COMPREHENSIVE

LEXICON

OF THE

GREEK LANGUAGE,

ADAPTED TO

THE USE OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

IN

THE UNITED STATES.

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PREFACE.

It is a remarkable fact in the history of education, that we should have so long continued the practice of studying the Greek language through the medium of the Latin; and that until very recently we have not had Greek, as well as Latin, dictionaries, with explanations in English. In the period immediately succeeding the revival of letters, while the art of printing was in its infancy and the number of readers was very small, no one kingdom of Europe would of itself have afforded a sale for any considerable work written in the vernacular tongue; it was therefore natural, and indeed necessary, that lexicons, as well as other books, should be published in Latin, which was a language common to scholars in all countries. But circumstances have long since changed; and it may justly excite our wonder, that we should, till within about three years past (long since the prospectus of the present work was published), have been destitute of the most important of all books for the acquisition of the language in question, — A Greek and English Lexicon for the use of schools.

The fact seems the more extraordinary, because in the case of the modern languages we always begin our studies with dictionaries explained in our own tongue; nor should we think it practicable, in any other way, to master the niceties and peculiarities of a foreign idiom. Who, for example, would sit down to the study of French, or Italian, or German, with dictionaries written in Latin? And yet what essential difference (except as to pronunciation, which must be learned from the living instructer) can be imagined between the proper methods of studying a modern and an ancient language? For our part, we can entertain no doubt, that one principal reason, we will not say the only one, why Greek is so much less familiar to us than Latin, is the circuitous and awkward practice of studying it through the medium of a third language. "A great deal of the difficulty," says a late English writer, "which the Greek language presents to the youthful student is to be attributed to the circumstance of the best dictionaries, and most of the best grammars, being written in Latin; a language into which it is impossible to transfuse the spirit or the idiomatic peculiarities of the Greek, and in itself more difficult of acquirement." * Nor is this by any means a new opinion; for, so long ago as when the well known "Port Royal Grammar" was written, which is now more than a hundred and fifty years, the learned author of that work ascribed the superficial knowledge of Greek among his countrymen to the same cause. "It seems to me," says he, "that one of the things which most retards our progress in learning Greek is this, that we do not sufficiently accustom ourselves to compare it immediately with our own language, but always lead our thoughts in a circuitous way through a Latin interpretation." †

But it is unnecessary to extend the remarks upon this point any farther. The utility of Greek lexicons in the vernacular languages is now generally acknowledged. The Germans, who have so thoroughly studied the art of education, have for a considerable time had lexicons explained in their own language; and the French have followed their example. In England, too, besides Parkhurst's Lexicon to the New Testament, which has gone through many editions, there have been two or three general lexicons published since the present work was first announced. This last fact, it may be remarked by the way, forms a striking contrast with the opinion expressed by an eminent statesman and Greek scholar in England, five-and-twenty years ago, as to the probable demand there would be for lexicons of this kind. In the well known "Correspondence" of Mr. Fox and Mr. Wakefield, during the years 1799 and

^{*} Quarterly Review, for January 1820, Vol. XXII., p. 348.

[†] Port Royal Greek Grammar, Pref., sect. vii.

1800, the former of them has these remarks: —"I think a lexicon in Greek and English is a work much wanted; and if you can have patience to execute such a work, I shall consider it a great benefit to the cause of literature. I see innumerable advantages in an English interpretation, to which the only objection is, that it will confine the sale to this country; and how far it may be possible to get two thousand subscriptions for a work useful only to English readers of Greek, I am afraid is doubtful."*

Under a strong conviction, therefore, that it will be rendering an essential service to the interests of sound literature in our country to promote the study of the language of Greece, — which an accomplished scholar characterizes in glowing terms as "the finest ever spoken by mortals,"† and whose authors will be models in writing as long as the works of her sculptors and architects shall be models in the fine arts, — under this conviction, the Editors offer to their countrymen the present work; of which they will now give a brief account.

The basis of the work is Schrevelius's well known Lexicon; which, on the whole, in the present state of Greek studies in this country, was thought preferable to any other manual adapted to the use of schools.

That work has been long in general use in England, and has passed through numerous editions in that as well as other parts of Europe. Dr. Knox, whose judgment in a question of practical education is entitled to much respect, in comparing it with the other Lexicons in use at the time when he wrote, observes, though perhaps in stronger terms than he would use at the present day, that "Schrevelius is with great propriety everywhere used; that it is particularly adapted to the Greek Testament and to Homer; and is well suited both to the beginner and to the proficient in Greek."

The Editors are aware of the objections which have been made to Schrevelius's work by some writers of authority; but those objections are almost exclusively applicable to the Latin interpretation, which, it must be acknowledged, is extremely defective. Considered, however, as a simple vocabulary of the Greek language, particularly with the numerous additions which have been made of the words occurring in the various school-books that have been introduced since the author's time, it appears to be sufficiently ample and well suited to the use for which it was originally designed, -the use of the younger classes of Greek students. Indeed, it would seem natural, that a work, which has been gradually built up and augmented with new words in proportion as the introduction of new books created new wants in our schools, should be sufficiently well adapted to those wants. This mode of constructing a work, however, by the labors of successive editors, undoubtedly exposes it to an objection of another kind,—the want of unity in design and execution. But the want of that unity will not be so much felt in a dictionary as in books of some other descriptions. Schrevelius's work was originally extracted from that of Scapula (an edition of which he superintended), and seems to have been first published in 1654. It was more particularly intended for the Old and New Testaments, Homer, Hesiod, Musæus, Theognis, Pythagoras and other Gnomic authors, Isocrates, Æsop, &c.; the author also made use of Portus's Ionic and Doric Lexicons, and the Lexicon to Pindar and the other Lyric poets. It was published several times on the continent of Europe during the author's life; and within that period was also republished in England by Hill, who enlarged it considerably, more particularly with words from the New Testament, the Septuagint, and the principal poets and orators, as well as the school-books of the day. He also added many of the aorists and other tenses, which are so profusely and unnecessarily scattered through the work. Besides the editorial labor bestowed upon it in England, it has received improvements in France, where a valuable edition of it was published in 1779 by the celebrated scholar Vauvilliers; who, as the late editor Lécluse observes. " mercilessly" retrenched all the expositions of the anomalous words, and other parts of the These retrenchments have been restored by Lécluse, whose edition of 1819 is the latest French one that happens to have come to our knowledge. Of the other editions, we have before us the Italian one in folio, and a German one, reprinted, from the Paris copy, at Vienna in 1822, under the editorial superintendence of Kritsch; who justly observes, that the

^{*} Correspondence of Fox and Wakefield, pp. 73, 125.

t Sir W. Jones, Prefatory Discourse to Isæus, p. xxviii.

[‡] Knox's Liberal Education, Vol. I., sect. 5.

PREFACE.

Lexicon, as now published, is very different from the ancient editions, both in copiousness and explanations; and he adds, that in its present state it may with propriety be recommended to the student in Greek literature. It may now be proper to give a brief account of the labor which has been bestowed upon the present publication.

This work was originally planned many years ago, and was begun by the original Editor in the year 1814; but the ordinary avocations of a professional life so frequently interrupted its progress, that the Editor, for that and other reasons, some years afterwards engaged the assistance of his associate, Dr. Daniel Oliver, Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy at Dartmouth College. A prospectus of it was accordingly issued by them a few years ago, and the work has been in progress to this time. The reasons of the delay which has taken place are not of a nature to require any particular explanation. It will suffice to remark, that the very great labor which it demanded, and of which no judgment could be formed by the inexperienced, was not anticipated by the Editors; if it had been, they would probably have shrunk from the undertaking; but it has also proceeded in part from professional engagements, and in part also from the smallness of the fount of types originally procured for it.

In the execution of their task, the Editors have not contented themselves with being translators of Schrevelius's Latin interpretations, which are often ambiguous and unsatisfactory; but they have, to the best of their ability, rendered the English explanations from the original Greek. It will be at once perceived, that the significations given are more copious than the Latin ones of Schrevelius. This has been occasioned partly by the difficulty of always finding single English words which would correspond to the Greek so exactly as many of the Latin terms do; but principally from a desire to obviate the embarrassment arising from the ambiguity of the general terms used in the Latin, by substituting for them English significations less general and of course more precise. It has been the intention of the Editors, that the work should comprehend all the words which are to be found in Professor Dalzel's Collectanea Majora and Minora, Jacobs's Greek Reader, and the other books now studied in our schools and other seminaries of learning; but, notwithstanding the pains taken in this respect, they dare not flatter themselves with having accomplished it. Any omissions of this kind, however, may be supplied in a future edition.

Those persons who have been accustomed to the thorough modes of instruction which are adopted in European seminaries may perhaps think it would have been an improvement to have expunged the numerous derived tenses of the verbs, which occur so frequently in almost every page of the original work. It is often said, that this ready aid is apt to encourage indolence in the scholar, who ought to make himself master of the methods of forming the tenses by means of his grammar, instead of relying upon his lexicon. The argument on this point is not without weight; and if the Editors had consulted their own wishes alone, they might have thought it best to strike out a large proportion of those derivatives. But, besides being desirous of making as few alterations as possible in the original vocabulary of a work, to which every teacher in the country has been so long accustomed, the Editors were apprehensive, that, in the present state of our Greek studies, it might be taking too great a step at once, to reduce the work to such a form as would be better suited to the advanced state of distinguished foreign institutions than to our own. Another consideration also had its weight; that is, the possibility that, amidst the various improvements which are taking place in the modes of education, it might happen that our teachers would make their pupils commence their classical studies with Greek instead of Latin,—a method, which, as will presently be seen, has the sanction of the very highest authority.

Among the improvements, as the Editors hope they may be called, in the present work, they would state, that upwards of two thousand articles in it are either wholly new, or have new additions, of more or less importance; these articles are distinguished by a bracket placed at the end of them. Besides the additions thus marked, very numerous references to authors have been inserted without being thus designated. The prepositions have been a particular subject of attention; and the uses of the article are explained with as much minuteness as would be advantageous to that class of students for which the work is chiefly designed. Another improvement, and one which was not adopted in any edition of Schrevelius till a long time after the present work was begun, is the marking of the quantities of the doubtful vowels. This has been done, for the most part, without sacrificing the accents; and in those

instances where the accent does not appear, the student will know that it has been displaced in order to make room for the quantity; and he will without much difficulty decide, by the place of the syllable, what kind of accent should be supplied. The Editors may here observe, that their work is printed with the accents; for they cannot but consider them to be as much a part of the language as the breathings, or the alphabetic characters themselves are, whatever opinions may be entertained by some scholars as to the particular use of them. But, besides being a constituent part of the language, they are of real utility in the study of it. eminent scholar, Wyttenbach, in giving an account of the publication of his "Selecta Principum Historicorum," says, — "In accentibus verò ne turbaretur eò magis cavimus, quòd eorum observatione pars haud contemnenda accuratæ rationis grammaticæ continetur"; * and Porson, with his accustomed tone of independence and unsparing severity, says to his young pupils, - "Siquis igitur vestrûm ad accuratam Græcarum literarum scientiam aspirat, is probabilem sibi accentuum notitiam quam maturrime comparet, in propositoque perstet, scurrarum dicacitate et stultorum irrisione immotus."† With these and various other high authorities on the same side, therefore, it is not without some surprise, that the Editors find the accents omitted in the valuable Lexicon lately published by Dr. Jones; who retains "only the circumflex." The scholars of England, however, with few exceptions, are of a different opinion in respect to the importance of the accents; and Bishop Horsley does not hesitate to say, with his usual energy of language, that it is "to the disgrace of the literature of the country," that the rules of the Greek accents should not be taught in the schools; adding, in terms of reprobation, that "the practice is stealing in of printing Greek without the marks of accent; though no edition of any author has yet come forth, in this undress, from the press of either of our universities"; to which last general remark, however, he afterwards makes an exception of what he calls, with some mortification, "the unfortunate instance of the Oxford Theocritus," an example which he hopes "will not be followed." § It is true, that the study of the accents, as well as of some other particulars in the languages of the classic writers, may be thought to partake too much of what has been called "minute accuracy"; but, as an eminent British statesman and scholar has justly observed, "this accuracy forms the criterion of a perfect familiarity with those authors, - authors who were the models of thought, the masters of moral teaching and of civil wisdom, and above all things, of civil liberty."

The study of the metres has, in the same manner, been considered by a few distinguished scholars on the continent of Europe to be of comparatively little value; while in England it has been prosecuted with ardor, and, possibly, beyond its real importance. Yet those eminent scholars who have neglected this part of Greek learning have commonly been found afterwards to regret it. In short, it may be remarked, generally, that in our acquisitions of almost every species of knowledge, a great many of the appendages seem, at first view, to be useless, or only to serve the purpose of embarrassing our progress; which afterwards prove to have been not wholly without some beneficial effect in respect to the main object. In languages, however, the question is not, what they ought to be, but what they are; and, if they are worth studying at all, either for the literature contained in them, or on any other account, we must study them as they are, if we would attain to exactness in this, as well as other knowledge. One thing is clear; that such of the minutiæ of language as are to be learned at all, should be studied in youth, when the memory is most tenacious, and the understanding feels little or no impatience at being employed in labor of that kind.

The Editors will now make a few remarks respecting the manner in which they have endeavoured to execute their task. In the progress of the work almost all the Lexicons extant have been occasionally consulted; those which have been most frequently resorted to are Hedericus, Planche's excellent "Dictionnaire Grec-François," and Schneider's admirable "Griechisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch"; and, for Scriptural words, the highly valuable edition of Wahl's "Lexicon to the New Testament," by Mr. Robinson, of the Theological Institution

^{*} Selecta Princip. Histor. Præfat.

[†] Not. in Medeam, 1.

[‡] Jones's Greek and English Lexicon, Preface.

[§] On the Prosodies of the Greek and Latin Languages, pp. 28, 171.

Speech of Sir James Mackintosh in the House of Commons, on the purchase of Dr. Burney's library, May, 1818.

at Andover. The learned Lexicon of Dr. Jones was not received, until so much progress had been made in the present work as to prevent much use of it; and, just before the last sheets were printed off, a copy of the London translation of Schrevelius reached this country; which, till the Editors had looked into it, made them regret that they had not sooner met with it. A slight examination, however, made it apparent, that, although it contained many additional words, yet it was a hurried performance, upon which it would not have been safe to rely.

The etymologies, both Hebrew and others, notwithstanding the unsoundness and fanciful nature of some of them, have been preserved, for the same reason that has operated in regard to some other things; that is, a wish to deviate as little as possible from the original work, to which our teachers, as well as pupils, have been so long accustomed.

The Latin tracts "De Resolutione Verborum" and "De Articulis," and the "Breves Sententiæ Græcæ," which are usually subjoined to Schrevelius, are omitted; the two former are superseded by more modern and better treatises, and the latter are never studied. The second part of the original Schrevelius, that is, the Latin and Greek part, or, as it would be in the present case, the English and Greek part, is likewise omitted. The writing of Greek exercises being but little practised in this country at present (a state of things, which it is to be hoped will not much longer continue), and the great expense and labor of so large a work as the two parts together would make, are the motives for publishing only the most necessary of the two at this time; but it has always been the intention of the Editors to publish an English and Greek part; which they hope will have a tendency to make the writing of Greek exercises as much a part of our studies as the writing of Latin, and thus render the knowledge of the former as familiar as that of the latter. They may observe, however, that this second part is not added either to Planche's or Schneider's Lexicon.

It may, perhaps, be thought out of place to have inserted in a work of this kind any thing like a critical discussion of the meaning of a word, or the various readings of manuscripts; of which some instances will be found under the following words, — ἀδίματος, ἀελλάδες, ἀναβρίντιω, ἀντίχω, ἔξοις, βηητός, κάθαξοις, μέχει, παξαμένω, ποικιλόδειξος, ὑποκείνομαι, χεξάδος, and others. This, however, has been very sparingly done; the reason of its being done in any instance has been, because critical editions of the Greek writers are not often to be found in the hands of our instructers; and it was believed, that such brief remarks as are inserted of this kind might be of use, in removing difficulties occasioned by corrupt readings of the text in the common school editions, and in relieving the mind of the teacher, in some instances, from an apprehension of ignorance on his part in regard to passages which, perhaps, have perplexed the greatest scholars.

Of the authors in the "Collectanea Majora," those which have been a particular subject of attention on the part of the Editors are Herodotus, Thucydides, Longinus, and Aristotle; the last of whom, from the abstruse nature of his discussions, and his condensed manner of writing, presents very great difficulties to the young student. But, to adopt a remark of the poet Gray, "he has abundance of fine uncommon things, which makes him well worth the pains he gives one"; * it was, therefore, thought useful, that a portion of the editorial labor should be allotted particularly to his language; in the hope, that those young men who are ambitious of thinking profoundly, reasoning closely, and judging correctly may be incited to study the works of one of the greatest masters of thinking and reasoning that the world has ever seen.

The Editors have to add here a few remarks upon a point which has been already alluded to; that is, the question whether Greek should be studied before Latin. Without having the presumption to give an opinion as the result of much experience of their own, they cannot withhold that which they have for some time entertained; nor can they forbear asking the attention of the reader to the sentiments of eminent writers, who are in favor of commencing with Greek. Hemsterhuys and Ruhnken, whose names are well known to every scholar as of the very highest authority, strongly recommended that method. "Ita enim," says the biographer of Ruhnken, "et ipse judicabat et Hemsterhusium judicantem audiebat, præposterum esse puerilis institutionis ordinem, quo primum Latinis, deinde Græcis imbuimur lit-

^{*} Gray's Works, by Mason, sect. iv, Lett. 4.

eris ";* and this biographer himself, who has been called by English writers "the first scholar on the continent," and who spoke from more than twenty years' experience as a teacher, expresses his own opinion as strongly to the same effect. "Intra breve tempus," says he, "eâdem facilitate Græcos, quâ nunc Latinos, intelligetis auctores. Neque, profecto, nisi ad hunc facultatis gradum perveniamus, operæ pretium est tantos labores exantlâsse. Sane hoc gradu jam essetis, et Latinæ simul linguæ multo uberiorem accuratioremque teneretis scientiam, si puerilis disciplinæ rudimenta prius in Græcis quàm Latinis posuissetis literis."† To these opinions it may be thought superfluous to add any other; but the following remarks of that indefatigable and ardent scholar, Gibbon, who will not be suspected of prejudices in this case, may have weight with some persons, who may not be influenced by those before cited. "It is scarcely possible," says he, "for a mind endowed with any active curiosity to be long conversant with the Latin classics, without aspiring to know the Greek originals, whom they celebrate as their masters, and of whom they so warmly recommend the study and imitation,—

'Vos exemplaria Græca Nocturnâ versate manu, versate diurnâ.'

It was now that I regretted the early years which had been wasted in sickness or idleness, or more idle reading; that I condemned the *perverse method* of our schoolmasters, who, by first teaching the mother language, might descend with so much ease and perspicuity to the origin and etymology of a derivative idiom." §

It now only remains to inform the reader of the portions of the labor which have been shared by the Editors respectively. From the letter B to O, inclusive, the translation was made by Professor Oliver; the residue was translated by the original Editor, or under his direction; in which part of the labor he received important assistance from Benjamin L. Oliver, Esq., of Salem, and Mr. George R. Noyes, of the University; and he is also responsible for nearly all the additional matter which has been incorporated into the various articles, as well as for the entire revision of the whole work.

The Editors cannot dismiss this work without making their most grateful acknowledgments to the several gentlemen who have obligingly aided them, in a greater or less degree, in their laborious task; among whom it will not be deemed invidious to designate that profound scholar who now fills the chair of the Greek professorship at the University in Cambridge.

Notwithstanding the great care used in correcting the press, both by the original Editor, and by that intelligent scholar whose skilful superintendence of the University Press gives so high a value to its classical publications, there will probably be found various typographical errors, particularly in the accentual and other marks. Those persons who have any acquaintance with that part of an editor's duty will easily imagine what an Herculean labor it must be to carry a work of this nature and magnitude through the press; it is believed, however, that it will be found to be more free from errors of that sort than usual; certain it is, that no pains have been spared to insure the greatest accuracy. Whatever may prove to be the fact, either in respect to this or any thing else for which the Editors are to be considered in any degree responsible, the public, it is believed, will be entirely satisfied with the execution of all that belongs to the printer's department; particularly the type, which, though small, is uncommonly beautiful and distinct, and well adapted to a book of this description.

The work is now submitted by the Editors, with much diffidence, to the candor of their countrymen.

Salem, Massachusetts, August 30, 1826.

^{*} Vita Ruhnkenii, ap. Wyttenbachii Opuscula, Tom. I, p. 550.

[†] Wyttenbach. Selecta Princip. Historicorum, Præfat., p. xxiv.

Memoirs of Gibbon, Vol. I., p. 91, edit. 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT TO THE SECOND EDITION.

The rapid sale of the first edition of this work has made it necessary to prepare a new one much sooner than was expected. The whole work has now been revised and very large additions have been made to it, but without materially increasing the number of pages; this has been effected by arranging the page in three columns, instead of two as in the former edition. More than ten thousand entire articles and very numerous parts of articles, of more or less importance, have been added to the original work. In making these additions, the Editor has particularly kept in view the different Greek authors which are usually read in our colleges and schools; and of these, the dramatic writers have been more fully explained than was done in the former edition. But other Greek classics have also been the subject of attention. The uses of the prepositions have been further illustrated by examples, and improvements made in the arrangement of the matter under several of them. The unsatisfactory Hebrew etymologies, which had been retained in the former edition, for the reasons given in the Preface, have been struck out of the present one; and this, with the expunging of a few mere repetitions, is the only retrenchment which has been made. Particular care has been taken to designate the quantities; which, in the former edition, were but partially noted.

Besides the various Lexicons used in the first edition, the Editor has consulted all that he has since been able to obtain from England and from the continent of Europe. Of the English ones, that of Donnegan, which is substantially an abridged translation of Schneider's German work, has been the most used; valuable matter has also been derived from that of Jones, and occasional reference has been had to all the other English works of this kind. Of the continental Lexicons, besides Schneider's, which was used in the former edition, the Editor has also made use of Riemer's (which is abridged from that, but has much valuable original matter) and Passow's late excellent "Handwörterbuch der Griechischen Sprache," or Manual of the Greek Language, in Greek and German, edition of 1828; this latter, however, was not obtained till a part of the present work was printed.

The Editor cannot omit making his acknowledgments to those gentlemen who have obligingly aided him by useful suggestions in regard to the work generally, as well as by additions to the vocabulary. Among these he feels bound to express his particular obligations to several professors and instructers in our colleges and other literary institutions.

It is proper to state, that, in consequence of an arrangement made with his former associate, the property of this work is now in the original Editor, who alone is responsible for the present edition.

Boston, January 17, 1829.

ADVERTISEMENT TO THE PRESENT EDITION.

[The following pages were prepared by Mr. Pickering for a prospectus of the present edition of his Greek and English Lexicon, but were not published. As the recent death of Mr. Pickering prevented him from incorporating these remarks into a General Preface, the publishers now deem it proper to reprint his Preface and Advertisement to the First and Second Editions of his Lexicon, and to subjoin the following statement, from his own hand, in relation to the present edition, which passed under his laborious and careful revision.]

THE proposed work is a new and extensively revised edition of the Greek and English Lexicon which was originally published at Boston in the year 1826, and was the first Greek and English one published in the United States. The original work was indeed projected, and in part executed, in the year 1814; and but for unavoidable delays in carrying it through the press, it would have been the first general Lexicon of the Greek language that had ever been published with English interpretations. But, after the announcement of the work, and in consequence of the delays alluded to, opportunity was afforded for the publication of a similar work in England, - Jones's Greek and English Lexicon, - which appeared in the year 1823. That work, however, though it exhibited those proofs of solid scholarship, which were to have been expected from the able author, was constructed upon a plan not well adapted to learners. It accordingly failed of being generally received in the schools and colleges of England; and the Editors of the American work, being well satisfied that it would not supersede their labors, decided to proceed with their work, which was accordingly completed, and was issued from the press in the year 1826. Its highly favorable reception by the American public justified this decision; for, though a very large edition of it was printed, yet so general was the demand for it throughout the United States, that a second edition was immediately called for, and was published (1829) in a little more than two years after the first. The next year (1830) it was reprinted, with additions, at Edinburgh, and recommended to public notice as a "very useful and popular work."

The basis of the original work was the Greek and Latin Lexicon of Schrevelius, which had been in use for a long series of years both in England and in this country, and to which both teachers and pupils had been so long accustomed, that it was believed it would be practically more useful—as Greek studies were then pursued in the United States—to take that well known work for the basis of the first Greek and English Lexicon, than to attempt at once to bring the public up to the high standard at which Greek literature had then arrived in the Old World, particularly in Germany, by taking a more elaborate and critical Lexicon for the basis of a work suited to the wants of our country at that period. The Editors of the original edition, however, did not content themselves with being mere translators of Schrevelius's Lexicon. In fact, that work served principally as a mere vocabulary of the Greek Language; which, as it had been formed by successive editors, in a long course of years, of the words found in Homer and the more common Greek classics used in schools and colleges, as well as of the words of the New Testament, would be found to include all

the most necessary and useful words of the language. But, as the course of Greek studies had been at that period much extended, the American work was proportionably enlarged, and in the second edition more than ten thousand *entire* articles, and very numerous parts of articles, were added to the work.

Since the publication of that edition, the progress of Greek studies in the United States has been such, as to demand a more enlarged vocabulary of the language in the lexicons intended for schools and colleges. Students are not now contented with the slight tincture of Greek learning which was then to be gleaned from the common school-books and (too often) under the instruction of imperfectly educated teachers. We now find there is a demand for such Greek works as the Comedies of Aristophanes, the Tragedies of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, the Orations of Demosthenes, the Dialogues of Plato, and various other authors heretofore considered to be beyond the circle of an ordinary classical education; and we now find in various parts of our country,—what was then rare,— able scholars, who can supply that demand by useful and critical editions of some of those works.*

To supply the want of a Lexicon adapted to this more advanced state of Greek studies has been the object of the present publication. Since the last edition of our work, indeed, some other Greek and English Lexicons have appeared in England, and have been republished in this country; and of these the work of Donnegan, professedly in substance a translation of Passow's admirable Greek and German one, is the most important. But this Lexicon, which was originally severely criticised by an able English scholar, † has, upon experiment, been found not to satisfy the wants of the public, although improved, as far as was practicable on the author's plan, by that able American scholar under whose editorial care it was republished in this country. It is not, however, our intention on this occasion to pronounce an opinion upon the merits or defects of this or any other work of the kind. We simply state the fact, that, from some cause, the work in question has not satisfied the public. Accordingly, we find in England a new and more copious Lexicon has been since published by Messrs. Liddell and Scott, which is also in substance an English translation of Passow's great work, and is a most valuable and important acquisition to all who wish to study Greek critically. The work, however, is more copious than is necessary for a school or college book; and the learned editors have accordingly issued an abridged edition of it for the use of schools.

Upon examination of this valuable Lexicon, however, the publishers have not found reason to abandon their plan of publishing the present work.

But, without entering upon the invidious task of making a comparison of the labors of their predecessors, they will now merely state what it is proposed to do in the present edition. The work will contain the entire vocabulary of the last edition, and that of Liddell and Scott's smaller Lexicon, and also of Professor Dunbar's Greek and English Lexicon, published 2t Edinburgh in the year 1843; both of which have been collated for that purpose. And here, in order to prevent any misconception or suspicion of plagiarism on the part of the American Editor, it is proper to state, that Professor Dunbar's Lexicon, in the first edition, was in substance a reprint of the second edition of the American work, and was acknowledged so to be in the Preface; though in the second edition no acknowledgment whatever is made, that would lead the reader to suppose this to be the case. We advert to the fact, not on account of the great value we may be supposed to attach to our humble labors, but simply to inform the reader, who may happen to notice the close resemblance of the two works, that this has not been in consequence of our having committed a plagiarism upon Professor Dunbar.

^{*}See Professor Felton's Clouds of Aristophanes; Professor Woolsey's Greek Tragedies, and Plato's Gorgias; Professor Champlin's Demosthenes on the Crown; Professor Owen's Anabasis and Cyropædia of Xenophon, and Odyssey of Homer; and Professor Anthon's various publications. We do not pretend to enumerate all the American editions of Greek works; but only such as occur to us at the moment while we are writing.

[†] Quart. Rev., Vol. LI., No. CI.

[‡] Professor Patton.

We ought, however, in justice to that learned gentleman, to add, that he has made many valuable additions to the American work; and we shall feel at liberty to avail ourselves of such of them as in our judgment shall fall within our plan; but we shall, assuredly, not do this without making all due acknowledgments to that learned editor for his useful services; while, at the same time, we may take the liberty also to express our opinions frankly on points on which we happen to differ from him or have our doubts.*

In addition to the two Lexicons of Dunbar and of Liddell and Scott, constant reference has been had to the larger Lexicon of the latter gentleman, as well as to the original German of Passow's own masterly work, and to the new and enlarged edition of it by Professors Rost and Palm, the publication of which was begun in 1843 (in two volumes, royal octavo, of about 1600 pages each) and is still going on in Germany. We have also made constant use of two other new and copious Greek and German Lexicons now publishing in Germany; one by Professors Jacobitz and Seidler, in two volumes, octavo, and the other by Professor Pape, in three volumes, octavo, besides making frequent use of the older ones of Schneider and Riemer, and the numerous Lexicons and Verbal Indexes to particular authors; and lastly, to that immense and well known repository of Greek literature, Stephens's Thesaurus, which is now in course of publication at Paris, accompanied with the numerous corrections and improvements demanded by the advanced state of Greek studies in Europe.

It is not necessary to enter into many details of our proposed edition; it may be proper, however, to state, that it is our intention to retain, in the order of the alphabet, as heretofore, the oblique cases and principal dialectical or unusual forms of anomalous and other nouns, adjectives, and pronouns, and the principal tenses of anomalous verbs; for though it is true, as is often said, that these are things to be learnt from the grammar, yet it is also true, in practice, that the lexicon ought to comprehend them to a certain extent; which will, however, be larger or more limited, according to the opinion that shall prevail in respect to the wants of the particular community for whose use such a work shall be intended. So far, however, as the Editor's observation has extended, even in Germany, the Lexicons continue to retain those cases, tenses, &c. to a very considerable extent; in Great Britain it has been carried still farther. A principal objection to it has been, that it has a tendency to encourage indolence in the scholar, and the argument is not without some weight; but all admit that some inflections and irregularities should be inserted in the alphabetical order; and then the question is reduced to one of mere expediency, upon which there will always be a difference of We have endeavoured to preserve a reasonable medium in this respect; and in order to oblige the student to recur to the radical from which the derived tense or case is formed, we have in almost all instances expunged the particular translations which accompanied those cases or tenses, and which (where no reference was made to a particular passage of an author) only tended to mislead and misinform the student as to the real extent and general import of the Greek word.

Such is the outline of the work now to be offered to the public. It is our intention to offer it to our American instructers and their pupils, as a Lexicon for the use of schools and colleges; and it is intended to embrace only that common learning (if learning it may be called) which belongs to a book of that class; though a brief critical remark may be occasionally made upon a doubtful reading, or some other matter which may require such a notice, for the sake of those students who may not have at hand any work of reference to which they may have recourse.

With these remarks, the publishers will submit their work to the judgment of a candid and discriminating public.

Boston, August 20, 1846.

^{*}In Dr. Major's translation of Schrevelius, the fifth edition of which was published at London in 1843, an acknowledgment of our labors is very frankly and honorably made.

GREEK AND ENGLISH LEXICON.

A

A

Α

AAΘI

A is the first letter of the Greek alphabet, and is called ἄλφα from aleph, the first letter of the Hebrews. As a numeral, á with a mark over it stands for ils, one, and rewros, first; as B' does for two or second, γ' , for three or third, etc.; but with a mark underneath, a, it denotes a thousand. In compound words it is variously used: (1) Sometimes it is στεςητικόν, or has a privative or negative power, like the English syllables in, im, un, dis, etc., as Bifaios, stable, & Cifaios, unstable; in which cases, if the principal or radical word begins with a vowel, the letter v is inserted; as agios, worthy, avagins, unworthy; this insertion of the v, according to some, is for the sake of euphony; but, as others say, it is the adverb zviv abbreviated to its first syllable; some words, however, are thus compounded, without adding the ν, as ἀόρατος, invisible, ἄοσμος, scentless, ἀήττητος, invit cible; others change their terminations, as hous, agreeable, andns, disagreeable; others, again, suffer a contraction, as Ley's for äεργος, idle, unemployed: (2) S metimes it is initatizór, an intensive, answering (as some think) to the adverb ayar very, or much, that is, it augments or gives intensity to the usual force of a word, as ἄξυλος, very woody or thick-wooded, Iliad xi, 155 (see remarks under "Ağulas); ἀστεγής for πολυστεγής· ἀχανής, acros, etc. : (3) Sometimes, with the poets, it is equivalent to dis, signifying difficulty of doing any thing, as άβατος for δύσβατος, difficult to be passed, not easily passable: (4) Sometimes it has the force of aua or buou, with,

together with, as axouris, aloxos, partaking of the same bed, being of the same bed with, i. e. a wife: (5) But in some words, chiefly those beginning with two consonants, the a may be added, or taken away, particularly in the Ionic and Attic dialects, without varying the signification, so that it may be called redundant; as άβληχεός, βληχεός ἀσπαίρω, σπαίρω · ἄσταχυς, στάχυς · άναεῖται, νηεῖται· στεάδηλοι, ἀστεά-βηλοι. To this class may be referred the reduplication of a by the epic poets, for the sake of the metre, as ἀάσχετος, etc. a in these cases is short, unless made long by position or by the necessity of the metre; as in άθάνατος. In N. T. τὸ A καὶ $\tau \delta \Omega$, the first and the last, the beginning and the end.

A, for ε, Dor. as a "τε, for ε "τε.
A, for ω, Dor. gen. pl. either simply αν without the accent, or αν with a circumflex; thus α is used for ω in words of the fifth (third) declension of simple nouns; as Ποσειδαν, ανος, δ. for Ποσειδων, ωνος. So χρυσάσων for χρυσώσων, from χρυσώσων βοᾶσι for βοῶσι.

'A for h, Dor. art. the; and a for h, pron. rel. who, which; a for h, dat. sing. fem. of b, used adverbially, where, in which place. A, nom. plur. neut. of b.

"A, &&, the cry of one calling out with great earnestness, either for help, or wondering, or wishing; also an expression of reproaching or reprehension; &, &, ah, ah, is also the cry of one lamenting; from &.

"A, &, interj. ha, ha, ha, denote laughter, as in Latin and English.

A, an exclamation denoting sorrow, pity, dissatisfaction or anger.

Aáŭros, and åáāros, ov, o, n, with a double privative, or pleonasm of a, inviolable, not to be violated with impunity, as by breaking an oath; ἀāāτον Στυyès vòwe, the inviolable or sacred waters of the Styx, by which the gods swear, Iliad xiv, 271; ἄεθλον ἀάατον, an irre proachable, i. e. an honorable or worthy contest, or, as some render it, a decisive or undeceiving contest, as to its result, Odys. xxi, 91 ; κάςτος ἀδάτος, invincible, invulnerable, that cannot be hurt, Ap. Rhod. ii, 77, injurious; also harmless, innoxious; also unsatisfied. From a and ἄω or ἄτω, to hurt. Τh. ἀτάω. "Aatos has the same signification. In the Il. the quantity is ăāāros, in the Odys. ăāŭ-TO5.

'Aāyńs, ios, i, in difficult to break, infrangible; hence, massy, strong, Odys. xi. 57+; unbroken. From α and ἄγω, to break. In Odys. ἄāγης, in Ap. Rhod. āāγης.

"Aaδε, 2. a. for note, by resolving n into aa in the verb ἀαδέω.

'Aαδίω, ω, f. ήσω, p. nπα, to be troublesome, to importune; to be in want, to injure.

'Aaδής, Dor. for ånδής.

ANZΩ, f. σω, p. κα, from the sound made by vapor or steam, as it rises, to exhale, to emit a warm vapor, Aristot. Probl. 34; to breathe with the mouth open.

Aάθην, for ήθην, 1. a. pas. of ἀάομαι, which is from ἀάω.

'Aάθικτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, from a and ἄθικτος, s. as ἄθικτος. "Aăμαι, to be satiated or satisfied; ἄαται πολίμοιο, Hes. Scut. Herc. 101. From ἄω.

Aámos, 11805, h, a fowler's instrument, a stand or roost.

'Aarks, ios, i, i, imperfect, incomplete, not to be accomplished.

'Âάομαι, to hurt, injure; to be injured. From ἀάω.

"Austos, ev, ò, 'n, not to be touched or approached; powerful, irresistible, invincible; intangible; χεῖξες ἄπατοι, hands (of the heroes) which no one dared to meet or touch, Iliad i, 567. From α and ἄπτω or ἰάπτω.

Απρών, i, the name of a man, Aaron. Hebrew, indeel.

Azoa, or Zoa, 1. a. ind. act. Poet. for noa, and

Aσσάμην, ω, ατο, for πσάμην, 1. a. mid. and ἀάσθην, 1. a. pas. for πσθην, of ἀάζω or ἀάσσω, to hurt; 1. a. ἄσα Dor. for πσα, and, by resolving the n into the double short nowel, ἄασα, and in the middle voice ἀασάμην. See ἀάω.

Aάσθην, poet. for πόθην, 1. aor. ind. pas. of ἀάσκω or ἀάζω.

'Aão, 3. pl. of ἄημι. Th. ἄω. 'Aάσκω, f. ἀάσω, to hurt, to pain, grieve.

'Aασμός, οῦ, ὁ, vapor, exhalation, breath.

Λάστετο,, ου, ό, ή, s. as ἄστετος. Αάσχετος, ου, ό, ή, poet. for ἄσχετος, which see.

"Ažrai, 3. sing. of čaµai. Th. žnµi. But čārai, is the 3. sing. of čárµai.

Aάταλος, ου, δ, ή, unhurt, inviolate. From α and ἀτάω. Schrev. ed. Kritsch.

'Aŭτος, contract. ἄτος, ου, δ, ή, insatiable; innoxious, harmless, Odys. xxii, 5. From a and ἄτη. See άάατος.

'Aάτω, f. σω, to hurt, injure, vio-

Aάω, f. ἀάσω, to hurt, injure. From this verb we have, in Homer, 1. a. act. ἄασα, ἄσα, pres. pas. ἀάσθη, (Hes. Op. 283) 1. a mid. ἀσσάμη. It is particularly applied to the mind, to injure one's self in mind, to err through folly or infatuation.

Λάω, f. ἀάσω, to satiate. See ἄω.

"As, the month of July. Hebr. indecl.

'Acaddúr, a name of Antichrist, Abaddon, i. e. destruction, devastation, destroyer, N. T.

'Afaças, ou, i, n, mute, silent.

'Aξάζω, f. σω, to extol, praise, become famous.

Açãbás, los, i, i, wanting depth, shallow.

*Alai, Dor. for Heai, from Hen.
"Alaiov, neut used adverbially,
a little, by degrees. From

*Abasos, ov, o, n, small, little. From a intens. and Basos.

'Acaxiw, ω, f. how, to be silent through ignorance, to be mute, as a child not able to speak; to be ignorant of; hence, to be unsuspicious, as a child; to be in error. From α and βάζω, to speak.

'Acaxiωs, adv. quietly, silently, tranquilly. From &cannis.

Αξακήμων, ovos, δ, ή, and

'A6ακής, έος, δ, ή, silent, mute, quiet, tranquil; innocent, infantine, guileless, Sapph. Fragm. βάζω.

'Αζάκησαν, 1. a. act. Ion. of άζακίω.

'Αζακίζω, f. ίσω, s. as άξακίω.

Acazior, ev, τέ, dimin. of ἄςαξ, a table or board for making arithmetical calculations, commonly called an abacus; also a tray or dish.

'Acazíozos, ov, i, dimin. of zcaz, a little abacus; also a little stone of a tessellated pavement or mosaic work.

Aβάκχευτος, ου, δ, π, unlike a bacchanal, averse to Bacchus, not initiated in the rites of Bacchus or bacchanalian festivity, sad, calm. From α and βάκτχος.

'ĀΒΑ'ΛΕ, properly & βάλι, O, that! would to God! alas! See βάλι.

'Αδαμά, ἀδδαμά and ἀδανά, the high place for sacrifices of the heathen and idolatrous Jews, Heb.

'Aczvá. See ácuµá.

"Acarta, acc. sing. of "Acas." "Acartes, we, oi, the Eubœans.

"ABAZ, ĕxos, ô, an abacus, or board for arithmetical calculations; also a board or table for the games of draughts, chess, etc.

"Αξαζ, ακος, δ, ή, s. as άξακής.
'Αξάπτιστος, ου, δ, ή, that cannot be immersed or plunged. From α and βαπτίζω.

"A6απτος, ev, δ, ħ, not tinctured; not wet or tempered, as iron, by dipping in water. From a and βάπτω.

"ABAP, äços, vó, a kind of cake, Æschyl.

Αξαξή, acc. s. contract. of

'Αξαρίε, έος, δ, n, not burdensome, not heavy, light; not troublesome; stupid, dull. From a and βάρος. Th. βαρύς. Hesiod.

"Acas, arros, & the name of a man, Abas.

Acas, Dor. for nons, gen. of non.
Acasas, 1. a. inf. act. of acaza.

*Αδασάνιστος, ου, δ, ħ, untried, unexamined, not put to the test; παραλιίστεν τὶ ἀδασάνιστον, to pass over in silence, literally, unattempted, Plut. From α and βασανίζω.

Αζασανίστως, adv. without examination or trial.

Aδασίλιυτος, ου, δ, ή, (whence adv. ἀδασιλιύτως) without a king. From α and βασιλιύω. Αδάσκανος, and ἀδάσκαντος, ου, δ, ή, unenvious; unrepining; also being proof against envy.

AGástantes, ev, é, n, difficult to carry.

*Acāτος, ου, δ, ħ, impassable, difficult to pass, inaccessible; ἄδατον, a consecrated spot; hence also ἀζάτα, Dor. for ἀςάτη, ης, ἡ, Æschyl. Prom. 2. From a and βατός, which is from βαίνω.

'Acaτόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make inaccessible.

"Αξάφος, ου, δ, ή, not tinctured, not wet or tinged.

'Acca, i, a Syriac indeclinable noun, which means father.

* Αββάλι, Æol. for ἀπίβαλι, or, as some say, for ἀνίβαλι, 2. a. of ἀναβάλλω.

'Αζζαμά. See 'Αζαμά.

"Αξδηςα, ων, τά, the city of Abdera.

'Acongians, ou, o, an Abderite, used for a simpleton.

Aδίδαιος, ου, δ, ή, unstable, unfixed, changeable; infirm, weak.

From a priv. and βίδαιος.

'Alicaiorns, nros, n, weakness, instability.

'Acεcαίως, adv. inconstantly, unsteadily, insecurely.

Acienhos, ou, i, n, not profane, sacred, holy; not to be approached by the profane.

"Aβιλ, the name of a man, Abel.

Heb. indecl.

'Aξελτεεία, ας, ή, (apposed to πανουεγία) folly, silliness, inferiority of understanding.

Aξίλτερος, ρα, ρον, stupid, foolish, silly; inconsiderate. Hence αξιλτερία.

Aciá, i, the name of a man, Abiah. Heb. indecl.

'ACiálag, the name of a man,

Abiathar. Heb. indecl.

ACiarres, ev, è, à, unforced, unconstrained, voluntary.

*AGGLOS, ov, o, n, being without books, bookless. From Bibles. AGIAnvn, ns, h, the name of a country in Syria, Abilēnē. In some MSS. written also, 'Ac. λίνη and 'AGiλiávn. Bretschn. Lex. N. T.

'Acces, ou, o, n, that has not the necessaries of life; poor; s. as άξίωτος, Plato; also rich, having the means of a livelihood; also being without a bow; wanting strength; long-lived. the five last uses of this word are of doubtful authority. next word. From a and Bios, life.

"Alio, the name of a people, the Abii, Iliad xiii, 6. Wolf; but according to Heyne the word here is the adj. &Cios, in the sense of poor, living on scanty fare, as wandering tribes of people do; which is the explanation of it by Strabo vii, p. 457, B.

'Αξίοτος, ε. ας άξίωτος.

A Elosob, i, the name of a man, Abiud Hebr. indecl.

AGiatos, ou, i, i, without life, lifeless; insupportable, intoleraable, as Bin aciaron nyeiro, he led an insupportable or joyless life, a life that could not be called living, Æsop; and Xen. Mem. iv, 8, 8. From a and Bios.

Achacua, as, i, the being unhurt or inviolate, safety, security; also harmlessness, innocence.

'Aclaciωs, adv. harmlessly, innocently. From

'Αξλάξής, ίος, ό, ή, harmless, innoxious; uninjured, inviolate, Æd. T. 229; unbroken, as a treaty, Thucyd. v, 18; avert ing evil, Theocr. xxiv, 96. From a and βλάπτω.

'Αξλάστος, ου, ό, ή, void of offence, harmless. From a and βλάπτω.

'Achartás, ios, i, a, not germinating or budding.

Ackerns, ios, i, n, vile, foul, not fit to be looked at. Doubtf.

'Αζλεπτέω, ω, f. ήσω, to see imperfectly; hence, to err, to mistake.

'Αξλίπτημα. ατος, τό, oversight, mistake, error.

'Acathía, as, h, blindness; imprudence, inconsiderateness.

Åbans, nros, i. n, never yet thrown or cast, new; but acan-

Tos is never yet struck or wounded. From a and βάλλω. *AGAntos, ov, i, h. See preced-

'Aβληχεής, ίος, δ, ħ, an unusual form for achnyeos.

'Acanχeos, ά, όν, feeble, weak; easy or gentle (of death); languid, sluggish. In Pindar, From a restrong, robust. dundant and βληχεός.

'Abλοεί, 3. sing. contr. of

'Αδλοίω, ω, to sacrifice, offer.

'ACoati, Poet. and Dor. adv. for the common dialect, &Conti. Acanenoia, as, in, the being destitute of aid, the want of help or succour.

'Αδοήθητος, ου, ο, ή, destitute of aid; remediless, irremediable; δύναμις ἀζοήθητος, a force (of disease) which the physician cannot resist or withstand, Plut. From a and Bondia.

Acineos, ou, o, n, unaided, help-

Aconti, adv. without noise, tumult or clamor, silently.

Afoliw, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. how, to meet, to encounter.

· Aconoau, Ion. for hoodneau, 3. pl. 1. a. of ἀξολίω.

A βολος, ου, δ, h. a young horse, or one that has not shed the teeth called γνώμονας, which indicate the age; used in speaking of horses and other animals; ή ἄδολος, a horseman's cloak, Arr. Th. βάλλω.

"Acoros, ov, i, i, destitute of pasture, unpastured, unfed.

'A Couxsi, and

'Αζουλεύτως, adv. unadvisedly, indiscreetly, injudiciously.

'A τουλίω, f. ήσω, to be unwilling; to be unreflecting or inconsiderate.

Αζούλητος, ου, δ, ή, unwished for, undesired; and hence, unfortunate, calamitous, unfavorable, adverse; τὰ ἀζούλητα, adverse things, adversity.

Acoulía, as, n, want of sense or reflection, inconsiderateness, rashness. From a and βουλή. Hence

"Acoulos, ou, o, n, wanting reflection or prudence, inconsiderate; irresolute, Œd. T. 634; vónµa žζουλον, a wayward disposition,

Anacr. Hence 'Αζούλως, adv. inconsiderately, unadvisedly.

'Αζουλότατα, adv. very inconsiderately ; superl. of "Coulos.

'A Coυτίω, gen Ion. for ἀ Cούτου. From άξούτης.

'Acourns, ou, i, destitute of cattle. Hesiod. From a and Brus.

"ABPA, as, h, or alea, a maidservant, a lady's maid.

· A εραάμ, i, the name of a man, Abraham. Heb. indecl.

'A ζεαδάτης, ου, ό, a man's name, Abradates.

Αξρακίω, ω, f. ήσω, s. as βράχω. Aceannan, 3. pl. 1. a. Ion. of άδρακέω.

"Aceaxi, Ion. 3. s. impf. act. of άδράχω, Poet. for βράχω.

"Aceszros, ou, ò, h, unwashed, unbathed, not wet, not moist, dry; s. us äleoxos.

'Αξείζομαι, s. as ἀξεύνομαι, to be elegantly or luxuriously attired or adorned. From àξρός.

'Αξοίζω, f. ίξω, to sleep after eating; the same as Beizu. From α and βείζω, to sleep.

AGeidns, ios, i, h, without weight, light, not heavy. From a and βρίθω.

'Aξείζαι, 1. a. inf. act. of ἀξείζω. 'Accotarns, ou, i, having an effeminate gait, Æschyl. Pers. 1059. From aleos and Baiva. 'Acoccios, leading a luxurious or effeminate life. From ales and Bios.

Αξρογόος, ου, ό, ή, uttering or sending forth womanish complaints, Æschyl. Pers. 539.

Aceodiairos, ou, o, h, living luxuriously or effeminately, Æschyl. Pers. 41. From aless and di-

'Αξεοκόμας, Dor. for

Accordans, ou, o, n, adorning the hair richly, having elegant or delicate hair.

'Αξοκομάω, ῶ, to adorn the hair. "Accomos, ou, o, n, making a great noise, shouting; roaring; q. d. αμα βεόμω. Τh. βείμω.

'Αξεόπλουτος, ου, ό, ή, splendidly rich or elegant.

'ABPO'Σ, ά, όν, effeminate, luxurious.

Accorragins, ios, i, i, effeminately luxurious.

`Αξροσύνη, ης, ή, s. as &ξρότης.

'Αξεοτάζω, f. άσω and άξω, to err or go astray in the night; to miss any one we are in quest of, Iliad x, 65.

'Aleóras, ăros, 'n, Dor. for aleó-TYS.

'Αβροτίω, ω, f ήσω, p. ήβρότηκα, s. as άξεοτάζω.

'ABPO'TH, ns, n, night, i. e. the time when men do not go abroad, from a and Beorós. sometimes . by is added, &Seorn νόζ, Iliad xiv, 78. Hence ἀξοστάζω, to wander in the dark; and ἀξοστίω, to meet by night. Αξοστήμων, ονος, δ, ή, erring, mistaking, failing.

'Αξεότης, ητος, ή, effeminacy, softness, luxuriousness; pomp, magnificence.

'Aεζότ:μος, ου, δ, delicately elegant, magnificently rich or valuable, Æschyl.

'ABPO'TONON, ou, \(\tau_0\), abrotonum or southernwood, a kind of herb; artemisia abrotanum of Linnæus. Theophr. H. Pl. 6.
7. Dioscor. 3, 29. Sprengel, Hist. R. H. i, 102, 186.

*Aδροτος, ου, δ, h, immortal; in this sense commonly ἄμδροτος, Œd. T. 158; also destitute of men. From α and βροτός.

'Αδροχαίτας, ου, δ, Ďor. and Æol. for άδροχαίτης, having soft or delicate hair, and hence beautiful. Anacr.

Aξροχία, ας, ή, drought.

Αξορχίτων, ωνος, δ, ἡ, wearing a soft or delicate garment; dressed effeminately; with a soft coverlet.

"Αθροχος, ου, δ, ή, not wet, not moist, dry. From α and βρίχω. "ABPYNA, or ἄθρῦνα, ων, τά, mulberries; s. as συκάμινα.

'Αξεύνομαι, f οῦμαι, to adorn or deck one's self, to be ostentatious, to boast, take airs upon one's self.

'Αξοῦνω, f. νῶ, to adorn, deck, treat like a woman. Th. ἀξούς. Αξοῶς, adv. in the sense of ἀξούς. elegantly, magnificently, etc. βαίνοντις ἀξοῶς, frequenting or passing through with a delicate gait, or gracefully and elegantly like a female, treading with elegance, Eurip. Med. 825.

- Αξεωτος, ου, δ, ή, not having eaten; not eaten or gnawed; not eatable. From α and βεώσανω.

'A ζύδηνος, ου, δ, an inhabitant of Abydos.

"Αξοδος, ου, η, the name of a city, Abydos; 'Αξυδόβι, in Abydos.

"Aξυσσος, ου, δ, 'n, bottomless, having no bottom, very deep; τας πηγὰς τοῦ Νιίλου ἐούσας ἀξύσσους, the fountains of the Nile, which are very deep, Herod. ii, 28; an abyss; the bottomless pit, gehenna, the receptacle of the dead, as well as of demons, N. T. From α and βυσσός, Ion. for βυθός, depth.

"Aγ' for ἄγι, pr. imperat. of ἄγω,

come, come on.

'Αγάασθαι, Poet. for ἄγασθαι or ἀγᾶσθαι. From ἄγαμαι.

"Ayacos, ov, i, the name of a man, Agabus.

'Aγάγας, Ion. for άγαγών, part. 2. a. of ἄγω, and

'Aγάγίν, Dor. for ἀγαγίν, 2. a. inf. act. Att. ἀγαγίνθαι, 2. a. inf. m. of the same verb.

Αγάγοι, 2. a. opt. act. Att. άγαγον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. Ion. ἀγαγών, part. 2. a. Att. for ἀγών · subj. ἀγάγω, from the same verb.

"Ayăyov, Ion. for hyayov, from äyw.

'Aγάζομαι, f. σομαι, to wonder, to behold with wonder and astonishment; to be angry; with a dative, to envy, Apol. Rhod. and Hom. It is scarcely used by the Attic writers. Th. ἀγάω or ἀγάομαι. Hence perhaps the English verb το GAZE. 'Αγαθαρχία, ας, ἡ, the beginning of good, or the first cause; the government of the good.

'Αγαθάςχικος, ου, δ, the author of good, i. e. God.

'Aγάθεος, for n'yάθεος, Ion. truly or quite divine.

Aγαθίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a ball of thread, a heap, Schol. Venet. Iliad vi, 390. Th. ἀγαθός.

'Aγαθοεργίω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ηκα, to do good, to be a benefactor, to oblige.

'Ayaboseyia, as, n, and

'Αγαθοιργίη, ης, ἡ, Ion. kindness, beneficence; an exploit, a feat, Herod.

'Αγαθοεργοί, ων, οί, pl. of

'Αγαθοιεγός, and contract. άγαθουεγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, beneficent, that does good; also the name of a select class of public men among the Spartans, Herod. i, 67.

Aγαθοκλίης, ίεος, ίους, or -ñς, ίος, οῦς, ὁ, a man's name, Agathocles.

'Αγαθοκλής. See the preceding. 'Αγάθον, οῦ, τό. See 'Αγαθός.

'Aγαθοποιείτε, 2. pl. pres. ind. or imperat. act. of

Αγαθοποιίω, ω, f. ήσω, to do a kindness, do well, do good; 1. a. inf. ἀγαθοποιῆται.

'Aγαθοποιία, ας, ή, a benefit, a favor.

Αγαθοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, beneficent, kind; doing justly or rightly, N. T. From ἀγαθός and τοιών.

'Αγάθίς, ή, όν, compar. βιλτίων, άμείνων, κεείσσων, λωΐων or

λώων, superl. βίλτιστος, ἄριστος, κράτιστος, λώϊστος οτ λώστος, brave, good, wise, clever or excelling in any quality or talent, skilful, rich, excellent, useful; it is applied in a good and a bad sense. In Homer, used generally to denote strength; bravery, probity, etc.; xalès κάγαθός, a good and honorable man, one who discharges all the duties of a good citizen; in the voc. case, as & yalk, it is used, like age in Latin, for I pray you, prythee, come, or my good sir, my friend, Xen. Mem.; άγαθη τύχη συμβεδιωπώς, having enjoyed (literally lived with) good fortune, Dem. de Coron.; άγαθούς τὰς ψυχάς, excelling in the endowments of the mind, Mem. ii. 6; τὸ ἀγαθόν, the principle of good, abstract good, the sovereign good or summum bonum; τὰ ἀγαθά, virtues; good things (of life) N. T.; άγαθὰ τίκτειν (τέκνα under-stood) to bear fine children, Plut. From ayar, or a intensive, and γηθίω, to rejoice. According to others, from ayacros, by rejecting o and changing r into θ, perhaps rather from "μω, prædam duco; hence àyais, άγαθίς, a noted free-booter or plunderer. Hence the English word GOOD.

'Aγαθοσύνη, ης, ή, goodness, benevolence, philanthropy, N. T. From ἀγαθός.

'Αγαθότης, τητος, ή, goodness, probity. From άγαθός.

'Aγαθουςγίη, Ion. by crasis for ἀγαθοεςγίη, beneficence, goodness, kindness.

Αγαθουεγός. See Αγαθοεεγός. Αγαθόω, ω, f. ώσω, to do good, to be kind.

'Aγαθυνθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of 'Aγαθυνω, f. υνω, to do good; mid. to rejoice, LXX.

'Aγάθων, ωνος, δ, the name of a man, Agathon.

'Aγαθως, adv. well, rightly.

`Αγαθωσύνη, s. as. άγαθοσύνη. `Αγαθωτάτος, superl. of άγαθός.

'Aγαί, αί, the shores; also wounds. From ἄγω, to break. 'Aγαίεται, 3. pers. sing. ind. of

'Aγαίομαι, to be angry or enraged at; with a dat. to envy. Th. ἀγάω.

'Aγαῖος, αία, αῖον, elegant, admirable, enviable.

'Αγαίω and άγαίομαι, s. as άγάζω. 'Αγαίων, ονος, δ, the sun. 'Αγακλεής, έος, δ, ή, and

'Αγακλιιτός, ή, όν, very distinguished, renowned, Iliad ii, 564; Hesiod. Theog. 1015, where the common reading is άγακλυτοῖσι, Wolf. From ἄγαν and κλειτός, which is from κλέος.

'Αγακληής, έος, s. as ἀγακλεής. Αγάκλής, έος, δ, ή, Poet. for ὰγακλίης, s. as ἀγακλυτός. 'Αγακλῆς, ῆος, δ, a man's name, Agacles.

Αγακλύμενος, ένη, ενον, and Αγακλύτός, οῦ, ὁ, very famous, most renowned, very distinguished; ἀγακλυτοῖσιν, dat. pl. Ion. From ἄγαν and κλυτός, which is from κλύω.

'Aγακτίμενος, ένη, ενον, splendidly built; s. as ἐὐκτίμενος, well built, Pind. Pyth. v, 108; Æol. the augment being neglected and σ taken away for the sake of the metre, κτιμένος for κεκτισμένος, built. From ἄγαν and κτίζω. 'Αγάλακτες, ων, οί, pl. of ἀγάλαξ.

'Aγαλακτία, ας, ή, a want of milk.

'Αγάλακτος, ου, δ, ή, s. as ἀγάλαξ.

'Αγαλακτοσύνη, ης, ή, consonguinity, i. e. being nourished by the same milk; also a want of milk.

'Αγάλαζ, ακτος, δ, ħ, s. as δμογάλακτος, a foster-brother, i. e. nourished by the same milk, Æsch. Ag. 724; also, destitute of milk or milkless, Callim. Apoll. 51, where Blomfield reads ἀγάλακτις for ἀγάλακτοι. From a for δμοῦ and γαλα.

'Αγαλλιᾶσθι, 2. pl. contract. imper. mid. of ἀγαλλιάω.

'Αγαλλίᾶσις, εως, ή, exultation, joy, gladness, rejoicing, N. T. Not used by the profane writers. From ἀγαλλιάω.

'Αγαλλιάω, ω, f. āσω, p. ἡγαλλίακα, to leap for joy, to exult; 1. a. m. ἡγαλλιασάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. pas. ἡγαλλιάσθην, in the sense of the middle voice. N. T. and the Ecclesiastical writers. Th. ἀγάλλω.

'Aγαλλίς, ίδος, h. a bulb-rooted flower, supposed to be the hyacinth; lilium martagon, Hom. Hym. Cer. 7 and 426.

'Αγάλλομαι, to leap for joy, to exult, to be pleased with, take delight in; used of joy indicated by strong external acts, as leaping, etc., Xen. Anab. ii, 6, 18;

άγαλλόμεναι πτερύγεσσιν, scil. ὄρυθες, Il. ii. 462; ἐκλέλοιφ' ἱορτὰς αἶς πάροιθ' ἡγαλλόμην, Eurip. Troad. 454. From ἄγαν and ἄλλομαι.

'AΓA' ΛΛΟΧΟΝ, ου, τό, an aromatic, medicinal wood of India, called agallochum, the aloe wood; excœcaria agallocha of Linnæus.

AΓA'ΛΛΩ, f. ἄλῶ, p. κα, l. a. ἀγῆλαι, to adoru, Eurip. Med. 1034; to make pleasing; mid. to become pleasing to one's self, to exult; pas. ἡμίξα ἀγάλλισται, the day is made famous or splendid. Used with a dative, II. ii, 462, Odys. v, 146; Homer uses it only in the middle voice. The α is short.

'Aγαλμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing that delights or which one takes pride in, Hom. passim; the Tragic writers call children the ἀγάλματα, or delights, of parents; any thing beautiful; an ornament, Iliad iv, 144; s. as ἀνάθημα, and hence, an image or statue; the form or person, Theocr. in Adon. Idyl. xxx, 28, Xen. Œc. v, 3.

*Αγαλμάτιον, ου, τό, dimin. of ἄγαλμα, a little image or statue, etc. Appian; Luciani Somn.

'Αγαλματοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, a statuary, sculptor, carver, Æsop; Herod. ii, 46. From ἄγαλμα and ποιέω.

"Αγάμαι, f. ἀγάσομαι, 1. a. m. ἡγασάμην, pas. ἡγάσθην, to wonder, be astonished at, admire with veneration. See ἀγάω.

'Aγαμέμνων, ονος, δ, the name of a man, Agamemnon.

'Αγαμίνως, adv. s. as θαυμαστῶς, wonderfully, surprisingly. From ἄγαμαι.

'Αγάμητος, ου, ο, ή, s. as ἄγα-

'Aγαμία, ας, ή, celibacy.

'Αγάμιον, ου, τό, celibacy; ἀγαμίου δίαπ, a legal process, or accusation, for celibacy.

"Αγάμος, ου, δ, ή, unmarried, a bachelor or maid; γάμον ἄγαμον, for δύσγαμον, an unlawful or unsanctioned marriage, Ed.
Tyr. 1214. From α and γά-

"ĂΓĀN, adv. too much, very much, very; τὸ ἄγαν, excess, excessiveness.

'AΓANAKTE'Ω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ηκα, to grieve, to be angry, to scorn; to tolerate or endure with difficulty, 1. a. ηγανάκτησα, part. άγανακτήσας, gen.

part. pres. àyavantouvtos. Perhops from äyav and äxbouas. 'Ayavantiw, part. of ayava-

'Αγανάκτησις, εως, ή, literally, pain; indignation, vexation.

'Αγανακτητόν, τό, much to be resented, Plat. Gorg.

Αγανακτικός, ή, όν, querulous, discontented, vexed, fretful.

'Aγανής, ίος, δ, ή, mild, gentle, placid.

'Aγανῆσι, dat. pl. Ion. for ἀγαναῖς · ἀγανοίσι, m. g. of ἀγανός, superl. ἀγανώτατος. Th. γάνος.

'Aγάννίφος, ου, δ, ή, snewy, covered with snow, Iliad i, 420.
From ἄγαν and νίφω.

Αγανοβλίφάρος, ου, δ, h, having handsome eyelids or eyes.

Aγανός, ή, όν, accent on the lost syllable, mild, gentle, placid, bland, Hom. and Xen. See

"Ayavos, ov, o, n, accent on the first syllable, broken, Suid. and Zonar. See the preceding.

'Αγανοφροσύνη, ης, ή, mildness, courtesy, affability, placidness, Il. xxiv. 772.

'Αγανόφεων, •νος, δ, ή, of a mild disposition or temper, mild. From ἀγανός and φεήν.

'Aγανώθ, Hebr. indecl. cups.

'Αγάνως, Dor. for αγήνως.

'Αγάομαι. See άγάω.

'Αγαπάζε, pres. imper. act. of άγαπάω.

'Αγασάζουτι, Dor. for άγασάζουσι.

'Αγαπάζω. See 'Αγαπάω.

Aγάποι, ων, αi, the social festivals, or love-feasts, of the early Christians, μl. nom. of ἀγάπη, love, which is from ἀγαπάω.

Αγαπαστός, ου, ό, ή, to be embraced or loved.

'Aγαπατά, Dor. for άγαπητά, pl. n. g. from

'Ayamaros, Dor. for ayamhres. 'AΓΑΠΑ'Ω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, p. κα, to love, to love with fondness, to receive affectionately; to kiss; to be satisfied with; ἀγάπα, pres. imp. άγαπᾶν, inf. άγαπήτας, αντος, part. 1. a. ήγαπημίνος, part. perf. pas. δ δ άγαπήσειν με εφασκεν, εί τὸ σῶμα σώσω, he said I should congratulate myself if I saved my life, Lys. in Eratosth.; busis άγαπᾶτε, άν τι αὐτοὶ μεταδιδῷσι, ye are content, if they impart any thing, Demosth. might ourταξ.

'Ayan, ns, n, love, fondness,

Ē

affection.

'Aγαπηθήσομαι, 1. f. ind. pas. of

ἀγασάω. 'Αγάτημα, ἄτος, τό, any thing

loved, the object of one's love. 'Αγαπήνως, ceos, δ, ή, brave, manly, loving bravery, loving masculine excellence or good qualities; also the name of a man, Agapenor. From aya-Traw and devne.

Ayarnois, was, in, and

'Αγαπησμός, ου, δ, love, affec-

'Aγαπητίος, ου, ο, ή, to be loved. 'Αγαπητικός, ή, όν, loving; susceptible of love.

Αγαπητός, ή, όν, loved, beloved, lovely, pleasing; the opposite to μισητός · particularly beloved, as an only son, N. T.

'Aγαπητως, willingly; sufficiently; contentedly, Herodian.

'Aγαπω, 1. s. contract. pres. ind. or subj. act. of άγαπάω. Αγαπώην, Att. for άγαποιμι, pres. opt. of ayanaw.

'Aγιπωμίνη, fem. part. pres. pas. of ἀγαπάω (γυνή understood), sweetheart, mistress.

Ayae, in the name of a bondwoman or slave, Hagar. Heb. indecl.

'Arapiko'N, ov, to, an agaric, or kind of mushroom, a fungus, Plin. Hist. Nat. xxv, 9.

Ayáppoos, ou, o, n, flowing impetuously. From ayav and įέω.

Αγέσαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. m. for ηγάσαντο, Ιοη. άγασαίμην, opt. ἀγάσασθαι, inf. and

"Ayaolai, pres. inf. mid. and 'Aγασθείς, part. 1. a. pas. but in an active sense; àyarbsin, opt. of ἄγαμαι or ἀγάζομαι.

"Αγασμα, άτος, τό, veneration, an object of veneration.

'Αγασσάμενος, part. 1. a. m. with double or Poet. from ayáζομαι.

'Aγάστονος, ου, δ, ή, loud-sounding, loud-murmuring; deeply-mouning; an epithet of Amphitrite; Odys. xii, 97, and Hym. in Apol. 94. Æschyl. Theb. 98.

'Aγαστός, ή όν, praiseworthy, to be admired, exciting admiration. Τ/1. άγάω.

'Αγάστως, οςος, δ, a uterine brother; of the same mother; q. d. Τλ. γαστής. ξμογάστως.

'ATAEYAAI'E, idos, h, aga. syllis, the shrub from which gum ammoniac is extracted; ή το άμμωνιακόν φίριι, Dioscor.

2198; heracleum gummiferum. Sprengel, i, 166.

Ayavn, and Dor. - a. n, the name of a distinguished woman,

'Αγαύομαι, s. as ἄγαμαι, Oppian. Hal. iv, 133; but the reading is doubtful.

Αγαυός, ή, όν, illustrious, famous, worthy. From άγάω.

'Αγαυζός, εά, εόν, very proud, haughty. Th. γαυζος. The a here is not privative but intensive.

'Αγάφθεγκτος, ου, ό, ή, loudsounding, sonorous, Poet. from ayar and pligyopas.

'A Γ A' Ω , f. how, p. nxlpha, or ἀγάομαι, to wonder at, be astonished at, to envy; to hate; ἀγάασθε, 2. pl. pres. for ἀγᾶσθε, which is contracted from ayásσθε, you envy and are angry with, Odys. v, 119; ἢγάασθε, 2. pl. imperf. for ηγασθε, you were displeased with or took it ill, Odys. v, 122. Hence äyns, άγαιος and άγαυός, άγαίομαι, άγαμαι, άγάζομαι, άγασμα, άγαστός. Englis' AGHAST.

*Αγγάρα, ων, τά, the stations or posts, where the king's messengers stopped after their daily service was performed; stages, relays. See 'Ayyapsiov.

'Aγγαρεία, as, n, the office and the service of an ayyagos or king's messenger.

'Αγγαρείον, ου, τό, and Ion. άγyagniov, the route or course of the king's messengers; also the duty or office of the messengers, Herod. viii, 98. A Persian word.

'Αγγαρεύουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of

'Αγγαριύω, f. σω, to send one on a message, to despatch a courier, as by authority of the sovereign; and hence, to compel or require one to do any duty, as in Matt. v, 41, xxvii,

"AFFĂPOI, wv, oi, king's messengers or letter-carriers, postriders, couriers, estafettes.

'Ayyazos. See under äyyazon. 'Αγγαροφορίω, ω, f. ήσω, to perform the office of a courier or post rider.

"Αγγε, for άγγεα, τά, n. pl. of äyyos.

Αγγείδιον, ου, τό, dim. of

'Aγγεῖον, ου, τό, a vessel or utensil, a vase, an urn.

Ayyeros, ov, b, h, and

Αγγειώδης, εος, δ, ή, vase-shaped,

urn shaped, vase-like; that may be used as a vase or vessel.

Αγγελέουτι, for άγγελοῦσι, 1. f. of άγγίλλω.

Αγγελία, ας, ή, a message, tidings, news; in the rhetoricians it also means narration. also ayyexin.

· Αγγελιάων for άγγελιών, Odys. v, 150.

'Aγγελίη, ης, η, Ion. for άγγελία, ας, ή, a message, embassy, announcement; σεῦ ἐνεκ' ἀγγελίης, i. e. χάριν άγγελίας σοῦ ένεκα, on an embassy for thy sake, Il. iii, 206 ; ἀγγελίην έλ. beiv, to undertake an embassy, Il. xi, 140; the right or privilege of consulting and declaring the oracles, Herod. i, 54; a proclaiming or declaring. In N T., the divine message to man, or the gospel. From &yγέλλω.

'Αγγελιηφόρος, ου, ό, a messagebearer, or messenger; an usher, or officer at the king's court to present visitors to the king. See Herod. iii, 118.

'Αγγελϊκός, ή, όν, belonging to a messenger; belonging to an angel, angelic. From ἄγγελος. 'Αγγελιώτης, ου, δ, a messenger, Callim.; Hom. Hym. Merc.

'Αγγελιώτις, ἴδος, ή, a female messenger, Callim. in Jov. 68.

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'A $\Gamma\Gamma$ E' $\Lambda\Lambda\Omega$, f. $\epsilon\lambda\tilde{\omega}$, p. $\eta\gamma$ yelna, to tell or relate, as a messenger; to proclaim, announce, make known; 1. a. ηγγειλα· part. 1. a. pas. άγγελθείς, είσα · p. m. ήγγελα.

Αγγελλόντων, Att. for άγγελλέτωσαν, let them tell or declare; also gen. pl. part. pres.

Άγγελμα, ἄτος, τό, tidings, news, a message.

"Ayyelos, ou, & and h, a messenger, envoy, ambassador, one that announces any thing; in Homer, often applied to the signs or prognostications indicated by the flight of birds, etc.; also the message or thing announced; applied to males and females, Eurip. Androm. 82, and Hom. Il. i, 334; a guardian. In the N. T. and Ecclesiast. writers, an angel, or being of a superior order to man, a messenger of heaven; also a wicked or evil angel, or demon; a guardian angel, Matt. xviii, 10; a person high in rank, or office, as in Rom. viii, 38. "Aγγιλος is sometimes used in the classic writers, as in the N. T.; see Plato iv, de Legg. p. nc, 1. ed. Læmærian. and Aristid. as cited in Quart. Rev. From ἀγγίλλω.

' Αγγεσι, dat. pl. of αγγος. 'Αγγήϊον, Ion. for αγγεῖον.

Aγγοθήκη, ης, η, a place for keeping vases or vessels in; a cupboard.

Αγγοτῆναι, ῶν, αί, honey comb, the cells of the comb.

"AΓΓΟΣ, sos, τό, a vessel or utensil, a vase; also, the womb; a blood-vessel. Hence ἀγγειώδης, ὁ, ἡ, ἀγγείδιον, τό, which see.

Aγγούριον, or ἄγγουρον, ου, τό, a cucumber, a kind of water-melon; ἀγγούρια, τά, "cucumeres Symeon Sethi." Sprengel, i, 216.

Aγγουςον, ου, τό, s. as the preceding.

'Aγγείζω, to irritate, provoke, make uneasy, excite, stimulate. Engl. TO ANGER.

"Αγγεις, 105, h, pain, vexation.
'Αγγειστής, οῦ, δ, one that irritates or provokes.

"Aγε, and ἄγεθ, for ἄγετε, come thou, come ye, come on, well; used as an adv. of exhortation, 2. a. imp. of ἄγω. It is joined with verbs in 1. and 2. pers. pl. in Il. and Odys.

^{*}Αγε, Dor. for ἦγε, 2. a. of ἄγω, Il. ix, 199.

'Aγειρόντων, gen. pl. part. pres.;
Att. for άγειρέτωσαν, 3. pl.
pres. imper. act. of

'AFEI'PO, f. 100, p. 1710, 120, to assemble, gather together; mid. to come or meet together, to be assembled; aysigsiv Tois Dinis, to go about collecting money for the gods, Ruhnken. Tim. p. 10; aynysexa, p. Att. àynyiqueo, 3. pl. plupf. àyeieas, 1. a. inf. aysieas, part. 1. a. ἄγειςαν, 3. pl. Ion. for nyeieav · 1. a. pas. nyéebny, 3. pl. ήγερθεν, 1. f. αγερθήσομαι. The second syllable being shortened, we have a yierofai, ay igovτο, and, rejecting the ε, άγεόμεvos, n, ov, assembled. From"ηω. Hence, perhaps, in Engl. GATHER and TOGETHER. also άγέρω.

'Aγείτης, οῦ, ὁ, a wrong-doer; that injures, injurious.

'Αγεῖτο, Dor. for ἡγεῖτο, contract. from ἡγέετο, 3. sing. impf. ind. mid. of ἡγέομαι.

'Αγείτων, ονος, ό, ή, neighbour-

less.

'Αγελάζομαι. See

'Αγιλάζω, f. άσω, p. κα, to assemble; ἀγιλάζομαι, to live together or gregariously. Th. ἀγίλη.

Ayelaios, aia, aiov, of or belonging to a herd, living or grazing in herds, gregarious; ἀγελείη, an epithet of Minerva, Il. iv, 128, signifying one that presides over the plunder or booty taken in war, the predatory goddess, the goddess of spoils or booty; culled also Antris, x, 460, which is explained by λαφυραγωγός, that carries off booty or spoils, Heyne ad. Hom.; also not broken in to the yoke, untamed, Iliad xi, 728; also, common, mean, ordinary, in which sense the grammarians accent it xy's-

'Αγίλωισι, dat. pl. Ion. of ἀγίλη.
'Αγιλαιών, ῶνος, δ, a pasture, or place for a herd. From ἄγω. 'Αγιλαεχίω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to govern or lead a herd. From ἀγίλη and ἀεχή.

Αγελάρχης, ου, δ, a herdsman; the leader of a herd, applied to the bull.

Αγελαεχούσα, fem. part. pr. contract. of άγελαεχέω.

Αγελαστίω, ω, to abstain from laughing.

'Αγελαστία, ας, ή, a severe or frowning countenance, sour looks. From

'Αγίλαστος, ου, δ, ħ, severe, morose, crabbed, that does not laugh. From a and γιλάω.

'Aγελείη, Ion. for ἀγελεία, ας, ή, an epithet of Minerva. See 'Aγελαῖος.

'AΓΓ' ΛΗ, ns, n, a herd, flock; ἀγίλαι, the classes or bands, in which the youths of Sparta were enrolled, Plut.; άγίληθεν, adv. from the herd.

'Aγεληδόν, adv. by herds or flocks.

'Αγέληφι, adv. in a herd or flock; φι and φιν being syllables which the Poets sometimes add to dative cases.

'Ayelntns, ou, 6. See 'Ayelaï-

'Αγίμεν, pres. inf. Ion for ἄγειν, from ἄγω, Iliad i, 323, according to the Attic usage, in the sense of the imperative mood.

'Αγεμονεύω, Dor. for ἡγεμονεύω, to be a leader or commander; to govern, to command, Erin. Od. l. 8.

'Aγεμών, όνος, δ, Dor. for hγεμών.

"Aγεν, imperf. Ion. and pres. inf.
Dor. of ἄγω, to lead, or Bœot.
for ἄγησαν, 2. a. pas. from
ἄγην, which is from ἄγνυμι or
ἄγω, to break.

Αγενεαλόγητος, ου, δ, ή, literally, without genealogy or pedigree; of unknown descent or extraction, Heb. vii, 3. From α and γενεαλόγητος, which is from γενεαλόγος, and this from γενεαλόγος, a genealogist.

'Aγίνεια, ας, ή, ignobleness, baseness of extraction.

'Aγένειος, ου, δ, ή, beardless. Th.

'Aγενή, neut. pl. contract. of Aγενής, έος, ό, ή, of obscure birth, ignoble; τὸ ἀγενές, humbleness or abjectness of soul, Plut. From α and γένος.

'Aγίνητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, uncreated, unperformed, Aristot. Eth. lib. vii; left undone, omitted, Isocr. c. Loch. From a and γίνομαι. Αγίνναιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not honorable, not noble or liberal.

'Αγεννής, έος, δ, ή, Ion. s. as άγενής.

'Aγεννητία, ας, ή, barrenness, the being childless.

'Aγίνη τος, ου, δ, ή, unbegotten, ungenerated. From α and γιννάομαι.

'Aγεννία, ας, ή, for ἀγέννεια, timidity, cowardice.

'Aγεννῶς, adv. meanly, basely, in a cowardly manner, without spirit.

"Ayeo, and hyeo, for hyou, imp.
of hyéoμαι.

'Aylonai, Dor. for hylonai.

'Aγεόμενος, Poet. for ἀγόμενος, part. pres. pas. of ἄγω.

'Αγέραστος, ου, ό, ή, unrewarded, Iliad i, 119. From a and γίρας.

Αγερίθω, for ἀγείρω, to assemble, collect together, Poet.

'Αγίρεσθαι, Att. for ἀγείρεσθαι, pres. inf. pas. of ἀγείρω.

"Αγερθεν, Ion. and sync. for ηγερθηταν, 3. pl. and

'Αγίεθην, for ἀγίεθην, 1. sing. 1. agr. pas. of ἀγείεω.

'Αγιρμός, οῦ, ὁ, an assembling, a collection or multitude of people, as an army, Aristot. Poet. 3. 'Αγίροντο, 2. a. m. of ἀγιίρω, or, according to some, imperf.

for ηγείρουτο. From ἀγείρω. 'Αγερόομαι, οῦμαι, to slight, neglant

'Αγερόω, ω, to neglect, frustrate, deceive.

'Aγέρρω, Æol. for ἀγείρω.

"Ayegois, the same with ayequos.

'Αγίςω, Æol. ἀγίρρω, the root of dysiew, and hence dyseovre, for ηγίροντο, imperf. pus.; άγή-γιρκα, perf. act.; άγηγίραται, 3. pl. perf. pas. Ion. Riemer's

'Αγιρώσατο, for ἡγιρώσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. Ion. of aysεόομαι.

Αγιρώσσω, to watch, lie in wait. Aγιρωχία, ας, ή, pride, haughtiness, arrogance, a lofty or proud spirit; ferociousness.

AΓE'PΩXOS, ou, i, i, proud, haughty, disdainful; used by Homer and Pindar, in a good sense, for honorable, noble, illustrious; high-minded. Damm, in Lex., derives it from & ayav yleas "xw, he who is proud of the honor he has received. See Iliad iii, 36.

'Αγερώχως, adv. proudly, haughtily.

"Ayıs, f.r äyı, term of exhorta tion, come, come on, etc., pres. or 2. a. imp. Poet. of ayw. äysexs, Ion. for hys, imperf. and ayes, Dor. for hyes.

Ayıobov, Poet. Ion. for hyov.

'Αγισίλα, dat. of

'Aysoidaos, ou, i, and 'Aysoidas, a name of Pluto, because he collects or draws all men to his realms, Callim. in Pallad. 128; also the name of a man, Agesi-

*Aytoxiv, 3. s. impf. ind. act. Ion. for Hyer or Hye.

"Αγιστα, a warlike engine, an implement of war. From the Latin aggesta.

Ayiorextos, ou, i, n, for ayeriστρατος, the leader of an army ; an epithet of Minerva. From άγω and στρατός.

"Ayır', and äyırı, term of exhortation, come, come on; pres. imperat. of αγω.

Ayirns, ou, i, a leader. From äγω.

"Ayevoros, ov, o, n, that cannot be tasted, insipid; that has not been tasted. From a and yeuw. But it is oftener used for one that has not eaten, or tasted, as in Soph. Antiq. 583; one that is fasting; that has not tasted or enjoyed liberty, Longin. 44.

'Αγιωμίτεητος, ου, i, i, ignorant of geometry. From a and yi-

musteia.

Ayságynros, ov, ô, n, uncultivated, desert. From a and yingyia, to till or cultivate.

Ayn, ns, n, astonishment, wonder, from ayaw, to wonder at; but

'Aγή, ñε, ĥ, a fracture, contusion, breach; hence a breaker or wave, from which it also means the shore on which the waves break.

'Aγη, τά, contract. for άγεα, from ayes. Also

'Aγη, for ἐάγη, Ion. 2. a. pas. nynv, Alt. iaynv, and Ion. aynv, ns, n, from aya, to break; also "Ayn, for "yn, 3. sing. 2. a. pas. of aya.

'Aynyieas, for aynyicare, 3. pl. plupf. pas. Iliad iv, 211.

'Aγηγίραται, Att. and Ion. for nysemivos sioi, 3. pl. perf. pas. ος άγείρω.

Αγήγεςκα, perf. Att. for ηγεςκα. 'Αγήγερμαι, perf. Att. for ηγερμαι, from αγείρω.

Αγιλάζω, the same as άγηλα-

'Ayñλαι, 1. a. inf. act. of ἀγάλλω, 1. a. ηγηλα· part. άγήλας.

'Aγηλατίω, with the soft breathing, to put to flight, expel, Œd. Tyr. 402; άγηλατίω, with an aspirate, to purge from crimes, to expiate a crime.

Αγηλτίω. See άγηλατίω.

"Αγημα, ἄτος, τό, an army; a select body of soldiers. From ἄγω.

"Αγημι, obsol. for ἄγαμαι.

Αγηνοεία, ας, ή, bravery, valor, courage, spirit; also loftiness of spirit, highmindedness; haughtiness; used by Homer in the pl., aynveginger, dat. pl. Ion. Iliad i. 696.

Aynoue, ogos, i, active, brave, From ayav and strenuous. άνής. 'Αγήνως is also a man's name, Agenor.

Aynoxa, perf. for nxa, Att. äynxa, and, by a pleonasm of the letter o, ayńoxa, from ayw. 'Αγήςἄος, ου, ό, ή, not subject to old age; for annearos, Poet.

From a and yheas.

'Αγήρατον, ου, τό, ageraton, an herb, called everlasting; Achillea ageratum; Dioscor. iv, 59, Sprengel i, 188.

Αγής žτος, ου, ό, ή, not subject to old age, or decay.

'Aγήςως, ω, i, h, the same with άγής ατος απιά άγής αος · άγής ων ἴπαινον, immortal praise, Thucyd. ii, 43; ayhew occurs without v in the accusative.

Ayńs, ios, i, n, villanous, wicked, impious : s. as ivayis.

Aynsaslas, Dor. for hynsaslas, and this last for Sinyhoadas.

"Aynoi, 3. sing. of aynui (which is not in use) for ayapas. Th. άγάω.

Aynoiazos, ov, o, Agesilaus, a Lacedæmonian chief. äyw and hass.

Aynoixolis, ios, i, the name of a Spartan prince, Agesipolis.

Ayneixogos, ou, i, Poet. and Dor. for hynrixogos, ou, i, he who conducts or leads the chorus, Pind. From hylopas and Xoens.

'Aγητής, ῆςος, δ, Dor. for ηγητής, nyεμών, όνος, ό, a leader, com-

mander, chief.

Αγητός, ή, όν pl. έγητοί, wonderful, to be admired, exciting Τh. ἀγάω. astonishment.

Αγήτως, Dor. for ηγήτως, a leader, Eurip. Med. 426. Cf. Horat. Carm. iv, 6, 25.

"Aγηχα, for ήχα, perf. of ἄγω. Αγιάζω, f. σω, p. κα, to sanctify; consecrate; purify; with ἐμαυτόν, understood, to devote one's self as a victim, Heb. ii, 11; 1. a. pas. ἡγιάσθην, 1. f. αγιασθήσομαι. äγιος. Not used by the profane writers.

Αγιάσαι, 1. a. imper. mid. of the preceding.

Αγίασμα, τό, and

Αγιασμός, ου, ό, sanctifying, sanctification.

Αγιαστήριον, ου, τό, a sanctuary. 'Αγιαστία, ας, ή, holiness, sanctity, Chrysost.; purification; purity of life, N. T. From äyios.

Αγίγαετος (βότευς,) a grape without stones or seeds; seed-

'Αγίζω, f. ἴσω, for ἀγιάζω, to purify, consecrate, make holy. Ayiveanov, Dor. and Ion. for

nyiveov, -ouv, impf. act. of Ayīviw, w, f. now. Poet. and

Ion. the same with ayw . aytvw is also found.

'Ayıov, ου, τό, the sanctuary; äγια, ων, τά, the temple; τὰ äγια äγίων, the sanctum sanctorum or holy of holies, Heb. ix, 3; heaven.

"AΓΙΟΣ, ία, ιον, holy, sacred; very rarely used by the Attic, and never, it is believed, by the tragic writers; Porson ad Med. 750; superl. Zyiotos. From äyoş.

Αγιοσύνη, ης, ή, holiness, sanctity. 'Αγιότης, ητος, ή, holiness, sanc-

Ayıs, Toos, &, the name of a Spartan king, Agis.

'Αγιστεία, ας, ή. See άγιστία. 'Αγιστεύω, and άγιστέω, to hold in veneration. From Zyos.

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'Aγιστία, ας, ή, a holy rite or ceremony. From ayos.

'Αγιωσύνη, the same as άγιοσύνη. `Αγκάζομαι, mid. of

'Αγκάζω, f. σω, to embrace, take up or hold in the arms, Xen. Cyrop.

"Aγκάθεν, adv. for άγκάς, in the arms; also, for avixabir, i. e. äνωθεν, from above, Æschyl.

'AlkAl', nom. pl. of ayrn, the arms, Theocr. viii, 55; acc. άγκάς, in the Poets, κατά being understood, in the arms.

'Αγκάλαι, pl. of άγκάλη.

'Aγκαλέει for ανακαλεί, 3. sing.

pres. of avanalia. 'Αγκαλέω, ω, for ἀνακαλέω.

Αγκάλη, ης, ή, and άγκάλίς, ίδος, ή, the arm, and άγκάζομαι or аухадіцоная, Xen. Cyrop.

'Αγκαλιδαγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, a carrier of bundles or packets. From άγκαλίς and ἄγω.

'Ayxalidopógos, ou, o, the same as the preceding. From aynahis and Olew.

Αγκαλίζομαι, s. as άγκάζομαι. *Αγκαλίς, ίδος, ή, a little packet or bundle, an arm-full.

"Αγκάλου, for ἀνάκαλου, 2. a. imperf. from ayxaxia, Poet. for άνακαλέω.

'Aγκάς, used adverbially, in the arms, with the arms. 'Αγκή.

"Ayzeu, plur. of äyzos.

"Αγκειμαι, for ἀνάκειμαι, Poet.

'Αγκιράτισσι, for άνακιράτισσι, Poet. for avantgarios, on the horns.

'Aγκή, ñs, h. See under 'Aγκαί. 'Αγκίον, ου, τό, a little valley. From Zykos.

Αγκιστεεία, ας, ή, a fishing. 'Αγκιστειύω, f. εύσω, to fish, to catch fish with hooks.

Αγκιστροειδής, and άγκιστρώδης, sos, o, n, having the form of a fish-hook, bent or crooked.

"ΑΓΚΙΣΤΡΟΝ, ου, τό, a hook. Αγκιστερφάγος, ου, δ, h, swallowing or biting at the fish hook; greedy.

Αγκιστεόω, ω, f. ώτω, to take fish with a hook; to bend like a fish-hook; metaph. to capti-

'Αγκιστρώδης, εος, δ, ή, like a hook, barbed, hooked.

'Αγκιστεωτός, ή, όν, hook-shaped, barbed.

'Aγκλείτος, to be boasted of; 'Αγκυλότομον. See under 'Αγ-

for ἀνάκλειτος.

'Aynlivas, for avanlivas, part. a. of ἀνακλίνω.

'Αγκλίνω, for ἀνακλίνω.

'ACKOI'NH, ns, n, Poet. in Homer only used in pl., s. as ἀγκάλη, the arm, the arms, the embraces. From ayxav, as if άγκώνη. Hence

'Αγκοινίζω, f. σω, to embrace or carry in the arms.

'Αγχομίζειν, for ανακομίζειν, to carry again. Hence αγκομίζων, by enallage, for avaxouiouv, pres. for fut. ayxonioaid for -σαιτο, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. mid. Αγκονέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be diligent in any work. From ava and κονέω, to hasten.

"AΓKOΣ, εος, σό, a valley, a vale, a defile in mountains.

Αγκόχασι, Macedonic, for ένηνόχασι, 3. pl. perf. mid. of φέρω, for "hvey zav, according to Phavorinus, who observes, that this form is not found in the accurate writers, but only in a letter of Philip of Macedon.

'Αγκεεμάννυμι, for ανακεεμάν-

'Αγκεεμάσασα, for ἀνακεεμάσασα, Odys. i, 440.

'Αγκείνω, for ἀνακείνω.

'Αγκεούομαι, for άνακεούομαι.

'Αγκτής, ῆςος, ό, a fastening, a band, a tie, a clasp. From ἄγχω.

'Αγχυλέομαι, οῦμαι, f. ήσομαι, p. ήγκύλημαι, to throw a javelin which has a thong called άγκύλη.

'AΓKΥ'ΛΗ, ης, ή, an amentum or kind of javelin; a kind of cup or drinking vessel; a defect in speech; the bend or fold of the elbow or knee.

'Αγκϋλίζομαι, to dart or throw; s. as άγχυλέομαι.

Αγκυλιστής, οῦ, δ, a javelinthrower, one who uses the ayκύλη.

'Αγκὔλόγλωσσον, ου, τό, an impediment of the tongue or speech; άγχυλότομον, ου, τό, a surgical instrument by which that impediment is removed.

'Αγκυλομήτεω, gen. Ion. of άγπυλομήτης, ου, ό, that changes his appearance, oblique in his designs, sly, cunning, crafty, Iliad iv, 59. From ἀγκύλος and μήτις

AΓKΫ́ΛΟΣ, n, ov, crooked, bowed, curved. Hence perhaps the Latin angulus, and English ANCLE and ANGLE.

χυλόγλωσσον.

'Αγευλότοζος, ου, i, having a curved bow, Iliad ii, 848. From άγκύλος, curved, and τόζον, a bow.

Αγκυλοχείλαι, nom. plur. of Αγκύλοχείλης, and άγκυλόχειλος, ου, ό, ή, having a crocked beak, like a vulture; Iliad xvi, 428. From άγκύλος and χείλος. Αγκυλοχήλης, ου, δ, having curved claws, like a crab, Hom. Batrach. 285. From xnhń. 'Αγχϋλόω, to crook or bend.

'Αγκύλως, adv. in a crooked form, crookedly.

'Αγκύλωσις, εως, ή, a bending or crooking.

"AΓKΥPĂ, ας, ή, an anchor; a hook; a defence or security. This word first occurs in Pindar; in Homer, sivaí is used for anchois, or perhaps more properly, grapplings or grapnels; έπι δυοίν άγκύραιν δρμείν, to ride at two anchors, colloquially, to have two strings to one's bow, Demosth. 1213, 24, ed. Reiske; άγκύραν χαλᾶν, to let go the anchor; avagrav or aigeiv, to weigh anchor; in N. T. isπτείν or έκτείνειν, to let go the anchor.

'Αγκυείζω, f. ίσω, to trip or throw down, as in wrestling.

'Αγκύριον, ου, τό, dim. a small ancher.

Αγκυρόω, ω, f. ώσω, to secure with an anchor.

'Αγκυρωτός, ή, όν, anchored; secured.

'AΓKΩ'N, wvos, b, the arm from the elbow to the wrist, the bend of the arm, the elbow; the hollow of the hand; also the bend of a river; the angle of a fortification or wall.

'Αγχωνίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to bend or wind as a river, mid. of

'Αγκωνίζω, f. ίσω, to hold or grasp with the arms.

Αγκωνίσκος, dimin. of άγκών. Αγλαέθειρος, ου, ό, ή, having brilliant or beautiful hair.

'Αγλαΐα, ας, ή, excellence, distiuction, pre-eminence; splendor, grandeur, elegance, ornament ; ίππος άγλαϊηφι πεποιθώς, the horse trusting to his own excellence or pre-eminence, Iliad viii, 510; pleasure, joy; άγλαϊη, dat. sing. Ion. άγλαϊησιν, dat. pl. Ion. Th. άγλαός. Aylatai, nom. pl., aylaiawi, gen. pl. Æsl. of aylaïa.

'Αγλαϊείσθαι, 1. f. m. Att. for άγλαΐσεσθαι, from άγλαΐζω, to

adorn, to make illustrious. By the Attic dialect in verbs of this kind, the s of the first future is taken away, and the last syllable circumflexed; as, for iow twey use is. Th. aylass.

'Αγλαίζομαι, Poet. for λαμπού-

'Aγλαΐζω, f. ίσω, ïω, to ornament, adorn; to make brilliant or shining; oftener used in the mid. voice; with the dative in Hom.

'Αγλάϊσμα, ἄτος, τό, and 'Αγλαϊσμός, οῦ, ὁ, splendor, bril-

liancy, elegance. 'Aylasyouss, ou, s, n, Poet. having beautiful limbs; well-limb.

ed, well-formed. Αγλαόδενδρος, ου, δ, π, Poet. producing beautiful trees.

'Αγλαοθηλής, έος, δ, ή, tender.

Αγλαόθεονος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having splendid abodes or seats, having magnificent thrones; an epithet of the Muses.

'Aγλαόθωκος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, Poet. having a splendid seat or abode.

'Αγλαόκαοπος, ου, ό, ή, having beautiful wrists; by synecdoche for beautiful. Homer constantly calls Thetis ἀργυρόπεζαν, silversoled, whom Pindar calls ἀγλαόκαοπον. Also, bearing beautiful frut, Odys. vii, 115; xi, 588; and figuratively, bearing beautiful children.

Αγλαόκουρος, ου, δ, ή, distinguished for young men, or possessing fine young men. Pindar calls Corinth άγλαόκουρου, Ol. 13.

'Αγλαόκωμος, ου, ό, ή, Poet. from άγλαός and κῶμος, an epithet of the voice or song, enlivening the banquet or dance, Pind. Ol. 3.

'AΓΛΑΟ'Σ, οῦ, splendid, brilliant, elegant, illustrious, beautiful, worthy to be admired or regarded; from τὸ ἄγαν λάων οτ βλίτων, i e. to regard steadily; ἀγλαὸν εδως, clear or limpid water, Odyx. iii, 85. From this word we have ἀγλαά, splendid things, and ἀγλαία, splendor, to make illustrious, ἀγλαίσμα, τὸ, ornament, decoration, embellishment.

*Αγλᾶότεμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, honored in a distinguished or splendid manner.

'Λγλαοτειαίνας, for

'Αγλαοτειαίνης, ου, δ, an epithet of Neptune, having a splendid trident, distinguished for his tri-

dent, Pind. Olymp. vii. 'Αγλαόφωνος, ου, ο, ή, having a

brilliant voice. 'Αγλαώπης, ου, δ, ή, and

'Αγλαῶπις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, and 'Αγλαώψ, ῶπος, ὁ, ἡ, of beautiful or brilliant aspect; also, burning brilliantly, bright, glowing, Œd. T. 214. From ἀγλαός and ἄψ.

'Αγλιυκής, ίος, δ, ή, not sweet, insipid, tasteless; nietaphorically, disagreeable, dry. From a and γλιῦκος or γλυκύς, sweet. 'Αγλίη, ης, ή, a whitish spot or speck in the eye, Hippocr.

"Aylites, pl. of

'Aγλις, ίδος and ίθος, ή, pl. αί ἄγλιθες, heads or cloves of garlic, Dioscor. ii. 182.

'Αγλωσσίω, ω, f. ήσω, to revile.
''Αγλωσσος, ου, δ, ή, not having a tongue, tongueless; by metonym. not eloquent, barbarous.

*Αγμα, ἄτος, τό, a fragment or bit. From αγνυμι.

'Aγμός, οῦ, ὁ, a craggy or steep place, the shore. From ἄ-γνυμι.-

"Αγναμπτος, ου, δ, h. inflexible, stiff, rigid. From a and γνάμ-

"Aγνάφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unpolished, rude; undressed or unfinished, and therefore new, as undressed cloth, Matt. ix, 16; Mark ii, 21, where some MSS have äxvaφος. From a and γνάφω.

'Aγιεία, ας, ή, purity; purification, lustration; chastity, in particular, N. T. Th. άγνός. 'Aγιεύω, f. εύσω, to be pure, more particularly, to be chaste; to make pure, by lustrations, etc. 'Aγνέπαμες, for ἡγνοήπαμεν, Æol. we are ignorant of, perf. act. of άγνοίω.

Αγνής, έος, δ, ή, s. as άγνός.

'Αγνίζω, f. ίσω, p. κα, to purify, as by lustrations or sacrifices, to sacrifice, to explate.

'Ayvioure, 2. pl. 1. a. impr. act. and

'Aγνισθείς, part. and

`Αγνίσθητι, 1. a. impr. pas. of - ἀγνίζω.

Αγνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a purifying, as by sacrifice. Th. ἀγνός.

Aγνοίω, ω, not to know, to be ignorant of; οὐκ ἀγνοεῖν, to know well or to be not at all ignorant of, N. T.; also to err, be delinquent, N. T.; imperf. ἡγνόεον, ουν, f. ἡσω, p. ηκα part. 1. a. ἀγνοήσας.

Αγνόημα, ἄτος, τό, a mistake or error committed through igno-

rance. From a and νόος. 'Αγνοητίον, verbal, not to be known.

"Aγνοια, ας, ή, ignorance. From αγνοίω.

'Ayvoica, on account of the metre, for ayvoica, which see.

Aγνοίησιν, Ion. and Poet. for άγνοη, 3. pres. subj. act., Odys. xxiv, 217.

'Aγνοοῦμίν, 1 pl. contract. and 'Aγνοοῦν, part. pres. n. g. of ἀγνοίω.

ATNO'Z, \(\tilde{n}, \) \(\tilde{o}v, \) pure, chaste, undefiled, holy, to be worshipped or venerated; not to be approached by the profane, Soph. \(\tilde{Col.} \) 38; an epithet of Minerva and of Proserpine, the virgin, the chaste, \(Odys. \) xi, 385. \(Hence \(\tilde{a}yv\tilde{o}s \) and \(\tilde{a}yv\tilde{o}s \) are often interchanged; but \(\tilde{a}yv\tilde{o}s \) are often interchanged; but \(\tilde{a}yv\tilde{o}s \) is rarely employed by the Attics; never, Porson believes, by the tragic writers, Eurip. \(Med. \) 744; \(\tilde{Cd.} \) Tyr. 830.

"AΓΝΟΣ, ou, h, the herb called agnus castus, a species of vitex, the leaves of which, on certain festivals, were strewed by women on their beds; also a kind of fish.

'Αγνότης, τητος, ή, chastity, holiness, purity. From άγνός. Τh. ἄγος.

"AΓΝΥΘΕΣ, ων, αi, stones or weights, which weavers anciently used to hang on the threads of the warp, to keep them in their places, in weaving. See Κανών and Λία.

"Aγνῦμι, or ἀγνύω, to break, as by bending, to break to pieces; 1. fut. ἄξω, 1. a. ἄκξα and ἦξα, opt. ἄξαιμι, subj. ἄξω, inf. ἄξαι, part. ἄξας and ἰάξας 1. a. pas. ἰάχθην, 2. a. pas. ἤγην and ἰᾶγην, perf. mid. ἦγα, Att. ἔᾶγα, Ion. ἔηγας, p. ἑαγώς. In Lysias, the part. ἰάζας, and its compound, and also in Ap. Rhod. and in N. T. From ἄγω.

"Aγνυτ', for ἄγνυτο, 3. sing. imp. pas. of ἄγνυμι.

'Aγνω, and αγίνω, for αγω, to lead, to bring, Odys. xiv, 105; xxii, 198.

'Ayrapority, inf. act. contract.

· Αγνωμονέομαι, οῦμαι, pas. of

Αγνωμονέω, ω, f. ήσω, to act without understanding or absurdly; to treat unjustly.

'Aγνωμόνως, adv. in a foolish or silly manner; άγνομόνως ἔχειν,

to be foolish or silly, to behave foolishly, Dem. Olynth. ii.

*Aγνωμοσύνη, ns, n, want of wisdom, dulness of intellect, Dem.; folly; wickedness. From

'Αγνώμων, ονος, δ, ἡ, foolish, destitute of understanding or judgment, inconsiderate, unfeeling, Demosth. de Coron. 322, 6, ed. Reisk.; wicked, severe, inexorable, Xen. and Isocr.

'Aγνωνίδης, ου, δ, a man's name, Agnonides.

'Αγνώς ιστος, ου, δ, ή, unknown.
'Αγνῶς, with an aspirate, chastely; adv. from ἀγνός · but ἀγνῶς, with a soft breathing, ignorantly; from α and γινώσκω. 'Αγνώς, ῶτος, δ, ή, unknown, ignorant, inglorious, ignoble, Thucyd. i, 137.

'Αγνώσασκε, Ion. for ἡγνόησε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of ἀγνοίω, not to know.

*Αγνωσία, ας, ή, ignorance. Th. γινώσκω.

'Aγνώσσω, εις, ει, to be ignorant of; pres. ind. and ἀγνωσάσκω, in the same sense. From α and γινώσκω, Odys. xxiii, 95. "Aγνωστος, ου, δ, ή, unknown, not renowned, not famous; ἀγνώστω Θεώ, to an unknown god,

Acts xvii, 23.

Ayvatos, ou, i, i, the same as the preceding.

'Αγοήτευτος, ου, δ, ή, that cannot be fascinated, bewitched, or deceived. Hence

'Aγοητεύτως, adv. without tricks or disguise, Cic. ad Att. xii, 3. Th. γόης.

'Ayoix-o, 3. pl. opt. pas. pres. Ion. for äyonro ayon, pres. opt. act.

"Αγεισα, for ἄγουσα, Bion. Idyl.
"Αγομαι, pas. of ἄγω. It is also used as a verb active or deponent, in the sense of ἄγω.

*Ayóµενος, part. pres. pas. of the preceding.

*Αγόμφωτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not nailed or fastened together or secured. Τh. γόμφος.

Aγον, imp. Ion. or Dor. for ñγον but ἄγον, 2. a. of ἄγω.
"Aγονος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, barren, unproductive, not producing young; also not born, Iliad iii, 40; abortive, Œd. Tyr. 27. From α and γίνομαι.

"Αγουτι, Dor. for ἄγουσι, 3. pl. ind. pres. of ἄγω.

'Aropa', &, n, the forum, market-place, public square, place for public assemblies; a discourse, an oration; provi-

sions; ἐξ ἀγορᾶς or ἀπ' ἀγορᾶς, literally, from the forum or market-place, i. e. of little real value, mean, worthless; περίπειμμα ἀγορᾶς, a hackneyed litigant, Demosth. de Coron.; ἀγορὰ πλήθουσα, literally, the time of day when the forum was most frequented, i. e. the forenoon, Mem. i, 1, 10; ἐν ἀγορᾶ διαπρίδειν, to loiter in the market-place or forum. From the p. mid. of ἀγείρω.

'Αγοράασθαι, Poet. for ἀγοράισθαι, or ἀγορᾶσθαι, Iliad ii, 337; from ἀγοράομαι. Th. ἀγορά.

'Aγοςάζω, f. σω, p. za. to buy; ἰχθῦς ἀγοςάζειν, to be an epicure, to be a glutton and luxurious, Plut.; perf. pas. ἡγόςασμαι: 1. a. ἡγοράσθην. Th. ἀγορά.

1. a. ἡγοράσθην. Th. ἀγορά. Αγοράπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, ci cumflexed, belonging to the forum; worthless; Agoræan, an epithet of Jupiter and Mercury, as having statues or altars in the marketplace; οἱ ἀγοραῖοι, petty dealers or traders; but ἀγόραιος, with an antepenult accent, a day for doi. g business in the forum, ἡμίρα being understood. Αγορανομίω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to be a

clerk or officer of the market. 'Αγορῶνομία, ας, ή, the office of clerk or superintendent of the market.

Aγος ανόμος, ου, δ, a superintendent of supplies or provisions; the clerk or officer who governs the market, Aristoph. Acharn. 723. Hence ἀγος ανομίω and ἀγος ανομίω, from ἐν τῆ ἀγος ανόμειν τὸ δίκαιον, to administer justice in the market.

'Αγοράομαι, ωμαι, f. ήσομαι, p. ἠγόρημαι, to speak in public, to harangue, to debate, deliberate, consult together.

Αγοςάσδειν, Dor. for ἀγοςάζειν. Αγοςασείω, to be desirous of buying. From fut. of ἀγοςάζω.

'Aγορασία, ας, ή, a buying. 'Αγόρασις, εως, ή, and άγορασία, ας, ή, a buying or purchasing.

'Αγόςασμα, ἄτος, τό, merchandise, or thing bought and sold. From άγοςάζω.

'Αγοςασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a buying.

'Αγόςἄσον, άτω, and in the pl. ἀγοςάσατι, 1. a. imperf. act. ἀγοςάσωμιν, 1. a. subj. of ἀγοςάζω.

'Aγοραστής, οῦ, ὁ, a buyer, particularly of victuals, a purveyor. *Αγοραστικός, ή, όν, fit for, or pertaining to buying; commercial; τὸ ἀγοραστικόν, the profession of a trader.

*Αγοράω, ω, s. as άγοριύω.

'Αγοςάων, gen. pl. Æol. of 'Αγοςά.

'Αγορίω', for άγορίσε.

Αγοςινέμεν, to relate, tell; pres. inf. Ion. for ἀγοςινέιν and ἀγόςιν, for ἀγόςινε, imperf. Ion. or pres. imper., as also ἀγόςινον, for ἀγόςινον, imperf. of ἀγοςινον.

Ayógeves, Ion. for nyógeves.

'Αγρηςεύω, f. εύσω, to harangue, speak to an assembly ; &yógsurs, 1. a. Ion. for nyópevos. ris άγορεύειν βούλεται, who wishes to speak or express his opinion? a form of notice given by the public crier, in the assemblies, to such as wished to debate a question, Demosth. de Coron. Aristot. Pæan. l. 12, some editions have ayeesvortes, declaring, making known; but the better reading seems to be averuοντις. See 'Αγειύω. Also to advise, persuade, Herod. vii, 10; also to buy. Th. ayoga.

'Αγοςίω, ῶ, ƒ. ήσω, s. as ἀγοςιύω, but only used in compounds. 'Αγοςίων, gen. pl. Ion. of ἀγοςά.

'Aγοςή, Ion. for ἀγοςά.

'Aγορηθείς, έντος, δ, part. 1. a. of ἀγοράομαι, either Poet. for inθείς, spoken, or from ἀγορίω for ἀγορεύω.

'Aγος ηθεν, adv. from the forum or market-place.

'Aγος ήνδε, adv. to the forum or market-place.

'Αγοςήσατο, Ι. α. m. Ιοπ. for ήγοςήσατο from άγοςάω.

Aγοςητής, οῦ, ὁ, an orator or speaker, Iliad vii, 126.

'Αγορητός, ου, i, s. as. άγορητής. Αγορητύς, ύος, h, Ion. form, eloquence, the talent of speaking, Odys. viii, 168.

'Aγοςηφι, adv. in the forum or market-place.

"AΓΟΣ, or ἄγος, εος, τό, reverence, worship, the thing worshipped, a sacrifice; also crime, a pollution, which required expiation, Thucyd. i, 126.

'Aγός, οῦ, ὁ and ἡ, a leader or commander, a chief. From ἄγω. 'Αγοστίω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to be foul or filthy; hence, in Iliad vi, 506, some of the ancients, according to Eustathius, used to read ἀγοστήσως for ἀκοστήσως. 'ΑΓΟΣΤΟ'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, the hollow or palm of the hand; also, the

elbow, the arm; and hence an angle, a recess. From ayo.

'Al'PA, ας, 'n, the chase, hunting, fishing; game or prey.

Hence ἄγριυμα, the prey sought for in hunting.

Αγοαμματία, ας, ή, ignorance of letters, the being illiterate.

Αγεάμματος, ου, δ, ἡ, illiterate, unlearned. From α & γεάμμα. "Αγεαπτος, ου, δ, ἡ, unwritten, i. e. (laws) dictated by nature; ἄγεμπτα κάσφαλῆ Βιῶν νόμιμα, the unwritten and immutable

laws of the gods, Soph. Antig. 454.

'Αγεαυλίω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ηπα, to pass the night in the country or fields, to live in the open air. Hence

'Aγεαυλία, ας, ή, the sleeping in fields or in the country.

*Αγοαυλος, ου, δ, ή, living or sleeping in the fields. From άγεός and αὐλή.

Aγράφιον, ου, τό, in this expression, ἀγραφίου δική, a suit or legal process against a public debtor, whose name had been erased from the public accounts, before he had paid the debt.

"Αγεχφος, ου, i, i, unwritten; ἀγεάφοις νόμοις, by unwritten laws, Dem. de Coron.; ἄγεαφα ἀδικήματα, undescribed offences, i. e. unprovided for by the laws. Th. γεάφω.

"Aγρι, for ἄγι · and ἄγρι μάν, for ἄγι δή, term of exhortation, come, come on, etc.; from άγρίω, to hunt; hence ἀγριῖθ for ἀγριῖτι.

Aγειίος, εία, είον, of or belonging to the country, rustic; rude or clownish, Aristoph. Nub. 654.

"Αγρευμα, ἄτος, τό, game taken in hunting, fishing, etc.; the cap ure or spoil; a net, Æschyl. Agam. 1056.

'Αγριύς, έος, ὁ, Poet. a huntsman, a chief huntsman. From ἄγρα. "Αγριυσις, εως, ἡ, a hunting, the chase.

'Αγοευτής, προς, δ, and

Aγεευτής, οῦ, ὁ, a huntsman; a fisherman, a sportsman.

'Αγευτικός, ή, όν, skilled in the chase.

'Αγειύω, f. εύσω, to hunt; to ensnare, circumvent, Mark xii, 13.

"Aγεην, Ion for ἄγεαν, acc. sing. of ἄγεα, the chase, a hunting, Herod. i, 40.

"Ayeia, adverbially, in a rustic manner. See ayeis.

Αγοιαίνω, f. ανω, to exasperate;

irritate, enrage, provoke; to grow angry, become exasperated. From ayers.

Aγριάς, άδος, ή, belonging to the country; rustic, clownish; an ostrich. From άγρος.

Αγρίελαιος, ου, ό, ή, a wild olivetree. From ἄγριος and ελαία. Αγρίζω. See Αγριαίνω.

Αγριοβάλανος, ου, ο, the holm oak. Άγριομυρίκη, ης, ή, the wild tamarısk.

'Ayeioesíyavos, ov, o, a plant, wild origanum or marjoram.

"Ayeros, ov. o, the name of a man, Agrius.

"Αγείος, ία, ιον, rural, of the country, living in the country; rustic, rude, clownish in manners, etc.; wild, as opposed to tuned or donesticated animals and plants; ἄγεια, n. pl. for adv. in a rustic, clownish manner; ἄγεια στέρματα, wild seeds, spontaneous seeds; ἀγειωτάτα, dat. sing. superlat. Th. ἀγεός.

'Aγρίοτης, τος, ή, rusticity, clowuishness.

'Αγειόφωνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a fierce-sounding voice; speaking harshly, Odys. viii, 294.

Αγείοω, ω, f. ωσω, p. ωκα, to exasperate, enrage. Th. ἄγειος. Αγείππας, πα, δ, the name of a man, Agrippa, N. T.

'Aγριώδης, εος, δ, ἡ, wild, savage, fierce, ferocious. From ἄγριος. 'Αγριωπός, οῦ, δ, ἡ, savage-looking, Eurip. Bacch. 548.

'Αγείως, adv. severely, cruelly. 'Αγειώτης, ου, δ, and

Αγειώτις, ίδος, ή, s. as άγεοιώτης, Sapph. Fragm. 21, 42.

Αγεοδότας, Dor. and

'Ayencorns, ou, o, and

'Aγεοδώτης, ου, δ, a herdsman, a shepherd.

'Aγεόθεν, adv. from the country. 'Aγεόθεν, adv. in the country.

'Αγροικίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to live in the country.

Αγεοικία, ας, ή, a country-house, a cottage; rusticity, clownishness, awkwardness. From άγεός.

"Αγεοικος, and Att. &γεοίκος, ου, δ, ñ, of or belonging to the country; rustic, rude, unpolished, clownish.

'Αγεοικότατος, superl. of ἄγεοικος. 'Αγεοικοτίεως, adv. comparat. deg. more rustically, clownishly, rudely, or impolitely, Xen. Mem. iii, 13, 1.

'Aγερίκως, adv. clownishly, ignorantly.

'Αγροιώτης, ου, δ, rustic, rude, fir άγρότης. Th. άγρός.

'Αγροκύδοιμος, ου, ό, ή, that makes a tumult in the country.

From ἀγρός and κυδοιμός.

Aγρομίνης, ου, δ, residing in the country.

Αγρομένησιν, dat. pl. Ion. for ἀγειρομέναις, by sync. Iliad ii, 481; so ἀγρομένοιο, gen. Ion. ἀγρομένων, for ἀγειρομένων, assembled; from ἀγείρω.

'Aγεόμενος, Ion. for ἀγειεόμενος.
See the preceding.

'Αγεομένων, for άγειεομίνων, part. pres. pas. of άγειεω, Odys.

Aγεόνδε, adv. to the country.

Aγεονομία, ας, n, the regulation or government of the lands round a city.

'Αγεονόμοι, pl. magistrates of Athens. See 'Αγεονόμος.

Aγεόνομος, ου, δ, ή, accented on the antepenult, living in or belonging to the country; that is fed or nourished in the country. See also

'Aγεονόμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, accented on the penult, that feeds or pastures (cattle or flocks) in the country; also a magistrate in Athens, called an agronomus, or superintendant of lands, who had the care and government of lands round the city. From ἀγεός and νίμω. See the preceding.

'AΓΡΟ Σ, οῦ, ὁ, a field, ground, land. From ἀρῶ, to plough. Hence in Engl. ACRE.

'Αγροτίρα, ας, 'n, Poet. for ἀγςιντική, a name of Diana, the huntress, dwelling in the fields and mountains, Aristoph. Equit. 651.

Αγροτίρας, wild, savage; gen. sing. f. g. of

'Aγεότερες, έρα, ερον, wild, rustic, belonging to the woods. From αγεός.

Ayeorne, neos, i, and

Αγρότης, ητος, ή, rusticity. See Αγρότης, ου, ό, fem. ἀγρότις, Ιδος, ή, a countryman, a rustic. From ἀγρός.

Ayeoris, idos, n, fem. of ayeo-

'Aγευμένη (for ἀγεευομένη) part. pres. of ἄγευμι, caught, taken, Apol. Epigr. 23, in Dalzel's Collect. ii, 329.

"Αγευμι, s. as άγειύω. See the preceding.

'Aγευπνίοντα, acc. part. pres. of 'Aγευπνίω, ω, f. ήσω, p. αα, to watch; to be kept awake by anxiety or cares.

'Αγευπνία, ας, ή, a watching.

- 'Αγουπνητίκός, ή, όν, subject to wakefulness, sleepless.
- 'Αγευπνίη, ης, η, Ion. for άγευπνία.
- "Αγουπνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, for ἄϋπνος, being without sleep, waking; ἀγούπνοισιν, watchmen, dat. pl. Ion.
- 'Αγευπνοῦντις, nom. pl. contract.
 part. pres. of ἀγευπνίω.
- "Ayewsou, ns, n, a huntress.
- Αγεώσσειν, inf. of ἀγεώσσω. Αγεώσσω, Poet. for ἀγειύω, to hunt, Odys. v, 53. Hence ἄγεωτσα, ns, n, a huntress.
- Aγεώσσων, hunting, pursuing, Odys. v, 53.
- 'Αγρώστης, ου, ό, and άγρώστως, ορος, ό, a huntsman, a hunter.
- *Aγοωστις, 105, ἡ, herbage, grass; triticum repens, Theophr. H. Plant. 1, 10, 2, 2, 4, 11, Dioscor. p. 30. See Diodor, i. 43, p. 32; ἀγρώστις, ἐν τῷ Παςνώσσφ, Parnassia palustris, Sprengel i, 81.
- Αγρώστως, ορος, δ. See Αγρώ-
- 'Αγεώτης, ου, δ, Poet. for αγεό-
- 'AΓΥΙΑ', α, h, a way, a road, street, passage-way; a territory; a neighbourhood. From ἄγω and γοῖα.
- 'Αγυάτης, ου, δ, and
- 'Aγυᾶτις, ιδος, 'n, Poet. (Θερατεία is understood) ἀγυατιδες Θερατείαι. Eurip. Ion. 285, the altars and the service to Apollo in the streets, as being the guardian of the streets; presiding over streets, an epithet of Apollo; living in the same street.
- 'Αγυμνασία, α;, n, inertness, sloth, want of exercise; opposed to γυμνασία.
- 'Αγύμναστος, ου, δ, ή, unexercised; also much exercised. From a and γυμνάζω, to exercise.
- 'Αγυμνάστως, adv. without exercise or practice; άγυμνάστως ἔχειν πρός τε ψύχη, to be unaccustomed to enduring cold, Mem. ii, 1, 6.
- Ayúvaixos, ou, ô, and Ayúvns, ou, ô, and
- 'Aγυνος, ου, ο, unmarried, a bachelor. From a and γυνή, a woman.
- 'Aγυςίω, and ἀγυςίζω, to assemble. From
- "ΑΓΫ́PIΣ, εως, 'n, an assembly, a collection of people. Qu. if from ἀγορά, by the change of o into v, Æol.

- 'Αγυρμός, οῦ, δ, the collecting of people together and begging of them as an ἀγύρτης, or mountebank.
- ' Αγυςτάζω, f. άσω. See ἀγυςτίζω. ' Αγυςτεία. See ' Αγυςτία.
- 'Αγύρτης, ου, ό, a mountebank, juggler, itinerant impostor, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 388; a mendicant priest, Plut. Apophth. xii, 3. From ἀγιίρω, στ ἄγυρις.
- Aγυρτία, ας, ή, the business of an αγύρτης.
- 'Aγυςτίζω, f. ίσω, to collect a crowd together, as a mounte-bank does.
- 'Aγυετίκός, ή, όν, of or belonging to a mountebank or quack, αγύετης.
- Αγυρτεία, ας, ή, fem. of ἀγύρτης, a female mountebank or impostor, an itinerant soothsayer or prophetess, Æschyl. Agam. 1284.
- "Αγχ', for ἄγχι, adv. near, nigh.
 "Αγχαζι, Poet. for ἀνάχαζι, and ἄγχασαι for ἀνάχασαι. From ἀγχάζω, for ἀναχάζω, which is ἀναχωρίω, to recede or withdraw.
- 'Αγχαλάω, Poet. for ἀναχαλάω, to loosen, slacken, relax.
- "Αγχασδε, Dor. for ἄγχαζε.
- "Αγχωυρον, ου, τό, twilight, daybreak or dawning; also a cold frosty morning.
- "Aγχs, for ñγχs, imperf. of äγχω, Iliad iii, 371.
- 'Αγχέμᾶχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, fighting hand to hand or in close combat; ἀγχέμαχα ὅπλα, arms or weapons used in close combat, Curop. i, 2.
- AIXI, adv. with the genit. and, but rarely, with the dat., near, hard by; also, in a short time, Odys. xix, 301; in Pind. Nem. vi, 16, for Lorel, as, like.
- Aγχίαλος, ου, δ, ħ, near the sea, Iliad ii, 640; on or belonging to the sea-shore. From αγχι and αλς. Also the name of a man and of a city, Anchialus.
- 'Αγχιζάθής, ίος, δ, ή, deep; the deep sea near the shore, Odys. v, 413. From ἄγχι and βάθος.
- 'Αγχιδαίνω, f. βήσομαι, to approach, come near. From äγχι and βαίνω.
- 'Aγχιδασία, as, n, the act of approaching.
- 'Aγχιζατίω, ω, f. ήτω, to come near; also to doubt, hesitate.
- 'Aγχιδατής, οῦ, ὁ, he who comes near.
- 'Αγχιδεδακε, Dor. for άγχιδεδηκε, p. act. of άγχιδαίνω.

- 'Αγχίγειος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, near to land, contiguous.
- 'Αγχιγείτων, ονος, δ, that is a near neighbour, Æschyl. Pers. 8:34.
- 'Αγχίγυιος, ου, δ, near to one's land, neighbouring.
- 'Aγχιθάνής, έος, ό, ή, almost dead, half dead. Th. Ανήσκω.
- 'Aγχίθιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, near to or approaching to a god, i. e. like ε god, godlike, Odys. v, 25.
- 'Αγχίθυρος, ου, ο, h, and dat. pl. ἀγχιθύροιτι, near, neighbouring. From ἄγχι and Θύρα.
- Αγχιμαχητής, οῦ, ὁ, and
- 'Αγχίμάχος, ου, δ, ἡ, fighting hand to hand. Th. μάχομαι. See 'Αγχίμαχος.
- Αγχίμολον, adv. from άγχίμολος, ου, ό, ή, from the vicinity; immediately, next. From άγχι and μολίω, οτ μόλω.
- 'Αγχίμολος, ου, δ, literally, that goes or comes near, approaching.
- " Αγχίμος, ου, δ, ή, s. as πλησίος, next, nearest, Eurip. in Bekker. Anecd. i, p. 340. Pinzger. Hederic. Lex.
- 'Aγχίνοια, ας, ἡ, skill, cleverness, ability, sagacity, cunning; presence of mind, rendiness; skill on the pipe. From ἄγχι and νόος.
- 'Aγχίτοος, -οῦς, ου, δ, ἡ, sagacious, shrewd, having talents, Mem. iii, 1, 6; having readiness of mind, quick-witted. Odys. xiii, 332.
- 'Αγχίπλους, -πλους, ου, ό, ή, that sails near to, that makes short voyages.
- Αγχίστορος, ου, ό, 'n, going or coming next to.
- 'Aγχίρρος, ου, δ, δ, having neighbouring streams or rivers.

 Th. ρίω.
- Aγχίσαο, gen. Æol. of
- 'Αγχισης, ου, i, dative, 'Αγχίση, the name of a man, Anchises.
- 'Αγχίσπορος, ου, ό, ή, related, of kin. From ἄγχι and σπόρος.
- "Αγχιστ', for ἄγχιστα, neut. pl.
 used adverbially, nearest, very
 neur, most, chiefly; superlut.
 with gen. and dat. for ἄγχιστα
 and ἄγχι μάλιστα.
- 'Αγχιστεία, as, 'n, Demosth. Lept. 84, and
- 'Αγχιστίο, ου, τό, relationship, the right of succession to an estate by heirship, Soph. Antig. 174.
- 'Αγχιστεύς, ίως, δ, one next of kin, a relative.
- 'Αγχιστιόω, f. ιύσω, to be related

στ akin to; ἀγχιστιύς, ίως, ὁ, a kinsman; ἄγχιστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, next to. From ἄγχι.

'Aγχιστίνωι, οτ άγχιστήνωι, nom. pl. f. g. of

Aγχιστίτος, η, ον, heaped together, drawn up or huddled together, standing close together, Iliad v, 141. From ἄγχι and ἵστημι.

"Αγχιστος, ου, δ, ħ, superl. from adv. ἄγχι, used by Homer in the neut. only. Pinzger. Hederic. Lex.

'Αγχίστεοφα, adv. quickly, with celerity; ἀγχίστεοφα βουλεύεσθαι, to change one's opinion suddenly, Herod. viii, 13: to be of a different opinion. From ἄγχι and στείφω.

Aγχίστροφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, sudden, rapid, Thucyd. ii, 53; that turns or changes with rapidity from one subject to another, versatile; τὸ ἀγχίστροφον καὶ τολιτικόν, that versatility and forensic power or talent, Longin. 9; τῷ ἀγχιστρόφω τῆς τύχης, by the vacillation or inconstancy of fortune.

'Αγχιτίςμων, ονος, δ, δ, neighbouring, bordering on, conterminous, near, contiguous.

'Aγχόθεν, adv. from a near place, near by.

'Αγχόθι, the same with άγχι or άγχοῦ.

'Αγχονάω, ω, f. ήσω, to strangle, throttle, hang.

'Αγχονείον, ου, τό, a strangling or throttling.

Αγχότη, ης, ή, a halter; a cord with which any thing is strangled or hanged. But

'Aγχονή, ñs, ή, the act of strangling, anguish of mind.

"Aγχος, 105, τό, a strangling or suffocating.

Αγχοτάτω, adv. superl. of αγχοῦ, nearest; Ion. for ἐγγύτατα. In Herod. vii, 64, ἀγχότατα has been restored from MSS.

'Αγχότερος, Ion. for εγγύτερος. Τη ἄγχι

'Aγχοῦ, Poet. the same as ἄγχι.
'Aγχοῦ, pres. imperat. pas. of ἄγχω.

"Ayxoura, Attic. "yxoura, alkanet, an herb used as a cosmetic.

"AΓΧΩ, f. äγξω, p. ñγχα, to straugle, choak; compress, squeeze; kill. Hence perhaps in English, το HANG.

'Αγχώμᾶλος, ου, ό, ή, almost equal, doubtful; ἀγχώμαλος μάχη, a drawn battle, Thucyd.

From ἄγχι and ὁμαλός, even or equal.

"AΓΩ, f. äξω, to do, act, lead, bring, carry, take, take away; reckon; educate, bring up; go; άγειν την ημέραν, to celebrate the day, Thucyd. iii, 16; "27:ofai, to be performed or celebrated, as the public games were, Plut. ; ayen za: Pigen, to pillage, lay waste, Dem. Philip. i, cap. 34; see also under Diew. μέγειν πόλεμον, not to make war, but to bring war upon a country, Dem. de Pace, c. 19; this is a rather unfrequent idiom, Schæf.; äγειν καὶ καίειν, to lay waste with fire and sword; mid. to take for one's self, to take in marriage, i. e. to conduct home; γυναϊκα τεκνοποιών μη ἄγεσθαι is τὰ οἰκία, Herod. i, 59 ; part. 1. f. äξων, being about to bring; perf. nxa, Att. aynxa, and, by epenth. of the o, aynoxa · 2. a. nyov, Att. nyayov · imper. ayaγι, ίτω, pl. αγάγιτι· subj. άγάγω, ης, η, 3. pl. άγάγωτιν. inf. eyaysiv · perf. pas. hyuai · 1. a. pas. ήχθην · 1. f. άχθήσομαι. See the next.

*Αγω, f. ἄξω, p. ἦχα, more usually ἄγνυμι, to break; l. a. ἦξα, 2. a. ἦγον, p. m. ἦγα, Att. ἐαζω, ἔαζα, ἔᾶγον, ἔᾶγα. Also

'Aγῶ, for ἀγάω, to wonder.
'Aγωγεύς, ίως, δ, one who brings

up or educates. 'Αγωγή, ης, ή, manner of living,

mode of life, bringing up.

'Αγώγζμον, ου, τό, a thing to be conveyed or transported: nl.

conveyed or transported; pl. goods, cargo.

Αγώγἴμος, ου, δ, ή, that guides or conducts, a guide, conductor. Αγώγιον, ου, τό, a load or burden for a cart or wagon, a cart-load. Αγωγίν, οῦ, τό, any thing attractive or seductive, an attraction, enticement, allurement, Plut.

'Αγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, seductive, alluring.

'AΓΩ'N, ωνος, δ, a contest, a struggle, a trial, Demosth. de Coron.; an assembly; also the circus or place of the games; a theatrical representation, Aristot. Poet. 6; ἀγωνις, games. From ἄγω.

'Αγωνία, ας, ή, anguish, anxiety; a contest of skill.

'Αγωνιάζω, and

Αγωνιάω, f. άσω, p. ακα, to contend, to combat; to be in an uneasy or painful state of mind,

to be solicitous, to be anxious for the result of any thing, to suffer anxiety.

'Aγωνίδαται, Ion. for hγωνισμίνοι είσί, 3. pl. perf. pas. of άγωνίζω, from 3. sing. hγώνισται, rejecting the augment, and shortening the penult by taking away the σ and inserting δκ in its place.

'Aγωνιεύμαι, Dor. for άγωνιούμαι, 1. f. m. Att. for άγωνίσομαι and

'Αγωνίζεσθε, 2. pl. pres. ind. or impr. mid. of

'Αγωνίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, and Atı. ιοῦμαι, p. pas. ἡγώνισμαι, to contend, struggle, as for a prize at the public games; to endeavour; to suffer the pains of childbirth, Plut.; imperf. ἡγωνιζόμην, ου, ετο, p. pas. ἡγώνισμαι.

'Aγωνίζω, f. ίσω. See preced.
'Αγώνιος, ου, δ, ἡ, of or belonging to combats or contests. See the next.

'Αγώνῖος, ου, δ, ή, not angular.

See the preceding.

'Αγωνίσαι, 1. a. inf. act. and άγώνισαι, 1. a. imperat. m. of άγωνίζω.

'Aγώνισις, εως, ή, combat, contest.

'Αγώνισμα, ἄτος, τό, contest, trial; also the prize at a contest. From ἀγών.

'Αγωνιστήριον, ου, τό, a place of contest.

'Aγωνστής, οῦ, ὁ, a combatant, an athlete, boxer, stage-player; and generally, one who practises any art or science with a view to make himself master of it, an adept, Demosth. de Coron.

'Αγωνιστικί, adv. s. as άγωνιστικῶς.

'Aγωνιστίκός, ή. όν, relating to combat or contest; skilled in contest.

'Aγωνιστίχως, adv. after the manner of a contest.

'Aγωνοθεσία, ας, ή, the arrangement for a contest.

'Aywresteria, &, f. now, to prepare or to preside at the public games, to adjudge and distribute the prizes at the games, Dem.

'Aγωνοθίτης, ου, δ, the presiding officer or umpire at the public games.

'Ayúe, Heb. indeel., a bird of passage supposed by some to be the crane, Isa. xxxviii, 14.

"Ada, Dor. for adn, dat. sing. of adns.

"Ada, as, n, a woman's name,
Ada.

- 'Adanuovia, as no unskilfulness, ignorance; Ion. adanuovin, ns. From
- 'Αδαήμων, ονος, δ, ή, unskilled, ignorant. From a and δαίω. 'Adans, ios, i, n, unlearned, ignorant. Th. δαίω.
- 'Αδάητος, ου, ό, ή, unknown, Hesiad. Theog. 655.
- 'Aδαίετος, ου, ό, ή, undivided, entire.
- "Adairos, ov, o, n, not to be eaten, an epithet of human victims, Eschyl. Ag. 156.
- "Adangus, or adangus, vos, o, n, unlamenting; tearless, unwept, unlamented, Eurip. Med. 861.
- 'Αδακευτί, adv. without tears, without grief or lamentation.
- 'Αδάπουτος, ου, ό, ή, without tears; unlamented. From a und δάκου.
- 'Αδάμ, the name of the first man, Adam. Heb. indecl.
- 'Αδαμάντινος, η, ον, adamontine, strong, firm, resolute. From'Αδάμᾶς, αντος, δ, originally, the hardest iron or steel; by later writers, adamant, the diamond; as if from αδάμαστος, unsubdued, on account of its hardness. From a, for δύς, and δαμάω.
- 'Αδάμαστος, ου, δ, h, unvanquished, invincible, restless, EJ. Tyr. 205, where Elmsley reads άδάματ', which is the legitimate form in tragic writers, though the other form occurs in Iliad i. 115. So Reisig. ad Soph. Œd. C. p. 385.
- 'Αδάματος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, stout-hearted, having fortitude, unsubdued, Theocr. xv, 4; also refractory. See 'Αδέματος. See remark under 'Αδάμαστος.
- 'Αδαξίω, ῶ, f. ńσω, to excite pruriency.
- 'Αδαξῆσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of άδαξίω. See 'Αδαχίω.
- Αδάπτνος, ου, δ, ή, and άδαπάνως, adv. without expense, frugally. Th. δαπανάω.
- 'AΔA'PKHΣ, ou, δ, a salt concretion or incrustation about the stalks of reeds, etc.
- "Adagav, for agav, they have hurt or wounded very much or excessively; 1. a. ind. act. Ion. of abu, to satiate or fill, and to hurt. The Lacedæmonians, in their compounds, make use of the particle abw, from abnv, sufficiently, abundantly, which is an augmentative.
- "Αδαστος, ου, δ, ή, undivided, South Aj. 54. Th. Satza. 'Aδαχίω, ω, f. ήσω, to excite

pruriency, to cause a violent desire or itching to do any thing; to scratch; s. as ἀδαξίω.

 $A\Delta E\Lambda$

- 'Aδάω, to hurt very much; q. d. ädny äw. Kritsh. Schrev.
- "Addauor, very dry, driest; for abov. Laconic. From
- "Addovos, for acos, very dry.
- Addeis, Poet. for adeis, Iliad viii, 423, fearless, undaunted, bold. See 'Aduns.
- Αδδηκότες. See Aδηκότες, and 'Αηδηκότες.
- "Addny, for ådny, adv. much, abundantly, Iliad v, 203.
- See 'Adnoayiw. Αδδηφαγίω.
- Αδδηφαγία. See 'Adnouyia. 'Αδήφαγος. 'Αδδηφάγος. See
- From άδδην and φάγομαι. Αδδί, the name of a man, Addi, Luke iii, 28; signifying a trav-
- eller, one who passes; supposed to be a Hebrew word; indecl.
- "Addig, the name of a dry measure, containing four chænices.
- "Αδε καὶ αὐτά, Dor. fr ίδοῦ δε καὶ αὐτή, behold her herself.
- *Ade is also put for hos, imperf.
- A, de, Dor. adv. for hoe, hither, thither, here.
- Adens. See Adeins.
- "A,δει, 3. sing. of αδω · 2. pl. ädere · part. f. g. ädoura.
- Adii, Dor. for hdii, dat. sing. of ήδύς.
- "Adsia, as, h, security, safety; exemption from fear; protection from injury or insult, Dem.; ir ຂໍວີເເຊ, with safety, safely,
- without danger, Mem. ii, 1, 5. 'Adeiav, for hdeiav, from hdús.
- Adeińs, śos, i, i, intrepid, fearless, Poet. for abins and abbins. From a and dies, which is from δείδω. Also άδιής, rash, headstrong, which is from aberos, that cannot be restrained; from δέω, to bind.
- Adeins, gen. sing. Ion. of adeia. 'Αδείμαντος, ου, ό, ή, fearless, intrepid. From a and δείμα.
- Adeir, pres. inf. of adiw, to please, Iliad iii, 173; obsol.
- Aduaros, ou, o, n, supperless, not having supped, fasting. δείπνον.
- Αδεισιδαιμόνως, adv. without fear of the gods, without superstition. Αδέκαστος, ου, δ, ή, incorrupt, not corrupted by presents or bribes, Longin. 44. Hence
- adv. incorruptly, Αδεκάττως, honestly.
- 'Αδελφειός, and άδελφεός, οῦ, ὁ, for άδελφός, a brother, Poet. and Ion.

- 'Αδελφή, ης, ή, a sister.
- · Αδελφιδέος, οῦς, ὁ, a brother's or sister's son.
- 'Aδελφιδη, ης, η, a brother's or sister's daughter.
- 'Αδελφίδιον, ου, τό, diminutive, a little or young brother.
- Αδελφιδούς, ου, δ, contract. from άδελφιδέος.
- 'Αδελφίζω, f. ίσω, p. za, to call one by the name of brother, to salute one as a brother. theme of all these is abia pos.
- 'Αδελφϊκός, ή, όν, relating to a brother, fraternal.
- 'Adeapiras, adv. in a brotherly or fraternal manner.
- 'Αδελφοκτόνος, ου, ό, ή, a fratricide, or killer of brothers. From άδελφός and πτείνω, to kill.
- Αδιλφός, Æol. for
- $A \Delta E \Lambda \Phi O' \Sigma$, οῦ, δ, a brother; also used for a kinsman, a cousin; also resembling, similar, a match. From a, that is, apov, and δελφύς, as much as to say, ομόδελφος.
- 'Αδελφότης, ητος, ή, brotherhood, fraternity.
- Αδίμάτος, ου, δ, ή, deprived of body, disembodied, dead; also brave, fearless. But the passage where this word occurs, Theocr. χν, 4, τᾶς ἀδεμάτω ψυχᾶς, is considered as a false reading, according to some, for alsμάτου, or άλεμάτω, or according to others, for αδαμάτω, which latter reading is supported by MSS. and is adopted in Gaisford's Poet. Min. Græc.
- 'A δίμεν, Ion. for &δειν, to sing, from åbw.
- "Aderdeos, ou, i, i, being without trees. Th. divdeov, a tree.
- Aδίξιος, ου, ό, ή, awkward, not right-handed.
- Aδερκής, έος, ό, ή, not seeing; also not seen.
- Αδερκτέω, ῶ, f. ήτω, to look at obliquely or not directly.
- Αδίρκτως, adv. with the eyes partly turned aside from their object.
- Adis, Dor. for dayixis, abundant, copious.
- "Ades, the feet; also for andis, unpleasing, Hesych.
- Aδεσμος, ου, ό, ή, unbound, unconfined, ἀδίσμω φυλακή, Thucyd. iii, 34, in Lat. libera custodia, prisoner on parole.
- Αδίσποτος, ου, δ, h, not having a master, free; also anonymous, or not having a known author. 'Αδεσπότως, adv. without a master. From a and δισπότης.

- "Adires, ev, i, i, unbound, unchained.
- 'Adioung, ios, i, i, bitter, austere. From a and divisor, sweetness. ' Αδίχαστος, s. as άδίκαστος.
- Adifares, eu, o, n, raw, unwrought or undressed hide, Odys. xx, 2, 142. From &-Via, to soften, and a priv.
- $A\Delta E'\Omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. now, p. new, to please. Hence Los, ou, i, joy, pleasure.
- 'Adia, f. now, p. nxa, to be satiated or to be weary or tired of a thing ; 1. a. Æol. ådnoua, and, by doubling the d, &ddnσιια. From αδω, to satiate.

Adias, adv. without fear, with impunity; άδιῶς κας πούμινοι, enjoying without fear or in security, Dem. Olynth. i.

Adn, 2. a. subj. of adia.

Adnies, contract. adnes, Ion. for άδάιος, ου, ό, ή, not hostilely treated, not laid waste, unhurt.

- 'Adnaores, and, for the sake of the metre, άδδηκότες, part. perf. Ion. for nonxores, from adia, or, as some say, from anδίω, to be tired with labor. Th. άδω, to satiate.
- "Adnatos, ou, i, i, not bitten or gnawed, uncorroded; not wormeaten: not biting or corrosive. Aδηκτοτάτη, superl. f. of aδη-
- xτος. From a and δάκνω. 'Αδήλητος, ου, ό, ή, unhurt, entire, safe. From a and dna iw. Adnhos, ou, i, i, not manifest, imperceptible, invisible, concealed; dark, obscure; uncertain, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 6; unknown, Hes. Oper. 6. From a and δηλος. Hence
- 'Aδηλότης, ητος, ή, uncertainty,
- Λιήλως, adv. obscurely, imper-
- Αδημιούργητος, ου, ό, ή, rude, unfinished, imperfect; that can do nothing. From a and onμιουργέω.
- 'A ΔΗΜΟΝΕ'Ω, ω, f. how, p. nxa, to suffer great anguish or agony of mind; to be terrified; 1. a. non μόνησα, Xen. Hist. iv, 4, 8; ἤεξατο λυπεῖσθαι καὶ ἀδηmover, he began to be sorrowful and very heavy, Mat. xxvi, 37. From ἀδίω.
- Adnuovia, as, in, grief, anguish of mind, Plut. The same as adnμοσύνη.
- "Adnues, ev, i, i, absent from one's country or nation.
- A AHN, and abony, adv. abundantly, sufficiently.

*AAH'N, ivos, i, a gland of the throat or other part; also an acorn, a kernel.

ΑΔΙΑ

- 'Adnvius, adv. unadvisedly.
- 'Adning, ios, i, Poet. unadvised, imprudent, careless. From & and dires, counsel or wisdom.
- Adnos. See 'Adnios.
- "Adners, ITOS, i, in, the same as
- Adneiros, ou, o, n, free from contention, not to be contended against, resistless, Prom. 105. Th. Sneis.
- Adner ws, adv. unfought; invin-
- "Αδης, ου, ό, Poet. for άΐδης, the infernal regions, Tartarus; έν ἄδου, scil. δόμω, in the abode of Pluto, in hades, Plutarch; acc. &bnv.
- 'Αδήσεις, 2. sing. 1. f. of ἀνδάνω. 'Adnowyiw, w, f. now, to be gluttonous, to eat voraciously.
- Αδηφαγία, ας, ή, greediness, vo-
- 'Aδηφάγος, ου, i, i, greedy, voracious, gluttonous. From adniv and φάγω.
- 'Αδήωτος, ου, ό, ή, undevastated; s. as adnios.
- 'Aδιάβάτος, ου, δ, ή, impassable, Xen. Anab. ii, 1, 4.
- 'Αδιάγνωστος, ου, ό, ή, difficult to be distinguished.
- 'Αδιακόνιστος, ου, δ, ή, impenetrable, as to a spear, etc.; probably a false reading for adiazovi. στος, Ælian. V. H. 13, 15. Rost's Lex.
- 'Adiaierros, ou, i, n, inseparable, not separated, undivided; undistinguishable. From a and διαιρίω.
- 'Αδιάκειτος, ου, δ, ή, undiscriminating; that cannot be distinguished. From a and diazei. vouces.
- Αδιάλειπτος, ου, ό, ή, unremitted, unceasing, not intermitted.
- 'Αδιαλείστως, adv. unremittingly. From a and διαλείπω.
- 'Αδιάλλακτος, ου, δ, ή, irreconcilable, implacable. From & and διαλλάττω.
- 'Αδιάλυτος, ου, δ, ή, indissoluble. From a and διαλύω.
- Aδιαντον, ον, τό, a plant, called maiden-hair, Theophr. H. Pl. 7, 13.
- 'Αδίαντος, ου, δ, λ, unsprinkled, unmoistened, unbathed, not wet, dry, Simonid. From a and διαίνω.
- 'Αδιάπτωτος, ου, δ, ή, firm, sta-
- 'Adiaelens, ou, o, n, and
- Αδιάρθρωτος, ου, ο, ή, inarticu-

- late, confused, not perspicuous. Adiáctates, ev, i, n, not separated by an interval.
- 'Αδιάστροφος, ου, δ, ή, unperverted, unchanged.
- 'Αδιάτριπτος, ου, δ, ή, unmoved, firm.
- 'Αδιατείπτως, adv. unmovedly. 'Αδιατύπωτος, ου, ό, ή, unformed, shapeless, without figure.
- 'Αδιαφθορία, ας, ή, incorruptibility; integrity. Th. φθείρω.
- Αδιάφθορος, ου, δ, ή, uncorrupted, pure, sincere, Dem. de Coron.
- 'Αδιαφοςίω, ῶ, f. ńσω, not to differ.
- 'Αδιαφοςία, as, i, state of indifference, inattention, neglect.
- Αδιάφορος, ου, ό, ή, indifferent. careless; not unlike. From a and Siaplew.
- Αδιάψευστος, ου, δ, ή, that cannot be deceived.
- Adidantes, ou, i, i, untaught; self-taught; that cannot be taught. From a and didaoxo.
- Aditžíraoros, ov, o, n, not to be related or expressed, inexpressi-
- Αδιεξόδευτος, ου, i, in, inextricable, from which there is no passage or issue.
- Adiigodos, ou, i, i, not to be gone through, impervious.
- Adiegeuvntos, ou. o, n, not investigated, inscrutable.
- 'Αδιήγητος, ου, ό, ἡ, inexplicable, that cannot be related.
- · Αδικαιοπραγίω and άδικοπραγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to do unjustly. Doubtf.
- 'Αδικαιοπεαγία, ας, ή, an unjust act. Doubtf.
- 'Adinaicra ros, one in whom there is no justice, very unjust.
- 'Αδίκαστος, ου, ό, ή, not adjudged or tried, not sentenced.
- 'Αδικείτε, 2. pl. pres. contr. and Adixlogai, Ion. and Eol. for adixnozi, 1. a. inf. act. of
- 'Aδικίω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ηδίκηκα, to do injustice, to injure; τὰ ἔσχατα, ἀδικῆσαι, to have committed the most atrocious crimes, Plat. Gorg.; αδικήσατι, 1. a. imper. act. ἀδικοῦντα, acc. sing. part. pres. adiniouai, ounai, to be injured, to be wronged; p. pas. ήδίκημαι· 1. a. ήδικήθην. From a and dixn.
- Adiunbiis, part. 1. a. pus. of άδικέω.
- 'Αδίκημα, άτος, τό, an injury, a wrong; άδικήμασι, dat. pl. μsγάλων άδικημάτων δεγην έχονris, as those who had been provoked by great outrages, Lys.

- c. Eratosth.; οὐδ ἀδίκημ' ἄν ἔθηκα, I should not rank it, or consider it, as injustice, Dem. Αδικήσας, part. l. a. act. of
- Adiantion, an injury must be done; verbal adj. from adiatu. "Adiantius, oū, o, n, disposed to injustice, unjust.
- 'Adīxiā, as, n, injustice. Th.
- 'Αδικοδοξίω, ω, f. ήσω, to revile, defame; covet fame unjustly. 'Αδικο πραγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to do or

practise injustice.

- "Aδίκος, ου, ό, ή, unjust ; ἄδικος ήμέςα, a day on which causes are not tried, called technically, dies non juridicus, a non-judicial day; τὸ ἀδικόν, injustice; compar. ἀδικώτεςος.
- Adixã, 1. sing. contract. pres. of àdixía.
- ' Αδίκως, adv. unjustly.

'Adıváwr, Æol. gen. pl. of

- 'A AINO'Σ, ή, όν, full, dense, abundant, copious, crowded, clustering, Iliad ii, 87; μελισσέων ἀδινάων, thick-swarming bees, Æol. gen. pl.; ἀδινά δάκουα, copious tears, Ap. Rhod. Argon. iii. From ἄδην. 'Αδιοίκητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not, regulated, not arranged or set in or-
- "Αδιον, Dor. for ήδιον, compar. of ήδύς.
- 'Aδιόρθωτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that cannot be corrected or amended.
- 'Aδιοςθώτως, adv. in such a state as not to be capable of correction or amendment.
- *A $\delta_i \psi_{\sigma s}$, σ_{σ} , δ_i , δ_i , not thirsty; that quenches thirst. Th. $\delta_i \psi_{\alpha}$, thirst.
- 'Αδμάτος, Dor. for "Αδμητος.
- Αδμής, ῆτος, ὸ, ἡ, the same as ἄδμητος, untamed, that has not submitted; hence metaph. unmarried. From a and δαμάω.
- ' Αδμήτη, the name of a woman, Admete.
- 'Αδμῆτις, ιδος, ή, s. as ή ἀδμής, used by the later writers.
- *Aδμητος, ου, δ, a man's name, Admetus.
- 'Aδμολία, or ἀδμωλία, ας, ή, ignorance. From a and Τδμων, by sync. and changing v into λ.

"Aδοιμι, 2. a. opt. of αδεω, to please.

'Aδόκητον, adv. unexpectedly, unawares. From a and δοκίω.

'Adoxnos, ou, ô, 'n, unexpected, sudden, that disappoints expectation; not suspecting, not anticipating, Pind. Nem. vii, 45.

- 'Aδόκίμος, ου, δ, λ, not estimable, not approved of, not genuine, Xen. Lacon. iii, 4; to be reprobated, N. T. From α and δόκιμος.
- 'Āδολεσχίω, to prattle, to be loquacious or talkative, to meditate; ἀδολεσχῆσαι, 1. a. inf. act. From ἄδος λίσχης, satiety of conversation, Xen. Œcon. xi, 3.
- 'Αδολίσχης, ου, ό, a trifler, a prater, Aristot. Ethic. iii, 10; Aristoph. Nub. 1485.
- Αδολισχία, ίας, ἡ, loquacity, garrulity, talkativeness; idle or trifling talk, Aristoph. Nub. 1484; Theophr. Char. 3.
- 'Αδολίσχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, loquacious, garrulous, a prater, babbler, Plut.
- "Aδολος, ου, δ, ή, not deceitful, guileless; of things, real or genuine. Th. δόλος, deceit.
- 'Aδόλως, adv. without deceit or fraud, honestly, faithfully, frankly, Xen. Anab. ii, 2, 4.
- *A, dos, Dor. imperf. for hos, also particip. neut. gen. of ädws, from ädw. But ädos is 2. a. act. and ädospu, opt. of åvdávw, or ådiw.
- 'Aδονά, ας, ἡ, Dor. for ἡδονή.
 'Αδόνητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, immovable, unshaken. Th. δονίω.
- 'Āδονίς, ίδος, ἡ, Dor. for ἀηδονίς, dimin. of 'Aηδών, Mosch. iii, 47. "Α,δοντες, pl. part. pres. of ἄδω.
- 'Aδόντι νόφ, with a cheerful mind, with alacrity, Pind. Pyth. vi, 51; from ἀδίω.
- *Adoğiw, w, f. how, to live in obscurity or ingloriously, to be of no repute, to be infamous, Xen. Mem. iv, 2, ?9.
- 'Aδοξία, ας, ή, want of character or fame; infamy, dishonor. From α and δίξα.
- "Adogos, ou, ò, n, inglorious.
 From a and doga.
- 'Αδορυφόρητος, ου, i, i, not having a guard, not guarded, Plut.
- *Ados, 105, 76, satiety, loathing from satiety. From "do", to satiate.
- *Ados, ov, ô, joy, s. as ndos, Dor. From adia, to please.
- "Adoros, ov, o, h, unendowed, not having gifts, Hom. Hymn. ad Merc. 573.

A Sou, gen. sing. of & Sns.

- 'Αδούλευτος, ου, ο, ή, (οἰκίτης) a slave that has served but one master, never having been sold to another.
- 'Αδουλία, ας, ή, the want of slaves, the being slaveless.

* Adoudos, ou, i, i, slaveless.

- 'Αδούλωτος, ου, δ, ή, not subjected, not enslaved, free.
- 'Aδεαμυττηνός, ή, όν, Adramyttenian, or belonging to the city of Adramyttium, Acts xxvii, 2.
- 'Αδράνεια, ας, ή, imbecility, impotence, inertness, sluggisliness.
- 'Aδράνίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be infirm, impotent, feeble. From
- Aδράνης, έος, δ, η, weak, imbecile. From a and δραίνω.

Αδράνία, ε. πε άδρανεία.

'Αδράστιια, Ion. 'Αδρήστιια, the goddess of divine vengeance, Nemesis; vengeance; envy.

"Aδραστος, ου, δ, 'n, averse to flight, inevitable, that cannot be escaped from.

"Αδεαστος, ου, δ, the king of the Argiri, Adrastus. Hence is 'Αδεαστείφ νόμφ.

- Αδρεπήδολος, ου, δ, ή, successful in attaining great or sublime objects, Longin. 8, τὸ περὶ τὰς νοήσεις ἀδρεπήδολον, a just sublimity as to the thoughts; facility in conceiving sublime ideas; sublimity of conception. In sect. 9, Longinus uses μεγαλοφυές in a similar sense; μεγαλεπήδολος is also used in a similar manner. From ἀδρός and ἐπίδολος.
- 'Aδριπίδολος. See the preceding.
 "Αδριπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, ungathered, unplucked; not to be plucked.
- 'Aδρίω, ω, f. ήτω, to bring to maturity; to grow ripe.
- 'Adenorivn, ns, n, a daughter of Adrastus.
- "Αδεηστος, Ion. for άδεαστος.
- 'Aδρίας, ου, ό, the Adriatic sea, or Gulf of Venice; also 'Αδριάς, αδος, ή, and 'Αδριακός, ή, όν, and 'Αδριανός, ή, όν the Adriatic.
- 'Aδρτμίς, έσς, δ, ή, not acid, not bitter or disagreeable.
- 'AΔΡΟ'Σ, εά, εόν, abundant, great, weighty, powerful; καεπὸς ἀδεός, ripe or full grown fruit, Herod.
- 'Αδροσύνη, ης, ή, perfect maturity, ripeness; abundance, plenty; strength, fulness of vigor.
- `Αδρότης, ητος, ή, ε. αε άδροσύνη. `Αδρότητι, dat. of άδρότης.
- Aδρόω, ω, to bring to maturity.
- 'Αδουνομαι, to grow up, increase, grow thick or swell; arrive at maturity, as fruits. From aδούς. Hence
- 'Aδουνσις, εως, ή, the becoming ripe, the maturing.
- 'Αδοῦνω, f. ἔνω, to make grow or

increase; to bring to maturity, as the sun does fruit, Mem. iv, 3, 8.

'Aδύ, Dor. for hδύ. See 'Hδύς. 'Αδύγλωσσος, ου, ό, ή, Dor. for hδύγλωσσος, sweet of speech, smooth-tongued. From hδύς and γλῶσσα.

'Αδυιτής, ίος, δ, ή, Dor. for ήδυιπής, speaking fair words, fairspoken, sweet-voiced. From ήδυς and έπω.

'Αδύλογος, Dor. for ηδύλογος. 'Αδυμελής, Dor. for ήδυμελής.

'Αδῦνᾶμίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to be unable.

'Αδυναμία, as, n, and

'Aδύναμίη, ης, ή, Ion., want of strength or power, inability. From a and δύναμαι. Hence 'Aδύναμος, ου, ό, ή, powerless, unable, feeble.

Αδυνασία, ας, ή, inability, weakness.

Aδῦνᾶτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be unable; to be incompetent to; in the N. T. ἀδυνατίῖ is used impersonally for ἀδύνατόν ἀστι, it is impossible, Bretschn. Lex.; 1. a. ἡδυνάτησα. From a and δύναμαι.

'Αδύνᾶτον, ευ, τό, an impossible thing, an impossibility; τὰ ἀδύνατα, impossibilities.

'Αδύνᾶτος, ου, δ, ἡ, impossible; iafirm, disabled, incapacitated; of no authority or weight; compar. ἀδυνατώτερος, superl. ἀδυνατώτατος τὶ ἀδύνατων, any legal impossibility or excuse for not discharging a public trust or duty, Dem. de Coron.; ἀδύνατος στος σοιών τι, incapable of doing any thing, Mem. ii, 17.

'Aδυνάτως, adv. feebly, with inability; άδυνάτως ἔχειν, to be infirm, diseased or sick, Æschin. Dial. iii, 2.

Adurvoos, Dor. for ndurvoes.

'Adús, Dor. for hdús, sweet.

'Αδυσώπητος, ου, ό, ή, inflexible, inexorable; shameless, unblushing; that cannot be refuted, as arguments.

"Ado tor, ou, to, or ado tos, ou, o, the immost part of a temple, etc.; a shrine in a temple; a place to which the entrance is not free. From a and dora or dow.

"A ΔΩ, f. σω, to satiate, glut, satisfy; "μιναι, by sync. for αδίμιναι, Iliad xix, 70; where, instead of "στη, the reading should be "στηκ". Dunb. and Bark. Lex. But

"Aδω, to sing, to play on a musical instrument, for ἀείδω, f.

āσομαι, p. ἦκα, 1. a. ἦσα, p. pas. ἦσμαι.

"Ada, to please; ixda, Poet. wada, for nda, part. ixdas. Iliad ix, 173, where the a of the participle is long; in Iliad xiv, 340, the a of wader is short; 2. a. ïador, for ndor.

Α ων, όνος, η, Dor. for ἀπδών. Αδών, όντος, ο, part. 2. a. of ἀδέω οτ ἀνδάνω.

'Αδώνια, ων, τά, a festival in honor of Adonis.

'Aδωναία, ας, ή, and

'Αδωνιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a name of Venus.

'Αδωνιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, the celebration of the festival of Adonis.

"Adams, idos, i, the name of a youth who was a favorite of Venus, Adonis.

'Adwentes, ou, i, n, not having a gift. From a and dueov.

'Αδωροδόκητος, ου, ό, ή, uncorrupted by gifts, not having accepted presents. From δώρον, δίχομαι and α priv.

'Αδωροδοκήτως, adv. without being corrupted or bribed, Dem.

"Aδωρος, ου, έ, ή, unrewarded, not having a gift; not to be bribed, honest, Thucyd. ii, 65; not making gifts, not liberal; ἄδωρα δῶρα, literally, gifts that are no gifts, ill-designed gifts, Soph. Aj. 665.

'Αδώτης, ου, δ, that gives nothing, an avaricious man. From a and δώτης.

'Aιθλιύω, Epic and Ion. for ἀθλιύω, f. ιύσω, p. κα, to struggle, contend, fight; ἀιθλιύσιν, 1. a. opt. Æol. Th. ἄιθλος. 'Αιθλιύωσιν, 3. pl. pres. subj. of

Aιθλίω, Epic and Ion. for ἀθλίω, f. ήσω, to contend, struggle, fight.

ἀεθλεύω.

'Aιθλητής, ῆςος, ὁ, that contends. 'Αίθλιον, Ερία and Ion. for ἄθλιον, or ἄιθλον, Ερία and Ion. for ἄθλον, the prize or reward of a contest. From ἄιθλος, or ἄθλος, ου, ὁ, a contest. Hence ἄθλιος, όα, ιον, wretched; ἀίθλιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, contending.

'Αίθλιος, ου, δ, ἡ, Ιοπ. for ἄθλιος. 'Αιθλον, ου, τό, s. as ἄιθλιον.

Aιθλουκία, a victory after a contest. From αιθλος and vian.
"ΑΕΘΛΟΣ, Ion. and Poet. for Aθλος, a contest, struggle, com-

bat; toil, labor, exertion, pains. From a priv. and ila, to take, or from a intens. and ifila, to wish or desire.

* Aιθλοσύνη, ης, ή. a contest, strug-

gle, combat.

*Ashapógos, ou, o, n, bearing off the prize or reward of a contest. From žibhos and pígos.

"Au, 3. sing. ind. of äw. AEI', Ion. and Poet. aisi, when the last syllable is short, aliv, Att. así, Dor. aits, ats, and at, adv. always, constantly, without intermission, perpetually, for a long time; for the time being, at the time, Thucyd. lib. v, (as in Æschyl. Prom. 936) and lib. i, cap. 11, rois ἀεὶ ὑπολειπομίνοις, those left for the time being; τῶν ἀεὶ παρούν-Tay, the existing things of the time, existing circumstances, cap. 22; with a participle, as soon as; ο αιί πλησιάζων, as soon as, or when, or in case he approaches, Platon. Meno. cap. 13, tom. ii, p. 80. a; τὰς ἀεὶ πληρουμένας (ναῦς) the vessels as soon as, or as fast as (they were) loaded, Thucyd. iii, 77; die ai, until now, Eurip. Orest. 1679. —'Así is often added, by a pleonasm, to bianσερές, συνεχές, έμμενές, particularly in Homer. " The first syllable of åri is always short, even in compounds; and Pierson ad Mær. 231, and Porson, pref. ad Hecub. p. iv, are mistaken in saying it is lengthened or shortened by force of the metre." Pinzger. Lex. Hederic. In its compounds the i is some times rejected, as aivas for aiivans. It seems to be derived from αω, to flow; as time flows or without interruption, Dunb. Hence, perhaps, and lark. the English word AYE.

*Auyweráws, gen. pl. Æol. of *Auywirns, eu, i, everlasting, perpetual. From àii and ymrós.

Aείδιλος, Poet. for αιδής, ίος, δ, ή, not conspicuous, not apparent; also deformed; also very conspicuous, the α being intensive. From α and είδω, to see.

Asider, Dor. for delider, pres. inf. and

Acideo, (so Ion. for ou,) pres. imperf pas. of acidu.

'Audis, los, i, i, obscure; ed audis dn Liyan, Platon. Gorg. sect. 47.

Aciones, Ion. for acion, S. sing. pres. subj. act. and

Acidouea, Dor. for acidouea, part.
pres. pas. f. g. and

"Asider, 1. or 3. impf. act. Ion.

AEIN

for hidov · kidopiew, gen. pl. part. pres. pas. kidow, ovros, part. pres. act. kidovri for kidovoi, Dor. 3. pl. pres. of

'AEI' ΔΩ, Poet. ἄδω, f. ἀείσω, or mid. ἀείδομαι, f. ἀείσομαι, and ᾳσομαι, to sing, to celebrate in poetry; Poet. ἄδω, f. ἀείσομαι, 1. a. act. ἦσα· ὁ δ' εὐθὺς ἦσ' Εὐριπίδου ῥῆσίν τιν', and he immediately recited a verse from Euripides, Aristoph. Nub. 1371; perf. act. ἤεικα. Poet. ἤται perf. pas. ἤεισμαι, Poet. ἤσμαι· perf. mid. ἤοιδα, from which is derived ἀοιδος, ή, όν, fem. gen. ἀοιδή, contract. ἀδή, ῆς, ἡ. Hence the English word ode.

Aιίζωον, ου, τό, a genus of plants called sempervivum or sedum, houseleek. From αιί and ζωή. Sprengel Hist. R. H. i, 92, 174, 176.

'Asίζωος, ου, δ, ή, eternal, everlasting. From ἀsί and ζωή. 'Asιθὰλής, ίος, δ, ή, ever-flourishing, ever-blooming.

'Asinsia, as, h, indignity, abuse, ignominy.

Assatin, ns, n. Ion. for ἀειπεία.

Assatiλιος, ου, ο, n, contemptible, worthless, base; inauspicious, Apollon. i, 304; nearly the same with

'Aεικής, έος, έ, ή, unbecoming, unsuitable, incompatible, unworthy; acc. sing. ἀεικία. From α and είκω.

'Auxίζω, Att. αἰκίζω, f. σώ, to treat one in an unbecoming manner or with indignity. From αἰκκής.

Asixivatos, ev, ô, û, always moved or in motion.

Asixús, contract. aixús, adv. from asixás, unbecomingly, shainefully, indecently.

'Aειλογίω, ω, f. ήσω, to speak incessantly.

'Asιλογία, ας, ή, loquacity, talkativeness; αιιλογίαν παρέχειν or προτίνειν, to be always ready to render an account or justify himself, as a statesman or public officer, Demosth.

Asimevai, Poet. Dor. for dimevai, which is for deer, from do.

'Aείμνηστος, ου, δ, ή, ever-memorable. From μιμνήσκω.

'Asıvańs, tos, ò, 'n, and

Acivaos, ov, contract. -ws, w, ô, n, and

Αινάων, ουσα, ον, gen. pl. αιναόντων, ever-flowing, perennial; Herod. lib. i. Some read αινάων. From αιί and νάω. "Auga, 1. a. act. Ion. for ñεισα · ἀιτράμενος, part. 1. a. mid. from ἀιίσω · ἀιτρόμενος, part. pres pas. ἄιτρον, 1. a. imperat. act. from ἀιίσω.

'Aιίρῦτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, ever-flowing, Sophocl. Œd. Col. 469; s. as ἀίναος and ἀίνναος. Some erroneously write it ἀιίρρυτος. Pinzger. Lex. Hederic.

AΕΙ'ΡΩ, f. ew, p. ñερκα, 1. a. ñειρα, 2. a. ñειρα, to take up, raise up, elevate; q. d. εἰς ἀίρα αῖρω.

'Asis, part. pres. of anus

'Aισάμην, 1. a. m. Ιοπ ἀιίσατε, 1. a. imperat. act. ἀιίσα, ας, ε, ind. Ιοπ. ἀιίσομαι, 1. f. m. ἀιίσης, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. act. of ἀιίδω.

'Aisoār' for disoure, 3. sing. of the preceding.

"Auσιν, Æol. for ανίσιν, 3. pl. of ἄημι.

'' Αιισμα, ἄτος, τό, Poet. for ἇσμα, a song. Th. ἀείδω.

*Atioveos, ou, i, i, always drawing, laboring; an epithet of the ant.

'Asιφόρος, ου, δ, ή, always bearing fruits, trees, etc.

'Aειφρούρητος, ου, δ, ή, everguarded.

*Asiφρουρος, ου, δ, ή, watching continually; always guarded; οἴκησοις ἀείφρουρος, the ever-guarded abode, i. e. the tomb, Soph. Antig. 883.

'Aειφυγία, ας, ή, perpetual exile. 'Aείφυλλος, ου, ό, ή, always having leaves.

'Aικαζόμενος, part. pres. pas. of 'Aικάζω, f. άσω, to compel, oblige, force. From a and iκών.

'Aiznri, adv. unwillingly, reluctantly.

'Aεκούσιος, ου, δ, ή, not voluntary, unwilling.

'Aίκων, οντος, δ, ἡ, unwilling, Herod.; ἀίκοντε, dual. Th. ἐκών.

'Aίλιος, Dor. for nέλιος, used Poet. for ηλιος, the sun.

"AEΛΛΑ, ns, n, a storm, tempest. Perhaps from αω or αημι, to blow, and έλω.

'Aιλλάδις, pl. of ἀιλλάς, swift, having the swiftness of a tempest, of storiny swiftness. In Sophocl. it is applied to horses, Œd. Tyr. 467, where some erroneously read ἀιλλοπόδων for ἀιλλάδων.

'Aελλαῖος, αία, αῖον, stormy; swift as a storm, Soph. Œd. C. 1081. 'Aελλής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, stormy, tempestuous, troubled.

'Aιλλόδοριος, ου, δ, ή, running with the swiftness of the wind, Ecclesiastical Writers.

Aιλλόποδις, nom. pl. of ἀιλλόπους, οδος, ό, ή, or ἀίλλοπος, ου, ό, ή, swift as a tempest. From ἄιλλα and ποῦς, a foot.

'Αιλλοπτίςυσος, ου, ό, ή, or

'Aελλοπτίευζ, υγος, δ, ή, flying with the swiftness of a storm.

'Aελλώ, όους, οῦς, ἡ, the name of a harpy, Aëllo; q. d. stormy. 'Aελλώδης, τος, ὁ, ἡ, stormy,

troubled. From äsλλα.

'Aελπής, έος, ό, ἡ, unhoped, unexpected. From iλπίς.

'Aiλποντις, (ουκ iλπίζοντις) despairing, not hoping, Iliad vii, 310; a false reading for άιλπτίοντις, from άιλπτίω.

"Asλπτ', for ἄελπτα, not to be hoped; nom. pl. Hence ἀελπτία, despair. From a and
ελτίς.

'Aιλπτίω, Poet. for ανιλπιστίω, to despair.

Aελπτία, ας, ή, an unhoped for or unexpected event; and

Aιλστίη, ns, ἡ, Ion.; iξ ἀιλττίηs, unexpectedly, suddenly, contrary to expectation.

⁴A:λπτος, ου, δ, ή, unhoped for, despaired of, Sophocl.

'Aίλπτως, adv. unexpectedly or contrary to hope or expectation.

'Aiμιναι, (by taking away the s and inserting μ in its place, ἄμμιναι) Dor. and Ion. for ἄιιν, pres. inf. of ἄω, for ἄδω, to satiate.

'Aivăos, or aivvăos, ou, i, n, Poet. for aiivăos.

'Aιννάασθαι, Poet. for αιννάσθαι, to be overflowed, pres. inf. pas. of αιννάσμαι.

'Aιννάομαι, f. άσομαι, to be poured out.

'Aίντις, nom. pl. ἀίντων, gen. from ἀιίς, ίντος, which is from ἄημι.

"Aιξι, Ion. for "ιξι, 3. sing. imperf. act. of ἀίζω.

Astiques, ou, i, n, that strengthens the body or limbs, invigorating; an epithet of the athletæ or wrestlers. From eite and quior, Pind.

'Aιξίφυτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, causing plants to grow.

AEΞΩ, f. ἀιξήσω, a different form of αΰζω, αὐζίω, αὐζίω, αὐζίω, αὐζίνω, f. αὐζήσω, p. ηὕξηκα, impf. Poet. and Ion. αἵξον for ηἵζον, to enlarge, increase, augment;

aigiro. imperf. pas. Ion. aigouivois, gen. Ion. part. pas. See the other tenses under 'Avξάνω.

Asares, unspeakable; not strong or grown up, not able to fly, Æschyl. Agam. 145. In Iliad i, 567, it is an ancient reading for azaros. From a and law. 'Aigynhos, hin, hor, the same as αργός.

· Aieyńs, ios, i, n, s. as aleyos. 'Aseysia, as, i, and

'Areyrin, Ion. ns, n, idleness. sloth, Hesiod, as cited in Xen. Mem. i, 2, 56.

Ateria, as, h, and

Aseyin, Ion. ns, h, idleness, sloth. From a and leyor.

'Aseric, or deric, n, iv, lazy, slothful, idle, unemployed. 'Aigon, adv. by the act of carry-

ing up, on high, above, Æschyl. Agam. 243.

'Aιρίθομαι, to hang, to be suspended; to be in suspense or doubt ; Poet. ἀερίθομαι. From αείρω.

be in suspense or doubt. See the preceding.

Aightis, raised up, exalted, 1. a. pas. Th. aciew.

"Aighir, Bæot. for highnoar, 3. pl. 1. a. pas. of diefnv, Ion. for

ที่ยอุงทง. Hence 'Āśgios, av, e, h, aërial, that is in the air, lofty; also great, vast,

immense, Diod. Sic. Th. ane. 'Asgocaτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to go through the air, to travel in the skies; sweringly applied to idle speculations, Aristoph. Nub. 225; to strut about, to be haughty or proud. From ane and Baivw.

'Aιροδρομίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to run or course through the air.

'Asgosidás, tos, o, á, aërial, aëriform, like clouds; dusky, like s'ady grottoes, etc.

'Asgósis, sooa, iv, dark, dusky, dim, obscure. Th. ane.

'Areouaxia, a, f. now, to fight or contend in the air.

'Aιρομάχία, ας, ή, a combat in the air; metaph. an imaginary contest.

'Αιρομιτρίω, ω, f. how, literally, to measure the air, i. e. to spend one's time in useless things.

"Asger, 2. a. act. Poet. of asigw. 2. sing subj. alens.

Accornance, ios, o, n, swimming or floating in the air, an epithet of the clouds, Aristoph. Nub. 337 'Aιςοποςίω, ω, f. ήσω, to travel or pass through the air.

Algorógos, ou, o, n, that travels in the air.

"Aigra, ns, n, Dor. for ilgen. 'Aigoirians, ou, i, n, suspended in air.

Accorates, nimble or swift of foot, lifting the feet with agility in running; pl. of aseriwous, odos, o, n. From ane, or aciew, and rous, Iliad xviii, 532.

Aseoirórai, flying high; pl. of Aιρσιπότης, ου, ό, and -ητος, ου, i, n, suspended in the air. From ἀείςω and πέτομαι.

Aseriarous, odos, o, n, raising the feet in the air, fleet, swift. See Αιρσίποδις.

'Aίρσω, 1. f. Æol. for ἀιρῶ, from ἀείρω.

'Aιςτάζω, to raise, elevate. Th. άείρω.

'Airai, 1. a. inf. of the obsolete verb, ἀίω, to breathe, to sleep. Hesychius has ἀήσαι, κοιμηθῆναι. 'Αεσίφοων, ονος, ο, ή, foolish, inconstant; & eripeorz, acc. sing. From αω and φεήν · αισιφεοσύνησιν, dat. pl. Ion. of ἀισιφροσύνη, folly or levity.

Astidevs, ios, ovs, o, a young eagle, an eaglet; pl. & eribiis. From

'AETO'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, an eagle; dat. ἀιτῷ, gen. pl. ἀιτῶν, dat. ἀιτοῖς. Poet. αἰετός · a term in architecture, the pediment or gable end of a building, Dion. Hal. Antiq. iv. 61.

Aśrwuz, a Tos, To, the triangular pediment of a temple, on which was generally sculptured an cagle (astos) with its wings spread. See Pind. Ol. xiii, 30, and Heyne's note.

"AZA, or äζη, ης, ή, foulness, filth, the soot of a chimney; dryness, aridity.

'Aζαίνω, f. ανώ, to dry up, parch.

'Αζαλίοιο, gen. Ion. of

'Αζαλίος, ία, ίον, dry, parched; arid; hence harsh, severe; parching, burning. Th. άζω.

"Aζω, 3. sing. pres. ind. of äζω. Hence agnazi, subj. pas. he may be sorrowful or sad; from άζομαι, η, εται, literally, to become dry or pine away; and, metaphorically, to waste away by anxiety or sorrow,

"Αζιο, Ion. for äζου, pres. imperat. of äζομαι· άζομαιος, purt. äζιτο, imperf. Ion. See "Αζο-

"Αζηλος, ου, δ, ή, vile, despicable, one whom nobody emulates or

imitates. From a and Thos. 'Aζήμιος, ου, i, i, exempt from any penalty, unpunished, From α and ζημία.

'AZnµiws, adv. with impunity; without injury.

Aζήν, ένος, δ, the beard. äζω.

'Αζήτητος, ου, ό, ή, unenquired of, unasked about, Æschin. c. Ctes.

'Agnrós, ń, óv, august, venerable. From äζω.

'Aζηχής, ίος, ὁ, ἡ, making a loud sound, resounding; from a, ζά, and ἦχος. Hence ἀζηχές, adverbially. It also signifies, hard and dry, from äζa, dryness; also continual, unremitted, Iliad xv, 658; q. d. ἀδιιχής and άδην ἔχων, not separated; always having or possessing.

"Αζομαι, the same with äζω, to venerate, revere, respect; Iliad v, 434; hence a Zovi for a Zovται, pres. ind. See "Αζιο.

'Aζυγής, έος, ô, h, the same as άζυγος. Th. ζεύγνυμι.

"Αζυγος, ου, δ, ή, unyoked; unmarried or single.

"Αζυμα, ων, τά, the Jewish festival of unleavened bread; the unleavened cakes or bread used on the occasion, N. T. Th. ζύμη, leaven.

Αζυμίτης, ου, δ, ή, unfermented. "Αζῦμος, ου, ό, ή, unleavened, unfermented; metaphor. pure of heart, free from licentious desires, 1 Cor. v, 7.

"Αζυζ, υγος, ό, ή, s. as άζυγος. "AZO, to make dry; whence also αζομαι, to become dry.

"Aζω, and äζομαι, to venerate, worship, revere.

'Αζώε, the name of a man, Azor. Heb. indecl.

"A Zwora, nom. pl. of

"Αζωστος, ου, δ, ή, ungirded.

'Αζωτος, ου, 'n, the name of a city,

"An, 3. sing. impf. of anu. Andieτιεος, comparative of an-

'Αηδίω, ῶ, ƒ. ήσω, p. ἡήδηκα, to feel disgust, loathing, or weariness at any thing.

'Andnnátis, part. perf. Poet. for ηπδηκότες, from ἀηδίω, to be wearied or disgusted, to loathe, which is from adia or ada.

Andnuws, Poet. for indnuws. See the preceding.

'Andńs, ios, i, n, and ri andis, unpleasant, disagrecable. From a und hous.

*Andia, as, in unpleasantness, offensiveness, uneasiness. From a and hdús.

Ańδιζον, for 'n'nδιζον, imperf.
act. of

'Anδίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, ἀπδιζόμην, imperf. pas. Ion. to be infested or troubled with; and

Anδίζω, f. ίσω, to weary, to disgust. From a and nδύς.

Andova, acc. sing. of andwv.

'Aηδονιδήες, ων, οί. See next.
'Αηδονιήες, ων, οί, young nightingales, Theocr. xv, 120 where Gaisford, after Vulckenacr and Brunck, adopts άηδονιδήες.

'Andovis, idos, n, a nightingale.
'AHΔΩ'N, ovos, n, a nightin-

gale; a reed or mouth-piece of a musical instrument; Dor. ἀδών. From ἀιδω, to sing.

'Andas, adv. unwillingly, reluctantly; andas, boliss, to eat with reluctance or unwillingness, Mem. iii, 13, 2.

"Ant, before an aspirate, for anto, 3. sing. imperf. ind. mid. of anear.

Andein, dat. sing. Ion. of

Anθεία, ας, η, disuse, unusedness; είς ἀπθίαν πίπτει, he falls into a strange or unusual course of life, Eurip. Hel. 417. From a and ἡθος.

'Aήθισσον, for ηηθισσον (for euphony), imperf. act. of αηθίσσω, for αηθίω.

'Aηθίω, ω, f. ήσω, and ίσω, to be unaccustomed or unused to; 1. a. ἀήθισαν, Apol. Rhod. i, 1171. From a und ήθος.

*Anons, 105, 6, n, unaccustomed, unused to destitute of characteristic or moral qualities, Aristot. Poet. 6.

'Andia, as. n, s. as andeia, Euripid. Hel. 417.

"Aημα, ἄτος, τό, a blast, a breath; wind, air.

"Anµzı, impf. ånµnv, part. ånµsvos, generally, s. as the active änµı.

'Aήμεναι, pres. inf. Dor. or Ion. for ἀῆναι.

Anμερία, ας, 'n, savageness, bad temper, severity of disposition, Soph. Aj. Schol.; s. as ἀνημερία.

"Ănµı, to blow, breathe; inf. añvaı, anµıraı, part. aii; impf. an, anτον, mid. impf. anµan, anτον, mid. impf. anµan, anτον, for nero anµan, anµıros, often in an active sense; in pas. Odys. vi, 131, blown upon or buffeted by the wind; in Iliad xxi, 386, to be agitated in mind; in Pind.

Isthm. iv, 15, diffused, dispers-The a is short. Pinzger. Lex. Hederic. See also "Aw. 'ĀH'P, āigos, Ion. and Epic. nigos, dat. nigi, n, more rarely i, (in later Ion. nom. nne, gen. nigos) the air, the atmosphere, as opposed to althe, the unclouded firmament; a cloud, fog, darkness, duskiness. The a is long, and very rarely shortened. In the Homeric passages, Iliad v. 776, viii, 50, ane, or nne, is not masculine, but πουλύν is rather to be taken as a feminine. Pinzger Lex. Hederic. Damm observes, that mounding is here in the common gender. "'Ahe, &, signifying merely the air, appears to be used only once by Homer, Iliad xiv, 288." Maltby's Greek Gradus, p. 17, note. In fem. gend. it signifies darkness. From aw. Hence the English AIR.

"Anσι, 3. sing. of ἄημι, pl. ἀᾶσι.
'Αήσσητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, invincible, unsubdued. From a and ἡσσάομαι. Th. ἤστων.

'AH'ΣΥΛΟΣ, n, ov, troublesome, unjust; used by the poets; the same with ἀτιςπής, παςάνομος, or for ἄσυλος. From ἀσαι, or from α and ἢδω. See Αἴσυλος. 'Αήσῦςος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, light, active, thin, lofty, raised on high, floating in the air. From ἀἡς, the air, and σύςω, to draw. "The reading in Æschyl. Prom. 461, should probably be ἀείσυςοι. From ἀίι and σύςω." Dunb. and Bark.

'Aήτας, acc. pl. ἀήτην, sing. of 'Aήτης, ου, ὁ, a blowing or blast; nom. pl. ἀῆται, blasts or gales of wind. Also

*Anton, in the same. From anu.

"Anto, imperf. 3. sing. anton, dual, they breathe or blow, Il.
ix, 5; aeval, they fly about or flutter; from anu.

"AHTO Σ, or αιπτος, ου, δ, ἡ, exposed to the wind, blown upon; Βάρσος ἄπτον, excessive audacity or impudence, II. xxi, 395; from ἄω, to blow; also insatiable, from α and ἄδω. So ἀπτός, Poet. for ἀιτός.

'Aήττητος, ου, δ, ή, for ἄπσσητος, invincible, unyielding. Th. ήττάομαι.

"Af, for zer, as if, as being.

'Aθάμας, αντος, i, name of a man, Athamas.

Αθαμεί, adv. fearlessly. From Αθαμείς, ίος, δ, ή, fearless, intrepid. From a and Saμεος. 'Αθανα, Dor. for 'Αθήνη, ης, ή, Minerva; also 'Αθανάα, α;, ή, and 'Αθαναία.

'Aθανασία, ας, ή, immortality; also the herb called TANSY. From α and θάνατος.

*Aθάνἄται, pl. f. g. the immortals; ἀθανάτης, for ἀθανάταις, dat. 10n. pl.; so also ἀθανάταιο, for ἀθανάτου, gen. sing· ἀθανάτοι, τοισιν, for ἀθανάτοις, dat. pl. of ἀθάνατος, ου, ὁ, ἡ.

Αθανάταν, Dor. for άθανάτην. From a and Θάνατος.

Aθανατίζω, f. ίσω, to endow with immortality, to make immortal.

Aθάνᾶτος, ου, δ, 'n, immortal, eternal, perpetual; in the pl. οἱ ἀθάνατοι, the immortal gods; also a band of 10,000 select troops in the Persian armies; so called from their number being always kept entire. The first syllable is long in Homer, but not always with the tragic writers.

"Αθαστος, ου, ό, ή, unburied. Th. Θάστω.

'AΘA'PA, ας, 'n, Alt. ἀθάρη, ης, 'n, a kind of pap or soft food made of meal and flour. See Aristoph. Plut. 673, 684, 694. Budæi Com. 1155. It was called by the Romans, puls. See Plin. Hist. Nat. xviii, 8. Αθαριίμ, spies. Heb. indecl.

'Aθžen, ns, n, the same as ἀθάρα. Αθαυμαστεί, adv. and

'Αθαυμαστί, adv. without won-

' Αθαύμαστος, ου, δ, ή, not wondering at, not amazed; not wonderful.

"Ale for elle.

Adiatos, ou, o, n. not having seen, being without the sight of any thing, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 31; unseen, not permitted to be seen.

'Aθεεί, adv. without a deity or god, without divine aid; ἄνευ Sεοῦ.

'Aθίητα, Poet. for ἀθίατα, unseen, invisible. From

'Αθέητος, Poet. for ἀθέᾶτος.

'Aleia, as, n, ignorance of a god; atheism.

'AΘΕΙΡΗ'Σ, or ἀθιρής, or ἀθηρής, ίος, ὁ, ἡ, elaborate, highwrought; also not caring for; despised; sharp-pointed.

'Αθίλγειν, inf. of 'ΑΘΕ' ΛΓΩ, f. ζω, p. χα, to milk, as if from Snλή, a teat; the α being either redundant or

the a being either redund augmentative. 'Aείλιος, ου, δ, ή, unwilling, Æschyl. Suppl. 875. Doubtf. reading.

Adiantes, ou, o, h, not to be wished or desired; unwished

Alemis, iros, or idos, i, n, unjust, unlawful, wicked, violating laws; comparat. alimiericos.

Αθεμίστιος. See άθέμιστος. Αθέμιστος, and άθεμίστιος, ου, i, n, unjust, wicked. From a and Deplotos or Diple.

Aθέμιτος, ου, ό, ή, wicked, impious, nefarious; unlawful; 🖚 άθίμιτον, wickedness. From a and Depirés.

Afros, ou, o, n, being without a God, not believing in a God, atheistical; being an atheist; with the poets, impious, Eurip. Orest. 916; xaxnv yuvaīna xaθεον κατακτανών, Androm. 491; Herc. F. 432. From a and

Αθεράπευτος, ου, δ, ή, careless or negligent, as of one's person; neglectful, neglected; also incurable. From a and Dieaπεύω.

Adeperyevás, éos, o, á, producing ears or spikes, as corn, etc., Nicand. 601; but this is a false reading for Inquiryerns. Pinzg. Lex. Hederic.

Aliens, ios, i, n. See Aliens. AdioiCov, imperf. Ion. of

Abseigw, f. iow, and igw, p. noieina, to despise, neglect, not to care for; in Homer, with the acc., and in Ap. Rhod. with the gen. Th. adhe.

Alieig, ixos, i, s. as alie.

Afigio Tos, ou, o, n, unreaped; neglected, unnoticed.

Αθιεολόγος, ου, δ, ή, that gathers ears of corn, a gleaner.

Αθέςμαντος, ου, ό, ή, not warmed, Æschyl. Choëph. 625.

Αθεσία, ας, ή, a disregard of agreements, faithlessness, perfidy.

Αθεσμία, ας, ή, violation of law or right.

Aθετμος, ου, ό, ή, wicked, lawless; by the profane writers, applied to things; in N. T., to men. Th. Drouis.

Αθίσφατος, ου, ό, ή, unspeakable, unutterable, immense; ἀθίσφατον όμερον, violent rain. a priv. and Dioparos, declared by God. It sometimes, though rarely, means, impious, accursed, etc.; but it is oftener taken in a good sense.

'Αθιτίω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ήθίτηκα, to annul, abrogate, to abolish, make void, reject or set aside; with a dative, not to give credit to. In N. T. followed by the accus. From a and Diros.

'Αθίτημα, ἄτος, τό, abrogation, a

disapproving. Also AlsorAlsors, we, in the same sense. From αθετίω.

"Aferos, ou, ò, n, void, annulled; rejected, thrown aside.

'Aθετω, pres. ind. contract. of άθετίω.

'Αθεώρητος, ου, δ, ή, not observable, not visible; also not observing; unlooked for, unexpected.

Afius, adv. without the aid of the gods, ἀκάρπως κάθίως έφθαςμένης, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 254; also impiously, in contempt of all divine laws, Electr. 1181.

'Alnva, gen. 'Alnvas, from 'Alnνάα, Minerva.

Aθήναζε, adv. towards or to Athens.

'Alnvai, av, ai, a city of Attica, Athens; pl. only, like Onfas,

'Alnvain, ns, h, and 'Alnveia, the discoverer of the olive tree, the goddess of wisdom, Minerva.

Adniaios, ou, o, an Athenian. 'Αθήνη, ης, ἡ, Minerva.

'Aθήνηθεν, adv. from Athens.

'AΘH'P, 1005, δ, the summit of an ear of corn, or of a spear, sword, &c. Hence &θερίζω, to consider as small or of little value.

Afneturos, ou, o, n, unpursued by hunters; unfrequented by hunt-

'Αθησηλοιγός, οῦ, ὁ, οτ'ἀθερολόγος, a fan or implement for winnowing, Odys. xi, 127.

"Alneńs. See 'Altieńs.

Adnaturos, ou, o, n, serving no one as a mercenary.

"Alixros, ou, or adigns, los, o, n, untouched, inviolate, ed; ἄθικτος ἡγητῆρος, without (touching) his guide, Soph. Œd. C. 1521; τῶν ἀθίκτων, things not to be touched, i. e. holy, sacred, Œd. Tyr. 891. Th. Siya.

'Aθλ —; words beginning with this syllable, from the radical äθλος, in Ion. resolve the diphthong of the first syllable into άεθλ —, as άεθλεύω, ἄεθλος, ἄε-\$\(\rightarrow \rightarrow \), and have the \(\alpha \) long by nature.

All', for Lla, pl. of Llav, cu, vo, the prize or reward of con-

test or combat; also any reward; also the reward of guilt, i. e. punishment. Th. ἄιθλος.

'Αθλιύω, to contend, to strive, to fight; to endure misfortunes. ${}^{ullet}\mathbf{A}$ θλέω, $ilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, p. ήθληκα \cdot the

same as the preceding.

'Aθλη, 3. sing. contr. pres. subj. of adriw.

'Αθλήμα, ατος, τό, pl. ἀθλήματα. "Adanois, iws, n, a contest at wrestling; also any contest; a struggle with calamity or adversity, Heb. x, 32.

Abanthe, neos, o, and

'Aθλητής, οῦ, ὁ, a wrestler, one who contends, one skilled in contests; also skilled in any thing.

Αθλητών, gen. pl. of άθλητής.

"Αθλιον, ου, τό, s. as ἔθλον, a reward or prize; and s. as allog, a contest.

"Αθλίος, ία, ιον, afflicted, wretched; also of no value, unskilful; opposed to it are εὐδαίμων and μακάριος · also relating to a contest, Callim. Del. 113; ἄθλιαι, f. g. pl. άθλιωτάτους, acc. pl. superl. Th. ἄεθλος.

'Αθλιότης, ητος, ό, affliction, wretchedness, suffering.

'Αθλίως, adv. wretchedly, miserably; unskilfully.

Αθλοθεσία, as, h, the care or charge of a public show or combat; the office of an adladians. 'Αθλοθετίω, ω, f. ήσω, to give public shows. From

Adadians, ou, i, one who establishes public games or shows, and distributes the rewards; he who presides at a public show. From adhos, or adhov, and ti-

enus. Aθλον, ου, τό, the prize or reward of a contest. See 'Aθλ'.

*Āθλος, ου, 6. See "Αεθλος.

' Αθλοσύνη, s. as αξθλοτύνη.

'Αθλοφόρος, ου, ό, the conqueror or successful party in a contest, he who gains the prize. From äεθλον and φίρω.

"Αθολος, ου, ό, ή, not turbid, free from mud or dirt, clear, clean.

'Αθόλωτος, ου, ό, ή, not turbid, clear. From a and Dolów, to make turbid or thick.

Αθόρυ Cos, ou, ô, h, quiet, free from tumult or disturbance. From a and Joev Cos.

'Aθορύζως, adv. without tumult, calmly.

Alexyivn, ns, n, the name of a tree from which the best touch. wood or tinder is obtained.

"Aθeaveros, ov, i, i, that cannot

be broken or shaken, immovable, Eurip. Hec. 17; unconquered, invincible; Erin. Od. l. 5, where, probably, " the eternal city" of Rome is intended.

"Aferros, ov, o, n, not nutritive; not nursed.

'A Θ PE' Ω , $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, p. $n\varkappa\alpha$, to see, to perceive, to discern, to look at ; μετ' έπιτάσεως θεωρώ, i. e. to look at with attention or earnestly; ἄθρω μη οὐ τοῦτο ή τὸ ἀγαθόν, see if this be a blessing. Platon. Gorg. 549.

Adention, verbal adj. to be considered, observed, perceived.

"Aleig, gen. žreixos, i, n, bald, having no hair.

'Aθροίζω, f. σω, p. ήθροικα, to assemble, collect, heap up, amass; άθεοισαι, 1. a. inf.; τὸ μὶν άθεοισθέν, Thucyd. vii, the portim of the army collected.

'Alesiana, part. 1. a. f. g. of

άθροίζω.

"Abenious, sws, in, the act of assembling or collecting.

"Αθροισμα, άτος, τό, a heap, a mass, accumulation, a crowd, assemblage.

Aθοοισμός, ου, i, s. as preced.

'AΘPO'OΣ, όα, όον, contract. Eleous, which is not so much used, full, crowded, heaped together, dense; all together, at once; great, remarkable; τὸ άθρόον, a multitude, the whole, the main body of an army; compar. άθρούστερος.

Αθροότης, ητος, ή, a collection or accumulation; a mass; also universality, generality.

Aleóws, adv. in crowds or in great numbers; also immediately, suddenly.

"Aleurros, ou, i, i, not effeminate, not enfeebled by luxury; vigorous or nervous, applied to style, Plut.; constant, continued, enduring. From a and Βούπτω.

'Αθεύπτως, adv. not effeminately; vigorously.

Αθυμιτίος, α, ον, to be despaired of, to be past recovery.

Αθυμίω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ηθύμηκα, to despond, to be dejected, or disheartened; also to fear; oux άθυμητίον τοῖς παρούσι πράγμαon, must not be disheartened at the present state of things, Dem. Philip. i; to bear any thing ill, to take it ill, Xem. Mem. iv, 3, 15; to be terrified so as to fall into despondency, Coloss. iii, 21, Bretschn. Lex. N. T.

'Αθυμία, ας, ή, Ιοη. άθυμίη, de-

jection of mind, heaviness of heart, sadness, despondency; consternation, Thucyd. ii, 51. 'Advain. See the preceding.

"Aθυμος, ου, i, i, irresolute, timid, ditheartened, sad. From a and

Αθύμως, adv. irresolutely, timidly; αθύμως έχειν πρός τι, to despair of any thing, Xen. Mem. ii, 6, 18.

'Αθυμῶσι, 3. pl. contract. pres. subj. act. of advuta.

'Αθυρίδωτος, ου, δ, ή, destitute of doors or windows.

"Αθυεμά, άτος, τό, a play or sport of children; any sport, game, or amusement; ornament. From ἀθύεω, to play.

Αθύρογλωσσία and άθυροστομία, ας, ή, want of restraint of the tongue, loquacity.

' Αθυρόγλωσσος, ου, i, i, loquacious, unrestrained in language, having an unbridled tongue, Eurip. Orest. 901. From ἄθυρος, having no door to close or stop, and yx wora, the tongue.

"Alveos, and alvewros, ov, o, n, destitute of a door or gate; having an open entrance; metaphor. unrestrained. Th. θύρα. Αθύροστομέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be open-mouthed.

'Αθυροστομία, ας, ή, the being open-mouthed; s. as άθυρογλωσ-

Αθυρόστομος, ου, δ, ή, openmouthed; s. as ἀθυρόγλωσ-

'AΘT'PΩ, to play, to sport; to play on a lyre, etc.; hence adves, 3. sing. imperf. for house.

"Advers, ou, o, n, being without a thyrsus, the badge of the bacchanals.

"Αθύτος, ου, ή, unholv, unsanctified; also, not sacrificed. From a and Dúw.

Atwos, ou, o, n, unput ished; guiltless, exempt from punishment, Aristoph. N. 1413; also innocent. From a and Dwn.

Αθωόω, ω, f. ώσω, p. ήθώωχα, to acquit, or pronounce innocent; to exempt from punishment.

Alwaevores, ou, o, r, and

'Αθώπευτος, ου, ο, ή, that cannot be flattered or moved by ca-

'Aθωράκιστος, ου, δ, ή, being without a coat of mail.

"Ålws, gen. "Alw, the name of a mountain, Mount Athos.

Αθώωσις, εως, ή, an acquital, exemption from punishment. From alwow.

Ai, part. pl. fem. of i, i, ri, the or this; but all, pron. rel., plur. fem. of os, n, o, who, which.

Ai, or al, generally repeated, alas! ah! Dor. al for il, if; Ion. for siles, oh that! would to God that!

`Aï, Æol. for åsí.

Ala, for yaia, n, (in prose yn) acc. alar, the earth; xar' alar, over or through the earth, i. e every where.

Ala, as, n, the name of a city, Æa, the capital of Colchis.

Αΐαγμα, ἄτος, τό, lamentation. Al'A'Z Ω , f. $\xi \omega$, or $\sigma \omega$, to lament, bewail, mourn for. From al, alas.

Alazídas, gen. Ion. of

Aiaxions, ou, i, a proper name of Achilles, and others, Æacides; pl. the Æcidæ.

Alaxós, oũ, ô, a man's name, Æacus ; from Alag, aros.

Alanτός, ή, όν, to be lamented. Alahoi, and alikios, that have two

sisters in marriage.

Alar, voc. of Alas, Ajax; also the acc. sing. of ala.

Alarns. See

AľANOΣ, ή, όν, οτ αἰανής, έος, δ, ή, grievous, afflicting; dark; perpetual or long-lived. From αλάζω.

Alaios, fem. Alaia, an epithet of Circe, Ææan, of Æa.

Aïaţ, axos, ô. See Aïaxos.

Alas, avros, i, Ajax; nom. dual. Αἴαντε.

Al'BOI~, adv. an exclamation of grief, alas! ah! or of wonder, O strange! wonderful!

Alya, acc. of alk, alyos · alyav, Dor. for alyav, gen. pl.

Alyader, adv. Dor. for Alynder, in the Alyne, in the Alyan, from or out of the city of Ægæ.

Αίγαῖον, ου, τό, (πέλαγος understood), the Ægean sea.

Aiyaiwi, for Aiyaiwa, acc. sing. Ægæon.

AľΓĂΝΕ'Ā, ας, ή, or αἰγάνεον, ου, τό, a javelin, a dart. Ion. aiyavin, which is also used. From to xat' alyar "kolai, because it was used against goats, Eustath.

'Atγδη, adv. suddenly, impetuously. From atoow.

Aiyin, ns, n, Ion. a goat-skin. Th. a12.

Aiγειαλεύς, έως, δ, a fisherman. From alyiahos.

Αίγειαλιτης, ου, δ, belonging to the sea-shore. From alyia. λóς.

Alysidny, acc. of Alysidns, ou, i, a name of Theseus, Ægides. From Alysis, Ægeus.

Aïγιιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of or belonging to a goat; αϊγιος is also used. Th. αϊζ. See the next.

Alyus, ou, i, a man's name, Ægeus. See the preceding.

Al'l'EIPOS, ου, ή, a poplar tree; the black poplar, Hom. Odys. vii, 106; ἀπὸ τῆς ἰγίςσιως, because it rises high. Αιγιιρος κεπτικῆ, Hippocr. Nat.
571. Sprengel. Hist. R. H. i,
23, 48, 106.

Aiγελάτης, ου, δ, a goat-herd. Aiγιάλεια, ή, the name of an island, Ægialen.

Aiγιαλεύς, τως, ό, a fisherman.
Aiγιαλιτης, ου, ό, ή, belonging to the sea-shore.

From αiγιαλός.

AITIAΛΟ Σ, οῦ, ὁ, the seashore, the beach; as if derived from ἄγω, to break, and ἄλς, ἀλός, the sea; αἰγιαλῷ μεγάλῳ βεξιμεται.

Alyio, acc. for alyioa, from alyis, a shield, a goat-skin buckler.

Aiγίδιον, ου, τό, a kid, a young goat, diminutive of αίξ.

Aiγίζω, f. σω, p. κα, to tear in pieces, mangle, ruin; to feed goats.

Alyilahhos, and

AIΓIΘΑΛΟΣ, οῦ, ὁ, the name of a bird that preys upon bees, the titmouse, a species of parus, Aristoph. Av. 880.

Aἴγιθος, ου, ό, the name of a bird, supposed by some to be the linaria rubra, Aristot. Hist. ix, 1. Aἰγίκτημος, ου, ό, ἡ, goat-legged, having goat's feet.

Alγίλιτος, gen. of αlγίλιψ, lofty, in speaking of rocks. From all and λείσω, as being inaccessible even to goats.

Aiγίλιψ, a city of Epirus, situated on high ground, Ægilips.
Aiγίλω, Dor. for Aiγίλου, gen.
of A"γιλος, an island in the
Ligurian sea, Capraria.

Aiγίλωψ, and αἴγίλος, the name of an abscess or disorder near the inner corner of the eye, ægilops; so called from αἴζ and ωψ, because it gives a cast to the eye resembling that of a goat's eye; a plant called wild oats, avena sterilis; a species of oak, Sprengel.

Aἴγίνα, 15, h, the island of Ægina. Aἰγίνῆται, ol, the Ægineusians or people of Ægina. Αἰγιόχοιο, gen. Ion. of Alyioxos, ov, i, an epithet of Jupiter, bearing an ægis or shield, the ægis-bearer. From ælyis and txw.

Airimous, odos, i, i, goat-footed. From all and mous.

Alyis, 180s, h, a goat-skin, an ægis or shield; the ægis or shield of Jupiter. Th. 218.

Allywoos, ov, o, the name of a man, Ægisthus.

Aίγλᾶντα, shining, glittering, resplendent; Dor. and contract. for αἰγλήιντα, acc. sing.; so αἰγλᾶνν for αἰγλῆνν. Th. αἴγλη.

AI'TAH, ns, n, splendor, brilliancy, brightness, resplendency; a beam or ray of light; a torch; Poet. arrows, shafts, as commonly understood in Ed. Tyr. 208; lustre, renown; also a female name, Ægle.

Aiγλήεις, ήεσσα, ῆεν, shining, resplendent, refulgent; acc. αiγλήντα for αiγλήντα.

Αἰγοδοσκός, οῦ, ὁ, a goat-herd. From αιζ and βόσκω.

Aiγοβότας, ου, δ, Dor. for aiγοβότης, ου, δ, a goat-herd, one who feeds goats.

Alyobnans, ou, b, a bird called the goat-sucker, or caprimulgus; also called, provincially, the night-

Alyonique. See Bounique.

Alyonique, two, o, and

Alyonique the sign

Aiγόκιεως, ω, i, the sign of the zodiac called Capricorn.

Aiγομιλής, έος, δ, ή, that takes care of goats, Orph. Hym. 10. Aiγονόμος, ου, δ, ή, the same.

Alysivu, or alyavu, vxos, i, i, goat-legged, goat-footed.

Alyos, gen. sing. of all.

Alγοτειχίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be goat-haired; to be hairy like a goat.

Αίγοτειχούντων, part of αίγοτειχίω.

 $\hat{\Lambda}$ ίγοτριχόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, s. as αἰγοτρι- χ έω.

AΓΓΥΠΙΟ Σ, $ο\tilde{\nu}$, δ , a vulture. From $\gamma \dot{\nu} \psi$

Αἰγύπτιος, ου, δ, Egyptian; gen.
pl. Αἰγυπτίων n. pl. f. g.
Αἰγύπτιαι, Egyptian women.
From

Allyυπτος, ου, ή, Egypt; also the Nile.

AΓΓΩΛΙΟ'Σ, οῦ, δ, a night bird, supposed to be a species of owl. Doubtf.

Alyώr, ῶνος, δ, a stable or pen for goats; Αΐγων, ωνος, δ, a man's name, Ægon. But Aiγῶν, gen. pl. of αΐζ.

Aίδας, gen. Æol. of ἀίδης, ου, ο, Pluto; Hades or the infernal regions, death, the grave.
'Aίδας, Dor. for ἀίδης, ἄδης.
Α΄δι, pl. from ήδι, masc. ὅσδι.
Αἰδισθαι, pres. inf. αἰδου, pres. imperat. pas. of αἰδιομαι.
'Αίδιο, Ion. for ἀίδου, gen. of

åldns. Aldiopas, f. mid. Goopas and ήσομαι, 1. a. pas. ήδέσθην, part. 1. a. pas. αίδισθείς, p. ήδισμαι, to reverence, to respect; to be induced by respect to pardon, Demosth. in Pantænet. ed. Reisk. p. 983, 19; to be timid or ashamed; p. pas. ήδισμαι, part. note pivos, to have succeeded in exciting compassion, to be pardoned; it is used to express a moral suffering or apprehension, in contradistinction to deiδω, which is applied to fear of corporal suffering. In Odys. xiv, 388, the fut. aidinoqual was formerly erroneously read for aldioroman. Pinzger. Hederic. Lex. Th. aidús.

Aidis, n. g. of aidhs, ios.
Aidisten, for hdistensan, from hdisten, 3. pl. 1. a. pas. and
Aidistens, imperat. aidistan, 1. a.
imperat. mid. Poet. of aidistan

Aldiσίμος, ου, δ, ή, to be reverenced or venerated; inspiring respect or compassion; venerable; chaste. From αίδισμαι. Αΐδισις, εως, ή, respect; commiseration, Demosth. ed. Reisk. p.

Aΐδισσαι, Poet. for αΐδισαι, imperat. 1. a. mid. of αἰδίομαι.
Αἰδίω, s. as αἰδιόμαι, but used by Ecclesiast. Writers. See Aiδίομαι.

'Aiδιω, gen. Ion. of åiδns. 'Aiδηλα, acc. pl. neut. of

528, 8.

Aiδnλος, ου, δ, n, dark, secret, concealed, invisible; unexpected; an epithet of fire, destructive, pernicious, causing to disappear. From àiδης, or a and δηλος.

'Aιδήλως, adv. obscurely, in a concealed or imperceptible manner; in a destructive manner, with utter ruin.

Aίδήμων, ονος, δ, ή, modest, bashful, shy; respectful.

Al ΔΗΣ, and, in prose, αδης, ov. δ, gen. ατδίω, Ion. and generally in Homer for the Attic, αδης, the infernal regions, hell, death; place or state of the dead; Pluto; μίλας αίδης, gloomy Pluto, Œd. Tyr. 30.

The quantity in Homer is &idns, but in the tragic writers also āi dns. From a and idsiv. See the next.

'Aidns, 605, 6, n, invisible, effaced from the sight, Hes. Scut. Herc, 477.

Αίδήσιμος, s. as αίδέσιμος.

Aidi, dat. sing. of dis, didos, for άΐδης, ου, Iliad i, 3.

'Atdios, ou, i, in, perpetual, everlasting, constant. From &i. 'Aidiorns, rnros, i, perpetuity,

eternity.

'Aidiws, adv. forever, perpetually, eternally.

'Aidvns, dat. pl. Ion. f. g. of 'Atdros, n, ov, very dark; s. as

Aiδοῖ, dat. sing. contr. of aiδώς. Αίδοιέστατος. ou, o, Poet. for aiδοιότατος, from αἰδοῖος, -ότερος, revered, deserving reverence.

Aldoin, f. g. reverend, to be revered. Th. αἰδώς.

Aldoiov, ou, ro, pl. aldoia, the groin, the pudenda or sexual parts.

Aidoros, reverend, to be venerated or revered; an object of veneration, Iliad iii, 172; aidoioioi, dat. pl. Ion.

Albonai, for albionai.

Aldoniva, part. dual pres. of al-Somas for aidiomas.

"Aïdos, and äïdı, epic gen. and dat. of ailons, from the obsolete als, often in Homer in an adverbial form, ἀιδόσδε, to the shades or infernal abodes, and els àiboobs, the same; siv aidos, scil. olx w, in the abode of Pluto. The quantity is commonly at dos, and rarely aidos. Pinzg. Hederic. Aiδοῦ, imperat. of αἰδέομαι.

Alδους, gen. sing. of αίδώς.

Aίδόφεων, ονος, δ, ή, bashful, modest, respectful; reverencing virtue, Soph. Œd. Col. 237, ed.

'Aïdesía, as, h, Ion. aïdentn, incapacity, incompetency, unskilfulness; want of wisdom, igno-

Aideings, dat. pl. Ion. for aidesiais, from aidesia, which is from åïbeis.

'Aïdeía, as, n, s. as àïdesía.

"Ardois, sws, o, n, unskilful; ignorant, inexperienced, quainted with a place, etc. From a and idesia.

Aldeodiums, ov, o, Poet. ignorant of justice, unjust, cruel.

Αιδεόδικος, η, ον, ς. ας ἀϊδεοδί-

Atoguros, ou, o, n, unstable, fickle;

morose.

Aida, acc. sing. of aidas · dual. αίδώ· αίδῶ καλύψαι, to hide one's shame.

'Aï δωνηϊ, dat. sing. of

'Αϊδωνεύε, έως, ό, Ion. ñος, s. as Atons, Pluto, etc.

AΓΔΩ'Σ, όος, οῦς, ἡ, shame, fear of disgrace, modesty; reverence; respect for age or rank; religious awe; also the s. as aidosov · aidús, O, shame, for shame, Iliad v, 787. From a and είδω.

"Aïs, imperat. of àtw.

Alsí, and alév, Ion. and Poet. for así, adv. always, ever, Cret. åείς. From αω, to flow.

Λίειγενετάων, gen. Æol. for αίειγενετών · αἰειγενέτησι, dat. Ion. for αλειγενέταις · from αλειγενί-The, ou, o. From asi and yei-

Alexougos, ou, i. i., a more Attic form than allowers, a cat; a species of fish; and in the later writers, a weasel.

Aleróv, for ἀετόν, on account of the metre, an eagle. άετός.

Aleros, ou, o, Poet. for deros. 'Aϊζήϊος, δ, youthful. From

'AI"ZHO'Σ, οῦ, ο, and ἀζηός, a youth, a young man; gen. pl. ἀιζηών, q. d. ἀεὶ ζέων.

Ainvás, Ion. for alavás.

Alns, gen. aln, dat. Ion. and Poet. of ala, for yala.

Aἰήταο, Æol. for Aἰήτου, gen. of Aintns, ou, ò, a man's name, Æetes.

Aintos, or antos, i, i, exposed to the wind, blown by the wind; blowing furiously, and hence, vehement, vast, enormous. Homer calls Vulcan πέλωρ αίητον, Iliad xviii, 410, which is explained in various ways. See

Πέλως. From αω. Alf, for alre, from 85, 8, 8.

Aiθăλn, ns, n, soot, smoke, ashes, embers, fire, flame; also alla-From αίθω, to burn. 205.

Aiθαλίων, ωνος, an epithet of grasshoppers, loving warmth or heat, Theocr. Idyl. vii, 138; where it may also mean, browned by the heat of the sun, sunburnt; which interpretation is favored by a passage in Meleagr. Epigr. 111, where the epithet allionis, swarthy or brown, is applied to the grasshopper. Schneid. and Passow's Lex. From allw.

Αίθαλόεις, εντος, burning, sooty; acc. sing. αίθαλόεντα. From

Alealos, ou, &, subst. s. as ailáλη. But

Alθαλος, ου, ό, ή, sooty, smoky, dark-colored.

Αἰθωλόω, ω, f. ώσω, to burn, consume, to make black.

Αίθαλώδης, εος, ό, ή, smoky, dusky, sooty, like ashes or cinders, cinereous; ash-colored.

Aldav, Dor. for widav, gen. pl. of αiθός.

Alle, for siles, Dor., oh that! would to God! In Homer it is frequently joined with openor, ὄφελες, ὄφελε. Iliad i, 415.

Aidigios, ov. o, n, or aidigios, ia, iov, etherial, belonging to the sky or air, lofty, aërial, heavenly; αἰθίρια δ' ἀνέπτα, (for sis αἰθέρα or πρὸς αἰθέρα) modesty or virtuous Shame has flown to the skies, Eurip. Med. 446. Hence Engl. ETHERIAL, anciently written ætherial.

Aidseiwons, sos, o, n, like the atmosphere or sky, etherial.

Aldseocaτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to go or travel in the air.

Alθεροειδής, έος, δ, ή, resembling or having the nature of air, airlike; s. as αἰθεριώδης.

AľΘH'P, έρος, δ, and sometimes n, the atmosphere, or sky, the pure air, the upper region of the air, ane, being the lower region of it; both probably derived from αω, to blow; αἰθέρος βάfos, Eurip. Med. 1308, like the expression in Gray's Progress of Poesy, "through the azure deep of air;" and Virgil's cœlum profundum. Hence in English, ETHER, and perhaps WEATHER.

Aίθιο πεύς, έως, δ, an Ethiopian. From a'llw and a's.

Aldioπñas, acc. pl. Ion. of the preceding.

Αίθιοπία, ας, ή, Ethiopia.

Aldio Tis, idos, n, Ethiopian, scil. woman, language, etc.

Allioniova, ns, n, s. as the preceding.

Alθίοψ, οπος, δ, an Ethi pian; swarthy, tawny.

Alliwais, a kind of plant, supposed, by Dr. Sibthorp, to be the silver-leaved sage or salvia argentea, mentioned in Dioscorid. iv, 105.

Αἰθομένοιο, gen. Ion. αἰθομένοισι, dat. pl. part. pres. pas. of allw. Allowa, acc. sing. of allow.

Aldos, sos, vo, heat, fire, flame. Λίθός, ή, όν, Poet. for μέλας. Albovoz, ns, n, a portico or porch.

See the next.

Alloύση, dat. sing. of αΐθουσα, Iliad ix, 468. From αΐθω.

Alloψ, επος, ε, h, glowing, burning; burned, dark-colored, of a shining black; metaphor. consuming, destroying, Hes.

AI'ΘPA, ας, ή, serene air, fair weather; the open air; clear, keen frosty weather, Aristoph. Nub. 371.

Alθenyενέτης, ου, δ, s. as next.
Alθenyενής, ίος, δ, ή, producing cold or serenity of weather.
From althe and γείνομαι.

Albens, Ion. for alleas.

Aiθοτα, ας, ή, a serene sky, clear weather. Th. αἴθοα.

Aldgiros, n. iv, belonging to the morning, early.

Alθριοκοιτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to sleep in the open air, Theocr. From αλθεία and κοίτη.

Aideios, ou, ò, n, fair, clear, serene.

Aideos, ou, o, hoar-frost, the cool of the morning.

Αΐθυγμα, ἄτος, τό, fuel.

AI"OYIA, as, h, a kind of seafowl, supposed to be the coot, or gull; according to some, the cormorant.

Aiθύσσω, f. ύξω, to put into rapid motion, to brandish; excite, agitate the mind; intransit. to be moved or flicker as a flame; to warm, kindle.

AI'OO, f, $\sigma\omega$, p. $\kappa\alpha$, to set on fire or burn, light up, shine, be bright. Hence $\alpha i\theta_{\sigma i}$, heat.

Allow, wros, i, i, burning, fiery, bright, shining.

A"z, for a"na or a"na, Dor. for siμίν, Æol. ε"na, if indeed, if.
AΓΚΑ' ΛΛΩ, f. άλῶ, to fawn, flatter, Eurip. Androm. 628, wheedle, please; with accus.
From κηλῶ or κάλλος. Hence
Aiκάλος, ου, ὁ, a fla.terer, a sycophant.

Aἴκεν, Dor. and Poet. for ἐάν.
'Aική. ῆς, ἡ, a violent motion, an impetus. From ἀΐσσω.
Αἰκής, s. as ἀεικής, unseemly.

AI'KIA, ας, ἡ, a beating, blows, bruises; an indignity, a punishment, Æschyl. Prom. 93; αἰκίαν βλίπιν, to look threateningly or ferociously; to carry blows in one's looks, Aristoph. Av. 1670; αἰκίας δίαπ, an action for an assault and battery, Demosth. in Pantæn. 976, 6, ed. Reisk.; as if from ἀυκής.

Aiκίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to be beaten, chastised, abused; also to beat or chastise; αἰκιζόμινος, part. pres. See Alκίζω.

Alκίζω, f. ίσω, to punish or treat ignominiously, as malefactors; to mutilate, to harass; αlκισθιίς ἐνιαυτὸν, ὡς πονηφός, being ignominiously punished for a year, like a malefactor, Xen.

Anab. ñ, 6; of inanimate objects, to destroy. See also Ai-

AIMA

A"xiov, ov, vo, s as aixia, Herodot. v, 89; but it was a fulse reading for adixior, which is now adopted.

κίζομαι.

Aἴκισμα, ἄτος, τό, a blow; s. as the next.

Alxioμός, οῦ, δ, a beating, chastisement, striking; abuse; a disfiguring by stripes or blows; δ τοῦ σώματος αlxioμός, Demosth. de Reb. Cherson. 102, 20, ed. Reisk.

Alκιστός, ή, όν, mutilated, maimed, abused, Soph. Antig. 206; a var. reading, the same as αlκισθείς. Passow's Lex.

Alkhov, ov, \(\tau\)6, a supper or evening repast, among the Lacedæmonians. Hesych. alkvov.

AI*KAO Σ , ov, δ , belonging to the evening.

Airūs, adv. for aeirūs, basely, unbecomingly, in an unseemly manner.

A"λίνα, adv. Poet. for αἰλίνως, lamentably, mournfully, Callim. Apoll. 20.

Antivos, ou, ô, â, plaintive, lamenting, Soph. Aj. 627; as a subst. ô allivos, a plaintive or mournful song, an elegy, a dirge; more particularly, a song to bewail the death of Linus; derived from all and Aivos, his name; allivov laxu, Eurip. Herc. Fur. 348.

Αΐλου ος, ου, ό, a cat; in the later writers, a weasel. From αἰόλλειν την οὐράν, to wag the tail.

Aim', for

AI*MA, \$\approx \tau \cdot s, \tau \cdot \

Alμακορία, ας, ή, and αίμακοιρίαι, funeral obsequies (parentatio, Lat.) funeral rites or sacrifices, to appease the manes of the dead. From αίμα and κορίω, to satiate; the dead being supposed to be satiated with the blood of the victims.

Αίμαπουρία. See Αίμαπορία. Αίμάξασα, part. 1. a. act. fem. gen. of αίμάσσω.

Aiµás, žõos, ii, a rapid flow of blood, Sophocl. Philoct. 697. Gail's Racines Grecques, pref. xx. According to others, cerrupted matter.

Aiμασια, α; h, a thorn hedge, a fence, a wall made of stones or bricks, Herodot. i, 180; Demosth. in Callicl. p. 1274, 28, ed. Reisk.

Αἰμάσσω, f. ξω, p. χα, to make bloody, stain with blood; αἰμάσσεται, lies weltering in blood. From αἶμα.

Aiματεκχυσία, ας, 'n, a shedding or effusion of blood, Heb. ix, 22. This word occurs only in the N. T., where the common radical ἔκχυσία, to express not a single act, but a repeated or continued shedding of blood. Bretschneid. Lex. N. T. From αίμα and ἔκχυσίς.

Αἰμάτη, ης, ἡ, a sword, a knife. Αἰματηρός, ρά, ρόν, bloody, Sophocl.; ferocious in looks, Euipid.

Aiμάτηφόρος, ου, δ, ή, blood-shedding, causing death.

Aiματίζω, f. ίσω, to draw blood. Aiματικός, ή, όν, bloody.

Aiμάτινος, ίνη, ινον, s. as the preceding, but not so much used. Αiμάτίτης, ου, δ, and

Aiματῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, that resembles blood, blood-like; λίθος αἰματίτης, the hæmatite or bloodstone.

Aiματοειδής, έος, δ, ή, resembling blood, blood-like.

Aiματόεις, εσσα, εν, bloody, blood-red, purple.

Aiμάτολοιχός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, licking blood, Æschyl. Ag. 1489.

Aiματόρρυτος, ου, δ, ή, flowing with blood.

Aiμάτοστάγής, ίος, ό, ή, dripping with blood.

Aiματόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make bloody, stain with blood, turn to blood; kill.

Aiματώδης, εος, δ, ή, bloody, inflamed, Thucyd. ii, 49; blood-colored, Plut.

Aiματωπός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, having blood-shot eyes, of a bloody or ferocious aspect, Eurip. Orest. 250.

Aiμh, for εἰ μή. Aiμοθἄφής, ἱος, ὁ, ἡ, tinged or

ιμουαφης, 10ς, 0, η, tinged colored with blood.

Aiμοδόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, feeding on blood. From αίμα and βορά, food.

Αίμόδωςον, ου, τό, a plant called broom-rape, orobanche tinctoria.

A''μονα, acc. sing. of a''μων. Aiμονίn. nc. n. a part of Greece.

Aiμονίη, ης, ή, a part of Greece, Hæmonia. Αίμοβραγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to have or

hiμορραγίω, ω, j. ητω, to nave or be subject to a flowing of blood or hæmorrhage. From αίμα and ἡηγνυμι.

Aiμορράγής, έος, ό, ή, discharging blood.

Aίμοδραγία, ας, ή, a hæmorrhage, a flowing of blood.

Aiμόρραντος, ου, ό, ή, sprinkled with blood.

Aiμορρόεω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ήμορρόηκα, to be subject to a flowing of blood; αίμορρούσα, part. pres. f. g. From

Aiμόρροος, ους, ή, flowing with blood; menstruating. From αiμα and ρόος.

Αἰμορροούσα, fem. contract. part. pres. of αἰμορροίω.

Αΐμος, ου, δ, οτ αίμός, οῦ, δ, a thicket, a bramble; also the name of a mountain in Thrace, Hæmus. Αίμοφόςυκτος, ου, δ, ή, stained with blood. From αΐμα and Φοςύσσω.

Aiμυλία, ας, ή, mirth, pleasantry; pleasing behaviour.

Αἰμύλιος, ου, δ, ἡ, the same as αἰμύλος, Hesiod. Op. i, 78; generally applied to language. Αἰμύλλω, to deceive. From

Αιμύλω, to deceive. From αἰμύλος. Αἰμύλομήτης, ου, δ, affable, soft

Aμυλομητης, ου, ο, anable, sort of speech, shrewd, artful, Hom. Hym. Merc. 13. From αἰμύλος and μῆτις.

AI'MΫ́ΛΟΣ, ου, δ, ħ, courteous, engaging, winning; flattering, wheedling, cajoling, Odys. i, 56; Hes. Op. 78; crafty, deceitful; αἰμύλοισι, dat. pl. Ion. Æschyl. Prom. 214.

Aiμωδιάω, ω, and

Aiμωδίω, ω, f. ήσω, to have the teeth set on edge, Aristot. Problem. sect. 7; Jerem. xxxi, 29; to have the tooth-ache.

Alμων fir δχίμων, δ, ħ, skilful, clever, knowing, Iliad v, 49; αίμων, bloody, Eurip. Hec. 89. Airá, for αἰνῶς, Poet. unfortunately, in an evil hour, Iliad i, 414. See Airóς.

Alvai, pl. f. of alvos.

Alvagians, ou, i, wickedly, brave or powerful; abusing power.

Aivias, and Aivias, ov, h, a man's name, Æneas; gen.

Æol. Aiνείχο, Ion. Aiνείεω. Aiνευμαι, f. ήσομαι and έσομαι, p. ήνημαι, 1. a. ήνεθην, s. as the act. αίνεω.

Alvera, as, e, see Alvnra.

Aἴνεσις, εως, ή, praise. From Aἰνετός, ή, όν, praised; fainous, celebrated, renowned.

Alviω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ζνεκα, l. a. ἤνησα, to praise, commend; approve, assent; p. pas. ἤνεμαι: l. a. imperat. act. of αΐνεσον: αἰνῆσαι, inf. αἰνήσας, part. Th. αΐνος.

Alvh, ns, h, f. g. of alvos.

Alun, ns, n, praise, honor, good reputation.

Alvnμ', for alvnμι, which is for alviω.

Alvnoa, as, e, Ion. and Poet. for yvnoa or yveoa, I. a. of alvia.
Alvyou, Ion. for alvais, from alvos.

Alvήσσεια, Æol. for αlνήσαιμι, 1. a. opt. act. of αlνέω.

Αΐνιγμα, ἄτος, τό, an enigma, a dark saying. From αἰνίσσομαι, Att. αἰνίστομαι. Hence in Engl. ENIGMA.

Aἰνιγματίας, ου, δ, one who speaks enigmatically; s. as Αἰνιγματιστής, οῦ, δ, one who speaks enigmatically or obscure-

speaks enigmatically or obscurely.

Aluγματωδής, ίος, δ, ή, obscure, enigmatical, like a riddle.

Almγματωδως, adv. enigmatically, obscurely.

Αἰνιγμός, οῦ, ὁ, an enigma; s. as αἴνιγμα.

Aiviζομαι, the same as αiνέω. Aiviκτά, neut. pl. of

Almετός, ή, όν, enigmatical, obscurely expressed, obscure, Œd. Tyr. 439.

Alνίσσομαι, or αlνίττομαι, f. ίξομαι, to hint at, to speak ambiguously or enigmatically; to give (one) to understand; pas. to be obscure.

Airofías, Ion. airofíns, ou, à, very strong, formidably strong.

Alνόγαμος, ου, ό, ή, joined in an incestuous, or an unhappy marriage; adulterous; addicted to illicit love.

Alνόθεν, adv. excessively, extremely; αινόθεν αινώς, from bad to worse, most direfully, Iliad vii, 97. Th. αινός.

Alνόθουστος, ου, δ, ή, effeminate or enervated to excess, luxurious, licentious, Theorr. xv, 27, where some of the MSS. have αινόδουστε, and others οινόδουστε. Some read οινόθουστε.

Airoλαμπής, ίος, δ, ή, glittering, Aioλλω, f. λω, p. κα, to change,

shining fearfully, glaring so as to excite fear. From αἰνός and λάμπω.

Alvoλίων, ουτος, δ, a fierce or formidable lion, Theocrit. xxv, 168. From αίνός and λίων.

Alνόμοςος, ου, δ, ή, unfortunate, ill-fated, wretched, Iliad xxii, 481. From alvos and μόςος.

Alvoπαθές, voc. sing. of Alvoπαθής, έος, unhappy, that has

suffered severe misfortunes. From airos and πάσχω.

Alνόπωρις, a name given to Paris, author of dire misfortunes, pernicious, unlucky.

Alνοπλήξ, ñγος, δ, h, striking or wounding severely; an epithet of a serpent. From alνός and πλήττω.

Alvoποιίω, ω, f. ήσω, to sing praises, sing hymns.

AI*NOΣ, ου, δ, a fable, a proverb; also praise; a riddle, Aristoph. Hence αἰνίσσομαι, αἰνιμός, αἴνιμα, αἰνίω.

Aľ NO Σ, ή, όν, Ion. and Poet. for δινός, severe, terrible, horrible; applied to the passions, a battle, etc.; wretched, unhappy; also vehement, harsh, cruel; bold, daring; comp. αινότειεος superl. αινότατος αινά, in Hom. adverbially, much, exceedingly, greatly, direfully. Hence in Engl. Heinous.

Alvoτόκεια, ας, ή, Poet. for αlvoτόκος, ου, δ, ή, unfortunate in children, having ill-fated children. From αlvός and τίκτω.

AI"NYMAI, to take hold of, to take; with the acc. and gen. Allowoo, Ion. for hours, 3. sing. impf. Iliad xi, 579.

Airws, 'n, indecl., the name of a place or fountain near Salem, Ænon, John iii, 23.

Aiνως, adv. severely. See Aiνός.
AI'Ξ, αίγός, ή, a goat; also the name of a sign in the zodiac, capricorn. From ἀΐσσω. Hence αΐγειος, αἰγίς, αἰγοδοσκός, αἰγόκερως.

"Aig, žikos, ń, a wave; violent motion, a rushing onward.

'Aigas, part. 1. a. act. of žiesw. Aigu, dat. pl. of zig.

'Alosoa, Dor. for alosoa, hearing; from alos.

Aloλητε, τδος, ή, Poet. for Aloλίς ·
Aloλίδα, acc. sing. of Aloλίς, δος, ή, the name of a country, Æolia.

Alodidns, ov, b, the name of a man, Æolides.

Alόλλονται, 3. pl. pres. pas. of Αίόλλω. f. λω. p. κα. to change

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alter, variegate, diversify. Hence αἰολλίω, Poet. for αἰόλλω. Th. αἰόλος.

Aioλοδρέντας, ου, δ, Dor. for aioλοδρόντης, an epithet of Jupiter, he who wields the rapid lightning. From αίολος and βροντή. Αἰολοβώρης, ηπος, δ, ή, clad with a variegated breastplate, Iliad iv, 489. From Θάρας.

Αἰολομήτας, α, ό, ἡ, Dor. and Δίολομήτης, ου, ό, ἡ, s. as

Aloλόμητις, ίδος, ό, ή, cunning, crafty, wily. From αίόλος and μῆτις.

Alολομίτεης, ου, δ, αcc. αλολομίτεην, having a variegated girdle ο zone, or head-dress. From μίτεα and αλόλος.

Aloλόπωλος, ου, δ, ή, having swift or variegated horses; skilled in horses, Iliad iii, 185. From αίδλος and πῶλος.

AΓΟ'ΛΟΣ, ου, variegated, various, changeable; also swift, nimble. Hence αἰόλλω. Also Aἴολος, ου, ὁ, the God of the winds, Æolus.

Alολόστομος, ου, δ, ħ, literally, having a changing or varied mouth, i. e. speaking ambiguously, or obscurely.

Alολοχαίτης, ου, δ, having variegated or changeable hair, or, according to others, curled hair; also having a variegated mane. From χαίτη.

"Aiov, Ion. for niov, impf. of ἀίω. AIONA'Ω, ω, f. ήτω, to sprinkle, wet, moisten. Hence

Alornous, εως, ή, a sprinkling or wetting.

Aίος τατα, a Scythian word mentioned by Herodot.iv, 110, and rendered by him in Greek, ἀνδροκτόνοι, manslayers; a name given by the Scythians to the Amazons. Some read in this passage οἰος τατα.

Almsiar, acc. sing. f. of almus. Almsieh, ns, n, fem. g. of

Alπεινός, ή, όν, lofty, high, put in a high place, high-seated, as a city; also profound; the same as ziπύς.

Αΐπες, Dor. for εΐπες, and
Αΐπες, Dor. for ήπες, where;
also nom. pl. fem. of ὅσπες.
Αἰπάνι, εσσσ. δίν. ε. as αἰπινώς

Almheis, eσσα, ñev, s. as almeirós.
Iliud xxi, 87.

Alπολίν, infin. contract. of Alπολίω, ω, f. now, to herd goats; to be an αἰπόλως or goat-herd.

Alπολίπός, π, όν, of or belonging to goats or to goat-herds, pastoral.

Aiπόλιον, ου, τό, a flock of goats; a goat pasture. From

Aiπόλος, ου, δ, a goatherd. Hence αίπολείν, to take care of or feed goats. From πολίω and αΐξ.

Aἶπος, εος, τό, a height, elevation, summit, the top of a mountain, a high place; also toil, trouble, Eurip.

Αἰπός, ἡ, όν, the same as αἰπός.
Αἰπυμήτης, ου, ὁ, ἡ, gen. Ion.
αἰπυμήτεω, Æοί. αἰπυμήταο,
and Poet. αἰπυμήταω, having
lofty or sublime conceptions,
forming great plans, aspiring,
Æschyl. Prom. 18.

Alπύνωτος, ου, δ, ή, high-ridged, having a lofty ridge, Æschyl. Prom. 835.

AΓΠΥΣ, αἰπεῖα, αἰπύ, acc. αἰπύν, high, lofty, situate on an eminence; also deep, profound; hence, metaphor. great, excessive, vehement; αἰπὺς χόλος, high or deep anger; εἰπορόων πόνον αἰπύν, beholding the deep distress, Iliad xi, 600; αἰπὺν βλεθρον, dire destruction, Iliad vi, 57; hollow, dull, as the sound of footsteps, Hes.

Alπύτιος, ία, ιον, the same as αἰπύς, high, elevated; also an adj. Æpytian, from the proper name Æpytus, Iliad ii, 604; in which passage some interpret it in one of the above senses and some in the other.

AI"PA, ας, ή, a hammer or mallet, an axe or hatchet; also the plant called hair-grass, or lolium temulentum, tares. From a"- εω, or έαίω, by metath.; whence also έαιστής.

A''eas, for àiseas, by syncope, part. 1. a. of àisea.

Aless, Ion. for aless, which is also for hess, Herodot. i, 162; 3. sing. imperf. of alesa.

Aigeθίωσι, 1. a. subj. pas. Ion. for αίgεθωσιν, from αίgεθμαι· and thence ής έθην.

Aigiθη, 1. a. ind. pas. Ion. for η giθη, 1. f. αίς εθήσομαι, part 1. a. αίς εθίς.

Aieει, pres. ind. act. αieεισθαι, pres. inf. pas. of αieίω.

Aleeo, pres. imperat. Ion. or aleov, from alew.

Algiσίμος, ου, δ, ή, that may be taken or seized. From αίρίω.
Algiσις, ιως, ή, the act of taking, a taking away, a capturing; a choice, preference, option, election; a sect, a party, a school professing particular opinions, or following a particular leader; Στωϊκῆς αἰβίσιως ἡγιμόνις, the

heads of the Stoical sect, Dionys. Hal. de Struct. Orat. cap. 2; αίρεσις Έλληνική, the study of Greek literature; αίρεσις της δυνάμεως, the aspiring after power, Platon. Gorg. cap. 38; a difference or dissension in opinions. In the N. T., a sect, profession, or mode of life. Hence, in English, HERESY; which term, however, as Dr. Campbell observes, never suits the import of the original word as used in Scripture. Campb. Four Gosp. Prelim. Diss. ix, part 4.

Aigerios, ία, ίον, to be chosen or selected; to be undertaken, as a profession or employment, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 7. From αίσετος, which is from αίσεω.

Aigirns, ou, o, one who chooses or selects.

Aigeτεεῖ, 3. sing. 1. fut. ind. act.
Doric for aigeτίσει, from aigeτίζω, to inhabit, Gen. xxx, 20.
Aigετίζω, f. εῶ, 1. a. ἡςἰτισα,
p. κα, to elect, to adhere to a
sect or party; to dwell or inhabit; s. as αἰρέω.

Aigετικός, ή, όν, belonging to a sect or party, factious. " Not used, unless I mistake, by the profane writers, but frequently by the Ecclesiast. Writers; among whom it means causing dissensions, disseminating errors in the Christian doctrines, forming a party or sect. It occurs in N. T. but once, Tit. iii, 10, where it seems to be applied to one who excites dissensions and disturbs the quiet of society." Bretschneid. Lex. Dr. Campbell renders it a factious man. See Aleiois. From alpla. Hence in Engl. HERETIC.

Aigiris, idos, in, fem. of aigirns, that chooses or loves.

Aigeros, n, ov, chosen, elected; wished for, desirable, preferable, eligible; that may be captured or won, Herodot. iv, 201; alesτώτερον, better, preferable, and hence τὸ αίρετόν, what is good or eligible. The term algered was applied to judges, chosen by litigating parties, called in law arbitrators; αίρετον δικαστήριου, an arbitration, Pandect.; alesταὶ ἀρχαί, according to Plato and Aristotle, were those magistracies or offices which were conferred, by election, in contradistinction to the xangurai, which were distributed by lot;

and, according to Demosth., in contradistinction to the xugoroνήτοι and the κληςωταί. Elections were made by the x 2100 Toνία, holding up the hand, or by the ballot of the zúapos or bean. Algerώτερον, compar. of αίρετός. Al'PE'Ω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, p. ής ηκα, to take, snatch, seize, conquer, obtain: also to convict (in the 2. aor., see Aristoph. Nub. 507 and 842) to kill or take off; 2. f. iλω, 2. a. ilλov, pres. pas. αίε εομαι, f. αίε εθήτομαι, p. pas. ήρεμαι, aor. mil. είλάμην, Poet. siλόμην, subj. έλωμαι, inf. iλέσθαι 3. pres. subj. αίςῆ, perf. Ion. agaignuz, act. and åeαίεημαι, pas, 3. sing. plup. alennes for hennes, Ion. alennes. αίρούμεθα, 1. ηλ. αίροῦνται, 3. pl. pres. pas., alzoumivos, n, ov, part. pres., used of a hunter who pursues and takes a wild animal, and hence, in Demosthenes, applied to an accuser who hunts down the accused; in the middle voice it means simply to prefer, or to desire one thing in preference to another; to designate or allot for any purpose, Reiske; παρανοία; ελόντί, for one who should prove mental incapacity, Mem. i, 2, 49; έως αν πείσωσιν ελέσθαι, till they induce them to elect, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 13. In this and other verbs signifying a wish or preference, there is implied the idea of a tacit comparison or preference, and they are connected with the particle n, though the comparative manker should be omitted; as, The The πόλεως τύχην αν έλοίμην.... ή την in sivou, I should prefer or choose, the fortune of the city rather than his, Demosth. Olynth, 1, c. 8; αίρεῖν την γραφήν, to gain a cause in law; บัสงอง algeiv, to sleep, Thucyd. ii, 75; intransitively, as αίρει λόγος, reason shows, evinces, or makes evi-

Alenku, Ion. for henku, and Alenooual, 1. f. mid. of aleiw. Aleixos, n, ov, and

Aleivos, ivn, ivov, having tares; like tares.

*Aïgos, ov, o, in Odys. xviii, 72; *Ieos aieos, unhappy Irus, literally Irus not-Irus, like Suea ล้อิพยุล, บีสงอง ลับัสงอร, etc. Alvoπαρις and Δύσπαρις.

AI'PΩ, f. ἄρω, p. ἦρκα, contract. from aciew, f. aceow and acew, 1. a. auea and hea, 3. sing.

plup. Zwero, epic for hero, or περτο, to lift up, raise; take away; take off or kill; carry; depart; amplify; 1. a. hea, 2. pl. nears deov, 1. a. imperat. act., åçω, ης, η, 1. a. subj., åçας, avros, part. heuai, perf. pas. ήεθην, 1. a. imperat. ἄεθητι, ήτω · ἀρθήσομαι, 1. f.; τὰ ἰστία αίρεσθαι, to hoist the sails, Plutarch; also to weigh the anchor, ibid. and in Thucyd. In the mid. to move or excite; to obtain honor or glory for one's self; to undertake; pas. ἄωρτο or Logro, in Epic poets, means was suspended or hanging, Iliad iii, 272; intransit. to rise, as The a is short in the the sun. forms that want the augment; but in the 1. aor. act. and mid. it is always long, Pinzger. He-

Allews, part. pres. act. of allew. "Ais, 1805, &, the infernal regions; Pluto; obsol. nom. of "Ardos. Als, dat. pl. of A, who or which Als, aloa, Eolic terminations of the participles of the 1. a. active : as, for τύψας, τύψασα, they say τύψαις, τύψαισα, etc.

AI°ΣÅ, ns, n, fate, destiny, (thence allois and alloipos) q. d. άεὶ οὖσα, or άεὶ ἴση· or from δαίω, to sever; also decorum, duty, or propriety; xar'aloav, properly, becomingly; ὑπὶς αἶσαν and πας' αίταν, contrary to propriety or decorum, or what is right; with distinction or penetration, as by the are of a skilful woodman, (Iliad iii, 59) which exactly divides the object, Class. Journ.; in Sophocles, madness.

Aloanos, ou, i, a branch of myrtle handed round at banquets to the person who was to sing.

Al' $\Sigma A' \Lambda \Omega N$, δ , a small species of falcon or hawk.

Alaaeos, ov. o, the name of a river, Æsārus.

Alσευμαι, Dor. for ἀσουμαι, which is for acoust, 1. f. ind. mid. of αδω, to sing or celebrate.

Alon, Iliad ix, 378, via di min εν καρός αΐση. See Κάρ.

Allonwos, the name of a river in Mysia, the Æsepus.

ΑΓΣΘΑ'ΝΟΜΑΙ, f. αἰσθήσομαι, p. ἤσθημαι, to perceive with the senses, or the mind; to observe, hear, understand, know; to be sensible of, particularly to feel; to possess judgment, 2. a. ήσθόμην, subj. αἴσθωμαι,

3. pl. alobwyrai, opt. alobuyro, part. aioθόμενος. It is often followed by a participle ; as noter' ήδικημένη, she feels herself injured, Eurip. Med. 26. Hence αἰσθητός.

Airliveau, 2. a. inf. mid. of αἰσθάνομαι.

Αἴσθημα, ἄτος, τό, perception, the thing perceived.

Αἴσθησις, εως, ή, perception, sense, conception, or knowledge; alσθήσεις, perceptions by the senses, Aristot. From αἰσθάνομαι.

Alσθητήριον, ου, τό, the faculty or organ of perception, the sensorium, the understanding; ni wiσθήσεις, the senses, Xen. Mem. i, 4, 5.

Alσθητίκός, ή, όν, having the power of perception; also perceptible to the senses.

Alσθητικώς, adv. perceptibly; είχεν αἰσθητικῶς ξαυτοῦ, perceived himself rising to anger, Ælian. Var. Hist. xiv. 23.

Alσθητός. ή, όν, perceptible; perceived, felt.

'Aΐσθω, for ἀΐω, to hear, hearken to; also for ἀποπνίω, to breathe out, in speaking of one's life, Iliad xv, 252.

Aἴσθωνται, 3. pl. 2. a. subj. mid. of αἰσθάνομαι.

Aloiav, Dor. gen. pl. of aloies. Aloupía, as, n, divination, soothsaying; duty, propriety, becomingness; also prosperity, good fortune, Æschyl. Eumen. 994; where, however, the later editors read άζημίαις πλούτου, for πλουτος άζήμιος, i. e. unimpaired or undiminished wealth. Alou mos, ou, o, in, decreed by fate, ordained, destined ; aloupov huae, the fatal day, Iliad viii, 72; suitable, proper, right, becoming, Iliad vi, 62; Odys. viii, 347; aloupa ríver, to drink with moderation, Odys. xxi, 294; aloupos pesvas, sound of understanding, Ödys. xxiii, 14; good, useful; bland, mild, gentle, kind, Mosch. Idyl. ii, 107. From aloa.

 $\mathbf{AI'}\mathbf{\Sigma}\mathbf{IMO'}\Omega$, $\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}$, f ώσω, p. ωκα, to employ; to expend, lay out upon, or bestow. The simple form is not in use. See 'Avaiσιμόω.

Aloros, ov, o, h, auspicious, happy, lucky; just, right; ἀιτὸς alous, an eagle from the right, i. e. from the east. See Δεξίός. From aloa.

Αίσμα, άτος, τό, s. as ἄσμα. Aloovions, ou, o, the son of Æson,

Tason

Αἴσονται, for ἄσονται, 3. pl. 1.f. m. ind. of ἄδω, to sing.

Airgovro, 3. pl. imperf. pas. of 'Al' ΣΣΩ, (Att. ἄσσω, ἄττω, but more correctly without the subscript,) f. ateu, aeu, 1. a. niez, ¿ξα, more correctly ἄξω and πέζα, to rush out, to sally out; to assail, rush upon, spring forward; to ascend, as smoke, Odys. x, 99; actively, to set in motion, to move (any thing) with velocity or rapidity, Soph. Aj. 40; Eurip. Orest. 1427, Porson; algasa, part. 1. a. f. g. In Homer the a is long, except in the compound varigu, Iliad xxi, 126, where the common reading is ὑπαλύζει. In the Tragic writers, the a is short with very few exceptions.

*Aiστος, ου, δ, ħ, of whom nothing is known, not heard of, unknown, obscure; also not perceiving or knowing. From α and "σημι. Hence

*Aiστόω, ω, f. ωσω, to remove from the view, to make disappear; hence to extirpate, destroy, efface the remembrance of; to cause to remain unknown; αϊστώθησαν, 1. a. ind. pas. they disappeared, Odys. x, 259; Sojh. Aj. 515; to kill, Herodot. iii, 69.

Alσυπτής, προς, δ, kingly, royal, princely; κούρω αίσυπτῆρι ίοικώς, like a royal or princely youth, Iliad xxiv, 347; where, however, according to some authors, it signifies a robust, active, or effective youth ; from a intensive and ove, to rush or move violently; others render it decorous, proper, from aloa, duty; others derive it from aloow. See Eustath. in Iliad xxiv, 347. Others read in this line of Homer, also unnane, of which they consider alounthe to be only a corruption. The fundamental idea is, highly favored by fate, pre-eminent, able to render services; and hence the above significations.

'AΓΣΥΛΟΣ, ου, ό, wicked, flagitious, nefarious, unjust, inhuman, unbecoming; opposed to aloues. From aσai, whence also anough, by epenthesis of n for the

Aiσυμνάω, ω, f. ήσω, to rule, govern, Eurip. Med. 19; used only by this poet; to assign a share, portion, or duty.

Αισυμνητής, η̃ços, δ. See Aigun-

τήρ.

ΑΓΣΥΜΝΗ ΤΗΣ, ου, δ, οτ αισυμνητής, ῆςος, the æsymmetes, or presiding officer at the public games, Odys. viii, 258; a chief magistrate chosen by the people; an absolute ruler, a dictator, D. Hal. v, 73; Aristot. de Rep. iv, 10; a steward or overseer, Theorem. xxv, 48.

Alσυμνητις, ιδος, ή, fem. of the preceding.

Aloxeou, dat. pl. of aloxos.

Aίσχήμων, ονος, δ, h, base, vile. This word and αἰσχρήμων seem to be corrupted from ἀσχήμων, See Porson on Euripid. Phæn. 1622.

Aiσχίνης, ου, δ, the Grecian orator, Æschines.

Αἴσχίων, ονος, δ, 'n, compar. of

AI°ΣΧΟΣ, εος, τό, baseness, infamy, shame; opprobrium; ugliness, deformity, moral or physical. From a and "σχω.

Αἰσχρήμων. See αἰτχήμων. Αἰσχροκίρδεια, ας, ἡ, sordid cupidity, insatiable avarice, Lys.; disgraceful traffic, Demosth.

Aiσχροκερδεϊς, -δή, cases of aiσχροκερδής.

Alσχροκερδής, ίος, δ, ή, fond of shameful or dishonorable gain. From αίσχρός and κέρδος.

Αίσχροκερδώς, adv. sordidly, for the sake of dishonorable gain. Αίσχρολογέω, ω, f. ήσω, to use

Alσχολογίω, ω, f. ήσω, to use indecent or shameless language, Aristot. Rhet. iii, 2.

Alσχρολογία, ας, ή, indecent language, obscene or foul language. From αίσχρός and λόγος.

Aiσχεολόγος, ου, ο, using indecent or obscene language

Aloχεόμητις, 105, δ, ή, a bad adviser, that gives evil counsel, suggesting evil counsel, Æschyl. Agam. 231.

Alοχροποιίω, ω, f. ήσω, to do bad acts, to do evil, to act shamelessly.

Aiσχεοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, one that practises base or foul acts, shameless in conduct, Eurip. Med. 1357.

Αίσχεοβόημοσύνη, ης, ή, indelicacy or obscenity of language; s. as αίσχεολογία.

Aίσχεός, εά, εόν, base, shameful, disgraceful, dishonorable; insulting, as language; reproachful, indignant; αἰσχεοῖς ἐπίισσι, in reproachful or indignant terms, Iliad iii, 38; hideous,

wicked; σὸ αἰσχρόν, moral turpitude, opposed to σὸ καλόν, as in Latin, turpe and honestum, virtue and vice; dat. pl. Ion. αἰσχροῖσι, comp. αἰσχρότερος or αἰσχίων, superl. αἰσχρότατος or αἴσχιστος. Hence

Alσχρότης, ητος, ή, baseness, obscenity, indecency, indecorum, in words or actions. From alσχος.

Aiσχρως, adv. basely, shamelessly, indecently.

Aiσχυλος, ου, i, the name of a tragic poet, Æschylus.

Aiσχύνας, νη, νην, cases of aiσχύνη.

Αἰσχύνεο, 2. sing. pres. imper. pas. Ion. for αἰσχύνεσο, frum αἰσχύνομαι.

Aiσχῦνη, ης, ἡ, shame, a sense of shame arising from a virtuous feeling; disgrace, infamy; also delicacy of feeling; αἰσχύνην ὄφλειν, to incur disgrace, Thucyd.; αἰσχύνην ἔχειν, to be disgraced, Demosth.; δὶ αἰσχύνης ἔχειν, to be ashamed, Euripid. Αἰσχυνθείην, 1. a. opt. pas. of αἰσχύνομαι.

Αἰσχυνθημεν, Ion. and Dor. αἰσχυνθήμεναι, for αἰσχυνθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of αἰσχύνομαι.

Αἰσχύνομαι, f. αἰσχυνθήσομαι, to be ashamed, to blush. See αἰσχύνω.

Aiσχυντηλία, ας, ή, bashfulness or diffidence, natural modesty, excessive diffidence or shyness. Aiσχυντηλός, ή, όν, bashful, modest, shamefaced. From αίσχος. Aiσχυντής, ῆρος, ό, that perpetrates base or shameless things, Æschyl. Choëph. 987.

Aiσχυντός, ή, όν, shameful, ashamed, bashful.

Alσχῦνω, f. ἔνῶ, p. ἤσχυγκα, p. pas. ἤσχυμμαι, 1. a. ἤσχύνθην, 1. f. pas. αἰσχυνθήσομαι, to make ashamed, to shame, to dishonor, as by disfiguring a dead body, etc.; to dishonor the marriage bed, Euripid. Hippol. 420; in the middle, to stand in awe of; τὸ αἰσχύνισθαι, shame, modesty; to reverence, Æschin. c. Ctesiph.; Platon. Crit. cap. 7.

Alοχύνωμα, ἄτος, τό, a stigma or mark of disgrace; cause of shame; the sexual parts, LXX.

Αἰσώπειος, ου, δ, ή, and

Alσωπικός, κή, κόν, relating to Æsop, the fabulist.

Alownos, ov, i, the name of the fubulist, Æsop.

'Aîτας, δ, Dor. fr ἀ της.
Aἴτας, Dor. for εἴτς, whether, or.
Aἰτεατίος, α, ον, to be asked.
Aἴτει, pres. imperat. of αἰτίω.
Aἰτεῦ, 2. sing. pres. imperat.
mid. Dor. and Æol. for αἰτοῦ,
which is for the Attic αἴτει.
Hence

Αἰτεύμενος, for αἰτούμενος. AI'TE' Ω , $\tilde{\omega}$, f. now, p. norma, to ask, request, demand, desire; aiτεῖσθαι πατρός (for παρὰ πατρός) to ask of her father, Euripid. Med. 947 and 1163; in the middle, to ask for one's self, to beg, ask alms; to entreat earnestly, Xenoph. This verb governs two accusatives, and its active and middle voices are often used indiscriminately; it is used in Matth. xviii. 19, with a genitive of the thing, and twice in the N. T. with a dative of the person; 1.a. ἤτησα imperf.pas. ητεόμου, ούμου, -έου, οῦ, -ieto, etto · p. pas. nanuai · 1. f. pas. airnenoqua. ΑΪτημα, ἄτος, τό, a request, peti-

tion; the thing asked for.

Αἰτῆς, 2. sing. subj. act. αἰτήσητε, 2. pl. 1. a. subj. of αἰτίω.

'Αἴτης, ου, δ, a lover, in an impure sense, Theocrit. xii, 14.

Αἰτῆσαι, 1. a. inf. of αἰτίω.

"Αιτησις, εως, ή, a request. Αιτητός, ή, όν, to be asked or requested; οὐκ αἰτητόν, unasked, Œd. Tyr. 384.

AlTI'A, as, Ion. airin, ns, n, cause, reason, blame, fault; accusation of an offender, corresponding to an information or complaint against a party, in our law, Demosth.; airía póvou, a charge of homicide or murder, Demosth.; iv airia sivas and altion Exer, to be accused, to be in fault, incur blame, Xen.; ἐν αἰτία βαλλεῖν τινὰ, to accuse or prosecute one; ai airiai, in philosophy, the natural causes of things, Aristot.; arraignment; the crime of which a man is accused but not convicted, Demosth. adv. Aristocr.

Alτίᾶμα, ἄτος, τό, crimination, accusation, complaint. See αἰτίωμα.

Alτιάομαι, ωμαι, f. ασομαι, p. ητίαμαι, 1. a. pas. ητιάθην, to accuse, criminate, blame, impute fault; pas. to be accused, etc.; pres. inf. αlτιασθαι.

Aiτίασις, εως, ή, an accusation, the act of accusing, Aristot. Poet.

Aiτιατίον, verbal adj. from ai-

τιάομαι, blamable, to be blamed or criminated.

Alτιατίχός, οῦ, ὁ, accusatory, criminatory; in Grammar, αἰτιατίχή, sc. ττῶσις, the accusative case.

Aiτίζω, f. ίσω, Poet. for aiτίω, to ask; to beg us a mendicant.

Alτín, Ion. for αlτία.

Altintai, Ion. for altiatai.

Alτινες, nom. fem. pl. of δστις.
Alτινλογία, ας, ή, a figure in rhetoric, called ætiology, by which in relating an event we assign also the cause of it, Quintil. ix, 3.

Airiov, ou, vó, reason or cause, accusation, blame, harm.

Antios, ov, δ, n, the cause of any thing; motive or reason; the author of my ills, Euripid. Med. 336; the author or adviser of any thing; αἰτιώτατος δλιγαςχίας, the principal author of the oligarchy, Lys.; an accused or guilty person, a culprit.

Αιτιόωνται, Poet. for αἰτιῶνται, 3. pl. pres. ind. pas. and Αἰτιόωντο, for αἰτιῶντο, 3. pl. pres. pas. opt. or Ιοπ. for ἢτι-ῶντο, imperf. pas of αἰτιάομαι. Αἰτιόφο, Poet. for αἰτιάοιο, 2. pres. opt. of αἰτιάομαι, Odys. xx, 135.

Aiτιώδης, εος, δ, ή, that appertains to a cause, causal; e. g. causal conjunctions; αiτιῶες, n. g. Aiτίωμα, ἄτος, τό, for the more usual form αiτίαμα, an accusation, an offence of which one is accused, Acts xxv, 7, where Griesbach, on the authority of the best copies, adopts it instead of the common reading αiτίαμα.

Bretschn. Lex. N. T. Αἰτιώτατος, superl. of αἴτιος. Αἴτνη, ης, ἡ, the name of a mountain, Ætna.

Airoins, Att. for αirοιμι, opt. of αirέω.

AĨτος, Dor. for τέμενος, εος, τό, a sacred grove, a consecrated wood, Pind. iii, 30, where perhaps we should read ἄλτει.

Aiτοῦντι, dat. sing. contract. part. pres. of αiτίω.

'Aΐττω, for ἀΐσσω. Αἰτώλιος, ου, ὁ, Ætolian. Αἰτωλίς, ίδος, ἡ, and

Aiτωλός, οῦ, ὁ, Ætolian; Aiτωλοί, the Ætolians, nom. pl. Aiτωλοῖσιν, dat. pl.

Aiτωμεν, 1. pl. pres. subj. act. aiτωμεθα, 1. pl. pres. subj. pas. of aiτίω.

Alpvns, adv. suddenly, unawares; s. as ἄφνως, from ἄφνω, by sync. for ἀφανῶς, by apocope of the σ. From ἀφανής, of α and φαίνω. Alφνίδιον, neut. adverbially, s. as αἰφνιδίως.

Aἰφνίδιος, ου, δ, ἡ, sudden, unexpected, contrary to expectation.

Hence

Aiφνιδίως, adv. suddenly. From αἴφνης.

Alxenvai, 1. a. inf. pas. and Alxenvaiv, Poet. 1. a. pas. dual. of algorithms.

Aiχμάζω, f. άσω, to brandish, to dart or throw a spear; to fight, make war. From αἰχμή.

Alχμαλωσία, ας, ή, captivity, slavery of prisoners in war; the act of taking captive; also in later writers, the prisoners themselves, Theophan.

Αἰχμαλωτεύω, f. εύσω, p. ἠχμαλώτευκα, 1. a. ἠχμαλώτευσα, to lead captive; to make a conquest of; s. as the next.

Alχμαλωτίζω, f. ίσω, p. ιπα, to lead away captive, to carry away into servitude; p. pas. ἡχμαλώτισμαι· l.f. αἰχμαλωτισθήσομαι.

Alχμάλωτος, ου, δ, a captive, a prisoner of war; and αlχμαλωτίς, ίδος, ή, a female captive; q. d. τῆ αlχμῆ άλωτός. From άλίσχω, to take.

Aiχμάσσω. See αiχμάζω. Aiχματάς, α, Dor. for αiχμητής, and αiχμητάο, gen. Dor. Bævt and Æol. for αiχμητοῦ · acc. pl. Erin. Od. l. 18.

AΓΧΜΗ', η̃s, η, the point of a spear; hence used for a spear, javelin, lance, pike; the talon of a bird; αἰχμῆς, dat. pl. Ion. for αἰχμαῖς. From αἴσσω.

Alχμήεις, εσσα, εν, armed with a spear, warlike, Æschyl. Pers. 137.

Alχμητά, voc. sing., alχμητάων, gen. pl. Æol., of

Alχμητής, οῦ, ὁ, a warrior, soldier; as an adj. brave, warlike; ἄνδεας αλχματάς, men who are warriors, men fit for battle or war, Erinn. Od. l. 18; acc. αλχμήτην. Th. αλχμή.

Αίχμητις, ίδος, ή, fem. of alχμητής.

Alχμοφόρος, ου, δ, armed with a spear or pike, a pike-man; also one of a prince's lifeguards, Herod. i, 8, and 103.

AI'YA, and aïy', adv. Poet. immediately, quickly, instantly. Used by Homer, but not by the dramatic writers. Maltby's Gr.

Gradus.

Aitneonia sulos, ou, o, h, an epithet of Boreas, rapid, swift on his way, Hesiod. Theog. 379; Apollodor. iii, 4, 4. From ai-Ingos, for Lasyngos, which is from alfa and xeleubos.

Aitneos, ea, eou, swift, rapid; al Inghy, Ion. adverbially for αίψηςως, suddenly, Odys. ii,

Alψηςω̃s, adv. swiftly, suddenly. $AI^{+}\Omega$, used only in the pres. and impf. to perceive; to hear, hearken to, Soph. Philoct. 1392; with the gen. to understand; also to breathe out, i. e. one's life, Iliad xv, 252; where, however, some interpret it, to be conscious of, to feel, perceive in the mind; part. pres. atwr. Alw, Poet. for alwa, accus. of αἰών.

AI'Ω'N, ωνος, δ, (by the epic and tragic writers also n) an age, a long period of time, indefinite duration, eternity; a man's life time, Euripid. Alcest. 347, all is r' av alav ούμὸς ἀντίχη, as long as my life holds out; life, Æschyl. Prom.; μέγιστος αίων, mighty time, Erin. Od. l. 13; åπ' αίωνος, from or in the memory of man; είς τὸν αἰῶνα, for a long time, for ever, everlastingly, Æschin. Socrat. iii, 17; time whether longer or shorter, past, present, or future; also in the N. T., the present age or men of the age, including the idea of their corruption or depravity; δαίων δ μέλλων or ίρχόμενος, the age to come, i. e. the reign of the Messiah, N. T.; also in fem. gend. h alw, the life of man; also the spinal marrow, Hippocr. See the next.

Aiwv, ovos, n, Dor. for niwv, the shore. From p. m. Hia, of simi, to go. See the preceding.

Alwa, wvas, etc. cases of aiws. Alωνίζω, to make lasting, to perpetuate, to eternize.

Alwiros, ou, o, n, and alwiros, ia, 100, of long duration, lasting; sometimes everlasting, perpetual, eternal; sometimes lasting through life, as æternus in Latin. From alws.

Aίωρα, ας, ή, any instrument, as a rope, etc., by which a thing is suspended; a seat, chair, or bed suspended like a hammock; a rope used for hanging; a swinging. From alew, by ple-

onasm of the w. See 'Ewew. $A\Gamma\Omega PE'\Omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, p. $n\varkappa\alpha$, to lift or raise up, to raise on high, to suspend; to be in peril, Thucyd. vii, 77.

Αἰώςημα, ἄτος, τό, any thing hung up or raised on high.

Alwenous, sws, i, the act or state of being suspended or raised on high.

Alwess, ou, i, i, raised on high, elevated, suspended, being on high.

Alωgουμ', for

Alωςουμαι, pres. ind. pas. contract. of almotw.

Azã, Dor. for àzñ or àxhv, adv. mildly, gently, quietly, silently. Azadnuaizos, ń, óv, of the Academy; an Academic philosopher. See the next.

'Ακάδημε, voc. of 'Ακάδημος.

'Ακαδήμεια, or 'Ακαδήμῖα, ας, ἡ, the Academy, a public grove or garden in the suburbs of Athens, where Plato taught his philosophy; and hence his followers were distinguished from the other sects of philosophers by the name of the Academics, and his philosophy was called the philosophy of the Academy; as Zeno and his followers were called Stoics, from the Stoic, or Portico at Athens, the place The place where they taught. took its name of academy from one Academus, an Athenian, who had been the owner of it, and who had appropriated it to gymnastic exercises. 'Axadńμειον, τό, also occurs.

Ακάζω, f. σω, p. pas. Ακασμαι, to sharpen. The theme is obsolete. See 'Axaxusvos, the participle, which alone is used.

Ακαής, έος, ό, ή, unburned.

Aκαθαίρετος, ου, δ, h, inexpugnable, not to be overthrown.

'Ακαθαρότης. See Ακαθάρτης. 'Azαθαρσία, ns, n, filthiness, foulness, impurity, whether of body or mind; in N. T. defilement, by lustful indulgences, uncleanness, as opposed to chastity; in 1 Thes. ii, 3, used for the pollution of avarice or covetousness, Bretschn. Lex.

Ακαθάςτης, by sync. for ἀκαθαgóτης, n.ros, ή, impurity, filthiness. This word occurs in the N. T., and but once, Rev. xvii, 4; figuratively applied to idolatry, Bretschn. Lex.

'Ακάθαςτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, impure, filthy, unclean, unchaste.

'Ακάθεκτος, ου, δ, ή, not to be | 32

stopped or restrained, ungovernable. From a and xarixw.

"Axaiva, ns, n, a goad, a thorn; also a rod or measure of ten feet. From anh, a point.

Azaívn, Ion. for äzaiva.

"Axaica, neut. pl. of axaicos, used adverbially, unseasonably, out of season. From a and καιρός.

'Ακαιείομαι, imperf. ήκαιεεόμην, ούμην, - έου, ου, - έετο, είτο, f. ήσομαι, to be destitute of opportunity; p. pas. nuclenual. From äxæ1005.

'Aκαιρέω, ω, f. how, s. as the preceding.

Aκαιρία, ας, ή, unseasonableness, intrusiveness, the being unwelcome, unseasonable importunity, Theophr. Char. 12.

Axaígios, ov, o, n, momentary, of short duration.

Ακαιρολογέω, ω, f. ήσω, to talk unseasonably or irrelevantly.

'Ακαιρολογία, ας, ή, unseasonable or irrelevant talking.

'Aκαιρολόγος, ου, δ, å, talking unseasonably or not pertinently.

"Ακαιρος, ου, δ, ή, unseasonable, not opportune, obtrusive, importunate, not pertinent; not having leisure time.

Ακαίρως, adv. unseasonably.

AKAKĂΛΙΊΣ, ίδος, ἡ, the seed of an Egyptian fruit, supposed to be the wild carob, Dioscorid. i, 119; trianthema fruticosum, Vahl. Sprengel H. R. H. i, 174.

Ακάκης, ου, δ, ή, ς. ας ἄκακος. Ακάκητα, Æol. for ακακήτης, ou, i, an epithet of Mercury, doing no ill, pacific, deserving

'Aκακία, ίας, ή, innocence, simplicity or purity of mind; a kind of thorn, acacia, Dioscor. i, 133. Sprengel H. R. H. i, 183.

'Arazos, ov, b, h, innoxious, innocent, simple, artless, guileless.

'Axáxws, adv. artlessly.

'Ακάκωτος, ου, δ, ή, unhurt, uninjured, unharmed.

'Analastis, idos, n, a goldfinch, a linnet, Aristoph. Pac. 1078.

'Ακαλαβρείταο, gen. Æol. of 'Ακαλαβρείτης, ου, δ, smoothly or gently flowing. From anaλός and ρέω.

'AKĂΛH'ΦH, ns, 'n, a nettle, and hence asperity, harshness; a kind of shell-fish; a kind of sea-fowl. Lat. urtica.

'Aκαλλής, ίος, ό, ή, destitute of

beauty or grace, ugly, inelegant. Th. κάλλος.

- *Āκαλλίερητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unpropitiatory, or unacceptable, as sacrifices to the gods; of ill omen; ἀθύτων καὶ ἀκαλλιερήτων τῶν ἴερῶν, inauspicious and unpropitiatory offerings or sacrifices, Æschin. C. Ctesiph.
- 'Ακαλλώσιστος, ου, δ, ή, negligent of ornament or dress; regardless of personal appearance; unadorned.
- 'Aκαλός, ή, όν, tranquil, quiet. From ñκα.
- 'Ακαλυθής, έος, δ, ή, s. as ἀκάλυπτος.
- 'Ακάλυττος, ου, δ, ή, uncovered, open, bare; unveiled, unconcealed, Œd. Tyr. 1427. From a and καλύττω.
- 'Ακαλυφής, έος, ό, ή, s. as ἀκαλύπτος.
- 'Axaλως, adv. quietly, without noise.
- 'Ακάμαντι, dat. sing. of ἀκάμας.
 'Ακάμαντολογχᾶν, gen. Dor. for ἀκαμαντολογχᾶν, from
- 'Απαμαντολόγχης, ου, ὁ, ἡ, indefatigable with the spear, i. e. a great warrior, Pind. Isthm. vii, 15. From ἀπάμας and λόγχη.
- 'Ακάμαντομάχης, ου, δ, indefatigable in battle, a great warrior. From ἀκάμας and μάχομαι.
- 'Ακαμαντόπους, οδος, ό, indefatigable in the race, a fleet runner.
 From ἀκάμας and ποῦς.
- 'Axăµās, arros, i, unwearied, incessant, indefatigable, that cannot be tired or fatigued by any labor; inexhaustible; unwearied river, i. e. ever-flowing; unwearied fire, i. e. never stopping, inextinguishable, etc., Pind.; Aristot. Pæan. l. 5.
- 'Aκάμας, αντος, i, the name of a man, Acamas.
- 'Aπάματα, neut. pl. of ἀκάματος, used adverbially, indefatigably, incessantly.
- 'Aκαμάτησι, dat. pl. Ion. f. g., ἀκαμάτοιο, gen. sing. Ion. of
- 'Āκάμᾶτης, ου, δ, ἡ, unwearied, indefatigable; ἀκαμάταν γᾶν, the unwearied earth, i. e. not wearied or exhausted with bearing fruits, Soph. Antig. 340. From α and κάμνω.
- Απαματοχάςμης, ου, δ, ή, indefatigable in war. Doubtf.
- 'Aκαμπής, έος, δ, ή, and
- "Ακαμπτος, ου, δ, λ, inflexible, obstinate, immovable, unyielding; ἄκαμπτον φείνα, an inflexible mind, Euripid. Hippol.

1263. From a and πάμπτω.
*Ακαν, ανος, δ, in Septuag. s. as
ἄκανθα.

*ĀKANΘĀ, ης, ἡ, a thorn, prickle, briar; thorn-bush; a fish-bone, Aristoph. Vesp. 963; the vertebræ of the back, the spine, particularly of fish; a kind of thistle, the κίανωθος of Theophrast. H. Pl. iv, 11; difficulty, embarrassment; a thorny question.

Aκάνθίνος, η, ον, made of thorns, thorny, full of thorns.

Aκάνθιον, ου, τό, a species of thistle, onopordum acanthium, the cotton or woolly thistle.

'Aκανθίς, ίδος, ή, a kind of bird, supposed to be the goldfinch; or perhaps, the linnet; as an adj. thorny, prickly.

"Arandos, ou, n, the acanthus, or the plant called bear's breech or brank-ursine; this is the plant which frequently appears as an ornament in ancient monuments, as in the capital of a Corinthian pillar; a thorny tree growing in Egypt was also called by the ancients acanthus, s. as åranía.

'Aκανθόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make thorny, or prickly, Theophr. H. Pl. iii, 4.

Aravbuddis, Toos, h, dimin. of aravbis.

'Ακανθώδης, εος, δ, ή, thorny.

'Aκανίον, ου, τό, dimin. of ἄκανος.
a little thorn or spine.

"Azavos, ou, δ and ħ, a kind of plant supposed to be onopordum. See 'Azávθιον.

"Aκαπνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, smokeless, free from smoke; Θύων ἄκαπνα, literally, to make smokeless sacrifices, i. e. not to have an altar in one's own house, applied to those who live at the expense of others.

Th. καπνός.

'Aκάρδιος, ου, ό, ή, heartless, spiritless, without intellect; without pith, applied to wood. From a and καρδία.

'Anagei, or anagei, adv. and

'Aκαρίως, adv. and

Azăçã, adv. in an instant or moment. From

'Aκαφής, έος, δ, ή, short, minute, so as not to be divisible, indivisible, momentary; the least, Demosth.; ἀκαφῆ διαλισών, waiting a little, Aristoph. Nub. 496; ἐν ἀκαφῖ χρόνφ, in a moment of time, Aristoph. Plut. 244; ἀκαφές, in an instant, Aristoph. Vesp. 701; οὐδ' ἐν ἀκαφίζ, not at all, not in the

least. From a and xsique, to cut or divide.

"Axae, a minute insect found in the skins of animals, and in cheese, etc., called a tick or mite; the acarus, Aristot. Hist. Animal, v, 32.

'Ακαριαῖος, αία, αῖον, the same as ἀκαρής.

"AKAPNA, ns, n, a kind of plant, the artichoke.

'Aκαρπία, ας, ή, barrenness, the want of natural productions of the soil, Strabo.

'Aκάς πιστος, ου, δ, ή, s. as ἄκαςπος, unfruitful, unproductive, applied to the ocean, like ἀτςύγετος.

"Âκας πος, ου, δ, ή, destitute of fruit, seedless, barren. From α and κας πός.

'Aκάςπως, adv. unfruitfully, without fruit. See 'Aθέως.

Ακάς τωτος, ου, δ, ή, unproductive, barren; whose fruit is ungathered.

'Āκασκα, adv. quietly, gently, placidly.

Ακασκαῖος, αία, αῖον, soft, delicate, gentle, Æschyl. Ag. 746, where some read ἀκασταῖον, much adorned. as derived from κεκαδεῖν.

'Azistn, ns, n, the name of a woman, Acaste.

*Arastos, ou, o, the name of a man, Acastus.

'Aκατάβλητος, ου, δ, ή, invincible, not to be overthrown, Aristoph. Nub. 1231: ἀκατάβλητον λόγον, an irresistible or invincible argument.

'Ακατάγνωστος, ου, δ, ή, exempt from blame or reproach, irreprehensible. From α and καταγινώσκω.

'Aκαταγώνιστος, ου, δ, ή, invincible, unconquerable.

'Ακατακάλυπτος, ου, δ, ή, s. as ἀκάλυπτος, uncovered, unveiled, 1 Cor. xi, 5, 13. From α, κατά, and καλύπτω.

'Ακᾶτάκειτος, ου, δ, ή, being condemned without a hearing, being condemned unheard. From a and κατάκειτος.

'Ακἄταληκτἴκός, κή, κόν, in grammar, acatalectic, that is, a verse ending with a perfect foot.

Ακάτάληκτος, ου, δ, ή, acatalectic, see 'Ακαταληκτικός also not ending or terminating. From a priv. and καταλήγω. 'Ακαταλήκτως, adv. continuous-

ly, without cessation.

Ακαταληψία, ας, ή, stupidity,

want of comprehension, Plut.; incomprehensibleness; unattainableness.

'Απατάλλαπτος, ου, δ, ή, irreconcilable, implacable. From α, πατά, and άλλάσσω.

'Ακαταλλάκτως, adv. without hope of reconciliation, irreconcilably, implacably, Demosth.

'Aκατάλληλω, ων, irregular, not corresponding, not in order with each other, uneven with each other, Polyb. vi, 42; unsuitable, Diog. Laert.

*Aκατάλῦτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not loosed, indissoluble, that cannot be loosed or separated; endless, everlasting, Heb. vii, 16. From α, κατά, and λύω.

Ακαταμάχητος, ου, δ, ή, impregnable, not to be subdued, unconquerable.

'Aκἄταμίτηπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not to be measured, immeasurable.

'Axaravánros, ou, ô, ñ, not understood; not intelligible.

*Azaπάλαιστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unconquerable in the palæstra, wrestling, etc.

'Ακατάσαυστος, ου, δ, ħ, unceasing, never-ending, restless; unrestrainable. From a and καταταύω.

'Ακαταπλήκτως, adv. fearlessly.
'Ακατάποτος, ου, ο, ή, that cannot be swallowed or devoured; also not swallowed.

'Aκατασήμαντος, ου, δ, ἡ, having no mark or sign, not sealed; not given in writing, verbal, Herodian.

Ακατασκεύαστος, ου, δ, ἡ, unfinished, not elaborate, not finished with care; deficient in rhetorical ornament. From α and κατασκευάζω.

'Ακατάσκευος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not supplied; unprepared according to rule, as a composition, D. Halicarn.; not put in order.

'Ακἄταστασία, α;, ή, tumult, sedition, intestine war, disorder; exile; unsteadiness.

'Aκάτάστάτος, ου, ο, ή, unstable, unsteady, not fixed, wavering, vacillating, Demosth. 383, 7, ed. Reisk.; confused, tumultuous. From α and καθίστημι.

'Απάτάσχετος, ου, δ, ή, unruly, unrestrainable, that cannot be repressed; s. as ἀπάθεπτος. From a and πατάσχετος.

'Aπατασχίτως, adv. unrestrain-

'Απαταφείνητος, ου, ό, ή, not to be despised; respected, as for wisdom, courage, etc., Xen. Ages. vi, 8.

'Απατά ψευστος, ου, δ, δ, not feigned or counterfeited. From α, πατά, and ψεύδω.

'Axarieyaaros, ov, i, i, unwrought, not elaborate, not well finished, Longin.

'Aκάτη, ης, ή, a light swift-sailing vessel, a galley, Hinck's Lex. See 'Ακάτιον.

Aratnyógntos, ou. ò, 'n, irreprehensible, blameless.

'Aκάτιον, ου, τό, dimin. of ἄκατος, a small vessel, particularly those of pirates, Thucyd.; a fishing-boat, a skiff.

"AKĀTOΣ, ου, δ, ἡ, a kind of boat for transportation of passengers or goods, a lighter, a merchant-vessel; also a kind of cup, Charon's bark. Hence the diminutive ἀκάπῖον, ου, τό, Aristoph.

"Ακαυστος, ου, δ, ή, unburnt, incombustible, Xen. Anab. iii, 5, 18. From a and καίω.

'Ακαχίζεο, Ion. for ἀκαχίζου, pres. imperat. pas. of ἀκαχίζ**ο**.

'Aκαχίατο, Poet. and Ion. and 'Aκαχείατο for ἀκάχηντο, 3. pl. pluperf. ind. pas. of ἀκαχίω, by redupl. for άχίω. Th. ἄχος. 'Ακαχίω, ἀκάχημι, and ἀκαχίζω, to make sorrowful; ἄκαχίζομαι, to grieve. From ἄχος. 'Ακαχήμενος, part. pres. of ἀκά-

χημι. 'Ακάχημι. See 'Ακαχέω. 'Ακαχίζω. See 'Ακαχέω.

'Aκαχμίνος, sharp-pointed; part. pas. for ἡκασμίνος, from ἀκάζομαι, f. ἀκάσομαι, and ἀκάζομαι, p. ἤκαγμαι, whence ἡκαγμίνος. According to some, ἀκαχμίνος is put by sync. and Ion. for ἡκαχημίνος, the augment being thrown away, part. perf. of ἀκαχίω. See 'Ακάζω.

*Ακάχοιτο, 3. pres. opt. of 'Azáχω, an obsolete theme, to which are referred the fut. axaχήσω, 1. a. ηκάχησα, poet. άκάχησα, 2. α. ήκαχον, άκαxuv, to cause grief or sadness, Hom. Intransitively ἀκάχων, sad, afflicted, Hes. Theog. 868; mid. aor. ήκαχόμην, ἀκάχοντο, Hom.; perf. ἀκήχεμαι, or, without the augment, ἀκάχημαι· both forms in Hom.; ἀκηχίδαται, for ἀκάχηνται, Iliad xvii, 637; inf. axaxnobai, part. άκηχίμενος and άκηχήμενος. plupf. anaxiato, for inaxnoto, Iliad xii, 129; Ion. anaxiato, to grieve, be sad. Pinzger. Lex. Hederic. Th. ἄχος.
'Ακιόμενος, Ion. and Poet. for ἀκιόμενος, part. pres. of ἀκίσ-

'Aκειgοκόμας, Dor. for 'Aκειgοκόμης, ου, δ, ή, Poet. for

ἀκερσεκόμης.

Axildžμά, Aceldžma or the field of blood, i. e. bought with the price of blood, Acts i, 19.

'Aχίλευστος, ου, ό, 'n, unbidden, acting spontaneously, Soph. Aj.

'Ακίλῦφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, without a shell, husk, or covering, bare, uncovered.

Ακίντητος, ου, δ, ή, not spurred, goaded, or lashed on, Pind.
Th. κιντίω.

"Ακεντζος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having no sting or spur; metaph. having no energy, Longin.; harm less.

'AKE'OMAI, and Poet. ἀχείομαι, ἀχίοντο, 3. pl. imperf. fut. έσομαι and ήσομαι, to cure, heal, remedy, repair, expiate, make good, Euripid. Med. 202; to refit ships, Odys. xiv. 383; to assist. Hence ἀχεσμός.

'Ακέςαιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, pure, unmixed; unpolluted, unviolated; harmless, gentle, innocent.

'Ακέρατος, ου, ό, ή, hornless.

'Aκεραύνωτος, ου, δ, ή, not struck by lightning.

'Aκίεδειά, ας, ή, damage, injury, loss. Th. κίεδος.

'Aπερδής, έος, δ, ή, not lucrative, not gainful. From a and πίςδος.

Azegdas, adv. without gain.

Aπειστικόμης, ου, Dor. ἀπειστικόμας, ου, ὁ, unshorn of his hair, an epithet of Apollo and Bacchus, implying continual youth, Pind. i, 8. From α, πείρω, and πόμη.

'Ακίσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of ἀκίομαι.

'Arioims, ariomios and arious, that cures or heals; also curable.

'Azestyns, ou, i, the name of a river, the Acesines.

'Axίσιος, that heals or saves; an epithet of Apollo. See 'Axίσιμος.

"Aκεσμα, ατος, τό, Poet. for ακεσις, εως, ή, a curing or healing, recovery of health.

'Ακίσμιος. See Ακίσιμος.

'Aκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the same as ἄκισμα.

Anisostai, 1. f. Poet. (for aniostai) of anispai.

'Axeothe, neos, o, and

Axiorns, ov, o, a repairer, mend-

- er, as of clothes, etc.; also that heals, Eurip. Andr. 892; s. as ἀκέστως.
- Ακιστόδωρος, ου, δ, a man's name, Acestodorus.
- 'Aπεστορία, ας, ή, the medical art.
- 'Aκεστός, ή, όν, curable, that may be healed, *Iliad* xiii, 115.
- 'Aκέστςα, as, 'n, a needle, Luc. 'Ακεστςία, as, 'n, fem. of ἀκεστήs, Plutarch. Paul. Æm.
- 'Ακίστως, οςος, δ, ή, s. as ἀκίστής.
- 'Azεσφόρος, ου, ό, 'n, that brings relief, Euripid. Ion. 1005.
- Ακεύμενος, Æol. and Dor. for ἀκουόμενος, part. pres. pas. of ἀκούω.
- 'Ακέφαλος, ου, ό, ή, being without a head, headless; without a beginning; mutilated, imperfect. Th. κεφαλή.
- *Axiw, (fem. &xiovoz,) silently, quietly; properly a participle, but us:d as an adverb by Homer, who joins it with the plural and the fem. sing. as in Odys. xxi, 89, Hym. Apol. 404; dual. &xiovoz, but never the plural. From &xiv.
- 'AKH', ñ;, 'n, a point, an edge. Hence ἀκάζω.
- 'Aκήδιστος, ου, δ, ή, neglected, disregarded; unburied, from a and κήδος, funeral obsequies; also unlamented, from κήδος, grief.
- *Andia, a, f. now, not to take concern in, to be careless or neglectful, Eschyl. Prom. 517.

 Andins, ios, i, n, careless, regardless, neglectful; neglected; hence unburied, Iliad xxiv, 186.
- 'Auηδία, ίας, ή, sadness, heaviness of heart, grief, irksomeness; carelessness, negligence; From α and κήδος. Hence
- 'Aκηδιάζω, f. σω, p. κα, to be sad, grieved, or troubled; to do any thing carelessly.
- Ανηδιάω, s. as άνηδιάζω.
- Ακήποα, p. m. Alt. for ήποα · ἀκηπόεσαν, pluperf. for ἡκόεισαν or ἀκηκόεισαν · ἀκηκόεναι, inf. ἀκηπόστες, part. of ἀκούω.
- Annahrous, dat. pl. of
- 'Ακήλητος, ου, δ, ή, implacable, inflexible, Odys. x, 329; that cannot be enticed. From a and κηλίω.
- 'Aκηλίδωτος, ου, δ, ή, immaculate, spotless, pure.
- "Aκημα, ἄτος, τό, a healing or curing; a remedy.
- 'Aκήν, q. d. ἀχανῶς, silently,

quietly; properly the accus. of ἀκή. Hom. From α and χαίνω.

'Anneassos, ou, o, n. See

- Aκήρᾶτος, ου, δ, ή, unmixed; pure, as water, Iliad xxiv, 303; undefiled, unpolluted, Euripid. Orest. 568; incorrupt; immortal; untouched; κληρος ἀκήρατος, an undiminished patrimony or inheritance, Odys. xv, 498; with a genit. ἀκήρατος ώδινω, free from pains; and with a dat. ἀκήρατος ἄγςοι, free from cares; undisturbed, as to arrangement and order, Xen. Cyrop. viii, 7, 22. From α and κεράω.
- *Anheros, ou, o, h, lifeless, without a heart, as the seat of life, immortal; dastardly, spiritless. From a and xñe.
- Announce, adv. without a herald, without an announcement or notice.
- 'Aκήςυκτος, ου, δ, ή, not proclaimed or announced by a herald; ἀκήςυκτον πόλεμον ἐπίφεςον, they made war without a proclamation by the herald, Herod. v, 81; (of war) not admitting of a herald, and hence, irreconcilable; also without fame. From κηςύσσω.
- Ακηχίατο, 3. pluperf. pas. Ion. for ἀκήχηντο, from ἀκάχω, and Ακηχίδαται or ἀκηχίαται, for ἀκήχηνται, 3. pluperf. pas. of ἀκάχω, or, according to some, by Attic reduplication, from ἀχίω, ἄχω, and through the Ion. form ἀκαχίατο comes ἀκαχίαται and so ἀκηχίδαται. See Ακάχω.
- 'Aπήχεμαι, or ἀπήχημαι, to be sad; pres. ind.; hence ἀπηχεμένος, or Poet. ἀπαχήμενος. Th. ἄχος.
- Aziβδηλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unadulterated, without dross, pure. From a and ziβδηλος.
- 'Aκιβδήλως, adv. sincerely; purely.
- 'Aκιδάλιος, ου, i, the name of a river, Acidalius.
- 'Aκιδνός, ή, όν, infirm, weak, that can scarcely move: mean, inferior. From a and κινέω. See the next.
- Aπιδνότιρος, compar. of ἀπιδνός.

 Used in the comparative degree
 by Homer to signify inferior to,
 Odys. v. 217.
- *Aκιδωτός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, sharp-pointed, brought to a point. From ἀκίς. *Aκῖκυς, νος, ὁ, ἡ, infirm, feeble, disabled, Odys. ix, 515; Æschyl.

Prom. 564.

- 'AKINA'KHZ, ov, b, a scimitar or sabre used by the Persians, Herod. iii, 118, et passim. A Persian word.
- 'Aκίνδῦνος, ου, δ, ħ, free from danger, safe. From α and κίνδυνος.
- Ακινδύνως, adv. safely, securely. Ακτνησία, ας, ή, want of motion, immobility, rest.
- 'Axīvhta, as, à, Dor. for
- 'Aκινήτη, nom. sing. fem., but ἀκίνητος is more common. From α and κινίω, to move.
- 'Aπινητίζω, f. ίσω, to be unmoved.
- Artintos, ov. 5, h, immovable; motionless, not moved; not violated, as laws, Xen. Lacon. 14, 1; not to be uttered, Soph. Ed. Col. 624.
- "ÅKINOE, ov, b, the name of a plant supposed to be sweet basil; also the grape.
- "Aπίος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not subject to be eaten by worms; not eaten by worms, as wood; superl. ἀκιώτατοι, Hes. Op. 433, incorrupt; sound, whole. From α and κίς, a worm.
- 'Aκίρος, ά, όν, the same as ἰσχνός, ή, όν, indolent, doing nothing, inactive; in Hesiod. Op. 433, where some copies had ἀκιρώτατοι, the received reading is ακιώτατοι. See "Ακιος. From α intensive, κίς, and ρέω, or from ἄκυρος, which signifies old and infirm.
- 'Aκίς, ίδος, ἡ, the point of a spear, a sharp point or edge; any pointed instrument; also the name of a river, Acis, in Theocr. i, 69. The same as ἀκή. Ακίχητα, neut. pl. adverbially,
- for ἀκιχήτως, so as not to be overtaken; to no purpose. From
- 'Aκίχητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that cannot be reached, attained, or overtaken, unattainable; hence ἀκίχητα ἤθια, an implacable temper, i. e. that cannot be approached or reached, by entreaty, etc. Æschyl. Prom. 184. From α and κίχημι.
- 'Ακιχήτως. See 'Ακίχητα.
- *Aκιώτατοι, pl. superl. of ἄκιος.
 'Ακκίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to refuse what one really desires; to dissemble; to act coyly, applied to women. From 'Ακκώ, the name of a female, made use of as a bugbear to frighten children; and
- 'Αππισμός, οῦ, δ, an insincere re-

fusal. See the preceding.

'AKKΩ', οῦς, ἡ, the name of a woman, Acco. See remarks under 'Ακτίζομαι.

'Ακλάρωτος, Dor. for ἀκλήρω-

*Aλλαυστος, οτ ἄκλαυτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unlamented, unmourned; also without tears, not mourning, Odys. iv, 494. From α and κλαίω.

Aκλαυτος, ου, i, n, the Homeric form for ἄκλαυστος, which see. *Ακλία and ἀκλείς. See 'Ακλίης.

'Anλεής, είος, ὁ, ἡ, being without glory or fame, inglorious, obscure; acc. ἀκλεία, contract. ἀκλεῖα, Poet. ἀκλεία, Ion. ἀκλιῆ· neut. ἀκλείς, adverbially for ἀκλεῶς, Iliad vii, 100. From α and κλίος.

*Andrins, etc. Poet. for andrens, etc.

"Azh:10705, ou, o, n, and

*Arλειτος, ου, δ, ή, not bolted or barred, not closed, open.

ARLEIWS, adv. for arlews.

*Aκλεῶς, Ion. and Poet. for ἀδόζως, ingloriously. From α and κλίος.

*Andness, adv. without a lot. Kritsch. Schrevel.

•Aκληςίω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ηκα, to be without a share, not to participate; to be poor, or unlucky; to be afflicted. From α and κληςος.

'Aκληςής, δ, ή. See ''Aκληςος.
''Ακληςία, ας, ή, want, poverty, ill-luck, forlorn condition.

"Ακληςος, ου, δ, ή, without a share or portion; destitute, poor, Odys. xi, 489.

*Axlnewros, ou, o, n, not possessing a lot, portion, or property.

"Ακλητος, ου, δ, ή, not called, unasked, uninvited; without a name or title. From a and κλητός.

*Axλινής, έος, δ, ή, and ἀκλιτος, ου, δ, ή, unwavering, steady; firm, inflexible, unrelenting. From a and κλίνω.

"Ακλίτος, ου, δ, ή, s. as ἀκλινής.
"Ακλυστος, ου, δ, ή, unwashed by the waves, unagitated, unbeaten by the sea, and therefore calm, tranquil, as a harbour, Euripid. Iphig. Aul. 121.

*Ακμάζω, f. άσω, p. ñκμακα, to flourish, ripen; to be in the vigor of life; to be in its full force or at its height, as a disease, Thucyd. ii, 49; οἰ ἀκμάζοντις, grown persons; also called τίλιιοι, Plut. See 'Ακμή.

*Ακμαῖος, αία, αῖον, flourishing, youthful; ripe; being at the acme; opportune, seasonable. *Ακμάν, Dor. for ἀκμήν.

Ακμαστής, ου, δ, robust, strong; s. as ἀκμαΐος.

'AKMH', ns, n, the point of a spear or other thing; mature age, the prime of life; the acme; the critical or proper moment, for doing any thing, Soph. Philoct. 12; งบิง ชี ธัส ลบังทิง ทีมธเ την ἀκμήν, now they have arrived at the very crisis or extremity, Demosth. Philip. i, p. 52, 7, ed. Reisk.; ἐπὶ ξυροῦ Ίσταται ἀκμῆς, literally, stands on the edge of a razor, i. e. has reached the critical point, Iliad x, 173; ἀκμή πληςώματος, full complement of men, Thucyd. vii, 14; anun distant, were in the very act of passing, Xen. Anab. iv, 3. 26. Hence, in English, ACME.

"Ακμήν, adverbially for κατ' ἀκμην χεόνου, at the very moment, instantly; in the later writers, as yet, hitherto, even now; strenuously, earnestly, Isocr.

*Axμηνός, ή, όν, full grown, flourishing, Odys. xxiii, 191. But "Axμηνος, ου, δ, ή, fasting, not having taken food or drink, Iliad xix, 163, 346; with a genitive.

'Axμής, ῆτος, δ, ή, unfatigued, untired, fresh; s. as ἀκάμας. From a and κάμνω.

*Aκμητος, ου, δ, ħ, unfatigued, indefatigable, Hom. Hym. ad Apol. 520.

Ακμόθετον, ου, τό, the block of an anvil, lliad xviii, 410, 476, by sync. for ἀκμονόθει ον. From ἄκμων and τίθημι.

"Axpovas, acc. pl. of axpov.

'Anmovidus, Dor. for

'Azmovidns, ou, o, a proper name, Acmonides.

"Αχμων, ονος, δ, an anvil.

'Aπμώνιον, ου, τό, an anvil, Æsop. Fab. 82, ed. Schneid.

"Ακναμπτος, ου, δ, ή, Poet. for ἄγναμπτος.

"Ακνάφος. See "Αγναφος.

"Aκνηστις, ίδος οτ εως, ή, the spine or back bone of quadrupeds, Odys. x, 161; also a plant, Nic. Th. κνάω. Rather for ακάνηστις. See 'Ακάνιον.

'Ακνισσος, ου, δ, ή, and

'Ακνίσσωτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not having the smoke of burning fat or sacrifices; having no sacrifice.

'Aroh, ns, n, and Dor. aroa, as, n, hearing, the sense of hearing;

διεφθαρμίνον την ἀκοήν, deficient in his hearing, deaf, Herod. i, 38; rumor, report, common fame, a discourse; used by historians for a tradition; πκοσ, p. mid. of ἀκούω, to hear; also the ear, Xen. Mem. i, 4, 6; λόγος ἀκοῆς, i. e. ἀκουσθείς, the instruction or doctrine heard, N. T.

Axon's, 2. a. pas. Ion. and Axonσομαι, 2. fut. pas. of

ἀκούω.

'Aκοίμητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, sleepless, wakeful; ἀκοιμήτω ῥεύματι, literally, never-sleeping, i. e. ever-flowing or constant stream, Æschyl. Prom. 139.

'Anoisώrnτον, ου, τό, incommunicable, that cannot be shared with, unsocial, distant or reserved. From α and κοινωνέω.

'Ακοίτας, Dor. for

'Aκοίτης, ου, ό, a married man, a husband, a partner, literally, a bed-fellow; acc. ἀκοίτην. See the next.

"Aκοιτις, Yas and Yδος, ή, a wife, a married woman. From α, for αμα, and ποίτη.

'Ακολασία, ας, ή, exemption from restraint, excess or intemperance, luxury, inability to restrain the appetites, incontinence, wantonness. Th. κολάζω.

'Ακολασταίνω, f. ἄνω, to lead a wanton or irregular life.

'Aκόλαστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unrestrained, dissolute; lustful, wanton; addicted to excess, immoderate, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 1; unpunished. From α and κολάζω.

'Απολαστοτίρως, adv. compar. of ἀπολάστως, more intemperately, with more want of moderation; ἀπολαστοτίρως ἔχειν πρὸς βρωτὸν, ποτὸν, ρῖγος, to use no moderation in respect to eating, drinking, cold, etc. Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 1.

Axolastãs, adv. See the preceding.

'Ακολουθίω, ω, imperf. ηπολούθηκα, to follow, to accompany, to obey; to follow the doctrine or party of any one, to be a disciple of; to follow, in the sense of to comprehend or understand, Platon. Meno. 9; ἀκολουθοῦσαι, part. pres. act. nom. pl. fem.; used with a dative or with μιτά and a genitive; ἀκολουθιῶν ὀπίσω τινος, to imitate, N. Τ.; τὰ ἡκολουθηκότα μοι, in a

pas. signif. the things which have been brought (scil. provisions), Judith xii, 2.

'Arodovenous, 1. a. inf. act. of ἀχολουθίω.

'Ακολουθητϊκός, ή, όν, inclined or disposed to follow, attendant

'Azoλουθία, ας, ή, a following, an accompanying; a series, sequence; fitness, suitableness.

'ΑΚΟ'ΛΟΥΘΟΣ, ου, δ, ή, an attendant, a waiter, follower, companion; οὐκ ἀκόλουθα, not corresponding, not in accordance with; in the church, an acolyte, so called from attending on the bishop.

'Arehousevier, 3. pl. contract. pres. ind. or dat. pl. part. pres. act. of ἀκολουθίω.

'Ακολούθως, adv. consecutively, according to order, properly.

'Ακόλυμεος, ου, ο, ή, ignorant of swimming, that cannot swim, Strabo, lib. vi, p. 275, ed. Casaub.; Hom. Batruch. 157. From a and κολυμβάω.

Axomio ria, as, n, want of necessaries, as food, accommodations, etc.; want of care; neglect. From a and zouiza.

Aκομιστίη, ης, η, Ion. for anoμιστία.

'Ακόμιστος, ου, δ, ή, not taken care of, neglected.

'Ακόμπαστος, ου, δ, ή, and

"Ακομπος, ου, δ, ή, not boastful, unostentatious; act. not boasting, Æschyl. Sup. 540.

"Axomyos, ov, o, n, unostentatious, unadorned, plain; hence, ordinary, common; not eloquent.

'Aκοναν, pres inf. of

'Aκονάω, ω, f. ήσω, to sharpen; to incite, stimulate; δ λόγχην άκονῶν....καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν τι παeazova, he that sharpens his lance is at the same time sharpening his courage, Xen. Cyrop. vi, 2, 11, and Econ. 21, 3.

'Ακόνδυλος, ου, ό, ή, not having joints, knots, or protuberances. From a and xovouxos.

'Ακονέω, ῶ, s. ας ἀκονάω.

'AKO'NH, ns, i, a whetstone; also, a mortar. Hence in English, A HONE.

Axovī ri, adv. literally, without making a dust, i. e. without labor or contest, without impediment, easily.

Axontrov, ou, To, the herb called aconite; wolfsbane or monks-

Axoviros, ou, o, n, free from dust.

*Axovra, acc. of axwv, and "Anorts, dual. axortes, pl. of ärws, by crasis for aixws.

'Azorti, adv. unwillingly, against one's will.

'Ακοντίας, ου, ό, a kind of serpent, which darts on its prey from trees; hence its name. Lucian; also a meteor or shooting star.

'Ακοντίδιον, ου, τό, dimin. of ἀκόντιον, a little dart.

'Ακοντίζω, f. ίσω, p. ικα, to dart, to throw a dart or other missile; άκοντισθείς, wounded by a javelin, Plut. : 1. a. nxóvtiga, Ion. ἀκόντισα, ας, ε. Τλι. ἄκων.

Ακόντζον, ίου, τό, a dart, javelin, or missile weapon, generally used in hunting.

'Ακόντιος, ου, ό, a man's name, Acontius.

'Ακόντισις, εως, ή, a darting or throwing of the javelin.

'Ακόντισμα, άτος, τό, the cast or throw of a spear, the distance of a spear's throw.

Anovitotás, Dor. for anovitorńs.

Axoversethe, neos, i, and

'Ακοντιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a dart-thrower, one skilled in the dart or javelin; Euripid. Phæn. 140.

'Azovτιστικώτατοι, pl. superl. of 'Anovarout nos, n, ov, skilled in the javelin.

'Ακοντιστύς, ύος, h. Ion. for άκόντισις, a darting or throwing of spears; the art of throwing the javelin or other missile; ούδε τ' άκοντιστύν είσδύσεαι, ποτ will you enter the lists for throwing the javelin, Iliad xxiii, 622. From axws.

'Areverodózos, ou, ó, h. watching the motion of a javelin, so as to avoid it; receiving a javelin.

Ακοπιαστί, adv. s. as άκοπιά-STWS.

Ακοπίαστος, ου, δ, ή, free from labor or fatigue; also indefatigable.

Αχοπιάστως, adv. without labor or fatigue.

Azoxos, ou, ô, å, not wearied, not fatigued; not fatiguing; from a and zówos, labor; not spoiled by worms, not worm-eaten. From a and xonta.

'Ακόρεστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, insatiable, unsatisfied From a and nogio.

Axóentos, ou, ò, h, Poet. the same with the preceding; also unpolished, unbrushed, dirty, Aristoph. Nub. 45.

*AKOPON, ov, vo, the herb called acorus or sweet flag.

"Ακοςος, ου, ό, ή, 8. ας ἀκόρητος.

"Axos, sos, vo, a curing or healing; also a remedy, a medicine, κακῶν ἄκος, Euripid. Alc. 136. 'Aκοσμίω, ω, f. ήσω, to conduct one's self unbecomingly or in a disorderly manner, Soph. Antig. 730.

'Azόσμητον, ου, τό, any thing unadorned. From

Απόσμητος, ου, δ, ή, unadorned, unornamented; unarranged. From a and xosuéw.

Ακοσμία, ας, ή, disorder, confusion; indecorum; a disordered or confused state of things; insolence, or impropriety of language, Euripid. Iphig. Aul. 317.

Ακόσμιος, ου, δ, ή, s. as ἄκοσμος. Lys.

"Ακοσμος, ου, δ, ή, unadoined; discomposed, disarranged; wanting order; indecorous or foul, as words, Iliad ii, 213.

Ακόσμως, adv. confusedly, in a disordered manner, etc. in the senses of the adjective. κότμος.

'Αποστέω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ηκα, to be pampered by feeding, literally, on barley, Iliad vi, 506. See 'Ακόστησας.

'AKOΣTH', ñs, h, barley; any food. A Cyprian word.

Ακέστητας, from ακοστίω, Iliad vi, 506; but according to an eminent modern philologist, its true meaning is, being indignant, provoked at being kept under restraint in the stable. See Rivière, as cited by Gail, Pref. to Homer, p. xix, et seq. See 'Ayooriw.

'Ακουάζομαι, to hear, to be invited; from

'Ακουάζω, to hear, to be called. "Axovi, έτω, sing. pres. imperat. and

'Azovius, pres. inf. Ion. for ἀκούεν, from ἀκούω.

'Ακουή, ης, ή, ε. ας ἀκοή.

'Azovóvτεσσιν, dat. pl. part. Ion. and Poet. and

'Απούοντι, Dor. for ἀκούουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. of anova.

Axoveos, ov, o, n, childless, from zoveos, and unshorn, from ×કાંદ્રબ્ર.

"Axous. See "Axwy.

*Axovea, ns, \$, fem. of axwv, unwilling.

'Axovoaier, 3. pl. 1. a. opt. Æol. ακούσεια» - ακουσα for ηκουσα, 1. a. Ion. as perf. azovea for ήκουκα· ἀκούσασα, part. 1. a. f. g. ἀκούσαντα, acc. sing. m. g. ἀκούσαντις, nom. pl.; ἀκούσαις, Eol. for ἄπουσας, part. 1. a. act. ἀπούσεαι, Ion. for ἀπούση, 2. sing. 1. f. mid. of ἀπούω. Απούσεια, opt. Æol. for ἀπού-

σαιμι, from axούω.

Ακουσιάζομαι, f. άσομαι, to act by compulsion, or involuntarily. From

'Axουσιάζω, f. σω, p. zα, to compel, oblige.

Axovoiaobiis, Siroa, Siv, involuntarily, ignorantly, Numb. xv, 28; part. pas. 1. a. of the preceding.

'Aκούσιος, ου, δ, ή, forced, involuntary, unwilling. From a and ξκών.

'Axovoíus, adv. against one's will, contrary to intention.

"Ακουσμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing heard, a rumor or report; instruction, i. e. what a pupil hears from his instructor; a narrative, poem, song.

'Aκουστίον, verb. adj. from ἀκούω, to be heard, that must be heard. 'Ακουστίος, ία, ίον. See the preceding.

'Axουστής, οῦ, ὁ, a hearer, a pupil or disciple.

Ακουστικός, ή, όν, belonging to the hearing, auditory; obedient. Hence in English the term ACOUSTICS.

Aκουστός, ή, όν, that may be heard, audible.

'Aκουτίεις, thou shalt or wilt cause to hear, 2. sing. 1. f. ind. act. Alt. for ἀκουτίσεις, from ἀκουτίζω. Th. ἀκούω.

'ΑΚΟΥ'Ω, f. ἀπούσομαι (never ἀκούσω), p. ήκοα, Att. ἀκήκοα, Dor. axouna, and by later writers, nxoura, plup. nxnxoziv, p. pas. nzovouai, to hear, listen to, attend to, understand, know, learn, obey, or mind; xxxã; ακούτιν, in opposition to κακῶς λίγει, signifies to be called or designated by an ignominious name, to be ill-spoken of, like male audire in Latin, or the English colloquial expression, to hear no good of one's self; ที่ผอบอง เป็งสเ สกุณีรอเ, they were called the first or chief; rarus Onolv arnacivas, he says he was injured by a disgraceful name or reputation, Dem.; w ἀκούει», to be well spoken of; etree del' anovers, if thou art rightly called, Ed. Tyr. 903; η κουον δ έγωγί τινων (for παρά, ἀπό, or in τινων) I have heard from some persons, Demosth. Olynth.; ἀκούειν τινός, to obey some one, Diod. Sic. The mid. voice has an active sense; and the pres. act. is also used as a past time, ἀχούω, I have found out or heard, i. e. I know, Platon. Gorg.; to hear a cause, Cyrop. i, 2, 14; imperf. ind. ἄχουον, ες, ε, 1. a. pas. ἀχούσθην, 1. f. ἀχουσθήσομαι.

'Aπούων, part. pres. act. of ἀπούω.

"Aκρα, ας, ή, a summit, top; a promontory or cape, the shore; the extremity of any thing; κατ' ἄκρας, entirely, utterly, Longin. 44; Iliad xxiv, 728; downwards, from above, Odys. v, 513.

'Aκραντος, ου, δ, ή, unfinished, unfulfilled, not ended (and endless), incomplete, of no effect; also unmoved; s. as ἄκραντος. From a and κρααίνω.

'Ακραγαντίνος, Agrigentine, an inhabitant of Agrigentum.

'Aκράγας, ατος, i, the name of a city, Agrigentum, in Sicily.

'Aκράής, έος, ό, ή, applied to the wind, blowing strongly; also favorable, as a wind; serene or clear, as the wind on high lands; ἀκραςὶ πλεῖν, to sail with a good wind. From ἄκρος and ἄημι.

Aπραΐος, αία, αΐον, losty, on high; an epithet of Juno and Venus, that is worshipped in high places, Euripid. Med. 1376.

Ακραιφνής, έος, δ, ή, s. as ἀκεραιοφανής, for ἀκέραιος, pure, genuine, unmixed; mere poverty, Euripid.; unbarmed, unhurt, Soph. Œd. C. 1147; fresh, recent; great.

Aκραλιπη, pl. of ἀκράλιπος, τό, Callim. Epigr. unquents, perfumes. But the reading is doubtful, and Valcknaer proposes ἀξιὰ λίπη.

"Ακραντος, s. as ἀκράντος.

"Aneas. See "Angos.

Aκρασία, ας, ή, a bad mixture; a bad condition or temperature, of the air; opposed to εὐκρασία. From α and κράσις, which is from κεράννυμι. See remark on the quantity, under the next.

Aκεάσία, ας, ἡ, want of moderation, excess, incontinence; impotence, inability. From α and κεάτος. Remark. All the derivatives of κεάτος have the α long; those of κεάτος have it short. Passow's Lex.

Ακςάτεια, ας, ή, want of restraint or moderation; want of command over the passions; opposed to λγκρατεία.

'Aκρατεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to act intemperately or without moderation or restraint.

'Ακράτευτίκός, ή, όν, intemperate, proceeding from want of restraint.

'Ακρατίως, adv. See 'Ακράτως.
'Ακράτής, ίος, οῦς, ὁ, ἡ, immoderate, licentious, dissolute, not restraining the passions; ungovernable; also feeble, impotent, a slave to, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 2; opposed to λγκρατής.

Ακράτητος, ου, δ. ή, ungovernable, unruly. From a and κρατέω.

'Azeāτί, adv. See 'Ακεάτως.

'Aκρατίζω, f. ίσω, to drink wine; to breakfast, because at that meal they drink wine.

'Ακεᾶτισμα, ἄτος, τό, breakfast. 'Ακεᾶτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a breakfasting.

'Aκρατιστος, ου, δ, ή, fasting, that hath not breakfasted, Theocr. i, 51.

*Aκεάτον, ου, τό, pure wine, wine free from any mixture. From a and κεκεάται, 3. sing. p. pas. of κεεάννυμι.

Angaronosia, as, h, the drinking of unmixed or pure wine.

'Ακρατοποτεῖν, inf. contract. of 'Ακρατοποτέω, f. ήσω, to drink unmixed or pure wine.

Άκρατοπότης, ου, δ, and Ακρατοπότις, ίδος, ἡ, a drinker of

unmixed wine.

"Ακελτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unmixed, pure, genuine; ἄκρατος (οἶνος understood) wine unmixed with water; hence, in N. T. inebriating, strong, overpowering; violent, Thucyd. ii, 49; ὄσα ἄχερντόν τι καὶ μίγα τὸ ἀκραντόν τι καὶ μίγα τὸ ἀκραντ

ating, strong, overpowering; violent, Thucyd. ii, 49; ὅσα ἄχραντόν τι καὶ μίγα τὸ δαιμόνιον ὡς ἀληθῶς καὶ ᾶκρατον παρίστησιν, which describe the divinity as something truly uncontaminated and unmixed, i. e. without any thing of mortal weakness or imperfection, Longin. 9.

' Ακράτως, ορος, s. as ἀκρατής. ' Ακράτως αρος Ιου άκρατής.

'Aπρατως, adv. Ion. ἀπρατίως and ἀπρήτως, and ἀπρήτως, and ἀπρατί, with out mixture.

'Ακράχοδος, Dur for ἀκράχολος. Kritsch. Schrevel. Lex.

'Απράχολος, ου, ό, ή, Dor. for ἀπρόχολος, very passionate, irritable, irascible, high-tempered. From ἄπρος and χολή.

AKPEMΩN, ovos, s, a large branch or limb of a tree; the smaller branches, or twigs, being denoted commonly by the word *λάδος also the ends of

a branch.

'Ακρίσπερον, adv. Poet. the beginning of the evening, dusk. From ἄκρος and ἔσπερος.

Aren, ns, n, Ion. for årea - also neut. pl. of åreov, superl. åreótatov.

"Azeness, ou, i, i, very youthful; i iv azea hen wv, just at the age of puberty.

'Ακρητοποσίη, ης, ή, Ion. for ἀκραταποσία. Hence

Ακεητοτότης, for ακεατοπότης.

"Απεήτος, Poet. fr ἄπεατος.
"Απεήτως, adv. See 'Απεάτως.

'Angia, as, n, a name of Minerva, she who is worshipped in the citadel, the patroness of the citadel.

Aκριδάζω, f. άσω, p. ακα (for άκριδόω, the more classical form) to examine critically, investigate, try; ἀκρίδασθε, 3. sing. 1. a. pas. Hence

'Aποτ θασμός, οῦ, ὁ, the act of examining or investigating.

'Aκριζεια, ας, ή, accuracy, exactness, precision. From άκριδής.

'AKPĪBH'Σ. έος, δ, ή, correct, accurate, exact; economical or exact in one's living; compar. ἀπριβίστερος, superl. ἀπριβίσταστος· ἀπριβίς δώραπες, exact or well-fitted coats of mail, Xen. Mem. iii, 10, 15; εἰς, ἐπί, or τρὸς τὸ ἀπριβίς, in the most exact or finished manner.

Aκοτδοδίκαιου, ου, τό, strict or rigorous justice. From ἀκοικής and δίκη.

Αποιδολογίομαι, to examine accurately or with diligence; to discuss minutely; pres. inf. ἀποιδολογείσθαι. From ἀποιδης and λέγω.

'Αποιδολογητέος, α, ον, that should be accurately explained. 'Αποιδολογία, ας, ή, accuracy in

speaking.

'Aκριδόω, ω, f. ώτω, p. ηκρίδωκα, to know accurately, Xen. Cyrop. ii, 3, 13; Ec. xx, 10; Euripid. Hec. 1174; to express with the greater exactness, D. Halic. i, 30. Th. ἀκριδής.

Azetes, adv. accurately, minutely, with exactness; ἀχειεως ὁξῶν, to look at with a steady or unaverted eye, Xen. Mem. iv, 3, 14. From ἀχειεής.

'Azeidas, . dws, cases of azeis.

'Aκρίδοθήςα, ας, ή, a trap or snare to catch grasshoppers or locusts, Theorr. i, 52.

'AKPI'S, idos, h, the last syllable accented, a grasshopper, a locust. But

*Areis, 105, n, first syllable accented, summit of a mountain, a height. From areos. See the preceding.

'Aκρισία, ας, ή, want of discernment; confusion.

'Angios, a man's name, Acrisius.

'Ακειτί, s. as 'Ακείτως.

Aκριτόμεθος, ου, δ, 'n, one who speaks inconsiderately or thoughtlessly; a babbler, saying every thing one thinks, Iliad ii, 246. From ἄκριτος and μῦθος.

"Ακείτος, ου, δ, ἡ, not adjudged or decided; that cannot be decided, settled, or adjusted, as a law suit, quarrel, or dispute of any kind, Demosth. de Coron. Euripid. Hippol. 1059; Thucyd. ii, 67; without judgment; doubtful, undiscriminating; ἀλλά τις ἔν ἄκειτος.... ἔνι καὶ ταραχή, but there was one indiscriminate scene of strife and confusion, Demosth. de Coron.; also endless, infinite, Iliad iii, 412. From α and κείνω.

'Ακεϊτόφυλλος, ου, δ, thick leaved, close-leaved. From ἄκοιτος and φύλλον.

'Aκριτόφυρτος, ου, δ, ή, huddled or mingled indiscriminately or confusedly, Æschyl. Sept. Theb. 362.

'Azgirws, adv. without the cause being pleaded, without discrimination.

'AKPO'ĀMA, τος, τό, that which is heard, as in a discussion, recital, or theatrical representation, a lecture, performance of a play, or of music, etc.; also the person that is so heard.

ΑΚΡΟΑ' OMAI, f. ασομαι, to hear, listen, to obey; p. pas. ήπεδαμαι, part. ἀπροαόμενος, ἀπροώμενος. Η ence ἀπρόαμα.

ἀκροώμενος. Hence ἀκρόαμα.
- Ακρόᾶσις, εως, ή, the act of hearing; an auditory; and

'Aκροπτήριον, ου, τό, the place of hearing, as a lecturer's room or chair, a hall of audience.

'Ακροατής, οῦ, ὁ, a hearer; a reader, Plut. From ἀκροάομαι.

'Aκροβατίω, ω, f. ήσω, to go on tip-toe; to run on the toes.

'Azgoδολίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to skirmish, to altercate, whether by words or with weapons, Herod. From ἄχρος and βάλλω. 'Αχροδόλισις, εως, ή, s. as the next.

'Aκεοδολισμός, ου, δ, preparatory

skirmishing to a battle, *Thueyd*. vii, 25; the throwing of javelins or any missiles.

'Aκερόθολος, ου, δ, accented on the antepenult, struck from on high, or from a distance, with a missile weapon, Æschil. Sept. 283; but as a substantive, δ ἀλερόθολος, accented on the penult, he who throws missiles from on high or from a distance.

'Aκζοδυστίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be uncircumcised, LXX.

'Aκροδυστία, ας, ή, the foreskin; also the uncircumcised or heathen; opposed to σεριτομή, the circumcision, i. e. the Jews, N. T. From ἄκρος and βύω. 'Ακρόδυστος, ου, ό, uncircumcised.

'Azgoziesos, ου, δ, h, having a sharp or long chin, Aristot.

'Aκρογωνιαῖος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, οτ αία, αῖον, belonging to a corner, angular; the corner stone, N. T. From ἄκρος and γωνία.

'Ακροδακτύλιον, ου, τό, the end or tip of the finger. From ἄκρος and δάκτυλος.

'Ακρόδεὔα, ων, τά, plur. of

'Aκρόδουν, ου, τό, those kinds of fruits that are enclosed in a hard covering or shell, as walnuts, chesnuts, etc.; also a fruit tree. Th. δρῦς.

Aκςάθτνα, ων, τά, the first fruits of the spoils or booty of war, Pind. ii, 7. See the next.

Angolina, wo, \(\tau_a\), first fruits: spoils of war, the first portion of the spoils or booty, which it was usual to offer up to the gods, Eurip. Phaniss. 222; hence the choicest portion, the best of the spoils, Hebr. vii, 4. See the preceding. From angos and Siv, Swis, a heap.

Απροθινιάζω, f. άσω, to make an offering to the gods, of the aπροθίνια, which see; hence, to select the best part.

Απροθίνιον, ου, τό. See preced. Απροθώραζ, ἄπος, ὁ, ἡ, slightly intoxicated. From ἄπρος and Θωρήστω.

'Aκζοκελαινιάω, ω, f. άσω, to be or become black on the top or surface; hence ἀκροκελαινιώω, part. for ἀκροκελαινιών, Iliad xxi, 249. From ἄκρος and κελαινιώω.

Aκροκνίφαιος, ου, δ, ἡ, of or belonging to the evening or twilight. From ἄκρος and κνίφας. Ακροκόμης, δ, ἡ, s. as ἀκρόκο-

'Aκεόκομος, ου, ό, ή, wearing the hair gathered up in a knot on

the crown of the head; bushyhaired, as the Thracians, Iliad 1v, 533; others, like the Eubæans, who wore their hair flowing behind, were called oniotoxopoi. Also having leaves on its top, leaf-crowned, as the palm, etc. Diod. Sic. ii, 136.

Axeomavis, ios, i, i, mad in the highest degree; also becoming insane, Herodot. v, 42. From äxeos and μαίνομαι.

'Απεομάσθιον, ου, τό, a nipple, a teat.

"Azeon, ou, To, the extremity, point, or summit of any thing, Plut.; a promontory; a height. 'Axeárnor, ου, τό, the extremity or

beak of a ship.

'Απροπενθής, έος, ό, ή, deeply afflicted, oppressed with grief, Æschyl. Pers. 133.

'Ακροποδητί, adv. or

'Ακροποδιτί, adv. on tip-toe, on the toes. From Tous and äxeos.

'Ακρόπολις, εως, ή, the citadel or highest part of a city; the upper town; the Acropolis at Athens, where the treasury and the public records were. From äxees and wols.

'Aκροπόλος, ου, δ, ή, having an elevated top or summit, high, lofty. From angos and modos. 'Aκρόπορος, ου, δ, ή, sharp-pointed, piercing, Odys. iii, 463.

'Απροποσθία, ας, ή, the foreskin

or prepuce.

- "AKPOΣ, α, ov, high, lof.y, extreme; also used to denote the extremity of any thing, as axeas xiieas, the extremities of the hands, Thucyd. ii, 49 ; iv axeoiσι βὰς ποσί, going on tip-toe, Euripid. Ion. 1166; χειμῶνος äκçω, in the height of winter, Theocr. xi. 37; ἀπ' ἄκρων οὐeavar, from the extremities of the heavens, Matth. xxiv, 31; τὰ ἄκρα, the chief, principal, first; ที่ง ปุ่บxทิ้ง อยุ่น ฉันยูอร, was not firm in mind, irresolute, Herodot. v, 124.
- 'Aκρόσοφος, ου, δ, wise in the highest degree. From axeos and σοφός.
- 'Ακεόστιχα, ων, τά, plur. of Ακφόστιχον, ου, τό, the beginnings of verses. See the next. Απροστιχίς, ίδος, ή, the beginning of a verse; an acrostic or short poem in which the first letters of the verses form a name or other word. Hence the English word ACROSTIC.

Απροστόλιον, ου, τό, the fore-part

of a ship, the ornaments of the fore-part of a ship, Appian. and Plut.

'Ακροσφαλής, έος, ό, ή, sliding, slipping, and hence dangerous; inclined or prone to.

'Ακεότης, ητος, ή, the summit, the highest excellence : angorns καὶ ἰξοχή τις λόγων έστὶ τὰ $\ddot{\nu}\psi\eta$, the sublime is the summit and perfection of composition, Longin. 1.

'Aκρότομος, ου, δ, h, having the top or extremities cut off, as of a rock, craggy, rough, hard.

Απροχειρίζομαι, to take one by the extremities of the hands, as in one mode of wrestling anciently, Plato, Alcib. i, 6.

'Απρόχειρος, ου, ό, ή, that handles or touches with the extremities of the hands; a homicide or murderer.

'Ακροχολία, ας, ή, irascibility, irritability.

*Ακεόχολος, the same as ἀκεάχο-

'Ακροχορδών, όνος, ή, a wart. From äxeos and χοεδή.

"Anguaros, ou, o, n, not concealed or disguised, Euripid. Andr.

"Axew, Dor. for axeou, gen. sing. of axers, a, or, Theocr. xi, 37. "Azews, wros, &, the extremity of a limb. From axeos.

'Απεωνυχία, ας, ή, the top of a mountain, Xen.

"Azews, adv. at the highest point or degree; exceedingly; completely; remarkably, Longin.

'Ακεωτηειάζω, f. άσω, p. κα, to cut off the extremities, to mutilate, maim , the passive arewinειάζομαι, has also sometimes an active sense; ἀκρωτηριασμένοι τὰς ἐωυτῶν πατρίδας, maiming or crippling their own countries, Demosth. de Coron. άκεωτήςιον.

Ακεωτηειασμός, ου, ό, amputation, mutilation.

'Ακεωτήςιον, ου, τό, top, summit, promontory; the extremities of the limbs, as the hands, etc. Thucyd. ii, 49; angwrngiov vnos, the beak on the bow of a ship. From angos.

Ακτάζω, f. άτω, and ἀκταίνω, f. axw, to banquet on the seashore; hence, to be gay or convivial.

' Ακταίζω, f. τσω, s. ας ' Ακτάζω. Axtain, ns, h, the name of a nymph, Actaa.

'Ακταίνω. See 'Ακτάζω.

Axtaiws, eves and wres, i, a man's name, Actæon.

'Ακτένιστος, ου, ό, ή, dishevelled or loose, uncombed, Soph. Æd. Col. 1261.

Artion, verbal adj. it is necessary to conduct or lead, to be led.

'Ακτερίϊστος, ου, ό, ή, and

'Ακτίςιστος, ου, δ, ή, unhonored by funeral rites, being without a funeral, unburied.

'AKTH', ñs, h, and ò ảκτhs, οῦ, (but the feminine form is more in use) the sea-shore, i. e. where the waves break, in contradistinc. tion to λιμήν, a haven or port, and dis, a sandy beach; in Hom. and Pind. generally applied to a bold or rough coast; the shores or realm of Pluto, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 177; åntàn παρὰ βώμιον, at the altars, literally, at the eminence or elevation belonging to the altars, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 184; where some adopt without necessity the emendation of Musgrave, ἀυτάν, which is repugnant to the metre, as others have observed; a sepulchral mound, an eminence, Æschyl. Choëph. 718; also an ancient name of Attica, as if from ἀκταία, i. e. the coastland, Passow's Lex., ground corn, broken corn, and hence, bread; Δημήτερος ἀπτή, Iliad xi, 130, and elsewhere; literally the ground gift of Ceres, δωρεά being understood, or τροφή. Euripid. Hippol. 137. *Anth, hs, h, contract. of antia, as, h, a plant, the elder-tree.

'Ακτήμων, ονος, δ, ή, destitute, poor. Τh. κτάομαι.

AKTI'N, Tvos, h, a beam or ray of the sun; a flash of lightning; light, brightness; also, the spoke of a wheel; axtiverous, dat. pl. Ion. and Poet. for άκτίσι.

Artiverer, dat. pl. of artiv.

Antivadóv, adv. in the form or manner of rays of light.

'Ακτινοδολίω, ω, f. ήσω, to send forth rays.

"Azalos, ou, i, i, belonging to the shore. From anti.

"Ακτως, ορος, δ. a leader or chief. Azullern ros, ou, i, n, not having a director, ruler, governor, or pilot.

"Ακύθος, ου, ό, ή, barren, as a female, Callim.

'Ακύλας, ou, i, the name of a man, Aquila, N. T.

Ακύλιστος, ου, ό, ή, that cannot be rolled; not rolled.

'AKΥ'ΛΟΣ, ou, h, the fruit or acorn of the holm-oak or quercus ilex, Odys. x, 242.

Ακυμαντος, ου, δ, ή, s. as

"Ακυμος, ου, δ, ή, tranquil, undisturbed, Eurip. Herc. Fur.

'Aκυμων, ονος, δ, ή, being without waves, waveless; not agitated as waves; barren.

Ακυξολογέω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ηκα, to use improper expressions. From ἄκυρος and λέγω.

"Axugos, ov. o, h, destitute of authority; ἀκύροις νόμοις, laws not of binding authority, Thucyd. iii, 37; incorrect, as language. From a and xuecs.

'Ακυςόω, ῶ, ƒ. ώσω, p. ἡκύςωνα, to abrogate, annul, deprive of authority. From axugos.

Axwxń, ñs, h, the same as axh, the point or extremity.

'Ακώλιστος, ου, ό, ή, maimed, wanting a member, imperfect.

"Απωλος, ου, ό, ή, wanting a member, mutilated.

'Ακώλῦτος, ου, ό, ή, unimpeded, not hindered. From a and χωλύω.

'Ακωλυτως, adv. without impediment. From ἀκώλυτος.

'Ακωμώδητος, ου, δ, ή, not causing mirth or sport.

'Ακωμωδήτως, adv. without pleasantry or sportiveness, Lucian. Veræ Hist. i, 2. From a and κωμωδέω.

"AKON, and axous, ovros, &, a javelin or arrow. Hence &xóv-TIOV, its diminutive; and axov-Tias, ou, o, a species of serpent, called anguis jaculus or dartsnake. From axn. See next.

*Ακων, and ἀίκων, ουσα, ον, unwilling, reluctant. From a and ່ະແຜ່ນ. See the preceding.

Αλά, acc. sing. of άλς, άλός. Αλαθάςχης, ου, δ, a writer or clerk; an officer of the customs, a tax-gatherer; a nickname applied by Cicero to Pompey for raising the taxes, Cic. ad Att. ii, 17. From ἄλαζα, ink, and ἄεχω.

'Αλαξάστιον, ου, τό, Attic dimin. άλάξαστρον.

'Αλαβαστος, ου, ο, Attic. for αλάвастесь.

'AΛΑ BAΣTPON, ou, τό, and ἀλάξαστρος, ου, δ, alabaster; a box for perfumes, made of alabaster, Athenœus, xv, 13; in the N. T. a vase or box, for perfumed ointments, made of any kind of stone, glass, or even gold, etc., Mark xiv, 3, and other places; plur. ἀλάξαστεα, in Theocr. xv, 114. This alabaster is supposed to have been, not what is called by that name, but a calcareous spar, like that from Derbyshire.

Αλάβαστρος, ου, δ. See 'Αλά-6αστρον.

"Aλαδ', for äλαδε, by the sea, towards the sea. Th. άλς. Αλάδρομος, ου, ό, ή, seafaring,

wandering over the sea, as a sailor, or merchant; a bounding or coursing over the sea, Aristoph. Av. 1395; but it is properly an adj.

Αλαζονεία, ας, ή, a boasting, vain-gloriousness, bragging, arrogance, Theophr. Char. 23; a boastful lying; in N. T. it is sometimes used for a vain and impious confidence in one's self without regard to God. Bretschn. Lex. From άλα-

ζών. 'Αλαζονεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to boast, brag, to act ostentatiously.

'Ana Covinos, in, ou, boasting, ostentatious.

'AΛAZΩ'N, όνος, ό, ή, boasting, bragging, vain; a boaster, braggadocio; it corresponds with the Latin gloriosus; ἀλάζονες λόyou, lying speeches, Plato.

Αλάθεια, Dor. for αλήθεια.

'Aλαθείς, έντος, Dor. for άληθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of ἄλημι or ἀλάω. See 'Αλάομαι.

'Αλαθεύω, Dor. for άληθεύω. 'Αλαθής, Dor. for άληθής.

'Αλάθητον, ευ, τό, that cannot be concealed. From a and havθάνω.

'Aλαινής, έος, δ, ή, and

'Αλαινός, οῦ, ό, ἡ, wandering, roaming.

'Αλαίνω, s. ns ἀλάομαι, to wander about ; μανίαις άλαίνων καὶ φόθοις, raving with madness and terror, Eurip. Orest. 525; to be perplexed or undecided.

'Aλαιός, for παλαιός, Æschyl. See the next, and also alaos. 'Αλάϊος, αΐα, αΐον, blind, deprived of sight; s. as άλαός. άλαός, and also the preceding.

'Αλακάτα, Dor. for ήλακάτη. 'Αλαλαγή, ñs, ή, and

'Αλαλαγμός, οῦ, ὁ, and ἀλάλαγμα, ἄτος, τό, a war-shout, cry of victory.

Αλαλάζον, neut. sing. part. pres. of

Αλαλάζω, f. άσω or άζω, p. ana or axa, to make a warshout, to cry out as for a victory, Xen. Cyrop. iii, 2, 4; to declare or proclaim.

 $^{\cdot}A\Lambda \check{A}\Lambda H'$, $\tilde{\eta}_{5}$, $\dot{\eta}_{1}$, Dor. $\dot{u}\lambda \check{u}\lambda \acute{u}$, ã;, an inarticulate cry or shouting of soldiers on going to battle, the war-cry or war-shout.

Αλάλημαι, σαι, ται, p. ind. pas. Ion. for nháhnuai, inf. aháhnσθαι, part. άλαλήμενος, from άλάομαι or άλάλημι. See 'Αλάouai.

Αλάλητος, ου, ό, ή, not to be spoken of or mentioned, unspeakable, ineffable. From a and λαλητός. But

'Αλάλητός, οῦ, ὁ, Dor. ἀλαλᾶτός, the soldier's cry of ἀλαλή, alala. Τh. ἀλαλή.

"Alale, 3. sing. 2. uor. ind. act. of ἀλάλκω or ἄλκω, obsol. in pres. the s. as ἀλίζω, to repel, keep off, defend against; of this agrist, the following only are in use, alakaw, alakasiv, άλάλκεμεν, άλαλκέμεναι, άλάλx015, -01, -01εν, άλαλκησι. Used only by the Poets.

'Αλαλκίω, f. ήτω, to repel, keep off, avert, Iliad xxi, 138. Apol. Rhod. ii, 235. See 'Alále:

'Adadrousents, toos, n, for adroμενηίς, powerful protectress, an epithet of Minerva. From uνος and άλάλκω.

"Alalkov, is, i, imperf. or rather 2. aor. of alálxw, by a reduplication for ἄλκω, from ἀλκίω for alalxiw.

'Αλάλκω, obsol. See "Αλαλκε. "Arakos, ou, i, i, dumb, mute. From a and lakos.

Αλάλύκτημαι, I bear it ill, I am troubled, anxious, or in consternation, Iliad x, 94; p. pas. (in the sense of the present) with the Attic reduplication, from & Lvκτέομαι or άλύσσω, to be troubled, which is from ἀλύω. But some consider it as the present tense of ἀλύκτημαι, and by reduplication άλαλύετημαι.

'Αλάμπετος, ου, δ, h, not lighted, dark, Soph. Œd. Col. 1662.

Αλαμπής, έος, ό, ή, not lighted by the sun, Soph. Trach. 691. 'Aλāvoi, ω̃ν, oi, the name of a peo-

'Αλαξόνες, ων, οί, a people near to Scythia, the Alaxones.

ple, the Alani.

ΑΛΑ'OMAI, f. ήσομαι, to wander, stray, to be in uncertainty; to deviate from or miss one's aim; impf. ἀλώμην, 1. α. ἀλήθην, poet. aλήθην, perf. poet. with a present signif. ἀλάλημαι. The first and second syllables are short; but, in Homer, they

are long, if the final one is long. Pinzger. Lex. Hederic.

'A AAO'S, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, blind, not seeing, Odys. viii, 195; incapable of seeing; dead; dark, as if from a and λάω. Hence ἀλαόω, f. ώσω, to make blind; ἀλαωτύς, ύος, blindness.

Aλαοσκοτία, ας, ή, a watching like a blind man, i. e. want of vigilance, Iliad x, 515; acc. Ion. ἀλαοσκοπίην. Th. ἀλαός and σκοπός.

Αλαίω, ω, f. ώσω, to make blind, to blind.

'Αλάπαδνός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, easy to be ravaged or laid waste, weak, Iliad ii, 675. From

'Aλἄπάζω, f. ζω, to lay waste, ravage, destroy; 1. a. ἀλάπαζα, Ion. ἀλάπαξα, inf. ἀλάπαζαι. Th. λαπάζω, α being prefixed by a pleonasm.

fixed by a pleonasm.

"Αλας, άτος, τό, salt. Th. άλς.

'Αλαστέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be not forgetful of; to be wrathful, to hate. Fr. α and λήθω οτ λήθομαι. Αλάστορα, acc. sing. of 'Αλάστως, a proper name, Alastor. Αλάστορος, ου, δ, ή, tormented by an evil demon as an avenger; a wretch or guilty person.

*Αλαστος, ου, δ, ħ, Dor. for ἄληστος, not to be brooked or forgiven, insupportable.

Αλάστως, οςος, δ, he who has perpetrated any heinous deed or any thing not to be forgotten, i. e. ἄλωστα · one to be execrated, Demosth. de Coron. From α and λήθομαι.

'Αλᾶτας, ου, δ, Dor. for Αλήτης, ου, δ, the name of a man, Alētes.

Αλᾶτο, 3. sing. imperf. Ion. for ἀλᾶτο, from ἀλάομαι. But ἄλατο, Dor. for ἥλατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of ἄλλομαι.

'Αλαωτύς, ύος, ή, blindness.

'Aλ ζανία, ας, n, the name of a country, Albania.

'Alavoi, wv, oi, the Albani, a nation.

"Αλγε', for ἄλγεα, pl. of ἄλγος. 'Αλγινός, ή, όν, sad, grievous, calamitous; μπὸὶν ἀλγινόν πα-θών, without having experienced any calamity, Œd. Tyr. 1530. 'Αλγινώς, adv. painfully, with sorrow or regret, Soph. Antig. 436.

"Αλγίω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ήλγηπα, to be in pain, to be grieved, to suffer in body or mind; used with iπί and the dative of the thing spoken of, Æschin. iii, 4; and also with the accusative, ἀλγῶ τὸν δάκτυλον, scil. κατά, I have a pain in my finger, Theocr. viii, 23; Θυπτὰ ἀλγεῖν, s. as Θυπτὰ πάσχειν, to suffer the ills incident to our mortal nature, Plut. Th. ἄλγος.

'Aλγηδών, όνος, ό, grief, sorrow, pain. From ἄλγος.

"Αλγημα, ἄτος, τό, grief, pain. From ἄλγος.

'Aλγηρός, ά, όν, afflicting, grievous, painful. Th. άλγος.

'Αλγήσας, ἀλγήσασα, part. 1. a. of ἀλγίω.

"Alynois, sws, n, pain, the feeling of pain.

'Αλγινόεις, εστα, εν, -εντος, δ, grievous, painful. From äλ-

'Αλγιων, ἄλγιστος, comp. and superl. from ἄλγος.

"ΑΛΓΟΣ, εος, τό, grief, sorrow, woe, pain of body or mind, any suffering. Hence ἀκγίω.

'Aλγυνω, f. υνω, to cause pain or sorrow, Euripia. Med. 399.

'Αλδαίνομαι and ἀλδήσκω, to grow, increase.

Aλδαίνω, f. ανω, to give increase, to make grow; augment the size of, Odys. xviii, 69.

'A Λ ΔΕ' Ω, or ἄλδω, f. ήσω, p. κα, to increase, augment. Hence ἀλδήσκω, f. ήσω, to grow, Iliad xxiii, 559.

'Αλδήσκω. See 'Αλδαίνομαι.

'AΛΕ' A, ας, ἡ, Ion. ἀλίη, ης, ἡ, (1) an avoiding or escaping; (2) Att. ἀλία, heat or warmth of the sun, any warmth. Hence ἀλεινός, ἡ, ὁν, warm. See also ἀλεή.

'Aλεάζω, f. άσω, to be warm, to have warmth.

'Aleaiva, s. as aleiva, to avoid, escape. See the next.

'Αλεαίνω, Att. ἀλεαίνω, f. ἄνω, to make warm; intrans. to grow warm.

'Αλίασθαι, to avoid, shun, escape, 1. a. inf. m. and ἀλίασθαι, from ἀλίομαι, Poet. for ἀλιύομαι.

'Àλεγεινός, 'n, όν, afflicted; distressing, calamitous. From ἀλίγω. Others say it is a form of ἀλγιινός. From ἄλγος.

Αλεγίζω, εις, ει, f. ίσω, p. κα, to care for, to regard, Iliad i, 180; Hes. Theog. 171. From αλίγω.

'Aλεγυνω, to prepare or make ready, as a feast, Odys. iii, 38. 'AΛΕ'ΓΩ, f. ζω, to care for, regard.

Aleuros, h, ov, tepid, warm, Ar-

rian. Exp. Alex. xi, 28; Xen. Mem. iii, 8, 9.

'Ăλεείνω, imperf. Ion. ἀλίεινον, ες, ε, to avoid. Th. ἀλίω.

'Aλίn, ns, n, flight, escape, an avoiding. See 'Aλία.

Αλεία, 'n, for ἀλιεία.

Aλείαντος, ου, ο, ή, not smoothed or polished; unground.

"Αλειάς, άτος, τό, meal. From άλίω.

·Αλείλϊφα, Att. perf. for ἤλειφα· from ἀλείφω.

"Aλειμμα, ἄτος, τό, an ointment or unguent; the anointing practised at bathing. See "Αλειφας, and Έπιπάσσω.

Alervos, n, ov, warm, tepid.

Aλείος, ου, δ, Dor. for 'Ηλείος, belonging to Elis.

'Αλειστήςιον, ου, τό, a room in the baths, for anointing the body with oil.

Αλείστης, ου, δ, and ἀλειστής, ηςος, δ, an anointer at the baths, etc.; generally, a slave who attended at the baths to rub the body of his master and anoint with oil. From ἀλείφω. Hence

"Αλειστρον, ου, τό, a vessel for ointments or perfumes.

Aλείς, εῖσα, έν, part. from ἐάλην, 2. a. pas. of ἐαλέω, contracted, drawn closely together, concentrated or collected together, etc. See "Αλημι and Εἰλέω.

"AAEIXON, ov, \u03c4\u00e9, a sculptured vase or cup; also a cup of any kind, Iliad xi, 773.

Aλείτης, ου, δ, an offender, a wretch, Iliad iii, 28; particularly one who leads another to commit crimes; with a genit. one who has committed an offence against another, Ap. Rhod. 1338; s. as ἀλιτεός. From ἀλιτέω οτ ἀλείτω.

'Αλειτουργησία, ας, ή, exemption from public offices, or public duties of any kind, or from taxes, etc.

'Αλειτούργητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, exempt from public offices or duties, Demosth. de Coron.

'Aλείτω, not in use, but assumed as the root of ηλιτον, 2. aor. assigned to ἀλιταίνω, which see.

"Αλειφα, ἄτος, τό, s. as

"Αλωφάς, ἄτος, τό, and ἄλωφα, an unguent, particularly oil; fat; a composition of pitch for sealing wine vessels, Theocr. vii, 147. Æol άλιστα.

'ΑΛΕΙ'ΦΩ, f. ψω, p. ἤλειφα, to anoint, daub over; fut. ἀλείψω, part. act. ἀλείψας, 2. a. ἤλιφον, p. mid. ἤλοιφα, Att. ἀλήλιφα,

p. pas. ἀλήλιμμαι, to daub, besmear, anoint with oil, as in preparing for gymnastic exercises, bathing, fighting, etc.; hence, to incite, instigate, Appian. B. Civ. xi, 16; to plaster over or cover, Odys. xii, 47; to efface on the wuxen tablets used for writing; mid. ἀλείφομαι, I anoint myself, my head, etc. Math. vi, 17.

'Alexthe, neos, o, Poet. by Sync. for ἀλεξητής,δ, one who repulses, a defender. Τh. ἀλίζω.

'Αλεκτοροφωνία, ας, ή, the crowing of a c ck, the cock-crowing or third watch of the night among the Jews, which was the middle point of time between midnight and the dawn of day, or about three o'clock.

"Alexteos, ou, o, n, literally, without a bed; without a marriage bed, i. e. unmarried, Soph. Antig. 917; also without rest. From a and linter, a bed.

'Αλεκτεύαινα, as, ή, a comic word for a hen, Aristoph. Nub. 851 and 666, formed by that writer as the feminine of άλεκτευών.

'Αλεκτευών, όνος, ό, ή, a cock or

'Αλέκτως, ορος, δ, a cock. From waking us out of bed; from a and λέκτρον.

'Αλέματος, Dor. for ηλέματος. See 'Αδέματος.

*Alev, Dor. and Poet. for έάλησαν, 3. pl. 2. aor. pas. of είλω or ähnui.

"Alev, for alnoav, Ion. for ήλησαν for Att. εάλωσαν, 3. pl. 2. α. of άλίσκω στ άλωμι.

'Αλεξάνδρεια, ας, ή, the city of Alexandria.

'Αλεξανδρεύς, έος, ό, an Alexandrian, N. T.

'Αλεξανδείζω, f. ίσω, to imitate Alexander, to be of the party of Alexander.

'Alegardeires, n, or, belonging to Alexander; of Alexandria, N.

'Αλίζανδεος, ου, δ, king of Macedon, Alexander; also Paris, the son of Priam, in Homer.

"Αλεξάνεμος, ου, ό, ή, that keeps off the wind, Odys. xiv, 529. From aligiw and avenos.

'Αλίξασθαι, to aid, succour; to repulse, to keep or ward off, Plut.; by sync. for aleghoa- $\sigma\theta\alpha$, 1. a. m. inf. and

'Alegimeval, Dor. and Ion. for άλίξειν or άλεξεῖν, from

' Αλεξίω, ω, f. ήσω. See ' Αλίζω. Αλίξημα, ἄτος, τό, assistance, means of defending or of repel-

'Αλεξήσειε, 3. sing. 1. opt. act. Æol. of ἀλίξω.

Αλεξητής, η̂ςος, ό, a defender, protector, an aid, one who repulses.

'Αλεξητήριος, ία, ιον, and

'Αλεξητηςικός, κή, κόν, used for keeping off or protecting against; τὸ ἀλεξητήριον (Φάρμακον understood) a preventive medicine or remedy.

'Aλεξίἄςη, ης, ἡ, averting evil; also averting the effects of sor-From ἀλίζω and cery, etc. åęά.

Αλεξιδίαδας, ου, δ, α man's name, Alexibiades, the son of Alexias.

Αλεξικάκος, ου, ό, ή, repelling evil. From ἀλίξω and κακόν. Αλεξίμθεοτος, ου, δ, ή, repelling evils from mortals, tutelary.

'Αλεξίμορος, ου, i, h, averting or protecting against death, Œd. Tyr. 163.

'Αλεξιφάμακον, ου, τό, an antidote, to poison or any evil.

'ΑΛΕ'ΞΩ, or ἀλεζέω, f. ήσω, p. za, f. mid. ήτομαι, 1. a. opt. άλεξήσειε, aor. inf. mid. άλέξασθαι, part. ἀλεξάμενος, subj. ἀλεξώμεσθα, Hom., to keep off, avert, repel; in Xenoph. ἀλίζ. ασθαι, to keep or ward off; mid. ἀλέξεσθαι τινα, to keep off another from one's self, to protect one's self against another; ἀλίξεται, defends himself against, Œd. Tyr. 171; also to assist, succour.

'Αλεξώμεσθα, Dor. for αλεξώμεθα, 1. pl. pres. subj. nid. of ἀλέξω.

Αλέομαι, Poet. for άλεύομαι, to avoid, shun, escape from. Homer generally uses the 1. aor. άλέασθαι, subj. άλέηται, opt. άλέαιτο, imperat. άλέασθε, Ion. άλευμένη contract. from άλεομένη, Simon. de Mulier.

Αλεός, ά, όν, Dor. for ήλεός, foolish, silly; also warm, te-

'Αλεότης, ητος, ή, an assemblage. 'Αλεόφεων, ονος, δ, ή, out of one's senses, foolish, silly.

'Αλεπίδωτος, ου, ό, ή, without scales, as fish and some other animals; also not being shelled or stripped of its shell or rind.

"Αλεται, Poet. for άληται, 3. sing. 2. aor. subj. of άλλομαι.

'Αλέτας, acc. plur. of

'Aλέτης, ου, ο, ή, that grinds, that bruises or rubs to pieces; orous

άλέτας, mill-stones, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 5; evos being properly the upper mill-stone, in the N. T. called μύλος δνικός, Matt. xviii, 6; Luke xvii, 2.

"Aleros, ou, o, the act of grinding, a grinding, a pulverizing, Plut.

'Αλετρεύω, f. εύσω, to grind, to pulverize, Odys. vii, 104.

Αλετείς, ίδος, ή, a female slave who grinds corn in a hand-mill, any female who grinds. άλέω.

'Αλετών, ῶνος, τό, a mill.

'Αλευάδαι, εί, the sons of Aleuas. 'Aλευάμενος, part. 1. a. mid. by sync. for άλευσάμενος, so άλεύασθαι, inf. ἀλεύατο, Ion. for άλεύσατο, from άλεύω for άλέω. See 'Αλέασθαι.

Αλευμαι, Dor. for άλουμαι, 2. f. mid. of ἀλίω. Also Dor. from άλλομαι.

See 'Altomai. Αλεύομαι.

Αλευόμενος, άλευομένη, part. of άλεύομαι. See 'Αλέασθαι.

"Alsveor, ou, to, flour or meal of any grain. Th. αλέω.

'Aλεύω, f. εύσω, to avert, ward off, remove; more used in the mid. άλεύομαι. See 'Αλέομαι.

AΛΕ'Ω, f. έσω and ήσω, p. Att. αλήλεκα, impf. ήλουν, p. pas. αλήλεσμαι, to grind or pound into powder; to avoid, to assemble, in which senses ἀλίομαι is more used.

'Αλεώμεθα, pres. subj. of άλέομαι, to avoid.

'Aλεωρή, ñs, h, a defence, a safeguard; a place of protection; often used for alin, an avoiding or escaping. From ἀλίω.

"Aλn, ns, h, a wandering; also a wandering or alienation of mind.

Αλήθεια, ας, ή, truth; for which τὸ ἀληθές is commonly used; reality or actualness of any thing; integrity, sincerity; an ornament of the Egyptian priests. άληθείην, acc. Ion. Th. άλη-

Années, neut. of années, used adverbially, truly, indeed.

Αληθεστάταις, dat. pl. superl. f. of aλnθής.

Αληθευτίκός, ή, όν, true, genuine; that loves the truth, Aristot. Eth. iv, 8.

Αληθεύω, f. εύσω, p. ηλήθευκα, to speak the truth; to be true or genuine; 1. a. imperat. αλήθευσον. From

'Annnin for άλήθεια.

'AΛHΘH'Σ, έος, δ, h, and το

έληθές, compar. άληθίστιρος, superl. αληθίστατος, true, certain, honest, sincere, real; ἄλη-Ois, interrogating, is it true? is it so? Ed. Tyr. 350, must not be mistaken for anness, which is an oxytone. It is used to express astonishment, indignation, and contempt, Brunck. Aristoph. Ran. 840. From a and λήθη.

AlneiZeofai, Ion. for alnesúeiv. Andivos, n, ov, true, genuine; legitimate; complete, thorough; άληθινον στράτευμα, an effective army, Xen. Anab. i, 9, 10.

'Andiras, adv. truly, with truth. 'Aληθόμαντις, εως, δ and ή, a true prophet or prophetess, Æschyl. Agam. 1243.

"Αληθορχέω, ω, f. ήσω, to swear to the truth, Æschyl. Agam. 1252.

'Aληθοσύνη, ης, ή, truth; Poet. for αλήθεια, Theophr.

'Αλήθω, f. ήτω, p. ήληκα, a form of αλίω, to grind or pound in a mortar.

'Alnews, and alnervas, adv. truly; ως αληθως φίλος, truly a friend. From alnohis.

'Aλή ιος, ου, ο, ή, poor, not affording forage or booty; not possessing a field sown with corn. From a and Anis or Asía.

'Aληχτος, ου, ό, ή, incessant, continual, not desisting. From a and hnyw.

'Αληκτώ, όος, ή, one of the Furies, Alecto.

'Aλήλεκα, Att. for ñλεκα, perf. act. and

'Αλήλισμαι, p. pas. of αλίω, part. p. pas. άληλεσμένος.

'Αλήλημαι, for ἄλᾶμαι, ind. pres. Æol. for ἄλημι, or in the perf. for ἥλημαι, Att. from ἀλάω. 'Αλήλιμμαι, Att. for ἤλειμμαι,

p. pas. of aliqu, by a reduplication and shortening the penultimate; hence αληλιμμέvos for na simulivos, and alnλιπται for ηλειπται.

'Αλήλιφα, for ήλειφα, Att. p. act. of αλείφω.

'Aλημα, žτος, τό, properly, meal or flour ground fine; hence an ar:ful man, a deceiver; also a vagrant, a wanderer. Th. ἀλάομαι.

'Aλήμεναι, inf. aor. pas. Ion. for alnivas, from talny, for stloy, Iliad xvi, 714, to shrink back, rocoil. See Είλω.

'Aλημι, a form of aλlw, 2. a. iáhn äher for ähnσαν, inf. άληναι, άλτμεναι, part. άλείς, ' Αλιαίετος, ου, ό, aquila haliætus, ' "Αλιθος, ου, ό, ή, being without

αλίν, αλίντις, to shrink back, recoil; to concentrate or collect themselves together in retiring, Iliad v, 823 ; τη ὑπὸ πᾶς ἰάλι, he drew himself up or crouched, Iliad xiii, 403; xx, 278; ἐάλη τε χανών, he throws his body into folds and with open jaws, Iliad xx, 168; aleis oiunger, collecting himself, rushed on, Iliad xxii, 308.

'Αλημοσύνη, ης, ή, a wandering or roaming about.

'Αλήμων, ovos, i, i, wandering about roaming. From αλάοwas.

'Αληναι. See 'Αλήμεναι.

"Aληπτος, ου, δ, ή, that cannot be caught, taken, or overcome.

Aλής, έος, δ, ή, Ion. collected together, amassed, filled; pl. άλέες, all the whole together, Herodot. Th. & Lis. But

"Adns, evitos, in, the name of a river, the Hales. See the preceding.

"Αληστος, ου, ό, ή, Dor. ἄλαστος, not to be forgotten. From α απί Αανθάνω.

Aληται, and Poet. άλεται, 3. sing. 1. aor. mid. subj. of äλlouas.

Αλητεύω, f. σω, to wander, stray. 'Αλήτης, ου, ό, a wanderer, an itinerant. From αλάομαι.

'Αλῆτις, ιδος, ή, fem. of the last, a (female) wanderer or itinerant, also αλητις έρετη, ημέρα, an Athenian festival, called also aiúea, in honor of Erigone; also a song sung at the swingings, which were practised either for amusement or as a ceremonial.

Albaía, as, n, the name of a woman, Althæa; also a plant, marsh-mallow, althæa officina-

Αλθαίνω, and άλθίω. See 'Αλθω. "Albero, imperf. Ion. for "Alero. from ἄλθομαι. Th. ἄλθω.

Αλθέω. See "Αλθω.

"ΑΛΘΩ, άλθίω, and άθαίνω, f. alow, and allnow, and avw. to heal, cure; augment, cause to increase. Not known to be used in the present tense, Pinzg. Lex. Hederic.

'Aλία, ας, ή, an assembly, a collection, Demosth. From alis. 'Αλιάδαι, ων, oi, seafaring people, sailors; fishermen.

'Aλιαής, έος, ό, ή, blowing over or from the sea, Odys. iv, 361. From als and anus.

' Αλζάετος, ου, ό, or

the sea-eagle or osprey, or perhaps the vulture, the eating of which was forbidden to the Jews. From αλς and αἰετός.

Αλιάκμονα, acc. of

'Αλιάκμων, ovos, b, the name of a river, the Haliacmon. άλς and ἀκμή.

Αλιάς, άδος, ή, a boat, skiff; a fisherman, a sea-nymph.

'Αλίαστος, ου, δ, ή, inevitable, unceasing, unvielding, pertinacious; also vehement, strenu-From a and λιάζω, which is supposed to be by met. from αλίζω.

'Aλιβαντίς, ίδος, ή, a name invented by Lucian for a tribe in the infernal regions.

'Āλἴ cas, αντος, δ, a dead person; pl. the dead; being without vital moisture, without sap.

'Αλιζατος, ου, δ, ή, Dor. for ηλίδατος.

Aliego χ_{05} , ou, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, washed by the sea. Th. $\beta_0 \dot{\chi}_{\infty}$.

'AΛΙ'ΓΚΙΟΣ, ου, δ, like, similar, resembling, Iliad vi, 401.

'Aλίδονος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, driven about on the ocean.

'Aλιεία, ας, ή, the act of fishing, fishery. From &λιεύς.

`Αλιεςκής, έος, ό, ή, surrounded by the sea, sea-girt. From αλς and Lexos.

' Αλιεύς, έος, δ, a fisherman. From űλς.

'Αλιευτής, οῦ, ὁ, a fisherman.

'Αλιευτική, ñs, h, a fishing.

'Aλιευτικός, ή, όν, belonging to fishing, piscatory.

'Αλιεύω, f. εύσω, to fish; ὑπάγω άλιεύω, I go a fishing, Jer. xvi, 16; to be a fisherman or sailor.

'Αλίζω, f. ίσω, p. ήλικα, to salt, to season with salt, Matt. v. 13; pas. ήλισμαι· 1. α. ηλίσθην· 1. f. pas. άλισθήσομαι. From $\ddot{a}\lambda_{s}$, salt or the sea. But

'Αλίζω, f. ίσω, to collect or assemble is from & lis, a crowd, throng. See the preceding.

`Αλιζώνων, τῶν, gen. pl. proper name, of the Halizones.

'Akin, ns, h, an assembly, a meeting, Herodot.

Alinens, sos, o, n, rowing over or traversing the sea; belonging to the sea, marine, Eurip. Hecub. 455.

'Aλιηχής, ίος, δ, ή, resounding with the waves, sea-resounding. From als and Txos.

'Axidios, ou, o, n, Dor. for nxidios. 'Aλιθίως, adv. in vain.

- stones, stoneless, Xen. Anab. vi, 4, 3.
- 'Aλικάκαβος, ου, δ, a plant, mentioned in Dioscorides, iv, 75, halicacabum; according to Sprengel, convolvulus dorycinium, i, 37.
- 'Aλίκλυστος, ου, δ, ἡ, sea-beaten, washed or beaten by the sea, Soph. Aj. 1236.
- 'Aλίκος, Dor. for ηλίκος, how great.
- 'Āλιστύπος and ἀλιτύπος, seabeaten; resounding or roaring like the waves; act. lashing, braving or beating the waves, applied to sailors, or to fishermen who beat the sea with nets, etc.; ἀλιτύπος, that beats the sea, and ἀλίτυπος, beaten by the sea.
- 'Aλιμαζονείς, ων, oi, the name of a people, the Halimazones.
- 'Αλιμίδων, οντος, δ, lord or ruler of the sea; an epithet of Neptune.
- 'Aλίμενος, ου, δ, ή, without a harbour, inaccessible.
- 'Aλιμήδη, ης, ἡ, the name of a woman, Halimede. From ἄλς and μῆδος.
- "Αλίμου, ου, τό, a plant, atriplex halimum, or Spanish sea-purflane.
- "Αλίμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, marine, belonging to salt water, maritime; also a marine plant supposed to be atriplex halimus. From äλς. But
- "Αλτμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not hungry, that appeases or repels hunger or famine. From α and λιμός. 'Αλιμδς ήτις, εντος, ὁ, ἡ, an epithet of a river, flowing with a noise into the sea. From άλς and
- μύςω. 'Αλινδίω, ω, f. ήσω, to roll, to be rolled; s. as κυλινδίω.
- 'Aλινδήθρα, ns, n, a place for rolling, as the place where the athletæ prepared themselves for wrestling by rolling in the dust. 'Αλινδοῦμαι, for καλινδοῦμαι, contract. of καλινδίομαι.
- "Αλίνος, ου, ό, 'n, made of salt; salted. Th. äλς. But
- "Allvos, ou, o, n, being without nets. See the preceding.
- "ΑΛΙΞ, ἴκος, δ, Dor. f'r ἢλιζ.
 'Αλίοιο, gen. Ion. of ἄλιος, ου,
 δ, ἡ, and a proper name, Halius. From ἄλς.
- `Αλιόχαυστος, Dor. for ἡλιόχαυ.
- "Αλιον, Dor. for ήλιον. So αλιος, ου, δ, Dor. for ήλιος.
- "Αλτος, ία, ιον, by Att. άλιος, ου, δ, ή, marine, maritime; also useless, fruitless, vain.

- 'Aλιστρεφής, έσς, δ, ή, nourished or bred in the sea, sea-bred, Odys. iv, 441. Th. τρέφω.
- 'Αλτόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, p. ωκα, to frustrate, to render useless or vain, to throw (a weapon) in vain, Odys. v, 104. From äλε.
- Αλιπαςής, έος, δ, ἡ, a fulse reading in Soph. Electr. 451; where read λιπαςῆ. See Λιπαεής.
- Αλίπαστος, ου, δ, ή, sprinkled with salt or with the sea.
- 'Αλίπλαγκτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, wandering over the sea, or on its shores.
- Αλίπλοος, ου, δ, ή, contract. ἀλίπλους, navigating or swimming on the sea; also submerged. From άλς and πλίω.
- 'Αλίπνους, ου, δ, ή, having the smell of the sea; also blowing from the sea. From αλς and πνέω.
- 'Aλιπόρος, ου, ὁ, 'n, going upon or traversing the sea.
- 'Aλιπόςφυζος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, sea-purple, colored with the sea-purple, which is produced from a shell-fish, Odys. vi, 54; the simple word ποςφύριος was applied to any dark or deep and vivid color; hence ἀλιπόςφυρος may be also rendered, dark-colored, deep-azure, deep sea-green, etc.; also tossed by the sea. From ἄλς and ποςφύρα.
- "Αλιππα, ἄτος, τό, Æol. for ἄλειφα.
- Aλιββόθιος, ου, δ, ή, and &λιββόθιος, ία, ιον, the same as
- 'Αλίβροθος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, dashed by the sea, Euripid. Hippol. 1200; rushing to the sea; as a subst. δ, a wave of the sea.
- 'Αλίβρυτος, ου, δ, ή, washed by the sea; ἀλίβρυτον ἄλσος, the sea itself, Æschyl. Suppl. 881.
- "AΛΙΣ, adv. enough, sufficiently, abundantly; ἄλις νοσοῦσ' ἐγώ, it is enough that I am wretched, Œd. Tyr. 1061; see also Herc. Fur. 1330, Elmsley; in crowds, throngs, or swarms; with moderation, in a reasonable degree, Euripid. Med.; κακὸν ἄλις φίφειν, to bear an evil with moderation, Eurip. Alcest.; εἰς ἄλις, in abundance, to satiety; ἄλις εἰπεῦν, s. as ὅλως εἰπεῦν, to say all in one word, to sum up all. It is joined with a subst. in the genitive.
- *Αλίς, ίδος, ἡ, Dor. for *Ηλίς. ·ΑΛΙΣΓΕ'Ω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, p. ηκα, to pollute, defile, LXX.

- 'Αλίσγημα, ἄτος, τό, pollution, contamination. From άλισγέω. Not used by the profane writers.
- Αλίσκομαι (the active άλίσκω does not occur, but is supplied by αίείω) fat. άλώσομαι, syncop. aor. haw or more properly, ξάλων, inf. άλωναι, part. άλούς, subj. άλω, or, in Hom. άλωω, opt. ελοίην, or, in Hom. άλφην, perf. "haza, iahaza, all which tenses have a passive signification; to be taken, captured, caught; to be captivated or allured, Xen. Mem. ii, 3, 10; άλῶναι, with or without θανάτω, to be killed, i. e. seized by death; by the Attics, to be condemned or convicted in law, as aigeir signifies to gain one's cause; to be convicted, Herodot. i, 117, ii, 174; it is thus used with the genitive of the thing, as & ostesias, etc., or with a part. as àλίσκεται ἀσεδῶν, ψευδόμενος, etc.; with or without the word Lewrs, to be in love; with μανία, to be enraged, infuriated, Soph. Aj. 216; άλώσομαι, I shall be detected, Soph. Antig. 46. a is short except in Iliad v, 487, where, in άλόντε, it is long. See 'Αλώσεαι.
- 'ΑΛΙΈΚΩ. See 'Αλίσκομαι.
- "AΛΙΣΜΑ, ἄτος, τό, the name of a vegetable, alisma plantago or water-plantain.
- 'Aλίστονος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, resounding with or like the sea; dashing like a wave upon the shore, Æschyl. Prom. 737.
- Αλιστεεφίων, gen. pl. of
- 'Aλιστρεφής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, conversant with the sea, sea-faring. From äλς and στρέφω.
- 'Αλιταίνω, or άλιτεύω, or άλιτέω. See 'Αλιτέω.
- 'Aλιτενής, έος, δ, h, bordering on the sea, maritime; shallow water, Appian.; flat or low boats, Plut.
- 'Αλιτεύω. See 'Αλιτέω.
- 'ΑΛΙΤΕ'Ω, οτ ἀλιτεύω, οτ ἀλιταίνω, οτ ἀλείτω, f. ήσω, 2. a. ἤλιτον, p. ἠλίτηκα, to offend, transgress, commit a fault, sin, or crime; to be delinquent; aor. mid. ἀλίτοντο, ἀλίτεσθαι, part. ἀλιτήμενος, as from ἀλίτημε.
- Αλίτη, 2. a. subj. of ἀλιτέω.

 Αλιτήμενος, part. according to some, of the pres. mid. of ἀλίτημι, and, according to others, of the perf. pas. See Αλιτίω.

Αλίτημι, ἀλίτημαι, ancient forms in μι, of ἀλιτίω, which see.

'Αλιτήμων, ονος, δ, ή, that errs, that commits a fault or crime, delinquent; unjust as a sentence, Ap. Rhod. iii, 1057.

'Aλιτής τος, ου, δ, ή, and 'Αλιτης ός, ου, δ, ή, wicked, flagitious, nefarious, D. Hal. Antiq. viii, 28; destructive, that carries destruction with him, the common curse, Dem.; δ τῆς Έλλάδος άλιτής με, O, thou curse or pest of Greece, Es-

'Aλίτης, ου, δ, an offender, a sinner, s. as αλίτης. From α and λιτή.

chin.

'Αλιτόμηνος. See 'Ηλιτόμηνος. 'Αλίτοντο, Ion. for ἠλίτοντο, 3. pl. 2. a. mid. of ἀλιτέω.

Αλιτόζενος, ου, ό, ή, that violates the rules of hospitality. From αλιτίω and ζένος.

'Αλιτραίνω, s. as άλιταίνω. See 'Αλιτίω.

'Aλιτζόπος, ου, δ, 'n, aspirated, driven or tossed about by the waves, Phocylid. From ἄλς and τζίπω. But

Aλιτεόπος, ου, ό, ἡ, with a smooth breathing, having unsteady or erring feet, wandering. See the preceding.

'Αλιτρός, οῦ, ὁ, wicked, criminal, Odys. v, 182; contracted from Αλιτήριος, which see.

Aλίτεττος, ου, δ, ή, harassed or tossed about by the sea, as a boat; sea-worn, as a mariner, fisherman, etc. Theocr. Idyl. i, 45. From a and τεύω.

'Αλίτϋπος, and ἀλίτυπτος, ου, δ, ἡ, sea-beaten; an epithet of the shore; also of fishermen. See remarks under 'Αλίκτυπος. 'Αλιτών, όντις, from ἀλιτέω.

Αλίφλοιος, ου, δ, or h, a species of oak, Theophr. H. Pl. iii, 9.

AΛΙΩ, f. 1σω, p. πλικα, to roll, to roll about, either one's self or any thing else; an obsolete theme, but used in the compound εξαλίζω or εξαλίω, Aristoph. Nub. 32; s. as κυλίω, κυλινδέω, and from αλίω comes αλινδέω, which see.

'Aλίως, adv in vain.

Αλκά, ᾶς, ή, Dor. for ἀλκή.
'Αλκάεις, εντις, and contract.
ᾶιτος, Dor. for ἀλκήεις.

'Αλκάθοος, ου, ο, the name of a man, Alcathoüs.

'Aλκαία, ας, ή, the tail of a lion; also the name of a female, Alcae.

'Alzaidns, ou, i, the son of Aleewus.

AARAÏRÓS, oũ, ô, 'n, of or relating to Alcæus.

Alkaios, ov, i, the name of a poet, Alexus.

'Annárdes, ou, o, a man's name, Alcander.

"Αλκας, αςος, τό, a defence, protection, safeguard, bulwark.

"Alnea, as, n, a plant, wild mallows or marsh mallows.

'Αλκείδαο, gen. Æol. of 'Αλκείδης, ου, ό, the name of a man, Alcides.

'Αλκίω, ω, f. ήσω, and ἄλκω, f. ἄλξω, to defend, protect; ward off, avert; assist.

AAKH', \tilde{n}_i , \tilde{n}_i , strength, power; vigor, fortitude; prowess; assistance, remedy, Soph. Ed. Tyr. 42; an onset in battle. But

'Aλκή, ñs, 'n, an animal, the elk. See the preceding.

'Aλκήsis, εσσα, εν, strong, robust, powerful, Apol. Rhod. 1.

"Alunouts, the name of a woman, Alceste.

'Aλκί, dat. sing. of ἄλξ.

'Aλκιδιάδης, ov, i, the name of a man, Alcibiades.

'ΑΛΚΙΒΙΑ' ΔΙΟΣ, or ελκίζιος, the name of a plant, a species of anchusa, which was an antidote to the bite of serpents.

'Aλκίμαχος, ου, δ, ή, active ur powerful in battle.

"Αλκίμος, δ, ἡ, strong, robust; bold, fierce, Xen. Cyrop. i, 2, 10. From ἀλκή.

Αλκίφεων, ονος, δ, ή, of a great mind, high-minded.

'Aλκμαιονίδαι, ων, οί, the Alcmæonidæ, a distinguished family at Athens. From

'Αλεμαίων, ονος, δ, Alcmæon, the son of Amphiaräus.

Αλκμήνη, ns, n, the name of a woman, Alcmene.

'Αλκτής, ῆρος, ὁ, a defender, protector, avenger; αςς. ἀλκτῆρα. From ἀλκή.

Αλκύόνη, ης, ή, the name of a woman, Halcyone.

Αλκυών, όνος, ἡ, Att. ἀλκυών, the bird called king-fisher; the fubulous haloyon of the ancients.

"Αλκω, and ἀλάλκω, f. ἄλζω or άλκήσω and ἀλαλκήσω, 2. a. ἄλαλκου, to repel, keep off. Th. άλκή. Sec 'Αλκίω.

'Αλλ', for άλλά and ἄλλο.

"Aλλx, accented on the first syllable, neut. plur. of the adj. äλλος, other, another, etc.; but

'AΛΛΑ', accented on the last syllable, a conjunction (originally the neut. pl. of ἄλλος), but, nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, at least, etc. It is used either alone or connected with other particles, as in the following examples; its fundamental idea being, that of difference or diversity, i. e. another thing than what had been mentioned before in discourse, etc.

 When alone, it is used (1) to indicate diversity, discrimination or distinction, and opposition; as aveyrus, all our zyrus, you read, but you did not understand; οὐκ ὑπ' ἀνάγκης ἀλλ' "xovres, not by necessity, but voluntarily; and in this use, άλλά often supplies the place of δί after μίν (2) in prose, for η, than, as, undera iregor elvas ror ...φονέα, άλλ' 'Αρίσταρχον, that there was no other murderer... than Aristarchus, Demosth. c. Mid. p. 554, 15, ed. Reisk.; (3) after a negation, for εἰ μή, except; as, allos d' outis..... άλλα φίλη μήτης, no one except or unless my beloved mother, Iliad xxi, 276; (4) in expressions of exhortation or encouragement; as άλλὰ πίθεσθε, be persuaded then, in which there is an allusion to something different which has preceded; in this sense it is often joined with ἄγε, ἄγετε, ἴθι, εία, etc.; άλλ' ἄνοιγε την Δύραν, come, open the door, Aristoph. Nub. 183; (5) at least, certainly; as πειράσατε άλλ' ύμεῖς, but do you at least make a trial, Soph. Æd. Col. 1276; άλλα δέχομαι, certainly I accept, Xen. Cyrop. iv, 5, 51. (6) 'Aλλά after ἄλλος has the force of n, than; αΐτιος ἄλλος άλλὰ τοχῆε δύω, (I have) no other cause for it than my two parents, Odys. viii, 311; xxi, 72; (7) it is also used for ἄλλως. II. 'Aλλά is used with various other particles and words, as in the following examples, in which they are arranged alphabetically:

'Aλλ' äys or äysts, in exhorting, come, come on then, come I intreat you, etc.

--- ἄγε δή, but come on, at least come on then.

— ἄςα, but yet more, but still further, but certainly.

γάς, but indeed; as άλλὰ γὰς, δ Σώκςατες, but indeed,

Socrates, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 17; it is also used when a reason is given, as, άλλὰ γὰς Κείοντα παύσω τοὺς παρεστῶτας λόγους, but I will cease speaking...for I see Creon approaching, Euripid. Phæniss. 1318; (8) sometimes other words are inserted between alla and γάς, us, άλλὰ τίς γὰς εί, why, what are you then? i. e. if not a beggar, then something else, Aristoph. Acharn. 594; άλλ' οὐ γὰς πως ἔστι, but it is not at all possible. See also under 'Aλλά γε.

'Aλλά γε, but at least, surely, it must be allowed, nevertheless; εἰ μὰ πάντα, ἀλλὰ τά γε πλεῖστα, if not all, yet at least most of them, Aristot. Repub. i, p. 182; (2) sometimes other words are inserted between ἀλλά and γε, αε εἴσες οὐκ ἄλλως, άλλὰ νῶν γε, since not before, yet at least now, Demosth. Olynth. iii, p. 37, 18, ed. Reisk.

- dn, even, nay even; also implying difference and urgency; also a transition or change of subject; &xxx an Dious ours λανθάνειν δύνατον, but it is not possible to conceal from the gods, Platon. Repub. ii, p. 365; άλλα δη τίνα γεαφήν σε γέγεα-TTAI (with earnestness) but, come now, what accusation did he make against you? Plato; (2) sometimes àllà bh are se;)arated by other words, as, all' όδε γας δη βασιλεύς...χωςεί, for now indeed the king...approaches or comes, Soph. Antig. 163; άλλὰ σỹ δή, in what way or manner then? Platon. Phædr. p. 269, e.

- εία. See under 'Αλλά, I, 4.

— й, literally, but either; sometimes rendered, unless, except; άλλ' η πείν μεθύειν, έπαν.στασο, η παρέων μη πίνε, but either rise before being intoxicated, or, if you remain present, do not drink, Epict. Enchir. cap. 24; οὐδὲν ὑπολείπεται άλλ' ή ποιείν προθύμως, nothing is left but (or unless) to perform with alacrity, Platon. Phædr. p. 231; all na avayivaoret, but, or unless the things which you read, 2 Cor. i, 13; (2) άλλ' ή is to be distinguished from & \(\lambda\) i, which last is sometimes interrogative and sometimes affirmative; as &AA' & όδύνη σε είληφε, what, has pain seized you? Xen. Symp. i, 15; αλλ' ἤ μίμηνας, why, are you mad? Soph. Electr. 879; αλλ' ἤ πίπονθα, truly, or indeed, I have suffered, Euripid. Alcest. 819. (3) αλλ' ἤ is also used for ἀλλά alone, and for ἤ alone; (4) and also for ἄλλος ἤ or ἄλλο ἤ, as, καὶ τὶ λοιπόν ἔστι ὑμῖν ἀλλλ' ἤ, and what remains for you, but or other than, Demosth. contra Timocrat.

Αλλ' ήτοι, in which connexion, άλλά introduces something different from what has preceded, and voi, being confirmative, presses what follows as preferable; as in Iliad i, 65, αλλά opposes banqueting to war, Toi presses the former, and h, followed by wiv and di, indicates the distribution of the employments of preparing the supper and keeping watch; but however, i. e. leaving this (present subject) for another occasion; άλλ' ήτοι μεν έγων αποπαύσομαι, but I will cease then, Iliad xxi, 372, where cessation is opposed to the annoyance already suffered.

-- "θι, see above, 'Αλλά, I, 4. – xai, but also, moreover, yet more, besides; used with or without being preceded by ou μόνον, not only; ας πάντες δακρύοντες πλην των νεογνών τούτῶν καὶ νηπίων · ἀλλὰ καὶ οἰ πάνυ γεγηρακότες ὀδύρονται (for ού μόνον ἐκεῖνοι ἀλλὰ καί), all weeping, except new-born children and infants, and not only those, but also very old men are lamenting, Lucian. Dial. Mort. p. 443; αλλά καὶ μίχεις 'Ινδών πλθον, I advanced moreover, even as far as to the Indi, Lucian. Dial. Mort. xii. — καὶ τοί, used indifferently for άλλὰ τοί, which see in its order, below.

μίν, but nay, but certainly or assuredly, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 2.

μενοῦνγε, or μὲν οὖν γε, (which are the same as μενοῦν, only stronger) but most certainly, but most assuredly; ἀλλὰ μενοῦνγε καὶ ἀγοῦμαι πάντα ζημίαν, nay most certainly also count all things to be loss, Philip. chap. iii, 8, where Griesbach reads μὲν οῦν.

μέντοι γς, as άλλὰ μίντοι τὸ γε μελετᾶσθαι, but indeed care ought to be taken or provision made for, etc. Xen. Cyrop.

'Allà μή, as άλλὰ μὴ τοῖς ἔθισι, and not by morals, Aristot. de Rep. ii, 5. See also 'All' οὐ. (2) Also interrogatively, as άλ.

λὰ μή, is it not so?

μήν, certainly, most assuredly, moreover, besides, denotes affirmation or asseveration; as ἀλλὰ μὰν (for μὴν) καλαί, they (the pigs) are really beautiful ones, Aristoph. Acharn. 765; ἀλλὰ μὴν ἄσπες σὰ λίγεις, certainly, or indeed, as you say. Xen. Mem. ii, 6, 20; (2) sometimes ἀλλὰ and μὴν are separated by οὰ, as ἀλλ οὰ μὴν ἄγι τις οίδεν.

— μήν γε, certainly, at least, moreover; ἀλλὰ μὴν οι γε φρόνημοι καὶ οι ανδρεῖοι, ἀγαθοί, now certainly (i. e. if any thing must be granted, this at least must be, that) the wise and brave are good, Platon. Gorg. p. 498; this is sometimes put for ἀλλά μήν γε καί, as ἀλλὰ μὴν ονοίαν γε ἔχοντα, but moreover certainly if he has property, etc. Plat. Phædr. p. 240.

μήν γι καί. See the preceeding, and also the following.

μήν καί, besides, but besides, but moreover, but also; as, άλλὰ μήν καὶ τὰ περὶ τὰν ἰφορείαν, but what regards the office of the ephori also, Platon. Rep. v, p. 463; (2) sometimes γι follows καί, some other word intervening; as άλλὰ μήν καὶ μαχείταὶ γι τᾶν ζῶνν, but moreover every animal also fights more earnestly, etc. Platon. Rep. v, 467.

μήν που, used to denote a less strong or more diffident assertion of one's opinion than ἀλλὰ μήν, as ἀλλὰ μήν που... κεπτῆσθαὶ δεξαίμεθ ἄν μᾶλλον, but truly there is no doubt I think that we should rather take or select, Platon. Hipp. Maj. p. 375.

nh Δία and nh Δί ἀλλά differ; the former best suits objections supposed by anticipation; the latter replies to objections; ἀλλὰ νὴ Δία, ἐκεῖνο γ' ἄν ἴσως εἴσω πρὸ; ταῦτα, but indeed (or truly) he may perhaps reply to this, Demosth. c. Leptin. p. 457, 22, ed. Reisk.; γὴ Δία in such instances is only a slight affirmation, like truly, indeed, etc.

'Aλλ' ὅμως, but yet, but at the same time, however; in the latter member of a sentence, when ιἰ καί, καὶ γάς, καίτοι, etc. occur in a preceding member; ας, καὶ γὰς οἱ στρατηγοὶ, ὧ φίλι, ἀλλ' ὅμως τὸ κιφάλαιον αὐτῶν, for though commanders do (great and honorable things), yet at the same time their greatest or chief thing is, etc. Ploton. Euthyphr. p. 14; ἀλλ' ὅμως is often supplied by ὅμως δί, as in Tab. Ceb.

574 84, but when, but the moment when, but as soon as, etc.

- οὐδ ὤς. See the preceding.
- οὖν, and ἀλλ' οὖν γι, but
yet, yet at least; ἀλλ' οὖν ξυνετά μοι δόκεις λίγειν, yet, however, in my judgment you speak
wiselv, Eurip. Phæn. 501.

— 🛪 ie, then at least, but at least, used in the latter member of a sentence, when it di is in the preceding; as il de nai evθάδε... αλλά σες οίος "τω, but if here also (the war is kindled) ...then at least let Ajax come alone, Iliad xii, 363; also 349. - ποῦ δή, ἀλλὰ πῶς δή, ἀλλὰ τί μήν, and the like, in which expressions there is an ellipsis of the imperatives, aye, sine, etc., omitted through haste or eagerness; as, άλλὰ τῶς δή, but (say or tell) in what manner, etc. Platon. Phædr. p. 242; ἀλλὰ TWS TOISI, but (say or tell) how does he then? Xen. Cyrop. i, 3, 11.

τι, in the latter member of a sentence, when a preceding member has εἴπες τι, εἴπες γάς, οτ εἴπες γάς τι, ας, εἴπες γάς τι χόλον...ἀλλά τι καὶ μιτόπισθιν ἴχιι κότον, for even if he nevertheless or certainly dissembles, until, etc. Iliad i, 82; also xxi, 577; xxii, 192.

'Αλλά τί μήν. See above, άλλά σοῦ δή.

-- τοι, άλλά τοι καὶ, άλλὰ καί τοι, but indeed, but certainly, in which expressions to adds force or confirmation to what à là affects either as a discretive or adversative particle; and xai added also augments the force of it; αλλα καμέ τοι ταὐτὸν τόδ' ὄψει δεῶντα, and most assuredly you shall see me do the same, Soph. Philoct. 1248; (2) to strengthens the force of άλλà in objections or exceptions, ας άλλ' ήδύ τοι, ην αύλὸς παρη, why that is a pleasant thing enough, if, etc.; ἀλλὰ τω is also equivalent to άλλα μήν.

'Αλλάγε, or άλλά γε. See above in the alphabetical list under 'Αλλά.

'Aλλάγή, ης, ἡ, change, exchange, vicissitude; ἐν ἀλλαγῆ βίου, by the change or vicissitude of life, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 1206. Τh. ἀλλάσσω.

"Aλλαγμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing exchanged; the same as the preceding.

'Aλλάκως, Ion. for ἀλλάπως, adv. but some how or other.

'Αλλάλοισιν, Dor. and Ion. for άλλήλοισιν, dat. pl. of άλλήλων. 'Αλλαλοφονία, ας, ἡ, Dor. for άλληλοφονία.

*Aλλαν, acc. Dor. for ἄλλην.
`Aλλαντοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, a sausagemaker.

'Αλλαντοπώλης, ου, δ, sausageseller, Aristoph. Equit. 143. 'Αλλάξ, adv. by way of exchange; mutually, reciprocally.

'Αλλάξαιτο, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. mid. ἀλλάξασθαι, inf. ἀλλάξαι, 1. a. inf. act. of ἀλλάσσω.

'Αλλάξις, εως, ή, exchange, barter; reciprocity, mutuality.

'Aλλās, ᾶντος, δ, a sausage, forced meat; a pudding.

ΑΛΛΑ΄ ΣΣΩ, Att. ἀλλάττω, f. ξω, p. ἤλλαχα, to change, exchange; barter; to reciprocate; ἀλλάττων τί τινος, to exchange one thing for another; used also in this way, with ἀντί, ὑπίς, and πρός 2. a. ἤλλαγόν· perf. pas. ἤλλαγαα· 1. a. ἡλλάχθη· 2. a. ἤλλάγη· 1. f. ἀλλαχθήσομαι, 2. f. ἀλλαγήσομαι. From ἄλλος.

'Αλλάττα, for ἄλλα ἄττα, the other things.

'Aλλάχη, adv. elsewhere; in another way. From άλλος. 'Aλλάχόθεν, adv. from elsewhere.

'Aλλάχόθι, adv. elsewhere, in another place.

'Aλλάχόσε, adv. elsewhere; to or towards another place.

'Αλλάχοῦ, adv. elsewhere.

Αλλάων, gen Æol. for ἄλλων.

"Αλλεγον, for ἀνάλεγον, which is

Ion. for ανέλεγον, imperf. of αναλέγω.

'Αλλέες, Poet. for ἀολλέες, nom.
pl. of ἀολλής.

'Aλλίζαι, Poet. and, for the sake of the metre, for αναλίζαι, 1. a. inf. act. of αναλίγω.

"Αλλη, adv. otherwise, in another way or manner; properly, the dative sing. fem. of äλλος, taken adverbially, a substantive, as δδφ, etc., being understood.

'Αλλ' ή, i. e. άλλὰ ή. See the alphabetical list under 'Αλλά.

Αλλ' ¾, with a circumflex, for αλλα ¾. See the alphabetical list under 'Αλλα.

'Αλληγοςίω, f. ήσω, to use language which conveys a meaning different from the literal one, to speak in parables or allegorically. From ἄλλος and ἀγοςίω, or ἀγοςεύω.

'Aλληγοςία, ας, η, the rhetorical figure called allegory; allegori-

cal language.

Αλλεγοείκός, ή, όν, allegorical. Άλληγοεούμενα, ων, τά, part. pres. pas. of άλληγοείω.

"Allnetor, for alnetor, used adverbially, incessantly, Hom. and Apol. Rhod. From alnetos." Allnetos, Æol. for alnetos.

'Αλλήλησι, dat. pl. Ion. for άλλήλαις, άλλήλοιν, dat. dual Poet. for άλλήλοιν, from άλλήλων.

'Αλληλούϊα, hallelujah, i. e. praise ye Jehovah, Hebr.

'Aλληλουχία, ας, ή, a connexion of one with another; union.

'Αλληλοφάγζη, ης, ή, Ion. for αλληλοφαγία, a devouring of one another. From φάγομαι. 'Αλληλοφθοςίω, f. ήσω, to kill one another.

'Αλληλοφθορεία, ας, ή, and

'Aλληλοφθορία, ας, ή, mutual destruction.

Αλληλοφθόροι, οί, αί, mutually destroying, destroying each other.

Αλληλοφονία, ας, ή, the killing of one another, mutual slaughter or carnage.

Aλληλοφόνοι, ων, οί, αί, killing each other.

'Αλλήλων, gen. pl. (nom. wanting) dat. ἀλλήλοις, αις, οις, αcc. ἀλλήλους, ας, α, of one

another; mutually, reciprocally, in turn. It is also used in the dual number, dat. ἀλλήλοιν, αιν, οιν, αις. ἀλλήλω, α, ω, a reduplication of ἄλλος.

"Αλλην, properly, acc. fem. of ἄλλος, taken adverbially; ἄλλην καὶ ἄλλην, one time here, another time there, hither and thither.

"Αλληξ, ηκος, ή, and

"Αλλιζ, 1265, ή, an outer garment or short cloak, Call.; hence the Latin alicula, Martial. Epigr. xii, 83.

'Αλλογενής, έος, δ, ή, a foreigner, foreign; i. e. έξ ἄλλου γένους, of another nation.

`Αλλόγλωσσος, ου, δ, 'n, one of a foreign tongue, a foreigner. From ἄλλος and γλῶσσα.

'Αλλογνόω, ω, f. ήσω, s. as ἀγνόω, to be ignorant of, not to know; properly, to mistake one person for another, Herodot. i, 85.

'Αλλόγνωτος, ου, δ, δ, foreign, a foreigner, unknown, i. e. to ourselves. From ἄλλος and γινώσχω.

Αλλοδάπός, οῦ, δ, foreign, of a foreign country. From ἄλλος and δάπεδον.

Aλλοεθνής, έος, δ, ή, being of, or relating to, another nation.

*Annouths, tos, to, h, having an altered appearance or form. From annous and ellos.

"Αλλοθ' always elided for ἄλλοθι in Homer.

"Aλλοθα, Dor. and Æol. for άλλοθεν.

"Αλλοθεν, adv. from elsewhere, from another place; ἄλλοθεν οὐδαμόθεν, from no other city or place, Mem. iii, 3, 12.

"Aλλοθι, adv. in another place, in a foreign country, elsewhere.

'Aλλόθρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, using a different or foreign language, uttering different sounds; hence a foreigner, foreign. From άλλος and Θρόος.

'Αλλοία, ας, ή, f. g. of

'Aλλοῖος, οία, οῖον, different, other than at first, diverse. From ἄλλος.

'Αλλωίω, ω, f. ωσω, to make different, to change; mid. to become alienated in mind.

'Aλλοίωσις, εως, ἡ, change, alteration; literally becoming another thing, Aristot.; alienation of mind, as by drunkenness, Polyb. iii, 81.

'Αλλοιωτικός, κή, κόν, having the capacity of change, changeable,

belonging to change. Αλλοιωτός, ή, όν, changed, changeable.

"Αλλοκά, Dor. for ἄλλοτε.

'Αλλόκοτος, ου, δ, ή, monstrous, extraordinary, strange; preternatural.

'AΛΛΟΜΑΙ, f. m. ἀλοῦμαι, 1. a. m. ἡλάμην, ἄλασθαι, the 2. aor. ind. not used by the older writers; 2. a. ἡλόμην, 2. pers. ἄλσο, 3. pers. ἄλτο, by syncope and poet. for ἡλεσο, ἡλεσο, inf. ἀλέσθαι (as from ἄλομαι) subj. 3. pers. sing. ἄλησαι and ἄλεται, in Homer, to leap, spring, bound, skip; to gush out, as water, John iv, 14. 'Αλλοπάθεια, ας, ἡ, a suffering

Aλλοπάθεια, ας, 'n, a suffering from other persons or things; in grammar, nouns and verbs receiving the action of other words, such as ε and αὐτόν, etc.

"Αλλοπρόσαλλος, ου, δ, ή, changeable; now of one party and then of another, an epithet of Mars; voc. άλλοπρόσαλλε. From ἄλλος, πρός, and ἄλλος.

"ΑΛΛΟΣ, ἄλλη, ἄλλο, other, another, different; hence, foreign; allos uiv...allos de, the one...the other, or the former...the latter; neut. sing. and plur. axxov, axxa, used adverbially, in other respects, as to the rest, besides, etc.; οἱ ἄλλοι, the rest, Æschin.; it has generally a comparative signification, sometimes with and sometimes without a preposition; ας, άλλος ἀντὶ σοῦ παιδός, other than your son; allog σοῦ, other than thee; ἄλλα δικαίων for άλλα η δίκαια, other than just things, a siftened expression for unjust things, Xen. Mem. iv, 4, 25; ἡ ἄλλη Ἑλ. λάς, the rest of Greece; τὰ ἄλλα, contracted, τἄλλα, the rest; τὸ μὲν ἄλλο τόσον, in all other respects; ἄλλος ἄλλος τρόgros, sometimes in one way, sometimes in another; our fore παρὰ ταῦτ' ἄλλα, it cannot be otherwise, Aristoph. Nub. 698. "Αλλοσε, adv. to or in another

place. "Αλλοτα, adv. Dor. for

"Aλλοτε, adv. at another time.

'Αλλότερρος, Æol. for ἀλλότερος.
"Αλλοτι, adv. more correctly written ἄλλο τι, wherefore, certainly; interrogatively, what else? what but? what? is it not? etc.

·Αλλοτοι επίσκοπος, όπου, δ, ob-

serving the actions or busy with the concerns of other people, a meddler, a busy-body, l Pet. iv, 15; also, a seditious person; but according to the better authorities, this word means here a wicked, abandoned, or profligate man, who disregards the laws of God, an alien to Christianity. See Schleusner's Lex.

Αλλοτριοπραγία, ας, ή, the managing of other people's affairs.
Αλλότριος, ία, ιον, of or belonging to another; foreign; inconsistent or incongruous with another, in which meaning it is used with a genitive or dative; inimical, hostile, or alien to; at variance with, Demosth.; in the Septuag. often used for a heathen, not christianized. Th. ἄλλος.

'Αλλοτοιότης, ητος, ή, alienation, misunderstanding.

'Αλλοτειοφθονέω, to envy another, Odys. xviii, 18. The better reading is άλλοτείων φθονέειν.

'Αλλοτριοφρονέω, to differ in opinion from another, to think of a different thing from another.

'Αλλοτείοω, ω. f. ωσω, to alienate or make another's property, etc.; to transfer; to estrange. ''Αλλοτείως, adv. after the man-

Aλλοτρίως, aub. after the manner of another, otherwise.

Αλλοτρίωσις, εως, ή, the act of

alienating or making another's.
'Αλλοτροπίω, ω, f. ήσω, to change one's manners, to be versatile or changeable.

'Αλλοφάσσω, to be disturbed in mind, to speak differently. From äλλο and φάω.

'Aλλοφεονέω, ω, f. ήσω, to 'hink of other or different things than those in question; to be mad or alienated in mind, Iliad xxiii, 698. From ἄλλος and φεονέω. 'Αλλοφεονέων, ων, part. pres. act.

'Αλλοφεονέων, ων, part. pres. act. of αλλοφεονέω.

'Αλλοφυλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a foreign custom or rite.

'Αλλόφυλος, ου, δ, ή, foreign, a foreigner; q. d. ἐξ ἄλλου φύ-λου, ot another tribe or nation.

'Αλλόφωνος, ου, δ, ή, of another or foreign language.

'Αλλοχρόεω, ω, f. how, to change the color.

'Αλλόχροος, όου, contract. ους, ου, of another color, having the color changed.

'Αλλόχεως, ωτος, δ, ή, of a different color, changing appearances, Euripid. Androm. 871. "Αλλύδις, adv. Poet. for άλλο-

"Αλλύδις, adv. Poet. for αλλοχοῦ, in another place, else-

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where; žaludis žaln, one in one way, another in another, different ways, Iliad. From &λ-

AAAbeir, Poet. for avadueir; and

'Anniers, Poet, and Ion. for aniλυ:, 3. sing. impf. act. of aλλύω, Poet. for αναλύω.

'Aλλίτος, ou, ò, 'n, Poet. for ἄλυ-

ALLúa, Poet. for avalúa.

"Allwee, by ectasis for allo-

"Αλλως, adv. otherwise; ἄλλως μεν εγωγε αν ούκ ἤια, under any other circumstances or in any other case, I would not go, Herod. i, 42; see Classical Journal xxv, 359; ἄλλως τε, and besides; ἄλλως τε καί, especially, Palaph. and Ælian.; also unadvisedly, fruitlessly, in vain, Platon. Crit. 6.

"Αλμα, ἄτος, a leap, a spring; ἄλματιλάθεν, with a sudden spring or jerk, Apollonid. Epigr.; the exercise of leaping, Odys. viii, 103, 129. From ἄλλομαι.

'Αλμάς, άδος, δ, that is preserved in brine.

*Αλμενος, by sync. for άλλόμενος, and Æol. smooth breathing for the aspirate. From άλλομαι.

'Αλμένω, f. εύσω, to preserve or pickle in brine.

"Aλμη, ης, ή, salt water, brine. From Lag.

Αλμήεις, εσσα, εν, salted, seasoned with salt.

' Αλμυρός, ρά, ρόν, salted, briny; brackish, salt and bitter.

'Αλμυρώδης, εος, δ, ή, of the nature of salt, like salt.

'Αλμώδης, εος, ὁ, ἡ, s. ας ἀλμυεώδης.

"Âλξ, κός, ή, s. as άλκή.

'Aλοαθείς, part. pas. 1. a. of AΛΟΑ'Ω, ω, f. hrw and άσω, p. nxa, to pound, grind, or bruise in pieces, to tread out or thresh coin by oxen, 1 Cor. ix, 9; ἀλοάοντος, ῶντος, gen. sing. part. pres.

"Axolos, ou, o, h, having no liver, or having a liver or heart which is imperfect, as in its lobes, etc. and therefore of bad omen in the sacrifices.

'Αλογεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to act as if without reason, or irrationally.

'Αλογίω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ηκα, to despise, disregard; mid. & loγουμαι, to be destitute of reason; to err, be mistaken. From a and hoyos.

'Aλογία, ας, ή, disregard, neglect, contempt ; *x siv 71 sv & loγίαις, οτ άλογίαν τινὸς έχειν οτ ἐν ἀλογία ποιείσθαι, to disregard, neglect, despise, Herodot.

'Aloyin, ns, n, Ion. for aloyia. 'Albysov, ou, To, in this expres-¿ sion, αλογίου δική, an action or prosecution against a public officer who has neglected to render an account of public money entrusted to him; it was instituted by the λογισταί, officers answering to our controllers or auditors of accounts.

'Αλόγιος, ία, ιον, destitute of reason, or of speech, Exod. vi, 12, where the better reading is alsoy05.

'Αλογιστία, ας, ή, want of reason. reflection, or discretion.

'Αλόγιστος, ου, δ, π, void of reason, irrational; inconsiderate, unreflecting, thoughtless; hence 'Aloyiorws, adv. ir.considerately. From a and hoyos.

"Aloyos, ou, o, n, destitute of reason or reflection, not conformable to reason, irrational, absurd; also destitute of speech, dumb, mute; τὰ ἄλογα (ζῶα) irrational animals, brutes; destitute of the faculty of speaking, Exod. vi, 12; also not reckoned or taken account of, Numb. vi, 12.

'AAO'H, ns, n, the herb aloes, Dioscor. iii, 25, aloë perfoliata.

'Aλοητός, οῦ, ὁ, the time or the act of threshing.

'Aλόθεν, adv. from the sea; sometimes έξ άλόθεν.

'Aλοία, 3. sing. imperf. ind. act. Ion. and contr. for hhola from άλοιάω, for άλοάω, Iliad ix, 564.

'Aλοιάω, the same as ἀλοάω.

'Aλοίην, 1. sing. 2. a. opt. act., for which a wan is used. Th. άλαμι.

'Αλοίμαν, Dor. for ἡλοίμην, 1. sing. 2. a. opt. m. of αλλομαι. Aλοιφή, dat. of αλοιφή, ής, ή, the oil with which the athletæ were rubbed, grease, fat; any unguent; also an erasure or expunging. From αλείφω, perf. ήλοιφα.

"Adones, pl. of adog.

Αλοκίζω, for αὐλακίζω, f. ίτω, to mark or trace with a furrow; hence, to trace lines or letters on a waxen tablet; to scar or cut.

"Αλοξ, οπος, ή, a furrow, a gash or wound; a tilling, sowing;

plur., metaphor. the marriagebed; πατεφαι άλοκες, the paternal marriage bed, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 1211; s. as αὐλαξ.

'Αλόντε, dual. of άλούς, οῦσα, όν, part. 2. a. act. of alioxoua.

Axovers, pl. of the preceding, captives, prisoners, Diod. Sic. `Αλοπήγια, ων, τά, salt-pits or

places where salt is formed from the sea-water, Plut.

"Αλοπος, ου, δ, ή, not cleared of husks or shells; not heckled or dressed, as flax.

Alas, Dor. for Alos, a nail or spike, Lucian.

Αλοσύδνη, ης, ή, an epithet of Amphitrite and of Thetis, inhabiting the sea, daughter of the sea. sea-born; also an epithet of the Nereids. From als, whence άλοσυνος, άλοσύνη, and, by pleunasm of δ, άλοσύδνη.

'Αλουεγής, ίος, ό, ή, purple.

'Axoueyis, idos, n, a purple robe or carpet.

`Αλουργός, ή, όν, s. as. άλουργής. 'Aλούς, όντος, όντι, taken; a prisoner; part. 2. a. act. of aliσκω. Soph. Philoct. 1317.

'Αλουσία, ας, ή, a want of washing or bathing.

'Αλουτίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to neglect bathing or washing.

"Alouros, ou, o, n, unwashed, not having bathed; dirty.

"Aλοφος, ου, ό, ή, destitute of a crest, crestless, Iliad x, ?58. Th. Lopos.

"Αλοχος, ου, δ, 'n, dat. ἀλόχω, partaking of the same bed; a wife, spouse, Hom.; also barren, childless. From a, for äμα, and λίχος. See "Axo-TIS.

'Aλόω, 2. sing. imp. of άλάομαι, αλάου, αλω, Poet. αλόω.

'Aλοων, part. pres. act. contract. ος αλοάω.

Αλόωνται, Poet. for αλώνται, from alaouzi.

"Alatios, a, ov, Alpine, of the Alps.

"Almeis, the Alps; dat. pl. "Al-METIV.

"Almuoros, superl. of the obsolcte άλσνός, sweet, pleasing, lovely, delightful; or, as some read άλπιστος, which is from θάλπω, to cherish; hence θαλπνίων, θάλπνιστος and, taking away 9, ἄλπνιστος, which is equivalent to ήδιστος · or from θάλ-Tos, εος, comp. θαλτίων, θάλ. TIGTOS and, taking away 9. ἄλπιστος, very sweet or pleasant, Pind. Isth. v, 15.

- "AΛΣ, &λός, δ, salt, with the epithet Isios, in the plural, Odys. xi, 123; metaphor. hospitality, Iliad and Odys.; in the plur. άλες, salt; της πόλεως άλας περί πλείουας ποιήσασθαι τῆς ξενικής τραπέζης, that you preferred the salt of the state to the tables of strangers, Demosth. c. Ctes. 400; also witty sayings, wit, pleasantry; στοῦ ἄλες, που τραπίζαι, where is the friendship consecrated by hospitality, Demosth. de Coron. p. 400, 16, ed. Reisk. See next. "Aλς, άλός, ή, the sea, in Homer, often used, but rarely in prose writers. From ZAs, which is from allowar. See preceding. 'Aλσίνη, ns, h, a kind of creeping
- *Aλτο, by sync. for "λεσο, 2. pers. of 'ηλόμην, 2. aor. of ἄλλομαι, or, according to others, Æol. ηλσο, 2. pers. of the plupf. See 'Αλλομαι.

plant, supposed to be chickweed;

according to Sprengel, cerastium

aquaticum.

- *Aλσος, εος, τό, a grove, wood, forest; properly, a well-watered place planted with trees; a sacred grove, s. as τίμενος πόντου ἄλσος, the field of Neptune, i. e. the sea, Æschyl. According to Doederlein from ἄλλομαι, like the Latin saltus from salio.
- 'Αλσώδης, εος, ό, ή, woody, full of leaves, shady. Th ἄλσος. 'Αλτικός, ή, όν, active, nimble,
- 'Aλτίκός, ή, όν, active, nimble, capering. Th. άλλομαι.
- "Αλτις, τως, δ, s. as ἄλσος, Pind. Ol. x, 55. The Elean dislect. 'Αλτο, for ήλατο, from ἄλλομαι, 1. sing. ind. 1. a. m. ἡλάμην, ήλω, ἦλατο, by sync. ἦλτο, and Ion. ἄλτο. Others consider it as the pluperfect ήλμην, ἦλσο, ἦλτο, Æol.
- 'Aλύζω, f. ύσω, to be uneasy or restless; to be perplexed.
- 'AAT'H, ns, n, the wood to which the plough-handle is fastened.
- 'Αλῦκός, ἡ, όν, salt, brackish, or bitter, James iii, 12; s. as άλμυςός, briny.
- 'Αλυπτάζω, f. άσω, to be anxious, perplexed, or in consternation, embarrassed. Th. άλύω. 'Αλυπτάζω.
- 'Αλυκτέομαι, and
- 'Αλυπτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be anxious, uneasy, distressed. See Αλαλύπτημαι.
- Αλύκτημαι, and
- Αλύκτημι, s. as άλυκτέω and

- 'Αλυκτοπίδη, ης, ή, q. d. ἄλυκτος πίδη, a fetter or shackle; ἀλυκτάζω.
- "Aλυχτος for the sake of metre, instead of αλυτος.
- 'Aλυκτοπέδησι, dat. pl. Ion. of the preceding.
- 'Αλύζας, part. 1. a. act. ἀλύζιται, 3. sing. ind. 1. f. m. of ἀλύσχω.
- "Aλυξις, εως, ή, flight, escape.
- 'Aλύουσ', for ἀλύουσα, from ἀλύω.
 "Aλῦπον, ου, τό, a plant, globularia alypum or Herb Terrible.
- "Αλῦπος, ου, δ, ή, free from grief or sadness, not causing grief or sorrow, Soph. Œd. Tyr.; comp. ἀλῦπότερος. From a and λύπη.
- 'Åλῦτως, adv. without sorrow, agreeably, pleasantly; superl. ἀλυπότατα, with the least offence, Xen. Cyrop. i, 4, 13.
- "Aλυς, ὕος, ὁ, ἡ, anxiety, perplexity of mind. From ἀλύω.
- ' Αλυσθαίνω, or ἀλυσθίνω, f. ἄνω, to be destitute of strength, to be feeble, to be sad.
- 'Aλυσθμαίνω, to be sad or grieved, to pant, or be short-breathed.

 Doubtf.
- "Αλύσις, εως, ή, a chain, a bond. From a and λύω.
- 'Αλῦσιτέλεια, ας, ή, inutility, unprofitableness.
- 'Aλυσιτελής, έος, ό, ή, useless, unprofitable, of no advantage.
- 'Αλυσκάζω, f. άσω, to flee from, shun, avoid. Th. ἀλίω.
- Αλύσκω, f. ξω, to escape, shun, turn from, endeavour to escape, Odys. xxii, 382; to wander, stray, Apollon. iv, 57.
- 'Αλυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, perplexity, anxiety. From ἀλύω.
- "Αλυσσον, ου, τό, a plant, madwort; alyssum alpestre, Sprengel, i, 131, 182; used as a remedy for hiccough, Discor. 3, 105.
- 'Αλύτσω, f. ξω, to be perplexed; to be mad or furious, as dogs, Iliad xxii, 70. From ἀλύω.
- 'Αλυσταίνω, s. as άλυσθαίνω. 'Αλυτης, ου, δ, a lictor, or officer
- of the Olympic games, bearing a staff to keep order.
- "Αλύτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, indissoluble, that cannot be loosed; not loosed. From α and λύω.
- 'Aλυχή, ης, ή, disgust or weariness of mind. From
- 'A ΛΥ'Ω, and ἀλῦω, (in the dramatic writers the penultimate is always long, in Homer, short, except once, Odys. ix, 398, in the last foot of the line) f. σω, to be mad, be uneasy or unsettled

- in mind, or perplexed; also to be cheerful, to be overjoyed, to be agitated either with joy or grief; to be agonized with pain, Hom.; ἀλύουσαν ἐν πόνοις, depressed with ills, tossed on a sea of troubles, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 695. From ἄλυς.
- "AΛΦΑ, τό, indeclinable, the name of the first letter of the alphabet, alpha; hence used to signify the beginning or first of any thing.
- 'Αλφάδδω, Dor. for άλφαίνω.
- 'Αλφάζω, s. as άλφαίνω.
- Aλφαίνω, f. ἄνω, 2. aor. ἦλφον, 3. sing. opt. ἄλφοι (from a form ἄλφω) to find; discover; hence to obtain, acquire, procure; to find with as a recompense for any thing, to meet with or incur, Eurip. Med. 299; of a thing, to find or fetch a price. See remark under ἀλλφάνω.
- 'Aλφαΐος, ου, δ, the proper name of a man, Alpheus.
- 'Αλφαίω, s. as άλφαίνω.
- Αλφάνω, or ἀλφίω, f. ήσω, and ίσω, s. as ἀλφαίνω, but occurs only once in the tragic writers, Eurip. Med. 299; the comic writers frequently use it. See 'Αλφαίνω.
- 'Αλφάω, s. as άλφαίνω.
- "Αλφειος, ου, δ, the name of a river, Alpheus; some write it Αλφειός.
- 'Αλφεσί βοιαι, ai, fem. pl. of
- Αλφεσίζοιος, οία, οιον, properly, finding or acquiring oxen or cattle, for whom oxen are paid; hence άλφεσίζοιαι, αί, (πάρθενοι, Iliad xviii, 593) attractive virgins, maidens, whose beauty causes them to be sought for in marriage and to be presented with marriage-gifts, which in early times generally consisted of cattle; hence the word is equivalent to highly prized, being in high request, etc.; also nourishing or affording food for cattle; also fertilizing, enriching, an epithet of water. From άλφίω, to find, and βούς.
- 'Aλφίω, ω, f. έσω and ήσω, an obsolete form of ἀλφαίνω, which see.
- 'Αλφηστῆσιν, Ion. for ἀλφησταῖς, dat. pl. of ἀλφηστής.
- 'Αλφηστής, ήςος, ό, s. as
- 'Aλφηστής, οῦ, ὁ, that finds out or discovers, ingenious; inventive man, Hes Theog. 512, and Op. 82; Hom. Odys. viii, 8; xiii, 26; ἄνδρες ἀλφησταί,

men, in general; aveewson, rich men, Æschyl. Septem. 755, ed. Schutz.

AA \$1. by apocope for & A Querov. 'Αλφιταμοιδός, ου, ό, a mealman, a dealer in barley-meal, Aristoph. Nub. 640.

AΛΦΙΤΟΝ, ou, τό, (originally, barley) barley flour or meal; corn or grain, provisions, subsistence, Iliad xi, 630, Aristoph.; the meal of roasted barley, for making dough or bread, Xen. Mem. ii, 7, 5.

'Alpiroxoita, as, n, the making of meal or flour; the making of

'Αλφιτοσιτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to eat or feed on barley or barleybread; to eat food made of flour or meal, Xen. Cyrop. vi, 2, 11.

"Aλφοι, 3. sing. 2. a. opt. of άλφαίνω.

Αλφός, ή, όν, white, mealy, or farinaceous. But

'Axpos, ov, o, a species of the disease called vitiligo, like leprosy. From ἀλφός, white.

"Αλφω, the same as ἄλφαίνω. 'Aλω, 2. a. subj. of aλίσκω. But

"Aλω, acc. sing. of äλως, Æschyl. Sept. Theb. 485; αλω δὶ πολλήν, a large orb. See the preceding.

Aλωά, Dor. and άλωή, ñs, h, a threshing-floor, a place planted with vines and trees. Theocrit. i, 46, Hom. Iliad xviii, 561; a shrubbery, a field of grain, the grain growing in a field; ἀλωάwr. gen. pl. Æol., άλωάς, acc. Th. ἄλως See the next.

'Αλῶα, ων, τά, a festival of Ceres. See the preceding.

'Αλωάς, ἄδος, ἡ, an epithet or name of Ceres. Th. Ελως. Alweus, ios, i, a thresher of

grain; a man's name, Aloëus. 'Aλωή, ns, n. See 'Aλωά. Axan, Dor. or Att. for axoin,

3. sing. 2. a. opt. of άλίσκω. 'Alwnos, gen. of 'Alweus, tos, Ion. nos.

"Alubi, 2. a. imperat. pas. of άλωμι.

'Αλωκα, p. act. Ion. for ήλωκα, Alt. ιάλωκα, from αλίσκω or άλωμι.

'Aλωμέναι, 2. a. inf. act. of άλωμι, to be taken, Iliad xxi, 495. 'A) ώμενος, part. of αλάομαι.

"Αλωμι, from the obsolete αλόω, with the passive sense of axioxs. μαι· hence ήλων, ξάλων. part. à λούς, opt. à λοίπν and à λώην,

Iliad ix, 588; Odys. xiv, 183; inf. άλωναι perf. ήλωκα, ίάλωxa, to intercept a letter, Xen. Hist. Gr. i, 1, 23. Schneid. and Riem. Lex.

'Aλων, ωνος, ή, a threshing-floor, a yard in which grain is threshed. Th. alws.

Alwa, acc. sing. of the preced-

'Alwan, 2. a. inf. act. of aliσχω.

Αλωπέκεος, Ion. for άλωπέ-KEIDS, of or belonging to a fox; hence άλωπεκέη (scil. δορά) a fox's skin, Herod. vii, 75. Schweigh. Lex. Herod.

Αλωπεκη, ης, η, contracted from άλωπεκέη, (as λεοντη for λεοντίη) a fox's skin, Schneid. Lex. See 'Aλωπίκεος.

'Αλωπεκία, ας, ή, a disease called alopecia, in which the hair falls off.

Αλωπεκίζω, f. ίσω, to behave deceitfully or cunningly, to play the fox, Aristoph. Vesp. 1233.

Αλωπεκινός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, cunning as a fox, artful, decei ful.

'Αλωπέκιον, ου, τό, a young fox, a fox's cub or whelp.

'Αλωπεκίς, ίδος, ή, a young fox; a species of hunting dog, produced between a dog and a fox, Xen. Cyneg. 3, 1; also a covering for the head, made of a fox's skin, Xen. Anab. vii, 4, 4; the same that Herodotus calls άλωπεκέη, vii, 75.

'Αλωπέκουρος, ου, δ, a plant called fox-tail; or saccharum cylindricum, Sprengel.

'AΛΩ'ΠΗΞ, nxos, ĥ, a fox; also a cunning person; άλωπός, ου, δ, fraudulent, cunning, as-

Αλωπός, ου, ό, ή, fraudulent, deceitful; also s. as

Αλωπόχροος, contract. άλωπόxeous. i, i, of a grey color, of a foxy color. See preceding.

" $\Lambda\Lambda\Omega\Sigma$, gen. ἄλωος and ἄλω, ἡ, a threshing-floor, which was anciently, as it still is in some parts of the world, in the open fields, and in which the oxen went round in a circle to tread out the grain; hence, from the circular form, a circle or halo round the sun or moon; the circumference of a shield, Æsch. Sept. Theb. 491; also a cornfield, vineyard, or other piece of cultivated ground; in the plural the Attics declined it al alan. Hence the English word HALO. Αλώσεαι, for άλώση, 2. sing.

1. f. mid. to alionw, but used passively; οὖτι σὸ ἀλώσιαι, you will not be convicted, Herod. i, 112. See also Alionomai. 'Aλώσἴμος, ου, ό, ή, that can be

taken or conquered, easy of conquest.

"Αλωσίς, ιως, ή, a taking, a capture; in law, a conviction or condemnation. Th. άλίσκω.

'Aλωσομένης, 1. f. part. mid. f. g. gen. sing.

'Αλωτός, ή, όν, liable to be taken. discovered or found, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 111; easy to be taken, Maltby's Gr. Grad. άλίσκω.

Αλώω, for àλῶ, from àλίσκω.

'Aμ, in Hom. and Æschyl. for àvà, when the next word begins with a labial letter β, π, φ, as άμ βωμοίσι, άμ πέδιον, άμ φυτά, etc. See the two next.

"Au' for aug. See the preceding. "Au' for aua. See the preceding. "Aua, adv. of time; at the same time, at once, as soon as; as a preposition, the s. as our, with, together with, along with; aua τη ημίρα, at the dawn of day; άμα τῷ ξυστῆναι, with their very formation; ἀμᾶ and ἁμᾶ, Dor. for apa · but apa, Dor. for buou.

Αμαγγαςί, άματταςί, οτ άματταρά, indeclin. a mark, Septuag.

'Αμαδουάδες, ων, αί, the Hamadryads or wood-nymphs.

'Αμαζόνες, όνων, αί, the Amazons. From a and mazos.

Αμαθαίνω, f. ανω, to be illiterate or ignorant. From αμαθής.

'Aμαθεί, adv. ignorantly, foolishly, stupidly, Thucyd. i.

'Aμαθέστατος, ου, δ, superl. and 'Aμἄθῆ, acc. sing. of

Aμαθής, εος, δ, ή, illiterate, ignorant; also being ill-mannered, clownish, rustic, Plut.; also unknown; unexpected; the opposite to coois. From a and μανθάνω.

'Αμἄθῖα, ας, ἡ, ignorance; ἀμαθίαν οφλήσομεν, we shall incur the charge of ignorance, Euripid. Hec. 327.

Αμαθόεις, εντος, δ, sandy, Iliad ii, 76; dusty; Ion. ἡμαθόεις, for ψαμαθόεις, from αμαθος, for √άμαθος. Τh. √άμμος.

Αμάθος, ου, δ, sand, dust.

'Αμαθτνω, f. τνω, to reduce to powder or to ashes, to pulverize; destroy, Iliad ix, 589.

Αμαθώς, adv. s. as άμαθεί.

'AMAIMA'KETOΣ, ου, ό, ή,

very large or long, immense; tall, lofty, Odys. xiv, 311; unsubdued, invincible, that cannot be taken or overcome; irresistible, violent, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 177; ἀμαιμακίτοιο, for -ου, gen. Ion. from α intensive, and μαιμάω, or from α priv. and μάχομαι, with a reduplication. 'Αμαλακιστία, ας, ή, hardness, firmness; strength, greatness of mind.

'Αμάλακτος, ου, δ, δ, that cannot be softened; hence, inflexible, hard.

' Αμαλάπτω, s. ας ἀμαλδῦνω.

AMAΛΔΫ́ΝΩ, f. ἔνω, to spoil, destroy, demolish; to make soft; sometimes, to be destroyed. From άμαλός.

'AMA'ΛΘΕΪΑ, ας, 'n, the goat which was the nurse of Jupiter, Amalthēa; 'Αμάλθειας κέςας, the horn of plenty or cornucopia. Perhaps from ἀμαλθεύω. 'Αμαλθεύω, f. εύσω, to nourish, enrich, Hesych.

"AMAΛΛΑ, ns, n, a bundle, a sheaf, of wheat, etc.; also the standing corn.

'Aμαλλεύω, f. εύσω, to collect into bundles or sheaves.

'Αμαλλοδετής, ῆςος, and ἀμαλλοδέτης, ου, δ, one who makes up bundles, Iliad xviii, 553, 4. From ἄμαλλα and δέω.

'Aμαλλοδίτης, ου, δ, ή. See the preceding.

'AMAΛΟ'Σ, 'n, 'ov, soft, tender, feebie, covered with soft hair or down, as young animals are; for ἀπαλός, π being changed into μ Ævl. Iliad xxii, 310.

'Aμάμαζυς, vos, (and, by Sappho, vδos) ή, a kind of vine. There is also the simple form ἀμάζος, and, in Hesych. ἀμάμυζ. See the next.

'Aμαμηλίς, ίδος, 'n, a dwarf tree, bearing a fruit, which was probably a species of medlar; the mespilus silvestris or tanacetifolia of Smith, Exot. Bot. tab. 85. Donneg. Lex.; probably, the crategus azarolus, Sprengel.

'AMA'MYZ, vxos, in, a sort of vine or grape. See the preceding.

'Aμᾶν, to reap, pres. inf. of ἀμάω.

'AMANITHE, ov, o, a mush-room, a fungus.

"AMAZA, ns, n, a car, chariot, wagon; also the constellation of the Great Bear, Iliad xviii, 487, Anacr. xvii, 8; Gotte ig

åμάζης, as if from the stage or itinerant mountebank's wagon, Demosth. de Coron.; ἄμαζα is not aspirated in Homer.

'Aμαξεύω, f. εύσω, to drive a car or wagon, to carry goods in a wagon.

Aμαζιαῖος, αία, αῖον, belonging to a wagon; very large, requiring a wagon to hold it. Xen. Anab. iv, 2, 2.

*Aμαζίκός, ή, όν. of or belonging to a wagon; northern, Strabo.

'Αμάξιον, ου, τό, dimin. a little wagon or cart.

'Aμαζίς, ἴδος, ἡ, dimin. a little wagon or cart, Aristoph. Nub. 864, 880.

' Αμαζίτό;, οῦ, ἡ, a carriage-way, highway.

`Aμαζόδιος, ου, δ, ή, living in wagons, as certain tribes of Scythians did, and as modern Tartars do.

'Αμαξοπηγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to make wagons or carts. From πή-

'Aμαξοπηγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a cartwright, wagon-maker.

'Aμαζοπληθής, ίος, δ, ή, that fills a wagon, that makes a wagon load.

^{*}Aμας, ἄτος, τό, Dor. for ἦμας. 'AMÅ'PA, ας, ἡ, a conduit, channel, aqueduct, drain, sewer, gutter, Iliad xxi, 259; a fountain, Callim.

'AMA'PAKON, ου, τό, and ἀμάς ἄκος, ου, δ, antepenult long, the herb called marjoram.

'Αμαράντινος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unfading, amaranthine or belonging to or made of amaranths. From μαραίνω.

Αμάςαντος, ου, δ, ἡ, the same. Αμαςεύω, f. εύσω, to flow or run off by a drain, canal, or sewer. Αμάςτανε, imperat. of

'AMAPTA'NΩ, f. ἀμαρτήσω, (the fut. act. hardly in use) perf. ἡμάρτηκα, to miss one's aim, Xen. Cyrop. iv, 6, 2; to err, to be in fault, to sin; to miss in aiming at any thing; Herod. i, 43; not to obtain; ἀμαρτάνειν της δόνο, to miss one's way; ἀμαρτάνειν ἀμαρτήματα, Platon. Gorg. 81; imperf. ἡμάρτανον, 2. a. ἡμαρτον· part. 1. a. ἀμαρτήσας, αντος, ὁ, dat. pl. f. ἀμαρτήσας: 3. sing. 2. a. subj. act. ἀμάρτη, part. 2. a. ἀμαρτών.

'Aμαρτάς, άδος, ή, a fault, error, delinquency, D. Hal.

'Aμαςτῆ, like ὁμαςτῆ, adv. together, at the same time; it is also written without the subscript.

'Aμαςτηθίν, part. pas. n. g. 1. a. or 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. Ion. for ἡμαςτήθησαν, from ἀμας-τάνω.

Αμάςτημα, ἄτος, τό, a fault, delinquency, sin, error; a miss, failure. From άμαςτάνω.

`Αμαςτήτη, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. act. of άμαςτάνω.

'Αμαςτητίκός, ή, όν, that often sins, transgresses, or errs, prone to err, Aristot. Ethic. ii, 3.

'Aμαςτία, ας, ή, sin, fault, error; failure, a missing, a mistaking; by meton. one who commits sin, 2 Cor. v, 21. From άμαςτάνω.

'Αμαςτίνοος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, cf a depraved mind, foolish, stupid, destitute of reason, Hesiod. Theog. 511. From άμαςτάνω and νόος.

'Αμαςτοιπής, ίος, ό, ή, erring in words, false, deceiving. From
ἀμαςτάνω and ἔπω.

'Αμαςτύρητος, ου, δ, έ, destitute of witnesses, unwitnessed, unattested.

'Aμάςτύςος, ου, δ, ή, destitute of witnesses or evidence, that cannot be proved. From α and μάςτυς.

'Αμαςτωλός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a sinner, one addicted to evil; deprayed, detestable, Rom. vii, 13. From ἀμαςτάνω.

'Αμάς τγή, ῆς, ἡ, and ἀμάς υγμα, ἄτος, τό, brilliancy, brightness, fire of the eyes, glance of the eyes, Apoll. Rhod. iii, 233. From

AMAPY $\Sigma\Sigma\Omega$, f. $\xi\omega$. p. $\chi\alpha$, to shine, be bright or brilliant, send forth rays; $\mathring{\alpha}\mu\mathring{\alpha}\varrho\nu\sigma\sigma$; 3 sing. imperf. In.

'Auas, Dor. for huas.

Aμᾶσας, Dor. for ἀμήσας, part.
1. a. act. of ἀμάω· 1. a. ἤμησα.
Αμάσητος, and ἄμαστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ,
that is not eaten, not chewed or
masticated. From α and μασάομαι.

'Aμᾶσθαι, pres. inf. m. contr. act. of ἀμάω.

'Aματροχάω, ω, f. ήσω, to run along with, Odys. xiv, 450.

'Αματροχία, ας, ή, qu. άρματροχία, Poet the meeting or collision of the wheels of carriages. Hence άματροχάω. From άμα, or άρμα, and τρίχω.

Αματταςά, or

`Αματταρί. See 'Αμαγγαρί. 'Αμάτωρ μήτης. See 'Αμήτως. Αμαυροθείη, 1. a. opt. pas. 3. Ε* sing. of apaulow.

AMAΥΡΟ΄Σ, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, or - çός, ρά, ρόν, dark, glocmy, lurid, pale, obscure; comp. ἀμαυρόττερος, ίρα, Ιοπ. ἀμαυροτίεη.

'Αμαυρόω, ω, f. ώτω, to darken, extinguish, efface; εξεν άμαυροί, effaces an injury, Demosth. de Legat. Th. άμαυρός.

'Àμαχανία, ας, ή, Dor. for άμηχανια. Also

'Αμάχἄνος for άμήχἄνος.

'Αμχχεί, adv. Sèe

'Auaxnτεί, and aμαχητί, adv. and

'Αμάχητος, ου, δ, ή, not fighting, non-combatant; invincible.

"Αμάχος, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, invincible, insurmountable; averse to fighting or contest; not having fought or been in battle, Xen. Cyrop. iv, 1, 8; ἄμαχον περάγμα, an invincible or insuperable object; βίαν ἄμαχον, irresistible force, Longin. 1.; superl. ἀμαχώπατος.

Aμάχως, adv. without fighting, without a contest or battle.

'AMA'Ω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ήμηκα, to mow, reap, crop; gather, as in the hands. The parent of the Latin verb amo, to love, Aristoph. Eq. 391. Dunb. and Bark.

Αμβαίνειν, Poet. for ἀναβαίνειν, ἀμβαίη for ἀναβαίη.

'Αμβάλευ, Dor. and Æol. for ἀμβαλοῦ, 2. a. imperat. m. of ἀμβάλλω, for ἀναβάλλω.

'Αμβάλλομαι, Poet. for ἀναβάλλομαι, to defer, delay, procrastinate; 1. p. pl. ἀμβαλλόμεθα, 1. plur. subj. ἀμβαλλώμεθα, Iliad ii, 435.

"Aμεασε, Poet. and Dor. for ἄμενος, by sync. for ἀνίδησε. Th. βαίνω, which in the 1. aor. is often used actively by the poets for ἀναειθάζω. From ἀνά and βάω.

Aμβάση, 2. sing. ind. 1. f. m. Poet. and Dor. for ἀναβήση, from ἀναβαίνω.

*Αμβασις, ἀμβάτης, ἀμβατός, etc. Sec 'Ανάβασις, ἀναβάτης, etc.

'Aμβάτός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, that can be ascended, accessible by ascent, Iliad vi, 434.

"AMBH, 16, 16, the summit or brow of an overhanging rock; as if from ἀμβαίνω, for ἀναβαίνω.

Austros, ou, o, s. as

"AMBIZ, 1205, 6, a pot, cup, or vessel, the edges of which are curved inwards; a goblet of a

conical form; by the later writers, the cap of a still, or an alembic; "al the Arabic article and zueig." Donneg. Lex.

'Αμελαχίω, s. us άμπλαχίω. 'Αμελάχημα, s. as άμπλάχη-

*Αμελήδην, for ἀναελήδην, interruptedly, with sobbing or sighing, Iliad xxii, 476; and ἀμεολάδην, for ἀναεολάδην, with procrastination or delay. From ἀναεάλλω.

Αμβλίσκω, f. ἀμβλώσω, to make abortive; to miscarry.

Αμβλόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to blunt; to cause an abortion or miscarriage, Aristoph. Nub. 137; ὥστες ἀμβλοῦσθαι, so as to prove an abortion, Longin. 14.

'Αμβλυγώνιος, ου, δ, ή, obtuseangled.

'Αμβλῦνω, f. ἔνῶ, to blunt, dull.
'ΑΜΒΛΥ'Σ, εῖα, ὑ, blunted,
made dull or obtuse, dull in
mind; enfeebled; wanting
vigor.

'Aμβλύτης, ητος, ή, dulness of intellect, stupidity.

'Aμελυωγμός, οῦ, ὁ, bluntness of sight.

'Αμελυωπίω, ω, f. ήσω, to have dim or bad sight, to be near-sighted.

*Aμβλυωπής, έος, δ, ή, having imperfect sight, weak-sighted.

'Aμβλυωπία, ας, 'n, imperfection, or weakness of sight.

'Αμβλυώσσω, and ἀμβλυώττω, f. ώζω, to have bad sight, to be purblind or weak-sighted.

'Āμελάθη, 3. s. 1. a. subj. pas. of ἀμελόω.

'Αμβλωθοίδιον, ου, τό, and ''Αμβλωμα, ατος, τό, and

"Αμελωσις, εως, ή, an abortion. From ἀμελόω.

Αμβοάω, ῶ, s. as ἀναβοάω. Αμβολάδαν, Dor. for

'Αμβολάδην, Ion. and Poet. for άναβολάδην.

'Aμβολαδίς, adv. with force or violence; forcibly or violently upwards; with the arms raised on high, Callim. in Dian. 61.

'Aμβολάς, άδος, ή, a bank of earth, a mound, as when earth is thrown up from a ditch, etc. From ἀναβάλλω.

'Αμβολή, ñs, ή, delay, temporizing, Poet. by sync. for άναβολή. 'Αμβολιερχός, οῦ, ὁ, for ἀναβολιερ-

γός, a procrastinator of labor or business; slow or irresolute in acting; a dilatory person. From ἀναβάλλομαι and ἔγγον.

Aμβολίη, ης, ή, delay, procrasti-

nation, Ap. Rhod. iii. Αμεροσία, ας, ή, and

'Aμεροσίη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for ἀμεροσία, the food of the gods; the food of Juno's horses, Iliad v, 777; an oil (such as the gods used) for anointing the body of Sarpedon, Iliad xvi, 670, 680; a plant, ambrosia maritima, Sprengel. i, 190; ἀμεροσίαν, Dor. gen. pl. of

'Αμβρόστος, ία, ιον, Ιοπ. ίη, ιον, immortal, divine, godlike; refreshing or balmy sleep, Iliad ii, 19; refreshing night, ibid. l. 57; fragrant oil, xiv, 172; excellent or admirable in any respect, ambrosial; χαίται άμθεόorar, ambrosial or divine curls or locks, Iliad i, 529; κάπαι αμβρόσιαι, the heavenly or celestial stalls, Iliad viii, 434; πλοκάμους ἀμθροσίους, divine tresses, Iliad xiv, 176; πεδιλα άμ-Ceόσια, divine sandals, Iliad xxiv, 341; in many of these instances it may signify, properly, diffusing odors or perfumes; also preserving from putrefaction. From a priv. and Beoris, mortal.

'Αμβροτείν, 2. aor. inf. from μβροτον, 2. a. of

'Αμβροτίω οτ ἀβροτίω, for ἀμαρτάνω, to maks one's mark or aim, to go astray; imp. ἤμβροτες, thou hast missed me, Iliad v, 284.

*Aμβροτος, ου, δ, ή, immortal, godlike, divine, ἄβροτος.

*Αμδωμοίσι, Poet. and Ion. for ἀνὰ βωμοίς, upon a base or elevated stand made for holding any thing, Iliad viii, 441; which is improperly rendered, upon the altars. See Heyne, ad Homand Gail's Pref. to Hom.

"Αμευξ, υκος, δ, s. as άμειξ.

"AMBON, wros, o, Ion. aren, ns, in, a protuberance of any kind, as the boss or umbo of a shield, a knell, a declivity, the top of a hill; the raised border or rim of a shield.

'Αμβώσας, Poet. and Ion. for ἀναβοήσας, Herod. i, 8; iii, 38, part. 1. a. act. of ἀναβοάω.

'Aμί, me, Dor. for ἐμί, acc. of ἐγώ, Dor. for ἡμᾶς, in Aristoph. Lysist. 1253, where some read ἄμμι.

'Aμίγαςτος, ου, δ, ή, great, big, immense, Aristoph. Thesm. 1058; unenvied; hence sad, melancholy, distressing; unfortunate. From α, for συν, and μίγας, or from α and μιγαίςω.

*Aμιγάςτως, and ἀμίγαςτα, adv. cruelly, haughtily.

AMEI

'Aμεγίθης, εος, δ, ή, destitute of greatness, small, insignificant. Αμέθοδος, ου, δ, ή, immethodical, destitute of order or method.

'Aμίθυτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not drunk; preventing intoxication.

'Aμίθυστος, ου, δ, ή, an amethyst; an antidote to drunkenness, as the amethyst was considered by the ancients. From a and μεθύω.

'Aμείζετο, Dor. for ημείζετο, 3. sing imperf. m. of

'Αμείδομαι. See 'Αμείδω.

'Aμείδοντες, ων, οί, (στύλοι, or the like subst. being understood) in carpentry, the rafters of the roof of a house, which lean against each other at the top and spread apart at the bottom; hence, two wrestlers are compared to them, Iliad xxiii, 712.

'AMEI'BΩ, f. $\psi \omega$, p. $\mathring{\eta} \mu \epsilon \iota \phi \alpha$, to change, exchange, alternate, succeed or follow, correspond to; pass by; ἀμείβεσθαι, to respond, as in singing, Plut.; 1. a. inf. act. ἀμείψαι, p. pas. ημειμμαι, 1. f. αμειφθήτομαι, 2. f. act. ἀμειζῶ, 2. a. act. ημιθον, p. m. ημοιθα in mid. to requite, to answer, to make a return ; ἀμείδεσθαι ἀζίαις χάρισιν, to make a return in suitable thanks, Xen. Mem. iv, 3, 15; κάτολμήσ' άμεί ψασθαι πύλας, and has dared to cross the gates, Euripid. Alcest. 768.

*Aμειδάω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ἡμείδηκα, not to smile, to be grave or sad. From a and μειδάω.

Aμειδής, έος, and αμείδητος, ου, δ, ή, sad, gloomy, dull, not smiling or laughing, cheerless, gloomy, Orph. Argon. 1079. "I have not found this adjective in any other place in the whole compass of Greek poetry." Malthy's Gr. Gradus. From α and μειδάω.

'Aμιίδητος. See the preceding. 'Αμιλίκτων, gen. pl. of

'Aμείλικτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, severe, implacable, inflexible. From a and μειλίσσω, to soothe.

*Ausilizos, ov, o, n, s. as the preceding.

'Aμεινίας, ου, δ, the name of a man, Aminias.

'Aμείνω, acc. sing. or neut. pl. contract. of

Aμείνων, ονος, better; braver, Herod. vii, 10; superior, preferable; acc. sing. m. and f. and neut. pl. ἀμείνονα, ἀμεί-

νοα, ἀμείνω· gen. pl. ἀμεινόνων· irregular compar. fron ἀγαθός.

'Aμείρω, to deprive one of his share. Very rarely used. From α and μείρω.

' Αμείφθην, Dor. for ημείφθην, 1. a. ind. pas. αμείψεται, 1. f. m. of αμείζομαι.

'Αμίλγες, Dor. for ἀμίλγεις, 2. sing. pres. ind. of ἀμίλγω. 'Αμελγόμεναι, yielding milk; part. of

'AME ΛΓΩ, f. ξω, p. ἤμιλχα, to milk, to draw out or extract; to gather before maturity, as fruits. Hence in Engl. MILK. 'Αμίλει, imperat. of ἀμελίω, and properly means, be not solicitous, do not mind or regard, disregard; adverbially, nay, indeed, truly, surely, Xen. Mem. i, 4, 7; Theophr. Char. 2; ἀμίλει δὶ καί, but, moreover, besides. From α and μίλει.

'Αμίλεια, ας, ή, neglect, disregard, want of care, remissness.

From α and μίλει.

'Αμελετίον, verbal adj., must be disregarded or neglected. From ἀμελίω.

'Αμελετησία, ας, ή, want of exertion, inactivity, slothfulness. 'Αμελέτητος, ου, δ, ή, unexercis-

ed, untrained, unpractised; neglected; neglectful.

'Aμελετήτως, adv. neglectfully; ἀμελετήτως ἔχω, I am unprepared, Plat. Conv. p. 173.

'Αμελέω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ημέληκα, to neglect, disregard, despise; ἀμελεῖσθαι, to be in no esteem; ἀμελήσας τοῦ ὀεγίζεσθαι, forgetting your anger, Xen. Mem. ii, 3, 9; τἀμελούμενον for τὸ ἀμελούμενον, what is neglected, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 111. It governs the genitive; 1. a. act. ημέλησα · ἀμελωσιν, 3, pl. subj. pres. act. ἀμελοῦντος, gen. sing. part. pres. act. ἀμελημένος, fon. for ἡμελημένος, part. perf. pas. See also 'Αμέλει.

'Aμελής, έος, ό, ή, neglectful, regardless.

'Αμελήσαντες, pl. part. 1. a. act. of ἀμελέω.

'Αμέλησε, Poet. for ημέλησε, 3. sing. 1. aor. act. of άμε-

'Αμελησία, ας, ή, s. ας ἀμέλεια.
'Αμελητίος, α, ου, that must be neglected.

'Αμέλητος, ου, δ, ή, not to be regarded, unworthy of regard, Theog. 422.

'Αμελλητί, adv. without delay.

'Αμέλλητος, ου, δ, ή, not deferred or delayed; also not to be delayed, etc.

'Αμέλξης, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. act. of αμέλγω.

"Αμελξις, εως, ή, a milking. From αμίλγω.

'Aμελῶς, adv. negligently, carelessly, remissly; ἀμελῶς ἔχειν, to disregard or be unconcerned, s. as ἀμελεῖν, Cyrop. i, 2, 7.

"Αμεμπτος, ου, ό, ἡ, blameless, pure, irreprehensible; also, satisfied, Xen. Cyrop. iv, 5, 17.

'Αμέμπτως, adv. blamelessly.
From a priv. and μέμφομαι.

Αμεμφής, έος, δ, ή, poet. s. as ἄμεμπτος.

'Aμεμφία, ας, ή, irreproachableness, exemption from blame.

"Aμεναι, for ἀίμεναι, ἄειν, from ἄω, to satiate itself, to glut or gorge itself, Iliad, xxi, 70.

'Aμίνας, Dor. for 'Aμίνης, ου, δ, the name of a river, Amenas.

'Aμενηνός, ή, όν, enfeebled, weak, soon failing, Iliad v, 887.
From a and μένω or μένος.
Hence

'Aμενηνόω, ω, f. ώσω, to weaken, render harmless or ineffectual.

'Aμενής, έος, δ, ή, feeble, frail.

'Αμέρα, Dor. for ἡμέρα.

Αμέραισι, Poet. and Dor. for ημέραις.

'AME'PΓΩ, f. ξω, to press out, properly applied to the pressing of olives; to suck out, Aristoph. Eq.

'Aμίρδω, f. σω, to deprive one of his share; to deprive of sight, Odys. viii, 64; to dazzle the sight, Iliad xiii, 340; to darken or obscure; 3 sing. imperfind. act. Ion. ἄμερδε, for ἤμεροδε ἄμερος, 3. sing. 1. aor. act. for ἤμεροτε · Æ.l. ἀμεροῆς, 2. sing. 1. a. pas. subj. From α and μέρδω.

'Aμεςής, έος, δ, ή, undivided, indivisible, individual. From μέσος.

'Αμερία, ας, ἡ, Dor. for ἡμέρα.
'Αμερίζω, s. as ἀμείρω or ἀμέρδω.
'Αμεριχώω, ω, f. ήσω, to have no solicitude or anxiety, to be freed from care.

'Ausgiuvnoia, as, n, and

'Aμεριμνία, ίας, ή, exemption from care.

Αμίριμνος, ου, δ, ή, free from care or anxiety; unheeded, Soph. Aj. 1207. From α and μέριμνα.

'Aμερίμνως, adv. without care or anxiety, securely.

'Auleios, ou, o, n, Dor. for nui-

'Aμέριστος, ου, δ, ή, undivided, indivisible, entire.

"Ausgos, Dor. for Husgos, mild, gen le, tame.

'Ausgrai, for ausgirai, 1. a. inf. of auigou, or auigous, Eol. for auticai, as niconi for nicai.

'Auteons, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. act. of αμέρδω.

Ausewouis, Dor. and Æol. for ημερώτας, part. 1. a. act. of ήμερόω. Τh. ήμερος.

"Auss, Dor. for nusis, we.

"Aussos, ou, i, i, having no middle; in logic, wanting a middle term.

'Αμετάθλητος, ου, δ, ή, unchanged, unchangeable; inflexible.

'Αμετάθετος, ου, τό, unchangeable, that cannot be transposed or transferred; ἀμετάθετον, ου, τό, immutability. From α, μετά, and τίθημι.

'Αμετακίνητος, ου, δ, ή, unmoved, unshaken, steadfast. From a, μετά, and κινέω.

'Αμετάχλαστος, ου, δ, ή, not to be broken; unbroken, firm, in mind, Xen.

'Αμετάκλητος, ου, δ, h, not to be recalled or stopped.

'Αμεταμέλητος, ου, ό, ή, unrerepented of, not to be regretted, and hence, enduring, From a priv and μεταμέλομαι.

'Austavontos, ou, o, n, that does not change his mind; impenitent, N. T.; irreclaimable. From μετανοίω.

'Αμετάπειστος, ου, δ, ή, inflexible, that cannot be persuaded, Aris-

'Αμετάπτωτος, ου, ό, ή, not to be overturned; unchangeable.

'Aμετάστατος, ου, δ, ή, unchangeable, fixed, constant, immova-

· Αμεταττρεπτεί, and άμεταστρε-TTI, adv. without looking or turning back, Plato de Leg. and Xen. Symp. iv, 50.

' Αμετάστροφος, ου, δ, ή, not to be turned or changed, fixed.

'Αμεταχείοιστος, ου, ό, ή, not to be handled, or, metaph. treated. Λαετέςα, Dor. for ημετέςα.

'Aμίτοχος, ου, ό, ή, not participating or partaking, Thucyd. i. 'Aμίτοητος, ου, δ, ή, unmeasured, immeasurable. From a and

μίτεον or μιτείω.

Αμιτροεπης, έος, δ, ή, loquacious to excess, babbling, Iliad ii, 212, From a, mirgor, and ĭπω.

*Αμετρον, ου, τό, excess. a and pireov.

AMHX

"Aμετρος, ου, ό, ή, immense, boundless, immeasurable, excessive, immoderate ; ἀμίτεω πλούτω, immoderate wealth, Longin. 44; also, not in metre, i. e. in prose ; ἔμμετεα τε καὶ ἄμετεα, in verse and in prose, Strab. ix, p. 419.

Αμετεῶς, adv. immoderately, excessively, indefinitely.

'Αμεύστμος, ου, ό, ή, that may be passed over or traversed, passable, Ap. Rhod. iv, 297.

Aμευσίπορος, ου, ό, ή, changing one's course, wandering. From αμεύω and πόρος.

'AMEΥ'Ω, f. εύσω, a Dor. form, s. as ἀμείδω, to pass; surpass, exceed.

Aμη, ης, ή, a sickle, scythe, bill; also a spade. From aµaw. See the next.

'Aμη or ἀμη, adv. (properly, dat. fem. of auós, i. e. vis) in any way, in some way or other. See the preceding.

Αμήγε, άμηγέποι, άμηγέπη, άμη-YETOU and aunyerus, compound of aun with the particles ys, etc.; s. as auñ.

Αμηγέτη. See 'Αμῆγε. 'Αμηγέποι. See 'Αμηγε.

'Αμηγέπου. See 'Αμῆγε.

Αμηγέπως. See 'Αμῆγε.

'Aμήν, indecl. amen, so be it; verily, truly; as a subst. the truth, i. e. he who is true, the Messiah, Rev. iii, 14. Hebr.

'Αμήνιτος, ου, δ, ή, not angry. Th. unvis.

'AMHE, ou and nros, b, a kind of cake made with milk, Aris. toph. Plut. 1000.

'Aμήσαντων, gen. pl. 1. a. act. and

Αμήσεις, 2. sing. 1. f. ind. act. of auriw.

Αμητής, ῆρος, δ, reaper, mower. From aµaw.

'Aμητος, ου, δ, accented on the first syllable, a harvest, crop; άμητός, ου, δ, accent on the last syllable, the time of harvest.

'Αμήτως, ορος, δ, motherless; that does not deserve the name of mother, Sophoc. Electr. 1154; ἀμήτως μήτης, an unnatural or cruel mother, literally, an unmotherly mother.

'Αμήχαν', for ἀμήχανα, acc. pl. n. g. of aunxaves.

'Aμηχανέω, to be in perplexity or embarrassment, to be unable, hesitate; to be in want of, Herod. i, 35; Soph. Phil. 337.

Aunxavns, ios, i, n, Poet. for άμήχανος, Hom. Hym. in Merc. 447.

'Aμηχανίη, ης, ή, Ion. for άμηχανία, embarrassment, difficulty. From a and maxavn.

'Αμήχανος ου, δ, ή, being without talents, expedients, or resources, helpless; impracticable; defying all attempts to overcome him, or it, invincible; artful; ἀμήχανα κακά, irremediable or inevitable evils, Xen. Anab. i, 2, 21; indefatigable; Iliad x, 167; incomparable, as beauty, etc. ; it is opposed, by Aristoph., to πόριμος, Ran. 1429.

'Aμηχάνως, adv. from the preceding.

AMI'A, ας, ή, a kind of tunny. Αμίαντος, ου, ό, ή, unspotted, unsoiled, pure; the mineral called amianthus or astestos. From a and μιαίνω.

' Αμιγής, έος, δ, ή, unmixed, pure, Aristot. Eth.

'Aµíheta605, D0r. for h μ íheta605.

' Αμιθεείν, for άριθμείν, by metath. "Αμικτος, ου, δ, ή, unmixed, pure, separated; that cannot unite with another, incompatible, Thucyd. i, 77; äμικτος ἄνθρωτος, a man with whom we can have no intercourse, Demosth. 786, 10, ed. Reisk.

"AMIAAĂ, ns, ĥ, combat, contest, rivalry, zeal. Hence Αμιλλάθω, s. as αμιλλάομαι.

Αμιλλάομαι, ῶμαι, f. ήσομαι, to contend, struggle, strive; emulate, endeavour to surpass, Aristot. Eth.; rushing on eagerly, Xen. Cyrop. i, 4, 15; Yigovis άμιλλαται ποδί, presses on with aged step, Euripid. Orest. 450.

Αμίλλημα, ἄτος, τό, ε. ας ἄμιλλα· also bonds of marriage, Soph. Electr. 493.

Αμιλλητής, η̃εος, δ, a combatant, one who contends; eager, vying with another, and so successive, Soph. Antig. 1065.

`Αμιλλήτης, ου, ό, ς. ας άμιλλητήę.

'Αμιλλώ, contract. of άμιλλάου, imperat. of αμιλλάομαι.

'Αμίμητος, ου, ό, ή, inimitable. Auiv, Dor. for huiv, dat. pl. of ἐγώ.

' Αμίναδας, indecl. a man's name, Aminadab.

Auraïar. See the next.

Auwaios, a, ov, of or belonging to Aminea, a place celebrated for wine; hence apwaia is used to signify a jar or cask filled with (Aminean) wine, Hierocl.

AMNH AMO@

'Aµigía, as, n, want of social intercourse, misanthropy, ferocity, Thucyd, i, 3; purity.

AMME

Thucyd, i, 3; purity. "Αμιππος, ου, δ, ή, a foot soldier,

who mixed with the horse in battle, Thucyd. and Xen; swift as a horse, Soph. Antig. 985.

'AMI' 2, 7805, h, a chamber-pot, Aristoph. Ran.; a small vessel, pinnace or skiff.

³ Aμτσής, έος, δ, ή, not odious, not displeasing, Xen. Eq. 8, 9.

'Aμισθί, adv. without compensation, gratis, gratuitously.

"Aμισθος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unrewarded, unpaid, gratuitous.

"Âμίσθωτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not hired, not bribed, Demosth. 865, 20, ed. Reisk.

Aμιτροχίτων, ονος, δ, ħ, wearing a cuirass without a girdle, Iliad xvi, 419; also being without a zone or girdle, used in speaking of young women not of mature age. From α, μίτρα, and χιτών.

'Aμιχθαλόεις, εσσα, εν, unapproachable, not having any port or harbour, Iliad xxiv, 758. From ἄμικτος and ἄλς.

*Aμμ—, used by the poets for ἀναμ—, as ἀμμένει for ἀναμένει, Sophocl. Electr. 1389.

"Αμμα, ἄτος, τό, a knot, tie, ligature, bond, fastening, a noose, Plut. and Herodot. iv, 98; in wrestling, the hug or winding of the arms round an adversary's heck, Plut. Alcib. c. 2; a land measure of 40 πήχεις or cubits. See 'Αφάττω and "Απτω.

'Aμμάθω, Poet. for αναμάθω.

"Αμμας, Æol. for ἡμᾶς, acc. pl.
"Αμμε, acc. pl. Poet for ἤμας,
in dual Dor. and Æol. it is
used for νῶϊ, νῶ.

'Aμμέγα, Poet. for ἀνὰ μέγα, very great, Ap. Rhod.

'Aμμείνας, Poet. for ἀναμείνας, part. 1. a. act. of ἀναμένω.

"Âμμεναι, for ἄδειν, Ion. ἀδέμεν, Att. ἀδέμεναι, and by sync. ἄμμεναι or it may be formed from ἄω for ἄδω, inf. ἄειν, Dor. ἄεν, Ion. ἀέμενα, Att. ἀέμεναι, by sync. ἄμεναι, and by Æol. redupl. ἄμμεναι. But some MSS. read ἄμεναι, without the syllable δε. See "Aμεναι.

Aμένειν, Ion. and Poet. for αναμένειν.

'Àμμένομεν, by sync. for ἀναμένομεν, 1. pl. pres. ind. act. of ἀναμένω.

"Αμμενος, ου, δ, Dor. for ημενος perhaps it should be written Zµevos, for the α is changed, Dor., from η a long vowel, and the double μ seems unnecessary for the sake of the metre.

'Aμμένω, in Tragic writers, for ἀναμένω.

"Αμμες, Æol. for Dor. ἀμίς and com. ἡμεῖς.

Αμμέσον, Poel. for ἀνὰ μέσον, in the midst, Hesiod.

Αμμέων, g. pl. Æol. for ἡμών.
"Αμμι, εως, τό, an herb called bishopsweed; ἄμμι αἰθιοπικόν, ammi copticum, Sprengel, i, 164.

"Αμμι, dat. pl. for ἡμῖν, Æol. "Αμμιγα, ἀνάμιγα, Poet. togeth-

er, promiscuously.

'Αμμίγδην, for ἀναμίγδην, adv. the same as the preceding. From ἀνά and μίγνυμι.

"Αμμιν, or ἄμμι, dat. pl. Æol. and Dor. for ἡμῖν.

'Aμμινός, ή, όν, sandy, Arrian. Peripl.

'Αμμίζας, Poet. for ἀναμίζας, part. Ι. a. act. of ἀναμίγνυμι.

"AMMION, ov, 76, vermilion, red lead, minium; the mineral cinnabar, in its native state.

'Aμμοςία, ας, 'n, misfortune; also for ἀμοςία, immortality, Epigr. ap. Demosth. de Haloneso. Reisk. Index.

"Αμμοςος, Æol. for ἄμοςος, ου, δ, ἡ, having no share or participation, destitute; hence unfortunate, unlucky, Sophocl. Philoct. 182. From α and μόςος. "Αμμος, ον ἡ, sand of the sea-shore, sea-sand; a place sprinkled with sand for exercise, Xen. Mem. iii, 36; sandy ground, and therefore unstable, N. T.; s. as ψάμμος.

' Αμμώδης, εος, ό, ή, sandy. " Αμμων, ωνος, ό, α name of Jupi-

ter, Ammon; also

"Αμμων, Æol. for ἡμῶν.

'Aμμώνιος, ου, δ, ή, of or relating to Ammon.

"AMNAMOE, ov, 6, 4, a grandchild, descendant, offspring.

' Αμνάμων, Dor. for ἀμνήμων. ' Αμνάς, ἄδος, ἡ, s. as ἀμνή.

¹Αμνάσει, Dor. sync. for ἀναμνήσει, 3. sing. 1. f. ind. act. of ἀναμιμνήσκω.

'Αμναστίω, Dor. for άμνηστίω. "Αμναστος, Dor. for ἄμνηστος,

Theocr. Idyl. xvi. From a and μνάομαι.

'Aμνεῖος, εία, εῖον, of or belonging to a lamb, ἀμνεῖα χλαίνα, a soft cloak of lamb's wool, Theorr. xxiv, 61. Th. ἀμνός.

'Aμνή, ñs, 'n, a ewe-lamb, Theocr.

Αμνήμονα, acc. of

Αμνήμων, δ, ή, forgetful, unmindful. From a and μνάομαι.

'Αμνημόνευτος, ου, δ, ή, not commemorated, not mentioned.

'Αμνημονίω, ω, or άμνημονεύω, f. ήσω, or εύσω, to forget, pass over in silence, Demosth. de Coron.

'Aμνησικακίω, ω, f. ήσω, to forget injuries.

Aμνησίκακος, ου, δ, ή, unmindful of or overlooking injuries, not revengeful, Ælian. Var. Hist.

'Aμνησικάκως, adv. without remembrance of an injury.

'Αμνηστεία, ας, ή, s. as άμνηστία.

'Aμνήστευτα, used adverbially, in an unmarried state. From

'Aμνήστευτος, ου, δ, ή, unmarried, unbetrothed, not wooed.

'Aμνηστεύτως, adv. in an unmarried or unbetrothed state.

'Aμποτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to forget; pas. to be forgotten or obliterated (by time) Thucyd. i, 20; become forgetful, Soph. Electr. 482.

'Aμνηστία, ας, ή, oblivion of the past, an amnesty, impunity. From α and μνάομαι. Hence, in English, AMNESTY.

"Αμνηστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unknown, obscure, forgotten; also forgetting, not remembering.

'AMNI'ON, ov, ró, in anatomy, the amnios or amnion which envelopes the fætus; a vessel to receive the blood of the victims in a sacrifice, Odys. iii, 444.

'Aμνίς, ἴδος, ή, a female lamb; a female lambkin.

'AMNO'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, a lamb; in N.

T., a name of Christ, the lamb
of God; ἡ ἀμνός is used by
Theocr. v, 144, 149. From
α and μένος.

'Aμνοφόρος, ου, δ, ή, a sheep with young; hence ἀμνοφόρως, Dor. for ἀμνοφόρους, acc. pl., with young, Theocrit. xi, 41. From ἀμνός and φίρω.

'Aμογητί, adv. without labor, without difficulty. From a and μογέω.

'Aμόγητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unwearied, indefatigable.

Aubbin, adv. from some or any place, from somewhere; from whence? in some degree; in Odys. i, 10, some render it in some degree, Maltby's Gr. Gradus; Damm explains it to mean, in some part (of the story), i. e. wherever the muse shall think proper to begin; oth-

ers render it from whatever cause, however it may be, Schneid. Lex. Jones derives it from αμα (as αμόθι, Thucyd. v, 77) together, and then renders it at once, without further delay, Jones's Lex. In Plat. de Leg. p. 798, b; à μοθίν γί ποθεν, by what means, in what

'Aμόθι, adv. somewhere, somewhere or other, Thucyd. v, 77; where some render it, together, simultaneously.

Aucieadios, ou, o, n mutual, alternate.

'Auoscadis, adv. alternately, by turns. From ausica.

'Auniezdov, adv. by turns.

· Apoisaios, aía, aior, and apo-Exios, ou, i, i, alternate, by turns, mutual, reciprocal; responsive one to the other, as some of Theocr. and Virgil's eclogues, or the choruses of tragedies, etc.

'Aμοιδαίως, adv. by turns, alternately, by way of exchange.

'Aμοιδή, ης, ή, reciprocity, mutuality, retribution, return of kindness or unkindness, Eurip. Med. 23.

· Αμωιδήδην, adv. by turns.

'Auoilndis, adv. by turns, Iliad xviii, 506.

'Aμοιδός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, mutual, doing in turn, Soph. Antig. 1067; as άμοιδὸς χάρις, mutual thanks; άμοιδοί, auxiliaries or substitutes, Iliad xiii, 793. From aui.

'Aμοιρίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be destitute of, to be exempt from, Ælian.

Aμοίρημα, ἄτος, τό, privation; misfortune, ill luck.

*Aµoieos, and äµoeos, ov, o, n, destitute of a portion or share; bereaved of children, Eurip. Med. 1395 [1406]; «μρος» Bior, a wretched life, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 248; "" μοιρος εστίας, deprived of home, Xen. Cyrop. viii, 5, 19. From a and μοίρα.

'Auodyain, fem. of auodyaios, that may be milked, i. e. milk. 'Αμολγαΐος, αία, αΐον, milked, that may be milked; made with milk, Hes. Op. 588.

Αμολγεύς, έος, δ, and ἀμόλγίον, a milkpail. Th. ἀμίλγω.

Αμόλγιον. See Αμολγιύς.

'Αμολγός, οῦ, ὁ, the time of milking cows, i. e. morning and evening; also midnight or the dead of the night, Iliad xi, 173; probably by usage, any time of night, Heyne. This signification is supported by the Scholiast on Hesiod, who explains H mer's νυκτὸς ἀμολγόν by thick with darkness. "Rather when the time of milking is past, at an unseasonable time of night." Dunbar and Bark.

'Αμόλυντος, ου, δ, ή, unpolluted, uncontaminated.

'Aμόν, Dor. for ημέτερον, Bacchylid ix, 10; also for inov, Iliad vi, 414.

'AMO'PA, ας, ή, a cake made of flour with honey.

Αμος βαίος, αία, αίον, dark, obscure; also pastoral.

Αμος βάς, άδος, ή, a female attendant, Apol. Rhod. iii, 881.

Αμος δεύς, έως, δ, a shepherd. Αμοςθεύω, f. εύσω, to attend upon, follow, accompany.

Aubelins, ou, b, h, dark, ob-

AMOPBO'S, h, ov, dark, obscure; as if from amogoos · also an attendant, a servant, a client. Αμόρλη, ns, ή, an herb with a purple flower, used in coloring; άμοςγή, ης, ή, the lees or refuse of expressed olives, Aristoph. Also the name of an island. From ἀμίργω.

Apogians, ou, i, bread made or used with honey, sweetened

bread.

Αμορος, ου, δ, ή. See "Αμοιρος. Αμορφία, as, h, want of form, deformity, ugl:ness.

"Aμοςφος, ου, δ, ή, formless, deformed, ugly, monstrous. From a and μορφή.

"õos, ov, h, the same as aµµos, sand. See the next.

'AMO'Σ, οῦ, ἡ, with the smooth breathing, one, some one, my, our; and

'Āμός, or ἀμός, ή, όν, Æol. and Epic. for huétegos and Euós, Æsch. and Euripid. ; Iliad viii, 78; Soph. Philoct. 1105; also for ἦμος, when; ἀμοῖσι, dat. for ημιτίχοις, Aristoph. Lysistr. See the preceding.

Aμος, Dor. for τμος, when.

'Aμοτος, ου, ό, ή, insatiable, incessant, unremitting. and µ6705, or the ancient verb μίτω. Hence ἄμοτον for àμό-Tws, without being satisfied, greedy, Apol. Rhod. i, 513; and Hom.

"Aµουσα, adverbially, out of time, inharmoniously, Euripid. Alcest. 776. From apovoos.

'Αμουσία, ας, ή, ignorance, illiter-

ateness.

"Auovoos, ov, o, n, illiterate, uninstructed, rustic; wanting taste for the elegant arts in general. From μοῦσα.

'Αμοχθεί, adv. and

'Aμοχθί, without labor, indolent. ly.

"Αμοχθος, ου, ό, ή exempt from labor or fatigue. From µ6χθος.

'Aμπ—, Ion. and Dor. for aναπ—, in compounds.

'Auraiaviζειν, inf. pres. and

'Aμπαιανίσαι, Poet. for αναπαιavious, 1. a. inf. of avaraia. νίζω, to sing pæans, to celebrate a victory. From àva and Παιάν.

'Αμπάλλω, for ἀναπάλλω, ἀμπαλλόντι, Dor. for άναπάλλουσι.

"Αμπάλος, Poet. for ανάπαλος, drawing lots a second time, Pind. Ol. vii, 110; Tálos signisies κλήρωσις. Τh. πάλλω. Αμπαλών, for άναπαλών, part. 2. a. of ἀναπάλλω.

Αμπαύεται, Dor. for αναπαύε-

"Αμπαυμα, for ἀνάπαυμα, ἄτος, τά, repose, quiet, cessation, solace. From ἀμπαύομαι. So ἄμπαυσις.

'Αμπαύομαι for ἀναπαύομαι.

Αμπαύσασθε, 2. pl. 1. a. imperat. m. Poet. for ἀναπαύσασθε.

'Αμπαυστήςιος, for ἀναπαυστήςιos, fitted to repose, Ion. From άναπαύω.

'Αμπαύω. See 'Αναπαύω.

'Αμπεδίον, or αμ πεδίον, adv. Poet. for ava πεδίον, over the plain or field, Iliad v, 87.

'Αμπείρας, Poet. for αναπείρας, part. 1. a. from ἀναπείρω.

 ${
m '}$ ${
m A}$ μπέλἄγος, for ἀναπέλἄγος, over the sea, at sea, Apol. Rhod. iv, 1744.

Αμπελεών, ωνος, δ, a vineyard. Αμπέλίνος, ou, o, n, of or belonging to vines or to a vineyard. From άμπελος.

Αμπίλιον, ου, τό, a little vine. Αμπελιών, ωνος, δ, a vineyard, a place planted with vines. From ἄμπελος.

'Aμπελόεις, εσσα, εν, end sometimes, though more rarely, i, i, planted with or abounding in vines, Il. iii, 184.

Αμπελοεργός. See 'Auriloueyos.

Αμπελόπρασον, ου, τό, a plant, a kind of garlie or leek; allium ampeloprasum, Spreng. i, 168.

- "AMΠΕΛΟΣ, ου, ή, α vine, grape-vine; also, the warlike machine called a vinea; ἀμπί-λως, Dor. for ἀμπίλους, acc. pl. 'Αμπελουςγεῖν, inf. pres. of
- 'Απελουργέω, ω, f. ήσω, to tend or dress vines, to act as a vine-dresser
- 'Aμπελουργία, ας, ή, the culture of vines.
- 'Αμπελουργός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a vinedresser. From ἄμπελος and ἔργον.
- 'Αμπελόφυτος, ου, δ, ή, planted with vines.
- ' Αμπελοφύτως, οςος, δ, a name of Bacchus, planter or father of the vine.
- ' Αμπελών, ῶνος, δ, poet. ἀμπελεών, a vineyard; a vine, 1 Cor. ix, 7.
- Αμπελῶνα, acc. s. as preceding. Αμπεμψάς, Poet. for ἀναπεμψάς, 2. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of ἀναπέμπω.
- 'Αμπεσάλών, part. 2. a. act. for ἀναπεπαλών, or ἀναπαλών, inserting the augm. of pret. from ἀναπάλλω. Th. πάλλω.
- 'Αμπέσαι, 1. a inf. act. Lacon. or Æol. for ἀμφίεσαι, from ἀμφ
- 'Aμπετάσατα, for ἀναπετάσασα, extending, stretching out, Bion. i.
- 'Αμπίτασον, Poet. for ἀναπίτασον, 2. sing. 1. a. imperat. act. of ἀναπετάζω. From ἀνά, πετάω, πιτάζω, and πετάννυμι.
- 'Aμπέχομαι, Eol. for ἀμφὶ ἔχομαι, to clothe one's self; with an accus. ἡμπίσχετο, she put on a garment, Med. 1159; except in this passage ἤμπισχον is used by the Attic poets for the aorist; imperf. ἡμπειχόμην and ἀμπειχόμην, 2. a. ἡμπεσχόμην and ἀμπεσχόμην. See 'Αμπίχω.
- 'Aμπεχόνη, ns, n, clothing, a cloak or mantle, Alcm. i, 15. 'Aμπέχονον, ου, τό, clothing, a garment. From
- 'Âμπίχω, f. ἀμφίζω, αοτ. ἤμπισχον, ἀμπισχεῖν, mid. ἀμπίχομαι, f. ἀμφίζομαι, αοτ. ἡμπισχεῖνη, to surround, enclose, environ, wrap, clothe; hang upon, cling to, Odys. viii, 225; more frequently, ἀμπίχομαι, Plut. Gorg. 45. From ἀμφί and ἔχω. See 'Αμπίχω.
- · Αμπηδάω, for ἀναπηδάω.
- 'Αμπισχεῖν, 2. a. inf. of ἀμπέχω.
 'Αμπισχνέομαι, οῦμαι, s. as ἀμπέχομαι, Aristoph. Av. 1090.
- · Αμπίσχομαι, s. as άμπέχω.

- 'Αμπίσχω, a supposed form for άμπίχω.
- 'Aμπλακίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to commit a fault or error, to be frustrated, to fail of obtaining; found only in the 2. aor. Euripid. Alcest. 430, Soph. Antig. 554. Th. πλάζω.
- 'Αμπλάπημα, ἄτος, τό, s. as ἀμάςτημα, a fault, error, crime, Plut.
- 'Αμπλάκητος, ου, δ, ή, guilty, sinful; wandering from, erring. See 'Αναπλάκητος and 'Απλάκητος.
- 'Aμπλακία, ας, ή, a fault, error, sin. Th. πλάζω.
- 'Aµπλακίης, gen. Ion. of åµπλακία.
- 'Αμπλακών, that has fallen into error, part. 2. a. act. of άμπλακίω.
- 'Aμπλίας, ov, the name of a man, Amplias, Rom. xvi, 8.
- "Αμπνευμα, άτος, τό, repose, rest, taking breath, Poet. for άνά- πνευμα. Th. πνέω.
- "Αμπνευσις, for ἀνάπνευσις. Αμπνέω, for ἀναπνέω.
- 'Aμπνοά, ãs, 'n, Dor. for
- 'Aμπνοή, ñs, ή, Ion. for ἀναπνοή, breathing, respiration.
- "Αμπνυε, 2. a. imperat. Ion. for ἀνάπνυς.
- 'Αμανύνθη, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. pas. Ion. for ἠμανύνθη, he recovered breath, from ἄμανυμαι, for ἀνάπνυμαι, Poet., Iliad v, 697. From ἀνά and πνέω.
- "Αμπνυμαι, and
- "Αμπνυμι, and
- ' Αμπνύω. See ' Ανάπνυμι.
- 'Αμπολεῖν, to revolve, to repeat, Pind. Nem. vii, 153. Poet. by sync. for ἀναπολεῖν.
- 'Αμπόλιν, Poet. for ἀνὰ πόλιν.
- 'Aμπόνον, for ἀνὰ πόνον, Iliad xiii, 239.
- 'AMΠΡΟ'N, οῦ, τό, and
- "Aμπρος, ου, i, the rope by which oxen are harnessed to their load, traces, draught-ropes; according to some, the collar or yoke.
- 'Αμπτάμενα, pl. for ἀναπτάμενα. 'Αμπτάμενος, for ἀναπτάμενος, part. 2. a. mid. of ἀνίπταμαι, to fly, through, upwards, or away, Eurip. Hec. 1100, Orest. 1376, Androm. 1220; 2. aor. act. ἀνίπταμα. Th. Ίπταμαι.
- 'Aμπυκίδην, acc. of 'Aμπυκίδης, ou, i, the son of Ampyeus.
- ' Αμπυκτής, ῆςος, ό, s. as
- 'Αμπυκτήριος, ία, ιον, of or relating to the ἀμπυκτήρ or bridle; ἀμπυκτήρια φάλαςα, gild-

- ed trappings of steeds, Soph. Ed. Col. 1069.
- "AMIIYZ, ĕxos, δ or ħ, a band or fillet worn on the forehead by women, a ribbon, network for the head; a frontlet or golden band for fastening the hair on a horse's firehead; and hence also, a bridle and bit; a wheel, Soph. Philoct. 676; the circular cover of a drinking vessel, Aristoph. Acharn. 671.
- *Αμπωσις, or ἄμπωτις, by sync. for ἀνάπωσις, the reflux or ebb of the sea. From ἀναπίνω.
- 'Αμπωτίζω, f. ίσω, to recede or ebb, as the sea.
- 'AMΥΓΔΑΛΕ'Α, α5, h, and 'Αμυγδαλη, n5, h, an almond tree; contracted from the preceding.
- 'Aury Saleos, ia, iou, and
- 'Αμυγδάλτιος, η, ον, belonging to the almond, of the almond, Xen. Anab. iv, 4, 8.
- Αμύγδαλον, ου, τό, an almond, the fruit of the almond tree.
- 'Aμύγδάλος, ου, ή, an almond tree.
- "Αμυγμα, ἄτος, τό, laceration or tearing of the skin, a scratch, Soph. Aj. 638. From ἀμύσσω. "Αμύδις, adv. Poet. or Æol. for ἄμα, at the same time, together, Hes. Theog 689.
- 'AMΥΔΡΟ'Σ, &, δν, dark, obscure; scarcely perceptible, as illegible letters, Thucyd. vi, 64; faint, feeble; slender. See the next.
- "Aμυδρος, ου, δ, ħ, moist, damp. From ἄμα and ὕδως. See the preceding.
- 'Αμύζω, f. ύσω, to suck, Xen. Anab. iv, 5, 27.
- 'Αμύητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, uninitiated, Plat. Gorg. c. 47, s. as ἀτίλεστος. From α and μνίω οτ μύω.
- 'Aμυθαν, ανος, δ, Poet. for 'Aμυθαων, άωνος, the name of a man, Amythaon.
- 'Αμύθητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unspeakable, ineffable, unutterable, inexpressible; hence innumerable, immense. From a priv. and μυθίσμαι.
- 'Āμύκητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not resounding with the lowing of cattle, i. e. being without cattle, herd less, empty, Antipat. Sidon Epigr.
- 'Aμύκλαθεν, adv. from Amyelæ, a city of Laconia.
- Aμῦκλαι, ῶν, αὶ, α kind of shoes or sandals made at Amyclæ, Theocr. x, 35.
- 'Αμυκλαΐσδειν, Dor. for άμυκλαΐ-

ζω, to speak like an Amyclæan, i. e. in a dialect of Lacedæmonia

*Αμύπος, ου, ο, a proper name, Amycus; Ap. Rhod.; Theocr. 'Αμέλιν, ου, τό, a kind of wheaten or flour cake.

"Αμύλον, τό, unground wheat prepared like starch.

"Âμίλος, ου, δ, ή, unground; made of unground wheat, Theor. ix, 21; also a species of oak.

Αμέμονα, acc. sing. of

'AMT'MΩN, ovos, δ, n, blameless, spotless, surpassing others in good or bad things; distinguished, either for good or bad qualities; illustrious by birth; excellent, in any respect, and applied to persons or things, Hom.; elegant, grand. From α intensive and μύω.

"Αμῦνα, n5, n, and ἀμύνη, n5, n, a defence or protection against injuries, succour, retaliation, revenge. From ἀμύνω.

'Aμυνάθω, Att. for ἀμύνω, Aristoph. Nub. 1323.

Αμυναι, 1. a. inf. act. and Αμυνέμε-

ναι, Dor. ἀμυνεῦσι, Ion. for ἀμυνοῦσι, 3. pl. 1. f. act. of ἀμύνω.

*Aμύντας, ου, δ, the name of a man, Amyntas.

'Aμυτέ for αμυτία, pl. of 'Aμυτίος, ίω, ίου, to be defended or protected; οὕτως άμυτί ἐστι, thus we must protect, pl. for

sing. in Soph. Antig. 677. 'Αμυντής. See 'Αμύντως.

'Αμυντήριον, ου, τό, any thing that is a defence or protection. 'Αμυντήριος, ίου, δ, ή, defensive,

auxiliary to; that wards off. Αμύντως, οςος, ο, ή, and άμυν-

Αμυντως, ορος, ο, η, απα αμυντης, ηρος, δ, a defender, avenger; also 'Αμύντως, ορος, δ, a man's name, Amyntor.

ΑΜΤ΄ΝΩ, ƒ. ὔνῶ, ρ. ἤμυγκα, α. ἤμῦνα, 1. α. π. ἠμυνάμην, ω, ατο, 1. f. m. άμυνουμαι, 1. a. subj. act. ἀμύνω, ης, η, to defend, succour, aid, repulse, keep off, ward off; in the middle voice, to fight for, to revenge one's self; in the active voice it governs the dative, but in the middle, the accusative; à μύνισθαί τηα, to defend one's self against any one, to repel an injury, Plut.; ἀμύνεσθαι την "νdelar, to keep off hunger, Plut. ; αμύνεσθαι περί πάτρης, to fight for one's native country, Iliad x.i, 243; to revenge an injury, to repel, Euripid. Suppl. 529 to defend one's self, Xen. Anab. v, 4, 14; it governs the accus. of the thing warded off and the dat. of the person or thing from which any thing is warded off; ἀμύνιν δούλιον ἥμας, to keep off (from you) the day of servitude, Iliad vi, 463.

'Aμύζεις, 2. sing. 1. f. of ἀμύσσω.

"Αμυζις, εως, ή, s. as ἄμυγμα. 'Αμύζω, 1. fut. of

'ΛΜΥ ΣΣΩ, or ἀμύττω, f. ζω, p. ἤμυχα, to tear with the nails or claws, to wound the feelings; 1. a. inf. m. ἀμυζάσθαι.

'Aμυστί, adv. applied to drinking, literally, without closing the lips, i.e. at one draught, without stopping to take breath; ἀμυστὶ τίνειν, to drink deeply, Anacr. xxi, 2; xxxi, 2. From a priv. and μύω, to close the lips.

'Aμυστίζω, f. ίσω, literally, to drink without closing the lips, i. e. to drink greedily or by large draughts, Plut.

"Αμυστις, ίδος, ή, a drinking greedily, a large draught; a kind of cup, Euripid. Cyclop. 562. From μύω.

'Αμυχμός, οῦ, ὁ, and ἀμυχή, ῆς, ἡ, a laceration, wound.

' Αμφ', for ἀμφί.

'Αμφαγαπάζω, f. άσω, and

'Αμφᾶγᾶπάω, ω, f. άσω, to love with partiality or extremely, to greet or receive affectionately, Iliad xvi, 192.

Αμφτηάπωντις, part. pres. pl. of άμφαγαπαω.

Αμφαγερέθομαι, s. as άμφαγέρομαι.

Αμφάγείουμαι, or

Αμφαγίζομαι, to assemble or gather round any one; ἀμφαγίξοντο, 3. pl. 2. a. m. poet. without the augment, Iliad xviii, 37.

'Aμφαγνοίω, ω, f. ήσω, to doubt on either hand, to balance in one's mind, Xen. Anab. ii, 5, 33; but the better reading is ἀμφιγνοίω.

'Αμφἄδά, adv. and

'Aμφαδήν, adv. openly, plainly, manifestly, undisguisedly; s. as ἀμφαδόν, for ἀναφανδόν, and ἀναφανδά. From ἀνά and φαίνομαι.

'Aμφάδίη, properly the dative of ἀμφάδιος, but used adverbially for ἀμφαδόν, Apol. Rhod. ii, 1020.

Αμφαδίην, properly accus. of άμφαδιος, used adverbially, like άμφαδίη. See Αμφάδιος.

'Aμφάδίος, manifest; ἀμφαδίη, i. e. μάχη, in open combat, Hom. Apol. Rhod. From φαίνω.

'Aμφἄδώ, adv. openly, manifestly, undisguisedly.

"Aμφαινε, Poet. for ανέφαινε, 3. sing. impf. of αναφαίνω.

'Aμφαΐσσομα, to rush upon from all sides; to be shaken about or fall around, like the mane of a horse in motion.

'Αμφαΐσσω. See 'Αΐσσω.

'Αμφαίνω, for αναφαίνω.

'Aμφακης, Dor. for άμφήκης.

'Aμφαλείφω, f. ψω, to anoint all over, Iliad xxiv, 582. From ἀμφί and ἀλείφω.

''Αμφαλος, ου, ό, sea-girt.

'Αμφαμιλλάομαι, to fight for.

'Aμφανδόν, adv. Poet. for avaφα.δόν, Pind.

'Àμφαζονίω, ω, f. ήσω, to move from side to side, as a carriage wheel that does not run true, to wabble; to have an unsteady gait, to totter.

'Aμφαραβίω, ω, f. ήσω, to ring, rattle, or resound all round, like the clashing of arms, etc.

'Aμφαράβιζον, 3. pl. imperf. act.
Ion. of

'Αμφαραβίζω, f. ίσω, to make a noise around. From ἀμφί and ἄραβος. Some read ἀμφαβα-ρίζω.

'Αμφασία, ας, 'n, and

'Αμφασίη, ης, η, Ion. and Poet. for ἀμφασία, inability to utter one's self, muteness. From a and φημί.

"Αμφανζις, εως, 'n, the trunk of a tree stripped of its branches and sending out shoots or suckers, Theophir. Hist. Plant. iii, 8.

'Aμφαϋτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to resound loudly all around, *Iliad*. xii, 160.

'Αμφαφάασθαι, for ἀμφαφασθαι, to handle or feel all about, Odys. viii, 215; pres. inf. mid. of

'Αμφαφάω, ω, f. ήσω, to feel, handle, or touch all over. See the preceding.

'Aμφείπετο, 3. sing. impf. mid. of ἀμφίπομαι· ἄμφεπε, 3. sing. impf. ind. act. Ion. of ἀμφίπω. Th. έπω.

Αμφικάλυστον, 1. sing. or 3. pl. imperf. ἀμφικάλυψε, 1. a. ind. act. 3. sing. of ἀμφικαλύστω. Τh. καλύστω.

'Αμφικάρη, 3. sing. 2. a. pas. of ἀμφικείρομαι. Τh. κείρω. Αμφικίσσω, s. as ἀμφικλίσσω. 'Αμφίπομαι. See Αμφίπω. Αμφεπονήθη, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. pas. of αμφιπονέομαι.

Αμφεποτατο, 3. sing impf. contract. of αμφιποτάω.

Αμφίπω, and ἀμφιίπω, to be engaged in any thing, to take care of, to watch over, to follow; to envelope, seize on, Iliad xvi, 124; to surround, cherish, prepare, Iliad xi. From ἀμφί and ξπω.

'Aμφέρισθαι, Poet. by sync. for ἀναφέρεσθαι, from ἀναφέρω.

'Αμφέςχομαι, 2. α. ἀμφήλυθον, to come round about, to surround, as voices, Odys. vi, 122.

'Αμφεσταν, for άμφέστησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. and

'Aμφίστην, 1. sing. 2. a. ind. of άμφίστημι.

'Αμφεύγω, Poet. for ἀναφεύγω. 'Αμφεύω, f. εύσω, to burn or scorch around.

'Αμφεφόδηθεν, Bæot. for ἀμφί ἐφοδήθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of αμφιφοδίω.

'Αμφέφυγες, 2. sing. 2. a. ind. act. of ἀμφιφεύγω, thou hast escaped, Euripid. Iphig. in Taur. 871. But the better reading is άμπίφυγες, for άναπίφυγας.

'Αμφίχανε, 3. sing. 2. a. of αμφιχαίνω.

'Αμφεχύθη, 3. sing. 1. a. pas. and

'Αμφίχυτο, for άμφικίχυτο, pluperf. pas. Ion. of ἀμφιχέω· Τh. χίω. 1. α. άμφεχύθην. Αμφέχω, s. as άμπέχω.

'Αμφήκης, εος, ό, ή, two-edged, double-edged, Bacchyl. Fragm. 8.; Soph.; double-pointed, Cleanth. Hym. in Jov. 10; auφήκει κέντεω, with keenest pang, Æschyl. Prom. 717. From axh, q. d. άμφὶ ἀχὴν ἔχων.

· Αμφήλυθε, 2. a. of ἀμφέςχομαι. 'Αμφηςεφέα, acc. sing. of

Αμφηςεφής, έος, ό, ή, covered or enclosed all around, well covered, well protected, Iliad i, 45. From αμφί and ἐςέφω.

'Aμφήςης, εος, δ, η, applied to a boat, that has two oars, twooared, rowed on both sides; having two rows; double-rowed; άμφήρεις σκηνάς, tents of a similar construction on both sides, evenly constructed, Euripid. Ion. 1128.

'Αμφηςικός, κή, κόν, that is rowed by each oars-man working two oars, Thucyd. iv, 67.

'Αμφήςιστος, ου, ό, ή, contested, disputable, doubtful, questionable. From à μφί and igis.

AMΦI', prep. governing the gen.

dat. and accus.; generally used like regi, as follows:

I. With the genitive case, about or near; άμφὶ ταύτης οἰκέουσι τῆς πόλιος, (who) inhabit that city, Herod. viii, 104; on account of, for the sake of, in behalf of; ἀμφὶ πίδακος μάχεσθαι, to fight or contend for the (possession of) the fountain, Iliad xvi, 825; ἀμφὶ φιλότηros, on account of, or about love, Odys. viii, 267.

II. With the dative, about or with, concerning, on account of; ἀμφὶ στήθισσι, about or around his breast, Iliad ii, 389; ἀμφὶ πυρί, near the fire ; ἀμφὶ γυναιzi, for or on account of a woman; ἀμφὶ θυμῶ, through anger ; ထဲမှတုဲ ထဲ အပ်စ်မှ အကို မော့ကို, as to or concerning my departure, Herod. v, 19; αμφὶ ὀνύχεσσι, by his talons, Hes. Op. 205.

III. With the accusative, (1) around, about or nearly, towards; ἀμφὶ ρέεθρα, about or around the rivers; ἀμφὶ ἄστυ, through or over the city; ἀμφὶ κεήνην, about or by the fountain; applied to time αμφι δείλην, about twilight, Xen. i; ἀμφὶ μέσον ἡμέρας, about mid-day; ἀμφὶ ரி "ஜய, to be occupied with any thing; αμφὶ βίοτον, during his life-time, Pind. Ol. i, 157. (2) With an accusative, when the article precedes, this preposition has a peculiar use; τὰ άμφὶ τὸν πόλεμον for τὰ πολεμικά, warlike things; ὁ ἀμφὶ τὸν χειμῶνα χεόνος, the winter season. (3) With an accusative signifying a person, it qualifies the phrase, so as to denote either first, the attendants of the person, as οἱ ἀμφ' αὐτὸν ὑπηςίται, his assistants or servants; or, secondly, the principal person himself, as oi aupi Koewlious, the Corinthians, οἱ δ' ἀμφὶ Πείαμον καὶ Πάνθοον, Priam and Panthous; or, thirdly, the person and his attendants both, of aup! Kūgov, Cyrus with a part of his sol. diers, etc.

IV. It is also used alone, adverbially; as άμφὶ δὲ ὅσσε πελαινή νύζ ἐκαλύψεν, but dark night wholly overspread his eyes, Iliad v, S10; but in this case, as in Iliad vii, 316, ἀμφί may be separated from the verb by tmesis.

V. Sometimes àppi is a mere pleonasm; as αμφὶ σοῦ 'νεκα, Soph. Phil. 554; where some, however, read o' obvera.

VI. In compounds, it sometimes augments or strengthens the meaning of the simple verb, and sometimes does not alter its

Remark. In this preposition there is never any anastrophe. Pinzger. Lex. Heder.

Αμφία, pl. of αμφίον.

Αμφιάζομαι, and αμφιάζω, f. άσω, p. pas. ἡμφίασμαι, to clothe, to put on; hence à moiασμα, ατος, τό, clothing, apparel. From αμφιέννυμι.

'Αμφίαλος, ου, ό, ή, surrounded by the sea, sea-girt, Odys. i, 386, 395; also, leading (as a road) by or near the sea, Xen. Hist. Gr. iv, 2, 13.

'Αμφιάνακτες, ων, οί, a comic name given to the Dithyrambic Poets, from the common form of beginning their poems, as 'Αμφί μοι αὖθις ἄναχτα, Scholiast on Aristoph. Nub. 595.

Αμφιάπτομαι, f. άψομαι, to tie or fasten around.

'Aμφιάςδος, ου, δ, a celebrated prophet, the son of Oicleus, Amphiaraüs.

'Αμφίασμα, ἄτος, τό, clothing. 'Αμφιαχέω. See 'Αμφιάχω.

'Aupiaxviar, acc. part. p. m. fem. of

'Αμφιάχω, or άμφιαχέω, sound or make a noise around, to shriek aloud so as to be heard around, Iliad ii, 316.

Αμφιδαίνω, f. βήσομαι, p. βίζηxa, to go around, surround, defend, Iliad i, 37. From ἀμφί and Baiva.

Αμφιδαλεῦμαι, f. mid. Ion. and

'Aμφιδάλη, 2. sing. subj. of

'Αμφιδάλλομαι, mid. to put on, array one's self in, as in clothing, armour, etc.

'Αμφιδάλλω, f. βλήσω, p. βίδληxa, to cast around, to surround, envelope, environ, encompass; αμφιβάλλομαι τείχα, I cast around my own head white hair, in the strict sense of the middle voice, Soph. Antig. 1093. Class. Journ.; άμφιδάλλεσθαι, clothe one's self, Euripid. Alcest. 219; also, to doubt, hesitate; to dispute, litigate, Polyb. From ἀμφί and βάλλω.

'Aμφιδάς, part. 2. a. act. of ἀμφιδαίνω.

'Aμφιδατία, ας, ή, and

'Αμφιδασίη, ης, η, Ion. for άμφισθήτησις, dispute, controversy. 'Αμφίδασις, εως, ή, the act of en-

compassing; a going round;

From aupicaiva.

'Aμφιδίδηκας, perf. ind. act. 2. sing. of αμφιδαίνω. See Clarke's note on the Iliad, i, 37.

'Aμφίδιος, ου, δ, ħ, amphibious, living in the water and on land; pl. n. g. ἀμφίδια. From ἀμφί and βίος.

Aμφίζλημα, ἄτος, τό, clothing, a vestment, armour, Euripid. Pheen. 791; and, generally, any thing thrown around by way of protection, defence, or covering.

'Αμφιβληστοεύω, f. εύσω, to use a net, to take in a net. From

Aμφίωληστρον, ου, τό, any thing cast around the body, etc., as a garment or robe; mere particularly, a large fishing-net; also a wall or rampart; also fetters or chains, Æschyl. Prom. 81. From ἀμφί and βάλλω.

Αμφιζόντος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, sounding around, resounding; celebrated. From ἀμφί and βοάω.

Αμφιζολεύς, έως, δ, a fisherman that uses a casting-net, Isa. xix, 8.

'Αμφιδολία, ας, ή, amphibology, double-meaning; a difficult situation.

Aμφίδολος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, thrown or turned on all sides; hence, ambiguous, equivocal; literally, attacked on both sides, Thucyd. iv, 32; smitten on every side. From ἀμφί and βάλλω.

Αμφιβόσκομαι, to feed or graze around; to lay waste.

'Aμφίδουλος, ου, δ, δ, wavering between two opinions, doubting.

'Αμφίζε χυς, εια, υ, short at each end; subst. an amphibrachys, in prosody, a foot of three syllables, of which the first and last are short.

'Αμφίδοοτος, ου, δ, λ, and ἀμφίδροτος, η, ον, covering or protecting one on every side, Iliad ii, 389. From ἀμφί and βροτός.

' Αμφιγίγηθα, ας, ε, perf. mid. αμφιγήθα, to be overjoyed. Th.

'Aμφιγνοίω, f. ήσω, p. zz, to know imperfectly or only in part, to feel doubtful, Isocr.; Platon. Gorg. c. 21. See 'Αμφαγνοίω. From ἀμφί and νόος. 'Αμφίγονος, ου, δ, ή, literally, having two parents, i. e. a step-

'Αμφί γυ ή εις, εντος, δ, ή, lame in both feet, limping; an epithet of Vulcan, Iliad i, 607. From aupi and yvis.

'Αμφίγυος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, properly, having limbs or members on each side; hence, two edged, double-pointed; strong; as ἀμφίγυον ἔγχος, a spear that will wound two ways. From ἀμφί and γυιός οτ γυῖον.

Aμφιδαίω, perf. αμφιδίδηα, to burn around, blaze around; to spread, as a rumor.

Αμφιδάκουτος, ου, ό, ή, very sad or sorrowful.

'Αμφιδάμας, αντος, δ, a man's name Amphidamas.

'Αμφιδάσειαν, acc. f. g. of

'Αμφίδἄσυς, δάσεια, δασυ, or άμφιδασύς, εῖα, ὑ, rough, shaggy, hairy, or bristly, on every side. Th. δασύς.

Αμφιδίδηα, p. m. ἀμφιδιδήει, 3. sing. pluperf. m. Ion. of ἀμφιδαίω.

Aμφίδεις, ων, αί, chains, fetters; bracelets, rings for the arms or ankles. From ἀμφί and δίω.

'Aμφιδίζιος, ου, δ, ή, ambidexter; inclined towards two objects, Plat.; ἀμφιδίζιος νίκη, a doubtful victory; ἀμφιδίζιος ἀκμαῖς, with both hands, Œd. Tyr. 1243. Th. δίζια.

'Αμφιδέςπομαι, f. ξομαι, to look around or on all sides. Th. δίρκω.

orgaw.

'Aμφιδίοχθης, 2. sing. 1. a. ind. pas. Ion. of άμφιδίοχομαι.

Αμφιδεύτατος, ου, ό, the least, very delicate, i. e. pieces or fragments. This word occurs in Pind. i, 80, where some read ἀμφὶ δεύτατα. But the text here is so corrupted that the meaning is very uncertain.

'Αμφιδηριάομαι, ωμαι, to contend about, fight for, dispute.

'Αμφιδής τος, ου, δ, ή, hard-contested, doubtful battle, Thucyd.

'Αμφιδινεύω, f. εύσω, and

'Αμφιδινίω, αμφιδιδίνηται, 3. sing. p. pns. to roll about; to be encircled, Ilind xxiii, 562.

'Αμφίδοκεύειν, to be on the watch, lie in wait, as a bird-catcher, Bion. ii, 6.

Aμφιδοξίω, ω, f. ήσω, to doubt, to hesitate, waver.

'Αμφιδόξος, ου, δ, ή, doubtful in one's opinion; disputable. From αμφιδόξίω.

'Αμφιδεόμια, ίων, τά, a festival or ceremony which took place on the fifth day after the birth of a child, Aristoph. Lysist. 750.

'Αμφίδεομος, ου, ό, ή, running about, whirling round, Soph.

'Αμφίδευπτος, ου, ό, ή, torn or lacerated in every part; also αμφιδευφής, and αμφίδευφος, ό, ή. From δεύπτω, to lacerate. 'Αμφίδευφής, έος, ό, ή, lacerated, all round or all over, torn, as the flesh is in the agony of grief, Iliad ii, 700.

' Αμφίδου φος, ου, δ, ħ, the same.
' Αμφίδυμι οτ ἀμφιδύω, f. ύσω, to put or wrap round.

'Αμφίδυμος, ου, ὁ, 'n, that can be approached or entered two ways, having two ports; also double. 'Αμφιδύομαι, f. ύσομαι, to put on, as upon the body, χεσί, Soph. Trach. 605. In the pres. the v is doubtful; in the future, long. Pinzger. Heder. Lex. 'Αμφιδύς, part. 2. a. act. ἀμφί-

Αμφιους, part. 2. a. act. άμφιδυμι. Τh. δῦμι. 'Αμφιδύω. See 'Αμφιδύομαι.

'Αμφιειμένος, part. p. pas. of άμφιέννυμι.

Αμφιελίσσας, acc. pl. f. g. of άμφιέλισσος, ου, δ, h, impelled on both sides, as a boat is by oars, Iliad, ii, 165.

'Αμφίεννυμι, f. έσω, p. pas. ημφίεσμαι, and ημφίειμαι, to clothe, to dress, Plat. Gorg. 79. From αμφί and εννυμι.

'Αμφιέννυσιν, 3. sing. pres. ind., with v added, of the preceding. 'Αμφιέποντες, pres. part. of

Αμφίπω, the same as ἀμφίπω, to direct, to be occupied about, to prepare, to take care of; 2. a. without augm. ἄμφιπον, mid. ἀμφιπόμην. From ἀμφί and ἴπω.

'Αμφιεσάμενος, part. 1. a. m. and 'Αμφιέση, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. αμφιέσμαι, Ion. for ημφίεσμαι, p. ind. pas. of αμφιέννυμι.

*Αμφιέχομαι. See 'Αμπέχω. Αμφιζάνω, from Ιζάνω, f. ήσω, to adhere to, to settle upon or cover all over, as dust, askes, etc., Iliad xviii, 25. Th. "ζω. 'Αμφίζευπτος, ου, δ, ή, bound or joined together on both sides, as the opposite banks of a river united by a bridge, Æschyl. Pers. 130; also uniting or joining on both sides.

'Αμφίθάλασσος, ου, δ, ħ, bordering on every side upon the sea, sea-begirt, environed by the sea. From ἀμφί and Θάλασσα.

'Aμφῖθᾶλής, ίος, ὁ, ἡ, very flourishing, blooming, Aristop h. Av. 1737; having father and mother both alive; abounding, excessive; happy, applied to the gods. Th. Sάλλω.

Αμφιθίατρον, ου, τό, an amphi-

theatre.

'Aμφίθετος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that can be placed on either side; also having two handles; a double cup, Iliad xxiii, 270. From ἀμφί and τίθημι.

'Aμφιθέω, f. mid. ἀμφιθεύσομαι, to run about or around.

Aμφίθηκτος, ου, δ, ή, sharpened on both sides, double-edged. From ἀμφί and Θήγω.

Αμφιθοςείν, infin., ἀμφιθοςών, part. 2. a. as of ἀμφιθόςω or ἀμφιθοςέω, but adopted as 2. a. of ἀμφιθεώσκω, to spring or leap about, Apol. Rhod. 1373, to spring upon.

' Αμφιθεώσκω. See ' Αμφιθοξεῖν. ' Αμφίθεστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, clotted, coagulated. From τεέφω.

'Aμφίθύρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having front and back doors, or two doors, Lys. c. Eratosth. Th. Βύρα.

'Αμφικαλύψη, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. of ἀμφικαλύπτω.

'Αμφικαλύπτω, f. ψω, to cover up on all sides or entirely; to wrap up or contain within itself, to enclose within its walls, Odys. viii, 511; to cover up, i. e. protect, with a shield.

'Aμφικάς ηνος, ου, δ, ή, having two or many heads.

'Aμφικάς ής, ίος, δ, ἡ, having two heads or handles. Th. κάςη-

'Aμφῖzεάζω, f. άσω, to cut or cleave all around, to take off the bark all around.

'Αμφικεάσσας, part. Poet. for κεάσας. See 'Αμφικεάζω.

'Αμφίκειμαι, to lie round about, to be circumjacent; to lean upon, Soph. Œd. Col. 1690.

'Aμφἴκείρω, f. ερω, to cut or shear all round.

'Aupixiones, plur. of

'Aμφῖκτων, ονος, δ, ή, supported around by pillars, Soph. Antig. 285.

'Αμφίκλυστος, ου, δ, ħ, washed by the waves or sea on every side, Soph. Trach. 752.

'Αμφίκομος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a thick head of hair or thick foliage. From ἀμφί and κόμη.

'Αμφίκεανος, ου, δ, ή, having heads on both sides, double or many headed; s. as αμφικάεη-νος.

'Αμφικείμαμαι, f. άσω, to hang or hover around, to beset, Pind. Isthm. ii, 63. From ἀμφί and κερμάννυμι.

'Αμφικειμάω. See 'Αμφικείμαμαι.

'Αμφίπεημνος, ου, δ, ή, steep or

precipitous on all sides, Euripid. Bacch. 1049.

'Αμφικτίονες, ων, οί, neighbours, Pind.; s. as σερικτίονες in Herodot. viii, 104.

'Aμφικτύονες, ων, οί, the Amphictyons, or delegates that represented the several Grecian States, in the national council which assembled at Thermopylæ; called also the Council of the Amphictyons, and, from the place of their meeting (Pylæ) sometimes styled Pylagoræ; also a name given to the judges at the Pythian games.

'Αμφικυλίσσαις, Æol. and Poet. for ἀμφικύλισας, part. 1. a. of Αμφικυλιώ, f. ίσω, to turn or roll about. The penult is always long. Pinzger. Heder. Lex.

'Aμφικύπελλον, ου, τό, a round cup or goblet with two handles; a sort of double cup or goblet, like two cups joined together at their bottoms, so that each serves as a foot or stand to the other, Iliad i, 584. From λμφί and χύπελλον.

Αμφιλαθής, έος, or ἀμφιλαφής, δ, ἡ, wide-spreading, as the foliage of a plane-tree, a fire, etc.; broad, large, extensive, great; ample; vast; capacious, comprehensive.

'Αμφίλᾶλος, ου, δ, ἡ, loquacious, a gossip, Aristoph. Ran. 691. 'Αμφιλᾶφῶς, adv. abundantly, copiously, vastly, Plut.

'Αμφιλάχαίνω, to dig all around, Odys. xxiv, 242. From λαχαίνω.

'Αμφιλίγω, f. ξω, to contend, dispute, discuss both sides of a question, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 11; to doubt or call in question, Xen. Apol. Socr. 12.

Αμφίλειτος, ου, δ, ħ, disputed, questioned, discussed on both sides; also contentious, disputing

'Αφίλεξας, part. 1. a. of ἀμφιλίγω.

'Αμφιλογία, ας, ή, ambiguity of language; disputation, discussion. From ἀμφί and λέγω.

'Αμφίλογος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, dubious, controverted, indisputable, doubtful, Xen. Cyrop.; τὰ ἀμφίλογα, things litigated, judicial contentions.

'Aμφίλοζος, ου, δ, ħ, oblique or sloping on each side; dubious, obscure, as an oracle.

'Αμφίλοφος, ου, ό, ή, having two crests or plumes; encircling the

neck, as a yoke, Soph. Antig. 351.

Αμφίλοχος, ου, δ, the name of a man, Amphilochus.

Αμφιλύπος, ου, δ, ἡ, having some light, glimmering; ἀμφιλύπη νύξ, there was still a shade of darkness, Iliad vii, 433; λύπη, the twilight or dusky gray of the morning. From λευπός, whence the Latin lux. Passou's Lex.

'Aμφίμαλλος, ου, δ, ή, woolly or fleecy on all sides.

'Αμφιμάσασθε, 1. a. mid. imperat. of

'Αμφιμάομαι, an obsolete theme, to wipe or rub all over with a sponge, etc., to clean.

'Αμφιμάσσομαι, a verb adopted by some for ἀμφιμάομαι.

'Αμφιμάσσω, f. ἄσω, s. as the preceding.

'Αμφιμάσχαλος, ου, δ, ħ, a coat or tunic with two short sleeves reaching to the arm-pits, worn by freed men, while slaves wore coats with only one sleeve, Aristoph. Eq. 878.

'Αμφιμάτειος, ω, δ, ή, Dor. for ἀμφιμήτειος, ου, δ, ή, that which is in the matrix.

'Aμφιμάχομαι, to fight around a city; to fight for any one; commonly with the accus. and rarely with the gen.

Αμφιμάχωμαι, pres. subj. m. of the preceding.

'Αμφιμέλαιναι, plur. of

'Aμφιμέλας, αινα, αν, literally black or dark, on every side; dark or gloomy with rage, Iliad i, 103; used as an epithet of φείνες, the seat of the passions. Th. μέλας.

'Αμφιμέμῦπε, 3. sing. p. m. of 'Αμφιμῦπάομαι, ωμαι, f. άσομαι, to bellow or roar around, to reecho, resound.

Αμφιμυκαω. See 'Αμφιμυκάομαι.

`Αμφινεικής, έος, δ, ή, and `Αμφινείκητος, ου, δ, ή, and

Aμφίνεικος, ου, δ, ή, contended for, disputed; worthy of being contested, and hence, valuable, prized.

'Âμφινέμομαι, to feed or graze around, to inhabit or dwell round about.

'Αμφινοίω, ω, f. ήσω, to doubt, to be doubtful, to hesitate.

Αμφιξίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ξίσω, to scrape or smooth all round; 1. a. \mathring{a} μφί-ξισα. From ξίω.

'Aμφίον, ου, τό, clothing, raiment, a vestment, D. Hal. Antiq.

v, 76.

Aμφτος, ου, i, a proper name, Amphius.

Αμφίταλτος, ου, ό, ή, scil. αὐδά, an echoing or resounding voice, Simmias Rhod. in Ov.

'Αμφίσεδος, ου, δ, ή, encompassed or environed by plains. auti and widor.

Αμφιτέλικκος, ου, δ, ή, s. as δίστομος, Iliad xiii, 612, where, however, the received reading now is άμφὶ πελέππω. See Πέ-ALEXZOV.

'Aμφιπίληται, 3. sing. subj. of 'Αμφιπίλομαι, to be with or about, to be extant among, to meet the eye or ear, as in Odys. i, 352.

'Αμφιπίνομαι, to be occupied, employed, or busy about; to attend to, take care of. From

' Αμφιπερικτίουσι, dat. plur. of Αμφιπερικτίονες, ων, oi, dwelling around, the surrounding inhabitants or neighbours. Fromκτίζω.

Αμφιπεςιστέφω, to encircle. crown, or adorn with, Odys. viii, 175.

'Αμφιπεριστρώφα, 3. sing. imperf. Ion. and contr. for au-Φιπεριεστρώφαε, from

'Αμφιπεριστρωφάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to turn or drive about (horses) on every side, Iliad viii, 148. From αμφί, περί, and στρίφω. Αμφέπεσον, I embraced, 2. a.

act. and

' Αμφιπεσούσα, fem. of 'Αμφιπεσών, part. 2. a. of άμ-Φιπίπτω.

'Αμφιπεφύχει, from αμφιφύω. 'Αμφισήγνεμι, f. σήξω, to fasten

all round, to fix firmly.

Αμφιπίπτω, to fall upon one's neck, to embrace, particularly through grief, Odys. viii, 523. Αμφιπίτνίω, ω, f. ήσω, to embrace, supplicate, fall upon the

Αμφίπλευτος, ου, ό, ή, entwined or entangled all round.

Αμφιτλίκω, f. ξω, to wind around, entwine, adorn with a border; mid. to fold in the arms, embrace.

Αμφιπλήξ, ηγος, δ, ή, striking or struck on each side, Soph. and

'Aβφίπληκτος, ου, δ, ή, struck or beaten on all sides; also act. striking or beating on all sides, as the waves. Remark. Several verbal adjectives, among which is ἀμφίπληκτος, are found with an act. as well as pas. signification. Porson, ad Hecub. 1117.

'Αμφιπολεύω, f. εύσω, to walk about, to traverse, to accompany, as a servant or attendant; to tend, watch over. From πολίω, Poet. πολιύω.

Αμφιπολίω, ω, f. now, a form of άμφιπολεύω.

Αμφίπολις, εως, n, the name of a city, Amphipolis.

'Αμφίπολος, ου, ό, and ή, a servant; hence & poisson, to serve or wait upon; ἀμφίπολος Διος 'Ολυμπίου, the title of a chief magistrate among the Syracusans, Diod. Sic. ἀμφί and πολίω.

'Αμφιπονίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be employed about, to be busy.

'Αμφιποτάομαι, to fly or flutter about in agitation, Iliad ii, 315. From ἀμφί and πέτομαι.

Αμφιπρόσωπος, ου, δ, ή, double. faced, two-faced, an epithet of

'Αμφίπυλος, ου, ό, ή, having two gates, or a gate on both sides, Eurip. Med. 135.

'Aμφιπυρος, ου, ό, ή, burning or blazing on every side.

'Αμφίουτος. See Αμφίρρυτος. 'Αμφίρρυτος, ύτη, υτον, or ἀμφίqυτος, ου, ό, ή, washed on all sides by the sea or streams, seagirt. From à μφί and ρίω.

' Αμφιβρύτω, dat. sing. of the preceding.

· Αμφιρρώγος, η, ev, and

Αμφιρρώξ, ωγος, ου, ό, ή, having fissures or crevices all round, torn away, broken or abrupt on all sides; rough, by being set with spikes, etc.

'Aμφιρώ, the name of a scanymph, Amphiroë, Hes.

'Aupis, adv. on both sides, around; in the midst; asunder, apart, out of; with the genitive, it is used like περί also ἄμφις, i, a species of wine.

'Αμφίσθαινα, ns, h, a kind of serpent that appears to have two heads, the amphisbæna. From άμφίς and βαίνω.

'AMΦΙΣΒΗΤΕ'Ω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, p. ηκα, 1. a. ημφισδήτησα, to dispute, discuss, debate, litigate; doubt; δ ἀμφισεητών, a disputant, an opponent, ἀμφίσθητεῖν περί τινος, Plat. Gorg. c. 61; αμφισεητήσεια, 1. a. opt. Æol. as if from άμφίς and βάω.

'Αμφισδήτημα, άτος, τό, a dispute, contest; a thing disputed.

'Αμφισεητήσζμος, ίμη, ιμον, disputed, controverted, debatable, 'Augisthanois, sas, and augisthσία, ας, ή, disputation, contro-

*Αμφισδήτητος, ου, δ, ή, disputed, contested.

Αμφισεητούμενος, η, ον, part. pas. of αμφισθητίω, disputed, contested, D. Hal.

'Αμφισζητοῦντες, plur. of

versy, contest.

'Αμφισεητών, part. of αμφισεητέω, a litigant or party in a controversy, a claimant, D. Hal.

'Aμφίσκτοι, ων, οί, plur. of

'Αμφίσκίος, ου, ό, ή, shaded on each side; in geography, amphiscii, or people whose shadows fall in opposite directions at different seasons of the year, which is the case with those living under the equator.

*Αμφίσταμαι, to stand around.

'Αμφιστειλάμενος, part. 1. a. mid. of άμφιστέλλομαι, to bind or fasten together, restrain, ornament, clothe, envelope.

Αμφιστέλλω, f. ελῶ, 1. a. ἀμ-Φιστειλάμην, to bind or fold round, to envelope. See the preceding.

Αμφιστεφής, έος, δ, ή, crowned. encircled, arranged like a crown; full, overflowing. This word occurs in the common editions, Iliad xi, 40, but the better reading is άμφιστρεφέες, entwined.

Αμφίστημι, to place around; but 2. aor. aupiorny, in a neut sense, and άμφεστησάμην, 1. a. mid. to stand around, surround. From $\mathring{a}\mu\phi i$ and $"i\sigma\tau n\mu i$.

'Αμφίστομος, ου, δ, ή, crafty, sly, double-to. gued; having a double front, as an army; twoedged; double, as handles.

'Αμφιστεάτάομαι, to besiege, invest. From ἀμφί and στεα-Tós.

'Αμφιστειφής, ίος, δ, ή, turned or twined about; having folds, as a serpent.

Αμφιστεόγγυλος, ου, ό, ή, round on all sides, perfectly round.

Αμφιτάθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of άμφιτείνω.

'Αμφιτάμνω, Ion. for άμφιτίμ-

'Αμφιτάπης, ητος, ή, and Αμφίτασις, ίδος, ή, and

Αμφίταπος, ου, δ, h, a covering, coverlet, or carpet with shag or wool on both sides. Τh. τά-

'Αμφιτείνω, to extend around.

Αμφιτειχής, έος, ό, ή, surrounding the walls; surrounded by

walls.

'Aμφιτίμνω, to cut, curtail, pare around; intercept, cut off from, Iliad xviii, 528.

'Aμφιτίθει, put round, enfold, pres. imp. act. qu. of ἀμφιτιθέω. Τh. τίθημι.

'Aμφιτίθημι, f. ἀμφιθήσω, to put around, put on, as fetters, to girt.

'Αμφιτόμος, ου, δ, ħ, cutting on all sides; ἀμφίτομος, cut on all sides.

'Αμφίτοςνος, ου, δ, ή, well-turned as in a lathe, well-polished.

'Aμφιτείμω, to tremble all over or in every limb.

'Aμφιτεής, ητος, δ, ή, perforated quite through, open on both sides.

'Aμφιτείτη, the sea-goddess Amphitrite; the sea. From ἀμφί and τείζω.

'Αμφιτερμέω, ω, f. ήσω, to tremble in every part. Th. τερμέω. 'Αμφιτευών, the name of a man,

'Αμφιτευωνιάδης, ου, δ, by epenth. for 'Αμφιτευωνίδης, a surname of Hercules, Amphitryoniades.

Amphitryon.

Αμφίφαλος, ου, δ, 'n, applied to a helmet, having φάλω on every side, i. e. studs or knobs, either for ornament or strength; having knobs, bosses, or clasps before and behind, Iliad v, 748.

¹¹¹ Αμφιφῶνής, ίος, ὁ, ἡ, manifest or visible on every side; hence famous,

' ' Αμφιφέρω, to carry round; s. as περιφέρω. Th. άμφί and φέρω.

' 'Αμφιφεύγω. See 'Αμφέφυγες. ' ' 'Αμφιφοδεόμαι, οῦμαι, from

'Αμφιφοδίω, ω, f. ήτω, to fly on all sides, to be terrified all round about (any one) Iliad xvi, 290.

Aμφιφορεύς, ίως, Ion. ñoς, ô, the ancient vessel called an amphora, having two handles to carry it by. From àμφί and φίρω.

Αμφιφεάζομαι, to consider attentively or on all sides.

Aμφιφύω, f. ύσω, to grow around, Odys. v, 63. But perhaps it is more proper to consider the preposition as separate from the verb and belonging to the noun alone in this place. Damm's Lex. Homeric.

Aμφίχαίνω, 2. a. ἀμφίχανον, to absorb, to open the jaws wide in order to swallow, to swallow up or devour, as death or fate does, Iliad xxiii, 79. From χαίνω. Αμφίχαιτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having

thick hair; also having thick

leaves or foliage.

' Αμφιχίαι, 1. a. inf. act. of ' Αμφιχεύω, or

Αμρῖχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to shed or diffuse around; $\dot{\omega}\mu\rho_1\chi\nu\theta\epsilon i s$ $\pi\omega\tau\epsilon_{\rho}\alpha$, embracing or throwing his arms around his father, Odys. xvi, 214; to pour around. From $\dot{\omega}\mu\rho i$ and $\chi\epsilon\omega$.

'Αμφίχευσος, ου, δ, ή, golden or gilded on all sides; entirely of gold.

Αμφιχυθεῖσα, part. f. g. and Αμφιχυθέν, part. neut. 1. a. of ἀμφιχύω, s. as ἀμφιχίω.

Aμφίχυτος, ου, δ, 'n, shed or spread around, constructed with a mound of earth; heaped up around, as the earth in making a mound or rampart, Iliad xx, 145. See also Χυτός. From ἀμφί and χίω.

'Αμφιχύω, s. as ἀμφιχίω.
'Αμφίχωλος, ου, ό, ή, lame in both feet. From χωλός.
'Αμφιων, ωνος, ό, the name of a

man, Amphion.

'Αμφίδιον, ου, τό, dimin. of "Αμφοδον, ου, τό, a place where two ways meet, a cross-road; a street, a small street or lane.

'Αμφόδους, όδοντος, δ, ή, having front teeth in both jaws, Aristot. 'Αμφούν, gen. and dat. dual. of ἄμφω.

'Αμφόνον, Poet. for ἀνὰ φόνον.
'Αμφοείας, acc. pl. of

'Αμφορεύς, by sync. for ἀμφιφορεύς.
'Αμφοτερόγλωσσος, ου, ὁ, ἡ,
speaking on both sides, or for
and against.

'Αμφοτεροδίζιος, α, ον, οτ άμφοτεροδίζιος, ου, ό, ή, s. as άμφιδίζιος, ambidexter.

'Aμφότεςον, adverbially, at once, equally well.

Αμφοτερόπλοος, contract. ἀμφοτερόπλους, ου, ὁ, ἡ, navigable on all sides; τὸ ἀμφοτερόπλουν (scil. ἀργύριον), money lent on a vessel or her cargo for the outward and homeward voyage, to be paid with marine interest on her return; money lent on the outward voyage was termed ἐτερόπλουν. See also under Ναυτικός.

'Αμφότεςος, α, ον, each, the one and the other, both; ἐπ' ἀμφοτίςων ἔχων, to be doubtful, Thucyd. vii, 48; ἀμφοτίςης, dat. μl. Ιοπ. for ἀμφοτίςαις, and ἀμφοτίςησον.

Αμφοτέρωθεν, adv. from both sides.

'Αμφοτέρωθι, adv. on both sides. 'Αμφοτέρως, Dor. for άμφοτέ.

gous, and adv. in both ways.

'Aμφοτίρωσι, adv. at both ends, towards both sides or ends.

Αμφεάσσαιτο, 3. sing. 1. aor. opt. mid. Poet. for ἀναφεάσαιτο, from ἀναφεάζομαι.

' Αμφύτά, for ἀνὰ φυτά.

"Αμφω, si, ai, τά, gen. and. dat. ἀμφοῖν, accus. ἄμφω, both, the two.

'Aμφῶες, neut. of

'Aμφώης, εος, δ, ή, having two handles or ears; ἀμφῶςς κισσύειον, a two-handled cup or goblet, Theocr. i, 28.

"Αμφωτις, ίδος, or ἀμφῶτις, ἡ, any vase or vessel with two handles; an ornament for the ear, earring; a kind of woollen or leathern ring; a cap worn by the prize-fighters. From ἀμφί and οὖς, ἀτός.

"Αμφωτος, ου, ο, ή, s. as αμφώης.
'Αμώγος. αμώγου, the priest who superintended the sacrifices, the Rex Saciorum.

'Aμῷεν, for ἀμάοιεν, 3. plur. pres. opt. of ἀμάω, Odys. ix, 135.

Aμώμητος, ου, δ, ή, unblamed, entire, inviolate, applied to a shield which has not been pierced by a weapon, Plut.; blameless, pure in life, N. T.; irreprehensible; ἀμωμήτοιο, gen. Ion.

*Aμωμήτως, adv. without fault or blame. From a and μωμίομαι. "AMΩMON, ου, τό, a spice, a vegetable production of the East, called by the ancients, amonum;

called by the ancients, amomum; according to Sprengel, the cissus vitigenea; according to others, the amomum racemosum.

"Αμωμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, spotless, irre-

ημωμος, δυ, δ, η, spottess, treproachable, blameless. From α and μωμος.

'Aμών, i, indecl. the name of a man, Amon. Hebr. But

Αμῶν, Dor. for ἡμῶν.

Αμῶνται, 3. pl. ind. pas. and Αμώντισσι, for ἀμῶσι, dat. pl. part. Poet. of ἀμάω.

'Aμώς, δ, the name of a man, Amos. But

'Aμỹς, 2. sing. pres. opt. act. ἀμάοιμι, ῷμι, -άοις, ῷς, -άοι, ῷ· from ἀμάω.

'Aμωσγίσως, adv. in some way or other, in any manner. From ἀμῶς. See 'Aμῆ.

"Αμωτα, τά, plur. of

"Aμωτον, ου, τό, the chestnut.

AN, conj. if; used with the indicative, optative, subjunctive, infinitive. and participle. For a, Homer uses the enclitic of civ. It is not in Attic Greek construed with the present in-

dicative or with any mode of the future. It always implies a condition either expressed or understood; and its effect, generally, is to qualify or render less positive and certain any assertion or proposition:

I. With the indicative (or optative) it is generally preceded by si, expressive of the conditional statement; and (1) with the imperf., of the indicative, it may be rendered by should or would, as ταῦτα δὶ εί μὶν παρῆν λίγων αν υμας έδίδασκου, if I were present, I should explain these things to you, Dem. Einst.; τότε μεν είπεν αν, then he would say, or used to say, Xen. Cyrop. viii, 1, 10, implying a habit of saying or doing any thing; έγωγ' αν είπον εί παρών ετύγχανον, if I had happened to be present I should have spoken, Aristoph. Eccles. 407; οὐκ ἄν θαυμάσαιμι, εἰ μείζων είποντί μοι γένοιτο παρ ὑμῶν βλάξη, I should not be surprised if a heavier punishment awaited me mentioning, Demosth.; (2) before or after the pluperf. and aorists of the indic., should have or would have, as ouder av, wer vort करποίηκεν, ἔπραξεν, he would have done none of those things which he has now done, Dem. Philip. i; izervov av igibalov, ei, I should have turned him out, if, etc ; έξήςπαστο αν τοιοῦτος, he would have been seized; (3) with the perf. mid. indic., should or would, as máλαι αν απολώλατε, you would have perished; (4) with the fut. of the indic. it strengthens the probability denoted by that tense, as ἐπόψομαι ἄν, I shall indeed (or certainly) live to see or be a witness of.

II. With the subjunctive and optative, the idea of future time is implied; as (5) before or after the imperf. or avrists of the optat. or subj., it may be rendered by may, might, would, as δόξας μεν έγως αν που συγχωροίην, τὰ δ' ἔτιρα ταῦτ' οὐκ ž, I might or would concede as to opinions, but, as to the other things, not, Plat. Phileb.; xãv ό,τι ἄν λέγης ἡ ποιῆς, whatever you may say or do; Tì ou a είπωσιν οἱ νόμοι, what then will the laws say, Plat. Crit. p. 116; arave or av liga, whatever I may (or shall) say,

Aristoph. Acharn.; zal yivoi av où xaxós, and you will not be bad, Soph. Aj.; (6) when zv points to no previous conditional statement, but to a contingency, it takes the subjunctive, like lav, as av μίντοι σεισθητέ μοι, if, however, you would take my advice, Demosth. de Cor.; (7) av, with the optative, denotes entreaty, as, hipos ãv, say, I pray you, do say; xweois av siow, pray enter, Soph. Electr. 1498; (8) it is frequently used with the optative, when a person wishes to express himself with a degree of delicacy and politeness towards others; but when no such reserve is required, the future indic. is used; as ou yae av υμίν συνπέμψαιμι, in the first manner, and overifu \u00e4w for the latter. (9) av with the interrogative particles is generally construed with the optative; Twos ούν αν ταυτα δοκιμάσαιμεν, ω Σώκεατις, πεὸ τοῦ χεροθαι, but how, Socrates, could we know those things before experiencing, or using them, Xen. Mem. ii, 6, 6.

III. With the imperative; (10) το τοῦτ' "σθ ἄν, know this well then I pray you, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 1438; μηδὶ τοῦτο ᾶν ἡμῖν ἄἰρἡητον ἔστω, pray let not this be left unsaid by us, Plat. Alcib. p. 43.

IV. With the infinitive and participle; (11) before or after the pres. and aor. infin. and part. pres. and aor. it gives the force of a future, as ηγούμαι καὶ πρώτος ἀναστὰς, εἰκότως ἄν συγγνώμης τυγχάνειν, although I have risen the first, I think I shall obtain pardon; μηδεν αν έτι καnon madein, for meioeodai, that I shall not suffer any farther ill. The conditional statement is frequently made by a participle, equivalent to i with the indicative or optative, or is left by the writer to be inferred from the context, as, our av yivoito vous κακὸς, καλῶς φρονῶν, a mind being well disposed (or if well disposed) cannot be wicked, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 600; ἐπιὶ ἀντάχησ' αν υμνον 'Aeσίνων γίννα, Eurip. Med. 426; the conditional proposition is here included in ircí.

V "As is sometimes repeated with the indicative, optative, infinitive, and participles; first,

when it follows the conditional statement and several clauses intervene between it and the verb denoting the result; as στὰς ἄν, ὅσπις οῦτος, ἐπὶ τη εἰσόδφ, Ἰπτισα, ὅποτε βούλοιτο εἰσίνει ἐπ' ἄριστον, λίγριμ' ἄν, Χεη. Cyrop. ὶ; secondly; it is repeated to make the sentence more emphatic, as οὐκ ἄν ἀποδοίνν, οὐδ' ἄν, ὅδολον οὐδινί, I would not give, no I would not, a farthing to any one, Aristoph. Nub. 49. See Dunbar's Greek Exercises.

VI. "As seems sometimes redundant; ἐσισχῶν ἄν, having waited, Dem. Philip. i, for ἐσισχῶν alone, or for ἔως ἄν, by transposition; μάλιστα ἀν τοῦτο δύνασθαι δόξειεν ἄν ἐκ τῶν εἰξημένων, from what has been said, it appears that he would be able to do this, Aristot. Eth. x, 9.

VII. It is sometimes understood, as, ώς ἄμεινον μαχομίνους, for μαχομίνους ἄν, as if they would fight better, Xen. Cyrop. vi.

VIII. It is also used to denote a thing of frequent or habitual recurrence, as κλίπτισκε ἂν πιρίων, he was accustomed to stealing, he would steal.

IX. It is also equivalent to the Latin cunque, as δστις ἄν, ὅ,τι ἄν, whosoever, whatsoever; οὐ-διὶς ἄν, nobody whosoever.

X. Sometimes it may be rendered by ought, as οὐκ ἄν ἀγορείοις, you ought not to harangue, Iliad ii, 250.

XI. It is also an abbreviation for idv, if; the Poets use xi, xiv, instead of it; they also use dr for dva, and dr for dva.

"Av, conj. used with the subjunctive mood; for lav, if, though; the Attic poets use nv for lav, and never av. Burney's Rev. of Porson's Hecuba, and Herman. ad Viger. The tragic writers use it only in this connexion obd av and in the crasis zav.

"Av, by apocope, before a consonant, for the preposition ava, in the epic writers, before words beginning with y or z.

"An, by apocope, for ἄνα, which is for ἀνάστη, (like τη for της της της 1 liad iii, 268, etc.; in this use, ἄν denotes the past tense; ἄνα, for ἀνάστηθι, imperat. of ἀνίστημι. 'Ar—, in some words beginning

with a vowel, is equivalent to a negative, or a privative, like the negative particles in-, im-, and un., in English.

"Ava, he arose, by anastrophe, (1) for aviorn, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. of aviornus (2 also ava, for ἀνάστα, and ἀνάστηθι, arise thou, 2. a. imperat. act.; (3) also ava, voc. sing. of avaz, and by apocope for avacoa, but used only in addressing a deity.

'Avá, prep. governing generally the accusative, and, in the poets, the dative, and sometimes, though very rarely, the genitive, through, among, by, near, about, round, in, up; with the dative, upon, with ; ava The Exλάδα, through Greece; ἀνὰ τὸν ποταμόν, against the current of the river, up the river; ảvà πρώτους, among the first; also used distributively, as ava onváριον ιλαδον, they received each a denarius; ἀνὰ πίντε, five by five or by fives; and migos, by turns ; also for έν, as ἀνὰ στόμα, in one's mouth; ἀνὰ χεόνον, in time, in the course of time.

I. With the genitive; only in the expression ava vnos "Env. he ascended or entered into the ship, Odys. ii, 416; ix, 177; xv, 284.

II. With the dative and is only found in the Dor. and Ion. poets, and in Homer very frequently; ἀνὰ σκήπτεω, with or upon the sceptre; ἀνὰ ἄμω, on his shoulder; ἀνὰ ναυσίν, on or in the ships.

III. With the accusative; "ionxs ἀνὰ μυρίκην, he placed (them) upon a tamarisk, Hom.; av olnov, through the house, through all parts of the house, which is often the force of ava. Koeler ad Simonid. de Mul. l. 3.

IV It is also used as an adverb, without any case, as ανα βότρυες Hour, and around or about, were clusters of grapes, Iliad xviii, 562.

V. In compounds it indicates (1) ascension, or direction upwards, as avabaira, etc.; (2) it augments the force of the simple word, as αναγινώσκω, ανέχομαι, etc.; (3) it denotes repetition, like the prefix re-; as avalnaia, to re-flourish; ἀνορθόω, to right again, as a ship, Ed. Tyr. 46. See Dunbar's Greek Exercises, p. 263.

·Ανάβα, for ἀνάβαθι, or ἀνάβηθι, 2. a. imperat. of avalative. 'Aναβαθμίς, ίδος, ή, a step, of a flight of steps or stair-case.

From avabaira.

'Αναβαθμός, οῦ, ὁ, the act of ascending; also steps, a ladder, or stairs, as the means of ascending; also, the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity.

Αναβάθεα, ας, ή, and

'Ανάβαθεον, ου, τό, a flight of stairs, a ladder, a raised seat, a desk or pulpit; ἀνάθαθεα, τά, a ship's ladders. From

Avacaiva. f. Bhoomas, p. Bienza, 1. aor. ἀνέθησα, 2. aor. ἀνέθην, part. avalás, inf. avalnvai, poet. ava εήθεναι (1) in an active sense, in the future, act. and 1. a. act. and mid., to cause or order to ascend or go into a ship, etc., used by the poets; (2) most frequently used in the other tenses, both act. and mid., in a neuter or intransitive sense, to ascend, mount, or go up; to go up from the sea-coast into the interior of a country or to its capital city; to rise up or grow, as plants; it is construed with an accus. as oueavor, Iliad i, 437, and with the prepositions, sis, ava, and ini also with the dat. as, νεκροῖς ἀναβαίνοντες, treading on the dead bodies, Iliad x, 493; to devolve upon, Herod. i, '09; to turn out or happen, Herod. vii, 10.

'Αναβακχεύω, ῶ, f. εύσω, and 'Αναβακχιόω, f. ώσω, to render frantic like a Bacchanalian; neut. to rave or be in a frenzy, like a Bacchanal.

'Αναβάλλεο, Ιοπ. for ἀναβάλλου, imperat. act., and

Αναβάλλεσθαι, inf. pas. of

Αναβάλλω, f. βαλω, .p. βίβληza, to raise, lift or throw upwards, to place above or upon; to reject, threw aside, put off or delay; also to dismount one; to delay, put off; mid. ἀναβάλλομαι ἀείδειν, to begin to recite or sing, to make an exordium or prelude; to begin any thing; 2. α. ανέβαλον, m. ανεβαλόμην, ου, ετο, p. m. ἀναβέδολα. From ἀνά and βάλλω.

*Αναβάντες, nom. pl. of

'Avacas, part. 2. a. act. of ava-Cαίνω.

'Arábăois, ews or eos, n, the act of ascending; a mounting on horseback; an expedition into an upper country, as from the sea-coast to the interior, Xen.; the expedition of Cyrus into the interior, Xen. Anab.

Αναβάσομαι, 1. f. Dor. for άναβήσομαι. Th. αναβαίνω.

'Αναβαστάζω, f. άσω, to lift up, carry up, raise up.

'Αναβατήριον, ου, τό, an offering or sacrifice for a prosperous voyage.

Avacarns, ov, o, one who mounts a horse, a rider, a horseman; also that goes on board of a vessel, Xen.

'Αναβατικός, κή, κόν, expert or skilled in horsemanship, Xen. Mem.

'Ανάβἄτος, ου, δ, ή, accessible.

Avabibnua, perf. of avabaiva.

'Αναβεβιωκώς, part. p. act. of άναδιόω.

Avacticeuxev, p. ind. act. 3. sing. of ἀναδεύω, to flow or gush out as a stream of water, Iliad xvii, 54; others read αναθέθρυχεν, resounded, as from the obsolete verb ἀναβεύχω, which is from the same root with βλύζω, βλύω, βεύω. The meaning of this passage in Homer has been the subject of controversy among critics.

Ανάξηθι, 2. a. imp. of ἀναβαίνω. Άναδιδάζω, ƒ. άσω, η. βεδίδακα, to cause one to ascend, Lys. in Eratosth. to raise up, elevate to an office or dignity, draw or haul up, as a boat or vessel to the shore, Xen. Hist. i, 1, 2; Mat. xiii, 48; to promote, advance, to honors, etc.; 1. a. avelilaga. Th. Bairw.

'Aναβιοίην, Att. for ἀναβιοῖμι, 1. sing. pres. opt. act. of ava-Cιόω. From ἀνά and βιόω.

Αναδιόω, ῶ, ƒ. ώσω, to revive, resuscitate; to live again; to reflourish. Th. Bios.

'Avacíwois, sws, n, return to life, resurrection.

'Αναξιώσπομαι, 1. αοτ. ἀνεξιωσάunv, to restore to life, Plat. Crit. c. 9; καὶ ἀναδιωσκομένων y' av, and who would restore us to life.

'Aναδιώσκω, to bring to life. See the preceding.

'Αναβλαστάνω, and -στέω, f. ήσω, p. nna, to bud or germinate anew, to sprout again; sometimes it is used for the simple verb βλαστάνω.

'Αναβλίπω, f. ψω, p. φα, to look upwards, raise the eyes, behold; to recover one's sight, Aristoph. Plut. 95; Matt. xi, 5; 1. a. **Ψα καὶ μηκέτι τοὺς ἀνθεώπους** αναβλίπειν, μηδὲ πέρα Φήμης είναι τινα λόγον, that men should no longer look to higher objects (elevate their views) nor that there should be any regard to

farther fame, Longin. 44. Th. βλίσω. Hence

'Asάβλεψες, εως, ή, recovery of one's sight.

'Aνάβλησις, εως, ή, procrastination, a putting off. From ανά and βάλλω.

'Aναθλεζω, f. βλύσω, to gush or flow out with force, to bubble.

*Aracoám, w, f. ácopa, seldom ńoopa, 1. a. arcona, perf. za, to cry out, call out to one, to shout aloud, Euripid. Orest. 977.

Aναβοήσας, part. 1. a. of αναβοάω.

'Aναβολάδην, adv. contract. Poet. ἀναβολάδην, in Hom. ἀμβολάδην, with force or vehemence upwards, as water boiling; with the voice up to its height; at intervals; with procrastination. 'Αναβολάδίς, adv. s. as ἀναβολά-

δην.
'Αναδολάς, άδος, ή (γη) a mound

of earth. 'Αναδόλαιον, ου, τό, something

thrown around, as a garment. 'Αναβολεύς, έως, έ, a step to mount a horse by, Appian. Bel. Pun. 64; a servant who assists in mounting on horseback, Plut. in Crasso.

'Anagon', n;, n, a digging and heaping up, as of earth; a delaying or postponing, Isocr. and Demosth.; the exordium of a discourse, a prelude to a piece of music or a song.

'Αναβόλιον, ου, τό, s. as ἀναβολή, ῆς, ἡ. From p. m. of ἀναβάλλω.

'Αναξοςδοςύζω, to cry or bawl out, grumble, Aristoph. Eccles. 433. See Βοςδοςύζω.

*Avacos, w, i, n, Dor. for ancos, ou, i, n. From a and nen.

'Aναξεάζω, and -σσω, to cause any thing to boil or effervesce.

Th. βεάζω.

Aνάδρασις, εως, ή, a bubbling, an effervescing; also

'Aνα ερασμός, οῦ, ὁ, an efferves-

Avasearres, ov, i, h, boiled, as meat, Aristoph. Ran. 561.

'Ara εξέχω, f. ξω, to resound on being thrown down, Iliad xix, 13; to rattle or resound, as large doors on opening, Odys. xxi, 48; to gush out, as water, or to make a noise like gushing water, Apol. Rhod. i, 1147.

'Aναξείχω, f. ξω, to wet again; to make a noise, resound.

Aναβροζειε, 3. sing. opt. aor. uct. of the obsolete αναβρόχω, to

re-absorb, swallow up again, Odys. xii, 240; to absorb, Apol. Rhod. iv, 826; the Poet. aor. part. pas. also occurs, υδως ἀνα-εροχίν, Odys. xi, 585; the absorbed water; part. 1. aor. act. αναξρόζασα, in Apol. Rhod. iv, 826.

'Αναξρόχω, f. ξω, 1. a. Æol.
opt. ἀναξρόζεια, part. 1. a. pas.
ἀναξροχθείς. From βρόχω. See
'Αναβρόζειε.

'Αναδεύχησάμενος, part. 1. a. of 'Αναδεύχάομοι, ωμαι, f. ήσομαι, to roar loudly, to shrick; to cry out with grief, to bewail with loud cries, Platon. Phæd. Th. ἀνά and βευχάομαι.

'Aναβεύχω, f. ξω, p. ἀνεβίβεύχα, to bubble up, as water from a spring, Iliad xviii, 54. See under 'Aναβείβευχε.

'Aναθωλακία, ας, ή, (γη) earth which throws up masses or clods, i. e. as the plough cuts it, or the turning up of the earth in ploughing, Pind. Pyth. iv, 406. Th. βωλος.

² Aναγαγεῖν, inf. with Att. redupl. of ἀνάγω.

Aνάγαιον, ου, τό, an upper room, for eating, a supper-room, Mark xiv, 15; Luke xxii, 12; the same as ἀνώγεον, as the common reading is. This word is also written sometimes ἀνώγαιον, and ἀνάγεον.

'ANAΓΑΛΑΙ'Σ, τδος, &, the plant called pimpernel, or anagallis arvensis.

'Αναγγείλαι, 1. a. inf. act. and 'Ανάγγειλον, 1. a. imperat. act.

'Aναγγίλλω, f. λῶ, p. ἀνήγγιλκα, to proclaim or announce again; to bring word back, to relate; also, simply, to announce, make known; to inform or complain against to a magistrate, John v, 15; to declare, teach, explain by teaching, John xvi, 13; 1. a. ἀνήγγιιλα, 2. a. ἀνήγγιλον, p. pas. ἀνήγγιλμαι, 2. a. pas. ἀνηγγίλην. From ἀνά and ἀγγίλλω.

'Aναγεγεννημένος, part. perf. pas.
of αναγγεννάω.

'Aναγεῖσθαι, Dor for ἀνηγεῖσθαι. 'Αναγελάω, ω, f. ἄσω, to laugh loud, Cyrop.v, 1, 5.

Aναγεννάω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ηκα, p. pas. ἀναγεγένημαι, to regenerate, renovate; applied to a man, to excite or cause any one to become, better, more perfect, etc., N. T.; to produce again.

Th. γίνομαι οτ γείνομαι.

'Arayiúa, f. ióra, to give in order to be tasted, to offer to one's taste, Aristoph. Nub. 523.

'Aναγής, έος, δ, ή, impure, etc. s. as ἄναγνος.

'Aναγινώσχω, Attic. ἀναγιγνώσχω, 1. f. m. ἀναγινώσομαι · perf. act. ἀνίγνωκα, 1. aor. ἀνίγνωκα, 1. aor. ἀνίγνωκα, in the Ion. writers, 2. aor. ἀνίγνων, most frequently, to read; recognise, acknowledge; to know accurately; to distinguish, Herodian; to advise or persuade, Herodot. vii, 10; part. ἀναγνούς, having read, Χεπ. Απαδ. iii, 15; p. pas. ἀνίγνωσμαι, σαι, ται, 1. a. pas. ἀνίγνωσθην. Τh. γινώσκω. ᾿Ανάγχα, Dor. for ἀνάγχη.

Aναγκάζω, f. ἄσω, p. ἀνάγκακα, to compel, oblige, force; to induce or compel by persuasion, Euripid. Hippol. 921; to torture, torment, or vex; imperf. ἀνάγκαζον, p. pas. ἀνάγκασμαι, l. a. pas. ἀναγκάσθην. Th. ἀνάγκη.

Arayxaía, as, n, and

'Αναγκαίη, ης, ή, necessity; άναγκαίη, adv. necessarily.

'Aναγκαΐος, αία, αΐον, or Attic, ἀναγκαΐος, ου, ὁ, τ, necessary; compulsory, impelling; also, compelled, forced; a relative or friend, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 14; τὰ ἀναγκαΐα, necessaries of life, Xen. Œcon. ii, 14; necessities of nature, natural wants or propensities; comparat. ἀναγκαίστες, superl. ἀναγκαίστες. From ἀνάγκη.

'Aναγκαίως, adv. necessarily; ἀναγκαίως ἔχει, there is a necessity, Herod. vii, 51.

'Aναγκαστός, ή, όν, forced, compelled.

'Aναγκαστῶς, adv. compulsorily.

'Ανάγκα, ας, ή, Dor. for

ANA TKH, ns, n, and Dor., necessity; the law of necessity; adversity, poverty; relationship; πολλη ἀνάγκη, stern necessity. Eurip. Med. 1008; ἀνάγκη, with or without ἐστί, is used for ἀναγκαῖον ἰστί, it is necessary; πολλη ἀνάγκη and πᾶσα ἀνάγκη are also used in the same manner; ἀνάγκη, in the datice, is also used adverbially for ἀναγκαίως, necessarily, from necessity, by compulsion; in the N. T. it also means distress, unavoidable calamity or affliction, Luke xxi, 23, etc.; ρηπό-

ews ἀνάγκας, the requisitions or rules of the rhetoricians, Anacr. xxxvi, 2; ἀνάγκαι, straits, difficulties; riou aváyzaus, by what necessary laws, Xen. Mem. i, 1.; in the pl. avayxai, instruments of torture or punishment, engines or implements for different purposes.

'Αναγκοφαγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to eat by compulsion, to eat by prescribed rules, as the athletæ did; to put up with or submit to (or swallow) things that cannot be

avoided, Longin. 32.

'Ανάγκυλος, ου, δ, ή, crooked, hent; also a weapon or javelin without a thong.

· Αναγλυκανθώσι, 3. pl. 1. a. subj. pas. of αναγλυκαίνομαι, to sweeten.

Ανάγλυπτος, ου, ο, ή, and

Ανάγλυφος, ου, ό, ή, carved, sculptured.

'Αναγνάμπτω, f. ψω, p. φα, to bend or turn, to bend back, Iliad iii, 348; disengage, untie, Odys. xiv, 348; to loosen; 1 a. ψα, 1. a. pas. ἀνεγνάμ-Φθην.

'Αναγνεία, ας, ή, impurity, wickedness, criminality. From ayvos,

'Avayvovass, part. 2. a. act. dvaγνῶναι, inf. of ἀναγινώσκω.

Avayvos, ou, i, in, impure, unclean, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 1383.

'Ανάγνωμι, s. as αναγινώσκω.

'Αναγνωρίζω, f. σω, p. κα, to recognise, acknowledge, examine. From γνωρίζω.

'Aναγνώρισις, εως, ή, the discovery or recognising of a person, as in a drama, disclosure, Aristot. Poet. xi.

'Arayrwais, iws, n, a reading, the act of reading, persuasion.

'Αναγνώστης, ου, ό, a reader, one who reads to another. From άναγνώσκω.

'Αναγνωστικός, κή, κόν, adapted to or fit for reading, used in reading, skilled in or fond of reading.

"Avayov, 3. pl. imperf, for &vnyou, and avayours, imperf. pas. or 2. aor. mid. for avnyovro. From avaya.

'Avayogáv, Dor. for ava ayo-

'Aναγόρευσις, εως, ή, a proclamation, announcement, declara-

'Αναγοςεύω, f. εύσω, to proclaim, announce publicly, salute, as emperor; καὶ νικῶν ἀνεγορεύετο, was proclaimed victor, Demosth.

de Coron.

'Αναγεαμματίζω, f. ίσω, to make an anagram, to anagrammatize;

Αναγεαμματισμός, οῦ, δ, an anagram. Τh. γεάφω.

Ανάγεαπτος, ου, δ. ή, enrolled, registered, written down, inscribed, as in a public register, Thucyd. i, 128.

'Αναγεάφη, ης, ή, an inscription, a registering, a record.

Αναγεžφω, to register, incribe on the public records, enroll; to paint or color.

'ANA'ITPIE, EWS, n, and 'Aνάγυξος, ου, ό, ή, the shrub called anagyris, Discor. iii, 167; probably, the cytisus fœtida. See 'Ovéryuges.

Ανάγω, εις, ει, f. ἀνάξω, p. ἀνῆxa, 2. aor. avnyov, and Attic ἀνήγάγον, to lead or conduct upwards or to a higher place, as to an upper room, etc.; to raise up, elevate; bring back, Aristoph. Ran. 77; to take away, bring up or educate; restore; inform of a crime; to lead, as an army, Herod. vii, 10; åváγεσθαι είς θεῶν τιμάς, to be ranked among the gods, Plut.; ἀνάγεσθαι, to be carried or to sail from a port to the ocean, to set sail against, Demosth. de Coron.; to plead a cause; to let blood; to raise to office; intransitively, to withdraw, retire, tautor or mode being understood; mid. to put to sea, set sail, weigh anchor; to begin or raise a strain of music, like ἀναβάλλομαι, Soph. Trach. 211; 2. a. avnyov, Att. avnyayov, p. pas. ἀνηγμαι, 1. α. ἀνήχθην, part. avax beig. From ava and äγω.

'Αναγωγεύς, έως, ό, a cord, string, or thong used for tying or securing any thing, as a shoe-tie, the strap of a shield, etc.

'Aναγωγή, ης, η, education, instruction; withdrawing, departure; a setting sail.

'Αναγώγια, ων, τά, a festival in honor of Venus, on mount Eryx; offerings or sacrifices for a voyage, Ælian.

'Αναγωγίκός, κή, κόν, that raises or elevates, particularly the nind.

'Avayaysos, ou, o, i, that raises up; that carries back.

'Avaywyis, ov, i, n, accented on the last syllable, s. as avay wyios.

Ανάγωγος, ου, δ, h, accented on

the antepenult, rude, wanting in education, ill-educated, ill-bred, untractable, obstinate, ill-tempered; ἀνάγωγοι ἵπποι, untrained or ill-trained horses, Mem. iii, 3, 14. Hence ἀναγωγία, defect in education. See the preceding.

'Aναγώνιστος, ου, ό, ή, that does not engage in a contest, not contending at the games; not acting.

'Avadaleiv, inf. act. of

'Aναδαίω, to divide, share, distribute; also to kindle, s. as åνακαίω, Æschyl. Agam. 316. Αναδάκνω, f. δήξω, to bite, to bite again.

'Αναδάσασθαι, 1. a. inf. mid. to divide anew, to distribute; from ἀναδάζομαι, Thucyd. v, 4.

'Aναδασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a re-division, new distribution.

'Αναδέδεἄμεν, 1. pl. p. mid. by sync. for αναδεδεόμαμεν, and

Αναδέδρομα, ας, ε, p. m. of άνατεέχω.

'Αναδείκνυμι, f. ξω, p. χα, to show, exhibit, make manifest, designate or appoint, as a consul, etc.; ἀναδείχνυναι πύλας, to open the gates, Soph. Electr. 1458; 1. a. ἀνέδειξα, inf. ἀναδείζαι, p. pas. ἀναδέδειγμαι, 1. a. άνεδείχθην, 1. a. m. άνεδειξά-Τh. δείκνυμι.

'Aνάδειξις, εως, ή, showing or exhibiting. From avadeixvous. 'Αναδίκεσθαι, Ion. for αναδέχεσθαι. See 'Αναδέχομαι.

'Ανάδελφος, ου, ό, ή, having no brother or sister, Mem. ii, 3, 4.

'Aναδενδεάς, άδος, ή, a vine that climbs on trees, vitis arbustiva; a shrubbery, Demosth. 1251, 23, ed. Reisk. From ava, for ava, and δένδρον.

'Aναδέξαι, Ion. for ἀναδεῖξαι, 1. a. inf. act.; so ἀναδίξασθαι, for avadeigaodai, 1. a. inf. m. of αναδείκνυμι.

Αναδεξάμενος, part. 1. a. mid. of άναδέχομαι.

'Aναδέςκω, to open one's eyes again, to look up or upwards, to see again; 2. aor. ἀνέδεα-

'Αναδίρω, f. ερῶ, 1. αοτ. ἀνέδειρα, p. avadidaexa, to strip off the skin, to excoriate; hence, to lacerate the feelings, Aristoph. Ran. 1106.

Αναδεσμεύω, f. εύσω, to bind or fasten together; and

'Αναδετμέω, ω, f. ήτω, s. as the preceding.

'Aνάδίσμη, ης, ἡ, an ornament for the head, a fillet or band for the hair. From ἀναδίω.

'Aνάδετος, ου, ό, ή, bound up on the top or back; also act. that binds up.

'Aναδεύω, f. εύσω, to moisten, soak; hence to imbue, Plut.

'Aναδίχομαι, f. δίξομαι, δίδιγμαι, impf. ἀνιδιχόμην, 1. aor. ἀνιδιχόμην, 1. aor. ἀνιδιζάμην, to receive; admit; hold one's self answerable, take, take upon one's self; τὸ ἐπαχθίς ἀναδίχεσθαι, to take upon one's self the trouble of doing any thing; to become bound for, with an accus., Theophr. Char. 12; suffer punishment, Herodian.

*Aradiw, f. now and iow, p. aradidina, (not -didnaa,) to bind, encircle the head as with a crown, or chaplet, to crown.

*Aνάδημα, ἄτος, τό, a chaplet, a fillet, a garland for the head of the victor at the public games.

'Aναδησαι, 1. a. inf. act. of ἀναδέω.

'Aναδηχθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of ἀνδάκνω, f. δήζομαι, 2. a. έδακον.

'Aναδίδάσκω, f. διδάζω, to instruct anew, to instruct thoroughly; hence, to produce by persuasion a change of opinion, Herodot. viii, 63.

'Αναδίδωμι, f. ἀναδώσω, 1. αοτ. ἀνέδωκα (Poet. ἄνδωκα) 2. αοτ. ἀνέδων, to restore, give up, yield up, send forth; part. 2. α. ἀναδούς, όντος.

*Aναδινέω, ω, f. ήσω, to whirl round and upwards.

*Αναδίπλωσις, εως, ή, in grammar, reduplication. From ἀνά and διπλόω.

'Αναδοθείς, part. 1. a. pas. ἀναδοθηναι, inf., ἀνάδου, Att. ἀνάδοσο, 2. a. imperat. mid., ἀναδοῦναι, 2. a. inf. act. of ἀναδίδωμι.

*Αναδοχεύς, έως, ό, ε. ας ἀνάδο-

'Aναδοχή, ñs, h, a reception; a giving bail; a cessation from labor, Soph.

'Ανάδοχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, and ἀναδοχεύς, έως, ὁ, receiver; a surety or bondsman. From ἀναδέχομαι.

'Αναδεάμεῖν, 2. a. inf. ἀναδεαμοῦσα, part. f. g. ἀναδεαμών, m. g. of ἀνατείχω.

- Ανάδυμι, or ἀναδύω, 2. aor. act. ἀνίδυν, to go forth, emerge, rise out of; mid. to shrink from. Aristoph. Ran. 860; to refuse;

to retreat, recede, Odys. ix. From ἀναδύω. Th. δύω or δῦμι.

'Àναδύνω, to reject, refuse, avoid.

'Αναδύομαι, s. as αναδύω.

'Ανάδυσις, εως, ή, the act of coming up out of; an emerging; a retreating, recoiling; eluding, evading.

'Aναδύω, obsol. theme, from which are taken the 2. aor. ἀνίδυν, and the mid. ἀναδύομαι. See 'Ανά-δυμι.

Aνάεδνος, ου, δ, η, destitute of a marriage-portion or dowry, unendowed, Iliad ix, 146. From a and έδνα οτ έδνα.

'Aναείς', for ἀναείςε, pres. imperat. of

'Aναείρω, f. ερῶ, 1. aor. ἀνάειρα, Poet. for ἀνήειρα, to raise on high, carry off.

'Aνάελπτα, neut. pl. of

Ανάελπτος, ου, ό, ή, unhoped for, despaired of. From ἄελπτος. Αναζάω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ἀνίζηκα,

to revive, resuscitate; also to be revived; 1. a. ἀνέζησα.

Αναζεύγντμι, and

'Αναζευγνύω, f. ζεύζω, impf. ἀνεζεύγνυον, 1. aor. ἀνέζευζα, to yoke again; to break up a camp, march off, decamp, pack up one's baggage, depart, Xen. Anab. iv, 6. 1.

*Αναζεῦξαι, 1. a. inf. act. of ἀναζεύγνυμι.

'Āvæ̃ζευἔ̞ις, εως, ἡ, a yoking again; a breaking up a camp, a packing up, departure.

'Aναζίω, f. ήσω or ίσω, p. ηπα or επα, to boil, effervesce; to make boil; to break out, burst out, Longin. 44; part. 1. a. pas. ἀναζισθείς.

Aναζητίω, ω, f. ήτω, p. ἀνεζήτηκα, 1. α. ἀνιζήτησα, to seek for, investigate, look for, inquire after.

'Aναζητῆσαι, 1. a. inf. of the preceding.

*Âναζῦγή, ῆς, ἡ, a moving of a camp, a returning home; also an opening of doors.

'Aναζωγεαφείται, 3. sing. pres. pas. of

'Aπαζωγεαφίω, ω. f. ήσω, to paint, draw, delineate animals; paint a portrait; describe, Longin. 32.

'Αναζώννυμι, f. ζώσω, p. ἀνίζωκα, l. a. ἀνίζωσα, l. a m. ἀνίζωσάμην, ω, ατο, to gird, to put on a girdle, zone, or belt; mid. ἀναζώννυμαι, to gird one's self or be girded up, as the Orientals are accustomed to gird up their loose garments, in order to be in readiness for any purpose; hence, to be ready, to get ready, N. T.

'Aναζωννύω. See 'Αναζώννυμι.
'Αναζωπυρίω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ἀνιζωπύρηκα, to re-kindle a flame; to re-animate; to excite, cultivate one's powers; to recover one's strength, to be convalescent, Xen. Hist. v. 4,

'Αναζωσάμενος, part. 1. a. mid. of ἀναζώννυμι.

Αναζώω, s. as ἀναζάω.

Αναθαλίω, ω, s. as ἀναθηλιω

'Aναθάλλω, f. ἄλῶ (and ἀναθαλήσω), p. ἀνατίθαλκα, 2. a. act ἀνίθᾶλον · perf. m. ind. 1. sing. ἀνατίθηλα, to flourish again, to sprout or put forth again; also to make flourish again, to produce abundantly, LXX.

Aναθάλπω, f. ψω, to warm again, to warm thoroughly; to cherish, re-animate, re-vivify, Ancr. 3.

'Aναθαρρέω, ω, f. ήσω, to take courage again.

'Aναθαβρίνω, f. ὕνω, to make bold, give courage, embolden, Cyrop. v, 4, 11. From ἀνά and θαβρύνω.

'Aναθαρσίω, s. as the preceding, Ion for αναθαρρίω.

*Αναθαρσύνω, Ιοπ. s. as αναθαβρύνω.

'Aναθαυμάζω, f. άσω, to wonder again.

'Αναθείην, ης, η, 2. a. opt. 2. a. ind. ἀνέθην, inf. ἀναθεῖναι, part. ἀνάθείς, of ἀνα-τίθημι.

'Ανάθεμα, ἄτος, τό, s. as ἀνάθημα of the purer age of the Greek language; a thing set apart from common use, for holy uses or for destruction, a victim; in the Ecclesiastical writers, a person set apart or doomed to destruction, one who is accursed, or excluded from the divine favor and obnoxious to divine punish. ment; an excommunicated person, one who has incurred public censure in the church; hence in the N. T., a victim sacrificed for the sake of others, Rom. ix, 3; a victim or object devoted to destruction, 1 Cor. xvi, 22; an abomination; λέγω ανάθεμα 'Ιησούν, calls Jesus accursed, reviles him as an impostor justly put to death; ανάθιμα ίστω, let him be (an object) accursed or devoted to destruction, Galat. i, 8, 9; ἀναθίματι

ανιθεματίσαμεν, we have bound ourselves by a heavy curse, i. e. we have by a vow devoted ourselves to destruction or to the severest penalty, Acts xxiii, 14, where avalipars is added to the verb to strengthen the expression. Hence in English ANATHEMA.

*Αναθεματίζω, f. ίσω, p. άνατεθεμάτικα, to anathematize, to pronounce one to be ἀνάθεμα, i. e. accursed or devoted to the severest punishments, to curse; to devote or set apart; 1. a. ανεθεμάτισα, p. pas. αναπεθεμάτιτμαι. See 'Ανάθεμα.

Αναθεματιώ, f. Att. for αναθεματίσω.

'Αναθέμεν, and αναθέμεναι, Dor. Æol. and Ion. for avaleivas, 2. a. inf. act. of ἀνατίθημι. 'Αναθερμαίνω, to warm again.

'Aνάθεσις, εως, ή, a placing on high; dedication; delay, procrastination, Herodian, vii, 4.

'Αναθέω, ω, f. θεύσομαι, to run up or back.

'Aναθεωρέω, ω, f. ήσω, p. άνατεθεώρηκα, to contemplate, behold, observe; examine closely, Acts χνίι, 23; πλείον τοῦ λεγομένου τὸ ἀναθεωρούμενον, the subject of contemplation, or the conception or idea, greater than the expression, Longin. 7.

'Aναθεώρησις, εως, ή, contemplation, attentive observation; of στολλή μεν ή αναθεώς ησις, the contemplation of which is longcontinued or intense, Longin. 7.

'Αναθεωςων, sing. contract. part. pres. of αναθεωρέω.

'Aναθηλίω, ω, f. ήσω, to flourish or bloom again, Iliad i, 236; Ion. for αναθαλέω.

'Ανάθημα, ατος, τό, a gift or votive offering, or votive tablet, which it was usual to hang up against the walls or pillars of a temple, Cebes, i; Dem. Olynth. iii; hence ἀνάθημα ἀναθεῖναι, to make an offering; the ornaments or public monuments of a city, Strabo. From avari-Anpes.

'Avalhoovoi, 3. pl. 1. f. ind. act. αναθήσειν, inf. of ανατίθημι.

'Aναθλίζω, f. ψω, to press upon ; to compress; to squeeze out, extort; 2. aor. ἀνεθλίζην.

"Aναθλος, ου, ό, h, inadequate to or unfit for contending, incompetent.

'Αναθολόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make muddy or turbid. Αναθορίω, f. ήτω, 2. α. ἀνέθορον, part. ἀναθοςών, to rebound, burst out, leap out, gush out; spring back ; s. as αναθεώσκω.

'Aναθορυζίω, ω, f ήσω, to murmur, to applaud tumultuously, Xen. Anab. vi, 1, 20.

Ανάθρεμμα, άτος, τό, ε. αε θρέμμα, cattle, every thing that is fed or nourished, a nurseling.

Αναθεέω, ω, f. ήσω, to look at attentively, to examine, pry into. Αναθεώσκω, f. ώσω, to bound, spring up, leap upon, Iliad viii, 140; 1. aur. ἀνέθοωξα, in Opman.

'Aναθυάω, ω, to be in rut again, applied to swine; to sacrifice, Kritsch. Schrev. Lex.

'Αναθυμιάζω. See 'Αναθυμιάω. 'Αναθυμίατις, εως, ή, exhalation, vapor, the act of exhaling, Longin. Fragm. 7. From

'Αναθυμιάω, ω, f. ασω, to cause an exhalation, vapor or smoke; as of incense, perfumes, etc.; intransit. to rise, as vapor, smoke, etc.; to rise or glow, as hatred, Polyb. 6.

Αναθύω, f. ύσω, impf. ανίθυον, to burst forth, to gush out, Callim. Hym. in Cer. 27.

Avaidéa, acc. of avaidhs, éos, b, h. Αναίδεια, ας, Ιοπ. αναιδείη, ης, in, impudence, want of modesty, shamelessness, effrontery, importunity, Luke xi, 8. From a and aides.

'Avadeinoi, dat. sing. Ion. of avaissin, the or being added by

'Αναιδεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to behave shamelessly, to be shameless, Aristoph. Eq. 397.

'Αναιδέω, ω, f. ńσω, s. as the preceding.

Avaidny, used adverbially, impudently, shamelessly. Doubtf.

'Aναιδής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, shameless, impudent; also huge, vast; obstinate, unyielding; pernicious, destructive; applied to persons and things, as, ω μέγα αναιδές, for ὧ μεγάλως ἀναιδέστατε, most impudent, most shameless man, or in the familiar style, thou piece of impudence, Iliad i, 158; λãas ἀναιδής, Odys. xi, 597, the huge or massy stone, literally, the shameless stone, or, as we might perhaps render it, the merciless stone, the reckless stone, which pays no regard to any thing, which spares none; that avaidns is used metaphorically here, not withstanding the opinions of some modern scholars to the contrary, is expressly stated by Aristotle in his Rhetor. iii, 11. Heyne observes, that this word was probably applied to any thing which exceeded the ordinary or just bounds, as by being excessively or immoderately large, etc. as the word improbus is used in Latin. Heyne ad Iliad i, 5°1. Gail thinks, in the above passage, it means simply of great bulk, massy, like any thing swelling, convex, or globular. Gail's Clef d'Homère, Observ. Prelim. p. v. According to others, that does not respect or spare, or that does not regard the pain it gave to Sisyphus, by rolling back again. Passow's Lex.; Pinzger's Lex. Hederic. "The stone is here personified by the poet; it paid no regard to the feelings and wishes of Sisyphus; hence it was avaidns, unfeeling, stubborn." Dunbar and Bark. In Iliad ν, 593, πυδοιμόν άναιδέα δηΐο-Thros is rendered by some a tumult regardless of hostilities, and, by others, a tumult eager for hostility; perhaps the merciless tumult of war is nearer to the true meaning; To avaidis, impudence, for ἀναίδεια.

Avaidas, adv. s. as avaidny. αναιδώς θεασθαι, to look at with boldness or with fixed eyes, to stare at, Xen. Mem. iv, 3, 14. 'Αναιθύσσω, f. ξω, to light up

again, rekindle a flame. 'Aναίθω, to burn, kindle; intrans.

to be kindled, to blaze up. 'Avaimanti, adv. without blood.

Αναίμακτος, ου, δ, ή, being bloodless, without shedding blood.

'Aναίματος, ου, ό, ή, not having blood, bloodless.

"Avaimos, ou, ô, h, bloodless.

'Αναιμόσαςκος, ου, δ, ή, having flesh or a body that has no blood, as the grasshopper, in Anacr. xliii, 17, and therefore resembling the gods who were called by Homer avainoves or bloodless. From a priv, alua, and σάρξ.

Aναίμων, ονος, δ, ή, not having blood, bloodless, Iliad v, 342.

'Αναιμωτεί, and αναιμωτί, adv. without shedding blood, Iliad xvii, 363. From a and alua. 'Avaivear, Ion. and Poet. for

avaivy, 2. sing. and

'Αναίνεται, pres. ind. ἀναίνετο, 3. sing. imperf. ind. Ion. for ανήνετο, from 'ANAI'NOMAI, impf. ηναινό-

μην, Poet. ἀναινόμην, αυτ. ἡνηνάμην, ἀνήνασθαι, subj. ἀνήνηται (the other tenses not in use) to refuse, deny; disavow; hence, to be ashamed of, repent; ἀναινομίνη, part pres. f. g. From α and αίνος.

'Aναΐζας, part. 1. a. of ἀναΐσσω.
'Αναιρεθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. ἀναιεμίτω, 3. sing. pres. imperat. act. ἀναιροῦσαι, part. f. g. pl. of ἀναιοίω.

Aναίφεσις, εως, η, acc. ἀναίφεσιν, a taking away, removal, carrying away for burial, Thucyd. ii, 34; Euripid. Orest. 398; Demosth. p. 86, 9; abrogation or repeal; putting to death.

'Araige Tinos, in, or, destructive, deadly, injurious, Aristot.

'Αναιείω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ανήεηκα and avgera, more commonly used in the mid. αναιρέσμαι, to take away; bear off a prize at the public games; to destroy; overturn, abrogate; put to death, condemn to death, take off by killing; to give an answer, as the oracles, Thucyd. ii, 54; Xen. Mem. i, 3, 1; avasesouas, to take up from the ground, as a dead body to be buried, Demosth. p. 1466, ed. Reiske; Xen. Hist. i, 7, 2; πόλεμον ανέλεσθαι, to make war, Xen. Anab. v, 7, 27, where it is opposed to καταλύσαι, to put an end to war; as in Xen. Hist. vi, 3, 4, it is opposed to signing ποιείσθαι, to make peace; to take upon one's self as a task or burden, Demosth.; to appropriate or arrogate to one's self, ib.; to take on loan, ib.; to rear, educate; to adopt or acknowledge as one's child, 2. a. act. aveidov, subj. avedw, ns, n, 3. pl. ἀνέλωσι, 2. a. inf. ἀνελεῖν, 2. a. m. ἀνειλόμην, ου, ετο, opt. ανελοίμην, 1. a. pas. ανηρέθην, 1. f. ανηφεθήσομαι. Th. aieśw.

'Aναίρω, f. ἄρῶ, to raise up, elevate; to take away.

'Αναισθάνομαι, not to perceive or be sensible of; 1. f. mid. ἀναισθήσομαι. From a and αἰσθάνομαι.

'Aναισθησία, ας, ἡ, insensibility, stupidity, want of thought, distraction or absence of mind, Theophr. Char. 14.

'Aναισθητίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be destitute of perception, to be stupid, to be insensible to, not to perceive, Demosth. de Coron.

'Aναίσθητος, ου, δ, ή, senseless,

stupid; unperceived; τὸ ἀναί- σθητον, insensibility, stupidity.

'Aναισθήτως, adv. without perception, unperceivedly.

'Aναισιμόσμαι, ωμαι, to be used expended, employed, etc. pas. of ἀναισιμόω

'Avaisipouv, pres. inf. of

'Aναισιμόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to use, expend, employ.

'Aναισίμωμα, ἄτος, τό, an expending or consumption.

'Āναΐσσω, Attic ἀνάσσω or ἀνάττω, f. ξω, 1. aor. ἀνήΐξα, part.
ἀναΐξας, to rise or spring up
with force, to gush out, Iliad
xxii, 148, and iii, 216. From
ἀνά and ἀΐσσω.

'Aναισχυντίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be shameless or impudent, to do a thing impudently, behave or speak impudently, Plato; ἀναισχυντίσμαι, to be shameless or insensible to shame, Aristot. Rhet. iii, 11, 3.

'Aναισχυντία, ας, ἡ, shamelessness, impudence, want of modesty, Xen. Cyrop. i; Longin. 44.

Aναίσχυντος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, shameless, unbecoming; ἐς ἀναισχύντους Θήκας ἐτράποντο, they shamelessly had recourse to, or buried their dead in, the tombs of strangers, Thucyd. ii, 52.

Avairios, ov, ò, 'n, guiltless, innocent, unimpeachable; that has not been the fault, or the cause of.

'Avairius, adv. blamelessly, irreproachably; without cause.

'Àναιωςίω, ω, f. ήσω, s. as ἀναίεω, to lift up, to raise, Bion. i, 25; Coluth. 153.

'Aνακαθαςοῦνται, 3. pl. 1. f. mid. or 2. from

'Aγακαθαίρω, f. ἄρω, to purge or free from, to expel; to purge or cleause upwardly, as by a vomit, Cyrop. ii, 2, 26; to expel an enemy.

'Aνακαθίζω, f. Ισω, p. ανακεκάθικα, to seat or place upright; mid. to seat one's self, to sit, to sit erect. From ανά and καθίζω.

'Aναπαινίζω, f. ίσω, p. ἀναπεπαίνικα, to renovate, reinstate. Th. παινός.

'Ανακαινόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, p. ἀνακεκαίνωκα, to renovate, make anew. Th. καινός.

'Aνακαίνωσις, εως, ή, in a physical sense, a renewal, renovation; metaphor. a renewal or reformation of the heart and life, Rom. xii, 2; found only in St. Paul's writings.

'Aνακαίωμενος, p. pas. of 'Ανακαίω, f. καύσω, to burn, set on fire, rekindle; incite.

'Aνακαλίομαι, οῦμαι, and 'Ανακαλίο, ῶ, f. ήσω, p. κίαληκα, to call, by a name, Xen. Cyrop. iii, S, 4; to call to aloud, call back or recall, Xen. Hist. v, 4, 24; Thucyd. i, 31; to implore, invoke; appeal to, Demosth. p. 799, 9, ed. Reisk.; to sound a retreat.

'Aνακαλυπτήρια, ων, τά, the day of unveiling, the third day after marriage, on which a bride first appeared in her husband's presence without her veil, and on which she received the marriage presents called Διώρητρα and ἀνακαλυπτήρια or ἀνακάλυπτρα. From ἀνά and καλύπτω.

'Aνακάλυπτρα, ων, τά. See the preceding.

Ανακαλύπτω, f. ψω, p. ἀνακικάλυφα, p. pas. -λυμμαι, to unveil, uncover, disclose. The
active verb is often found instead
of the middle, the personal pronoun being understood; as και
νῦν ἀνακάλυπτ', ἄ κασίγνητω
κάρα, and now uncover, scil.
yourself, Porson ad Orest. 288.
Th. καλύπτω.

'Aνακάμπτω, f. ψω, p. φα, to turn (any thing) aside; to turn back, return; to walk or stroll about, Tab. Ceb.; 1. a. inf. ἀνακάμψαι. From ἀνά and κάμπτω.

'Aνάκανθος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, destitute of thorns or prickles. From α and ἄκανθα.

'Aνακάπτω, f. ψω, to swallow down, devour, Herodot. iv, 53. Th. κάπτω.

'Aráxæe, adv. (or dvà zhe) upwards, towards the head.

Aνακίαται, Ion. for ἀνάκεινται, 3. pl. pres. ind. mid. of ἀνάκειμαι, 'Ανάκεια, ων, τά, the festival of Castor and Pollux, who were called ἄνακες.

'Aνάκειμαι, f. κείσομαι, to lie down, recline, rest upon, to be dedicated or consecrated; also to put in place, as a statue.

Avantiusvos, part. pres. pas. of avantium.

Ανάκειον, ου, τό, the temple of the άνακες or Castor and Pollux.

'Aνακικαλυμμίνος, part. perf. of ανακαλύπτω, having uncovered.

'Avanina, perf. of avandive.

'Aνακεκεάγώς, p. part. mid. of | ανακράζω.

'Avanenuques, part. perf. of avaκύπτω.

Ανακίλαδος, ου, i, a noise or disturbance as by talking, etc.; clack, Eurip. Orest. 184.

'Ανακεράννυμι, and άνακεραννύω, and ἀνακεράω, f. κεράσω, l. a. ἀνεκέςασα, to mingle, mix, to temper or compound. Th. xtράννυμι.

"Avanes, and 'Avanoi, wv, oi, Castor and Pollux; the kings or rulers; properly, an obsolete plural of avag.

'Ανακεφαλαιόω, f. ώσω, p. άνακεκεφαλαίωκα, to recapitulate, to sum up; pres. mid. avantφαλαιόομαι, ουμαι, 1. a. mid. ἀνεκεφαλαιωσάμην. Th. κεφαλń.

'Ανακεφαλαίωσις, εως, ή, a recapitulation, summary.

'Ανακεχωςηκέναι. See Avaxw-

eśω. · Ανακηκίω, to burst or rise upwards, spout up like water, or like blood from a wound, gush. From ava and znxiw. more ancient form of this verb was ἀνακικύω. See Pind. Fragm. Incert. exxxiii. Hence may appear a reason why the penult is short in Homer, long in Attic; that difference being observable in many verbs in νω. Maltby's Gr. Grad. p. 56."

'Ανακηςύσσω, οτ άνακηςύττω, f. ξω, to proclaim or publish by the herald or crier, Dem. Coron.; to render famous.

'Aνακινδυνεύειν, to be again in hazard, or exposed. Th. zívδuvos.

'Aνακινίω, ω, f. ήσω, to move upward; to rouse up again.

'Avantungis, εως, ή, commotion, agitation, excitement, an arousing or stirring up, Ed. Tyr.

'Aνακίεναμαι, to mix up together; mid. of avanievnus.

'Avazievámeros, part. pres. mid.

' Ανακιρνάω, ῶ, ƒ. άσω, or

'Ανακίςνημι, s. as άνακεςάννυμι, to mix up, blend, mingle; also to temper, to moderate by mixing with.

'Ανακλάζω, f. άγξω, 2. a. άνεκλάγον, to set up a loud, shrill cry, as of dogs barking, Xen. Cyrop.; of cranes, wild geese, or of a trumpet, etc.

'Ανακλαίω, f. αύσομαι, to lament or bewail aloud; mid. to set up a lamentation.

'Ανάκλἄσις, εως, ή, a throwing back or reflecting, repercussion. 'Ανακλάω, ω, f. άσω, to bend or break upwards or backwards, to bend, Thucyd. vii, 25.

*Ανακλητικόν, οῦ, τό, the signal (by trumpet) for calling back soldiers from pursuing the enemy, Plut. Apophtheg. xvi, 8.

'Ανακλητόςων, from

'Ανακλήτως, ορος, δ, the complainant or plaintiff in a suit at law, an accuser, "qui in jus vocat." Brunck. Poet. Gnomic.

'Avanlienvai, 1. a. inf. pas. and Ανακλιθήσουται, 3. pl. 1. f. ind. pas. avantivas, 1. a. inf. act. of Ανακλίνω, f. ἴνῶ, p κέκλἴκα, to recline, repose, to cause one to recline; also to open doors, etc. Iliad v, 751; 1. a. ἀνέκλινα, 1. a. pas ἀνεκλίθην, 1. f. ἀνακλιθήσομαι. Τh. κλίνω. 'Ανάκλισις, εως, ή, a reclining.

'Ανάκλἴτον, ου, τό, a couch; a seat or chair with a back to recline against.

'Ανάκλιτος, ου, δ, ή, reclined; adapted to reclining.

Ανακλύζω, f. ύσω, to wash over or dash upon, as the waves, Apol. Rhod. ii, 551.

Avanoi. See "Avanss.

'Ανακοίνεο, pres. imperat. pas. Ion. for avazoivou, from

'Ανακοινόω, f. ώσω, p. ωκα, 1. a. inf. m. ανακοινώσασθαι, in the active voice, generally, to consult an oracle, to communicate or make common with, impart; mid. to advise or consult with, ask counsel, deliberate with. Th. xoivos.

'Avazoigavíw, ũ, f. ńow, to direct, govern, rule. From xoieavos.

'Aνακολουθία, ας, ή, an inconsequence, inconclusiveness; in grammar, an anacoluthon, or construction, in which the concluding members of a sentence deviate from the grammatical form which the beginning would seem to require; the sense only and not the grammar being attended to.

Ανακόλουθος, ου, δ, ή, inconsequential, inconsequent, inconsistent. From a and ἀκόλου. Hoc.

'Ανακομίδή, ñs, ή, the recovery of things lost, Dem. Coron.

'Ανακομίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to recover or get back, carry back, carry up, Xen. Anab. iv, 7, 1; to return; to carry one's self up as to a higher place, Xen. Cyrop. vi, 1, 10; to recover or regain (a runaway) from flight; hence avanquion, ns, h. From κομίζω.

Ανακομίζω, f. ἴσω, to carry back or up, carry up together; to repass. See the preceding.

'Ανακοντίζω, f. ἴσω, to dart or throw upwards, to spout or gush forth. From ἀκοντίζω.

'Avanoos, w, i, h, Dor. for avnxoos.

'Ανακόπτω, f. ψω, p. κέκοφα, 1. a. ἀνέχοψα, to restrain, repress, keep off, repel, push backwards the bolt of a door, Odys. xxi, 47; to impede. Th. zógraw.

'Ανακουφίζω, f. ίσω, to raise, lift up ; to raise its head, Œd. Tyr. 23.

'Αναπουφίστς, εως, 'n, relief from or alleviation of evils, Œd. Tyr.

'Ανακούω, f. ούσομαι, to hear again ; to listen to, Soph. Electr. 81.

'Αναπράζω, f. ξω, to cry out, bawl, speak, 2. aor. avingayor. 'Ανακράθείς, δ, for άνακερασθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of avanteav-

'Arazeágas, part. 1. a. of araκεάζω.

Ανακρεμάννημι. See 'Avaxpsμάω.

'Ανακείμασαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. Ion. for ανεκεέμασαν, part. 1. a. pas. ἀναχεμασθείς. From χεεμάω.

'Ανακειμάω, ω, f. ήσω, to hang up, suspend, Herodot. ix, 120; Odys. i, 440; mid. to be suspended or hanging.

'Ανακεέμνημι, s. as άνακεεμάννυ-

'Ανακείων, οντος, δ, a proper name, Anacreon.

'Ανακεήμνημι, s. as ἀνακεεμάννυμι.

'Avazesta, 1. a. subj. pas. of Αναπείνω, f. νω, p. άναπέπεζπα, to ask, demand; examine judicially, to make the preparatory examination or ἀνάκεῖσες, previous to the trial of a cause, Demosth.; to decide; 1. a. avíneiva · pres. pas. avaneivomai, to be examined or interrogated; p. ἀνακέκειμμαι, 1. a. ἀνεκείθην. Th. κείθω. See the next.

'Aνάκεισις, εως, ή, inquiry, investigation; the preparatory examination made before the magistrate, previous to a trial, in order to ascertain if the parties

crease, rise into full view as a

star emerging from the horizon,

Apol. Rhod. iii, 1362.

were ready for trial, and if any exceptions were to be taken to the process, etc. Acts xxv, 26; avayvwois is also used in the same sense, Demosth.

'Ανακοοτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to clap hands, applaud, Aristoph. Plut. 738, Æschin.

'Avangovois, sais, i, a pushing back; the backing of a vessel or making her go stern foremost by holding back with the oars, Thucyd. vii, 36, 70. See the

Ανακρούω, f. ούσω, to push back; αναπρούεσθαι (έπὶ πρύμνην) to cause to recede, as a vessel, by holding back with the oars, etc.; to back a vessel with the oars; προσπλέοντες καὶ ἀνακρουόμενοι, sailing towards and retiring from each other, Thucyd. vii, 38; to begin, a song, piece of music, etc. Th. κρούω.

"Avanta, acc. of avag.

'Ανακτάομαι, ωμαι, f. ήσομαι, to repossess, recover, regain; to restore, refit; to attach to one's self by kindness, Xen. Cyrop. i, 3, 8.

Aváztegi, dat. pl. Poet. of avag. 'Ανακτήσασθαι, Ι. α. ἀνακτᾶσθαι, pres. inf. of avantáopas.

'Ανάπτητις, εως, ή, repossession, recovery.

Ανακτορία, ας, ή, sovereignty, empire; mastership, authority. Ανακτόριος, ου, ό, ή, belonging to a sovereign or master, Odys. xv, 396.

'Ανάκτοςον, ου, τό, a palace; a temple.

Ανάκτως, οςος, ό, a sovereign. Aνακυκάω, ω, f. ήσω, to stir and mix up together, Aristoph. Plut. 302.

'Αναχυχλίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to roll round, revolve in mind; repeat; intertwine; to extend or raise up the body, Eurip. Orest. 231.

'Ανακύκλησις, εως, ή, a rolling round, a revolving.

'Αναχυκλόομαι, to revolve.

'Ανακυκλόω, ω, f. ώσω, to surround, invest; to move round or revolve as a wheel; to make a revolution, as the planets, Aristoph. Acharn. 671; Euripid. Orest. 225.

'Αναχυχλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, circumvolution, revolution.

"Ανακύκλωσις, εως, ή, a revolving. Ανακυλίω, f. Ισω, p. κα, to roll back any thing. Th. κυλίω.

'Αναχυμβαλιάζω, f. άσω, to be overturned with a crash, Iliad

xvi, 379. From xumbalize. 'Ανακύπτω, f. ψω, to raise the head and eyes, as birds do in drinking; to recover from de-From ava for ava, jection. απι κύπτω.

'Aνακύψαι, 1. a. inf. act. of άνακύπτω.

Avanunde, f. vow, to lament or wail aloud, Æschyl. Pers. 408. 'Ανάκωλος, ου, ό, ή, short, small,

mutilated; ἀνάκωλοι δρόμαδις, short-legged camels or dromedaries.

'Ανακωμωδέω, ω, f. ήσω, to expose to ridicule, as in a comedy, Plut.; to recite as an actor.

'Ανακωμώδουντες, part. pres. of the preceding.

Avazas, adv. carefully, with pains; royally, like a king.

'Ανακωχεύω, to take in the sails of a ship and bring her to anchor, to restrain or keep back, Soph. Electr. 732; to avert, keep off, prevent, D. Hal. ix, 16. From avanuxi, for avoχή, from ἀνέχω.

'Aνακωχή, ñs, h, the bringing of a ship to anchor; rest, intermission; a truce. From avoχń٠

Avadaciiv, 2. a. inf. act. of άναλαμδάνω.

'Αναλαλάζω, to raise a shout on rushing to battle, Xen. Anab. iv, 3, 14; Euripid. Phan. 1417.

'Αναλαμβάνω, f. λήψομαι, p. ανείληφα, 2. a. ανέλαδον, inf. ἀναλάβεῖν, to take up, to recover; to take again, repossess; renew, seek again, repeat, revolve in mind; correct, restrain, or curb; to undertake any thing, to take upon one's self, Longin. 44; to restore to its original state, to recover any thing lost or ill-performed, Demosth. Philip. i, 4; to recover one's health; to discuss or treat of a second time, to resume an argument, Platon. Crit. 6; part. 2. a. avalacáv, 1. a. pas. ἀνελήφθην.

'Αναλαμπτής, ῆςος, ὁ, a candelabrum, a torch or light.

Αναλάμπω, f. ψω, to shine, to be resplendent, to be in a blaze. Xen. Anab. v, 2, 17. λάμτω.

'Avalytis, ios, i, i, free from grief; also hard-hearted.

'Aναλγησία, ας, ή, insensibility, stupidity. From a and allyos. Ανάλγητος, ου, ο, ή, s. as άναλ-

'Aναλγήτως, adv. unfeelingly. 'Αναλδήσκω, to grow up, in.

Avaltyópevos, part. pres. pas. of 'Αναλίγω, f. ξω, to pick up, Aristoph. Av. 591; mid. avaλίγομαι, to collect, assemble; to read, to read aloud, Callim.; άλλίξαι, Poet. for ἀναλίζαι, a. mid. ἀνελεξάμην.

Aναλείχω, f. ξω, to lick, lick up, Herod. i, 74.

'Ανάλεκτα, ων, τά, fragments or crums picked up; pl. of ἀνάλεχ-

Ανάλεκτος, ου, ό, ή, picked up, collected, selected; hence, analecta, applied to selections of extracts from authors.

Aναλήθης, εος, δ, ή, untrue, false, not real, but having merely the appearance of what a thing ought to be, Longin. c. 3. From a and annens.

'Ανάλημμα, ἄτος, τό, a height, an elevation, any thing situated on high; also the masonry or work, which forms the lower part of a building, technically called the substruction, D. Hal. Ant. vii, 69; Diod. Sic. xvii, 70; also erections made to indicate the meridian of a place and the elevation of the pole as well as the hours of the day, Vitruv.

'Ανάληψις, εως, ή, a resuming, recovery; convalescence; adoption; perception; the figure of rhetoric called analepsis; in the N. T. the taking up or ascension of Christ into heaven.

Αναλιος, Dor. for ανήλιος.

Ανάλιπος, Dor. for ανήλιπος. Αναλίσκοισα, ας, n. Dor. for άνχλίσκουσα, ns, n, part. pres.

f. g. of 'Αναλίσκω, f. άναλώσω, nor. Attic, ἀνάλωσα without the augment, but in the common dialect, ανήλωσα and ηνάλωσα, and perf. Attic, avaluna, by the Attic writers, but by others annhwaa and nvahwaa. the nor. ανήλωσα is however sometimes found in Attic writers; to consume, expend; il τῷ ποτι ἀνθρώπων, η γέγονεν, η γενήσεται, αν τὰ παρόντα ἀναλώση πρὸς 🕏 μη δεί, των απόντων εύπορησαι πρὸς & δεῖ, if it has ever happened, or will happen, to any one of men, to expend his present means upon things which are unnecessary, and abound in means not present, for necessary purposes, Dem. Olynth. ii. The present avalów is also used; lóγους ἀναλοῖς, you waste words, Euripid. Med. 326; avalitusσθαι είς ξαυτόν, to expend upon one's self, to destroy; ws dvaλώσαιμί νιν, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 1174; to defray expenses.

'Ανάλκεια, and αναλκία, ας, ή, cowardice, weakness. sloth, From avanzis.

'Ανάλπειος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, s. ας ἀνάλzis. Kritsch. Schrev. Lex.

'Avalxía. See the preceding. 'Avádzības, acc. pl. of avádzis.

'Avadrins, gen. Ion. of avadria. 'Avantis, idos, weak, impotent, cowardly, Æschyl. Prom. 893. 'Αναλλάτσω, Attic ἀναλλάττω,

f. ξω, to exchange, Hincks' Lex. 'Αναλλίζαι, Poet. for ἀναλίζαι,

1. a. inf. and 'Αναλλίξας, for αναλίξας, Poet.

part. 1. a. act. of avaligu. 'Ανάλλομαι, mid. 1. a. ἀνηλάμην, 2. a. ἀνηλόμην, to leap upon, to leap up, spring up.

'Αναλογέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be in analogy with, to be conformable, to correspond to.

'Αναλογία, ας, ή, analogy, ratio, proportion, comparison. From ἀνά and λόγος. Hence, in English, ANALOGY.

'Αναλογίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to reason, reflect, complete, calculate, reckon up; think better of, to put in mind, Demosth. p. 802, ed. Reisk.

*Αναλογίσασθε, 2. pl. imperat. m. of the preceding.

'Αναλογισμός, οῦ, ὁ, reasoning, reflection, consideration; a result of, or reasoning from, analogy; κατὰ τὴν ἀναλογισμόν, the same with κατά την άναλογίαν, Demosth. de Coron.

'Ανάλογος, ου, ό, ή, analogous, corresponding to, in proportion to, resembling, suitable. Hence in English, ANALOGOUS.

'Αναλόγως, ndv. analogously, suitably. From ανάλογος.

"Ανάλος, ου, ό, ή, saltless, unsalted, insipid, without savour; ἄλας ἄναλον. literally, saltless salt, Mark ix, 50. and & As.

'Arāλόω, s. as ἀναλίσκω, but less common, and seldom used in the pres. or imperfect, fut. ἀναλώσω, impf. old Attic, without augm., avalouv. See 'Avaliσχω.

- Αναλτος, ου, δ, ή, insatiable, craving, Odys. xvii, 228; also

growing, increasing, or, according to others, not growing, etc.; also s. as avalos. From a and äλδω, or äλω, or äλς, salt.

· Avaluius, inf. Ion. for ava-

'Aváluois, ews, h, analysis, a resolving, removal, dissolution; deliverance or release from. Hence in English, ANALYSIS.

Αναλυτής, ῆςος, ό, a deliverer, preserver, saviour, Æschyl. Choëph. 157.

Αναλυτικός, ή, όν, analytical, that resolves, that analyses any thing into its component parts. Hence in English, ANALYTI-CAL.

Αναλῦω, f. ῦσω, p. ἔκα, to disengage, to free or wipe away, Demosth. c. Mid. p. 584, 16, ed. Reisk.; to unloose, to loosen, Aristoph. Pac. 1073; to analyse; to loosen a ship at anchor, ayxugav being understood; to die, depart from life; in mid. to restore, make better, retrieve; 1. a. ἀνέλυσα. In Homer the v is long in all the tenses, Passow's Lex.

Αναλφάζητος, ου, δ, ή, illiterate, unlettered; literally, not knowing the alphabet.

'Aναλωθείς, part. 1. a. pas. and 'Αναλώθην, 1. a. pas. of αναλί-

'Ανάλωκα, p. act. for ανήλωκα, Ion.; ἀνάλωσα, 1. a. ind. Ion., ἀνάλωται, Ion. for ἀνήλωται, from ἀναλίσκω.

'Αναλωμα, άτος, τό, expense, outlay, cost, charge, Thucyd. vii, 28; Xen. Anab. v, 2, 15. Ανάλωμι, ἀναλόω. See Αναλίσχω.

Αναλωσαι, 1. a. inf. act. ἀνάλωσα, 1. α. Ιοπ. ἀναλωθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of avaliane.

Αναλωσις, εως, ή, expense, consumption, or waste, as of strength. From ἀναλίσκω.

Ανάλωτος, ου, δ, ή, invincible, impregnable; not taken or conquered, Thucyd. iv, 70. From a priv. and alwros.

'Αναμαιμαω, ω, f. ήσω, to be urged on furiously, to rage or rush impetuously, as a fire spreads, Iliad xx, 490.

'Aναμανθάνω, f. Θήσομαι, to learn anew; to learn accurately, Herodot. ix, 100, ii, 108.

'Αναμάζευτος, ου, ό, ή, impassable for carriages or wagons, impassable, Herodot. ii, 108. From a and apaga.

'Avapagpaige, in Apol. Rhod. iii, 1300, a false reading for άναμοςμύςω.

Αναμάρτητος, ου, δ, ή, free from fault, sin, or wickedness, faultless, sinless, irreproachable, innocent. From a and άμαςτάνω.

Αναμαρτήτως, adv. without fault or vice, irreprehensibly, irreproachably, Xen. Mem. ii, 8,

'Αναμασάομαι, ωμαι, to chew again, ruminate, reflect, reconsider, Aristoph. Vesp. 783.

'Αναμάτσω, or -ττω, f ξω, to clean, wipe, wash; hence, to purge or explate; to knead or pound, Aristoph. Nub. 676. Τh. μάσσω.

'Αναμάχομαι, f. έσομαι and hooμαι, Att. f. ουμαι, to renew the fight, Thucyd. vii, 61; to repair or retrieve a cefeat. Th.

Ανάμβάτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not ridden, that cannot be ridden or mounted, Xen. Cyrop. iv, 5, 15.

'Aναμέλπω, f. ψω, to chant, sing, Theocr. xvii, 113; Anacr. 41; s. as μέλπω.

'Αναμεμίχἄται, Ion. for ἀναμεμιγμένοι είσί, 3. pl. perf. of αναμίγνυμι.

Aναμένω, f. μενώ, p. nna, to wait for, expect, remain; to remain firm, persist; to put off by delay; 1. a. ἀνέμεινα, 1. a. subj. ἀναμείνω, part. ἀναμείνας. μένω.

'Ăναμέρος, for ἀνὰ μέρος, by turns, each in turn.

Ανάμεσος, ου, δ, ή, being in the middle, intermediate. Th. μέ-TO5.

'Ανάμεστος, ου, δ, ή, full, filled, quite full. From μεστός.

Αναμετεέομαι, οῦμαι, and

'Αναμετείω, ω, f. ήσω, to measure again, measure accurately; to repass or measure back one's way; repeat one's words; mid, mostly in the same sense, and more commonly used.

'Αναμετεήσασθαι (λόχον) to lay an ambush or snare. Th. usτρέω.

'Αναμέτηητις, εως, ή, a measuring anew; a distribution.

'Αναμηςὔκάομαι, to chew again, ruminate anew. The v doubtf.

'Ανάμιγδα, άναμίγδην, adv. mixedly, in a mixed or confused manner.

Αναμίγνυμι, and -γνύω, f. ξω, to mingle, intermix. Th. µivruus.

'Αναμιμνήσκομαι. See the next. 'Αναμιμνήσκω, f. ἀναμνήσω, p. ἀναμνήσω, p. ἀναμνήσω, p. ἀναμνήσως κακῶν, Eurip. Alcest. 1048; in the active voice it sometimes governs two accusatives, Thucyd. vi, 6; mid. to call to mind, recollect, bethink one's self; p. pas. ἀναμίμνησκειν τι τινά, to remind one of any thing. From ἀνά und μνάομαι.

Aναμίμνω, another form of ἀναμίνω, used act. in Iliad xi, 171, neut. xvi, 363.

Αναμίζ, adv. promiscuously, confusedly. From ἀναμίγνυμι.

'Aναμίτγεται, 3. sing. pres. ind. pas. of

Avapioyopai, pas. of

Aναμίσγω, f. ίξω, to mix; ἀνέμισγε, imperf. Odys. x, 235.

'Aναμμίνος, Ιοπ. for ἀνημμίνος, from ἀνάπτομαι, to be clothed.

Αναμνάω, f. ήσω, p. κα, to call to mind. See 'Αναμιμνήσκω.

'Αναμνέεσθαι, Ion. for αναμιμνήσκειν, and

'Aναμνησθώμεν, 1. pl. 1. a. subj.
pas. ἀναμνησθείς, part. 1. a. pas.
of ἀναμιμνήσκω.

'Aνάμνησις, εως, ή, recollection, remembering, memory.

Ανάμνηστος, ου, δ, ή, that can be remembered, Platon. Meno,

'Αναμοςμύςεσκε, Ion. for ἀνεμόςμυςε, 3. sing. impf. of

Αναμοςμυζοω, to roar, as the sea, or a furnace, to boil up with a murmuring noise, as water in a cauldron, a whirlpool, etc. Odys. xii, 238; to roar as bellows in a furnace, Apol. Rhod. iii, 300. From μοςμύζω.

Aναμοχλεύω, f. εύσω, to unbolt, unbar or burst open a door, Med. 1314.

'Aναμπλάκητος, and ἀναπλάκητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unerving, sure; an epithet of the Futes, Œd. Tyr. 472. But see 'Απλάκητος.

'Aναμυχείζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to utter loud complaints, Æschyl.

Prom. 749, where some read ἀναμυχθίζαμαι.

'Αναμφίδολος, ου, δ, ή, not doubtful, unambiguous.

Αναμφίδοξος, ου, δ, ή, s. as ἀναμφίδολος, uncontroverted, undisputed.

'Àναμφίλεκτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, beyond controversy, indisputable. From a and αμφίλεκτος.

'Αναμφίλογος, ου, ό, ή, not doubtful, certain; ἀναμφιλόγως, adv. certainly. From a and ἀμφίλογος.

'Αναμφισδήτητος, ου, δ, ή, incontestable, incontrovertible, indubitable, Xen. Cyrop. viii, 5, 3; Thucyd. i, 132.

'Αναμφισεητήτως, adv. indubitably, doubtless, Xen. Cyrop. viii, 5, 6. From ἀνά and ἀμφισεητίω.

'Avardesía, as, n, and

'Aνανδεία, ας, ή, cowardice, want of manliness, effeminacy. From a and ἀνδεεία.

"Ανανδρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not man-like, effemirate, timid, dastardly; destitute of men, Eurip. Hec. 663; χώραν ἄνανδρον, a country or nation of effeminate people, Euripid. Med. 435. From a and ἀνήρ.

'Avardews, adv. timidly.

'Ανάνδρωτος, ου, ο, ή, unmanned, made weak or timid; deprived of a husband, Soph. Trach. 110.

⁵ Ανανεόω, f. ώσω, p. νενίωπα, to renovate, re-establish, or renew; to renew the oath, Thucyd. v, 49. Th. νεός.

'Aνανεῦσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of ἀνανεύω.

Aráveusis, eus, n, refusal, denial; also a raising of the eyes or head.

'Arανιύω, f. σω, p. κα, to show dissent or refusal by a nod, Xen. Cyrop. i, 6, 12; to lift up the eyes or head.

'Aνανέωσις, εως, ή, renewal, renovation; recalling to mind.

'Aνανήφω. f. ψω, p. νίνηφα, to recover from drunkenness; to become sober, return to sobriety of mind, recover command of one's self, 2 Tim ii, 26; 1. a. ἀνίνηψα. Th. νήφα.

Avavá $\psi\omega\sigma i$, 3. pl. 1. a. subj. of the preceding.

'Avavías, ou, i, a man's name, Ananias, Acts v, 1.

'Aνάντα, τά, steep places, declivities (also used adverbially)
Poet. for άνάντη from ἀνάντης,
τος, δ, ἡ, which is from ἀνά and
ἀντάω, Xen. Hist. iv, 6, 11;
the opposite is κάταντα, as in
Iliad xxiii, 116, πολλὰ δ' ἄναντα, κάταντα, πάραντα τι, δόχμια τ' ἤλθον, (they went) up hill
and down hill and to this side
and that side, Iliad xxiii, 116.

'Ανανταγώνιστος, ου, δ, ή, having no rival or antagonist, invincible. 'Aνάντης, εος, δ, ή, ascending, steep, up hill; arduous, difficult; opposed to κατάντης.

'Aναντίδλεστος, ου, δ, ή, that cannot be looked at, and hence exciting fear, frightful.

'Aναντίλεκτος, ου, δ, ή, incontrovertible.

'Aνωντίρρητος, ου, δ. ή, that cannot be contradicted or opposed; irrefutable. From α and ἀντίρρητος · ἀντιρρίω is not in use. 'Ανωντιρρήτως, adv. indisputably, undeniably; not unwillingly.

'Aναντλίω, ω, f. ήσω, to exhaust; endure, suffer.

'Aνανύτα, Dor. for ανήνυτα, adv. incessantly, Theocr. Adoniaz. 8. From a and ανύτω, or

ἀνύω. "ANAZ, arros, ô, a king, sovereign, prince, lord, a chief, a superior, a master; by this name were addressed, not only kings, but their sons and the nobility of a country (Musgrave) voc. zva, used only in addressing a deity, otherwise avag, nom. pl. avantes, anciently avants (which see) now found only as the name of the Dioscuri, or Castor and Pollux; h avag is sometimes, though rarely used for avzova. See Herman. ad Hom. Hym. in Cer. 58; generally, any person presiding, overseeing, directing, etc.; as อันอเอ ฉังฉุธ, the master of the house, Odys. i, 397; κώπης Žναζ, a rower, an oarsman, literally, director of the oar, Æschyl. Pers. 376; viũv ắvax res, the masters of the ships, ib. 383; avaz avdews applied to Agamemnon, to denote his authority and numerous forces, in Iliad v, 546, etc.; it is sometimes used adjectively, averts Deoi, sovereign gods, Bulis αναξ, a royal altar. From ανα or ἀνώ, above, over.

"Αναξα, 1. a. Ion. for "πναξα. ἀνάξειν, 1. f. inf. ἀνάξασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of ἀνάσσω.

'Avazayóças, ov, 6, the name of a celebrated philosopher, Anaxa-goras.

'Aναζαίνω, f. ανω, to scratch, or lacerate again, lacerate; irritate, exasperate anew.

Aνάξαεχος, ου, δ, a man's name, Anaxarchus.

Aναξηραίνω, f. ανω, to make dry, dry up anew or entirely; to consume. Th. ξηραίνω.

Aναξιόλογος, ου, δ, n, undeserving of remembrance or mention.

From a, äğios, and hoyos. 'Aναξιοπαθέω, ω, f. ήσω, to suffer indignities or undeserved evil. From ανάξιος and πάσχω.

Avágios, ou, ô, å, unworthy, undeserving, worthless. From a and agios.

'Αναζιφόςμιγγες, pl. of

'Αναξιφόρμιγξ, ιγγος, δ, ή, ruler of the lyre; an epithet applied by Pindar to hymns or odes sung to the lyre, Olymp. ii, 1. From ἀνάσσω, to rule over, and φόςμιγξ, a lyre, or harp.

Avagías, adv. unworthily.

*Αναξυνόω, s. as άναποινόω.

· Αναξυρίς, τδος, 'n, pl. ἀναξυρίδες, a kind of drawers, trowsers, or pantaloons, worn by the Persians and other oriental nations, Xen. Cyrop. viii, 3; Plut. Alexand. 45; Herodot. vii, 61; also a kind of high shoes worn by the soldiers. See Perizon. ad Ælian. Var. Hist. xii, 32. It is a Persian word; the proper Greek word being 9ύλακοι.

'Αναοίγεσκου, imperf. for ἀνέωγου, or hvoryov, Ion. and Poet. from Avaoiya, Poct. for avoiya.

'Aναπαγγέλλω, f. ελω, to bring back word again, to bring back an answer.

'Aναπαιανίζω, f. ίσω, from ἀνά intensive and παιανίζω, which

'Αναπαιδευτότοοπος, ου, ό, ή, destitute of instruction, Diodori Excerpt. p. 600. But this is a fulse reading for ἀπαιδευτότροπo, Schneid. Lex.

'Αναπαιδεύω, f. εύσω, to instruct anew, to instruct with care

'Αναπαίζω, f. ξω or σω, p. χα or xa, with the dative, to mock at; 1. a. &a or oa. Th. naiζω.

'Ανάπαιστος, ου, δ, an anapest. 'Αναπαίω, f. αίσω, to strike again.

'Avaralaíw, f. aísw, to contend again, to renew a contest.

'Aνάπαλιν, adv. on the contrary, on the other hand, in a contrary order. Th. πάλιν.

'Aναπάλλομαι, to leap or spring up, Iliad xx, 424; xxiii, 692. See the next.

'Αναπάλλω, f. ἄλῶ, to brandish, shake, to make vibrate, Aristoph. Lys. 1310; to throw down or make fall; mid. to spring or bound upwards; it is uncertain whether the form averanto, used by Homer, belongs to ἀναπάλλομαι οτ ἀνεφάλλομαι, Passow's Lex. ; part. avannas, part. 2. a. άμπεπαλών, Ion. and by sync. for ἀναπαλών, Iliad iii, 355. Τh. πάλλω.

'Ανάπαλος, ου, ὁ, Poet. ἀμπαλος, a casting of lots anew, Pind. Ol. vii, 110; but the reading is doubtful. Boekh.

'Ανάπανα, ας, ή, ς. ας ἀνάπαυλα. 'Αναπάσσω, Attic, -άττω, f. άσω, inf. ἀναπάσσειν, (χάριν τινί) to sprinkle or scatter praises upon one in song, Pind. Olymp. x, Τλ. πάσσω.

Ανάπαυλα, ης. ή, rest, a restingplace, as an inn; relaxation, pause. From αναπαύω.

'Aνάπαυμα, απος, πό, contract. ἄμπαυμα, rest, intermission of

'Aνάπαυσις, εως, ή, rest, cessation, tranquillity, sleep; place of rest, Matt. xii, 43, Luke xi, 24.

'Αναπαυστήριον, ου, τό, a place of rest or repose; a time or season of rest, Xen. Mem. iv, 3, 3; a signal for encamping.

Αναπαυτήριον, ου, τό, s. as the preceding.

'Αναπαύω, f. σω, p. κα, to cause to rest or stop, to cause to cease; to refresh or restore by rest; αναπαύομαι, f. σομαι, to cease, to rest, repose, remit, leave off, halt; sometimes followed by a participle, Xen. Anab. iv, 2, 3; in N. T. to relieve from cares, recreate; p. pas. ἀναπέπαυμαι, 1. α. π. άνεπαυσάμην, in mid. to rest one's self.

'Αναπείθω, f. σω, p. κα, to persuade, to seduce, Xen. Cyrop. i, 5, 3. Th. πείθω.

'Αναπειράω, ῶ, ƒ. āσω, p. āκα, most commonly αναπειεάομαι, -ωμαι, to exercise one's self, to manœuvre, Thucyd. vii, 7; to attempt anew, try again, try.

'Aναπείρω, f. ερω, to pierce, transfix, to spit, Aristoph. Ach. 1006.

'Αναπειστήριος, ου, δ, ή, and also -105, -10, -10v, persuasive, wheedling, Aristoph. Nub. 875.

'Αναπεμπάζω, f. $\bar{a}\sigma\omega$, to count up again; to do again, repeat; mid. to reconsider, revolve in the mind.

'Αναπέμπω, f. ψω, p. φα, to send back, to send or throw upwards; to exhale; 1. a. avíπεμψα. Τη. πέμπω.

Αναπεπλήρωνται, 3. pl. perf. ind. pas. of αναπληρόω.

"Αναπεπτάμενος, η, ον, opened, spread open; part. pas. by sync. for αναπεπετάμενος or

αναπεπετάσμενος, from αναπετάω, αναπετάζω, αναπετάννυμι, or ἀναπεταννύω, or, as others think, part. p. pas. of ανίπταμαι, to fly about, away, or upwards; ὄμματα ἀναπεπτάμενα, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 22, which may be rendered either staring or rolling eyes, according as the one or the other of these derivations should be preferred; meretricious looks, a look of effrontery.

Αναπίπτωκα, perf. act. and 'Αναπεπτωκώς, δ, part. p. act. and

· Avanentuhévn, ns. n. part. p. pas. f. g. from avaniarw.

Ανάπεσαι, 2. sing. 1. a. imp. m. αναπεσείν, 2. a. inf. act. of άναπίπτω.

'Αναπετάζω. See 'Αναπετάννυμι. 'Αναπετάννυμι, f. άσω, 2. aor. ανέπτην, to unfold; to spread, expand, as sails or wings; to display, extend; to spread the sails of the ships, Iliad i, 480; to open upwards, Xen.; perf. pas. ἀναπέπταμαι, ἀναπεταννυμένων (the doors) being thrown suddenly open, Plut. Vit. Cæs. c. 63; 1. a. inf. αναπετάσαι. Τh. πετάω.

'Αναπέτομαι, f. αναπτήσομαι, to fly up, Aristoph. Av. 35.

· Αναπίφηνα, p. m. of αναφάινω. 'Αναπήγυυμι, f. πήξω, 1. aor. ἀνέπηζε, s. as ἀναπείρω, to fasten or hang up, suspend; to be spitted, Aristoph. Th. 277γνύω.

Αναπηδάω, f. ήσω, p. ηκα, 1. aor. ἀμπήδησα, Poet. for ἀνεσήδησα, to jump or leap up, to leap upon; leap out, spring forth, sally out; spurt out, as water from a fountain; avaαηδήσας, leaping upon, part. 1. a. act. Xer Cyrop. vii, 3, 2.

'Αναπηςία, ας, ή, mutilation. Aνάπηςος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, maimed, mutilated. Th. πηςός.

'Αναπίδναμαι. See'Αναπίλναμαι. 'Αναπίλναμαι, 1. aor. ἀνεπιλνάμην, 3. sing. ανεπίλνατο, Mosch. ii, 109, where some read avs. πήλατο and others, ανεπίδυατο, to spring up, to bound.

'Αναπιμπλάναι, pres. inf. act. of 'Αναπίμπλημι, f. πλήσω, to fill, Thucyd. ii, 51; ἀναπίμπλαμαι, to be filled, i. e. infected with the distemper.

'Αναπίπτω, f. αναπεσούμαι, p. ανεπέπτωκα, 2. α. ενέπεσον, to place one's self at a table, or recline, as in the ancient man-

ner; to fall or incline backwards, as rowers do, Xen.; to be disheartened; to relax; 1. α. π. ἀνεπεσάμην, ω, ατο, 1. α. mid. imper. avantoai, 2. a. m. ind. άνεπεσόμην. Th. πίπτω. Avariavauss, Ion. and Dor. for avanitvávai, pres. inf. of avaσίτνημι.

'Αναπιτναμένα, ας, ή, Dor. for άνα πιτναμίνη.

'Αναπίτνημι, Poet. for άναπετάννυμι, to spread, display, unfold, inf. ἀναπιτνάναι, Dor. and Ion. From ava and άναπιτνάμεν. TITÉD.

*Avanlántos, Poet. for avauτλάκητος, ου, ό, ή, unerring, never failing in their object, not to be deceived, Æd. Tyr. 472. But the reading here is uncertain. See 'Απλάκητος.

'Αναπλάσαντες, part. 1. a. act. nom. pl. from

'Αναπλάσσω, οτ ἀναπλάττω, f. πλάσω, to form, shape, fashion; mid. in the same sense as the active; χαλὸν ἀναπλάττεσθαι ταῖς ψυχαῖς, it is useful to fancy, or conceive, in the mind, Longin. 14. Τh. πλάσσω.

'Αναπλέποντι, Dor. for άναπλέzovoi, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of 'Aναπλίκω, f. ξω, to tie, bind on, as a crown, garland, or fillet on the head, to crown; to entwine, interweave.

'Ανάπλεος, ου, δ, ἡ. See 'Αναπλέως.

'Αναπλεύσεσθαι, 1. f. m. of άναπλίω. Τh. πλίω.

Αναπλέω, f. εύσομαι, to set sail, to sail from port to sea; to sail back, return; avanheiolas, to be navigated, or to navigate. From ava and aliw.

Ανά πλεως, ω, δ, ή, Ion. and Att. for ἀνάπλεος, filled, filled up. Th. # \ 205.

'Αναπλήθω, f. σω, s. as αναπίμπλημι, to fill, to complete. Th. πλήθω.

'Aναπληςοῦται, 3. sing. contract. pres. of

Αναπληςόω, ω, f. ώσω, p. ωκα, 1. a. ind. act. ἀνεπλήςωσα, to fill, fulfil, complete, supply, compensate, repair. From ava and πληρόω.

'Αναπλήρωσις, ιως, ή, a filling, completing, or fulfilling.

'Aναπλησαι, 1. a. inf. act. of ἀναπλήθω.

Aνάπλοος, δ, Ion. for ἀναπλοῦς, departure of a vessel from port; a sailing back, Strab., s. as avá-TALUTIS.

'Αναπλόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to unfold, expound; to explain.

'Αναπλυνω, f. υνω, to wash out again or thoroughly.

'Αναπλώειν, Ιοη. s. as ἀναπλείν, to sail from port. Th. πλίω. 'Ανάπνωμα, ἄτος, τό, a resting.

'Ανάπνευσις, εως, ή, respiration, relaxation or resting one's self. 'Ανάπνευστος, ου, ο, ή breathless or dead, Hesiod. Theog. 797. From a and Tviw.

Αναπνίω, f. εύσω, impf. ανέπνεον, to breathe, take breath; refresh one's self, from fatigue or distress; to rest; to desire or long for, literally, as in English, to pant for, Pind. Nem. vii, 7. Th. Tviw.

Avanvoń, ñs, ń, breathing, respiration, Aristoph. Nub. 627; exhalation; a breeze.

'Ανάπνυε, or ἄμπνυε, imperat. pres. Poet. of avanviw, Hom.

'Ανάπνυμαι, See the next.

'Ανάπνυμι, s. as ἀναπνέω (but not used in the present) mid. aváπνυμαι, contracted ἄμπνυμαι, and ἀναπνύω, contr. ἀμπνύω, all, s. as avanvia, Homer.

'Aναπνύω. See the preceding. 'Αναπόδεικτος, ου, δ, ή, that cannot be proved or demonstrated. Αναποδίζειν, inf. of

'Αναποδίζω, f. ίσω, to retrace one's steps, return, retract; to examine diligently, scrutinize.

'Αναποδισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a retracing, a retrograding; a rectifying, an examination.

'Αναποιέω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ηκα, to make, prepare, mix up, as with oil, Septuag.; and writers of a later period. Th. zoilw.

Ανάποινος, ου, ό, ή, without ransom money being paid, unransomed, Il. i, 99. From a and άποινον.

'Αναπολεμέω, ω, f. ήσω, to make war anew, to renew a war. Strabo.

'Αναπολέω, ω, f. ήσω, to revolve in mind, recall, ruminate upon. Αναπολίζειν, Poet. for αναπολείν, Pind. Pyth. vi, 2, to cultivate, sc. the soil of the Muses, i. e. to celebrate in song ; properly, to instaurate, renew.

'Αναπολόγητος, ου, ό, ή, inexcusable, indefensible. From a and άπολογέομαι.

'Αναπομπή, ης, ή, a sending back, a throwing upwards.

'Αναπόμπίμος, ου, δ, ή, sent back as from the lower to the upper world, Æschyl.; fit for sending back.

'Αναπομπός, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that sends or conducts, the conductor, an enithet of Mercury.

Αναπόνιπτος, ου, ό, ή, unwashed. Aristoph. Eq. 356.

'Aναπεήθω, f. σω, to burn, kindle, inflame; part. 1. a. åvaπεήσας, to pour out (tears) with a sigh, Iliad ix, 433. πεήθω.

Αναπείζομαι, s. as άναπείω. Avancia, to saw, to cut with a saw, to saw through.

'Ανάπταμαι, s. as ἀνίπταμαι. 'Αναπτάμενα, pl. See 'Αμ**πτά-**MEYOC.

'Αναπτάσθαι. See 'Αναπτῆναι. 'Aναπτιρούν, pres. inf. act. contr. for ἀναπτερόειν, front

'Αναπτερόω, ω, f. ώσω, p. ωκα, to supply with wings, Eurip. Suppl. 100; Aristoph. Av. 1443, 1439; to encourage, animate, inspire hope. From ava and πτιρόν.

'Αναπτερυγίζω, f. ίσω, to have wings, and thence, to fly, Ælian, H. An. iv, 30.

Ανάπτημι. See the next. Αναπτῆναι, 2. a. inf. of ἀνίπτημι, which is from 'a τημι, to fly, to fly upwards, to betake one's self; 2. a. act. " # Tnv, inf. # Tñναι, part. πτας, 2. a. m. ἐπτάμην, inf. πτάσθαι, part. πτάμιvos, pres. mid. Tarapai, pres. inf. mid. "πτασθαι, 2. f. ind. m. πτήσομαι. From the more ancient form πτάω.

Αναπτοίομαι, οῦμαι, to be alarmed, be in dismay; also to have hopes; in the active voice, to frighten, Oppian. Cyneg. i, 107; and Poet. avantoico. From ανά and πτοίω.

'Ανάπτομαι. See 'Ανάπτω. Αναπτομένοιο, gen. sing. Ion. part. pres. pas. of avarra.

"Avantos, ou, o, n, not to be touched, intangible, inaccessible; also that cannot be hurt.

'Αναπτύξας, δ, part. 1. a. of 'Αναπτύσσω, f. ζω, p. άναπίπτυχα, 1. a. ἀνέπτυζα, to unfold or open, as a garment or book; disclose, display; ἀναπτυσσόμενα δέ, but when laid open, explained, or unfolded, Longin. 7: to widen the ranks and extend the wings of an army, Xen. Cyrop. vii, 5, 2 and 3; avaπτύξας χέρας, extending or stretching out his hands, Eurip. Hippol. 1185. Th. πτύσσω.

*Αναπτυχή, ñs, ή, an unfolding or expanding; ἀναπτυχαὶ ἡλίου, the wide-shooting or expanding

rays of the sun, Euripid. Hippol. 605.

Ανάπτω, f. ψω, r. ἀνῆφα, to fasten, make fast, as a ship. Odys. ix, 137; to suspend, place around or attach to; aváπτομαι, to furnish as with clothing; to kindle a fire, inflame or excite; from ἄπτω, to set on fire; 1. a. $dv\tilde{n}\psi\alpha$, 1. a. pas. ανήφθην. Τh. Επτω.

'Αναπυνθάνομαι, 2. αοτ. άνεπὔθόμην, to inquire into, inform one's self; to be informed, Xen. Anab. v, 7, 1; also to ask.

'Ανάπυστος, ου, ό, ή, notorious, well known, spread abroad. Th. πυνθάνομαι.

'Aνάπω, Dor. for 'Aνάπου, gen. of "Avanos, ou, o, a river in Sicily, Anapus.

'Ανάπωσις, and ἀνάποσις, εως, ή, or avanutis, and more commonly ἄμπωτις, the ebb or reflux of the sea. Th. πίνω.

'Aναςαιςηπώς, that has taken away, carried off, or gained, Att. for avnenxas, part. p. act.

"Λναςθρος, ου, δ, ή, without joints, ill-jointed, feeble; in rhetoric, a style having ill-jointed members. From a and acten.

Αναριθμίω, ω, f. ήσω, to enumerate, count, take an account of.

'Αναρίθμητος, ου, δ, ή, and ανάριθμος, Xen.; Theocr. Adon., countless, innumerable, immeasurable. From α and ἀρίθμη-Τh. ἀριθμός. TOG.

'Avagiornros, ov, o, n, and

'Avagio tos, ou, o, n, not having dined, having nothing to dine upon, Xen. Anab. i, 10, 11; Theocr. Adon. From a and άριττον.

'ANAPI'THE, ou, o, a kind of shell-fish.

"Avagras, ou, o, n, unconquered. not subjected to command, unsubmissive, Thucyd. v, 99.

Avaquodios, ou, o, n, s. as 'Ανάρμοστος, ου, ό, ή, unsuitable, incongruous; unprepared, Thu-

From a and acpostos.

Αναρπάζω, f. σω or ξω, to carry off upwards; to pull up, Iliad xxii, 276; to snatch up, Aristoph. Eq. 52; to seize; drag to punishment.

cyd. vii, 67; silly, foolish.

'Aναςπάσας, part. 1. a. act. m. g. of αναφπάζω.

Ανάρπαστος, ου, δ, ή, seized, carried off. Th. ἀρπάζω.

'Αναβραγήσασθαι, 2. f. inf. pas.

of αναβρήγνυμι.

'Avajpaienzws, part. p. act. Ion. for ανηρηχώς, from αναιρίω.

'Αναβράπτω, f. ψω, to mend, sew up again, repair.

'Aναβρέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to flow up or back; to proclaim, announce. 'Αναβρήγνυμι, or αναβρηγνύω, f. αναβρήζω, to break up, break to pieces, to shatter; to tear or rend asunder, to make or cause to burst forth, Æd. Tyr. 1075; also as a neuter, to burst forth, break out, engage, as in battle; 2. aor. pas. aveppayne, part. αναβράγείς, Thucyd. vii, 36,

'Ανάββημα, ἄτος, τό, that which has been proclaimed, a proclamation.

'Αναβρήξειν, 1. f. inf. act. ἀναβpngai, 1. a. inf. of avapphrow or

Ανάρρησις, εως, ή, proclamation, announcement, as of the election of an officer, Dem. Coron.

'Αναβρήσω. See 'Αναβρήγνυμι. Αναβριπίζω, f. ίσω, to blow or kindle into a flame; inflame,

'Αναββιπτέω, ω, f. ήσω, or αναβρίστω, f. ψω, to throw or toss upwards or on high, Odys. x, 130; οἱ δ' ἄμα κάντες ἀνέρρι-Var, where the better reading is äλa instead of äμα, as in Odys. viii, 328, they threw the salt waves on high; ຂໍາຂໍຄໍຄໍາສາເທ ຂໍເນ-Suvov, Herod. vii, 50, to rush into or precipitate one's self into danger, to risk danger, as we run risks in throwing dice, etc.; see Thucyd. iv, 85, 95, and v, 103; and Herodian; sometimes this verb is used alone, xivouvov being supposed to be understood, as in Thucyd. v, 103; μαχὴν ἀναβρίστειν, to hazard a battle, Thucyd.; ἀνεβρίφθω κύ-Cos, the die is cast, or literally, let the die be cast, Plut. Vita Cæs. c. 32. But Jungerman renders the passage in Herodotus by pericula contemnentes, despising, i. e. throwing aside, danger. In Euripid. Ino. Fragm. the single verb is used in the same manner as the compound, xivouvov μέγαν ρί-TTOYTES.

'Aναβροία, ας, ή, a flowing back, an ebb or reflux of the tide.

'Αναβροιεδέω, f. ήσω, to swallow up, engulf. Th. ροίζος.

'Avapporos, ou, o, n, rising upwards.

· Αναβροφάω, ω, and

'Αναρροφίω, ω, f. ήσω, to absorb, swallow up, engulf.

'Aναβρωγώς, δ, part. p. m. Ion. for ανέρρωγώς, from αναρρήγνυ-

'Αναβρώννυμι, or ἀναβρωννύω, f. ἀναβρώσω, p. ἀνέβρωκα, to restore one's strength, health; ἀναβρώννυμαι, to be restored to health, to be convalescent.

Αναβρωσθέντες, part. 1. a. pl. pas. of αναβρώννυμι.

Ανάρσζος, ου, δ, ή, not fit or suited to another, hence, implacable, quarrelsome, unjust, intolerable. From a and agw.

'Αναρτάω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ηκα, to hang up on high, suspend; ἀναςτάομαι, ωμαι, to bind one's self, to conciliate, Xen. Cyrop. i, 4, 1; είς ξαυτὸν ἀνήρτηται, is dependent upon himself, Platon. Menexen.; ἀναρτῶμαι, with an infln. to take upon one's self to do any thing, to propose to one's self, Herodot. vi, 88. From ἀετάω.

Avágrios, ov, o, n, odd, applied to numbers, unequal.

'Ανάςτυτον, ου, τό, unprepared, unseasoned, as with salt, spices, etc. From ἀρτύω.

'Avaexia, as, h, and Ion., -in, anarchy, want of government, insubordination. Hence in English, ANARCHY.

"Aναεχος, ου, δ, ή, destitute of a commander or leader, Iliad ii, 703, 726; also having no beginning. From a priv. and åeχń.

'Ανασειράζω, f. άσω, to drag or draw back with a rope, or a bridle, etc., to curb.

'Ανασείω, f. σω, p. κα, to shake; to incite, instigate; 1. a. ariσεισα. Τh. σείω.

'Ανασελγαίνομαι, pas. of

'Ανασελγαίνω, to deride. 'Ανασεσυρμένος, η, ον, part. p.

pas. of ἀνασύςομαι. See 'Ανασύεω.

'Aνασεύομαι, to spring up, mid. of 'Ανασεύω, s. as ανασύω, Iliad xi, 458, to issue forth, gush out.

'Ανάσιλλος, ου, δ, and

'Aνάσιλος, ου, δ, having the front hair turned up towards the top of the head and appearing bushy, as practised by the Parthian warriors, Plut. Crass. 24.

Ανάστμος, ου, δ, ή, crooked, deformed, chub-nosed, Aristoph. Eccles. 940.

'Ανασκάπτω, f. ψω, p. φα, to dig out, eradicate. From ava and σχάπτω.

Aνασκιυάζω, f. άσω, p. ακα, to weaken, destroy; also to reinstate, restore, rebuild; to refute, Aristot. Rhet. ii, 24; to decamp, literally, to collect the military utensils for the purpose of decamping; also, to pervert, mislead; p. pas. ἀνισκιύασμαι hence the verbal adj. ἀνασκιναστίσε.

'Aνασκιυαστίκός, ή, όν, destructive; also having the power of, or adapted to, restoring.

'Aνασκευή, ñs, 'n, a rebuilding, reinstating, restoration; also destruction, a decamping; in rhetoric, overturning an adversary's arguments; opposed to κατασκευή dat. pl. ἀνασκευαϊς. Th. σκεῦσες.

'Aragangía, as, n, want of practise or exercise in any thing.

'Aνάσκητος, ου, δ, ή, unexercised, unpractised, unskilled.

'Ανασκιρτάω, ω, f. ήσω, to leap up, jump, frisk or gambol like a young animal, Æsop.

'Ανασκολοπίζω, f. ίσω, to fasten on a stake or cross, to empale. Th. σκόλοψ.

'Ανασκοπίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to reflect upon, consider; reconsider, Aristoph.; πρὸς τὰς αὐγὰς ἀνασκοπεῖν. See Αὐγή.

'Ανασοδίω, ω, f. ήσω, to drive away by frightening, to scare, terrify.

'Aνάσπαστος, ου, δ, ħ, driven away, torn away from, drawn out; torn away, i. e. exiled from one's country, Herodot. vii, 80; pulled or drawn back, as doors, i. e. opened, Soph. Antig. 1186; οἱ ἀνάσπαστοι, shoe-ties, Ælian. V. H. ix,

Aνασπέω, f. ασω, p. ἀνίσπακα, to draw back, Aristoph. Plut. 691; to draw out, raise up, tear or pull up; to contract; τὰ μετωπ' ἀνίσπασε, Aristoph. Eq. 628; to drive from one's country; to draw up (vessels on shore) Thucyd. iv, 9; 1. aor. pas. ἀνισπασται. Th. σπάω.

'Aνασπώμενα, part. of ἀνασπάω.
"Aνασσα, ης, ή, a queen; a director, Aristoph. Acharn. 707; applied particularly to the goddesses.

* Avássætoi, Dor. for åvássatoi, from åvássatos, not conquered or overcome, invincible, Theocr. vi, 46.

Avasocisasa, part. 1. a. act.

f. g. Poet. of ἀνασείω, 'Ανασσέμεν, pres. inf. act. Ion. for ἀνάσσειν. From

Aνάσσω, f. ξω, p. χα, inf. ἀνάσστιν, Ion. ἀνασσίμεν, to reign; govern, rule, command; with the Attics it governs the genitive, with the Ionics, frequently the daive; mid. ἀνάσσομαι, to be king or sovereign; pas. to be governed. Ανάσσω, Att. for ἀναϊσσω.

'Ανάστα, 2. a. imperat. act. for ανάστηθι, from ανίστημι.

'Αναστάδόν, adv. in the act of rising or standing up, Iliad ix, 667; xxiii, 469.

'Ανασταλμίνος, Ιοπ. for ἀνεσταλμίνος, parl. p. pas. of ἀναστίλλω.

'Ανασταλύζω, to weep, sob, lament, Anacr. lvi, 7, s. as σταλύζω, which see.

'Aναστάς, άντος, δ, f. g. ἀναστᾶσα, rising up; recovering from sickness, Thucyd. ii, 49; part. 2. a. act. of ἀνίστημι.

Aνάστασις, εως, 'n, the act of rising up, as from a suppliant posture, from a seat, bed, etc.; a removal, Thucyd. vii, 75; emigration, expulsion from one's dwelling-place, desolation; also a building up, erection as of a statue, etc.; the resurrection of the dead, N. T.

'Αναστατής, ῆςος, δ, a destroyer, subverter, Æschyl. Sept. c. Th. 1017.

'Αναστάτης, ου, ό, s. as άναστατήρ.

'Aνάστατος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, laid waste, desolated, torn up; driven from one's country, Eurip. Androm. 1239; ἀναστάτους ποιείν, to subvert, Thucyd. viii, 24; ἀναστάτους ποιείναι, to lead into captivity, make captive, Diod. Sic.

'Αναστατόω, ω, f. ώσω, p. ἀνεστάτωκα, to overturn, subvert; expel; to excite sedition or tumult, Acts xvii, 6, 21, 38; to disturb the mind of any one by doubt, Galat. v, 12; 1. a. ἀνεστάτωσα. From ἀνίστημι. 'Ανασταυρίζω, f. ίσω, and

Aνασταυρόω, ω, f. ωσω, p. ωνα, to crucify, fasten to a cross, Thucyd. i, 100; to treat with the greatest indignity, as by crucifying, i. e. by rejecting the doctrines of Christ, Hebr. vi, 6. The preposition ἀνά in this and various other verbs does not denote a repetition of the act signified by the simple verb. See Schleusner's Lex.

'Avastavesvivias, acc. pl. part. of the preceding.

'Ανασταχύω, f. ύσω, to shoot up like ears of barley, to shoot up in spikes or ears; mid. ἀνασταχυόομαι, f. ώσομαι, Or. Sib. iii, p. 410.

"Aναστι, by sync. for ἀνάστητι, 2. pl. 2. a. imp. act. of ἀνίσ στημι.

'Aναστέλλασα, part. 1. a. act. of 'Aναστέλλω, f. ελῶ, p. ἀνίσταλκα, to send or drive back, keep back, repress, keep off, raise or draw upwards; to tuck up a garment or dress; aor. mid. ἀνεστειλάμην, in the passive, to be driven back, retreat; 2. aor. pas. ἀνεστάλην, perf. pas. ἀνεστάλην, perf. pas. ἀνεστάλην, perf. pas. ἀνεστάληνος, the perf. and plup. in a middle sense.

'Αναστενάζω, f. άξω, p. αχα, to sigh deeply, to sob, mourn; 1. a. -αξα. · From ἀνά, for ἄνω, and στενάχω or -άζω.

Αναστεναχίζω, to send forth sighs, to sob, groan. From στεναχίζω, s. as στένω.

'Aναστενάχω, s. as the preceding; both used chiefly by the Epic Poets; ἀναστενάζω and ἀναστίνω by the Attic writers. From στενάχω.

'Αναστῆ, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. of ἀναστῶ, ἀνάστην, Ion. for ἀνίστην, 1. sing. 2. a. ind. act. of ἀνίστημι.

'Aνάστημα, ἄτος, τό, any thing raised, an eminence, a hill, stature; elevation or loftiness of mind, Longin. 7; the royal dignity, Diod. xix, 92. See Γαῦ-ρος. From ἀνίστημι.

'Αναστῆναι, 2. a. inf. act. and 'Αναστήσας, part. 1. a. of ἀνίστημι.

Αναστήσεια, 1. a. act. opt. Æol. Ανάστητε, 2. pl. 2. a. imp. act. Αναστήτω, 3. sing. 2. a. imp. act. of ανίστημι.

Αναστομόω, ω, f. ωσω, to open the mouth or jaws; to open or widen a trench, Xen. Cyrop. vii, 5, 7; Eurip. Cycl. 357.

Αναστόμωσις, εως, ή, a relaxation; a compression; the formation of an opening or passage.

'Αναστοναχέω, ω, s. as άναστοναχίζω:

Αναστοναχίζω, f. ίσω, s. as ανάστίνω.

'Αναστρατοπεδεύω, f. εύσω, f. ευκα, to remove a camp, to decamp.

· Αναστεάφητι, imperat. and · Αναστείφισθαι, pres. inf. pas. of 'Αναστεέφω, f. ψω, p. φα, 1. a. - 4x, to turn one's self, return, turn back upon, invert, overturn, destroy; ἀναστείφομαι, to turn one's self back; iv στενοχωρία ἀνεστρίφοντο, they were fighting in a confined space, Thucyd. vii, 44; ἀνέστρεφέ τε αὐτήν, it disordered or convulsed it (xaediav) or excited vomitings, Thucyd. ii, 49; to subvert; also in pas. to be conversant with; of περί παιδείαν άναστρεφομένοι, those who are conversant with study or learning; 2. α. ἀνέστεμφον· p. pas. ἀνέστεμμαι, 2. α. pas. ἀνέστεμ-

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στείφω. 'Αναστεοφάν, pres. inf. act. of 'Αναστεοφάω, ω, f. ήσω, to turn, s. us ἀναστείφω.

Th.

φην, p. m. ανέστροφα.

'Aναστροφή, ης, η, a turning, inversion, overthrow, retreat, return, mode of life; εἰς ἀναστροφην δίδωσι (the gods, or heaven) gives a change or reverse of the fortune or fate of their foes, Eurip. Androm. 1008.

*Avas τωσι, 3. pl. 2. a. subj. of ανίστημι.

'Aνασυζω, f. υζω, p. -σίσυςκα, to lift up, draw up the clothes, so as to expose the body. Th. σύζω.

'Ανασύω. See 'Ανασεύω.

'Aνασφάλλω, f. αλω, 1. a. ἀνίσφηλα, 1. a. inf. act. ἀνασφήλα, to raise one's self up or recover, as from a fall or sickness, to support one falling. Th. σφάλλω.

'Ανασχάζειν. See Σχασθείην. 'Ανασχέθω, Poet. for ἀνέχω.

'Aνασχεΐν, 2. a. inf. and

'Aνάσχεο, 2. sing. 2. a. imperat. mid. Ion. for ἀνάσχου, from ἀνασχέω or ἀνέχω.

'Aνάσχεσις, εως, 'n, endurance, a bearing with; an emersion, a rising of the sun, etc.

'Aνασχετός, ου, ὁ, ἡ, tolerable, endurable, that can be borne; οὐκ ἀνασχετά, intolerable things, i. e. cruelties, enormities, Plut. Sertor. Th. ἔχω.

'Aνασχίω, ω, f. ήσω, to spring from, arise from, to cause anxiety.

'Ανασχήσω, f. of ἀνέχω.

'Aνασχίζω, f. iσω, p. iκα, to divide, cleave, rip open. Th. σχίζω.

'Ανασχοίμην, 1. sing. 2. a. opt. m., ἀνασχόμενος, part. 2. a. mid., ἀνασχών, part. 2. a. act. of ἀνίχω. 'Aνασχών, part. 2. a. of ἀνίχω.
'Ανασώζω, f. ώσω, to save, preserve, restore health. Th. σώζω.

' Ανασώσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of ἀνασώζω.

'Ανατάζεσθαι, 1. f. inf. m. of ἀνατάσσω.

'Αναταράσσω, and Att. ἀναταράττω, f. άξω, to disturb, throw into confusion, put to rout; to mingle, agitate; part. p. pas. ἀνατεταραγμένες.

Aνάτασις, εως, ή, a raising up, elevation, erection, height; a stretching out the hands, and hence, a threat, menace; strictness, and hence rigor of diet, i. e. abstinence, Plut.

'Ανατάσσομαι, f. άξομαι, p. γμαι, l. a. mid. ἀνεταξάμην, to put together in order, to arrange. From τάσσω.

'Aνατάσσω, or -ττω, f. άξω, to set in order, arrange, narrate.

'Ανατατίκός, ή, όν, extended, stretched out, vehement, threatening, abusive, severe.

'Ανατεθεαμμένος, part. p. pas. of άνατείφω.

'Arāti, or ἀνāτί, with impunity, Soph. Antig. 485, without loss or injury.

'Ανατείνω, f. ενῶ, p. ἀνατέτακα, 1. a. ἀνέτεινα, to extend upwards, raise, reach out, as the hands; to hold out a weapon at one, aim at, threaten; to rouse the attention, Plut.; to abstain, Epict. ii, 17.

'Aνατίλλω, f. τελω, p. ἀνατίταλκα, to rise, as the sun and moon do; πρὶν ήλιον ἀνατίλλειν, before the sun rises, Xen. Cyrop. viii, 3, 1. See Hebr. vii, 14; to appear, to issue forth, to send forth, to cause to come forth or be produced, Iliad v, 777; ἀνίτειλε νέμεσθαι, 1. a. ἀνίτειλα, p. m. ἀνατίτολα.

Ανατέμνω, f. τεμῶ, p. τέτμηπα, to cut, cut in pieces, dissect; l. f. pas. τμηθήσομαι, p. pas. τέτμημαι, 2. f. act. τἄμῶ, p. mid. τέτομα.

'Aνατετμημένος, η, ον, part. perf.
pas. of. ἀνατέμνω.

Avari. See Avarii.

'Aνατιθίασι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. Ion. for ἀνατιθεῖσι, from ἀνατίθημι.

'Ανατίθεμαι, to piace upon, take upon one's self, devote; defer, recall, retreat, change one's opinion; ἀνατίθενται, 3. pl. ind. pres. pas. ἀνεθέμην, σο, το, 2. a. m. ἀνατιθέτω, 3. sing. pres.

imp. act. of

'Ανᾶτίθημι, f. ἀναθήσω, p. ἀνατίθεικα, to set up, place; dedicate, consecrate, Thucyd. i, 134; Eurip. Ion. 1383; to charge, commit to; to set forth, relate; transfer; defer, prolong; to impute to, Demosth. i; pas. to be set up, dedicated, etc.

'Aνατιμᾶν, contr. for ανατιμάειν, inf. of

Auxτιμάω, ω, f. ήσω, to fix too high a value upon, exceed others in price, over-value, or overestimate.

'Aνατιναγμός, οῦ, ὁ, a violent concussion, Septuag.

'Ανατινάσσω, f. άξω, to shake up, agitate; to shake over one's head, to toss up, Eurip. Bacch. 80.

'Ανατλάς, ᾶσα, άν, part. pres. or 2. a. act. of ἀνάτλημι, part. 1. u. ἀνατλήσας.

'Ανατλάω, obsolete for

'Ανάτλημι, f. τλήσω, 2. a. ἀνίστλην, to endure, suffer, undergo labor or fatigue.

'Ανατμηθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of ανατέμνομαι. See 'Ανατέμνω.

'Ανατοκίζω, f. ίσω, to put at interest again, to take compound interest.

*Avaroxirµós, oō, ō, the annual putting of money at interest, the taking of compound interest, Ernesti Clav. Ciceron. v. Anatocismus.

'Aνατολή, ης, ή, the east, or rising of the sun; the white part at the root of the nails. From the p. m. ἀνατίτολα, of ἀνατίλω.

'Aνατολίκός, ή, όν, belonging to the east, eastern, oriental.

*Aνατομή, ης, η, and ἀνατομία, ας, η, anatomy or dissection, particularly of the human body. From ἀνατίτομα, perf. mid. of ἀνατίμνω. Hence in English ANATOMY.

'Ανατομϊκός, οῦ, δ, an anatomist; ἀνατομικός, ἡ, ὀυ, anatomical, belonging to anatomy. Th. τίμνω.

"Ava ros, ov, ô, ô, unhurt; innoxious, harmless; with a gen.

'Aνατείπουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. of 'Ανατείπω, f. ψω, to overturn, subvert, prostrate; ἀνατείπομαι, to be prostrated; ἀνατεαποναι, 2. aor. inf. pas. Æschyl. Sept. c. Theb. 1079. Th. τείπω.

'Aνατείφω, f. ἀναθείψω, to nourish, bring up; restore to health;

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 α. ἀνίθειψα, 2. α. ἀνίτεαφον, p. ἀνατίτεοφα, p. pas. ἀνατίθεαμμαι, 2. α. pas. ἀνιτεάφαν, 1. α. m. ἀνιθειψάμαν. Τh. τείφω.

'Aνατρίχω, f. Sρίζω, p. διδράμηκα, to run up; πρὸς τὰ μιτίωρα ἀναδράμοντις, having run up to elevated situations; to run again, to return running, to flow back, to rise or be built up as the walls of a city, to increase; to recur to times past; 2. a. ἴδράμον, p. m. δίδρομα. Th. τρίχω.

p. m. δίδρομα. Th. τείχω. Ανάτερησις, εως, n, a boring upward or through; perforation; a hole.

'Avárentos, ou, i, i, bored through, perforated.

'Aνατρίδω, f. ψω, p. τέτριφα, to wear by rubbing, to pound, to rub out, efface; to stroke, Xen. Cyrop. vi, 26.

'Aνατροπή, ñs, h, an overturning subversion. From τρίπω.

'Ανατροφή, ης, ή, a bringing up, educating, nourishing. From τρέφω.

'Ανατυλίττω, or ίσσω, f. ίζω, to wind again or back; to unwind, unrol; metaphor. to revolve, consider again.

Aνατυπόω, and -πόομαι, f. ώτω, p. ωκα, to form or fashion

anew, to imagine.

'Αναύγητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, wanting brightness, unilluminated, rayless, gloomy; ἀναύγητον μολεῖν "Αιδην, to go or descend to gloomy Hades, Æschyl. Prom. 1028.

Avadons, ios, i, n, destitute of speech, dumb, Odys. v, 456; unutterable, Sophocl.

'Avaúdntos, ou, ò, 'n, s. as the

preceding.

"Āvaudos, ou, o, n, mute, dumb, Odys. v, 456; unheard of, unutterable, not to be expressed, Soph. Aj. 961. From a and audn.

"Αναυλος, ου, ό, ή, being without a flute or music, hence, mournful, Eurip. Phæn. 802; also unskilled in the flute. From α priv. and αὐλός, a pipe.

'Araužńs. śos, o, ń, not increased, that does not cause increase.

*Aváventos, ov, ô, 'n, that cannot be increased, not increased.

"Αναυος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, dumb, without voice, or speech, From α and αὖω.

*Avavços, ov, i, n, without wind or air; also the name of a river, Anaurus. From a priv. and avea. See the next. *Avavços, ou, o, a torrent, rapid stream, Anacr. vii, 4. See the preceding.

*Avaus, ävass, destitute of ships; vass ävass, literally, ships which are no ships, i. e. destroyed, good for nothing, Æschyl. Pers. 677.

'Aνάϋσαν, Dor. for ἀνήϋσαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. of

'Áναΰω, f. αΰσω, to cry out, shriek, Theocr.; ພໍναΰζας, part. Dor. for ພໍναΰσας. Th. ພໍ່ພໍພ.

'Aναύω, to set on fire, kindle.
'Aναφαίνεσθαι, pres. inf. m. of

*Aνᾶφαίνω, f. φᾶνῶ, p. πίφαγκα, to hold up to view, to show, make appear, exhibit; νόμους ἱεροὺς ἀναφαίνω, I cause to be apparent, i. e. I sound, the sacred strains, Aristoph. Av. 745; 1. aor. ἀνίφηνα, inf. ἀναφῆναι, 2. aor. ἀνίφανον, Dor. ἄμφανον pres. pas. ἀναφαίνομαι, p. ἀναπίφηνα. In pas. to appear, be seen, to be manifest, to be. It is frequently construed with α-participle. Th. φαίνω.

'Αναφαίρετον, neut. sing. of 'Αναφαίρετος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that cannot be taken away, not taken away. From α and ἀφαιρέω.

*Aναφαλαντίας, ου, δ, s. as αναφάλαντος.

Aναφαλωντίᾶσις, εως, ή, baldness of the brows; baldness in general.

'ANAΦA'ΛANTOΣ, bald, particularly on the fore part of the head; but more particularly being without eyebrows or without hair above the eyes.

'Αναφαλάντωμα, ἄτος, τό, the being destitute of eyebrows, baldness, generally.

'Avapavõá, adv. and

'Αναφανδόν, adv. openly, manifestly. From αναφαίνω.

Avaquiertes, nom. pl. of

Αναφαινείς, part. 2. aor. pas. of άναφαίνω.

'Aναφανής, έος, δ, ή, conspicuous from on high, Kritsch. Schrevel. Lex.

'Αναφαντάζω, f. άσω, s. as άναφαίνω.

'Aναφίρω, f. ἀνοίσω, to bear, carry, or lead upwards; endure, emit; offer up sacrifices; to refer or impute to, to ascribe to, Eurip. Orest. 76; Lys.; to recall to mind, remember, in which case "ννοιαν οτ μνήμην is to be supplied; to report or propose, Thucyd. v, 28; intrans., to ascend or rise, as

stars; to refresh one's self, to be recruited; to bring in, as a revenue; 1. a. avnueyna, part. aveuiynas, 2. a. avnueyna, inf. aveuiynair. Th. piem.

Αναφιύγω, f. ιύζομαι, to fly, es cape by running up, Xen. Anab. vi, 4, 17. See 'Αμφί. Φυγις.

'Aναφής, έος, δ, ή, untouched, not to be touched, intangible.

'Αναφθέγγομαι, f. ξομαι, to announce, proclaim, declare.

'Aναφθιίς, part. 1. a. pas. of ανάπτω.

'Aναφλέγω, f. ξω, to rekindle, inflame, Eurip. Troad. 319.

'Αναφλεχθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of άναφλέγω.

'Αναφλύω, f. ύσω, to boil up, bubble up, like boiling water.

'Aναφοβίω, ω, f. ήσω, to alaım, Aristoph. Vesp. 668.

Aναφορά, ᾶς, ἡ, a carrying or beating upwards, the transferring of an accusation from one person to another; refuge; retreat, an excuse, Demosth. de Coron.; an offering; produce; a reference or appeal to another person, as authority, Theophr. Char. 8.

Aναφορεύς, έως, δ, a lever, a porter; also a strap, girth, a wooden bar placed across the shoulders to carry burdens with. Αναφράζομαι, f. άσομαι, to recognise, take notice of.

'Aναφράσσω, or -άττω, f. ξω, to stop or obstruct, to shut; also to open what is enclosed.

'Aναφρόδιτος, ου, ό, ή, averse or insensible to love.

'Αναφουέω, ω, f. ήσω, to return to one's reason, to recover one's senses.

'Αναφεοντίζειν, to revolve in mind. Th. φεοντίζω.

'Aναφυγή, ης, ή, an escape, retreat, Æschyl. Choëph. 943.

Αναφυέω, s. as αναφύω.

'Ανάφυμι, s. as αναφύω.

'Aνάφυξις, εως, ή, a flight, retreat, escape by flight.

'Aναφύομαι, to grow, spring up.
Aναφυράω, ω, f. ήσω, to mix up
as by kneading and wetting; to
defile with the blood of wounds,
Herodot. i, 103.

'Αναφυρω, f. v ω, to mingle, confound, pollute; s. as the preceding.

'Αναφυσάομαι, ωμαι, pas. of 'Αναφυσάω, ω, f. ήσω, to exhale, to blow; ἀναφυσασθαι, to be puffed up with pride, Xen. Cyrop. vii, 2, 7. 'Αναφύσημα, άτος, τό, a blowing, a puff, a blast; βαβαὶ τοῦ ἀνα-Φυσήματος, ah! what a blowing, Luc. 3, 587.

'Αναφύσησις, εως, ή, a blowing. 'Aναφυσιάω, ω, f. άσω, to breathe, pant, blow.

Αναφυσιόω. See 'Aναφυσιάω. 'AvaQuaiówvīts, part. pres. Poet. for αναφυσιώντες, from αναφυσιάω.

 $Aν x φ \bar{v} ω$, f. $\bar{v} σ ω$, to produce, cause to grow; ἀναφυομαι, to grow again, to shoot up.

Αναφωνέω, ω, f. ήσω, p. άναπεφώνηκα, 1. a. ανεφώνησα, to proclaim or cry out aloud. Φωνή.

'Αναφώνησις, εως, ή, a calling up, a crying out, a proclaiming.

'Αναχάζομαι, pres. m. to retire, draw back, Xen.; Iliad v,

"Αναχάζω, f. άσω, to recede, draw back; recoil; generally used in the mid. voice.

'Aναχαίνω, f. ἄνω, to gape, yawn open the jaws, Aristoph. 'Αναχαιτίζω, f. ίσω, to raise the crest, to fling back the mane, as restive horses do; to shake off the yoke, to be unruly, ungovernable, disobedient; applied to a horse, and hence metaphorically to men; also to restrain, repress, thwart, oppose, dash or throw down, overthrow; & xavτα άνεχαίτισε καὶ διέλυσεν, in the sense of the present tense, prostrates and destroys or breaks up every thing, Demosth. Olynth. ii ; Eurip. Hippol. 1227.

'Αναχαλασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a loosening, relaxation; alleviation.

'Αναχαλαστίκός, κή, κόν, slackening, relaxing.

'Αναχαλάω, ω, f. άσω, to unbind, loosen, release; to alleviate.

'Ανάχαςσις, εως, δ, the name of a mun, Anacharsis.

'Αναχάσσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. Poet. for avaxásasbai, from άναχάζω.

'Aναχίω, f. ιύσω, to pour out anew, to pour.

'Avaznvwv, part. pres. of avaχηνίω, s. as άναχαίνω.

"Avaxe, for avanta, acc. sing., with an aspirate after it, of äναξ.

'Avax bils, part. 1. a. pas. of ἀνάγω.

'Aναχοή, ης, ή, a pouring out, effusion; the eruption of a volcano, Longin. 35; also a conduit or channel.

'Αναχοςεύω, f. εύσω, to begin a dance; to celebrate the orgies of Bacchus, to celebrate in dancing, Eurip. Bacch. 474.

'Αναχεάομαι, s. as διαχεάομαι and καταχεάομαι, to put to death.

'Αναχεονισμός, οῦ, δ, a confounding of times or periods; hence in English, ANACHRONISM.

'Aνάχρωσις, εως, ή, any coloring or tinge; also contagion.

'Aναχυθείς, δ, part. 1. a. pas. of αναχέω. Τ/ι. χέω.

'Ανάχὔσις, εως, ή, a pouring out, 'Αναχωρίω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ηκα, to recede, withdraw, secede, retire; I. a. ἀνεχώς nσα, part. άναχωρήσας, Thucyd. i, 102.

Αναχώρημα, ἄτος, τό, a retreat, a retiring, withdrawing.

'Αναχωρητής, οῦ, ό, one who retires; a recluse.

'Αναχώρησις, εως, ή, retreat, departure, yielding. Th. xweiw. 'Αναχωρίζω, f. ίσω, to cause to go back or retire, to draw back, Xen. Anab. v, 2, 9.

'Ανάψαι, 1. a. inf., ἀνάψας, part. and

'Aνάψης, 1. a. subj. act. 2. sing. of ανάπτω.

'Aναψηφίζω, f. ίσω, to put to vote again, to vote anew, Thucyd. vi, 2, 15.

Αναψήφισις, εως, ή, a voting anew.

Αναψυπτικός, κή, κόν, cooling, refrigerant, refreshing.

'Αναψύζαι, 1. a. inf. of αναψύχω.

'Ανα ψυχή, ης, ή, ε. as

'Ανάψυξις, εως, ή. a cooling, refreshing, recreation.

Αναψυχω, f. ξω, p. ανίψυχα, 1. a. ἀνέψυξα, to cool, refrigerate, refresh, as by funning, Bion. Epitaph. Adon. 85; to relieve, assuage; to dry, as in the air; mid. to revive, repose.

'Avyvoin, Dor. by sync. for avayvoin, 3. sing. 2. a. opt. of άναγινώσκω.

ANΔA'NΩ, imperf. nvoavov, for which Homer has Envoavov. Attic, sometimes iávoavov, fut. à δήσω, aor. άδον for έαδον, the a being short, in Homer also wadov, perf. lada, Dor. lada, to please, gratify, prove agreeable, to delight; 2. a. opt. αδοιμι, subj. aba. inf. abeiv, Pind. Pyth. i, 56; Iliad iii, 173; &vdáveiv, to please, be agreeable. It is construed with a dative of the person, άνδάνει μοι, or with two datives, 'Αγαμέμνονι ήνδανε θυμỹ, and also with an accus. in Theogn. 26, where, however. there is some doubt as to the reading. See Gaisf. From the obsolete űda.

'Ardeiobai, Poet. for avadeiobai, to be crowned, to have the head or temples bound with a fillet or crown. Th. δίω.

"Aνδεμα, Poet. for ἀνάδεμα, a fillet or band for the head, a garland. Th. biw.

Ανδέομαι, ουμαι, for αναδέομαι, pas. of avadéw.

ANΔHPON, ου, τό, top, summit, brink of a river, bed, or border in a garden; mostly used in the plur. the high banks of a river, canal, etc.

'Aνδησάμενος, part. 1. a. m. for άναδησάμενος.

'Aνδίκτης, Poet. for ἀναδίκτης, a kind of snare or gin, Callim. Fragm. 233.

"Ανδίχα, for ἀνάδιχα, adv. separately, divided, in two ways. From δίχα.

"Avde', for avdea, acc. sing. of dvńę.

'Ανδεαγαθίω, ω, f. ήσω, to behave like a man, to be manly, courageous, gallant.

'Ανδεαγάθημα, ἄτος, τό, a manly act, an act worthy of a brave

'Ανδεαγαθία, ας, ή, valor, heroism, masculine courage, Xen. Anab. v, 2, 9; a zeal for honorable things, honor. Fromανδραγαθέω.

'Aνδράγρια, ων, τά, spoils of an enemy killed, Iliad xiv, 509. From åvhe and äyea.

"Ανδεαγχνος, ου, ό, ή, an executioner, one who strangles. From ανής and άγχω.

'Ανδεάκάς, adv. Poet. for κατ' ανδεα, man by man, Odys. xiii,

'Ανδεαμίας, ου, δ, a man's name, Andramias.

'Ανδεαπόδεσσι, by metaplasm, for άνδεαπόδοις.

'Ανδεαποδιεύνται, 3. pl. ind. 1. f. mid. for ανδεαποδιούνται, Att. for ανδεαποδίσονται, from

'Ανδοαποδίζω, f. ίσω, Att. ιω, p. ήνδεαπόδικα, p. pas. ήνδεαπόδισμαι, to enslave, make captive; to commit the crime of manstealing, Xen. Mem. i, 2. From ανδεάποδον.

'Ανδεαπόδισις, εως, ή, the enslaving of men, stealing, kidnap-

'Ανδεαπόδισμα, άτος, τό, and

*Ανδεαποδισμός, οῦ, ὁ, captivity, enslaving, kidnapping.

Aνδεαποδιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a manstealer, one who makes a slave of another or who sells others for slaves, a slave-dealer, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 6. The true etymology is ἀνής and ἀποδίω. Gail on Plut. Sertor.; παΐδας τοὺς μὶν ἀνιλόντα, τοὺς δ' ἀποδόμενον, putting some of the children to death, and selling others for slaves, Plut. Sertor. c. 25.

'Ανδεάποδον, ου, τό, a slave.

'Aνδραποδώδης, 105, δ, ή, of a slavish mind or disposition, servile; low-minded, abject, despicable, Xen. Mem. i, 1.

*Ardearodudía, as, h, servility, slavishness, Aristot.

'Ανδράριον, ου, τό, a little man, mannikin; a pittiful, sorry fellow, Aristoph. Acharn. 516.

"Aνδεαχθής, έος, δ, ή, that is a load for a man, heavy, Odys. x, 121. From ανής and αχθος.

'Aνδοάςτην το ή the name of on

'Aνδράχνη, ης, η, the name of an herb; supposed to be Purslain. 'Aνδρίας, ου, δ, a man's name, Andrew, Matt. iv, 18, 10.

'Aνδοεία, ας, ή, courage, bravery, manhood. From avne. Ανδρείπελον, ου, τό, properly, the representation of a man, a human figure τὸ ἀνδρὶ ὅμοιον, (see 'Anderine Los); thence it denotes an artist's model, which was technically called zivva 605 (Suid. Κίνναβος, τὸ εἴδωλον, πρὸς δ οἱ πλάσται καὶ οἱ ζωγεάφοι βλέποντες, διατίθενται πλάττοντες καὶ γεάφοντις,) and which must not be confounded with the potter's, or wax modeller's technical term, závabos, as it is confounded by Schneider, (Hesych. Káναδοι, τὰ ξύλα, περὶ ᾶ το πρῶτον οί πλάτται τὸν κηςὸν τιθέασιν, comp. Phot. Lex. and J. Poll. 7, 164, 10, 189.) By Pliny, 35, 12, xivva Cos is termed proplasma: " M. Varro magnificat Arcesilaum, L. Luculli familiarem, cujus proplasmata pluris venire solita artificibus ipsis quam aliorum opera." Strictly speaking, avõetizedor is an adjective; the noun είδωλον, ἄγαλμα, or some synonymous term, is understood. Now, as this ανδειίκελον κίνναζος, or proplasma, was always painted red, (minium, mix ros,) the word was in time used to denote, a color, a pigment or paint; but,

when it is so used, we must un-

derstand the noun paguarou, χεωμα, or something similar, J. Poll. 7, c. 28. Τὰ δὶ χεώματα, ἀνδρείκελον, κ. τ. λ. Timæus Lex. Plat.: 'Ανδρείκελον · χρόα επιτηδεία ώς πρός ανδρός μίμησιν. (On the custom of painting statues with various colors, more particularly red, see Fr. Junius de Pict. Vet., Roterod. 94, Edm. Frigelius de Statuis Illustr. Rom., Holmiæ, 1656, p. 95.) Xenoph. Œc. x, 5, 6, Ουτ' αν ανδρεικέλου χρώμα όρφην ήδιον η τὸ σόν, where it is appropriately applied to men, as ψιμμύθιον and "yχουσα is to women; so μίλτος more generally applied to men, is by Ælian, V. H. xii, 1, applied to Aspasia. "Purpurissum," says J. Laurenbergius in his Antiquarius, p. 368, "fucus, quo feminæ genas tinguunt; Gl. φύπιον, Aristot. ανδρείπελον, vocat, idque purpurissum exponit Gaza." But avdesinedor sometimes means, not a simple color, but a mixture of colors. Plato Crat. 35, p. 72, 424, (comp. J. Poll. 7, 129.) "Ωσπες οί ζωγεάφοι βουλόμενοι άφομοιούν, ένίοτε μεν δστρεον μόνον ἐπήνεγκαν, ἐνίστε δὲ ὁτιοῦν ἄλλο των Φαρμάκων · ἔστι δὲ ὅτε πολλὰ συγκεράσαντες, οἶον ὅταν ἀνδρείκελον συσκευάζωσιν 501. Ζυμμιγνύντες τε καὶ κεραννύντις έχ τῶν ἐπιτηδευμάτων τὸ ἀνδρείκελον. Suid. 'Ανδρείκελον · όμοιον ανδεί, σημαίνει δὲ καὶ τὸ μίγμα τῶν ζωγεάφων, δ καλείται χεωμάτων κείσις, where Triller Obs. Cr. 401, proposes neasis, but Mr. E. H. Barker, in F. A. Wolf's Anal. Liter. 2, 390, has defended and explained zeiois. "Fortasse," says he, "οί ζωγράφοι ανδρείπελον vocabant την χεωμάτων κείσιν, utpote factum ex materiâ varii generis in metallis inventâ, quæ prius cernenda erat, quam ad usum esset parata." In Xenoph. l. c. ανδρείκελον is used in the sense of stibium, according to Triller, or at least as a pigment for the eyes, eyelids, or eyebrows; but, as Xenoph. has in another clause of the same sentence used the word in a very different sense, Mr. Barker suspects a corruption of the text. Perhaps for, Τους όφθάλμους ύπαλειφόμεvos ανδρεικίλω, we should read ἀσδόλφ: Alexis Isostasio ap. Athen. 13, 23. Tàs ¿φρῦς πυβρὰς ἔχει τίς ; ζωγεαφοῦσιν ἀσδόλφ · i. e. ταῖς ὁφεύσι τὴν ἀσδόλην ἀναματτόμιναι, Clem. Alex. 3, 2. In no Dictionary has this word ἀνδείκειλον been fully developed; its various meanings diligently collected, methodically traced, and philosophically defined. Dunbar and Barker.

'Aνδρείκελος, ου, δ, ή, resembling the human figure, δ ἀνδρὶ ὅμοιος, Plut. Alex. 705; Cf. Clem. Alex. Protr. 44. See preced. 'Ανδρεῖος, and ἀνδρεῖος, α, ου, manlike, belonging to a man, masculine; firm, resolute, manly; τὸ ἀνδρεῖου, manliness; dat. pl. ἀνδρεῖους, compar. ἀνδρειότερος, superl. ἀνδρειότατος, η, ου. From ἀνήρ.

'Ανδειοφόντης, ου, i, an epithet of Mars, man-slayer. From wing and φίνω.

'Aνδρείως, adv. in a masculine manner, like a man.

Ανδρίσσι, dat. pl. Poet. of ἀνήρ. Ανδρεύμενος, Ion. for ἀνδρούμενος, arrived at manhood, grown up, Herod. i, 123, part. pres. pas. of ἀνδρόω. Th. ἀνήρ.

'Aνδριωθίωσι, Ion. for ἀνδρωθώσι, 3. pl. 1. a. subj. pas. of ἀνδρόω. 'Ανδρίων, gen. pl. Ion. for ἀνδρῶν

'Ανδρεών, ῶνος, ὁ, Ion. for ἀνδρών, ῶνος, the men's apartment in a house, Herodot. i, 34.

house, Herodot. i, 34. Aνδηπλατίω, ω, f. ήσω, to banish, expel, Œd. Tyr. 100.

'Aνδοηλάτης, ου, δ, one who banishes.

Avdeia, as, n, s. as avdetia.

Ανδριάντα, acc. sing. of άνδριάς. Ανδριαντοποιίω, ω, f. ήσω, to make statues or images.

'Aνδριαντοποιία, ας, ή, sculpture, statuary, Xen. Mem. i, 4, 3.

'Ανδριαντοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, a sculptor, a statuary. From ἀνδριάς and ποιίω.

'Aνδειάς, άντος, δ, a statue, image; applied also to an insignificant man. From ανής.

Aνδείζομαι, f. ίσομαι, p. ήνδεισμαι, to become a man, to act the part of a man; opposed to βλακεύειν, Xen. Mem.

'Aνδείζω, f. ίσω, to make strong, strengthen, Xen.

'Aνδείκός, ή, όν, compar. -κώτιeos superl. -κώτατος, manly, belonging to a man, dignified.

'Avdeixas, adv, in a manly manner, with spirit, bravely.

Aνδείον, ου, τό, diminutive of ἀνής, a little man, mannikin: s. as ἀνδεάριον. 'Arderotí, adv. like a man, Theocr. and Aristoph. Th. avne. 'Arderoces, b, n. See 'Ardercess.

'Aνδρόζουλος, ου, δ, ή, of virile counsel, mind, or spirit, Æschyl. Agam. 11, δδε γὰρ κρατεῖν Γυναικὸς ἀνδροδούλους μητίδας φρινῶν, counsels womanly not virile, Damasc. ap. Phot. Bibl. 560, ὑψηλόφρονα καὶ ἀνδρόδουλον εἰς οἰκονομίαν. Dunbar and Bark.

- Ανδροδρώς, ῶτος, ὁ, that destroys man, that devours or eats human flesh, man-devouring, Euripid. Cycl. 93; also ἀνδροδόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, the same. From ἀνής and βορή.

Ardeoyéves, ou, è, producing males. From avne and yeive-

μαι.

Aνδρόγυνος, ου, ο, an hermaphrodite. From avne and γυνή.

'Aνδροδάϊκτος, ου, ο, ή, slain by men; act. slaying men, Æs-chyl.

'Aνδροδάμαν, τάν, acc. sing. of 'Ανδροδάμα, ας, ά, Dor. (for άνδροδάμην) that subdues or overcomes man, applied to fear, Pind. Nem. iii, 67. From άνης and δαμάω.

'Ανδροδάμας, αντος, δ, that subdues men; a kind of gem.

'Aνδροβία ('Aβάνα), ας, 'n, an epithet of Minerva, the masculine or courageous goddess, literally, the man-goddess.

Andgodvins, naos, o, i, slain or dying by man.

Aνδεοκμής, ñros, ô, h, and

Aνδεόκμητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, made or wrought by man; causing trouble or death to man. From ανής and κάμνω.

'Ανδουκτασία, ας, ή, slaughter of men, carnage; ἀνδρουκτασία, dat. sing., ἀνδρουκτασίαων, gen. pl. Æol. From ἀνής and κτίνω.

'Ardeontoria, a, f. noa, to slay men.

*Ανδροκτονία, ας, ή, ς. ας άνδροκτασία.

Ανδροκτόνος, ου, δ, ή, man-slaying, homicide, murderous.

Aνδρολίτειρα, ας, ή, a female man-slayer, a murderess.

'Ardeolítueos, ou, o, a man-slayer, a murderer.

*Ανδρολογίω, ω, f. ήσω, to select or levy men for military service.

'Aνδρολογία, ας, ή, a levy of men for soldiers, an enlistment.

'Ανδεολογίζω, f. ίσω, s. as ανδεο-

λογέω. Αυδορμάνου ποι ή α 1

'Aνδρομάχη, ης, ή, a woman's name, Andromache.

'Ανδρομίδα, ns, n, a woman's name, Androměda.

'Aνδεόμεσε, έα, εον, human, belonging to man. Th. ανής.

Avdeovines, ou, i, the name of a man, Andronicus.

Ανδεόομαι, οῦμαι, f. ώσομαι, to arrive at manhood, to attain the

strength of a man.

Ανδρόπαις, παιδος, ό, ή, Suidas interprets it, ὁ ἄδη ἀνδρούμενος παῖς. Lat. barbatus puer, (Juvenal. xiii, 54.) barbatulus juvenis, (Cic. Att. i, 14.) one who has completed his 18th year, (see Ruperti on Juvenal, l. c.) The Attic writers use it in the sense of meiorness, on the verge of puberty, whose beard has just begun to clothe his cheeks, Æsch. Pers. 529. Βλάστημα καλλίπρωρον, ανδρόπαις ανήρ, Στείχει δ Ίουλος ἄρτι διὰ παρηΐδων, "Ωρας φυούσης, ταςφὺς αντέλλουτα Seig, where Blomf. observes that Parthenopæus was living the third of the 10 ages of Solon (ap. Clem. Alex. Str. vi, p. 814.) Τη τριτάτη δε γίνειον αεξομίνων έπὶ γυίων Λαχνοῦται, χροίης ἄνfor autiCoutions. The secondary sense of the term is, a boy of virile mind, (Hesych. ἀνδρὸς Φρόνησιν έχων.) Virg. Æn. ix, 311, Ante annos animumque gerens curamque virilem: in this sense, we are perhaps to understand the word as used in a fragm. of the Troilus of Soph. ap. Schol. Pind. ii, 2, 121. Τὸν ἀνδρόπαιδα δεσπότης ἀπώλισα, where Blomf. ad Æsch. l. c. rightly reads δισπότην, I have lost a master, who, though a boy, had a virile mind. Tzetzes ad Lycophr. 731, assigns a further signification to the word, but an example is wanting, 'Ayδρόπαις, ὁ ἀνδρείου παῖς, καὶ ὁ άνδρεῖος παῖς, καὶ τὰ λοιπά δμοίως. Dunbar and Barker. 'Aνδεός, gen. sing. of ανής.

'Aνδρόσφιγζ, ιγγος, ό, a statue representing a sphinx and a human figure; an Andro-Sphinx.

Ανδρότης, ητος, ή, virility.

Ανδροτυχής, έος, ό, ή, that obtains a man, married.

'Aνδροῦσθαι, pres. inf. pas. ἀνδρωθῆναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of ἀνδρόω. See 'Ανδρόω, and 'Ανδρόομαι.

'Àνδροφαγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to eat

human flesh. From ανής and φάγω.

Aνδροφθόρος, ου, ό, ή, man-destroying.

'Aνδροφόνοιο, gen. Ion. of

'Aνδροφόνος, ου, ό, ή, man-destroying. From avne and φένω.

'Aνδροφόντης, ου, δ, a man-slayer.
'Ανδρόω, ω, f. ωσω, to make manlike or masculine, to give strength to. See 'Ανδρόομαι, which is more in use.

'Aνδροωχήθεια, α;, ή, a crowd, a throng of men.

'Aνδούνομαι, to grow up, to be-

Avdeaders, nom. pl. of

'Aνδρώδης, εος, ους, δ, ή, man-like, becoming to a man, magnanimous, high-minded.

'Ardewdas, adv. like a man.

'Ανδεωθείς, δ, part. 1. a. pas. of άνδεόομαι.

'Aνδεών, ῶνος, i, the men's apartment in the front part of a house.

'Aνδρῷος, બ̞ંલ, ῷον, belonging to a man.

Ανδύεται, 3. pres. ind. m. Poet. for αναδύεται.

'Aνδωκε, Dor. and Poet. for ἀνίδωκε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of ἀναδίδωμε.

Ανέζαινον, impf. αναζαίνω.

Aνιβάλλιτο, 3. sing. imperf. ind. mid. or pas. ἀνιβάλλοντο, 3. pl. imperf. ind. m. or pas. of ἀνα-βάλλομαι.

'Avienv, 2. a. ind. act. of avacaiva. 3. pl. aviencav.

'Ανεδίδασαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act, of ἀναδιδάζω, f. άσω. See 'Αναδαίνω.

'Ανίβλεψα, 1. aor. of ἀναβλίπω. Ανίβοςδόρυζαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of ἀναβοςδοςόζω, to cry out, bawl out, grumble, Aristoph.

'Ανίδεμχι, 2. a. ind. act. 3. sing. ἀναδείχω.

'Aνίζωσεν, İon. for ἀνιζόησεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of ἀναζοάω. 'Ανίγγὔος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not betrothed or espoused; not enrolled or registered, as a citizen, etc.; ἀνεγγύους ἀφεοδισίμους, unrestrained intercourse of the sexes, i. e. without marriage laws, D. Hal. Antiq. ii, 24.

Ariγείρω, f. ερῶ, to wake up; to rouse, animate; to raise a building; in the mid. voice, to wake or excite one's self, to be roused or animated.

'Ανεγίνωσκε, 3. sing. impf. of - ἀναγινώσκω.

Aνίγκλητος, ου, δ, ή, not culpable, innocent. From α and

H

lyxhnros.

'Ανεγαλήτως, adv. without blame.

Ανεγχωμίαστος, ου, ο, ή, not praised.

'Aveyváµπτοντο, S. pl. ind. imperf. pas. of γνάμπτω, for πάμ-

Areyraeioen, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. pas. of avayoueizu.

Ανίγνωσμαι, p. pas. of αναγινώ-

Ariyetto, 3. sing. ind. imperf. pas. of aviyeomai, for avaytieoμαι. Theocr.

Aνίγεομαι, by sync. for ανεγείεομαι, to awaken, Theocr.

Aνεδίγμεθα, 1. plur. 2. a. pas. of avadixouas.

'Avideiger, 1. a. ind. act. 3. sing. of αναδείκνυμι.

'Ανιδίζατο, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. mid. of ἀναδέχομαι.

'ANE' Δ HN, adv. freely, by permission, without restraint; licentiously, confusedly, pellmell; abundantly; openly. From avinui.

'Avideaxov, 1. sing. 2. a. ind. by metath. for avidagnov, from avaδίεκομαι, to look up at, Iliad xiv, 436. From ava and diexa. 'Ανέδε αμον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act.

of ἀνατεέχω. 'Avidu, 3. sing. ind. imperf. or

2. a. act. of ἀναδῦμι.

Aviduve, 3. sing. imperf. ind. act. of avadura.

'Ανιδύσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. m. of ἀναδύω, to emerge.

Aridwaer, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of ἀναδίδωμι.

'Αντέργω, impf. ἀνέτργον, kept back, Iliad iii, 77; for arrieya, to keep off, repel; restrain; the present tense not in use.

'Ανίζευξεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of αναζεύγνυμι. Th. ζευγνυω or ζεύγνυμι.

Aνίζω, f. ίσω, to place or seat. Aνιζωνίς ησι, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of αναζωπυείω, which is from ζωπυρέω. See Ζώπυρον.

'Avinker, for avnker, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. Att. of avinus.

'Ανεθάλετε, 2. pl. 2. a. ind. act. from ἀνέθαλον. From ἀνά and θάλλω.

Ανεθείς, 6, part. 1. a. pas. from ανείθην, 1. sing. 1. a. ind. pas. of avinui.

Aribiantos, ou, i, i, unwilling, constrained, compelled. From a and ilina.

'Avstiunt, 2. a. mid. of avari-

'Ανέθην, οτ ανείθην, ης, η, 1. α. ind. pas. of avinus, also 2. a. ind. act. of avarifnus.

'Ανεθρεψάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. ind. mid. of ανατείφω. Τh. τεέφω. 'Aveidn's, ios, i, n, obscure, faint in color, Plut. Krigel.

'Ανειδωλοποιίω, ω, f. ήσω, to form an image of in the mind; aveiδωλοποιούμενα μέτρα, the limits or boundaries formed in the imagination, Longin. 14. Used in the same sense with είδωλοποιέω, which see.

Aveinarros, ou, o, n, not likened, not compared.

'Aνειλέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to unfold, unrol, unwind; also to crowd together, Thucyd. vii, 81.

'Aνείλησται, p. pas. 3. sing. ind. of αναλαμδάνω.

'Ανείληφα, p. of άναλαμδάνω. 'Aνειληφώς, δ, part. p. act. of άναλαμβάνω.

Ανειλίσσω, s. as ἀνειλέω.

Ανείλον, ες, ε, 2. α. αct. ἀνειλόμην, 2. a. mid. of αναιείω.

'Avecuéva, part. p. pas. fem. of avinus, Thucyd. i, 6.

'Aveillevos, adv. with indifference, remissly, negligently, Mem. ii, 4; without restraint, Cyrop.

"Aveimi, to return, proceed, go up, ascend. From ava and sign.

'Aveimar, ovos, o, n, unclothed, illclothed.

"Aveir, Ion. for ανύειν, from ανύω. 'Aveivai, inf from 2. a. ind. act. avnv hence the part. avis, fem. άνεῖσα, 2. a. inf. mid. ἀνίσθαι, avsīσθai, p. inf. pas. of avinμi. 'Ανείπαπε, Poet. for ἀνείπε.

'Ανείστω, to declare or proclaim publicly, Thucyd. ii, 2.

'Aνείργω, f. ζω. See Aνείργω.
'Aνείρεαι, 2. sing. pres. m. Ion. for aveigerai, from aveigopai.

'Aviseouai, Poet. for avisouai, to ask, interrogate.

Avsígurav, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. they withdrew. Th. ἐρύω.

'Aveleur, pres. inf. of

'Areiew, to knit, weave, to knot, tie together.

'Ανείσαν, 3. pl. 1. α. ἀνείσα. from ävenui.

'Aveiobai. See 'Aveivai.

'Aνείχε, 3. sing. imperf. ind. act. άνειχόμην, 1. sing. imperf. ind. m. or pas. of avixu.

'Areíw, arew, or arnw, Poet., Ion., or Att. for ava, 1. sing. 2. a. subj. act. of avinui.

'Aνίκαθεν, adv. from above, from on high. See "Ayxabiv.

'Avienza, as, e, 1. a. ind. act. of | 'Avizás, s. as the preceding. Th. ixás.

'Averdingnros, ou, o, n, that cannot be told or related, unspeak-From a, ix, and dinable. γέομαι.

Ανέκδοτος, ου, ο, ή, not given in marriage, unmarried, Plut.

Avineiro, 3. sing. impf. pas. of ἀνάκειμαι.

Ανεκήκιεν αίμα, the blood spouted up, Iliad vii, 262.

Avendayov, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. act. from ἀναπλάζω. Th. πλάζω. Avendadntos, ou, o, n, that cannot be spoken, unspeakable, ineffable, indescribable, very great, N. T. From a, in, and ha-

Ανέκλειστος, ου, δ, ή, unceasing, constant, perpetual. From a, ix, and heira.

'Ανεκλείπτως, adv. unceasingly, always, for ever.

Ανεκλίθην, 1. a. pas. of άνακλίνω. 'Ανεκλιπής, ίος, ό, ή, s. as ἀνίκλειπτος.

'Avenópios, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of avaxopiza. μίζω.

'Aνεκόπη, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. pas. of ἀνακόπτομαι.

'Ανεκπίμπλημι, to fill up again. 'Aνίκπληκτος, ου, ό, ή, fearless, not frightened. From a and έκπλήττομαι.

'Aνεκπλήκτως, adv. intrepidly. fearlessly.

'Avinegyov, es, e, 2. a. ind. act. of ανακεάζω. Τh. κεάζω.

Aventios, ia, for, that is or must be borne, Soph. Œd. Col. 833. Ανεκτός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, supportable, sufferable, endurable. άνίχω.

Aventotegov, compar. of aventos. Ανεκτώς, adv. in a supportable manner.

'Aνεχυλίσθης, 2. sing. 1. a. ind. pas. of avanualia.

Ανέκφεαστος, ου, δ, ή, unutterable, unspeakable.

'Ανεκφώνητος, ου, ό, ή, not expressed or spoken, unutterable.

'Avelenmovas, adv. cruelly, mercilessly.

'Aνελεήμων, ονος, i, i, merciless, From a and pitiless, cruel. έλεήμουν.

'Ανελείν, 2. a. inf. ἀνίλης, 2. sing. 2. a. subj. ἀνιλών, part. 2. a. of avaicia.

'Arekiolas, 2. a. inf. mid. of άναιρίω.

'Ανελευθερία, ας, ή, lowness or illiberality of mind, want of generous feelings,

Ανελεύθερος, ου, ό, 'n, not liberal, mean, unbecoming a man of liberal mind, Theophr. 21; Xen. Mem. i, 2, 29. From a and έλεύθερος.

'Ανελήφθην, 1. a. ind. pas. 1. sing. of αναλαμθάνω.

AVELIGOW, Or

'Ανελίττω, f. ίζω, to unfold or unroll, as the books of the ancients, to turn over, Xen. Mem. i, 6; ἀνελίσσομαι, to be voluble, Aristoph. Ran. 849.

'Aνελχόμενας, part. pres. pas. of 'Avidaw, imperf. ind. act. 1. sing. ἀνεῖλκον, to drag or draw upwards, draw back, drag over. Ανέλλην, ηνος, δ, ή, not Greek, a foreigner or barbarian, Æschyl. 'Aνελλιπής, έος, δ, ή, incessant, perpetual; complete, not deficient.

'Ανελόντα, acc. sing. masc. part. 2. a. and

'Ανέλουτο, 3. pl. 2. a. m. Ion. for ἀνείλοντο, front ἀναιρέω. 'Ανελπίζω, f. ίσω, to be in de-

spair or hopeless.

"Avedaus, idos, i, i, hopeless. 'Ανελπίσης, l. a. subj. act. 2. sing. of ανελπίζω. Τh. έλπίς. 'Ανελπιστία, ας, ή, the being destitute of hope, hopelessness.

Ανέλπιστον, ου, τό, for ἀνελπιστία, Thucyd. iv.

'Ανέλπιστος, ου, ό, ή, hopeless, despairing; unhoped for, contrary to expectation. From άνελπίζω.

'Ανελπίστως, adv. unexpectedly, contrary to expectation or hope. Avelwn, ovros, o, part. 2. a. act. of avaleta.

Avenue, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of αναμένω.

'Aνεμέσητος, ου, ό, ή, not reprehensible or blameworthy, not deserving reproach or indignation, irreproachable; "ons yae αν καὶ σὺ ἀνεμέσητον είναι, for you too would say that it is not deserving of reproach, or indignation, Lucian's Dialog. From a and veperaw.

'Ανεμεσήτως, adv. without envy. 'Ανεμεταξύ, between, among.

'Ανεμέω, ῶ, ƒ. έσω, p. εκα, to vomit, throw out. From ἐμέω. 'Avequaios, ou, o, n, filled with wind, puffed up, empty, frivolous, changeable.

'Avenibios, o, n, s. as the preced. 'Ανεμίζω, f. ίσω, p. ηνέμικα, to move or shake by the wind; part. pres. pas. aveniconeros. Th. avenos.

'Ανέμιμνε, 3. sing. imperf. ind.

act. of avapipus, Poet. for μένω.

Ανέμιος, ία, ιον, s. as ανεμιαΐος. 'Aνεμνήσθη, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. pas. of µváoµai.

Ανεμόεις, εντος, ό, ή, windy, exposed to the wind, used by the poets; ιστίον ἀνεμόεν, the sail fitted to the wind, Pind. Pyth. i, 177.

"ANEMOΣ, ου, δ, the wind, a breeze, the breath, gen. ἀνέμοιο. Ion. dat. pl. avipoisi. Hence άνεμόεις, εντος, άνεμώδης, ερς, άνεμόω, ω, άνεμίδιος, ου, άνέμιος, άνεμιαΐος. From ἄημι.

Ανεμοσκεπής, έος, δ, ή, sheltering or screening from the wind, Iliad xvi, 224. From σκίπω and avenos.

Ανεμότεο-'Ανεμόστροφος. See

'Ανεμοσφάραγος, ου, ό, ή, resounding with the wind, Pind. From ανεμος and σφάραγος.

'Ανεμοτράφής, and ανεμοτρεφής, ios, i, h, strengthened or augmented (literally fed) by the wind, Iliad xi, 256; xv, 625. From ανεμος and τείφω.

'Ανεμότροπος, ου, ό, ή, tossed about by the wind, Anacr. xli, 14; where some read ἀνεμόστροφος, and others ανεμότροφος. Τh. τρέπω.

Ανεμοφθορία, ας, ή, destruction caused by the wind, a blasting. Ανεμόφθορος, ου, ό, ή, destroyed

by the wind. Ανεμόω, ω, f. ώσω, to blow, fan. ventilate, expose to the wind; pas. to be fanned by the wind, to float in the wind, as hair.

'Ανεμπόδιστος, ου, ό, ή, unimpeded, unobstructed, at liberty, From a and έμποδίζω. free. Hence

Ανεμποδίστως, adv. freely, without impediment.

Ανέμφατος, ου, ό, ή, not declared or expressed.

'Aνεμώδης, ου, ό, ή, windy, filled with wind, having the qualities of wind.

'Ave μώκης, εος, δ, ή, fleet as the wind, swift, Eurip. Phæn. 165. 'Ανεμώλιος, ου, δ, ή, empty, vain, consisting of wind; ἀνεμώλια βάζειν, to utter vain things, Odys. iv, 837. From ἄνεμος.

Ανεμώνη, ης, ή, the plant anemone: so called from avenos, the wind, because it is supposed not to open except the wind blows; also vanity or empti-

'Ανενδεής, έος, ό, ή, not indigent,

not in want of. From a and ริงอิธท์ร.

Averdinter, ou, to, neut. of 'Avendentos, ou, i, i, that never happens, impossible, inadmiesible. From a and indixeras.

'Aνενδοίαστος, ου, ό, ή, undoubt-

Ανένδοτος, ου, ό, ή, unyielding. Avevdorws, adv. unyieldingly.

Aveveynas, 1. a. inf. act., aveveγκας, part. 1. a. act., ἀνενοyreiv, 2. a. inf. act., arryxwv, part. 2. a. act. of avapsew.

Aveveixa, for avnveixa, 1. aor. and

Aveveixare, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. mid. Ion. and Poet. for annνίγκατο, ανενεικάμενος, part. I. a. mid., aveveixas, part. 1. a. act., ἀνενειχθείς, part. pas. 1. a. of αναφέρω.

'Aviveuou, 1. a. ind. act. 3. sing. of ἀνανεύω. From νεύω. 'Aνενηνοχυία, ή, bursting forth, sending forth; part. perf. mid. Att. fem. from ava φίρω, Gen. xl, 10.

Avernvoxás, via, es, Att. for avnvoχώς, part. p. mid. of avaφέρω.

Avervontos, ou, o, n, thoughtless, unreflecting.

Ανενόχλητος, ου, δ, h, undisturbed, not troubled, tranquil. From a and ενοχλέω.

Avivres, nom. pl. part. 2. a. act. aveis, from avinui.

'Ανεξάλειστος, ου, δ, ή, indelible. From a and έξαλείφω.

'Ανεζέλεγκτος, ου, ό, ή, irrefutable; also, not supported by proofs, Thucyd. i, 21. From . α and ἐλέγχω.

'Ανεζίργαστος, ου, δ, ή, not completely wrought.

Ανεζερεύνητος, ου, ό, ή, unsearchable, undiscoverable, hidden. From α and έξερευνάω.

Ανεξέταστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unexamined, unexplored, Demosth. Philip. i; unheard, as an accused person, Plato. From a and igsτάζω.

Ανεζετάστως, adv. without examination or inquiry.

'Aνεξία, ας, ή, endurance. From ανέχω. Kritsch. Schrev. Lex.

'Ανεξικακέω, ω, f. ήσω, to endure evil or misfortune.

Ανεξικακία, ίας, ή, endurance of misfortunes or evils, patience.

Ανεξίκακος, ου, ό, ή, enduring misfortunes, patient of injuries. From avixoual and xaxov.

'Ανεξιχνίαστος, ου, ό, ή, that eludes investigation; that cannot be traced. From a and Ειχνιάζω. Th. Ιχνος.

Arizodos, ou, i, ii, that has no egress or passage out, that cannot be passed. From a and \$\fig20dos\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\chi_0\c

*Arigonas, 1. f. ind. mid. of arixw.

Aviorai, Ion. for aviivaai, 3. pl. perf. ind. pas. of avinui.

Ariseros, ou, i, in being without a festival, not festive.

'Aνιπάγγιλτος, ου, ό, ή, unproclaimed, unannounced as by a herald.

'Aνιταίσθητος, ου, δ, ή, that does not perceive, or is not perceived. From α and ιπαισθάνομαι.

'Ανεπαίσχυντος, ου, ό, ή, destitute of modesty, impudent, bold. From a and ἐπαισχύνομαι.

'Ανεπάλμενος, Poet. for ανεφαλλόμενος, from ανεφάλλομαι.

Aνίταλτο, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. mid. by sync. and Dor. for ἀνιφήλατο. From ἀνά for ἄνω, ἐπί, and ἄλλομαι.

'Aνεπανόςθωτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that cannot be corrected or amended, unamendable. From α and ἐπανοςθόω, which is from ἀνοςθόω.

'Ανέπαυσαν, 3. pl. 1. a. of αναπαύω.

'As ταχθής, ίος, ὁ, ἡ, not burthensome, not troublesome; κ'νεταχθίστατα, with moderation or modesty, without envy. 'Aνεταχθῶς, adv. not reluctantly, not unwillingly. From α and ἐπαχθής, έος.

'Aνίπεισα, 1. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of αναπείθω.

'Aνίπιμψα, 1. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of αναπίμπω.

'Ανέπεσα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. ανέπεσον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. of αναπίπτω.

'Aνεπήδησε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of ἀναπηδάω. Th. πηδάω.

'Aνεπηφέπατον, adverbially, without injury. From

'Aνεπηξίαστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unhurt, uninjured, not liable to injury. 'Ανεπίδατος, ου. ὁ, ἡ, inaccessible,

Plut.

Aνιπιδούλευτος, ου, δ, λ, that cannot be taken in ambush, secure from being surprised.

*Ant τίγε ἄφος, ου, ό, 'n, not having a title or superscription. Th. γεάφω.

'Areπιδεής, έςς, δ, ή, s. as ανειδεής.
'Areπιδεικτος, ου, δ, ή, being without display, unostentious.
'Areπίδεκτος, ου, δ, ή, not accept-

ing, not admitting.

Averideres, ou, o, n, not bound up.

'Aνιπίδηκτος, ου, δ, ή, not biting. 'Ανιπικαλύπτως, adv. in an unconcealed manner, openly, nakedly.

'Aνεπίκληπος, ου, δ, ή, unblamed, uncensured, Thucyd. and Xen. 'Ανεπικωλύτως, adv. in an unimpeded manner.

'Aνεπίληπτος, ου, δ, ή, unblamed, blameless, irreprehensible, not exposed to censure. From a and ἐπίληπτος.

'Aνεπιλήπτως, adv. without blame.

Ανεπίμικτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unmixed, unconnected with any thing foreign. From α and ἐπιμίγνυμι. Ανεπινόπτος, ω, ὁ, ἡ, unthought of, unforeseen, inconceivable. From α and ἐπινόω.

Aνιπίζιστος, ου, δ, ή, unfinished, unpolished, ungarnished, Hesiod. From a and iπιζίω. Th. ζίω.

Aνιπίρρεκτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not yet offered, i. e. in sucrifice; not purified or consecrated, Hesiod. From ἐπιρίζω. Th. ρίζω.

Ανεπιβρέκτων, gen. pl. of ἀνεπίβ-

'Aνιπίσκιπτος, ου, δ, ή, unconsidered, unattended to, Xen. Mem. ii, 4, 3.

Aνεπιτκίπτως, adv. inconsiderately, Hesiod.

'Aνιπιστάτως, adv. inconsiderately, heedlessly, Dionys. Hal. de Compos. c. 3.

'Aνεπιστημοσύνη, ης, ή, ignorance, inability, incapacity.

Ανεπιστήμων, ονος, δ, ή, ignorant, uninstructed, unskilled. From έπιστήμων.

'Ανεπιστείφω, f. ψ ω, p. φ α, to turn back, turn aside.

'Aνεπιστερόφως, adv. without turning back; negligently, heedlessly.

Aνεπίσχετος, ου, δ, ή, unrestrained, unrestrainable.

'Ανιπίτακτος, ου, δ, ή, acting without an order or command, Thucyd. invincible, brave.

'Aνεπίσήδεος, Ion. for ανεπιτήδειος, ου, ό, ή, unsuitable, incongruous, unfit. From α and επιτήδειος.

'Aνεπίτήδευτος, ου, έ, ή, not done with care.

'Aνιπττίμητος, ου, δ, ή, not reprimanded, unreproved.

'Aνεπίτεεπτος, ου, δ, ή, inflexible. 'Ανεπίτεοπος, ου, δ, ή, being without a guardian.

'Aνιπίφθονος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not exciting envy, not enviable. Th. φθόνος. 'Ανιπίφραστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unutterable, inexpressible, inconceivable, Simonid.

'Ανιπλήςωσαν, 3. pl. 1. a. of ἀναπληςόω.

'Aνίπνυνθη or ἄμπνυνθη, 3. sing. 1. aor. pas. of ἀναπνίω.

'Ανέπνυτο or ἄμπνυτο, 3. sing. 2. aor. pas. of ἀναπνίω.

'Aνεπτάμαν, Dor. for ἀνεπτάμην, 1. sing. 2. a. ind. m. of ἀνίπταμαι. Th. ἵπταμαι.

'Aνιπτοίητο, 3. sing. pluperf. ind.
pas. of ἀναπτοιίομαι, f. ήσομαι,
p. ἀνιπτοίημαι. See 'Αναπτοίομαι. From ἀνά and πτοίω.
'Ανίε', for ἀνέεα, ἄνδεα, acc. sing.,
ἀνίεες, nom. pl. of ἀνήε.

'Aνεράομαι, 1. aor. pas. άνηςάσθην, to love again, desire anew.

'Aνές αστος, ου, δ, ή, not to be loved, unlovely. From a and ές άω. 'Ανίς γαστος, ου, δ, ή, not wrought.

Avieyns, tos, b, n, and

Avigyntos, ou, i, in, inefficient.

Aνεριθίζω, f. ίσω. to re-excite, instigate, stimulate.

'Aνιειίστω, or rather ἀνιείστω, f. ψω, used by Homer in the mid. voice, ἀνιειίστομαι, to carry off on high, to carry away, snatch, seize; ἀνιειίψατο, Αροί. Rhod. i, 214, and ἀνιειιψάμενος, ii, 503.

'Ανεφειψαμένη, part. 1. a. m. of ἀνεφείπτομαι. See 'Ανεφείπτω. 'Ανέφες, Ion. for ἄνδφες.

Avietodai, inf. of avieonai.

Aνερευνάσμαι, to scrutinize, pry into, examine.

Arsgewintes, ou, ô, h, not investigated.

'Aνερμάτιστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not steadied or ballasted, as a ship; not firm, insecure; γλῶσσα, a voluble tongue, Chrysost. and Plut. 'Ανέρομαι, to ask, inquire about, Œd. Tyr.; Aristoph. Nub. 144.

Avegatiza, f. vow, and

'Aνερπύω, f. ύσω, s. as 'Aνερπω, to creep up or back.

Ανεβράγην, ης, η, 2. a. ind. pas. ἀναβρήγνυμι. Τh. βήγνυμι. Ανεβραμμένος, ου, ό, part. p. pas.

of αναββάπτομαι.

Aνιβρήθην, and thence αναβρηθιίς, 2. a. pas. ανιβρήθην υπατος, I was declared consul, Plut. αναβρήθις στίφανος, the crown was announced or proclaimed, Demosth. and Æschin.

'Aνερρίφθω, imperat. of avappe-

*Ανέβρωγα, p. ind. mid. Att. for ἀνέβρηγα from ἀναβρήγνυμι. See 'Ρήγνυμι.

'Aνερύω, f. ύσω, to draw up, haul up the sails, tuck up a garment. 'Ανέρχομαι, 1. f. m. ανελεύσομαι,

'Aνίεχομαι, 1. f. m. ἀνελεύσομαι, to arrive at, to ascend, to return; to come up from the lower part of a country to the capital city; ἄνελθί μοι πάλιν, Eurip. Phæn. 1222; 2. a. ind. act. ἀνῆλθον. Th. ἔεχομαι.

'Aνεςωτάω, ω, f. ήσω, to ask, inquire about, Aristoph.

"Aves, 2. sing. 2. a. imperat. act. of avinue.

Ανέσαιμι, 1. sing. 1. a. opt. act. ἀνείσα, 1. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of ἀνέζω.

"Averan, 3. pl. of ann, 2. a. ind. act. of annu.

Ανέσεισαν, 3. pl. 1. a. of ανασείω.

'Aνίσις, εως, 'n, relaxation, intermission, rest, repose, indulgence excessive liberty or licentiousness, Aristot. Pol.; releasing or giving up a debt. From ἀνίημι.

'Ανεσπάσθην, 1. a. of ἀνασπάω.
'Ανεσσυτο, 3. sing. pluperf. pas.
of ἀνασύω. See also "Εσσυμαι
and Έσσύθην.

'Ανέσταν, Æol. by sync. for ἀνεστην, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. act. ἀνίστα, Dor. for ἀνέστη, 3. sing. of ἀνίστημι.

'Aνιστίᾶσι, Ion. for ἀνιστήνᾶσι, they rise or use to arise, Herod. iii, 62; 3. pl. perf. ind. act. of ἀνίστημι. So ἀνιστεώς, Ion. for ἀνιστηκώς, part. perf. act. 'Ανίστην, 1. sing. 2. a. ind. act. of ἀνίστημι, which see.

Aνίστιος, ου, ο, ή, destitute of home or abode, homeless, wandering, roaming. From α and

'Ανεστεάπην, 2. a. pas ἀνατείπω. 'Ανεσχέθομεν, 1. pl. imperf. of ἀνασχέθω for ἀνέχω, we lifted up, Odys. ix, 294.

'Avioxero, Iliad xxi, 67; 3 sing.

Ανεσχόμην, 2. a. mid. of ἀνέχω. Ανέσχου, 2. a. act. of ἀνέχω.

Ανετάζω, f. ἄσω, p. ἀνήτακα, to examine, investigate, search into. From ἀιά and ἰτάζω. 'Ανέτειλα, l. a. of ἀνατέλλω.

'Aνετίθετο, 3. sing. imperf. ind. pas. of ανατίθημι.

'Ανέτλασαν, for ανέτλησαν, 2. α. of ανάτλημι.

"Aνετος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, lax, slack, loose, licentious; open. From ἀνίημι.

Averus, adv. in a lax manner, loosely, remissly, licentiously.

"Avev, adv. governing the gen. without, except, save, besides.

'Aνευάζω, f. άσω, to shout as a Bacchanal, to utter the Bacchanalian cry of Eυυϋ.

"Aνευθεν, adv. without, far off; ἄνευθεν ἐμεῖο, without me.

'Ανεύθετος, ου, ό, ή, not apposite or suitable, useless, futile. From and εὔθετος, ου, ό, ή.

'Aνεύθυνα, nom. pl. n. g. of ἀνεύθυνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not liable to render an account, irresponsible for his acts, independent; innocent of a charge.

'Aνευθυνως, adv. in circumstances involving no responsibility, independently of others, as tyrants are. From α and εὐθύνω.

"Avenures, ou, o, h, unprayed for, unwished for.

Aveugeiv, 2. a. inf. of aveugiona.
Aveugeous, eas, n, discovery.

Aveugeros, ou, o, n, undiscovered, not found out.

'Ανευρίσκω, f. ἀνευρήσω, p. ἀνεύρηκα, to find out, discover, invent, imagine; 2. a. ἀνεῦρον, ες, ε, 2. a. inf. act. ἀνευρεῖν. Τh. εὐρίσκω.

'Aνεῦρον, 2. a. ind. of ἀνευρίσκω. 'Ανευρῦνω, f. ὕνω, to open, widen.

'Aνεύρυτμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing dilated or opened.

'Aνευφημέω, ω, f. ήσω, to receive favorably, to celebrate with favorable omens; also to cry aloud, make a war-cry, Soph. Trach. 783; to make lamentations. From άνά, or α priv., and ἐυφημέω.

'Aνευφωνέω, for ανευφημέω, which see.

'Aνεφαίνετο, 3. sing. imperf. ind. pas. ἀνέφαινε, 3. sing. imperf. ind. act. of ἀναφαίνω ἀνεφάνατο, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. m. ἀνέφανα, 1. sing. 1. a. act. Th. φαίνω.

'Avepairor, imperf. act. of ava-

'Ανεφάλλομαι, to rebound, spring back. From ἀνά, ἐφ', and ἄλλομαι.

Ανέφελος, ου, δ, ħ, cloudless. Ανεφέρομην, imperf. pas. of ἀναφέρω.

'Ανέφικτος, ου, δ, ή, unattainable, beyond one's reach.

'Aνεφώνησε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind act. of αναφωνίω.

'Aνεχάζετο, 3. sing. imperf. ind. pas. of ἀναχάζω. 'Aνέχεσθε, 2. pl. pres. ind. or imperat. mid. of ἀνέχω. 'Ανεχθείς, nom. sing. and

'Aνεχθίντος, gen. sing part. 1. a. pas. of ἀνάγω or ἀνέχω according to others, for ἀνευς-χθίντος, from ἀναφίρω.

Ανεχοίμαν, Dor. for ἀνεχοίμην, 1. sing. pres. opt. mid. and Ανίχοιτ , for ἀνίχοιτο, 3. sing.

pres. opt. mid. from

Aνίχομαι, to endure, bear, disregard, support, sustain: also, to give heed to; imperf. ind. mid. ἀνειχόμην, and ἡνειχόμην, with a double augment, l. sing. l. f. ind. m. ἀνίζομαι l. sing. 2. a. mid. ἀνεσχόμην l. sing. pres. opt. ἀνεχόμην Dor. ἀνεχόμαν, I could suffer or endure, Theocr. Idyl. xi, 53; ευδ' ἀνίζεται, nor will support or bear, Eurip. Med. 38. Th. ἔχω. See the next.

Ανέχω, f. ανέζω οτ ανασχήσω, p. ἀνίσχηλα, f. mid. ἀνίζομαι or άνασχήσομαι, 2. a. act. ἀνί-σχον, mid. ἀνεσχόμην, pas. ανεσχέθην, imperf. ήνειχόμην, Att. αλλ' έαν σιγων ανάσχη, but if you would hold your peace; in Homer also occurs ανέσχησι for ανέχει, 3. sing. pres. ind. Odys. xix, 111; the Attics, when they use the imperf. and aor. in the sense of enduring or bearing, use a double augment, ήνειχόμην and ήνεσχόμην; to raise or lift up, to sustain, to hold up, exhibit; to restrain, repress also to hold in estimation, to value, to honor, Sophocl. and Euripid.; to rise, or appear above; xeieas ανέσχου, lifted up their hands, Iliad vi, 301; Bagur ava Jupor έχοισα, pretending (or holding out) heavy displeasure, Theocr. i, 96; ἀνέσχον σοὶ φάος σωτήgior, held up to you a light of safety, Eurip. Med. 482; ours ανέχουσι γυναϊκις, nor do women sustain or raise themselves up from, or support themselves under, Soph. Œdip. Tyr. 174; or, as others explain it, have deliverance cr respite from (avsσιν ἔχουσιν, Heysch.); ἀνέχων πεὸς Αἴγυπτον, a port looking towards Egypt; ἀνίσχοντα ήλιov, the rising sun; ἀνέχεσθαι, to suffer, Plut. Apophth. 11; άντχεο for ανάσχεο, s. as θάε. ou, be of good courage, Hom. Avixav, part. pres. act. of ἀνέχω.

'Ανεχώς ησα, ας, ε, 1. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of αναχωςίω.

12

'ANEYIO Σ, οῦ, ὁ, a nephew, a cousin, a relation, a connexion.

'Aνιψιά, ᾶ;, ἡ, a niece, a female relation.

Aνίψυχθιν, for ανιψύχθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of αναψύχω. "Ανιώ, nom. pl. of ανιως, mute, silent, still, noiseless.

'Aνίφχα, perf. mid. Att. ἀνιώρ χθην, and in 3. pl. ἀνιώχθησαν, 1. a. ind. pas. of ἀνοίγω.

Avswymivos, part. p. pas. of

Aνίωνται, for ἀνεῖνται, 3. pl. p. ind. pas. of ἀνίημι. But some consider it as the 2. a. subj. m. for ἀνῶνται, as ἀφίωνται, for ἀφῶνται.

'Ανίωξα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of ανοίγω.

Avias, a, è, pl. avia, silent, mute, still; as if from a and aïa.

'Aviaxa, p. Att. of avoiya.

Avn, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. act. of

'Aνηδῶν, pres. inf. act. contr. for ἀνηδάειν, from

Annam, w, f. now, to grow young again, to renew one's youth. Th. non.

Aνηθητήριος, ου, ό, ή, renewing youth, Eurip. Androm. 550.

"Anneos, ou, i, n, of unripe years, that has not arrived at mature age, immature, Theocr. Id. viii. 'Annayov, 15, 1, 2. a. ind. act. Alt. for annayov, from avaya.

'Àνήγγειλαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. and

'Ανηγγέλην, 2. a. pas. of αναγγέλλω.

'Ανηγεῖσθαι, for διηγεῖσθαι. Th. ἡγέομαι.

'Aνηγεμόνευτος, ου, ό, ή, not led, not guided or commanded.

'Aνηγεομαι, f. ήσομαι, to relate,

narrate. Th. nylopas. 'Arndus, adv. disagreeably, un-

Annows, and. Misagreeatly, unpleasantly. From a and nois. 'Anniσan, for annisan, 3. pl. imperf. ind. Att. of anisan.

Avnn, Poet. for avn, 3. sing. 2. a. suhj. act. of avinus.

"ANHOON, ου, τό, the plant called dill, or anise, Aristoph. Nub. 982. From ἄνω θεῖν, to run up straight.

Andersintos, ev, é. n, not having characteristic traits, not characteristic. Cic. ad Attic. x, 10; wanting manners, unpolished.

Amila, 1. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of avaiors.

Aveiov, I ascended. From ava

Arnau, used as an impersonal

verb, it is fit, it appertains. From ἀνήκω

'Aνηκιν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of ανίημι · ανηκάμην, 1. sing. 1. a. ind. mid.

Aνήκιστος, ου, ό, ή, incurable, irremediable, Xen. Mem. iii, 5. From α and ἀκιστός.

Ανηκίστως, adv. irremediably; irrecoverably, Herod. viii. 28. Ανηκόντιζε, 3. sing. imperf. ind. act. of ἀνακοντίζω.

Aνήποος, ου, δ, ή, that does not hear, never hearing, Xen. Mem. ii, 1.

'Aνηκουστίω, ω, f. ήσω, not to hear, to be deaf, to disobey.

'Aνηκουστία, ας, η, a not hearing; incapability of hearing.

'Ανήπουστος, ου. δ, ή, that cannot be heard, Eurip. Hippol. 363. From a and ἀκούω.

'Aνήκω, f. ήξω, p. ῆκα, to arrive at, attain, to reach, ascend, rise to, Thucyd. iii, 45; to relate or appertain to; τὰ εἰς ἀξετὴν ἀνήκοντα, things relating to virtue.

'Avnuw, auou, ov, part. pres. act. of avnuw.

'Ăνηλάμην, 1. sing. 1. a. and 'Ανήλᾶτο, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. m. of ἀνάλλομαι.

Ανήλ ετος, ου, ό, ή, unsubdued, untamed, obstinate.

Aνηλιής, ίος, ὁ, ἡ, s. as ἀνελεής, merciless, pitiless, unrelenting. Ανηλίως, adv. unmercifully.

'Ανῆλθεν, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. of ἀνίεχομαι. Τh. ἔεχομαι.

Ανήλιος, ου, ό, ή, not having the sun, not shone upon by the sun, sunless, dark, Eurip. Alcest. 449.

Ανήλιτος, ου, ο, η, Dor. ανάλιπος, without shoes, unshod,

barefoot. From α and ἥλιψ.
'Ανηλώθην, ης, η, 1. sing. 1. a.
ind. pas. ἀνάλωκα, p. ind. act.
ἀνήλωσα, 1. a. ind. act. of ἀναλίσκω.

Ανήμελατος, ου, δ, ή, unmilked, Odys. ix, 439. Th. ἀμίλγω. Ανημεν, for ἀνίμεν, 1. pl. 2. a. ind. act. of ἀνίμει, or, according to some, by sync. for ἀνήκαμεν, 1. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of the same verb; but ἀνημεν is imperf. of ἄνειμι, in the sense of ἀνέχομαι, to return.

'Aνήμερος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, savage, ferocious, rude, uncivilized. From α and ήμερος.

Ανημμένος, part. perf. pas. of ανάπτω.

'Aνην, 1. sing. 2. a. ind. act. of ανίημι. 'Aνήνασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of ανηνάμην, 1 sing. 1. a. ind. m. from ἀναίνομαι, perf. ἀνήνημαι. 'Ανήνιγκα, and Ion. ἀνίνεικα, 1. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of ἀναφίρω. 1. a. ind. pas. ἀνηνίχθην, for ἀνηνίγχθην.

Ανηνέγχθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of αναφέρω.

'Aγηνεμία, ας, ή, a calm, absence of wind, stillness.

'Aνήνεμος, ου, δ, ή, free from wind, calm, still.

Ανήνηται, 3. sing p. ind. pas. of αναίνομαι, or 3. sing. 1. a. m. subj.

'Aνήνοθα, ας, ε, gushed forth, 1. sing. p. ind. mid. of ἀνθίω, p. mid. ήνθα, and by epenth. of o, and Att. redupl. ἀνήνοθα. Th. ἄνθος.

'Avnvoca, acc. sing. of avnvace.

Aνήνυστος, οτ ἀνήνῦτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that cannot be accomplished, futile, vain. Th. ἀνύω.

Avnvae, ogos, o, not manly, effeminate, cowardly.

'Ανῆπται, 3. sing. p. ind. pas.
of ἀνάπτομαι. Th. ἄπτω.

ANH'P, ἀνερός, ἀνδρός, ὁ, ἀνδρί, ἄνδρα, ὡ ἄντρ, dual ἄνδρες, μι. ἄνδρως, ἀνδρως, and ἄνδρεσσι, dat. pl. Poet. and Ion. ἄνδρως, a man, a male; also brave, of manly courage. The quantity of the penult of ανήρ is no where long, except where it makes ἀνερός in the genit. case, Porson ad Phænis. 1670; ἀνήρ ὅδε is used by a person in alluding to himself.

Aνηςίθη, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. pas. of αναιείω.

Ανηςεί ψαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. m. of ἀνεςεί πτομαι. See 'Ανερεί πτω.

'Aνηφηχώς, ότος, δ. Att. ἀναφαιφηχώς, part. perf. act. ἀνήφηνται, 3. pl. perf. ind. pas. of ἀναιφίω. 'Ανηφιθμησάμην, 1. sing. 1. a. ind. m. of ἀναφιθμίω. Th. ἀριθμός.

Ανήριθμος, Ion. for ανάριθμος, innumerable, immense.

'Aνήςοτος, ου, δ, ή, untilled, uncultivated. Th. άςόω.

Aνίς πάσι, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of άνας πάζω.

'Aνηςώτευν, Ion. and Dor. for άνηςώτευν, 3. pl. imperf. ind. act. of άνεςωτίω, Ion. and Dor. for ἀνεςωτάω, to ask.

Aνής, 2. sing. 2. a. subj. of ἀνίημι. Ανήσσητος, ου, δ, ή, unconquered, invincible, Theorr. Id. iv.

'Ανήσω, εις, ει, 1. f. ind. act. of ανίημι ανήσειν, 1. f. inf. act.

- 'Aνήφαιστος, ου, δ, ή, not pertaining to Vulcan, not such as Vulcan's, unusual, Eurip. Or. 614, ἀνηφαίστως συςί.
- 'Aνήφθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of ανά-
- Aνήχθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of ἀνάγω. Ανήω, Att. for ἀνίω, Poet. for ἀνίω, Ion. for ἀνῶ, 1. sing. 2. a. subj. act. of ἀνίημι.
- 'Avf . See 'Avri.
- 'Ανθαιφέσμαι, σῦμαι, to choose or select one in place of another, to substitute.
- *Aνθαιρίω, ω, f. ήσω, to take in preference, prefer; to gain, get; s. as ἀνθαιρίομαι.
- 'Aνθαλίσκομαι, f. αλώσομαι, 2. a. ἀνθεάλων, 3. pl. aor. opt. ἀνθάλων, Æschyl. Agam. 331, to be taken or subdued in turn.
- *Aνβάπτομαι, f. ψομαι, to distress, harass, Eurip. Med. 55; to take on one's self; effect; to seize or attack in turn, Herod. iii, 137.
- "Averx, nom. pl. of aveos.
- Aver, 3. sing. pres. ind. act. of aver. From aver.
- "Aνθεια, ας, 'n, the name of a place, Antheia.
- *Ανθείλοντο, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. m. of ἀνθαιςίομαι. From ἀντί and αίς εω · 2. a. ind. act. είλον.
- 'Aνθέλκω, f. ξω, to draw in an opposite direction to others; to retard, stop. From ἀντί and ἕλ-
- *Avbiperos, Poet. for ἀναθίμενος, part. 2. a. m. From ἀνά and
- *Aνθίμιον, ου, τό, a flower, a blossom; also a plant supposed to be nigella.
- 'Averuis, idos, h, the name of a plant, supposed to be chamomile.
- Ανθεμόεις, εσσα, εν, flowery, adorned with flowers. From
- "Aνδιμον, ου, τό, a flower. From ανθίω.
- "Aνθεμος, ου, δ, ή, for ανθεμόεις, Poet. flowery.
- 'Aνθιμώδης, εος, δ, ή, fragrant with flowers. From ανθιμον and άδα, perf. mid. of έζω.
- 'Aιθίζομαι, η, ίζιται, 1. f. m. άνθίζωμαι, 1. sing. 1. a. m. subj. of άντίχομαι.
- 'Aνθεφεών, ῶνος, δ, the chin, the under part of the chin; acc. sing. ἀνθεφεῶνα. From ἄνθος, a flower, or downy growth.
- *ANΘΕ'PIKOΣ, ου, ή, a plant supposed to be asphodel. From ανθος.
- *Avsieines, gen. of avsieit, i, by

pleonasm of the v, for αθέριζ, s. as αθήρ.

- "Aνθισαν, Poet. for ανίθισαν, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. act. of ανατίθημι.
- "Avesow, dat. pl. of aveos.
- 'Aνθίστηκα, 1. sing. p. ind. act. of ανθίστημι.
- Ανθεστήρια, ων, τά, a festival of Bacchus, at Athens, during the month anthesterion.
- 'Aνθιστηριών, ῶνος, δ, the Attic month anthesterion, the eighth in order, and including the latter part of February and the first part of March.
- 'Àνθεσφόρια, ων, τά, a festival of Proserpine.
- "Ανθετο, for ἀνίθετο, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. m. ἀνεθέμην, σε, το from ἀνατίθημι.
- 'Aνθεῦσαν, Dor. for ἀνθοῦσαν, acc. sing. f. g. pres. part. of ἀνθέω.
- Arbivos, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. or dat. pl. part. pres. act. Dor. for arbivos, which is for arbivos, from
- 'Aνθίω, ω, f. ຄ້σω, p. ήνθηκα, p. m. ຖ້νθα, by redupl. and epenth. aνήνοθα, Iliad xi, 266; αίμα ανήνοθεν έξ ພໍτειλης, the blood sprung up from the wound; to be in flower, to bloom, flourish; to shine, be brilliant, be celebrated or famous.
- "Aven, or "Aven, ne, n, the name of a place, Anthe, or Ante.
- 'Aνθηδών, όνος, ή, a bee. From τὰ ἄνθη ἴδειν, to eat flowers.
- Avenços, çá, çóv, flowery, florid; brilliant, agrecable, pleasing to the sight; agreeable as a man. From aveos.
- 'Aνθηςω, dat. sing. of preced.
- 'Aνθησσάομαι, to be worsted in turn, Thucyd. iv, 19.
- 'Aνθίζω, f. ίσω, to make flowery, to adorn or spread with flowers.

 Th. ἄνθος.
- 'Aνθίνός, or ἀνθινός, ή, όν, flowery, made of flowers. From ἄνθος. 'Ανθιστάμενος, part. pres. mid. or pas. ἀνθίστατο, 3. sing. of
- 'Aνθιστάμην, impf. mid. of 'Ανθίστημι, f. ἀντιστήσω, p. ἀνθίστηκα, to place in opposition to, resist, oppose, obstruct, 1. a. act. ἀντίστησα, 2. a. act. ἀντίστην, imperf. mid. or pas. ἀνθιστάμην, ασο, ατο, with the dative case fracuently followyd by:
- tive case, frequently followed by news with the accusative. From avri and lorings.
- *Aνθοδόχος, ου, δ, ή, holding flowers, Mosch. ii, 34. From ανθη δεχεσθαι, to hold flowers.
- 'Aνθόκροκος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, interwoven or embroidered with various flowers or colors, saffron-colored,

Eurip. Hec. 469.

- 'Ανθολογίω, ω, f. ήσω, to gather flowers. From ανθος and λίγω.
- 'Aνθολογία, ας, 'n, a collection of flowers; a collection of choice poems, epigrams, etc. Hence, in English, ANTHOLOGY.
- 'Aνθομολογίομαι, οῦμαι, mid. and in s. sense as ἀνθομολογίω, and more commonly used.
- 'Aνθομολογίω, ω, f. ήσω, pas. οῦμαι, to agree mutually, make a compact, acknowledge, confess; to praise, give thanks, N. T. From ἀντί and ὁμολογίω.
- "Artoge, Poet. for ανίθοςε, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. of αναθοςέω. Th. Θύρω.
- Aνδορμίω, f. ήσω, to be moored or stationed against, Thucyd. vii. 31.
- "ΑΝΘΟΣ, εος, τό, a flower,
- blossom; the flower of youth; beauty, grace; μελιγλώσσαν ἀσισδῶν ἄνθεα, the flowers of the sweet-voiced bards, Bacchyl. Fragm; hence ἀνθεμίς, ίδος, ή,
- 'Aνθ ότου, wherefore, why, for what reason.
- 'Aνθράπεύς, έος, or έως, ô, a collier, a coal-merchant.
- 'Aνθεακίά, ᾶς, ἡ, a bed of coals, Iliad ix, 213, Ion. ἀνθεακιή, ῆς, ἡ. From ἄνθεαξ.
- Arbeanis, idos, n, a fish broiled on the coals, Aristoph.
- 'Aνθεάκόω, f. ώσω, to reduce to ashes, to scorch, Æschyl. Prom. 380.
- "ANΘPAΞ, ἄχος, δ, a live coal, embers; also a dead coal; pitcoal; a precious stone called carbuncle or ruby; a tumor or sore called carbuncle; ἄνθρακας τυρὸς σωρεύειν ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλήν, literally to heap coals of fire upon the head (of an adversary) i. e. that your adversary, convinced of his malice, will be filled with shame and remorse, or will be in tear of severe punishment, if he remains insensible to your kindness, Rom. xii, 20.
- "Avecazis, sos, or sws, n, acc. sing. avecaziv, a coal.
- *ANOPH'NH, ns, h, a hornet, Aristoph. Nub. 947; a wasp, a bee.
- "Ανθρωπ', for ανθρωπε, voc. of ανθρωπος.
- "Ανθεωπάρεσκος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a sceker of popularity, a flatterer of the populace. Th. ἀρίσκω.
- * Ανθεωπάειον, ου, το, s. as ανθεώ-
- Arlewain, in, contract. arlewan, and arlewanin for arlewain, a

human skin, Herod. v, 25; as al. waix is used for a fox skin, doed being understood.

*Aνθρώπειος, εία, ειον, and Ion. ἀνθεωπίτος, of or belonging to man, human; ἔσα γε ἀνθρώπεια, Plat. Crit., in all human probability.

*Aregantias and aregantives, adv. after the manner of men, humanly.

'Ανθρωπεύομαι, f. σομαι, to act or conduct one's self as a man.

"Ανθεωπεία. See Ανθεωπέα. "Ανθεωπία, ας, ή, human nature,

humanity. Th. ἄνθεωπος.
Ανθεωπίζομαι, pres. ind. pas. to to be made a man; used by ecclesiastical writers.

'Aνθρωπίζω, f. ίσω, to imitate man, to act the part of a man.

'Aνθρωπικός, ή, όν, human, belonging to a man.

Ανθρωπικῶς, adv. like a man. Ανθρώπινος, ίνη, ινον, human, belonging to a man.

'Aνθρωπίνως, adv. like or after the manner of men.

'Aνθρώπτον, ου, τό, a little man, a sorry or pitiful fellow.

*Avecwaionos, ou, o, s. as the preceding.

'Ανθεωπόγλωσσος, ου, δ, 'n, and 'Ανθεωπόγλωττος, ου, δ, 'n, having human speech. From ἄνθεωπος and γλωσσα.

Ανθεωποδαίμων, ονος, δ, or n, a man become a god, a deified

'Aνθρωποειδής, έος, ό, ή, having a human form or shape. From είδος and ἄνθρωπος.

Ανθρωποθυσία, ας, ή, a human sacritice. From ανθρωπος and θύω.

'Aνθρωποκτόνος, ου, ό, ή, a manslayer, murderer. From κτεί-

'Aνθεωπολόγος, ου, δ, ή, that speaks or treats of men, Aristot. Eth. iv, 8.

"ANΘΡΩΠΟΣ, ου, δ, a man; h ἄνθρωπος, a woman; οἱ ἄνθρωπος a woman; οἱ ἄνθρωπος often means people or nations; ἐν ἀνθρώποις, in the world, i. e. literally among men, Herod. i, 53; ἀνθρώπους. By crasis of the article, we have Ion. το ἀνθρωπος, and Att. το ἀνθρωπος, for ὁ ἄνθρωπος. In N. Τ. ἄνθρωπος is used for τις, a certain person; with certain other words, it may be rendered by a or one; as ἄνθρωπος φτίρων, α glutton, literally a gluttonous man; ἄνθρωπος σπείρων,

a sower, literally a sowing man, N. T.; δ ἴσωθεν ἄνθρωπος, the intellect, soul, mind, literally the inward man; δ ἴζω ἄνθρωπος, the body, literally, the outward man, 2 Cor. iv, 16.

'Aνθρωποσφαγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to slaughter men, to slay a human victim.

'Aνθρωποφάγος, ου, δ, ή, that eats human flesh, a cannibal; in the pl. in English, anthropophagi. From ἄνθρωπος and φάγω.

'Aνθρωστοφύής, έος, δ, ή, having the nature of man, of the human race. Th. φύω.

'Ανθυβείζω, f. ίσω, to return insult for insult, to abuse in turn.
From ἀντί and ὑβείζω.

'Ανθυπαντάω, ῶ, and

Aνθυπαντίω, ω, f. ήσω, to go to meet any one, to meet, to oppose; to reply as to any one objecting; καὶ τὸ πρὸς ἐαυτὸν ὡς πρὸς ἔπτερον ἀνθυπαντῶν, and the the replying to himself as if to another person, Longin. 18.

Ανθυπατεία, είας, ή, a proconsulship, Herodian. vii.

Ανθυπατεύω, f. εύσω, p. ηνθυπάτευκα, to be proconsul. From 'Ανθύπάτος, ου, δ, a proconsul. From αντί and υπάτος, η, ον, chief, supreme.

'Ανθυποδέλλω, f. λῶ, to object in one's turn; used much like ὑποδάλλω, Æsch. in Ctesiph.

'Ανθυποπτεύω, f. εύσω, to suspect in one's turn; ἀνθυποπτεύομαι, to cause one's self to be suspected, Thucyd. i.

Ανθυπουεγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to return or reciprocate favors or civilities; χάριν τινί, Soph.

'Aνθυφαιρέω, ω, f. ήσω, to take away in return, Dio. Cass.

And we, for which, or what, cause, wherefore. From drift and os, H. S.

'ANIA, as, h, sorrow, grief, sadness; anxiety; distress. But

'Aνιᾶ, 3. sing. pres. ind. of ἀνιάω. See the preceding. 'Ανιάζω, f. άσω, to make sad,

Anάζω, f. άσω, to make sad, grieve; more frequently to be grieved, to fret; scarcely used; see 'Anάω.

'Aνιάομαι, ωμαι, f. άσομαι, to heal apain; to remedy; to be in trouble or unfortunate. See 'Aνιάω.

Aνιαφός, εά, εόν, sad, that causes sadness or grief; painful, Demosth. Xen.; comp. ανιαφότεςος, superl. ανιαφότατος and ανιαφόττικος, for ανιαφίστικος, occurs.

· Ανιαρῶς, adv. wretchedly, unhappily; ἀνιαρῶς ζῆν, to live miserably, Xen. Mem. i, 6.

' Ανιάσθην, 1. a. ind. pa**s. of** ἀνιάζω.

Aniãoi, penult. circumflexed, Att. for àniãoi, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of àninui, but àniaoi, antepenult. acute Ion. for ànioi, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of anioi.

'Aνίατος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, incurable, irremediable, remediless, Coll. M. iii, 36. From α and ἰάομαι.

Aνιάτρευτος, ου, δ, ή, not cured or healed, incurable.

'Ανιᾶτως, adv. irremediably; ἔχουσιν οὕτως ἀνιάτως, they are so infatuated, Demosth. de Cor. From ἀνίατος.

'Aνίαχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, noisy, clamorous. From a and ἰαχέω.

'Aνιαχω, and ἀνιαχίω, to cry out, shriek; proclaim aloud.

'Aνιᾶω, ω, f. ᾶσω, to cause grief, vex, distress, harass, afflict. See 'Ανιάομαι.

'Aνιδρωτί, adv. without labor, literally without sweat, sluggishly, indolently, Xen. From a and ίδρως.

'Aνίδρωτος, ου, δ, that does not sweat, i. e. by exercise, Xenoph. 'Aνιεί, 2. sing. pres. imperat. act. or 3. sing. imperf. ind. act. of ανίω, for ανίημι.

'Aνιείην, ης, η, pres. opt. act of ανίημι.

'Aνιεῖς, 2. sing. imperf. ind. act. of ἀνιίω.

'Aνιείς, έντος, δ, f. g. ἀνιεῖσα, part. pres. ἀνιέναι, pres. inf. of ἀνίημι.

'Avieua, pas. and mid. of avinus, to strip or make bare, Homer; to be permitted; to be consecrated or dedicated; to live dissolutely, licentiously, or luxuriously, Aristot. Polit.; to relax the severity of any discipline or study, Plut.

Aviteos, ou, o, n, unholy.

'Aνιερόω, ω, f. ώσω, p. ωκα, to consecrate, dedicate. From ἀνά and ἵερος.

Avisonov, Poet. imperf. ind. act. dvinv, ns, n, Poet. dviconov, ss, s, from dvinus.

'Aνιεῦνται, Dor. and Ion. for ἀνιοῦνται, 3. pl. pres. ind. ἀνίομαι, which is from ἀνίω, for ἀνίημι.

'Aνιζον, ου, τό, the herb anise. 'Ανιηθιίς, part. 1. a. pas. of ἀνιάω, Ion. for ἀνιαθείς.

Aνίημι, f. ἀνήσω, and ἀνίσω, perf. ἀνίτα, l. anr. ἀνῆκα, to throw or send upwards, emit; to

relax, slacken, loosen, intermit, desist; release, discharge, excite, provoke, stimulate, incense; impel; let loose; acquit; 1. a. ลังทีมน, Ion. ลังเทมล, 2. aor. subj. ava, part. pres. act avisis, ivros, part. 2. a. act. avsis, ivτος · άλλα της δεγης άνέντες, Aristoph. Ran. 706, but resigning your anger; ἀνειμένη διαίτη, their mode of living having become relaxed or softened, Thucyd. i, 6; aveimivas, at liberty, at large, free, unrestrained, Soph. Antig. 579; the 2. arr. ind. sing. is not in use, 3. pl. avsoav, in Homer, subj. avnn for avn, opt. avein, part. άνέντες, pas. ανιέμαι, perf. ανείμαι, part. pres. pas. ανίμενος, 1. a. ind. pas. avsienv. Th. Inper.

Aviny, acc. Ion. of avia.

'Avineá, for áviāeá, Ion. nom. pl. n. g. of aviagos.

'Aνιηςότατος, most painful, most afflictive or calamitous, Tyrt. 1, 4; Ion. of avineos, for aviaeós.

Avinotal, 2. sing. 1. m. f. for avinon - avinotit, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. Æol. avinen, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. act. of avide.

'Avinos, 3. sing. pres. ind. act. of

'Avina, Dor. for hvina, when. 'Avixatos, Dor. for avixntes.

Aviniteuros, ou, o, n, not supplicating; not supplicated.

Avixnros, ou, o, n, unconquered, invincible. From a and νικάω. Avilius, w, i, n, merciless, cruel. From a and Thaos, Att. Ίλεως.

'Auμάω, ω, f. ńσω, to draw or pull out, with a cord or thong. From ava and luáw.

Aviov, ou, To, Dor. for hviov, or nvía.

*Aνιόντα, part. 2. a. m. g. from äruu, which is from ava and τίμι, to go; ἀνιοῦσαν, part f. g. 'Avioxos, Dor. for hvioxos.

"Augros, ou, o, n, destitute of a horse, Herod.; ignorant of horsemanship, Aristot. From a and रिकक्ट १

'Ανίπταμαι, f. πτήσομαι, to fly up, Aristoph.; to fly about, Sophocl. See 'Aμππάμενος.

Avintoisiv, dat. pl. Ion of avi-TTOS.

'Aνιπτόποδις, having unwashed feet, Iliad xvi, 235. From *Austros, ou, ô, 'n,

unwashed. From a and virtu.

"ANIZON, ou, to, the plant called Avides, ortos, o, part. 2. a. act.

anise.

"Avīcos, ou, o, n, unequal, odd, Aristot.

Avirów, w, f. wrw, to make alike or equal, to equalize. From ava

Aviotámevos, i, part. pres. pas., ανιστάναι, pres. inf. act. ανίστη, 3. sing. imperf. act. of

'Aνίσταμαι, to rise, to move one's self.

'Ανίστημι, f. ἀναστήσω, p. ἀνίστηκα, to raise up, erect; resuscitate or call back to life; άνίστησε δί μιν οὐδ' ώς, Iliad xxiv, 550 and 756; to build up, πόλιν άνεστήσαντο, Herod. i, 165, to rear. 'Ορθος ἀνέστα ο πυρρός, Theocr. Ad. 53, the bay horse rears; avirtar for avisansav, Il. i, 553. In the perf. and 2. aor. used passively, οἱ κακοῦργοι ἀνίστησαν, the depredators or robbers were expelled from their abodes, Thucyd. i, 8; ἀναστάντας έκ The vocau, recovering from the disease, Thucyd. ii, 49; to overturn, destroy, Plutarch., ανίστησαν, they were ravaged or laid waste, Appian; also, they were taken away, ibid.; 1. a. avistnea, 2. a. avistny, imperat. avásta, and avástyl, subj. αναστώ, inf. αναστήναι, part. αναστάς, ασα, άν, 1. f. m. αναστήσομαι · άνίστω, for άνίστασο, arise, Att. imp. pres. pas. aví-Th. Tornui. σταμαι.

'Ανιστορίω, ω, f. ήσω, to inquire, interrogate, question, examine into. From ανά and Ιστορέω. Aνίστω, Att. for ανίστασο, pres. imperat. pas. of aviornui.

Ανίσχομαι, s. as ανέχομαι.

Avioxus, vos, i, i, feeble, weak, infirm. Septuag.

'Avíox, w, to rise, Xen. Anab. ii, 1, 3; ἄμ' ἡλίω ἀνίσχοντι; likewise to restrain, hold back, part. avioxwv, ovros, ò, pres. imp. mid. avíoxou, Ion. aví-'Ανίσχον έμεωϋτόν, Ι σχεο. have restrained myself, Herod. i, 42; but some read here av ίσχον· ανίσχοντα ήλιον, the rising sun. From loχω, s. as žχω.

'Aνιχνεύω, f. εύσω, to trace, track, investigate, pursue. From ἰχνεύω.

' Ανιωΐατο, from ανιάω, Strabo.

'Aνιώμεθα, 1. pl. pres. ind. pas. of anaw pres. opt. pas. anaoiμην, ώμην, -άοιο, ώε, -άοιτο, ώτο. Th. avia.

of aveimi.

"Aννα, ns, h, the name of a woman, Anna.

"Avvas, a, i, the name of a man, Annas.

"Avveiv, Poet. for avvieiv, as we use äνω and aνύω. Hence, on account of the metre, avva for žva.

'Αννέφελος, Poet. for ανέφελος, cloudless. From a and violin.

Avvicas, a, b, the name of a man, Hannibal.

Avvouces, 105, 6, the Egyptian idol, Anubis.

"Avvwr, wros, i, the name of a man, Hanno.

"Avodos, ou, i, an ascent or ascending way, an expedition upwards.

"Avodos, ou, o, n, difficult of access, impassable, Eurip. Iph. Τ. 889; δι' όδους ανόδους στείxwv. From a and odos.

'Avódous, ovros, i, n, toothless, having few teeth.

Ανοδύρομαι, to lament, bewail, cry out with grief, Cyrop. v, 1,

'Ανοήμων, ονος, δ, ή, not sound of mind, having no mind, foolish, silly. From a and von µwv.

Avonoía, ac, n, foolishness, want of understanding,

Avonros, ov, o, n, destitute of understanding or mind, silly, imbecile; that does not make use of his understanding, unthinking; also unintelligible; ανόητα μέρη, Longin. 44. See 'Ανόνη τος.

Avontus, adv. foolishly, idiotically. From a and voice.

"Avoia, as, n, want of intellect or mind, imbecility of mind, folly, madness. From avoos. From a and voos.

"Ανοιγμα, ἄτος, τό, an opening or door, 2 Kings, xiv, 6. From aviwyuai, 1. sing. perf. pas. of

Ανοίγνῦμι, and

Ανοιγνύω, οτ ανοίγω. See the

Ανοίγω, ανοιγνύω, and ανοιγνομι, f. avoigu, p. aviaxa, Att. for ανῶχα, to open, throw open as a door; ἄνοιγε (την θύραν) open the door, Anacr. iii, 10; to open, generally, as a school, etc., Æschin. 1. a. ἀνέωξα, and Hvoiga, inf. avoigai, p. pas. ανέφγμαι, and ηνέφγμαι, 1. a. ηνεώχθην, and ανεώχθην, 3. pl. ανεώχθησαν, 2. f. pas. ανοιγήσομαι, p. m. ἀνίωγα, I am opened; hence τὰ ἀνεωγότα, chinks,

openings. Th. alyw.

Avoidia, ū, f. ńew, s. as oidia, to cause to swell, to rise or swell up.

Avoidnous, nom. sing. neut. pres. part. of avoidies.

'Avoins, gen. Ion. of avoia.

*Avoixties, ou, i, n, unsuitable, not fit, not appropriate.

'Aνοικίζω, f. ίσω, to rebuild, renovate; also to emigrate, dwell, inhabit; ἔσι ἀνωκισμένοι είσι, they have dwelt in the interior, literally, up in the country, to this time, Thucyd. i, 7; οἱ μὲν ἀνωκίζοντο, they removed or emigrated to the interior of the country, i, 58.

'Aνοικισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a rebuilding, renovation, restoration.

'Aroixoδομέω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ἀνφκοδέμηκα, to rebuild, renew, restore; to stop up with a wall or other obstruction, to block up. From ἀνά, οἶκος, and δίμω.

'Aνοικονόμητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, prodigal, not economical; also ill-arranged as a composition, Quintil. viii, 3; ανοικονόμητα, thoughts occurring at the moment and not a part of the original design of an author, digressions, Longin. 33.

*Avoixos, ov, ô, ĥ, having no home, an exile, homeless. From a and olxos.

Aνοικτός, ή, όν, open. From ανίφκται, 3 sing. perf. ind. pas. of ανοίγομαι.

"Aνοικτος, ου, δ, ή, merciless, Eurip. Tr 789.

Aνοικτρος, ου, δ, ή, not pitied, Eurip. Iph. T. 288.

Avoix Tews, adv. and

Avoixtus, adv. without pity, mercilessly.

'Aνοιμώζω, f. ζω, to utter loud lamentations, to sob, groan.

Aνοίζαι, 1. a inf. ἀνοίζας, αντος, δ, part. ἄνοίζον, imp. ἀνοιχθῶσι, 3. pl. 1. a. subj. pas. of ἀνοίγω. "Aνοίζις, εως, 'n, an opening, the act of opening; a door-way. From ἀνίωζαι, 2. sing. perf. ind. pas. of ἀνοίγομαι.

Avoistion, verbal adj. that must be related; to be referred or recurred to.

Avoirw, 1. f. ind. act. of avaqi-

Aνωχθωσι, 3. pl. 1. a. subj. pas. of ανοίγω.

Arodbía, as, n, misery, wretchedness, misfortune. From a and ödbios, ou, o, n.

'Aνολδίη, dat. sing. of ἀνολδία.
'Ανόλδιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, and

"Avod Cos, ou, o, n, unfortunate, wretched, bereft.

' Ανολ ζότερος, comp. of ανολ ζος, ου. Τh. όλζος, ου, έ.

Aνόλιθρος, ου, ό, ή, secure from harm or destruction, imperishable. From a and δλιθρος.

'Avolun, ns, n, a drawing or hauling up, Thucyd. iv, 112.

'Ανολολύζω, f. ξω, to lament with outcries, to bewail; ἀνωλόλυξε τὸν νεωνίων, bewailed the youth, Soph. Electr. From ἀνά and ὀλολύζω.

Ανολοφύρομαι, to lament, bewail, cry out with grief; ή δὲ τροφὸς ἀνωλοφύρατο, and the nurse shrieked out with grief, Cyrop. vii. 3. From ἀνά and ὀλυφύρομαι.

"Aνομαι, s. as ανύομαι. See verb "Aνω.

"Ανομόςος, ου, δ, ή, destitute of rain, exempt from rain, Eurip. Bucch. 402. From α and όμ- βρος.

Ανομίω, f. ήσω, p. κα, to act contrary to law, to transgress the laws. Hence

Ανόμημα, ἄτος, τό transgression, violation of the laws, sin, offence. Hence the recurring or double ending epigram which may be read backwards and forwards, NIYONANOMHMATAMHMONANOYIN, i. e. νίψον ἀνομήματα, wash away my sins, μη μόναν ὄψιν, and not my face alone.

'Aνομία, ας, ή, lawlessness, licentiousness, Thucyd. ii, 53; wickedness, sin, N. T. From α and νόμος.

'Aνομίλητος, ου, δ, ή, unsocial, unsociable, morose.

Ανόμματος, ου, δ, ή, without sight, blind, Soph. Phil. 849.

'Aνόμοιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unlike, dissimilar, different. From a and ὅμοιος. 'Ανομοιότης, ητος, ἡ, inequality,

unlikeness, dissimilarity.

'Ανομολογίομαι, οῦμαι, f. ήσομαι, mid. of ἀνομολογίω; ἀνομολόγημαι, I have been acknowledged, Demosth. See Ανομολογίω. It is used in the pas. and mid.

'Ανομολογίω, ω, f. ήσω, to confess, acknowledge, avow, assent. 'Ανομολογούμινος, η, ον, unacknowledged.

"Ανομος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, lawless, unjust, wicked; not subject to law; ἄνομος γῶ, unproductive, waste or desert land, Procop.

'Ανομόω, s. us ανομίω.

'Aνόμως, adv. lawlessly, unjustly.

From vina.

*Avoratos, ou, o, n, useless, futile; disagreeable, unhappy; τὰ Βνητὰ ἐαυτῶν μίρη κἀνόνητα, their mortal and useless (or worthless) parts, Longin. 44; but the better editions have καὶ ἀνόητα, and irrational parts.

"Avoos, avous, ou, o, n, destitute of understanding or mind, foolish. From a and voos.

ANO'ΠΑΙΑ, or ἀνοπαῖα, ἡ, a kind of bird, supposed to be a species of falcon or kite. From α and ὅπτομαι, Odys. i, 320. But the true reading here is uncertain.

'Aνοπαΐα, or ἀνοπαίως, adv. invisibly, imperceptibly.

"Avorthos, ou, o, n, unarmed, un-

'Aνόπλως, adv. in an unarmed manner.

'Aνοργίαστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, uninitiated, Aristoph. Lys. 898.

Ανορία, α, ά, Dor. for Ion. ηνορία, which is from ἀνής, bravery. Ανορθόω, ῶ, f. ωσω, p. ἀνώρθωκα, to raise up again, re-erect, correct, amend; l. a. ἀνώρθωσα: imperat. ἀνόρθωσον, άτω· l. a. pas. ἀνωρθώθην. From ἀνά, for ἄνω, and ἐρθόω.

"Ανομος, ου, ο, ή, harbourless; γάμος ἄνορμος, unlawful marriage; ὑμίναιον ἄνορμος, an insecure marriage, literally, a haven of marriage where there is no security against disasters, i. e. because the marriage was unlawful, Soph. Œd. T. 423.

'Aνόρνυμι, f. σω, 1. a. ἄνωρσα, to rouse, excite; mid. to arise, to revolt, be excited.

'Avégousa, Ion. for avégousa, 1.
a. act. of

'Aνοςούω, f. ούσω, p. ἀνώςουπα, to rise up, leap up, spring up. Front ὀξούω.

Aνοςύζας, αντος, i, part. 1. a act. ἀνοςύζης, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. act. From ἀνά and ἰςύσσω.

'Aνοςύσσω, or ανοςύστω, to dig up, to disinter.

'Aνοςύττω. See the preceding. 'Ανόςω, obsolete root for 'Ανόςνυμι.

'Aνόσιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unholy, ungodly, impious, criminal, applied chiefly to relations or friends; ἀσιδής, towards the gods; ἄδικος, towards men. See Xen. Cyr. viii, 8, 13, comp. ἀνοσιώτ τιρος, superlat. ἀνοσιώτατος. From α and ὅσιος.

"Aνοσος, ου, δ, n, free from disease, being well. From α and νόσος. Ανόστιος, ου, δ, n destitute of

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bone, boneless. From a and δστέον.

Arogai pos, ou, o, n, that cannot return. From a and νόστιμος. "Avortos, ou, o, n, that cannot return. From a and vootes.

*Ανοτοτύζω, f. ύσω, by onomatonæia, to cry out ôτοτοῖ, to lament, utter cries of grief.

'Ανούὰτος, ου, ό, ή, without ears or handles; deaf, Poet. οὖας.

"Aveulis, the Egyptian divinity, Anubis.

Avoudérnros, ou, o, n, rejecting advice or admonition. From a and νουθετέω.

"Avous, ou, o, n, destitute of mind, foolish, stupid, comp. ἀνούστερος, Æschyl. Prom. 1023. From a and voos, vous.

"Avousos, for ävosos.

'Aνούτἄτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unwounded, unhurt, Iliad iv, 540.

Arournti, adv. without wounds. Τλ. οὐτάω.

'Aνοχή, ης, ή, endurance, patience, delay, forbearance; avoχαί, a truce, Xen. Mem. iv, 4, 17, η ἀνοχὰς, η σπονδὰς, η συνθήκας περί είρήνης. From ανέχομαι.

'Avoxigos, unfortified, not strong, Xenoph.

"Avora, and ävorali, Dor. for ανάστηθι, 2. sing. 2. a. imp. act.; averás, Poet. for avaστάς, having risen, part. from avsorn, 2. a. ind. act. avornμεναι, Att. and Dor. for άναστηναι, 2. a. inf. act.; so άνστήσεσθαι, for ἀναστήσεσθαι, 1. f. inf. m. avornoov, 1. a. imp. act. of aviotnui.

*Ανστήτην, for ανιστήτην, 2. a. ind. 3. dual. of aviornui.

'Ανστείφεται, for άναστείφεται, 3. sing. pres. ind. pas. of avactei-Qω.

Ανσχεθέειν, inf. of ανσχεθέω, Poet. for avixa.

"Avoxto, Poet. for avaoxto, Ion. for avás xou, 2. sing. 2. a. imp. $m \cdot of dvi\chi_{\omega}$.

'Ανσχετός, Poet. for ανασχετός. 'Ανσχήσεσθαι, for ανασχήσεσθαι, fut. inf. m. From ava and σχίω, or "χω.

"Ανσχοιτο, for ανάσχοιτο, 2. a. opt. m. 3. sing. ἀνεσχόμην, 1. sing. 2. a. ind. m. of avixw.

"Art', for avri, opposite, over against.

"Avra, adv. opposite to; in presence of, before; as a prep. with a genitive, s. as dirti, overagainst; in comparisons, before, in preference to.

'Aνταγοράζω, f. άσω, to buy in return, Xen. Anab. i, 5.

'Ανταγωνίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, p. άντηγώνισμαι, to strive or struggle against, resist, oppose, to be an antagonist or competitor; a. m. ind. ἀντηγωνισάμην. From αντί and αγωνίζομαι. Hence ανταγωνιστής, οῦ, ὁ, an antagonist; acc. pl. aνταγωνιστάς.

'Ανταγωνιστής, οῦ, ὁ, an antagonist, adversary.

'Ανταγώνιττος, ου, δ, a rival, antagonist.

'Ανταδικέω, ω, f. ήσω, to commit injustice in turn, to retal-

Αντάδω, f. άσομαι, to sing in opposition, Aristoph. Ecl. 887.

'Ανταείρειν, Ion. for ανταίρειν, to oppose one's self to another person or thing; to raise up, the hands, against one, Thucyd. i, 53. From avri and alew.

'Ανταείςω, and ανταίςω. See 'Ανταείρειν.

'Αντάτις, εντος, δ, Dor. for αντήus, opposed to, hostile. From ãyTŋy.

'Aνταῖος, α, ον, opposite, direct, Eurip. Androm. 835.

'Avaaios, ou, o, the name of a giant, Antæus.

'Ανταίρω, s. as ἀνταείρω.

'Ανταιτέω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ηκα, to claim in return, Thucyd. iv, 19. 'Αντακαΐοι, ων, οί, pl. of άνταnaios, a species of large fish, supposed by some to be the huso or isinglass-fish, and by others the common sturgeon, Herod. iv, 53.

Αντάκουσον, 1. aor. imperat. of 'Αντακούω, f. σω, to hear in turn, listen anew, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 544.

'Aνταλκίδας, α, δ, the name of a man, Antalcidas.

'Αντάλλαγμα, ἄτος, τό, exchange, reciprocal compensation. From ἀντί and ἀλλάττω.

Ανταλλάσσω, or ττω, f. ξω, p. αχα, Ι. αοτ. ἀντήλλαξα, to change one thing for another, p. pas. άντήλλαγμαι.

'Ανταμείδετο, Dor. for αντημεί-CETO, 3. sing. imp. ind. pas. of 'Ανταμείζομαι, to exchange, compensate, remunerate.

'Αντάμειψις, εως, ή, remuneration, recompense.

'Ανταμύνομαι, to resist, to defend one's self, to requite another by assistance, Thucyd. iv, 19; to take vengeance.

'Αντῶν (τι ὑπὸ τινός), to encounter or suffer any thing from another person; and aντῶν τιvos, Ion. to obtain any thing. From ἀντάω.

'Αντανάγω, f. ζω, to sail out, 2. aor. ἀντανῆγον· ἀντανάγομαι, to put to sea against, Thucyd. vii, 40. Xen. Hist. i, 5, 9.

'Ανταναιείομαι, οῦμαι, to take or receive in one's turn.

Ανταναιείω, f. ήσω, to take away again; to compensate one thing with another, Demosth. 304, 19.

'Ανταναίεω, f. αεω, to raise up against; to destroy, demolish.

'Αντανακλάω, ω, f. άσω, to refleet or throw back the voice, a sound, etc., to reverberate.

'Ανταναλίσκω, to destroy in turn, to expend against in turn.

'Ανταναπληςόω, ῶ, ƒ. ώσω, p. ἀνταναπεπλήρωκα, to fill up, supply, make up. From ἀντί, ἀνά, and maneow.

Ανταναστῆσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of άντανίστημι. From avri, ava, and Tornui.

Ανταναφέρω, f. οίσω, to refuse or deny one's belief to any thing, Plut.; to refer back, to offer in one's turn.

*Aντανδρος, ου, ό, ή, substituted for, a substitute.

'Αντανίσταμαι, to rise up against, to resist; mid. of

Αντανίστημι, to raise up against, to put in place of another.

'Αντανοίγω, f. οίζω, to open against, i. e. to open the eyes so as to look steady at lightning. From avri and avoiya. Hincks'

Aντανορίδαι, ων, οί, Dor. for 'Avτηνορίδαι, the sons of Antenor. From 'Αντήνως.

Αντανύσας, part. 1. a. act. of

'Αντανύω, for ἀνατανύω, to extend, stretch out or raise up the arm, Callim. in Jov. 30.

Avrágios, ía, iov, of equal value, equal in estimation. From &v-Ti and agios.

'Ανταξιόω, f. ώσω, to claim in return.

'Ανταποδείκνυμι, to prove or demonstrate in opposition to, to prove the reverse.

'Ανταποδίδωμι, f. άνταποδώσω, p. άνταποδέδωκα, to give back, make retribution, restore, compensate, satisfy; to reflect or throw back, as a sound; 2. a. ind. act. ἀνταπίδων, 2. a. inf. act. ἀνταποδοῦναι, 1. a. ind.

pas. ἀνταπεδώθην. From ἀντί, ἀτό, and δίδωμι.

*Arranodolinopai, n, snai, 1. f. ind. pas. of arranodidum: whence also

'Arταπόδομα, žτος, πό, retribution, either of good or evil; punishment; a repaying, as a kindness.

'Arramodoois, sws, n, remuneration, reward, kindness; exchange.

'Aνταποδοτικός, ή, όν, retributive, remuneratory.

Ανταποκρίνομαι, to reply, answer in turn; to altercate; 1. a. ind. pas. ἀνταπεκρίθην 1. a. inf. pas. ἀνταποκρίθηναι 1. f. ind. pas. ἀνταποκρίθησομαι. From ἀντί, ἀπό, and κρίνω.

Aνταπόκεζσις, εως, ή, mutual answer or reply.

*Aνταποκτείνω, to kill in turn, to retaliate by death.

'Ανταποστίλλω, to send, send back.

'Ανταποφαίνω, f. ανω, to make a counter exposition, Thucyd. iii, 38.

'Αντάπτισθαι, pres. inf. mid. Ion. for ανθάπτισθαι, to obtain, attain to. See 'Ανθάπτομαι.

"Ανταρσις, εως, ή, an insurrection, rebellion; ἀντάρτης, ου, δ, an insurgent, a rebel. From ἀντί and αΐρω.

Aντασπάζομαι, f. άσομαι, to embrace in turn, to return an embrace or salutation, Cyrop. i, 3, 3.

*Aνταύγεια, ας, ή, reflection of light, a reflected image.

'Aνταυγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to reflect light, shine against.

'Ανταυδίω, ω, f. ήσω, to speak in turn.

Aνταΐω, f. ὖσω, 1. a. ἀντήῦσα, to cry out or shout again; to send back a sound, as of thunder, Pind. Pyth. iv, 360. From ἀντί and ἀῦω.

'Ανταφίημι, to send in return, to release; to shed or let fall tears.

'Αντάχησ', for ἀντάχησα, not ἀντάχησι, Eurip. Med. 426; from ἀντηγίω, which see.

from ἀντηχίω, which see.

'Αντάω, f. ήσω, p. ήντηπα, to meet, encounter; obtain, be present with; it generally governs the dat. Eurip. Tr. 214.

Th. ἀντί.

*Αντιβόλησα, ας, ι, 1. a. ind. act. of αντιβολίω.

'Aντίγμλημα, ἄτος, τό, exculpation, justification, a counteraccusation, recrimination, Quintil. vii, 4; ἀντιγμληματίκός, ή, όν, recriminatory. From ἀντί, iν, and καλίω.

'Aντιδιξιούντο, 3. pl. imperf. ind. mid. of ἀντιδιξιόομαι.

"Αντιιλας, Poet. for ἀνίτειλας, 2. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of ἀνατίλλω.

*Aντιινον, Dor. for ἀνάτεινον, 1. a. imp. act. 2. sing. of ἀνατείνω, ἀντείναι, for ἀνατείναι, 1. a. inf. act. Poet. Th. τείνω.

Aντείνω, for ανατείνω, $oldsymbol{D}$ or.

'Aντειπείν, to contradict, reply, answer, dissent from ; 2. a. inf. act. of the obsol. ἀντέπω · 2. a. ind. act. ἀντείπον 1. a. ind. act. ἀντείπα. From ἀντί and ἔπω.

'Αντείρεσθαι, pres. inf. mid. of αντείρεσμαι, to ask or question in one's turn. Th. ἔξομαι.

'Αντείρομαι. See the preceding. 'Αντεισάγω, f. ξω, to substitute one thing for another.

'Aντείχε, imperf. of ἀντέχω.

'Αντικδραμόντις, nom. pl. part.
2. a. act. of ἀντικτρίχω. From
ἀντί, έκ, and τρίχω.

'Aντικκόπτισθαι, to cut off in one's turn.

'Aντίκλινεν, 3. sing. imperf. ind. act. with r added. From αντι-

Αντιαπλίω, f. εύσω, to sail against, to sail out for an at-

'Αντίκρουσι. See 'Αντικρούω. 'Αντικτίνω, s. as αντικτίω.

'Aντίατισις, εως, ή, a repaying, retribution. From

'Aντεκτίω, f. Ισω, to pay in one's turn or reciprocally. Th. τίω. 'Αντεκτείχω, to run forth, rush forward from, rush out against an enemy, Xen.

'Aντικφίρω, f. οίσω, to bring forward or produce in one's turn.

'Αντελαδόμην, 2. a. mid. to αντιλαμβάνω.

'Αντιλάζιτο, imperf. of αντιλάζομαι.

Αντίλεγεν, 3. sing. imperf. ind. act. of αντιλίγω.

'Αντελοιδόςει, 3. sing. contract. imperf. act. of ἀντιλοιδοςίω.

Aντίλοισα, Æol. and by sync. for ἀνατίλλουτα, f. g. part. pres. act. of ἀνατίλλω, to cause to rise; so ἀντίλλοντι, Dor. for ἀνατίλλουσι, 3 pl. pres. ind. act. Αντιμειθάζω, f. ἄσω, to ship or embark new men in place of former ones, Dem. Phil. 1; Thucyd. vii, 13.

'Αντεμβολή, ης, ή, a substitution of one for another, a rushing forward against an attacking

enemy. From ἀντιμδάλλω. 'Αντιμπλήθω, to fill in return or by way of remuneration.

'Αντιμπλῆσαι, to fill a void or empty place, to substitute; 1. a. inf. act. From aντί and iμπλήθω.

'Arrigin, to go out against or to meet, as an enemy, Xen.

Aντιξιτάζω, to examine comparatively, make a comparative examination, to make an accusation against. From ἀντί, ἰζ, and ἰτάζω.

*Aντεξεταστίκός, οῦ, ὁ, one who makes a comparative inquiry or examination. From ἀντεξετάζω. 'Αντεπάγω, f. ξω, to go against, as with an army or a fleet.

'Aντίπειμι, pres. and ἀντιπήεσαν, 3. pl. plup. with the time of an imperf., to rush upon, to assault.

Arterigum, to go out against an approaching enemy. From dr. ri, iri, iz, and im.

Αντισιξελαύνω, f. άσω, 1. a. άνσισιξήλασα, to ride out against. Αντισιξήισαν, Att. for άντισιξήισαν, 3. pl. pluperf. from άντισίξιιμι, Thucyd. vii, C. M.

'Aντεπηχίω, ω, f. ήσω, to make a sound in turn, to re-echo, sound again.

*Αντεπιδουλεύω, f. εύσω, to plot in opposition, to counterplot.

'Arreniue λίομαι, οῦμαι, to take care in one's turn. Th. μίλιι. 'Αντεπιτειχίζω, f. τσω, to erect fortifications against, to counterwork, Thucyd. i, 142.

'Aντιπιτίθημι, to give or deliver in return; ἐπιστολην ἀντισιτίθει αὐτῷ, he delivered him in return a letter, Thucyd. i, 129.

Αντίπνειν, 3. sing, imp. ind. act.

of αντιπνίω, with vadded. From αντί and πνίω. 'Αντιςαστής, οῦ, δ, a rival in love,

Aristot. Rhet. ii, 12.
'Αντιράω, ω, to be a rival in love; to return love for love; part. pres. pas. αντιρώμενος. From

'Aντιειίδω, f. είσω, p. αντήειτα, to strive against, to support or prop up, strengthen.

avri and igaw.

Aντιρεῖν, fut. τίς ἀντιρεῖ, Eurip. Med. 365, inf. of ἀντιρίω, to contradict, answer. From ἀντί and ἐρίω.

'Articioais, Æol. for articioas, part. 1. a. m. g. of articiou. Th. leiso.

'Aντερίζω, to contend or dispute with, to be an antagonist to.

'Aγτιρύομαι, to be weighed against, to be purchased with, to be prized or valued, Theogn.

'Αντερύσασθαι, 1. a. inf. mid. of άντερύομαι.

'Αντιρύω. See 'Αντιρύομαι.

'Aντερώμενος, η, ον, being loved in turn, being a rival, part. pres.

pas. of ἀντιράω.

Artigus, wros, o, Anteros, the counterpart of love, or Cupid, as graceful as Cupid himself; the prep. avri denotes equality, as in avriduos for loodeos. "Colosseros in Historia Augusta, ¿ Κολοσσέρως, vir quidam grandis ut colossus, sed venustus et amabilis ut Amor ipse. Sic per 'Artieus significatur qui æque venustus est ut Amor, contra Amorem pulcher. Idem vult et παιδέρος · nec enim pueri amorem, aut ເພັ້ນ ແຜງໄດ້ເພັ້ນ ເຂັ້ນτα designat, sed παίδα ἔρωτα, puerum æque amabilem et venustum ut est Amor." Salmas. in Solin. 398. Dunb. and Bark. See the next.

'Αντέρως, the son of Mars and Venus, Cic. de N. D. iii, 23; mutual love, contrary love, similaror vicarious love, Anti-Cupid. The Athenians and the Elcans acknowledged "Equs and 'Artiews as divinities. In the Elean gymnasium, at the part called Maλθώ, stood the images of Cupid and Anti-Cupid, the former represented as holding a palmbranch in his hand, which the latter endeavoured to carry off. Pausan. i, 30, p. 75.6, 23, p. 511. In a gem, ap. Lippert, n. 833, Cupid sits sorrowful on the ground, while Anti-Cupid is running away, Suid. v. 'Ay-Tiews, Athen. 602. Ælian. V. H. ii, 4. Serv. Virg. Æn. iv, 520. Themist. Or. xxiv, p. 304. Hurchk. Anal. Cr. 47. Jacob's Anthol. Gr. xii, 25. On all words of this class see Barker's Epist. Cr. ad Boissonadium, appended to the edition of Arcadius de Accentibus, p. 205. Dunb. and. Bark. See the preceding.

'Aντίρως, a beautiful kind of amethyst, mentioned by Pliny, H. N. 37, 9, called the gem of Venus, Veneris gemma, παιδίρως, 'Αφροδίτης λίθος.

*Artisbai, to supplicate, approach, meet, pres. inf. mid. of ävrouzi. 'Artistny, and in 3. pl. artistnoav, 2. a. ind. act. of avbi-

στημι.

'Αντιστραμμίνος, η, ον, turned in a contrary direction, reversed, part. perf. pas of ἀντιστρίφο-μαι. Hence, ἀντιστραμμίνως, adv. in a reversed manner.

'Αντίτἄται, Poet. for ἀνατίταται, he was thrown or cast around, 3. sing. perf. ind. pas. ἀντίτεινε, 3. sing. imp. or 1. a. ind. act. of ἀντιτείνω. Th. τείνω.

Αντιτίτυζο, 2. sing. pluperf. of ἀντιτιύχομαι, to be like, Iliad viii, 163. But the better reading is ἀντὶ τίτυζο, for ἰτίτυζο, thou art become like or instead of.

'Αντιτόςησα, ας, I transfixed or pierced, 1. a. ind. act. From ἀντί and τοςίω.

'Artetous, of the same year, Laconic. for tou abtou "trous.

'Aντίτροφα, for άνατίτροφα, perf. of άνατρίφω, to excite or stimulate, Soph. Trach. 1013; also to destroy, Andoc.

'Αντευεργετίω, ω, f. ήσω, to return a kindness or favor, Xen. Mem. ii, 6.

Αντευεργετϊκός, ή, όν, disposed to return a kindness or favor, Aristot. Ethic. iv.

'Aντεύπράτος (ζώνη), an epithet applied to the zones, opposite to temperate, intemperate, Laërt. From ἀντί and εὔπρατος. Th. περάννυμι.

'Aντευνοίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be kind in turn.

'Aντευποιίω, ω, f. ήσω, to return a favor.

Αντεφέροντο, 3. pl. imp. ind. pas. From αντί and φέρω.

Aντεφίλασε, Dor. for αντεφίλησε, he loved in return, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of φιλέω.

'Aντίχεσθι, 2. pl. imperat. m. of 'Aντίχομαι, f. ἀνθίζομαι, η, εται, imperf. ἀντιιχόμην, with the genitive, to oppose, prevent; endure, sustain, resist; to attach one's self to, embrace; aim at, with the gen.; apply the mind to; to retain or make use of, Aristot. Poet. 9. From ἀντί and ἄχω. See 'Αντίχω.

Aντίχεησε, 3 sing. 1. a. ind. act. of ἀντιχεάω. Th. χεάω.

'Aντίχω, f. ἀνθίζω, to hold out against, Thucyd. vii, 34; retain, resist, to extend or reach, Thucyd. xii, 69, sustain a shock; to hold fast, retain tenaciously their liberty, Dem. Cor.; to endure; ἀλλ ἀντίχε παρὰ δέζαν, but resisted or sustained

itself beyond expectation, against the disease, Thucyd. ii, 49; διὰ τὴν ληστείαν ἐπιπολὺ ἀντισχοῦσαι, having sustained themselves, or prevailed a long time by pillage, i, 7. Some read here ἀντισχοῦσαν, which in that case, may be rendered prevalent or infesting. Wyttenbach adopts the former reading in his Selecta, p. 361.

'Αντίω, Ion. for ἀντάω.

'Αντημείδετο, Dor. ἀνταμείδετο, 3. sing. imperf. he answered. From ἀντί and ἀμείδομαι.

'Αντήδην, adv. in a suppliant manner. From ἄντομαι.

'Αντήλιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, opposite to the sun; exposed to or in the sun; ἀντηλίους ἀγκῶνας, eastern hills, Soph. Aj. 816; ἀντήλιοι δαίμονες, statues of the divinities, placed opposite to the east; neut. pl. ἀντήλια, s. signif. as παρήλια.

"Avrny, adv. in presence of, in front of, opposite. Th. avri.

'Aντήνως, οςος, δ, the name of a man, Antenor. Hence 'Aντηνοςίδαι, the sons of Antenor.

'Aντηρίτης, ου, δ, one who rows against another, an opposite rower; an antagonist, adversary.

'Arriens, ev, i, i, one that rows on the opposite side of the boat to another, a corresponding or fellow-rower; metaphorically, any thing given in turn, a corresponding gift.

'Arrneis, toos, n, a prop, buttress, support of a building, etc. From arri and igila.

'Αντήρισα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of ἀντερίζω. Τι. ἔρις.

'Aντησις, εως, ή, a meeting with; in the pl. supplications, entreaties. From ἀντάω, or ἀντίω.

'Aντηχίω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to resound, to sing in turn; ἀντάχησ ἄν ὕμνον ἀρσίνων γίννα, would in turn have sung the taunting song against the race of men, Eurip. Med. 431. See 'Aντάχησ'.

'Aντηχούσης, gen. pres. part. act. f. g. of αντηχίω. From αντί and ηχος.

ANTI, prep. governing the genitive. It denoted originally one object placed in front of another; hence opposition; likewise, in the case of barter, one thing substituted, exchanged for another; hence, instead of, in place of, in exchange for, in turn; equal to; on account of; before or in

preference to; (1) used of place or situation; as ἀντὶ όφθαλμῶν, before (his) eyes, literally opposite to or in front of his eyes, Odys. iv, 115; ἀντ' πελίοιο, opposite to or against the sun, Hes. Op. 725; (2) against or opposed to, in a hostile sense: as isioure avri Alavres, he went against Ajax, i. e. to attack him, Il. xv, 415, in which place, however, Wolf reads avra; (3) for, instead of, in the place of, as ἀντὶ σολλῶν λαῶν ἐστί, is instead of, or equal to, many people, Il. ix, 116; ἀνθ' οῦ or מֹשׁ, in place of which, or on account of which, wherefore, because; ar ard' iros, if one is compared with another, i. e. above all the rest, by far before all others, Platon. Phileb. p. 63, B; (4) after a comparative adjective; πλέον ἀντὶ σοῦ, more than, i. e. better than you, Soph. Trach. 577; μείζον άντὶ τῆς σάτεας, greater or of more importance or consequence than his country, Soph. Antig. 182; in the same manner after άλλος, as, άλλος ἀντ ἐμοῦ, other than myself, Soph. Aj. 444; aigeisbai TI avri Tivos instead of Ti Tives, which is more usual, Xen. Anab. i, 7, 3; (5) also in protestations, instead of πρός with the genitive, as avri Taidar Tards, by these children we beseech you, Soph. Æd. Col. 1326; (6) in compound words it signifies comparison, reciprocity, contrariety, opposition, or being set over against, as to place; also against in a hostile or adverse sense, as avτιπολιμίω, ἀντιλίγω; also being in the place of another, as avriξασιλεύς one in place of a king, i. e. a vice-roy, ἀνθύπατος, a proconsul, i. e. one in place of a consul; also, being like or equal to, as avribios, godlike.

'Aντία, acc. pl. n. g. of ἄντιος, used adverbially, opposite to, in front of, over against, in presence of. From ἀντί.

Aντιάνειςα, a virago, a woman of masculine qualities, Hom. Il. iii, 189. Αμαζόνες ἀντιάνειςαι. From ἀντί and ἀνής.

'Aντιάζει, Dor. for αντιάσει, 3. sing. 1. f. See 'Αντιάω.

'Aντιάομαι, or ἀντίάζω, pres. ind. to meet, to be present with; ἀντιάζιιν τινός, to meet with any one; ἀντιάζιιν τινά, to go against, Herodot. iv, 121. See

' Αντιάω.

'Aντιάτας, αντος, δ, part. 1. a. act. masc. gen. ἀντιάσαις, Æol. from ἀντιάω.

'Αντιάσειν, 1. f. inf. act. of αντιάω.

Αντιαχεῦσι, Dor. and Æol. for αντιαχοῦσιν, from

'Aντιαχέω, ω, f. ήσω, to contradict, cry out opposite to.

Αντιάω, ω, f. ασω, p. ηντίακα, to meet, approach, come in front of, be present with, accept of, Il. i, 31, where it governs the acc. From αντί.

Aντιδαίνω, to oppose, resist, struggle against: to contradict. From ἀντί and βαίνω.

'Aντιβάλλω, f. ἄλῶ, p. ἀντιβίβληκα, to throw against, to throw in one's turn; to converse, exchange words. From ἀντί and βάλλω.

'Αντιδιβόληκα. See 'Αντιδολίω. 'Αντιδήναι, 2. a. inf. act. of ἀντιδαίνω.

'Aντίζίην, 'Αντιζία, and 'Αντίζιον, adv. opposite to, in front of, in opposition to.

'Aντίδίος, ου, δ, h, and ἀντίδιος, ία, ιον, opposed to, contrary to; dat. pl. ἀντιδίοισι. From ἀντί and βία.

'Αντιβλίπω, f. ψω, to look in the face, Xen. Cyr. v, 3, 15; to look at intently or steadily.

Aντιβοηθέω, f. ήσω, to bring aid to the opposite side, Thucyd. vii, 58.

Αντίδολίω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ἀντιδεδόληκα, with the genitive, to meet, to present with, to supplicate; ὁ ἀντιδολων, a suppliant; also to obtain; inf. act. pres. ἀντιδολεῖν, 1. a. inf. act. ἀντιδολῆσαι.

'Aντιβολία, ας, ή, an entreaty, a supplication, Thucyd. vii, 75.

Αντιδουλεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to plot against.

'Αντιδοοντάω, ω, f. ήσω, to thunder against, to thunder in answer to another.

'Αντιγεγωνέω, ω, f. ήσω, to cry out against. From αντί and γεγωνέω.

'Aντιγενίδας, ου, δ, a proper name,
Antigenides.

Αντιγηροτροφίω, ω, to nourish in one's turn in old age. From αντί and γηροτροφίω, which is from γῆρας and τρίφω.

Αντίγνωμονίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be of a contrary opinion, to differ, dissent. From ωντί and γνώμων. Th. γινώσκω.

'Artiyovos, ou, i, the name of a

man, Antigonus.

'Aντιγράφισθαι, to recriminate in a law process, Demosth. 1044, 5.

'Aντιγεμφεύς, έως, δ, a controller of the finances, at Athens.

'Aντιγεἄφή, ñs, n, an answer in writing, a writing word in return; recrimination, the adverse allegations in a legal process. Th. γεάφω.

Aντίγς ἄφον, ου, τό, a transcript or copy of any writing; a counterpart of any legal instrument; the copy of a legal process, Demosth. 784, 24 ed. Reisk.

'Aντιγεάφω, f. Vω, to write word in return, to write an an swer, Thucyd. i, 129.

'Aντίδειπνος, ου, δ, ή, one who takes the place of an invited guest, at a supper, etc.

'Αντιδεξιόομαι, οῦμαι, f. ώτομαι, to give the right hand to each other, to give a friendly reception.

'Αντιδέχομαι, f. ξομαι, to receive in turn, as a compensation, etc. 'Αντιδιαβάλλω, f. βάλω, to accuse in turn, to recriminate.

Αντιδιαπλέκω, literally, to weave in turn; metaph. to devise expedients in turn, to entangle with sophistries, to cavil at.

Αντιδιατίθεμαι, mid. of αντιδιατίθημι.

Aντιδιατιθέμενος, ου, δ. part. pres. pas. being adversely inclined, of adverse feelings. From αντιδιατίθημι.

'Aντιδιατίθημι, to place or dispose of in opposition to; mid. to be of a different opinion or in opposition, to be adverse in opinion or feelings, N. T.

Avrididorai, 3. sing. ind. pas. pres. of

*Aντίδιδωμι, to give in return, repay, make retribution or compensation.

Avridizéw, f. now, p. nza, to make answer to a legal process, to defend; to join issue, Lys.

Artidixos, ou, o, h, an adverse party, in a law-suit; an opponent, an accuser. From initiand diam.

Artidoois, tws, h, retribution, compensation: an exchange. If any Athenian citizen, more particularly a trierarch, thought himself aggrieved by being required to contribute to the public service, while a richer man than himself was passed by, he had, by a law of Solon, the right of compelling him either to un-

dertake the burden, or to exchange effects with the complainant. Hence the action was called ἀντίδοσις, Demosth. Phil. i, p. 31. Mount. Τοιγαροῦν ἄμα ἀκηκόαμέν τι, καὶ τριηράρχους καθίσταμεν, καὶ τούτοις ἀντιδόσεις ποιούμεθα, καὶ περὶ χρημάτων πόρου σκοποῦμεν.

Αντίδοτος, ου, δ, ħ, given in return or instead of; also an antidote or remedy given against poisons. Th. δίδωμι.

Aντιδεάω, f. &τω, to do in return, make a return.

Aντιδωςίω, ω, f. ήσω, to give in return, remunerate.

'Aντίδωςον, eu, τό, a gift in return.

Aντίζισθαι, pres. inf. mid. Ion. for ἀνθίζισθαι, to have a camp opposite to another camp. Th. Ϊζω.

Artín, Ion. for artía.

Aντίθιμαι, Poet. for ἀνατίθιμαι.
Αντίθιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, like or equal to a god, god-like, divine, endowed with god-like qualities, a demigod. From ἀντί and θιός.
Αντίθισις, n. pl. contract. of
Αντίθισις, ιως, ἡ, opposition, a placing in opposition; also the figure of rhetoric called antithesis.

Αντίθετος, ου, δ, ή, opposed to. Αντιθευσόμενος, η, ον, part. 1. f. mid. being about to meet one. From Θέω.

'Aντιθέω, f. Θεύσω, to run against, meet, encounter.

'Αντίθημι, for άνατίθημι.

'Αντίθροος, ου, δ, ή, resounding, reflecting a sound, reverberating. From ἀντί and Θρόος.

Aντίθυξος, ου, δ, ή, opposite to or in front of a door. From avri and θύρα.

'Αντικαθίζομαι, to seat one's self opposite to; to encamp in front of, Herodot. v, 1.

'Aντικάθημαι, to encamp opposite to, or in front of, Xen.

'Aντικαθήμενος, part. pres. of preceding, encamped in front of an enemy, opposing.

'Aντικαθίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, mid. of 'Αντικαθίζω, f. ίσω, to seat or place opposite to or instead of. 'Αντικαθίστημι, to resist, oppose one another, Thucyd. vii, 39; to stand firm or strive against; Hebr. xii, 4; decide against; to put one thing in place of another, to substitute; pres. inf. ἀντικαθίστάναι. From ἀντί, κατά, and ἴοτημι.

'Artikakoveyiw, w, f. how, to do l

evil in return. From avri and zanoveyiw.

'Αντικαλίσωσι, 3. pl. 1. a. subj.

'Āντικαλίω, ω, f. έσω, p. ἀντικέκληκα, to invite in one's turn to a feast, etc.; 1. a. ind. ἀντικάλισα. Th. καλίω.

'Aντικαταλλάγή, ñs, ή, an exchanging, a commutation.

'Aντικαταλλάσσομαι, or -ττομαι, f. ξομαι, to exchange; sometimes used in a passive sense, to be exchanged; to be reconciled to, Polyb. xv, 20.

'Aντικαταλλάττω. See the preceding.

Αντικατκοκιμάζω, to make counter preparations, as in war, etc. Αντικατάσχεσις, εως, ή, a retaining, retention, as of the breath, etc. From ἀντί, κατά, and σχέσις. Th. ἔχω.

Αντικάτησθαι, Ion. for ἀντικάθησθαι, to place one's self opposite to or in front of. From ἀντί and κάθημαι. Th. ημαι. Αντικατίζεσθαι, Ion. for ἀντικαδίζεσθαι, to encamp opposite to; ἀντικατίζεύμενος, Ion. for -ούμενος, which also is for -όμενος, part. pres. m. From καδίζω. 'Αντίκειμαι, f. ἀντικείσομαι, to be opposed or placed in opposition to; part. pres. ἀντικείμενος, ου, δ. From ἀντί and κεῖμαι.

'Αντικειμένως, adv. in opposition to, conversely, on the contrary.

Αντικηςύσσω, to make a counter declaration or proclamation by herald or otherwise; to answer, reply to, Eurip. Suppl.

Αντικιχεάω, ω, to lend in one's turn. From αντί and κιχεάω. Αντικλίνω, to incline or lean from the side opposite.

Αντικνήμιον, ου, τό, the shin. From αντί and κνήμιον.

'Αντικόπτω, f. ψ ω, to intersect, to impede.

`Αντικοςύσσομαι, οτ

'Aντικορύττομαι, to arm or secure one's self against.

'Aντικείνομαι, f. οῦμαι, to answer to or contend with in law; to compare or judge by comparison. 'Αντίκεουσις, εως, ή, a striking or beating back; an obstacle.

'Aντικρούω, f. ούσω, to repel, resist, quell; to strike or hurt one's self against; also to turn out or happen adversely Demosth. Cor.; Thucyd. vi, 46.

*Αντίκεὕ, ἀντικεύς, adv. (the penult long in Homer,) used with the genitive, over against, opposite, in front of; also openly, manifestly, expressly; \dot{n} ἀντικοὺς ἀφαίρεσις, the taking away or abolishing openly. Th. ἀντί.

'Aντικτερίζω, f. σω, p. κα, to inter or bury in one's turn. From ant and κτερίζω. Th. κτέρεα, ων, τά.

'Aντίκυξα, α, ή, the name of a town, Anticyra.

'Αντικῦς ἴκον, ου, τό, hellebore; so called from Anticyra, which was famous for that plant.

'Αντικύςσας, αντος, δ, s. as άντικυςήσας, part. 1. a. of

'Aντικυξίω, f. κύρσω, to meet with, fall in with, encounter, find, obtain, Soph. Œd. Col. 99.

'Αντιλάβή, ñς, n, a taking hold of; also a handle, a hold of any thing. From αντιλαμβάνω.

'Αντιλάζοις, 2. sing. 2. a. opt. act. of αντιλαμζάνω.

'Aντιλαγχάνω, 2. aor. ἀντίλαχον, to bring a counter action, to invalidate, Demosth. 976, 14. 'Aντιλάζομαι and ἀντιλάζομαι, both of which forms are used, but the second is most common, to take or hold in turn; to retain, hold or draw back again, Eurip. Med. 1216. These verbs are used as ἀντιλαμβάνομαι is in prose.

'Αντιλαμβάνω, f. λήψομαι, to receive, to receive in return as a kindness or favor; ἀντιλαμθά. νομαι, to perceive, conceive, apprehend, to reach, Thucyd. vii, 77; ἢν ἀντιλαβώμεθα τοῦ φιλίου xweion, if we reach the friendly country; to take hold of, seize, hold or draw back; with the genitive, to assist, sustain; protect from evil or danger, Luke i, 54; to be active or strenuous in any thing, 1 Tim. vi, 2; 1.f. mid. λήψομαι, 2. aor. act. ἀντίλαθον, 2. a. mid. ἀντελαθόμην, ου, ε**το**. From αντί and λαμ-Cárw.

'Aντιλάμπω, f. ψω, to reflect light, to shine back. Th. λάμπω.

'Aντιλίγω, f. ξω, p. χα, to contradict, deny, contest, refuse, dispute, altercate; speak against or oppose by words, Lys. in Eratosth. imperf. ind. act. ἐντίλιγον· p. ind. m. ἀντιλίλογα. Used with the dative. From ἀντί and λίγω.

'Aντιληπτίον, verbal adj. to be taken hold of, seized, etc. as under αντιλαμβάνω, from which

it is formed.

'Arrikharue, eçes, e, a defender, protector.

'Aντιλήψεις, n. pl. contr. of 'Αντίληψες, εως, ή, the act of seizing or taking hold; assistance, aid; the attack of a disease, Thucyd. ii, 49. From

ἀντιλαμδάνω. Αντιλογίω, f. ήσω, 1. aor. inf. ἀντιλογῆσαι, to contradict, dis-

pute.

Aντιλογία, ας, ή, contradiction, opposition, controversy, dispute, contest in law, refutation. From αντί and λίγω.

Arτιλογικός, ή, ότ, contradictory; skilled in disputing, able to refute, Aristoph. Nub. 1173.

*Αντιλοιδορίω, ω, f. ήσω, to revile or reproach in one's turn; imperf. ind. act. αντελοιδόρεον, ουν τ. αντιλελοιδόρηκα. Th. λοίδο-

'Avriloxos, ov, i, a man's name,
Antilochus.

Αντιλυπίω, ω, f. ήσω, to occasion grief or pain in one's turn. From ἀντί and λύπη. Hence 'Αντιλύπησις, ιως, ἡ, grief or pain occasioned in one's turn, in the sense of the preceding verb. Αντίλυξος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, responsive to

the lyre, rivalling the lyre.

'Αντίλῦτρον, ου, τό, the price of redemption, ransom-money; and metaphorically, any means of ransoming or delivering from evil. Th. λύω.

'Αντιμανθάνω, f. μαθήσομαι, to learn instead of or in turn.

'Aντιμαςτυςίω, f. ήτω, p. ητα, to bear witness against, to attest.

'Αντιμαχιτής, οῦ, ὁ, an opponent, adversary, antagonist. From ἀντί and μάχομαι.

'Aντιμιθίσταται, he is substituted for another, 3. sing. pres. pas. of 'Aντιμιθίστημι, to carry to an opposite place, to change for others.

'Αντιμιλίζω, to sing in one's turn, to respond in song. From αντί and μίλος.

*Antimitation, ns, n, a change, a change to the contrary; the name of a figure in rhetoric, by which words are interchanged, as in this example: Non, ut edam, vivo, sed, ut vivam, edo, Quintil. ix, 3.

Αντιμιτάθεσες, εως, ή, a change to what is opposite; περοσώπων ἀντιμιτάθεσες, a change of persons in historical narration, poetry, etc. Longin. 26.

*Aντιμηχανάομαι, f. ήσομαι, to devise or contrive against, Xen. H. v, 2, 5.

'Aντιμιτείω, ῶ, f. ήσω, p. ἀντιμιμίτεηκα, to measure back again, to repay or compensate, to return like for like; 1. a. ind. act. ἀντιμίτεησα 1. f. ind. pas. ἀντιμιτεηθήσομαι. From ἀντί and μίτεον.

*Aντίμτμος, ου, δ, n, like, rivalling. Th. μιμέομαι.

'Αντιμισθία, ας, ή, compensation, recompense, a remuneration, proportioned to one's deserts. From ἀντί and μισθός.

'Αντιμνηστεύω, f. εύσω, to be a rival in courtship, to woo as a rival

rival.

'Αντιμολίω, to meet, encounter.
'Αντίμολπος, ου, ό, ή, applied to an exclamation of the voice, of a contrary or very different sound, in an opposite strain, sad, Eurip. Med. 1176; Æschyl. Ag. 16.

'Αντιναυπήγνυμι, f. ήσω, Thucyd. vii, 45; οὐχ ὁμοίως ἀντινειαυπηγημίνας, their ships not being similarly constructed to oppose them.

'Aντινομία, ας, ή, the conflict or clashing of laws.

Avrivaros, ou, i, h, having the back turned towards.

'Aντίζοιϊν, Poet. for αντικιῖσθαι, to be repugnant or contrary to. Hence αντίζος, ου, ό, ή, contrary, repugnant.

*Avrior, ov, vo, a weaver's beam; also the mast of a vessel.

Avtion, adv. over against, opposite to.

'Αντίδομαι, οῦμαι, to oppose, resist, go against; 1. a. ind. pas. ἀντίωθην. Τh. ἀντί.

'Artiorn, ns, n, the name of a woman, Antiope.

'Aντίος, α, ον, opposite, contrary, adverse to. From αντί.

'ΑντΙοστατίω, ω, f. ήσω, to act or strive contrariwise, to be contrary.

*Avτιοῦσθαι, pres. inf. of αντιόομαι.

Αντίοχιια, ας, η, the name of a city, Antioch.

Antioch.

Avrioxis, Ydos, h, the name of a tribe of Attica, Antiochis.

Artioxos, ou, i, the name of a man, Antiochus.

'Aντίων, and in f. g. ἀντίωσα, Poet. for ἀντιῶν, and ἀντιῶσα, part. pres. act. contract. from ἀντιάω. *Αντιόφτο, for άντιάοιτο, and άντιόφ, for άντιάοιο, pres. opt. pas. of άντιάομαι. Th. άντί.

'Aντιπάθεια, ας, ἡ, aversion, natural dislike. Hence, in English, ANTIPATHY.

'Αντιπαίζω, f. αίζω, to play in turn, to return sport for sport. Avriwais, waides, e, n, according to its derivation it would mean. παιδι "σος, equal to a boy, almost a boy, (see avriews,) but it is used for one who has just passed his boyhood, who is near puberty; ούπω κρόσηζος, whose cheeks are not yet clothed with the first down, Glossæ Labbeanæ: 'Αντίπαις · Pueraster. Suid. et Phav. : 'Avriazis . & έγγὺς ὧν τοῦ Ιουλος γενέσθαι, δ τὸν πώγωνα ἐκφύων. Ulpian. Enarr. in Demosth. 191. (ap. Albert. ad Hesych.) 'O arais. o vios iti zai wais, where Hieron. Wolfius, p. 258 - 263. 1. Reisk. reads rightly, & artimais. J. Poll. 2, c. 2. : Παιδίον, παιδάριον, παιδίσκος, παῖς, κοῦ-ยอร, ที่เป็นอร, อบัสพ สยุก์อทธิอร, ฉึงสาσταις, ώς οἱ νεοὶ Κωμικοὶ, καὶ παλλάκια είζηκε Πλάτων ὁ Κωμικός. Pollux assigns it to the more recent comic writers, because the more ancient and the more Attic generally employed the word in the secondary sense of puer recorners, as we shall now show, Soph. in Zundeiavois, ар. Athen. 15, p. 679. Ойты γένειον ώδε χεή διηλιφές Φοροῦντα, κάντίπαιδα, καὶ γένει μέγαν, Γαστρός καλεῖσθαι παῖδα, τοῦ πατεός παεόν, which Grotius elegantly translates, Os te perunctum ferre nequaquam decet; Præsertim ephebum, genere tanto, filium Ventris vocari turpe, cum liceat patris. (But artimais is never used by the Attics for ephebus.) Anton. Lib. Fab. 13, p. 92. Verh. : "Ελαθε πρός την όψιν άντίπαις ων, if he had reached nGns μί-Tear, there could have been no concealment. Lucian Amor. 2, 398: Σχιδών γὰς έπ τῆς άντίπαιδος ήλικίας είς τοὺς ἰΦή-Cous neibils, where J. F. Reitz has mistaken the meaning, which is better explained by J. Jensius Lectt. Luc. 89. Again, Lucian Somn. 21 : Ταῦτα μίμνημαι ίδων, άντίπαις देग ώ, where T. H. translates the words, Pueritiam tantum quod egressus: in the beginning of this tract, Lucian had written,

*Αρτι μέν έπεπαύμην είς τὰ διδασκαλεία φοιτών, ήδη την ήλιniar rejornes av. Lucian then uses avrimus and non rhy haiziar rejorness, about one and the same age, distinguishing this age from that implied by "on los. Glossæ Labbeanæ : 'Avrinais . juvenis. Where juvenis is xaταχεηστικώς used in the sense of πρόσηδος, βούπαις, ανδρόπαις. Grammaticus S. Germ. ap. Bekk. Anecd. Gr. 1, 407. 'Αντίπαις ὁ πρόσηδος, καὶ ἀνδρόπαις, καὶ ὑπὶς την τοῦ παιδὸς naixíav. Suid. et Phav. 'Avτίπαις ὁ δὲ 'Αριστοφάνης (Grammaticus) τον πρόσηδον καὶ άνδρόπαιδα είπεν. Ammon. v. Γέρων · Βρέφος μεν γάρ εστι τὸ γεννηθέν εὐθέως. Παιδίον δέ, τὸ τρεφόμενον ὑπὸ τιθηνοῦ · Παιδάριον δέ, τὸ, ἄδη περιπατοῦν, καὶ της λέξεως άντεχόμενον. Παιδίσκος δ' ὁ ἐν τῆ ἐχομένη ἡλικία. Παις δ' ὁ διὰ τῶν ἐγκυκλίων μαθημάτων δυνάμενος ἰέναι · την δ' έχημένην ταύτης ήλικίαν, οί μέν Πάλληκα, οί δε Βούπαιδα, οί δ' 'Αντίπαιδα, οἱ δὲ Μελλοέφηζον καλούσιν · ό δὲ μετὰ ταῦτα "Εoncos. Eust. ad Il. N. p. 944, 18, quotes the same matter from Aristophanes Gramm. In Hesychius we have : 1 I aidvos · veoφνὸς, παις νέος, ὁ έξερχόμενος ἀπὸ της του παιδός ηλικίας, ό παρά τοῖς 'Αττικοῖς καλούμενος ἀντίπαις. 'Αντίπαις, then, among Attic writers is the same as avδεόπαις, and the precise age designated by both is apparent from Æsch. Pers. 529. (See 'Ανδρόπαις and Βούπαις,) i. e. that which clothes the cheeks with their first down, the 18th year complete; and the period extended to the 21st year, which constituted the year of full puberty. But in Plut. de Mul. Virt. 261, the word antimais seems to be used in a sense unknown to the Attic writers: (Αριστόδημος) έπεκλήθη ύπὸ τῶν βαςδάρων μαλακός, όπερ έστιν άντίπαι;, ότι μειράκιον ών παντάσασι μετά των ήλίχων έτι χημώντων, οΰς κορωνιστάς, ώς δοκεί, άπο της κόμης ωνόμαζον, έν τοῖς προς τους βαρβάρους πολίμοις επιφανής ήν και λαμπρός, where it is to be translated adolescens, juvenis, ephebus. See Barker's Epist. Crit. ad Boiss., appended to Arcadius de Acc. 215 - 220. Hence it appears that those critics, who, (like Alberti ap.

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Hesych. v., and J. F. Fischer Gramm. Gr. Spec. iii, Pt. Post. 103.,) consider the word to denote the age of puberty only, are as much mistaken, as those who, (like J. Jensius Lectt. Luc. 89.,) understand by it only the age below puberty. The confusion made by ancient grammarians and modern philologists, and the imperfect explanations of all lexicographers, have induced us to deliver our opinion on this word at length, and to support it by adequate authorities. Dunb. and Bark. In Diod. Sic. lib. xvi, c. 86, άντίπαιδα την ηλικίαν όντα is used to describe Alexander when he was just entering his nineteenth year; see Wesseling's edit. tom. ii, p. 148, not. 86, (and Plut. Alexand. c. 9;) it is, however, rendered by pubertatis annos ingressum, and in c. 38 of the same book, p. 111, to the same effect. In Dionys. Hal. lib. iv, c. 3, some read &v-TITALS for TAIS.

'Aντίσἄλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, striving against, an antagonist, in wrestling, an adversary, opponent; ἀντισάλους τῷ σλήθει, Thucyd. vii, 12; equal in number. From ἀντί and σάλη.

'Αντιπαραδάλλω, f. βαλῶ, to compare together. From ἀντί, παρά, and βάλλω.

Αντιπαραβαλούμεν, 1. pl. ind. f. act. of ἀντιπαραβάλλω.

'Αντιπαραδολή, ης, ή, a comparison, contrast.

'Αντιπαράγω, f. ξω, to oppose an army to the enemy. Th. ἄγω. 'Αντιπαρακαλίω, ω, to dissuade, exhort to the contrary, or in opposition.

'Αντιπαραπελεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to exhort in turn, Thucyd. and Xen.; mid. of

'Αντιπαρακελεύω, f. εύσω, to exhort in return, to persuade to the contrary.

Αντισαρασκευάζομαι, f. άσομαι, to make preparations against, Thucyd. vii, 3; mid. of

Αντιπαρασκευάζω, f. άσω, to make ready in turn.

Αντισχεασχεῖν, to restore, make retribution; 2. a. inf. act. of ἀντισαρίχω. Τh. έχω.

Αντιπαράταξις, εως, ή, a drawing up in battle-array against an enemu.

'Αντιπαςαπέσσομαι, to draw up in order of battle opposite to an enemy.; mid. of

'Αντιπαρατάσσω, οτ

'Αντιπαρατάττω, to draw up in battle-array against an enemy. From ἀντί, παρά, and τάττω.

'Aντιπάρειμι, to go out to meet another, go to meet; ἀντιπαρήςσαν αὶ τάζεις τῶν ἰππέων, the bands of horsemen kept along opposite to them, sc. on the opposite bank of the river, Xen.
Anab. iv, 3, 13.

'Aντιπαριξάγω, to lead an army against the enemy; to follow up and keep in sight the enemy's army, Dem. Cor.

'Aντιπαρίζειμι, to go or follow against an enemy, to pursue.

'Aντιπαρέςχομαι, to pass by on the other side or without stopping; also to come from the opposite side in order to assist, Wisd. Solom. xvi, 10; s. as παρέςχομαι, for the preposition ἀντί in this and many other compounds causes no difference of meaning between the compounded and simple verb. Schleusn.; 1. f. mid. ἀντιπαρείλεύσομαι. 2. a. αct. ἀντιπαρείλεύσομαι. From ἀντί, παρά, and ἔξχομαι.

'Aντισαςίχω, to give in return, to give for another thing; ἀντισαςίχειν πράγματα, to harass in turn.

'Aντιπας' εσαν. See 'Αντιπάςειμι.

'Αντιπαςῆλθον, 2. a. of ἀντιπαςέςχομαι.

'Αντιπωρίημι, to beg an exchange, offer or promise one thing for another. Grove's Lex.

Αντιπαββησιάζομαι, f. άσομαι, to speak freely in one's turn, to speak frankly in reply to one who has spoken frankly.

'Aντίπας, α, δ, the name of a man, Antipas.

'Aντιπάσχω, p. mid. ἀντιπεπόνθα, to suffer or receive like for like, to suffer retaliation; to receive kindness for kindness, Aristot. Pol. ii; to oppose through antipathy; τὸ ἀντιπεπονθός, retaliation, Aristot. Eth. v, 5.

Artimareis, idos, h, the name of a city, Antipatris.

'Αντίπατρος, ου, ό, an epithet of Jupiter, hostile to his father. From ἀντί and πατής.

'Aντιπέμπω, f. ψω, to send back, Œd. Tyr. 314.

'Αντιπεπονθός, ότος, τό, retaliation, Aristot. Eth. v, 5. Αντιπέςα, s. as ἀντιπέςαν, Luke

viii, 26. 'Αντιπέραιος, αία, αιον, situate op-

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posite to; ἀντιπίζαια, places opposite. From ἀντί and πί-

ear.

Artisteas, and dirtistees, adv. with the genitive, over-against, on the opposite side. From dirtiand sieas.

'Αντιπέρας, s. as άντιπέραν.

Avriations, adv. Ion. for assistieas, Ap. Rhod.

Αντιστριβάλλω, f. αλω, to encompass from the opposite part. Τλ. βάλλω.

*Aντισιρισσάμαι, mid. to concentrate themselves, as soldiers; to become changed, to change themselves, Longin. 38. See next. 'Αντισιρισσημι, to bring togeth-

er, concentrate as an army, etc. See the preceding.

'Αντιστεριλαμβάνω, to embrace in one's turn, Xenoph.

'Αντιπεριλαχεῖν, to be carried or driven round. Kritsch. Schrevel. Lex.

'Aντιπερίσπασμα, ἄτος, τό, a military term, a diversion or drawing off an enemy from his object, Polyb.

'Aντιπιρισπάω, ω, f. ασω, a military term, to make a diversion or draw off an enemy, from his object; αντιπιρισπάν ποὺς λόγους, to correct one's expression or language, as on perceiving some person unexpectedly present.

'Αντιπερίσταται from αντιπερί!στημι.

Αντίπετρος, ου, δ, ή, hard as stone, like a stone or rock, Soph. Ed. Col. 192.

'Aντιτιφάσθαι, to die instead of another person, perf. inf. pas. from ἀντί and πέφαμαι, perf. ind. pas. of the obsolete verb φάω.

'Artiang, nyos, n, a chest, box, basket.

'Αντιπίπτω, f. m. άντιπισοῦμαι, p. άντιπίπτωκα, to rush upon; strive against, resist. From άντί and πίπτω.

Aντιπλήξ, πγος, δ, ή, striking against: pas. beaten or lashed by the waves, Soph. Antig. 592. 'Αντιπληρόω, f. ώσω, to fill again, replenish exhausted strength, supply, to man a ship or ships in opposition, Thucyd. vii, 69.

From avri and Angów.

'Aντιπνίων, pres. inf. act. of 'Αντιπνίω, ω, f. ήσω, to blow against. From αντί and πνίω.

'Aντίσνοια, οίας, ή, an adverse wind.

Artiares, contract. eus, eu, i, n,

blowing against, contrary.

'Aντιποθίω, ω, f. ήσω, to love or desire in return, Xen. Mem. ii, 6, 28.

Αντιποιίομαι, οῦμαι, 1. f. mid. ήσομαι, to claim to one's self, to aim at, attempt, to be ambitious of, aspire to, take upon one's self, Thucyd. iv, 122.

'Αντιποίεω, ω, f. ήσω, to do in one's turn, to give or repay in turn. See the preceding.

'Αντιποίησις, ιως, 'n, a desire of obtaining or possessing any thing; also a making claim to any thing.

'Aντιπολεμέω, f. ήσω, to fight against, attack, make war upon. Hence

'Αντιπολίμιος, and ἀντιπόλεμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, an enemy, a belligerent. Th. πόλεμος.

'Aντίπολις, εως, ή, an opposing or rival city.

'Αντιπολιτιύομαι, f. ιύσομαι, to be in the opposition to an administration, to be of different politics, to have a different policy.

'Αντιπορεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to go against, oppose, resist.

'Aντίπορος, ου, ό, ή, opposite, situate over-against, Eurip. Med. 215; ἀντιπόροιο, gen. Ion. From ἀντιπίπορα, p. ind. mid. of ἀντιπίρομαι.

'Αντίπους, οδος, ό, ή, having one's feet opposite to another's; nom. pl. ἀντίποδες, ANTIPODES. From ἀντί und ποῦς.

'Aντίπεμζις, εως, ή, an opposing, an acting against, a thwarting. 'Αντιπεμάσσω, or

Αντιπράττω, f. ξω, p. αντιπίπραχα, to act against, oppose, thwart. From αντί and πράσσω. Αντιπρήσσειν, Ion. for αντιπράσσειν. See preced. Th. πράσσω. Αντιπρόειμε, to go out to meet

Aντιπρόμμι, to go out to meet another, to advance towards, step forth.

Αντιπροήισαν, Att. for - ήιισαν, 3. pl. pluperf. ind. mid. or imperf. ind. Att. of ἀντιπρόιιμι. Th. ιἴμι or ἴω, to go.

'Αντίπζοικα, adv. at a low price, at a very cheap rate, Xen. Ages. i, 18.

'Αντιπροίσχω, to give in return.
'Αντιπροκαλίσμαι, σύμαι, to challenge in return; give security or stipulations in return for those made by the other party in law. Demosth.

'Αντιπεόσειμι, to go against, to march against; inf. πεοσίεναι. 'Αντιπεοσειπεῖν, to re-salute, to

return a salutation, Theophr. Char. xv; used like ἀντιπχοσαγοςεύω.

*Aντιπροσειβόήθη, 1. a. pas. of 'Αντιπροσειβίω, ω, f. ερω, to speak to or salute in return.

'Aντιπροσαγορεύω, f. εύσω, to salute in return.

Aντιπρόσωποι, oi, being face to face, fronting each other.

'Aντίπεωεος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having the prow turned against or opposite to. From ἀντί and πεώεα.

'Αντίπτωμα, ἄτος, τό, ruin, destruction. From ἀντιπίπτω.

'Aντιρρίστω, to incline to the opposite side, to counterbalance. See 'Αντίρροπος.

Αντιβρέω, ubs. f. ερω, p. είρηπα, to contradict deny. From avri and ρέω.

'Aντίρρησις, εως, ή, a contradiction, a contradictory answer, dispute, controversy.

'Āντίρροπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that counterbalances, equivalent, of equal weight or value with another; ἀντίρροπος συμμαχία, an alliance or coöperation in war, which will retrieve our losses, Demosth. Olynth. i, inclining to the opposite side.

'Aντισηκόω, ω, f. ώσω, to counterbalance, to counterpoise; Eurip. Hecub. 57; to render an equivalent; to outweigh, Æschyl. Pers. 455.

'Aντισήπωσις, ιως, ή, a compensating or balancing. Th. ση-

'Artisburg, ou, i, the name of a man, Antisthenes.

'Aντισόω, f. ώσω, mid. ἀντισόομαι, οῦμαι, to be equal to.

'Αντισπασμός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a drawing in opposition, a revulsion. From ἀνατισπάω.

Artioπαστος, ou, o, h, drawn in a contrary direction, as by a spasm or convulsion; striving against; as a subst. in prosody, the foot called an antispast, consisting of four syllables, the first and last of which are short, and the two middle ones long.

'Aντισπάω, ω, f. ἄσω, to draw in a contrary direction; to counteract, Æschyl. Prom. 345; take hold of or seize again, Ap. Rhod. ii, 598; attract to one's self, Xen. Cyneg. v, 1.

'Aντίσταθμος, ου, ό, 'n, being of equal weight, equivalent.

Αντιστάς, άντος, ό, part. 2. a. act. of ανδίστημι. Τh. Ίστημι. Αντιστασιάζω, f. σω, to be in

Aντιστασιαζω, f. σω, to be in opposition, to oppose; οἱ ἀντι-

στασιάζουτες, the opposite faction, Xen. Cyr. vii, 4, 2.

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- 'Aντίστασις, εως, ή, resistance, opposition.
- 'Aπτιστασιώτης, ου, δ, one of an opposite party. Hence
- 'Aντιστατίω, ω, f. ήτω, to oppose, resist, be a partisan or adherent.
- 'Αντιστήριγμα, άτος, τό, a stay, a prop; metaph. support, protection.
- 'Aντιστηρίζω, f. ίσω, to prop up; support; ἀντιστηρίζομαι, to lean upon, Isa. l. 10.
- 'Αντιστοιχέω, ω, to be opposite or over-against, to be in opposite rows, as in a dance, etc.
- 'Αντιστοιχία, ας, ή, the relative situation of things opposite to each other.
- 'Aντίστοιχος, ου, δ, ή, opposite, corresponding, as one row or line that is opposite to another. 'Αντιστοίχως, adv. in opposite or corresponding order.
- 'Αντίστομος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having an opposite front or double front or face. From ἀντί and στόμα.
- Αντιστράτειομαι, f. εύσομαι, p. ἀντιστράτειομαι, to undertake a military expedition against, make war against; fight; resist. Th. στρατός.
- 'Αντιστρατεύω, s. as άντιστρατεύ-
- 'Αντιστρατοπεδεύω, f. εύσω, to encamp in front of an enemy. From αντί and στρατόπεδον.
- 'Αντιστρίφω, f. ψω, to turn contrariwise; to turn aside, to invert; to return.
- 'Αντιστροφή, ñs, h, a turning to the contrary, inversion; also the figure in rhetoric called antistrophe.
- 'Aντίστροφος, ου, δ, ħ, opposite; corresponding to or being the counterpart to, Aristot. Rhet. i, 1.
- 'Αντίσυλλογίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to refute by an opposing syllogism, Aristot. Rhet. ii, 27, etc.
- Αντίσυμμάχομαι, to fight against in connexion, to give mutual aid; to be assisted in turn. From ἀντί and συμμάχομαι. Hincks' Lex.
- 'Aντίσχειν, s. as ἀντίχειν· ἀντίχισθε, 2. pl. pres. or imperf. imperat. mid. of ἀντίχω.
- Αντίσχεσθε, hold forth or forward, Odys. xxii, 74; 2 plur. imperat. 2. a. mid. of ἀντίχω. Αντίσχοῦσαι, and ἀντισχοῦσαν. See 'Αντίχω.
- 'Aντίσχω, obsol. for ἀντίχω.
- 'Αντίταγμα, ατος, τό, an army

- or body drawn up to oppose another; also any counter preparation against an attack.
- 'Aντιτακτίκός, π, όν, having the capacity of repelling force, one that draws up an army against the enemy.
- 'Aντίταξις, εως, ἡ, the drawing up of an army or fleet in battle array, Thucyd. vii, 17. From 'Aντιτάσσομαι, η, εται, f. άζομαι, p. ἀντιτίταγμαι, to be set in order or prepared for combat, to be opposed to, to resist; ἀντιτάττεσθαι, in the present, is to draw up an army against an enemy present; in the perfect, to stand with one's army drawn up against an enemy, Sturz. Lex. Xenoph. From ἀντί and τάσσω.
- 'Αντιτάσσω, οτ ἀντιτάττω to draw up an army or fleet in battle array. See 'Αντιτάσσομαι.
- 'Αντιτάττομαι. See 'Αντιτάσσομαι.
- 'Aντιτείνειν, pres. inf. act. of 'Aντιτείνω, f. ενῶ, to tend the contrary way, resist, be opposed to, endeavour; ἔργον ἀντιτεῖνον, a thing contrary to another.
- 'Αντιτεύχομαι. See 'Αντετέτυζο. 'Αντιτεύχω, f. τεύζω, to form or make in turn or opposite to.
- 'Aντιτέχνησις, εως, ή. a countermanœuvring, Thucyd. vii, 70. 'Αντιτίειν, pres. inf. act. of άντι-
- 'Avriribnus, to place over-against, or put in opposition, to compare together, to substitute; put or place any thing in one's turn, Xen. Mem. iii, 14.
- Aντιτιμάω, ω, f. ήσω, to honor in one's turn, Xen. Cyr. v, 2, 5; ἀντιτιμᾶσθαι, to choose a punishment instead of one awarded by the judges, Demosth. 743, 21.
- Αντιτιμωςίομαι, οῦμαι, to revenge one's self upon.
- 'Aντιτίνομαι, or -τίομαι, to punish for an injury, to punish in return, to take vengeance, to avenge one's self.
- 'Αντιτίνω, f. τσω, to suffer punishment or atone for in one's turn; also to inflict punishment, retaliate, Eurip. Med. 263.
- 'Aντιτίω, f. ίσω, to repay, to suffer retribution, pay for it.
- 'Aντιτολμάω, ω, f. ήσω, to be equally bold, to be daring against an enemy, Thucyd. vii, 21.
- 'Aντίτομον (φάςμαχον) an anti-

- dote, a preservative against any malady. From ἀντί and τίτομα, p. ind. mid. of τίμνω.
- Aντίτομος, ου, δ, ή, cut against u disease, i. e. a plant cut as an antidote. See preced.
- 'Aντῖτορίω, ω, f. ήσω, to perforate, pierce through to the opposite side, to graze or wound slightly, Il. v, 337.
- "Aντίτος, for ἀντίτιτος, by sync. punished in turn. From ἀντί and τίω.
- 'Aντιτείφω, f. Seiψω, to nourish in turn, Xen. Cyr. vili, 3, 15.
- 'Aντιτείχω, f. Θείξομαι, to run against or contrary to.
- 'Aντιτυγχάνω, f. τεύζομαι, to obtain in one's turn as a compensation or indemnity.
- 'Aντίτύσον, ου, τό, the resemblance of the type or pattern; an impression, an antitype. From ἀντί and τύπτω.
- 'Αντίτυπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, repelling a blow, hard; also obstinate, untractable; πολλὰ ἀντίτυπα γιγνόμεια, Xen. Hist. vi, 3, 6, many things turning out adverse.
- 'Αντιτύπτω, to beat again or in one's turn, Aristoph. Nub.
- 'Aντιτύχοις, 2. sing. 2. a. opt. act. of αντιτυγχάνω, which is from αντί and τυγχάνω.
- 'Aντιφάρμακον, ου, τό, an antidote, a remedy against poison, etc.
- 'Aντιφάω, ω, f. άσω, to kill in the place of another, as an atonement, Iliad xiii, 447; xxiv, 254.
- 'Aντιφερίζω, f. ίσω, to put one's self in the way, to meet; compare one's self to, to equal another, Aristoph. Eq. 810. From ἀντί and φέρω.
- 'Αντιφερίζαι, Poet. and Dor. for ἀντιφερίσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of ἀντιφερίζω.
- Αντίφεψνος, ου, δ, ħ, instead of a dowry, Æschyl. Ag. 396.
- 'Aντιφέρομαι, to put one's self in the way of, oppose, contend with; pres. inf., mid. ἀντιφέρεσθαι. Τh. φέρω.
- 'Aντιφέρω, to bring or place opposite to or over-against. See preced.
- 'Αντιφθίγγομαι, f. γξομαι, to return a sound, to echo or reecho, Eurip. Hippol. 1216; also to contradict.
- 'Αντίφθεγμα, ἄτος, τό, an echo, resonance. From ἀντί and φθέγγομαι.

*Areiqualo, 5, f. hes, to love in turn or mutually.

*Arriquaminita, a, f. how, to contend against.

Artioilos, ou, o, a man's name, Antiphilus.

'Αντίφονος, ου, δ, ή, atoning for murder by murder, Soph. Electr. 250; expiatory.

'Αντιφοςτίζομαι, to bring from a foreign port goods in exchange, Xen. Po. iii, 2. Demosth. 926, ii.

'Aντιφεάσσω, f. ξω, to obstruct, to fence against.

'Αντιφύλαξ, ἄκος, δ, a counterguard, a guard set over another guard; one who mounts guard for another.

'Αντιφύστεύω, f. εύσω, p. κα, to generate or produce in turn. From αντί and φυτεύω. Th. φύω.

'Aντιφωνίω, f. ήσω, to cry out in turn, to make a response; to answer a letter, Polyb. viii, 18; to contradict.

*Aντιφωνή, ñs, h, in music, antiphony or alternate singing.

Th. φωνή.

'Αντιχαίρομαι, mid. of

'Αντιχαίζα, to gratify in return; to rejoice in turn, 2. a. pas. αντιχαζείς.

'Avrix sie, siess, i, the thumb.

'Aντιχειροτονέω, f. ήσω, to hold up the hand against, to vote against, Thucyd. vi, 13. From αντί, χεῖρ and τείνω.

'Aντιχορηγίω, f. ήσω, to rival another in the expense of the chorus, Demosth. 534, 25.

'Aντιχεαν, pres. inf. of

'Aντιχεάω, to suffice, be sufficient for, Herod., who also uses ἀντίχειν, ἀντισχεῖν, and ἀντισχέσθαι, in the same manner.

'Aντίχεησις, εως, ή, a reciprocal use of any thing; a pledge, mortgage.

'Avrizeioros, sv, s, Antichrist; a false Christ, a substitute for Christ, an opposer of Christ; collectively, all who denied that Jesus was the Messiah, N. T.

'Αντιψάλλω, f. αλῶ, to strike responsive, Aristoph. Av. 218; ἀντιψάλλων ἐλιφαντόδιτον φόρμιγγα.

'Aντιωθήναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of αν-

'Αντλίω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ήντληκα, to draw water, to pump water out of a ship's hold; to exhaust to drag out; ἀντλιῖ, βίον, to draw or drag out life, i. e. in wretchedness, Eurip. Hip.; 1. a. ind. act. ήντλησα. Th. ἄντλος.

"Αντλη, ης, ή, Poet. for ἄντλος, ου, ό, a sink, a pump, the part of a ship's hold where the water settles.

"Αντλημα, ἄτος, τό, the act of drawing water or pumping; a bucket, pail, or other implement for drawing or bailing out water. Th. ἄντλος.

Αντλήσαι, 1. a. inf. act. and ἄντλησου, άτω, 1. a. imperat. act. of ἀντλέω.

'Αντλία, ας, ή, the act of drawing or bailing out water; the sink or lower part of a ship or boat where the water collects, called by seamen the well-room.

"ANTΛΟΣ, ου, ὁ a sink, a pump; the lower part of a ship or boat where the water collects, called by seamen the well-room; a collection of any water, the sea, Pind.; ἐν ἄντλω τιθένωι, literally to throw into the sink, i. e. to hold in contempt or as worthless; ἀντλίον, ου, τό, an implement with which water is drawn or dipped out, a scoop to bail out a boat or vessel with.

'Αντοικοδομίω, f. ήσω, to erect in the place of another house, wall, etc.; to erect one opposite to another, to counter-fortify.

"Avroinoi, nom. pl. of

"Arroixos, ev, b, n, living opposite to; in geography, the anteci, or people inhabiting opposite sides of the earth.

'Αντοικτίζω, f. ίσω, to commiserate in return, Thucyd. iii, 40.

'Aντολή, ñs, 'n, Poet. fur ἀνατολή, the east or sun-rising, the rising.

"Αντομαι, to meet, reach or extend over, *Iliad* iv, 133; to supplicate, entreat.

'Αντόμνθμι, and -νύω, f. ομόσω, to swear in turn or against.

Aντονομάζω, f. άσω, to substitute one name for another, Thucyd. vi, 5.

'Aντονομασία, ας, ή, the rhetorical figure called autonomasia, by which an appellative noun is used for a proper name or the contrary; as, the Poet, instead of Homer, etc.

'Aντοεχίομαι, οῦμαι, f. ήτομαι, to dance in one's turn; part. pres mid. ἀντοεχούμενος. From ἀιτὶ and δεχίομαι.

Αντοφθαλμίω, ω, f. ήσω, p. αντωφθάλμηκα, with the dative case, to look at in one's turn, to look directly at another, to face; to oppose, whether by words or acts; to resist or bear up against any force, as the wind, etc., Acts xxvii, 15. From Δυτί and δθθαλμός.

Αντείπω, for ανατείπω.

'Aντριάς, αδος, ή, dwelling in caverns or dens.

*Avreober, adv. Poet. from or out of a cavern.

"ANTPON, ou, 76, a cavern, a den.

"Aντεω, gen. sing. Dor. for žτεου.

'Aντεώδης, εος, δ, ή, abounding in caverns.

"Αντύγες, αί, nom. pl. of

"ANTYZ, vyos, n, the side peces composing the body of a car or chariot; upright posts or knobs on those side pieces, to fasten the reins to; a chariot wheel, the circumference of a wheel; the chariot itself, Theocr. ii, 166; also the border or circumference of a shield, etc., Iliad vi, 118; Theocr. xxii, 184; also the neck of a lyre or other stringed instrument, Eurip. Hippol. 1135; dat. pl. zurvěj.

'Αντυπουργεῖν, Ion. for ἀνθυπουςγεῖν, to serve in one's turn. From ἀντί and ὑπουργός.

'Αντωδός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, singing the counterpart, Aristoph. Thesm. 1059.

Αντωθίω, ω, to resist or not to yield to; ἀντωθεῖσθαι, pres. inf. pas. Hence ἄντωσις, ιως, ἡ, resistance, a keeping off. From ἀντί and ἀθέω.

'Αντωνέομαι, to outbid at at a sale, to anticipate another in buying, Dem. Cor. 307, 5.

'Αντωπός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, looking at, facing, Eurip. Iphig. in Aul. 583; equal, Oppian. Hal. v, 7.

'Αντωφιλίω, f. ήσω, to benefit in return, Xen. Mem. ii, 10, 3.

Aνύδριστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, uninjured by abuse or reproach, unreproached; also civil, not abusive or insolept. From ἔνιν and ὕδρις.

Aνυδρία, ας, ή, want of water or moisture.

"Αντόξος, ου, ό, ή, destitute of water, dry. From a priv. and υδως, the v being inserted for cuphony.

"Avus, 3. sing. imperf. Dor. or Ion. of aviw.

'Aνυμέναιος, ου, δ, ή, unmarried, Eurip. Hec. 416; ἀνυμέναια, adverbially, without marriage

Avumes, Dor. by sync. for hoveμιν, 1. pl. imperf. ind. act. of ἀνύω.

Ανυμνίω, ω, f. ήσω, to celebrate in songs, to hymn or sing

Ανύμφευτος, ου, δ, ή, unmarried, not rightfully espoused.

Aνυμφος, ου, ό, ή, not married, Soph. El. 492; not rightfully espoused.

Avuov, Ion. or Dor. for hvuov, imp. act. of ἀνύω.

Aνύουσα, part. pres. act. fem. of άνύω.

Ανυπαρζία, ας, ή, destruction, annihilation, a privation of the essence of any thing. From α priv. and ὑπάεχω.

'Ανυπέρελητος, ου, ό, ή, unsurpassed, that cannot be surpassed or exceeded. Demosth.

'Ανϋπες ελήτως, adv. in a surpassing manner, exceedingly, excessively.

Ανυσεύθυνος, ου, ό, ή, that cannot be called to account by law, irresponsible, as the Roman dictators were, Aristot. Polit. iv; Plutarch in Fab.; also not culpable, not punishable, Æschin. c. Ctes. 10.

"Ανυπευθύνως, adv. in a situation not to be called to account. See 'Ανυνυστεύθυνος.

Avuxodatos, ou, o, n, Dor. for ἀνυπόδητος, being without shoes or sandals, unshod, Xen. Mem. i, 6, 2. From a priv. and bao. dia. Th. dia.

'Ανύποιστος, ου, ό, ή, insufferable, intolerable.

'Ανυπόκειτος, ου, ό, ή, unfeigned, undisguised, not actor-like. From a and voxongivopas.

"Ανυπομόνητος, ου, ό, ή, insufferable, not to be endured, intolerable.

'Ανυπονόητος, ου, ό, ή, in an active sense with a genitive, unsuspicious, not suspecting, thoughtless, as of futurity: in a passive sense, unlooked for, unsuspected.

· Ανύποπτος, and ανυπόπτευτος, ου, ό, ή, unsuspicious, unsus-

Avunontus, adv. without suspicion. From a priv. and va6πτομαι.

Avunioranos, ou, i, i, unyielding, unsubdued, invincible; inviolable, Xen. Cyr. v, 2, 15. From a priv. and spiernus.

·Avunorantos, ou, o, n, not subjected to another, independent,

refractory; confused, as applied From a priv. and to style. ύπότα κτος.

 $\mathbf{AN}\Omega$

'Aνυσάμαν, Dor. for ηνυσάμην, 1. sing. 1. a. ind. mid. of aviw. 'Avuoiseyis, ou, i, i, desirous of accomplishing a work, diligent, assiduous, making despatch. From drie and leyer.

'Aνύσιμος, ου, ό, ή, making despatch, prompt, ready, efficacious.

'Aνυσίμως, adv. effectually, perfectly, successfully.

"Avuois, sus, n, accomplishment, completion, consummation; the produce of any thing, advantage. From avow.

'Ανύσσας, αντος, i, for ανύσας, Poet.

Ανυστικός, ή, όν, οτ ανυτικός, efficacious, acting or operating promptly. From ἀνύω.

Avverós, oũ, ò, 'n, capable of being effected, practicable, feasible, ready; ώς ἀνυστόν, as far as possible, to the extent of one's abilities, Xen. Anab. i, 8, 8.

"Avuto, Dor. for Houte, 3. sing. imperf. ind. pas. of avumi, or 3. sing. pluperf. ind. pas. of ένύω.

'Ανύτω (Alt. ἀνύτω, Porson ad Eurip. Phænis. 463) to despatch, hasten, make speed.

'Aνυψόω, to raise, erect, lift up on high. From and ù√óω.

ANΥ'Ω, f. σω, p. ηνυκα, imperf. nvuov, to accomplish, complete, finish, despatch; be of advantage, or avail; fulfil; put an end to, destroy; the participle, chiefly of the 1. nor., is often used adverbially, avious τρέχε, Aristoph. Pl. 229; οὐκ οὖν έρεῖς ἀνύσασα, won't you tell me quickly? ἄνυς πράττων, finish or accomplish it quickly; in the middle voice, to obtain, Æschyl. Prom. 725, to hasten. See next.

'Aνω, s. as ἀνύω, to accomplish, perform, etc. Odys. iii, 496, hvor odov. Aristoph. Vesp. 369, ταῦτα μὴν πρὸς ἀνδρὸς ἔστ' ἄνοντος èς σωτηρίαν. See Brunck's note. The a is long, except once. Iliad xviii, 473. Passow's Lex. See 'Avúw. But

Ava, with a circumflex, 2. a. subj. act. of avinus, 2. a. ind. act. avnv. See preced.

"ANΩ, adv. upward; i, i, τi, äνω, aloft, on high, above, äν, ούσα, ö, being understood; τὰ 105

äνω, the things above, figuratively, the world above; are καὶ κάτω, upside down, topsyturvy; ἡ πόλις ἄνω, the upper city, i. e. Athens, as distinguished from the Piræus; 'n ävw βουλή, the Areopagus; comp. άνώτερον, higher, more elevat-

"Avwya, p. ind. mid. from avá- $\gamma \omega$.

'Ανώγαιου. See 'Ανώγεου.

"Avwyev, 3. sing. imperf. or 2. a. ind. act. Ion. for howyer . avoyn, 2. a. subj. 3. sing. act. from ἀνώγω.

Ανώγεον, ου, τό, Att. ανώγεων, ω, τό, a chamber or upper room; It is also a dining-room. written avayaiov, q. d. ava Ths yns, above the ground.

'Ανώγηθι, and by sync. ανωχθι, pres. imperat. act. of

'Ανώγημι, s. as ανωγέω or ανώ- $\gamma \omega$.

'Ανώγμαι, ξαι, κται, p. ind. pas. of ανοίγομαι, part. ανιωγμί-

"Avwyov, Ion. for nvwyov, impf. or 2. a. of avaya.

Avayour, for hvayour, imperf. ind. act. Ion. of avwyiw, or

'ANΩ'ΓΩ, f. ξω, perf. m. ἀνω-Æschyl. Prom. 1073, frequently used as a present, to command, order; incite; encourage, stimulate.

'Avadovia, as, n, exemption from pain, ease. Hence

Ανώδυνος, ου, ό, ή, feeling no pain. and ανώδυνον φάρμακου, a medicine which alleviates pain; hence in English, an ANODYNE. Avadovas, adv. without pain. Th. όδύνη.

"Ανωθεν, adv. from above, from on high; from heaven; from the beginning; anew; again; οι ανωθεν, our forefathers, ancestors; the ancients. From Žγω.

Avabla, a, f. how, and avaba, ώσω, to force upward or back; repel; inf. act. avwoui, and ανωθήσαι, m. ανώσασθαι, part. ανωτάμενος. Th. ωθέω. Hence *Avádnois, sws, n, a forcing upward, a driving back or repelling. Avwieri. See the next.

'Avaiores, ou, i, h, unthought of. unforeseen, unexpected; unknown, Ap. Rhod. iv, 255. Hence, avairti, suddenly, unexpectedly, by surprise. a priv. and olouas.

'Avaioras, unexpectedly, suddenly; without suspicion.

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Avaix on, by resolving the diphthong for avoxenv. 1. a. ind. pas. of avoiya.

Aventeulvoi. See Avoiniça. 'Aνφκται, 3. sing. perf. ind. pas. from avoiya.

'Aνώλεθρος, ου, δ, ή, deathless, undying, imperishable. From a priv. and axeleos.

'Ανωμαλής, ίος, ό, ή, and ανώμαλος, ου, irregular, anomalous, unequal, uneven; variable, inconstant. From a and ouaλóε.

'Aνωμαλία, ας, ή, irregularity, inequality, unevenness, anomaly. 'Ανωμαλίζω, f. ίσω, to make even or alike.

'Arapori, adv. without an oath. 'Ανώμοτος, ου, ό, ή, unsworn, not bound by an oath, Lucian; ἀνώμοτος Dεων, not bound by an oath to the gods, Eurip. Med. 735. From a and ομνυμι.

"Avwr, ouros, b, part. pres. act. of äνω, for ἀνύω.

Ανώνὔμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, nameless, anonymous; not celebrated, obscure, Aristoph. Lys. 854. Th. ὄνομα.

Ανωεθώθην, ης, η, 1. sing. 1. a. ind. pas. of avogdow.

Avweia, as, and Ion. -n, ns, n, unseasonableness, an unseasonable time. From a priv. and હ્યં ફα.

'Aνώσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of ἀναφέρ**ω.**

Aνωσάμενος, δ, part. 1. a. mid. of avada. Th adia, a.

'Avwreeizios, n, iv, upper, high up; remote; τὰ ἀνωτιρικὰ μίen, Acts xix, 1, the regions remote from the sea. From ava and avertees.

'Ανωφέλεια, ας, ή, inutility.

'Ανωφελής, έος, ό, ή, and ανωφέλητος, ου, ό, ή, fruitless, unprofitable, unproductive, useless: From a priv. and hurtful. όφελος, εος, τό.

Ανωφίλητος, ου, ό, ή, s. as άνω-Φιλής.

'Avaxa, 1. sing. perf. ind. act. of ἀνοίγω.

" Ανωχθι, for ανώχθιτι.

"Ανωχθι. See Ανώγηθι.

Ανώχθω, for ανωγέτω, 3. sing. pres. imperat. act. of avaya.

Ανώχυρος, s. as ανόχυρος.

"Aξαιμι, αις, αι, and in 3. pl. äξαιιν, 1. a. opt. act. of äγνυμι or ἄγω, f. ἄξω, 1. a. ind. act.

"Agas, part. 1. a. act. of ayw. Aξι, 2. sing. imperat. of ἄξω, a new present formed from the future of ayw.

"Ağu, 3. sing. 1. fut. of ayw. 'Ağıµıvaı, Ion. hence ağııv, Odys. xxiii, 221.

"Ağıvəs, ou, ö, n, Poet. äğııvos, inhospitable, inhuman; a stranger who has no friend to receive him as a guest, being without an host, Eurip. Med. 1261. From a priv. and Eivos.

Ağıoros, ou, o, n, unsmoothed, rough, unpolished. From a priv. and ξιστός. Th. ξίω.

Agía, as, and Ion. -n, ns, h, worthiness, merit, desert; a valuation, a fair price; παρὰ τὴν άξίαν, contrary to desert. From äžios.

'Αξιάγαστος, ου, δ, ή, worthy of admiration, memorable, remarkable. From agios and ayaστός.

'Αξιάχουστος, ου, ό, ή, worthy of being heard, worthy of attention. From ἄξιος and ἀκούω.

'Αξιακρό ατος, ου, δ, ή, worthy of attention; engaging. άξιος and άκροάομαι.

'Αξιαπήγητος, Ion. for άξιαφήγητος, ου, ό, ή, worthy to be recounted; superlative άξιαπηγητότατος, and άξιαφηγητότατος. From agios and aphynois.

'Ağısavos, ov, o, n, worthy of praise, Xen. Cyrop. iii, 3, 5.

Aξιέραστος, ου, i, in, lovely, deserving of love, amiable, Xen. Cyrop. v, 2, 5. From agios and leaw.

Αξιευμαι, Dor. for άξιουμαι, 1. sing. pres. ind. mid. of aziow.

'AΞI'NH, ης, ἡ, an axe, a hatchet; a pole-axe.

Αξιοθαύμαστος, ου, δ, ή, worthy of admiration, admirable.

Αξιοθέητος, Ion. for άξιοθέπτος, δ, ή, worth seeing, goodly, fine; worthy of consideration. From äžios and Isáopai.

'Αξιόκτητος, ου, ό, ή, worthy to be possessed, Xen. Cyrop. v, 2, 5.

Αξιόλογος, ου, δ, h, worthy of estimation, estimable, praiseworthy; valuable, useful, Xen. Mem.; skilful as a physician, Plut.

Αξιόμαχος, ου, δ, ή, one who is a match for another in fighting, equal in strength, fit for combat, competent to engage in battle, adequate. From agios and máχομαι.

Αξιομνημόνευτος, ου, ό, ή, worthy of being mentioned and held in remembrance, Xen. Hist. iv, 8, 1.

Ağiovinos, ou, o, h, deserving of victory. From agios and vizn. 'Ağıamevêns, eas, a, n, deplorable, lamentable, Euripid.

'Αξιοπιστία, ας, n, credibility, probability.

Αξιόπιστος, ου, ό, ή, worthy of belief or credit; worthy of confidence. From agios and wi-

Aξιοπρεπής, έος, ό, ή, handsome, comely, Xen. Symp. viii, 40.

'Αξιόρᾶτος, ου, ό, ή, worthy to be seen.

"AZIOΣ, ία, 10v, with a genit. worthy or deserving of, valuable, worth the money or price; cheap; ἄξια ταῦτα ἀνήσω, thou hast bought these cheap, Lucian, and Theophr.; sometimes a dative of the persons is added, thus, άξιος θανάτου τη πόλιι, deserving to be condemned to death by the state, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 1; also with a dative, necessary or advantageous to, τη πόλει άξιον, Aristoph. Acharn. 205; with inf. agus παθείν, worthy of punishment or suffering; men are sometimes called underos agios, worthless, good for nothing; lóyou agios, worthy of consideration; agus ἐπαινεῖσθαι, or ἐπαίνου, worthy of praise; ἄξιον παντός, very valuable; "oou agion in to Qiλεισθαι, Xen. Cyrop. vii, 1, 18, of how much value it was to be loved; ἄξιόν ἐστι, it is proper, it is of consequence; also applied to things; ελαττονος άξια, of little worth, good for little.

Αξιοστεάτηγος, ου, ό, ή, worthy of the office of general, deserving command of an army.

'Αξιότης, τητος, ή, worth, estimation, credit.

'Αξιοῦμαι, pas. of ἀξιόω, to be thought worthy.

'Αξιουμεν, 1. pl. contract. pres. ind. act. and

'Aξιοῦν, pres. inf. act. of 'Aξιόω. 'Αξιοφίλη τος, ου, ο, ή, worthy of being loved.

Aξιόχειος, and ἀξιόχειως, ω, i, i, Ion. and Att. able to pay one's debts and therefore worthy of credit, suitable, fit, competent, useful. From agios and xei-

'Ağıow, S, imperf. ngios, su, f. ώσω, p. ήξίωκα, to claim as being worthy, to think worthy, to value, estimate; think fit; ask, Ceb.; entreat, beg, Thucyd. i, 133; &ξιούμενος, part. willingly, voluntarily; 1. 4. ind. act. ἀξίωσα, 1. a. subj. act. ἀξίωσα, ης, η, 1. a. inf. act. ἀξίωσαι, pres. ind. pas. ἀξίδομαι, οῦμαι, to be thought worthy; to be deserving of; to be honored with; p. ind. pas. ἀξίωμαι, 1. a. pas. ἀξίωθην, 1. f. pas. ἀξίωθήσομαι. Th. ἄξίως.

'Αξίφυλλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, contract. for ἀεξίφυλλος, nourishing leaves, Æschyl. Ag. 707. Doubtf. reading.

'Aξίωμα, ἄτος, τό, worth; honor, rank, authority; dignity; an Axiom, a truth of importance and dignity, Eurip. Suppl. 434. 'Αξιωματίκός, ή, όν, authoritative; grand, august, dignified.

'Ağíws, adv. worthily; fitly, adequately, at a fit rate.

'Aζίωσις, εως, ή, dignity, authority, rank; opinion, self-estimation, reputation, grandeur; request, entreaty; πην άξίωσιν μη άφανίζειν, Thucyd. ii, 61; not to efface the reputation; πην είωθυῖαν άξίωσιν, the usual import or value of words.

"Āξονα, acc. sing. äξονι, dat. from äξων.

'Aξονήλῶτος, ου, δ, δ, driven or carried by the axle, Æschyl. Suppl. 189.

*Aξυγκρότητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not fastened together; not trained or inured, raw, as recruits.

- *Ažors, su, s, n, not woody; also abounding in wood, thick-wooded, Iliad xi, 155; but in this latter use it more properly means a place, which remains thick-wooded because it has not had its wood cut, an uncut forest, in which no man has been to cut wood, or to wood, or a-wooding, as we say, to water, a-hunting, a-fishing, etc., in which sense we might say an un-wooded forest. From a priv. and a intens. and žúrov.
- 'Αξυμέατος. See Ασύμεατος.

'Αξύμβλητος, ου, δ, ή, inexplicable, not to be conjectured; not to be compared.

'Αξύνετος, foolish, uninformed, Eurip. Ion. 1205. See 'Ασύ-

'Αξὔνήμων, ονος, δ, ή, s. as ἀξύνε-

*Αξω, Dor. ἀξῶ, 1. f. ind. act. of ἄγω or ἄγνυμι.

"AΞΩN, ονος, i, an axle of a wheel; a wheel, Eurip. Hipp. 1230; a pole of the heavens. From ἄγω, because a wheel goes or is carried round its axle.

-αο, Æol. and Bæot. in gen. sing.
1. decl. simpl. for -ου, as Αἰνείαο
for Αἰνείου. It is also Ion. and
Poet. in 2. pers. sing. 1. a.
m. as ἐτύνω, contracted for
ἐσύλαο.

"Aogos, ov, i, an attendant or minister at the altar, Æschyl. Agam. 223, Bloomf. Ed.

Aoidav, Dor. for doidav, gen. pl. of doidos or doidn.

'Aoδh, ñs, and Dor. ἀοιδά, ᾶs, ĥ, a song, tune; a poem, verse; fame; dat. pl. Ion. ἀοιδῆσι, for ἀοιδαῖς. From p. m. ἦοιδα, of ἀιίδω.

'Aοιδιάω, f. άσω, to sing, Odys. v, 61; x, 225.

'Aοίδίμος, ου, δ, ή, celebrated, sung; famous either in a good or bad sense.

'Aoιδός, οῦ, ὁ, a singer, minstrel, bard, poet; the sphinx, Œd. Tyr. 36. Th. ἀείδω.

'Aoidós, oũ, ô, å, skilled in music, musical; celebrated.

'Aοιδοτάτη, ης, ή, most musical, most tuneful, Theocr. xii, 7; superl. of ἀοιδός.

Aoixnros, ov, o, n, uninhabited; uninhabitable.

"Aoiros, ov, ô, ĥ, destitute of a home, homeless; an exile; poor, cheerless, ἄοικον εἰσοίκησιν, Soph. Phil. 536, cheerless abode. From a priv. and οἶκος.

"Aowos, ou, o, n, abstaining from wine. From olivos.

"Λοκνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, prompt, active, diligent, unwearied, not sluggish; fearless; ἀοκνότατα πάντων, Χεπ. Cyrop. ii, 1, 16, with more alacrity than all. From ὅκνος.

Aoλλέες, εῖς, οἱ, αἰ, nom. pl. masc. and fem. of ἀολλής, acc. pl. ἀολλέας, εῖς.

'Αολλίω, ω, f. ήσω, to collect or convene a multitude or crowd. 'Αολλήδην, adv. in a crowd, closely, in great numbers, Poet. From

'AOAAH'Z, éss, ô, n, close, dense, thick, full, crowded, gathered together. Hence

'Aολλίζω, and ἀολλίω, to gather together, collect, condense, crowd.

'Abudes, wu, ai, an epithet of the Muses.

-άοντι, -ῶντι, the Doric termination, 3. pers. pl. pres. ind. act. for -άουσι or -ῶσι, as βοάοντι, for βοάουσι, βοῶσι.

Aοπλος, ου, ό, ή, unarmed, unprotected; unequipped, not accustomed to arms.

"AOP, and δος, εος, τό, a sword, Iliad x, 484. From ἀίςω, because it is suspended.

*Aορας, acc. pl. of ἄορες, ων, αί, Odys. xvii, 222; understood by some to mean a tripod; by others, for ὅαρας, women.

'Aορᾶσία, ας, ή, blindness; darkness. From a priv. and δράω. 'Αόρᾶτος, ου, δ, ή, invisible; unseen; act. not seeing, sightless, blind.

'Aοςāτως, adv. invisibly.

"Aoges, wv, ai, tripods, Odys. xvii, 122. See "Aogas.

'Aogia, as, h, darkness. From the same.

'Αοςισταίνω. See 'Αοςιστέομαι.

'Αρριστέομαι, οῦμαι, to be indefinite or unlimited; ἀορισταίνω, to be at a stand, to doubt, hesitate. From α priv. and ὅρος.

Aοριστία, ας, ή, indefiniteness, vagueness, unlimitedness.

Asquorixós, n, ov, of an indefinite nature or character.

Αόριστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, indeterminate, undefined, indefinite; an acrist in grammar; unlimited; πλοῦτον ἀόριστον, unbounded wealth, Longin. 44. From a priv. and ὁρίζω.

'Aogiorus, adv. indefinitely, indeterminately.

"Aogros, ou, o, h, destitute of birds; also the name of a lake over which birds cannot fly, Aver-Nus. Th. derus.

AOPTH', ñs, n, a great artery; also a chest; clothes press.

AOPTH'P, ñeos, δ, a belt, strap, or cord, by which a sword, shield, bag, etc. are suspended; dat. pl. ἀοςτής εσσι, Poet. as if from ἀείςω, or ἄεςα τηςῶν. From ἄος and τηςίω.

"Aogro, 3. sing. plup. ind. pas. Ion. of ἀόρμην, for ἀίρμην, from ἀείρω. It is used with the time of an imperf., Iliad iii, 272. Some make it from ἄρτο, η being changed into α, and o inserted, 3. sing. ind. pluperf. pas. ἄρτο, ἄορτο.

'Aοσσίω, ω, f. ήσω, to aid, assist. Hence

'Assorthe, ness, δ, an assistant, attendant; ανευ δσσης βοηθων, who uncalled assists another. From δσσα.

"Aoυτος, ου, δ, ή, unhurt; also without ears or hearing. From α and οὐτάω.

'Αοχλησία, ας, ή, the being free from crowds, a state of retirement, seclusion, tranquillity.

'Αόχλητος, ου, ό, ή, undisturbed,

apart from a crowd. From a and exhos.

"A.ψ, οπος, ό, ή, sightless, blind. From a and serouas.

'Ar', for exi, which see.

'Απαγαγείν. See 'Απάγω.

'Απαγγιίλαι, 1. a. inf. act. aπάγγειλον, άτω, and in 2. pl. έπαγγιίλατι, 1. a. imperat. act. ἀπαγγείλας, άντος, ὁ, part. 1. a. act. of arayγέλλω.

'Aταγγελία, as, n, tidings information; the relating of an

event, a narrative.

* A παγγίλλισκον, the same as the imperf. of ἀπαγγίλλω, used by Homer and the other Ionic Poets.

'Απαγγίλλω, f. ἀπαγγιλῶ, p. απήγγηλκα, to tell, relate, report, give information; 1. a. ind. act. ἀπήγγιλα · part. pas. απαγγιλλόμινος, 2. aor. act. ἀπήγγιλον, Thucyd. viii, 86. From ἀνό and ἀγγίλλω.

"Axayı, imperat. of anaya, begone; away with you, get you gone; σιαυτόν being either expressed or understood.

'Aπαγής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, impenetrable or hard, not yielding. From ἀπό for a priv. and äyω, to break. Others derive it from a intensive and Trayor, 2. a. ind. act. of πήγνυμι · then it signifies not concreted, not congealed; not compact, not solid, Herodot. vii, 61.

'Απαγινίειν, Ion. for απάγειν. See 'Απάγω.

'Απαγοςεύων, οντος, ό, pres. p. act. of

'Απαγοςεύω, f. εύσω, to forbid, interdict, debar; refuse, disclaim, deny, to be unable to speak, hence to lose courage, to be dispirited, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 3. From and and ayogiów.

'Απαγείοω, ω, f. ώσω, to make wild, render savage; ἀπηγειώθη, 1. a. pas. 3. sing., ran wild, Palæph. From axi and ayeos. Thence

A Tayeiwois, iws, in the growing wild or fierce, exasperation.

*Απαγχονίζω, f. ίσω, to strangle, choke; s. as

*Απάγχω, f. ἀπάγξω, p. ἀπῆγχα, to strangle, suffocate; mid. to hang one's self; pas. ἀπάγχομαι, 1. f. mid. ἀπάγξομαι, 1. a. ind. mid. ἀπηγξάμην, ω, ατο. From ἀπό and ἄγχω.

'Απάγω, f. άξω, p. άπῆχα, to lead away, as to punishment or to prison; to carry away, re-

move, withdraw; mislead; bring back, to pay; 2. a. ind. act. annyov, Att. annyayov, imperαί. ἀπάγαγε, inf. ἀπαγαγεῖν, perf. ind. pas. annyuai, gai, κται· 1. a. ind. pas. ἀπήχθην· 1. a. inf. pas. ἀπαχθῆναι. Th.

'Απαγωγή, ñs, ή, a leading away, carrying away, misleading; payment; a legal process or writ, by which a party was carried before a magistrate; απαγωγη φόρου, the paying of tribute.

Απαγώνιος, ου, ό, ή, delivering from strife or contest, Hincks's

Aπαδείν, 2. a. inf. act. Ion. for άφαδεῖν, from άφανδάνω. From a priv. and abia, aba, or avδάνω.

Απαδίω, ω, f. ήσω, to displease, disgust.

Απαδικίω, ω, f. ήσω, to wrong, to injure; to retain unjustly.

"A madis, 105, n, mind, heart, thought, reflection, forecast, consideration; in acc. pl. ἀπάδιας, and by crasis, ἀπάδις απάδις, αί, Pind. Pyth. i, 161, the same as nearidis (unless the better reading here is : \ \pi ides), or anides is the root of neanides, i. e. προαπίδις, the same as φείves. See also Æschyl. Suppl. 101. (But the reading is very doubtful. Schneid. and Riemer's Lex.) as if for απιδις. From από, for απωθεν και πόρρωθεν, ideiv, because the mind foresees events at a distance and before they happen. Bæckh reads, on good ancient authorities, ἐλπίδας, which, without doubt, is the safest and most probable reading, Passow's Lex.

'Απάδω, f. &σω, to sing out of tune, to jar with or disagree.

'Aπαιίρομαι, to turn away quickly, to depart, to take one's self away.

'Απαιιεόμενος, ου, δ, part. pres. m. of the preceding.

'Απαιίρω, Poet. for απαίρω.

Απαθανατίζω, f. ίσω, to endow with immortality, Longin. 16; to render immortal. Th. 94varos.

'Aπάθεια, ας, ή, indifference, insensibility, apathy; exemption from suffering; composure of mind. Hence in English APA-THY.

Aπαθής, έος, δ, ή, undisturbed by passion or feeling, composed, insensible; not subject to suffering, unhurt; analns nana, not

suffering evils. From a priv. and málos.

'Anai, prep. Poet. for ani.

*Απαιδαγώγητος, ου, ό, ή, not having a teacher or guide, Aristot. Eth. iv, 1; indocile, intractable.

*Απαιδευσία, ας, ή, ignorance, want of education or instruction. From a priv. and maidiou. Th. παĩς.

'Aπαίδευτος, ου, ό, ή, uninstructed, illiterate, Xen. Cyrop. iii, 3, 24; uninstructed in philosophy. Platon. Phæd. 46; ἀπαίδιυτος Bios, a dissolute life, Plut. From a priv. and saideis. Th. παĩς.

*A παιδία, as, n, the being childless, childlessness, Soph. Ed. Tyr. 1024.

'Απαιδοτείθητος, ου, ό, ή, undisciplined, untrained, unpractised. From a priv., παῖς, and τείζω. Απαίνυμαι, Poet. to take away.

'Απαιόλη, ης, ή, deceit, knavery; εῦ γ' ὦ παμβασίλει 'Απαιόλη, well done, thou sovereign queen Fraud, Aristoph. Nub. 1150.

*Απαιόλημα, ἄτος, τό, s. as the preceding, Id. 726.

'Aπαιρεθέω, Ion. for ἀφαιρεθώ, 1. sing. 1. a. subj. pas. of apages.

'Aπαιεείσθαι, pres. inf. pas. Ion. for άφαις είσθαι. From άπό and

'Aπαιςεςημένοι, οί, Ion. redupl. and Att. for appenuivos, nom pl. masc. gen. part. p. pas. of ά φαιρέω.

'Απαίρω, f. ἄρω, p. ἀπῆρκα, to take away; withdraw, depart, Eurip. Med. 938, λαυτόν, οτ πόδα being understood, as in Electr. 774, etc.; to go or transport by sea or by land; to weigh anchor, Thucyd. vii, 17; α. ἀπῆςα, imp. ἀπᾶςοι, άτω, inf. anaga: p. pas. anngua: 1. a. ἀπῆρθην, subj. ἀπαρθῶ, ῆς, η. From ἀπό and αίζω.

"Aπαις, αιδος, i, i, childless, destitute of children; ἄπαις ἀρρίνων παίδων, Xen. Cyrop. iv, 6, 2, without male children. From a priv. and wais.

'Aπαίσιος, ου, ὁ, 'n, ill-omened, in- auspicious, of bad augury, illboding ; araíois nuiça, an unlucky day. From and and

aloios.

'Aπαΐσσω, f. ίζω, to spring or to rush forth impetuously; to hasten away, escape precipitately, especially down from; recoil; wander; go away; part. 1. a.

act. ἀπαίξας. Th. αίσσω.
*Aπαιτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to require, or demand back, what is one's due; exact, reclaim; it governs an accusative of the person and the thing. From ἀπό and αίτίω.

*Arairnois, sws, n, an exacting or demanding.

'Απαιτίζω, f. ίσω, to entreat, demand, require.

*Aπαχμή, ης, ή, a diminution or remission as of strength or force, the decline of one's powers, Longin. 9.

'Απατειβίω, ω, f. ωσω, to execute or perform with the greatest care and exactness.

'Aπαλά, τά, soft, tender in years, youthful, Hes. Theog. 989. But the better reading here seems to be ἄταλα as in Iliad vii, 400, and xviii, 567; ἀταλάς, τάς, acc. pl. f. g. of ἀταλός, ή, όν, which see.

*Απάλαιστος, ου, δ, ή, unconquered in wrestling or other contests, Pind. Nem. iv, 153; invincible. Th. παλαιστή.

'Απάλαιστρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unskilled in athletic exercises; unpractised, Cicer. Orat. c. 63. From a priv. and παλαίστρα. Th.

'Απαλαλκίμεν, Dor. for άπαλαλκιῖν, pres. inf. act. ἀπαλάλκοι, 3. sing. pres. opt. act. of

'Απαλάλκω, an obsolete theme (for ἀπαλίζω) to which belong the 3. sing. 2. aor. ἀπάλαλκε, and opt. ἀπαλάλκοι, to repel, drive away, keep off, Iliad xxii, 348; avert, ward off; the other tenses are from ἀπαλίζω. Pinzger. Heder. Lex. Th. ἀλκή.

Απάλαμνος, for ἀπάλαμος, ου, δ, n, without skill of hand, without counsel or plan, unskilful; destitute of energy, Hes. Op. 20; hard, difficult. From α priv. and παλάμη. See the next.

Απάλαμος βίος, a most wretched life, which no means or art can relieve, Pind. Olymp. i, 95; so ἀπάλαμον κακόν, an evil from which no struggle can effect a deliverance. Th. παλάμη.

'Απαλάομαι, ωμαι, to wander out of the path, stray. From ἀπό and ἀλάομαι.

Απαλγίω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ἀπήλγηκα, to be free from pain or grief; become hardened, insensible, or callous, Eph. iv, 19; Thucyd. ii, 61. From ἀπό and ἀλγίω. 'Απαλείφω, f. $\psi\omega$, p. $\varphi\alpha$, to obliterate, blot out, expunge. Th. ἀλείθω.

'Aπάλειψον, 1. a. imperat. act. of the preceding.

'Απαλεξίω, ω, s. as ἀπαλίζω, which see.

'Απαλιζίκακον, ου, τό, incurable, that from which the evil cannot be expelled. From ἀπό, ἀλίζω, and κακός. See the next.

'Απαλεζίπακος, ου, δ, ή, incurable, irremediable; also repelling evil, s. as ἀλεζίπακος.

Απαλίζω, f. ήσω, to repel, avert, ward off, protect against. To this verb belongs the poetic aor. ἀπάλαλαι, which see under 'Απαλάλαω.

'Απαληθεύω, f. σω, p. κα, to declare the truth. From ἀπό and ἀληθεύω. Th. ἀληθής.

Αταληλεμμένος, η, ον, part. perf. pas. Att. fir ἀπηλειμμένος, η, ον, οf ἀπαλείφομαι.

'Απαλήσεται, 3. sing. 1. f. m. From ἀπό and ἄλημι οτ ἀλάομαι.

Απαλβίομαι, οῦμαι, f. ήσομαι, to heal or cure, Iliad vii, 405. See "Αλθω, 'Αλθέω, and 'Αλθαίγω.

'Aπαλίας, ου, δ, a tender or delicate kid. Th. ἀπαλός.

'Απάλιος, ου, δ, a sucking pig, Diog. Laërt. viii, 20.

'Απαλλάγείς, έντος, part. 2. nor. pas. of ἀπαλλάσσω.

'Απαλλαγή, ης, η, the departing from a place, ἀπαλλαγή τοῦ βίου, death; deliverance, escape; the alienation of or parting with property; ἀπαλλαγή τοῦ πολέμου, Thucyd. vii, 2, a termination of the war.

'Απαλλακτίον, verbal adj. that is to be taken away or removed.

'Απαλλάζη, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. of ἀπαλλάσσω.

Απάλλαζις, εως, ή, liberty of going away, discharge, release. 'Απαλλάσσω, or Att. -ττω, f. άξω, ρ. ἀπήλλαχα, 1. α. ἀπήλλαζα, 3. pers. sing. 1. a. subj. act. ἀγαλλάξη, to dismiss, command to go away, deliver, put away, kill, destroy; our απαλλάσσουσα γης πρόσωπον, Eurip. Med. 27, nor raising her head from the ground; ἀπαλλάσσομαι, to go away, depart; to finish the term of life, to die; perf. ind. pas. ἀπήλλαγμαι, inf. απηλλάχθαι, part. p. pas. άπηλλαγμένος, deliver. ed, set free from; 2. a. ἀπηλλάγη, he departed; was dis-

charged, set free from; analλαγείς, 2. aor. p. των ίδίων άνταλλαγείς, Demosth. de Cor., quitting my private concerns: ώς μεῖον ἔχων ἀπηλλάγη, Xen. Anab. i, 10, 6, as he came off with the worse; ένταῦθα μέντοι τόνδ ἀπαλλάσσω λόγον, Eurip. Med. 786, here I dismiss these thoughts or this discourse; άπαλλάγηθι είσών, pray finish and speak, Platon. Gorg. 46; άπαλλάττεσθαι άπὸ τινός, to appease an angry person, Luke xii, 58; ἀπηλλάχθαι ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, to reconcile thy adversary; σχεδον ἀπήλλαγμαι, I am almost relieved or freed from (the necessity of) premising or first stating, Longin. 1. From & 76 and άλλάσσω.

*Απαλλοτειόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, p. ἀπηλλοτείωκα, to alienate, estrange; ἀπαλλοτειοῖ, 3. sing. pres. act. opt.; p. pus. ἀπηλλοτείωμαι, part. ἀπηλλοτείωμένος, ἀπαλλοτειωθήναι, inf. 1. αστ. pas. Demosth. π. στ. 255, 3. From ἀπό and ἀλλοτειόω. Τh. ἀλλος.

*Aπαλλοτείωσις, εως, ή, an alienation, the act of alienating.

'Ασάλοιάω, and ἀπαλοάω, ω, f. ήσω, to break or dash in pieces, Iliad iv, 522; to bruise or triturate, Demosth. 1040, 22.

'Aπαλείο, τοῦ, gen. Ion. for ἀναλοῦ.

'Απαλοιφή, ης, ή, an effacing or blotting out, obliteration. Th. αλείφω.

'Aπάλόν, adv. mildly, sweetly, softly, Odys. xiv, 465.

AΠΑΛΟΣ, 'n, 'o', tender, soft, delicate, yielding to the touch; from ἀφή, touch; ἐξ ἀπαλῶν ἔτι Φεονημάτων, from our earliest thoughts, i. e. from childhood, Longin. 44. See 'Απαλά. Th. ἄπτομαι.

*Απαλόσας κος, ου, ο, ή, having tender or delicate flesh. From απαλός and σάςξ.

`Aπαλότης, τητος, ή, tenderness, softness.

'Απαλοτριφής, έος, δ, ή, daintily fed, delicately brought up. Th. τρίφω.

Απαλόχεου, gen. of ἀπαλόχεους, δ, ἡ, that has a soft or delicate skin. From ἀπαλός and χεοῦς. Th. χεόα.

'Aπαλόω, ω, and

'Απαλυνω, f. υνω, to soften, make tender and effeminate, to smooth, mitigate; also to touch lightly; κυμα άπαλύνιται γαλήνη, the surface of the sea is assuaged or made smooth by the calm, Anacr. Th. ἀπαλός.

'Aπαλώς, adv. softly, delicately.
Τh. ἄπτομαι.

'Αταμάω, ω, f. ήσω, to cut off, to mow, Soph. Phil. 743; ἀπάμησος ως τάχιστα, amputate it as quickly as possible.

'Απαμελύνω, f. υνῶ, f. pas. ἀπαμελυνθήσομαι, Æschyl. Prom. 891, s. as ἀμελύνω, to blunt, dull, take off the edge. Th. ἀμελύς.

Απαμεροτείν, inf., aor. ἀπήμεροτον, from ἀφαμαρτάνω, to miss, err. See 'Αμεροτίω.

Απαμείζετο, 3. sing. imp. ind. mid. Ion., ἀπαμειζόμενος, part. pres. mid. of

'Απαμείδομαι, to interchange speech, to answer, reply. From ἀπό and ἀμείδω, to change.

'Aπαμείρεται, he is parted or separated from, Hes. Theog. 801. But the more common reading here is ἀπομείρεται.

'Απαμείρομαι, to be deprived of, Hesiod. Theog.; to deprive, Hom.

A π α μ ε λ ε ω, ε f. π ε ω, to neglect entirely.

Απαμμίνος, Ion. for ἀφημμίνος, the rough breathing and augment being removed; from ἀφάπτομαι. Th. ἄπτομαι.

'Απαμπλακίω, ω, f. ήσω, 2. aor. ἀπήμπλακον, inf. ἀπαμπλακοίν, s. as ἀφαμαστάνω, to miss, to fail of one's purpose, Soph. Trach. 1139.

'Απαμῦνω, f. ὕνῶ, to repel, drive away, avert, ward off, resist; ἀπαμύνομαι, to defend or protect one's self. From ἀπό and ἀμύνω.

"Aπαν, τό, n. g. of the adj. äπας, which see.

'Aπαναίνεται, 3. sing. pres. ind. of

'Απαναίνομαι, to refuse, reject, deny, spurn; used with the accusative or genitive; 1. aor. ἀπηνηνάμην. From ἀπό and ἀναίνομαι.

'A ταναιτχυντίω, ω, f. ήσω, to cast off shame, to act without decency or with effrontery, Demosth. 850, 17.

'Aπαναλίσκω, f. λώσω, to consume, destroy, 1. aor. pas. ἀπανηλώθην, Thucyd. vii, 30.

'Aπανάλωσις, εως, ή, a wasting, a consuming.

Απανάνατο, Poet. and Dor. for ἀπηνήνατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of ἀπαναίνομαι. 'Aravaxúenois, ius, n, a departing or withdrawing.

Araviusi, adv. afar off, apart, asunder, aside. From aviusi. Th. aviv.

'Απανήνασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. and ἀπηνηνάμην, 1. a. ind. mid. 1. sing. of ἀπαναίνομαι.

'Απανθίω, ω, f. ήσω, to fade, wither, lose the bloom, Lucian. 'Απανθίζω, f. ίσω, to crop a flower, Æschyl. Agam. 1651; ματαίαν γλωσσαν ωδ' ἀπανθίσαι, thus to cull the silly flowers of speech.

'Απανθεακόω, ω, f. ωτω, to reduce to ashes or cinders, to burn up, Lucian.

'Απάνθεωπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, inhuman, savage, shunning mankind; away from men, solitary, desolate, Æschyl. Prom. 20; τῷ δ ἀπανθεώπω, πάγω, to this solitary cliff.

Aπανιστάμενος, part. pres. mid. of ἀπανίσταμαι, which is from ἀπό, ἀνά, and Ίστημι.

"Απαντα, τόν, acc. sing. masc. of απας.

'Απαντῷν, pres. inf. and ἀπαντῶντας, τούς, acc. pl. part. pres. act. of ἀπαντάω.

'Απανταχόθεν, adv. from every part, whensoever, every where. 'Απαντάω, ω, f. ήσω, to meet, arrive, answer, be present at an appointed place, as at a court, etc., to happen; των άπαντώντων, Xen. Mem. i, 4, ominous objects. From ἀπό and ἀν-

τάω. 'Απάντη, adv. every where, from every part. From Lπας.

Απάντημα, ἄτος, τό, a meeting; recontre, conflict, occasion.

'Απαντησαι, 1. a. inf. of unav-

'Απάντησις, εως, ή, a meeting, the replying to any one, the welcoming of any one. From άπαντάω.

'Απαντίον, adv. Ion. ἀπαντικεύ, opposite, over-against; also in reply. Th. ἀντί.

'Απαντλίω, ω, f. ήσω, to draw out from, exhaust; alleviate pain, etc.

'Aπαντῶντα, -τας, -τες, -τος, contracted cases of part. pres. of ἀπαντάω.

"Απαξ, adv. once, at once; &παξ καὶ δίς, once and again, more than once; εἰς ἄπαξ, once for all, Æschyl. Prom. 775; ἐπαξ λιγόμινον, applied to Greek and other words which are only found once in ancient authors,

once read, or occurring but

'Απαξάπλῶς, in the whole, altogether, universally. From ἄπαξ and ἀπλῶς. Th. ἀπλόος. 'Απάξιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, improper, unbecoming. Hence

Απαξίοω, f. ώσω, to count unworthy, disdain, refuse.

'Απάορος, ου, δ, ħ, Poet. for ἀπħ.
ορος, on high, remote; as if
from ἀείρω, p. m. ἦορα, and the
augment being omitted, ἄορα.

' Απαπαῖ, s. as ἀππαπωῖ.

"Απαππος, ου, δ, ή, having no grandfather; not related to, underived; οὐκ ἄπαππου, originating in the same paternal flame, Æschyl. Ag. 318. Jones' Lex.

'Απάπτω, Ion. for ἀφάπτω.

Απαράβατος, ου, δ, h, not to be violated, Epict. 75. In Hebrews vii, 24, it signifies, perpetual, not transmissible; also not transient; act. that does not transgress. From a priv. and παραβαίνω.

'Απᾶραι, 1. a. inf. act. of ἀσαίρω.

Απαραιρημένος, despoiled, deprived of, stripped, Ion. redupl. for αφηρημένος, part. perf. pas. of

Απαραιρίομαι, ουμαι, for άφαιςιομαι, to take away for one's self, to be despoiled or stripped.

Απαραίτητος, ου, δ, ἡ, inexorable, stern, inflexible, so as not to be moved by entreaties or supplication; unavoidable. Hence Απαραιτήτως, adv. inexorably, unavoidably, necessarily.

- Απαρακάλυπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, uncovered, unconcealed, open, undissembled.

'Απαρακαλύπτως, adv. openly, plainly, with effrontery, impudently. From a priv. παρά and καλύπτω.

'Aπαράκλητος, ου, δ, ή, uninvited, voluntary.

'Απαράλλαπτος, ου, δ, ή, not differing, invariable, alike in every respect.

'A παραλόγιστος, η, ον, οτ ου, ό, ή, pas. that cannot be deceived; act. not deceptive, not counterfeit. From a priv. and παράλογίζομαι.

Απαράμυθος, ου, δ. ή. not moved by entreaty, inexorable, Æschyl. Prom. 193. From α, «αιά» and μῦθος.

'Απάρας, αντος, δ, part. 1. a. act. of ἀπαίρω.

Απαρασήμαντος, ου, δ, ή, undistinguished, distinguished by no

mark, not renowned.

Απαρασκεύαστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unprepared, unequipped, unfurnished. From α priv. and 3. pers. sing. perf. ind. pas. of παρασκευάζομαι. Th. σκεῦος. Απαράσκευος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unprepared, unfurnished, unequipped, applied to forces, Xen. Cyr. vii, 5, 9.

Απαράσσω, f. ξω, to cut off; beat off, repel, overthrow. Thucyd. vii, 63. From ἀπό and ἀράσσω.

Απαρατηρήτως, adv. without observation, negligently, carelessly.

Απαράτιλτος, ου, δ, ἡ, hairy, from whom the hair has not been plucked, Aristoph. Lys. 279.

Απαραφυλάκτως, incautiously, unguardedly. From a priv. and παραφυλάσσω. Th. φυλάσσω.

AΠAPΓΙ'A, as, h, a kind of herb, supposed by some to be wild endive or succory.

Απαργμα, ατος, το, pl. απάργματα, first fruits, Aristoph. Pax, 1056. From ἀπάρχομαι.

Απαρεγχείρητος, ου, ό, ή, inviolable, unchangeable; not to be supassed, inimitable.

Aπαρεγχειρήτως, adv. in a degree or manner not to be surpassed, perfectly.

Απαςίσκομαι, to be displeased, to take ill, to appease, Iliad xix, 183, 'Ανδς' ἀπαςίσασθαι.

Απαρθένευτος, ου, ε, ή, unbecoming a virgin, Eurip. Phæn. 1729; ἀπαρθένευτα, neut. pl. used adverbially, in a manner unbecoming a virgin, ibid.

'Απάρθινος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that is not a virgin, defloured, Eurip. Hec. 610. From a priv. and παρθίνος.

'Απαςθῶ, ῆς, ῆ, 1. a. subj. pas. of ἀπαίρω.

'Απαριθμέω, ῶ, ſ. ήσω, to number, enumerate, to take account of, reckon, pay; οἱ ποιηταὶ τοὺς τυχόντας μύθους ἀπηρίθμουν, the poets reckoned any casual stories as subjects for tragedies, or (as a learned friend suggests,) they resorted to vulgar fables, by way of antithesis to the families of distinction mentioned afterwards. Aristot. Poet. 13. 'ΑΠΑΡΙ'ΝΗ, 16, ή, the herb cleavers, goose-grass.

'Απαρκίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ίσω, to be sufficient

'Απαριτίας, οτ άπαριίας, ου, δ,

the north-wind. Th. ἄρκτος.

'Απαρνέομαι, εῦμαι, f. ἡσομαι, ήση, p. ἀπήρνημαι, to deny, persist in denying, renounce; to disown all acquaintance or connexion with, Matth. xxvi, 34, 35, etc.; with ἱαυτόν, to disregard one's self, i. e. to renounce one's comforts or enjoyments, Matth. xvi, 24; to reject or despise, Septuag.; 1. f. pas. ἀπαρνηθήσομαι, 1. a. m. ἀπηρνησάμην, 1. a. imp. mid. ἀπάρνησαι, άσθω, inf. ἀπαρνήσασθαι. From ἀπό and ἀρνίσμαι.

'Āπάρνησις, εως, ἡ, a denial.

"Απαξνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that absolutely or stiffly denies, frequently used with a substantive verb, for the verb itself; ἄπαξνος οὐδίνος καθίστατο, she denied nothing, Soph. Antig. 441. From ἀπαξνέομαι.

'Απαξόδευτος, n, ov, impassable; defended so as to prevent a passage.

'Απᾶρον, άτω, 1. a. imp. act. of ἀπαίρω.

'Απαβρησιαστίκος, κή, κόν, and 'Απαβρησίαστος, ου, ό, ή, not speaking with freedom or independence, timid, cringing; τὸ ἀπαβρησίαστον, the servile timidity, Longin. 44.

"Απαρσις, εως, ή, a departure or setting out on a journey; a march; from ἀπό and αἴρω, for then the baggage is taken up.

Απαρτάω, ω, f. ήσω, to hang, Eurip. Andr. 412, suspend, divide asunder, q. d. to hang apart, linger, disjoin, disunite, finish; ἀπαρτήσαντες ἐς ἀλλοτρίαν, having removed to a foreign country, Thucyd. vi, 21. From ἀπό and ἀρτάω.

'Απαρτί, adv. fully, perfectly, exactly, certainly. From ἄρτιος. 'Απ ἄρτι, written with an apostrophe for ἀπό and ἄρτι, from this time, hereafter, afterwards.

'AΠΑΡΤΙ'A, ας, ή, baggage or equipments which of ἀπαίροντες, i. e. travellers, provide; also the setting out on a journey; a sale by auction, Poll. x, 18, 19. See the next.

Άπάςτια, ων, τά, s. as ἔπιπλα, goods, movables, furniture, utensils. See Άπάςτιον.

'Απαρτίζω, f. ἴσω, to finish, complete; tally, agree to, to equal; to part, divide.

'Απαςτιλογία, ας, ή, a complete or square number, round sum,

just amount. From ἀπό, ἄςτιος, and λέγω.

Απαρτίον, ου, τό, an auction or public sale; ἀπάρτιον πρόίγραψε, he gave notice or posted up notices of a public sale or auction, of his effects, Plut. Vit. Ciceron.

'Απαςτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the completion, accomplishment, or consummation. From ἀπήςτισμαι, 1. sing. perf. pas. ind. of ἀπαςτίζομαι. Th. ἄςτιος.

Απαρύειν, inf. of απαρύω.

Απαρυστίος, ία, ίου, verbal adj. it is necessary to take from or diminish, Aristoph. Eq. 920. From ἀπαρύω.

'Ăπἄςὔτω, and

'Ăπαρτω, f. ίσω, to draw out, drain, exhaust; take away from, diminish.

'Απάεχειν, Poet. for ἄεχειν.

'Απάρχεσθαι, pres. inf. mid. of ἀπάρχομαι.

Aπαρχή, ης, η, used oftener in the plural ἀπαρχαί, αί, the first fruits; q. d. ἀπ΄ ἀρχης, scil. γεννημάτων της γης, from the first productions of the earth.

'Απάρχομαι, f. άρξομαι, to commence, to begin with an offering, Xen. Cyr. vii, 1, 1; Eurip. Elect. 91, to offer the first fruits; with the genitive likewise, to make libations; to take the first fruits. Th. ἀρχή. See 'Απάρχω.

'Απάρχω, f. άρξω, to be first, toremost, or chief; hence, to make a beginning; δ ἀπάρχων τῶν δεχηστῶν, the chief leader of the dancers, Dion. Hal. See also 'Απάρχομαι.

"Απας, ασά, αν, the whole taken together, all; gen. - αντος, άσης. From α for ἄμα and πας.

'Aπασέων, gen. pl. Ion. for ἀπασῶν, from ἄπας.

' Απάσσω, s. as ἀπαίσσω.

'Απαστία, ας, ή, a fast, Aristoph. Nub. 621.

"Απαστος, ου, δ, ή, that has not tasted food, hungry, fasting. From a priv. and πάω.

'Απαστεάπτουσα, 'n, part. pres. act. f. g. of

'Απαστράπτω, f. ψω, to shine, glitter, flash, blaze.

'Απαστράπτων, part. of preced.
'Απασχολίω, f. ήσω, to have no leisure; to disturb; to trouble; to be engaged in husiness: to be engaged.

leisure; to disturb; to trouble; to be engaged in business; to employ.

Aπασχολία, ας, ή, employment, occupation, avocation.

'Απάτα, Dor. for ἀτάνη.

AΠΑΤΑ'Ω, ω, f. how, p. hπάσηκα, to deceive, impose on,
cheat, lead astray, seduce; overreach, out-manœuvre, Thucyd.
v, 9; 1. a. ind. hπάτησα, and
Ion. ἀπάτησα, ας, ε - pres. inf.
act. ἀπατᾶν · 1. a. ind. pas.
hπατήθην, p. pas. hπάτημαι.

'Aπάτερθε, apart, at a distance from. From ἀπό and ἄτερθε or ἄτερ.

Απατιών, ῶνος, δ, a deceiver, an impostor, Xen. Mem. i, 7.

Απάτη, ης, ή, deception, delusion, fraud, deceit. From ἀπαπάω.

'Απατηθήναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of ἀπατάω.

'Απατήλιος, ευ, δ, ή, deceitful; pl. ἀπητήλια, deceit, Odys. xiv, 288.

'Απατηλός, ή, όν, οτ οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, deceitful, delusive, fraudulent, treacherous; false as opposed to ἀληθινός. From ἀπατάω.

Απάτησε, Ion. for ἐππάτησε, 3. sing. 1. a. act. of ἀπατάω.

'Aπάτησις, εως, ή, deception. From the same Th.

'Απατιμάζω, and

'Απατιμάω, ω, f. how, s. as atiμάω, which see.

'Απατούρια, ων, τά, the Apaturia, an Athenian festival of three days, in the month of Pyanepsion (October) at which the citizens registered the names of their children, Theophr. 3. Xen. Hist. i, 7, 5.

*Aπατῶντες, οί, part. pres. act. nom. pl. of ἀπατάω.

'Απᾶτως, οςος, ό, ή, born without a father, an epithet of Vulcan; fatherless, illegitimate, disowned by a father; born after his father's death, posthumous; πατης ἀπάτως, unhappy father, and so, not a father; in N. T., one whose father is not recorded in the genealogies of the Jewish priests, Hebr. vii. 3; not having for father, Œd. Col. 1380. From α and πατής.

'Απαύγασμα, ἄτος, τό, splendor, effulgence; a reflection of light, reflected image; derived from 1. pers. sing. perf. ind. pas. of ἀπαυγάζω. Th. αὐγή.

Aravyn, ns, n, like the preced. brightness, coruscation. From the same Th.

*A παυδάν, pres. inf. contr. à παυδήσαντις, oi, part. 1. a. act. pl.

*Απαυδάω, ω, f. ήσω, to forbid, interdict, Soph. Œdip. Tyr.

236; to fail or be worn down, give over, decline; protest against, Soph. Phil. 1273. From ἀπό and αὐδάω. Th. αὐδά.

'Απαυθαδιάζομαι, f. άτομαι,, to behave arrogantly, to treat with contempt.

'Απαυθαδιείσθαι, Att. for απαυθαδίσεσθαι, 1. f. inf. m. of

'Απαυβαδίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to behave arrogantly, to treat with contempt. See Αὐθάδης.

'Απαυθημεςίζω, f. ίσω, to return on the same day, Xen. Anab. v, 2, 1.

'Απαυλίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to be stabled, kennelled, or folded apart, as cuttle are; when used concerning men, it signifies to lodge apart.

'Απαυλόσὔνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, folded or stabled apart, lodging separately, according to some; according to others, harmless, that does not hurt. From ἀπό and αὐλή.

'Απαύξησις, εως, h, a falling off; diminutiveness, insignificance or meanness of thought, Longin. 7.

Aπαυράω, ω, f. ήσω, to take away, obtain, reap the fruits of; to kill, q. d. to take away the breath, as some derive it; imperf. ind. act. ἀπηύραον, ἀπηύρων, ἀπηυρώτο, Odys. iv, 646. From ἀπό and αὖρα.

ATAVOTÍ, adv. without end, incessantly, Aristot.

"Απαυστος, ου, δ, ή, incessant, unceasing, restless, endless, continual, perpetual; ἄπαυστος δίψα, an unquenchable thirst.

'Απαύστως, and ἀπαυστί, adv. incessantly, perpetually. From ἀπό and παύω.

'Araurina, adv. immediately, directly.

*Aπαυτομολίω, ω, f. ήσω, to go over to the enemy, become a descrter, Thucyd. vii, 75. From ἀπό and αὐπόμολος. Th. μολίω.

'Απαυχενίζω, f. ίσω, to cut the throat or break the neck, to kill; resist obstinately; to restrain.

'Απαφάω, and

'Απαφίσκω. See Απάφω.

'Απαφείζω, f. isω, to skim, take off the froth. Th. ἀφεός.

AΠΑ'ΦΩ, and ἀπαφῶ, and ἀπαφῶ, and ἀπαφίσκω, Æol. fur ἀπατάω, to deceive, delude, soothe. From ἄφω, to stroke, to caress; Damm. and Schneid. Lex.

'Απαχθείς, δ, part. 1. a. pas. of απάγομαι.

'Aπαχθής, έος, δ, ή, heavy, burdensome, toilsome.

'Απαχθίζω, f. ίσω, to load, burden, bear down. Th. ἄχθος.
''Απάχθομαι, to hate, to dislike,

p. pas. ἀπήχθημαι, to be regarded with hostility, Thucyd. ii, 63.

Απάψας, δ, Ion. for ἀφάψας, part. 1. a. of ἀφάπτω.

'Aπίδα, Dor. for ἀπίδη, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. of ἀποδαίνω.

'Απίβάλον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. of άποβάλλω.

Απέβην, ης, η, 2. a. ind. act. ἀπεβησάμην, ω, άπω, 1. a. ind. m. of ἀποβαίνω.

`Απίζλιπον, imperf. act. of d**ro**ελίπω.

`Απεγαλακτίσθην, 1. a. ind. pas.
ο σάπογαλακτίζω.

`Απίγγονος, ου, ὁ, a great grandchild. From ἀπό and ἔγγονος. 'Απιγλυκάνθη, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. pas. of ἀπογλυκαίνομαι.

'Απεγνωκότως, udv. desperately, despairingly. Th. γινώσκω.

'Απεγνωκώς, υΐα, ός, part. p. and 'Απεγνώσθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of ἀπογινώσκω.

'Āπιδανός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, for ἡπιδανός, lame, infirm; that is without senses. From a priv. and πίζα, or πιδανός, which is from πίδον.

'Απιδάσσαο, Ion. and Poet. for ἀπιδάσω, 2. sing. 1. a. ind. m. of ἀποδάζομαι.

'Απίδειζα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of ἀποδείπνυμι, 1. a. ind. pas. ἀπιδείχθην.

Απεδειροτόμησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of αποδειροτομέω. From δέρη, or δειρή, and τέμνω, p. ind. m. τέτομα.

'Aπεδεξάμην, 1. sing. and

'Απεδίζατ', by apocope, for απιδίζατο, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. m. of αποδίχομαι.

'Απιδέχθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. pas. of ἀποδέχομαι.

'Απιδήμησα, 1. a. act. of ἀπδημίω.

Arthibov, 2. sing. imperf. pas. and

'Απεδίδουν, 3. pl. imperf. ind. act.
of αποδιδόω.

'Aπίδιλος, ου, δ, ή, destitute of sandals or shoes, unshod, Æschyl. Prom. 138. From priv. and πίδιλον.

'Aπιδίλωτος, eu, è, h, s. as preced. Callim. in Cerer. 12 From α priv. and πιδίλον.

'Απιδοκίμασα, ας, ε, 1. a. act. of

ἀποδοκιμάζω, perf. ind. pas. αποδεδοκίματμαι.

'Απεδόμην, σο, το, 2. a. ind. m. of ἀποδίδωμι.

'Aπεδον, ου, τό, Im. and Poet. for πεδίου, a plain, a level. 'Απέδουτο, 3. pl. ind. 2. a. m. of

αποδίδωμι.

"Aπεδος, ου, ό, ή, plane, level, even; ἄπεδος χώρα, a level or champaign country, Thucyd. vii, 78. Th. x 600v.

'Απέδοτο, 3. sing. 2. a. mid. of ἀποδίδωμι.

'Απίδεα, by apocope, for ἀπίδεασα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. Att. of αποδιδράσκω, 1. pl. απίδραμεν, and 3. pl. aridear others make έδεαν, or έδεην, 2. a. from δεñ-

'Απεδυσάμην, 1. nor. of ἀποδύω. 'Απίδω, and ἀπίδομαι, Aristoph. Av. 26; to eat off, devour, gnaw; 1. a. ind. pas. ἀπεδίσθην, ης, η. From ἀπό and έδω.

'Απίδωχ', by apocope, for ἀπίδωκε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of άποδίδωμι.

ATÉLITOV, ES, E, imperf. or 2. a. ind. act. Poet. from ἀπό and Ϊπω.

'Απεζωσμένος, η, ον, ungirded; put out of office, discarded, cashiered, or discharged, as soldiers are; part. perf. pas. of αποζώννυμι.

'Aπίην, Poet. for ἀπῆν, 3. sing. imperf. ind. of ἄπειμι.

'Απίθανον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. of ἀποθνήσκω.

'Απεθάρρησα, 1. a. ind. act. of αποθαβρέω.

'Απεθέμην, σο, ετο, 2. a. ind. n. of a morionus.

'Απίθηλα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act of ἀποθάλλω.

'Απεθίζω, f. ίσω, p. ἀπειθίκα, to disuse, become unaccustomed, lose the habit, part. perf. pas. ἀπειθισμένος. From ἀπό and ἐθίζω.

'Απίθνησκον, imp. act. of ἀποθνή-

*Anei, for aniei, accented on the penult. 2. sing. pres. imperat. of ἄπειμι, to go away; from από and είμι, to go; απεί, with the grave accent, 2. pers. sing. pres. ind. of ἄπειμι, to be absent or away.

Ameidov, ind. amideiv, inf., used as 2. aor. of ἀφοςάω, to turn the eyes from one object to another, to look over.

Aπείδω, f. ἀπείσομαι, to look out from a distance; observe, remark; turn the eyes from; 2. a. ind. act. ἀπείδον, ες, ε, 2. a. subj. act. ἀπίδω, ης, η. From από and εἴδω, to see.

'Aπείθεια, ας, ή, disobedience, contumacy; distrust, incredulity. From ἀπείθης.

Aπειθείς, acc. pl. of ἀπειθής.

' Απειθέω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ήπείθηκα, to refuse obedience, disobey, Eurip. Or. 31; to refuse belief, to be distrustful or incredulous; 1. a. ind. act. ἡπείθησα. From a priv. and πείθω.

*Ασείθην, ης, η, Ion. for ἀφείθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of ἀφίημι.

'Am sidns, śos, ô, n, obstinate, disobedient, untractable; distrustful, incredulous. From a priv. and πείθω.

'Aπειθία, ίας, ή, disobedience, incredulity, distrust.

Απεικάζω, f. άσω, to represent, make like, imitate; make a resemblance of, Aristot. Poet. 1; Xen. Mem. iii, 10, to compare, assimilate.

Απιικασία, ας, ή, a resemblance, likeness, representation. From the 1. pers. sing. perf. ind. pas. of ἀπεικάζω.

Ατείκασμα, άτος, τό, a likeness, representation, portrait, picture, statue. From ἀπό and εἰκάζω. Th. Elxw, f. Ew.

Απεικαστίος, έα, tov, verbal adj. from ἀπεικάζω, a likeness, or representation must be taken; άπειλήτικα τὰ ὄμματα άπεικαστέον, the eyes (of combatants) must be represented as menacing, Xen. Mem. iii, 10, 8.

Απείκει, imperf. of ἀπείκω, it is unfit, unbecoming; it is discordant, incompatible.

'Aπειπονίζω, f. ίσω, to form according to a model or pattern, to copy, imitate; from the 1. pers. sing. perf. ind. pas. of which comes

'Απεικόνισμα, άτος, τό, a sketching or fashioning by a pattern; a picture.

'Απεικότως, s. as ἀπεοικότως, adv. incongruously, absurdly, unreasonably.

Απείκω, to be unlike or dissimilar, to differ from.

'Απεικώς, υῖα, ός, ε. ας ἀπεοικώς, very unlike, dissimilar, incongruous; improbable.

'Ansileiwy, part. pres. of datiλείω, Poet. for

'AΠΕΙΛΕ'Ω, $\tilde{\omega}$, Æol. ἀπίλλω, imperf. natileou, our, f. now, p. nasianxa, with a dative, to threaten, menace; command one

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on his peril, Xen. Cyrop, vi, 3, 11; to boast, Iliad vii, 150; 1. a. ind. act. ἡπείλησα, 1. a. ind. m. ηπειλησάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. m. subj. ἀπειλήσωμαι, η, ηται· απειληθέντα ές απορίην, being driven by threats to this extremity, or to an inextricable difficulty, Herod. i, 24; part. a. pas. ἀπειλήθεις.

'Aπειλή, ης, ή, a threatening, menace; ταις σαις άπειλαις, in consequence of your threats, Soph. Antig. 391; severity, censure, N. T. From axiiλέω.

'Απείλημα, ἄτος, τό, a threat.

'Απειλησώμεθα, 1. pl. 1. a. subj. m. of ἀπειλέω.

'Απειλήτην, by sync. Ion. for άπειλησάτην, 3, dual. 1. a. ind. act. of ἀπειλίω.

Απειλήτειςα, ας, ή, a (female) threatener; fem. of areilnthe.

'Απειλητής, η̃ρος, δ, a threatener, bragger, boaster; in the feminine, απειλήτειρα. Th. ἀπειλέω.

Απειλητήριος, ία, ιον, threatening, menacing; απειλητήριοι λόγοι, menacing words.

'Απειλητής, οῦ, ὁ, a threatener, bragger, boaster.

'Απειλητικός, ου, ό, ή, menacing, threatening Xen. Mem. iii, 10,

'Απείληφα, ας, ε, in 3. pers. pl. απειλήφασιν, perf. ind. act. the particip. of which is

Απειληφώς, υῖα, ός, Att. for ἀπολέληφα and άπολεληφώς, of ἀπολαμδάνω.

"Απειμι, to be absent, off, or away, 1. sing. imperf. ind. act. απην, 1. f. mid. απέσομαι, pres. inf. ἀπεῖναι, part. ἀπών, οῦσα, όν. From &πό and εἰμί.

"Aπειμι, and ἀπίημι, to go away, depart; I shall go away; the present tense generally, and with the Attics always, has a future signification, I shall go away, as in Ed. Tyr 229; οὐκ ἄπει δῆτ' ἐκποδών ; Aristoph. wont you get out of the way? Aristoph. Nub. 887, ἀπέσομαι, 2. a. ind. act. ἄπιον ἄχετ' εὐθυς απίων, Demosth. 246, 18, he made speedily off; ἀπήεσα, 1. aor. ἀπήεσαν, 3. pl. pluperf. ind. Att. for ἀπήεισαν, used with the time of an imperfect. From and and Em or Inpi,

'Απειπάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. ind. m. and in 1. pl. ἀπειπάμεθα· ἀπεῖπαι, 1. a. inf. act. ἀπείπε, 3.

sing. 1. or 2. a. ind. act. τοῦτον ἐπείπασθαι, Herod. i, 59, not to acknowledge him.

'Artificia, pres. inf. of artifu, (obsol. in the present, it is followed by min, or mint, mins, in a series) to deny, interdict, forbid; resign an office; repudiate, fail in relating. Lys. to despair; dissuade, retract, unsay, ἀσείπας, Herod. iii, 153; to sink or faint, Aristoph. Lys. 778; μη νον έπείπωμεν ταλαιπωςούμεναι, let us not faint under our troubles; mid. to renounce or refuse with aversion, 2 Cor. iv, 2; 2. a. dasiaov and in Hom., वंत्रव्होत्रवर, 1. a. act. वंत्रहोत्रव, and mid. areiraunv. The other tenses are taken from axó-Φημι and ἀπερω. From ἀπό and "xw.

'Απείπω, obsol. See 'Απειπεῖν.
'Απειράγὰθος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not having experienced good, or received favor.

'Aπειραγάθως, adv. unskilfully; also without probity.

Aπειραίη, ἡ, (fem. of 'Απειραῖος) an Epiræan or Epirotic woman, Odys. vii, 8. The meaning of this word is not well settled; some derive it from ἤπειρος, land or continent; others, from "Ηπειρος, Epirus; considering it as a Doric form. "Damm. connects them ['Απειραῖος and 'Απείρηθεν] with "Ηπειρος, the continent; but the quantity of the first syllable makes this notion questionable." Malthy's Greek Gradus.

'Απειράκις, adv. infinitely, in an infinite variety of ways or turns. From ἄπειρος, 5, ή. Th. πέρας.

'Aπείραντος, ου, δ, ή, unbounded, having no limits, Poet. for απειρος. From πειραίνω, for περαίνω. Τι. πέρας.

Απείραστος, ου, δ, ή, untried, unproved, untempted; superior to temptation. From a and περάζω. Th. πείρα.

'Απείρατος, ου, ό, ή, Ion. ἀπείρητοι, Iliad xii, 304; inexperienced, untried, Poet. for ἄπειξος. From the same Th.

'Aπιράχως, adv. in an infinite number of ways.

· Απιιεγάθω, to restrain; a lengthened form of ἀπιίεγω.

'Απίωγιο, pres. inf. act. of 'Απίωγω, or ἀπίωγω, and in Homer, ἀποίωγω, f. ξω, p. χα, to repel, exclude from any thing, (with the genit.) forbid, restrain, separate, divide asunder; 1. a. ind. act. ἀπιῖεξα. From ἀπό and ιἵεγω.

Axileywr, i, part. pres. act. of the preceding.

Απιιρίσιος, ου, δ, ή, and ιος, ία, ιον, huge, immense, infinite, γαῖαν ἀπιιρισίην, Iliad xx, 58, the boundless earth. From a and πεῖρας for πέρας.

A neignea, perf. and

Artiennévai, infin. and

Aπειρηκώς, υΐα, ός, part. p. act., wearied; ἀπιιρημένος, part. perf. pas. interdicted, forbidden: ἀπείρητο, plup. pas., it has been forbidden, Æschin. c. Ctes. C. M. iii, 17. From ἀπό and ἰρίω.

Απειρημένως. See the preceding. Απείρητος, ου, δ, ħ, inexperienced, untried. From a priv. and πείρα.

Aπειρία, ας, ή, unskilfulness, inexperience, ignorance. From the same Th.

'Απείεἴτος, ου, δ, ή, infinite, boundless. From a priv. and πέεας.

'Απείρξα, ας, ε, in 3. pl. ἀπείρς ξαν, 1. a. ind. act. of ἀπείργω. 'Απειρόγαμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that has never been married, a bachelor or maid. From ἄπειρος and γάμος. Th. γαμέω.

Απειφόδακους, ου, δ, ή, weeping incessantly or immoderately, Æschyl. Sup. 75.

Απειροβάλασσος, and ἀπειροβάλαττος, ου, ό, ή, unacquainted with the sea or sailing, destitute of nautical skill. From ἄπειρος and Θάλασσα.

Aπειροκακίω, ω, to be undesigning and free from guile, to be honest. From κπειρος and κακός.

Απιιρόκακος, ου, ό, ή, inexperienced in misfortunes; guileless, innocent, honest, Thucyd. v, 105.

Απειροκαλία, ας, ή, ignorance of decorum or propriety; rudeness of manners, vulgarity, Xen. Cyrop.

Aπειρόκαλος, ου, δ, δ, ignorant of decorum or propriety, rustic, rude, impertinent. From απειρος and καλός.

'Aπιφολιχής, ίος, ό, ή, that has never been married, a single person. From απιφος and λί-

Απειρομάχας, Dor. for ἀπειρομάχης, ου, ό, οτ ἀπειρομάχης, εος, ό, ή, (άπειρος τῆς μάχης) inexperienced in war. From α priv. πείρα, and μάχη. 'Aπτίρονα, acc. sing of ἀπτίρων.
''Απτιρος, ου, ή, Dor. for ήπτιρος,
ου, ή, a continent, the main land;
and

"Απειζος, ου, δ, ή, unskilled, ignorant, inexperienced; infinite, immense, unlimited, indefinite. From a priv. and πέζας, or πεῖρα.

'Aπειροσύνη, ης, η, inexperience, ignorance. From ἄπειρος. Th. πείρα.

'Απειρωδίν, ενος, n, that has not undergone the pains of parturition. From ἄπειρος and δδύνη.

'Aπείρων, ονος, δ, ἡ, infinite, boundless; also ignorant: ἀπείρων οὐκ ἔσει, thou shalt not be ignorant, Soph. Œdip. Tyr. 1088; ἀπείρων γαίη, the world, the globe of the earth, because boundless, Hom. Th. πέρας. 'Απείρως, adv. unskilfully; ἀπείρως, adv. unskilfully; ἀπείρως.

ews exer, to be unskilful, ignorant, Xen. Cyrop. i, 6, 17.

'Απεῖσα, Att. ἀπήεσα, 1. a. act. of ἄπειμι.

"Απειστον, ου, τό, obstinacy, stubbornness, contumacy, From

"Απειστος, ου, δ, ħ, deaf to persuasion, inflexible, stubborn. From α priv. and 3. pers. sing. perf. ind. pas. of πείθω.

'Απείχον, ες, ε, imp. ind. act. ἀπειχόμην, ου, επο, imp. ind. pas. of ἀπέχω.

Asia, prep. governing the gen., out from, far from. But the better orthography is as two words, & ** ix, like di' ix. Pas-

'Απεκάλει, 3. sing imp. ind. act. of ἀποκαλίω

sow's Lex.

'Απέκγονος, ου, ό, a great grandchild; descendant. From ἀπό and ἔκγονος.

Απεκδέχομαι, f. ἀπεκδίζομαι, p. pas. ἀπεκδίδεγμαι, to expect, look for; infer; l. a. m. ἀπιξεδιζάμην ω, απο. From ἀπό, έκ, and δέχομαι.

'Απεκδύομαι, f. ύσομαι, mid. to put off clothes, disrobe one's self; to prepare for doing any thing, by laying aside one's clothes; to renounce.

Aπίκδύσις, εως, ή, the divesting or putting off clothes; a renouncing.

'Απικδύω, and ἀπίκδεμι, f. ύσω, to take off the clothes of any one, to disrobe, strip; l. a. ind. m. ἀπιξίδυσάμην, part. l. a. ἀπικδυσάμενος, ου, δ. From ἀπό, έκ, and δύω.

Απικιφάλισα, 1. a. of άποκι-

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Φαλίζω.

*Απικλανθάνομαι, to forget, 2. a. ind. m. ἀπεξειλαθόμην, and Poet. by the Ionic reduplication ἀπεκλειλαθόμην. From ἀπό, έκ, and λανθάνω. Th. λήθω.

'Απεκλάξα. See 'Αποκλείω.

"Απεκλέγομαι, to reject, disapprove, refuse. From ἀπό, ἐκ, and λέγομαι.

*Aπέκλεισα, αε, ε, and in 3. pl. Δπέκλεισαν, 1. a. ind. act. of Δποκλείω.

'Ατέχοψα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of ἀτοκόττω.

Απεκρίθη. See Αποκρίνομαι.

'Απεκεινάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. ind. m. of ἀποκείνομαι. Th. κείνω. 'Απεκευψάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. ind. m. ἀπέκευψα, αε, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of ἀποκεύπτω. Th. κεύπτω.

'Απεκτάνθην, 1. aor. pas. of ἀποκτείνω.

*Aπέκτανον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. of ἀποκτείνω.

* Απίκτασις, εως, ή, extension. From ἀπό, έκ, and τείνω.

From άπό, εκ, and τείνω.
'Απέκτεινα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act.

ος ἀποκτείνω. *Απίκτητος, ου, δ, ή, uncombed. From πεκτέω.

"Απεκτος, 20, i, i, the same. From πίκω.

'Απεκύησα, 1. a. of αποκυίω.

'Απεκύλισα, 1. α. ος αποκυλίω.

'Ατελάζω, to harangue; written also ἀπελλάζω, Lacon. word. Plut. in Lycurg.

*Aπελαθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of ἄπελαύνω.

'Απελασία, ας, ή, a driving or thrusting away, expulsion. From ἀπελαύνω.

'Απίλαστος, and ἄπλαστος, ου, δ, ή, inaccessible, that cannot be approached with safety; unapproached, not come to; also driven or spurred on to full speed. From α priv. and πελέζω.

Απελαύνω, f. ἀπελάσω, 1. a. ἀπήλασα, p. ἀπήλακα, Att. ἀπελήλακα · p. pas. ἀπήλακα, Att. ἀπελήλακα · plup. pas. ἀπεληλάμην, to drive forth or away, expel, repel; return, come back; ἀπήλαυνε is τὰς Σάζδιις, he returned or came to Sardis, Herod. i. From ἀπό and ἰλαύνω.

'Απιλαφούνω, f. νω, to ease, to succour, alleviate, lighten the burden of any one. From ἀπό and ἰλαφούνω. Τh. ἔλαφοος.

Απιλεγμός, οῦ, ὁ, a confutation; reprobation; a disgraceful, hein-

ous action. From

'Απιλίγχω, f. γξω, to disprove, refute, 1. a. ind. act. ἀπήλιγξα · perf. ind. act. ἀπήλιγχα.

'Aπίλιθρος, ου, δ, ή, immense, vast. From a priv. and πίλι-

lear, or Thilear.

'Απελείδεθ', by apoc. for ἀπελείδετο, 3. sing. imperf. ind. mid. of ἀπολείδομαι. Th. λείδω.

Απελίκητος, ου, ό, ή, unwrought with an axe; unhewn, not squared or smoothed. From a priv. and πέλεκυς.

Απελέσθαι, Ion. for ἀφελέσθαι, 2 a. inf. mid. from ἀφειλόμην, ου, ετο, 2. a. ind. mid. of ἀφαιείω. Th. αἰείω.

Απελευθερία, ας, ή, the emancipation or setting free of slaves.

Απελεύθερος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, set free from servitude, a manumitted person, a freed man. From

ἀπό and ἐλεύθερος. ᾿Απελευθερόω, f. ώσω, p. έρωκα, to set free, emancipate.

'Απελευθέρωσις, εως, ή, emancipation or manumission of slaves; deliverance, liberation.

'Απελεύσομαι, η, εται, 1. f. ind. mid. of ἀπέςχομαι. Th. ἔςχομαι.

Απεληλύθεισαν, 3. pl. pluperf. mid. Attic of ἀπίοχομαι.

'Aπελθέ, 2. sing. 2. a. imperat. act. and

Απελθείν, 2. a. inf. act. of ἀπίςχομαι, which is from ἀπό and ἔξχομαι.

Απελιπον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. οf ἀπολείπω. Τh. λείπω. Απελλάζω. See Απελάζω.

'AΠΕΛΛΑΙ', ων, αί, temples; assemblies. From ἀπέλλω.

'Απελλαΐος, ου, δ, the name of one of the months among the Macedonians, corresponding to December.

'Απελλής, οῦ, ὁ, the name of a man, Apelles; Latin, Apella. Απελόμενοι, Ion. for ἀφελόμενοι,

nom. pl. part. 2. a. m. of ἀφαιείω.

"AΠΕΛΟΣ, ου, δ, a sore, ulcer, wound; either because the flesh is parted, from α and πίλας, or from ἀφελόμενος (φ being by the Ionic dialect changed into π), because something is cut off or taken away.

'Απελούσασθε, 2. pl. 1. a. mid. of ἀπολούω.

Απιλπίζω, f. ἴσω, p. ἀπήλτίκα, to lose all hope, to despair, cause one to despair; also to hope for in return, Luke vi, 35; 1. a. ind. act. ἀπήλπισα,

part. 1. a. act. ἀπελπίσας. From ἀπό and ἐλπίζω.

' Απελύθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of ἀπολύομαι.

'Απελυμαινόμην, ου, ετο, imperf.
ind. pas. of ἀπολυμαίνομαι.
'Απέλεται το με α ind. act.

'Απίλυσα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of ἀπολύω.

'Απέμάθον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. of ἀπομανθάνω.

Απεμά εάνθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of άπομα εαίνομαι.

'Απίμεσσα. See 'Απεμίω.

Απιμίω, f. ίσω, to vomit forth, cast out by vomiting; 1. a. ind. act. ἀπίμισσα, ας, ε, Poet. for ἀπίμισα, Iliad xiv. 437. From ἀπεμίω, which is from ἀπό and ἰμίω.

* Απεμνησάμην, ω, ά.το, 1. a. ind. mid. of ἀπομιμνήσκω.

'Aπιμόςγνυν, υς, υ, imperf. ind. act. and

'Απεμοςξάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. ind. m. from ἀπομόςγνῦμι. Th. δμόςγνυμι.

'Απεμπολεῖται, 3. sing. pres. pas. of

'Āπεμπολίω, ω, f. ήσω, to sell, offer for sale, traffic; to prostitute, Xen. 3. sing. pres. ind. pas. ἀπεμπολεῦται, 1. a. inf. pas. ἀπεμποληθῆναι. From ἀπό and ἐμπολίω, or ἐμπωλίω, to sell.

'Απεμυθεόμην, ου, ετο, imperf. ind. pas. of απομυθέω.

'Απεμφαίνομαι, to bear no resemblance, be unlike, unsuitable; disagree with, be averse to. Hence

'Απέμφᾶσις, έως, ή, a shewing forth, exposition, demonstration. From ἀπό and ἐμφαίνω.

Απιμφιεής, έος, ό, ή, unlike, very different, opposite. From από and έμφιεής. Th. φίρω.

Aπίναντι, and ἀπεναντίον, with the gen. before, in the sight of; over against, against, contrary. From ἀπό and ἔιαντι, which last is from ἐν and ἀντί.

'Απιναρίζω, f. ίξω, to strip or spoil of armour, Iliad xv, 343. Απινάσθην, 1. sing. 1. a. ind.

pas. of ἀπονάω, I have lived remote or been made to remove from, Eurip. Med. 167.

'Απενίγκαι, 1. a. inf. act. of αποφέρω.

Απενεγκείν. See Αποφέρω.

`Απένεικα, 1. aor. Ion. for απήνεικα · pas. απηνέχθην, Ηίρρ. `Απενειχθείς, έντος, δ, Ion. for

Απευειχθείς, έντος, δ, Ion. for ἀπευεχθείς, part. 1. a. pas. ἀπευειχθηναι, inf. 1. aor. pas. Estaveixenv, ns, n, Ion. for arnvixenv, 1. a. ind. pas. of

αποφέρω. Th. φέρω. Απενεόω, ω, f. ώσω, to astonish, amaze or confound, LXX.

Aπενίπω, and ἀπεινίπω, to forbid, dissuade, deprecate, oppose. From ἀπό, έν, and ἵπω.

'Απενθείν, Dor. for ἀπελθείν, 2. a. act. inf. of ἀπίεχομαι. Th. ίεχομαι.

A merens, ios, i, i, unlamented; exempt from grief. From a priv. and wiveos.

Axiventos, ou, ò, \$, s. as preced. 'Απενιαυτίζω, to be absent for a year, to be exiled for a year, to suspend or discontinue for a year. Xen. Mem. i, 3, 13. From and and inautos.

'Aπενι \ μ΄ μην, 1. a. mid. of απο-YÍTTW.

ATEVVIVA, WV, Ta, the mountains called the Apennines.

'Απενόσφισα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of απονοσφίζω.

'Απέντες, Ion. for αφέντες, nom. pl. masc. part. 2. a. act. of αφίημι.

'Απίζ, prep. s. as ἀπίκ.

'Απεξαμαςτάνω, to err, offend, transgress. From & xo, 12, and άμαςτάνω.

'Απεξεδυσάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. ind. mid. of ἀπεκδύομαι.

*Απιζελαθόμην, ου, ετο, and Poet. by reduplication Ion. anexasλαθόμην, 2. a. ind. m. of aπεxλανθάνω.

'Απεξηραμένος, η, ον, Ion. for ἀπεξηραμμένος, part. ἀπεξήραμμαι, perf ind. pas. of ἀποζηςαίvw. Th. Engos.

'Aπίοικα, ας, ε, I am very different from or unlike to, perf. ind. mid. and

'Aπίοικε, impers. it is inconsistent, unfit, or unsuitable.

Απιοικότως, adv. very differently, improbably, absurdly. From 'Aπεοικώς, υῖα, ός, very unlike, inconsistent, absurd, incongruous, unbecoming, part. perf. m. of obsul. artina. Th. ilna.

Aπίοντα, τόν, acc. sing. masc. ἀπίοντο;, gen. sing. Ion. Poct. for ἀποντος, from ἀπών, οῦσα, όν, part. pres of arumi.

*Aπίπαντος, ω, δ, ή, not brought to maturity, immature. From a priv. and mintw.

Anineigos, ou, o, n, s. as preced. Απίπλαγζα, α;, ι, 1. a. ind. act. I caused to wander from, and

'Απεπλάγχθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. ἀπετλαγξάμην, ω, ατο, a. ind. mid. of ἀποπλάζω. Τ'λι. πλάζω.

'Απιπλανήθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. of ἀποπλανάω.

*Απίπλιυσα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of αποπλίω. Τh. πλίω.

"Απεπλος, ου, ό, ή, destitute of a veil or peplum, unveiled; ἄπεπλος φαζίων λευχῶν, Eurip. Phæn. 334, not clad in white robes. From a priv. and xi**πλος.**

'Απέπλυναν, 3. pl. 1. a. of άποπλύνω.

'Απέπνεον, ουν, -εες, εις, -εε, ει, impf. ἀπέπνευσα, 1. a. act. and 'Απεπνευσάμην, 1. a. mid. of άποπνέω.

'Aπιπνίγην, 2. a. pas. and 'Απέπνιξα, ας, ε, l. a. ind. act. of

'Aπίπομαι, to be averse to, to renounce or reject with aversion, 2 Cor. iv, 2. See Axu-ZETV.

*Aπεπτάμην, 2. a. ind. mid. inf. ἀποπτάσθαι, purt. ἀποπτάμενος · and ἀπέπτην, ης, η, 2. a. ind. act. inf. anontanvai, part. ἀποπτάς, ᾶσα, άν, of obsol. ἀφίστημι and ἀφίσταμαι. From ἀπό and ίπτημι, to fly.

Απιπτίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήτω, to experience indigestion, to be unable to digest; to be crude. From a priv. and minto.

Απεπτος, ου, ό, ή, unconcocted, undigested, indigestible; also uncooked.

See 'Aπείπω, and 'Απίπω. 'Απέπομαι.

Aree, for Aree, which; namely; also the same with Longe, as, according as; in like manner as, like, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 176.

'Απεςαντολογία, as, h, loquacity, garrulity.

'Απεραντολόγος, ου, ό, ή, evertalking, loquacious; a tattler. From απέραντος and λόγος. Th. λίγω.

'Απέραντος, ου, ό, ή, infinite, boundless, immense; endless, everlasting, Aristoph. Nub. 3; difficult to pass, πόντου κληίδ' άπίραντον, Eurip. Med. 213.

'Απεράντως, adv. infinitely, unboundedly, indefinitely. Froma priv. and regartos. Fromπεραίνω. Τ/ι. πέρας.

'Απίςϋτος, ου, ό, ή, endless, Aristoph. Nub. 3, where the more common reading is arigavros.

Απεργάζομαι, η, εται, f. άσομαι, 1. aor. m areseyaraun, perf. απτίργασμαι, to make, form, complete; to restore or return, Plut.; pres. inf. mid. 2750yálistai. From axó and ic. γάζομαι. Th. έργον.

'Απεργάθω, s. as ἀπειργάθω and απίργω.

Απιεγασία, ας, h, the completion of a work.

'Απεργαστικός, η, όν, diligent in work, operative, effective.

'Απίργειν, Ion. for απείργειν, inf. of απείργω. See also Απέργω. "Απεργμαι, perf. ind. pas. for ἄπειεγμαι. Hence

'Aπεργμένος, η, ον, Ion. for ἀπειρ. γμένος.

'Απίεγω, to repel, exclude, hinder, prevent, separate, leave. pass by ; for arrieyw.

Απερεί, conj. s. as ώσπερεί. See "Απες.

Απερείδω, f. ρείσω, to plant firm. ly, fix down, fasten; aregeidaμαι, to lean upon, depend on, place upon, to cause to fall upon; ἀπηςείδοντο, 3. pl. im-perf. ind. pas. ἀπεςείσασθα, 1. a. inf. mid. From and and έρείδω.

' \mathbf{A} περείσι', for ἀπερείσια, from 'Απερείσιος, ου, ό, ή, unlimited, infinite, vast, great. From a and πίρας, an end.

'Απέρεισις, εως, ή, a leaning or dependance on, reliance, dependence. From 2. sing. perf. ind. pas. of ansessiow.

'Απερέω, not used in the present; perf. act. ἀπείρηκα, f. ἀπερῶ, forbid; to inform of, Aristot. Pol. ii, 3; deny, refuse; to sink with fatigue, Xen. Anab. ii, 2, 8; απειρηκότας τούς στρατιώτας, the troops were disheartened. See Ariew.

'Aπεριγένητος, η, ον, invincible, insuperable.

Απερίγραπτος, ου, ό, ή, uncircumscribed, infinite.

Απεριμερίμνως, adv. inconsiderately, Aristoph. Nub. 136.

'Απιείοπτος, ου, ό, ή, regardless, unconcerned.

Απεριόριστος, ου, δ, ή, unlimited, uncircumscribed, interminable, Longin. 44.

Απερισκέπτως, adv. unadvisedly, incautiously, inconsiderately. From a priv. regi and oxiste-

'Απερίσπαστος, ου, ό, ή. undisturbed, undistracted, unmoved. From a priv. and περισπαστός. From 3. sing. perf. pas. ind. of περισπάω.

Απερισπάστως, adv. undistractedly, composedly, assiduously. Απερίστατος, ou, i, i, not encompassed or surrounded; in rhetoric, divested of circumstances, standing alone and unassisted; also not beset by dangers, flourishing, prosperous. From a priv. rigi, and Istimus, to stand.

'Απερίτμητος, ου, δ, ή, uncircumcised; hence obdurate, pertinacious, literally, uncircumcised in heart, Acts, vii, 51. From ω priv. and περιτίμνω.

Απερίτρεπτος, ου, ο, ή, and

'Απιρίπροπος, ου, έ, ή, not returned, not turning or revolving, not subject to vicissitudes. 'Απίριπτος, ου, δ, ή, having noth-

ing superfluous or redundant, plain, neat, simple, not luxurious. From a priv. and re-

'Απιρίττως, adv. not elaborately; simply or without ornament.

'Aπερίττωτος, ου, δ, 'n, applied to food that has no excrementitious parts, which are signified by the word περιττώματα.

'Απεριφερής, έος, δ, ή, not round or circular. From a priv., περί, and φίσω.

'Απίρξας, αντος, δ, part. 1. a. act. of ἀπορίζω. Th. ρίζω.

Aπερούν for Επερ ούν, Ælian. Var. Hist. ii, 19.

"Aπιβρε, signifies something like the phrases in English, perish thou, go and be hanged, begone, pres. imperat. act. of ἀπερρω, Æol. for ἀπείρω. From ἀπὸ and "βρω, for εἴρω.

'Απίρρον, 3. pl. imp. ind. act. of ἀπορρίω, to drop away, fall in drops, like tears, Eurip. Med. 1198. See Απορρίω.

'Απέρρω, to go away, generally, to destruction. See "Απερρε.

'Aσιρρωγώς, ότος, ό, riven or broken asunder, part. perf. mid. of ἀπορρήγνυμι. Th. ρήγνυμι. Απιστακώ, f. ξω, p. χω, to keep off, to drive away, beat off, repulse. From ἀπό and ἰχύκω. 'Απιστάριζω, f. πρω. not to red.

'Απιεύθε Γαω, f. & σω, not to redden with shame, to be shameless, Aristoph. Nub. 1216.

Απίρχη, 2. sing. pres. mid. of Απίρχομαι, f. ἀπιλεύσομαι, to go away, depart; to die, 2. a. ind. act. ἀπίλθον, t;, t, 2. a. subj. act. ἀπίλθον, t;, η, 2. a. inf. act. ἀπίλθον, part. 2. a. act. ἀπιλθών, οῦτσος τὸ; ἐκποδὸν ἄπιλθε, Ευτίρ. Ηιρρ. 705, get out of the way; παθὼν ἀπίρχιται, Demosth. 773, 21, he does not depart with impunity; p. ind. m. ἀπιλήλυθα. From

άπό and ἔξχομαι.

'Απερω, Ion. ἀπερίω, fut. of ἀπόφημι, and ἀπεῖπον, perf. ἀπείρηκα, fut. mid. ἀπερούμαι, to announce, tell, inform of; forbid, renounce friends, Eurip. Med. 460. See the Ionic form, Απερίω.

'Απερωεύς, έος, δ, that restrains the stroke or attack of another. From

'Aπιρωίω, to desist, relax one's efforts. Th. ἐρωίω.

"Απες, Ion. for ἄφες, 2. a. imperat. act. from 2. u. ἄφην, of ἀφιήμι.

'Απίσωντος, τοῦ, gen. sing. from 'Απίσως, ωντος, ὁ, the name of a man, q. d. one who has not fallen.

''Απίσαζα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind act.
of ἀποσάττω.

'Aπίσθας, thy light was extinguished, thou wast put to death, Dor. for ἀπίσθης, 2. sing. of

'Απέσεην, 2. a. ind. act. of άποσεημι, ἀποσείννυμι, and ἀποσειννύω.

'Απισκίφθαι, perf. ind. pas. of ἀποσκίμπτομαι, from σκίμπτω, to lean on or over. Th. σκήπτω.

'Απεσκολυμμένος, η, ον, excoriated, mutilated, part. perf. pas. of αποσκολύπτομαι. Th. σκολύπτω, to tear off.

`Απίσομαι, 1. f. mid. of ἄπειμι.
`Απίσπὰσα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act.
of ἀποσπάω.

Απίσσυθεν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. Eol. or Bæot. and Poet. for ἀπισύθησαν, as ἔτυφθεν, for ἐτύφθησαν, Æol. ἀποσύομαι, to burst or rush forth; also

*Απεσσύμεθα, 1. pl. perf. of άποσεύω.

'Aπίσσυται, 3. sing. perf. pas. of ἀποσεύω.

'Απίσσύτο, he was chased or repulsed, 3. sing. pluperf. ind. pas. for ἀπισίσυτο. From σιύω, p. pas. σίσυμαι, Poet. ἔσυμαι, also ἔσσυμαι.

'Aπεστάλην, ης, η, 2. a. ind. pas. and

'Απεστάλθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of ἀποστίλλω.

'Àπίσταλκα, ας, ε, perf. ind. act. ἀπίστειλα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. ἀπίσταλμαι, p. ind. pas. and

'Απέσταλον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. ἀπέστολα, ας, ε, p. ind. mid. of ἀποστίλλω, to send away.

'Aπίστᾶσαν, Ion. for ἀπίστησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. or 2. ind. act. See 'Απίστην. 'Απεστές ησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of ἀποστες έω.

Απίστην, and 3. pl. ἀπίστησαν, 2. a. ind. act. ἀπίστησα, ας, ι, 1. a. ind. act. of ἀφίστημι.

'Απέστιχον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. of ἀποστείχω, to proceed or go. Απέστολα, ας, ε, p. ind. m. of ἀποστέλλω.

'Απεστεαμμένος, η, ον, part. perf. pas. of ἀποστεέφω.

Απίστεμφον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. ἀπεστεμφην. ης, η, 2. a. ind. pas. ἀπίστειψα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of ἀποστείφω.

'Απεστώ, μεπ. δος, οῦς, ἡ, absence. From ἄπειμι, to be absent,

away. But

Απίστω, 3. sing. pres. imperat. act. of ἄπειμι. Th είμί, to be. Απεσφάλην, ης, η, 2. a. ind. pas. of ἀποσφάλλω.

Απέσχηκα, pf. ind. act. and Απεσχόμην, 2. a. ind. m. and Απέσχον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. of ἀπέχω.

-Απίταμον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. ο ο δατοτίμνω.

Απεταξάμην, 1. a. of ἀποτάσσω. Απετίγγετο, 3. sing. imperf. mid. of ἀποτίγγομαι, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 1279.

'Απετέθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of ἀποτίθημι.

Απετίννυον, 3. pl. imperf. ind. act. of αποτιννύω, to punish.

`Απετράγον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. of ἀποτρώγω.

Απιτεωπώντο, they were put to flight, 3. pl. imperf. ind. pas. contracted, from ἀποτεωπάω, f. ήσω, p. ηκα. From ἀπό and τίτεοπα, p. ind. mid. of τείπω.

'Aπευθής, έος, and ἄπευθος, ου, ό, ή, not famed, unknown; also unskilled, ignorant. From α priv. and πυνθάνομαι.

'Āπευθυνω, f. υνῶ, to make straight, to direct, to rule, regulate, govern, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 104; πείν σε τήνδ' ἀπευθύνειν πόλιν.

'Απευκταῖος, οτ ἄπευκτος, ου, ο, ο, ή, to be deprecated, execrable.
"Απευκτος, s. as ἀπευκταῖος.

'Απευνάζω, f. άσω, to put to sleep, lull to rest; ἀπευνασθείε, sunk to rest, Soph. Trach. 1258.

'Απεύχετος, ου, δ, ή, s. as ἄπευετος, Æschyl. Choëph. 149.

'Απεύχομαι, f. ξομαι, to deprecate, abhor, detest, Eurip. Hipp. 895, Aristoph. Thes. 721.

'Απέφηνα, 25, ε, 1. a. ind. act. ἀπεφηνάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. ind. m. of ἀποφαίνω. 'Aπιφήναο, contr. απιφήνω, hast expressed or declared, 2. sing. 1. a. mid. of anopaire, Herodot. vii, 52.

Arionos, denied, refused, 1. aor. from ἀπόφημι, Cyrop. vi.

'Απιφθαεμένος, η, ον, part. perf. pas. of αποφθείρω.

'Απεφθεγξάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. ind. m. of αποφθίγγομαι. Aπίρθιτο, 3. sing. pluperf. ind.

pas. of anoplia.

*A TERES, ou, i, i, thoroughly tried or refined as metals are; cooked, Thucyd. ii, 13. From a priv. iplos. Th. i yw.

'Aπίφυγον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. of ἀποΦεύγω.

'Aπίχει, it suffices, impers. or 3. sing. pres. ind. act. and

'Aπίχεσθαι, pres. inf. pas. of ἀπέχω.

Απιχθαίοω, f. αςω, to hate inveterately, detest; to render odious; 1. a. ind. act. ἀπήχθηea. From ἐχθαίεω.

'Aπεχθάνομαι, pres. ind. to be hated, detested, odious; to hate, be rancorous against, abominate, 1. f. mid. ἀπεχθήσομαι, from άπεχθομαι · άπεχθάνη, 3. sing. pres. subj. pas. annxθόμην, 2. a. ind. mid. From the same Th. 'Aπίχθεια, ειας, ή, enmity, hatred, malice; δι' απεχθείας έλδόντα, Æschyl. Prom. 121, having incurred the hatred.

'Απίχθισθαι, 2. a. inf. of ἀπίχθομαι, s. as ἀπεχθάνομαι.

'Aπέχθηαι, 2. sing. pres. subj. pas. Ion. contr. axixen, of απέχθομαι.

'Απίχθημα, ἄτος, τό, an object of hatred; ἀπέχθημα πάγκοινον, Eurip. Tro. 427.

Arsxons, ios, o, n, hated, abhorred. From & ro and "x 8005.

Απεχθήσομαι, 1. f. m. ἀπεχθόunv, 2. a. mid. ind. Ion. and 'Απίχθοιτο, 3. sing. 2. a. m. opt. of απιχθάνομαι.

'Απίχθομαι, f. Θήσομαι, p. ἀπήχθημαι, to be offended, aggrieved, to be an enemy; to be hated, to be hateful or odious, to incur hatred, Eurip. Med. 292.

'Απίχθω, s. as ἀπεχθάνομαι.

'Aπεχθῶς, adv. odiously, hatefully; $\alpha \pi i \chi \theta \tilde{\omega}_{\tilde{s}} \tilde{l} \chi_{\tilde{s} l V} \tau_{l V \tilde{l}}$, to hate one, Demosth. From απιχθής.

'Απίχομαι. See 'Απίχω. 'Aπιχείιτο, impersonally, for

Arizen, imperf. ind. impers. of απόχεη, f. ήσει, it is enough, it suffices. From axo and xenμι, for χεάομαι.

'Απιχυρόω, and ἀποχυρόω, ω. f. ώσω, to fortify. From ἀπό and ἐχυρόω, ῶ.

Απέχω, εις, ει, f. ἀφέξω, or ἀποσχήσω, p. ἀπίσχηκα, to abstain; be distant or absent, keep off, put off, turn away; receive, obtain ; 2. a. ind. act. ἀπίσχον, with the accusative; ἀπίχει, it suffices, it is enough; and aniχομαι, with the genitive, to withhold or restrain one's self from, to abstain, Aristoph. Nub. 417; imperf. ind. mid. ἀπειχόμην. 2. a. inf. m. ἀποσχέσθαι. ΐχω.

Απίχων, part. pres. of ἀπίχω. 'Aπεχωείσθην, 1. a. pas. of αποχωείζω.

Απεψία, ας, ή, indigestion. From a priv. and wives. From 2. sing. perf. ind. pas. of wi-

'Aπεψυγμένος, part. perf. pas. of ἀποψύχω.

Απεψύχοντο, 3. pl. imperf. ind. m. of $d\pi o \psi \bar{\nu} \chi \omega$.

Απεών, Poet. for ἀπών, part. pres. and

'Aπñ, 3. sing. pres. subj. of ἄπειμι, which see.

'Απήγαγον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. Att. for ἀπηγον, of ἀπάγω.

'Απήγγειλα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of ἀπαγγέλλω.

Απηγέεσθαι, Ion. for αφηγέεσθαι, pres. inf. of apnytomas.

'Απηγέομαι, Ion. for άφηγέομαι. Απήγημα, ἄτος, τό, Ιοπ. for άφήynuz, a telling or relating. See 'Αφήγησις,

Απηγήσασθαι, Ion. for άφηγήσασθαι, 1. a. inf. mid. of ἀφηγέομαι.

Απήγησις, narration, recital, narrative ; Ion. for aphynous.

'Απηγμαι, ξαι, κται, perf. ind. pas. of anayw.

Απηγξάμην, ω, ἄτο, 1. a. ind. m. of $a\pi a\gamma \chi \omega$, f. $\gamma \xi \omega$.

'Aπηγειωμένος, part. p. pas. of απαγείοω, rendered savage or ferocious in appearance.

Anndiodny, ns, n, 1. a. ind. pas. of απέδω.

Aπήειν, ήεις, ήει, pluperf. ind. and in 3. pl. amperoav, Att. απήεσαν, and

'Απήεσα, ας, ε, Att. 1. a. ind. act. of artius.

'Απηθίω, f. ήσω, to strain, Aristoph. Ran. 974.

'Απηκι, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. Ion for ἀφηκε, from ἀφίημι.

Απήκοος, ου, ό, ή, s. as ανήκοος, inattentive, disobedient, untractable, not docile. From a priv. and axon, the hearing, the

'Aπηχριδωμένος, η, ον, perfectly made, formed exactly or by rule, part. perf. pas. Thence

'Aσηπριδωμένως, adv. with perfect carefulness, accurately, exactly, according to rule. From angi-Coω, ω, f ώσω, to execute a thing accurately or with great care. Th. angichs.

'Απηκτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not formed into one, not joined; not fastened. not consolidated, not concreted or grown together; not congealed. From a priv. and THATOS, ή, όν, which is from 3. pers. sing. perf. ind. pas. of πηγνύω, or πήγνυμι · but έπηкто́s, ov, o, in Suidas is interpreted by πορευόμενος, gone, depart. ed, driven or carried off.

'Απήλγηνα, as, ε, perf. ind. act. of ἀπαλγέω, ῶ.

'Απηλεγέως, adv. fiercely, cruelly, intrepidly; openly, boldly, in an unconcerned manner, independently, Iliad ix, 309. From

'Annasyńs, ios, i, n, regardless of others, fierce, ferocious, cruel, barbarous, merciless. From and and aliya, to care, because he cares for nothing but to gratify his rage.

Απήλεγζα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. and

Απηλεγξάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. ind. m. and

'Aπηλέγχθην, ns, n, 1. a. ind. pas. of ἀπελέγχω.

'Aπηλείται, he threatens, Gen. xxvii; perhaps ἀπειλεῖται is the true reading, from the verb & suλίω, which see.

Απηλιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, an enemy to law-suits, Aristoph. Av. 110. From ἀπό and ἡλιαία, a court. 'Απηλιώτης, ου, δ, an east-wind; Eurip. Cycl. 19, 'Ασηλιώτης ἄνεμος. From &πό and ήλιος, the sun.

*Απηλλάγην, ης, η, 2. a. pas. and

*Απήλλαγμαι, ξαι, αται, perf. pas. and

'Απήλλαξα, 1. a. ind. act. and 'Απήλλαχα, perf. act. and

' $\Lambda \pi$ ήλλαχθαι, perf. inf. pas. of ἀπαλλάττω. See Απαλλάστυ. 'Απηλλάσσετο, 3. sing. imperf. ind. of the preceding.

Απηλλοτείωκα, as, ε, p. ind.

act. and

Απηλλοτείωμαι, σαι, ται, perf. ind. pas. arnhhorewaives, n. ov, part. perf. of awalloreism. 'Απηλλοτείωσις, εως, ή, alienation, estrangement.

Annhoinga, as, s, did beat, bruise, pulverize, break into small pieces, thrash, 1. a. ind. act. of άπαλοιάω, Iliad iv, 522. From ἀπό and ἀλοιάω, for ἀλοάω. Th. αλως, a thrashing-floor.

'Απήλπικα, ας, ε, p. ind. act. απήλπισα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. and part. areanious, avros, i.

from ἀπελπίζω.

*Απημάλδυνεν, from ἀπαμαλδύνω, to destroy, demolish, annihilate, reduce to insignificance, Leonid. Tarantin. Epigr. See 'Amax-

Απήμαντος, ου, δ, ή, unhurt. Th. πημαίνω.

'Απήμαςτον, Poet. for ἀφήμαςτον, 1. sing. 2. a. ind. act. of ἀφαμαςτάνω.

· Απήμεςοτον, 2. aor. of άφαμαςτάνω. See "Ημζουτον.

'Aπημελημένος, η, ον, neglected, part. pas. Thence

Aπημελημένως, adv. carelessly, negligently. From ἀπαμελέομαι, οῦμαι, which is from ἀπό and authiw.

'Aπημεν, we departed or went away; 1. pl. imperf. ind. mid. of ἄπειμι.

Aสทนอธบังท, ทร, ที, safety, preservation from harm; soundness. From απήμων, which is from

'Aπήμυνεν, 3. sing. imperf. or 1. a. ind. act. with v added, from απαμύνω. Th. αμύνω.

'Απήμων, ονος, ό, ή, unhurt, uninjured, free from harm, Iliad i, 415. Τh. πημα.

'Aπñr, ἀπῆς, ἀπῆ, imperf. ind. act. of antique.

'Απήνεγκα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. απήνεγκου, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. ος αποφέρω.

'Âπήνεια, ας, ή, cruelty, barbarity. From danning.

'Aπηνεοόμαι, to be amazed, struck with astonishment.

'Aπενεώθην, ης, η, I was amazed, 1 a. ind. pas. of arnythouas. From and and evens, which is

from is and ave.
'ANH'NH, ns, n, and Dor. απήνα, ας, ά, a chariot, a car, a vehicle, carriage; ναΐαν ἀπήunu, a naval car, i. e. a boat or barge, Eurip. Med. 1120; so ναΐον οχημα, a naval vehicle, Iphig. in Taur. 410.

'Απηνηνάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. ind. mid. of anavaivouas.

'AΠΗΝΗ'Σ, έος, ό, ή, cruel, merciless, ferocious, inhuman,

Hence annvua, as, relentless. n, cruelty, ferocity. From ἀπό and ivnns, ios, o, n, i. e. neãos, mild, gentle; (according to Passow, probably from tos, inos, good, noble;) or perhaps from and hvia, reins; hence, not yielding to the reins, refractory, Iliad i, 340.

'Aπηνθον, Dor. for ἀπηλθον, 2. a. ind. act. of a riexopas.

'Απήντησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of ἀπαντάω, to meet. A nnigios, ov, i, n, and

Απήορος, Dor. ἀπάορος, ου, δ, ή, suspended, hanging from above; lofty, on high; suspended as between fear and shame, Pind. viii, 124, where, however, some explain it, remote from the enemy.

"A Tnea, as, e, 1. a. ind. act. of απαίρω.

Απηςεισάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. ind. m. of απερείδω.

'Aπηρής, έος, ό, ή, unmutilated, whole, sound, Apol. Rhod. i, 888.

'Απήςθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of ἀπαίρω.

Απηςίθμουν. See 'Aπαριθμέω. Απῆρκα, ας, ε, perf. ind. act.

'Απηρμαι, σαι, ται, perf. ind. pas. of araiew.

"Απηρος, ου, ό, ή, s. as ἀπηρής. 'Απήςτημαι, σαι, ται, perf. ind. pas. and

'Aπηςτημένος, η, ον, part. of ἀπαςτάομαι.

'Απήςτισμαι, p. ind. pas. and Απηςτισμένος, η, ον, part. perfected, accomplished. Thence Απηςτισμένως, adv. perfectly, absolutely. From ἀπαςτίζομαι.

'Απήσων, ουτος, δ, Ion. for ἀφήτων, part. 1. f. act. of ἀφίημι.
'Απηύρα, 3. sing. imperf. of

ἀπαυεάω, contracted for ἀπηύeas, απηύρων, 1. sing. imperf. of the same.

'Aπηχα, as, s, p. ind. act. of απάγω.

'Aπηχέω, ω, to sound discordantly, to send forth its last sounds; to ring again, resound; part. pres. act. ἀπηχῶν. From ἀπό and nxos.

Απηχήματα, τά, resounding peals, nom. pl. of απήχημα, aτος, τό, reverberation, ringing, the last sound, echo, Longin. ix, 2; dissonance, discord. Th. ñχos.

*Anning, ios, o, n, dissonant, harsh; odious, disagreeable. From and and axos.

 $A\pi n\chi \theta nv$, ns, n, 1. a. ind. pas of ἀπάγω.

'Āπήχθηςα, 1. a. ind. act. of àπεχθαίρω.

'Απηωρεύντ', for α τηωρεύντο, they were suspended, 3. pl. imperf. ind. m. Dor. for ἀπηωροῦντο · απηώρησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. and

'Aπηωεημένος, η, ον, part. perf. pas. of ἀπαιωρέομαι, from ἀπαιωρίω, ω. From από and αίωeέω, ω, to raise upward, to suspend.

'Απήωρος, ου, δ, ή, s. as απηωρη-

μένος.

'Aπĭa, 'n, the country first called Apia, afterwards Peloponnesus; others consider it an epithet signifying remote; άπία γαία, a far distant land, Iliad i, 270. See "Arios, ía, iov.

'Aπίασι, and απισι, Ion. 3. pl. pres. ind. of annui.

'Aridw, ns, n, 2. a. subj. act. from ἀπείδω.

Ariemer, 1. pl. pres. ind. act. and part. pres. mid. & πιέμενος, n, ov, Ion. for a φίεμεν, and a φίεμενος, front ἀφίημι.

'Ariivai, pres. inf. act. to go away, from ansimi, or rather απίημι. Also απίεναι, Ion. for ἀφιέναι, to send forth ; from ἀφί-

Απίενται, Ion. for ἀφίενται, they send out, 3. pl. pres. ind. m. or pas. from a pieuai.

'Aπίισαν, 3. pl. imperf. ind. act. of uninui, to go away. From από and Inμι, to go, ind. pres. mid. "spar imperat. "soo, part. l'émevos · part. 2. a. act. els, and, in composition, Tapeis.

Απίεσθαι, Ion. for αφίεσθαι. Th. the same as the preceding.

'Aπίης, 2. a. subj. act. 2. sing. of ἄπειμι. which is from ἀπό and είμι, to go; 2. a. ind. act. "ov. 'Aπίθανος, ου, δ, 'n, not persuasive, that does not cause belief, improbable; not credited, absurd. From a priv. and midavos, which is from επιθον, 2. a. of πείθω.

'Aπιθάνως, adv. improbably; unpersuasively.

Απίθεῖν, inf. pres. act. ἀπίθησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. Ion. for ηπίθησα, from

Aπιθίω, ω, to be disobedient, opposed to the humor of another, to be refractory or rebellious, Iliad i, 220; in the Holy Scriptures, to disbelieve, want faith. From a priv. and πείθω.

 $^{ullet}A\pi$ íðno $lpha,\ Ion.$ for n π íðno $lpha,\ 1.\ a.$

ind. of anilia.

*Απίκαται, Ιοη. for αφίκαται, which is for apypulou siri so ἀπίκᾶτο, for ἀφιγμίνοι ἦσαν, the former of which is 3. pl. perf. ind. pas. and the latter, 3. pl. pluperf. ind. pas. of apixvio-

'Απίκη, Ion. for αφίκη, sing. 2. a. subj. mid. aniaveirea, Ion. for apinveireai, pres. inf. mid. a a ixóusvos, Ion. for apixousvos, part. 2. a. mid. of atinviouas. From and and ίπνέομαι.

'Anixios, ov, i, the name of a man, Apicius.

'Απικόμενος, Ion. for ἀφικόμενος, part. 2. aor. m. of apinviouai. "Anixeos, ou, o, n, not bitter, free from bitterness. From a priv. and rixeos, ea, eor.

*Απιλλίω, ω, for αποκλείω, an ancient law-term, to intercept (a thief) by shutting the door, Lys.

'Απιλλήθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. Ion. of anillia, w, f. how, p. nxa, to shut, to close. 7λλος, an eye. See the next.

'Απίλλω, s. as ἀπειλίω and ἀπεί-کس, to exclude, shut out. the preceding.

· Απίμελος, ου, and άπιμελής, έος, ė, n, not fat, lean. From a priv. and πιμελή.

Arivás, ios, o, n, free from dirt or filth. From a priv. and πivos, ou, ô.

'Απινύσσω, to play the fool, to be out of one's senses; to breathe out, to breathe the last; to be insensible, as by being in a swoon, Iliad xiv, 10. Fromπνῦμι, to be wise.

'Απίζεται, Ιου. for ἀφίζεται, 3. sing. 1. f. m. of aφιανίομαι. From ἀπό and ἰκνέσμαι.

"Aπιζις, for ἄφιζις, εως, ἡ, arrival ; also, departure, the commencement of a journey. From 2. pers. sing. perf. ind. pas. of άφικνέομαι.

"Απιον, ες, ε, 2. α. ος ἄπειμι.

"Arior, ou, To, a pear; also an herb, probably, celery.

"AΠΙΟΣ, ου, ή, the pear-tree, properly, a natural or wild peartree. It is so called according to some from the Apian country or Peloponnesus, where it is indigenous; perhaps it is derived from oros, juice, because it is a succulent or juicy fruit; also, a species of spurge, with pearshaped roots, euphorbia apios.

"AIIIOE, ia, 100, far distant, re-

mote, Iliad i, 270, in which place it seems to refer to Peloponnesus; in some other passages it means distant countries, as in Odys. xvi, 18; as if from à ro, used to signify remoteness. See 'A xía.

'Απιστάναι, Ιοη. for άφιστάναι, pres. inf. act. of apistnus.

Απιστέαται, Ion. for αφίσταν-Tai, 3. pl. pres. ind. pas.; so ἀπιστίατο, Ion. for ἀφίσταντο, 3. pl. imperf. ind. pas. of

Απιστίον, verbal adj. from aπιστίω, which see.

' \mathbf{A} πιστέω, $\widetilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to distrust, suspect; to disbelieve, refuse belief, to be incredulous, N. T.; also to be unfaithful or perfidious, Mark xvi, 16; imperf. ήπίστεον, ουν· hence ἀπιστούμεvos, pres. part. pas.; &xiotion ἐστί, must disobey, Xen. An. ii, 6, 5; ώς οὐκ ἀπιστίον εἴη Κλεάςχω, that Clearchus was not to be disobeyed. From a priv. and mioris, which is from . 3. pers. sing. perf. ind. pas. of πείθω.

'Απίστημι, Ion. for ἀφίστημι. 'Απίστησας, part. 1. a. of &πιστίω.

'Απιστία, ας, ή, distrust, unbelief, incredulity; incredibility, faithlessness, perfidy. The quantity of the penult is doubtful.

"Anioros, ou, o, n, distrustful, unbelieving; incredible; faithless, perfidious, Iliad iii, 106; one who has not become a Christian, a pagan, 1 Cor. vi, 6, 7, 12, etc.; in comparat. & xio to tees, fem. gen. à rio ro riea. From a priv. and Tigtos, n, by.

'Απιστοσύνα, Dor. for

'Απιστοσύνη, ης, ή, perfidiousness, unfaithfulness, deceitfulness, Eurip. Med. 428.

'Aπίστως, adv. perfidiously, faithlessly, fraudulently; ἀπίστως "x : ", to be incredulous; to mistrust.

Απισχυρίζω, f. σω, to give a decided refusal, Thucyd. i, 140. A TITEON INAI, that they must go or depart, Xen. Anab. v, 3, 3.

"Aπιχθυς, υος, ὁ, ἡ, one who abstains from eating fish, Aristoph.

Απλαί (κρηπίδες), a kind of shoe or buskin worn by the Lacedæmonians.

'Απλάκητος, ου, ό, ή, unerring; unavoidable, secure from harm; κῆςις ἀπλάκητοι, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 472, the inevitable fates. But the better reading here seems

to be ἀνᾶπλάκητοι, or, as some prefer, άμπλάκητοι. the first syllable is short, u is omitted, but where long, the u is inserted. This is evident from the fact, that we never find ηπλακον, ηπλάκηται and the like. Accordingly in Æschyl. Eumenid. 923, we are to read ἀπλακήματά viv, and in Soph. Œd. Tyr. 472, κῆρες ἀναπλάκητοι...In Soph. Tra. chin. 120, the copies erronems. ly have ἀμπλάκητον for ἀναμπλάκητον. Herman. de Emen. dand. Gram. Græc. p. 18.

Απλανής, έος, ό, ή, that does not wander or stray, not erratic; the fixed stars. From a priv. and πλάνη.

"Απλαστος, for ἀπίλαστος, ου, i, i, that cannot be approached with safety, terrible, Rhes. 306. From a priv. and πελάζω, to approach. See the next.

"Απλαστος, ου, ό, ή, unfeigned, not counterfeit or factitious, ingenuous, candid, plain. From a priv. and πλαστός, ή, όν, factitious, feigned; which is from 3. sing. perf. ind. pas. of alasσω, or -άττω. See the preceding and the next.

*Anlagros, Dor. for anlagres, Eurip. Med. 151, insatiable. See the preceding.

'Aπλάτής, έος, ό, ή, that has no breadth, as a mathematical line. From a priv. and alatis, or πλάτος.

" $\Lambda\pi\lambda$ āτος, Dor. for ἄπλητος, which is put for and notes, infinite, immensely large, by syncope. From πλήθω, to fill.

Λπλάτυνε, or, as it ought perhaps to be read, inlature, 3. sing. imperf. or 1. a. ind. act. of πλατύνω, to dilate, extend, expand, Gen. xxvi, 22.

"Anderos, Poet. for andnros, ou, i, i, Dor. απλατος, for απληστος, insatiable; infinite, immense, Soph. Trach. 982; lofty. From a priv. and πλή. θω, which is from πλίος.

"Axleugos, ou, o, n, that has not aids or guards around him, unsupported. From a priv. and πλευρά, side.

"Απλευστος, ου, ό, ή, innavigable, not yet navigated, Cyrop. vi,

'Απλήγιος, ου, δ, ή, single; simple, innocent, harmless.

'Aπληγίς, ίδος, ή, used in Sophocles for the name of a garment; so called from its being either scanty, and so not admitting of being doubled round the body, or from its being single, i. e. without lining; used in contradistinction to δισληγίς, a double garment or cloak. Homer uses ἀπλοῖς in the same sense. From ἀπλῆ, for ἀπλοῖη, is formed ἀπλοῖς, and, by epenthesis of γ, ἀπληγίς.

"Απλημτος, ου, δ, ή, not struck or wounded; actively, not striking. From a priv. and πλήτ-τω, or πλήσσω, to strike.

'Aπλην, acc. sing. fem. of ἀπλόος.

'Aπλήξ, ñyos, δ, ή, that is not struck, unhurt.

'Απλήςωτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not finished, not complete, not furnished or provided with, not equipped. From α priv. and πληςόω, ω. Τh. πλέος.

'Απληστεύομαι, f. εύτομαι, to be greedy or insatiable.

'Απληστία, ας, ή, insatiableness, cupidity, covetousness; immensity.

"Απληστος, ου, δ, η, greedy, insatiable, Eurip. Med. 151; immense, Æschyl. Prom. 379. Thence

*Απλήστως, adv. greedily, insatiably, covetously; immensely; excessively, to excess, Longin. 44; ἀπλήστως χεώμενοι τῆ ἡδονῆ, Xen. Cyrop. iv, 1, 8, insatiable in the pursuit of pleasure. From α priv. and 3. sing. perf. ind. pas. of πλήθω.

Aπλίη, ης, ἡ, simplicity, candor, ingenuousness, sincerity, singleness of mind. From ἀπλίος.

Aπλόθριξ, τρίχος, δ, ή, that has lank hair; also that is thin-haired and growing bald. From ἀπλόος and Θρίζ.

"Απλοιά, ας, 'n, a time when one cannot navigate; ἀπλοία χεώμενοι, experiencing an inability to put to sea, by reason of the wind or weather, Eurip. Iphig. in Aul. 88; Thucyd. iv, 4.

'Απλοίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to have simplicity, to be ingenuous and candid, Xen. Mem. iv, 2, 18. Th. ἀπλόος, simple.

'Απλοϊκός, κή, κόν, frank, simple, undisguised, open.

'Aπλοίς, ίδος, 'n, a single garment not large enough to be folded or doubled; acc. pl. ἀπλοίδας. It is the opposite of διπλοίς. In Homer it is used as an adjective with χλαῖνα, Iliad xxiv, 230. See 'Απληγίς. Th. ἀπλόος.

*Απλοκος, ου, δ, ħ, not folded, not interwoven. From a priv. and πίπλοκα, perf. ind. m. of πλίκω, to fold.

'Απλοχύων, ονος, δ, in Laërtius, a surname of Antisthenes, as being a cynic of plain dress, a pure or real cynic. From ἀπλόος and χύων.

`ΑΠΛΟΌΣ, -οῦς, ὁ, ἀπλόη,-ῆ, ἡ, άπλόον, -οῦν, τὸ, compar. ἀπλούστερος, superl. ἀπλούστατος, single, simple, candid, ingenuous, frank, sincere; ร์สะเอิท อบึง อิะเ την σύνδεσιν είναι της καλλίστης σραγωδίας, μη άπλην, άλλα πεπλεγμένην, since, therefore, the construction (or plan) of the best tragedy ought to be, not simple but complicated, Aristot. Poet. c. 13; trivial, light, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 519. In N. T. applied to the eye, sound, not diseased, and hence, seeing well or clearly, Matth. vi, 22. It is from a signifying unity or the being one, and πέλω, to be, as if ἄπελος, because what is not folded is one and single, according to Eustathius and the Etymologist; or from a priv. and πολύς, because what is single does not consist of many things; ώς ἀπλῷ λόγω, to speak plainly; in good truth; τὸ ἀπλοῦν, s. as 'n ἀπλότης. See the next. "Ατλοος, ἄπλους, ου, δ, ή, that does not admit of being navigated, unfit for navigation, innavigable, Dem. de Cor.; vavs ἄπλους ἐποίησαν, Thucyd. vii, 34, they disabled the ships. From a priv. and aloos, sailing, navigation. Sec under "Απλοια. Τh. πλέω.

Απλότης, ητος, ή, simplicity, candor, Rom. xii, 8; bountifulness, liberality, 2 Cor. viii, 2. Απλούστατα, neut. plur. used adverbially, in a very simple, plain or concise manner, Xen. Mem. iv, 240.

"Απλουτος, ου, δ, ħ, destitute of wealth, poor. From α priv. πλοῦτος, riches.

'Aπλόω, ω, f. σω, p. κα, to expand, extend, unfold; imperfind. act. ἤπλοον· 1. a. inf. act. ἀπλῶσαι· ἀπλόομαι, οῦμαι, to be spread open or expanded, perf. ind. pas. ἤπλωσμαι, and part. ἡπλωσμένος, n, ον, expanded, single, not folded. Τh. ἀπλόος.

'Απλὕσία, ας, ή, the being unwashed, not clean; in pl. ἀπλυσίαι, αί, sponges that cannot be cleansed.

*Aπλύτος, ου, δ, ή, unwashed; properly applied to clothing, Aristoph. Pax. 757. From α priv. and πλύνω, to wash.

'Āπλῶς, adv. simply, in a simple way or manner, not accurately; also in precise terms, as a law, Dem.; altogether, candidly, ingenuously, without disguise; frankly, Dem. Cor.; sometimes in the N, T., liberally, bountifully. From ἀπλόος.

"Απλωτος, ου, δ, ή, innavigable.
Τh. πλώω, to sail.

'Aπνιής, έος, δ, ή, breathing or blowing loud and hard. From a intensive and πνίω, to breathe: or, not breathing, breathless, from a priv. and πνίω.

Aπνεύματος, ου, δ, δ, that is not blown by the wind, without wind.

'Απνευστί, adv. in a breath, without stopping to take breath, Theophr. 2; ἀπνευστὶ συνείζει τούτους (λόγους.) Demosth. de Cor. 328, 12, he strings them together in a breath.

'Aπνευστία, ας, ή, the holding of the breath.

Aπνευστιάζω, to hold one's breath, to repress one's breathing. From a priv. and perfind. pas. of πνέω, to breathe.

"Απνευστος, ου, δ, ή, that cannot breathe, without respiration, unable to breathe, lifeless, Odys. v, 456.

"Απνοια, ας, 'n, q. d. the being without breath or wind; serene weather, a calm, stillness, tranquillity. From α prio. and πνόη, a blowing. Th. πνέω, to breathe.

"Απνοος, ἄπνους, ου, ὁ, ἡ, in acc. sing. ἄπνοον, ἄπνουν, that does not breathe, breathless, dead; not having a draught of air.

'ΑΠΟ', prep., compar. ἀπωτίεω, superl. ἀπωτάτω, governing the genitive, and referring to the origin or source from which any thing proceeds; it is most commonly to be rendered by our preposition from ; sometimes by of; also for, on account of, because of; before or in the presence of; on the side of any party; in, at, on; after, since; before; by, by means of, through; it is properly used where the idea of motion or progress from one person or thing to another is implied; ἀποβασιλη̃ος, from the king, i. e. coming from ; ἀπ' Αἰγύπτου, from or out of Egypt; & r ov husis γιγόναμιν, from whom we are descended, Herodot. vii, 150; πορεύεσθε ἀπ' ἐμοῦ, depart from me, Math. xvii, 41.

The following examples will show various modes of rendering this preposition.

I. With the article preceding and a noun following it, signifying the source or origin, it may be rendered as follows; (1) εί ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου, the Peloponnesians, literally, those who are from Peloponnesus; na ar άλλήλων ἀφέλεια, mutual utility, literally, the utility of each other; ή ἀπὸ γεαμμάτων ώφέλεια, the utility of learning, i. e. which proceeds from learning; οί ἀπὸ παιδείας, the learned; οί άπο της στοᾶς for οι στωϊκοί, the Stoics; τἀπ' ἐμοῦ, my affairs; but s metimes in such expressions it indicates those who have just finished doing something, as οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπατείας, those who have finished their duties as consuls, i. e. the men of consular rank.

II. With nouns; -- (2) nouns denoting the origin, source, or occasion of any thing; as zaλίουσι ἀπὸ τῶν μητέρων ἐωϋτούς, they name themselves after, or from, their mothers, Herodot. i, 173; ap' haiou Godai, the eastern parts or region; — (3) with nouns signifying the place from whence, or the person from whom, as & xò τοῦ ὄρους, from the mountain, Mark ix, 9; ἀφ' Ίππων μάχετθαι, to fight from their horses, or on horseback; ἀπὸ χαρᾶς, for joy; ἀπὸ τῆς παρούσης δυνάμεως, according to present means; ὅσον ἀπὸ βοῆς Evener, as much as possible by words or outery, and not in reality, Xen. Hist. ii, 4, 21, and Thucyd. viii, 92, which are the only two instances found of this remarkable phraseology. Wyttenb. Select. 414; - (4) with nouns signifying distance, interval, removal from; as τίσσεςα στάδια άπὸ λίμνης, four stadia or furlongs from the lake, Herodot. iv, 195; ως ἀπὸ σταδίων δικαπίντι, at a distance of about fifteen furlongs, John xi, 18 ; έσται δὲ ταῦτα οὐκ ἀπὸ τοῦ πεάγματος, these things are not far from, or wide of, the matter, Demosth.; ax' avatolav, towards, or on, the east; - (5) with nouns signifying time, as

άπὸ καταδολης κόσμου, from the (time of) foundation of the world, Matth. xiii, 35; & 70 yeveas, from his birth ; and deimvou, after supper, Herodot. i, 133, whence, ἀπὸ δείπνου γένεσθαι, to have done supper; ἀπὸ πρωί ίως έσπίρας, from morning to evening; ἀπὸ παίδων, from childhood; ἀπὸ σάλπιγγος, from (the time of sounding) the trumpet; ἀπὸ τοῦ πολέμου, from the time of the war; άφ' οδ, for ἀφ' ου χεόνου, from, or since, which time; - (6) with nouns denoting the price or value; as ἀπὸ ταλάντων έξήκοντα, for sixty talents, Demosth. Cor.; ἀπὸ σμικέας δαπάνης, at little expense, Aristoph. Eq. 535; -(7) with nouns signifying the materials of which any thing is made, as ενδυμα άπὸ τριχῶν καμήλου, a garment of camel's hair, Matth. iii, 4; - (8) sometimes & nó gives a noun or adjective the effect of an adverb; as ἀπὸ σπουδης, deliberately or seriously, Iliad vii, 359; ἀπὸ στόματος, from memory, by heart, Plat. Theat. 1; & rò τύχης, fortuitously, by chance, Demosth.; - (9) with nouns signifying the cause, manner, and instrument, etc., as & \(\var{a} \var{a} \var{e} γυρεοίο βιοίο, with his silver bow, Iliad xxiv, 605; ζωσι δε από Anins, they live by pillage, He. rodot. iv, 103; 270 06600, through, or on account of fear, Luke xxi, 26; ἀπὸ τῆς φιλοσοφίας, on account of his philosophy, Plut. Apoph.; ἀπὸ προyouw, after the manner of our fathers, 2 Tim. i, 3; 270 90000 μᾶλλον ἐμοὶ ἔσεαι, thou shalt be more out of my favor, or odious to me, Iliad, i, 563, Apol. Rhod.

III. With adjectives (10) denoting privation or exemption from any thing; as αθωός είμι από τοῦ αίματος, I am clear or free from the blood of, i. e. am innocent of, Matth. xxvii, 24, and Acts xx, 26; — (11) sometimes it gives to adjectives and substantives the force of adverbs, as and αδοκήτου, unexpectedly, Thucyd. vi, 47; ἀπὸ τοῦ φανεgou, for φανερως, openly, not secretly or privately, Thucyd. i; -(12) with the superlatives βελτίστον and κρατίστον, it sometimes means with good intentions, with proper feelings, ας ό δὶ ἀγαθὸς, καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ κρατίστου, but the good man, with good intentions too, etc.

IV. With pronouns; (13) de έμαυτου, ἀφ' ἱαυτοῦ, ἀφ' ἱαυτῶν, voluntarily, of one's own accord, literally, by myself, himself, or themselves; also by one's self, without the aid of any one, Luke xxi, 30; also by one's own authority, John vii, 17; oi μεν και αυτοι άφ' εαυτών, they (did) of themselves, or of their own accord, in contradistinction to being ordered, Cyrop. v, 5. V. With the relative; (14) lpha arphiοῦ and ἀφ' οῦ χρόνου, since or from which time; in which use åφ' οδ sometimes occurs after a plural, as δίκα έτη ἀφ' οὖ (χοόνου) αν έξέλθωσι, ten years after they quit the order of boys, Cyrop. i, 2, 9.

VI. After verbs which include the idea of delivering or liberating, fleeing from, avoiding, purifying or cleansing from, and also of filling ; as σώσει ἀπὸ τῶν άμαςτίων, he shall save or de. liver from their sins, Matth. i, 21; γεμίσαι άπὸ τῶν κερατίων, to fill with the husks or coarse food, Luke xv, 16. In the N. T. it is particularly used after verbs of eating, hiding, conceal-

ing, and fearing.

VII. With adverbs; — (15) of place, as ἀπ' οὐρανόθεν, from the skies, from heaven, Iliad viii, 365; απὸ μακρόθεν, from afar off, or at a distance, Matth. xxvi, 58; ἀπὸ κρῆθεν, from the head, Hes. Scut. 7; in which instances & \(\pi \) seems to be redundant; άπὸ τοῦ παραχρημα, immediately; -- (16) of time; as and πρωΐ τως έσπέρας, immediately after, or from, the morning until evening, Acts xxviii, 23; ἀπὸ τότε, from then, or from that time, Matth. xvi, 21; ari πίρυσι, since or from the last year, 2 Cor. viii, 10; d's' äeτι, from now, from this time, henceforward, Matth. xxvi, 29, and & \(\pi \) vvv in the same sense.

VIII. In compounds (17) it has the force of from, out of, thence, off, and of the inseparable particle re-, as used in the Latin and English; as aroxaliornu. to re-place, re-store : a modifum, to re deliver or give back; -(18) sometimes it increases the force of the verb and sometimes not; as ἀποθαυμάζω, to wonder greatly; but ἀποτείχειν, simply like reixin, to run; arar

τᾶν, like ἀντᾶν, to meet; ἀπιoficer, to eat of any thing, for άπό τινος ἐσθίειν · 80 ἀπογεύσασθαι for ἀπό τινος γεύσασθαι. ἀπελπίζειν for ἀπό τινος έλπίζειν, to hope for from another person or thing, Luke vi, 35; -(19) in many compounds it has the force of a privative, as & *6τιμον for ἄτιμον, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 215; - (20) sometimes it gives the force of negation or refusal, as ἀπόφημι, to deny; ἀπειπείν, to deny or refuse, Iliad i, 515, where it is used in opposition to κατανεύειν, to assent; ἀπόμαχοι, those who are not fighting men, or who are unfit for fighting, used in opposition to μάχιμοι, Arrian. ; ἀποδιδά-TREIN, to be away from teaching, dedocere.

IX. In many instances and is redundant; as ἀπὸ τῆς ἐλαίης τοὺς κλάδους, branches of the olive tree, Herodot. vii, 19, the same as τοὺς τῆς ἐλαίης κλάδους · οίνον ἀπ' ἀμπέλω, for της άμπέλου, wine of the vine, Hybr. Cretens.; in which instances, the use of the preposition seems to be similar to the mode of expressing a genitive in the Modern Greek and in other modern languages by means of a preposition; ή ἀπὸ τούτων ετοιμότης, their inclination or promptitude in my favor, Demosth.

X. It is also used instead of the prepositions in, ini, megi, and υπό · — (21) for εx, as ἀπ' έκα-ซอง หลา ย์ไหองา ซลา์อิพง ยา๊ร µอบีงอร åπίφυγε, out of a hundred and twenty youths one only escaped. Herodot. vi, 27; - (22) for επί or περί, as ταῦτα μεν τὰ ἀπὸ τουτίων τῶν ποταμῶν, these are the things (which I had to relate) concerning these rivers, Herodot. iv, 53; πυθέσθαι ἀπὸ της Ξίεξιω στεατιής, to ask respecting the army of Xerxes, vii, 195; - (23) for ὑπό, as ἀπὸ των άντιστασιωτών καταλευθή. vai, were stoned by those of the opposite party, Pausan. Co. rinth.

XI. By tmesis it is often found separated from the verb to which it belongs, as ἀπὸ μὶν ἔθανε (for ἀπίθανε) ὁ στραπηγὸς... ἀπὸ δὲ ἄλλω πόλλω, the commander fell or died, and many others also, Herodot. viii, 89; in which last member, the verb belonging to ἀπό is understood.

" The preposition is precisely

the same as the Latin ab and the Anglo-Saxon af, the same as of." Dunbar and Barker. Probably the Hebrew 38, ab, denoting the father, author, origin, or source of any thing.

XII. "The privative α appears to be this preposition abbreviated, when used in a negative sense; thus, ἀπότμος is the same as ἄτιμος, ἀπόθεστος as ἄθεστος ἄβρητος and ἀπόβρητος άποκαίριον the same as ἄκιμον, Soph. Phil., 456. See Greek Exerc. p. 247." Dunbar and Barker.

Some Grammarians accent this word on the penult, & xo, when it means far from, apart, away from; as Wolf, in his Homer, Odys. xv, 517, but no where else. Passow's Lex. See the next.

"Aπο, (accented on the penult) adv. afar, at a distance; but äπο for äπεστι, he is off, from äπειμι and äπο for äπειμι, to go off, begone, from äπειμι, to go away. The prepositions unaccompanied by a case are often used as adverbs, and the accent is then thrown back, as in äπο. 'Απὸ αὐτοῦ, from that time.

'Αποαίνυμαι, σαι, ται, the same with ἀπαίνυμαι, to take away, deprive, despoil; imperf. ind. ἀποαινύμην, Ion. for ἄποηνύμην, σο, το. From ἀπό and αΐνυμαι.

Αποαιρεῖσθαι, pres. inf. pas. for ἀφαιρεῖσθαι. Poet. and Ion.

'Αποαίρεο, Ion. for ἀφαίρου, 2. sing. pres. imp. pas. from the same.

'Αποαιρίομαι, οῦμαι, Ion. and Poet. in Hom. and Herodot. for ἀφαιρίομαι, to take away, remove.

'Αποδαδίζω, f. ίσω, to depart, go away. From ἀπό and βαδίζω. 'Αποδάθρα, ας, ή, a ladder by which to land from on board a vessel, a gangway, Thucyd. iv, 12. From

'Αποβαίνω, f. ἀποβήσομαι, p. ἀποβίβηκα, to come down from a ship, to disembark; to depart; happen, turn out, or prove; part. ἀποβίβηκας, υῖα, ός · 2. a. ind. act. ἀπίβην, ης, η, happencd, resulted, 1. f. ἀποβήσεται, shall or will happen; ἀνίπητοι ἀποβαίνουσιν, they prove to be invincible, D. Sic. i, 73; ἐκ τῶν ἀποβαινόντων, according to events or circumstances; act. to cause to descend, or land (men)

from a ship; 3. pl. à πίζησαν, 2. a. subj. act. ἀποδῶ, ῆς, ῆ, inf. ἀποδῆναι, part. ἀποδάς τοιόνδ' ἀπίξη τόδι πέᾶγμα, so this affair hath resulted; ὅπως ἀποδποσιτο, how they would turn out, what the event would be, Mem. i, 3, 2; τὰ ἀποδαίνοντα, the consequences, the results, Thucyd. i, 39. From ἀπό and βαίνω.

'Αποβάλητε, 2. pl. 2. a. subj. of 'Αποβάλλα, f. ἀποβάλῶ, p. ἀποβίληκα, to cast off or away; to sell at a low price; lose, reject, repudiate; 2. a. ind. act. ἀπεβάλον, ες, ε, 2. a. subj. act. 1. sing. ἀποβάλω, perf. ind. pas. ἀποβέλημα, 1. a. ind. pas. ἀπεβλήθην, ης, η, and part. ἀποβληθείς, είσα, έν, p. ind. mid. ἀποβέβολα, obsolete.

'Αποδάπτω, f. ψω, to dip, to plunge in. From ἀπό and βάπτω.

'Αποβάς, άντος, δ, nom. pl. ἀποβάντις, part. 2. a. act. of ἀποβαίνω.

'Απόβασις, εως, 'n, descent, a landing; event, result; ἐν τῆ ἀποβάσει, at our disembarkation,
Luc.; ἀπόβασιν ποιεῖσθαι, to
make a descent, or disembarkation, Thucyd. ii, 26. From
ἀποβαίνω.

*Αποβατήρια, ων, τά, (ligá being understood) sacrifices or offerings made on one's arrival after a voyage.

'Αποβατήριος, (Ζεύς) he who descends or disembarks, an epithet of Jupiter, as the divinity that aided or presided over landing from ships. From ἀποβαίνω.

Aποβάτης, ου, δ, a combatant or champion, that would leap from one horse or car to another, during a race or contest. It is named from ἀποδηνωι, to alight or descend.

· Αποξατίκοί, τροχοί. See the next.

'Αποβατίκός, κή, κόν, relating to an ἀποβάτης (see the preceding); as ἀποβατικός ἄγων, a contest of, and ἀποβάτικοι τρόχοι, wheels used by an ἀποβάτης.

`Αποξίδηκα, perf. of ἀποδαίνω. 'Αποξίδηκα, perf. ind. act. and 'Αποξίδηκως, purt. perf. act. of ἀποδάλλω.

'Αποδῆναι, 2. a. inf. act. ἀποδήσομαι, η, εται, 1. f. ind. mid. of ἀποδαίνω or ἀπόδημι.

'Aποδήσσω, and -ττω, f. ξω, to cough out, to expel by cough-

ing, to expectorate. From ἀπό and βήσεω or -ττω.

'Αποδιάζομαι, f. άσομαι, to force, compel; also to be in travail; sometimes it has a passive sense, to be forced or compelled. From ἀπό and βιάζομαι. Th. βία, force

'Αποδιδάζω, and ἀποδιδάζομαι, to put on shore, to land; also to transport, convey over: pres. inf. act. ἀποδιδάζειν, pas. ἀποδιδάζειδων: 1. a. ind. m. ἀπεδιδασάμαν, ω, απο. From ἀπό and βιδάζω, to cause to come or yo.

'Āποξιόω, ω, f. ώσω, and ἀποδίωμι, to depart this life, to die; 2. α. ind. act. ἀπιδίων. ως, ω· inf. act. ἀποδιωναι. From ἀπό and βιόω.

'Αποδιώστμος, adj. done at the point of death; ἀποδιώσιμος διάτεξις, a last will and testament.
Th. βίος, life.

*Αποδίωσις, εος, ή, departure from life, decease, death. From ἀπό and βίωσις, living.

'Αποβλάπτομαι, f. ψόμαι, to be hurt, wronged out of, to be be-reaved or sustain a loss; 1. aor. pas. ἀπεβλάφθην, part. ἀπο-βλαφθείς.

'Αποβλάπτω, f. ψω, to hurt, wrong, bereave. From ἀπό and βλάπτω, to hurt.

'Αποβλαστάνω, f. στήσω, to bud, sprout, blosson, grow, 2. aor. ἀπίβλαστον. From ἀπό and βλαστάνω, to germinate.

'Αποδλαστάω, ῶ, and

'Αποβλαστίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, s. as ἀποβλαστάνω.

*Αποδλάστημα, ἄτος, τό, a germ, shoot; also offspring, .

'Αποβλάστησις, εως, h, a budding, shooting forth. From 2. pers. sing. perf. ind. pas. of ἀποβλαστάνω, to germinate, put forth shoots.

`Αποβλαφθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of ἀποβλάπτω.

*Aπόβλεπτος, ου, δ, ή, conspicuous, Eurip. Hec. 355.

'Αποβλίπω, f. ψω, p. ἀποβίβλεφα, to look back, look upon, behold; look up to, admire, respect, have a regard for, view attentively; properly, to turn the eyes from all objects but one so as to fix them upon that one; to reflect upon, to ponder; πρὸς τί ἀποβλίπιις, what do you aim at? sometimes used with εἰς, and sometimes with πρὸς, l. a. ind. act. ἀπεξλεψε, άπω, l. a. imperat. act. ἀπεξλεψε, άπω, l. a. ind.

mid. ἀπιδλιψάμην, ω, ατο. 'Αποδληθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of ἀποδάλλω.

'Απόβλημα, ἄτος, τό, any thing thrown away, that is refuse and good for nothing. From 1. sing. perf. ind. pas. of ἀποβάλλω.

'Απόβλητον, ου, τό, neut. of ἀπόβλητος, s. as ἀπόβλημα.

Απόβλητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that is to be thrown aside, rejected, spurned, despised; ἀπόβλητου, ου, τό, something thrown aside, etc.; thence ἀποβλητικός, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that has lost or may lose. From ἀπό and 3. sing. perf. ind. pas. of βάλλω.

'Āποβλίττω, f. ίσω, p. ικα, to take honey from the combs of bees; hence, to pillage, to extor., Aristoph. From ἀπό and βλίττω.

'Αποβλύζω, f. ύτω, to stream or gush out, send forth waters, vomit out; pres. part. act. ἀποβλύζων, Iliad ix, 487. From ἀπό and βλύζω.

*Αποβλώσκω, f. ώσω, to depart. From ἀπό and βλώσκω, to come or go.

'Αποδολή, ης, η, a throwing away or losing, casting away, casting off, undergoing loss. From ἀποδίζολα, perf. ind. m. of ἀποδάλλω.

Αποβολιμαῖος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, one who casts away, Aristoph. Pax. 677. Αποβόσκομαι, 1. f. mid. βώσομαι, or βόσομαι, or βοσκήσομαι, to feed on, browse, eat down. From ἀπό and βόσκω.

Αποδουπολίω, ω, l. f. ήσω, p. ηπω, to separate from the flock, lead astray; likewise to lead away from the flock of another, lead into error, deceive, l. a. ind. act. ἀπεδουπόλησω, ως, ε· ἀποδουπολίομωι, οῦμαι, to be led away from the flock, to stray from the flock, Xen. Cyrop. i, iv, 13. From 1. sing. perf. ind. pas. of which is formed

Αποδουπόλημα, ἄπος, πό, a leading away from the fold of another, deception, misleading; and

'Αποξουκολίζω, f. ίσω, s as ἀποεουκολέω all from ἀπό, βοῦς, and κόλον, food.

Αποδράζω, ἀποδράσσω, and ἀποδράττω, f. σω, to spout up or make a jet by boiling or heating; to boil over, to froth. From ἀπό and βράζω.

'Απόδομα, ατος, τό, froth or scum thrown off by boiling; spray, foam; also bran, chaff. 'Αποξεάσσομαι, to be made to spout up or overflow by heat; from 1. sing. perf. ind. pas. of which comes

'Απόξειγμα, ἄτος, τό, what is diluted in water; likewise the water with which any thing has been imbued or steeped. From 'Αποξείχω, f. ξω, to bedew, moisten, wet by dipping, steep; ἀποξείχομαι, to be bedewed or wet. From ἀπό and βείχω, to bedew, moisten.

Aποξείζω, f. ίσω, and ίζω, to sleep away a surfeit occasioned by excess in eating or drinking; to sleep; Odys. ix, 151; xi, 7; 1. a. ind. act. ἀπίξειζα, ας, ε, the participle of which is ἀποξείζας, αντος. From ἀπό and βείζω, to sleep after eating.

Αποδοίθω, f. ισω, to weigh down; neut. to sink or be weighed down. From ἀπό and βρίθω, to be heavy.

Αποδροχή, ñs, h, a wetting or sprinkling. From ἀπό and βρίχω.

Αποξορχθίζω, f. ίσω, to imbibe, swallow, devour. From ἀπό and βροχθίζω. Th. βρόγχος, the throat.

'Αποβορχίζω, f. ίσω, to entangle in a snare, to ensnare. From από and βρόχος, a snare, halter, or cord.

'Αποβείνω, f. ζω, to bite off, eat up From ἀπό and βεύνω, to bite or gnaw.

'Αποζοωθείς, είσα, έν, part. 1. a.
pas. of

'Αποβρώσκω, f. σω, p. βίδεωκα, to eat up; consume; p. ind. pas. βίδεωμαι, 1. a. ind. pas. απιδεώθην, ης, n. From ἀπί and βρώσκω, to eat.

'Αποδύω, f. σω, to stop up, obstruct. From ἀπό and βύω.

Απόδωμος, ου, ό, ή, unholy, profane; that does not frequent the altar, irreligious, Eurip. Cycl. 365. From ἀπό and βωμός.

Απόθωσι, 3. pl. 2. a. subj. acl. of αποθαίνω, or απόθημι.

Απόγαιον, ου, τό, the rope with which a vessel is made fast to land, technically called a fast. Sec ' Απόγεια.

Απόγαιος, ου, δ, ή, distant from the earth; the same with ἀπόγεις. From ἀπό and γαῖα, the earth.

'Απογαίοω, ω, f. ώσω, to turn towards the earth. From από and γαῖα, the earth.

'Απογαλακτίζω, to wean or take

from the mother's milk; 270. γαλακτίζομαι, to be weaned; and from the 1. sing. perf. ind.

Απογαλακτισμός, οῦ, δ, a weaning. From ἀπό and γαλακτίζω. Th. γάλα, milk.

'Απογεγεαμμένος, part. perf. pas.

of απογεάφω.

Απογεία, ας, ή, a wind from the shore, a land breeze; the opposite to τροπαία, a sea-breeze or breeze from the sea.

'Απόγεια, τά, οτ ἐπίγεια, ropes by which a ship is made fast to the shore, called, in nautical language, fasts; hence ἀπόγεια λύ-EIV, to loose the fasts or to unmoor a ship.

'Απόγειον, ου, τό, a mathematical term, the apogee or greatest distance of a planet from the earth; it is opposed to Exigence, perigee. 'Aπόγειος, ου, δ, ή, distant from the earth; the same with ἀπόyasos. All these words are from aπό and γαῖα, the earth.

'Απογεισόω, ω, or ἀπογεισσόω, f. ώσω, to construct with projecting edges, like the eaves of a building; also to protect by a projection, like the eaves of a house, as the eyebrows protect the eyes, Xen. Mem. i, 4. From ἀπό and γεισόω or γεισσόω. Τh. γεῖσον, οτ γεῖσσον, ου, τό, the eaves of a house.

'Απογεμίζω, to unlade. ἀπό and γεμίζω, to fill.

' Απογέμω, f. εμῶ, to empty, unlade, discharge.

'Απογεννάω, ω, to generate, beget, produce. From 2 76 and γεννάω, ω, to beget, bring forth. Th. yivouas, to be born or produced.

'Aπογενομμένος, part. 2. a. mid. of απογίνομαι.

'Απογεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to taste; to nibble. From ἀπό and γεύο-

'Απογεφυεόω, ω, f. ώσω, to unite by a bridge; to build a bridge upon. From ἀπό and γεφυρόω,

ω. Th. γέφυςα, a bridge. Απογηςάσκω, f. ἀπογηςᾶσω, p. ἀπογεγήςακα, to grow old; 1. a. ind. act. ἀπεγήςασα

1. a. subj. act. ἀπογηράτω, ης, From ἀπό and γηςάσκω.

Th. yñeas, old age.

'Aπογίγνομαι, and απογίνομαι, f. απογενήσομαι, η. απογεγένημαι, to be absent, depart; die, Thucyd. ii, 34 and 51; to renounce or abandon sin; to become dead to or freed from sin, 1 Pet. ii,

24; 1. a. ind. pas. ἀπεγενήθην, ης, η · 2. a. ind. m. άπεγενόμην, part. 2. a. ἀπογενόμενος, η, ον, From & no and yivodead. μαι.

Απογίνομαι. See Απογίγνομαι. Απογινώσκω, f. απογνώσομαι, p. απέγνωκα, to disown, cast off, reject, give up or relinquish as desperate; absolve or acquit; disclaim or renounce: determine that a thing is not proper to be done, to change opinion : used with the genitive and accusative, εί μη παντάπασιν ξαυτῶν ἀπεγνώπατε, unless you have wholly despaired of yourselves, Dem. Phil.; εί νῦν ἀπεγίνωσκε Θη-Caious, if he gave up, i. e. distrusted the Thebans, Dem. Phil. ii : ἀπεγνωκέναι τοῦ μαχεῖσθαι, Xen. An. i, 7, 15, that he had resolved not to fight; pluperf. ind. act. & TEYVWEIV 2. a. ind. act. ἀπέγνων, ως, ω, 2. a. act. subj. ἀπόγνῶ, ῷς, ῷ, 2. a. act. imperat. ἀπόγνωθι, 2. a. act. inf. й тоүчшчи, part. 2. a. acl. атоyvous, ovoa, ov, perf. ind. pas. απέγνωσμαι, σαι, ται, 1. a. ind. pas areyvarenv, ns, n, 1. f. pas. απογνωσθήσομαι, part. perf. pas. απεγνωσμένος, η, ον, cast off; άπεγνωσμέναι θεραπείαι, dangerous and desperate remedies, Plut. From and and ywwoxw. 'Απογλαυκόω, ω, f. ώσω, to have a cataract.

· Απογλαύκωμα, ἄτος, τό, and 'Απογλαύκωσις, εως, ή, a disease of the eye, supposed to be what is called a cataract. From perf. ind. pas. of ἀπογλαυκόω. γλαυκός.

Απόγλουτος, ου, δ, ή, having small haunches or buttocks. Th. ylouros.

'Απογλυκαίνω, f. ανω, to make sweet or pure as water. Diod. i, 40. From ἀπό and γλυκαίνω. Τh. γλυκύς.

'Απόγνοια, ns, h, a despairing, despair. From perf. ind. m. of άπογινώσκω.

'Απογνῶ, ῷς, ῷ, 2. a. subj. act. άπογνούς, οῦσα, όν, part. 2. a. act. of ἀπογινώσκω.

Απογνώμων, ονος, δ, ή, that has lost the teeth called γνώμονες, which indicate the age; & wh έχων δι' οῦ γνωσθη, that hath not the marks by which it may be known. From 1. sing. perf. ind. pas. of ἀπογινώσκω.

'Απόγνωσις, εως, ή, desperation. From the same.

'Απογνώστης, ου, δ, that despairs.

From the same.

Απόγονα, τά, descended from. sprung from, nom. pl. of 'Anóyoves, ou, i, h, and substantively, a grandson, a descendant, Thucyd. i, 101. From ἀπό and γέγονα, perf. ind. m. of γίνομαι. See the next.

'Απογονά, ãs, 'n, Dor. for

'Aπογονή, ñs, ή, progeny, offspring, posterity.

'Απόγονος, ου, δ, ή, descended from, sprung or produced from. See ' Απόγονα.

'Απογεμίζω, to take away old age, to make young. Th. γεαῖα, an old woman.

*Απογράφεσθαι, inf. pas. of άπογεάφω.

'Απογεάφή, ñs, 'n, a register, list of articles, Demosth. 1036, 24; enrolment in a public register; a census, enumeration; a journal of public acts; an inventory. In Luke ii, 2, άπογεαφή means only a list or enumeration of persons; in Acts v, 37, it is a census of persons and property. See also the use of

'Απόγαφον, ου, τό, a copy of a book, picture, etc.

ἀπογεάφω.

'Απόγεἄφος, ου, δ, ή, made according to an original or model; transcribed, copied; registered, recorded.

'Απόγεἄφω, f. ψω, p. ἀπογέγεαφα, to enter in a register, inscribe, note down; to copy or transcribe; to accuse before a magistrate, Demosth. 1068, 11; άπογεαφέτω τον....πεὸς τὸν ἄεχοντα · ἀπογεάφομαι, to be copied or transcribed, set down; to cause to be registered; also to give in one's name; to inscribe or note down in the public registers any kind of claim made by an individual either in his own name or for the public; it is thus used both in the act. and mid. voice; but, says Reiske, there seems to be this distinction, that the active ἀπηγεάψαι is used when the party does it himself, and ἀπογεάφεσθαι, when it is done for him by the notary or public officer, Reisk. Index Demosth. "The following passage in Lysias c. Eratosth. shows that this is not correct; οί δε άλλοι είς τὸ ἐργαστήριον έλθόντες τα άνδράποδα απεγράφον. 70." (Dunbar and Barker.) a. ind. act. ἀπίγεαψα, a. subj. act. ἀπογεάψω, ης, η, perf. ind. pas. ἀπογέγεαμμαι,

κ*

1. a. ind. pas. ἀπεγεάφθην, ns, n, 1. a. ind. m. arsyeatáμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. inf. m. aπογεάψασθαι; in the passive sometimes, to be erased, struck out of the roll or register. In legal proceedings, ἀπογεάφισθαι in the middle voice (the active ἀπογεάψαι being rarely used) is applied to the plaintiff or prosecutor, who entered his complaint with the archon; and sometimes it is used of the archon kimself, who brings on the matter for trial; but ἀπογεά-Ocolas, in the passive, is applied to the party accused, as of a capital offence, etc.

'Απογυίοω, ω, f. ώσω, p. ἀπογεγυίωκα, to enervate, enfeeble, Iliad vii, 265; to dismember; 1. a. subj. ἀπογυιώσω, ης, η. From & x 6 and yviow, which see. `Απογυμνάζομαι, to exercise one's self. From & To and γυμνάζομαι. Th. yumvos, naked.

'Απογυμνόω, ω, f. σω, to make naked, to strip; exhibit to view; mid. to strip one's self, Xen. Mem. iii, 4, 1; part. pas. 1. a. ἀπογυμνοθείς, εῖσα, έν. Odys. x, 301. From are and yupvow, ω. Th. γυμνός.

'Απογύμνωσις, εως, ή, a making bare or naked; a denuding. From 2. sing. perf. ind. pas. of ἀπογυμνόω, ω, which see.

'Απογυναίκωσις, εως, ή, a making effeminate. Th. γυνή, a wom-

'Απογωνιόομαι, οῦμαι, f. ώσομαι, to be formed into or terminate in an angle or corner; pres. inf. m. ἀπογωνιοῦσθαι. From ἀπό and γωνιόομαι, ευμαι. Th. ywvia, a corner or angle.

"A modz, róv or ráv, having no feet, footless, acc. sing. m. or f. from ἄπους ἄποδα, is also a neut. pl. noun. Th. Tous.

'Αποδάζημαι, to distribute, divide. bestow, confer, Iliad xvi, 231; 1. f. m. δάσομαι, and Poet. δάστημαι, 1. f. inf. m. ἀποδάσεσθαι, and αποδάτσεσθαι. Th.δαίω, to divide.

*Αποδαίω, to burn. From από and briw.

'Αποδάκνω, f. δήζω, to bite, bite off From ἀπό and δάκνω.

*Αποδακευτικά, ων, τά, medical preparations to make the tears flow. From ἀπό and δακούω. Th. δάκου, a tear.

*Αποδακεδω, f. τσω, p. κα, tc shed tears, weep, lament; 1. a.

ind. act. å τιδάκουσα, ας, ε. Αποδαμείν, Dor. for αποδημείν, pres. inf. act. to go abroad from home; accordingly απόδαμος, Dor. for axionmos, ou, i, n, living from home. See 'A modnμίω, ω̃.

· Απόδαμος, ου, ό, ή, Dor. for ἀπό-See the preceding.

Aποδαρθείν, 2. a. inf. act. s. as δαρθείν, from ἀποδαρθάνω, 2. aor. απίδαρθον.

Αποδάσμιος, ου, δ, ή, one who pays tribute; also the tribute of which an apportionment is made; the being taken from the whole and allotted to any one as a share; also separated or detached, Herod. i, 146.

Αποδασμός, οῦ, ὁ, distribution, allotment, share, a part divided from the whole, Thucyd. i, 12. From 1. sing. perf. ind. pas. of αποδάζομαι.

' Αποδάσσασθαι, and ἀποδάσσεσθαι. See αποδάζομαι.

Απιδαυλίζω, to beat or bruise with a fire-brand or club hardened in the fire; to beat or strike. From ἀπό and δαυλός, Æol. for δαλός. Th. δαίω, to burn.

'Αποδέδεγμαι, perf. inf. pas of αποδίχομαι. Τh. δίχομαι, to

Αποδέδειγμαι, perf. ind. pas. αποδεδειγμένος, η, ον, part. perf pas. from &ποδείκνυμι.

'Αποδεδειλιακότως, adv. timorously, fearfully; after the manner of those who fail in courage. From

'Αποδεδειλιακώς, υῖα, ός, timidly, cowardly, part. perf. act. of a noδειλιαω, ω. Th. δειλός, timid.

'Αποδεδοκιμασμένος, part. p. pas. of αποδοκιμάζω.

'Aποδίδομαι, perf. ind. pas. of αποδίδωμι.

'Αποδέδρακα, ας, ε, and in 3. pl. ἀποδεδεάκασι, perf. ind. act. of αποδιδοάσκω. Τh. δράω, to do or make, and formerly to flee.

Αποδίδωκα, perf. ind. act. of άποδίδωμι.

'Aποδεής, έος, δ, ή, inferior, incomplete, deficient, destitute, From ἀποδίω. empty. δίω, to want.

'Aποδεί, there is wanting, deficient, absent; 3. sing. pres. from the same as the last.

Αποδειδίττω, ίσσω, and άποδειδίττομαι, -ίσσομαι, to frighten, deter, Iliad xii, 52; imperf. ind. mill. ἀπεδειδιτσόμην, ου, ετο. From &xò and δειδίττω. Th.

δείδω, to fear. 'Αποδείκνυμι, f. δειζω, p. δέδειχα, to show, display, represent, set forth; to prove; appoint or elect to office; ἀποδεδειγμένος, nominated or designated as king, etc. Plut.; to direct or require by law; ἀποδεικνύναι βελτίους, to make better, Xen.; τὰ ἰπιτήδεια έχοντας τοὺς στρατιώτας αποδείζειν, to cause the soldiers to be provided with all the necessaries, Xen. Cyrop. i, 6; τῷ δὲ λόγφ ἀποδεικνύναι, Thucyd. vii, 48; to make known in so many words ; γνώμην ἀποδείζασθαι, to declare or make known one's opinion, Herodot.; also to bring forth young, Isocr.; part. pres. act. ἀποδεικνύς, υσα, ύν, pres. inf. pus. ἀποδείπνυσθαι, 1. a. ind. act. ἀπίδειξα, ας, ε, 1. a. inf. act. &ποδείζαι, Ion. άποδέζαι, perf. ind. pas. ἀποδίδειγμαι, the participle of which is a modedery mevos, n, ov, approved; also appropriated to a particular use, Herod. i, 153. Τh. δείχνυμι οτ δειχνύω.

'Αποδεικνύντα, acc. sing. of 'Αποδεικνύς, υσα, bv, part. pres. act. of αποδείκνυμι.

'Αποδεικτϊκός, ή, όν, or ου, δ, ή, demonstrative, convincing; and Αποδεικτικώς, adv. demonstratively; and

Aποδεικτός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, demonstrable, that may be proved; all from 3. sing. perf. ind. pas. of αποδείκνυμι.

'Αποδειλίασις, εως, ή, timidity, cowardice. From

'Αποδειλιαω, ω, f. ασω, p. ἀποδεδειλίακα, to be afraid, to flee through fear, the participle of which is a nodedsidianis, via, is. whence adv. ἀποδεδειλιακότως, timorously. From and and Th. Seilis. δειλιάω, ω.

'Απόδειζαι, 1. a. inf. of ἀποδεί-.ואטעא

' Αποδείζει, dat. sing. contr. Att.

'Απόδειζις, εως, ή, Ιοπ. ἀπόδεζις, demonstration, declaration, exposition, proof, specimen; narration: review of an army, Xen. Ιστορίης ἀπόδεξις, the publication of a history, Herod. i, 1. See Wyttenh. Select. p. 339. From 2, sing, perf. ind. pus. of αποδείκνυμι.

Απόδειπνος, ου, ό, ή, having supped ; q. d. ò a à à πò τοῦ δείπνου, or from and for a priv. and dirvov, supper, food.

'Aποδείςω, Ion. for αποδίεω, to

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ΑΠΟΔ

skin, excoriate; to whip or beat. *Αποδειροτομίω, ω, f. ήσω, p. κα, to cut off the head or limbs, to behead, Iliad xxiii, 22; 1. a. ind. act, άπεδειροτόμησα, ας, ε. 1. f. inf. act. αποδειφοτομήσειν. From & To, Ssien, Ion. for Seen, the neck, and τίτομα, perf. ind. mid. of τέμνω, to cut.

'Αποδειχθείς, είσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas. ἀποδειχθήσεσθαι, 1. f. inf. pas. of anodeinvous.

'Αποδεκατοῦν, pres. inf. contract. and

'Αποδεκατούτε, 2. pl. contr. pres. ind. of

'Αποδικατόω, ω, f. ώσω, p. ἀποδιδικάτωκα, to tithe, receive or pay tithes. From 2π6 and 85κατόω. Th. δέκα, ten.

'Αποδεκάτωσις, εως, ή, a tithing, exaction of the tenth part; decimation. From 2. sing. perf. ind. pas. of ἀποδεκατόω.

'Αποδέκεσθαι, Ion. for ἀποδέχεσθαι, pres. inf. m. of ἀποδέχο-

'Αποδεκτέος, έα, έον, or ου, ό, ή, that ought to be received or admitted, admissible, receivable;

'Αποδεκτής, ῆρος, ό, and

'Αποδέκτης, ου, ὁ, a receiver; in nom. pl. arobinras, and aroδεκτηρες, οί, receivers of taxes and customs, tax-gatherers; and Αποδεκτός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, worthy of being received or admitted, acceptable, welcome, approved; all from 3. sing. perf. ind. pas. of αποδέχομαι.

'Αποδενδούομαι, οῦμαι, to become a tree, pres. inf. m. or pas. άποδενδρουσθαι. From άπό, und

δενδρόομαι.

'Αποδέξαι, Ion. for ἀποδεῖζαι, from ἀποδείκνυμι.

'Αποδεξάμενος, part. 1. a. and 'Αποδίξασθαι, inf. 1. a. mid. of άποδέχομαι.

'Απόδεξις, εως, ή, Ion. for ἀπό-

'Αποδίομαι, οῦμαι, to be bound or fastened, to be tied before, pres. ind. pas. of ἀποδέω, to bind.

'Απόδεςμα, ἄπος, πό, a skin taken from the flesh; spoils in war; and hence

'Αποδερματόω, ω, f. ώσω, to strip off a skin, to skin; metaph. to despoil.

Αποδέρω, Ιοπ. αποδείρω, f. ερω, to skin, excoriate, flay; to whip; from the perf. ind. pas. of which comes απόδερμα.

'Απόδεσις, εως, ή, a binding. From 2. sing. perf. ind. pas. of & moTh. $\delta \omega$, to bind.

'Αποδεσμέω, ἀποδεσμόω, ω, and ἀποδεσμεύω, to bind or tie together, to bind. From ἀπό and δεσμός, which is from 1. sing. perf. ind. pas. of dia, to bind. 'Απόδεσμος, ου, δ, a little bundle,

bunch, a linen cloth or towel; also an ornamental band or fillet in a woman's headdress; also a stomacher.

'Αποδεχθείς, εῖσα, έν, received;

part. 1. a. pas. of Αποδέχομαι, f δέξομαι, p. δέδεγμαι, to receive, take, admit; to give an opinion; to approve of or follow as a master, Xen. to receive with joy or satisfaction, acquiesce in cheerfully, embrace readily; to listen to; απεδέξατο, it pleased him, Joseph. Antiq.; 1. a. ind. pas. άπεδέχθην, ns, n, and in 3. pl.. άπιδέχθησαν, 1. a. ind. mid. απεδεξάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. inf. m. ἀποδίζασθαι. From ἀπό and δέχομαι, to take.

Αποδεχόμενος, η, ον, part. pres. pas. and

Aποδίχου, 2. sing. pres. imper-

at. m. From the same. Αποδίω, ω, f. ήσω, to bind or fasten, to tie, bind together. From and and die. But

'Αποδέω, ω, to be absent or wanting, to be inferior to, to fall short of, ἀποδέοντα τριακοσίων, Thucyd ii, 13, wanting three hundred; οὐ πολὺ ἀπέδει, not much was wanting, it was very nearly ; οὐδὲν ἀποδέων τοῦ, nothing inferior to, to be a stranger to. From ἀπό and δίω. See the preceding.

*Αποδηλόω, ω, f. ώσω, p. ωχα, to make manifest, to set forth. From & πό and δηλόω, ω. Th.

δηλος, manifest.

Αποδημέω, ω, f. ήσω, p. αποδεδήμηκα, ας, ε, to be absent from one's country or home, to travel, go abroad, Xen. Mem. ii, 3; νοῦς σοῦ παρῶν ἀποδημεῖ, Aristoph. Eq. 1119, your mind wanders; 1. a. ind. act. ἀπεδήμησα, α, ε. part. 1. a. act. αποδημήσας, αντος, ό. Fromἀπό and δημος, a people or nation.

Αποδημητής, οῦ, ὁ, a traveller. A ποδημητικός, ή, όν, or ου, δ, ή,

accustomed to travel or be absent; also applied to birds of passage; and

Αποδημία, ας, ή, a travelling from home, an advance beyond the frontiers, absence abroad, Xen. Cyr. iii. 1, 4.

'Aπίδημος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, being abroad, being absent from one's home or country. All these are from & xi and Snuos.

 $^{ullet}A\pi$ oδημῶν, part. pres. contract of άποδημέω, one residing in a foreign country, an absentee. See Ἐκδημῶν.

'Aποδία, ας, ή, a want of feet, being footless. From ἄπους. Αποδιαιτάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to ac-

quit by the judgment of an arbitrator, i. e. of the διαιτητής. 'Ο γάρ διαιτητής τὸ ἐπεεικὲς ὁρῷ, ό δὲ δικαστής τὸν νόμον, for the arbitrator regards the equity, and the judge, the law of the case, Aristot. Rhet.; 1. a. ind. act. ἀπεδιήτησα, ας, ε. From Th. diasάπό and διαιτάω.

'Αποδιαστέλλω, to separate, divide, part, drive away. From ἀπό, διά, and στέλλω, to send.

'Αποδιατρίδω, f. ψω, to stay, to delay, pass the time. Fromἀπό, διά, and τςίδω, to wear away or consume.

'Αποδιδάσκω, f. ζω, to unteach or teach otherwise, From ἀπό and διδάσκω, to teach.

'Αποδιδόειν, οῦν, to restore or give up ; pres. inf. act. of ἀποδιδόω, s. as αποδίδωμι.

'Aποδίδομαι, pres. ind. pas. of αποδίδωμι, which see.

'Αποδιδεάσκω, f. δεασομαι. to fly from, to run away secretly; to escape trial, 1. aor. ἀπίδεασα, 2. aor. anidens, suhj. anodea, δρας, δρα, inf. ἀποδραναι, part. ἀποδεάς, δεᾶσα, δεάν, Thucyd vii, 86 ; ἀποδιδςάσκειν τινα, to run away from any one, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 13. See 'Απίδρα. Τh. διδράσκω.

Αποδίδωμι, f. ώσω, to restore, surrender, make retu:n of, repay, give, grant, concede, perform, accomplish; relate, make report of, set forth, explain; describe, discourse upon; in mid. voice, to sell, part with; τοὺς μὲν ἀνέλοντα, τοὺς δ' ἀπο-Some and selling some and selling others, Plut. Sertor.; chiefly the 2. aor.; ἀπόδος τὰ πορθμία, pay the passage money, Lucian.; αποδιδόναι την δμοίην (χάριν) to return the like favor. Herod. iv. 119; διδόναι and ἀποδιδόναι την έπιστολήν, to give and return letters. It is sometimes decompounded, as ἀπ' ὧν έδοντο for anidovro, they sell them, Herod. ii, 39; imperat. act.

aποδίδοδι, ότω, pres. inf. act. αποδιδόναι, part. pres. act. αποδιδούς, ουσα, όν, f. αποδώσω, εις, ει, γ. ἀποδίδωκα, ας, ε, 1. α. ind. act. ἀπίδωκα, as, ε, 2. a. ind. act. ἀπίδων, ως, ω, 2. a. imperat. act. axodos, axodoru, 2. pl. arodors, pres. opt. act. αποδιδοίην, ns, n, 2. a. opt. act. ἀποδοίην, ης, η, (Att. ἀποδώην) and in pl. by sync. a rodo use, οῖτε, οῖεν, pres. subj. act. ἀποδιδω, ωs, ω, 2. a. subj. act. αποδω, ως, ω, 2. c. inf. act. arodevvas, and Dor. and Eol. αποδόμεναι, part. 2. a. act. ἀποδούς, οῦσα, όν pres. ind. pas. ἀποδίδομαι, to be restored, to be sold; to be paid; imperf. ind. pas. ἀπεδιδόμην, σο, το, perf. ind. pas. ἀποδέδομαι, 1. a. ἀπεδόθην, 1. f. pas. ἀποδοθήσομαι, 1. a. opt. pas. άποδοθείην, ης, η, 1. a. inf. pas. άποδοθηναι, 2. a. ind. m. άπεδόμην, οσο, οτο, I sold, 2. a. imperat. m. ἀποδόσο, σθω, 2. a. opt. ἀποδοίμην, οῖο, οῖτο, 2. a. inf. ἀποδόσθαι, part. 2. a. άποδόμενος, η, ον. Th. Sidwin, to give.

'Αποδιΐστημι, f. διαστήσω, to set asunder, to determine or make an end of, to despatch; distinguish, discriminate, disjoin.
From ἀπό, διά, and ἴστημι.

'Αποδικάζω, f. άσω, to acquit, absolve; οργοσεά to καταδικάζω. From ἀπό and δικάζω. Th. δίκες.

'Αποδιείω, ω, f. ήσω, to defend or plead one's own cause, Xen. Hist. i, 7, 10. From ἀπό and δίκη.

'Αποδινίω, ω, f. ήσω, to cause to fall or roll down; to tread or thrash out grain by means of cattle, Herod. ii, 14. From ἀπό and δινίω. Th. δίνη, a whirlpool.

'Αποδίομαι, f. ίσομαι, the same with ἀποδίω, which see.

'Αποδιοπομπίω, ω, and αποδιοπομπίνμαι, οῦμαι, to send away, remove afar off, avert, repel; expiate, consecrate; pres. inf. pas. ἀποδιοπομπεῖσθαι, i. e. ἀποτοίπεσθαι διὰ τοῦ ἀποτροπαίου Διός, to avert by Jove, the averter of evil. From ἀπό and διοποι. πίω, ω, which is from Διός and πομπή, from πίμπω, to send.

Αποδιοπομπητέος, ία, ίον, verbal adj. of the preceding, it must be averted, we must avert.

'Aποδιος ζεντις, pl. part. pres. of

'Αποδιορίζω, f. ίσω, p. ἀποδιώρικα, to separate by boundaries, to put by itself. From ἀπό, διά, and ὁρίζω. Τh. ὅρος, a boundary or limit.

Αποδισκεύω, to throw the discus or quoit; to throw after the manner of quoits. From ἀπό and δίσκος.

'Αποδιφθογγόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make a diphthong; hence

'Αποδιφθόγγωσις, εως, ή, the making into a diphthong. From ἀπό and δίφθογγος, which see. Th. φθέγγομαι, to sound.

'Αποδίω, f. ίσω, to expel, drive away. From δίω, whence διώ-

'Αποδιώπω, f. ώζω, to expel, drive from some place, to drive off the field. From ἀπό and διώπω, to pursue. Hence

'Aποδίωξις, εως, ή, expulsion, pursuit of an enemy.

Αποδοθείην, 1. a. opt. and Αποδοθήναι, 1. a. pas. and

`Αποδοθήσομαι, 1. f. pas. of ἀπο-· δίδωμι.

Αποδικίω, ω, f. ήσω, to displease, dissatisfy; Herodotus uses it in speaking of a thing which is resolved not to be done; to regret, repent of, Xen. Anab. ii, 3, 5. Th. δοκίω, to think fit.

'Αποδοκιμάζομαι, pas. and mid of 'Αποδοκιμάζω, or ἀποδοκιμάω, ῶ, f. ἄσω, p. ἀποδεδοκίμακα, to disapprove, reprobate, reject; degrade; abrogate, Xen. Mem. iv, 4, 14; 1. a. ind. act. ἀπεδοκίμασα.

'Αποδοκιμασθήναι, 1. a. pas. of the preceding.

'Aποδοκιμασία, ας, ή, disapproving, rejection.

'Αποδοκιμαστέος, έα, έον, verb. adj. must reject or disapprove, to be rejected, etc.

Αποδόκιμος, ου, δ, ή, not good; not meritorious, false, adulterated. All these are from ἀπό and δόκιμος. Τh. δοκίω.

Αποδόμεναι, 2. a. inf. act. Æol. whence ἀποδοῦναι.

Αποδόμενος, η, ον, part. 2. a. m. of ἀποδίδωμι.

Αποδόντωσις, εως, ή, a cleaning of the teeth. From ἀπό and ὁδούς, a tooth.

'Απόδος, ἀποδότω, 2. a. imperat. act. of ἀποδίδωμι.

"Αποδος, ου, ή, Ion. for ἄφοδος, departure, a going away, a retiring or withdrawing. Th. ίδός, a way. But

'Αποδος, τοῦ, gen. of ἄπους. See the preceding. 'Aποδόσζμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that ought to be given up or restored.

'Απόδοσις, εως, ή, restoration, restitution, performance, payment, surrender, Thucyd. v, 35. From 2. pers. sing. perf. ind. pas. of ἀποδίδωμι.

A modorne, neos, o, a restorer. From the same.

'Αποδοτϊκός, ή, όν, retributive.
From the same.

'Απόδουλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, born of a servant. From ἀπό and δοῦ-

Αποδούναι, 2. a. inf. of ἀποδί. δωμι.

'Αποδοχεῖον, ου, τό, a receptacle, repository.

'Αποδοχή, ñs, h, reception, restitution, Thucyd. iv, 81; admission; commendation, praise. From ἀποδέχομαι.

'Αποδοχμόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make oblique or inclining, to bend or lean, to crook; part. l. a. act. ἀποδοχμώσας, bending; l. a. inf. act. ἀποδοχμώσαι. From ἀπό and δοχμόω, ω.

'Απόδραγμα, ἄτος, τό, a handful; a portion. From 1. pers. sing, perf. ind. pas. of ἀποδράσσω, or -ττω, to pluck or gather.

'Αποδεάθεῖν, for ἀποδαεθεῖν, 2. a. inf. of ἀποδαεθάνω.

Απόδοῦθι, 2. a. imperat. act. ἀποδοαίην, ης, η, 2. a. opt. act. ἀποδοάς, ᾶσα, άν, part. 2. a. act. of ἀπίδοαν. From obsol. ἀποδοῆμι, the same as ἀποδιδοά-

* Αποδομαμείν, inf. 2. aor. act. of αποτρέχω.

'Αποδεάσεια, ας, ε, 1. α. opt. Æol. for ἀποδεάσαις, αι, from ἀποδιδεάσκω.

Απόδρασις, εως, ή, flight, a shunning, or avoiding, a forsaking. From 2. pers. sing. perf. ind. pas. of ἀποδιδράσκω ἀπόδρασις στρατείας, desertion of soldiers, a refusal to do duty.

'Αποδεάσσω, or -τιω, and ἀποδεάσσομαι, or -ττομαι, f. ζω, p. χα, to pluck or gather, lay hold of. From ἀπό and δεάσσω or -ττω.

Αποδοάω, ω, (the present in use is ἀποδιδράσκω,) f. ἀποδοᾶσομαι, p. ἀποδοᾶσομαι, p. ἀποδοᾶσομαι, p. ἀποδοᾶσομαι, p. ἀποδοᾶσομαι, από ξε το προσομαι, από ξε το προσομαίος επό το

'Λτίδριπι, pres. imperat. of

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Αποδρέπω, f. ψω, p. φα, to pluck, gather, crop; pres. ind. pas. ἀποδείπομαι. From ἀπό and δείπω.

Απόδρεψις, εως, ή, a gathering, a plucking of fruits. From 2. pers. sing. perf. ind. pas. of ἀποδρέπω.

'Αποδεήναι, Ion. for ἀποδεάναι, 2. a. inf act. of ἀποδιδράσκω. Απόδεησις, Ion. for ἀπόδεασις.

Aπόδρομος, ου, ό, ή, that runs back, returning in his course; also, conquered in the race From perf. ind. mid. of anoτεέχω.

'Αποδεύττω, f. ψω, to tear off, mangle, sever, lacerate; pres. inf. act. ἀποδούπτειν. From

άπό and δεύπτω.

'Αποδεύφω, the same as ἀποδεύπτω, 1. a. subj act. ἀποδεύψω, a. ind. pas. ἀπεδεύφθην, ης, η, Iliad xxiii, 187 The same Th. as the preceding.

'Αποδρῶ, contract. for ἀποδράω. 'Aποδεώην, pres. opt. Att. for From the same άποδεάοιμι.

`Αποδύομαι. See 'Αποδύω.

'Αποδυςομαι, f. ἀποδυςούμαι, to bewail, deplore, complain piteously. From ἀπό and δδύρομαι, to weep.

'Αποδύς, ῦσα, ὑν, stripping off, as clothes, part. 2. aor. act. à 70. δῦσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of ἀποδύω.

* Aπόδυσις, εως, ή, the act of stripping, undressing.

'Αποδυσπετέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be vexed, to bear impatiently; also to struggle against, endure with difficulty, resist, yield reluctantly. From ἀπό, δύς, and πέτω, to fall.

'Αποδυσπέτησις, εως, ή, fretfulness in adversity, impatience. From ἀποδυσπετέω.

*Αποδυτήριον, ου, τό, an apartment for undressing, as before bathing From αποδύομαι.

'Αποδυω, οτ ἀπόδυμι, f. υσω, p. υπα, to undress or strip another; πολλούς ἀποδίδυκε, Xen. Anab. v, 8, 10, pull off; mid. to undress one's self, to disengage one's self from, get rid of, lay aside; also to prepare for doing any thing; pres. ind. pas. 200δύομαι, imperf. ind. ἀπεδυόμην, and in 3. pl. ἀπεδύοντο. From ἀπό and δύω.

'A π od $\tilde{\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, 2. a. subj. act.

'Αποδώην, ώης, ώη, 2. a. opt. act. Att. of ἀποδίδωμι, for ἀποδοίην. 'Aπόδων, gen. pl. of ἄπους.

· Aποδώσοντες, pl. part. of &ποδί-

'Απόειπ', for ἀπόειπε, 2. a. imper. act., & ποειπείν, 2. a. inf. act and

Απόειπον, 2. a. ind. of ἀποείπω. Αποείπω, Poet. for απείπω, to refuse, deny, Iliad i, 515; to forbid, interdict, with the negative μή · τοῖς ναυπλήροις ἀπεῖπε μη διάγειν, Xen. Anab. vii, 2, 7, to relinquish or give up the hope of an office, Anab. vii, 1, 25; to renounce, Iliad xix, 55; to declare, pronounce, xxiii, 361.

'Aποείρω, to drive away, hinder, repel; separate.

' Αποεργάθω, s. as ἀποίργω.

'Αποίργω, Poet. for ἀπίργω and απιεργάθω, from απείργω, f. ξω, to keep off, make an end of, to separate or disjoin, Iliad viii, 325; xxi, 599. Th. εἴεγω.

'Αποέρρω, f. έρσω, 1. α. ἀπόερσα, to force or hurry away. See

' Απόερσα.

'Απόερσα, as, ε, 1. a. ind. act. Æol. without the augment, of ἀποέρρω, to sweep away, carry Th. ἔρρω, 1. f. act. Æol. ἔρσω· hence ἀποέρσει, for ἀπέρσει, 1. f. ind. act. 3. sing. Æol. Iliad xxi, 329.

'Αποζάω, ω, to get subsistence frem, to live upon, Thucyd.

'Αποζευγνύω, or -υμι, f. εύζω, 2. aor. act. ἀπέζυγον, 2. aor. pas. ἀπεζύγην, to disunite, separate, Eurip. Med. 1013.

· Αποζώννῦμι, and

'Αποζωννύω, f. ζώσω, to ungird, to unzone; to dismiss from office by stripping off the badges of office, Herodian ii, p. ind. pas. ἀπέζωσμαι 1. f. pas. ἀποζωσθήσομαι.

Αποθάλλω, f. ἀποθάλω, p. ἀποτέθαλκα, to shed its blossoms, to fade; I. a. ind. act. ἀπίθηλα, ας, ε· p. ind. pas. ἀποτέθαλμαι. From ἀπό and θάλλω, to blossom or be in flower.

Αποθανέται, Ion. for ἀποθανή, or Att. à ποθανεί, 2. sing. f. m.

Αποθάνεῖν, 2. a. inf. act. ἀποθάνω, ης, η, 2. a. subj. act. of αποθνήσκω, to die.

Αποθανοίσα, Dor. for ἀποθανοῦ. σα, part. 2. a. act. f. g. of ἀπωθνήσκω.

Αποθάνω, 2. a. subj. of ἀποθνή-

Αποθαβρέω, ω, f. ήσω, to dare, to adventure, to be confident. 129

'Αποθαυμάζω, f. άσω, 1. αυτ. ἀπεθαύμασα, to admire; to be amazed.

'A modsiva, to be cut off, to die.

' Αποθέμενος, part. 2. a. mid. of ἀποτίθημι.

"A moder, adv. far off, at a distance, from afar.

'Απόθεος, ου, ό, ή, the same as äθεος, being without or not acknowledging a god, impious.

Αποθείω, ω, f. ώσω, to deify or raise to the rank of a god, to show divine honors to ; ἀποθεοῦμαι, pas. From ἀπό and θεός. 'Αποθεραπεία, as, h, a curing or

healing, attention to any one. 'Αποθεςαπεόω, f. εύσω, to cure,

heal, to bestow attentions. Θεραπεύω.

'Αποθερίζω, f. ίσω, to reap or mow, break down the ears of corn, cut off.

Αποθέσθαι, 2. a. inf. m. of ἀπο.

'Απόθεσις, εως, ή, a depositing, a keeping. From 2. pers. sing. perf. ind. pas. of ἀποτίθημι. Th. Tienpi.

Απόθεστος, ου, δ, ή, abject, neglected, Odys. xvii, 296; contemptible, despicable, one for whom we feel no regard. From a priv. and Tobertos, which is from ποθέω. Th. πόθος, love or affection.

Απόθετος, ου, δ, h, that is laid up in a storehouse, deposited, laid up. From ἀποτίθημι.

'Αποθευσόμενος, η, ον, part. 1. f.

'Αποθέω, 1. f. m. θεύσομαι, to run, to flee, ἄχοντο ἀποθέοντες, Xen. Cyrop. vii. 5, 15. they made off with speed. aπό and Siω.

Αποθεωρέω, f. ωρήσω, to view from some situation, to contemplate, examine; to learn or discover by comparison, Plut.

Αποθεώρησις, εως, ή, a view, a beholding, a contemplating.

Αποθέωσις, εως, ή, a deification, an apotheosis.

Αποθήκη, ης, ή, a repository or storehouse, Matt. iii, 12; also the thing laid up or deposited; a military chest, Thucyd. vi, 57. From ἀποτίθημι· in 1. a. ind. act. ἀπίθηκα, I have laid up; the productions of the earth being laid up in a storehouse.

'Αποθηριόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make fierce or ferocious, to irritate, enrage.

'Αποθηςίωσις, εως, ή, a making

fierce or ferocious, fierceness, cruelty.

'Αποθησαυρίζω, f. ίσω, p. ἀποτιθησαύρικα, to lay up, heap up, amass as treasure. From Onσαυρίζω, to treasure up.

'Αποθησαυρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a heaping up of money or other things; a keeping of a thing as treasure. 'Αποθήσομαι, 1. f. m. of ἀποτί-

θημι.

Αποθλίζουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. of Αποθλίζω, f. ψω, p. ἀποτίθλιφα, to press, to press out, force out; vex, harass. From ἀπό and βλίζω, to press.

'Απόθλιψίς, εως, ή, a squeezing out or expressing, Lucian; also affliction.

'Αποθνήσκω, to die; f. mid. ἀποδανοῦμαι· perf. ind. act. ἀποσίθνηκα 2. a. act. ἀπίθανον, to die; to fall in battle or by any unnatural death; 2. a. subj. act. ἀποθάνω, ης, η, 2. a. inf. act. ἀποθανεῖν, part. 2. a. act. ἀποθανείν, οῦσα, όν· τὸ ἀποθνήσκειν, death, Plato. Gorg. 78. Th. Βνήσκω, to die.

'Αποθοςείν, pres. inf. act. contract. for ἀποθοςείν, from ἀποθοςείν, from ἀποθοςείω, to leap down or alight from a horse, Herod. i, 80; from a ship, vii, 182.

'Αποθορίω. See 'Αποθορείν.

'Απόθου, 2. a. imperat. m. of ἀποτίθημι.

*A ποθούνται, 3. pl. pres. ind. pas. of ἀποθέω.

'Αποθεμασῦνομαι, to take courage, be bold.

'Aποθεαύω, f. αύσω, to break, break off.

'Αποθείζω, for ἀποθεείζω.

'Απόθειζ, τειχος, δ, ή, destitute of hair, beardless, Callim.; the same as ἄθειζ, ἄνηθος, Schneid. Lex.

'Αποθεώσκωσιν, 3. pl. pres. subj. act. of

'Αποθεώτκω, to leap down, leap, rebound, leap out. From ἀπό and Θεώσκω, to leap.

'Aποθύμτος, ου, δ, ή, ungrateful, odious, disagreeable. From ἀπό and θυμός, the mind.

Αποθύω, f. σω, to sacrifice, to offer to the gods a part of the spoil, Xen. Anab. iv, 8. From ἀπο and Θύω.

'Αποθωμάζω, and

Αποθωϋμάζω, f. άσω, the same as the simple form θωϋμάζω, and the common dialect θαυμάζω, to wonder at, to be surprised at, Herod. i, 30.

'Αποθωύμασας, for αποθαύμασας,

part. 1. a. of ἀποθαυμάζω.

*Αποίητος, ου, δ, ή, not made, unfinished, not skilfully made or done.

'Αποικεσία, ή, s. as ἀποικία. Septuag.

'Aποικέω, ω, f. ήσω, to go to live in another place, to remove to a colony, to live afar off.

'Αποικία, ας, ή, a colony, emigration; εἰς ἀποικίαν ἰἐναι, to migrate to a colony of one's own nation, Plato. Crit. 13; μετοικεῖν, to migrate to a foreign place, ibid. From ἀποικέω.

'Aποικίζω, to establish a colony, to send away any one; pas. ἀποικίζομαι, to be made a colony; also to be adopted into another family; p. ind. pas. ἀπφκισμαι, part. perf. pas. ἀπφκισμάνος, η, ον, planted as a colony; 1. a. ind. pas. ἀπφκισθην, ης, η, part. ἀποικισθείς, είσα, έν. All from ἀπό and οίκος, a house or home.

'Αποικίς, ἴδος, ἡ, and ἄποικος, ου, δ, a colonist, sent to a colony. From ἀπό and οἶκος, home.

'Αποικισμός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, the establishing of a colony, colonization, emigration.

Αποικοδομέω, f. ήσω, to stop up, shut up, enclose, as by building up a wall, Thucyd. i, 134.

"Anoinos, ou, o, n, properly, absent or removed from home, exiled; a colonist, Thucyd. vii, 57.

'Αποικτίζομαι, to implore; to complain bitterly, Herod. i, 114.

Αποιμώζω, f. ώζω, to bewail, lament loudly, deplore, Eurip. Med. 31; to commiserate, Soph. Aj. 1224.

Αποιμώζη, from αποιμώζω.

"Aποινα, τά, used only in the plural, ransom-money, Iliad i. 13; any thing given in lieu of punishment, properly, money paid to save one's life; ἀπειεξίσι ἄποινα, great rewards or ransom-money, literally, rewards without bounds, Iliad i, 13. From α and ποινή.

'Aποινᾶν, pres. inf. act. contr. of 'Αποινᾶν, ῶ, f. ήσω, to ransom, redeem, save from a penalty incurred; to extort a fine or ransom, Demosth. 629, 22. Th. ἄποινα.

'Αποίνητος, ου, δ, ή, unpunished. Αποινόω, ω, s. as ἀποινάω.

"A Towns, ou, o, n, destitute of quality, Plut.

'Αποίσετον, 2. pers. dual. of 130

'Αποισω, Dor. for ἀποίσω, 1. f. ind. act. of ἀποφίρω.

'Αποίχομαι, 1. f. m. χήσομαι, p. ἀπώχημαι, to go away, withdraw, depart, absent one's self. From ἀπό and οἶχομαι.

Αποκαθαίςω, f. αςω, and

'Αποκαθαρίζω, f. ίσω, to purify, purge, clear away, Septuag.

Αποκάθαςμα, απος, τό, what is washed off, filth, offscourings, metaph. worthless, abandoned, Lucian. Dial.

'Αποκάθαςσις, εως, ή, a purging, a purifying, expiation; evacuations of bile, etc., Thucyd. ii, 49.

'Aποκάθημαι, to be sluggish or slothful, to be sedentary or inactive; to be seated apart.

'Aποκαθημένη, ης, ή, a menstruous person, LXX.

*Αποκαθιστᾶ, 3. sing. pres. ind. act. of ἀποκαθιστάω.

'Αποκαθιστάνεις, 2. sing. pres. ind. of ἀποκαθιστάνω.

nnd. of άποκαθιστάνω. Αποκαθιστάνω. See the next.

'Αποκαθίστημι, and άποκαθιστάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, and $\tilde{\alpha}$ ποκαθιστάν ω , f. $\tilde{\alpha}$ ποκαταστήσω, p. ἀποκαθίστηκα, to put back into a former situation, re-establish, restore; heal or restore to health; to make, render; neut. to subside; 1.a. ind. act. άποκατίστησα, 2. aor. ἀποκατέστην, and inf. ἀποκαταστῆναι, 1. a. ind. pas. ἀποκατεστάθην, 1. a. subj. pas. ἀποκατασταθῶ. From ἀπό and καθίστημι· ἀποκαθίσταμαι, to be restored, replaced, etc. Theophr.; αποκαθίστημι έλευθερίαν, to restore liberty to, Diod. Sic. xix, 64.

'Αποκαθίστων, 1. sing. or 3. pl. imperf. ind. act. of αποκαθιστάω, contract. for αποκαθίσταον.

'Αποκαίνὔμαι, to exceed, surpass, excel, Odys. viii, 127.

'Αποκαίριος, ου, ό, ή, unseasonable; unsuitable.

Aποκαίω, f. αύσω, 1. a. ἀπίκηα, inf. ἀπόκηαι, to burn up, consume; it is also applied to cold as well as heat; ἄνεμος Βορίᾶς ἀποκαίων καὶ πηγυς τους ἀνθεώπους, the north-wind destroying (or parching) and stiffening the men, Xen. Anab. iv, 5, 3. From ἀπό and καίω, to burn.

'Aποκακίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be overcome by or faint under evil and misfortune, to succumb; be ill; take flight as a coward.

'Aποκαλίω, ω, f. low, to call out,

name, mention; to call apart, invoke; recall; interdict, forbid; to reproach, stigmatize.

*Αποχαλύπτομαι, mid. of

Αποκαλύπτω, f. ψω, p. άποκεκάλυφα, to uncover; reveal, disclose; 1. a. ind. act. ἀπεκάλυψα, 1. a. inf. act. ἀ ποκάλυ Jai, perf. ind. pas. ἀποκεκάλυμμαι, 1. a. ind. pas. ἀπεκαλύφθην, 1. a. subj. pas. αποκαλυφέω, 1. a. inf. pas. άποκαλυφθηναι, 1. f. ind. pas. άποκαλυφθήσομαι. From από and καλύπτω, to cover, to veil.

Αποκαλυφθη, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. pas. of άποκαλύπτω.

'Αποκαλύψει, -ψεις, -ψέων, ψεws, - Viv, cases of

Αποκάλυψις, εως, ή, a revelation, disclosure, manifestation; literally, an uncovering, as of the body, etc. Hence, in English, the AFOCALYPSE or Revelation of St. John. From areκαλύπτω.

'Αποκάμνω, f. ἄμῶ, to be wearied out, to faint from labor, to succumb; to shrink from, Plato Crit. § 4.

'Αποκάμπτω, f. ψω, to turn, bend, decline, go obliquely, Xen.

'Αποκαπύω, to breathe out, to expire. From ἀπό and καπύω, which is from κάπτω.

'Αποκαςαδοκίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to wait with anxiety or earnestness.

'Αποκαραδοκία, ας, 'n, earnest expectation; solicitude, anxiety. From ἀπό, κάςα, and δοκάω. Αποκαρτερέω, f. ήσω, to die by fasting, to starve one's self, to sink under misfortunes.

' \mathbf{A} ποχαταλλάσσω, and

Αποκαταλλάττω, f. ξω, p. ἀποκατήλλαχα, to reconcile; 1. a. ind. act. ἀποκατήλλαξα. From από and καταλλάττω.

'Αποκατασταθώ, 1. a. subj. pas. of uποκαθίστημι.

Αποκατάστασις, εως, ή, restoration, restitution, re-establishment; a complete cycle or revolution in the heavens, when the sun, moon, and planets return to the same place. From ἀποκαθίστημι, to restore.

 $^{\prime}\Lambda\pi$ οκαταστάω. See 'A Tozabiστημι.

'Αποκατέὰται, 3. pl. pres. ind. mid. Ion. for ἀποκάθηνται. From κάθημαι.

'Αποκατεττάθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of a monadiomnui.

'Αποκατήλλαξα, 1. a. of ἀποκαταλλάσσω.

'Αποκαυλίζω, f. ίσω, to cut or break off from the stem, to break off any thing from another, Thucyd. ii, 76.

Απόκειμαι, σαι, ται, to be set aside, laid up, reserved for; άπόκειται, it was ordered or resolved; pres. part. ἀποκείμενος, n, ov, f. ἀποκείσομαι, imperf. ἀπεκείμην, σο, το, pres. inf. From à \u03c4 o and ἀποχεῖσθαι. κείμαι, to be placed or laid.

'Amonsimiros, part. pres. pas. of ἀπόκειμαι.

'Αποκείςω, f. ἀποκεςῶ, and Æol. αποκέρσω, to shear, cut off, despoil, strip, deprive, diminish, 1. a. ind. act. a wixiga and a wiκερσα, ας, ε. From ἀπό and zeiew.

Αποκεκαλυμμένως, adv. openly, not covertly.

Αποκεκλέατο, Ion. for ἀπεκέкапуто, 3. pl. pluperf. ind. pas. of αποκαλέω.

Αποκεκλεισμένος, η, ον, part. perf. pas. of αποκλείω.

Αποκεκουμμένος, n, ov, perf. part. pas. of ἀποκεύπτω. Hence 'Αποκεκουμμένως, adv. covertly, in a hidden manner. Th. xeú-

*Αποκενόω, ῶ, ƒ. ώσω, p. ωκα, to empty, evacuate.

Αποκεντέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to sting, pierce, stab, transfix. Hence Αποκέντησις, εως, ή, a piercing, stabbing, killing.

'Αποκεςδαίνω, f. δανώ, and Αποκερδέω, ω, f. ήσω, to derive profit or gain, (the latter verb scarcely in use.) From 2π6

and xiedos, gain. 'Aποκέρσω, Æol. for ἀποκερῶ, 1. f. ind. act. of ἀποκείρω.

'Αποπεφαλίζω, f. ίσω, p. άποπεκιφάλικα, to behead, cut off the head, 1. a. ind. act. ἀπεκεφάλι-From ἀπό and κεφαλή, σα. head.

Αποκηδεύω, f. εύσω, to perform one's duty to another; to pay funeral rites to, Herodot. ix,

'Αποκηδίω, ω, f. σω, to neglect, to lay aside care or solicitude for any thing, disregard, Iliad xxiii, 413.

'A ποκήρυξις, εως, ή, sale by auction; the disowning of a child, a disinheriting.

'Αποκηςύσσω, οτ ἀποκηςύττω, f. ξω, to expose to sale; to proscribe, expel; disinherit; prohibit by law or by public proclamation.

Αποκιδαςόω, ω, f. ήσω, to take

off a mitre, turban, or tiara, to uncover the head, LXX.

'Αποκίδναμαι, to be scattered or dispersed; to diverge or turn from, Apol. Rhod. iv, 133; Dion. Perieg.

Αποκίδνημι, to scatter, dissipate, diffuse. See A monidvapai.

Αποκινδυνεύω, f. εύσω, to run the hazard of, to risk, Thucyd. vii,

'Aποκίνεω, ω, f. ήσω, to move off, remove, displace. From ἀπό and zivéw.

Απόκινος, ου, ό, a retreat, departure, flight; release of a slave; a kind of dance on being released from one's master, Aristoph. Eq.20. From the same Th.

'Αποκλάζω, f. άσω, to utter a shrill sound, to bawl.

'Αποκλαίω, and ἀποκλάω, εις, ει, f. ἀποκλαύσομαι, to weep, bewail, lament; to cease to weep. From ἀπό and κλαίω, to weep. 'Αποκλάξας, part. 1. a. act. Dor. for αποκλείσας, from αποκλείω, Theocrit. xv, 77. (It may be doubted whether this is not from άποκλάζω. Dunb. and Bark.) · Απόκλαξον, Dor. for ἀπόκλεισον, 2. sing. 1. a. imperat. act. From ἀπό and κλείω, f. κλείσω, and Dor. κλάζω, ει being changed into a · hence 1. a. ind. act. ἔκλαξα, 1. a. imperat. act. 2. sing. κλάξον.

Απόκλῶςος ου, δ, Poet. and Dor. for ἀπόκληρος, destitute of a lot or inheritance. From à ró and xangers, lot.

Αποκλείση, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. ος αποκλείω.

'Απόκλεισμα, ἄτος, τό, a place for the keeping or custody of any thing; a prison. From

'Αποκλείω, f. ἀποκλείσω, p. ἀποκίκλεικα, to shut, exclude, prevent; close a door; conclude, 1. a. ind. act. ἀπέκλεισα · ἀποκλήισα, Ion. 1. a. subj. act. άποκλείσω, ης, η, άποκεκλέατο, Ion. for αποκεκλεισμένοι ñσαν, Herod. Th. κλείω, to shut.

'Αποκλέπτω, f. ψω, to steal, purloin. From ἀπό and κλίπτω, to steal.

Αποκληίζω, and αποκληίω, Ion. and Poet. for amounta, to shut

Απόκληςος, for ἀπόκλαςος.

out, etc.

'Αποκληςόω, ῶ, ƒ. ώσω, to select by lot, to appoint by ballot.

Απόκλιμα, άτος, τό, a declivity or ascent. From 1. pers. sing. perf. ind. pas. of aroxxiva.

Αποκλινθείς, είσα, iv, part. 1. a. pas. Poet. for ἀποκλιθείς, of 'Αποκλινω, f. Ινώ, to bend or incline, to tend, to have an inclination, to deviate from the path; ἀποκλιναμένης της μεσαμδρίης, Herod. iii, 104, after mid.day. From ἀπό and κλίνω, to in-

From ἀπό and κλίνω, to incline.

'Απόκλἴσις, εως, ἡ, an inclination

or bending over to one side From 2. pers. sing. perf. ind. pas. of ἀποκλίνω. 'Αποκλύζω, f. σω, p. κα, to wash,

"Αποκλύζω, f. σω, p. κα, to wash, rinse, wash off, wipe, cleanse. "Αποκναίω, f. ναίσω, to gnaw, to

scrape, to rub out; metaph. to annoy, wear out, weaken, afflict, Aristoph. Vesp. 679.

'Αποκνίω, ώ, f. ήσω, to shrink from through fear, to hesitate, delay, Demosth. 497, 3; Thucyd. vii, 21.

'Αποκίζω, f. σω, to pluck or pinch, tear with the nails; cut or hew down, pluck off, pare.

*Αποκοιμάομαι, ωμαι, f. ήσομαι, to sleep apart from, to lie apart from; to lie down; to sleep, Xen. Cyrop. ii, 4, 22.

'Αποκοιτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to pass the night away from one's post or station, to be off duty during the night, Dem. Cor.

'Αποκολυμθάω, ω, f. ήσω, to swim out, to escape by swimming, Thucyd.

'Αποκομϊδή, %;, exportation, a carrying away from, a retreat. 'Αποκομίζω, f. ίσω, to transport

or carry away, bear off.

'Απόκομμα, άτος, τό, a piece cut off, a fragment. From 1. sing. p. ind. pas. of ἀποκόπτω, to cut off.

*Aποκοπίίσης, gen. sing. part. 2.
a. pas. of ἀποκόπτω, to cut off.

Αποκοπή, ñs, 'n, a cutting off; the figure in grammar, called apocope, by which a syllable or letter is taken away from the end of a word; ἀποκοπωὶ χειών, a general discharge or extinguishment of debts by a law, Dem. Cor. 215, 25.

*Αποκοπηναι, 2. a. ind. pas. of 'Αποκόπτω, f. ψω, p. ἀποκέκοφα, to cut off, impair, lessen; separate, detach; in mid. to emasculate one's self, as some also render it in Galat. v, 12; 1. a. ind. act. ἀπίκοψα 2. a. ind. pas. ἀπικόπην 2. a. inf. pas. ἀποκοπίκε, είσα, iv. Th. κόπτω, to cut. Αποκορυφοῦν, τί, to come to the point at once, pres. inf. act. contr. of

'Αποκορύφόω, ω, f. ώσω, to speak concisely, and to the purpose, Herod. v, 73. Th. κορυφή, crown of the head, the top of any thing.

"Αποκος, η, ον, οr ου, δ, ή, not having a fleece, without wool, shorn. From α priv. and πί-

*Aποκοτταβίζω, f. σω, to throw a portion of liquor from a cup upwards so as to make a noise when falling; to play the game called χότταβος. See Suidas, Meursius de Ludis; Xen. Hist. ii, 3, 24; Cicero Tusc. i, 40.

'Αποκούριμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, shorn, having the hair cut, Eurip. Elect. 148.

Αποκουφίζω, f. Ισω, to lighten, to alleviate, Eurip. Or. 1335.

'Αποκρεμάννυμι, f. κρεμάσω, to suspend from, to let hang down from.

Απόκρημνος, ου, δ, ή, craggy, full of precipices, rough, steep, Thucyd. Th. κρημνός, a precipice.

* Αποκριθήναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of αποκρίνομαι.

'Απόκριμα, ἄπος, πό, an answer, sentence, or decision; that which is separated or decomposed. From 1. pers. sing perf. pas. ind. of ἀποκρίνομαι. Th. κρίνω, to judge.

'Aποκοίναι, 1. a. inf. act. or imperat. mid and

'Αποκείνασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of ἀποκείνομαι.

Αποκείνομαι, mid. f. -νουμαι, 1. a. m. απεκρινάμην, to answer; pas. to be resolved into parts, separated; 1. f. pas. άποκριθήσομαι, p. ind. pas. άποκίκε τμαι, 1. a. ind. pas. άπικείθην, 1. a. imperat. pas. ἀποκείθητι, ήτω, part. 1. a. pas. αποκριθείς, εῖσα, έν. Απεκρίθη τοῦ βαρδάρου ἔθνεος, was distinguished from the barbarous people, Herod. i, 60; is τοῦτο πάντα ἀπεκείθη, all (diseases) terminated in this or assumed the character of this, Thucyd. ii, 49; ἀποκριθέν πρός τὸ συμφέρον, it ended in what was useful; and ές τοῦτο έτελεύτα, it ended in this, Thucyd. ii, 51. See 'Αποκρίνω.

Αποκείνω, J. Ινώ, to distinguish, separate, elect, choose; also to reject, disapprove; δυών ἀποκείνας κακών, choosing one of

two evils, Soph. Ed. Tyr. 640, (seldom used by the Attic writers.)

A Toxeires, dat. sing. of

'Απόκρισις, εως, η, an answer; ἀπόκρισιν διδόναι, to give an answer. From 2. pers. sing. perf. pas. ind. of ἀποκρίνομαι. Th. κρίνω.

'Aποκρίτίος, ία, ίου, to be answered, that must be answered.

'Αποκριτίκος, ή, όν, judicial; also separated. From the same Th 'Αποκροτίω, f ήσω, to make a noise by clapping the hands.

'Απόκροτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, rugged rocky, Thucyd. vii, 27.

Αποκρούισθαι, to be driven back, to be repulsed, Thucyd. vii, C. M. i, 70, pres. inf. of

'Αποκρούω, f. ούσω, to drive away, repulse, repress; to throw, as a horse does its rider. 'Αποκρύπτασκε, or αποκρύπτισκε, Ion. for απεκρυπτε, 3.

sing. imperf. ind. act. of Αποκεύπτω, f. ψω, p. ἀποκίκευφα, to hide, conceal, lose sight of; throw into the shade; mid. to dissemble, to conceal one's self; 1. a. ind. act. ἀπlκευψα, 2. a. ind. pas. ἀποκίκευμμαι, ψαι, ππαι. Th. κεύπτω, to hide or cover.

'Αποκεύφή, ñs, 'n, a hiding-place, den, lair. From the preceding. 'Απόκεύφοs, ου, ὁ, 'n, hidden, secret, concealed. From the same as the last.

'Aπόκρυψις, εως, ή, a hiding, concealing. From 2. pers. sing. perf. ind. pas. of ἀποκρύπτω.

Αποκτάμεν, 2. a. inf. act. Ion., as also ἀποκτάμεναι, 2. a. inf. act. Dor. of ἀπόκτημι, the same as ἀποκτείνω.

'Αποκτείνω, f. ἀποκτενώ, p. ἀπικταγκα, to kill, slay, put to death; to sentence to death, Xen. Cyr. iii, 1. and Mem. i, 1; 1. a. ind. act. ἀποκτείνα, ps. η. a. inf. act. ἀποκτείνα, ps. η. 1. a. act. ἀποκτείνα, καπ. 1. a. act. ἀποκτείνας, απα. 2. a. ind. act. ἀπίκτανον ἀπικτείντα, part. fut. from the obsol. ἀποκτείνω, to slay.

Th. κτείνω, to slay.

Αποκτιννύναι, to kill, put to death; the same as ἀποκτιίνιο, Lysias c. Eratosth. pres. inf act.; ἀποκτιννύντα, acc. singpres. act. From ἀπό and κτίν νυμι. Τh. κτιίνω.

'Αποκυδιύω, to play at dice, to

try one's chance, to adventure or hazard.

'Αποινίω, ω, f: ήτω, p. άποκεκύηκα, to bear, bring forth, beget, engender; 1. a. ind. act. ἀπεκύησα. From ἀπό and κυίω. 'Αποινλίζω, f. ίσω, and

'Αποκυλίω, f. ισω, p. ἀποκεκύλικα, to roll away, Mark xvi, 13; remove, l. a. ind. act. ἀπεκύλισα · p. ind. pas. ἀποκενύλισμαι. Th. κυλέω, to roll.

Αποιωκύω, f. υτω, to lament, bewail with sobs, or in a howling manner.

'Αποχωλδω, f. δσω, the same with κωλύω, to prevent, forbid.

'Αποκωφόομαι, οῦμαι, to grow or become deaf.

'Αποκωφόω, ω, to make deaf or dumb.

'Απολαβεῖν, 2. a. inf. act. and 'Απολαβόμενος, part. 2. a. mid. of ἀπολαμβάνω.

*Απολαγχάνω, 1. f. m. λήζομαι, nearly of the same signification with λαγχάνω, to obtain or draw by lot, Herodot. iv, 114; also not to obtain by lot, to be disappointed, Eurip. Ion. 611. 'Απολακτίζω, f. ίσω, to kick at, to reject. From ἀπό and λανκτίζω, Æschyl. Prom. 672.

'Απολαμβάνειν, pres. inf. act.

'Απολαμέάνω, f. ἀπολήψομαι, p. ἀπολέληφα, Att. ἀπείληφα, to receive from, take back, recover, single out; cut off the retreat, intercept; καὶ ἀπολά-Courses slow, and having intercepted him within, Thucyd. i, 134; to take possession of, Thucyd. i, 7; to take an oath; also used like the simple verb λαμβάνω· 2. a. ind. act. ἀπέλαβον, 2. a. subj. act. απολάβω, ns, n, part. perf. act. areinnφώς, 2. a. ind. m. ἀπελαζόμην, ου, ετο, 1. αοτ. pas. ἀπελήφθην, part. ἀποληφθείς, intercepted, p. pas. ἀπειλήμμαι. Th. λαμβάνω, to take.

'Απολαμπεουνω, f. υνω, the same with λαμπεούνω, to brighten, to burnish; also to become illustrious, Herod. Th. λάμπω, to be bright.

Απολάμπω, f. ψω, p. φα, to shine, glisten, to be brilliant, radiate; also to shoot or dart forth, emit; 1. a. ind. act. ἀπίλαμψα. From ἀπό and λάμπω, to shine.

Απολαμφθείς, nom. sing. and Απολαμφθέντες, cut off, intercepted, nom. pl. part. 1. a.

pas. Dor. or Ion. for ἀποληφθέντες. For they do not form the future in λήψω, but λάμψω, as from λάμδω, Herod. iii, 146, and viii, 108. In like manner ἀπολελαμμίνοι, part. perf. pas. as from λάμδω. Both are much used in Herodotus.

'Απόλαυσις, εως, ή, enjoyment, fruition; the benefit that accrues from any thing, gratification, delight.

'Απολαυστίκός, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a man of pleasure, voluptuous, pleasurable.

'Απολαυστός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, giving pleasure, pleasant, agreeable.

Απολαύω, f. m. ἀπολαύσομαι, perf. ind. act. ἀπολέλαυκα, (commonly with the genitive,) to enjoy, derive benefit or advantage from, Lucian Dial.; in a bad sense, to be an accomplice or adherent; also to suffer damage, undergo the penalty of; ἀπολαύσωμεν, l. plur. l. a. subj. act. From ἀπό and λαύω, to enjoy.

'Απολαφθείς, nom. sing. and 'Απολαφθέντες, Dor. for ἀποληφθέντες, nom. pl. part. 1. a. pas. of ἀπολαμβάνω.

Απολάχεῖν, 2. a. inf. act. of άπολαγχάνω.

'Απολέγομαι, to reject, disown, disclaim; to select; to despond. Απολέγω, f. ζω, p. λέλεχα, to choose, select, cull; reject; repudiate, refuse; forbid; 1. a. ind. act. ἕλεζα. From ἀπό and λέγω, to gather, to speak. Απολεῖ, Att. for ἀπολῆ, 3. sing.

of ind. f. mid. ἀπολουμαι, from ἀπόλλυμι.

'Απολείδω, and ἀπολείδομαι, to pour out, shed, distil. From ἀπό and λείδω.

'Απολείπεται, 3. sing pres. ind. of Απολείπω, εις, ει, f. ψω, p. άπολίλιιφα, to leave, forsake, abandon, desert; surpass, overcome; leave behind; to want; ἀπέλιπε τέσσαρας δακτύλους, Ηεrod. vii, 107; elegantly with a participle; thus, ἄχετο ἀπολιπών, to leave off, desist; to come near to be not far from; μικρον ἀπέλιπον του μη ταις έσχάταις συμφοραίς περιπεσείν, Isocr. in Areop.; 2. a. ind. act. ἀπέλἴπον, part. 2. a. act. ἀπολίπών, pres. ind. pas. ἀπολείσομαι, to be left, absent or away; to be surpassed or exexceeded; to be inferior to; not to discern by any of the senses; to be destitute of; to

fail in courage; to let slip an opportunity; in Hcbr. to be at hand, to be expected, to be about to take place; perf. ind. pas. ἀπολίλυμμαι, perf. ind. m. ἀπολίλυμπα, and purt. ἀπολιλοιπάς. From ἀπό and λείπα.

'Απολειπτέον, must be left.

Απολεῖς, 2. sing. f. ind. ἀπολεῖσθαι, f. inf. mid. ἀπολεῖται, 3. sing. ind. of the same tense, from ἀπόλλυμι.

'Απολείχω, 1. f. ἀπολείζω, perf. ἀπολέλειχω, to lick with the tongue, to lap; imperf. ind. act. ἀπέλειχον, ες, ε, 1. a. ind. act. ἀπέλειζω. Th. λείχω, to lick or lap.

Απόλειψις, εως, ἡ, a leaving or desertion. From 2. pers. sing. perf. ind. pas. of ἀπολείπω. 'Απόλειψις τῆς σελήνης, an eclipse of the moon.

'Απόλεκτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, chosen, selected, picked out.

'Απολελαμμένος, Dor. for άπολελημμένος, η, ον, perf. part. pas. See 'Απολαμφθέντες.

Απολέλαυκα, p. act. of ἀπολαύω.

'Απολελοιπόσες, nom. plur. of 'Απολελοιπώς, perf. part. m. of ἀπολείπω.

*Απολελυμένος, part. perf. pas. of ἀπολύω.

'Aπόλεμος, ου, δ, ή, unwarlike, not adapted to war, exempt from military service, peaceful; impregnable.

Απολεόμενος. Ion. for ἀπολούμενος, part. f. m. of ἀπόλλυμι. So
'Απολέοντες, for ἀπολούντες also
ἀπολεύντες, Herodot. ix, 18, or
the point of losing or destroying, part. f. act. of ἀπόλυμι.
Απολεπίζω, f. ίσω, the same as
'Απολέπω, f. ψω, and ἀπολίπομαι, f. ψομαι, to peel or strip off
the bark. From ἀπό and λέπω.

μαι, f. ψομαι, to peel or strip off the bark. From ἀπό and λίπω. Απολίσαι, l. a. inf. act. ἀπολίση, β. sing. l. a. subj. act. and

'Απολίσθαι, 2. a. inf. m. to perish; and

'Απόλεσσαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act.
Ion. and. Poet. for ἀπώλεσαν,
of ἀπόλλυμι.

'Απολήγοι, 3. sing. pres. opt. act. of

'Απολήγω, f. ξω, to cease, forbear, desist. Th. λήγω.

Αποληίζεσθαι, inf. of

Αποληίζομαι, f ίσομαι, to rob, plunder, Herodot.

'Āπόληται, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. m. ἀπόλωμαι, η, ηται, of ἀπόλλυμι.

Ατοληφειίς, part. 1. a. of απο-

'Απολιβάζω, f. άξω, to slip away, recede quickly, Aristoph. Av. 1473; to retire Th. λείβω.

'Aπελιγαίνω, f. νω, to make a sharp or shrill sound, Aristoph. Ach. 967.

'Απολιβίομαι. See 'Απολιβόω. 'Απολιβίω, to turn into stone, to cause to petrify; ἀπολιβόομαι, ἀπολιβίουμαι, f. Θώσομαι, p. ἀπολιλίθωμαι, to petrify, become stone, Palæphat. de Phorcyn. Fil. Th. λίθος.

'Απολιμτάνω, the same with άπολείπω, pas. άπολιμπάνομαι.

' Απολιπών, part. 2. a. of απο-

*Απολίς, τδος, δ, h, an exile, an outcast from his country, a vagabond, having no place of residence. Th. πόλις, a city.

Απολισθαίνω, f. ήσω, to slide down, fall short, not to reach or arrive at an object, Thucyd. vii, 65. From ἀπό and ὁλισθαίνω. Απολισαεγίζω, f. ισω, Att. ιῶ, to hurry off, make off, Aristoph. Nub. 1253.

'Απολιχμάω, ω, f. ήσω, to lick or lap off or away. From ἀπό and λιχμάω. Th. λείχω.

'Απολλήγω, Poet. for ἀπολήγω, and ἀπολλήζω, 1. f. act. for ἀπολήζω, to desist.

'Απολλέδωρος, ου, i, a man's name, Apollodorus.

'Απόλλυμι, or ἀπολλύω, f. ἀπολω, Poet. ἀπολέσω, or ἀπολίσσω, p. απώλεκα, and Att. ἀπολώλεκα, to destroy, to lose or part with; also in N. T. to frustrate, to deprive of power; ἀπολλύᾶσι, 3. pl. Ion. for απολλύνσι, the v being changed int , a, Thucyd. vii ; part. pres. act. ἀπολλύων, οντος, the destrover; 1. a. ind. act. ἀπώλεσα, p. inf. act. ἀπολωλεκέναι απολωλικώς είn, Herodot. i, 44, he had destroyed; pres. ind. pas. ἀπόλλυμαι, to perish, to be destroyed; to be vanquished, to be put to death; fut. mid. ἀπολέτομαι, contr. απολουμαι · ω κάκιστ' απολού. mere, Aristoph. Ach. 924, O thou accursed wretch! 2. a. ind. m. aπωλόμην, 2. a. subj. m. απόλωμαι, 2. a. inf. m. άπολίσθαι, part. 2. a. m. άπο. λόμενος, p. ind. m. ἀπῶλα, All. απόλωλα, I am ruined, undone; inf. ἀπολωλίναι, and part. ἀπολωλώς, υία, ός. Τh. ὅλλυμι, to

destroy.

'Απόλλυται, 3. sing. pres. pas. of ἀπόλλυμι.

'Απολλύων, οντος, δ, Apollyon, i. e. the destroyer, devastator, Revel. ix, 11. See 'Αδαδδών. 'Απόλλω acc. Att. for 'Απόλ-

'Απόλλω, acc. Att. for 'Απόλλωνα, Soph. Œd. Col. 1091; from

Απόλλων, ωνος, i, and in acc. 'Απόλλωνα, and poet. 'Απόλλω, Apollo, the son of Jupiter and Latona. He is called the Sun, which, when its heat is temperate and moderate, produces many bodies from the earth, and, when it is excessive, destroys them. The name is derived from ἀπολλύω, to destroy; others derive it from a Syriac word signifying destruction, perdition According to Plato, in his Cratylus, Apollo is so called, because ἀπολούει or ἀπολύει, he delivers from evils and calamities; or, because he is anlows, in his oracles; or ἀεὶ βάλλων. Epithets, 'Απόλλων προστατή-• eιος, Demosth. 531, 8. — άγυιεύς, 531, 9; ἀποτεόπαιος, 531, 26; πύθιος and πατεώος, 274, 27.

'Απολλωνία, ας, ή, the name of a city, Apollonia.

'Απολλωνιάς, άδος, ή, sacred to Apollo, an epithet of the laurel. 'Απολλώνιον, ου, τό, a temple of Apollo, Thucyd. ii, 91.

'Απολλώνιος 'Ρόδιος, a man's name, Apollonius Rhodius.

Απολλωνόβλητος, ου, δ, ή, mad, lunatic. From Απόλλων and βλητός, that is struck by the sun or Apollo.

'Απολλώς, ώ, ὁ, a man's name, Apollos, Acts xviii, 24, etc.

'Απολογεῖσθαι, pres. inf. pas. and 'Απολογεῖται, 3. sing. pres. ind. pas. ἀπολογεῖσθαι, pres. inf. pas. ἀπολογούμενος, ου, purt. pres. pas. of

'Απολογίομαι, οῦμαι, to speak in defence of one's self, to defend one's self, to defend one's self, to plead the cause of any one; scil. ὑπίρ τινος, to apologize, excuse; imperf. ἀπελογεόμην, -οῦμην, ίου, -οῦ, -ἰετο, εῖτο 1. f. m. ind. ἡπομαι, perf. ind. pas. ἀπολελόγημαι, 1. a. ind. m. ἀπελογησάμην, 1. a. ind. pas. ἀπελογήθην. From ἀπό and λόγος.

'Απολόγημα, ἄτος, τό, an apology, defence, excuse.

Απολογησαμένω, dat. sing. part. of 1. a. mid. of άπολογίομαι. Απολογία, ας, ή, an apology,

excuse; defence, justification; Thucyd. vi, 53. Hence in Engl. AFOLOGY.

'Απολογίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to render an account, to explain, to reckon up, enumerate, Xen Hist. vi, 1, 3.

*Απολογισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a delivering of an account, an exposition or statement.

'Aπόλογος, ου, δ, a tedious or fabulous story, a moral tale.

From the same Th.

'Απολογουμαι, pres. ind. contract. of ἀπολογέομαι.

'Απόλοιπος, ου, δ, ή, that is left or remaining.

'Απόλοιτ', for ἀπόλοιτο, 3. sing. 2. a. opt. m. and

*Απολούμαι, 1. sing. f. ind. m. of ἀπόλλυμι.

'Ασολούομαι, to wash, wash away.

'Απόλουσαι, 1. α. imperat. mid. of 'Απολούω, f. ἀπολούω, p. ἀπολούω, p. ἀπολούω, p. ἀπολούω, p. ἀπολούω, αι, to wash or bathe one's self, or one's clothes, Odys. vi, 219; 1. α. ind. act. ἀπίλουσα, 1. a. ind. m. ἀπελουσάμην, 2. sing. 1. α. imperat. m. ἀπόλουσαι. Th. λούω, to wash.

*Απολοφύρομαι, 1. f. m. οῦμαι, to bewail, deplore, Thucyd. ii, 46; ἀπολοφυράμενοι, having finished your lamentations. From ἀπό and ὁλοφύρομαι, to lament. Απολοχμόρμαι, οῦμαι, f. ώσομαι, to bring forth shrubs, to grow shrubby, to become a thicket. Th. λόχμη, ns, n, a brake or thicket.

'Απολυθίντες, dismissed; nom.
pl. from part. 1. a. pas. "να
ἀπολυθῆτε, that ye may be dismissed, 2. pl. 1. a. subj. pas.
See 'Απολύω.

'Aπολυμαίνεσθαι, to purify; pres. inf. pas. of

'Απολυμαίνομαι, to purify; f. m. ἀπολυμανούμαι, Iliad i, 313. From ἀπό and λύμα, ατος, τό, pollution, filth.

Απολυμαίνω. See Απολυμαίνο-

'Απολυμαντής, ῆςος, δ, a polluter, a spoiler; δαιτῶν ἀπολυμαντῆ- ες, Odys. xvii, 377.

'Απολύσαι, 1. a. inf. act. ἀπολύσωι, 3. pl. 1. a. subj. act. ἀπολύλυθείς, είσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas. of ἀπολύω.

- Απόλυσις, εως, ή, a setting free, liberation; a refutation; departure, march; decease, death; a discharge or despatch of affairs. 'Απόλυτος, ου, ό, ή, released, un-

'Απολυτεόω, ω, f. ώσω, to release or set at liberty for a ransom.

Απολύτεωσις, εως, ή, the redemption of a captive; ransom. From ἀπολυτείω, which is from λυτεόω, to redeem, Demosth. Τh. λύω. 159, 15.

*Απολῦω, f. ῦσω, p. ἀπολέλὔκα, to loose, disengage, disjoin; suffer to go away, set free by paying a ransom, to release; acquit; imperf. ind. act. ἀπίλυον, ες, ε, 1. a. ind. act. ἀπέλυσα, ας, ε, 1. a. inf. act. &πολῦσαι, part. 1. a. act. ἀπολύσας, αντος, οἱ ἀπελύοντο, 3. pl. imperf. ind. pas. they went away; άπολέλυμαι, perf. ind. pas. ἀπελύonv, 1. a. ind. pas. 1. a. subj. pas. ἀπολυθῶ, ῆς, ῆ, part. 1. a. pas. ἀπολυθείς, εῖσα, έν · ἀπολύouas in mid. voice signifies to refute, to clear one's self of a charge, Herodot. viii, 59, Demosth. 99, 3, to depart, to dismiss one who has been ransomed; φόδου ἀπολύεσθαι, Thucyd. vii, 56, to be freed from fear. Th. λύω.

'Απολῶ, 2. f. ind. of ἀπόλλυμι. 'Απολωβέω, ω, f. ήσω, and ἀπολωβάσμαι, ωμαι, to treat concontemptuously or injuriously, to outrage, Sophocl. Aj. 217. From ἀπό and λωβάω, ω. Th. λώ6η, injury.

'Απόλωλα, as, ε, perf. ind. m. απολωλεκέναι, perf. inf. act. and aπολωλέναι, perf. inf. m.

'Aπολωλώς, part. perf. mid. Att. of απόλλυμι.

'Απολωπίζω, f. ίσω, to take off a garment, to disrobe.

'Απολωτίζω, f. ίσω, to pick the lotus; to crop the hair, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 793; to disrobe, to

Απολωφάω, or -φέω, ω, f. ήσω, to assuage, to calm or still. Fromἀπό and λωφάω, ω, to allay.

Απομαγδαλία, ας, η, οτ άπομαγδαλιά, ãs, ή, the crumb of bread used for wiping the hands and then thrown to the dogs, Aristoph. Eq. 413; Plut. Ly-

'Απομάθησις, εως, ή, the act of unlearning, forgetting. From απομανθάνω.

'Απομαίνομαι, f. μανοῦμαι, to be mad or furious; also to cease from madness and fury. From από and μαίνομαι.

*Απομαλκίζομαι, and

· Απομαλθακίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to be loth to do any thing; to be fastidious, faint-hearted, Plut.

'Απομανείσα, ή, part. 2. a pas. f. g. of ἀπομαίνομαι.

'Απομανθάνω, f. ἀπομαθήσομαι, to unlearn, to forget; 2. a. ind. act. ἀπίμαθον, perf. ind. act. ἀπομεμάθηκα, p. ind. pas. ἀπομεμάθημαι.

'Απομαςαίνω, to cause to pine or waste away; ἀπομαραίνομαι, to droop, wither, decay; die, Xen. Apol.; ἀπομαςανθείσης ὀςγῆς, when rage had abated, part. 1. a. pas. gen. sing.

'Απομαρτυρέω, ω, f. ήσω, to call to witness, bring proof; attest; aver.

Απομάσσομαι, οτ ἀπομάσσω, -άττω, f. ἀπομάζω, to wipe or rub off; to personate any one; in mid. to disenchant; to imitate. From ἀπό and μάσσω.

'Απομαστιγόω, f. ώσω, to scourge, Herodot. viii, 109.

'Αποματαΐζω, f. ΐσω, to make a foolish noise; to break wind, Herod. ii, 162; a more delicate expression for ἀποπίεδω. From ματαΐζω.

'Απομάχεσθαι, pres. inf. pas. of 'Απομάχομαι, to fight from; to resist, repel a foe, sustain a conflict, defend. From and and μάχομαι.

Απόμαχος, ου, δ, h, disabled from military service.

Άπομειλίσσω or -ίττω, f. ίξω, and ἀπομειλίσσομαι, to soothe with honied words, to assuage, to pacify. From & no and perλίσσω, to render agreeable.

'Απομείζεται, (see 'Απαμείζεται) 3. sing. pres. ind. mid. From από and μείρω, or rather μείeomas, to apportion, perf. ind. pas. µ' µaeµai, and Alt. i'iµaeμαι, perf. ind. m. εμμοςα, for μέμοςα.

'Απομείρομαι, f. εροῦμαι, to distribute, to share, apportion, Hes.

Απομελαίνω, f. ανω, to make black, to blacken. From ἀπό and μελαίνω. Th. µέλας, black.

'Απόμελι, Ιτος, τό, the hydromel of the ancients, composed of honey and water or vinegar.

' Απομέμαχα, ας, ε, perf. ind. act. of ἀπομάσσω.

'Απομέμφομαι, f. ψομαι, to accuse, blame, chide, reprove. Th. μέμφομαι, to find fault.

Απομένω, f. ενω. to remain, continue; to be left.

'Απομερίζω, f. τω, to divide, apportion, assign, separate.

'Απομερμηρίζω, f. ισω, to doze, to slumber, to forget ones's cares in sleep, Aristoph. Vesp. 5. 'Απομετείω, ω, f. ήσω, p. κα, to

measure out.

 $^{\prime}$ Απομηχ $ar{v}$ νω, f. ν $ilde{\omega}$, p. γ χα, to prolong, extend to a great From and unlength. 205, length.

'Aπομηνίσας, part. 1. a. act. of 'Απομηντω, f. ίσω, p. κα, to be angry, indignant, in a rage, Iliad ii, 772. From & To and μηνις.

"Απομίγνυμι, f. ξω, to mingle, to mix.

*Aπομιμεῖσθαι, pres. inf. m. of 'Απομιμίομαι, οῦμαι, to imitate, copy; to mimic; part. perf. pas. ἀπομεμιμημένος, Xen. Mem. iii, 10, 3. Th. μιμέομαι, οῦμαι.

Απομίμημα, ἄτος, τό, a resemblance, image, imitation.

Απομιμνήσκομαι. See 'Απομνάομαι.

Απόμισθος, ου, δ, h, not paid as a soldier, unrewarded.

Απομισθόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\omega \sigma \omega$, to let out for hire, Thucyd. iii, 68.

Απομιτεόω, ω, f. ώσω, to take off the mitre or turban, to uncover the head, LXX.

'Απομνάομαι, or απομιμνήσκομαι, 1. f. aπομνήσομαι, to call to mind, recollect; to remember a favor; to relate from memory; 1. a. ind. m. ἀπεμνησάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. inf. ἀπομνήσασθαι· perf. ind. pas. ἀπομέμνημαι, 1. a. ind. pas. ἀπεμνήσθην. From ἀπό and μνάσμαι, or μιμνήσχομαι, to remember.

Απομνημόνευμα, άτος, τό, a memorable saying, an historical notice; in pl. memoirs; the name given to Xenophon's Memorabilia or Memoirs of Socrates; gen. pl. ἀπομνημονευμάτων. From 1. pers. sing. perf. ind. pas. of

Απομνημονεύω, f. εύσω, to remind, to recollect, remember, rehearse from memory, detail, recount, Xen. Ag. i, 2. μνάομαι.

'Απόμνησαι, remember, 2. sing. 1. a. imperat. m. of ἀπομιμνή-

'Απομνησικακέω, ω, f. ήσω, to retain the memory of an injury; also to forget an injury, with the dative, Herodot. iii, 49. From άπό, μνάρμαι, απιί κακός.

'Απομνύειν, pres. inf. act. of

Απόμνυμι, οτ ἀπομνύω, f. ἀπομόσω, to deny on oath; to swear; καὶ ταῦτ' ἐθιλήσεις ἀπομόσαι μοι τοὺς ᠑τούς; and will you deny this to me on oath? Aristoph. Nub. 1232; 3. s. imp. ἀπώμνυ, Odys. ii, 377, 3. s. imp. ἀπώμνυι, Odys. x, 345, perf. αct. ἀπομώμονα, to abdicate or resign an office.

'Απόμοιρα, ας, 'n, a part, share, portion of the produce of land, as tithes. Th. μείρομαι, to divide.

Απομόργντμι, or ἀπομοργνύω, f. ξω, to wipe or brush off, to press out; wipe away tears, to weep; 1. a. ind. m. ἀπωμορξάμην, ἀπομορχθίς, part. 1. aor. pas. From ἀπό and ὁμόργνυμι, from the old and obsolete primitive μόργω, f. μόρξω, p. μίμος-χα, 1. a. ind. m. ἐμορξάμην.

Απομόσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of ἀπόμνυμι.

Απόμουσος, ου, δ, ħ, unskilled or not gifted in music or singing, Eurip. Med. 1085; illiterate. Απομούσως, adv. ignorantly.

Απομῦθέομαι, f. ήσομαι, to dissuade, forbid; prevent; imperf. ind. ἀπεμυθεόμην. Τh. μῦθος. Απομυκάομαι, διμαι, to roar or bellow like an ox.

'Απομύσσω, or -ττω, f. ξω, to blow the nose, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2; to cheat or gull.

Απόναμαι οτ ἀπόνημι, and ἀπονίνημι, f. ονήσομαι, ονήσω, to enjoy, to reap the fruit of, Herodot. i, 168. From ἀπό and ὄνημι, to profit or be of advantage to.

Aπόναντο, imperf. 3. pl. Ion. of the preceding.

Απονάσσωσιν, Poet. by doubling the σ, for ἀπονάσωσιν, 1. a subj. act. of

Απονάω, ω, f. άσω, to go abroad for the purpose of settling, to emigrate, to cause to migrate; in the pas. to live in exile or remote from any place, ων ἀπενάσθην αἰσχεως, Eurip. Med. 166. Th. νάω.

Απονίεσθαι, pres. inf. mid. of απονέομαι.

Aπονέμω, 1. f. act. ἀπονεμῶ, perf. ind. act. ἀπονενέμηκα, to bestow, confer, assign, distribute. Th. νέμω.

'Αποιενοπμίνος, desperate, foolhardy, out of one's senses; part. perf. pas. of ἀπονοίω. Αποιέσμαι, f. νήπομαι, to go away; to return.

Aπονίστιζος, ου, ò, n, Poet. for

ἀπονώτερος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, less laborious, less toilsome. From α priv. and πόνος, labor, which

'Απονεύω, f. εύσω, p. νένευπα, to refuse, spurn, disdain, to nod or totter, as on the point of falling; to incline or tend. Th. νεύω, to nod.

'Απόνημαι, and

Απόνημι, pres. ind. act. to enjoy, derive advantage from. From ἀπό and ὄνημι, to enjoy. See also Απόναμαι.

'Aπονητί, adv. easily, without toil, Xen. Cyr. ii, 9; Herod. iii, 146; superl. ἀπονητότατα, adv. most easily, Herod. ii, 14. From α priv. and πόνος, labor. Th. πένομαι, to do, to work.

'Απονήχομαι, f. νήζομαι, to swim away from, escape by swimming.

'Aπονία, ας, ή, cessation from labor, aversion to labor, rest, ease, Xen. Cyr. ii, 2.

'Απονίζω, f. ίσω, to wash the hands, or feet; to make clean.
From νίζω, in the Tarentine tongue, for νίπτω, to wash, (in strictness) the hands.

'Απονικάω, ω, f. ήσω, to conquer, overcome; also extort by entreaties. Th. νίκη, victory.

Aπονικῆσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of the preceding.

'Απονίπτομαι, to wash off, particularly from the hands or feet.

Απονίπτω, f. $\psi \omega$, to wipe clean, to wash.

'Απόνιπτρον, ου, τό, a bason for washing the hands in.

*Aπονοίομαι, f. ήσομαι, to be reduced to a state of madness or idiocy; to be regardless of every thing, disregard sense and reason, to act like a distracted person, Thucyd. vii, 81.

'A πόνοια, ας, ή, madness, phrenzy, despair, Thucyd. vii, 67. Th. νοῦς, mind.

"Aπονος, ου, δ, ή, free from labor, trouble or embarassments; unaccustomed to labor, Xen. Hist. iii, 4; not causing pain of mind.

'Απονοστάσας, Dor. for ἀπονοστήσας, part. 1. a. act. of

Απονοστίω, f. ήσω, to return; ἐπ' οἴκου ἀπινόστησαν, Thucyd.
vii, 97, they returned home.
Th. νοστίω, ω.

'Απονόσφί, adv. apart from, far off, Apol Rhod. Hence

Aπονοτφίζω, f. ίσω, to separate, disjoin; deprive; flee, escape, 136 from, τὰ μισόμφαλα γᾶς ἀπονοφίζων μαντίῖα, fleeing from, attempting to shun or elude the oracles, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 480; ἀπινόσφισα, ας, ι, l. a. ind. act. From ἀπό and νόσφι, apart.

'Aπόντις, pl. pres. part. of ἄπιιμι.

*Âπονῦχίζω, f. ίσω, to cut or pair the nails; to snatch away, Aristoph. Eq. 706.

'Aπόνως, adv. easily, without labor, or exertion.

'Απονωτίζω, f. ίσω, to cause to turn the back, to force to retreat, Eurip. Bacch. 752.

'Απόζενος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, inhospitable or dangerous shore, Œd. Tyr. 196; ἀπόζενος γῆς, far distant from the land, Æschyl. Agam. 1283.

'Αποξενόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to drive into a foreign country, to deprive of the rights of a citizen; pas. ἀποξενόομαι, οῦμαι, to reside out of one's country, to be driven to a foreign land, Eurip. Hec. 1203.

'Αποξίω, ω, f. ίσω, to scrape, to smooth.

"Αποξηςαίνω, f. ξηςανώ, p. ξήςανκα, to cause to wither, dry up, Herodot. 1, 186; Thucyd. vii, 12.

'Aποξυνω, f. υνω, to sharpen; to make sour. In Lucian. Dialog. Cyclop. & Nest. ἀποξύνας, is a false reading for ἀποξύνας, Schneid.

'Αποζυείω, ω, f. ήσω, to shave, Herodot. v, 35.

'Αποξύσας, αντος, δ, part. 1. a act. of

Aποζύω, f. ύσω, to make smooth, shave off, abrade, plane; take away, as γῆςως, old age, Iliad ix, 446. Th. ξίω or ξύω, to scrape smooth.

'Αποπαγήσομαι, 2. f. ind. pas. of ἀποπήγνυμι, Xen. Mem. C. M. i, p. 246; ἀποπαγησόμεθα ὑπὸ τοῦ ψύχους, we shall be frozen or stiffened with cold. Th. πή-

'Αποπαπταίνω, and ἀποπαπτανίω, to look about, so as to escape, Iliad xiv, 101.

'Αποπαπτανίουσι, 1on. for à **π**επαπτανοῦσι, 3. pl. 1. f. act. of the preceding.

`Αποπαρθενεύω, f. εύσω, and Αποπαρθενόω, f. ώσω, to deflower, seduce.

'Αποπατίω, ω, f. ήσω, to go aside, from the way; to go aside in order to satisfy the calls of

nature, Aristoph. Plut. 1185. Hence

Αποπάτημα, ατος, τό, excrement.

'Απόπάτος, ου, δ, the same with the last word; also a stepping aside for the purposes of nature. Th. πατίω, to tread.

'Αποπαύεο, 2. sing. pres. imperat. mid. Ion. for ἀποπαύου, and

'Αποπαύσεσθαι, 1. f. inf. mid. of 'Αποπαύω, f. αύσω, to cause to cease or desist; ἀποπαύομαι, to cease, desist, to abstain, Iliad xxi, 372, to prevent, hinder. Th. παύω, to stop, to cause to cease.

'Απόπειρα, ας, ἡ, a trial, attempt, undertaking, Thucyd. vii, 21. Hence

'Αποπειρᾶσθαι, to try, to make an attempt, inf. of

Αποπειεμέσμαι, ωμαι, to make trial of, to try.

'Αποπιερω, ω, f. άσω, to try, endeavour, Thucyd, vii, 17; ὅπως ναυμαχίας τε ἀποπειράσωσι πρὸς την ἐν τῆ Ναυπάκτω φυλακήν, that they might hazard an engagement with (against) the squadron of observation at Naupactus. The later Altic writers generally use the middle voice.

Αποπελεκάω, ω, f. ήσω, to cut off or hew with an axe, to smooth. From ἀπό and πέλεκυς, an axe, Aristoph. Av. 1156.

'Αποπεμπτούν, pres. inf. act. contracted, to pay a fifth part. Th πεμπτός, fifth.

'Αποπεμπτόω, ω, f. ώσω, to demand or exact a fifth part; to pay, share or divide a fifth.

Αποπίμπω, f. ψω, to send away or back, to let go, to send off: ἀποπίμπομαι, to send away what is one's own, or what concerns one's self, to dismiss, Herodot. i, 120. Th. πίμπω, to send.

'Απόπιμψι, εως, 'n, a sending away, dismission; repudiation of a wife, Dem. From 2. pers. sing. perf. ind. pas. of ἀποπίμ-πω.

'Αποπεπλάνηκα, ας, ε, perf. ind. act. and

'Αποπεπλάνημαι, σαι, ται, perf. ind. pas. of ἀποπλανάω.

ma. pas. of αποπλανάω.
Αποπέπλευκα, ας, ε, perf. ind.
act. of ἀποπλέω.

Αποπέπλυγκα, as, ε, perf. ind. act. of αποπλύνω.

'Αποπέπνιχα, ας, ε. perf. ind.

act. ἀτοπέπνιγμαι, ξαι, κται, perf. ind. pas. of ἀποπνίγω.

Αποπίπτωκα, ας, ε, I fell down, perf. ind. act. of ἀποπίπτω.

'Aποπίεδω, to break wind backwards, Aristonh. f. pas. ἀποπαεδήτομαι, Ran. 10.

Αποπίτομαι, to fly away, f. m. ἀποπετήσομαι, Aristoph. Pax. 1126; οὐκ ἀποπετήσει Θᾶττον; won't you fly off immediately?

'Aποπήγνυμι, f. ξω, to freeze, congeal; to cause to freeze.

A ส อสทธิลัฒ, ฉ, f. ท์ส พ, to leap back, recoil; to dismount from a horse, recede from or desert, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 16.

'Αποπιάζω, and

'Αποπιέζω, f. έσω, to press out, compress.

'Αποπίμπλημι, f. ἀποπλήσω, to fill, saturate; to fulfil, Herodot. viii, 96; satisfy or appease the anger of any one, Herod. ii, 129.

Αποπίνω, to drink, to swallow up, Lucian. Gall.

Αποπίπτω, f. ἀποπεσοῦμαι, p. ἀποπέπτωκα, to fall down or off, sink in hope, wander from the direct course; to fail or miscarry; 2. a. ind. act. ἀπέπεσον. Th. πίπτω, to fall.

'Αποπλάζω, f. γξω, p. γχα, to cause to wander, lead astray, Apol. Rhod. i; l. a. ind. act. άπίπλαγξα, ας, ε pres. ind. pas. ἀποπλάζομαι, to wander, roam; l. a. ind. pas. ἀπεπλάγχθην, ns, n, l. a. ind. m. ἀπεπλαγξάμην, ω, απο. From ἀπό and πλάζω, to cause to wander.

Αποπλωναν, pres. inf. contract.

'Αποπλανάω, ω, f. ήσω, p. άποπεπλάνηκα, to cause to err, to repudiate, Demosth. 1362, 25; to lead astray, mislead, deceive; pres. ind. pas. άποπλανάομαι, to wander, go astray, perf. ind. pas. άποπεπλάνημαι, σαι, ται, 1. a. ind. pas. άπεπλανήθην. Th. πλάνη, error.

'Aποπλάνησις, εως, ή, deception, error, mistake.

'Aποπλείειν, to sail or set sail from one place for another, Herod. i, 24. See Larcher's note. Pres. inf. act. Poet. for ἀποπλέειν, from

'Αποπλεύσαντες, pl. part. 1. a. of 'Αποπλίω, f. ἀποπλεύσομαι, p. ἀποπίπλευκα, to sail away from, to weigh anchor, put to sea; to sail back again to the place from which one has come, Xen. Hist. Gr. i, 1, 13; used also with πάλιν and ὅκαδε ἀπίπλευσαν ἐπ΄ οἴκου, Thucyd. ii, 66; they set sail for home; 1. a. ind. act. ἀπίπλευσα. Th. πλίω, to sail.

`Αποπλήθω. See 'Αποπίμπλημι. 'Αποπληκτικός, κή, κόν, apoplectic, relating to apoplexy.

'Απόπληκτος, ου, δ, ή, seized with apoplexy or stupor, Aristoph. Vesp. 942; also mad, Demosth 561, 10.

'Aποπληξία, ας, ή, apoplexy, stupor, a numbness of the whole body, privation of sense and motion, a violent shock which disables the whole body. Hence the English word APOPLEXY. From ἀπό and πλήσσω, to strike.

'Αποπληρόω, ω, f. ώσω, to fill, satisfy; fulfil, perform. From ἀπό and πληρόω, ω. Th. πλέος, full.

'Αποπλήςωσις, εως, ή, fulfilment, performance. From 2. pers. sing. perf. ind. pas. of the foregoing verb.

'Αποπληςωτής, οῦ, ὁ, that fulfils or performs any thing. From the same.

Αποπλήσσω, f. ξω, p. ἀποπέπληχα, 2. aor. ἀπέπλαγον, to strike down, to strike with terror or astonishment; ἀποπλήσσομαι, to be struck with amazement, Soph. Antig. 1188.

'Απόπλοος, ου, ὁ, Ion. for ἀπόπλους, which is more used, a departure or going away, properly in a vessel, Herodot. viii, 79. From ἀποπλίω.

'Απόπλυμα, απος, πό, dirty water, in which things have been washed, pl. the off-scourings, washing of gutters, kennels, etc. From

'Αποπλυνω, f. υνῶ, p. ἀποπίπλυνςκα, to wash, make ciean, l. a. ind. act. ἀπίπλυνα. Th. πλύνω, to wash, properly, dirty clothes.

'Αποπλώειν, Ion. for ἀποπλέειν, to go away in a ship, to set sail, pres. inf. act. of ἀποπλέω, which see.

Αποπυείουσα, ή, breathing out, exhaling, for ἀποπυέουσα, part. pres. act. f. g. Poet. of ἀποπυέω.

Απόπνευσις, εως, $\hat{\eta}$, a breathing out, an exhalation. From

Αποπνίω, and Poet. ἀποπνείω, f. ἀποπνεύσω, to breathe out, die, breathe forth, emit, cast

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forth; also to die or breathe one's last; Suμον ἀποπνείων, breathing out his soul or life, Iliad iv, 524; or, according to Heyne on this passage, swooning, fainting; to blow, αθοριάποτεξει ἀπό βερμῶν χωρίων, Herodot. ii, 27; 1. a. ind. act. ἀπίπνευνα, 1. a. ind. m. ἀπεπνευναμην, ω, απο, perf. ind. act. ἀποπίπνευνα, p. ind. pas. ἀποπέπνευνα, p. ind. pas. ἀποπέπνευνα, p. ind. pas. ἀποπέπνευνα.

Αποστυγησόμενος, η, ου, part. 2. f. pas. of

Αποτνίγω, f. ἀποτνίζω, p. ἀποτίπυχα, to strangle, suffocate; to choke, overpower, applied to plants, Matt. xiii, 7; vex, torment; l. a. ind. act. ἀπίπνίζα, 2. a. ind. act. ἀπίπνίγον, Aristoph. Vesp. 1039; p. ind. pas. ἀποτίπνιγμα, 2. a. ind. pas. ἀποτίπνιγμα, 2. f. ind. pas. ἀποτιγήσομαι. Th. πνίγω, to suffocate.

'Αποπνοή, ñs, ĥ, a breathing out, exhalation, emission. From perf. ind. m. of ἀποπνίω.

'Aπόπνοια, ας, ή, a breathing out, a blowing forth. From the same.

'Αποποιέομαι, f. ήσομαι, to remove from one's self; reject, disapprove; break friendship.

'Απόπολις, ίδος, driven from a city, exiled, Œd. Tyr. 1000; . as ἄπολις, an exile. From a and πτόλις, Poet. for πόλις.

'Αποπομπαῖος, αία, αῖον, repulsive, adapted to repelling or driving away; also sent away, and hence the scape-goat, Levit. xvi, 8; also s. as ἀλεξίκακος. 'Αποπομπή, ῆς, ἡ, a sending away, rejection; an averting of evil by sucrifices; repudiation,

'Αποπονίω, ω, f. ήσω, to cease from working, Aristoph. Thesm. 245.

divorce.

'Αποπορεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to depart, go away; pass over to, Aristot.

'Αποπρατίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to sell.

*Αποπρεσθεύω, f. εύτω, to render an account of one's embassy or commission.

'Αποπείαμαι, to buy from, Aristoph. Ran. 1227.

'Αποπειω, f. ιτω, to saw asunder, to cu. with a saw, Herodot. iv, 65.

*Aπονεό, adv., far off, Iliad vii, 334.

'Απόπεοθεν, and ἀπόπεοθι, adv.

afar off, at a distance. Th.

*Αποπροθόρω, to leap from, sally out from, Apol. Rhod. iii,

'Αποπροίημι, f. προήπω, to send forth, to send forward from a place, Odys. xiii, 26.

'Αποπταίνω, s. as ἀφίπτημι, Iliad xiv, 101; a false reading for ἀποπαπταίνω.

'Αποπτάμενος, n, ov, part. 2. a. m. of ἀφίπταμαι, which is from ἀτό and ἵπταμαι, to fly off.

'Αποπτανέουσι, Ion. for

'Αποπτάνουσιν, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of ἀποπτάνω, which is from ἀπό and ὀπτάνω.

'Αποπτάνω, to look back upon, turn round to look at; to avoid, flee from.

'Αποπτῆναι, 2. a. inf. act. ἀπίπτην, 2. a. ind. act. ἀποπτήσομαι, 1. f. ind. m. of ἀφίπταμαι.

'Αποπτήσσω, f. ξω, to be struck with fear, Eurip. Orest. 768.

'Απόπτολις, Υδος, δ, π, being in exile, an exile, banished, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 1000; the same as ἄπολις.

"A TO TTOS, ov. 6, h, that can be seen from on high; far out of sight, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 762.

'Απόπτυστος, ου, δ, ή, abominable, Eurip. Med. 1370.

'Αποπτύω, f. ύσω, to spit, to spit out, eject; loathe, abominate, Æsehyl. Prom. 1106; ἀπίστύσα. From ἀπό and πτύω, to spit.

Απόστωμα, ἄτος, τό, a fall; metuph. a mischance, mishap. Αποπτώσω, 1. f. of ἀποπίπτω.

'Αποπυνθάνομαι, f. πύσομαι, to ask, inquire, demand, Herod. iii, 154.

'Αποπυτίζω, f. Ισω, to spit out, Aristoph. Lys. 205.

"Αποςα, for ἄποςον, the same with ἀδύνατον, impossible. See "Αποεος.

'Āποςῶν, the same as ἀφοςῶν, to see from a distance, Herodot. viii, 37.

'Αποργίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to be angry. Th. δργή, anger.

'Aποργίζω, f. σω, to make angry, irritate.

'Απορεί, 3. sing. pres. ind. act. of ἀπορέω.

Αποςίομαι, f. ήσομαι, p. ήπόςημαι, to be perplexed, to doubt, to be hard pressed. From πό-

'Aποςίω, f. ήσω, to be in doubt, hesitate, not to know which way

to turn, not to be able to act; to fear that one will not succeed in any attempt; to despair of accomplishing; to be solicitous or anxious, Plato; ἀπορῶ μἡ, I fear lest, Plato, Alcib. ii, 8; also to be in want of, to need; part. pres. act. ἀπορῶν, οῦντος, ὁ. It governs the genitive. From a priv. and πόρος, a way or course.

'Απόςημα, ἄτος, τό, a thing doubted, doubt.

'Απόρθητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not laid waste, saved from harm, protected from pillage, impregnable. From α priv. and πίρθω, to destroy.

Απορθόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make

straight, rectify.

'Aποςία, ας, and Ion. -ίη, ης, ἡ, embarrassment of mind, irresolution; impossibility, Thucyd. ii, 49; want; ἐς ἀποςίαν καθίσταναι, Thucyd. ii, to reduce to a state of perplexity. From ἄποςος.

'Απόςνυμαι, mid. of ἀπόςνυμι.
'Αποςνύμεναι, αί, f. g. pl. n. of
'Αποςνύμενος, part. pres. pas. of
'Απόςνυμι, to excite, stimulate, to
go with impetuosity. From ἀπό
and ὄςνυμι, or ὄςνυμαι.

"Aπιζος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, impassable, impracticable, embarrassing; stupid, dull; poor, needy, Dem. Cor.; pathless or perplexing, Eurip. Med. 363; arduous or difficult, Lys. in Eratosth. 1; ἄπορον ἐστί, it is impossible; τὰ ἄπορα, difficulties; ἐν ἀπόροις εἶνωι, to be in difficulties; ἐν ἀπορία ἔχεσθαι, Plato, Gorg., the same. From α and πόρος.

'Απόρουσε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. Ion. of

Αποςούω, f. ούσω, p. ἀπώςουκα, to leap forth, to sally forth, Iliad v, 20, From ἀπό and ὄρω.

Αποβραγείην, ης, η, 2. a. opt. pas. of ἀποβρηγυμι.

Απορραθυμέω, ω, f ήσω, to neglect an opportunity through indolence, to become lazy and indolent, Non. Mem. iii, 7, 9.

'Aποδραίνω, to sprinkle, diffuse, spread, Herod. Th. ραίνω, to pour out.

' Αποβραίσειν, 1. f. act. of

Απορραίω, f. σω, p. κα, to destroy, to break by hard blows, dissipate, consume, Odys. i, 404; also to be in want of. Th. ραίω.

'Απορραντήριον, ου, τό, the place where the lustral water was

*Aποβράπτω, to sew up, to close as by sewing; part. I. a. act. ἀποβράψας. Th. βάπτω, to sew.

'Αποβραψωδίω, ω, f. ήσω, to recite the rhapsodies of the Poets in praise of warlike achievements, Xen. Cyr. iii, 3, 24.

'Αποβρίω, f. εύσω, to flow away, to flow from, emanate; to drop off or fall down in drops like tears, to drop down like a liquid, Eurip. Med. 1198. From ρίω.

'Αποβρέω, f. ρήσω, p. -έρρηκα, to forbid, prohibit.

'Αποβρήγνυμι, f. ήξω, p. ηχα, to burst or break apart, separate with violence, make a disruption, ἀποβραγείς, part. 2. aor. pas. perf. mid. ἀπίβρωγα. Th. βήγνυμι.

* Αποβρηθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of αποβρέω.

*Απόβρημα, ἄτος, τό, an interdict, prohibition by law. From ἀπορ- ρίω.

Άποβρήζας, f. g. ἀποβρήζασα, part. 1. a. act. of ἀποβρήγνυμι.

'Aπόρρησις, εως, ή, renunciation, abandonment; prohibition. From ἀπορρέω.

* Αποζόήσσω, -ττω, f. ξω, p. χα, the same with ἀποζόήγνυμι.

*Απόρρητα ποιεισθαι, to forbid, prohibit, suppress, Herod. for ἀπαγορεύειν. From ἀπόρρη-

'Απόδρητου, a secret place, a holy retreat; a secret or mystery.

'Aπόρρητος, ου, δ, η, forbidden by law, prohibited, Soph. Antig. 44; not to be divulged, secret; ἀπόρρητα, holy secret things, arcana, mysteries.

'Αποζρήτως, adv. secretly, privily.

'Απορριπτέω, ω. s. as

'Αποβίστω, f. ψω, p. ἀπίρδιφα, to cast or throw away, to reject with contempt; to exclude, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 31; 1. a. ind. act. ἀπίρριψα, part. 1. a. act. ἀπορρίψας. From ἀπό and βίπτω. Hence

'Αποβρί ψαντας, acc. pl. part. I.
α. ο βάπαβρίπτω.

Απιδριψις, εως, ή, a casting away, rejection.

Αποβροή, ñs, 'n, a flowing from, an emanation; a falling off, and ᾿Απόβροια, αs, 'n, and ἀπόβρυσις, in the same sense.

A πορροιέδεω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to scream, as a raven or other bird of ill

omen; to cry and flap the wings as such birds do.

'Αποβροφάω, ω, and

Αποβροφίω, ω, f. ήσω, to absorb, swallow up, engulph; exhaust. 'Αποβρυίω, s. as ἀποβρίω.

'Απόβρύτος, ου, δ, ή, flowing, as a stream; fluid, liquid.

'Αποβρίω, to flow from or out of. Th. βίω, the same with βίω.

'Aποβρωγάς, άδος, ή, a steep place, a precipice.

Αποβράξ, ῶγος, ὁ, ἡ, used substantively for a part or fragment torn off; the arm of a river; a gush or stream, Iliad ii, 755; when used adjectively, abrupt, broken, rough. From ἀποβρήσοω.

Απορφανίζω, f. ίσω, p. ἀπωρφανικα, to bereave of parents, children, or friends; to render one an orphan; l. a. ind. act. ἀπωρφανίσω, perf. ind. pas. ἀπωρφανίσω, l. a. ind. pus. ἀπωρφανίσθη, part. l. a. pas. ἀπορφανίσθείς. From ἀπό and δρφανός.

'Απός φὔ εος, ου, ό, ή, not purpled, not robed in purple.

'Απορχίομαι, οῦμαι, f. ήσομαι, to dance out of time; ἀπωρχήσαο τὸν γάμον, you have danced away your marriage, i. e. by not dancing in a becoming manner, Herod. vi, 129.

'Aποςων, part. pres. contract. of ἀποςέω.

'Απόρως κείσθαι or ἔχειν, to be poor or needy.

Αποςώτεςος, compar. and

Απος ώτὰτος, superl. of ἄποςος.
*ΑΠΟΣ, εος, τό, labor, toil, weariness. From ἀπό in the sense

of removing from.
'Αποσαλεύω, f. εύσω, to lie at anchor in the offing or at a distance from the shore, D. Hal. viii, 37; Thucyd. i, 137.

Αποτάττω, f. άξω, to unlade, lay down a burden. Th. σάτ-

'Αποσαφίω, ω, f. ήσω, to make evident, declare, to manifest.

Αποσθεννύω, -νυμι, f. έσω, p. εκα, to extinguish, put an end to, terminate; in the 2. a. sometimes used passively, χρόνω δ' ἀπέσθη, at length he fainted, literally, was extinguished, Eurip. Med. 1215.

'Αποσθέσσωσι, 1. a. subj. act. 3. pl. Poet. of ἀποσθέννυμι.

'Aποσειεύμενος, and ἀποσειοῦσθαι, in Herodotus iv, 154 and 203; but the better reading is ἀποσειό. μενος, for ἀφοσιούμενος, being about to perform or discharge a vow, oath, etc. See Schweigh. Herod. So ἀποσιοῦσθαι for ἀφοσιοῦσθαι, Ion. which is from τους.

'Αποσεισάμενος, part. 1. a. m. of 'Αποσεισάμενος, p. σίσεικα, to shake off, drive off, cast off; dissipate clouds, etc., Aristoph. Nub. 288; ἀποσείσμαι, to disembarrass one's self of any thing, Xen. Cyr. vii, 1, 18. Th. σείω, to shake.

Αποσεμνενω, f. υνω, to praise highly, extol, dignify; ἀποσεμνύνομαι, to behave haughtily; to assume a proud or reserved air, Aristoph. Ran. 703, and 833; ὀψὲ ἀπεσεμνύνθη, or ἀπεσεμνώθη, became refined or dignified at a late period, Aristot. Poet. 10.

'Αποσεσημειωμένος, part. perf. pas. of ἀποσημειώω.

'Αποσεύω, the same as ἀποσείω.

'Ăποσημαίνομαι, to seal; designate, mark; confiscate. Th. σῆμα.

'Αποσημαίνω, f. ανω, to point out, or indicate by means of signs or symbols; to make a sign or signal, designate.

Αποσημειόω, or ἀποσημειοῦμαι, to make notes of, to note down, make commentaries or memoirs. Th. σῆμα.

*Αποσήπομαι, f. ήψομαι, p. -ημμαι, to putrefy, decay, wither, Xen. Anab. iv, 5, 10.

'Ă π οσή $\pi\omega$, f. ή $\psi\omega$, to putrify. Th. σή $\pi\omega$.

'Aποσιμόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make flat or bent, to flatten the nose; to turn off or recede; to quit the shore for the main deep Thucyd. iv, 25; Xen. Hist. v, 4, 50.

'Αποσίμωσις, εως, ή, the collision or dashing of one ship against another, Appian.

'Αποσιόω, ῶ, Ιοη. for ἀφοσιόω. 'Αποσιτέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to abstain

from food; and

'Aπόσιτις, ου, δ, ή, abstinent, avoiding food. Th. σίτος.

Απισιωπάω, ω, f. ήσω, to be silent, hold one's peace; and

'Aποσιώπησις, εως, 'n, a keeping silence; also a figure of rhetoric, by which the meaning is to be gathered from the context, as in Virgil's "quos ego — sed præstat," etc. Th. σιωπάω.

'Αποσκάπτω, f. ψω, to cut off, or intercept by means of a trench, Xen. Anab. ii, 4, 2.

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Arosnagića, f. isu, to fall down with convulsions or violent motions of the feet, to die in convulsions.

'Αποσκεδάζω, f. άσω, and

'Αποσκεδάννυμι, f. άσω, p. -εσκίδακα, to dissipate, scatter, disperse. The future with the Attic Poets often contracted ; inσκεδάσω, σ elided, -δάω, contracted - Sw, Soph. Ed. Tyr. Th. σκέδαω, σκεδάννυμι. 'Αποσκεπάζω, f. σω, to uncover, disclose; also to cover.

'Αποσκίπτω, f. ψω, and σκίπτομαι, f. ψομαι, to observe or survey from a high or distant

place.

- *Αποσχευάζομαι, 1. f. mid. άσομαι, perf. ind. pas. ἀπετκεύασμαι, to remove vessels or utensils from one place to another; to lay down, deposite, leave, abandon; to pack up one's baggage; 1. a. ind. m. antonevασάμην. From ἀπό and σκευ-
- *Αποσκευάζω, f. άσω, p. -εσκεύaxa, to lay down a burden; also to pack up.
- 'Αποσκευή, ης, ή, baggage, equipments, apparatus. Th. σκεῦος. 'Aπόσκηνος, ου, ό, ή, not living in the same tent or family with another, Xen. Cyr. viii, 7, 3; it is used in opposition to σύσotros, living in the same family, a companion, a comrade, ibid.
- *Αποσκηνόω, f. ώσω, to dwell apart or remote from; to remove one's dwelling or tent. Th. oxnvn.
- *Αποσκήπτω, ƒ. ψω, η. -ίσκηφα, to fall on, to cause to fall on; to send, discharge upon, hurl, Herod. vii, 10. Th. σκήπτω.

'Αποσκήψας, αντος, δ, part. 1. a. act. of αποσκήπτω.

- *Αποσκιάζω, f. άσω, p. ἀπεσκίαxa, to overshadow, to shade, to cast a shadow on; p. ind. pas. ἀπεσκίασμαι. Th. σκιά. Hence *Αποσκίχσμα, ατος, τό, an overshadowing, the casting of a shadow, a shade.
- *Αποσχίδναμαι. See the next.
- 'Αποσχίδνημι and ἀποσχίδναμαι, to disperse; to be dispersed, to ramble to a distance, Iliad xxiii,
- 'Αποσκιςτάω, ω, f. ήσω, to leap, skip, frisk, like a young animal; to jump.
- 'Αποσκλημι, f. ήσω, to become emaciated, waste away, die; grow dry or hard, Aristoph. Vesp. 161; hence

Αποσκληναι, 2. a. inf. act. 2. a. ind. act. Ισκλην, from σκλημι. 'Αποσκληςτνω, f. υνῶ, to harden;

treat harshly. Th. σπληςός. Αποσπολοπίζω, f. ίσω, to break or pull down a fence that obstructs a way, to open a way, LXX.

'Αποσκολύπτω, f. ύψω, to strip or peel off the rind, shell or outside covering; to circumcise; to mutilate.

Αποσκοπέω, f. ήσω, p. -εσκόπηκα, and ἀποσκοπεύω, f. εύσω, to behold, to observe from an eminence, contemplate, look attentively, behold from a distance.

'Απόσκοπος, ου, ό, that misses his aim; absurd. From & πo and σκοπός.

Αποσκορακίζω, f. ίσω, p. ικα, to send away to the crows, i. e. to reject with contempt or contumely, as in English, go and be hanged, go to the dogs, etc.

'Αποσκορακισμός, οῦ, δ, a contemptuous or contumelious rejection. From dato and oxoρακίζω.

*Αποσκοςπίζω, f. ίσω, to disperse, scatter, dissipate.

'Αποσκυδμαίνω, f. ανῶ, to be angry or indignant at, Iliad xxiv, 65.

'Αποσκυθίζω, f. ίσω, to tear off the scalp of a slaughtered enemy with the hair, after the manner of the Scythians, and to make a towel of it. Hence the proverb, Σκυθιστί χειρόμακτρον, Herodot. iv, 64; sometimes, simply, to cut off the hair in a particular manner, as a sign of grief, Eurip. Tro. 1026, Electr. 241.

Αποσκυλάω, f. ήσω, Poet. for ἀποσυλάω, to pillage, depredate. 'Αποσκυτίζω, f. ἴσω, to pull off the skin, as ἀπολωπίζω, to pull off a garment.

'Αποσπώπτω, f. ψω, to jeer, deride, Lucian. Th. σκώπτω.

'Αποσμάω, f. ήσω, and

'Αποσμήχω, f. ήξω, p. ηχα, to wipe away, to clean. Τh. σμάω and σμήχω, which are equivalent to each other.

Αποσμυγείς, έντος, δ, part. 2. a. pas. of

Αποσμυχω, f. ξω, p. χα, to consume by fire or grief. Th. σμύ-

'Αποσοβίω, f. ήσω, to brush or drive away, expel, repel, Xen. Cyr. ii, 4, 17, to shake off, to go off, or get away, Aristoph. Τ/ι. σοδίω. Av. 1033.

"A mosos, ou, o, n, not containing quantity, incommensurable.

'Απόσουμι, Lacon. for ἀπόσυμι or ἀποσύω, whence ἀπεσύην, or άπεσσύην, 2. a. pas. and Lacon. ἀπεσσούαν, ας, α, Xen. Hellen. i, 1, 15; the same as ἀπώλιτο, is dead, is gone, for ἀπεσσύθη, Schneid. Lex.

'Αποσπάδιον, ου, τό, a piece or fragment torn from the whole of any thing; a broken branch.

'Aποσπαν, pres. inf. contract. of ἀποσπάω.

'Αποσπαράσσω, f. ξω, to tear asunder, Eurip. Bacch. 1116.

'Απόσπασμα, ἄτος, τό, the same ας άποσπάδιον.

Αποσπάω, f. άσω, p. ἀπίσπάκα, to pull apart, separate, or divide with violence; 1. a. ind. act. ἀπίσπασα, perf. ind. pas. ἀπίσπασμαι, 1. a. ind. pas. ἀπεσπάσθην, part. 1. a. pas. ἀποσπασθείς. Th. σπάω, to draw. 'Αποσπείρω, f. ερῶ, p. αρκα, to

sow, to cast seed abroad; p. ind. m. antonoga.

'Αποσπεύδω, f. εύσω, to dissuade or discourage from any thing, Herod. vi, 109; ἀποσπεύδειν την συμβολήν, to dissuade from battle; with the accus.

Άποσποδίω, ω, f. ήσω, to shake off ashes, to brush away the dust, to wear off, Aristoph. Av. 8.

'Απόσποςος, ου, ό, ή, sprung or descended from, being the issue Τh. σπείρω.

'Αποσπουδάζω, f. άσω, to grow negligent or heedless, to relax in zeal; part. pres. act. & seσπουδάζων. From and and σ πουδή.

*Απόστα, for ἀπόσταθι or ἀπόστη-\$1, 2. a. ind. act. from the 2. a. ind. act. ἀπέστην of ἀφίστημι. 'Αποστάδά, and

'Aποσταδόν, adv. from afar, far off. From & no and lornui.

'Αποστάζω, f. ζω, to fall in drops, to drop, distil. Th. στάζω.

'Αποσταλάζω, f. άσω, to trickle down by drops, to drop.

Αποσταλώσι, 3. pl. 2. a. subj. pas. of ἀποστέλλω.

Αποστάς, άντος, δ, part. 2. a. act. of apiotnus.

'Αποστασία, ας, ή, revolt, defection; abandonment of.

Αποστάσιον, ου, τό, divorce, repudiation; βιελίον ἀποστασίου, a libel or legal process of divorce, N. T.; ἀποστασίου δίκη, an action against a freedman for neglect of duty to his patron. See Reiske's Index Demosth.

'Απόστασι; εως, 'n, a withdrawing, defection, desertion, revolt, Thucyd. i, 99; distance from, Xen. Mem. iv, 7, 5; a resigning, or relinquishing, Demosth. Fr. 2. pers sing. pf. ind. pas. of ἀφίστημι.

'Αποστατίον, verbal adj. there must be a desisting or cessation; one must give up or stand off, Plat. Polit. Fr. αξίσταμαι.

'Αποστατίω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ηκα, to be absent or out of the way; to withdraw from; to forsake, desert, or abandon, Aristoph. Av. 313; to differ from, Soph. Œd. T. 743; to disregard, Antig. 993; and

'Αποστάτης, ου, ὁ, a deserter, fugitive; in LXX. an apostate from the worship of the true God.

'Αποστατικός, ή, όν, rebellious, seditious; relating to defection or removal; and

'Αποστατικῶς, adv. in a rebellious or seditious manner, seditiously; and

'Αποστάτις, ίδος, ή, fem. of ἀποστάτης, rebellious, applied to a city, 1 Esdr. ii, 18. All from ἀπό and ἵστημι, which is from στάω, obsolete.

'Αποσταυξόω, ω, f. ώσω, to form a palisade; stockading the passage, Thucyd. vii, 80; to impale. Th. σταυξός.

Αποστεγάζω, f. άσω, p. ἀπεστέγακα, to take off the roof or covering of a building, Mark ii, 4; to unroof, 1. a. ind. act. ἀπεστέγασα. Th. στέγω. Αποστέγασμα, ἄπος, τό, a covering, a roof. Fr. preced.

Aποστέγω, f. ξ ω, to cover, to shelter; to keep off, Æschyl.

Theb. 234.

*Αποστείλασα, part. 1. a. act. f. g. of ἀποστέλλω.

'Αποστίχω, f. ζω, to go away, depart, 2. a. ἀπίστιχον, imper. ἀπόστιχι, Il. i, 522; to return back. Fr. ἀπό and στιίχω.

'Αποστίλλω, f. ελω, p. ἀπέσσταλκα, to send away; to send with orders or on an embassy; to send off a vessel, Demosth.; to banish or drive away, Eurip. Med. 282; γνώμην ἀποστίλλειν, to send back an answer to a demand made by an ambassador, Dem. de Coron. In the mid. voice, to go, i. e. to send one's self, to depart; and

the 2. aor. pas. is often used in a middle sense; 1. a. ind. act. ἀπέστειλα, 2. a. ind. act. ἀπέσταλον, p. ind. pas. ἀπέσταλμαι, 2. a. ind. pas. ἀπεστάλην, 2. a. subj. pas. ἀποσταλῶ, part. 2. a. pas. ἀποσταλείς, p. ind. mid. or 2. pf. ἀπέστολα, obsolete; ἀποστέλλειν properly means to send word or make known by a messenger or envoy; and ἐπιστέλλειν, by a letter; but this distinction is not always observed; ἀποστέιλας ἀνείλε πάντας, he sent out and slew them all, Matt. ii, 16; in LXX. ἀπεστάλμενοι, branches or off-shoots, Isa. xvi, 8. Τh. στέλλω.

'Αποστενόω, f. ώσω, to contract, restrict, confine; in LXX., in pas., his heart was restrained or oppressed with fear, Esth. xv, 8. Th. στενός.

'Αποστίεγω, f. ζω, to cease loving, to hate, abhor, Æschyl. Ag. 485. Fr. ἀπό and στίεγω.

'Αποστερέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, p. ἀπεστέρηχα, to deprive; defraud, rob; despoil; frustrate; it sometimes takes two accusatives, as in Xen. Cyr. v, 3, 19; opposed to ἀρπάζειν, to seize by force, Plut.; it is also used impersonally, ἀποστερεῖ με τὸ δοθέν, Demosth.; in LXX. to deny or refuse, Sir. iv, 1; 1. a. ind. act. ἀπεστερήσω, pf. ind. pas. ἀπεστερήσω, pf. ind. pas. ἀπεστερήμωι, part. ἀπεστερημένος. Th. στερέω.

'Αποστέρησις, εως, ή, deprivation; a defrauding.

'Αποστερητής, οῦ, ὁ, a defrauder, a plunderer.

Αποστεφανόω, ω, f. ώσω, to rob or deprive of a crown, to uncrown, Lucian; mid. to lay aside a crown or garland.

'Απόστημα, ἄτος, τό, distance, interval; an abscess, ulcer. Fr. ἀφίστημι.

'Αποστήναι, 2. a. inf. act. of αφίστημι.

'Αποστηρίζω, f. ξω, to prop up, support, strengthen. Th. στη-ρίζω.

'Αποστήσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of άφίστημι.

'Αποστησόμεθα, 1. pl. 1. f. ind. mid. of the same verb; and

'Αποστήσωνται, 3. pl. subj. 1. a. mid., will requite; μη τὸ χθίζον ἀποστήσωνται 'Αχαίοι χρεῖος, lest the Greeks should repay (literally remove from them) the debt of yesterday, i. e. by repulsing them, as they had done to the Greeks, Il. xiii, 745.

'Αποστήτω, 2. a. imp. of ἀφίστημι, let him begone, Soph. Trachin. 434.

'Αποστιλίδω, ω, f. βώσω, p. ἀπεστίλίωνα, to make shine.

'Αποστίλδω, f. ψω, p. ἀπίστιλφα, to shine, be brilliant, to sparkle, Odys. iii, 408. Th. στίλδω.

'Απόστιχε, 2. a. imperat. act. of ἀποστείχω.

'Αποστλεγγίζω, f. ίσω, to rub or scrape the flesh with a στλεγγίς or strigil, Xen. Œcon. xi, 18; mid. to clean or scrape one's own body.

Aποστολεύς, έως, δ, an officer at Athens charged with equipping and despatching a naval armament; a naval commissioner, or minister of the marine, Dem. de Coron.

'Αποστολή, ης, η, a sending away, a mission, embassy; an equipment or fitting out of a squadron of ships, Thucyd. viii, 8, 9; used also in Diod. Sic. 280, and in Polyb. xxvi, 711; in N. Test. an apostleship, the office of an apostle.

'Αποστολίκός, ή, όν, belonging to a messenger or ambassador; apostolic.

Άπόστολου, ου, τό, a vessel or boat either for passengers or merchandise, Herodt. Vit. Hom. 'Απόστολος, ου, ό, ή, sent out; as subst., an envoy, ambassador; one who equips or is a commander of a naval force; a naval armament, or expedition, Dem. de Coron. and Olynth. iii; ἀπόστολα (πλοῖα), transport ships; passage boats, light boats; a mandatory letter to remove a cause from one tribunal to another; in N. T. an apostle or messenger, by way of eminence. Fr. ἀποστέλλω. Hence the English word APOSTLE.

'Αποστοματίζω, f. ίσω, p. ἀπεστοματίχω, to recite or deliver by word of mouth, the usual way of teaching pupils at Athens; to speak from memory; to answer, Plut.; to ensnare or perplex with questions to be answered off-hand, Luke xi, 53. 1. a. ind. act. ἀπεστομάτισα. Fr. ἀπό and στόμα.

Αποστομόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to stop the mouth, to close.

'Αποστόμωσις, εως, ή, the closing of the mouth or of an orifice.

'Απόστος γος, ου, ό, ή, destitute of] hostile, affection; inimical, odious. Fr. ἀποστέργω.

Αποστρακίζω, f. ίσω, to banish by the ostracism. Fr. & no and ToTeaxor, a shell, on which they wrote their votes.

'Ατοστράτηγος, ου, δ, one recalled from his command, an excommander, Demosth. 669, 7.

Aποστεαζείην, ns, n, 2. a. opt.

'Αποστραφείς, part. 2. a. pas. and 'Αποστεαφίς, 2. sing. 2. a. subj. pas. and

'Αποστεαφήσομαι, 2. f. ind. pas. άποστεάφητι, 2. a. imperat. pas. of ἀποστεέφω.

'Αποστεελόω, f. ώσω, to put in pain or torture, in LXX. 2 Mac.

ix, 7.

'Αποστεέφω, f. ψω, p. ἀπέστεεφα and ἀπίστροφα, to turn aside, avert, keep off; return; go another way; with eis, to turn upon, Demosth.; ἀποστεέψαντε πόδας καὶ χείρας, to turn and bind his feet and hands behind him, in order to punish him; Odys. xxii, 173; Ed. T. 1154; to withdraw from; mid. to turn one's self from, and hence, to hold in aversion. as in Soph. Œd. C. 1272; in N. T. to put back or restore (the sword) to its place, Matt. xxvi, 52; 1. a. ind. act. ἀπέ. στε ψα, 1. a. imp. act. ἀπόστε ψον, άτω, 2. a. ind. act. ἀπέστςἄφον, to be averse to, to be disgusted with, to dislike; a. ind. pas. ἀπεστεάφην,
 a. subj. pas. ἀποστεαφῶ.
 Th. στεέφω. Hence

*Αποστεέψας, αντος, δ, part. 1. a. act. of preced.

'Αποστεοφή, ñs, h, a turning away, an averting; defection; a refuge, a resort, resource, Eurip. Med. 603; Herodt. viii, 109; Dem. Philip. i; the figure called apostrophe in Rhetoric.

'Απόστεοφος, ου, 'n, in Grammar, an apostrophe (') or sign of

elision; and

'Απόστεοφος, ου, δ, ή, turned away from, averted, of the eyes, Soph. Aj. 69; disliking, unfriendly, inimical. Fr. same Th.

'Αποστυγέω, and αποστυγω, f. ξω, 1. α. ἀπέστυξα, 2. α. ἀπέστυγον, pf. with signification of the present, ἐστύγηκα, Herodt. ii, 47; to abominate, detest, vi, 129; to have a horror at; with an accus. Fr. ἀπό and στυγέω.

'Αποστω, ης, η, 2. a. subj. act. of | ἀΦίστημι.

Αποσῦκάζω, f. άσω, to gather figs; to squeeze figs to see if they are ripc; hence applied to extortioners and informers, Aristoph. Eq. 259.

'Αποσυλασαι, Dor. for ἀποσυλη-

σαι, 1. a. inf. act. of

Αποσῦλάω, ω, f. ήσω, to pillage, rob, carry off; defraud, Xen. Mem. i, 4; with accus. and gen. Th. σύλη.

'Απόσυμι. See 'Απόσουμι.

'Αποσῦνάγω, f. ξω, to separate from; to scatter; also to cure, apply a remedy or relieve, LXX. Th. $\Hat{a}\gamma\omega$.

'Αποσυνάγωγος, ου, δ, ή, removed from the synagogue, excommunicated, N. T. Fr. a and

συναγωγή. Τh. ἄγω. ᾿Αποσυρίζω, -ίσσω, -ίττω, f. ίσω or ίξω, to whistle or pipe aloud for want of thought; to hiss, to show contempt by hissing. Th. συρίσσω.

'Αποσύρω, f. σὔρῶ, to strip off or tear away from; to pull down, Thucyd. vii, 43.

'Αποσυσκευάζω, f. άσω, to heap together, to collect; to carry off or despoil, LXX.

'Αποσφαγείς, έντος, δ, part. 2. a. pas. of

'Αποσφάζω, f. ξω, to kill, cut the throat of; to sacrifice. Th. σφάζω.

'Αποσφακελίζω, f. ίσω, to become putrid, to gangrene, to waste away or become mortified and perish, in consequence of severity of climate, Herodt. iv, 29. Th. σφάκελος, a gangrene.

'Αποσφαλείς, part. 2. a. pas. of 'Αποσφάλλω, f. ἄλω, p. κα, to lead astray, to make (one) miss the way, mislead; mid. to lose one's way; to baffle, defeat one in his attempts; pas. to be frustrated or disappointed; ἀποσφαλεὶς φεινών, having lost your mind, Æschyl. Prom. 472; to overthrow, subvert; 1. a. ἔσφηλα, 2. a. ind. pas. ἐσφάλην. Τh. σφάλλω.

'Αποσφάττω, f. ξω, p. χα, the same as ἀποσφάζω.

Αποσφενδονάω, ω, οτ άποσφενδονέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, p. ηκα, to throw or hurl by means of a sling, to

'Αποσφενδονέω. See preced. 'Αποσφενδονίζω, f. ίσω, the same

ας άποσφενδονάω.

Αποσφήλειε, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. act. Æol. of ἀποσφάλλω.

'Αποσφεαγίζω, f. ίσω, to unseal. to open; also to seal, to secure or close, as by a seal, Eurip. Orest. 1107.

'Αποσφεάγισμα, ἄτος, τό, a seal, a signet, the impression of a seal. Fr. σφεαγίζω.

'Αποσχάζω, f. άσω, to open a vein, to scarify. Fr. ἀπό and σχάζω.

'Αποσχεδιάζω, f. άσω, to repeat, make, or do off-hand or without premeditation.

A TOTY EIV, 2. a. inf. act. and άπεσχόμην, 2. a. ind. m. of ἀπέχω.

'Απόσχεο, contracted ἀπόσχου, 2. a. imperat. m. of ἀπέχω.

'Αποσχέσθαι, 2. a. inf. m. of ἀπέχω, ind. ἀπεσχόμην.

Απόσχεσις, εως, ή, forbearance, an abstaining from, temperance. 'Αποσχέω, an obsolete verb, from which some tenses of ἀπέχω are formed; to remove one from, Iliad, vi, 96; ἀπόσχωνται πολέμου, may restrain themselves or abstain from battle, Il. xi, 798; 2. α. ἀπεσχόμην.

'Αποσχίζω, f. τσω, to separate by tearing, cleaving, etc. 1. a. ind. act. ἀπίσχισα, p. pas. ἀπίσχισμαι, to be separated or detached from, Herodt. iv, 58; to interrupt, Aristoph. Nub. 1408; to strip or cut off, Eurip. Alc. 172; mid. to separate one's self from, Plat.

Απόσχἴσις, εως, ή, the act of pulling or tearing off; a cleft, a crevice. Fr. ἀπό and σχίζω. 'Αποσχοινίζω, f. ίσω, to separate by a rope or barrier; to exclude, Demosth. 778, 16.

'Αποσχολάζειν, pres. inf. act. of 'Αποσχολάζω, f. άσω, to be at leisure, Aristot. Ethic. x, 6; to repose. Th. σχολή, leisure.

'Αποσχολέομαι, οῦμαι, f. κσομαι, to be occupied or engaged; part. pres. pas. ἀποσχολούμενος. Fr. ἀπό and σχολέω. Doubtf. 'Αποσχόμενος, part. 2. a. m., and 'Απόσχωμαι, 2. a. subj. m., and

'Αποσχών, part. 2. a. act. of ἀπέχω. Αποσώζεσθαι, pres. inf. m. or pas.

to escape or arrive in safety, Xen. Hist. i, 3, 22; 1. a. pas. ἀπεσώθην. From

'Αποσώζω, f. ώσω, p. ωκα, to bring away safely, to conduct in safety, Xen. Anab. ii, 3, 18; to preserve from sickness or danger; to be safe, Plat.

'Αποσωθήναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of ἀποσώζω.

Αποτάγή, ης, η, and ἀπόταξις, εως, ή, a renunciation, a giving up; it is also the contrary to σύνταξις. Fr. ἀπό and τάσσω οτ τάττω.

'Αποτάδην, adv. extendedly, in a prolix manner.

'Αποτάθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of Th. TEIVW. άποτείνω.

'Αποτάκείς, part. 2. a. pas. of ἀποτήκω. Τh. τήκω.

'Απότακτος, ου, δ, ή, reserved or set apart for a particular use, Herodt. ii, 69. Th. τάσσω.

'Αποτάμνω. See 'Αποτέμνω. 'Απόταξις. See 'Αποταγή.

'Αποτάσσομαι, or Att. -τάττομαι, f. άξομαι, p. ἀποτέταγμαι, properly, to send away or dismiss; to take leave of, bid farewell; pas. to be placed, assigned or stationed, Dem. de Coron.; 1. a. ind. m. ἀπεταξάμην, 1. a. inf. m. ἀποταξά-σθαι. Τh. τάσσω or τάττω. See next.

'Αποτάττω, f. άξω, p. αχα, to put in a certain place, to depute, send away to a post or station as soldiers, Dem. de Coron., to place apart, to appropriate, destine, dedicate; ἀρχή ἀποτεταγμένη, a delegated office, Aristot. Pol. In N. T. in mid. to part one's self and take leave of, to bid farewell to; to send away or dismiss, Mark vi, 46; to forsake, Luke xiv, 33. See preced.

'Αποτάτω, adv. superl. of ἀπό, very far, farthest.

'Αποταυςόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make into a bull; ἀποταυςοῦμαι, to look ferociously at or assume a ferocious aspect towards any one, Eurip. Med. 188.

'Απόταφος, ου, δ, 'n, deprived of a sepulchre, unburied; buried apart from others. Fr. ἀπό and τάφος.

'Αποταφεεύω, f. σω, to encompass with a ditch, trench, or wall.

'Aποτεθείεν, by syncope for ἀποτεθείησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. opt. pas. of αποτίθημι.

'Αποτέθνασαν, 3. pl. impf. of the obsolete ἀποτέθνημι, Odys. xii,

'Αποτείνω, f. εν $\widetilde{\omega}$, p. τέτἄκα, to extend, lengthen, prolong; to be prolix, Plat. Gorg. edit. of Prof. Woolsey; ἀποτείνομαι, pas. Th. TEINW.

'Αποτειχίζω, f. ίσω, Att. ιω, p. ἀποτετείχικα, to surround with a wall, to blockade, to draw lines of circumvallation, Thucyd. iii, 51; to wall a city; to obstruct by a wall, Xen. Anab. ii, 4, 4; to gain possession of the walls of a city; 1. a. act. ἀπετείχισα, pas. ἀπετειχίσθην, to be invested, as in a siege, Thucyd. vii, 1; to repulse from a wall of a city, LXX. Fr. τειχίζω.

'Αποτείχἴσις, εως, 'n, and ἀποτειχισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a walling off a town, a blockading, Thucyd. i, 65; an obstruction by walls; a walling of a city, a rampart; and

'Αποτείχισμα, ἄτος, τό, the making of walls or lines of circumvallation; ramparts. Fr. the same Th.

'Αποτεκμαίρομαι, to judge, conclude from proofs or arguments, Apollon. Rhod. iv, 1538; to conjecture from certain signs. Fr. ἀπό and τεκμαίρομαι.

'Αποτεκνωθώ, 1. a. subj. pas. of 'Αποτεχνόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to deprive of children. Th. τίκτω. 'Αποτέλεσμα, ἄτος, τό, completion, accomplishment of any thing, achievement; effect, result; event, issue; nom. pl. ἀποτελέσματα, τά, in Astrology, the influence of the stars upon man's destiny. Fr. ἀπό and τελέω.

'Αποτελεσματική, ης, η, (sc. τέχνη), the science of astrology, the art of divining; and

Αποτελεσματικός, ή, όν, producing an effect, efficient, effective, having an issue; belonging to astrology.

'Αποτετελεσμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. of ἀποτελέω.

'Αποτελεσμός, οῦ, ὁ, an effecting, accomplishment, a completion. Fr. 1. pers. sing. pf. ind. pas. of ἀποτελέω.

'Αποτελεστικός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, effective, having the power of effecting or producing, Longin. 16; Plat. Apol. 412, C.; 3. sing. pf. ind. pas. of the same verb.

'Αποτελευτάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to finish, bring to an end or close; intrans. to come to an end, to die; ἀποτελευτῶν, at last, Plat. Pol. 310, E. Fr. the 2. sing. pf. pas. of which comes

Αποτελεύτησις, εως, ή, end, termination, death.

Αποτελέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. έσω and ήσω, p. ἀποτετέλεκα, to bring to an end, effect, accomplish, Longin. 26; to execute, bring to pass; also to pay as a penalty, Plat. Legg. iii, 695, E; to pay as

tribute or duties; to perform engagements, Xen. Cyr. iii, 216; to produce fruit; to perform vows, Xen.; pres. pas. ἀποτελέομαι, οῦμαι, to be accomplished, perfected; part. accomplished in any business or art, Xen.; to be convalescent: to become, be, or turn out to be, Longin. 28; in N. T. pas. to be perfected or of full stature, James i, 15; perf. ind. pas. ἀποτετέλεσμαι, and part. άποτετελεσμένος, 1. a. ind. pas. ἀπετελέσθην, part. ἀποτελεσθείς, εῖσα, έν. Fr. ἀπό and τελέω.

'Αποτέμνω, Ιοη. ἀποτάμνω, Herodt. ii, 39 ; Hom. ; f. ἀποτεμῶ, to cut off, sever, amputate; to cut through or separate; to set apart, consecrate or dedicate.

Αποτεμών, part. 2. a. of the same. 'Αποτέξεσθαι, 1. f. inf. m. of ἀποτίκτομαι. Τh. τίκτω.

'Απότεξις, εως, ή, a bringing forth. Same Th.

'Απότερος, distant. Fr. ἀπό. 'Αποτέρω, adv. Poet. farther. Fr.

'Αποτεταμένος, pf. part. pas. of άποτείνομαι, άποτέτανται, 3. pl. pf. pas. Th. τείνω.

 $^{\prime}$ Αποτέτμητο, Ion. and poet. for ἀπετέτμητο, 3. sing. pluperf. ind. pas. of ἀποτέμνομαι, 1. a. pas. ἀπετμήθην, 1. a. opt. pas. ἀποτμηθείην. Th. τέμνω. 'Απότευ, Ion. for ἀπὸ τοῦ, or

àφ' οῦ.

'Απότευγμα, ἄτος, τό, want of success, ill success, failure, a miscarrying; opposed to inτεύγμα.

'Απότευξις, εως, ἡ, ill success, ill luck; a refusal. Τh. τεύχω.

'Αποτηγάνίζω, f. ίσω, to eat fried meats; to fry, to broil on a gridiron. Fr. τήγανον.

'Αποτήκω, f. ξω, to make liquid, melt, dissolve, soften, macerate. Fr. ἀπό and τήκω.

'Αποτηλοῦ, adv. afar off, Odys. ix, 116.

'Αποτίβάτος, Doric and Poet. for ἀπρόσδατος, inaccessible; that cannot be reached, Soph. Trach. 1030.

'Αποτίθημι, f. ἀποθήσω, p. ἀποτέθεικα, to lay down, lay aside, lay by; τάς δέ τινες (τινας) ξηςαίνουτες τςαγήματα ἀπετίbecav, and, drying some of them, lay them by for desserts, Xen. Anab. ii, 3, 15; where the intelligent American editor, Mr. Owen, retains the common

reading, roles, in the text, but, in his useful notes, adopts Tivás, which is supported by good MSS, and by Steph., and is admitted into the Oxf. ed. of the Anabasis; to renounce, abdicate; to give up, surrender, lay down one's arms; to put aside or disregard the law, Thucyd. i, 77; to put off for another time, Plat. Gorg. 449, B; to expose children; in N. T. in mid. ἀποτίθεμαι, to lay aside or put off one's garments, Acts vii, 58; 1. a. ind. act. ἀπίθηκα, 1. a. ind. pas. ἀπετέθην, 1. a. ind. m. ἀπεθηκάμην, part. 2. a. m. ἀποθέμενος, 2. a. inf. m. ἀποθέσθαι. See other tenses under τίθημι.

'Αποτίκτω, f. τέξω, to produce children, bring forth. τίκτω.

Αποτίλλω, f. ι λω, to pull out the hair, Herodt. i, 123; to pluck, Aristoph. Av. 806; pf. pas. ἀποτέτιλμαι. Hence

'Απότιλμα, ἄτος, τό, a portion torn or pulled off, as a feather, a quill, Theocr. xv, 19. Th. τίλλω.

'Αποτιμάω, f. ήσω, p. ηκα, to slight or undervalue; to estimate or fix a valuation or price; to punish; ἀποτιμᾶν, to give a mortgage, pledge, or security, and ἀποτιμᾶσθαι, to receive a pledge, Dem. de Coron. Th. τίω.

'Αποτίμημα, ατος, τό, a pledge. 'Αποτίμησις, εως, ή, a valuation, a pledging of property, Demosth.; and

'Αποτιμητής, οῦ, ὁ, he who takes a pledge or security.

'Απότιμον, τό, a pledge, engagement, security.

'Απότιμος, ου, δ, ή, the same as äτιμος, inglorious, unhonored, Herodt. ii, 167; dishonored, odious, Æd. Tyr. 215; also pledged. Th. τίω.

'Αποτίναγμα, άτος, τό, any thing which falls off, as in shaking or combing, etc. From

'Αποτινάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. άξω, p. ἀποτετίναχα, to shake off, Eurip. Bacch. 249; to cause to fall off, as in combing, brushing, etc.; 1. a. ind. act. ans. τίναξα, 1. a. imperat. act. ἀποτίναξον, άτω, part. 1. a. act. ἀποτινάξας, 1. a. inf. m. ἀποσινάξασθαι. Τh. τινάσσω.

'Αποτίνεμεν, Ion. inf. ἀποτινέμεvas, by elision and contraction, ἀποτίνειν, Il. iii, 286.

'Αποτίνυμαι, pas. to be punished, to be exacted as a punishment is; mid. to punish, avenge, exact, Od. ii, 73; Il. xvi, 398. 'Αποτινύμενος, ου, δ, pres. part. m. of αποτίνυμαι.

'Αποτίγυμι, and -τινύω, to pay, discharge, suffer punishment.

See 'Αποτίνυμαι.

Αποτίνω (in the Epic Poets, and άποτινω with the Attics, and in the fut. the penult. always long), f. ἀποτίσω, p. ἀποτέτικα, to pay back, repay, Il. viii, 186; to make satisfaction; to atone; to remunerate, discharge; to pay a penalty, Dem. de Coron.; 1. a. ind. mid. to take or exact a penalty from; to avenge one's self upon, Xen. Cyr. v, 4, 35. Fr. ἀπό and τίνω.

Αποτισάμενος, part. 1. a. m. άποτίσας, part. 1. a. act. of ἀποτίω.

Αποτίσει, 1. f. ind. act. ἀποτίση, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. act. of 'Αποτίω. See 'Αποτίνω.

'Αποτμήγω, οτ ἀποτμήσσω, f. ξω, Poet. for ἀποτέμνω, to cut off, retrench; tear away or cut up or plough the hills, Il. xvi, 390; to intercept; part. 1. a. act. ἀποτμήξας, 2. a. pas. ἀπετμάγην, fr. ἀπό and τμήσσω, the same as the obsolete verb τμάω. Τh. τέμνω.

'Αποτμητέον, verbal adj. from ἀποτέμνω, one must cut off. Plat. Rep. 373, D.

"Αποτμος, ου, δ, ή, unfortunate, unhappy; superl. ἀποτμότατος ἄποτμος πότμος, wretched fate or fortune; like δύσποτμος, Il. xxiv, 388, and Eurip. Fr. a priv. and πότμος.

'Αποτολμάω, ῶ, ƒ. ήσω, p. ἀποτετόλμηκα, to have hardihood, to adventure boldly, to risk, to hazard; in part. arrogant or unrestrained freedom, Plat.

'Αποτομή, ñs, h, a cutting off; amputation; separation; and 'Αποτομία, ας, ή, a cutting off, an incision; severity, Rom. xi, 22; rigor, strictness. From

Απότομος, ου, ό, ή, cut off, severed; hard, strict, severe, stern, Eurip. Alcest. 118. Sec notes of Woolsey's edit.; steep, rugged, abrupt; inexorable; πέτρα ἀπότομος, a precipice of rocks.

'Αποτόμως, adv. sharply, severely, from preced.

'Αποτοςνεύω, f. εύσω, to turn in a lathe, to round off, polish, elaborate, Plat. Phad. 234, E.

"A mores, ou, i, h, that does not drink: υδωρ ἄποτον, water not fit for drinking; aoitos ano-705, destitute of food and drink, Soph. Aj. 324. Fr. a and πίνω.

'Αποτεάγεῖν, 2. a. inf. act. of

ἀποτεώγω. Th. τεώγω. ᾿Αποτεάχύνω, f. ἴνῶ, to make rough or hard, to harden; 70 ἀποτραχυνόμενον, the roughness or harshness of the composition, Longin. 21. Th. τραχύς.

'Αποτρεπτικός, ή, όν, dissuasive, or fit to turn (one) from a thing, Luc.; tutelary, protect-

'Αποτεέπω, f. ψω, p. ἀποτέτεεφα, to turn away or avert; to dissuade, deter or divert from; to hinder or prevent; 1. a. act. ἀπέτρεψα, 2. a. act. ἀπέτράπου, in mid. ἀποτρέπομαι, to be averse to, to turn off or aside from, Xen. Anab. iii, 5, 1; to return; to renounce; to reject, repel. Th. $\tau e^{i\pi\omega}$.

Αποτεέχω, f. θεέξομαι (Aristoph. Nub. 1005), and δεαμουμαι (Xen. Anab. vii, 6, 5), 2. a. ἀπέδραμον, to run back, flee, run away. Th. τρέχω.

'Aποτειδή, ης, ή, a wearing out; the wear of furniture or utensils, Demosth.

'Αποτείβομαι, f. ψομαι, and Αποτειδω, f. ίψω, to rub, wear out, efface; wipe out; mid. to clear one's self, get rid of an accusation, Demosth.; fr. the 1. sing. pf. ind. pas. comes

'Απότειμμα, άτος, τό, any thing that is rubbed off or worn off. Th. τείδω.

'Απότειχες, pl. of ἀπόθειζ, Call. Αποτροπάασθαι, pres. inf. mid. poet. for ἀποτεοπασθαι, contracted from ἀποτροπάομαι.

'Αποτρόπαιος, ου, δ, ή, averting ill, tutelary, an epithet of Apollo, Demosth.; also that ought to be averted, detestable. 'Αποτροπάομαι, to turn one aside from, to avert; dissuade. Fr. τροπάω for τρέπω.

'Αποτροπή, η̃ε, ἡ, a turning away or aside, dissuasion; prevention; είς ἀποτροπήν πολυοινίας, for the prevention of excess in drinking, Plat.

'Αποτροπιάζω, f. άσω, p. απα, to turn away, expiate.

'Αποτροπιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, aversion, abomination; also expiation, Joseph. l. 1. c. 4. Same Th. 'Απότεοπος, ου, δ, ή, turned away from; being at a distance,

Odys. xiv, 372; to be held in aversion or horror, horrible, Œd. Tyr. 1313; to be avoided or shunned, Bion. ii, 2; ἀπότροποι δαίμονες, the deities (who are) averters of evil, Æschyl. Pers. 199; Eurip. Phæn. 595. Th. τρέπω.

'Απότροφος, ου, δ, ή, brought up away from one's parents or country. See Σύντροφος. Th. τεέφω.

'Απότροχος, ου, δ, a race-ground, course, Schol. Eurip. Med. 46. 'Αποτεϋγάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to have a vintage or harvest. Th.τεύγη.

'Αποτευχω, f. ύξω, to consume, use up; same as

'Αποτευω, f. ύσω, to wear out, fatigue, exhaust, Soph. Trach. 124; ἀποτεύομαι, to be exhausted or worn out. Th.τεύω, and thence τεύχω.

'Αποτρώγω, 2. a. ἀπίτρἄγον, to gnaw off, bite at, Aristoph. Ran. 367.

'Αποτρωπάω, ω, to turn back or away from, Il. xix, 119; to avert; ἀποτρωπάομαι, to shrink from, Odys. xxi, 112. Ion. and poet. for ἀποτεέπω.

Αποτυγχανόμενα, ων, τά, misfortunes; part. of

'Αποτυγχάνω, to be disappointed, fall short of, fail to obtain; to become unfortunate or unhappy, Aristot. Poet. 14; to be frustrated or unsuccessful; f. τεύξομαι, 2. a. ind. act. ἔτὔχον, part. 2. a. act. ἀποτυχών. Fr. ἀπό and τυγχάνω.

Αποτυμπανίζω, f. ίσω, to beat with a cudgel, to bastinade, Demosth. 383, 16; pas. to be tortured to death, Dan. vii, 11.

'Αποτυπόω, ω, and -ουμαι, 1. f. act. ώσω, p. ωκα, to stamp or impress, to take a likeness; to fashion or model. Fr. Turos. 'Αποτύπτεσθαι, pres. inf. m. of

'Αποτύπτομαι, mid. to cease beating one's self in mourning. Herodt. ii, 40.

'Αποτύπτω, f. ψω, to cease beating or striking.

'Αποτύπωμα, ατος, τό, an image made after a model, a copy.

Αποτύπωσις, εως, n, the same. 'Αποτυφλόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, p. ωκα, to make blind; to stop up or obstruct the pores, Aristot. Probl. Fr. ἀπό and τυφλός.

'Αποτύφλωσις, εως, ή, a making blind. Fr. same Th.

'Αποτυχία, ας, ή, a disappointing, a frustrating; a failure; ill success. Fr. ἀποτυγχάνο-

'Αποτϋχών, part. 2. a., ἀποτυχεῖν, 2. a. inf. of ἀποτυγχάνω.

'Απουράγεω, ω, f. ήσω, to lead the rear guard of an army, to cover the rear, Polyb.

'Απουράμενος, excluded from, deprived of, Hes. Sc. H. 173; by sync. for ἀπουρισάμενος, part. 1. a. m. of ἀπουρίζω, Ion. for ἀφοείζω.

'Απούρας, having separated; having taken away or deprived, Il. i, 356; part. 1. a. act. for ἀπουeίσας, by sync. Æol. from åπουείζω, for ἀφοείζω. and dess.

'Απουείζω, f. ἴσω, to mark off, i. e. lessen the boundaries of his land, Il. xxii, 489. But see Buttmann's Lexilog., where, however, the doubts respecting this word are not cleared up.

"Aπουρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, remote from the boundaries of, far from one's father-land, Soph. Æd. Tyr. 188.

"Aπους, οδος, ὁ, ἡ, having no feet, footless; also, as a subst. the swift or martin, elsewhere the κύψελος, so called from its seldom lighting on the ground, Aristot. Hist. An. Fr. a priv. and Tous, a foot.

'Αποῦσα, nom. sing. f. g. of ἀπών, part. pres. of antiui, n yn ἀποῦσα, a foreign land. Hence 'Απουσία, ας, 'n, absence, Eurip. Hec. 948; want or deficiency of any thing.

'Αποφάγεῖν, 2. aor. inf. to ἀπεσθίω, to eat off, eat up, Aristoph. Eq. 495.

'Αποφαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, p. πέφαγκα, to show forth, to manifest or indicate, Longin. 1; to demonstrate, prove; pronounce, affirm, declare, Longin. 2; to announce; make known, make manifest; mid. to declare or make known one's opinion, Longin. 32; τῶν ἀπεφήναο γνωμέων (for ἀπεφήνω, 2. sing. 1. a. m.), of the opinions which you have declared or stated, Herodt. vii, 52; Xen. Anab. i, 6, 9. It is also not unfrequently used in this sense without γνώμην, Xen. Mem. iv, 4, 9; to render an account of, Demosth. 1042, 2; Herodt. ii, 177; to show or display, like ἀποδείκνυμι, mid. to make a display of one's self; to give

sentence, Demosth. 899, 14; 1. a. act. ἀπέφηνα, ἀποφαίνεσθαι, pres. inf. pas. ἀποφαινόμενος, ου, and in pl. n. g. ἀποφαινόμενα, part. pres. mid. Th. φαίνω. 'Αποφανοῦμεν, 1. pl. 1. f. or 2. f.

ind. act. of ἀποφαίνω.

'Απόφανσις, εως, ή, for ἀπόφασις, a declaration or decision of a judge; an assertion, proposition, affirmation; proof, Arist.

Αποφαντικός, ή, όν, verbal adj. declarative, assertive. Fr. & To-Φαίνω.

'Απόφασθε, 2. pl. 2. a. imper. m. of ἀπέφαμην. Fr. φημί.

Απόφασις, εως, 'n, the same as ἀπόφανσις, a decision or sentence; a saying or maxim; inventory or list of things; in the plur. judicial informations; dat. pl. ἀποφάσεσι. Fr. ἀπόonui.

Αποφάσκω, to refuse assent, deny, Soph. Œd. T. 485.

'Αποφασμένως, adv. openly, manifestly. Fr. ἀποφαίνω.

Αποφάω, obsol. for ἀπόφημι.

'Αποφέρδομαι, to be nourished or fed upon, to feast upon, Eurip. Med. 823.

'Αποφεροίατο, Ion. for ἀποφέρουντο, 3. pl. pres. opt. m. of

'Αποφέρω, f. ἀποίσω, to carry away, to take away; ἀπόφερε, away with, Aristoph. Pac. 1221; to carry off or win a prize, etc.; to bring back or restore; to designate; to name or appoint; to carry the name of an accused person to the archon; to appoint a day for trial, Dem. de Coron.; to pay or discharge; ἀποφέρειν ναύτας, to muster the sailors, Dem. de Coron.; to render an account to, Æschin. c. Ctes.; ἀποφέρομαι, to emanate from, to flow or proceed from; 1. a. ind. act. ἀπήνεγκα, Ιοη. ἀπένεικα, Π. xiv, 255; 2. a. ind. act. ἀπήνεγκον, p. m. ἀπενήνοχα, 1. a.ind. pas. ἀπηνέχθην, 1. a. inf. pas. ἀπενεχθηναι, 2. a. inf. act. άπενεγκεῖν; its futures are formed from olw, obsolete, and its aorists from ἐνέγκω, obsol. Τλ. φέρω.

'Αποφεύγω, 1. f. ind. m. ἀποφεύξομαι, Att. ἀποφευξουμαι, to flee from, to escape, Demosth. 308, 1; to avoid; to be acquitted of a crime, i. e. to escape the judgment of the law, την δίκην, or get off, Aristoph. Nub. 167; pf. act. ἀποπέφευγα, 2. a. ind. act. ἀπίφυγου, 2. a. opt. act. ἀποφύγοιμι, part. ἀποφύγοιμι, part. ἀποφύγω. Τh. φεύγω. Αποξευκτικός, ή, όν, facilitating escape; τὰ ἀποφευκτικά, means of escape or acquittal, Xen. Apol.

Aπόρημι, f. φήσω, to deny, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 13; to refuse, Xen. Cyr. vi, 1, 18; to say No, unsay what I have said, Soph. Ed. C. 314; to declare, set forth, speak out flatly or plainly, like ἀπολίγω, Π. vii, 362; mid. in same sense, Π. ix, 422; in this sense used only by Epic poets; opposed to σύμφημι. Fr. ἀπό and φημί. Th. φάω, to speak.

'Āπόφημος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unlucky, of ill omen, inauspicious. Fr. ἀπό and φημή.

'Αποφηναι, 1. a. inf. act. of ἀποφαίνω.

'Απόφησις, εως, ἡ, a denial; declaration, opinion. Fr. ἀπό-

'Αποφθέγγομαι, f. γξομαι, to speak or utter one's opinion plainly; to speak out; to utter a saying or maxim; to give out oracles; l. a. m. ἀπεφθεγχάμην. Fr. ἀπό and φθέγγομαι. Hence

'Απόφθεγκτος, ου, δ, ή, not spoken to, not addressed, Eurip. Iph. T. 951.

'Απόφθεγμα, ἄτος, τό, an apophthegm, maxim, or wise saying.

thegm, maxim, or wise saying. ᾿Αποθείρω, f. ερῶ, l. a. ἀπίφθειρα, 2. a. pas. ἀπεφθάρην, to
spoil, destroy, corrupt; mid.
to go to destruction; οὐκ ἐς
κόρακας ἀποφθερεῖ, wilt thou
not be gone, wilt thou not
pack off? Aristoph. Nub. 789.
᾿Αποφθεθω, impf. ἀπίφθεθον, with
the time of an aorist, they perished, Odys. v, 110. See
᾿Απόφθεμε.

'Αποφθίμενος, part pres. pas. of ἀποφθίω, by sync. for ἀποφθιόμενος. See next.

'Απόφθιμι, obsol. ἀποφθίνῦθω, ἀποφθίνω, and ἀποφθίω, to perish, go to ruin; ἀποφθίω, obsol. f. φθίσω, l. a. ἀπέφθίσα, impf. ἀποφθίμην (from ἀπόφθιμαι), without augm., ἀποφθίσθω, imperat., Il. viii, 429; Odys. x, 51; first neuter, second act., to destroy, ruin, spoil, kill; part. ἀποφθίμενος, killed, dead, part. pres. pas. of ἀπόφθιμι, Il. xviii, 89. Fr. the first form comes the passive ἀπόφθιμαι, and part. ἀποφθίμενος ἀπίφθιθον, they

perished, Odys. v, 110, as derived from ἀποφθίθω, but Buttmann and some others read here ἀπίφθιθεν, for ἀπεφθίθησαν, 3. pl. of 1. aor. pas. of ἀποφθίνω. Th. φθίω or φθίνω.

'Αποφθινύθουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of ἀποφθινύθω, to perish, Il. v, 643.

'Αποφθινύθω. See 'Απόφθιμι. 'Αποφθίνω. See 'Απόφθιμι.

²Αποφθίσεις, 3. sing. 1. a. act. opt. Æol. for ἀποφθίσαι, Hes. Op. 664. Fr. φθίω.

Αποφθίσθω, by sync. for ἀποφθιέσθω, 3. sing. pres. imperat. m. or pas. of ἀποφθίομαι. Fr. φθίω.

'Αποφθίω. See 'Απόφθιμι.

'Αποφλαυρίζω, f. ίσω or ίζω, Dor. to despise as of no value, to make no account of, Pind. Pyth. iii, 23; Herodt. i, 86.

Fr. φλαυρίζω. Th. φαῦλος. ᾿Αποφλαυρίζασα, Dor. for ἀποφλαυρίσασα, part. 1. a. act. f. g. of the preceding verb.

'Αποφωβάζω, f. σω, to purify; to give out oracles, as Apollo does. 'Αποφωτάω, ω, f. ήσω, to go quite away or retire from, to leave one's master or teacher, Plat. Gorg. 489, D; to depart, die.

'Απόφονος, ου, δ, ή, (φόνος), unjust, unnatural, or impious murder, Eurip. Orest. 163; ἀπόφονον $\alpha l \mu \alpha$, blood which it is unjust, or impious, or forbidden to shed, ibid. 192. Scholefield renders it cædes non perpetranda, a murder not to be perpetrated; in analogy with ἄγαμος γάμος, Œd. T. 1214, and ἀπέρωτος ἔρως, amor non amandus, in Æschyl. Choëph. 591; an English rendering more literally corresponding to the original might perhaps be, a murder not to be made murder.

'Aποφορά, ãς, ἡ, a taking away; a bringing or paying what is due; tribute, contribution, tax; income, rent, profit, Arist. Pol.; exhalation, emanation.

'Αποφορή, ñs, h, Ion. for ἀποφορά.

'Αποφοςτίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to disburden one's self, to relieve one's self of a burden; to unload a vessel, Acts xxi, 13. Th. φόςτος.

'Απόφεαζις, εως, ή, an obstruction, a blocking up, Xen. Anab. iv, 2, 25.

'Aποφεάς, ἄδος, unlucky, unfortunate, inauspicious, wicked; ἀποφράδες ἡμέραι, unlucky days; days on which no assembly or court of justice was held. Th. φράζω.

'Αποφρασίστως, adv. without consideration or hesitation, boldly, Xen. Cyr.

'Αποφεάσσω. See next.

'Αποφεάττω, or -άσσω, f. άξω, to stop up, obstruct, Thucyd. vii, 74; to impede. Th. φεάττω or φεάσσω.

'Αποφυγγάνω, to escape, to be acquitted, Demosth.

'Αποφυγείν, 2. a. inf. act. of ἀποφεύγω.

'Αποφυγή, ñs, ή, flight, escape, acquittal.

'Αποφύομαι, to spring or grow up, to grow from or out of.

'Αποφυσάω, ω, f. ήσω, to blow away or out, Aristoph. Vesp. 330; to breathe out one's life, to exhale.

'Αποφῦω, f. ύσω, to send out shoots, to sprout; mid. to grow from; to be of a different nature.

'Αποφώλιον, ου, τό, a monstrous or unnatural birth; also adv. in vain, fruitlessly; and

'Αποφώλιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, vain, empty, idle; fruitless, barren, Odys. xi, 248; contemptible, despicable, xiv, 212; οὐπ ἀποφώλια είδώς, not being ignorant, knowing things that do not belong to the ignorant or uninformed, v, 182. Fr. ἀπό and φωλεός οr φωλεά.

'Αποχάζω, f. άσω, to recede, retire, withdraw, Odys. xi, 94.

'Αποχαλάω, ω, f. άσω, to let soar or fly, give free scope to, Aristoph. Nub. 760.

'Αποχαλκεύω, f. σω, to forge out of brass or copper, to make of brass, Xen. Cyneg. x, 3.

'Αποχαρίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, Att. ἴοῦμαι, to give a share of.

'Αποχειμάζει, f. άσει, impers., it ceases to be winter, the winter is going off.

'Αποχειεό ειος, and

'Αποχειροβίωτος, ου, δ, ħ, living by manual labor, Xen. Cyr. viii, 3, 37, Herodt. iii, 42. Fr. ἀπό, χείρ, and βίος.

Αποχειροτονεῖσθαι. See next.

Αποχειροτονίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to vote against, to abrogate or repeal by a hand rote, or holding up of hands, Demosth. 678, 1; to acquit, Demosth. 583, 7; to vote one away from an office, to supersede one; to reject or vote against any thing, pas. to be

abrogated, to be removed from office, Demosth. 1187, 3; to be voted against.

'Αποχειροτόνησις, εως, ή, and 'Αποχειροτονία, ας, ή, a voting against, a removal from office; a repeal. Fr. ἀπό, χείς, and σείνω.

'Αποχειζόω, ω, f. ώσω, to take or snatch from the hands of another; with acc. and dat., Aristoph. Pac. 1013.

'Αποχετευσάμενος, part. 1. a. m.

'Αποχετεύω, f. εύσω, to conduct water through a channel or canal; to divert from; to avert an evil. Fr. ἀπό and ὀχετεύω. 'Αποχεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, and 'Αποχεύω. See 'Αποχέω.

'Αποχέω, and ἀποχεύω, f. εύσω, p. ἀποκέχυκα, to pour out, pour away, spill, shed; to throw down; 1. f. pas. χυθήσομαι, p. pas. κέχυμαι. Τh. χέω.

'Aποχή, ñs, ή, distance; an abstaining from; a receipt or acquittance for money. Th. ἔχω. $^{\prime}$ A π o χ ó ω , $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{\omega}$ σ ω , to obstruct by a mound, Xen. Hist. ii, 2, 3. 'Αποχεαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to soften or shade off a color, Plat.; to change color, as fruit.

'Αποχεάν, Ion. for ἀποχεῆν, pres. inf. act.; ἄποχεςμοι, it suffices me, impf. ἀπέχεη, it was suffi-See ἀπόχεη and ἀποχεάω.

Αποχεάομαι, ωμαι, f. ήσομαι, p. ἀποπέχεημαι, to abuse, make an ill use of; to put to death, Thucyd. iii, 81; to make use of, avail one's self of, Thucyd. vii, 42; to exhaust or consume by using; to be satisfied or contented with, Herodt. i, 37. Τh. χιάω.

Αποχεάω, ω, f. ήσω, Ion. ἀποχείω, inf. ἀποχερν, impf. ἀπίxenv, to suffice, to be sufficient; in pas. to be contented with. See ἀποχεάομαι.

Αποχρεώμενος, Ion. for ἀποχρώμενος, contented, satisfied; as also ἀποχεῆσθαι, to be satisfied, Herodt. i, 37.

Απόχεη, impers. from the obsolete verb ἀπόχεημι, ns, noι, and by apocope ἀπόχεη, whence inf. ἀποχεῆν for ἀποχεῆναι, f. ἀποχεήσει, to suffice, to be sufficient, Aristoph. Plut. 484; nai μάλ' ἀπόχεη, it is quite enough, Plat. Pol.; καὶ οὐκέτι ταῦτ' ἀπόχεη, and this is not yet enough, Demosth. 688, 14; imperf. ἀπέχεη, 1. α. ἀπέχεησε,

part. ἀποχεων, and in f. g. ἀποχεωσα; mid. ἀποχεωμαι, inf. ἀποχεῆσθαι, to have enough. Fr. χεάω.

'Αποχεήματος, ου, δ, ή, (occurring only in Æschyl. Choëph.), involving the deprivation or loss of property; ἀχεήματος ζημία, a punishment, or penalty not to be satisfied by money (Passow's Lex.), a penalty other than pecuniary; ζημία, including both corporal and pecuniary penalties; ἀποχεημάτοισι ζημίαις ταυρούμενον, in the Choëph. 273, is variously explained by the Commentators; whose attempts, according to Klausen, are most 'infelicitous'; it is commonly explained, with the context, whom he (the Oracle) commanded me to requite, in the same manner, with slaughter, being driven to fury by the loss of my possessions; or, according to another version, threatening my soul with keenest tortures - mulcts less lightly paid than those of hard-earned gold --- should I forbear to avenge my father's death with equal retribution on his murderers. A late English editor, who has published this play with an elaborate commentary, has recourse to a conjectural emendation of the text, by first changing the received text Tavρούμενον to the plural ταυρουμέvous, then changing that into yaueoupivous, and rendering the passage, proudly exulting (as they now are) in the injuries whereby they have deprived me of my property. Æschyl. Choëph. by Peile, Lond. 1840.

'Απόχεησις, εως, ή, properly, abuse of any thing; consumption or wear of any thing by use; a killing, a destroying. Fr. ἀποχεάομαι.

'Αποχρυσόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to gild, cover with gold, Herodt. iv, 26; but the received reading here now is καταχευσούσι. Fr. ἀπό and χευσόω.

'Αποχρώντως, adv. sufficiently, abundantly. Fr. ἀποχρῶν.

'Αποχυθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of ἀποχέω.

Απόχυμα, ατος, τό, that which is poured out or off, Tim. Locr. 'Απόχυσις, εως, ή, a pouring out or off.

'Αποχύω, same as ἀποχέω. 'Αποχωλεύω, f. εύσω, to make quite lame, Xen.

 $^{\prime}$ A π o χ ω λ ó ω , $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ω $\sigma\omega$, same as 147

preced., Thucyd. vii, 27.

'Αποχώννυμι, and αποχωννύω, f. ἀποχώσω, χώσω, to protect by a mound, to dam up, bank up; to fortify; same as ἀποχόω.

'Αποχωςέω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ἀποκεχώςηκα, to depart, go away, retire from, retreat, return home, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 26; to emigrate, to retire from battle, Xen. Hist. v, 2, 42; to die; 1. a. act. ἀπιχώς ησα, part. ἀποχως ήσας; τὰ ἀποχωροῦντα, excrements, evacuations, Xen. Mem. i, 4, 6. Fr. ἀπό and χωςέω.

'Αποχώρησις, εως, ή, a retreat, a withdrawing, without being followed by the enemy, Thucyd. v, 73. Fr. the 2. pers. sing. pf. ind. pas. of the preceding verb.

'Αποχωςίζω, the same with χωείζω, f. ίσω, p. άποκεχωείκα, to separate, to part, to set aside; to distribute, to distinguish, to designate; in N. T. to disjoin; pas. the heavens or firmament were separated or rent asunder, Rev. vi, 14; mid. to separate one's self, Acts xv, 39; 1. a. ind. pas. ἀποχωείσθην, 1. a. inf. pas. ἀποχωρισθηναι. Fr. ἀπό and χωείς.

'Αποχωροῦντα, τά. χωεέω.

'Αποψάω, ω, f. ήσω, and ἀποψάομαι, f. ήσομαι, to wipe off, to clean, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 5; Aristoph. Lys. 1035; mid. to wipe one's self.

'Αποψηφίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, p. ισμαι, to acquit or censure by vote an accused person, Dem. de Coron.; to resolve or determine not to do, Xen. Anab. i, 4, 15; to annul a law; to remove from office or from one's civil rights. Demosth. 271, 6; τὸν ἀποψηφισθέντα 'Αντιφωντα, Antiphon who was condemned or voted down, Dem. de Coron. Th. ψηφος. See καταψηφίζομαι.

'Αποψιλόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make bare, deprive of covering, as of hair, skin, etc.; to deprive utterly of a thing, Æschyl. Choëph. 695; to deprive of power, to impair, Herodt. iii, 32.

"Αποψις, εως, ή, a view from a place, a looking down from, a prospect; aspect, looks. ὄπτομαι.

'Αποψυχω, f. ξω, p. ἀπέψυχα, to make cool, to cool; to breathe out, to cease breathing, to faint, to swoon, Odys. xxiv, 348; with βίον or ψυχήν, to breathe

out life, to die, expire, Soph. Aj. 1031, Thucyd. i, 134; in N. T. to be faint at heart, from fear or terror, Luke xxi, 26; to dry, to cleanse; to evacuate the bowels; 1. a. ind. act. ἀπίψυξα, mid. to cool one's self, Il. xi, 620; 1. a. pas. ἀπεψύχθην, part. pf. pas. ἀπεψυχμένος, cooled, indifferent towards, with πεός. Th. ψύχω.

"Αππα, same as ἀπφά, πάππα, äττα, an appellation of affection, used by Diana to Jupiter, in Callim. Dian. 6.

'Αππαπαῖ, interj., Aristoph. Vesp. an exclamation of applause or approbation. See ἀτταταῖ.

"Arrios, ov, o, a man's name, Appius, the Roman censor, Appius Claudius Cæsar, Acts xxviii, 15. 'Απεάγία, ας, ή, want of employment, non-employment; inaction; idleness, leisure.

'Απςαγμάτευτος, ου, ό, ή, doing nothing, unemployed, idle; that has cost no labor or exertion. Fr. a and πεαγματεύω.

'Απραγμόνως, adv. without exertion or labor, in an indolent

'Απραγμοσύνη, ης, and ἀπραξία, ας, ή, leisure, idleness, indolence, Aristoph. Nub. 1007; like the dolce far niente of the Italians.

'Απράγμων, ονος, δ, ή, being without occupation, unoccupied, being at leisure, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 33; free from business; loving ease, Demosth. 150, 8; avoiding disputes or law-suits, Aristoph. Vesp. 1040. Fr. α and πράσσω. 'Απρακτέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to do

nothing, to be in a state of inaction; to obtain nothing, Xen. *Cyr.* i, 6, 6.

*Απεακτος, ου, ό, 'n, in a passive sense, not done, unfinished; unattempted, unassailed by you, Soph. Antig. 1035; useless, Demosth.; actively, that has not done any thing, powerless, that has not accomplished or succeeded in; ἐν ἀπράκτω σκότει, in thick or impenetrable darkness, or a darkness in which nothing can be done, Longin. 9; ἄπεηκτον πόλεμον, a fruitless war, Il. ii, 121.

'Απράκτως, adv. without being accomplished, in an incomplete state, ineffectually. Fr. a and πεάττω.

'Απραζία, ας, ή. See ἀπραγμοσύνη. 'Απρασία, ας, ή, want of purchasers, difficulty of selling, Demosth. Th. πεάσις.

"Απράτος, δ, ή, unsalable, unsold, Lys. 108, 44, Demosth. 910, 1. 'Απρέπεια, ας, ή, indecorum, impropriety, unbecomingness.

Απρεπής, ό, ή, and το απρεπές, έος, οῦς, unbecoming, indecorous, unsuitable, unseemly. Fr. a and πεέπω.

 $A_{\pi\ell^{\underline{\imath}}\pi\widetilde{\omega}_{5}}$, adv. unbecomingly, contrary to decorum. Same Th. 'Απεηκτος, Ion. for ἄπεακτος.

Απριάτην, adv. (for the more analogous form ἀπριάδην), without ransom or compensation, Il. i, 99, Odys. xiv, 377; or it may be used as an adj. in the acc. sing. f. g. Fr. a and πεία-

"Απριγδα, adv. the same as ἀπρίζ, Æschyl. Pers. 1057, 1063, tenaciously, closely, firmly-grasping.

'Απειγκτόπληκτος, ου, δ, ή, unceasingly struck, Æschyl. Choëph. 423, according to Lachmann's conjectural emendation; but the reading in the Choëph., where it occurs, is doubtful.

See ἀπείζ. Fr. ἀπείξ and πλήσσω.

Ameins, ou, i, the name of an Egyptian king, Apries, Herodt. ii, 161, the Pharaoh-Hophra of Script., Jer. xliv, 30.

'Απρικτέι, adv. See the next.

'Aπείζ, adv. with tenacity, with force, in such manner as not to be separated or parted, Soph. Aj. 310; particularly with έχειν (Theocr. xv, 68), ἔχεσθαι, and λαμβάνειν. Fr. a and πείω.

Απροαίρετος, ου, δ, ή, involuntary, not deliberately done, Aristot. Ethic. v, 8. Fr. a, πεό, and αίρετος, from αίρεω.

'Απροαιρέτως, adv. involuntarily, inconsiderately, unadvisedly, unpremeditatedly.

'Απροδούλευτος, ου, δ, ή, and ἀπροσδούλευτος, rash; unadvised, inconsiderate, thoughtless, unpremeditated, Theophr. 3; the inconsiderate, Ceb. Tab. 8; submitted to the assembly of the people before considered by the βουλή or senate, Demosth. Fr. α, πρό, and βουλεύω.

'Απεοδουλεύτως, adv. unadvisedly, inconsiderately. Fr. same Th. 'Απροβούλητος, ου, ό, ή, the same

ας ἀπροδούλευτος.

'Απροδουλία, ας, ή, inconsiderateness, want of deliberation or reflection, thoughtlessness. Fr. α, πεό, and βουλή.

'Απεόδουλος, ου, δ, h, the same as ἀπροδούλευτος.

'Απροδούλως, adv. inconsiderately, rashly, Æschyl. Choëph. 611.

'Aπρόθυμος, δ, ή, unwilling, sluggish, tardy, backward, fainthearted, Thucyd. iv, 86. Fr. α and πεόθυμος. Th. Δυμός. Hence

'Αποθυμως, adv. unwillingly, tardily. Fr. same Th.

'Απροϊδής, έος, ό, ἡ, unforeseen death, sudden, Arch. Epigr.

"Aπgoinos, ov, o, n, destitute of a portion or endowment, portionless, unendowed, Demosth. 1014, 23. Fr. a and προίξ, by synæresis προίζ.

'Απρομηθής, έος, δ, ή, and το ἀπρομηθές, being without forethought, indiscreet, Æsop.

'Απεομήθητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unforeseen, unlooked for, Æschyl. Suppl. 352.

'Απεονοησία, as, h, want of reflection.

'Απεονόητος, ου, δ, ή, unreflecting, heedless, imprudent, rash; not considered. Hence

'Απρονοήτως, adv. without care, incautiously, heedlessly. Fr. a, πρό, and νόος.

'Απρόξενος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, being without a πρόξενος, i. e. a host or entertainer; friendless, as a stranger, Æschyl. Suppl. 236.

'Απεόοπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unforeseen, unexpected, Æschyl. 1074.

'Απροόπτως, adv. in an unforeseen manner, unexpectedly.

Απερόερατος, ου, ό, ή, unforeseen, unlooked for. Fr. α, πεό, and δράω.

'Απεοοεάτως, adv. in an unforeseen manner, unexpectedly.

'Απεόσεατος, ου, ό, ή, inaccessible, Lucian; that cannot be reached, as a disease to be healed, Soph. Trach. 1030.

'Aπροσδεής, έος, δ, ή, that is in want of nothing, not in need of. Απροσδιόνυσα, ων, τά, pl. of

'Απροσδιόνυσος, ου, ό, ή, absurd, not to the purpose; ἀπροσδιόνυσα λέγειν, to utter absurdities; from the proverb, Oubis neos Aibvuoov, this has nothing to do with Bacchus. Fr. α, πεός, and

'Απροσδόκητον, and ἀπροσδοκήτως, adv. unexpectedly, suddenly; contrary to expectation.

'Απροσδόχητος, ου, δ, ή, unexpected, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1609; unlooked for, sudden; actively, not expecting, Thucyd. vi, 69, and vii, 29. Fr. α, πρός, and δοκάζω.

*Απροσδοκήτως, adv. Sec άπροσδόκητον.

'Απροσήγορος, ου, δ, ἡ, not to be spoken to or accosted, stern, savage, Soph. Œd. C. 1277; ferocious, as a lion, Trach. 1093; unsocial, morose; not accosting or greeting.

'Απεόσικτος, ου, δ, ἡ, inaccessible, unapproachable, unattainable, Pind. Nem. xi, 48. Fr. α, πεός, and Ίκομαι οτ ἰκνέομαι.

'Απρόσιτος, ου, δ, ή, inaccessible; in N. T. φως ἀπρόσιτον, excessive (or unapproachable) light, 1 Tim. vi, 16. Fr. α and προσιτός. Th. πρόσειμι.

'Απρόσκλητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not cited, or not having notice to attend one's trial, Demosth. 544; ἀπρόσκλητος δίκη, a prosecution or suit, in which no πρόσκλησις, or notice, has been issued to the party charged, Dem. 1251, 12. 'Απρόσκοπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, (from προσκόπτω), not striking against or stumbling; not causing to stumble; hence, met. giving no offence blameless, 1 Cor. x, 32; and.

'Απφόσκοπος (from πφοσκέπτομαι), not looking before one, dimsighted, Æschyl. Eum. 105.

'Απροσχόπως, adv. without injury, without obstacles. Fr. a and προσχοπή.

Απρόσμαστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, or Poet. ἀπροτίμαστος, untouched, intangible. See ἀπροτίμαστος.

tangible. See άπροτίμαστος.
'Απροσμιγής, έος, δ, ή, and
'Απρόσμικτος, ου, δ, ή, not mixing

in the company of others, unsocial. Fr. α , $\pi e^{\delta s}$, and μ'_{i} - $\gamma^{\nu\nu}\mu_{i}$.

'Αποσούμιλος, ου, δ, ή, not social or familiar, distant, unsocial, morose, Soph. Œd. C. 1236.

'Απροσόρᾶτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of frightful aspect; that cannot be seen or brought within view. Fr. α, πρός, and δράω, to behold.

'Απροσόρμιστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not having a harbour or station for ships. Fr. a and προσορμίζω, to get to port.

'Απρόσπλοκος, ov, not to be interwoven or interlaced, Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 1379. Fr.

'Απροστάσιον, ου, τό, a residing (at Athens) without a patron, ἀπροστασίου δίκη, an action or legal process against a person so residing at Athens, Demosth. 940, 15.

'Απεοσωπολήπτως, adv. without respect of persons, i. e. without

partiality, 1 Pet. i, 17. Fr. α and προσωπολήπτης.

'Απεόσωπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, being without a mask; being without a face, i. e. without beauty of face or comeliness; in Grammar, impersonal (verbs).

'Απροσώπως, adv. without masks; without persons, or impersonally. Fr. a and πρόσωπον.

'Απροτίμαστος, ου, δ, ή, untouched, inviolate, pure, Π. xix, 263. Fr. α and προτιμάσσω, for προσμάσσω. See also ἀπρόσμαστος. Th. μάσσω.

'Απροφάσιστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not making excuses or delays, prompt to serve, Xen. Cyr. ii, 4, 10.

'Απροφασίστως, adv. without excuses or delays, promptly, Xen. Cyr. ii, 3, 5; Mem. ii, 6, 6; Anab. ii, 6, 10; without disguise, honestly, Thucyd. i, 49.

'Απρόφἄτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, happening suddenly; unexpected; not fore-told. Fr. α, πρό, and φάω, obsol.

'Απροφύλακτος, ου, δ, ή, not guarded against; not to be provided against, Thucyd. iv, 55.

"Απταιστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not striking or impinging against; not stumbling, as a horse, Xen. Eq. i, 6; not vacillating; exempt from fault; in N. T. not falling into sin, blameless (same as ἄμωμος), Jude 24. From a and πταιστός, from πταίω, to strike against, be in fault.

'Απτερίως, adv. very swiftly; the same as ἀπτέρως, Ap. Rhod. iv, 1765.

"Απτερος, ου, δ, ή, not winged, wingless, Herodt. vii, 92; ἄπτερος μῦθος, a discourse or words that do not fly away but remain fixed in the mind of the hearer, not fugitive, Odys. xvii, 37; ἄπτερος φάτις, quickly-flying rumor, Æschyl. Ag. 267 (276); where a late commentator observes, that this word and its adverbs are used to express sudden and noiseless movements, as of birds flying without moving their wings; like Milton's "smooth gliding without step." Symmons's Ag. of Æschyl. p. 27, note. Fr. a and πτερόν.

'Aπτίρυγος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not winged, wingless, the same with ἄπτερος. 'Απτίρωτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, the same with ἄπτερος.

"Απτεσθον, 2. dual. pres. imperat. mid. of ἄπτομαι.

'Aππήν, ῆνος, ὁ, ἡ, unfledged, callow, of young birds, Il. ix,

323; unwinged, Plat. Pol. 276, Λ; wingless, Aristoph. Av. 687. Fr. α and πτηνός.

'Aπτικός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, or ός, ἡ, όν, having the power of touching or feeling; fit for taking hold of things, Aristot.; τὸ ἀπτικόν, the touch or feeling, ἀπτική αἴσθησις, δύναμις, the sense or power of touching. Fr. ἄπτομαι.

'Απτοεπής, έος, δ, ἡ, bold or undaunted in speech, Il. viii, 209; cutting, severe. Fr. α, πτοέω, and ἔπος.

'Aπτόητος, and Poet. ἀπτοίητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, intrepid, fearless, undaunted. Fr. α and πτοίω.

'Απτόλεμος, Poet. for ἀπόλεμος, Il. ii, 201, ου, δ, ή, unwarlike, Xen. Mem. i, 2. Fr. α and πόλεμος.

"Απτομαι, η, εται, f. ψομαι, to fasten one's self to; to cling fast; hold on, adhere to, Soph. Ant. 178; to touch, come in contact with, grasp, Odys. xix, 473; to try, make an attempt on; to reach; Dem. de Coron.; to treat of, discuss, ib.; to seize upon, attack; used with a gen. and sometimes with a dat. Poet.; ὄσα ἀνθρώπων ἄπτεται, such as feed upon human carcasses, Thucyd. ii, 50; "Yato τῶν ἀνθρώπων, it (the disease) infected or attacked man, ib. ii, 48; τὸ μὲν ἔξωθεν ἀπτομένω σωμα, the body externally to any one touching it was not, etc., ib. ii, 49; to apply to or pursue any art or study, Plat. Gorg.; ἄπτεσθαι τῶν λόγων, to lay hold of or dispute the argument of another, Plat. Rep.; ἄπτομαι τοῖς ἐπαίνοις, to inveigle by praise or flattery; ἄπτομαι ταις διαδολαις, to aim at with accusations, to criminate; &πτόμενοι τῶν παθῶν, expressing the feelings; ἀπτεσθαί τινος (λόγοις), to rail at or blame, Herodt. v, 92; imperf. ἡπτόμην, ου, ετο, f. äψομαι, 1. a. mid. ή ψάμην, ω, ατο, subj. άψωμαι, η, ηται, pf. pas. ήμμαι, part. ήμμενος, suspended. See next. "ΑΠΤΩ, f. äψω, p. ñφα, to put one thing to another, to apply, to connect, bind together; to fasten to or adjust, Eurip. Orest. 1035; to set on fire, *Herodt*. i, 19; pas. to take fire; ἄπτειν πάλην, to engage in a conflict, Æschyl. Choëph. 847; to light, kindle, Aristoph. Nub. 768; 1. a. act. ἡψα, part. 1. a. act.

äψας, 2. a. act. πφον, pas. äπτοм * μαι, part. ἀπτόμινος, perf. pus. ἤχίην. See preced., and also ἄμμα. N. B. Prof. Dunbar remarks (but on what grounds he does not state) that ἄπτω, to bind, and ἄπτω, to kindle, "ought not to be confounded, as Passow and others have done." The leading others have done." The leading other takes place when fire is set to any thing, as well as when two things are brought together for any purpose.

Απτώς, ὧτος, ὁ, ἡ, exempt from falling, firm, steady. Fr. α and πίπτω.

"Απτωτος, ου, δ, ħ, in Grammar, indeclinable, being deficient in cases, in the sense of ἄκλιτος also used like ἀπτώς, which see. "Απυργος, ου, δ, ħ, without towers to defend it, unfortified, Eurip.; and

'Απύεγωτος, ου, δ, ħ, Odys. xi, 263, in the same sense as the preceding.

'Aπύρετος, ου, δ, Å, free from fever; ὅστις ἀπύρετος βούλεται εἶναι, whoever would avoid being in a fever, Theophr. Char. 3.

*Aπῦρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not having fire or heat, unignited, Æschyl. Prom. 882; not having undergone the effects of fire, uncooked, raw; not smelted, Herodt. iii, 97; not having been used over the fire, as a cauldron or other utensil, and in that sense, new, unused, unconsumed by fire, LXX. Fr. α and πῦρ.

Aπύρωτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, the same as the preced.; also incombustible. "Απυστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that has not been heard of; of whom nothing is known by report or hearsay, Odys. i, 242; unknown, Soph. Œd. C. 489; ignorant, Odys. v, 127. Fr. α and πυνθάνομαι. 'ΑΙΙΥ΄Ω, Ιοπ. ἡπῦω, f. ὑσω, p. ἡπῦνα, to sound, make a noise, cry out, proclaim; to call upon or entreat, Pind. Pyth. x, 7; to celebrate, ii, 36, and v, 140; to bark, Aristoph. Eq. 1023.

'Απφά, ñs, 'n, a term of endearment. See ἄππα and ἀπφύς. 'Απφάριον, τό, dimin. of ἀπφά. See ἀπφύς.

'Ατφία, ας, 'n, the name of a woman, Apphia, Philem. 2.

'Απφίον, τό, diminutive from ἀπρά. See next.

'AΠΦΥ'Σ, or ἀπρῦς, ύος, ὁ, the appellation given by children to their father, papa, Theocr. xv,

14; ἀπφά, ἀπφάριον, and ἀπφίον are used in the same way. Fr. ἀποφύω.

'Aπώγων, ωνος, δ, beardless.

'Aπωδός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, discordant, being out of tune, Eurip.

'Απωδύρετο, 3. sing. imperf. m. of ἀποδύρομαι.

'Απωθεν, adv. poet. from afar, far off; for ἄποθεν. Eurip. and Soph.

'Απωθέομαι, ουμαι, f. ήσομαι, and ώσομαι, to drive away, repel, Eurip. Med. 627; to avert; to reject; more frequently in mid. to drive away or remove from one's self; ἀπωθώμεθα, for ἀποθεώμεθα, 1. pl. pres. subj. mid. άπωσάμην, 1. a. ind. mid. 1. a. pas. ἀπώσθην, Herodt. i, 173; inf. perf. pas. ἀπεῶσθαι. Prof. Dunbar, in his Lexicon, remarks, that the impf. and 1. a. mid. " in Thucyd. take the augment s, ἀπεωθούντο, ii, 4, ἀπεώσαντο, i, 144." The remark need not have been limited to the usage of Thucydides. Fr. ἀπό and ἀθέω. Απωθέω, ω, f. ἀπωθήσω, and ἀπώσω, but in the aor. ἀπώθησα, p. ἄπωκα, in the sense of the preced.; p. pas. ἄπωσμαι. Th.

'Απωκισμένος, η, ον, being led out to form a colony, part. pf. pas. of ἀποικίζομαι. See ἀποικίζω. 'Απωκοδόμησαν, from ἀποικοδομέω.

'Àπωλεία, ας, ἡ, destruction, ruin; loss, death. Fr. ἀπόλ-

'Απώλεσα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of ἀπόλλυμι, whence also

"Απωλόμην, ου, ετο, 2. a. ind. mid. and

'Απολώλειν, plup. ind. m. Att. from ἀπῶλα, pf. ind. m. and Att. ἀπόλωλα. Fr. ἀπόλλυμι. 'Απώμνυ, 3. sing. impf. and

'Απώμνυν, 1 sing impf. and 'Απώμνυς, 2. sing. impf. of ἀπό-

'Απωμωσία, ας, ή, a denial upon oath; an excusing of one's self upon oath; also a forswearing.

Απώμοτος, ου, δ, ħ, forsworn, abjured; to be disclaimed or disavowed on oath, Soph. Antig. 388.

'Απών, οῦσα, όν, Ιοπ. ἀπέων, part. pres. of ἄπειμι.

'Aπωςυζ, υγος, δ, a subterraneous channel or pipe, a canal or drain; a slip or layer from a vine.

Fr. ἀποςύσσω.

Απωςχήσαο, 2. sing. 1. a. ind. m. Ion. αο for ω, of ἀποςχέομαι.

'Απωσάμενος, having driven, Thucyd. i, 18, part. and

'Απωσάμην, 1. a. of ἀπωθέομαι.
"Απωσις, εως, ἡ, and ἀπωσμός, οῦ, ὁ, a repelling or driving away; rejection; a forcing by the wind, Thucyd. vii, 34. Fr. p. pas. of ἀπωθέω.

'Απωσμός, ου, δ. See preced.
'Απωσόμεθα, 1. pl. 1. f. m. ἀπώσας, part. 1. a. act. of ἀπωθέω.
'Απωτέον, verbal adj. from ἀπωθέω, must be rejected or thrust away.

'Aπωστικός, ή, όν, having the power of repelling, repulsive; and

Aπωστός, ή, όν, that can be repelled, Herodt. i, 71; driven away, expelled, Herodt. vi, 5. Fr. pf. ind. pas. of the same verb.

'Απώτατος, most remote, superl. and

'Απώτερος, έρα, έρον, compar., more remote. Fr. ἀπό.

'Απωτάτω, adv. superl. and 'Απωτέςω, adv. compar. of ἀπό, far off, distant, Œd. T. 137.

'Απώχοντο, 3. pl. imp. ind. mid. of ἀποίχομαι. Th. οἴχομαι.

"Ae, before a consonant, for äea, Hom.; epic form, pá, which is enclitic, akin to aew, and so implying close connection. See "ea. $^{\prime}\mathrm{A}_{\ell}lpha$, conj. or indeclinable particle, with an acute accent (and by Epic usage že and já, which last is an enclitic); it always follows some other word in a phrase, and may generally be rendered by therefore, wherefore, then; but, like other words called expletives, it cannot be easily and precisely rendered by any peculiarly appropriate English word; τίς ἄςα, who, who then; τί ἄρα, what then, what therefore, what now, etc.; ἐπεὶ ἄçα, since then; it is often used with ye or over, as ἄραγε, ἄρα οὖν, therefore, wherefore. It is usually assumed to be derived from the verb aço, implying a close connection as antecedent and consequent, or as being united or fitted together, and denoting more or less strongly an inference; others, however (see Jones's Lex.), give it the same common origin with beau, and the signification of lo! behold! etc. In those instances where it seems to have no force (according to Buttmann), there lies at the basis the idea of conformably to nature or custom,

properly, suitably; hence it serves

as a transition to a proposition which may be anticipated. Its principal uses, when alone, or taken in connection with other particles, will sufficiently appear

by the following examples: I. When alone, aga indicates (1) an inference or conclusion from something previously said or admitted, and may be rendered by therefore, then, accordingly; as, άλλὰ μὴν είσι βώμοι, είσίν ἄρα xai feoi, but there are altars, therefore there are gods also, Lucian. Jov. Tragæd.; si de Χριστός οὐκ ἐγήγερται, κενόν ἄρα τὸ κήςυγμα ἡμῶν, if Christ be not risen, then (therefore) is our preaching vain, I Cor. xv, 14; (2) it may be rendered by truly, indeed, surely; as & & ae 'Aiaκὸς ἐκ Διὸς ἦεν, Æacus himself indeed was from Jove, Il. xxi, 189; it is also used in expressions alluding to time, thus; τῆμος ἄς' ἀμφὶ πυςὴν, then indeed, or, and then (i. e. when morning came) around the funeral pile the people assembled, Il. xxiv, 789; (3) it is continually used by the poets, where a speech is closed, and a transition is made to something else; as, ως έφατ', οί δ' ἄρα πάντες ἐπίαχον, thus he spoke, and then, or thereupon, they all shouted applause, Il. vii, 403; (4) in a continued narrative of particulars aça is often interchanged with & and รัสยระ, in the same sense, as in Il. xxiii, 490, seqq.; (5) also for lows or wov, as in Il. i, 65. II. With other particles ἄρα is used for perchance, perhaps, haply, as follows: (1) with av, as av aça σωθωσι, if perchance they shall get off in safety, Dem. Megalopol. 216; (2) with $\delta \dot{\epsilon}$, as, ώς ἄς' ἔφη πόταμος δὲ χολώσατο, thus indeed he spoke, but the river was indignant, Π . xxi, 136; (3) with ἐάν, as ώστε ἐὰν ἄςα πολλάκις νυμφόληπτος, 80 that if I shall appear often to nymph-stricken, Platon. Phædr. 238; but sometimes aea is separated from the other varticles by other words in a phrase, as έὰν δὲ ἀνενέγκωσιν ἄρα of Oncaros, but if perchance the Thebans shall have come off, etc., Dem. Megalopol. 216; (4) with ei, in the same sense with ἐάν, as, εὶ ἄρα ἀφεθήσεταί σοι ή ἐπινοία τῆς καρδίας σοῦ, if perhaps the thought of thine heart may be forgiven thee, Acts viii,

22; εί ἄςα γε ψηλαφήσειαν αὐτόν, if haply they might feel after him, ib. xvii, 27; the particle aea is also sometimes separated from el, as, el tis idia tivà δεδιώς ἄρα, if perchance any one is apprehensive on his own account, Thucyd. iv, 86; (5) with over, as, over de bys Exiμέμφεται, nor indeed does he accuse or blame us, Il. i, 93; (6) with ποτε, as, τί ποτ' ἄς ἡ κάπνη ψόφει, but why, now, does the chimney sound so, or make such a noise, Aristoph. Vesp. 143; and sometimes, as in the preceding instances, aga and Tots are separated by words interposed, as in Vesp. 273.

APA

In the N. T., contrary to the usage of the Greek classic writers, žeα occurs as the first word of a sentence or phrase, in the sense of therefore, then, consequently, etc.; as in Rom. x, 17; Heb. iv, 9. See the next.

⁸Aeă, circumflexed, an interrogative particle; in accent and meaning more forcible than aea, and usually employed when a negative answer is anticipated, but sometimes also when an answer is expected in the affirmative ; see Eurip. Alcest. 229, and Woolsey's note; &e' où is also used, when an affirmative is confidently expected; and also in exclamations, as όδυνης ος άς' ο πλούτος! Eurip. Phoen. 575. Aça is used with various particles, as in the following examples; (1) with $\gamma \varepsilon$, when a question is confined to something conceded, and is only intended to urge the conceded point and not to ask for information; as, ἆξα γε οὐ χξή πάντα äνδεα, ought not every man indeed then, etc., Xen. Mem. i, 5, 4; ὧε' οἶσθά γε, you ought at least to know, Aristoph. Vesp. 4 ; ἇρα γ' ἄν ὑμεῖς ἀπαλλαχθεῖτέ μοι, will you at least begone, implying, before I give you something worse, ib. 482; (2) with μή and οὐ, as, ἆξα μὴ ἰατζός, is it then a physician (understand, that you wish to be, etc.) Xen. Mem. iv, 2, 10; ae' où λοιδορία ἐστίν, is not this a reproach or injury? Platon. Euthyphr. p. 8; (3) ὧε' οὖν ταῦτα ἡγῆ σὰ είναι, do you therefore deem those things to be yours, Platon. Euthyd.; (4) &e' our our άριθμητική, is not then arithmetic, Platon. Polit. In prose Lea always stands first in the sentence; in poetry emphatic words are sometimes put before it. See preced.

'APA', ãs, h, a prayer, vow, wish; also, malediction, cursing, imprecation; vengeance; a curse, Æschyl. Prom. 912; Demosth. 303, 12; hence ruin, mischief, evil, as the effect of a curse, Odys. ii, 59; Il. xvi, 512; 'Aeai, pl. the name of the Erinnyes, Æschyl. Eum. 395.

'Agabevoai, Dor. for άραβούσαι, part. pres. act. f. pl. from

'Αράβέω, $ilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, p. ήράβηχα, to make a noise or crash, as of any thing breaking or falling upon the ground; to clash, clatter, resound, as fallen armor; gnashing the teeth, Hesiod. Scut. 249. Th. #eacos.

'Αράβησε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. Ion. of the preceding verb.

'Aeacia, as, h, the name of a country, Arabia. Hence

'Αράδιος, ία, ιον, and

'Αράβικός, ή, όν, Arabian, Arabic; 'Αραβικος Κόλπος, the Arabian Gulf or Red Sea.

'Αράθιοι, for "Αράβες, and 'Αρα-Cirós, n, óv.

"APĂBOΣ, ou, ô, a noise, crash, clatter; a gnashing or grinding of the teeth, Il. x, 375; properly, the noise of armor falling to the ground.

"Αράγε, therefore, indeed, now. See under äga and äga.

'Αραγμός, οῦ, ὁ, collision, a striking together, a clattering, the noise made by striking things together, as the clanking of chains, the beating of the breast, the flapping of wings, the knocking at a gate, etc. Th. ἀράττω. "APA Δ O Σ , ou, δ , the beating of the heart after violent exercise. $^{\tau}\mathrm{A}_{arrho}$ aı, 1. a. inf. act. of allow.

'Aeaιa, as, h, (with or without γαστής), the belly and intestines in which there is soft or spongy flesh, called ἀραιότης. Hence μεσάραιον is the same with μεσεντέριον, the mesentery; from μέσος and ἀραιά, f. g. of

'APAIO'Σ, á, óv, with the acute accent, Att. &eaios, thin, slender, spare, lean; porous, spongy, flabby, full of gaps or hollows; applied to ships, light, swiftmoving, Hesiod.; narrow or straight; imbecile, weak. In Il. xviii, 411, where it is applied to Vulcan's legs, some render it slender, others, hurt or wounded, and others, feeble, Odys. x, 90, narrow; it is opposed to πυνκός, and also to βαθύς. See preced.

Aeaios, a, ov, with a circumflex, prayed to, entreated, invoked or supplicated, Soph. Phil. 1181; accursed, execrated, Eurip. Med. 608; Soph. Œd. T. 1291; ωσπερ μ' άραῖον ἔλαβες, as you have included or involved me in this oath or execration, literally thus sworn or devoted by this imprecation, Soph. Œd. T. 276. In an active sense, one who curses; injurious, hurtful; an epithet of Jupiter, who gives effect to imprecations, Soph. Phil. 1181. Th. àçá. See preced. Agaiorns, nros, n, thinness, flab-

biness, sponginess, brittleness. 'Αραιόω, ω, f. ώσω, p. ωκα, to relax; rarefy; to cause relaxa-

tion, in opposition to tension. 'Αςαίωσις, εως, ή, a loosening, a relaxing; rarefaction. Th. &.

'Açaienza, for henza, and · Acaienzώs, for henzws, and 'Aeαιεημένος, part. pf. pas. Att. and Ion. for ήρμένος, or ήρημέvos, and

'Aquiento, for nento, from aquienun, plupf. with Ion. redupli-

cation. Fr. aieśw.

"APAKO'S, and agazos, ov, o, a species of pulse, aracus, vetches; probably pisum arvense.

'APAKTO'N, oũ, τό, a sort of blacking used by shoemakers.

'Αξάμενος, part. 1. a. m. of αἴζω. 'Aeάν, δ, indeclinable, the name of a man, Aran.

" $A_{\ell}\alpha\xi\alpha$, 1. sing. 1. a. ind act. Ion. for neaza, and aeazer, 3. sing. same tense of ἀξάσσω, and 'Αραξεῖ, Dor. for ἀράξει, 3. sing. 1. f. ind. act. of the same verb.

Açážns, ov, ò, the Araxes, a river of Mesopotamia, Xen. Anab. i, 4, 18.

" Λ_{ℓ} ao, 2. sing. 1. a. ind. mid. of αïρω.

'Αςάομαι, ω̃μαι, f. άσομαι, Ion. ἀςήσομαι, Il. ix, 172; l. a. ἠεησάμην, Soph. Œd. T. 251; to supplicate, pray, entreat; to wish or desire; to imprecate, call down curses upon; ἀςάσθαι ågás, Eurip. Med. 607. Th. ὰξά.

"Açaça, as, s, I am adapted or fitted, p. ind. Poet. for hea from ἄρω ταῦτ' ἄραρε, this is decreed, Eurip. Med. 322, and Orest. 1330; 3. sing. subj. pf. άράρη, p. ind. ήρα, and by reduplication, agnea, Poet. agaga. Hence part. p. aeaews, aeaevia, ós, adapted, fitted. But deaes, neαet, 2. a. transit. to appease, satisfy.

Αξάξισκε, 3. sing. impf. ind. act. Ion. of agazione, the same with acaew, which is from the pf. ind. m. of ἄςω, Ödys. xiv, 23; Theocr. xxv, 102. See άραρα.

Αραροίατο, Ion. for ἀράροιντο, 3. pl. 2. a. opt. mid. (by the Att. reduplication) of aew.

'Αςἄςον, by reduplication, for ἧςον, 2. a. ind. and acacav, for acav, part. 2. a. act. of aew, Il. xii, 105.

'Aeāeότως, adv. fitly, suitably; ἀραρότως είχε, adhered firmly or closely, Eurip. Med. 1201. See åęaęa.

'Αςἄςω, to fit, adapt; to construct, Il. xvi, 212; to fix, Odys. v, 252; by redupl. for åeω.

'Αραρώς, part. See ἄραρα. "Aças, part. 1. a. act. of alew.

"Αρασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. ἠράμην, a. ind. m. of αἴεω.

'AΡΑ'ΣΣΩ, οτ ἀξάττω, f. ξω, 1. a. ind. act. ἤεαξα, to strike hard, to smite, to dash in pieces, to smash, Il. xii, 384 (Homer has only its compounds, συναeάσσω, etc.); to beat or pound; to hammer, Æschyl. Prom. 58; to knock at a door, Anacr. iii, 8; to tear by beating, Soph. Œd. T. 1276; to assail or beset with reproaches, Soph. Aj. 736; Philoct. 374.

 Λ ξ $\tilde{\alpha}$ τ α ι, 3. sing. pres. ind. m. contract. for acaetai, from aεάομαι.

Aeāτός, ή, όν, prayed for; accursed, unblest; ἀρατόν ἕλκος, the accursed, unholy or abhorred wound, Soph. Antig. 972; pernicious, destructive; inauspicious, to be averted or deprecated; also to be prayed for.

'Αςάττω. See ἀςάσσω.

Λεάτω, 3. sing. 1. a. imp. Σεον, άτω, 2. pl. ἄςατε, from αἴςω.

APAXI'ANA, ns, h, the name of a leguminous plant, probably a kind of ground-nut, lathyrus amphicarpus.

Αραχναΐος, αία, αΐον, and ἀράχνειος, εία, ειον, belonging or relating to a spider, made by a spider. From

APA'XNHΣ, ov, δ, and ἀξάχνη, ns, ή, a spider, a spider's web;

'Αξάχνιον, ου, τό, a spider's web, cobweb; a small spider; also a mildew or blight, resembling a colweb, to which grapes and olives are subject, Theophr. Hist. Plant. iv, 17.

Αραχνοϋφής, έος, δ, ή, spun or woven by a spider. Th. ὑφάω. "Αεαψ, βος, δ, ñ, Arabian, an Arab. See Agalios.

"Αεξηλα, ων, τά, the name of a place, Arbela.

"APBHΛΟΣ, ου, δ, a knife, a shoemaker's knife, Nicandr. Ther. 423.

APBΫ́'ΛΗ, ης, ἡ, a kind of shoe used by country people, hunters, and travellers, and adapted to going in dirt and mire; called also πηλοπάτη or πηλοδάτη, mud-treaders, from their use in going in the dirt or mire.

'Αςδυλίς, ίδος, ή. See ἀςδύλη. 'Αργαίνω, to be white, Eurip.

'Aργαϊος, ου, δ, an Argive, an inhabitant of Argos in Pelopon-

'Αργαλέ, for ἀργαλέα, from 'Αργαλέος, έα, έον, difficult, hard; troublesome, vexatious, intolerable; ώς ἀργαλέον πραγμ' ἐστίν, what a vexatious thing it is, Aristoph. Plut. i; a troublesome, unmanageable person, colloquially, a hard character, Aristoph. Nub. 450; for άλγαλέος, the e being used for λ, Att. from αλγος.

'Αργανθώνιος, ου, δ, proper name, Arganthonius, king of Tartessus. 'APΓA~Σ, αντος, and αργης, ου, ò, a kind of serpent; also more forward or shrewd than belongs to his years; also savage, brutal. Aeγεῖ, dat. sing. of "Aeγος.

'Αργεία, ας, ή, Argŏlis, a country of Peloponnesus.

Aeysin, ns, h, Ion., an Argive woman; also an epithet of Juno and Helen.

'Αργεινός, ή, όν, white.

Αργεῖος, εία, εῖον, belonging to Argos, an Argive; used by Homer, in plur. like Axaioi, for the Greeks in general.

'Αεγειφόντης, ου, δ, an epithet of Mercury, the Argicide or slayer of Argus. From "Aeyos, the hundred-eyed, and povens, for φονεύτης, the slayer.

Agyevvos, or

Aeγενός, ή, όν, white, fair, clear. Th. deyos.

'Aeγές, έτος, έτι, by mutation and systole for acyńs, which see; αξγέτα δημόν, the white fat, Il. xxi, 27.

Αςγεστής, οῦ, and Æol. αο, ί, white; swift, an epithet of the south wind, Il. xxi, 334; driving or clearing away the clouds, brightening.

'Aργέτι and άργέτα, dat. and acc. for άργῆτι and άργῆτα, from άργής.

'Aey'εω, f. έσω, to cease from labor, Xen. Cyr. vi, 2, 32; to be unemployed or at rest, Eurip. Phæn. 634; to be at leisure or idle, Demosth. 38, 19; to be uncultivated or lie fallow, as land, Cyrop. i, 6, 5; to become useless, vi, 2; in the passive, to be left undone, ii, 3.

*Agyns, ov, b, the proper name of a Cyclops, Arges.

'Aργής, ῆτος, δ, brilliant, white, Il. iii, 419; flashing or vivid as lightning, Odys. v, 128; chalky, an epithet of Κολωνός,

Œd. C. 670.
 'Αργηστής, οῦ, ὁ, Poet. for ἀργής, or ἀργός. See ἀργής.

because of its chalky soil, Soph.

'Aeγία, ας, ή, leisure, exemption from labor, inaction; idleness, Eurip. Med. 298; a festival, holiday, vacation, Demosth. 1308, 19; ἀεγίας δική, see δική. Fr. ἀεγός, which is from α and ξεργας.

'Aργικέραυνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, an epithet of Jupiter, wielding the vivid or swift lightning, Π.

'Αργιλεωνίς, ίδος, ή, proper name of a woman, Argileonis.

"APΓΙΛΟΣ, or ἄςγιλλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, clay, potter's clay, white earth. As if from ἀςγός, white. 'Αςγινόεις, ευτος, white, brilliant. 'Αςγινοῦσαι, Arginusæ, islands opposite to Lesbos.

 $Λ_{\ell\gamma}$ ίοδους, οττος, δ, π, having white teeth, white-toothed, white-tusked, Π. xi, 264. Fr. ἀ $\ell\gamma$ ος and ὁδούς.

'Αςγιόδων, οντος, δ, π, the same as the preceding, Ap. Rhod.

'Αργίπους, οδος, δ, ή, white-footed, Soph. Aj. 237; swift-footed, Il. xxiv, 211.

*Αργμα, ἄτος, τό, or rather ἄςγματα, άτων, τά, in the sense of ἄπαεγμα, or ἀπάεγματα, first fruits, Odys. xiv, 446. Th. ἄεχομαι.

'Αργμένος, Ion. for ἀργμένος, part. pf. pas. of ἄρχομαι.

'Aeyober, adv. from Argos.

*Αργοι, Argives; and "Αργος for Σπάρτη, and 'Αργοςοι for Σπαρτίαται.

'Αργολίζειν, to favor the Argives, Xen. Hist. iv, 8, 34.

'Aργολογέω, ω, f. ήσω, to deal in idle words or useless discourse. 'Αργολογία, ας, ή, idle talk.

'Αργοναῦται, ῶν, οἱ, the Argonauts, the crew of the ship Argo.
''Αργος, ου, ὁ, the name of a man, Argus, called ἐκατόφθαλμος, or hundred-eyed.

"Aργος, εος, τό, Argos, a town of Thessaly; a city of Peloponnesus; used also for the whole of Peloponnesus, and often for Greece in general; hence "Αργοι, Argives or Greeks, Hom. passim; Eurip. Orest. 103.

'AΡΓΟ'Σ, ή, όν, white, brilliant, Il. xxiii, 3. See next.

 $A_{\ell\gamma'\delta;}$, δ_{ν} , δ_{ν} , δ_{ν} , δ_{ν} , δ_{ν} , δ_{ν} , not working; lazy, idle; an idler, Aristoph. Nub. 316; unproductive, as money not placed at interest, Demosth. 815, 15; vain or useless, and thence injurious, Matt. xii, 36; in Tit. i, 12, the Cretans are called yaστέρες άργαί, rendered in our version of the N. T. slow bellies, i. e. lazy gormandizers, sluggish gluttons; ἐν ἀργοῖς, carelessly, negligently, the same as devas, Soph. Ed. T. 287; slow of tongue, Soph. Phil. 97; left undone, Eurip. Phan. 778; uncultivated, i. e. unworked land. Fr. άεργός, from a priv. and έργον. but acyos, ou, o, n, active, swift, prompt, is from a intensive and έργον, work. The three adjectives ought not to be confounded, as is done in almost every lexicon. Dunb. Lex.

Aργὔράγχη, ns, 'n, the silver quinsey, the feigned malady of the throat, which was charged upon Demosthenes, when his adversaries accused him of being bribed with Philip's silver not to speak against him, and he pretended to have a sore throat. See Plut. Dem.

'Αργυζαμοιδός, οῦ, ὁ, a money changer or broker; a banker, Plat. Pol. 289, E.

'Αργυςεῖον, ου, τό, a silversmith's shop; a banker's counting house; a silver mine. Th. ἄργυςος.

· Αργυςείος, εία, είον, and

Αργυρέος, έα, έον, contr. ἀργυροῦς, ρᾶ, ροῦν, made of silver, silvery; brilliant, shining; ἀργυρεῆς, dat. pl. Ion. for ἀργυρέαις ἀργυρεῖα ἔργα, and ἀργυρεῖα μέταλλα, silver mines. Fr. ἄργυρος.

Αργυρίδιον, ου, τό, money, a little sum of money, Aristoph. Plut. 147; dimin. of ἀργύριον.

Aργυς κός, ή, όν, belonging to money or to silver; ζημία ἀργυςική, a pecuniary penalty, a fine.

'Aργυρίον, ου, τό, money, whether of silver or other metal. In the ancient writers it always means small, that is, coined or wrought gold and silver. Boechh's Pub. Econ. of Athens, i, p. 35, n.

Aργυζίς, ίδος, ή, a silver vessel, particularly a cup, Pind. Ol. ix, 137.

'Aeγυρίτης, and feminine

Aργυρῖτις, ιδος, \dot{n} , of or belonging to silver; as a subst. silver ore; a soil abounding in silver ore, $\gamma \tilde{n}$ being understood.

Aργυροδινης, ου, δ, ή, having silver waves or billows, silver-eddying, epithet of a river, Hom. Aργυρόπλος, δ, ή, having silver studs or nails, silver-studded, Il. ii, 45. Fr. ἄργυρος and ήλος. Αργυροκόπος, ου, δ, ή, a mintmaster, a coiner of money; a worker in silver, a silversmith, Acts xix, 24; a banker. Fr. ἄργυρος and κόπος.

Αργυρολογέω, ω, f. ήσω, to levy contributions on a country, Thu-

cyd. ii, 69.

'Aργυρόπεζα, ns, 'n, silver-footed, that is, having beautiful feet or feet of as brilliant whiteness as silver, Il. i, 538, epithet of Thetis; and of Venus, Pind. Pyth. ix, 15. Fr. ἄργυρος and πέζα. 'Αργυρόπους, οδος, ὁ, 'n, silver-footed, Xen. Anab. iv, 4, 21.

'Αργυρόριζος, η, ον, having a silver origin or source, as a river that springs from silvery sands, Stesichor. cited by Strab. p. 148. Fr. ἄργυρος and ρίζα.

"APΓΥΡΟΣ, ου, δ, the name of a metal, silver, so called from its white color; when coined into money it is called ἀργύριου also any thing made of silver, as in Xen. Cyr. viii, 7, 25, a silver coffin

Αργυζοστερής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, robbing of money, Æschyl. Choëph. 981. Άργυζότοιχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having walls ornamented with silver, Æschyl. Ag. 1520.

'Αργυρότοξ', for ἀργυρότοξε, voc. sing. of

'Αργυζότοζος, ου, δ, ħ, an epithet of Apollo, bearing a silver bow, the god of the silver bow, II. i, 37. Fr. ἔργυζος and τόζου. 'Αργυζοῦν, and

'Αργυρούς, and 'Αργυρούς, from άργύρεος, which

see. .
'Aeγυροχόος, ου, δ, one who melts

'Aeγυροχόος, ου, δ, one who melts silver, a silversmith.

Αργυζόω, ω, f. ωσω, p. ωπα, to silver over, to plate with silver; to turn into silver; to reward

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with silver, Pind.

'Agyυςω, dat. sing. contr. for deγυςίω, which is from deγυςίος. 'Αγγυςώματα, άτων, τά, silver utensils or ornaments, plate. Th. άςγυςος.

Aργυρώνητος, ου, δ, ή, bought with money, as a slave, Eurip. Alcest. 679. Fr. ἄργυρος and ωνέομαι.

'Agγύφεος, and ἄεγύφος, ου, δ, ħ, white in texture, bright; white-fleeced sheep, Odys. x, 85. Fr. ἀεγός and ὑφάω.

Αργυφής, έος, δ, ή, same as preced. Αργυφος. See Δργυφεος.

Aργώ, όος, contr. οῦς, ἡ, the name of Jason's ship, the Argo; so called because built in Argos; also the constellation Argo.

'Açγῶos, ου, ὁ, ἡ, belonging to the ship Argo, Eurip. Med. 477.

Agγῶs, adv. lazily, idly; also uselessly, to no purpose. Fr. α and ἔεγον.

"Aeda, ns, n, dirt, filth.

"Αρδάλος, ου, δ, ħ, dirty, foul, soiled, filthy.

'Aρδαλόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make dirty, contaminate. From

'Aęδεῖν, Dor. for ἄςδειν, pres. inf. act. of ἄςδω.

'Aρδεύω, f. εύσω, p. ευκα, the same with ἄρδω, to water, to irrigate, Æschyl. Prom. 852; to sprinkle; to make an animal drink. See ἄρδω.

'Aρδηθμός, οῦ, ὁ. See ἀρδμός.
"Αρδην, adv. raised on high, lifted up, Soph. Antig. 430; borne aloft, i. e. upon their shoulders, Eurip. Alcest. 608, Woolsey's edit.; ἄρδην ὅλεθρος, complete destruction or overthrow, Demosth. 385, 2; in Æschyl. Prom. 1051, away; see note in Woolsey's edit.; wholly, utterly, entirely,

thoroughly. Fr. α"ιρω.
"Αρδησκος, ου, δ, the name of a river, Ardescus.

"AP \triangle I Σ , 705, and 205, \hat{n} , the head of a spear or javelin; the head of an arrow, Herodt. iv, 81; any weapon which is used in close combat; a sting, Æschyl. Prom. 880. Fr. $\tilde{a}_{\ell}\omega$.

'Αςδμός, οῦ, ὁ, irrigation, a watering; a watering-place, Π. xviii, 521. Th. ἄςδω.

"Aeδουτι, Dor. for ἄεδουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of

*APΔΩ, f. σω, p. κα, a. ñεσα, to water, wet, moisten, soak; to give drink to, or water cattle, Herodt. v, 12; pas. to drink;

nourishing, Aristoph. Nub. 282. Αρίθοισα, Dor. for

'Acthora, ns, n, the fountain of Arethusa, in Sicily, Ovid's Metam. v, 573.

Αρειά, ãs, ή, threats, menaces, imprecations, reproachful words, Il. xvii, 431; Aria, the fountain sacred to Mars, guarded by the dragon slain by Cadmus. Αρείας πόρος (Pind. Nem. ix, 97), rendered by some the Pass or Strait of Area, and by others, who do not consider Aesía to be a proper name, the Strait of Threats (desias from deais), in allusion to the threats of the Carthaginians. A learned English scholar, who has published the latest edition of Pindar, translates the passage, 'Where is the stream called by men the stream of the fountain of Ares.' aldson's Pind., London, 1841. But the reading is doubtful. 'Αρειή, ης, η, Ion. for Αρειά.

Αρειμάνιος, ου, and ἀρειμάνης, έος, •, ή, warlike, martial, ardent. Fr. "Aρης and μαίνομαι.

Αρειοπάγιτης, or Αρεοπάγιτης, or Αρεοπάγιτης, or Αρεωπαγίτης, ou, i, a judge or member of the court of Areopagus at Athens, an Areopagite. See Acts xvii, 34. See next.

'Aρειόπὰγος, or "Αρειος πάγος, the court of Areopagus; literally (as translated in Acts xvii, 22) Mars' Hill, where this court held its sessions, Dem. c. Aristog. 776, 20; Xen. Mem. iii, 5, 20. "Αρειος, and Ion. 'Αρῆιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, belonging to Mars, martial, warlike, Il. iv, 114. Fr. "Αρης. 'Αρείται, 3. sing. 1. f. m. of ἀροῦμαι.

'Αρείων, δ, ή, and in n. g. ἄρειον, ovos, excelling or superior, as in war; irregular compar. of ἀγαθός. Fr. "Aρης.

Αρεοπαγίτης, etc. See 'Αρειοπαγίτης.

"Ageos, gen. sing. of "Agns.

Aρέσαι and ἀρέσασθαι, inf. 1. a. act. and mid. of ἀρέσκω.

'Αρεσαίμαν, Dor. for ἀρεσαίμην, 1. sing. 1. a. opt. mid. of ἀρίσκω. 'Αρέσαντο, Ion. for ἠρέσαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. m. of ἀρίσκω. 'Αρέσασθαι. See ἀρίσαι.

Αρέσεια, ας, ε, 1. a. act. opt. Æol. of ἀρέσκω.

Αρέσθαι, 2. a. inf. mid. of αίρω. Αρεσίας, ου, δ, prop. name, Are-

Herodt. v, 12; pas. to drink; Αρεσκεία, ας, ή, complaisance, pas. ἄρδομαι, part. ἀρδόμενος, flattery, Theophr. Char. 3; ci-

vilities, attentions; also elegance or grace in speaking; desire of pleasing, Coloss. i, 10. 'Αρεσχόντως, adv. agreeably.

"Αρεσκος, η, ον, desirous of pleasing, polite, agreeable. Fr. ἀχίσκω.

'Αρέσκουσ' for αρέσκουσα, part.
from

'APE'ΣΚ Ω , f. έσω, mid. ἀρέσομαι, Poet. ἀξέσσομαι, pf. pas. ήζεσμαι, to conciliate, reconcile; to please, gratify, be acceptable to; to conform to, Dem. c. Near. 15; impf. ind. act. "ρεσκον, 1. a. ind. act. ήρεσα, inf. ἀρέσαι, part. ἀεέσας · ἀεέσκομαι, in mid. with a dative, to be pleased or satisfied with, Herodt. iii, 34; to appease, Xen. Mem. iv. 3, 16; to propitiate; to acquiesce in; to receive or treat kindly, Ap. Rhod. i, 963; οίδ' ἀξέσκουσ', Ι know how (or I am able) to please, Soph. Antig. 89. After the verbs οίδα, αἰσθάνομαι, γινώσκω, μανθάνω, μέμνημαι, and some others, the Greeks place the participle and not the infinitive mood. Thus οίδα ἀξέσκειν would not be good Greek. Class. Journ. xxxii, 91; 1. a. ind. m. ἦρεσάμην, and Ion. άρεσάμην, ω, ατο, pres. inf. pas. ἀξέσκεσθαι. Hence άρεστός, άνθρωπάρεσκος, άπαρε σκω, εὐάρεσκος, εὐάρεστος, εὐα gεστέω, which see in their places. 'Αεέσομαι, 1. f. m. of ἀεέσκω. Αρεσσάμενος, part. 1. a. m. Poet.

for ἀρεσάμενος, from ἀρέσκω. Αρεστά, ῶν, τά, decrees, ordinances.

Aριστός, ή, όν, pleasing, agreeable; approved; hence τὸ ἀριστόν, a decree; ἀριστόν ἐστιν, it is just, or good, or proper. Fr. 3. sing. perf. ind. pas. ἤρισται, of ἀριστω.

Αξεστῶς, adv. agreeably. Fr. $\mathring{a}_{ ext{\'e}}$ εστός.

"Ager' for Herro, 3. sing. impf. or 2. a. mid. Ion. for herro from Hew, or, according to others, 3. sing. impf. or 2. a. m. for herro, from Herro, from Herro.

'Agετᾶν, Dor. for ἀgετῶν, gen. pl. of ἀgετή.

'Αρέτας, α, δ, prop. name, Aretas, king of Arabia Petræa, 2 Cor. xi, 32.

'Acετάω, ω, f. ńσω, to thrive, prosper, Odys. viii, 329; to be fit or proper.

APETH', ñs, 'n, excellence or merit in general; in Hom. generally, warlike merit, bravery, valor, firmness, or other manly APHT

virtue; virtue in general; strength, power; fitness for use; qualification for any thing; skill, ability, talent; industry; also riches, wealth, glory, fame; άθάνατον άρετην έσχου, I obtained immortal glory, Soph. Phil. 1402; ἐν ἀρετῆ, as a distinction or merit; also a divinity, Demosth. 1407, 24; oi agerns TI μεταποιούμενοι, those who took upon themselves any humanity, or, as some interpret it, those who displayed any firmness, that is, in assisting the sick, Thucyd. ii, 51. In N. T. διὰ δόζης καὶ άρετῆς (2 Pet. i, 3), in the text of our version, to glory and virtue, but according to the marginal reading, by glory and virtue; the word virtue being used in the sense of power or efficacy; through a glorious display of his efficiency, Robinson's Lex.; literally, by his glory and power, i. e. his glorious power, or by exerting his glorious power, Benson's Paraphr. A late able writer observes, that it would seem that it is sometimes used as denoting science or knowledge, in the most extended sense, as in Hesiod. Opp. 287, and in the beautiful Ode of Aristotle. See Class. Journ., vol. xvi, p. 308. $A_{\xi \epsilon \tau i} \zeta_{\omega}$, f. $i\sigma_{\omega}$, to appease, soothe. As if from agéonw.

'Αρεύς, εος, and ñος, Æol. nom. acc. 'Aeśω or 'Λeñω, prop. name, Mars, Alcaus in Eustath. on Il. v, 31, p. 518.

"Ageus, Dor. for "Agous, gen. sing. contract. of "Aens.

Aciw, gen. pl. Ion. for dewv, from açá, prayers, etc. See açá. Ach, ns, n, Ion. and Epic for αρά, ας, ή, a curse.
"Aρη', for "Aρηα, acc. of "Aρης,

Eurip. Iph. Aul. 237.

"Aenai, Ion. for aen, 2. sing. 2. a. subj. m. ἄρωμαι, from αίρω.

'Aenyius, pres. inf. act. Ion. for αξήγειν, 3. sing impf. ind. act. Ion. aenyev, for henyev, from άξήγω.

"Αξήγοισα, Dor. for αξήγουσα, pres. part. act. nom. sing. f. g. of

Aenyoves, pl. nom. of aenywv. 'APH' ΓΩ, f. $\xi \omega$, p. $\chi \alpha$, to assist or be an auxiliary to in war, to succour; to ward off or avert, Æschyl. Sept. Theb. 112; Eurip. Med. 1272. Fr. "Aens and ἄγω.

Aenywu, ovos, o, n, an auxiliary,

of the preceding verb. 'Achia, pl. of 'Achios.

Agnīθοος, ου, δ, ή, warlike, ardent or active in war. "Aens, Mars, and boos, swift; it is also a proper name, Areithous. 'Agnios, or 'Agus, ou, b, h, and os, n, ov, Ion. for "Ageios, belonging to Mars, martial, warlike. Th. "Agns.

Αρηΐφατος, Ion. for Αρείφατος, ου, δ, ħ, martial, warlike, Eurip. slain in war. Fr. "Agns and φάω.

Αρηϊφίλος, ου, δ, ή, beloved of Mars, or loving Mars; but this latter sense is doubtful; warlike, Il. iii, 21. Fr. "Aens and φίλος. Αξήμεναι, inf. Ion. for άξαν, from άξάομαι.

'Aeημένος, η, ον, part. hurt, injured, worn down by age, Il. xviii, 435; oppressed, heavily laden. Fr. ἀράομαι.

"Aenv, for "Aena, acc. of "Aens, and ảchy, acc. sing. Ion. of ảcá. See next.

Αρήν (or ἀββήν), obsol. nom. from which are taken the cases 20165, άρνί, ἄρνα, dual ἄρνε, plur. ἄρνες, ἀρνῶν, ἀρνάσσι, Ion. ἄρνεσσι, ἄρνας, ὁ, ἡ, a lamb; a ram.

'Aeńvn, ns, 'n, a city of Elis, Arene, in Nestor's dominions, Il. 'Aongai, 1. a. inf. act. aongeir, 1. f. inf. act. of ἀρήγω.

'Agnξις, εως, 'n, aid, assistance. Soph. Œd. C. 828.

"Aenea, by the Attic reduplication for ἦξα, 2. p. of ἄξω, and

Aρήρειν, 2. plupf. ind., ἀρηρώς, part. 2. pf. See ἄρηρα. Αρηρότως. See ἀραρότως.

"Aens, eos, and ews, nos, nros, dat. Ei, Att. contr. El, acc. n, and nv, voc. \$5, 6, Mars, the god of war; in the tragic writers, the god of desolation or destruction of any hind; pestilence, contagion, desolation, (Ed. T. 190; war, carnage, slaughter, battle; arms or weapons of war. In the figurative sense of "Agns the first syllable seems to be short; but as an appellative it is common, both in Homer and dramatic writers..... I do not recollect any instance in the latter where the a is long in an oblique case. Maltby's Greek Gradus, 8vo. edit.

Açns, gen. sing. Ion. of ἀρά. Λεησόμεθα, Ion. for αξασόμεθα, 1. pl. 1. f. ind. m. of à e á o μαι.

"Αρηται, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. m. of αίρω.

'Αρήτειρα, ας, ή, a priestess; and a defender. From the participle | 'Aρητής, ñρος, δ, a priest; literally |

one who prays; a supplicator; acc. sing. ἀξητῆςα. Fr. ἀξάομαι. Αρητιάδης, ου, δ, a patronymic, from "Aentos, Aretiades, acc. 'Aenτιάδην, Odys.

Αρητός, ή, όν, Ion. for άρατός. Aenφαίνων, part. pres. act., appearing like Mars, martial. Fr. "Aens and φαίνομαι.

Aeθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of αίζω, 1. a. ind. pas. "εθην.

"Αρθεν, for ἄρθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. pas. Æol. for nednoav, from α'leω, Il.

"Aebnv, Ion. for hebnv, hence deenvai, 1. a. inf. pas. of alew.

" $A_{\ell}\theta\eta\tau\iota$, 1. a. imperat. pas. of αΊεω.

Αρθμέω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ηκα, to unite, as in friendship; to love or regard; intransit., to be united

or joined, Il. vii, 302. "Αρθμια, ων, τά (not ἀρθμία, ἡ), friendly or peaceful relations, peace, concord, friendship; neut. pl. from

"Âρθμἴος, α, ον, united, joined; hence, at peace with, Odys. xvi, 427; Herodt. vi, 83; fitted, Ap. Rhod. iii, 1101.

'Aρθμός, οῦ, ὁ, concord, friendship, union, Æschyl. Prom. 191. Fr. ἄρω and θυμός.

'Aeθeĭκός, ή, όν, and

'Αρθριτϊκός, ή, όν, belonging to the joints; diseased in the joints, as by the gout or rheumatism; gouty, rheumatic; and

'Αρθρίτις, ιδος, 'n (scil. νόσος), disease of the joints, gout, rheumatism; from

"APOPON, ov, \u03c46, a joint, articulation of the bones; in plur. a limb, and freq. the limbs; often joined with other words, as ἄρθρα ποδοίν, the ancles, Soph. Œd. T. 718; τὰ ἄρθρα, the sexual parts of an animal, Herodt. iii, 87; in Grammar, an article. As if from ἄςω, to fit or adapt.

 † Aę θ ęó ω , $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ω σ ω , p. ω κ α , to unite or attach by a joint, to form into members; to set forth article by article; to articulate in speaking, Xen. Mem. i, 4, 12, where (as is observed in Prof. Packard's edit.) articulation is well described. As if from deθεοῦν την Φωνήν.

'Αρθρώδης, εος, ό, ή, joint-like, sinewy, muscular, Xen. Cyr. iv, 1.

'Αρθρώσαι, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. act., ἀρθρῶσαι, inf. 1. a. act., ἄρθρωσαι, 2. sing. imper. 1. a.m. of ἀρθεόω. 'API, an inseparable particle, like ies, prefixed to words to augment their force; as apldndos, very manifest, etc.

'Aεία, ας, 'n, a plant, quercus ilex. 'Aείαδνη, ης, 'n, Ariadne, the daughter of Minos.

'Agιαίος, ου, ό, prop. name, Ariæus. 'Agιγνώς, ωτος. See next.

'Aρίγνωσος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, and ἀριγνώς, ῶτος, ὁ, ἡ, well known, very celebrated; readily or immediately known, immediately recognized, Π. xv, 490; Odys. xvii, 375. Fr. ἄρι and γινώσκω. 'Aρίδακρῦσς, ου, ὁ, ἡ, and

'Aρτδάκευς, υος, δ, ħ, weeping much, lamenting deeply; full of tears, Æschyl. Pers. 944; prone to lament; lamented. Fr. ἄρι and δάκευ.

'Aριδείκετ', for ἀριδείκετε, voc. sing. of

'Aριδείκετος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, very famous, conspicuous, pointed out as very illustrious or distinguished. Fr. ἄρι and δεικετός, for δεικτός, from δείκνυμι.

'Agiδηλος, ου, δ, ή, very manifest or clear, distinct; brilliant or clear voice. Fr. ἄρι and δῆλος. See next.

'Aρίζηλος, ου, δ, ἡ, and ἡ, ον, the epic form of the preceding, very manifest or clear; remarkable; conspicuous. See preced. Fr. Ξει and ζῆλος. Hence

'Aριζήλως, adv. distinctly, manifestly, Odys. xii, 453; and

'Aριζήλωτος, ου, δ, ή, much to be envied, very prosperous, Aristoph. Eq. 1329; much to be rivalled or emulated. Fr. ἄρι and ζηλόω.

"Açιζος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having no root, rootless. Fr. α and ῥίζα.

Apinxoos, ov, o, n, much heard of or renowned, Callim.; hearing readily or far off, Ap. Rhod.; that listens attentively; obedient, tractable.

'Aριήρης, τος, δ, η, difficult, hard. Αριθμεῦνται, Dor. for ἀριθμοῦνται, 3. pl. pres. ind. pas. contr. and ἀριθμεῦντι, for ἀριθμοῦσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of

Aριθμέω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ἠρίθμηκα, to number, reckon, count, compute; to pay or count down, Dem. c. Timoth. 6; l. a. ind. act. ἡρίθμησα, inf. ἀριθμῆσαι, perf. ind. pas. ἡρίθμημαι, part. ἡριθμημώνς, l. f. pas. ἀριθμηθήσομαι, ἀριθμηθήσομαι, ἀριθμηθήσιαι, inf. l. a. pas. Ion. Il. ii, 124; Att. ἀριθμηθῆναι, the impf. ἡρίθμιον in Homer, always a trisyllable. Th. ἀριθμός. See next.

Agibundhusvai, Poet. for agibun-

θῆναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of ἀξιθμίω,
Π. ii, 124, where it is used for
φιλιωθῆναι, to become or be
reckoned friends, Schneid. and
Passow. But this signification
is questioned by others.

APIΣ

'Αςίθμημα, άτος, τό, and

Aρίθμησις, εως, ή, an enumeration, reckoning; and

'Aριθμητϊκή, ñs, ἡ (τέχνη being understood), arithmetic, literally, the arithmetical art; and

'Αριθμητίκός, κή, κόν, belonging to numbers or reckoning; arithmetical, numeral; ἀριθμητικός ἀνθρωπος, a man skilled in arithmetic, Platon. Gorg. 8; and

Agiθμητός, ή, όν, that can be counted or enumerated. All from the pf. ind. pas. of ἀριθμίω, which is from

APIΘMO'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, number; the science of numbers or arithmetic, Æschyl. Prom. 459, Wools. edit.; a mob, a worthless multitude, a herd, Aristoph. Nub. 1204; τὸν ἀριθμὸν πάντα, the whole series of numbers, Plat. Gorg.; πολὺν ἀριθμὸν χρόνου, advanced in age, Æschin. vii, 36.

"Αρίμα, ων, τά, prop. name, Arima, a place in Cilicia famous for its subterranean fires, Il. ii, 783.

'Αριμαθαία, ας, 'n, the name of a city, Arimathea, N. T.

Aρτμαστοί, oi, the Arimaspi, a people, so called in the Scythian language from their being one-eyed; Æschyl. Prom. 805; Herodt. iv, 27, where it is said, that in the Scythian language ἄριμα means one, and σποῦ, the eye.

"Agiv, Ivos, b, h, and

"A_ξΓνος, ου, δ, ή, not having a nose or scent, not sagacious; applied to dogs, Xen. Cyn. iii.

'Αξιοδαεζάνιος, ου, δ, the name of a plaster, in medicine; from Ariobarzanes. P. Ægin.

Agioμάνδης, ου, ο, prop. name, Ariomandes, son of Gobryas.

'Aριπρεπέες, pl. of ἀριπρεπής.
'Αριπρέπεια, ας, ἡ, great beauty, elegance, or decorum; great propriety of conduct.

Αριπρεπέως, and ἀριπρέπως, becomingly, decorously.

Aριπρεπής, έος, and έως, δ, ή, very fine, fair, beautiful, splendid; very becoming or decorous; distinguished among others, Il. iv, 477. Fr. ἄρι and πρέπω.

"Αρις οr ἄριν, ἄρρις οr ἄρριν, Ινος,

δ, h, not having a nose or scent,

not sagacious. Fr. a and pis or piv. See also "Agiv.

API'Σ, ιδος, 'n, a file, a rasp, a drill-bow, or, according to others, a gimlet or auger, Anth.; also an herb called ἀρίσαρον, arisarum or friar's cowl.

'Aρίσαμος, Dor. for ἀξίσημος, ου, δ, ἡ, distinguished, conspicuous, illustrious in war. Fr. ἄξι and σῆμα.

'Αρίσαρον, ου, τό, a plant, supposed to be friar's cowl, arum arisarum, Linn.

'Αείσημος. See ἀείσαμος.

'Aρισθάρμᾶτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, victorious in the chariot-races, Pind. Pyth. v, 39. Fr. ἄριστος and ἄρμα.

"Aριστα, nom. pl. n. g. of ἄριστος, n, ov, superl. of ἀγαθός, comp. ἀρείων. Sometimes ἄριστα is used adverbially for very well, best, most, very diligently; τὰ ἄριστα τῷ πόλει (πράττειν), to consult the best interests of the state, Dem. de Coron. 254.

'Αρισταγόρας, ου, δ, or

'A ρισταγόρης, ου, δ, the name of a man, Aristagoras.

^{*}A_{ξισταῖος}, ου, δ, the name of a man, Aristæus, Hes.

Aρισταρχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to govern or rule in the best manner, to discharge a public office ably, Aristot. Pol. Fr. ἄριστος and $\mathring{a}_{\ell}\chi\acute{n}$.

Actioταεχος, ου, δ, prop. name, Aristarchus, a celebrated critic and grammarian, whose name has become proverbial. In N. T. a Thessalonian of the same name, Acts xix, 29.

Aριστάω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ηρίστηκα, to take the ἄριστον, breakfast, lunch, Aristoph. Nub. 415; to breakfast or take any meal except dinner or supper, Sturz. Lex. Xenophont. In the Alexandrian dialect, to sup, to take the principal meal, Luke xi, 37. Wahl's Lex. N. T.; 1. a. ind. act. ηρίστησα, 1. a. imperat. act. αρίστησον, άτω, 3. sing. pf. pas. ηρίστησαι, Aristoph. Ran. 376; used impersonally, we have dined, etc. Th. ἄριστον.

' Αριστεία, ας, ή, valor, bravery; superior merit; heroic action. Th. "Agns.

Aριστείδης, ου, δ, the name of a man, Aristides.

Agiστείον, Ion. ἀριστήϊον, ου, τό, a reward of valor; any prize; a monument, Demosth. 1378, 5. Th. "Agns.

'Αριστερά, ας, η (χείρ being understood), the left hand; and

'Aριστερεύω, f. εύσω, to be lefthanded, LXX. From

'APIΣΤΕΡΟ'Σ, ά, όν, that is on the left hand or left side; unlucky, unpropitious; that uses the left hand for the right; hence awkward. Fr. ἄριστος.

'Aριστερόφιν, adv. to the left, II. xiii, 309.

'Αριστεύεσκε, 3. sing. ind. impf. act. Ion. of ἀριστεύω, the same as ἀρίστευε, Il. vi, 460.

'Αριστεύοισα, Dor. for αριστεύουσα, part. f. g. of αριστεύω.

'Αριστεύς, έος, ό, the bravest of the warriors; a chief or head man, Longin. 16; Π. Fr. ἄριστος. Th. "Αρης.

'Αριστεύω, f. εύσω, p. ἡρίστευzα, to excel, to be the best, Æschyl. Prom. 890; to be chief; to be brave, excel in bravery. Th. "Αρης.

'Αριστῆες, ήων, nom. pl. Ion. for ἀριστέες, the bravest; also the head men or chiefs; ἀριστήεσσιν, dat. pl. Ion. for ἀριστεύσιν. Fr. ἀριστεύς.

'Aριστίζω, f. ίσω, p. ικα, to entertain at breakfast, Aristoph. Av. 659; in mid. to breakfast. Th. ἄριστον.

'Aριστίνδην, adv. according to merit or virtue, that is, in choosing public officers, by making a selection of the best, Longin. 10; in the same way they use in contradistinction, πλουτίνδην, according to wealth, Aristot. Pol. ii.

'Aείστιππος, ov, ò, the name of a man, Aristippus.

'Αριστόδουλος, ου, δ, the name of a man, Aristobūlus; also bestadvising; best-advised.

*Aeistoysítav, svos, ô, the name of a man, Aristogīton.

'Aριστογόνος, ου, δ, ħ, being parent of distinguished offspring.
Fr. ἄριστος and γόνος.

'Aριστόδημος, ου, δ, the name of a man, Aristodemus.

Αριστοκράτεια, or ἀριστοκρατία, ας, ή, an aristocracy or aristocratic form of government; the government of the nobles or aristocracy. Hence

'Αριστοχρατέω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ηκα, to be a good magistrate; ἀριστο-κρατοῦμωι, to live under an aristocracy.

'Agiotorgátus, eos, ous, ò, the name of a man, Aristocrates.

Aριστοκρατίκος, ή, όν, οῦ, aristocratic, belonging to an aristocracy; also favoring an aristocracy, Plat. Pol. ix, 587.

'Αριστοπρατικώς, adv. according to the manner of an aristocratic government, aristocratically. Fr. ἄριστος and πράτεω.

'Aριστολοχία, ας, ή, a plant, a species of birthwort.

Aριστόμαντις, εως, δ, ħ, most eminent prophet or soothsayer, Soph. Phil. 1338.

'Aριστομάχος, ου, δ, ή, most excellent in war or battle, Pind. Pyth.
"APIΣΤΟΝ, ου, τό, a morning meal, breakfast, Il. xxiv, 124; Odys. xvi, 2; Æschyl. Ag. 331; subsequently, breakfast was ἀκράτισμα, and ἄριστον was the mid-day meal. In the Alexardr. dialect, it means supper, or the principal meal, Matt. xxii, 4. Wahl's Lex. See ἀριστάω. 'Αριστόνοος, ου, δ, ή, benevolent, good-natured. Fr. ἄριστος and

* Αριστοποιέομαι, οῦμαι, f. ήσομαι, to get one's breakfast, Thucyd. iv, 30.

'Αριστοποιέω, ω, f. ήσω, to prepare breakfast, Xen.

Aριστοπόνος, ου, δ, ἡ, that works or labors well. Fr. ἄριστος and πόνος.

"Αριστος, η, ον, superl. of ἀγαθός, best, most excellent, in any thing, but particularly in war; ἄριστοι, οἱ, the men of rank, the chief men in a state, the nobles. Th. "Αρης.

'Aριστοτέλης, εος, ους, δ, a man's name, Aristotle.

Aριστοτόκος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, bearing excellent children; but ἀριστόποκος, ου, of excellent or distinguished birth, distinguished offspring; and ἀριστοτόκεια, fem. the mother of distinguished offspring, Theorr. xxiv, 72. Fr. ἄριστος and τίκτω.

'Αριστοφάνευς, gen. sing. Æol. and Dor. for Αριστοφάνους, from

Aριστοφάνης, the comic poet, Aristophanes.

Αριστόχειρ, ειρος, δ, ħ, powerful in strength of arm, Soph. Aj. 935. Fr. ἄριστος and χείρ. Αριστωτός, οῦ, δ, the time of

Αριστωτός, ου, ό, the time of dining; ἀρίστου ὥρα, Hesych. 'Αρισφαλεῖς, nom. pl. from

'Aρισφαλής, έος, δ, ή, very slippery, very unsafe, treacherous, Odys. xvii, 196; deceitful. Fr. ἄρι and σφαλής.

Αριφράδίως, contr. ἀριφράδως, adv. very manifestly, evidently. Αριφράδως, έος, έ, ή, very manifest, easily distinguished, II. xxiii, 326; very quick at contriving,

sharp-witted, Soph. Antig. 347; where, however, the Mss. have
περιφεμδής, as in Wools. edit.; also the name of a man, Ariphrades, who is satirized in
Aristoph. Eq. 1278. Fr. ἄρι
and φρωδής.

"Αριχος, the same with ἄρριχος.
'Αριων, ονος, ό, the name of a man,

Actor, over, i, the name of a man, Arion; also a shell fish of the mollusca family.

Αρκάδία, ας, ή, and

Açzäδin, ns, n, the name of a country in Peloponnesus, Arcadia. Αςχάδιος, ου, ο, n, Arcadian.

Aρκάς, άδος, δ, an Arcadian; used also as an adj. and so feminine; commonly found in the plur. 'Αρκάδες.

Açκεῖ, 3. sing. pres. ind. act. contr. impers., it suffices, from ἀρκεω, 1. a. ind. act. ἄρκεσα, Ion. ἀρκεῖσθαι, pres. inf. pas. See ἀρκεω.

Agesόντως, Ion. for ἀρεούντως, adv. sufficiently, enough; ἀρεούντως ἔχει, it is enough, Æschyl. Choëph. 892. Th. ἀρείω. Αρεεσίλᾶος, ου, δ, the name of a man, Arcesilāus.

'Aξκεσίλεως, ω, δ, same as preced.
''Αξκεσις, εως, ἡ, assistance, Soph.
Œd. C. 78; utility, benefit.

Αρκετός, ή, όν, sufficient, enough; ἀρκετόν, for ἀρκετόν ἐστι, which is for ἀρκεῖ, it is enough, it suffices; used in the N. T. only. Th. ἀρκέω. Hence

'Agreτῶs, and ἀgrῶs, sufficiently. 'Agreύθτνος, η, ον, of juniper.

'Aeneuθίς, ιδος, ή, the juniper berry; and

"Agueulos, ou, n, juniper, both the tree and fruit.

APKE' Ω , $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\varepsilon \sigma \omega$, $\tilde{\eta}_{\varepsilon} \varkappa \varepsilon \varkappa \alpha$, to ward off, keep off, something from another; to keep one from death, or from suffering death, Soph. Aj. 727; with dat. to assist, aid, succour, Il. xxi, 131; to be able (with participle), Thucyd. ii, 47; to defend from; to protect; to suffice, be sufficient; to satisfy; also to be satisfied, to acquiesce; but in this sense ἀρχέομαι is most used, Herodt. ix, 33; ἀξκέσω Dνήσκουσ' ἐγώ, my death will suffice, Soph. Antig. 547; impers. denei µoi, it is enough for me; őr' oùnśr' zensĩ, since there is no help, Soph. Trach. 711; pas. to be satisfied or contented; 1. a. ind. act. "execu, and Ion. ἄςκεσα, pres. ind. pas. ἀςκέομαι, pf. ind. pas. ἤεκεσμαι, 1. a. ind. pas. ηρκέσθην, 1. f. pas.

αρκισθήσομαι, with dat.

Λεκίος, ό, 'n, and ἀεκίον, τό, Poet. for ἀεκιτός, sufficient; safe, that may be relied on; useful, aiding; ἄεκιον ἐσεῖται, it will be in his power, Il. ii, 393; ἄεκιός εἰμι, I am capable; also the same as ἀεκτείος, arctic, northern.

Aρχούντως, adv. sufficiently, enough, Xen. Mem. i, 3; moderately, i, 6, 9.

"Aparties, tia, ter, belonging to a bear, bear-like.

'Ας κτίον, verbal adj. from ἄςχομαι, it must be begun, one must command; άςκτίον γ' ὅμως, nevertheless I must govern, i. e. be obeyed, Soph. Œd. T. 628.

Αρατικός, ή, όν, arctic, northern. Th. ἄρατος, the (northern) bear. Αρατομύς, υός, δ, a kind of rat or mouse, so called, because it can go on two feet like a bear. A Hellenistic word. Fr. ἄρατος and μῦς.

*Agaros, ov, ô, 'n, a bear; the northern constellation, called the Great Bear or the Seven Stars, Ursa Major; the North, Nen. Anab. iii, 5, 15; Æschin. 77, 19.

'Aξετοῦξος, ου, ἡ, the star Arcturus, so called from its position near the tail of the Great Bear; the rising of the Great Bear, Soph. Ed. T. 1137. Fr. ἄξετος and οῦξος.

'Αρπτοφυλαξ, ακος, δ, (literally, the bear-keeper,) the constellation Boötes, so called from guarding the Great Bear.

'Açατῷος, ώα, ῷον, northern, northerly.

APKYΣ, υσς, ή, Att. ἄςκυς, a net, Æschyl. Ag. 1087; a snare, a hunter's toils; ἀςκύων ξίφους, literally snares or toils, that is, the perils or edge of the sword, Eurip. Med. 1275.

*Αςκυσμα, ᾶτος, τό, a net, Æschyl. Eum. 112.

'Αρχύστᾶτος, η, ον, a superlative formed from ἄρχυς, beset or environed with nets, Eurip. Orest. 1420; Æschyl. Ag. 1375; εἰς ἀρχύστατα, into thickest snares, Æschyl. Pers. 99.

APMA, ἄτος, τό, a chariot, particularly a war-chariot, in Hom. often in pl. for sing.; a car with two wheels; a four-horse chariot. A ship is often called by the poets ἄρμα θαλάσσης, chariot of the sea or of the ocean. See Beck's Eurip. note on καΐαν ἀπήνη, Med. 1122. See also ἀπήνη. Also the team

or horses of the car, Nen. Cyr. viii, 1, 6. See next.

"Αρμα, ἄτος, τό, that which one lifts and bears; impost; tribute; food, nourishment. See preced. and next.

"A_{ξμα} and ἄξμη, ῆς, ἡ, union, love, intercourse.

Aρμαγέδδων, and 'Αρμαγίδων, τό, indeclinable, Revel. xvi, 16; a Hebrew name of a place, Armageddon; the name is variously interpreted. Prof. Robinson adopts the etymology from the Hebr., Har-Megiddo, Mount Megiddo, which was the scene of a double slaughter, first of the Israelites, and again of the Canaanites; and hence in Revel. it would seem to be put symbolically for place of slaughter. Rob. Lex. of N. T.

'Αξμαλιήν, acc. sing. Ion. of

'Aęμᾶλἴά, ᾶς, ἡ, food, provisions, victuals. Th. ἄςω.

'Λεμάμαξά, ns, n, an Oriental covered carriage or chariot for females and children, among the Persians, Xen. Cyr. iii, 1, 8; Anab. i, 2, 16; a covered litter or palanquin. Th. ἄεμα.

Αρμάτειος, εία, ειον, and ἀρμάτιος, ία, ιον, belonging to a chariot or car, Xen. Cyr. vi, 4, 9; ἀρμάτειον μέλος, a mourning song or dirge, Eurip. Orest. 1379.

Αρματεύω, f. εύσω, to drive, or go in a chariot, Eurip. Orest. 994.

`Αρματηλάσια, ας, ή, the driving of a chariot, Xen. Cyr. vi, 1, 27. 'Αρματηλατίω, ω, f. ήσω, to drive or go in a chariot or car.

'Agματηλάτης, ου, ό, the driver of a chariot, a charioteer. Fr. άgμα and ἐλαύνω.

`Aεματινίκη, and Dor. κā, ἡ, a chariot-victory in the races at the Olympic games, etc., Pind. Pyth. vi, 17; but the word has been farmed by an erroneous combination of two distinct words, ἄεματι νίκη, a victory with (or by means of) a war-chariot.

`Αρμάτιον, ου, τό, dimin. a little chariot. Th. ἄρμα.

Αρματοδρομία, ας, ή, a contest at the chariot races. Fr. άρμα and obsol. δραμέω.

'Λεματόκτυπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, rattling with chariots, Æschyl. Sept. Th. 204.

Αρματοπηγός, οῦ, ὁ, a chariotmaker, Π. iv, 475. Fr. ἄρμα and πήγνυμι.

 Λ eματοτροφέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. \acute{n} σω, to keep

horses for the chariot races, Xen. Ages. ix, 6.

Αρματοτροχία, ας, ή, Ion. -χιή, the rut or track of chariot wheels, Il. xxiii, 505; also the collision of the wheels of two chariots, xxiii, 422.

Aρμενα, by syncope for ἀρόμενα, nom. or acc. pl. pres. part. pas. of ἄρμενος.

'Aςμενιαχά, οτ μῆλα 'Αςμενίαχα, a plant, apricots, Dioscor. i, 165. See Hardouin. Plin. Nat. Hist. xv, 21.

'Αρμενίζω, f. ίσω, to sail. Fr. ἄρμενον.

'Αρμένιος, ου, δ, ή, an Armenian. 'Αρμενιστί, adv. after the manner of the Armenians.

"Αρμενον, ου, τό, a sail; pl. the rigging, Ap. Rhod. iv, 1461; any tool or implement of a workman.

"Aquesos, for ἀρομενος, n, ov, fitted to, adapted, suitable; prepared, ready; also pleasing, agreeable; properly, by sync. for ἀρομενος, part. 2. a. mid. of ἄρω.

"Aeμη, ης, ή, junction, union.

Aρμόδιος, ία, ιον, suitable, fit, congruous; also obliging, agreeable, complaisant, bland. Bast, as cited in Gail's Homer. Prolegom. Th. ἄρω.

'Aρμόδιος, ου, δ, the name of a man, Harmodius; 'Αρμόδιου μέλος, a song, or scolium, in commemoration of the well known patriotic exploit of Harmodius and Aristogīton.

'Aρμοδίως, adv. from άρμόδιος, suitably, etc.

Αρμόζοισα, Dor. for ἀρμόζουσα, ns, 'n, pres. part. act. f. g. from 'Αρμόζω, f. όσω, Att. ἀρμόστω, to join, fit, match together, adjust, adapt; join in marriage, Herodt. ix, 108; mid. to take a wife; tune a musical instrument; to arrange, set in order; ἀρμόσει, it will suit, Dem. de Coron. 240, 2; l. a. ind. mid. ἡρμοσάμη, f. pas. ἀρμοσθήσετα, l. a. ἡρμοσθην.

'Aςμοῖ, adv. lately, just now, Æschyl. Prom. 615, where see Woolsey's note; fitly, suitably; often written ἀρμοῖ, but incorrectly. It is an old dative from ἀρμός, like οἴκοι, πίδοῖ, etc. Fr. ἄρω.

'Λρμονία, 'ας, 'n, a joining together, adaptation, adjustment; in music, harmony or melody; concord, agreement; league or covenant, R. xxii, 255, in pl.; the established order or decree of Jove, Æschyl. Prom. 551; also a prop. name, Harmonĭa or Hermione; also the hole or groove, in which clasps were fastened with melted lead in order to secure stone work; joints or seams of a ship, Herodt. ii, 96. Hence in English HARMONY.

'Aemovin, ns, n, Ion. for preced. 'Aeμονίδεω, gen. Æol. for -ov, from

'Aemovidns, ou, o, the name of a man, Harmonides.

'Aemovinos, n, ov, harmonic, harmonious, belonging to harmony; skilled in music. Fr. άρμονία. 'Αρμόνιον, ου, τό, that which unites itself well with any thing. 'Aρμός, οῦ, ὁ, a fitting together, a junction; a joint; the shoulder joint; the fastenings of a door, Eurip. Med. 1312. From the pf. ind. pas. of ἄςω, the breathing being changed.

Αομόσσω. See αρμόζω.

"Αεμοσται, Ion. for ήςμοσται, from hemogras, pf. ind. pas. of άεμόζω.

'Αεμοστής, ῆςος, δ, and

Αρμοστής, οῦ, ὁ, a director, a ruler, governor; the prefect or governor of a colony, Xen. Anab. v, 5, 19; an officer among the Lacedæmonians, who had charge of the public morals; also an envoy or agent sent by a state, particularly from Lacedæmon to the Greek islands and towns subject to its dominion.

'Αρμοστός, ή, όν, suitable, fit; άςμοστή, a spouse. Fr. άςμόζω. 'Αςμόττοιεν, 3. pl. pres. opt. of 'Αρμόττω. See άρμόζω.

'Aevaios, ov, ô, a man's name, Arnæus.

'Aqvanís, ίδος, ή, a sheep's or lamb's skin; a skin with the wool on, Aristoph. Nub. 728. Fr. ågs, ågvós, a lamb.

"Aevas, acc. pl., åevási, dat. pl., and agves, nom. pl. of ags.

'Agrεΐον, ου, τό, a market where lamb's meat is sold. From

'Aeveiós, oũ, ò, a grown up lamb; a young ram just full grown, Il. iii, 197; Odys. x, 527.

"Aqueios, εία, είον, belonging to a lamb or sheep.

'Aeνεισθαι, pres. inf. mid. of 'APNE'OMAI, f. ńoowai, p. neνημαι, to refuse, deny, Soph. Œd. T. 571; to withhold assent; to disown, disavow; impf. ind. neveounv, ovunv, 1. a. ind. m. ἠενησάμην, and in pl. ἠενησάμεθα, subj. ἀρνήσωμαι, η, ηται, inf. **ἀρνήσασθαι,** part. ἀρνησάμενος.

'Αρνευτήρ, ήρος, δ, a diver, Π. xii, 385; a jumper or tumbler.

"Aevn, ns, h, the name of a city, Arne; also the name of a nymph, Arne, who was the nurse of Neptune.

'Aρνήσαιο, 2. sing. opt. 1. a. mid. of ἀρνέομαι, Π. xiv, 191.

'Αρνήσασθαι, 1. a. inf. mid. of άρνέομαι.

"Aevnois, sws, n, a refusal, denial;

'Αρνηται, for άρνεήται, 3. sing. pres. subj. m. of aevsouas.

'Aguntinos, n, ov, negative, that denies or refuses. Fr. pf. ind. pas. ἤρνημαι.

'Aerior, ov, 76, diminutive, a little lamb, a lambkin. Fr. ags, agvos. 'Αρνόγλωσσον or -os, a species of plantago or plantain.

'Aeνός, gen. sing. of ἄες. Some read also ževos, ov.

"APNÝMAÍ, mid. of ἄςνῦμι, used only in the pres. and impf., a lengthened form of algonas, from which are taken the fut. ἀροῦμαι and other tenses; to take, obtain, get, acquire, procure, or earn for one's self, especially rewards, honors, etc., Eurip. Alc. 55; to vindicate, Il. vi, 446; to seek, as the reward of exertion; to aim at; ἀρνυμένω, nom. dual Qf ἀρνύμενος, part. pres. pas.

'Aevwv, gen. pl. of des, devos. 'Αςξάμενον, see next.

'Αρξαμένος, part. 1. a. mid. ἄρξασθαι, 1. a. inf. mid. of ἄςχω· neut. ἀρξάμενον, in N. T. a beginning being made from, or beginning from, Luke xxiv,

'Αρξεῦμαι, Dor. for ἀρξοῦμαι, Æol. for ἄρξομαι, 1. f. ind. mid. of ἄςχομαι.

Agóns, ois, 2. sing. pres. subj. act. of ἀρόω.

'Αροίμαν, Dor. for ἀροίμην, 1. sing. 2. a. opt. mid. of alew. 'Aρόμην, Ion. 2. a. mid of αίζω.

'Αρόμμεναι, Poet. for άρόμεναι, Dor. for access, pres. inf. act. of άρόω, Hes. Op. et D. 22; a doubtful reading for ἀρώμεναι.

"APON, ov, To, with the acute accent, a kind of herb, a species of arum, called wake-robin or cuckoo-pint, and vulgarly lords and ladies. See next.

 $^{\circ}A_{\rho\sigma\nu}$, with a circumflex, 2. sing. 1. a. imperat. act. of alew. See preced.

Αρουτο, for ηρουτο, Ion. 3. pl. 2. a. ind. mid. of alew.

"Aeos, εος, τό, (a rare word,) use,

profit, advantage, Æschyl. Suppl. 863.

'Accorns, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. act., άρόσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of ἀρόω. 'Aρόσιμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, arable, that may be cultivated; tilled or ploughed; also fit for bearing children, Soph. Antig. 569; Poet. form ἀξώσιμος.

"Αροσις, and άροτρίασις, εως, ή, the act of ploughing; agriculture; also used for a corn or wheat field. Fr. ἀξόω.

'Αρόται, nom. pl. of ἀρότης.

'Acorne, neos, o, an epithet of the ox, that ploughs, a plougher; also used of men, a ploughman, husbandman; metaphor. a father, Eurip. Tro. 135. Fr. ἀ είω.

'Agότης, ου, δ, in the same sense as the preceding.

'Aρότοιο, gen. sing. Ion. for ἀρό-Tov. From

"Acoros, ov, b, with the antepenult. accent, the act of ploughing; also acords, (according to some, accented on the last syllable,) the season of ploughing, Hes. Op. 456; the crop, harvest, or fruits, which are the produce of ploughing, Soph. Æd. T. 270; but some render the word agorov in this passage as an adjective, that the ploughed soil may not yield any harvest; τέχνων.... ἄροτον, by a pleonasm, offspring, Eurip. Med. 1292. See next. 'Αροτός, οῦ, ὁ, with the accent on

the last syllable (though Gaisford and others retain the usual accent), the season of ploughing. See the preceding and next.

'Agoτός, ή, όν, that may be ploughed, arable. See preced. Άροτρα, pl. n. g. of ἄροτρον.

'Αροτρεύς, έως, δ, and άρότης, ου, ό, and ἀροτρευτής, ῆρος, and άροτής, ῆρος, δ, a ploughman, a husbandman, a farmer.

See preced. 'Αροτρευτήρ.

'Αροτρίασις, εως, ή, the act of ploughing. See žeoois.

See άροτριάω. 'Αροτρίαζω. 'Αροτριασμός, οῦ, δ, the same as preced.

'Αροτριάω, ω, and ἀροτριάζω, f. āσω, p. ἠεοτείακα, to plough, to till; p. ind. pas. ἀροτρίαμαι.

Αροτροειδής, έος, δ, ή, having the form of a plough, plough-like.

"Αροτρον, ου, τό, a plough, Il. x, 353. Th. ἀςόω.

'Αροτρόπους, οδος, ό, a ploughshare, LXX. Fr. acoreov and

'Αροῦν, pres. inf. act. for ἀρόειν, from deow.

Açoveă, ας, and Ion. ἀςούςης, ἡ, tilled or arable land, a ploughed or cultivated field; harvest or erop; land, earth; also the womb, Soph.; also a measure of land, in Egypt, of one hundred cubits square, Herodt. ii,

Acoupaios, αία, αῖον, rural, belonging to the country; rustic, Dem. de Coron. 307, 25; belonging to the fields, Herodt. ii, 141.

'Αρούριον, ου, τό, a little field; diminutive from ἄρουρα.

'APO'Ω, ũ, f. ἀρόσω, Poet. όσσω, to plough, to till; to plant, to sow; p. ἤροπα, l. a. ind. act. ἤροπα, pas. ἤρόθην, p. ind. pas. ἤρομαι, part. pf. pas. by reduplic. ἀρηφομένος, cultivated, Herodt. iv, 97; in pas. voice, to be born or produced, to be sprung from, Soph. Œd. T. 1485. The poets use ἀρόω for σπείρω, to sow.

'Αρόωσι, Poet. for ἀροῦσι, Odys. ix, 108.

'Αςπαγα, acc. sing. of ἄςπαξ, Xen. Mem. iii, 1, 6; Cyrop. i, 6, 19.

Agπάγδην, adv. by rapine, rapaciously, with violence.

Αρπαγή, ης, η, (accent on final syllable,) plunder, pillage, rapine, spoil; ἀρπαγήν ποιεῖσθαι, to betake themselves to plunder, Thucyd. iv, 104. From ἀρπαζω. But

Aρπάγη, ης, η, (accent on the penult.,) a hook, particularly for drawing a bucket or vessel of water from a well; in Eurip. Cycl. 33, a rake, or, according to Dunbar, a paring shovel; see note to Glusgow edit.

"Λεπαγμα, and ἄεπασμα, ἄτος, τό, spoil, booty, plunder, pillage; embezzlement of public property, Æschin. Fr. p. pas. of ἀεπάζω.

Aρπαγμός, οῦ, ὁ, rapine, plunder, robbery, Plut. Pueror. Educat. c. 15; properly, the act of seizing, then the thing seized, or the object of the robbery, the booty or plunder; in N. T. an object of violent seizure, a thing to be eagerly coveted and greedly caught at, Philip. ii, 6. The same as ἀρπαγή.

APIIA'ZΩ, f. ξω, but Att. always ἀξπάσω, or ἀξπάσωμαι, p. ἔξτακα, -αχα, to seize by force, to seize with eagerness; to ravish; to plunder, to pillage; to snatch away, Xen. Cyr. iv, 6, 4; to appropriate to one's

self by force; p. ind. pas. ηςπασμαι, l. a. ind. pas. ἡςπάσθην, 2. a. ind. pas. ἡςπάγην. Homer has both forms of the fut. and ἄςπαξα and ἄςπασα in l. aor.; the Attics always ηςπασα.

*Αρπάπτειρα, ας, 'n, a she-robber or plunderer, applied to the crane plundering the seed, Antip. Sidon.; fem. of

'Αρπακτής, ῆςος, ἁςπακτής, οῦ, ὁ, by the poets, one who seizes by force, a robber, spoiler, pillager. See preced.

'Aρπακτϊκός, ή, όν, rapacious, thievish, pillaging; and

'A $\rho\pi\alpha\kappa\tau$ i $\kappa\tilde{\omega}_5$, adv. rapaciously, thievishly; and

'Αρπακτός, ή, όν, seized, snatched, carried off. All from 3. sing. pf. pas. of ἀρπάζω.

Αρπάλίος, α, ον, grasping, greedy, rapacious; impetuous, vehement, caught at eagerly, and with apparent violence, as an object of strong desire, Pind. Pyth. 8, 93; covetous, Odys. viii, 164. Fr. ἀρπάζω.

 A_{e} παλέως, adv. rapaciously; the same with α e πακτικῶς, and from the same Th.

'Αρπαλύκη, ης, ἡ, a kind of song, sung by disappointed female lovers. Fr. the proper name of 'Αρπαλύκη, the lover of Iphiclus. "Αρπαξ, ἄγος, ἑ, a plunderer, pillager, robber, Xen.; a peculator, Aristoph. Nub. 350.

'Αρπάζαις, Æol. for ἀρπάζας, part. 1. a. act. m. g. of ἀρπάζω. ''Αρπας, acc. pl. of ἄρπη.

Aeπάω, f. άσω, to snatch away; derived by H. Steph. from άφπη, a hook or sickle, and meaning originally to separate by means of such an instrument.

'Açπιδής, ίος, ὁ, ἡ, level, even with the ground, flat; perhaps for ἀριπιδής.

^{*}Αςπεδόνη, ης, ή, a rope, cord, halter; a snare, Xen.

'Αρπεδών, όνος, δ, in the same sense; both from άρπάζω.

"Αρπεζα, ας, ή, a hedge, thornhedge.

'Aρπη, ης, η, a bill or hook, a scythe or sickle; a harpoon; a scymitar, Eurip. Ion. 191; also a kind of eagle or falcon. Fr. αρπάζω.

"Aρπυιαι, αi, the fabulous birds or monsters, called Harpies, i. e. spoilers, Hom.; later writers converted them into whirlwinds or tempests; but in Ap. Rhod. ii, 188, and in Virgil, they are persons. In Il. xvi, 150, ἄρπυια

in the sing. occurs.
"Αρπύς, νος, ὁ, union, love; Æol.
for ἄρτυς. Fr. ἄρω.

A'PPABΩ'N, ωνος, ή, earnestmoney, caution-money, deposited to bind a bargain in case of purchases, etc., Isæus, 71, 20; generally, a pledge; in. N. T. a pledge or earnest of future happiness, 2 Cor. i, 22.

Aρράγής, ίος, ὁ, ἡ, unbroken, continuous; not bursting into tears; ὅμμα ἀρραγίς, a tearless eye, Soph. Fragm. 847; that cannot be broken. Fr. α and ἡησσω.

"Àρραζεν, Dor. and Poet. and with v added, for ἥεαζε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of ἀεάσσω.

"Aρράφος, ου, δ, ή, not sewed, having no seam, John xix, 23. Fr. α and ραφή.

"Αρρεκτος, Poet. ἄρεκτος, ου, δ, ή, not done, unmade, unfinished, Il. xix, 150.

Aβρενα, acc. sing. m. g. or acc. pl. n. g. of ἄβρην.

Appenials, or agosvials, n, on, masculine, male; in Grammar, of the masculine gender. Fr. äppn, or ägonv.

'Aρρενογόνος, ου, δ, ή, generating or producing males. Fr. ἄρρην and γείνομαι.

"Apperos, gen. sing. of appny.

'Aρρενωδως, adr. in a masculine or manlike manner.

'Aρρένων, gen. pl. of ἄρρην.

Aρρενωπός, ἀρρηνωπός, οῦ, δ, ħ, having a manly or masculine appearance, Plat. Legg. vii, 802; strong, brave. Fr. ἄρρην and ἄψ.

Aρρεπής, έος, δ, ἡ, and ἄρρεπος, not inclining to either side; fixed, stable; and

Αρρεψία, ας, ή, neutrality of opinion; indecision. Fr. α and ρεπω.

"Aρρηκτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unbroken; not to be broken, strong, firm; impenetrable, Herodt. ii, 68; invincible; a voice that never becomes broken, hoarse, or tired, Il. ii, 490; uninterrupted, i. e. perpetual, everlasting, Erin. Od. 6. Fr. α and ἡήσσω.

"A'P'PHN, or ἄρσην, ενος, ὁ, the male of men or animals; adj. ὁ, ἡ, masculine, of the male sex, and metaph. strong, robust, brave; rough, hoarse, n g. ἄρρεν, or ἄρσεν, subst. a male; γυναικὶ πρὸς τὸν ἄρρηνα διαφίεισθαι, to reproach or contend against one's husband, Hesych.

Αρρηνίω, f. ήσω, p. ηκα, to re-

proach, rail at; properly used of a woman's reproaching her husband.

Appnvńs, śos, o, n, Poet. rude, coarse, clownish; ferocious (of dogs), Theocrit. xxv, 83. It seems to be derived from appnveiv, for Loidogeiv, to reproach.

'Αρρητοποιία, ας, ή, an act not fit to be named; obscenity; and 'Αρρητοποιός, ου, δ, ή, acting shamelessly, committing obscene acts. Fr. appntos and ποιέω. "Appnros, ou, o, n, unspoken of, not published or made known; unutterable, inexpressible, not to be named; secret; unheard of; criminal, nefarious; ἀρρητ' ἀρρήτων, a shocking or horrible deed, (as in Shakspeare) a deed without a name, Ed. T. 465. Fr. a and ρήτος.

'Αἰρήτως, adv. ineffably; secretly. Fr. the same.

'Αβρηφοςέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to carry the sacred mysteries, as the peplos of Pallas, etc. in procession, Aristoph. Lysistr. 642.

'Αρρηφόροι, αί, at Athens, two maidens who carried the peplos and other holy things of Pallas in processions.

"Appro, and

"Appis, ivos. See "Apiv.

'A'P'PIXA ΣΘΑΙ, to climb up with the hands and feet.

"Α'Ρ'ΡΙΧΟΣ, ἄρἴχος, or ἄρσιχος, i, and Att. i, a basket, pannier. 'Αβρυθμία, ας, ή, a want of harmony or rhythm.

"Αρρυθμος, ου, δ, ή, inharmonious, wanting rhythm; unsuitable, not fitting, Xen. Mem. iii, 10, 11. 'Αρρύθμως, adv. without rhythm or cadence, inharmoniously. Fr. α and ρυθμός.

'Αρρυσίαστος, ου, δ, ή, not pledged or pawned, not taken for a pledge or pawn, D. Hal. vi, 41; not taken as a hostage, pledge, or booty, Æschyl. Suppl. 610.

Αρρύσονται, 3. pl. 1. f. m. Poet. for αναφύσονται, from αναφύω, or ἀναξύτω, f. ύσω.

Αρρωδέω, Ion. for δρρωδέω, to be fearful or have apprehension, to be alarmed, to be anxious for, Herodt. i, 3; and in like manner καταβρωδέω, to have apprehensions on account of any thing, i, 34.

'Αὸρωδία, ας, ἡ, Ιοη. ἀρρωδίη, for δρρωδία, ή, fear, apprehension, Herodt. viii, 70; Th. oppos.

'Aρρώξ, ῶγος, ὁ, ἡ, unbroken, without breach, uncleft, Soph. Antig. 251. Fr. a and βήγνυμι, 2. pf. "ρρωγα.

'Αρρωστέω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ηκα, to be wanting in strength; to be feeble or in ill health, Nen. Mem. iii, 11, 10; to have a bad habit of body or bad constitution. Fr. a and βώννυμι.

'Αδρώστημα, ατος, τό, feebleness, illness; disease attended with languor; and

Αἰρωστία, ας, ή, feebleness, want of vigor; dejection of the army, Thucyd. vii, 47. From

"Αρρωστος, ου, δ, 'n, wanting in strength; feeble, languid, unwell. Fr. a and ρώννυμι.

"APΣ, not used, gen. ἀρνός, δ, a lamb; 'n åes, a female lamb; but the nominative is rather &chv, gen. ἀρένος, contr. ἀρνός. See ἀρήν. "Αρσαι, άρσον, άρσαντες, Æol. 1. aor. act. and ἀρσάμενος, 1. aor. mid. of ἄρω, Hom.

'Αρσάμενος. See preced.

"Αρσας, αντος, part. 1. a. act. of äęω. See äęσαι.

''Αρσενα, acc. sing. and

'Aeosvs, acc. dual of agonv, or άρρην.

'Αρσενϊκός, ή, όν, masculine; male; from the same.

"Αρσην, ενος, ό, ή, and τὸ ἄρσεν, old Att. and Ion. form for appnv.

'Aeguvón, ns, n, a town of Egypt, Arsinŏë. "Apois, sws, h, the act of raising

up, as of the foot in walking; a putting up, elevation; a taking away; the levy of contributions or taxes, LXX.; also, arsis, a term in music and in poetic metres, applied to the measure or time; originally taken from raising the foot, and used in contra-distinction to Sious, or putting it down, in order to mark the time, in music, and the divisions of a foot in metre; ἄρσιν καὶ Θέσιν ἀνατείνειν, to keep time. But the precise meaning and use of both these terms are not fully agreed upon among scholars. Fr. αίρω.

" $A_{\ell\sigma\sigma\sigma}$, 2. sing. 1. a. imper. act. from 1. f. ind. act. Æol. of ἄςω. See ἀρσάμενος.

'A εσω, 1. sing. 1. f. act. Æol. of ἄρω, f. eω, and Æol. σω, 1. a. ñea, und Æol. ñera.

Αρταβάζος, ου, δ, prop. name, Artabazus.

'APTA'BH, ns, n, an artaba, a Persian measure of capacity, containing, according to Herodotus (i, 192), an Attic medimnus and three chænices; but other writers fix it at an approximate

valuation, as equal to the Attic medimnus, that is, 3150.059 cubic inches, equal to 11 gallons and 5.75 pints, dry measure, or, in round numbers, nearly a bushel and a half; but if to this valuation of the medimnus we add three chanices (according to Herodotus), the cheenice being nearly two pints, the Persian artabe was about one pint more than a bushel and a half. See Boeckh's Public Econ. of Athens, vol. i, p. 126, Engl. Translat. The &eτάςη occurs in the well known Inscription on the Rosetta Stone, where an impost, or tax, of that amount was relinquished in favor of the temples by King Ptolemy. 'Αρταμέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to cut in pieces, cut up, Eurip. Alc. 494. "Αρτάμις, ιδος, 'n, Dor. for "Αρτεμις, the goddess Diana.

"APTAMOΣ, ου, δ, a butcher; a

'Aęτάνη, ης, ή, a rope, cord, halter, Soph. Antig. 54; also the hanging of one's self. Fr. de-

'Αςταξίςξης, ου, δ, a proper name, Artaxerxes.

'Αεταόζος, ου, δ, a proper name, Artaozus.

'APTA'Ω, and ἀρτέω, Ion. f. ήσω, p. κα, l. a. ήςτησα, to fasten on high, to hang up, suspend one thing upon another; ἀςτάομαι, ωμαι, to be suspended, hung upon, or connected with; to be pendent from, as from a magnet, Plat. Io, 186, E; to depend upon any one.

'Αρτέαται, Ion. for ἤρτηνται, or ηρτημένοι είσί, 3. pl. p. pas. of preced.

'Αςτεμᾶς, ᾶ, δ, the name of a man, Artemas. Tit. iii, 12.

'Αρτεμέα, acc. sing. of

'APTEMH'Σ, έος, δ, ή, sound, whole; we'l, healthy. Il. and Odys. Fr. agrios.

"Αρτεμις, ιος or ἴδος, 'n, the goddess Artemis, or Roman Diana, acc. -iv, and -iδα, voc. ω "Αρτεμι. Fr. ἀρτεμής.

'Αςτεμισία, as, h, a species of wormwood.

'Αρτεμίσιον, ου, τό, a festival, or temple, or statue of Diana; also Artemisium, a promontory of Eubæa. Fr. "Αρτεμις.

'Λετεμίσιος, ου, δ, a Spartan month, corresponding to part of the Attic month Elaphebolion, Thucyd. v, 19.

'APTE'MON, ovos, b, a sail of a ship, supposed by some to be

the main-ail, by others, a topsail, and by others, the jib. In the Middle Ages the word artemon was used for a small sail, which could be easily hoisted and managed on an emergency; it was also the name of the mast nearest to the prow of the vessel, technically called the foremast. See Du Cunge Glossar. v. Artemon; and M. Jal's Archéologie Navale, tom. ii, 395, Paris, 1840. At the present day, in the Mediterranean, the same word (with some changes in form) is used for the mast nearest the stern, called the mizenmast of a ship, Acts xxvii, 40. 'Λετίμων, ovos, the name of a man, Artemon.

'APTE'OMAI, Ion. for ἀςτάομαι, f. ήσομαι, p. ind. pas. ημαι, to prepare, get ready any thing; Herodt. viii, 97. Fr. ἄςω.

Αρτιπίδουλος, ου, the name of a rat in Homer, Artepibulus, that is, one that lays plans to get bread, etc. Fr. ἄρτος, ἐπί, and βουλή.

Αρτίω, Ion. the same as ἀρτάω.

*Αρτημα, ἄτος, τό, any thing that hangs or is pendent; ἀρτήματά τε λίθινα χυτὰ καὶ χρύσια, ear-pendants of factitious stones and of gold, Herodt. ii, 69; a weight or burden appended. Fr. 1. sing. pf. ind. pas. of ἀρτάω.

'Aρτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, that raises up or bears; also the shoulder on which any thing is borne; also a kind of shoe or buskin made of felt. In Nehem. iv, 17, it means an implement used by porters and other laborers for carrying burdens. Fr. ἀρτήρ, by pleonasm of o it becomes ἀρρτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, which signifies a belt or strap by which a sword and other arms are carried; also a sheath or scabbard. 'APTHPI'A, ας, ἡ, an artery or blood-vessel; the windpipe. Th. prob. ἀχίρω, and thence ἀρρτή.

'Aρτηριακός, ή, όν, arterial, belonging to the arteries.

'Αρτηριοτομία, ας, ή, the cutting of an artery. Fr. τέμνω, and ἀρτηρία.

'Aρτηριώδης, 105, δ, ή, artery-like.
"APTI, adv. just now, lately, recently; now, at present; ἴως ἄρτι, hitherto; ἀπ' ἄρτι οτ ἀπάρτι, henceforth, hereafter; ἄρτι μίν, at one time, ἄρτι δί, at another; ἡ ἄρτι ἄρα, the present time, 1 Cor. iv, 11; in composition it sometimes denotes the brevity, sometimes the perfection

or completeness, and sometimes the novelty of any thing. Fr. ἄςω.

Αρτιάζω, f. άσω, p. ακα, to play at odd-and-even, Aristoph. Plut. 816; and

Αρτιάκις, adv. by even numbers; and

'Αρτιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, the game of odd-and-even, Aristot. Rhet. Fr. ἄρτιος.

Αρτιβλαστής, έος, δ, ή, just budding. Fr. βλαστάνω.

Αρτιζείφης, εος, δ, 'n, lately born, Æschyl. Sept. Theb. 332; noticed by Passow as a doubtful reading for ἀρτιτρεφής, but it is retained by Schutz and Dindorf, and in the late edition by Scholefield. See ἀρτιτρεφής.

Αρτιγάμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, lately married, just married. Fr. ἄρτι and γάμος.

'Αςτιγένεθλος, ου, δ, ή, just born. Fr. ἄςτι and γενέθλη.

'Αςτιγενής, έος, δ, ή, and

'Λετιγέννητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, the same as preced. Fr. ἄετι and γεννητός. 'Λετίγνωστος, η, ον, of recent acquaintance, lately known, Appian. Bel. Civ. iii, 12. Not in the lexicons. Eichhorn. Antiq. Histor.

Aρτιδάής, έος, δ, ἡ, that has late-Iy learned, that has just begun to learn, just instructed.

Aρτίδακρὕς, νος, δ, ἡ, that has just been weeping, lately given to weeping; being on the point of weeping, Eurip. Med. 899.

Αρτίστιαι, nom. pl. of ἀρτίστια, ας, ἡ, an epithet of the Muses, speaking true things, or, according to others, speaking perfect things, i. e. eloquent things; all-eloquent, Hes. Theog. 29; as a subst. love of truth.

'Aρτιεπής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, that speaks well, eloquent; loquacious; articulating well. Fr. ἄρτιος and ἔπω.

Αρτιζύγία, ας, ή, a recent marriage or union, Æschyl. Pers. 542.

Aρτίζω, f. ίσω, to arrange, prepare, make ready; to finish, complete, accomplish. Fr. ἄρτισς.

Aρτιθάλής, ίος, δ, ή, recently sprung up, just now flourishing, fresh-blown, as a flower. Fr. ἄρτι and Θάλλω.

Λοτιβάνής, έος, δ, ή, lately dead, just dead, Eurip. Alc. 603.

'Αρτίκολλος, ου, δ, ħ, recently united, closely glued, clinging to, Soph. Trach. 768; suitable.

Αρτιμάδής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, that has just begun to learn; just informed of, Eurip. Hec. 685. Fr. ἄρτι and μανθάνω.

'APTIOΣ, ov, δ, n, complete, perfect of its hind, suitable, fitted to any thing; being in accordance with; entire, even, or whole, as an even number; opposed to περισσός, odd, frequent in Plato.

'A_ξτιπαχής, ίος, δ, ή, recently put together or made, Theocr. Epig. 3.

Αρτίπλουτος, ου, δ, ή, lately enriched, Eurip. Suppl. 742.

'Αρτιπόλεμος, unskilled in war, raw or new in military affairs. Not in the lexicons generally. Eichhorn. Antiq. Hist.

'Αρτίπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, Poet. for ἀρτίπους, οδος, ὁ, ἡ, having sound or strong feet, Herodt. iv, 161; firm-footed, nimble. Fr. ἄρτιος and ποῦς.

"Αρτῖσις, 105, ἡ, dress, mode or habit of dressing or ornamenting the body, Herodt. i, 195.

'Aρτίστομος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, speaking distinctly, articulating well, Plut.
'Aρτίτοκος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, new-born; but ἀρτιτόκος, accented on penult., having lately borne a child.

Αρτιτρεφής, έος, δ, ή, newborn, newly nursed or suckled, Æschyl. Sept. Theb. 350. See ἀρτιδρεφής.

Aρτίπροπος, ου, δ, ħ, of pure or uncorrupted morals; that has hardly passed his boyhood, Æschyl. Sept. Theb. 318. But the reading of the passage is doubtful.

'Αρτίφατος, ου, δ, ή, just now killed. Fr. ἄρτι and φάω.

'Αρτίφεων, ονος, δ, ἡ, wise, of sound understanding, sensible, having a ready wit, Odys. xxiv, 260; considerate, Eurip. Med. 296.

Agτίχειστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, just anointed or freshly spread (i. e. the poisonous ointment or charm), Soph. Trach. 684; where Elmsley substitutes "ως νιν for "ως νῦν, the common reading.

Aρτίως, adv. lately, just now, newly, not long since; completely, perfectly. The Attics distinguish between ἀρτίως, just now, and ἄρτι, now.

Αρτοποπείον, ου, τό, a bakehouse. Αρτοποπέω, ω, f. ήσω, to bake bread, to be a baker.

'Aρτοκοπίακος, ου, δ, a bit or crumb of bread.

Aerozominos, n, ov, belonging or relating to a baker.

'Αρτοπόπος, δ, ή, a baker, Herodt. ix, 82; perhaps a bread-cutter or carver; a miller (Dunbar's Lex.). Fr. ἄρτος and κόπτω. According to others, ἀρτοπόπος. 'Aeronoita, as, n, the making of bread, Xen. Mem. ii, 7, 6.

'Aeronoiós, ou, i, a baker; adj. ¿, 'n, belonging to bread-making, as yeast and other materials.

'Αςτοπώλης, ου, ό, a bread-seller. 'Αρτοπώλιον, ου, τό, a baker's shop, Aristoph. Ran. 112.

'Αρτοπῶλις, ἴδος, 'n, fem. of ἀρτοπώλης, a female bread-seller, a bread-woman, Aristoph. Vesp. 238; Ran. 858.

"APTOΣ, ov, δ, bread; maizebread; food in general; a loaf. 'Aρτοσιτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to eat wheaten bread, in contradistinction to ἀλφιτοσιτέω, to eat barley bread, Xen. Cyr. vi, 2, 28. 'Αρτούχος, ου, δ, name of a man, Artūchus.

Αρτοφάγίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to eat bread, Herodt. ii, 77.

'Aετοφάγος, ου, δ, the name of a mouse in Homer, Artophagus. Fr. ἄρτος and φάγω.

"Αρτυμα, άτος, τό, a seasoning or condiment for meats, etc.

'Αρτύναι, οί, the artynæ, pl. of 'Αετύνας, δ, a magistrate of Argos and Epidaurus, like the άρμοσταί, one who arranges affairs of state, a director of public affairs, Thucyd. v, 47. See agmostńs.

'Αςτῦνω. See next. 'ΑΡΤΥ΄Ω, f. υσω, or ἀςτῦνω, f. υνω, p. ήςτυκα, to arrange, adjust; to contrive, plan, Herodt. i, 12; to prepare any thing; to make ready or put in order; in later writers, to dress or season meats; 1. a. ind. act. ἤετῦνα, part. pres. pas. åe vou pevos, n, ov, pf. ind. pas. nervua, part. nervμένος, 1. a. ind. pas. ής τύνθην, but by Attics, ήρτυθην, Thucyd. vi, 31; 1. f. pas. ἀρτυθήσομαι. Fr. ἄρω.

'Αρύομαι, mid. of ἀρύω.

'Aeυσάμενος, part. 1. a. mid. of ἀεύω.

'Αςυστής, ῆςος, δ, a Persian measure both for liquids and solids, containing about half a pint, Herodt. ii, 168; Thucyd.

Agύστιχος, ov, o, a hind of ladle for dipping out liquids from a jar, Aristoph. Vesp. 855.

'Αρῦταινα, ns, 'n, a large brass vessel, used in baths to dip up the water, with which they washed

themselves, Newt. Theophr. 9. Αρυτήρ, ηρος, δ, a ladle, or other vessel for dipping or drawing water.

'APΥΩ, and Attic ἀςὕτω, f. σω, 1. a. ἤεῦσα, p. ἤευκα, mid. ἀεύoual, to draw up, as water from a well; mid. to draw for one's self; to exhaust.

'Αρφαξάδ, δ, indecl., the name of a man, Arphaxad, Luke iii, 36. 'Αεχάγγελος, ου, δ, an archangel, i. e. ἄρχων ἀγγέλων, the chief of angels, N. T. Fr. ἀρχή and άγγελος.

'Aeχāγέτης, ου, δ, Dor. for åeχηγέτης.

'Αρχαγός, Dor. for άρχηγός.

'Aexaθεν, Dor. for åexnθεν, adv. 'Αρχαί, ῶν, αί, first-fruits. Fr.

'A_ξχαΐζω, f. ίσω, p. ικα, to be old-fashioned, to imitate or copy the ancients or ancient things.

'Αρχαϊκός, ή, όν, and Att. ἀρχαιïxós, ancient, antique, antiquated, primitive in manners, dress, language, etc.; φρονείς ἀρχαϊκά, and have such musty old notions in your head, Aristoph. Nub. 821, Felton's edit.; rude or simple, as in ancient times; also fond of antiquity; and

'Aeχαϊκῶς, adv. after the ancient manner. Fr. the same Th.

'Αςχαιόγονος, ου, δ, ή, of ancient origin or descent, Soph. Antig. 981.

'Αςχαιολογέω, ω, f. ήσω, to discuss antiquities or things out of date, Thucyd. vii, 69; to use an old style.

'Αρχαιολογία, ας, ή, archæology, antiquarian lore.

'Αεχαιομελησιδωνοφεῦνἴ χήςἄτα, τά, favorite old songs from Phrynichus's Phænissæ; a comic word made by Aristoph. in Vesp. 220. 'Αεχαῖον, ου, τό, (δάνειον understood,) the principal of money lent, Isocr.; Aristoph. Nub. 1159; καὶ τὰςχαῖα καὶ τόκοι τόκων, your principal and your interest upon interest, Aristoph. Nub. 1156; Demosth. 1253, 8; any capital yielding an income.

'Αρχαιόπλουτος, ου, δ, h, having ancient or hereditary wealth, Æschyl. Agam. 1013.

'Αρχαιοπρεπής, εος, δ, ή, timehonored, venerable for its antiquity; illustrious of old, Æschyl. Prom. 409, Woolsey's edit. 'Aeχαιος, αία, αιον, ancient, prior, former; antiquated, antique; superannuated; foolish, silly, weak; agxain, Ion. for agxaia,

ἀρχαῖοι, οί, ancestors, ancients: old-fashioned, Aristoph. Nub. 1357, Felton's edit.; ἀεχαῖον, adverbially, formerly, long ago, Xen. Anab. i, 1, 6. Fr. ἀεχή. 'Αρχαιότερος, compar. and

'Αρχαιότατος, superl. of ἀρχαῖος. 'Αρχαιότης, ητος, ή, antiquity, ancient time; old-fashionedness. 'Αρχαιότροπος, ου, δ, ή, old-fash-

ioned, Thucyd. i. 71.

'Αρχαιρεσία, ας, 'n, the election of magistrates; an assembly for making the elections, Demosth. 677; more commonly

'Αςχαιςέσια, ίων, τά, from άςχαιeέσιον, τό, the assemblies of the people for making elections of public officers.

'Αρχαιρεσιάζω, f. άσω, to elect public officers. Fr. ἀεχή and αίρεσις.

'Αρχαϊσμός, οῦ, ὁ, an archaism, an antiquated word or phrase.

Fr. ἀεχή. $A_{\ell \chi \alpha i \omega s}$, adv. after the ancient manner, anciently, rudely.

'Aeχέδημος, ov, o, the name of a man, Archedemus.

'Aeχεδίκης, ου, δ, that lawfully rules or governs, the rightful possessor, Pind. Pyth. iv, 196. But some read here dox soixãv, for ἀρχεδικῶν.

Αρχείον, ου, τό, the palace of the sovereign; the public hall; the magistracy, the college or board of magistrates, Aristot. Polit. iv, 14; τὰ ἀξχεῖα, the public offices, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 3; the place for transacting public business, Demosth. 145, 15.

'Aεχειος, εία, είον, the same with άεχαῖος.

'Αρχίκακος, ου, δ, ή, originating ills, being the source of evils, Il. v. 63. Fr. ἀρχή and κακός. Αρχέλαοι, οί, a class, or φυλη, of the Sicyonians, Herodt. v, 68. See next.

Άςχέλāος, ου, δ, ἡ, Att. ἀςχίλεως, ων, a ruler of the people, a chief, Herodt. v, 68. Fr. ἀρχή and λαός. See next. Αρχέλᾶος, ου, δ, the name of a

man, Archelaus, Matt. ii, 22.

'Αρχέπολις, ιος, and εως, δ, ή, governing the city or state, i. e. ὁ ἄςχων τῆς πόλεως, Pind. Pyth.

"Αρχεσθ', for ἄρχεσθαι, from ἄρχομαι.

"Αξχεσθαι, inf. of ἄςχομαι.

'Αςχέτας, ου, δ, Dor. for

'Aeχέτης, ου, δ, a leader, a chief. 'Aeχετο, Ion. for ηeχετο, 3 sing. impf. ind. mid. or pas. of aexoual.

*Αρχέτυπος, ου, δ, (like πρωτότυ-#25,) archetype, pattern of any thing, first-stamped, and as a model; in neut. τὸ ἀρχέτυπον, in the same sense. Fr. ἀρχή and Tixos.

"Aexev, Dor. for aexov, 2. sing. pres. imperat. mid. or pas. of άςχομαι.

'Αξχεύω, f. εύσω, the same with άeχω, Il. ii, 345. From

'APXH', \tilde{n}_s , \dot{n} , a beginning, commencement, first cause or occasion, origin, source; foundation; τὰς ἀρχὰς καὶ τὰς ὑποθέσεις -ων πραξέων, the principles and foundations of actions, Dem. Olynth. i. 4; also the extremity, whether beginning or end; the end of a rope, Herodt. iv, 60; Eurip. Hippol. 759; corner of a sheet, Acts x, 11; authority, power; the first place or office; sovereignty, empire; by the tragedians, in plur. commands; the government, the magistracy or persons exercising authority in a state; also ἀξχή, a magistrate, like the Latin potestas, in Juven. Satir. x, and, as we say, an authority, and aexai, the authorities; ἐξ ἀρχῆς, from the beginning; from the first, from of old; κατ' ἀρχάς, in the beginning, at first, Herodt. iii, 153; ἐν ἀρχῆ, in the beginning, John i, 1; also ἀεχήν, without an article used adverbially, at first, originally, formerly, Herodt.; when accompanied with a negative particle, it may be rendered by wholly, or altogether; eis την άρχην κατίστησαν, they raised themselves to power, Lys.; τὰ παραγγελλόμενα ὑπὸ της μεγίστης άρχης, the things commanded by the supreme authority, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 5; deχαί, plur. elements, first principles, used like στοιχεία.

'Aexnyενής, εος, δ, h, causing the beginning of a thing, giving origin to, Æschyl. Ag. 1628.

'Αρχηγετεύω, f. εύσω, to obtain the command, to govern or preside, Herodt. ii, 123; with gen. Αρχηγιτίω, ω, to make a beginning, Soph. Electr. 83.

Αρχηγέτης, ου, δ, and Dor. de. χαγέτης, a leader, chief, prince, Soph. Œd. T. 751; founder of a city, etc.; a tutelary head of a people; the founder of a family, Plat. Lys. 255, D; also Aexnyέτις, ιδος, 'n, fem. of preced. Aexnyos, ou, o, n, the leader, chief, commander; founder, head, author. Fr. agxn and ήγέομαι.

'Λεχηθεν, Ion. for it acxηs, adv. from the beginning, anciently, formerly, originally, at first, Τh. ἀεχή. He rodt.

'Aeχήν, and την άεχήν, used adverbially, originally, at first; and when followed by a negative particle, at all, entirely, altogether, manifestly, clearly.

Αρχθέντα, acc. sing. masc. part. 1. a. pas. of ἄεχω or ἄεχομαι.

'Aexi-, an inseparable prefix, from ἄεχω, like the English prefix to names of office, as arch, in archbishop, etc.

'Aeχĭas, ov, ò, a man's name, Archĭas.

'Αεχίατεος, ου, δ, chief physician, the first of physicians. Fr. ἀεχός and ἰατεός.

'Αρχιγραμμάτεύς, έος, ό, chief scribe or secretary. Fr. ἀξχός and γεαμματεύς.

'Αεχίδαμος, ου, ό, a man's name, Archidāmus.

Αρχιδεσμοφυλαξ, ακος, δ, the •chief jailer or prison-keeper. Τh. φύλαττω.

'Αρχιδεσμώτης, ov, δ, the same as the preceding, Suicer.

'Αρχιδιάκονος, ου, δ, an archdeacon, Eccles. Writers.

'Αρχιερατεύω, f. εύσω, to discharge the office of high priest. 'Αρχιερατικός, ή, όν, belonging to the high priest, pontifical, Acts iv. 6.

'Αρχιερεύς, έος, ό, Att. έως, ό, the chief priest, high priest, pontiff, i. e. ~ ἄςχων τῶν ἱες ἑων, <math>LXX.;applied to Christ, Heb. ii, 27, and elsewhere. Fr. ἀεχή and ίερεύς.

'Αρχιεταίρος, ου, δ, a chief companion, intimate associate, old friend, LXX.

'Αρχιευνούχος, ου, δ, the chief eunuch, Dan. i, 3.

'Aeχĭκός, ή, όν, principal, chief; qualified to govern; governing; ανθεώπων αεχικόν, qualified or fit to govern men, Xen. Mem.

'Αρχικυδερνήτης, ου, ό, chief governor.

 $^{\prime}\mathrm{A}_{\ell}\chi$ (λ 0 χ 05, ov, δ , the name of a poet, Archilochus, who was the inventor of Iambic verse.

Λεχιμάγειςος, ου, δ, a chief cook, master cook; a captain of the guards, Gen. xxxvii, 36. Fr. άεχή and μάγειρος.

Λεχιοινοχεία, ας, ή, the office of chief butler, Gen. xl, 1.

'Αρχιοινοχόος, ου, δ, chief cup- |

bearer, chief butler, Gen. xl, 2. Fr. ἄρχω, οἶνος, and χέω.

'Αρχιπατριώτης, ου, δ, the chief or head of a family, Josh. xxi, 1. 'Αρχιπειρατής, οῦ, ὁ, chief of pirates, a pirate chief, Diod.

Αρχιποίμην, ενος, ό, chief shepherd, i. e. Christ, 1 Pet. v, 4; a chief shepherd, 2 Kings iii, 4. Fr. άξχή and ποιμήν.

"Aexianos, ov, o, the name of a man, Archippus, Coloss. iv, 17. Th. 17 705.

'Αρχιπρεσθευτής, οῦ, ὁ, chief am. bassador or envoy.

'Αρχιρεύς, Ion. for ἀρχιερεύς.

'Αρχισιτοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, chief baker, Gen. xl, 1, 5. Fr. ἄρχω, σῖτος, and Toisw.

'Αρχιστρατηγός, οῦ, ὁ, commander-in-chief of an army, a general, Josh. v, 15. Fr. ἀρχή and στεατηγός.

Αρχισυνάγωγος, ου, δ, the chief, or ruler of the synagogue, Mark v, 22, etc. Fr. ἄεχων and συ-

Αρχισωματόφυλαξ, ἄκος, δ, the chief of the body guard, 1 Kings xxviii, 2.

'Αρχιτεπτονείν, pres. inf. act. contract. of

'Αρχἴτεκτονέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be an architect, to build.

'Αρχιτεκτονία, ας, ή, architecture, the art of building.

'Αρχϊτεκτονική (τεχνή being understood), architecture; from

Αρχιτεκτονϊκός, ή, όν, architectural, belonging to or skilled in architecture.

Αρχιτέκτων, ονος, δ, an architect, master-builder, Xen. Mem. iv, 2, 10; engineer, director of public works; the lessee of a theatre, particularly in Athens, Boechh's Publ. Econ. of Athens, i, 294, English edit.; also a planner, contriver, plotter, Demosth. 1286, 10, c. Dionysod. c. 4. Fr. ἄρχων and τέκτων. Αρχιτελώνης, ου, δ, q. d. άρχων

τῶν τελωνῶν, the chief farmer of the revenues, a chief publican or collector of taxes, Luke xix, 2. Αρχιτρίκλινος, ου, δ, the superintendent or master of a feast, who had the direction of an entertainment, the arranging of the guests, the disposition of the meats, etc., John ii, 8; a major-domo. Fr. ἀρχή and τρίκλινον, a dining-room, so called from its being furnished with three couches for the guests to recline upon while eating. Fr. Teeis and xxivn.

'Aeχίφυλος, ου, δ, the chief or

head of a tribe. Th. φυλή.

*Αξχμενος, by sync. for ἀξχόμενος, or ἀξχμενός for ἀξχμένος,
which is for ἀξγμένος, part. p.
pas., the γ being changed into χ.

*Αξχομαι. See ἄξχω.

'Aexos, ov, o, a chief, leader; prince or king of birds, the eagle, Pind. Pyth. i, 13. Hence in English the prefix arch, as archbishop, etc.

'Αρχύτας, ου, δ, α man's name, Archytas.

" $A_{\ell}\chi\omega$, f. $\xi\omega$, p. $\tilde{n}_{\ell}\chi\alpha$, to be first, to begin, make a beginning, set an example or take the lead of others; ἀρχεῖν τοῦ λόγου, to begin the discussion, Xen. Anab. i, 6, 5; to preside over, to command, rule over, be a magistrate; to exercise restraint over the appetite, etc.; it commonly governs the genitive, unless when followed by a cognate noun, as μεγάλην ἀρχήν ἄρχω, I discharge a high public office, Aristoph. Vesp. 619; 1. a. ind. act. ñęξa, part. 1. a. act. ắρξας, avros. In the middle voice aeχομαι, f. ξομαι, to begin, commence, enter upon; with the genitive, as λόγου, δεόμου, σίτου, to begin to speak, run, eat, etc.; and with a participle, as didáσκων, to begin to learn; α̃εχεσθαι καλῶς, to obey promptly, Plut.; εἴπερ ἄρξεις τῆςδε yns donee nearers, if thou wilt govern the land as thou now hast possession of it, Soph. Œd. T. 54; ἄεχω, to exercise government over; κρατέω, to be in possession of. It does not, however, always signify the beginning of an action, but simply declares the action which is signified by an infinitive mood accompanying it, Fischer. Animadv. ad Velleri Gram.; Buttmann, Lexilog. § 29, considers that in Homer the leading idea is, to take away, to take a part of a sacrifice, etc.; imperf. ind. mid. or pas. ἡεχόμην, ου, έτο, part. pres. pas. ἀρχόμενος, ἀρχώμεθ, for ἀξχώμεθα, 1. pl. pres. subj. mid. or pas., 1. f. mid. ἄρξομαι, n, trai (sometimes used passively, Herodt. vii, 159), 1. a. ind. mid ἠεξάμην, ω, ατο · 1. a. subj. mid. ἄςξωμαι, η, ηται, 1. a. inf. mid. ἄεξασθαι, p. pas. ἤεγμαι. In the pas. to be subject to, to be commanded, Eurip. Med. 121; it is commonly followed by υπό. Th. ἀρχέ.

'Αρχώμεσθα, Dor. or Poet. for

ἀρχώμεθα, 1. pl. pres. subj. m. of ἄρχω, or ἄρχομαι.

"Aexw, ovros, o, a magistrate, public officer; the Grecian magistrate called the archon; a leader or commander by sea or land, Thucyd. vii, 25.

A_ξχώνης, ου, δ, the chief farmer of the "fiftieth," or duty of two per cent., Andoced. 17, 22.

"APΩ, obsol. f. ἀςῶ, p. ἦςκα, to adapt, fit, adjust, accommodate, fasten together, unite; neut. to suit, quadrate with; 1. a. ind. act. hea, and Ion. Leva, Æol. ĥεσα, part. ἄςσας, αντος, Æol. fut. ἄρσω, 2. a. ἤράρον and ἄράeov, Il. xii, 105; 2. p. ind. ήeα, and by a reduplication Lenea, and Poet. ἄρᾶρα, to be fixed; to be determined; äeāes, it is fixed or determined; ἄρω may also be 1. sing. 1. a. subj. act. of alew, a. pas. ἤęθην, ἄęθεν, for ἤęθησαν, were close formed, Il. xvi, 211. See also agaga, and next. $A_{\ell}\tilde{\omega}$, said by Porson, in a note to Eurip. Med. 848, to be the fut. of ἀείςω, by crasis for ἀεςῶ, which is adopted by Blomfield. It appears, however, to be the future of alew, having the a lengthened by the power of the ictus, as in many other instances. Dunbar's Lex. See also Matth. Gram. p. 312.

'Aρωγή, ῆς, ἡ, succour, aid; and 'Aρωγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, an auxiliary, ally, assistant, Œd. T. 127; a protector, avenger. Fr. ἀρήγω, the n being changed into ω.

"APΩMA, ἄτος, τό, any spice, John xix, 40; perfume, aromatic odor; ἀξώματα, ων, τά, odors, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 1. Fr. ἄξι and ὄζω.

'Αρώμεναι, Epic inf. of ἀςόω, for ἀςοῦν, contracted from ἀςοέμεναι. 'Αρωματίζω, f. ἴσω, to perfume, to send forth odors; to embalm.

'Açωματικός, ή, όν, aromatic, odorous; and

'Aρωματώδης, εος, δ, ή, perfumed, aromatic.

Αρωματοφόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, bearing spicy or fragrant herbs, Plut.

'APΩNI'A, as, h, a kind of tree, the medlar, Dioscor. i, 171.

"Açws, wos, b, Dor. for hews.
"As, adv. also &s and &s, Eol.
and Dor. for ws, as long as,
till, until, Aristoph. Lysistr.
173; Pind. Ol. x, 61. Some
write it &s, without the accent.

"As, acc. pl. of "s, "h, "b, and as, Dor. for "ns, genit. fem.

m. Ará, ò, indecl., the name of a man, Asa, Matt. i, 7. But

Aσα, Dor. for ησα, 1. sing. and ασας, 2. sing. Dor. for ησας, 1. a. ind. act. of αείδω, and αδω, contract. ηδον, impf. ind. act. and Dor. αδον.

*Aσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of ἄω, f. ἄσω, to satiate; but ἄσαι, with i subscr., to sing, from ἄδω, to sing. See also ἄμεναι.

"Aσαιμι, 1. a. opt. of ἄω, to satiate.

"Ασακτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not trampled on, soft, not pressed or condensed, Xen. Œcon. xix, 11.

'Ασαλαμίνιος, ου, δ, no-Salaminian, i. e. no sailor, Aristoph. Ran. 204.

'Ασάλευτος, ου, δ, ἡ, not agitated by the waves; unshaken, unmoved, stable, fixed. Fr. α and σαλεύω.

Ασάλπιγκτος, or ἀσάλπικτος, ov, δ, ή, not proclaimed with the trumpet; ἀσάλπικτος ὥξα, midnight, when the trumpet was not sounded, Soph. Fr. 351. Fr. α and σάλπιγξ.

"Ā $\sigma\alpha\mu$ εν, 1. pl. 1. aor. of $\ddot{\alpha}\omega$, to sleep, Odys.

'Āσάμενος, ου, δ, Poet. for λυπούμενος, grieved, sad, hurt; part. 1. a. mid. of ἀάω, ἄω, to hurt.

AΣA'MINΘΟΣ, ου, δ, a bathing vessel, a bathing tub, Odys. iii, 468, probably from ἄσις.

'Aσαν, pres. inf. contract. for ασάειν, from ἀσάω.

'Ασάνδαλος, ου, δ, ή, destitute of sandals, unsandaled, barefooted, Bion. Fr. α and σανδάλον.

"Ασαντος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not caressing or fawning; implacable, not to be appeased, Æsch. Choëph. 420. 'Ασάρμαι, ωμαι, to be disgusted with, to nauseate, to loathe: to

with, to nauseate, to loathe; to be troubled with, to be grieved, Herodt. iii, 41. See ἀσάω. Ασᾶπής, έος, and ἄσηπτος, ου, δ,

n, not putrified, not rotten, not subject to putrefaction. Fr. α
 and σήπω.

'Ασαρχία, α_5 , $\dot{\eta}$, leanness, want of flesh. Fr. α and $\sigma \dot{\alpha}_{\ell} \xi$.

"Aσαςκος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, destitute of flesh, fleshless, emaciated, lean, meagre.

"AΣÄPON, ov, τό, the name of a plant, asarabacca (asarum Europæum).

Ασάρωτος, ου, δ, ή, unswept; ἀσάρωτον, a floor of mosaic work, in Plin. Nat. Hist. xxxvi, 25.

⁷ Aσας, Ion. for ησας, 2. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of ἄδω, to sing.

- "Asastai, 1. a. mid. inf. of aw, to satiate, Il.
- *Λσατο, 3. sing. aor. mid. contr. for ἀάσατο, from ἀάω, Il.
- Ασαφεια, ας, ή, want of clearness, obscurity; opposed to σαφήνεια, Plut.
- 'Aσαγής, έος, οῦς, ὁ, ἡ, obscure, Soph. Œd. T. 439; indistinct to the senses and to the mind, dim; doubtful, uncertain, Thucyd. iv, 86. Fr. α and σαφής.

'Aσάω, α, f. ήσω, to surfeit, cloy, disgust, satiate; pas. to be disgusted or vexed at any thing.

- "Aσδεστος, ου, δ, ἡ, or ος, η, ον, unquenchable, inextinguishable; unceasing; restless, unwearied, ceaseless, Æschyl. Prom. 532; ἡ ἄσδεστος (σίτανος understood), unslacked or quick lime, Plut.; ἀσδέστη, in fem. g. in Hom.; in N. T. unquenchable fire. Fr. α and σδεστός, from σδέννυμι. Hence, in English, asbestos.
- ' Ασδολάω. See ἀσβολόω.
- 'AΣΒΟ' ΛΠ, n5, and ἄσβολο5, ου, 'n, soot, cinders, smut, blackness from smoke, Aristoph. Thesm. 245.
- 'Ασδολόεις, όεσσα, όεν, gen. εντος, έσσης, εντος, sooty, smutty; and 'Ασδολόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\omega \sigma \omega$, and $\tilde{\alpha} \sigma \delta \sigma \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, to make sooty, to smut. Th. $\tilde{\alpha} \sigma \delta \delta \lambda \eta$.
- Ασδολώδης, εος, δ, ή, the same with ἀσβολόεις.
- Aσδεούδας, ā, δ, the name of a Carthaginian general, Asdrubal. 'Ασίδειᾶ, ας, ἡ, impicty, profaneness, want of reverence towards the gods; in N. T. ungodliness; γεαφὴ (or δίκη) ἀσεδείας, an

γεαφή (or δίκη) ἀσεβείας, an action or prosecution for impiety or irreverence, Demosth. in Timocrat. 702. Fr. ἀσεβής.

- 'Aσεβίω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ἠσέβηκα, to be impious, profane, or irreverent towards the gods; pas. ἠσεβημένα, impieties committed against any one; l. a. inf. act. ἀσεβῆσαι, a. pas. ἠσεβήθην. Fr. α and σέξω.
- 'Ασίξημα, ατος, τό, an act of impiety or irreligion; an act of sacrilege.
- 'Aσεδής, έος, δ, ἡ, τὸ ἀσεδές, irreligious, impious, profane, wicked, Soph. (Ed. T. 1382, τὰ ἀσεδίστατα, the most wicked or impious things, Tab. Cebet. 40. Fr. α and σέδω.
- "A serv, fut. inf. of "w, to satiate, Il.
- Aσείρωτος, ου, δ, λ, not drawing by traces, but by a yoke, Eurip. Ion. 1150.

- 'Ασελγαίνω, f. ανω. See ασελγέω.
- Ασίλγεια, ας, ή, dissoluteness, obscenity; insolence, impertinence, Demosth. 131, 11; and Ασελγέω, ω, f. ήσω, and ἀσελγαίνω, f. ανῶ, to behave lascivi-

ously or impertinently; to be dissolute, Plato; and

Ασελγέως, or ἀσελγῶς, adv. impertinently, insolently, dissolutely; all from

ANEATH'S, 605, 6, 6, intemperate, immoderate, excessive; importinent; violent; dissolute, lascivious, debauched, Demosth. Olynth. ii, 7.

Ασέληνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, destitute of a moon, moonless; κἀσέληνον κατὰ νύκτα, and during the moonless night, Anacr. 3; Thucyd. iii, 22. Fr. α and σελήνη.

"Ασεμνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unhonored, unrespected; wanting in dignity or gravity of character; unbecoming, indecent, shameless. Fr. α and σεμνός.

Ασεπτέω, ω, f. ήσω, to act impiously, Soph. Antig. 1350; the same as ἀσεθέω.

"Ασεπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, the same with ἀσεξής, unholy, impious, Soph. Ed. T. 890; used also passively, not reverenced or respected, not adored, Soph. Fr. α and σέξω.

'Ασετής, έος, δ, ή, impious, Gen. xviii, 25.

'Ασεῦμαι, Dor. for ἄσομαι, 1. f. ind. m. of ἄδω, to sing.

"Aση, ης, η, disgust, loathing, surfeit; also dissatisfaction, trouble of mind, depression of spirits; solicitude, Sapph. in Ven. 3. Fr. άδω.

Aσηθείην, 1. sing. 1. a. opt. pas. from 1. a. ind. pas. ἠσήθην, and Aσηθῆς, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. pas. from 1. a. ind. pas. ἠσήθην, of ἀσάομαι. Th. ἄδω.

Ασήμαντος, ου, δ, ή, unstamped, unmarked, unscaled, not having any badges; unguarded, unwatched, unprotected, having no keeper; ἀσήμαντα μῆλα, sheep without a keeper, Il. x, 485. Fr. α and σημαίνω.

'Aσημος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unmarked, having no mark or stamp, as uncoined gold or silver, Thucyd. vi, 8; without any device or badge, unemblazoned, as arms, Eurip. Phan.; obscure, enigmatical, Eurip. Alc. 522; of uncertain meaning, Æschyl. Prom. 662; indistinct to the senses; ἀσήμων κυυζημάσων, inarticulate

cries of infants, Herodt. ii, 2; ἄσημος τόπος, an ignominious place, Plut. Fr. α and σῆμα.

'Aσήμως, adv. in an obscure or uncertain manner, without any distinctive mark or sign; without a track of the game in hunting, Nen. Cyn. 3, 4.

"Ασηπτος, ου, δ, ή, the same with ἀσαπής. Fr. α and σήπω.

'Aσής, δ, indecl., the name of a man, Asher, Luke ii, 36.

'Ασθείς, έντος, part. 1. a. pas. from 1. a. ind. pas. ήσθην, of άδω, to sing.

'Ασθένειά, ας, ἡ, want of strength, weakness, infirmity; sickliness, feebleness, Herodt. iv, 135; disease, Thucyd. ii, 49; slothfulness; ἀσθένεια βίου, poverty, scantiness of living, Herodt. ii, 47. See ἀσθενίω.

'Aσθενέστερος, compar. of ἀσθενής.
 Aσθενέω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ἡσθένηκα,
 to be feeble, infirm, or sick,
 Demosth. 307; to be feebleminded or faint-hearted, 2 Cor.
 xi, 21; to be weak or not
 settled in the faith, Rom. iv, 9;
 to languish; impf. ἠσθένεον, ουν,
 l. α. ἡσθένησα. Fr. α and σθένος.
 Aσθένημα, ἄτος, τό, feebleness,
 weakness, sickness; doubt, hesi tation, Rom. xv, 1; and

Aσθενής, έος, δ, ή, feeble, infirm, wanting strength, Demosth. 154, 19; sick; poor, Herodt. ii, 88; ἀσθενής λογός, a weak argument; insignificant, small; opposed to iσχυρός. Fr. the same Th.

Ασθενίη, Ion. for ἀσθένεια. Ασθενικός, ή, όν, feeble, infirm, sick; poor, destitute; and

'Aσθενόω, ω, f. ωσω, to weaken, debilitate, enervate, Xen. Cyr. i, 5, 3.

Aσθενῶς, adv. feebly, in a feeble manner, weakly; ἀσθενῶς ἔχειν, to be in a feeble state. Fr. the same Th.

"Aσθη, Ion. for ἤσθη, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. pas. of ἄω, or rather ἀάσκω or ἀάω.

⁷A ΣΘΜĀ, ἄτος, τό, a panting for breath, a gasping, hard breathing, shortness of breath; difficulty of breathing, Il. xv, 241; the disease called asthma. Fr. ἄω. Hence

'Aσθμάζω, f. άσω, to breathe short or with difficulty, to gasp. 'Aσθμαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, p. ἤσθμαγκα, to breathe short or with difficulty, to breathe hard, to pant, Il. x, 376, 496.

' Ασθματίπός, ή, όν, short-breathed, asthmatic. Th. ἆσθμα.

A oía, as, h, the name of a quarter of the world, Asia. Hence'A σιαγενής, έος, δ, ή, of Asiatic origin or birth, Asiatic; and

'Ασιανός, ή, όν, Asiatic.

'Aσιάςχης, ου, δ, an Asiarch, prefect of Asia, or governor of an Asiatic province charged with the religious concerns of the Roman provinces in Western Asia, Acts xix, 31; q. d. ἄρχων Tñs 'Arías.

'Ασιαεχία, ας, ή, the office of Asiarch.

'Aσιάς, άδος, 'n, fem. adj. Asiatic, Æschyl. and Eurip.

'Asidness, ou, o, n, made without iron; unarmed, without a sword, Eurip. Bacch, 725.

'Asín, Ion. for àsía, f. g. of

"Asix xos, ov, o, n, not difficult or nice as to food; unceremonious; not causing dislike.

"Aσιλλα, ns, 'n, a sort of yoke resting on a man's shoulders for carrying pails, etc., Simonid. Compare ἀναφορεύς.

"Aσιμος, ου, δ, silver; ἄσιμος, ἄςyugos, Hesych.

'AΣI'NH, ns, n, a kind of running or twining plant, asine, probably bindweed (convolvulus sepium). See next.

'Arivn, the name of a Grecian city, Asinè. See preced.

'Aστνής, έος, δ, ή, unhurt, unharmed, Æschyl. Choëph. 1013; not hurtful or injurious, Æschyl. Agam. 1341, Dindorf. σίνω.

'Arīvas, adv. harmlessly, Xen. "Aoĭos, ía, 101, muddy, slimy, Il. ii, 461. But others read here ἀσκίω, shady; and others again read 'Asíw for 'Asisw, the name of a hero, q. d. the fields of Asius; which is supported by Virgil's Asia prata, Georg. i, 383. Heyne.

'AΣΙ'PAKOΣ, ov, ò, a kind of wingless locust or grasshopper. "ADID, sws, h, mud, mire, slime, ooze, Il. xxi, 321.

Aris, a singing, a song. Fr. άδω.

'Ασιτεύω, the same as

'Aσιτίω, ω, f. ήσω, not to eat, to fast, Eurip.

'Aσττί, adv. without food, fasting. 'Ασττία, and ἀσιτεία, ας, ή, want of food, fasting, abstinence; want, misery. From

"Aorros, ou, o, n, not having eaten, fasting, Eurip. Med. 24; Acts xxvii, 33. Fr. a and olivos.

'ΑΣΚΑ' ΛΑΒΟΣ, ου, δ, or

'Ασπάλαδώτης, ου, δ, a small species of spotted lizard (lacerta stellio), and by aphæresis, oxaλαζώτης, and καλαζώτης, Aristoph. Nub. 170.

'A Σ KA' Λ A Φ O Σ , ov, δ , the name of a night bird, ascalaphus, a species of owl, Aristot. Hist. An. 'Ασκάλευτος, ου, δ, ή, and

"Aσκάλος, ου, δ, ἡ, not dug up, uncultivated, Theocr. Fr. α and σκάλλω.

"Ασκαλτος, ου, δ, h. See preced. 'AΣΚΑΛΩ'ΠΑΣ, ου, δ, a woodcock or snipe, Aristot. Hist. An. ix, 26. See Σκολόπαξ.

'Ασκανία (λίμνη), ή, the Ascanian Lake in Asia Minor.

'Aoxávios, ov, ô, a man's name, Ascanius, the son of Æneas.

'AΣΚΑ'NTΗΣ, ου, δ, a palletbed, a mean or humble bed, or couch, Aristoph. Nub. 629. Fr. a and oxnvn.

'Ασκαεδαμυκτεί, adv. and

'Ασκαρδάμυκτί, adv. with fixed eyes, without winking, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 28.

'AΣΚΑΡΙΣ, ίδος, ή, a hind of worm in the intestines, a maw-

'Aσκεθής, έος, δ, ή, unhurt, safe, Odys. xiv, 255. It is also written ἀσχεθής, and ἀσκηθής, which see. Fr. α and εχω, or σχέω.

'Ασκελέως, adv. and ἀσκελές, severely, rigorously; incessantly, continually, Odys. i, 68.

'Ασχελής, έος, ό, ή, worn out, broken down, Odys. x, 463; dried up, withered; also having no legs. Fr. α and σπέλλω.

'Ασκέπαρνος, ου, δ, ή, unhewn by an axe, unwrought, Soph.

"Ασκεπτος, ου, ό, ή, not circumspect, inconsiderate; also unconsidered, unattended to, Xen. Mem. iv, 2, 19.

'Ασκέπτως, adv. inconsiderately, rashly. Fr. a and σκέπτομαι. 'Ασκευής, έος, δ, ή, and

"Ασκευος, ου, δ, ή, unfurnished, unprovided, as with implements, utensils, arms, Herodt. iii, 131; Th. oxsvos.

'ASKE' Ω , $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ńσ ω , p. ἤσχηxa, 1. a. ind. act. nounoa, part. ἀσκήσας, αντος, p. pas. ήσκημαι, to exercise, train, or discipline one in any thing, whether relating to the body or the mind; τους μη τὰ σώματα ἀσκοῦντας....τοὺς μὴ την ψυχην άσχοῦντας, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 19; to practise any thing, as virtue, etc. doxeiv desτήν · to accustom one's self to, ήσκει δε έξομιλείν μέν παντοδαποις, Xen. Ages. xi, 4; to take pains, to take care of; doxsiv Biov, to live, Eurip. Orest. 913: to labor about or endeavour, ἀσκῶν, ὅσον δύναμαι, Xen. Cyr. v, 5, 12; Acts xxiv, 16; in mid. to ornament, decorate, adorn, Eurip. Alc. 162; and, in the passive, to be ornamented, etc., as, εν οἰκήματι ήσκημένω, Herodt. ii, 130 and 169, and iii, 57; Eurip. Troad. 1023; Ion. 326; Il. x, 438; to labor or work on any thing, like ἐργάζεσθαι, Π. iii, 388; xviii, 592; Odys. i, 439. Th. σκέω.

'Aσχηθής, έος, δ, ἡ, safe, unhurt, preserved with care, taken care of, unscathed, Odys. ix, 79.

"Ασκημα, ατος, τό, any thing practised or endured; employment, occupation, exercise, labor, Xen. Cyr. vii, 5.

"Aoxnois, ews, h, exercise or practice, application, fondness for any thing.

'Ασκητέος, έα, έον, verb. adj. to be practised, to be exercised; to be cultivated or studied, Plat. Gorg. 42.

'Ασκητήριον, ου, τό, a place for exercise, a gymnasium; a hermit-

'Agunths, ou, o, one who practises or is versed in any thing; one who practises meditating on divine things, an ascetic, Maccab. xii, 11; an athlete, a boxer. It is opposed to iδιώτης, one who is inexperienced or unpractised.

'Ασκητός, ή, όν, practised; labored, wrought with skill, Odys. iv. 134; elegant, Theocr. Heracl.; ornamented. Fr. ἀσκέω.

'Ασκίδιον, ου, τό, dimin. of ἀσκός, a little bag or sack, Aristoph. Eccl. 307.

'Aorios, ía, 10v, shady, thickly shaded, dark. Fr. a intensive and σκιά, a shadow; also destitute of shade, Hesych., from a priv. and σκιά.

'Ασκλαπιός, ω, δ, Dor. for 'Aσκληπιός.

'Ασκληπιάδης, ου, ό, a proper name, Asclepiades; in pl. physicians, i. e. sons of Esculapius, Eurip. Alc. 972.

'Ασκληπίεια, ων, τά, festivals in honor of Esculapius; iseá being understood.

'Aσκληπιεῖον, ου, τό, the temple of Esculapius.

'Ασκληπιός, οῦ, ὁ, a proper name, Esculapius.

"Ασχοπος, ου, δ, ή, inconsiderate,

thoughtless, imprudent; dark, unseen, of the nether world, Soph. Œd. C. 1682; obscure, unintelligible, Æschyl. Choëph. 816; inconceivable, incredible, Soph. Electr. 864.

'Ασκόπως, adv. inconsiderately, 'ΑΣΚΟ'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, a leathern bag, usually of goat skin, for holding

wine or water, a leathern bottle, Il. iii, 247; Matt. ix, 17.

"Aσχρα, ας, ἡ, the name of a district or territory, Ascra; also ἄσχρα, ας, ἡ, in Hesychius, a barren oak.

"Arzen, Ion. of preced.

'Ασκώλια, ων, τά, one of the performances at the festival of the rural Dionysia (or of Bacchus) when they danced on oiled leathern bottles. See Virg. Georg. ii, 384.

'Ασκωλιάζω, f. άσω, to leap or dance on oiled bladders or skins. Aristoph. Plut. 1129.

*Aσχωμα, ἄτος, τό, the leather lining of the row-ports or holes, through which the oars passed in the side of a galley, Aristoph. Acharn. 97.

*Ασμα, ἄτος, τό, a song, an ode; ἀσμός, οῦ, ὁ, the same; ἄσματα παροίνια, convivial songs, sung by all the guests at a banquet, in a continued series, like a catch in modern music. And

'Ασμάτιον, ου, τό, dimin. of preced. Fr. ἄδω, to sing.

'Ασματοκάμπτης, ου, δ, a musician or poet, that spoils his performances by over-refining or overdoing, particularly the dithyrambic and tragic poets, affected writers of Cyclian and Dithyrambic verse, Aristoph. Nub. 332; where it is rendered by Mitchell, song-trillers or quaverers, and in Prof. Felton's edition, colloquially, song-twisters.

'Aσμέχ, an Ethiopian or Egyptian word, in Herodt. ii, 30, signifying one who stands on the king's left hand.

*Ασμενίστερον, adv. more willingly or freely; ἀσμενίστατα, most freely or willingly. Fr. ἄσμενος.

'Ασμενίσεια, ας, ε, 1. a. opt. Æol. of

'Aσμενίζω, f. ίσω, to give a kind reception to, to receive politely; to be happy on receiving any thing, to be contented, to take pleasure in. From

"ADMENOD, ivn, evov, cheerful, gay, joyful; having a readiness or alacrity to do any thing, wil-

ling, glad, as to see one; comparat. ἀσμενέστεςος, superlat. ἀσμενέστεςος, superlat. ἀσμενέστατος, for ἀσμενώτεςος and ώτατος. ὡς ἦλθες ἡμῖν ἀσμένοις, how glad we are at your coming, literally, you have come to us beholding you with joy, Aristoph. Pac. 582; so in H. xiv, 108; Herodt. viii, 10, etc. Fr. ἢδομαι, p. pas. ἤσμαι, part. ἡσμένος, and Ion. ἀσμένος, and ἄσμενος, by changing the breathing and the accent according to the Æolic dialect.

'Aσμένως, adv. willingly, cheerfully, with earnestness.

'Aσμί, Æol. for ἐσμί, I am; like the Sanskrit asmi, in the same sense.

'Ασμός, οῦ, δ. See ἄσμα.

'Ασοφία, ας, ή, want of understanding, ignorance, want of judgment; folly, stupidity, Luc. Fr. α and σοφία.

"Aσοφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, wanting in understanding or judgment, unwise; ignorant, unskilled, Xen.
Mem. iii, 9, 4; stupid. Fr. α and σόφος.

'Aσόφως, adv. foolishly, unwisely; from preced.

"AΣΠΑ'ZOMAI, f. άσομαι, p. ησπασμαι, to salute, greet, on meeting a person, Aristoph. Nub. 1145; also, on taking leave, Acts xx, 1; embrace, receive affectionately, to welcome, pay one's respects to, Acts xviii, 22; to treat with affection, to love; impf. ησπαζόμην, 1. a. m. ησπασάμην, 1. a. imperat. mid. ἄσπασαι, -άσθω. Fr. α (for ἄμα) and σπάω.

Ασπαίεω, f. ἄςῶ, and ἀσπαςίζω, f. iou, to palpitate, tremble, shake; to pant, Herodt. ix, 120; to struggle, as in the agonies of death, Il. iii, 293; in Herodt. viii, 5, Portus, Wesseling, and Schweighaeuser interpret it trembled through fear; but Valcknaer and some others explain it to mean resisted, opposed, or, colloquially, stood out. See Passow and Schneid. Lex.; Negris's Herodt. not.; Dunb. Lex. etc., Attic for σπαίεω, f. ăew, properly applied to the struggles of death.

'AΣΠΑ' ΛΑΘΟΣ, ov, δ, the name of a thorny shrub, aspalathus, or white thorn of Jerusalem; Dioscor. v. 19; applied to various thorny shrubs.

'Ασπάλαζ, ἄκος, δ, a mole; the mus typhlus, Aristot.; also a kind of plant, Theophr. i, 11; ἀσπά-

λακος τυφλότερος, proverb, blind. er than a mole.

'Aσπαλιεύς, έος, or έως, a fisherman, an angler.

'AΣΠΑ'ΡΑΓΟΣ, ου, δ, or ἀσφάεάγος, Attic, the vegetable called asparagus (asparagus aphyllus, Linn.). The Greeks give the name of ἀσπάεἄγος to various kinds of tender shoots, like asparagus in their structure; see Galen, lib. 2. de Alimentis.

"Aragres, ov. 8, 4, not sown, without being sown, Odys. ix, 109; not seeded, growing wild; and

'Ασπάςτως, adv. in an unsown state, without being seeded. Fr. α and σπαςτός.

"Ασπάσαι, -άσθω, 1. a. imperat. m. of ἀσπάζομαι.

'Ασπάσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. ἀσπάσησθε, 2. pl. 1. a. subj. m. of ἀσπάζομαι.

'Aσπάστος, ου, δ, ħ, or ιος, ία, ιον, welcome, seen or received with joy, Hom.; worthy of being saluted or embraced; agreeable, pleasing, and

'Aσπασίως, adv. willingly, cheerfully, gladly; and

"Aσπασμα, ἄτος, τό, a welcome or greeting; in pl. caresses, embraces, Eurip. and

'Ασπασμός, οῦ, ὁ, salutation or greeting, a welcoming; an embrace.

'Ασπαστός, ή, όν, the same with ἀσπάσιος. All from pf. pas. of ἀσπάζομαι.

'Aσπαστῶς, adv. willingly, freely.
"Aσπειστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, inexorable, implacable, irreconcilable, with whom no agreement or compact can be made, i. e. by the usual form of mutual libations, Demosth. c. Aristog. i, 11.

"Ασπερμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, seedless; also leaving no issue, Π. xx, 303. Fr. α and σπέρμα.

'Aσπερχές, adv. incessantly, assiduously, zealously, Π. iv, 32.
Fr. a intensive and σπέρχω.

"Aσπετος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, indescribable; vast, immense, Il. ii, 455. Fr. α and εἴπω.

'A σπιδάποβλής, ñτος, ô, that throws away his shield, a coward, poltroon, deserter.

'Aσπιδής, έος, δ, ή, round like a shield, II. xi, 753; but see σπιδής, which is the better reading in this place. Th. &σπίς.

'Ασπιδηστρόφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, brandishing a shield, shield-bearing, Æschyl. Aq. 825.

'Ασπιδηφόρος, ου, ό, ή, bearing a

shield, warlike, a warrior, Æschyl. S. Theb. 19.

'Ασπιδίσκη, ης, η, (dimin. of ἀσπίς,) a little shield; a curved part of

'Ασπιδιώτας, α, δ, Dor. for 'Ασπιδιώτης, ου, ό, bearing a

shield; a warrior.

'Ασπιδόδουπος, ου, ό, ή, shieldresounding, applied to the races, Pind. Isth. i, 30. Fr. ἀσπίς and δουπος.

'Ασπιδοειδής, έος, ό, ή, shield-like. 'Ασπιδοπηγεῖον, ου, τό, and

'Ασπιδοπήγιον, ου, τό, a shieldmaker's workshop, Demosth. Phormion. 1.

'Ασπιδοῦχος, ου, δ, having a shield, i. e. a warrior. Fr. ἀσπίς and ἔχω.

'Ασπιδοφέρμων, ονος, δ, living by the shield, i. e. by war, Eurip. Phæn. 796.

'Ασπιδοφόρος, ου, ό, ή, bearing a shield; a warrior. See ἀσπίς. 'Ασπίζω, f. ίσω, p. ικα, to defend with a shield, protect. Th. àgmis.

*Ασπίλος, ου, ό, ή, spotless, immaculate, unblemished; applied to a victim, and figuratively to Christ, 1 Pet. i, 19; not violated. Fr. a and onilos.

'AΣΠΙ'Σ, ίδος, ή, a shield, buckler; iš aomidos, im' aomida, and πας ἀσπίδα, on the left hand, to the left, the shield being borne on the left arm; πας' ἀσπίδα στῆναι, to place myself in battle, literally by my shield, Eurip. Med. 252; ἀσπίς is also used for ἀσπιδοφόροι, the shield-men, Xen. Anab. i. 7, 9; as "ππος is used by Herodotus, vii, 100, and in other places, for inneis, Hutch.; ἀσχίδα ἄραι, to take away the shield from the prow of a vessel, as a signal. Hence ἀσπίζω, ὑπερασπίζω, ὑπερασπιστής. The Lacedæmonians used the shield called & onlis, and the Thracians, the πέλτη. next.

'Aσπίς, ίδος, ή, a venomous species of serpent called an asp, in N. T.; in LXX. also a shield. See preced.

'Ασπιστάων, gen. pl. Æol. of àoriorns.

'Asmistne, neos, ov, o, and Asmistris, ov, i, a soldier bearing a shield. Th. ἀσπίς. Also,

Ασπίστως, ορος, δ, the same. "Ασπλαγχνος, ου, ό, ή, destitute of feeling, having no heart, heartless, merciless, without bowels of compassion, Prov. xvii,

11; cowardly, spiritless, Soph. Aj. 472. Fr. α and σπλάγχyoy.

"Ασπληνον, ου, τό, a remedy against diseases of the spleen; spleen-wort. Fr. a and σπλήν. "Aσπληνος, ου, ό, ή, having no spleen. Fr. α and σπλήν.

Aσπονδεί, adv. without making a libation or sacrifice; without a league or treaty.

Ασπονδίω, ω, f. ήσω, to disregard or break a treaty; to refuse to treat.

"Ασπονδος, ου, ό, ή, (a divinity) to whom no libation is poured out, as Death, Eurip. Alc. 424; irreconcilable, implacable; that violates treaties, faithless; aσπονδος πόλεμος, implacable war, i. e. where there is no truce, Dem. de Coron. Fr. α and σπον-

*Aonogos, ou, i, h, the same with ἄσπαετος, Demosth. Fr. a and σπόρος.

Ασπούδαστος, ου, δ, ή, neglected, disregarded; and

'Ασπουδεί, adv. without care or diligence, neglectfully; also without zeal, struggle, or effort. 'Ασπουδή, adv. and

· Ασπουδί, adv. s. as ἀσπουδεί. All from a and σπουδή.

"Aσσ', and Lσσα, Ion., and Lττα, Attic for τινά, or ἄτινα, whatsoever things; neut pl. of 60715. Ασσάριον, ου, τό, (from the Latin as, assis,) a small brass coin of the value of the fourth part of the uncia and the tenth part of the denarius or δεαχμή, and equal to about one cent and a half, Matt. x, 29; Luke xii, 6; Polyb. ii, c. 15.

'Aσσίναςος, prop. name, Assinarus. *AΣΣΟΝ, adv. (comparat of ἄγχι, or $\dot{\alpha}\gamma\chi_0\tilde{\nu}$,) with gen. and dat., nearer, closer by; pos. ἄγχι or άγχοῦ, comparat. ἇσσον, superl. ἄγχιστα. See Soph. Gr. Gram. § 125; hence also a new comparative, ἀσσότερος and ἀσσύτε-

"Arros, ov, b, the name of a city, Assus, or Assos, Acts xx, 13. 'Ασσοτέρω, adv. nearer; and

'Ασσοτάτω, adv. nearest.

'Ασσότερος and ἀσσύτερος. See ἄσσον.

'A σσυςία, as, h, the name of a country, Assyria.

'Aσσύριος, ου, δ, an Assyrian. Ασσύτερον, Æol. for ἀσσόσερον, nearer. Th. ἆσσον.

"A o o w, contr. for à i o o w.

'Ασταγές, adv. abundantly, copi- | 'Αστεγές, adv., and

ously, Ap. Rhod. iii, 805. Fr. ἀσταγής.

A orayńs, śos, ô, ń, not trickling or falling drop by drop; flowing copiously, gushing in a stream; the same with πολυσταγής.

'Αστάθμευτος, ου, δ, ή, having no camp, Appian; Polyb. xv, 24. 3, exempt from entertaining soldiers or strangers on behalf of the king or the public; in which last place Schweighaeuser considers it as doubtful; but it is not so. Eich. Antiq. Hist.

'Αστάθμητος, ου, δ, ή, not fixed, unsettled, wandering, Xen. Mem. iv, 7; uncertain, Arrian. Exped. Alex. vii, 12; Dem. Fals. Leg. c. 42.

'AΣTĂΚΟ'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, a kind of erab or crawfish, inhabiting riv ers, Aristot. Hist. Anim.

'Αστακτί, adv. copiously, in floods or streams, in contradistinction to drops; applied to the shedding of tears, Plat. Phædon. 66; Soph. Œd. C. 1646.

"Αστακτος, ου, δ, ή, s. as ἀσταγής. 'Αστάλακτος, ου, δ, 'n, s. as ἀσταγής. Callim.

Ασταλής, εος, δ, ή, unclad, unarmed, unequipped, Callim.

'AΣTA'N ΔHΣ, ov, δ, a Persian word, a messenger, a courier. Plut. Alex. 18; the same with ἄγγαρος.

Αστασίαστος, ου, δ, ή, undisturbed by seditions or commotions, Thucyd. i, 2; without partyspirit, Lys. 195, 38.

Αστατέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, p. ήστάτηza, to be wavering or inconstant; to wander about without a home, to be homeless, 1 Cor. iv, 11; to be agitated as the sea, Appian Bel. Syr. 221; 1. a. ind. act. ἀστάτησα.

"Αστάτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unstable, uncertain, inconstant. From a and στατός. Th. Ίστημι.

'Αστάτως, adv. in an inconstant or wavering manner, without constancy or stability.

'Αστἄφίς, ίδος, ή, a raisin, Herodt. ii, 40.

'Ασταχύεσσιν, dat. pl. of

"Αστάχυς, υος, δ, an ear or head of grain; for στάχυς, the α being added by pleonasm, Il. ii,

'Αστέγαστος, ου, δ, ή, uncovered; of a ship, undecked, Antiph. 132, 8; διὰ τὸ ἀστέγαστον, because of their having no shelter, or living in the open air, Thucyd. vii, 87.

'Αστεγής, ε. αε

"Aστιγος, ου, δ, ħ, destitute of a home, or roof; uncovered; also a prater, one that cannot keep a secret; intolerable. Fr. α and στίγω.

'Λστειολογία, ας, ή, refined or polite discourse, Aristot. Rhet.

'Aστεῖος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, and ἀσθεῖος, εία, εῖον, belonging to a city; possessing urbanity, polite, Xen. Cyr. ii, 2, 12; opposed to ἄγροικος, rustic; facetious, amusing; witty, funny, Aristoph. Nub. 204; ἀστεῖόν γε κίεδος, a pretty reward or compensation! Id. 1064; in N. T. comely, fair, beautiful, Heb. xi, 23; ἀστεῖος τῷ Θεῷ (by a Hebraism), exceeding fair, Acts vii, 20; pleasing, agreeable. Fr. ἄστυ.

"Αστειπτος, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, untrodden, unfrequented, Soph. Phil. 2.

'Aστείως, adv. with urbanity. Fr. the same.

'Αστεμβής. See ἀστεμφής.

'Aστ:μφίως, -φως, -βίως, -βως, adv. firmly, unmovedly, etc., as in the following.

'Αστεμφής, έος or έως, δ, ἡ, for ἀστεμβής, unmoved, firm, II. ii, 344; intrepid, fearless; rigorous, stern, inflexible, Theocr.; untrodden, and so of grapes, unripe. Fr. α and στέμβω.

'Aστενακτί, adv. without groans, without sighs.

'Αστίνακτος, ου, δ, ή, free from groans, Soph. Trach. 1074; Eurip. Hec. 690.

'Αστίον, neut. of

Αστίος, α, ου, verbal adj. from αδω, that is to be sung or chanted; I must sing, Aristoph. Nub. 1206.

"Αστεπτος, ου, δ, π, uncrowned; hence unhonored, Eurip.

'Αστεργανως, ορος, ό, 'n, not having love for a mere man, but aspiring to union with a god, man-disdaining, Æschyl. Prom. 898.

'Αστεργής, εος, τό, destitute of love, not loving or having affection for; disagreeable, Soph. Œd. T. 229.

'Asteria, ns, n, the name of a woman, Asteria.

'Αστερίσχος, ου, δ, a little star; an asterisk; a kind of plant with a radiated flower, an aster. Th. ἀστής.

Αστιείσμος, ov, b, the same.

'Aστεροειδής, ίος, ὁ, ἡ, star-like, starry, Eurip.

'Αστερόενθ', for ἀστερόεντα, acc. sing. of

'Αστερόεις, εσσα, εν, starry, starred, full of stars, Hom.; glittering, sparkling. Th. ἀστής.

Αστεροπή, ῆς, ἡ, lightning, thunder; used by the Poets like ἀστραπή, Π. Fr. ἀστράπτω.

'Αστεροπητής, οῦ, ὁ, an epithet of Jupiter, the Thunderer. Fr. αστεροπή.

'Αστερωπός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, having a star-like or brilliant look, starry-faced, Eurip. Phæn. 131; brilliant.

'Αστίφἄνος, ου, δ, ἡ, not being crowned, crownless, not having garlands, Eurip. Hip. 1137.

Αστεφάνωτος, ου, δ, h, the same as the preceding; also one who is denied the crown given for public services, Dem. and Æschin. de Coron.

'Aστή, ης, ἡ, a (female) citizen; and in m. g. ἀστός, οῦ, ὁ, a (male) citizen. Fr. ἄστυ.

'AΣTH'P, έρος, δ, a star; any luminary, any meteor, Il.; dat. pl. ἄστρασι; a marine animal of the molluscous class, called a star-fish; a kind of singing bird; a star-like flower called aster; also Samian clay or earth.

Αστήρικτος, ου, δ, ή, unstable, not firm, weak, Anthol. Fr. α and στηρίζω.

'Aστιθής, έος, δ, ή, not trodden, Æschyl. S. Theb. 859; Xen. Mem. iii, 8, 10; unfrequented, Soph. Aj. 657; uninhabited, desert, pathless; impassable. Fr. α and στείθω.

"Αστίζος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, same as preced. 'Αστίκός, and ἀστύκός, ἡ, όν, an inhabitant of a city, in contradistinction to ἀγροῖκος, an inhabitant of the country; well-informed, wise, circumspect; witty, facetious, pleasant. Th. ἄστυ. "Αστικτος, ου, δ, ἡ, unmarked with spots or dots, not tattooed, Herodt. v, 6; not marked as seized for debt, Lys.; not mortgaged or pledged, Menand. 277.

'Αστικῶς, adv. wisely; facetiously, with pleasantry Th. ἄστυ. 'Αστλέγγιστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, nổt scraped with a strigil, not rubbed down, foul, dirty.

"Artolos, ov, o, h, not having on the stola or robe, not robed.

"Aστομος, ου, δ, ἡ, literally without a mouth, not able to speak well; not having a good mouth, as hounds, Xcn. Cyn. iii, 3; hard-mouthed, as a horse, restive, Soph. El. 724; also unpalatable meat or drink.

"Aστονος, ου, δ, ή, loudly wailing or sighing, Æschyl. S. Theb. 857; also (α and στένω) without groans or sighs.

'Αστόζενος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, one who is now a stranger but claiming the privileges of a citizen, Æschyl. Suppl. 356.

"Αστοργος, ου, δ, ή, devoid of natural affection, destitute of sensibility. Fr. α and στέργω, p. mid. ἔστοργα.

'Āστός, οῦ, ὁ, m. g. and in f. g. ἀστή, ῆς, ἡ, an inhabitant of a city, a native; also the name of a dog, Astus. Th. ἄστυ.

'Αστοχέω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ήστόχηκα, to miss one's aim, to miss the mark, to mistake; to swerve from, to err, 1 Tim. 6. 1. a. ind. act. ἠστόχησα. Fr. α and στοχάζομαι.

"Αστοχος, ου, δ, ή, missing the mark, inexpert, Plat.

"Αστεα, nom. pl. of ἄστεον.

'AZTPA'BH, ns, n, a saddle, or other equipment for a horse's back; also a beast of burden, Lys.

'Αστεάβης, έος, δ, η, not warped or crooked; straight, erect; firm, unshaken, Pind. Olymp. ii, 82. Fr. α and στεέφω.

Αστραγάλειος, ου, δ, 'n, various, diversified.

Άστεαγάλη, ης, η, Ion. for åστεάγάλος, in the sense of dice. See ἀστεάγαλοι.

'Αστεαγαλίζω, f. ίσω, to play with dice, or the

Αστράγαλοι, ων, οί, dice (or bones) for gaming; ἀστράγαλοι πόδες, white or fair feet, Theocr. x, 36.

A ETPA'TĂ AOE, ov, ô, one of the vertebræ, particularly of the neck; the ancle-bone or anclejoint; also, in the plur. usually, dice, because first made of the ancle-bones; a moulding, in architecture, in the capitals of an Ionic pillar; also a leguminous plant.

Αστραγαλωτός, ή, όν, and ἀστραγαλωτός, furnished with little bones, as certain instruments of torture were.

Aστραίος, ου, δ, the name of a man, Astræus.

Αστεάπή, ῆς, ἡ, lightning, the flash of lightning; ερουτή, the roar of thunder; κεραυνός, a thunderbolt; a flashing, brilliancy.

Αστεαπηφοείω, ω, f. ήσω, to bear lightning, Aristoph. Pac. 722. Αστεαπηφόεος, ου, δ, ή, carrying

lightning, carrying flashes. 'ΑΣΤΡΑ' ΠΤΩ, f. ψω, p. ἤστεἄ-Φα, to dart lightning; to lighten; to flash like lightning, to gleam, Xen. Anab. i, 8, 8; to coruscate; 2. a. ind. act. ἤστεα-

"Aστρασι, dat. pl. of ἀστήρ.

Αστράτεία, ας, ή, exemption from military service; a refusal or shunning to serve, desertion; φεύγειν γραφήν ἀστρατείας, to be accused of refusing to serve or of desertion, Aristoph. Eq. 443; άλῶναι, to be convicted of it, Lys.; peace.

'Αστράτευτος, ου, ό, ή, exempted from military service, being on furlough; discharged; also a deserter, or who shuns the service, Æschin. c. Ctes.; that has not been in war. Fr. a and στεατός.

Αστεατήγητος, ου, δ, without a leader or commander.

"Αστρεπτος, ου, δ, ή, that cannot be moved or turned, inflexible, rigorous. Fr. a and στρέφω.

Αστρογείτων, ονος, δ, ή, near the stars, lofty, Æschyl. Prom. 723. 'Αστροθέτημα, άτος, τό, a collection of stars, a constellation; the same as acreev. Didym. on Il. iv.

'Αστεοθέτης, ου, δ, an astronomer, Orph. Hymn.

'Αστεολογέω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ήστεολόγηκα, to be an astronomer, to study astronomy.

Αστρολογία, ας, ή, astronomy, Xen. Mem. iv, 7, 4; astrology. The ancients used this and the word aστρονομία in the same sense. See ἀστρολόγος.

'Αστεολογικός, ή, όν, belonging to astrology or astronomy.

'Αστεολόγος, ου, δ, anciently equivalent to ἀστρονόμος, an astronomer, Xen. Mem. iv, 2, 10; but in later times used for an astrologer or one who foretells events by the stars. Th. Zorgov and λόγος.

'Αστρομαντεία, ας, ή, divination by the stars.

'Αστεομαντική (τέχνη understood), the art of divining by the stars. "Aστρον, ου, τό, a constellation or collection of stars; sometimes a star; the Dog-star; Poet. also, the Sun. "With the Greeks ἀστής and ἄστιον do not mean the same thing; for a sing is a single heavenly body, as the Sun, Mars, Oculus Tauri ; but ἄστρον is a constellation consisting of several stars, as Aries, Taurus, the Crown." Bake, Animadv. in Cleomedis Meteora, pp. 298, 299, where the learned author cites various authorities. N. T. a star, used for ἀστής, Luhe xxi, 25; in Acts vii, 43, the star-god, i. e. an image of Saturn, in the form of a star; in our version, the star of your god Remphan. See Robinson's

Lex. of N. T. Th. ἀστής.

'Αστρονομέω, ω, f. ήσω, to study astronomy, or the stars, Aristoph. Nub. 194.

'Αστρονομία, ας, ή, astronomy, the science of the stars and other heavenly bodies; also astrology; and

'Αστgονομικός, ή, όν, astronomical; also

'Αστρονομικός, οῦ, ὁ, one skilled in astronomy, an astronomer;

Αστεονόμος, ου, δ, an astronomer. Fr. ἀστής and νόμος.

"Aστροφοι, ου, ό, ή, not having turned away, fixed, Soph. Æd. C. 490.

'Αστεώος, α, ον, starry.

'Αστεωπός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ. See ἀστεεωπός.

"Aστρωτος, ου, δ, ή, not having a bed, bedclothes or covering; not carpeted; unsmoothed, unlevelled, rugged, uneven.

"AΣΤΥ, υσς, or εσς, τό, a city; also the city, by way of eminence, i. e. Athens, in which sense it is often opposed to the Piræeus, or port of that city, as in Xen. Mem. ii, 7, 2; Demosth. 326, 1; ἄστυ, the upper town, πόλις, the lower; hence ἄστυ τῆς πώλεως, in Lycurg. 150, 9.

Αστυάναξ, απτος, δ, the name of Hector's son, Astyanax; also ruling the city, Æschyl. Suppl. 996.

'Αστύδοώτης, ου, δ, crying out or proclaiming in the city; an epithet of a herald.

'Αστυγειτονέομαι, ουμα, to live near or bordering on a city, Æschyl. Suppl. 286.

Αστυγειτονίκός, ή, όν, and

Αστυγείτων, ονος, δ, ή, adjacent or near to a city, bordering upon or belonging to a frontier; neighbouring, Thucyd. i, 80. Fr. ἄστυ and γείτων.

"Aστυδε, adv. to, into, or towards the city.

Αστυδεομέω, ω, f. ήσω, to overrun, invest, or storm a city, Æschyl. S. Theb. 221.

Αστυκός, ή, όν, inhabiting a city. See ἀστικός, which means the Aσυλου, τό, an asylum or sacred

'Αστύντχος, ου, δ, ή, (πόλις,) the victorious city, i. e. Athens; city-conquering.

Αστυνομέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to hold the office of an edile in taking care of the streets, buildings, police, etc., Demosth. See ἀστυνόμος.

'Αστυνόμος, ου, δ, ή, belonging to a city; ἀστυνόμοι, οί, inferior magistrates of a city, as the ediles, who had the care of the public buildings, streets, etc., now called officers of the police; also presiding over or guardians of the city, as the gods, Æschyl. Agam. 88; ἀστυνόμους δεγάς, the temper, disposition, or manners proper for civil institutions, Soph. Antig. 355; see Classic. Journ. xxxii, 102, and Prof. Woolsey's notes. Fr. Zorv and νέμω.

'Αστύνοος, ου, δ, a proper name, Astynoüs.

Αστύοχος, ου, ό, ή, keeping or protecting the city.

Αστυφέλικτος, ου, ό, ή, unshaken, unchanged, Xen. Laced. xv, 7.

Αστυφελος, η, ον, οτ ου, δ, ή, not hard, rough, or rocky. Fr. a and στυφελός.

Ασυγγνώμων, ονος, δ, ή, relentless, unforgiving, Demosth. 547, 8.

Ασύγγεἄφος, ου, δ, 'n, applied to a verbal contract for money, borrowed without giving an obligation in writing. Fr. συγγραφή, an obligation in writing.

Ασυγκόμιστος, ου, δ, ή, not gathered in, unreaped, Xen. Cyr. i, 5, 10.

'Ασύγκείτος, ου, ό, ή, not comparable, unlike; that cannot be incorporated or amalgamated; not having intercourse with; also the name of a man, Asyncritus. Th. zgíva.

'Ασῦλεί, adv. safely, in security. 'Ασυγκεότητος, ου, δ, ή, (Thucyd.

viii, 95, άξυγκεότητος,) not welded together by hammering, not well united; of rowers, not rowing in time together.

'Ασύλητος, ου, δ, ἡ, inviolable, Eurip. Hel. 448.

'Aσῦλία, ας, ή, inviolability of a person who retreats to an asylum; the privilege of pardon or safety, obtained by fleeing to an altar; also the asylum itself, in Josh. Τh. σύλη.

'Ασυλλόγιστος, ου, δ, ή, not conclusive, illogical; and

'Ασυλλογίστως, inconclusively. Fr. a and συλλογίζομαι.

place of refuge; riperos, or xw-eior, being understood.

eior, being understood.
"Ασυλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, and ἀσύλητος, not plundered or robbed; secure, safe, Eurip. Med. 388 and 726; Fr. α and σύλη.

Ασύμδᾶτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, irreconcilable, not accordant, incompatible. Ασύμδλητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not to be compared, not commensurate; not to be guessed or understood, unsocial.

Ασύμεολος, ου, δ, ή, privileged, exempted, that does not contribute his share; useless. Fr. a and σύμεολον.

'Ασύμδουλος, ου, δ, ή, destitute of wisdom or counsel. Τh. βουλή. 'Ασυμμιτεία, ας, ή, want of symmetry, disproportion, excess.

Ασύμμετρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, ill-proportioned, not symmetrical, unsuitable, incongruous; incommensurable. Fr. α, σύν, and μέτρου. Ασυμμιγής, εος, ὁ, ἡ, and

Aσύμμικτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not mixed, not to be united, Dion. H.

'Aσυμπάθής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, unsympathizing, cold, hard-hearted, without fellow-feeling. Fr. α, σύν, and πάσχω.

'Aσυμπαθώς, adv. without sympathy. Fr. same.

'Āσύμφοςος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, useless, unprofitable; injurious, Dem. Fals. Ley. c. 2; inconvenient, unaccommodating, that cannot adapt himself to, Arrian. Hist. Alex. vi, 30. Fr. α and σύμφοςος.

'Ασυμφωνία, ας, 'n, discordancy, want of harmony, Plat.; and Ασύμφωνος, ου, ὁ, 'n, discordant, disagreeing, Longin. 7; Plat. Gorg. § 12; Acts xxviii, 25; injurious. Fr. α, σύν, and φωνή. Ασύνακτος, ου, ὁ, 'n, unconnected, uncombined, πρός ἀλλήλους, Aristot. Org.; incoherent, incompatible, Epict.

'Ασυνάλλαπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, with whom there can be no intercourse, unsocial, not conciliatory, implacable.

'Aσύναπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not united or joined, unconnected, Aristot. Hist. An.

'Ασυνάρμοστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, and
'Ασυνάρτητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unconnected, not united; incongruous, incompatible; in metre ἀσυνάρτητοι are those verses which are compounded of heterogeneous feet. Herman. Fr. α and συναρτάω. 'Ασύνετον, τό, a figure in Rhetoric, asyndeton, when connecting particles are omitted; its opposite is πολυσύνδιτον. See next.

Aσύνδιτος, ου, δ, ή, not bound together, unconnected, Xen. Cyn. v, 30; in Grammar, having no conjunction. See preced. 'Λουνισία, ας, and ἀσύνισις, ιως, ή, want of understanding, folly, Eurip. Phæn. 1741; stupidity;

'Ασυνετίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be wanting in understanding, to be ignorant; not to comprehend.

'Aσύνετος, ου, δ, ἡ, wanting in understanding or common sense, Eurip. Phæn. 1628; difficult to be understood, Phæn. 1721. Fr. α and συνετός.

'Aσυνήθεια, ας, ή, unusedness, want of use, Aristot. Rhet. i.

'Aσυνήθης, εος, ὁ, ἡ, unused, unaccustomed; inexperienced; unusual. Fr. α and συνήθης.

'Ασυνήμων, ονος, δ, ή, Att. άξυνήμων, same as άσύνετος, destitute of understanding.

' Ασυνθεσία, α5, ή, violation of a treaty or compact, faithlessness.

'Ασυνθετέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, p. ἠσυνθετηκα, to break a covenant or league.

Aσύνθετος, ου, δ, ή, not compounded, simple; that breaks treaties, faithless, Dem. Fals. Leg. c. 42. Fr. α and συντίσημα.

Ασύνοπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not to be discerned, not apparent, Æschin. 47, 3.

Ασύντακτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, being in disorder, ill-arranged; ἀξύντακτον ἀναρχίαν, wild, unbridled anarchy, Thucyd. vi, 72; that has no rank or office in public affairs, exempt from public duty, Demosth.; in Grammar, not in proper construction. Fr. α, σύν, and τάσσω.

'Ασυντέλεστος, ου, δ, ή, unfinished, incomplete; and

'Aσυντελής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, not contributing to the public; exempt from taxes, like ἀτίλης · useless. Fr. α, σύν, and τελέω.

'Ασύντονος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unstrained, slack.

'Ασυντόνως, adv. remissly; ἀσυντονώτατα περὸς τὰν πορείαν ἔχειν, to proceed slowly on their way, Xen. Cyr. iv, 2, 15.

Aσυρής, ίος, δ, ή, impure, dirty, filthy; wicked, desperate.

Ασυσκεύαστος, ου, δ, ή, not well arranged, not ready at hand, Nen.

'Ασύστᾶτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, inconsistent, incompatible; not holding or hanging together, Eichh. Index,

2. Fr. a and sovistnuas.

Aσύφηλος, ου, δ, ἡ, abject, vile, of no account, contemptible; how unworthily (or as dishonored) he treated me, Il. ix, 643; also foolish, weak. The derivation is unknown; some derive it from α and σοφός, the obeing changed into υ Æolic.

"Ασυχα, Dor. for "συχα, adv. for ἡσύχα, quietly, in a tranquil manner. Hence

`Ασυχία, Dor. for 'nσυχία, ας, 'n, quietness, tranquillity. Pind. `Ασυχίμος, ω, ὸ, Dor. for 'nσύχι-

μος, ου, ό, ή, whence ἡσύχιος, ου, ό, ή, quiet, tranquil, Pind.

'Aσυχιος, Dor. for ἡσυχιος, the same as preced.

Ασφάδαστος, ου, δ, ħ, without convulsion, struggle, or spasms, particularly when dying, Æschyl. Agam. 1293; Soph. Af. 833.

"Ασφακτος, ου, δ, ή, unslaughtered, Eurip. Ion. 228.

'Ασφαλαζ, ακος, ὁ, for ἀσπάλαζ, ακος, π being changed into φ, a mole. Fr. σπάω.

Ασφάλεια, ας, Ion. ἀσφαλείη or ἀσφαλίη, ή, security, safety, stability, firmness; ἀσφαλεία ἀνόςθωσον πόλιν, put the city in a state of safety, Œd. T. 51; a safe-conduct, an assurance, Herodt. iii, 7; διά οr μετ' ἀσφαλείαν, in safety, Thucyd.; ἀσφαλείαν, in safety, Thucyd.; ἀσφαλεία λόγου, the convincing force of an argument, Xen. Mem. iv, 6, 15; truth. Fr. ἀσφαλής, of α and σφάλλω.

Ασφάλεῖος, ου, ὁ, epithet of Poseidon or Neptune, the Securer or Protector, i. e. of sailors or navigators, Aristoph. Acharn. 682.

Ασφαλεῖς, nom. pl. m. g. and 'Ασφαλίς, sing. neut. of ἀσφαλής. 'Ασφαλίστατος, superl. ἀσφαλίστερος, compar. of ἀσφαλής.

'Aσφαλέως, adv. securely, safely, in security.

'Aσφαλής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, sure, firm, steadfast, secure, Demosth. 150, 8; certain, Xen. Mem. ii, 6, 39; ἀσφαλής ῥήτως, a convincing orator, who is secure of victory, Xen. Mem. iv, 6, 15. Notes to Prof. Packard's edit., 260; not hazardous; ἰκ τοῦ ἀσφαλοῦς, securely, in safety, Thucyd. i, 39; ἐν τῷ ἀσφαλιῖς, to be in security; τὸ ἀσφαλίς, safety or security. Fr. a and σφάλλω.

'Ασφαλίζω, f. ἴσω, Att. ἴω, p.

ποφάλικα, to strengthen, confirm, secure, protect; mid. to make firm, fix, secure; to affirm, to assure; p. ind. pas. ποφάλισσμαι, 1. a. ind. pas. ποφαλίσθην, inf. ἀσφαλισθηναι 1. a. ind. m. ποφαλισάμην, 1. a. imperat. m. ἀσφάλισαι, άσθω.

*Ασφαλίη, ης, ή, Ion. collat. form of ἀσφάλεια.

'Ασφαλτίτης, ου, δ, and

'Ασφαλτῖτις, ιος or ιδος, ή, (λίμνη being understood,) yielding bitumen, asphaltic, bituminous.

'Ασφαλτίτις λίμνη, the Lake Asphaltites, or Dead Sea.

"ΑΣΦΑΛΤΟΣ, ου, δ, bitumen, asphaltum, Herodt. iv, 195; Xen. Anab. ii, 4, 12; also a kind of petroleum or rock-oil.

'Ασφαλτόω, f. ώσω, to cover or coat with bitumen.

'Aσφάλῶς, adv. safely, securely, with certainty.

'Aσφαράγίω, ω, f. ήσω, pres. inf. act. to be very noisy; to roar, to resound, Theocr. Fr. a intens. and σφαραγίω.

'Ασφάςάγος, ου, δ, the throat, the gullet, the windpipe, Il. xxii, 328; also Att. for ἀσπάςαγος. Th. σφάςαγος.

"Arps, and

"Aσφι, Æol. for σφέ and σφί, Alcaus.

'AΣΦΘ' ΔΕΛΟΣ, ev, δ, a plant of the lily kind, asphodel or king's spear, Odys. xi, 538; the roots were once used as food, Hes. Op. 41. See next.

'Ασφοδελός, adj. belonging to asphodel, Odys. xi, 539; the same with

'Ασφοδελώδης, εος, ὁ, ἡ, Didym. on Odys. iv.

'Ασχαλάα, 3. sing. pres. and 'Ασχελάαν, inf. of

'Aσχαλάω, to grieve, to lament, II. ii, 293, 297; only used in the present; Homer has these irregular forms, 3 sing. ἀσχαλάωι, inf. ἀσχαλάωι, inf. ἀσχαλάωι, part. ἀσχαλάωι, and has also once ἀσχάλλω, Odys. ii, 193; ἀσχάλλειν, Herodt. iii, 152; both forms occur occasionally in the tragic writers. See next.

'AΣΧΑ'ΛΛΩ, and ἀσχαλάω, ῶ, f. ἄλῶ or ήσω, p. αλκα or ηκα, to be grieved or sad, to be afflicted; to be vexed with; to be angry or indignant, Herodt. iii, 152; ἄσχαλλε, pres. imperat. act., pres. inf. act. ἀσχαλᾶν or -άλλειν. See preced. 'Ασχαλόων, Epic part. and

'Ασχαλόωσι, for ἀσχαλάουσι, 3. pl. pres. of ἀσχαλάω.

"Aσχετος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not to be held in or restrained; μένος ἄσχετος, resistless in might, Hom., who also has the Poet. form ἀάσχετος, not endurable, insupportable, Bion. Epit. Adon. Fr. α and σχέω or ἔχω.

'Ασχημάτιστος, ου, δ, ἡ, not having form or figure, Plat.; not having a figure of speech, Dion.

'Ασχημονίω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ησχημόνηκα, to offend against decorum, to behave improperly; 1. a. ind. act. ἀσχημόνησα, 1. a. inf. act. ἀσχημονῆσαι, to behave ill, indecorously, or basely, to disgrace one's self, Eurip. Hec. 407; Plat.

'Aσχημόνως, adv. indecorously; unseemly.

'Ασχημοσὔνη, ης, ἡ, indecency, Æschin. c. Ctes.; indecorum, indecent gesture; in Rom. i, 27, shameful lewdness; ill behaviour; want of grace.

Ασχήμων, ονος, δ, ή, deformed, indecorous, indecent; opposed to εὐσχήμων · τὰ ἀσχήμονα, unseemly parts of the body not not proper to be exposed, 1 Cor. xii, 23; also τὴν ἀσχημοσύνην, Revel. xvi, 15, in the same sense. Fr. α and σχήμα.

"Aσχιστος, ου, δ, ή, not cloven, Aristot. Metaph.; undivided, Plat. Soph. 221, E.

'Ασχολέομαι, οῦμαι, pres. ind. pas., and ἀσχολοίμεθα, 1. pl. pres. opt. pas. of

'Ασχολέω, f. ήσω, p. ἠσχόληκα, to occupy, employ, engage.

'Ασχολία, ας, 'n, occupation, employment; ἀσχολίαν τινὶ παρέχειν, to occasion interruption or occupation to any one; τῷ εὐ-φραίνεσθαι πολλὰς ἀσχολίας παρέχει, cause or oppose many interruptions or impediments to our enjoyments, Xen. Cyr. viii, 7, 12. Fr. α and σχολή.

"Ασχολος, ου, δ, ή, not having leisure, employed, engaged, Eurip. Orest. 93. Fr. the same Th.

"Aoxv, a Scythian word, signifying the juice pressed out of the fruit of the tree called Ponticum, which the Scythians used to drink, either by itself, or mixed with milk, Herodt. iv, 23; the fruit was probably the bird's cherry (prunus padus, Linn.), which the Calmucks at this day eat almost in the same manner. Heeren's Asia, vol. ii, p. 270. Multebrun states, that aski among the Tartars and Mongols, at this day, means something bitter. See Wheeler's Herod. in not.

'Aσῶ, from ἀσάου, ῶ, 2. pres. imperat. pas. of ἀσάομαι, or Dor. for ἄσω.

'Aσώδης, εος, δ, ή, slimy, muddy, Æschyl. Suppl. 32.

'Ασώματος, ου, δ, ħ, being without body, incorporeal, *Plat. Phad.*

'Ασωπός, οῦ, ὁ, α river of Bœotia, the Asopus, Æschyl. Pers. 791. 'Ασωπεύομαι, dep. mid. to lead a dissolute or profligate life, Aris-

tot. Pol.

'Ασωτία, ας, ή, profuseness, extravagance; dissoluteness, Eph. v, 18; debauchery. From

"Ασωτος, ου, δ, 'n, that cannot preserve his fortune through extravagance, abandoned, profligate. Fr. ω and σώζω.

Aσώτως, adv. prodigally, extravagantly, Demosth. 1025, 19; dissolutely, N. T.

"Αταισι, dut. pl. Ion. for ἄταις, from ἄτη, ἡ, which is from ἀτάω.

'Ατακτέω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ἠτάκτηκα, to behave in a disorderly manner; to leave the ranks, as a soldier, to shun or neglect duty, Demosth. 31, 16; 2 Thess. iii, 7; 1. a. ind. act. ἠτάκτησα ἀτακτοῦν, part. pres. act. n. g. Fr. α and τάσσω.

"Αταπτος, ου, δ, ἡ, being disorderly, as soldiers who quit their ranks, Thucyd. vii, 80; of irregular habits; undisciplined; neglectful of duty.

'Ατακτοῦν, part. See ἀτακτέω. 'Ατάκτως, adv. in a disorderly manner; dissolutely.

'Αταλαίτωρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, exempt from care or anxiety; easy; indolent, slothful, careless, Thucyd. i, 20. Fr. α and ταλαί-

'Αταλαντίς, ίδος, ή, the name of a woman, Atalantis.

'Ατἄλαντος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, being of equal weight with; equal; like (with dat.), Il. ii, 169; to be compared with. Th. τά-λαντον.

Αταλάφοων, ονος, δ, ή, being of a tender mind, as an infant; of tender age, infantile, childish. Fr. ἀταλός and φρήν.

Ατάλλω, or ἀττάλλω, f. ἄλω, to skip or gambol like a child.

Il. xiii, 27; to bring up a

person from infancy, to bring up in an effeminate manner; to foster, to cherish, Soph. Aj. 559; to grow up; ἀτιτάλλω is also used. From

'ATAΛΟ'Σ, ή, όν, tender, youthful, juvenile; ἀταλὰ Φρονέοντες, of gay or lively spirit, lighthearted, Il. xviii, 567. Fr. a and ταλάω.

 $^{\prime}$ Aaua λ ó ψ $ar{v}\chi$ os, ov, \dot{s} , \dot{n} , tenderhearted.

'Αταξία, ας, ή, disorder, particularly the disorderly conduct of soldiers, Thucyd. vi, 72; vii, 68; dissoluteness, irregularity. Fr. a and Tazis.

'Ατάομαι, 1. f. mid. ήσομαι, p. ind. pas. -ημαι, from ἀτάω.

'ATA'P, conj. always used at the beginning of a sentence or phrase, except when it follows a vocative, but, nevertheless, however, yet, as to the rest; for which αὐτάς is sometimes used: ἀτὰς οῦν, wherefore; ἀτάς is more frequent in poetry than in prose.

Ατάρακτος, ου, δ, ή, undisturbed by passion or fear; cool, steady, of soldiers, Xen. Cyr. ii, 1, 31; not causing disturbance.

'Ατάρἄχος, ου, δ, ή, quiet, free from disturbance, not alarmed; intrepid, Xen. Cyr. ii, 1, 16.

'Ατας αχως, adv. intrepidly. Ατάρδατος, ω or οιο, Dor. and

Ion. for

'Αταρδής, εος, δ, h, fearless; and Ατάς επτος, ου, δ, ή, intrepid, fearless, Æschyl. Prom. 851; ἀτάρβητα, used adverbially like ατας δήτως. Fr. a and τας δέω. Αταρδήτως, adv. fearlessly, undauntedly, Soph. Aj. 197.

Ατάρμυκτος, ου, δ, ή, that does not wink his eyes as through fear; fearless, intrepid. ατις and μύω, or a and ταρμύσσω.

Αταρνεύς, εος, ό, a town of Mysia, Atarnia, Herodt. i, 167; Atarnian, of Atarnia.

*ATagvov, ov, To, the iron in the middle of a carriage wheel, called the box.

'Aταςπιτός, and

Αταρπός. See απραπιτός and άτεαπός.

'Αταετηεός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, οτ -εός, -εά, -eóv, hurtful, noxious, injurious; reproachful, Il. i, 223; Poet. intensive form for arneos. Th. ãтn.

Ατάςχευτος, ου, δ, ή, and Ατάςχυτος, ου, ό, ή, unburied. Fr. α and ταιχύω.

'Ατασθάλία, as, n, blind folly,

mad violence, infatuation; arrogance, malice, wickedness; used by Homer in the plural; petulance; insolence; madness; ατασθαλίη, dat. sing. Ion.

Ατασθάλλω, to act wickedly or presumptuously, to be overbearing; used only in pres. part.

'ATA'ΣΘΑΛΟΣ, ου, δ, ή, wicked, unjust, criminal; arrogant, insolent; ferocious, savage, Hom. "Αταυρος, ου, ό, ή, and

· Αταύρωτος, ου, ό, ή, and ος, η, ον, not violated, virgin, unmarried, Æschyl. Ag.

Λτάφος, ου, ό, ή, destitute of a sepulchre, tombless, unburied, Soph. Antig. 29 ; ἀτάφους ἐποinouv, they left unburied, Thucyd. ii, 50. Fr. α and τάφος.

Α τάχος, Dor. for ή τάχος, as quick as possible.

'ATA'Ω, f. ήσω, probably used only in passive, to hurt, injure; pas. to be injured or afflicted, Soph. Aj. 289; ἀτωμενή, injured, Antig. 17. Hence ἄτη, άτηρός.

"ATE, for, seeing that, as if, as; άτε την γην έργαζομένων, as those themselves tilled the ground, Palæph.; ἀτεδή, seeing that : and Dor. for 875, but &TE, Dor. for has, where.

'Ατέας, ου, δ, proper name, Ateas. "Ατεγκτος, ου, ό, ή, not wetted or moistened; that cannot be moistened or softened; also inflexible in temper, unbending, literally, unmelting, Æd. T. 336. Th. τίγγω.

Ατέειν, Ion. for ἀτάειν. See ἀτάω.

'Ατειρής, έος, δ, ή, not worn down, indestructible; unsubdued; indomitable; indefatigable; impenetrable, Il. xiv, 25. Fr. a and Triew.

Ατείχιστος, ου, δ, ή, unwalled, unfortified. Fr. a and Teixos. Ατέκμαςτος, ου, δ, ή, unmarked, undesignated, having no distinctive mark; obscure; thoughtless, inconsiderate, Aristoph. Av. 171.

'Ατεκμάρτως, adv. used with ἔχειν, thus, ἀτεκμάςτως ἔχειν, to be undisclosed or unevidenced; τῶν δὲ ἀτεκμάςτως ἔχοντων, ότου ένεκα ἐστι, but of things which are without an indication, for what purpose they are made, etc., Xen. Mem. i, 4, 4.

'Ατεκνέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be childless; to be deprived of children. "Ατιχνος, ου, δ, ή, childless; never having had a child. Fr. α and

· Ατεχνόω, ω, f. ώσω, to deprive of children; to make barren.

'Ατέλεια, ας, ή, and ἀτελείη, Ion. incompleteness, imperfection; also exemption from public taxes, sometimes meaning a general exemption from all, and sometimes from particular taxes, Boeckh's Publ. Econ. of Athens, i, 116; Herodt. ix, 73; Demosth. 173, 7. Ir. α and τέλος.

'Ατέλεστα, adv. in vain; without an object.

'Ατέλεστος, ου, δ, ή, not done, not made, without effect, incomplete, unfinished; uninitiated, Eurip. Bacch. 40.

'Ατελεσφόςητος, ου, ό, ή, not arrived at maturity. Fr. α, τί-

λος, and φέρω.

'Ατελεύτητος, ου, δ, ή, not ended, not accomplished; having no end; perpetual; obstinate, persevering, inflexible, Æd. T. 336. Fr. α and τελευτάω.

'Ατέλευτος, ου, ό, ή, endless, eternal, Æschyl. Ag. 1451.

'Ατεληΐη, ης, ή, Ιοη. for ἀτέλεια. 'Aτελής, έος, δ, ή, imperfect, unfinished, not perfected or concluded; ineffectual, fruitless; never ending, Plat.; also that does not finish any thing; as Pindar calls a mind, which never accomplishes any thing, ateln vóov, Nem. iii, 74; also exempt from taxes, tribute, or any public burden or office, Dem. de Coron.; of which nothing is spent, and so, remaining as clear profit, Xen. Vectig. iv, 14. Fr. a and τέλος.

Ατελώνητα, ων, τά, goods or merchandise on which no duty has been paid, i. e. smuggled goods, Boeckh's Publ. Econ. of Athens, vol. ii, 56.

'ATE'MB Ω , f. $\psi \omega$, p. $\phi \alpha$, used only in pres. to bring to harm, Odys. xx, 294; to confound, perplex; to grieve, make sad; deprive, disappoint; mid. to blame, to reproach; pas. to be bereft or cheated of a thing, Hom.

Aτενής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, stretched, strained, tight; hence intent upon, attentive; inflexible, unyielding; firmly adhering, Soph. Antig. 826. Fr. a intens. and TEÍVE.

'Ατενίζω, f. ίσω, p. ητένικα, to fix the eyes upon any one, to gaze upon intently.

"ATEP, äreges, and äregeev, prep. with genit. without, besides, except; used like arev, or xweis.

'Aτίςαμνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, hard; that cannot be cooked, as pulse, etc.; invincible, insuperable; impenetrable, stern, Æschyl. Prom. 190; inflexible, untractable. Fr. α and τίςαμνος.

ATH

- 'Ατεράμνω, gen. sing. Dor. for ἀτεράμνου, from the preceding. 'Ατεραμνότης, ητος, ή, hardness.
- 'Ατες αμων, ονος, δ, ή, the same with ατες αμνος, obstinate, inexorable, Aristoph. Vesp. 730. Fr. α and τες άμων, the same with τες αμνος.

*Aτερθα, Æol. for ἄτερθε, or ἄτερθεν. See ἄτερ.

'Aτέρμων, ονος, ό, 'n, not having bounds or limits, interminable, boundless, as a circle or globe, Eurip. Hec. 916; countless, as the rays of a mirror, Hec. 926. "Ατέρος, Att. for ὁ ἕττέρος, the other; and ἄτεροι, for οἱ ἕττέροι, the others.

'Ατερπη, acc. sing. of

'Aτερτής, έος, δ, ή, joyless, sad, Æschyl. Prom. 31; disagreeable, cheerless, unpleasant, gloomy, Simonid.; not enjoying a thing, Suppl. 685. See next.

"Ατερπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, the same with the preceding. Fr. α and τέρπω. 'Ατερψία, ας, ἡ, and ἀτερψίη, ης, Ion. want of pleasure or delight. 'Ατευχής, εος, ὁ, ἡ, unequipped, unarmed, Eurip. Androm. 1108. 'Ατεχνής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, unskilled, ignorant; also artless, without guile. Fr. α and τέχνη.

'Aτεχνία, ας, ή, want of skill, ignorance.

*Aτεχνος, ου, ό, ή, not made by art or with skill; also artless, without guile.

'Aτιχνῶς, adv. with a circumflex, commonly in this sense, really, entirely, wholly, utterly; ἀτιχνῶς ξενοῖς ἔχω, I am an entire stranger; οὐδὶν ἀτιχνῶς, not in the least, Plat.; but

'Aτίχνως, adv. with an acute accent, unskilfully, clumsily, carelessly, Xen. Mem. iii, 11, 7. Fr. \(\alpha\) and τίχνη. See preced. 'Aτί\(\alpha\) and Herodt. vii, 223, and in each place in the participle, \(\alpha\) τίων, foolhardy, reckless; being infatuated.

"Ath, ns, n, harm, injury, misfortune; frenzy, distraction, bewilderment of the understanding, delusion; ruin, bane, mischief; äth is used by the tragic writers to signify any calamity, especially that which is inflicted by Providence, Monk's Hippol.

276; also Atè, the goddess of mischief of all kinds, of evil, or revenge, Il. xix, 91; foolishness, fatuity; dat. pl. Ion. ἄτησιν, for ἄταις. Th. ἀτάω.

"Ατηκτος, ου, δ, ή, not melted, as snow, Plat.; not soluble, not susceptible of being melted, Plat. 'Ατημέλεια, or ἀτημελία, ας, ή, neglect, inattention; and

'Ατημελέω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ηπα, to be heedless, to disregard; and Ατημελέως, ἀτημελως, or ἀτημελήτως, adv. negligently, carelessly; ignorantly; and

Aτημελής, έος, δ, ή, careless, heedless, neglectful; and

'Ατημέλητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, neglected; not taken care of; unadorned; also not taking heed.

'Ατημελήτως. See ἀτημελέως. 'Ατημελῶς. See ἀτημελέως. 'Ατήριος, ογ, ὁ, ἡ, same as

'Ατηγός, γά, γόν, and ἀτήγιος, ου, ὁ, ή, hurtful, injurious; baneful; abusive; in Soph. Antig. 4, ἄτης, ἄτες, is a doubtful reading, of which Brunck, Porson, and other eminent scholars have proposed different conjectural emendations; Prof. Woolsey, in his useful edition of this play, retains the common reading, adopting the ingenious explanation of Boeckh, who considers the expression as a parenthesis, and gives to aree the sense of apart from, to say nothing of; so that the sense would be, "for there is nothing either sorrowful, or (not to mention calamity) shameful, or dishonorable." The paful, or dishonorable." renthesis might perhaps be rendered apart from, or independent of, the calamity, i. e. the ruin of the family. this conjectural reading, though ingenious, is not free from difficulties. Fr. ἄτη.

'Aτθίς, ίδος, ἡ, vocat. 'Ατθί, the same with 'Αττική, Attic, Athenian; as 'Ατθίς γυνή, an Athenian woman; 'Ατθίς διάλεκτος, the Attic dialect; ἡ 'Ατθίς is also used substantively alone for ἡ 'Ατθίς γῆ, or ἡ 'Αττικὴ χώςα, H. Steph.

'Aτίετος, ου, δ, ή, unhonored, Æschyl. Eum. 363.

 $A\tau i\zeta\omega$, f. $i\sigma\omega$, p. $i\varkappa\alpha$, to hold in contempt, to consider worthless; to slight; to neglect; to dishonor. Fr. α and $\tau i\omega$.

Ατιθάσσευτος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , that cannot be tamed, untractable. Fr. α and τιθασσεύω.

'Ατίθασσος, ου, δ, ή, not tamed;

untractable.

'Ατιμάγέλας, Dor. for ἀτιμαγέλης, ου, δ, disregarding or not following the herd, Theocr. xxv, 132; hence

'Ατιμαγελεῖν, pres. inf. act. contr. ἀτιμαγελεῦντες, pres. part. act. for -οῦντες, Dor. from ἀτιμᾶν* ἀγέλην, to disregard or neglect the herd.

'Ατιμάζεσκε, 3. sing. impf. ind. act. Ion. and Poet. for ἀτίμαζε, from

Αττμάζω, f. άσω, p. ητίμακα, to treat with contempt or contumely, as by depriving of a reward or honor due, Il. i, 356; to abuse; to disgrace; to neglect; to think worthless or despise, Ceb. Tab. c. 40; to scorn or reject, Æschyl. Prom. 207; to slight, Eum. 682; to dishonor, Prom. 785; ἀτιμάσας έχει for ἀτίμασε, Soph. Ant. 22; pas. to be disgraced; to be held in contempt, *Herodt*. i, 61; p. ind. pas. ἀτίμασμαι, 1. a. ind. pas. ἀτιμάσθην, 1. a. inf. pas. ἀτιμασθηναι. Fr. a and τίω. The same with ἀτιμάω and ἀτιuóω.

Ατιμασμός, οῦ, ὁ, dishonor, ignominy, LXX.

Ατιμαστίου, verbal adj. one must dishonor or despise. See

'Ατιμαστίος, έα, έον, to be despised or treated with contumely. Fr. ἀτιμάζω.

Ατιμαστής, ῆςος, δ, that dishonors, Æschyl. S. Theb. 619.

Ατίμαστος, ου, δ, ή, dishonored, despised.

'Ατιμάω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ηκα, to insult, treat with contumely, etc., as in ἀτιμάζω, which see. Fr. ἄτιμος.

'Ατιμητος, ου, ό, ή, unhonored, lightly esteemed, held in contempt; held worthless; ἀτίμητος δίκη, in legal proceedings, a case of strict law, in which the amount of a penalty or fine was not left to the discretion of the judges, but fixed by law; so ἀτίμητος ἄγων, in the same sense; but those cases in which the judges could exercise a discretion, and assess the amount of the penalty at what they deemed reasonable, were called ἀγῶνες τιμητοί. Some commentators explain the two words in the opposite senses to those above given; but the weight of authority is in favor of the interpretations here adopted. See Harpocrat. Lex.; Ulpian. in

Demosth. c. Mid.; Jul. Poll. viii, 6; which are the sources of the modern commentaries on the

'Ατ.μία, ας, ή, and ἀτιμασμός, οῦ, δ, ignominy, infamy; disesteem, slight, dishonor; an infamous punishment in law.

'Aτιμοπενθής, έος, ό, ή, sorrowing for dishonor or disgrace, Æschyl. Eum.

"ATIMOS, ov, o, n. unhonored; despised; infamous, by reason of crimes, frauds, or non-payment of debts due to the public; judicially deprived of all privileges or honors, Thucyd. iii, 58. Fr. a and Tiw.

'Ατιμότερος, comparat. and

'Ατιμότατος, superl. of ἄτιμος.

'Ατιμόω, ω, the same with ἀτιμάω and ἀτιμάζω, f. ώσω, p. ήτίμωκα, pf. pas. ἡτίμωμαι, part. ητιμωμένος. Fr. the same Th.

'Ατίμων, 3. pl. impf. ind. of àτιμάω.

Ατιμωρητεί and

'Αττμωςητί, adv. See ἀτιμωςή-

'Ατιμώς ητος, ου, δ, ή, unpunished, Thucyd. vi, 6; unavenged; undefended, unprotected, iii, 57.

'Ατιμωεήτως, and άτιμωεητί, and ἀτιμωρητεί, adv. with impunity. Fr. a and τιμωρέω.

'Aτιμως, adv. without honor, disgracefully. Fr. same Th.

Ατιμωσις, εως, ή, a dishonoring. "Aτιν', for άτινα, nom. and acc. pl. neut. of boris.

Aris, Dor. for hris, from botis. 'Ατίταλλ', for ἀτίταλλε, 3 sing. impf. act. Ion. of ἀτιτάλλω.

`Ατιταλλέμεναι, Dor. for ἀτιτάλλειν, for ἀτάλλειν, Odys. xi, 249, from

'Ατιτάλλω, the same with ἀτάλλω, by reduplication, to bring up, to rear, to foster, tend, feed, particularly of children, but also of horses, dogs, etc., Hom.; generally to cherish, Theocr. xvii, 58; to bring up in a delicate or effeminate manner; to make much of, to caress; to adorn, Theoer. xv, 111; ἔχων ἀτίταλλεν, Il. xxiv, 280, the same as ἀτίταλλεν alone, he nourished or fed; of which mode of expression there are numerous instances. Erneste ad Il., who cites Valchenar. ad Eurip. Phæn. 269. Th. ἀταλός.

'Ατίτης, Dor. ἀτίτας, ου, δ, unhonored, neglected, Æschyl. Ag. 72; unpunished, Eum. 257.

"ATTTOS, ou, o, n, unavenged, Il.

xiii, 414; unpaid, as a debt of revenge, punishment, etc., xiv, 484. Fr. α and τίω.

'Aτίω, not to honor, not to avenge.

' Ατλαγενέων, gen. pl. of

'ATA a yevns, éos, ò, n, offspring of Atlas. Fr. "ATLAS and yivopai. Ατλαντίς, ίδος, ή, a daughter of Atlas. Th. "Ατλας.

"Atlas, autos, i, a proper name, Atlas, who was said to bear up the pillars of heaven on his shoulders; also Mount Atlas in West Africa; also the first of the human vertebræ, so called because it supports the head; pl. male statues serving for pillars, in architecture; any prop or supporter; also, that cannot endure or support any thing. Fr. a and τλημι.

"Ατλάτος. See ἄτλητος.

"Ατλητα, nom. pl. neut. g. and ἀτλήτω, dat. sing. of ἄτλητος.

'Ατλητέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be unable to endure a thing; to be disheartened or desponding, Soph. *Œd. T. 515. From

"Ατλητος, ου, and Dor. ἄτλᾶτος, ω, ô, 'n, not to be endured, insupportable, intolerable, Hes. Theog. 709, where the more common reading now is ἄτλητος. Fr. a and ταλάω, or τλημι.

'Ατμενίς, ίδος, ή, a female servant or slave; fem. of ἀτμήν.

'ATME'NOΣ, ου, δ. See ἀτμήν. 'Ατμή, ης, ή, vapor, exhalation; smoke, heat, Hes. Theog. 862. Fr. ἀτμός.

'Ατμήν, ένος, δ, and ἀτμένος, ου, δ, a servant, a slave.

"Ατμητος, ου, δ, ή, uncut; entire or not laid waste; unravaged, Thucyd. i, 82.

'Ατμίζω, f. ίσω, p. ικα, to send out smoke, steam, or vapor, to exhale; to evaporate, to emit vapor, Xen. Anab. iv, 5, 15. Τh. ἀτμός.

Ατμίς, ίδος, ή, a vapor ; ἀτμίδα καπνοῦ, a cloud of smoke, Acts ii, 19.

'ATMO' Σ , $\delta \tilde{\nu}$, δ , exhalation, smoke, vapor, Æschyl. Ag. 1311; as if from αω, to breathe out. Hence ἀτμή, ἀτμίς, and ἀτμίζω.

"Aroixos, ov, o, n, unwalled, Eurip. "Ατοχος, ου, ό, ή, that has never had children, barren; that yields no interest money, Demosth. 1250, 12.

'Ατόλματος, ω, ό, Dor. for ἀτόλμητος, ου, ό, ή, not to be attempted, not to be undertaken. Fr. α and τόλμα.

Ατολμάω, or

Ατολμέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be disheartened, Thucyd. i, 124; where Bekker reads οὐ τολμῶντες. 'Ατόλμητος. See ἀτόλματος.

Ατολμία, ας, ή, timidity, want of courage, cowardice.

'Ατολμος, ου, δ, ή, spiritless, timid, timorous, not daring.

"Aromos, ou, ô, h, uncut, undivided, indivisible; ἄτομοι, atoms or corpuscles; ἐν ἄτομω (χρόνου understood), in an instant, I Cor. xv. 22. Fr. a and τέμνω, p. ind. mid. τέτομα. Hence in Engl. ATOM.

Ατονέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, p. ηκα, to be feeble, languid, or without tone in the system. Fr. α and τόνος. 'Ατονία, ας, ή, debility, languor, atony. Fr. the same.

'Ατόζευτος, ου, ό, ή, beyond bowshot. Plut.

Aτοπία, ας, ή, absurdity, foolishness; strangeness, unnaturalness, Aristoph. Acharn. 349; perverseness, insolence, Ran. 1419; incongruity, uncommonness; ἄλλα παραλιπόντι ἀτοπίas, to omit other things of an extraordinary character, Thucyd. ii, 51. From

"A TOTOS, OU, o, n, out of the way, out of place; strange, unusual, extraordinary, wonderful, Plat. Crit. 2, and Alcib. i, 6; odd, eccentric, absurd, wicked; disagreeable, foul, applied to the breath, Thucyd. ii, 49; in N. T. (literally out of place) improper, wicked. Fr. α and τόπος.

'Aτόπως, adv. absurdly, foolishly; unsuitably.

*Aros, ou, o, n, by crasis for aaros, insatiate, insatiable. Fr. a and άδω.

'Ατραγώδητος, ου, δ, ή, destitute of tragic effect, Luc.

'Ατράγωδος, ου, δ, ή, unsuited to tragedy, untragic; superl. ἀτεαγωδότατος, Aristot. Poet. 13.

"ATPAKTOΣ, ου, δ, ή, a spindle, a distaff, Herodt. iv, 162; used for an arrow, Thucyd. iv, 40, where it is perhaps a Laconian word; also an arrow, in Soph. Phil. 290; a javelin; also the part of a ship's mast which is above the yards, or (according to others) the upper part of a sail-yard, which also was called ήλακάτη.

'Ατρακτύλίς and ἀτρακτυλλίς, ιδος, ή, a thistle-like plant, used for making spindles, and called the distaff-thistle; according to Sprengel, a kind of carthamus | Creticus.

'Ατραπίτός, and ἀταρπιτός, the same with ἀτραπός. See next.

'Aτράπός, or ἀταρπός, οῦ, ἡ, strictly speaking, a path that does not turn; a beaten path; a way, or road, Herodt.; Odys. xiii, 195; a path, Thucyd. iv, 36; way or means (literally, path), Aristoph. Nub. 77. Fr. τρέπω with privative α.

'ATPA'ΦΑΞΙΣ, εως, 'n, and ἀτράφαξυς, νος, 'n, a kind of potherb resembling spinach, polygonum, orach; also ἀδράφαξυς
and ἀνδράφαξις.

'Aτράχηλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having no neck, neckless.

'Απρεάδαι, ῶν, οἱ, nom. pl. Dor. for 'Απρείδαι, the sons of Atreus; and 'Απρείδα, dual of

'Aτεείδης, ου, δ, a proper name, a son of Atreus, Atrides.

'Ατρείων, ωνος, δ, the same as 'Aτρείδης, but more rare.

'Aτείκεια, ας, ἡ, and ἀτεικηῖη, Ion., and ἀτεικίη, truth, certainty, reality, the real condition or nature of any thing; τῶν ἡμεῖς ἀτεικίην ἤμεν, (i. ε. κατ' ἀτεικίην,) whom we do not know accurately or with certainty, Herodt. iv, 152. Fr. ἀτεικίς. 'Λτεικίστατα, nom. pl. neut. superl. of ἀτεικής.

Ατρεκέως, Ion. for ἀτρεκῶς.

'Ατρεκηΐη, Ion. for ἀτρέκεια.
'ATPEKH' Σ, έος, δ, ή, true, certain, real, accurate, exact; τὸ ἀτρεκές, for certain, Herodt. v, 9. Fr. α and τρέω. Hence

'Ατρεκίη. See ατρέκεια.

'Aτρεκῶς, adv. truly, certainly; οὐκ ἔχω ἀτρεκέως εἶται, I cannot say with certainty, Herodt. i, 57.

'Aτείμα, and, before a vowel, ἀτείμας, adv. without trembling, without emotion; quietly, tranquilly, by degrees; ἔχ' ἀτείμας, be quiet or patient, be still, Aristoph. Nub. 743; at rest, Il. v, 524; ἀτείμας ἦτο, sit still, be quiet, Il. ii, 200. Fr. ἄτεομος, which is from α and τείω. 'Ατειμαῖος, α, ον, Poet. for ἀτείμης. 'Ατείμας. See ἀτείμα.

'Ατειμίω, f. ήσω, p. ήτείμηκα, to be free from trembling, to be intrepid, firm, or steadfast; to be calm or composed; to keep peace, Herodt. vii, 8.

'Aτρεμής, εος, δ, ή, not trembling, unmoved, calm; τὸ ἀτρεμές, calmness, Xen. Ages. vi, 7.

'Ατειμί, adv. quietly, calmly.

'Aτρεμία, ας, ή, boldness, intrepidity; fixedness, steadfastness; quietness, tranquillity; ἀτρεμίαν ἕχειν, the same as ἀτρεμίω.

'Aτρεμίζω, f. ίσω, to be quiet or in a state of tranquillity or peace; frequent in Herodotus, and always with a negative particle, οὐκ ἀτρεμίζειν, to be restless or unquiet, i, 185; also actively, to keep quiet, to make firm, strengthen. See ἀτρεμίω.

"Ατρεπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, immovable, unchangeable, inflexible; firm, steadfast; intrepid; πρός τι, not caring for a thing; and

'Ατρέπτως, adv. unchangeably, inflexibly. Th. τρέπω.

"Ατρεστα, and ἀτρέστως, adv. fearlessly, intrepidly.

"Ατρεστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, intrepid, not fearing, undaunted; μάχας ἄτρεστοι (μάχας in gen.), fearless in battle, Æschyl. Prom.
416; where some read μάχαις.
Prof. Woolsey, with Elmsley, adopts μάχας. See Elmsley's note,
Edinb. Rev. vol. xvii, 232.

'Ατρεύς, έως, δ, a man's name, Atreus.

"Aτρητος, ου, δ, ħ, unpierced, unbored, having no opening; Aristotle calls those animals ἄτρητα, which do not burrow or make holes, Schneid. Lex. This word also occurs in the common editions of Phocylid. (in the Poet. Min. Græc.) Fragm. Xiii, 158; but Gaisford adopts Brunch's emendation, ἄτρυτοι, suggested by ἄτρυτον, as published by Turnebus from Mss.

'Ατείακτος, ου, δ, ή, unconquered, Æschyl. Choëph. 338.

'Ατείζαστος, ου, δ, ή, and

Aτρίθης, ίος, δ, η, untrodden, not worn or used; also entire, perfect, unimpaired; pathless, trackless, untravelled, Thucyd. iv, 8; also unskilled, unpractised. Th. τρίδω.

"Ατριον, ου, τό, Dor. for ἤτριον, the warp of a web of cloth, the woof being called κρόκη, Theocr. xviii, 33.

"Aτειπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, the same with ἀτειθής, inexperienced; of corn, not threshed or trodden out, Xen. Econ. xviii, 5; hands not worn by hard work, Odys. xxi, 151; untamed, unpractised in any thing. I'r. the same Th.

"Ατειχες, plur. of ἄθειζ.

"Ατρίχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, destitute of hair, hairless; ἄτριχα, neut. pl. Fr. α and βρίζ, τριχός.

'Ατριψία, ας, ή, a want of prac-

tice, inexperience, Cic.

'Ατρομέω, ω, f. ήσω, the same with ἀτριμέω, to be fearless.

"Ατρομος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, intrepid, that does not tremble, Π. v, 126. Fr. α and τρομέω.

'Ατροπία, ας, ἡ, inflexibility, perversity, obstinacy, folly, Ap. Rhod.; clumsiness, indiscretion.

"Ατροπος, ου, δ, 'n, unchangeable, everlasting, perpetual; also that which cannot be averted or turned aside; unmannerly, awkward; also "Ατροπος, 'n, one of the Parcæ.

Fr. α and τρέπω.

'Ατεοφίω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ηκα, to have no food, to starve; to waste away, as by disease, to pine, to be in a state of atrophy; also

'Ατροφίz, ας, 'n, want of food; atrophy or absence of nutriment; also the disease called consumption. From

"Ατροφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not nourished or fed, pining away, Xen. Mem. iii, 3, 4; also that does not nourish. Fr. α and τροφή.

'Απρύγετος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, gen. sing. and Ion. ἀπρυγέτοιο, sterile, unfruitful, unproductive, applied to the sea in contradistinction to the fruitful land; freq. in Homer, as an epithet of the sea, and also of ether, Il. xvii, 425; Hym. Cer. 67, 457. Fr. α and πρυγή.

'Ατς ῦμων, ονος, δ, ἡ, not to be subdued or worn out by ills, Æschyl. S. Theb. 875.

"Ατρῦτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not rubbed away or worn down; hence unabating, unceasing, applied to πόνος in Pind. Pyth. iv, 317; to κακά, in Soph. Aj. 788; never ending, Theocr. xv, 7; indefatigable, unwearied, Æschyl. Eum. 381; persevering; insuperable, Mosch. iv, 69; vast, inexhaustible. Fr. α and τρύω. See ἄ-τρήτος.

Ατευτώνη, ης, η, the same with ατειρής οτ ατευτος, an epithet of Minerva, The Indomitable, The Indefatigable, Il. ii, 157, etc. Ατεύφερος, ου, δ, η, not delicate or

Ατρύφερος, ου, δ, 'n, not delicate luxurious; not costly, Ceb. 'Ατρώς, ωτος, δ, 'n, the same as

"Ατρωτος, ου, δ, ή, unwounded, unhurt; not disabled (of a ship), Polyb.; invulnerable. Fr. α and τιτρώστω.

"ATTA, Attic for τινά, some, any; and

"Aττα, for άτινα, with an aspirate, what, whatsoever; seldom used without a subst. or adj.; ἀττά is also used for ποτέ.

"Aττα, δ, a term of respect used

the aged, equivalent to father, good father, good sir, etc., Il. 9, 603.

'Αττάγας. See next.

ATTATH'N, nvos, o, and Attic arrayas, or arrayas, a, i, the name of a bird with a striped or spotted back, supposed by some to be the pheasant, and by others the partridge; probably the moor-fowl; according to Passow, the hazel-hen, Aristoph. Acharn. 875; the word is also applied to a slave, who has his back marked or branded, Aristoph. Av. 762. 'ATTAYNS, the same as preced.

'ATTA'KHΣ, ου, δ, υτ ἀττἄκός, ov, i, a kind of locust or grasshopper.

'ATTAXÓS. See preced.

'Αττάλεια, as, h, the name of a city, Attalia, Acts xiv, 25.

'Αττάλλω, f. αλω, to bring up effeminately or luxuriously. See ἀτάλλω.

'Αττανιτης, and ἀττανίστης, ου, δ, and arravov, ov, ro, a kind of

*Αττανον. See preced.

'ATTA'PĂTOI, wv, oi, and ἀττάeaxo, crumbs, parings, or raspings of bread; hence it is used to denote a thing of no value.

'ATTATAI', interj. denoting pain or grief, corresponding to ah! oh! alas!

'ΑΤΤΕ΄ ΛΑΒΟΣ, οτ ἀττέλεβος, ov, i, a kind of grasshopper or locust without wings.

"Artns, or "Artis, a priest or ministering attendant of the Phrygian Cybele; it occurs in the following passage of the Oration on the Crown, where it is interpreted as a mystical form of exorcism used by the priests; βοῶν εὐοῖ σαβοῖ, καὶ ἐποςχουμένος บ๊ทร ฉังงทร, ฉังงทร บ๊ทร, rendered by Leland, bounding and roaring out, "Hyës Attes, Attes Hyës."

'Αττική, ης, ή, Attic, the Attic territory; χώςα being under-

'Αττικίζω, f. ίσω, p. ικα, to be or behave like an Athenian, in manners, speech, etc.; to imitate the Athenians; to take sides with them; also

'Αττικισμός, οῦ, ὁ, Atticism or Attic mode of speaking; the Attic dialect; a siding with the Athenians.

'Αττικιστί, adv. after the Attic fashion; in the Attic dialect, with Attic elegance.

by young persons in speaking to 'Arrixian, ovos, (diminutive from Artinos,) my little Athenian, Aristoph. Pac. 215.

'ATTIXWVIXÓS, same as preceding, Aristoph. Pac. 214.

'Αττικός, ή, όν, Attic, Athenian; and in f. g. 'ATTIXH, ns, h, Attica; 'Αττική πίστις, Attic faith, a proverb applied to those who do not violate their engagements; 'Αττικον βλέπος, the Attic front or forehead, i. e. Attic impudence, Aristoph, Nub. 1176; well rendered by Attic stare, in Felton's note.

"ATTOV, Att. for Lovov, nearer; the same with έγγύς.

"ATTΩ, Attic for ἄσσω, or ἀΐσσω, also, ἄττω, without the subscript, to leap, spring forward, to dart, Demosth.

Ατύζομαι, f. ξομαι, part. aor. ἀτυχθείς, to be distracted with fear; in Il. vi, 38, fleeing bewildered over the plain; in Il. ix, 243, the better reading is δρινομένους, instead of ἀτυζομέvous as in many editions.

'ATΥ' $Z\Omega$, f. $\acute{\nu}\xi\omega$, p. $\H{n}\tau \breve{\nu}\chi\alpha$, to frighten, terrify; also to astonish, amaze, confound; Theocr. i, 56; Ap. Rhod. i, 465; pres. ind. pas. ἀτύζομαι, pres. part. pas. ἀτυζόμενος.

"Ατυχτος, ου, δ, ή, not done, unaccomplished. Fr. α and τεύ-

'Ατύμβευτος, ου, δ, ή, and 'Ατυμδος, ου, δ, ή, unburied, tomb-

'Ατυμνιάδης, ου, δ, a man's name, Atymniades, Il. v, 581.

'Ατυράννευτος, ου, δ, ή, not governed by a tyrant, free, Thucyd. i, 18.

"Ατυς, υος, δ, prop. name, Atys, king of Lydia.

"Ατῦφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unassuming, not proud or arrogant, Plat.

'Ατυχέστατος, superl., and ἀτυχέστερος, compar., from ἀτυχής.

 $A \tau \ddot{\nu} \chi \acute{\epsilon} \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n} \sigma \omega$, to be unfortunate, to be unhappy; to be disappointed, to fail, miscarry, Thucyd.; Aristoph. Nub. 427. Th. τύχη. Hence

'Ατυχημα, ἄτος, τό, misfortune, miscarriage, mishap; also a fault of ignorance, a mistake, as distinguished from abinnua, Aristot. Rhut. i, 14; dat. pl. ἀτυχή-

Ατυχής, έος, δ, ή, unfortunate, unsuccessful, Dem. de Coron. 7; unhappy; disappointed. Fr. a and τύχη.

'Aτυχἴα, ας, ή, misfortune, ad-

versity, disappointment; privation of civil rights, Demosth. c. Mid. 17; crime, Polyb. åτυχής.

Ατυχοῦσα, pres. part. act. f. g. of ἀτυχέω.

'Aτω, f. ἄσω, to injure, to hurt, Odys. xi, 61. See ἀτάω.

AΥ, back, backwards; contrariwise; on the contrary, on the other hand; again, anew, afresh; further, moreover, besides; aldis αὖ, πάλιν αὖ, again, anew, only Attic, and usually with the Trag. writers; for de, but; also used like αὖτε and αὖθις · αὖ, αὖ, used to express the barking of a dog, Aristoph. Vesp. 903.

 $\Lambda \dot{\nu}$, for $\dot{a}\lambda$, in the Cretan dialect, as αὐκά, for ἀλκά, etc.

Aὐαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to make dry, of wood; to dry up; f. mid. αὐανουμαι, I shall wither away, Soph. Phil. 954; abavenv, Ion. 1. a. pas.

Αὐαλέος, έα, έον, dry, Simonid. Fragm. 9; parched; foul, dirty, Ap. Rhod. ii, 200. The same as avos. Th. avw.

Αὐανθείς, part. 1. a. pas. and Αὐάνθην. See αὐαίνω.

Αὔανσις, εως, ἡ, Att. αὕανσις, a drying up; old age of plants, as $\gamma \tilde{\eta}_{\ell} \alpha_{5}$ is used of animals.

Auagis, h, in Herodt. "Oagis, the Egyptian name for the fertile spots or islets in the desert, and called in English oases.

Αὐάτα, ας, ή, Dor. and Æol. for ἄτη, ης, ἡ, evil, harm, injury, Pind.

Αὐγάζομαι, f. άσομαι, p. σμαι, to look at, behold, contemplate; to make trial of, Plut.; to shine, to glitter; mid. of

Αὐγάζω, f. άσω, p. ηὔγακα, to view in the clearest light, to see distinctly, Il. xxiii, 458; to discern, behold; the mid. in the same sense; also, to make brilliant, to make conspicuous; to illumine, irradiate, transitively; to shine, beam upon, intransitively, 2 Cor. iv, 4; to shine, glitter; 1. a. ind. act. nuyasa, pres. pas. αὐγάζομαι, p. pas. ηΰγασμαι.

Αὐγαῖς, dat. pl. of αὐγή. Αὐγάσδεο, Dor. for αὐγάζες which is Ion. for abyactov, 2. sing. pres. imperat. mid. or pas. of αὐγάζομαι.

Αὐγάσεαι, Ιοπ. for αὐγάση, 2. sing. 1. f. ind m. of αὐγάζω. Αύγασμα, άτος, τό, brilliancy, brightness, LXX. Th. avyń. Adyaruos, ou, o, the same as the

Plut. preceding. Aυγείας, ου, δ, proper name, Augeas, king of Elis.

Aὐγείος, α, ον, Augēan. Αὐγέω, to shine, glitter.

AΥ'I'H', ñs, h, bright light, radiance, particularly of the sun; brilliancy; daylight, dawn, Xen. Mem. iv, 7, 7; a ray of light, Aristoph. Nub. 287; the radiance of the eyes, and hence in pl. αὐγαί, the eyes; κἀν πρὸς αὐγὰς ἀνασκοπῆς, if you examine in the light, that is, critically or carefully, Longin. 3, in the same sense, ίδεῖν τι ὑπ' αὐγάς, to look at or examine in the light, a figurative expression, taken from the practice of holding up towards the sun a piece of cloth, in order to examine its quality, Ruhnken. ad Tim. Lex. 264; Plat. Phadr. 268. Fr. aua, whence ἀως, αΰςα, Lat. aurora, and αὖρον.

Αὐγοῦστος, ου, δ, Augustus Cæsar; called also Σεξωστός · also the month of August.

Αὐδάζομαι, f. άξομαι, aor. ηὐδαξάμην, dep. mid. to cry out, to speak, Herodt. v, 51. See αὐδάω.

Αὐδάζασθαι, Ion. for αὐδήσασθαι, 1. a. inf. mid. of αὐδάω.

Λύδάσομαι, Dor. for αὐδήσημαι, 1. f. ind. m. of αὐδάομαι, and αὐδάσας, Dor. for αὐδήσας, part. 1. a. act. of

Αὐδάω, f. ήσω, Att. āσω, p. nǚδηκα, 1. aor. ηύδησα, impf. ηύδων, to speak, to utter a sound; to speak to or accost; to call on the gods, Eurip.; to tell or bid to do any thing; κακῶς αὐδᾶofai, to be ill-spoken of, Æschyl. S. Theb. 660. From

AY $\Delta H'$, $\tilde{\eta}_5$, $\tilde{\eta}_1$, the voice, not so much the words as the utterance and tone, Hom.; the sound or twang of the bow-string, Odys. xxi, 411; discourse or speech, address. Fr. αΰω.

Αὐδήεις, ήεσσα, ῆεν, speaking with a human voice, having a human voice, Il. xix, 407; Odys. v, 334; xi, 8.

Αὐδήσασχ', for αὐδήσασκε, which is for ηύδησε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. Ion. of αὐδάω, Π. v. 786. Αὐερύω (for αὖ ἐρύω), f. ύσω, to drag or turn backwards, as beasts for sacrifice, with the throat upwards or towards the heavens; also to kill or sacrifice in that position, Π . i, 459; Pind. Olymp. xiii, 114; to draw the bow, Il. viii, 325; of leaches, to suck.

Auny, acc. sing. fem. of avos. Ale, for all, or allis, again, anew; hereafter, for the future; back again; hence δ, ή, τό, αδ- θ_{15} , the succeeding or following; also used for ἔπειτα, afterwards, Palaph. 24. From av. The Attics write it with &, but the Ion. with T.

Αὐθαδεια, and αὐθαδία, ας, ή, self-sufficiency, self-esteem, selfcomplacency, confidence in one's self; self-will, wilfulness; obstinacy, stubbornness, Æschyl. Prom. 966.

Αὐθάδης, εος, ό, ἡ, (q. d. ἐαυτῷ άδων,) self-satisfied, self-complacent; haughty, proud, arrogant, imperious; self-willed; lawless; ferocious or savage, Eurip. Med. 103; cruel, Æschyl. Prom. 64. Fr. αὐτός and ἀδέω, τ being changed into & on account of the aspirate.

Αὐθαδίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, dep. mid. See απαυθαδίζομαι.

Αὐθᾶδικός, ή, όν, self-willed.

Αὐθάδισμα, ατος, τό, wilfulness, self-will.

Αὐθαθόστομος, ου, δ, ή, stubborn, haughty of speech.

Aιθάδως, adv. stubbornly, obstinately, in a surly manner.

Αὔθαιμος, ου, δ, ή, being of the same blood or relation, as brother and sister, Soph. Æd. C. 1080. Αὐθαίμων, ονος, δ, ή, same as the preceding, Soph. Trach. 1039.

Αὐθαίρετος, ου, δ, ή, voluntary; spontaneous; assuming power or authority of themselves, selfelected, Xen. Anab. v, 5, 7; θάνατος αὐθαίρετος, voluntary death, suicide. Fr. avros and αίρετος.

Αὐθαιρέτως, adv. voluntarily, spontaneously.

 $A\tilde{\vartheta}\theta\varepsilon$, for $\alpha\tilde{\vartheta}\tau\varepsilon$, adv. when an aspirate follows. See αῦτε.

Αὐθέκαστος, ου, δ, ή, each for himself; that calls things by their right names, straightforward, downright, plain, sincere; strictly just or exact. έκαστος.

 $A\dot{\vartheta}$ εντέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to assume authority over any one, 1 Tim. ii, 12; to govern; with a gen. to declare one's self the author or source of any thing.

AΥ'ΘΕ'ΝΤΗΣ, ου, δ, (contract. for αὐτοέντης,) committing violence, laying hands on one, an actual murderer, especially of murders done by those of the same family; a suicide or self-179

murderer, one that kills with his own hand, as in Soph. Æd. T. 107; the author or perpetrator of a murder, committed on one's self or another; the same as auτοφόντης, Thucyd. iii, 58; also that does any thing by his own power or right, an absolute master, Eurip. Suppl. 412, 442; an instigator; adjectively, selfinflicted, Eurip. Herc. F. 839. Αὐθεντικός, ή, όν, authentic, being

of authority; opposed to & & == onoros.

 $A\dot{\nu}\theta$ ε ν τ $\tilde{\nu}$ $\tilde{\omega}$ ε , adv. authentically, Cic. ad. Attic. ix, 14; x, 9; with authority.

Αὐθήμερον, adv. on the same day, Thucyd. vii, 39; on the very day; neut. of

Αὐθήμερος, ου, δ, 'n, being of the same day, done on the same day or in one day; also extemporary. Th. ἡμέρα.

Αὖθι, by sync. for αὐτόθι, there, in that place; here; immediately; sometimes used for "areiτα. See αὖθ'.

Αὐθίγενής, Ιοπ. αὐτιγενής, έος, δ, ή, indigenous, native, Herodt. iv, 448; rivers rising in the country itself, Herodt. iv, 18. Th. yivopai.

Aυθις, Ion. αυτις, and αυθι, and αὖτε, for αὖ, again, anew. See αδθ and αδ.

Αὐθόμαιμος, ου, δ, ħ, being of the same blood or relationship, being brothers, Soph. Æd. C. 335. Αὐθομολογέομαι, οῦμαι, f. ήσομαι, to confess of one's self; πεᾶγμα αὐθομολογούμενον, a thing that speaks for itself, self-evident, Luc.

Αὐθωρεί and

Aὐθωεί, adv. at the same hour; also voluntarily, of her own accord, Plut. de Garrulitat. 512, 33.

Aŭtaxos, ov, o, n, clamorous, shouting together, Il. xiii, 41; noisy, as a barking dog; according to others, noiseless; but the former is the better interpretation, as, in Homer, the Greeks advanced in silence, and the barbarians with loud shouts; in Qu. Smyrn. noiseless. Fr. av and ἰάχω.

Αὐλαία, ας, ή, a curtain; drapery hung in front of any thing; the curtain of a theatre. Fr. αὐλή. Αὐλαῖος, αία, αῖον, belonging to a hall or vestibule. Th. αὐλή. Αὐλακίζω, f. ίσω, (οτ ἀλοκίζω,) to make furrows, to plough. Αὐλᾶν, for αὐλῶν, Dor. gen. pl.

of aulin.

AΥ ΛΑΞ. ἄχος, 'n, same as ἄλοξ, a furrow, Hes. Op. 437; Herodt. ii, 41; also ὧλαξ, for which ὧλξ is used by Homer, a ridge between two furrows; ἀλίμενον αἰθίξο; αὔλαχα τίμνων, "cutting the havenless furrow of the air," Aristoph. Av. 1400, as rendered by Cary; acc. sing. αὔλαχ, for αὔλαχα.

Aὐλάςχης, ου, ὁ, the chief or prefect of a palace or hall.

Αὐλᾶς, Dor. for αὐλῆς.

A $\dot{\nu}\lambda \dot{\epsilon} i\alpha$, $\alpha \dot{\epsilon}$, $\dot{\eta}$, the door or porch of a hall. Th. $\alpha \dot{\nu}\lambda \dot{\eta}$.

Aυλειον, ου, τό, a vestibule; an ante-room; neut. from

Aὐλειος, ου, i, ii, belonging to a vestibule or hall; αὐλείω θύρα, the door or gate of the hall, or the street door, Lys. in Eratosth.; αὐλείων πυλῶν, the gates of the palace or of the courts, Soph. Antig. 18.

Aὐλίω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ηΰληκα, to play on a pipe or flute, to pipe, Matt. xi, 17.

ATAH', ns, n, a court-yard; a court, hall, or saloon; a hall or dining-room, Aristoph. Vesp. 1215; a vestibule; a palace; also a sheepfold or yard, II. iv, 433; the abode of the dead, Eurip. Alc. 269. Hence the English word HALL.

Αὖλημα, ἄτος, τό, a piece of music for the flute or pipe, Aristoph. Ran. 1302.

Αὐλησεῦντι, Dor. for αὐλήσουσι, 3. pl. 1. f. act. of αὐλίω.

Aυλησον, 2. sing. 1. a. imperat. act. of αὐλέω.

Audnthe, neos, o. See next.

Aὐλητής, οὖ, ὁ, and αὐλητής, ῆςος, ὁ, and in f. g. αὐλητςίς, a flute-player, a piper, a musician, a minstrel, Matt. ix, 23. See αὐλητείς.

Aὐλητική, ής, ή, (τέχνη understood,) the art of playing the flute or pipe.

Αὐλητῖκός, ή, όν, belonging to a flute or other wind instrument; skilled in flute-playing.

Aὐλητείς, ίδος, and αὐλῆτις, ίδος, n, a female player on a flute or pipe and other wind instruments. See αὐλητής. Th. αὐλός.

Auridos, gen. sing. of Auris, the name of a territory, Aulis.

Αὐλίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, 1. aor. mid.
πὐλισάμην (Thucyd. vi, 7), 1.
aor. pas. πὐλίσθην, Xen.; pf.
πὕλισμαι, to lodge or pass the
night in the αὐλή or court-yard,
and hence, to lie out at night,

as oven and swine, Odys. xii, 265; to pass the night in any place, to lodge, Matt. xxi, 17; Thucyd. vii, 29; to remain at a station, to encamp, to bivouac, Herodt. viii, 9, and Thucyd.; to lie down; impf. nύλιζόμη, ου, ετο. Th. αὐλή.

Aὐλικός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, or ός, ἡ, όν, of or belonging to a flute or pipe; as a subst., a flute-player. Αὖλιν, or -ι∂α. acc. sing. of αὖλις. Αὔλιον, ου, τό, dim. of ἀνλή, a country-house, a cottage, Hom. Hymn. Merc. 103; a stall or stable, a pen, a shed; a hut, Æschin.; a cave or grotto, Soph. Phil. 19; a dwelling-place, Ap. Rhod. iv, 1249. Not a diminutive: Passow.

Aὖλιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, belonging to a stall or stable; ἀστης αὔλιος, the evening star, Ap. Rhod. iv, 1629; Milton's "star, that bids the shepherd fold." (Liddel and Scott's Lex.)

Aὖλις, ίδος or ιος, ἡ, a place of abode, dwelling; a stall or stable; a tent, a camp; a place to pass the night in. Th. αὐλή. Αὐλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Aulis, a town and port in Bæotia.

Αὐλίσκοισι, dat. pl. Ion. of Αὐλίσκος, ου, ὁ, a little flute or pipe; dimin. from

Αὐλοποιητική (τίχνη understood), the art of flute-making; from Αὐλοποιητικός, ή, όν, skilled in flute-making.

Aὐλοποιϊκή, ή, scil. τέχνη, the art of flute-making.

Αὐλοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, a flute-maker, Plat.

Aὐλιστείς, ἴδος, ἡ, a female inmate or domestic, Theocr. ii, 146.

AΥ'ΛΟ'Σ, οῦ, δ, a wind instrument, which is commonly rendered a pipe, flute, or flageolet, though more nearly resembling the oboe (hautboy), or perhaps the clarionet, from its having a mouth-piece, as well as a fuller and deeper tone; any hollow body, as a pipe, tube, groove; a long kind of javelin; the socket of the spear-head, Il. xvii, 297; an issue or stream of blood; a kind of shell-fish or cockle. Perhaps from αυω, or αω, to blow. Hence αὐλίω, αὐλητής, etc.

"Aυλος, ου, δ, ή, not consisting of matter, immaterial, Aristot. Gen. An.; the same with ἀσώματος, ου, δ, ή, incorporeal. Fr. α and υλη.

Airadía, as, h, a singing or song to the flute, flute-playing, Plat. Airadós, ou, b, singing to the flute.

Aὐλών, ῶνος, δ, a valley, defile; a strait, Æschyl. Prom. 733; a channel, canal, Xen. Anab. ii, 3, 10; a plain or level inclosed by hills.

Αὐλωνοειδής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, like a valley, glen-like.

Αὐλώπιδι, dat. sing. of

Αὐλώπις, ιδος, ή, from αὐλωπός. ov, o, n, in Homer always an epithet of a helmet with a vizor, or having eyes or openings like the holes of a flute, or, according to others, tapering like a cone, conical, and having a hollow top or socket (αὐλός) to hold the λόφος or crest; high-coned helmet, Jones's Lex. Fr. aulos and ay. Αὐλωτός, ή, όν, made with αὐλοί, as αὐλοί φιμοί, nose-bands with αὐλοί, which sounded like trumpets when the horses snorted; or, according to others, fitted up with little bells; Æschyl. Fragm. 330, Dind.

Aὐξάνω (αὐξω, ἀίξω), f. αὐζήσω, 1 aor. ηΰζησα (the fut. αὐζάνῶ, only in LXX.), to cause to grow, to augment, Herodt. and Pind.; to thrive, wax strong, grow, Eurip. Med. 914; to amplify, in oratory, Plut. to celebrate, extol, sing of, as a poet; 2. a. ind. act. ηΰζανο, f. mid. αὐζανοῦμαι, and f. pas. also αὐζηθήσομαι, Demosth. pf. ind. pas. ηὖζήθηναι, 1. a. pas. ηὐζήθην, 1. a. pas. suὑζήθηναι. Th. αὐζω, which see.

Alzs, pres. imperat. act. αίζι, 3. sing. pres. of αίζω, αίζεται, 3. sing. pres. pas. of αίζομαι. See preced.

Aὐξη, ης, ἡ, growth, increase. Αὐξίω. See preced.

Αὐξηθείς, purt. pas. 1. a. and Αὐξῆσαι, 1. a. inf. act., αὐξηθῶ, ῆς, ῆ, 1. a. subj. pas., αὐξηθέντα, acc. sing. part. 1. a. pas. of αὐξάνω, which see.

Augnois, was, in increase, growth, Herodt. ii, 13; used by Aristotle to signify perceptible accretion or growth without relative change of place, as plants spring from their seeds, Classic. Journ., vol. xvi, 11. In Grammar, the augment. See maintains.

Αὐξήσουσι, 3. pl. fut. and Αὐζηται, Ion. for ηύζηται, 3. sing. pf. ind. pas. of αὐζάνω. Αὐζητίκός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, οτ áς, ἡ, ὁν,

having the power of augmenting or increasing; augmentative. Αὐζις, εως, ή, same as αΰζησις. Αὐξόμενος, part. pres. mid. of Aοζω, the more usual poetic form of αὐξάνω, first in Hes. Theog. 493, and also in Pind. and the Attics; only used in the pres. and impf., the other tenses being the same as those of αὐξάνω, which see.

Aὐζώ, οῦς, ἡ, Auxo, the goddess of growth or increase, called to witness in the oath taken by Athenian citizens.

Αὐονή, Att. αὐονή, ῆς, ἡ, dryness, withering; also a clamor, outcry. Fr. αὔω.

Aŭos, n, ov, or -os, α , ov, Att. avos, dry, dried, parched; opposed to ἀπαλός, Herodt. ii, 71; a dull, grating sound of metal, II. xii, 260; xiii, 441; drained dry, exhausted, Theocr. xvi, 12. Fr. αὔω.

Αὐότερος, comparat. of αὖος. 'Aυπνία, ας, ή, sleeplessness.

"Aumvos, ou, ô, h, sleepless, wakeful; unvos aunvos, sleep that is no sleep, Soph. Phil. 848. a and gaves.

AΥ PA, or αὔρα, ας, 'n, a gentle wind or breeze; particularly a cool breeze from water, or the fresh air of the morning.

 $\Lambda \Upsilon$ "PION, adv. on the morning of the coming day, to-morrow; σήμερον καὶ αὔριον, to-day and to-morrow, i. e. for a short time; σήμερον καὶ αὐριον καὶ τῆ τρίτη, or τη έχομένη, to-day and tomorrow and the third day, i. e. for a time, a definite time, Robinson's Lex.; but others consider this as a proverbial expression, signifying for all time, for ever; see Bretschneid. Lex. N. T.; h αυριον (ἡμέρα being understood), the morrow. Hence i, n, vi, αύριον, belonging to to-morrow. Fr. αὖω, ἄω.

Augus, ou, b, h, the morrow. Αὐρον, ου, τό, gold, Dosiad.; Lat. aurum; a very rare word in Greek, from which Indaugos is

Αὖς, αὐτός, τό, Lacedæm. and Cret. for ous, gen. atos, the ear. 'Aΰσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of ἀΰω. "Auos, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. Ion. of ἀνω, by dialysis for ανω. So ävoav, for ňvoav, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act.

Augios, ou, i, n, Dor. for antigios. Auroves, wy, oi, the name of a nation, the Ausonians.

Αὐσονικός, ή, όν, Ausonian.

Αὐσταλέος, έα, έον, dry; foul, squalid, Odys. xix, 327; Ap. Rhod. ii, 200. The same as αὐαλέος. Fr. αὖω.

Αὐστηςία, ας, ή, austerity, severity; sourness. From

 $A\Upsilon'\Sigma THPO'\Sigma$, α , $\delta \nu$, harsh and rough to the taste; sour, bitter, astringent; austere, stern, severe, Luke xix, 21; rough, rude, stiff. Fr. αὖω.

Αὐστηρότης, ητος, ή, sourness of winc, etc., Xen. Anab. v, 4, 16; also crabbedness or harshness of disposition.

Αὐστηςῶς, adv. from αὐστηςός. Aὖτ', for αὖτε, again.

'Αϋτά, ᾶς, Dor. for ἀϋτή, ῆς, ἡ. Αὐτά, she, Dor. for αὐτή.

Αὐτάγγελος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a voluntary messenger, being one's own messenger, Soph. Phil. 568. Fr. αὐτός and ἀγγέλλω.

Αὐτάγετος, ου, δ, ή, and

Αὐτάγητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a self-admirer, conceited. Fr. autos and ἄγαμαι.

Αὐτάγεετα, ων, τά, pl. of Αὐτάγειτος, ου, ό, ή, being of one's own choice, voluntary, according to one's wishes, Odys. xvi, 148. Fr. αὐτός and ἀγείρω. Αὐτάδελφος, ου, ό, ή, related as brother or sister; one's own brother.

Aυται, nom. pl. f. g. of ουτος. Αὐτάν, acc. fem. Dor. for αὐτήν. Αὐτανδεί, adv. with the men.

Αυτανδρος, ου, δ, ή, being with men, together with men, men and all; αΰτανδεα σκάφη, the vessels and their crews, Plut. Lucull. c. 8; Longin. 44, 6; Polyb. xvi.

Αὐτανέψιος, ου, δ, a cousin-german, an own cousin.

 $A\Upsilon'TA'P$, conj. (Epic)ἀτάς, but, yet, nevertheless, however, as to the rest; furthermore, besides, indicating an additional circumstance to something already expressed; like ἀτάρ, it always begins a sentence or distinct member of a sentence; αὐτάς ἐπεί, and when or after that they had ceased, Il. i; used by Homer where several things are enumerated as being done in regular order, as the ceremonies in sacrifices, etc. Some derive from it the English word AFTER. Fr. αὖτε and ἄρα.

Αὐτάρκεια, and αὐταρκία, ας, ή, a sufficiency, a competency; contentedness with one's lot; self-sufficiency in a good sense, N. T.

Αὐταρχέστατα, superl. of αὐτάρκης · αὐταρκέστατα ζῆν, to live most contentedly, Xen. Mem. i. 2, 14; that supplies its own wants, as a country that wants no imports, Thucyd. i, 37; complete or perfect, as used by the Stoics, Aristot. Eth. Nicom. See αὐτάρκης.

Αὐταρκέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, p. ηκα, to suffice, to be sufficient. From Αὐτάςκης, εος, δ, ή, sufficient, satisfied with one's condition; capable, adequate, Thucyd. ii, 51; contented, Xen. Mem. ii, 6, 2; fit, suitable; competent of one's self; sufficient, in themselves, and not needing the assistance of others, Demosth.; σωμά τε αὐταρκες ον οὐδὲν διεφά. νη πρὸς αὐτό, no frame (or body) was sufficient to struggle against it, Thucyd. ii, 51; αὐτάςκου ἔςαμαι βίου, I love or desire a life of competency, what is a sufficient life (or living), Alph. Mitylen. Scol. in Dalz. Coll. Maj. ii, 291.

Αὐταρχία, ας, ή, Poet. for αὐτάρ-REIR.

Αὐταςκῶς, adv. sufficiently; suitably. From auros and aexiw. Aὐταρχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to have absolute power.

Aὐτᾶς, gen. sing. fem. Dor. for αὐτῆς.

Αὐτάων, Dor. for αὐτῶν, gen. pl. of autos.

Aυτι, adv. again, anew, thereupon, on this; used by Homer for ab, except of place; also, however; on the contrary. Th. av. 'Αυτέη, έης, Ion. for ἀυτή.

Αὐτέκμαγμα, ατος, τό, an exact image or impression, a true portrait.

Αὐτεξούσιος, ου, ο, η, self-ruling, self-governing; independent; unlimited, as an absolute government. Fr. αὐτός and ἐξουσία.

Αὐτεξουσιότης, ότητος, ἡ, selfgovernment, independence.

'Aυτεον, for ηυτεον, from ἀυτέω. Αὐτεπάγγελτος, ου, δ, ή, promising or doing any thing of one's own accord or unasked; αὐτεπαγγέλτους, έθελοντάς, freely and voluntarily to surrender, Dem. de Coron. 21; Isocrat. in Demon. Fr. αὐτός and ἐπαγγέλλω.

Αύτεπώνυμος, ου, δ, ή, having the same surname with another, Eurip. Phan. 769.

Αὐτερέτης, ου, δ, one (a soldier) that rows himself, Thucyd. 1, 10; iii, 18.

Aΰτευν, Dor. for ἀΰτουν, Il. xii,

160; 3. pl. impf. ind. contract. of Αυτίω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ήστηκα, to cry out, to shout, Eurip.; to proclaim, Æschyl.; to shriek. Fr. αύω or ἀύω, in the same sense.

Αὐτέων, Ion. for αὐτῶν, gen. pl. fem. of αὐτός.

Aυτή, ῆς, ἡ, a shouting, outcry, as in battle; hence used to signify war or battle; also wailing, clamor. Th. αῦω or ἀῦω.

Αὐτήγε, Att. for αὐτή, from αὐτός.

Aὐτήκοος, ου, δ, ἡ, that has heard with his own ears, an ear-witness, Thucyd. i, 133; also independent, because he listens to or obeys only himself. Fr. αὐτός and ἤκοα, p. m. of ἀκούω.

Αὐτῆμας, adv. (same as αὐθήμεςον.) on the same day, Il. i, 81. Fr. αὐτός and ἦμας.

Aὐτῆς, Ion. for αὐταῖς, dat. pl. f. of αὐτός.

A $\tilde{\nu}\tau$ i, for $\alpha\tilde{\nu}\theta$ i, there, in that place.

Αὐτιγενής, εος, δ, ή, Ion. for αὐθιγενής.

Αὐτίκ', and αὐτίχ', for

Αὐτἴκά, adv. immediately, forthwith, soon, in an instant, now, this moment, as soon as possible; for example, Xen. Mem. iv, 7, 2; Plat. Alcib. 2; Callim. Hymn. Jov. 77; with the article and a noun it is use in the sense of present, as à autina φόδος, the present fear; τὸ μὲν αὐτίκα....τὸ δὲ μέλλον, for the present....and for the future, Thucyd.; αὐτίκα νυκτός, as night came on; ώς αὐτίκα, as soon as might be; αὐτίκα γέ τοι, and αὐτίκα δή που, and in the first place, etc.; αὐτίκα μάλα, and δη μάλα, as soon as possible; αὐτίκα τὶ είδον, as soon as I saw him, Herodt.

Avris, Ion. and Dor. for avels, adv. again, anew. Th. av.

Αὐτίτης, ου, δ, ἡ, by one's self, alone, apart, Aristot.; also pure, unmixed wine.

'AΥ TMH', ñs, 'n, the breath of life. Il. ix, 605; blowing, a blast; exhalation, vapor, fume, steam; a scent, odor.

'Aυτμήν, ένος, δ, the same.

Αὐτό, τό, the same; εἰς τὸ αὐτό, in or at the same place; κατὰ τὸ αὐτό, together, in the same manner; ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό, to the same place; αὐτὸ μόνον, only; καὶ αὐτὸ δὴ τοῦτο, so the thing is. Αὐτοάγαθον, τό, the ideal good, Aristot. Org.

Αὐτοάνθεωπος, the abstract man, the ideal man, Aristot. Metaph. Αὐτοδοάω, ῶ, f. ασομαι, to bear testimony of one's self, to trumpet one's own fame. Th. βοάω. Αὐτοδοεί, adv. immediately; at the first signal or shout.

Αὐτοδοισάκης, ου, ὁ, proper name, Autobœsaces.

Αὐτόδουλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, self-willed, Æschyl. S. Theb. 1053.

Aὐτόγα, Dor. for αὐτόγε, here, at the same place.

Αὐτογένεθλος, ου, ό, ἡ, and Αὐτογενής, έος, ό, ἡ, and

Αὐτογέννητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, self-produced; generated from the same (place or person), incestuous. Soph. Antig. 864.

Αὐτόγονος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, self-produced, self-generated, i. e. eternal. Th. γείνομαι.

Aὐτογνωμονέω, ω, f. ήσω, to act on one's own judgment or discretion, or without orders, Xen. Αὐτογνώμων, ονος, δ, ἡ, acting on one's own judgment or will.

Aὐτόγνωτος, ευ, ὁ, ἡ, acting of one's own will or judgment; 'self-judging or self-willed feeling,' Soph. Antig. 875, Woolsey's edit.

Αὐτόγςἄφος, ου, δ , \hat{n} , written with one's own hand; autographal. Th. $\gamma \varepsilon$ άφω.

Αὐτόγὖον, ου, τό, the beam of a plough, to which the share or coulter is fastened. Fr. αὐτός and γύα or γυία. See next.

Αὐτόγυσς, ου, δ, ħ, made of one piece, applied to a plough, in which the plough-tail and sharebeam were of one piece, Hes. See preced.

Aὐτοδαής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, self-learnt, Soph. Aj. 700.

Αὐτοδάϊκτος, ου, δ, ħ, self-slain, a suicide; mutually slain, Æschyl. Αὐτοδάξ, adv. tenaciously, as with the teeth, obstinately, pertinaciously, Aristoph. Lysistr. 687; angry, self-willed, Pac. 607.

 \mathbf{A} ύτοδεκαετῶν, for

Αὐτόδικα ἐτῶν (διελθόντων), ten years having elapsed, Thucyd. v, 20; where some erroneously read αὐτοδικαετῶν, Schneid. Αὐτόδηλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, self-evident. Αὐτόδιακονία, ας, ἡ, the act of waiting upon one's self. Fr. αὐτός and διάκονος.

Αὐτοδιάκονοι, ων, οί, that wait upon or serve themselves.

Αὐτοδίδακτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, self-taught, self-instructed. Th. διδάσκω. Αὐτόδίκος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, governed by

their own jurisprudence, Thu.

Αὐτόδιον, adv. in the same way; instantly, Odys. viii, 449. Αὐτοίλικτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, curling

Aυτοελικτος, ου, δ, 'n, curling naturally, self-curling hair.

Αὐτοέντης, ου, δ, a self-murderer:

a murderer, Soph. Œd. T. 107. See αὐθέντης.

Aὐτοιτεί, adv. (τῷ αὐτῷ ἔτει,) in the same year, Theocrit.

Αὐτοιτίς, adv. in the same year, Odys. iii, 322. From

Aὐτοιτής, ίος, δ, ἡ, of the same year, Theophr. and Theocrit.

Aὐτόθε, or αὐτόθεν, adv. from that or the same place, thence; from this place, hence; since, from that time; οἱ αὐτόθεν, those of that place, the natives. Αὐτοθελεί, adv. voluntarily; from Αὐτοθελέης, εος, ὁ, ἡ, voluntary, of one's own will, spontaneous. Αὐτόθι, adv. of place, there, in that place. See αὖθι.

Αὐτοῖο, gen. sing. Ion. for αὐτοῦ. Fr. αὐτός.

Αὐτοκάβδᾶλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, coarsely or carelessly done or wrought, Aristot. Rhet. iii, 14.

Aυτοκασιγνήτη, ης, ή, an own sister; and

Αὐτοκασίγνητος, ου, δ, an own brother. Fr. αὐτός, κάσις, and γνητός for γενητός.

Αὐτοκὰτάκοι τος, ου, δ, λ, self-con demned, Tit. iii, 11. Fr. αὐτός and κατακρίνω.

Αὐτοκέλευστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, self-bidden, voluntary. Fr. αὐτός and κελεύω.

Aυτοκελής, έος, δ, ή, the same as the preceding.

Αὐτοκίνητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, self-moved. Αὐτόκλητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, self-invited, unbidden, Æschyl. Eum. 170. Αὐτόκομος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having its natural hair, shaggy, Aristoph. Ran. 821; hair and all, or

leaves and all, Luc.
Αὐτοκράτής, εος, ὁ, ἡ, ruling by one's self, having full power, absolute.

Αὐτοκρατορῖκός, ή, όν, supreme, having sovereign or imperial authority; also

Αὐτοκρᾶτως, ορος, δ, ħ, an absolute sovereign, emperor, autocrat; a plenipotentiary, having full powers as an ambassador, Eschin. c. Ctes. 62, 35; acc. pl. αὐτοκράτορας. Fr. αὐτής and κρατίω.

Aὐτόκτίτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, self-built, self-formed, Æschyl. Prom. 301. Αὐτοκτονίω, ω, f. ήσω, to slay one another, Soph. Antig. 56.

Αὐτοκτόνος, ου, ό, ή, slaying one another, Aschyl. S. Theb. 805; xee avroxrovor, her offspring-destroying hand, Eurip. Med. 1250; but αὐτόκτονος, self-slain.

Αύτοκυβερνήτης, ου, ό, ή, that steers himself, Anthol.

Αυτοκύβερνητεί, and

Αὐτοκύζερνητί, adv. by its own steering, without a pilot.

Αὐτόκωλος, ου, δ, h, being all legs or bone, or skin and bone; an epithet of a woman, Simonid. Fragm. de Mulier. vers. 76.

Αὐτόκωπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, together with the hilt itself, hilt and all, Æschyl. Choëph. 161; according to Butler, made with a hilt.

Αὐτολεζεί, adv. word for word, literally.

Αὐτολήκυθος, δ, ή, that carries his lecythus (or oil vessel) by himself, instead of a servant, through avarice or poverty; hence poor, avaricious; also a parasite, a flatterer.

Αὐτόλυκος, ου, δ, ή, prop. name of a man, Autolycus, one of the Argonauts; also a very wolf.

Αὐτομαθής, εος, δ, ή, self-instructed.

Αὐτόμαρτϋς, ϋος, δ, h, that is himself the witness, i. e. an eyewitness, Æschyl. Ag. 989.

Αὐτομἄτεί, and

Αὐτομἄτί, adv. of one's own free will, voluntarily.

Αὐτόμᾶτα, ων, τά, things that move of themselves, as clocks, etc., automatons. See αὐτόματος. Αὐτομᾶτη, sc. ἄρουρα, an untilled field, that produces without till-

Αὐτοματία, ας, ή, fortune, luck, the goddess Fortune.

Αὐτοματίζω, f. ίσω, to act in one's own way, and so to act unadvisedly, Xen. Cyr. iv, 5, 21.

Αὐτόμἄτοι, ων, οί, those who come voluntarily.

AΥΤΟ'MATOΣ, η, ου, or ου, δ, h, (in prose mostly of two endings,) acting or moving of itself, self-moving, self-acting; τὰ αὐτόματα, self-moving machines or automatons; of plants, growing of themselves or spontaneously; ἀπό and ἐκ τοῦ αὐτομά-700, accidentally; also of their own accord, spontaneously, Xen. Anab. i, 3, 13; αὐτόματος θάνατος, a natural death, Dem. de Coron. § 59; sudden, not premeditated, Pind. Pyth. iv. 107; spontaneous, of his or its own accord, of itself, Mark iv, 28; ! Acts xii, 10. Fr. αὐτός and μάω.

Αὐτομάτως, adv. spontaneously, casually.

Αὐτομαχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to fight for, or defend one's self, particularly, to defend one's own cause, Lys. as cited by Harpocrat.

Αὐτομέδων, δ, a man's name, Automedon.

Αὐτομήτως, οςος, δ, ἡ, a very mother herself, or her mother's very child; of the same mother. Aὐτομολέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, p. ηὐτομόληκα, to run away, to desert

to the enemy, Thucyd. vii, 13. Αὐτομόλησις, εως, ή, and

Αὐτομολία, ας, ή, desertion. Αὐτόμολος, ου, δ, ή, going of one's

own accord; as a subst., a deserter, Herodt. and Thucyd. Fr. αὐτός and μολέω.

Αὐτονόη, ης, ή, a proper name, Autonöe, daughter of Cadmus. Αὐτονομέομαι, οῦμαι, f. ήσομαι, to govern one's self, to live according to one's own laws or rules, to be independent, Dem. Philip. i, 3.

Αὐτονόμη, ης, η, the name of a woman, Autonomè.

Αὐτονομία, ας, ή, independence, enjoyment of one's own laws.

Αὐτόνομος, ου, δ, ή, living by one's own laws, free, independent, not subject to the authority of others. Αὐτονὔετί, Joseph.; and

Αὐτονὕχί, adv. that very night, Il. viii, 297.

Aὐτόζυλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of mere wood, of wood itself, Soph. Phil. 35. Αὐτοπαθής, έος, δ, ή, with feeling or experience of one's self, having self-experience; in Gram. αὐτοπαθη, nouns, pronouns, and verbs, which throw back the action on themselves, reflexives.

Αὐτοπαγής, έος, ό, ή, self-made, that is without human art; applied to cells of bees, Antiphil. 29, 2.

Αὐτόπαις, παιδος, δ, ή, the true real son, an own child, Soph. Trach. 826.

Αὐτοπήμων, ονος, δ, ή, self-afflicting, Æschyl. S. Theb. 906.

Αὐτόπιστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, worthy of belief by itself; αὐτόπιοτον, n. g. credible in itself. Fr. αὐτός and πιστός, which is from πείθω. Automoiós, ou, o, n, self-produced; self-acting.

Αὐτόποκος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having natural wool; of a garment, shaggy. Αὐτόπολις, εως, ό, ή, having a free state, an independent state. Αὐτοπολίτης, ου, δ, a citizen of a free state.

Αὐτοπόνητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, self-wrought, wrought by nature, Antiphil. Epigr. ii, 1, in 2 Coll. Maj.

Αὐτόπρεμνος, ου, δ, ή, with the very root itself, root and branch, Soph. Antig. 714.

Αὐτόπτης, ου, ὁ, an eyewitness. Fr. αὐτός and ὀπτάνω.

Αὐτοπώλης, ου, ό, one who sells his own goods, or articles of his own raising or making.

Αὐτόρριζος, ου, δ, ή, accompanied with its roots, roots and all; self-rooted.

Αὐτόρρῦτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, self-flowing. Fr. αὐτός and ῥέω.

AΥ'ΤΟ Σ, ή, ό, the reflexive pronoun, self; in the oblique cases, him, her, it; with the article, i αὐτός, the very one, the same; self, in all the persons, myself, thyself, etc.; 'Inσους αὐτός, Jesus himself, John iv, 2; by way of emphasis, for the chief or master, as Αὐτὸς ἔφα, He (the master) has said it, in Latin Ipse dixit, as applied to Pythagoras; εἰς τὸ αὐτό, to the same place; κατὰ τὸ αὐτό, at the same time, together; ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό, to or in the same place; with verbs in the second and third persons it is used for the pronouns of those persons; before a dative, without σύν, themselves, as αὐτοῖς τοῖς ἵπποις, with the horses themselves, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 7; περὶ αὐτῷ, of his own accord, of himself, Plut. Cas. 11; αὐτοί, of their own accord, Il. iii, 66; αὐτὴ πεὸς αύτῆς, by her own hand, Soph. Œd. T. 1237; avroi in judicial orations refers to the judges, Reish. Index Demosth. Αὐτός is used by Aristotle, in a technical sense, to denote the substance or essence of any thing in contradistinction to the συμεεθήχοτα or accidental properties, which distinguish the είδη, or species; as περὶ ποιητικης αὐτης, concerning the substance, or essence, of the poetic art, Poet. i; and in the same manner, at the end of the treatise, where he speaks of tragedy and epopæia, Brit. Crit. vol. v, p. 51. Aὐτόσε, adv. thither, to the very place; there; here, in this place. Αὐτοσίδηgos, ου, δ, ή, wholly of iron; the very iron, the same sword, Eurip. Hel. 356.

Αὐτόσκηνος, ου, δ, ή, living and messing alone, Xen. Cyr. viii,

Αὐτόσσὕτος, ου, ό, ή, self-moved, self-roused, self-excited, Æschyl. Eum. 170.

Αὐτοστάδια, ας, ή, a fighting hand to hand, personal combat, close fight, Il. xiii, 325. Fr. αὐτός and στάδιος. Τh. Ίστημι. Aυτόστολος, ου, ό, ή, that serves as a ship to himself, i. e. a swimmer; an epithet of Leander, in Musæus, 325; self-sent. αὐτός and στέλλω.

Αὐτόστονος, ου, ό, ή, sighing for or by one's self, Æschyl. S. Theb. 916.

Αὐτοσ¢αγής, έος, δ, ή, slain by one's self or by kinsmen, in both which senses it occurs in Soph. .1j. 841.

Αὐτοσχεδιάζω, f. άσω, to do hastily or inconsiderately; undertake or act unadvisedly; to speak off-hand or extempore.

Αυτοσχεδίασμα, ἄτος, τό, work done off-hand; an extemporaneous effort or attempt, in poetry, Aristot. Poet. c. 6.

Αὐτοσχεδιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, that acts, does or speaks off-hand, or on the spur of the occasion, Xen. Αὐτοσχεδιαστικός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, extemporary, unpremeditated.

Λύτοσχεδίκ, and Aυτοσχεδίην, adv. hand to hand, in close combat, Il. 15, 510.

Αὐτοσχέδιος, ου, δ, ή, or -ιος, ία, 10v, hastily done or made, not elaborate, extemporary, unpremeditated; in close combat.

Αὐτοσχεδίως, adv. hastily, at the moment, off-hand.

Αὐτοσχεδόν, or -δά, or -δίην, adv. near, hand to hand; also immediately. Fr. αὐτός and σχεδάy.

Αὐτότἄτος, superl. of αὐτός, he himself, his very self. Fr. av-

Λύτοτελής, έος, δ, ή, self-completed, complete in itself, Aristot. Org.; self-subsisting; that lives at his own expense, or self-taxed, Thucyd. v, 18; also final. Fr. αὐτός and τέλος.

Αὐτότοχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, with the offspring, young and all, before they were brought forth, Æschyl. Ag. 135.

Αυτοτροπήσας, as if from αυτοτροπάω, to turn straightway, Hom. Hym. Merc. 86; but the reading is doubtful.

Αὐτοτεάγικός, ή, όν, purely tragic ape. See next.

Αύτοτραγικοπίθηκος, ου, ή, an arrant tragic ape, a very ape, Dem. de Coron. § 71; but the common reading is in two words, avτοτραγικός πίθηκος.

Αὐτοῦ, adv. there, here; originally, the neuter of avros.

Αὐτοῦ, αὐτῷ, αὐτόν, contract. for ἐαυτοῦ, ἐαυτῷ, ἐαυτόν, himself, etc.; οὐκ ἐν αὐτῷ, not in his right mind, Aristoph. Vesp. 642. Αὐτουργέω, ω, f. ήσω, to make or do with one's own hands; and

Αὐτουργός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, that does any thing with his own hands; that lives by his own labor, Thucyd. i, 141; that does his work himself, or without servants, Palæphat. Fr. αὐτός and ἔργον.

Αὐτουργία, ας, ή, one's own work; as murder by one's hand, Æschyl. Eum. 336.

Αὐτόφι, and

Αὐτόφιν, Epic. gen. and dat. sing. and pl. from αὐτός, in Hom.; also adv. like airov, there, at the very place.

Αὐτόφλοιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that still has its bark or rind, bark and all, q. d. σὺν αὐτῷ τῷ φλοιῷ, Theocr.

Αὐτοφόνος, ου, δ, 'n, self-murdering, murdering in one's own family, Æschyl.

Αὐτοφόντης, ου, δ, a self-murderer; also that kills with his or her own hands, parricidal, Eurip. Med. 1266.

Αὐτόφορτος, ου, δ, ή, carrying his own burden or baggage; strictly, applicable to a ship-owner, who sails his own vessel, whether for himself or on hire; and so to one who embarks himself with his cargo, Æschyl. Choëph. 656, and Peile's note.

Αὐτοφὕής, έος, δ, ή, self-produced spontaneous, native; natural or not made by art; also genuine,

Αὐτόφὕτος, ου, δ, ħ, in the same sense as the preceding. Fr. avτός and φύω.

Αὐτοφυῶς, adv. naturally, by nature.

Αὐτόφωρον, ου, τό, the very act of stealing, as when a culprit is taken, flagrante delicto, or in the very act; ἐπαυτοφώρω, for ἐπ' αὐτοφώςω, in the very act, Herodt. vi, 72. Fr. αὐτός and φω̃ę. See next.

Αὐτόφωρος, ου, δ, ή, caught in the very act of stealing, or other offence; as in John viii, 4. preced.

Αὐτόχεις, ços, ό, ή, doing (any

thing) with his own hands; that kills with his or her own hands, Eurip. Med. 1278; also that suffers an act done by himself or by his kindred, as by violent hands, in Soph. Antig. 1175, where Prof. Woolsey renders it "by violence, or more exactly by the hand itself, and not in the course of nature"; that gets a living with his own hands. Hence

Αὐτοχειεί, αὐτοχειεία, Ιοπ. αὐτοxugin, adv. with one's own hands. Fr. avros and xxie. Αὐτοχειρία, ας, ή, an act done by one's own hands, Demosth. 787, 26; the perpetration of murder, in contradistinction to the planning of it, Xen. Hellen. vi, 4,

Αὐτόχθονα ἔθνεα, aboriginal people; from αὐτόχθον.

Αὖτόχθονος, ου, δ, ή, country and

Αὐτόχθων, ονος, δ, ή, indigenous, aboriginal, Demosth. 424; born on the soil which one inhabits; αὐτόχθονες ἄνδρες, aborigines, Plat. Menexen. Fr. avros and χθών.

Αὐτοχόωνος, ου, δ, ή, formed by spontaneous fusion or casting, cast solid, massive, Il. xxiii, 826. Fr. auros and xwvos, which is from χέω.

Αὐτόχεημα, adv. in reality, in fact; truly, really, entirely, fully. Fr. αὐτός and χεῆμα.

Αὐτόχὔτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, formed by spontaneous fusion; self-formed, natural, Phocylid. Fr. αὐτός and χέω.

Aὐτοψεί, adv. in the act of viewing with one's own eyes; and Αὐτοψία, ας, ή, a seeing with one's own eyes. Fr. αὐτός and öψis, which is from öπτομαι. Αὐτῷ, dat. sing. of αὐτός, nom. dual. αὐτώ, they two; but αὐ-

τῶ, gen. Dor. for αὐτοῦ. Λύτῷ, dat. sing. contr. for ἐαυτῷ. Αυτως, adv. for ωσαύτως, in just the same manner, in like manner; just as before, Il. xvi, 117; sometimes incorrectly rendered, in vain, without effect; see Buttm. Lexilog. and Passow's Lex. Th. αὐτός.

Αὐφένα, Æol. for αὐχένα, and Αὐχέν', for αὐχένα, acc. sing. of αὐχήν. Hence

Aὐχενίζω, f. ίσω, Att. ιω, to cut the throat of, to behead, decapitate. Fr. auxny.

Aυχένιος, ου, ό, ή, belonging or relating to the neck, Odys. iii, 450.

ΑΦΑΓ ΑΦΑΜ

AΥΝΕ΄ Ω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ηΰχηνα, to boast, brag, vaunt one's self, plume one's self on any thing, to be elated; also to think, to flatter one's self; ἐξηύχουν ἄν, I should think, Soph. Antig. 390; Alcest. 95; Æschyl. Prom. 338.

A $i\chi\acute{n}$, $\widetilde{n}s$, \acute{n} , a boasting, a vaunting, vainglory.

Aυχημα, ατος, τό, a thing boasted of, an object of pride, the boast or pride of a man; posthumous fame, Pind. Pyth. i, 197.

AYXH'N, ένος, δ , the neck; an isthmus; a narrow pass, a defile; acc. sing. $\alpha \dot{\nu} \chi \dot{\nu} \nu \alpha$. Hence $\alpha \dot{\nu} \chi \dot{\nu} \nu \nu \delta$, $\dot{\nu}$.

 $A\ddot{v}\chi\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$, $\varepsilon\omega\varsigma$, $\dot{\eta}$, a boasting, exultation.

Aὐχῖσαι, ων, οί, the Auchisæ, an African nation.

Aυχμίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be dried, dusty, or dirty; to be squalid or unwashed, Odys. xxiv, 249; Aristoph. Nub. 920.

Αυχμήεις, εσσα, εν, s. as αυχμηρός.

Aύχμης ός, ά, όν, squalid, mean, poor, as opposed to λιπας ός, neat or clean as with oil and unguents; dried by heat; matted locks, Eurip. Orest. 381; dismal, dark, murky, 2 Pet. i, 19. AΥΧΜΟ ζ, εῦ, ὁ, dryness, drought, Aristoph. Nub. 1123; foulness, or perhaps scantiness, Plut. 810. Perhaps from αὕω, by epenthesis of χ.

Aὐχμώδης, εος, δ, ἡ, looking dry by heat; dirty, foul, nasty; dishevelled, Eurip. Orest. 217.

AΥ"Ω, f. αὖσω, p. ηὖκα, to make dry, parch, singe; kindle, set fire to, Odys. v, 490, in which sense some write it with an aspipirate, αΰω, to blow; to breathe. See next.

Aνω, and by dialys. ἀνω, f. ἀνσω, p. ἤνπα, 1. aor. ἤνσα, Ion. ἄνσα, to shout, cry out; of things, to resound, to echo, to ring, make a noise; to call, Soph. Œd. T. 1260; also to go to sleep or lie down, and hence ἰανω, Theocrit. iii, 49. Fr. ἄω, ἄημι, to breathe. In the pres. and impf. αν is a diphthong; in fut. and aor. ἄν, in two syllables.

'Aφ', for ἀπό, before an aspirated vowel.

'Αφαγνίζω, f. ίσω, to purify, expiate; to propitiate by sacrifices; in mid. to purify one's self, to offer purifying sacrifices, Alcest. 1146, where see Woolsey's note;

to consecrate; rob or spoil. Fr. από and αγνός.

'Αφαδανῶ, $\dot{L}XX$. See ἐφαδανω. 'Αφαι $\dot{\varphi}$ εομαι, mid. of ἀφαι $\dot{\varphi}$ εω.

'Αφαιρεθείς, έντος, part. 1. a., and 'Αφαιρεθήσομαι, 1. fut. pas. of άφαιρεω.

'Aφαίρεμα, or -ημα, ἄτος, τό, any thing taken or cut off from another; hence the heave-offering, in LXX.

'Αφαιρέμἄτα, ων, τά, the parts of a victim which were separated from the sacrifice.

'Αφαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, a taking away, subtraction, subduction; confiscation; a figure in Grammar, called aphæresis, when a letter or syllable is taken away from the beginning of a word.

'Aφαίζετος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that may be taken away, separable.

'Αφαιεέω, ω, Ιοπ. ἀπαιεέω, f. ήσω, p. ἀφηγήπα, to take away, remove, subtract, retrench, withdraw any thing from; to abate, Thucyd. vii, 13; to bereave, to rob of a thing, Æschyl.; to snatch from, hence, to set free, as captives; to cut off, to separate; to deprive of, Xen. Cyr. iv, 6, 4; the mid. voice, ἀφαιρεῖσθαι, more common than the active, to take or carry off for one's self; 1. a. act. ἀφήρησα, 2. a. ἀφεῖλον, pres. pas. ἀφαιείομαι, οῦμαι, p. pas. άφήςημαι, or -εμαι, 1. a. pas. άφηςέθην, 1. f. pas. άφαιςεθήσομαι, 2. a. mid. ἀφειλόμην, 2. a. subj. m. ἀφέλωμαι, 2. a. inf. m. ἀφελέσθαι. Fr. ἀπό and αἰρέω. 'Αφαιςήσεσθαι, 1. f. inf. m. of άφαιρέω.

"Αφαιστος, ω or οιο, δ, Dor. or Ion. for "Ηφαιστος, Vulcan.

AΦAKH, n₅, n, a kind of legume or pulse, probably vetches or lentil, Theophrast. Hist. Plant. vii, 8; also a kind of dandelion, Aristot. Hist. An.; also a town of Lybia, Aphaca.

'Αφάλλομαι, 1. f. m. ἀφαλοῦμαι, 1. a. ἀφηλάμην, p. pas. ἀφῆλμαι, to leap off or down from, Æschyl. Pers. 305; to spring, hop, or jump off, from one place to another, Aristoph. Nub. 145; to rebound.

"Αφάλος, ου, δ, ή, without the φάλος or metal boss in which the plume of the helmet was fixed; crestless. Fr. α and φάλος.

'Αφαμαςτάνω, f. ήσομαι, p. ἀφημάςτηκα, to miss one's aim, to fail in one's expectations, to be disappointed; 2. a. ind. act. ἀφήμαςτον. Fr. ἀπό and ἀμαςτάνω. 'Αφάμαςτε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. Ion. for ἀφήμαςτε.

'Αφαμαςτος πής, έος, δ, ή, talking aside of the point, digressing, II. iii, 215.

'Αφανδάνω, f. ἀδήσω, Ion. 2. a. inf. ἀπαδίειν, Herodt. ii, 129, to displease, Odys. xvi, 387; to be unacceptable to, Soph. Antig. 501. Fr. ἀπό and ἀνδάνω.

Aφάνειᾶ, ας, ἡ, obscurity, darkness, Pind. Isthm. iv, 52; obscurity of birth or rank, Thucyd. ii, 37; uncertainty; destruction, Æschyl. Ag. 384.

Aφανής, δ, ἡ, τὸ ἀφανές, έος, unseen, not apparent, not manifest, obscure; dark, concealed from view; uncertainty (τὸ ἀφανές), Eurip. Alc. 785; ighoble, unknown; laid waste; οὐκ ἀφανής ἦν, he was not concealed, or he made no concealment, etc., Xen. Mem. i, 1, 2; οὐκ ἀφανεῖς δὲ διατριβὰς διατρίθω, I do not lead an obscure life, Æschin. c. Timarch. 17, 13. Fr. α and φαίνω.

'Αφανίζω, f. ίσω, Att. ἴω, p. ήφάνικα, 1. a. ήφάνισα, Isocr., to remove from one's view, to cause to be unseen, to conceal; to take away, destroy, make away with secretly, as in the case of state criminals; to abolish; efface, Thucyd. vii, 69; to quash or get rid of a legal process, Aristoph. Nub. 759; ἀφανίζειν ἀργύριον, to waste money, Æschin. 14, 38; in mid. to remove one's self from view; pas. to faint with terror, Acts xiii, 41; pres. pas. ἀφανίζομαι, p. pas. ήφάνισμαι, 1. a. pas. ἠφανίσθην, 1. f. pas. ἀφανισθήσομαι. Fr. a and φαίνω.

Aφάνῖσις, εως, ἡ, a making away with, a getting rid of, Aristoph. Nub. 704; a disappearing or vanishing, i. e. destruction, LXX.; abrogation or abolition of the Mosaic covenant, Heb. viii, 13.

'Αφανισμός, οῦ, ὁ, disappearance; destruction, a perishing, death. Fr. ἀφανίζω.

"Αφαντον, adverbially. See ἄφαντως.

"Αφαντος, ου, δ, ή, not apparent, not observable; that has disappeared, invisible.

'Αφάντως, and ἄφαντον, in a hidden manner, secretly; ἀφανῶς, the same. Fr. α and φαίνω.

'Αφανῶς, adv. same as preced. 'Αφάπτω, f. άψω, p. ἀπῆφα, to suspend, hang up; fasten to, P*

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'Aφείη, 3. sing. 2. a. opt. of ἀφίημι.

See à Peidéws.

'A Deidas, adv.

to apply, to put near to, to move any thing towards; to let hang from; p. pas. ἀφῆμμαι, Ion. ἀπάμμαι, whence ἀπαμμίνος, hanging down; ἀπάψας ἄμματα, having tied knots in a thong, Herodt. iv, 98. Fr. are and arra.

"AΦAP, adv. instantly, this moment, forthwith, Il. xix, 405; suddenly, readily, easily; as if from à \$ n, in contact with, or from a, together, and φάω, to speak; thereupon, after that, Hence comparat. ἀφάρ. τεζος, quicker, more rapid.

'A ταςει, for άφας, Ion., same with ά¢ας.

'Aquesus, ños, éos, éws, ô, the name of a man; Aphareus.

Αφαρῆα, acc. sing. of preced. 'Açαçητίδαι, Poet. for 'Αφαρεῖ-

δαι, ων, the Apharidæ, or children of Aphareus.

AΦA'PKH, ns, h, a kind of evergreen tree or shrub, supposed by some to be philyrea angustifolia of Linnæus.

'Αφαςμάκευτος, ου, δ, 'n, and Αφάςμακος, ου, δ, ή, and

'Αφάομακτος, ου, δ, ή, unpoisoned, unmixed with poison, Lucian. Dialog. Fr. a and φάρμακον. Αζαοπάζω, f. άξω, Att. άσω, p. axa, to carry off, seize, rob, steal, plunder; to snatch away or pilfer, Aristoph. Plut. 677; to steal a kiss.

'Αφάετεεος, compar. of ἄφας. Αφάσἴα, ας, ή, speechlessness, caused by fear, astonishment, or perplexity; want of utterance, embarrassment or hesitation in speaking, Herodt. viii; Eurip. Iphig. in Aul. 837. The Poets use also ἀμφασία, on account of the metre; see Il. xvii, 695; Ap. Rhod. iii, 811. Fr. a and Φάω.

'Αφασσάω, ἀφάσσω, οτ ἀφάττω, to touch, feel, handle, caress, **Mp.** Rhod. ii, 710.

"Αφάτος, ου, ό, ή, unutterable, Eurip. Electr. 1189; ineffable, indescribable, Soph. Æd. T. 1314; not to be spoken of, shameful; also, not spoken of or celebrated, obscure, Hes. Op. et Dies, 3; speechless. Fr. a and φατός.

'Aφάτως, adv. unspeakably, inexpressibly; excessively, abundantly. Fr. afaros.

'Αφαυαίνω, f. pas. ἀφαυανθήσομαι, same as ἀφαύω.

'ΑΦΑΥΡΟ'Σ, εά, εόν, weak, feeble, imbeoile, Soph. Æd. C.

1018; powerless as an adversary, Π. vii, 235; comp. ἀφαυεότερος, superl. ἀφαυεότατος, as if from a intens. and paveos, Dor. for φαῦλος, or, according to others, from maveos, changing τ into φ, q. d. small as to strength.

Αφαύω, f. αύσω, to dry, to cause to dry, Aristoph. Eq. 393; to parch, to roast, to scorch; pas. to become dry or parched, etc.; to roast, fry, singe, Aristoph. Th. αὔω.

'Αφάω, ω, and ἀφάσσω, f. άσω, to feel of, to handle; ἀφόωντα, Poet. for ἀφῶντα, handling, or putting in order, Il. vi, 322; to examine by feeling. Fr. ἀφή, which is from απτομαι.

Αφεγγής, έος, δ, ή, destitute of light, dark, obscure; blind; invisible, Æschyl. Prom. 115; Soph. Œd. C. 1549; hence, illstarred. Fr. α and φέγγος.

Αφεδεή, a term of imprecation, be suffocated or strangled, as we say colloquially, hang you, be hanged.

"Αφεδρος, ου, δ, menstruation.

Αφεδρών, ωνος, δ, a privy or necessary. Fr. ἀπό and έδεα, a seat. Some interpret ἀφεδεῶνα to mean the intestine called the rectum.

'Aφεñ, Epic for ἀφñ, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. of ἀφίημι.

'Αφέηκα, Epic for ἀφῆκα, 1. a.

'Αφέητε, Ion. for ἀφῆτε, 2. pl. 2. a. subj. act. of à finui.

'Αφεθείς, part. pas. 1. a. from $\dot{\alpha}\phi\dot{\epsilon}\theta n\nu$, or $-\epsilon i\theta n\nu$, ns, n, 1. α . ind. pas., ἀφεθη, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. pas., ἀφεθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas., apsenopas, 1. f. ind. pas. of apinui.

'Aφειδείως, Poet. adv. for ἀφειδέως, Ap. Rhod.

'Αφειδέω, ω, f. ήσω, not to spare, to be unsparing or lavish of, Soph. Electr. 980; Thucyd. ii, 43; to disregard or be regardless of, Thucyd. ii, 51.

'Αφειδέως, Ion. for ἀφειδώς, adv. unsparingly, liberally, generously, profusely.

'Aφειδής, έος, δ, ή, unsparing of, profuse, lavish; rigid, strict. Fr. a and personar.

'Αφειδήσαντα, acc. sing. part. 1. a. act. of & Deidew.

'Αφειδία, ας, ή, prodigality, profuseness, extravagance; rigor in discipline, study, etc., austerity or neglect of one's person, Colos. ii, 23. Fr. the same Th.

'Aφείθην, 1. sing. and in 3. pl. 'Αφείθησαν, 1. a. pas. of ἀφίημι. 'Αφείλε, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act.; άφείλετο, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. m. of apaipsw. 'Αφειλόμην, 2. a. mid. and

Αφείλον, 2. a. act. of ἀφαιρέω.

'Αφεῖμαι, 1. sing. pf. ind. pas. of ἀφίημι, part. pf. pas. ἀφει-MÉVOS.

'Aφείμεν, commonly said to be the 1. pl. 2. a. ind. act. for ἀφέμεν, from $d\phi \tilde{\eta} v$, 2. a. ind. act. of άφίημι, but in that case it would be ἄφεμεν, it is, therefore, more properly the 1. pl. 2. a. opt. act. for ἀφείημεν, as εἶμεν for εἶημεν, by syncope.

'Αφείναι, 2. a. inf. act. of ἀφίημε. 'Αφείς, έντος, and in f. g. ἀφεῖσα, part. 2. a. act. of ἀφίημι.

Âφεκτέον, verbal adj. one must abstain from, one must avoid. Fr. ἀπέχω.

' Λ Φελ γ ῦνω, f. ὔνω, p. υ γ χα, to hurt, do harm to.

'Αφέλεια, ας, ή, simplicity in discourse, dress, etc. Fr. ἀφελής. 'Αφελείν, 2. a. inf. of ἀφαιρέω.

'Αφελεῖται, 3. sing. 2. f. m. and Αφελέσθαι, 2. a. inf. m. ἀφέλεσθε, Ion. for ἀφείλεσθε, 2. pl. 2. a. ind. m. ἀφειλόμην. Fr. ἀφαιęέω.

'Αφέλης, 2. sing. 2. a. subj. act. of ἀφαιρέω.

Αφελής, έος, δ, ή, level, smooth, Aristoph. Eq. 527; simple, plain, blunt, Demosth. 1489, 10; simple, artless, unaffected; frugal, temperate; inviolate, pure. Αφελχύω, f. ύσω, to take away, remove, carry away from, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 24; to drain, draw up, suck out, Æschyl. Eum. 184. See next.

Αφέλκω, f. ζω, to drag or force away with violence, to tear away from, Lys. in Eratosth.; Soph. Œd. C. 844; in pas. to draw aside, Xen. Mem. iv, 5, 6. See preced.

Αφελόμενος, part. 2 a. from ἀφαιρέω, being moved or impelled, Palaphat. Incred.

Αφελόμην, Ion. for ἀφειλόμην, 2. a. ind. m. of ἀφαιείω.

Αφελότης, ητος, ή, evenness; hence simplicity, sincerity, Acts ii, 46; the same with ἀφίλεια.

'ΑΦέλωμαι, 2. a. subj. and

'Αφελών, part. 2. a. act. of à φαι**εέω.**

'Aφελως, adv. with simplicity, unaffectedly; brightly, clearly; άφελῶς δ' ἔλαμψε, is shining clear or bright, Anacr.

ΑΦΕΣ

" $A\varphi \in \mu \alpha$, $\check{\alpha} \tau o s$, $\tau \acute{o}$, any thing that is let go or sent away; remission, LXX.

"Αφεμεν. See ἀφεῖμεν.

'Αφέμενος, part. 2. a. m. of ἀφίημι.

"AΦΕΝΟΣ, ου, δ, or ἄφενος, εος, τό, (the latter in Homer,) and by syncop. ἄφνος, wealth, riches, resources, abundance; where joined with πλοῦτος, the grammarians explain it of cattle and lands, Il. i, 171; the income of a year, q. d. ἀφ' ἐνός ἔνου, or ἔνου, of one year, like the Latin annona. 'Αφέντι, dat. sing. of ἀφείς.

'Αφέζω, 1. f. act. of ἀπέχω.
"Αφερατος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, shut out from, Æschyl. Choëph. 446.

'Αφερμηνεύω, f. εύσω, to interpret, explain, narrate, Plat.

'Αφεςπύζω, same as

'A $\varphi_{i\varrho\pi\omega}$, f. $\psi\omega$, p. $\varphi\alpha$, to creep off, to steal away, Soph. Th. $\xi_{\varrho\pi\omega}$.

"Αφεςτος, ου, δ, ή, insufferable, not endurable.

"Αφες, έτω, 2. and 3. sing. and ἄφετε, 2. pl. 2. a. imperat. act. of ἀφίημι.

'Αφέσιος, ου, ὁ, epith. of Jupiter, The Releaser.

Aφεσις, εως, ἡ, dismission, emancipation of a slave; release, as from captivity, Luke iv, 18; ἄφεσις τῶν πλοίων, the dismissal or release of the vessels, Dem. de Coron. 251, 3 (§ 23); ὀφλήματος καὶ ταξίως, Demosth.; remission, forgiveness of sins, Mark iii, 29; the remission or forgiving of a debt while yet unpaid, Deut. xv, 3; a starting-place, Soph. Electr. 688; also, the letting go of horses from the starting-place; repudiation or divorce, Plut. Fr. ἀφίημι.

Aφεσταίη, Odys. xxiii, 101, (or, according to some, ἀποσταίη,) 3. sing. opt. pf. act. syncop. ἀφίστημι, would keep off from, would shun, Odys. xxiii, 101 and 169; but the reading is doubtful.

Αφεστάσι, by syncop. for ἀφεστήκασι, 3. pl. pf. ind. act. of ἀφίστημι.

'Αφίστατε, by syncop. for ἀφεστήκατε, 2. pl. pf. ind. act. of ἀφίστημι.

'Αφιστήκω, f. ήξω, to withdraw one's self from, secede, quit, abandon one's party or friends, Xen. Anab. ii, 4, 5.

'Αφέστιος, ου, δ, ή, not domestic,

not of the household, hearthless, foreign, LXX.

'Αφέται, ων, αί, properly, the starting-place at the races; also the name of a street in Lacedæmon; also a city of Magnesia. "Αφέτε, 2. pl. 2. a. imperat. act. of ἀφίημι.

Aperion, verbal adj. that must be released or let go, one must let

Αφετής, ηςος, ε. as ἀφέτης.

'Αφετηρία, ας, ή, the lists or bounds at the games and public contests; the starting-place at the races; a harbour.

'Aφέτης, ου, ὁ, one who lets go or throws off any thing, as darts or other missiles, particularly a slinger, Polyb.; also, among the Spartans, a freed slave.

"Αφετος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, released, set at liberty, discharged, dismissed, let loose, Æschyl. Prom. 669, on which see Prof. Woolsey's note; ἄφετοι ἡμέρωι, holidays, on which no public business was transacted. Fr. ἀφίημι.

"Αφευκτος. See ἄφυκτος.

'Αφεύω, f. εύσω, to burn, to singe off the hair, Aristoph.; to roast, to toast.

'Αφέψημα, ἄτος, τό, any thing boiled off, a decoction.

"A $\varphi \in \psi_{i,s}$, $\varepsilon \omega_{s}$, \dot{n} , the act of cooking or boiling; from

'Αφέψω, f. ἀφεψήσω, Ion. ἀπέψω, etc., to boil off, to boil down, Herodt. ii, 94; to boil so as to make young again, in allusion to what Medea did to her father, Aristoph. Eq. 1321; to cook, Aristoph. Fr. ἀπό and ἕψω.

'A τέωκα, Dor. for ἀφεῖκα, 1. sing. pf. ind. act. and

Ατέωνται, 3. pl. pf. pas. Dor. for ἀφεῖνται, from ἀφίημι, N. T.

'Aρεώρα, Att. for ἀφώρα, 3. sing. impf. ind. act. contract. of ἀφοράω.

'Aφή, ñs, 'n, a fastening; a lighting or kindling, Herodt. vii, 215; a touching, a handling or feeling; the sense of touch; a close connection, junction, or union; the yellow sand, with which the wrestlers were sprinkled, after being anointed, so as to give them a hold of each other. Fr. the pf. ind. m. ἤφα, of the verb ἄπω.

"Apness, ou, i, in, having passed the age of youth, beyond boy-

'Aφηγέομαι, οῦμαι, f. ήσομαι, p. ημαι, to lead, conduct, be a leader or commander; also, to relate,

tell, narrate; part. pres. mid. ἀφηγούμενος. Fr. ἀπό and ἡγέομαι.

'Αφήγημα, ἄτος, τό, a narration, a narrative, recital. Fr. the pf. pas. of the above verb.

'Aφήγησις, εως, ή, a narration, recital; also

'Αφηγούμενος, a leader, LXX.

'Αφῆκα, 1. a. act. ἀφῆν, 2. a. ind. act. ἀφῆνε, 2. pl. 2. a. subj. act. of ἀφίημι.

'Αφήκω, f. ήξω, to arrive at, attain to, Plat. Rep.

'Αφήλἄτο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of àφάλλομαι.

'Aφῆλιξ, Ion. ἀπῆλιξ, ιzος, ὁ, ἡ, beyond one's youth, elderly, in the decline of life, Herodt. iii, 14.

Αφήμαςτον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. of ἀφαμαςτάνω.

'Αφημαι. See next.

'Αφήμενος, part. of ἄφημαι, (but only found in the participle,) sitting apart, Il. xv, 106.

'Αφημεζεύω, f. εύσω, to be absent or to absent one's self for a day, as from one's post; μήτε ἀφημεζεύοντας, μήτε ἀποκοιτοῦντας, neither absenting themselves by day, nor being away by night, Dem. de Coron.

'Aφημένος, ου, δ, pf. part. pas. of ἀφάπτω, pf. ind. pas. ἀφῆμμαι.
"Αφημος, ου, δ, ἡ, being without fame or celebrity, unknown, Hom. Hymn. in Apol. 170. But the reading is doubtful.

'Αφῆν. See under ἀφῆκα.

Αφηνιάζω, f. άσω, p. απα, to shake off restraint, literally the reins; to be obstinate, contumacious, or disobedient, Herodian, i.

'Αφηςέθην, 1. sing. 1. a. ind. pas. of ἀφαιςέω.

'Αφης εόμην, ούμην, impf. ind. m. of ἀφαις εόμαι. Th. αίς εω. 'Αφῆτε. See under ἀφῆκα.

'Αφήτοςος, gen. sing. of

"Αφήτως, ορος, δ, an epithet of Apollo, the god of the bow, the archer, Il. ix, 404; from ἀφίημι also in the sense of δμοφήτως, (from φάω,) the god of prophecy.

"Appa, ns, n, sing. of

"AΦΘAI, ων, ωί, ulcerations upon the inside of the mouth, particularly in infants, and called aphthæ; (perhaps the thrush;) seldom used in the sing.

'Aφθαφσία, ας, ἡ, incorruptibility, immortality. Fr. α and φθάφ-

"A $\phi\theta\alpha\varrho\tau$ os, ov, δ , \hat{n} , incorruptible,

indestructible, immortal. Fr. α and φθαρτός.

"Aρθερατος, ου, δ, 'n, unutterable; mute, voiceless; silent.

'Aφθείς, part. 1. a. pas. from ήτθην. Th. ἄπτω.

"Appen, Dor. or Ion. rejecting the augment for ηφθη, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. pas. of Επτω.

'Aφθίτης, ου, δ, a district of E-gypt, Aphthites.

"Λφθίτος, ου, ό, ή, imperishable, everlasting, immortal, Hom. Same with ἄφθαρτος. Th. φθίω. "Αφθογγα, τά. See next.

"Αφθογγος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, destitute of voice or speech, speechless, tongueless, mute; τὰ ἄφθογγα, (like ἄφωνα,) as a subst., consonants. Fr. α and φθογγος.

'Aφθόνᾶτος, ω, δ, Dor. for αφθόνητος, unenvied.

'Αφθονέστερος, ου, δ, Poet. for ἀφθονώτερος, ου, δ, less envied, less exposed to envy.

'Aφθονηῖος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unenvied, not exposed to envy. Fr. α and φθόνος.

'Aφθονία, ας, 'n, abundance, plenty; also, exemption from envy.
''Aφθονος, ου, ὑ, 'n, not envying, not having an envious disposition, ungrudging; also, abounding, copious, productive, fertile; ἐν ἀφθόνοις, in affluence, Dem. de Coron.

'Aφθόνως, adv. without envy; also, abundantly, copiously, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 6. Fr. α and φθόνος. 'Αφθοςία, ας, ἡ, incorruption, purity; metaphor. integrity, incorruptness, Tit. ii, 7.

⁴Αφθοςος, ου, δ, 'n, uncorrupted, in a virgin state, pure, chaste.

'AΦI'A, α₅, 'n, a kind of wild plant used for food; but not ascertained, Theophr.

'Αφιᾶσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. for ἀφιεῖ-ι, Ion. ἀφιέασι, from ἀ-φίημ.

'Αφῖγμαι, pf. ind. pas. of ἀφικνέομαι.

'Αφίδουμα, ατος, τό, a model, or copy, particularly of a statue or temple, Diod.; an image, likeness; a shrine, a temple. Fr. ἀπό and ίδούω.

'Aφιδεύνω, and ἀφιδεύω, f. ύσω, to place, to erect, as a temple, to dedicate; also, to remove, to send or carry away; in the pres. the v is both long and short; in the fut., 1. aor., and pf. pas., long.

'Αφίεθι, -έτω, 2. and 3. sing. pres. imperat. act. of ἀφίημι.

'Aφίu, 3. pers. sing. impf. from

obsol. root ἀφιέω, εις, εις, for ἀφίημι. 'Αφιέναι, pres. inf. act. and

'Aφιείς, έντος, part. pres. act. of αφίημι.

'Αφιερόω, ω, f. ώσω, to purify from guilt by expiatory religious rites, Æschyl. Eum. 429.

'Αφίημι, f. ἀφήσω, p. εῖκα, 3 sing. impf. noisi, Demosth. 301, 10; 3. pl. hoisoav, Id. 540, 11; but ήφίουν, in Isæus, 60, 19; aor. $\alpha \phi \tilde{n} \kappa \alpha$, (1) to send forth, to hurl or discharge, as weapons, or missiles, or thunder, etc.; to send forth on an expedition, to despatch, Herodt. iv, 69; (2) to send away, to let go, to loose, to set free; to let loose, as a wild beast from confinement; to let off from an accusation, Demosth.; to remit or excuse him a flogging, Aristoph. Nub. 1426; to let go or disband an army, Herodt. i, 77; to put away, to divorce, Id. v, 39; 1 Cor. vii, 11; to loose a ship for any *place*, *Id.* v, 42; (3) to give up, hand over to, Id. ix, 106; to give up, let alone, or omit, Id. i, 206; and often in Thucyd.; (4) to let or permit one to do a thing; (5) to let pass unnoticed; to remit a fine, penalty, or debt, etc.; (6) to emit, as a sound or voice; (7) to abandon, Dem. Olynth. ii. The imperative ἄφες, is followed by subj. without Ίνα, as ἄφες, Ίδωμεν, suffer us to see, Matth. xxvii, 49; in mid. to send forth, etc. from one's self, much like the active; ἀφίετε, 2. pl. pres. imperat. act., άφιέναι, pres. inf. act., 1. a. ind act. à φηκα, 2. a. ind. act. à φην, 2. a. imperat. act. ἄφες, έτω, and 2. pl. ἄφετε, 2. a. subj. act. ἀφῶ, η̃s, η, part. 2. a. act. ἀφείς, pres. ind. pas. ἀφίεμαι, pf. ind. pas. ἀφείμαι, and in 3. pl. ἀφείνται, and Att. ἀφέωνται, 1. a. ind. pas. ἀφέθην, -ήθην, or -είθην, 1. a. subj. pas. ἀφεθῶ, ης, ῆ, 1. f. ind. pas. ἀφεθήσομαι. In Homer the antepenultimate of this and other verbs in inui is doubtful, but more commonly short; in the dramatic poets it is always long, except, perhaps, in Eurina. Soph. Electr. 130, and Aristoph. Av. 946; Brunck. Fr. àπό and Inui.

'Αφικάνω. See ἀφικνέομαι. 'Αφίκεσθαι, 2. a. inf. m. and

'Αφίκεο, for ἀφίκου, 2. sing. 2. a. ind. m. and

'Aφίκεσθε, 2. pl. 2. a. ind. m. of preced.

'Aφίκετο, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. m. ἀφικέσθαι, 2. a. inf. m. of ἀφικνέομαι.

'Αφίκευ, Dor. for ἀφίκου, 2. sing. 2. a. ind. m. or 2. a. imperat. m. Æol. and Dor. of ἀφικνέω. μαι. So ἀφικνέῦ, Dor. and Æol. for ἀφικνοῦ, 2. sing. pres. imperat. mid. or pas.

'Αφίκηαι, Ion. contract. for ἀφί. κη, 2. sing. 2. a. subj. m. of

Αφικνέομαι, ουμαι, f. ἀφίξομαι, to come, arrive at, reach, attain to; to return, come back, Demosth. 1188, 11; κάγὼ πόλιν σην ώς τάχιστ' ἀφίξομαι, and I will come as quickly as possible to your city, Eurip. Med. 755; pres. inf. mid. ἀφικνεῖσθαι, 1. f. m. ἀφίξομαι, p. pas. ἀφίγμαι, 2. a. ind. m. ἀφικόμην, ου, ετο, 2. a. subj. m. ἀφίκωμαι, η, ηται, 2. a. inf. mid. ἀφικέσθαι. It is commonly followed by πεός, ἐπί, είς, παρά, in tragic writers both with and without the preposition, but in prose, commonly with it. Th. invéqual.

Αφικόμενος, part. 2. aor. of preced.

Αφίκτως, οςος, δ, a suppliant, s. as ἰκίτης, Æschyl. Suppl. 241; also, an epithet of Jupiter, Invoked by Suppliants, Ibid. i.

Αφίκωμαι, η, ηται, 2. a. subj. m. ἀφικόμενος, part. 2. a. m. of ἀ-Φικνέομαι.

Αφιλάγαθος, ου, δ, h, disliking or unfriendly to the good or virtuous, 2 Tim. iii, 3. Fr. α, φίλος, and ἀγαθός.

'Αφιλανθεωπία, ας, 'n, want of philanthropy; and

'Αφιλάνθςωπος, ου, δ, ή, unphilanthropic; not benevolent, not loving man; not humane. Fr. α, φίλος, and ἄνθςωπος.

'Αφιλανθεώπως, adv. without philanthropy, inhumanely.

'Αφιλάςγύζος, ου, δ, ἡ, not avaricious, not covetous, 1 Tim. iii, 3. Fr. α, φίλος, and ἄςγυζος. 'Αφίλητος, ου, δ, ἡ, not loved, not endeared.

Αφιλοδοξία, ας, ή, want of ambition, contempt of glory.

'Αφιλόδοξος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, regardless of glory, unambitious.

"Αφῖλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, friendless, Æschyl. and Soph. etc.; of persons and things, unfriendly, disagreeable, hateful; averse to friendship; ἄφιλος φίλων, destitute of friends, Eurip. Hel. 531. Fr. α and φίλος.

'Αφιλόσοφος, ου, δ, ή, not having a taste for philosophy, unphilo-

'Αφιλόστοργος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, being without natural affection or love, Plut.

'Αφιλόττμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unambitious, both in a good and bad sense, Aristot. Eth. iv, 7; Isæus, 67, 5. Fr. α and φιλότιμος.

'Aφίλως, adv. in an unfriendly manner, unkindly, Æschyl. Ag.

*Αφιζις, εως, ἡ, a coming, arrival, approach; departure; ἄφιζις εἴκαδε, a return home, Demosth. 1463, 6; a supplication, Æschyl. Suppl. 483. Fr. ἀφικνέσμαι.

'Αφίζομαι, 1. f. m. of ἀφικνέομαι. 'Αφιππεύω, f. εύσω, to ride away, ride off, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 12.

Αφιππεία, and

'Aφιππία, ας, ή, awkwardness in riding.

*Apintos, ov, b, h, unsuited for riding, or for cavalry (of a country or ground), Xen. Hel. iii, 4, 12; awkward at riding, Plat.

'Αφίπταμαι, 1. f. m. ήσομαι, to fly away; to disappear, to vanish; to die; 2. a. act. ἀπέπτην, 2. a. m. ἀπεπτάμην οτ -όμην, part. 2. a. m. ἀποπτάμενος. Fr. ἵπταμαι. Th. πτήμι, obsol. 'Αφιστάνω, and

'Αφιστάω, obsol., and

'Αφίστημι, f. ἀποστήσω, aor. ἀπέστησα, (in which tenses it is transitive,) p. ἀφέστακα, to separate, to place apart, remove from; to frustrate the design, Thucyd. i, 93; to depose one, Xen. Hel. vii, 1, 45; in prose, generally, to make or excite a revolt; also to weigh out, Xen. (in opt. pres. ἀφιστώπν); also in 1. aor. mid. to weigh out, i. e. to pay in full the debt, Il. xiii, 745; but in Demosth. 1199, 24, it is used in the strict middle sense, to have the money weighed out to one's self; intrans. in pas. with 2. aor. pf. and plupf. act. and fut. m., while the 1. aor. m. is transit., to stand off, away, or aloof from, to keep far from; to withdraw from, or be done with business, Demosth.; to shun danger, labor, etc.; 1 aor. ἀπέστησα, I caused to revolt, Thucyd. iv, 81; to desist, quit, or give over; to depart from, recede; to lead away or seduce a people from their allegiance, Acts v, 37; to revolt from or desert; to forsake, Acts xv, 38; in the pas. to be separated or disjoined; to omit or abstain from, Thucyd. ii, 47; 2. a. act. ἀπίστην, 2. a. imperat. act. ἀπόστηθι, -ήτω, 2. a. subj. act. ἀποστῶ, ῆς, ῆ, 2. a. inf. act. ἀποστῆναι, part. 2. a. act. ἀποστάς, pres. imperat. m. ἀφίστασο, 1. f. ind. m. ἀποστήσομαι. Fr. ἀπό and ἴστημι.

'Aφίχθαι, pf. inf. pas. of ἄφικνέομαι.

"Αφλαστον, ου, τό, (in Latin aplustre,) the highest part of a ship's stern, Il. xv, 717; Ap. Rhod. i, 1089, and ii, 601. In a recent able work, by M. Jal, formerly a pupil in the French Marine School at Brest, and afterwards in the French naval service, this part of the ancient galleys is thus described: "The aplustre was an ornament on the stern of the ancient ships, and was a kind of tuft or crest, formed of wrought or carved planks, which were bent forward like a canopy over the thrônus or look-out of the steersman; this ancient ornament not having been preserved in our ships, the moderns have not preserved any name by which to designate it." Archéologie Navale, par A. Jal. Paris, 1840. Fr. a and φλασθαι, for Δλασθαι.

"Αφλεκτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unburnt, unparched, Eurip. Hel. 1350; αὕτως ἄφλεκτα, (things) altogether unroasted, raw, Ap. Rhod. i, 1074.

'Αφλογιστία, ας, ή, non-inflammability, incombustibleness.

'Αφλόγιστος, ου, δ, ή, unburnt, incombustible. Fr. a and φλογιστός.

'Αφλωσμός, οῦ, ὁ, the same with ἀφεός, οῦ, ὁ, foam, froth, which forms in the mouth of an angry man, Π. xv, 607, and xx, 168; according to others, sputtering, gnashing the teeth.

Aφνειός, οῦ, ἐ, ἡ, and ἀφνειός,
-νειά, -νειόν, compar. -ότεgos, superl. -ότατος and -ίστατος, Poet.
for ἀφνεός, compar. ώτεgos, rich,
wealthy, opulent, Æschyl. Pers.
3. Th. ἄφενος. See ἀφνεός.

'Αφνειώ, Dor. for ἀφνειού, gen. sing. of ἀφνειός.

'Aφνεό, ά, ό, lyric and tragic form of ἀφνείος, mostly in Pindar (Olymp. i, 16), though he also uses the other form; in the comparat. in Soph. Electr. 457. See ἀφνείος.

"Αφνος, εος, τό, abbrev. of ἄφενος. "Αφνω, adv. suddenly, unawares,

unexpectedly; by syncope of α and apocope of s for ἐφανῶς.

Fr. α and φαίνω.

'Aφόξητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, fearless, not timid, not fearing, Soph. Œd. T. 885.

'Aφοδία, ας, ή, fearlessness, intrepidity.

Aφοδος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not having fear, fearless, intrepid; also, causing no fear, not to be feared, Æschyl. Prom. 902.

Αφοδόσπλαγχνος, ου, δ, ή, having a fearless heart (literally bowels), fearless, Aristoph. Ran. 496.

'Aφόδως, adv. without fear, boldly, fearlessly. Fr. α and φόδος.

Αφόδευμα, ἄτος, τό, evacuation of the bowels, excrement; and Αφοδευτήριον, ου, τό, a privy,

Schol. Aristoph. Pl. 1184. From Αφοδεύω, f. εύσω, p. ἀφώδευκα,

'Αφοδεύω, f. εύσω, p. ἀφώδευπα, to evacuate the bowels, to go to stool.

'Αφόδιον, ου, τό, Poet. ἀφόςδιον.

"Αφοδος, ου, δ, a departure, a journey; a retreat, a return; a retiring, to go to stool; excrement; a privy. Fr. ἀπό and δδός.

'Αφοίβαντος, ου, δ, ἡ, unclean, uncleansed, unpurified, Æschyl. Eum. 232.

"Αφοινον, ου, τό, the same with ἄποινον, Schol. Homer. i, 13.

'Αφοίτητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unfrequented, untrodden; act. not coming to, not frequenting.

'Αφόμοιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unlike; also, like, made like to.

'Αφομοιόω, ω, f. ώσω, p. ἀφωμοίωκα, to make like, to assimilate; to copy, to take an exact image, to imitate, Xen. Mem. iii, 10, 2; to compare one with another; of things, to copy, to pourtray; part. pf. pas. ἀφωμοιωμένος. Fr. ὅμοιος.

'Αφοπλίζω, f. ίσω, p. ικα, to disarm, to strip one of his armor; in the mid. to lay aside one's armor; pas. to be disarmed, Il. xxiii, 26; ἀφοπλίζοντο, 3. pl. impf. ind. pas. Ion. Fr. ἀπό and ὅπλα.

'Αφοράω, ῶ, Ion. ἀποράω, f. ἀπόψομαι, 2. aor. ἀπείδον, p. ἀπεωρᾶπα, to look or see at a distance, or from a distance; to view or see clearly; rarely, to turn the eyes towards; turn the eyes back upon, or have the back turned; to see at a distance, Herodt. viii, 37; to behold in mind, to direct the

attention to, fix the mind upon, Heb. xii, 2. Fr. à x o and ò e á w. *Αφόεδιον, ου, τό, for ἀφόδιον, the same as ¿podeupa. Fr. Late and idis.

'Αφόρητος, ου, ό, 'n, verbal adj. intolerable, insupportable, not to be endured; Æschin. de Fals. Leg. § 19; Herodt. iv, 28; overwhelming, Thucyd. iv, 126; not worn, new. Fr. a and Pogia.

Αφορία, ας, ή, barrenness, infertility, sterility; unproductiveness of the season, scarcity of provisions, Lys. 158, 21.

'Apogisi, 3. sing. 1. f. ind. act. Att. of

'Αφορίζω, f. ĭσω and Attic ἀφοειῶ, p. ἀφώεικα, to separate by boundaries or limits, to define, Longin. 8; to mark out land, by stakes, etc., as in case of mortgaged lands, Demosth. 1202, 21; to discriminate, distinguish, define; to determine, to except from a general rule, to limit, lound; to assign or appropriate to; to separate one from his country; to cut off all intercourse, excommunicate or anathematize, Luke vi, 22; to set apart, to select for any thing, to choose, Acts xiii, 2; to finish a book, Polyb.; impf. ind. act. ἀφώριζον, 1. a. ind. act. ἀφώρισα, imperat. ἀφόρισον, άτω, 1. a. subj. act. ἀφοςίσω, pf. ind. pas. ἀφώεισμαι, part. ἀφωεισμένος, η, ον, 1. a. ind. pas. ἀφωείσθην, 1. a. imperat. pas. ἀφορίσθητι. Fr. ἀπό and δείζω.

'Αφόρισμα, άτος, τό, any thing separated or set aside; a separation, excommunication; the wave-offering, LXX.

'Αφοςισμένος, part. pf. pas. Ion. of ἀφορίζω.

Αφοςισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a limitation, separation; discrimination; & poεισμοί, ων, οί, aphorisms or maxims. Fr. ἀφορίζω.

'Αφοςμασθαι, pres. inf. mid. of *Αφορμάω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ἀφώρμηκα, to haste away, to rush forth; to sally forth, to advance, Il. ii, 794; Eurip. Med. 1234; to depart or go from, Xen. Hist. vii, 5, 7; when preparing to come hither, Aristoph.

'A τοςμίω, ω, f. ήσω, to depart or set sail from, to leave port, Polyb.

Nub. 607.

' Αφορμά, ñs, h, a starting-place, the means of starting safely, the basis of operations, Thucyd.

i, 90; the cause, occasion, opportunity, or pretext, of any thing; means of accomplishing, in general; means of war, as money, ships, men, etc., Dem. Orat. Leptin. Wolf. not. 287; means or resources of all kinds, Dem. Olynth. ii; a fund or capital, Dem. de Classib. 186, 13 (§ 8); πίστις ἀφορμὴ μεγίστη, credit is the greatest resource for borrowing, Demosth. 958, 3; money to procure any thing with; means of living; τοῖς παισί ἀφορμὰς εἰς τὸν βίον καταλείπουσιν, they leave to their children means of living, i. e. fame or character, as well as pecuniary means, Xen. Mem. iii, 12, 4; necessaries or means of living generally, Eurip. Med. 343; irruption, invasion, onset; refuge, succour. Fr. ἀπό and δεμή.

Αφορμηθείεν, for ἀφορμηθείησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. opt. pas. of ἀφορμάω. Αφόρμιγκτος, ου, ό, ή, sung without the lyre or harp, Æschyl. *Eum. 319, 328.

Αφοςμίζω, f. ἴσω, to carry out of port; mid. to leave port, Eurip. Iphig. Taur. 18.

'Αφόςμικτος, ου, δ, ή, same as ἀφόρμιγκτος.

"Αφοεμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, being without a harbour, harbourless; a fugitive from one's country, Soph. Œd. C. 234.

Αφοςολόγητος, ου, δ, ή, exempt from taxes or tribute, untaxed. "Αφορος, ου, δ, ή, barren, sterile, not bearing fruit, Herodt. ii, 156; Æschyl. Eum. 754.

'Αφοσιόω, f. ώσω, p. ωπα, (only found in mid. voice, ἀφοσιόομαι, -οῦμαι,) to devote, consecrate, dedicate; to discharge one's self from a vow, Demosth. 1160; to purify, to cleanse from sins; expiate, avert the wrath of the gods; deprecate, refuse, reject, to despatch any thing, in order to be rid of it; ἀφοσιοῦμαί σοι χρέος, I relinquish or give up your debt; pas. to be separated, excluded; to do (a thing) for form's sake, ceremoniously; and so to do slightly, cursorily. Fr. ἀπό and ὅσιος. 'Αφοσίωμα, ἄτος, τό, an expiation; also

Αφοσίωσις, εως, n, the act of expiating. Fr. pf. pas. of the preceding verb.

Αφ' οῦ, for ἀπὸ οῦ. Αφειάω, Poet. for ἀφείω. Αφ' οῦ τότε, for ἀπὸ τοῦ τότε Αφείζω, f. ἴσω, (same as ἀφείω,)

xeovou, from that time; and "A ϕ_{ov} , 2. sing. 2. a. imperat. m. Att. for apso, and this Ion. for ἄφεσο, from ἀφίημι.

'Αφοῦ, for ἀπόστηθι, ἀφίστασο. Αφόωντα, for ἀφῶντα, acc. sing. part. pres. act. contr. of à φάω. Αφεάδίουτι, dat. pres. part. of Αφεάδέω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ηκα, to act or speak without reflection. to be wanting in judgment or wisdom. Fr. a and φεαδής. 'Αφεαδίως, adv. inconsiderately. foolishly, Il. xii, 62.

Apeadns, ios, i, n, wanting in reflection, inconsiderate; of the dead, senseless, Odys. xi, 476.

'Αφεάδία, ας, ή, and Ion. άφεαdin, want of reflection, inconsiderateness, heedlessness; ἀφεα. δίη πολέμοιο, inexperience or want of skill in war, Il. ii, 368; in Homer, in dat. pl. ἀφεαδίης, -noi, -nois, Ion. for apeadiais, by or through folly. Fr. a and φεαδής.

'Αφεάδμων, Att. ἀφεάσμων, ονος, δ, ή, (same as ἀφεαδής,) thoughtless, without sense to foresee, Hom. Hymn. Cer. 257; Æschyl. Pers. 417; only used by the poets.

'Αφεαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to be mad or destitute of reason, to behave like an idiot. Fr. a and ophy. "Αφεακτα, ων, τά, vessels without

decks, Polyb.; and Cic. Epist. ad Attic. v, 11, 12. Hence the modern name of frigate. See Jal's Archéologie Navale, tom. i, 459. This is properly the neuter plural from

Αφεακτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unfortified; unsecured, unprotected; not guarded against treachery, etc.; off one's guard.

Αφεάσμων. See ἀφεάδμων.

"Apeastos, ov, i, n, not spoken or mentioned; not to be spoken, unutterable; also unexpected, unforeseen; hidden; ἐς τὸ ἀζεαστότατον, (χωείον being understood,) in a most secret place. Fr. α and $φ_{\ell}$ άζω.

Αφεάστως, adv. unexpectedly, Soph. Electr. 1263.

Aφείω, ω, f. ήσω, to foam, to befoam, or cover with foam, Il. xi, 282.

Αφεήτως, ορος, δ, Ion. for άφεά. τως, excluded from a tribe or society, an outlaw, Il. ix, 63. Fr. α and φεήτως, Ion. for φεάτως, which is from φεατεία, & tribe or brotherhood of a city.

to froth, to foam, Diod. Sic. iii, 9; Soph. Electr. 720; Mark ix, 18. Th. ἀφρός.

'Αφεική, ñs, h, Africa.

'Αφειόεις, εσσα, εν, foamy.

Αφοργένεια, ας, 'n, and ἀφοργενής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, born of the foam of the sea, foam-born, an epithet of Venus, Bion. Fr. ἀφορς and γένος.

'Αφεογενής. See preced.

'Αφεοδισιάζω, f. άσω, to indulge in sensual pleasures, to practise sensuality, Xen. Mem.

'Αφροδίσια, ω, τά, the things of Venus, sensual indulgences; also the festival of Venus or Aphrodītē.

*Appodiouzzós, ń, óv, of or belonging to Venus; an aphrodisiac or provocative plant, etc. Fr. 'Appodiou.

'Aφροδισιάς, άδος, ή, sacred to Aphroditē, name of an island.

'Αφεοδισιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, one that is lascivious or libidinous, a libertine.

'Αφεοδίσιον, ου, τό, a temple of Venus.

'Aφροδίσιος, ου, δ, ή, or -105, ία, 10v, relating to Venus or love; also, libidinous, lustful.

AΦΡΟ ΔΙ'ΤΗ, ns, n, the goddess of love, Aphrodite or Venus; so called because she was produced from the foam, ἀφρός, of the sea, Il. iii, 38, etc.; also, grace, beauty; love, Odys. xxii, 444. Αφρόσομος, ου, δ, n, having the hair wet with foam. Fr. ἀφρός and χόμη.

'Αφενέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. \acute{n} τω, p. nτα, to be destitute of reason or sense, to be of imbecile understanding. Fr. α and $\phi_{\ell}\acute{n}$ ν.

Aφουτις, ιδος, δ, π, free from care; secure or safe; also, fearless, regardless, reckless, Plut.

Αφεοντιστέω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ηπα, to have no care or solicitude for; to be heedless or unmindful of, to neglect; and

'Αφεοντιστία, ας, 'n, disregard, thoughtlessness; and

Aφεόντιστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, exempt from care or solicitude, free from anxiety, thoughtless, heedless; also, causing care or anxiety, Theocr. x, 20; pas. unthought of, unexpected, Æschyl. Agam. 1377. Fr. α intens. and φεοντίζω.

Αφροντίστως, adv. without care or anxiety, Eurip. Med. 914; ἀφροντίστως ἔχειν, for ἄφρων είναι, to be crazed, Soph. Aj. 355; also, to be inconsider-

ate or unconcerned for. 'Αφείνως, adv. foolishly, without wisdom, unwisely.

'AΦPO'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, foam, usually of the sea, but also of an angry lion, Il. xx, 168; froth, scum; frothing blood, Æschyl. Eum. 183. 'Αφροσῦνη, ης, ἡ, want of understanding, senselessness, foolishness; δι' ἀφροσύνη, by chance, or foolishly, i. e. without design, Xen. Mem. i, 4, 8. Fr. α and φρήν.

'Αφεούεητος, ου, δ, ή, and

"Αφεουεος, ου, ε, η, unguarded, ungarrisoned, unwatched, free from garrison duty, Aristot. Pol.

'Aφεώδης, εος, δ, ή, foamy, foamlike; of foam, Eurip. Or. 214.

"Αφεων, ονος, ου, δ, 'n, destitute of understanding, foolish, Eurip. Med. 881; dull, stupid, Demosth. 395, 15.

' Αφυδραίνω, and ἀφυδραίνομαι, to wash, sprinkle; mid. to bathe, to wash one's self.

'Αφὕη, ης, ἡ, a small kind of fish, a sort of anchovy, sardine, or herring; gen. pl. ἀφύων, not ἀφυῶν.

'Aφĕńs, ios, i, 'n, not adapted by nature to any purpose, unsuitable, inapplicable by nature; incapable by nature, Plat. Phæd. c. 103; unsusceptible; unskilled, indocile, not apt, without natural talent, witless, not clever or skilful.

Αφυΐα, ας, 'n, dullness of understanding, incapacity, want of talent. Fr. α and φυή.

"Αφυκτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, Poet. for ἄφευκτος, that cannot be shunned, inevitable; ἄφυκτον ὁἰστόν, an unerring shaft, Eurip. Med. 634; Hippol. 1422; also, unable to escape, Aristoph. Nub. 1047; ἄφυκτος λόγος, an unanswerable or irrefutable argument, Æschin. c. Ctes. c. 9. Fr. α and φεύγω. Hence

Αφύκτως, adv. without the hope of escape, Herodt. ix, 116.

Αφῦλακτίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to bark out, Luc. Fr. ὑλακτίω, but Αφῦλακτίω, to be off one's guard; to be careless, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 5. Fr. φυλάσσω.

'Αφύλακτος, ου. δ, ἡ, incautious, unguarded; not watched or guarded, Xen. Anab. ii, 6, 24. 'Αφύλάκτως, adv. in an unguarded or insecure manner, insecurely. Fr. α and φυλάσσω.

Αφυλαξία, ας, ή, want of care in respect to guards, want of precaution, Xen. Œcon. iv, 10.

"Αφυλλος, ου, δ, ħ, leafless, being without leaves, Π. ii, 425; a mouth or speech, unaccompanied by the supplicatory bough, Eurip. Orest. 383; act. stripping off or destroying the leaves, Æschyl. Eum. 785.

'Αφύομαι, to exhaust, draw from. See ἀφύσσω.

'Αφίζειν, fut. inf. of ἀφύσσω.
'Αφυζῶ, Dor. for ἀφύζω, 1. f. act. of ἀφύσσω.

'Aφυπνίζω, f. ἴσω, to awake from sleep, Eurip. Rhes. 25; Ælian. Var. Hist. i. 13.

Αφυπνόω, f. ώσω, p. ἀφύπνωχα, to cease sleeping, to awake, Anthol. Græc.; but in the later writers, and in N. T., to sleep, to fall into a prolonged and deep sleep, Luke viii, 23; l. a. ind. act. ἀφύπνωσα. Fr. ἀπό and υπνος.

Aφυσγετός, οῦ, ὁ, slime, mud, and filth, which a stream carries with it, a muddy stream, Π. xi, 495. Fr. ἀφύω.

'Αφύσσαι, Poet. for ἀφύσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of ἀφίω.

Αφύσσω, f. ξω, 1 aor. ήφυζα, but in Hom. ἄφῦσα, Odys. ix, 165, or aquora, Hom.; 1. aor. m. ηφυσάμην, or άφυσσάμην, Hom.; to draw from, to draw out liquids, particularly from a large vessel into a smaller one; hence, to collect or draw from the stores of others into one's own; to get, procure, or draw forth draughts of wealth, Il. i, 171; mid. to draw for one's self, to help one's self to, Il. xxiii, 220; to heap up leaves, Odys. vii, 286; to pour out, Odys. ix, 204; caused his entrails to issue out, Il. xiv, 517. The derivation is uncertain; according to some, from υω, to others, from äπτω, ἀφάω· 1. f. inf. act. αφύζειν. See αφύω.

Αφυστεζέω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ηκα, to lag behind, to come too late; to be frustrated or disappointed, to fail of attaining.

'Αφύτευτος, ου, ό, ή, unplanted ground, Xen. Œcon. 4, 10.

'AΦΥ'Ω, f. ύσω, p. νzω, as the primitive of ἀφύσσω, to draw from or out of, exhaust, etc., as under that verb, which see; also, to become white or bleached, Hippocr.

'Aφύως, adv. from ἀφυής, without natural aptitude.

'Aφ' &, Dor. for &φ' οδ, (χεόνου being understood,) from which time.

'Aφ' ων εδύνατο, with all one's might, as much as possible.

'A', ωτι, sc. χεόνω, Dor. for ἀφ' ου χζόνου, from which time, since, when.

'Ατωμειωμένες, part. pf. pas. of άφομοιόω. Fr. ἀπό and ὅμοιος. Afwra, Tá, in Grammar, the letters called mutes; opposed to Φωνήεντα, the vowels; pl. of ἄφωνος.

'Αφώνη τος, ου, δ, ή, destitute of a voice or utterance, dumb, Soph. Æd. C. 1283; unutterable, not to be spoken.

'Αφωνία, ας, ή, want of voice or utterance; dumbness; silence, Lucian.

"Αφωνος, ου, δ, ή, voiceless, speechless, dumb; silent; mute or silent in patient suffering, Acts viii, 32. Fr. α and φωνή.

'A ζώνως, adv. without a sound, silently, Soph.

'Αφώριζον, ες, ε, impf. ind. act. άφωςισα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of ἀφορίζω. Fr. ἀπό and όρος.

'Αφώσιν, 3. pl. 2. a. subj. of

'Aχάζ, δ, indeclinable, the name of a man, Ahaz.

'Axata, as, in the name of a part of Greece, Achaia; epith. of Ceres, in Attica.

'Aχαΐδα, acc. sing. of 'Aχαΐς, tõos, Achaia.

'Αχαϊάς, άδος, a proper name. Αχαιινέη, Αχαιίνης. See άχα-

'Axaiis, idos, h, an Achaian or

Grecian woman, pl. 'Axaitos, Odys. ii, 119; also the country of Achaia, Il. iii, 75.

'Axainos, and 'Axaiinos, n, ov, belonging to Achaia, Grecian; in N. T. the name of one of the Christians, Achaicus, 1 Cor. xvi, 17.

'Aχαΐναι, οί, αί, stags, deer. next.

'Αχαΐνη, ης, ἡ, Aristot. Hist. An. ii, 15; ix, 5; άχαιινέη, Ap. Rhod. iv, 175, Oppian. Cyneg. ii, 426, ἀχαιίνης, ου, ὁ, ἀχαία or axaia, h, a stag or deer of two years old, called by sportsmen a brocket or brock; also in general, Poet. the stag or deer.

Again, nom. pl. the Grecians; άχαιαί, the Grecian women; more frequently used in Homer for the principal men among them, Damm's Lex. In 110mer's time this name was particularly applied to the Lacedæmonians and Argives; but Davaoi, appropriate to the latter, Schneid. Lex. Fr. 'Axata.

'Aχαιός, ά, όν, Achaian; used also as subst. See preced.

'Αχάλινος, δ, ή, unbridled, unrestrained, licentious tongue, Plat. Legg. Fr. α and χαλινός.

'Αχαλίγωτος, ου, ό, ή, unbridled. 'Αχάλκευτος, ου, δ, ή, not made of brass or metal, not forged, Æschyl. Choëph. 486.

''Αχαλκος, ου, i, h, not having brass, i. e. armor, unarmed, unprotected, ἄχαλκος ἀσπίδων, Soph. Œd. T. 191, like arnsvos ἀσπίδων, in Electr. 36, unprotected with a shield, etc., unfurnished with arms; so in Eurip. Phæn. 328, ἄπεπλος φαρέων, unclothed, unrobed of my robes; also moneyless.

Αχανδής, εος, δ, ή, needy; opposed to πολυχανδής, rich, wealthy, Anacr. Fragm. ii, 36, edit. Fischer.

AXANH, ns, n, an achané, a Persian and Bæotian dry measure, containing 45 medimni, Aristoph. Acharn. 108; also, a kind of chest or box, Plut.

'Αχανής, έος, δ, ή, not gaping or opening the mouth, hence close; not speaking, mute, dumb, silent, gazing in silence. Fr. a and xaiva. Also, with a intens., gaping or yawning wide; immense, huge, vast.

'Αχἄρις, δ, ἡ, ἄχἄρι, τό, gen. ιτος, wanting grace or beauty, unattractive, unpleasant, repulsive; troublesome; severe, rigid; ungrateful, unthankful. and xápis.

Αχαριστέομαι, οῦμαι, to be unthanked, to be repaid with ingratitude or unthankfulness.

Αχαριστέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be unthankful, ungrateful, or disobliging, Xen. Mem. ii, 2, 2; to disoblige, to be wanting in attentions to any one.

'Αχαριστία, ας, ή, ingratitude, thanklessness; and

'Αχἄςιστος, ου, δ, ή, unpleasing; wanting grace, unattractive; ungracious; and hence, ungrateful, unthankful, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 7; pas. unthanked, unrequited, Lys. 162, 34; Xen. Anab. i, 9, 18. Fr. a and 3. pers. sing. pf. ind. pas. of xaciζομαι.

·Λχαρίστως, adv. ungratefully; άχαρίστως έχειν πρός τινος, to be unrequited, Xen. ii, 3, 11. Fr. ἀχάριστος.

Αχάριτος, ου, δ, ή, the same as äχαεις, Herodt. i, 207.

Aχαρναί, ων, αί, a demos, i. e. | 'AXEPΩI'Σ, ίδος, ή, the white

borough or township of Attica, Acharna.

'Αχάρναιος, ου, δ, ή, Acharnian, of Acharna.

'Αχάρνας, ου, δ, and

"Axagvos, ov, ò, a sea fish, Aristot. Hist. Anim.

'AXĀ'THΣ, ov, δ, a kind of precious stone, an agate; also a proper name, Achātes.

" $ilde{\mathbf{A}}\chi$ sı, first syllable long, Dor. for ήχει, 3. sing. impf. act. from ηχεου, -εες, εις, -εε, ει, from ήχέω.

 $^{\prime}A\chi$ εῖ, Dor. for ἀ χ εῖ, 3. sing. pres. act. or 2. sing. pres. imper. act. of nx iw.

"Αχειλος, ου, δ, ή, being without a lip or edge.

'Αχείμ, indeclin., Achim, the name of a man, in Matt. i, 14.

'Αχείμαντος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not disturbed by storms, still, calm, Alca. 46. See next.

Αχείματος, ου, δ, ή, same as preced., Æschyl. Suppl. 135.

"Αχεις, εος, δ, ή, same as άχειςής. $^{\cdot}$ Αχειρέες, nom. pl. of

'Aχειρής, έος, δ, ή, destitute of hands, Hom. Batrachom. 289. Αχειροποίητος, ου, δ, ή, not made

with hands, not made by man, Mark xiv, 58. Fr. α, χείρ, and mointos.

"Axeipos, the same as axeiphs.

'Αχείρωτος, ου, δ, ή, unsubdued, Thucyd. vi, 10; φύτευμ' ἀχείεωτον, αὐτόποιον, Soph. Œd. C. 698, where it is commonly rendered, not planted or reared by hand; but Prof. Dunbar (after Doederlein) is of opinion, that there also it means unsubdued. The latest German lexicographers retain the common rendering. See Lexicons of Jacobitz and Seiler, 1839, of Rost and Palm, 1841, and of Pape, 1842.

'Aχελωΐος, ου, δ, Poet. form, Achelous, the name of several

'Αχελώρος, ου, δ, same as preced.; in the later poets, used for water in general.

'Αχέοισα, Dor. for ἀχέουσα. 'Ax 'souo', for àx 'souoa, part. pres.

act. f. g. of ἀχίω.
"AXEP ΔΟΣ, ου, δ, more rarely ή, a kind of prickly shrub or thorn, of which hedges are made, Odys. xiv, 10; the wild pear-tree, Soph. Œd. C. 1596.

'Αχερόντειος, and 'Αχερόντιος, and

'A γερούσιος, ία, ον, belonging to Acheron, Acherontian.

poplar-tree, Il. xvi, 482.

'Αχέρων, οντος, δ, a river in Epirus, the Acheron; also, a river of the infernal or lower world.

'Αχέτας, ου, δ, Dor. for ηχέτης, sonorous, sounding, tuneful, Æschyl. Prom. 574; the male cicada, which chirps, Aristoph. Av. 1095.

Axevour, Eol. and Dor. for nχοῦσιν, 3. pl. pres. act. of ἀχέω, Dor. for ηχέω.

'Αχεύω, f. εύσω, the same with

' A_{χ} έω, f. ήσω, p. ηκα, to be afflicted, to grieve, Il. v, 399; to bear or endure any thing with difficulty; f. mid. noopas, p. pas. -ημαι. See under ἄχω.

'Αχέω, old Poet. form for ηχέω, to sound, and to cause to sound. Th. Axos.

'Αχήν, ένος, δ, ή, poor, destitute; mendicant. Fr. α and $\chi \omega$. Hence

'Aχηνία, ας, ή, poverty, indigence; mendicity; want in general, as δμμάτων άχηνία, want of eyes, Æschyl. Agam. 426, and χεημάτων, of goods or possessions, Choëph. 298.

'Âχθεινός, ή, όν, troublesome, irksome, Xen. Mem. iv, 8, 1.

'Αχθείς, part. 1. a. pas., ἀχθήσεσθε, 2. pl. 1. f. ind. pas., άχθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of ἄγω. 'Aχθέσει, Att. for ἀχθέση, 2. sing. 1. f. ind. m. of αχθομαι.

'Αχθηδών, όνος, δ, a burden, weight; grief, pain; affliction, annoyance, Thucyd. ii, 37; μη πεος άχθηδόνα μου άκούσης, listen to me without irritation, Lucian's Toxaris, as cited in Symmons's Æschyl. Agam.; δι' άχ-Indova, tauntingly, Thucyd. iv,

Αχθήσομαι, f. of ἄχθομαι, also, f. pas. of ἄγω.

"Aχθομαι, 1. f. mid. έσομαι and ήσομαι, and pas. form άχθεσθήσομαι, aor. ηχθέσθην, to be burdened, to be laden, to be borne down or groan under a burden; to be weighed down, out of spirits, depressed in mind; to be afflicted at; to endure with difficulty; to be dissatisfied with, Lys.; to be wearied or tired of, Eurip. Med. 246; also, to be vexed or angry with; to be exasperated, Æschyl. Prom. 390; οὐκ ἀχθέσει παθών, you will not be sorry to have suffered, Aristoph. Nub. 1445. Th. äχθos.

'Αχθόμεθα, 1. pl. pres. ind. of àχθομαι.

"Aχθος, εος, τό, a burden, a load; trouble, distress, affliction, grief. Hence ἄχθομαι, ἐπαχθής, etc.

'Αχθοφοςέω, ω, f. ήσω, to bear or carry a burden; and

'Αχθορόgos, ου, δ, h, that bears or carries a burden, a porter. äχθος and φέρω.

' $A\chi i$, or $a\chi i$, adv. easily.

^{*}Αχι, Dor. for η, or ηχι, where. Αχιλεύς. See Αχιλλεύς.

'Αχίλλειος, εία, ειον, Poet. 'Αχίλειος and Αχιλλέιος, Ion. 'Aχιλλήιος and Αχιλήιος, of or belonging to Achilles, Achilléan; τὸ ἀχίλλειον (ἄςτον understood), a cake of fine barley, Aristoph. Eq. 819.

Αχιλλεύς, έως, έος, Ερίο ῆος, δ, Achilles. Hence

'Aχιλλήϊος, τα, ϊον, belonging to Achilles.

'Αχιλληϊς, ιδος, ἡ, (κριθή,) a kind of barley. See also under 'Aχίλλειος.

"Aχιλος, ου, ο, ή, being without grass or fodder.

'Αχἴτων, ονος, δ, ή, being without a tunic or coat, scantily clothed, Xen. Mem. i. 6, 2.

' $A_{\chi\lambda\alpha\nu\nu'\alpha}$, α_5 , $\dot{\eta}$, the want of a cloak, Eurip. Hel. 1282.

"Aχλαινος, ου, δ, ή, having no outer garment or cloak.

'Αχλυόεις, όεσσα, όεν, εντος, έσσης, evros, dusky, dark with clouds or fog, murky, gloomy.

"Aχλοος, contr. ους, ό, ή, being without herbage.

'AXΛΥ'Σ, ĕos, 'n, darkness, mistiness, fogginess, cloudiness; hence, gloom, trouble, dejection; dimness of sight, a mist before the eyes, Acts xiii, 11; in Hom. often for the mist which comes over the senses of the dying, as in Il. v, 696, etc.

'Αχλῦω, f. ύσω, p. υκα, αοτ. ήχλῦσα, to darken, make cloudy or foggy.

"AXNA, Ion. äxvn, ns, h, the husk or chaff of grain, called by botanists the glume, Il. v, 409; also, foam, froth, Hom.; smoke, darkness, Æschyl.; the light parts that are rubbed off, or fly off from the surface of any thing, as chaff or dust from a heap of grain, the down of the quince, the fine dust from metals, etc.; the dew, Soph. Œd. C. 681; adverbially, a little, ever so little, Aristoph. Vesp. 92.

"Αχνὔμαι (used only in pres. and impf.), to trouble one's self, to grieve, to be afflicted, to be sad; in Hom. generally in the participle, Δυμόν ένὶ στήθεσσιν, Odys. xiv, 170; άχνύμενος κῆρ, Il. vii, 428, grieved at heart; also, with gen. grieved for the dead, the absent, etc.; τὸ δ' ἄχνυμαι, I am grieved for it, Pind. Pyth. vii, 18; it does not always mean grief or sorrow alone, but accompanied with indignation and anger, as in Il. i, 103, 241, etc. See "AXΩ.

Αχνύμενος, part. pres. of preced. Axoi, dat. Dor. for nxoi, (as Λατοι for Λητοι,) from ήχώ, óos, oũs, 'n, echo.

"Aχολος, ου, ό, ή, being without bile or gall; also, driving away gall or anger; rage-allaying, Odys. iv, 221. Fr. a and xo-

"Αχομαι, same as ἄχνυμαι, Odys. xviii, 256.

"Αχοεδος, ου, δ, ή, not having strings, as a musical instrument, Aristot. Rhet. iii, 6 and 11.

Αχόρευτος, ου, δ, h, that has not danced, vanished from the dance, Plat.; that has not learned to dance; sad, joyless, wretched, Soph. Electr. 1069, like ἄχοςος. Fr. a and xoeos.

"Axogos, ov, o, n, same as preced. "AXOΣ, εος, τό, grief, sadness, pain of mind, affliction; also, pain of body, ache; in Pind. used in both senses, in Hom. always of mind; oueavior axos, plague or wrath of heaven or from on high, meaning excessive, great, enormous, Soph. Antig. 418. See note in Woolsey's edit. Hence perhaps the English word ACHE.

Αχεάαντος, ου, δ, h, Poet. for ἄχεαντος.

'Αχεαδούσιος, an epith. formed from axeas, as if from the name of a bnuos, Aristoph. Eccl. 362. 'Αχραής, έος, δ, h, and

' Αχρανής, έος, δ, ħ, and

*Αχεαντος, ου, δ, ή, undefiled, unpolluted, untouched, pure, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1574; pure, unmixed with any thing mortal, Longin. 9; clean, not soiled. Fr. a and χεαίνω.

AXPA'Σ, ἄδος, 'n, the wild peartree; also, the fruit of it. Theophr.

Aχειίου, Att. ἄχειιου, adv. ineffectually, uselessly, without an object; ἀχρεῖον δ' ἐγέλασσε, she laughed involuntarily, feignedly, or in a forced manner, or as some interpret it, unconsciously, Odys. xviii, 162; ἀχρεῖον ἰδών, looking foolish, with unmeaning look, giving a helpless look, R ii, 269.

'Azerios, εία, είον, Ion. ἀχερίος, useless, ineffectual, good for nothing; particularly, unserviceable, unavailable, unfit for any purpose; τὸ ἀχερίον, the unserviceable part of an army, opposed to καθαρόν, Herodt. i, 191; slothful, unprofitable, Matth. XXV. 30; Luke XVII, 10; of no advantage. Fr. α and χειία.

'Aχειότης, ητος, ή, uselessness.' Αχειόω, ω, f. ώσω, p. ἡχειωκα, to make useless, to disable; pres. pas. ἀχειόωμαι, to become useless; to become corrupt, depraved, Rom. iii, 12; pf. pas. ἡχειωμαι, 1. a. ind. pas. ἡχειωθην, and 3. pl. ἡχειωθησαν. Fr. the same.

'Aχρείως, adv. uselessly, ineffectually.

'Aχεήιος, Poet. for ἀχεςίος, by resolving the diphthong.

'Aχεήιστος, the same as äχεηστος.

'Aχεηματία, ας, ή, want of money, Thucyd. i, 11.

Αχρήματος, ου, δ, ή, poor, needy, destitute. Fr. a and χρήματα. See ἀποχρήματος.

Aχεημοσύνη, ης, ή, want of money, poverty, Odys. xvii, 502.

'Αχεήμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, the same with ἀχεήμωτος ὡς μήτ' ἀχεήμων ἐκπίσης, that thou shouldst not be driven away moneyless or destitute, Eurip. Med. 462.

'Aχεηστία, ας, ή, unfitness, uselessness.

"Aχεηστος, ου, δ, ή, useless; ineffectual, inefficacious, Demosth. 121, 15; unprofitable; inconvenient, unsuitable; unusual; wicked, bad, cruel, Herodt. viii, 111; act. making no use of; not used, and so new; in Gram. obsolete. Fr. α and χεηστός. 'Αχεηστόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make useless, corrupt, or destroy, as the language of Greece, Eustath. cited in Schaef. Dion. Hal. not. 361.

"Aχει, or ἄχεις before a vowel, the same with μέχει, and used, (1) as a preposition with a genitive; unto, to, until, up to any time or place, as far as; until deep in the night, Odys. xviii, 370; ἄχει νῦν, until now; ἄχει τίνος, how long; with particles, as ἄχει τοῦ διῦξο, hitherto; ἄχεις οῦ, until which time, χεόνου being understood; ἄχει τοῦ Πει-

eaiωs, up to the Pireus, Dem. de Coron.; (2) as a conj. until, to the time that, with or without äν· (3) in Hom. as adv. of place, on the surface, just touching, Il. xvii, 599; also adverbially, wholly, entirely, Il. iv, 522.

"Axeis. See äxei.

"Αχεῦσος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, without gold, not rich, Plat.; unadorned with gold.

'Αχεώματος, ου, δ, 'n, colorless; pale; unblushing.

"Αχεως, ω, δ, ħ, Att. for ἄχεοος.
"Αχεωστος, ου, δ, ħ, uncolored, untouched, Eurip. Hel. 831.

Αχυρμιᾶ, ᾶς, ἡ, a heap of chaff; straw; the place where the chaff falls in winnowing grain, Π . v, 502.

'Αχῦροδόκη, ης, ἡ, a place where chaff is collected, a chaff-holder. "ΑΧΥΡΟΝ, ου, τό, straw, chaff; stalks of vegetables; bran, husks or chaff, left after threshing or grinding, Herodt. iv, 72; Matth. iii, 12; used mostly in plur.; blso in plur. litter.

 $A_{\mathcal{X}}$ υρόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, p. ωκα, to strew with chaff or straw, to litter.

'Αχυςών, ῶνος, δ, the same as ἀχυςμιά, Aristoph. Vesp. 1302.

'Αχώ, Dor. for 'Ηχώ, Echo; a voice, a sound; ποίαν ἀχώ, what voice (shall I utter, understood), Eurip. Hecub. 156.

"AXΩ, an obsolete present, not used in act.; hence, (1) mid. ἄχομαι, and the forms ἀχέω, ἀχεύω, ἄχνυμαι, ἡκαχόμην, ἀκήχεμαι, ἀκάχημαι, all intransitive, to ache, to be sad, to be grieved or troubled; (2) but ἀκαχήσω, ἤκαχον, ἀκαχίζω, transitive, to trouble, grieve, afflict, 3. sing. aor. ἤκαχε, Π. xvi, 822; and ἀκάχησε, Π. xxiii, 223; fut. ἀκαχήσω, Hom. Hymn. Merc. 286. The root is not agreed upon among lexicographers.

'AXΩ'P, ω̃ρος, δ, a running soreness of the head, a scald head; dandriff.

Αχώριστος, ου, δ, ἡ, not parted, not divided; not having an assigned place.

"AY, adv. of place, back, backwards; over again, anew; ἀψ ἴεναι, to go back, to return.

"Αψαι, aor. imperat. and "Αψάμενος, part. aor. m. of äπ-

Αψάμενος, part. aor. m. of ἄπ τομαι.

"Αψα, Ion. for ἄψω, and this Dor. for ήψω, 2. sing. 1. a. ind. m., ἄψαιο, 2. sing. 1. a.

opt. m. of ἄπτομαι, 1. f. m. ἄψομαι, 1. a. ind. m. ἡψάμην, p. pas. ἤμμαι, and

"Αψασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of the same.

'Αψαυστος, ου, δ, ħ, Ion. and Poet. untouched, not to be touched; sacred, Thucyd. iv, 97; that has not touched a sword, Soph. Œd. T. 969. Fr. α and ψαύω.

'Αψεγέως, adv. without censure or blame, Ap. Rhod. ii, 1023.

'Aψεγής, έος, δ, ή, blameless, unblamed, Soph. Elect. 497; and "Aψεκτος, ου, δ, ή, irreproachable, not reprehensible. Fr. α and ψέγω.

Αψευδέα. See άψευδής.

'A ψεύδεια, ας, ή, truthfulness.

Aψευδίως, ἀψευδῶς, adv. not falsely; truly, Herodt. ix, 58. Aψευδής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, not falsifying, not deceiving, true, truthful, sincere; acc. sing. ἀψευδία, contract. ἀψευδής λίλεκται μῦθος ἀψευδής δός, the word is spoken in truth, or the undeceiving word is spoken, Eurip. Med. 357; incapable of falsehood, Tit. i, 2. Fr. α and ψευδω.

'Aψευδώς, adv. See ἀψευδίως.
"Αψευστος, ου, δ, ή, not falsifying, not lying; speaking the truth. Fr. the same.

"Αψηκτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not rubbed down or smoothed off, not dressed off; untanned, Aristoph. Lys. 658; uncombed, Ap. Rhod. 3, 50.

'Αψήφιστος, ου, δ, ħ, not chosen by votes; not having voted, Aristoph. Vesp. 752.

A $\psi_n \varphi_o \varphi_{opn\tau os}$, that has not yet voted, Polyb. vi, 14, 7.

Αψίδες, nom. pl. of àψίς.

Aψίκοςος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, loathing, satiated, cloyed with any thing as soon as tasted; producing satiety; fastidious, fickle, in one's desires or tastes, Aristot. Rhet. ii, 14.

'Αψιμάχεω, ω, f. ήσω, to skirmish with an enemy, Polyb.; to entice or lead on to fight, Plut. 'Αψιμάχια, ω, ή, a skirmishing, Æschyl. 51, 37.

A ψίμα χος, ου, δ, ἡ, skirmishing. "Aψυ, acc. sing. of ἄψις, εως, ἡ. A ΨΙΝΘΙΟΝ, ου, τό, absinthium, a species of Artemisia, wormwood, Nen. Anab. i, 5, 1. See next.

"A \(\psi\vi\) vobos, ou, \(\hat{n}\), wormwood; as a proper name of a star in N. T., Wormwood, it is masculine, Revel. viii, 11. See preced.

"Αψις, εως, ή, contact, a touching, a feeling or a handling. Fr. ἄπτομαι. See next.

'Aψίς, τδος, 'n, a fastening, binding or connecting together, a knotting; ἀψτδες λίνου, the joinings or meshes of a net, Il. v, 487; the rim or felloe of a wheel; the wheel itself, Hes. Op. 424; Herodt. iv, 72; Eurip. Hip. 1233; hence, a chariot, Ion. 88; any arched or curved form, a bow, arch, vault of heaven, an arcade; κύκλος ἀψτδος, the potter's wheel, Anthol.; also, the apsides of an ellipse.

'Aψĩσι, dat. pl. of preced.

"Αψοβρον, adv. backward, back; flowing back, II. iv, 152; back again, Æschyl. Prom. 1021. See next and ἄψοβρος.

'Αψόρρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, contracted ἀψόρρους, flowing back, refluent; Homer terms the ocean ἀψόρρους, because it flowed back into itself; Cambridge Mus. Crit. vol. i, 254. Fr. ἄψ and ρόος. "Αψόρρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, retracing one's steps, properly an abbreviated form of ἄψορρος, but in Homer usually in the general sense of moving or going backwards, and mostly in neut. as an adv.; retrograding.

'Aψοφητί, adv. without noise, quietly, silently. From

quietly, silently. From $^{*}A\psi \delta \varphi _{n}\tau _{os}$, $_{ov}$, $_{o}$, $_{i}$, noiseless, without noise, still.

"Αψοφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, same as preced.
"Αψυκτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, uncooled, not to be cooled, Plat.

"Αψυρτός, ου, δ, a man's name, Absyrtus.

"Aψs, εος, τό, a joining, a fastening together; a joint, a limb, Odys. iv, 794; xviii, 189.

'Αψυχία, ας, ἡ, lifelessness, inanimateness; cowardice, Eurip. Alc. 642; Æschyl. S. Theb. 259, 383.

"Αψῦχος, ου, δ, ἡ, lifeless, without a soul, inanimate; ἄψυχον εἰκώ, the inanimate image (i. e. the reflected form) of herself, Eurip. Med. 1159; timid, cowardly. Fr. α and ψυχή.

"AΩ, to blow, to breathe; root of ἄημι, used only in impf. ἄον, Ap. Rhod. i, 605. See ἄζω and αὖω. See next.

"AΩ, root of αἴω, ἰαύω, ἀωτίω, to sleep; used only in aor. ἄεσα, contract. ἄσα, Hom. See next. "AΩ, contract. from ἀάω, to hurt. See next.

"AΩ, to satiate, found only in act. ἄμεναι, contract. for ἀέμεναι, Hom.; the aor. ἆσα, pres. pas. belong to ἀάω.

Aωθεν, Dor. for ἀωθεν, adv. early in the morning, Theocr. xv, 132. Th. ἀως, Dor. ἀως. Αων, ἀόνος, Dor. for ἀων, which

is for niών, όνος, n, the shore. Αῶος, Dor. for nῶος (nως), of the morning, or the east, eastern.

'Aωείω, ω, f. ήσω, p. λώερικα, not to watch or guard, to be careless, to neglect, to slight.

Aωρί, adv. unseasonably, untimely, prematurely; ἀωρὶ τῆς νυτός, too early in the night, Antiph. 115, 18. Fr. α and ω ρ α .

'Aωg'α, ας, ἡ, unseasonableness; prematureness; also, midnight; ἀωςιαν, adverbially (for κατ' ἀωςίαν), too late, Aristoph. Acharn. 23.

Aωρόνυπτος, ου, δ, ή, late at night, at midnight, Æschyl. Choëph. 34.

"Aωρός, ου, δ, ἡ, unseasonable, illtimed; untimely, Æschyl. Pers.
488; Eum. 944; unripe; ugly,
deformed, Xen. Mem. i, 3, 14;
πόδες ἄωροι, misshapen, irregular
feet, Odys. xii, 89; or, according to others, feeble or useless for
moving the body; but some here
read ἄουροι, and others ἄμωροι,
i. e. ἰχθυφθόροι, Schneid.; also,
difficult to be watched or guarded; careless, heedless. Fr. α
and ὥρα, time, or ὧρα, care.

and ωρα, time, or ωρα, care.
"Αωρτο, 3. sing. of Epic plupf.
ind. pas. of ἀείρω, Hom. pf. ἠωρμαι, Æol. ἀωρμαι, plupf. ἀωρμην, Π. iii, 272; xix, 253.

'Aús, ảôos, ảôōs, à, Dor. for nús. h, the morning; the morning star.

Αωσφόςος, ου, δ, s. as Έωσφόςος, Φωσφόςος, the Bringer of light, the morning star, Lucifer.

'Αωτεύω, f. εύσω, and

'Aωτίω, f. ήσω (with υπνον), to get sleep, to sleep, Π. x, 159, and Odys. x, 548; by later writers used without υπνον, as in Simonid. Fragm. 7, in Coll. Maj. ii, 259.

"Αωτον, ου, τό, and

"AΩΤΟΣ, sv, δ, a flower; the flower or best of any thing, as the flower or finest wool of a sheep, Il. xiii, 599; the finest linen, ix, 657; the flower of the seamen, Pind. Pyth. iv, 188; Theocr. ii, 2. In Pindar and Theocr. it is masculine; in Homer it is unsettled, but the later Epic writers, and Ap. Rhod. wse it in the neuter.

" Αωτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not having ears, without handles. Fr. α and οὖς, ωτός.

 ${f B}$

 \mathbf{B}

B, the second letter of the Greek alphabet, is called $B\tilde{n}\tau\alpha$, Beta, and as a numeral (β') , it denotes two; but with a mark under it (β_i) , 2,000. The ancient pronunciation of it was softer than that of the English B, and resem-

В

bling that of the Spanish and Modern Greek; so that the later Greek writers used it to express the Roman V, as Βάρρων for Varro, Βιργίλιος for Virgilius, etc. With the Modern Greeks it has a sound between the English V 195

В

and W, which may be formed by barely touching the upper teeth to the lower lip, instead of pressing them so strongly upon it as we are accustomed to do in pronouncing our V.— The Æolians and Dorians used it as a simple

aspirate before the letter e, as βεόδον βεάκος, for βόδον βάκος, and also before vowels, as Bidos for ides, etc. It was often inserted between μλ and με, to give a fuller sound, as in μεσημερία, μίμελεται, άμεροτος, ομεριμος. - It was often interchanged with other consonants in different dialects; (1) with π , by the Delphians, Tarentines, and Sicilians, us βατείν for πατείν, (2) with δ by the Eolians and Baotians, as Bελφίν for δελφίν, (3) with ζ by the Arcadians, as ζέλλω for βάλλω, (4) with γ, as γλήχων by the Attics for βλήχων, γλί-Φαρυν, Æol. and Dor. for βλέφαρη, (5) with x, as in τήχω and the Latin tabeo, (6) with μ , as μεμβράς for βεμβράς, (7) with φ, by the Macedonians, as Biλιππος for Φίλιππος, (8) bythe later writers, in diphthongs, as άθεα for αύεα, καλάθεοψ for καλαύεοψ, etc. The Delphians use \$\beta\$ for \$\pi\$, as \$\beta\$ixeos for \$\pi\$ixpos. The Macedonians, β for ϕ , as Βίλιππος for Φίλιππος. the beginning of words it is sometimes redundant, or substituted for an aspirate, as βεόδον, for ρόδου.

BA, the cry or voice of people in calling out to each other; also, the sound or noise of laughter. Fr. βοάω.

 $B\tilde{\alpha}$, Dor. for fc_{η} , 3. sing. 2. aor. and

Bã, and $\beta \acute{a}\theta i$, Dor. and by apoc. for $\beta \~n\theta i$, 2. sing. 2. a. imperat. $\~lenv$, 2. a. ind. of $\beta a\'lva$.

Bã, an abbreviated form of βασιλιῦ, O king! Æschyl. Suppl. 890; so μᾶ for μᾶτες, and δῶ for δῶμα.

Bάαλ, δ and η, indecl. the name of an idol, Baal, that is lord or ruler, one of the gods of the Phænicians and Babylonians, representing the sun, or more probably the planet Jupiter, Robinson's Lex. It was first used among the Sidonians. The Carthaginians contracted it into Bal, the Chaldeans into Bel. In the LXX. it is masc. and fem.; in N. T. (where it occurs only mce, Rom. xi, 4) it has the fem. article, τη βάαλ, but this is from τῆ τοῦ βάαλ είκόνι, to the image of Baal.

BAA'PAΣ, the root of a certain wonderful plant mentioned by Josephus; probably the sensitive plant. Planche, Diet. Gree.

Báca, an inarticulate sound, as

of an infant crying out.

Bαζάζω, f. σω or ξω, reduplication for βάζω, to utter an inarticulate sound, to cry as an infant, to prattle; also, to stutter. Fr. βάζω.

BABAI', interj. of surprise or astonishment, bless me! O, strange! wonderful! See παπαί.

Βαξαιάξ, same as preced.

Bάξαχος, βάξαχοι, with the Eleans, a name, for grasshoppers, but in Pontus, for frogs, Hesych.

Baláxtns, ou, δ , a chatterer, a bawler, a dancer or mad reveller.

Bαξάκτος, ου, δ, same as preced. Βαξάλιον, ου, τό, a cradle or cradle clothes; and

Βαξαλιστήρια, ων, τά, a cradle. Βάξαξ, ἄχος, δ, a prattler, chatterer, bawler; vain, impudent. Th. βάζω.

Bαξεάζω, f. άσω, to cry with a loud or shrill voice, as crickets or locusts sing. Fr. βάζω.

Bάζειζ, ĭκος, ή, the gums.

Baβυλών, ωνος, the name of a city, Babylon; and

Bαθυλονία, ας, \dot{n} , $(\gamma \tilde{n},)$ the name of the region of Babylon, Babylonia.

Βαξυλώνιος, α, ον, Babylonian, Babylonish.

Bάγμα, ἄτος, τό, a speech, address, Æschyl. Pers. 636; a voice, sound, utterance.

Bαδδίν, linen garments, linen robes of the priests. A Hebrew word, indeclin.

 $B\dot{\alpha}\delta\eta$, adv. step by step, by steps, by degrees, as opposed to proceeding with rapidity, Aristoph. Acharn. 525; with a slow or gentle pace, R. xiii, 516. Fr. $\beta\alpha$ ivw.

Bαδίζω, f. Yow, more usually, Att. ιουμαι (in Lucian, βαδίσομαι), 1. a. ἐξάδισα, to go, to walk, to march, to proceed; to advance slowly, or step by step, towards; opposed to τείχω· βαδίζειν όδόν, scil. ἐπί or εἰς, to go in the way, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 11; βαδίζειν ini The oixiae, to go officially, as a magistrate into a dwellinghouse, in order to inquire into crimes committed, Demosth.; to proceed against a party at law, Dem. c. Nicostrat. \S 5, p. 1251, Reisk.; to go down or fall, as the price of wheat, etc., Dem. c. Dionysiodor. § 3, p. 1285, 22,

Reisk. Fr. same Th. Βαδίζω, Dor. for βαδίσω, 1. f. ind. act. of βαδίζω.

Βαδιούμαι, Att. for βαδίσομαι, 1.

f. ind. m. of βαδίζω.

Bάδισις, εως, ή, a walking, a going, an advancing, an entering; and

Bάδισμα, ἄτος, τό, a step, pace, a going, a walking; a gait, generally, Demosth.

Badio µ65, ov, o, same as preced.

Βαδιστέα, fem. and Βαδιστέον, neut. of

Bαδιστίος, ία, ίον, verbal adj. it is necessary to go, one must go; σοὶ βαδιστίον πάξος (ἐστί understood), you must go before, Soph. Electr. 1502.

Bάδιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a runner, a walker; ταχὺς βαδίστής, the fleet courser (the malady), Eurip. Med. 1182.

Bžδιστῖκός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, or -ός, ἡ, όν, able to walk, a good traveller; of or belonging to walking; active.

Bădos, ou, δ, a step, a journey; a path. Fr. βαίνω.

BA'ZΩ, f. ξω, to speak, to say, Hom., who besides pres. and impf. act. has pf. pas. ἔπος βέξακται, a word has been spoken, Odys. viii, 408; to prophesy.

BA'ZΩ, obsol. assumed form, for βιβάζω. See preced.

Bαθέη, Ion. nom. fem. and

Baθέην, Ion. for βαθεῖαν, acc. sing fem. and

Bαθεῖ, dat. sing. contract. and Ion. βαθείη, dat. sing. f. g. of βαθύς.

Baθεῖν, in the Delphian dialect, for πατεῖν, Plut.

Bαθίως, adv. profoundly, deeply; exceedingly, greatly.

Βάθιστος, superl. and

Βάθιων, compar. of βαθύς.

Bαθμηδόν, adv. by steps, by degrees, gradually; and

Bαθμίς, ίδος, ή, a step, a base or basis; a pedestal of a statue, Pind.

Βάθμός, οῦ, ὁ, a step, a threshold;
degree, rank, or standing, 1 Tim.
iii, 13. Fr. βαίνω.

BA'ΘΟΣ, 505, τό, depth or height, according as a measurement is made upwards or downwards; profoundness; a gulf; a hollow; innermost place; the bottom; an abyss of misfortunes, Æschyl.; the depth of a body of troops from front to rear, Xen. (yr.;διὰ βάθους είναι, to be deep; used like if yos for the sublime, in Longin. 2; but a late writer considers this as a corrupt reading for πάθους, which is confirmed by the subsequent parts of the paragraph. See Classic.

Journ., vol. iii, p. 64. Βαθεεία, ας, ἡ, same as

Bάθρον, ου, τό, a step, stair, stair-case, threshold, Soph. Œd. C. 1591; a round of a ladder, Eurip. Phan. 1179; a bench or seat, Dem. de Coron. § 79; a base, a pedestal, Æschyl. Pers. 812; χινδύνου βάθρα, the threshold or verge of danger. Fr. βαίνω.

Βαθύ, neut. of βαθύς.

Bαθύδουλος, ου, ὁ, Ϟ, deep-counselling, deep in intellect, having profound views, Æschyl. Pers. 142.

Βαθύγειος, Ion. βαθύγειος, Att. βαθύγειος, δ, ή, fertile land, having a deep soil, hence fruitful, Theophr.

Babuysos. See preced.

Βαθύγεως. See βαθύγειος.

Βαθύγλωσσος, ου, δ, ή, eloquent. Fr. βαθύς and γλῶσσα.

Bαθύδενδρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, thickly-wooded.

Bαθυδινήεις, εσσα, εν, deep-eddying, having deep whirlpools, II. xxi, 15; Poet. for βαθυδίνης. Βαθυδινήεντα, II. xxi, 603. See

Bαθοδινης, ου, δ, ἡ, having deep whirlpools. Fr. βαθύς and δίνη. Bαθύδοξος, ου, δ, ἡ, highly renowned or celebrated, far-famed, illustrious. Fr. βαθύς and

δόξα. Βαθύζωνος, ου, ό, ή, having a low or deep girdle, long-waisted, Il. ix, 590; wearing a beautiful girdle or zone, and hence, beautiful, Pind. Isthm. vi, 109; Æschyl.; wearing the girdle low, i. e. not under the breast, but over the hips, so that the robe fell down over the girdle in large, full folds; applied to women's dresses only, and particularly the Ionian; and, as maidens and matrons appeared in full drapery only on great occasions, it meant richly clad, Hom. See Müll. Archæol. § 339, as cited by Passow. βαθύχολπος. Fr. βαθύς

Bαθύθριζ, τριχος, δ, ἡ, thick-haired, long-wooled as sheep, Hom. Bαθυκήτης, εος, δ, ἡ, very deep, of immense depth, epith. of the ocean, Theogn. 175.

ζώνη.

Bαθύκληςος, ου, δ, ή, very rich, particularly in lands, opulent, inheriting immense possessions. Fr. βαθύς and κλῆςος.

Βαθύκολπος, ου, δ, 'n, having full or large folds, as a garment, and hence, richly clad, an epithet of

the Trojan women, Hom.; beautiful, Anacr. v, 14, Il. xviii, 339; literally, full-bosomed, as in Æschyl. S. Theb. 864; of the earth, having deep valleys, Pind. Pyth. ix, 77; of the sea or rivers, having deep bays or inlets. See βαθύζωνος. Fr. βαθύς and χόλπος.

Bαθύπερημνος, ου, δ, ή, having lofty precipices, or steep cliffs, Pind. Isthm. iii, 74. Th. περημνός.

Bαθυπρηπίς, τδος, ἡ, having a deep foundation, Mus. 229. Fr. βαθύς and πρηπίς.

Bαθυκτίᾶνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having great possessions, especially of flocks and herds.

Βἄθὕπῦμων, ονος, δ, ἡ, having deep, swelling waves. Fr. βαθύς and πῦμα.

Βαθύλειμος, ου, δ, ή, and

Bαθυλείμων, ονος, δ, ή, having rich or extensive meadows, Il. ix, 151; Pind. Pyth. x, 23. Fr. βαθύς and λειμών.

Bαθυλήϊος, ου, δ, ἡ, fertile, productive, bearing a thick or heavy crop, Il. xviii, 550; Ap. Rhod. ii; Alph. Mityl.

Βάθυμαλλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that has a thick fleece, woolly, shaggy. Th. μ αλλός.

Βαθυμήτα, nom. Æol. for

Bαθυμήτης, ου, δ, ή, that has profound wisdom or deep views, very wise or sagacious.

Bαθύν, acc. sing. masc. of βαθύς. Βαθύνοος, and (contracted)

Baθύνους, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, having a profound or great mind, Aristot. Anal. i. Fr. βαθύς and νοῦς.

Bάθυνσις, εως, ἡ, a making deep or hollow, an excavation; and Bαθῦνω, f. ὄνω, p. βεβάθυγκα, to excavate or hollow out, to made deep; τὴν φάλαγγα, to deepen the phalanx, by shortening the ranks and increasing their number, Xen. Cyr. vi, 2, 23; p. pas. βεβάθυμμαι, and Att. βεβάθυσμαι. Fr. βάθος.

Bαθύξυλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, thick-wooded, a thicket, Aristot.; Eurip. Bacch. 1138.

Bαθυπέδιος, ία, ιον, or -ος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a doubtful reading for

Bαθύπεδος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, forming a deep vale, having a plain inclosed by hills, *Pind. Nem.* iii, 17; having extensive plains.

Bαθυπλόκαμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having thick and flowing hair in ringlets, Mosch. Idyl. ii; Ap. Rhod. Βαθύπλοος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, sailing deep in the water, applied to a ship,

beauxviii,

Bαθυπλούσιος, ου, δ, ħ, and
Bαθύπλουτος, ου, δ, ħ, very rich,
wealthy, opulent. Th. πλοῦτος
he sea
war, very warlike; an epithet
of Mars.

of Mars.
Βαθύπεωεοι, ων, αί, scil. νήτε,
having deep prows, Diod. Sic.
iii, 39; but some read here βαθύπλοοι. See βαθύπλοος.

Bαθυπώγων, δ, (sc. ἀνής,) longbearded, full-bearded, Lucian.

Βαθυβρείταο, gen. sing. Æol. for βαθυβρείτου, from

Bἄθυμρείτης, ου, δ, ħ, flowing deeply, having a deep channel. Fr. βαθύς and μέω.

Bαθυζός ίων, οντος, deep-flowing, Ap. Rhod. ii, 659; same as preced.

Băθυβριζία, ας, ή, depth of root;

Bαθύρριζος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having deep roots, deep-rooted. Fr. β αθύς and ρίζα.

Βαθύρρους, and, contracted,

Bαθύρρους, ου, δ, ἡ, flowing in a deep channel, deep-flowing, having swelling waves, Odys. xi, 13.

Βάθυς, εία, and Ion. βαθέη, ζαθύ, fem. βαθύς, (only once, Hom. Hymn. Cer. 384,) compar. Buθύτερος, Poet. βαθίων, Dor. βάσσων, superl. βαθύτατος, Poet. βάθιστος, deep or high, according to one's relative position to the thing spoken of; profound; vast, immense, large, ample; dense, thick, full, close; long, extreme; βαθεῖα αἰθής, the deep, i. e. the lofty sky; βαθὺς ἀνής, a rich man, Xen. Œcon. xi, 10; βαθεία αὐλή, a large, or widely extended court-yard; βαθυ γένειον, a double chin; βαθὺ γῆρας, extreme old age; εἰρήνη βαθεῖα, long or profound peace, Herodt.; βαθὺ ἐσθλόν, sure good fortune; βαθύτεςα ήθεα, deeper habits of thought, Herodt. iv, 95; βαθὺν κοιμάσθαι, to sleep soundly; νειὸς βαθεῖα, the extensive newly ploughed ground; βαθὺς ὄρ- θ_{eos} , the earliest dawn, Aristoph. Vesp. 216; βαθύς πλοῦτος, accumulated riches; βαθύς τόπος, a place that stretches away far into the distance; βαθὺς ἔπνος, deep sleep; φεὴν βαθεῖα, the depths of (his) mind, Il. xix, 125; βαθεία φροντίς, thought, Æschyl. Suppl. 407; χείος βαθύ, a heavy debt; gen. βαθέος, είας, έος, dat. βαθέει, εί. Τh. βάθος.

Balvexatris, ios, i, h, deep-dug, Soph. Electr. 435.

Βαθύσκις, ου, ό, ή, shady, having a thick shade. Fr. Balis and exía.

Βαθύσπορος, ου, ό, ή, deep-sown, fruitful, Eurip.; widely spread, as the spray of the sea.

Βαθύστομος, ου, δ, ή, deep-mouthed. Bαθύστεονος, ου, δ, ħ, having a deep breast, broad-chested; broad-bosomed earth, Hom.

Βαθύστζωτος, ου, δ, ή, deeply strewed or spread, softly spread, well stuffed, soft. Fr. βαθύς and στεώννυμι.

Βαθύσχοινος, ου, ό, ή, deep-grown or thick-set with reeds. Fr. Batús and oxorvos.

Βαθύτης, ητος, ή, depth, pro-Th. βάθος. fundity.

Βαθύζζων, ονος, ό, wise, having a profound understanding; same as βαθύνους.

Βαθύφυλλος, ου, δ, ή, thick-leaved, full-leaved, Mosch. Idyl. v, 11. Bαθῦφωνος, ου, δ, ἡ, deep-sounding, having a deep voice; also, having a foreign or hard speech, Isai. xxxiii, 19.

Βαθύχαίτης, ου, δ, that has thick or bushy hair, Hes. Fr. βαθύς and χαίτη.

Βαθυχαῖος, ου, δ, ή, being of ancient family, of ancient nobility, Æschyl. Suppl. 858.

Βαθυχειλος, ου, ό, ή, having deep lips or edges, having a deep rim; also, using a difficult tongue, Ezek. iii, 5. Fr. βαθύς and xeilos.

Βαθύχροος, ους, ου, ό, ή, having a deep, dark color.

Βαθύχθων, ονος, δ, ħ, fertile, rich, as land; s. as βαθύγειος, Æschyl. S. Theb. 308.

Baier, by sync. and Ion. for Bainsav, 3. pl. of 2. a. opt. act. βαίην, from βαίνω.

Bainv, ns, n, 2. a. opt. and Baive, 3. sing. impf. act. Ion. of βαίνω.

Bail, a Hebrew measure for liquids, called a bath, which contained the tenth part of a homer, or about $7\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, LXX.

Bάινη (scil. χλαίνα), ης, ή, a robe embroidered with palm-leaves; fem. of Báivos.

Báiros, n, or, or -os, ou, ô, h, made of palm-branches. Th.Bate.

BAI'NΩ, f. βήσομαι, Dor. βāσευμαι, pf. act. βίθηκα, whence the syncopated forms βεζάασι, βε-Car, inf. βιθάμεν, part. βιθάως, Bilavia, contr. Bilas, Bilava,

poets; to go, to walk, to proβάσα, βάν, pf. ind. pas. βέζημαι, βέδαμαι, and βέδασμαι, all which forms are from the obsol. Bám.

Baïov. See Bats, and next. Bαιόν, adv. a little while, a little, Soph. Phil. 20; from

BAIO' Σ , $\delta \tilde{v}$, δ , \tilde{n} , or $-\delta s$, α , δv , little, small, insignificant, unimportant; few, only; moderate, temperate, Aristoph. Nub. 1011; ἐχώρει βαιός, did he go slightly attended or with few, Æd. T. 750; ἀπὸ βαιῆς (ἡλικίας understood), from infancy, Anthol.

Bαϊοφόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, bearing palms; the festival of palms.

BAI"Σ, 'n, or βαΐον, ου, τό, pl. τὰ βαΐα, branches of the palm-tree, John xii, 13.

BAI'TA, or $\beta \alpha i \tau n$, ns, n, a skin, a garment of skins sewed together, a garment of skins worn by shepherds; parchment; βαίτη, Dor. for διφθέρα.

Baitinh, ñs, h, Beetica, the modern Andalusia and Granada.

Bαιτις, 105, ή, the Bætis, a river in Spain, now called the Guadalquivir.

Βαϊφόρος, same as βαιοφόρος.

BAIM'N, bvos, b, a kind of ordinary fish like a gudgeon; from βαιός, of little value; also, a measure of the Alexandrians, Hesych,

Bs 665, which are rare except with ceed; Bñ d' "per, he set out or proceeded to go; to go away, and hence, to die; the 1. aor. is transitive, the 2. aor. intransitive; βάσομαι τ' is αἰθίρα, Ι shall ascend to the skies, or be immortalized, Eurip. Fragm.; to make go, to put in motion, to lead, to drive up and down, to lift, to carry, but always in pres. act. and mid.; f. act. Bńσω, 1. a. έδησα, mid. έδησάμην, plupf. ignenasiv, I went; mid. βήσασθαι δίφεον, to mount the chariot, Il. iii, 262; of animals, to cover, αί βαινόμεναι, the brood mares, Herodt. i, 192; ἐν πόνω βέζηχως, being in trouble, Soph. Œd. C. 1359 ; οί ἐν τέλει βεδῶτες, they who are in office, Herodt. ix, 106; Soph. Antig. 67; in the pf., I am fixed or established; to place upon, or cause to mount on, a horse, camel, etc., Herodt. i, 80; 2. a. ind. act. "ε'n, 2. a. imperat. act. βηθι, for which are used \$\tilde{a}\$, and \$\tilde{a}\text{\ell}\$, 2. a. subj. $\beta \tilde{\omega}$, 2. a. opt. act. βαίην, inf. βηναι, part. βάς, BA'KANON, ou, vó, the seed of the radish or cabbage.

Baxίλας (doubtf. reading), and Βάκελος, and

 $BA'KHAO\Sigma$, ou, i, a great, foolish, and lewd fellow; an eunuch in the service of Cybele. Bακίζω, to act the part of Bacis, as by prophesying, Aristoph. Pac. 1062.

ΒΑ'ΚΚΑΡΙΣ, οτ βάκχἄςις, εως, n, a fragrant plant, supposed to be the gnaphalium sanguineum (bloody cud-weed) of Linnaus. BAKTHPI'A, α_5 , \dot{n} , a staff or stick, given to a public officer as a badge of authority, Dem. de Coron.; the baton or truncheon of a military officer, Thucyd. viii, 84; also

Βαπτηρίδιον, τό, and

Βακτήριον, ου, τό, the same.

Βάκτρευμα, ατος, τό, a staff, a support or prop.

Βακτρεύω, f. εύσω, to lean upon a staff.

Βακτειάνη (χώρα), a province of Persia, Bactriana.

Βάκτριος, ία, ιον, Bactrian.

Βάπτρον, ου, τό, a staff or walking-stick, Æschyl. Agam. 201; the same as βακτήριον, and more used by the poets. Fr. βάω.

 $Bαχαίω, \tilde{ω}, f.$ ήσω, to be in a Bacchic frenzy, to rave as a bacchanal, Æschyl. S. Theb. 498. Βακχέζακχον, άσαι, to raise the

strain Bánxe, Bánxe, in the invocations of Bacchus, Aristoph. Eq. 408.

Baxχεία, ας, h, and in pl. ai βακχείαι, the festival of Bacchus; τὰ βακχεῖα, the orgies of Bacchus.

Βάκχειος, εία, ειον, Bacchic, relating to Bacchus; frenzied, raving, like a bacchante or priestess of Bacchus; βακχεῖον κάςα for κάρα βάκχης, the head (taken for the whole body) of the frantic heaven-inspired Cassandra, Eurip. Hec. 672.

Βακχειώτας, Dor. for Βακχειώ-

Βακχειώτης, Βακχιώτης, or Baxχευτής, ου, δ, epithet or name of Bacchus; δ βακχειώτας Δ ίουυσος, the frenzied or revelling Bacchus, Soph. Œd. C. 679.

 $B\alpha \chi \chi \tilde{siov}$, ov, $\tau \acute{o}$, the temple of Bacchus; and

Banxeños, ou, o, a Bacchie, a foot in verse, consisting of one short and two long syllables, v -- or -- v; so called, because very frequently used in the hymns to Bacchus.

Βάκχευμα, ατος, τό, and Βακχεύματα, των, τά, the feast of Bacchus.

Bακχεύομαι, 1. f. m. εύσομαι, to be frantic or furious; and

Banχεύς, ίως, δ, same as Bánχος. Banχεύστμος, ου, δ, ή, bacchanalian, frenzied.

Bάκχευσις, εως, ή, a festival of Bacchus, the celebration of the festival.

Banχευτής. See βanχειώτης. Banχεύω, f. εύσω, and βanχέω, f. ήσω, to be inspired by Bacchus, to keep the feast or celebrate the orgies of Bacchus, Herodt. iv, 79; to rage or rave, to be mad; and

 $B\acute{\alpha}\varkappa\chi\eta$, η_5 , $\dot{\eta}$, a female bacchanal, a bacchante; in Eurip. Hec. 120, used for Cassandra.

Bακχία, ας, 'n, a raving or bacchanalian madness, frenzy.

Βακχιάζω, f. άσω, same as βακχεύω.

Βάκχιος, α, ον, same as βάκχειος. Βακχίς, ίδος, η, same as βάκχη.

Bακχιώτης, ου, δ, a bacchanal. BA'ΚΧΟΣ, ου, δ, Bacchus, the god of wine; a bacchante; also metaph., wine; a kind of crown; one inspired with fury; βάκχη, ης, ή, a priestess of Bacchus or bacchanal.

Bαλαάμ, ὁ, indecl., the name of a soothsayer, Balaam, N. T. and LXX.

Bαλάκ, δ, indecl., the name of a king, Balak, N. T. and LXX. Bαλανάγεα, ας, and Ion. -n, nς, ħ, a key, or instrument for unfastening or drawing out a bolt. Fr. βάλανος and ἄγεα.

BAΛANΕΙ ON, ου, τό, a bath. Βαλανείτης, ου, δ. Sce next. Βάλανεύς, έος or έως, and

Βαλανεώτης, ου, δ, and βαλανείτης, ου, δ, the attendant at, or keeper of, a bath; one who pries impertinently into the affairs of others.

Bαλανεύω, f. εύσω, to attend at a bath, to wait upon bathers.

Βἄλᾶνηφᾶγος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, acorneating, that feeds upon acorns. Fr. βάλανος and φάγω.

Βαλάνηφόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, bearing acorns. Fr. βάλανος and φέρω. Βαλάνίζω, f. ίσω, p. ικα, to shake off acorns. Th. βάλανος.

Bαλανίς, ίδος, ή, the mistress or female keeper of a bath; and Βαλανίσσα, ης, ή, the same. Th. βαλανεῖου.

 $\overrightarrow{BA'}\overrightarrow{AANO}\Sigma$, ov, δ , $\hat{\eta}$, an acorn, or any fruit of a similar kind or

form, particularly the ben nut (glans myrepsica) and the date, Herodt. i, 193; also, the trees which bear such fruits; also, (from the resemblance in form), a kind of crustaceous fish, supposed to be the barnacle; also, an iron bolt or pin to secure the bar which went across a door to fasten it; in the medical art, a pessary. Fr. $\beta \acute{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \omega$.

pessary. Fr. βάλλω. Βἄλᾶνόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to fasten (a door) with a bolt, Aristoph. Av. 1159.

BAΛΑ'NTΪ́ON, οτ βαλλάντιον, ου, τό, a purse, pouch, bag, wallet; ἡ εἰς τὸ βαλάντιον γνώμη, an opinion favorable to, i. e. sparing his purse, Plut.

Bαλαντιοτομίω, ω, f. ήσω, to cut purses, to pick pockets, Xen. Mem.

Bαλαντιοτόμος, ου, δ, one who steals purses, a cut-purse, a pickpocket, Aristoph. Ran. 784; Æschin. 83, 28. Fr. βαλάντιον and τέμνω.

BAAAY'ETION, ou, τό, the flower of the wild pomegranate; an unripe pomegranate.

BAΛΒΙ'Σ, τδος, 'n, a barrier or rail; the post of a race-course, from which the racers started, and to which they returned, both in running and driving; the starting-post; also, the goal; the standing-place for those who threw the discus or quoit, Philostr.; the beginning, Aristoph. Vesp. 546; metaphorically, the goal or end of life, Eurip. Med. 1244; the mark, object, or end, to be attained, e. g. in Soph. Antig. 131, ἐπ' ἄκρων βαλδίδων, on the summits of the battlements or parapet of a wall, as explained by the scholiast and adopted by the German critics and lexicographers. Musgrave renders it ad summam metam, better (as Prof. Woolsey observes) ad extremam metam, which last is nearly the old version in the Cambr. edit. of 1669, which has in extremis metis. See Woolsey's Notes, p. 70.

Bάλε, O that! would to God! by the later writers ἄβαλε, orig. imperat. from βάλλω.

Bάλε, 2. sing. imperat. 2. a. act., βάλεν, Ion. for ἔδαλε, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act., βαλεῖν, 2. a. inf. act., βαλέσθαι, 2. a. inf. m. of βάλλω, and

Bαλίειν, Ion. and Poet. for βαλεῖν, 2. a. inf. act. of the same. Βάλετ', for ἐβάλετο, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. m. Ion. of βάλλω.

Βαλεῦ, Dor. for βαλοῦ, 2. sing.
2. a. imperat. m. of βάλλω.

Βἄλην, ῆνος, ὁ, (also written βαλλήν), a king, Æschyl. Pers. 658.

A Phrygian, or (according to Euphor.) a Thurian word, having affinity to the Hebrew Bel or Baal, i. e. Lord.

Bá $\lambda\eta s$, 2. sing. 2. a. subj. and Bá $\lambda\eta\tau\alpha\iota$, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. m. of the same.

Băλĭός, ά, όν, or -ίος, ία, ίον, (also βάλιος,) party-colored spotted, dappled, and hence the name of Achilles's horse, Βάλιος a spotted deer, Eurip. Hec. 88; also, swift, fleet, rapid.

Bάλλ', and βάλλε, 3. sing. impf. act. Ion. for εξαλλε, from βάλλω.

Bάλλεαι, Ion. for βάλλη, 2. sing. pres. ind. m. or pas. and

Bάλλεο, for βάλλου, Ion. 2. sing. pres. imperat. mid. or pas. of the same.

Bαλλέσκετο, Ion. and Poet. for εβάλλετο, 3. sing. impf. ind. mid. and

Bάλλετο, 3. sing. impf. ind. pas.
Ion. for ἐξάλλετο, βάλλον, part.
pres. act. n. g. of βάλλω.
Βαλλήν. See βαλήν.

Bαλλήναδε, Aristoph. Acharn. 234; βλίστειν Βαλλήναδε, to look Ballene-wards, a pun upon the name of the borough of Pallene, in which, by a change of the first letter, there is an allusion to the verb βάλλειν, to pelt with stones; a late translator, Mr. Walsh, has attempted to preserve the play upon the words, by rendering the passage, "steering straight for Porto Pelto," "Pelting him to death with stones."

Bάλλησα, 1. sing. 1: a. ind. act. Ion. and Poet. for ἐξάλλησα, which is from the obsolete verb βαλλέω, f. ήσω, for βάλλω, Aristoph. Vesp. 222.

Βαλλιαφείς νησοι, the Balearic islands.

Bαλλίζω, f. Υσω, p. ικα, to jump about, to toss about the legs; hence, to dance.

Bάλλιςος, ου, ὁ, a kind of fish, Aristot. Hist. An. viii, 20.

Βαλλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a dancing or jumping about. (French, ballet, English, ball.) Fr. preced.

BA' ΛΛΩ, f. βάλῶ, and by later writers βαλλήσω, 2. a. ἔξάλον, mid. ἐβαλόμην, pf. βέξληκα, pf. pas. βέξλημαι, also Epic βεζόλημαι, 1. a. pas. ἐξλήθην; there is also found in Homer a synco-

pated aor. εξλητο, βλητο, subj. βλήεται for βλήηται, opt. βλείο, part. βλήμενος, inf. βλησθαι; act. to throw, east, fling; to dart, shoot, strike; to wound; to reach or hit, without wounding, Il. xxi, 591; to cast off or away; to send forth, as ships to sea, Odys. iv, 359; to drive away, expel; to deliver; to found or build; to put on or over, 'as armor or clothes; to turn or bend; to pour liquids, to dash (one's self) with water, Hom. Hymn. Cer. 50; to shed tears, Eurip.; mid. βάλλεσθαί τι ες θυμόν, to lay up in one's mind, Herodt. viii, 68; ivì φρεσὶ βάλλεο, remember or keep fixed in your mind, Il. i, 297; iv, 39; also, to take to heart, Hom.; ετέρως εξάλοντο, they resolved it otherwise, Odys. i, 234; βάλλειν λίθοις, to stone or pelt with stones;λόγοις, to provoke or beset with words; βάλλ' (σεαυτόν) ἐς κόςακας, away with you, go and be hanged, go to the dogs, literally to the crows; βάλλεσθαι ἄστυ, to found a city; also intransitively, to fall into, as a river into the sea, Il. xi, 722. In N. T. to cast lots, Matt. xxvii, 35; to shed its fruit, as a tree, Revel. vi, 13; to put out money at interest, Matt. xxv, 27; to thrust into, as a sword into its scabbard, John xviii, 11, or a sickle into grain for reaping, Revel. xiv, 19; 2. a. imperat. act. βάλε, 2. a. subj. βάλω, ης, η, plupf. ind. pas. ἐξεξλήμην, σο, το, 1. a. imperat. pas. βλήθητι, 1. a. inf. pas. βληθηναι, p. ind. m. βέβολα, which is obsolete. The plupf., ἐξεξλήκειν, has, in Epic writers, the sense of the aor. did hit, as in Il. v, 66, 73; the future forms βληθήσομαι and βεβλήσομαι are used indiscriminately by the tragic writers. Porson ad Med. 929; see also under Μιμνήσκω. The old roots were βάλω, βαλίω, whence βίζληκα, βέβλημαι, βεβλήσομαι, εβλήθην, Bandnoouas, etc., and from Baλίω come βαλήσω, βαλῶ, etc. Hence in English, BALL.

BAAAATH', ñs, h, a plant, supposed to be the black or stinking horehound.

Bάλοι, 3. sing. 2. a. opt. act., βάλοιο, 2. sing. 2. a. opt. m. and

Βαλοίσει, Dor. for βαλούσαι, nom. pl. f. g. part. 2. a. act. of | Βάναυσϊκός, ή, όν, belonging to, |

ζάλλω.

Bάλον, Ion. for "βαλον, 2. a. act. of βάλλω.

Baλός, Dor. for βηλός, Æschyl. Choëph. 569, a threshold.

BA'ΛΣΑΜΟΝ, ου, τό, balsam or balm.

 $B\alpha\lambda\tilde{\omega}$, f. act. of $\beta\tilde{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$. Bάλωμαι, 2. a. subj. m. and B_{α} λωμεν, 1. pl. 2. a. subj. and Βαλών, part. 2. a. act. of βάλλω. Βαμα, τος, τό, Dor. for βημα. Βάμξα, Dor. for βάμμα.

BAMBAI'NΩ, f. ἄνῶ, p. αγκα, to speak inarticulately, to stammer, to stutter, to lisp; also, to make a chattering of the teeth, from cold or fear; to shake or shiver from fear, R. x, 375; Bion, iv, 9. According to some, from βαίνω, but by others it has an affinity to βάζω.

Βαμβακεία, ας, ή, same as φαρμακεία, a medicated mixture, a

Βαμβακεύτεια, ας, ή, same as φαρμακεύτρια.

Βαμβάκιον, ου, τό, the seeds of the gossypium or cotton plant, as is supposed from the use of the term by Myrepsus, a Greek physician. Dunbar's Lex.

Βαμθακύζω, and βαμθαλύζω, and βαμβάλω, collateral forms of βαμβαίνω.

Βαμξαλίζω, f. ἴσω, to shiver or shake with fear or cold, to make a noise as when the teeth chatter; also

Βαμβάλω, f. $\check{a}\lambda \tilde{\omega}$, the same. Βᾶμεν, βᾶμες, Dor. for βῶμεν, Pind. Pyth. iv, 9; Theocr. xv, 22; 1. pl. 2. a. subj. act. of Bnui, for Baiva.

Βάμμα, ἄτος, τό, a dyeing or coloring, a tincture; vinegar, pickle, sauce; a kind of liquid pigment, Plut.; Ίνα μή σε βάψω βάμμα Σαρδινιακόν, lest I dye you with the scarlet dye of Sardis, i. e. beat you till the blood comes, or skin you, Aristoph. Acharn. 112. Fr. 1. sing. pf. ind. pas. of βάπτω.

Bav, Ion. and by syncop. for i'cnσαν, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. act. "έςην, from βαίνω, Π. x, 150.

Bανά, Bœot. for γυνή, Dor. γανά, Corinna. Vid. Donalds. New Cratyl, 162.

Βάναυσία, ας, ή, handicraft, a mechanical trade or employment; the life and habits of a mechanic; a foolish, prodigal, or vulgar magnificence, vulgar taste, Aristot. Eth. iv.

or fit for the mechanical arts. of the mind, vulgar, low, illiberal, not refined. From

BA'NAY Σ O Σ , δv , δ , $\dot{\eta}$, properly, working by a fire or furnace; hence, an artificer or mechanic, one who works at a trade; properly, a low mechanic, that gets his living by the work of his hands; βίος or τέχνη βάναυσος, a mechanic's life, a mechanical trade, as distinguished from the higher branches of art, or the fine arts, Soph. Aj. 1121; metaphorically, low, mean, vulgar, not liberal, Aristot. Eth.

Bάντα, acc. s. part. 2. a. act. of βαίνω.

Bάντις, nom. pl. part. 2. a. from βάς, βάντος, from 2. a. ind. act. έξην, from βαίνω or βημι.

Bάξις, εως, ή, report, fame, announcement, Eurip. Med. 1371; a response of an oracle, Æschyl. 663; θεὴν κατὰ βάζιν, according to the divine oracle, Ap. Rhod. i, 8; Den's being used for Deinv, according to the conjectural reading of Cuper, adopted by Brunck; but Ruhnken observes, that one of the Paris Mss. has Toinv instead of the common reading, τεήν. See Schæf. Præf. Ap. Rhod. Fr. βάζω.

Βάπτης, ου, δ, a priest of the goddess Cotytto, Schneid. Lex. Suppl.; also, a mineral (Plin. Nat. Hist. xxxvii, 55), which, from its description and its name, is supposed to have been amber, dyed or stained of some other than its natural color. Professor (now Presid.) Moore's learned work, entitled "Ancient Mineralogy," p. 182, N. York, 1834.

Βαπτίζεσθαι, etc. See next. Βαπτίζω, f. ἴσω, p. βεδάπτικα, to dip, immerse, submerge, plunge, sink, overwhelm; to steep, to soak, to wet; mid. to wash one's self or bathe; of Biξαπτισμέναι, soaked in wine or drunken, Plat. Symp. 176, B; overwhelmed with debts, Plut.; with questions, Plat. Euthyd.; to overwhelm one with any thing, to be prodigal towards one; to sink a ship or galley, Polyb.; (of land animals) βαπτιζόμενα διαφθείρεται, being submerged (in the Nile) perished, Diod. S.; έως τῶν μαστῶν οἱ πεζοὶ βαττιζόμενοι, those on foot were wet up to their breasts in fording the river, Polyb. iii, 72, 4; βάπτισον σεαυτόν sis θάλασσαν,

plunge yourself into the sea, Plut. de Superstit.; ἀσκὸς βαπτίζη, δύναι δέ τοι οὐ θέμις ἐστίν, thou, like a bladder, mayest be wet or dipped, but never sunk or drowned, Orac. Sibyllin. ap. Plut. Vit. Thes. c. 24; ἐξάπτισα, Ι dipped or plunged him into, Julian. Ægyptii Anacreont. in Coll. Maj. ii, 288. In N. T., to wash, to cleanse by washing, to perform ablutions; as in Mark vii, 4, where it is used as equivalent to vifuvras in v. 3, and as opposed to ἀνίπτοις, unwashed, in v. 2; to baptize, or perform the rite of baptism; δ βαπτίζων, (John) the Baptist, Mark vi, 14. This verb is "a frequentative in form but not in fact." Robinson's Lex. N. T.; 1. a. ind. act. ἐβάπτισα, p. ind. pas. βιδάπτισμαι, 1. a. ind. pas. ἐξαπτίσθην, 1. f. ind. pas. βαπτισθήσομαι, 1. a. ind. m. εξαπτισάμην, 1. a. m. imperat. 2. sing. βάπτισαι, 1. a. m. subj. βαπτίσωμαι. Hence, in English, BAP-TIZE. Τh. βάπτω.

Bάπτισμα, άτος, τό, that which is dipped or steeped; immersion, dipping, plunging; in N. T., the rite of baptism; also metaphorically, misery, calamity, i. e. with which one is overwhelmed, Matt. xx, 22, 23. Hence, in English, BAPTISM.

Bαπτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a washing, ablution; in N. T., baptism.

Βαπτιστήριον, ου, τό, a bath, a bathing-place, a place or vessel to wash in; a baptistery or place where baptism is performed. Fr. $\beta \alpha \pi \tau i \zeta \omega$.

Bαπτιστής, οῦ, ὁ, he who dips, a dyer; a baptizer; the Baptist (John), Matt. iii, 1. Hence, in English, BAPTIST.

Βαπτός, ή, όν, dipped, dyed; bright-colored, Aristoph. Av. 287; to be drawn like water, Eurip. Hipp. 123; also, a cer-

tain gem. From

BA'ΠΤΩ, f. ψω, p. βίδαφα, to
dip, to dip under, to plunge;
to steep, dye, or color; to wash;
to draw up; to fill by drawing
up; mid. to bathe one's self;
pas. to sink or be lost, as a ship;
to temper steel or iron, by dipping it in water, Odys. ix, 392;
βάψας ἀξύταιναν, having dipped
the brass vessel or basin into
the water, Theoph. Char. 9; 2.
a. act. ἔδαφον, pas. ἐδάφην, pf.
pas. βίδαμμαι, ψαι, πται, 2. f.
ind. act. βαφῶ, τῖς, τῖ.

Baçαεεας, α, δ, the name of a robber, Barabbas, in N. T. Fr. the Hebr.

BA'PĂΘPON, ου, τό, a deep chasm, pit, or gulf; particularly the Felon's Pit or Gulf, at Athens, behind the Acropolis, into which condemned malefactors were cast, or (according to others) into which the bodies of executed criminals were thrown; see Aristoph. Nub. 1450, and Prof. Felton's note; see also Plato's Gorgias, p. 516, D, and Prof. Woolsey's note; hence metaphor. perdition, ruin, destruction, Dem. de Cherson. § 11, p. 101, Reish. In Sparta, a similar place of punishment was called Κεάδας or Καιάδας. βέρεθρου.

Bάξαθξος, ου, δ, one who deserves to be thrown into the βάξαθξον or Felon's Pit; a vile wretch.

Bαραθρώδης, εως, δ, ή, like a deep pit or gulf, full of gulfs or holes. Bαράκ, δ, indeclin. a man's name, Barak, Heb. xi, 32. Hebr.

Bαραχίας, ου, δ, α man's name, Barachias, Matt. xxiii, 35. Hebr.

Bαςδαςίζω, f. ίσω, to live, act, or speak in the manner of barbarians, i. e. foreigners; to speak in a foreign language, Herodt. ii, 57; to make blunders in one's own language; to take sides with foreigners, particularly with the Persians, Xen.

Bαςξάρικός, ή, όν, barbarian, barbaric, appertaining or relating to barbarians or foreigners; and

Bας Cας τως, adv. after the manner of barbarians, barbarian-like; also,

Bας εαρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a barbarism, a foreign use of words or idiom; a speaking of one's own tongue like a foreigner. Hence, in English, BARBARISM; and

Bας βαςιστί, adv. in the manner of barbarians or foreigners, particularly the Medes or Persians; all from

BAPBAPOS, ov. ô, ô, h barbarian, barbaric, i. e. not Grecian, foreign to Greek manners or language; speaking with a rude and foreign pronunciation or accent; ignorant, unlettered; rustic; originally, one whose language we do not understand, or simply a foreigner; but in subsequent periods, one who speaks an uncultivated or barbarous language. See Acts xxviii, 2,

4; βάρδαρον γλωσσαν, barbarian, or foreign speech, Soph. Aj. 1263; according to Herodotus (ii, 158), the people of Egypt also applied the term barbarian to all nations who did not speak their language; in Aristoph. Av. 200, the term is applied to birds, as singing or twittering inarticulately. After the Persian war, the word took the contemptuous sense of slavish, ignorant, rude; μάλα ύδειστικήν καὶ βάεδαεον ἐπιστολήν, a very insolent and rude letter, Æschin. c. Ctes. c. 88, p. 87, Reisk.; compar. βαεβαςώτεςος, Xen. Eph., superl. βας Cαςώτατος, Thucyd. viii, 98. Βαρδαροστομέω, ω, f. ήσω, to speak or pronounce a language like a foreigner, or incorrectly.

Bας δας όφωνος, ου, δ, ἡ, having a barbarian voice or tongue, i. e. not Greek, or bad Greek, Π. ii, 367; rude in speech. Fr. βάς-δαρος and φωνή.

Bαςδαρόω, f. ώσω, to make barbarian or savage, to barbarize or make barbarous; to subject to the power of barbarians; pas. to become barbarous or barbarian; unintelligible, Soph. Antig. 1002; βαςδαρωμένος τοῖς φρονήμασι, with cruel or barbarous intentions, 2 Maccab. xiii, 9. Fr. βάρδαρος.

Bας Cάςως, adv. barbarian-like. BA'PBIΛΟΣ, ου, ή, the wild peach-tree.

Bαςδιτίζω, f. ίσω, Att. τω, to play on the harp or lyre (the βάςδιτον), to sing to it. From BA'PBITON, ου, τό, οτ βάςδιτος, ου, ή, a harp or lyre, a musical instrument of many strings, Anacr.; in later poets δ βάςδιτος also occurs.

Βαρδίτφδός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, that sings to the lyre or barbiton, Luc.
 Βάρδιστος, slowest, very slow, superl. Poet. for βρᾶδιστος, Π.

xxiii, 310, compar. βράσσων, δ, ή, Poet. for βραδίων and βραδίντερος, Theocr. xxix, 30. Fr. βραδύς.

Bαξία, adv. heavily, grievously; or Ion. for

Baçεῖα, ας, ἡ, f. g. βαςειᾶν, gen. pl. fem. Dor. for βαςειᾶν, from βαςύς. Th. βάςος.

Bagiίσθω, 3. sing. pres. imperat. pas. contract. of

Βαςίω, f. ήσω, p. βηθάςηκα, to load, over-load, weigh down, to burden, to afflict; intrans. in pf. part. βιθαςηώς, weighed

down, overcome, as with wine, Odys. iii, 139; in the later Greek, the pas. part. is so used; and in \bar{N} . \bar{T} .; as, oppressed with sleep, Matt. xxvi, 43; 1. a. ind. act. ιδάρησα, p. pas. βιδάρημαι, part. Becaenuivos, 1. a. pas. icaeńθην. Th. βάρος.

Bαρίως, adv. heavily, grievously, painfully; βαρέως ακούειν, to hear with indignation, Xen. Anab. ii, 1, 9; βαρέως, φέρειν, to be greatly offended, Xen. Mem. ii, 7, 1. Fr. the same. Βαρθολομαῖος, ου, ὁ, the name of

an apostle, Bartholomew, Hebr. Baginoovs, ov, o, a man's name, Barjesus, i. e. the son of Jesus, Acts xiii, 6. Hebr.

BA'PIΣ, 105 or 1805, h, an Egyptian boat or barge, a sort of raft, in Herodt. ii, 41, 96. See also Æschyl. Pers. 545; a skiff or boat, particularly in the trag. writers; also, any structure or building, a tower or palace with towers, to which the Latin menia corresponds.

Βαριωνας, α, i, a man's name, Barjonas, Matt. xvi, 17. Hebr. Bαρκαῖος, α, ον, of or relating to Barca, a town in Africa, Barcæan, Soph. Electr. 727.

Bάρκας, a man's name, Barcas. Bágan, ns, h, Barca, a town in Africa. Hence Bagnaios, Barcæan, Soph. Electr. 727.

Βαρνάζας, α, δ, a man's name, Barnabas, Acts iv, 36. Syriac. BA'POΣ, εος, τό, weight, burden, load, heaviness; metaphor. trouble, vexation; authority; gravity; wealth, power; αγγελίας βάρος, for άγγελίαν βάρυν, a heavy or painful message, Eurip. Hec. 104; βάζος της ημέζας, the burden of the day, Matt. xx, 12 ; ἐν βάρει εἶναι, to be burdensome, in a pecuniary sense, 1 Thess. ii, 6.

Bagracas, a, b, a man's name, Barsabas, Acts i, 23. Syriac. Βαςτιμαΐος, ου, δ, a man's name, Bartimeus, Mark x, 46.

Βαςυάλγητος, ου, ί, ή, deeply suffering; also, causing sorrow. Βάρυαχής, εος, δ, ή, deep-groaning through severe pain, as in a hard death, Soph. Œd. C. 1561; where it is commonly explained as being compounded of \(\delta \chi_0 \, \eta_0 \, \eta, pain, instead of nxos, a sound, or noise; which last, as Elmsley observes, is shown to be the true meaning by the passages from Aristophunes cited by the scholiast, who states this compound to

be the Doric form for Bagunx's. The German lexicographers, generally, have βαρυάχής and βαρυāxńs, as two distinct compounds. The force of the word may be compared with Shakspeare's "deep-fet groans," 2 Part Hen. VI., and Gray's " echoing shrieks of death," Bard, ii, 1. Βαρυάχης, εος, δ, ή, hoarse-roaring, loud-sounding, Aristoph. Nub. 277, Dor. for βαρυηχής. See preced.

Βαρυβρεμέτα, Dor. for βαρυβρεμέτου, gen. of βαρυβρεμέτης.

Βαρυζεεμέτειρα, ή, fem. of

Βαρυζεεμετηρ, ηρος, δ, deep-thundering, the deep or awful thunderer, epith. of Jupiter, Soph. Antig. 1116.

Βκουθοεμέτης, ου, δ, same as preced.

Βαρύβρομος, ου, δ, ή, roaring heavily or loudly, making a thundering noise, Aristoph. Nub. 285; loud or deep-sounding, ib. 312; rumbling thunders, Eurip. Phan. Fr. Bagús and Beómos. Βαρυδρώς, ῶτος, ὁ, ἡ, greedily eating, eating deep, corroding, Soph. Phil. 695.

Βαρύγδουπος, ου, δ, ή, and Ion. gen. o10, epith. of Jupiter, loudsounding, making a loud or deep sound, Pind. Fr. βαρύς and δουπος.

Βαρύγλωσσος, ου, δ, ή, having a troublesome or wearisome tongue; slanderous, abusive; using a foreign or hard language, Ezek. iii, 5, 6. Fr. βαρύς and γλῶσσα.

Βαρύγλωττος, Att. of preced. Βαρυγούνἄτος, and

Βαρύγουνος, ου, ό, 'n, having heavy or weak knees, tardy, sluggish, Theocr. xviii, 10; Callim. Del. 78. Fr. Bagús and yovu.

Βαρύγυιος, ου, δ, ή, heavylimbed.

Βαρυδαιμονέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be possessed by an evil spirit, Aristoph. Eq. 558; unfortunate. Βαρυδαιμονία, ας, ή, a severe fate,

ill luck.

Βαρυδαίμων, ονος, δ. ή, unfortunate, ill-fated, unhappy, Eurip.

Βάρυδάκρυος, ου, δ, h, and Βάρύδάκους, vos, δ, ή, lamenting or weeping bitterly, Anthol. Fr. βαρύς and δάκρυ.

Βαρύδικος, ου, δ, ή, taking severe revenge, inflicting a heavy judgment, ∠Eschyl. Choëph.

Βαρυδότειρα, ας, ή, severely afflict-

ing, overwhelming, dispensing affliction, Æschyl. S. Theb. 977.

Βαρύδουπος, ε. αε βαρύγδουπος. Βαρυήπους, ου, ο, ή, dull of hearing, deaf, Hippocr.; also, deafening.

Βαρυηχής, έος, δ, ή, making a dull sound, deep-sounding. See βαρυαχής.

Βαρύθεσκε, impf. Ion. of βαρύθω, the same as βαρύνομαι, Ap. Rhod. i, 42.

Βαρυθυμέω, f. ήσω, to be dejected or sad, to be weighed down or sorrowful; to be angry or indignant.

Βαρυθυμία, ας, ή, anguish, despondency; grief; anger; also Βαρύθυμος, ου, ό, ή, troubled in spirit, dejected, desponding; fierce, indignant; βαςύθυμον οργάν, inveterate or fierce anger, Eurip. Med. 176; discontented; and

Βαρυθυμως, adv. angrily, grievously, despondingly. All from βαεύς and Duμός.

Βαρύθω, f. ύσω, to be heavy, to be weighed down with a burden, Il. xvi, 519; hence, to be heavy, dull, sluggish; s. as βαρύνομαι. Βαρυπάρδιος, ου, δ, ή, dull, obtuse or slow of heart, obstinate, perverse, Psalm iv, 2; also, stupid, foolish, Hesych.

Βαρύκομπος, ου, δ, ή, loudly roaring, Pind. Pyth. v, 76; making a loud or heavy noise. βαρύς and κόμπος.

Βαρύκοτος, ου, δ, ή, heavy in wrath, implacable, Æschyl. Eum. 780; pas. deeply hated. Βάρύκτυπος, ου, δ, ή, making & loud or heavy sound; roaring loudly or heavily, or awfully thundering, epith. of Jupiter and Neptune. Fr. Bagús and xvuπέω.

Βαρύλογος, ου, δ, h, that uses offensive or annoying language, abusive. Fr. βαρύς and λόγος. Βαρύλυπος, ου, δ, h, grievously afflicting; pas. heavily afflicted, Plut.

Βαρυμάνιος, ω, δ, Dor. for

Βαρυμήνιος, ου, δ, ή, angry, wrathful, deeply revengeful, Theocr. xv, 138. Fr. βαξύς and μανία. Bαρύμηνις, ιος and ιδος, ο, ή, s. as preced.

Βαρύμισθος, ου, δ, ή, largely paid; grasping.

Βαρύμοχθος, ου, δ, ή, hard-working, suffering heavily, Soph. Œd. C. 1231.

Βαρυνεύντα, Dor. for βαρυνέοντα,

Theocr. i, 3 (where some read βαρὺν εὖντα, i. e. βαρὺν ἐόντα, in separate words), part. from

 $Βαρυνέω, \tilde{ω}, f.$ ήσω, to annoy, torment, vex. Of doubtful authoritu.

Βάρυνθεν, Epic and Æol. for εξαeύνθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of Βαρύνομαι, 1. f. m. οῦμαι, from Βαρύνω, f. ϋνω, oftener βαρήσω, aor. ἐξάρῦνα οτ ἐξάρησα, pf. βεδάρηκα (used passively, Odys. iii, 139), pf. pas. βεδάenual, to overload, weigh down, oppress; to trouble, vex; pas. to be lame, βαρύνεσθαι γυῖα, χεῖex, to be weary in limb, to be maimed in hand, Hom.; metaphorically, to be afflicted or troubled in mind, Thucyd. ii, 16, 3; to be oppressed, overcome, stupefied, Luke xxi, 34, where some later editions have βαζηθωσιν, from βαρέω. In Gram., to have the grave accent, sing. impf. ind. act. Ion. βάρυνε, 1. a. ind. pas. εξαρύνθην, 1. a. subj. pas. βαρυνθω. Fr. βαρύς. Βαρύοδμος, ου, δ, ή, having a

strong or disagreeable smell, strong-smelling.

Βαρυόπας, ω, δ, Dor. for βαρυόπης, ου, δ, strong-voiced, having a deep or heavy voice, an epith. of Jupiter, in Pind. Pyth. vi, 24. Fr. βαεύς and οψ, οπός.

Βαρυόργητος, ου, ό, ή, vehemently angry.

Βαρυπάλαμος, ου, δ, ή, heavyhanded; metaphor. fierce of device, Pind. xi, 37.

Βαρυπεσής, εος, δ, ή, heavy-falling, Æschyl. Eum. 369.

Βάρυπνείοντας, acc. pl. part. pres.

Βαρυπνείω, to breathe or blow strongly, heavily, or violently. Fr. βαρύς and πνείω, Poet. for

Βαρυπνείων, ουσα, ον, part. of preced., Musæus, 216; but the better reading is βαρὺ πνείων, as two words.

Βαρύποτμος, ου, δ, ή, ill-fated, grievously afflicted, oppressed with grief, Eurip. Hip. and Phan.; Soph. Phil. 1085; Plut. Tib. Gr. 5.

Βαρύπους, οδος, ου, ό, ή, -ποῦν, τό, heavy-footed, sluggish.

Βάρυς, εῖα, τ, heavy, particularly as connected with the idea of strength or force; and generally so in Homer; as βαρείας χείρας, heavy hands; heavy armed soldiers; in a bad sense, burdensome, oppressive; and hence,

unhealthy, Xen. Mem. iii, 6, 12; in a good sense, strong, robust, Odys. ix, 257; heavy or weighed down with age, Soph. Œd. T. 17; rich, powerful; firm; constant to one's principles, honest, Plut.; οἱ τότε μὲν βαρείς, the then overbearing but now ill-fated Thebans, Dem. de Coron. § 7; see note in Prof. Champlin's edit.; βαρεία γάρ φεήν, for her temper is violent, Eurip. Med. 38; determined, Soph. Phil. 1045; important, dignified; weighty, Matt. xxiii, 23; fierce, Acts xx, 29; grave or deep sound, as opposed to ὀξύς, acute; βαρεΐα (προσωδία), the grave accent; compar. βαρύτεeos, superl. βαεύτατος. Th. βάεος. Βαρύσταθμος, ου, δ, ή, weighing heavy.

Βάρυστενάχω, f. ξω, p. χα, to sob, groan or sigh heavily. Il. Fr. βαρύς and στενάχω, p. χα. Fr. στενός, narrow.

Βαρυστενάχων, ουσα, ον, sobbing deeply. Fr. preced., more correctly, βάρυ στενάχων, as separate words, in Odys. viii, 95.

Βαρύστονος, ου, ό, ή, sighing or groaning deeply, Dem. de Coron.; deeply lamentable or deplorable, Soph. Œd. T. 1232; mourning deeply. Fr. same.

Βαρυστόνως, adv. with deep groanings, with heavy sighs, Æschyl. Eum. 761.

Βαςυσύμφορος, ου, δ, ή, Ion. and Poet. for δυστυχής, έος, δ, ή, unhappy, wretched, Herodt. i, 45; weighed down by ill-luck, suffering grievous afflictions. Fr. βαεύς and σύμφοεα.

Βάρυσφάράγος, ου, δ, ή, that makes a violent noise; loud-thundering (Jupiter), Pind. Isthm. viii, 45. Fr. βαρύς and σφάραγος.

Βαρύτερος, compar. of βαρύς.

Βαρύτης, ητος, ή, weight, heaviness, Thucyd. ii, 62; churlishness, troublesome harshness of character, Isocr.; severity, cruelty. Th. βάρος.

Βαρύτιμος, ου, δ, ή, precious, of great price or worth, highly valuable, literally, of a heavy price, because anciently money used to be weighed out, Matt. xxvi, 7; in Æschyl. Suppl. 24, rendered by Schutz and some others, severely punishing or avenging; but Wellauer retains the more usual interpretation, highly-honored, or, more exactly, in English, honored with awe, aweinspiring, awful; which sense is also given to it by Dindorf in the new Paris edition of Stephens's Thesaurus; in Potter's English version also it is so rendered, " ye awful powers," etc. Fr. Baεύς and τιμή.

Βαρυτονέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, p. ηκα, to utter or pronounce in a grave tone; in Gram., to mark with the grave accent; also

Βαρύτονος, ου, δ, ή, pronounced in a grave tone; in Gram., a barytone word, or one which has a grave accent on the last syllable; in Rhetoric, emphatic; and

Βαρυτόνως, adv. with a grave tone. Fr. Bagus and Tovos.

Βαρύφθογγος, ου, δ, ή, that has a grave or deep voice; deep or loud-sounding, roaring. βαρύς and φθόγγος.

Βαρύφοςτος, ου, ό, ή, heavy, heavyburdened; heavily loaded. Fr. βαεύς and φόρτος.

Bαξύφεων, ονος, ό, ή, afflicted, wretched, depressed in mind; indignant.

Βαρύχειλος, ου, δ, ή, thick-lipped. Βαρύχορδος, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, deep-toned. Βαρυφωνέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to have a deep or low-pitched voice.

Bαρύ $\psi \bar{\nu} \chi$ os, ου, δ, ή, depressed, of a heavy heart; mean-spirited, pusillanimous, weak-hearted, Soph. Aj. 319.

Bás, βãσα, βάν, part. 2. a. act. of Baiva.

Βασανεύεται, i. e. διελέγχεται, or διακείνεται, or βασανίζεται, from βασανεύω, the same with βασανίζω.

Βασανεύω, f. εύσω, p. ευκα, a less common form of

Βἄσἄνίζω, f. ἴσω, Att. ἔω, p. βεξασάνικα, literally, to put to the touchstone or βάσανος, to try, prove, examine, the genuineness of any thing; to examine or scrutinize carefully, Plat. Gorg. c. 42, p. 487; to search into, to investigate vigorously, Aristoph. Acharn. 647; to torment in any way; to torture in order to discover the truth, Antiph. Orat. Tetralog. i; to question closely or sharply, Xen. Cyr. v, 3, 9; to convince, Xen. Œcon. x, 8; βεδασανισμένου, tortured, strained, or unnatural style, Dion. Hal.; pas. to be tossed about, as a ship is by the waves, Matt. xiv, 24; also in N. T., to afflict, to torment; 1. a. ind. ἐβασάνισα, 1. a. subj. βασανίσω, ης, η, 1. a. inf. βασανίσαι, pf. ind. pas. βεξασάνισμαι, 1. a. ind. pas. ἐξασανίσθην, 1. f. ind. pas.

βασανισθήσομαι. Th. βάσανος. Βασανισμός, οῦ, ὁ, examination by the touchsone; inquisition; torture, pain, like that of the rack; in Revel. xiv, 11, the torment, or, according to some, the place of torment. Fr. βασανίζω.

Bασανιστίον, verbal adj. of βασανιζω, one must put to the torture, Demosth. 855, 2; and Βασανιστίος, έα, έον, to be examined, Plat.

Bασανιστής, οῦ, ὁ, an examiner, inquisitor, torturer, one who superintended the infliction of punishment by torture, Demosth. c. Pantænet. § 8, p. 978, 11; also, a prison-keeper, a jailer, Matt. xviii, 34. Same Th.

Βασανίστρια, ας, ή, a female torturer, Aristoph. Ran. 826.

BA'SANOS, ov, n, a touchstone to assay gold, called also the Lydian stone; a test, trial, proof, Xen. Cyr. vii, 5, 64; conviction or detection, Lys.; examination by torture, but in this sense it is more commonly used in the plural; in N. T., torment, anguish, severe pain, as, for example, from disease, Matt. iv, 24, or, from punishment, as in Luke xvi, 23, etc.; in pl. instruments of torture; also, confession by torture, Demosth. 1254, 9.

Bασεῦμαι, Dor. and Æol. for βήσομαι, 1. sing. 1. f. ind. m. of βαίνω, Theocr. ii, 8.

Βασεῦνται, Dor. and Æol. for βήσονται, 3. pl. 1. f. ind. m. of βαίνω.

Bασιλέα, ας, ἡ, Poet. for βασιλεία. Bασιλεία, ας, ἡ, a kingdom, realm; dominion, royal authority; hereditary monarchy, opposed to τυραννίς, Thucyd. i, 13, etc.; on which see Arnold's Thucyd. Append. i; also, a diadem, Rosetta Inscript. 44, 45; but

Bασίλεια, ας, ή, fem. from βασιλεύς, a queen, princess, lady of royal blood, Eurip. Elect. 988.

Βασίλεια, τά, pl. of

Βασίλειον, ου, τό, sc. δώμα, the palace of a prince; commonly used in the pl. βασίλεια, Ιοπ. βασιλήϊα, ων, τά, sc. δώματα οτ οἰκήματα.

Bασιλειος, ου, δ, ή, kingly, royal, regal; Ion. βασιλήϊος. Fr. βασιλεύς.

Bασίλευε, pres. imperat. act. 2. sing., and

Βασιλεύμεν, pres. inf. act. Ion. for βασιλεύειν, from βασιλεύω.

BASIAEY'S, iws, Ion. nos, o, a king, irreg. acc. βασιλη (Oracle, in Herodt. vii, 220), monarch, sovereign, any man who is eminent on account of his wealth or power; one of the royal family, or of the nobility, the governing body, Hom.; the king of the Persians, who was also called \(\mu_{\epsilon}^{\epsilon}\) γας βασιλεύς, the Great King, as we now say the Grand Seignior; βασιλεῖς, the children of the king (Tarquin), the royal children; also, a lord or master, a householder, R. xviii, 556; the name used by slaves of their masters, by parasites of their patrons, etc.; applied to the gods, particularly Jupiter; also, the second of the nine archons at Athens, and who had charge of the public worship, and of criminal proceedings in law; also, the highest or most distinguished of any class; in N. T., a viceroy or prince (as well as a king), as Herod is called in Matt. ii, 1, 3, etc., though he was only a tetrarch.

Bἄστλεύσεξος, ου, ὁ, compar. of Βασιλευσός, ή, όν, regal, majestic, or august; worthy of a kingdom; monarchical (people), adapted to a kingly government, Aristot. Pol. iii, 11; compar. βασιλεύσεξος, superl. βασιλεύσασος, most worthy of a kingdom, first among princes, Π. ix, 69. Fr. βασιλεύς.

Βάσιλεύω, f. εύσω, p. βεθασίλευκα, to reign, to rule, or govern, to be a king; to obtain a kingdom; to create or appoint a king, LXX.; pas. to be governed by a king, Pind. Pyth. iv, 189; also, to have influence or predominance; 1. a. ind. act. ἐθασίλευσα, 1. a. inf. act. βασιλεύσαι. Fr. the same.

Βασιλή, see under βασιλεύς. Βασιλήϊ, Ion. for βασιλέϊ, dat. sing., and βασιλήσς, gen. Ion. and Poet. for -ίος, from βασιλεύς. Βασιληΐη, ἡ, Ion. for βασιλεία. Βασιλήϊον, ου, τό, Poet. for βασίλειον.

Bασιλεΐε, ΐδος, ή, adj. a peculiar fem. to βασίλειος (the same with βασιλική), royal, princely, lordly, Eurip. Hip. 1281. Fr. βασίλειος, Ion. βασιλήϊος.

Βασιλήος, Æol. for βασίλειας, Erin. Od. 6.

Bασιλίζω, f. σω, to side with the king, to favor the king's interest, Plut.; mid. to act like a

king, to aim at royal authority Appian.

Βασιλικά, τά, scil. ἐνδύματα or ἡμάτια, royal vestments, LXX. Βασιλική, ῆς, ἡ, (substantively, οἰκία understood,) a palace; a basilica or colonnade attached to a palace, church, etc.; at Rome, a building with colonnades in the forum, where merchants assembled, and trials were held, etc., Vitruv. v, 1.

Bασιλικόν, οῦ, τό, a royal palace; the royal treasury (ταμεῖον understood), Diog. L. vii, 181; in medicine, basilicon, a kind of salve.

Βἄσὶ λἴκός, ή, όν, kingly, royal, princely. Fr. βασιλεύς.

Bασιλικοί, οί, scil. φόροι, royal tribute or revenues, LXX.

Bασιλικῶς, adv. like a king, royally; compar. βασιλικώτερον, more augustly, more royally; and superl. βασιλικώτατα, most majestically, in a most princely manner.

Βασιλικώτερον, and

Βασιλικώτατα. See preced.

Βασιλίναῦ, a barbarism for βασίλλιννα, in Aristoph. Av. 1677. Βασίλιννα, ης, ἡ, the same with βασίλισσα.

Βασίλίς, ίδος, ἡ, s. as βασίλια, a queen, etc., Eurip. Hec. 550; Soph. Antig. 941.

Bασιλίσκος, ου, δ, dim. from βασιλεύς, a little king, a prince; a
certain little bird; a fabulous
serpent, called a basilisk or cock
pello, or hooded snake of India;
a star in the heart of the constellation Leo.

Βασίλισσα, ης, ή, a queen, a princess.

Bάσιμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, accessible, attainable, that may be passed; pervious, Xen. Anab. iii, 4, 49; stable, fixed, firm; convenient, adapted to, Plut. de Discrim. Amic. § 36. From Bἄσις, εως, ἡ, a step, a pace, a walk; the foot, the sole of the foot, a footstep; a base, stay, support; a pedestal; a place where the foot may be planted; metrical movement; a foot in Prosody. Fr. βαίνω. Hence, basis.

Bάσκ' "θι, 2. sing. pres. imperat. act. of βάσκω, which see.

BAΣΚΑΙΝΩ, f. ἀνῶ, l. aor. act. ἐξάσκηνα, pas. ἐξασκάνθη. 2. aor. act. ἐξάσκανον, to fascinate, bewitch, charm, as with an evil eye; to envy, to regard

with an envious eye; to slander, calumniate; to reproach maliciously, to censure, asperse, Dem. de Coron. 291, 21; to blame; to be angry with; in N. T., to deceive by false pretences or wicked arts, as by false doctrines, and in that sense, to bewitch, as rendered in our version, Gal. iii, 1; where the aor. in the received text is εξάσκανε, but some Mss. have ἐβάounve, as above. This verb is a lengthened form of Baona, to which βάζω and φάσχω are related. G. Dindorf, in Steph. Thesaur., new Paris edit. βάσκω, βάζω.

ΒΑΣΤ

Βασκάντα, ας, ή, a bewitching, a charming; fascination, Plat. Phæd. 100; envy, detraction, slander, hatred; and

Βάσκανος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, envious, slanderous, malicious, Dem. de Coron.; hateful, detestable, wicked; substantively, a slanderer, talebearer; a conjurer or magician, one that bewitches; and hence Βασκάνως, adv. enviously, maliciously. Fr. βασκαίνω.

Bárna, by the poets for Baiva, to go; in Il. always in this form, βάσκ' "θι, 2. sing. pres. imperat., (literally, go, go, i. e. go quickly,) haste away! speed thee! away! Báons alone in Æschyl. Pers. 664, 671, come! βάσκω, obsolete, is formed from Baw or βημι, as φάσκω from φάω or φημί.

Βασμός, δ, Ion. for βαθμός. Βασούνται, for βήσονται, 3. pl. of βασοῦμαι, 1. f. ind. m. Æol. or Dor. of Baiva.

Βάσσα, ας, à, Dor. for βησσα. ΒΑΣΣΑ'ΡΑ, ας, ή, οτ βασσάρη, ns, n, a fox; the tunic or robe of the Thracian bacchanals, probably made of fox-skins; also, a bacchante or priestess of Bacchus, but this is doubtful; a loose woman, a courtezan. A Thracian word.

Βασσάρειον, ου, τό, and

Βασσάριον, ου, τό, dimin. of βασσάςα, a fox of Lybia, Herodt. iv, 192.

Bάσσων, ον, δ, ή, gen. ονος, Dor. compar. of βαθύς.

Βάσταγμα, ἄτος, τό, that which is borne, a load, a burden; also, that which bears, a staff; from βαστακτός, ή, όν, verbal adj. from βαστάζω.

BAΣΤΑ'ΖΩ, f. $\sigma\omega$, and Dor. $\beta\alpha\sigma\tau\alpha'\zeta\omega$, 1. a. act. εδάστασα, pas. ἐξαστάχθην, to lift, lift up,

raise, and hence, to praise, extol. Pind.: to carry forth or away; to have in one's hands, to poise; hence, to have in one's mind, to examine, try, weigh, ponder, consider, Aristoph. Thesm. 437; to carry or bear, as to the tomb, Eurip. Alc. 726, to take the hand of, 917, pas. to be borne in the arms, 19; to take upon one's self and bear, Matt. viii, 17; to support, endure, Matt. 20, 12; also in the sense of to wear, as φορέω by the classic writers; to handle, to touch, Soph. Ed. C. 1105, as in Odys. xxi, 405; part. 1. a. act. βαστάσας, αντος. Τh. βάω, βαίνω.

Βαστακτής, οῦ, ὁ, a bearer, a porter.

Βαστακτός, ή, όν, verbal adj. to be borne or carried.

Βάσωμεν, Dor. for βήσωμεν, 1. pl. pres. subj. act. which is from the future of βαίνω.

Βαταλίζομαι, mid. (more correctly βατταλίζομαι,) to live a debauched and infamous life, to live like Batalus. Sec next.

BA'TĂΛΟΣ, ου, δ, debauched, licentious, effeminate, infamous; a nickname, given to Demosthenes in his youth, in allusion, as is supposed, to the word βατταρίζω (to stammer) because he stuttered, and could not pronounce the letter e; this name was applied to him contemptuously by Æschines. See Dem. de Coron. § 55; Æschin. de Fals. Leg. § 31, and in Timarch. § 27, 33, and in the reproachful sense of a dissolute or debauched person. See Prof. Champlin's Note, p. 169 of his useful edition of Dem. de Coron. From Batalus, a certain flute-player of Ephesus; or perhaps from βατεύω, βατέω.

Βατάνη, ης, ή, same as πατάνη, a plate, a dish, a pan. A Sicilian word.

Βατάνιον, ου, for πατάνιον, ου, τό, dimin. of βατάνη. The Delphians use β for π .

 $\tilde{\mathrm{Bate}}$, Dor. for $\tilde{\mathrm{Bate}}$, 2. pl. 2. a. imperat. act. of Bndi, from Baivw or Bnui.

Baτείν and βατείσθαι by syncope, and

Βατεύνται, for βατεύονται, Theocr.; from

Βάτεύω, f. εύσω, same as βαίνω, to mount, ascend; also, to cover, as breeding animals; βατεύειν is applied to males, and βατεύεσθαι to females.

Bατέω, ω, f. ήσω, same as preced.; by the Delphians for πατέω.

Βάτην, Ion. and Dor. for εξήτην, 3. dual 2. a. ind. act. εβην, Π. i, 327 of βαίνω or βημι.

Βατής, η̃ςος, δ, that mounts; the goal or barrier to jump or start from on a race-course, like βαλβίς, βηλός; a threshold; a staff to walk with; whence

Βατήριος, ία, ιον, that serves for climbing or scaling or mounting; of or belonging to a βατής. From Baiva, to go.

Băτĭa, as, 'n, the same with βάτος, ου, ή, a bramble; a thicket of brambles, Pind. Olymp. vi, 90.

Βατιάκη, ης, ή, a kind of cup or goblet, Philem.

Βατιδοσκόπος, ου, δ, ή, Aristoph. Pac. 811, that casts a greedy look at the $\beta \alpha \tau i_5$, a fish which was a delicacy with epicures; it was the raia batis of Linn., in English, the flair or skate.

Bατίς, ίδος, ή, a kind of fish, the skate or thornback, the raia batis of Linn., Aristoph. Vesp. 510. See preced.

Βατοδρόπος, ου, ό, ή, pulling thorns up or off, Hom. Hymn.

BA'TO Σ , ov, \hat{n} , or $\hat{\delta}$, a bramble, briar, thorn; the rubus fruticosus of Linnaus; often applied to any thorny shrub; βάτος ίδαία, the raspberry; in the profane writers it is generally feminine, and is so used by St. Luke; but in Mark xii, 26, and in LXX. it is masc. But

Băτος, ου, δ, (from the Hebrew,) a bath, the name of a liquid measure, for wine and oil, equal to the ephah for dry measure, and usually estimated at $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 gallons, Luke xvi, 6; Robinson's Lex. N. Test. See next. Βάτός, ή, όν, pervious, accessible,

Xen. Anab. iv, 6, 17; τὸ βατόν, the fording-place of a river.

Βατεάχειος, ου, δ, h, of or belonging to a frog; βατράχειον (χρωμα understood), frog-color, pale green.

Bατραχίζω, f. ίσω, to act or be like a frog.

Βατράχιον, ου, τό, the herb ranunculus.

Βατραχιούν, τό, the name of an obscure court of law at Athens. Pausan. i, 28, 8.

Βατραχίς, ίδος, ή, dimin. of βάτεαχος; in Aristoph. Eq. 1406, a frog-green garment.

Βατς αχομνομαχία, ας, ή, the Battle of the Frogs and Mice, the name of a poem ascribed to Homer. From βατς αχος, μῦς, and μάχη.

BATPAXOS, ov. 6, a frog; a kind of fish, sea-frog. Aristot.; also, a tumor under the tongue, to which children particularly are subject; the frog of a horse's foot.

Bατταρίζω, f. ίσω, Att. ιῶ, to stammer, stutter; to prate, babble, talk idly; the same with βαττολογίω.

Βατταρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a stuttering. Βαττολογέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to prate, to be talkative or full of words, to babble, to trifle; to repeat the same thing over and over, to use vain repetitions, Matt. vi, 7; also, to stammer, to stutter; 1. a. ind. ἰξαττολόγησα, 2. pl. 1. a. subj. βαττολογήσητε.

Bαττολογία, ας, 'n, an idle repetition of words, Eccles. writers; loquacity, verbosity, to which is opposed λακωνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, laconism, or the concise way of speaking used by the Lacedamonians; also, a hesitation in speaking, a stammering. Fr. λόγος and βάττος (see next), or, more probably, formed to imitate the sound.

BATTOΣ, ov, δ, Battus, a certain Cyrenean prince, who stammered very much; also, a silly poet, of this name, who used frequent repetitions in his verses. This name is also written Βάτων and Βάττων.

BATΥ'ΛΗ, ης, ή, a female dwarf.

Bάτω, 3. sing. 2. a. imperat. βάθι, βάτω, for βῆθι, δήτω, from ἔδην, 2. a. of βαίνω or βῆμι.

BAYBA'(1, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, p. $n\kappa\alpha$, to lull asleep; to put to sleep; to sleep.

BAΥ-ZΩ, f. ξω, p. χα, to make the cry of βαῦ, βαῦ, like a dog, to bark, to yell; to wail, to call aloud; to mourn for, to lament, Æschyl. Pers. 13; Aristoph. Thesm. 180, 902; Theocr. vi, 10.

Bauxalía, as, h, and

Bauxaλιον, ου, τό, a goblet, a wine-vessel, a vessel with a narrow neck or mouth; so called from the gurgling noise made by water running out.

Bαυκαλός, ή, όν, same as βαυκός. Βαυκίδις, αί, a nice kind of shoes worn by females of rank. Βαυκίδος, gen. of Βαυκίς. Bαυκίζω, f. ίσω, Att. ιω, and βαυκίζωμαι, to play the prude; to be effeminate or delicate; to be an élégante.

Bauxis, n, the name of a nymph, Baucis, Erinn. in Antholog.; also, masc., the name of an athlete of Træzene, Pausan.

Βαυκοπανούργος, ου, ό, 'n, a cool, impudent dissembler in little things, a mean or petty dissembler, Aristot. Eth. iv, 7.

BAΥΚΟ'Σ, ή, όν, agreeable, delicate; prudish, affected; pretty; βαυπαλός, ή, όν, the same.

BAΥ-ΝΟΣ, ου, δ, a furnace, a forge; a chimney. Fr. ανω. Βανσδει, Dor. for βανζει. See

Bαφεύς, έος, ὁ, a dyer; and Bἄφή, ῆς, ἡ, a dipping or immersion, as of red-hot iron into water, Soph. Aj.; a dipping of cloth in dye, a dyeing or coloring; a spot or stain; also, a cooling, refrigeration, Plut. Fr. βάπτω.

Βαφική, ή, (τίχνη understood,) the art of coloring or dyeing. From

Bαφικός, ή, όν, belonging to coloring or dyeing.

Bάψας, αντος, δ, part. 1. a. act. and

Bάψη, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. act. of βάπτω.

Bάψ15, εω5, \mathring{n} , a dipping, a dyeing.

Báw, obsolete theme of $\beta \alpha i \nu \omega$, etc. B $\Delta A' \Lambda \Lambda \Omega$, f. $\tilde{\alpha} \lambda \tilde{\omega}$, to milk, Plat.; to suck. Hence

Bδίλλα, ης, ή, a leech, a bloodsucker, Herodt. ii, 68; Prov. xxx, 15. Also

Βδέλλα, ns, n, and

Βδέλλιον, ου, τό, a certain Arabian tree and its gum, called bdellium.

Βδέλλω, same as βδάλλω.

Βδίλυγμα, ἄτος, τό, and

Bδελυγμός, ου, ὁ, an abomination, any abominable thing; impurity, defilement; in N. T. and LXX., an unclean thing, in the Jewish sense, and particularly the impurities of idol-worship; hence, idolatry, licentiousness; also, a stench. Fr. βδελύσσομαί. Βδελυγμία, ης, ἡ, same as preced.; also, disgust, nausea, Xen. Mem. iii, 11, 13.

Bδελυκτός, ή, όν, abominable, detestable, disgusting, <math>N. T.

Βδελύκτροπος, ου, δ, 'n, same as preced., Æschyl. Eum. 52.

Βδελυρεύομαι, to act in a shameless, disgusting (p. 214, 24),

ιῶ, and or vile manner, Demosth.

Boshugía, ας, ή, a total we decency or propriety in

Bδελυςία, ας, ή, a total want of decency or propriety in one's conduct, shamelessness, low and mean behaviour, Theophr. xi.

Βδελυζός, εά, εόν, impure, unclean, Demosth. 106, 23; nasty, offensive to the senses; lost to all sense of shame, shameless, flagitious, Aristoph. Nub. 446; Æschin. c. Ctes. 4, 34, etc.; low and mean in conduct.

Βδελύσσομαι. See next.

Bδελύσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ζω, to cause disgust by a bad smell or otherwise, LXX.; usually as a deponent, mid. βδελύσσομαι, f. ζομαι, aor. ἐβδελύχθην, to feel disgust at, to loathe, to detest, have a horror of, Aristoph. Acharn. 586. In N. Τ. ἐβδελυγμένος, part. pf. pas., occurs, abominated, detestable, for their crimes, Revel. xxi, 8; 1. a. ind. m. ἐξδελυζάμην. Fr. βδέω. Βδελύττω. See preced.

Βδεσμα, ἄτος, τό, a stench. From $B\Delta E'\Omega$, f. έσω and ήσω, to break wind; to stink, to emit a stench, Aristoph. Plut. 693.

Bδόλος, ου, δ, a stench; also, a grating sound; a strong smell, as that of an extinguished lamp. Th. βδέω.

Bδύλλω, f. βδυλῶ, same as βδίω, to cause a stench, especially through fright; hence, to fear, to shun with disgust, to detest. Bίβαα, l. sing. pf. ind. act., and Bιβάᾶσι, 3. pl. pf. to βαίνω.

BE'BAIOΣ, ου, ὁ, ἡ, and ος, α, ον, firm, stable, fixed, permanent, steadfast; hence, trusty, safe, sure; τὸ βέδωιον, certainty, confidence, security, Herodt. vii, 50; compar. βεδωιότερος.

Βεβαίότης, ητος, ή, stability, firmness, certainty, steadfastness, Aristot. Eth. i, 10; safety, Thucyd. iv, 66; constancy, Plat.

Βιδαίω, ῶ, f. ώσω, p. βιδιδαίωτα, to strengthen, confirm, or sanction, Dem. de Coron.; to give security, Id.; βιδαιοῦσθαι, to make certain or free from doubt, Plut.; to affirm strongly, or asseverate, Plat. Gorg.; to establish, to give assurance; l.a. ind. act. ἐδιδαίωσα, pres. inf. pas. βιδαίωσα, δυσθαι, pf. ind. pas. βιδαίωταλη, l. a. pas. ἐδιδαίωθην. Th. βίδαιος.

Bεζαίως, adv. firmly, safely, securely.

Bεδαίωσις, εως, ή, a fixing or establishing; confirmation, cor-

BEBP BEKO

BEBA

roboration. Fr. same. Becaus ris, $\delta \tilde{v}$, δ , he who confirms, sanctions, or ratifies; a ratifier.

Bεβακώς, Dor. for βεβηκώς, pf. part. act. of βαίνω.

Βέβαλος, ου, δ, ή, Dor. for βέβηλος.

Βέδαμαι, for βέδημαι, pf. pas., and

Bεξάμεν, Epic syncopated inf. pf. (for βεξηχέναι) to βαίνω, Il.; also for βεξήχαμεν, 1. pl. pf. ind. act. of the same.

Βεβαρημένος, η, ον, pf. part. pas. of βαρέω.

Βιθαρηώς (Ion. for βιθαρηκώς), Epic part. pf. of βαρίω, Odys. iii, 139.

Bέξασαν, Ion. and Dor. and Epic syncop. for ἐξεξάεσαν, and this for ἐξεξάρεισαν, 3. pl. plupf. ind. to βαίνω.

Βίθαφα, pf. ind. act. of βάπτω. Βιθαώς, βιθαυΐα, ῶτος, ὁ, Epic syncopated part. pf. act. (for βιθηκώς) to βαίνω.

Βίθηκα, pf. ind. act., and βίθηκειν, plupf. for ὶθεθήκειν, to βαίνω.

Bεβήκει, 3. sing. plupf. Ion. for εξεβήκει.

Biénλος, ου, δ, ἡ, accessible, approachable; of men, profane, uninitiated, unhallowed, unconsecrated; and hence, common, Soph. Œd. C. 10; Æschyl. Suppl. 504; impure or profane; in N. T., impious, a scoffer, 1 Tim. i, 9; of things, unholy, unsanctified, 1 Tim. iv, 7. Th. βηλός.

Βιθηλόω, f. ώσω, p. βιθιδιθήλωπα, to profane, defile, pollute; 1 a. ind. act. ἰβιβήλωσα. Fr. same Th.

Βεθήλωσιε, εως, ή, a profanation. Βεθιασμένως, adv. forcibly, against one's will. $Fr. \beta_1 a \zeta_\omega$.

Bεξίηκα, pf. ind. act. of βιάω, and

Bεβίημένος, pf. part. of same. Βεβίημε, 3. sing. pf. of βιάω.

Bεδίωμαι, 1. sing. pf. ind. pas., and in 3. sing. βεδίωται, impersonally, life is spent; βεδιωμένος, accomplished or effected by living, pf. part. pas. Fr. βιόω.

Βίθλαθα, 2. pf. of βλάπτω. Βίθλαμμαι, pf. ind. pas., and Βιθλαμμένος, pf. part. pas. of βλάπτω.

Βεβλάστηκα, pf. act. of βλαστά-

Βίβλαφα, pf. ind. act. of βλάπτω. Βίβληαι, 2. sing. pf. pas. for βίβλησαι, pf. pas. βίβλημαι, from βάλλω.

B_sελήαται, Ion. for βέεληνται, 3. pl. pf. ind. pas. βεελήατο, by neglecting the augment, and Ion. for ἐείεληντο, 3. pl. plupf. ind. pas. of the same verb.

Biεληκα, pf. act., and
Biελήκει, Ion. for ἐξιελήκει, 3.
sing. plupf. ind. act. (with the time of an impf.) II. v, 66, 73;
and

Βίθλημαι, pf. pas., whence βιθλημένος, part. pf. pas. βιθλησθαι, pf. inf. pas. of βάλλω.

Βιβλημένος, part. pf. pas., and Βιβλήσομαι, fut. of βάλλω.

Bίθληται, 3. sing. pf. pas., and Bίθλητο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of βάλλω.

Bεθοήἄται, Ion. for βεθόηνται, 3. pl. pf. ind. pas. of βοάω.

Βεθολήάται, 3. pl. pf. pas. Ion. for βέθληνται. Fr. βάλλω. But Βεθόλήάτο, they were cast out, they were smitten, Il. ix, 3; 3. pf. plupf. pus. Ion. for ἐδεθόληντο, from βολέω for βάλλω. Βεθολημένος, for βεθλημένος, part. pf. pas. to βάλλω.

Βέδουλα, 2. pf. of βούλομαι. Βεδούλευμαι, pf. ind. pas. βεδουλεῦσθαι, pf. inf. pas. of βου-

Βεβουλευμένως, adv. advisedly, deliberately, Demosth.

Βεθράζω, same as βαθράζω. ΒΕΒΡΑ΄ Σ, and βεμβράς, άδος, δ, Att. for μεμβράς, a species of little fish like an anchovy; nom. pl. βεθράδες, ων, δί.

Βέθειγμαι, pf. pas., and Βιβειγμένος, part. pf. pas. of βείχω.

Βεθεμηκα, pf. act. of βείμω. Βέθεηκες, ων. See βάβειζ. Βέθειδα, pf. ind., and

Βεξειθώς, f. g. βεζειθυῖα, part. pf. of βείθω.

Βεξοισμένος, pf. part. pas. of βρίθω.

Βεδροτωμένα, part. pf. pas. of βροτόω, Odys. xi, 41.

Βέδροχα, 1. sing. 2. pf. ind. or Att. for βέδρεχα, 1. sing. pf.

ind. act. of βρέχω. Βέξεῦχε, 3. sing. pf. ind., and Βεξεῦχώς, part. pf. of βρύχω.

Βεθεώθοις, 2. sing. opt. pres. act. of βεθεώθω, II. iv, 35; according to others it is put for βεθεώποις, 2. sing. opt. pf. act. of βεώππω. See βιθεώππω.

Βιθεωθω, f. σω, Poet. form for βιθεωσω, to eat, devour; it occurs but once, Il. iv, 35.

Βέζεωκα, pf. act., and
Βεζεώκειν, plupf. act. Ion. for

εβεβρώκειν, from βρώσκω. Βεβρωκώς, and

Bεθεώε, by syncop. for βεθεωκώς, part. pf. act. of the same verb. Βεθεώσεται, 3. sing. f. pas. of

βιδεώσκω.

Βιθυσμένος, part. pf. pas. of βύζω. Βέθωκα, or βίθοκα, pf. ind. act. of βόσκω, from the obsolete βόω. Βιθωμένος, Ion. and Dor. for βιθωμένος, celebrated, renowned, famous, part. pf. pas. of βοάω. Others form it from βόω, for βόσκω, but in a different sense.

Bεθώς, βεθώσα, ῶτος, contract. from βεθαώς, part. pf. of βαίνω. According to others, it is part. 2. pf. contr. for βέθαα.

Bíðu, water, so called in the language of the Phrygians.

Bεελζεδούς, δ, and
Bεελζεδούλ, δ, Beelzebub, a name
of the prince of demons, Satan,
the Devil, N. T.; in the O. T.,
Bεελζεδούδ, from the Hebrew,
Lord of Flies, or Fly-God; like
the Ζεὺς Απόμουος of the Greeks,
Pausan. v, 14, 2. The more
common form among the Jews
was Βεελζεδούλ, a term of contempt, literally, the lord of dung.
Βέη, Ιοπ. for βῆ, 2. sing. subj.
mid. of βέρμαι, Il. xvi, 852.

Bεινίω, the same as βινίω. Βείομαι, Poet. for βίομαι, used in a future sense, I shall go or move, Hom.

Bείω, Poet. for βῶ, 1. sing. 2. a. subj. act., for the Ionians say βέω, and, by inserting 1, βείω, so βείωμεν, 1. pl. for βῶμεν, from βαίνω or βῆμι, Il. vi, 113.

Bix. See Bexos.

Bénnes, the Phrygians call bread bec and beccus.

Bekeesiannos, ou, δ, ή, silly, stupid; superannuated, an old dotard, Aristoph. Nub. 397, as if he had lived before βέκκος, bread, and σελήνη, the moon; as we should say, familiarly, before the flood, antediluvian. BEKKO'Σ, or

B:κός, οῦ, ὁ, bread, in the Phrygian language; βέκος ἐφώνεον, they cried out "becos," Herodt. ii, 2, apparently attempting to imitate the cry of the goats, by whose milk they were nourished. The scholiast on Ap. Rhod. iv. 262, has βέκ simply, ος being merely a Greek termination. See Larcher's Herodt.; so also the schol. on Aristoph. Nub. 397; also, foolish, drivelling. According to Strabo, it is also a Cy-

prian word.

Bixyai, oi, the name of a people, the Belgæ.

Βελγικός, ή, όν, Belgian; ή Βελyıxı, Belgian Gaul.

Biasa, acc. pl., and

Bελίεσσι, and βελίεσσιν, Ion. and Poet. for Bilion, dat. pl. of

Βίλεμνον, ου, τό, same as βέλος. Βελέριον, ου, τό, the name of a promontory in Britain.

Βέλεσσίν, dat. pl. Poet. of βέλος. Bελιάλ, or Βελίας, δ, indeclin., used for Satan, 2 Cor. vi, 15; a word of Hebrew origin, signifying wicked, unrestrained.

Bελίας, Syriac form of preced. BE'ΛΛΕΡΑ, ων, τά, ills, evils.

See "Alsea. Βελλεροφόντης, ου, δ, Dor. Βελλεροφόντας, α, δ, the son of Glaucus, king of Ephyra, Beller-

ophon.

Βελοθήκη, ης, ή, a quiver.

Βελόνη, ης, ή, the head of an arrow; a needle; a spine of the fir-tree; a sharp-nosed fish, called the gar-fish or horn-fish, the esox belone of Linnaus.

BE'ΛΟΣ, εος, or εως, τό, any missile weapon, a dart, arrow, shaft, javelin; any thing hurled from a distance to wound another; the throw or blow itself; the pain of a blow; used also for a sword, Aristoph. Acharn. 345; Soph. Aj. 643; Eurip. Electr.; a thunderbolt, Herodt.; έκ βελέων, out of the reach of darts or javelins; βέλος ὀξύ, child-birth pangs, Il. xi, 269. Fr. βάλλω.

Βελόστασις, εως, ή, a place from which darts and other missiles are thrown; a bulwark; also, a military engine, a batteringram; an engine for throwing darts or other missiles, as a catapult.

Βέλτατος, άτη, ατον. See βέλ-

ΒΕ'ΛΤΕΡΟΣ, έςα, εςον, better; Poet. for BEATIMY βέλτεςα πράσσειν, to fare better, Æschyl. S. Theb. 319; hence, a rare superl., βέλτατος, άτη, ατον, Æschyl. Eum. 487, Suppl. 1055.

Beλτίον, used adverbially, in 2 Tim. i, 18; neut. of βελτίων.

Βελτίοω, ω, f. ώσω, p. ωκα, to make better, to meliorate.

Beλτίων, ονος, ό, 'n, irreg. compar. to ayalos, the penult. short Ion., and always long Att., as in other comparatives of this form. Mo-

rell's Thes. edit. Maltb.; superl. βέλτιστος, ίστη, ιστον, best; & βέλτιστε, masc. and & βελτίστη, fem. a colloquial expression, O my good friend, my dear fellow, my dear, etc., Aristoph. Plut. 1173; Æsop. Fab.

Βέλτιστα, adv. very well, best. Βέλτιστος, superl. to άγαθός. See βελτίων.

Bελτίω, acc. sing. and nom. voc. or acc. pl. for βελτίονα, and by dropping ν, -οω, contract. -ω, compar. of ayalos.

BE'MBHΞ, ηκος, η. See βέμειζ. Βεμετκιάω, the same as

Βεμβικίζω, f. ίσω, p. ικα, to turn or whirl round; to spin as a top, which boys play with; to drive round.

Βεμετκιάω, ω, to spin like a top. Βεμβικίζω, f. ίσω, to spin as one does a top, to set in motion, Aristoph.

BE'MBIZ, Ixos, h, a top, for children, Aristoph. Av. 1461; a whirl or spinning motion; a whirlwind, a whirlpool; also written βέμβηζ.

Βενδίδεια, ων, τά, the festival of the Thracian Artemis or Diana. Bενδίδειον, ου, τό, the temple of the Thracian Diana or Bendis.

Berdis, idos, in, the Thracian Diana or Bendis.

Bένθεα, nom. pl. of

Βένθος, εος, τό, (for βάθος, as πένθος for πάθος,) depth, bottom; dat. pl. Ion. βένθεσσι. Th. βάθος.

Bενιαμίν, δ, indecl. a man's name, Benjamin. Hebr.

Βέντιστος, Dor. for βέλτιστος. Βέομαι, and βείομαι, 1. sing. pres. mid. with the signification of a future, for Beisopai, from the obsolete verb Beiw, the same as βάω, to go, to advance in life, to live, Il. xv, 194.

BE'PBEPI, εος, τό, in the language of India, the pearl-oyster or shell-fish which yields pearls, mother-of-pearl.

Βερθέριον, ου, τό, probably, a shabby garment, Anacr. Fragm.

Βέρεθρον, Ion. and by syncop. βέθεον, for βάραθεον, Il. viii, 14; Odys. xii, 94.

Begevinn, ns, n, a woman's name, Berenice, i. e. bringing victory. See Begvinn.

Βεξίσχεθος, ου, ό, a booby, a simpleton, Aristoph. Eq. 635.

Begvinn, ns, h, the name of a woman, Bernice, Acts xxv, 13, 23; but on the Rosetta Stone and other Græco-Egyptian monuments it is written Begevixn.

Bigoia, as, i, or Bijooia, the name of a city, Berea, now called by the Turks, Boor. Hence

Βεροιαΐος, αΐα, αΐον, and Βερροιαΐος, Berean, of Berea, Acts xx, 4. Begovina, as, n, Dor. for Begovinn, ns, n, a woman's name, Beronice; others read Begevina, but Begevinn is put by the Macedonian dialect for Degevinn, q. d. bringing victory. See Begvinn and Begevinn.

Βέσθιος, τό, Βέσθιον όρος, Mount Vesuvius.

BE'TION, ov, τό, a kind of herb, dittany.

BEΥ- Δ OΣ, έος, τό, or, according to others, but not so correctly,

Bεῦθος, εος, τό, a woman's garment, Sapph. Fragm. 97; a variegated or purple garment.

BH~, baa, a word in imitation of the bleating of sheep; & & ἀλίθιος, ώσπες πεόδατον, βῆ βῆ λέγων βαδίζει, the simpleton goes about, like a sheep, crying βñ, βñ, Cratinus, as cited by Eustath.; θύτην μέλλει καὶ κελεύει βη λέγειν, Aristoph., as cited in Antiatticista, ap. Bekkeri Anecd. Græc. tom. i, p. 86. According to Suidas, βñ, and not $\beta\alpha i$, was the form used by the Attics, to express the sound in question.

 $B\tilde{n}$, for $l\tilde{e}n$, Ion. 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. for "Env, from Baiva. Bήζω, to cry $\beta \tilde{n}$, like a sheep. $Fr. \beta \tilde{n}.$

Βηθαζαρά, ας, h, the name of a place, Bethabara; Hebr. the place of the ford, scil. of the Jordan, John i, 28; in which passage, however, the best manuscripts and editions read Bnfavía, which is adopted by Griesbach, and also by Hahn, as republished by Prof. Robinson.

Bnfavía, as, h, the name of a village, Bethany, John xi, 18, and i, 28. See preced. Hebr. the house of dates.

Bηθεσδά, ή, the name of a pool, Bethesda, John v, 2. the house of compassion or mercy.

Bñe, for which are used also \$\vec{a}\vec{a}\$ and Bal, 2. sing. 2. a. imperat. act. of βαίνω or βέμι.

Βηθλεέμ, ή, indecl. the name of a city, Bethlehem, Matt. ii, 1, etc.; it is also called the city of David. Hebr. the house of bread.

Bneoaida, and Bneoaidav, n, indecl. the name of two cities in N. T., Bethsaida, John xii, 21, Luke iii, 1. Hebr. the house of fishing or hunting.

Bnθφάγή, ή, indeel. the name of a village, Bethphage, Matt. xxi, 1. Hebr. house of figs.

Bñκα, ων, τά, Hesych., and Bηκία, τά, Hippocr., sheep. Fr. Gñ.

Bήλ, or Bηλ, Bel, a god of the Chaldeans; contr. from Βάαλ. Bήλιον, τό, the temple of Bel, Dan. xiv, 21.

Bãhos, ou, o, the name of a man. Belus; also of a river, Josephus. BIIAO' Σ , $o\tilde{v}$, δ , the threshold, the entrance of a house or temple; ἀπὸ βηλοῦ Θεσπεσίοιο, from the threshold, or portals, of heaven, Il. i, 591; βαλὸν (βηλον) έρχειον πυλων, the outer threshold of the gates, Æschyl. Choëph. 557; also, the house itself; by later writers, the

Βημα, ἄτος, τό, a step, footstep; a footstool; also, a raised platform to speak from in public; a tribunal, throne, judgmentseat; the rostrum or place, particularly in the Pnyx at Athens, from which the orators, or the litigating parties, spoke in the trial of a cause; there was one for the prosecutor or plaintiff, and another for the accused or defendant, Reiske, Index Demosth.; it was ten or eleven feet high, with an ascent of steps cut out of the solid rock (in the Pnyx), and about ten feet square; of ἀπὸ τοῦ βήματος, the orators, Plut.; a pace or measure of length, of about two and a half feet. Fr. pf. ind. pas. of βαίνω, or Bnui.

Βηματίζω, f. ίσω, to pace or measure by pacing, Polyb.

Bήμεναι, Epic 2. a. inf. act. to βαίνω, for βηναι, Hom.

Bημι, to go, obsol., whence βαίνω derives its 2. aor. "Env, imperat. βηθι, opt. βαίην, subj. βω, inf. Bnvai. See Baivo.

 $B\tilde{n}_{\nu}$, $\beta\tilde{n}_{s}$, $\beta\tilde{n}_{s}$, Poet. without the augment, for "Env, etc.

Βηναι, 2. a. inf. act. to βαίνω. Bήξ, βηχός, ή, a cough; used by the Attics in masc. g.; μετὰ βηχὸς ἰσχυροῦ, with a violent cough, Thucyd. ii. 49.

BH~POΣ, δ, more correctly, βίρρος, a kind of garment, Suid.

BH'PΥΛΛΟΣ, ov, δ, h, a precious stone, of a sea-green color, the

beryl. Bns, 2. sing. 2. a. subj., and Βησα, α;, ε, 1. aor. act. to βαίνω. Βησάμενος, part. 1. a. mid., and Bησάμην, 1. a. m., and

BIA

 $\mathbf{B}\tilde{n}\sigma\alpha\nu$, 3. pl. Ion. 1. a. or 2. a. ind. act. for "Enoav, from "Enoa, 1. a.; "Env, 2. a. ind. act. to βαίνω. The 1. aor. is used actively, the 2. aor. intransitively. Bños, for "Enos, he put or placed in, he put on board, Il. i, 310; 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. Ion. from the obsolete βάω.

Βήσετο, 3. sing. of βησάμην, 1. aor. mid. to βαίνω, found only in the 3. pers. sing. in Il. v, 745,

Βήσομαι, 1. fut. m. to βαίνω. Βήσομεν, 1. pl. 1. f. ind. to βαίνω. Βησσα, ης, ή, Dor. βασσα, a pass between hills, a glade or wooded glen; a wood; in plur. βησσαι, Odys. x, 210, for the sing.; Ion. dat. pl. βήσσης · Hom. usually joins ούρεος εν βήσσης, in the glens or defiles of the mountains, Il. iii, 94, etc.; a thicket; valleys.

Bñooai, ai, nom. pl., and Bhoons, dat. pl. Ion. of Bhooa. Βησσήεις, έσσα, εν, gen. εντος, woody, full of woods. βῆσσα.

Bήσσω, or -ττω, f. ξω, to cough. Bητα, the second letter of the Greek alphabet, beta. See under B.

Βηταρμός, ου, δ, a dancing with an exact or measured step, a dancing to music; βηταρμός ἐνόπλιος, the warlike dance called the Pyrrhic dance.

Βητάςμων, ονος, δ, a dancer to music; also h, a dancing-girl. Fr. βάω and ἄςω.

Bήτην, Poet. for εξήτην, 3. dual. 2. a. to βαίνω.

Bηχία, ας, ή, and Βηχίας, ου, δ, hoarseness.

Βήττω. See βήσσω.

Bnxinos, n, ov, relating to or suffering under a cough, Dioscor. i, 158; Hippocr.

m Bηχός, gen. sing. of βήξ.

Βηχώδης, εος, ό, ή, laboring under a cough. Fr. βήσσω.

BI'A, α_5 , Ion. β_{in} , \dot{n} , force, strength, power, might, particularly of men and animals; violence; injury, affront; sometimes Bia is merely redundant, like vis in Latin; as Πριάμοιο Binv, Priam, Il. iii, 105; sometimes it is used in the dative for notwithstanding, or in spite of, as βία ἡμῶν, in spite of us,

Thucyd. i, 43; Bia 95av, in spite of the gods; vóμου βία, in defiance of the law, Soph. Antig. 59; μετὰ βίας, with violence; Bia alone is used adverbially, perforce, Herodt. vi, 5, etc.; so also προς βίαν, Æschyl. Prom. 208, with violence.

Βιάζεο, Ion. for βιάζου, 2. sing. pres. imperat. m., and

Bιάζευ, 2. sing. pres. imperat. m. Dor., from

Βιάζομαι, f. σομαι, pf. pas. βεείασμαι, 1. a. ἐειάσθην, 1. a. mid. ἐβιασάμην, Ion. ἐβιησάμην in mid. the same as Biaw and βιάζω, but more frequently used by prose writers (the 1. aor. mid. always used actively) to use force or violence, to oppress, force, constrain; to subjugate; to violate or ravish, Herodt. iv, 43; also, to endeavour, to strive; βιάομαι, Ion., ως εί ε βιώατω for βιάοιντο, as if they were over-powering him, Π. xi, 467; βιάσασθαι τὸν ἔσπλουν, to force a passage, Thucyd. vii, 22; βιάζεσθαι είσω, or είς τι, to force one's self in or into, Dion. Hal.; βιάζεσθαι ελθειν, to force one's way; passively, to be oppressed, to be invaded by force, to be urged, compelled; to be reduced to slavery; βεξιασμένοι, freemen unjustly enslaved. From

Βιάζω, f. ἄσω, p. βεδίακα, to use violence, to force, urge, not in so general use as the preceding, which see. Th. βία.

Βιαιομάχας, α, δ, and

Βἴαιομάχης, ου, ὁ, violently fighting or contending.

Βίαιος, αία, αιον, and βίαιος, ου, ό, ή, violent, forcible, Odys. ii, 236; vehement, strong; injurious; forced, compulsory, constrained; βιαίοτερος, comparat.; δίκη βιαίων, an action at law for an assault, forcible seizure, or other violence.

Βιαιότης, ητος, ή, violence, force, Antiph. 130, 16.

Βιάομαι, Ion. for βιάζομαι, 1. a. ἐβιήσατο, Il. xxi, 451; Herodt. Biagnás, éos, ô, á, supplying the means or necessaries of life.

B. αίως, adv., and βία, adverbially, violently, with force. Fr. βίαιος. Βία $e\chi os$, ov, δ , the superintendent of provisions for an army, a commissary-general.

Bias, autos, ô, Bias, one of the seven wise men of Greece; also, another of the same name, famous for his stupidity and coarseness.

Βιασθαι, pres. inf. mid. of βιάομαι.

Βιάσθω, 3. sing. pres. imperat. m. contr. βιάου, ω, βιαέσθω, άσθω, from βιάομαι.

Biαστίον, verbal adj. (one) must resist or struggle against, Eurip. Rhes. 584.

Biαστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who uses violence or force, one who shows strength or force; an assailant; one that is violent or rapacious; fig. one who burns with zeal, or eagerness, to obtain any thing, Matt. xi, 12, where it is rendered the violent, meaning those who are pressing on violently or eagerly to obtain the gospel. The word occurs in Philo de Agricultura; and scarcely elsewhere. Fr. same.

Βιάτάς, α, δ, Dor., and

Biāτής, οῦ, ὁ, violent in action, strong, powerful, Pind. Fr. same.

Bἴάω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, the older Εμίο form of βιάζω, f. ἄσω, p. ακα, and ηκα, Il. x, 172; more frequently in the mid. βιάσμαι, f. ήσομαι, to force, compel; to attack, to treat with violence, to overpower; pf. pas. βεξίημαι, part. βεξιημένος · ψεύδεσσι βιησάμενος, over-reaching, Il. xxiii, 576.

Bιεάζω, f. άσω, fut. part. βιεῶν, to lift up, raise, exalt; to couple two animals; also used like βαίνω, of animals, Levit. xviii, 23, etc.

Βιξάς, ᾶσα, άν, άντος, part. pres. of the obsol. βίθημι, for βαίνω.

Βιζάσθω, obsol. See next.

Βιθάσθων, ουσα, ον, part. from obsol. βιθάσθω, same as βαίνω, striding, always with μάκρα, long-striding, far-striding, Il. xiii, 809.

Bίζασις, εως, ή, a kind of dance, Aristoph. Lys. 82.

Biξάω, ω, -άζω, and βίξημι (Poet. for βαίνω), f. άσω, and 1. f. m. άσωμαι, to go, proceed, walk; πίλωφα βιζῖ, he takes huge strides, Hom. Hymn. Merc. 225; fut. part. βιξῶν (by contract. and elision from βιξάσων and βιξάων), about to mount to heaven, Soph. Œd. C. 394; 1. aor. act. ξίζασα, part. pres. act. βιξών, -άζων, and βιξά;, H. vii, 213, he went making long strides; pas. βιξάζομαι, to be coupled with the male; 1. a. ind. pus. ξιξάσθην, 1. a. ind. m. ιξιξασάμην.

Βιδλαφίδιον, ου, τό, Revel. x, 2,

Βιβλάριον, ου, τό, a little volume or roll, a little book or scroll; diminutives, and used contemptuously.

Βιβλιδάριον, ου, τό, and

Βιξλίδιον, ου, τό, (dimin. from βίζλος,) a little book; a small tablet.

Βιβλία, ων, τά, pl. the Books, i. e. the Scriptures; pl. of $β_i$ -

Bτελίνος, ίνη, ινον, Bibline or Biblian, produced in the Bibline hills or mountains of Thrace; Βίελινος οἶνος, Bibline wine, Hes. Op. 589; from a Thracian vine which was called Βιελία also, made of paper.

Βιβλιογράφία, ας, ή, the writing of books.

Βιβλιογεάφος, ου, δ, ή, a writer or copier of books. Fr. βιβλίον and γράφω.

Βιβλιοθήκη, ης, ή, a repository of books, a library. Fr. βιβλίον and θήκη.

Bickney, ov, τό, a book, a little book, a volume or roll, as books were anciently made; a sheet; in law, a process appropriated to particular cases, and now technically called a libel, from the Latin libellus; as, a libel of divorce, which, in Matt. xix, 7, is rendered a writing of divorcement. Dimin. of βίζλος.

Βιβλιοπώλης, ου, δ, voc. sing. βιβλιόπωλα, a bookseller. Τh. πωλέω.

Βιβλιοφόρος, ου, δ, ή, carrying books or letters, a letter-carrier, a courier.

Βιελιοφυλάκιου, ου, τό, a library, a place where books are kept.

BIBΛΟΣ, ov, 'n, the Egyptian plant called papyrus; the inner bark of a plant, particularly of the papyrus, of which paper was anciently made in Egypt; hence a book was called βίθλος · a writing or book, Æschyl. Suppl. 945; τὰς βίθλους ἀνεγίνωσκες, you recited the forms (books) of initiation, Dem. de Coron. § 79, where see Prof. Champlin's useful notes, p. 193.

Βιδεώσκω, f. βεώσομαι, (in the later writers,) pf. act. βίδεωκα, pas. βίδεωμαι, 3. fut. pas. βε-δεώσομαι, Odys. ii, 203, 1. a. pus. ἰξεώθην, 1. fut. pas. βεωθήσομαι, from βεόω, 2. a. act. ἰξοων, as from βεώμι, Callim.; part. 2. pf. βιδεώς the form βιδεώθω also occurs in II. iv,

35; to eat, eat up, browse, feed upon; same as βεώσκω. Βιεων. See under βιεώω.

Βιεῦντες, Dor. for βιοῦντες, part. pres. act. nom. pl. of βιόω.

Bín, Ion. for βία, ας, ή. Βιήμαχος, same as βιαιομάχας. Βιήσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. m.

Ion. for εξιάσατο, from βιάω. Βίηφι, for βίη, dat. sing. used adverbially, forcibly, by force; φι is a common poetical paragoge, in Epic poetry, and renders the word indeclinable. Fr. βίη, Ion. for βία. See φι and φιν.

Bīθῦνία, ας, ἡ, Bithynia, a province of Asia Minor; as if Bαθυνία, Acts xvi, 1.

Βικίδιον, ου, τό, and

Biκίον, ου, τό, a little jar, pitcher, or other vessel of the kind, for wine, water, etc.; a dimin. from βῖκος; also, a vetch or bean.

BIKOS, ov. 5, a pitcher or earthen vessel with handles or ears, used for drinking wine; a cask for wine, Herodt. i, 194.

Bίλι $\pi\pi_{05}$, in Macedon. dialect, for Φίλι $\pi\pi_{05}$, Philip. See remark 7, under letter B.

Βινέσπομαι, impf. mid. βινεσπόμην, frequentat. of βινέω, to prostitute one's self, Aristoph. Eq. 1242. BINE'Ω, ω, f. ήσω, p. βεδίνηπα, to unite sexually. Fr. βαίνω. Aristoph.

Bιοδότης, ου, δ, and

Bιοδώτης, ου, δ, a giver or bestower of life, or of the means of supporting life, Plat.

Bιόδωςος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, life-giving, Æschyl.; bounteous, Soph. Phil. 1162.

Βιοδώτως, Poet. for βιοδώτης. Βιοθάλμιος, ου, δ, η, lively, vigorous, hale.

Bιοθείμμων, ονος, δ, ἡ, nourishing, life-supporting, Aristoph. Nub.

B₁₀₁, 3. sing. pres. ind. act. contract. and

Bιοίμην, opt. pres. mid. contr. of βιόω.

Βιολογέω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ηχα, to sketch or describe to the life; βιολογούμενα, things described as in real life, Longin. 9, neut. pl. of part. pres. pas. contr. βιολογούμενος.

BIOS, ov. 6, (penult. accented,) life; substance or means of living, Palaph. 3, and Aristoph. Nub. 835; livelihood; course or manner of life; provisions; also, the rabble, the populace; mankind in general, men, the world; the present age or age

 $BAA\Xi$ BAAB

 $BIO\Omega$

in which we live, Dem. de Coron. \S 98; property or fortune, Eurip. Suppl. 871; $\tau \circ \tilde{v}$ $\beta \circ v$ εὖ ήχοντι ώς τὰ πας' ἡμῖν, being rich, for one of us Athenians, Herodt. i, 30. See Larcher's Notes, and Classic. Journ. XXV, 359. See next.

Bios, ov, b, (accent on the last syllable,) a bow, bow-string. See preced.

Βιοστερής, έος, ό, ή, depriving of life or subsistence; pas. destitute of means, Soph. Œd. C. 747.

Βιοτά, Dor. for βιοτή.

Bιοτεία, ας, ή, a way or mode of life, livelihood.

Βιοτεύω, f. σω, to seek one's living, to live; αδίωτον τὸν χρόνον βιοτεύσει, shall live a cheerless (literally, lifeless) life, Eurip. Alc. 241. Th. Bios.

Βἴοτή, ῆς, ἡ, life, manner of living, Æschyl. Pers. 839. Fr. Bios.

Bιότης, ητος, ή, s. as preced.

Βιοτήσιος, ου, δ, ή, belonging to life, fit for supporting life, vital, Ap. Rhod. ii, 1006.

Βιοτικός, ή, όν, s. as βιωτικός, which is the better reading.

Βιότοιο, gen. sing. Ion. of βίοτος. Βιότιον, ου, τό, a scanty or mean living, Aristoph. Plut. 1165.

Bioros, ou, o, life, Anacr. iv, 8; particularly the manner or means of living; λυπεον βίοτον, a sad or wretched life, Eurip. Med. 1044; substance, means, wealth, 1 John ii, 16; Poet. s. as βίος. Bιούς, part. 2. a. act. from εξίων, as δούς, from έδων, εδίων, 2. a.

act. of βίωμι, obsolete, from βιόω. Bιουσθαι, inf. mid. Ion. and Poet. for Biouv, inf. of Biow.

Bιοφειδής, ές, έος, δ, ή, stingy, parsimonious, penurious.

Βιοφθοςία, ας, ή, destruction of life.

Βιοφθόρος, ου, ό, ή, destroying life, deadly, and in voc. sing. βιοφθόρε. Fr. βίος and φθείρω, to destroy.

Βἴόω, ω, f. ώσομαι, and in Diog. Laert. βιώσω, 1. a. ἐβίωσα (rarely used), p. βεδίωκα, to live, to lead or spend life; Beliwns, he has lived, i. e. he is dead; in pas. βιοῦται, one lives, we live; βεβίωται έμοί, I have lived; λυπηςως βιωσόμεθα, we shall lead a wretched life, Xen.; in mid. to cause to live, σὸ γάρ μ' ἐξιώσαο, for thou hast made me live, or preserved my life, Odys. viii, 468; 2. a. ἐβίων, from βίωμι, obsol.; opt. βιοιήν, and Att. βιώην, Plat., inf. βιώναι, part. βιούς, pf. pas. βεδίωμαι, 1. a. m. έδιωσάμην. Τh. βίος.

Βιόωνται, 3. pl. pres. m., and Βιόωντο, 3. pl. impf. m. of βιάω, Odys.

Bieis, idos, h, Iris, so called by the Spartans.

Bίσων, ωνος, ό, a wild bull of Thrace, called the bison, from the country of the Bistones, Pausan. x, 13.

Biriva, ns, n, s. as Bixos.

Bίω, gen. Dor. for βίου, Aristot. Pæan. vers. 2.

Βιώατο, for βιάοιντο, 3. pl. pres. m. opt. Ion. of βιάω, Il. xi, 467. Bιώην, Att. for βιοίην, 2. a. opt. of Biwui.

Bίωθι, 2. sing. imperat. 2. a. act. of the obsol. verb. βίωμι.

Bίων, δ, the name of a man, Bion. Biwwai, 2. a. inf. act. of the obsol. βίωμι, from βιόω.

Βιῶσαι, 1. a. inf. of βίωμι. Βιωσιμος, ου, ό, ή, having the hope of saving life; having the power of living; τί γὰς μόνη μοι τῆσδ' ἄτες βιώσιμον, what is life worth, why is life to be endured by me alone, Soph. Antig. 566; βιώσιμος χεόνος, the time (remaining) for living, Eurip. Alc. 650, on which see Prof. Woolsey's note; οὐδί οἱ εἴη βιώσιμον, he ought not to live any longer, Herodt. i, 45; iii, 109. Fr. the same.

Bίωσις, εως, ή, life, i. e. the mode or way of living, Acts xxvi, 4. Βιώσκομαι, to become alive, to start into life, to be born, Aristot. Βιώτεον, verbal adj. from βιόω, (one) must live.

Βιωτικός, ή, όν, of or belonging to life, relating to the support of life; secular, temporal, worldly, etc. Fr. Biów, or Biomi.

Bιωτόν, neut. gen. of

Βιωτός, ή, όν, having life, vital; to be lived or led, worthy to be considered as living, Aristoph. Plut. 197; οὐ βιωτόν ἐστιν ἡμῖν, we cannot live, Plat. Crit. 8. Fr. Biów.

Bιώτω, 3. sing. 2. a. imperat. act. of βίωθι, from βίωμι.

Βιωφελής, έος, δ, ή, useful to life. Fr. βίος and ώφελέω.

Βλαβείν, 2. a. info act. of βλά- $\pi \tau \omega$.

Bλαβείς, and in f. g. -είσα, from part. 2. a. pas. of βλάπτω.
 Βλάθεν, Π. xxiii, 545, Bœot.

syncop. for εξλάζησαν, by the poets in 2. a. ind. pas. and some-

times for "Elacer, 2. a. act. Βλάβερός, ρά, ρόν, hurtful, injurious, noxious, prejudicial; and Βλάβερῶς, adv. hurtfully, mischievously. Fr. βλάπτω.

Βλάδη, ης, ή, hurt, damage, injury; opposed to ἀφελεία · βλά-6ην βλάπτεσθαι έλαφςάν, to receive a slight injury, Plut.; βλάβη, a scourge to my enemies, Aristoph. Nub. 1161. Fr. βέδλαδα, 2. pf. of βλάπτω.

Bλάξηναι, 2. a. inf. pas., and Βλαθήσομαι, 2. f. ind. pas., from the same.

Βλαθόεις, εσσα, εν, s. as βλαβερός. Βλάθομαι, s. as βλάπτομαι, but only found in 3. sing. βλάβεται, Hom.

Bλάθος, εος, contr. ους, τό, s. as βλάζη, found in Attic prose, as in Plat. Legg. 843, C, etc., but more common in poetry; also, in Herodt. i, 9.

Βλἄδῶ, 2. f. act. of βλάπτω. Βλαδά, ῶν, τά, crude, immature things. Fr. βλάζω.

Βλάδάρος, ά, όν, ε. ας πλαδαρός, flaccid, relaxed, spongy; also, silly, fatuous.

Bλάζω, to be silly, to be a fool, or fatuous. Fr. βλάξ.

 $BAAI\SigmaO'\Sigma$, \acute{n} , $\acute{o}v$, crooked-legged, bandy-legged; also, stammering, lisping; also written βλαισσός, by a Poet. reduplic. of σ. Fr. βλάπτω.

Βλαισότης, crookedness or distortion of the legs.

Βλαίσωσις, εως, ή, ε. ας βλαισότης, also, double-dealing; in Rhet. the retorting of a dilemma on the proposer of it, Arist. Rhet. ii, 23, 15.

Bλακεία, ας, ή, laziness, idleness, Xen. Cyr. ii, 2, 25; sloth, stupidity; effeminacy; and

Βλακεύω, f. εύσω, to give one's self up to indolence and sloth, to be slow, dull, or stupid; to be lazy or backward in working, Xen. Anab. ii, 3, 11; to this is opposed σπουδάζω· in the later writers, to be fastidious, delicate, effeminate. Also,

Braninos, n, ov, idle, lazy, slothful; stupid, foolish; effeminate; and thence

Brazizās, adv. lazily, slowly, sluggishly. All from βλάξ. Βλακίστερος, compar. of βλάξ.

Βλακώδης, ες, εος, ό, ή, lazy, sluggish, like a βλάξ.

Βλακώτερος, compar. of βλάξ. Βλάνος, ου, ο, ή, or -os, n, or, blear-eyed, dim-sighted, Hesych. $B\Lambda A'\Xi$, $\beta\lambda\bar{\alpha}\kappa\delta s$, δ , \dot{n} , acc. $\beta\lambda\bar{\alpha}\kappa\alpha$, pl. nom. βλᾶχες, acc. βλᾶχας, sluggish, lazy, idle, spiritless, supine; dull, stupid, silly; feeble; cowardly; in the later writers, effeninate, delicate; wanton, laseivious; also, a certain worthless fish; βλάζ τις καὶ ἀλίθιος, a mere blockhead and fool, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 12; compar. βλᾶχώτερος, superl. βλαχώτατος, and sometimes βλαχίστατος. Some derive it from βλάζω, and others from μαλαχός, with which it has an affinity.

Bλάπτη, 3. sing. pres. subj. act. of

BAA' $\Pi T \Omega$, with the acc. f. $\psi \omega$, f. mid. βλάψομαι, used as pas. in Thucyd. vi, 64; p. βέβλαφα, to disable, hurt, injure; hinder, impede; to deprive; to mislead; to violate a command, Pind. Pyth. ix, 167; to defeat an enemy; οὐ νῦν με πρῶτον....ἔξλα-Ψε δόξα, not now for the first time has opinion wronged me, Eurip. Med. 294; ε" τι μη βλάπτη λόγω, if you are not pained by the recital, Æschyl. Prom. 196; where Prof. Woolsey retains the common reading, βλάπτει, instead of βλάπτη, as edited by Wellauer; φεένας εξλαψε, distracted his understanding, drove him mad; 1. a. ind. act. έβλαψα, 2. a. ind. act. έβλα-Cov, 2. f. ind. act. βλαθώ, pf. ind. pas. βέβλαμμαι, 1. a. ind. pas. ἐξλάφθην, 2. a. ind. pas. έξλάβην, part. 2. a. pas. βλαζείς, 2. a. inf. pas. βλαζηναι, 2. f. ind. pas. βλαβήσομαι, pf. mid. βίθλαξα. Fr. βλάθω, which is from βλάω, obsol.

BΛΑΣΤΛ'ΝΩ, f. βλαστήσω, p. βιβλάστηχα, to sprout out, to burst forth, shoot forth or bud, Soph. Œd. C. 638; to spring up; ½ ñs ἔβλαστις, from which you are sprung, Soph. Phil. 1311; sometimes actively, to bring forth, to produce or cause to be produced, Ap. Rhod. i, 1131; James v, 18; 2. a. ind. act. ἔξλαστον.

Βλαστίω, s. as βλαστάνω, but rarely occurring; in Æschyl. Choi'ph. 582, rendered by Wellauer, in Latin, procreant, but according to Peile, it is intransitive, to germinate, to grow.

Bλάστη, ης, η, a sprout, bud, growth; ταιδὸς δὶ βλαστάς, as to the birth of the child, Soph. Ed. T. 717; increase, Plut.

Βλάστημα, ἄτος, τό, a sprout, a bud, a shoot; offspring, Eurip.

Med. 1095; pf. ind. pas. of βλαστάνω.

Bλάστημος, ου, δ, a shoot, branch; vigor, Æschyl. Sept. 12.

Βλαστησάτω, 3. sing. 1. a. imperat. act. and

Βλαστήσω, 1. f. ind. of βλαστά-

Bλάστος, ου, δ, a man's name, Blastus, Acts xii, 20; but βλαστός, ου, δ, a sprout or bud, a sucker.

Βλασφημέω, ῶ, ƒ. ήσω, p. ἰδλασφήμηκα, and also βεβλασφήμητα, Demosth. 228, 14, to slander, revile, defame, or rail at; to speak ill-boding words; to speak impiously or irreverently, to blaspheme, N. T.; impf. ind. act. ἰδλασφήμεον, ουν, pres. ind. pas. βλασφημούμαι, pf. ind. pas. βλασφημημαι, 1. f. ind. pas. βλασφημηθήσομαι, and

Βλασφημία, ας, ἡ, slander, calumny; foul language, invective; in N. T., blasphemy. From Βλάσφημος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, defamatory, slanderous; a calumniator, reviler, slanderer, evil speaker; in N. T., a blasphemer, speaking

words of ill-omen. Fr. βλάπτω and φήμη. Βλασφήμως, adv. from the preceding, blasphemously, impious-

BAA'TTION, ov, \(\tau_0\), the anterior bone of the nostrils of the purple-fish; according to Mathiolus it is an Indian shell-fish, the onyx.

BΛΑΥ~TAI, ων, ωi, a kind of sandal or slipper; pl. of Βλαύτη, ης, ἡ, Plat. Symp. 174,

A. Βλαύτιον, ου, τό, dimin. from same, Aristoph. Eq. 889.

Bλαφθείε, part. 1. a. pas. and Bλαφθῆναι, 1. a. inf. pas. from βλάπτω.

Bλαχή, $\tilde{\eta}_5$, $\tilde{\eta}$, Dor. for $\beta\lambda\eta\chi\dot{\eta}$. Bλά ψ_{i5} , $\epsilon\omega_5$, $\dot{\eta}$, a hurting, harm, injury.

Bλαψίφεων, ονος, δ, ħ, deranged in mind, Æschyl. S. Theb. 707; maddening drugs, Orph.

Βλείμην, εΐο, εΐτο, 2. α. opt. m. of βλήμι, from βάλλω, as θείμην, εΐο, εΐτο, from τίθημι.

Βλεῖο, 2. sing. 2. a. opt. pas., for βληθείης, to βάλλω, Il. xiii, 288.

Βλείς, part. 2. a. act. of βλῆμι,
or by syncop. for βληθείς, part.
1. a. pas. to βάλλω.

Βλεμεαίνω, f. ἄνω, to roll one's eyes fiercely about, to look threatening, to glare upon; to

grind the teeth, to growl, roar; to brag or be proud of a thing; with ofive; as in Il. exulting in his strength.

Bλέμμα, ἄτος, τό, a look; glance; aspect; the visage; in pl. the eye itself, Æschyl. Fragm. 224. Fr. βλέπω.

BΛΕ΄ΝΝΑ, ης, ή, mucus from the nose; phlegm, slime. *Hence* Βλεννός, ή, όν, idle, slothful; silly, stupid; and

Bλέννος, ου, ὁ, a simpleton, blockhead, driveller.

Bλεννώδης, εος, δ, ή, running at the nose, mucous, slimy.

Βλέποισα, Dor. for βλέπουσα, part. pres. f. g. of βλέπω.

Βλέπος, εος, τό, a look, a glance; 'Αττικὸν βλέπος, the Attic look or impudent stare, effrontery, Aristoph. Nub. 1176, Felton's edit.

Bλεπτέον, verbal adj. (one) must look.

Bλεπτικός, ή, όν, sharp-seeing, adapted to seeing.

Βλεπτός, ή, όν, visible, seen, deserving to be seen or beheld, Soph. Œd. T. 1337. From $B\Lambda E'\Pi \Omega$, f. $\psi \omega$ (rarely used), f. mid. βλέψομαι, p. βέδλεφα, to look, see, have the power of sight, Soph. Œd. C. 73; to look on or cast the eyes on, to look towards; βλέποντ' ὀρθ', seeing aright or properly; βλέποντα σχότον, literally, seeing darkness, i. e. being blind, Æd. T. 419; also, to take heed, to beware, to have regard or respect to; to look after, watch over; to live, Æschyl. Choëph. 831; βλέπειν φόδον, to look terror (in tragic writers); and hence in comedy, κάςδαμα, νᾶπυ, βλέ-TEIV, to look cresses, mustard, etc., i. e. sour or surly, Aristoph. Vesp. 453; βλέπειν ταυςηδόν, to look bull-like, Id. Ran. 804, with many similar phrases in the same author; & βλέπων ἀστεαπάς, O thou looking-lightning, thou lightning-face, Aristoph. Acharn. 566; see also under Βαλλήναδε - in N. T., τὸ βλέσειν, the sight, Luke vii, 21; βλέπειν ἀπό, to guard against or beware of, Mark xii, 39; 1. a. act. εξλεψα, pf. in pas. βέξλεμ. μαι. It differs from δράω, as Demosth. uses both in the same sentence, δρώντων, φρονούντων, βλεπόντων, 67, 10; τὰ βλέτοντα, really existing, true, real things, Æschyl. Choëph. 844. It is not found in Hom.

Brituyes, and Brixuyes, wv, oi, trifles, bagatelles, Hesych.

Βλεφαρίζω, f. ίσω, to wink, to shut the eyes often; and

Βλεφαρίς, ίδος, ή, the edge or hair of the eyelids, an eyelash; more frequently in pl. βλεφαρίδες, the eyelashes; also, the eyelids.

BΛΕ'ΦΑΡΟΝ, ου, τό, the eyelid; seldom used except in pl. βλέφαςα in Hes. Sc. 7, the eyes, and in Soph. Aj. 85. $B\lambda \dot{\epsilon} \psi_{i5}$, εως, $\dot{\eta}$, the act of seeing

or beholding, a viewing. βλέπω.

Bλήδην, adv. by throwing or hurling.

Βλήεται, Epic aor. pas. subj. to βάλλω, for βλήηται, βλήται, Odys. xvii, 472, is wounded.

Bληθείς, part. 1. a. pas., and Bληθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas., and Βληθήσομαι, 1. fut., and

Βλήθητι, 1. a. imperat. pas., and Βλήθω, 1. a. subj. pas. to βάλλω. Βλημα, ἄτος, τό, a throw, a cast, a blow, a wound, a shot. Th. βάλλω.

Βλημάζω, more properly βλιμάζω. Βλήμενος, η, ον, Epic part. aor. pas. to βάλλω, Il. iv, 211; viii, 514. Others form it from βλή-

Bañolai, by rejecting the augment and reduplic. for βεδλησθαι, pf. inf. pas. but more properly Epic inf. aor. pas. to βάλλω.

Bλητέος, α, ον, verbal adj. to be thrown, to be cast; to be put, Mark ii, 22.

Βλητο, Poet. and Ion. for εξέchnτο, 3. sing. plupf., or, more properly, Epic aor. pas. to βάλλω.

Βλήτον. See βλίτον. Bλητός, ή, όν, struck, wounded. Βλήτεοισι, dat. pl. Ion. from

Βλῆτρον, ου, τό, a nail, spike, peg, or pin; according to others, a band or clasp round the shaft of a spear to secure it, Il. xv, 678. Fr. the same Th.

ΒΛΗΧΑ'ΟΜΑΙ, ωμαι, f. ήσομαι, and βληχέομαι, p. ημαι, to bleat us a sheep, Aristoph. Plut. 293; to cry as an infant.

Βλήχεσθαι, pres. inf. mid. of βλήχομαι, Poet. for βληχασθαι, from βληχάομαι.

Bληχή, ης, ή, Dor. βλαχή, the bleating of a sheep; the cry or shriek of a terrified child, Odys. xiv, 266; Æschyl. S. Theb. 348,

Βλήχημα, ατος, τό, the same. BΛHXPO'Σ, ά, όν, weak, feeble, nerveless; timid; tranquil or gently murmuring sea, Ap.

Rhod. iv, 152. See & Elnxeos. HenceBληχρῶς, adv. feebly, etc.

Bληχώ. See next.

Bλήχων, ωνος, ή, more rarely, and perhaps only in acc. βληχώ, ους, ή, Ion. γλήχων, γληχώ, pennyroyal.

Βληχωνίας, ου, δ, prepared or mixed with pennyroyal, Aristoph. Pac. 712.

Βλιμάζω, f. άσω or ξω, to feel, handle, Aristoph. Av. 530; to stroke, to press gently.

Bλίζ, adv. continually, constantly. Βλίσσω. See βλίττω.

Βλιτομάμμας, and βλιτομάμας, ou, i, a fool, one of a weak mind, a stupid or silly fellow, a booby, Aristoph. Nub. 1001; "a compound of Bliver, the name of an insipid herb, orache, and μάμμα, a child's word for mother; it means something like mammy's darling." Note on Aristoph.; Engl. blite or blit; like μαμμάχυθος, in Aristoph. Ran. 990. See µaµμάκυθος.

BAI'TON, ου, τό, orache, an ordinary and insipid pot herb, blit; blitum capitatum or atriplex Linnæi.

BΛI'TΤΩ, f. βλίσω, p. βίβλιπα, to extract by pressure, to squeeze out, as honey from the comb, or milk from the udder of cows, etc. Bλοσυροίο, gen. sing. Ion. for -ου, from

Βλοσυρός, ά, όν, of a terrible aspect, grim, stern, awe-inspiring, Il. vii, 212; noble, lofty, dignified, Plat.; Ælian.

Βλοσυρόφεων, ονος, ό, ή, ferocious of purpose, fierce-minded, stern, Æschyl, Suppl, 813.

Βλοσυςωπις, ιδος, ή, having fierce and terrible eyes, Il. xi, 36; and

Βλοσυρωπός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, having a terrible look. Fr. ωψ and βλοσυρός,

Βλόψ. See βλώψ.

 $B\Lambda\Upsilon'Z\Omega$, and $\beta\lambda\dot{\nu}\omega$, f. $\beta\lambda\dot{\nu}\sigma\omega$, p. βέξλυκα, to flow, gush out, spout forth, bubble up; pour out; hence, to be full, to be haughty. A word formed from the murmuring of water.

Βλυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, a bubbling up. Βλωθεός, εά, εόν, tall-growing, shooting up vigorously, Il.; tall, lofty, high. Fr. βλώσκω.

 $B\Lambda\Omega MO'\Sigma$, $\delta \tilde{\nu}$, δ , a morsel or mouthful, a fragment, a bit, a piece of bread. Fr. βάλλω. Βλῶσις, εως, ή, a coming, arrival. BΛΩ'ΣΚΩ (obsol. for μόλω), f. mid. μολούμαι, 2. aor. ind. ἔμολον, inf. μολεῖν, part. μολών, pf. μέμβλωκα, to come, arrrive; ascend, increase; to go or come, of inanimate things, particularly of time, Il. and Odys.; of ships, Il. xv, 720. See μόλω.

Βλώψ, a word in imitation of the sound of water dropping, as from the clepsydra.

 $B_0\tilde{\alpha}$, 3. sing. pres. ind. act. contr. for βοάει, from βοάω.

Boaa, Poet. for βoa, by a pleonasm of the letter α , 3. sing. pres. ind. act. from the same Th. Βοάασκον, 1. sing. impf. ind. act. Ion. and Poet. for εξόων, from βοάω.

Βοάγειον, ου, τό, a shield, made of, or covered with, the skin of the wild ox. Fr. βοῦς and äyeios.

Βοάγειος, ου, ή, the Boagrius, a river of Locris.

Bόαγεος, ου, ό, a wild bull.

Boadoos, ou, o, Dor. for Bondoos, Poet., for which is used more frequently Bondos, ov, o, n, Dor. βοαθός, an auxiliary, aid; warrior; running to aid in battle. In Pind. Nem. vii, 48, the reading is uncertain. Th. βοηθέω.

Βόπμα, ατος, τό, a cry, acelamation; χαμαιπετές βόαμα, with abject or slavish mouthing, Æschyl. Ag. 920 (889, Peile's edit.); τηλέπορόν τι βόαμα, "The far-sounding strain" (of the lyre), the commencement of an ancient song cited in Aristoph. Nub. 967; see note in Felton's edit.

Boavecy's, indecl. (Gr. viol βρον-The, sons of thunder,) the surname of James and John, Boanerges, Mark, iii, 17. Syriac, sons of commotion.

Bόαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a kind of fish, so called from the noise it makes; it is also called βόηξ and βώξ. Fr. βοάω.

Βοᾶσαι, Dor. for βοάη, 2. sing. pres. ind. pas. of Boúw.

Boaras, autos, Dor. for Bonras, part. 1. a. act. of the same. Boασι, Dor. for βοωσι, 3. pl. pres.

ind. contr. of βοάω.

Boάτης, ov, δ, and, feminine, Βοᾶτις, ίδος, ή, noisy, clamorous, screaming, Æschyl.

Βόαυλος, δ, Theocr., and βόαυλον, τό, Ap. Rhod., an ox-stall. $BOA'\Omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, Att. βοήσο-

μαι, and Ion. contr. βώσω, βώσομαι, to cry or call out, from joy or grief, to call to, or speak loud to; to celebrate; also, of inanimate things, to roar, howl, as the wind or waves, as οὐτι κῦμα βοάα, nor does the sea roar or resound, Il. xiv, 394; impf. act. ἰδόαον, ων, 1. a. ind. act. ἰδόπσα, Ion. ἰδωσα, Il. xii, 337; 1. aor. pas. ἰδοήθην, Ion. ἰδωσθην, pf. βιέωμαι, 1. a. imperat. act. βόησον, άτω, Herodt. viii, 124; to command or demand in a loud voice, Soph. Œd. T. 1287.

Bosia, ας, r, a bullock's hide, Π. xi, 842; a shield or buckler, made of bullock's hide, Anacr. Th. βοῦς.

Boliaxos, r., ov, and

Bosinos, n, ov, of bullock's hide, of or belonging to a bullock or ox; drawn by oxen, of wagons, Thucyd. iv, 128.

Bόςιος, εία, ειον, of or belonging to an ox or bullock; βοείη (ἀσπίς understood), a shield or buckler, Anacr.

Bόεος, έα, εον, the same.

Bόες, nom. pl. of βοῦς, βοός, ὁ, ἡ. Bοέυς, έως, ὁ, a thong or strap of ox-hide.

Boń, ñ5, 'n, a crying out, a shout, clamor; a war-shout or cry; a cry of despair, Thucyd. vii, 71; also, a battle; ὅσον ἀπὸ βοῆς ἕνεκεν, as much as was possible by means of shouting, i. e. in appearance only and not in reality, Xen. Hist. ii, 4, 21. The only other instance known of this remarkable idiom is in Thucyd. viii, 92. See Wyttenb. Select. 414; βοῆν ἰστάναι οτ ἰστάσθαι, to raise an outcry, Aristoph. Fr. βοάω.

Bon, Ion. and Dor. for βοn, 3. sing. pres. subj. act. contr. of βοωω.

Bonysvás, sos, o, á, produced or sprung from bullocks.

Bonδρομέω, ω, f. ήσω, to cry out in running; to assist, Eurip. Or. 1351.

Bonδεομιών, ῶνος, the third Attic month, Boëdromion, including the period between the 23d of August and the 21st of September.

Bonδρόμος, ου, δ, ή, giving aid or succour, helping.

Bοήθεια, ας, ή, help, assistance, succour, Thucyd.; a repelling of evil; pursuit of fugitives; ψηφίζεισθαι βοήθειαν, to decree or vote assistance or succour, Dem. Olynth. i; αὕτη γάς τις βοήθεια ἰαυτῷ, for this is aiding one's self, Plat. Gorg. § 78.

BOH \hookrightarrow E' Ω , $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, p. β e $\acute{c}o\acute{n}$ - ℓ $n \times \alpha$, to aid, help, succour; to

come to the rescue, Æschyl.; to encounter the enemy, to plead for; to run up at a cry or shout; βοήθειν τοὶς νόμοις, to support the laws, or put them in force; it governs the dative or takes a preposition; βοήθειν ἐπί τινα, to go out against, to meet an enemy, Herodt. i, 62; 1. a. act. ἐξοήθητα, 1. a. imperat. βοήθησον, άτω, 2. sing. pres. imperat. βοήθει, contr. for βοήθεε.

Bοήθημα, ἄτος, τό, help, support, aid; in medicine, a remedy.

Bonθήσιμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that may be assisted or cured, aiding, auxiliary to.

Bonθητίον, verbal adj. one must help, give aid, Demosth.; it is necessary to aid or avenge, Xen. Βοηθητίκός, ή, όν, auxiliary, able or willing to aid.

Bonθόος, ου, δ, ἡ. See βοαθόος. Bonθός, οῦ, δ, ἡ, and βοηθόος, Poet. aiding, helping; as subst. an assistant. See βοαθόος.

Bοηλᾶσῖα, α_5 , \dot{n} , the driving away of oxen; prey, plunder. Fr. βοῦς and ἐλαύνω.

Bοηλᾶτέω, ᾶ, f. ήσω, p. ηπα, to drive or tend oxen, to feed or pasture them; to drive them away as plunder; to plunder. From

Bonλäτης, ov, δ, a herdsman, he that drives or tends oxen; that gains the prize of an ox, Pind. Olymp.; and

Bonλάτις, ίδος, ή, she that drives or tends oxen, or drives them away. Fr. βοῦς and ἐλαύνω.

Boην, Ion. and Dor. for βοην, pres. inf. contr. from βοάω.
Bοηνόμος, ου, ὁ, a feeder or keeper of oxen, a herdsman. Fr. βοῦς and νέμω.

Bóns, ov, ò, a clamorous person, one that cries out or shouts.

Bόησις, εως, ή, a crying, a shouting.

Βοητύς, ϋος, ή, s. as βοή.

Boθρίον, ου, τό, a little ditch or furrow, a little cavity; dim. of BO'ΘΡΟΣ, ου, δ , a hole, pit, ditch, cavity; q. d. βάθρος, from βάθος.

Bόθῦνος, ου, ὁ, s. as preceding, but more Attic, as if from βαθύνω· in Matt. xii, 11, a cistern, to which cattle went to drink; like Φείαε, in Luke xiv, 5.

Βοϊδάριον, ου, τό, same as βοΐδιον. Βοΐδια, pl. of βοΐδιον.

Boίδιον, sometimes written βοίδιον, ου, τό, dimin. of βοῦς, a bullock, Dem. Olynth. ii, where, according to Reishe, the diminutive form is probably used by way of contempt for lean or miserable animals; a steer, a heifer.

Bοϊκός, ή, όν, of or belonging to an ox or cow; ζεύγη βοϊκά, yokes of oxen.

Bοίτος, Aristot. iv, 8; explained as the name of a river-fish, called bull-head or miller's thumb (cottus gobio); but the reading is an error for κόττος.

Βοιωταςχέω. See βοιωτάςχω. Βοιωτάςχης, ου, δ, and

Bοιώταςχος, ου, ο, a bœotarch, or chief magistrate among the Thebans, chosen annually, Xen. Hist. iii, 4, 4; Sturz. Lex.; Arnold's Thucyd. iv, 91.

Bοιωτάςχω, or -ίω, f. ξω or ήσω, to be or act as a bœotarch. See βοιώταςχος.

Bοιωτία, ας, ή, the name of a country, Bœotia.

Bοιωτιάζω, f. άσω, to play the Bœotian, that is, to be heavy or dull; to speak like a Bœotian; to side with the Bœotians, or Bœotize, in politics.

Βοιωτίδιον, ου, τό, dimin. of βοιωτός.

Βοιωτικός, ή, όν, Bœotian.

Bοιώτιος, scil. νόμος, a pastoral strain, Aristoph. Acharn. 14; heavy or stupid; τὸ βοιώτιον, stupidity.

Βοιωτιουργής, ές, έος, δ, ħ, and Βοιωτουργής, ές, έος, δ, ħ, of Bœotian workmanship, Bœotianmade, Xen.

Βομωτός, οῦ, δ, Bœotian.

Bολαῖος, αία, αῖον, impetuous, darting, shooting along; but Bόλαιος, α, ον, struck, wounded. See preced.

Bολάων, gen. pl. Æol. of βολή, which see.

Bόλθιτον, and βόλιτον, ου, τό, manure, dung, ordure. Fr. βολθός. BOΛΒΟ'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, an onion, a bulb, any bulbous root, Aristoph. Nub. 188; βολθός ἐδώδιμος, any edible bulb root. Hence

Bολεωδης, εος, δ, ή, bulbous, bulbrooted. Fr. βολεός and είδος. Βόλεται, Il. xi, 319, from βόλομαι.

Βολέω, obsol. βεθολήατο, plupf. pas. Ion. for ἐβεβόληντο, Il. ix, 3; also, βεβολημένος, ix, 9. See βάλλω.

Boλή, ης, η, a throw, a cast, particularly from a bow; also, a stroke, blow; a sunbeam, a ray; ὀρθαλμῶν βολαί, glances of the eyes, Odys. iv, 150; αὶ βολαί, the pains of child-birth; gen. pl. Æol. βολάων. Fr. the

pf. mid. β i δ o λ a, of the old verb β o λ i ω , for β á λ λ ω .

Bολίζω, f. τσω, p. βεβόλικα, to sound the depth of waters, to let down a sounding line, in nautical language, to heave the lead, Acts xxvii, 28; 1. a. act. ἐβόλισα, part. 1. a. act. βολίσας, αντος. From

Bολίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a dart, javelin, arrow; also, a line and plummet, with which mariners sound the depth of waters; the flashes of lightning. Th. βάλλω.

Bολίτινος, ίνη, ινον, being of dung, particularly of cow-dung, Aristoph. Ran. 295.

Βόλιτον, ου, τό, and

Βόλιτος, ου, δ, Att. for βόλειτον. Βόλομαι, for βούλομαι, with the long vowel, is only to be met with in some passages of Homer, and in Theocritus, xxviii, xv. In Il. xi, 319, the ancient reading was, as restored by Heyne, βόλεται δοῦναι, where the later reading has been ἐθέλει, contrary to the Homeric usage. So also in Odys. xvi, 387, ἀλλὰ βούλεσθε for βόλεσθε, as required by the metre; and Odys. i, 234, νῦν δ' ἐτέρως ἐβόλοντο, where the scholiast and Mss. have εβοόλοντο or ἐβόλοντο. Schneid. Lex. Supplem.

Bόλος, ου, i, a cast or throw of dice, or of a net; a draught, a catching or taking; is βόλον ἔλκει ὁ πρέσθυς, the old man is dragging it for a cast, Theocr. i. 40; βόλος ἐδόντων, a casting or shedding of teeth, Ion. and Poet. a sling; a drag-net. Fr. βάλος

Βομεαλοεομεάζ, a mock-heroic exclamation of wonder, or of mock-admiration, Aristoph. Thesmoph. 48. See next.

Boμεάζ, an exclamation of similar import with the preceding, but less ludicrous. Aristoph. Thesmoph. 45.

Βομβαύλιος, ου, δ, a comic word for ἀσκαύλης, a bagpiper; a play upon the words αὐλητής and βομβυλίος. Aristoph. Acharn. 866.

Βομβεῦντι, -εῦσι, Dor. for βομβοῦσι, βομβεῦσα, Dor. for βομβοῦσα, from

Bομβίω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ηκα, to hum, buzz, whisper, murmur; to ring, tinkle; in Hom. to sound deep or hollow, as by a heavy fulling body, or the hollow roaring of the waves; βομβεῦσιν δ' ἀκοκί μοι, my ears ring,

Sapph. Fragm. ii, 11; ἐξόμξεί μοι τὰ ὧτα, Aristænet.

Βόμεησις, εως, ή, a humming, murmuring.

Bόμεο, τό, a barbarism in Aristoph. Thesm. 1176, for βόμεος. BO'MBO Σ, ου, ὁ, any deep, hollow sound, a rumbling; a humming or buzzing of bees; a whizzing, a rustling. Hence Bould's n. ns. ὑ, a kind of noisy

Βομβύλη, ης, ή, a kind of noisy bee; also, any noisy insect, as a gnat; and

Bομβυλιάζω, f. ἄσω, to make a rumbling noise in the belly, Aristot.

Boμετλιος, ov. i, the humble-bee, Aristoph. Vesp. 107; a kind of vessel with a narrow neck, the pouring of water from which makes a gurgling noise.

Bόμευξ, ῦκος, ὁ, a silkworm; a kind of flute; the windpipe of a bird. Fr. βόμεος.

BO'NĀΣΟΣ, or βόνασσος, ου, ο, a kind of wild bull, called also a monops, Aristot.

Bοόζ, δ, indecl. a man's name, Booz. Hebr.

Βοοζύγιον, ου, τό, a yoke of oxen. Βοοθύτης, ου, δ, s. as βουθύτης, a slaughtering or sacrificing of oxen.

Βοοκτάσία, ας, ή, a slaying of oxen. Fr. βοῦς and κτείνω. Βοονόμος, s. as βουνόμος.

Βοοσφαγία, s. as βουσφαγία. Βοοσσόος, η, ον, epith. of a goad, stimulating, exciting, literally, ox-driving, Q. Calab. v, 64.

Bούω, Poet. for βοάω, to cry out; also, to change into an ox or bullock.

BOPA', &s, h, food, nourishment, Herodt.; Soph.; properly of brutes, pasturage, eatage.

Βόραθεν, adv. from the north. Βόραθρον, ου, τό, a hole or pit. Βόρατον, ου, τό, the savin-tree. Βορδορίζω, f. ίσω, to be or smell

like mud or filth.

Bος βοςοθύμος, ου, δ, ħ, filthy-minded, muddy-minded, Aristoph. Pac. 753.

Boglogonoíτης, ου, δ, that lies in the mud or mire, the name of a frog in Hom. Batrach. 227, and rendered Mudcoucher, in Liddell and Scott's transl. of Passow's Lex. Fr. βόρδορος and κοίτη.

BO'PBOPOΣ, ου, δ, mud, mire, dirt, filth, Plat. Phæd. § 68 and 135. Hence

Bogβogoτάgαξις, εως, δ, literally, a mud-stirrer, i. e. a turbulent fellow, Aristoph. Eq. 309.

Bogβogóω, ω, f. ώσω, to cover with mud, to soil, to dirt.

BOPBOPY'ZΩ, f. ύσφ, to rumble or croak, as the bowels do, Aristoph.

Bog Cog ωδης, εος, δ, ή, muddy, slimy, Plat. Phæd.

Bogίω, gen. sing. Æol. for βοείου, and βοείω, g. sing. Ion. of

BOPE'AΣ, ου, δ, Ion. Βοςέης, contr. Βοςῆς, έω, Att. Βοςςᾶς, ᾶ, Boreas, or the north wind, or, more exactly, the wind from north-northeast, Aquilo; also, the north, Boreas.

Βοςτάς, άδος, ἡ, Ion. Βοςτιάς, Poet. Βοςηϊάς, Βοςηϊές, a daughter of Boreas, a Boread; fem. adj. northern.

Bogén θ ev, adv. Poet. from the north; and

Bogsiás, Ion. for βοgsás.

Bόρειος, and βορήτος, Poet. ου, ό, ή, of or belonging to the north, northerly; βορηίη Θάλασσα, the Northern or Euxine Sea, Herodt. iv, 37; ὑπερβόρεος, that comes from the remotest parts of the North, hyperborean.

Βορεώτις, ίδος, ή, ε. ας βορεάς.

Bogn[†]s, ίδος, ἡ, s. as βο*ρεάς.* Bogήν, act. sing. Ion. for βοράν, from βορά.

Bόςμαξ, and βύςμαζ, āxos, δ, an ant; from μύςμηξ, μ being put for β Æolic.

Boρός, ά, όν, devouring, glutton-

Bόρραθεν, adv. from the north. Bορραΐος, αία, αῖον, northern, hyperborean.

Βορρας, α, δ, Boreas, the north wind; so also βορρας, nom. s. Ion.

Bóguss, oi, pl. of

Bóęvs, vos, i, an animal of Libya, mentioned only by Herodotus in iv, 192. It is supposed by some to have been a species of gazelle or antelope; but it is not now certainly known what animal it was.

Boquodέvns, ovs, δ, the river Borysthenes, now called the Dnieper.

Bόσις, εως, ή, food, nourishment, forage. Th. βόσκω.

Boσκάδιος, ια, ιον, brought up among cattle, or like cattle.

Βοσκέω. See βόσκω.

Boσκή, or βόσκη, ης, ή, fodder, food.

Bόσχημα, ἄτος, τό, cattle, an ox or cow; an animal; a flock, herd, Xen. Mem. i, 5, 2; also, a pasture, food; τὰ βοσχήματα,

cattle, Xen. Anab. iii, 5, 2. Fr.

Βοσκησεῖσθε, Dor. for βοσκήσεσθε, 2. pl. 1. f. ind. mid. of βοσκέω or βόσκω.

Bόσκησις, εως, ή, a feeding, a grazing. Fr. the same Th.

Bόσκοντι, Dor. for βόσκουσι, 3 pl. pres. ind. act. of βόσκω.

Bοσχός, οῦ, ὁ, the feeder of cattle, a herdsman, a shepherd.

Βόσκω, βόω, βοσκέω, f. βόσω, βώσω, βοσκήσω, p. βέδοκα, βέδωκα, βεδόσκηκα, to feed, give food, maintain, Aristoph. Nub. 330; βόσκων την άδηφάγον νόσον, feeding my consuming malady, Soph. Phil. 313; to lead to pasture; mid. to eat, graze; pas. to be fed; βόσκεν, Dor. inf. in Theocr. iv, 2; 1. a. ind. act. εξόσκ, εδώσκ, εδόσκησα. Fr. the obsolete βόω.

Βόσμοςον, ου, τό, and

Bόσμοςος, ou, o, the name of a plant, a species of grain or corn; by some supposed to be a kind of barley.

Bοσός, a proper name, Bosor, who was also called Βεώς, the father of Balaam. Hebr.

Bόσπορον, ου, τό, an Indian plant and fruit; also, the Bosphorus. Bόσπορος (literally, ox-ford), the name of several straits, as the Thracian and the Cimmerian; the Hellespont, Æschyl. Pers. 709; called in the preceding line, Ελλης πορθμόν.

Βόστουζ, υχος, δ. See βόστουχος. Βοστουχίζω, f. ίσω, to curl the hair, to put in ringlets.

BO ΣΤΡΥΧΟΣ, ου, δ, and βόστευξ, υχος, δ, a lock of curled hair, a curl, a woman's braided hair, a tuft of hair, Aristoph. Nub. 536; the tendril of a vine; sometimes in the pl. τὰ βόστευχα. Fr. βότευς.

Bοστευχώδης, εος, ὁ, ἡ, like curls or ringlets, or tendrils, Eurip. Phæn. 1500.

Βοτά, ων, τά, pl. of βοτόν.

Βοτάμια, ων, τά, pastures, Thucyd. v, 53; according to others, money paid for the herbage or pasturage; but the reading is doubtful.

Bοτάνη, ης, ή, an herb, herbage, grass; pasture, Il. xiii, 493. Βοτανίζω, f. ίσω, to weed.

Bοτανίκός, ή, όν, of or belonging to herbs or plants. Hence

Βοτανική, ης, η, sc. τέχνη, botany, the knowledge of plants; and Βοτάνιον, ου, τό, a little herb, small grass. Fr. same Th.

Βοτανολογίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to collect plants.

Boτής, ñρος, δ, Poet. a shepherd, herdsman, Soph. Œd. T. 1044; οἰωνῶν βοτής, a feeder of birds, i. e. an augur, Æschyl. S. Theb. 24; it is also used adjectively, Ap. Rhod. iv, 1248. Fr. same Th.

Bότηςα, ας, ή, a shepherdess. Βοτής, οῦ, ὁ, s. as βοτῆς.

Bοτόν, οῦ, τό, a flock, a herd which is fed or tended, in contradistinction to wild animals; pl. τὰ βοτά, ῶν, sheep; animals in general, Aristoph. Nub. 1427. Fr. βόσκω.

Βοτός, ή, όν, verbal adj. from βόσκω, fed, foddered, fatted. Fr. same Th.

Βοτοῦδίον, ου, τό, a little bunch or cluster; a grape-stone, dimin., and

Bοτευδόν, adv. in bunches or clusters, like grapes. Th. βότευς. Βοτεύινος, η, ον, and

Bοτρύιος, α, ον, of grapes, belonging to the grape.

Βοτουόδωρος, ου, ό, ή, grape-producing, grape-bearing, giving grapes.

Bοτρυόεις. See under βότρυς.

Βοτουόπαις, παιδος, δ, 'n, a vine which bears bunches as its off-spring. Fr. βότους and παῖς. Βοτουοστέφανος, ου, δ, 'n, cluster-

crowned, i. e. a fruitful vine, Plut.

Bοτουοχαίτης, ου, δ, having clustered locks, or with clusters of grapes in the hair; epith. of Bacchus.

BO ΤΡΥΣ, νός, δ, a bunch or cluster of grapes; a grape; the name of a plant; voc. ὧ βότεν, acc. pl. βότενας, contr. βότενς, Eurip. Bacch. 377. Hence βοτενόεις, εσσα, εν, gen. εντος, full of clusters, clustering.

Βοτευώδης, εος, δ, ή, resembling clusters of grapes, full-clustering,

Bov, a particle which augments the meaning of words. Fr. βοῦς, an ox, because it is a large animal; as βούνεξεος, βούπαις, which see. In English the word horse is sometimes applied colloquially, in a similar manner, as a horse-face, a horse-laugh, horse-play, etc.

Boυ, also Poet. for βοός.

Bούζαλις, ίδος, ή, an African species of deer or antelope, Herodt. iv, 192; in later writers, the she-buffalo or wild cow.

Bούβἄλος, ου, ὁ, a buffalo or wild ox. Fr. βοῦς.

Bουθότως, α, δ, Dor. for βουθότης, ου, δ, one that feeds or tends oxen, a herdsman. Fr. βοῦς and βόσκω.

Bούδοτος, ου, δ, ħ, grazed by cattle; occurs once in Hom. Odys. xiii, 246.

Bούθεωσις, or βούθεωστις, εως, 'n, extreme hunger; a devouring, i. e. a fatal calamity, Il. xxiv, 532. Fr. βου and βεῶσις.

BOΥΒΩ'N, ωνος, i, the groin; also, a tumor in the groin, or in any other part of the body.

Bουθωνιάω, ω, to suffer from swollen groins, Aristoph. Vesp. 279. Βουθώνιον, ου, τό, α plant, the aster Atticus.

Bovyάϊος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that boasts immoderately, a braggart, if from βου and γαίω; but if from βου and γαίη, huge, big-bodied, unwieldy, Π. xiii, 284.

Bouysvás, śos, ò, à, sprung from oxen; produced from the putrified carcase of an ox, as bees were supposed to have been produced, and thence used substantively for a bee.

Bούγλωσσος, ου, δ, and -ου, τό, ox-tongue, a plant; Engl. BU-GLOSS; and

Βούγλωσσος, ου, ό, the sole, a fish. Fr. βοῦς and γλῶσσα.

Bουδόρος, ου, δ, ἡ, that skins or flays oxen; but βούδορος, flayed from oxen. Fr. βοῦς and δορά. Bουθερής, έος, δ, ἡ, affording summer feed for cattle, summering cattle.

Bouloivns, ou, o, epith. of Hercules, beef-eater.

Boυθῦσία, ας, ή, a sacrificing of oxen. Fr. βοῦς and θύω.

Bουθυτέω, ω, f. ήσω, to sacrifice bullocks or oxen; to sacrifice any animal, as a hog, goat, etc., Aristoph. Plut. 820; hence, generally, to perform holy rites, Plut. Apophth.

Bούθῦτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of or belonging to sacrifices, sacrificial.

Bourasos, βούπος, and βώπος, Dor. ou, δ, that tends or feeds oxen, a herdsman; a plougher with oxen; the same with βούτης, ου, δ. Th. βούς.

Bούκεντζον, ου, το, an ox-goad; a goad with which oxen are driven.

Bouxieas, ou, o, n, the plant called fenugreek.

Bούκεςως, ων, gen. ω, δ, 'n, horned like an ox, horned, Æschyl. Prom. 608; Herodt. ii. 41. Fr. βοῦς and κίρας.

Βουχέφαλος, ου, ο, n, having a

head like a bullock's head, or a large head; the name of the horse of Alexander the Great, Bucephalus.

Bουκολίω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, p. ηκα, to pasture or feed oxen or herds, Theocr. viii; also, generally, to feed and suckle, to nourish; metajih. to deceive with fair words, coax, allure, Lucian; mid. to feed, Π. ΧΧ, 221; to roam about; pas. to stray, wander; βουκολίοντι, dat. sing. part. pres. act. Fr. βοῦς and κόλον. Βουκολία, ας, ή, s. as βουκόλιον. Βουκολία, ως, βωκολιάζω, από βωκολιάζω, Βωκολιάζω, από βωκολιάσω, Dor. f. άσω or άξω, to sing a pastoral song, Theocr. v, 60, ix, 1; and

Bουπολιωσμός, οῦ, ὁ, the singing of a pastoral song, accompanied with the pipe or flute and dancing; a pastoral song sung by the shepherds when they led out their flocks to pasture.

Bουπολιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who sings pastoral songs, a pastoral poet or minstrel.

Bουπολίκός, ή, όν, of or belonging to a shepherd or keeper of cattle, pastoral; τὰ βουπολικά (ποιηματα), bucolies, or pastoral poetry.

Βουκόλιον, ου, τό, or

Bουπόλιος, ου, δ, a herd or drove of cattle; also,

Bουκολισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a pastoral song; and

Bουκόλος, Dor. βωκόλος, ου, δ, a herdsman, a grazier, a keeper of cattle; epith. of Paris, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 180. Fr. same Th. Βοῦκος, ου, δ, Dor. βῶκος, a cowherd; one who tends or ploughs with cattle. Fr. βοῦς.

Bουλαΐος, αία, αΐον, pertaining to counsel, epith. of Jupiter, Themis, Minerva, and Vesta. Æschin. Βουλαπτερόω, ῶ, of the same force as to make a rope of sand, Plat. Crat. 417, E.

Bούλαςχος, ου, δ, the president of the council; the adviser of a plan. Fr. βουλή and ἄςχω. Βουλαφόςος, Dor. for βουληφόςος. Βούλει, Att. for βούλη, 2. sing.

pres. ind. mid. of βούλομαι. Βουλεία, ας, ή, the office of a counsellor or senator.

Bούλεαι, 2. sing. Ion. from βούλεσαι, by elision of 5.

Boυλεῖον, ου, τό, the court-house, Vit. Hom.

Bούλιο, 2. sing. pres. imperat. mid. Ion. for βούλου. Fr. same. Βούλιτ', for ἐξούλιτο, 3. sing. impf. ind. mid. of same verb. Boυλεύεο, Ion. for βουλεύου, 2. sing. pres. imperat. mid, or pas. of βουλεύω.

Βουλεύησθα, for βουλεύης, 2. sing. pres. subj. act. Ion. by paragoge of $\Im \alpha$, from the verb βουλεύω.

Βούλευμα, ἄτος, τό, design; thing resolved on; consultation, deliberation. Fr. βουλεύω.

Bουλευμάτιου, ου, τό, dimin. of preced.

Βουλεύμενος, Dor. and Poet. for βουλόμενος, part. pres. mid. of βούλομαι.

Bουλεύομαι, to consult, pay regard to; contrive, plan, devise; decide upon, resolve, adopt; οὖτε ἡμῖν κακῶς βεδουλευμένα ἔσται, nor will things have been ill devised or planned for ourselves, or we shall have consulted our own advantage, Herodt. i, 112; also, i, 16; also, Eurip. Med. 889. See βουλεύω.

Bούλευσαι, 2. sing. 1. a. imperat. m., and

Bουλεύσαντε, nom. dual, and part. 1. a. ind. act. of βουλεύω.

Bουλεύσαντι, dat. sing. part. 1. a. act., and

Βούλευσεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. Ion., and

Βουλεύση, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. act. of βουλεύω.

Bούλευσις, εως, ή, consultation, deliberation; premeditated homicide or murder, a plot to murder, Demosth.; γεωφὴν βουλεύσεως διώχειν, to institute a prosecution for premeditated homicide, Demosth. 778, 19; and

Βουλευτέος, έα, έον, to be deliberated upon, Thucyd. vii, 60. Βουλευτής, ῆρος, δ, s. as βουλευτής.

Bουλευτήριον, ου, τό, a place of consultation, a council-chamber, senate-house, hall of justice, a court, Lys. See βουλευτήριος. Βουλευτήριος, ου, δ, ἡ, fit for or

Bουλευτήριος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, fit for or appropriate to counsel; hence, τὸ βουλευτήριον, same as βουλεῖον, the court-house.

Bουλευτής, οῦ, ὁ, a counsellor, a senator. Fr. same Th.

Bουλευτικόν, ου, τό, the place in the theatre at Athens where the senators sat, the pit, Aristoph. Av. 794.

Bουλευτικός, ή, όν, of or belonging to the senate or court, senatorial; βουλευτίκος δίγκος, the senatorial oath, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 18.

Bουλευτός, ή, όν, falling under or subject to deliberation. Fr. same Th.

Βουλεύω, f. εύσω, p. βεθούλευκα,

to consult, deliberate, study, meditate, resolve; to plan, devise, contrive; in the active voice, to be the adviser of any measure; to give one's opinion; βουλεύειν κακόν τινι, to meditate injury to any one; the active is sometimes used in a middle sense; mid. to deliberate, consult, reflect. resolve; with περί and ὑπέρ and the gen., we's and the accusative, with regard to; to intend; δ β oulsium, a senator or counsellor; τὰ βεζουλευμένα, decisions, judgments, decrees; 1. a. ind. act. ἐξούλευσα, 1. a. ind. m. εξουλευσάμην, f. mid. βουλεύσομαι, in a passive sense, shall be decreed, Æschyl. S. Theb. 180. Th. βουλή. See βουλεύομαι.

Boυλεύων, δ, a senator or counsellor.

Bουλέων, gen. pl. Ion. for βουλων, from

BOΥΛΗ', ñs, h, counsel, design, intent, consultation; a place of consultation; a court; in Homer, a council of the chiefs or leaders, Il. ii, 53; afterwards, as at Athens, a council selected from the people, the senate of 500; also, the 50 who presided in each prytaneum, Demosth.; h ἄνω βουλή, the Areopagus : βουλας βουλεύειν, to deliberate, Π. x, 327; βουλήν περί τινος προτιθέναι, to propose a deliberation or discussion upon any thing, Demosth. Hence βουλεύω, βουλευτής, οῦ, ὁ, a senator; βουλευτήριον, ου, τό, a court ; ἐπιβουλή, ñs, ή, a snare, an ambush; συμεουλεύω, to give advice, to advise.

Βούληαι, Ion. or Poet. contract. βούλη, 2. sing. pres. subj. mid. of βούλομαι.

Boυλήεις, εσσα, εν, of good counsel, wise.

Boυληθείην, ης, η, 1. a. opt. pas., and

Boυληθείς, εΐσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas. of the same verb.

Bούλημα, ἄτος, τό, will, pleasure, purpose; decree; a design or plan. Th. βούλομαι.

Bουλῆσιν, and βουλῆσι, dat. pl. Ion. for βουλαῖς, from βουλαῖ. Βούλησις, εως, ἡ, the same with βούλημα, ατος, τό, and from the same and more frequently used, good will, Thucyd. vii, 57; purpose, intent, meaning.

Bουλητικός, ή, όν, voluntary; of or concerning the will; and Βουλητός, ή, όν, falling under or

subject to the will, depending on the will. Fr. βούλομαι.

Bounngies, voc. of

Βουληφόρος, ου, ό, ή, a counsellor or giver of counsel; a prince, ruler, magistrate. Fr. βουλή and figu.

Bουλιμία, ας, ή, great hunger, ravenous appetite; and

Βουλιμίασις, εως, ή, the same. Bουλτμιάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. άσω, to be exhausted with excessive hunger, to faint or be almost dead with hunger, Xen. Cyr. viii, 1, 44, and Anab. iv, 5, 7; Aristoph. Plut. 873; to have a voracious appetite.

Βούλτμος, ου, δ, same as βουλιμία. Bούλιος, ου, δ, ή, advisable; also, same as βουλευτικός.

Βούλομ', for BOΥ'ΛΟΜΑΙ (the ancient form βόλομαι, Π. xi, 319, Odys. xvi, 387), f. βουλήσομαι, to will, to be willing; also, to prefer, choose, Π . i, 117; to wish (see ἐθέλω); to be of opinion; to intend or mean; to determine, resolve; to require; θυμῷ βουλόμενοι, seriously desiring or wishing, Herodt. v, 49; βούλεσθαι, with the particle "after it, to choose rather, to prefer, Herodt. iii, 124; τὸ βουλόμενον, a party wishing well to, Thucyd. vii, 49; οὐχ ἄν σφίσι βουλομένοις, it would not be with their consent, vii, 35; τί ἡμῖν βούλεται οῦτος i μῦθος; what is the meaning of this expression? Plat. Theat. 156, C; τί βουλόμενος; what do you want? what would you? ότι βουλόμεναι, with what intention, Aristoph. Lys. 480; οὐ γάς ποτε έχών γε βουλήσεται, for it will never be with his good will, Xen. Anab. ii, 4, 2; δ βουλόμενος, whoever chooses; with an accusative, to revolve in one's mind, to consider; when an infinitive with its accusative follows, to decree, adjudge, as έβούλευε τὸν Δαμάρητον παῦσαι της βασιληίης, Herodt. vi, 61; βούλει, and βούληαι, 2. sing. pres. ind. mid., pres. opt. mid. βουλοίμην, impf. ind. mid. 1βουλόμπν, and πεουλόμην, Att., 1. f. mid. βουλήσομαι, pf. ind. pas. βεθούλημαι, from the obsol. Bouλέομαι, 1. a. ind. pas. εξουλήθην, and Att. hCoulhenv, 2. pf. ind. βίδουλα, in compos. προδίδουλα, *Il.* i, 113.

Βουλόμαχος, ου, δ, h, willing to fight, battle-loving.

Bolikos, intestines of animals, of

which sausages are made.

Βουλύσιος, ου, ό, ή, (ώρη,) the time for unyoking the oxen, Arat. 825.

Βουλυτόνδε, adv. towards evening, Odys. ix, 58. See next.

Βουλῦτός, οῦ, ό, the time whenoxen are loosed from the yoke, or evening; in Hom. only as an adv., βουλυτόνδε. Fr. βούς and

Βουμολγός, οῦ, ὁ, a milker of cows. Βούμυκαι, ων, αί, and βούμυκοι, ων, oi, the bellowing of oxen.

Bouveceov. See next.

Boúve Geos, ov, o, a great fawn or hind. Fr. Bov, augm. particle, and νεβρός το βούνεβρον is also met with.

Bουνίζω, f. ίσω, to heap up. Bouvis, idos, in hilly, Æschyl. Bouvosidns, έσς, δ, ή, hilly, mountainous, like a hill or mountain.

Fr. Bouvos and sidos.

Bouvoges, ou, o, n, fit for feeding cattle, cattle-feeding, or βούνομος, grazed by cattle; either sense will suit in Soph. Electr. * 181; in Œd. T. 26, ἀγέλαι βουνόμοι is equivalent to ἀγέλαι βοων νεμομένων, herds of grazing

BOYNO' Σ , $\delta \tilde{v}$, δ , a hill, hillock, rising ground, Herodt. iv, 199; a cliff; also applied to the breast, from its prominence.

Bouvádns, sos, o, n, full of hills, hilly, like a hill. Fr. Bourés and Eldos.

Bούπαις, αιδος, δ, a great, fat, overgrown boy or lad, Aristoph. Vesp. 1206. Fr. Bov, augm. particle, and mais.

Βούπαλις, εως, δ, ή, hard-struggling.

Βούπάλος, ου, δ, properly, a great wrestler; also, a great ass; or simply, great. Fr. Bov and πάλη.

Bουπαμων, ον, gen. ονος, δ, ή, rich in cattle or herds.

Βούπεινα, ης, ή, same as βουλιμία, excessive hunger, Lycophr.

Βουπελάτης, ου, δ, a driver of oxen, a herdsman; βουπελάται τε βοῶν, Ap. Rhod. iv, 1342.

Βούπληκτρον, ου, τό, the same as Βουπλήξ, ñγος, δ, ή, that urges or impels cattle; as subst., a goad with which oxen are driven, an ox-goad; the same with βού-REVTERY.

Βουποίμην, ενος, δ, a herdsman. Bουπόρος, ου, ό, ή, ox-piercing, applied to a spit, or ilexis, that would spit a whole ox, Herodt.

ii, 135. Fr. βους and πείρω. Βούπενστις, ιδος, n, the buprestis. an insect supposed to be the Spanish fly (cantharides), that causes death when eaten by oxen; applied in Soph. Trach. to Acheloüs. On an ancient coin of Metapontum the figure of that river god appears as a man with a flowing beard and the horns of a bull; not, as some have supposed, with the entire head of a bull, which is inconsistent with the account of the beard. Transact. Royal Soc. of Literat. vol. i; in Class. Journ. xxxv, 303. Bούπεωεος, ου, ό, ή, having the head of a bullock or ox on the prow, Soph. Trach. ii, 13, where some read βούκρανος. Schneid.

Βούρασσος, or βόρασσος, ου, δ, the fruit wrapped up or enveloped in a branch of the palm-tree, i. e. the date inclosed in its covering.

BOΥ~Σ, οός, ό, ή, an ox, bull, cow; a bull-hide; a whip or scourge made of bull-hide; also, a shield, etc.; τυπτῆσσι βόεσσιν, with compact shields, Il. xii, 105; a piece of money stamped with the figure of an ox; hence, βοῦς ἐπὶ γλώσση μέγας βίθηκεν, Æschyl. Agam. 36, a proverbial expression, probably in reference to a bribe, which stops the mouth. It was the custom of the Athenians to carry such pieces of money, stamped with the figure of an ox, in their mouths; al Boss, cows, dat. pl. Bouri, and Ion. βόεσσι, in acc. sing. βοῦν, acc. pl. βόας, βοῦς, contr.; βοῦς, in compounds, has the effect of augmenting; as βοωπις, large or full-eyed; βουλιμία, great or violent hunger, Aristoph. Plut. 874; βουπείνα, ε. αε βουλιμία, Callim. Cer. 103. See remarks under Tamos.

Βούσιεις, δ, acc. sing. Βούσιειν, king of the Agrigentines, Busiris. Βούσταθμον, ου, τό, and βούσταθμος, ου, ¿, an ox-stall.

Boυστάσις, εως, ή, same as preced. Βουστροφηδόν, adv. by going backward and forward, as oxen do in ploughing; hence, the manner of writing distinguished by this word, that is, first writing from the left to the right hand, and then from right to left.

Βούστροφος, ου, δ, ή, ploughed by oxen; but βουστεόφος (paroxytone), ox guiding.

Βουσφαγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to slaugh-

ter oxen.

Βουσφαγία, ας, ή, a slaughtering of oxen.

Βούταλις, ή, a night bird, supposed to be the owl; it occurs only in one place, Æsop's Fables, and is omitted in almost all the Lexicons.

Bούτας, α, δ, Dor. for

Βούτης, ου, δ, a keeper of oxen, a herdsman; also, a proper name, Butes. Fr. Borns.

Βούτιμος, ου, ό, ή, of the value of an ox.

Βούτομος, ου, δ, and -ον, τό, an aquatic plant, the flowering rush, Theoer. xiii, 35.

Βουπρόφος, ου, ό, a feeder of oxen. Fr. βους and τεέφω.

Βούτυςον, ου, τό, butter, Gen. xviii, 8. From Bous and Tugos. The penult. is most properly long, though some make it short.

Βουφάγος, ου, ό, ή, ox-eating; hence, gluttonous. Fr. Bous and φάγω.

Βούφθαλμον, ου, τό, the ox-eye daisy. Fr. βοῦς and ὄφθαλμος. Βουφονέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, p. ηκα, to slaughter oxen; and hence

Βουφόνια, ων, τά, a festival of Jupiter, so called from sacrificing an ox, Aristoph. Nub. 985.

Boυφόνος, ou, o, h, that slays or sacrifices oxen; a priest who offers oxen in sacrifice. Fr. βους and φένω, p. ind. mid. πέ-

φονα. Hence φόνος, slaughter. Βουφορβέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to tend cattle, to be a herdsman, Eurip. Alc. 8, where see Woolsey's note. Βουφόρεια, ων, τά, oxen, herds of oxen, Eurip.

Βουφορβός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, ox-feeding; as subst. a herdsman.

Βουχανδής, ες, gen. εος, δ, ή, large enough to admit an ox to drink from, Anthol.

Βούχαλος, ου, δ, ή, rich in feed for oxen, ox-feeding.

BO'\O, f. oow and waw, p. xa, to feed, an obsol. root, for which Cóona is used, which see.

Βοώην, opt. act. for βοάοιμι, contract. βοώμι.

Βοώμενος, part. pres. pas. contract. from βοάω.

Boων, Ion. and contract. for icoaov, 3. pl. impf. ind. act. of βοάω · βοῶντος, gen. sing. part. pres. act. contract.

Bοώνης, ου, δ, one who purchased oxen for sacrifices at Athens, Demosth. 570, 7. Fr. Bous and ώνέομαι.

Boωva, Dor. for βοωσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. contract. of βοάω. Boώπης, ou, o, and βοῶπις, ιδος, h, an epithet of Jung, having large, i. e. beautiful eyes, like those of an ox; more exactly, full-eyed. See Douglas's Essay on the Modern Greeks. Fr.βουs and ay.

Boώσης, gen. sing. part. pres. act. f. g. contract. of βοάω.

Bοωτέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to plough, to till, Hes. Op. 389. Fr. βοῦς and wolse.

Bοώτης, ου, Ion. εω, δ, the name of a constellation near the great bear, Bootes, called also Arctophylax; also, a driver of oxen, a herdsman. Fr. βοῦς and ώθέω.

Βράθεία, ας, ή, the regulation of the public games, and the deciding or adjudging of the prizes in the same; also, any decision, judgment, or decree.

Beageiov, ou, τό, the prize or reward of victory, 1 Cor. ix, 21.

BPABEY' Σ , for, or fws, he who assigns the prize in the games, the judge or director of the games; an arbiter, an umpire, Soph. Electr. 690, 709; an author, Eurip. Med. 276; a commander, Æschyl. Pers. 294. Βράζευτής, οῦ, ὁ, the same. From Βεάβεύω, f. εύσω, p. βεβεάβευκα, to assign the prize in the public games, to be judge or arbiter of the same, to decide concerning the victory; to act as an arbitrator between parties; also, to rule, govern, direct, Longin. 44; to dispense or distribute, Demosth. 36, 7; βςαζευέτω, 3. sing. pres. imperat. act., 1. a. ind. act. ἐξράθευσα. Th. βρα**βεύς.**

Βράθηλον. See βράθυλον.

Beálns, Poet. the same as βeα-CEUTÁS. Reish. Ind. Demosth. Βράβολα, ων, τά, Theocr. vii, 146. From

BPĂ'BΥΛΟΝ, ου, τό, a kind of wild stone-fruit, a species of plum or sloe; commonly rendered a damson or Damascene plum.

Βράγχια, ων, τά, the gills of a fish. Fr. βεάγχος.

Βράγχιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having gills. Fr. βεάγχος.

BPA'IXOΣ, ου, δ, or sos, τό, hoarseness, Thucyd. ii, 49; the same originally with βεόγχος and βεόχθος, the throat, because that is the seat of the complaint. See

 $B_{2\alpha\gamma\chi\delta s}$, \acute{n} , \acute{v} , hoarse. See preced.

Βραδάμανθυς, Æol. for 'Paδάμανθυς.

Βράδεως, adv. slowly, lazily; compar. βεαδύτεεον, superl. βεαδύτατα. Fr. βραδύς.

Beadivos, n, ov, Æol. for padivos. Beadton, compar. more slowly, and superl. βεάδιστον. βεαδύς.

Βράδος, εος, τό, slowness.

Βραδύγαμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, married late in life. Fr. βραδύς and γαμίω. Βεαδύγλωσσος, ου, δ, ή, slow of speech.

Βεαδύγλωττος, Att. of preced. Βραδυδινής, εος, ό, ή, turning slowly.

Βραδυήχοος, ου, ό, ή, dull of hear-

Βεαδύνοος, ους, gen. όου, contr. οῦ, slow of comprehension, dull.

Βραδυπειθής, έος, ό, ή, slow of persuasion, slow to believe.

Βραδυνούσαις, delaying, lingering, dat. pl. pres. part. f. g. from Βράδῦνω, f. ὄνω, p. υγκα, to delay, loiter, be slow; also, act. to retard; 1. a. ind. act. ἐξεάδυνα. Th. βεαδύς.

Βραδυπλοίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, p. βεξραδυπλόηκα, to sail slowly, Acts xxvii, 7. Fr. βραδύς and πλέω. Βεαδύπους, ουν, gen. οδος, ό, ή, slow of foot, slow-footed.

BPA $\Delta \Upsilon' \Sigma$, $\tilde{\iota} i \alpha$, $\dot{\nu}$, slow, heavy, sluggish, listless, dull; metaphor. dull of intellect, slow of apprehension; a mind slow in its operations, Π. x, 226; βεαδίων, and βεάσσων with the Poets (which seldom occurs), and Beaδύτερος, superl. βράδιστος, or βραδύτατος. Hence Βραδυσκελής, ές, gen. έος, τό,

slow-legged.

Βοαδυτής, ητος, ή, slowness, sloth, tardiness; dulness. Fr. βραδύς. Βραδυτόκος, ου, ό, ή, bringing forth with difficulty; but

Βραδύτοκος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, brought forth with difficulty. See preced.

BPA'Z\Omega, and $\beta e^{\tilde{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega}$, f. $\sigma\omega$, to be hot, to boil with violence, to bubble up; metaphor. to boil with rage.

ΒΡΑ'ΘΥ, νος, τό, οτ βεάθυς, νος, ò, a plant called savin; Juniperus Sabina, Linn.

Βράπαι, αί, the breeches or trousers used by the Gauls, Diod. Sic. v, 30. Hesychius has also βεάκες, explained by ἀναζυείδες, which see; but βεάκος, which he explains by Ιμάτιον πολυτελές, is used by Theocr. xxviii, 11, for a woman's garment, and by Sappho also, as cited in Athenæus.

Schneid. Lex. Celtic, breach. Beaxavor, ou, To, a kind of wild pot-herb, species unknown.

Βεάκος, εος, τό, the same with βεάκα, ns, n, breeches or trousers. See Bearai.

Beardsis, part. 1. a. pas., and εξράσθην, 1. a. pas. of βράζω. Βεασίδας, α, δ, Brasidas, a famous Lacedamonian general.

Βεάσμα, άτος, τό, and

Beασμός, οῦ, ὁ, heat, a boiling, ebullition; χθόνιος βρασμός, a shaking of the earth, an earth-

quake. Th. βράζω. Βράσσω, the same with βράζω, Att. βράττω, f. άσω, to throw up with violence; to agitate, to shake violently; to winnow corn, by shaking it, Plat. Soph. See also βράζω.

Βεάσσων, ονος, δ, h, compar. of βραδύς, Il. x, 225.

Beαστης, ου, ό, an earthquake, a violent shaking. Fr. βεάσσω. Βραυρωνία, ας, ή, Diana, so called from her statue brought by Iphigenia from a town of that name in Tauris, Dinarch. 106, 25; also, βεαυεώνια, ων, τά, a festival in honor of Diana, in Attica. Beάχε, 3. sing. impf. or 2. a. ind.

act. Ion. of βεάχω. Βραχέα, έων, τά, shallows, shoals, flats; called in Latin brevia, from the shallowness (brevitas) of the water.

Βραχέη, Ion. for βραχεΐα, nom. sing. f. g. of βeαχύς.

Βραχείς, and in. f. g. βραχείσα, part. 2. a. pas. of βεέχω.

Beaχέως, adv. shortly; briefly, concisely; for a short time.

Βεαχιονιστής, ήρος, δ, a bracelet, an ornamental band for the arm, Plutarch. Rom. 16.

Βράχιστος, superl. of βραχύς. BPAXI'ΩN, Att. and in the other dialects, βεαχίων, ονος, δ, the arm, from the shoulder to the elbow, Il. xii, 389; Tevμνοῖο βραχίονος, from the shoulder-blade, xiii, 532; strength, might; a shoulder of veal, etc.; compar. from βεαχύς, because the arm is shorter than the forearm; Lat. brachium. See next. Βεαχίων, compar. of βεαχύς. See preced.

Βεάχος, εος, τό, pl. βεάχεα, contract. βεάχη, shallows, stagnant

Beaχύ, used adverbially, a little while, shortly, a little, etc.

Βραχύβωλος, ου, ό, ή, having shallow or light soil.

Βeaχυγνώμων, ovos, i, i, having

a shallow mind; narrow-minded, or having little foresight, short-sighted.

Βραχύδρομος, ου, δ, ή, that can run only a short distance, said of the hare.

Βεαχυλογία, ας, ή, brevity of speech, short reply, Plat. Gorg.

Βεαχυλόγος, ου, δ, ή, using few words, brief, in speaking.

Βραχυλογώτερος, compar. of βραχυλόγος.

Βραχύνω, f. ὔνω, to shorten.

Βραχύπνοος, contract. νους, δ, ή, short-breathed.

BPĂXŤ'Σ, χεῖα, χύ, έος, short, small, little, Demosth.; scanty, few, deficient; unimportant, Thucyd.; quick, sudden; μετὰ βραχύ, a little after; εν βραχεί, in a short time, Lucian; suddenly, briefly; κατὰ βραχύ, by little and little, by degrees; βραχύ τι, a little, somewhat; διὰ βςαχέων, in few words; βραχέα πυθέσθαι, to ask a few questions, Aristoph. Nub. 478; ἔγκλημα βεαχύ, a slight or trivial offence, Plut.; βεαχὺ φροντίζειν, to be careless, or think little about a thing, Dem. de Coron.

Βεἄχὔσἴδᾶεας, Dor. for βεαχυσίdneos, ov, o, n, that has a short iron head or point, Pind. Fr. Beaxus and vioneos.

Βραχυσύλλά εος, ου, δ, ή, consisting of short syllables, not of few syllables, as the Lexicons say, Schæf. Dion. Hal. 218, note.

Beαχύτης, ητος, ή, shortness, brevity. Fr. $\beta_{\ell}\alpha\chi\dot{\nu}_{\ell}$ ς.

Βεαχυτεάχηλος, ου, ό, ή, that

has a short neck. Βραχυφεγγίτης, ου, δ, giving a scanty light.

Βεαχύφυλλος, ου, δ, ή, shortleaved, having few leaves.

Βραχυχρόνιος, ου, ο, ή, of short duration.

 $BPA'X\Omega$, obsol. to make a harsh noise, to ring, resound, Π . iv, 420; xii, 396; to crack; to crash, properly said of those things which are broken; to rattle, as armor; connected with βεάζω the 2. uor. "βεάχον, only in use.

Βεέγμα, άτος, τό, and

Βρεγμός, οῦ, δ, the fore part of the head, as being soft in infants; the skull. Fr. βρίχω.

Βρικικίζ, and βρικικικίζ, brekekéx, and brekekekéx, a comic word, formed to imitate the cry or croaking of frogs, Aristoph. Ran. 24, etc.

Βείμεσθαι, pres. inf. m. of BPE'M Ω , f. $\mu \tilde{\omega}$, to roar, to rage, to chafe, to murmur or resound; to thunder; to storm; used in pres. and impf. only.

Beένθις, and βεένθιζ, ή, lettuce. BPE'NΘΟΣ, ov, o, an uncertain kind of bird; a kind of ointment of the Lydians; also, pride, arrogance, haughtiness; hence

Βρενθύεσθαι, inf. of Βρενθύομαι, only found in pres. and impf., to be proud, conse-

quential, or arrogant; to walk or march along in a stately or consequential manner, Luc. Timon., and Aristoph. Nub. 362.

Βείξαι, 1. a. inf. of βείχω. Βρέξις, εως, ή, a wetting, a moistening.

Βρεττανία, ας, ή, Britain.

Βρεττανϊκός, ή, όν, British; Βρεττανική νῆσος, the island of Brit-

BPE'TAΣ, εος, τό, an image, nom. pl. βεέτη, statue; idol of wood, Æschyl. S. Theb. 92, 94, etc. The nom. and acc. in use in sing.; Æschylus alone has the gen. and dat., Suppl. 863; Eum. 248; Eur. and Aristoph. Beern, nom. or acc. pl. of Beeras, Dion. Hal. i, 33.

Βρεφικός, ή, όν, belonging to a child. From

BPE ΦΟΣ, εος, τό, an infant; a child, Anacr. iii, Eurip. Orest. 371; the embryo or fœtus.

Βρεφοτροφείον, ου, τό, a place where infants are reared, a foundling hospital. Fr. βείφος and τεέφω.

Βρεφοκτόνος, ου, ό, a murderer of children, an infanticide. βρέφος and κτείνω.

Βρεφύλλιον, ου, τό, a little child or infant; a nursling; dimin. of Beipos.

Βεέχμα, άτος, τό, and

Beεχμός, οῦ, ὁ, the fore part of the head, the head. Fr. βείχω. Βεέχομαι, Anacr. iii, 12, pas. of BPE'X Ω , f. $\xi \omega$, p. $\chi \alpha$, to moisten, to wet, to water; to bedew, besprinkle, soften; to rain, to shower; pas. to be wet, soaked; metaphor. to be soaked with liquor; hence, to be drunk or tipsy; 2. a. ind. act. "Geaxor, 2. a. ind. pas. εξράχην, 2. pf. ind. βέδροχα, p. pas. βέδρεγμαι, impers. βείχει, it rains.

Βρήσσω, f. ξω, p. $\chi \alpha$, to spit out with coughing; to expectorate. Ir. Bhoow.

BPI, an inseparable augmentative particle, in composition signifying äyav, very much, greatly.

Bριάς, 3. sing. pres. ind. of βριάω. Βριάς 505, εως, δ, and Att.

Beiάeεως, ω, dat. ω, δ, the hundred-handed giant, Briareus. Fr. βει and "Aens, or from βειαεός. Βειάεεων, acc. sing. of Βειάεεως, Att. for Βειάεεος.

Be τἄρός, εά, εόν, strong, robust, mighty, powerful; heavy, II. xi, 375.

Βριαρόχειρ, ειρος, δ, ή, stronghanded, strong. From

BPIA' Ω , $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to make strong, to strengthen; to make powerful; to lift up, exalt, Hesiod. Op. 5; neut. to be strong, to be puffed up.

BPI'ZΩ, 1. aor. ἔξριξα, to sleep after eating, II. iv, 223; Æschyl. Choëph. 884; to be overpowered with sleep.

Beińπυος, ου, δ, ή, loud-shouting, an epithet of Mars. Fr. βei and ἠπύω.

Beiθos, sos, τό, and

Betθοσϋνη, ης, ή, weight, heaviness; a burden.

Beτθύνοος, contract. νους, ουν, having a solid understanding, wise, grave-minded.

Betθύς, εῖα, ύ, gen. ἐος, είας, ἐος, heavy, ponderous. From

BPI $\Theta \Omega$, f. $\sigma \omega$, p. $\varkappa \alpha$, to be heavy; to be loaded; to be weighed down; to incline downwards or descend by reason of a weight; μέγα βείθει, it has much weight, Pind.; to fall or rush upon violently, Il. xii, 346; χειρὶ βρίθεις, you surpass in deeds, Soph. Aj. 130 ; βέβρτθε χθών, the grounds (fields) are loaded, Il. xvi, 384; to be full, to abound; it is sometimes used actively, to load, to weigh down, Æschyl. Pers. 338; to press down; to oppress; to prevail over; ἔρις βεζριθυῖα, fell discord, Il. xxi, 385; pas. to be loaded, weighed down, oppressed; weighed down with fruit, viii, 307. The perfect is used in a passive sense; p. ind. m. βέζειθα.

Βειμάζω, and Βειμαίνω, and

Βειμάσμαι, ωμαι, to have the voice of a lion, to roar like a lion, to be enraged, to rage, Aristoph. Eq. 855.

Βριμάω, ω. See preced.

Be^τμη, ης, ή, strength, power; threats, rage, anger. Fr. βοιάω. BPIMO'OMAI, οῦμαι, und -άρμαι, ῶμαι, to rage, roar, gnash the teeth, foam with rage, be enraged at, Xen. Cyr. iv, 5, 5. Fr. βείμω. See βειμάσμαι.

Bοισάρματος, ου, δ, ħ, overburdening or weighing down the chariot, Hesiod. Fr. βρίθω and ἄρμα.

Beiσεύς, ñoς, δ, the name of a man, Briseus.

Beiontoa, acc. sing. of

Beionis, idos, n, the name of a woman, Briseis, Il. i, 336.

BPI'ΣΣΟΣ, ου, δ, a kind of sea urchin, Aristot. Hist. Anim. iv. Beόγχια, ων, τά, the bronchiæ, the lower part of the windpipe joining the lungs.

Beογχοκήλη, ης, η, the branchocelé or goitre, a large swelling on the front of the neck. Fr. βεόγχος and κήλη.

BPO ΓΧΟΣ, ου, ὁ, the throat, gullet, windwipe. Fr. βρόχω. Βρόδον, a rose; Æol. for ρόδον.

Βρομίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, the same as βρίμω, Ap. Rhod.; to roar, to buzz, Π . xvi, 642.

Bεόμιος, ου, ὁ, a name of Bacchus; adj. -105, ια, ιου, Bacchic or belonging to Bacchus, Aristoph. Nub. 311; Βεομίαι νύμφαι, nymphs of or accompanying Bacchus; riotous, roaring, raging; also, a kind of wine, Anacr. xxi, 2.

Βορμιώδης, ες, gen. εος, δ, ἡ, like Bacchus or wine, bacchanalian clay, i. e. cups for the use of Bacchus.

Bεόμος, ου, δ, a roaring or rumbling, as of thunder, wind, waters; a crackling, as of fuel on fire; a growling, Eurip. Hip. 1197; the deep tone of a musical instrument, as a violoncello or base, a base-drum, etc. Fr. βείμω. Hence βεομία φόρμιγζ. See next.

Bεόμος, ου, ὁ, (not βεῶμος, as sometimes written,) a species of oats, Theophr. Hist. Pl.; also written βόεμος, in Hesych.; called by the modern Greeks also βεόμι or βεῶμι. Sibthorp, as cited in Walpole's Memoirs on Turkey, p. 150, note.

Beovτã, impers. it thunders. Beovταΐος, αία, αΐον, thundering, of thunder. Fr. βεοντή.

Beorráω, ω, f. ήσω, p. ηκα, to thunder, to cause to thunder; also, metaphor. to thunder in poetry, etc., Plut. From

poetry, etc., Plut. From BPONTH', ης, η, thunder, the roar of thunder; νεςτέςα βςοντη Διός, an earthquake, Eurip. Electr. 748; in Aristoph. Av. 1745, χθονία βροντή.

Bρόντημα, ατος, τό, the roar or a clap of thunder, Æschyl. Prom.; pl. thunders that shake the earth, Æschyl. Prom. 995. Βρόντης, ου, δ, the name of one of the Cyclops, Brontes.

Beovernousieauvos, ov, o, o, o, darting forth thunder and lightning, Aristoph. Nub. 265.

Beovτώδης, εος, δ, ή, thunder-like, thundering. Fr. βεοντή and είδος.

Beotsav, Dor. for βεοτέων, gen. pl. fem. of βεότεος.

Βρότειος, τεία, τειον, and βρότειος, ου, δ, n. See next.

Βρότεος, έα, εον, and βρότειος, ου, δ, ή, and βρότειος, τεία, τειον, mortal, human. Fr. βροτός.

Beoπήσιος, ου, δ, ἡ, Poet. the same with the preceding, and from the same. Hesiod.; Eurip. Orest. 265.

Βροτοβάμων, Dor. for

Beoτοβήμων, ονος, δ, ή, trampling on mortals, an epithet of Pan, in the Syrinx of Theocrit. or Simm. Rhod. Fr. Geoτός and βήμα, from βαίνω.

Beοτόγηευς, υ, gen. υος, δ, ή, having or imitating a human voice.

Beοτοειδής, έος, δ, ή, resembling man. Fr. βεοτός.

Βροτόεις, όεσσα, όεν, stained with blood or gore, bloody; acc. sing. masc. or pl. neut. βροτόεντα. Fr. βρότος.

Βροτοῖσιν, dat. pl. from βροτός. Βροτοπτονίω, ω, f. ήσω, to slay men, Æschyl. Eum. 399.

Beοτοκτόνος, ου, δ, ή, man-slaying, a murderer; but

Bροτόκτονος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, slain by man; (a sacrifice) of a slain man, Eurip. Iph. T. 385. Fr. βροτός and κτείνω. See preced. Βροτολοιγός, οῦ, ὁ, man-slayer, epithet of Mars. Fr. βροτός and λοιγός, Il. v. 31.

BPOTO'S, $\delta \tilde{i}$, (accent on the final syllable,) a mortal, a man; as an adj. mortal, perishable; but

Bεότος, ου, δ, (accent on the penult.) gore, bloody gore, Il. vii, 425; corruption, blood mingled with dust. See preced.

Beοτοσχόπος, ου, δ, ἡ, men-observing, observing them in order to punish them; watchful, vigilant, epithet of the Furies, Æschyl. Eum. 499.

Βροτοστύγής, έος, δ, ή, manhating; pas. hated by or odious to men, Æschyl. Choëph. 45.

Beoτόω, ω, f. ωσω, to stain with gore, to make bloody, Odys. xi, 41; from βεότος; also, to make a man, to make mortal; βεοτωθηναι, to become man, to be made mortal. Fr. βεοτός.

BPOΥ KOΣ, or βροῦχος, ου, δ, a species of locust, Levit. xi, 22. Βροῦχος. See preced.

Beοχετός, οῦ, ὁ, a wetting; rain. Beοχή, ῆς, ἡ, a violent rain, rain; a cloud. Th. βείχω.

Beόχιος, the same with βεόγχος, the throat, Theorr.; the gullet; also, a draught.

Beoχθώδης, 205, δ, ή, without water or moisture, dry, parched. BPO'XOΣ, ου, δ, a noose, snare, cord, Thucyd. ii; Theocr. Adon. Id. XXX, 11; Eurip. Hel. 1185; βεόχον ἐπιβάλλειν, to cast a snare upon, i. e. to impose any necessity upon one, 1 Cor. vii, 35.

BPO'XΩ, f. ξ_{ω} , to suck or swallow up, to absorb, obsol. Hence ἀναξεόχω, καταξεόχω. Fr. βείχω.

Βεόω, βεῶμι, obsol. βεώσκω, by redupl. βιζεώσκω.

Bev. See Bev.

Beνάζω, f. άσω, to swell with plenty, etc.

Beίας, ου, ὁ, commonly, but erroneously, written βύας, a species of night bird, an owl, Aristot. Hist. An. viii, 5.

Beύγδην, adv. with gnashing of the teeth, with a roar.

Βρύγμα, ἄτος, τό, a bite. Fr. βρύχω.

Beυγμός, οῦ, ὁ, a crashing; a gnashing of the teeth, Matt. viii, 12, etc.; murmuring, roaring. Fr. βeύχω.

Βεύζω, same as βευάζω.

Beύπομαι, to be racked with pain, Soph. Phil. 745.

BPŤ'K Ω , f. $\xi \omega$, p. $\chi \alpha$, to bite, gnaw, devour, consume; also, to swallow.

Bεύλλω, f. βεὔλω, to cry out, as infants, for drink; to drink, to sip, Aristoph. Eq. 1386.

BPΥ~N, indecl. the cry of infants desiring drink; a nursery word for πείν, drink, Aristoph. Nub. 1386 (Felton's edit., 1382, where see the notes).

BP I'()N, ou, \(\tau_0\), moss, seaweed; also, a kind of herb or grass.

BPΥ~TON, ου, τό, and βρῦτος, ου, δ, beer, a drink made of barley; barley wine. Fr. βρύω. Βρυχάζω, the same with

Βευχάομαι, ωμαι, f. ήσομαι, to roar, howl, bellow, cry out with

vehemence; to shriek, to scream, Soph. (Ed. T. 1265; part. $\beta_{\ell} \nu \chi_{\eta} \theta_{\ell} i_{\ell}$. See $\beta_{\ell} \nu \chi_{\omega}$.

Βουχή, ης, η, same as βουχηθμός. Βουχηθείς, part. 1. a. of βουχάομαι.

Beυχηθμός, οῦ, ὁ, a roaring. From Beύχημα, ἄτος, τό, same as preced. Beῦχητής, οῦ, ὁ, a bellower; roaring rage, Paul. Sil. 47.

Bεύχιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, and ος, α, ου, plunged or sunk under water, engulphed; βευχία ἡχώ, an echo from the sea, Æschyl. Prom. 1082. "The signification bellowing, from βεύχω, βευχάομαι, assumed by many scholars, especially Blomfield (Pers. 403), is uncertain, and would seem to require v." Liddell and Scott's Passow.

BPΫXΩ, f. ξω, p. χα, to gnash or grind the teeth, Acts vii, 54; to snap or bite with a gnashing of the teeth; to roar, to bellow, to roar or rave, through pain or rage; pf. ind. pas. βέξευγμα. Hom. has only pf. βέξευχε, βεβευχώς, and plupf. ἐβεβεύχει, of the death-shriek or (as Buttmann prefers) the gnashing of the teeth of a wounded hero; also, of the howling of the waves, Il. xvii, 264. Hence βευγμώς.

BPΥΩ (only used in pres. and impf.), to flow, gush; send forth, pour forth, as a fountain, James iii, 11; to bud, sprout, Xen.; flourish, abound, Aristoph. Nub. 49; to be full; to cause to gush out; to cause to bud. Beweis, ivτos, part. 1. a. pas. of βρώσκω.

Βεωμα, ἄτος, τό, food, victuals, Xen. Cyr. v, 2, 8; solid food, as opposed to milk, 1 Cor. iii, 2. Fr. βεωσκω.

Βεωμάομαι, ωμαι, f. ήσομαι, to bray as an ass, Aristoph. Vesp.

Βρωμέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to stink, emit a stench. Fr. βρ $\tilde{\omega}$ μος.

Βρώμη, ης, ή, food, Poet. for βρώμα.

BPΩ~MOΣ, ov, δ, a strong smell, a stench; the stench of a hegoat; as the name of a plant, the orthography should be βεόμος, which see.

Beωμώδης, εος, δ, ή, fetid, stinking. Fr. βεωμος.

Βρωσείω, to desire to eat. Fr. βιβρώσκω.

Βεώστμος, ου, δ, ħ, eatable, esculent; βεώστμον, food, Luke xxiv, 41. Fr. βεώστω.

Beωσις, 105, εως, and ευς, ή, food, meat, as opposed to drink; the act of eating; also, a gnawing or corroding, as of rust; σης καὶ βεωσις, moth and rust, or corrosion, Matt. vi, 19.

BPΩ'ΣΚΩ, not used; by redupl. βιβεώσκω, f. βεώσω, p. βίξεωκα, to eat, consume, feed upon; p. ind. pas. βίξεωμαι, 1. a. ind. pas. ὶξεώθην. See βιξεώσκω.

Βεωστής, and Βεωτής, ῆςος, δ, that eats, that devours, Æschyl. Eum. 803.

B_εωτός, ή, όν, that may be eaten, eatable. Fr. βιζεώσκω.

Beωτύς, ύος, ἡ, same as βεωσις. BΥΑΣ, ου, ὁ, an owl, a night bird, Aristot. Hist. An. viii, 5; but the received reading now is βεύας, which see.

Bύβλίνος, η, ον, made of the plant papyrus, as ropes, Odys. xxi, 391; βύβλινα ὅπλα, cordage, tackle, Herodt. vii, 25. Fr. βύβλος.

Bυβλίον, ου, τό, a little book, of papyrus; a small rope of a ship; dimin. of

BΥΒΛΟΣ, ov, 'n, the Egyptian papyrus; the inner bark of the papyrus, of which paper, ropes, sails, mats, etc. were made; a plant like the papyrus; a book; it is also written βίζλος.

Bυζάντιος, ου, δ, ή, Byzantian; an inhabitant of Byzantium, now Constantinople.

Bύζην, adv. closely, close together, Thucyd. iv, 8. From

Bú $\zeta\omega$, f. $\omega\omega$, to fill, to stuff full; hence $\beta\omega\zeta_{n\nu}$, thickly; to cry $\beta\widetilde{\omega}$, $\beta\widetilde{\omega}$, like an infant; to hoot like an owl. Th. $\beta\omega\omega$.

Bυθίζω, f. ἴσω, p. βεθύθικα, to immerse, to plunge in, to drown; l. a. ind. act. ἐβύθισα. From

Bύθιος, α, ον, sunken, deep; deep voice, Plut.; τὰ βύθια (ζῶα understood), aquatic animals; βύθιος Κρονίδης, Neptune. From Βυθίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. βυθίτης, ίδος, ἡ, same as preced.

Böbor, adv. at the bottom, in the deep.

B $\check{\mathbf{r}}\ThetaO'\Sigma$, $\delta \check{\mathbf{r}}$, δ , bottom, the bottom of a whirlpool or gulf; the deep. Fr. $\beta \acute{a}\theta \delta s$.

Bυθοτρεφής, έος, δ, ή, living in or reared in the deep, LXX.

BYKA'NH, ns, h, a trumpet, a horn. Hence

Βῦκάνημα, ἄτος, τό, the sound of a trumpet.

Bυκανίζω, f. ίσω, to blow στ sound a trumpet; and Βυκανιστής, and -ίτης, ου, έ, a

trumpeter.

Bux τ_{ns} , ov, δ , sounding, roaring, blustering, an epithet of the wind. Fr. $\beta \delta \zeta \omega$.

Βυλλός, οῦ, adj. full, crowded. Fr. βύω.

Bυνίω, ω, f. ήσω, Att. βύω, to stop or shut up the mouth, Aristoph. Pac. 644.

BŸ'NH, ns, 'n, moistened barley or malt, to make beer with.

 $B_{\nu\pi\tau}$ έω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to immerse, plunge, dip, *Hesych*. for βαπτίζω, *Eol*. Fr. βάπτω.

BΥΡΣΑ, ns, n, a skin, raw hide, leather; also, Byrsa, the citadel of Carthage.

Bυρσωίετος, ου, δ, the leather-eagle, epith. of Cleon, the tanner. Bυρσεύς, έος, and Att. έως, δ, a tanner or currier, Acts ix, 43. Βυρσεύω, f. σω, to dress hides, to tan.

Bυρσίνη, ης, ή, a leathern thong; strictly the feminine of

Bύρστνος, η, ον, leathern, made of skin or leather.

Bυρσοδεψέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be a tanner, to tan leather, Aristoph. Plut. 167. Fr. βύρσα and δεψέω.

Βυρσοδέψης, ου δ, a leather-dresser, a tanner, a currier, Aristoph. Nab. 581, and Eq. 44. Fr. βύρσα and δέψεω.

Bυρσοπαγής, έος, δ, ή, made of leather, leathern.

Bυρσοπαφλαγών, όνος, i, the leather-Paphlagonian, a nickname of Cleon, Aristoph. Eq. 47. Fr. βύρσα and Παφλαγών.

Βυρσοπώλης, ου, i, a leather-seller, a seller of hides, Aristoph. Eq. 136.

Βυρσοτομέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to cut leather.

Βυςσοτενής, έος, δ, ή, and

Bυρσότουος, ου, δ, ή, having skin or leather stretched over it, covered with skin, as drums, etc., Eurip. Hel. 1346.

Βύσμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing that stops up, a stopper, stopple, plug, bung. Fr. βύω.

Bυσσινόζαφής, according to some Mss. in Xen. Cyr. viii, 3, 7; but the received reading is ὑσγινοβαφής, which see.

Bύσσίνος, η, ον, made of linen or fine flax; metaphor. βύσσινα ἡήματα, fine or elegant words; βυσσίνους πέπλους, linen garments, Herodt. ii, 86; vii, 181. Τh. βύσσος.

Bυσσοδομεύω, f. εύσω, originally, to build in the deep or on a deep foundation; hence, to meditate

or revolve profoundly; to form some deep plan, Odys. ix, 316; to project, contrive. Fr. βυσσός, Ion. for βυθές, and δομεύω. Βυσσόθεν, adv. from the bottom. Fr. βυσσός.

Βυσσομέτης, ου, δ, ή, measuring the depths.

Burrós, $\delta \tilde{v}$, δ , bottom, depth, the depths of the sea; Ion. for βv - $\theta \delta s$. But

BY ΣΣΟΣ, ov, h, a kind of very fine yellowish flax, or the linen made from it, Theocr.; the silken threads of the pinna marina.

Bυσσόφεων, ονος, δ, ή, s. as βαθύφεων, deep-thinking; crafty, Æschyl. Choëph. 641. Fr. βυσσός and φεήν.

BΫ΄Ω, βύνω, and βυνίω, f. σω, p. βίθυκα, to stop up, obstruct, shut up; also, to fill, to cover; χευσίψ...ἰθῦσυν τὸ στόμα, they stop the mouth with gold, Aristoph. Pac. 645; see Herodt. vi, 125; pf. pas. βίβυσμαι, Odys. iv, 134.

Bῶ, βῆς, and βίω, βίης, Ion. 2. a. subj. act. to βαίνω.

Bωθεῖν, pres. inf. act. contract. and Ion. for βοηθεῖν.

Βωθίω, Ion. contract. for βοηθίω. Βωχολιαζεῖς, 2. sing. 1. f. ind. Dor. for βουχολιάσεις, and

Βωκολιάσδω, and -άζω, Dor. for βουκολιάζω, f. άσω or άξω, Dor. to sing in the pastoral manner; βωκολιάσδευ, Dor. 2. sing. pres. imperat. mid. for βουκολιάζου, Hence, also,

Βωκολιαστάς, ᾶ, ὁ, Dor. for βουκολιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, a singer of pastoral songs.

Βωπολιπός, ή, όν, Dor. for βουπολιπός, ή, όν, and

Βωκόλος, ω, Dor. for βουκόλος. Βῶκος, ω, δ, Dor. for βούκος, ου,

δ, the same with βουχαῖος. Βωλά, Dor. for βουλή, Demosth. 255, 21.

Bωλάκιος, α, ον, forming clods, being of rich loam.

Bωλαξ, ακος, ή, a clod or lump of earth, Poet. s. as βωλος.

Bώλιον, ου, τό, dimin. of βωλος, Aristoph. Vesp. 203.

Bωλίτης, ου, δ, a kind of mushroom. From

BΩ[~]ΛΟΣ, ου, 'n, a clod or lump of earth; a mass or lump; a field or piece of land; ground, soil; generally, a lump of any thing; Eurip. calls the sun βω̃λος · also, a bolus.

Βωλοστροφία, ας, ή, a turning up of clods, a breaking up of the glebe. Fr. βωλος and στρίφω.

Bωλοτόμος, ου, ό, ή, clod-breaking.

Βωμιος, α, ον, of or belonging to the altar; being at the altar.
"The noun is converted into an adjective, which agrees with a pronoun or noun, Eurip. Andr. 357." Dunbar's Lex.

Bωλώδης, εος, δ, ή, full of clods; clod-like.

Bωμίς, ίδος, ἡ, dimin. of βωμός. Βωμολόχευμα, ατος, τό, scurrility, coarse buffoonery or jesting, Aristoph.

Βωμολοχεύομαι, f. σομαι, mid. of Βωμολοχέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be a buffoon, to practise buffoonery; to be a mean flatterer, colloquially, a lickspittle, Aristoph. Nub. 970; unusual in the active

Bωμολοχία, ας, 'n, scurrility, buffoonery. Aristoph. Eq. 902.

Bωμολόχος, ου, δ, ή, that purloins from the altars; a scoffer at holy things, an impious wretch, Aristoph. Nub. 910; βωμολόχοις ἔπεσιν χαίρει, he delights in scurrilous language, Aristoph. Ran. 358; also, scurrilous, a buffoon. Fr. βωμός and λόχος.

BΩMO'\(\bar{\sigma}\), ov, \(\delta\), an elevated base, step, or place to stand upon, like the Latin suggestus; an altar, a temple; also, an oath, taken upon the victims at the altars, as \(\bar{\sigma}\)\(\varepsilon\) is by words and \(\pi\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\(\sigma\)\

Bar, Ion. and Dor. for $\beta o \tilde{v}_r$, acc. sing. of $\beta \tilde{\omega}_s$, δ , δ , Dor. for $\beta o \tilde{v}_s$, and acc. pl. $\tau o \tilde{v}_s$ $\beta \tilde{\omega}_s$, dat. pl. $\beta \omega \sigma i$, a shield, Il. 8, 238.

Bάξ, κός, δ, a kind of fish, so called from its noise; contr. from βόαξ, which is from βοάω.

Βῶρμος, ου, ὁ, a song, sung in the fields by husbandmen. Ilgen.
 Βῶρος, ου, ὁ, the name of a man, Borus; also, a city of Lydia, afterwards called Sardis.

Βως, Dor. for βοῦς. See βων.
 Βωσαι, Ion. and Dor. for βοῆσαι,
 1. a. inf. of βράα.

1. a. inf. of βοάω. Βώσας, αντος, contract. for βοάσας,

part. 1. a. act., and βώσομαι and βώσομαι, are often found in the Poets for βοήσας and βοήσομαι, 1. f. m., and βοήσεσθαι, 1. f. inf. m. from βοάω, also, βωσάτω for βωησάτω, Aristoph. Pac. 1155. "The first aor. of verbs,

which have no future active, is often used." Dunbar's Lex. Boot, 3. pl. 2. aor. subj. act. to Baira.

Βωστείομες, Dor. and Poet. for βωστείομεν, 1. pl. pres. ind. of Bωστείω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to call aloud, or cry out, particularly for assistance; τί με βωστεεῖς; why do you call me? Aristoph. Acharn. 964; also, in Theocr. and elsewhere, Dor. verb for | βοάω.

Βωστεήσωμις, Dor. and Poet. for βωστεήσωμεν, 1. pl. 1. a. subj. of preced

Βώτας, α, δ, Dor. for βούτης, ου, ¿, a shepherd.

Bωτήρ, ñρος, δ, s. as

Bώτης, ου, δ, a herdsman, a shepherd. See βώτως.

Βωτιανείρη, dat. sing. fem., and Βωτιάνειςα, ή, nom. sing. fem. of Βωτιάνειρος, ου, ά, ή, οτ -ρός, ρά,

góv, producing or nourishing men; epith. of a territory, the nurse of men, Il. 1, 155. But no such adjective seems to have been used. Passow. Fr. Barns or βώτις, and avng. Βῶτις, ιδος, ή, fem. of βώτης.

Bώτως, ogos, ô, the same with βώτης, ου, or βωτής, ῆςος, δ, a shepherd; βώτοςας ἄνδςας, Π. xii, 302; Theocr. i, 80. Fr. βό-

Г

LALL

ΓΑΘΕ

ΓΑΓΓΙ[~]ΤΙΣ, ιδος, (πέτρα,) or yayytans, ov, $(\lambda i\theta os,)$ i, a kind

of precious stone.

ΓΑΓΓΛΙΌΝ, ου, τό, a little tumor under the skin, and on or near sinews or tendons.

Γάγγεαινα, ns, h, a gangrene, or the mortification of a part of the body; also, metaphor, the gangrene of flattery, etc., Plut. Fr. γεάω or γεαίνω.

Γάδ, indecl. a man's name, Gad; i. e. a troop. Hebr.

Γάδαρα, a city of Calo-Syria, Gadara.

Γαδαρεύς, έος or έως, ό, a Gadarene. Fr. Γάδαρα.

Γαδαρηνός, οῦ, δ, a Gadarene.

Γάδειρα, ων, τά, Gades, an island near the Pillars of Hercules, now Cadiz.

TA'ZA, ns, h, a Persian word, the royal treasury; riches, wealth, treasure; also, an Asiatic city, Gaza.

 Γ αζοφυλαχίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to keep or have charge of a treasury. Fr. γάζα and φυλάσσω.

Γαζοφυλάκιον, ου, τό, a treasury; the treasury of the temple; also, the place where there is a treasury. Fr. γάζα and φυλάσσω. Γαζοφύλαξ, ακος, δ, ή, a keeper

of the treasury; a treasurer. Fr. same.

'Γαθέ, by aphæresis for ἀγαθέ, voc. of ayalos, which see.

Γαθείν, Dor. for γηθείν, pres. inf. act. contract. of yndiw.

Γαθίω, Dor. for γηθίω, pf. γίγαla, part. yeyalás.

ΓΑΙΩ

Γάθησεν, Dor. for γήθησεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act., Ion. with , added, for εγήθησε, from γηθέω.

Γαΐ, for γαῖα, ας, and Poet. γαίη, ης, ή, the earth, land, or ground; the soil; a tract of land, country; and by aphæresis ala, in prose yn. From the Doric yáw, the same as yéw and γένω. See yñ. Hence

 $\Gamma \alpha \tilde{\imath} \alpha$, αs , \tilde{n} , the goddess Tellus, Æschyl. Prom. 210; Choëph.

Γαιάοχος, Dor. for γαιήοχος. $\Gamma ain\theta \epsilon v$, adv. from the earth, or ground; and

Tainios, ynivos, and ynios, ou, o, 'n, earthly, terrestrial. Fr. yñ. Γαιήοχος, and Dor. γαιάοχος, ου, i, i, encompassing and bounding the earth; governing, ruling, or possessing the earth, earth-surrounding, an epith. of Neptune, Æschyl. S. Theb. 292; Il. xiii, 43, etc., and also of Diana, Soph. Œd. T. 160; and Γ αιοῦχος, and γαοῦχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, contr. the same. I'r. yaia and

ἔχω. Γαιοειδής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, like the earth, earthly, terrestrial, Plat. Locr. 100, C. Fr. Eldos.

Γαῖος, ου, ὁ, a man's name, Gaius or Caius; adj. earthly, terrestrial. Fr. yaia.

Γαιοτρεφής, έος, δ, ή, nourished by the earth. Fr. yn and rei-

ΓΑΙΣΟ'Σ, οῦ, δ, a heavy dart or javelin.

 $\Gamma AI'\Omega$, to boast, vaunt, to be

 Γ is the third letter of the Greek Alphabet; as a numeral it denotes three, and third; but with a mark underneath (γ_i) , it denotes three thousand. It is called γάμμα from the 1 (gimel) of the Hebrews; when it precedes the letters γ , x, ξ , χ , it is pronounced like vy · it is sometimes put for d, as yvoques for δνόφος and sometimes precedes δ, as γδοῦπος for δοῦπος· γ' for γ s, indeed, truly. Hom, has y as an aspirate before some words, as in Att. before \(\lambda \) and \(\nu_{\text{s}} \) e.g. λήμη, γλήμη · νέφος, γνόφος. In Æol., and sometimes in Ion., the old Greek γ was a kind of aspirate, and from its form, \mathbf{F} , called digamma.

Γά, Dor for γέ, and γã, Dor. and Æol. for γñ, Eurip. Hec. 208,

Γαζεάθα, 'n, indecl. Hebr. a raised or elevated place, paved with marble, N. T.

Γαθειήλ, i, the name of an angel, Gabriel; i. e. the strength of God; indecl. Hebr.

 $\Gamma \Lambda \Gamma \Lambda' TH\Sigma$, ov, δ , the agatestone. Fr. $\Gamma \acute{a} \gamma \eta_5$, a river of

Γαγγαλίζω, Att. γαςγαλίζω, f. iou, to tickle so as to excite laughter. Fr. γάω, for χάω οτ χαίνω.

TATTA'MH, ns, n, and

Γάγγαμον, ου, τό, a small round net to drag oysters; a seine, Æschyl. Ag. 352.

Γάγγης, ου, δ, the Ganges, a river.

 Γ AMH Γ AMB

ΓΑΛΕ

proud of; in Hom. always in the phrase κύδει γαίων, exulting in his glory, Il. i, 405; xi, 81. Γαιώδης, εος, δ, ή, of the earth, earthly or earthy; terrestrial, corruptible; mortal. Fr. yaïa und είδος.

ΓΑ'ΛΑ, ακτος, from γάλαζ, τό, milk; and among medical writers, the juice of a plant or tree, like the Lat. lac, which is derived from the Greek, as its gen. and dat. cases show; γάλα δενίθων, literally, the milk of birds, a proverbial expression (like our pigeon's milk) for something very rare or precious, Aristoph. Av. 733; Vesp. 508.

Γαλάθηνός, ή, όν, not weaned, a suckling, young, tender, infantine, Simonid. 6; subst. a fawn not weaned. Fr. γάλα.

Γαλακτικός, ή, όν, and

Γαλάκτινος, η, ον, milky, milklike, milk-white.

Γαλακτοπάγής, εος, δ, ή, coagulated or curdled milk; resembling curdled milk. Fr. γάλα and πήγω, obsol.

Γαλακτώδης, εος, δ, ή, of or like milk, milky. Same Th.

Γαλακτοπότης, ου, δ, one who drinks milk, a milk-drinker, Herodt. iv. 186; Eurip. Electr. 169. Fr. γάλα and πίνω.

 Γ αλαπτοφαγέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to feed on milk. Fr. γάλα and φάγω. Γαλάκτωσις, εως, ή, a turning into milk. Fr. γάλα.

Γαλάνα, ας, ή, Dor. for γαλήνη. Γαλάνεια, ας, ή, Dor. for γαλήνεια, s. as γαλήνη.

Γαλαξίας, ου, δ, (with or without κύκλος,) the milky way.

Γαλάται, ων, οί, Galatians, inhabitants of Galatia.

Γαλάτης, ου, ό, a Galatian, a

Gaul, a Celt.

Γάλατία, ας, h, the name of a country in Asia Minor, Galatia. Γάλἄτικός, ή, όν, of or belonging to Galatia or Gaul; Galatian, Gallic.

Γαλεάγεα, ας, ή, a cage for weasels; a snare, a mousetrap. Fr. γαλέα and ἄγρα.

ΓΑΛΕ'ΙΙ, ns, and in prose, contracted, yali, ñs, ń, a weasel; a polecat; for a cat is properly αϊλουρος. Æol. γαλέα, hence the Latin galea, a helmet, because covered with a weasel's skin.

Γαλεός, οῦ, ὁ, the sea-lamprey, a kind of fish.

Γαλερός, ρά, ρόν, calm, tranquil, serene, still, quiet; cheerful. See yannvos.

Γαλεύς, έως, δ, a young cat, a ! cat; a whelp. Fr. γαλίη.

Γαλεώτης, ου, ὁ, a newt, the starry lizard, Aristoph. Nub 173. Fr. γαλέη.

Γαλη, contract. for γαλέη, ης, ή, which see.

Γαληναία, ας, Poet, for γαλάνεια. Γ ahnvaĩos, α , ov, s. as γ ahnvós. $\Gamma A \Lambda H' N H$, ns, \dot{n} , a calm; smoothness and stillness of the sea or waves, as νηνεμία is of the air, Odys. v, 452; γαλήνην ἐλαύνειν, to sail through the calm; in general, calmness, tranquillity, serenity; calmness of countenance; quiet, ease; also, the name of a woman. Th. yaiw. Hence

Γάληνιάω, f. σω, to be calm, tranquil, or serene; and

 Γ αληνίζω, f. ίσω, to calm; to appease, Eurip. Fragm.

Γαλήνιος, ου, and

Γαληνός, ου, ὁ, ή, calm, tranquil, serene, Eurip. Orest. 273 (see Aristoph. Ran. 304, and Porson's note on Orest. 273); yaληνὸς βίος, a tranquil life, Plat. Ax. 370, D. See γαλερός.

Γάλιλαία, ας, ή, the name of a country, Galilee. Hebr. Γάλιλαῖος, αία, αῖον, Galiléan.

Γαλίοψις, εως, ή, a shrub of the nettle kind, a dead nettle. Fr. yaxn and ofis.

Γαλλία, ας, ή, Gaul, a country. Γάλλιον, ου, τό, a plant called yellow bedstraw, galium verum. $\Gamma A' \Lambda \Lambda O \Sigma$, ov, δ , or $\gamma \alpha \lambda \lambda \delta s$, a priest of Cybele; an eunuch. Γαλόω, nom. pl. of

Γάλοως, ή, gen. γάλοω, nom. pl. γαλόω, Att. γάλως, gen. γάλω, n, a sister-in-law; the corresponding masculine is δαής. next.

 $\Gamma A' \Lambda \Omega \Sigma$, ω or ωos , and $\gamma \alpha \lambda o \omega s$, οω, ή, a husband's sister, or brother's wife, a sister-in-law, Il. iii, 122; vi, 378. Homer distinguishes between γάλοως and είνάτης in this line, 'Ηέ πη ες γαλόων, η είνατέρων, ἐϋπέπλων, the former is a husband's sister, the latter, a husband's wife. preced.

Γαμαι, Dor. for γημαι, 1. a. inf. of γαμέω.

Γαμαλιήλ, δ, indecl. a man's name, Gamaliel. Hebr.

Γαμβεεύω, f. εύσω, to join in marriage; to intermarry with; to contract affinity by marriage. Τh. γαμέω.

Γαμβρός, οῦ, ὁ, a son-in-law; also, brother-in-law, father-in-law; also, a wife's brother, a sister's husband, Il. xiii, 464; any one allied by marriage, Æschyl. Ag. 691. It seems to be formed for γαμερός, in the same manner as μεσημερία, for μεσημερία. Fr. γαμέω.

Γαμεν, Dor. and Ion. for "γnμεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. from γαμέω.

Γαμέσσεται, by doubling the σ for γαμέσεται, 3. sing. 1. f. ind. m. of γαμίω, Π. ix, 394.

Γαμετέον, verbal adj. ought to or must marry. Fr. γαμίω.

Γάμετή, ης, ή, and γαμέτις, ιδος, ń, a wife; and

Γαμέτης, ου, δ, a husband, spouse. Fr. γαμέω.

Γαμέω, fut. Il. ix, 388; of

 $\Gamma AME'\Omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\gamma \alpha \mu \epsilon \omega$ (II. ix, 388, 391), Att. contract. γαμῶ, by later writers γαμήσω, f. mid. γαμέσομαι, whence γαμέσσεται, 1. a. act. έγημα, mid. έγημάμην, pf. γεγάμηκα, 1. a. pas. έγαμήθην, (and γήμω, obsol. f. έσω,) to take a wife, to marry; yausi γάμον τοιοῦτον, he shall contract such a marriage, Æschyl. Prom. 766; 1. a. subj. act. γήμω, 1. a. inf. ynua, and part. 1. a. ynμας, mid. I marry, take a husband; fut. m. γαμουμαι, 1. a. ind. pas. ἐγαμήθην· the bridegroom is said yausiv, and the bride, γαμεῖσθαι, he who takes a wife is said γημαι, and her parents, who bestow her in marriage, γαμέσαι and γαμέσμαι, with accus., Herodt. iv, 117; γαμέεται παρθένος, with dat. γαμηθείσα, given in marriage; Πηλεύς θήν μοι έπειτα γυναϊκα γαμέσεται αὐτός, Peleus himself shall then surely procure me a wife, Π. ix. 394; γαμεῖν λέχος, to marry, Eurip. Ion. 300.

Γαμήλευμα, τος, τό, a marriage, Æschyl. Choëph. 615. γαμέω.

Γαμήλιον, ου, τό, a nuptial gift; neut. of

Γαμήλιος, ου, δ, ή, of or belonging to marriage; nuptial, conjugal; γαμηλία, scil. θυσία, an entertainment given by the bridegroom, in the name of his bride, to the members of his Curia, Demosth. 1312, 12; λέχος γαμήλιον, and εὐνὰ γαμήλιος, the nuptial bed, Aristoph. Av. 1758, and Eurip. Med. 671. γαμέω.

Γαμηλιών, ῶνος, ὁ, the seventh month of the Attic year, Gamelion, so called from the celebration of nurriages; it corresponded to the latter half of January and the first half of February of our reckning. Fr. γαμέω.

Γαμησείω, to wish to take a wife or marry. Th. γαμίω.

Γαμιζω, f. ίσω, to give or bestow in marriage, with accus.; pas. γεγάμισμαι, to be given in marriage; the parents are said γαμίζειν, the bridegroom, γῆμαι, and the bride, γαμηδήναι also, Γαμικός, ή, όν, belonging to marriage; nuptial, connubial; γαμική χλανίς, a marriage cloak, Aristoph. Ar. 1693; τὰ γαμικά, marriage rites; and

Γαμῖκῶς, adv. after the manner of nuptials; γαμικῶς ἐστιῶν, as if celebrating a marriage festival, Aristot. Eth. iv, 2. Fr. γαμίω.

Γάμιος, ία, ιου, Poet. for γαμιχός. Fr. γάμος.

Γαμίσκω, the same as γαμίζω, and γαμίσκομαι, as γαμίζομαι. Γαμοῖτο, 3. sing. pres. opt. pas. contract. from γαμέω.

Γαμοκλοπέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to form a secret marriage; to marry clandestinely; to debauch another man's wife. Fr. γάμος and κλίπτω.

Γαμόρος, Dor. for γημόρος, ου, δ, one who obtained a portion of land (originally) by lot; a landholder, Herodt. vii, 155; one who held his possessions of another, as in Attica; a husbandman. Fr. γη and μείρω. See γεωμόρος.

Γάμος, ου, δ, marriage, wedlock; or γάμοι, ων, οί, nuptials, a wedding, a wedding, feast; μεθημεεινοῖς γάμοις, daily nuptials, i. e. prostitution, Dem. de Coron.
270, 10; also, a spouse; sexual union; τὸν γάμον τινὸς λαμθάνειν, to marry any one, Eurip.
Orest. 1517; γάμον γαμεῖν, to contract a lawful marriage; τὸν ἄγαμον γάμον, an unfortunate marriage, or, that is no marriage, Soph. Œd. T. 1214. Fr. γαμέω.

Γαμοστολίω, ω, f. ήσω, to make preparations for a marriage.

Γάμοστόλος, ου, δ, ή, preparing or adorning the nuptials; γα-μοστόλος νύζ, the wedding night. Fr. γάμος and στίλλω.

Γαμφαί, ων, αί, and

Γαμφηλαί, ων, αὶ, the check or jaw bones; the jaws, Il. xiii, 200; Æschyl. Prom. 355; the snout; of birds, the beak. From

Γαμψός, ή, όν, crooked, bent, curved, hooked; the same as καμψός. Th. κάμπτω.

Γαμψῶνυξ, ὕχος, ὁ, ἡ, having crooked talons or claws, Soph. Œd. T. 1199. Fr. γαμψός and ὄνυξ.

Γαμψώνυχος, ου, δ, ħ, the same, and from the same, Æschyl. Prom. 486.

Γαν, Dor. for γην, γαΐαν.

Γανάω, Æschyl. Ag. 1365. See γανόω.

rÅ'NOΣ, εος, τό, brightness, splendor; whatever is beautiful, bright, or elegant, in any thing; joy, delight, pleasure; what gives pleasure or delight; γάνος ἀμπίλου, the exhilarating joy of wine, Aristoph. Ran. 1320; κρηναῖον γάνος, a welling spring, Æschyl. Pers. 475.

Γάνόω, ῶ, f. ὡσω, to make bright or brilliant; to polish, to smooth; metaphor. to make glad; to cheer, to delight; to soothe by pleasure, Plat. Polit. iii, 18; to be bright with joy, Aristoph. Acharn. 7; 1. a. pas. ἐγανώθην, p. pas. γεγάνωμαι, Plat. Pol. iii, 411; also, to shine; to be bright; βώςηπες λαμπζὸν γανόωντες, corselets dazzling bright, Il. xiii, 265. Fr. γάνος.

Γάνῦμαι, fut. mid. -ύσομαι, p. ind. pas. γεγάνῦμαι, (used only in pres. impf. and Epic fut. γα-νύσσομαι,) to gladden, to cheer, with dat., Il. xiv, 504; to be glad or delighted, Aristoph. Vesp. 612; to rejoice, to exult, Eurip. Iph. T. 1240. Th. γά-νος.

Γάνυμήδης, εος, δ, a proper name, Ganymede.

Γάνυσμα, ατος, τό, s. as γάνος. Γάνωμα, άτος, τό, joy, brightness, splendor; and

 Γ άνωσις, εως, $\dot{\eta}$, the same. Th. γ άνος.

Γάπεδον, ου, τό, a plain, the same as δάπεδον, in some editions of Æschyl. Prom. 831; Dor. for γήπεδον, Pors. Orest. 324. Fr. γα and πίδον.

Γάπετής, and

Γάπόνος, and

Γάποτος, ου, δ, ή, absorbed by the earth, Æschyl. Pers. 613. Fr. γã, Dor., and πότος.

Γάς, conj.; used (1) to introduce the reason or cause; for, therefore, wherefore, truly, verily, surely, indeed; but; too; (2) where the reason precedes the thing of which the reason is given, γάς may be rendered by since or as;

πολλοί γὰς πεθνᾶσιν Αχαιοί. since many Achæans are dead; also, declaratory or explanatory : οὐ γάς, no truly ; interrogatively, is it not so? πως γάς; for how should it be so? It is never the first word in a sentence or clause: καὶ γάς, μὶν γάς, etc.; sometimes it is followed by other particles, as γαε δή, γαε δήπου. It frequently refers to some idea or circumstance, which the writer leaves to his readers to supply, or to some reason previously stated. It may sometimes be translated by yes; δίδωσι γάς, yes, he gives, Demosth.; φέρε γάρ, come then; καὶ γὰς οὖν, wherefore; καὶ γάς τοι, therefore; ἐγὰ γάς, I indeed; δεινόν γάς, yes, dreadful, Soph. Phil. 756; si yáe, and α" γάς, I wish it were, would it were! γὰς οὖν, for indeed; γὰς τοί, yes surely; γάς που, perhaps. It seems to be a compound of y's and \(\varphi_{\ell} \), the same as \(\varphi_{\ell} \varphi_{\text{.}} \) $\Gamma_{\alpha\varrho\gamma\alpha'\varrho\omega}$, f. $\check{\alpha}_{\varrho\widetilde{\omega}}$, to shine, to glitter; as μαρμαίρειν · also, to be full, to abound, to swarm with. Th. γάςγαςα.

ΓΑΡΓΑΛΙΖΩ, f. ίσω, to tickle; to tease, as with tickling, Anacr.; to make glad; the same as γαγγαλίζω. Hence

 Γ αργαλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a tickling, Plat. Phædr. 253, E; a titillation; and

Γάργαλος, ου, δ, the same, Aristoph. Thesm. 133.

Γάργαρα, ων, τά, a great multitude, or abundance; crowds, swarms; heaps.

ΓΑΡΙ'ΑΡΕΩ'N, $\tilde{\omega}_{VOS}$, δ , the gullet, the throat. Hence

Γαργαρίζω, f. ἴσω, to wash the mouth with water or any other liquid, to gargle. Formed from an imitation of the sound in the act of gargling.

Γάργὰρον, συ, τό, a peak of the Trojan Mount Ida, Il. xiv, 352. ΓΑ'PON, συ, τό, a sauce or pickle called garum, made of the small fish γάρος.

Γάρψεν, Dor. for γηρψειν, pres. inf. act. Pind. Olymp. i, 3; and Γάρψεμεν, Dor. and Ion., hence, γηρψειν and γαρψετον, dual pres. ind. act. Dor. for γηρψετον, from γαρψω, Dor. for γηρψω. Hence the Latin garrio.

Υπεψομαι, Dor. and f. m. γαεψσομαι, for γηεύσομαι, and γαεύσαιντο, Dor. for γηεύσαιντο, 3. pl. 1. a. opt. mid. of the same, Theorr. i, 136.

Υάρύω, f. ύσω, Dor. for γηρύω.

ΓΑΣΤΗ Ρ, σέξος, by syncop. -τεός, in, dat. pl. γαστεάσι, the belly, the stomach; appetite; also, food, opposed to ποτός, drink; a pudding or paunch, ἄπτων γαστέρα, Aristoph. Nub. 409; γαστεός ἐγκεατής, master of his appetite, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 8; δουλεύειν γαστεί, to be a slave to his appetite, Id.; the womb, Il. vi, 58; ἐν γαστεὶ ἔχειν οτ φέρειν, to be pregnant; also, gluttony.

Γάστεη, ns, and γάστεμ, ας, 'n, the belly of a jar or vessel; the hold of a ship, and of other similar things; a big-bellied vessel; a basin, containing lustral water, placed at the door of a house where a corpse was lying. Fr. γαστής.

Γαστρίδιον, ου, τό, dimin. of γαστής, a little belly, Aristoph. Nub. 392.

Γαστείδουλος, ου, δ, a slave to the belly, gluttonous. Fr. γαστής and δοῦλος.

Γαστείζω, f. ίσω, to fill or stuff the belly, to cram, to glut; to strike on the belly, in boxing; pas. to be punched on the belly, Aristoph. Eq. 273. Same Th. Γαστειμαεγία, ας, ή, gluttony,

Plat. Phæd. § 70; greediness;

Γαστείμαεγος, ου, δ, ħ, gluttonous, greedy; subst. a glutton, a belly-god, Pind. Olymp. i, 52. Fr. γαστής and μάςγος.

Γάστριον, ου, τό, dimin. of γαστής. Γάστριος, ου, and

Γάστεις, 105, a glutton, pot-bellied. Γαστεοδάξής, 205, δ, ή, heavy with child, pregnant.

Γαστρονομία, ας, ή, rules or instructions for pleasing the palate. Fr. γαστής and νόμος.

Γαστεόφιλος, ου, δ, ή, a glutton. Fr. γαστής and φίλος.

Γαστροφορέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be pregnant. Fr. γαστής and φέςω. Γαστράδης, εος, δ, ή, big-bellied. Fr. γαστής and είδος.

Γάστεων, ωνος, δ, a glutton, one devoted to his belly; a bellygod, Aristoph. Av. 1604. Fr. γαστήρ.

Γαυλίκ'ς, ή, όν, belonging to a merchant-ship, Xen. Anab. v, 8, 1. Fr. γαῦλος.

Γαυλιτικ'ς, ή, όν, s. as γαυλικός. ΓΑΥΛΟ'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, a milk-pail, Odys. ix, 223; a water-bucket, Herodt. vi, 119; but

Γαῦλος, ου, ὁ, a kind of transport or merchant-ship, used chiefly by the Phænicians, Herodt. iii,

136, etc.; Aristoph. Av. 598. Probably from its resembling a γαυλίς, of a rounded form.

Γαυλώς, milk-pails, Dor. for γαυλούς, acc. pl. of γαυλός.

Γανείαμα, ἄτος, τό, exultation, boasting, pride, arrogance. From Γανείαω, ῶ, f. ἀτω, to be proud; to exult; to be elated; to boast; to be puffed up; to be high-mettled, as a horse; see Xen. Eq. x, 16; pas. to leap, to spring. From

Γαῦρος, ρα, ρον, and ου, δ, δ, puffed up, proud, petulant, arrogant; fierce; lofty, elevated; spirited, mettlesome; γαῦρόν τι ἀνάστημα λαμβάνουσα, having caught a proud elevation of feeling or sentiment, Longin. vii. Fr. γαίω. Hence

Γαυζότης, ητος, ή, pride, arrogance, exultation, loftiness, spirit.

Γαυρίω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to make proud or arrogant; mid. γαυρόομαι, οῦμαι, to be proud, elated, arrogant; to boast, Eurip. Hip. 504; the same as γαυριάω, and from the sume Th.

Γαύρωμα, τος, τό, a subject for boasting; exultation, pride, arrogance, Eurip. Troad. 1239. Th. γαῦρος.

ΓΛΥΣΟ'Σ, ή, όν, οτ γαῦσος, η, ον, crooked, winding, bent; also, artful. Hence

Γαύσαπος, δ, more rarely γαυσάπης, ου, δ, a shaggy woollen cloth, Lat. gausape; the pile or nap of the cloth.

Γαυσίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\dot{\omega}$ σω, to make crooked, to bend.

ΓΑ΄ Ω, obsol. pres., from which is formed γέγὰα, for γέγονα, Epic pf. of γίγνομα, to be born, to come into being, to be, to live, to exist; the inf. γεγάμεν, for γεγάναι, is only found in compounds in Homer; but Pindar has the simple form, as also γεγάκειν, for γεγακίναι · γεγαώς was contracted Att. into γεγώς, γεγώσα, γεγώς. See γέγαα. Γάω, obsol. pres. s. as γαίω, to exult. See preced.

TE', Dor. γά, an enclitic particle, indeed, truly, certainly, surely; at least; in the least; it generally renders the preceding word emphatic, or marks opposition; καὶ εἰ μηδὲν ἄλλο, τοῦτο γ' ἔχειν δεῖ, and if nothing else, this, at least, he ought to possess, Dem. de Coron.; γε δή, yes, indeed, assuredly; μάλα γε, assuredly; γέ τοι, surely, etc. Sometimes

ye is a syllabic addition annexed to other words, where it is often redundant, particularly when joined to the article & or the relative 85 · frequently, however, it is emphatic, as έγωγε, I for my part; ώς σύ γε φης, as you indeed say; it is most frequently written without the accent; ἄφελόνγε, truly I wish; καίγε, and indeed; διάγε, yet, however; καίτοιγε, although; μενουνγε, nay, but; οὐ μέντοιγε, not however indeed. In forms of adjuration, if it follows the oath, one or more words must intervene; if not, it immediately precedes the oath, as, νη τὸν Ποσειδώ, καὶ λέγει γ йтее...., Aristoph. Acharn. 560; άμαθής γε νη Δί', Nub. 135. See Mitchell's edit. of Acharn. 505.

 $\Gamma_{i\alpha}$, αs, and contract. $\gamma_n^{\tilde{n}}$, \tilde{n} s, \tilde{n} , the earth, a country. Fr. $\gamma_i^{\tilde{n}}$ and $\gamma_i^{\tilde{n}}$ www. Whence $\gamma_i^{\tilde{n}}$ volume, and the older present $\gamma_i^{\tilde{n}}$ volume.

Γεάοχος, ου, δ, ἡ, embracing the earth, earth-embracing; also, γαιάοχος, and Ion. γαιήοχος, encompassing and bounding the earth, an epithet of Neptune. See γαιήοχος.

Γέγαα, 1. sing. 2. pf. ind. Poet. of γάω, obsol. for γίνομαι, used as a present; γέγαμεν, 1. pl. and inf. γεγάμεν, for γεγάμεναι, part. γεγαώς, contract. γεγώς, ωσα, ώς. See γάω.

Γεγάπτε, and γεγάπτι, 2. and 3. pl. of γέγαα, 2. pf. act. Γεγαθότες, Dor. for γεγηθότες,

pl. of γεγαθώς. Γερμίδα Poet for χίρου

Γεγάθω, Poet. for γίγνομαι. Γεγάθώς, ότος, Dor. for γεγηθώς. See under γέγηθα.

Γεγάπειν, Dor. for γεγαπέναι, s. as γεγονέναι, to be begotten, pres. inf. of an obsol. verb γεγάπω, formed from obsol. pf. of γάω, Pind. Olymp. vi, 49.

Γεγάμεν, Pind. Olymp. ix, 110; Poet. from γεγάμεναι, Dor. γεγαίναι, 2. pf. inf. of γέγαα, from γάω, for γίνομαι.

Γεγανυμένος, pf. part. pas. from γάνυμαι.

Γεγαώς, contract. ώς, gen. αῶτος, ῶτος, born; ὑπὸ Τμώλῳ γεγαῶτας, Il. ii, 866. See γέγαα. Γέγειος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, ancient, old. Fr.

γέω οτ γάω. Γεγεναμένος, pf. part. pas. Dor. for γεγενημένος. From

Γεγένημαι, pf. ind. pas., γεγενησοθαι, pf. inf. pas. of γίνομαι. Γεγενοίμην, and γεγενοίμεθα, 1. sing. and 1. pl. 2. a. opt. mid.

Poet. and Ion. for yevoiune, and yevoiused, of yivouas.

Γίγηθα, used as a present, to be glad; pf. ind. act., part. γιγηθώς, gay, merry, glad; γίγηθι δι τι φρίνα ποιμήν, and the shepherd's heart is glad, Π. viii, 555. Fr. γηθίω. According to other γίγηθα and γιγηθώς are 2. p. ind. and p. part. of γήθω, or γηθίω.

Γέγηθε, 3. sing. 2. pf., and Γεγήθει, 3. sing. 2. plupf. of γnθέω.

Γεγήρηκα, οτ γεγήρακα, pf. ind. act. of γηράω, οτ γηράσκω.

act. of γηράω, or γηράσκω. Γέγονα, 2. p. ind., in 3. pl. γεγόνᾶσι, of γίγνομαι, 2. p. inf. γεγονέναι, and part. γεγονώς, υῖα, 6ς, from γένω, obsol. See γίνομαι.

Γεγόνει, 3. sing. 2. plupf. ind. Ion. for εγεγόνει, from 2. p. ind. γέγονα, but used with the time of an imperfect, Il. xiii, 355. Γεγγαμμένος, ou, pf. part. pas., and

Γεγεάφθαι, pf. inf. pas., and Γεγεαφώς, ότος, pf. part. act. of γεάφω.

Γεγυμνασιας χηκώς, ότος, p. part. act. of γυμνασιας χέω.

Γεγυμνασμένος, pf. part. pas. of γυμνάζω.

Γίγωνα, 2. pf. ind., but with the signification of the present, as from γιγωνίω or γιγώνω, part. γιγωνώς, Π. viii, 227. See γιγωνίω.

Γεγωνέμεν, Dor., hence γεγωνεῖν, pres. inf. act., Il. viii, 223; and γεγώνευν, Ion. and Dor. for εγεγώνευν, 1. sing. or 3. pl. impf. ind. act. contract. from

From the technical from Fright and γεγώνω, impf. γέγωνον, Π. xiv, 469, Soph. Phil. 238; to call aloud; to speak with a loud voice, to bawl out, vociferate, shout; σσον σε γέγωνε βοήσως, as far as he could make himself heard by shouting or calling out; to proclaim, to announce; to say, declare, Æschyl. Prom. 521; to relate; to celebrate. See γέγωνω.

Γεγωνητίου, verbal adj. it is necessary to celebrate. Th. γεγώνω.

Γιγωνίσκω, the same as γεγωνίω, Thucyd. vii, 76; Æschyl. Prom. 630; Eurip. Elect. 809. Same Th.

Γιγωνός, ή, όν, spoken or pronounced with a loud voice, Æschyl. S. Theb. 425. Same Th. Γιγώνω. See γιγωνίω. Γιγώς, γεγώσα, γεγώς, gen. γεγώτος, γεγώσης, γεγώσης, Αtt. born; επτὰ μὲν ἔτη γεγῶσα, being seven years old, Aristoph. Lysist. 641; part. of γέγαα, 2. pf. ind. of γάω, obsol. for γίνομας.

ΓΕΈΝΝΑ, ης, ή, Gehenna, the place of future punishment, hell; valley of Hinnom. Hebr. Γεηπονία, ας, ή. See γεωπονία. Γεηπονικός. See γεωπονικός.

Γεηπόνος. See γεωπόνος. Γεηςός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, of the earth,

Γεηρός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, of the earth, earthy, terrene, Plat. Pol. x. 612, A. Fr. γέα.

Γεθσημᾶνῆ, the name of a place, Gethsemané, i. e. fertile valley. Hebr.

Γεινάμενος, η, ον, part. 1. a. mid. from γένω, used transitively; οὶ γεινάμενοι, the same as γονεῖς, parents, Eurip. Med. 1089.

Γεινάμην, αο, ατο, 1. a. ind. Ion. for εγεινάμην, ω, ατο, of γένω, and

 $\Gamma_{\text{sivar}\theta\alpha i}$, 1. a. inf. m. of the same verb.

Γείνεαι, Epic 2. sing. 1. a. mid. subj. for γείνηαι.

Tensel, for εγείνετο, and γεινόμεθ, for εγείνετο, as sing. and
1. pl. impf. ind. mid. of γείνομαι,
and used only in the present and
imperfect by the Ionic and Doric
poets; the 1. aor. εγεινάμην, is
used transitively by all the Greek
writers.

Γείνεσαι, Ion. contract. γείνη, 2. sing. pres. ind. mid. of

Γείνομαι, used only by the Ionic and Doric poets, to be begotten; to be born; to become; to be; γείνεαι occurs in an active sense in Odys. xx, 202; to beget. It is sometimes applied to both parents, as I begat, or I brought forth. See γίνομαι and γένω.

Γειομόρος. See γεωμόρος. Γειοπόνος. See γεωπόνος.

Γειστόμος. See γεωτόμος.
Γεισφόρος, ου, ό, ή, earth-bearing.
ΓΕΙ~ΣΟΝ, or γεῖσσον, ου, τό, a cornice; an entablature; a penthouse; the eaves of a house; that is, the projecting part of the roof, which carries off the rain from the walls to the ground, the coping of a wall; also, the projecting bone over the eyes; pl. the eyebrows; the frontlet of a helmet. See ἀπογεισόω.

Γείσος, εος, τό, the same; also, a little head or top.

Γεισόω, or γεισσόω, ω, f. ώσω, to protect with eaves; to form in the manner of eaves. Hence

Γείσσον. See γείσον. Γείσσωμα, άτος, τό, a guarding with eaves; also, eaves. See γείσον. Γειτνία, ας, and γειτνίασις, εως, ή,

neighbourhood, vicinity; and Γειτνιάω, ω, f. ασω, to be a neighbour to, to be near; to be akin to, with dat., Aristoph. Eccl. 327. Th. γείτων.

Γειτονέω, ω, f. ήσω, or γειτονεύω, f. εύσω, part. pres. act. γειτονέων, to be a neighbour to, to be near to, with dat., Æschyl. Pers. 303. Same as preced.

Γειτόνημα, ἄτος, τό, also Γειτόνησις, εως, ή, and

Γειτονία, ας, οτ γειτνία, ας, ή, vicinity, neighbourhood; and Γειτόσυνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, neighbouring, near; from

ΓΕΙΤΩΝ, ονος, δ, ħ, neighbouring, bordering, contiguous, Eschyl. S. Theb. 468, 484; akin, related; alike, resembling; as subst. a neighbour. Perhaps from γία.

Γειώςας, ου, δ, a stranger, a foreigner; it is opposed to αὐτόχθων.

Γελα, 3. sing. pres. ind. act. contract. of γελάω, but

Γέλα, the splendor of the sun. Fr. γελέω. See preced.

Γελαΐν, pres. inf. act. Æol. for γελαϊν, and

Γελαΐς, Æol. for γελάς, 2. sing. pres. ind. act. of γελάω.

Γελᾶν, Dor. for γελᾶν, pres. part. act. contract. of the same verb, but γελᾶν with iota subscribed is pres. inf. act. contracted.

Γελανής, έος, δ, ή, laughing, gay, cheerful, pleasant; Poet. for ίλαξός.

Γελάξας, Dor. for γελάσας. Γελάξω, Dor. for γελάσω, f. ind.

act. of γελάω. Γελασιάζω, f. άσω, to laugh at, to mock, to jest. Hence

Γελαοιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a mocking, a laughing at, derision; and

Γελαοιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who laughs at or mocks. The above three words are of doubtful authority. Γελάοισα, Dor. for γελάουσα, pres. part. act. f. g. of γελάω.

Γελασείω, I have a desire to laugh, Plat. Phæd. 64, B. Th. γελάω.

Γελάστμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, laughable, ridiculous, worthy of laughter. Same Th.

Γίλασμα, τος, τό, a laugh; laughter; ἀνᾶριθμον γίλασμα, countless sparklings, "the many-twinkling smile of Ocean," in

allusion to the sunbeams reflected from the rippling waves, Æschyl. Prom. 90. Th. γελάω.

Γελαστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who laughs at, mocks, or derides another, a scoffer, Soph. Æd. T. 1422. Τh. γελάω.

Γελαστικός, ή, όν, belonging to laughter, risible; τὸ γελαστικόν, the risible faculty. Th. γελάω.

Γελαστός, ή, όν, laughed at, derided; laughable. Same Th. Γελατοποιέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to excite laughter, to play the buffoon.

Fr. γέλως and ποιέω.

ΓΕΛΑ'Ω, f. γελἄσω, (scarcely used,) f. mid. ărouzi, Dor. yeλάξω, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 289, C; to laugh, to smile, to be merry; also, to laugh at, to mock; to insult; to be bright; to flourish; to be gay, to rejoice; 1. a. ind. act. ἐγέλᾶσα, Dor. ἐγέλαξα, pf. ind. pas. γεγέλασμαι, 1. a. ind. pas. ἐγελάσθην· γελώμενος πρὸς σοῦ...., insulted by you, Soph. Phil. 1023. It sometimes governs the dat., and is also followed by $i\pi i$, with the dat., as in Aristoph. Ran. 2.

ΓΕ' ΛΓΗ, ης, ή, οτ γέλγος, εος, τό, used in the pl. γίλγεα, contract. á, all sorts of goods or commodities; small wares; haberdashery; the market for such wares. ΓΕ'ΛΓΙΣ, 105, and γελγίε, τδος, n, a head or clove of garlic.

Γέλγω, f. ξω, to dye, to color. Fr. γέλα.

Γελεύσα, Dor. for γελούσα, pres. part. act. f. g. of γελίω, Ion. for γελάω.

Γελέω, Ion. for γελάω, f. ήσω, to shine, to be bright, to be illustrious.

Γελης, 2. sing. pres. ind. act. Dor. for γελας, from γελάω. Also used by the Attics.

Γελοΐα, laughable or ridiculous things; also, merry or facetious things; nom. pl. n. g. of γ sλοίος.

Γελοιάζω, f. άσω, to say facetious things; to speak merrily, to jest or joke. Fr. γελοίος.

Γελοιάω, f. άσω, same as γελάω. Γελοΐον, ου, τό, a jest, a joke.

Γελοίτος, Epic for γέλοιος.

Γελοΐος, οία, οΐον, facetious, merry, jocose, witty; but γέλοιος, according to the grammarians, ridiculous, worthy to be laughed at, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 294, A; Xen. Cyr. vii, 1, 22; γελοΐον, ου, τό, subst. a joke, a jest; yeloiios, Poet. Fr. yelws or γελάω.

Γελοίωντες, and γελόωντες, Poet. for yelwytes, nom. pl. part. pres. act. contract. from γελάω. Γελοίως, adv. ridiculously; μάλα γελοίως, very ridiculously, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 10. Fr. γέλως.

 Γ ελόω, and

Γελόωντες, Epic forms for γέλω, γελάω, etc.

Γελώντι, Dor. for γελώσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of γελάω.

Γίλως, ωτος, Att. ω, δ, laughter, mirth; matter of ridicule, Dem. Phil. i; derision; a laughingstock; calmness of the sea; and γέλως, gen. sing. γέλω, acc. sing. γέλων. The Attics generally have γέλωτα, dat. sing. γέλω, Homer; γέλωτα ὄφλειν, and γέλων δίδοναι, to afford laughter to, Eurip. Med. 405, and Herc. F. 285; κάτ' is γέλων τὸ πεᾶγμ' ἔτεεψας, and then you have turned the matter into ridicule, Aristoph. Vesp. 1260 ; γέλωτα οτ εν γέλωτι τίνα τίθεσθαι, to expose one to laughter, Herodt. iii, 29 ; είς γέλωτα ἐμβαλεῖν, Demosth. 1261, 12; πατέχειν γέλωτα, to refrain from laughter; ἐπὶ γέλωτι, for laughter's sake, for a joke; yíλωτα ποιεῖσθαί τι, to make a joke of it. Th. γελάω.

Γελωτοποιέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to excite laughter, Xen. Mem. iii, 9, 9;

Γελωτοποίία, ας, ή, the causing laughter, buffoonery, Xen. Symp. iv, 50; and

Γελωτοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, one who causes laughter; a jester; a buffoon, Xen. Anab. vii, 3, 32. Fr. yELWS and Tolew.

 Γ ελώοντες, Poet. for γ ελόωντες. $\Gamma_{\varepsilon\mu}i\zeta\omega$, f. $i\sigma\omega$, to fill, to load; γεμίζειν, to load another's ship; but γεμίζεσθαι, to load one's own, Demosth. 466, 28; Thucyd. vii, 53; pas. to be full; 1. a. ind. act. ἐγέμισα, p. ind. pas. γεγέμισμαι, 1. a. ind. pas. εγεμίσθην. It governs the acc. and gen. Th. γέμω.

 Γ εμισθη, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. pas.

of γεμίζω.

Γέμος, ου, δ, fulness; a mess, Æschyl. Ag. 1194; s. as γόμος. ΓΕ'ΜΩ, f. γ εμῶ, used in pres. and impf. to be filled, to be loaded; to be surfeited with; Βοῆς τε καὶ δυσοσμίας γέμων, surfeited with groans and noisome smells, Soph. Phil. 876; πλοῖα.... γέμοντα χεημάτων, vessels laden with goods, Thucyd. vii, 25. It takes the gen. Hence Lat. gemo.

Γενεά, ας, and Ion. γενεή, ης, ή, birth, generation, parentage; stock, race; ταύτης τοι γενεῆς τε καὶ αἵματος εὕχομαι εἶναι, of this race and blood I boast to you that I am, Il. vi, 211; lineage; family; descent; age; the age of man, Xen. Cyr. v, 2, 4; ἀπὸ γενεᾶς, from one's birth or childhood; posterity, progeny; ὁπλότερος γενεῆ, younger by birth; γενεή υπέρτερος, of higher descent, Il. xi, 785; sie γενεὰς γενεῶν, to all ages; γενεὰν Αῆλυν, the female race, Eurip. Med. 1079; of lifeless things, production, growth. Th. γίνομαι.

 Γ ενε $\bar{\alpha}$ λογέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to trace a descent or pedigree, to trace a lineage of one's progenitors; yeνεαλογέσμαι, to be counted or reckoned in a race or lineage; and

Γενεάλογία, ας, ή, a tracing of one's pedigree, genealogy, or descent, Plat. Crat. 396, C. Fr. yévos and lóyos.

Γενεάλόγος, ου, δ, a genealogist. Γενεή, ης, ή, Ion. for γενεά.

 $\Gamma_{\text{eve}\tilde{\eta}}\varphi_{i}$, and

Γενέηφιν, dat. sing. Ion., φιν being added by paragoge; from γενεή, Ion. for $\gamma \in \nu \in \acute{\alpha}$, Π . xix, 112.

Γενέθλειος, α, ον, Ιοπ. γενεθλή ιος, s. as γενέθλιος.

Γενέθλη, ns, ή, origin, birth, descent, generation, race; of horses, the breed; stock, source, hence, a mine, έθεν ἀργύρου ἐστὶ γενέθλη, Il. ii, 857; a birthplace. Fr. ysveá. Hence

Γενέθλια, ων, τά, birth-day feasts, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 10; also

Γενεθλιακός, ή, όν, of or belonging to one's birth-day; subst. an astrologer; and

Γενεθλιάς, ιάδος, ή, a birth-day. Fr. γενέθλη.

Υενεθλίδιος, ου, ό, ή, ε. ας Γενέθλιος, ου, ό, ή, belonging to one's nativity or birth, natal, Æschyl. Eum. 283; proceeding from parents, Id. Choëph. 899; Θεοί γενέθλιοι, the gods of one's race or family; γενέθλιον αίμα, kindred blood; also, presiding over birth, Plat. Leg. v, 729, C; τὸ γενέθλιον, a birth-day; τὰ γενέθλια, birth-day festivities, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 10. The γενέθλια for girls was on the eighth day; for boys on the ninth. They were carried round the hearth (ἀμφιδεόμια), and were

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shown to their relatives. They also received presents, on Theia, or γενέθλιος δόσις. Fr. γίνομαι. Téredaor, ou, to, offspring; Zavos

Yivedhor, offspring of Jove, i. e. Diana, Eurip. Hip. 62.

Γενειάζω, f. άσω, to begin to have a beard, to be at the age of puberty; and

 $\Gamma_{i\nu ii}\bar{a}\nu$, to have a beard, Aristoph. Eccl. 145, pres. inf. act. contract. from γενειάω.

Γενειάς, άδος, ή, the beard, the chin, Eurip. Hec. 344. Same

Γενειάσδων, Dor. for γενείαζων, having a beard, part. pres. act. · of γενειάζω.

Γενειάσκω, s. as γενειάζω, Plat. $\Gamma_{\text{Eye}}(\hat{\alpha}\omega, \tilde{\omega}, f. \hat{\gamma}\sigma\omega, \text{ to have a})$ beard; to begin to have a beard; to be full grown or adult, Plat. Polit. 270, E; 1. a. part. act. γενειάσας. Fr. γένειον.

Γενειήτας, α, δ, Dor. and Poet. for yevernans, ou, o, bearded, and this for yeverátns, fem. yeverátis. Ετ. γενειάω.

Γένειον, ου, τό, the chin; the beard, Il. viii, 371. Th. yévos. Tives, Ion. contract. yivov, and this for eyevou, 2. sing. 2. a. ind. m. of yivopai.

Γενέσθαι, 2. a. inf. of γίγνομαι. Γενέσζα, ων, τά, a birth-day, or festivals in honor of it. Fr. γενεά.

 Γ ενεσιάςχης, and -ος, ου, δ, the beginner of a race or generation; the founder of a family. Fr. YEVOS and dexw.

Γένεσις, εως, ή, origin, source, birth, race, stock; 'Ωκεανοῦ. ὄσπες γένεσις πάντεσσι τέτυκται, of Ocean, who is the parent of all, Il. xiv, 246; creation, generation, nativity, birth; a stage of generation, xal ràs γενέσεις αὐτοῖν, Plat. Phæd. § 43; an age or generation, Id. Polit. 310, D; used by Aristotle to signify motion from a state of non-existence to actual existence, Class. Journ., vol. xvi, p. 11; formation or making, της γενέσεως της των Ιματίων, Id. Polit. 281, B. Same Th. Γενέσκετο, α. εγένετο, Odys. xi, 208.

Γένετ'. for εγένετο, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. m. Ion. of γίνομαι.

Γενέτειςα, ας, ή, she that bears or produces; a mother, a parent;

Teverá, ns, nativity, birth; and Γενετής, ηρος, δ, and

Γενίτης, ου, ό, one who begets;

a parent, a sire, father; also, a son, Soph. Æd. T. 470; all from γίνομαι.

 $\Gamma_{ivs\tau o}$, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. m. Ion. for eyevero. Th. yivomai.

Γενετυλλίς, ίδος, ή, Venus, who presides over generation, or over one's birth hour; γενετυλλίδος, of lust, Aristoph. Nub. 52. Th. YÉVOS.

Γενέτως, οςος, δ, Ion. and Poet. for yoveds, tos or tws, i, a sire, parent, Eurip. Ion, 135. Th. YEVW, obsol.

Γένευ, Ion. and Dor. for εγένου, 2. sing. 2. a. ind. m., and

Γενηθείς, έντος, part. 1. a. pas.,

 Γ ενήθητι, 2. sing. 1. a. imperat. pas. of yivouar.

Tevnis, idos, h, and

Γενής, contract. for γενηίς, gen. ηδος, ή, a pickaxe, Soph. Antig. 249.

Γενήσομαι, f. m. of γίνομαι.Γενήτης, οτ γεννήτης, ε. αε γενέrns, Demosth. 1319, 27.

Γενίκός, ή, όν, of or belonging to a race or family; generic; also, in Grammar, γενική πτώσις, the genitive case. Th. y'svos.

Γέννα, ας, ή, Poet. for γένος, a descent, Æschyl. Prom. 776; a race, progeny, Eurip. Hec. 157. Th. y'svos.

Γεννάδας, ου, δ, high-born, noble, of a noble race; brave, generous, Aristoph. Ran. 179, 640. Th. YEVOS.

Γενναιοπρεπής, έος, δ, ή, becoming a noble nature, γενναίος, πρέπω, and adv. γενναιοπρεπώς, Aristoph. Pac. 988.

Γενναῖος, αία, αῖον, native, natural, Il. v, 253; inborn, noble by birth, noble-minded, generous, valiant; brave; strong; vehement, Soph. Aj. 938; resolute, Id. Phil. 51; daring; 70 yevvalov, magnanimity, Thucyd. iii, 83; γενναίος εί, a civil form of refusing, as, you are very good! etc. Fr. γεννάω.

Γενναιότης, ητος, ή, noble birth; nobleness, generosity, Thucyd. iii, 82; candor; bravery; fertility; and

Γενναίως, adv. nobly, gallantly, bravely, Thucyd. ii, 41. Fr. the same Th.

Γέννατο, Ion. and Æol. for εγείvare, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. mid. of the same verb; or for eyevvnoure by syncop, and aphær, from

Γεννάω, ω, f. ήσω, p. γεγέννηκα, to generate, procreate, as the male; to bring forth, as the female; to cause or produce: δ γεννήσας πατής, Eurip. Iph. T. 361; 1. a. ind. act. ἐγέννησα, οί γεννησάντες, parents; pf. pas. γεγέννημαι, 1. a. ind. pas. έγεν-Th. yivoµai. vήθην.

Γέννημα, ατος, τό, offspring, progeny, Soph. Œd. T. 1167; fruit; what is inborn, a disposition, Soph. Antig. 471; επώνυμον δε των Διος γεννημάτων, surnamed from this generative process of Jove, Æschyl. Prom. 852; commonly used in the plural. Fr. pf. pas. of yiνομαι. Hence

 Γ εννηματίζω, f. ίσω, to bring forth fruit; to put forth a bud or branch.

Γεννησαι, 1. a. inf. act. of γεννάω. Γεννησαρέτ, η, indecl. a country in Galilee, Genesareth. Syriac. Γέννησις, εως, ή, Dor. γέννασις, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1065; nativ-

ity, birth, generation. Fr. yevνάω.

Γεννητής, ου, δ, and γεννητής, ñeos, fem. yevvntesea, as, n, a progenitor, a parent, a sire, Soph. Œd. T. 1015; oi γεννηται, every family (γένος) at Athens contained thirty genneta; thirty of these constituted a Opaτεία or τειττύς, and three of these a Quan · sis Tous yeventas καὶ Φράτορας ήγαγέ με ἐπὶ τοὺς βώμους, Demosth. 65, 2; 66, 7. They also are termed συγγενείς, Id. 68, 4. See Wachsmuth's Historical Antiq. of the Greeks, vol. i, § 44. Fr. γεννάω.

Γεννήτειρα, ας, ή, she that brings forth or produces; a mother; and

Γεννητός, ή, όν, begotten, born, made; also, mortal; and Γεννήτως, οςος, ό, a progenitor, a

father, Eurip. Hip. 681; a parent; oi γεννήτοςες, ancestors. Fr. γεννάω.

Γεννικός, ή, όν, ε. ας γενναΐος. Γεννικῶς, adv. bravely, spiritedly. Γενοίατο, Ion. for γένοιντο, 3. pl. 2. a. opt. m. of yivouai.

Γενοίμαν, Dor. for γενοίμην, 1. sing. 2. a. opt. m. of yivoua. Tévos, sos, vo, birth, race, stock, kind; a family, tribe, kindred; a nation, people; offspring, Soph. Œd. C. 952; children; sex; also, of noble birth; yévos, the human race; yives and oixía differ; yivos means the relations in descending line, as children or the grandchildren, and olxía, the ascending line, as

father, grandfather, and collateral

relations, Reisk. Index Demosth. 363, 23; in pl. by Plato, elements, principles, Tim. 54, B, C; 'Aργίτοι (κατὰ) γένος, Argives by birth, Thucyd. vii, 57; οἰδὶν ἐν γένει, no relation at all, Soph. Œd. T. 1016. In the language of metaphysicians, τὸ γένος is a genus. Fr. the same verb.

Γενοῦ, ἐσθω, 2. and 3. sing. 2. a. imperat. m. of γίγνομαι.

ΓΕ΄ΝΤΑ, ων, τά, the bowels.

TENTIANH', $\tilde{n}s$, \dot{n} , the herb gentian.

Γέντο, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. mid., prob. Æol. for ἕλετο, by syncop. ἕλτο, 2. a. mid. of ἕλω, obsol.; λ is changed into ν, according to the Doric dialect, ἔντο, and the aspirate into γ, γέντο · γέντο δ' ἰμάσθλην, and he seized the whip, Il. viii, 43.

ΓΕ'ΝΫ́Σ, ν̄ος, ἡ, acc. pl. γένυας, contract. γένυς, the chin, the beard; the jaw; the edge of an axe; a hatchet, Soph. Phil. 1205.

Γένω, obsol., 2. a. m. ἐγενόμην, 1. a. m. ἐγείναμην · οἱ γεινάμενοι, parents; 2. perf. γέγονα, I am; plup. ἐγεγόνειν, I was.

Γένωμαι, 1. sing. 2. a. subj. m., and in 3. pl. γένωνται, of γίνο-

Γεοειδής, έος, δ, ή, like earth, earthy, Plat. Locr. 101, A. Fr. γέα and είδος.

Γεούχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, for γηούχος. Γεράεσσι, dat. pl. Ion. and Poet. for γέρασι, from γέρας.

Γεραιά, or γεραιρά, ας, ή, a matron, an old woman; γεραιρά, female bacchanals or priestesses of Bacchus, Demosth. 1371, 22.

Γεραίος, αιά, αιόν, of or belonging to an old man or to old age; aged; ancient, Æschyl. Ag. 693; venerable; respectable; subst. an old man; a man of authority; compar. γεραίτερος, superl. γεραίτατος: οἱ γεραίτεροι, elders, respectable by their age, senators, ambassadors. Th. γέρων.

Γεραιρε, 2. sing. pres. imperat. act., and

Γεραίρεν, inf. Dor. for γεραί-

ετίν. Γεραίρομαι, and

Γεραίρω, f. ἄρῶ, 1. a. ἐγέρηρα, inf. γερᾶρα, to honor by a gift or reward; to show respect, to confer honor; to celebrate, Aristoph. Thesm. 961; to adorn; νώτοισι δ΄ Αἴαντα διηνεκέεσσι

γίςαις εν, "Ηςως 'Ατρείδης, and the hero Agamemnon honored Ajax with the entire chine, II. vii. 321. Th. γίςας.

Γεραίστιος, ου, i, an epith. of Neptune, from Geræstus, a promontory of Eubæa, Aristoph. Eq. 561.

Γεραίτερος, by syncop. for γεραίστερος, compar., γεραίτατος, by syncop. for γεραίστατος, superl. from γεραίζε. Th. γέρας.

from γεραίς. Th. γέρας.
Γεράνιον, ου, τό, a plant called crane's-bill, geranium; also, a machine called a crane, for lifting heavy bodies.

Γερανοβοτία, ας, ή, feeding of cranes, Plat. Polit. 264, C. Fr. γέρανος and βόσκω.

ΓΕΡΑΝΟΣ, ου, ή, a crane, a watchful bird; also, a machine for raising weights; γιζάνιον, ου, τό, the same; also a plant.

Γεραός, ή, όν, Soph. Œd. C. 238; same as γεραίος.

same as γεραίος. Γεράραι, 1. a. inf. act. of γεραίρω, Poet., s. as τιμάω.

Γεράρος, ά, όν, worthy of respect or honor, august, venerable, Il. iii, 170; Xen. Mem. iii. 1, 4; compar. γεραρώτερος, more honorable, venerable, or august; superl. γεραρώτατος, most august, most venerable. From

ΓΕΥΑΣ, αος, contract. ως, τό, a prize, reward, Æschin. Ctes.; pay; a gift, honor; a mark of respect, an ensign of dignity; a badge of distinction, Soph. Phil. 1051; πατρῶν....γέρας, hereditary office, Aristoph. Ran. 1146; nom. pl. Ion. γίρα, Herodt. ii, 168; iv, 162; Att. γέρᾶ, in Hom. γέρᾶ, by elision, Il. ii, 237; ix, 334; as if from γέρος.

Γεράσμιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, honored, honorable; conferring honor. Th.

Γεράστιος, ου, δ, a Spartan month, Thucyd. iv, 119.

Γερασφόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, bringing or bearing honor.

Γερατοφόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, conferring honor, honorable. Fr. γίρας and φίρω.

Γεράφρονέω, ω, f. ήσω, to have the prudence of old age, Æschyl. Suppl. 356. Fr. γέρας and φρονέω.

Γεςἄων, gen. pl. Ion. for γεςάτων, from γέςας, a reward, prize, etc.

Γεργεσηνός, οῦ, ὁ, a Gergesene or inhabitant of Gergesa, i. e. near the so ourning. Hebr.

Γέρδης, γέρδος, and γέρδιος, ου, ό,

a weaver, Suid.; and γερδία, ας, ή, she that weaves.

Γέρεα, Ion. for γέρατα See γέ-

Γερήνιος, ου, δ, 'n, an epith. of Nestor in Hom. honored, Il. ii, 336. Fr. γέρας. Probably derived from the name of a particular tribe or sept.

Γερμανία, ας, ή, Germany. Γερμανός, οῦ, ὁ, a German.

Γέρον, old man, voc. sing. of γέ-

Γερονταγωγέω, ω, f. ήσω, to guide or instruct an old man, Aristoph. Eq. 1099. Fr. γέρων and ἄγω.

Γεροντάγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, guiding an old man.

Γερονταΐος, αία, αΐον, Poet. for Γερόντειος, εία, ειον, and γεροντίκος, ή, όν, of or belonging to old age or old men, Plat. Legg. vi, 761, C. Fr. γέρων.

Γεροντία, ή. See γερουσία.

Γερόντιον, ου, τό, a little old man, an old dotard, Aristoph. Nub. 790; diminutive from γέρων.

Γεςοντογεάδιο, τό, an old manwoman, a barbarism in Aristoph. Thesm. 1199.

Γεροντοδιδάσκαλος, ου, δ, a teacher or instructer of old men, Plat. Euthyd. 272, C. Fr. γέρων and διδάσκω.

Γερουσία, ας, ἡ, and γεροντία, ας, ἡ, an assembly of elders or old men, not under sixty years of age, who formed the council or senate in the Doric states, particularly at Sparta. See Müller Dor. ii, 91; a senate; a council of thirty elders at Sparta, including the kings, in whom was vested the chief authority, Dem. Lept. § 88. They were chosen by acclamation, Xen. Lac. x, 3, γερωσία, Dor., Aristoph. Lys. 980. From

Γερούσιος, α, ον, ον -ος, ου, δ, π, of or belonging to old men, becoming old men; honorable; senatorial. Th. γέρων.

repron, oυ, τό, a Persian shield, made of osier twigs, square and plaited together, and covered with the hide of an ox, Herodt. vii, 61; any defensive weapon; a fence or inclosure, particularly one of osier or wicker-work; the covering of a booth or hut, Dem. de Coron. 284, 24; a defence or bulwark of hurdles or wicker-work.

Γερροφόςος, ου, ὁ, a soldier bearing the γερρον or osier shield, Xen. Anab. i, 8, 9. Fr. γερρον.

Γίρῦνος, a little frog, a tadpole. ΓΕΡΩΝ, οντος, ὁ, old, an old man; a venerable person; voc. sing. ὧ γίρον, dat. pl. γίρονοι· οἰ γίροντις, Lacedamonian senature.

Γερωία, ας, ή, and Γερωσία, ας, ή, and

Γερωχία, as, i, Lacedæm. for γερουσία.

Γετική, suppl. γñ, the country of the Getæ.

Γευθμός, οῦ, ὁ, and γεῦμα, ατος, τό, and γεῦσις, εως, ἡ, the taste; what is tasted; a tasting; a sample, Aristoph. Acharn. 187. Fr. γεύομαι.

Γευμα, ατος, τό, a taste of a thing.

Γεύμεθα, Ion. and Dor. by aphær. for γεγεύμεθα, 1. pl. perf. ind. pas. of γεύω.

Γεύσαι, 1. a. inf. act., and Γευσάμενος, part. 1. a. m., and Γεύσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of γεύω. Γεύσις, εως, ή, a tasting, taste, and

Γευστικός, ή, όν, having the power of tasting, gustatory; also,

Γευστός, ή, όν, that may be tasted. From

ΓΕΥ΄Ω, f. γεύσω, l. a. ἔγευσα, to give one a taste of, to cause to taste; to give to taste; to entertain; also, to give food or drink, with the accus. of the person and the thing, σε γεύσω ἄκεατον μίθυ, Eurip. Cycl. 149; to give a specimen of; mid. to taste; γευσάμενα διεφθείρετο, having tasted or tried, they expired, Thucyd. ii, 50. The verb γεύεσθαι is used in the sense of to try or have trial of, to essay; δουρός γεύσασθαι, to taste, i.e. to feel the spear; γεύσαι της Θυρας, to try the door, Aristoph. Ran. 462; to experience, encounter has dships, Soph. Trach. 1101; it also signifies to eat, as well as to taste; f. m. γεύσομαι, 1. a. ind. m. ἐγευσάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. inf. m. γεύσασθαι, part. γευσάμενος, p. pas. γέγευμαι, Plat. Legg. vi, 762, E; in the middle voice it governs the geni-

I'E'ΦΥPA, ας, η, a mound or dike, a bridge; γίφυςαν ζευγνύναι, to throw a bridge across, Herodt. iv. 97; πολίμοιο γιφύεας, literally, the bridge of war, i. e. the space between two armies drawn up in battle array, the field of battle, Il. iv, 371; viii, 549. Hence

Γετυρίζω, f. ioω, to jest at or

ridicule any one, to scoff at, to banter, to rally. Th. γίφυςα. From the practice of idle persons seated on a bridge to ridicule and banter those proceeding to celebrate the Eleusinian mysteries.

Γιφύριον, ου, τό, dimin. a little bridge; and

Γεφυριστής, οῦ, ὁ, a scoffer, a derider; and

Γεφυρόω, ω, f. ωσω, l. a. ἐγεφύρωσα, to connect by a bridge, to build a bridge over, Herodt. iv, 118; γεφύρωσε κέλευθον, he made an open passage, as if by a bridge, Il. xv, 357; γεφυροῦν, pres. inf. act. contract.; βόσπορον γεφυρώσως, Herodt. iv, 88. Th. γέφυρω.

Γεφυζωμα, ατος, τό, a passage by a bridge or mound. Fr. γεφυζόω. Γεωγζαφίω, ω, f. ήσω, to describe the earth; and

Γεωγραφία, ας, ή, a description of the earth, geography. Fr. γία and γράφη.

Γ_{ξωγραφικός}, ή, όν, belonging to a description of the earth, geographical; subst. one skilled in geography. Same Th.

Γεωγράφος, ου, δ, a geographer. Same Th.

 $\Gamma_{\text{sωδαισία}}$, ας, ή, a division or distribution of the earth. Fr. γία and δαίω.

Γεώδης, εος, δ, ή, earth-like, earthy, earthly, Plnt. Phædr. § 69; terrestrial. Fr. γέα and είδος.

Γεώλοφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, raised above the ground like a hill, hilly; subst. ὁ, a hill or hillock; a stupid fellow, a clodpate; from γία, the earth, and λόφος, the top or crest of a helmet; hills or rising grounds are also called λόφοι, and also γήλοφοι and γεώλοφοι.

Γ΄ εωμετείω, ω, f. ήσω, to measure the earth or land; to be a geometrician; and

Γιωμέτης, ου, δ, a measurer of land, a surveyor; a geometrician; and

Γιωμιτρία, ας, ή, the science of measuring the earth, geometry, Aristoph. Nub. 202. Th. γία and μίτρον.

Γεωμετείκός, ή, όν, belonging to geometry, geometrical; skilled in geometry, Plat. Theat. 145, A. Same Th.

 $\Gamma_{s\omega\mu\varrho\varrho(\alpha,\alpha,s,h}$, a division or partition of lands; also, the cultivation of lands.

Γεωμόρος, ου, ό, a portioner, a colonist, one who receives a

portion or lot in the division of the public lands; a man of property, Thucyd. viii, 21; a husbandman; the officer who divided and allotted the lands. The same as γαμόρος, Æschyl. Suppl.

Γεωπέδιον, ου, τό, and

Γιώπεδον, ου, τό, a field, a farm, Herodt. vii, 28. Fr. γία and πέδον.

Γεωπείνης, ου, δ, one possessing but little land, Herodt. ii. 6; Tim. Lex. Plato, γεωπεῖναι, οἱ μικρὰν καὶ λυπρὰν γῆν ἔχοντες also, cultivating the ground. Fr. γέα and πένης.

Γεωπονία, ας, ή, agriculture. Fr. γέα and πόνος.

Γεωπονικός, ή, όν, pertaining to agriculture; skilled in agriculture. Same Th.

Γεωργίω, ω, f. ήσω, to till or cultivate the ground, to practise agriculture, to derive profit from farming or possessing land in a foreign state, Dem. de Coron. 239, pen.; to derive profit from any art or profession; to labor at; ταῦτα γεωργεῖ, ταῦτα ἰργάζεται, at these he labors, at these he toils, Demosth. 794, 22. Fr. γία and ἰργάζομαι. Hence

Γεώς γημα, ατος, τό, what is tilled or cultivated; the culture of the ground, *Plat. Legg.* ii, 674, *C.* Γεως γήσιμος, ου, δ, ή, fit for cul-

tivation, fertile; and Γεωργία, ας, ή, agriculture, Thucyd. i, 11; husbandry, farming; and

Γεωργικά, ων, τά. See γεωργίκός.

Γεωργικός, ή, όν, belonging to agriculture, skilled in agriculture, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 7; rustic; ή γεωργική (τίχνη), the science of agriculture; in the neut. τὸ γεωργικόν, or, in the plural, τὰ γεωργικά, suppl. ἔργα, signifying the business of agriculture, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 7. Hence γεωργικά, ων, τά, books on agriculture; γεωργικὰ σκεύη, instruments of husbandry, Iristoph. Pac. 552. Fr. γῆ and ἔργον.

Γιώς γιον, ου, τό, a field, ploughed land; tillage; and

Γεωργός, οῦ, ὁ, a tiller of the ground, a husbandman, a farmer, a vine-dresser. Fr. γη and εργον.

Γιωρυχίω, ω, f. ήσω, to dig, to mine, Herodt. iv, 200. Fr. γñ and δρύσσω.

Γιωρύχος, ου, ό, ή, trenching the

ground.

Γεωτόμος, ου, ό, ή, cutting the ground.

 $\Gamma_{\tilde{n}}$, gen. $\gamma_{\tilde{n}}$, \dot{n} , the earth, land, ground; a tract, region; country; the globe; τὸν κατὰ γῆς, the person buried, Xen. Cyr. iv, 6, 5; διώχειν γῆν πρὸ γῆς, to pursue from land to land, Aristoph. Acharn. 235; κατὰ γῆν, by land, Æschyl. Prom. 703; τὰ ἐκ τῆς γῆς, affairs on land, Thucyd. vii, 4; Herodt. has γεῶν, gen. pl. iv, 198; from Yía, contract. Yn, in prose for yaĩa, the same.

Γηγενέτης, ου, δ, the same, and from the same, as ynysvns.

 $Γ_{nγενής}$, έος, δ, ή, earth-born, Æschyl. Prom. 351 (see Blomfield's Gloss.); Eurip. Herc. F. 4; native; subst. a son of the earth; blockhead, Aristoph. Nub. 853; ynyevers, pl. giants. Fr. yn and y'svos.

Γήδιον, ου, τό, dimin. a small piece of ground, a little field, Aristoph. Pac. 570. Fr. $\gamma \tilde{n}$. $\Gamma \tilde{n} \theta \epsilon v$, adv. out of or from the earth or ground, Eurip. Ion.

272. Fr. γñ. Γ HΘΕ' Ω , $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, 1. a. $\epsilon\gamma\acute{n}$ - $\theta n\sigma \alpha$, to rejoice, be glad; 2. p. ind. γίγηθα, the only perfect, from obsol. γήθω, used with the time of a present, Il. viii, 555; plupf. ἐγεγήθειν, Π. xi, 682; whence also part. γεγηθώς. Σὺ μὲν γέγηθας ζῶν, you indeed enjoy life, Soph. Phil. 1021; γήθεον, Ion. for ἐγήθεον, 1. sing. or 3. pl. impf. ind. act.

Γήθησαν, for εγήθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act.

Γηθήσειε, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. act. Æol. of the same.

Υηθος, εος, τό, and γηθοσϋνη, ης,

h, joy, gladness; and Γηθοσύνη, ης, ή, joy, delight;

properly, the fem. of

Γηθόσϋνος, η, ον, glad, joyful, rejoicing; χάςμη γηθόσυνοι, exhilarated with the pleasure, Il. xiii, 82. Th. γηθέω.

ΓΗ'ΘΥΟΝ, οτ γήτειον, ου, τό, α kind of onion or leek, gethyum. Thivos, ou, b, h, and whios, ou, b, ή, earthly or earthy, of earth; corruptible; mortal. Th. $\gamma \tilde{n}$. Γήλοφος, ου, ὁ, a hill, an eminence, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 8. Fr. γη and λόφος.

Γημαι, 1. a. inf. act. γήμας, part. 1. a. act. ynus, Ion. and Poet. from "ynua, as, s, 1. a. ind. act. of γαμέω. See γαμέω. Γηοῦχος, ου, δ, ή, having land; 30

compasser of the earth, an epith. | of Neptune. Fr. yn and έχω. $\Gamma_{no\chi^{\epsilon}\omega}$, and $\gamma_{nou\chi^{\epsilon}\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{n}\sigma\omega$, to have land, to possess a field or ground; δ γηοχέων, a landholder, Herodt. vii, 190; to encompass the earth; also said of Neptune, because he encompasses the earth, and is therefore called γηούχος, γεήοχος, and γαιήο-Xos.

Γήπεδον, ου, τό, a portion of land, a plot of ground, Plat. Legg. v, 741, C.

Γηπετής, έος, δ, ή, falling to earth. Γήποτος, ου, δ, ή, to be drunk upby earth, Æschyl.

 Γ_{nea}^{∞} , dat. sing. of γ_{neas}^{∞} .

 $\Gamma_{neaiós}$, \acute{a} , \acute{ov} , of or belonging to an old man; old, aged, withered, or worn out with age; subst. an old man; γηςαιαί, ων, αί, old women. Fr. γη̃ρας.

Γηςαλέος, έα, έον, Poet. the same as yneasos. Æschyl. Pers. 171. Γηράλιος, s. as γηραίος.

Γηράναι, 2. a. inf. to γηράω, γεεάσκω.

Γηράντεσσι, Poet. or Ion. for γήςασι, dat. pl. part. 2. a. act. of the obsolete present γήςημι. The nominative yneas occurs, Il. xvii, 197; Hesiod. Op. 198; the inf. γηςάναι, Soph. Œd. C. 870; Æschyl. Choëph. 895. Fr. Yneas.

Γηράς, part. 2. aor. to γηράω, γηςάσκω; but

IH PAΣ, τό, gen. sing. žos, Att. contract. ws, (in very late writers, γήρατος,) dat. γήραϊ, contract. α, old age, Eurip. Hec. 202; more recent form, ynes, LXX.; also, the cast-off skin, or slough, of a serpent, Aristot. Η. Anim.; γήρα δε τρομερά yvia, Eurip. Herc. F. 231.

Γηράση, 3. sing., and

Γηράσης, η, 2. sing. 1. a. subj.

act. of γηςάσκω.

Γηςάσκω, from obsol. γηςάω, f. άσω, Att. άσομαι, p. γεγής ακα, Soph. Œd. C. 727; impf. iyńραον, Il. vii, 148, xvii, 197; infin. 2. aor. yneavai, part. yneás from γήςημι, obsol.; to grow or become old, to decay with age; to maintain to old age, Æschyl. Suppl. 871; 1. a. ind. act. ἐγής ἄσα, 1. a. subj. act. γηςάσω, ης, η. Fr. γῆςας.

Γηςάω, f. āσω. See preced. Γήρημι, see under γηράντεσσι.

Γηροδοσκέω, ω, f. ήσω, to nurse, feed, or cherish in old age, Eurip. Med. 1029; Aristoph. Acharn. 678; and

Γηςοδοσκία, ας, ή, a supporting of the aged. Fr. yneas and βόσκω.

Υπροξοσχός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, nourishing the aged; supporting aged parents, Eurip. Phæn. 1450; Soph. Aj. 570. Same Th.

 $\Gamma_{ngonoμία}$, α_s , $\dot{\eta}$, the care and maintaining of the aged; and Γηςοχόμος, ου, δ, ή, taking care of the aged, Hes. Theog. yñeas and xousa.

Γηςοτροφέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to nourish or support in old age, Isocr.; Plat. Menex.; γηςοτςοφήσονται, with pas. signif., Demosth. 1399, 17. Fr. γη̃eas and τεέφω.

Γηςοτεόφος, ου, ό, ή, that nourishes the aged, Eurip. Alc. 684; Demosth. 1400, 16.

Γηρύετ', for γηρύεται, 3. sing. pres. ind. m. ynevouas, 1. f. m. -ύσομαι. Th. γῆςυς.

Γήςυμα, ατος, τό, a sound, Æs. chyl. Eum. 539; the voice; a saying. Fr. γηςῦω.

Γηςυόνα, ας, and γαςυόνα, Dor. for yneuovn, n, vocal, loud, talk. ative; the same as ynevoura. Th. yneus.

Γηςυόνας, α, δ, Dor. for Γηςυό-

 Γ ηρὔονεύς, έως, Eρic ños, acc. ονinand ña, i, s. as Inquar, Hes. Theog. 287, 982, etc.

Γηςυονήα, acc. sing. of Γηςυονεύς, έος, Ion. ños, à.

Γης τόνης, ου, ό, a man's name, Geryon, Pind. Isthm. i, 13.

Γηςυονητετςάπτιλος, ου, δ, the four-feathered Geryon, Aristoph. Acharn. 1082. See Mitchell's Note. Fr. γηςυόνες, τέτταςος, and πτίλον.

TH~PΥΣ, Dor. γα̃ęυς, υος, 'n, a voice, Eurip. Alc. 990; a sound; speech. Hence

Γηςυω, f. υσω, Dor. γαςύω, 1. a. έγηςῦσα, to sound, make a noise, as to low, sing, etc.; to speak, say; to complain; to croak, Pind. Olymp. ii, 87; and yngúoμαι, 1. f. m. -ύσομαι, the same; more frequently used in the middle voice. The quantity of the v is short in the pres. but in the fut. and aor. long; Æschyl. has it long, Prom. 78, ynevezu; and the later Doric writers in the present. Th. γῆςυς.

Γηςυων (not Γηςύων), όνος, δ, a mun's name, Geryon, s. as Inευονεύς.

Υήρως, gen. sing. čos, contract. ynews, from ynpas.

Γήτειον, ου, τό, a delicate sauce or condiment, Aristoph. Vesp.

496; also, a sort of leek or onion. See γήθυον.

Γήτης, ου, δ, contract. for ynitns, a husbandman, Soph. Trach.
 32; a rustic, a countryman. Fr.
 γñ and γñs, as πολίτης, from τελις.

Tritor. See yhteror.

Γητόμος, ου, ό, ή, ploughing the ground.

Γίγαντιαῖος, αία, αῖον, and γιγαντεῖος, εία, εῖον, of or belonging to giants, gigantic, giant-like. Th. γίγας.

Γιγαντείος. See preced.

Γ. γαντιάω, ω, to imitate giants, to resemble giants. Fr. the same.

Γιγαντολετής, ñeos, -της, ου, and -ολέτως, οξος, δ , giant-slayer, an epith. of Jupiter. Fr. γίγας and ὅλλυμι.

Γιγαντολέτης, ου, δ. See preced. Γιγαντολέτις, ίδος, ή, fem. of preced.

Γιγαντολέτως, ορος, δ. See γιγαντολετής.

Γιγαντομαχία, ας, \dot{n} , a battle or war of giants. Fr. γίγας and $\mu \dot{\alpha} \chi \tau$.

Γιγαντοφόνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, giant-slaying, Eurip. Herc. F. 1185; subst. a giant-killer. Fr. γίγας and φόνος.

ΓΙΓΑΡΤΟΝ, ου, τό, a grapestone, Simonid.

Γιγαρτώδηε, εος, ό, ή; full of kernels or grape-stones; like a grape-stone. Fr. είδος.

IITĀΣ, αντος, ὁ, a giant; usually occurring in plur. the giants, who were destroyed by the gods; γίγας ὁ δ', a giant he; enormous in size, Æschyl. S. Theb. 406; Fr. γῆ, the earth, and γάω, to be born, for they were said to be the offspring of the earth; γίγαντι γηγενέτα περοσόμοιος, Eurip. Phæn. 127; also called γηγενές, 1147.

ΓΙΓΙΊ ΔΙΟΝ, ου, τό, a little plant, like the wild parsnip; daucus gingidium, Linn.

Γιγγλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a tickling; a laugh; laughing. Fr. γιγγαλίζω, the same as γαγγαλίζω. ΓΓΓΛ ϒ ΜΟΣ (not γιγγλυμός), ου, ὁ, the hinge of a gate or door, which turns with the gate itself; a joint, as the knee and elbow joints. Prob. redupl. from γλύρω.

Γίγγρα, ας, 'n, and ΓΙΥΓΙΡΑΣ, ου, ὁ, a little pipe, or Phanician flute, having a plaintive tone; also, a plaintive song of the Phænicians. Γίγγρος, ou, o, s. as preced.

Γίγνομαι, from γίνω, by reduplication γιγένω, and then by syncop. γίγνω, hence the Latin gigno, and Greek γίγνομαι. Γιγνώσκω, also in the same way, was formed from γνώσκω by redupl. γιγνώκω. From γνώσκω came the Latin gnosco and nosco. See next.

Γίγνομαι, and by Ion. and the later writers, yivopai, by reduplication, from the root $\Gamma E' N \Omega$, as if γιγένομαι, γίγνομαι, and from this root are formed the fut. Ysνήσομαι, Dor. γενησουμαι, p. γεγένημαι and γέγονα, but a root $\gamma \acute{a}\omega$ is usually assumed for the Epic pf. γέγἄα, and 2. plur. γεγαᾶτε, by the later writers; part. γεγαώς, γεγαυΐα by the tragic writers, and, by Eurip., γεγώς, γεγωσα, plupf. εγεγόνειν and έγεγενήμην, aor. έγενόμην, and also eyevnenv, and there are also 1. aor. ἐγεινάμην, Æol. ἐγεννάμην and Dor. ἐγενάμην, Archimed. with transitive meaning; inf. γεγάμεν, Dor. inf. γεγάκειν, Pind.; part. οἱ γεινάμενοι, the fathers, literally, those who begot, Herodt. i, 120 ; ή γειναμέyn, the mother; to be, to become; to be born, to be begotten, to be made; to live, exist, be present; to befal; to appertain to, belong to; to happen, occur, come to pass; with dat. to arrive at; plupf. εγεγενήμεν, used by Thucyd. vii, 18, with the time of an impf.; 1. a. ind. pas. ἐγενήθην, 2. a. ind. mid. eyevounv, and the 1. cor. mid. ἐγεινάμην, used transitively, 2. a. imperat. mid. γένου, -έσθω, 2. a. opt. mid. γενοίμην.

The radical, or primitive, signification is, to become, to happen; next, to be born; in aor. commonly, to be; in pf. γίγονα, to be by birth, or to have become so; Homer uses the pres., aor., and perf. γέγονα and γέyau, the last as a present tense, to be, to live at a place; but νέον γεγαώς, new born, Odys. xix, 400. The pres. and aor. used, (1) of men and things, to be born, to have arisen from; as yeyovévai Tivos, or in Tivos, and rurely ἀπό τινος, to be begotten of any one; with an adverb, γεγονέναι κακῶς, to be of mean or vulgar descent, Aristoph. Eq. 218; γεγονέναι έτη τεία, to be three years old, Herodt. and the Attics also; (2) of

inanimate objects, to be produced from, to originate, proceed, or result from; ο γεγονώς ἀριθμός, the resulting number, Plat.; & έκ της χώρας γιγνόμενος σίτος, the grain or corn produced from the country, Xen.; Yiyviται ἡμέρα, it is day or daylight; τὸ γιγνόμενον, procreation, reproduction, Xen. Mem.; also, what is suitable or proper, Demosth.; that which results, as an income, Demosth.; (3) of events or circumstances, to occur, to take place, to happen, to arrive; γίγνεται πόλεμος, a war has taken place or occurred; 7à 'Ολύμπια γίγνεται, the Olympic games are held or take place, Xen.; (4) with preps. or adverbs of motion, to come to, iviνετο ές Λακεδαίμονα · (5) πάντα, παντοῖος, παντοδαπός γίγνομαι, to take all shapes, to turn every way through passion, as fear, etc.; γίγνεσθαι περί τινα, to behave to a person; πρός τινι γίγνεσθαι, to attend to any thing, Demosth.; πρός τινος γίyvsodai, to be on one's side, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 646; μη γίvoiro, let it not be, God forbid; 2. a. subj. mid. γένωμαι · περί την μυθολογίαν γενώμεθα, let us occupy ourselves about, literally, let us be about, the explanation of the fable, Tab. Ceb. viii; ai ταραχαί γεγενημέναι ήσαν, the disturbances were over, Lys.; άλλὰ νῦν ἔτ' ἐν σαυτῷ γενοῦ, even yet vindicate your character, i. e. be what you were, Soph. Phil. 950; θαυμάζω ι ποτε γέγονεν, I wonder if it ever happened, Demosth.; εί βούλισθι ὑμῶν αὐτῶν γίνεσθαι, if you will become your own masters, Demosth.; ε" τι γένοιτο, should any accident happen, Id.; γίγνιταί σοι κακῶς, it goes ill with you, Demosth.; of ev ποιήσει γενόμενοι, those engaged in poetry, Herodt.; 2. p. yeyova, from yeve, 2. p. inf. yeyovévai, and yeyasναι, from γίγαα, 2. p. ind. from the obsol. verb γάω, part. 1. pf. yeyovas, and 2. yeyaas . To yiyovos, the accident, Herodt. i; τὰ γιγνόμενα, what usually takes place; τὸ γεγενημένον, what has happened, the fact; & yevensors, the person born, the child, Plat. Alc. i; βουλομένω μοι γέγονι, it happened according to my wish; γιγνόμενος, due, fitting; γίνισθαι ἐπί τινι, to come into one's power, Xen. Anab. iii, 1. It is sometimes construed with a participle; μὰ σαυτόν θ' ἄμα, κἄμ'κτείνας γένη, lest you become the destroyer both of yourself and me, Soph. Phil. 767.

Γίγνου, 2. sing. pres. imperat. pas. of γίγνομαι.

Γιγνώσκω, redupl. from γνόεω, yvava (Lat. nosco), later yivaσχω, fut. mid. γνώσομαι (no fut. act.), p. "yvwxa, p. pas. "yvwσμαι, 1. aor. pas. εγνώσθην, 1. f. pas. γνωσθήσομαι, to know, understand, to acknowledge; to think, judge, resolve, Dem. de Coron.; to perceive, apprehend; to discover, know; to recognize; to decree, decide upon, resolve; to pass sentence upon, condemn, Æschyl. Suppl. 7; to feel; to approve; ώς ἕκαστος γιγνώσκει, as each thinks or judges proper, Thucyd. ii, 47; the p. act. έγνωκα is used often as a present, I acknowledge, Æschyl. Prom. 51; ἐγνωκώς, having resolved; plupf. ἐγνώκειν, 2. a. ind. act. έγνων, 2. a. imperat. act. γνῶθι, 2. a. opt. act. yvoinv, 2. a. subj. act. yva, 2. a. inf. act. γνώναι, Ion. γνώμεναι, Il. ii, 349; part. 2. a. act. γνούς · καλῶς ἐγνωσμένα, well considered, Eurip. Med. 776; also, δεθως εγνωσμένα, Xen.; ούτω γιγνώσκω, such is my opinion; γνώθι σεαυτόν, know thyself; γιγνώσκειν, to know, as husband and wife, Matt. i, 85. 2. aor. is formed from yvau, obsol.; it is sometimes construed with the accus, of the participle instead of the infinitive, as, " yvw αυτὸν ἐπιθυμοῦντα, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 7; also with the participle in the nominative referring to the subject, as, "gwwoan of in Th απροπόλει όλίγοι όντες, those in the citadel were conscious that they were few, Xen. Hist. v, 4, 11; οἱ δ' 'Αθηναῖοι ἔγνωσαν.... ἀποπεμπόμενοι, the Athenians perceived that they (themselves) were sent away, Thucyd. i, 102; γιγνώσκω θνητός ών, I know that I am mortal; γιγνώσεω Θανεΐν, I know how to die; γιγνώσκω τανάντια, to be of a contrary opinion; ταυτὰ γιγνώoreiv, to be of the same opinion, Herodt. ix, 2; also construed with the gen., as, αξα γνώσεται Σωκεάτης έμου χαριεντιζομένου, Plat. Apol. § 14. See Matthiæ's Gram. § 349, Obs. 2. Engl. TO KNOW. Tivvos, or ivvos, ou, o, a mule; also, a dwarfed or deformed horse, Strab.

Γίνομαι. See γίγνομαι.

Γινώσκεν, Dor. for γινώσκειν, pres. inf. act., and

Γινώσκουτι, Dor. for γινώσκουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of

Γινώσκω. See γιγνώσκω.

Γλαγοπήξ, ñγος, å, h, curdling milk.

Γλάγος, εος, τό, milk, Π. ii, 471; Poet. for γάλα.

Γλαγότροφος, ου, δ , \hat{n} , fed on milk; but

Γλαγοτρόφος, feeding or supporting with milk. Fr. γλάγος and τρέφω.

Γλάζω, f. σω, to cry out, sing; also, to expand the wings; 2. a. ind. act. ἔγλαδον, ες, ε. Same as κλάζω.

Γλακτοφάγος, for γαλακτοφάγος, ov, δ, ἡ, by syncop., feeding or living on milk, Il. xiii, 6. Fr. γάλα and φάγω.

Γλαμάω, and γλημάω, ω, f. ήσω, the same as λημάω, to be bleareyed, to have a running of the eyes. From

Γλάμη, ns, 'n, and γλάμα, Dor. for Th. λήμη, by pleonasm of γ, a rheum or running of the eyes, blearedness, a humor of the eyes.

Γλάμων, ονος, δ, ħ, Aristoph. Ran. 588, blear-eyed.

ΓΛΑ'NIΣ, 105, ħ, a kind of shad, Lat. silurus; it is also written γλάνις, 1δος. It receives its name from Glanis, a river of Cuma.

Γλάξ, by syncop. from γάλαξ, obsol., milk; also, a kind of lactescent plant (γαλακτοποιητική) mentioned by Pliny.

Γλαςίς, ίδος, ή, a tool for hollowing out, hewing, and polishing stones; a chisel, a file; a pit or hole; γλαςίδες, pl. tools of an architect. Fr. γλάφω.

Γλαῦκ', and γλαῦκας, acc. sing. and acc. pl. of γλαύζ, κός, ή, an owl. Th. γλαυκός.

Γλαύκη, ης, ή, the name of a woman, Glauce; but

Γλαυκή, ης, ή, adj. f. g. from γλαυκός, ή, όν.

Γλαυκιάω, ω, to glare or look fiercely, with gray eyes, Π. xx, 172. Fr. γλαύξ.

Γλαύκιον, ου, τό, a species of poppy; also, a water-bird.

Γλαυκίόων, Poet. for γλαυκίῶν, part. pres. act. contract. Th. γλαυκός.

Γλαυκοθία, the name of Æschines's mother, Glaucothea, Demosth.

Γλαυκόμματος, ου, δ, ħ, having blue eyes, Plat. Phædr. 253, E. Fr. γλαυκός and ὄμμα.

Γλαυκονόμη, ης, η, the name of a woman, Glauconomé.

ΓΛΑΥΚΟ'Σ, ή, όν, a color between green and blue; light blue, sky-colored, azure, Eurip. Cycl. 16; pale green, blue-green, seagreen, Herodt. iv, 108; gray; bright, clear; γλαυκήν is used alone for the sea in Hes. Theog. 440; used once by Hom.; γλαυκήν βαλάσσα, the gleaming or dazzling sea, Il. xvi, 34; also, the name of a man, Glaucus. Fr. γλαύσσω.

Γλαυκότης, ητος, ή, a sky-blue or azure color; blueness; and Γλαυκόχοοος, contract. -ους, ου, ό, ή, Poet. ὁ γλαυκὸν χρόα ἔχων, blue-colored.

Γλαύχωμα, ἄτος, τό, glaucoma; a disease of the eye, injuring the chrystalline lens, and giving it a bluish tinge. Fr. γλαυχός.

Γλαυκῶπι, dat. of γλαυκώψ.

Γλαυκῶπις, ίδος, ή, and γλαυκώπης, ου, ό, having gray or blue eyes; blue-eyed, or, rather, having keen or piercing eyes, epith. of Minerva; acc. γλαυκῶπιν, and -ιδα, Il. Fr. γλαυκός and ὤψ. Γλαύκωσις, εως, ή, the bluish

color of the eye occasioned by the disease glaucoma. Fr. γλαυκός.

Γλαυκώψ, ῶπος, δ, ħ, same as γλαυκῶπις, which see.

Γλαύξ, κός, 'n, or γλαῦξ, an owl, an owlet; probably the kind with bluish eyes; an Athenian coin with an owl's head on it, Aristoph. Av. 1106; τίς γλαῦκ' ᾿Αθῆναζ' ἤγαγε, who brings an owl to Athens? similar to, who carries coals to Newcastle? Id. 301. Th. γλαυχός.

Γλαύσσω, to shine, glitter; to perceive; probably from λεύσσω. Th. λάω.

Γλάφὔ, νος, τό, a grotto, cave, den, cavern.

Γλαφυρίσι, and γλαφυρίς, dat. pl. f. g. Ion. of

Γλαφύζός, εά, εόν, hollow, excavated, Π. iii, 119; hollowed out; polished; elegant, handsome, neat, well made; skilful.

 $\Gamma\Lambda \ddot{\Lambda}'\Phi\Omega$, f. $\psi\omega$, to make hollow, dig out, excavate; to carve; to adorn, embellish; $\gamma\lambda \dot{\nu}\phi\omega$ and $\gamma \dot{\nu}\dot{\nu}\phi\omega$ are kindred forms.

Γλάχων, Dor. for γλήχων, ωνος, ή, the herb pennyroyal.
Γλεύκινος, ίνη, ινον, belonging to

new or sweet wine. From Γλευκοπότης, ου, ό, a drinker of new wine.

ΓΛΕΥ~ΚΟΣ, εος, ους, τό, new wine, must; a sweet juice or liquor; in N. T., sweet wine, Acts ii, 13. Fr. γλύκυς.

Γλέφαςον, ου, τό, Dor. for βλέ-Φαρον.

Γλ. ήμιη, ης, ή, blearedness, or running of the eyes; the same as λήμη.

Γλήνια, ων, τά, precious things, ornaments, treasures, things worthy to be shown, Il. xxiv, 192. From

 $\Gamma\Lambda H'NH$, η_5 , $\dot{\eta}$, the pupil of the eye; the eye, Il. xiv, 494; a girl or damsel; used tauntingly in Homer, κακή γλήνη, cowardly girl, Il. viii, 164; a puppet or doll, and particularly a little girl; the socket for a bone; also, the cell of a honeycomb; a hinge-joint.

Γληνος, εος, τό, a star; light; an ornament. See yanvea. Fr. γλήνη.

 $\Gamma\Lambda H'X\Omega X$. See γλάχων. Γλία, ας, ή, glue, paste; like κόλλα, ns, ή. See γλοία.

 $\Gamma\Lambda I'NO\Sigma$, or yhervos, ou, o, a kind of white-maple tree, acer criticum.

Γλισχραντιλογεξεπίτριπτος, ου, ό, i, of a quibbling, pettifogging, litigious nature, Aristoph. Nub. 1004; a comic word coined by Aristophanes, and applied to petty vexatious lawsuits, that may by chicanery be turned to the ruin of the adverse party. Fr. yhiσχεός, ἀντιλογία, ἐξεπίτριπτος. Γλίσχεος, ου, δ, ή, or -eos, ea, eov, gummy, clammy, viscous, slippery; quibbling; slow, sparing, tenacious, stingy, covetous; sordid, miserable, low; humble; slender, slight, inconsiderable; subst. a flatterer.

Γλισχείτης, ητος, ή, clamminess, tenacity; slipperiness; avarice. meanness, stinginess, niggardliness; and

Γλισχεώδης, εος, δ, ή, tenacious, tough, clammy, glutinous. YLITZEOS.

Γλισχεων, ονος, δ, a wretched person; an importunate beggar, Aristoph. Pac. 192; and

Γλίσχοως, adv. tenaciously, adheringly, clinging fast, eagerly, ούτως γλίσχοως επιθυμείν ζήν, Plat. Crit. in a slippery man-Same Th.

CAT'XOMAI (only used in pres. and impf.), to cling to, to desire, long for, wish, covet; governs the gen., Herodt. viii, 143; γλιχόμενος του ζην, clinging to life, Plat. Phad. 117, A. Fr. yhioxeos.

Γλοία, or γλοιά, ή, glue.

 Γ λοιάζω, f. άσω, to wink aside at in derision. From

ΓΛΟΙΟ Σ, αν, δ, ή, viscous, clammy, slippery; foul, filthy, sordid, Aristoph. Nub. 448; dirty; malicious, wicked; knavish; lazy; feeble, weak. See next.

Γλοίος, ά, όν, slippery, trickish. See preced.

Γλοῖος, ου, ὁ, glue, viscous matter, Herodt. iii, 112; any sticky, clammy matter, but usually oillees, and, in general, oil. See next.

Γλοιός, οῦ, ὁ, the scourings or dregs of oil scraped from wrestler's bodies. Hence

Γλοιώδης, εος, δ, ή, thick, clammy, glutinous, slippery, like the dregs of oil. Fr. yhois and sidos.

Γλούτια, ων, τά, the buttocks; also, the two lobes of the brain. See next.

 $\Gamma\LambdaO\Upsilon TO'\Sigma$, $\delta\tilde{v}$, δ , the buttock, the haunch, the hip. Fr. yau-

Γλυκάδιον, ου, τό, vinegar.

Γλυκάζω, f. άσω, to sweeten, make sweet; to become sweet; and

Γλυκαίνω, f. αν $\tilde{ω}$, the same. Th.γλυκύς.

Γλύκασμα, άτος, τό, and γλυκασμός, οῦ, ὁ, sweetness.

Γλυκέριον, ου, ή, Glycerium, a woman's name.

Γλυκεροίο, gen. sing. Ion., and γλυκερώ, gen. sing. Dor. for γλυκεφοῦ, from

Γλυκερός, ρά, ρόν, sweet, Eurip. Med. 1095; agreeable, pleasant. Fr. γλυκύς.

Γλυκερόχρως, ωτος, δ, ή, having a sweet, fair skin.

Γλύχιος, α, ον, ε. ας γλυχύς.

 Γ λυκίων, δ, \dot{n} , compar. of the same; γλυκίων in the Attic, γλυκίων in the Ionic and Doric.

Γλυκοκάλαμος, a plant, Nicolaus myrepsicus, 1, 449, cassia fistula, Spreng. 1, 218; with the later Greeks, a name for the lotus.

Γλυκύδακους, υ, gen. νος, δ, ή, shedding or causing tears of joy. Mel. 45.

Γλυχύδωςος, ου, ό, ή, bestowing sweet gifts or favors.

Γλυκυηχής, εος, δ, ή, sweet-sound-

Γλυπυθυμία, ας, ή, sweetness of

disposition; calm enjoyment of mind, Plat. Legg. i, 635, A. Fr. γλυκύς and θυμός.

Γλυκύθυμος, ου, δ, ή, of a mild, gentle temper or disposition, Il. xx, 467. Same Th.

Γλυχυχαρπος, ου, δ, ή, that bears sweet fruit, an epithet of the vine. Fr. γλυκύς and καρπός.

Γλυκύμαλον, Dor. and Æol. for γλυκύμηλον.

Γλυχυμαςίς, ίδος, ή, a kind of oyster or shell-fish.

Γλυκύμηλον, ου, τό, a kind of sweet apple; τὸ φίλον γλυκύμα. λον, my sweetheart, Theocr. xi. 39. Fr. γλυκύς and μηλον.

 Γ λυχυμῦθέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to speak sweetly.

Γλυκύμυθος, ου, δ, h, speaking sweetly or agreeably.

Γλυκύπαις, αιδος, ό, ή, having a fair offspring.

Γλυχυπάρθενος, ου, ή, a sweet or amiable virgin. Fr. γλυκύς and πάρθενος.

Γλυκυπικοος, ου, ό, ή, bitter-sweet. Fr. γλυκύς and πικεός.

Γλυπυβρίζα, as, h, a plant with a sweet root, from which liquorice is made, glycyrrhiza echinata, Linn.

 $\Gamma\Lambda\Upsilon K\Upsilon'\Sigma$, $\epsilon \tilde{\iota}\alpha$, $\acute{\nu}$, sweet, pleasant to the taste, agreeable; soothing, soft, mild, gentle and pleasant of temper, kind; simple, silly, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 288, B; fresh or pure water; gen. sing. έος, είας, έος compar. γλυχίων and γλυκύτερος, superl. γλυκύτατος, γλυκεία, substantively, a sweet root, liquorice; also Γλυχυσίδη, ης, ή, the peony.

Γλύκυσμα, ἄτος, τό, any sweet substance, sweetness. Fr. yhuπύς.

Γλυχύτης, ητος, ή, sweetness.

 Γ λυχυφωνέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to speak or sing sweetly.

Γλυκυφωνία, ας, ή, a sweet voice, sweet singing; and

Γλυκύφωνος, ου, ό, ή, having a sweet voice, Theocr. xv, 146. Fr. γλυκύς and φωνή.

Γλύκων, ωνος, δ, one that is sweet; ω γλύχων, my sweet friend! Aristoph. Eccl. 985. Fr. γλυ-

Γλυκώνειος, εία, ειον, Glyconic, a kind of verse or metre, so called from its inventor, Glycon.

Γλύμμα, ἄτος, τό, sculpture, carving, engraving, embossed work. Τλ. γλύφω.

Γλύξις, εως, ή, a kind of sweet, insipid wine; καὶ γλύξις δὶ οΐνος καλείται ό τὰ έψημα έχων,

wine that has must or boiled, Athen. 31.

Γλυπτής, ῆςος, and γλύπτης, ου, i, a carver, sculptor; an engraver. Th. γλύφω.

Γλύπτης, ου, δ. See γλυπτής. Γλυπτός, ή, όν, carved, graved, sculptured, embossed. Fr. γλύφω.

Γλυφάνοιο, gen. sing. Ion. of γλύφανος.

Γλύφανον, ου, τό, an engraver's tool; a sculptor's chisel; an instrument to bore with, as a gimlet or auger, Hom. Hymn. ad Merc. 41. Fr. γλύφω.

Γλύφὰνος, η, ον, of or belonging to a carver or sculptor. Theocrit. i, 28. Fr. γλύφω.

Γλυφή, ῆς, ἡ, sculpture, carving, embossing; a seal. Fr. γλύφω. Γλυφίς, ίδος, ἡ, the notch of an arrow, which receives the bowstring, II. iv, 122; the arrow itself; γλυφίδις, properly, the slits made in an arrow to receive the wings; τόξων πτιεωτάς γλυφίδας, the winged shafts of the bow, Eurip. Orest. 268; a triglyph in architecture. Same Th.

Γλύφω, also γλύπτω, f. ψω, to hollow out; to carve, Aristoph. Nab. 879; to engrave, sculpture, emboss; to polish; mid. to cause to be carved or engraved; pf. pas. ἔγλυμμαι, sculptured; ὥσπιρ ὁ ἐγλυμμένος Σειληνός, Plat. Conv. 216, D.

Γλώξ, ωχός, ή, the awn or beard of grain, as γλωχίν.

 $\Gamma\Lambda \Omega^{-}\Sigma\Sigma A$, and $\gamma\lambda\tilde{\omega}\tau\tau\alpha$, ns, n, the tongue; the faculty of speaking; language; eloquence; the manner of speaking peculiar to each nation; a dialect; a gloss, or interpretation of an obscure word; an antiquated expression, Aristot. Poet. 22; the mouthpiece or reed of a musical instrument; βάςδαςον γλῶσσαν νεντες, speaking a barbarous tongue, Herodt. i, 57; ἀπὸ γλώσσης, by word of mouth, Thucyd. vii, 10; γλώσσης χάειν, for the sake of talk, for the mere purpose of speaking, Aschyl. Choëph. 264; γλώσσης άπεάτής, unable to control my tongue, Æschyl. Prom. 886; γλώσση δεινός, Soph. Œd. C. 806; στάσιν γλώσσης ἐπαίρειν, to raise an altercation, Id. 635; γλῶσσαν ἐγκλείσοι, may close their mouths, Soph. Antig. 505. Hence, in composition, ἐπιγλωττίς, ευγλωσσος, άγλωσσος, πολύγλωσσος, etc.

Γλωσσαλγία, ας, ἡ, a pain or itching of the tongue; loquacity, vexatious loquacity; intemperance of speech, Eurip. Med. 525. Fr. γλῶσσα and ἀλγίω.

Γλώσσαλγος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, Att. γλώσσαςγος, talking till one's tongue aches, talkative to excess.

Γλωσσάριον, ου, τό, dimin. of γλωσσα.

Γλώσση, Ion. for γλῶσσα, the tongue; γλώσσησι, for γλώσσας, σαις, dut. pl. Ion.

Γλώσσημα, ἄτος, τό, an unusual term; also, a term employed to explain another. Fr. γλῶσσα. Γλωσσογράφος, ου, ὁ, an interpreter of obscure expressions; a glossarist, a commentator. Fr. γλῶσσα and γράφω.

Γλωσσόκομον, ου, τό, a case for keeping the reeds, etc. of wind instruments in; also, a purse or coffer for money; any box or receptacle; ψυχῆς γλωττόκομον, a case or inclosure for confining the mind, Longin. 44; a coffin. Fr. γλῶσσα and κομίω.

Γλωσσοστροφέω, or γλωττοστροφέω, ω, f. ήσω, to wag or move the tongue quick, to talk fast or glibly; to have a flippant tongue, Aristoph. Nub. 792. Fr. γλωσσα and στρέφω. See γλωττοστροφέω.

Γλωσσότμητος, ου, δ, ή, having the tongue cut out. From

Γλωσσοτομέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to cut out the tongue. Fr. $\gamma \lambda \tilde{\omega} \sigma \sigma \alpha$ and τέμνω.

Γλωσσοχαριτοῦντες, των, οί, deceiving by the blandishments of the tongue. From

Γλωσσοχαριτέω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to flatter, to speak fair. Th. χάρις. Γλωσσώδης, εος, ὁ, ἡ, like a tongue; that hath a tongue; talkative, prating. Fr. γλῶσσα and εἶδος. Γλῶττα, ης, ἡ, the later form; see γλῶσσα.

Γλωττικός, ή, όν, belonging to the tongue. Fr. γλωττα, Att. for γλωσσα.

Γλωττίς, ίδος, ή, the mouth-piece of a wind instrument; the opening of the windpipe; a hind of bird, Aristot. Fr. γλῶττα.

Γλώττισμα, ατος, τό, a billing kiss. Th. γλῶττα.

Γλωττόκομον, ου, τό, the same as γλωσσόκομον, which see.

Γλωττοποίέω, ω, f. ήσω, to make tongues or reeds for musical wind instruments; to coin new

words. Fr. γλῶττα and ποίω. Γλωττοστροφίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, literally, to twist the tongue, to quibble, to wrangle; to wag the tongue fast, to talk fast, or, by a colloquial vulgarism, to be tongue-y, Aristoph.

Γλῶχες, ῶν, αἰ, the beards of an ear of grain; nom. μl. of γλώζ. ΓΛΩΧΙ'N, and γλωχίς, ῖνος, ἡ, the point of a weapon; the angular point of a strap; an angle, corner, edge; the angular end of any thing; the extremity of the ζυγίδεσμον, or band by which horses were fastened to the pole of a chariot, Π. xxiv, 274; πικεῷ γλωχῖν, by the bitter barb, Soph. Trach. 681.

Γναθμός, οῦ, ὁ, the same as Γνάθος, ου, ἡ, the cheek or jaw bone, Aristoph. Nub. 1324; the jaw teeth; οἴμωι....τῆς κεφάλης καὶ τῆς γνάθου, Ο, my head and jaw! Aristoph. Nub. 1324. See Soph. Gr. Gram. § 187, 2; the edge or point of any thing, hence the force of any thing, as of fire, πυρὸς μαλεξὰ γνάθος, Æschyl. Choèph. 278; also, straits, Æschyl. Prom. 728; so Virgil, Tænariæ fauces. Hence Γναθόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to slap or strike on the jaws; and

Γνάθων, ονος, δ, a glutton, a parasite, flatterer; also, a proper name, Gnatho. Fr. ανάω.

Γναμπτός, ή, όν, bent, curved, crooked; also, flexible; νόημα γναμπτόν, a flexible disposition, Il. xxiv, 41. Th. κάμπτω.

Γνάμπτω, f. ψω, to bend; to crook; to turn; to overcome; to break; ἐν δὲ γόνυ γνάμψεν, he bent in his knee, Il. xxiii, 731. From κάμπτω, the same. Γναπτός, ή, όν, carded, fulled.

Γνάπτω, or κνάπτω, f. ψω, to scratch, scrape, tear; to shatter; to card or comb wool; to tear or lacerate; εγνάπτετω, was lacerated, by being trailed on the ground, Soph. Aj. 1031; γναπτόμενοι δ' άλὶ δεινά, dreadfully shattered by the tide, Æschyl. Pers. 568. Th. κνάω

Γναφάλιον, ου, τό, the plant called cudweed.

 Γ νάφαλον, ου, τό, a lock of wool; the cardings of wool. Th. γ νάπτω.

Γνάφαλος, ου, δ, a species of bird, Aristot.; probably the garrulus Bohemicus.

 $\Gamma_{\nu\alpha}$ φεῖον, ου, τό, a fulling-mill. $\Gamma_{\nu\alpha}$ φεύς, έως, ὁ, a fuller, a comber, or dresser of cloth; and

Γναφευτική, ης, ή, (τέχνη understood,) the art or business of a fuller; and

Γναφική, ης, ή, (τέχνη understood,) the same as the preceding; and Γναφικός, ή, όν, of or belonging to fullers. All from γνάπτω. Γνάφος, ου, ό, a wool-comber's card; an instrument of torture. $\Gamma_{\nu}\acute{a}\psi_{is}$, $\epsilon_{\omega s}$, \acute{n} , the act of fulling or preparing cloth, Plat. Polit. 282, E. Fr. γνάπτω.

Γνήσιος, ία, ιον, οτ γνήσιος, ου, ό, ή, pertaining to birth; native, natural; lawfully begotten, legitimate; genuine, Pind. Olymp. ii, 11; true, just, upright, honorable, generous; compar. yvnσιώτερος. It is opposed to νόθος, illegitimate; νόθοι γνησίων ἀμείvoves, Eurip. Androm. 536; by syncop. from ysvévios. Hence Γνησίως, adv. legitimately, genuinely, naturally, truly, Eurip. Alc. 694.

Γνίφων, ωνος, a proper name, Gniphon, used for a miser.

Tvoinv, ns, n, 2. a. opt. act. from γινώσχω, 1. sing. 2. a. ind. act. έγνων, from the same.

Tvoús, yvovros, part. 2. a. act. of γινώσκω.

Γνοφερός, ρά, ρόν, dark, black, From dusky, obscure.

 $\Gamma NO'\Phi O\Sigma$, ou, δ , darkness, obscurity, shade; duskiness; a cloud; a whirlwind, a hurricane. Perhaps from véoos. Hence

Γνοφόω, ω, f. ώσω, and γνοφέω, ω, f. ήσω, to cover with darkness, to darken; and

Γνοφώδης, εος, δ, ή, dark, obscure, Eurip. Troad. 79. Fr. yvopos and eldos.

Γνόω, obsol., p. εγνωκα, to know, from which have proceeded www. μι, and γιγνώσκω or γινώσκω. Fr. voos.

Γνύξ, adv. with the knees bent, or with bended knees, Il. v, 68, by syncop. for γόνυξ. Fr. γόνυ, which see.

Γνω, Ion. and Poet. for έγνω, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. ἔγνων, ως, $\omega \cdot but$

Γ. ω, 1. sing. 2. a. subj. act., γνωθι, 2. a. imperat. act., γνωναι, 2. a. inf. act. of yivwoxw.

Γνωμα, ατος, τό, the same as γνώgισμα, proof, or token, by which any thing is known, Herodt. vii, 52; a demonstration; opinion, Æschyl. Ag. 1325. Th. γιγνώ-

Γνώμα, ας, ή, Dor. for γνώμη,

Γνωματεύω, f. εύσω, to judge

from the shadow of a gnomon on a dial, Plat. Polit. vii, 516; to judge, form an opinion. Fr. γνώμα.

Γνώμεναι, Dor. and Att., contract. yvavai, 2. a. inf. act. of

γινώσκω.

Γνώμη, ης, ή, means of knowing, a mark, sign; an opinion; sentiment, Thucyd. vii, 8; reason, knowledge, intelligence; the judgment, that by which one judges, the mind; γνώμη τῆ άρίστη, to the best of one's judgment; attention; καὶ τῆ ναυμαχία την γνώμην προσεχόντων, and directing their attention to the naval engagement, Thucyd. vii, 23; thought; will; purpose, design; expectation; a decree, a remarkable saying; consent, approbation; xal πevτανέων καὶ βουλης γνώμη, with the consent of the prytanes and council, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Μαj. iii, 88 ; γνώμην ἀποφαίνεσθαι, to make known or deliver an opinion, Demosth. 390, 6; γνώμην ἀποδείκνυσθαι ἀντίην, to manifest a contrary opinion, Herodt. vii, 10; ποῦ γνώμης ποτ' εί; what, pray, is your purpose? Soph. Antig. 42; γνώμην ἔχειν, to have a purpose or intention; also, to have sense; γνώμην νικᾶν, to gain a point, Aristoph. Nub.; παρὰ γνώμην είπεῖν, to speak against one's own judgment; ἀνης γνώμη ixανός, a man of counsel or wisdom, Herodt. iii, 4; by à be την εσθηθ' άμα γνώμη φοςῶ, Ι wear my coat to my mind, or I cut my coat according to my cloth, Aristoph. Thesm. 148; ἄνευ γνώμης, without permission; κατὰ γνώμην, according to one's wishes; γνώμη, on principle, Xen. Anab. ii, 5; μιᾶ γνώμη, with one consent, Demosth. 287, 1; αί γνώμαι, moral maxims or sayings of wise men; also, political maxims or rules, by which states were regulated previous to written

Γνωμίδιον, ου, τό, dimin. a short sentence, a sentiment, Aristoph. Nub. 321. Fr. γνώμη.

Γνωμικός, ή, όν, sententious, full of pithy sayings or sentences;

Γνωμολογία, ας, ή, the delivering of moral maxims or sentences, Plat. Phad. 267, 6. Fr.γνώμη and λέγω.

Γνωμολογίκῶς, adv. with good

sayings or sentences, sententiously.

Γνωμονικός, ή, όν, a man of judgment or of discernment, Xen. Mem. iv, 2, 10; intelligent. Τh. γνώμη.

Γνωμοσύνη, ης, ή, prudence, wisdom, judgment.

Γνωμοτϋπέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to strike out or frame a moral sentence, Aristoph. Thesm. 60.

Γνωμοτυπικός, ή, όν, clever at framing maxims.

Γνωμοτύπος, ου, δ, h, a framer of maxims; γνωμοτύποι μέριμναι, brain-racking cares, Aristoph. Nub. 952. Fr. γνώμη and τύπτω.

Γνώμων, ονος, δ, ή, one that knows, that searches out and discovers; a judge, Thucyd. i, 138; an arbiter; a dial, Herodt. ii, 109; the gnomon or style of a dial, hour-hand of a clock; an index or interpreter; εί μη γλώττα τούτων γνώμων ένειργάσθη, unless the tongue was formed within as an indicator of them, Xen. Mem. i, 4, 5; a carpenter's rule or square; a tooth by which the age of animals is known, Xen. Hipp. iii, 1. See άδολος. Th. γινώσχω.

Γνωναι, 2. aor. inf. of γιγνώσκω, but formed from γνωμι.

Γνώομεν, Epic for γνωμεν, 1. pl. 2. a. subj. act. to γιγνώσκω. Γνωρίζω, f. ἴσω, and Att. ἴω, p. ἐγνώρικα, Plat.; to recognize; to discover; to prove, try; to make known or to explain, Æschyl. Prom. 485; to declare, show; to unriddle, Plat. Alcib. ii; to recall to mind, in N. T.; 1. a. ind. act. ἐγνώρισα γνωρίζομαι, to become known, to be discovered; to be distinguished by some mark, etc.; γνωριζέσθω, 3. sing. pres. imperat. pas.; p. pas. ἐγνώρισμαι, 1. a. ind. pas. έγνωςίσθην, 1. a. subj. pas. γνωεισθω. Th. γιγνώσκω. Hence Γνώς τμος, ου, δ, ή, known; well known, recognized; also, renowned, celebrated; "võogos xai γνώριμοι, in honor and reputation, Demosth. 106, 7; distin-

τατος. Hence Γνωείμως, adv. plainly, perspicuously; also, familiarly; yraeiμως είχε μοι, he treated me as an intimate friend, Demosth.

guished; of yvaeimon, the notables,

Lat. optimates, Xen. Hist. ii,

2, 6; subst. an acquaintance,

an associate, a friend; compar.

γνωειμώτερος, superl. γνωειμώ-

1247, 14.

Γνώςισις, εως, ή, the act of making known; knowledge; acquaintance. Fr. γνωςίζω.

Γνώρισμα, ἄτος, τό, a sign, token, mark, evidence; a badge, an ornament. See γνωρίζω.

Γνωριστικός, ή, όν, capable of making a thing known; having the faculty of distinguishing, Plat. Def. 414, C. Fr. γνω-ρίζω.

Γνωςιῶ, εῖς, εῖ, fut. act. Att. of γνωςίζω.

Γνώς, 2. sing. 2. a. subj. of γιγνώ-

Γνώσεαι, Ion. contract. γνώση, 2. sing. f. ind. m. of γιγνώσχω.

Γνωσθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of γιγνώσκω.

Γνῶσι, 3. pl. 2. a. subj. of γιγνώσχω.

Γνωσιμαχέω, ω, f. ήσω, to oppose one's own opinion; to change one's mind, to see one's self to be in an error, Herodt. iii, 25; to acknowledge one's inferiority. Fr. γιγνώσκω and μάχομαι.

Γνῶσις, εως, ἡ, judicial inquiry, cognizance; knowledge; learning, doctrine, wisdom; recognition, Thucyd. vii, 44; a judicial sentence or verdict, Demosth. 79, 1; also, familiar acquaintance with, Id. 30, 13. Fr. γιγνώσεω.

Γνωσοίατο, Soph. Œd. Τ. 1274, opt. of γιγνώσκω.

Γνώσομαι, f. to γιγνώσαω.

Γνωστίος, verbal adj. that must be known; also, knowable. Same Th.

Γνωστής, ῆρος, δ, and

Γνώστης, ου, δ, one that knows, knowing, skilful; a connoisseur; also, a diviner, a soothsayer. Fr. γιγνώσκω.

Γνωστικός, ή, όν, pertaining to knowledge, possessing great knowledge, intelligent; οἱ Γνωστικοί, the Gnostics, who pretended to supernatural knowledge. Th. γιγνώσκω.

Γνωστός, ή, όν, made known, Xen. Cyr. vi, 3, 4; subst. an acquaintance, a friend; and

Γνώτε, 2. a. imperat. to γιγνώσαω. Γνώτην, 3. dual, and

Γνώτον, 2. dual, 2. a. act. to γιγνώσκω.

Γνωτός, ή, όν, and ου, ό, ή, known, Soph. Œd. T. 396; intelligible; subst. a kinsman, a brother; γνωτοί τε γνωταί, his brothers and sisters, Π. xv, 350. Some Th.

Γνώω, Epic for γνῶ, 2. a. subj. and

Γνώωσι, for γνῶσι, 3. pl. 2. a. subj. act. to γιγνώσκω.

Γοάασκεν, Odys. viii, 92, 3. sing. impf. (lengthened form), and Γοάοντι, Dor. for γοάουσι, γοῶσι,

3. pl. pres. ind. act. of

 $\Gamma OA'\Omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, and yoāoµai, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, Epic inf. γοήμεναι, part. γοόων, όωσα, impf. έγουν and γοάασχεν, to sigh, groan, weep, bewail, deplore; to weep for; a poetical word; the impf. Youagner is used by Homer, Odys. viii, 92; there is an impf. γόον, Il. vi, 500, from obsol. γόω. "In Fishlake's Transl. of Buttmann's Irregular Verbs it is called an aorist; but the time is unquestionably an imperfect." (Dunbar.) The middle voice of youw is commonly found in the Attic poets; from inf. γοήμεναι is γοηvai, from yonui, and yondeis, lamented, bewailed, part. 1. a. pas. $\Gamma O'\Gamma \Gamma PO\Sigma$, ov, δ , the conger eel. Γ ΟΓΓΥ ZΩ, f. $\check{\nu}\sigma\omega$, to murmur, to mutter, to grumble, to growl; 1. a. ind. act. ἐγόγγὕσα.

Γογγυλίζω, f. ίσω, to make round, Aristoph. Thesm. 61. From Γογγύλη, ης, η, and

Γογγύλιος, α, ον, s. as γογγυλός. Γογγυλίς, ίδος, ή, a turnip or rape.

Γογγύλλω, to round off, to round. From

Γογγύλος, η, ον, οτ γογγύλιος, ου, δ, ή, the same as στρογγύλος, round, spherical, globular.

Γόγγὕσις, εως, ἡ, LXX., and Γογγυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, a murmur or murmuring, muttering, grumbling; and

Γογγυστής, οῦ, ὁ, a murmurer, a grumbler. All from γογγύζω. Γοίδνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, οτ γοιδνός, ἡ, όν, distressing, lamentable, mournful, Æschyl. Pers. 1020; also, lamenting, Id. 996.

Γοιςός, ςά, εόν, distressing, mournful, dismal, Eurip. Hec. 82; moaning, plaintive. Fr. γοάω. Γοίω, Ion. for γοάω.

Γόη, ης, ἡ, wailing, lamentation;
 also, incantation, Herodt. vii,
 191. See γόης.

Γοήμεναι, 2. a. inf. act. Epic for γοᾶν, inf. pres. from γοᾶν.

Γοήμων, ονος, δ, s. as γοερός.
Γόης, ητος, δ, a conjurer, an enchanter, a magician, a juggler, δεινός γόης καὶ φαρμακεὺς καὶ σοφιστής, Plat. Conv. 203, D; Eurip. Hip. 1041; also, a howling or wailing; a cheat; an impostor, any impostor, Demosth. 318, 1; and in N. T.

Γόης, ητος, δ, one who laments, Æschyl. Choëph. 809. Fr. γοάω. Γοητεία, ας, ἡ, juggling, imposture, knavery; witchcraft, magic, conjuring; and

Γοήτευμα, ατος, τό, a juggling trick, an imposture; a charm or incantation; and

Γοητεύω, f. εύσω, to enchant, to charm, to bewitch, fascinate; to cheat or impose upon by juggling tricks; particularly applied to the artifices of the sophists and rhetoricians; γοητεύουσιν ἡμῶν τὰς Ψυχάς, Plat. Menex.; Id. Polit. iii, 19; and Γοητικός, ή, όν, of or belonging to a conjurer or impostor; calculated to deceive or fascinate or charm; deceptive; magical; subst. a conjurer. All from γόης.

Γοητις, ιδος, h, fem. of yons.

Γολγοθα, indecl. the name of a place, Golgotha, i. e. the place of a skull. Syriac.

Γόμοβόα, ας, ή, the name of a city, Gomorrah, i. e. a habitation. Syriac.

Γόμος, ου, δ, a ship's lading or cargo, merchandise, Demosth.
883, 11; abundance, Æschyl.
Suppl. 439. Fr. γίμω.

Γομφιάζω, f. άσω, to have the teeth on edge, to have the tooth-ache; and

Γομφιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a gnashing of the teeth, the having the teeth on edge, LXX; also, toothache. Fr. γομφίος.

Γομφιόδουπος, ου, δ, \hat{n} , rattling on the teeth. Fr. γομφίος and δοῦπος.

Γομφίος, ου, δ, a jaw-tooth, a grinder, Aristoph. Plut. 1059; Xen. Mem. i, 4, 6; also, the ward of a key, Aristoph. Thesm. 423. Fr. γόμφος.

Γομφόδετος, ου, δ, ħ, fastened with pegs or nails, Æschyl. Suppl. 826. Fr. δίω.

Γομφοπαγής, ίος, δ, ἡ, fastened with nails; ἡήματα γομφοπαγή, words tacked together, sesquipedalia verba, Aristoph. Ran. 824. Fr. γόμφος and πήγνυμι. ΓΟΜΦΟΣ, ου, δ, a peg or pin for ship-building; a nail; a wedge; a joint; a jaw-tooth; γόμφοι, the ribs of canoes.

Γομφίω, ω, f. ώσω, to fasten or join together with nails or pins; to join or put together; to mortise; γομφόομαι, οῦμαι, to be fastened with nails, Aristoph. Eq. 463; and

Γόμφωμα, άτος, τό, a fastening

by means of nails or pegs; a structure made with nails, etc.;

Γόμ¢ωσις, εως, ἡ, a fastening by pegs, wedges, etc.; a kind of articulation, in which one bone is fastened into another in the manner of a nail, as the teeth in the jaws; and

Γομφωτής, ῆςος, δ, one who fastens with pegs or pins, particularly a ship-builder.

Γομauωτιχ΄ς, au, au, pertaining to wedging or mortising, Plat. Polit. 280. D. Fr. au'μauος.

Γονιύς, ίος οτ ίως, ὁ, a procreator, a sire, a father; οἱ γονεῖς, parents, progenitors; gen. pl. γονεῖοι, acc. pl. -ίως, dat. pl. γονεῖοι. Fr. 2. pf. ind. of γίνομαι. Γονή, ῆς, ἡ, a generating or begetting; the seed, offspring, progeny, brood; fruit; a generation; πρὸς δίκ² ἄλλαισιν γοναῖς, in addition to ten other generations, Æschyl. Prom. 776. Same Th.

Γονίας, δ, belonging to generation; like καικίας, δενιβίας, etc.; a storm blowing, arising within the family, Æschyl. Choeph. 1049, edit. Peile.

Γόντμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, and ος, η, ον, having the power of generating; prolific, productive, fertile, profitable; native, genuine, Plat. Theat. 150, C. Fr. γίνομαι.

Γονοποιίω, ω, f. ήσω, to render fruitful or productive; to beget, procreate. Fr. ποίω.

Γονέβροια, ας, ή, a gonorrhœa. Γονοβρυίω, ω, f. ήσω, to have a gonorrhœa. From

Γονοβρυής, ίος, δ, ή, or γονόβροιος, ου, δ, ή, one who has a gonorrhæa. Fr. γονή and βίω.

Tóros, ou, ô, also, ἡ γόνος, accent on penult., offspring, progeny, Herodt. i, 109; produce, Aristoph. Vesp. 1116; a son, Soph. Phil. 333; generation, family, race; kind; seed, fruit. Fr. γίνομαι.

ΤΟΝΥ, τό, gen. γόνατος, Ion. γούνατος, the knee; the joint or knot of a reed or straw; gen. sing. γόνυος, by transposit. γουνός, γόνατος, and by epenth. γούνατος, pl. γόνατα and γούνατα, gen. γονάτων, γουνάτων and γούνων, Il. i, 407, dat. pl. γόνασι, γούνασι, rarely γούνασι, Ροεt. also γουνός, γουνί, pl. γοῦνα, γούνων, like δόςυ · Æol. pl. γόνα, gen. γόνων. In Homer the plural is always from γούνατα and γοῦνα, gen. γούνων, dat. γούναν

vaoi, acc. youvara, with the Attic writers generally γόνατα, γονάτων· γόνασι προσπίπτειν, and προσπίτνειν πρὸς τὰ γόνατα, to fall down at the knees, as a suppliant, Demosth. 403, 6; Eurip. passim.; άψασθαι γούνων, to clasp the knees as a suppliant; πρὸς τῶν γονάτων ἀντιδολῶ or, I entreat you by your knees, i. e. as a suppliant, Aristoph. Acharn. 414; γόνυ κάμπτειν, to bend the knee, i. e. to repose, Æschyl. Prom. 404; γούνατ' έλυσεν, has deprived of life, ad. v. has relaxed his knees, Il. v. 176; ες γόνυ την πόλιν έβαλε, threw the state on its knees, i. e. prostrated the state, Herodt. νί, 27 ; ταῦτα θεῶν ἐν γούνασι κεῖται, these depend upon the will of the gods, i. e. these lie on the knees, or in the lap, of the gods for disposal, Il. xvii, 514; γνύξ, adv. with the knee bent; on the knees; by syncop. for yout, and πείχνυ, by syncop. for πεογόνυ, the same.

Γονύπροτος, ου, δ, ἡ, knock-kneed, in-kneed, weak, feeble. Fr. γόνυ and προτίω.

Γονυπετίω, ω, f. ήσω, to fall on one's knees, to kneel to, as a suppliant, l. a. ind. act. εγονυπίσησα. Fr. γόνυ and πίπτω. Γονυπετής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, falling or reclining on the knees; suppliant; γονυπετίς έδρας, seats to kneel on, Eurip. Phæn. 300. Fr. γόνυ and πίπτω.

Γόον, Epic 3. pl. 2. aor. irr. of γοάω, for έγοον.

Γόος, ου, ό, wailing, grief, sorrow; mourning; a dirge. Th. γοάω. Γοςγείη κεφαλή, a Gorgon's head. See Γοςγόνες.

Γοργείος, Att. Γόργειος, εία, ειον, f. g. Ion. -είη, and Γοργόνιος, ια, ιον, Gorgonian, of or belonging to a Gorgon; γόργεια, ων, τά, frightful masks. Th. Γόργω.

Γοργείω, f. είσω, to make haste, to walk swiftly, to quicken one's pace.

Γοργίας, ου, δ, the celebrated orator Gorgias.

Γοργίειος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, like Gorgias, rhetorical, eloquent, Xen. Symp. 2, 26.

Γοργολόφα, ns, n, bearing in her crest the head of the Gorgon, an epithet of Minerva, Aristoph. Eq. 1178.

Γος γολόφας, ου, δ, having a Gorgon on his crest, Aristoph.
Acharn. 567. Fr. λόφος.

Γοργόνις, ων, αi, the daughters of

Phorcis, namely, Medusa, Steino, and Euryšle, were so called, Æschyl. Prom. 801. Fr. Γος-γών.

Γοργόνωτος, ου, δ, ή, having the figure of a Gorgon on the back, Aristoph. Acharn. 1124. Fr. Γοργών and νῶτος.

Γοργόομαι, ουμαι, (of a horse,) to be spirited, active, mettlesome; to prance, Xen. Hip. 10, 4.

ropro'z, ή, όν, swift, active, quick; fierce, Eurip. Andr. 458; Xen. applies it to describe a spirited or fiery horse; terrible; γοργὸν βλέπειν, to look fierce; γοργότερω ίδειν, to look more terrible, Xen. Cyr. iv, 4, 1. Hence

Γοργότης, ητος, ή, quickness, activity; sternness; in Rhetoric, earnestness or rapidity of delivery.

Γοςγοφόνη, ns, n, epithet of Minerva; s. as next.

Γοργοφόνος, ου, δ, Gorgon-killing, epithet of Perseus, the slayer of Medusa. Fr. Γοργώ and φίνω. ΓΟΡΓΤ ΡΑ, οτ γόργυζα, ας, π, a subterraneous channel or water-pipe, a sewer; a subterranean prison, a dungeon, Herodt. iii, 145. Lat. carcer.

Γοςγύςη, ης, η, s. as preced. Γοςγώ, όος, οῦς, η, and

Γοργών, όνος, ἡ, a Gorgon, Eurip. Orest. 1536; Herc. F. 985; Γοργώ βλοσυρῶπις, Π. xi, 36. Γοργώδης, εος, ὁ, ἡ, like a Gorgon; frightful. Fr. γοργώ and είδος.

frightful. Fr. γοςγώ and είδος. Γοςγῶπις, ιδος, ή, Soph. Aj. 450, epithet of Minerva.

Γοργωπός, οῦ, ὁ, horrible to the sight, horrific, terrible, Æschyl. Prom. 356. Fr. Γοργώ and ἄψ. Γοργώψ, ῶπος, Eurip. Orest. 255, s. as preced.

Γόρτυν, ūνος, and

Γός τῦνα, ας, ἡ, Gortyna, in Crete. Γοῦν, Ion. γῶν, for γε οὖν, therefore, then; for example, for instance; ὁ γοῦν ΙΙηλεύς, Peleus, for example, Aristoph. Nub. 1063; truly, indeed; at least, even.

Γοῦνα, γούνων, pl. of γόνω, Hom. Γουνάζομαι, to embrace one's knees; to supplicate, entreat, Il. xi, 130; xv, 665; f. mid. -άσομαι, 1. a. ind. mid. ἐγουνασάμην. Th. γόνυ.

Γούναθ', for

Γούνατα, acc. pl. γούνασι, dat. pl. of γόνυ.

Γουνόομαι, οῦμαι, to embrace one's knees in a suppliant manner, Anacr. Iviii, 1; to supplicate,

Il. xxi, 74; youvoumevos, part. pres. m. contract. Th. yovu.

Γουνοπάχής, έος, ό, ή, having fat or thick knees. Fr. yovu and παχύς.

Tourés, ou, é, h, fertile, fruitful, Odys. xi, 192; also, subst. a fertile soil; also, a promontory or point of land projecting into the sea, Herodt. iv, 99. yovos.

Γουνουσθαι, inf. contract. from γουνόομαι.

Γούνων, for γονύων, gen. pl. from γόνυ.

Γόω, obsol. Ion. for γοάω.

Γοώδης, εος, δ, ή, wailing, lamenting, mournful, Plat. Leg. vii, 800, D.

Γοῶσα, part. pres. act. f. g. contract. of γοάω.

ΓΡΑ'BΙΟΝ, ου, τό, a kind of torch; properly, a piece of wood sharpened for a torch.

Γεάδιο, a barbarism, used by a Scythian in Aristoph. Thesm. for γεάδιον, τό, contract. for γεαΐδιον. $\Gamma PAI^{-}A$, α_{5} , $\dot{\eta}$, an old woman, from γεραιά, by syncop.; γραιαν, Dor. for yeaiw, gen. pl., used sometimes as an adjective, as in Eurip, Phan. 1457.

Γραίδιον, ου, τό, dimin. of γραίς, a little old woman, an old hag, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 151; Xen. Anab. vi, 1, 22; with the poets it is generally yeaδιον. Aristoph. has γεαιδίων, Plut. 536.

Γραϊκός, ή, όν, and γρήϊος, ου, δ, n, of or belonging to an old woman. Fr. γεαΐα. But Γραικός, ή, όν, Greek or Grecian. Γραίνω, to eat, to gnaw. Th. γράω. Γραιόομαι, οῦμαι, to become an

old woman. Th. yeara. Γραΐος, αία, ον, old, hoary, Æschyl. Eum. 69.

Γεάμμα, ἄτος, τό, the outline of a figure traced on the sand or engraved; any written character or mark; a sketch; a letter of the alphabet, and also, an epistle; \u03b2χὸν τὸ γράμμα σου δικάζειν, having drawn by lot your judicial letter, i. e. the letter marking the court where he was to judge, Aristoph. Plut. 277; a writing; a book; an inscription; a bill; an account; an account-book; learning; a picture or painting, Theoer. xv, 81. In the plural, Γεάμματα, writings; literature, Plat. Apol. 26, D; also, registers, archives, records; $\gamma e \acute{a}\mu$ -

γεάμματα, you taught letters, Id. de Coron.; public instructions, documents, Id.; γεάμματα τὰ ἐπὶ τῆς τραπέζης, the books of bankers, Id. 1202, 8; the Scriptures; an epistle or letter; letters, i. e. learning, Aristot.; τὰ γεάμματα, the letters, Aristoph. Nub. 769; a writing; forms or formulas. Fr. γεάφω.

Γραμματεία, είας, ή, a writing; learning; also, the office of scribe; and

Γεαμματείον, ου, τό, a school; a memorandum-book; a testament, codicil; a register, document; a book of accounts, Demosth. 1111, 22; a bill or bond; a manuscript; an escritoire. Th. γεάφω.

Γραμμάτεύς, έως, ό, a scribe; a clerk, Thucyd. vii, 10; a secretary; there were three public secretaries, one for the Senate of 500, one for the Prytanes, and one for the people; in N. T., a lawyer, an interpreter or expounder of the law, i. e. of the Scriptures; a preacher of the divine word, a theologian; and Γεαμματεύω, f. εύσω, to act as a writer or clerk, Dem. de Coron. 315, 9; and

Γεαμματίδιον, and γεαμμάτιον, ου, τό, a note, a billet; a draft; small memorandum-book, Demosth, 1283, 4.

Γεμμασική, ης, ή, (τέχνη understood,) the art of grammar. From Γραμματικός, ή, όν, belonging to letters or learning, literary; as subst. a grammarian; and

Γραμμάτιον, ου, τό, s. as γραμματίδιον.

Γραμματιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a teacher of grammar; a teacher of little children, Demosth. 431, 24; a scribe or notary, a secretary, Herodt. viii, 90; and

Γεαμματοδιδάσκαλος, ου, ό, α teacher of letters, a schoolmaster; also, a pedant or petty schoolmaster; a scribe or clerk. All from the same Th.

Γραμματοχυφων, ωνος, δ, one who is become bent by leaning over his book, i. e. a laborious student; also, a contemptible teacher; a wretched scrivener, Demosth. 297, 22. Fr. κύπτω. Γραμματοφόρος, ου, δ, ή, a lettercarrier. I'r. γεάμμα and φίεω. Γραμμή, ης, ή, a line, trace, sketch, or figure; also, a starting-place or the beginning of the race, which was marked by a line, the lists, Aristoph. Acharn. 483; a game of draughts, Plat. Theæt. 181, A; ή μάπρα (γραμ. μή), the long line of condemna. tion drawn on the tablet of the dicast or judge. Th. γεάφω.

Γραμμικός, ή, όν, belonging to lines; drawn in lines; made with lines; linear. Same Th. Γράος. See under γεάσος.

Γραοσόθης, ου, ό, one who frightens away old women from the fish-market, Aristoph. Pac. 809 Fr. yeavs and σοδέω.

Γραπίς, ίδος, ή, the skin or slough of a serpent, etc.

Γραστέου, (it) must be written. verbal adj. from γεᾶφω.

Γραπτής, ῆςος, δ, a writer.

Γραπτός, ή, όν, written, inscribed. Fr. γράφω.

Γραπτύς, ύος, ή, a scratch, the scratching of thorns, Odys. xxiv, 228. Fr. γεάφω.

Γράς. See next.

 $\Gamma PA'\Sigma O\Sigma$, ov, δ , the dirt which gathers in sheep's wool; the fetid smell of the arm pits; also yeárros, yeárs, and yeás, the same.

Γεάσσος. See preced.

Γεάστις, εως, ή, grass, herbage. Fr. γεάω.

Γραῦς, gen. γραός, ή, an old woman; Ion. yenus, yenos, voc. yenv, Poet. also yenvs, voc. yenv, and barbarous voc. yeão, in Aristoph. Thesm.; a gray or old woman; the scum or pellicle of boiled milk. Fr. yeara, the same.

Γεαφείον, ου, τό, a style or iron pen for writing, a pencil. Fr. γεάφω.

Γράφεύς, έως, δ, a writer; a painter; and

Γεάφή, ης, ή, the outline of any figure; a painting or picture. Herodt. ii, 73; a description, Id. iv, 36; a document, Dem. de Coron.; a prosecution or indictment; είσάγειν γεαφήν, to institute a public prosecution (dinn, a private one,) against any one; φεύγειν γεαφήν or γεαφάς, to be the defendant in an action, Aristoph. Eq. 442; an accusation; a lawsuit; γεαφάς φεύγων παρανό. μων, defending against a charge of violating the laws, Dem. de Coron.; νήμων γεαφαί, the enactments of laws, Eurip. Hec.; δικαίως δηπού την γραφην άλώσεται Κτησιφών, Ctesiphon assuredly shall be justly convicted, Æschin. c. Ctes.; μη

with the fist, a clenched fist.

Hesych. Th. γεύζω.

Fr. γεάφω.

the ground.

Γεομφάς, άδος, ή, an old sow,

Γρομφείς (οἱ ζωγράφοι), painters.

 Γ PO ΣΦΟΣ, ov, o, a kind of dart

or javelin; the end or point of

a spear, by which it is fixed in

ΓΡΥ', or γεν, a grunt like that

of swine; a mutter; & ποκρινο-

μένου οὐδὶ γεῦ, not uttering a

single syllable, not even giving

a grunt, Aristoph. Plut. 17;

οὐδὶ γεῦ, not a syllable, not a

bit; any thing very small, a

mere trifle, the smallest particle;

Γεύζω, f. ύξομαι, 1. a. ἔγευξα, literally, to say yeu, to grunt,

to speak inarticulately, to grum-

ble, to mutter; οὐκ ἐτόλμησε

γεύξαι τὸ παράπαν, he dared not mutter a single sound, Isæus, 71, 41. Fr. γεύ.

Γευκτός, ή, όν, verbal adj. from

γεύζω, to be grunted, muttered;

άρα γρυκτὸν ἔστιν ὑμῖν; pray

do you dare to mutter? Aris-

Γευλλίζω, f. ίσω, to grunt, grum-

Γευλλισμός, ου, δ, and γεύλλη,

Γεύλλος, ου, δ, a pig; an Egyp-

tian dance; also, a man's name,

ns, n, a grunting, grumbling.

ble, Aristoph. Plut. 307. Hence

an imitative word.

toph. Lys. 657.

Gryllus. Th. γεύ.

iλείν την γεαφήν, not to gain his cause, Demosth.; γεαφή is sometimes the same as vous, Demosth. 723, 5; γεαφαί, ων, ai, the Holy Scriptures. γεάφω.

Γραφήτωσαν, 3. pl. 2. a. imperat. pas. γεάφηθι, from γεάφω.

Γραφικός, ή, όν, of or belonging to the art of drawing or writing; graphical; descriptive; also, skilled in writing or painting; ή γεαφική (τέχνη understood), the art of painting, Nen. Mem. iii, 10, 1; γεαφικός λόγος, a written speech. Hence

Γρας: κῶς, adv. descriptively, expressively, to the life, graphically.

Γραφίον, ου, τό, and

Γεάφίς. ίδος, ή, a style for writing on waxen tablets; a pen, a pencil; a tracing, designing, or drawing of the outlines; a sketch. Fr. γεάφω.

Γεάφομαι, f. ψομαι, to cause to be written or marked down; to note or mark for one's self; γεάφισθαί τινα, to indict one or bring a charge in writing against one; hence, to accuse, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 1, and in Demosth. and the other orators; γεάφεσθαι πεδς τους Θεσμοθέτας, to bring a charge against any one before the Thesmothetæ, the proper officers to receive the charge; also, to inscribe, to note down; ἐν φεισὶν γεάφου, inscribe or engrave them in your mind, Æschyl. Choëph. 443; a similar expression occurs in the Prometh. 791, ήν έγγεάφου σὸ μνήμοσιν δέλτοις φρενών. See next.

ΓΡΑ'ΦΩ, f. ψω, p. γέγεαφα, later γεγεάφηκα, in Homer, to grave, engrave, scratch, Il. vi, 169; to describe, Herodt. ii, 41; to paint, Plat. Gorg. 453, C; to draw; to trace the outlines of any object, to delineate; to write; to make mention of in writing, ενταῦθ' οὐδαμοῦ Δημοσθένην γέγεαφεν, Dem. de Coron.; to graze, Il. xvii, 599; γεάφειν πόλιμον, to propose or advise a war, Demosth. 146, 2; 1. a. ind. act. Tyeata The sis II:λοπόνησον πεισβιίαν έγεαψα, Dem. de Coron. 99; "yeata νόμον, I proposed a law; mid. γεάφομαι, to write for one's self, or in what belongs to one; to accuse; in Latin, deferre nomen, to cause the name of the person to be taken down by the proper magistrate; of yeato an old woman. Fr. yeavs.

Γρηγόρησις, εως, ή, watchfulness. Γεηγοςως, (one) who watched; also, watching; part. without the augment, Ion. of eyenyoea, 2. p. ind. of yenyogiw.

Γεñνος, or ἄγεηνον, a net-like woollen robe worn by the soothsayers and bacchanals. Müller's Eum. of Æschyl. p. 90.

Γεηθς, the same as γεαθς, Odys. ii, 377.

Γριπεύς, έος and έως, ό, a fisherman, Theocr. i, 39.

Γρτ π n i s, i δ o s, i n, (τ i χνη,) the art of fishing. Fr. yeiros.

Γριπίζω, f. ίσω, to fish. Whence Γείπισμα, ατος, τό, a capture or catching; profit, gain. ΓΡΙ~ΙΙΟΣ, ου, δ, a fishing-net.

Γείπων, δ, s. as γειπέυς.

Γριφεύω, to propose and solve riddles. From

Γείφος, ου, ό, and γείφος, εος, τό, the same as yeiros also, a riddle, a puzzle, Aristoph. Vesp.

Γετφώδης, εος, δ, ή, like riddles. Fr. yeipos and eldos.

the accusers, Xen. ψάμενοι, Mem. i, 1; the noun dixny or γεαφήν is always either expressed or understood; όπότε γεάφοιτο την δίκην δ γεαμματεύς, Aristoph. Nub. 770; the gen. of the thing is always governed by this noun either expressed or understood; to inscribe; καλ γεάφου φεινών ἔσω, and inscribe within your mind, Soph. Phil. 1325. See the distinction between the active and middle voice of this verb in Dem. de Coron. Coll. Maj. iii, 81; εἰ δὲ γεάφοντα παεάνομα, κ. τ. λ.; 1. f. pas. γεαφθήσομαι, 2. f. γεαφήσομαι, 2. a. pas. ἐγεάφην, pf. pas. γέγεαμμαι. In the 1. aor. mid. and pf. pas. it is sometimes followed by two accusatives, the one of the person, the other the cognate noun dinny or δίκας, and also γεαφήν, thus, γεαφην σέ τις γέγραπται, Plat. Euth. 2, E; and, μελίτου γεγεαμμένου αὐτὸν την γεαφήν, Xen. Mem. iv, 8, 4. See preced. ΓΡΑ'Ω, whence γεαείνω, by contract. yeairw, f. ow, to eat; 1. a. ind. act. ἔγεασα. Γραώδης, εος, δ, ή, of or belonging

Γεηγορέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ίσω, to watch, to be awake, to be watchful; 1. a. ind. act. εγεηγόρεσα, Aristoph. Plut. 744; 2. pf. ind. ἐγεήγοςα, Plat. Symp. 45; γεηγοείω is put by aphær. for έγηηγοςίω. Fr. Lysiew.

Γευμαία, ας, ή, a kind of bag, wallet, or pouch; a thing of no value, a worthless thing. Γρϋπάετος, δ, or

Γρυπαίετος, ου, δ, a griffin-eagle, Aristoph. Ran. 929. Fr. yeuv and αλετές.

Γεῦπός, ή, όν, crooked, curved; particularly, having a crooked or hooked nose, Xen. Cyr. viii, 4, 21.

Γευπότης, ητος, ή, crookedness or hookedness of the nose, Xen. Cyr. viii, 4, 21. Fr. γευπός. Γρυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, a grunting. Fr.

Γεύτη, ης, ή, and γευτάρια, ων, τά, old stuff, old clothes; trash,

trumpery. Γευτοπώλης, ου, δ, a vender of

old clothes, stuff, or trash. Fr. γεύτη and πωλίω.

ΓΡΥΨ, υπός, δ, a griffin, gryphon, or hippogriff, having the form of a lion and an eagle, Æschyl. Prom. 806; Herodt. iv, 79; χευσοφύλακες γευσες, Id. iv, 13. Prof. Long inclines to the opinion, that these yeurs.

or guards of the gold, were probably the miners. Long's Summary of Herodotus, Index, XXXVIII. In the Old Test. the word signifies a bird, which in our version is rendered the ossifrage, Levit. xi, 13; Deut. xiv, 12.

TPΩ'NH, ns, n, a cave or cavern; a grotto; a hollow rock; a hole. Fr. γεάω. Hence Γεωνος, η, ον, eaten out, deep, hol-

lowed out; a kneading-trough. Γυία, a false reading for γύα.

ΓΥ΄A, or Ion. γύη, ης, ἡ, in Eurip. Hel. 89, Bacch. 13, and other places in the tragic writers; it has been made a feminine, but is now restored to the masculine gender; ploughed or tilled land; a field, a plain; also, a measure of land, as an acre; a cultivated plain; ἀνηρότους γύας, uncultivated regions, Æschyl. Prom. 710; εὐσπόρους....γύας, fertile fields, Α istoph. Av. 230; metaphor. the womb, Soph. Antig. 569, in plur.

Γύαια, ων, τά, stern-cables or hawsers, for making a vessel fust to the lund.

Γυάλαι, ων, αί, cups or bowls. A Megarian word.

ΓΥΑΛΟΝ (accent on antepen.), ou, τό, a hollow, a cavity; hence, the palm of the hand; a valley; a recess, Eurip. Andr. 1082; Soph. Phil. 1081; the hollow or middle cavity of a shield, Il. v, 189; the dome of a temple, Eurip. Ion. 218. Perhaps from καῖλος. Hence

Γυᾶλός, ή, όν, that may be grasped in the hand.

Γυαρκής, έος, δ, ἡ, strengthening the limbs; lively, active, brisk, vigorous. Fr. γυῖον and ἀρκίω. Γύγη, ης, ἡ, the name of a woman, Gyge.

Γύγης, ου, and Eol. αο, Ion. εω, b, a king of Lydia, Gyges.

Tins, ov, δ, the beam of a plough, in which the coulter or share is fixed; also, a field, Soph. Œd. C. 58; Plat. Ep. i, 319; the tragic form for γύα, which see. Fr. γύα or γύη.

Γυιοδάξής, έες, δ, ή, weighing down or oppressing the limbs, Eschyl. Ag. 61. Fr. γυῖον and βαξύς.

Tuiscopes, ου, δ, δ, that consumes or preys upon the limbs; γυιοδόρους μελεδώνας, limb-consuming cares, Hesiod. Op. 66; where the commonly received reading is γυιοκόρους, but Gaisford,

after Ruhnkenius and others, adopts the former. See his Poet. Minor. vol. ii. Fr. γυῖον and βόξος.

Γυιοδάμας, α, δ, Poet. and Dor. δ τὰ γυῖα δαμῶν, one who subdues or trains the limbs for wrestling; but in Pind. Isthm. iv, 75, according to Dissen, it means conquering, literally, limbsubduing. Fr. γυῖον ανα δαμάω.

Γυιοχόρος, ου, δ, ή, feeding on or devouring the limbs, Hesiod.; but the correct reading is γυιοζόρος.

ΓΥΙ ON, ου, τό, a limb, a member, as the foot, hand, leg, arm; by Hom. always in pl.; applied particularly to the lower limbs; the knee; the whole body.

Γυιός, ή, όν, lame, lamed.

Γυιοπέδη, ης, ή, a fetter or shackle, Æschyl. Prom. 175. Fr. γυῖον and πέδη.

Γυιοτακής, εος, δ, ή, consuming or wasting the limbs.

Γυιοτόρος, ου, δ, ή, piercing the limbs.

Γυιοφάγος, ου, δ, λ, eating or devouring the limbs.

 $\Gamma_{\upsilon\iota o\bar{\upsilon}\chi o\bar{\imath}, \ o\upsilon, \ \delta, \ n, \ holding \ or \ restraining the limbs. Fr. \gamma \iota \bar{\iota} v and "<math>\chi_{\infty}$ ".

Γυίοχαλκος, ου, δ, δ, having limbs of brass, very strong. Fr. γυῖον and χαλκός.

Γυίοω, ω, f. ωσω, to break the limbs; to lame or make lame, II. viii, 402; to weaken. Fr. γυῖον.

Γυιωθείς, maimed or mutilated, part. 1. a. pas. of γυιώω.

Γυλιαύχην, ενος, δ, ἡ, long-necked. ΓΥΛΙΟΣ, ου, δ, a knapsack, generally made of twigs, in which the soldiers' provisions were kept, Aristoph. Acharn. 1097. Fr. γύαλον.

Γυμνάδδομαι, Dor. or Lacon. for γυμνάζομαι.

Γυμνάζω, f. ἄσω, p. γεγύμνἄκα, Æschyl. Prom. 588; to exercise naked in gymnastic exercises, to exercise; δπότε γυμνάσαι βούλοιτο ξαυτόν τε καὶ τοὺς $7\pi\pi\sigma o \nu s$, whenever he wished to exercise himself and his horses, Xen. Anab. i, 2, 7; to discipline, to train; to harass, Æschyl. Prom. 588; 1. a. ind. act. εγύμνασα, pf. ind. pas. γεγύμνασμαι, mid. to exercise one's self; to train one's self, chiefly for athletic exercises; γυμναζόμενος ἀνής, one practised in gymnastic exercises, a gymnastic, Plat. Crit. 7; pas. to be exercised or disciplined; to be harassed, Æschyl. Prom. 596; γυμνάδδομαι, Laced. dial., Aristoph. Lys. 82. Th. γυμνός. Γυμνάς, άδος, δ, ἡ, naked, Eurip. Troad. 450; exercised. Fr. γυμνός.

 $\Gamma_{\nu\mu\nu\alpha\sigma'\alpha}$, ας, ή, and γύμνασις, εως, ή, exercise or exercising; training. Same Th.

Γυμνασιαςχίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to preside over the public exercises, to be master of the gymnasium, Demosth. 463, 14. Fr. γυμνός and ἄςχω.

Γυμνασιάρχης, ου, οτ γυμνασίαρχος, ου, δ, a person chosen out of each tribe to superintend the gymnastic exercises; the master of the gymnasium or of the public exercises, Demosth. 940, 13; and

Γυμνασιαρχία, ας, ή, the office of gymnasiarch or the superintendence of the gymnasium, Plat. Ax. 367, A. Fr. γυμνός and ἀρχή.

Γυμνάσιον, ου, τό, a gymnasium, a place where they exercised naked; a school of exercise, Eurip. Phan. 379; also, gymnastic exercise; and

Γύμνασμα, ἄτος, τό, the same as γυμνασία. All fr. γυμνάζω.

Γυμναστέον, verbal adj. neut. of Γυμναστέος, έα, έον, it is necessary to exercise, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 28; verbal adj. from γυμνάζω.

Γυμναστής, οῦ, ὁ, he who had the charge of exercising the boys, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 20; he who formed the athletæ, a trainer, a gymnast; and

Τυμναστικός, ή, όν, of or belonging to exercise, skill in the exercises of the gymnasium; and Γυμναστικώς, adv. as becomes the gymnasium, i. e. with all the preparation of the gymnasium, Aristoph. Vesp. 251. Fr. γυμ-

 Γ υμνής, ητος, δ, a light-armed foot-soldier, a skirmisher. Fr. γ υμνός.

Γυμνήσιαι, νῆσοι, αΐ, the Gymnesiæ, a name given by the Greeks to the Balearic Islands. See Γυμνῆσις.

Γυμνητεύω, f. εύσω, to be naked; properly, to be a light-armed soldier. Fr. γυμνός, or γυμνή-

Γυμνήτης, ου, δ, same as γυμνής, Xen. Anab. i, 2, 3; iv, 1, 6. Γυμνητία, ας, ή, nakedness; also (the abstract for the concrete), light-armed troops, Thucyd. vii, 37.

Γυμνητις, ιδος, ή, a naked female; γυμνήτιδες, or γυμνησίαι νησοι, the Balearic Isles. See l'unin-

Γυμνητικός, ή, όν, and

Γυμνικός, ή, όν, belonging to gymnastic exercises; gymnastic; also, belonging to light-armed troops; γυμνικὸς ἀγών, the gymnastic games, a gymnastic contest, Dem. de Coron. 265, pen.; γυμνικοίς ὅπλοις, in their light arms, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 4; "in this latter passage Schneider properly reads γυμνητικοίς." Dunbar. Th. γυμνός.

Γυμνοπαιδία, ας, ή, the exercise of naked boys; the gymnopædiæ, i. e. yearly festivals at Sparta, in honor of Apollo, at which the boys danced naked, and practised other exercises, Thucyd. v, 82; Herodt. vi, 67; Xen. Mem. i, 2, 61. Fr. yuuvos and παῖς.

Γυμνόπους, οδος, δ, ή, barefooted. Joseph. and Strab.

ΓΥΜΝΟ Σ, ή, όν, naked; also, lightly clothed; bare, destitute, unprotected, poor; unadorned; unarmed; without the outer garment; γυμνόν....στολίσμα-Tos, without a garment, Eurip. Hec. 1138; in common language γυμνός meant lightly clad, in the under garment only; γυμνὸν ξίφος, a drawn sword; γυμνὸν τόζον, a shadowy bow, Odys. xi, 606; also, Poet. for γυμνικός. Γυμνοσοφισταί, ων, oi, the philosophers or sages of India, the Gymnosophists, so called because they lived an austere life, and went entirely naked. Fr. yvμνός and σοφιστής.

Γυμνότης, ητος, ή, nakedness; want, poverty; and

 Γ υμνόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to make naked; to strip, to uncover, lay open or expose to view; to unsheath a sword; to deprive of; to exhaust; to reduce to poverty; pas. to be stripped, uncovered, unprotected; iπειδαν (ή ψυχῆ) γυμνωθῆ τοῦ σώματος, when the soul is stripped of the body, Plat. Gorg. 80; γυμνωθείς ὅπλων, deprived of arms, Eurip. Herc. F. 1374; Tilxos iγυμνώθη, the wall was exposed to view, Il. xii, 399; γυμνωfiv....δόρυ, the unsheathed weapon, Æschyl. S. Theb. 606. Fr. γυμνές.

Γυμνωθέντα, acc. sing. masc. part. 1. a. pas., γυμνῶσαι, 1. a. inf. act., and εγυμνώθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of yupviw.

Γύμνωσις, εως, ή, a stripping or making naked; nakedness. Fr. γυμνός.

Γυνά, Dor. for γυνή.

Γύναι, O woman! voc. sing. of γυνή, from γυναίζ, obsol.

Γυναικάριον, ου, τό, a weak, silly woman, dim. from the same.

Γυναικεῖα, ων, τά. See next.

Γυναικείον, ου, τό, scil. δώμα, an inner appartment appropriated to women; γυναικεῖα, τά, the monthly courses of women. From

Tuvainsios, sia, sion, of or belonging to women, a woman's, womanish, feminine, effeminate. Γυναική ιος, Ion. for γυναικείος, Herodt. iv, 146.

Tuvainías, ou, o, womanish or womanlike, effeminate, soft.

Γυναικιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, the blandishments of women.

Γυναικίζω, f. ίσω, to render womanish or effeminate; to play the woman, to imitate a woman, Aristoph. Thesm. 268; yuvaixí- $\zeta_{0\mu\alpha i}$, to become effeminate. Fr. עטעיה.

Γυναίκισις, εως, ή, womanish or effeminate conduct, Aristoph. Thesm. 870. Fr. γυνή.

Γυναικισμός, οῦ, ὁ, womanish pride, affectation, vanity; weakness, timidity.

Γυναικό ζουλος, ου, δ, ή, offering timid counsels; influenced by women, Æschyl. Choëph. 617. Fr. Bouln.

Γυναικοειδής, έος, δ, ή, resembling a woman. Fr. eldos.

Γυναικόθυμος, ου, ό, ή, having a womanish mind.

Γυναικοκή ευκτος, ου, ό, ή, proclaimed or celebrated by women, Æschyl. Ag. 474. Fr. κηςύσ-

Γυναικοκρατέομαι, ουμαι, 1. f. m. ήσομαι, p. pas. ημαι, to be governed by women, to live under the government of women, to obey a woman. From

Γυναικοκρατία, ας, ή, the authority or rule of women.

Γυναικοκρατούμενος, ou, part. pres. pas. one who is ruled by women; uxorious. Fr. κρατέω.

Γυναικομανέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be woman-mad, Aristoph. Thesm. 576; and

Γυναικομάνής, έος, ό, ή, womanmad, madly devoted to women. Fr. youn and μαίνομαι.

Γυναικόμιμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, in imitation of women; like a woman, womanish, Æschyl. Prom. 1007. Th. youn and μιμέομαι.

Γυναικόμος φος, ό, ή, having the form of a woman; wearing female clothes, Eurip. Bacch. 843. Fr. μοεφή.

 Γ υναικοπαθέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be affected with the feelings of a woman. Fr. πάσχω.

 Γ υναικοπληθής, έος, δ, ἡ, full of women, crowded with women, Eurip. Alc. 973. Fr. πλήθω. Γυναικόποινος, ου, δ, ή, avenging

women, Æschyl. Ag. 218. Γυναικοπρεπής, έος, ό, ή, suitable to or becoming women. Fr.

πρέπω.

 Γ υναικοφϊλας, α, δ, Dor. for Γυναικοφίλης, ου, ό, a lover of women; effeminate. Fr. γυνή and φίλος.

Γυναικόφεων, ονος, δ, h, having a womanish mind.

Γυναικόφωνος, ου, δ, ή, having a woman's voice, Aristoph. Thesm. 192. Fr. γυνή and φωνή.

Γυναικώδης, εος, δ, ή, effeminate, womanlike. Fr. 27005.

Γυναικών, ῶνος, δ, and

Γυναικωνίτις, ιδος, ή, the private apartment of women, situated either in the back part of the house, or, generally, near the top. Fr. yuvń.

Γυναιμανής, for γυναικομανής, έος, δ, ή, woman-mad, furious for women, Il. iii, 39. Fr. μαίνο-

Γύναιον, ου, τό, a little woman, Demosth. 787, 25; dim. from עטעה.

Γύναιος, α, ον, s. as γυναικείος, of or relating to a woman.

Tuvaiziv, dat. pl. with v added from γὔνή.

Γύνανδρος, ου, δ, an hermaphrodite.

Fr. γυνή and ανής. ΓΥΝΗ', γυναικός, ή, a woman, a wife; the female sex; a concubine, Demosth. 1183, 11; Demosthenes distinguishes between έταίραι, παλλακές, and γυναϊκες, in 1386, 20; dat. yuvairi, acc. γυναϊκα, Dor. γυνήν, voc. ω γύvai, dat. pl. yvvaigi. Probably from youn. Hence

Tuvis, by Poet. reduplic. of v for yuvis, idos, i, soft, effeminate, tender, delicate, Aristoph. Thesm.

Γυπάριον, ου, τό, dimin. of γυπη, a nest, eyrie, cranny.

Γύπισσιν, dat. pl. of γύψ.

Γύπη, ης, ή, a vulture's nest; a hole, a crauny.

Γύπιάς, άδος, ἡ, inhabited by vultures; sub. πέτρα. Fr. γύψ. Γύπινος, ίνη, ινον, of or belonging to a vulture. Fr. γύψ.

 $\Gamma \Upsilon' P \Gamma \bar{A} \Theta O \Sigma$, ov, δ , a wicker basket or canister, particularly for catching fish.

Γυζεύω, f. εύσω, to form into a circle, to draw a circular trench around. Th. γῦζος.

Γυρῖνος, ου, ὁ, a young frog, a tadpole, Plat. Theat. 161, C. ΓΥ~ΡΙΣ, εως, ἡ, fine flour or meal

Γυζόνωτος, δ, ή, round-backed. Fr. γυζός and νῶτος.

ΓΥΡΟ Σ, εά, εόν, round, crooked, bent, curved; γυςος ἐν ἄμοισιν, hump-backed, Odys. xix, 246; but

Γῦρος, ου, ὁ, a circle, circuit, compass, circumference, a round pit. Γυρόω, ῶ, ƒ. ώσω, to make round or circular, to curve or bend; to encompass; also, to bend into a circle; to plant in a round hole or pit. Hence

Γύρωμα, ἄτος, τό, and Γύρωσις, εως, ή, a turning ro

Γύρωσις, εως, ή, a turning round or moving in a circle; a circle,

an orb. Th. γυξός. ΓΥΥ, γυπός, δ, a vulture, Eurip. Andr. 75; Troad. 602.

ΓΥΎΟΣ, ου, ή, white lime, gypsum, plaster, chalk, *Herodt*. vii, 69; mortar.

Γυψόω, ω, f. ώσω, to plaster, to daub over with plaster or lime, Herodt. viii, 27.

 $\Gamma\Omega^{\sim}$, contract. from $\gamma \acute{a}\omega$, obsol., to beget; to bring forth; to be glad; to boast; and

'Γω, by aphæresis for έγω.

Γωθεύας, ου, ό, the name of a Persian nobleman, Gobryas.

Γώγ, δ, Gog, the name of the king of a people called Magog, Ezek. xxxviii and xxxix; in N. T. the name of a people, Revel. xx, 8; commonly interpreted, a roof.

 $\Gamma\Omega\Lambda EA'$, $\tilde{\omega}_{r}$, $\tau\acute{\alpha}$, caverns, coverts, or dens of wild beasts.

Γων, Ion. for γοῦν, at least; therefore; like ων for οῦν, Herodt.

Γώνατα, Dor. for γούνατα, knees, nom. or acc. pl. of γόνυ.

 $\Gamma\Omega$ NI'A, α_5 , \dot{n} , a corner; an angle, technically, a coigne; the corner of the streets, i. e. the

most public places, Matt. vi, 5; also, a secret or private place; an inner angle, ἐν γωνία, in a corner, i. e. secretly, Acts xxvi, 26; a rule for measuring, Plat. Phil. 51, C. Hence

Γωνιαΐος, αία, αῖον, and γωνιώδης, εος, δ, ἡ, angular, Thucyd. viii, 104; terminating in angles or corners.

Γωνιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a corner or angle; ἐπῶν τε γωνιασμούς, the rounding of periods, Aristoph. Ran. 956. Fr. γωνία.

Γωνίδιον, ου, τό, dimin. of γωνία, a little corner, a nook.

Γωνιοειδής, έος, δ, ἡ, angle-like, having an angular form. Fr. είδος.

Γωνίδφυλλος, ου, δ, δ, having angular leaves. Fr. γωνία and φύλλον.

Γωνίοω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to make angular; pas. to be angular. Fr. γωνία.

Γωνιώδης, εος, δ, ή, s. as γωνιοειδής. ΓΩΡΙΑ'Ω, to scoff or laugh at. A Spartan word.

Γωςὖτός, οῦ, ὁ, and (in Anth. P.) ἡ, a quiver, Odys. xxi, 54. Th. χωςἷω.

Δ

ΔA

 Δ , $\delta i \lambda \tau \alpha$, delta, is the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, and, as a numeral, denotes the fourth number, or four (δ') ; with a mark underneath (5,), 4,000. It is used, Ion. and Dor. for o, as όδμή for όσμή, odor, smell; and sometimes for y, as $\delta \tilde{a}$, $\delta \tilde{a}$, Dor. for $\gamma \tilde{\alpha}$, $\gamma \tilde{\alpha}_{5}$, and this for γñ, γñs, δνόφος for γνόφος · also, for 9 and \(\tau\). By the Eolians for β, as δδελός for δζελός. By the Dorians ζ is changed into σδ, as ὄσδω for ὄζω, μελίσδω for μελίζω. For ζ the Bæotians used dd, as Deglodeiv for Deglizeiv. Δά, an intensive particle, equivalent to $\zeta \alpha$, and heightens the meaning of words; as δάσκιος, very shady, from dá and oniá, a shade; δαφοινός, very greedy of slaughter, from dá and povos, slaughter, etc. But

$\Delta A \Delta O$

Δα and δας, Dor. for γα and γας, and this for γη, γης, Theocr. vii, 39; Æschyl. Prom. 567; and Ag. 1042, 1046; αλεύ, & Δα δαμήτης, for γημήτης, Ceres, i. e. mother earth. Δαείδ, indecl. the name of a king, David, i. e. beloved. Hebr.

ΔΣγμα, ατος, τό, Dor. for δῆγμα. ΔΑΓΥΈ, ῦδος, ἡ, a waxen image, a doll, Theocr. ii, 110; a female ornament.

△A'△IZ, 1205, Å, a kind of measure, containing six chœnices.

 $\Delta \alpha \delta i \sigma v$, σv , $\sigma \delta$, a little torch. Fr. $\delta \alpha \dot{\tau} s$.

 Δ μόσκοπέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to cut pine wood for torches. Fr. δώς and κόπτω.

Δαδουχέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to carry a torch; to carry a light before; and

$\Delta A \Delta \Omega$

Δαδουχία, ας, 'n, the carrying of a torch, torch-bearing; performed at the celebration of the Eleusinian mysteries, to commemorate Ceres's search for Proserpine; and

Δαδοῦχος, ου, ὁ, that carries a torch, a torch-bearer in the Eleusinian mysteries, Xen. Hist. vi, 3, 3. All from δάς and ἔχω. Δαδοδορέω, ῶ, f, ήσω, to produce

 Δ αδοφοςίω, ω, f. ήσω, to produce wood for torches; to carry torches. Fr. φ ίρω.

Δαδοφόρος, ου, δ, ή, holding or bearing torches.

 $\Delta z \delta \delta \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\omega \sigma \omega$, to make torches; pas. to be fit for making torches, i. e. being resinous. Fr. $\delta \omega_s$.

Δφδωδής, έος, δ, ή, like a torch; from δάς and είδος also, furnishing torches; from δάς and δίδωμι.

Δάδων, gen. pl. of δάς, δαδός. $\Delta \alpha siga$, αs , $\dot{\eta}$, Proserpine, Ap. Rhod. iii, 847. Fr. δαίω. Δάειοι της, ου, ό, a priest of Proserpine. Same Th. Δαείς, part. 2. a. pas. of δάημι or δαίω, 2. a. ind. εδάην. Δαείω, hence δαείης, 2. sing. subj. pres. act. Ion. for δαω. Δαερός, ά, όν, black. Fr. δαίω. $\Delta \alpha i \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, obsol. f. non αi , to learn; to know; to understand; to teach; pf. ind. act. δεδάηκα, I am taught; pas. διδάημαι, inf. δεδάασθαι, -ησθαι, part. δεδαημένος · 2. a. ind. act. εδάην, inf. δαñναι, from δάημι, 2. pf. δίδαα, Odys. vi, 233; part. διδαώς, having learnt. Th. δάω. Δ άζομαι, not used, 1. f. m. άσομαι, p. pas. -ασμαι, to divide; to divide into portions; to tear; to cut in pieces; pf. pas. diδασμαι. Not found as an active verb.

Δάζω. See preced.

Δαήμεναι, 2. a. inf. Epic for δαήναι, of obsol. δάημι, Il. vi, 150; f. pas. δαήσομαι, and in 2. sing. δαήσεαι, Ion. contract. δαήση · 2. a. ind. act. ἐδάην.

Δάήμων, ονος, δ, ħ, learned, knowing, skilful, expert, Odys. viii, 263; et Il. passim.; Plat. Crat. 398, B; compar. δαημονέστεςος, superl. δαημονέστατος. Th. δαίω.

Δαηναι. See δαημεναι.
ΔΑΗ'Ρ, ίερες, ὁ, (ἀνδεάδελφος,)
a brother-in-law, a husband's
brother; voc. δαεε, Π. iii, 180.
Δάηται, 3. sing. aor. subj. mid.
of δαίω.

 $\Delta \alpha i$, but then, therefore, a discretive particle, used only after interrogatives, and very common in Plato and the comic writers, expressing wonder or curiosity; $\tau i \ \delta \alpha i$; what, pray? $\tau \tilde{\omega}_i \delta \alpha i$; how, pray? perhaps from $\delta \alpha \omega$, the some as $\delta i \omega$, or $\delta i \omega \omega \omega$, to pray, beg, etc. But

 Δ at, Epic for dath, dat. sing. of dats, thes.

Δαιδάλέοιο, gen. sing., δαιδαλέοισι, dat. pl. Ion. of

Δαιδάλεος, τα, τον, οr -λτος, ον, δ, h, well made, ingenious, skilfully wrought, Simonid. Fragm.
1; Il. iv, 135; Eurip. Hec.
468; curious, variegated, Pind.; and

Δαιδάλλω, ε. ας δαιδαλόω. Δαίδαλμα, ἄτος, and

Δαιδαλέεις, εσσα, εν, s. as δαιδά-

Δαιδαλοιεγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, curiously working.

Δαίδαλον, ου, τό, a work wrought with great art and skill; an exquisite piece of workmanship, Theocr. i, 32; an ornament, Π. xiv, 179. Fr. δαιδάλλω, which is from

ΔΑΙ'ΔΑΛΟΣ, ov, δ, Dædálus, an ingenious artist of Cnossus, in Crete, famous for his skill in statuary and architecture; and hence, every piece of exquisite workmanship was called Dædalean; adj. ingenious, skilfully made, variegated, ornamented. Fr. δαίω, by redupl.

Δαιδαλόχεις, εος, δ, ή, who has skilful hands; a skiful or elegant artist. Fr. δαίδαλος and χείς.

Δαιδαλόω, ω, f. ωσω, to make ingeniously or skilfully; to variegate, to adorn, ornament, beautify; διδαιδαλμίνοι ψεύδισι σοικίλοις, exquisitely adorned with various fictions, Pind. Olymp. i, 29.

Δαΐδων, gen. pl. from δαΐς, ΐδος, ή, a torch, firebrand. Th. δαίω. Δαΐς, and δαΐεν, 3. sing. impf. ind. act. Ion. from δαίω.

Δαίζω, f. ίξω, 1. a. εδάϊζα, pres. pas. δαίζομαι, pf. pas. δεδάϊγμαι, part. δεδαϊγμένος and δεδαϊσμένος, part. 1. a. pas. δαϊχθείς and δαϊσθείς, 1.a. pas. ἐδαϊχθην, all Poet., to divide, Il. vii, 247; to tear in pieces, to sever or cleave, to kill; pas. to be tortured, distressed, distracted; &s idaitero Duμός, his soul was divided within him, Il. ix, 8; δαϊζόμενος κατά θυμὸν διχθάδι', being distracted in his mind between two purposes, Il. xiv, 20; δεδαϊγμένος ñτος, pierced through the heart. Fr. δαίω.

Δάϊκτάμενος, η, ον, (or as two words, δάϊ κτάμενος,) slain in battle. Fr. δάϊς and κτείνω.

 $\Delta \alpha$ ix τ ne, neos, and

Δαΐατως, οςος, δ, heart-rending, piercing or cutting; a divider, that cuts in pieces; distracting, Æschyl. S. Theb. 899. Fr. δαΐζω.

Δαιμονάω, ω, f. ήσω, to be under the influence of a divinity or demon; to be possessed with a devil; to be overruled by destiny; to be mad, Æschyl. S. Theb. 992; Eurip. Phæn. 900; to be insane, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 9; and

 $\Delta \alpha' \mu \sigma v s s$, ωv , oi, good or evil spirits, demons, angels; $\kappa \alpha \tau \alpha - \chi^{\beta \delta \nu i o i}$, infernal spirits, or souls of the dead; $\kappa \alpha \tau o i \kappa (\delta i o i)$, familiar

spirits; nom. pl. of δαίμων, eves. Δαιμόνι, for δαιμόνιε, voc. sing. of δαιμόνιος, and used as a salutation, my good Sir, friend, etc., Il. ii, 190, etc.; ὧ δαιμόνι, ἀνδρῶν, or ἀνθρώσων, my good Sir, Aristoph. Ran. 335: Herodt. vii, 48. See the different uses of it under δαιμόνιος.

Δαιμονιᾶκός, ή, όν, possessed or inspired by a demon or devil. Th. δαίμων.

Δαιμονίζομαι, 1. f. m. ίσομαι, to be vexed or tormented by a demon or devil; part. pres. pas. δαιμονίζόμενος, ου, possessed with a demon, mad; pf. ind. pas. δεδαιμόνισμαι. Th. δαίμων.

Δαιμονίη, Ion. for δαιμονία, ας, ή, divine; also, miserable wretch, Il. i. 561; in dat. pl. Ion. δαιμονίασι, for δαιμονίαις. Fr. δαίμων.

 $\Delta \alpha_{i\mu\rho\nu\nu\kappa\delta\varsigma}$, \acute{n} , $\acute{o}\nu$, inspired by a deity, supernatural; under the influence of an evil spirit. Fr. $\delta \alpha_{i\mu\omega\nu}$.

Δαιμόνιον, ου, τό, properly, a neuter from δαιμόνιος, a demon, i. e. an unclean spirit or devil, in N. T. In the profane writers, a deity, a god, a spirit, a genius; the name by which Socrates called his genius, or the spirit supposed to dwell in him; σ? δαιμόνιον, some evil genius, Dem. Phil. iii; a tutelar deity, Dem. de Class.; also, conscience, Demosth. 415, ult.; fortune; daiμόνια, ων, τά, gods and goddesses; τὰ δαιμόνια, evils inflicted by the gods, Thucyd. ii, 64; dim. from δαίμων.

Δαιμόνιος, ία, Ion. in, ιον, divine, proceeding from the divinity. or fate; godlike; august; wonderful; extraordinary, i. e. not natural; εί μή τι δαιμόνιον είη, were it not a divine intervention, Xen. Mem. i, 3; also, fortunate or unfortunate, happy or unhappy, miserable; wicked; mad; in the voc. δαιμόνις, used as a salutation of respect or affection; my friend, my good friend, my dear friend, Il. vi, 407; sometimes it implies a slight displeasure or dissatisfaction, as in ix, 40; sometimes it may be rendered wonderful man, excellent man; according to Passow it is most frequently used by Homer as a reproach; but, according to Damm, it never has any thing reproachful in its meaning; on which, however, Prof. Dunbar observes, " When Jupiter, in Il.

i, 561, addresses Juno by the term δαιμονίη, it is certainly meant to express great indignation, wretch." It is used in addressing persons of both sexes. Fr. δαίμων.

Δαιμονιώδης, εος, ό, ή, like a demon or devil; devilish. Fr. δαίμων and είδος.

 $\Delta \alpha_{i} \mu_{o} \nu_{i} \omega_{s}$, adv. by a divine impulse; admirably, exceedingly; vastly, powerfully, devilishly, as devilishly clever. Fr. δαί-

Δαιμονοβλάβεια, ας, ή, divine punishment; infatuation, mad-Fr. βλάξη.

Δαιμονοφέρητος, ου, δ, ή, impelled or goaded on by a divinity or by a supernatural influence. Fr. φέρω.

ΔAI'MΩN, ovos, ô, h, a god or goddess; a deity or divine essence, a genius or spirit; a good or evil spirit; it frequently corresponds with the Latin numen, Soph. Œd. C. 1372; good or bad fortune, Aristoph. Plut. 7; chance; ω σκληςὶ δαϊμον, Ο, unlucky chance, Id. Nub. 1264; epith. xaxós, στυγερός, χαλεπός, etc.; destiny, fate, death, Il. viii, 166; a demon; in the sacred writers, it is used in a bad sense, for an unclean spirit or devil; Asol καὶ δαίμονες, the latter inferior to the former. Fr. δαήμων, from δαέω.

Δαίνο, said to be for δαίνυθι, 2. sing. pres. imperat. act. of δαίνομι, Il. ix, 70. Passow says it is the 2. sing. impf. mid. for But Prof. Dunbar δαίνυσο. remarks, that "this cannot be, neither does it appear to be for δαίνυθι. It seems to be for δαίνυς, 2. sing. imperat. of δαινύω. It follows the analogy of didou, which is the 2. sing. imperat. of διδόω, and does not belong to the middle voice." But see Catalogue of Gr. Verbs by E. A. Sophocles, 1844, p. 114. Th. δαίω. Δ αινύατο, for εδαίνυντο, 3. pl. impf. ind. mid., and

 $\Delta \alpha i \nu \nu \eta$, 2. sing. pres. subj. mid. of δαίνυμι.

Δαίνὄμαι, to feast upon; to banquet; to revel; also, to torture, Soph. Trach. 768; mid. and

Δαίνῦμι, to give a feast, to distribute food. See δαίνυ.

Δαίνυνθ', and δαίνυντ', for εδαίνυντο, 3. pl. impf. ind. mid. Ion. of the same; and

Δαίνϋο, 2. sing. impf. mid. of δαίνυμι, for εδαίνυσο, εδαίνυο.

 $\Delta \alpha i \nu \nu \sigma \theta$, for $\delta \alpha i \nu \nu \sigma \theta \alpha i$, to feast, to revel, pres. inf. m. of the same. Δαινύω, s. as δαίνυμι.

 ΔAIT

 $\Delta \alpha' \circ \mu \alpha_i$, 1. f. mid. $\sigma \circ \mu \alpha_i$, to divide, to allot; to be divided; also, to be set on fire, to be burned, Il. xx, 317; it has a future δαίσω from δαίω· δαίσειν δε γάμον, and that you will prepare a nuptial feast, Il. xix, 299; 1. a. act. "δαισα, 1. a. mid. ἐδαισάμην, I have feasted, Odys. xviii, 408; δαισθείς, Eurip. Heracl. 917; to burn. Fr. δαίω.

 $\Delta \tilde{\alpha}$ ios, α ia, α iov, and by the tragic writers, daios, ov, o, n, Ion. and Hom. dnios, n, ov, Att. contract. δãos, hostile, destructive; an epith. of we, consuming, burning; from δαίω, δάϊς, Æschyl. Prom. 352, and Woolsey's note; skilful, wise, learned; from δαίω· impetuous, Aristoph. Nub. 335; δάιοι, nom. pl. enemies.

Δαϊόφεων, ονος, ό, ή, unhappy, miserable.

 $\Delta \alpha \tilde{\imath} e \alpha$, αs , \dot{n} , Proserpine, Ap. Rhod. iii, 847; s. as Δάειρα. Δαίρω, 1. a. έδηρα, inf. δῆραι, to flay, take off the skin, Aristoph. Nub. 442; to beat, lash, whip, scourge; δέρω commonly used. $\Delta \alpha i_5$, $i\delta o_5$, $\dot{\eta}$, Att. contract. $\delta \hat{a}_5$, δαδος, acc. sing. δαίδα, a torch; also, a hot engagement, a battle; iv δα", in the battle, Æschyl. S. Theb. 908; war; in Homer always used in the plural. Fr. δαίω.

Δαίς, δαιτός, and δαῖς, δαῖτος, ἡ, a feast, banquet, entertainment, Eurip. Hec. 1061; meat or food; also, δαίτη, ης, ή, Poet. Th. δαίω.

Δαῖσαι γάμον, to make a nuptial feast, Il. xix, 299. Fr. dais. Δαίστμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, eatable, serving for food. Fr. δαίω.

 $\Delta \alpha_{i\tau} \tilde{\alpha} \lambda_{i} \tilde{\nu}_{i}$, $\tilde{\epsilon} \omega_{i}$, $\tilde{\epsilon}$, one invited to a feast; one who gives a feast; a guest; a host; δαιταλεύς πανήμερος, a daily guest or a constant guest, Æschyl. Prom. 1026. Th. δαίς.

Δαιταλουεγία, ας, ή, cookery, the art of preparing a feast. Fr. δαίς and έργον.

 Δ αιταλόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to partake of a feast. Fr. dais.

Δαίτη, ης, ή, Poet. for δαίς, a feast, banquet.

Δαῖτις, ἴδος, ἡ, a lighted torch; also, a head of garlic.

 $\Delta \alpha i \tau n \theta \epsilon v$, Poet. adv. from a feast or banquet. Fr. δαίτη. Δαιτρεύω, f. εύσω, to divide or distribute; to cut up with a knife, to carve, Il. xi, 704. Fr. δαιτεός.

Δαιτεόν, οῦ, τό, a portion distributed to one, a share. See under δαιτρός.

Δαιτεός, οῦ, δ, he who carved (δαίει) and distributed the meat among the guests; a server, Odys. i, 141; sometimes δαιτεόν, adv. in portions or shares, severally, by turns; or, by measure, Il. iv, 262. Hence

Δαιτροσύνη, ης, η, the art of carving or distributing to guests at table, Odys. xvi, 253.

Δαιτυμών, όνος, ό, a guest at a feast, Odys. iv, 621; Eurip. Cycl. 605; one who prepares (δαιτύς) an entertainment.

Δαιτύς, ύος, ή, a feast, a banquet; the same as dais, Il. xxii, 496. Δαΐφεων, ονος, ό, ή, warlike, skilful in war; brave; its general meaning in the Iliad; but in the Odyssey commonly, experienced, skilful, wise, prudent. Dunbar observes, "As this adjective scarcely ever signifies prudent in the Iliad, whereas in the Odyssey this is its general acceptation, some critics have therefore inferred that these poems were the productions of different authors. But this argument seems to have very little weight, as the qualities of the principal characters in the two poems are essentially different. In the Iliud the actions of heroes are described; we therefore expect to find them characterized by the qualities that become them as warriors. In the Odyssey, on the contrary, no such qualities are called into action; we accordingly find those that befit the actors in their social and political state." Fr. dais, or δαέω, and φεήν.

Δαϊχθείς, έντος, part. 1. a. pas. of δαίζω, to kill, to wound. From

 $\Delta AI'\Omega$, rather δαίομαι, generally, to divide, part out, distribute; particularly, to divide with a sharp instrument, e. g. a knife or sword, i. e. to cut or wound; and, because at entertainments they divided the victuals and distributed to each one his share, hence it signifies also to give an entertainment; sec δαίνυμι. The mid. δαίωμαι, in an act. sense, fut. δάσομαι, 1. a. έδασάμην, is more usual, to distribute, to apportion; the aor. ἔδαισα, in the sense of to feast, belongs rather to δαίνυμι,

which see. See also the next.

Δαίω, only in pres. and impf., to light up, to kindle; never intransitively; δαίκται ὄσσα διδήκ, the eyes sparkle; ὅσσα διδήκ, the report spread like wildfire; to divide by fire, i. e. to burn, set on fire; to carry fire and sword into a country, hence to consume, destroy, lay waste; to rage as a fire; to blaze; mid. to burn, be on fire, 2. aor. ἐδαόμην, 2. pf. δίδηα, plupf. ἐδιδήκιν. It seems akin to καίω, to burn.

ΔA'KAP, a kind of cinnamon or cassia.

Δάzε, for έδαχε, 3. sing. Ion. 2. a. ind. act. of δάχνω.

Δακέειν, Poet. contract. δακεῖν, 2. a. inf. act. from the same.

Δακέθυμος, ου, δ, ή, corroding the mind, heart-rending, galling, provoking, Anacr. viii, 9; gnawing, grievous, painful, Soph. Phil. 705. Fr. δάκνω and θυμός. Δακετόν, οῦ, τό, an animal whose bite is noxious to man, or venomous. Fr. δάκνω.

Δακνάζομαι, dep. s. as δάκνομαι, Poet. and occurs only once, in a metaphor. sense, to be afflicted, dejected, Æschyl. Pers. 570. See next.

Δακνάζω, f. άσω, to bite; to devour; mid. to torture one's self, to gnash the teeth or bite one's self with pain, Æschyl. Pers. 570.

Δάκνω, by syncop. for δακάνω, from Æol. δάκω, hence Ion. δήκω, to bite, sting, or prick; to wound, Æschyl. S. Theb. 381; to vex or trouble, to plague, torment; metaphor. to touch the feelings, Eurip. Med. 1342; it forms its tenses from δήκω, us. f. m. δήξομαι (the fut. act. not in use), 1. a. ind. act. ίδηξα, 2. a. ind. act. έδακον, inf. dansiv δακών δὲ στόμιον, champing the bit, Æschyl. Prom. 1045; f. ₁ us. δηχθήσομαι, Eurip. Alc. 1119; θυμον δακών, checking my feelings, Aristoph. Nub. 1369; καί τοι δάκνω γ' ἐμαυτόν, although I am checking myself. Aristoph. Ran. 43; ψήφω δαxeiv, to bite with their vote, i. e. to punish a criminal by their decision, Id. Acharn. 376; φάρμακον δάκνον, a pungent or acrid niedicine; παρρησία δάκνουσα, a pungent reproof, Plut.; δακνόμενος, using severe (or biting) language, mordant; pf. pas. διδηγμαι, 1. a. ind. pas. iδήχθην, and part. δηχθείς, 1. a. ind. mid. iongáphy. Th. δάκω

Δακνώδης, εος, δ, ή, biting, pungent; causing pain. Fr. δάκνω and είδος.

Δάκος, εος, τό, a bite, biting; a sting ; Poet. for bñξis, εως, 'n, properly, a venomous animal whose bite is hurtful, as a serpent or reptile; it is also applied to wild beasts and fishes; η ποντίοις δάκεσι δὸς βοράν, or give me as a prey to the monsters of the deep, Æschyl. Prom. 584; Eurip. Cycl. 325. Th. δάκνω. ΔΑ'ΚΡϔ, υος, τό, a tear; lamentation; the juice or moisture which distils from plants; nom. pl. δάκευα dat. pl. δάκευσι· used chiefly by the Poets, and mostly in the plural number.

Δακευγέλως, ωτος, Att. ω, δ, ή, whose smile is attended with tears, smiling through tears. Fr. δάκευ and γέλως.

Δακεύδιον, ου, τό, dimin. of δάκευ, the gum or resin of plants, particularly of scammony.

Δάκεῦμα, ἄτος, τό, a tear; the same as δάκευο». Æschyl. Pers. 131; whence comes the Latin lacrū-ma. Th. δάκευ.

Δακουογόνος, ου, δ, ή, producing or causing tears, Æschyl. Suppl. 665

Δακεδόεις, όεσσα, όεν, gen. εντος, έσσης, εντος, causing tears; lamentable, mournful, Π. v, 737; weeping. Th. δάκεν.

Δακουόεν, adv. with tears; δακουόεν γελάσασα, smiling through tears, Il. vi, 484. Fr. same.

Δάκεδον, ου, τό, the same as δάκευ (generally used), a tear; commonly in the plural, tears, lamentations; ἀκάνθου τὸ δάκευ-ον, the gum of the acanthus, Herodt. ii, 96.

 Δ aκουοποίδς, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, causing tears. Fr. δάκου and ποίω.

Δακουοπετής, έος, δ, ή, causing tears to fall, Æschyl. Suppl. 105. Fr. δάκου and πίπτω.

Δακευπλώω, f. ώσω, to shed a flood of tears, literally, to float in tears, Odys. xix, 122. Fr. δάκευ and πλίω.

Δαπευβρότω, ω, f. ήσω, to shed tears, to weep, to be bathed in tears, Eurip. Med. 1008; Soph. Ed. T. 66, 1473. Fr. δάπευ and βίω.

 Δ ακεψέρους, ου, δ, ħ, shedding tears, weeping, Eurip. Herc. F. 98. Same Th.

Δακεύσας, part. 1. a. act. of δακεύω.

ην. Τh. δάκω, Δακουσίστακτος, ου, δ, ή, shedding tears; δακουσίστακτος....
ή, biting, punρίος, a copious flood of tears,

Æschyl. Prom. 398. Δαπευσῶ, Dor. for δαπεύσω.

Δακευτός, ου, δ, ή, οτ ός, ή, όν, wept, lamented. Γτ. δακεύω. Δακευχάεής, εος, δ, ή, joying in tears.

 $\Delta \alpha \varkappa \varrho \bar{\nu} \chi \epsilon \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, to shed tears, to weep, to bewail, II. i, 360. Fr. $\delta \alpha \varkappa \varrho v$ and $\chi \epsilon \omega$.

Δακρυχίων, δ, part. of preced. Δακρῦω, f. ῦσω, l. a. ἐδάκρῦσα, to weep, shed tears, to lament, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 158; used also actively, to lament for, Soph. Œd. T. 1486; Œd. C. 1360; pf. pas. δεδάκρυμαι, I am in tears. Th. δάκρυ. Δακρυώδης, εος, δ, ἡ, like tears; bathed in tears; distilling tears, Fr. δάκρυ and εἶδος.

Δακευώτατος, superl. of δάκευος, most deplorable.

 $\Delta \alpha \pi \tau \nu \lambda \epsilon \nu \epsilon$, $\epsilon \omega \epsilon$, δ , a species of fish.

Δακτυλήθεα, ας, ή, a covering or sheath for the fingers, a glove, Xen. Cyr. viii, 8, 17; an instrument of torture for squeezing the fingers. Fr. δάκτυλος. Δακτυλιαΐος, αία, αΐον, of the length or thickness of a finger. Same Th.

Δακτυλίδιον, ου, τό, a little finger or toe, Aristoph. Lys. 417; a little ring. Fr. δάκτυλος.

Δακτυλίκός, ή, όν, of or concerning the fingers, or a finger; worn on the finger; played by the fingers; in poetry, consisting of dactyls. Fr. δάκτυλος.

Δακτυλιογλύφία, ας, ή, sealengraving, Plat. Alc. i, 128, C. Fr. δάκτυλος and γλύφω.

 Δ ακτυλίογλύφος, ου, δ , a seal-engraver. Same Th.

Δακτυλιοθήκη, ης, ή, a case or box for jewels; the name of a precious stone. I'r. δάκτυλος and θήκη. Τh. τίθημι.

Δακτύλίος, ου, δ, a little ring, a ring with a seal on it, Herodt. ii, 38; the rings of a bridle through which the reins pass. Fr. δά-κτυλος.

Δακτυλιουργός, οῦ, δ, a jeweller, a maker of rings. Fr. δάκτυ- λος and ἔργον.

Δακτυλίς, ίδος, ή, the same as the fem. of δακτυλιαΐος.

Δακτυλίτις, ιδος, h, the name of a plant, birthwort.

Δακτυλιώτης, ου, δ, the ring finger. Fr. δάκτυλος. Δακτυλοδεικτίω, ω, to point out

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with the finger; to mark, to note, Demosth. 790, 20. Fr. δείκνυμι. Δακτυλόδεικτος, ου, δ, ἡ, pointed out by the finger, distinguished, Æschyl. Ag. 1305; like digito monstrarier in Horace.

Δακτυλοειδής, εος, δ, ή, fingershaped, like a finger. Fr. δάκτυλος and είδος.

 $\Delta A'KT\check{\Upsilon}\Lambda O\Sigma$, ov, δ , from δ είκω, obsol. a finger; a toe, Aristoph. Vesp. 1165; a foot in verse, consisting of a long and two short syllables; ρύθμος κατὰ δάκτυλον, a dance, the time being regulated by the finger, Aristoph. Nub. 651; a date, the fruit of the palm-tree; of δάκτυλοι, the Dactyli, priests of Cybele; ἐπὶ δακτύλων συμβαλλεόμενος τοὺς μñνας, computing the months on the fingers, Herodt. vi, 63; the shortest Greek measure, a finger's breath, equal to about 10 of an inch, Herodt. i, 60, etc.; αίρειν δάκτυλον, to raise the finger in token of being vanquished. Δ artulóteistos, ou, δ , \hat{n} , worn by the fingers. Fr. δάκτυλος and τείδω.

Δακτυλωτόν, οῦ, τό, having a handle, as a goblet.

Δακτυλωτός, ή, όν, having fingers; finger-shaped, digitate. Fr. δάκτυλος.

Δαχῶ, 2. f. act. of δάχνω. Δαχών, όντος, part. 2. a. act. of δάχνω.

 $\Delta \tilde{\mathbf{a}} \lambda \mathbf{s}$, Dor. for $\Delta \tilde{\mathbf{\eta}} \lambda \mathbf{s}$, voc. of $\Delta \tilde{\mathbf{\eta}}$ - $\lambda \mathbf{o} \mathbf{s}$.

Δαλεῖτο, Dor. and Ion. for δηλεῖτο, 3. sing. impf. mid. contract. of δηλέω· so δαλήσατο, for ἐδηλήσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. Δαλέομαι, Dor. for δηλέομαι.

 Δ αλέον, τό, dimin. from δαλός. Δ αλιὸς ξεῖνος (ὁ ᾿Απόλλων), Poet. and Dor. for Δ ήλιος, Delian Apollo, Pind. Pyth. ix, 10; Soph. Œd. T. 154.

Δαλμανουθά, ἡ, indecl. the name of a town in Judea, Dalmanutha. Δαλμᾶτία, ας, ἡ, the name of a country which borders on the Adriatic Sea, Dalmatia.

Δαλός, from δαειλός, οῦ, ὁ, a torch, a brand; a shining or brightness; a firebrand; αἰθόμενον δαλόν, a burning torch, Π. xiii, 320. Fr. δαίω.

 $\Delta \tilde{\mathbf{z}} \lambda o s$, Dor. for $\Delta \tilde{\mathbf{n}} \lambda o s$, Delos. $\Delta \boldsymbol{\alpha} \mu \tilde{\mathbf{a}}$, 3. sing. pres. ind. act. of $\delta \boldsymbol{a} \mu \hat{\boldsymbol{a}} \omega$.

Δάμάζω (the present and imperfect used, the other tenses from δαμάω), to tame, subdue. Th. δαμάω.

Δαμαῖος, ου, Poet. for δαμαστίχός, ή, όν, or δαμάζων, taming; subst. a tamer or subduer. Th. δαμάω.

Δαμάλη, ης, ἡ, s. as δάμαλις.
Δαμαλήθοτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, fed upon
or grazed by heifers or young
cattle, Leonid. Tarentin. Epigr.
where Stephens erroneously reads
δαμαλίθοτον. See Jacobs. Animadv. in Antholog. tom. i, p. 98.
Fr. δαμάλη and βόσχω.

Δαμάλης, ου, δ, a tamer, subduer, an epithet of Cupid.

Δαμαληφάγος, ου, δ, devouring heifers, epithet of Hercules. Fr. φάγω.

Δαμαλίζισθαι, inf. m. of Δαμαλίζω, f. ίσω, to frolic, to be wanton, as a heifer, Pind. Pyth. v, 113; to tame, subdue, Eurip. Hip. 231; Poet. for δαμάζω, or δαμάω.

 Δ άμὰλις, εως, ἡ, a heifer or young cow, a calf; a maiden, a young virgin. Fr. δαμάω. Δ άμὰλος, ου, ὁ, a bull calf.

Δάμάς, αςτος, ή, a wife; one brought under the yoke; also, a concubine, Soph. Trach. 428. Fr. δαμάω.

Δαμαξίτειον, a golden coin of the Sicilians, which received its name from Damaretta, the wife of Gelon, tyrant of Syracuse.

Δάμαεις, ιδος, ή, the name of a woman, Damaris. Gr. The same as δαμάε, a wife.

Δαμάσαι, 1. a. inf. act. δάμασς, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. Ion. for ἐδάμασς, δυμασαίατο, Ion. for δαμάσαιντο, δάμασον, 2. sing. 1. aor. imperat. act. of δαμάω.

Δαμάσδειν, Dor. for δαμάζειν, pres. inf. act. of

Δαμάζω, a later form of δαμάω. Δαμασίζεοτος, ου, and δαμασίμξοστος, ου, δ, λ, subduing or conquering men, Pind. Olymp. ix, 79. Fr. βεότος.

 Δ αμάσιππος, ου, δ, ἡ, horsetaming. Fr. δαμάω and ἴππος. Δ άμασις, ϵ ως, ἡ, a subduing. Fr. δαμάω.

Δαμασίφρων, ονος, δ, ή, taming the mind; curbing the spirit, Pind. Olymp. xiii, 78. Fr. δαμάω and φρήν.

Δαμασῖφως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, subduing mortals; an epithet of sleep, Simonid. Fr. φως.

Δαμασκηνός, ή, όν, of Damascus; hence DAMSON, by contract. from DAMASCENE, a kind of tree and fruit which first grew in the neighbourhood of that city.

Δαμασχός, οῦ, ἡ, Damascus, the

name of a city in Asia, the metropolis of Syria; whence DAM-ASK, epithet of a rose, and also of a kind of rich cloth, first worn in that city. See preced.

Δάμασσα, Ion. and Poet. for ἐδάμασα, 1. a. ind. act. δαμάσσατο for ἐδαμάσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. m. of δαμάω.

Δαμαστήριον, ου, τό, torture, the question or rack. Fr. δαμάω. Δαμασώνιον, ου, τό, a plant, supposed to be the water-plantain,

alisma plantago.

Δαμᾶτες, δ, Dor. voc. of

Δαμάτης, Dor. for Δημήτης. ΔΑΜΑ΄ Ω, f. ἄσω, to tame, to subdue; to bring under the yoke; to bend, as under the yoke, Soph. Antig. 827; to bring under the yoke of marriage; hence, to marry; to afflict, to harass; to kill; 2. a. ind. act. ἔδαμον, pf. δίδμηκα, pf. pas. δίδμηκαι, 2. a. pas. ἐδάμην, opt. δαμείην, inf. δαμῆνωι, Soph. Phil. 200; 1. a. pas. ἐδμήθην, from δάμνω, like κάμνω. Δαμείη, 3. sing. 2. a. opt. pas. of δαμάω.

Δαμείω, 2. aor. subj. pas. Ep. of δαμάω.

Δάμεν, Poet. and Boot. for εδάμησαν, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. pas.; οί μεν δάμεν, Il. xii, 14; from the same.

Δαμήμεναι, Dor. thence δαμῆναι, 2. a. inf. pas. See δαμάω.

Δαμνᾶ (for δάμνασαι), 2. sing. pres. pas. of δάμνημι.

Δαμναίμαν, Dor. for δαμναίμην, 1. sing. pres. opt. pas. of δάμνημι. From

 Δ a μ v $\acute{a}\omega$, $\~{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, the same as δ a μ a $\acute{\omega}$. See δ έ μ ω .

Δάμνημ', for δάμνημι, ης, ησι, to tame, make quiet or passive, subdue, Π. v. 893; mid. and pas. δάμναμαι, Æschyl. Prom. 164; Π. viii, 244; δαμναμένους, subdued, Π. xiii, 16; 2. sing. δάμνασαι, by elis. and contract. δαμνᾶ, Π. xiv. 199. See δαμάω. Δάμνησι, 3. sing. pres. ind. act. of δάμνημι. Fr. δαμάω.

 $\Delta \tilde{\alpha} \mu o s$, ω , δ , Dor. for $\delta \tilde{\eta} \mu o s$, δv , δv , the people; and

Δαμόσιος, ία, ιον, Dor. for δημόσιος. Δαμότας, α, δ, and δαμότης, ου, δ, Dor. for δημότης, ου, δ, a plebeian, one of the commonalty, one of the same tribe or ward. Fr. dnuos.

Δαμότις, ίδος, ά, Dor. for δημόσις, ίδος, ή, plebeian, fem. Th. δημος.

Δαμώματα, τά, ε. ας τὰ δημοσία ἀδόμενα, Aristoph. Pac. 797. Δάμων, ονος, ὁ, α man's name,

Damon.

Δαμόω, same as δαμάω· ἢ ἤδη μ' ὑπὸ χεςσὶ θεοὶ δαμόωσιν 'Αχαιῶν, or whether the gods may subdue me under the hands of the Greeks, Π. vi, 368; 3. pl. subj.

Δαμωσώμεθα, 1. pl. 1. a. subj.

m. Dor. for δημωσώμεθα, of δημόσμαι, to please the populace, to flatter; δημοῦσθαι is also for εὐφεαίνεσθαι, εὐθυμεῖσθαι.

 $\Delta \tilde{z}v$, Dor. for $\gamma \tilde{z}v$, $\gamma \tilde{\eta}v$, the earth; $\delta \tilde{v}$, $\delta \tilde{z}v$, no, I swear by the earth, Theorr. iv, 17.

ΔΑΝΑ'Η, ης, ή, the Alexandrian laurel-tree; also, the name of a woman, Danaë.

Δαναΐδαι, ων, οί, the Argives or Grecians, Eurip. Hec. 501; Suppl. 141, et passim. From Δαναΐδης, ου, ό, the son of Danaus, which is from

Δαναός, οῦ, ὁ, Danaus, a man's name.

Δανάκη, ης, η, a small Persian coin; also, the piece of money put into the mouth of the deceased to pay Charon for ferrying them over the Styx.

Δἄνᾶοί, ῶν, οί, the Greeks, so called by Homer, i. e. the descendants of Danaus.

 Δ ανδαίνω, to be sunk in thought. Δ ανειᾶκός, ή, όν, adj. relating to usury.

Δανείζω, f. σω, and Att. δανειῶ, 1. α. ἐδάνεισα, p. δεδάνεικα, Demosth. 885, 17; to lend; to lend on interest; mid. δανείζομαι, to borrow on interest, Aristoph. Nub. 1155, etc.; pas. to be lent, Id. Nub. 753; 1. α. ind. m. ἐδανεισάμην, 1. α. inf. mid. δανείσασθαι, part. 1. α. mid. δανεισάμενος. Th. δάνος.

 Δ determ, ou, τ 6, usury, interest, Demosth. 911, 3; a loan, a debt. From the same Th.

 Δ ανεισάμενος, part. 1. a. m., and Δ ανείσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of δανείζω.

Δάνεισμα, ατος, τό, money lent on interest; the lending of money on interest; and

Δάνεισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the lending of money on interest; a borrowing, Eurip. Electr. 858; and

Δάνειστής, οῦ, ὁ, a money-lender, usurer; acc. pl. δανειστάς. All

from pf. ind. pas. of δανείζω. Δανειστικές, ή, όν, given to usury, relating to usury; ἡ δανειστική, the business of lending money. Fr. δανείζω.

Δανιήλ, δ, the name of a prophet, Daniel. Hebr.

 Δ A'NO Σ , sos, τ 6, a gift, present; loan, usury, interest.

 $\Delta \bar{a}v \delta_s$, \acute{n} , δv , dry, Odys. xv, 322; parched, burnt up. Fr. $\delta \alpha i \omega$. $\Delta \acute{a} \xi$, a dv. with the teeth; s. as

 $\Delta \acute{a}$ ξ, adv. with the teeth; s. as

 $\Delta \check{a} \acute{o} \acute{s}$, $o \widetilde{v}$, \acute{o} , and $\delta \check{a} \acute{o} \acute{o}$, $\iota o \acute{o}$, light, fire; a torch, Il. xxiv, 647.

 $\Delta \alpha \pi \alpha \nu \tilde{\alpha} \nu$, pres. inf. act. of $\Delta \tilde{\mathbf{A}} \Pi \tilde{\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{N} \mathbf{A}' \Omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n} \sigma \omega$, to lay out upon another; mid. to expend upon one's self, etc.; to consume, waste, spend, exhaust; την πόλιν δαπανᾶν, to exhaust the city, Thucyd. iv, 3; to be at expense upon, or to maintain, Id. vii, 29; 1. a. ind. act. έδαπᾶνησα, 1. a. imperat. act. δαπάνησον, άτω, pf. pas. δεδαπάνημαι· είς τι, άμφί τι, and τινί. Δἄπἄνη, ης, ή, expense, cost, charge; necessaries of life; prodigality, profuseness; αί δαπάvai, expenses, Thucyd. vii, 28;

Δἄπἄνηθέν, expended or laid out, n. g. part. 1. a. pas., and

Δαπάνημα, ἄτος, τό, that which is expended, expense, cost; and Δαπάνηςός, ςά, ςόν, prodigal, profuse, lavish, Xen. Mem. ii, 6, 2; expensive, costly, sumptuous; and

Δαπάνηςῶς, adv. sumptuously, expensively, wastefully; and Δαπανήσαιμι, 1. a. opt. act. δαπανήσωσι, 3. pl. 1. a. subj. act. All from δαπανάω.

Δάπανος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, same as δαπανηςός, prodigal, Thucyd. v, 163; also, having the power of consuming. Fr. δαπανάω.

Δάπεδον, ου, τό, the solid ground; the soil; a pavement, a floor; a meadow, Aristoph. Ran. 355; Eurip. Hip. 230; δάπεδον γῆς, Aristoph. Ran. 515. Fr.δᾶ, Dor. for γᾶ and γέα, and πίδον.

Δαπίδιου, ου, τό, a small or ordinary carpet; dim. of

Δάπις, ίδος, ή, a carpet.

 Δ άπτης, ου, ὁ, ἡ, and δάπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a bloodsucker, **a** fly. Fr. δάπτω.

 Δ άπτειος, ου, δ, ħ, devouring, tearing. *From*

 $\Delta \Lambda' \text{IIT}\Omega$, $\psi \omega$, 1. a. $\delta \omega \psi \omega$, to gnaw; to eat, tear to pieces, rend, Eurip. Med. 1186; to

destroy, to devour, Æschyl. Prom. 368; to torture, Soph. Œd. T. 681. Probably from δαίω.

Δάρατος, ου, δ, an unleavened bread, used in Thessaly.

Δαρδανία, ας, ή, the Trojan territory, Troy, Eurip. Hel. 383. Δαρδανίδαο, gen. sing. Æol. of

Δαρδανίδης, ου, i, a descendant of Dardanus, Priam.

Δαρδανίς, ίδος, ή, a Trojan woman. Δάρδανος, ου, ό, Dardanus, the founder of Troy; Δαρδανιάων, gen. pl. Æol. for Δαρδανιών.

Δαρδάπτω, f. ψω, to torture; to devour, Π. xi, 479; Aristoph. Nub. 711; τοιουτοσὶ τοίνυν με δαρδάπτει πόθος Εὐριπίδου, Id. Ran. 66; the same as its Th. δάπτω, formed by redupl.; the ρ being being added to strengthen the sound.

Δαζεικός, οῦ, ὁ, a daric, a golden coin of Persia, so called from Darius, the king of Persia. It is said by Boëckh, in his Public Economy of Athens, vol. i, p. 33, to have been of the value of 20 silver drachms, or 5 to a mina, and 300 to a talent; whence it was equal to 12s. 11d. sterling, or three dollars and ten cents, money of the United States. An English writer (Hussey on Ancient Weights, etc.) values it at £1. 1s. $10\frac{1}{4}d$. sterling, or about five dollars and twentyfive cents; which is a little less than the value formerly assigned to it by Gosselin, as cited by Coray, in his notes on Plutarch. Probably derived from the Persian darâ, a king; as, in England, the coin called a sovereign. Δ αρειογενής, έος, δ, ή, sprung from Darius, Æschyl. Pers. 6, 141. Fr. Δαρείος and γίγνομαι. Δαρείος, ov, b, Darius, king of Persia.

Δάρης, a man's name, Dares. Δαρήσομαι, η, εται, 2. f. ind. pas. δαρήσεσθε, 2. pl., and in 3. pl. δαρήσουται, of δίρω.

Δαρθάνω, and δαρθίω, both obsol, to sleep; pf. ind. act. δεδάρθηκα, Plat. Symp. 219; and part. δεδαρθηκώς, 2. a. ind. act. ἄδαρθον, which is also by metath. ἄδραθον, inf. δαρθίω, and part. δαρθών, of δαρθίω, obsol. fut. pas. δαρθήσομαι, 1. a. pas. ἰδαρθην, to sleep on skins; generally compounded of κατά. Fr. δάρθω and δίρμα, or δίρας, δίρω.

Δαρθείν, 2. a. inf. act. of δαρθάνω.

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Δαρόδιος, ου, δ, h, long-lived, eternal, Æschyl. S. Theb. 506. Fr. δαρόν and βίος.

Δαρόν, Dor. for δηρόν, adv. a long time, a great while, Eurip. Orest. 55. From

Δāgόs, οῦ, Dor. for δηgόs, adj. lasting, of long duration, longlived. Th. dnv.

Δάρσις, εως, ή, the act of skinning, flaying, excoriation. δέρω.

Δαρτός, οῦ, and δρατός, ή, όν, deprived of the skin, skinned.

 $\Delta \alpha s$, $\delta \alpha \delta \delta s$, \dot{n} , a torch, a firebrand made of pine wood, Aristoph. Nub. 543; δαδ'.... ήμμενην, a burning torch, Id. 1490; contract. from dats. Th. daiw.

 $\Delta \alpha \sigma \alpha' \mu \epsilon \theta \alpha$, 1. pl. opt., and Δάσαντο, Ion. for ἐδάσαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. m. of δαίω. Δάσας, Dor. for δήσας, part. 1. a. act. of δέω.

Δάτασθαι, aor. inf. mid. (in an active sense) of δαίω, to divide. Δασάσκετο, Poet. and Ion. same as ἐδάζετο, 3. sing. impf., Il. ix, 333. Fr. δάζομαι.

Δασάσκω, to distribute, Poet. and Ion. for δάζω.

Δασεῖα, ας, ή, in Gram., the rough breathing or mark of an aspirated vowel. See δασύς.

 Δ ασεῖται, Dor. for δάσεται, 3.sing. 1. f. ind. mid. (for the Dorians circumflex their futures) from δάζομαι.

 $\Delta \alpha \sigma i \omega s$, adv. with the rough breathing or aspirate. Th. da-

 $\Delta A' \Sigma KI \Lambda \Lambda O \Sigma$, ov, i, a kind of fish, that feeds on ordure and other filth.

 $\Delta \acute{a}$ oxios, ou, \acute{b} , \acute{n} , very shady, making a thick shade : δάσχιος üλn, a shady wood, Il. xv, 273; δασχίου γενειάδος, of a bushy beard, Soph. Trach. 13; Blomfield (Gloss. in Pers. 321) supposes it to be for δασύσχιος.

Δάσμα, ἄτος, τό, a division, a share. Fr. δάζομαι.

Δάσμευσις, εως, ή, a distribution, division, apportionment, Xen. Anab. vii, 1, 37. Same Th. Δασμολογέω, ω, f. ήσω, to levy

or collect a tax or tribute, Demosth. 1355, 8; δασμολογοῦμαι, to pay a tax; and

 Δ ασμολογία, ας, ή, the levying or collecting of a tax or tribute;

Δασμολόγος, ου, δ, a tax-gatherer or receiver of taxes. Fr. δωσμός and λέγω.

 $\Delta \alpha \sigma \mu \delta s$, $\delta \tilde{v}$, δ , a division, Π . i,

166; a portion; also, a tribute, tax, Xen. Anab. iv, 5, 24; Soph. Œd. T. 36. Fr. δάζο-

 $\Delta \alpha \sigma \mu \sigma \phi \sigma \rho \epsilon \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, to pay tribute or taxes, Xen. Cyr. viii, 6, 2; Æschyl. Pers. 578. Fr. δασμός and φέρω.

Δασμοφόζος, ου, δ, ή, paying tribute, tributary. Fr. δασμός and φέρω.

 Δ άσομαι, fut. (in an active sense) of δαίω, to devise.

Δάσος, εος, τό, a place closely planted with trees or bushes; a thicket. Th. δασύς.

Δασπλής, ῆτος, ὁ, ἡ, cruel, fierce, dreadful. See

 Δ ασπλῆτις, εως, ἡ, (δυσπροσπέλαστος,) dreadful, horrible, terrific, terror-striking; epith. of Hecate and the Furies; Έκάτα δασπλητι, dread or fell Hecate, Theoer. ii, 14; δασπλήτις 'Equνύς, Odys. xv, 234; cruel, relentless; difficult of access. Fr. δά, for δύς, and πλήσσω, or πελάζω.

Δάσσαντο, by redupl. of σ for ἐδάσωντο, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. m., and δασσάμενος and δάσσασθαι, part. 1. a. and 1. a. inf. m. of δάζομαι.

Δάσσασθαι, Poet. for δάσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of δάζομαι.

Δασυγένειος, ου, ό, ή, thickbearded. Fr. δασύς and θείξ. Δασύθειζ, τείχος, δ, ή, having thick, coarse hair; shaggy. Fr. δασύς and Agíξ.

Δασὔκερκος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a hairy or shaggy tail, Theocr. v. Fr. δατύς and κέρκος.

Δἄσῦμαλλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a thick fleece, thick-fleeced, Odys. ix, 425; Eurip. Cycl. 360. Fr. δασύς and μαλλός.

Δασύκνημος, ου, ό, ἡ, shaggylegged. Fr. δάσυς and κνήμη. $\Delta \alpha \sigma \bar{\nu} \nu \omega$, f. $\check{\nu} \nu \tilde{\omega}$, to thicken, make thick; to make hairy or rough; δασύνομαι, to be hairy, Aristoph. Eccl. 66; also, in Grammar, to aspirate a word. Fr. δασύς.

 $\Delta \alpha \sigma \nu \pi \delta \delta \epsilon i \sigma \epsilon$, ou, δ , δ , relating to hares or rabbits. Fr. δαούς and ποῦς.

Δαούπους, οδος, ό, rough-footed, and hence, a hare, a rabbit, a coney. Same Th.

Δασυπώγων, ωνος, ό, having a bushy beard, full-bearded. Fr. δασύς and πώγων.

 $\Delta A \Sigma \Upsilon' \Sigma$, δασεῖα, δασύ, έος, thick, rough, hairy, shaggy; shaded; τὰ δασία, thickets, Aristoph. Nub. 324, and notes to Felton's edit.; δασὺ πνεῦμα, the aspirate. in Grammar.

 Δ ασύσκιος, ου, δ, ħ, casting ${f a}$ deep or thick shade. Fr. δασύς and oxiá.

Δασυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, the act of making rough or shaggy; in Grammar, the aspirating of a letter.

Δασύστερνος, ου, ό, ή, having a rough or hairy breast, Soph. Trach. 557. Fr. δασύς and στέρνον.

Δασύτης, ητος, ή, thickness, hairiness, shagginess, roughness; in the Gramm. writers, the aspiration of vowels. Th. δασύς.

Δασύτειχος, ου, δ, h, the same as δασύθριζ.

Δασύφλοιος, ου, δ, ή, having a rough shell or rind, like the bur of a chestnut. Fr. δασύς and φλοιός.

 Δ ασυχαίτης, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, hairy, thickhaired. Fr. δασύς and χαίτη. Δ ἄτἑασθαι, pres. inf. pas. for δατέεσθαι, from

 Δ ἄτέομαι, οῦμαι, to divide, to part, to share; to parcel out among; (used in the pres. and impf. only; the other tenses from δαίω) ότε κεν δατεώμεθα ληΐδ' 'Axaioi, when we Greeks divide the spoil, Il. ix, 138; to distribute; to tear in pieces, lacerate, Il. xx, 394. Th. δαίω.

Δατέοντο, 3. pl. impf. ind. mid. Ion. for έδατέοντο, and

 Δ ατεῦντο, for ἐδατοῦντο, 3. pl. impf. ind. mid. Dor. and Ion. from the same verb.

Δατεώμεθα, 1. pl. pres. subj. m. of δατέομαι.

Δατήριος, α, ον, that shares or distributes, Æschyl. S. Theb. 693. Fr. darne, from dáw or δαίω.

 $\Delta \alpha \tau \eta \tau \iota s$, $\epsilon \omega s$, $\dot{\eta}$, division. δατέομαι.

Δατητής, οῦ, ὁ, one who shares or distributes, Æschyl. S. Theb. 926. Same Th.

 $\Delta \tilde{\alpha} \tau_{15}$, $i\delta_{05}$, δ , Datis, the name of a Persian satrap.

 $\Delta ATI \Sigma MO' \Sigma$, $\delta \tilde{v}$, δ , a solecism or barbarous manner of speaking; a repetition of the same thing in synonymous words; so called from Datis, a certain Persian, who loaded his discourse with tautological and barbarous expressions, as ηδομαι καὶ τέρπομαι καὶ χαίρομαι, for χαίρω. It is called in Aristoph. Pac. 289, Δάτιδος μέλος.

Δατύσσω, to devour, gormandize. Fr. δαίω.

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ΔΑΥ ΚΟΝ, ου, τό, also, -ος, ου, **λ**, a certain plant of Crete, a kind of wild carrot.

Δαῦκος, ου, ό, bold, daring; also, δαῦκος, ό, s. as δαῦκον, which see. Δαυλία, ας, ή, a town of Phocis, Daulia.

Δαυλιάς, αδος, ή, a name of the nightingale.

Δαυλός, ή, όν, thick, hairy, rough. Fr. δά and υλη.

Δαυλός, οῦ, ὁ, for δαλός, by Æol. pleonasm, a firebrand. Fr. δαίω. Δαύω, the same with αυω and ιαύω, to sleep, Sapph.; and to burn, Simonid. as cited in Etymol. Magn. and in Callim. Epigr. 53; the part. δεδαυμένου, according to some, instead of δεδαγμένου, the common reading.

Δαφναίος, ου. δ. Daphnéan, an epith. of Apollo; also, pertaining to the laurel. Fr. Δάφνη, whom Apollo loved.

Δαφνίλαιον, ου, τό, oil of bayberries. Fr. δάφνη and ἔλαιον. ΔΑ'ΦΝΗ, ης, ή, the laurel or bay-tree, laurus nobilis; Eurip. Med. 1210; δάφνη πυθική, Aristoph. Plut. 213.

 Δ αφνήεις, ήεσσα, ήεν, gen. ήεντος, nίσσης, ήεντος, and by contract. δαφνής, ήσσα, ήν, gen. ήντος, ήσσης, ήντος, of laurel, like laurel, full of laurels. Fr. δάφνη.

Δαφνηφάγος, ου, δ, ή, an eater of laurel; an epith. of diviners or soothsayers; also of the Pythoness, who chewed laurel before she mounted the tripod. Fr. δάφνη and φάγω.

Δαφνηφοςίω, ω, f. ήσω, to bear or carry laurel-branches; to be crowned with laurel; and

Δαγνηφορία, ας, ή, a festival celebrated every ninth year by the Bœotians in honor of Apollo.

Δαφνηφορίκός, ή, όν, of or belonging to those who carried laurels at the festival in honor of Apollo, called δαφνηφορία, and

Δαφνηφόςος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, laurel-bearer, or crowned with laurel; an epith. of Apollo, Eurip. Ion, 425. All from δάφνη and φίρω.

Δα τνιακός, ή, όν, and δαφνικός, ή, όν, and

 $\Delta \alpha \phi vivos$, η, ον, of laurel, made of laurel. $Fr. \delta \alpha \phi vn$.

Δαφνίς, ίδος, ἡ, a laurel-tree; a laurel-berry; also, a proper name, Daphnis.

Δαφνίτης, ου, δ, fum. δαφνίτις, iδος, ή, crowned with laurels. Fr. δάφνη.

Δαφνογηθής, ίος, ό, ή, delighting in laurels; an epith. of Apollo.

Fr. yndiw.

Δαφνοειδής, έος, ό, ή, like the laurel; τὸ δαφνοειδίς, applied to any shrub resembling the laurel. Fr. δάφνη and είδος.

 $\Delta \alpha \phi v \acute{o} no \mu o s$, ou, \acute{o} , \acute{n} , adorned with laurels. Fr. $no \mu \acute{u} \omega$.

Δαφνόσκιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, shaded with laurels, or crowned with laurel chaplets. Th. σκιά.

Δαφνοφορέω, δαφνόφορος. See δαφνηφορέω, etc.

Δαφνοφόρως, adv. in the manner of those who carry branches or crowns of laurel.

Δαφνάδης, εος, δ, ή, like laurels; planted with laurels, Eurip. Ion. 76. Fr. δάφνη and είδος.

 $\Delta \alpha \phi r \omega r$, $\tilde{\omega} r o s$, \tilde{o} , a place planted with laurels, a laurel grove. Fr. δάφνη.

Δαφοινεός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, very bloody, red, stained with blood; δαφοινεόν αΐματι φωτῶν, empurpled with the blood of men, *Il.* xviii, 538; and

Δάφοινός, ή, όν, greedy of carnage; bloody, II. ii, 308; bloodthirsty, Eurip. Alc. 598; Æschyl. Prom. 1024. Fr. δά and Φένω.

 $\Delta \alpha \psi$ ίλεια, α_5 , $\dot{\eta}$, plenty, abundance; profusion; also, liberality. Fr. $\delta \alpha \psi_i \lambda \dot{\eta}_5$.

 $\Delta \alpha \psi_i \lambda \epsilon_0' \delta_0 \mu \alpha_i$, 1. f. mid. $\epsilon_0' \delta_0 \sigma_0 \mu \alpha_i$, to furnish or supply plentifully, to give abundantly, to exercise liberality; to abound. From $\Delta A \Psi I \Lambda H' \Sigma$, $\epsilon_0 \epsilon$, δ , δ , liberal,

ΔΑΥΙΛΗ Σ, έος, δ, ή, liberal, bountiful, profuse; plentiful, abundant, Xen. Anab. iv, 2, 22. Hence

Δαψιλῶς, contract. from δαψιλέως, adv. amply, plentifully, liberally, abundantly.

Δάω, obsol. the same as δαίω and καίω, used both transit. and intransit., to burn; to kindle; perf. δίδηα, intrans.; δάηται, 3. s. subj. mid. 2. αοτ.; μηδ' ὁπάταν Τροίη μαλιρῷ πυρὶ πᾶσα δάηται, Δαιωρίνη, δαίωσι δά ἀργίοι υῖις 'Αχαιῶν, not even when all Troy, on fire, shall burn with devouring flame, and the warlike sons of the Greeks reduce it to ashes, Il. xx, 316.

Δάω, obsol. whence δάσκω, διδάσκω, to teach; to learn; 2. a. ἔδαον, 2. pf. δίδαα, part. διδαώς, having learned, known, understood; 1. pf. διδάηκα, to learn, Odys. viii, 134; 2. a. pas. ἰδάην, pf. pas. διδάημαι, part. διδαημένος, having learned.

Δαώμεν, 1. pl. 2. a. subj. act. of δαίω or δαίω, but

Δαῶμεν, 2. a. subj. pas. 1. pl. from εδάην δαῶμεν may however be 1. pl. pres. subj. act. of δαίω, as it is in Il. ii, 299; όφρα δαῶμεν, that we may know. See δαίω.

 Δi , conj. and, yet, nevertheless, notwithstanding; but, therefore, indeed, truly, moreover, etc. It is commonly used after µiv, in a succeeding member of a sentence, but µ's does not always precede it; ὁ μέν, this person, ὁ δέ, that. In composition it is sometimes a syllabic addition, as έδε, ήδε, τόδι. It is often used for yae, and frequently by the Poets adverbially for eis, as oixovde (eis oixov), home, to one's home. "It is sometimes followed by Yág and γε, Soph. Aj. 663; Œd. T. 570; also by ἀλλά, δή and οὖν, καί, etc.; δε καί, and also. It is probably derived from dia, to join, unite, bind, and appears to have been originally the same as τε, which owes its origin to τέω, the same as diw. It is used in antithetic propositions after µiv, and it gives force and emphasis to interrogative sentences, as vi δ' ἔστιν; what is it? Soph. Phil. 884; οἱ δ' εἰσὶ ποῦ γῆς; Œd. Τ. 108; τί δέ μοι ζην έτι κέρdos; Eurip. Med. 145. See Dunbar's G. Exercises, p. 167. Matthiæ's Gram. § 616. It is never placed the first word in a sentence, but is generally the second, but sometimes, however, removed farther on, as in & autoiσιν....ἄνευ σου δέ εἰ μὴ θέλω di, Soph. Phil. 614." Dunbar's Lex.

Δεά, 'n, Dor. for Θεά.

Δέᾶται, by dropping the augm. and redupl. for δίδευται, Ion., and this for δίδευται, 3. pl. pf. ind. pas. of δίομαι, pas. of δίω, to tie.

Δέατο. See δοάσσατο.

Δέγμενος, Æol. for δεδεγμίνος, 1f. part. pas. of δέχομαι· δίγμενος δπότε ναῦφιν ἀφορμπθεῖιν 'Αχαιοί, expecting or watching when the Greeks would disembark from their ships, Il. ii, 794; "improperly called by some grammarians the part. of an acrist." Dunbar's Lex. But the German lexicographers still consider it so.

Δίδαα, Odys. viii, 448, 2. p. ind. and διδαώς, pf. part. mid., and Διδάασθαι, Epic inf., to inquire into, examine, Odys. xvi, 316. Fr. δάω οτ δαίω.

 $\Delta i \delta \alpha i$, 3. sing. 2. a. act. to $\delta \alpha \omega$. Δεδάηκα, pf. ind. act. of δαέω, Odys. viii, 134; f. δαήσομαι, to learn, to know; 2. a. ind. pas. έδάην, p. ind. pas. δεδάημαι, whence

 Δ εδαημένος, part. pf. pas. to δάω.

Δεδαίαται, for δέδαινται, 3. pl. p. ind. pas. Ion., and δεδαίατο, for έδέδαιντο, 3. pl. plupf. ind. pas. (by dropping the augment and Ion.) of δαίω, to divide, Odys. i, 23.

Δεδαϊγμένος, η, ον, pierced, slain, Il. xix, 203; pf. part. pas. of δαΐζω.

Δεδάμασμαι, pf. pas. of δαμάζω.

Δέδαον, by Poet. redupl. for "δαον, Odys. vii, 448; 1. sing. 2. a. ind. act. of δαίω, or δαίω.

 Δ έδαρμαι, 1. sing. pf. ind. pas. of δέρω.

Δίδασται, 3. sing. pf. ind. pas. δίδασμαι, from δάζω.

Δεδαώς, ότος, taught, learned, part. 2. pf. of δαίω.

 $\Delta \epsilon \delta \epsilon \gamma \mu \epsilon vos, pf. part. pas. with$ present tense, expecting, waiting; δεδεγμένος είσόπεν έλθης, waiting till you come, Il. x, 62. Δεδέημαι, 1. sing. pf. pas. of δέομαι, to be in want of.

 Δ εδείκελος, ου, adj. timid, fearful. Th. deidw.

Δεδειπνάναι, irreg. inf. pf. of δειπνέω.

 Δ εδείστναμεν, 1. pl. pres. ind. act. by Ion. redupl. from δείπνημι.

 Δ εδεῖσαι, Ion. redupl. for δεῖσαι, 1. a. inf. of beiow.

 Δ ίδειχα, Ion. δίδεχα, 1. sing. pf. ind. act. of δείχνυμι.

 $\Delta i \delta i \kappa \tau \alpha i$, 3. sing. pf. ind. pas., and didente, by dropping the aug. Ion. for ididexto, 3. sing. plupf. ind. pas. ἐδεδέγμην, from δέχομαι.

 Δ έδεμαι, and δεδέμην, (by omitting the augment,) Ion. for ἐδεδέμην, and in 3. pl. έδέδεντο, were fastened, Il. x, 475, pf. and plupf. ind. pas. of diw.

Δεδεμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. from the preceding.

Δεδέμηκα, 1. sing. pf. act. of δέμω.

 Δ ίδιντο, 3. pl. plupf. ind. pas. (by omitting the augment) of δίω. See under δίδιμαι.

Δεδέξεται, 3. sing. f. ind. m. Ion. redupl. of δέχομαι.

 Δ ίδιξο, 2. sing. pf. imperat. pas. of δέχομαι, Il. v, 228.

Δεδέσθαι, pf. inf. pas. See δέδεμαι, above.

Δέδετο, for εδέδετο, 3. sing. plupf. ind. pas. of d'sw. See under δέδεμαι.

 Δ εδέχἄται, Ion. for δεδεγμένοι είσί, and

 Δ εδέχἄτο, for δεδεγμένοι ἦσαν, 3. pl. pf. and plupf. ind. pas. of δέχομαι.

 Δ έδη α , 2. p. ind., and δεδήειν, plupf. ind. Ion., (by omitting the augment,) for εδεδήειν of δαίω, Il. ii, 93; πυρὶ δ' όσσε δεδήει, and his eyes flashed with fire, Il. xii, 466.

 Δ έδηε, 3. sing. pf., and

Δεδήει, 3. sing. plupf. of δαίω.

 Δ έδηγμαι, pf. pas. of δάκνω, used instead of the present, metaphor. I am vexed or grieved.

Δεδηλώκαμεν, 1. pl. pf. ind. act. of δηλόω.

Διδημιούργηται, 3. sing. pf. ind. γας. δεδημιουργημέναι, nom. γl. f. g. pf. part. pas. of δημιουργέω, to make, to fabricate. Fr. $\delta \tilde{n}$ μος and εργον.

 Δ έδησθε, for δεδημένοι, ητε, 2. pl. pf. subj. pas. of δέω, pf. ind. pas. δέδημαι.

Δεδήσομαι, 1. sing. 1. f. ind. mid. by Ion redupl. of δέω.

 Δ ίδηχα, 1. sing. pf. ind. act. of δάκνω.

 Δ εδήωμαι, σαι, ται, pf. ind. pas. of δηόω, or δηιόω.

Δεδηωμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas.

of δηόω, or δηϊόω. $\Delta i \delta i'$, for $\delta i \delta i \alpha$, 2. pf. ind. from

the obsolete, diw. Δεδιδαγμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas.

of διδάσκω. Δεδιδάχθαι, pf. pas. inf. of διδά-

σχω. $\Delta \epsilon \delta in \varkappa \acute{o}v n \varkappa \alpha$, 1. sing. pf. ind. act.

of διακονέω. Δ εδιήτηκα, for δεδιαίτηκα, 1. sing. pf. act. of διαιτάω, to arbitrate,

to decide by arbitration. $\Delta i \delta i \theta i$, and Poet. $\delta i i \delta i \theta i$, be afraid of, fear, 2. sing. pres. imperat. act. of d'édiui, 2. conjug. Il. v, 827; Aristoph. Vesp. 372. Fr.

δίω, obsol. Δ εδικαιωμένος, η, ον, justified; part. pf. pas. of δικαιόω.

Δίδιμεν, and δέδιτε, by syncop. for δεδίαμεν, and δεδίατε, from the obsol. $\delta i\omega$, to fear, 1. and 2. " This is pl. 2. p. ind. δέδια. the opinion of most grammarians and lexicographers, but deididi, the imperat., must belong to beiδιμι." Dunbar's Lex. See Seiδιθι.

Δεδίσκομαι, und δειδίσκομαι, to receive one kindly, as by offering the right hand, to welcome,

Odys. xx, 197; to offer the cup (of wine) in a kind or friendly manner, Odys. iii, 41; to pledge one, Odys. xv, 150; xviii, 120; to manifest kindness or goodwill. "Almost all lexicographers, with Morell, understand this word, as well as διδίττομαι, in the sense of to terrify; but it is proper to distinguish them; for I find only one passage where it has that meaning, which is in Lysist. 564, and in that place I should read idistitutero." Maltby's Morell's Thes. Fr. dei-אשעעגו.

Δεδίσσομαι, and δεδίττομαι, Ion. δειδίσσομαι, to terrify, to frighten, Π. xii, 52; and δειδίζομαι, to put in fear; ou os goixe, xxκὸν ຝs, δειδίσσεσθαι, it does not become me to frighten you as a coward, R. ii, 190; Demosth. 1451, 7; μή τις ἡμᾶς λόγος Βορυβείτω δεδιττόμενος ώς, Plat. Phad. 245, B. "It never signifies to be frightened, to fear; although some lexicographers suppose that it is used intransitively in Il. ii, 190." Dunbar's Lex. Fr. δείω and δέδια.

Δεδιώκηται, 3. sing. pf ind. pas. for διώκηται. See διοικέω.

 $\Delta \varepsilon \delta i \omega s$, otos, formed from the obsol. diw, part. 2. pf. often used for the pres. fearing.

Δέδμανθ', by syncop. Dor. and by apocope for didunvan, 3. pl. pf. ind. pas. of δέμω.

Δεδμήατο, for εδέδμηντο, 3. pl. plupf. ind. pas. from δαμάω, to subdue, pf. pas. by syncop. δέδμημαι, and plupf. έδεδμήμην, 3. pl. ἐδέδμηντο, and Ion δεδμήατο, by rejecting the augment, and inserting a for v.

 $\Delta \epsilon \delta \mu n \kappa \alpha$, for $\delta \epsilon \delta \epsilon \mu n \kappa \alpha$, by syncop. pf. act., whence

 Δ solution, pf. pas. of $\delta \alpha \mu \dot{\alpha} \omega$, and Δίδμημαι, pf. pas., whence part. δεδμημένος, subdued, Il. x, 2. Fr. δαμάω.

Δέδμητο, 3. sing for εδεδέμητο, plupf. pas of δέμω.

 $\Delta \epsilon \delta \mu n \mu \epsilon vos$, part. pf. pas of $\delta \alpha$. μάω, and of δέμω, and

 Δ εδμήμην, ητο, ήατο, plupf. of δαμάω.

Δέδογμαι, pf. pas. of δοκέω. Δ idoiy μ is, for dedoina μ is, 1. pl. pf. mid. of deidw.

 Δ έδοικ', for δέδοικα, 2. p. ind. of δείδω, for which it is often used. Δ εδοίκαμες, Dor. for δεδοίκαμεν, 1. pl. pf. ind. of the same. Δεδοίκω, a Poet. verb formed

from 2. pf. didouxa.

Διδόκημαι, 1. sing. p. ind. pas. of δοκίω, but seldom used.

Δεδοκημίνος, η, ον, μf. part. pas. of the same; ση είστηκει δεδοκημίνος, he was standing keeping guard, Il. xv, 730. Some connect it with δίκομαι οτ δίχομαι.

Διδόκηται (seldom used), and δίδοκται, 3. sing. pf. ind. pas. of δοκέω.

Δεδοκιμάσμεθα, 1. pl. pf. pas. from δεδοκίμασμαι, whence

Διδοχιμασμίνος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. of δοχιμάζω. Hence

Δεδοκιμασμένως, adv. according to expectation or opinion.

Δίδονται, it seemed, was resolved or decreed, 3. sing. pf. ind. pas. of δίδογμαι, from δοχίω.

Διδόνατο, Dor. and Ion. for έδεδόνητο, 3. sing. plupf. ind. pas. of δονέω.

Διδοζασμένος, η, ον, pf. part. pas. of δοξάζω.

Δίδοςκα, δίδοςκε, it seems, it is seem or beheld, 2. pf. ind, whence δεδοςκώς, part. from δέςκομαι.

Δίδοται, 3. sing. pf. ind. pas. of δίδωμι.

 Δ εδούλευκα, 1. sing. pf. ind. act. of δουλεύω.

Δίδουπα, 1. sing. pf. ind., whence part. pf. διδουπώς, dead; διδουπότος Οἰδιπόδαο, of the deceased Œdipus, Il. xxiii, 979. Fr. δουπίω.

Δεδεαγμένος, p. part. pas. of δεάσσω, grasping; κόνιος δεδεαγμένος αίματοίσσης, grasping the bloody dust, Il. xiii, 393.

Δίδε āπα, 1. sing. pf. ind. act., hence part. διδεαπώς, όπος, in pf. pas. δίδεαμαι, whence part. διδεαμένος, from δεάω.

Διδεάμηκα, formed from the obsol. δεαμέω, 1. sing. pf. ind. act. to τρέχω.

Δίδεαται, by metath. for δίδαεται, 3. sing. pf. ind. pas. of δίεω.

 Δ ideoza, for didoeza, by metath. 1. sing. 2. pf. ind. of diexo- $\mu\alpha$ i.

Δίδρομα, 1. sing. 2. p. ind. of τρίχω. Th. δρίμω, obsol.

Διδροσωμίνος, sprinkled; bedewed, part. pf. pas. of δροσόω.

Δίδυκα, 1. sing. p. ind. act. of δίω, or δύνω καὶ οὔπω (ἤλιον) διδυκίναι, and is not yet set, Plat. Phæd.; κρατιρὰ δὶ ὶ λύσσα δίδυκιν, furious madness has entered (possessed) him, Il. ix, 239.

Δεδύκει, Ion. for ἐδεδύκει, 3. sing. physf. ind. act. of the same. Hence

Διδύκω, Poet. verb. formed from pf. act. δίδυκα, Theocr. i, 102. Διδύνημαι, σαι, ται, pf. pas. of δύναμαι.

Δεδυστύχηκα, 1. sing. pf. act. of δυστυχέω.

Δίδωκα, 1. sing. and in 3. pl. δεδώκασιν, pf. act. of δίδωμι. Δεδώρηται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of

δωρέομαι.

Δίελος, Poet. contract. δῆλος, manifest; conspicuous, Π. x, 466.

Δείω (obsol.), to need, want, f. δεήσω, 1. a. pas. ίδιήθην, act. signif. mid. δείσμαι, 1. f. m. δεήσομαι.

Δίη, 3. sing. pres. subj. of δεῖ, it behoveth, it is necessary; and δέη, 2. sing. pres. ind. or subj. m. of δέομαι.

Δεήθητε, pray or entreat you, 2. pl. imperat. 1. a. pas. of δίομαι. Δέημα, ἄτος, τό, prayer, entreaty, want, request. Fr. δέω or δέομαι.

 Δ iñoav, part. 1. a. act. neut., and Δ iñosi, 1. f. impers. of δ iĩ.

Δέησις, εως, ή, a praying or entreating, supplication, want, need; δεήσεις, nom. pl. Th. δίομαι.

Δεῆσον, nom. sing. neut. of part.

1. f. of δεῖ, used absolutely; as δεῆσον πολεμεῖν, when it will be necessary to fight.

 $\Delta \epsilon n \tau i z \delta s$, \acute{n} , $\acute{o}v$, suppliant; making many requests; also, subst. a suppliant.

 $\Delta \tilde{i}$, it behoves, (oportet,) it is necessary, one must; it is right and proper; there is need or want of ; ταῦτα δεῖ μακροῦ χρόνου είπεῖν, there is need of, or, it would require a long discourse to unfold these things, Æschyl. Prom. 877; see also ver. 872; τί δῆτα σοῦ δεῖ; what need, pray, is there of you? Soph. Phil. 1060; impers. with the acc. µ1προῦ δεῖ, or ὀλίγου δεῖ, there wants but little, nearly, almost; αν τι δέη, should there be any need; ούτω πολλοῦ ἐδέησε, so far was he from being tried, etc., Lys. in Eratosth.; in subj. δέη, impf. έδει, f. δεήσει, 1. a. έδέησε, pres. inf. δείν, part. δέον· είς τὸ dier, for the public good, Aristoph. Nub. 859; ες δίον πάρε- $\sigma \tau i$, he is come opportunely, Soph. Œd. T. 1417; τὰ δέοντα, necessaries; also, duties. It takes the accus. after it, and

sometimes the dative and accus., generally the dative and genitive, as in Æschyl. Ag. 822; Eurip. Med. 565; Plat. Polit. iii, 3; sometimes the dat. and inf. as in Soph. Œd. C. 725. Th. Siw. $\Delta \epsilon \tilde{i} \gamma \mu \alpha$, $\tilde{\alpha} \tau o \epsilon$, $\tau \delta$, an example. instance, proof; a specimen or sample of goods shown to purchasers at the Piraus; also, a place there, like the Oriental bazars, where the samples are shown, a wharf, Demosth. 932, 20; also, a court, where disputes pertaining to mercantile transactions were settled; see Aristoph. Eq. 979; a conjecture, proof. Fr. δείκνυμι. Hence Δ ειγματίζω, f. ίσω, 1. a. ind. act. ἐδειγμάτισα, to expose in public, to make a public show or spectacle; to exhibit one as an example.

Δείδεκτ', for δείδεκτο, 3. sing. plupf. ind. pas Ion. and Poetby ectasis of the first syllable for ἐδίδεκτο · δείδεκτ' 'Αχιλῆα, he pledged Achilles, Il. ix, 224; so in pf. inf. pas. δειδέχθαι, for δείκναι, of δείκνυμι, from the old form δείκω.

Δειδέχἄται, they pledged, they took by the hands, Il. iv, 4; Ion. for δεδεγμένοι εἰσί, 3. pl. pt. pas.; so δειδέχατο, for δεδεγμένοι ήσαν, 3. pl. plupf. ind. pas. Ion. δείχνυμι. Th. δείχω.

 Δ ειδήμων, ονος, δ, ή, fearful, timid, cowardly, Π . iii, 56. Th. δείδω. Δ ειδία, α ς, ή, a dark night.

Δείδια, by ectasis Poet. for δίδια, formed from the obsol. δίω, 2. pf. ind. of δείδω.

 Δ ειδίζομαι, and

Δειδίζω, f. ίσω, to fear.

 $\Delta \epsilon \delta i \delta i \theta_i$, in the same manner for $\delta \epsilon \delta i \delta i \theta_i$, 2. sing. pres. imperat. act. of $\delta \epsilon \delta i \omega_{\mu i}$, formed from the obsol. $\delta \epsilon \omega$.

Δείδιμεν, 1. pl. of obsol. δείδιμε (the same as δείδω), to be afraid of; ἐπεὶ οὔτινα δείδιμεν ἔμππε, Π. vii, 196.

Δειδίζεται, 3. sing. 1. f. ind. mid. Poet. for δεδίζεται, from δεδίσσομαι.

Δειδίότες, fearing, afraid; nom. pl. part. 2. pf. from δείδω.

Δειδίσχομαι, and δεδίσχομαι, to receive hospitably, to welcome; to pledge, Odys. xv, 150; to present to, Ap. Rhod. i, 558. See δεδίστομαι.

Δειδίσκω, s. as δεικνύω.

Δειδίσσομαι, and Att. δειδίστομαι. See δεδίστομαι.

Δείδοικα, Poet. for δίδοικα, 1.

 Δ EIE

sing. 2. pf. ind. of $\Delta EI'\Delta\Omega$, to fear, to be afraid; άλλὰ μάλ' αἰνῶς δείδω, but I am grievously afraid, Il. x, 39; never used by the Attic writers, and found only in the first person; perfects δέδοικα and δέδια, used as presents; to tremble, to quake; f. m. δείσομαι, Il. xv, 299; the fut. act. does not appear to have been in use, nor the imperfect; instead of the latter the pluperf. Ededoiner was employed, I was afraid; from dediμι, obsol. 2. sing. pres. imper. act. δέδιθι, and δείδιθι, 1. a. ind. act. έδεισα, and έδδεισα, Poet. 1. a. act. opt. Æol. deivere, inf. deivar, pres. pas. subj. δίωμαι, from δίω, obsol. inf. dederobar, and by aphær. δείσθαι, as if from δέομαι, from δέος, fear; 1. a. ind. m. εδεισάμην, subj. δείσωμαι, pf. ind. δέδοικα, and δείδοικα, Poet. as if from δείκω, obsol., always used with present time, I am afraid; also, δίδια, generally used by the Poets, but sometimes also by prose writers; ἀλλὰ καὶ μισεῖ TIS ERSTVOV Rai DEDIEV, Demosth. i. Phil.; οὐ δείδια χεῖςας ἀάπτους Τεώων, Il. xiii, 49; I am afraid for, δέδια ἀμφ', with dat., Æschyl. Prom. 189. It is construed with the accus. as above, Il. xiii, 49; and generally with the dat. governed by περί or ἀμφί. δέδεια, and Poet. δείδια, 2 pf. ind.; plupf. ind. ¿δεδοίκειν, and ἐδεδίειν, Poet. ¿deidíeiv, used with the time of an imperfect. The preposition περί commonly follows; as, δείσαντες περί ταῖς ναῦσιν, having been afraid for the ships, Thucyd. vii, 53; with the gen. likewise. It is also construed with μη οπως, and οπως μή, as δέδοιχ' όπως μη σεύζομαι κακοδαίμονος, Aristoph. Eq. 112; conf. Plut. 200; Eurip. Med. 37; 2. pf. inf. δεδιέναι, and part. δεδιώς, and δειδιώς. δεδιέναι and φοβεῖσθαι are used synonymously in Xen. Mem. i.

Δειελιάω, ω, f. άσω, to take an afternoon repast, to sup, Odys. xvii, 599.

 Δ ειελιήσως, αντος, part. 1. a. act. of preced.

Δειελίνός, ή, όν, Poet. for δειλινός, ή, όν, of or belonging to the afternoon or evening. From Δείελον, ου, τό, an afternoon repast; also, twilight. Th. δείλη. Δείελος, ου, δ, ή, of the afternoon, Odys. xvii, 606; also, of the evening; subst. δ, the evening,

Π. xxi, 232. Fr. δείλη. Δεικανάειν, contract. αν, pres. inf. act. Poet. for δεικνύναι.

Δεικανάομαι, ῶμαι, f. ήσομαι, to receive kindly and courteously, to welcome; καὶ δεικανόωντο δέσαστιν, Il. κν, 86, to salute. Fr. δίκομαι, Ion. for δέχομαι. Δεικανάω, ῶ, obsol. to show, and hence the pres. Poet. δεικαναίσκω, the same, and impf. Ion. δεικαναίσκεν, he showed the scrpents, Theocr. Herc. 56. Th. δείκνυμι, or, as

others think, δέχομαι. Δεικελίζω, and

 Δ εικηλίζω, f. ίσω, to imitate, to represent. Fr. δείκω, obsol.

 Δ εικελίκτης, ου, δ, Dor. same as δεικελιστής, οῦ, δ, a mimic, an actor.

 Δ είκελον, ου, τό, and

 Δ είκηλον, ου, τό, an image, an effigy, a statue, Herodt. ii, 171. Fr. δείκω.

Δείκνυ, contracted for δείκνυε, as the v is long; Plato has δείκνυε, Phædr. 228, E, and δείκνυ, Polit. vii, 523, A; 2. sing. pres. imperat. act.

Δειχνύᾶσι, Ion. 3. pl. pres. ind. of δείχνυμι, from δείχνυνσι, Herodt. ii, 86.

Δειχνύει, 3. sing. pres. ind. of δειχνύω.

ΔΕΙ'ΚΝΥΜΙ, and δεικνύω, used by Dem. de Coron. Εσπες τοίνυν έγὼ ταῦτα δειχνύω τὰ ψηφίσμα-Tax Its tenses are formed from δείκω, obsol., the original present being δέκω, hence δέκομαι, Ion. Att. δέχομαι, to take into the hand; hence, to show; to point out; to exhibit; to indicate; to manifest; to declare; to prove; f. δείζω, pf. δέδειχα, Demosth.; 1. a. ind. act. "δειξα, Ion. "δεξα, 1. a. inf. δείζαι, fut. pas. δειχθήσομαι, pf. ind. pas. δέδειγμαι, a. ind. pas. ἐδείχθην, mid. with Homer is frequently to shake hands, δεικνύμενος, Il. ix, 196; also, the pf. and plupf. pas. See δειδέχαται, etc.

 Δ εικνύναι, pres. inf. act., and Δ εικνύντες, nom. pl. part. pres. act. of δείκνυμι.

 $\Delta_{\text{ELET}(05)}$, α , or, verbal adj. to be shown.

 $\Delta \epsilon i \kappa \tau n s$, δv , δv , one who shows or exhibits; and

Δεικτικός, ή, όν, that shows or points out; demonstrative; com; ound, ἀποδεικτικός, ή, όν, the same, and from the same. Th. δείκνυμι.

 $\Delta \epsilon_{i\kappa\tau i\kappa\tilde{\omega}_{5}}$, adv. demonstratively,

for the purpose of showing. Fr. δείπνυμι.

Δειλ', for δειλέ, voc. sing. of δει-

Δειλαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, and -αίνομαι, 1. f. m. -ανοῦμαι, to be fearful or afraid. Fr. δειλός.

Δείλωιος, αία, αιον, fearful, timorous, cowardly; unhappy, miserable, wretched; δειλαία, Ο wretch, Eurip. Med. 1262. In the comic writers, the penult. is sometimes short. Maltby's Morell. It is shortened in Aristoph. Plut. 850. Fr. δειλός.

Δειλαίος, Dor. and Att. for preced.

Δειλακείων, ονος, δ, h, and

Δείλακρος, α, ον, very wretched, miserable, Aristoph. Plut. 973. Fr. δειλός and ἄκρος.

 Δ είλαν, Dor. for χατὰ δείλην, in the evening.

 Δ ειλανδείω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to be afraid of man; to be panic-struck; to be cowardly. Fr. δειλός and ἀνής.

Δειλανδεία, ας, ή, fear of man, panic, cowardice. Same Th.

Δείλετο, 3. sing. impf. of δείλω, supposed to be the true reading for δύσετο, Odys. vii, 289.

ΔΕΙ'ΛΗ, ns, n, (Δεα understood,) the afternoon, II. xxi, 111; Xen. Anab. i, 8, 8; vii, 3, 9; evening; περὶ and ἀμφὶ δείλην, about dusk, Thucyd. and Xen.; δείλη πρωΐα, the early dawn; δείλη δψία, the gray of evening; twilight.

Δειλήμων, ονος, δ, ή, timid.

Δείλης (when opposed to πρωί), in the evening.

 $\Delta_{\mathfrak{sl}\lambda\tilde{\iota}\tilde{\alpha}}$, $\alpha_{\mathfrak{s}}$, \dot{n} , timidity, cowardice; pusillanimity, Soph. Ed. T. 536; and

 Δ ειλιαίνω, f. ανῶ, to terrify; to make afraid; also,

 Δ ειλίασις, εως, ή, fear, dread, terror. Fr. δειλός.

Δειλιάζω, f. άσω, and

 Δ ειλιᾶω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\alpha}\sigma\omega$, to fear; to fly or shrink from danger; to behave in a cowardly manner 1. a. ind. act. ἐδειλίασα. Fr δειλός.

Δειλίνόν, οῦ, τό, subst. an afternoon repast; adv. (χρόνον being understood), in the evening From

 $\Delta_{\varepsilon i \lambda l \nu \delta \varepsilon}$, \acute{n} , \acute{o}_{ν} , of or belonging to the afternoon or evening. The $\delta_{\varepsilon i \lambda n}$.

Δειλίότης, ητος, ή, s. ας δειλία. Δείλομαι, to incline towards evening; to set or decline, as the sun, Odys. vii, 288. Fr. δείλη. Διιλόομαι, οῦμαι, 1. f. mid. ώσομαι, to fear, to be afraid; whence διιλωθείς, afraid, terrified; part. 1. a. pas. From

Δειλός, ή, όν, fearful, timid, cowardly; unhappy; weak; wicked, Soph. Antig. 326; wretched; ž δείλ, ah, wretch! Il. xi, 441. Fr. δείδω.

xi, 441. Fr. δείδω.
Διιλότερος, compar. of δειλός.
Διιλότης, τητος, ή, timidity, fearfulness, fear. Fr. the same.
Διιλόψῦχος, ου, adj. pusillanimous, cowardly. Th. ψυχή.
Δείμα, ἄτος, τό, and δειμός, οῦ, ὁ, fear, terror, alarm, Soph. Œd.
Τ. 151; dread, fright, Eurip.
Hec. 90; καὶ πᾶν δείμα, and every way revolting, Soph. Phil.
917; δείμα ἔλαξε, εἰς δείμα τινα βάλλειν, εἰς δείμα πίπτειν, He-

Δειμαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to fear, to be afraid, δειμαίνω νιν, μη ἄση..., Eurip. Med. 39; Soph. Œd. C. 492; to terrify, Æschyl. Pers. 592; Eum. 494; it is sometimes followed by περί with the dat. Herodt. ix, 73. Same Th.

rodt., etc. Fr. δείδω.

Δειμαλίος, ία, έον, timid, fearful; act. terrible, frightful, dreadful. Same Th.

 Δ ειμάομαι, $\tilde{\omega}$ μαι, f. m. άσομαι, to fear, be afraid, Hesych. Fr. δε $\tilde{\omega}$ μα.

Δείμας, having built, part. 1. a. act. of δέμω, Eurip. Rhes. 232; δεῖμε, or δεῖμεν, with ν added, Ion. for ἔδειμε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. δείμασθαι (for δειμάσθαι means to fear) and δειμάμενος, 1. a. inf. and part. m. of δέμω. Δείματο, 3. sing. 1. a. mid. of δέμω.

Δειματόεις, εσσα, εν, frightened. Δειματοστάγής, έος, δ, ή, instilling or inspiring fear, Æschyl. Choëph. 829. Fr. δείμα and στάζω.

Δειματόω, ω, f. ώσω, to frighten, terrify, make afraid, for φοβίω, 3. sing. im.yf. ind. act. contract. idειμάτου, Herodt. vi, 3; Aristoph. Ran. 141; pas. to be alarmed; δειματούμενοι λόγοι, fearful rumors, Æschyl. Choëph. 832. Th. δείδω.

Δειματώδης, εος, ό, ή, adj. terrific, frightful. Fr. δείμα and είδος. Δείμομεν, Ερία for δείμωμεν, 1. pl. 1. a. subj. act. of δέμω.

Δειμός, οῦ, ὁ, the same as δεῖμα, fear, dread, terror; the God of Fear, Il. iv, 440. Same Th. But

Δείμος, ου, δ, a man's name, Dimus. See also preced.

Δειμώδης, sos, δ, ή, terrible, frightful.

Δεῖν, pres. inf. it behoves, it is necessary; from δεῖ, which see. ΔΕΙ ΝΑ, ὁ, ἡ, τό, gen. δεῖνος, dat. δεῖνι, acc. δεῖνα, nom. pl. δεῖνες, gen. δείνων, dat. not used; indef. pron. a certain person, somebody; ὁ δεῖνα, such a one; τὸ δεῖνα, Aristoph. Lys. 926, Brunch interprets, perii. "Perhaps it may be considered as an expression of surprise or forgetfulness, what is this! what do you call it? Aristoph. Acharn. 1149; Vesp. 524." Dunbar's

Δεινά, adv. for δεινῶς, vehemently; exceedingly; terribly; from δεινός, which in pl. n. g. has δεινά, as δεινὰ ἐποίουν, they expressed their indignation, Thucyd. v, 42; δεινὰ ἐποιοῦντο, they were indignant; δεινὰ ἰδών and βλέπων, looking dreadful.

Lex.

 $\Delta_{\text{siv}}\dot{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, f. $\dot{\alpha}\sigma\omega$, to bear impatiently, to be angry; scarcely in use.

Δεινέω, δεινεύω, and δινεύω, to whirl round. See δινέω.

 Δ εινοθέτας, α, Dor. for

Δεινοθέτης, ου, δ, treating severely or cruelly, cruel; an epith. of Love. Fr. δεινός and τίθημι. Δεινοίο, gen. sing. Ion. for δεινοίο, dat. pl. Ion. δεινοίοι, from δεινοίο. Δεινολογέρμαι, οῦμαι, 1. f. m. ήσομαι, to complain bitterly or grievously; μᾶλλόν τι ἐδεινολογέετο, he lamented the more bitterly, Herodt. i, 44. Fr. δεινός and λέγω.

Δεινολογία, ας, ἡ, grievous or exaggerated complaint. Same Th. Δεινομάνειος παῖς, the son of Dinomenes, Hiero, Pind.

Δεινοπάθεια, α₅, 'n, a bitter complaint, grievous suffering; and Δεινοπαθέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to be sorely vexed or troubled; to bear impatiently, to complain bitterly, Demosth. 1023, penult.; and Δεινοπάθης, έος, ὁ, 'n, grievously vexed or troubled, bearing impatiently; complaining. Fr. δεινός and πάθος.

Δεινοποιέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to exaggerate; to magnify. Fr. δεινός and ποιέω.

Δεινόπους, οδος, ο, η, (literally, terror-footed, or dread-footed,) of fearful footstep, of fearful approach, striking terror by its footsteps, Soph. Œd. T. 418. Fr. δεινός and ποῦς.

 Δ in ω , ω , to have a threatening countenance. Fr.

δεινός and πρόσωπον.

Δεινός, ή, όν, expressive of the quality of objects, which, from their vastness, magnitude, etc., inspire fear, awe, reverence, power, etc.; terrible, dreadful, fearful (as from δείδω); powerful or able in any thing, whether good or bad; vehement, forcible; expert, skilful, Æschyl. Prom. 59; clever, dexterous; grand, admirable, venerable, Il. xviii, 394; surprising, Thucyd. vii, 12; sacred, Æschyl. S. Theb. 1033; wicked; compar. δεινότερος, superl. δεινότατος δεινότατον δέ, but the most alarming or appalling circumstance, etc., Thucyd. ii, 51; τὸ δεινόν, a calamity; in dervois eivar, to be in danger or dangerous circumstances, Thucyd. vii, 8; δεινός χεησθαι, always ready at using, etc., Theophr. Char. 1, edit. Newt.; δεινὰ πάσχειν, to suffer grievous injuries, to be very illtreated; οἱ περὶ λόγους δεινοί, powerful orators, Longin. 44; γλώσση δὶ δεινοῦ, Soph. Phil. 443; τί δεινὸν Ισχύος θράσος; what fearful confidence of power? Id. 104; δεινός λόγων, a powerful speaker, Demosth. 84, 37; ώς δεινοῦ όντος λέγειν, as being a powerful speaker, Plat. Apol. i; τὰ δεινά, any evils, calamities, afflictions; death; σύσει δεινή, adapted by nature, naturally fit, Plat. Gorg. 18; δεινών βουλευμάτων, powerful arguments, Aristoph. Nub. 1033; δεινά κέκραγεν, makes a hideous noise, Id. 388; βλέπων τὸ δεινόν, to look fierce or terrible, Id. Ran. 593; moiss, or ποιεϊσθαι δεινόν, to be affronted, incensed, Thucyd. i, 102. Fr. δέος, or δείδω.

Δεινότης, ητος, η, what causes fear, terror, awe, etc.; power, dexterity, talent, skill; energy, force; cruelty; fear, awe, terror; atrocity; vehemence, or rather that extraordinary power of oratory, which arises from a combination of every possible excellence; the term is applied by the ancients to the eloquence of Demosthenes in particular; also, fitness, suitableness in general; καὶ όση δεινότης ήν ἐν τῷ Φιλίππφ, and what dexterity there was in Philip, Dem. de Coron. Same Th.

Asivów, ω, f. ωσω, like δεινοποιώ, e a to exaggerate; to aggravate, Fr. Demosth. 307, 26; Thucyd. viii,

74. Fr. deivos. $\Delta_{\text{SIV}}\omega$, two terrible ones, nom. dual, from δεινός.

Δεινωποί, οί, nom. pl. of

Δεινωπός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, the same as δεινώ ψ , $\tilde{\omega}$ πος, δ , \hat{n} , of horrible aspect, grim, stern, Hes. Scut. 250. Fr. δεινός and ώψ.

 $\Delta_{\mathcal{E}_{i}} \tilde{\omega}_{\mathcal{E}_{i}}$, adv. terribly; horribly; grievously; severely; strangely, wonderfully; vehemently; accurately, diligently, eagerly, greatly, Herodt. ix, 35; Deivas φέρειν, to take highly amiss, Id. ii, 121; δεινῶς ἔχειν, to be in a sad plight, to be miserable, Xen. Anab. vi, 4, 16; δεινως άθυμω, I am grievously disheartened, Soph. Œd. T. 747. Fr. δεινός. Δείνωσις, εως, ή, a making great or terrific; also, in Rhetoric, exaggeration or amplification, which gives force to a speech, as invective, etc., Aristot. Rhet. ii, 22; called also δεινολογία. Th. δεινός.

 $\Delta \omega \psi$, $\tilde{\omega} \pi \sigma$, δ , δ , δ , of a terrific aspect; ὧ πότνιαι δεινῶπες, Soph. Œd. C. 84. Fr. δεινός and ώψ. Δείξαι, 1. a. inf. act., and $\Delta \varepsilon i \xi \alpha \iota \varepsilon$, 2. sing. 1. a. opt., and Δs , $\xi \alpha s$, $\alpha v \tau o s$, part. 1. a. act. of

 Δ είζε, or δείζεν, for έδειζε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. Ion.; δείξης, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. act. Same Th. Δείξις, εως, ή, a showing, exhibition, a demonstration; also, a proof, an argument; an ac-

 Δ erigov, 2. sing. 1. a. imperat. act. of the same.

 Δ είζω, fut. of δείκνυμι.

cusation. Same Th.

 Δ sios, eos, τ ó, Poet. for déos. Δειπνάριον, and δειπνίδιον, ου, τό, a slight repast. Fr. deirwov.

 $\Delta \epsilon_{i\pi} \nu \epsilon_{i\nu} \tau \epsilon_{i}$, Dor. for $\delta \epsilon_{i\pi} \nu_{o} \tilde{\nu} \tau \epsilon_{i}$, nom. pl. part. pres. act. of

 Δ ειπνέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, p. δεδείπνηκα, to sup, Plat. Prot. 310, E; Conv. 317, D; also, simply, to eat; to take a repast, Il. xix, 304; εὖ δεδειπνηκώς, having well supped, Xen. Cyr. viii, 4, 9; used in speaking of the paschal supper, Luke xxii, 20; 1. a. ind. ἐδείπνησα, 1. a. inf. δειπνησαι, part. 1. a. δειπνήσας. Th. DETTYON.

 Δ ειπνηστός, οῦ, ὁ, supper-time. Fr. δείπνον.

Δειπνητήριον, ου, τό, a supper apartment. Fr. deinvov.

Δειπνητικός, ή, όν, of or belonging to a supper.

 Δ eistyntós, oũ, ó, the same as อิยเสของ.

Fr. deimvov.

Δειπνοχλήτως, οςος, δ, an inviter of guests to supper. Fr. καλέω. Δειπνολογία, ας, ή, a treatise upon feasting. Fr. deigroov and λόγος.

Δειπνολόγος, ου, δ, one who discourses on feasts. Same Th.

 Δ ειπνολόχης, gen. sing. fem. for δειπνολόχου, from

 Δ ειπνολόχος, ου, δ, ἡ, properly, one who lies in wait for banquets, a feast-hunter; a parasite. Fr. δεῖπνον and λόχος. Δειπνομανής, έος, δ, ή, a great lover of feasts. Fr. μαίνομαι. ΔΕΙ~ΠΝΟΝ, ου, τό, commonly the afternoon or principal meal, corresponding to our dinner, by which term it should be translated; a supper; in Homer, a breakfast, Il. viii, 53; meat, food; a feast, a banquet; ἀμφὶ δείπνον έχειν, to be engaged at supper; ἐπὶ δεῖπνον καλεῖν, to invite to supper; in N. T., the principal meal, taken towards evening, and often late in the evening; also, the Lord's supper,

 Δ ειπνοποιέομαι, οῦμαι, 1. f. mid.ήσομαι, to prepare a supper, to sup. Sec preced.

1 Cor. xi, 20; ἀπὸ δείπνου,

straight from supper; food in

general; as provender for horses,

 Δ ειπνοποιέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to prepare supper; mid. to sup, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 16; Thucyd. iv, 103. Fr. δείπνον and ποιέω.

 $\Delta \epsilon_{i\pi\nu\sigma\pi\sigma i\delta i}$, δ_{i} , δ_{i} , one who prepares supper. Same Th.

 $\Delta \varepsilon_{i\pi} v_{o\sigma} \circ \phi_{i\sigma} \tau \tilde{n} \varepsilon$, $\delta \tilde{v}$, $\delta \tilde{v}$, one who at supper discourses on philosophy or learning. Fr. σοφιστής. $\Delta \omega \pi v \sigma \sigma \sigma n$, n_s , n_s , n_s , a supper. Fr. δείπνον.

 Δ ειπνοτήςιον, ου, τό, an eating room.

 Δ ειπνοῦντα, acc. sing. part. pres. act. of δειπνέω.

 Δ ειπνοφοςία, ας, ή, the act of serving up supper; and

Δειπνοφόρος, ου, δ, h, bringing or carrying supper. Fr. φέρω. Δ είρας, αντος, part. 1. a. act.

from δέρω, to flay, to skin; 1. a. act. "δειρα. Th. δέρας. $\Delta sig \acute{a}s$, $\acute{a}\delta os$, \acute{n} , the top or ridge of a mountain, Eurip. Phan.

213. Fr. δειζή. $\Delta \iota \iota \varrho \alpha \chi \theta \acute{n}s$, $\iota \circ s$, \dot{o} , \dot{n} , burdening the neck. Th. $\ddot{\alpha} \chi \theta \circ s$.

Δείρειν, pres. inf. act. Ion. for

 $\Delta \sin \pi v i \zeta \omega$, f. $i \sigma \omega$, to give a supper, to entertain at supper, Xen. Anab. i, 2, 61; Odys. iv, 535.

δέρειν, to flay or skin. $\Delta \omega e\acute{n}$, $\widetilde{n}s$, \widetilde{n} , the neck, Eurip. Hec. 151; Il. iii, 396; a height or summit; the same as δέρη. But

 Δ síen, ns, \dot{n} , a city of Ethiopia, Dira. See preced.

Δειριάω, ω, to reproach, revile; a Spartan word. Th. δέρως.

Δειζοχύπελλον, ου, τό, any vessel with a long neck; a bottle. Fr. δειρή and κύπελλον.

 $\Delta \epsilon_{i\rho\sigma\pi}$ idn, ns, \dot{n} , a necklace. Fr. σεδη.

Δειεός, οῦ, ὁ, a hill, Hes. Theog. Fr. dien.

 Δ ειςοτομέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to behead, Il. xxiii, 174. Fr. deign and

 Δ είρω, s. as δέρω, Herodt. ii, 39. $\Delta EI^{-}\Sigma A$, or $\delta \tilde{s} \tilde{i} \sigma \sigma \alpha$, ns, n, filth, dung; a stench.

 Δ εισαλέος, έα, έον, filthy, full of dung. Fr. δείσα.

 Δ síoavaus, nom. dual of

 $\Delta \epsilon i \sigma \alpha s$, antos, part. 1. a. act. of

 Δ εῖσε, Ion. for ἔδεισε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of δείδω.

 Δ εισήνως, ορος, ή, δεισάνως, Dor.fearing men; fearing a husband, Æschyl. Ag. 148; coy. Fr. δείδω and ἀνής.

 Δ εῖσθαι, pres. ind. mid., contr. for δέεσθαι, ος δέομαι.

Δεισιδαιμονέω, ω, to fear or reverence the gods; to be superstitious. See δεισιδαίμων.

 $\Delta \varepsilon_1 \sigma_1 \delta \alpha_1 \mu_0 \nu_1 \alpha_1$, α_5 , \dot{n} , fear of the gods; superstition; also, religion. Same Th.

 Δ εισιδαίμων, ονος, δ, ή, fearing the gods or demons; in a good sense, religious, pious; more frequently in a bad sense; in Acts xvii, 22, δεισιδαιμωνεστέχους, more religiously disposed (than others), not "too superstitious," as in our version; superstitious; worshipping through fear; religious, Xen. Cyr. iii, 3, 26; in compar. δεισιδαιμονέστερος, more religious, more superstitious; too superstitious. Fr. δείδω and δαίμων.

Δεισίθεος, the same. Fr. 9:65. Δείσσα. See δείσα.

 $\Delta si\omega$, to fear, obsol., whence f. δείσω, etc.

ΔE'KĀ, oi, zi, τά, pl. indecl. the number ten.

Δεκάβοιον, τό. See next.

Δεκάβοιος, ου, δ, of or with ten oxen; τὸ δεκάζοιον, an Athenian coin of the value of ten oxen; a sacrifice, so called from ten oxen, Plut. in Life of Theseus. Fr.

dixa and Bous.

Δεκαγονία, ας, ή, the tenth generation, Lucian. Fr. δέκα and γόνος.

Δεκαγεάμματος, ου, δ, ή, composed of ten letters or lines. Fr. δέκα and γεάμμα.

Δικάρωνος, ου, δ, ħ, having ten angles; subst. τό, a decagon. Fr. δίκα and γωνία.

Δικαιάριχης, and δικάδαρχος, ου, δ, an officer commanding ten men; a decemvir; one of the ten magistrates at Athens, appointed after the expulsion of the Thirty Tyrants. Fr. δίκα and ἀρχή.

Δεκαδαρχία, ας, ή, a decemvirate; the command over ten; δεκαδαρχίαι, ων, αί, companies of ten.

Δεκάδαςχος, ου, ό, s. as δεκαδάςνης.

 Δ εκάδελτος (νόμος), the law of the Ten Tables. Fr. δέλτος.

Δεκαδεύς, έως, δ, one of a decuria, or body of ten soldiers. Fr. δέκα.

Δεκαδικός, ή, όν, consisting of ten; with ἀριθμός, the number ten.

 Δ εκαδοῦχος, ου, δ , a decemvir, one of the ten magistrates at Athens. Fr. $\mathring{\epsilon}$ χω.

Δικαδύω, all gend. indecl. twelve; also, δυοκαίδικα, δώδικα (the more usual form), the same. Fr. δίκα and δύω.

 Δ εκάδωςος, ου, δ, ή, ten palms long or broad. Fr. δέκα and δωςον.

 Δ εκαεπτά, οί, αί, τά, indecl. seventeen. Fr. επτά.

Δεκαίτηςος, ου, δ, ή, enduring ten years; decennial, Plat. Leg. vi. 772. B. Fr. έσρς

vi, 772, B. Fr. ἔτος. Δεκαετής, ίος, δ, ἡ, of ten years; ten years old, Herodt. i, 114;

lasting ten years; and $\Delta \epsilon x \alpha \epsilon \tau i \alpha$, αs , \dot{n} , a period or term

of ten years. Fr. dina and

Δικάζω, f. άσω, to give a tenth; also, to bribe, to corrupt, Æschin. 12, 30; Isocr.; opposed to μισθαενίω, to suffer one's self to be bribed or corrupted; pas. to be bribed. Fr. δίκω, for δίχομαι.

 Δ ixāxis, adv. ten times. Fr. δ ixa.

 Δ exaxio χ i λ ioi, ω v, ten thousand. Fr. χ i λ ioi.

Δικάκλινος, ου, δ, ή, having ten dinner-couches. Fr. δίκα and

κλίναι.

Δικακυμία, ας, ή, the tenth wave; a huge wave or billow. Fr. κυμα.

 Δ εκάλιτεος, ου, δ , \dot{n} , weighing ten pounds. Fr. λ ίτε α .

Δικάλογος, ου, ο, ΤΗΕ DECA-LOGUE, or Ten Commandments. Fr. δίκα and λόγος.

Δεκάμηνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, and δεκαμηνιαῖος, αία, αῖον, of ten months, lasting ten months; ten months old, Theocr. 24, 1. Fr. δέκα and μήν.

 Δ εκαμναῖος, α , oν, of the weight or value of ten minæ. Fr. μ νᾶ. Δ εκάμνους, oυν, weighing ten minæ or worth ten minæ. Fr. δ έκα and μ νᾶ.

Δεκάμφοςος, ου, δ, ħ, containing ten amphoræ, Eurip. Cycl. 387. Fr. ἀμφοςεύς.

 $\Delta \varepsilon \kappa \alpha \nu \alpha i \alpha$, $\alpha \varepsilon$, $\dot{\eta}$, a fleet of ten sail. $Fr. \nu \alpha \tilde{\nu} \varepsilon$.

Δεκανάομαι, $\tilde{\omega}$ μαι, to receive kindly or courteously, Hes. Fr. δίκομαι, for δίχομαι.

 Δ εκαοκτώ, indecl. of all genders, eighteen.

Δεκάπαλαι, adv. ten times since, i. e. a great while since, Aristoph. Eq. 1154. Fr. πάλαι.

Δεκαπέντε, indect. of all genders, fifteen; the more usual form is πεντεκαίδεκα. Fr. πέντε and δέκα.

Δεκάπηχυς, εος, δ, ħ, of ten cubits long, broad, etc., Herodt. ix, 8. Fr. $\pi\tilde{\eta}\chi v_5$.

Δεκαπλασιάζω, f. άσω, to multiply ten times, to make tenfold. Fr. πλασιάζω.

Δεκαπλάσιος, ου, δ, ή, tenfold, Plat. Euthyd, 300, D. Same Th.

Δεκάπλεθεος, ου, δ, ħ, being of ten acres in extent; consisting of ten acres. Fr. δέκα and πλέθεου, Poet. πέλεθεου.

 Δ εκαπλοῦς, adj. tenfold. Fr. $\pi \lambda$ έω.

Δεκάπολις, εως, ή, (i. e. the ten cities,) the name of a country beyond the Jordan, including ten cities, Decapolis. Fr. πόλις.

Δεκάπους, οδος, δ, ή, having ten feet; ten feet long. Fr. ποῦς. Δεκάπρωτοι, ων, οἱ, the ten principal persons; the Decemprimi at Rome, the principal officers in the municipia. See Boechh, Inscr. ii, p. 217. Fr. πρῶπος. Δεκάρχης, ου, δ, an officer commanding ten men; and

Δεκαρχία, ας, ή, the command over ten; δεκαρχίαι, the govern-

ment of the ten, appointed by Lysander over the conquered cities, Xen. Hist. iii, 4, 2, 7; and

 Δ εκαςχῖκός, ή, όν, of or belonging to a commander of ten. Fr. δέκα and ἀςχή.

Δεκάς, άδος, ή, the number ten; also, a company of ten, a decuria; κατὰ δεκάδας, by tens. Engl. A DECADE.

Δεκάσθεις, part. 1. a. of δεκάζω, Longin. 44.

 Δ sκάσκαλμος, ου, ἡ, (ναῦς,) a vessel having ten oars. Fr. σκάλμος.

Δεκασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a decimation, a taking of the tenth; tenths, tithes; also, bribery; corruption; δεκασμοὶ βεαθεύουσι, bribes govern or influence, Longin. 44. Fr. δεκάζω.

Δεκάσπορος, ου, δ, ή, a lapse of ten years; literally, ten sowings, Eurip. Troad. 20. Fr. σπέρω. Δεκαστάπηρος, ου, δ, ή, that receives a stipend of ten staters; of the value of ten staters, Arrian. Exped. Alexand. VII, 23.

Δεκάστεγος, ου, δ, ή, having ten floors or stories. Fr. στέγος.

 Δ εκάσχοινος, ου, δ, ħ, an Egyptian measure of six hundred stadia; σχοῖνος, sixty stadia. Δ εκάται, ων, αὶ, ρl. of δεκάτη.

Δεκαταῖος, αία, αῖον, adj. of ten days; on the tenth day; δεκαταῖος ἦλθε, he came on the tenth day; δεκαταῖον βρέφος, an infant of ten days old.

Δεκατάλαντος, ου, δ, ἡ, weighing or worth ten talents. Fr. τά-λαντου.

Δεκατέσσαρες, ων, οἰ, αἰ, and δεκατέσσερα, ων, τά, fourteen. Fr. δέκα and τέσσαρες.

Δεκάτευσις, εως, ή, the act of decimating; demanding or receiving a tenth; and

Δεκατευτήριου, ου, τό, the office or place where the tenth was received, Nen. Hist. i, 1, 14; and

Δεκατευτής, $ο\tilde{v}$, δ , a collector of tenths or tithes. From

Δεκατεύω, f. εύσω, to collect a tenth; to decimate, Demosth. 617, 12; to set apart a tenth to the god (Apollo), Xen. Hist. vi, 3, 9; Herodt. vii, 132. From

Δεκάτη, ης, ἡ, the tenth part, a tithe; ἐς δεκάτην (ἡμέςων) γάς ποτε παιδαςίου κληθείς, for being once invited on the tenth day of the child's birth, or the day

when the child was acknowledged by his father and named, and when a feast was given, Aristoph. Av. 494; Cf. Demosth. 1000, 18; 1016, ult.; καλεῖν εἰς τὴν δικάτην, to invite to the feast held on the tenth day, Id. 41, 17. The tenth was always offered to Minerva, Lys. 160, 14; in Hebr. vii, 8, 9, tithes under the Jewish law; fem. of δίκατος.

Δεκατηλογία, ας, \hbar , the collection of the tenth or tithe. Fr. δεκάτη and λέγω.

 Δ εκατηλόγιον, ου, τό, an office for collecting the tenths or tithes, a custom-house or tollhouse. Same Th.

 Δ szarnhóyos, ov, δ , a collector of the tenths. Same Th.

Δεκατημόςιον, ου, τό, a tenth part, *Plat. Leg.* xi, 924, *A. Fr.* μέςος.

Δίκατον, adv. tenthly.

 Δ ixătos, n, or, the tenth; itos δ ixator, the tenth year. Fr. δ ixa.

Δεκατόω, ω, f. ώσω, to take the tenth or tithes of, Hebr. vii, 6; pas. to be tithed; pf. pas. dedexatωμαι. The word is not found in the classic writers, dexateίω being in use with them. Fr. δέκα.

Δεκατείς, τειῶν, οί, αί, δεκατεία, τά, gen. thirteen. Fr. τείς and δέκα. This is probably a later form, though found in Demosth. as stated by L. Dindorf in Steph. Thesaur., new Paris edit. Δεκατώνης, ου, δ, a farmer of the tenth, which was a duty levied upon vessels outward and homeward bound. See Boechh's Public Economy of Athens, vol. ii, p. 41. Fr. ἀνέσμαι.

 Δ εκάφῦλος, ου, δ, ἡ, divided into ten tribes, *Herodt*. v, 66. *Fr.* φυλή.

 Δ sná χ alxov, ov, τ ó, a coin of the value of ten asses, ten chalci or brass pieces, the Roman denarius. Fr. χ alxós.

 Δ εκάχτλοι, αι, α, ten thousand, R. v. 860. Fr. δέχα and χίλιοι. Δ εκάχορδον, ου, τό, having ten strings, a psaltery or lute. Fr. χορδή.

Δεκελίη, Ion. for Δεκέλεια, ας, ή, Decelia; of which Stephanus says, Δεκέλια, δῆμος τῆς Ἱππο-θοωντίδος φυλῆς, Decelia, a borough of the tribe of Hippothoon, etc.; a town in Attica, which the Lacedamonians under Agis fortified, Thucyd. vii, 19;

hence the latter part of the Pelzponnesian war was sometimes called the Decelian war, Δεκελεικὸς πόλεμος, Demosth. 258, 13.

 Δ_{se} $\hat{\mu}$ $\hat{\mu}$ $\hat{\nu}$ $\hat{$

Δεκετηρος, ου, δ, ή, and δεκέτης, οῦ, of ten years; lasting ten years; δεκέτη χρόνον, Soph. Phil. 712.

Δεκέτης, ου, δ, ή, lasting ten years; being ten years old.

Δικέτις, ιδος, ή, fem. of preced. Δίκευ, Ion. and Dor. for δέχου, 2. sing. pres. imperat. m. from δίκομαι.

Δεκήςης, εος, δ, ή, having ten oars, or ten banks of oars. Fr. ἐξέσσω.

Δέκομαι, Ion. for δέχομαι, to take, to receive; so δεκόμεθα, 1. pl. for δεχόμεθα, Herodt. ix, 91, et passim.

Δικόργυιος, ου, δ, ħ, of ten fathoms long or broad, etc. Fr. δίκα and δεγυιά.

Δεκτέος, έα, έον, that ought to be received, etc. See δίχομαι.

Δεκτής, ῆςος, and δέκτης, ου, δ , one who receives; a beggar. Fr. δέχομαι.

Δεκτικός, ή, όν, proper for receiving, capable of receiving, holding, or containing; capacious. Same Th.

Δέκτο, 3. sing. impf. ind. pas. Ion. for εδέκετο, Il. ii, 420. Fr. δέκομαι, Ion.

 Δ εκτός, ή, όν, accepted, acceptable, agreeable. Th. δέχομαι. Δ έκτρια, ας, ή, Poet. fem. of δεκτής, δέκτης.

Δέκτως, ορος, δ, Poet. for δεκτής, δέκτης.

 Δ ελαστ $_{\ell}$ εύς, έως, δ , one who sets baits or snares; a fisherman. Fr. δέλεα $_{\ell}$.

Δελεάζω, f. σω, to bait, to entrap; ἐπεὰν νῶτον νὸς δελεάση περὶ ἄγκιστρον, when you have put the back of a hog as bait about the hook, Herodt. ii, 70; to take or catch with a bait; by metaphor, to entice, decoy; to cajole; 1. a. ind. act. ἐδελίωσα. From

ΔΕ'ΛΕΑΡ, ἄτος, τό, a bait; metaphor. a decoy, an allurement, enticement, Eurip. Iph. T. 1182; deception, seduction; fraud, deceit.

 Δ sλεάςπαζ, αγος, δ, ή, that catches greedily at the bait. Fr. δίλεας and ἁςπάζω.

Δελεάση, from δελεάζω.

Δελέασμα, ἄτος, τό, and δελεασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a baiting; an enticement or allurement; and Δελίαστρα, ας, ἡ, a trap, a snare. Fr. δέλεαρ.

ΔΕΛΦ

Δελεαστρεύς. See δελαστρεύς. ΔΕ'ΛΕΤΡΟΝ, ου, τό, a lantern, a torch. Perhaps from δίλεας. Δελητήριον, and δελήτιον, ου, τό, dim. of δέλεας, a bait.

Δελλίδες, or δελίδες, ων, αί, wasps' cells, or nests.

 Δ ίλλ t_5 , $t\theta$ ₀₅, \dot{n} , a species of wasp. Δ ίλλ $t\theta$ ₁₀, t0, t0, t0, a wasp's nest. Fr. δ ίλλt5.

ΔΕ' ΛΤΑ, delta, the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet; the Delta, a part of Egypt.

Δελτάριον, and δέλτιον, ου, τό, a tablet for writing; a billet.

 Δ s λ τίον, ου, τό, dimin. of δί λ τος. Δ s λ τοειδής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, having the form of a Δ , triangular. Fr. δί λ τ α and ε \tilde{l} δος.

 Δ ελτογράφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that writes on a tablet, recording or registering.

 $\Delta i \lambda \tau os$, ov, \dot{n} , a book, a writingtable, the form of the letter Δ . Th. $\delta i \lambda \tau \alpha$. Also

 Δ έλτοισιν, dat. pl. Ion. of

Δίλτος, ου, η, a memorandum or pocket-book, because they were folded in the form of Δ; ην εγγεάφου σὸ μνήμοσιν διλτοις φεινῶν, which do you inscribe on the faithful tablets of your memory, Æschyl. Prom. 791; Eurip. Iph. T. 788. Fr. δέλ-

 Δ ελτίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{\omega}$ τω, to fold into a triangular shape; to write on a tablet, to record, Æschyl. Suppl. 176. Fr. δίλτα.

Δελτωτόν, οῦ, τό, the Triangle, a constellation: and

 Δ ελτωτός, ή, όν, folded into a triangular shape, triangular. Fr. δέλτα.

 Δ ελφάπιον, ου, τό, a little pig; dim. of δέλφαξ.

 Δ ελ φακόομαι, οῦμαι, to grow up to a sow, Aristoph. Acharn. 786. From

ΔΕ' ΛΦΑΞ, ἄχος, δ, ħ, a young pig; a hog; δέλφακες, a litter of pigs.

ΔΕΛΦΙ'N, more correctly δελφίς, ĩνος, δ, in pl. δελφῖνες, the fish called a dolphin; also, a mass of lead or iron, anciently used in sea-fights for sinking an enemy's ships; it is described by the Scholiasts on the Greek writers, as being shaped like the fish called a dolphin, from which it is said to have had its name, Thucyd. vii, 41;

it was generally suspended from the sail-yard, and when thrown into an enemy's ship it frequently sunk it; τους δελφίνας μετεωρίζου, hoist aloft the delphins, Aristoph, Eq. 762. A late English writer observes, that there seems no necessity for supposing that this implement of naval warfare "was made in the shape of a dolphin; bars of iron, used for ballast, are at the present day called pigs, though they bear no resemblance to that animal." Smith's Dict. of Gr. and Rom. Antiquities. It is worthy of notice, that the word dolphin is a nautical term at this day, in the English language, and is applied to two different things; one is a species of floating buoy (or sometimes a fixed post), to which vessels may be made fast while lying in a harbour; the other, formerly called the dolphin of the mast, is described by nautical writers as a kind of band made of a piece of hawser-laid rope, reaching nearly round the ship's mast, and having an eye spliced in each end and pointed over the whole length; it is lashed occasionally round the mast, through the eyes, as a support to a kind of stuffed or padded bandage, technically called the puddening, whose use is, to sustain the weight of the lower yards, in case the rigging or chains, by which those yards are suspended, should be carried away in battle or otherwise. But this dolphin of the mast has been for sometime superseded by the improved methods of supporting the yards, so that the term, in this sense, is not familiar to all seamen. But Δελφίς, ίδος, ή, the priestess of Apollo at Delphi; μελλίσσας Δελφίδος, Pind. Pyth. iv. 60.

Διλφίνιον, ου, τό, a temple of Apollo; τὸ ἐπὶ Δελφινίω δικαστήριον, a court held there upon the bodies of persons killed by inanimate objects, Demosth. 644, 20; a species of plant, larkspur, delphinium Ajacis.

Δελζίνιος, ου, δ, the Delphian, an epithet of Apollo.

 $\Delta \epsilon \lambda \varphi_i \nu_i \sigma \varkappa o s$, ou, o, a little dolphin. Fr. δελφίν.

Δελφινοςιδής, έος, δ, ή, like a dolphin. Fr. eldos.

 $\Delta \epsilon \lambda \varphi_{i} v_{o} \varphi_{o} \varphi_{o} \varepsilon_{o}$, ou, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, armed with leaden dolphins, Thucyd. vii, 41. Fr. φίρω.

Δελφοί, ων, οί, Delphi, a city of

for the oracle of Apollo.

Δελφός, οῦ, ὁ, a Delphian, a citizen of Delphi.

 $\Delta E \Lambda \Phi \Upsilon' \Sigma$, vos, i, and Æol. βελφύς, the womb, the matrix; whence ἀδελφοί, brothers by the same mother.

Δέλω, obsol. f. ελω, to catch with a bait, to entrap.

Δέμα, ἄτος, τό, a cord, a bond, a tie, a bundle or parcel. Fr. δέω. $\Delta i \mu \alpha s$, $\tau \delta$, indecl. the body; generally, the living body, the shape, form, a figure or form; λαμπρόν έκκρουστον δέμας, α glittering figure embossed, Æschyl. S. Theb. 524; δέμας εἰκυῖα (κατά), like in person; δέμας πυρός αἰθομένοιο, like flaming fire (i. e. κατὰ δέμας, as to the form of), Il. xi, 596. Fr. δέμω. See next.

 $\Delta i \mu \alpha s$, as adv. with gen. as, like; δέμας πυρός, like fire, after the manner or form of fire. See preced.

ΔE'MNION, ου, τό, a bed or couch, Eurip. Alc. 187; Odys. iv, 301; Soph. Trach. 901; a bird's nest, Æschyl. Ag. 53; but the correct reading is demineτήρη, as below; δέμνια, ων, τά, marriage-chambers. Fr. δέμω. Δεμνιοτήρης, ου, δ, keeping one to one's bed, or (of birds) to the Fr. δέμνιον and τηρέω.

 $\Delta E'M\Omega$, to build, construct; it is obsol., as also δέμομαι · in use, 1. a. ind. act. ἔδειμα, part. 1. a. act. δείμας, 2. p. ind. δέδομα, obsol. pf. ind. act. δίδμηκα (?), 1. a. ind. mid. ἐδειμάμην, p. pas. δίδμημαι, Herodt. vii, 176.

Δίμω, or δάμνω, obsol. for δαμάω, to subdue, to tame, to subject, to kill. See δαμάω. $\Delta \text{EN} \Delta A \Lambda I' \Delta E \Sigma$, ων, αί, a kind

of cakes, loaves. Fr. τένδω.

Δενδαλίς. See preced.

Δενδίλλω, Ion. verb. f. ιλω, to throw one's eyes about; to look around; to look intently at; to make signs with the eyes, to wink at; δενδίλλων ές εκαστον, winking to each, Π . ix, 180. Fr. Ίλλος and δινέω.

 Δ ενδράς, άδος, ή, full of trees, woody. Fr. δένδρον.

 Δ ένδρεον, ου, τό, a tree, wood, Ion. for devogov; which see.

 $\Delta \varepsilon v \delta \rho n \varepsilon \varepsilon s$, $n \varepsilon \sigma \sigma \alpha$, $n \varepsilon v$, woody, full of groves or woods, abounding in trees. Th. divdgov.

 $\Delta \omega \delta e^{i\zeta \omega}$, f. $i\sigma \omega$, to become a tree; to attain to its full size, as a tree. I'r. δένδρον.

Phocis, near Parnassus, famous | Δενδείκος, ή, όν, of a tree; and

Δίνδριον, ου, τό, a little tree, a shrub, Poet. dim.; and

Δενδριτης, ou, b, and fem. δενδρίτις, ιδος, ή, abounding in trees; a guardian of trees; a woodnymph; trained on trees, Strabo. Fr. δίνδρον.

 Δ ενδροδάτίω, $ilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to climb trees. Fr. divdeor and Bairw.

 Δ ενδρόπομος, ου, δ, $\acute{m{n}}$, shaggy with woods, woody, Eurip Hel. 1106; umbrageous; ὑψηλῶν όρξων πορυφάς έπι δενδροπόμους, Aristoph. Nub. 280. Fr. divδρον and κομή.

 Δ sv δ eo λ i ϵ ävos, ov, δ , the rosemary. Δ ενδροκοπίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to cut down trees; metaphor. to lay waste or devastate a country. Fr. δένδρον and κόπτω.

 $\Delta E'N\Delta PON$, ov, $\tau \delta$, first used by Pindar, for Homer always uses δένδρεον, τό, Ion., and δίνδρος, έος, τό, generally in the acc. sing., Herodt. vi, 79; dat. pl. δενδρίσι (more usual than divdeois), a tree, a root or stalk; βλίπω τοὺς ανθρώπους, ώς δένδρα, I see men as trees, i. e. of an unnatural size and not distinctly, Mark viii, 24. See devdeos.

 Δ ενδρόομαι, οῦμαι, f. ώσομαι, to become a tree. Theophr. Nonn. Δ ενδροπήμων, ονος, adj. hurtful to trees or groves, Æschyl. Eum. 898. Fr. Tnua.

Δίνδρος, εος, τό, Ion. form, for δένδρον, in dat. pl. δένδρεσι and δένδροις.

Δενδρότης, ητος, ή, the growth of a tree. Fr. divdeov.

 Δ ενδροτομέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to cut down the fruit-trees and thus lay waste a country, Thucyd. i, 108; to fell a tree; to prune; to cut, Aristoph. Pac. 747. Fr. τέμνω.

Δενδροφόρος, ου, ό, ή, producing or bearing trees. Fr. Piew.

Δενδρόφυτος, ου, ό, ή, planted with trees. Fr. φύω.

Δενδουάζω, f. άσω, to hide among trees. Fr. divdeov.

Δενδεύφιον, τό, dimin. of δίνδεον. Δ svõe ω õns, sos, δ , \dot{n} , tree-like, arborescent, of the nature or size of a tree; δενδρωδείς νύμφαι, wood-nymphs. Fr. 27005.

Δενδρών, ῶνος, ὁ, a place planted with trees, a grove, a wood.

 $\Delta i \nu \delta \rho \omega \sigma \iota s$, $\epsilon \omega s$, \dot{n} , the growth of atree to its full size.

Δενδεωτις, ιδος, ή, woody, Eurip. Herc. F. 786. Fr. Sivdgov.

Δενδυφία, ας, h, apparently a kind of coral; conjectured by Stackhouse to be the Gorgonia nobilis or red coral. Dunbar's Lex.

Δεννάζω, f. άσω, to insult, reproach, revile; ἀλλ' οὐ.... ἴσθ' ὅτι χαίρων ἐπὶ ψόγοισι δεννάσεις ἐμέ, but you shall not, be assured, insult me with impunity, Soph. Antig. 759; to mock. Fr. δέννος.

Δενναστός, ή, όν, exposed to insults or injuries. From

ΔΕ'ΝΝΟΣ, ου, δ, a reproach, Herodt. ix, 107; an affront, contumely, insult, derision.

Δίξαι, 2. sing. 1. a. imperat. m. of δίχομαι, or Ion. for δείζαι, 1. a. inf. act. of δείκνυμι, Herodt. iii, 134; where, however, some read δείζαι, as at vi, 61; in the 1. aor. of the compounds of δεικνύειν, the iota is generally rejected, as ἀποδίζας, διέδεζαν, etc.; yet at vi, 61, all the ancient copies have ἐπιδείζαι. Schweigh. Lex. Herodt.

Δεξαίατο, from δέχομαι, Soph. Œd. C. 44.

Διξαμινή, ñs, 'n, a receptacle, a reservoir, commonly of water, Herodt. vi, 119; a tank or cistern; a fish-pond; used by Plat. Tim. 53, A, and Crit. 117, A, for matter, as taking all kinds of forms; also, part. 1. a. mid. of δίχομαι.

Δεξάμενος, η, ον, part. 1. a. m., and

Δίξασθαι, 1. a. inf. m., and Δίξασθε, 2. pl. 1. a. imperat. m. of δίχομαι.

 $\Delta i \xi \alpha \tau o$, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. mid. Ion. for εδέξατο. Fr. δέχομαι. ΔΕΞΙΑ', ãs, 'n, and Poet. δεξιτιρά, (χείρ being understood,) the right hand; in distant, on the right hand, to the right; also, one's faith or honor plighted by the right hand; δεξιὰν διδόναι καὶ λαμβάνειν, to give a mutual pledge, Xen. Anab. ii, 5, 1; την δεξιών εμβάλλειν, to give the right hand, metaphor. a promise or agreement, by pledging the right hand; ฉ็อ' ทุ้งธอส์ร นอเ อิธรุเas tuns Diváv, Soph. Phil. 1398; fem. of δεξιός. Fr. δέχομαι.

 Δ εξιάδην, adv. from the right hand.

Δεξιάομαι. See δεξιόομαι. Δεξίδωρος, ου, ό, ή, receiving

gifts, venal, corrupt. Fr. δωgov. Διξίμηλος, ου. δ. that receives

Δεξίμηλος, ου, δ, that receives sheep as offerings, Eurip. Androm. 129; δεξίμηλοι θεοί, deities, to whom sheep are offered. Fr. δίχομαι and μῆλον.

 Δ εξιοθόλος, ου, adj. throwing with the right hand.

Δεξίδηυιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, Poet. having ready and active limbs, nimble. Fr. γυῖον.

Διξιόλάζος, ου, δ, holding the spear in the right hand; a pikeman or spearman; a guard; an attendant. The word occurs in N. T., Acts xxiii, 23, but is not classic Greek; it is rendered in our common version "spearmen," and in some earlier versions "men with darts;" in the Greek there are authorities for reading διζιοβόλους. Fr. διζιά und λαμβάνω.

Δεξίουμαι, οῦμαι, f. ώσομαι, p. ωμαι, to join right hands; to take by the right hand, Xen. Cyr. vi, 3, 36; vii, 3, 8; to receive kindly or courteously, Id. vi, 3, 15; to welcome, greet. Fr. δεξιά.

 $\Delta \xi i \delta \xi$, α , δv , right, of the right side; on the right hand; hence, favorable, lucky; of good omen, δεξιον Διος τέως, Eurip. Phæn. 1205; shrewd, ingenious, clever; ούτως ημίν οι ρήτοςες δεξιοί sioiv, so clever are our orators, Plat. Menex. 1; τὰ δεξία, notable things; quibbles, tricks, Aristoph. Nub. 849; civil, active, ready, prompt, dexterous; skilful; δεξιοῦ πρὸς ἀνδρός ἐστι, like a man of sense, Aristoph. Ran. 540; θεατάς δεξιούς, judicious spectators, Id. Nub. 517; ἀετὸς δεξιός, an eagle flying from the east, Xen. Cyr. ii, 1; the Greek augurs used to face the north in taking the auspices, so that the east would be on their right hand; To DEZION (κέρας), the right wing of an army; ἐπὶ δεξιὰ (μέρη), on the right; δεξιον ἄνδρα, a respectable person, Id. 417; ἀμφιδίζιος, ou, δ, ή, ambidexter. Fr. δέχοuai.

Διξίοσειρος, ου, δ, 'n, the shaft horse on the right, always the strongest; hence, an epith. of Mars, Soph. Antig. 140. Fr. διζίος and σειρά.

Δεξιοστάτης, ου, ό, one who stands and directs on the right. The persons of the chorus who entered the stage on the right were called δεξιοστάται. Fr. ιστημι.

Δεξίότης, ητος, ή, dexterity, readiness, address, acuteness, cleverness, ingenuity, Thucyd. iii, 37. Fr. δεξίός.

 $\Delta \epsilon \xi i \delta \tau o i \chi o s$, δv , δv , a rower on the right (or starboard) side of a

vessel. Fr. τοῖχος. Δεξιόφιν, adv. on the right side; ἐπὶ δεξιόφιν, to the right, Il. xiii,

Διξιόχειρος, ου, ό, ή, having a skilful hand; an ambidexter.

Διξίοω. See next.
Διξίοωντο, Poet. for ἐδιξιοῦντο,
3. pl. impf. ind. m. of διξίοωνα.
Διξίσυξος, ου, δ, ή, receiving fire
or burnt sacrifices; said of altars, Eurip. Suppl. 72. Fr.
σύρ.

 Δ ίξις, εως, ή, reception, Eurip.

Iph. Aul. 1182; agreement.
Fr. δ ίχομαι.

Δεξίτες ός, ά, όν, of the right side; the right; δεξίτες τ, dat. sing. Ion. f. g.; the same as δεξίος. Δεξίωμα, ἄτος, τό, what is received gladly; a proof of friendship, a welcome, Soph. Œd. C. 625. Fr. δεξίουμαι.

Δεξιώνυμος, ου, δ, ἡ, fortunate in name. Fr. δεξιός and ὄνομα. Δεξιώς, adv. dexterously, aptly; prosperously, luckily; also, ingeniously, cleverly; δεξιώς λέγειν, to make a clever speech; δεξιώς έχειν, to be ingenious; and

Δεξίωσις, εως, ἡ, a taking by the right hand, salutation, congratulation, kind reception; and Δεξιώτερον, adverbially, toward or on the right hand; more fitly or aptly; and δεξιώτατα, most fitly, aptly, or convenient-

Iy or aptly; and δεξιώτατα, most fitly, aptly, or conveniently, most dexterously or cleverly. Fr. δεξίός.
Δεξιώτεξος, compar. more dexter-

Δεξιωτέρος, compar. more dexterous, and δεξιώτατος, superl. of δεξίδς.

Δίξο, for δίδεξο, Π. xix, 10, 2. sing. imperat. p. pas, and Δίξομαι, f. ind. mid. of δέχομαι.

Δέομαι, to be tied, to be bound; pas. of δέω.

 Δ έομαι, and δεέομαι, obsol. to need, want, stand in need of; τοῦ δέη; what do you want? Aristoph.; δεῖσθαί τινος, to desire or long for any thing, Plut.; to ask; to pray, entreat; to implore, request; to desire, wish for; in N. T., to make known one's wants, to beseech, request, entreat, pray; with gen. impf. ind. mid. ἐδεόμην, έου, έετο, 1. f. mid. δεήσομαι, pf. ind. pas. δεδέημαι, from obsol. δεέομαι, 1. a. ind. pas. ἐδεήθην (act. signif.), 1. a. imperat. pas. δεήθητι, and in 2. pl. δεήθητε, part. pres. mid. δέomeros. It sometimes has the accus. with the genit., signifying to want any thing from ; δέομαι

τοι νῦν ὑμῶν τουτὶ πάνυ μικρόν, Aristoph. Nub. 429. It has the cognate noun in the accus.; δίομαι δ' ὑμῶν δικαίαν δίησιν, Demosth.; an Epic form, δεύσμαι, Il iii, 294. Fr. δεῖ. See δίω.

Δίον, for ὶδίον, Ion. 3. pl. impf. ind. act. from δίω. But

Δίον, οντος, τό, neut. part. of δεί, very often used absolutely; it is proper, fit, becoming, etc.; becoming, just, fit, proper; őravdior, when it may be proper, Aristoph. Nub. 986; is to δίον, also, ἐν δεόντι, at a proper season; eis ouder dier, to no purpose; eis dier liger, to speak opportunely; also, wanting; ivòs dior sixogròr iros, the twentieth year wanting one, i. e. the nineteenth, Thucyd. viii, 6; necessary; duty; δίον ἐστί, it is necessary; in pl. τὰ δίοντα, things fitting; also, moral duties. Th. dei. Hence

 Δ εόντων, 3. pl. imperat. of δέω, let them bind.

 $\Delta \epsilon \delta v \tau \omega \epsilon$, adv. becomingly, fitly, suitably. Fr. $\delta \epsilon \tilde{\iota}$.

Δίος, gen. δίους, τό, and Poet. δεῖes, εος, τό, fear; δίος μή, there is fear lest; with subj. χλωρὸν δίος, pale fear, Π. vii, 479; also, religious awe, Plat. Phil. 12, B; Æschyl. Pers. 702. Th. δείδω.

Διπάισσιν, and δίπασσι, dat. pl.

Ion. for δίπασι, from δίπας.

 Δ επάζω, f. άσω, to drink (?). From

ΔΕ'ΠΑΣ, αος, τό, a cup, a drinking-cup; a bowl, a goblet, Il. and Odys. passim. "Δίπα, by apocope for δίπαα, not δίπατα, as Damm says, for Homer never uses δίπατος, etc." Dunbar's Lex.

 Δ ίπαστρον, ου, τό, a cup, goblet. Fr. δίπας.

 $\Delta i e \alpha$, αs , \dot{n} , the top of a mountain, Hesych.; in which signification $\delta i i e \dot{\alpha} s$ is used.

 Δ εράγχη, ης, ή, a collar. Fr. δέρη and ἄγχω.

Δεςαγχής, έσς, ὁ, ἡ, suffocating, strangling, squeezing the neck; s. as δειςαγχής. Fr. δέςη and ἄγχω.

Διραίαμβος, ου, δ, a collar armed with points, for a dog. Fr. δέ-

ξη.
Δίραιον, ου, τό, a necklace, collar,
Eurip. Ion. 1430. Fr. δίρη.
Διραιοπίδη, ης, ή, a noose for taking by the neck. Fr. δίρη and πίδη.

Διςάς, άδος, ή, a ridge, the top of a mountain, Soph. Phil. 495; s. as διιςάς. But

ΔΕΡΑΣ, ἄτος, τό, a skin, fleece, hide, leather; πάγχευσον δίεας, the golden fleece, Eurip. Med. 480. Fr. δίεω.

Δίργμα, ἄτος, τό, aspect, look, appearance; δίργμα λιαίνης, Eurip. Med. 190, (having) the look of a lioness, or, according to Jones, δίργμα adverbially, for κατὰ δίργμα, like a lioness, etc. Jones's Lex.; Æschyl. Pers. 82. Fr. δίρχομαι.

ΔΕ'PH, ns, n, and διιρή, ns, n, the neck, Eurip. Orest. 1041; Æschyl. Ag. 320; the fore part of the neck, the gullet, throat; a summit, top, or eminence.

Δίρθρον, ου, τό, the bill or beak of a bird.

 Δ íeis, \dot{n} , the same as díen.

Διεκίσκομαι, the same as δίεκομαι, Odys. v, 84; impf. in use. Διεκίσκω. See preced.

Δεςκευνής, έος, δ, ή, sleeping with the eyes open; said of a hare. Fr. δέςκομαι and εὐνή.

Δεςκιάομαι, ωμαι, Poet. for δές-

Δεςχιόωνται, Poet. for δεςχιώνται, 3. pl. pres. ind. m. contract. from δεςχιάομαι.

Δερκομενάων, Æol. for δερκομενων, gen. pl. f. g. from δερκομένη, part. pres. mid. f. g. of δέρκομαι, and

Δεςκομένοιο, gen. sing. Ion. part. pres. mid. δεςκομένω, nom. and acc. dual of the same.

 Δ ίεκομαι, f. ξομαι, (doubtful if the future is ever used,) to see, behold, look at; to look to, take heed; to glance or gleam, Odys. xix, 446 ; τηλόθεν δέδοςκε, shines or beams from afar, Pind.; 2. a. ind. act. "δαγκον, by metath. ίδραπον, Eurip. Orest. 1458; Soph. Œd. T. 389; 2. a. inf. act. by metath. deansiv, 2. pf. ind. didoexa, generally used as a present tense; 2. a. pas. ideánny, pf. ind. pas. δέδιργμαι, 1. a. ind. pas. εδέρχθην, part. δερχθείς · άρην δεδορκότων, looking war-like, Æschyl. S. Theb. 53; δεδοςκώς, sometimes signifies alive, Soph. Electr. 66; κτύπον δέδοςκα, I hear a sound, Æschyl. S. Theb. 99.

Δέςκω. See δέςκομαι.

Δίςμα, gen. ἄτος, dat. ατι, τό, the same as δίςας, a skin, Aristoph. Nub. 1399; a hide; leather; δίςμα βόεινον, an ox-hide, Odys. xiv, 50. Fr. δίςω.

Διεμότινος, ίνη, ινον, of skin, made of skin or leather, Xen. Anab. iv, 7, 26; Schneider here reads διεμάτων διεμάτινα πλοΐα, boats made of or covered with skins sewed together.

Δεςμάτιον, ου, τό, dimin. of δίς.

 $\mu\alpha$.

Δεςματους γικός, ή, όν, pertaining to the business of a tanner or worker in leather, Plat. Polit. 280, C.

Σεματουργός, οῦ, ὁ, a worker in leather; a tanner. Fr. δίρμα and ἔργον.

 Δ ερματοφορέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be clad with skins of beasts. Fr. φίρω.

Δερματώδης, εος, δ, ἡ, resembling hides or leather; of hide or leather. Fr. είδος.

 Δ ερμηστής, οῦ, ὁ, a little worm that eats leather. *Fr. ἐσθίω*.

Δερμόπτερος, ου, δ, ħ, having membranous wings, as a bat. Fr. πτέρον.

Δερμύλλω, f. υλῶ, to suck blood from the skin; to strip off the skin; to denude, to uncover. Fr. δίρμα.

 $\Delta i_{\xi} \xi_{is}$, $i_{\omega s}$, i_{η} , sight, vision; the act of seeing. Fr. $\delta i_{\xi} r_{\eta} \mu \alpha_{i}$.

Δέρομαι, pas. of δέρω.

Δέςον, impf. for ίδεςον, from δέςω. Δέςος, εος, τό, the same as δέςας, skin; hide, leather; λέοντος δίρος, the skin of a lion, Eurip. Phæn. 1136; πάγχευσον δίρος, the golden fleece, Id. Med. 5. Fr. δέρω.

Δερρίον, ου, τό, and δερρίδιον, dim.

Δέρρις, εως, 'n, a skin; a coarse garment made of skin or hair; a screen of skins, hung before fortifications, to deaden the effect of the enemy's missiles, and to protect assailants in sieges or in boarding ships; like the Roman cilicia. Fr. δέρας.

Δίρτρον, ου, τό, a membrane; the caul or omentum, Odys. xi, 578; also, a beak. Same Th. Δερχθείς, έντος, part. 1. a. pas. of εδέρχθην. from δέρχομαι.

of ἐδέρχθην, from δέρκομαι. Δίρω, Ion. δέρω, f. δερῶ, aor. ἴδειρα, 2. fut. pas. δαρήσομαι, aor. pas. ἐδάρην, to strip off the skin to flay; τὸν δέρον, him they flayed, Il. vii, 316; to take off, uncover; also, to whip, scourge, beat; like our vulgar word, to hide, i. e. to cudgel a person; to uncover, take off; pas. δέρομαι, to be scourged, Aristoph. Vesp. 485; I will flay you into a purse, Aristoph. Lys. 158;

Eq. . 370; to treat with contumely, 2 Cor. xi, 20; to beat the air, i. e. to make useless efforts, 1 Cor. ix, 26; 1. a. ind. act. ίδειςα, pf. act. δίδαςκα and δέδοςα, pf. pas. δέδαςμαι, and by metath. δέδςαμαι, Aristoph. Lys. 158, 2. a. ind. pas. ¿δάρην · 2. f. pas. δαρήσομαι ἄσχον δέesiv, or δαίρειν τινά, to flay alive, Aristoph. Nub. 441; it appears to have affinity to τέρω, τείρω. $\Delta E'\Sigma IO\Sigma$, ov, i, the month of June, among the Macedonians (?). Δέσις, εως, ή, a tying or binding; a junction; the plot of a tragedy, as λύσις is the unravelling of it, Aristot. Poet. 18; and Δίσμα, ἄτος, τό, the same as δεσμός, οῦ, ὁ, a bond, a chain; a fillet, Odys. viii, 278; δίσματα σιγαλόεντα, splendid head-dresses, Π. xxii, 468. Fr. δέω. Δεσμεῦσις, εως, ή, a prison; bonds.

Δεσμυτικός, ή, όν, proper to tie or bind with, used in binding

or tying. Fr. δεσμεύω. Δ εσμεύω, f. εύσω, to tie, to bind, to fasten; to imprison; 1. a. ind. act. ἐδέσμευσα, Eurip. Bacch. 606. Fr. δεσμός.

 $\Delta \varepsilon \sigma \mu \dot{\varepsilon} \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\dot{\eta} \sigma \omega$, the same, and from the same Th.

 $\Delta i \sigma \mu n$, ns, \dot{n} , a bundle, a bunch, a parcel, a handful. Th. δίω. Δέσμιος, ου, ό, ή, for δεσμώτης, subst. bound, Soph. Phil. 604, 674; a prisoner, N. T. Same Th. $\Delta \epsilon \sigma \mu \delta s$, $\delta \tilde{v}$, δ , a bond, a chain, a tie, a string, a ligament; in pl. οί δεσμοί, and τὰ δεσμά, fetters, shackles, bonds, chains, cables. Homer always uses disquoi, the Attic writers both. See Eurip. passim. But in the lesser poems ascribed to Homer, τὰ δεσμά is found. Same Th.

Δισμοφύλαξ, άπος, δ, ή, a keeper of prisoners, a jailer. Fr. δέσμιος and Φυλάσσω.

 Δ ισμόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, p. ind. pas. δεδέσμωσμαι, to throw into prison; to bind, to tie; and

Δίσμωμα, ἄτος, τό, a fetter; a rope, a cable, Eschyl. Pers. 745, in pl. Fr. δέω.

Δεσμωτήριον, ου, τό, a prison, a jail, Plat. Crit. 1; and

 $\Delta \epsilon \sigma \mu \omega \tau \eta s$, δv , δv , one bound, Æschyl. Prom. 119; a captive, a prisoner, Soph. Aj. 105; s. as δέσμιος. Τh. δέω.

Δεσμῶτις, ίδος, ή, bound, captive, fem. from the same, Soph. Aj.

absolutely, as a master, Plat. Phæd. § 66; to command, to have authority, Æschyl. Prom. 930; Eurip. Alc. 502; to master, Eurip. Ion. 1036; pas. to be subject to the authority of another; to be acquired; with Plato, it governs the gen., occasionally the acc., Leg. iv, 713, A; not used by Homer. δεσμός.

 $\Delta i \sigma \pi \sigma \nu \alpha$, ns, \dot{n} , the mistress of a family, whether over servants or slaves; a lady, a queen. δεσπόζω.

 Δ εσποσιοναῦται, ων, οί, Helots, employed on board the Spartan galleys, who were freed on condition of serving at sea. δεσπόσιος and ναύτης.

Δεσπόσιος, ου, δ, ή, belonging to a master, a master's, Æschyl. Suppl. 825.

Δεσποσύνη, ης, ή, the authority of a master, Herodt. vii, 102; also, the master's daughter, the daughter of the house. Fr. δεσπόσυνος.

Δεσπόσυνος, ου, δ, ή, belonging to a master, a master's; τῶν δεσποσύνων μόχθων, of sufferings imposed by masters, Eurip. Hec. 1276; the same as δεσποτικός, Æschyl. Pers. 579; subst. the son of the master. Same Th. Δεσποτεία, ας, ή, despotic rule, Plat. Def. 415, E; authority, dominion, command, sovereignty; and

 Δ εσπότειςα, ας, \dot{n} , a mistress, a head of a family. Fr. δεσπόζω. Δ εσποτεύω, f. εύσω, and δεσποτέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to rule, to be master; δεσποτέομαι, οῦμαι, to be subject to, Æschyl. Choëph. 102; Eum. 666. From

 Δ εσποτίω, $\tilde{\omega}$. See preced.

 $\Delta \varepsilon \sigma \pi \delta \tau n \varepsilon$, δv , δv , a lord, a master, chiefly of a family; a commander, a sovereign, a king; a possessor or owner of any thing, Soph. Phil. 262; one who has absolute power, a despot, Demosth. 36, 26 ; δεσπότης ναῶν, for Neptune, Pind. Pyth. iv, 207; voc. sing. 2 битата. Herodt. has δεσπότεα, accus. sing. i, 11, and 91, and δεσπότεas, acc. pl. i, 111. Fr. the same

 $\Delta \varepsilon \sigma \pi \sigma \tau \tau \kappa \delta s$, δv , belonging to a master; ambitious of ruling; skilled in ruling; despotic, lordly : τὸ δεσποτικόν, οῦ, the power of ruling, despotic power; and hence

 $\Delta \text{E}\Sigma\Pi O'Z\Omega$, f. orw, to rule $\Delta_{\epsilon\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\tau'\kappa\tilde{\omega}\epsilon}$, adv. like a lord or

master, despotically. Fr. dsσπόζω.

Δεσπότις, ίδος, ή, the same as δίσποινα, a mistress, in the accus. δεσπόσιν, Eurip. Med. 17. Same Th.

 Δ εσποτίσκος, ου, δ , dimin. a little · master, or masterling, Eurip.

Cycl. 267. Fr. δεσπότης. Δεσποτός, ή, όν, that may be ruled over, Aristot. Same Th. Δετά, ãs, à, Dor. for δετή, ñs, n, a pipe, and by metalepsis for a torch, flambeau.

Δεταί, torches tied up in bunches; καιόμεναί τε δεταί, flaming torches, Il. xi, 553; "probably from this word by a metathesis comes the Latin teda." bar's Lex.

 Δ elphaú, ñs, ń. See δετά.

 $\Delta \varepsilon = \delta \varepsilon$, \acute{n} , $\acute{o}v$, tied, bound. Th.

 $\Delta \tilde{\mathfrak{sve}}$, for $\tilde{\mathfrak{sbeve}}$, 3. sing. impf. and δεύεσκον, Poet. for έδευον, Odys. vii, 260; 1. sing. impf. ind. act. from δεύω, to wet.

Δευήσεσθαι, fut. mid. Poet. inf. of δεύω, to miss, to want.

Δενήτομαι, 1. fut. mid. Poet. for δεήσομαι · άλκης δευήσεσθαι, Π. xiii, 786, from devoquas, by Æol. epenth. of v, for διομαι. δίω.

 Δ ευκαλίων, ωνος, δ, a man's name, Deucalion,

 Δ eũxos, eos, τ ó, sweetness, the same as yleuxos.

 Δ εῦμα, ἄτος, τό, the act of watering, soaking; any thing wet or soaked. Fr. δεύω.

Δευοίατο, 3. pl. pres. opt. mid. Ion. for δεύοιντο, from δεύομαι, Eol. for dioual, Il. ii, 128. Th. Siw.

Δεύομαι, 1. f. m. δεύσομαι, to become wet or moist, to be watered or moistened; part. pres. mid. δευόμενος, wet, moist; part. pf. pas. δεδευμένος, Xen. Cyr. vi, 2, 28. But

Δεύομαι, to be wanting, to be inferior; δεύεαι 'Αργείων, you are inferior to the Greeks, Il. xxiii, 484; s. as δίομαι.

Δευόμενος, η, ον, wanting, lacking, part. pres. Poet. for δεόμεvos. Th. Siw.

Δεύοντο, 3. pl. impf. ind. pas. Ion. of δεύω.

 $\Delta \varepsilon \tilde{v}_{\ell}$ ', and

Δευεί, adv., later Attic, same as δεύρο, but always implying motion, Demosth. 305, 5.

 $\Delta E \Upsilon PO$, adv. hither, to this place; dive' "TE, come hither; also, here, Soph. Œd. C. 1255; δεῦς' ἀεί, hitherto; μέχρι τοῦ δεῦςο, until now; τὰ δεῦςο' ἀεί καλῶς ἔχει, affairs hitherto are prosperous, Eurip. Hel. 760; to this point, Plat. Phad. 249, D. Δεύς, Æol. for Ζεύς.

Δεύση, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. act. of δεύω.

 Δ ευσοποίεω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to dye or stain. Fr. δεύω and ποιέω.

Δευσοποίος, οῦ, ὁ, a dyer, a stainer; also, adj. well dyed; deeply imbued; and metaphor. indelible, ἵνα δευσοποιὸς αὐτῶν ἡ δόξα γίγνοιτο, Plat. Polit. 430, A; 429, E. Fr. δεύω and ποιέω. Δεύτᾶτος, άτη, ατον, the last.

Fr. δεύτερος.

Δεῦτε, and, with an aspirate following, δεῦθ', adv. used when two or more are addressed, come ye hither; approach ye, Eurip. Med. 890; δεῦτε δή, prithee, come hither; scarcely used by the Attic poets. Fr. δεῦφο.

Δεύτεςα, for δεύτεςον, or δευτέςως, adv. secondly, in the second place, a second time, again. Fr. δεύτερος.

Δευτεραγωνιστίω, ω, f. ήσω, to act a second part in a combat or in a drama; and

Δευτεραγωνιστής, οῦ, δ, one who acts a second part in a combat or a drama, Demosth. 344, 7; a second. Fr. δεύτερος and άγωνιστής.

Δευτεςαῖος, αία, αῖον, on the second day; of the second sort, secondary; doing any thing on the second day; δευτεςαῖος ἦν ἐν Σπάςτη, he was on the second day in Sparta, Herodt. vi, 106; δευτεςαῖος ἤλθε, he came on the second day. Same Th.

Δευτερεία, ων, τά, the second place, the second honor, the second prize, Herodt. i, 32 (scil. ἄθλα); τὰ δὶ δευτερεία, τοῖς περὶ Σαλαμίνα καὶ ἐπ' 'Αρτεμισίω ναυμαχήσασι καὶ νικήσασι, Plat. Menex. 240. The first prize is ἀριστεία.

Δευτερεύω, f. εύσω, to be second, to be next; to follow; to be vanquished or overcome; to be inferior. Fr. δεύτερος.

Δευτεριάζω, f. άσω, to act a second part, Aristoph. Eccl. 634; to be second to, to supply the place of, to obtain the second prize. Same Th.

 $\Delta \varepsilon \nu \tau i \varrho \iota \sigma v$, ov, $\tau \delta$, the after-birth. $\Delta \varepsilon \nu \tau i \varrho \iota \sigma s$, $\iota \alpha$, $\iota \alpha v$, $\iota \alpha d j$. secondary, holding the second place. $F \tau$. $\delta s \nu \tau \epsilon \varrho \sigma s$.

Δευτεροδόλος, ov, adj. having shed

second teeth. Fr. βάλλω. $\Delta_{\text{ευτερογαμίω}}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to marry a second time. Fr. γαμέω. $\Delta_{\text{ευτερογάμος}}$, ου, δ , one who contracts a second marriage. $\Delta_{\text{ευτερόγονος}}$, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, born by a second generation.

Δευτεροδεκάτη, ης, η, a second tithe or tenth, paid by the Levites according to the Mosnic law of the priests. Fr. δεκάτη.

 $\Delta_{\epsilon\nu\tau\epsilon}^{\epsilon}$ $\delta(\tilde{\zeta}\nu\gamma_{05}, o\nu, \delta, h, in Gram.$ of the second conjugation. Fr. ζ_{ϵ} $\omega_{\gamma\nu\nu\mu\iota}$.

Δευτερόκλιτος, ou, adj. in Gram. of the second declension. Fr. κλίνω.

Δευτεροκοιτίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to have a bedfellow. Fr. κοίτη.

Δευτεφολογίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be a second speaker; to discourse or speak a second time; and Δευτεφολογία, ας, ή, a second act or part, the second turn in speaking or acting; and

Δευτερολόγος, ου, δ, a junior advocate; one who speaks second, or a second time; a second-rate actor. Fr. δεύτερος and λέγω.

Δεύτερον, adverbially, a second time, secondly, again, acc. sing. n. g. of δεύτερος.

 Δ ευτεςονόμιον, ου, τό, a second promulgation or a repetition of the law; the fifth book of Moses is from this called DEUTERONOMY. Fr. δεύτεςος and νόμος.

Δευτεχονόμος, ου, δ, a second or after law. Fr. same.

Δευτερόποτμος, ου, δ , a traveller or soldier who returns after being supposed dead. Fr. πότμος. Δευτεροπροσωπίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, in Gram., to be of the second person; and Δευτεροπρόσωπος, ου, δ , in Gram. the second person.

Δευτερόπρωτος, ου, δ, ħ, (only in Luke vi, 1,) the first Sabbath after the second day of the Passover. Fr. $\pi \rho \tilde{\omega} \tau \sigma \varsigma$.

ΔΕΥ ΤΕΡΟΣ, έρα, ερον, the second in number, rank or degree, and station; the second as to quality, etc., inferior; the second as to time, posterior, succeeding, the next; δεύτερος ἐκείνου, the second after him; οὐδενὸς δεύτεgov, inferior to none, Herodt. i, 23; πολύ δεύτερον, much inferior; δεύτερον άγειν ποιείσθαι, or τίθεσθαι, to place second or next in rank; τὰ δεύτερα λίγειν, literally, to act a second or inferior part, and hence, to yield, concede, give place to; δεύτερος ที่พย, he is come the second, i. e. with another, see Herodt. iv, 113; ο ται ξμεῖο Δεύτεςοι...λίπησθε, who may be left after me, Π. xxiii, 248; δεύτεςον, adv. a second time, again; ἐκ δευτέρον, a second time, again. Fr. δύω, qu. δυότερος. Perhaps rather δεύω, δέω.

Δευτεροστάτης, ου, δ, placed in the second rank or degree; one who stands in the second file of the chorus in a drama. Fr. Ίστημι.

Δευτερόσχετος, ου, and δευτεροῦχος, ὁ, ἡ, being second. Fr. ἔχω.

Δευτερότοκος, ου, δ, ħ, born at the second birth; but δευτεροτόκος, bearing a second time. Fr. τίκτω.

Δευτερουργός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, acting a second part; acting under another's direction; δευτερουργοὶ τέχναι, secondary or mechanic arts. Δευτερόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to do a second time, to do over again; to repeat; also,

Δευτέρωμα, ατος, τό, the same as δευτέρωσις · and

 $\Delta \varepsilon v \tau \varepsilon \rho \omega_s$, adv. in the second place, secondly; the second time, again; and

Δευτέρωσις, εως, ή, a second act, a repeating or repetition; a second order; δευτερώσεις, secondary laws among the Jews founded on tradition; and

Δευτερωτής, οῦ, ὁ, a teacher of unwritten or traditionary law. All from δεύτερος.

ΔΕΥΩ, f. δεύσω, to wet, to steep, to moisten, to soak; to dye by immersion or sprinkling; δεύεται ἄλμη, are steeped in the foam; to fill, II. ii, 471; to pour out, to shed, cause to flow, Soph. Aj. 376; 1. a. ind. act. ίδευσα. See next.

Δεύω, or δεύομαι, Poet. the same as δέομαι, to miss, to want, to be inferior; used chiefly by Homer, see Il. i, 134, etc. "Passow and his followers give the future δευήσω· it is, I believe, nowhere found " (Dunbar's Lex.); δεύομαι, f. δευήσομαι, dep. pas. with a fut. mid. is most used; the fut. mid. is used by Homer, Il. xiii, 786; Odys. vi, 192; 1. α. ἐδεύησεν, Odys. x, 483, 540; although the rerb is properly Epic, Eurip. Troad. 277, has δευομένα. Fr. diw. See preced.

 $\Delta E'\Phi\Omega$, f. $\psi\omega$, to moisten, to soften or make supple by moistening and rubbing; hence, to curry leather; to knead; $\delta i\phi e^{-i\phi}$

μαι, to be curried, Aristoph. Eq. 29. See δε ψέω.

Δεχάμματος, ου, δ, ή, having ten knots; having ten meshes. Fr. dexa and appa.

Δίχαται, by casting away the duplic. and augm. for δεδέχαται, Ion. pf. ind. pas. 3. pl. for δεδεγμένοι είσί, from δέχομαι.

 $\Delta i \chi \epsilon \sigma \theta \epsilon$, 2. pl. pres. imperat.

m. of δέχομαι.

 $\Delta_{\xi} \chi \acute{\eta} \mu \epsilon \xi o \xi$, ov, δ , $\mathring{\eta}$, lasting ten days; δεχημέροις σπονδαίς, truces for ten days, that may be broken at the end of ten days, Thucyd. vi, 10; δέχα, for δέκα, for the sake of euphony, and ἡμέρα.

 $\Delta'_{i\chi}\ell_{\alpha i}$, inf. pas. Ion. and Poet. for δεδέχθαι, δεχθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of δέχομαι.

 $\Delta \le \chi \mu \varepsilon vos$, by syncop. for $\delta \le \chi \circ \mu \varepsilon vos$, part. pres. mid. (it is also written δέγμενος, by syncop. and by changing χ into γ , for the same, or for δεδεγμένος, part. pf. pas.) from the same verb.

 $\Delta \acute{\epsilon} \chi \nu \check{\nu} \mu \alpha i$, to take, the same as ΔΕ'XOMAI, Ion. δέκομαι, Herodt. (not Homer), to take into one's hands from another, Soph. Phil. 776, 1287; to receive in a certain place, Soph. A.d. T. 1391; also, kindly, favorably, Id. Œd. C. 4; to accept; to undertake; to promise; to entertain, Il. xviii, 331; to admit a statement, Plat.; to embrace; to sustain or await an attack, i. e. to receive in a hostile manner, Thucyd. vii, '77; to receive as an omen, Soph. Electr. 668; to bear with, to approve; to believe; to wait for; to pursue, as game, etc.; to follow after; to expect; it is sometimes apparently intransitive, to succeed, come next to; and it is often used in the sense of to choose, and hence, to prefer or choose rather, and to wish or be willing; f. mid. δέξομαι, and δεδέξομαι, p. pas. δέδεγμαι, plupf. ἐδεδέγμην, 1. a. ind. m. ἐδεξάμην, 1. a. imperat. m. δέξαι, 1. a. inf. m. δέξασθαι, 1. a. pas. idixbnv · it sometimes governs the acc. and gen. and the acc. and dat.; δέχεσθαι παρά, έκ, ἀπό Tives, to receive from any one. The pf. pas. is frequently used in a middle sense, Herodt. ix, 5. Hence δεκτός, δεκτικός, ἀναδέχομαι, etc. Th. δέκω.

 $\Delta i \psi \alpha$, ns, n, a skin, hide, leather, Suid. Fr. deow.

 $\Delta \epsilon \psi \epsilon \omega$, f. now, s. as $\delta \epsilon \phi \omega$, but neither the pres. nor the fut. of 34

this verb seems to have been in use; the part. 1. a. de Inoas, moulding or softening wax, occurs in Odys. xii, 48; to make soft and pliable in the manner of leather-dressers; to knead.

 $\Delta i \psi \omega$, s. as preced.

 $\Delta E'\Omega$, f. δήσω, p. δέδεκα, to tie, to bind; to fetter, hinder, restrain or prevent; with the gen. to throw into chains, Plat. Gorg. 24, 36; mid. to bind one's self, or for one's self; 1. a. ind. act. ίδησα, pas. εδίθην. pf. pas. δίδεµai, used generally as a present, Plat. Gorg. 64; plupf. pas. έδεδέμην, whence 3. sing. δέδετο, pf. inf. pas. δεδέσθαι, part. pf. pas. δεδεμένος, and δεδεσμένος, bound, tied; 1. a. inf. pas. δ_{ε} θηναι, 1. fut. pas. δεθήσομαι, 3. f. δεδήσομαι, generally used by the Attics, Plat. Polit. ii, 361, E; έδεδέατο, Ion. for εδέδεντο, Herodt. i, 66. But

 $\Delta E'\Omega$, f. $\delta \epsilon \acute{n}\sigma \omega$, formed from δείω, obsol. to have need; to want, to miss, lack, fail, be deficient; whence der, it behaves, έδει, δεήσει, έδεήσε · mid. to want, need, require; to pray, to entreat, etc. See Sional. It governs the gen.; πολλοῦ δέω ποιείν, much used by Plato for πολλοῦ δει με ποιείν, I am far from doing; δλίγου δίω δακουσαι, Ι want but little of weeping; 70σούτου γὰς δίω λίγειν, Ι am so far from saying, Dem. de Coron.; τοῦ παντὸς δέω, I am wholly free from it, Æschyl. Prom. 1008; δέεις is used, but δεῖ impersonally; νηες μιας δίουσαι τεσσαεάκοντα, ships wanting one of forty, i. e. thirty-nine, Thucyd. viii, 7; ένδς δέον είκοστὸς ἔτος, the nineteenth year, etc., Id. iv, 102. The passive is never used impersonally; οί δεόμενοι, supplements.

 $\Delta i \omega v$, part. of the above. δίω and δίομαι, δεδίηκα, Plat. Polit. 277, D.

 $\Delta H'$, adv. indeed, really, truly; moreover; but; therefore, wherefore; at length; ironically, forsooth; it sometimes expresses a supposition, καὶ δη τεθνᾶσι, and now suppose they are dead, Eurip. Med. 388; it is used in interrogations, and strengthens the expression, like tandem in Latin; also in repeating, as, I say; as if from δαίω, to know. Instead of this is used diraco and δήπουθεν, but in poetry, δή ρα. In poetry it sometimes commences 265

a sentence, but in prose it is generally the second word. It is frequently preceded by adverbs of time, place, quality, etc., and is generally emphatic, or placed after the emphatic word; by bh, whom indeed; τότε δή, then indeed; non indeed; ἐνταῦθα δη 'δάκουσε, (though she did not weep before) then indeed she shed tears. It is often an expletive particle; as, δ, δή, δ δή, etc.; δήγε, truly, certainly; δηδε κάκεῖσε, hither and thither; interrogatively, είς τί δή; to what, pray? $\pi \tilde{\omega} s \delta \hat{n}$; how so? τί δή; why so? σὰ δή; dost thou? wh di; why not? ws di, as clearly or plainly; di agravor, far the bravest; δήποτε, at length; xxì δή, granting that, and even ; καὶ δὰ καί, and even ; δη και δή, and so that, Plut. " The derivation of this particle by lexicographers, etc., seems very absurd. Some form it from di, as Buttmann, Passow, Donnegan; others, by abbreviation for ήδη, as Ellendt, Lex. Sophocl., Schweighaeuser, Lex. Herodt., Jones seems to from dnaos. have understood its nature better, he makes it the imperat. of δάω, same as δαέω, δάε, contract. δή, know for certain, understand, etc. See Gr. Exerc. 4th ed. p. 305. καὶ δὰ καὶ ἐς "Αργος, and, understand also to Argos, see Herodt. i, 1. Its genera force is, to render prominent something that is known and acknowledged, or supposed to be known." Dunbar's Lex. See Kühner's Gr. Gram., Edwards and Taylor's Translat., Andover, 1844.

 $\Delta \tilde{\eta}$, for $\delta \tilde{\iota} \eta$, it may behave or be necessary, 3. sing. pres. subj. of der.

Δηάλωτος. See δηϊάλωτος.

Δηάνειρα, and Δηιάνειρα, ας, ή, the name of a woman, Deianira, Soph. Trach. 104, 49.

 $\Delta \tilde{n} \gamma \mu \alpha$, $\tilde{\alpha} \tau \sigma s$, $\tau \delta$, a bite; sting of a serpent, a wound. Fr. δάκνω. $\Delta n \gamma \mu \delta s$, $\delta \tilde{v}$, δ , the same, and from the same; also, bitterness or severity of language, acerbity. Δηγόω, f. ώσω, to fill, Hesych.

Δήετε, 2. pl. pres. ind. act. of δήω, to find; which has the signification of a future, xal &v xal είχοσι δήεις, and you will find one-and-twenty, Il. xiii, 260; Id. ix, 418. Fr. δάω, οr δαέω. $\Delta \acute{n}\theta$ ', for $\delta n\theta \check{a}$, adv. a long time; μιτὰ δηθά, after a long time,

long after; also, δηθά, or δηθάκις, oftentimes, often. Ir. δήν.

 Δz $\ell \alpha \gamma \delta \rho \sigma s$, ov, δ , \dot{n} , loquacious, that speaks a long time. Fr. $\delta n \ell \dot{\alpha}$ and $\dot{\alpha} \gamma \sigma \rho \varepsilon \dot{\omega} \omega$.

Añet, and

Δπέιν, adv. perhaps, I suppose; namely, that is to say; forsooth, Soph. Trach. 382; Thucyd. i, 92; with ως it is used ironically, Eurip. Orest. 1312; Æschyl. Prom. 210; also, in the sense of ἐντιῦθεν, thence, from that time, Anacreontic. Basil. i, 16, edit. Moebii; where also a conjectural emendation is proposed, κὰντιῦθεν ἄχρι. Fr. δή.

Δηθύνω, f. υνῶ, to delay, to stop or stay; to prolong, to retard; to loiter; δηθύνοντα, lingering, Π. i, 27. Fr. δηθά.

Δηϊάσσεον, Ερία impf. of δηϊόω. Δηϊάλωτος, οτ δηάλωτος, ου, δ, ή, taken by storm, Æschyl. S. Theb. 72; taken by an enemy, Eurip. Andr. 105; plundered. Fr. δήϊος and ἀλίσχομαι.

 Δ nïaáox ω , and

 Δ niáw, $\tilde{\omega}$, for δ niów, Ap. Rhod. ii, 142.

Δηϊκόων, οντος, δ, a man's name, Deïcoön.

Δπίος, ία, 10ν, or -0ς, ου, ὁ, ἡ, Ion. for δάϊος, ία, ϊον, hostile; inimical; warlike, valiant; glowing; gen. Ion. δηΐοιο, for ου, dat. pl. Ion. δηΐοιο, Il. ii, 415, et passim. Fr. δαίω.

Δηϊστής, ῆτος, ἡ, battle, conflict, deadly strife; war. Fr. δήϊος. Δηϊόω, ῶ, to lay waste with fire and sword, to ravage, Herodt. vi, 135; to devastate; to slay, Π. xi, 153; to conquer, Π. iv, 416. See δηόω.

Δηΐπυλος, ου, δ, the name of a man, Deipylus.

Δκίπυςος, ου, δ, the name of a man, Deipyrus.

 Δnis , idos, \dot{n} , battle, war. Fr. $\delta \alpha i\omega$.

Artwo, gen. pl. of Shios.

Δίκοκτα, n, (from the Latin decocta, scil. aqua,) boiled water. Athen. iii, p. 121, E.

Δηκτήριος, ου, δ, ἡ, gnawing or biting, torturing, disquieting, vexing; metaphor. sarcastic; ααρδίας δηκτήρια, the gnawings (bitterness) of the heart, Eurip. Hec. 235; whence perhaps the Lat. dicterium. Fr. δάκνω.

-πετης, ου, δ, a biter; and
-πετικός, ή, όν, inclined to bite,
biting, wounding; metaphor.
sarcastic. Fr. δάκνω.

Δήχω, obsolete, for which δάχνω

is in use. See δάκνω.
Δήκωσις, εως, ή, (incorrectly for δόκωσις,) the raftering of a house, a story, a roof.

 Δ ηλαδή, adv. to wit, that is to say, doubtless; in answers, yes, plainly, certainly, surely, of course. Fr. δ ηλα and δ η.

 $\Delta n \lambda \alpha i \nu \omega$, the same as $\delta n \lambda i \omega$.

Δηλεύμενος, Dor. for δηλούμενος, part. pres. pas. contract. from

Δηλέομαι, f. ήσομαι, p. pas. δεδήλημαι, whence δεδηλῆσβαι, in pas. signif. dep. mid. to hurt, violate; ὅρεια δηλήσηται, Π. iii, 107; to injure, II. iv, 236; to spoil, to plunder; καραόν δηλήσασβαι, to waste the fruit; to delude, deceive, particularly by charms and incantations. Lat. deleo. Fr. δαίω.

 $\Delta n \lambda i \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $n \sigma \omega$. See preced. $\Delta n \lambda n$, \tilde{n} , \tilde{n} , \tilde{n} , the will.

Δήλημα, ατος, τό, a hurt, injury; loss, ruin, destruction, Soph. Œd. T. 1495; νηῶν δήλημα, the curse of ships; a pest. Fr. δηλέομαι.

Δηλήμων, ονος, δ, ἡ, hurtful, pernicious, destructive, Odys. xviii, 84; Herodt. ii, 74; fatal; βροσῶν δηλήμων, destroyer of men. Fr. δηλέομαι.

Δήλησις, εως, ή, a hurting, an injury; a purpose of injuring, Herodt. iv, 112; wrong, prejudice; and

Δηλητής, ῆρος, δ, that hurts or injures, hurtful, a destroyer. Same Th.

Δηλητήριον, ου, τό, as subst. a drug, poison; neut. of

 Δ ηλητήςιος, α, ον, hurtful, destructive, deadly; hence, deleterious. Fr. δηλέομαι.

 Δ ηλητηριώδης, εος, ό, ή, s. as δηλητήριος.

Δήλια, ων, τά, (ἐξά,) the festival of Apollo, celebrated in Delos, Thucyd. iii, 104.

Δηλιάς, άδος, ή, a Delian woman, Eurip. Herc. F. 687; Δηλιὰς ναῦς, the name of the ship annually sent from Athens to Delos; and

 $\Delta_{n\lambda_{1}\alpha\sigma\tau\alpha_{1}}$, $\tilde{\omega}_{r}$, δ_{i} , the deputies sent in the $\Delta_{n\lambda_{1}\alpha_{5}}$, to celebrate the festival of Apollo.

 Δ ήλιον, ου, τό, a city of **B**æotia, Delium.

Δήλιος, α, ον, Delian, of or belonging to Delos; Δήλιοι χοιράδες, Eurip. Troad. 89; also, Apollo, so called from the island Delos; τὸ Δήλιον, the temple of Apollo.

 Δ ήλομαι, Dor. to will, be willing,

to wish, Theorr. v, 27. Fr. $\Im \lambda \omega$.

 $\Delta \tilde{n} \lambda \sigma v$, σv , $\tau \delta$, the temple of Apollo; also, neut. of $\delta \tilde{n} \lambda \delta s$. $\Delta n \lambda \sigma v \delta \tau \iota$, adv. clearly, plainly; truly, indeed; namely, that is

to say. Fr. δῆλον and ὅτι. Δ ηλοποιέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to make manifest; to declare. Fr. δῆ. λον and ποιέω.

 $\Delta H^{\sim}\Lambda O \Sigma$, n, ov, and $\delta \tilde{n} \lambda o_5$, ov, δ , \tilde{n} , contracted for $\delta \tilde{\epsilon} \epsilon \lambda o_5$, Π . x, 466; clear, visible, apparent: manifest, evident; known, certain, plain. "When it agrees with the subject of the verb, a participle follows, and it must be rendered adverbially, as Snikos ησαν ἐπιβουλεύοντες, they were evidently conspiring, Thucyd. i, 140; though masculine or feminine, it must sometimes be rendered as a neuter adjective, ας, δηλος δ' έττιν, ότι τοῦ πράγματος ἀχήποέν τι, it is evident that he has heard something of the affair, Aristoph. Plut. 333. Perhaps from δαίω." Dunb. Lex. $\Delta \tilde{n} \lambda os$, ov, \tilde{n} , the name of one of the Cyclade islands, Delos; so called, either because it suddenly emerged, and became visible; or, on account of its celebrity.

 Δ ηλόω, $ilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, p. δεδήλωκα, Plat. Phad.; to make evident or clear, to manifest, to make known, to show, to signify; to prove; to declare, narrate, explain; to instruct; "it is sometimes followed by a participle agreeing with the preceding subject; as, ή ἀνθρωπεία Φύσις.... άτμένη έδήλωσεν άκράτης μέν δεγης οδσα, Thucyd. iii, 84; δηλοίς δ' ώς τι σημανών, you show that you are going to announce something, Soph. Antig. 242; intransitively, δηλοί, it is clear; it is used impersonally both in the active and passive voices, Herodt. v, 78; Demosth." Dunb. Lex.; impf. ind. act. ionλοον, ουν, -οες, ους, -οε, ου, l. a. act. ἐδήλωσα, 1. a. ind. pas. εδηλώθην. Th. δηλος.

Δήλωμα, ἄτος, τό, what is made manifest, a manifest token, sign, mark, indication. Fr. δηλόω. Δήλως, adv. openly, manifestly, evidently; also

Δήλωσις, εως, ή, a declaration, a manifestation; exportation; a showing, a signifying; δήλωσις σοιείσθαι, to make a declaration, Thucyd. iv, 126. In the LXX, the Urim and Thummim. Fr. δηλόω.

Δηλωτίκός, ή, όν, serving to ' manifest or to explain; explanatory. Fr. δηλόω.

 Δ ημαγωγέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to lead the people, by vile arts; to rule the people, Aristoph. Nub. 1093; Demosth. 98, 10; to be a demagogue, to court the favor of the populace, to aim at popularity, Xen. Anab. vii, 6, 4; to please, to win, to conciliate; pas. to be pleased or delighted, particularly with a speech. Hence Δημάγωγία, ας, ή, a leading or ruling of the people; the conduct of a demagogue, always characterized by self-interest; administration of public affairs;

Δημάγογικός, ή, όν, of or belonging to a demagogue or popular leader. Fr. δημος and άγω.

 $\Delta \eta \mu \alpha \gamma \omega \gamma \delta s$, $\delta \tilde{\nu}$, δ , one who guides the people by the arts of flattery, etc.; a leader of the people, a popular leader, acceptable to the people, Thucyd. iv, 21; a public servant, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 27. Fr. δημος and ayw.

 $\Delta n \mu \tilde{a} \delta n s$, ov, δ , the name of an Athenian orator, Demades.

 Δ ημαχίδιον, ου, τό, dimin. of $\delta \tilde{\eta}$ μος, a little state; an inconsiderable people; low people, the populace; my dear Demus, Aristoph. Eq. 823.

 Δ ημάς \bar{a} τος, ου, adj. agreeable to Fr. dnuos and the people. ἀράομαι.

 $\Delta n\mu \alpha e \chi i \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma \omega$, to be a tribune of the people; and

 $\Delta n\mu \alpha e \chi i \alpha$, αs , \dot{n} , the office of a tribune of the people; and

 $\Delta \acute{n}\mu\alpha \varrho \chi o_5$, ov, \acute{o} , the demarch, an Athenian magistrate, who kept the census of the district, and convoked its meetings; he was elected by the members of the district; a tribune or prefect; a bailiff, Aristoph. Nub. 37, where the author jocosely makes a double allusion, to the vermin in a bed, that annoy and deprive one of rest, and to the law officers or bailiffs, who beset one with duns and legal processes, to compel payment of debts. Fr. Snμος and ἄεχω.

 Δ ημᾶς, ᾶ, δ, α man's name, Demas.

 $\Delta n\mu$ equation, $\delta \tilde{v}$, δ , a friend of the people. Fr. ἐραστής.

Δημεραστία, ας, ή, a regard for the people. Same Th.

 Δ ήμευσις, εως, and -ία, ίας, ή, aconfiscation or sequestration of |

goods, Demosth. 215, 24. From Δ ημεύω, f. εύσω, to convert to public use; to confiscate the property of individuals for the public use, Demosth. 609, 27; Eurip. Cycl. 119; Thucyd. v, 60; δημεύειν τὰ τῶν πολιτῶν, Demosth. 185, 22; also, to divulge, Plat. Phil. 14, E. Th. δημος.

 Δ ημηγος έω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, p. δεδημηγόςηκα, Demosth. 441, 6, to make an address to the people, to harangue; ώς άληθῶς δημηγοςείν με ήνάγκασας, you have really forced me to play the orator, i. e. to declaim, not to converse, Plat. Gorg. § 74; to flatter or cajole the people by empty declamation, Id. Leg. vii, 817, C; to be a public orator; & μέν οὖν πρὸ τοῦ πολιτεύεσθαι καὶ δημηγορείν ἐμὲ, Dem. de Coron.; τὸ δημηγοςεῖν, the liberty to address the people, Demosth. 306, 7; impf. ind. act. έδημηγός εον, -ουν, δημηγόρος. Fr. δημος and άγορέω, the same as ἀγοςεύω.

 Δ ημηγοςία, ας, ή, a popular harangue, an artful speech, a deliberation or debate; and

 $\Delta n \mu n \gamma o \varrho i \kappa \acute{o} s$, \acute{n} , $\acute{o} v$, belonging to popular eloquence; declamatory; skilled in haranguing the mob. Fr. δημηγορέω.

 $\Delta n\mu n\gamma \delta \rho \sigma s$, σv , δv , one who addresses the people, who flatters the mob, Plat. Gorg. 494, D; an orator, an haranguer, Xen. Mem. ii, 6, 15; στροφαί δημηγόροι, oratorical subtleties, Æschyl. Suppl. 618. Same Th.

 $\Delta n \mu n \lambda \alpha \sigma i \alpha$, αs , \dot{n} , a driving from among the people, exile, Æschyl. Suppl. 6; and

 $\Delta n \mu n \lambda \acute{\alpha} \sigma i \sigma s$, $\acute{\alpha}$, $i \sigma v$, who drives from the people, i. e. into banishment; and

Δημήλατος, ου, δ, ή, driven from the people, Æschyl. Suppl. 609. Fr. δημος and ελαύνω.

Δημήτης, ερος, contract. - τρος, ή, Ceres, the goddess of fruits or agriculture, Il. xiii, 322; Eurip. Suppl. 1; the fruits of the earth. Fr. δñ, i. e. γñ, and μήτης, i. e. mother earth; da is used by the Dorians for \(\gamma \tilde{n} \), whence the Doric Δ άματες, in voc. sing.

 $\Delta n\mu n\tau e\alpha$, αs , n, the same as $\Delta n\mu n\tau ne$, Ceres.

 Δ ημήτρεια, ων, τά, (ἰερά,) the festival of Ceres, έρχτη Δήμητρος, celebrated at Eleusis.

Δημητειακός, ή, όν, and $\Delta n\mu n \tau e ios, ou, o, n, of or belong-$ ing to Ceres; Δημήτειοι καεποί, the fruits of Ceres, i. e. corn. Fr. Δημήτης.

Demetrius, Acts xix, 24.

 Δ ημητείουλος, and δημήτεουλος, ou, ò, a hymn in honor of Ceres. Fr. $\Delta n\mu n \tau n e$ and loudos.

Δημητευών (μήν), a month so called from Δημήτης, because sacred to Ceres; also called Δn μήτριος.

 $\Delta \acute{\eta} \mu \iota \alpha$, ωv , $\tau \acute{\alpha}$, presents from the people; things bestowed by the people; also, as an adverb, publicly; δήμια πίνουσιν, they drink at the public expense, Il. xvii, 250. Fr. δήμιος.

 Δ ημίδιον, ου, τό, a diminutive used by the comic writers, my dear people, my dear little Demus, a term of flattery in Aristoph. Eq. 726. Fr. δημος.

 Δ ημίζω, f. ίσω, to aim at popularity, to deceive or court the people; to cajole the people, Aristoph. Vesp. 699. Fr. 57-

 Δ ημιοπληθής, έος, δ, ἡ, full of people, overflowing, Æschyl. Ag. 128. Fr. δημος and πλήθω.

 Δ ημιόπε \bar{a} τa, τa, plur. of

 Δ ημιόπειατος, ου, δ, ή, sold by public auction; confiscated. See Boeckh's Public Economy of Athens, vol. ii, 127. Fr. dnuos and πιπεάσκω.

 $\Delta n\mu ios$, ia, iov, or -os, ou, δ , n, of or belonging to the people, public; plebeian, Aristoph. Eccl. 81; Odys. ii, 32; ἱερῶν δημίων, Æschyl. S. Theb. 162; To Sńμιον, the public, the government, Æschyl. Suppl. 365; also, substantively, δήμιος, ου, ό, (δοῦλος,) a public officer, a lictor, an executioner, Plat. Leg. ix, 872, B. Th. δημος.

 Δ ημιουργείον, ου, τό, a workshop, a workhouse; and

 Δ ημιουργέω, $ilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, 1. a. έδημιούς γησα, to be an artificer or mechanic, to practise a mechanical art; to make, to build, to fabricate; also

 Δ ημιούςγημα, ἄτος, τό, and δημιουεγία, ας, ή, any thing fabricated, made, or wrought; the practice of any trade; a making or working; work; also, public business; and

 Δ ημιους γικός, ή, όν, of or belonging to a workman or mechanic; skilled in mechanic arts; mechanical. From

 Δ ημιουργός, and Poet. δημιοεργός, ου, ό, ή, an artisan, Plat. Hipp.

Maj. 22; *Polit.* vii, 529, E; an artificer, mechanic; a workman for the people or public, Odys. xvii, 383; a maker, a fabricator, Soph. Aj. 1014; an architect, who, δήμιον ἐργάζεται, performs public works; a magistrate, Thucyd. v, 47; ὑποδημάτων δημιουργός, a shoemaker, Plat. Gorg. 467, D; restlous onμιουργός, a teacher of eloquence or the art of persuasion, Id. 453, Α; δημιουργός δεινός λόγων, Demosth. 84, 37; the divinity, i. e. the fabricator of the universe, Xen. Mem. i, 4, 7. The Achaans called their supreme magistrates δημιουζγοί, Demosth. 280, 3; Liv. xxxviii, 30; and the Peloponnesians also, Cic. Epist. Fam. ix, 22. Fr. δήμιος.

Δημοδόζος, ου, δ, ή, one that devours the substance of the people, II. i, 231; rapacious. Fr. δήμος and βοςά.

Δημογέροντες, nom. pl. of Δημογέρων, οντος, δ, a senator, Il. iii, 149; an elder, who is honored among the people on account of his age. Fr. δήμος and

Δημοδιδάσκαλος, ου, δ, an instructer of the people; a preacher. Fr. διδάσκω.

 $\Delta_{n\mu}\delta\theta_{i\nu}$, adv. from the people, out of the people. Fr. $\delta \tilde{n}$

 $\Delta n \mu o \theta a v i \alpha$, αs , \dot{n} , Ion. -in, -ins, \dot{n} , a public festival or feast, a public sacrifice. Fr. Θοίνη.

 Δ ημόθορος, ου, δ, ή, and (contracted)

Δημόθρους, ου, ὁ, ἡ, spoken of by the people, celebrated; tumultuary, δεμόθρους ἀναρχία, Æschyl. Ag. 857. Γr. δήμος and Θρόος. Δημοκατάρατος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, exectated by the people; exposed or obnoxious to public execration. Fr. δήμος, κατά, and ἀράομαι.

Δημοκηδής, ίος, δ, ή, taking care of the interests of the people, a friend of the people. Fr. κήδομαι.

Δημόκλεις, a man's name, Democles

Δημόκης υξ, υκος, δ, a herald of the people. Lat. fetialis.

 $\Delta n \mu \delta x \delta i v \delta s$, δv , δv , the public executioner. Fr. $x \delta i v \delta s$.

Δημοκόλαξ, ακος, δ, a flatterer of the people. Fr. κόλαξ.

Δημοκοπίω, ω, to use measures of every kind in order to gain popular favor; to court the people. Fr. κόπτω.

Δημοκοπία, ας, ή, ambition, bribery, Plut. in Graecho. Same Th.

Δημοκόπος, ου, δ, one who uses bribery, corruption, or artifice, to gain popular favor. Same Th.

 Δ ημόκεραντος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , ordained or decreed by the people, Æschyl. Ag. 445. Fr. κραίνω.

 Δ ημοκράτέομαι, οῦμαι, fut. ήσο- $\mu\alpha_i$, to live under a popular government or democracy, Lys. in Eratosth.; Nen. Ath. 2, 20; to serve the people; πόλις δημοπρατουμένη, a state in which the people have the supreme power, Demosth. 132, 20; and Δ ημοχρατία, and -εια, ας, ή, the sovereignty of the people, popular government; a democracy, Demosth. 1370, 16; Xen. Mem. iv, 6, 12; Æschin. c. Ctes. § 3; Thucyd. vi, 89; Aristot. Polit. iv, 4, 12; iv, 6, 2. Fr. δημος and κεατέω.

Δημοκρατίζω, f. ίσω, to favor the sovereignty of the people or a popular government, to be a democrat. Same Th.

Δημοκρατικός, ή, όν, belonging to a democracy or popular government, democratical, Lys. 171, 36; and

Δημοκρατίκῶς, adv. democratically, Fr. the same Th.

Δημόκοιτος, ου, δ, the name of a philosopher, Democritus.

 Δ ημολάλητος, ου, adj. talked of by people, celebrated. Fr. λ α- λ έω.

 Δ ημόλευστος, ων, δ, ή, stoned by the people, Soph. Antig. 36. Fr. δ ημος and λεύω.

 Δ ημολογέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to harangue the people. Fr. λ έγω. Δ ημολογίκός, ή, όν, adj. of or belonging to public addresses; skilled in haranguing the people. Fr. λ έγω.

Δημολογοκλέων, a popular orator as Cleon, the rival of Cleon as a popular orator, Aristoph. Vesp. 342. Fr. δημος, λόγος, and Κλέων.

Δημονίκος, ου, δ, α man's name, Demonicus; νος. $\tilde{\Delta}$ Δημόνικε. Δημόομαι, οῦμαι, to pay court to

the people; to adopt their mode of living. Fr. $\delta \tilde{\eta} \mu s s$.

Δημοπίθηκος, ου, δ, ή, deceiving the people by tricks, Aristoph. Ran. 1085. Fr. πίθηκος.

 Δ ημοπληθής, έος, δ, ή, populous, crowded; much resorted to. Fr. πλήθω.

Δημοποίητος, ου, δ, ή, made one

of the citizens, naturalized; κατὰ ψήφισμα πολίτης, Demosth.
c. Nicostr. 1252. Fr. ποιίω.
Δημόπερακτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, made or
decreed by the people, Æschyl.
Suppl. 920. Fr. δήμος and
περακτός.

Δημορρίφής, ίος, δ, ή, spread about or published by the people; cast or thrown by the people; δημορρίφεις...λευσίμους ἀρᾶς, execrations begun by the people and ending in stoning, Æschyl. Ag. 1599. Fr. δη.

μος and ρίπτω.

ΔH~MOΣ, ov, δ, originally, a country-district or portion of land, in contra-distinction to πόλις, a city; also, a portion set apart and inclosed; then applied to the $\delta \tilde{\eta} \mu o i$, inhabitants of that portion, as distinct from the πολίται, the inhabitants of the city; thus, Homer, Il. v, 710, ναΐον Βοιωτοί, μάλα πίονα δημον έχοντες, the Bœotians possessing a very rich territory; also, a a village or municipal town, Demosth. 1302, 4; hence, the peasantry inhabiting the towns or villages in the country, and the distinction between them and the people in Athens, δσοι τῶν μεγάλων δήμων έστε, Demosth. 1316, 12; lastly, the people, the populace, the commonalty; δ δημος sometimes means the state, the republic; the democracy or commonwealth; also, one of the common people; likewise, an assembly of the people, the commons, Plat. Euthyd. 248, B; ἐν τῷ δήμῳ, in the assembly of the people; ή τοῦ δήμου κατάλυσις, the destruction of the commonwealth, Demosth. 214, 17; κατάγειν τὸν δῆμον, to restore the democracy, Id. 198, 27; προσελθείν οτ προσιέναι τῷ δήμω, to address the people; δημος ὀρνέων, a flight of birds. The townships, hundreds, or subdivisions of the Athenian tribes were called bn µou. Demosthenes's account of the Athenian Shuos in his time is very instructive; De Fals. Leg. 383, 4; 6 μεν δημός έστιν όχλος, ἀσταθμητότατον πραγματῶν ἀπάντων, καὶ ἀσυνθετώτατον, ώσπες ἐν θαλαττῆ πνευμα άκατάστατον, ώς αν τύχοι, κινούμενον. See an excellent account of the Athenian bruss in the third Appendix to Dr. Arnold's Thucydides. The probable derivation is from the Doric $\delta \tilde{\alpha}$, the same as $\gamma \tilde{\alpha}$, Ion. $\gamma \tilde{\gamma}$, the

earth or soil; as π'_{low} is the epithet used by Homer. See above; also, Odys. iii, 201. Hes. Theog. 447.

 $\Delta n\mu \acute{o}_{5}$, \tilde{o}_{v} , \tilde{o}_{s} , fatness; grease. Th. $\delta \tilde{n}\mu o_{5}$.

Δημοσθένης, εος, -ους, δ, the celebrated Athenian orator, Demosthenes; from δήμου σθένος, the strength or power of the people. Hence

Δημοσθενικός, ή, όν, Demosthenian, of or belonging to Demosthenes.

Δημοσία, as an adv. publicly; to which is opposed $i\delta$ ία, privately; βουλῆ, γνώμη, or some other word being understood; by public authority, Plat. Phæd. 58, B; dat. sing. fem. of δημόσοις.

 $\Delta n\mu o \sigma (s \nu \sigma (s), \quad \epsilon \omega s, \quad \dot{n}, \quad a \quad \text{publication}; \quad a \quad \text{giving to the public.}$ $Fr. \quad \delta \tilde{n} \mu o s.$

Δημοσιεύω, f. εύσω, actively, to publish, to divulge; also, intransitively, to do public business, to engage in politics, Plat.; s. as τὰ πολιτικὰ πράττειν, Plat. Apol. § 32, A; οὐ δημοσιεύων τυγχάνω, I happen not to be a public physician, Aristoph. Acharn. 1030; these were maintained at the public expense, and attended chiefly on the poor; and see Plat. Gorg. 514, D; to which is opposed iδιωτεύω, to live as a private man. Fr. δῆμος.

Δημόσιον, ου, τό, neut. of δημόσιος, which see; any public building.

Δημόσιες, ία, 10ν, public, common, relating to the public or the commonwealth; stated or usual; δημοσία, at the public expense; subst. a public servant (δοῦλος); also, the public executioner; to which is opposed Toios, private; also, τὸ δημόσιον, the public treasury; also, the public prison. Thucyd. v, 18; πράττειν τὰ δημόσια, and πρός τὸ δημόσιον προσιέναι, the same as πράττειν τὰ πολιτικά, to engage in politics or public affairs, Plat. Apol. 32, Ε; τὰ δημόσια, public affairs. There is a difference in some instances between δημόσιος and δημοτικός, the former refers to the whole body of the people, the latter to the demi or townships in the country, δημόσιον η δημο-TIROV iseov, Demosth. 1074, 20. Fr. Snuos.

 Δ ημοσίοω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{\omega}$ σω, to make public; to confiscate. Same Th.

Δημοσιώνης, ευ, δ, a publican, a farmer of the revenues; low, plebeian; and

 $\Delta_{n\mu o\sigma i\omega s}$, adv. publicly. Same Th.

 Δ ημόσσοος, ου, δ, ή, banished by the people, exiled. Fr. δημος and σεύω.

Δημοστροφέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to live or be among the people. Fr. στρέφω.

Δημοτελέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to do any thing at the people's expense, or in the name of the public.

Δημοτελής, έος, δ, ή, defrayed by the public, at their expense. Herodt. vi, 57. Fr. τελέω.

Δημότερος, ρα, ρον, of the people, popular. Fr. δημος.

Δημοτερτής, έος, δ, \dot{n} , amusing or agreeable to the people. Fr. τέρτω.

Δημοτεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to become a citizen; to be registered as one, and hence, to exercise the rights and privileges of a citizen; δημοτευόμενος εἰς τοὺς Ἐλευσινίους, Demosth. 1092, 11. From

Δημότης, ου, δ, a common person, one of the people; τοὺς δημότας καὶ σίνητας, Χεν. Μεν. i, 2, 58; one of the same tribe or community, Soph. Æd. C. 78; belonging to the people; a private person, Herodt. ii, 172; οῖ 'μοι δημόται, my townsmen, Aristoph. Nub. 211; and

 Δ ημότις, ϊδος, ή, fem., the same. Δημοτικός, ή, όν, of or belonging to the people, plebeian; popular; τὸ γὰς σόφισμα δημοτικόν, it is a popular device, Aristoph. Nub. 206; courteous; Σόλων εύνους ών ύμιν και δημοτικός, Solon being attached to you and friendly to your rights, Dem. de Coron.; subst. a public man, a statesman, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 113; a republican; τὸ δημοτικόν, popularity, Id. 77, 40 ; δημοτικὰ ἰερά, public sacrifices. Fr. dnuos. Whence

Δημοτικῶς, adv. in a popular manner, kindly, courteously; and

Δημοτικώτατος, η, ον, superl.
Δημοῦχος, ον, ὁ, ἡ, ruling, or being a ruler of the people; presiding over the people, or maintaining a sovereign sway; a public guardian or protector, Soph. (Ed. C. 1348; δημοῦχοι Θεαί, guardian goddesses, Id. 458. Fr. ἔχω.

Δημοφάγος, ου, δ, ή, devouring 269

the people. Fr. $\delta \tilde{\eta} \mu o s$ and $\phi \acute{a}$.

Δημοχαριστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who courts the people; a flattering demagogue, Eurip. Hec. 131. Fr. χαρίζομαι.

 $\Delta n\mu \delta \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\omega \sigma \omega$, to make public; mid. to joke or jest, Plat. Theat. 161, E.

Δημώδης, εος, ό, ή, of the people, popular; ταύτην την δημώδη μουσικήν ποιείν, Plut. Phæd. 61, A; vulgar, public, common; subst. a common person. Fr. δήμος and είδος.

 Δ ήμωμα, ατος, τό, a popular pastime. Fr. δημόομαι.

Δημώναξ, απτος, an ancient philosopher, Demonax.

 Δ ημωφελέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be useful to the public; and

 Δ ημωφελής, έος, δ, ή, useful to the people; hence, τὸ δημωφελές, έος, public utility. Fr. ωφελέω. ΔH'N, Dor. δάν, and δηθά, adv. a long time; lasting long, Æschyl. Pers. 576; often. Hence Δηναιός, ά, όν, lasting, of long continuance, long-lived, R. v, 407; old; ancient; δηναιαί κόραι, ancient maids, Æschyl. Prom. 796; see Woolsey's note; δηρός, ά, όν, the same. Fr. δήν. ΔΗΝΑ'PΙΟΝ, ου, τό, a denarius; from the Latin denarius or ten asses, a Roman coin, of the same value as the Greek δραχμή, about eight pence half-penny sterling, or 17 cents, currency of the U. States.

Δήνε, for δήνεα, nom. pl. of Δήνος, εος, τό, used in the plural only, counsels, artifices, devices, tricks; ἤπια δήνεα οίδε, is fraught with sound advice, II. iv, 361. Fr. δαέω, δάω, and δήω.

 $\Delta n\xi$, $\kappa \delta s$, n, a worm that bores into and devours wood. Fr. $\delta \alpha \kappa \nu \omega$.

Δηξίθυμος, ου, δ, ἡ, biting, wounding, cutting the heart, Æschyl. Ag. 720; poignant; the same as δακίθυμος, Soph. Phil. 705. Fr. δάκνω and Sυμός.

Δῆζις, εως, ἡ, a bite or biting; cutting sarcasm. Fr. δάκνω. Δήζω, 1. f. to δάκνω. Fr. δήκω. Δήσυν, 3. pl. impf. ind. act., and δησῦν, pres. inf. act. of

Δήοω, ω, f. ωσω, to ravage, lay waste with fire and sword; ζωελλε δηώσειν την γῆν, Thucyd. ii, 71; vii, 18, 19; to hew or cut down, Il. v, 452; δηωθήναι, to be destroyed; to perish, Ap. Rhod. i, 81; δηωθείε, part. 1. a. pas. by syncop. for δηϊόω, the

w

same. Fr. onis.

 $\Delta \tilde{n} \pi i \varrho$, adv. at least. Γr . dn. $\Delta \tilde{n} \sigma \eta$, the same as dn $\pi o u$.

Δάποθεν, adv. from some or any quarter, somewhere.

Δήτοκα, Dor. for

Δήποτε, adv. at length, sometimes, ever; once; in time past. Fr. δή and ποτε, and now usually written as two words, δή ποτε.

Anπου, δήπουθεν, adv. now usually written δή που, perhaps, it may be; certainly, assuredly; forsooth, doubtless, indeed; as I suppose; οὐ δήπου, in no way; in an interrogative sentence, οὐ δήπου corresponds with the Lat. nunquid, Xen. Mem. ii, 3, 1. Δήξη, ης, ἡ, same as δηξις, Hesych; of doubtful authority, Schneid.

Δηςιάασθαι, inf., and Δηςιάασθον, Epic 3. dual of δη-

au man

Δηριάομαι, Epic dep. to contend, fight, quarrel, wrangle. See

Δηριάω, ω, f. άσω, Poet. for ερίσω and μάχομαι, to contend, fight, II. xii, 421; with ἀμφί and the dat.; mid. to fight, περί τινος, about any thing; to quarrel. Th. δῆρις.

Δηςινθήτην, 3. dual 1. a. pas. of Δηςίνω, f. ινῶ, the same as δηςιάω, to fight, Π. xvi, 756. Th. δῆςις. See δηςίομαι. Δηςίομαι, 1. f. m. ίσομαι, 1. a.

Δηρίομαι, 1. f. m. ίσομαι, 1. a. iδηρισάμην, 3. dunt 1. a. pas. δερινθήτην, as if from δηρίνομαι, to fight, to strive, contend, Odys. viii, 76. From

ΔΗ~PIΣ, εως, ή, contention, strife, quarrel; fight, battle, debate; acc. sing. δῆριν, Il. xvii, 158; (qu. δάερις, from δά, an intensive particle, and ἔρις.)

Δηρισάντοιν, gen. and dat. dual part. 1. a. of δηρίω.

Δηςίφατος, ου, δ, ή, slain in battle. Fr. δηςις and φάω.

Δηρίω. See δηρίομαι. Δηρόδιος, ου, δ, ἡ, long-lived, immortal. Fr. δηρόν and βίος.

Δηςόν, adv. for δήν. From Δηςός, ςά, ςόν, lasting, of long continuance, durable; δηςόν χεόνον, a long time; ἐπὶ δηςόν, for a long time. Fr. δήν.

 Δ ngότης, ητος, ή, long duration. Δ ñσων, for ἴδησων, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of δέω.

Δησάσκετο, Ion. 3. sing. impf. ind. m. of Poet. δησάσκομαι, or rather for ίδήσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. mid. from the same, Il.

xxiv, 15.

Δησε, Poet. for έδησε, from δίω, to bind; also for έδίησε, from δίω, to want.

 $\Delta_{\tilde{n}\tau\alpha}$, adv. then, now, therefore, truly, at length, indeed; $\mu \tilde{n}$ $\delta_{\tilde{n}\tau\alpha}$, do n't, pray; $\tau i \delta_{\tilde{n}\tau\alpha}$; why, pray? où $\delta_{\tilde{n}\tau}$ igwest, not I, indeed, sometimes used ironically and sarcastically, Soph. Ed. T. 364. Fr. $\delta_{\tilde{n}}$.

 $\Delta_n \tau \delta_s$, \acute{n} , \acute{o}_v , the last, Hesych.

Δηχθείς, part. 1. a. pas. to δάκνω.

ΔΗ'Ω is used with fut. time, I shall learn, find out; ἐπεὶ οὐκέτι δήετε τέκμως Ἰλίου, since ye will not yet find a sign of the end of Troy, (not certainly as one lexicographer interprets it, a trace of Ilium,) II. ix, 681; see also, xiii, 260, καὶ ἕν, καὶ εἴκοοι δήεις, you will find one, even twenty, i. e. if you find one you will find twenty. See δήετε. Dunbar's Lex.

Δηώ, όος, οῦς, ἡ, Poet. for Δημή-• της, Ceres, Aristoph. Plut. 515; Soph. Ant. 1108.

Δηωθηναι. See δηόω.

Δηῶν, contract. for δηϊόων, pres. part. act. of δηϊόω.

 Δ ηώσειν, 1. f. inf. act. of δηόω, for δηίοω.

 $\Delta i'$, for $\Delta i\alpha$, Jupiter; acc. sing. of $Z_{\epsilon ij}$, gen. sing. $\Delta i\delta$, from the obsol. Δi_5 , dat. Δii , acc. $\Delta i\alpha$, voc. $\tilde{\Delta}$ $Z_{\epsilon ij}$, O Jupiter.

Δῖα (circumflexed), divine, heavenly, godlike, illustrious; f. g. from δῖος, δῖα, δῖον, contract. for δῖος, tα, ῖον · δῖα γυναικῶν, an epith. of Helen in Homer, noblest of women; δῖα θεάων, noblest of goddesses, Il. vi, 305, et passim. From Δός, gen. sing. of Ζεύς. But

ΔΙΑ' (oxytone), prep. governing the genitive and accusative. With the genitive it commonly signifies through, through a body or place; sometimes through or by means of. With the accusative, through means of, on account of, by reason of, through. The following examples will show its various uses;

I. With a genitive case it denotes, (1) through, so as to penetrate, through a space, through time, through means of; "στ' είσιν διὰ δουχός, which penetrates through wood, II. iii, 61; διὰ μέσου αὐχίνος, through the middle of the neck, Eurip. Phæn. 1471; τιτεώσκει διὰ τοῦ Θώςᾶκος, and wounds him through the corslet, Xen. Anab. i, 8, 18; iποεξύθησαν διὰ τοῦ πεδίου, they
marched through the plain, Id.
iv, 4, 4. With nouns denoting place, interval, space; as,
διὰ θαλάσσης, over the sea, and
also by or near the sea, as in
Herodt. iv, 39; διὰ πεδίου, on
or over the plain, i. e. all over
the plain, Il. xi, 753.

(2) With nouns denoting time or duration; as, διὰ παντός τοῦ alavos, continually, perpetually, for ever; διὰ παντός, through the whole, i. e. to the end; also, wholly; διὰ βίου, for life, during life; δι' ἔτους, for a year; διὰ δέκα ἐτῶν, every tenth year; διὰ τείτου έτεος, every third year, Herodt. ii, 14; di' nuiens, for a day, the whole day; διὰ νυκτός, during the whole night, for the night; διὰ πεντηρίδο,, every fifth year, Herodt. iii, 97; διὰ πολλοῦ χεόνου, after a long interval, Χεπ.; δι' όλίγης παρασκευής, after a short preparation, Thucyd. iv, 8.

(3) With other nouns, or pronouns; as, δι' ξαυτοῦ κατασκευάζειν, to instruct or discipline (them) by himself, Xen. Cyr. viii, 1; διὰ πίστεως, by means of plighted faith, Xen. Anab. iii, 2; διὰ τῶν ὀμμάτων, by the eyes, Plat. Crat. 32; δι' ἀφροσύνης, through folly, or foolishly; did τοῦ δικαίου, for δικαίως, by means of what is just, i. e. justly; ai ήδοναὶ, αἱ διὰ τοῦ σώματος, corporeal pleasures, literally, pleasures which are by means of the body, Plat. Phæd. c. 9; ή διὰ τῶν δεκῶν πίστις, the faith which is (pledged) by means of oaths, Æschin. c. Ctes.; διὰ μάχης, by fighting; καὶ διὰ μάχης ήδη εγίγνοντο αι εσκομιδαί, Thucyd. vii, 24; ης νῦν τὸν υίὸν κτείνει δι' ἐμεῦ, whose son he now slays through me, i. e. through my instrumentality, Herodt. i; h όδος διὰ σκότους, for σκοτεινή, the way (which is) through darkness or a dark way, Nen. Anab. ii, 5, 2.

(4) With some adjectives implying duration or continuance, it is used as follows: διὰ βεω-χίων, briefly, shortly, Plat. Tim.; διὰ βεω-χύων, as soon as possible, Id.; δι' ἰλαχίστων, in the briefest manner, Lys.; διὰ σλειόνων εἰσεῦν, to speak long, literally, in many words; διὰ μαχεστίρων, more at length, Isocr. Pan. 30. With adjectives

denoting distance or space, διὰ is thus used: κῶμαι διὰ πόλλου, villages at a great distance from each other, or far apart, Thuccyd.; οἱ διὰ πλείστου, the most distant or remote, Id. iii, 115.

(5) With verbs used as nouns of time; as διὰ παντὸς τοῦ ζῆν,

of time; as διὰ παντὸς τοῦ ζῆν, through one's whole life. With certain nouns in the genitive, accompanied by the verbs έχω, λαμβάνω, τίθημαι, and some others, it forms a construction which is elegantly substituted for the verbs formed from those nouns; as, δι' έλπίδος έχειν, for έλπίζειν, to hope; διὰ τιμῆς ἔχειν, to honor; διὰ θαύματος ἔχειν, to wonder or admire; δι' οίκτου λαβείν, to pity, to commiserate, Dion. Hal. lib. x ; δι' αἰτίας ἔχειν, to accuse, to object to, and di' airias είναι, to be accused; δι' ώφελείας τίθεσθαι, to profit by; the substantive verb is also used in the same way, as κάμοι δε δι' εύχης έστι, it is my wish or prayer, instead of ευχομαι. Also the verb άγω, as διὰ σπουδης ήγε, esteemed or valued highly; δι' ἀθυμίας γίνεσθαι, to be depressed or disheartened, Dion. Hal. lib. vi; δι' ἀσφαλείας γίνεσθαι, to be secure or safe.

II. With an accusative case, it denotes,

(1) The cause, manner, and instrument by or through which any thing is done; as, où di' èué, not through me, i. e. not through my fault, Dem. de Coron.; di' excivor, by him, through his means, Dion. Hal.; si µn δi' ἐμέ, if it had not been for me, if I had not prevented; εἰ μὰ δι' ὑμᾶς, if it had not been for you, i. e. but for you, Demosth.; διὰ βου- $\lambda \lambda s \Delta i \delta s$, according to the will of Jove, Odys. viii. 82; διὰ νύκτα, by the night, or through favor of the night, Il. viii, 510; διὰ τὸ πῦς, by means of fire, Xen. Cyr. iii, 3, 13.

(2) With a verb in the infinitive used as a noun; as, διὰ τὸ πιστεύειν, because of their believing, or because they believed, Xeu. Cyr. vi, 1, 21; διὰ τὸ μὴ σορὸι εἶναι, because they are not wise, Plat. Gorg., where the use of the nominative case with the infinitive mode is observable; διὰ τὸ μὴ ἔχειν μίζαν, because it had no root, Matt. xiii, 5, 6.

(3) In compound words, did denotes, — first, through, throughout, thoroughly; over, across;

as, διαφαίνειν, to shine or show through any thing; διαθαίνειν, to pass through or over; διορύτ-TELV, to dig or pierce through; -secondly, the completion or accomplishment of any thing; as, διαπερᾶν τὸν βίον, to pass through or complete one's life, Xen. Œcon. xi, 7; διακρίνειν, to complete or bring to an end a trial at law, Demosth.; -thirdly, continuance or duration; as, διαμένειν, and διατέλειν, to remain, to last, to be permanent; -- fourthly, distribution, division, or sharing of any thing; as, διαγγέλλειν, to send messengers to various places, to send them all about, Demosth.; διαδιδόναι, to divide or share among several; διαλέyour, to interchange words, to converse; ---fifthly, separation or being apart from; as, διακαθίζειν, to place apart or aside from others, Xen. Econ. vi. 6; διατειχίζειν, to separate by a wall, to wall out one part of a city from another, Demosth.; - sixthly, secrecy or privacy; as, διακλαπηναι, to be surreptitiously taken, Polyb. viii, 27; — seventhly, διά increases the force of the simple word with which it is compounded; as, διαγωνιᾶν, to be very apprehensive, to be agonized in one's feelings, Polyb. iv, 10; διόμνυσθαι, to swear with the most solemn adjurations, Demosth.; -eighthly, διά often conveys the idea of a contest or trial of skill; as, διαπίνειν, to contend or strive together in drinking, Herodt. v, 18.

(4) Like other prepositions, διά is often disjoined from the simple word with which it is considered to be compounded; as, διὰ δὶ στή-θεσφιν (for στηθέων) ἔλασεν, for διέλασεν, pierced through his breast, Il. v, 57; διὰ πάντα τελευτᾶ, for διατελευτᾶ, Id. xix, 90; and sometimes, when thus disjoined, it is placed after the simple word with which it makes a compound, as ἴνα τάμη διὰ πᾶσαν, for διατάμη, he cuts through the whole sinew, Il. xvii, 522.

(5) It is also often understood, as in the following example, πεδίοιο διώκετο, for διὰ πεδίου, Il. xxi, 602.

(6) It is also often joined with ἐx and πρό· as, δί ἐx προθύρου, through, outside of, or beyond the vestibule, Il. xv, 124; διὰ πρὸ ἀντικρὺ κατὰ κύστιν, wholly through the part of the body opposite the bladder, *Il.* v, 66.

(7) With a noun it sometimes forms an adverbial expression; as, δι' ἀφοροτίνης, unadvisedly, unwisely, Xen. Cyr. iii, 1, 10; for other examples of this kind, which may be rendered either adverbially or otherwise, see above. "It probably owes its derivation to δύω or δύνω. See Greek Exercises, 4th edit., p. 205." Dunbar's Lex.

Δῖα, ων, τά, suppl. ἱερά, s. as διάσια.

 Δ ιαθαδίζω, f. ίσω, to walk across; to pass; to go beyond; to walk up and down. Fr. διά and βαδίζω.

Διαθάθεα, ας, ή, a scaling ladder, a flying bridge for passing a river. Fr. βάθεα. Th. βαίνω. Διάθαθεον, ου, τό, a slipper; a woman's shoe.

Διαθαίνω, to pass through or over, to cross over; τὸν ποταμὸν διαθαίνειν, to cross the river, Herodt. i, 75; διέθη ἐς τὴν 'Ασίην, crossed over to Asia, Id. v, 12; also, to stand astride; εῦ διαθάς, standing well astride, II. xii, 458; 1. fut. m. βήσομαι, pf. act. βέθηκα, 2. a. ind. act. δίθην, 2. a. inf. act. διαθήνωι, part. 2. a. act. βάς, βάντος · διαθείνως τοῖς ποσίν, with outstretched legs. Th. βαίνω.

 Δ ιαξάλλω, f. ἄλῶ, pf. βέ ξ ληκα, to dart or pierce through; to carry over; to cause to cross over, Herodt. v, 34; to cross over; metaphor. to pierce through one's reputation, hence, to slander, calumniate, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 75; to accuse to, with dat., Soph. Phil. 578; to accuse; to circumvent; to render odious or suspicious; to deceive; mid. to deceive or cajole, Aristoph. Av. 1648; pas. to be slandered; also, to be hostile to, Plat. Phad. 33; Diales. ξλησθαί τινι, to be set at variance with any one, Plat.; διαβάλλειν τινὰ πρός τινα, to accuse one to another; 2. a. ind. act. diébaλον, 1. f. pas. διαβληθήσομαι, 2. f. διαβεβλήσομαι, Demosth. 1424, 9, 1. a. ind. pas. διεθλήθην, 2. p. ind. obsol. διαθέβολα, pf. pas. διαβέβλημαι, part. διαβεβλημένος, calumniated, slandered, etc. Fr. διά and βάλλω.

Διαθάς, part. 2. a. to διαθαίνω. Διαθασανίζω, f. ίσω, to try or prove thoroughly, Plat. Leg. xii, 957, B. Fr. βασανίζω. Διαθασιλίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to put on royal state; to act like a king. Fr. βασιλεύς.

Διάξατις, τως, ή, a passage; a passing over; a bridge; a ford; a standing astride, a stride. Fr. διαξαίνω.

Διαδάτχω, s. as διαδαίνω, Aristoph. Av. 486.

 Δ ιαζαστάζω, f. άσω, to carry over. Fr. βαστάζω.

Διαθάτίος, α, ov, verbal adj. that must be crossed or passed over. Διαθατήγια, ων, τά, (isρά,) sacrifices for a safe passage into an enemy's country, Thucyd. v, 54, 116; see in particular Xen. Lac. 13, 2; and

Διαθατήριος, (Ζεύς,) ου, δ, who grants a safe passage; epithet of Jupiter. Fr. διαθαίνω.

Διαθάτης, ου, δ, a passenger on board a ship; same as διαβήτης. Διαθατϊκός, ή, όν, adj. passing; surmounting; in Grammar, transitive. Fr. βαίνω.

transitive. Fr. βαίνω.
Διαθάτός, ή, όν, that may be passed over or crossed, fordable, Xen. Anab. i, 4, 17; that may be crossed to, Herodt. iv, 195. Same Th.

 Δ ιαξεξαιόνμαι, mid. of

Διαθεθαιόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to confirm, to certify, to assure; mid. to assert positively, to maintain. Fr. διά and βεθαιόω.

Διαδεδαίωσις, εως, ή, confirmation, assurance. Same Th.

Διαβεβλημένος, η, ον, slandered, defamed; part. pf. pas. of διαβάλλω.

Διαξή, he may have passed over, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. to διαξαίνω.

Διάθημα, ατος, τό, a passing over, a passage; a step. Same Th. Διαβήμεναι, contract. διαθήναι, 2. a. inf. to διαθαίνω.

 $\Delta_{l}\alpha \mathcal{E}_{n}\sigma \varepsilon l\omega$, to desire to pass. Same Th.

Διαθήτης, ου, δ, a pair of compasses, Aristoph. Nub. 178; a carpenter's leaden plummet, Plat. Phil. 56, B; a siphon; the disease called diabētes. Fr. βαίνω.

Διαδιάζομαι, f. άσομαι, to use much force, to force through, to compel, Eurip. Iph. T. 1366. Fr. βιάζω.

Διαδιάζω. See preced.

Διαθικάζω, f. άσω, Altt. διαθικώδιαθικάτε, for διαθικάσετε, to cause to pass through or over, Demosth. 672, 12; to convey or send over, to transport, Nen. Anab. vii, 1, 2; also, to travel through or over; metaphor. to pass through life. Fr. διά and βιζάζω.

Διαδιδεώσκω, to eat through, to gnaw into. Fr. βιδεώσκω.

Διαδίοω, ω, and διαδίωμι, obsol. f. ώσω, pf. διαδεδίωκα, f. m. ώσομαι, to pass or lead one's life; to pass through life, ως δοιώτατα διαδιωναι τὸν βιόν, Plut. Men. 81, B; 2. aor. διεδίων, inf. διαδιωναι, part. διαδιούς, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 23. Fr. διά and βιόω.

Διαδλαστάνω, and διαδλαστέω, f. ήσω, to put forth buds, to bud. Fr. $\beta\lambda\acute{a}\omega$.

Διαβλάστησις, εως, ή, a putting forth buds, germination. Same Th.

Διαδλίπω, f. βλίψω, to see through, to see plainly or clearly; to look keenly; to penetrate at a glance. Fr. διά and βλίπω.

Διαθληθείς, έντος, part. 1. a. pas. of διαβάλλω.

Διαδοάω, ω, f. ήσομαι or άσομαι, to raise a loud clamor, Thucyd. viii, 53; to publish, to spread a report abroad; to celebrate; to decry; διαδοηδείς, έντος, part. l. a. pas., celebrated, much talked of. Fr. διά and βοάω.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha}$ Eónois, $\epsilon_{\omega s}$, \dot{n} , a loud outery, a shouting. Same Th.

Διαξόητος, ου, δ, ή, renowned, famed, noted; celebrated; also, in a bad sense, infamous, cried down. Same Th.

 Δ ιαθολεύς, έως, δ, a slanderer, calumniator, informer; and

Διαδολή, ῆς, ἡ, slander, calumny, detraction, Demosth. 227, 18; περὶ αὐτοῦ διαδολάς, the charges against him, Thucyd. vi, 29; ὑμῶν ἰξελίσθαι τὴν διαδολήν, to remove your unfavorable opinion of me, Plat. Apol. 19, A. Fr. διαδάλλω.

 Δ ιαδολία, ας, $\dot{\eta}$, the same, and from the same.

Διαθολίη, dat. s. Ion. of preced.
Διαθολίπός, ή, όν, accusatory; addicted to slander or detraction; slanderous; diabolical; and Διάθολος, ου, δ, an accuser, a slanderer, a calumniator, Xen.
Ay. 11, 5; the Devil, Satan; adj. one that accuses, slanders, etc.; and

Διαθόλως, adv. calumniously, in a calumnious manner, Thucyd. vi, 15. Fr. διά and βάλλω.

Διαθολώτατος, δ, ή, most slanderous, Aristoph. Eq. 45.

 Δ ιαβομβέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to hum, buzz, murmur along. Fr.

βομθέω.

Διαβορβορίζω, and

Διαδοςδοςύζω, to make a rumbling noise.

Διάδορος, ου, δ, ἡ, consumed, Soph. Trach. 673; eaten up, devoured; also, διαδόρος, eating, corroding; νόσω.... διαδόρω, by a corroding ulcer, Soph. Phil. 7. Fr. διά and βορά.

Διαζονκολέω, ω, f. ήσω, to cherish with false hopes, to cheat, deceive. Fr. βουκολέω.

Διαδουλεύομαι, 1. f. m. εύσομαι, to deliberate, consider thoroughly; to determine or resolve. Fr. βουλή.

Διαδουλία, ας, ή, and διαδούλιον, ου, τό, counsel, deliberation, consultation; a rash resolution. Fr. διά and βουλή.

Διαδούλομαι, to persuade; an erroneous reading, from Thucyd. Διάδουλος, ου, δ, ή, hesitating, undecided. Fr. βουλή.

 Δ ιαθείχω, f. ξω, to wet or soak quite through. Fr. βείχω.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha}$ ε_{ℓ} $i\theta_{\omega}$, to weigh down, to overload. *Fr.* β_{ℓ} $i\theta_{\omega}$.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha}$ δροχή, ης, ή, the act of wetting, etc.; and

Διάδροχος, ου, δ, ή, thoroughly wet, soaked; bedewed, Eurip. Phæn. 1496; wet through; leaky; νῦν δὲ αἴ τε νῆες διάδροχοι, Thucyd. vii, 12. Fr. βρέχω, from 2. pf. obsol.

Διάξομμα, ατος, τό, what is eaten or bored through; a hole. Fr. βρώσκω.

Διάθεωσις, εως, ή, the act of gnawing through, corrosion. From

Διαξεώσκω, to gnaw, eat through, corrode. Fr. βιζεώσκω.

Διαδρωτικός, ή, όν, adj. corrosive. Same Th.

 Δ ιαζυνέεσθαι, -εῖσθαι, pres. inf. m. of

Διαθύνίω, ω, and διαθύνω, dep. to put through; pus. to pass through. Fr. διά and βύω. See next.

Διαθυνομαι, mid. to cause to pass through or to push through; διὰ τῆς τε ἀριστερῆς χερὸς δἴστοὺς διαθυνέονται, Herodt. iv, 71; pas. to be passed through, Id. ii, 96. See preced.

Διαθύνω. See preced.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha}\mathcal{E}\acute{\nu}\omega$, f. $\acute{\nu}\sigma\omega$, to push through; to stuff completely with. Fr. $\delta_{i\alpha}\acute{\alpha}$ and $\beta_{i\omega}$.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha} \mathcal{E} \tilde{\omega}$, 1. sing. 2. a. subj. act. to $\delta_{i\alpha} \mathcal{E} \tilde{\omega}_{i\nu} \omega$.

Διαγαληνίζω, f. ίσω, to become serene or calm; to render calm,

Aristoph. Eq. 646. Fr. γαλήνη. Διαγαιακτίω, ω, to be very angry, to be very impatient with. Fr. ἀγανακτίω.

Διαγγελία, ας, ή, a conveying intelligence or news. From

Διαγγέλλω, f. ελῶ, 1. a. διήγγειλα, to tell publicly, to declare openly, to announce, to publish abroad, to divulge; to transmit to posterity, Demosth. 1433, 14; διαγγέλλοισα, Dor. for -ουσα, f. g. pres. part. act. Fr. διά and ἀγγέλλω.

Διάγγελμα, ἄτος, τό, a telling, declaring, a report, a message;

Διάγγελος, ου, δ, a messenger between parties; an informer, Thucyd. vii, 73. Fr. διά and ἀγγέλλω.

Δίᾶγε, Dor. for δίῆγε, 3. sing. impf. ind. act. δίῆγον, of διάγω. But

Διάγε, yet, for, on account of. Fr. διά and γε. See preced.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha\gamma\epsilon i\rho\omega}$, f. ερω, to assemble together. Fr. ἀγείρω.

Διαγελάω, ω, f. άσομαι, to laugh at, Eurip. Bacch. 268; to deride; to be calm or serene. Fr. διά and γελάω.

Διαγενόμενος, part. 2. a. m. of διαγίγνομαι.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha\gamma i\gamma\nu \nu\mu\alpha i}$, to be between one period and another; to intervene, to elapse, to pass the time; to be spent; also, to last, to continue, to endure, to remain; it is frequently construed with participles in the sense of continuing; as, διεγένοντω την νύκτα πυρ καίοντες, they continued through the night burning a fire, Xen. Anab. iv, 5, 4; δ_{i-1} γέγονεν ὑμᾶς κολακεύων, he continued to flatter you, Demosth. 680, 19; (used in the same sense as διατελέω,) f. m. διαγενήσομαι, p. pas. διαγεγένημαι, 2. a. ind. m. διεγενόμην, 2. a. part. m. διαγενόμενος. Fr. διά and γίγνομαι.

Διαγιγνώσκω, to distinguish between two objects, etc.; to know accurately or thoroughly; to discriminate, to know one thing from another, Herodt. vii, 10; to discuss, to examine; to form a judgment between; to resolve, determine; πρὶν διαγνῶσι, before they decide, Thucyd. vi, 29; ἐπὶ διεγνωσμένην κρίσιν, upon a trial already decided, Id. iii, 53; f. m. διαγνώσομαι, p. act. διέγνωκα, 2. a. ind. act. διέγνων, pf. pas. διέγνωσμαι. Fr. διά and

γιγνώσκω. Διαγίνομαι. See διαγίγνομαι. Διαγκυλίω, ω, f. ήσω, and

Διαγκυλίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to take hold of a dart by its thong, in order to throw it; to be ready to launch a javelin, Xen. Anab. iv, 3, 28. Fr. διά and ἀγκύλη. Διαγκυλόομαι, s. as preced.

Διαγχωνίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to lean on the elbow; to push with the elbow. Fr. άγχών.

 Δ ιαγλάπτω, or διαγλάφω, f. άψω, to excavate, to hollow out; to carve, to engrave. Fr. γλάπτω.

 Δ ιαγλαύσσω, to shine bright or rather blue. Fr. γλαύσσω.

 Δ ιάγλυπτος, ου, δ, \hat{n} , scooped out, carved, engraved. Fr. γλύφω. Δ ιαγλύφω, f. ύψω, to carve or engrave, to cut out; to cut through. Fr. γλύφω.

Διαγνώμη, ης, ἡ, a decree; consultation, Thucyd. iii, 67; and Διαγνώμων, ονος, ὁ, one who discerns or judges between, an arbitrator or umpire. Fr. γίνωσαω.

 Δ ιαγνῶναι, 2. a. inf. act. of διαγιγνώσκω.

Διαγνωρίζω, f. ίσω, p. διεγνώριπα, to make known, publish abroad; 1. a. ind. act. διεγνώρισα. Fr. διά and γνωρίζω.

Διάγνωσις, εως, ή, a judging or distinguishing; a discerning; a discussion, an inquiry; examination, cognizance; a judging between; a decision or judgment; διάγνωσιν ποιήσεται, will give his decision, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 80; means of knowing, Eurip. Hip. 930. Fr. διαγιγνώσεω.

Διαγνώσομαι, 1. f. mid. of διαγιγνώσαω.

Διαγνώστης, ου, s. as διαγνώμων. Διαγνωστικός, ή, όν, able to discern or distinguish; skilled in distinguishing. Same Th.

distinguishing. Same Th.

Διαγογγύζω, f. ύσω, to murmur very much, to murmur or grumble at; impf. act. διεγόγγυζου,

1. a. act. διεγόγγυσα. Th. γογγύζω.

Διαγορεύω, f. εύσω, to discourse publicly, to harangue; to discuss a subject; to say; to explain clearly, Herodt. vii, 38; to enact, to order. Fr. διά and ἀγορεύω.

Διάγραμμα, ἄτος, τό, a diagram or geometrical figure; a draught, plan, or design, marked out by lines; a description; a title or inscription; a register, a roll,

Demosth. 183, 20; 1152, 12; an abstract; a decree or edict; an acquittal or discharge; διαγεάμματα, ων, τά, theorems in geometry. Fr. διά and γεάμμα. Διάγεαπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a line drawn across, cancelled; διάγεαπτος δίκη, a cause struck off the list. Fr. γεάφω.

 Δ ιαγραφεύς, έως, δ , an officer who kept the tax list, or any plan, register, or account-book; and Δ ιαγεἄφή, ης, ή, a description, delineation, draught, plan; a decree; a register; a book of accounts; also, a striking off a cause from the list. All from Δ ιαγεἄφω, f. ά ψ ω, p. γ \cdot γεαφα, to describe, to delineate, Plat. Polit. vi, 500, E; to levy, to enlist; διαγεάφειν στεατιώτας, conscribere milites; διαγεάφω τοὺς ἰππέας, Aristoph. Lys. 676; to draw a line through, hence, to abolish, to annul; to cancel, to blot out, Demosth. 1174, 13; διαγέγεαπται μοι δίκη, my summons is expunged, Aristoph. Nub. 771; to reject, to despise; mid. to abandon a cause, διαγεάψασθαι την κατηγοείαν, act. διαγεάφειν, to quash a suit, as a judge. Fr. διά and γεάφω. Διαγράψομεν, 1. pl. 1. f. of δια-

γεάφω. Διαγεηγος έω, ω, for διεγεηγος έω, f. έσω, p. διεγεηγος έκα, 1. a. ind. act. διεγεηγός εσα, to be awake through the night, to pass a sleepless night. Τλ. εγεηγος έω. Διαγειαίνω, f. ανώ, to exasperate.

Fr. διά and άγριος.

Διαγευπνίω, ω, f. ήσω, to pass the night without sleep, to lie awake, Aristoph. Ran. 931. Th. ἀγευπνίω.

Διαγυμνάζομαι, to exercise one's self perseveringly. Fr. γυμνά-ζω.

 Δ_i άγχω, f. άγξω, to strangle, choke. Fr. ἄγχω.

Διᾶγω, f. διάζω, to lead or carry over, through, or across, to lead away, to withdraw; to transport; to conduct through; hence, to accomplish, Plat. Legg. x, 899, A; to pass time, or lead one's life; to live; to continue, persevere; to put off, retard; διάγουσι μανθάνοντες, they pass their time in learning, Xen. Cyr.; λυπρὸν διάζω βίστον, I shall spend a miserable life, Eurip. Med. 1033; ἐλπίδας λίγων διᾶγε, he put them off with hopes, Xen. Anab. i, 2, 11; τὸν δῆμον διάγειν, to amuse

the people, Demosth. 1459, ult.; impf. διῆγον, 2. a. διήγαγον. Fr. διά and ἄγω.

Διαγωγή, ñs, ἡ, transportation, carriage, conveyance; a bringing or leading forth; management; course or manner of life, Plat. Polit. 274, D; amusement, diversion. Same Th.

Διαγώγιον, ου, τό, money paid for a passage, or for the transit of goods. Fr. διάγω.

of goods. Fr. διάγω. Διαγωνιάω, ω, f. άσω, to be in great distress of mind or perplexity. Fr. άγωνία.

Διαγωνίζομωι, 1. f. m. ίσομαι, to contend out and out, to fight resolutely, to contend against, with the prep. πεός, οr πεεί. Fr. άγωνίζομαι.

 $\Delta \iota \tilde{\alpha} \gamma \omega v \iota o s$, δ , δ , diagonal. $\Delta \iota \alpha \gamma \omega v o \theta s \tau \iota \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n} \sigma \omega$, to involve in a quarrel. Fr. $\mathring{\alpha} \gamma \omega v o \theta s \tau \iota \omega$.

Διαδάζομαι, f. ασομαι, to divide, Herodt. iv, 145. Th. δαίω.

Διαδαίω, f. δάσομαι, aor. ἐδασάμην, to divide, distribute. Fr. διά and δαίω.

Διαδάπτω, same as δάπτω, to bite through; to lacerate, διὰ δὲ χρόα καλὸν ἔδαψεν, Π. v, 858. Fr. δάπτω.

Διαδάτίομαι, to divide, to appropriate to one's self, to share among, Π. v, 158. Fr. δατίσμαι.

Διαδάσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of διαδάζομαι.

Διαδασάσκετο, Π. ix, 333, from διαδάζομαι.

Διαδείχνυμι, f. ξω, to exhibit among other things, to show through; to show marks, proofs, or specimens; impf. διεδείχνυου, Herodt. ii, 162, διέδεξα, Ion. 1. aor. Id. viii, 3; pas. to be declared, shown openly; impersonally, ως διέδεξε, as it was shown, Herodt. iii, 82. Fr. δείχνυμι.

Διαδικισθαι. See δίχομαι. Διαδίκτως, οςος, ό, ή, received in right of succession, hereditary, Eurip. Ion. 481; an inheritor.

Fr. δίχομαι.

Διαδεξάμενος, part. 1. a. m. of διαδεχομαι.

Διαδίξιος, ου, δ, h, being of good omen, lucky, auspicious. Th. δεξιά.

Διαδίεκομαι, to see through; 2.
a. ind. act. by metath. ἔδεμακον,
Il. xiv, 344. Th. δίεκω.

Διαδίρχω. See preced.
Διάδισμα, ἄτος, τό, a plant, marsh mallow, Althea officinalis.

Διάδιτος, ου, ό, ή, bound through,

Æschyl. S. Theb. 115. Fr. $\delta_{i\omega}$.

Διαδίχομαι, f. ξομαι, p. διαδίδεγμαι, to receive through the hands of another or from another, or by succession; to succeed to; to relieve one another; διαδεχόμενοι τοῖς ἵπποις, being relieved by fresh horses, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 2; διαδέκεσθαι τον λόγον, to speak next, Herodt. viii, 142; 1. a. ind. m. διαδεξάμενος. Th. δίχομαι.

 $\Delta i\alpha \delta i\omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $n\omega$, p. $i\alpha$, to bind round, to encircle; to tie round a diadem or fillet, to crown; also, to connect, to tie together; to interweave. Fr. $\delta i\alpha$ and $\delta i\omega$.

Διαδηλίομαι, οῦμαι, to hurt or injure severely, Odys. xiv, 37. Διαδηλίω. See preced.

Διάδηλος, ου, δ, ή, appearing through; very evident or manifest, apparent, open, known, Thucyd.

Διαδηλόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make manifest; to render very evident. Διάδημα, ἄτος, τό, a diadem, particularly the blue band worked with white, which went round the turban, or tiara, of the Persian king, Xen. Cyr. viii, 3, 7; also, a crown. Hence, in English, DIADEM. Fr. διαδίω. Διαδηματοφόξος, ου, δ, ή, one who wears a diadem or crown, a king or queen. Fr. διάδημα and φίσω.

 Δ ιαδιδάσκω, f. ξω, to teach thoroughly. Fr. διδάσκω.

Διαδιδράσκω, f. ασομαι, Ion. διδρήσκω, δρήσομαι, p. διέδρακα, to run away, to flee from; to shun, to avoid, to slip away, Aristoph. Acharn. 601; to escape, Thucyd. vii, 85; 2. a. διίδρη, part. διάδρας, Herodt. viii, 75. Fr. διδράσκω.

Διαδίδωμι, f. δώσω, p. δίδωκα, to give from hand to hand, to deliver; to transmit; also, to divide, to distribute, Nen. Cyr. i, 3, 6; to disseminate or scatter; the impf. διεδίδοον, οῦν, is commonly used, Nen. Anab. i, 9, 13; sometimes used intransitively, but the reciprocal pronoun may be understood; 2. a. ind. act. δίεδων, inf. διαδοῦναι, 1. a. pas. διεδόθην, impf. ind. pas. διεδιδόμην. Th. δίδωμι.

Διαδικάζομαι, 1. f. m. άσομαι, to go to law with; to summon to trial, or bring an action against any one; to carry on a lawsuit,

Demosth. 864, 8; to have judgment pronounced upon or sentence awarded; πεῶτον μὶν διεδικάσαντο οἱ τε καλῶς καὶ ὁσίως βιώσαντες καὶ οἱ μή, Plat. Phæd. § 143. See also διαδικάζω.

Διαδικαζόμενος, ου, δ, one who goes to law, a litigant or party in a lawsuit, either plaintiff or defendant; and

Διαδικάζω, f. άσω, to judge or decide between, to pronounce judgment or sentence between parties; to decide a cause. Th. δίκη. See also διαδικάζομαι.

Διαδικαίοω, ω, f. ωσω, to justify; to assert to be just. Fr. δίκαιος. Διαδικασία, ας, ή, a decision or judgment; a contest about money or goods, etc.; a lawsuit; a contention, a controversy about preference, etc., Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 45; and

 Δ ιαδικασμός, οῦ, ὁ, the same. Δ ιαδικάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to litigate, to plead; to commit wrong. Fr. δίκη.

Διάδικος, ου, δ, a pleader, a litigant. Fr. δίκη.

 Δ ιάδιπλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, doubled. Fr. διπλόος.

Διαδιφεεύω, f. εύσω, to drive a chariot across, Eurip. Orest. 985. Fr. διά and δίφρος.

Διαδοκιμάζω, f. άσω, to examine thoroughly, to prove, decide. Fr. δοκιμάζω.

Διαδοκιμαστίκός, ή, όν, having ability to distinguish; having a particular tact at trying or examining; pertaining to examination. Same Th.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha\delta\sigma\kappa is}$, $i\delta_{\sigma s}$, \dot{n} , a crossbeam.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha}\delta_{o\nu}\epsilon_{\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to shake, jumble or shuffle together. Fr. $\delta_{o\nu}\epsilon_{\omega}$.

Διαδορατίζομαι, f. m. ίσομαι, to fight with a spear, to fight; τινί, or πρός τινα. Fr. δόρυ, or obsoldors.

Διάδος, 2. sing. 2. a. imperat. act. of διαδίδωμι.

Διαδόστμος, ου, δ, ή, transmissible, passing from hand to hand, traditionary. Fr. δίδωμι.

Διάδοσις, εως, ή, transmission, distribution, division, tradition. Διαδοχή, ῆς, ἡ, succession; the act of succeeding to; children, offspring; κατά διαδοχήν, by turns, in succession, Thucyd. vii, 28; and

Διάδοχος, ου, δ, ή, acting in place of another; succeeding, replacing; relieving from; διάδοχος των σων σύνων, Æschyl. Prom. 1029; vicarious, Joseph. Ant.

xv, 13; & φέγγος υπνου διάδοχου, O light, succeeding to sleep, Soph. Phil. 867; subst. a successor, Thucyd. vii, 15; a substitute; an heir, Eurip. Alc. 671. Fr. διαδίδοχα, obsol. 2. pf. of διαδίχομαι.

Διαδούναι, 2. a. inf. act. of δια-

δίδωμι.

Διαδεάχοι, 3. sing. 2. a. opt. act. of διαδέεχομαι. See δέεχομαι. Διαδεμματίζω, f. ίσω, to finish a dramatic representation.

Διαδεάμεῖν, 2. a. inf. act., and Διαδεαμοῦσα, part. f. g. 2. a. act.

to διατείχω.

Διαδράναι, 2. a. inf. act. Dor. of διέδρην, ης, η, 2. a. ind. act. of the obsol. verb διάδρημι, in use διαδιδράσκω, part. 2. a. act. διαδράς, 2. a. inf. act. Dor. διαδράναι, for διαδρήναι, 2. a. opt. act. διαδράνκω, Herodt. viii, 75. Th. διδράσκω.

Διαδράσα, part. 2. a. act. f. g.

of the same.

Διάδρασιπολίται, ων, οί, citizens who evade public duties or bearing public burdens, Aristoph. Ran. 1014. Fr. διά, διδράσκω, and πολίτης.

Διαδεάσσομαι, f. ξομαι, to seize or lay hold of each other.

Διαδράω. See διαδιδράσκω.

Διαδρήσηται, Ion. for διαδράσηται, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. m. of διαδράσχω.

Διαδρήσομαι, Ion. for δράσομαι. Διαδρηστεύω, lengthened Ion. form for διαδιδράσκω.

Διαδρομέω, ω, f. ήσω, Dor. to run through, to run about, to run over; to escape; and

Διαδρομή, ης, η, a running to and fro. Fr. 2. p. ind. to διατρέχω. Διάδρομος, ου, δ, a running through, running here and there in a disorderly manner. Æschyl. S. Theb. 333. Same Th.

Διαδύνω, and διάδυμι, for διαδύω. Διαδύομαι. See διαδύω.

Διαδύς, ύντος, δ, part. 2. a. act. of διαδύνω.

Διάδύσις, εως, ἡ, the act of passing through; escape, subterfuge; an evasion, Demosth. 730, 12. Fr. διά and δύω, οr δύομαι. Διαδύω, f. ύσω, to pass through, to insinuate one's self, to slip or glide through, to escape through, to elude; 2. aor. διέδυν, Aristoph. Vesp. 212; τὸ δίαην δοῦναι διαδύς, having eluded punishment, Demosth. 217, 18; to surmount difficulties; mid. to evade, Plat. Soph. 231, C. Διάδω, f. άσομαι, to contend in

singing; to sing an interlude; to be out of tune; to sing at intervals; τὸ διαδόμενον, the interlude of the chorus. Fr. διά and ἄδω.

Διαδωςίομαι, οῦμαι, f. ήσομαι, to distribute as presents, to gratify with presents. Fr. δῶρον.

Διαείδομαι, to cause to be seen through, to show distinctly, Π. viii, 535; to discern clearly; to reconnoitre; διαείδεται, is conspicuous, Π. xiii, 277. Fr. είδω.

Διαείδω, f. είσομαι, to show forth, to prove; pas. ἀρετὴ διαείδεται, courage is proved. See preced. Διαείδω, f. είσω, and είσομαι, Poet. for διάδω, to sing for a prize. Fr. διά and ἀείδω. See also preced.

Διαειμένος, for διειμένος, passed through, part. pf. pas. from διά and Ίημι.

 Δ ιαειπεῖν, and διαειπέμεν, Poet. 2. aor. Odys. iv, 215; to converse together. Fr. διά and εἰπεῖν.

Διαίξιος, ου, δ, $\dot{\eta}$, being or going through air, aerial. Fr. ἀής. Διαευτυχῶν, όντος, $\dot{\delta}$, $\dot{\eta}$, always successful or fortunate.

Διαζάω, ω, f. ζήσω, to pass through life; to pass one's life; to support life, Soph. Phil. 531; to get a livelihood, Aristoph. Plut. 906. Fr. διά and ζάω.

Διαζευγνῦμι, or νύω, f. εύζω, to disjoin, to separate, to part, to divorce; pas. to be separated, disjoined, Xen. Anab. iv, 2, 10; 2. a. pas. $\delta_{15}\zeta_{15}\gamma_{15}v_{15}$.

Διαζευετϊκός, ή, όν, capable of being separated, or of separating; disjunctive; also,

Διάζευξις, εως, ἡ, a separating or disjoining, separation, divorce, disjunction, Plat. Phæd. 88, B. Fr. διά and ζεύγνυμι.

 Δ ιαζηλεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to rival or emulate each other. Fr. ζηλεύω.

Διαζηλοτυπίομαι, οῦμαι, f. ήσομαι, to be jealous; to be a rivalor competitor; with dat. Fr.ζηλοτυπίω.

 Δ ιαζητέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to examine narrowly or thoroughly, Aristoph Eq. 1292. Fr. ζητέω.

ΔΙΑ'ZOMAI, to fasten the warp to the loom, to warp; to begin to weave.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha}$ ζ \tilde{v} γ $i\alpha$, α s, \tilde{n} , a separation, a parting; and

Διαζύγιον, ου, τό, a divorce, a separation. Fr. διά and ζεύ-

 $\Delta_{i\alpha}$ ζωγεαφίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to finish a picture; to depict, delineate. Fr. διά, ζώον, and γεάφω.

Διάζωμα, ἄτος, τό, a girdle or cloth worn round the body instead of breeches or drawers, a kilt, Thucyd. i, 6; a cornice or frieze in architecture; also, the diaphragm or midriff; the loins. From

Διαζώννῦμι (with acc.), f. διαζώσω, to gird about, to gird up; to separate by a band or belt; mid. to begird one's self; hence, to prepare; pas. to be begirt, Xen. Mem. iii, 5, 25; 1. a. ind. act. διίζωσα, p. pas. διίζωσμαι, 1. a. ind. m. διεζωσάμην. Th. ζώννυμι.

Διάζωσμα, s. as διάζωμα.

Διαζωστής, ῆρος, δ, the twelfth vertebra. Fr. ζώννυμι.

 $\Delta_{i}\alpha\zeta\omega\omega$, Ion. for $\delta_{i}\alpha\zeta\omega\omega$.

Διάημι, f. ήσω, to breathe or blow through; to blow with violence. Fr. διά and ἄημι.

Διάησει, Poet. for διήσει, 3. sing.
1. f. ind. act. of διαΐημι, for διίημι.

Διάησι, 3. sing. pres. ind. of διάημι.

 Δ ιαθαλασσεύω, f. εύσω, to separate by the sea. Fr. Θάλασσα.

 $\Delta i \alpha \theta \dot{\alpha} \lambda \pi \omega$, f. $\psi \omega$, to warm thoroughly; to bask in the sun. Fr. $\Im \dot{\alpha} \lambda \pi \omega$.

Διαθεᾶομαι, ᾶμαι, f. άσομαι, to view or survey thoroughly, to look on all sides, to consider well, Xen. Anab. iii, 1, 13. Fr. Θεάομαι.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha}\theta_{\epsilon i\delta\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\omega\sigma\omega$, to fumigate with sulphur. Th. $\Im \epsilon_{i\delta}$.

Διαθερμαίνω, f. μἄνῶ, 1. a. διεθέρμηνα, to warm thoroughly, to make hot; to exhilarate by warmth, Plat. Phæd. 253, E; διαθερμαίνεσθαι, to be heated with wine, etc.; Demosth. 402, 23. Fr. Θερμαίνω.

Διάθερμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, very warm, hot; ardent, sanguine. Same Th. Διάθεσιε, εως, ἡ, a disposing or putting in order; disposition, arrangement; the subject of a discourse; also, disposition, state, constitution, or affection of body or mind; τῆς ἐκάστων διαθέσως, Plat. Legg. i, 632, Α; ἔξιν ψυχῆς καὶ διάθεσιν, Id. Phil. 11, D; a last will or testament; disposal of property; the arrangement of figures in a painting. Fr. διατίθημι.

Διαθεσμοθετέω, ω, f. ήσω, to dispose as by law, and arrange, Plat. Tim. 42, D. Fr. διά and

θεσμοθετέω.

Διαθετής, προς, δ, and

Διαθίτης, ου, δ, a disposer or setter in order, a manager, a dispenser; a seller or dealer in oracles, Herodt. vii, 6. From the same.

Διαθετικός, ή, όν, capable of disposing, adapting, arranging.

Διαθέω, ω, f. εύσομαι, to run through or over, to run about, Xen. Cyr. vi, 2, 6; διαθέω πρός τινα, I run against any one; to contend in the course; to run through; hence, as a color, to be distinct; ἡ δ' ἐρυθρὰ πλείστη περὶ αὐτὸ χρόα διαθεῖ. Plat. Tim. 80. Διαθίπη, ης, ἡ, a disposition, institution; a bequest, Aristoph. Vesp. 584; a dispensation, appointment; a last will or testament; a covenant; ἡ καινὴ διαθίπη, the New Covenant or New Testament. Fr. διαπίθημι.

Διαθηλῦνω, f. υνω, to make completely womanish, to enervate wholly. Fr. θηλῦνω.

 Δ ιαθήςαω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\alpha}$ σω, and δ ιαθη εεύω, f. εύσω, to follow or course game; to hunt. Fr. \Im ήςα.

Διαθηγίω, ω, f. ωσω, to render furious or fierce. Fr. Θήγα. Διαθής, 2. sing. 2. a. subj., and Διαθήσεται, 3. sing. 1. f. ind. m.

Διαθησεται, 3. sing. 1. f. ina. m. of διατίθημι. Διαθλάνι δι f. άσαι to break in

 Δ ιαθλάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. άσω, to break in pieces, to bruise, to crush. Fr. \Im λάω.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha}\theta\lambda$ ίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to struggle through; to labor.

 Δ ιαθολόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to render turbid or obscure; metaphor. to trouble; to put in disorder. Fr. 9ολός.

Διαθορυθίω, ω, f. ήσω, to put in tumult or disorder, to alarm, Thucyd. v. 29. Fr. θόρυθος.

Διαθεαύω, f. αύσω, to break or tear in pieces, Plat. Soph. 246, B. Fr. Sεαύω.

Διαθείζασα, part. 1. a. fem. of διατείχω. Callim.

Διαθείψαι, 1. a. inf. act. of διατείφω. See διατροφή.

Διαθείω, ω, to see through, to examine thoroughly or closely, Aristoph. Nub. 700. Fr. διά and ἀθείω.

Διαθεοίω, ω, f. ήσω, to spread a report, Thucyd. vi, 46. Fr. Seρίω. Διαθευλλίω, ω, f. ήσω, to spread a report, to report, Nem. Mem. i, 1; to stun or din the ears by constant repetition; pas. to be constantly repeated, dinned into the ears; to be whispered about; διατεθεύλλησο γάε, for it was

whispered abroad; διατεθευλλημίνος τὰ ὧτα ἀκούων Θεασυμάχου καὶ μυςίων ἄλλων, having my ears dinned with hearing Thrasymachus and a thousand others, Plat. Polit. ii, 358, C. Fr. Θευλλίω.

Διαθρύπτεσθαι, pres. inf. act. to prepare one's self for singing by certain gestures, to prelude, Theocr. xv, 99. From

Διαθρύπτω, f. ύψω, to break in pieces; metaphor. to break or weaken by luxury, to effeminate; mid. to be proud, vain, effeminate, colloquially, to be dandified; to appear affected or capricious; to play an overture with affected airs; διαθεύπτεται ท้อก, she is now quavering, Theorr. xv, 99; pas. to be broken, etc., to be flattered; διασεθευμμένω δε ύπο πολλων άνθεώπων, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 25; to be rendered effeminate or dissipated; διατευφέν, shivered, part. 2. a. pas., Il. iii, 363; διατεβευμμένως, adv. delicately, politely. Th. θεύπτω. See preced. Δ_i $\alpha\theta_{\ell}$ $\nu\psi_{is}$, $\epsilon\omega\epsilon$, \dot{n} , the act of breaking, enervation, effeminacy. $\Delta_1 \alpha \theta \nu \rho \alpha$, $\omega \nu$, $\tau \alpha$, bars or bolts to protect a door. Fr. θύεα. $\Delta \iota \alpha t \gamma \delta \eta v$, adv. rushing through. Fr. διά and άϊσσω.

Διαιθειάζω, f. άσω, to spend the time in the open air, Xen. Anab. iv, 4, 10. Fr. διά and αἴθεα. Διαιθύσσω, f. ξω, to rush rapidly through, Pind. Olymp. vii, 95. See αἰθύσσω.

 Δ ίαιμος, ου, δ, ή, bloody; δίαιμον ὄνυχα, a bloody finger, Eurip. Hec. 651. Fr. διά and αΐμα.

Δἴαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to wet, to moisten, to moisten with tears; to wet one's eyes or weep, actively, Æschyl. Pers. 995; to sprinkle, Il. xxi, 202; διαίνομαι, to be wet, bathed in tears, Æschyl. Pers. 253. Fr. δίω.

Διαιgέται, contract. διαιgέη. See διαιgέω.

 Δ ιαιρέειν, είν, inf. of διαιρέω.

Διαίρεσις, εως, ή, a separation; a division; a division of men, Nen. Cyr. iv, 5, 18; distribution; in Logic, a distinction; diversity, difference; dissolution, destruction; in the grammatical writers it is opposed to συναίρεσις, indicating the separation of the vowels of a diphthong, a diversis. Fr. διαιρίω.

Διαιρετικός, ή, όν, belonging to division; able to divide.

Διαίρετος, ου, δ, ή, to be divided,

Soph. Trach. 162; separated; to be discerned, Thucyd. i, 84. $\Delta_{i\alpha_i} e_i \omega_i$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{n} \sigma \omega_i$, the pf. act. seems to have been very seldom used; but occurs in Eurip. Bacch. 202; to divide into parts, to separate, sever, disjoin. tear through; to analyze, Aristoph. Nub. 742; to discuss; & σὺ ἀκριβίστατα ἐπίστασαι ἀνθρώπων διαιρείν, Plat. Hipp. Maj.; mid. to divide one with another; Isocr. Pan. 2; to distribute; xarà πόλεις διελόμενοι τὸ ἔργον, having distributed the work among the (confederate) cities, Thucyd. vii, 19; διηρημένοι κατ' ἀναπαύλας, being distributed by reliefs, Id. ii, 75; to distinguish; to affirm distinctly, Eurip. Bacch. 202; to define, interpret; to explain, set forth, Herodt. vii, 47 and 50; 2. a. ind. act. διείλον, 2. a. mid. διειλόμην, 1. a. pas. διηρέθην, pf. pas. διήρημαι, 3. sing. διήγηται, is divided; διαιρέειν τὰς διαφοράς, to put an end to disputes, Herodt. iv, 23. This verb also signifies, particularly in the 2. aorist, to demolish, destroy; καὶ διελών (τι μέρος) τοῦ παλαιοῦ τείχους, having demolished a part of the old wall, Thucyd. v, 2. Fr. αίρεω.

Διαίρω, f. αρῶ, to lift or raise up, to erect, elevate; to open the mouth, Demosth. 375, 14; pas. to be elevated, puffed up; διαιράμενος ἀπαλλάπτεσθαι, to hasten away with hurried steps, Theophr. de Garrulit. 3. Th. αἴρω.

Διαισθάνομαι, f. αισθήσομαι, 2. a. διησθόμην, to perceive clearly or distinctly. Fr. διά and αἰσθάνομαι.

Διαΐσσω, f. tζω, to break or rush through, Æschyl. Prom. 135; 1. a. διῆζα. Fr. διά and ἄσσω, Ion. ἀΐσσω.

 Δ ιαϊστόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{\omega}$ σω, to take away all knowledge of; to annihilate; to destroy, Soph. Trach. 878. Fr. διά and ἀϊστόω. ΔΙ'ΑΙΤΑ, ns, h, a way or mode of life, manner of living, Thucyd. vii, 74, 82; Xen. Mem. i, 2, 5; subsistence; δ μεν δη δίαιταν είχε εν Κροίσου, Herodt. i, 35; εὐτελης δίαιτα, a parsimonious mode of living, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 2; diet, regimen, or a certain manner of living prescribed by a physician; a habitation or dwelling; also, at Athens, an arbitration; παρών διαίτη, being present at an arbitration,

Theophr. Char. xii; in the same manner, τῆ διαίτη μὰ 'μμένης; should you not abide by the arbitration? Aristoph. Vesp. 524; Plat. Legg. vi, 766, D.

Διαιτάομαι, - ωμαι, 1. f. m. ήσομαι, to pass one's life; to live or dwell in a certain place, Herodt. i, 120; ὅτε παρ' ἡμῖν διητᾶτο, when he lived with us, Plat. Phad. 14; to feed, live upon, to follow as particular regimen; pas. to be fed, to diet; pf. pas. δεδιάτημαι, used by Thucyd. vii, 77, in a middle sense, καίτοι πολλὰ μέν ἐς Θεούς νόμιμα δεδιήτημαι, although, as respects the gods, I have regulated my life in conformity to their institutions.

Διαίτασεν, Poet. and Dor. for διήτησεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. of Διαιτάω, ω f. ήσω, p. δεδιήτηκα, to feed, nourish; to prescribe a certain diet or regimen; also, to judge, to arbitrate, decide differences, Demosth. 1142, 26; to act as an arbitrator; p. pas. δεδιήτημαι. The 1. a. is εδιαίτησα, οτ διήτησα, or διήτησα. Fr. δίαιτα.

Διαίτημα, ἄτος, τό, a manner of life, mode of living, Thucyd. i, 6; a regimen. Fr. διαιτάω. Διαιτητήριον, ου, τό, the place in a house where men live, a diningroom, Xen. Œcon. ix, 4; also, the place where the arbitrators (διαιτηταί) assembled. Fr. δίαιτα. Διαιτητής, οῦ, δ, an arbitrator or umpire, Demosth. 542, 15; 862, 1; the διαιτηταί were required to be above fifty years of age.

Διαιτητική, scil. τίχνη. See next. Διαιτητικός, ή, όν, pertaining to the use of food, or mode of life; pertaining to arbitration; also, διαιτητική, scil. τίχνη, a branch of medicine which treats of the regulation of the diet or the manner of living, dietetics. Fr. διαιτώω.

Διαιτωμένη, part. pres. mid. f.
g. of διαιτάσμαι, - ωμαι, to pass
one's life, to live. Th. δίαιτα.
Διαιωνιεί, Att. for διαιωνίσει, 3.

 Δ ιαιωνιεῖ, Att. for διαιωνίσει, 3. sing. 1. f. ind. act. of

Διαιωνίζω, f. ίσω, the same with αλωνίζω, to endure or last for ever. Th. αλών.

Διαιώνιος, ου, ο, ή, perpetual; eternal, Plut. Tim. 39, E.

Διαιωρίω, ω, f. ήσω, to toss up and down; pas. to be tossed, Plat. Tim. 78, E. Fr. αἰωρίω. Διακᾶής, έος, δ, ἡ, hot, burning; τὸ διακαίς, burning heat. Fr.

διά and καίω.

 Δ ιακαθαίςω, f. ἄςῶ, to purify thoroughly, purge, cleanse. Fr. καθαις έω.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha\kappa\alpha\theta\alpha\rho_i\epsilon_i}$, 3. sing. 1. f. act. Att. of

Διακαθαρίζω, f. ίσω, and Att. διακαθαρίω, εῖς, εῖ, to purge or cleanse thoroughly; 1. a. ind. act. διεκαθάρισα. Τh. καθαίρω. Διακάθαρσις, εως, 'n, a thorough cleansing, purgation. Same Th. Διακαθέζομαι, f. εδοῦμαι, to sit apart. Fr. καθέζομαι.

Διακαθιζάνω, to set apart or separately.

 $\Delta \iota \alpha \kappa \alpha \theta i \zeta \omega$, f. $i \sigma \omega$, Att. $\iota \tilde{\omega}$, to place apart or separately; to constitute as judge, to collect votes. Fr. $\kappa \alpha \theta i \zeta \omega$.

Διακαίω, f. αύσω, to burn thoroughly; to inflame. Fr. διά and καίω.

Διακαλύπτω, f. ύψω, to uncover, to reveal distinctly; to disclose. Fr. καλύπτω.

Διακάμπτω, f. ψω, to bend through, to bow, to crack. Fr. κάμπτω.

ΔιάκαμΨις, εως, 'n, the act of bending or crooking. Same Th. Διακανάζω, f. άζω, to pass gurgling down the throut, Eurip. Cycl. 157. i.r. κανάζω.

 Δ ιακαραδοκέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to wait to the end. Fr. καραδοκέω.

Διακάςδιος, ου, δ, ή, piercing the heart, heart-piercing. Fr. κας-δία.

Διακαρτέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be wasted in bearing a second crop, Schneid. Lex: Fr. καρτός.

 Δ ιακας πόομαι, οῦμαι, to gather fruits. Same Th.

 Δ ιακαρτερεῖν, inf. of

Διακαρτερίω, ω, f. ήσω, to endure, bear patiently, hold out to the last, persevere, Xen. Hist. vii, 4, 8. See καρτερίω.

Διακαταχράομαι, ῶμαι, to consummate; to destroy. Fr. κατά and χράομαι.

Διακατελέγχομαι, to confute thoroughly or strenuously. See next.

Διακατελέγχω, f. έγξω, to confute strenuously or thoroughly; impf. ind. m. διακατηλεγχόμην, ου, ετο, 1. f. m. διακατελέγξομαι, p. pas. διακατήλεγχμαι. Fr. διά, κατά, and ἐλέγχω.

Διακατέχω, f. καθέξω, and ασχήσω, to detain, to hold back, check; to keep possession; to delay, to retard. Fr. κατά and ἔχω. Διακάτοχος, ου, δ, ἡ, holding fast,

 Δ ιακάτοχος, ου, δ , $\hat{\eta}$, holding fast, or retaining. Same Th.

Διακαυλίζω, f. ίσω, to run to stalk, to send out stalks. Fr.

 Δ ιάκαυμα, ἄτος, τό, a burning heat. Th. καίω.

Διακαυνιάζω, f. άσω, to draw lots for, Aristoph. Puc. 1081. Fr. καῦνος.

Διάκαυσις, εως, ή, the act of burning thoroughly; intense heat. Fr. καίω.

 Δ ιακεάζω, f. άσω, to cleave asunder. Fr. διά and κεάζω.

Διάκειμαι, to be constituted or situated in a particular way, either of mind, body, or circumstances; to be in a certain state or condition; to be affected or disposed towards; είςηνικῶς διαπεῖσθαι, to be peaceably disposed; παντελώς ἀπόρως διαxεῖσθαι, to be utterly at a loss, Æschin. c. Ctes.; ουτω διακείμενοι, being thus situated, Lys. c. Erat.; ως νήμω διάκειται, as the law has ordained, Herodt.; ἄμεινον ἡμῖν διακείσεται, it will be better for us, Xen. Anab. vii, 3, 17; εῦ διακεῖσθαι τινί, to be well disposed towards any person; κακῶς διάκειμαι, to be illdisposed, etc.; ώς διάκειμαι ὑπὸ τῆς νόσου, how I am affected by the disease, Thucyd. vii, 77; τὰ διακείμενα, conditions, Herodt. ix, 26; part. pres. διακείμενος, pres. inf. διακείσθαι construction, τινι, πρός τινα, and παρά Fr. διά and κείμαι.

Διακείζω, f. εςω, to cut off, to shave; to despoil, to render useless; to rescind, to render null and void. See διακέςσαι.

 Δ_{i} discrete, 2. sing. pres. imperat. of δ_{i} discrete.

Διακεκναισμένος, part. of διακναίω. Διακελεύομαι, 1. f. m. εύσομαι, p. pas. κεκέλευσμαι, to exhort, to admonish; to advise; to propose; to command or order; to exhort, with the dat., Xen. Cyr. vii, 3, 10; καὶ διακελεύσομαι τοῦσι ἱοῦσι, Herodt. i, 36. Fr. διά and κελεύω.

Διακέλευσμα, ατος, τό, an advice, exhortation, encouragement; command. Same Th.

Διαπελευσμός, οῦ, ὁ, encouragement, cheering, Thucyd.

Διακενής, and διακένως, adv. superfluously, in vain, ineffectually, Aristoph. Vesp. 929.

Διάχενος, ου, δ, ή, quite empty, hollow, void; lean, slender; metaphor. useless, superfluous. Fr. διά and χενός.

 Δ ιακενόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to empty

thoroughly. Same Th. $\Delta_{i\alpha\varkappa_{i}\imath_{i}\tau_{i}}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to pierce through, stab; to goad on. Fr.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha x i v \omega \sigma i s}$, $\epsilon \omega s$, $\dot{\eta}$, emptiness; the act of emptying. Fr. $\delta \iota \alpha$ χενόω.

Δ.ακέομαι, Ion. for διάκειμαι. Διακεράννυμι, διακεράω, obsol. f. äσω, to mix intimately or thoroughly. Fr. κεράννυμι.

 Δ ιακερματίζω, f. ίσω, to cut into small pieces; to change into small money, Aristoph. Vesp. 789. Fr. κερματίζω.

Διακέρσαι, Æol. for διακείραι, 1. a. inf. act., to cut or break through; to make void or ineffectual; to break or violate orders, Il. viii, 8; to rescind, to frustrate; to shave, to strip, Aristoph. Vesp. 1313. Fr. διά and rsiew.

Διαχιρτομίω, ω, f. ήσω, to cutto the heart; to injure or insult. Fr. διά, κῆς, and τέμνω. Διακεχωρισμένος, part. p. pas. and - ένως, adv. separately, severally, distinctly. Fr. διαχωeίζω.

See pre- Δ ιακεχωεισμένως, adv.

Διακηρῦκεύομαι, to send a herald; to treat through a herald. Fr. πηθυπεύω.

 Δ ιαχηρύσσω, f. ύξω, to proclaim by a herald. Fr. κῆρυξ.

Διαχινδυνεύω, f. εύσω, to be in danger, run a risk; mid. to expose one's self to danger, to venture, Xen. Anab. i, 8, 4; Thucyd. vii, 60; also, to make trial. Fr. διά and κινδυνεύω.

 Δ ιακτνέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to move strongly, to agitate, to shake; to incite; to rouse or stir up; καὶ διακίνει τὸν νοῦν αὐτοῦ, Aristoph. Nub. 473; διακινηθεὶς τῷ σώματι, fidgeting with his body, Aristoph. Vesp. 688. Th. κινέω. Διάκλασις, εως, ή, a breaking through. Fr. διά and κλάω.

Διακλάσσας, part. 1. a. act. (σ being doubled) of

Διακλάω, ω, f. ἄσω, to break in pieces, to break, Π. v, 216. Τh. κλάω.

Διακλείω, f. είσω, to shut up and exclude from; to intercept. Fr. x λείω.

 Δ ιακλίπτω, f. ί ψ ω, to remove or convey away by stealth; 70 δι διακλαπέν, the portion that escaped by stealth, Thucyd. vii, 85; to withdraw from danger; σι....διακλέψαι, to keep you aloof, Herodt. i, 38; to purloin;

to hide, to suppress, Longin. 16; 2. a. pas. διεκλάπην, pf. pas. κέκλεμμαι. Fr. κλέπτω. Δ ιακληςονομέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to distribute, to divide. Hence

Διακληφονομούμενος, part. pres.

 Δ ιακληςόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to cast lots; to divide or distribute by lot; to cause to cast lots, Xen. Cyr. vi, 3, 12; mid. to draw lots; to obtain by lots. Fr. κληρόω. Τh. κληρος.

 Δ ιακλήςωσις, εως, ή, the act of drawing lots; election by lot. Same Th.

 Δ ιακλινω, f. ινῶ, to decline; to avoid. Fr. κλίνω.

 Δ ιακλονέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to dash the branches together, to agitate, throw into disorder. Fr. xloνέω.

 Δ ιαχλύζω, f. ύσω, to wash or rinse out; to overflow, Eurip.

Iph. T. 107. Fr. κλύζω. Διακλυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, the act of rinsing, gargling, etc. Th.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha\kappa\nu\alpha i\omega}$, f. $\alpha i\sigma\omega$, to eat through, to tear in pieces, Æschyl. Prom. 94; to spoil; to mar; to consume, to waste; to cause to fade; to torment; πόθος, ὅς με διακναίσας έχει, Aristoph. Eccl. 952; to tire, to harass, to vex, to plague; pas. to be torn in pieces, Eurip. Med. 165; to be faded, to be pale, Aristoph. Nub. 120. Fr. κναίω.

 $\Delta i\alpha x v i \zeta \omega$, f. $i\sigma \omega$, to scratch or claw; to tear in pieces. Fr. κνίζω.

 Δ ιάχοιλος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , quite hollow. Fr. zoidos.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha\kappa_{0i}} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{i} \omega_{i}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, to act the part of a general, to marshal, Il. iv, 230. Fr. ποιρανέω.

 $\Delta \iota \alpha \kappa \circ \lambda \alpha \kappa \varepsilon \iota \omega$, $f. \varepsilon \iota \sigma \omega$, to act the complete flatterer. Fr. xolaκεύω.

 Δ ιακολλάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to glue or solder together. Fr. πολλάω. Δ ιακολυμβάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to swim over or across. Th. πολυμβάω. Διακολυμβώντων, gen. pl. part. pres. act., contract. of preced.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha\kappa o\mu i}\delta n, \tilde{n}_{s}, \tilde{n}, a conveying$ over or across, transportation, Thucyd. iii, 76. Fr. κομίζω. Δ ιαπομίζω, f. ίσω, Att. ιω, tobring or carry over; to carry as a porter; to carry separate ways, hence, to squander; mid. to cross from one place to another. Fr. diá and nouisa.

Διακομιστής, οῦ, δ, one who carries over; a letter-carrier. Fr.

χομίζω. $\Delta_{i\alpha \pi \sigma \nu \alpha \omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma \omega$, to make very sharp. Fr. axováw.

 $\Delta_{i\bar{\alpha}x_{o}v\acute{\epsilon}\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to minister to, to serve, to wait upon, Anacr. ix, 14; Soph. Phil. 497; to perform any business sedu. lously, with the dat.; in N. T., to hold the office of a deacon, that is, to have charge of the poor and sick, etc.; διακονείν τραπέζαις, to serve money-tables, i. e. to take charge of the money concerns, Acts vi, 2; impf. ind. act. διηκόνεον, -ουν, p. διηκόνηκα, and δεδιακόνηκα, 1. a. διηκόνησα, and έδιακόνησα, mid. to minister or provide for one's self, Soph. Phil. 289; to serve one's self; pres. pas. διακονέσμαι, to be served or waited upon; p. pas. διηκόνημαι, 1. a. ind. pas. διηκονήθην. Fr. διάκονος.

 Δ ιαχονηθεῖσα, part. 1. a. pas. fem. g. of διακονέω.

 Δ ιακόνημα, ἄτος, τό, service, ministry, attendance. Fr. diazo. νέω.

 $\Delta_{i\bar{\alpha}}$ x \acute{o} v $n\sigma_{i\bar{s}}$, $\varepsilon \omega_{\bar{s}}$, \acute{n} , the act of serving, service, Plat.

Διάκονία, ας, ή, a service, ministration or waiting upon; aid or relief, by alms, Acts xi, 29; public function or employment, Xen. Œcon. 7, 41; an office, Plat. Polit. ii, 371, C. Same Th. $\Delta_{i\alpha\kappa\sigma\nu_i\kappa\delta\varsigma}$, \acute{n} , $\acute{o}\nu$, belonging to service, ministration, or the administration of affairs, Plat. Gorg. 517, B. Fr. διάκονος.

Διακονίομαι, to cover one's self with dust, as the combatants did at the games before wrestling; to prepare for the contest; mid.

Διακονίω, f. ίσω, to cover with dust; to bedaub with pitch, etc. Fr. διά and κόνις.

DIEXOVOS, Ion. Dinxovos, ou, i, or n, a minister, an agent, attendant, or servant, employed in public or private affairs, or those of the church; particularly, a deacon, or one who had charge of the treasury of the church, 1 Tim. iii, 8; compar. διακονέστερος, " Probably more expeditious. from an obsol. Doric verb diáno, same as διώκω, hence διάκτως, Buttm. Levil. 232. It cannot be from dia and xovis, as the a of dia is short." Dunbar's Lex. Διακοντίζομαι. See next.

Διακοντίζω, f. ίσω, to throw a dart or javelin through; to pierce with a javelin; mid. to fight with javelins or spears, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 4. Fr. διά and ἀκοντίζω, generally with dat.

Διακοτή, ης, η, a cutting off, a division, a separation; a breach, a rent. Fr. διακόπτω.

Διάκοπρος, ου, δ, ή, well manured. *Fr.* κόπρος.

Διακόπτω, f. ψω, to cut off, to cut asunder, separate, cleave; to break off and to break through an army, Xen. Anab. iv, 8; to interrupt, hinder; διακόπτομαι, to be frustrated, Xen. Cyr. iii, 3, 19; 2. a. pas. διεκόπην. Fr. διά and κόπτω.

Διακόφευσις, εως, \dot{n} , the act of ravishing, a rape. Fr. διά and κόρη.

Διαποςεύω, f. εύσω, and διαποςέω, f. ήσω, to ravish, to violate a woman, Aristoph. Thesm. 480. Same Th.

 Δ ιακος:ω, s. as preced.

 Δ ιακος κορυγίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to cause a rumbling noise in the belly, Aristoph. Nub. 386. Fr. διά and κος κορυγίω.

 Δ ιαχορής, έος, δ, ἡ, and

Διάκορος, ου, δ, ή, cloyed, satiated, filled. Th. κορέω.

Διᾶχόσιοι, αι, α, two hundred; where διαχόσιαι occurs without a noun, δραχμαϊ is understood, and so with χίλιαι, etc. The singular is found in Thucyd. i, 62, διακοσία ἴππος, a troop of 200 horse. Fr. διά or δίς, and ἐκασόν. Hence

Διακοσιοστός, ή, όν, the two-hundredth. Dion. Hal. Ant. viii, 83. Διακοσμέω, ω, f. ήσω, to distribute, divide; διάτριχα κοσμηθέντες, divided into three bodies, H. ii, 655; to put in order, to dispose; to marshal, to arrange; to regulate, Thucyd. i, 20; to ornament. Th. κόσμος.

 Δ iaxooµn θ i \tilde{i} µ ϵ v, by syncop. for δ iaxooµn θ ein μ ϵ v, 1. pl. 1. a. opt. pas. of preced.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha\varkappa i\sigma\mu\eta\sigma i\varsigma}$, $s\omega_{i}$, \dot{n} , a setting in order, arrangement; regulation, *Plat. Legg.* ix, 853, A; an ornament. Same Th.

Διάκοσμος, ου, δ, complete order; arrangement. Same Th.

Διακουφίζω, f. ίσω, Att. $\iota\tilde{\omega}$, to lighten, render light; to be alleviated, as a disease. Fr. διά and κουφίζω.

Διακούω, f. ούσομαι, to hear, to listen attentively to, properly as a scholar does to his master; to know, to judge; to hear fully and decide, as in a judicial trial, Acts xxiii, 35; frequently with

the acc. and gen. Fr. diá and axoúw.

 Δ iançãδαίνω, f. α νῶ, to shake asunder, also, violently. Fr. δ iá and neαδαίνω.

Διακράζω, f. άξω, p. διακεκράγα, to cry aloud, to bawl out, to scream, Aristoph. Av. 307; 2. aor. act. διέκράγον.

Διακρανόω, ω, f. ώσω, to pour out, as from a fountain; to cause to flow, Theocr. vii, 154; to open (as if to open the head); to make forked. Th. κρήνη.

Διακρανοῦν, pres. inf. act. contract. of preced.

Διακζατέω, ω, f. ήσω, to keep or hold fast, to retain, preserve. Fr. κρατέω.

 Δ ιακράτησις, εως, ή, the act of detaining by force, or holding fast. Same Th.

Διακεηνόω, Dor. κρανόω, to cause to flow, pour forth. Fr. διά and κρήνη.

Διαχριβολογέσμαι, οῦμαι, to discuss or explain minutely, Plat. Tim. 38, B. Fr. ἀχριβής and λίγω.

Διαχεῖδόω, ω, f. ωσω, to treat of, discuss, or explain accurately; to be exact in any thing; to represent or imitate exactly, Simonid. Epigr.; to take great pains with, to make carefully. Fr. ἀχειδόω.

Διακρίδο, adv. distinctly, separately, excellently, choicely; eminently; decidedly, Π. xii, 103; Herodt. iv, 53. Fr. διακρίνω.

Διακριθεῖητε. See διακρινθεῖτε. Διαπριθήτε, 2. pl. 1. a. subj. of διακρίνω.

 $\Delta_{iaxeiveei}$, contract. - $\epsilon \tilde{i}$, Ion. 3. sing. 1. f. ind. act.

Διακείνειε, 3. sing. 1. aor. opt., and Διακεινθεῖτε, for διακειθεῖητε, 2.

pl. opt. 1. a. pas. of διακείνω.
Διακεινθέντες, Poet. for διακειθέντες, nom. pl. part. 1. a. pas., and
Διακεινθήμεναι, Epic for διακεινθήναι, Il. iii, 98; 1. aor. pas. of
Διακείνω, f. ἴνῶ, p. διακέκείκα,
το part or separate thoroughly;
το make a distinction; to divide;
το discern, distinguish, discriminate; to judge, to determine,
decide; to select, set apart; to
finish, to complete; mid. to

separate one's self from, i. e. to contend with, Polyb.; to dispute; διακείνεσθαι δίκη, to engage in a lawsuit; impf. ind. act. διέκεινα, 1. aor. ind. act. διέκεινα. The passive frequently signifies to

hesitate, to doubt, i. e. to be at strife with one's self, Matt. xxi, 21; James i, 6; impf. ind. pas. διεκρινόμην, p. διακίκριμαι, 1. a. ind. pas. διεκριθην, but Epic διεκρίνθην, II. iii, 98; 1. a. subj. pas. διακριθώ, part. διακριθείς διακρίνειν τὸν πόλεμον, to terminate a war; λόγοις διακρίνεσθαι, to be settled by arguments, Demosth. 163, 15; διεκρίθησαν, they were separated, Thucyd. vii; διακριθέντες ἐκ τῆς ναυμαχίας....πρός τινα, Herodt. viii, 18. Th. κρίνω.

Διάπειοι, ων, οἱ, the mountaineers of Attica, occupying the third division of the country, Aristoph. Vesp. 1262. Fr. διά and ἄπερος. Διάπερ σις, εως, ἡ, a separation, dissolution; a discerning, distinguishing; the power or act of discerning, Heb. v, 14; examination, a judging or determining; a dispute or contest. Fr. διαπείνω.

Διακριτικός, ή, όν, having the power of discerning or distinguishing; having the power of separating or dispersing; serving to make distinction or interval between; discutient, in medicine. Same Th.

 Δ ιάκς τος, ου, δ, ή, separated, distinguished; subst. choice. Same Th.

Διακροδολισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a skirmish. Fr. διά and ἀκροδολίζομαι.

Διακροτίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to break asunder, to force through; to separate syllables joined by abbreviations; to resolve into its original elements, Plat. Crit. 421, C. Fr. κροτίω.

Διάκρουσις, εως, ή, a driving through; the act of impeding, hindering, or putting off, as of a cause in court, Demosth. 1265, 14; an evasion, a shift. Fr. διά and κρούω.

Διακξουστίκός, ή, όν, adj. repulsive; evasive; hence, artful. Same Th.

Διακρούω, f. ούσω, to beat or drive through, force through; metaphor. to try or examine thoroughly; to try the soundness of a vessel by striking it, Plat. Theat. 179, D; to interrupt, hinder, put off; to elude a charge; to delay; mid. to turn aside from one's self, to repel from; to elude, impede by delays, etc.; to dupe or deceive, Herodt. vii, 168; to stop the motion of a vessel by backing the oars; ἐπειδὴ οὐκέτι ἐνῆν κὐτῷ

διακερούσσθαι, when it was no longer in his power to employ evasive shifts, Demosth. 1106, 4. Th. κερούω.

Διακτορία, ας, ή, the office of a messenger; acc. sing. Ion. διακτορίην, a doubtful word.

Διάκτοςος, ου, ό, ἡ, a servant or assistant messenger; Mercury, the messenger of the gods; διάκτοςος 'Αργειφόντης, Π. xxi, 497. From

 Δ ιάκτως, οςος, \dot{o} , the same. Th. διάκω, Ion. διήκω, for διώκω. Δ ιακιδεςνάω, $\ddot{\omega}$, \dot{f} . ήσω, to steer a vessel through; to conduct through; to govern. Fr. κυ- δ εςνάω.

Διαχυδεύω, f. εύσω, to play at dice, to risk, to hazard. Fr. χυδεύω.

Διακυκάω, ω, f. ήσω, to mix together, to throw into confusion, Demosth. 263, 19. Fr. κυκάω. Διακυλινδίω, ω, f. ήσω, and διακυλίζω, f. ίσω, to roll about or apart. Fr. κυλινδίω.

Διακῦμαίνω, f. ἀνῶ, to raise or make turbulent the waves of the sea, as the winds do, to render stormy, Lucian. Fr. κυμαίνω. Th. κῦμα.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha \varkappa \nu \nu i\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma \omega$, to kiss, to salute. Fr. $\varkappa \nu \nu i\omega$.

Διακυνοφθαλμίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to confront or face with impudence. Fr. κύων and ὄφθαλμος. Διακύπτω, f. ψω, to stoop down for the purpose of seeing; to look through an opening, as a chink, a window, or the like, Herodt. iii, 145; Aristoph. Eccl. 930. Fr. κύπτω.

Διακυρίττομαι, to butt against. Fr. κυρίττω.

Διακωδωνίζω, f. ίσω, to put to the test, Demosth. 393, 17; to try, as a horse, by ringing a bell or sounding a trumpet. Fr. κωδωνίζω.

Διακωλυτής, οῦ, ὁ, one who hinders or impedes. Fr. κωλύω. Διακωλυτῖκός, ή, όν, restraining, hindering, impeding. Same Th.

Διακωλῦω, f. ύσω, to hinder or restrain or forbid earnestly; to prevent, Eurip. Hec. 147; to prohibit; impf. ind. act. διεκώλυσα. Τh. κωλύω.

Διακωμφδίω, ω, f. ήσω, to expose to ridicule in a comedy; διακωμφδεῖν τὸ ἱαυτοῦ ἐτιτήδιωμα, to make game of his mode of life, Plat. Gorg. 462, E. Fr. κωμφδίω.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha \times \omega \chi}$, \tilde{n}_{5} , \tilde{n}_{5} , \tilde{n}_{6} , interruption; a cessation, particularly of arms; a truce; restraint; an intermission, Thucyd. iii, 87. Fr. \tilde{n}_{5}

Διαλαγχάνω, 1. f. m. ήξομαι, 2. a. ind. διίλαχον, to cast or draw lots, to divide by lot, Herodt. iv, 68; Æschyl. S. Theb. 798; to tear into several pieces, as if by lot, Eurip. Bacch. 1281. Th. λαγχάνω. Διαλακίω, ω, f. ήσω, to crack or burst in pieces with a noise; εῖτ ἔξαίφνης διαλακήσασα, Aristoph. Nub. 410; in this example, however, the α appears to be

long in consequence of the ictus. Fr. λακίω. Διαλακτίζω, f. ίσω, to kick off, to push off by kicking; to spurn with the heel. Fr. διά

and λακτίζω. Διαλάλέω, ω, f. ήσω, to talk with or together, to commune, Eurip. Cycl. 175; to publish, divulge; impf. ind. act. διελάλευν. Fr. διά and λαλέω. Διαλάλησις, εως, ή, talking, conversation; the divulging any thing, blabbing. Same Th.

 Δ ιαλαμβάνς \tilde{i} ν, pres. inf. act. of Διαλαμβάνω, f. λήψομαι, p. διείληφα, 2. a. διέλαζον, to take or receive severally or separately; to divide into parts or portions; διαλαδόντες δὲ τὰς οἰκίας, having parcelled out the houses, Lys. c. Erat.; Herodt. i, 202; to separate or distinguish, Isocr. Panegyr. 2; to distinguish, by marks (with acc. and dat.); to discourse or treat of any thing; to seize or grasp; to inclose, embrace; to comprehend, understand; to judge or determine; to consult, etc.; σημείοις διειλημμένα, distinguished by marks; χώςα όσμαῖς διειλημμένη, a country distinguished by perfumes; θώρακες διειλημμένοι το βάρος, corselets having their weight equally divided or diffused, instead of pressing on one part, Nen. Mem. iii, 10, 31; distracted, Plat. Phad. § 69; Siaλαβόντες τον δημον, having divided the people into factions, Aristoph.; διαλαβοῦσα τὸν σύμπαντα κόσμον, embracing or comprehending the whole world, Xen. Th. λαμβάνω.

 $\Delta \iota \alpha \lambda \alpha \mu \pi \acute{n}_{5}$, $\acute{\iota}_{05}$, \acute{o}_{5} , \acute{n}_{7} , shining through or among other things; illustrious. From

 Δ ιαλάμπω, f. ψ ω, to shine through; to show (itself) | 280

through, or be conspicuous, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 22. Fr. λάμπω. Διάλαμψις, εως, ή, brightness, splendor; brilliancy. Fr. διά and λάμπω.

Διαλανθάνω, f. διαλήσω, to be completely hidden or concealed from, with acc. to lurk, to escape observation, to be ignorant of, with acc. 2. a. διέλἄθον · διελαθών εἰσέρχεται, he secretly enters, Thucyd. iii, 25; διαλανθάνειν τινά, to escape the notice of one. Fr. διά and λανθάνω.

 $\Delta \iota$ άλαυςος, ου, δ , $\dot{\alpha}$, having a house opposite; subst. a neighbour. Fr. λαῦςα.

Διαλάχεῖν, 2. a. inf. διαλαχών, part. 2. a. of διαλαγχάνω.

 Δ ιαλγέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to suffer great pain, grief, or affliction. Fr. $\mathring{\alpha}$ λγέω.

Διαλγής, έος, δ, ἡ, suffering great pain, distress, or anguish; afflictive, causing pain, Æschyl. Choèph. 66. Same Th.

Διαλεγδόν, adv. with choice, preferably. Fr. λέγω.

Διαλέγομαι, to interchange speech with; to discuss, to talk together; to dispute, to reason, to treat concerning (with meet), Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 109; διαλέξονται πρὸς αὐτόν, shall treat with him, Id. p. 98; with dut., διαλέγεσθαι πρός ξαυτόν, to commune with one's self; of νόμοι τούτω οὐδὲν διαλέγονται, the laws have no communication with this, Demosth. 1070, 4; οὐδ' ἄν διαλεχθείην, I would not converse, Aristoph. Nub. 424; to use a particular dialect, Herodt. i, 142; impf. ind. m. διελεγόμην, ου, ετο, p. pas. διαλέλεγμαι, 1. a. ind. pas. διελέχ-Onv. Fr. διά and λέγω.

Διαλίγω, f. ζω, 1. α. διίλεζα, to separate, to distinguish, observe; to select, choose out, Herodt. viii, 113. Fr. λίγω.

Διαλείζομαι, to flow away or through; to melt; to perish. Fr. λείζω.

Διάλειμμα, ατος, τό, an interval, gap; an intermission, interruption, pause. From

Διαλείπω, f. είψω, pf. διαλίλοιπα· to leave a space beween; to leave off; διαλίλοιπα επίδουλεύων, I have left off laying snares for, Demosth.; to discontinue, to cease, rest, intermit; to place between, to interpose, to be distant or apart; ποσοῦτον διέλιπον, they receded or withdrew so far, Isocr. Panegyr. 19; τὸ διαλεῖπον, the intervening space, Xen. Anab. iv, 8, 11; διαλιπούσης ήμέρας, a day intervening, Thucyd. iii, 74; διαλιπων χεόνου, after some time, Plat. Phæd. 117, Ε; διαλείπων πεὸς τὸν δημον πεοσέεχομαι, Ι come forward to the people at intervals, Æschin. c. Ctes.; διαλιπών, having fainted, Thucyd. v, 10; pf. pas. διαλέλειμμαι, plupf. διελελείμμην · ένθαῦτα διελέλειστο, there was an interval left, Herodt. viii, 40. Th. Asirw.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha\lambda\epsilon i}\phi_{\omega}$, f. $\lambda\epsilon i\psi_{\omega}$, to anoint; to rub out. Fr. άλείφω.

 Δ ιαλείχω, f. ξω, to lick clean, Aristoph. Eq. 1034; ἀγαθός τ' ύλακτεῖν καὶ διαλείχειν τὰς χύτeas, good at barking and licking clean the pots, Id. Vesp. 904. Fr. λείχω.

Διάλειψις, εως, ή, intermission, interruption, cessation. Fr. λείπω. Διαλεκτική, ης, ή, sc. τέχνη, DIALECTIC, the art of reasoning or disputing, f. g. from

Διαλεκτίκός, ή, όν, relating to reasoning or discussion; expert in disputing or reasoning; logical; subst. a logician. Fr. διαλέγομαι.

 Δ ιαλεκτϊκῶς, adv.logically. Same Th.

Διάλεκτος, ου, ή, discourse, speech, Plat. Def. 414, D; a peculiar manner of speaking, the idiom of a language, a dialect, Demosth. 982, 18; also, a language. Same Th.

 Δ ιαλελαμμένος, Dor. for διαλελημμένος, part. pf. pas. of διά and λαμβάνω.

Διάλεξις, εως, ή, a conference, a conversation; a faculty of talking or disputing, Aristoph. Nub. 316. Fr. the 2. sing. pf. pas. of διαλέγομαι.

 Δ ιαλεπτολογέομαι, and (contracted)

 Δ ιαλεπτολογοῦμαι, to dispute with subtlety; to quibble, dispute about trifles; διαλεπτολογουμαι ταῖς δοκοῖς τῆς οἰκίας, Ι am chopping logic with the rafters of the house, Aristoph. Nub. 1500. See Collect. Maj., vol. iii, notes. Fr. διά, λεπτός, and λέγω.

Διάλεπτος, ου, δ, ή, very slender, small, narrow, Aristoph. Nub. 162, where the better reading is διὰ λεπτοῦ, as two words; thin; insignificant. Fr. λεπτός.

 Δ ιαλευκαίνω, f. αν $\tilde{\varphi}$, to whiten thoroughly; to explain. Fr. διά an'l λευκός.

Διάλευπος, ου, δ, ή, mixed with white. Fr. λευκός.

 Δ ιαλεχθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas., and διελέχθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of διαλέγομαι.

 Δ ιάληζις, εως, ή, a drawing of lots; distribution by lots. διά and λαγχάνω.

Διαληπτικός, ή, όν, capable of seizing, embracing, conceiving; regular. Fr. διά and λαμβάνω. Διαλήση, 2. sing. 1. f. ind. mid. of διαλήσομαι, from διαλανθάνω. Δ ιάλη ψ ις, εως, ή, a grasping in the hands, a holding; comprehension or grasping with the mind; capacity or power of grasping or holding; interception; an interval, separation; opinion, belief, resolution; a purpose, design, intent; a disputing, reasoning. Fr. diá and λαμβάνω.

 $\Delta \iota \acute{a} \lambda \check{\iota} \theta \circ s$, $\delta \circ v$, $\delta \circ v$, ornamented with precious stones. Fr. λίθος. Διαλιμπάνω, to leave off, discontinue; s. as διαλείστω.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha\lambda_i\pi\epsilon\tilde{i}\nu}$, 2. a. inf. act., and $\Delta_{i\alpha\lambda i\pi\eta s}$, 2. sing. 2. a. subj. act. of διαλείπω.

 Δ ιαλιχμάζω, to lick all over. Fr. λιχμάζω.

 Δ ιαλλάγή, \tilde{n} s, \tilde{n} , a change, exchange; alteration; a reconciliation, the terms of peace or agreement, Demosth. 1369, 5; a pacification, i. e. an end of enmity, Isocr. Panegyr. 26, where, according to Morus, it is used by ellipsis for διαλλαγή της έχθεας, which occurs in Dion. Hal. Ant. p. 205; a treaty, Xen. Hist. ii, 2, 6; s. as πολέμου κατάλὔσις ές or εἰς διαλλαγὰς ἔρχεσθαι, to come to terms, Aristoph. Vesp. 472. Fr. διά and ἀλλάσσω.

 Δ ιαλλάγηθι, ήτω, 2. and 3. sing. 2. a. imperat. pas. of διαλλάσσω. Δ ιάλλαγμα, ατος, τό, that which is put in the place of another, a changeling, Eurip. Hel. 585; mediation, interposition. Th.

Διαλλακτής, ήςος, δ. See διαλλακτής.

Διαλλακτήςιος, ου, δ, ή, concilia-

 Δ ιαλλακτής, οῦ, ὁ, and διαλλακτήριος, ου, δ, ή, Æschyl. S. Theb. 902; having the power of reconciling, a reconciler, a peacemaker, Thucyd. iv, 60; a mediator, καὶ διαλλακτής κακῶν, Eurip. Phoen. 478. Same Th. Διαλλάσσω, and later Att. - ττω, f. διαλλάξω, p. διήλλαχα (?), to change, exchange; Ti TIVOS, or άντί τινος to reconcile, TIVÀ πρός τινα Φάσχων διαλλάξειν Αθηναίους καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους, Xen. Hist.; or τινά τινι, Thucyd. vi, 47; Isocr. Panegyr. 2; to substitute, άλλον διαλλάξαντα τοῖς κάτω νεκεόν, Eurip. Alc. 14; to differ, to vary; with gen. to depart from; to distinguish; to make a truce; mid. to change from one place to another, Plat. Soph. 223, D; to become reconciled to; διαλλάττομαι πρός τινα, to be reconciled to any one; also, to make an exchange, Xen. Cyr. viii, 3, 13; Herodt. ix, 47; to be different; 1. a. act. διήλλαξα, mid. διηλλαξάμην, pf. pas. διήλλαγμαι, 2. f. pas. διαλλαγήσομαι, Plat. Polit. v, 471, A; 2. a. ind. pas. διηλλάγην, 2. a. imperat. pas. διαλλάγηθι, ήτω. Τh. ἀλλάσσω.

 Δ ιάλλομαι, f. m. αλοῦμαι, to leap through or over, to leap or jump upon; to surmount, escape. Fr. άλλομαι.

 Δ ιαλοάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. άσω, or Ion. ήσω, to strike or beat. Fr. diá and

Διαλογή, ης, ή, choice, distinction; discussion, discourse. Fr. διά and λέγω.

 $\Delta i\alpha \lambda o \gamma i \zeta o \mu \alpha i$, f. iro $\mu \alpha i$, to talk or discourse with, to reason, to consider with one's self, to dispute; Xen. Mem. iii, 5, 1; to settle accounts with any one, πεός τινα, Demosth. 1236, 17; impf. ind. m. διελογιζόμην, 1. a. ind. m. διελογισάμην, p. ind. pas. διαλελόγισμαι. Fr. διά and λογίζομαι.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha\lambda o\gamma i\kappa \delta s}$, \acute{n} , \acute{ov} , pertaining to conversation; concerning or by the way of dialogue. Fr. dia-Loyos.

Διαλογισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a discoursing together, a disputing, disputation; a reasoning, a considering; thought; calculation. Fr. διά and λέγω.

Διαλογιστίκός, ή, όν, concerning reasoning; capable of reasoning or consideration; relating to calculation. Same Th.

Διάλογος, ου, δ, a discourse, conversation, discoursing or talking together, colloquy; a dialogue. Fr. διαλέγομαι.

 Δ ιαλοιδος έομαι, οῦμαι, with the dat. to inveigh vehemently against. Herodt. ii, 121; and Δ ιαλοιδορέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to abuse

or insult any one. Fr. λοιδοςίω. Διαλοιδόςποις, τως, ή, a railing, reviling, abuse, reproach. Same Th.

Διαλυμαίνεσθαι, pres. inf. of Διαλυμαίνομαι, f. ανούμαι, to hurt, corrupt, spoil; to treat abominably; to mutilate, Herodt. ix, 112; to tear in pieces, mangle, injure grievously; to destroy utterly, Eurip. Orest. 1530; l. a. pas. διελυμάνθην, pf. διαλελύμασμαι. Fr. δια and λυμαίνω.

Διάλδοις, εως, ή, a dissolving or dissolution; a discharge, a dismissal, disbanding, τοῦ στρατεύματος, Xen. Cyr. vi, i, 2; separation, disjunction, Plat. Gorg. 524, B; removal of evils, Eurip. Phæn. 445; διάλυσιν ποιείσθαι, to dismiss or disband, Thucyd. i, 51; reconciliation, Demosth. 553, 20; a pacification, a treaty; a payment. Fr. διαλύω.

Διαλυτής, ου, δ, one who dissolves or infringes; one who liberates or puts an end to. Same Th.

Διαλυτίκός, ή, όν, dissolvent, having the power of liberating, etc. See διαλύω.

Διαλύτός, ή, όν, adj. soluble, separable, destructible; also, dissolved, destroyed, loosened. Fr. διαλύω.

 Δ iαλύτρωσις, εως, ή, ransom, redemption. Fr. διά and λυτρόω. Th. λ ίω.

 Δ ιαλῦω, f. ῦσω, p. διαλέλὔχα, ${
m to}$ dissolve, to unloose, to liberate, discharge; put an end to aquarrel; hence, to reconcile; διαλύειν πόλεμον, to put an end to a war, Isocr. Panegyr. 45; ότι.... ἄν τις ένὶ ψηφίτματι διέλυσε, that one might by a single decree or vote, avert or put an end to, etc., Isocr. Panegyr. 32 and 47; to put down or quell seditions, Id. 37; to destroy, to dissipate, to scatter; to break off, to interrupt; to separate, Plat. Gorg. 524, B; to pay or cancel a debt, Demosth, 460. 19; to pay troops, Herodt. v, 30; to refute, Demosth. 831, 22; Plat. Soph. 252, D; Siaλῦσαι τὰ στεατόπεδα, to break up the camp, to disband the army, Thucyd. v, 55; διαλῦσαι τὰς σπονδάς, to break off the treaty, Il. v. 36; διαλύειν έαυτὸν πρὸς iμί, to reconcile himself to me, Demosth. 554, ult.; mid. to free or liberate one's self; to

enter into a treaty with or to be reconciled to any one, πρός τινα; to cancel a debt, etc.; to settle mutual claims, Isocr. 48; to withdraw from (ἐκ οτ ἀπό), Herodt. iii, 73; διαλύσασθαι την ξεινίην, to dissolve mutual friendship, Id. iv, 154; πάλιν διελόσασθει τρὸς αὐτούς, ye were again reconciled to them, Æschin. c. Ctes.; 1. a. ind. act. διέλῦσα, 1. a. mid. διελῦσάμην, pf. pas. διαλέλῦμαι, 1. a. ind. pas. διελύθην. Fr. διά and λύω.

Διαλφιτόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to fill or sprinkle with meal, διαλφιτώσω σου κύκλω την κάεδοπον, Aristoph. Nub. 669. Fr. ἀλφιτόω. Διαλωθάομαι, ῶμαι, to mutilate; to abuse; to corrupt. Fr. λω-βάω.

Διαλωβάω, s. as λωβάω, but stronger.

Διαμάθῦνω, f. υνῶ, to destroy, to extinguish, to grind to powder, Æschyl. Ag. 798. Fr. ἀμαθύνω. Διαμαλάσσω, f. ξω, to soften thoroughly. Fr. μαλάσσω.

Διαμαντεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to prognosticate, to regulate by the advice of an oracle, Plat. Legg. iii, 696, A. Fr. μαντεύομαι. Th. μάντις.

Διαμαςτάνοι, 3. sing. pres. opt. of Δ ιαμαςτάνοι, the same as άμαςτάνοι, (from obsol. άμαςτίω,) f. άμαςτήσω, p. ἡμάςτηκα, to make a complete mistake or blunder; to miss one's aim; διαμαςτών δὲ τῆς ἐπιξουλῆς, having failed in the scheme or design, Isocr. 40; to transgress; to be disappointed, deceived; 2. a. ind. act. διήμαςτον διαμαςτόντες τῶν ὁδῶν, having missed their way, Thucyd. vii, 44; Fr. ἀμαςτάνω.

Διαμαρτία, ας, ή, a grievous mistake, fault, failure; διαμαρτίας τῶν ἡμερῶν, a mistake as to the days, Thucyd. iv, 89. Same Th.

Διαμαςτυςάμενος, part. 1. a. m. διαμαςτύςασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. from διαμαςτύςομαι, pf. -μεμαςτύςηκα, Demosth. 1095, 1.

Διὰμαςτυςίω, ω, f. ήσω, as an Attic law term, to call evidence for or against a legal objection in a cause, Demosth. 1008; also, to give such evidence, Isaus, 38, 11; to appeal to to appeal earnestly; to protest against. Fr. διά and μάςτυς. Nee next.

Διαμαςτυςία, ας, ή, a calling to witness, Demosth. 1088, ult.;

as an Attic law term, the calling of evidence to support or oppose a legal objection in a cause; an appeal to, Demosth. 61, 25; a protesting or testifying earnestly; a bearing witness; a protest taken in a pending action or suit, Demosth. 1079, 19; a charge. Same Th.

Διαμαςτύςομαι, to call solemnly to witness, to testify earnestly or repeatedly before witnesses; to charge, to conjure or warn, Demosth. 232, pen.; 275, 17; 1. f. m. διαμαςτυςούμαι, 1. a. ind. m. διεμαςτυςούμαι, 1. a. subj. m. διαμαςτύςωμαι, 1. a. inf. mid. διαμαςτύςωσθαι. Fr. διά and μάςτυς.

Διαμάσημα, ἄτος, τό, any thing chewed. From

 Δ ιαμασάομαι, and

Διαμασσάομαι, ωμαι, f. m. hooμαι, to chew thoroughly, to eat. Fr. μασσάομαι.

Διαμάσσω, Att. μάττω, f. μάζω, to knead thoroughly, p. pas. διαμέμαγμαι, Aristoph. Eq. 1105. Fr. μάσσω.

Διαμαστιγόω, ω, f. ώσω, to whip soundly, to draw blood by beating; άλλὰ διαμεμαστιγωμένην (scil. τὴν ψυχήν) καὶ οὐλῶν μεστήν, but a conscience scourged (with remorse) and full of scars, Plat. Gorg. 524, E. Fr. μαστιγώω.

Διαμαστίγωσις, εως, ή, a severe whipping or drubbing. Same Th.

Διαμαστρωπεύω, f. εύσω, to prostitute, to act as a pimp or procuress. Fr. μαστρωπεύω.

Διαμαχετίον, verbal adj. it is necessary to fight, we must struggle against, Plat. Polit. ii, 380, B. Fr. διαμάχομαι.

 Δ ιαμάχη, ης, ἡ, a severe battle, a fighting against, a contest. Fr. μάχη.

Διαμάχομαι, f. μαχίσομαι, μαχοῦμαι, and μαχήσομαι, to fight with, to contend or dispute carnestly; to resist or oppose, to strive against; διαμάχου το μη βανεῖν, contend vigorously for your life, Eurip. Alc. 710; to fight it out; to give battle; to contend eagerly for, with σερί· impf. ind. mid. διεμαχόμην, p. pas. διαμεμάχημαι, constr. τινί, or πρός τινα. Th. μάχομαι.

Διαμάω, ω, f. ήσω, to mow or cut through, II. iii, 359; vii, 253; to reap or mow; διαμασσθαι, to scrape through, to clear

away, Thucyd. iv, 26. Th. $\mathring{a}\mu \acute{a}\omega$

Διαμεθίημι, f. -μεθήσω, to let go, to throw aside, to leave, give up, Eurip. Electr. 978. Fr. διά, μετά, and ἵημι.

Διαμείθομαι, mid. of

Διαμείδω, I. f. είψω, to exchange, change a place, Eurip. Iph. T. 399; to barter; to travel, i. e. διαμείδειν χώραν, or δδόν· mid. to exchange with another, to traffic; to recompense; to retaliate. Fr. ἀμείδω.

 Δ ιαμειδιάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\alpha}\sigma\omega$, to smile, Plat. Tim. 21, C. Fr. μ ειδιάω. Δ ιάμει π τος, ου, δ , \tilde{n} , changeable. Fr. $\tilde{\alpha}$ μεί $\tilde{c}\omega$.

Διαμειρακιεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to act like a young man, i. e. presumptuously or petulantly. Fr. μειράκιον.

Διάμειψις, εως, ή, a changing or exchanging; retaliation. Fr. διαμείδω.

Διαμειψόμεθα, 1. pl. 1. f. mid. of διαμείδω.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha'i\nu\omega}$, f. $\check{\alpha}\nu\check{\omega}$, to be quite black; to blacken. Fr. μ ίλας. $\Delta_{i\alpha\mu\epsilon\lambda\epsilon'i\sigma\tau'i}$, adv. by pieces, piecemeal, limb by limb, Odys. ix, 291. Th. μ ίλος.

Διαμελετάω, ω, f. ήσω, to practise, exercise, study keenly, Plat. Parm. 126, C; pf. pas. διαμεμελέτημαι. Fr. διά and μελετάω.

 $\dot{\Delta}$ ιαμελίζω, f. ίσω, to cut up; to mutilate; to dissect. Fr. μ έλος.

Διαμίλλησις, εως, ή, a being on the point of doing a thing, the making a show of doing; delay, Thucyd. v, 99; tardiness, sloth. Fr. μέλλω.

Διαμελλητής, οῦ, ὁ, one who delays. From

Διαμέλλω, f. ήσω, to be always going to do a thing, to make a show of doing; hence, to delay, procrastinate; οἱ μὲν ᾿Αθηναῖοι τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ διεμέλλησάν τε καὶ κατὰ χώραν ἔμενον, Thucyd. vii, 49; to linger on; l. a. διεμέλλησα. Th. μέλλω.

Διαμεμενηχότες, nom. pl. pf. part. act. of διαμένω.

Διαμεμνῆσθαι, Xen. Mem. i, 4, 13. See διαμιμνήσκω.

Διαμέμφομαι, to blame very much; to complain loudly of; to accuse. Fr. διά and μέμφο-

Διαμένω, f. μενῶ, p. διαμεμένηκα, to remain through or permanently, to continue, abide, stay; to remain constant, with the prep. ἐν· ἐν τοῖς νόμοις διαμένειν, to remain constant to the laws, i. e. not to violate them, Xer. Ag. 7, 3; ἐν τοῖς ἤθεσι τοῖς αὐτοῖς διαμένουσι, continue constant in the same habits, Isocr. Panegyr. 41; διαμένω ποιῶν τι, I remain constantly doing something; to last, subsist; 1. a. ind. act. διέμεινα, 1. a. subj. act. διαμείνω, impf. ind. act. διέμενον. Fr. διά and μένω.

Διαμερίζω, f. ίσω, to divide into parts, to part, distribute, Xen. Anab. vii, 1, 25; to separate; mid. to divide among themselves; pas. to be divided; to disagree; to cause dissension; 1. ά. ind. act. διεμέρισα, pf. pas. διαμεμίσισμαι, 1. a. ind. pas. διεμερίσθην, f. pas. διαμερισθήσομαι. Fr. διά and μερίζω.

 Δ ιαμερισμός, δ , δ , distribution, division; dissension, Luke xii, 51. Fr. δ ιαμερίζω.

Διάμεσος, ου, δ, ħ, intermediate, in the middle, in a state of mediocrity; moderate. Fr. διά and μέσος.

Διάμεστος, ου, δ, ή, quite full. Fr. μεστός. Hence

 Δ ιαμεστόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to fill

Διαμετείω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to measure through, out, or off; to measure out, Il. iii, 315; to distribute by measure, to proportion; mid. to measure or get corn measured for one's self, to purchase; διαμεμετερημένη ἡμέρα, the appointed day, Demosth. 378, 7. Fr. διά and μέτεον.

 Δ ιαμετεήσασθαι, to measure, 1. a. inf. m. of the same.

Διαμέτηποις, εως, ή, a measuring, a measuring out; and

Διαμετρητός, ή, όν, measured out, measured; διαμετρητῷ ἐνὶ χώρψ, in the space measured out, Π. iii, 344. Same Th.

Διάμετρος, ου, ἡ, (γραμμή being understood,) a straight line passing through the middle of a figure in its longest dimension, and dividing it into equal parts; a diameter, Plat. Crit. 116, A; a measuring line, Aristoph. Ran 801. Th. μέτρου.

Διαμηρίζω, f. ίσω, to divide or separate the thighs, Aristoph. Av. 669. Fr. μηρός.

Διάμησε, 1. aor. Ion. of διαμάω. Διαμηχανάομαι, ωμαι, f. ήσομαι, to contrive by every means. Fr. μηχανή.

Διαμίγνῦμι, f. ίξω, to mix completely together. Fr. μίγνυμι.

Διαμικρολογέομαι, οῦμαι, to enter into minute details; to act in a parsimonious manner. Fr. μ_1 -κρός and λέγω.

Διαμιλλάομαι, ωμαι, 1. f. m. ήσομαι, to strive or contend with great zeal, to dispute, vie with, to act as a rival. Fr. ωμιλλα. Διαμιμνήσαω, found only in the perfect pas., διαμίμνημαι, to keep in one's memory, to remember. Διαμινυρίζομαι, 1. f. σομαι, and Διαμινυξόρομαι, 1. f. mid. οῦμαι, to sing plaintively; to complain or lament in a mournful, whin-

Fr. μινυρίζω. Διαμισίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to hate or detest thoroughly. Fr. μισίω. Διαμιστύλλω, f. υλ $\tilde{\omega}$, to cut up piecemeal, to cut into small pieces, Herodt. i, 132. Fr. μιστύλλω.

ing voice, Aristoph. Thesm. 100.

 Δ ίαμμος, ου, δ, ή, very sandy. Fr. ἄμμος.

Διαμνάσμαι, $\tilde{\omega}$ μαι, to remember well. Fr. μ νάω, obsol.

Διαμνημονεύω, f. εύσω, to call to mind, recall to memory, remember; to relate, recount, Demosth. 27, 14; mid. to remember; διαμνημονεύεται....ἔχων, it is recorded that he possessed, Xen. Cyr. i, 1, 2. Fr. διά and μνημονεύω.

 Δ ιαμοιεάομαι, mid. of

Διαμοιράω, ω, f. ήσω, to divide, to rend asunder, to cut in pieces, Eurip. Hec. 707; διαμοιράσμαι, to divide among, to portion out or distribute, Odys. xiv, 434. Fr. διά and μοῖρα.

Διαμοις ηδά, adv. by portions, by dividing into equal portions. Same Th.

Διαμολεῖν, 2. a. inf. to depart, go away, Eurip. Herc. F. 1051. Διαμολέω. See preced.

 Δ ιαμολῦνω, f. ἔνῶ, to stain or defile completely. Fr. μολύνω. Δ ιαμονή, ῆς, ἡ, continuance, perseverance, constancy, perpetuity, lastingness. Fr. διαμένω.

Διαμονομαχίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to fight out man to man; to maintain a single combat, π_{ℓ} δ_{σ} ϵ_{σ} ϵ_{σ}

Διαμοςφοσκοπίομαι, οῦμαι, to examine figures in order to decide upon their beauty; to be appointed a judge or inspector of beautiful forms. Fr. μοςφή and σκοπίω.

Διαμοςφοσποπέω, ω. See preced. Διαμοςφόω, ω, f. ώσω, to form an image or representation of any thing; to shape, fashion; to portray; also, to disfigure, deform. Fr. διά and μορφόω.

Διαμοτίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to keep a wound open with lint. Fr. μοσός.

ΔΙΑΜΙΙΑ'Ξ, adv. quite across, Æschyl. Prom. 65; quite through; entirely, wholly; on both sides. Perhaps compar. of διά, ἀμφί, and ἄγω.

Διαμπερίες, and διαμπερίως, adv. through and through, quite through, piercing quite through, Π. v, 112; Soph. Phil. 791; altogether, entirely; throughout, perpetually, Odys. iv, 209; exactly. From διά and ἀμπερίες, by tmesis, for διαναπερίε. Fr. διά, ἀνά, and περάω.

Διαμπραθίειν, 2. a. inf. act. Æol. and Poet. contract. for διαναπραθείν, from διαναπέρθω.

 $\Delta i \alpha \mu \bar{\nu} \delta \alpha \lambda \hat{\epsilon}_{05}$, α , ov, drenching. $\Delta i \alpha \mu \bar{\nu} \delta \hat{\epsilon}_{0} \rho \alpha i$, $\delta \bar{\nu}_{\mu} \alpha i$, f. $\delta \sigma \rho \rho \alpha i$, to converse together; more frequently, to scold; to deceive by artful representations. Fr. $\mu \bar{\nu} - \theta_{05}$.

Διαμυθολογίω, ω, f. ήσω, to discourse together, Plat. Phæd. 70, B; to conclude a discourse; to explain, Æschyl. Prom. 891.

Fr. διά, μῦθος, and λόγος. Διαμυλλαίνω, f. ἄνᾶ, l. a. διεμύλλᾶνα, to curl the lips in scorn or derision, to make wry mouths at, Aristoph. Vesp. 1315; to deride or laugh at. Th. μυλλός.

Διαμυστίλλειν. See διαμιστύλλω. Διαμφάδιος, and -ίδιος, ου, ό, ή, wholly separate; entirely distinct or different, Æschyl. Prom. 554. Fr. διά and ἀμφίς.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha\mu}$; αdv . on both sides, separately. Fr. $\alpha\mu\phi$.

Διαμφισεητίω, ω, f. ήσω, to dispute about any thing, to controvert Fr. ἀμφίς and βαίνω.

Διαμφοδίω, ω, f. ήσω, to miss or lose each other, as in a crowd; to miss the road. Fr. ἄμφοδος. Διαμωκάομαι, to mock at; to turn any one into ridicule. Fr. μωκάω.

Διαμωκάω. See preced.

Δῖαν, acc. sing. fem. of δῖος, α, ον. Διαναξάλλομαι, to put off, defer. See next

Διαναξάλ.λω, more frequently, mid. to put off continually; to defer from time to time. Fr. ἀνάξαλλω.

Διαναγκάζω, f. άσω, to compel; pas. to be compelled, etc., Xen. Cyr viii, 2, 4. Fr. ἀναγκάζω. Διαναγκασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a constrain-

ing or forcing; also, the reduction of a dislocated member. Same Th.

Διῆναι, 1. a. inf. of διαίνω.

Διανακλάω, ῶ, f. ἀσω, to bend through; to bend back; to reflect; to reverberate; to retract. fr. ἀνά and κλάω.

Διαναπαύω, f. αύσω, to refresh; to give rest or repose for a time; to cause to rest for a while; mid. to rest one's self; to repose in the mean time. Fr. διά, ἀνά, and παύω.

 Δ ιαναπείρω, f. ερῶ, to pierce through and through. Fr. διά, ἀνά, and πείρω.

Διαναπέρθω, to lay waste entirely, to ravage

 Δ iava π n dá ω , $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to spring quite through or over. Fr. $\acute{a}v\acute{a}$ and π n dá ω .

Διανάστάσις, εως, ή, a rising or starting up; departure. Fr. ἀνά and ἴστημι.

Διαναυμάχεω, ω, f. ήσω, to engage in a sea-fight, to contend in a naval engagement, Thucyd. vii, 60. See ναυμαχία.

vii, 60. See $vav\mu a \chi i a$. $\Delta \iota a v a \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, to flow through or over Fr. $v a \omega$.

 Δ ιάνδιχα, adv. in two ways or parts, doubly, separately, Poet. διάνδιχα μερμήριξεν, his mind was divided between two purposes; διά and ἄνδιχα, contracted from ἀνάδιχα, the same; as also the simple δίχα, by tmesis, διὰ δ' ἄνδιχα, Hes. Op. i, 13. Th. δίς.

Διανέειν, pres. inf. of διανέω.

 Δ ιανεῖμαι, 1. a. inf. act. of διανέμω. Δ ιᾶνεκής, εος, Dor. and Att. form of διηνεκής.

 Δ ιανεμηθη, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. pas. of διανέμω.

Διανέμησις, εως, ή, distribution; a partitioning. Fr. διά and νέμω.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha\nu\nu}$ μόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{\omega}$ σω, to expose to the wind; to winnow; mid. to shake or flutter in the wind. Fr. $\check{\alpha}$ ν ν ς ω ς.

Διανέμω, f. εμῶ, to distribute; to divide into portions; to part; τέτραχα ἑαυτὴν διανείμασα, having divided itself into four parts, Plat. Gorg. 464, C; to set in order, administer, govern; 1. a. ind. act. διένειμα, 1. a. mid. διενειμάμην, 2. p. διανένομαι, mid διανέμομαι, to distribute, divide, or share among themselves, Demosth. 855, 7; διανέμεσθαι τὴν ἀρχήν, to divide the sovereignty among themselves, Plat. Gorg 523, A; pas. to be divulged;

to be distributed; pf. pas. διανενέμημαι, 1. a. ind. pas. διενεμήθην. Fr. διά and νέμω.

Διανενέμημαι, p. pas of preced. Διανεύω, f. εύσω, to nod to any one, to signify by nodding or beckoning; with dat.; also, to bend away from, to shun; with an acc.; l. a. ind. act. διένευσα. Fr. διά and νεύω.

Διανέω, f. νεύσομαι, to swim across, Herodt. viii, 89; to swim through, i. e. to get safe through, Plat. Parm. 137, A; to escape danger or trouble.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha}$ νήθω, f. ήσω, to spin to the end. Fr. νήθω.

 $\Delta_{i}\alpha'\nu\eta\mu\alpha$, $\alpha\tau_{05}$, τ'_{0} , that which is spun, a thread $S_{\alpha}me\ Th$.

Διανέω, ω, f. εύσομαι, pf. διανένευνα, Plat. Polit. iv, 441; to swim through, to swim across, Herodt. viii, 89; to escape danger or trouble. Fr. νέω

Διανηστεύω, f. εύσω, to continue to fast; also, to breakfast.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha\nu n\sigma\tau i\zeta\omega}$, to fast; also, to breakfast.

Διανήχομαι, 1. fut. m. ξομαι, to swim through or over; to swim across. Fr. νήχομαι.

 $\Delta i \alpha \nu \eta \psi_{is}$, $\epsilon \omega s$, $\dot{\eta}$, the becoming temperate; abstinence from wine Fr. $\nu \dot{\eta} \phi \omega$.

 Δ_{i} ανθέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be in full bloom. Fr. ἀνθέω.

 $\Delta \iota \alpha \nu \theta \acute{n}s$, $\acute{\epsilon}os$, $\acute{\delta}$, \acute{n} , having double flowers, flowering twice; in full bloom. Same Th.

 $\Delta \iota \alpha \nu \theta \iota \zeta \omega$, f. $\iota \sigma \omega$, to make flowery or florid, to paint with florid colors; to variegate, embroider, ornament. Fr. $\check{\alpha} \nu \theta \sigma s$.

Διανίζω, and διανίπτω, f. Ψω, to rinse, to wash thoroughly. Fre νίζω and νίπτω.

Διανίσσομαι, to pass through, Pind. Pyth. xii, 25. Fr. νίσσομαι.

Διανίστημι, f. -αστήσω, to rouse up, excite, stir up, incite; to raise or set up; in 2 a. to rise up; to make an attack (with είς); mid. to rise up; to standaloof from, depart from; διανίσταμαι, I stand up. Fr "στημι. Διάνιψις, εως, 'n, a washing out thoroughly, a thorough cleansing Fr. νίστω.

Διανοίομαι, οῦμαι, 1. f. m. ήσομαι, to form an opinion in the mind, to think, to consider, to ponder; to reason; to intend, Plat. Crit § 11; to design, resolve, to purpose; ἐν τῷ διανοίισθαι, in the exercise of reason, Xen. Mem. iii, 12, 6; τειχομαχεῖν μοι διανοεῖ; do you intend to batter me? Aristoph. Nub. 476; l. a. pas. διενοήθην, part. διανοηθείς, pf. pas. διανενόημαι. Fr. διά and νοίω.

Διανόημα, ἄτος, τό, the object of thought; a thought; fancy, notion; reflection, opinion, purpose, intention. From pf. ind. pas. of the same verb.

Διανοῆσθε, 2. pl. pres. subj. pas. of διανοέομαι.

Διανόησις, εως, ή, the act of thinking, thought; the mind, Plat. Polit. 306, E. Same Th. Διανοητίκος, ή, όν, belonging to thought, intellectual; το διανοητικόν, the intellectual faculty, intelligence. Same Th.

Διάνοια, ας, ή, exercise of the mind, thought, thinking, understanding; imagination; the intellect, as opposed to σωμα, the body; προσέλθετε τη διανοία, advance in imagination, Aschin. c. Ctes. 48; a plan, purpose, intention, will; design, Thucyd. v, 9; reasoning, Xen. Mem. iii, 12, 6; μετάδος ἐμοὶ σας διανοίας, communicate to me your intentions, Eurip. Suppl. 63; the mind; ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς διανοίας, with the same mind or judgment, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 138; the mind or sentiment of any one, an opinion, Plut. Phæd. 66, A; a sentence; the sentiments or thoughts of the characters in a drama; force or signification of a word, etc., Plat. Crit. 113, A; Aristot. Poet. 6. Fr. voos, contract. vous.

 Δ ιανοίγνυμι. See next.

Διανοίγω, and -οίγνυμι, f. διανοίξω, to open wide; hence, to explain, to teach; impf. ind. act. διήνοιγον, l. a. ind. act. διήνοιξα, l. a. ind. pas. διανοίχθην. Fr. διά and ἀνοίγω.

Διανομεύς, έως, δ, a dispenser or distributer. Fr. διά and νίμω. Διανομή, ῆς, ἡ, a distribution, division, a largess to the people, Xen. (Econ. 7, 39; 2. p. ind. of διανέμω.

Διανοσφίζω, f. ίσω, to separate from, to divide; mid. to separate for one's self, to supplant. Fr. νοσφίζω.

Διανομοθετέω, ω, f. ήσω, to enact laws; to regulate by laws, Plat. Legg. i, 628, A. Fr. νομοθετέω. Διανταῖος, αία, αῖον, adj. right opposite, from the opposite side; piercing through, διανταῖος ὁδύνα, Eurip. Ion. 768; διανταίαν....

πλαγάν, the mortal blow, Æschyl. S. Theb. 876. Fr. ἀντί.
Διαντλέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to drain
thoroughly, to exhaust; to wear
out or to the dregs; metaphor.
to endure to the end; to be
brought to a conclusion, Plat.
Menex. 241, E; 1. a. act. διέντλησω, 1. a. pas. διεντλήθην.
Fr. ἀντλέω.

Διανυκτερεύω, f. εύσω, to pass the whole night, to spend the night, Xen. Hist. v, 4, 3; 1. a. ind. act. διενυκτέρευσα. Fr. διά and νυκτερεύω.

Διάνῦσις, εως, ἡ, the completion of any thing, as a day's march or work. Fr. ἀνύω.

Διάνυσμα, ἄτος, τό, a day's journey or march; the finishing of a journey; a progress. Fr. διανύω.

Διανύτω, the same as διανύω, to perform or accomplish, καὶ οί πόδες διανύτουστ, Nen. Mem. ii, 4, 7.

Διανύω, f. ύσω, to perform or finish a journey or march; to complete, accomplish; to despatch; to finish; πολλην όδον διήνυσαν, they accomplished a long march, Xen. Cyr. iv, 2, 8; 1. a. ind. act. διήνῦσα. Fr. διά and ἀνύω.

Διαζαίνω, to card wool, to tear asunder, Aristoph. Lys. 578. Fr. ξαίνω.

 Δ ιαξεῖς, Dor. for διάξεις, 2. sing. fut. of διάγω.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha\xi_i}$ φίζομαι, to fight with a sword, Aristoph. Eq. 781. Fr. ξ_i φος.

Διαξύσματα, ων, τά, grooves or flutings of columns. Fr. ξύω. Διαξῦω, f. ύσω, to scrape out; to scoop out; to make an incision. Fr. ξύω.

Διαπαγκεατιάζω, f. άσω, to combat in the παγκεάτιον. Fr. διά and παγκεάτιον.

Διαπαιδαγωγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to instruct youth; to hold the office of an instructer of youth; to guide, direct; also, to amuse, beguile; διαπαιδαγωγεῖν τὸν καιξόν, to beguile the time; to deceive. Fr. παῖς and ἄγω.

Διαπαιδεύω, f. εύσω, to instruct thoroughly, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 15. Fr. παιδεύω.

Διαπαίζω, f. αίζομαι, to ridicule. Fr. παίζω.

 Δ ιαπάλαίω, f. αίσω, to struggle with $(\pi_{\xi}\acute{o}_{5}, \tau_{i}v\alpha)$, Aristoph. Eq. 573. Fr. πάλη.

 Δ ιαπάλη, ης, ή, wrestling; a struggle. Same Th.

Διαπάλλω, f. αλῶ, to shake asunder; to divide by lot, Æschyl. S. Theb. 713; l. a. δίτπηλα. Fr. πάλλω.

Διαπάλῦνω, f. ὄνῶ, to reduce to a fine powder; to break in pieces, to shiver, to shatter, Eurip. Phæn. 1175. Fr. παλύνω.

 Δ ιαπαννυχίζω, f. ίσω, to watch all night. Fr. $\pi \tilde{\alpha} s$ and $v \tilde{\nu} \xi$.

Διαπαννυχισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a passing the whole night, a watching all night, Lat. pervigilium. Fr. διά, πᾶς, and νύζ.

Διαπαντός, adv. thoroughly, throughout, wholly; always, continually; also, as two words, διὰ παντός, scil. χρόνου, through all time, for ever. Fr. διά and πᾶς.

Διαπαπταίνω, to turn the eyes in every direction; to look carefully around. Fr. παπταίνω.

Διαπαρακύπτω, f. $\dot{\psi}\psi$, to look at askance. Fr. $\delta \dot{\iota}\dot{\alpha}$, $\pi\alpha\rho\dot{\alpha}$, and $\kappa\dot{\nu}\pi\tau\omega$.

Διαπαρατριδή, ῆς, ἡ, a useless study; idle altercation. Fr. διά and παρατρίδω.

 Δ ιαπαρθενεύειν, pres. inf. act. of Δ ιαπαρθενεύω, f. εύσω, to deprive of virginity, to debauch, Herodt. iv, 168. Fr. παρθένος.

 Δ ιάπαρσις, εως, ή, the act of piercing through. Fr. π είρω. Δ ιάπασμα, ατος, τό, a scented powder. Fr. πάσσω.

 Δ ιαπασσάλεύω, and Att. διαπαττάλεύω, f. εύσω, to stretch out any thing and fasten it down with pegs, etc., Aristoph. Eq. 371; Herodt. vii, 33; to crucify. Fr. πασσαλεύω.

Διαπάσσω, and Att. - άττω, f. ἄσω, to sprinkle or strew upon, to besprinkle, Herodt. vi, 125. Th. πάσσω.

Διαπάσῶν, ῶνος, ἡ, the diapason in music, an octave. Fr. διά πασῶν χορδῶν.

 Δ ιαπατάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to deceive completely. Fr. ἀπατάω.

 Δ ιάπαυμα, ατος, τό, a pause, an interval. Fr. π αύω.

Διαπαύομαι, 1. f. mid. παύσομαι, to cease occasionally, to desist; mid. of

 Δ ιαπαύω, f. αύσω, to cause intervals or cessations. Same Th. Δ ιαπειλέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to threaten violently, to menace, Herodt. vii, 15, with dat. Fr. ἀπειλέω.

Διαπειλάω, ω, f. ήσω, inf. πεινῆν, to starve with hunger, Aristoph. Acharn. 751. Fr. πεινάω. Διάσειρα, ας, ή, a trial, experiment, proof, essay, attempt; experience; is διάσειραν ἀσικίσθαι, to have experience of, to be acquainted with, Herodt. ii, 77; διάσειραν λαμβάνειν, to make an experiment or trial. Hence

Δια τειράω, ω, f. ασω, and διαπειράζω, f. ασω, to try or make trial, to essay, to attempt; more frequently used in the mid. δια πειράωμα, -ωμαι, to experience; to make trial of, with the gen., Herodt. iii, 14; to make trial of, as an enemy; hence, to engage with, Id. v, 109. Fr. πειράω.

Διαπείρω, f. ερῶ, to pierce through; to transfix, Eurip. Phæn. 26. Fr. πείρω.

Διαπελεχίζω, f. ίσω, to strike, or cleave through with an axe. Fr. πέλεχυς.

Διαπίμπω, f. ψω, to send through or over, to dismiss; to send about or to send different ways, Xen. Cyr. iv, 5, 3; Thucyd. iv, 55; mid. to send for; to send to. Th. πίμπω.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha\pi\epsilon\nu\theta\epsilon\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be in deep affliction. Fr. $\pi\epsilon\nu\theta\epsilon\omega$.

Διαπίπτω, f. ίψω, to boil thoroughly; to digest. Fr. πίπτω. Διαπερᾶναι, 1. aor. inf. act. of Διαπεραίνω, f. ανῶ, to bring to an end, to finish, to complete; to relate fully, Plat. Gorg. 519, A; to effect; 1. a. act. διεπέρᾶναι, 1. a. mid. διεπερανάμην, 1. a. pas. διεπερανόμην, pf. pas. διαπεπέρανμαι, Eurip. Andr. 333. Fr. περαίνω.

 Δ ιαπες āναι, 1. a. inf. act. of the same.

Διαπεραίοω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to convey across, to ferry over; to draw forth; mid. and pas. to cross over, Herodt. viii, 25; ἐπεὶ δὲ πάντες διεπεπεραίωντο, when all had crossed over, Thucyd. iii, 23; to be drawn out of the scabbard as a sword, διεπεραιώθη ξίφη, Soph. Aj. 730. Fr. περαίοω.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha\pi}$ equation, and $\alpha_{i\alpha}$, $\alpha_{i\alpha}$,

Luaπερᾶω, ω, f. ᾶσω, and ήσω, to go or pass through, to cross over; to pass (τον χρόνον) the time; τον βίον, Eurip. Herc. F. 502; to accomplish. Th. περάω.

Διαπέραμα, ατος, τό, a passage over. Fr. περάω.

Διαπερδικίζω, f. ίσω, the same as ἐκπερδικίζω, f. ίσω, to escape cleverly like a partridge, to fly away. Th. πέρδιζ. Διαπέςδω, f. πέςσω, 2. aor. δίεπεμάδον, aor. mid. διεπεμάθετο, in pas. sense, Epic inf. -εειν, to destroy utterly, to lay waste entirely, to ravage, Il. iv, 53; διαπεμάθειν, 2. a. inf. Ion., Il. vii, 32. Th. πέρθω.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha\pi\epsilon\rho\sigma\nu\dot{\alpha}\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to fasten with a buckle or button, to button together. Fr. $\pi\epsilon\rho\dot{\nu}n$.

Διαπέρσαι, 2. sing. 1. a. imperat. mid. or 1. a. inf. of διαπέρθω.

mai. or 1. a. inj. of διαπέροω. Διαπέρουμεν, 1. pl. 1. f. ind. act. of διαπέροω.

Διαπέςχομαι, f. -ελεύσομαι, 2. a. διαπήλθον, to slip away, to disperse, διαπελθόντων τῶν στρατιωτῶν, Demosth. 1199, 7. Fr. διά, ἀπό, and ἔγχομαι.

 Δ 122 π 50 π 50. See next.

Διαπεσεῖσθαι, f. mid. inf. διαπεσεῖν, 2. a. inf. act. of διαπίπτω, to fall between, to slip away, Xen. Hist. iii, 2, 3. Th. π i-

Διαπεσσεύω, Att. -πεττεύω, f. εύσω, to play at dice or any game of hazard; to play out a game; to change the mode of play, or the position of the men, as at chess. Fr. πεσσεύω. Διαπέταμαι, αοτ. διεπτάμην, dep. mid. to fly through; to fly in different directions.

Διαπετάννῦμι, and διαπεταννύω, (πετάω, obsol.,) f. ἄσω, to open, to unfold, to spread out, Aristoph. Lys. 732. Fr. πετάννυμι. Διαπεταννύω. See preced.

Διαπέτσμαι, to fly through or over, Aristoph. Av. 1217; also, διαπέταμαι, Soph. Œd. Τ. 1310; and Ερ. διαπετάρμαι, and διίπταμαι, 2. a. mid. διεπτάμην, to fly away. Fr. διά and πέτσμαι. Διαπεττέψω, f. εύσω. See διαπεσσεύω.

 Δ ιαπεύθομαι, for διαπυνθάνομαι, Æschyl. Ag. 781.

Διαπέφεατε, 3. sing. pf. of διαφεάζομαι.

 Δ_{i} $\alpha\pi\varepsilon\psi_{i}$, $\varepsilon\omega\varepsilon$, \dot{n} , digestion. Fr. $\pi\varepsilon\pi\tau\sigma$.

Διάπηγα, ων, τά, small pillars, which are disposed (διαπήγνυνται) between the larger ones.

Διαπήγνυμι, f. -πήξω, to fix through; to fasten together; to freeze. Fr. πήγνυμι and πηγνύω.

Διαπηδάω, ω, f. ήσω, to leap through or over, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 8. Fr. πηδάω.

 Δ ιάπηξις, εως, ἡ, a fixing, a piecing or joining together. Fr. πήγνυμι.

Διαπήςωμα, άτος, τό, any thing

mutilated. Fr. πηςός. Διαπταίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to fatten thoroughly, to make very fat.

 $\Delta \iota \alpha \pi \iota \delta \bar{\nu} \omega$, f. $\iota \sigma \omega$, to cause to ooze through; mid. to spirt or spout out. Fr. $\pi \iota \delta \bar{\nu} \omega$.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha\pi i}$ έζω, to press or squeeze together. Fr. πi έζω.

 Δ ιάπικρος, ρα, ρον, very bitter. Fr. διά and πικρός.

Διαπίμπλημι, f. διαπλήσω, to fill full of any thing; pas. to be quite full of. Fr. διά and

Διαπίμπεριμι, f. -πεήσω, to consume; to burn to ashes; metaphor. to incense greatly. Fr. π εήθω.

Διαπίνω, pres. mid. as a future, -πίομαι, to drink up; to drink with another, by way of wager, Herodt. v, 18. Fr. πίνω.

 Δ ιαπιπράσκω, f. πρᾶσω, to go selling up and down. Fr. π ι- πράσκω.

Διαπίπτω, f. m. -πεσοῦμαι, to fall off, to fall through, slip between; to slip out or away, to escape; to perish, Aristoph. Eq. 695; to vanish; to be disappointed; to disappear; to fail; also, to get abroad, to be rumored among; 2. a. διέπεσον. Th. πίπτω.

Διαπιστεύω, f. εύσω, to trust one confidently; to entrust to, to commit or confide to, Demosth. 80, 26. Fr. διά and πιστεύω. Διαπιστέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to distrust or disbelieve altogether, not to believe at all, Demosth. 870, 26. Fr. διά and ἀπιστέω.

Διάπλᾶσις, εως, ή, formation, form; the reduction or setting of a bone or joint. Fr. πλάσσω.

Διάπλασμα, ἄπος, πό, an ointment or fomentation, which was rubbed over the whole body; a forming or fashioning, conformation. From

Διαπλάσσω, and Att. -άττω, f. πλασω, to form completely, to fashion, to frame; also, to daub over, to anoint; mid. to pretend, to feign, Demosth. 875, 8. Fr. πλάσσω.

Διαπλατῦνω, f. ἔνῶ, to make wide or broad, to widen, to enlarge, Xen. Luced. ii, 6. Fr. πλατύνω.

Διαπλίκω, f. ίξω, to interweave, intertwine, to braid, entwine, Aristoph. Av. 754; to complete the weaving; to finish; in the sense of the Latin pertexo, Plat. Legg. vii, 806, A; also, to weave asunder, i. e. to unweave; to

put in disorder; διαπλίξαντος ràν βίον εὖ, having ended the various course of his life in prosperity, Herodt. v, 92. Fr. πλέχω.

Διαπλίξαισα, weaving or wreathing, Æol. for διαπλίξασα, part. 1. a. act. f. g. of preced.

 $\Delta_{l} \alpha_{\pi} \lambda_{\epsilon} \dot{\upsilon}_{\sigma} \alpha_{\nu} \tau_{\epsilon \epsilon}, nom. pl. of$

Διαπλεύσας, part. 1. aor. of Δ ιαπλέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. πλεύσομαι, Ion. διαπλώω, f. ώσω, to sail over or across, Thucyd. vii, 29; to sail through or to; διαπλείν τὸν βίον, to proceed in the voyage through life, Plat. Phad. 85, D; 1. a. ind. act. διέπλευσα. Th. Thiw.

 Δ ιαπλητίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to come to blows with one, to strive, fight, contend; to toy with a woman. Fr. πληκτίζω.

Διαπλήσσω, f. ήξω, to break or cut in pieces, Il. xxiii, 120; .ut the reading here is unsettled; διαπλήττεσθαι πρός τι, to be thunderstruck at any thing. Fr. διά and πλήσσω.

Διαπλοκή, ης, ή, entanglement, broil; secret animosity, dissimulation. Fr. σιλέκω.

Διάπλοος, contract. ους, δ, a sailing across, a passage over; adjectively, employed in sailing or tacking about, Æschyl. Pers. 374. Fr. διά and πλέω.

Διάπλους, ου, δ, contract. of pre-

 Δ ιαπλόω, f. ώσω, to unfold. Fr. διά and ἀπλόω.

 Δ ιαπλῦνω, f. -υνῶ, to wash thoroughly. Fr. πλύνω. Δ ιαπλώω, f. ώσω, Poet., s. as

διαπλέω, Herodt. vii, 122. Fr. πλώω, Ion. for πλέω.

 Δ ιάπνευμα, ατος, τό, respiration. Fr. TVEW.

Διαπνευστικός, ή, όν, causing or pertaining to evaporation or exhalation or perspiration. Fr. πνέω.

Διαπνέω, and Epic -είω, f. πνεύσω, to breathe or blow through, to refresh, to revive; to perspire, transpire; to blow away, to breathe; to exhale, to evaporate; mid. διαπνούμαι, to be ventilated, to be exhaled, Plat. Phæd. 80, C. Th. πνέω.

Διαπνοή, ης, ή, respiration, exhalation, evaporation. Same Th. Δ ιαποδίζω, f. ίσω, to leap backward and forward; to measure by the foot; to examine carefully. Fr. ποδίζω.

 $\Delta \omega \pi \omega x i \lambda \lambda \omega$, $f. \lambda \tilde{\omega}$, to variegate, to mark with spots, to ornament with different colors. Fr. woi-

 $\Delta_{i\alpha\pi}$ $\delta_{i\pi}$ potted, speckled, ornamented. Same .Th.

 Δ ιαπολεμέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to carry the war through, to carry on a war for a period of time, to fight with one; to fight it out; διαπολεμήσεται αὐτοῖς ἀμαχεί,.... ¿ πόλεμος, the war will be concluded for them without a battle, Thucyd. vii, 14; constr. τινί οτ πρός τινα. Fr. πόλεμος. Διαπολέμησις, εως, ή, a termination or conclusion of the war, Thucyd. vii, 42. Same Th.

 Δ ιαπολίος κέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to besiege closely and without intermission, to blockade; to carry on a siege, Thucyd. iii, 17. Fr. πολιορκέω.

Διαπολιτεία, ας, ή, difference in politics, political rivalry; party strife. Fr. πολιτεία.

 Δ ιαπολιτεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, f totake an active part in politics; to contend for superiority in the administration of the government; to follow different factions in the state, Polyan. Stratag. Fr. πολιτεύομαι.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha\pi o\lambda\lambda\bar{\nu}\mu i}$, f. $-\alpha\pi o\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omega$, p. -ολώλεκα, to destroy completely. Fr. ἀπόλλυμι.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha\pi_0\mu\pi_0\omega}$, f. $\epsilon \dot{\nu}\sigma\omega$, to conduct a procession; to proceed in a procession or in state. πομπή.

Διαπομπή, ης, ή, the act of sending; a commission, Thucyd. vi, 41. Fr. πέμπω.

Διαπόμπτμος, ου, δ, ή, sent, despatched, transported. Same Th. Δ ιαπονέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, 1. a. διεπόνησα, to work out with labor, to labor assiduously, to elaborate, Longin. 14; to perfect; to toil, to exercise; to improve; to train; to regulate; mid. διαπονέομαι, οῦμαι, to exercise one's self, to exert one's self, Xen. Cyr. vi, 1, 14; Hist. ii, 3, 17; to take great pains; pas. to be worn out by toil; to be afflicted, grieved; την τροφήν διαπονείν, to labor for food; την γην διαπονείν, to cultivate the earth with care; 1. a. ind. pas. disπονήθην, part. 1. a. part. pas. διαπονηθείς, pf. pas. διαπεπόνημαι. Fr. διά and πονέω.

 $\Delta \iota \alpha \pi \acute{o} v n \mu \alpha$, $\check{\alpha} \tau o s$, $\tau \acute{o}$, a laborious performance, labor, assiduous labor. Same Th.

 Δ ιαπονηρεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to emulate another in wickedness, to lead an infamous life. Fr. Toungos.

Διαπόνησις, εως, ή, great labor, toil; exercise; practice. Fr. διά and πονέω.

Διάπονος, ου, δ, ή, laborious, accustomed to labor. Same Th. Διαπόντιος, ου, ό, ή, passing over the sea; coming from beyond the sea, foreign, Æschyl. Choëph. 347; maritime. Fr. πόντος.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha\pi\sigma\rho\epsilon i\alpha}$, α_{s} , $\dot{\eta}$, a crossing over, a passage over; a train of discourse, έκ της του λόγου διαποείας, Plat. Crit. 106, A. Fr. διά and πορεύομαι.

Διαπόρευμα, άτος, τό, a passing through or over; a passage.

Διαπορεύομαι, 1. f. mid. πορεύσομαι, to go or pass by or through, Xen. Anab. vi, 5, 21; to pass or go over; to set out, to journey; impf. ind. mid. διεπορευόμην, p. pas. διαπεπόρευμαι, 1. a. ind. pas. διεπορεύθην. Th. πείρω, 2. p. ind. πέποςα, obsol., whence πόgos.

Διαπορεύω, f. εύσω, to transport, to carry across, to allow to cross, Xen. Anab. ii, 5, 3. Same Th.

 Δ ιαπος έομαι, mid. of

 Δ ιαπος έω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to hesitate, to doubt exceedingly; to be at a loss, to be in doubt, to make a doubt or question, Aristot. Poet. 26; to be perplexed or embarrased, to be quite at a loss in a speech, Æschin. de Falsa Legat. 219, speaking of Demosthenes, says, ἐξαίφνης ἐσίγησε καὶ διηπορήθη, τελευτῶν δὲ έκπίπτει έκ τοῦ λόγου impf. ind. act. διηπόρεον, -ουν, pf. pas. διηπόρημαι, part. διηπορημένος, disputed, contested. Th. Triew. Δ ιαπόςησις, εως, \hat{n} , a doubting, a doubt; perplexity, irresolution; from 2. pers. sing. pf. ind. pas. of the same verb.

hesitating, uncertain, perplexed. Same Th.

Διαποςθέω, ω, the same as διαπές- $\theta\omega$, to lay waste, destroy, Eurip. Hel. 111; Π . ii, 69; pas. to be ruined, Soph. Aj. 896; Æschyl. Pers. 700.

 Δ ιαπορθμεύειν, pres. inf. of Διαπορθμεύω, f. εύσω, to transport over the sea, to carry over; to ferry over, Lucian.; to carry orders or propositions, Herodt. ix, 4; to cross or pass over. Fr. διά and πορθμός.

 $\Delta i\alpha \pi o e i\alpha$, αs , \dot{n} , doubt, hesitation.

Fr. Siá and πόρος.

Διαποστέλλω, f. ελω, to send away into different parts; to send off. Fr. ἀπό and στέλλω. Διαποφωνίω, ω, f. ήσω, to disagree, to differ.

Διατραγματεύομαι, to examine or treat of thoroughly, Plat. Phæd. 77, D; to undertake any business; to trade or traffic; to gain by trade or business; 1. f. m. εύσομαι, 1. a. ind. m. διετραγματευσάμην. Fr. διά and τραγματεύομαι.

Δια το αθέειν, Epic for δια τραθείν, to lay waste, to ravage, 2. a. inf. act. by metath. for δια ταρθείν, Π. vii, 32. Fr. διά and πέρθω, 2. a. ind. act. ἔπρᾶθον, for ἔπαρθον, and

Διαπράθομεν, 1. pl. 2. a. act. Ion. of διαπέρθω.

 Δ ια πραξάμενος, part. 1. a. mid., and

Διαπράξασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of διαπράσσω, to accomplish for one's self; to obtain for one's self, Xen. Cyr. vii, 5, 17.

Διάπραζις, εως, ή, accomplishment, completion, performance. Fr. διά and πράσσω.

 Δ ιάπρασις, ϵ ως, \dot{n} , a selling or sale, wholesale. Fr. διά and πιπράσκω.

Διαπεάσσω, later Att. -άττω, Ion. διαπεήσσω, f. ξω, 1. pf. διαπέπεαχα, Xen. Anab. v, 7, 17, Poppo's edit.; to effect completely; to complete; ήματα διέπεησσον πολεμίζων, they brought the day to a close in fighting, Il. ix, 326; to finish, accomplish, do, perform, Odys. ii, 213; διαπεήσσουσα κέλευθον, making her way, Odys. ii, 429; Il. i, 483; to put an end to, to destroy; mid. to obtain or accomplish for one's self; to manage; to go through with, set about any business; τά τε ἄλλα διεπράσσοντο, Thucyd. vii, 40; to treat about, Xen. Anab. vii, 2, 4; διαπεπεάγμεθα, we are ruined, Eurip. Hel. 857; Æschyl. Pers. 254; used in this sense only in the pf. pas., Soph. Trach. 784; to obtain, διαπε. πεαγμένος παεά βασιλίως, having obtained from the king, Xen. Anab. ii, 3, 25; constr. τὶ πρός τινα, or περί τινος, also, παρά τινι. The pf. pas. is often used in a middle sense, Non. Anab. vii, 7, 23. Th. πεάσσω. Διαπρεπεία, ας, ή, advantage, superiority; and

Διαπειπής, ίος, δ, ή, excellent,

choice, distinguished, pre-eminent, Thucyd. ii, 34; Eurip. Suppl. 851; splendid; τῦ μῶρ διαπριπεῖ τῆς 'Ολυμπίαζε Θεωρίας, by the splendor of my exhibition at Olympus, Thucyd. vi, 16; illustrious, comely. Fr. πρίπω.

Διαπείπω (no future), to distinguish one's self, with gen.; to be distinguished, to excel, surpass, Eurip. Alc. 658; to adorn, by becoming qualities; διαπείπων, δ, excelling or excellent, illustrious, splendid. Fr. διά and πείπω. Διαπείπως, adv. eminently, excellents have inches and relations.

Διαπριπῶς, adv. eminently, excellently, becomingly, splendidly. Fr. preced.

 Δ ιαπρεσθεία, ας, \dot{n} , a deputation, embassy, a mutual embassy. Fr. πρεσθείω.

Διαπρεσθεύω, f. θεύσω, and mid. διαπρεσθεύομαι, f. θεύσομαι, to send an embassy to different places, to send delegates, etc., Xen. Hist. iii, 2, 17. Fr. διά and πρεσθεύω.

Διαπεήθω, f. ήσω, to burn up, consume totally. Fr. πεήθω. Διαπεήξασθαι, Ion. for διαπεά-ξασθαι, 1. a. inf. mid. of διαπεάσσω.

Διαπεήσσουσα, part. 1. f. act. fem. g., and

 Δ ιαπεήσσουσι, 3. pl. 1. f. act. of Δ ιαπεήσσω, Ion. for διαπεάσσω

Διαπρηστεύειν, pres. inf. of Διαπρηστεύω, (a doubtful reading) in Herodt. iv, 79, which H. Stephens interprets, to give information, to communicate or disclose; but Schneider and Schweighæuser read here διεδρήστευσε, in the sense of διαδρήναι or διαδράναι, to run away or escape; Negris prefers διέπρησσε, he transacted business or traded, as in iv, 24, and ix, 94; Gaisford and Baehr retain διεπρήστευσε.

Διαπρίομαι, fut. mid. ίσομαι, to grind or gnash the teeth; to be cut or sawn, as it were to the heart; pas. to be sawn or cut asunder, Aristoph. Eq. 768; impf. ind. pas. διεπρίομην, 1. a. ind. pas. διεπρίθην · mid. of Διαπρίω, f. ισω, to saw asunder,

Διαπείω, f. τοω, to saw asunder, to divide by a saw; l. a. ind. act. διέπεισα. Th. πείω. See preced.

Διαπρό, or διά, πρό, through and through, quite through, Il. iv, 138; wholly, entirely. Fr. διά and πρό.

 \triangle 12 π evoior, adv. See next. \triangle 12 π evoios, ou, δ , \dot{n} , or -10s, \dot{n} ,

iov, piercing, thrilling, penetrating; that may be clearly heard; extending through a long space, Soph. Œd. C. 1479; διαπεύσιον, adv. extending far; πυτι δὶ διαπεύσιον, he shouted with a loud voice, i. e. with a voice penetrating far, Π. viii, 227; metaphor. far-famed.

Διαπευσίως, and διαπεύσιον, adv. with a shrill, penetrating voice. Same Th.

Διαπταίω, f. αίσω, to stumble, to make a blunder. Fr. πταίω. Διαπτάσθαι, Eurip. Med. 1. to fly through, to wing its way, to cut its way, as a bird through the air, 2. a. mid. διαπτάμην, inf. διαπτάσθαι. Fr. διαπίτομαι. See Porson's note on Eurip. Med. 1.

Διαπτερίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to spread the wings; also, to furnish with wings. Fr. $\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\acute{\omega}$.

Διαπτερύσσομαι, to flutter hither and thither.

Διαπτόξω, ω, Poet. διαπτοίξω, f. ńσω, to terrify, to alarm, frighten, Odys. xviii, 339; Eurip. Bacch. 300.

Διαπτόησις, εως, ή, terror, alarm, consternation; also, headlong or infatuated passion, Plat. Legg. vi, 783, C.

Διαπτομένη, flying away, Plat. Phæd. 84, B; s. as διαπταμένη, which is probably the correct reading.

Διάπτυξις, εως, ή, the act of unfolding, developing, a development. Fr. πτύσσω.

Διαπτύσσω, f. ύξω, to spread out, to unfold; to explore; to explain; pas. to be laid open or exposed, Soph. Ant. 705. Fr. πτύσσω.

Διάπτυστος, ου, δ, δ, to be spit at, spurned or despised, despicable. Fr. πτύω.

Διαπτυχή, ñs, h, a fold of a volume, Eurip. Iph. T. 728, 794. Διαπτυω, f. υσω, to spit upon; to treat with contempt or disdain; συ δ' ὁ σεμνὸς ἀνής και διαπτύων τους άλλους, but you, a man of consequence, and treating others with contempt, Dem. de Coron. 313, 8. Fr. πτύω.

Διάπτωμα, ἄτος, τό, a fall or falling, downfall, ruin; and Διάπτωσις, εως, ἡ, a falling or fall; a disappointment, misfortune, ruin; a slip, a fault. Fr. διαπίπτω.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha\pi\bar{\nu}i\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to bring to suppuration. Fr. $\pi\acute{\nu}os$.

Διαπυησις, εως, ή, suppuration.

Διαπῦθω, f. ῦσω, to be in a state of complete putrefaction. Fr. σύθω.

Διαπυίσκω, to cause suppuration. See preced.

Διαπυκτεύω, f. εύσω, to fight as a pugilist, to combat or struggle; εἰ μὰ πολλοῖς διεπύκτευσα, if I had not fought my way through numbers, Xen. Cyr. vii, 5, 18; constr. τινί and πρός τινα. Fr. πυκτεύω.

Διαπύλιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, passing through gates; διαπύλιος δοαχμή, toll paid for passing gates. Fr. πυλή.

Διαπυνθάνομαι, 1. f. m. πεύσομαι, to ask or inquire thoroughly, to interrogate, to examine minutely, Xen. Hist. v, 4, 2; 2. a. inf. mid. διαπυθέσθαι. Fr. διά and πυνθάνομαι.

 Δ ιαπυρίζω, f. ίσω, to set on fire; to inflame. Fr. πυρίζω.

Διάπυζος, ου, δ, ή, quite on fire; glowing, ardent, fiery, Eurip. Cycl. 624; burning, Xen. Mem. iv, 7, 7; inflamed with passion; τὸ διάπυζον, a glow or ardor in debate, Longin. 12. Fr. πυζ. Διαπυζόω, ω, f. ώσω, to set on fire; to destroy by fire, Eurip. Cycl. 688. Same Th.

Διαπυς παλαμάω, to contrive artfully. Fr. διά, πῦς, and παλάμη. Διαπυς σεύω, f. εύσω, to light a signal; to give a signal by a lighted torch. Fr. διά and πυςσεύω.

Διάπυστος, ου, δ, ἡ, heard by report, understood, known by fame. Fr. διαπυνθάνομαι.

 Δ ιαπωλέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, \dot{f} . ήσω, to go about selling, Xen. Hist. iv, 6, 6. Fr. πωλέω.

Διαραίνω, or διαβραίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to sprinkle over; pas. to flow down or over, Soph. Trach. 14. Fr. ραίνω.

Διαραίρηται, 3. sing. p. pas. Ion. for διήρηται, from διαιρίω, Herodt. i, 192.

Διαξάμενον, part. from διαίξεσθαι, literally, to stretch out or extend one's legs, as in taking to flight, Theophr.

Διᾶςἀσσω, or -άττω, f. άξω, to break, burst through; to fracture. Fr. ἐάσσω.

Διάργεμος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , marked with white spots Fr. άργός.

 Δ ιάςδω, f. άςσω, to water thoroughly. Fr. ἄςδω.

 Δ ιαςθεόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to separate the limbs; to organize, Plat.

Prot. 322, A; to explain a subject distinctly, Plat. Legg. xii, 963, B; to analyze it; to articulate distinctly. Fr. α_{ℓ} - $\theta_{\ell}\delta\omega$.

Διάρθρωσις, εως, 'n, organization, articulation of the bones; explanation (of any thing) article by article. Same Th.

Διὰριθμέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to divide into numbers; to count up, to reckon distinctly, to enumerate, Eurip. Iph. T. 967; to compute, to distinguish by enumeration or computation, Plat. Gorg. 501, A. Fr. ἀριθμός.

Διαξιστάομαι, ωμαι, to contend, in eating at breakfast, for a wager. Fr. ἄξιστον.

Διαριστεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to fight valiantly or strenuously for superiority, to contend for preeminence, Longin. 13. Fr. ἀριστεύω.

Διαριστεύω. See preced.

Διάρκεια, ας, ἡ, sufficiency; perseverance, duration, continuance. Fr. ἀρκέω.

Διαρκέω, ῶ, f. έσω, 1. a. διήρκεσα, to be equal to; to be quite sufficient, Æschyl. S. Theb. 824; Pind. Nem. vii, 48; to be capable or able; to persevere; to continue, remain; to endure, Xen. Hist. v, 3, 20; constr. with πρός οτ είς. Fr. διά and ἀρκέω. Διαρκέστατα, adv. in the greatest abundance, Xen. Mem ii, 8, 6; and

Δἴακῆς, 2. pres. subj. contract. of διαγκίω. But

Διαφεής, έος, δ, ή, quite sufficient, Demosth. 1214, 7; Thucyd. i, 15; equal to; capable of resisting; lasting, constant, continual; and

 $\Delta_{i\alpha\varrho\kappa\tilde{\omega}\varsigma}$, adv. sufficiently, constantly. From the same.

 Δ ίαςμα, ἄτος, τό, a raising up, elevation; a passage; a ferry. Fr. διά and αἴςω.

Διάςμενος, ου, δ, ή, having two soils. Fr. δίς and ἄςμενον.

Διαεμόζω, f. όσω, to separate, distribute; to part, disjoin; to dispose, to adjust, to fit; pf. pas. διήεμοσμαι, part. διηςμοσμένος. Fr. άεμόζω.

 Δ ιας πὰγή, ῆς, ἡ, rapine, plunder, pillage. From

Διαφπάζω, f. άσω (later άξω), p. διήφπαπα, Demosth.; to tear asunder, tear in pieces, Il. xvi, 355; to spoil, seize, plunder, Eurip. Alc. 673; 1. a. inf. act. διαφπάσαι or -άξαι. Fr. διά and ἀφπάζω.

Διαβραγείης, 2. sing. 2. a. opt. pas. from διαβρήγνυμι.

 Δ ιαρράγη, ης, η, a breaking in pieces. Fr. ρηγυμμι.

Διαβραγηναι, inf. 2. a. pas. of διαβρήγνυμι.

Διαβραίνω. See διαραίνω.

 Δ ιαρραίσει, 3. sing. 1. f. of

Διαβραίω, f. αίσω, to shatter in pieces, waste, destroy; νῦξ δ' ἡδ' ἡὲ διαβραίσει στρατὸν ἡὲ σαώσει, Π. ix, 78; ii, 473; to ruin, undo; pas. to be torn in pieces, destroyed, ruined, Æschyl. Prom. 236. Fr. διά and ραίω.

Διαρρέω, ω, f. εύσομαι, pf. διερρόνηκα (from διαρρόνω), to flow through; hence, to leak; also, to water the banks; to flow away; to dissolve, to melt away, to slip away; to vanish, Soph. Aj. 1267; to escape; to fall away, to pine; to perish; τοῖς χείλεσι διερρονηκόσι, with lips apart, i. e. through which the breath flows, Aristoph. Nub. 870; 2. a. pas. διερρόνην (constr. τινός or ὑπό σινος). Fr. διά and ρέω.

Διαρρήγνυμι, or διαρρηγνύω, f. διαρρήχω, to break through, to burst or break open, to break asunder, to rend or tear; pas. to burst asunder; 2. aor. διερράγην, 2. sing. opt. διαρραγείης, may you burst, Aristoph.; 2. pf. διερρωγα, in a passive sense; διερρωγυίων των χορδών, Plat. Phad. 86, A; 2. f. pas. διαρραγήσωμαι, 1. a. ind. act. διερρηζα, impf. pas. διερρηγύμην. Th. ρήσσω or ρήγω, obsol.

 Δ ιαρρήδην, adv. in precise terms, distinctly, expressly. Fr. ξείω. Δ ιαρρήξας, αντος, part. 1. a. of διαρρήγουμι.

Διαρρηζις, εως, ή, the act of breaking through, a breach. Same Th.

Διάρρησις, εως, ή, a distinct explanation or definition, Plat. Legg. xi, 932, E. Fr. διά and έξέω.

Διάββιμμα, ἄτος, τό, a throwing about; a leaping about. Fr. βίστω.

Διαβριπίζω, f ίσω, to fan; to blow about. Fr. ριπίζω.

Διαβρίπτασκεν, Odys. xix, 575. Διαβρίπτέω (used only in pres. and impf.), s. as

 $\Delta \iota \alpha \dot{\rho} \dot{\rho} \dot{\iota} \pi \tau \omega$, f $\dot{\iota} \psi \omega$, to scatter or disperse, to throw about; to throw around on all sides; to toss about; to disperse, to scatter among; 1. a. διέ $\dot{\rho} \dot{\rho} \dot{\iota} \psi \alpha$. Fr. $\dot{\rho} \dot{\iota} \pi \tau \omega$.

Διάρριψις, εως, ή, a scattering. Same Th.

Διαβροή, ñs, 'n, a flowing through; a passage through; πυτύματος διαβροᾶς, the wind-pipe, Eurip. Hec. 565; a current; a flux; the ebbing and flowing of the tide. Fr. ρέω.

Διαζίροθέω, ω, f. ήσω, to run through with a rushing noise, as of the tide; to spread alarm, to excite by noise βιεβροθήσως άψυχον κάκην, ye have excited dastardly fear, Æschyl. S. Theb. 176; to excite by clamors. Fr. faliw.

 $\Delta i\alpha \hat{\epsilon}\hat{\rho}i\alpha$, ας, \hat{n} , a diarrhœa, a flux; a violent purging, Thucyd. ii, 49. Fr. $\hat{\rho}\hat{\epsilon}\omega$.

Διαβροιζίω, ω, f. nσω, to pierce with a whizzing sound, Soph. Trach. 568; to transfix with an arrow; to gush through. Fr. ροιζίω.

 Δ ιαρροίζομαι, to be afflicted with a diarrhœa. Fr. διάρροια.

Διαζρυδαν, Dor. for διαζρυδάεν, of διαζρυδάεν, of διαζρυδήεις, εσσα, εν, flowing through, Æschyl. Choöph. 65. Διαζρυέω, ῶ, not used, same as διαζρέω, pf. διεζρύηκα, 2. a. pas. διεζρύην, 2. f. pas. διαζρυήσομαι, to flow through, to glide away insensibly, Demosth. 182, 10; to fall asunder, gape open; χεί-λεσιν διεζρυηκόσιν, with gaping or wide-distended lips, Aristoph. Nub. 870. See Felton's note. Διαζεζυῆναι, 2. a. inf. μas., and

Διαξενήσομαι, fut. of διαξείω. Διαξουθμέω, ω, f. ήσω, to compact or put together, to form, to frame, LXX.; but more properly the verb is διαξουθμίζω, Steph. Διαξουθμίζω. See διαξουθμέω.

Διαρρυσμιζώ. See διαρρυσμέω. Διαρρύστω, f. ύ ψ ω, to clean thoroughly. Fr. ρύστω.

Διάζευτος, ου, ό, ή, thoroughly watered. Fr. ρυέω.

Διαζήώξ, ῶγος, ὁ, ἡ, broken asunder, riven, rifted, cleft, Eurip.

Iph. T. 263. Fr. ἡήγνυμι.

Δίαςσις, εως, η, a lifting up, elevation; ἐκ διάςσεως μάχεσθαι, to fight with cutting strokes, i. e. by raising the sword, Polyb. Fr. διαίςω.

Διαςτάζω, f. άσω, and

Διαςταμέω, ω, to cut in pieces, to mince; to kill; to cut through, rend; διαςταμήσει σώματος μέγα ράκος, shall tear a large rent in thy body, Æschyl. Prom. 1025. Fr. ἄςταμος.

Διαςτάω, ω, f. ήσω, to lift or raise up, to hang up; to divide; to be in suspense; to deceive, to

lie, Numb. xxiii, 19; Judith viii, 16, if the reading be correct. Γr. ἀξτάω.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha\varrho\tau}i\dot{\xi}\omega$, f iow, to mould, shape, form, frame; to put together, to finish or perfect. Fr. $\dot{\alpha}\varrho$ - $\tau i\dot{\zeta}\omega$.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha\sigma\alpha i\nu\omega}$, f ave, to fawn as dogs do by wagging the tail, Xen Cyn. iv, 3. Fr. $\sigma\alpha i\nu\omega$.

Διασαίρω, f. αρῶ, to smile sarcastically; pf. διασέσης κ. Fr. σαίρω.

Διασαλάκωνίζω, f. ίσω, to act as a wanton, to move lasciviously or with a proud and haughty air, Aristoph. Vesp. 1169. Fr. σαλακωνίζω.

 Δ ιασαλεύω, f. εύσω, to agitate violently, to toss or heave, as by the action of the waves. Fr. σάλος.

Διασαλπίζω, f. ίγζω, to proclaim with a trumpet. Fr. σαλπίζω.

Διασαρδωνίζω, f. ίσω, to have a sardonic grin. Fr. σαρδωνίζω. Διασαυλόομαι, οῦμαι, to live effeminately. Fr. σαυλόομαι.

Διασᾶφέω, ω, f. ήσω, to declare plainly, to make manifest, Eurip. Phæd. 409; to explain, to teach; 1. a ind. act. διεσάφησα. Fr. διά and σαφέω.

 Δ ιασαφηνίζω, f. ίσω, Xen. Mem. iii, 1, 11, s. as preced.

Διασάφησις, εως, ή, distinct declaration, clear explanation; an interpretation, a laying open; manifestation. From preced.

manifestation. From preced. $\Delta \iota \alpha \sigma \epsilon \iota \sigma \mu \delta s$, δi , a shaking through and through, concussion; metaphor. a corruption of magistrates by presents or threats, intimidation. Fr. $\sigma \epsilon i \omega$. $\Delta \iota \alpha \sigma \epsilon \iota \sigma \tau \delta s$, δi , shaken about, violently agitated; intimidated. Sume Th.

Διασείω, f. σείσω, p. διασέσεικα (?), to shake violently; metaphor. to terrify by threats, to agitate, concuss, Demosth. 154, 12; to extort money or goods by violence; to use violence, to intimidate; 1. a. ind. act. δίσεια, 1. a. subj. act. διασείσω. Fr. διά and σείω.

Διασεύω, to drive or move rapidly through; mid. διασεύομαι, to haste through, pass rapidly through, Π. xv, 542; to rush through, Id. xxii, 460; with gen. Fr. σεύω.

Διασημαίνω, f. ἄνω, to point out, to mark, to indicate, to show, Xen. Anab. ii, 1, 16; to signify, to make a sign by the hand;

mid. to point out for one's self, to note. Fr. σημαίνω.

Διάσημος, ου, δ, ħ, well-marked; very clear, manifest, Soph. Phil. 209; illustrious, distinguished. Fr. διά and σῆμα.

 Δ ιασήπω, f. ήψω, to reduce to complete putrefaction. Fr. σήπω.

 Δ ιάστα, τ ά, the festival of Jupiter, at Athens, Aristoph. Nub. 407. Fr. Zεύς, gen. Δ ιός.

Διασιγάσομαι, Dor. for διασιγήσομαι, f. ind. m. of διασιγάω. Διασιτία, ας, ή, nourishment, subsistence. Fr. σιτία.

Διασίωπάω, ῶ, f. ήσομαι, to keep silence, to pass over any thing in silence; to remain silent, to keep any thing secret, Eurip. Ion. 1566. Fr. σιωπάω.

Διασκανδικίζω, f. ίσω, to turn (one) into chervil or potherbs, to have to do with the σκάνδιζ, to be another Euripides, whose mother sold potherbs, called σκάνδικες, Aristoph. Eq. 19.

 Δ ιασκάστω, f. ά ψ ω, to dig through, to undermine. Fr. σκάστω.

Διάσκαψας, part. 1. a. of preced. Διασκαριφίω, ω, f ήσω, to scratch or scrape the ground, as birds do; to destroy. Fr. σκάριφος. Διασκεδάννυμι, f. ασω, the Att. future, by elision, and contraction, διασκεδώ, to disperse, scatter about, dissipate; to discriminate; to destroy, Soph. Œd. C. 626; 1. a. pas. -εσκεδάσην, pf. pas. διεσκέδασμαι, part. διεσκεδασμένος. Fr. σκεδάννυμι οτ σκεδάω, obsol.

Διασκεδασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a scattering, a dispersion. Same Th.

Διασκεδάσειεν, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. of διασκεδάννυμι.

Διασκεδαστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who scatters or disperses. Same Th. Διασκεδάω, or -αζω. See διασκεδάννυμι.

Διασκέπτομαι, f. έψομαι, to consider thoroughly, to weigh well, to deliberate, Eurip. Cycl. 553; 1. a. mid. διεσκεψαμην, rerbal adj. διασκεπτέον. Fr. σκέττομαι.

Διασκευάζομαι, mid. of
Διασκευάζομαι, mid. of
Διασκευάζω, l. f. άσω, to set in
order, equip, arrange, prepare;
to invest; to arrange a work;
mid. to equip or provide one's
self with any thing; to collect or
pack up one's baggage or movables; είς μάχην δισκεύαζοντο,
they prepared themselves for the
combat; to prepare against,

πρός with acc.; also, to be a defaulter in payment of taxes, etc., Dinarchus, 99, 14; to waste; διασχευασάμενος την ούσιαν, Demosth. 845, 13; pf. pas. διεσχεύασμαι, part. διεσχευασμένος, equipped. Γr. σχευάζω.

Διασκευαστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who prepares; the author of a work. Διασκευή, ῆς, ἡ, a preparation, equipment, furniture, instruments, dress, ornament, equipage. Th. σκεῦος.

Διασκευωρέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to dispose or arrange, Plat. Ep. iii, 316, A; to lay a plot, to act treacherously. Fr. σκευωρέω. Διάσκεψις, εως, ἡ, close consideration, inspection; deliberation, consultation. Fr. διά and

σκέψ*ι*ς.

Διασκέω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to adorn; to teach, to discipline. Fr. ἀσκέω. Διασκηνάω, or έω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to go into different or separate quarters, to encamp, to be in a tent with, Xen. Cyr. iii, 1, 21; and

Διασκηνόω, ω, s. as διασκηνάω. Διασκηνητέον, verbal adj. we must take up our quarters. Same Th.

Διασκηνίπτω, f. ίψω, the same as διασκοςτίζω, f. ίσω, to disperse, scatter about, dissipate. See σκηνίπτω, the same.

 Δ ιασκίδυᾶσι, 3. pl pr. ind. of Δ ιασκίδυημι, for διασκίδυνημι, to scatter, disperse, spread about. Fr. σκίδυημι.

Διασκιςτάω, ω, f. ήσω, to leap or frisk about, to caper, to move or shake. Fr. σχιςτάω.

Διασκοπίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f σκίψομαι, to look through, to examine, to deliberate well, *Thucyd.* vii, 48, 71; to look round one, to keep watching. Fr, σκοπίω.

Διασκοπιάσμαι, ωμαι, f. άσομαι, to look out from a watch tower, to spy; to seek for; to act as a spy, to espy, Π. x, 388; xvii, 252. Fr. σκοπιάζω.

Διασκοςτίζω, f. ίσω, to scatter abroad, to disperse, spread about, strew; pf. pas. διεσκόςσισμαι, l. a. ind. pas. διεσκοςτίσθην, l. f. pas. διασκοςτίσθην. Fr. διά and σκοςτίζω.

Διασκώπτω, f. ώψω, to jest; mid. to jest together sportively, Xen. Cyr. viii, 4, 23; to scoff. Fr. σχώπτω.

Δίασμα, ατος, τό, a weaver's warp. Fr. διάζομαι.

Διασμάν, pres. inf. contract. of Διασμάω, or έω, ω, f. ήσω, to

wipe clean, to rinse, to scour, Herodt. ii, 37; to efface, annul. Th. σμάω.

Διασμήχω, to cleanse by rubbing; ἀλοὶν διασμηχθεὶς ὅναιτ' ἄν ούτοσί, this fellow would be the better for being well pickled or salted, Aristoph. Nub. 1237; (See Felton's note;) to efface. Fr. σμήχω. Διασμιλεύω, f. εύσω, to polish well; to perfect. Fr. σμιλεύω. Διασμίχω, f. ΰζω, to smoke well. Fr. σμύχω.

Διασοδία, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to drive away; to shake, agitate, trouble; to excite. Fr. σοδίω.

Διασοφίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to be thoroughly sophistical, to act like a sophist, to use sophistry or finesse, Aristoph. Av. 1619. Th. σοφός.

 Δ ιασπαθάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to waste one's fortune in extravagance. Fr. σπαθάω.

Διασπάρακτός, ή, όν, lacerated, torn, Eurip. Bacch. 1209. Fr. σπαράσσω.

Διασπαράσσω, Att. άττω, f. άξω, to tear in pieces. Same Th. Διασπαρέντες, nom. pl. part. 2. a. pas., and

 Δ ιασπας \tilde{n} ναι, 2. a. inf. pas. of διασπείρω.

Διάσπασις, εως, ή, and Διάσπασμα, ατος, τό, and

Διασπασμός, οῦ, ἑ, a drawing or pulling asunder, a tearing in pieces, a separation; dispersion of an army, etc. Fr. pf. ind.

pas. of

 Δ ιασπάω, $ilde{\omega}$, f. άσομαι, αοτ. έσπασα or εσπασάμην, to tear asunder, to part; to separate wholly; to pull or tear in pieces, to separate, Xen. Cyr. vi, 1, 23; to violate laws, Id. Cyr. viii, 5, 12; to destroy, abolish; pas. to be torn asunder, to be separated, scattered, dispersed as soldiers; distracted, harassed; διασπασθαι, to split his throat in bawling, Demosth. 806, 2; bisσπασμένος, part. p. pas. 1. a. ind. act. διέσπασα, pf. pas. διέσπασμαι, pf. inf. pas. διεσπάσθαι, 1. a. ind. pas. διεσπάσθην. Fr. διά and σπάω.

Διασπείρω, f. διασπερῶ, p. διέσπαρκα (?), to sow, scatter, or spread abroad; to disperse; to distribute, Herodi. iii, 13; to disseminate widely; pas. to be dispersed, scattered, etc.; διεσπάρθαι κατ' οἰκίας, to be dispersed among the houses, Thucyd. iii, 30; Xen. Anab. i, 8, 18; 1. a. ind. act. διέσπειρα,

2. a. ind. pas. διεσπάρην, part. 2. a. pas. διασπαρείς, έντος, 2. p. διέσπορα, obsol. pf. pas. διέσπαρμαι. Fr. διά and σπεί-

 Δ ιασπεύδω, f. εύσω, to hasten through, to urge on, to strive; to excite. Fr. σπεύδω.

Διάσπίλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, stony, rocky, Arrian. Peripl. Not in the lexicons. Eichhorn. Antiq. Hist. Διασπλεύω, augmentative of

σπλεκόω.

Διασπορά, αξ, ή, a dispersion, a scattering; also, persons scattered. Fr. 2. pf. ind. δίεσπορα, of διασπείρω.

Διασπουδάζω, f. άσω, to endeavour anxiously; to labor carefully, Demosth. 505, 8; to be eager; to hasten. Fr. σπουδάζω.

Διάσσω, later Att. διάττω, f. άξω, and διάσσω, διάττω, Poet. διαΐσσω, to rush or dart through, to pass through, strike through, penetrate as pains, Soph. Trach. 1073; to scour in running, λύκι όξεω διάσσει, Soph. Œd. T. 209. Fr. διά and ἄσσω.

 Δ ιασταδόν, adv. standing asunder; at certain intervals; at certain distances. Fr. "στημι.

Διασταθμάομαι, ωμαι, f. ήσομαι, to measure off; to set at a distance from; to distribute by measurement. Fr. σταθμάομαι. Διασταλήσονται, 3. pl. 2. f. ind. pas. of διαστέλλω.

Διάσταλσις, εως, ή, a separation, destruction; a treaty, league, convention, agreement. Fr. διαστέλλω.

 Δ ιαστάς, άντος, part. 2. a. act. of διΐστημι.

 Δ ιαστασιάζω, f. άσω, to sow dissensions, excite revolt. Fr. $\sigma \tau \alpha \sigma \iota \dot{\alpha} \dot{\zeta} \omega$.

Διάστὰσις, εως, ἡ, a distance, interval; discord, dissension, Plat. Legg. v, 744, D; parting, separation; a divorce. Fr. διΐστημι.

Διαστατικός, ή, όν, causing separation, Plat. Locr. 100, E; and Διάστάτος, ου, δ, ή, standing asunder, separate, disunited; having dimensions. Fr. Ιστημι.

Διασταυείω, ω, f. ωσω, to fortify by running stakes or a palisade across. Fr. σταυείω.

Διάστειλον, 2. sing. 1. a. imperat. act. of διαστέλλω.

Διαστείχω, to go through, to go straight forward; to proceed through, Eurip. Androm. 1079. Fr. στείχω.

 Δ ιαστίλλω, f. διαστελ $\tilde{\omega}$, to draw apart, put asunder; to divide, separate; to loosen, relax; to open; to order, appoint, determine, fix; also, to give orders, to charge, to command; mid to distinguish, and so explain clearly; to enjoin, order; pas. to be relaxed, open, to dilate; διαστέλλεται τὸ σῶμα καὶ συστέλλεται, the body is dilated and contracted, Plat.; 2. a. ind. act. διέσταλον, impf. ind. pas. διεστελλόμην,]. a. ind. m. διεστειλάμην, pf. m. διέστολα, obsol. Fr. διά and στέλλω.

Διάστερος, ου, δ, ή, starry; shining, spangled. Fr. ἀστήρ.

Διάστημα, ατος, τό, an interval, distance, space between. Fr. διίστημι.

Διαστηρίζω, f. ίξω, to prop up, support, sustain, establish, fix. Fr. στηρίζω.

Διαστήσαι, 1. a. inf. act., διαστήσας, αντος, part. 1. a. act. of διτστημι.

Διαστήτην, 3. pers. dual, 2. a. ind. act. Ion. for διεστήτην, from διέστην, 2. a. of διάστημι, II. i. 6.

 $\Delta i \alpha \sigma \tau i \zeta \omega$, f. $i \xi \omega$, to distinguish by marks or points, as in punctuation. Fr. $\sigma \tau i \zeta \omega$.

Διαστίλεω, to glimmer, glitter, or shine through, Aristoph. Pac. 567. Fr. στίλεω.

 $\Delta i \alpha \sigma \tau \sigma i \epsilon \dot{\alpha} \zeta \omega$, f. $\dot{\alpha} \sigma \omega$, to press through or between; to pack in between, Herodt. i, 173; to crowd together, to pack close. Th. $\sigma \tau \epsilon i \epsilon \omega$.

Διαστοιχίζομαι, to draw up in ranks or in order; to arrange, καὶ διεστοιχίζετο ἀρχήν, and arranged the government, Æschyl. Prom. 230. Fr. στοιχίζω.

Διαστολεύς, έος, or έως, δ, a surgical instrument for separating parts. Fr. $\sigma \tau \epsilon \lambda \lambda \omega$.

Διαστολή, ης, ή, distinction, difference; a separation, division; also, dilatation, extension; the lengthening of a short syllable; to which is opposed συστολή, in the Gram. writers; an interval in music; 2. pf. ind. of διαστίλλω.

Διαστόμια, ων, σά, the bit of a bridle, Æschyl. S. Theb. 188. Fr. διά and στόμα.

Διαστομόω, ω, f. ωσω, to open the mouth, to open any thing shut, to enlarge. Γr. στόμα. Διαστόμωσις, εως, ή, the act of opening, the opening of the

mouth. Same Th.

Διαστοχάζομαι, f. άσομαι, to conjecture, prognosticate. Fr. στοχάζωμαι.

 Δ ιαστράπτω, f. ά ψ ω, to emit lightning, to lighten. Fr. άστράπτω.

Διαστρατεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to have served one's time in the army, to finish one's campaigns, to be a veteran. Fr. στρατεύω. Διαστρατηγέω, ω, f. ήσω, to act

Διαστρατηγέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to act as commander of an army. Fr. στράτηγος.

Διαστρατοπεδεύω, f. εύσω, to besiege with a whole army.

Διαστρεθλόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f: $\omega \sigma \omega$, to put to the torture, Æschin. c. Ctes.; to torture every way. Fr: $\sigma \tau \rho s$ = $G\lambda \delta \omega$.

Διαστείφω, f. ψω, p. διίστεοφα, to turn aside, to wrest aside, distort; to corrupt, pervert; δίαστείφειν τὸ ἀληθές, to distort the truth, Demosth.; l. a. ind act. διίστειψα, l. a. inf. act. διαστείψα, pf. pas. διίστεαμμαι, part. διεστεαμμίνος, διεστεαμμίνος τὸς τὸς ὁψεις, squinting; τοις πόδας, having deformed feet. Fr. διά and στείφω.

Διαστροφή, ης, ή, a perversion, distortion, obliquity, perverseness; iniquity; and

Διάστροφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, perverted, changed; καὶ φρίνες διάστροφοι, and my reason was changed, Æschyl. Prom. 76; διάστροφος (κατὰ) τὸ σῶμα, deformed in person; distorted; squinting, Eurip. Bacch. 1156; deceitful, perverse, Soph. Aj. 442; insane. Fr. 2. pf. ind. of διαστρέφω.

Διαστρώννυμι, -ννύω, f. στρώσω, to spread with carpets, coverlets, or table cloths; to cover a table, etc., to lay, set, to prepare; l. f. pas. -στρωθήσομαι, p. pas. -ίστρωμαι. Fr. διά and στρόννυμι.

Διάστῦλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, supported at certain intervals by pillars; and Διαστῦλόω, ῶ, f. ὡσω, to support by pillars placed at intervals. Fr. διά and στῦλος.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha\sigma\nu\varrho_i\gamma\mu\delta\varsigma}$, $\delta\tilde{v}$, δ , a whistling, a hissing. From

 $\Delta \iota \alpha \sigma \nu \varrho (\zeta \omega, f. \sigma \nu \varrho (\xi \omega, \text{to whistle,} \text{to hiss, to hiss at.} Fr. \sigma \nu \varrho (\zeta \omega. \Delta \iota \alpha \sigma \nu \varrho \mu \delta s, \ \delta, \ a \text{ pulling or drawing as under; a mocking or laughing at; detraction, a disparaging.} Fr. \delta \iota \alpha \sigma \nu \varrho \omega.$

 $\Delta \iota \alpha \sigma \nu \varrho \tau i \kappa \delta s$, \acute{n} , $\acute{o}v$, lacerating, satyrical; virulent. Same Th.

 Δ ιασύςω, f. υε $\tilde{ω}$, to draw or pull asunder, to lacerate, dislocate;

metaphor. to defame, to traduce, to blame, dispraise, Demosth. 234, 12. Th. σύςω.

Διασφάγή, ης, ή, a gash; the opening of a wound; a rent or split; and

 Δ ιάσφαγμα, ἄτος, τό, the same. Δ ιασφάζω, and Att. -άττω, f. άξω, to cut the throat; to slaughter; to cut asunder; to split. Fr. σφάζω.

 $\Delta i\alpha\sigma\phi\alpha\iota\varrho'(\zeta\omega,f)$ for ω , to throw a ball backward and forward; to toss about like a ball; to scatter, Eurip. Bacch. 1125. Fr. $\sigma\phi\alpha\iota\varrho'(\zeta\omega)$.

 Δ ιασφακτής, $\tilde{\eta}$ ςος, $\tilde{\delta}$, a murderer; a butcher. Fr. σφάζω.

Διασφάλλω, f. αλῶ, to cause to slip or fall; pas. to fail entirely, to err, etc.; τῶν γεγεμμένων διεσφάλη, he lost the thread of his discourse, Æschin. de Falsa Legat. 33, 2.

 Δ ιασφάξ, $\tilde{\alpha}$ γος, \tilde{n} , a gap, chasm, cleft, interval, separation; a valley, a ravine, Herodt. iii, 117; vii, 199. Fr. διά and $\sigma \phi \tilde{\alpha} \tilde{\zeta} \omega$.

Διασφάττω, Att. for διασφάζω. Διασφενδονάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, and διασφενδονίζω, f. ίσω, to throw with a sling, to sling, to glance or fly off from, Xen. Anab. iv, 2, 3; pas. to fly in pieces, to have the limbs dismembered by fastening them to trees forcibly bent together, and then allowed to fly apart. Fr. σφενδόνη.

Διασφενδονίζω. See διασφενδονάω. Διασφηκόσμαι, οῦμαι, to compress the waist so as to have the form of a wasp; διεσφηκωμένον, made into the form of a wasp, Aristoph. Vesp. 1072. Fr. σφήξ. Διασφηνόω, ω, f. ώσω, to cleave with a wedge, to split. Fr. σφήν.

 Δ ίασφίγγω, f. ίγξω, to squeeze closely, to bind firmly together. Fr. σφίγγω.

Διασχηματίζω, f. ίσω, to clothe with a shape; to fashion, Plat. Tim. 53, B. Fr. σχημα.

 $\Delta i \alpha \sigma \chi i \zeta \omega$, f. $i \sigma \omega$, to cleave asunder, to sever; to divide, to tear away; pas. to be torn, rent asunder, separated, Xen. Cyr. iv, 5, 7. Fr. $\sigma \chi i \zeta \omega$.

Διάσχισις, εως, ή, the act of splitting, dividing. Same Th. Διασχολέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to keep one busy or employed; to occupy, to take up one's time. Ir. διά and ἀσχολέω.

 $\Delta i\alpha\sigma\chi i\omega$, or $\delta ii\chi\omega$, to penetrate,

pierce through; $\partial v \tau \pi \varrho \dot{v}$ $\partial \dot{z}$ $\partial \dot{z}$ $\sigma \chi \dot{z}$, it held its way through to the opposite side, Il. v, 100. Fr. $\ddot{z} \chi \omega$.

Διασχών, part. 2. a. act. of preced.

Διασώζω, f. ώσω, p. διασέσωκα, Plat. Ep. vii, 392, B; to keep safe through, to preserve, keep safe; bring safe, deliver from danger; mid. διασώζομαι, to preserve one's self; to keep in memory; also, what is one's own; τὰ σώματα διεσωσάμεθα καὶ τὰ ὅπλα, we have preserved our persons and our arms, Xen. Anab. v; to get safe off, to escape; to cure; pas. to be saved, preserved; διεσώθη πρὸς τους οίκείους πολλοστῷ χρόνῳ, he returned safe to his friends after a long interval of time, Demosth. 1304, 9; 1. a. ind. act. διέσωσα, a. inf. act. διασῶσαι, l. a. ind. pas. διεσώθην, part. l. a. pas. διασωθείς, l. a. inf. pas. διασωθήναι, pf. pas. διασέσωσμαι. Fr. διά and σώζω.

Διασωπάομαι, Poet. for διασιωπάω.

 Δ sac ω σ η , 3. sing., and

Διασώσωσι, 3. pl. 1. a. subj. act. of διασώζω.

 $\Delta \iota \alpha \tau \alpha \gamma \iota \iota \iota \omega$, f. $\iota \iota \iota \sigma \omega$, to regulate as a commander, to arrange. Fr. $\tau \alpha \gamma \iota \iota \iota \omega$.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha\tau\check{\alpha}\gamma\acute{n}}$, \tilde{n}_{s} , \tilde{n}_{s} , \tilde{n}_{s} , a disposition, arrangement, ordinance. Fr. $\delta_{i\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega}$.

Διάταγμα, ἄτος, τό, an ordinance, commandment, an order, decree; a division into tribes, etc. Fr. pf. ind. pas. of διατάσσω. Διατάκτης, ου, ὁ, οr

 Δ ιατάκτως, ος o_5 , δ , one who arranges; a chief or master. Same Th.

 Δ ιαταλαιπωςίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to endure long-continued sufferings, whether of body or mind. Fr. ταλαιπωςίω.

Διαταμιεύω, f. εύσω, to administer; to keep in reserve, Plut. Legg. vii, 805, E. Fr. ταμιεύω. Th. ταμίας.

Διατάμνω, f. ἄμω, Ion. for διατίμνω.

 $\Delta i\acute{\alpha} \tau \alpha \xi_{is}$, $\epsilon \omega_s$, \dot{n} , an arrangement, particularly of troops in order of battle; a constitution, order or decree; distribution, division; a last will or testament. Fr. $\delta i \alpha \tau \acute{\alpha} \sigma \sigma \omega$.

Διαταράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. άξω, p. διατετάραχα, to disturb exceedingly, to disorder, to throw into great confusion, to agitate continually; 1. σ. ind. act. διετάραζα, pf. pas. διατετάραγμαι, 1. a. ind. pas. διεταράχθην. Fr. διά and ταράσσω.

Διαταςἄχή, ης, ή, perturbation, commotion, alarm, trouble, tumult. Fr. same.

Διάτασις, εως, ή, an extension, a stretching or straining; a distention, πεφαλής σινάς ἀεὶ διατάσεις καὶ ἰλίγγους ὑποπτεύουσα, suspecting always certain pains (tensions) of the head and giddiness, Plat. Polit. iii, 407, C; vigor, expression. Fr. διατείνω. Διατάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. άξω, p. διατέταχα (?), to set in order, arrange in order of battle, Xen. Cyr. vi, 3, 12; to dispose, to regulate, to divide or arrange in tribes, etc.; to appoint, to ordain, to command; mid. to ordain, decree; give directions; 1. a. ind. act. διέταξα, 1. f. m. διατάζομαι, pf. pas. διατέταγμαι, I am ordered, Herodt. i, 110; part. pf. pas. διατεταγμένος, 1. a. ind. pas. διετάχθην, hence τὰ διαταχθέντα, charges, things given in charge; nom. pl. neut. part. of 1. a. pas.; 2. a. ind. pas. διετάγην, and part. διαταγείς διετετάχατο, Herodt. i, 80, for διατεταγμένοι ἦσαν. Th. τάσσω or -ττω.

Διατατῖκός, ή, $\dot{\nu}$, stretched out, distended, extended. $Fr. \tau_{\bar{\nu}\dot{\nu}\omega}$. Διαταφεείω, f. εύσω, to separate by a trench or ditch. Fr. $\tau \alpha - \phi e \epsilon \dot{\nu}\omega$.

Διαταχίων, or, separately, διὰ ταχίων, adv. very quickly, suddenly; also, διατάχους or διὰ τάχους, and διαταχίως, and also, διατάχως. Τh. ταχύς. Διατίγγω, f. ίγζω, to wet thoroughly to held with the country.

oughly, to bedew, Æschyl. Pers. 531. Fr. τέγγω.

Διατεθείεν, by syncop. for διατεθείησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. opt. pas. of διατίθημι.

Διατεθευλλημένα, things published or spread abroad, pl. neut. part. pf. pas. of διαθευλλέω.

Διατίθουμμένως, adv. effeminately, Plat. Legg. xi, 922, C. Fr. pf. part. pas. of διαθούπτω.

Διατείνας, part. 1. a. act. of Διατείνομαι, to exert one's self, to strive to the utmost, use every exertion, Non. Anab. vii, 6, 36; διατεινάμενοι τὰ τόζα, having bent their bows, Id.; to urge, Demosth. 275, 8; Non. Cyr. i, 4, 8; διατείνεσθαι τὰ βίλεα, to present their weapons, i. e. to threaten an attack, Herodt. ix, 18; mid. of

Διατείνω, f. ενώ, to stretch out, distend, extend, strain; to reach to; tend to, relate to (with είς οτ πρός); to continue; διατείνειν δδόν, to travel; l. a. ind. act. διέτεινα, p. act. διατέτακα, pf. pas. διατέτακαι. Th. τείνω.

 $\Delta i \alpha \tau s_i \chi'_i \zeta \omega$, f. $i \sigma \omega$, Att. $i \tilde{\omega}$, to cut off and fortify by a wall between, to separate by a wall; to wall up, to obstruct. Fr. $\tau s_i \tilde{\chi} s_i s_i$.

Διατείχισμα, ἄτος, τό, a place walled off, a partition wall, a fortification drawn across, a rampart, Thucyd. iii, 34. Same Th.

Διατεκμαίρομαι, to mark out, to point out by marks or signs; to designate. Fr. τεκμαίρομαι.

Διατελευτάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to bring to a termination, to complete or accomplish, Il. xix, 90. Fr. τελευτάω.

 Δ ιατελέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. έσω, p. διατετέλεκα, Plat. Alc. i, 105; to accomplish, to bring to an end, to continue through a certain period; to persevere, to remain to the end, neut.; also, actively, to finish, to complete, ἐπειδὰν τὰ δέκα έτη διετελέσωσιν, when they have completed their tenth year, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 12; to spend or pass, as one's life; dieτέλεσεν ων, he continued being; διατελείν του βίου, to pass one's life;άδούλωτον, to remain free; διετέλεσαν μαχόμενοι, they continued fighting, Xen. Anab. iv, 3, 2; ἔχων διατελῶ, Ι constantly have, Demosth. 225. ult.; παρασκευαζόμενοι δὲ ταῦτα όλην την ημέραν διετέλεσαν οί 'Αθηναΐοι μέχρι νυκτός, and the Athenians were engaged in these preparations the whole day until night, Thucyd. vii, 38; η ὑγιαίνοντες διατελώσι, if they should continue in health, Nen. Cyr. viii, 2, 12; 1. α. διετέλεσα (used, it is believed, in the active voice only). Fr. διά and τελίω. Δ ιωτελής, έος, δ, ή, constant, unceasing, unremitting, continual, Soph. Œd. C. 1514. Fr. τελέω. Διατέλους, and, separately, διὰ τέλους, and διατελέως, adv. continually, constantly, assiduously. Διατέμνω, Ιοη. τάμνω, f. τεμῶ, to cut through, to cut open; to cut in two, to separate, divide into parts; to distinguish;

cut in sunder; metaphor. to divide into parties or factions; 2. a. act. διέταμον, Π. xvii, 618; Eurip. Hec. 770; διατμηbeinv, opt. Fr. dia and Tiuva. Διατενής, έος, δ, ή, tending towards, having relation to. Fr.

Διατεσσάρων, indecl. scil., χορδών συμφωνία, a chord of four tones, the musical interval called a fourth. Fr. Tiorages.

Διατεταμένος, ου, part. pas. of διατείνω.

Διατεταμένως, adv. earnestly, strenuously. Same Th.

 Δ ιατεταχέναι, pf. inf. act. of διατάσσω.

 Δ ιατετραίνω, οτ διατιτραίνω, f. ανω, Ion. ανέω, to bore through, to pierce through, to perforate, Herodt. iii, 12; διατετρανέεις, contract. διατετρανείς, 2. sing. 1. f. ind. act. See TITERIVE.

Διατήχω, f. ξω, 2. p. διατέτηχα, to soften by heat, to melt down, to dissolve, Aristoph. Nub. 149; to cause to pine or waste away; διατήχομαι, to be melted, as snow, Xen. Anab. iv, 5, 6. Fr. διά and τήκω.

Διατηςίω, ω, f. ήσω, to preserve or keep carefully; to watch closely, to guard, to be on the watch lest (μή), Demosth. 115, 26; to observe; impf. ind. act. διετήρεον, contract. ουν. Th. τηρέω. Διατήρησις, εως, ή, a keeping, a guarding or watching. Same Th. Διατί, or διὰ τί, adv. of interrog., wherefore, why, for what? Fr.

διά and τί. Διατίθημι, f. διαθήσω, p. διατέθεικα, to place separately, Herodt. vii, 39; to dispose, to place in order, arrange, constitute, appoint; to administer or conduct, Thucyd. vi, 15; to settle, regulate; to establish; to dispose or conciliate, ούτω διέθηπε τοὺς ἀρχομένους, he so conciliated the troops, Xen. Hist. v, 14; to cause to be made; to exhibit; to recite, Plat. Charm. 162, D; mid. διατίθεμαι, to dispose of, to sell, Demosth. 22, 27; 80715 av μη διαθεμένος ἀποθάνη, whoever may die intestate, Id. 1067, 1; δ διαθεμένος, a testator, Hebr. ix, 16; to establish, νόμους διαπίθεσθαι, to establish laws ; ἔριν πατίθεσθαι, to compose a quarrel; τὰ ἱαυτοῦ διατίθεσθαι, to dispose of his property, Plat. Legg. xi, 922, Ε; την θυγατέρα, to establish one's daughter, i. e. to get her

married, Xen. Cyr. v, 2, 3; aioxems diarienvai, to be disgracefully affected; ιμπαθίστιeor διατίθεσθαι, to be disposed to pity, to be moved; 2. a. ind. act. διέθην, f. m. διαθήσομαι, 2. a. ind. mid. dist'euny, 1. a. pas. διετέθην, part. διατεθείς. Th. σίθημι.

 Δ_{i} ατίλλω, f. ἴλ $\tilde{\omega}$, to pluck out

completely. Fr. τίλλω. Διατιμάω, ω, f. ήσω, to estimate thoroughly; pas. to be highly honored, Æschyl. S. Theb. 1038. Διατιμητής, οῦ, ὁ, ẩn appraiser, an estimator. Fr. τιμάω.

Διατινάσσω, f. άξω, to shake violently, to shake, Eurip. Bacch. 596; to dash in pieces, Odys. v, 363. Fr. τινάσσω.

Διατινθαλέος, ου, δ, ή, red hot, Aristoph. Vesp. 329; s. as Tivθαλέος.

 Δ ιατιτεαίνω, and

 Δ ιατιτεάω, f. τεήσω. See diaτετραίνω.

Διατλάω, διάτλημι, obsol. f. ήσω, to suffer, sustain, endure. Fr. τλάω and τλημι.

Διατληναι, to endure, suffer. See under τλάω.

 Δ ιατμήγω, f. ήξω, 1. a. διέτμηξα, Epic for διατέμνω, to cut in two, to cut through, to divide, cleave, Odys. viii, 507; Ap. Rhod. ii, 298; to separate, disperse; 2. a. διέτμαγον, 2. a. pas. διετμάγην, ήδ' αὖτ' ἐν Φιλότητι διετμάγεν ἀρθμήσαντε (διέτμαγεν for διετμάγησαν), were separated, or, in a middle sense, separated, Il. vii, 302. Fr. τμήγω.

Διατμῆξαι, 1. a. inf. act. of preced.

Διατμήσσω, the same with διατμήγω.

Διατομή, ης, η, the act of cutting off, incision, dissection; division, dissension, Æschyl. S. Theb. 917; separation. Fr. diá and τομή.

 $\Delta \iota \alpha \tau \circ \mu \circ s$, $\delta \circ v$, $\delta \circ v$, cut off, cut in pieces; divided into two equal parts. Fr. 2. p. of διατέμνω, διατέτομα.

Διατόνιον, ου, τό, a clasp or button, a ring. Fr. TEIVW.

Διάτονος, ου, δ, ή, stretched, extended, extended through; vehement, carnest; διάτονον μέλος or διατονικόν, diatonic, in Music; οὶ διάτονοι (scil. λίθοι), stones that are laid the whole breadth of the wall. Fr. διατείνω.

 Δ ιατοξεύω, f. εύσω, to pierce or transfix with an arrow; mid.

-ομαι, to shoot with arrows. Fr. τοξεύω.

 Δ ιατορεύματα, ων, τά, carvings, turned or embossed work, carved work. From

Διατορεύω, f. εύσω, and διατορέω. $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to bore or pierce quite through. Fr. τοςεύω.

Διατορέω. See διατορεύω.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha\tau\delta\varrho\sigma s}$, δ_{i} , δ_{i} , δ_{i} , piercing through, penetrating, Æschyl. Prom. 76; but διάταρος, ου, pierced through, Soph. Ed. T. Fr. diá and its obsol. 1034. πορίω.

Διατραγείν, 2. a. inf. of διατρώ-

 Δ ιατραγωδίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to make use of pompous, high-sounding language; to exaggerate, Demosth. 232, 22. Fr. τραγωδίω. $\Delta \iota \alpha \tau \varrho \varepsilon \pi \tau \tilde{\iota} \kappa \delta \varepsilon$, \tilde{n} , δv , capable of dissuading, persuasive. Fr. Tei-

Διατρέπω, f. έψω, to turn aside, divert; turn away, to pervert; to distort; to persuade; to terrify, confound; to deter, dissuade through the influence of shame, fear, etc.; mid. to turn one's self aside from; to change one's mind; pas. to be turned away through shame, etc.; to be overwhelmed with shame. Demosth. 798, 20. Fr. Teinw.

 Δ ιατεέφω, f. Θεέ ψ ω, to continue to maintain, to nourish, to feed; mid. διατεέφομαι, to maintain one's self. Fr. τείφω.

 Δ ιατείχειν, pres. inf. of

 Δ ιατείχω, f. -θείζομαι, or rather -δεαμουμαι, to run through or over, to run about, to escape, to run away, to run through pleasures, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 31; 2. a. διέδε μον, p. διαδεδεά μηπα τίνες γὰς είσ' οἱ διατε έχοντες ἀστέρες; what, pray, are the shooting stars? Aristoph. Pac. 838. Fr. diá and Teixw.

Διατείω, ω, f. έσω, to run trembling about through fear, IL xi, 481; to tremble at any object; to disperse, Il. xvii, 729. Fr. τρέω.

 $\Delta i \alpha \tau e \eta \sigma i s$, $\epsilon \omega s$, $\dot{\eta}$, the act of boring through; a hole bored; a pore. Fr. τιτράω.

Διάτρητος, ου, δ, ή, bored through, transpierced. Fr. dia and viτεάω.

 Δ ιατριβαῖς, dat. pl. of

Διατριζή, ης. ή, a rubbing, wasting by rubbing; a wasting of time; loss of time; a delay, procrastination, Eurip. Phan. 763; a dwelling or abiding; διατριζαί, the schools of the philosophers, Plat. Gorg. 484, E; απὸ τῆς Πλάτωνος διατειδῆς, Demosth. 1490, 12; also, a hindrance or impediment, Id. 1073, 10; a spending of one's time, ῷ περὶ Διόνῦσον καὶ 'Αφροδίτην πασα ή διατριξή, whose whole time is spent about Bacchus and Venus, Plat. Conv. 177, E; course of life; exercises, amusement, an employment, an occupation; also, argumentation; a meeting, a conference, conversation, a disputation; διατριθήν ποιείσθαι, to abide. From

Διατρίδω, f. ίψω, p. διατέτριφα, Plat. Ep. vi, 322, E; to rub, χεροί διατρίψας, having rubbed or bruised them with his hands, Il. xi, 847; to wear out, waste, to consume, exhaust; to delay, Xen. Cyr. iii, 3, 25; to waste the time, loiter, spend the time, τὸν βιόν διατρίζειν, to spend one's life; to remain, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 12; to live with; also, to put off, hinder; to apply one's self to any thing; την ψυχην διατείζειν, to exercise the mind, Demosth. 785, ult.; to be conversant about, Æschin. c. Ctes. p. 34; καὶ περὶ ποίησιν καὶ φιλοσοφίαν διατετριφότος (said of Solon); to converse, Plat. Phæd. 59, Β; χεόνον γάς πολύν διέτειψεν ενδον, for he spent a considerable time within, Id. 116, B; to break; οὐ μη διατρίψεις (τὴν θύραν); you will not break the door? Aristoph. Ran.; impf. ind. act. διέτειζου, 1. a. ind. act. διέτριψα, 2. a. pas. διετρίζην. κάκιστα διατειζηναι, to be in a most wretched plight, Herodt. vii, 120; constr. περί οτ ἀμφί τι, παρά τινι, επί τινι. Fr. τρίδω. Διάτζιμμα, ἄτος, τό, what is rubbed, an excoriation, occasioned by rubbing together. Same Th. Διατειπτικός, ή, όν, capable of being rubbed; that can be bruised, Aristoph. Lys. 943. Same Th. Διάτειτος, ου, δ, ή, returning every third day, as a fever. Th. διά and τείτος.

 $\Delta i \acute{\alpha} \tau \varrho i \chi \alpha$, adv. in three ways, trebly. Fr. $\delta i \acute{\alpha}$ and $\tau \varrho i \chi \alpha$, Dor. $\tau \varrho i \chi \theta \alpha$.

Διατροπή, ης, η, a turning; the art of dissuading; a change of mind or of countenance; shame, confusion, consternation; also, compassion, emotion. Fr. τρίπω. Διάτροπος, ου, δ, η, given to turning; inconstant; capricious; dif-

ferent. Same Th.

 Δ ιατροφή, ης, ή, food, nourishment, aliment, victuals, Xen. Polit. 4, 49. Fr. διατρέφω.

 Δ ιατζοχάζω, f. άσω, to run round about; to bustle about. Fr. τεοχάζω.

Διατεύγιος, ου, δ, ἡ, ὄεχος διατεύγιος, a vineyard having grain sown between the rows of vines, Odys. xxiv, 341. Fr. τεύγη. Διατευπάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to bore, transpierce, make holes. Fr. τευπάω.

Διατευφάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to live in luxury, to lead a luxurious life, Plat. Legg. iii, 695, C. Fr. τευφάω. Th. τειφή.

Διατεύφείς, έντος, broken through, part. 2. a. pas. of διαθεύπτω, to break in pieces, to bruise; to enervate; διατευφὲν ἔκπεσε χειρός, fell shivered from his hand, Il. iii, 363. Fr. διά and θεύπτω. Διατεύφέν, neut. part. 2. a. pas. of διαθεύπτω.

Διατεώγω, f. m. τεώξομαι, 2. a. act. διέτεἄγον, to gnaw through, Aristoph. Av. 655; Vesp. 164, 367; to corrode; p. pas διατέτεωγμαι, ξαι, κται, Aristoph. Vesp. 371.

 $\Delta \text{IATTA}'\Omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, to sift through, to bolt, *Plat. Soph.* 226, *B. Fr.* $\sigma \acute{\alpha} \omega$. Th. $\sigma \acute{\gamma} \ell \omega$.

Διάττω, or διάττω, f. διάζω, to shoot sparkling across, as meteors do, Aristoph. Eccl. 792; to rush through or by.

Διατϋπόω, ω, f. ωσω, to represent under a sensible form; to form, shape, fashion; to imagine; project; to describe; and hence

 $\Delta \iota \alpha \tau \upsilon \tau \omega \sigma \iota s$, $\epsilon \omega s$, \dot{n} , a delineation, description, formation; a draught, sketch, representation; a forming, fashioning, a figure. Th. $\tau \upsilon \pi \dot{\omega} \omega$.

Διαυαίνω, f. ανῶ, to wither entirely, to be quite dry or parched. Ir. αὐαίνω.

 Δ ιαυανθήναι, 1. a. inf pas of διαυαίνω.

 Δ ιαυγάζω, f. άσω, to shine through; to shine upon; to dawn; 1. a. ind. act. διπύγασα. Ir. διά and αυγάζω.

Διαύγασμα, ἄτος, τό, daybreak; and

Διαυγασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a shining through; splendor, brightness.

Διαύγεια, ας, ἡ, a shining through; transparency, clearness, brightness; also, an opening through which the light shines. From Διαυγής, ἱος, ὁ, ἡ, shining through,

transparent, pellucid, clear, brilliant. Fr. διά and αὐγή.

 Δ ιαυλακίζω, f: ίσω, to furrow or plough. Fr. αὐλαξ.

 Δ ιαύλιον, ου, τό, a solo part on a flute between choral odes, an interlude. Fr. αὐλός.

Διαυλοδρομέω, ω, f. ήσω, to run the double course in a foot race. Fr. δίαυλος and obsol. δρομέω. See

 Δ ιαυλοδεόμης, ου, δ , a runner in the δίαυλος; which see.

Διαυλοδοόμος, ου, ό, one who runs the diaulus or double race of two studia, i. e. διστάδιου. Fr. δίαυλος and δρόμος. There is also found διαυλοδρομᾶυ, Pind. Pyth. x, 14; gen. pl. Dor. for διαυλοδρόμων, from διαυλοδρόμης, ου, ό, the same.

Δίαυλος, ου, δ, a double stadium or measure of 1200 feet; a double course, i. e. from the starting place to the goal, and thence back again, Cullim. Hymn. in Lavaer. Pallad. 23; Soph. Electr. 681; πολλοῖς διαύλοις κυμάτων φορούμενος, carried by many courses or successions of waves, i. e. ebbings and flowings, Eurip. Hec. 29; also, a narrow pass, a strait, Eurip. Troad. 435. Fr. διά and αὐλός.

Διαυλωνία, ας, ή, a narrow pass between hills, a defile. Same

 Δ ιαυλωνίζω, f. ίσω, to go through a narrow pass or channel. Same Th.

 Δ iauχενίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to bridle up; to toss up the head proudly. Fr. αὐχήν.

 Δ ιωυχένιος, ου, δ , \hbar , passing through the neck, *Plat. Tim.* 74, *A. Same Th.*

Διαφάγεῖν, to eat up, consume, devour; 2. a. act. and διαφάγη, 3. sing subj. 2. aor. act. to διεσθίω, to bite through. Fr. διά and φάγω, obsol.

Διαφάδειν, and διαφάνδην, adv. openly, manifestly. From

Διαφαίνω, f ἄνῶ, to show something from among others; to exhibit; to make quite apparent; also, to shine out, Xen. Mem. iii, 10, 15; to be transparent; intransit to dawn, Herodt. viii, 83; pes. διαφαίνομαι, to appear or seem; to appear through, Plat. Placed. 119; to glow, to be red hot; metaphor. to be proved; 2. a. pas. διαφαίνην, to be conspicuous, Thucy, i, 18; inf. διαφαίναι. Fr. διά and φαίνω.

Διαφήνεια, and -ία, ας, ή, clearness, transparency, brightness;

Διαφάνδην. Sce διαφάδειν.

Διαφανής, έος, δ, ή, shining through, transparent, Aristoph. Nub. 764; pellucid, bright, shining, clear; blazing, glowing, *Herodt*. iv, 73, 75; red hot; metaphor. celebrated, illustrious; λίθον διαφανή, rock crystal, Aristoph. Nub. 764. Fr. διαφαίνω.

Διαφανώς, adv. clearly, distinctly; and

Διάφᾶσις, εως, ή, a transparency. Same Th.

Διαφαυλίζω, f. ίσω, to make no account of, to despise, Plat. Legg. vii, 804, B. Fr. φαυλός.

Διαφαύσχω, and -φαύω, Ion. φώσχω, f. αύσω, to show light through, to shine through; to become bright; to dawn, Herodt. ix, 45. Τh. φάω.

 Δ ιαφέροντα, ων, τά, things which differ, N T; things which excel or are better; nom. pl. neut. part. pres. act. of διαφέρω.

Διαφερόντως, adv. differently, otherwise; excellently, extremely, exceedingly; in a superior manner; especially, by far; δια-Φερόντως ἄθλιος, exceedingly wretched, Plat. Gorg. 35; dia-Φερόντως άδικούμενοι, being treated with signal injustice, Thucyd. i, 38; διαρεγόντως τῶν ἄλλων, before all others, Plat. Crit. 52, From

 Δ ιαφέςω, f. διοίσω, and διοίσομαι, a. διήνεγκα, Ion. διήνεικα, 2. a. διήνεγκον, to carry through, or over, or about; to carry different ways, and hence, to tear asunder; to scatter or spread abroad, to disperse, to publish; to pass or spend, τὸν αἰῶνα, Herodt. i, 40; Plat. Tim. 25, B; to sustain or bear for a length of time, τον πόλεμον, Herodt. i, 74; to differ, Demosth. 983, 3; to excel, surpass, N. T.; oùder διαφέρει, it makes no difference. Galut. ii, 6; μάλιστα διέφερεν, it was of the utmost consequence, Dem. de Coron.; its general meaning is, to differ, and it governs the gen.; naixeou ouder διέφεςε, differed nothing from amber, Xen. Anab. ii, 3, 9; oov διοίσε ται, he shall differ from you, i. e. be inferior to, Soph. Aj. 511; διαφέρειν ἐπί τινι, to surpass, excel, Isocr.; hence, to prevail, to become common, Thucyd. iii, 83; τὸ διαφίζον, the dif-

ference, Plat. Phæd. 103, B; τὰ διαφέροντα, differences, Thucyd. i, 70; Xen. Mem. iii, 5, 10 ; διαφέρειν τὸν αἰῶνα οτ τὸν βίον, to pass one's life, Eurip. Hel. 10; ἐράνους διαφέρειν (διαλύσασθει), to pay them up, Lycurg. 150, 38 ; ράστα διαφέρειν, to support very easily, Xen.; impers. διαφέρει μοί, it concerns me, etc.; 1. a. ind. act. διήνεγκα, 2. a. ind. act. διήνεγκον, 1. or 2. subj. act. διενέγκω, 1. a. pas. διηνέχθην, Ιοπ. διηνείχθην (constr. · τινός τινι, εν τινι, or επί Tivi); mid. to differ in opinion; to be at variance with; μετά or περί τινος, πρός τινα, pas. διαφέρομαι, to be spread abroad or dispersed; to differ, disagree; to be opposed to, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 86; also, to be carried hither and thither, to be tossed up and down, as a ship, N. T. For the different tenses and dialectic varieties, see φέρω.

Διαφεύγω, f. ξομαι, p. πέφευγα, to fly through or away; to escape by flight; to slip through; to flee from, run away, to escape, to shun; to escape notice; to keep aloof, to avoid; ἀεὶ γὰς παρ' όλίγον ή διέφευγον, ή απόλλυντο, for they were constantly upon the point of making their escape or perishing, Thucyd. vii, 71 ; διαφεύγει αὐτόν, it escapes his notice; διαφεύγειν τοὺς κινδύνους, to escape dangers; ποῖον γάς αὐτοὺς ἀδίκημα διέφυγεν, for what injustice has been omitted by (or escaped) them, Isocr. Pan. 32 ; διαπέφευγέ με, it escaped me (my memory), Isocr. 80; δίχην διαφεύγειν, to get rid of a lawsuit, to be acquitted; 2. a. ind. act. διέφυγον, 2. a. opt. act. διαφύγοιμι. Τh. φεύγω. Δ ιαφευκτϊκός, ή, όν, adj. fugitive,

fleeting. Fr. φεύγω.

 Δ ιάφευζις, εως, \dot{n} , a fleeing, escaping; flight. Fr. φεύγω. Διαφημέω, ω, f. ήσω, p. διαπεφήμηκα, to spread a report.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha}\phi_{n\mu}i\zeta_{\omega}$, f. $i\sigma_{\omega}$, to publish abroad, to report; 1. a. ind. pas. διεφημίσθην. Fr. φήμη.

 Δ ιαφθαςη, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. pas.

 Δ ιαφθείςω, f. διαφθες $\tilde{\omega}$, Æol. f. διαφθέςσω, Il. xiii, 625; p. διέφθαρχα, and διέφθορα, to destroy completely, to ruin; to corrupt, spoil, seduce, debauch, violate; to kill; to waste, dissipate; to make worse, deteriorate, vitiate; ην Φθάσωσι...διαφθείραντες, if they should previously destroy. Thucyd. vii, 25; 1. a. ind. act. διέφθειρα · pas. to be corrupted, injured, ruined, to perish, etc.; 2. f pas. διαφθαξήσομαι, Eurip. Hec. 790; pf. pas. διέφθαρμαι, part. διεφθαρμένος, spoiled, ruined; διεφθαρμένοι τὰς φύσεις, corrupted as to their morals, Isocr. Pan. 41; cut off, inf. 2. a. pas διαφθαεήναι, Thucyd. ii, 51; ούτερος μέν διέφθαρτο, the one labored under a natural defect, Herodt. i, 34; 2. a. ind. pas. διεφθάρην · των δε σφετέρων τρείς νήες διεφθάρησαν, Thucyd. vii, 23; φρενών διαφθαρέν, disordered in mind; πόλλα δη διέφ. θορα, I have indeed suffered much injury, Eurip. Med. 350; Xen. Mem. i, 2, 8. Fr. dick and φθείςω.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha}\phi\theta_{ov}$ is θ_{ov} in θ_{ov} i greatly, to be envied and ruined in consequence. Fr. φθόνεω. Δ ιαφθονέω, to envy, LXX.

Διαφθορά, ãs, ή, ruin, corruption; διαφθορά κριθών, corruption (bribery) of the judges, Aristot. Rhet.; destruction, death, murder, Soph. Œd. T. 573; bane, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 8; mischief; seduction; a debauching; dissolution; derangement; των Φρενών διαφθορά, a derangement of the intellect; μέχει διαφθοεᾶς, to the death (Lat. ad internecionnem), Plat. Menex. 242, D; ίδεῖν διαφθοςάν, to see corruption, i. e. to die, Acts ii, 27. Fr. 2. p. ind. διέφθοςα, of διαφθείςω. Hence

Διαφθορεύς, έως, δ, a corrupter, seducer, violator, διαφθορέα ήγούμενοι των νόμων, Plat. Crit. 53, B. Fr. διά and φθείρω.

 Δ ιαφθος έω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to plunder, to lay waste; s. as διαφθέιρω, but, in Herodt. vii, 10, 8, from which the part. διαφθορεύμενος is cited, the received reading is dia-Φορεύμενος.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha}\varphi_{in\mu i}$, f. $\varphi_{n\sigma\omega}$, to allow to pass through, ὅπως μη διαφήσουσι τοὺς πολεμίους, Thucyd. vii, 32; to send away; to dismiss; to discharge. Fr. ἀφίημι. Δ ιαφιλονεικέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to dispute or contend earnestly, Aristot. Org. Fr. φίλος and νεικίω. Δ ιαφιλοτιμέομαι, οῦμαι, f. ήσοmai, dep. to use efforts to do any thing; to emulate. Fr. φιλοτιμέομαι.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha}\varphi\lambda_{i\gamma\omega}$, f. $i\xi_{\omega}$, to consume, burn through. Fr. φλιγώ. Διαφοδίω, ω, f. now, to terrify,

to frighten thoroughly, Jerem. xxx, 16; where, however, the received reading is διαφορούντες. Διαφόδημα, άτος, τό, fear, dread, terror, Jerem. xxx, 16; where the received reading is διαφόρημα. Fr. o6605. See preced.

Διαφοιβάζομαι, p. pas. διαπεφοί-Carpai, to be agitated with prophetic transports; to be frantic or convulsed, Soph. Aj. 325. Fr. φοιβάζω. Th. φοίδος.

Διαφοιδάω, to drive mad; pas. to rave. Sec preced.

 Δ ιαφοιτάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to wander about, Xen. Cyr. vi, 2, 6; to run about; to spread abroad; to go or spread through a country, to be noised abroad. φοιτάω.

Διαφοιτέω, ω, the same, Ion. Herodt. i, 60.

Διαφορά, ãs, ή, a difference, diversity; contention, enmity, dissension, discord, a quarrel; si καὶ μητρὶ διαφορὰν έχει, though he has a quarrel with their mother, Eurip. Med. 74; in Logic, the specific difference. Fr. diaφέρω.

Διάφοςα, ων, τά, cost, expenses, tribute. Same Th.

Διαφορεύμενος, Ion. for δίαφορεόμενος, Herodt. vii, 10, 8.

Διαφορέω, ω, f. ήσω, s. as διαφέρω, to carry through or different ways or up and down; to scatter, to disperse; to pull or tear in pieces, Aristoph. Eq. 294; to dissipate, plunder, pillage, Demosth. 442, 25; πάντα διεφόρησεν, bears down every thing before it, Longin. 1; to transpire; 1. a. inf. act. διαφοςησαι, pas. to be exhausted, to be dispersed; 1. a. pas. διεφοςήθην, pf. pas. διαπεφόρημαι. Τh. φέρω.

 $\Delta \iota \omega \phi \delta \varrho \eta \sigma \iota s$, $\epsilon \omega s$, $\dot{\eta}$, a carrying through, dispersion, scattering; transpiring, evacuation of humors. Same Th.

Διαφοςητικός, ή, όν, having the power of dispersing, scattering or secreting, e. g. by sweat; a medical term; διαφορητικά φάρμακα, diaphoretic medicines. Fr. διαφορέω.

Διάφοgος, ου, δ, ή, diverse, different; opposed to, Thucyd. vii, 15; excellent, eminent, surpassing; with the gen. το διάφορον, ου, a price, expense, money, Theophr. Char. 10; useful, advantageous; οί διάφοροι, adversaries; τὸ διά-Pogor, the opposite part; also, a reverse, Thucyd. vii, 75; "δια διάφοςα, private disputes, Id. ii, 37; also, that which concerns one, Demosth. 84, 46; περὶ τὰ διάφορα, respecting his interests, Id. 1148, 14; compar. διαφορώσερος, more excellent. Fr. διαφέρω.

Διαφορότης, ητος, ή, difference, Plat. Parm. 141, C.

 Δ ιαφόςως, adv. with a difference; in a different manner; variously, differently. Same Th.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha}\phi_{\ell\alpha}\gamma_{n}$, \tilde{n}_{s} , \tilde{n}_{s} , rupture, a breach. $\Delta \iota \alpha \phi \rho \alpha \gamma \mu \alpha$, $\alpha \tau \sigma \sigma$, $\tau \delta$, a partition, a wall of separation, Thucyd. i, 133; a sluice-gate; a muscle which separates the heart and lungs from the liver and spleen, called the midriff or diaphragm. Fr. pf. pas. of

Διαφεάγνυμι, or διαφεάσσω, and -ττω, f. άξω, to separate by a hedge or partition, to fence off, to block up, barricade; to forti-Τh. φεάσσω. fy.

 Δ ιαφεάδής, έος, δ, ή, distinct, of sounds. Fr. φεάζω.

 Δ ιαφεάζω, f. άσω, to state, to point out distinctly; 2. a. dienteφεάδον, Il. xviii, 9; Odys. vi, 47. Fr. φεάζω.

Διάφεακτος, ου, δ, ή, separated by a wall or division; barricad-

 $\Delta_{i\alpha}\phi_{\ell}\epsilon_{\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, or $\acute{n}\sigma_{\ell}\omega_{\ell}$, s. as διαφέρω, to let through, let out, Aristoph. Av. 193. The root is found only with dia, sis, έx, in composition. Fr. φέρω. Διαφερνέω, ω, to meditate upon.

Διαφεοντίζω, f. ίσω, to have care of, to be employed about, to contrive. Fr. φροντίζω.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha}$ φεουείω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to guard carefully or faithfully. Fr. φεουείω.

Διαφουκτόω, ω, f. ώσω, to give one's suffrage, to draw lots. Fr. φουκτός, scil. κύαμος.

Διαφυάς, άδος, ή, the knees or knotted joints of reeds, canes, etc.; the interstice between the bones at the joints, interval between limbs; a fissure, cleft; also, any physical separation of two things. Fr. διά and φύω. Διαφυγή, ης, ή, the act of escaping through, the means of escape, refuge. Fr. φεύγω.

Διαφυγγάνω, to escape through an enemy's country, Thucyd. vii, in Coll. Maj. i, 73; to evade. Fr. διά and φυγγάνω.

 Δ ιαφύγοι, 3. sing. 2. α . opt. act. of διαφεύγω.

Διαφυή, ñs, h, an interval, chasm, intermediate body or object, fissure, opening, Xen. Anab. v, 297

4, 29; the middle part or body of a bone between two joints, Plat. Phæd. 98, C. Fr. Diá and Φύω.

 Δ ιαφυλακτέος, α, ον, verbal adj. to be preserved, taken care of, Xen. Cyr. v, 3, 16; and

 Δ ιαφυλακτικός, ή, όν, capable of preserving, guarding, protecting. Same Th.

Διαφυλάξαι, 1. a. inf. act. of Δ ιαφυλάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. άξω, to preserve carefully, to keep, to guard, observe, to watch, Xen. Cyr. v, 1, 1; διαφυλάττομαι, to be upon one's guard. Th. Φυλάσσω, or -ττω.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha}\phi\bar{\nu}\sigma\dot{\alpha}\omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to blow or breathe through, to blow away, Plat. Phæd. 77, D; pf. pas. διαπεφύσημαι, I am dissipated, Id. 80, D. Fr. dia and Quσάω.

Διάφτσις, εως, ή, and διαφυή, ης, ή, the state of growing between or through, as a bud; a vein of ore of any metal. Fr. φύω.

Διαφύσσω, to draw out or draw off, as liquids; to tear out, to cut or push through, Il. xiv, 517; 1. a. διήφυσα, Epic διήφυσσα, Odys. xvi, 110. Fr. άφύσσω.

Διαφύω, f. ύσω, to grow or spring up between; to push through, as a sucker or shoot; hence, diaπεφυχός, superfluous; 2. a. διέφūν, to intervene, Herodt. i, 61. Fr. φύω.

 Δ ιαφωνέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be discordant; to jar, to differ or disagree, Plat. Gorg. 482, B; to dissent; to perish, die; τὸ διαπεφονημένον, a subject of discord or disagreement. Fr. diá and φωνέω.

Διαφώνησις, εως, and διαφωνία, ας, ή, discordance, difference, discord, disagreement, dissension. Fr. φωνέω.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha}$ φωνητϊκός, ή, όν, tending to or promoting discord. Th.

Διάφωνος, ου, δ, ή, discordant, jarring, disagreeing. Same Th. Δ ιαφώσκω, for διαφαύσκω (Herodt. iii, 86), to dawn, to be day. Th. φάω.

 Δ ιαφωτίζω, f. ίσω, to render light or luminous, to illuminate. Th. Ques.

 $\Delta \iota \alpha \chi \dot{\alpha} \zeta \omega$, more frequently $\delta \iota \alpha \chi \dot{\alpha}$ ζομαι, dep. to leave an open space between; to retire, yield, give way, Xen. Anab. iv, 8, 18. Fr. χάζω.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha}\chi_{\alpha}i\nu_{\omega}$, to gape, yawn, open

the mouth wide. Fr. χαίνω. Διαχάλασμα, ατος, τό, an interval, gap, or space. Fr. χαλάζω. Διαχαλάω, ω̄, f. άσω, to relax, slacken; to be limber or flexible, as in the joints. Fr. χαλάω. Διαχάσκω, to open the mouth wide, to gape; τῶν θ' ἀρμονιῶν διαχασκουσῶν, there being an hiatus in the music, i. e. it being deficient in harmony, Aristoph. Eq. 533. Fr. χαίνω.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha}\chi_{i\alpha i}^{i}$, 1. a. inf. act. Att. of $\delta_{i\alpha}\chi_{i\omega}^{i}$.

 Δ ιαχειμάζω, to pass the winter, Thucyd. vii, 42. Fr. χείμα. Δ ιαχειρίζομαι, 1. f. m. ίσομαι,

Διαχειρίζομαι, 1. f. m. ίσομαι, to despatch or kill with one's own hands; to lay violent hands on; mid. of

 Δ ιαχειρίζω, f. ίσω, p. διακεχείeaxa, to manage, to hold in the hands, to handle, to administer, Demosth. 263, 26; to rule; "oros τι διαχειρίζουσι τῶν τῆς πόλεως, such as administer any of the affairs of the state, Æschin. c. Ctes, in Coll. Maj. iii, 13; dieχειρίζετο, were managed, Xen. Anab. i, 9, 17; 1. a. ind. act. διεχείρισα, 1. a. ind. m. διεχειρισάμην, 1. a. inf. m. διαχειρίσασθαι. Fr. διά and χειςίζω. Διαχείρισις, εως, ή, and διαχειρισμός, ου, δ, management, transaction of business, administration of affairs. Same Th.

Διαχείρομαι, s. as διαχειρίζω.
Διαχειροτονεῖν, pres. inf. of
Διαχειροτονεῖν, ώ, f. ήσω, to decide or determine between two
propositions by holding up the
hand in favor of one, Xen. Hist.
i, 7, 11; Demosth. 1152, 8; to
settle or to make a decree, properly by lifting up the hands; but

διαψηφίζειν, to ballot; and Διαχειροτονία, αε, ή, a deciding by holding up the hands; διαχειροτονίαν ποιεῖν οτ διδόναι, (Lat. in suffragia mittere,) to give the power of voting, Æschin. c. Ctes., in Coll. Muj. iii, 16. Fr. διά, χείρ, and τείνω.

Διαχίω, f. χεύσω, Epic διαχεύω, to pour or scatter different ways, to pour out; to diffuse, disperse or dissipate; to cut in pieces, divide, καί μιν διίχευαν άπαντα, Π. vii, 316; to melt; slip away; ὅπως μὴ διαχίωτο ἐπὶ πολὺ πὸ χῶμα, that the mound might not slip to any great extent, Thucyd.; διαχυθεὶς τῷ προσώπω, with an open, cheerful countenance, Plat.; to make void, Herodt. viii, 57; to cheer, de-

light; pas. to be dissolved, etc.; to be melted with delight; 1. a. ind. act. Ion. ἔχευα, Att. ἔχεα, p. pas. διακέχυμαι τουφῆ διακέχυμένος, Lat. diffluens mollitie. Th. χίω.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha\chi\lambda_{\xi\nu\dot{\alpha}}\zeta\omega}$, f. $\dot{\alpha}\sigma\omega$, to mock, to deride, Demosth. 1221, 26. Fr. $\chi\lambda_{\xi\nu\dot{\alpha}}\zeta\omega$.

Διαχόω, the old regular form for διαχώννυμι, found only in Herodt. viii, 97; διαχοῦν τὸ χῶμα, to complete the mound. See διαχώννυμι.

 Δ ιαχράομαι, $\widetilde{\omega}$ μαι, 1. f. m. ήσομαι, p. pas. -κίχεησμαι, to use through and through; to use; hence, to make use of, with dat.; to waste, consume; the same with the simple χράομαι, to use, with the dative; to kill, destroy; when it signifies to kill, it takes the acc., Xen. Mem. iv, 2, 17; ἢ αὐτὸν διαχοᾶσθαί μιν, or to put himself to death, Herodt. i, 24; Thucyd. i, 126 ; καὶ ἐάν τις αὐτον διαχρήσηται, and if any one should commit suicide, Æschin. c. Ctes., in Coll. Maj. iii, 72; to be affected by; συμφοςη μεγάλη διαχείωνται, they are affected by a grievous calamity, Herodt. iii, 117. Th. χεάω. See also αναχεάομαι.

Διαχρασεῖται, Dor. for διαχρήσεται, 1. f. ind. mid. of preced.

Διαχεασθαι, pres. inf. m. of preced.

 Δ ιαχείομαι, and

Διαχείωμαι, Ion. for διαχεάομαι.

Διαχεῆναι, pres. inf. of διαχεάω. Διάχεῆσθαι, s. as χεῆσθαι.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha} \chi_{\ell} i\omega$, f. $i\sigma\omega$, to anoint or besmear all over. Fr. $\chi_{\ell} i\omega$.

Διαχεῦσος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, gilt, covered or embroidered with gold, Demosth. 522, 2. Fr. χεῦσος.

Διαχεώννυμι, f. χεώσω, to paint over, to color, tinge. Fr. χεών-

Διαχύσις, εως, ή, a pouring forth, effusion; expansion; expansion of the countenance, gladness, joy. Fr. χίω, or obsol. χύω. Διαχύτικός, ή, όν, capable of dissolving or scattering; or of imparting gladness, joy, etc.; causing to subside; prodigal. Same Th.

Διαχύω, ε. ας διαχίω.

Διαχώννυμι, διαχωννύω, also, διαχών, f. χώσω, p. κέχωκα (?), to make a mound through, to dam; to separate by a mound or rampart. Fr. χώννυμι.

Διαχωςίω, ω, f. ήσω, to go or pass through, to go at opposite sides; to pass through, as excrements, Xen. Anab. iv, 8, 20, to void by stool; to be current, as money; also, to succeed. Th. χωςος.

Διαχώςημα, ατος, τό, excrementitious matter; also, an interstice, a gap. Same Th.

stice, a gap. Same Th.

Διαχωρίζω, f. ίσω, Att. ιῶ, to separate, to disjoin, to part;

1. a. ind. act. διεχώρισα, mid. διαχωρίζομαι, to depart, withdraw one's self from;

1. a. pas. διεχορίσθην, pf. pas. διακεχώρισμαι. Fr. διά and χωρίζω.

Διαχωρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, and

 $\Delta i\alpha \chi \omega_{\ell}i\sigma is$, $i\omega s$, \dot{n} , the act of separating, a separation. Same Th.

 $\Delta \iota \acute{\alpha} \chi \omega \varrho o \iota$, $\omega \iota$, $o \iota$, intervals between the different bodies of troops in an army, in order of battle. $Fr. \chi \widetilde{\omega} \varrho o s$.

Διάχωσις, εως, 'n, the act of damming up water, a securing by a dam or mound; the opposing of a bank or dam. Fr. διαχῶν-νυμι.

Δια ψαίςω, to wipe thoroughly, to rub through, out or clean; to blow through, to waft through, Aristoph. Av. 1717. Fr. ψαίσω.

 Δ ιά ψ αλμα, ἄτος, τό, used in the Psalms, by the LXX., as the Greek interpretation of the Hebrew word SELAH; by some it is rendered a change of the voice in singing, a change of the measure or modulation; but it is now generally considered to have been a direction --- "pause" or "be silent" - and that, in chanting, it marked those places in the psalms where the singers paused, while the instruments played a symphony or interlude. Gesenius's Thesaur. Ling. Hebr. verb. Selah; and Robinson's Translat. of Gesen. Heb. Lexicon. It occurs only in the Psalms and in Habak. iii, 3, 9, 13. Fr. διαψάλλω, s. as ψάλλω.

 $\Delta i\alpha \psi \alpha i\omega$, f. $\alpha i\sigma \omega$, to touch or press with the fingers. Fr. $\psi \alpha i\omega$.

 $\Delta i\alpha \psi \acute{a}\omega$, $\widetilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to hollow out by scraping; to scratch through. Fr. $\psi \acute{a}\omega$.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha}\psi_{i\gamma\omega}$, f. igw, to blame much, to reproach. Fr. $\psi_{i\gamma\omega}$.

Διαψεύδομαι, s. as ψεύδομαι, l f. m. εύσομαι, to deceive, Andocid. 6, 38; to mistake, Isocr.; to falsify, etc., as in the next.

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Διαψεύδω, f. εύσω, to deceive completely, to delude; to give the lie to; to disappoint, Demosth. 1482, 26; pas. to be deceived, to be disappointed, frustrated. Th. ψεύδω. See preced. Διάψευσμα, ατος, τό, a falsehood, LXX.

 $\Delta_{i\alpha}\psi_{\epsilon\nu\sigma\tau\delta\varsigma}$, \acute{n} , $\acute{o}v$, altogether false, counterfeit, not true. Same Th.

 Δ ιαψηλάφάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to handle, to feel all over, LXX. Fr. ψηλαφάω.

 $\Delta \iota \omega \psi \eta \rho i \zeta o \mu \alpha \iota$, f. $i \sigma o \mu \alpha \iota$, Att. $\iota o i \mu \alpha \iota$, dep. mid. to vote with ballots either on the one side or the other, Demosth. 842, ult.; to vote in order with ballots. Fr. $\psi \eta \rho i \zeta \omega$.

Διαψήφίσις, εως, ἡ, a voting, a putting to vote, a deciding or determining by ballot; a decision, Lys. in Eratosth.; a collection of the ballots, or scrutiny. Same Th.

 $\Delta \iota \omega \psi \iota \theta \upsilon \varrho i \zeta \omega$, f. is $\iota \omega$, to whistle or hiss through; to murmur through, to whisper together. Fr. $\psi \iota \theta \upsilon \varrho i \zeta \omega$.

 Δ ιαψ $\bar{\nu}\chi\omega$, f. $\acute{\nu}\xi\omega$, to cool, to expose to the air; to recreate, revive, refresh; $\imath\alpha\tilde{\nu}_s$ δ ιαψ $\acute{\nu}\xi\alpha$ ι, to haul up or careen the ships, Thucyd. vii, 12. Fr. $\psi\acute{\nu}\chi\omega$. Δ ιάω, to blow through or across; s. as δ ιάημι. Fr. $\mathring{\pi}\omega$.

Δίξαμος, ου, ό, 'n, two-legged or two-footed; a biped, Rhes. 215. Fr. βαίνω.

 $\Delta i \tilde{\epsilon} \tilde{\alpha} \phi \tilde{n}_{\tilde{s}}$, $\epsilon_0 \tilde{s}$, $\tilde{\delta}$, \tilde{n} , and

Δίδαφος, ου, δ, ħ, twice dyed, double-dyed; and so, very rich; epith. of purple; lanæ bis murice tinctæ, Horace; δίδαφος, ου, ħ, (ἱσθής,) a purple garment; used by Cicero: Vatinii strumam sacerdotii διδάφω vestiant, let them, if they will, cover up the goitre (or diseased neck) of Vatinius with the double-dyed, i. e. very rich, robe of an augur, Epist. ad Attic. ii, 9; and in Epist. ad Fam. ii, 16; also in LXX, Exod. XXV, 4. Fr. δίς and βάπτω.

Διβολία, ας, ἡ, a garment folded twice; a doublet; also, a double-edged lance, a halberd. Fr. δίς and βάλλω.

 Δi εόλιον, ου, τό, a double-edged weapon; a battle-axe; Lat. telum bipenne. Fr. δίς and βάλλω. Δi εξοχος, ου, δ, \hat{n} , twice steeped; δίεροχον \hat{i} λαιον, olive oil from the second pressure. Fr. δίς and βe iχω.

Διγαμίω, ω, f. ήσω, to marry a second time. Fr. δίς and γαμίω. Δίγαμμα, indecl. double gamma or digamma; an Æolic letter, in form resembling the Latin F; so called because it has the form of two Γ's, placed one upon the other. "It was originally two upsilons." Dunbar's Inquiry, etc., pp. 37, 40. See also Heyn. ad Hom., tom. vii, pp. 708-772; and Dawes's Misc. Crit. by Kidd. Fr. δίς and γάμμα. See Γ.

 Δ ίγαμος, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, twice married. Fr. δίς and γαμέω.

Διγενής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, of two kinds or genders; of both sexes; having a double origin or descent. Fr. δίς and γένος.

 Δ ίγληνος, ου, δ, ή, having two pupils of the eyes or eyeballs. Fr. δίς and γλήνη.

 Δ ίγλῦφος, ου, $\dot{\imath}$, $\dot{\imath}$, having double sculptures or gravings; ornamented with the diglyph. Fr. δ ίς and γλύφω.

Δίγλωσσος, and δίγλωττος, ου, δ, ή, skilled in two languages; an interpreter; double-tongued. Fr. δίς and γλώσσα.

Διγομία, ας, ή, a double burden, as panniers, etc., LXX.

 Δ iyovos, ov, δ , \dot{n} , twin, Eurip. Electr. 1179; twice born; but Δ iyovos, ov, $\dot{\delta}$, \dot{n} , that produces twice. Fr. δ is and yiyopai.

Δίδαγμα, ἄτος, τό, doctrine, instruction; a lesson, Aristoph. Nub. 664; example; precept. Fr. διδάσκω.

Διδακταὶ ἀρεταί, virtues acquired by instruction.

Διδακτίου, verbal adj. (it) must be taught, Xen. Hist. vi, 3, 5. Fr. διδάσκω.

Διδακτίκός, ή, όν, apt to teach, 1 Tim. iii, 2; fit or qualified for teaching, didactic; and

Διδακτός, ή, όν, s. as δεδιδαγμένος, to be taught, applied to things; also, things that may be taught or learned; instructed; to be taught, Eurip. Alcest. 802; Soph. Œd. T. 300: a person taught, learned, LXX. Th. διδάσκω.

Δίδακτζον, ου, τό, a fee for instruction paid by the pupil to the master, *Theocr.* viii, 86. Same Th.

Διδάκτυλος, ου, δ, ħ, with two fingers, two fingers broad. Fr. δίς and δάκτυλος.

 $\Delta i\delta \acute{a} \xi \alpha_i$, 1. a. inf. act., and $\Delta i\delta \alpha \xi \varepsilon$, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. Ion. for $i\delta i\delta \alpha \xi \varepsilon$, and

Διδάξης, 2. sing. 1. a. subj., and

Διδάξω, 1. f. ind. to διδάσκω. Δίδαξις, εως, ή, the act of teaching, instruction. Same Th. Δίδασκ', for δίδασκε, 2. pres. imperat. act. of διδάσκω.

Διδασπαλεῖον, ου, τό, a place of instruction, a school, *Thucyd*. vii, 29; also, pl. the fees of a teacher, *Herodt*. Vit. H.

Διδασκαλία, ας, ή, doctrine, instruction; discipline; learning; the office of teaching; ή των χοςῶν διδασκαλία καὶ ἡ τῶν διθυράμδων ποίησις, the poetry of the chorus, i. e. Cyclic and Dithyrambic poetry, Plat. Gorg. 57; διδασχάλιαν ποιείσθαι, to give instruction, Thucyd. ii, 42; particularly by the tragic and comic poets to the actors; ai διδασκαλίαι, the registers of the plays that were acted; in N. T., doctrine, precept, Matt. xv, 9. Διδασκαλικός, ή, όν, pertaining to instruction; skilled in teaching, able to teach; τὸ διδασκαλικόν, the mode of instructing. Fr. διδάσκω.

Διδασκαλίκῶς, adv. learnedly, skilfully; in the manner of an instructer. Same Th.

Διδασκάλιον, ου, τό, knowledge, learning, science; pl. the fees of a teacher. Fr. διδάσκω.

Διδάσκαλος, ου, δ, a master, an instructer, teacher, Xen. Mem. iv, 2, 2; χοροῦ διδάσκαλος, the person who instructed the actors, generally the poet himself, called also χοροδιδάσκαλος, Aristoph. Av. 909; s. as ραβθί, rabbi or master, John i, 39, etc. Fr. same.

Διδασκέμεν, and διδασκέμεναι, pres. inf. act. Ion. and Dor. of διδάσκω.

Διδάσκευ, Dor. 2. sing. pres. imperat. pas. for διδάσκου, of the same verb.

Διδασκέω, s. as διδάσκω. Hes. Op. 64.

Διδασχῆσαι, 1. a. inf. act. Poet. for διδάξαι, from

Διδάσκω, f. διδάζω, and Poet. διδασκήσω, Hes. v, 64; p. δεδίδάχα, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 18; to teach, instruct, inform; cause to learn; to show, prove; to demonstrate; to profess to teach; to produce and exhibit a tragedy, comedy, or other dramatic piece, or have it performed, Herodt. i, 23, and vi, 21; like docere fabulam, in Latin, Cic. Tusc. Quast. iv, 24, etc.; because the author instructed the actors how to perform it; διδάσκειν σους

vousus, to interpret the laws, Demosth. 27, 37; impf. ind. act. ididaerov, 1. a. ind. ididaga, 2. sing. imperat. διδάξον, frequently used for the imperat. pres., 1. a. subj. act. διδάξω, 1. a. inf. act. διδάξαι, pas. διδάσκομαι, to be informed or instructed; διδασχόμενος πολέμοιο, instructed in war or expert in war, *11.* xvi, 811; also, to suffer one's self to be taught; mid. to get one's self taught, or what belongs to one's self, Aristoph. Nub. 127; to cause to be taught, ἐδιδαξάμην,σε, Id. 1338. It governs two accusatives, Eurip. Hip. 254; p. pas. διδίδαγμαι, 1. a. ind. pas. έδιδάχθην, imperat. διδάχθητι, and in 2. pl. διδάχθητε. Th. δάω, whence δάσχω, by reduplication διδάσκω.

Διδαχή. ñs, h, a teaching, instruction, doctrine, learning, Thucyd. iv, 126; οὐχὶ διδαχῆς δέονται, they do not need instruction, Id. i, 120; the art of teaching, Mark iv, 2; doctrine, precept, etc., Matt. xvi, 12. Fr. διδάσχω.

Διδαχθής, 2. sing. 1. a. subj., and Διδείασι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. Poet. for διδίασι or διδείσι, from δίδημι, Epic form from δίω.

Δίδη, Ion. and Poet. for εδίδη, 3. sing. impf. ind. act. of δίδημι, and this from δίω · δίδη μόσχοισι λύγοισι, bound with pliant osiers, Π. xi, 105.

Διδημι, Epic collat. form from δέω.

 $\Delta i\delta \delta \alpha \mu s v$, for $\delta i\delta \delta \rho \mu s v$, 1. pl., and $\Delta i\delta \delta \alpha \sigma i$, 3. pl. pres. ind. Ion. s. as $\delta i\delta \delta \sigma \sigma i$, both from $\delta i\delta \delta \sigma \sigma i$.

Διδοῖ, 3. sing. pres. ind. act. contract. for δίδωσι, and δίδοι, Dor. for δίδου, 2. sing. pres. imperat. act. contract. δίδος, -ου, from διδόω.

Διδοίμεν, διδοίτε, διδοίεν, contract. for διδοίημεν, διδοίητε, διδοίησαν. Διδόμεν, Ion. for διδόμεναι, pres. inf. act. of δίδωμι.

Δίδοτι, Dor. for δίδωσι, 2. sing. pres. ind. act. διδόντι, Dor. for διδούσι, 3. pl. pres. ind., or dat. pl. part. pres. act. of δίδωμι.

Διδότω, 3. sing. pres. imperat. act. διδοκι, 2. sing. and in 2. pl. δίδοτε, of δίδωμι.

Δίδου, 2. sing. imperat. pres. of διδόω, always used for δίδοθι, Eurip. Med. 957.

 $\Delta i \delta o \tilde{v} v$, and

Διδούναι, Epic for διδόναι, pres. inf. of

Διδίω, ω, s. as δίδωμι. used by the Ionic writers, rarely by the Attics; νῦν δ' ἄμα τ' αὐτίκα πολλὰ διδοῖ, but now at once and on the spot he gives much, Il. ix, 515.

Διδεάσκω, f. δεᾶσομαι, p. ακα, Plut. Theat. 203, Ion. διδεήσκω, generally compounded of ἀπό, as, ἀποδιδεάσκω, to run away, to escape. Fr. δεάω, obsol. 1. a. ind. act. ἔδεᾶσα, 2. a. Ion. ἔδεην, and ἔδεᾶν (but ἔδεᾶν for ἔδεασαν), subj. δεᾶ, δεᾶς, δεᾶ, opt. δεαίην, imperat. δεᾶξι, inf. δεᾶνωι, Dor. for δεῆναι, part. δεάε. Fr. δεῆμι, 2. conjug. N. B. This must not be confounded with the regular δεάω, to do.

Δίδραχμον, ου, τό, (scil. νόμισμα,) a didrachma or double drachma, a Greek silver coin, containing two drachmæ, and equal also to the Jewish half-shekel; this makes it equal to about 28 cents; Matt. xvii, 24 (Robinson's Lexicon to N. T.); neut. gend. from

Δίδραχμος, ου, δ, ħ, of the price or value of two drachms; δίδραχμοι ὁπλῖται, soldiers whose daily pay was two drachms, Thucyd. iii, 17; the usual pay was four oboli. Fr. δίς and δραχμή.

Διδυμάνως, οςος, δ, 'n, of or concerning two men, Æschyl. S. Theb. 831. Fr. δίδυμος and ἀνής.

Διδυμάονς, twins, twin-brothers, Il. v, 548, nom. and acc. dual of διδυμάων, ονος. Fr. δίδυμος.

Διδυματόκος, ου, ή, bearing twins, Theocr. Id. i, 25. Fr. δίδυμος and τίκτω.

Διδυμᾶων, ονος, δ, a twin-brother. See διδυμάονς, Π. vi, 26.

 Δ ιδυμεύουσα, ης, ή, having twins, LXX.

Διδυμογενής, έος, ή, twin-born, Eurip. Hel. 206. Fr. δίδυμος and γένος.

Δίδυμος, ου, δ, ή, double; a twin, δίδυμοι, twins; λέοντες δύω διδύμω, Eurip. Orest. 1399; διδυμάονες, the same, and also, two; δι δίδυμοι, the twins, the constellation Gemini; in N. T., a man's name, Didymus, i. e. the Twin, John xi, 16. Fr. δύο.

Διδυμότης, ητος, ή, duality, the quality of being in pairs; the state of being twins; doubleness, *Plat. Phil.* 57, *D*; metaphor. duplicity.

 Δ ιδυμοτοχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to bring forth twins.

 $\Delta i \delta \nu \mu \rho \tau \sigma \kappa i \alpha$, ας, \dot{n} , the bearing of twins; and

Διδυμοτόκος, ου, δ, ή, bearing twins. Fr. δίδυμος and τίκτω. Διδυμόχεοος, contract. ους, δ, ή, of two colors, two-colored. Fr. δίδυμος and χεόα.

Διδώ, 605, contract. ούς, ή, a woman's name, Dido.

Διδῶ, ῷς, ῳ, pres. subj., and Δίδωθι, for δίδοθι, Poet. and Æol. 2. sing. pres. imperat. act. of

2. sing. pres. imperat. act. of Δίδωμι, f. δώσω, 1. a. ίδωκα (used only in ind.), p. δέδωκα, to give, grant, bestow, as a present or freely; to present, offer, deliver; to give in marriage; to inflict punishment; to permit; to ascribe; to yield, to commit, intrust; to teach, instruct, Plat. Soph. 263, E; διδόασι, 3. pl. pres. ind. Ion. for δίδουσι, imperat. δίδου, contract. from didos, never didodi, Æschyl. Prom. 781, 782; "it is commonly stated to be the 2. sing. imperat. pres. mid., but it has no relation to the middle voice;" (Dunbar); impf. ididwr or idiδουν, from διδόω, plupf. ἐδεδώκειν, 2. a. ind. act. έδων, 2. a. imperat. act. 2. sing. dos, and in 2. pl. δότε, used as a present; 2. a. subj. act. ba, 2. a. opt. act. boins, and Att. banv, 2. a. inf. act. δουναι, part. 2. a. act. δούς, δόντος · mid. δίδομαι, impf. ind. εδιδόμην, pf. pas. δέδομαι, 1. a. ind. pas. ἐδόθην, 1. a. opt. pas. δοθείην, 1. a. subj. pas. δοθώ, 1. a. inf. pas. δοθηναι, part. 1. a. pas. δοθείς, 1. f. pas. δοθήσομαι. Homer has didois, didoi, from diδόω, also, δίδωθι, imperat., Odys. iii, 380; διδοῦναι, inf., Il. xxiv, 425; the fut. διδώσειν, Odys. xiii, 358; διδόναι έςκον, to bind one's self by an oath; but διδόναι ορχον τινί, to tender an oath to any one, Demosth. 77, 16; ou δέδοται, it is permitted thee; διδόναι λόγον τινί, to allow one the power of speaking; didóras λόγον έαυτῷ, to reflect with one's self; διδόναι δίκην, to give a compensation, i. e. to suffer punishment; also, to give the power of prosecuting, Demosth. 633, 10; διδόναι πολλην χάριν, to return many thanks; διδόναι θυγατέρα τινί, to give one's daughter in marriage, Plat. Gorg. 512, C; διδόναι ἀργύριον, to give money, to pay money; διδόναι έλεγχου, to give proof or evidence; διδόναι την ίξουσίαν ποιείν τί, to give one the power

to do any thing; ψηφον διδόναι, to admit to vote, or give the power of voting, Demosth. 542, 18. In N. T., λόγον δώσει τῷ الله عن shall give or render an account to God, Rom. xiv, 12; in the sense of τίθημι, to place money on the table of the moneychanger or broker, i. e. to place it at interest, Luke xix, 23; to ordain or prescribe a law, John vii, 19; the classic form would be δείναι νόμον. The roots are δόω, and δωμι, by redupl. διδόω, and δίδωμι. See διδόω.

Διδων, pres. inf. act. Dor. for διδουν, of δίδωμι.

Δίδωςος, ου, δ, ή, of the breadth of two hands. (Doubtful.) Fr. dis and dueor.

Δίε, for έδιε, 3. sing. impf. ind. act. Ion. of δίω, for δείδω, Il. v, 566; according to others, it is 2. a. ind. act. of deiw, for deidw, whose 2. a. ind. is "blov. But Δis, voc. of δios. See preced. Διίζαινε, 3. sing. impf. ind. of διαβαίνω.

 $\Delta \iota \in \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{C} \alpha \sigma \alpha, 1. a. ind. act. of \delta \iota \alpha$ -**Cι**Cάζω.

Διεβλήθην, I was accused; 1. a. ind. pas. from διαθάλλω.

Διεγγύα, ας, ή, in law, bail, security, called in the Civil Law caution. Fr. ἐγγύη.

 $\Delta \iota \iota \gamma \gamma \upsilon \tilde{\alpha} \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to pawn, to mortgage; to give bail or security, to bail any one; mid. to promise, to give security to any one, Demosth. 1358, penult; to pledge one's self; pf. pas. dinyyúnuai, part. nom. pl. διηγγυημένοι, being released upon security, Thucyd. iii, 70. Fr. διά and lyyun.

 $\Delta \iota \iota \gamma \gamma \iota \eta \sigma \iota s$, $\iota \omega s$, $\dot{\eta}$, the act of giving bail, security, or a pledge. Demosth. 724, 6. Same Th.

 Δ ιεγείςω, f. διεγες $\tilde{\omega}$, to raise, to excite, to stir up, to rouse, to awaken; 1. a. ind. act. διήγειeu, impf. ind. pas. διεγειεόμην, 1. a. ind. pas. dinyégeny. εγείρω.

Διεγερθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of the

Διέγερσις, εως, ή, a rising up, a rousing, an exciting. Fr. same. Διεγεςτικός, ή, όν, capable of rousing. Same Th.

 Δ ιέγνωκα, pf. act., and

Διέγνων, 2. a. act. of διαγιγνώ-

 Δ ιεγεηγοείω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. έσω, to watch all night; to be awake all night. Fr. διά and έγεηγοςίω.

ysieóusvos, part. pas. of dis-

Διεδάσσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. m. Poet. by doubling σ, so διεδάσσαο, 2. sing. Ion. from διηδάζομαι.

 Δ_i έδεξε, and διέδεξαν, Ion. for διέδειζε, and διέδειζαν, 3. sing. and pl. 1. a. ind. act. of διαδείxvulli.

Διεδηλήσαντο, Ap. Rhod. ii, 284. See διαδηλέω.

 Δ ιέδην, adv. διὰ τέλους, Hes., to the end; also, by the way. Fr. διΐημι.

Διεδιδόμην, impf. ind. pas. of διαδίδωμι.

 $\Delta \iota \dot{\epsilon} \delta \iota \xi \dot{\epsilon}$, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. of διαδοκέω, or obsol. διαδόκω.

Διέδεα, Dor. for διέδεη, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. of διάδεημι, from διά and δεημι, obsol. for which διδεάσκω is used.

Διέδε αμον, 2. aor. to διατείχω. Διεδρία, ας, ή, enmity, dissension, disagreement of animals, Aristot. Fr. dis and Edea.

Διέδριον, ου, and δίεδρον, τό, a seat for two. Same Th.

Δίεδρος, ου, ό, ή, sitting apart, disagreeing. Same Th.

Διέεργον, 3. pl. impf. of διείργω, to separate, Il. xii, 424.

 Δ ιέζωσεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of διαζώννυμι.

Διέθετο, 3. sing. 2. a. mid. of διατίθημι.

 Δ iśłnxa, as, s, 1. a. ind., and Διέθην, 2. aor. act. of διατίθημι. Δ ísı, 2. sing. pres. ind. act. of δίειμι, thou shalt go through, or pass, Aristoph. Acharn. 845; the present of sims being used as a future.

Διειδέναι, to know thoroughly, Eurip. Med. 518; inf. of dieiδημι, obsol.

Διειδής, έος, and το διειδές, clear, transparent, limpid, shining, bright. Th. είδω.

Διείδου, 2. aor., and διίδείν, inf., διοεάω supplying the present, etc. See next.

Διείδω, obsol. 2. aor. διείδον, inf. διϊδείν, διοςάω being the present in use; to distinguish, to see through, to know perfectly; καὶ οὐ ῥάδιος διϊδεῖν, Plat. Phæd. 62, B; ἔνθα μάλιστ' ἀρετὴ διαείδεται ἀνδρῶν, where the bravery of men is most conspicuous, Il. xiii, 277. See diasidu.

 $\Delta \iota \epsilon i \lambda \epsilon$, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. to διαιρέω.

 Δ ιειλέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to roll asunder, to unroll; to peruse. εἰλέω.

Διεγρόμενος, by syncop. for διε- | Διειλημμένος, ου, part. pf. pas. |

to διαλαμβάνω.

Διειλημμένως, adv. expressly, distinetly, Xen. Econ. xi, 25; precisely. Same Th.

 Δ ιείλησις, εως, ή, a whirlwind. Fr. διειλέω.

 Δ ιείληφα, pf. ind. to διαλαμ-CKYW.

Διείλον, 2. a. ind. act. to διαιgέω.

Διειλύω, f. ύσω, to slip through; to escape privately. Fr. διά and είλύω.

 Δ ίειμι, inf. διϊέναι, to pass through or over, to penetrate; to relate, recount; part. 2. a. διϊών, plupf. διήειν, Aristoph. Ran. 920; with the time of an imperf., Plat. Menex. in Coll. Maj. i, 254; 1. pl. διήμεν, Id. Polit. iii, 13. This, from diá and sijus, to go. But

 Δ ίειμι, f. έσομαι, to be constantly, to continue, to last; άλλὰ σχοπούμενος διέση, but you shall constantly consider, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 24 Fr. siui. See preced. $\Delta \iota \iota \iota \iota \sigma \circ v$, 2. aor. (no present,) inf. διειπείν, Poet. διαειπείν, to tell fully, relate to, to talk with; to explain or interpret; to determine; διαειπέμεν άλλήλοισιν, to converse together, Odys. iv, 215; mid. to agree together, coincide; pf. act. disignxa, 1. a. pas. διεβρήθην, pf pas. διείρημαι, Plat. Legg. vii, 813, A.

 Δ ιείε γ ω (probably for διεέε γ ω, see διέεργον), f. είρξω · also, Epic and Ion. διέργω, and Epic διέξεγω, f. έρξω, to separate by a rampart, to shut up or obstruct, Xen. Anab. iii, 1, 2; Thucyd. vi, 1. Fr. εἴεγω.

Διείρεο, 2. sing. pres. imperat. Ion. of διείρομαι.

Διείρηκα, pf. act. of διερέω, obsol., p. pas. disignuai. See disirror. Διείρομαι, Poet. διέρομαι, to question strictly, to make strict inquiry, to scrutinize; also, to put together in order; metaphor. to make a continued discourse,λ6yov, Lat. nectere orationem; to ask, Il. i, 550; constr. Tivá and τινά τι. Fr. διά and εἴρω. Δ ιει $\dot{\varphi}$ ύω, f. \ddot{v} σω, to draw across,

Herodt. vii, 24. Fr. ἐρύω. $\Delta \iota \iota \iota \varrho \omega$, f. $\iota \varrho \widetilde{\omega}$, to put through, insert, pierce through, Xen. Cyr. viii, 3, 5. Fr. διά and είρω.

 Δ_{i} ειρωνόξενος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, one who deceives or mocks strangers or guests by a show of hospitality, treacherous under the mask of hospitality, Aristoph. Ran. 623. Fr. διά, είρων, and ξένος.

Disis, part. 2. aor. of Sinni. Luciobira, and -bia, f. boon, to go through below. Fr. dis and δύνω.

 $\Delta i \mathbf{z}$, and before a vowel $\delta i \mathbf{\xi}$, for διά έξ, through, throughout, Ap. Rhod. ii, 187.

Lixezívω, f. βήσομαι, to go out through or from. Fr. diá, ix, and Baivw.

Διεχθάλλω, f. βάλῶ, p. διεχθέβλη-×α, to pierce or thrust through; to cast through; to carry over; to pass out through. Fr. διά, ix, and βάλλω. Hence

 Δ ιεκδολή, \widetilde{n}_5 , \widetilde{n} , a passing or breaking through or over; a passage through a defile or narrow place; an outlet or end.

Διεκδρομή, ñs, ή, excursion, incursion, irruption, a sally. διά, έκ, and δεαμέω, obsol.

Διίκδυσις, εως, ή, a passing out through, an irruption, excursion; a slipping through from; a shift or excuse. Fr. διά, ἐκ, and δύνω.

Διέκειτο, 3. sing. impf. ind. act. of διάκειμαι.

 Δ ιέκες σα, 1. a. Æol. of διακείρω. Διεκθέω, f. Θεύσομαι, to run out through, to make incursions here and there. Fr. $i \times \theta i \omega$.

 Δ ιεκύπτω, f. ύ ψ ω, to look out through, to look out of. Fr. διά, έκ, and κύπτω.

 $\Delta \iota \in \varkappa \circ \pi n \nu$, ns, \dot{n} , 2. $a.\ ind.\ pas.$ of διακόπτω.

 Δ ιεκπαίω, f. αιήσω, to dash through, rush out with fury. Fr. ix and παίω.

 Δ ις περαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to finish, bring to its completion, Xen. Econ. 6, 1. Fr. in and meecirw.

 $\Delta_{i \in \mathbf{x}} \pi \varepsilon_{i} \bar{\alpha} \omega_{i}$, $\bar{\omega}$, f. $\dot{\alpha} \sigma \omega_{i}$, or $\dot{\eta} \sigma \omega_{i}$, to go or pass through, go across, Herodt. v, 52; iv, 152; to pass, Eurip. Suppl. 965. Fr. Siá, έκ, and περάω.

Διεκπίπτω, to fall out or escape through; to fall into the midst of; 2 a. διεξέπεσον. Fr. έκ and πίπτω.

Διεκπλέω, f. εύσομαι, Ion. πλώω, aor. -έπλωσα, to sail through or out, to break through an enemy's fleet, Thucyd. vii, 36; and Διέκπλοος, contract. - ous, ou, o, a sailing through or out; a breaking through a hostile fleet, breaking the line, Thucyd. i, 49; vii, 36; a passage through, for a ship or fleet, Herodt. iv, 179. Th. πλίω.

DIEXTLUSIV, Ion. for DIEXTLEIV. to sail through or across, Herodt. vii, 147; to break through with a ship; pres. inf. act. contruct. from διεκπλέω.

Διεκπλώω, Ion. for διεκπλέω. See preced.

 Δ ιεκπνέω, f. εύσω, to breathe through; to evaporate; to expire. Fr. ἐκπνέω.

Διεκπνοή, ñs, h, the act of blowing through; respiration, exhalation. Same Th.

 Δ ιεκπορεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to go out through. Fr. in and moεεύομαι.

 $\Delta i = \pi \tau \omega \sigma i s$, $\epsilon \omega s$, δ , the act of falling out or through, an escaping, etc. See διεκπίπτω.

 Δ ιεκρέω, f. εύσομαι, to flow or filter through. Fr. in and ρέω. Δ ιέκριθεν, Bpproxot. for διεκρίθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of διακείνω, Ap. Rhod. i, 498.

 Δ iéreoos, contract. -ovs, ov, ô, a flowing of waters through a place; as through the gorges of a mountain, Herodt. vii, 129. Fr. διά and επροή.

Διεκτρέχω, 2. a. διεξέδραμον, to run through or backwards and forwards. Fr. έκ and τρέχω.

Διεκφέρω, f. -εξείσω, to carry through from. Fr. ix φέρω.

Διεκφεύγω, to escape through. Fr. φεύγω.

 Δ ιεκώλυον, impf. ind. act. of διακωλύω.

Διέλαθου, 2. a. ind. act. of διαλανθάνω.

Διελάλουν, impf. ind. act. contract. of διαλαλίω.

Διελασία, ας, ή, οτ διέλασις, εως, n, a military evolution of cavalry; the act of forcing through with cavalry, a charge. έλαύνω.

 Δ ιελαύνω, f. ελάσω, to ride or pass through; to break through, as cavalry do, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 12; to pierce or transfix; διὰ δὲ στήθεσφιν έλασσε, Π. xi, 448. Same Th.

 Δ ιελέγετο, 2. sing. impf. ind. m. or pas. of διαλέγομαι.

 Δ ιελέγχω, f. έγξω, to refute completely, to confute, to disprove; pas. to be confuted; to be accused; p. pas. διήλεγμαι, part. διηλεγμένος. Th. ελέγχω. $\Delta_{i \in \lambda \in i v}$, 2. a. inf. act., and

Διελών, part. 2. a. act. to διαιρέω. $\Delta \iota \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \chi \theta n \nu$, 1. sing., and

Διελέχθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of διαλέγομαι.

 Δ ιελήλυθα, Att. pf. ind, and Διελθείν, 2. a. inf. act. to δίερχομαι.

Διελκόμενα, spread out or ex-

tended, Nen. Mem. iii, 10, 7; part. of διέλκω.

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Διελκυσμός, ου, ό, a dragging through. Fr. ελκύω.

Διελχυστίνδα, adv. παίζειν understood, to play the game of pulling one another across a line.

 $\Delta \iota \varepsilon \lambda \varkappa \iota \iota \omega$, s. as

 Δ ιέλκω, f. ξω, and διελκύω, f. υσω, to draw through, forth, or apart; to drag along; to dilate; διέλκειν βίον, to drag through life, Plat. Polit. iv, 440, A. Fr. έλκω.

 Δ ιελοιδοςοῦντο, 3. pl. impf. ind. pas. of διαλοιδορίω.

Διέλοντο, for διείλοντο, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. m. to διαιθέω.

Δίεμαι, mid. of δίημι, obsol., to pursue; to run through; 75. δίοιο δίενται, run at full speed through the plain, Il. xxiii, 475; Aristoph. Plut. 720. Fr. δίω, whence διώκω.

 Δ ιεμαςτυςάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. ind. m. of διαμαςτύςομαι.

Διεμάχετο, 3. sing. impf. ind. m. of διαμάχομαι.

 Δ ιεμξάλλω, 1. f. act. $\check{a}\lambda \tilde{\omega}$, to cast, throw, or put through. Fr. ἐμβάλλω.

 Δ ιεμερίσθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of διαμερίζω.

 $\Delta \iota \iota \iota \mu \iota \iota \iota \iota \omega$, $f. \iota \iota \iota \omega$, to remain firm, to persevere, continue in. Fr. έμμένω.

 Δ ιεμπιμπλάω, and -πλημι, f. πλήσω, to fill up, to fill. Fr. πίμπλημι.

 Δ ιεμπολάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to traffic, buy, or sell; to sell by retail; (Lat. divendere;) to sell by passing goods from hand to hand; to make a traffic of, hence, to betray; τί με κατά σκοτὸν ποτὶ διεμπολά λόγοισι πρός σ' δ ναυ-Cáτης; Soph. Phil. 581. Fr. διά and ἐμπολάω.

 Δ ιενέγκαι, Ion. -ενεῖκαι, 1. aor. inf. to διαφέρω, and διενεγχθηναι, pas. of same.

Διενέγκας, and διενεγκών, excelling, excellent; part. 1. and 2. a. act. of διαφέρω.

 Δ ιενέγκω, ης, η, 1. or 2. a. subj. act. of διαφέρω.

 Δ isvsv $ilde{\omega}$ vau0, I0n, f0r δ isvsv $ilde{o}$ n $ilde{n}$ vau0, 3. pl. plupf. ind pas. of Siavoioμαι.

 $\Delta \iota \varepsilon v n v o \chi \alpha$, αs , ε , pf. ind. of $\delta \iota \alpha$ φίρω, to disperse, to scatter; to differ; f. olow, p. ind. ήνοχα, and Att. ivnvoxa.

Διενθυμέσμαι, to revolve in one's mind, to reflect upon.

 Δ ιενιαυτίζω, f. ίσω, to pass a year in any place, Herodt. iv,

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7: to live or last through the year; to apply one's self to any thing for a year. Fr. dia and ἐνιαυτός.

 Δi svos, ov, δ , \dot{n} , biennial, two years old. Fr. dis and Evos.

Διενοήθη, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. pas. of διανοέομαι.

 $\Delta_{i \in VO} \chi \lambda_i \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\hat{n} \sigma \omega$, to trouble, to harass; to spread confusion, Demosth. 446, 25. Fr. dia and ἐνοχλέω.

Δίενται, 3. pl. of δίεμαι.

 Δ ιεντέρευμα, ατος, τό, an exposition of the intestines, seeing through the intestines, Aristoph. Nub. 166; see Felton's note.

Διέξ, und before a consonant διέκ, for did it, through, throughout, Ap. Rhod.

 $\Delta \iota \xi \dot{\alpha} \gamma \omega$, f. $\dot{\alpha} \xi \omega$, to lead or conduct through; to guide or direct; to pass or spend one's life; to transact or despatch; to finish or make an end of a controversy. Fr. diá, iz, and ἄγω.

 Δ ιεξαγωγή, \tilde{n} s, \tilde{n} , a carrying through, a finishing or despatching; the settlement of a dispute; a composition or agreement; the event or issue of a thing. Same Th.

 Δ_{i} e gáige, Dor. for δ_{i} e gáige, it rushed over or through, it passed through swiftly; 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act, of

 Δ ιεξαΐσσω, contract. διεξάσσω, Att. διεξάττω. See next.

 Δ ιεξάττω, f. όξω, to spring forth, to rush out through. See pre-

 Δ ιέξειμι, to pass through, Herodt. ii, 26; Il. vi, 393; to go through with a statement, to state; to go through in relating or discussing, Demosth. 228, 8; Herodt. vii, 77 ; πεεὶ τῆς ξυμφοςᾶς διεξιόντες, Plat. Phæd.; to enumerate, Æschin. c. Ctes. 37; to read or recite; to revolve in mind; also, to pervade, as a disease, Thucyd. ii, 49. The present tense, as in English, is often used in the sense of the future. The plupf. disting, with the time of an imperfect, synom. with diegχομαι. Fr. διά, έξ, and είμι.

Διέξεισιν, 3. pl. pres. ind. of διέξειμι, with v added.

 Δ ιεξελαύνω, f. άσω, (Ίππον, ἄρμα, or στεάτον understood,) to ride through; drive through, march an army through. Fr. ἐξελαύνω. Διεξελευσόμεθα, 1. pl. 1. f. ind. mid., and

 Δ ιεξελήλυθα, ας, ε, p. ind. Att. to διεξέςχομαι.

 Δ ιεξελίσσω, f. ίξω, to unfold, to unroll, Herodt. iv, 67; to loosen, to untie. Fr. διά, iξ, and ελίσ-

 Δ ιεξερέομαι, to ask or seek earnestly, Il. x, 432. Fr. iz and έρέομαι.

 Δ ιεξερευνάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to search out or inquire after with diligence, to reconnoitre. Fr. ix and έρευνάω.

 Δ ιεξερπύζω, f. ύσω, or διεξέρπω, to creep through. Fr. ἐρπύζω. Δ ιεξέρχομαι, f. διεξελεύσομαι, 2. a. διεξηλθον, to pass or go through, to go through in regular order, Herodt. iii, 11; to go through, spend life, Plat. Legg. vii, 823, A; to go through, try every art or contrivance, Demosth. 19, 17; to go through, endure, Soph. Phil. 1405; to pass over; to relate, explain; to run over in re:ding, to read over; to consider; διεξελθεῖν τὸν λόγον, to discuss the argument, Plat. Gorg. 506, B; in the same section Plato has διαπερανθήναι τὸν λόγον χρόνου διεληλυθότος βραχέος, a short time having intervened, Demosth. 670, 21. Fr. διά, έξ, and ἔρχομαι.

 Δ ιεξετάζω, f. άσω, to examine, scrutinize thoroughly. Fr. 125τάζω.

 Δ ιεξη γ έομαι, ουμαι, to lead through; to explain, Nen. Mem. iv, 2, 12. Fr. έξ and ἡγέομαι. Δ ιεξιέμεναι, to relate, Dor., thence διεξιέναι, pres. inf. act. from διεξίημι.

 $\Delta \iota \iota \xi \iota \iota \iota \alpha \iota$, Il. vi, 393, inf. of

 $\Delta \iota \iota \xi \iota \iota \iota \mu \iota$, to dismiss or send through, to grant a passage through, Herodt. iv, 203; "nµi, to enter forcibly; to rush into impetuously. Fr. έξ and εἶμι. Διεξοδεύω, f. εύσω, to travel through, to traverse. Fr. bbbs. Διεξοδικός, ή, όν, easily passed through; full of digressions, prolix, diffuse; διεξοδικός λόγος, a diffuse discourse; spacious. Same Th.

Διέξοδος, ου, ή, a passage outward, a passage through, Thucyd. iii, 98; an outlet through; a highway; the end or sequel of a thing; course of life; copious explanation; a quirk or quibble of law; πάσας δὲ διεξόδους διεζελθών, and having gone through every quirk and quibble, Plat. Polit. iii, 405, C; exposition of any thing, Herodt. iii, 156; a military expedition: orbit, or course of the planets or of the sun, Eurip. Androm. 1075; *Herodt.* ii, 24; a canal, conduit, pipe for conveying water. Fr. διά and έξοδος.

 Δ ιεορτάζω, f. άσω, to spend the time in feasting, to celebrate a festival, Thucyd. viii, 9. Fr. ξοςτάζω.

Διεπέρᾶσα, 1. a. ind. act. of διαπεράω.

Διέπεσον, 2. a. ind. act. to διασί-TTW.

 Δ ιεπέφεάδε, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. διεπέφραδον for διέφραδον, by redupl., Il. xviii, 9. Fr. diá and φεάζω.

Διέποντι, Dor. for διέπουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of δίεπω. Δ ιεπράθομεν, 1. pl. 2. a. ind. act.

of διαπέρθω. Δ ιεπεαθόμην, 2. a. mid., and Δ ιέπεἄθον, 2. a. act. of διαπίες-

Διέπεησσον, 1. sing. impf. ind.act. Ion. of διαπεήσσω, Ion. for διαπράσσω.

Διέπτἄτω, Odys. i, 320; 2. a. mid. of διάπτημι, obsol., 2. a. act. διέπτην, mid. διεπτάμην. διαπτάσθαι.

 $\Delta \iota \acute{\epsilon} \pi \omega$, impf. $\delta \iota \check{\epsilon} \iota \pi \circ v$, pres. mid. δι πομαι, (the only tenses in use.) to administer, rule, direct, govern; διέπε στρατόν, he directed the army, Il. ii, 207; διέπομαι, Eurip. Electr. 146, to indulge: to preside over, Herodt. v, 22. Fr. διά and έπω.

 Δ_{i} έρᾶμα, ᾶτος, τό, a tunnel or funnel. Fr. ἐράω.

 Δ ιεργάζομαι, f. εργάσομαι, to carry through a work, to execute, complete, despatch; to cultivate; to finish; to kill, Herodt. i, 213; to bring to an end, destroy, Soph. Æd. C. 1419; διέργαστο, 3. sing. plupf., Herodt. vii, 10; Eurip. Hec. 369; pf. pas. διείργασμαι, used sometimes in a middle sense. Fr. dia and ξεγάζομαι.

 Δ ιέργω, Epic and Ion. for διείργω. Δ ιερεθίζω, f. ίσω, to irritate or vex greatly, to provoke, to rouse; whence

 Δ ιερέθισμα, ἄτος, τό, irritation, provocation, excitement. ἐρεθίζω.

 Δ isęsid ω , f. sio ω , to fix or fasten in; to support; διερείδομαι, to support one's self by, to lean upon; to press upon; διερείδομαι σκίμπωνι χερός, to lean upon a staff, Eurip. Hec. 65; disgeiσμένη τὸ σχημα τῆ βακτηρία,

supporting your person with a staff, Aristoph. Eccl. 150. Fr. દેહદાંઠેજ.

Διερέσσω, οτ -ττω, f. έξω, to row through; to pass or cross over by rowing; to swing or toss about, Eurip. Troad. 1249. Fr. ἐφέσσω.

 Δ ιεςευνάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to search or trace out thoroughly, to examine, to inquire into carefully, to investigate closely, to make diligent inquiry, to explore, Xen. Cyr. v, 4, 2. Fr. dia and έρευνάω.

Δερευνητής, οῦ, ὁ, a diligent inquirer; a spy, Xen. Cyr. v, 4, 2. Fr. ἐρευνάω.

Διερμηνευτής, οῦ, ὁ, an interpreter. From

Διεςμηνεύω, f. εύσω, to interpret, to explain clearly, to expound; impf. ind. act. διηςμήνευον. Fr. διά and έρμηνεύω.

 Δ ιέχομαι, to inquire into, *Plat*. Phil. 42, E. Fr. dia and "eo-

Διερός, εά, εόν, moist, wet, damp; fresh, vigorous, active; lively, in full life, Odys. vi, 201; diega ποδί, with swift or vigorous foot, Odys. ix, 43. Perhaps διεςφ has reference to the ship of Ulysses. Fr. δίω, obsol.

 Δ ιεςπύζω, f. ύσω, and διέςπω, to creep or glide through, Soph. Antig. 265. Fr. ἐρπύζω.

Διέςπω, f. ψω,to creep through; to penetrate; to pass through, as in the ordeal by fire, Soph. Antig. 265.

 Δ ιεβέπγνύμην, υσο, υτο, impf. ind. pas., and

Διέρρηξα, 1. a. ind. act. of διαβρήγνυμι.

Διεβρυηκόσιν, part. p. act. of διαβρυέω. See διαρρέω.

Διερρύθμισα, 1. a. of διαρρυθμίζω, which see.

 $\Delta \iota \iota \varrho \bar{\nu} \kappa \omega$, $f. \dot{\nu} \xi \omega$, to obstruct; to part combatants; to postpone. Fr. ἐρῦκω.

Διέξχομαι, to go or pass through, with gen., Il. xx, 100; with acc., Il. iii, 195; to pass over, to go beyond; to penetrate, pierce, Soph. Phil. 737; to complete, finish, accomplish; to elapse, as time, Dem. Olynth. i; to become obsolete, Id.; to declare; to recite; to enumerate; to relate; πάντα ημίν δίελθε ώς δύνασαι ἀπριδίστατα, Plat. Phad. 88, E; to spend; to execute a commission; δικαίως τον βίον διελθόντα και δσίως, having uprightly and religiously passed

through life, Plat. Gorg. 523, A; dedias un oi 'Adnvaioi Teo-Φθάσωσιν...διελθόντες, fearing lest the Athenians should be beforehand in getting through, Thucyd. vii, 73; διῆλθε λόγος, a report was spread, Xen. Anab. i, 4, 7; διῆλθέ με, passed through me or affected me, Eurip. Suppl. 293; f. m. διελεύσομαι, 2. a. ind. act. διῆλθον, pf. διελήλυθα. Th. Eexouai.

 Δ ιέρρωγα, pf. to διαρρήγνυμι.

 Δ ιέρω, Poet. διείρω, pf. διείρηκα, to state clearly. Fr. iew.

Διερωτάω, ω, f. ήσω, p. διηρώ- $\tau n \kappa \alpha$, Plat. Legg. i, 639, D; to ask or inquire strictly or diligently, to interrupt a speaker by asking questions, Demosth. 34, 22; 1. a. act. διηςώτησα, part. 1. a. διερωτήσας. ξεωτάω.

 Δ ιεσάφησα, and in 3. pl. διεσάφησαν, 1. a. act. of διασαφέω. Δ isobai, inf. pas. of δ is $\mu \alpha_i$, also, in act. signification as mid. of

 $\Delta i \epsilon \sigma \theta i \omega$, f. $i \sigma \omega$, to eat up wholly; to eat through, to corrode; 2. a. διέφαγον, from φάγω, obsol. Fr. ἐσθίω.

 $\Delta i \varepsilon \sigma \iota \varepsilon$, $\varepsilon \omega \varepsilon$, $\dot{\eta}$, a passing through; transmission; also, the smallest musical interval; from bitnui also, a watering or moistening, from dinui.

Διεσκέδασα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of διασκεδάννυμι.

 Δ ιεσχίδἄσε, 3. sing. of preced. Δ ιεσχεμμένως, adv. with circumspection, prudently; from pf. pas. part. of διασκίπτομαι.

Διεσκόρπισα, 1. a. act. διεσκορπίσθην, 1. a. pas. of διασκορπί-

Διέσομαι, fut. of δίειμι, but rarely used.

 Δ ιεσπάραξα, 1. a. act. of διασπαξάσσω, or -άττω.

Διεσπάρην, 1. sing. and 2. a. pas. of διασπείρω.

 Δ ιεσπάρησαν, 3. pl. of

Διεσπαρμένως, adv. scattered up and down, sparsely; from bisσπαρμένος, pf. part. pas. of διασπείρω.

 Δ ιεσπασμένως, adv. torn asunder, rent; from διεσπασμένος, part. pf. pas. of διασπάω.

Δίεσσυτο, 3. sing. plupf. ind. pas. Poet. for διεσέσυτο, from pf. έσσυμαι, by metathesis for σίσυμαι, from the obsol. σύω, to shake, to move; 1. f. pas. συθήσομαι. Th. σείω.

 Δ ιεστάλην, 1. sing. 2. a. ind.

pas. of διαστέλλω. Διέσταμεν, by syncop. for διεστήnames, p. act. of ditornmi, the perfect being used with the time of a present, Il. xxi, 436; disστάναι, for διεστηχέναι, Dem. Olunth. i.

Διεστειλάμην, 1. a. ind. m. of διαστέλλω.

Διέστηχα, pf. of διΐστημι, Aristot. Poet. 2.

Διέστην, 2. a. ind. act. of διΐστη-

Διεστεαμμένος, η, ον, crooked, distorted, perverse; part. pf. pas. from διαστεέφω.

 Δ ιεστραμμένως, adv. distortedly. quite awry; from pf. part. pas. of διαστεέφω.

 Δ ιεστεμφην, 2. a. pas. of same. $\Delta \iota \iota \sigma \tau \widetilde{\omega} \varsigma$, $f. g. \delta \iota \iota \sigma \tau \widetilde{\omega} \sigma \alpha$, parted, separated; part. pf. act. by crasis for διεστηκώς, -εστηκυΐα, and Ion. -εσταώς, and, by crasis, -εστῶς, ῶτος, in f. g. -εστῶσα, -ωσης, in n. g. -εστως. Th. Tornui.

 $\Delta \iota \varepsilon \sigma \phi \alpha \lambda \mu \dot{\varepsilon} \nu \omega \varepsilon$, adv. by being wholly overturned, in a ruined manner; from part. pf. pas. of διασφάλλω.

 Δ ιέσχε, 3. sing. 2. a. of διέχω. Διεσώθην, 1. a. ind. pas., διασωθείην, 1. a. opt. pas. of δια-

 Δ ιέταζε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of διατάσσω.

 Δ ιεταράχθην, ης, η, 1. α. ind. pas. of διαταράσσω.

Διετεθρύλλητο. See διαθρυλλίω. Δ ιετεκμήραντο, $1.\ a.\ ind.\ m.\ of$ διατεκμαίρω.

Διετετάχατο, Ion. for διατεταγμένοι ἦσαν, 3. pl. impf. ind. pas. of διατάσσω.

Διετήζει, 3. sing. impf. ind. act. διετήρεον, ουν, of διατηρέω.

DIETHEIS, idos, n, the same as disτία. Fr. δίς and ετος.

 $\Delta \iota \iota \tau \acute{n}s$, $\acute{\iota} os$, \acute{o} , \acute{n} , two years old, of two years, of two years' continuance, Æschin. c. Ctes. 70, 42; biennial. Fr. dí, dís, and ἔτος.

Διετήσιος, ου, δ, ή, lasting a whole year. Same Th.

 $\Delta \iota \varepsilon \tau i \alpha$, $\alpha \varepsilon$, $\dot{\eta}$, the space of two years. Fr. dis and "tros.

 Δ ιετίζω, f. ίσω, to live or last a year, to complete a year. Same Th.

 Δ ιέτμάγεν, for διετμάγησαν, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. pas. Baot. syncop. from διατμήγα, or -τμήσσω, Π. i, 531; 2. a. ind. act. ἔτμάγον. Th. τέμων. See διατμήγω. Διέτμαζεν, Dor. for διέτμηζεν, 3.

sing. 1. a. ind. act. of same. Διέτριζον, 2. a. of διατριζω, and

 $\Delta_{i \in \tau_{\mathcal{C}}} \psi_{\varepsilon v}$, 3. sing. 1. a. of the same.

 Δ ιευθετέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to arrange in regular order. Fr. διά, εδ, and τίθημι.

Διευθέτησις, εως, ή, regular arrangement. Same Th.

Διευθυντής, οῦ, ὁ, one who directs, etc.; and

 $\Delta \iota \varepsilon \upsilon \theta \bar{\upsilon} \nu \omega$, $f. \ \bar{\upsilon} \nu \tilde{\omega}$, to direct, govern, regulate; to correct; to discuss thoroughly, examine. Fr. διά and εὐθύνω.

 Δ ιευπρινέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, s. as διακείνω, to separate thoroughly, arrange accurately; to discern, to distinguish; (mid. commonly used) to discuss, examine, to decide or judge, Demosth. 1818, 13; to explain, Plat. Parm. 135, B; pas. to be well arranged or disposed. Fr. διά and εὐπρινής. Hence

distinction or separation, a discerning, a distinguishing; discussion, explanation. Same

 Δ ιευλαθέομαι, οῦμαι, f. m. ήσομαι, to be well on one's guard, Demosth. 1406, 24; to fear; to beware or take heed; to be continent, Plat. Phad. 8, E; to reverence, respect, Id. Legg. ix, 879, C. Fr. διά and εὐλαβέο-

 Δ ιευνάζω, or -ευνάω, f. άσω, to give repose, to cause or put to rest, Eurip. Hip. 1374. Fr. ευνάζω.

 $\Delta_{isugl}\pi i\zeta\omega$, f. $i\sigma\omega$, to be agitated or tossed like the Euripus, a strait between Attica and Eubœa. Fr. diá and eletwos.

 Δ ιευς \bar{v} νω, fut. vν $\tilde{\omega}$, to dilate. Fr. εὐρύς.

 Δ ιευτονέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be very strong, to brace one's self strong-

ly against. Fr. εὐτονέω. Διευτυχέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to be very fortunate; to be always successful. Demosth. 1410, 7. Fr. διά and εὐτυχέω.

Διέφαυσεν, 3. sing. 1. a. act. with v added, from διαφαύσκω.

Διεφθάρην, 2. aor. pas. of διαφθειeω, and

 Δ ιέφθαςμαι, $pf.\ pas.\ διεφθαςμένος,$ part. pf. pas., and

 Δ ιέφθαςτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of same, Herodt. i, 34. See Sia Ofei-

Διέφθοςα, Eurip. Med. 350. See under διαφθείρω.

 $\Delta_{i} \in \varphi \ell_{0} \in \alpha_{s}$, 2. sing. pf. mid. of διαφθείρω.

 $\Delta IZ\Upsilon$

 $\Delta i \in \phi \theta o s$, ov, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, thoroughly cooked, boiled. Fr. diá and & \u03c4 \omega. Δ ιεφίημι, f. ήτω, to send or throw

across. Fr. iginui. Δ is ϕ óen σ s ν , Longin. 1. See Sia-

φορέω. Διέφυν, 2. a. act. from διά and

φῦμι, or φύω. $\Delta \iota \varepsilon \chi \acute{\eta} \varepsilon$, $\acute{\varepsilon} o \varepsilon$, \acute{o} , $\acute{\eta}$, not continuous;

divided, separated, parted, dispersed; to which is opposed ouνεχής, continuous, uninterrupted. Fr. διά and έχω.

 Δ ιεχθρεύω, f. εύσω, to be hostile to. Fr. διά and εχθρός.

Διεχρήσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. διεχεησάμην, from διαχεάομαι.

Διέχω, f. διέξω, or διασχήσω, pf. διέσχηκα, to hold separate or apart; in a military sense, to separate one division of soldiers from another by an interval; to part, sever, divide, Herodt. ix, 51; to hold its way through, Π . v, 100; to penetrate; to be distant or apart; διείχον ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, were distant from each other, Thucyd. iii, 21; to intervene; οὐ διέσχον ἡμέραι τρεῖς, three days did not intervene, Soph. Œd. T. 717; to give away, Aristoph. Av. 1717; to extend, reach, Herodt. vii, 122; $impf. \delta i\tilde{\epsilon} i\chi ov, 2. a. \delta i\tilde{\epsilon} \sigma \chi ov.$ διά and έχω.

Διέψευσται, 3. sing. pf. pas. διέψεύδομαι.

 Δ_{ls} ψευσμένως, adv. falsely, from pf. part pas. of διαψεύδω.

 $\Delta i \zeta_{E0}$, 2. sing. pres. imperat. mid. Ion. from δίζεσο.

 $\Delta i \zeta_{n\alpha i}$, 2. sing. ind. m. of $\delta i \zeta_{n\mu i}$, s. as δίζομαι.

 $\Delta i \zeta \eta \mu \epsilon \theta \alpha$, 1. pl. pres. ind., and διζήμενος, searching or inquiring for, Il. v, 168; in search of; also, seeking to obtain, νόστον ἐταίφοισιν διζήμενος, Odys. xxiii, 253; part. pres. of

 $\Delta i \zeta \eta \mu i$, obsol. $\delta i \zeta \eta \mu \alpha i$, to seek, to inquire; the Ionic form used chiefly by Homer and Herodotus, f. διζήσομαι, Odys. xvi, 239. Fr: δίζω.

Διζήμων, ονος, δ, ή, one who searches or examines.

 $\Delta i \zeta \eta \sigma i s$, $\epsilon \omega s$, $\dot{\eta}$, a searching, a seeking, Plat. Soph. 237, A. Fr. διζέω.

Δίζυγος, ου, ό, ή. See next.

 $\Delta i \zeta u \xi$, $\ddot{u} \gamma o s$, \dot{o} , \dot{n} , also $\delta i \zeta u \gamma o s$, o u, δ, ħ, two yoked together, doubly yoked, two abreast; δίζυγες ίπποι, Π. v, 195. Fr. dis and Zuyos.

 $\Delta I'Z\Omega$, and $\delta i\zeta \omega$, obsol., to seek about, consider; to doubt, to be dubious; to be at a loss, Il. xvi, 713; to be uncertain. Similar to δίζημαι.

 $\Delta i \zeta \omega \sigma s$, $\sigma \omega$, δ , δ , having a double life, of two lives. Fr. dis and ζωή.

Din, Ion. for dia, f. g. of dios, di-

 Δ ınbo λ ía, \dot{n} , Ion. for δ ıabo λ ía. Δ ιήγαγον, 2. aor. ind. act. of διάγω.

 $\Delta i \acute{n} \gamma \epsilon_i e \alpha$, 1 aor. act., $\delta_i n \gamma \acute{\epsilon}_i e \theta n v$, 1. a. pas. of disysiew.

 Δ ιηγέομαι, οῦμαι, f. -ηγήσομαι, to relate, tell, explain fully; to recount, declare; to describe, Xen. Mem. iv, 8. 11; 1. a. m. Sinynσάμην ἐπί πλέον διηγησάμενος, having related at greater length, Thucyd. vi, 54; διήγου, pres. imperat. mid., pf. pas. διήγημαι. Fr. διά and ἡγέομαι.

 $\Delta i \acute{n} \gamma n \mu \alpha$, $\check{\alpha} \tau o s$, $\tau \acute{o}$, s. as $\delta i \acute{n} \gamma \eta$ -

 Δ inyn μ a τ ĭ κ ós, ń, óv, abounding in or distinguished for narrative; narrative, Argum. in Theocr. Idyl. viii; fond of narration, Longin. 9. Fr. Sing'so-

Διηγημάτιον, ου, τό, a little narrative or tale. Same Th.

 Δ ińynois, sws, ń, a narrative or history, narration, a recital, a relation, Plat. Polit. iii, 392, D; exposition. Fr. διηγέομαι.

Διήειν, plupf. ind., and in 3. pl. διήεσαν, Att. from δίειμι.

Διηέριος, Ion. for διαέριος, ου, δ, ή, passing through the air. Ap. Rhod. ii, 227. Fr. ane.

 $\Delta in\theta = \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, and $\delta in\theta \omega$, f. now, to strain through, to filter; to sift, to refine, to wash away or off; to filter through, Herodt. ii, 93. Fr. diá and holew, or how.

 Δ ιήθησις, εως, ή, a filtering, straining; filtration. Same Th.

Διηχόνεον, ουν, impf. act. contract. of διακονέω.

 $\Delta i \eta \varkappa o v \hat{\epsilon} \omega$, to serve, to minister: and

Διήπονος, ου, δ, a servant, a minister, Ion. for διακονέω and διάnovos, Herodt. iv, 154; iv, 71. See διάπονος.

Διηκόσιοι, two hundred; for διακόσιοι. Fr. δίς and έκατον.

 Δ ιηκετεωμένως, adv. with great accuracy, Aristot. Rhet. ii. Fr. διαχριζόω.

 Δ ιήκω, f. ήξω, to pass or go through, to pervade, to come through, to reach, Eurip. Iph.

Aul. 426; to extend or reach to, Herodt. vi, 32. Fr. διά and ήχω.

Διήλασε, 3. sing. 1. a. act. to διελαύνω.

 Δ inhaoín, ns, \dot{n} , a passage through, a passage. Fr. ἐλαύνω.

 $\Delta i\tilde{n}\lambda \theta i$, and

 $\Delta_{i\tilde{n}}\lambda \theta v$, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. to διέςχομαι.

 $\Delta in\lambda i \, f ns$, ews, δ , \hat{n} , smeared all over. Fr. διά and ἀλείφω.

Διήλλαττον, impf. ind. act. of διαλλάττω.

 $\Delta in\lambda \delta \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\omega \sigma \omega$, to fasten with nails driven through. Fr. ñλos.

Διήλυσις, εως, ή, a passage through, an incursion. Fr. διά and ἔξχομαι.

Linual, subj. mid. of δίομαι, to push away, remove away, Il. vii, 197; to remove off, repel, Id. xvi, 246; to push after, pursue, Id. xxii, 456, 189. Fr.

Διημαςτήχασι, 3. pl. pf. ind. act.of διαμαςτάνω.

 $\Delta_{i\eta,\mu}$ εςεύω, f. εύσω, to spend the whole day, Plat. Phad. 59, D; to stay or remain, Xen. Cyr. vii, 5, 18. Fr. διά and ἡμερά.

 $\Delta in\mu s g \delta \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\omega \sigma \omega$, to tame completely, to soften; to make mild. Fr. Huseos.

 $\Delta I'HMI$, obsol. to moisten, to water, sprinkle; to dissolve, Aristoph. Plut. 720; διέμενος, sprinkled.

Δίημι. See δίεμαι.

 $\Delta i \acute{n} v \epsilon \gamma \kappa \alpha$, 1. a. ind. act. to $\delta i \alpha$ φέεω.

Dinverns, b, h, and To Sinveris, gen. ios, through an unbroken series, uninterrupted; continuous; perpetual, continual, constant, long or extended, Il. xii, 297; entire, Id. vii, 321; διηveris is used as an adv. continually, perpetually, for ever. F_r . διά and ηνεκής. Th. obsol. ένέγxw. See διαφέρω.

Διηνεκώς, adv., in the Poets διηνεκέως, continually, perpetually, uninterruptedly, Odys. vii, 241; constantly; precisely. Th.

Διήνεμος, ου, δ, a place exposed to the wind; also, carried by the wind; swift as the wind, airy; lofty, Soph. Trach. 327. Th. ävemos.

Διηνίχθην, 1. a. ind. pas. to διαφέρω.

 Δ ińvoi $\xi \alpha$, 1. α . act., διηνοί $\chi \theta$ ην, 1. a. pas. of διανοίγω.

Διηπάτηται, Longin. 8, he is en-

tirely mistaken. Fr. diana-

Διῆζέ, by Ion. crasis for διήιζε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of διαΐσσω. $\Delta_{i\tilde{\eta}g}$ \$5, \$65, \$76, an elevated part; the upper story of a house, Eurip. Phan. 88. Fr. Siá and alew.

Διήρεσα, 1. a. ind. act. irregular from διερέσσω.

Διήεημαι, pf. pas. of διαιείω. $\Delta_{inen\mu i \nu \omega s}$, adv. separately, distinctly. Fr. διαιζίω.

Dinens, cos, o, h, scil. vaus, or dinecs πλοῖον, having two oars or two banks of oars; also, having two stages or stories. Fr. 815, and 2. pf. of åρω.

Διήρηται, 3. sing. pf. pas. διηρημένος, ου, part. pf. pas. of διαιζέω.

 Δ ιηρμένων, and διηρμένοις, gen. and dat. pl. part. pf. pas. διαίρω, elevated, sublime, or lofty sentiments, Longin. 7 and 2.

Διηεμήνευον, impf. ind. act. of διεεμηνεύω.

 Δ ιήςχθην, 1. a. pas. of διείς γω.

Διῆσαν, 3. pl. 1. a. act. of διΐημι. Δ ίηται, 3. sing. subj. mid. of δίημι, Il. vii, 197.

 $\Delta i\eta \tau \tilde{\alpha} \tau o$, 3. sing. impf. m. contract. of διαιτάομαι.

 Δ ιήτησα, for εδιαίτησα, 1. a. act. οί διαιτάω.

 $\Delta i n \phi v \sigma \epsilon$, 3. sing. 1. a. act. of διαφύσσω.

 Δ ιηχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to sound through; to resound, to ring. Th. TX 05.

 $\Delta in \chi \acute{n}s$, $\acute{\epsilon}os$, \acute{o} , \acute{n} , that transmits sound. Same Th.

lying between two seas, washed by two seas. Fr. δίς and θάλασσα.

 $\Delta i\theta \epsilon i \tau \alpha i$, $\tilde{\omega} v$, oi, those who worship two divinities. Fr. dis and Deós.

 $\Delta i\theta n x \tau \sigma s$, σv , δv , δv , two edged, i. e. sharpened on both sides, ∠Eschyl. Prom. 869. Fr. dis and Snyw.

 $\Delta i\theta_{e}$ ovos, ou, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, having two thrones, or swaying two sceptres; also, δίσκηπτεος, said of the two Atridæ, Æschyl. Ag. 42. Fr. dis and Deóvos.

Διθυμία, ας, ή, dissension, discord; and

Δίθυμος, ου, δ, ή, divided in opinion or sentiment; hostile. Sis and Dumos.

Διθυραμεικός, ή, όν, pertaining to hymns sung in honor of Bacchus, dithyrambic; inflated. Fr. διθύραμβος.

Διθυραμβογενής, epithet of Bac- Διτπετής, or διοπετής, έος, δ, ή,

chus, twice born. Fr. yévos. Διθυραμβοδιδάσχαλος, ου, δ. a. teacher of dithyrambics, a dithyrambic poet, Aristoph. Pac. 829. Fr. διδάσκαλος.

 $\Delta t \theta v \varrho \alpha \mu \delta \sigma \sigma \sigma \omega \omega, \quad \tilde{\omega}, \quad f. \quad \tilde{\sigma} \sigma \omega, \quad to$ compose dithyrambic odes, or in dithyrambic style or measure;

Διθυραμβοποιός, ου, ό, a dithyrambic poet; διθυραμθοποιία, ας, 'n, dithyrambic poetry.

Διθύραμβος, ου, ό, a surname of Bacchus, Eurip. Bacch. 518; a poem in honor of Bacchus, a dithyrambus, Herodt. i, 23; a wild, irregular kind of poetry; bombastic, inflated; lyric composition, Aristoph. Nub. 984. Fr. didugos and Embaira.

Διθυραμδώδης, εος, ό, ή, in the dithyrambic style or manner, bombastic, turgid, inflated. Fr είδος.

 $\Delta i\theta \bar{\nu} e^{os}$, ou, δ , \acute{n} , having two doors or gates, having two valves. Fr. dis and Duga.

Δίθυςσος, ου, δ, ή, having two thyrsi.

Διί, dat. sing. of Zεύς.

Διΐαμβος, ου, δ, a double iam-

Διϊαύω, to sleep through the night, Eurip. Herc. F. 1042. Fr. lava.

Διϊδείν, inf. 2. a. to διοράω. under διείδω.

 $\Delta ii \delta e o s$, o u, δ , \dot{n} , perspiring, sweating; moist. Fr. διά and ίδεώς. $\Delta i t n \mu i$, f. $\acute{n} \sigma \omega$, 1. a. $\delta i \widetilde{n} \kappa \alpha$, to send through or over, transmit; to grant a passage through; # διΐεντας αὐτοὺς ἐφ' ἡμᾶς, Demosth. 276, 9; 299, 10; to put or thrust through, Eurip. Phan. 1413; to dismiss, disband, send away; part. 2. a. διείς, part. pf. pas. διειμένος. Fr. διά and Inui.

Διϊθῦνω, to direct right through; to regulate well, to govern. Fr.

Διϊκμάζω, to wet thoroughly, to moisten; to exhale moisture. Fr. lxµás.

Διϊκνέομαι, ουμαι, f. διίζομαι, to pass or go through, to penetrate, Thucyd. vii, 79; to pervade; to run over, go through a detail of, Il. ix, 61; to relate; pf. pas ditymai, 2. a. ind. m. διϊκόμην. Τh. iκνέομαι.

Διϊκτικός, ή, όν, capable of penetrating; permeable. Same Th. $\Delta \tilde{u}$ os, ov, δ , \tilde{n} , of Jupiter. Fr. Zεύς.

falling from Jove or from heaven, as rain, etc., whence Homer calls a river διϊπετέος, Il. xvi, 174; etherial, aërial; divine, Eurip. Bacch. 1257. Fr. Δίός, (gen. of Ζεύς,) and πίπτω.

Διϊπολεῖα, and Διϊπόλια, ων, τά, the festival of Jupiter Polieus at Athens, Aristoph. Pac. 420. Fr. Ζεύς and πόλις.

Διϊπολιώδης, δ, ή, old-fashioned, antiquated, Aristoph. Nub. 982. Same Th. and είδος.

 $\Delta_{ii\pi\pi\epsilon \nu\omega}$, $f. \epsilon \nu \sigma\omega$, to ride through or over. $Fr. i\pi\pi\epsilon \nu\omega$.

Διϊστάμαι, to fly through or over; 2. aor. διεστάμην, Eurip. Suppl. 870. Th. Ίσταμαι.

Διϊπτάμενος, part. pres. m. of the above.

 $\Delta \text{hist} \mu i \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, and $\delta \text{hist} \mu i \zeta \omega$, f. is $i \sigma \omega$, to cross an isthmus, Thucyd. i, 101. Fr. is $\delta \mu i \sigma s$.

 Δ ιϊστάναι, pres. inf. of Δ ιΐστημι, f. διαστήσω, p. διέστηxa, (2. a. and pf. intransitive,) to part, divide, separate, to set asunder; to cause to sunder; to divide into parties, Aristoph. Vesp. 41; to differ; to disagree, Il. i, 6; to be divided into parties or factions; ή Πελοπόννησος διειστήπει, the Peloponnesus was divided, Demosth. 231, 5; θάλασσα διΐστατο, the sea parted its waves, i. e. opened a passage, Il. xiii, 29; to depart, to proceed; 1. a. ind. act. διέστησα, 2. a. ind. διέστην, stood separate; διέστηκεν, it differs from, or is distinguished from, Aristot. Poet. 2; mid. διΐσταμαι, I set myself asunder, I stand separate; οίδε διΐσταντο, they widened their ranks, Xen. Anab. i, 8, 14; to separate for one's self; to open a way; to stand asunder; διεστώς, ῶσα, ώs, part. pf. for διεστηκώς, υία, ός, standing asunder. Fr. διά and Tornus.

Διϊσχυξίζομαι, dep. mid. f. ίσομαι, Att. ιοῦμαι, to assert or affirm strongly, Plat. Phæd. 100, D; to contend obstinately; to strengthen or confirm one's self, with dat.; impf. m. διϊσχυειζόμην, 1. a. διϊσχυεισάμην. Fr. διά and ἰσχυείζομαι.

Δίιχθαι, pf. inf. pas. of διϊκνέο-

μαι.

Διϊχνεύω, f. εύσω, to trace by the footsteps; to trace, to make minute searches into. Fr. Ιχνιώω. Th. Ϊχνιος.

Δίκα, ας, ή, Dor. for δίκη, ης, ή, manners, custom.

Δικαζέμεναι, to try a cause, to decide, pres. inf. act. Ion.; and Δικάζεσθαι, to be brought to trial, to be accused; pres. inf. pas. of

 Δ ĭκάζω, f. άσω, 1. a. ἐδίκᾶσα, to judge, Eurip. Orest. 164; to administer justice, Aristoph. Vesp. 414; to try a cause, to decide; to pronounce sentence; also, to pronounce an opinion, Herodt. i, 84; mid. to condemn, Æschyl. Aj. 1386; to go to law, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 7; Mem. iii, 5, 16; to litigate; δικάζειν ψήφισμα, to ratify a decree, Demosth. 652, 24; οδ δικάζομαι αὐτῷ, scil. περὶ οὖ, for which I go to law with him, Demosth. 1196, 126; to commence a prosecution, Aristoph. Nub. 492; δίκην δικάζομαι τινί, I go to law with any one, I appear as plaintiff, Lys. c. Erat.; pas. to be summoned into court; to be accused; 1. a. pas. ἐδικάσθην, pf. pas. δεδίκασμαι· κακῶς αἱ δίκαι δικάζονται, justice is ill administered, Plat. Gorg. 523, C; έπειδη αὐταις δικασθείη, when justice shall be administered to them, Id. Polit. x, 614. Fr. δίκη, and perhaps ἄγω.

 Δ inai', for δ inaia, just things. Fr. δ inaios.

Δικαία, 'n, Poet. for δίκη. Δικαιεῦμαι, pres. ind. pas. Dor.

Δικαιεῦμαι, pres. ind. pas. Dor. for δικαιοῦμαι, to be fined, to be punished. Sce δικαιόω.

 Δ inaisũv, Ion. for δinaiοũv, inf. of δinaióω.

Δικαιοδοσία, ας, ή, administration of justice, the office of a judge; jurisdiction; also, a fit or proper cause. Fr. δίκη and δίδωμι. Δικαιοδοτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to ad-

minister justice. Same Th. Δικαιοδότης, ου, δ, a judge or ad-

Δικαιοδοτης, ου, δ, a judge or administrator of justice. Fr. δίκη and δίδωμι.

 Δ ixaioxeisía, as, \dot{n} , just or righteous judgment; as if δ ixaía xeísis. Fr. δ ixaios and xeís ω .

Δικαιοκείτης, ου, δ, a just or righteous judge; as if δίκαιος κειτής. Same Th.

Δικαιολογέω, ω, f. ήσω, to plead causes; δικαιολογέομαι, οῦμαι, to plead one's own cause, to defend one's own interest, Æschin. 31, 2; and

Δικαιολογία, ας, ή, a pleading of one's cause; a defence of one's right; an allegation; a justification. Th. λίγω.

Δικαιολογικός, ή, όν, relating to | 307

pleading; judicial; useful in one's justification; skilled in defending causes. Same Th.

Δικαιολόγος, ου, δ, an advocate; one who defends a cause. Same Th.

Δἴκαιόπολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, cultivating justice in its cities; epith. of the island Ægina, Pind. Pyth. viii, 31. Fr. πόλις and δίκη.

Δικαιοπραγέω, ω, f. ήσω, to act justly or equitably; οὐδὲ τὸ φρονεῖν γε οὐδὲ δικαιοπραγεῖν, neither wisdom nor justice, literally neither the being wise nor acting justly, Ceb. Tab. 41. Fr. δίκαιος and πράσσω.

 Δ ιχαιοπεάγημα, ἄτος, τό, an upright action. Same Th.

Δικαιοπραγία, ας, ή, rectitude of action or conduct. Same Th. Δικαιοπραγμοσύνη, ης, ή, justice, and rectitude of conduct. Same

Th. Δ ixaios, aía, aiov, just, upright, honest, righteous; lawful, right, correct; equitable; worthy; innocent, good; equable, even, exact, well proportioned, smooth, or gentle, Solon. Athen. iii, 4; δίκαιον συγγεαφέα, a competent or suitable historian, Lucian. de Histor. Conscrib., in speaking of Xenophon; παρὰ τὸ δίκαιον, contrary to justice; the phrase diraios simi with the infinitive often occurs; as, δίκαιος εἰμὶ εἰπεῖν, Ι am justified in saying, Plat. Menex.; δίκαιός είμι, Ι have a right, Soph. Antig. 400; τούτου την αιτίαν οδτός έστι δίκαιος $\chi_{\mathcal{L}_{i}}$, he has a right, or it is right that he should have the blame of this, Dem. de Coron.; δίκαιός ἐστ' ἀπολωλέναι, he ought to perish, (dignus est qui pereat,) Demosth. Phil. 2; τὸ δίκαιον, the same as ή δικαιοσύνη, justice, *Demosth*. 114, 24; τὸ δίκαιον πας' ἐαυτῷ ἔχων, keeping justice by himself or in his own power, Æschyl. Prom. 186, with which compare our phrase, to take the law into his own hands (Woolsey's note); τά dinaia, rights, privileges, pretensions; in Sinaiois, founded in justice, consistent with justice; compar. δικαιότερος and δικαιέστερος, superl. δικαιότατος. Th. dinn.

Δἴκαιοσὕνη, ης, ἡ, justice, righteousness, equity, rectitude. Fr. the same.

Δικαιότης, ητος, ή, justice. From Δἴκαιόω, ω, f. ώσω, rather ώσομαι, to declare just or right, to

think just, Eurip. Suppl. 536; to judge it right, fair, fitting, etc., Soph. Œd. T. 6; to justify, to acquit; to think, judge; to pronounce sentence; to condemn; to punish, Herodt. i, 100; pas. to be justified, to be acquitted; also, to be fined; pf. pas. διδικαίωμαι, 1. a. ind. pas. έδικαιώθην, 1. fut. pas. δικαιωθή-Th. dixn. σομαι.

Δικαίωμα, άτος, τό, any thing rightly done; a right action; an act of justice, justice; righteous judgment; a decree; an allegation in support of one's cause, Thucyd. v, 97; fine, punishment, Plat. Legg. ix, 864, E; in N. T., righteousness, justification; δικαιώματα, ων, τά, the ordinances of God respecting external rites. Fr. δικαιόω.

 $\Delta \iota \varkappa \alpha \iota \omega s$, adv. justly, with reason, rightly, really, deservedly, faithfully : δικαίως καὶ ἀδόλως, faithfully and sincerely, the formula of an oath; xal dixaiws, and justly, Thucyd. v, 18; reasonably. Fr. dixaios.

 $\Delta_{i\varkappa\alpha'i\omega\sigma'i\varsigma}$, $\varepsilon_{i\omega\varsigma}$, $\dot{\eta}$, a rendering justice; in~N.~T., justification; a defending of a cause, Thucyd. i, 141; condemnation, punishment; also, acquittal; a demand, a claim. Same Th.

 Δ ικαιωτήριον, ου, τό, $\bf a$ place for punishment, Plat. Phadr. 249, A. Fr. dixaios and dixn.

 Δ ικᾶν, Ion. for δικάσειν.

 Δ ināvīnos, ń, óv, belonging to or skilled in judicial proceedings; petulant, Plat. Apol. 32, A; forensic, judicial; ¿ δικανικός, an able lawyer; 'n δικανική, scil. τέχνη, forensic eloquence, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 48; also, a lawyer. Th. dixn.

Δικανός, ου, δ, a lawyer or advocate, who manages (δίκας) causes. Same Th.

Δικάξηνος, ου, ό, ή, having two heads, double-headed. Fr. dis and xáenvov.

 $\Delta_{i\varkappa\alpha}$ φ πέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to bear twice a year, Theophr. Fr. δίς and xaerros.

Δικάσης, η, 2. and 3. sing. 1. a. subj. act. of δικάζω.

Δικάσίμος, ου, δ, ή, juridical; appointed for pleading causes, Plat Legg. xii, 958, B. F_r . dízn.

 Δ ixao π o λ ia, as, \dot{n} , Ion. -in, a process in law, litigation, pleading; and

Δικασπόλος, ου, δ, an administrator of justice, Il. i, 238; a judge, a king. Fr. dinn and πολέω.

Δικάσσαι, by doubling σ, Poet. for δικάσαι, 1. a. inf. act.; δικάσει, sing. 1. f. of δικάζω.

Δικαστηρίδιον, ου, τό, a little court, Aristoph. Vesp. 817; and Δ ἴκαστήςιον, ου, τό, a court of law, the court of Heliæa, Demosth. 720, 24; a tribunal, Thucyd. vi, 51; είς τὸ δικαστήgiov εἰσάγειν, to bring into or before the court; ἐκφεύγειν ἐκ τοῦ δικαστηρίου, to get off clear through some flaw in the proceedings of the court, Demosth. 25, 29. Fr. δίκη and τηςέω.

Δικαστής, οῦ, ὁ, a judge in a court of law; different from the πριτής, which difference is thus explained in Prof. Dunbar's Lexicon: "The former was a judge in civil and criminal actions; the latter, generally in matters of taste, literature, etc." But this is not correct. The diκαστής decided, according to strict law, any suits pending in court; the κριτής heard controversies out of court, and settled them as an arbitrator, according to equity and good conscience. This explanation was given a long time since by Wyttenbach (Bibl. Crit. 3, 2, p. 68); and see Xen. Sympos. v, 10. It should be added, that the Athenian δικασταί, like the Roman judices, more nearly resembled the jurors than the judges of modern times, and in fact differed from jurymen in very few See the Inquiry particulars. into the Use and Practice of Juries, by Dr. Pettingal, (1769,) whose opinion, to this effect, is fully adopted by Sir W. Jones, a scholar and a lawyer. Also, an avenger, Eurip. Herc. F. 1150. The term δικαστής is now more generally Anglicized, and rendered dicast. Fr. δικάζω.

 Δ iragatirés, ń, év, belonging to a judge, to a court or trial; judicial; skilled in law; τὰ δικαστικά, judicial expenses; τὸ δικαστικόν, a judge's fee. Fr. δικάζω.

 $\Delta_{i \varkappa \alpha \sigma \tau i \varkappa \widetilde{\omega}_{5}}$, adv. judicially; and Δικάστεια, ας, ή, a female judge, Lucian. Fr. δικάζω.

Δικατάληκτος, ου, δ, ή, concluding in two manners, having two endings. Fr. δίς and καταλήγω. Δ ικεῖν, 2. a. inf. έδικον, to throw, Æschyl. Choëph. 97; Pind. Olymp. x, 86. Fr. δίκω. Δικελλα, ns, n, a pronged fork,

a pitchfork, a rustic instrument with two teeth, Soph. Antig. 250; a mattock or pickaxe with two teeth, a hoe; a hatchet. Fr. δίκω.

 Δ inellītne, ou, δ , one who labors with a mattock, hoe, or instrument, etc., having two teeth; one who digs, a digger. Fr. δίκελλα.

 Δ ĭxέρἄος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, and δικέρως, ω, and ωτος· δίχερος, δικέραιος, dingaios, dingoos, and dingous, ou, δ, ή, having two prongs or horns, forked. Fr. dis and xigus.

Δικέφαλος, ου, δ, ή, having two heads, double-headed. Fr. δ_{is} and κεφαλή.

 $\Delta I'KII$, ns, \hat{n} , perhaps originally natural right, arising from cus. tom, habit, etc., distinct from written laws; custom, Odys. iv, 691; privilege; way, manner, Æschyl. Ag. 911; law, right, justice, Eurip. Med. 413; the decision of a judge; a lawsuit, a cause; a trial; a penalty; οὐδὲ τὰ περὶ τῆς δίκης ἄρα ἐπύθεσθε ον τρόπον εγένετο, Plat. Phad. 2; administration of justice, punishment; satisfaction; vengeance; also, the goddess of justice, Demosth. 422, 11; Æschyl. S. Theb. 644; in dinn, oùr δίκη, κατὰ δίκην, justly, according to justice or right; used in opposition to παξὰ δίκην, Soph. Phil. 1214; οὐ δίκη, not justly, unjustly, contrary to justice or right; πέρα δίκης, contrary to justice, Æschyl. Prom. 30; åvaδέχεσθαι δίκην, to become bondsman or bail, for the appearance of a party before the judge, Theophr. Char. 12; δίκην ωφληκότα, that has forfeited his bond, given for appearance before the judge, or, literally, that owes the penalty awarded by the judges, Theophr. Char. 12; Aschyl. Ag. 520; δίκας τίνειν or ἀπο-Tivery, to give a compensation, as awarded by law, to suffer punishment; δίκην δοῦναι and διδόναι, to be punished, i. e. to give or pay the penalty of the law, as dare poenas in Latin, ∠Eschyl. Prom. 9; also, to submit to a decision (subire judicium), Thucyd. vii, 18; Demosth. 160, 4; δίκην λαβείν, to punish, i. e. to take or exact the penalty of the law; δίκην κρίνειν, to give a decision; και ουκ δρθώς την Sinny Engire, Plat. Crit. 11; ἔχω την δίκην, I am justly punished, or I have my deserts,

Xen. Cyr. vii, 2, 7 ; ὑφέξω δίκην, I shall be punished, Eurip. Hec. 1153; ὑπέχειν τῆ πόλει diany, to undergo the sentence awarded by the state, Plat. Phæd. 109; is δίκας προσκαλεῖσθαι, to summon to a trial or an investigation, Thucyd. vii, 18; ἰκανὴν νομίζω δίκην ἔχειν, I think myself to have had full satisfaction or revenge of them, Xen. Anab. vii, 4, 18, as in Herodt. i, 45; but αὐτούς or τούτους may be here understood, and the phrase then explained as in other instances; see Sturz's Lex.; δίκην εἰσάγειν κατά τινος, to bring a suit at law against any one; and λαγχάνειν δίκην, in the same sense; δίκην καλείν, to call a cause, Aristoph. Vesp.; δίκην φεύγειν, to be a defendant in a suit, Lys. c. Erat.; δίκην διώχειν, to prosecute a suit; δίκην ἀποφεύγειν, to evade punishment, or get off in a suit; εὐθεῖα δίκη, a direct trial on the merits of a cause, without quibble or evasion, Æschyl. Eum. 380 (411); ἀγράφου μετάλλου δίκη, a prosecution for not registering one's mines; dian aixias, a private action at law for personal injury; δίκη άλογίου, an action for not accounting for public moneys; δίκη ἀργίας, an action against one for living in idleness or having no visible means of support, like the modern process against vagrants; "ταν ή dinn soi n nai n ngisis, when the trial is fixed for you, and the decision is given, Plat. Gorg. 82; αξ' οἶσθα δῆτα πρὸς δίκης οὐδὲν τεέμων; pray, do you know that you are alarmed without any reason? Soph. Œd. T. 1014; ἐζήμη δίκη, a trial where the culprit is not forthcoming; οί δ' 'Αθηναῖοι ἐξημῆ δίκη Θάνατον κατέγνωσαν αὐτοῦ τε καὶ των μετ' ἐκείνου, Thucyd. vi, 61; dinny with a genitive is used like instar in Latin, zatá being understood; as, δίκην σκηπτοῦ, like a thunderbolt, like lightning, Longin. 1 ; χειμάρρου δίκην, like a torrent; zuvôs δίκην, like a dog, Æschyl. Ag. 3; it seems to signify, according to the mode of procedure; dian was properly a private suit, γεαφή, a public prosecution.

 Δ IKH

Δικηγόρος, ου, δ , an advocate. Fr. δίκη and ἀγορεύω.

Δίκηλον, adv. after the manner of, like, as; also, as subst. an

image, as of Jupiter.

Δἴκην (κατά understood), in the manner of, like. See δίκη.

Δίκησις, εως, ἡ, a judging; punishment, vengeance. Fr. δίκη. Δικηφόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, bringing justice; pronouncing sentence; denouncing or awarding punishment; πότερα δικαστὴν ἡ δικηφόρον λέγεις; Æschyl. Choèph. 118. Fr. δίκη and φέρω.

Δικίδιον, ου, τό, dimin. a petty lawsuit, Aristoph. Nub. 1108. Fr. δίκη.

 Δ irlís, iðos, \dot{n} , (ϑ óçæ understood,) twice-shutting; double; pl. double doors, folding doors, ll. xii, 455. Fr. δ is and rliw.

Δικογράφία, ας, ή, a preparing of causes in writing; a written pleading. Th. γράφω, δίκη.

 Δ ικολέκτης, ου, δ , an advocate. Fr. λέγω.

Δικολογίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be an advocate; to plead a cause; to teach the law, to write upon jurisprudence. Fr. δίκη and λ ίγω.

 $\Delta i \varkappa o \lambda o \gamma i \alpha$, αs , \dot{n} , the act of pleading a cause. Same Th. $\Delta i \varkappa o \lambda \delta \gamma o s$, δv , \dot{o} , an advocate, a

Δικολόγος, ου, δ, an advocate, a pleader. Same Th.

Δίκολπος, ου, ε, ή, having two bosoms. Fr. δίς and κόλπος. Δικόνδυλος, ου, ε, ή, having two knots or joints. Fr. δίς and κόνδυλος.

Δικοβράφεω, ω, f. ήσω, to stir up suits, to be litigious, Aristoph. Nub. 1487. Fr. δίκη and βάπτω.

 Δ iκοδρά φ ος, ου, δ , a litigious person. Same Th.

Δίκοςσος, ου, δ , δ , having two heads. Fr. δίς and κόςση.

Δικόρυμβος, ου, δ, ἡ, having two tops or summits. Fr. κόρυμβος. Δικόρυφος, ου, δ, ἡ, having two tops, said of Mount Parnassus; having the hair divided on the head naturally, Eurip. Bacch. 303. Fr. δίς and κορυφή.

 Δ ικότυλος, ου, δ , \dot{n} , containing two cotylæ. Fr. δίς and κοτύλη. Δ ίπραιος, αια, ον, having two heads or peaks, bifurcated. Fr. δίς and κεραία.

Δίπραιρος, ου, δ, ή, having two horns, two peaks or summits. Fr. δίς and πραῖρα.

Δίκρᾶνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, double-pointed or double-headed, having two (κράνα) heads; hence, as subst. a pitchfork.

Δικεμτής, έος, δ, ή, double-throned; δικεμτεῖς 'Ατεεῖδαι, Soph. Aj. 246; having double power;

δικρατεῖς λόγχαι, spears wielded by both, i. e. Eteocles and Polynices, Soph. Antig. 146. Fr. δίς and κράτος.

Δικρόος, οῦς, όα, ᾶ, όον, οῦν, forked, a cloven or forked stake, Xen. Cyr. 9, 19; double, Plat. Tim. 78, B; δικρός, the same.

Δίκιοσσος, ου, δ, ħ, double-fringed, fringed or bordered above and below. Fr. δίς and κιόσσος.

Δίπροτος, ου, ὁ, ὁ, striking double; δίπροτον (πλοῖον), a galley, having two banks of oars, double-oared, Xen. Hist ii, 1; Arrian. Exped. vi, 5; Cic. ad Attic. xvi, 4; also, the marks or ruts of two wheels, Eurip. Electr. 775. Fr. δίς and προτέω.

Δίκρουνος, ου, δ, ή, having two fountains; springing from, etc. Fr. δίς and κρουνός.

Δίκταιος, α, ου, Dietæan, of or belonging to Diete, a mountain in Crete.

ΔΙ'ΚΤΛΜΝΟΝ, or δίκταμον, ου, τό, and δίκταμνος, ου, δ, the herb dittany.

Δίκτη, ης, ή, a mountain in Crete, Dicte.

 Δ iκτυαγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, one who draws nets, a fisherman. Fr. δ iκτυον and ἄγω.

 Δ ικτύάλωτος, ου, δ, ħ, taken in a net. Fr. δίκτυον and åλίσκομαι.

 Δ ιχτυθολέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to cast nets. Fr. δίχτυς and βάλλω.

Δικτυθόλος, ου, δ, 'n, casting nets; as subst. a fisherman.

 Δ ixtuss, oi, pl. of δ ixtus.

Δίκτυννα, or Δίκτυνα, ns, h, Diana the huntress, as hunting with a net, δίκτυον, Eurip. Hip. 145; Aristoph. Ran. 1359; Vesp. 368.

Δικτυόκλωστος, ου, δ, ή, woven as a net; having folds like network, Soph. Antig. 347. Fr. δίκτυον and κλώθω.

Δίκτὔον, ου, τό, a net, Xen. Mem. iii, 11, 8; Eurip. Orest. 1309; δίκτυον ἄτης, a mesh or network of ruin, Æschyl. Prom. 1080. Fr. δίκω, obsol.

 Δ ικτυοπλόκος, ου, δ , a net-weaver. Fr. πλέκω.

 Δ ικτυουλκός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, dragging **a** net. Fr. ἕλκω.

Δικτυίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to make tike a net, to reticulate. Fr. δί-

Δίκτυς, pl. δίκτυς, a Lybian animal, mentioned by Herodotus, iv, 192; but of what species is not known. Schweigh.

 Δ intuwtós, ń, óv, made in the

manner of a net or of latticework, reticulated. Fr. δίκτυον. Δικύκλος, ου, δ, ή, having two circles or wheels. Fr. δις and κύκλος.

ΔΙΚΩ, obsol. to cast or throw, to throw down; δίκεῖν, for βάλλιν, Eurip. Orest. 986; μόσχος ἐδάμαστον πίσημα δίκε, the heifer reclined her unwearied weight (carcase), Eurip. Phæn. 650, where Elmsley would read ἐδάματον. The 2. aor. ἔδικον is the only tense in use.

Δίπωλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having two limbs or members. Fr. δίς and κῶλου.

Δικωπίω, ω, f. ήσω, to use or ply a pair of oars or sculls; hence, generally, to work double-handed.

Δικωπία, ας, ἡ, a two-oared boat, a skiff. Fr. δίς and κώπη. Δίκωπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, two-oared; δίκωπον ὁςῷ σκάφος, I perceive Charon's two-oared boat, Eurip. Alc. 260, 456. Fr. κώπη.

 $\Delta i \lambda n \mu \mu \alpha$, $\ddot{\alpha} \tau \sigma s$, $\tau \dot{\sigma}$, a dilemma, a syllogism or argument equally conclusive on contrary suppositions. Fr. $\delta i s$ and $\lambda \tilde{n} \mu \mu \alpha$. $\Delta i \lambda \sigma \gamma i \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\dot{n} \sigma \omega$, to say the same thing twice, to repeat things which have been said before, to speak ambiguously, Xen. Eq. 8, 2. Fr. $\delta i s$ and $\lambda \dot{s} \gamma \omega$. $\Delta i \lambda \sigma \gamma \dot{\omega}$, $\dot{\alpha}$, $\dot{\alpha}$, a repetition. From $\Delta i \lambda \sigma \gamma \sigma s$, $\dot{\omega}$, $\dot{\alpha}$, $\dot{\alpha}$, saying twice, or repeating; also, double-tongued, deceitful. Fr. $\delta i s$ and $\lambda \dot{\sigma} \gamma \sigma s$.

deceitful. Fr. δίς and λόγος.
Δίλογχος, ου, ἡ, an epithet of Diana, bearing two lances; δίλογχον ἄτην, destruction, doubly armed, Æschyl. Ag. 629.
Fr. δίς and λόγχη.

 $\Delta(\lambda \circ \rho \circ s, \circ v, \delta, \dot{n}, or - \circ s, n, \circ v,$ having a double crest or plume; having a double top, Soph. Antig. 1113; said of Parnassus. Fr. $\delta(s, and \lambda \circ \rho \circ s)$.

 $\Delta i \lambda o \chi (\alpha, \alpha_5, \dot{n}, a)$ double lochus, or body of soldiers composed of two $\lambda \dot{o} \chi o i$ or companies; each lochus usually consisted of 100 men. Fr. λi_5 and $\lambda \dot{o} \chi o_5$.

Διλοχιτής, οῦ, ὁ, a commander of two lochi. See preced. Same Th.

 $\Delta i \mu \alpha \chi \alpha i$, ωr , oi, men practised to fight either on foot or on horseback. Fr. δi_s and $\mu \alpha \chi \eta$.

Διμάχαιρος, ου, δ, η, armed with two swords. Fr. δίς and μά-χαιρα.

Διμεξής, έος, δ, ή, having two parts, divided into two parts, double; and

Διμερώς, adv. as in two parts. Fr. dis and μέρος.

Δίμετρος, ου, δ, 'n, in Prosody, consisting of two measures or four feet; s. as διποδία. Fr. δίς and μέτρον.

Διμέτωπος, ου, δ, h, two-fronted, having a double front or fore-head. Fr. δίς and μέτωπου.

 $\Delta \iota \mu n \lambda \alpha' \iota \omega$, f. $\check{\alpha} \iota \omega$, to move or distort the lips. A false reading for $\delta \iota \alpha \mu \nu \lambda \lambda \alpha' \iota \omega$.

 $\Delta(\mu\eta\nu\sigma_5, o\nu, \delta, \dot{\eta}, of or for two months; every two months; two months old. Fr. <math>\delta(s, and \mu\dot{\eta}\nu)$.

Διμήτως, οςος, δ, having two mothers, a title of Bacchus; Lat. Bacchus bimatris. Fr. δίς and μήτης.

 Δ ίμιτρον, ου, τό, a double mitra or band. Fr. δίς and μίτρα.

 Δ ιμναῖος, αία, ον, worth two minæ. Fr. μ νᾶ.

Διμνέως, Ion. for διμναίους, of the value of two minæ, Herodt. v, 77, where Schweighaeuser and others now read διμναίους, to which διμνέως is related, as λέως is to λαός, etc.; it cannot be a subst. here, but agrees with φφέας, which goes before. Rost's Lex. Same Th.

Διμοιεής, έος, δ, ή, divided into two shares or parts. A corrupt reading for διμερής.

Διμοιρία, ας, ή, a double portion; double pay, Xen. Hist. vi, 1, 4; also, s. as ἡμιλοχία, a half-lochus or cohort. Same Th.

Διμοις της, ου, δ, one who receives a double portion, pay, rations, etc.; commander of a half-lochus or cohort. Same Th. Δίμοις ος, ου, δ, ή, shared by or divided between two; twofold; τὸ δίμοις ον, half a drachma, Plat. Ax. 366, C. Fr. δίς and μοῖς α.

 Δ ίμος ϕ ος, ου, δ , having a double or compound form, as the centaurs; androgynous Fr. μος ϕ ή. Δ ίμυζος, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, having two wicks. Fr. μύζα.

Δίνασε, Dor. and Ion. for εδίνησε, 3. sing. 1. a. of δινέω.

Δινέμεν, pres. inf. Ion., and δινέμεναι, Æol., whence δινείν. Fr. δινέω.

 Δ iveúeon', for diveúeone, 3. sing. impf. ind. Ion. for ediveue.

Δτιευμα, ατος, τό, any thing whirled or rolled round. Fr. δινεύω.

Δινεύω, f. εύσω, and δινέω, f. ήσω, to roll or turn round, Eurip. Orest. 828; to whirl round, to

drive round; to thresh corn, by turning cattle frequently round upon it in order to tread it out, Il. xviii, 543. See diviw.

Δινίω, f. ήσω, l. a. ἐδίνησε, to turn round, to whirl round, to move or drive round, Il. xvii, 543; to roll round; mid. to move or turn one's self about, to wander about, move about; s. as Lat. versari; to roll about, Il. xvii, 680. See δινεύω.

Δινη, ης, ἡ, a circular motion, a whirlpool, eddy; βαθείη δ' ξματοτε δίνη, it fell into the deep pool, Odys. vi, 116; ἀμφὶ τὰς Σκαμάνδρου δίνας, Eurip. Orest. 1304; a whirling, a whirlwind; δίνης, dat. pl. Ion. for δίναις. Fr. δίω.

ΔΙνήεις, εσσα, εν, gen. -εντος, έσσης, εντος, full of whirlpools, whirling round; eddying, Il. ii, 877; Dor. δινάεις. Th. δίνη.

Δινηθῆναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of δινίω. Δινητός, ή, όν, that may be rolled round, rolling. Same Th.

Δινοδία, ας, ή, a storm or whirlwind with rain. A doubtful word.

Δῖνος, ου, δ, s. as δίνη, a whirlwind; a vortex; δῖνος αἰθίφιος, the whirlwind god, Vortex, Aristoph. Nub. 381, where see Notes of Felton's edit.; Id. 380, a circle; a kind of dance; also, dizziness; a turner's instrument; a cup. But

Δινός, ή, όν, whirling round, full of whirlpools; and δινώδης, the same. Fr. δίνη.

 $\Delta w \delta \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\omega \sigma \omega$, to turn, as in a lathe; to turn or twist round, to round. Same Th.

Δίνω, s. as δινεύω, particularly to thresh out. See δινεύω.

Δινωτός, ή, όν, round; that turns or may be turned round; rounded, Odys. xix, 58; turned in a lathe, sculptured, Π. iii, 391. Fr. same verb.

Διξός, ή, όν, Ion. for δισσός, ή, όν, double; περὶ τούτου διξὸς λίγιται λόγος, there are two reports concerning him, Herodt. iii, 32. Διο- in compound nouns means sprung from Jupiter or the gods, and in general means godlike, excellent, etc. But

Διό, conj. therefore, wherefore, for which, for which cause; for διὰ ὅ, because of, or on account of which, commonly followed by καί or δή. See preced.

 Δ ιοξλής, ητος, and

Διόβλητος, ου, δ, ή, struck by Jupiter; struck with lightning.

Fr. βάλλω.

Διόδολον, ου, τό, a double obolus. Fr. δίς and δδολός. See διώδο-

Διόδολος, ου, δ, ħ, hurled or launched by the hand of Jupiter; hence, thunder, Soph. Œd. C. 1464; Eurip. Alc. 129; also, struck by Jupiter.

Διογενέτως, οςος, δ , the sire of Jupiter, Eurip. Bacch. 122. Fr. Ζεύς and γενέτως.

Διογενής, έος, δ, ἡ, born of or sprung from Jove; of noble birth or race; high born; νος. δ Διογενές, Π. i, 337, et passim. Fr. Ζεύς, gen. Δίος, and γίνομαι. Διογένης, εος, δ, a man's name, Diogenes.

Διογκόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to swell, to cause to swell, to dilate, to inflate; to exaggerate. Fr. ὄγκος. Διόγκωσις, εως, ἡ, swelling, dilatation; exaggeration. Fr. διογκόω.

Διόγνητος, ου, δ, ἡ, begotten by Jupiter; heaven-born. Fr. Διός, gen. of Ζεύς, and γνητός.

Διόγονος, ου, ό, ή, s. as διογενής, έος, ό, ή.

 Δ ιοδεία, ας, ή, a way or passage through; and

Διοδεύω, f. εύσω, to journey or travel through, to pass through; impf. act. διώδευον, 1. a. ind. act. διώδευσα. Fr. διά and δδός. Διοδέω, f. ήσω, to go through again

Διοδοιπος έω, ω, f. ήσω, to pass or go through, to travel through, Herodt. viii, 129. Fr. δίοδος and πόρος.

Διοδος, ου, δ, a way or passage through, a passage, Xen. Anab. v, 4, 4; τοὺς τὰν δίοδον ἔχοντας, those who held or commanded the passage, Thucyd. vii, 32. Fr. διά and δδός.

Δίοζος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, forked in its branches, Theophr. Hist. Plant. i, 13. Fr. δίς and ὄζος.

 $\Delta \iota \delta \theta s_0$, adv. from Jupiter, by the will of Jupiter; Lat. divinitus, Il. xv, 469. Th. $\Delta \iota \delta s_0$, gen. of $Z s \delta s_0$.

Διοίγνυμι, f. οίζω, to open wide, to make a passage through, βοῦ διοίγειν ελῆθεω, Soph. Œd. Τ. 1287. Fr. διοιγνύω and διοίγω. Διοίγω. See διοίγνυμι.

Δίοιδα, I know well, pf. of obsol. είδω, Soph. Œd. C. 296.

 Δ ioidaíra, f. $\alpha v \tilde{\omega}$, and dioidí ω , $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma \omega$, to swell or swell up, to break out; to be enraged. Fr.

 Δ ιοικέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, p. διώκηκα,

Demosth. 763, 6; to manage the affairs of a family or household in general, to conduct or manage any affair; to establish in a house; ἄλλα τὴν ἀδελφην καλώς διώκηκεν, but he has established his sister well, Demosth. 763; to inhabit; to live separately, Plat. Tim. 19, E; mid. to manage or regulate one's own affairs; to reside separately, Xen. Hist. v, 26; to set in order; to administer, govern; τίσι τὰ πλεῖστα Φίλιππος ὧν κατέπραξε διωκήσατο; in what way chiefly Philip managed the affairs he carried into effect? TEP? τῶν ἄλλων διοικήσειν, to take care of or manage the other things, Isocr. Panegyr. 10; Dem. de Coron., to bring up in a family; pas. to be arranged, regulated, furnished; 1. a. διώunou, 3. sing. pres. ind. pas. contract. διοικείται, f. m. διοικήσομαι. Fr. διά and οἰκέω.

Διοίκημα, ἄτος, τό, the management of a family or household; administration. Same Th.

 Δ ιοικῆσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of διοικέω. Διοίκησις, εως, ή, management of a family or household; administration of public affairs, xxì σχεδον την όλην διοίκησιν είχον τῆς πόλεως, Æschin. c. Čtes. 112; διοίκησιν κατασκευάζειν, to plan or describe the organization of a state or city, to establish the form of a state or republic, Isocr. Panegyr. 11; regulation, management; management of the public money, δ έπὶ της διοικήσεως, Dem. de Coron.; the chancellor of the exchequer, or the treasurer; $\dot{n} \stackrel{!}{\circ} \phi'$ ημέραν διοίκησις, daily expenses; a jurisdiction; the skilful disposition of words, etc., Dion. Hal. Rhet.; one of the lesser Roman provinces, Cic. Epist. Fam. xiii, 33, 67; hence, a bishop's jurisdiction, called a diocese. Fr. pf. ind. pas. of the same. verb.

Διοικητής, οῦ, δ, a manager, conductor of affairs, minister of state; a steward, administrator. Fr. διοικίω.

Διοικίζω, f. ίσω, to break up or scatter a society, to disperse the inhabitants of a city; διωκισμένοι κατὰ κώμας, dispersed through villages, Demosth. 366, 27; to scatter or disperse, to separate; mid. to remove one's abode from, to change one's abode, 1. a. pas. διψείσθην, Plat. Conv. 193;

pf. pas. διώχισμαι. Fr. διά and οἰχίζω.

Διοιχισμός, οῦ, ὁ, and διοίχισις, εως, ἡ, dispersion of inhabitants; distributing into different lwellings; change of abode. Fr. διοιχίζω.

Διοιχοδομέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to build between; to build across so as to separate, to barricade; to inclose, Thucyd. iv, 69. Fr. διά, $\tilde{\delta}$ χος, and δέμω.

Διοικονομέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to continue governing. Fr. οἰκονομέω.

Διοικοῦντας, acc. pl. part. pres. contract. of διοικέω.

Διοινόω, ω, f. ώσω, to intoxicate, δ διωνωμένος οίνος, Plat. Legg. vi, 775, C.

 $\Delta i \circ i \xi_{15}$, $\epsilon \omega_{5}$, $\dot{\eta}$, the act of opening, an opening. Fr. $\delta i \circ i \gamma \omega$.

Διοιστέον, verbal adj., ὅμμα πανταχὰ διοιστέον, the eye must be carried every way, Eurip. Phæn. 272. Fr. διά and φέρω.

Διοϊστεύω, f. εύσω, to shoot an arrow through or over, Odys. xii, 102. Fr. διά, διστεύω, and δίστός.

 Δ ιοιστεέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to inflame with vehement desire, to transport with fury. Fr. διά and οἰστεέω. Th. οἶστεος.

 Δ ιοίσω, 1. f. act. to διαφέρω. Δ ίοιτο, opt. mid. of δίω.

Διοιχνέω, ω, f. ήσω, to go or pass through life, Æschyl. Eum. 305. Fr. ολχνέω.

Διοίχομαι, f. οιχήσομαι, dep. mid. to go quite through life; to be undone, to perish, Aristoph. Thesm. 447; Eurip. Orest. 179. Fr. οἴχομαι.

 Δ ιοκλεύς, \tilde{n} ος, \tilde{b} , a man's name. Diocleus; acc. Δ ιοκλ \tilde{n} α.

Διοκλής, contract. for Διοκλέης, gen. κλέεος, contract. έους, a proper name, Diocles; acc. sing. Διοκλέα.

Διόκτυπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, struck by Jupiter, Æcchyl. Suppl. 146. Fr. τύπτω.

 Δ ιολέσω, fut. of διόλλυμι. Δ ιολίγου, adv. near, almost.

Διολισθαίνω, f. ανῶ, and -θίω, ῶ, f. ήτω, to glide through, to slip through the fingers, Anacr. 44; to slip away, to escape, elude, Aristoph. Nub. 434. Fr. διά and δλισθαίνω.

 Δ ιολκή, \tilde{n}_5 , \tilde{n}_1 , the act of drawing across or tearing asunder. Fr. $\tilde{\epsilon}$ λκω.

Δίολχος, ου, δ, a dragging across, a crossing; the passage in which vessels were drawn across the Isthmus of Corinth. Same Th.

Διόλλυμι, and -ύω, f. διολίσω, Att. ολω, (from obsol. διολίω,) to destroy utterly, to ruin, to undo, Eurip. Hip. 1388; είδως διώλεσα, though I knew, I lost sight of it, Soph. Æd. Τ. 318; 2. pf. διόλωλα, διολλύμαι, and διωλέμην, are used in a neuter or passive sense, to be ruined, to be undone, Odys. ii, 64; but in Thucyd. iii, 40, διόλλυνται is used actively, to destroy completely; f. mid. διολέσομαι, Att. διολούμαι, 1. a. act. διώλεσα, pf. διολώλεκα. Fr. διά and δλλυμι.

Διόλου, adv. (i. e. δι' δλου), entirely, wholly, altogether, utterly. Th. δλος.

Διολοφύζομαι, to lament without ceasing. Fr. δλοφύζομαι.

 Δ ίομαι, to drive through, to drive, with $\pi_{\xi \acute{o}5}$. δηΐους $\pi_{\xi \acute{o}7}$ ι ἄστυ δίεσθαι, \vec{H} . xii, 276. Fr. δίω.

 Δ ιομαλίζω, f. ίσω, to make even, level, or uniform; to maintain an equable or uniform state, to preserve an even tenor throughout, Longin. 33. Fr. δ μαλός.

Διομαλῦνω, same as preced. Δίομθερος, ου, δ, \hat{n} , soaked, wet through. Fr. \mathring{o} μθερος.

Διομειαλαξών, όνος, ό, the braggart of the deme which was denominated Diomeia.

Διομήδη, ης, ή, the name of a woman, Diomēdé.

Διομήδης, εος, δ, the name of a man, Diomēdes.

Διόμνϋμαι. See next.

Διόμνυμι, f. διομόσω, later, commonly, ομούμαι, (from obsol. διομόσω,) p. -ώμοκα, redup. διομώμοκα, to swear by a solemn oath, to call the gods to witness; διομύμαι (most commonly used), l. a. mid. διωμοσάμην, f. mid. διομούμαι διομό ἐπὶ παλλαδίω, you will swear upon the palladium, the same as we say, you will take your Bible oath, Demosth. 1160, 25. Fr. ὄμνυμι.

Διομολογία, ας, 'n, a stipulation, compact, convention; an agreement. Same Th.

Διομολογέσμαι, οῦμαι, f. ήσομαι, to have a mutual understanding, to make an agreement upon understood terms; to concoct with, to admit; τὰ διωμολογημένα, articles agreed upon; to agree to, Demosth. 1284, 13; to make a compact. Fr ὅμος and λίγω. Διομολογίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to make an agreement; as dep. mid. See

preced.

 Δ (iov, and δ (is, for Ediov, and Edis, 1. and 3. sing. impf. ind. act. Ion. of δ (ω , Il. xxii, 251; for δ (δ) δ . But

Δῖον, acc. sing. of δῖος, divine. Th. Ζεύς, gen. Διός. See preced. Διονομάζω, f. άσω, to name far and wide, to spread the fame of, Dion. Hal. Fr. ὀνομάζω.

 Δ ἴονῦσια, ίων, τά, (ἰερά,) the festivals of Dionysos or Bacchus, particularly at Athens. were denominated the greater and the less; the former were generally called τὰ Διονύσια or μέγαλα, also, τὰ κατ' ἄστυ, and in arts or artina. they were celebrated in the spring in the city; the less, called xar' άγρούς or έν άγροῖς, or μικρά, were celebrated at the end of autumn in the country; sometimes at the Piraus, Demosth. 243, 16; Aristoph. Acharn. 202. According to Boeckh there were four distinct festivals in the four consecutive months of Poseideon, Gamelion, Anthesterion, and Elaphebolion. See his Memoir in the Transactions of the Berlin Acad. for 1819. Fr. Διόνυσος. Δ ἴονυσιάζω, f. άσω, to celebrate the Dionysia or festivals of Bacchus; hence, to live like a votary of Bacchus. Same Th. Δἴονυσιἄκός, ή, όν, of or concerning Bacchus, or relating to the festivals of Bacchus, bacchanalian. Same Th.

Διονυσιάς, άδος, ή, peculiar fem. of Διονυσιακός, of Bacchus, Eurip. Herc. F. 889; as a substantive, a bacchante; also, a kind of plant.

Δἴονῦσιον, and Διονυσεῖον, ου, σό, (ἰερόν,) the temple of Bacchus. See Thucyd. ii, 15; Plat. Gorg. 27. It was at Limnæ, Demosth. 1371, 4. Fr. Διόνυσος.

Δτονῦσιος, ου, ό, a man's name, Dionysius, Acts xvii, 34.

 Δ ιονῦσομἄνέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be infuriated like a Bacchanalian. Fr. μαίνομαι.

ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΣ, ου, δ, and Poct. Διώνῦσος, Bacchus, the god of wine; metaphor. wine, πωμᾶ Διονύσου, Eurip. Cycl. 139; Διονύσου γάνος, Id. 414. Fr. Ζεύς, Διός, and νύσσω, to strike, because being born horned he struck Jupiter at his birth, Etymol. 277, 35

Διόνυχος, ου, δ, ή, having two nails; a false reading for διώνυχος. Fr. δίς and ὄνυζ. Διόπαι, αi, a kind of ear-rings. See δίοπος.

Διόπαις, αιδος, δ, son of Jupiter; an epith. of Apollo. Fr. Διός and παῖς.

Διόπεμπτος, ου, \dot{o} , \dot{n} , sent by or from Jupiter. Fr. $\pi \dot{\epsilon} \mu \pi \omega$.

 Δ ιόπες, conj. wherefore, therefore, for which reason. Fr. διά and ὅπες.

Δἴοπετής, έος, δ, ή, fallen from Jupiter, descending from heaven; and τὸ διοπετές, scil. ἄγαλμα, an image of Diana at Tauris, said to have fallen from heaven, Eurip. Iph. T. 978. Fr. Ζεύς, gen. Διός, and πίπτω.

Δίοπος, ου, δ, an inspector, curator, or steward; βασιλεῖς δίοποι, royal lieutenants, Æschyl. Pers. 44. Fr. δίεπω.

 Δ ίοπτεύω, f. εύσω, to look through, look narrowly at; to survey, to take a view of, to spy, to explore, Soph. Aj. 307; Il. x, 451; to take care of; to inspect; to inspect (την ναῦν) a ship, to see that she was provided with every thing necessary, Demosth. 929, 20. Th. οπτομαι. Δ 10πτής, ñgos, δ, and διόπτης, ου, ò, an epith. of Jupiter, a looker through, & Zev διόπτα καί κατόπτα πανταχή, Aristoph. Acharn. 435; in allusion to the borrowed rags of Telephus; a spy; an overseer or steward. Ir. διά and οπτομαι.

Διόπτεα, ας, ή, and δίοπτεον, ου, τό, a geometrical instrument for taking the height of distant objects; a speculum; Lat. laps specularis. Same Th.

Διορατίκός, ή, όν, clear-sighted, discerning. Fr. διά and δράω. Διορᾶω, ῶ, f. διόψομαι, 2. a. διείδον, to see through, Xen. Anab. v, 3, 1; to see or discover clearly, to discern, to distinguish, Æschyl. S. Theb. 946; pf. δίωτδω. Th. δράω.

Διοργάνωσις, εως, ή, organization; and

 Δ ιος γανόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\dot{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to organize. Fr. διά and δς γανόω.

 Δ ιος γίζω, f. ίσω, to enrage, διοςγίζομαι, to be very much enraged. Fr. δεγίζω.

Διόργυιος, ου, δ, h, two fathoms long or deep. Fr. δίς and οργυιά.

Διορθεύω, f. εύσω, to examine accurately, Eurip. Suppl. 427; and

Διορθούμαι, pres. ind. m. or pas. contract. of

 $\Delta ιορθόω, \tilde{ω}, f. ωσω, to make$

straight, to put to rights, to rectify, redress; to correct, amend, Eurip. Hel. 1158; to restore, make good; to reform, reëstablish; mid. to put to rights for one's self, to obtain one's rights, 1. a. mid. διωρθωσάμην, pf. pas. διώρθωμαι. Th.

 $\Delta \iota \delta \varrho \theta \omega \mu \alpha$, $\check{\alpha} \tau \sigma s$, $\tau \check{\sigma}$, correction, amendment, reformation. Same

 $\Delta \iota \circ \varrho \theta \tilde{\omega} v$, part. pres. contract. of διοεθόω.

Διόςθωσις, εως, ή, amendment, reformation, correction; and

Διοεθωτής, οῦ, ὁ, a corrector, amender, or reformer. Fr. pf.

pas. of διοεθόω.

Διοείζω, f. ίσω, p. ώεικα, Demosth. 317, 24; to separate by bounds, to bound, to divide; to banish beyond the frontiers, Plat. Legg. ix, 873, E; to give a definition of, to define or explain, Plat. Gorg. 43, 49, 76; to declare, Dem. de Coron.; to constitute, Soph. determine, Œd. T. 1083; the middle voice is most commonly used; Xen. Mem. iv, 2, 16; to explain, as an instructer; καὶ διωριζόμην, and I explained, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 37; to ordain, enact, determine; διορίζειν οτ διοριείν πόλεμον είς την ήπειgov, to remove the seat of the war into the limits of the Persian empire (meaning here, Asia Minor), Isocr. Panegyr. 46; pas. to be defined, prescribed, etc. Th. beos.

 Δ ιόρισις, εως, \dot{n} , and Δ ιόρισμα, ἄτος, τό, and

 Δ ιορισμός, οῦ, δ, a defining or distinguishing; a definition; a limiting or prescribing of bounds. Fr. pf. pas of διορίζω.

 Δ ιόςνυμι, f. όςσω, Æol. to force through; mid. to rush through, to hasten on, pass through. Fr. διά and ὄρνυμι.

Δίορος, ου, δ, 'n, a boundary between. Fr. ὄρος.

 Δ ιόροφος. See διώροφος. Δ ιορρόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to convert into whey; pas to be turned into whey or serum. Fr. debs. $\Delta \log v \gamma \hat{n}$, $\tilde{n}s$, \hat{n} , a ditch or trench, a digging through. Fr. δεύσσω. Διοςυγηναι, 2. a. inf. pas. of διορύσσω.

 Δ ιόςυγμα, ατος, τό, a pit; a canal, ditch, an excavation, Thucyd. iv, 109; a mine. Same

Διοεύσσω, Att. -ύττω, f. διοεύζω,

to dig through, break through or into; to undermine, Demosth. 118, 11; 1. a. ind. act. διώρυξα, pf. pas. διώςυγμαι, redupl. διοςώουγμαι. Th. δούσσω.

 Δ ιος \mathring{v} χή, $\mathring{\eta}$ s, $\mathring{\eta}$ s, $\mathring{\eta}$ the act of mining or piercing a wall. Same Th. $\Delta \log \chi$ έρμαι, οῦμαι, f. ήσομαι, to leap or dance across, to dance to the end of a dance; to contend for the prize in dancing, with dat. Fr. δεχέομαι. Διός, gen. sing. of Ζεύς, Jupiter; dat. Δi , acc. $\Delta i\alpha$. But

Διος, ια, ιον, for δίιος, sprung from Jove, of Jupiter, Æschyl. Prom. 88, 622; divine, admirable, illustrious, godlike; very noble or excellent; great, vast, mighty; δῖα θεάων, most distinguished of goddesses; δĩα γυναίκων, noblest of women, Hom. passim; είς ἄλα δῖαν, to the boundless ocean, Id.; Sior γίνος, an illustrious race; it has often the force of a superlative.

Fr. Διός, gen. of Zεύς. dianthus, Linn.

Διόσδοτος, ου, ό, ή, given by Jupiter, Æschyl. S. Theb. 729. Fr. Διός, gen. of Zεύς, and δί-

 Δ 10σημεία, ας, ή, and

Διοσημία, ας, ή, a sign from Jupiter or from heaven; a portentous appearance; a prodigy; the sign of an approaching tempest, Aristoph. Acharn. 171. Fr. Dios, gen. of Zeus, and on-

 Δ ιὸς Κόρινθος, a proverbial saying, applied to those who always say and do the same thing, Aristoph. Ran. 439; Hesych. See Brunck's note.

 Δ ιόσκουςοι, or -οςοι, ων, οί, also, with the poets, Διοσχόρω, and Διοσκούςω, dual, Eurip. Hec. 441, the sons of Jupiter, scil. Castor and Pollux; the constellation Gemini. Fr. Diés and xougos, for xógos.

Διοσκούρειον, ου, τό, the temple or consecrated ground of the Dioscuri (Castor and Pollux), Demosth. 390, 26; Plut. Sylla, 90. Δίοσμος, ου, δ, ή, transmitting odors. Fr. ὄζω.

 Δ ιόσπυρος, ου, δ , a plant, perhaps the Diospyros Lotus.

 $\Delta_{i\acute{o} au i}$, conj. for, because, since, wherefore; and, interrogatively, wherefore? why? Fr. diá, 85, and Tis.

 Δ ιοτρεφέεσσι, dat. pl. Ion., and $\Delta_{io\tau} e \epsilon \phi \epsilon_{os}$, gen. sing. of

 $\Delta \omega \tau \varrho \varepsilon \phi \acute{n} s$, $\acute{\epsilon}o s$, \acute{o} , \acute{n} , cherished by Jove, a foster-son of Jove; heaven-protected; illustrious, high-descended; hence, epith. of kings in Homer, Il. i, 176, et passim; also, a proper name. Fr. Διός, gen. of Zεύς, and τεέφω. $\Delta_{ioυρ^{\'εω}$, $\~ω$, f. ήσω, to void by urine. Th. οὖρον.

Διουρίζω, Ion. for διορίζω.

Διουρητικός, ή, όν, having the power of provoking urine, diuretic.

 $\Delta \omega_{\chi} \in \tau \in \dot{\omega}_{\omega}$, $f. \in \dot{\omega} \sigma \omega$, to conduct water through canals, to distribute water by channels, to water, irrigate. Th. ὀχέω.

Διοχής, έος, δ, ή, having seats for two; applied to carriages. Fr. δίς and οχέω.

 $\Delta_{io\chi}\lambda_i^i\omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to vex, harass. Fr. $\acute{o}\chi\lambda_i^i\omega$.

 $\Delta i \sigma \chi \lambda i \zeta \omega$, f. $i \sigma \omega$, to force asunder by a lever, to force open. Γr. δχλίζω.

 Δ ιοχῦρὸω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to strengthen completely; to fortify strongly. Fr. οχυρόω.

 $\Delta i \circ \psi$, $\circ \pi \circ \circ$, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, an overseer, superintendent; a steward. Fr. διόπτομαι.

Δίοψις, εως, ή, the act of seeing through, insight. Same Th. Διόψομαι, irreg. f. to διοράω.

 $\Delta i\pi \alpha is$, $\alpha i\delta os$, δ , δ , having two children, Æschyl. Suppl. 314; proceeding from two children, Id. Choëph. 381; Βεῆνος δίπαις, a dirge chanted by one's two children. Fr. dis and mais.

 Δ ιπάλαιστος, ου, δ, ἡ, of two spans, two spans long, Xen. Cyr. ii, 5. Fr. δίς and παλαιστή.

Δίπαλτος, ου, δ, h, wielded with both hands, two-edged; δίπαλτα $\xi i \varphi n$, two-handed swords, Eurip. Iph. T. 324; δίπαλτος στρατός, Soph. Aj. 402, an army pressed on by two, viz. Agamemnon and Menelaus; brandished thunder, Eurip. Troad. 1092. Fr. δίς and πάλλω.

 Δ innxvaios, aía, aiov, and

 $\Delta i\pi n \chi \nu s$, eos, δ , \dot{n} , of two cubits in length, breadth, etc., Xen. Anab. iv, 2, 16. Fr. dis and πηχυς.

Διπλάζω, f. άσω, to make double; neut. to be double; τό τοι διπλάζον, that which is double, Soph. Aj. 268; διπλάζομαι, to be doubled, Eurip. Suppl. 791. Fr. διπλόος.

 $\Delta i\pi \lambda \alpha \xi$, $\alpha \kappa o s$, δ , δ , having two folds; double; in double layers or folds; ή, a garment folded double, Π. iii, 126; δίπλακες

 $\Delta i\pi \tau \bar{\nu} \chi \alpha$, adv. doubly; and

are, perhaps, ship-planks which double the one over the other, and so ships; πλαγκτοῖς ἐν διπλάκεσσιν, on the ebbing and flowing tide, Eschyl. Pers. 281. Fr. δίς and πλάκω, for πλίκω. $\Delta i\pi \lambda \alpha \sigma i\alpha \zeta \omega$, f. $\alpha \sigma \omega$, to double; to repeat, Xen. Ag. v, 1. Hence Διτλασιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a doubling, reduplication. Fr. διπλάσιος. Διπλασιολογία, ας, ή, a repetition, Plat. Phadr. 267, C. $\Delta \pi \lambda \tilde{\alpha} \sigma i \sigma s$, $i \alpha$, $i \sigma v$, and

Δ. τλ. ασίων, ονος, δ, ή, twice as great, twice as much; also, double, twofold, Aristoph. Av. 55; διπλάσια τῶν ἄλλων εἰς τὴν ἀπάντων σωτηρίαν παρέσχετο, she afforded twice as much aid as other states for the safety of all, Dem. de Coron. p. 146. In such expressions it has the force of a comparative, and governs the gen. Fr. dis and makerios.

 Δ ιπλἄσιόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to double; pas. to be doubled, to become twofold.

 $\Delta i\pi \lambda \alpha \sigma i\omega s$, adv. doubly, twofold. Same Th.

 $\Delta i\pi \lambda \epsilon \ell e \sigma s$, σv , δv , δv , measuring two plethra, i. e. two hundred paces, Xen. Anab. iv, 3, 1. Fr. δίς and πλέθεον.

 $\Delta i \pi \lambda \tilde{n}$, $\tilde{n}s$, \tilde{n} , ($\chi \lambda \alpha \tilde{i} v \alpha$,) a cloak doubled; a mark used to note a suspected reading or passage, etc. But

Διπλη, adv. doubly. Fr. δίπλόος. Διπλήσιος, Ion. for διπλάσιος.

 $\Delta \iota \pi \lambda \delta n$, \tilde{n} , \tilde{n} s, \tilde{n} , a doubling, duplication; a crack or fissure, Plat. Soph. 267, E; double dealing; duplicity or knavery; ambiguity of oracles, etc.; mystic meaning of the sacred writings. Fr. διπλόος.

 $\Delta \iota \pi \lambda \sigma^{\dagger} \zeta \omega$, f. $\dagger \sigma \omega$, to double, to fold; and

Διπλοίς, ίδος, ή, a cloak double, a doublet; a mantle. From ΔΙΙΙ ΛΟΌΣ, contract. οῦς, f. ón, ñ, neut. óov, ouv, double, twice as much, Eurip. Hec. 1179; Xen. Cyr. ii, 3, 11; ample, large; metaphor. double in conduct, disingenuous; cunning, crafty, Xen. Hist. iv, 1, 14; ambiguous, equivocal; διπλούς πομπούς, two embassies, each of more than one person, Soph. Œd. T 288; διπλη χερί, with double hand, i. e. with mutual blows, Id. Antig. 14; neut. pl. διπλόα, contract. α, διπλοί, two. Fr. δίς and πλέω, obsol., whence πλίκω, and Lat. plico.

Δπλοσήμαντος, ου, δ, ή, having |

a double meaning, Aristot. Fr.

 $\Delta_{i\pi\lambda\delta\tau i\rho\sigma\nu}$, adv. twofold more, twice as much.

 $\Delta_{i\pi\lambda\delta\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\omega\sigma\omega$, to double, to make double; pas. to be doubled, Xen. Hist. vi, 5, 19; 1. a. imperat. act. δίπλωσον, άτω, pf. pas. δεδίπλωμαι. Th. διπλόος.

Δίπλωμα, ἄτος, τό, a duplicate, a diploma, a passport; letters patent of princes, one of which was kept in the public archives; also, a double vessel. Fr. diπλόω.

 $\Delta i\pi voos$, ou, δ , \dot{n} , having two vent holes. Fr. δίς and πνέω. $\Delta \iota \pi \delta \delta n s$, $\epsilon o s$, δ , \dot{n} , two feet long, broad, or deep. Fr. dis and

Διποδία, ας, ή, a Spartan dance, Aristoph. Lys. 1243; also, in prosody, one measure, or two feet. Hence

 Δ ιποδιάζω, f. άσω, to dance the dance of two feet, called διποδία. Fr. dis and mous.

 $\Delta I \pi \delta \lambda s i \alpha$, $\tau \dot{\alpha}$, contracted from Διϊπόλεια, the Dipoleia, an ancient festival of Jupiter at Athens. Fr. Dios and wolls. Hence

Διπολιώδης, εος, τό, like the festival of the Dipoleia, i. e. obsolete, out of date.

 $\Delta i \pi \delta \lambda i s$, $\epsilon \omega s$, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, having two cities. Fr. $\pi \delta \lambda i s$.

 $\Delta i\pi$ olos, ou, ò, 'n, twice tilled. Fr. δίς and πολέω.

Δίπορος, ου, δ, ή, having two passages or ways; between two seas, an isthmus; (Lat. bimaris), Eurip. Troad. 1087; bimarisve Corinthi, Horace, B. i, 7, 2. Fr. πόρος.

Διπόταμος, ου, δ, h, situated between two rivers; διπόταμον πόλιν, Thebes, Eurip. Suppl. 631. Fr. πόταμος.

Δίπους, οδος, ό, ή, two-footed; a biped. Fr. dis and moves.

Διπρέσωπος, ου, δ, ή, two-faced, having two heads or faces, Janus. Fr. πρόσωπον.

 $\Delta i\pi \tau \epsilon e o s$, ou, δ , \dot{n} , two-winged, having two wings. Fr. πτίρον. Δίπευμνος, ου, δ, ή, having a double stern or poop. πεύμνα.

Δίπεωεος, ου, ο, ή, (ναῦς understood,) having a double prow or two prows, said of vessels that can be impelled both ways. Fr. δίς and πρώρα.

 Δ ίπτυξ, ὔχος, δ, ἡ, double ordoubled; and

διπλόος and σημα.

Δίπτυχος, ου, δ, ή, double or doubled; folded double; δίπτυχα ποιήσαντες, with a double fold or layer, scil. of fat, Il. i, 461; a twin, two, Eurip. Hec. 1269; δίπτυχον δέλτιον, a pair

of tablets; δίπτυχα, ων, τά, registers for inscribing the names of magistrates. Fr. dis and πτύξ. Τh. πτύσσω.

Δίπυλος, ου, δ, ή, having two gates or entrances, Soph. Phil. 942; the dipylum or double gate at Athens; it was the entrance to the city from the Piræus. Fr. πύλη.

 $\Delta \iota \pi \nu \varrho \iota \tau n s$, $\delta \nu$, δ , biscuit.

Δίπυξος, ου, ό, ή, having two lights or fires; διπύρους ἀνέχου σα λαμπάδας, holding up two lamps of brilliant light, Aristoph. Ran. 1361; with ἄρτος, twice baked. Fr. δίς and πῦς. Δ iena, as, \dot{n} , Dor. for

 $\Delta i e \pi n$, ns, \dot{n} , a fountain near Thebes, Eurip. Phæn. 245, 656,

ΔΙΡΚΑΙ'Α, or κιςκαία, ns, h, an unknown plant. Dioscor. Διρκαῖος, ὁ, ἡ, of Dirce, Eurip. Phan. 742, 1040; Soph. Antig.

 $\Delta i \hat{\rho} \hat{\rho} \tilde{v} \mu o s$, δv , δv , δv , (a chariot) with two poles, i. e. drawn by four horses, Æschyl. Pers. 47. Fr. δίς and ρυμός. Th. ρύω.

 $\Delta I'\Sigma$, adv. twice, in two parts, separately; it generally retains the o when followed by a vowel or diphthong; but if followed by a consonant, it sometimes retains and sometimes loses it; απαξκαί δίς, once and again; δὶς τόσον, δίς τόσα, also, τοσαῦτα, and δίς τόσως, twice as much, Eurip. passim; but

 Δ_{i5} , an inseparable suffix indicating motion to a place, like be, as in ἄλλυδις, οἴκαδις, χαμάδις, etc. See preced.

 Δi_5 , Jupiter; an obsol. nominative (for Zeús), which appears in the oblique cases $\Delta i \circ s$, $\Delta i \circ s$, Δία, and the Latin Dis, Dies. piter, Dijovis; in the Cretan dialect Θιός, Lacon. Σιός, Aristoph.; also, the air.

Δίσδημαι, Dor. for δίζημαι. Δισέγγονος, ου, ο, ή, a great-grandchild. Fr. δίς, iv, and

Δισεξάδελφος, ου, δ, a great-grandnephew. Fr. dis, 15, and abix-

Δίσεκτος, ου, δ, ή, the day before the kalends of March, counted

twice in leap years; the 24th of | February. Fr. dis and Extos. Δίσευνος, ου, ό, having two wives, the husband of two wives, Dosiad. Ara. Fr. dis and suvn. Δισβάνής, έος, δ, h, twice dead, destined to die twice, Odys. xii, 22. Fr. dis and Dvhonw.

 $\Delta_{i\sigma \varkappa i \dot{\nu} s}$, $i \omega_s$, δ , a certain comet or meteor, so called from having the figure of a quoit.

 Δ ισκεύω, f. εύσω, and δισκέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. now, to throw the discus or quoit, to play at quoits, to cast, throw; δισκευθήσεται, Eurip. Ion. 1267. Th. dionos.

 Δ ισκίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω. See preced. Δίσκημα, ατος, τό, a throw, as of a quoit, Eurip. Troad. 1111. Fr. δισκέω.

Δίσκηστρος, ου, δ, ή, having two sceptres, governing two realms, Æschyl. Ag. 43. Fr. σχηπτρον. Δισκήσαις, Æol. for δισκήσας, part. 1. a. act. of δισκέω.

Δισκοδολία, ας, ή, a casting of quoits, the game of the discus. Fr. δίσκος and βάλλω.

 $\Delta \iota \sigma \varkappa \circ \beta \delta \lambda \circ s$, $\delta \iota$, one who throws the discus, a quoit-player. Fr. δίσχος and βολή, or βόλος, from the 2. pf. of βάλλω.

 $\Delta I' \Sigma KO \Sigma$, ov, δ , a quoit, a round, flat plate of iron, lead, or stone, which the Greeks used to throw for the sake of exercise, Pind. Isthm. i, 34; also, the sun's orb; also, a dish or plate in which food is served up. Hence in Engl. A DISH. Fr. δίκω.

Δίσχουεα, τά, a limit or bound, as far as one could throw the discus; ες δίσκουρα λέλειπτο, he was left a quoit's throw behind, Il. xxiii, 523. Fr. dioxos and oleov. $\Delta_{i\sigma\mu\bar{\nu}\varrho_{ioi}}$, ωv , oi, twenty thousand, Xen. Cyr. ii, 1, 2; "17705 δισμυςία, twenty thousand cavalry. Fr. dis and µύριοι.

 Δ ίσπαππος, ου, δ , a great-grandfather. Fr. δίς and πάππος. Δ ισσαί, nom. pl. fem. of δισσός. Δισσάκις, or δισσάκι, adv. twice,

 Δ ισσάςχαι, ων, οί, joint leaders or royal commanders, δισσάρχαι βασιλείς, Soph. Aj. 382; plur. of Δ ισσάeχης, ου, δ , jointly commanding or ruling. Fr. dis and

 Δ ισσαχῆ, adv. in two places. Δισσόγλωττος, or -γλωσσος, δ, ή, speaking two languages. Fr. δισσός and γλώσσα.

 Δ ισσολογίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to repeat words twice, to say a second time, in order to correct one's

self. Fr. δισσός and λέγω. Δισσός, ή, όν, Att. διττός and Ion. διξός, double; the same as Lat. bini, Soph. Trach. 171; two, λαδοῦσαν δισσὰ σὺν σαυτῆ τέκνα, Eurip. Med. 275; λόγων δὲ διττὸν είδος, τὸ μὲν ἀλληθές, ψεῦδος δ' ἔτερον, Plat. Polit. ii, 376, E; the one or the other, Soph. Trach. 101. Th. dis. Δισσότοκος, ου, δ, ή, twice born;

but δισσοτόχος, bearing twice. Fr. δισσός and τίκτω.

Δισσύλαβος, ου, δ, ή, having two syllables. Fr. δίς and συλλάξη. $\Delta_{i\sigma\sigma\tilde{\omega}s}$, adv. doubly. Fr. δισσός. Δ ισταγμός, $ο\tilde{\nu}$, δ , doubt, hesitation, uncertainty. From

 $\Delta I \Sigma T A' Z \Omega$, f. $\check{\alpha} \sigma \omega$, to doubt, Plat. E_P . vii, 328, B; to distrust, waver, hesitate. Fr. dis and στάω (?).

 $\Delta_{i\sigma}$ rax σ izós, $\acute{\eta}$, $\acute{\delta}v$, of or belonging to doubting, conditional Sume Th.

Διστάσιος, ου, δ, ή, weighing double. Th. Younge.

 Δ ίστἄσις, εως, ή, a doubting, doubt, Demosth. 1318, 10; hesitation. Fr. διστάζω.

 $\Delta \iota \sigma \tau \check{\alpha} \phi \acute{n} s$, $\acute{\epsilon} o s$, \acute{o} , \acute{n} , buried twice. Fr. δίς and θάπτω.

Δίστεγος, ου, δ, ή, having a double roof, having two stories. Fr. δί, for δίς, and στέγη.

Δίστιχος, und δίστοιχος, ου, ό, ή, having two rows or lines, consisting of two verses, a distich. Fr. dis and στίχος, or στοῖχος. Διστόχος, ου, ή, that has borne young twice. Fr. τίκτω.

 $\Delta i\sigma \tau \circ \lambda \circ s$, $\delta \circ v$, $\delta \circ v$, being in pairs, two together, two on their way; διστόλους άδελφεάς, Soph. Œd. C. 1058, double-robed. στέλλω.

Δίστομος, ου, δ, ή, having two mouths or openings, Soph. Phil. 16; two-edged, Europ. Hel. 982 ; δίστομοι... όδοί, the meeting of two roads, Soph. Æd. C. 904. Fr. dis and στόμα

Δισχιδής, έος, δ, ή, cleft, forked. Fr. σχίζω.

 $\Delta_{i\sigma\chi^{\dagger}\lambda_{i\sigma i}}$, α_{i} , α_{s} , two thousand. Fr. dis and xixioi.

 $\Delta i\sigma \chi$ oivos, ou, o, h, two $\sigma \chi$ oivoi or sixty stadia long.

 $\Delta i \sigma \chi \omega \lambda \sigma s$, δv , δv , δv , lame of both feet. Fr. dis and xwlos.

Διτάλαντος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, (σταθμός,) of two talents' weight, worth two talents. Fr. δί and τάλαντον. $\Delta i \tau \sigma n \ell \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, $f \acute{n} \sigma \omega$, to bear twins, to produce twice. Fr. TixTw. Διτόκος, ου, δ, ή, twin-bearing, twice bearing.

 $\Delta \iota \tau \tau \delta s$, \acute{n} , $\acute{o}v$, double, two; Att. for dioods. Th. dis.

 $\Delta i \tau \tau \alpha \chi \tilde{\omega}_s$, adv. in two ways; doubly. Same Th.

Διττόγλωττος, ου, δ, ή, using two languages. Fr. γλῶσσα. $\Delta_{i\tau\tau\sigma\gamma\sigma\nu} = \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to bear twins, to bear twice. Fr. δισσός and γόνος.

 Δ ιττολογέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, s. as δισσολογέω.

 $\Delta i \tau \bar{\nu} \lambda o s$, ou, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, or -o s, η , o v, having two bunches or protuberances, epith. of camels. Fr. dis and τύλος.

Δίϋγεος, ου, δ, 'n, soaked through; doubly steeped; soft; twice wet, as with blood or tears, Æschyl. S. Theb. 972. Fr. dis and ύγεός.

 $\Delta \iota \bar{\mathbf{v}} \lambda \dot{\mathbf{a}} \zeta \omega$, f. $\dot{\mathbf{a}} \sigma \omega$, to change or elaborate into matter; διυλασμ: va, Plat. Tim. 69, A. Fr. Sid and Jan.

 $\Delta i \bar{\nu} \lambda i \langle \omega, f. \delta i \nu \lambda i \sigma \omega, \text{ to free from }$ the dregs, to filter, strain off, strain through a sieve, to clarify. Th. βλη.

 $\Delta ιυ \pi v i \zeta \omega$, f. $i \sigma \omega$, to rouse from sleep. Fr. dia and unvos.

 $\Delta_{i\ddot{\nu}\phi\alpha'i\nu\omega}$, f. $\check{\alpha}\nu\check{\omega}$, to weave through or completely, to interweave, to weave. Fr. ὑφαίνω. Δ ιφάσιος, α, ον, $oldsymbol{s}$. $oldsymbol{a}$ s διπλάσιος, double, twofold; ἕτερα διφάσια στόματα, other two mouths of the Nile, Herodt. ii, 17; spoken in two ways (from φημί); διφασίοισι γεάμμασι χείωνται, they used a double mode of writing, Id. ii, 36. Th. δίς.

 $\Delta \mathbf{I} \Phi \mathbf{A}' \Omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{\alpha} \sigma \omega$, and $\delta \iota \varphi \iota \omega$, f. $\acute{n} \sigma \omega$, to seek or search; to trace out; to examine thoroughly; as if from δίω ἀφῆ, to follow by the touch.

 Δ ιφήτως, οςος, δ, a searcher.

 $\Delta \iota \varphi \theta \iota \varrho \alpha$, αs , $\dot{\eta}$, a skin, hide, slough; a garment made of skins; a leathern jerkin worn by peasants; διφθέραν ένημμένος, clad in a garment of goat's skin, Aristoph. Nub. 73; a leathern pouch; a parchment, a book; a sack, Xen. Anab. ii, 4, 16. Fr.

 Δ ιφθεράλοιφος, ου, δ , a schoolmaster among the Cyprians. Fr. διφθέρα and άλείφω.

 Δ ιφθεςίας, and

 $\Delta \iota \varphi \theta \iota \varrho \iota \tau \eta s$, ov, δ , clad in skins, inCicero, ad Att. xiii, 24; διφθεeíar, books of parchment, is a false reading for διφθέρας. Schneid. Lex.

 $\Delta \iota \phi \theta \acute{\epsilon} \varrho \iota vos$, η , δv , made of tanned leather.

 $\Delta i \phi \theta \sigma \gamma \gamma \sigma s$, σu , $\dot{\sigma}$, $\dot{\eta}$, (a word) having two sounds, or where each of two vowels is sounded, a DIPHTHONG. Fr. dis and ploy-

 $\Delta \omega \omega \omega \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{n} \sigma \omega$, to bear fruit twice in the year; to unite in two ways. Fr. δίς and φορέω. Διφόρος, ου, ό, ή, bearing twice, Aristoph. Eccl. 788. Same

 $\Delta i \neq e \alpha \neq 0$, axos, \dot{n} , Poet. for $\delta i \phi e \rho s$, a seat, a bench, and

Διφράς, άδος, δ, 8. as δίφρος.

 $\Delta \mathcal{L}_{251}\alpha$, α_5 , \dot{n} , charioteering, the art of driving a chariot, Xen. Cyr. vi, 1, 16. Fr. δίφεος.

Διφειντής, οῦ, ὁ, a rider in a chariot, Soph. Aj. 844.

Διτρεύω, f. εύσω, to drive a chariot; also, to ride in one, Eurip. Androm. 108; to traverse in a chariot, Id. 100. Fr. dipeos. Δ ιφεηλασία, ας, ή, the driving of a chariot; and

 Δ iφenλάτας, α, δ, Dor. for διφεηλάτης.

 Δ ιφεηλατέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to drive through in a chariot, Soph. Aj. 832; and

 $\Delta \iota \varphi_{e} n \lambda \check{\alpha} \tau n s$, ou, a charioteer, Soph. Electr. 743. All from δίφεος and έλαύνω.

Διφείσχος, ου, δ, a little chariot, a car, Aristoph. Nub. 31; dimin. from dipeos.

Δίφεοντις, ιδος, ή, divided in thought, Æschyl. Choëph. 194; doubtful. Fr. dis and peov-

 $\Delta I'\Phi PO\Sigma$, δ , and, later, \hat{n} , yen. -ov, and Ion. δίφροιο, the double seat in a war-chariot, where the warrior and driver sat, Il. v, 160; the war-chariot itself; contract. from διφόρος, by syncop. a chariot drawn by two horses; a seat in a chariot; a seat; a chair; m. pl. οἱ δίφεοι, and n. τὰ dipea, chiefly among the poets; but in Homer always masculine. The dipeos had sometimes curtains drawn around it, Il. v, 194.

 $\Delta i f e^{\alpha} \rho_{\alpha} f = \tilde{\omega}, \tilde{\omega}, f = \tilde{n} \sigma \omega, \text{ to carry in}$ a chariot or litter, Aristoph. Av. 1552; mid. to ride in a chariot, etc.; to carry a campstool, as the female us roix of did for the Athenian women in processions. Fr. δίφεος and φέρω.

Διροοτόρος, ου, ό, ή, a chair-man; a litter-bearer; but

Aifeofogos, ou, o, n, carried in a chariot or litter. Fr. dipeos and φέρω.

 $\Delta_i \phi_{\ell} v \gamma \acute{n}_s$, $\acute{\epsilon}_0 s$, $\acute{\epsilon}_0$, \acute{n} , twice roasted; τὸ διφευγές, copper dross.

Διφυής, υέος, ό, ή, having a double or mixed nature, Soph. Trach. 1085; double, twofold. Fr. dis and ovn.

Διφυΐα, ας, ή, a double nature; a natural separation. Same Th. Δίφυιος, ου, δ, 'n, of two families. Fr. dis and qun.

Δίφυλλος, ου, δ, ή, having two leaves. Fr. dis and φύλλον.

 $\Delta \iota \phi \tilde{\omega} \sigma \alpha$, part. pres. act. f. g. contract. from διφάω.

 $\Delta i \chi'$, for $\delta i \chi \check{\alpha}$, also, $\delta i \chi \theta \acute{\alpha}$ and $\delta i \chi \tilde{n}$, in twain, in two ways or parts, Eurip. Hec. 116; Soph. Aj. 232; doubly, separately, apart, οἰκεῖν δίχα, Soph. Œd. C. 608; with gen., without; όρῶ κενὴν οἴκησιν ἀνθρώπων δίχα, I perceive an empty house without human beings, Soph. Phil. 31; without the will of, (Lat. injussu,) Soph. Æd. C. 48; as a prep. with genitive, apart from; δίχα γενέσθαι, to be separated, divided, Thucyd. vi, 10; divided in opinion, Il. xx, 32; difference, Æschyl. Prom. 927. Th. δίς. Perhaps from δύω, to go through.

 $\Delta_{i}\chi\dot{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, and $\delta_{i}\chi\dot{\alpha}\omega$, f. $\dot{\alpha}\sigma\omega$, to cut or divide in two, to divide, to separate, Xen. Anab. iv, 8, 15; to set at variance; mid. to be at variance; 1. a. act. δίχασα. Fr. δίχα.

 Δ ixālos, Dor. for δ ix η los. $\Delta_{i}\chi \acute{a}s$, $\acute{a}\delta_{0}s$, \acute{n} , a half; adj. divided into two. Fr. dis. Δ ιχάω. See διχάζω.

 $\Delta_{i\chi}$ ηλεύω, f. εύσω, to have a parted hoof or cloven foot. Fr. δίς and χηλή.

 $\Delta i \chi n \lambda o s$, o u, o, \acute{n} , cloven-footed; δίχηλον ἔμβασιν, a cloven-footed gait, tottering, Eurip. Bacch. 729. Same Th.

 $\Delta i \chi \acute{n} e n s$, sos, \acute{o} , \acute{n} , dividing into two; πανσέληνος μηνός διχήρης, the full moon, the divider of the month, Eurip. Ion. 1156. Fr. δίχα and ἄεω.

Διχθά, Poet. adv., s. as δίχα, like τειχθά for τείχα.

 Δ ιχθαδίας, acc. pl. fem. of $\Delta i \chi \theta \tilde{\alpha} \delta i \sigma s$, σv , δv s. as diorós, double, of two kinds, separate; διχθαδιας κῆρας, of two kinds or modes, Il. ix, 411. Fr. διχθά.

 $\Delta i \chi \theta \acute{a} s$, $\check{a} \delta o s$, \check{n} , peculiar fem. of preced. From Sixu.

 $\Delta i \chi i \tau \omega v$, $\omega v o s$, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, having two cloaks. Fr. dis and xitwiv.

Fr. die and φεύγω.

Διχόζουλος, ου, δ, h, of different sentiments, disagreeing, discordant, Pind. Olymp. viii, 114. Fr. δίχα and βουλή.

 $\Delta i \chi o \gamma v \omega \mu o v \epsilon \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n} \sigma \omega$, to disagree in opinion, Xen. Mem. ii, 6, 21. Fr. δίχα and γνώμη. Διχογνώμων, ονος, δ, ή, differing or hesitating in opinion. Same

 $\Delta i \chi \delta \theta \epsilon v$, a dv. from two parts, by land and sea, Æschyl. Pers. 76; from both sides, in two ways. Fr. δίχα.

 $\Delta \iota \chi \delta \theta \bar{\nu} \mu \sigma s$, δv , δv , δv , divided in opinion, hesitating, doubtful. Fr. Sixa and Dumos.

 $\Delta i \chi o i v i \kappa o s$, ou, δ , a measure of two cheenices, or near three pints, Aristoph. Nub. 640. Fr. Sis and xoivig.

Διχόλωτος, ου, δ, ή, doubly enraged. Fr. dis and χολόομαι. Δ ĭ χ ομηνία, ίας, \dot{n} , and

 Δ ιχόμηνις, ιδος, \acute{n} , Poet. dividing the month into two parts, the full moon; and

 Δ ιχόμηνος, ου, δ, s. as διχόμην, nvos, ò, h, dividing the month into two parts, of or belonging to the full moon. Fr. dixa and μήν.

 Δ ιχόμ \bar{v} θος, ου, δ, ή, one who speaks ambiguously, doubletongued; ambiguous, false, Eurip. Orest. 881.

 $\Delta_i \chi$ óvoi α , α_5 , $\dot{\eta}$, difference of opinion, dissension, Plat. Alc. i, 126, C. Fr. δίχα and νόος. Δ ιχόρροπος, ου, ό, \dot{n} , wavering,

hesitating. $\Delta_{i\chi}$ ορρόστως, adv. inclining now to one side and now to another, doubtful, fluctuating, Æschyl.

Ag. 340. Διχοβράγής, έος, ό, ή, shattered into two parts, rent in twain, Eurip. Herc. F. 1003. Fr. δίχα and βήγνυμι.

 Δ ιχοστάσία, ας, ή, dissension, division, sedition, discord, separation, Demosth. 423, 4. Fr. δίχα and στάσις.

 Δ ιχοστατέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to stand separate from; hence, to be at variance with, to disagree; 3ταν γυνη προς άνδρα μη διχο-στατη, Eurip. Med. 15; to doubt, hesitate. Fr. dixa and

 $\Delta_{i}\chi_{\delta\sigma}$ σ τ_{0} μ_{0} $\mu_$ double mouth; a double edge; a double appearance. Fr. δίχα and στόμα.

 Δ ιχοτομέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to cut in two, to sever, to cut asunder, to separate; to cut in pieces; 1. a.

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nd. act. ἐδιχοτόμησα. Fr. δίχα and τέτομα, 2. pf. ind. of τέμνω. Διχοτόμημα, ἄτος, τό, a severance, any thing cut into two equal parts; a half, a part or piece. Fr. δίχα and τέμνω.

 Δ ιχοτομία, ας, ἡ, a division into two equal parts. Fr. διχοτομίω. Δ ιχότομος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, divided into halves; σελήνη διχότομος, the half-moon; but διχοτόμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, dividing into two parts. Fr. δίχα and τίμνω.

Διχοῦ, adv., s. as δίχα.

Διχόφρων, ονος, δ, ή, divided in mind or sentiment; discordant; διχόφρονι πότμω, by a death occasioned through discord, Æschyl. S. Theb. 881. Fr. δίχα and φεήν.

 $\Delta i \chi \varrho \sigma \nu s$, δ , δ , δ , in Prosody, having two times or quantities, either long or short, as a doubtful vowel. Fr. $\delta i s$ and $\chi \varrho \acute{\sigma} \nu s$. $\Delta i \chi \varrho \sigma s$, δ , δ , δ , having two colors; and

 $\Delta i \chi_{\xi \omega \mu o s}$, ov, δ , δ , stained or dyed of two colors. Fr. $\delta i \chi_{\alpha}$ and $\chi_{\xi} \delta \alpha$.

 $\Delta_{i\chi\tilde{\omega}_{5}}$, adv. in two parts, doubly, same as $\delta_{i\chi\alpha}$. Fr. δ_{i5} .

 $\Delta I' \Psi A$, n_5 , \hat{n} , thirst; ardent desire, *Pind. Pyth.* ix, 180.

 $\Delta i \psi \tilde{\alpha} z \sigma s$, σv , δ , the fuller's thistle or teasel.

Διψάλέος, έα, έον, thirsty, and Διψάς, άδος, ή, a kind of viper, whose bite causes great thirst and is quickly fatul; a kind of plant; also, adj. thirsty, dry, as a soil. All from δίψα.

Διψάω, ω, f. ήσω, 1. a. ind. act. εδίψησα, to thirst; to be thirsty; metaphor. to long for, to desire ardently; εγω ὑμῖν διψω χαρίζεσθαι, I am very eager to gratify you, Xen. Cyr. iv, 6, 7; inf. διψῆν, αs and αη contract. into η. The Doric form always used. Th. δίψα.

 $\Delta i \psi \tilde{\eta}$, Dor. for $\delta i \psi \tilde{a}$, 3. sing. pres. ind., and

 $\Delta i \psi \tilde{n}v$, for $\delta i \psi \tilde{a}v$, inf. of $\delta i \psi \acute{a}\omega$. $\Delta i \psi n e \acute{o}s$, $e \acute{a}$, $e \acute{o}v$, and

 $\Delta_i \psi_n \tau_i \varkappa_{\delta s}$, \acute{n} , \acute{ov} , thirsty, parched, arid.

 $\Delta_i \psi \tilde{\eta}_5$, for $\delta_i \psi \tilde{\alpha}_5$, 2. sing. pres. ind. Att. or Dor. of $\delta_i \psi \acute{\alpha} \omega$.

 $\Delta i \psi \acute{n} \sigma \eta$, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. of $\delta i \psi \acute{a} \omega$.

 $\Delta i \psi_{105}$, ov, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, thirsty, dry, parched, Eurip. Alc. 576; arid; causing thirst; Att. in f. g. $\delta i \psi_{i\alpha}$, Æschyl. Ag. 481. Fr. $\delta i \psi_{\alpha}$.

 Δ ιψοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, causing thirst. Fr. δίψα and ποιέω. $\Delta(\psi_0 s, s_0 s, \tau \delta, s. as \delta(\psi a.$ $\Delta(\psi_0 \chi s \omega, \tilde{\omega}, f. n \sigma \omega, to be divided in mind or opinion, to$

waver. Fr. δi_s and $\psi v \chi \hat{n}$. $\Delta i \psi \bar{v} \chi o_s$, o_v , δ , \hat{n} , having a double mind. i_s , e_s , wavering, change-

Διψύχος, ου, ό, η, naving a double mind, i. e. wavering, changeable, James i, 8. Fr. dis and ψυχή.

Διψῶντες, nom. pl. part. pres. act. contract. from διψάω.

 $\Delta \mathrm{I}'\Omega$ (impf. used), an Epic verb; in act. always intransitive, to run away, take to flight, flee; also, to be afraid; in mid. (of which Hom. has. subj. δίωμαι, δίηται, δίωνται, opt. δίοιτο, and inf. δίε- $\sigma\theta\alpha$) mostly transitive, to frighten away, chase, put to flight; to fear or be afraid, Il. ix, 433; to run fast, to fly, Il. xxii, 251; όν ρά κυνές τε καὶ ἄνδρες ἀπὸ σταθμοῖο δίωνται, Π. xvii, 110; δίεμαι from δίημι is also used, as δίενται, Il. xxiii, 475; to hunt; pas. to be scared, frightened, R. xii, 304; hence, dina, diana, and δέδια.

 Δ ιωθολία, α_5 , \dot{n} , the allowance of two oboli to the poor, to pay for seats at the theatre; and

 Δ ιώθολον, and διωθόλιον, ου, τό, a double obolus. Fr. δίς and δ θολός.

Δίωγμα, ἄτος, τό, a pursuit, Eurip. Hel. 21, any thing followed or pursued, as prey or game. Fr. διώκω.

Διωγμός, οῦ, ὁ, a driving away; persecution, pursuit, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 21; a rapid flight, Id. iii, 3, 28; vexation, Eurip. Orest. 406. Fr. διώκω.

 Δ ιώδευσεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of διοδεύω.

 Δ ιώδενος, ου, δ , \dot{n} , piercing through with anguish, exceedingly painful, Soph. Trach. 774; sharp pangs. Fr. διά and δδύνη.

 Δ ιωθέειν, -εῖν, inf. act., and Δ ιωθές σθαι, -ς ισθαι, inf. mid. of Δ ιωθέω, $ilde{\omega}$, f. διωθήσω, or διώσω, to push asunder, push through; to dispel, drive away; to throw off, to push off; to eject, Herodt. iv, 103; most commonly used in the middle voice; to push away. or avert from one's self, to repel, reject; to refute; to press through; to force or push out, Longin. 44; impf. mid. diswθούμην, Thucyd. iv, 108; Demosth. 384, 14; f. διώσομαι, 1. a. διεωσάμην, Id. 555, 18; inf. διώσασθαι. Τh. ώθέω.

 $\Delta \iota \omega \theta \iota \tau \mu \delta s$, δv , δv , the act of thrusting through, pushing aside, propelling. Same Th.

Διωκαθεῖν, aor. inf. from εδιώκα θον, from an assumed present διωκάθω, s. as διώκω, Aristoph. Nub. 1486; to pursue, prosecute, Plat. Polit. ii, 375, A; Euthyd. 15, D. Ellendt, in his Lex. Soph. under είκαθεῖν, considers this verb and some others as belonging to the 2. aor. and as having no present. See διώκω. Δίωκειν, inf. of διώκω.

Δίωκειν, inf. of διώκω. Διωκέμεν, and διωκέμεναι, pres. inf. Ion. for διώκειν. Fr. διώκω. Διωκέμεναι. See preced.

Διώπεν, Dor. for διώπειν, pres. inf. of διώπω.

Διώκησις, εως, ή, pursuit, a pursuing; and

Διωκτέος, έα, έον, to be followed or pursued; διωκτέον την σωφεσσύνην, one must pursue modesty, Plat. Gorg. 507, D; and

Διώπτης, ου, δ, a pursuer, a persecutor; all from

 Δ ιώκω, f. διώξομαι, also διώξω, though not often, Xen. Anab. i, 4, 8; 1. a. ἐδίωζα, to move rapidly, to drive through, to drive forward; to direct, Eurip. Ion. 203; to follow hard upon, pursue in various ways, prosecute, Herodt. vi, 104; to banish, expel; to attack, & μὲν διώκει του ψηφίσματος, Dem. de Coron.; to aim at, Xen. Mem. ii, 8, 6; διώκειν την άληθείαν, Plat. Gorg. 482, E; to persecute, put to flight; to accuse; ἐδίωξαν (αὐτὸν) τυραννίδος, they prosecuted him for tyranny, Herodt. vi, 104; δίκην διώκειν, to prosecute a suit against any one, Demosth. 1270, 3; διώζομαι σε δειλίας, I will prosecute you for cowardice, Aristoph. Eq. 368; ὁ διώκων, the prosecutor; διώκομαι, I hasten, Soph. Electr. 871; τὰ συμδαίνοντα διώχειν, to follow the course of events, Demosth. 51, 20 ; δίωκειν θμνφ ἀςετάς, to celebrate one's virtues, to sing one's praise, Pind. Isthm. iv, 5; pas. διώπομαι, to be persecuted. Fr. δίω.

Διώκων, δ, the prosecutor or plaintiff, in law; part. of preced.

Διωλύγιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, far-extending, wide-stretching; important, immense. Fr. διά and ἀλύγιος. Διωμοσία, ας, ἡ, an oath taken by both parties when entering into court, Demosth. 643, 3. Fr. διά and ὄμνυμι.

Διώμοτος, ου, δ, ή, bound by a firm oath, Soph. Phil. 589. Fr. διά and ὄμνυμι.

Δίων, ωνος, Dion; a name used by philosophers in the examples which they adduce, as the Roman lawyers used that of Titius, and our own, that of John Stiles, etc. Δίωνα, Dor. for

Δ.ωνη, κ5, ή, the name of a heathen goddess, the mother of Venus, Il. v, 370; Eurip. Hel. 1097.

 Δ ιωνομασμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. of διονομάζω.

Διώνυμος, ου, ο, ή, having two names; honorable, celebrated, renowned; διώνυμοι θεαί, Eurip. Phæn. 694. Fr. δίς and ὅνομα. Διώνῦσος, ου, δ, Bacchus; Poet. for Διόνυσος.

Διώζιππος, ου, δ, ἡ, urging on steeds, driving horses, Pind. Pyth. ix, 5; a horseman. Fr. διώνω and ἵππος.

Διωξίς, εως, ἡ, a driving through or forward, a pursuit, persecution; in law, an accusation, Demosth. 1160, 24; eager desire, Plat. Conv. 192, E. Fr. διώκω. Δ.ωςία, ας, ἡ, the space of two hours; a delaying. Fr. διά and βαρε.

Δίωςισα, 1. a. ind. act., διωςίσθω, 3. sing. imperat. pf. pas. of διοςίζω.

Διωςισμένως, adv. distinctly, separately, particularly, from part. pf. pas. of διορίζω.

Διώςο τος, or δίδοο φος, ου, δ, h, having a double roof or two stories. Fr. δίς and ξείφω.

Διῶςυξ, ὅχος, ἡ, a deep trench or ditch, Xen. Anab. i, 7, 15; a canal; a mine. Fr. διοςύσσω. Διώςυχεν, 3. sing. pf. act. of διορύσσω

Διωουχή, ης, η, the act of digging through; a canal, a channel for water, an aqueduct. Fr. διορύσσω.

Διωσάμενος, part. 1. a. m. of διωθέω οτ διώθω, to drive away.

Διῶσεν, 3. sing. 1. a. act. of διωθέω.

Δίωσις, εως, ἡ, the act of pushing or driving through, propelling. Fr. διώθω.

Διωστής, ῆςος, δ, a surgical instrument, by which any thing (διωθεῖται) is pushed out of a wound; also, a bar or pole pushed through two rings, for carrying any thing, LXX.

Διωτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having two handles or ears, two handled, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 288, D. Fr. διά and οὖς.

Δμαθεν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. Dor. and Boot. for εδμήθησαν, whence Boot. έδμηθεν and δμήθεν,

Dor. δμαθεν, from

Δμάω, f. δμήσω, p. δίδμηκα, by syncop. for δαμάω, a fictitious form.

Δμηθείς, part. 1. a. pas., and Δμηθείσα, f. g. o' same, from δαμάω, pf. pas. δίδμημαι, 1. a. ind. pas. ἰδμήθην, part. δμηθείς, Il. iv, 99; part. 2. a. pas. δαμείς.

Δμηθήτω, 3. sing. 1. a. pas. of δμάω, for δαμάω.

Δμῆσις, εως, ῆ, a subduing or taming, a breaking, as of horses, Il. xvii, 476. Same Th. Δμήτειρα, ας, ἡ, she who subdues or tames, εἰ μὴ Νὺζ δμήτειρα θεῶν ἐσάωσε καὶ ἀνδρῶν, Il. xiv, 259.

Δμητής, ῆςος, ὁ, a subduer, tamer, vanquisher; Poet. for δαμαστής.

 $\Delta \mu n \tau \delta s$, \acute{n} , δv , subdued, subjected, vanquished, tamed. Fr. the same.

 $\Delta \mu \tilde{\omega} \alpha s$, servants or slaves, acc. pl., and

Δμῶε, nom. dual of δμῶς.

Δμωή, ñ5, 'n, a maid-servant, a female slave; δμωάων, Æol. gen. pl. of δμωή, Odys. i, 435; and Δμωίς, ΐδος, 'n, the same, Eurip. Hec. 952; and

 $\Delta \mu \omega \delta s$, $\delta \tilde{v}$, δ , and

Δμώς, ωός, δ, a person reduced to slavery; a male servant, a slave, Eurip. Med. 191; an attendant. All from δαμάω.

Δμῶσιν, and δμώεσσιν, Ion. dat. pl. from preced.

Δνοπαλίζω, perhaps from δονοπαλίζω, f. ίξω, to swing, to fling about, to shake violently; ἀνης δ' ἀνδς' ἐδνοπάλιζεν, man shook and struck man, II. iv, 472; to fling or throw round one's self; put on, as clothes, Odys. xiv, 512; as if from δινῶ, or δονῶ, and πάλλω.

Δνοφεςζόσι, dat. pl. Ion. f. g. of Δνοφεςός, ά, όν, dusky, obscure, murky, dark, gloomy, Eurip. Iph. T. 1266; turbid, Il. ix, 15: and

Δνοφόεις, εσσα, εν, the same. From ΔΝ() ΦΟΣ, ου, δ, s. as κνέφας, darkness, obscurity, duskiness, shade, gloom; also, sorrow; the same as γνόφος, and formed in the same manner, from νέφος, whence νόφος, and, by adding δ, δνόφος.

Δοάζω, or δοιάζω, not used, to hesitate between two opinions, 1. a. inf. in use, δόασσαι, to doubt, to change, deliberate, in Ap. Rhod. to seem to doubt.

Δοάσσαι, Ap. Rhod. iii, 955.

Δοάσσατο, Hom. aor. form, with impersonal signification, like ἔδοξε, it seemed; or he resolved the doubt for himself, he resolved, Il. xiii, 458; 3. sing. 1. a. ind. m. Ion. of δοάζω, to doubt, δόα-το by syncop. for δοάσατο, Odys. vi, 242, where, (since Wolf,) δίατ' is read. See Matth. p. 393; Buttman, Lexil. § 28, considers it a kindred verb of δοπέω, to seem. The root he thinks was δάω, whence δεάω, as Θεάομαι from Θάω, etc., Il. xiv, 23.

Δόγμα, ατος, τό, what has been approved of; a decree, an edict, ordinance; a tenet, a doctrine, a dogma; δόγμα ποιεῖσθαι, to decree, Xen. Anab. iii, 3, 5; δόγματα, ων, τά, rites, ceremonies, institutions; traditious; in Lat. placita. Fr. δοκέω.

Δογματίζομαι, pas. in N. T., to be burdened with ceremonies, to be subject to ordinances. From

Δογματίζω, f. ίσω, to make a decree or ordinance; to introduce an opinion or doctrine; in N. T., in mid. to suffer a law to be imposed upon one's self, Colos. ii, 20 Fr. δόγμα.

Δογματίκός, ή, όν, pertaining to opinions and tenets; holding certain principles or opinions in any science; theoretical, dogmatic; proper for teaching.

Δογματιστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who maintains certain dogmas or opinions; a dogmatist. Fr. δόγμα.

Δογματοποιίω, ω, f. ήσω, to introduce and maintain certain opinions or principles. Fr. δόγμα and ποιίω.

ΔO'ΔPA, α₅, h, a kind of drink or broth made of nine ingredients; juice of meat, water, honey, wine, bread, herbs, oil, pepper, and salt. Auson.

Δοθείε, part. 1. a. pas. of δίδωμι. Δοθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas., and

Δοθήσομαι, 1. f. pas. of the same. ΔΟΘΙΗ'N, ῆνος, ὁ, an abscess, boil, or inflamed tumor; δοθιῆνι σκόροδον ἡμιεσμένω, to a boil covered with a poultice of onions, Aristoph. Vesp. 1172.

Δοιά, n. g. nom. pl. Poet. and δοιαί, f. g. for δύω, two.

Δοιάζω, f. άσω, to doubt, hesitate; to deliberate; mid. δοιάζομαι, 1. α. ὶδοιασάμην, Poet. δοασσάμην. Fr. δοιός.

 $\Delta OI' \Delta \Upsilon \Xi$, $\bar{v} \times o \bar{s}$, δ , a pestle; a spoon or scoop for taking

pounded substances out of a mortar, Aristoph. Plut. 711.

Δοῖεν, for δοίησαν, Bæot. and Æol. 3. pl. 2. a. opt. act. of δίδωμι, and

 Δ_{oin} , 3. sing. 2. a. opt. act. of the same.

 $\Delta_{oi\acute{n}}$, \widetilde{n}_{s} , \widetilde{n}_{s} , doubt, perplexity; $i\nu$ $\delta_{oi\acute{q}}$, Il. ix, 379. Th. $\delta\acute{uo}$.

Δοιοί, δοιαί, δοιά, pl. two, both; δοιαί μὲν Μενελάω ἀρηγόνες, Π. iv, 7; and δοιώ, dual Poet. Π. xii, 464; both, δοιά, used adverb. in two ways, in dat. pl. δοιοίσιν. Fr. δύο.

 Δ_{010} τόκος, ου, ή, bearing twins. Fr. δοιοί and τίκτω.

Δοιώ, s. as δοιοί, of which it is the dual. See δοιοί.

 $\Delta \text{OKA'Z}\Omega$, f. $\alpha\sigma\omega$, to observe, watch; to wait for, expect; to think. Fr. $\delta\sigma\kappa\omega$.

Δόκανα, ων, τά, two posts with cross beams, whence were suspended at Sparta the statues or portraits of Castor and Pollux. Fr. δέχομαι.

Δοκάνη, ης, ἡ, a receptacle for holding any thing. Fr. δέχομαι.

Δοκᾶσεῖς, Dor. for δοκήσεις, 2. sing. 1. f. ind. act. of δοκέω. Δοκάω, ω, f. ήσω, s. as δοκεύω, part. pf. pas. δεδοκημένος, looking about him, Il. xv, 730.

Δοκεί, 3. sing. pres. incl. contract. of δοκέω, used impersonally, it seems, it seems good or right, it pleases; it is resolved.

Δοκεῖς, 2. sing. pres. ind. contract. of δοκέω.

Δοκεύω, f. εύσω, s. as δοκάζω · also, to lie in wait for, to keep close watch upon, Π. viii, 340. Δοκεύων, part. pres. of preced.

 $\Delta OKE'\Omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\delta \delta \xi \omega$, and Poet. (though rarely) δοκήσω, from obsol. δόκω, Eurip. Heracl. 246, 262; 1. aor. ἔδοζα, pf. pas. δέδογμαι, nor. έδόκησα, pas. έδοκήθην, pf. δεδόκηκα, pas. δεδόκημαι· δοκήσει, Odys. x, 415; δόκησε, δοκήσετε, Aristoph. Nub. 558; δοκησάτω, Æschyl. S. Theb. 1027; δεδόκηκε, Id. Eum. 299; Æschyl. Prom. 394, has doxńσει, and Aristoph. Vesp. 726, δεδόκησαι, 2. sing. pf. pas., you seem; intransit. to appear, to seem; δοκῶ μοι, I seem to myself; but act. I think fit, I resolve; also, to fancy, imagine, think; to judge, to believe; to expect, Soph. Phil. 14; to be of opinion; to approve; to think proper; to mean, intend; to be held in estimation; to be

thought, Eurip. Troad. 397; to be praised; impf. act. idoxsov, -ouv, 1. a. subj. act. δόξω, pf. pas. δέδογμαι δοκούντα ταῦτ' ἦν, these things seemed so, Soph. Œd. T. 126; δοκέον, οῦν, part. pres. act. n. g.; κατὰ τὸ δοκοῦν, as it seems, according to one's belief or opinion. It is used impersonally; el dozer ou, if it seems proper to you, Soph. Phil. 522; άλλ' είσιών μοι τὸν ὄνον ἐξάγειν δοκῶ, Aristoph. Vesp. 177; μοι δοχῶ, let me seem, methinks, also, I propose, Id. 250; ἔδοξα, methought, Plat. Prot. 315, E; δοξάτω ὑμῖν, let it seem good to you, Xen. Anab. v, 7, 18; τὰ δόξαντά τινι, what have been agreed upon, Id. i, 3, 20; of δοχοῦντες, who are believed or thought, Galat. ii, 9; also, those who are held in estimation, persons of reputation or dignity; δεδογμένα, decrees, ordinances; also, τὰ δόξαντα, Aristoph. Eccles. 558; δίδοκται, it is decreed or resolved by the senate, people, etc.; ἔδοξε τῆ βουλῆ, τῷ δήμω, it was decreed or enacted by the senate, the people, etc.; δέδοκται τὰ πείσονται, Herodt. vi, 109; also, δεδόκηται, Id. vii, 16; δεδογμένον δε αὐτοῖς, and they resolved, Thucyd. i, 125; the participle used impersonally and in the nominative absolute. also, δόξαντα ταῦτα καὶ πεeανθέντα, Xen. Hist. iii, 2, 14; ως έμοι δοκείν, as it seems to me, in my opinion; τί σοι δοκεῖ; how does it appear to you? what do you think? Matt. xvii, 25; δοκείν χεή, it is worthy of belief; we must believe; τὰ δοκοῦντα τινί, what are approved by any one, Lys. c. Erat.; it is used in expressing one's opinion with modesty; as, δοκῶ γινώσκειν, I think I know, Xen. Cyr. i, 4; δοκῶ μέν σ' εἰδέναι, I suppose that you know, Eurip. Hec. 218; δοχῶ γὰς, οἶον εἶπας, ἄντρον είσορᾶν, for methinks I perceive a cave such as you describe, Soph. Phil. 27; mus doneis; how or what do you think? πῶς δοκεῖς χαίρων, how agreeable! Aristoph. Plut. 724.

 Δ όκη, ης, ἡ, an opinion, favorable opinion; expectation; also, s. as δοχή, a vision, fancy; and Δ όκημα, ἄτος, τό, s. as δόκησις, Eurip. Herc. F. 111.

 Δ οκησειδέξιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, thinking himself dexterous, skilful. Fr. δ εξιός.

 $\Delta o \varkappa n \sigma' i voos, o v, \delta, \dot{n},$ wise in his own opinion. $Fr. vo\tilde{v}_5$.

Δόκησις, εως, ή, an opinion; belief, Eurip. Orest. 629; good opinion, Soph. Œd. T. 681; expectation, Thucyd. iv, 55; estimation; also, suspicion. Fr. δοκέω.

Δοκησισοφία, ας, ή, the fancied possession of wisdom.

Δοκησίσοφος, δ, ή, one who thinks himself wise, conceited, Aristoph. Pac. 44. Fr. σοφός.

 Δ οκἴμάζω, f. άσω, to prove, try, especially metals; hence, generally, to examine, judge, inspect, Xen. Anab. iii, 3, 20; to approve, to sanction, Dem. de Coron.; to praise; δοκιμάζειν τὸν θεόν, to tempt or try God, i. e. by doubting of his favor and assistance, Hebr. iii, 9; pas. Soziμάζομαι, to be judged, after examination, fitting for any duty or office; to be proved as fit for office, Demosth. 1382, 6; Xen. Mem. iii, 5, 20; ἡ βουλὴ τοῦ 'Αρείου πάγου ἐκ τῶν δεδοκιμασμένων καθίσταται, the senate of Areopagus is constituted of approved men. Reiske's Index. Demosth.; 1. a. pas. έδοκιμάσθην, pf. pas. δεδοκίμασμαι. Fr. δόχιμος.

Δοκίμασία, ας, ή, a proof, trial, experiment, examination; a scrutiny into the previous conduct of candidates for public offices, particularly of senators, Lys. 146, 25; a review, Xen. Hist. vi, 4. Fr. δοκιμάζω.

Δοκιμαστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who proves, tries, or examines; a censor, approver, Demosth. 556, 17; Plat. Same Th.

Δοκιμαστικός, ή, όν, fit to examine or prove; conducive to proving; τὸ δοκιμαστικόν, serving as a test. Same Th.

Δοκζμή, ñs, ή, experience, trial; proof; and

Δοχίμιον, ου, τό, a trial, proof, test; and

Δόκἴμος, ου, δ, ή, approved, tried; pure, genuine; well esteemed or respected, Herodt. i, 65; accepted, good, Xen. Ag. 1, 24; illustrious, distinguished, Æschyl. Pers. 89; τὰ πολεμία κάρτα δόκιμος, scil. κατά, Herodt. v, 111. Fr. δοκέω.

Δοκίς, ίδος, ή, a small beam; a rafter; a rod. From

Δοκός, οῦ, ἡ, a beam, a rafter, Aristoph. Nub. 1500; timber, Il. xvii, 744; a great wooden bar; a spear, a shaft, a pike, a lance. Fr. dixoual.

 $\Delta \delta \kappa 25$, ou, δ , Poet., s. as $\delta \delta \kappa n \sigma i s$. $\Delta \epsilon \kappa \delta \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\delta \sigma \omega$, to rafter, to frame with beams or rafters. Fr. $\delta \epsilon \kappa \delta s$.

Δοκώ, όος, contract. οῦς, ἡ, opinion, Eurip. Electr. 747. Fr. δοκέω.

Δόκωσις, εως, ή, a raftering, framing with rafters, a building, Eccles. x, 18; erroneously δή-κοσις.

Δολεφός, ά, όν, s. as δολόεις, deceitful, treacherous, Herodt. vii, 35; cunning, crafty, perfidious. Th. δ.λος.

 $\Delta \delta \lambda \epsilon \varrho \tilde{\omega}_{5}$, adv. treacherously, deceitfully. Fr. the same.

Δολίαισι, dat. pl. Ion. f. g. of δόλιος.

Δολιεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to act deceitfully. Fr. δόλιος.

 Δ ολίζω, f. ίσω, to falsify. Same Th.

Δολιόμητις, ιδος, ή, plotting craftily, artful, insidious, Æschyl. Suppl. 731, Wellauer's edit. Fr. δόλιος and μῆτις.

 Δ ολιόπους, οδος, δ , concealing his steps, of stealthy steps, Soph. Electr. 1392. Fr. δόλιος and ποῦς.

Δόλιος, ία, ιον, more frequently with the Attic writers, δόλιος, ου, δ, ή, Eurip. Troad. 283; Odys. iv, 529; deceitful, crafty, Soph. Phil. 604; cunning, Ed. T. 388; treacherous; acc. sing. f. g. Ion. δολίην. Έρμῆς δόλιος, Soph. Phil. 133. Τh. δόλος.

 Δ ολιότης, ητος, ή, deceit, cunning, treachery, fraud. Fr. δόλιος. Δ ολιόφεων, ονος, δ, ή, having a

deceitful mind; deceitful, cunning, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1301. Fr. φρήν.

Δολίοω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to use deceit, to deceive; $\frac{1}{2}\delta \tilde{\omega} \lambda_1 \tilde{\omega} \tilde{\omega} \sigma \omega v$, for $\frac{1}{2}\delta \tilde{\omega} \lambda_2 \tilde{\omega} v$, 3. pl. impf. act. Beeot. Fr. $\delta \delta \lambda_{105}$. Hence

Δολίχ', for δολιχά, long; acc. pl. n. g. from δολιχός.

Δολίχαυλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a long tube or pipe; having a long or deep socket, as the head of a si ear has, and hence used as an epithet of si ears that have long or large heads, and may be rendered long or large, Odys. ix, 156. Fr. δολιχός and αὐλός.

Δολιχαύχην, ενος, δ, ή, long necked. Eurip. Iph. Aul. 794. Fr. αύχην.

Δολιχεγχής, ίος, ό, ή, having a long spear, Odys. xxi, 155. Fr. δολιχός and έγχος.

 Δ ολιχεύω, f. εύσω, to run the

race called $\delta \delta \lambda_1 \chi_0 s$, to make long journeys backwards and forwards. Fr. $\delta \delta \lambda_1 \chi_0 s$.

Δολιχήρετμος, ου, ό, ή, long-oared, using long oars, Odys. iv, 499; skilled in naval affairs; making long voyages, Pind. Pol. viii, 27. Fr. δολιχός and ἐρετμός.

 Δ ολιχόδειρος, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, having a long neck, long-necked. Fr. δολιχός and δειρ $\dot{\eta}$.

Δολιχοδρομίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to run the δόλιχος, the long course or race; and

Δολιχοδορόμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, one who runs the long race of 24 stadia, twelve times backwards and forwards, Plat. Legg. vii, 822, B. Fr. δρόμος.

Δολιχόκαυλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a long shaft or handle, as a spear; also, a long stalk. Fr. καυλός. ΔΟΛΙΧΟ'Σ, ἡ, ὁν, long, extensive, of long continuance; δό-λιχος, ου, as a substantive, signifies the long course in racing, a space of ground of 12 or 24 stadia; opposed to στάδιον or the short course.

Δόλιχος, a kind of long podded bean.

Δολιχόσκιος, ου, δ , δ , making a long shadow; also, long, Π . iii, 346, 355; epith. of a spear in Homer. Fr. δολιχός and σκία. Δολίως, adv. deceitfully, craftily, treacherously. Fr. δόλος.

Δολόεις, όεσσα, όεν, deceitful, cunning, crafty, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1526; insidious, treacherous, artfully made, Odys. viii, 281. Fr. δόλος.

Δολομάχανος, ου, δ, Dor. for δολομήχανος, an inventor of plots or stratagems, crafty, subtle, treacherous. Fr. δόλος and μηχανή.

Δολομήδης, εος, δ, ή, contriving or meditating treachery or deceit; having treacherous purposes. Fr. δόλος and μῆδος.

Δολομήθα, voc. sing. of Δολομήτης, ου, δ, cunning, crafty, II. i. 540: subtle, deceitful, in-

Il. i, 540; subtle, deceitful, insidious; a plotter; and Δολόμητις, 105, δ, ή, the same,

Odys. i, 300; Æschyl Pers. 93. Fr. δόλος and μῆτις.

Δολομήχῶνος, ου, δ, ή, wily, artful, contriving wiles. Fr. δόλος and μηχανή.

Δολόμυθος, ου, δ, η, using deceitful words, specious, insidious, Soph. Trach. 836. Fr. δόλος and μύθος.

 Δ ολόστεσσιν, dat. pl. Ion. and Poet. of Δ ολό ψ .

Δολοπίων, ονος, δ, a proper name, Dolopion.

Δολοπλοκία, ας, ή, a plotting of mischief, a cunning device or plot; an intrigue. Fr. δόλος and πλέκω.

Δολοπλόκος, ου, δ, ħ, plotting mischief, deceitful, crafty, Sapph. Same Th.

Δολοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, contriving plots; deceitful, treacherous, Soph. Trach. 832. Fr. δόλος and ποιίω.

Δολοβράφης, έος, δ, η, artfully devised, contrived, or invented; treacherous. Fr. δόλος and βάπτω.

Δολοβράφία, ας, and Ion. -ίη, ή, artful contrivance, craftiness, cunning, subtlety; a cunning artifice. Fr. the same.

ΔΟ'ΛΟΣ, ου, δ, deceit, fraud, artifice, stratagem, treachery, craft, Eurip. Med. 392; cunning; also, a bait, Odys. xii, 252. Perhaps from obsol. δίλω, to catch, hence, δίλεως. Lat. dolus.

Δολούντες, nom. pl. part. pres. contract. of δολόω.

 Δ όλους, acc. pl. of δόλος.

Δολοφονέω, ω, f. ήσω, or δολοφονεύω, f. εύσω, to kill treacherously, δολοφονηθείς εκεῖνος ετελεύτησε, Demosth. 401, 26. Fr. δόλος and φονέω.

Δολοφονία, ας, and δολοφόνησις, εως, ή, assassination. Same Th. Δολοφόνος, ου, ό, ή, a slaying or assassinating treacherously, Æschyl. Ag. 1100. Fr. δόλος and φόνος.

Δολοφεὰδής, ίος, ὁ, ἡ, meditating fraud or deceit; wily, artful, treacherous, insidious, Pind. Nem. viii, 56. Fr. δόλος and φεάζομαι.

Δολοφονίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to plot or meditate schemes of mischief, Il. iii, 405; to meditate fraud, deceit, treachery, etc.; τὴν δὶ δολοφονίουσα προσπύδα, πότνια "Hen, her, the venerable Juno, meditating guile, thus addressed, Il. xiv, 197. Fr. δόλος and φρονίω.

Δολοφροσύνη, ης, η, knavery, deceit, treachery; a knavish disposition. Same Th.

 Δ ολόφεων, ονος, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, s. as δ ολοφεαδης.

Δολοφονίων, ουσα, ον, craft-devising, wily-minded.

Δόλοψ, οπος, δ, a spy, a scout; one that lies in wait. Fr. δόλος and ὄψις, or from Δόλοπες, the Dolopians, a treacherous nation

ΔΟΜΟ ΔΟΝΤ

of Thessaly.

Δολόω, ω, f. ωσω, to act deceitfully or treacherously, to use fraud or artifice, to deceive, cheat, circumvent, Eurip. Alc. 12; to ensnare, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 19; craftily to assume, μος φην δολώσας, Soph. Phil. 129; to adulterate, to corrupt; to falsify. Th. δόλος.

Δόλφ, dat. sing. of δόλος. Δολωθείς, έντος, part. 1. a. pas. of δολόω.

 Δ όλωμα, ατος, τό, a stratagem, a trick. *Fr.* δόλος.

Δόλων, ωνος, δ, a proper name, Dolon, the son of Eumedes, in Homer, Il. x, 570. But

Δόλων, ωνος, δ, a concealed dagger or poniard, a sword stick; the smallest sail in a ship; and Δολῶν, part. pres. contract. of δολόω.

Δολῶπις, 105, ἡ, having a deceitful countenance, treacherous, Soph. Trach. 1039. Fr. δόλος and ἄψ.

Δόλωσις, εως, ή, deceit, deception, treachery, fraud, Xen. i, 6, 19. Th. δόλος.

Δόμα, ἄτος, τό, a gift or present, however bestowed; but δῶςον, a free gift. Th. δίδωμι.

 Δ_{0} μα \tilde{i} ος, αία, α \tilde{i} ον, used in building; concerning a building. Fr. δομός.

Δόμεν, Ion., and δόμεναι, Dor. and Æol. for δοῦναι, inf. of δίδωμι.

 Δ ομέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to build, to erect. From

 $\Delta_{o\mu\acute{n}}$, \tilde{n}_{5} , \dot{n} , a building, a structure, edifice, a wall; the structure of the body, the human frame. Th. $\delta \dot{\epsilon}_{\mu\omega}$.

 $\Delta \delta \mu \eta \sigma i s$, $\epsilon \omega s$, $\dot{\eta}$, the act of building or constructing; structure. Same Th.

Δόμνος, ου, δ, a master, a lord; δόμνα, ης, ή, a mistress, δίσποινα. Borrowed from the Latin dominus and domina, by the later Greeks.

Δόμονδε, adv. Poet. towards home, homewards; ὅνδε δόμονδε, to his own house.

Δόμος, ου, ὁ, a building, an edifice, (more frequently δῶμα,) a fane, or temple; μυστοδόκος δόμος, Aristoph. Nub. 297; a house; seldom used in the singular; Soph. Œd. C. 1560; also, a family, Eurip. Iph. T. 931; Alcest. 78; a mansion, Soph. Phil. 458; a room or chamber; a fold or stall; a row, a layer of stones or bricks in building,

Herodt. i, 179; a structure; a chest or trunk; δίμος 'Αίδας, the abode of Pluto, Homer. Th. δίμω.

Δομοσφάλής, έος, δ, ή, ruining or overturning houses or families, Æschyl. Ag. 1515. Fr. δόμος and σφάλλω.

Δοναθείσα, Dor. for δονηθείσα, part. 1. a. pas. f. g. of δονέω.

 Δ ονακεῖον, ου, τό, a place full of rushes or reeds. Fr. δόναξ. Δ ονακεύομαι, dep. mid. to fowl with reed and bird-lime.

_ ονάπεύς, ίως, δ, full of reeds or rushes, περὶ ροδανὸν δοναπῆα, Π. xviii, 576. Fr. δόναξ.

 $\Delta_{cvax\tilde{n}a}$, acc. sing. Ion. for dovax'sa, from preced.

 Δ ovărí τ ns, ov, δ , and

Δονακίτις, ιδος, ή, fem., of reed. Δονακογλύφος, ου, δ, ή, reedcutting.

Δονακόεις, εσσα, εν, reedy, Eurip. Hel. 208. Same Th.

Δονάκοτεόφος, ου, δ, ή, bearing reeds or rushes, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 179. Fr. δόναζ and τείφω. Δονάκόχλοος, and, contracted,

Δονακόχλους, οος, δ, green with reeds, said of the Eurotas, Eurip. Iph. T. 401. Fr. δόναζ and χλόα.

Δονακώδης, εος, δ, ή, resembling reeds; full of rushes or reeds, Ap. Rhod. iii. Fr. δόναζ and είδος.

ΔΟ'ΝΑΞ, ἄκος, δ, Dor. δῶναξ, Ion. δοῦναξ, a reed or cane; an arrow, a dart; a pen or reed used for writing; a flute, a shepherd's pipe, κηρόπλαστος δόναξ, Æschyl. Prom. 591; Aristoph. Ran. 233; any thing made of reed; see Brunck's Note. Hesych. The bridge of the lyre was originally formed of a reed or cane; also, an arrow; ἐκλάσθη δὲ δόναξ, but the arrow was broken, Il. xi, 583; an angling-rod; Lat. arundo and calamus. Fr. δονίω.

 Δ ονεύω, f. εύσω, s. as Δ ONΕ' Ω , $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to shake, agitate violently, excite, move, toss; to drive along, νίφεα σκίδεντα δονήσας, Il. xii, 157; pas. to be agitated, etc.; ή ᾿Ασίη ἐδονέςτο, Asia was agitated, or in commotion, Herodt. vii, 2; to brandish, toss about.

 Δ όνημα, ἄτος, τό, agitation, movement. Fr. δονέω.

Δύνησις, εως, ή, a moving, shaking, agitation. Fr. pf. pas. of δονέω.

 Δ ovn τ ćs, ń, óv, shaken.

Δόντες, nom. pl. of δούς, part. 2. a. of δίδωμι.

Δόξα, ης, ή, an opinion, a notion; thought, judgment, belief, expectation; δόξα μοι παρεστάθη, the thought occurred to me, Soph. Œd. T. 911 (Elmsley); a philosophical opinion, doctrine; an axiom; report, fame; reputation, Demosth. 23, 2; dignity; glory; distinction, Æschyl. Eum. 351; honor; δόξα αἰσχεά, infamy, Xen. Mem. iii, 12, 2; παρὰ δόξαν, beyond or contrary to expectation, Thucyd. ii, 49; καλή δόξα, high renown, Demosth. 255, 10; τοῖς δόξασι πας' ὑμιν, by your decrees, Id. 1438, 26; δόξαν ἔχειν, to have the reputation; δόζαν παρίχειν, to afford the belief, to give the idea. δοκέω.

 Δ όζαι, ων, αί, dignities; magistrates or angels, N. T. Fr. δοκέω.

Δόξαι, aor. of δοκίω, in Eurip. Hec. 7; λίγεται δόξαι, it is said to have been decreed; where the word is used in the usual legal sense, in speaking of a decision or adjudication.

 Δ οξάζω, f. ἄσω, to form an opinion, to believe, think; to esteem, extol, value; to expect; δοξάζων μέν οΰ, not expecting, Soph. Phil. 547; εκαστος άλογίστως έπὶ πλέον τὶ αύτὸν ἐδόξασεν, every one inconsiderately is accustomed to form too high an idea of himself, Thucyd. iii, 45; to conjecture; οὐ γὰς κακῶς δοξάζεις, you are not wrong in your conjecture, Plat. Polit. i, 327, C; οὐ ταὐτὰ δοξάζουσιν ἀλλήλως, they do not form the same opinion with others, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 13; to suspect; in N. T., to glorify, to honor; 1. a. ind. act. ἐδόξασα, 1. a. imperat. act. δόξασον, άτω, pres. ind. pas. δοξάζομαι, to be glorified, honored, esteemed; pf. pas. δεδόξασμαι, 1. a. pas. έδοξάσθην, 1. fut. pas. δοξασθήσομαι, pf. pas. δεδόξασμαι, Plat. Polit. vi, 511, A. Fr. δόξα.

 Δ οξάσθωσι, 3. pl. 1. a. subj. pas. of preced.

 Δ δέχασμα, ἄτος, τό, an opinion, a resolution, purpose. Fr. δοξάζω. Δ οξαστής, οῦ, δ, one who forms an opinion, or thinks, Plat. Theat. 208, E; and

Δοξαστικός, ή, όν, capable of or pertaining to the formation of opinions; pretended, Plat. Soph.

233, B. Same Th.

Δοξαστός, ή, όν, conjectural, imagined; esteemed, valued; praised. Same Th.

 Δ όξητι, 2. pl. 1. a. subj. of δο-

Δοζικός, ή, όν, glorious; splendid. Fr. δόζα.

Δόξις. εως, ή, ε. ας δόξα.

Δοξοκαλία, ας, ή, a conceit of one's beauty or reputation, Plat. Phil. 49, D. Fr. δόξα and καλές.

Δοξοκομπίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be ostentatious, to make a show; to seek popular favor, Plut. in Pericl. Fr. δόξα and κομπίω. Δοξοκομπία, ας, ή, a seeking for popularity, courting of popular favor, Plut. in Pericl. Same Th. Δοξοκοπίω, ω, s. as δοξοκομπίω. Δοξοκοπία, ας, ή, s. as δοξοκομπία.

Δοξολογίω, ω, f. ήσω, to celebrate any one's praises; and Δοξολογία, ας, ή, a praising, a celebrating; in Engl. DOXOLOGY. Fr. δόξα and λόγος.

Δοζεμανής, έος, δ, ή, mad for distinction, fired with ambition. Fr. μαίνομαι.

Δοξοματαιόσοφοι, ων, οί, boasting, self-conceited philosophers. Fr. δόξα, μάταιος, and σοφία.

Δοξομιμητίκός, ή, όν, adopting opinions through imitation; pretending imitation, *Plat. Soph.* 267, *D. Fr. μιμέομαι*.

Δοξόομαι, as a pas. to have the character or credit of being, with inf.

Δοξοπαιδευτίκός, ή, όν, having a pretence of instruction, Plat. Soph. 223, B. Fr. παιδεύω. Δοξοποφία, ας, ή, the affectation

or conceit of possessing wisdom. Fr. δοκέω and σοφός.

 Δ οξόσοφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, one seemingly wise; a pretended sage. Fr. δ οχίω and σορός.

Δοξοῦσθαι, pres. inf. pas. to seem, to appear, to be deemed, from δοξόω. Herodt. vi, 124.

Δοξω, f. ind. act. of δοχίω. Δορά, π, the skin or hide stripped off, used as a dress, Eurip. Bacch. 172; a flaying

or skinning. Fr. δέρω.

Δόρας, and δοῦρας, ἄτος, τό, Ion.

and Poet. for δόρυ (the nom.

sing. not in use), a spear; properly, the shaft of a spear. Hence,

Δόςατα, nom. pl., and Δόςατι, dat. sing. of δόςυ.

Δεράτη, ται. sing. ty σόχυ. Δοράτιον, ου, τό, a little pike, a dart or javelin, Xen. Anab. vi, 4, 23; dimin. of δόχυ. Δ ος ατισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a combat with spears. Fr. δός ν .

 Δ ος αποπαχής, έος, δ, ή, being of a spear-shaft's thickness, Xen. Cyr. 10, 3. Fr. δός ας and π η-χυς.

 Δ ός ατος, δός υος, gen. sing. of δός υ. Δ ος ατοφός ος, ου, $\dot{\delta}$, $\dot{\eta}$, bearing a spear. Fr. φίς ω.

Δορήϊος, α, ον, wooden. Fr. δόρυ. Δοριάλωτος, ου, δ, ἡ, taken in war or by the spear; a captive, Eurip. Troad. 518. Fr. δόρυ and ἀλίσχομαι.

Δορίγαμθρος, ου, δ, ή, causing by marriage a combat of spears or war, Aschyl. Ag. 672. Fr. δόρυ and γαμέω.

 Δ ος ιθής $\bar{\alpha}$ τος, ου, δ , \dot{n} , hunted with the spear, Eurip. Hec. 102. Fr. Sης $\dot{\alpha}\omega$.

Δορικάνής, έος, δ, ή, slain with a spear, Æschyl. Suppl. 965. Fr. δόρυ and καίνω.

Δορικλύτός, ή, όν, only in the Ionic form δουρικλυτός.

Δορικμής, ῆτης, δ, ή, subdued by the spear, Æschyl. Choëph. 360. Klausen reads δουρικμῆτι. Fr. δόρυ and κάμνω.

Δοςίκεῶνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, spear-pointed, Æschyl. Pers. 153; some read δοςύκεῶνος.

Δορίκτητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, won by the spear, captured or taken in war, Eurip. Androm. 155. Fr. δόρυ and κτάομαι.

Δοςίκτϋπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, Poet. spearclashing; raging with a lance, warlike. Fr. δόςυ and κτύπος. Δοςίληπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, won by the spear, taken in war, Soph. Aj. 140; hence, a captive, a slave. Fr. λαμβάνω.

Δοςιμανής, έος, δ, ή, raging in arms; mad for war, warlike, Eurip. Suppl. 495. Fr. δόςυ and μαίνομαι.

Δοςίμας γες, ου, δ, h, the same as the preced., Æschyl. S. Theb. 684. Fr. δόςυ and μάς γος.

Δοςιμήστως, οςος, δ, dexterous with the lance; an experienced warrior, Eurip. Androm. 1007. Fr. μήδομαι.

 Δ ορίπαλτος, ου, δ, ἡ, brandishing a spear. Fr. δόρυ and πάλλω. Δ οριπετής, έος, δ, ἡ, struck down or fallen by the spear, Eurip. Troad. 996. Fr. δόρυ and πίπτω.

Δοςίπληκτος, ου, δ, ή, Ion. δουςίπληκτος, struck by the spear, spear-stricken.

Δοςίπονος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, striving with the spear, Eurip. Electr. 479; pressed with the spear, assailed

by the spear, Æschyl. S. Theb. 153. Fr. δόρυ and πόνος.

Δορίς, ίδος, ή, a knife used for skinning. Th. δέρω.

Δορισθενής, εος, ό, ή. See δορυσθενής.

Δοςιστίφανος, ου, ο, ή, crowned for bravery in war. Fr. δόςυ and στίφανος.

 Δ οςιτίνακτος, ου, δ, ħ, shaken by battle. Fr. δόςυ and τινάσσω. Δ οςίτμητος, ου, δ, ħ, cut off or slain by a spear, Æschyl. Choëph. 343. Fr. δόςυ and τίμνω. Δ οςίτολμος, ου, δ, ħ, bold in war.

Fr. δόρυ and τόλμα.

Δοςκάδιον, ου, τό, a little deer, a doe; a roe; dimin. of

Δοςκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, an antelope, a gazelle, so called from its large, bright eyes, Xen. Cyr. i, 5, 2; also, the name of a woman, Dorcas, called in Syriac Tagudá, Acts ix, 36.

 $\Delta \delta \varrho \times o s$, δv , δv , a roebuck, an antelope; and

 Δ όςκων, ωνος, δ, the same; also, a stag.

ΔΟΡΞ, κός, η, a roe-deer; an antelope, a gazelle. Fr. δίρκομαι, to see, because these animals are very quicksighted.

Δοςοδόκη, ης, η. See δουςοδόκη. Δοςός, οῦ, ὁ, a leathern sack or bag, Odys. ii, 354. Th. δίςας. Δοςός, gen. sing. Poet. of δόςυ. Δός πα, nom. and acc. pl. of δός που.

Δόρπεια, ων, τά, the first day of the festival called Apaturia, on the evening of which a feast or banquet was given in each phratria; also, supper-time, evening; τῆς δορπῖς, τῆς δορπῖα, on the evening of the feast. Fr. δόρπον. Δορπίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to feast, to

sup, Π xxiii, 11. From $\Delta o \rho \pi \acute{\eta}$, $\tilde{\eta}_s$, $\tilde{\eta}_s$, the evening.

Δός πηστός, ου, ό, supper-time, the hour for supper. See δός πιστος. Δος πία, ή. See δός πεια.

Δοςπίη, ης, η, Ion. for δόςπον, the evening meal, the principal meal, Pind. Olymp. x, 57.

 Δ δος πιστος, ου, δ, s. as δός πηστος, Xen. Anab. i, 10, 17; the evening meal, a meal, Aristoph. Vesp. 103.

ΔΟ'PΠΟΝ, ου, τό, and δός πος, ου, ὁ, a supper; also, the evening preceding the festival Apaturia. See δός πεια.

turia. See δόρπεια. ΔΟΡΥ, τό, gen. δόρατος, Ion. δούρατος, and contract. δουρός by metathesis for δόρυος, in the Att. Poets also δορός, dut. δόρατι, δούρατι, Soph. Phil. 717, and, in

Hom. passim; δουεί, δοεί, with the Attic poets, and Diger rarely, Soph. Œd. C. 626; in Hom. dual δούςε, nom. pl. δόςατα, Ion. δούςατα, Hom. δούςα, Il. xi, 570; Soen, dit. Soeari, Ion. Soueara, dat. δούεασι, contract. δοῦea, gen. δοεάτων, Ιοπ. δούεων, dat. δούρεσσι (the nom. not used), (a generic term,) wood, timber; probably, the straight trunk of a young tree, stripped of the bark; the handle of a spear; a spear, pike, lance; a javelin; a beam, a rafter; a ship's mast, ηὲ δίου μέγα νήϊον, Π. xvii, 744; or the large beam or mast of a ship; a ship, ποντοπόρω δούρατι, Soph. Phil. 717; Æschyl. Pers. 403; metaphor. battle, war, combat; defence, protection; the nominative not used, gen. δοράτων ἐπὶ δόρυ ἡγεῖσθαι, to lead to the right, because the spear was held in the right hand; in δόρατος, from the right hand. Δορυάλωτος, ου, δ, ή, ε. ας δοριάλωτος, taken in war, a captive, a prisoner, a slave. Fr. δόςυ and άλίσκομαι.

Δοςυδρέτανον, ου, τό, a scythe fixed on a pole or lance, Plat. Lach. 183, D. Fr. δρέτανον. Δοςυθαρσής, εος, δ, ή, daring in war. Fr. δόςυ and θαρσέω.

Δοςυκλυτός, ή, όν, as δοςικλυτός, famous with the spear or in war. Δοςύκνιον, ου, τό, a plant, the convolvulus.

 Δ ogúnçāvos, ov, δ , \hat{n} , having a spear's head. Fr. δ ógu and ngãvov.

Δορύξενος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, one who from an enemy becomes a guest or friend; an ally in war, Æschyl. Ag. 854; one who is sent as an ambassador to ransom prisoners; a friend or guest, Eurip. Med. 685; Soph. Œd. C. 638; friendly, Æschyl. Choëph. 555. Fr. δόρυ and ξένος. Δορυξόος, contract. οῦς, ὁ, ἡ, spear-polishing, a maker of spears, Aristoph. Pac. 447. Fr. δόρυ and ξίω.

Δοςὖπὰγής, έος, δ, ἡ, constructed of wood, Æschyl. Suppl. 724. Fr. δόςυ and πήγνυμι.

Δοςύπαλτος, ου, δ, ἡ, brandishing a spear, Æschyl. Ag. 116. Fr. δόςυ and πάλλω.

 Δ ορυπετής, έος, δ, ħ, having fallen by the spear, spear-struck, Eurip. Cycl. 305. Fr. δόρυ and πίπτω.

 Δ οςυπτοίητος, ου, δ, ή, afraid of a spear; cowardly. Fr. πτοίω.

Δορυσθενής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, strong with the spear, formidable. Fr. σθέ-

Δοςυσσόος, contract. δοςυσσοῦς, ου, δ, 'n, brandishing a spear, war-like, Soph. Œd. C. 1313; Æschyl. S. Theb. 118. Fr. δόςυ and σόος.

Δοςύσσω, f. ύζω, to fight with a spear or pike, to fight; δοςυσσόντων μόχθων, of evils inflicted by war, Soph. Aj. 1188. Fr. δόςυ.

Δοςυστέφανος. See δοςιστέφανος. Δοςυτίνακτος. See δοςιστίνακτος. Δοςυτίνακτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, the clash of spears; δοςυτίνακτος αἰθης ἐπιμαίνεται, the air is maddened by the clash of spears, Æschyl. S. Theb. 140. Fr. δόςυ and τινάσσω.

Δος ἔφος ἐω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to carry a pike or spear, to perform the office of a lifeguard, Herodt. ii, 168; to guard, protect; part. pres. pas. δος υφοςούμενος, guarded, attended, Demosth. 683, 3; Thucyd. i, 130; and

Δος τος (ας, ίας, ή, and δος τος ορημα, ατος, τό, the service of a guard, Xen. Cyr ii, 2, 3; δος τος ορηματα, mutes on the stage representing the guards of a prince. Fr. δός το αναιτοία στος αναιτοία στος καιτοία
Δοςὔφοςικόν, οῦ, τό, a body guard, pl. the Prætorian bands. Same Th.

Δοςυφοςἴκός, ή, όν, belonging to a lifeguard; properly armed for the service of a lifeguard. Same Th.

Δοςὔφόςος, ου, δ, a spearman, a pikeman, a lifeguardsman, Xen. Cyr. vii, 5, 26; Eurip. Electr. 616; Lat. satelles. Fr. δόςυ and φέςω.

 $\Delta \delta s$ and $\delta \delta \theta s$, 2. a. imperat. of $\delta \delta \delta \mu \omega s$.

Δόσαν, Ion. for έδοσαν, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. act. of δίδωμι.

 $\Delta \delta \sigma \epsilon \iota \epsilon$, nom. pl. contract. from δόσεις, $\epsilon \omega \epsilon$, \dot{n} , a gift. Fr. same. $\Delta \delta \sigma \epsilon \iota \omega$, to desire to give, to give willingly; to be munificent. Fr. $\delta i \delta \omega \mu \iota$.

Δοσίδικος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , one who gives himself up to justice, Herodt. vi, 42. $Fr. \delta \dot{o} \sigma \iota \varsigma$ and $\delta \dot{\iota} \iota n$.

Δόσις, εως, ή, a giving; a gift, Soph. Œd. T. 1518; a reward, Il. x, 213; a bequest or legacy, Plat. Apol. 30, D; Isæus, 47, 25; Eurip. Alc. 1090; an addition, Æschyl. Pers. 998; a dose. From 2 sing. pf. ind. pas. δίδοσαι, of δίδωμι.

Δόσκον, impf. ind. act. Poet. of

δόσπω, s. as εδίδων, ως, ω, from the same verb; Odys. xix, 76; Il. ix, 331; xiv, 382, with the time of an aor.

 $\Delta \delta \tau \varepsilon$, 2. pl. 2. a. imperat. from the same.

 Δ ότειςα, ας, \dot{n} , fem. of δοτής, a female giver. And

 $\Delta \sigma \tau i \sigma v$, verbal adj., neut. of

Δοτίος, ία, ίον, verbal adj. from δίδωμι, to be given; must be given, Xen. Eq. 10, 12.

Δοτής, ῆξος, ὁ, a giver, a donor; a bestower; a dispenser, Π. xix, 44; πυρὸς βροτοῖς δοτῆς ὁςῷς Προμηθέω, Æschyl. Prom. 615; and

Δότης, ου, δ, the same. Fr. δίδοται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of δίδωμι. Δοτίκός, ή, όν, prone to give; inclined or willing to give; liberal; in Grammar, δοτική πτῶσις, the dative case. Same Th.

 $\Delta_{\sigma\tau\delta\varsigma}$, \acute{n} , $\acute{o}v$, given; to be given, granted, or permitted. Fr. $\delta \acute{a}\mu\mu$.

Δότω, 3. sing. 2. a. imperat. act. of δίδωμι.

Δοῦ, Att. contract. from δόο, imperat. m. of the same verb.

Δουλαγωγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to reduce to slavery, to carry into slavery; to treat cruelly; with acc. From Δουλαγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, leading into slavery; a man-stealer, a kidnapper. Fr. δοῦλος and ἀγωγός.

Δουλαπατία, ας, ή, the seducing or corrupting of a slave; kidnapping. Fr. δοῦλος and ἀπατάω.

Δουλάριον, ου, τό, a little servant or slave, a valet, Aristoph. Thesm. 536; dimin. of δοῦλος. Δουλεία, ας, ἡ, Ion. δουλπίη, servitude, bondage; slavery; δουλείας ζυγά, the yoke of slavery, Soph. Aj. 924; slaves; ἡν δὲ ἡ δουλεία ἐπανίστηται, Thucyd. v, 23; subjection to, Thucyd. i, 8.

Fr. δοῦλος.

Δούλειος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, and δούλειος, α, ου, of or belonging to a slave, slavish, servile; δούλειον ἡμας, Ευτίρ. Hec. 56. Fr. δοῦλος.

Δούλευμα, ἄτος, τό, servitude, the business or service of a slave; a bond slave; δούλευμα γυναικός, Soph. Antig. 752; Lat. manci-

pium. Fr. δοῦλος. Δούλευσαν, for ἐδούλευσαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act Ion., and

Δουλευσάτωσαν, 3. pl. 1. a. imperat. of

Δουλεύω, f. εύσω, p. δεδούλευκα, Xen. Anab. iv, 8, 3; to be a slave, to serve as a slave, Soph.

Electr. 1183; to submit to, to be devoted to, to obey; to be subject to or obey, Isocr. Panegyr. 16; δουλεύειν ταις ήδοναις, to be a slave to pleasure, Xen. Mem. i, 6, 8; δουλεύειν γαστεί, to be a slave to the belly; δουλεύειν τῷ καιρῷ, to submit to circumstances; ὑπὸ ἀμηχανίας δουλεύ-, subdued by his difficulties, Xen. Hist. i, 4, 6; it governs the dative. Fr. δουλος.

Δούλη, ης, ή, a female servant or slave, Xen. Cyr. v, 1, 2; δούλη καθέστηκα, I am become a slave, Eurip. Hel. 274.

Doudin, ns, Ion. for doudsia, as, i, servitude, bondage. Hence Δουλήτος, Ion. for δούλειος, ου, ό, \dot{n} , of or belonging to a servant, servile; slavish; and

 Δ ουλία, ας, ή, s. as. δουλεία, and Δουλικός, ή, όν, servile, slavish, Xen. Cyr. vii, 4, 7. Fr. δοῦ-

 $\Delta_{\nu\lambda\lambda\lambda\kappa\tilde{\omega}}$, adv. in a servile manner; and

Δούλιος, α, ον, later δούλειος, and Δούλἴος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, slavish, servile; διύλιον ήμας, a day of slavery or bondage; the day in which a person became a slave, Odys. 322; δούλιον.... τροφήν, the maintenance of a slave, Soph. Aj. 494. Fr. δοῦλος.

 Δ ουλἴχόδειςος, ου, δ, ἡ, having a long neck. From δουλιχός, Ion. for δολιχός and δειρή.

 Δ ουλογεάφιον, and δουλογεαφεΐον, ου, τό, an action for reclaiming a slave. Fr. δοῦλος and γεάφω. Δ ουλοδιδάσκαλος, ου, δ , one who teaches lessons of slavery. Fr. δοῦλος and διδάσκω.

Δουλοκζατία, ας, ή, power conferred on or usurped by slaves, a slave government. Fr. dovλος and κρατέω.

Δουλοπρεπεία, ας, ή, slavish behaviour, servility, Plat. Alcib. i, 135, C; abjectness; and

 Δ ουλοπζεπής, έος, δ, ή, becoming or fitting a servant, servile, low, base, mean, illiberal, Xen. Mem. ii, 8, 4; Plat. Gorg. 518, A. Fr. δοῦλος and πρέπω.

ΔΟΥ-ΛΟΣ, ov, o, a slave, a servant; subjects of a despotic government; a subject, δού-2.00 ovros, Nen. Anab. i, 9, 16, said of the younger Cyrus; a minister or attendant; as an adjective, δούλος, n, ov, being in bondage or slavery; slavish, Softh. Trach. 301; subservient; δούλη γυνή, Eurip. Troad. 492; Hom. has only the fem. δούλη. τὸ δοῦλον, for 'n δουλεία, Eurip. Hec. 332; compar. δουλότεςος. Probably from δόλος.

Δουλοσύνη, ης, ή, bondage, servitude, servility, slavery, subjection to, Eurip. Androm. 110. Fr. δοῦλος.

Δουλόσϋνος, ου, ό, ή, servile, i. e. being a slave or servant, Eurip. Hec. 448. Same Th.

 Δ ουλότερος, α, ον, a more abject slave; compar. from the same. Δουλούμενος, part. pres. pas. con-

tract. of δουλόω. Δουλοφανής, έος, δ, ή, having the appearance of a slave. Fr. δοῦ-

Los and φαίνομαι. Δ ουλόφεων, ονος, δ, ή, having the

sentiments of a slave. δοῦλος and φεήν.

Δουλόω, ῶ, ƒ. ώσω, p. δεδούλωκα, to reduce to slavery, Soph. Antig. 202; to enslave, to subjugate; to make one a servant; pres. ind. mid. δουλόομαι, ουμαι, to reduce to subjection under one's self, Xen. Ag. 77; xal δουλουμένους την Εὐρώπην, Plat. Menex. 239, D; pas. to become a slave or servant; to be reduced to slavery; ὑπό τινος, also, ὑπό τινι, Herodt. i, 94; pf. ind. pas. δεδούλωμαι, part. δεδουλωμένος, enslaved; 1. a. ind. pas. έδουλώθην, part. δουλωθείς, έντος. Fr. δοῦλος.

Δούλωσις, εως, ή, the act of enslaving; conquest; subjugation. Fr. δουλόω.

Δοῦναι, 2. a. inf. act., part. δούς, gen. δόντος, f. g. δούσης, of δίδωμι.

 Δ οῦναξ, ἄκος, δ, Apollonid. Epigr.; and δουνακόεις for δονακόεις.

Δουπέω, ω, 1. α. εδούπησα, to make a heavy noise, particularly in falling; to make a clashing noise, particularly with the shields against the spears, Xen. Anab. i, 8, 18; to crash, to fall in battle; δούπησεν δὲ πεσών, he fell with a heavy sound, Il. iv, 504; pf. ind. δέδουπα, part. δεδουπώς, dead, in Homer, δεδουπότος Οἰδιπόδαο, Π. xxiii, 679; no fut. found. Fr. δοῦπος.

Δούστησεν, 3. sing. 1. a. Ion. of

ΔΟΥ~ΠΟΣ, συ, δ, a heavy noise or sound, a crash, properly of a heavy body falling upon the ground; the clash of arms, Il. xi, 364; the tread of feet, Odys. ανί, 10; θόρυδος καὶ δοῦπος ἦν, there was tumult and uproar, Nen. Anab. ii, 2, 19; wailing; connected with τύπτω, κτύπος.

Δούρα, and δούρατα, τά, Il. xi, 570, et passim, nom. and acc. pl. wood, timber, for ships; beams, spears, etc. See doeu.

Δοῦρας, ατος, τό, Poet. for δόρυ. Δούρατ', for δούρατα. See δοῦ-

Δουράτεος, έα, εον, made of wood, wooden, Odys. viii, 493, 512. The Attic word is δούρειος, which

Δουράτιον, τό, Ion. for δοράτιον. Δούρειος, ου, δ, ή, also, δούριος, ία, 10, of wood, wooden; δούρειος Ίππος, Eurip. Troad. 14. Fr. obsol. δουρας. Th. δόρυ.

Δούρεσσι, Epic pl. dat. of δόρυ. Δ ουρηνεκής, έος, δ, \dot{n} , at the distance of a spear's throw; &xx' ύτε δη ρ' ἄπεσαν δουρηνεκές, but when they were a spear's throw distant, Il. x, 357. Fr. Dogu, obsol., and eviyxw.

Δουεί, dat sing. for δόευι, from

Δουριάλωτος, δ, ή, s. as δοριάλω-705, Soph. Aj. 210.

 Δ ουρικλειτός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, famous for the use of the spear; renowned in war; subst. a famous war-Fr. δόρυ and κλειτός. Τh. κλείω.

 Δ ουρικλυτός, and δορικλυτός, οῦ, δ , n, the same. Fr. δόρυ and κλυ-

 Δ ους ίκτητος, ου, δ, ή, Poet. for δοςίκτητος, taken or captured in war; a prisoner, a captive, Il. ix, 343. Fr. δόρυ and κτάομαι.

 Δ ουρίληστος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , for δο-ρίληστος, taken by the spear, captured in war, Soph. Aj. 878. Fr. δουεί and λαμβάνω.

Δουείπληκτος, ου, ό, ή, struck with a spear, Æschyl. S. Theb. 260. Fr. πλήσσω.

 Δ ουριτῦπής, ου, ὁ, ἡ, wood-cutting. Δουροδόκη, ης, ή, a place where a lance is kept; an armory for spears, Odys. i, 128. Fr. dougi and δέχομαι.

 Δ ουςοθήκη, ης, $\dot{\eta}$, s. as preced. Δ ουρομάνής, Ion. for δοριμανής.

 Δ ουροπαγής, Ion. for δορυπαγής. Δ ουςοπαγής, έος, δ, ή, constructed of wood. Fr. δουρί and πήγνυμι. Δ oveos, gen. sing. by metath. for δόρυος, from δόρυ.

Δούς, δοῦσα, δόν, part. 2. aor. of δίδωμι.

Δοχαΐος, αία, αΐον, having capacity, capacious, containing. Fr. δέχομαι.

Δοχείον, ου, τό, a receptacle, a place to receive or to keep any thing in, a vessel. Fr. dixopai

 $\Delta_{0}\chi\acute{n}$, \widetilde{n}_{5} , \acute{n} , a receptacle, Plat. Tim. 71, C; an entertain.nent; a feast or banquet, Eurip. Electr. 828. Fr. δέχομαι.

Δοχμαϊκός, ή, όν, dochmaic; δοχμαϊκὸν μέτρον, consisting of one short, two longs, a short and a long; i. e. a bacchius and an iambus. Fr. δοχμός.

Δοχμή, ης, and δόχμη, ης, ή, a span, from the end of the thumb to that of the little finger, Aristoph. Eq. 318; a palm or handbreadth. Fr. δίχομαι.

 $\Delta \delta \chi \mu \iota \sigma s$, α , σv , across, athwart, obliquely, aslant, sideways, Il. xxiii, 116; in Prosody, the dochmiac measure.

 $\Delta o \chi \mu o \lambda \delta \phi n s$, ov, δ , \dot{n} , and Δοχμόλοφος, ου, δ, ή, having a crest or plume nodding obliquely; a waving crest, Æschyl. S. Theb. 109. Fr. δόχμος and λόφος.

Δοχμός, ή, όν, also δόχμιος, ου, ό, ή, oblique; transverse; δοχμώ τ άἴσσοντε, rushing across, Π. xii, 148; crooked, bent; winding path or way, Eurip. Alc. 1000; πολλὰ δ' ἄναντα, κάταντα, πάραντά τε, δόχμιά τ' ήλθον, they went through many hills and dales, cross and winding paths, Π. xxiii, 116. Fr. δέχομαι.

 $\Delta_0 \chi \mu_0 \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\omega_0 \omega$, to crook, to bend, to turn sideways or obliquely; and

 Δ οχμώθεις, part. 1. a. pas. of the same.

Δοχός, ή, όν, containing, holding. Fr. δέχομαι.

 $\Delta \omega$, obsol. f. δώσω, for δίδωμι. ΔPA'BH, ns, n, the name of a plant, supposed to be pepperwort, Lepidium draba.

Δράγμα, ἄτος, τό, a handful, a bundle, a sheaf of corn, Xen. *Hist.* vii, 1, 8; Π . xi, 69. Th. δεάσσω.

 Δ ξαγματολόγος, ου, δ , δ , one who binds up sheaves or bundles. Fr. λέγω.

Δεαγμεύω, οτ δεαγματεύω, f. εύσω, to gather the sheaves, to bind the sheaves, Il. xviii, 555. Fr. δεάγμα.

Δεαγμός, οῦ, ὁ, a seizing, grasping, Eurip. Cycl. 170. δεάσσω.

 Δ εαθεῖν, by metath. for δαεθεῖν, 2. a. inf. act. of δαρθάνω. Fr. δαεθέω, obsol.

Δεαίην, 1. sing. 2. a. opt. act. of idenv, 2. a. ind. act. of obsol. δεημι, for διδεάσκω.

Δεαίνω, to meditate doing any thing, Il. x, 96. Same Th.

 Δ εάκα, acc. sing. of δεάξ.

Δεάκαινα, ας, ή, a she-dragon, Eurip. Bacch. 1347; Æschyl. Eum. 124; and

Δρακαινίς, ίδος, ή, a fish having spots like a serpent. Fr. δεά-

 Δ ζακείς, εῖσα, έν, part. 2. a. pas. of dignopus, and

Δεάκον, Ion. for έδεακον, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. act. of δίρχομαι, pf. ind. δέδοςκα, 2. a. ind. pas. by metath. ἐδράκην.

Δρακονθόμιλος, ου, δ, h, being of dragon-brood, Æschyl. Suppl. 264. Fr. δεάκων and δμιλος. Δεάκοντε, dual of δεάκων.

 Δ ζακόντειος, εία, ειον, of or like aserpent or dragon, Eurip. Phan. 1335. Fr. δράκων.

 Δe axov $\tau i \delta n_5$, ov, δ , of serpent form, resembling a serpent; τὰ πεὸς ποδῶν δεακοντίδη, Aristoph. Vesp. 438.

 Δ εακόντιον, ου, τό, a plant, dragon-root, arnm dracuncu-

 Δ εακοντογενής, έος, δ, ή, of dragonbreed, an epith. of the Thebans. Fr. δεάκων and γίνομαι.

Δεακοντοειδής, έος, ό, ή, having the appearance of a dragon, serpent-like. Fr. deánav and ei-

 Δ_{ℓ} a destroyer of serpents, a serpent-slayer; epith. of Apollo. Fr. δεάκων und ὅλλυμι.

 Δ ξακοντόμαλλος, ου, δ, ή, having snaky locks, i. e. having twisted snakes for hair; δεακοντόμαλλοι γος γόνες, snake-haired gorgons, Æschyl. Prom. 801. Fr. δεάκων and μαλλός.

 Δ ξακοντόμιμος, ου, δ, ħ, imitating a serpent. Fr. δεάκων and μιμέομαι.

Δεακοντόμοεφος, ου, δ, ή, having the form or shape of a serpent or dragon. Fr. δεάκων and μοεφή.

 Δe axov τ $\delta \pi$ ous, odos, δ , \hat{n} , having the feet ending in serpents. Fr.

 Δ ξακοντώδης, εος, δ, ή, having the appearance of a dragon; serpent-like, Eurip. Orest. 250. Fr. 27805.

Δεάκων, οντος, δ, a dragon; a large serpent; αίολος δράκων ἐλίκτος, Soph. Trach. 12; also, a proper name, Draco; dat. pl. δεάκουσι, in f. g. δεάκαινα, ns, 'n, a she-dragon; δράκουτες, οί, twisted, ornamented chains or necklaces; also, twisted earrings. Fr. δέρκομαι.

Δρακών, δρακόμενος, part. 2. a. act. and mid. of δέρκομαι.

Δεᾶμα, ἄτος, τό, an act or action, Plat. Theæt. 169, Β; τὸ δεᾶμα δεαν, Æschyl. Ag. 519; a fable, a play; τοῦτο δὲ τὸ δεᾶμα οὐδεπώποτε ύπεκρίνατο, Demosth. 418, 3; a drama; τὸ δρᾶμα δ' αν διήει, Aristoph. Ran. 920; a tragedy or comedy; the representation of an action, Plat. Conv. 222, D; a narration. Τh. δεάω.

 $\Delta \varrho \bar{\alpha} \mu \omega \tau i \zeta \omega$, $f. i \sigma \omega$, to represent or write a drama or play. Same

Δραματικός, ή, όν, fit for being acted; dramatic, belonging to a play or drama, theatrical; poetical, fabulous. Fr. δραμα.

 Δ ε $\ddot{\alpha}$ ματοποιέω, $\ddot{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to write dramas or plays, Aristot. Poet. 8. Fr. δεᾶμα and ποιέω.

 Δ εαματοποιΐα, ας, ή, the composition of any dramatic work. Same Th.

 Δ εαματοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, a writer of plays, a dramatic author. Same

 $\Delta \ell \check{\alpha} \mu \tilde{\iota} i v$, 2. a. inf. act., part. 2. a. act. δραμών, ουσα, όν, f. m. δεαμούμαι, pf. act. δεδεάμηκα, to run; as if from δεαμίω, obsol., a. ind. act. ἔδεἄμον · τὸν πεεὶ ψυχῆς δρόμον δραμεῖν, to run a race for life, Aristoph. Vesp. 376; 2. pf. ind. δέδρομα, as if from δεέμω, obsol.; τεέχω is the present in use, which see.

 Δ ε $\bar{\alpha}$ ματούεγημα, $\bar{\alpha}$ τος, τό, a theatrical composition; a dramatic work. Fr. δεάμα and έεγον.

Δεάματουεγός, οῦ, ὁ, a dramatist; a dramatic author. Same Th. Δεάμημα, άτος, τό, for δεόμος, ου, δ, a running, a race, a course, Soph. Œd. T. 193; Herodt. viii, 98.

 $\Delta e \alpha \mu \tilde{n} v$, Dor. for $\delta e \alpha \mu \tilde{\epsilon} \tilde{i} v$. Δεαμούμαι, f. mid. of τεέχω. Δ εαμοῦσα, part. 2. a. fem. of δεαμείν.

 $\Delta e \tilde{a} v \alpha i$, 2. a. inf. act. Dor. for δεήναι, from δεήμι, s. as δεάω. $\Delta \varrho \tilde{\alpha} v \sigma s$, $\epsilon \sigma s$, $\tau \delta$, any act or thing done; work, labor. Fr. δεάω. Δ ράξ, αχός, δ, a handful; the hollow of the hand, in LXX. Fr. δεάσσω.

 Δ ξαξάμενος, part. 1. a. mid. of δράσσω.

 Δ ξαπετεύω, f. εύσω, to fly, run away, to escape, Xen. Ag. 1, 23; Plat. Conv., 216, B. From Δεαπέτης, ου, ο, a runaway slave; a fugitive, Mosch. and Anacr.; Eurip. Orest. 1513; Aristoph. Acharn. 1187. Fr. δεάω, obsol. Δεάπετίδας, α, δ, Dor. for Δεάπετίδης, ου, δ, s. as δεαπέτης, a little runaway slave, Mosch.; and

Δράπίτις, ιδος, ή, a female fugitive slave. Fr. διδράσχω. Δράτετίσχος, ου, δ, ή, dimin. a little runaway. Same Th.

Δοατών, ουσα, όν, part. 2. a. act. ο δρίπω, Pind. Pyth. iv, 234. Δεαστίω, to wish to do, to prepare to do, Soph. Phil. 1225; ως τι δραστίουσαν, Eurip. Med. 92; also,

Δεάστμος, ου, δ, ή, active, prompt, Æschyl. S. Theb. 536. Fr. δεάω.

 $\Delta_{\tilde{e}\tilde{\alpha}\sigma_{15}}$, $\epsilon\omega_{5}$, \tilde{n} , action; the doing of any thing. Fr. $\delta_{\tilde{e}\tilde{\alpha}\omega_{\bullet}}$.

Δρασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a running away, flight, Eurip. Herc. F. 1004. δρασμῷ χρῆσθαι, to have recourse to flight, Æschin. 56, 58. Fr. δράω.

Δεάσσομαι, Att. δεάττομαι, pf. pas. δίδεαγμαι, the only tense used by Homer. See next.

ΔΡΑ΄ ΣΣΩ, or -ττω, doubtful if used in the active voice; δεάσσομαι, Att. δεάττομαι, dep. mid., f. δεάξομαι, to grasp with the hand, to seize, to take hold of, to catch, to take; to pluck; with the gen., κόνιος δεδεαγμένος αίματοίσσης, grasping the bloody dust, Il. xiii, 393; to seize on, της ελπίδος γὰς ἔεχομαι δεδεαγμένος, Soph. Antig. 235; l. a. ind. m. εδεαζάμη, l. a. m. imperat. δεάζαι, pf. pas. δέδεαγμαι, part. δεδεαγμένος.

Δράστας, α, δ, Dor. for δράστης, ou, δ, an active servant or slave; also, a fugitive slave, Pind. Pyth. v, 411; and

Δεαστίου, verbal adj., neut of Δεαστίος, ία, ίου, from δεάω, to be done, must be done, Soph. Œd. T. 1443.

Δραστής, ῆρος, ὁ, for which Ion. δρηστής, a working person; one who is active or prompt; a servant, an attendant. Fr. δράω. Δραστήριος, ἱα, ιον, active, encregetic, prompt, ready, industrious, diligent; φάρμακον δραστήριον, active poison, Eurip. Ion. 1185; δραστήριον είναι ἐς τὰ τάντα, to be competent to every thing, Thucyd. iv, 81; μηχανή δραστήριος, a prompt contrivance, Æschyl. S. Theb. 1043. Fr. δράω.

Δεάστης, ου, δ, s. as δεαστής, a less honorable appellation than διεάπων, Pind. Pyth. iv, 511.

Δραστίκός, ή, όν, active, prompt, rigorous, efficacious; having a powerful action; a drastic medicine. Same Th.

Δραστοσύνη, ης, ή, activity, vigor. Δρατός, ή, όν, for δαρτός, flayed, skinned. Fr. δέρω.

Δραχμαῖος, αία, αῖον, of the weight or value of a drachma. From

Δεαχμή, ης, ή, a drachma; originally, a handful of oboli; the name of a coin of the value of 6 Attic oboli, nearly 9 pence 3 farthings sterling, or about $19\frac{1}{2}$ cents, money of the U. States; its weight was rather more than 66 grains; the Æginetan about 93 grains. In the age of Xenophon, according to Hussey (Essay on Ancient Weights, etc.), its value by weight was $9\frac{3}{4}d$. The drachma of Alexander the Great, 9½d. Hence, δίδεαχμος, ov, b, h, of the value or weight The δεαχμή of two drachmæ. was the coin by which the Greeks commonly reckoned; hence, διακόσιαι, χίλιαι, etc. Fr. δεαχμαῖ. Τh. δεάσσω.

 Δ εαχμίδιος, ου, s. as δεαχμαΐος. $\Delta \tilde{P}\tilde{A}'\Omega$, (1. pers. not used,) f. āσω, p. δέδοακα, Soph. Antig. 482 ; pf. pas. δέδραμαι und δέδρασμαι, 1. aor. έδρασα, aor. pas. ἐδράσθην, to do, to be doing, to accomplish, fulfil, perform, effect; to serve or wait upon as a servant; to commit or perpetrate a criminal action; to run away (but in this sense used in the form of διδεάσκω); δράσω, with the Att. Poets, by elision and contract. becomes δεω, Aristoph. Plut. 57; δεάσεις, δεᾶς, and δεάσει, δεᾶ δεάω, frequently governs two accusatives; έξεστι δε τοις 'Εφόροις τὸν βασιλέα δεᾶσαι τοῦτο, it is in the power of the Ephori to treat their king thus, Thucyd. i, 131; έδρασαν, they threw themselves, Thucyd. ii, 49; τί με νοείς δρασαί ποτε, what do you intend to do (to) me? with two accusatives, Soph. Phil. 906; xaxãs δεᾶν τινά, to treat any one ill; καλῶς or το δρεν, to treat any one well; οισθ' ο δρασον, dost thou know what thou shalt do? the construction seems to be deaσον, οἶσθ' ε; do - knowest thou what? i. e. make haste and do, as explained by Bentley, Emend. Menand. 107; τὸν διδρακότα, the perpetrator, Soph. Œd. T. 246; 1. a. pas. ίδεάσθην, part.

δρασθείς, Thucyd. vi, 53; δρώμενα, in the act of doing, Soph. Phil. 563; τὰ δεδρακότα, injuries done; τὰ πεπονθότα, injuries suffered; πεπονθότα, things of suffering rather than of doing, best explained by Shakspeare's "man more sinned against than sinning," Soph. Œd. C. 267. (Lidd. and Scott's Lex.) Δράω seems to have been used as δράω, hence the adverb ὑπόδρα, Il. i, 148. (Dunbar.)

Δείμω, obsol., hence, 2. a. εδεμ.
μον, f. mid. δεμμούμαι, pf. from
obsol. δεμμίω, δεδεμμπα, 2. pf.
δίδεομα, to run. See τείχω.
Δειτάνη, ης, ή, a scythe or sickle;
a bill-hook; a pruning-knife.
Γτ. δείτω.

Δρεπανηφόρος, συ, δ, ή, armed with scythes, scythe-armed, Xen. Anab. i, 8, 7; δρεπανηφόρον ἄρμα, a chariot armed with scythes.

Δρεπανίς, ίδος, ή, a kind of swallow; according to Schneider, the Procellaria of Linnaus, the petrel or sea-swallow. Fr. δρεπά-

Δετανοειδής, ίος, δ, ἡ, shaped like a scythe or sickle, Thucyd. vi, 4. Fr. δείτανον and είδος. Δείτανον, ου, τό, s. as δειτάνη, also, a carved sword, a sabre or scymitar, Herodt. v, 112; also, an armed chariot; δείτανον most commonly used. Fr. δείτα.

Δρεπανουργός, οῦ, ὁ, a maker of scythes or sickles. Fr. δρέπανον and ἔργον.

 $\Delta \varrho \epsilon \pi \tau \delta s$, ή, δv , that may be gathered; ripe; that may be enjoyed or used. Fr. δείπω.

Δρίπτω, Poet. for δρίπω. ΔΡΕ΄ΠΩ, f. ίψω, l. a. m. iδριψάμην, 2. a. act. ίδραπο, to pluck, to pull off, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1299; to break off; to gather grapes; to pluck and enjoy, Pind. Pyth. i, 95; mid. δρίπομαι, to pluck, gather, or reap for one's self; to enjoy; αίμα δρίπεσθαι, to draw or shed blood, Æschyl. S. Theb. 700.

Δει ψάμενοι, nom. pl. part. 1. a. mid. of δείπω.

Δες ψεύμεναι, Dor. for δες ψούμεναι, and this Ion. for δες ψόμεναι, nom. pl. f. g. part. f. mid. of the same verb.

Δεῆμι, obsol. 2. a. ἔδεην οτ ἴδεαν, subj. δεῶ, opt. δεαίην, inf. δεῶιαι or δεῆναι, part. δεάς · generally used in compounds.

Denairns, ou, o, Ion. for dearirns.

Δεήσας, part. 1. a. act. Ion. of

Δεησμός, ου, δ, Ion. for δεασμός, a running away, flight. Th.

Δeπσμοσύνη, ης, ή, s. as δeηστο-

 Δ enστής, ῆςος, δ, Ion. for δεαστῆς, a servant; a domestic; adj. active. Fr. δεάω.

Δεηστοσύνη, Ion. for δεαστοσύνη, ns, n, activity, vigor, diligence; service of the gods; worship. Fr. δεάω.

 $\Delta PI^{-}\Lambda O\Sigma$, ov, δ , an earthworm, Epigr. Anthol.

Δοιμέως, adv. sharply; sourly; vehemently. Fr. δειμύς.

Δριμύλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, somewhat sharp or piercing. Same Th. $\Delta PIM\Upsilon'\Sigma$, $\tilde{\iota}i\alpha$, $\dot{\nu}$, acrid to the taste; pungent; causing smart, as smoke, Aristoph. Vesp. 146; bitter; δειμεῖα χολά, bitter wrath, Theocr. Idyll. i, 18; sour; τίς δ' αν αισθησις ñν γλυκέων καὶ δριμέων; and what would be the sensation of sweets and bitters? Xen. Mem. i, 4, 5; harsh, Aristoph. Ran. 570; Xen. Cyr. vi, 2, 11; biting, caustic, acute, as an orator or writer, Longin. 44; sharp; rough;

furious. Hence Δειμύσσω, to affect the palate with a sharp savor; to make bitter. Fr. δειμύς.

penetrating; violent, furious, Π .

xv, 696; δριμὸ βλέπειν, to look

sour; compar. δειμύτερος, more

Δειμύτης, τητος, ή, pungency, acidity, acrimony, sharpness; metaphor. sharpness of mind, acuteness, Plat. Polit. vii, 535, Β. Fr. δριμύς.

 Δ ειμυφάγία, ας, ή, the eating of pungent or acrid condiments, Fr. δειμύς *and pickles, etc. φαγείν.

 Δ ęίον, ου, auό, and

Δείος, ου, δ, a wood, grove, thicket, Odys. xiv, 353; Eurip Hel. 1325; pl. τὰ δεία, Soph. Trach. 1008. Fr. δεῦς.

 $\Delta e^{oi\tau n}$, ns, \dot{n} , a bathing-tub, a trough; a coffin or bier for the dead, Æschyl. Ag. 1482. δεῦς, because made of oak.

Δεομάδην, adv. with haste or expedition, Il. v, 80; running rapidly. Fr. δεέμω, obsol.

 Δ ρομαΐος, αία, αῖον, and δρομαῖος, ου, δ, ή, swift; quick, fleet, rapid, Eurip. Bacch. 136; also, ready for running, as a hare, Xen. Cyn. v, 9; δρομαΐον πόδα, a swift foot, Aristoph. Ran. 478; running; flitting, νεφέλας δρομαίου, Eurip. Alc. 244; and

Δρομάς, άδος, δ, ή, running, running about, swift, Eurip. Phoen. 1141; rolling, κατ' ἄμπυκα δή δρομάδα, Soph. Phil. 679; of fish, migratory, Aristoph. Hist. An.; and

Δρομάς, άδος, ή, a kind of fish; also, δεομάς κάμηλος, a dromedary; a street-walker or prostitute; a prophetess; δεομάδα Κασσάνδεαν, Eurip. Troad. 42. All from δεέμω, obsol.

 $\Delta \varrho o \mu s \acute{\nu} s$, $\acute{\epsilon} \omega s$, \acute{o} , a runner, a racer; also, a statue of a runner, Xen. Mem. iii, 10, 6; and

Δεόμημα, ατος, τό, a running, speed, Eurip. Med. 1177. Same

Δορικός, ή, όν, fit for running, good at running, nimble, fleet; τά δορμικά, scil. ἀγωνίσματα, contests of running at the Olympic games, Xen. Hist. vii, 4, 29; Demosth. 1408, 15. Same Th.

 Δ gομοχήςυξ, ῦκος, δ, α swift courier or messenger. Fr. δεόμος and xheuz.

 $\Delta e \delta \mu o s$, δv , δv , a race, a course; flight; a race-ground, the lists, Soph. Electr. 703; δρόμω ιέναι, to run with speed; ἐκτὸς δρόμου φέρεσθαι, to be carried out of the course, to wander from the subject; ἔλαυνε τὸν σαυτοῦ δρόμον, drive on your own course, Aristoph. Nub. 25; oudév cor έξω δεόμου, it is nothing out of the way, Æschyl. Choëph. 507; κατάστεγος δρόμος, a portico, Plat. Euthyd. 273, A; in N. T., the course or career of one's life, ministry, etc.; all from 2. pf. δέδεομα, of τεέχω.

 $\Delta ext{POM}\Omega ext{N}$, ovos, δ , a runner; a light vessel; a small sea-crab.

 Δ ροσερός, ά, όν, and δρόστμος, ου, ό, ή, s. as δροσώδης, dewy, covered with dew; trickling, cool; δροσερᾶς ἀπὸ κρηνῖδος, from a cool fountain, Eurip. Hip. 208; tender. Fr. δρόσος.

bedew; δροσίζομαι, Aristoph. Ran. 1312. Same Th.

 Δ gοσοδολέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to shed dew. Fr. δρόσος and βάλλω. $\Delta \varrho \circ \sigma \circ \delta \circ \lambda \circ s$, ou, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, shedding dew, dewy. Same Th.

 $\Delta \varrho \sigma \sigma \delta \epsilon \iota \epsilon$, $\delta \epsilon \sigma \sigma \alpha$, $\delta \epsilon \nu$, wet with dew, dewy, Eurip. Troad. 830; Poet. for δροσερής.

Δροσόμελι, ατος, τὸ, honey-dew. Fr. μέλι.

Δεοσοπάχνη, ης, ή, hoar frost, Aristot. Fr. δρόσος and πάχνη. $\Delta PO'\Sigma O\Sigma$, ov, δ , dew; the time of dew-fall; moisture, pure water; metaphor. what is tender, delicate, young, Æschyl. Ag. 109; pl. δεόσοι, tears, Soph. Aj. 1208.

 $\Delta \varrho \sigma \sigma \delta \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f, $\omega \sigma \omega$, to bedew; part. pf. pas. δεδοοσωμένη, literally bedewed, i. e. tender, delicate, and hence, beautiful, Anacr.

Δροσώδης, εος, δ, ή, like dew; wet with dew, bedewed, dewy; tender. Fr. δρόσος and είδος.

Δεούγγος, ου, δ, a troop or band of soldiers. Fr. Lat. drungus. Δεουσίλλα, ns, n, the name of a woman, Drusilla, Acts xxiv,

Δευάδες, ων, αί, Dryades, nymphs of the woods; and άμαδουάδες, ων, αί, wood-nymphs, plur. of δευάς.

 Δ εύαλος, ου, δ, a man's name, Dryălus.

 Δ εύαντα, acc. sing. of Δ εύας, αν-Tos, o, the name of the father of Lycurgus, Dryas.

Δευάς, άδος, ή, a Dryad. See preced.

Δεύινος, ivn, Ivov, made of oak, oaken, Eurip. Bacch. 1092; Odys. xxi, 43; subst. a serpent that lurks in hollow trees; according to Sprengel, coluber libetinus. Fr. devs.

Δευκολάπτης, and δευοκολάπτης, ov, i, a woodpecker, Aristoph. Av. 480. Fr. δοῦς and κολάπτης.

 $\Delta e \bar{\nu} \mu \delta s$, δv , δv , an oak wood, a forest of oaks; any grove, Soph. Œd. T. 1399; pl. δευμά, always used in Homer. Fr. devs. Δ ξ \tilde{v} μωδης, εος, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, full of woods, woody. Fr. devuis and eldos. Δευμώς, Dor. for δευμούς, acc. pl. of devuos.

 Δ εὔοδάλἄνος, ου, δ , an acorn. Fr. δεῦς and βάλανος.

Δευοδάφής, έος, ό, ή, stained or dyed with oak bark. Fr. βάπ- $\tau\omega$.

Δουόγονος, ου, δ, ή, produced by an oak ; but δρυογόνος, ου, δ, ή, producing an oak. and y'Evw.

 Δ ε ἴοκοίτης, ου, δ , a dwelling in the oak; epithet of the cicada or grasshopper, Anthol. Fr. xoirn. Δουοκολάπτης, ου, δ. See δουκολάπτης.

Δευοκόπος, ου, δ, a wood-cutter. Fr. δεῦς and κόπτω. $\Delta e \acute{v}$ ov, ov, $\tau \acute{o}$, and

Δενος, for δείος, a grove, a wood. Fr. δενς.

 Δ εὔοπατής, ίος, ὁ, ἡ, fastened with oak. Fr. δεῦς and πή-

Δενοπτιείς, ίδος, ή, a plant which grows at the joot of trees, with leaves extended like wings, polypode, polypodium dryopteris. Fr. δεύς and πτίεον.

Δοῦοτομια, ας, ἡ, the cutting or hewing of wood. Fr. τέμνω. Δοῦοτομική, ῆς, ἡ, (τέχνη,) the trade of a wood-cutter, joiner, carpenter, etc.; Plat. Polit. 288, D. Same Th.

Δεὔοτόμος, ου, δ, a wood-cutter, carpenter, etc Same Th.

Δεύοχον, ου, τό, and

Δεῦοχος, ου, δ, generally used in the plural, the ribs of a ship; fastened in the keel, τρόπις, to which the planks are nailed, Odys. xix, 574; the lower timbers of a ship, Ap. Rhod. i, 723; metaphor. foundation, Plat. Tim. 81, B; principles; commencement; also, an oak wood, Eurip. Electr. 1164. Fr. δρῦς and ἔχω.

Δούοψ, οπος, δ, probably the woodpecker, Aristoph. Av. 306. Fr. ὄψ.

 $\Delta \epsilon \tilde{\nu} \pi \epsilon \tilde{\tau} \tilde{n}_5$, ϵo_5 , δ , \tilde{n} , ripening on the tree, usually applied to ripe olives or figs. Fr. $\delta \epsilon \tilde{\nu}_5$ and $\pi \epsilon \pi \tau \omega$ but a better reading is $\Delta \epsilon \tilde{\nu} \pi \epsilon \tau \tilde{n}_5$, ϵo_5 , δ , \tilde{n} , that falls from the tree, over-ripe. Fr. $\pi \epsilon \pi \tau \omega$. $\Delta \epsilon \tilde{\nu} \pi \epsilon \psi$, $\epsilon \pi o_5$, δ , \tilde{n} , s. as $\delta \epsilon \nu \pi \epsilon \pi \tilde{n}_5$.

Δευπίς, thorn-bush, supposed to be drypis spinosa.

Δεύππα, ης, ή, an over-ripe mouldy olive.

ΔΡΥ ΠΤΩ, f. ύψω, to scratch, tear the flesh; to rend, tear in pieces; mid. to tear or lacerate one's self, Eurip. Hec. 650; Xen. Cyr. iii, 3, 29; 1. a. mid. ἰδρυψάμην, 2. aor. pas. ἰδρύφην. Fr. ορίπω.

ΔΡΥ Σ, τός, ή, an oak; δουδς ὑψικόμοιο, Odys. xii, 357; any hard-wooded, lofty tree, as beech, etc.; also, any fruit-bearing tree; in Hom., οὐκ ἀπὸ δουδς ἐσσὶ, οὐδ ἀπὸ πίπερης, thou art neither of an oak nor a rock, i. e. thy descent is known, Odys. xix, 163; see Π. xxii, 126; πολυγλώσσου δουός, prophetic oak, at Dodona, Soph. Trach. 1158; compare Aschyl. Prom 834. Hence the compounds χαμαίδους, υσς, and χαμαίδουψ, οπος, ή, a shrub-oak, a dwarf-oak. Δούτη, ης, ή, a wooden bowl; a cossin; a form of δούτη.

Δουτόμος, ου, δ, ή, by apoc. for δουοτόμος, a hewer of oak; a wood-cutter, μήτι τοι δουτόμος μεγ' ἀμείνων. Π. ακιιί, 315; a carpenter. Fr. δοῦς and τέμνω. Δούφακτον, ου, τό, and

Δεύφακτος, ου, δ, a fence, paling, boundary; at Athens applied to the railing that inclosed the seats of justice in the courts of law or the council chamber.

 Δ _{εν}φή, \tilde{n} s, \tilde{n} , a scratching or tearing with the nails. Fr. δ _{εν} \tilde{n} τω.

Δεύφθη, for εδεύφθη, 3. sing. 1. a. pas. of δεύπτω.

Δρύφακτος, (better δρύφακτος,) ου, δ, a balustrade, a railing to inclose the seat of justice; θεΐναι μ' ὑπὸ τοῖσι δρυφάκτοις, to place (bury) me under these oaken balustrades, Aristoph. Eq. 676. Fr. δρῦς and φράσσω.

Δεύφω, s. as. δεύπτω.

 Δ ουψογέρων, οντος, δ, a worn-out or decrepid old man. Fr. δεύ- $^{\circ}$ πτω and γέρων.

Δουωδής, έος, ό, ή, like an oak; made of oak. Fr. δοῦς and είδος. Δεώντων, Att. for δοαίτωσαν, 3. pl. imperat. pres. act. of δοάω. Δεώοιμι, probably for δοάοιμι, pres. opt. act. of δεάω, Odys. xv, 316. Δεωπακίζω, f. ίσω, to take off hair with a plaster; and

 Δ_{ℓ} ωπακισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the application of pitch for the purpose of removing hairs. From

ΔΡΩ'ΠΑΞ, ἄκος, δ, a kind of plaster for pulling away the hair, a depilatory; as an adj. plucked, smooth. Fr. δρέπω.

 $\Delta \dot{v}$, for $\delta \dot{v}$, two.

Δυά, Æol. for δυή, distress, sorrow, Æschyl. Prom. 186.

 $\Delta \nu \alpha \delta_i \kappa \delta_i$, \acute{n} , $\acute{o}\nu$, pertaining to the number two, binary. Fr. $\delta \acute{v}o$. $\Delta \nu \acute{\alpha} \zeta \omega$, f. $\acute{\alpha} \sigma \omega$, to doubt; mid. to pair; to unite, to express in the dual number. Fr. $\delta \acute{v}o$.

 $\Delta \nu \acute{\alpha}$ χις, adv. twice; s. as δίς. $\Delta \nu \acute{\alpha}$ ς, άδος, ή, duality, the number two, Plat. Parm. 149, C. Fr. δύο.

Δυάω, ω, f. άσω, to overwhelm with misery; to plunge into misery, Odys. xx, 195; δυόωσι, for δυάουσι. Fr. δύη.

Δυείν, new Attic, for δυοίν, gen. or dat. dual of δύο.

Δυερές, ρά, ρόν, calamitous; ruinous; wretched. Fr. δύη.

Δύεται, 3. sing. pres. ind. pas. of δύομαι and δύω.

ΔΥ H, ns, n, misfortune, calamity, grief, anxiety, distress, Odys. xiv, 215; pain, Soph. Antig. 1311; misery. Perhaps from δύω, to penetrate.

Δυηπάθής, έος, δ, ή, suffering, misery, distress, affliction; wretched; s. as δυήπάθος.

 Δ υηπαθία, ας, ή, endurance of affliction; grief, misery, wretchedness. Same Th.

Δυήπαθος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, wretched, suffering much; s. as δυηπαθής.

 $\Delta \dot{\nu}_{75}$, 2. sing. pres., subj. act. of $\delta \dot{\nu}_{\omega}$, s. as $\delta \ddot{\nu}_{\mu i}$, Π . ix, 600. $\Delta \ddot{\nu}_{\theta i}$, 2. sing. 2. a. imperat. act.

Δυθι, 2. sing. 2. a. imperat. act. of the same.

 $\Delta \nu \ddot{\imath} \kappa \delta s$, \acute{n} , $\acute{o}v$, of or belonging to two, dual; $(\dot{\alpha} \varrho_i \theta_\mu \delta s)$ the dual number. Fr. δύω.

Δύΐος, α, ον, wretched, miserable, Æschyl. Suppl. 809. Fr. δύπ. Δυμεναι, Dor., hence δύναι, 2. a. inf. act. to enter, πόλεμον δ' οὐα ἄμμε κελεύω δύμεναι, Π. xiv, 63. From

 $\Delta \tilde{\nu} \mu \iota$, obsol. to enter, to go in or into. See $\delta \dot{\nu} \nu \omega$, the same.

Δῦν', for δῦνε, Ion. for ἔδυνε, 3. sing. impf. ind. act. of δύνω.

Δύνα, 2. s. of δύναμα, Dor. contract. from δύνασαι, Eurip. Hec. 253.

Δῦναι, inf. 2. aor. act. of δῦμι·
πρὶν θεοῦ δῦναι σέλας, before the beams of the god set, Eurip.
Suppl. 479.

Δύναιτ', for δύναιτο, 3. sing. pres. opt. δυναίμην, αιο, αιτο, from δύναμαι.

Δύναμ', for

 Δ ύνἄμαι, σαι, ται, 1. pers. sing. I am able, I can, in pres. and impf. like ίσταμαι, 2. pres. δύνασαι, (in Eurip. Hec. 253, δύνη,) subj. δύνωμαι, 2. Ion. δύνηαι, Il.; as dep. with f. mid. δυνήσομαι, and aor. pas. ήδυνήθην and ήδυνάσθην, aor. mid. εδυνησάμην, pf. δεδύνημαι, the double augment ήδυνάμην, ήδυνήθην is often used; to be able, capable, strong enough; to be able, to dare; to pass for or be worth, as money; δύναται έπτα δεολούς, is worth seven oboli, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 6; to have authority; to be possi-ble; to be powerful, strong; to mean, import; εἰ δύνασαί γε, if indeed you are able, Hom.; loor δύνασθαι, to be of the same import, see Plat. Euthyd, 286, C; ταυτὸν δύναται, the same, Aristoph. Nub. 650; δυνάμενος λίyear, capable of speaking, De-

mosth.; τί δὲ τοῦτ' ἀδύνατο; what was the meaning of this? Demosth. 233, 26; εί τὸ αὐτὸ δύναται, if it is the same thing, Thucyd. iii, 46; δυνεώμεθα, Ion. for δυνώμεθα, Herodt. iv, 97; δυνέαται (valent), for δύνανται, Id. ii, 142; δύναμαι is used with superlatives to signify as much or as many as possible; στρατίαν όσην έκαστόθεν πλείστην ἐδύνατο, Thucyd. vi, 21; ἔφη χεῆναι πληροῦν ναῦς, ὡς δύνανται πλείστας, Id. The superlative, as in the last sentence, is commonly put after the verb; πλέον δύνασθαι, to have greater influence; οἱ δυνάμενοι, persons of authority, powerful; oi δυνάμενοι ποιείν, the poets; οἱ δυνάμενοι είπεῖν, the orators; 1. a. subj. pas. δυνηθώ, also 1. a. pas. έδυνάσθην and ηδυνάσθην, from δυνάζομαι, and 1. a. mid. έδυνησάμην, as if conjugated from obsol. δυνάομαι. Probably from δύνω, to go through; hence, to go through with any object; to be able or competent to accomplish it.

Δυνάμει, dat. sing., and Δ υνάμεις, nom. pl. of δύναμις. Δυναμένη, ης, η, fem. of δυνάμεvos, part. pres. of δύναμαι. Δυνάμεσθα, Poet. for δυνάμεθα, 1. pl. pres. ind. of δύναμαι. Δυναμικός, ή, όν, powerful, efficacious, valid. Fr. δύναμαι. Δύνἄμἴς, Ion. 105, Att. εως, ή, Ion. dat. δύναμι, power, or the faculty of doing any thing, whether bodily or mental; force, energy, strength, ability; weight, influence, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 24; dexterity; abundance; a force, Xen. Anab. i, 3, 12; an army, Isocr. Panegyr. 23, etc., as in English we say forces, or a force; value; την αὐτην ἔχει δύναμιν, it comes to the same thing, Dem. Phil. 3; καὶ δυνάμεις πολλάς....ποιεῖσθαι ὑφ' ἑαυτῶ, to reduce many powers under him, Dem. de Coron.; price; αὶ δύναμεις, pl. angels, powers, virtues, dignities, offices; ¿ξουσία, moral faculty, but δύναμις, the natural; used by Aristotle to denote a capacity, or inherent power, or faculty, which is prior both to the exertion of force and the production of effects; ην τινα δύναμιν έκαστον έχει, what kind of faculty or power each (species of poetry) possesses, Brit. Crit., vol. v, p. 51, etc.; also, capacity, whether of acting or suffering; the prin-

ciple of change, Aristot.; the area of a geometrical figure, Plat. Theat. 148, B; the power of governing a state, Demosth.; the resources of a state; της των λεγόντων δυνάμεως, the persuasive power of orators, Demosth. 318, 12; ε"ς γε δύναμιν, as far as in our power, Xen. Anab. ii, 3, 12; κατὰ δύναμιν, the same; μείζω ή κατά δύναμιν, greater than one's power, Xen. It corresponds with the Latin potentia and opes. Th. δύναμαι. Δ υναμοόμενος, οῦμενος, pres. part. pas. of

Δυναμόω, to strengthen, confirm. Δύνἄσαι, 2. sing. pres. ind. contracted by later writers into δύνη, from δύναμαι, which see.

Δυνασθηναι, 1. a. inf. of δύναμαι. Δύνᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (according to Passow, δύνᾶσις,) power, might, strength, force, Soph. Antig. 604. "Passow is wrong in the quantity of the penult." \check{D} unbar. But the German lexicographers still continue to give it the same quantity with Passow; and, in England, that distinguished scholar, the Bishop of Durham, (Maltby,) does the same in his edition of Morell's Thesaurus; as Jones also does in his Lexicon; and in the new Paris edition of Stephens's Thesaurus the same quantity is also given. Same Th.

Δύναστεία, αε, ή, power, authority, dominion, Soph. Gd.
T. 593; Demosth. 316, 18; rule, magistracy; sovereign power, Isocr. Panegyr. 3, etc. Fr. δύναμαι.

Δυναστεύω, f. εύσω, to rule, to have dominion, to possess power, authority, etc., Herodt. vi, 35; to be prince or ruler, Thucyd. ii, 102; Isocr. Panegyr. 47. Fr. δύναμαι.

Δυνάστης, ου, δ, one that has dominion; a ruler, potentate, master, Thucyd. vii, 33; Xen. Cyr. iv, 5, 14; one that has weight or influence. Fr. δύναμαι.

Δυναστικός, ή, όν, fit to rule, Aristot. Pol. vi; pertaining to power; imperious, lordly. Fr. δύναμαι.

Δυνάστως, ορος, δ, s. as δυνάστης. Δυνατέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be able; to be strong or powerful.

Δυνάτης, ου, δ, Poet. for δυνάστης. Δυνάτός, ή, όν, strong, robust, able, powerful, mighty; possessing power, authority, rank, influence; fit, apt, proper, right;

skilful; possible; δυνατὸς εἰμί, s. as δύναμαι, to be able; τσον σερ δυνατός είμι, as far at least as I am able, Eurip. Orest. 516; δυνατὸς λέγειν, a powerful speaker; δύνατόν ἐστί μοι, it is possible for me, i. e. I can, Xen. Anab. vii, 3, 13; είς τὸ δυνατόν, as far as possible; ώς δυνατόν βέλτιστος, the best possible; ώς δυνατὸν ἦν τάχιστα, as quick as possible, Xen. Cyr. v, 4, 2; δυνατόν and τὸ ἐν δυνατῷ, possible, capable of being done; compar. δυνατώτερος, superl. δυνατώτατος.

 Δ υνατῶς, adv.; δυνατῶς ἔχει, it is possible. Th. δύναμαι.

Δυνατώτατα, adv. as far as possible, Plat. Hipp. Mem. 366, D. Δῦνε, 3. sing. impf. ind. act. Ion. of δύνω.

Δυνίαται, Ion. for δύνανται, 3. pl. pres. ind. mid. of δύναμαι. Δύνηαι, Ion., Il. vi, 229, contract. δύνη, 2. sing. subj. See δύναμαι.

Δυνηθείην, 1. a. opt. pas., and Δυνηθῶ, ῆς, ῆ, 1. a. subj. pas. of δύναμαι.

Δυνηρός, ρά, ρόν, powerful, mighty. (Of doubtful authority.)

Δυνήσεαι, Ion. contract. δυνήση, 2. sing. f. ind. mid. of δυνήσομαι, whence part. δυνησόμενος, from the same.

Δύνοντος, gen. sing. part. pres. of δύνω.

Δύνουσ', for δύνουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of δύνω.

Δύντα, acc. sing. masc. part. 2. a. act. of δύς, δύντος, and Δύντε, nom. dual 2. a. of δύω.

 $\Delta \tilde{\Upsilon}' N \Omega$, $\delta \dot{\nu} \omega$, and $\delta \tilde{\nu} \mu \iota$, obsol., fut. δύσω, aor. act. έδυσα, pas. εδύθην, mid. δύομαι, impf. εδυόμην, fut. δύσομαι, aor. εδυσάμην. part. δυσόμενος (used as present part.); also, intransitively, pf. δέδυκα, 2. a. έδυν, but έδυν for έδυσαν, 3. pl. imperat. δύθι, δύθε, subj. δύω, part. δύς, δύντος, inf. δυναι, pf. pas. δέδυσμαι, to go in, to enter, to come into, to go down or under, δύς ές την θάλασσαν, Herodt. viii, 8; to take refuge under; to penetrate; to sink into, sink down; to set; πρὸ δύντος ἡλίου, before sun-set, Herodt. vii, 149; προ ήλίου δύνοντος, Demosth. 197, 7; to put on, to clothe; Il. viii, 43; generally in the middle roice; ἐδῦσατο τεύχεα καλά, *Il.* iii, 328; δύνω is seldom found but in composition; but Soph. Phil. 1315, ές τ' αν ούτος ήλιος Ταύτη

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μεν αίρη, τηδε δ' αὐ δύνη πάλιν. impf. touvor, Il xi, 268; inf. δυσαι, Il. v, 435. The fut. and 1. aor. are transitive, and sometimes the 2. aor.; mid. δύομαι, to set, also, to put on one's self; δύσετο for εδύσετο, he put on, Il. xix, 368; 2. aor. mid. used only in this person in the ind., δύσεο imperat., Odys. xvii, 276; used as a present, Odys. i, 24; pf. δέδῦκα, is set; but also transitive, κρατερη δέ ε λύσσα δέδυκεν, violent madness entered (seized) him, Il. ix, 239; see Il iii, 811; δῦ δέ μιν "Aens, Mars entered him, i. e. the ardor for battle thrilled through him, Il. xvii, 210. From δύω, the impf. pas. is in use; σχεδον δ' ότε ταῦτα ἦν καὶ ήλιος ἐδύετο, Xen. Anab. i. See δύω.

ΔΥΌ, or δύω, two, gen. dual δυοῖν, Att. δυεῖν, sometimes used, Eurip. Hel. 646; Thucyd. i, 20, 22; gen. pl. δυῶν, dat. pl. δυοῖ, ion. also δυοῖοι, sometimes indecl. ἐάν σε ἔξωμαι τὸ ἔν καὶ τὰ δύο, πότερα πλείω ἐστι, Plat. Alcib. i, 19.

Δυογ΄ν, οῦ, τό, for ζυγόν · τό γε ζυγὸν οἶσθα ὅτι δυογὸν οἱ παλαιοὶ ἐκάλουν, Plat. Crat. 418, D.

 Δ υόδεκα, and δυοκαίδεκα, indecl. twelve. Fr. δύο and δέκα.

Δυοδεκάμηνος, and δυοκαιδεκάμηνος, ου, of the age of twelve months, lasting twelve months, Soph. Trach. 645. Fr. δύο, δέκα, and μήν.

 Δ υοδεκαταΐος, αία, αῖον, of or on the twelfth day. Fr. δύο and δίκα.

Δυοίσι, Ion. for δυσί, dat. of δύο. Δυοκαιδεκατός, ή, όν, the twelfth. Δυοτοκέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to produce or bear twins. Fr. δύο and τίκτω.

 Δ υόωσι, Poet. for δυ $\tilde{\omega}$ σι, from δυάω, for δύω.

Δύττες, ου, δ, a diver; one who plunges under water. From Δύπτω, f. ύψω, to dive, dip, plunge into the water, Ap. Rhod. i, 1008. Fr. δύω.

Δύρομαι, Poet. for δδύρομαι, to lament, Eurip. Hec. 728; Æschyl. S. Theb. 653; Prom. 271. Δύς, δύσα, δύς, δύστος, part. 2. a. act. from δύμι. See δύνω.

Δύς- an inseparable particle; in compos., and, like our un- or mis- (in such words as unlucky, mi-chance, etc.) denoting difficulty, privation; pain; also, excess, as, δυσάθλιος, very wretched; δύσγαμος, a painful or un-

happy marriage; it is used as α priv., and also as α intensive, and is opposed to εδ. Th. δύω. Δύσαξος, ω, δ, Dor. for δύσηβος, ου, δ, an unhappy youth. Fr. δύς and ηθη.

Δυσάγγελος, ου, δ, an unlucky messenger; a bearer of bad news. Fr. δύς and ἄγγελος.

Δυσαγχόμιστος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to bring back, or to restore, irreparable, Æschyl. Eum. 252. Fr. δύς, ἀνά, and κομίζω.

Δυσάγκει τος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to be ascertained, Æschyl. Suppl. 119. Fr. δύς, ἀνά, απα κείνω. Δύσαγνος, ου, δ, ή, very impure, unchaste, Æschyl. Suppl. 732. Fr. δύς απα άγνός.

 Δ υσαγείω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f ήσω, to be unsuccessful in hunting or fishing. Fr. δύς and ἄγεα.

Δυσαγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, difficult to lead; intractable. Fr. δύς and ἄνω.

Δυσάγων, ωνος, δ, ή, difficult to be contended with. Fr. δύς and ἀγών.

Δυσάδελφος, ου, δ, ή, unhappy in one's brothers or sisters, Æschyl. S. Theb. 852. Fr. δύς and ἄδελφος.

Δυσαέος, gen. sing. of δυσαής.

 Δ υσ \bar{a} ε $_{co}$ ς, $_{o}$ ι, $_{o}$ ι, having an unwholesome atmosphere. Fr. δ \dot{u} s and \dot{u} ή $_{c}$.

Δυσαής, έος, δ, ἡ, blowing violently, stormy, boisterous, Odys. v, 295. Fr. δύς and ἄω, or ἄημι. Δυσᾶθλιος, ου, δ, ἡ, exceedingly wretched, very miserable, Soph. Œd. C. 331. Fr. δύς and ἄθλιος.

Δῦσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of δύω, or δύνω.

Δυσαίακτος, ου, δ, ή, very lamentable, deplorable; hard-hearted. Fr. δύς and αἰάζω. Th. αἴ.

Δυσαιᾶνής, έος, δ, ἡ, calamitous, wretched, deplorable, Æschyl. Pers. 273. Fr. αἰανής.

 $\Delta \nu \sigma \alpha i \theta \epsilon i \sigma s$, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, not clear, cloudy.

Δυσαίζετος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to be chosen or taken. Fr. δύς and αίζεω.

Δυσαισθησία, ας, ή, loss of sensation or feeling; insensibility, Plat. Locr. 102, E. Fr. αΐ-σθησις.

Δυσαίων, ωνος, δ, ħ, living a hard or unhappy life; unhappy, Eurip. Suppl. 960; Soph. Œd. C. 149. Fr. δύς and αἰών.

Δυσάλγητος, ου, δ, ή, and δυσαλγής, ίος, δ, ή, suffering intense pain, Æschyl. Ag. 1137; insensible, unfeeling, pitiless, hard-hearted, Soph. Œd. T. 12. Fr. δύς and ἄλγος.

 $\Delta v \sigma \alpha \lambda \theta ns$, ios, i, in difficult to heal or be cured, Plat Ax.367, B. Fr. $\delta v s$ and $\ddot{\alpha} \lambda \ell \omega$.

Δυσαλία, more correctly δεισαλία or δισαλία, ας, ή, filth, foulness, Isa. xxviii, 8.

Δυσάλιος, ου, δ, ή, Dor. for δυσή. λιος.

Δυσάλυπτος, ου, δ, ή, hard to be shunned or escaped, inevitable. Fr. δύς and ἀλύσπω.

Δυσάλωτος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to be taken or captured, Æschyl. Prom. 266; exempt from, Soph. Œd. C. 1721. Fr. δύς and ἀλίσκομαι.

Δυσάμβάτος, ου, δ, ή, Poet. for δυσανάβατος.

Δυσαμέριος, ου, Dor. for δυσημίριος, δ, ή, ominous day, ill-boding, Aristoph. Ran. 1287. Fr. δύς and ήμέρα.

Δυσάμμοςος, οτ δύσμοςος, ου, δ, ή, very unfortunate, wretched, or miserable, Π. xxii, 485; also, δυσάμοιςος. Fr. δύς and μόςος. Δυσανάξατος, ου, δ, ή, contract. δυσάμβατος.

 Δ υσανάγωγος, ου, δ, ħ, brought up with difficulty. Fr. δύς, ἀνά, and ἄγω.

 Δ υσανάκλητος, ου, δ, ή, hard to be recalled. Fr. δύς, ἀνά, and καλέω.

 Δ υσανακόμιστος, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, difficult to bring back or recall. Fr. δ ύς, ἀνά, and κομίζω.

Δυσανάκειτος, ου, δ, ή, contract. δυσάγκειτος.

 Δ υσανάληπτος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to recover or reëstablish. Fr. δ ύς, ἀνά, and λαμβάνω.

 Δ υσανάπειστος, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, difficult to be persuaded; inflexible. Fr. δύς, ἀνά, and πείθω.

Δυσανασχετέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to endure with difficulty or impatience, Thucyd. vii, 71; constr. ἐπί τινι οτ πρός τι. Fr. δύς, ἀνά, and ἔχω.

Δυσάνεκτος, ου, δ, ħ, and δυσανασχίτος, difficult to be borne, intolerable, Nen. Mem. ii, 2, 6. Fr. δύς and ἀνίχω.

Δυσάνεμος, ου, δ, ἡ, stirred up to fury by the wind, lashed by the wind, Soph. Antig. 587. Fr. δύς and ἄνεμος.

Δυσανταγώνιστος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to struggle against. Fr. δύς, αντί, and αγωνίζομαι.

Δυσαντής, έσε, δ, ή, dangerous to meet, inauspicious; difficult, arduous; disagreeable. Fr. δύς

and ἀντάω. Δυσάντητος, s. as preced.

Δυσαντίζλεπτος, ου, δ, ή, having a revolting aspect or appearance; terrific. Fr. δύς, ἀντί, and βλέ-

Δύσαντο, for ἐδύσαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. mid. of δύω.

Δυσἄνώς, όρος, ἡ, having a bad husband; wedded to an unfortunate man, Æschyl. Suppl. 1149. Fr. δύς and ἀνής.

Δυσαπάλλακτος, ου, δ, ή, from whom it is difficult to escape, difficult to avert, Soph. Trach. 955. Fr. δύς and ἀπαλάσσω. Δυσαπάτητος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to be deceived. Fr. δύς and ἀπα-

Δυσἄπόδεικτος, ου, δ, ħ, difficult to prove or be demonstrated, Plat. Polit. vi, 487, E. Fr. δείχνυμι.

Δυσὰπόκειτος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to be answered.

Δυσαποκείτως (ἔχει), adv. from preced. it is difficult to answer.

 Δ υσαπολόγητος, ου, δ , \hat{n} , difficult to excuse or justify. Fr. δύς and ἀπολογίομαι.

 Δ υσαπόλυτος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to unloose. Fr. δύς and ἀπολύω. Δ υσαπόπτωτος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to fall or slip. Fr. πίπτω.

Δυσαποσπάστως, adv. firmly, closely, so as hardly to be pulled away or separated. Fr. δύς, ἀπό, and σπάω.

 Δ ὕσαπότζεπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, difficult to avert or press off; obstinate, Xen. Mem. iv, 1, 5. Fr. δ ψ ς, ἀπό, and τζέπω.

Δυσαρεστέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be difficult to please; to be displeased, to be morose or peevish, with dat. Fr. δύς and ἄρεστος.

Δυσὰφίστησις, εως, ή, discontent, ill-humor, peevishness; restlessness, feeling ill at ease, Plat. Ax. 366, D. Same Th.

Δυσάρεστος, ου, δ, ή, hard to be pleased, Æschyl. Eum. 888; fastidious, morose, sour, peevish; disagreeable, Eurip. Electr. 904; discontented; τὸ δυσάρεστου, moroseness, peevishness. Th. ἀρέσκω.

Δυσαριστοτόκεια, ας, ή, an unhappy mother of a gallant son, or, the mother of a valiant but ill-fated son, Il. xviii, 54. Fr. δύς and άριστοτόκος, from ἄριστος, and τίκτω.

Δύσας ατος, ου, δ, ἡ, difficult to govern or control; intractable, Æschyl. Choëph. 1020. Fr. δύς and ἄςχω.

 Δ υσάρμοστος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , difficult to be joined, ill joined; ill assorted. $Fr. \dot{\alpha}$ ρμόζω.

Δυσάσχετος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, intolerable, Ap. Rhod. iii, 272. Fr. ἄσχετος.

 Δ υσατιμος, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, s. as ἄτιμος. Δ υσαυλία, α ς, $\dot{\eta}$, a disagreeable dwelling, Æschyl. Ag. 541; and

 Δ ύσαυλος, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, an incommodious habitation for the night, Soph. Antig. 354. Fr. αὐ-λός.

 Δ υσαυχής, ϵ ος, δ , \dot{n} , very boastful, vainglorious, boasting things hard to bear, Ap. Rhod. iii, 976. Fr. $\alpha\dot{\nu}\chi\dot{n}$.

Δυσαφαίρετος, ου, δ, \hbar , difficult to be carried or taken away. Fr. δύς and ἀφαίρετος.

 Δ υσᾶχής, εος, δ, ή, very painful, Æschyl. Eum. 140. Fr. ἄχος. But

 Δ υσᾶχής, εος, δ, ή, Dor. for δυσηχής.

 $\Delta \nu \sigma \alpha \chi \theta \acute{n}_{5}$, $\acute{\epsilon}_{05}$, $\acute{\delta}_{0}$, \acute{n} , very grievous or vexatious. Fr. $\ddot{\alpha} \chi \theta_{05}$.

 Δ υσδάστακτος, ου, δ , \hat{n} , hard to be borne or carried; burdensome, heavy. Fr. δύς and βαστακτός.

Δυσβατοποιέομαι, οῦμαι, to be made difficult to pass or to retire, Xen. Hipp. 8, 9. Fr. βαίνω and ποιέω.

Δύσθᾶτος, ου, δ, ħ, of difficult approach, difficult to pass through; inaccessible, impassable, Xen. Anab. iv, 1, 18; difficult in general. Fr. δύς and βατός.

Δυσθάϋκτος, ου, δ, ή, unhappily wailing; uttered with lamentable cries, Æschyl. Pers. 566. Fr. βαΰζω.

Δυσβοήθητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, difficult to assist or help; hard to heal or cure. Fr. βοηθέω.

Δυσθουλία, ας, ή, a foolish plan or resolution, imprudence; ill-concerted measures, Aristoph. Nub. 583. Fr. βουλή.

Δύσβουλος, ου, ό, 'n, giving or taking bad counsel, one who has adopted unfortunate measures. Fr. βουλή.

Δύσθωλος, ου, δ, ή, unfruitful, of ill soil.

Δύσγάμος, ου, δ, ή, unhappily married; γάμους δυσγάμους, an unfortunate marriage, Eurip. Phæn. 1062. Fr. γάμος.

Δυσγάργαλις, ι, very ticklish, skittish, vicious, of a horse.

Δυσγένεια, ας, ή, a humble birth, obscurity of birth, Soph. Œd. T. 1079; Eurip. Iph. Aul. 446;

baseness of sentiment; degeneracy. Fr. yivos.

 $\Delta \Upsilon \Sigma \Delta$

Δυσγενής, έος, δ, ή, of obscure or humble birth, low-born; base, mean, ignoble, Eurip. Ion. 582; Electr. 363; degenerate. Fr. δυς and γένος.

Δύσγνοια, ας, ή, dulness of apprehension, Eurip. Herc. F. 1098; doubt. Fr. γινώσαω.

Δυσγνωσία, ας, ή, difficulty of knowing or recognizing, Eurip. Electr. 767. Same Th.

Δύσγνωστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, difficult to be known or understood, Plat. Alc. ii, 147, C. Same Th.

Δυσγοήτητος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to be deceived, not easily imposed upon, *Plat. Polit.* iii, 413, *E. Fr. γοητέω*.

Δυσδαιμονία, ας, ή, an unlucky fate, misfortune, wretchedness, Eurip. Iph. T. 1121; and

Δυσδαίμων, ονος, δ, ή, unfortunate, unhappy, ill-fated, Eurip. Phan. 1624; Soph. Œd. T. 1302; Longin. 9. Fr. δύς and δαίμων. Δυσδάκεδτος, ου, δ, ή, much to be bewailed, Æschyl. Ag. 430; very lamentable; δάκενα δυσδάκερυτα, Meleagr. Epigr. Fr. δακεύω.

Δύσδαμας, αςτος, δ, unhappy in his marriage, having a base wife, Æschyl. Ag. 1292. Fr. δάμας.

Δυσδιάζατος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to pass through or over, impassable, Xen. Anab. vi, 5, 11. Fr. διαζαίνω.

 Δ υσδιάθετος, ου, δ, ħ, difficult to arrange or dispose of; difficult to treat with. Fr. διά and τίθημι.

 Δ υσδιάχεῖτος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , difficult to be distinguished or determined. Fr. διαχείνω.

 Δ υσδιάλλακτος, ου, δ, ἡ, difficult to conciliate. Fr. διά and \mathring{a} λλάσσω.

 Δ υσδιάλῦτος, ου, δ , \dot{n} , hard to be dissolved; hard to be reconciled; implacable. $Fr. \delta$ ιαλύω.

Δυσδιάφευκτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, difficult to avoid or escape. Fr. $\delta_{i\alpha}$ -φεύγω.

 Δ υσδιαφύλακτος, ου, δ , \acute{n} , difficult to be preserved or guarded. Fr. διαφυλάσσω.

 $\Delta v \sigma \delta_{i\xi} \xi_{i\tau\eta\tau\sigma s}$, ov, δ , δ , difficult to pass or go through; difficult to be explained. Fr. $\delta_{i\xi} \xi_{i\mu i}$.

 Δ υσδίξοδος, ου, δ , \hat{n} , from whence it is difficult to find a passage out, inextricable. *Fr.* διά and ἔξοδος.

1079; Eurip. Iph. Aul. 446; Δυσδιεζεύνητος, ου, δ, ή, difficult

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to investigate, Plat. Polit. iv, 432, C. Fr. ἐρευνάω.

 $\Delta v \sigma \delta i \acute{n} \gamma n \tau \sigma s$, δv , δv , \dot{n} , difficult to be described or related, indescribable, inexpressible. Fr. δύς and Singiouai.

Δυσδιόςθωτος, ου, δ, h, difficult to put right, to correct, amend, etc. Fr. Dioplow.

Δυσδοχίμαστος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to prove or try. Fr. δοχιμάζω. Δύσεαι, 2. sing. f. ind. mid. Ion. contract. δύση, of δύω, Il. ix, 231.

Δύσεδρος, ου, δ, ή, badly seated; a bad neighbourhood, Æschyl. Ag. 726. Fr. έδρα.

Δυσειδής, έος, ό, ή, having a disagreeable appearance; deformed; ugly, odious, hideous; disgusting in appearance, Herodt. vi, 61. Fr. dus and eldos.

 Δ υσείματος, ου, δ, ή, ill clothed, shabbily dressed, Eurip. Electr. 1107. Fr. δύς and είμα.

Δυσείσθολος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to penetrate, difficult of approach or entrance, inaccessible. Fr. δύς and είσβολή.

Δυσέχλυτος, ου, δ, ή, hard to undo, indissoluble. Fr. dús and ἐκλύω.

 $\Delta v \sigma \epsilon z \lambda \tilde{v} \tau \omega s$, adv. indissolubly, Æschyl. Pers. 60. Fr. ix and

 Δ υσέχνιπτος, ου, δ , \hat{n} , difficult to be washed out or effaced, Plat. Polit. ii, 378, D. Fr. Dis and

 $\Delta v \sigma \epsilon \kappa \pi \epsilon \varrho \bar{\alpha} \tau \sigma s$, σv , δ , η , difficult to pass through, difficult to terminate, Eurip. Hipp. 676. Fr. δύς and ἐκπεραίνω.

Δυσελένα, unhappy or ill-starred Helen, Eurip. Orest. 1384. Fr. δύς and Έλένα.

Δυσέλικτος, ου, δ, ή, hard to unrol or unfold, much involved, inextricable; involved or complicated movements, Plut. de Ani-Ael. H. Anim. xiv, 8.

 $\Delta v \sigma \iota \lambda \pi i \zeta \omega$, f. iσω, to entertain faint hopes, scarcely to hope; to despond. $Fr. i\lambda \pi i \zeta \omega$.

Δίσελπις, iδος, ό, ή, having ill hopes, desponding, Aristot. Rhet. ii, 13. Fr. dus and in wis.

Δυσέλπιστος, ου, ό, ή, and δύσελπις, ιδος, ό, ή, despairing, desponding, dejected; unhoped for, Xen. Cyr. vi, 1, 24; hopeless, Æschyl. Choëph. 406; in duoix. πίστων, unexpectedly; as in Lat. ex insperato; to which is opposed εὐέλπιστος. Fr. δύς and

Δυσέμβάτος, ου, ό, ή, difficult of

access; inaccessible. Fr. iμ- | Δυσεργής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, and

Δυσέμδολος, ου, ό, ή, hard to invade. Fr. δύς and ἐμβάλλω. Δυσεντερία, ας, ή, the dysentery, a griping of the bowels, Herodt. viii, 115; δυσεντερίη, Ion. Fr.

δύς and έντερον.

Δυσεντερίκός, ή, όν, dysenteric, laboring under the dysentery. Same Th.

 Δ υσεντευξία, ας, ή, want of affability or courtesy, moroseness; harshness of address, rudeness. Fr. δύς, έν, and τυγχάνω.

 $\Delta v \sigma \epsilon \xi \acute{\alpha} \gamma \omega \gamma \sigma s$, δv , δv , δv , difficult to be carried away or out. Fr. δύς, έξ, and αγω.

Δυσεζάλειπτος, ου, å, å, difficult to efface, indelible. Fr. έξα-

Δυσεξαπάτητος, ου, δ, ή, hard to be deceived, Xen. Ag. xi, 12. Fr. έξ and ἀπατάω.

Δυσεξέλεγατος, ου, ό, ή, hard to be confuted; superl. most difficult, etc., Plat. Phæd. 85, C. Fr. if and $i\lambda i\gamma \chi \omega$.

Δυσεξέλικτος, ου, ό, ή, hard to be developed or made clear, Dion. Hal.; involved or complicated. $\Delta u\sigma \in \xi \acute{n}vu\sigma \tau o s$, o v, \acute{o} , \acute{n} , difficult to be loosened, indissoluble, Eurip.

Hipp. 1232. Fr. ἀνύω. $\Delta v \sigma \varepsilon \xi i \tau n \tau \sigma s$, σv , δ , δ , δ , hard to come out of, impassable.

 Δ υσέξιτος, ου, δ, ή, the same. Fr. έξ and είμι.

Δυσίξοδος, ου, ό, ή, hard to get out of, Plut.; remediless.

Δυσέξοιστος, ου, ό, ή, difficult to be carried off; hard to be explained. Fr. in and φέρω. Δύσεο. See δύνω.

 Δ υσεπανόρθωτος, ου, δ, ή, hard to be corrected or improved. Fr. δύς, ἐπί, ἀνά, and ὀεθόω.

 Δ υσεπίδἄτος, ου, ό, ή, difficult of approach or access, sc. χώςα. Δυσεπιδούλευτος, ου, δ, ή, hard to be taken by stratagem or surprise, cautious, wary, Xen. Ag. 6, 7. Fr. ἐπιδουλεύω.

 $\Delta v \sigma \varepsilon \pi i \sigma \chi \varepsilon \tau \sigma s$, σv , σv , σv , σv , hard to restrain or repress. Fr. ini and ἔχω.

 Δ υσεπίτευκτος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to be obtained; succeeding with difficulty. Fr. 171 and Tuyχάνω.

Δυσεπιχείρητος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to lay the hands on or to seize; difficult to accomplish. Fr. ini and xtig.

Δυσίεαστος, ου, à, ή, ungracious. Fr. dus and leaw.

Δύσεργος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to accomplish, laborious, painful; lazy, sluggish, slow to work. Th. έęγον.

 $\Delta u \sigma \epsilon \varrho \epsilon \acute{u} v n \tau o s$, o u, o, n, hard to be investigated, unsearchable, inscrutable. Th. içsuváw.

Δύσερις, ιδος, δ, ή, very contentious or quarrelsome, Plat. Legg. ix, 864, A. Fr. dis and "eis. Δυσέριστος, ου, δ, ή, hard to contend with, quarrelsome, contentious; also said of whatever is the subject of an unhappy contention, Soph. Electr. 1377. Fr.

δύς and ἐρίζω. Δυσερμήνευτος, ου, ο, ή, difficult to be explained. Fr. dus and έρμηνεύω.

 Δ ύσεςως, ωτος, δ, ή, unfortunate in love, Theocr. i, 85; desperately in love, madly devoted to sensual pleasures, Xen. Œcon. 12, 13; doting on, Thucyd. vi, 13; also, cruel to lovers, Theocr. vi, 7. Fr. δύς and είρως.

 Δ υσέσδολος, ου, δ, ή, difficult of access, not easily invaded; duσεσδολώτατος ή Λοκείς, Thucyd. iii, 101. Fr. ἐσθάλλω.

 Δ ύσεται, 3. sing. pres. ind. of Poet. δύσομαι, from f. mid. δύσομαι, of δύω.

Δύσετο, and δύσσετο, 3. sing. 2. a. Ion. of δύσομαι (used as a present, Odys. i, 24); διώνυσος δὲ φοδηθεὶς δύσεθ' άλὸς κατά κυμα, Π. vi, 136; δύσετο δ' nέλιος, the sun was setting, Il vii, 465; transitive, δύσετο τέυχεα καλά περί χροΐ, Il. xiii, 241.

Δυσευνάτως, ορος, ό, a hostile partner of a couch, Æschyl. S. Theb. 295. Fr. dús and sivnτως. Th. εΰνη.

Δυσευνήτως, οςος, δ, an ill bedfellow. Fr. dús and suvn.

Δυσεύρετος, ου, δ, ή, hard to find or find out, Xen. Mem. iii, 14, 7. Fr. δύς and εὐρετός.

Δυσέφικτος, ου, δ, ή, hard to reach or attain. Fr. ini and ίχνέομαι.

 $\Delta \dot{\nu} \sigma \zeta \eta \lambda \sigma s$, σv , δ , δ , tormented with envy, jealousy, or suspicion; prone to suspicion, Odys. vii, 307. Fr. ζηλος.

 Δ υσζήτητος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to be investigated or found out, Xen. Cyn. 8, 1. Fr. ζητίω. $\Delta \dot{\nu} \sigma \zeta \omega \sigma \sigma$, $\sigma \sigma$, $\sigma \sigma$, $\sigma \sigma$, $\sigma \sigma$ δύς und ζωή.

Δυσήχους, ου, ό, ή, hard of hearing; disobedient. Th. ἀχούω. Δυσήλατος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to

drive or ride over; impracticable for cavalry. Fr. ἐλαύνω. Δυσηλεγέες, nom. pl. of

Δυσηλεγής, έος, δ, ή, making an uncomfortable bed. - " It would have been very desirable if Buttman had exercised his critical powers upon this and a few similar words, as its derivation and meaning seem generally misunderstood. Damm, in his Lex. Ho-meric., and some other lexicographers, are inclined to derive it from dus and live or livoua, to cause to lie or sleep ill. Neither the meaning of the compound, nor the appearance of the n in the middle of the word, will admit of this derivation. It is of the same import with ἀπηλεγής and τανηλεγής, the former having ἀπό in composition with a negative meaning, and the latter τάνω, same as τείνω, to extend. The latter part of the compound seems to be $\dot{\alpha}\lambda i\gamma \omega$, [as Eustathius] also supposes,] to have care or concern, or rather, perhaps, an old adjective ἄλεγος, whence is derived άλεγεινός, painful, distressing, causing pain or anguish. This will enable us to obtain the meaning of ἀπηλεγής, namely, devoid of care, anxiety, etc., which it often bears, and the adverb ἀπηλεγέως in Homer, Il. ix, 309, is used in a similar sense, χρη μέν δη τον μῦθον ἀπηλεγέως άποειπεῖν, I must indeed declare my mind without reserve, i.e. without concern for the opinion of any one. Δυσηλεγής in Homer is used as an epithet both of war, and of death; of war, Il. xx, 154, ἀρχέμεναι δὲ δυσηλεγέος πολέμοιο, and of death, Odys. xxii, 355, $\tau \tilde{\varphi}$ oùz åv θάνατόν γε δυσηλεγία προφύγοισθα. In both passages the meaning, very painful, distressing, cruel, etc., is appropriate. In Taνηλεγής the force of the verb τάvω must be considered, viz. causing long pain or distress. It is always used by Homer as an epithet of death, τανηλεγέος θανά-Toto, Il. viii, 70; Odys. ii, 100; xi, 137, 397, etc. The meaning of the adjective, therefore, as connected with the noun, seems to be, of death, causing long pain or sorrow to surviving friends, hence, of cruel death. But, according to Homer's notions of the state and feelings of departed souls in the regions below, as described in the 11th book of the

also to them; for that they had feelings of sorrow and regret at being deprived by death of the enjoyments and pleasures they possessed on earth, is evident from the reply made to Ulysses by the shade of Achilles, Odys. xi, 487.If τανηλεγής signified a long sleep, with what propriety could Ulysses address the shade of Agamemnon in the words in Odys. xi, 396.... With regard to the n in the middle of these words, which Damm very absurdly says, " inserto n euphonico," it appears to have been originally the a of άλεγος, which the verse required to be pronounced long, as being always the first syllable of the foot, and was afterwards converted by Grammarians in their usual way into n." Dunbar's Lex.

Odyssey, it may, perhaps, apply

 $\Delta \nu \sigma \hat{n} \lambda \imath o s$, $\delta \nu$, $\delta \nu$, $\delta \nu$, not illumined by the beams of the sun, sunless, Æschyl. Eum. 374. Fr. δύς and haios.

 Δ υσημερέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, p. έρηκα (?), to have an unlucky day; to be unfortunate or unsuccessful. Fr. ήμέρα.

 $\Delta u \sigma \eta \mu s \varrho i \alpha$, αs , $\dot{\eta}$, an unlucky day; ill success; adversity, calamity. Fr. δύς and ἡμέρα.

Δυσήνεμος, ου, δ, ή, having contrary winds, stormy; infected with fetid airs or exhalations. Fr. ävemos.

Δυσήνυτος, and δυσήνυστος, ου, δ, n, difficult to accomplish, execute, etc. Fr. ἀνύω.

Δυσηπίστουν, impf. ind. act. contract. of δυσαπιστέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be slow to doubt, to believe easily. Fr. ἀπιστέω.

Δυσήςης, εος, δ, ή, not easily adapted, difficult. Fr. ἄςω. Δύσηςις, εος, ο, η, old form of δύ-

σερις, very quarrelsome, contentious.

Δυσηχής, έος, δ, ή, making a loud or dreadful noise, awful roaring, Il. ii, 686; an ominous sound; doleful. II. xvi, 442. Fr. ñxos. Δ υσθάλής, έος, δ, ή, budding, blowing or growing with difficulty. Fr. θάλλω.

 $\Delta \nu \sigma \theta \alpha \lambda \pi \acute{n}s$, $\acute{\epsilon}os$, \acute{o} , \acute{n} , difficult to be warmed, chilly, χειμῶνος δυσθαλπέος, Il. xvii, 549. Fr. θάλπω.

Δυσθανατέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, and δυσθνησκέω, to die hard; to die a painful or lingering death; δυσθανατών δὲ ὑπὸ σοΦίας εἰς γῆρας ἀφίκετο, protracting his death by his skill, he arrived at old age, Plat. Polit. iii, 406, B; to struggle in dying, Herodt. ix, 72; Æschyl. Ag. 1264. Fr. Jávaros.

Δυσθάνατος, ου, δ, h, causing a tedious or painful death, Eurip. Ion. 1051. Same Th.

Δυσθάνής, έος, δ, ή, suffering a lingering or painful death, dying in agony. Same Th.

Δυσθέατος, ου, δ, ή, frightful to behold, revolting to the sight, Æschyl. Prom. 69. Fr. 9540-

 $\Delta \dot{\nu} \sigma \theta \epsilon o s$, $\delta \nu$, $\delta \nu$, $\delta \nu$, odious to the gods, impious, Soph. Electr. 289. Fr. Asós.

Δυσθεράπευτος, ου, δ, h, hard to heal; incurable, intractable, Soph. Aj. 609. Fr. 9 sea πεύω. Δυσθετέω, ω, to put in a bad state or condition; mid. to be dissatisfied with any one (\(\tau \in i \); to be awkward. Fr. τίθημι. $\Delta v \sigma \theta \acute{n} \rho \varepsilon v \tau \sigma s$, σv , δ , \dot{n} , difficult to

be caught or to be investigated, Plat. Soph. 218, D. Fr. 9nεεύω.

Δυσθησαύριστος, ου, ό, ή, difficult to treasure up or preserve, Plat. Crit. 115, Β. Fr. Απσαυείζω.

Δυσθνήσκω, s. as δυσθανατέω. Δ υσθεήνητος, ου, δ, ή, very sad, doleful, very mournful, Soph. Antig. 1196. Fr. Θεηνέω.

Δύσθροος, ου, δ, ή, uttering an unpleasant, grating sound, Æschyl. Pers. 628, 1032. Fr. 9e605.

Δυσθυμαίνω, s. as δυσθυμέω. $\Delta v \sigma \theta \bar{v} \mu \hat{\epsilon} \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f ήσω, to be sad or dejected, to despond, to despair, Herodt. viii, 100; δυσθυμέσμαι, ουμαι, to be exasperated at, with a dative, Eurip. Med. 90. Fr. Dupós.

 $\Delta v \tau \theta \bar{v} \mu \chi \alpha$, α_5 , $\dot{\eta}$, despondency, Plat. Tim. 87, A; sadness, dejection of spirits; and

Δύσθυμος, ου, δ, ή, desponding, dejected, sad, Plat. Phæd. 85, B; Xen. Cyr. v, 2, 15; ill-affected to, Soph. Electr. 540. Fr. Dupis.

Δυσί, dat. pl. of δύω, two.

Δυσίατος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, difficult to cure, incurable, Eurip. Med. 520. Fr. láopai.

 $\Delta v \sigma i \epsilon \rho \epsilon \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n} \sigma \omega$, to offer an unacceptable sacrifice; to draw an ill omen from a sacrifice. Fr. ίερεύω.

Δῦσιθάλασσος, ου, δ, ἡ, dipped in the sea. Fr. δύω and θάλασσα. Δυσίμερος, ου, δ, ή, not desirable, disagreeable. Fr. "µ 1605.

 $\Delta \dot{\nu} \sigma \iota \pi \pi \sigma \sigma$, $\sigma \nu$, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, not adapted

for horses, Xen. Hist. iii, 4, 12. Fr. "1705.

Δύσις, εως, ή, a going down; the setting of the sun or stars; δυσκρίτους δύσεις, the uncertain periods of their setting, Æschyl. Prom. 456; Demosth. 1213; a sinking, an escape; a place of refuge. Fr. δύω.

Δυσκάθαςτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, difficult to be purified; inexpiable, Soph. Antig. 1270. Fr. καθαίςω.

Δυσκάθεκτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, difficult to hold in, restrain, etc.; unruly, Xen. Mem. iv, I, 3; disobedient. Fr. κατέχω.

 Δ υσκατάκλαστος, ου, δ, \hat{n} , difficult to break. Fr. κατά and κλά- $\zeta \omega$.

Δύσκαπνος, ου, δ, ἡ, smoking offensively; filled with smoke, Æschyl. Ag. 750. Fr. καπνός. Δυσκαπάληπτος, ου, δ, ἡ, difficult to be understood or comprehended, obscure. Fr. καπά and λαμβάνω.

Δυσκαταμάθητος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to learn, obscure; and

Δυσκαταμαθήτως, adv. so as hardly to be understood, obscurely. Fr. δύς and καταμανθάνω.

Δυσκαταμάχητος, ου, δ , $\hat{\eta}$, hard to be vanquished or conquered. Fr. κατά and μάχομαι.

Δυσκατανόητος, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, difficult to be perceived or understood. Fr. κατανόω.

Δυσκατάπαυστος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to quiet, restless, troubled; implacable, Demosth. 785, 6; δυσκατάπαυστος ψυχή, Eurip. Med. 108. Fr. κατά and παύω.

Δυσκαταπολέμητος, ου, δ, ἡ, difficult to be vanquished or subdued. Fr. κατά and πολεμέω. Δυσκατάπρακτος, ου, δ, ἡ, difficult to effect or to obtain, Xen. Cyr. viii, 7, 3. Fr. κατά and πράσσω.

Δυσκατάσειστος, ου, ο, n, hard to be extinguished or quenched. Τh. σείννυμι.

Δυσκατάστατος, ου, δ, λ, difficult to establish, and to allay, Xen. Cyr. v, 3. 16. Fr. κατά and

Δυτκαταφρόνητος, ου, δ, ή, not to be neglected or despised, Xen. Cyr. viii, 1, 14. Fr. καταφρονίω.

Δυτκατίργαστος, ου, δ, ή, difficult of accomplishment; difficult to subdue; of difficult digestion. Fr. κατιργάζομαι.

Δυσκατόςθωτος, ου, ό, ή, diffi-

cult to set up, amend, restore. Fr. κατορθίω.

Δύσκε, 3. s. impf. of obsol. δύσκω, for δύνω δύσκεν είς Αΐανθ', he went under the protection of Ajax, II. viii, 271.

Δυσκίλαδος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, making a dreadful noise or dreadful sound; ill-sounding, Æschyl. S. Theb. 849; of ill fame, disgraceful, Il. xvi, 357; slanderous, Eurip. Med. 419; Ion. 1098. Fr. κέλαδος.

Δυσκηδής, έος, δ, ή, tormented with care; causing anxiety or grief, anxious, Odys. v. 466. Fr. κήδος.

Δύσκηλος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to sooth; ungenial, Æschyl. Eum. 789. Fr. κηλίω.

Δυσκίνητος, ου, δ, ἡ, difficult to move, sluggish, slow, torpid, Plat. Tim. 64, B; adv. δυσκινήτως (ἔχειν), to be moved with difficulty, Plat. Polit. vi, 503, D. Fr. κινητός. Th. κινέω.

Δυσκινήτως, adv. See under preced.

Δυσκλέα, contract. for δυσκλέεα, acc. sing. masc. of

Δυσκλεής, είος, οῦς, ὁ, ἡ, inglorious, Π. ii, 115; of no renown, obscure; of bad report, infamous, revolting, Æschyl. Prom. 241. Fr. κλίος.

Δύσκλεια, ας, ή, want of fame or glory; infamy; an evil report, Eurip. Med. 220. Same Th. Δυσκλεῶς, adv. ingloriously.

Δυσκληδόνιστος, ου, δ, ή, ill-omened; portentous; fatal. Fr. κληδών.

Δυσκληρέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to draw an unfavorable lot; to inherit misery; to be wretched or unfortunate. Fr. κληρος.

Δύσκληςος, ου, δ, ή, unlucky, illfated.

Δύσκλυτος, ου, δ, ή, ε. ας δυσκλεής. Fr. δύς and κλύω.

Δυσκοινώνητος, ου, δ, ή, not disposed to communicate, unsocial, Plat. Polit. vi, 486, B. Fr. κοινωνέω.

Δυσκολαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to be troublesome, ill-humored, Xen. Mem. ii, 2, 8; to be morose or peevish, to fret, to be vexed, angry, or displeased; τί δυσκολαίνεις; why are you fretting? Aristoph. Nub. 36. Fr. δύσκολος.

Δυσκολία, ας, ή, indigestion; hence, ill-humor, peevishness, moroseness, discontent, Plat. Polit. iii, 411, C. Γτ. δύσκολος. Δυσκόλλητος, ου, δ, ή, ill-glued,

loose. Fr. δύς and κολλάω. Δυσκολόκαμπτος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to be inflected or modulated, of difficult execution in singing, Aristoph. Nub. 971. Fr. δύσκολος and κάμπτω.

Δυσκολόκοιτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, preventing sleep, rendering sleep difficult, making one's bed uneasy, Aristoph. Nub. 420. Fr. δύσκολος and κοίτη.

Δύσκολος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, strictly, hard to satisfy with food; hence, hard to please; difficult; fretful, peevish, troublesome, disagreeable; ἢ ἄλλο τι δύσκολον γέγονς, or any other difficulty has occurred, Dem. de Coron.; Eurip. Bacch. 1240; δύσκολον γερόντοιο, a peevish old man, Aristoph. Eq. 42. Fr. κόλον.

Δυσκόλως, adv. hardly, with difficulty; peevishly, morosely; δυσκόλως ἔχειν, to be ill-humored, peevish, etc. Fr. κόλου.

Δυσκόμιστος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to endure, insupportable, Soph. Antig. 1326. Fr. κομίζω.

Δυσκεασία, α_5 , $\dot{\eta}$, a bad mixture; a bad temperament; inclemency of weather. Fr. $\kappa_{\ell}\tilde{\alpha}\sigma_{\ell5}$.

Δύσκε ξάτος, ου, δ, ή, badly mixed or tempered; not temperate, said of bad weather. Th. κεράννυμι.

Δύσκείτος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to judge of or decide: uncertain, doubtful, Æschyl. Prom. 456. Th. κείνω.

Δυσκρίτως (ἔχειν), adv., Aristoph. Ran. 1433, to judge with difficulty, to be at a loss how to decide. Same Th.

Δυσκυμαντος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, violently agitated or tossed by the waves, Æschyl. Ag. 639. Fr. κυμα. Δύσκω, poet obsol. impf. "δυσκον. See δύσκε.

Δύσκωφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, hard of hearing, deaf. Th. κωφός.

Δύσλεκτος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to relate; unutterable, Æschyl. Pers. 688. Fr. λέγω.

Δύσλεκτρος, ου, δ, ή, ill-wedded. Fr. δύς and λέκτρον.

Δύσληπτος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to seize; hard to be understood, Lucian. Fr. λαμβάνω.

Δυσλόγιστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not easily computed, not easily understood, Soph. Aj. 40. Fr. λογίζομαι. Δύσλοφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, burdensome to the neck, hard to bear, Æschyl. Prom. 967. Fr. λόφος.

Δύσλυτος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to loosen or untie, inextricable, Eurip. Phæn. 486; δυσλύτως

"χειν, to be not easily arranged or disentangled, Xen. Œcon. 8, 13. Fr. λύω.

Δυσμαθίω, ω, f. ήσω, to learn with difficulty, Æschyl. Choëph. 223. Fr. μαθίω, obsol.

Δυσμαθής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, learning with difficulty, slow to learn, dull, stupid; not easily known or recognized, Eurip. Med. 1193. Fr μανθάνω.

Δυσμαθία, ας, ἡ, want of docility, slowness of comprehension, Plat. Def. 415, E. Same Th. Δυσμαί, ῶν, αἰ, a going down or setting, properly of the sun; ἀπὸ ἡλίου δυσμέων, Herodt. ii, 31; Æschyl. Pers. 237; Xen. Anab. vii, 3, 34; καὶ ὅν ἤδη ἐγγὺς ἡλίου δυσμῶν, and it was now near sunset, Plat. Phæd. 116, B; used in the plural only. Th. δύνω.

Δυσμαχίω, ω, f. ήσω, to struggle with difficulty, to oppose in vain, Soph. Trach. 492. Fr. μάχομαι.

Δυσμάχησίου, verbal adj. (one) must struggle hard. See next. Δυσμάχησος, ου, δ, ἡ, and ἐος, ἰα, ου, must contend, etc., Soph. Truch. 1093.

Δύσμαχος, ου, δ, ή, hard to conquer or subdue, Eurip. Hec. 872; difficult to encounter; δυσμαχώτατον τίρας, an invincible monster, Æschyl. Prom. 923. Τh. μάχομαι.

Δυσμείλικτος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to soften or appease; implacable. Fr. μειλίσσω.

Δυσμεναίνω, f. ἀνῶ, to have a violent feeling of hostility against; δυσμεναίνων ἐπὶ τοῖς κοινοῖς ἀγαθοῖς, exasperated at the public success, Demosth. 300, 25; to be hostile to, Eurip. Med. 870; constr. τινί, ἐπί τινι. Γι. μένος.

Δυσμένεια, ας, ή, hatred, enmity, ill-will, Soph. Electr. 609; malevolence, Plat. Phædr. 253, B. Δυσμενέεσιν, dat. pl. Ion. and Poet. of δυσμενής.

Δυσμενίω, ω, s. as δυσμεναίνω, Π. x, 221; the participle only in use. Δυσμενέων, ουσα, ον, ill-affected, bearing ill-will, hostile; only found in masc.; from

Δυσμενής, έος, δ, ή, very ill-affected towards, unfriendly, hostile, Soph. Phil. 581; an enemy to, Il. x, 40; Eurip. Med. 299; acc. sing. δυσμενή, with the dat., or πρός, and the acc. Hence Δυσμένως, adv. maliciously, like an enemy; των δυσμένως έχόν-

των, of those who are hostile, Xen. Cyr. vii, 5, 24. Fr. μένος. $Δυσμετάθετος, ου, δ, <math>\mathring{n}$, difficult to change. Fr. μετά and τίθημι. $Δυσμετακῖνητος, ου, δ, <math>\mathring{n}$, difficult to move or remove. Fr. μεταχινέω.

Δυσμετάπειστος, ου, δ, 'n, difficult to be persuaded to change an opinion, obstinate. Fr. μετα-πείθω.

Δυσμεταχείριστος, ου, δ, ħ, difficult to handle or manage, difficult to treat; hard to take, impregnable, Herodt. vii, 236. Fr. δύς and μεταχειρίζομαι.

Δυστή, ῆς, ἡ, scarcely used in the singular, Soph. Œd. C. 1248. See δυσμαί.

 Δ ύσμηνις, ι, gen. ιος, δ, ἡ, savage, wrathful. Fr. δύς and μῆνις. Δ υσμήτης, εξος, ἡ, an unnatural mother, Odys. xxiii, 97. Th. μήτης.

Δυσμήτως, ορος, δ, ή, s. as preced.; κότος δυσμήτως, an ill mother's wrath.

 Δ υσμηχανέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be at a loss in contriving; to be impeded by difficulties; not to be able, Eschyl. Ag. 1333. Fr. $\mu\eta\chi\alpha\nu\dot{\eta}$.

Δυσμήχᾶνος, ου, δ, ἡ, hard to effect, hard or difficult. Fr. δύς and μηχανή.

Δύσμιετος, ου, δ, ἡ, mixing or mingling with difficulty, very unsocial. Fr. μίγνυμι.

 Δ υσμίμητος, ου, δ, ἡ, difficult to be imitated. *Fr.* μτμέομαι.

Δυσμνημόνευτος, ου, ό, ή, hard to remember, having a bad memory. Γr. δύς and μνημονεύω. Δυσμορία. ας, ή, a hard fate.

 Δ υσμοςία, ας, ή, a hard fate. From

Δύσμοςος, ου, δ, h, ill-fated, unhappy, Eurip. Med. 1215; δύσμοιςος, the same, Soph. Œd. C. 328. Fr. δύς and μόςος.

Δυσμοςφίη, ης, Ion. for δυσμοςφία, ας, ή, deformity, ugliness, Herodt. vi, 61. Th. μοςφή.

 Δ ύσμος ϕ ος, ου, δ , \acute{n} , very deformed, ugly, misshapen, Eurip. Hel. 1203. Fr. the same.

Δύσνιστος, ου, ο, ή, difficult to wash away or obliterate, indelible, Soph. Trach. 680. Fr. νίστω.

 Δ υσνόητος, ου, δ, ή, hard to be understood, obscure, unintelligible. Fr. νοητός.

Δύσνοια, ας, ħ, ill-will, malevolence, Soph. Electr. 644. Same Th.

Δυσνομία, ας, ή, and δυσνομίη, ης, ή, Ion. a bad constitution or system of laws; injustice, unlawfulness, wickedness; insubordination, Demosth. 422, 27. Fr. νόμος.

 Δ ύσνομος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, lawless. Δ ύσνοος, ους, ὁ, ἡ, ill-disposed,

Δύσνοος, ους, δ, ή, ill-disposed, Thucyd. ii, 60; disaffected, malevolent. Fr. διά and νόος.

Δύσνοστος, ου, δ, ή, returning unhappily; having an unhappy return, Eurip. Troad. 75. Fr. νόστος.

Δυσνύμφευτος, ου, δ, ή, disagreeable to marry. Fr. δύς and νυμφεύω.

Δύσνυμφος, ου, δ, 'n, unhappily married, Eurip. Troad. 145. Fr. νύμφη.

 Δ ύσξενος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, hostile to strangers. Fr. ξένος.

Δυσξύμβλητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, difficult to put together, so as to form a judgment, indistinct, obscure, hard to comprehend. Fr. συμ-βάλλω.

Δυσξύμεολος, ου, δ, ħ, of a difficult temper to agree with, difficult to make a bargain or agreement with, Xen. Mem. ii, 6, 8; unsocial. Same Th.

Δυσξύνετος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, hard to be understood, Eurip. Phæn. 1521; dull of understanding, stupid. Fr. συνίημι.

Δυσοδμία, ας, ή, s. as δυσοσμία. Δύσοδμος, ου, δ, ή, having a disagreeable smell, stinking, Herodt. iii, 112; Ion. for δύσοσμος. Fr. δδμή.

Δυσοδοπαίπάλος, ου, δ, ή, very difficult to pass from the ruggedness of the ground, Æschyl. Eum. 365. Fr. δύσοδος and παίπαλος.

Δύσοδος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to pass, having no way or path; also, as a subst., a rough or difficult way, Thucyd. i, 107. Th. δδός.

 Δ υσοίζω, f. οίσω, to take ill; to fear, be in dread, Æschyl. Ag. 1289; to cause trouble. Fr. οΐω, obsol. or adv. οΐ, alas!

Δυσοίκητος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to be inhabited; not habitable, Xen. Cyr. viii, 6, 10. Fr. οἰ-κέω.

Δύσοιμος, ου, δ, ή, having a difficult or bad way. Fr. δίμος.

 $\Delta \dot{\nu} \sigma o \nu \sigma s$, $\sigma \nu$, δ , δ , producing bad wine; unfit for the culture of the grape. $Fr. \delta \dot{\nu} \sigma s$.

Δύσοιστος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to be borue, insufferable, Soph. Œd. C. 1687; Phil. 511. Fr. οἴω, for φίρω.

Δυσοιωνιστός, $ο\tilde{v}$, δ , \tilde{n} , of very ill omen, inauspicious. Fr. οἰωνός. Δύσοχνος, ου, δ , \tilde{n} , slow, sluggish, lazy, dilatory; and

Δυσόκνως, adv. slowly, sluggishly, reluctantly. Fr. δκνός.

Δύσομαι, from fut. mid. of δύω, used commonly in the imperative, and the participle of the present, δύσεω, Il. xvi, 129; 2. aor. ίδυσόμην, 1. a. ίδυσάμην, Odys. i, 24, to go into, to enter; to set, as the sun.

Δύσομερος, ου, δ, ή, showering hard, very rainy; a heavy shower, Soph. Antig. 365. Fr. δμερος.

Δυσομίλητος, and δυσόμίλος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to associate with, unsocial, morose, Æschyl. Ag. 726. Fr. όμιλος.

Δυσόνειζος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, bringing bad dreams, scil. ἕπνος, sleep disturbed with dreams. Fr. ἄνει-ρος.

Δυσόμμᾶτος, ου, δ, ἡ, having bad eyes, seeing ill, Æschyl. Eum. 366. Fr. ὄμμα.

Δυσόρᾶτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, hardly visible, difficult to be seen, obscure. Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 19. Th. ὁράω. Δύσοργος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, soon angry, prone to anger, choleric, irascible, Soph. Trach. 1108; Phil. 377. Th. ὀργή.

Δυσόριστος, ου, δ, ἡ, difficult to define or determine. Fr. δρίζω. Δύσορμος, ου, δ, ἡ, of difficult access for vessels; having a bad anchorage, Xen. Cyn. x, 7; keeping vexatiously in harbour, Æschyl. Ag. 186. Fr. ὅρμος. Δύσορις, τθος, δ, ἡ, inauspicious, done under bad auspices, Eurip.

Hipp. 756. Fr. ὄςνις. Δυσόςφναιος, ου, δ, 'n, gloomy, dismal, Eurip. Phæn. 335. Fr. ὄςΦνη.

Δυσοσμία, ας, ἡ, a fetid or nauseous smell, a stench, Soph. Phil. 864. Fr. ὀσμή.

 Δ ύσοσμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a bad smell or scent, Xen. Cyn. 5, 3. Same Th.

Δυσουρέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to make water with difficulty. Fr. $ο\tilde{v}$ - e^{ov} .

Δυσούριστος, ου, δ, ħ, having contrary winds; unlucky, adverse; σκότου νίτος....δυσούριστον, a cloud of darkness, adverse to me, Soph. Œd. T. 1316 Fr. ούρος.

Δυσπάβεια, ας, ή, acute suffering; resistance, endurance, insensibility, firmness; severe affliction; and

Δυσπάθίω, ω, f. ήσω, to suffer severely; to be insensible, firm, etc.; to endure distress or affliction; to be indignant at. Fr. πάσχω.

Δυσπαθής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, suffering severely; also, insensible to pain; impatient under suffering. Same Th.

Δυσπαίπάλος, ου, δ, ή, difficult of ascent; rugged, craggy, rocky; rough. Fr. παίπαλος.

Δυσπάλαιστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, difficult to struggle with; difficult, severe, Eurip. Alc. 910. Fr. πάλη.

Δυσπάλάμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, difficult to surmount or overcome, Æschyl. Eum. 809. Fr. παλάμη.

Δυσπαλάμως, adv. desperately, utterly.

Δυσπάλής, έος, δ, ἡ, and δυσπάλαιστος, ου, δ, ἡ, difficult to be struggled with or overcome, Pind. Olymp. viii, 33. Fr. πάλη.

Δυσπαράδλητος, ου, δ, ή, of difficult comparison; unparalleled. **Fr.** παραδάλλω.

Δυσπαράδουλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, giving bad advice, ill advising; persuaded with difficulty, Æschyl. Suppl. 113. Fr. παρά and βουλή.

Δυσπαράδικτος, ου, δ, ħ, difficult to admit, receive, or credit. Fr. παρά and δίχομαι.

Δυσπαράθελατος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , appeased with difficulty; implacable. Fr. παρά and \Im έλ γ ω.

Δυσπαραίτητος, ου, δ , \dot{n} , difficult to be entreated, inexorable, Æschyl. Prom. 34. Fr. παραιτίω. Δυσπαρακολούθητος, ου, $\dot{\delta}$, \dot{n} , difficult to follow, hard to be understood, Dion. Hal. de Herodoto, etc. Fr. παρακαλουθίω.

Δυσπαρακόμιστος, ου, δ, ή, of difficult transportation. Fr. πα-ρά and κομίζω.

Δυσπαραμῦθητος, ου, δ, ħ, hard to be moved by representations, exhortations, consolations, etc., inexorable, Plat. Tim. 69, D. Fr. παραμυθίομαι.

 Δ υσπαράπλους, ου, ὁ, ἡ, hard to be sailed by or over. Fr. $\pi\alpha$ ραπλέω.

Δυσπάρευνος, ου, δ, ή, a hard or disagreeable couch; ill mated, an ill-fated marriage, Soph. Trach. 788. Fr. πάρευνος.

Δυσπαρήγορος, ου, δ, ή, with difficulty appeased, Æschyl. Eum. 362. Fr. παρηγορίω.

 $\Delta \nu \sigma \pi \acute{\alpha} \varrho \theta \varepsilon vos$, ou, \acute{n} , an unhappy maiden. Fr. $\pi \alpha \varrho \theta \acute{\varepsilon} vos$.

Δύσπάςις, ιδος, δ, voc. sing. δύσπαςι, unhappy or ill-starred Paris, Il. iii, 39.

Δυσπάριτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, difficult to pass through, Xen. Anab. iv, 1, 25. Fr. παρίημι.

Δυσπὰροδος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, difficult to pass by or across. Fr. πάροδος. Δ υσπειθής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, difficult to persuade, refractory, stubborn, self-willed, Xen. Mem. iv, 2, 25. Fr. π είθω.

Δύσπειστος, ου, δ, ή, hard to be persuaded, incredulous; difficult to believe. Fr. πείθω.

 Δ υσπελάγιος, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, exposed to a stormy sea. Fr. πέλαγος. Δ υσπέλαστος, ου, $\dot{\delta}$, $\dot{\eta}$, difficult to be approached. Fr. πελάζω.

Δύσπεμπτος, ου, δ, ή, unhappily sent, Æschyl. Ag. 1163. Fr. πέμπω.

Δυσπέμφελος, ου, δ, ή, of the sea, difficult or dangerous to cross over, tempestuous, Π. xvi, 748; rude, surly, morose, sullen. Fr. δύς and πέμπω.

 Δ υσπενθής, έος, δ, ή, inconsolable; causing bitter affliction; bitterly lamented. Fr. πένθος.

 Δ ύσπεπτος, ου, δ, ή, difficult of digestion, *Plat. Tim.* 83, A; indigestible. Fr. δύς and πέσπτω.

 Δ υσπέςᾶτος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to pass through, Eurip. Med. 646; difficult to spend or live through. Fr. π εςάω.

Δυσπερίληπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, difficult to encompass; also, to catch or hold. Fr. περί and λαμβάνω. Δυσπέτημα, ατος, τό, a mischance, a misfortune, adversity.

Fr. πέτω, for πίπτω. Δυσπετής, έος, δ, ή, falling out unluckily; adverse; difficult, Soph. Aj. 1046; and

Δυσπετώς, adv. with great difficulty, Æschyl. Prom. 777; Ion. δυσπετίως, Herodt. iii, 107. Fr.

Δυσπεψία, ας, ή, difficulty of digestion; DYSPEPSY. Fr. π ίστω.

 Δ υσπήμαντος, ου, δ, ή, full of grievous evil. Fr. δύς and πημαίνω.

Δυσπίνής, los, δ, ή, filthy, squalid, dirty, Aristoph. Acharn. 426; Soph. (Ed. C. 1593. Fr. πίνος. Δύσπιστος, ου, δ, ή, slow to believe, incredulous; hard to be believed, incredible. Fr. πείθω. Δυσπίστως (ἔχειν), adc. to believe with difficulty, to hesitate, doubt, Plat. Eryx. 405, B.

Δύσπλανος, ου, δ, ή, weary, wan-

dering, Æschyl. Prom. 611, Fr. πλανάω.

Δυσπλοΐα, ας, ή, difficult sailing or navigation. Fr. πλίω.

Δύσπλοος, contract. -πλους, ου, ό, in, not safe for vessels; of dangerous navigation. Same Th. Δύσπλωτος, ου, ό, ή, s. as δύσ-

 $\Delta u \sigma \pi v o \hat{\epsilon} \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n} \sigma \omega$, to breathe

with difficulty; to have a bad breath; and

Δύσπνοια, ας, ή, a difficulty of breathing, a shortness of breath, Xen. Cyn. ix, 20; the asthma. Δυσπνοϊκός. ή, όν, breathing short, or with difficulty, panting. Fr. πνοή. Th. πνέω.

 $\Delta \dot{u} \sigma \pi v \cos s$, contract. ous, \dot{o} , \dot{n} , breathing with difficulty, panting, Soph. Antig. 224; blowing hard, Id. 584; unfit for breathing. Same Th.

 Δ υσπολέμητος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to carry on war against, a formidable enemy, Demosth. 41, 8; hard to contend against in war, Isocr. Panegyr. 38. Fr. πόλε-

Δυσπόλεμος, ου, δ, ή, unfortunate in war, Æschyl. Pers. 974. Fr. δύς and πόλεμος.

Δυσπολιόςκητος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to besiege or take; strongly fortified, Xen. Hist. iv, 8, 5. Fr. πολιορκέω.

Δυσπονής, έος, δ, ή, δυσπόνητος and δύσπονος, requiring great labor; toilsome, Soph. Antig. 1262; severe labor. Fr. 76-

Δύσπονος, ου, δ, ή, toilsome, wearisome.

 $\Delta v \sigma \pi \delta \varrho \epsilon v \tau \sigma s$, δv , δv , δv , δv , difficult to pass over, scarcely passable, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 7. Fr. 70ρεύω.

Δυσποςία, ας, ή, difficulty of passing or travelling, Xen. Anab. iv, 3, 7; difficulty. Fr. πόρος.

Δυσπόριος, ου, ό, ή, and δυσπόριστος, ό, ή, hard to be procured. $\Delta \dot{v} \sigma \sigma \sigma_{c} c c s$, c c c c s, c c c c c cpass, Xen. Anab. vi, 5, 8; difficult, Id. ii, 5, 2. Same Th. Δυσποτμία, ας, ή, unhappy destiny; misfortune. Fr. πότμος. Δύσποτμος, ου, δ, ή, unhappy, illfated, unfortunate; πανταχη δὲ δύσποτμα, and every way unfortunate, Æschyl. Prom. 198; Id. S. Theb. 301. Fr. πότμος. Δυσπότμως, adv. unhappily.

 $\Delta \dot{\nu} \sigma \pi \sigma \tau \sigma s$, $\sigma \nu$, $\dot{\sigma}$, $\dot{\sigma}$, disagreeable to drink, nauseous, Æschyl. Eum. 256; bitter. Fr. πίνω.

 $\Delta v \sigma \pi e \bar{\alpha} \gamma \epsilon \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be unfortunate or unhappy, to be unsuccessful, to fare ill. Fr. πεάσ-

Δυσπεάγημα, ατος, τό, a failure, mischance. Fr. δύς and πεάσ-

 $\Delta v \sigma \pi e \bar{\alpha} \gamma i \alpha$, $i \alpha s$, $\dot{\eta}$, want of success in one's enterprise; ill fortune. Fr. πεάσσω.

 Δ υσπραγμάτευτος, ου, δ, ή, hard to deal with. Fr. πραγματεύο-

 Δ ύσπεακτος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to do. Fr. πεάσσω.

Δυσπραξία, ας, ή, s. as δυσπραγία, Soph. Œd. C. 1401. Fr. πεάττω, οτ πεᾶγος.

 $\Delta \dot{\nu} \sigma \pi \varrho \bar{\alpha} \tau \sigma s$, $\sigma \nu$, $\dot{\sigma}$, $\dot{\eta}$, hard to sell. Δ υσπρεπής, έος, contract. οῦς, δ, $\acute{\eta}$, unbecoming, disgraceful, Eurip. Hel. 299; indecorous. Fr. πφέπω.

Δυσπεόσβατος, ου, δ, ή, inaccessible, difficult to ascend, Thucyd. iv, 129. Fr. πρός and βαίνω.

 Δ υσπεοσήγοεος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to be accosted; not affable. Fr. προσήγορος.

Δυσπρόσιτος, and δυσπρόσοδος, ου, o, i, difficult to be approached; not affable. Fr. πρός, είμι, and

 Δ υσπρόσοδος, ου, δ , η , uncourteous, not affable, distant, inaccessible, difficult of access, Thucyd. i, 130. Fr. bbbs.

 Δ υσπρόσοιστος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to approach; difficult to endure, Soph. Œd. C. 1277. Fr. πεός, and olw, for φέρω.

Δυσπρίσοπτος, ου, δ, ή, of an ill aspect; frightful, Soph. Electr. 460. Fr. πρός and οπτομαι.

 $\Delta \nu \sigma \pi \rho \sigma \delta \rho \mu \iota \sigma \tau \sigma s$, $\delta \nu$, $\delta \nu$, $\delta \nu$, difficult for ships to come to land, scil. χώρα, a country where ships cannot make the shore. Fr.δεμίζω.

Δυσπροσπέλαστος, ου, δ, ή, difficult of access, inaccessible. Fr. πεός and πελάζω.

Δυσπεόσωπος, ου, ό, ή, of ill aspect, unseemly, Soph. Œd. C. 287. Fr. πεόσωπον.

 $\Delta \dot{v} \sigma \varrho i \gamma \sigma s$, σv , δ , $\dot{\sigma}$, impatient of cold, Herodt. v, 10; chilly; subject to cold. Fr. $\delta \dot{v} s$ and ρ[γος.

 Δ υσεοέω, f. ήσω, to flow badly; to go to destruction. Fr. ρέω. Δ υσσε \mathfrak{C} ία, \mathfrak{a} s, $\mathring{\mathfrak{a}}$, Poet. for

 Δ υσσέβεια, and δυσσεβία, ας, $\dot{m{n}}$, impiety, Soph. Trach. 1236; wickedness, ungodliness, Eurip. Cycl. 311. Fr. σέδομαι. Δ υσσεθέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to act im-

piously or irreligiously; to be impious, Eurip. Med. 753; also, Δ υσσέξημα, ατος, τό, implety, an impious or wicked action; also, Δ υσσεθής, έος, δ, ἡ, impious, wicked, ungodly, Eurip. Med. 1284, 1380; Soph. Œd. C. 280; all from σέδομαι.

Δύσσετο, and δύσετο, Ion., 3. sing. 2. aor. mid. ἐδυσόμην, from δύσομαι, f. mid. of δύω.

Δύσσηπτος, ου, ό, ή, not liable to rot or taint. Fr. σήπω.

Δυσσομενάων, gen. pl. f. g. Æol. and Poet. for δυσομένων, part. pres. mid. of Poet. δύσομαι, to be dipped; to sink, to plunge. Τh. δύνω.

 $\Delta \dot{\nu} \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma$, $\sigma \nu$, $\dot{\sigma}$, $\dot{\sigma}$, hard to save; unfortunate, ruined. Th. roos. Δυσσύμβάτος, ου, δ, ή, not easily met; unsocial, misanthropic. Fr. συμβαίνω.

 $\Delta v \sigma \sigma \dot{v} v \alpha x \tau \sigma s$, σv assemble or collect together. Fr. συνάγω.

 Δ ύστακτος, ου, δ , δ , difficult to arrange, or put in order; ill arranged. Fr. τάσσω.

 Δ υστάλαινα, fem. of

 Δ υστάλᾶς, ανος, δ, n, most wretched, miserable, Soph. Œd. Τ. 1236. Γτ. τάλας.

 $\Delta \dot{v} \sigma \tau \bar{\alpha} vos, \quad Dor. \quad for \quad \delta \dot{v} \sigma \tau n vos,$ Eurip. Androm. 525; Med. 991.

 Δ υστέκμαςτος, ου, δ , \acute{n} , difficult to guess, find out, or detect, Soph. Æd. T. 109; enigmatical, difficult to be understood, Id.; indistinct, Æschyl. Prom. 506. Fr. τεκμαίςω.

 $\Delta v \sigma \tau \epsilon n v i \alpha$, αs , \dot{n} , unhappiness arising from children. Th. τέχνον.

Δύστεχνος, ου, δ, ή, unhappy in one's children; δύστεκνον παιδουεγίαν, an unhappy race, Soph. Œd. T. 1248. Same Th.

Δύστερις, ιδος, δ, ή, perversely addicted to strife or wrangling, Isocr. Fr. "Equs.

Δυστερπής, έως, ὁ, ἡ, ill pleasing, displeasing. Fr. δύς and τέρπω. Δ ύστηνος, ου, δ, ή, very unhappy, miserable, wretched; sad, Eurip. Med. 20; Soph. Œd. T. 790, et passim; unlucky; δύστηνον öreigor, an unlucky dream, Aristoph. Ran. 1332; odious, detestable, Soph. Electr. 796; Phil. 1004; ω δύστηνε, Ο wretch! Fr. δύς and στένω, to groan : or, as others think, from δύς and στηναι, to stand insecurely. See δύστανος.

 Δ υστής ητος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to c 2

observe, watch, or keep. Fr.

Διστλήμων, ονος, δ, ή, wretched, severely suffering. Fr. dús and σλήμων.

 $\Delta i \sigma \tau \lambda \eta \tau \sigma s$, σv , δ , δ , hard to be borne, insupportable, Eurip. Phæn. 1452. Fr. τλημι.

Δυστοκεύς, έως, δ, an unhappy or suffering parent. From

 Δ ιστοχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to have hard labor in bringing forth; n πόλις γὰρ δυστοκεῖ, for the city brings forth a bad brood, Aristoph. Ran. 1423. Fr. τόχος. Δύστοκος. ου, δ, ή, bringing forth

with difficulty. Fr. dos and TIXTW.

 $\Delta \nu \sigma \tau \sigma \mu \hat{\epsilon} \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n} \sigma \omega$, to reproach severely; to use hard language to, Soph. Œd. C. 990; to be hard-mouthed. Fr. στόμα.

 $\Delta \dot{\nu} \sigma \tau o \mu o s$, o v, \dot{o} , \dot{n} , hard-mouthed; evil-speaking. Fr. dús and στόμα.

 $\Delta \dot{\nu} \sigma \tau \sigma v \sigma s$, σv , $\dot{\sigma}$, $\dot{\sigma}$, lamenting grievously; very wretched. Fr. στένω.

Δυστόπαστος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to be found out, dark, ambiguous, Eurip. Troad. 878. Fr. τόπος. Δυστράπεζος, ου, δ, ή, having a revolting table; using unholy food, Eurip. Herc. F. 385. Fr. τράπεζα.

 Δ υστεαπέλεια, ας, lpha, and Δυστεαπελία, ας, ή, great uncomplacency; stubbornness, impertinence; embarrassment; derangement; difficulty. τεέπω.

 Δ υστεώπελος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not easily turned or bent, inflexible, Soph. Aj. 913; stubborn, obstinate; causing embarrassment, difficulty, etc. Same Th.

Δυστεαπέλως, adv. disorderly, out of place. Same Th.

Δύστροπος, ου, δ, ή, unaccommodating, squeamish, ill-humored. It is coupled by Demosth. with δύσκολος, 73, 4; τῷ δυστρόπω γυναικών άρμονία, Eurip. Hipp. 160. Fr. τέτροπα, obsol. 2. pf. of Teinw.

 Δ ύστεος, ου, δ , the sixth month, so called by the Syro-Macedonians; by others ελαφηθολιών.

Δύστροφος, ου, δ, ή, ill to feed; not thriving. Fr. τεέφω.

Δυστυχέστατος, η, ov, superl. of δυστυχής.

Δυστυχέω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. δεδυστύχηκα, Plat. Lach. 183, C; to be unhappy or unfortunate, Eurip. Orest. 234, et passim; of things, not to succeed, to misearry; 1. a. act. έδυστύχησα, pas. έδυστυς ήθην, Plat. Legg. ίχ, 877, Ε; τὰ δυστυχηθίντα, adverse events, part. 1. a. pas. Fr. τύχη.

Δυστύχημα, ἄτος, τό, misfortune, ill luck, Plat. Crat. 395, D; affliction, distress; dat. pl. δυστυχήμασι. Γr. δυστυχέω. Δυστυχής, έος, δ, ή, unfortunate, unlucky, unhappy, wretched, Demosth. 187, 6; Eurip. Alc. 701, opposed to εὐτυχής · δυστυχῆ πράσσειν, to be unfortunate, Eschyl. S. Theb. 321; piater ές τὸ δυστυχές, to plunge into misfortunes, Id. Choëph. 900.

Δυστυχία, ας, ή, ill luck, mischance, disaster, misery, adversity, calamity, misfortune; is τοῦτο δυστυχίας ἀφικέσθαι, to arrive at this degree of misfortune, Thucyd. vii, 86. δυστυχέω.

 Δ υστυχοῦντας, acc. pl. part. pres. act. contracted.

 $\Delta v \sigma \tau v \chi \delta \tilde{v} \sigma i$, 3. pl. pres. ind. of δυστυχέω.

 $\Delta v \sigma \tau \tilde{v} \chi \tilde{\omega} s$, adv. unfortunately, wretchedly.

 Δ υσυπνέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to have disturbed slumbers; to sleep ill. Fr. Barvos.

Δυσυποδίξαστος, ου, δ, h, hard to bring or carry through or under; not passing easily through. Fr. ύπό and βιζάζω.

 $\Delta v \sigma \dot{v} \pi \sigma i \sigma \tau \sigma s$, σv , δ , $\dot{\eta}$, difficult to support; insupportable. ὑπό and οίω, for φέρω.

Δισυπόστατος, ου, ό, ή, hard to be sustained or withstood. Fr. ύφίσταμαι.

 Δ υσφανής, έος, δ, ή, difficult to appear through; hardly appearing through; obscure, indistinct. Fr. Φαίνομαι.

Δύσφατος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to utter; unintelligible; ill-boding, Æschyl. Ag. 1123. Fr. φημί. Δ υσφημέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to revile, defame, slander; to speak impiously; to use words of evil omen, Soph. Electr. 33; to address one ominously, Eurip. Hec. 179. Fr. φήμη.

 $\Delta \nu \sigma \phi \eta \mu i \alpha$, ας, ή, evil speaking, calumny, slander; detraction; reviling, abuse; evil report; δυσφημίαις, by his ill-omened cries, Soph. Phil. 10; infamy; obscenity. Same Th.

Δυσφήμοιο, gen. sing. Ion. of Δύσφημος, Dor. δύσφαμος, ου, δ, ή, ill-famed, infamous; slanderous, calumnious; ill-omened, Eurip. .1ndrom. 1133; κλέος

δύσφαμον, Lat. mala fama. Pind. Nem. viii, 62. Fr. onun. Δύσφθαρτος, ου, ό, ή, not easily corrupted. Fr. φθείρω.

Δυσφιλής, έος, contract. οῦς, ὁ, ἡ, hostile, adverse; ungrateful, Soph. Œd. C. 1260. Fr. φιλός. Δυσφορέω, ω, f. ήσω, to carry or support with difficulty; to bear impatiently; to be angry, to be displeased, Xen. Cyr. ii, 2, 1; to be impatient, Soph. Electr. 267; and

 $\Delta u \sigma \phi o e \acute{n} s$, $\acute{e} o s$, \acute{o} , \acute{n} , and

Δυσφόρητος, ου, ό, ή, and δύσφοeos, ou, o, n, hard to be borne, intolerable; troublesome, difficult, oppressive, disagreeable, Xen. Mem. iii, 10, 13; slow in motion, Plat. Tim. 74, A. Fr.

 Δ υσφός μ ιγξ, ιγγος, δ , δ , illsounding on the lyre, or not adapted to it; sounding mournfully, Eurip. Iph. T. 225. Fr. φόρμιγξ.

Δύσφορος, ου, ό, ή, s. as δυσφόρη-Tos, hard to endure, intolerable, grievous. Fr. δύς and φέρω. $\Delta \nu \sigma \phi \delta e \omega s$, adv. so as hardly to be borne, impatiently, grievously, with difficulty. Fr. δυσφοεέω.

Δύσφεαστος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to say or explain; unintelligible. Fr. φεάζω.

Δύσφρονα, ων, τά, painful cares, which Hesiod calls δυσφεοσύναι. See δύσφεων.

 $\Delta v \sigma \varphi_{oov} \in \omega$, $\widetilde{\omega}$, f. $n \sigma \omega$, to be sad or dejected, to be grieved at, Eurip. Androm. 1222; to be displeased. Fr. dus and penv. Δυσφεονέων, part. pres. of preced. Δυσφεόνων, from δύσφεων.

Δυσφεοσυνάων, g. pl. Æol. of Δυσφερσύνη, ης, η, despondency, dejection, grief, care, anxiety, Eurip. Troad. 599. Fr. Dis and φεήν.

Δύσφεων, ονος, δ, ή, ill-disposed towards; sorrowful, melancholy, Soph. Œd. C. 202; mournful, grievous; malignant, Eurip. Androm. 287; Soph. Antig. 1247; τὰ δύσφεονα, cares, anxieties, Pind. Olymp. ii, 95: see δύσφεονα. Fr. φεήν.

Δυσφυής, έος, δ, ή, growing or sprouting with difficulty, growing unseemly, deformed. Fr. Φύω.

Δυσφύλακτος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to guard against, to keep, preserve; difficult to avoid, Eurip. Phoen. 938. Fr. φυλάσσω.

Δύσφυσις, εως, ή, perverseness of

Δυσώνυμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having an

unlucky or odious name, & du-

disposition. Fr. φύσις.

Δυσφωνία, ας, ή, roughness of voice or sound, harshness of sound; and

Δύσφωνος, ου, ο, ή, having a disagreeable sound, harsh, dissonant, jarring. Fr. φωνή.

 $\Delta \nu \sigma \varphi \omega e \bar{\alpha} \tau \sigma s$, $\sigma \nu$, δ , δ , δ , difficult to detect or ascertain. Fr. φωράω. Δυσχείμερος, ου, and δύσχειμος, ou, o, n, subject to the winter's cold; having a cold climate; cold, stormy, tempestuous, Æs-chyl. Prom. 15, 748; Il. ii. 750; Eurip. Bacch. 15; δυσχείμεςος χώςη, Herodt. iv, 28. Fr. zεĩμα.

Δυσχείρωμα, ατος, τό, a thing difficult to attempt; a dangerous combat, Soph. Ant. 126. Fr. x sig. $\Delta v\sigma \chi$ sie $\omega \tau \sigma s$, σv , δ , δ , δ , hard to subdue or overcome, Demosth. 1412, 21; invincible; in superl. δυσχειρώτατος. Τh. χείρ. Δ υσχεραίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to bear impatiently, to be dissatisfied with, (Lat. ægre ferre,) to withstand with difficulty, with an acc.; to be displeased or indignant at; to loathe, to dislike; to be disgusted with, (TIVÍ or TEQÍ TI,) to be angry, Nen. Hist. vii, 4, 2; to raise difficulties in discussions, Plat. Gorg. 450, E; to give offence, Soph. Œd. C. 1284; to hesitate, to be in doubt.

Δυσχέρασμα, ἄτος, τό, disagreeableness, surliness, moroseness, Plat. Phil. 44, D; and

 Δ υσχέρεια, ας, ή, difficulty, trouble, inconvenience, irksomeness; ἄπαντα δυσχέρεια, every thing is revolting, Soph. Phil. 471; cruelty; ill-humor, moroseness, disgust, Plat. Polit. 286, B.

 Δ υσχερής, έος, δ, ή, difficult, irksome, fastidious, troublesome; vexatious; unfriendly; odious, disgusting; disagreeable, offensive to the smell, Xen. Mem. i, 4, 6; morose; captious, Plat. Prot. 333, D; harsh, revolting, Demosth. 226, 18; Æschyl. Prom. 804; τὸ δυσχερές, a difficulty, Eurip. Med. 731; in compar. δυσχερέστερος. Fr.

 $\Delta v \sigma \chi$ ερῶς, adv. with difficulty, with trouble, inconveniently; disagreeably. Same Th.

 Δ υτχημάτιστος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to fashion or shape. Fr. σχημα. $\Delta \dot{v} \sigma \chi \dot{v} \mu o s$, o v, \dot{o} , \dot{n} , difficult; noxious, deadly, Æschyl. S. Theb. 485; very cold, chill, Id. Pers. 559. Fr. xios, obsol., cold.

Δύσχιστος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to | split or cleave. Fr. σχίζω.

Δυσχλαινία, ας, ή, torn or ragged attire, tattered garments, Eurip. Hec. 240; Hel. 415. χλαΐνα.

 Δ ύσχλαινος, ου, δ, ἡ, ill clad. Fr. δύς and χλαΐνα.

 $\Delta \dot{v} \sigma \chi o \varrho \tau o s$, ou, \dot{v} , \dot{v} , having scarcely any fodder; inhospitable, Eurip. Iph. T. 208. Fr. χόςτος.

 Δ υσχεηστέομαι, οῦμαι, f. ήσομαι, mid. of

 Δ υσχεηστίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to cause embarrassment or perplexity; pas. to be embarrassed or hindered in using any thing; to be in great perplexity. Fr. δύσχεητος.

Δυσχρήστημα, ἄτος, τό, difficulty, inconvenience, obstacle, embarrassment. From pf. ind. pas. of the above; to which is opposed εὐχεήστημα.

 $\Delta v \sigma \chi \varrho \eta \sigma \tau i \alpha$, ας, ή, difficulty of employing or using; perplexity, inconvenience, embarrassment; opposed to εὐχεηστία.

 $\Delta \dot{\nu} \sigma \chi \varrho n \sigma \tau \sigma s$, $\sigma \nu$, δ , δ , δ , difficult to be used; unmanageable; unfit for use, useless, inconvenient, Xen. Cyr. iii, 3, 14. Fr. χεη-

 $\Delta \dot{\nu} \sigma \chi_{\varrho o o s}$, contract. $\delta \dot{\nu} \sigma \chi_{\varrho o u s}$, gen. ου, δ, ή, discolored; having a bad color. Fr. χεώς.

Δύσχῦλος, ου, ό, ή, having a bad taste or flavor, ill-flavored. Fr. χυλός.

 $\Delta \dot{v} \sigma \chi \omega \lambda \sigma s$, σv , σv , σv , σv lame, lame to deformity. Fr. $\chi\omega$ -

 $\Delta u \sigma \chi \omega \varrho i \alpha$, $i \alpha s$, $\dot{\eta}$, the difficult nature or ruggedness of a place; dangerous ground, Xen. Cyr. i, Fr. χῶρος.

Δυσχώςιστος, ου, δ, ή, difficult to separate. Fr. χωρίζω.

Δυσώδης, εος, δ, ή, smelling badly; fetid, Soph. Phil. 1021; ill-smelling, fetid, foul, applied to the breath, Thucyd. ii, 49.

Δυσωδία, ας, ή, a bad smell, a stench. Fr. ιζω.

Δυσώδινος, ου, δ, ή, causing severe pangs. Fr. dús and wdiv. $\Delta υσώλεθρος, ου, δ, π, hard to kill;$ vivacious, tenacious of life. Fr. ολεθρος.

 $\Delta \upsilon \sigma \omega v \dot{\iota} \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\dot{n} \sigma \omega$, and $\delta \upsilon \sigma \omega v \dot{\iota} \sigma$ μαι, οῦμαι, to be difficult in buying any thing, to higgle, to chaffer. Fr. ωνέομαι.

Δυσωνούμενα, neut. part. pas. of preced.

σώνυμος Alas, Soph. Aj. 897, in allusion to the derivation of the name from the interjectional expression al, denoting sorrow, al, ฉโ ช ซ์เร ฉีง สงช ฉัยชี ฉีชี ยัสผ์งบμον Τουμόν ξυνοίσειν ὄνομα τοῖς έμοῖς κακοῖς Νῦν γὰς πάςεστι καὶ δὶς αἰάζειν ἐμοὶ, Καὶ τρίς, Id. 430; ill-omened, inauspicious; unhappy, unfortunate, unlucky, Il. xii, 116; detested, Il. vi, 255. Fr. dos and ovoma,

Æol. ἄνομα, Poet. οὔνομα. $\Delta v \sigma \omega \pi i \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n} \sigma \omega$, to make one change countenance, to make ashamed, to put to the blush; to cause to cast down the eyes; whence, metaphor. to move, persuade, by a sense of shame; to frighten; δυσωποῦμαι, to be ashamed, Demosth. 127, 25; to be shy; to be persuaded, to be startled; and

Δυσωπητικός, ή, όν, inducing shame or bashfulness; and $\Delta v \sigma \omega \pi i \alpha$, αs , \dot{n} , shame, bashfulness, shyness, timidity. Fr. δύς and ώψ, ωπός, from οπτο-

Δυσωπικός, ή, όν, making ashamed, mortifying. Same Th.

Δυσωείομαι. See next. Δυσωςίω, ω, f. ήσω, or rather δυσωρέομαι, οῦμαι, to be alarmed on guard, to keep anxious watch,

Π. x, 183; δύσουρος, ου, ό, ή, difficult to guard or watch. Fr. δύς and οὖρος. Δύσωςος, ου, δ, ή, very unseasonable, tempestuous. Fr. ωρα.

 $\Delta \tilde{v}$ τε, 2. pl. 2. a. imperat. of δυω. Δύτης, ου, δ, a diver, Herodt. viii, 8. Th. δύνω, or δύω.

 $\Delta v \tau \delta s$, \acute{n} , $\acute{o}v$, that may be put on or entered into. Same Th.

Δύω, Poet. for δύο, two.

 $\Delta \Upsilon' \Omega$, f. δῦσω, p. δέδῦκα, to go in; to enter; to go down or under, to go into a place, into clothes, hence, to put on; to go into a crowd, battle, etc., hence, to mingle in; to go under, hence, to take refuge under, Il. viii, 271; to penetrate, enter, possess, Il. xvii, 210; ix, 239; to set, as the sun, stars, etc. In this sense the 2. aor. act. "Dur, pf. δέδυκα, and 2. aor. mid. ἐδύσετο, Poet. δύσετο, are often used by Homer; to dive down, Odys. v, 352; xi, 252; Thucyd. vii, 25, to sink into, soak into, Il. xvii, 392. The ind. δύω is not used, but the subj. δύω, as, ὄφε αν έγω πολεμήια τεύχεια δύω,

whilst I am putting on, etc., Il. vii, 193; 1. aor. act. ἴδῦσα, 2. aor. act. ἴδῦσα, 2. aor. act. ἴδῦσα, inf. δῦναι, part. δύς mid. δύομαι, I let myself down; δύομ πάλιν, down with you again, 1ristoph. Vesp. 148; impf. ἰδυόμην, f. δύσομαι, 1. a. ἰδυσάμην, 2. a. ἰδυσόμην, apparently formed from the fut. δύσομαι an imperat. δύσοι, used with present time; 1. aor. pas. ἐδύθην. See δύνω.

Δυώδεκα, δυωκαίδεκα, and δώδεκα, οί, αί, τά, indecl. twelve.

Δυωδεκάξοιος, ου, δ, ή, worth twelve oxen, Il. xxiii, 703; s. as δωδεκάξοιος.

Δυωδεκάδεομος, ου, δ, that has performed twelve courses or races, Pind. Olymp. ii, 92. Th. δρόμος.

Δυωδικάμηνος, ου, δ, ή, of twelve months; δυωδικάμηνον τίλος περάσαι, to exercise the office of annual magistrate. Fr. δυώδικα and μήν.

Δυωκαιεικοσίμετρος, ου, δ , \hat{n} , holding two-and-twenty measures. Fr. δύω, καί, εἴκοσι, and μέτρον.

Δυωκαιεικοσίπηχυς, υος, δ, ή, twenty-two cubits in length, II. xv, 678. Fr. δύω, εἴκοσι, and πηχυς.

Δυωδεκάπηχυς, εος, δ, ή, twelve cubits long, broad, or deep.

Δυωδικάπολις, 105, δ, ή, pertaining to twelve cities or states, Herolt. viii, 95. Fr. δύω, δίκα, and πόλις.

Δυωδεκαταῖος, αία, αῖον, that does or suffers something on the twelfth day or year. Fr. δυώδεκα.

 Δ υωδίκατος, άτη, ατον, the twelfth. Fr. δύω and δίκα.

Δυων, gen. pl. or Att. and Ion. for δυοίν, gen. dual of δύω.

Δω, by apoc. for δωμα, a house, II. vii, 363, nom. and acc. sing., and δωματα, houses, nom. and acc. pl. Fr. δίμω. But

 $\Delta \tilde{\omega}$, $\delta \tilde{\varphi}_5$, $\delta \tilde{\varphi}$, 2. a. subj. act. of $\delta i \delta \omega \mu i$.

Δώδεκα, οί, αί, τά, indecl. twelve. Fr. δύο and δέκα.

Δωδεκάξοιος, ου, ό, ή, worth twelve beeves or bullocks; Poet. δυωδεκάξοιος.

Δωδικάγναμπτος, ου, δ, ħ, (the post) round which (τίρμα) are twelve turnings, Pind. Olymp. iii, 39. Fr. δώδικα and κάμπτω.

 $\Delta \omega \delta i \kappa \alpha \delta \alpha \kappa \tau \tilde{\nu} \lambda o s$, ou, δ , \tilde{n} , twelve fingers long or broad. Fr. $\delta \tilde{\omega}$ - $\delta i \kappa \alpha$ and $\delta \tilde{\alpha} \kappa \tau \nu \lambda o s$.

Δωδικάδαςχος, ου, ό, the commander of twelve soldiers, Xen. Cyr. iii, 3, 8. Fr. ἄςχω.

Δωδικάδιλτος, ου, δ, relating to the twelve tables. Fr. δίλτος. Δωδικάδρομος, ου, δ, ή, s. as δυωδικάδρομος. Pind. Olymp. ii, 92.

Δωδικάιδρος, ου, ό, ή, having twelve bases or sides, Plat. Locr. 98, D. Fr. έδρα.

 $\Delta \omega \delta \epsilon \kappa \delta \epsilon \theta \lambda o s$, $\delta \omega$ victor in twelve contests, twelve times victor. Fr. $\delta \omega \delta \epsilon \kappa \alpha$ and $\delta \epsilon \delta \delta \omega$ victor. $\Delta \omega \delta \epsilon \kappa \alpha \epsilon \tau \dot{\eta} s$, $\delta \omega \delta \dot{\eta} \dot{\eta}$, twelve years old. Fr. $\epsilon \tau o s$.

Δωδικάθεος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, pertaining to the twelve greater deities, i. e. Jupiter, Juno, etc. Fr. Θέος.

Δωδεκάκις, adv. twelve times. Fr. δύο and δέκα.

 $\Delta \omega \delta_{\epsilon \kappa \alpha \kappa \lambda \delta_{\epsilon \nu \sigma \sigma}}$, ου, δ, ή, having twelve beds or couches. Fr. $\kappa \lambda_{\epsilon \nu \sigma}$.

Δωδεκάλῖνος, ου, δ, of twelve threads, having twelve meshes, Xen. Cyn. 2, 6. Fr. λίνον.

Δωδεκάκρονος, ου, ό, ή, having twelve springs. Fr. δώδεκα and κρουνός.

Δωδεκάμηνος, ου, δ, ή, of twelve months; χεόνος being understood. Fr. μήν.

Δωδεκαμήχᾶνος, ου, δ, ή, having twelve stratagems, tricks, contrivances, etc., Aristoph. Ran. 1327. Fr. μηχάνη.

 $\Delta \omega \delta \varepsilon \varkappa \dot{\alpha} \mu o \iota gos, \quad \delta o, \quad \delta o, \quad \dot{n}, \quad divided$ into twelve parts. $Fr. \mu o \iota g \alpha.$ $\Delta \omega \delta \varepsilon \varkappa \dot{\alpha} \pi \alpha \iota s, \quad \pi \alpha \iota \delta o s, \quad \dot{b}, \quad \dot{n}, \quad having twelve children.$

Δωδικάπᾶλαι, adv. twelve times over, i. e. ever so long ago. Fr. δώδικα and πάλαι.

Δωδεκάπηχυς, s. as δυωδεκάπηχυς.

Δωδεκάπολις, ι, gen. 105, δ, ή, formed of twelve united states or cities.

Δωδεκάπους, οδος, ό, ή, having twelve feet, twelve feet in length. Fr. πούς.

Δωδικάς, άδος, ή, the twelfth number, a dozen, Plat. Legg. vi, 756.

Δωδεκάσκαλμος, ου, ό, ή, twelveoared, Plut.

Δωδεκάσκῦτος, ου, ε, ή, made with twelve pieces of skin or hide; δωδεκασκύτοι σφαῖζαι, globes made of twelve different pieces of leather, Plat. Phæd. 110, B; made of twelve hides or skins. Fr. δώδεκα and σκῦτος.

Δωδικάστάδιος, ου, ό, ή, consisting of twelve stadia. Fr. στάδιον. Δωδεκαστάσιος, ου, δ, ή, twelve times the value, Plat de Lucr. 231, D. Fr. "στημι.

Δωδεκαταῖος, αία, αῖον, who stays anywhere or is absent twelve days; on the twelfth day, Theorr. ii, 4.

Δωδεκάτημόςιον, ου, τό, the twelfth part, *Plat. Legg.* viii, 843, D. Fr. μ έρος.

 $\Delta \omega \delta i \varkappa \ddot{\alpha} \tau \sigma s$, n, σv , the twelfth. Fr. $\delta \dot{\omega} \sigma$ and $\delta i \varkappa \sigma$.

 $\Delta \omega \delta i \kappa \dot{\alpha} \phi \nu \lambda \lambda \delta s$, ου, $\dot{\delta}$, $\dot{\eta}$, having twelve leaves. Fr. $\phi \dot{\nu} \lambda \lambda \delta v$. $\Delta \omega \delta i \kappa \dot{\alpha} \phi \ddot{\nu} \lambda \delta s$, ου, $\dot{\delta}$, $\dot{\eta}$, of twelve

Δωδεκάφῦλος, ου, δ, ή, of twelve tribes. Fr. δώδεκα and φυλή. Δωδεκέτης, ου, δ, s. as

Δωδεκάτις, ιδος, ή, twelve years old. Fr. δώδεκα and έτος.

Δωδεκήςης, εος, έ, ή, having twelve banks of oars. Fr. ἄςω.

Δωδωναῖος, αία, αῖον, of or belonging to Dodona, Dodonéan; an epith. of Jupiter, Il. xvi, 233; πρὸς Διὸς μαντεῖα Δωδωναῖα, Eurip. Andr. 878.

Δωδώναθεν, adv., Dor. for Δωδώνηθεν, from Dodona.

Δωδώνη, ης, ἡ, Dodona, a wood and city of Epirus, celebrated for an oracle of Jupiter; Δωδώνην δυχείμεςον, Π. ii, 750; Æschyl. Prom. 661, 832.

Δώη, and δώησι, Epic for δῷ, 3. sing. 2. aor. subj. act. of δίδωμι. Δώην, ης, ἡ, Ion. for δοίην, 2. a. opt. act. of δίδωμι.

Δώησι, 3. sing. 2. a. opt. act. Poet. for δοίη, perhaps the correct reading is δοίησι, Π. i, 324; but δώης and δώησι, Poet. 2. sing. subj. 2. aor. Fr. δίδωμι.

Δωκ', for δωκι, and that for ἐδωκι, by apoc. Poet. 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act.; so, δωκαν for ἔδωκαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of δίδωμι.

Δῶλος, ω, δ, Dor. for δοῦλος.
Δῶμα, ἄτος, τό, a house, mansion, a palace, Π. i, 533; a temple, Æschyl. Eum. 733; a chamber or dining-room; a roof or terrace; generally used in the plural, δώματα, and in dat. pl. δώματο, a city, Soph. Œd. Τ. 29; a family or race, Id. 1226. Γr. δόμημα by contract. Th. δίμω.

Δωμάτιον, ου, τό, dimin. of δώμα, a small house; a chamber or other apartment of a house, Lys. in Eratosth.; Aristoph. Ran. 311. Fr. δίμω.

Δωματίτης, ου, δ, and feminine Δωματίτις, ιος, and ιδος, ή, pertaining to a house, domestic, Æschyl. Ag. 942. Fr. δωμα. $\Delta \omega$ ματοφθος έω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to ruin houses or families. Fr. φθεῖρω. Δωματόω, obsol., but δεδωμάτωμαι, used by Æschyl. Suppl. 939, pf. pas. in a middle sense, I have constructed a house for myself. Fr. δωμα.

 $\Delta \omega \mu \dot{\alpha} \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to build or erect a house. Same Th.

Δώμησις, εως, ή, the act of building; a structure, construction. Fr. δωμάω.

Δωμήτως, οςος, ό, a builder; an architect. Fr. δωμα.

Δωναξ, Dor. and Poet. for δόναξ. $\Delta \omega_{o\mu \epsilon \nu}$, Poet. for $\delta \tilde{\omega}_{\mu \epsilon \nu}$, 1. pl. 2. a. subj. act. of δίδωμι.

 $\Delta \tilde{\omega}_{\ell}$, for $\delta \tilde{\omega}_{\ell} \alpha$, nom. or acc. pl. of Sween.

Δωρεά, ãs, ή, a free gift, reward, benefit, favor; immunity, Demosth. 173, 1; 264, 17; a reward of physical powers or of personal bravery, Isocr. Panegyr. 1; a marriage present; as an adv. gratis, gratuitously. See next.

Δωρεάν (κατά understood), adv. by way of present, freely, gratuitously, undeservedly, without cause; in vain. Th. δω̃ρον.

 Δ ως έομαι, οῦμαι, f. ήσομαι, it has a 1. a. act. εδωρησα, Pind. Olymp. vi, 131; to give as a present, to grant, bestow; to remunerate, to confer a boon upon, Æschyl. Prom. 251; pf. pas. δεδώςημαι, 1. a. ind. m. έδωςησάμην, Æschyl. Prom. 780; 1. a. pas. ἐδωρήθην, Herodt. viii, 85; ήμιν ταῦτα δωρείται, Eurip. Andr. 152; sometimes it has the accus. of the person and the dat. of the thing; as, έδωψέετο Δημοκήδεα δαψιλέι δωρεῆ, Herodt. iii, 130. Same Th.

 $\Delta \omega e^{i\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to give, to present one with; more commonly as a deponent middle; see preced.

Δώςημα, ἄτος, τό, a gift or present to which one has some claim; δω̃ρον, a free gift; an advantage, Soph. Phil. 117; a benefit, Eurip. Med. 636; a remuneration. Fr. δίδωμι.

 Δ ωςηματικός, ή, όν, and δωςημικός, ή, όν, pertaining to gifts; disposed to liberality; generous, liberal. Fr. δω̃gov.

 Δ ωεητικός, ή, όν, s. as preced. $\Delta \omega_{en\tau \acute{o}s}$, \acute{n} , $\acute{o}v$, given as a gift, or freely bestowed, Soph. Æd. T. 384; that may be appeased or bribed by gifts, Il. ix, 522. From pf. pas. of δωείομαι.

Δωριάζειν, inf. pres. of $\Delta \omega \varrho i \dot{\alpha} \zeta \omega$, f. $\dot{\alpha} \sigma \omega$, to act, dress,

etc., as a Dorian, to speak like the Dorians, to use the Doric dialect; for δωρίζω, and this from $\Delta \omega \varrho_i \epsilon \dot{\nu} \epsilon, \ \dot{\epsilon} \omega \epsilon, \ \dot{\delta}, \ a \ Dorian, Theocr.$ Adon. 93; also a proper name. Δ ωρίζω, Dor. δωρίσδω, f. ίσω, to imitate the Dorians; to speak Doric Greek; to dress like a Dorian girl.

Δώριος, ία, 10ν, Poet. for Δωρικός, ń, óv, of or belonging to Doris, Dorie; also,

 $\Delta\Omega PI'\Sigma$, idos, \dot{n} , $(\gamma \tilde{n})$, a country of Greece, Doris; also, the Peloponnesus; Greece in general; δωείς γύνη, a Dorian woman; γ λῶσσα, the Doric dialect; $\Delta\omega$ είδος λόγχης υπο, Æschyl. Pers. 803; also, the name of a nymph, Doris.

 $\Deltaω$ είσδεν, Dor. for δωείζειν, to speak the Doric dialect, pres. inf. act. of δωείζω, Dor. δωείσδω, Theocr. Adon. 93. Hence

 Δ ωείσδω. See δωείζω, and preced. Δ ωριστί, adv. in the Doric dialect, like the Dorians, Aristoph. Eq. 989; said by Plato, Polit. iii, 399, A, of the Dorian music, solemn, grand; Aristot. Pol.

 $\Delta \omega e i \tau ns$, ou, δ , a giver of presents; a competition (ἀγών) in which the victor receives a present. Fr. δω̃ρον.

 Δ ωεοδόεος, ου, δ , \hat{n} , greedy of presents, Phocyl. Fr. βοςά. Δωροδέκτης, ου, δ, one who receives presents or bribes.

δέχομαι.

 Δ ωροδοχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, 1. a. έδωgodónnoa, to receive presents, to take bribes, Demosth. 120, 24; to betray for a bribe; to bribe; δωροδοκούμαι, to be bribed, Xen. Anab. vii, 6, 14; acc. pl. part. pres. act. contract. δωροδοκοῦντας, δέδωςοδοκηκώς, pf. part., Lysias in Philocr. Fr. Sugar and Si-

Δωροδόκημα, ἄτος, τό, a gift taken corruptly, a bribe, corruption, Demosth. 236, 3. Fr. preced. $\Delta \omega \rho o \delta o x i \alpha$, αs , \dot{n} , the taking of gifts, bribery, venality, corruption; ini δωςοδοκία, for the purpose of bribing or corrupting, Demosth. 1137, 3. Same Th. $\Delta \omega \rho o \delta o \kappa i \sigma \tau i$, corruptly, by receiving gifts after the manner of bribery, Aristoph. Eq. 996. Same Th.

 Δ ωροδόκος, ου, δ , δ , a receiver of gifts or bribes, Aristoph. Eq. 403; corrupt, venal, Demosth. 245, 15. Fr. δωςον and δέχομαι.

 $\Delta \omega$ ξο κοπέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to assail by bribes; to bribe, to corrupt with bribes; pas. to be bribed. Fr. δω̃ρον and κόπτω.

 $\Delta \tilde{\omega} \xi \sigma v$, σv , $\sigma \delta$, a free gift or present, Demosth. 343, 9; an offering, a sacrifice; the lesser span, or hand's breadth; δωρων γραφή, an indictment for bribery; duea 'Aφεοδίτης, the pleasures of love, Π. iii, 54; δωθον διδόναι, or φέesiv, to give a present.

 $\Delta \omega e o \xi s v i \alpha$, αs , \dot{n} , bribery by a stranger; δωροξενίας γραφή, an indictment against a stranger for bribery. Fr. dween and Eines. $\Delta \omega$ εοτελέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to pay tribute, to pay one's vows, Demosth. 1072, 26. Fr. τελέω.

 $\Delta \omega \varrho \circ \phi \check{\alpha} \gamma \circ s$, $\delta \circ v$, $\delta \circ v$, devouring or swallowing gifts, hankering after gifts. Fr. δωθον and φαγείν.

 $\Delta \omega$ ροφορέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to bring presents or gifts, Tiví TI, to bribe any one, τινά. Fr. φέρω.

Δωροφορίκός, ή, όν, carried as a present; bearing gifts; and Δωροφόρος, ου, δ, ή, Poet. who brings gifts or presents; also, bringing tribute, tributary. Fr. δω̃ρον and φέρω.

Δωεύττομαι, Dor. for δωείομαι. $\Delta \omega_s$, $\dot{\eta}$, a gift, present, portion, dowry; indecl., Poet. s. as δόσις. Τh. δίδωμι.

 $\Delta \omega \sigma \epsilon i \omega$, to desire to give; to promise continually without giving. Fr. fut. of δίδωμι.

 Δ ωσέμεναι, Dor., hence δώσειν, inf. fut. act. of the same verb.

 $\Delta \omega \sigma \eta$, 1. a. subj. act. Poet. for δώκη, from 1. a. ind. act. έδωσα, for ἔδωκα, from δίδωμι.

 $\Delta \tilde{\varphi} \sigma_i$, Ion. for $\delta \tilde{\varphi}$, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. act.; but without the i, it is the 3. pl. 2. a. subj. of the same

 $\Delta \omega \sigma i \delta i \times o s$, ou, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, that abides by his punishment; one who submits to the punishment of the law. Fr. δίδωμι and δίκη. Δ ωσοῦντι, Dor. for δώσουσι, 3. pl. 1. f. ind. act., and

Δωσῶ, Dor. for δώσω, f. ind. act. of Sidwui.

Δώσων, οντος, δ, one who promises but never gives; a name of reproach given to Antigonus, Plut. Δώτη, dat. sing. of δώτης, but δότης is more used. See next. $\Delta \omega \tau \acute{n}e$, $\~{n}eos$, \acute{o} , Poet. for $\~{o}\sigma \acute{n}e$,

a giver; a bestower, dispenser; a donor. From the same. Δώτης, ου, δ, a rare form for

preced.

 $\Delta \omega \tau \widetilde{n}_{\ell} \varepsilon \varepsilon$, nom. pl. of the same; δωτήςες εάων, the givers or bec 2 *

stowers of blessings, Odys. vii, 325.

Δωτικάζω, f. άσω, to collect and receive girts; to receive presents, Herodt. ii, 180. Fr. δωτίνη.

Δωτίναν, Dor. for δωτίνην, acc. sing. of

Δωτίνη, ης, ή, a gift, a present, properly of things which are con-

sumed, as wine, clothes, Herodt. vi, 89; Odys. ix, 268; Il. ix, 155, (the penult always long in Homer); a dowry, δωτίνην (κατά), by way of present, gratuitously, Herodt. vi, 62; perhaps from δωτός, obsol. gen. of δώς. Th. δίδωμι.

Δωτίνησι, dat. pl. Ion. of the same.

Δώτοςες, nom. plur. of Δώτως, οςος, ό, a giver, donor, Odys. viii, 335. Fr. δίδωμι. Δωχ', for δώκε, or έδωκε, 1. aor. of δίδωμι.

Δώωσ', for δώωσι, by epenth. Ion. and Poet. for δώσι, 3. pl. 2. a. subj. act. of the same, or 3. pl. pres. subj. act. of the obsol. root, δίω, Π. i, 137.

\mathbf{E}

EA

EA

E, ε, " ψιλόν, the fifth letter of the Greek alphabet; as a mark of number, denoting five; and with a mark underneath (,) five thousand. The ancients called this vowel & (Plat. Cratyl. 426, C, 437, B), as they also called the vowel o, ov, in order that these, like all the monosyllabic names of letters, μῦ, πῖ, ρῶ, etc. might be long. When the Athenians (in the archonship of Euclides, B. C. 403) adopted the Samian alphabet, the grammarians introduced the name of " ψιλόν, that is, without the aspirate, because in the early Greek character E was one way of writing the rough breathing; also Æol. in many cases for a. It is sometimes repeated; as, "εδνα, for έδνα, είρση, for έρση, είτο, for είο, etc.

"E, alas! an interjection of pain or grief, which is usually repeated, "i, "i. It is more commonly "i, "i.

"E, acc. sing. and pl. of pron. 3. pers. without a nom. and always enclitic; himself, herself, itself, sometimes by redupl. "i, never enclitic, Il. XX, 171; gen. ov, of himself; dat. ov, to himself; hence, iós and "os, his.

"Eā, an interjection of wondering or displeasure, ha! pshaw! also,

"Ex, 2. sing. pres. imperat. contract. for law also, 3. sing. impf. for ta, Il. v, 517, of taw.

"Ea, and by Ion. and Poet, ectasis na, for no, 2 sing. "as, contract. ns, Herodt. ii, 19; and i, 187;

ΕΑΛΩ

2. pl. ἔατε, contract. ἦτε, Id. iv, 119. These have always the time of an aorist, and not of an imperfect, Il. v, 887; ἔα seems to be the aorist of ἔω, for ἔσα, σ being elided.

Eá, and ä, one's goods or possessions; from ¿65. See i, himself.

'Eã, 3. sing. pres. ind. of ἐāω.
'Eáα, Poet. for ἐã, by pleon. of

"Εᾶγα, ας, ε, 2. pf. ind. Att. to ñγα, with pas. meaning, I am broken, from ἄγνυμι.

'Eαγείς, part. 2. a., and
'Eἄγην, contract. ἤγην, 2. a. ind.
pas. of ἄγνυμι· ἐν χείρεσσ' ἐάγη
ξίφος, my sword is broken in
my hands, Il. iii, 367.

'Εαγῆναι, inf. of ἄγνυμι.
"Εᾶδα, ας, ε, for ήδα, 2. pf. ind.
to ἀνδάνω, for which Poet. εὔαδα,
for ἡδως.

Έαδον, for ήδον, Æol. εὔαδον, 2.
 a. to ἀνδάνω.

'Εαδότα, for ἡδότα, acc. sing. part. 2. pf. of the same; II. ix, 173.

"Eaxa, for εἴαxa, pf. of ἐάω.
'Eάλη, 3. sing. 2. a. pas. to εἴλω, used in a middle sense, he drew himself together, τῆ ὕπο πᾶς ἑάλη, Π. xiii, 408; it is very often applied to a beast of prey that draws itself up in a crouching posture, in order to spring on its prey, Π. xx, 168; it is connected with ἕλλω, εἴλεω, etc.

Ἑᾶλωκα, .1tt. for ἤλωκα, pf. act. to ἀλίσκομαι, f. ἀλώσω, to take; 342

EAN

a. act. ήλων, and ἐᾶλων, purt.
 a. act. ἀλούς, inf. ἀλῶνα.
 (from ἄλωμι, second conjugat.; first, ἀλῶνα, f. ἀλῶνω).

Εαλώκειν, for ξαλωκεναι, pf. inf. to αλίσκομαι.

'Eāλων, Att. for ἥλων, 2. a. act. of the same verb; subj. άλῶ, άλῶς, Aristoph. Plut. 481; the perf. and aorists act. are used passively.

'Eq̃v, inf. of ἐάω, to omit or pass over, Longin. 44.

EA'N, conj. used with the subjunctive, and never by the Attic
writers with the indicative or optative; it is strictly il ž, if, if so
be that, in case that, etc.: if
expresses a mere supposition,
láv relates to a real contingency,
and so commonly implies something future. It is used either
alone or in connection with other
particles, as follows:

I. When used alone it is to be rendered if; as, ἐὰν πίσων προσκυνήσης μοι, if thou wilt fall down and worship me, Matth. iv, 9; ἐὰν εἴπωμεν, if we say; and after relative pronouns, it is equivalent to soever; as, ö ἐὰν εἴπη, whatsoever he may say; after a verb, as εἶπον ἄν, I might have said.

II. With other particles, as in the following examples; iàν di καί, and if also, but if also; iàν μή, if not; iàν μὴ ἀφῆτε, if ye do not forgive; when connected with a negative expression, unless, except; as, οὐδεὶς δύναται....ἰὰν μὴ ἢ ὁ Θεὶς μετ' αὐτοῦ, no one canunless God be with him, John

iii, 2; ἐὰν πέρ, if indeed, if truly, if now, provided that; it is frequently used with TE in two successive members of a sentence, and may then be rendered in the first by whether, and in the second by or; as, ἐάν τε γὰς ζωμεν...εάν τε άποθνήσκωμεν, whether we live....or die, Plat. Crito, c. 17; ἐάν τε....ἐάν τε, whether...or. In an Inscription given by Boeckh, vol. ii, p. 63, 6, it occurs three times, in successive members of a sentence: Ἐάν τε άρχων, ἐάν τε ἰδιώτης, ἐάν τε δημόσιος. It is frequently contracted into nv.

'Εάνδάνον, 1. sing. impf. ind. act. Ion. for ήνδανον, from άνδάνω, Herodt. ix, 5.

'Εανόν, τό, neut. of

Eāvos, ń, ov, an old Homeric adj., applied to all things fit for putting on or wearing, on account of their lightness or convenience, fit for wear; fine, thin, soft, flexible; delicate, flowing, πέπλον μέν κατέχευεν ἐᾶνὸν, πατρὸς ἐπ' οὔδει, Π. v, 734; as subst. τὸ ἐανόν (είμα or ἱμάτιον understood), a rich state-robe, fit for goddesses, ladies of rank, etc., Il. iii, 385, etc.; also, είανόν, Il. xvi, 9; the masc. ἐανός (πέπλος understood) occurs in Il. xxi, 507; έανδς κασσίτερος, tin beat out thin and so made fit for wear, Il. xviii, 612. The derivation is uncertain; Buttman assumes a twofold root, "Evvu mi for the subst., and iáw for the adj. See Buttman's Lexil. § 41. Eavos, ov, o, a robe of fine texture, a veil, Il. iii, 385; ἀμζεοσιον έανον έσατο, she put on her fragrant robe, Il. xiv, 178. Th. Evvupi.

'Εάνπερ, conj. if, provided. See Èάν.

Έανται, 3. pl. pres. ind. Att. or Ion. for hyrai, and

Έαντο, for ñντο, from ñμαι, to sit.

Έαζα, 1. sing. 1. a. ind. act. for ήξα, of ἄγνυμι, Odys. iii, 298. See zaya.

ΈΑΡ, ἄρος, τό, and contract. Poet. ne, neos, the spring, is άμα τῷ ἦει, Thucyd. vii, 17; the commencement or first appearance; the first bloom; the morning; sap, moisture; ne $\mu \acute{\alpha} \lambda \alpha$, in the morning early, \mathring{H} . ix, 360; by the later Poets, as Theocritus, sing, singos, Lat.

Έαρίδρεπτος, or ἐαρίδροπος, ου, ό,

n, gathered or plucked in the spring, Pind. Fr. δεέπω.

'Εαρίζω, f. ίσω, to pass the spring, Xen. Anab. ii, 5, 9; to have the freshness of spring; to bloom; λειμώνες ἄνθεσι ποίκιλοις ἐαριζόμενοι, Plat. Ax. 371, C. Fr. ἔας.

'Εαρινός, ή, όν, (rarely oς, ου, ό, ή,) of the spring, vernal; and by epenth. εἰαρινός ἐαρινὴ πυλαία, the spring meeting of the Amphictyonie Council, which was at first held at the Straits of Thermopylæ, and afterwards at Delphi, Demosth. 278, pen.; έπ' ἄνθεσιν εἰαρινοῖσιν, on the vernal flowers, Il. ii, 89; metaphor. like spring; blooming, lovely. Th. $\mu_{\alpha \ell}$, the spring.

'Εάριον, ου, τό, a rose.

'Εαροτρεφής, εος, ό, ή, and Έαροτροφής, έος, οτ ἐαρότροφος, ου, ò, 'n, nourished in or by the spring, born in spring, vernal. Th. έας and τεέφω.

'Εαρόχροος, ους, ου, δ, ή, having the color of spring; fresh, green. Fr. χεόα.

'Εάρτερος, έρα, ερον, vernal. 'Eάs, for äs, his, hers, theirs. 'Eas, 2. sing. pres. ind. act. contract. of ἐάω. Also, ἔασ', for ἔᾶσε, and εἴασε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. Ion. of the same.

Eaσa, Att. for noa, 1. aor. to

άνδάνω. See έαδα. Έασαμεν, 1. pl. 1. a. ind. act. Ion. ἐάσαιμεν, 1. pl. 1. a. opt. act. of iáw.

'Εάσετε, 2. pl. 1. f. act., and 'Εάσης, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. of ἐάω. "Easi, Epic for sisi, they are; so τιθέασι, Ion. for τιθεῖσι, from είμί, to be, originally ένσι, then Ion. "aari, and Att. eloi, Il. iii, 163, et passim.

"Eague, 3. sing. impf. ind. act. Ion. for εἴαε, contract. εἴα, from ἐάω: οὐδ' οὕς παῖδας ἐάσχε, nor suffered his sons, Il. ii, 832. 'Εάσομεν, 1. pl. 1. fut. of ἐάω.

"Eassa, Dor. for obsa, ns, purt. pres. f. g. from simi, to be, Timæus, L. p. ix, 12, 14. It is from the old participle, evs, evoa, hence ¿āaa, which is probably the true reading. Dunbar.ἔασι.

Έαται, and έάτο, Ion. for ñνται, and here, from huas, to sit; which, though in the form of the perfect, has the signification of the present, Il. iii, 134; of 5' ἔατ' εἰν ἀγοςῆ, they were sitting in the forum, Id. vii, 414. Fr. obsol. έω.

"Εἄτε, Ion. for ήτε, 2. pl. impf. of simi, to be.

'Εατίον, (it) must be permitted or suffered, must be left or let alone; neut. of

'Εάτέος, α, ον, verbal adj. from ἐάω.

Έαυτοῦ, ῆς, οῦ, pl. ἐαυτῶν, etc. Ion. ἐωυτοῦ, etc., and by contract., Att. αὐτοῦ, ñs, οῦ, of himself, herself, or itself; of one's self; gen. pl. ἐαυτῶν, a reflex pronoun of both numbers, but having only the oblique cases. It is used with reference to different persons; as, (1) to the first pers. pl. τὰς ἐαυτῶν Φύσεις, our talents or faculties, Longin. 1; (2) to the second pers. sing. σεαυτοῦ, thyself; στρέψας έαυτον ές πονηęὰ πεάγματα, having turned thyself to evil courses, Aristoph. Nub. 1455; ἐθέλειν ἄν σε πρὸς την έαυτοῦ μητέρα διαπεπράχθαι, Plat. Alcib. ii, 143, C. It is also interchanged with ἀλλήλων, for προς έαυτούς, one with another, mutually, by turns; πας' ἐαυτῷ, in his house, with himself; προς ξαυτόν, to his house; καθ' ξαυτόν, alone, by himself; ἐν ἐαυτῷ, in one's own mind, literally, in one's self; ἔξχεσθαι ἐν ἑαυτῷ, to come to one's reflection, to come to one's self; ἐν ἑαυτῷ ἔχειν, to resolve, determine, think within himself, Xen. Cyr. ii, 3, 2. Fr. ${}^{q}\omega$, for οῦ, of himself, or herself, etc., and αὐτός, he. Homer keeps the pronouns always distinct, "to aiτοῦ, οἱ αὐτῷ, ἑ αὐτόν, etc.

'Εάφθη, Homeric form, found only in Il. xiii, 543, and xiv, 419, was entangled, was connected, hence, went along with ; ἐπ' αὐ $τ\tilde{\omega}$ δ' ἀσπὶς ἐάφθη, and the shield went along with him, Il. xiv, 419; Ion. for $\eta \varphi \theta \eta$, 1. a. ind. pas. from Επτω, to unite, " Damm says join, wreathe. that it is for ἐφείφθη, 1. a. pas. of έφιπω, to follow, Lex. Homeric.; Buttman, Lexil. § 42, is of the same opinion, but his arguments appear very unsatisfactory. The original 1. a. without the augment was Lobny, with the augment, and without the contraction, ἐάφθην." Dunbar. Eάφθην, I was kindled, Att. for

ηφθην, 1. aor. pas. of Επτομαι. 'EÅ'Ω, f. ἐασω, to suffer, permit, allow, let; to leave; to omit, let alone, forbear, let go; to abandon; resign; give over; yield; to cease or leave off;

with a dative, as lars xalesiv yim, leave her to rejoice in her (wealthy) family or race, Soph. Œd. T. 1070; but the verbs έάω, λέγω, and κελεύω σινά xaiesin, without a dutive after xuigery, mean, according to Hesychius, to bid good bye, to renounce (Brasse's note); οὐ μη siάθησαν, they were not permitted, Isocr.; impf. ind. act. slavy, w, - α es, α s, α e, α , 1. a. ind. act. ικάσα, 1. a. imperat. act. έασον, άτω, part. 1. a. act. ἐάσας, αντος, Poet. pres. είάω, είω, Hom., aor. ¿iāsa, and Ion. ¿āsa, pf. είακα, Dem. de Cherson. 9 (p. 99, Reisk.); oùz ¿ãv, to forbid, dissuade from; middle used as the active, though rarely; the fut. mid. as a passive in the Greek tragedians, as in Eurip. Iph. Aul. 331; fut. mid. ἐᾶσομαι ἔασον αὐτὸ χαίρειν, bid it fare-well, Plat. Crit. iv; 1. a. pas. εἴαθην, pf. pas. εἴαμαι. Prof. Dunbar observes, that this verb has no perfect; but the latest German lexicographers give it a perfect, ¡"axa, (as above,) and Prof. E. A. Sophocles also does, in his valuable Catalogue of Greek Verbs, recently published (1844). 'Eάων, gen. pl. sem. Æol. contract. έων, from έός, ή, όν, his, hers, its, Odys. viii, 325.

'Eāwr, gen. pl. of ἐτ̈s, good, brave, gallant; ἐάων, Æol. of good things; βεοί, δωτῆςες ἐάων, Odys. viii, 325.

"Εξα, Dor. for "ξη, 3. sing. from "ξεην, 2. a. ind. act. to βαίνω.
'Εβάδιτε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of βαδίζω.

"Εξαινε, 3. sing. impf. of βαίνω. "Εζαλε, 3. sing. of

"Εξάλον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. of βάλλω.

"Leav, by syncop. Dor. and Poet. for innav, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. act. Il. i, 319. Fr. βαίνω.

'Εξάπτετο, 3. sing. impf. ind. pas. of βαπτω.

'L'aguώπησαν, 3. pl. 2. a. pas. with a double augment from βαευόπτομαι, which is from βαεψς and όπτομαι, or 3. pl. of βαευωπίω.

*Eξάσεν, Dor. for "βησεν, he conducted or caused to go, Eurip.

Med. 212. Fr. βαίνω.

"Εξάσον, for ἴασον, permit thou, 1. a. imperat. act. 2. sing. by inserting β, in the Spirtan manner; from ἐαω. The Lacedemonians and Syracusans used ἰζάω.

'Ε άστασα, 1. sing. 1. a. of βα-

στάζω. 'Εξαρην, 1. sing. 2. a. ind. pas.

of βάπτω. Ἐβδελυγμένος, η, ον, part. pf.

'Εβδελυγμένος, η, ον, part. pf
pas., and

'Εεδελυξάμεθα, 1. pl. 1. a. mid. of βδελόσσομαι.

'Εβδομαγενής, έος, contract. οῦς, δ, ἡ, born on the seventh day. Fr. γίγνομαι.

Έβδομᾶγίτης, ου, ὁ, an epith. of Apollo, as patron of the Seven before Thebes, Æschyl. S. Theb. 782; the true reading, according to Blomfield, for εδδομαγίνης. Fr. εδδομος and ἡγεομαι.

Έξδομαδικός, ή, όν, belonging to the seventh number; weekly; returning every seventh day; and

Έξδομαῖος, αία, αῖον, on the seventh day, returning on the seventh day; ἑξδομαῖος....ἐτελεύτησεν, he died on the seventh day, Xen. Hist. v, 3, 19; Thucyd. ii, 49; and

Έξδομᾶς, άδος, ή, the number seven; the seventh day; the space of seven days; a week, every seventh day; all from $\frac{1}{2}\pi\tau\acute{a}$, seven.

Έξδομάτη, ης, ή, the seventh day, (ημέρα understood,) f. g. of Έξδομάτος, άτη, ατον, the sev-

enth, Il. vii, 248.

'Εβδομήποντα, εί, αί, τά, indecl. seventy; the seventy disciples sent out by Christ, Luke x, 1, 17. Th. ἐπτά, seven.

'Εεδομηχονταίζ, seventy-six; compounded of iξ and iεδομήκοντα. 'Εεδομηχονταιτής, ίος, δ, ή, seventy years old; septuagenary. Fr. iεδομήχοντα and ἔτος.

*Εξδομηχοντάχις, adv. seventy times; and

Έξδομηποστός, ή, όν, the seventieth. Th. ἐπτά.

"Εδομος, η, ον, the seventh; τη ἐξόμη, (ἡμέρα understood,) on the seventh day; τὸν ἔξόρμον δὴ τὸν τ' ἔφ' ἑξόρμαις πύλαις λέξω, one indeed the seventh, and at the seventh gate, I will mention, Æschyl. S. Theb. 613. Th. ἐπτά.

'Εβεβαίωσε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of βεβαίοω.

'Εβεβλήμην, σο, το, 1. sing. plupf.
ind. pas. of βάλλω.

"EBEΛΟΣ, ου, ή, ebony.

"EBENOS, ov, n, the ebony-tree, ebony, *Herodt*. iii, 97.

Essuvos, n, av, of ebony; from Essus.

'Ece, δ, or, with the soft breathing, 'Ece, indeed, a man's name,

Heoer or Eber, Luke iii, 35.

"Είνη, ης, η, 2. aor. to βαίνω, mid. είνσαμην, with the Epic collat. form είνσετο.

"Εθησα, 1. sing. 1. a. to βαίνω.
'Εθήσετο, 3. sing. 2. aor. ind. mid.
of βήσομαι, which was converted
by the Poets from the future into
the present, Odys. xiii, 63; it
has the time of an aorist, but it is
in form an imperfect. Buttman,
Lexil. § 39, makes this verb, as
well as ἐδύσετο, λίξεο, ὄφεο,
άξετε, οἶσε, aorists. It is used
in the 3. sing. only, Odys. xiii,
75. Th. βάω. (Dunbar.)
'Εβήσατο, Ιου., and ἐβιάσατω, 3.

sing. 1. a. ind. m. from βιάω.
'Eθίου, 3. sing. impf. act. from

Biów.

'ΕΒΙ' ΣΚΟΣ, ου, δ, s. as ιζίσκος.
'Εξίων, 2. a. ind. act. of βίωμι.
'Εξιώσαο, 2. sing. 1. a. mid. of βίοω.

"Εξλαζεν, for ἐξλάξησαν, 3. pl. 2. aor. pas. of βλάπτω.

"Εξλάζου, 1. sing. 2. a. ind. act. of βλάπτω.

Έδλάκευμαι, I was addicted to idleness or debauchery, Att. for βεδλάκευμαι, pf. pas. of βλα-κεύω.

"Εβλαμμαι, Att. for βίβλαμμαι, pf. pas. of βλάπτω.

'Εξλάστηκα, for βεξλάστηκα, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 594. Fr. βλαστάνω.

Έδλαστηκότες, Att. for Βεδλαστηκότες, part. pf. act. pl. of βλαστάνω, f. ήσω, to sprout, to shoot, to bud.

'Εβλάστησα, 1. aor. act., and "Εβλαστον, 2. a. ind. act. from βλαστέω, for βλαστάνω.

Έθλασφήμησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of βλασφημέω.

"Εξλαψα, 1. aor. of βλάπτω.

"Έθλεπον, impf. or 2. a. of βλέπω.
"Εθλητο, 3. sing. impf. pas. of βλήμι, the same as βάλλω, or 3. sing. plupf. pas. for εθ. θλητο.
'Έθόα, 3. sing. impf. ind. act. of

βοάω. Έδοηθησάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. ind. m. of βοηθέω.

"Εξοσχον, ες, ε, impf. ind. act. of

'Εθουλίατο, and εβοήλευντο, Ion. for εβούλοντο, 3. pl. impf. ind. m. of βουλομαι.

Έδουλευκα, Att. for βεδούλευκα, pf. of βουλεύω.

Έδούλευσα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. εδουλευσάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. ind. m. of βούλομαι.

'Εβουλήθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of βούλομαι.

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Eξούλου, 2. sing. impf. m. of βού-

Eξομίζω, f. ΐσω, to speak or to live like the Hebrews; as 'Eaληνίζω, to speak or live like Greeks.

Εδραϊκός, ή, όν, Hebrew.

Espaios, aia, aiov, of or belonging to the Hebrews; Hebrew.

Eξέρ, δ, indecl. the progenitor of the Hebrews, Gen. x, 21; Numb. xxiv, 24; Luke iii, 35; others derive it differently.

Espais, idos, in, a Hebrew woman, a Jewess; Έξραϊς διάλεκ-Tos, the Hebrew tongue; and Εξραιστί, adv. like the Hebrews; in Hebrew.

Εξεάσθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of βεάσ-

'Εζαχ', for έζεαχε, 3. sing. of Eξεάχον, ες, ε, impf. ind. act. of βεάχω, obsol., to make a noise, to sound, to groan, Il. v, 838; to shout, Id. 859.

Εξεξα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of

βεέχω.

Έξετσαν, 1. a. act. of βείθω · ώδε γάς εξεισαν Λυκίων άγοι, for the Lycian leaders press on hither, Il. xii, 346.

Εξεόντησε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of βροντάω

Έξος, ου, δ, the name of a river in Thrace, Hebrus.

Εξυχᾶτο, 3. sing. impf. ind.

pas. of Beux aouai, to roar. Εζώσατο, Dor. for εζοήσατο, 3.

sing. 1. a. ind. m.; and Έθωσεν, for εβόησεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of βοάω.

Εδώσθησαν, Ion. for εξοήθησαν, 3. pl. for EGwadnes, for EGondnes, 2. pl. 1. a. ind. pas of βοάω.

Eγανώθην, 1. sing. 1. a. ind. pas.

of yavow.

"Εγγαγγις (πέτεη), a gem, the same with yayyiris. Fr. is and Γάγγης, because found in the Ganges.

Εγγαιος, αία, αιον, within a territory; in or under ground; έγγαια κτήματα, possessions within the Athenian territories, Xen. Sym. iv, 31; native, Æschyl. Pers. 886. Fr. iv and yaïa. Εγγαληνίζω, f. ίσω, to become calm or serene. Fr. iv and ya-

"Εγγάλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, giving milk, a milch cow, etc. Fr. iv and γάλα.

Εγγαμίζω, f. ίσω, to give in marriage. Fr. γάμος.

Έγγαστείμαντις, εως, δ, ή, one who prophesies out of his belly;

a ventriloquist. Fr. έν, γαστής, and μάντις.

Έγγαστείμῦθος, ου, δ, ή, one who speaks out of the belly, a ventriloquist; having a demon, iv γαστεί μυθούμενον, also, a magician, a soothsayer, in the LXX. Fr. έν, γαστής, and μῦθος.

'Εγγέγαα, 2. pf. of εγγίνομαι, as from εγγάω, in 2. dual εγγεγάατον, and by syncop. on account of the metre, ἐγγέγατον, so έγγεγαμεν, for έγγεγάαμεν.

Έγγεγαώς, υῖα, etc., pf. part. of ἐγγίγνομαι, Il. vi, 493; iii,

199. Th. γίνομαι. Έγγεγύηκα, for εγγύηκα, pf. ind. act.; Demosth. has part. έγγυηκως, 42, 5. Fr. έγγυή. Έγγεγυῖα, fem. of ἐγγεγαώς, pf. part. of εγγίγνομαι.

Έγγεγυμνασμένος, pf. part. pas. of εγγυμνάζομαι. Th. γυμνός 'Εγγείζατον, ου, τό, an hydraulic instrument, which imitates the motions and voice of a man. Vitruvius calls it Engibata, x, 7, 4, edit. Schn. But this passage of Vitruvius is much corrupted.

'Εγγείνομαι, to be born in, to be innate; to produce or generate in; εὐλὰς ἐγγείνωνται, they produce maggots, Il. xix, 26. Fr. in and yive.

'Εγγείνωνται, 3. pl. aor. subj. of έγγίγνομαι.

"Eyyelos, ov, ô, h, in the land, in the soil; ἐγγείων τόχων δανεισάμενος, having lent money on landed security, Demosth. 914, 10; 945, 25; ἐκ τῶν ἀπάντων, καὶ τῶν ἐγγείων καὶ τῶν ναυτικῶν, of all his goods both in land and on board ship, or on bottomry, Id. 926, pen. Fr. is and γία, contract. γñ.

Έγγειοτόκος, ου, ό, ή, bringing forth on land; but έγγειότοπος, produced on land. Fr. "yyesos and τίκτω.

Έγγειόφυλλος, ου, δ, ή, having leaves creeping on the ground. Fr. έν, γη, and φύλλον.

Έγγελαστής, οῦ, ὁ, a mocker or derider, Eurip. Hipp. 1004. Fr. iv and γελάω.

 $^{\prime}$ Εγγελάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\check{\alpha}\sigma\omega$, to deride, to laugh at ; ἐγγελᾶν τινί, to make a jest of one, Eurip. Med. 1352. Fr. in and γελάω.

'Εγγενής, έος, δ, ή, native, Soph. Œd. T. 452; indigenous, inborn, natural; kindred, allied, sprung from, Soph Æd. T. 1168. Fr. ev and yivomas.

'Εγγένηται, 3. sing. 2. a. subj.

m., έγγενόμενος, part. 2. a. m., from ἐγγίνομαι.

'Eγγενῶς, adv. generously; really, truly, Soph. Œd. T. 1225.

'Εγγήραμα, άτος, τό, the occupation in which one has grown old; the occupation of old age. Fr. is and yneas.

Έγγηςάσκω, f. άσω, to grow old in, or while engaged in, Thucyd. vi, 18. Fr. iv and γηράσκω. 'Εγγίγνεται, it is allowed or per-

mitted; like "ξεστι.

'Εγγίγνομαι. See 'Εγγίνομαι. 'Eγγίζω, f. ίσω, Att. ιῶ, to approach, to draw near; to be at hand; to bring near, with dat. and acc. after sis, ini, neos, impf. ἤγγίζον, 1. a. ἤγγίσα, part. ἐγγίσας. Th. ἐγγύς.

'Εγγίνεσθαι, Ion. for ἐξεῖναι, to be possible, to be permitted, Aristoph. Ran. 690; also for συμξαίνειν, to happen, to befall, Herodt. viii, 83. From

Εγγίνομαι, and ἐγγίγνομαι, to be inborn, to grow or spring up in, Herodt. iv, 111; Demosth. 247, 13; ἐν Πέλλη ἐγγενέσθαι, to have been born in Pella; to be natural, to be innate; to intervene, to elapse, Herodt. i, 190; χρονῶν ἐγγεγενημένων, after a lapse of years, Demosth. 966, pen.; to come to pass, to happen; ἐγγινέται, impers, it is possible, it is permitted; also, ἐγγιγνόμενον, etc.; ἐγγενόμενον ήμίν, when we were permitted, Demosth. 52, 31. Th. γίνομαι.

'Eγγίον, adv. nearer; compar. from ἐγγύς, near.

'Εγγίων, ονος, δ, h, compar. from ἐγγús.

"Εγγιστα, adv. nearest, next, very nigh; superl. from ἐγγύς, near; compar. έγγιον and έγγυτέρω, superl. ἐγγύτατα and ἔγ-

"Eyyiotos, n, ov, most frequently in neut. pl. as adv. ἔγγιστα, superl. of "yyus.

Έγγίσωμα, ἄτος, τό, a fracture of the skull, in which the broken bone is depressed, and EyriCi, i. e. approaches the membrane be-

"Εγγλισχεος, ου, δ, ή, tenacious, gluey, viscous. Fr. γλίσχεος. Έγγλύσσω, to be sweet, Herodt. ii, 92. Fr. γλύσσων, for γλυκίων, from γλυκύς.

Έγγλυφω, f. ύψω, to engrave upon, to carve in or on, Herodt. ii, 4; Plat. Eryx. 400, B; avne έγγεγλυπται, Herodt. ii, 186.

Fr. is and γλύφω.

Έγγλωσσοτῦπίω, ω, f. ήσω, to have always on one's tongue; to trumpet forth, to vaunt, brag, boast, Aristoph Eq. 782. Fr. is, γλωσσα, and τύπτω.

Έγγλωττογάστως, οςος, δ, one who gains his living by his tongue; having a venal tongue; an informer, Aristoph. Av. 1695. Fr. γλῶσσα and γαστής.

Έγγλωττοτῦπέω, f. ήτω, to strike out with the tongue, to be always talking of; s. as ἐγγλωσσοτῦπέω.

'Εγγόμφωσις, εως, ἡ, the joining of the teeth; any joining like dove-tailing. Fr. ἐν and γομφώω.

Έγγόνᾶτον, ου, τό, a kind of clock, in Vitruv. lib. ix; also ἐγγώνατον.

'Εγγόνη, ης, ή, a granddaughter; and

"Εγγονος, ου, δ, a grandson; offspring, Demosth. 356, 8, Plat. Polit. ii, 364, E; and ἔγγονον, ου, τό, the fœtus or young. Fr. ἐν and γόνος.

Έγγάμματος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, put down in writing, written, Plat. Def. 414, D; and

*Έγγεαπτος, ου, δ, ή, inscribed, written, or engraved upon. Fr. ἐγγεάφω.

Εγγεαυλις, εως, ή, a sort of small fish, a sprat or anchovy; called also εγκεασίχολος.

Eγγεαφή, ñs, n, an inscription; a register or record, Demosth. 996, 1; and

*Εγγεάφος, ου, ε, ή, written, committed to writing; inscribed, to which is opposed ἄγεαφος. From

'Εγγεάφω, f. άψω, pf. ἐγγέγεαφα, to write in or upon, to engrave; to register, to inscribe, to enrol; is ανδεας εγγεάφειν, to enrol among the men, Demosth. 412, 25; είς τοὺς πλουσίους έγγεάφειν, to enrol among the rich, Aristoph. Eq. 925; hence, to make liable for various heavy contributions, particularly for carrying on war. See Dem. Olynth. ii, πρότερον μεν γάρ....εἰ-σεφέρετε κατὰ συμμορίας. Έπειδη δ΄ είς τους δημότας ένεγράφης δπωσοήποτε, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 151; mid. also, to inscribe; "Ην ἰγγεάφου σὺ μνήμοσιν δέλτοις φοενών, Æschyl. Prom. 791; to impress upon; to scratch; to paint or impress, Herodt. i, 203; 1. a. act. iviγεαψα, 2. a. pas. ἐνεγεάφην, pf. pas. ἐγγίγεαμμαι, part. ἐγγεγεαμμίνος, inscribed, ἐγγεγεαμμίνος... ἐν ᾿Ακεοπόλει, enrolled among the list of debtors, Demosth. 771, 6. Th. γεάφω. Hencc, in English, TO ENGRAVE. Ἐγγὰλίζω, f. ίζω, to deliver into one's hand, to give up, to deliver, Π. i, 353; to grant, to bestow. Th. γύαλον, the hollow of the hand.

Έγγυάσομαι, Dor. for έγγυήσομαι, 1. f. m. from

Έγγυάω, f. ήσω, to put into the hands; to deliver upon security, to give a pledge for; to betroth, to promise; mid. to become security for, ouds Tis inγυᾶσθαι τὰ μέλλοντα ἔσεσθαι, not, who will undertake that the future shall be, Dem. de Coron. 292, 5; to make one's self responsible for; the person who promises is said έγγυᾶν, the person who accepts of the promise, ἐγγυᾶσθαι, Plat. Phæd. in Coll. Maj. i, 289; Xen. Anab. vii, 4, 9; Aristoph. Plut. 1202; 1. a. act. nyyúnoa, but pf. igysγύηκα, Demosth.; a father says to the intended husband, iyà έγγυῶ σοι τὴν ἐμὴν παῖδα · the latter answers, Έγγυῶμαι, Ι accept the betrothal, Herodt. vi. 130; Schweigh. Lex. Herodt. Fr. εγγύη.

'EΓΓ'Υ'H, ns, n, security or suretyship, Theophr. Char. 12; a guaranty, caution, bail, Plat. Phæd. 115, D; as if ἐν γυίως, deposited in the hands, Demosth. 1255, 2; the act of betrothing, Plat. Legg. vi, 774, E.

'Εγγύησα, ας, ε, for ἡγγύησα, 1.
a. ind. act. Ion. of ἐγγυάω.

'Εγγύησις, εως, ή, a giving security; security, bail; a betrothing. Fr. ἐγγύη.

Έγγυπτής, οῦ, ὁ, one who gives security, etc.; a surety or bail, Demosth. 744, 12; ἐγγυπτάς σω καταστήσω δύο, I will give you two securities or bondsmen, Aristoph. Eccles. 1064; ἐγγυπταὶ δ΄ ὑμῖν ἔσονται τοῦ ἀργυρίου οὖτοι ἀξιόχρεφ, Plut. Apol. 38, B. Th. ἐγγύη.

Έγγυητίς, ή, όν, promised, pledged, insured; ἐγγυητή, ή, betrothed. From the same.

'Εγγύθεν, adv. from a near spot, nigh at hand; hand to hand, near to, close to; generally with a dat.

Έγγυθήκη, ης, ή, or ἰγγυοθήκη, a strong-box or coffer for jewels,

etc.; also, a side-board. Fr. εγγύς and τίθημι.

'Εγγύθι, poet for εγγύς, adv. near; used with the genitive.

Έγγυμνάζω, f. άσω, to exercise, practise in; ἐγγυμνάζομαι, pas. to be exercised or practised in; part. pres. pas. ἐγγυμναζόμενος, part. 1. a. m. ἐγγυμνασάμενος. Fr. γυμνάζω.

"Εγγύος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, pledged, mortgaged, secured; and also, one who gives security, a bondsman, a sponsor, a surety. Fr. iv and

yuiov.

'ΕΓΓΥ' Σ, adv. near or nigh at hand; almost, like; οὐδ' ἐποίουν τοῦτο, οὐδ' ἐγγύς, they did not do this, nor near it, i. e. any thing like it, Demosth. 303, 12; ἐγγὺς ἄν τινος, nearly like, or not very different from some one, Isocr. Panegyr. 2; οὐα ἔνι τῦ πόλει δίκην ἀξίαν λαθεῖν, οὐδ' ἐγγύς, it is not in the power of the state to inflict adequate punishment, nor any thing like it, Dem. de Coron. 229, 12, with the genit. often absolutely and for ἐγγύθεν.

Έγγύτᾶτος, and ἔγγιστος, superl.
of the preceding; the nearest,

nighest, next; and

Έγγυτάτω, ἐγγύτατα, and ἔγγιστα, adv. the nearest or next; ἐγγύτατα γένους εἶναι, to be the nearest relation, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 304, D.; οὕτως...ἰγγυτάτω ἐσόμεθα τοῦ εἰδέναι, Id. Phad 67, A; very near, superl., and Ἐγγύτερος, and ἐγγίων, comparnearer, nigher, more like; and Ἐγγυτέρω, and ἔγγιον, adv. nearer, compar. from ἐγγύς.

Έγγώνιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, angular, having corners; καὶ ἐν τομῆ ἐγγώνιο, and the angles joining in the cutting, Thucyd. i, 93.

Έγδούπησαν, 3. pl. 1. aor. for Εδούπησαν.

Έγεγεαφήπειν, plupf. ind. act. of γεαφήω, Att. for γεάφω. (Doubtful.)

'Èγεγώνει, 3. sing. impf. of γεγωνέω.

Έγείναο, Ion. contract. ἐγείνω, 2. sing. 1. a. ind. m. ἐγεινάμην, ω, ατω, Il. v, 880. From the obsolete γένω.

Εγείνατω, 3. sing. 1. a. of γί-

γνομαι.

Έγειραι, 1. a. inf. act. ἔγειραι, 1. a. imp. m. of ἐγείρω· ἐγείριν ἀγλαίαν τινα τοῖς νικαφόροις, to praise the victors with splendid verse, Pind.; ἐγείρειν τινὶ λιγὺν ἐπίων οἶμον, literally, to raise the

melodious path of verse in one's praise, i. e. to praise one in melodious verse, Pind. Olymp. ix, 72.

Εγειρομένω, gen. sing. Dor. for ou, part. pres. pas. of

EΓΕΙ $P\Omega$, f. $i\gamma$ ϵe^{ω} , pf. $i\gamma \acute{\eta}$ γερκα (?), to rouse from sleep; to excite; to stir up; to raise, raise up; to animate, encourage; to provoke; ήγειρα δὲ μᾶλλον, I have provoked them the more, Il. v. 208; έγειρε δὲ φύλοπιν αἰνήν, he roused the dreadful conflict, Il. v, 496; to kindle, light up; to erect, build; to restore to life, to raise from the dead, N. T.; 1. a. ind. act. ήγειςα, pres. mid. ἐγείςομαι, to rise up, to wake up, to stand up, to be roused; to be awake, Demosth. 439, 1; to awake; to rise up; hence, an aor. ἐγεόμην, Il. ii, 41; imperat. "yeso, Il. x, 159; pf. pas. ἐγήγεςμαι· μᾶλλον πολλῶ έγηγερμένοι ñσαν, were much more incited, Thucyd. vii, 51; 1. a. ind. pas. nyégénv, ns, n, imperat. 2. sing. ἐγέρθητι, inf. ἐγερθῆναι, part. έγερθείς εί πόλεμος έγερdein, if a war should be stirred up, Xen. Polit. 4, 41; 1. f. pas. ἐγερθήσομαι, I shall or will rise; 1. a. ind. m. ἡγειράμην, ω, ατο, imperat. έγειεαι, 2. pf. ἐγεήγοςα, I am awake, I am watching, Æschyl. Eum. 676; Poet. εγεήγοεθα · οί δ' εγεηγόεθαor, and they are upon the watch, Il. x, 419; imperat. 2. sing. ἐγεήγοεθε, Il. vii, 371; part. έγεηγοεώς, watching, watchful; Homer has an infin. pf. pas. έγεηγόεθαι, Il. x, 67; a new present, ἐγρηγορέω, Odys. xx, 6; κεῖτ' ἐγρηγορέων, he was lying on the watch, whence a new present, γεηγοςέω, in N. T., etc.

Εγέλασσε, 3. sing. 1. a. Poet. by doubling σ from γελάω.

Εγέλαξα, ας, ε, Dor. for εγέλα-

σα, 1. a. of γελάω.

"Εγεμον, impf. ind. act. of γέμω, to be full, to be loaded.

Εγεννήθην, 1. a. ind. pas. εγέννησα, α 5, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of γεννάω. Τh. γίνομαι.

Εγενόμην, and in 3. pl. εγένουτο, 2. a. ind. m. of yivopas.

Έγεντο, he became, Dor. by syncop. for ἐγένετο, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. m. of the same verb, Pind. Pyth. 6, 28; but the better reading seems to be exerto, which Heyne has adopted.

Eγέεθην, 1. a. ind. pas. Ion.,

hence "yepler, Dor. or Boot. for εγέρθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas., Il. xxiii, 287.

Έγερσιζόητος, ου, δ, ή, one that awakens by the sound of his voice, as a cock. Fr. έγείρω and βοάω.

Έγερσίγελως, ωτος, δ, ή, exciting laughter; epith. of Bacchus. Fr. γέλως.

Έγεςσιθέατεος, ου, δ, ή, exciting the spectators.

Έγερσιμάχης, ου, δ, and

'Εγεςσίμαχος, ου, ό, ή, battlestirring.

'Εγέρσιμος, ου, δ, ή, from which one may wake up, light, gentle, refreshing, as sleep; ἐγέςσιμος ปัสบอร์, refreshing sleep, Theocr. Idyl. xxiv, 7. Fr. ἐγείρω.

'Εγερσίνους, έ, ή, rousing the mind, soul-stirring. Fr. vous.

"Εγερσις, εως, ή, a waking up; a rousing, a stirring up, excitement; a raising, a building up, erection; a being awakened; in N. T., the resurrection of the dead, Matt. xxvii, 53. Fr. 2. sing. pf. ind. pas. έγερσαι, of έγείρω.

Έγερσιφαής, έος, contract. ους, δ, ή, light-exciting, producing light, as a flint. Fr. Oáos.

Έχερτέος, έα, έον, must or is to be awakened, or must rouse. Fr. Lysiew.

Έγερτήριος, ία, ιον, exciting, rousing. Fr. έγείεω.

Έγεςτί, adv. wakefully; while awake; vigilantly; encouraging, Soph. Antig. 409. έγείρω.

Έγερτικός, ή, όν, adj. having power to rouse or excite, encouraging, Plat. Polit. vii, 523, E. Same Th.

Έγηγέςἄτο, Ion. for ἐγηγεςμένοι hour, 3. pl. plupf. ind. pas. of έγείρω.

Έγήγερμαι, σαι, ται, Att. for ήγερμαι, σαι, ται, (not used,) pf. ind. pas. and part. έγηγερμένος, of the same verb.

Έγήθην, 1. a. pas. of γηθίω or γήθω.

"Εγημα, ας, ε, 1. a. of γαμέω, Plat. Polit. 310, B; to take a wife, to marry, Odys. xi, 175; Eurip. Orest. 1671; by syncop. for εγάμησα, by changing a into n, whence part. ynuas, inf. ynμα..

'Εγήσα, 3. sing. impf. act. of γngάω, Il. vii, 148.

Έγινέἄτο, Ion. for εγίνοντο · οὐκ οδοί τε ἐγινέατο, they were not able, Herodt. i, 67.

Έγκαγχάζω, f. άσω, to shout with laughter, Aristot. Eth. vii. Fr. is and καγχάζω.

'Εγκάειν, pres. inf. act. Att. for έγκαίειν. Τh. καίω.

'Εγκαθαίςω, f. ἄςῶ, to purge or purify, pf. pas. ἐγκικάθαςμαι, part. ἐγκεκαθαρμένος, being purified or pure, Xen. Symp. 1, 4. Τh. καθαίςω.

Έγκαθαςμόζω, f. όσω, to fit in, to adapt, Aristoph. Lys. 681. Fr. έν, κατά, and ἁρμόζω.

Έγκαθίζομαι, f. ίδοῦμαι, to make a stop at; to tarry at, to encamp, Thucyd. iii, 1. Fr. xaθέζομαι.

'Εγκαθείργνυμι (ἐγκαθείργω), f. $\xi\omega$, to inclose in; to shut up in. Fr. èν, κατά, and εἴεγω.

'Εγκάθετος, ου, δ, ή, lying in wait; placed in ambush; insidious; suborned, Demosth. 1483, 1; cunning, crafty. Fr. εγκαθίημι. Έγκαθέτως, adv. by ambuscade: insidiously. Same Th.

Εγκαθεύδω, f. καθευδήσω, to sleep in, Aristoph. Lys. 614. Fr. καθεύδω.

'Εγκαθηδάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to pass one's youth in, Eurip. Hipp. 1099. Fr. έν, κατά, and ήβάω. 'Εγκάθημαι, to sit in or upon; to lie hid or concealed, to lie in wait, to be on the watch; with μεταξύ, to lie or be between, Plat. Parm. 156, D; Aristoph. Thesm. 600. Fr. ev and xáθημαι.

Έγκαθιδεῦω, f. ύσω, to place in or upon, Eurip. Iph. T. 979. Fr. εν, κατά, and ίδεύω.

Έγκαθίζω, f. ίσω, to place or seat in or upon; neut. to sit upon, Pind. Pyth. iv, 272; mid. to sit in or upon. Fr. έν and καθίζω. See καθίζω.

Έγκαθίημι, f. καθήσω, to throw in, to let down in; to cause to pass in; to communicate to. Fr. εν and καθίημι.

'Εγκάθισμα, ατος, τό, what one sits upon, a seat or stool; a place of ambush. From

Έγκαθίστημι, f. καταστήσω, and έγκαθιστάνω, Demosth. 214, 20; to place or put in; to appoint or establish in, Thucyd. i, 4; Eurip. Androm. 269; to post or station in; to place as a spy; to place between or to interpose; 2. a. and pf. to be in or between; part. pf. act. ἐγκαθεστώς, interposed, arranged. Fr. ἐν, κατά, and Tornui.

Έγκαθοςάω, ῶ, ƒ. όψομαι, to look at in a situation, Plat. Epin. 990, Β. Γr. δράω.

Eγκαθορμίζω, f. ίσω, to bring into a harbour; mid. to come into port, to take a station, Thucyd. iv, 1. Fr. iv, κατά, and δρμιζω.

'Eγκαθυξείζω, f. ίσω, to treat with insolence or outrage; to be outrageous or riotous in, Eurip. Troad. 990. Fr. in, κατά, and δεείζω.

*Εγκαίνια, ων, τά, festival in honor of the dedication of a temple, statue, etc.; a dedication, LXX. Fr. is and καινός.

*Εγκαινίζω, f. ίσω, to renew, restore; to confirm; to inaugurate, to initiate, consecrate, dedicate; 1. a. act. ἐνεκαίνισα, pf. pas. ἐγκεκαίνισμαι, LXX. and N. T. Fr. ἐγκαίνια.

Eγκαινισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a renewing; a dedication, inauguration. Fr. pf. pas. of ἐγκαινίζω, LXX.

"Εγκαιζος, ου, δ, ή, timely, seasonable, opportune, Plat. Polit. 282, E; favorable; and

Έγκαίςως, adv. seasonably, in due time. Fr. καιρός.

Έγκαίω, f. καύσω, to burn in; to brand, to burn with, Eurip. Cycl. 392. Fr. is and καίω.

Eγκακίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be cowardly; to neglect through cowardice. Fr. κακός.

Εγκαλέω, ω, f. έσω, to call upon any one; to summon into court; to prosecute; to accuse, scil. in a capital cause; Isocr. 10; to arraign; τί ἐγκαλῶν ἡμῖν καὶ τῆ πόλει έπιχειρείς ήμας απολλύναι; what charge have you against us and the state, that you thus attempt to destroy us? Plat. Crit. 50, C; Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 154; to reproach, to blame; ἐγκαλῶν δ' ἐμοὶ φόνους πατεώους, reproaching me with my father's murder, Soph. Electr. 768; to demand payment, satisfaction, etc., with dat., sometimes the gen., governed by ένεκα understood; έγκαλεῖν τινὶ dixny, to call one to account; ἐγκαλεῖν ἀργύριον, to claim money or payment, Demosth. 98, 37; impf. ἐνεκάλεον, ουν, 1. α. ἐνεκάλεσα, pf. ἐγκέκληκα, pf. pas. ἐγκίκλημαι, part. pres. έγκαλούμενος, accused; έγκεκλημένα, charges, accusations. Fr. iv and xaliw.

'Εγκαλινδέω, ω, f. ήσω, to roll up in; to envelope; mid. to roll or wrap one's self in; to wallow in; pas. to be completely engrossed by. Fr. èv and καλιν-

día.

'Εγχαλλωπίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to glory in; to please one's self in; to make a boast of; and

'Εγκαλλώσισμα, ατος, τό, decoration, embellishment, finery, Thucyd. ii, 62. Fr. iv and καλλωπίζω. Th. κάλλος ἄψ.

'Έγκαλοσκελής, έος, δ, ή, having his legs in the stocks. Fr. σκέλος.

'Εγκάλυμμα, ἄτος, τό, a veil, a covering. Fr. pf. pas. of έγκα- λύπτω.

'Εγκαλυμμός, οῦ, ὁ, a covering, a wrapping up. From

'Εγκαλύπτω, f. ύψω, to veil, to hide in, to conceal in; mid. ἐγκαλύπτομαι, to roll one's self up in clothes, Aristoph. Nub. 733; ἀλλ' (ἐἀν) ἐγκαλύπτωμαι, but if I should wrap myself up, i. e. if I should evade, Æschin. c. Ctes.; pas. to be wrapped up in, Aristoph. Nub. 11; to be ashamed; pf. pas. ἐγκικάλυμμαι. Th. καλύπτω.

'Έχκάλυψις, εως, ἡ, the act of veiling or covering. Fr. pf. pas. of preced.

Έγκάμπτω, f. άμψω, to bend, to crook in or into, Xen. Eq. i, 8. Fr. iv and κάμπτω.

'Εγκανάζω, f. άξω, to pour in with a noise; ἐγκάναξον, imperat. 1. a. act., Aristoph. Eq. 105. Th. καναχή.

Έγκανάσσω, f. ξω, to pour in, aor. imperat. ἐγκάναζον.

Έγκαναχάομαι, 1. f. m. ήσομαι, to burst into a peal of laughter; to blow a blast upon a shell, Theocr. ix, 27; to make a rattling sound. Fr. καναχή.

tling sound. Fr. καναχή.
'Έγκαναχίω, ω, f. ήσω, to pour out (any thing) with a sound or noise; 1. a. ἐγκάναζον, 1. a. inf. m. ἐγκαναχήσασθαι. Th. ἡχος. 'Έγκάττω, f. άψω, to devour greedily, to snap up, Aristoph. Vesp, 805; Eurip. Cycl. 622. Fr. ἐν and κάπτω.

"Εγκας, ἄςος, δ, cited as from Il. ix, 378; and with two significations, the brain, and a louse, used contemptuously for a thing of no value. Heyne adopts the etymology and explanation of Clarke, in his notes on this line, which see. The received reading is τίω δί μιν ἐν καζὸς αἴση, I estimate him as worthless. See

"Εγκάζος, δ, the brain, like ἐγκέφαλος, from κάς, κάςα, Lycophr. 1104. See preced.

'Εγκάρδιος, ου, δ, ή, being in the

heart. Fr. is and καζδία.
"Εγκας πος, ου, δ, ή, containing fruit or seed; κάλυξιν εγκάς.
ποις, with unripe fruits, i. e. fruits in the hush, not brought to maturity, Soph. Œd. T. 25; fruitful, Plat. Phædr. 276, B;

'Εγκαςσία, ας, ή, obliquity. From 'Εγκάςσιος, ου, ό, ή, so as to cut at a point, transverse, Thucyd. vii, 7; oblique, across. Th. κείςω.

pregnant. Th. καρπός.

'Εγκαςσίχολος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, prone to anger; bitter, unpleasant. F-. ἐν and κάςα, for κάςηνον and χολή.

Έγκαςσίως, adv. transversely, obliquely, slantingly.

Έγκαςτεςιω, ω, f. ήσω, to endure patiently; to persist in; ταπεινή ὑμῶν ἡ διάνοια ἐγκαςτεςιῖν ἃ ἔγνωτε, your spirit is too mean to persist in what you have resolved on, Thucyd. ii, 61. Fr. ἐν and καςτεςίω.

'Εγκάς, adv. deeply. Fr. έν.
"Εγκασι, dat. pl. for έγκάτοισι,

from

"EΓΚΑΤΑ, ων, τά, the bowels, viscera, entrails, intestines, Il. xi, 176; Gen. xliii, 29; and ἔγκατ', for ἔγκατα. "Probably from ἐν and κάω, the same as κείω, or κεῖμαι, to lie." Dunbar.

'Εγκαταθαίνω, f. ήσομαι, to go down into, Pind. Nem. i, 18. Fr. έν, κατά, and βαίνω.

'Έγκαταβίοω, ω, f. ώσω, to spend one's life in, Longin. 44. Fr. iv, κατά, and βιοω.

Έγκαταγέλαστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, liable to be laughed at, ridiculous. Fr. ἐν and καταγελάω.

Έγκαταγηράσκω, f. άσω, to grow old or to become inveterate in. Fr. γηράσκω.

Έγκαταδίω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. δίδικα, to bind fast in, to involve in, to shackle, impede, Plat. Phæd. 84, A. Fr. iv, κατά, and δίω.

'Εγκατάδυμι, and -δύνω, or

Έγκαταδύω, 2. a. έγκατέδυν, to go down into, to plunge in or under. Fr. δύω.

'Εγκαταζεύγνυμι, or ζευγνύω, f. ζεύζω, to harness, to fit or adapt, Suph. 1j. 723. Th. ζεύγνυμι. 'Εγκαταθής, 2. pers. sing. 2. a. subj. act. of εγκατατίθημι. Fr. εν, κατά, and τίθημι.

Έγκατάθοιτο, 3. sing. opt. 2. a. m. of εγκατατίθημι.

Έγκατάκειμαι, to lie down or sleep in, to recline near. Th.

reīµai.

Έγκατάκλειστος, ου, δ, ή, shut in, Eurip. Dan. 39.

Έγκατακλίνω, f. ἴνω, pf. ἴκα, to place or put down in, to cause to lie down in; mid. to recline in or upon. Th. κλίνω.

Έγκατακοιμάομαι, ωμαι, to spend the night in, to sleep in; 1. α . inf. pas. ἐγκατακοιμηθῆναι, Herodt. viii, 134. Th. κοιμάω.

Έγκατακοούω, f. ούσω, to strike or stamp; έγκατακρούων ποδί, striking the feet against each other in the dance, tripping it with the foot, Aristoph. Ran. 331. Th. κρούω.

Έγκαταλαμβάνω, f. λήψομαι, to lay hold of, to hold fast, to surprise in; to stop or take in; pas. to be seized or caught in, Thucyd. vii, 30; circumvented or deceived, Demosth. 388, 12; a. pas. ἐγκατελήφθην. Th. καταλαμβάνω.

Έγκαταλέγω, f. έξω, to number among; to enrol in; to inscribe; to gather or collect in; ἐγκατελέγην, 2. a. pas. ἐγκατελέγησαν, were collected and put in, Thucyd. i, 93. Th. λέγω.

Έγκατάλειμμα, ἄτος, τό, what remains, a monument. From Εγκαταλείπω, f. είψω, to leave in; to forsake, desert, abandon; to desert in danger; to leave remaining, Xen. Cyr. viii, 8, 3; 2. a. ind. act. ἐγκατέλιπον, ες, ε, 2. a. subj. act. έγκαταλίπω, ης, η, 2. pf. εγκαταλέλοιπα, Demosth. 1316, 25; pas. to be left behind, to be surpassed, Herodt. viii, 59. Fr. iv, κατά, and λεί-

Εγκατάληψις, εως, ή, a catching, a seizure, Thucyd. v, 72; pl. Τh. λαμ. principles, axioms. δάνω.

Έγκαταλιμπάνω, s. as έγκαταλείπω.

 $^{\prime}$ Εγκαταλογίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to calculate, compute; to number among, Isaus, 88, 36. λογιζομαι.

Έγκαταμίγνυμι, and έγκαταμιγνύω, to mix in, to intermix, to intermingle, Aristoph. Lys. 581. Fr. έν, κατά, and μιγνύω or μίγνυμι.

Έγκαταπαίζω, f. αίζω, to mock, deride, banter. Fr. ἐν, κατά, and παίζω.

Έγκαταπήγνυμι, f. πήξω, to fix or fasten in, to nail in, to thrust or drive into. Τh. πήγνυμι. Έγκαταπίπτω, f. πεσούμαι, to

fall down in or upon, to throw

one's self upon. Fr. iv, κατά, and πίπτω.

Έγκαταπλέκω, f. έξω, to interweave or intertwine among, Xen. Cyn. ix, 12. Th. πλέκω.

'Εγκαταβράπτω, f. άψω, to sew in, to stitch, Xen. Cyn. vi, 1. Τh. ράπτω.

Έγκατασκευάζω, *f.* άσω, to make or prepare in, to finish or complete in; to arrange carefully. Fr. κατά and σκευάζω.

Έγκατάσκευος, ου, δ, ή, composed with art or skill. Same

Εγκατασκήπτω, f. ήψω, to invade or assail; to hurl upon, with accus. and dat., Æschyl. Pers. 506; to strike as with a thunderbolt; ἐγκατάσκηψον βέλος, launch your thunderbolt, Soph. Trach, 1077; to fall upon suddenly, make an attack; also, to prevail, as a disease, scil. the plague of Athens, Thucyd. ii, 47. Th. σκήπτω.

'Εγκατάσκηψις, εως, ή, an attack, an assault. Same Th.

Έγκατασκιβρόω, ῶ, ƒ. ώσω, to render hard or scirrhous.

'Εγκατασπείρω, f. σπερῶ, to strew or scatter in, to sow in, disseminate. Th. σπείρω.

'Εγκατατάσσω, f. τάξω, to arrange among others, to place in. Τh. τάσσω.

Έγκατατέμνω, f. τεμῶ, to cut into or among, Plat. Polit. viii, 565, D; pf. pas. ἐγκατατίτμημαι. Fr. τέμνω.

'Εγκατατίθημι, f. θήσω, to put down in or among; to execute or produce; ός κείνον τελαμώνα έῆ ἐγκάτθετο τέχνη, who executed that baldric by his art, literally, who included it in, or made it a specimen of his workmanship, Odys. xi, 613.

Έγκατέζα, Poet. and Dor. for έγκατέζη, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. έγκαταβαίνω.

Έγκάτθει, by syncop. for έγκατάθεο, 2. sing. 2. a. mid. of έγκατατίθημι.

Έγκατθετο, by syncop. for έγ-κατίθετο, 3. sing. 2. a. mid. of έγκατατίθημι. See above. Fr. έν, κατά, and τίθημι.

Έγκατίζεσθαι, pres. inf. m. Ion. for εγκαθίζεσθαι, from εγκαθίζω, to sit in or upon, Herodt. v, 26. Th. $7\zeta\omega$.

'Εγκατιλλώπτω, f. ψω, to mock, to scoff at; to laugh at, deride, Æschyl. Eum. 113.

Έγκατοικέω, ω, f. ήσω, to dwell

or live permanently among, to live in, be an inhabitant, 2 Pet. ii, 8. Fr. iv and xúroixos. 'Εγκατοικοδομέω, ω, f. ήσω, to build on a spot, Thucyd. iii, 18; to build in, inclose, immure, shut up, Æschin. 26, 7. Th. oixoδομέω.

"Εγκάτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, inner, interior. Fr. iv and xsimai.

"Εγκαυμα, ατος, τό, a burned mark, a blister occasioned by fire; an encaustic painting, the colors being burnt in, Plat. Tim. 26, C. Fr. ev and zaíw.

"Εγκαυστος, ου, δ, ή, burnt in; branded; encaustic painting. Fr. iv and naiw.

'Εγκαυχάω, ω, and -άομαι, ωμαι, 1. f. m. χήσομαι, to glory in, to boast of, to be proud of, LXX. Ετ. καυχάομαι.

Εγκάφος, ου, i, a little mouthful, a morsel. Fr. ἐγκάπτω. Τh. κάπτω.

"Εγκειμαι, to lie in, to be in, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 19; to be placed in or upon; to press upon; to vex or trouble; to harass; to pursue, to invade; to urge; to press, Thucyd. i, 144; πολύς τοῖς συμβεβηκόσιν ἔγκειται, he dwells much upon past events, Dem. de Coron.; Xen. Hist. iii, 5, 13; to annoy; to be hostile to; to inveigh against; to be devoted to, Theocr. iii, 33; to be involved in; sooi d' exourioiσιν ἔγκεινται βλάβαις, such as are involved in voluntary sufferings, Soph. Phil. 1302; έγκείμενος, part. Th. κείμαι.

Έγκείςω, f. εςω, to shear, shave, pf. pas. εγκέκαεμαι · it takes the dative, εγκεκαςμένω κάςα, Eu-rip. Electr. 108. Th. κείςω.

"Еүкытаі, 3. sing. pres. of "гүкы-'Εγκεκαίνισται, 3. sing. pf. pas.

έγκεκαίνισμαι, of έγκαινίζω. Έγκεκαλυμμένος, covered, veiled, hidden, part. pf. pas. of lyna.

λύπτω. Th. καλύπτω. Έγκεκλιται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of έγκλίνω.

 $^{\prime}$ Εγκεκοισυςωμένην, Aristoph.Nub. 48. See εγκοισυρόομαι.

'Εγκεκοςδυλήμενος. See έγκοςδυλέω.

Έγκέλαδος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that makes a noise, Hom. Batrach. 275; τὰ ἐγκέλαδα, buzzing insects. Τh. κέλαδος.

Έγκελάδος, ου, δ, the name of a giant, Encéladus, Eurip. Cycl. 7. Έγκέλευμα, or ἐγκέλευσμα, ατος, τό, and

ъ2

Έρκελευσις, εως, ή, exhortation, admonition, encouragement, Xen. Cyn. vi, 24; a shout of encouragement; command; and 'Ερείλευστος, ου, ό, ή, ordered, commanded, Nen. Anab. i, 3, 13. Τh. κελεύω.

*Εγκελεύω, f. εύσω, to exhort, encourage, incite; to command, Eschyl. Prom. 73. Fr. xtλεύω.

'Εγ χέλλω, f. ελῶ, and Eol. έλσω, to move into; to lean or rely upon, to be propped on. Fr. iv and κέλλω.

'Εγκεντείζω, f. ίσω, to prick, spur on; to stimulate; in N. T., to insert, ingraft; 1. a. act. ένεκέντρισα, inf. έγκεντρίσαι, 1. a. pas. ἐνεκεντρίσθην, 1. fut. pas. έγκεντρισθήσομαι. Fr. έν and κεντείζω.

Έγκεντείς, ίδος, ή, a sting, Aristoph. Vesp. 427; a goad, a spur; a stylus, with which the mark of acquittal or condemnation was made by the dicast on his tablet. Fr. zévreov.

"Εγκεντρος, ου, ό, ή, having a point; sharp.

'Εγκεςαν, pres. inf. act. of

'Εγκεράννυμι, or -αννύω, f. κερά- $\sigma\omega$, to mix with, to mix or mingle together; ἐγκεράσασα, having mixed, Π . viii, 189; to excite confusion, Herodt. v, 124. Fr. κεράννυμι, or κεράω, obsol. *Εγκεςτομέω, ω, f. ήσω, to cut to the heart with reproaches; to revile, abuse; rail at, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1006. Fr. πεςτομέω. Eγκίφαλος, ου, δ, ή, being in the head, in the head; hence, b iyχέφαλος, scil. μυελός, the brain, Il. iii, 300 ; εἴστες ὑμεῖς τὸν ἐγκέφαλον έν τοῖς κροτάφοις καὶ μη έν ταῖς πτέρναις καταπεπατημένον φορείτε, if ye carry your brains in your head, and not trodden down in your heels, Demosth. 88, 1; οΐα κεφαλή καὶ ἐγκέφαλον οὐκ ἔχει, what a head, and that has no brains! or, more strictly, according to the play upon the words in the original, what a brain-pan without any brains! Æsop. Fab. in Coll. Minor. 8; also, the kernel of a nut; τὸν ἐγκέφαλον τοῦ Poivixos, the eatable pith of young palm-shoots, Xen. Anab. ii, 3, 9. Fr. iv and κεφαλή. Έγκίχοδα, 2. pf. of ἰγχίζω,

Aristoph. Ran. 479.

Έγκιχεημίνος, part. pf. pas. of χράομαι.

Έγκεχυρασμένος, part. pf. pas.

of εγχυράζομαι, the same with ένεχυράζομαι, οτ ένεχυράζω. Έγκηςόω, ω, f. ώσω, to overlay with wax. Th. κηςός.

Έγκιθαείζω, f. ίσω, to play on the harp to or among. Fr. iv and κιθαείζω.

Έγκικεάω, Dor. for έγκεεάννυμι. Έγκιλικεύω, f. εύσω, and έγκιλι $xi\zeta\omega$, f. $i\sigma\omega$, to adopt the depraved manners of the Cilicians; to act treacherously; to be wicked or savage. Fr. Κίλιξ.

Έγχινέομαι, to disturb, trouble, dep. mid. of

Έγκινέω, ω, f. ήσω, to move any thing in; to trouble, disturb, agitate. Fr. κινέω.

'Εγκίςνημι, Epic and Poet. for ἐγκεςάννυμι, to pour in, to mix; έγκιονάτώ τις κοητῆρα, Pind. Nem. ix, 119. Fr. èv and κίρ-

Έγκισσάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to desire the male, to conceive, Gen. xxx, 39; to have longings; ἐγκισσησαι, 1. a. inf. act. Fr. iv and xiooa.

Έγκισσεύω, f. εύσω, to twine or to wind about like the ivy. Th. ziggos.

Έγκισσήσωσι, 3. pl. 1. a. subj. of έγκισσάω.

Έγκλεισμός, οῦ, ὁ, an inclosure, a shutting up. From

Έγκλείω, f. είσω, Att. ἐγκλήω, Ion. εγκληΐω, Herodt. iv, 78; to shut up in, to inclose, to close, Soph. Antig. 180; to put in prison, Eurip. Hec. 1266; γλῶσσαν ἐγκλείσας (according to Ellendt, έγκλήσας) έχει, i. e. is silent; mid. to shut one's self up in ; pf. pas. έγκέκλεισμαι, Att. εγκέκλημαι (should be probably έγκέκλησμαι), part. pas. έγκεκλημένος, shut up, inclosed, Soph. Trach. 576; Plat. Prot. 314, D. Th. xlsiw.

'Εγκληθείς, έντος, part. 1. a. pas.,

"Εγκλημα, ἄτος, τό, a charge, accusation, indictment, crimination, complaint, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 6; Demosth. 277, 22; likewise, the charge, Id. 912, 1; η γάς τι καὶ σὺ τοῖς πανωλέθροις ἔχεις ἔγκλημα ἀτρείδαις, Soph. Phil. 325; εγκλήματα ποιείσθαι, to make charges against, Thucyd.; έγκλήματα ποιησάμενοι, making complaints of us, to have cause of war, Isocr. Panegyr. 19; gen. of the person, and sometimes dat. of the thing. Fr. Lyzalia.

'Εγκληματικός, ή, όν, ready to accuse, an accuser; litigious; concerning an accusation. Same

"Εγκληςος, ου, δ, ή, inheriting with or as a coheir, participating with or having a share with, sharing in, Eurip. Hipp. 1015; Soph. Antig. 808. Fr. iv and κλῆρος.

"Εγκλησις, εως, ή, an accusation, charge. Th. έγκαλίω.

Έγκλιδόν, adv. bent downwards, in a leaning manner; hence, sideways, aslant.

'Εγκλίνω, f. ἴνῶ, to bend, incline to; to bow, Eurip. Hec. 727; to cause to incline or give way; to lean upon; to be inclined; to fly or retreat; to give way, Xen. Ag. i, 32; to rest upon, Π. vi, 78. Th. κλίνω.

"Εγκλίσις, εως, ή, a bending or inclining, inclination; among the grammarians, a mode; and

Έγκλιτικός, ή, όν, that may be inclined; bending; in Gram. an enclitic, or word which throws back its accent upon the preceding word. Fr. έγκλίνω.

Έγκλοιόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to inclose or surround with a neck-band or collar, Prov. vi, 21. Fr. is and x λοιός.

'Εγκλυδάζομαι, f. άσομαι, to float among; to be agitated, as the bowels. Fr. is and κλύζω. 'Εγκλύζω, f. ύσω, to inject, to administer a clyster; to wash or rinse. Fr. in and πλύζω.

"Εγκλυσμα, ατος, τό, an injection, a clyster. Same Th.

Έγκοιλαίνω, f. ανώ, to scoop out, to hollow, Herodt. iii, 73. Th. κοῖλος.

Έγκοίλια, ων, τά, bowels, entrails; the ribs or side-timbers of a ship, called also vopers. See EvTEROV.

"Εγκοιλος, ου, δ, ή, hollow. Fr. roîlos.

'Εγκοιμάομαι, ωμαι, to sleep or lie down, among, or upon. Fr. έν and κοιμάομαι.

Έγκοιμίζω, f. ίσω, to luli to sleep.

Εγκοισυρόομαι, οῦμαι, to live as luxuriously or extravagantly, and to be as proud and haughty. as Cosyra, a celebrated Athenian lady, the wife of Pisistratus, remarkable for her pride and haughtiness, Aristoph. Nub. 4-; to play the Coesyra; Cumberland renders it by a word of similar formation, to be Cosyrified; and a later translator, Walsh, to be be-Cœsyra'd. See Felton's Notes, and Schol. ad

Acharn. 614. Fr. εν and Koi-

Έγχοισύςόω, part. pf. pas. έγχεκοισυςωμένη. See preced.

'E, ωτώς, άδος, ή, serving for a couch or bed. Fr. is and κοίτη. 'Εγκοιτάω, ω, f. ήσω, to sleep in. Fr. κοιτάω.

Έγχόλαμμα, ατος, τό, any thing engraven or carved upon; carved work; sculpture. From

'Εγπολάπτω, f. άψω, 1. α. ἐνεπόλαψα, to engrave upon, to carve or cut in, Herodt. i, 187; γράμματα ἐν λίθω ἐγπεπολαμμένα, Id. ii, 136. Th. πολάπτω.

Έγκοληθάζω, f. άσω, to swallow or gulp down, 1. a. act. ἐνεκολήθασα, Aristoph. Eq. 265

'Εγκολπίζω, f. ίσω, to form a bay; to embrace; to press to one's bosom; to welcome. Fr. 'èν and κόλπος.

Έγκολπίω, ω, f. ώσω, to form a sinuosity or swell; to form a bay or gulf. Th. κόλπος.

Έγκομείουμαι, οῦμαι, f. ώσομαι, to clothe or deck one's self, to be adorned; 1. a. mid. ἐνεκομεωσάμη, ω, ατο, 1. a. imperat. mid. ἐγκ'μεωσαι, part. 1. a. pas. ἐγκυμως ωτος, τό, what is cut in, an incision; an impediment. Fr. ἐν and κομείω. Fr. ἐν and κομείω.

'Εγκονίω, ω, f. ήσω, literally, to raise the dust by bustling about, running, etc.; hence, to hasten, Eurip. Hec. 507; to hasten, despatch, make haste, run, press on; σὐ δὶ κέλευθον ἤνπες ἤλθες, ἐγκόνει πάλιν, do you tread back the road you came, Æschyl. Prom. 964; to be quick, active, Soph. Trach. 1245; ἐγκονίων, Lacon. the same, Aristoph. Lys. 1311. Fr. ἐν and κονέω.

'Εγκονητί, adv., Poet. with much pains or labor, Pind. Nem. iii, 61; expeditiously, laboriously. Fr. εν απά κόνις.

'Eγκονίζομαι, or ἐγκονίομαι, to cover one's self with dust, to roll one's self in the dust; in the palæstra, the athletæ sprinkled themselves with dust before they encountered each other, Xen. Symp. iii, 8. Th. κόνις.

'Εγκόνιος, ου, ο, ἡ, being in the dust; covered with dust; traced in the dust. Same Th.

'Εγκονίς, ίδος, ή, an active female servant.

'Εγκοπή, ης, η, a cut, an incision; an obstacle, hindrance. Fr. iv and κοπή.

"Εγκοπος, ου, δ, ή, requiring much labor or pains, difficult, laborious; fatigued, weary. Fr. iv and κόπος.

'Εγκόπτω, f. όψω, l. a. ἐνέκοψα, to cut in; to notch; to trench; to hinder, interrupt, impede; impf. pas. ἐνεκοπτόμην, 2. pf. ἐγκέκοπα. Th. κόπτω.

'Εγκοςδυλέω, ω, f. ήσω, to envelope, to inclose, wrap up, as under a hood; ἐγκεκοςδυλημένος, wrapt up over head and ears, Aristoph. Nub. 10. Fr. ἐν and κοςδύλη.

Έγχοςδυλίζω, s. as preced.

Έγκος ὑπτω, f. ύψω, to strike or butt and struggle, like bulls or rams. Th. κος ὑπτω.

Έγκοσμέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to arrange in, to put in its place, Odys. xv, 218; to set in order. Th. κόσ-

'Εγχόσμιος, ου, δ, ή, being in the world; living in society. Th. χόσμος.

Έγκοτέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, the same with κοτέω, to be angry or indignant, Æschyl. Choëph. 41; to bear resentment against; governs dat. Th. κότος.

Έγχότημα, ατος, τό, and ἐγχότησις, εως, ή, the same with κότος, inveterate hatred, animosity, resentment; a grudge. From
μf. μas of ἐγχοτίω.

Έγκότησις, εως, 'n, see preced.

Έγκοτος, ου, δ, ή, bearing a secret hatred or animosity against; bearing a grudge against; ἔγκοτον ἔχοντες Σαμίωσι, bearing a grudge against the Samians, Herodt. iii, 59; as a substantive, anger, Herodt. vi, 73.

'Εγκράζω, f άξομαι, to cry out against; to menace; 2. a. act. ενέκρᾶγον, Thucyd. viii, 84; governs the dat. Th. κράζω.

"Εγκοάσις, εως, ή, an infusion, a mixture. Th. κεράννυμι.

Έγκρασίχολος, ου, δ, π, having an infusion of bile; as subst. a kind of small fish, like an anchovy, Aristot. Hist. Anim.

Eγκεματια, ας, ή, self-command, continence, temperance, moderation, Xen Mem. i, 5; Cyr. i, 5, 7; fortitude, patience, Id. viii, 1, 12. Fr. ἐγκεματής, having power over, master of; superior to; from ἐν and κεμάτος.

Έγκρατεῖς, nom. pl. of ἐγκρατής. Έγκρατευμα, ατος, τό, self-command, temperance, restraint;

Εγκρατεύομαι, dep. mid. f. εύτομαι, pf. εγκικράτευμαι, to re-

strain one's self, to be temperate, to abstain from; to have self-control, I Cor. vii, 9; and. Έγπεαπέω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to be master or have the command over; with gen. to persevere in, persist; with dat.

'Eγκζατέως, adv. firmly, strongly; with moderation.

Έγκεμτής, έος, οῦς, ὁ, ἡ, having power over, powerful, Æschyl. Prom. 55; strong; master of, Xen. Hist. vii, 12; possessing self-command, continent, Tit. i, 8; possessing, Herodt. viii, 49; Soph. Phil. 75; moderate, temperate, sober, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 8; ἐγκεμτῖς εἶναι γαστεὸς καὶ τοτοῦ, to be abstemious in eating and drinking, Mem. ii, 1, 7; superior to; nom. pl. ἐγκεμτῖς, compar. ἐγκεμτίστεςος, superl. ἐγκεμτίστατος. Th. κεμτος.

Έγκεεμάννῦμι, f. άσω, to suspend among or in. Fr. κεεμάννυμι, or κεεμάω.

Έγκεινω, f. ἐγκείνω, pf. ἐγκέκεικα, to admit or class among,
after examination, Eurip. Here.
F. 182; Demosth. 489, 19;
with sis to approve, to adopt,
to number or reckon among; 1.
a. ἐνέκεινα, 1. a. inf. ἐγκείναι, 1.
a. pus. ἐνεκείθην. Th. κείνω.

'ΕΓΚΡΙ'Σ, τδος, ή, a kind of cake made of flour, honey, and oil. L.Y.Y.

"Εγκείσις, εως, ή, admission into, adoption. Th. κείνω.

"Eγες τος, ου, δ, 'n, approved, adopted; considered with or among others. Th. κείνω.

'Εγκροτέοισαι, Dor. for ἐγκροτέουσαι, οῦσαι, beating, striking, nom. pl. fem. part. pres. of κροτέω "ἐγκροτέοισαι ποσσὶ περιπλέκτοις, dancing with wreathed steps, Theore xviii, 8; rattling, Eurip. Iph. T. 1369; cf. Milton's Comus, 143:

Come, knit hands and beat the ground, In a light, fantastic round.'

See also Horace, Od. i, 4, 6."
Dunbar. Th. κρότος.

Έγκεοτέω, ω, f. now, to strike upon, to strike with the feet in dancing; hence, to dance.

'Έγκεούω, f. ούσω, to drive or force in, Aristoph. Vesp. 130; to beat time with the feet; to dance; to trip along, Aristoph. Ran. 374; to march. Fr. κεούω.

"Εγιευμμα, ἄτος, τό, what is concealed; an ambuscade. Th. κεύττω.

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Έγκεύπτω, f. ύψω, to conceal or hide in, to cover up; to mix with; hence, in N. T., to mix in, to knead in leaven with flour, Matt. xiii, 33; 1. a. lvíκευψα. Th. κεύπτω.

Έγκευξιάζω, f. άσω, to pilfer; mid. to conceal one's self, Aristoph. Eq. 822. Th. κεύφιος.

'Εγκζυβίας, ου, δ, a kind of cake, buked under hot ashes.

'Εγκιότιις, ου, δ, ή, concealed in; hidden Th. κρύπτω.

Έγκτάομαι, ῶμαι, f. ήσομαι, pf. pas. ἐγκίκτημαι, to acquire possessions in a foreign country, Demosth. 1208, 27; Herodt. v, 23. Th. κτάομαι.

*Εγκττια, ατος, τό, landed property, held in a foreign country; κτήματα, possessions in one's own country; the term εγκτήματα also signified real estate in a different δήμος (deme) from that to which the owner belonged by birth. See Demosth. 87, 6, and Reiske's Index.

"Εγκτησις, εως, ή, an acquisition; right of property or possession in a foreign country, Nen. Hist. v, 212. Same Th.

"Εγκτητος, ου, δ, ħ, acquired, gotten, possessed. Th. κτάομαι.
'Εγκτίζω, f. ίσω, to build, to found in a place, Herodt. v, 23. Th. κτίζω.

Έγκυθήκη, ης, ή, a prop or support, Simonid. (Schrevel. Lex. but doubtful.)

Έγκυκάω, ω, f. ήσω, to mix together: mid. to confound, Aristoph. Acharn. 939. Th. κυκάω. Έγκυκλέω, ω, f. ήσω, to turn round on wheels; pas. to be involved, Aristoph. Vesp. 710. Th. κύκλος.

'Εγκύκληθου, ου, τό, and

Έγχύπλημα, ατος, τό, a machine by turning which the interior of the theatre was displayed; also, a machine for the same purpose, moving on wheels, in which the actors were sometimes brought to the front of the stage. But the better reading is ἐκκύκλημα, etc.

'Εγχύκλιος, ου, δ, ή, circular, round; going round the whole, Demosth. 463, 13; annual, periodical, Eurip. Iph. T. 430; common, vulgar, trivial, Demosth. 792, 16; ή ξγχύκλιος παιδία, the complete circle of education; hence the compound gave origin to the term, encyclopædia; ξγχύκλιοι χοροί, choirs moving in circles, Æschin. ii,

23. Fr. is and núnhos.

"Εγκυκλου, ου, τό, a woman's gown, surrounded with a purple border, Aristoph. Lys. 113; Eccles. 536. Th. κύκλος.

'Εγκυκλοπαιδεία, ας, ή, encyclopædia, a complete course of instruction, comprehending all the arts and sciences. Fr. έγκυκλος and παιδεία.

"Εγκυκλος, ου, δ, ή, the same with έγκύκλιος.

Έγκυκλόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, and ἐγκυκλίω, ήσω, to inclose in a circle, to encompass, surround, Eurip. Bacch. 288; to cause to turn round, Eurip. Iph. T. 76; mid. also, to surround; ὥσπες φωνή μέ τις ἐγκικύκλωται, Aristoph. Vesp. 395; to be encircled, surrounded; to be encompassed, Aristoph. Vesp. 699. Th. κύκλος.

'Εγκυλινδίω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to roll in; mid. to roll one's self in; to live in. Fr. κυλινδίω. Hence, Έγκυλίνδησις, εως, ἡ, the act

Eγκυλίνδησις, εως, ή, the act of rolling or revolving in or among.

'Έγκυλιω, f. ίσω, to wrap or roll in, to envelope; to involve. Th. κυλίω.

'Έγκυμων, ονος, δ, ή, pregnant, Eurip. Dan. 35; Xen. Cyn. 7, 2; with young; full, filled with, teeming with, Longin. 9 and 13. Fr. έν and κύω.

"Εγκύος, ου, δ, ή, pregnant, being with young. From the same.

Έγκυούμηνος, part. pres from έγκυίομαι, to be in the womb. Fr.
εν and κυέω, s. as κύω.

Έγκύπτω, f. ύψω, to bow down the head in order to look into, to bend down; to examine narrowly, Herodt. vii, 152; ἐγκύ-ψας ἔχε, stoop down, Aristoph. Thesm. 243; ἐγκεκυφότες, Thucyd. iv, 4. Fr. κύπτω.

Έγκυξέω. See ἐγκύξω. Έγκυξοσα, 1. a. inf., and Έγκυξοσα, άντος, part. 1. a., ἐγκύξοσα, 1. a. inf., ἐγκύξοση, 3.

sing. 1. a. subj. of ἐγκύρω.
'Εγκύρτἴον, ου, τό, convexity, roundness, Plat. Tim. 78, B. Fr. κύρτος.

Εγκῦςω, f. ύςσω, or ἐγκυςίω, f. ήσω, Herodt. ii, 82 (Herodotus uses both forms); to fall in or upon, to light upon, to encounter, to meet; impf. ἐνέκῦςον, pres. ραs. ἐγκύςομαι· the fut. ἐγκυςήσω, etc. is more rare; 1. a. ἐνίκυςσα, 11. xiii, 145, with the dative. Th. κύςω.

"Εγκύρις, εως, ή, childbirth; par-

turition.

"Εγκύτα, τά, Lacon. for ἔγκατα.
'Εγκύτί, adv. upon the skin, to the skin. Th. κύτος.

'Εγκῦω, f. ὑσω, to be pregnant.
Th. κύω.

Έγκωμιαζω, f. άσω, ηf. ἐγκεκωμίακα, Plat. Legg. i, 629; to
praise, laud, commend, eulogize,
Plat. Gorg. 74; part. pres. pas.
ἐγκωμιαζόμενος, l. a. ἐγκωμιασθείς, ηf. ἐγκεκωμίασμαι, Plat.
Charm. 157, E; it is stronger
than ἐπαινέω. Th. ἐγκώμιου.
'Έγκωμιαστέον, verbal adj. (one)

must praise. From the same. Έγχωμιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, a praiser, a panegyrist. Same Th.

Έγκωμιαστίκός, ή, όν, relating to praise or panegyric, inclined to praise, laudatory, encomiastic, bestowing praise. From

'Εγκώμιου, ου, τό, praise, commendation, encomium, panegyric; a song in praise of men, as υμνος is of the gods, Ammon. p. 139; Xen. Ag. 10, 3; Dem. de Coron. 360, 3. Fr. κῶμος.

Έγκώμιος, ου, δ, ή, celebrated at the solemn festivals; pertaining to eulogy; έγκώμιον ἀμφὶ τρόπον, Pind. Olymp. x, 93; written in praise of, encomiastic; also, (from κώμη, a village,) being of the same village or vicinity; used for έγχώριος, as in Hes. Op. 342, χρημ' εγκώμιον, a domestic necessity or trouble; also, (from κωμος, a festival,) of or belonging to the festivals of Bacchus, or to banquets at which the praises of conquerors were sung; being in praise of, encomiastic, Pind.; in the village at home. Fr. iv and xwμos.

"Εγκωπον, ου, τό, the place in a vessel where the oars are put.

Έγλυκάνθην, ης, η, 1. a. pas. of γλυκάίνω, to sweeten or make sweet. Th. γλυκύς.

"Eγνω, 3. sing. of "γνων, I knew, I perceived, 2. a. ind. act. to γιγνώσκω.

"Εγνωκα, ας, ε, pf. ind. lyvaκίναι, pf. inf. of the same verb.

"Eγνων, ως, ω, 2. a. of γιγνώσκω. hence Pindar has "gyov, Epic 3. pl. for "gywσαν.

'Εγνώρισε, 3. sing. 1. a. of γνωρίζω, to make known. From γνώριμος, for γνώσιμος.

Έγνώσθην, 1. a., and

"Εγνωσμαι, pf. pas. of γιγνώσα».
'Εγνωσμένους, part. pas. instead
of the active έγνωχότας, Dem.
de Coron.; but so raie, that Tuy-

lor proposes an emendation, έγνωxóras, on the authority of one MS. (Gail's Demosth.)

Έγξέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, or ἐγξύω, f. ήσω, to carve or engrave in; to scratch in, Eurip.

'Εγράφην, 1. sing. 2. a. pas., and Έγεάφησαν, 3. pl. 2. a. pas., and "Εγεαψα, 1. a. act. of γεάφω.

Έγρεκύδοιμος, ου, ό, ή, exciting the din of war, war-exciting, epith. of Minerva, in Hes. Theog.

'Εγεεμάχης, εος, or εγεέμαχος, ov, ô, ń, occasioning combats; exciting battles, Soph. Æd. C. 1056. Fr. έγεομαι and μάχη. "Εγείο, by syncop. for έγείεεο, imperat. mid. of eyeopai, for eyeeoμαι, whence,

"Εγετο, 2. a. from εγεόμην, for ηγεόμην.

Έγεεσίκωμος, ου, ό, ή, exciting to revelry, rioting, etc.; jovial, jocund. Fr. έγεομαι and πωμος. "Εγεη, 2. sing. subj. of εγεομαι, Aristoph. Vesp. 788.

Έγεήγοςα, ας, ε, I watched or waked, commonly, I watch, part. ἐγρηγορώς, 2. pf. of γρηγορίω, I am on the watch; ἐγρηγορόων, part. of εγεηγοεάω. Homer uses the Epic form εγρήγορθα, 3. pl. έγεηγόεθασι, 2. pl. imperat. έγεήγοεθε, inf. pf. pas. έγεηγόςbas, and from this perfect a new pres. was afterwards formed, έγρηγορέω. See έγείρω.

Έγεηγοείω, ω, not used, f. -ίσω, to watch, be awake, to be wakeful or vigilant ; 2. pf. ἐγεήγοςα, from this appears to be formed the pf. pas. εγεήγοςμαι, imperat. iyenyoels, 2. pl. Odys. xx, 6; from the verb eyeigw, 2. pf. "yoga, Att. Lynyoga, and by epenth. of ę, έγεήγοςα, whence έγεηγος έω, and by aphær. γεεγοείω, f. έσω. 1. α έγεηγός εσα.

Έγεήγοςθα. See έγεήγοςα. 'Eγεηγόεθαι, to be roused, to be

wakened; inf. of the pf. iyenγοεμαι, Π. x, 67.

Έγεηγόεθασι, 3. pl. 2. pf., s. as εγεηγής ασι, by epenthesis of the aspirate, Il. x, 419.

Έγεήγοςος, ου, δ, ή, one who watches; wakeful; and

Έγεηγορόων, Epic part., as if from a lengthened root, Evenyoeάω, formed from εγεήγορα.

Έγεήγοςσις, εως, ή, watching; vigilance; a night guard; and Έγεηγοςτί, and -γοςότως, adv. watchfully, vigilantly, Il. x, 182. Γr. εγρηγορέω.

Έγεήσσω, Poet. for έγεηγοςίω,

to be awake, to watch, Il. xi, 550; xvii, 660.

"Εγεοιτο, 3. sing. opt. of εγείεω. "Εγεομαι, Att. by syncop. for έγείρομαι.

Έγεόμενος, part. 2. a. mid. of έγείρω.

'Εγύμνασμαι, Att. for γεγύμνασμαι, pf. pas. of γυμνάζω.

Έγυμνώθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of γυμνόω. Th. γυμνός. Έγχαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to gape at, to

mock; to laugh at with open mouth, Aristoph. Eq. 1313; σὺ δ' εγχάνων τεθνήζει, Nub. 1440; (See Felton's note;) with the dative. Fr. iv and xaiva.

Έγχαλινόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to bridle, curb, rein in, Xen. Anab. vii, 2, 12. Th. χαλινός.

"Εγχαλκος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, made of brass; possessing money. έν and χαλκός.

Έγχάςαγμα, ἄτος, τό, a mark made by an incision or by scratching; a vestige, impression, mark, stamp; a cleft. From

Έγχἄςάττω, f. άξω, to engrave, carve; to cut out, make grooved; to impress or stamp upon. Fr. χαςάσσω.

Έγχἄςίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, dep. mid. s. as χαρίζομαι. See next.

'Εγχάσκω, to laugh at with a grin, to mock, Aristoph. Vesp. 726; a collateral form of byχαίνω. Τh. χάω.

"E $\gamma\chi$ ε', for έ $\gamma\chi$ εlpha, nom. pl. of έγχος.

'Εγχέως, part. 1. a. of ἐγχέω. Έγχέζω, f. έσω, or εσουμαι, 2. pf. ἐγκέχοδα, to befoul, to void excrements upon, Aristoph. Ran. 479; Vesp. 626. Th. χέζω.

Έγχεία, ας, ή, Ιοη. έγχείη, ή, α spear, a pike; Il. ii, 530; gen. pl. Æol. ἐγχειάων, Π. v, 167. Th. $"_{\gamma\chi}$ os.

Έγχειδεόμος, ου, δ, ή, raging or chafing with the spear, warlike, Pind. Olymp. vii, 79. Fr. έγχος and βεέμω.

'Εγχείη, 3. sing. subj. pres. Ion. for ἐγχέη, to pour in, Odys. ix,

Έγχεικέςαυνος, ου, δ, an epithet of Jupiter, who darts his thunder like a spear. Fr. "xxos and κεραυνός.

' $Ε_{\gamma\chi}$ ειμάζω, f. άσω, to pass the winter in; to be in winter quarters. Fr. χειμάζω.

Έγχείμας γος, ου, ό, ή, furious in battle or with the spear. Fr. εγχεία and μάργος.

Έγχεις ω, f. ήσω, pf. ηκα, Plat. Polit. 257; to put the hands

on, to handle, take in hand, begin, make an attempt, Eurip. Med. 378; Aristoph. Nub. 476; to endeavour; to encounter, to attack; to treat; it takes the dative after it; 1. a. ivezsienoa. Fr. iv and xsie, but the preposition is inseparable from the root. Έγχείςημα, ατος, τό, an attempt, machination, Demosth. 824, 12; Soph. Æd. T. 540; an enter-

 $Fr. i \gamma \chi \epsilon \iota \varrho \acute{\epsilon} \omega.$ Έγχείρησις, εως, ή, the act of undertaking, an attempt, Thucyd. vi, 83; an attack; a manual operation. Fr. same verb.

prise, undertaking, a beginning.

Έγχειρητής, οῦ, ὁ, one who undertakes or attempts, an innovator, Aristoph. Vesp. 257. Th. έγχειρέω.

Έγχειρητέον, verbal adj. (one) must attempt, (it) must be attempted.

Εγχειςητικός, ή, όν, prompt, enterprising, skilful, Xen. Hist. iv, 8, 22. Same Th.

Έγχειςίδιον, ου, τό, a dagger or poniard, Demosth. 1367, 17; Thucyd. vi, 57; a hilt, a handle; a manual or small tract containing moral precepts. Fέν and χείς.

Έγχειρίδιος, ου, δ, ή, in the hand, hence, τὸ ἐγχειρίδιον, a handle, hilt, haft; a hand-knife, a dagger; later, a manual, a hand-book.

Έγχειρίζω, f. ίσω, pf. ἴκα, Dem. de Fals. Leg. 360; to deliver into the hands, Xen. Hist. iv, 4, 12; to deliver up; δε....ἐνεχείρισε τὸ βρέφος, who put into my hands the child, Herodt. v, 72; to commit or confide to, Xen. Cyr. v, 2, 5; Demosth. 814, 13; mid. to take in hand. undertake the management of; 1. a. act. ἐνεχείρισα, pas. ἐνεχειeίσθην, Xen. Hist. iv, 4, 12. Fr. zeię.

 $^{\prime}$ Ε $_{\gamma}$ χειςίθετος, ου, δ, ή, placed in the hands, delivered. Fr. iv, χείς, and τίθημι.

Έγχείς τσις, εως, h, the act of delivering into one's hands, or intrusting to. Fr. εγχειρίζω. 'Εγχειρογάστως, ορος, δ, one who lives by the labor of his hands.

Fr. iv, xsie, and yasthe. 'Eγχείω, Epic for έγχέω.

Έγχέλειον, ου, τό, a little eel, Aristoph. Acharn. 1043.

Έγχέλειος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of or relating to an eel. $Fr. "eggs \lambda vs.$ Έγχελεών, ῶνος, ὁ, an eel-pond;

an eel-basket. Th. ἔγχελυς. D 2 *

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"ΕΓΧΕΛΥΣ, vos, n, an eel, Aristoph. Vesp. 510; Il. xxi, 203; with the Attics the plural is inxiλεις, gen. ἐγχελέων, Aristoph. Nub. 555; Eq. 864.

Eγχεον, Poet. and Ion. for iviχεον, impf. of ένχέω.

'Γγχεσ.μωςος, ου, δ, ή, martial, warlike, expert in throwing the spear, Il. ii, 692; also vii, 134. Fr. Tyxos and mogos, changing o into ω. Th. μείρω.

Έγχίσπαλος, ου, έ, who brandishes a spear, valiant, Il. ii, 131. Fr. έγχος and πάλλω. Έγχεσφόρος, ου, δ, ή, spear-bearing. Ir. iyxos and φέρω.

Έγχεῦντα, Dor. by crasis for έγχίοντα, acc. sing. part. pres.

Έγχέω, f. εύσω, 1. a. Ion. ἐνέχευα, Odys. viii, 436; Att. ἐνέχεα, part. ἐγχέας, 1. a. mid. Ion. ενεχευάμην, Att. ενεχεάμην, to pour in; to pour into a cup for drinking, Anacr.; εγχέομαι, to pour in for one's self, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 8; pf. pas. ἐγκίχὔμαι. Fr. iv and χέω.

Έγχθόνιος, ου, δ, 'n, terrestrial, terrene, of the earth; earthy. Fr. εν and χθών.

Έγχλίω, f. ίσω, to insult, Æschyl. Suppl. 892. Fr. χλίω. "Εγχλωεος, ου, δ, ή, green, greenish. Fr. iv and x \webs.

"Εγχνοος, ου, δ, ή, covered with down; downy. Th. χνόος.

"ΕΓΧΟΣ, εος, τό, a spear, a lance consisting of two parts, αίχμή and doeu, the head and shaft, Il. vi, 319; a pike, a sword; metaphor. power or strength; οὐδ' ἔνι φρόντιδος ἔγχος, nor is there any strength of mind, Soph. Œd. T. 170. Th. supposed έχω.

"Εγχουσα, ή, s. as ἄγχουσα.

Έγχόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to fill with earth heaped up. Th. xów. See χώννυμι.

Έγχεαίνω, ε. αε

Έγχεαύω, or ἐγχεάω, f. αύσω, to strike or dash against, Herodt. vi, 75; to thrust one thing at another; ἐνέχραυεν, ἐς σὸ πεόσωπον τὸ σχηπτεον, he dashed his staff in his face; the passive, from εγχεάω, occurs, to fall upon. Fr. χεαύω. Th. χεάω.

'Εγχεάω, s. as preced.

Εγχειμμα, άτος, τό, what is spit upon another. From

Έγχοίμπτομαι, to spit, to expectorate. Fr. iv and χείμπτομαι.

Έγχείζω, f. ήσω, to use; to have need of. Th. χεήζω.

Έγχείμπτεσθαι, inf. of

Έγχείμπτω, f ψω, and εγχεί-πτω, f. ίψω, Eurip. Hipp. 218, to move or bring near to, generally with an effort or speed; to cause to come near, Herodt. ix, 98; to approach; mid. to encounter any one, with dat.; to come close to, to close with, Æschyl. Suppl. 771; νωλεμές ἐγχείμπτοντο, they incessantly pressed on each other, Il. xvii, 413; pas. to be moved or brought on; forced on or beat down, Il. vii, 272. Fr. iv and χείμπτω.

Έγχειμφθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of preced.

"Εγχείσις, εως, ή, a rubbing in of ointment; a scratch or slight wound. Fr. έγχείω.

"Εγχρισμα, ατος, τό, what is rubbed in, ointment. Same Th. Έγχεισον, άτω, 1. a. imperat. act. of έγχείω.

Έγχειστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, rubbed in; anointed; fit for anointing; unctuous, Theocr. xi, 2. Same

Έγχείψας, or εγχείμψας, part. 1. a. of εγχείμπτω, s. as χείμπτω. Έγχετω, f. τσω, 1. a. ἐνέχετσα, to rub in; to anoint; to sting, to prick; to anoint with collyrium or eye-paint, as practised in the East. (Wahl's Lex.) Th. χείω.

Έγχρονίζω, f. ίσω, Att. $\tilde{\iota}$ ω, toremain long in, to spend much time in; to loiter, Thucyd. iii, 27; pas. to become inveterate, Plat. Gorg. 480, A. Fr. iv and xeoviζω, the same.

"Εγχεονος, ου, ό, ή, lasting for a time, temporary. Same Th.

Έγχεόω, s. as έγχεώννυμι. "Εγχευσος, ου, ό, ή, containing gold; plated with gold; gilt. Th. xevoos.

'Εγχεώζω, s. as εγχεώννυμι. 'Εγχεώσας, part. 1. a. act. of

Έγχεώννυμι, f. ώσω, to stain, dye, tinge, color. Th. χεόω,

'Εγχυλίζω, f. ίσω, to reduce to a liquid; to express the juice. Th. Xulós.

Έγχῦλος, ου, δ, ή, juicy, succulent. Same Th.

"Εγχυμα, ατος, τό, what is poured in; an infusion; an injection. Th. Lyxiw.

'Εγχυματίζω, f. ίσω, to pour into, inject, instil.

"Εγχυμος, ου, δ, ή, juicy; savory.

Th. χυμός.

Έγχυςάζω, f. άσω, to pledge, to pawn; also, to take or receive a pledge.

"Εγχυσις, εως, ή, an infusion, injection. Fr. ιγχύω.

Έγχυτείζω, f. ίσω, to put into an earthen pot; to expose a child in one of these; to kill, Aristoph. Vesp. 288. Fr. xvτείζω.

Έγχυτείστεια, and ἐγχύτεια, ας, in, an exposer of children in an earthen vase; a woman who collected in an urn the ashes of the dead, Plat. de Legat. 315, C. Fr. is and χύτεα.

Έγχύω, f. ύσω, s. as ἐγχέω.

"Έγχωμα, ατος, τό, a dam or mound of earth. Th. χόω, ob-

'Εγχωρέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to give place, to allow, permit, yield, admit; whence έγχώςει, impers. it is permitted, it is possible, Longin. Fragm. vii; tav vò ίδως ἐγχωςῆ, if the water in the clepsydra permit, i. e. if I have time, Demosth. 1094, 3; ਵੱਲ γὰς ἐγχωςεῖ, for there is still time, Plat. Phad. 116, E: ἐγχωροῦν, it being permitted. Τh. χωρέω.

Έγχώςιος, ου, δ, ή, and Dor. ἐγχώςιος, ία, ιον, of the same country, Soph. Æd. C. 125; rural; indigenous, domestic; national; ἐγχώριοι Θεοί, native gods, Æschyl. S. Theb. 14; 70 εγχώριον is referred to the place of one's residence. Fr. iv and χώςος.

"Εγχωεος, ου, ό, ή, a neighbour, an inhabitant of the same district, a native, Soph. Æd. C. 125; Soph. Phil. 687. Same

Έγχωστήριος, ου, ό, ή, proper to use in filling up with earth, Appian. Th. χόω, obsol.

'EΓΩ', I, gen. ἐμοῦ, Ion. ἐμεῖο, Il. i, 174, and Euso, R. x, 124, and Emin, Il. i, 88; Att. Eywys, I for my part; οὖτος ἐγώ, ego iste, I the very person; Dor. iywn, and iywya, Fol. iyw, and Twya. Hence spos, i, in, my, mine, of me; νωίτερος, α, ov, our, of us two; huirsgos, our, and huos, obsol., supposed to be from La, Ion. See Greek Grammars.

Έγωδα, for έγω οίδα, I know, Eurip. Med. 39.

Έγωμαι, for έγω οιμαι, I think, Aristoph, Thesm, 442.

Έγων, εγώνγα, εγώνη, dialectical

forms of Eyw. "Edass, 3. sing. of

'Εδάην, 2. a. ind. act. from δάημι, Il. iii, 208; 2. pf. δίδαα, I knew, Odys. viii, 448; 2. a. inf. pas. δαηναι, Dor. δαήμεναι.

'Εδαίζετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. of δαΐζω.

'Εδαίσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of δαίομαι.

"Edan', for "dans, 3. sing. 2. a. act. Edanov, es, e, and

Έδακην, 2. a. pas. of δάκνω.

"Εδάκον, ες, ε, 2. aor. of δάκνω. 'Εδάμασσα, ας, ε, 1. a. act., by doubling σ, Poet. of δαμάω.

'Εδάμην, ης, η, 2. a. ind. pas. of δαμάω.

'Εδάμνα, 3. sing. im/f. ind. act. of δαμνάω, for δαμάω.

Edavos, ov, o, n, and n, ov, sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful, Il. xiv, 172. "Buttmann seems to think it comes from bos or bos, good; but the form is it's." Dunbar.

'Εδανός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, edible, eatable, Æschyl. Ag. 1381. Th. έδω. "Εδας, and είδας, άτος, τό, food, victuals. Fr. ἔδω.

"Εδαρθον, 2. a. of δαρθάνω, or δαρθέω, f. δαρθήσομαι, 1. a. ind. pas. ἐδάρθην, ης, η.

"Εδαρχον, by metath. for έδραχον, I saw, 2. a. act. of δέρκω, obsol.; so 2. pf. δέδροκα, for δέδοςκα.

Έδασάμην, άσω, ατο, Poet. δασάσχετο; 1. a. inf. mid. δασάσθαι, of δάζω, the same with δαίω. 'Εδασσάμεθ', 1. pl. 1. a. mid. for έδασάμεθα.

'Eδαφιεί, 3. sing., and in 3. pl. ἐδαφιοῦσι, f. Att. of

'Εδαφίζω, f. έδαφίσω, and Att. έδαφιῶ, to level with the ground, to raze; to demolish; to dash against the ground; to lay a floor, to pave. From

"Εδάφος, εος, τό, the ground, floor, pavement; foundation, Demosth. 99, 19; the bottom; έδαφος νηός, the bottom or hold of a vessel, Odys. v, 249. Th. "Zo-

'Εδαφόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to be level with the ground, to lie prostrate. "Εδαψεν, 3. sing. 1. a. act. of δάπτω.

"Eddeiga, Epic for Edeiga, 1. sing.,

"Eddeise, Poet. for Edeise, 3. sing. a. of δείδω, to fear.

Edé, for eldi.

"Edeat, Ion. contract. "dn, 2. sing. pres. mid. of "bopas, Il. xxiv, 129, used with a future time.

'Εδίατρος, ου, δ, a taster, an offi-

cer of the Persian court, who tasted the dishes at the king's table; the carver. Fr. ίδω.

'Εδέγμην, by syncop. Poet. for έδεδέγμην, plupf. pas. of δέχομαι, with the time of an imperfect, Odys. ix, 5, 3. "It is improperly called by some grammarians an aorist." Dunbar.

'Εδεδέατο, Ion. for εδέδεντο, 3. pl. plupf. pas. of δίω.

'Εδεδήει, 3. sing. 2. plupf. from 2. pf. δέδηα, of δαίω.

'Εδεδίειν, 2. plupf. of δείδω.

'Εδεδμήἄτο, Ion. for ἐδέδμηντο, 3. pl. plupf. pas. of δέμω.

'Εδεδοίκει, 3. sing. plupf. act. of δείδω, time of an imperfect.

"Εδεε, Ion. contract. έδει, impf. δεί, impers. from δέω.

Έδεήθην, 1. a. pas. of δέομαι, as if from δεέομαι.

'Εδέησε, 1. a. ind. of δεῖ.

'Εδέθλιον, ου, τό, and

"Εδεθλον, ου, τό, a foundation; a bottom; a pavement; the ground. Fr. έδος.

"Edei, impf. of impers. dei, it behoves, and is sometimes used for δεί, as έχεην for χεή, and πεοσηκεν for προσήκει· also,

"Εδει, Att. for έδη, 2. sing. pres. m. ἔδομαι, of ἔδω, to eat; also, 3. sing. impf. of $\delta i \omega$, to tie or bind.

'Εδείδιμεν, for έδειδίειμεν, 1. pl., and

'Εδείδισαν, by syncop. for έδειδίεσαν, 3. pl. plupf. of δείδω, to fear, Il. vi, 99; v, 790.

"Εδειμα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. έδείμαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. mid. έδειμάμην, ω, ατο, of δέμω, to build, *Il.* vii, 436.

"Εδειξα, 1. a. act. of δείκνυμι. "Εδειρα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act., and

in 3. pl. έδειραν, of δέρω, to strip off the skin.

"Εδεισα, 1. a. of δείδω, to fear. Έδεκτο, Dor. syncop. for έδέδεκτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of δέχο-

'Εδέμεν, Epic inf. of έδω.

'Εδέμεναι, and by syncop. ἔδμεναι, to eat, Dor. hence "best, pres. inf. of έδω, Il. iv, 345.

Έδεξατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of δέ-

'Εδέρχθην, 1. a. pas. of δέρχω. "Εδεσπε, 3. sing. impf. of the obsol. ίδίσκω, the same as ἴδω, to eat, Il. xxii, 501.

"Εδεσμα, ἄτος, τό, food, victuals, nourishment, Xen. Hier. i, 23. Th. έδω.

'Εδέσμασι, dat. pl. of preced. 'Εδεσματοθήκη, ης, ή, a cupboard | Έδίηνα, ας, ε, 1. a. of διαίνω.

or store-closet, a pantry or place to keep provisions in. Fr. έδεσμα and τίθημι.

 $E\Delta IH$

'Εδεστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who eats, an eater, Herodt. iii, 99. Fr. ἔδω. Έδεστός, ή, όν, to be eaten, eatable; nourishing; devoured, Soph. Antig. 206; moth-eaten, Id. Trach. 674. Th. έδω.

Έδεύετο, 3. sing. impf. of δεύομαι, Poet. for δέομαι, to need, ask, entreat.

'Εδεύησα, 1. sing., and

'Εδεύησε, Poet. for εδέησε, 3. sing. 1. a. act. of δεύομαι, for δέομαι, Odys. ix, 483.

'Εδη, 2. sing. of the f. εδουμαι of έζω.

"Ednda, 2. pf. by Att. redupl. from noa; part. pf. ¿dndús, of έδω, to eat, R. xvii, 542; and Ἐδήδἄται, and ἐδήδἄτο, Ion. for έδηδεσμένος έστί, and έδηδεσμένος ñv, 3. sing. pf. and plupf. pas. of "tow, to eat, pf. noena, Att. ionδοκα, whence pf. pas. ἐδήδεσμαι, the 3. pers. sing. of which is εδήδεσται, by rejecting σ, εδήδεται, and Ion. ἐδήδαται.

Έδήδοκα, I ate, pf. for ήκα or έδηκα, from έδω, or formed from ίδεω, whence pf. ήδεκα, and Att. έδήδοκα, and in plupf. έδηδόκειν, part. ¿δηδοκῶς, Xen. Anab. iv, 8, 16.

Έδήδομαι, pf. pas. of έδω, Odys. xxii, 56.

'Εδήδοται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of έδω, ἐσθίω.

'Εδηδών, όνος, ή, from pf. έδηδα, an eating ulcer, a cancer. Th. έδω.

'Εδηδώς. See έδηδα.

"Εδηκα, pf. Att. for ñκα. έδήδοκα.

'Εδηλήσαντ', for έδηλήσαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. mid. of δηλέω.

'Ěδήλουν, 3. pl. impf. act. ἐδηλοῦτο, 3. sing. impf. pas. of δηλόω, to manifest, to declare.

"Εδηξα, 1. a. of δάκνω, from δή $z\omega$, to bite.

"Εδησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. of δέω, to bind.

'Εδήτια. See εδίτια.

'Εδητύς, ύος, ή, food, Il. i, 469, Odys. v, 201. Fr. έδω.

'Εδήχθην, 1. a. pas. of δάκνω. 'Εδίδαζα, 1. a. ind. act. of διδά-

'Edidour, ous, ov, impf. act. of διδόα, the same as δίδωμι, εδίδου, contract. from ididoco, 2. sing.

impf. mid. or pas. 'Εδίζετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. of δίζω, the same with ζητέω.

Εδίστασα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of διστάζω.

'Εδίτια, ων, τά, a public meal or feast among the Lacedamonians. Fr. Tow.

'Εδίψησα, 1. a. of διψάω.

'Εδίωχον, ες, ε, im/f. of διώχω. "Εδμεναι, Ion. by syncop. for έδέ-

μεναι, Dor. and Poet.; hence, ider, of ide, to eat.

"EΔNA, έδνα, and είδνα, and είδνα, by pleonasm of ε, ων, τά, a young woman's portion; presents made by the bridegroom to the bride; bridal gifts, Odys. xvi, 391; Æschyl. Prom. 558; also, Pind. Pyth. iii, 167; Eurip. Andr. 2; as if ἱδανά, pleasant things. Fr. hous.

Έδνάζομαι, f. άσομαι, to give a portion to a daughter on her marriage; to settle in marriage, Eurip. Hel. 932. Fr. έδνα.

'Εδνάομαι, ε. αε έδνόω.

"Εδνιος, ία, ιον, bridal, as a bridal present. Th. εδνα. Έδνοω, ω, and εεδνόω, f. ώσω, to

betroth; to give in marriage with a portion, Odys. ii, 53. Th. ¿δνα.

Έδνωτής, and εεδνωτής, οῦ, ὁ, a father-in-law, who gives his daughter in marriage with a portion ; ἐπεὶ οὔτοι ἑεδνωταὶ κακοὶ εἰμέν, since we are by no means niggardly portioners of our daughters, Il. xiii, 382. Fr. the same Th.

'Εδόκει, 3. sing. impf. of δοκέω. Έδοκευμες, Dor. for έδοκουμεν, 1. pl. impf. act. of the same.

Έδολιοῦσαν, Bæot. for εδολίουν, 3. pl. im f. act. of δολίοω.

"Edopul, I shall eat, the present being used for the future, in the same manner as sim, I shall go, Aristoph. Nub. 122.

"Εδον, 3. pl. 2. a. of δίδωμι, for έδοσαν.

'Εδονείτο, 3. sing. impf. pas. of δονέω.

"Edovti, Dor. or Æol. for Toover, S. pl. pres. of Tow.

"Εοοξα, 1. a. of δοκίω.

"Egos, ess, vo, a seat or abode, Eurip. Orest. 1246; a sitting; a base, foundation; shrine, temple; Δεων τε πατρώων έδη, Æschyl. Pers. 396; Isocr. Panegyr. 41: Plat. Phad. 111, B; an image or statue of a god, as well as the place where it stands, Dion. H. l. i, 47 and 55; Isocr.; a delaying, a stay. Th. 🛚 🖒 🎖 0 μαι.

"Εδοσαν, 3. pl. 2. u. of "δων, from

"Edou, from "dooro, 2. sing. 2. a. mid, of the same.

Έδουμαι, f. mid of έζομαι, to sit;

'Εδοῦμαι, 2. f. m. of ἔδω, to eat. 'Εδουπον, 2. a. act. of δουπέω.

"Edour', for "bours, 3. pl. pres. of ἔδω, to eat.

"E $\delta_{\ell}\bar{\alpha}$, 3. sing. 2. a. act. of obsol. δεημι, from έδεαν, ας, α, or 3. sing. impf. of δράω.

"Εδεά, ας, Ion. έδεη, ης, ή, a seat, Eurip. Andr. 261; a seat or place of any thing, Plat. Tim. 72, C; place of abode; a chair, Xen. Cyr. vi, 3, 7; a throne, Æschyl. Prom. 201; a sitting; an assemblage, as suppliants, Soph. Œd. T. 13; pl. seats or abodes, κέκληνται δέ σφιν έδεαι, Pind. Olymp. vii, 140; a basis; a statue, a temple, an altar; also, delay, inaction, Herodt. ix, 41; Thucyd. v, 7; the breech, Herodt. ii, 87; a privy. Th. εδρα.

'Εδςάζω, f. άσω, to place, to set on a basis, to fix, to strengthen. Έδεαθον, for έδαεθον, 2. a. act. by metath. from δαρθάνω.

Edealos, ala, alov, sitting much, sedentary, Eurip. Andr. 265; Xen. Laced. i, 3; settled, fixed; steady, constant; uninterrupted, stationary; εδραῖοι...ἀρχαῖ, stationary magistrates, Plat. Polit. iii, 15; ἐδραῖος βίος, a sedentary life. Fr. έδρα.

Έδραιόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to fix firmly, to establish; pf. pas. ήδεαίωμαι. Same Th.

'Εδεαίωμα, ἄτος, τό, a foundation, seat; a support, stay. pers. pf. pas. of preced.

'Εδραίως, adv. solidly, firmly. Same Th.

"Εδεάκον, by metath. for έδαεκον, 2. a. act. of δέρκομαι.

'Εδεαμ', for έδεαμε, from τεέχω. "Εδράμεν, 1. pl. 2. a. έδραν, ας, α, 0/ διδεάσκω. See έδεα.

"Εδεάμον, ες, ε, 2. a. act. of τεέ-

"Édear, by syncop. for Edeagar, 3. pl. 1. a. of διδεάσκω, f. δεάσω. "Εδράνον, ου, τό, a seat, Soph. Œd. C 176; a dwelling, Eurip. Troud. 539; a bottom, prop, stay, support. Th. έδρα.

'Εδρανως, adv. firmly, solidly. "Εδράσα, 1. a. act. of διδράσκω.

"Edgasar, they threw themselves, Thueyd. ii, 49. Same Th.

"Εδεασμα, ατος, τό, a support, foundation, basis. Th. Egomai.

"Eden, ns, Ion. for "bea, as, n, a seat, basis, etc.

Έδρήεις, ήεσσα, ñεν, proper for a seat or foundation; solid, firm. Same Th.

"Εδεησ', for ἕδεησα, 1. a. Ion. for έδεασα, from δεάω.

Εδριάασθαι, pres. inf. mid. of 'Εδριάομαι, f. άσομαι, to seat one's self, to sit down, έδριάασθαι, Π. xi, 645. Fr. Toga.

'Εδειάω, act. occurs in Theocr. xvii, 9, and is there used intran-

sitively.

'Εδρικός, ή, όν, relating to the seat; firm, stable. Same Th. "Εδριον, ου, τό, a session, assembly; dimin. from Edea.

'Εδειόωνται, 3. pl. pres. ind. pas. for έδειῶνται, from έδειάομαι · so in impf. έδριόωντο, for έδριώντα, of the same verb, Il. x, 198.

Έδριόωντο, impf. mid. of εδριάω. Έδροστρόφος, ου, δ, ή, epithet of a wrestler, one who writhes, or turns his haunches, in wrestling, Theorr. xxiv, 109. Fr. "Soa and στεέφω.

Έδύετο, 3. sing. impf. of δύομαι. "Εδυν, υς, υ, 2. a. act. of δυμι. έδυν is sometimes 3. pl. Bœot. for ἔδῦσαν, Il. xi, 263. Th. δύνω. 'Εδυνάθην, Dor. for έδυνήθην.

Έδυναίατο, Dor. for εδύναντα Herodt. iv, 114; but the reading should be έδυνέατο, 3. pl impf. of δύναμαι.

Έδύναντο, 3. μl. impf. of δύναμαι 'Εδυνάσθην, and Att. ήδυνάθην, L a. pas. of δυνάζω, obsol.

'Εδύνατο, 3. sing. im, f. of δύναμαι.

"Èδυνε, 3. sing. im/1f. act. of δύνω 'Εδυνέατο, Ion. for ἐδύναντο. 'Εδυνήθην, and Att. ήδυνήθην, 1. a.

pas. of δύναμαι.

"Εδυσα, 1. a. of δύω, and 'Εδύσετο, 3. sing. of an Epic 2. a. for "do, Il. xv, 120, used in the 3. sing. only, and

'Εδύσσατο, for ἐδύσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. mid. Poet.

'Εδυστόκησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of δυστοκέω.

'Εδυσφόρει, 3. sing. impf. of δυσφοςέω. Fr. δύς and φέςω.

"ΕΔΩ, impf. έδον, Odys. xxiii, 9, 1f. ἐδήδοκα, to eat, devour, waste, consume, gnaw, corrode, Il. vi, 142; έδουσι δὲ πίονα μῆλα, Id. xii, 319; part. pf. act. iondoxús, pf. pas. ¿δήδομαι, I. a. pas. ηδέσθην, part. έδεσθείς, pres mid. ίδομαι, which is generally used with future time, 2. pf tonda, part. ¿dndws. Hence,

'Εδωδά, ας, h, Dor. for ίδωδή.

'Εδωδή, ñs, ħ, food, aliment, victuals, meat, Il. xvii, 225; bait, Theocr. xxi, 43. Th. έδω.

'Εδωδίμος, ου, ό, ἡ, eatable, to be eaten, fit for eating, Thucyd. vii, 39. Same Th.

'Εδωδός, ή, όν, that eats, gnaws, or devours. Fr. έδω.

"Εδωκα, ας, ε, 1. a. of δίδωμι.
'Εδώλια, ων, τά, seats or benches on which the rowers sat in galleys, Herodt. i, 24; Soph. Aj.

1256; seats in the forum or theatre; a dwelling, Soph. Electr. 1385; a chamber, Æschyl. Choëph. 69. Fr. Edos.

Έδωλιάζω, f. άσω, to seat or sit on benches, as rowers, spectators in a theatre, etc. Same Th.

'Εδώλιον, ου, τό, a seat or bench; commonly used in the plur.

"Εδωνται, 3. pl. pres. subj. of ἔδω.
'Εδώρησαν, 3. pl. 1. α. of δωρέω.
"Εδωσαν, or rather ἔδοσαν, 3. pl.
2. α. from ἔδων, or from obsol.
1. α. ἔδωσα, for ἔδωνα, of δίδωμι.
'Εί, acc. sing. for ἔ, Π. ΧΧ, 171.
'Έξονα, or ἔξονα, by Poet. pleonosm

for έδνα, a portion, bridal gifts, Odys. i. 277. See έδνα.

Έεδνοω, Epic for έδνοω. Έεδνωτής, οῦ, ὁ, Ερic for ἐδνωτής,

Eιδνωτής, οῦ, ὁ, Εριο for ἐδνωτής, a sponsor, one who gives the bridal presents, as a fither-in-law, Π. xiii, 382. See ἐδνωτής. Έικοσάδοιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, Εριο for είκοσάδοιος.

'Εείκοσι, twenty; by prosthesis of ε, for είκοσι. In like manner, also,

'Εικόσορος, s. as εἰκόσορος, which

Έικοστός, ή, όν, for είκοστός, the twentieth.

"Εικται, by Poet. pleonasm for εἶκται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of εἴκω, to be like.

'Εείλεον, Epic for είλεον, from είλεω.

"Ειπα, Epic for εἶπα, 1. a. of εἶπα, obsol., to say, Il. i, 552.
"Ειπον, εξ, ε, a Poet. pleonasm for εἶπον, 2. a. of same verb, Il. ii,

"Esis, Epic for Eis.

Esισάμενος, for εἰσάμενος, part. 1. a. mid., Il. ii, 22, of

Έισάμην, Ερία aor. for εἰσάμην, 1. a. m. from εἴδω, to see, Odys. ii, 320; but

*Εεισάμην, for είσάμην, 1. a. m. of εω, or εννυμ, to put on.

'Ειίσαο, contract. ἐιίσω, 2. sing. 1. a. m. of εἴδω, Il. ix, 641, you seem.

Esισάσθην, for εἰσάσθην, 3 dual 1. a. mid. Epic, from εἶμι, to go.

Έείσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of είμι, Π. xv, 415, he went.

'Είλδεται, 3. sing. pres. ind. Poet. of ἔλδομαι.

'Εκλδομαι, Epic for ελδομαι. See preced.

'Είλδως, οςος, by Poet. pleonasm for ἔλδως, τό, a desire, wish, Il. i, 41. Τh. ἔλδομαι.

"Εελμαι, I was wrapped or muffled up, pressed together or cooped up, pf. pas. for εἶλμαι, of εἴλω, or εἰλέω, to roll; and Ἐίλμεθα, pf pas., and

Έκλμένος, contract. εἰλμένος, pf. part. pas. of ἔλω, s. as εἴλω and εἰλέω, pressed together; cooped up, II. xii, 38; prevented, $\Delta \iota$ òς βουλῆσιν ἐελμένος, II. xiii, 524. Ἐίλπέτο, for ἔλπετο, or ἤλπετο, hoped, II. xii, 407, 3. sing. impf. pas., and ἐέλποιμεν, for ἔλποιμεν, 1. pl. opt. Poet. of ἔλπω, to cause to hope; 2. pf. ἔολπα, Att. or Ion. Th. ἐλπίς.

'Είλπομαι, Epic for ἔλπομαι. 'Είλσαι, by pleonasm for ἔλσαι, to shut up, Π. xxi, 295. Fr. ἔλλω.

Έενδυνεν, for ἔνδυνεν or ἐνέδυνεν, 3. sing. impf. of ἐνδύνω.

"Eseγ', for "εεεγε, pres. imperat. of εξεγω.

'Είςγαθε, 3. sing. 2. aor. Poet. of ἐεγάθω, 2. aor. εἴεγαθον, by Poet. resol. and by pleonasm, ἐξγαθον.

Έεργάθω. See preced. Έργε, Epic for εἴργε.

Eξεγμένοι, for εἰεγμένοι, pf. pas. for ἔεγμαι, for εἴεγμαι, to squeeze together; from εἴεγμα, to restrain, to hinder; γέφυςαι ἐξεγμέναι, closely compacted or firmly made bridges, Il. v, 89.

Έξογνυμι, Epic for εξογνυμι. Έξογνυσθαι, for εξογνυσθαι, from ἐξογνυμι, the same with εξογνυμι or εξογω, to keep back, to restrain; ἐξογνυ, 3. sing. impf., she shut up, Odys. x, 238.

'Esqγόμενοι, ἐεργόμενοι πολέμοιο, excluded from the battle, Il. xiii, 525, pres. part. pas. of 'Είργω, Epic for ἔργω or εἴργω, f. ξω, to keep back, forbid, prohibit, hinder.

'Esquévos, part. pf. pas. of είφω.
'Είφση, ης, ή, by Poet. pleonasm for έφση, dew, Il. xiv, 351.
'Εερσήςιε. εντος, for ἐρσήεις, wet

'Ειρσήεις, εντος, for ἐρσήεις, wet with dew, dewy. Fr. ἐέρση. "Εερτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of

Figure, 3. sing. piupp. pas. of $\epsilon "e\omega$, f. $\epsilon e\widetilde{\omega}$, to knit or tie to-

gether, to string, as pearls, Odys. xv, 459.

'Είρχατο, for έρχατο or είρχατο, 3. pl. plupf. Ion. for είργμένοι πσαν, from εργω or είργω, to keep off, to restrain, Odys. x. 241.

"Ess, contract. ηs, 2. sing. impf. Poet. from siμi, to be.

Είσθω, for ἔσθω, 3. sing. imperat.
 2. a. pas. of ἕννυμι or ἕω, to put on.

'Είσσατο, contract. είσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. Poet. by doubling σ, from the same Th., Odys. xiv, 529; Il. x, 177.

"E_{tστο}, he was clothed, or he put on, in a mid. sense, for είστο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of the same verb, Il. xii, 464.

"E $\zeta_{\varepsilon\varepsilon}$, 3. sing. impf. act. of $\zeta_{\varepsilon\omega}$, to be hot.

'Εζεκίας, ov, the name of a Jewish king, Hezekiah, Matth. i, 9.

"Εζετ', and "ζετο, Poet. for ε"ζετο, 3. sing. impf. Ion. from "ζομαι.

"Έζευ, Dor. for ζου, 2. sing. imperat. of ζομαι, Il. xxiv, 522. Έζευγμέναι, nom. fem. part. pf.

pas. of ζεύγνυμι.
"Εζη, contract. from "ζαε, 3. sing.
impf. of ζάω.

Έζηλωσα, ας, ε, 1. α. of ζηλόω.

'Εζημίωμαι, pf. pas. of ζημιόω.
Th. ζημία.

"Εζην, ης, η, Dor. for "ζων, ας, α, impf. of ζάω.

'Εζήτει, 3. sing. impf. act. of ζητέω.

"EZOMAI, f. ἐδοῦμαι, to seat one's self; to sit, sit down, be seated; to perch; to be pitched, generally compounded with κατά. Έζόμενος, part. pres. of preced.

'Εζύγην, 2. a. pas. of ζεύγνυμι, 2. a. act. έζυγον.

"Εζω, f. έσω, to place, to seat, to make to sit; impf. ε"ζον, 1. a. εἶσα, 2. a. εἶδον, 2. f. ἑδῶ, pf. pas. εἶσμαι, 1. a. pas. εἵσθην, imperat. εζε. Fr. εω, to place, whence ημαι, to sit.

'Εζωγεημένος, part. pf. pas. of ζωγείω, to take alive, take prisoner.

"Εζωον, 3. pl. impf. act. for εζων, of ζάω.

"Εζωσμαι, pf. pas. εζωσμένος, part. pf. pas. of ζώννυμι or ζωννύω.

"Εη, Ion. for η, 3. sing. subj. of εἰμί, Ion. ἔω, to be; but

'Eη, dat. sing. f. g. Poet. or Ion. from iός, iή, iήν, his, hers, its. Fr. οδ, of himself.

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"Enna, as, s, for haa, E_{pic} 1. a. of injus, to send.

"Enzs. See preced.

"Env, Ion. and Poet. for nv, 1. and 3. sing. impf. of siui, to be. Ervõävs, 3. sing., and

Eńrdaror, for ńrdaror, impf. of άνδάνω, Odys. iii, 143.

'Eños, gen. sing. Ion. of its, good, brave, gallant; gen. sing. isos. But

Eños, gen. sing. of ¿ós, his.

Ens, gen. Epic for hs, from pron. relat. fem. ", but

Eñs, gen. from in.

"Enoda, thou wast; Epic for ns, with the paragoge Da, 2. sing. impf. of siui, Odys. xvi, 420.

"Eno., Ion. for n, 3. sing. pres. subj. of siµi, to be, Il. ii, 366. *Envoy, the same with "avoy, 1. a.

imperat. Ion. of ἐάω. "Εητε, Poet. for ήτε, 2. pl. 2. a.

subj. of Inmi, to send.

"Εθ, for έτι, yet, as yet, still, besides, moreover.

"Εθακας, Dor. for έθηκας. See ἔθηκα.

"Εθάλον, 2. a. act. of θάλλω. "Εθάνον, 2. a. of 9νήσκω.

'Eθάς, ἄδος, δ, ή, accustomed; domesticated; habituated, Dion. Hal. ii, 41; Demosth. 605, 3; Thucyd. ii, 42. Th. $\ddot{\epsilon}\theta\omega$.

*Εθαψα, and in 3. pl. εθαψαν, 1. a. ind. act. of θάπτω.

'Εθιάσάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. ind. m. of θεάομαι.

"Εθεεν, impf. act. of Θέω, f. Θεύσομαι, or Δευσουμαι.

"ΕΘΕΙΡΑ, ας, 'n, the hair of the head; the mane of a horse, Eurip. Hel. 1123; the hair of a crest, Il. xvi, 795; hence

'Εθειράζω, f. άσω, to have long hair, to let the hair grow long. 'Εθειράς, άδος, ή, s. as έθειρα, a

bushy beard, Odys. xvi, 176. 'Εθείςω, to take care of, Il. xxi, 347; to embellish, adorn, as those who bestow pains on their

Eleis, part. 1. a. pas. of Elnv, the same with Eldny. Fr. Inpi. 'Εθέλει, 3. sing. pres. ind., ἐθέλη, 3. sing. subj., εθελησαι, 1. a. inf. from εθέλω, to be willing, to be

'Εθέλεσκε, for "θελε, 3. sing. impf. (by epenth. of ion) of idia. Il. xiii, 106.

'Εθίλεχθεος, ου, ό, ή, inclined to hate; inimical from choice or without motive; maintaining a grudge against any one. Fr. εθέλω and εχθρός.

'Εθελέχθοως, adv. maliciously,

spitefully; μη ἔχε πεὸς ἡμᾶς ούτως ἐθελέχθρως, do not be so maliciously inclined towards us, Demosth. 1005, 15. Fr. ἐθέλω and ix beos.

Εθελημός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, voluntary, willing. Same Th.

Έθελήμων, ονος, ό, ή, willing, ready, prompt, Plat. Crat. 406, A. Fr. ἐθέλω.

'Εθέλησθα, by Poet. paragoge for lθέλης, 2. sing pres. subj. of the same verb, Il. i, 554.

'Εθέλησιν, for εθέλη, 3. sing. subj., εθέλητον, dual subj. of εθέλω.

'Εθελήσω, f. ind. or 1. a. subj. of the same verb, Demosth. 104, 19. 'Εθελητός, ή, όν, voluntary, willed. 'Εθελο-, as a component part of a word, signifies doing a thing voluntarily, or cheerfully.

Έθελοδουλεία, ας, ή, voluntary servitude, Plat. Conv. 184, C; and

Εθελοδουλίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to serve voluntarily. Fr. ἐθέλω and δοῦ-

'Εθελοθηπακία, ας, ή, self-chosen worship, will-worship, superstition, that is, supererogatory, beyond what God requires, Coloss. ii, 23. Fr. ἐθέλω and Βεησκεία.

Έθέλοι, 3. sing., and

 $^{\prime} ext{E}$ θέλοι μ εν, 1. pl. pres. opt. ofἐθέλω.

 $Εθελοκακέω, \tilde{ω}, f.$ ήσω, to behave ill by design; to play the coward by design, Herodt. viii, 69. Fr. ¿θέλω and κακός.

'Εθελοκάκησις, εως, and -κακία, ας, ή, premeditated mischief, pretended cowardice; and

'Εθελόκακος, ου, ό, ή, wilfully bad, neglectful of duty; particularly in war, cowardly.

Εθελοπάκως, adv. from malice prepense; malevolently, malignantly. Same Th.

Εθελοχίνδῦνος, ου, δ, one whovoluntarily exposes himself to danger; fool-hardy, rash. Fr. έθελω and κίνδυνος.

 $\mathbf{E}\theta$ ελοχωφέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to be wilfully deaf, to be unwilling to hear. 'Εθίλοντ', for ἐθίλοντα, acc. sing.

part. act. of Elixw.

'Εθελουτήν, and έθελουτηδόν, adv. willingly, freely, of one's own accord, voluntarily, Thucyd. viii, 98; and

Έθελοντής, ῆςος, δ, and

 $^{\prime}$ Εθελοντής, οῦ, ἐθελοντός, οῦ, and έθελούσιος, ου, Odys. ii, 292, a volunteer for military service, Nen. Hist. iv, 4, 10; voluntary, willing, Demosth. 247, 24; and

'Εθελοντί, adv. voluntarily, of one's own accord; but

'Εθέλουτι, Dor. for εθέλουσι, 3. pl. pres. of iθέλω.

'Εθελοπονία, ας, ή, willing labor; and

'Εθελόπονος, ου, δ, fond of labor, industrious, Xen. Cyr. ii, 1, 9. Fr. ἐθέλω and πόνος.

'Εθελόποςνος, ου, δ, ή, a voluntary, unsolicited prostitute.

'Εθελοπρόζενος, ου, ό, ή, entertaining guests voluntarily or gratuitously, Thucyd. iii, 70. Fr. ἐθέλω and πρόζενος.

'Εθελουργός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a voluntary laborer; prompt and active at work, Xen. Eq. 10, 17. Fr.

Έθελούσιος, ου, ό, ή, willing, acting according to one's will or pleasure; spontaneous; ἐθελούσιος ὑφίσταμαι, I willingly take upon myself or undertake, Xen. Cyr. vi, 3, 12. It is most commonly to be rendered adverbially. Sturz. Lex. Xen.

'Εθελουσίως, voluntarily, Xen. Hier. 11, 12.

'Εθέλχθης, 2. sing. 1. a. pas. of SELYW.

 $^{\prime} ext{E}\Theta ext{E}^{\prime}\Lambda\Omega$, Epic, and $\Im ^{\prime}\imath\lambda\omega$, Attic, f. έθελήσω, and θελήσω, 1. α. ηθέλησα, Ιοπ. ἐθέλεσκον, Π. ix, 353, pf. neilnea, Dem. c. Euerg.; to will, be willing, have a mind, to desire, like, to wish; to be delighted; to be able, Il. xxi, 366; xiii, 106; Dem. c. Phil. i, 1; to be accustomed, to be wont, Xen. Cyr. vii, 1, 22; to be going (in a future sense); εἴπερ, ὁ μὴ γένοιθ, ούτος σ' ἐθέλει κρατῆσαι, if, which God forbid, he is going to get the better of you, Aristoph. Vesp. 536; pf. pas. refiλημαι, obsolete; whence θέλημα, will, desire. "The Attic poets generally employ Dilw, in the present, except in the choral odes, where ἐθέλω sometimes occurs; the prose writers use both forms See Plat. Xen. indifferently. passim; the other tenses in use, which seem to be the impf. fut. and 1. aor. act., for it is doubtful if the perfect was (but see Demosth. above), are from εθέλω and obsol. εθελέω, impf. ηθέλον, f. εθελήσω. Herodt, has θελήσει, i, 109, also ἐθελήσει, ii, 11; 1. a. ne λησα. Homer never uses θέλω, always ἐθέλω. This verb expresses a wish, in which a purpose or design is implied, hence

I will; βούλομαι, an inclination,

depending upon others in particular circumstances." Dunbar.

"Eθεν, by syncop. Ion. for εθθεν, and this for οὖ, of himself; for the Ionians say εο, contract. οὖ, the Attics add Θεν, in like manner ἐμέθεν, σίθεν.

"Εθεντο, 3. pl. 2. a. m., and "Εθεσαν, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. act. of τίθημι.

"Εθευ, Dor. for "θου, 2. sing. 2.
a. ind. m. for "θεσο, "θεο, and
"θου. Same Th.

"Εθηγεν, 3. sing. impf. of θήγω.
'Εθηείτο, Ion. for ίθεᾶτο, and
'Εθηεύμεθα, Ion. for έθεούμεθα, and

'Εθηεῦντο, Ιοπ. for ἐθηοῦντο, 1. and 3. pl. impf. from Θηέομαι, Ιοπ. for Θεάομαι.

*Εθηήσαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. Ion. for εθεάσαντο, of θεάσμαι.

'Eθηῆτο, Ion. for iθεᾶτο, 3. sing. impf. of the same verb.

"Εθηκα, ας, ε, and in 3. pl. εθηκαν, 1. a. act., and

*Εθήκαο, Ion. for ἐθήκω, 2. sing. 1. a. m. of τίθημι.

'Εθηκάμην, 1. a. m. of τίθημι.
'Εθήκατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of τίθημι.
"Εθηλα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of Θάλλω.

'Eθήμονος, gen. sing. of ἰθήμων. 'Εθημοσϋνη, ης, ἡ, custom, habit, use.

'Εθήμων, ονος, δ, \mathring{n} , accustomed, habituated, used. Th. $\mathring{\imath}\theta_{05}$.

"Εθην, for είθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of ίημι, to send.

"Εθίγον, 2. a. act. of θιγγάνω.
"Εθίζε, pres. imperat. act. ἐθίζες,
Ion. contract. ἐθίζου, pres. imperat. pas. of

*Εθίζω, f. ίσω, Att. ιῶ, pf. εἴθικα, to accustom, habituate, use one; to inure, train up; mid. ἐθίζομαι, to accustom one's self; pas. to be accustomed or habituated; τὸ γὰς εἰθίσθαι ζῆν ἴσοισιν, for to be accustomed to live on a footing of equality, Eurip. Med. 122; it takes a after ε for the augment; 1. a. εἴθισα, pf. pas. εἴθισμαι, with the same meaning as εΐωθα, pf. part. εἰθισμένος, 1. a. pas. εἰθίσθην. Th. ἔθος.

'Εθίκός, ή, όν, relating to habits or customs; ethical. Same Th. "Εθίμος, ου, δ, ή, usual, accustomed.

"Εθισμα, ἄτος, τό, usage, institution, custom; πολλὰ νόμιμα ἢ καὶ ἐθίσματα ἐπιἐβέοντα, Plat. Legg. vii, 793, D.

Eθισμος, ov, and ἰθισμός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, accustomed, used, Demosth. 219, 7. Same Th.

'Eθιστίον, verbal adj. from ἐθίζω, must be accustomed or habituated, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 28.

'Eθιστός, ή, όν, to which one may become accustomed or habituated; that may be contracted or acquired by use, Aristot. Eth. i. Fr. ἐθίζω.

"Εθλάσε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of θλάω.

'Εθνάρχης, ου, δ, the ruler or governor of a nation or province.

Fr. ἔθνος and ἄρχος, or ἄρχων.

'Εθνϊκός, ή, όν, proper or peculiar to a nation or family; gentile, pagan, heathen; hence

'Εθνϊκῶς, adv. in the manner peculiar to a nation, in the manner of the gentiles, heathenishly. From

"EΘΝΟΣ, εος, τό, a horde or tribe united by similarity of manners, etc., a class or order of men; a nation, people, race; sex; τὸ ἄθνος τὸ Ͽῆλυ, ἢ τὸ ἄβρεν, Χεν. Œcon. 7, 26; a crowd or multitude, any throng; a band of soldiers, ἰὼν μετὰ ἔθνος ἐταίρων, Π. vii, 115; a swarm of bees, of flies, Π. ii, 87, 469; a flock of birds, Id. 459. Perhaps from ἔθος.

'Εθοινεῖτο, 3. sing. impf. pas., as if from Δοινέομαι, 1. a. m. ἐθοινησάμην, from Δοινάω. Th. Δοίνη. 'Εθοίνων, 3. pl. impf. of Δοινάω.

"Εθοςου, 2. aor. of obsol. Βόςω, s. as θεώσκω.

"EΘΟΣ, εος, τό, a custom, Demosth. 341, 19; use, usage, habit; manner; an institution, Xen. Mem. iii, 9, 1; Thucyd. iv, 32. Hence "θω, 2. pf. ε"ωθα, to be accustomed, to be wont; ἐθίζω, to use or accustom.

"Εθου, 2. sing. 2. a. m. contract. for ἔθεσο, and Ion. ἔθεο, and by Att. crasis ἔθου, of τίθημι.

'Eθόωσα, Odys. ix, 327, 1. a. ind. act. from obsol. Θοόω.

"Εθραζε, by syncop. for ἐτάραζε, 1.
a. ind. act. from ταράσσω.

"Εθρέζα, 1. a. ind. act. from τρέχω, not much used, the 2. a. most frequently.

'Εθείφθην, ης, η, 1. a. pas., and
"Εθείψα, 1. a. ind. act. of τεί-

'Εθρήνευν, Æol. and Dor. for εθρήνουν, 3. pl. impf. act. of Sηνέω. Th. Sηρονος.

"Εθείσεν, Poet. for εθέεισεν, 1. a. of Θεείζω.

'Εθύθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. from Θύω.

'Εθυμώθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. from Δυμόω.

'Εθύνεον, 3. pl. impf. ind. of Du νέω, s. as θύνω or θύω.

"Εθῦσε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of Θύω.

"Εθω, (participle "θων only in use,) to act by custom, to use, to be accustomed, to be wont; to frequent; "θων Οἰνῆος ἀλωήν, frequenting the farm of Eneus, II. ix, 536; the only tenses used by the Attic writers are the 2. pf. εἴωθα, Ion. τωθα, and plupf. as present and imperfect; κατὰ τὸ εἰωθός, according to custom, Thucyd. iv, 67; παρὰ τὸ εἰωθός, contrary to custom, Id.; ὧσπερ εἴωθε, as is customary. Th. ἔθος.

EI, conj., used commonly with the indicative and optative, never with the subjunctive with the Attic writers. It is used, either alone, or in connection with other particles; as in the following examples:

I. When alone, it is used,

1. With the indicative, signifying if, though, since, seeing that, because that; and with the present indicative, it denotes a dependence upon circumstances or the will, ability, etc. of the subject; si ausivov toriv, if, all circumstances considered, it is better, Thucyd. vi, 9; μάτην πονήσεις, εί τι καὶ πονεῖν θέλεις, you will labor in vain, even though you should be willing to labor, Æschyl. Prom. 343; ¿? τι χεήζεις. φεάζε, if you really want any thing, speak, Soph. Phil. 49 ; σάφα δ' οὐκ οἶδ', εἰ θεòs ἐστίν, I do not clearly know if he is really a god, Il. v, 183.

2. With the indicative of a past tense, it implies, (1) a supposition in the statement relative to a past event, and, as flowing from it, a necessary contingency; εί μεν γὰς Αν σοι πρόδηλα τὰ μέλλοντα, τότε έδει προλέγειν, for if the future was manifest to you, then you behoved to give warning, Dem. de Coron. 134; (2) a certainty in the supposition, with a necessary contingency; εί μετά Θηδαίων ήμῖν άγωνιζομένοις ούτως εἴμαρτο πράζαι, τί χεὴ προσδοκᾶν, εἰ μηδὲ τούτους έσχομεν συμμάχους; if it was our fate when contending along with the Thebans to be reduced to this condition, what were we to expect if we had not even them as allies? Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 134.

...Είποτε τοι χαρίεντ' επὶ νηον ἔριψα,

"Η εί δή τοτέ τοι κατὰ πίονα μηςί έκηα,

Ταύρων ἢδ αἰγῶν, τόδε μοι χρήηνον • ἐλδως. — Π. i, 39.

There can be no doubt that Chryses did roof over a handsome temple for Apollo.

- 3. When it is construed with the indicative of the imperfect, implying a supposition, av generally follows with the same tense, or 2. aorist and the same mode, denoting a necessary contingency; έγωγ' αν είπον, εἰ πάρων έτύγxavor, if I had chanced to be then present, I would have spoken, Aristoph. Eccles. When the aorists are used, both with the conditional statement, and the contingent event, past time is implied, but not a continuance of the act, if To Ral To Emoinor dyθεωπος ούτοσὶ, ούχ ἂν ἀπέθανεν, if this man had done so and so, he would not have died, Dem.
- 4. When i is construed with the optative, chiefly of the aorists, it implies a supposition relative to a future event, and & follows with the same mode, denoting a necessary contingency; as, i i if, ερη, ετι εὶ νομίζοιμι θεούς ἀνθεώπων τι Φεοντίζειν, οὐκ ἂν ἀμελοίην αὐτῶν, be well assured, said he, that if I could think the gods bestowed any care upon men, I would not neglect them, Xen. Mem. i, 4.
- 5. When it is construed with the future indicative, it implies a greater degree of certainty than when construed with the optative of the agrists; as, i' me alobhorται, if he shall actually see me, Soph. Phil. 75; ε" με α"σθοιτο, if he should by any chance see me ; εἰ σωφεονήσεις, δεάσεις, if you shall be really wise, you will do it, Id. Electr. 457; si ποιήσεις ταυτ', έπαινέσεις έμέ, if you shall actually do this, you will actually praise me, Id. Electr. 1039; εί ποιήσαις ταῦτ', έπαινεσείας αν έμί, if you should do this, you would then praise me.
- 6. El is never construed by the Attic writers with the subjunctive, though Hermann and some other German critics assert the contrary. The Doric and Ionic writers sometimes construe it with this mode; εὶ γοῦν ἐτερές γε φύγησιν, if then the other should

escape, Π. v. 258; εἰ is sometimes usud in the sense of perhaps; as, τοῦ τε Γυλίππου, καὶ τοῦ Ἑερροκράτους, καὶ εἴ τοῦ ἄλλου, and perhaps some other, Thucyd. vii. It is apparently redundant, when preceded in a former clause by εἰ μη εἰ μη....ἀναγκαῖόν σοι ἀπιέναι πρὸ τῶν μυσπηρίων, ἀλλει περιμείναις τε καὶ μυηθείης, Plat. Men. 76, Ε. (Dunbar.)

II. With other particles, as in the following examples, which are arranged alphabetically;

7. El äv, Epic and Ion. el ze, which see.

8. El ἄρα, if then.

9. Εἰ ἄραγε for ἄρα γέ, αs, εἰ ἄραγε ψηλαφήσειαν αὐτὸν καὶ εὕροιεν, if perchance, or haply, they might feel after him and find him, Acts xvii, 27.

- 10. Εἰ γάς, for εἴθε, to express a wish, O that, I wish, etc.; as, si γὰς γένοιτο ταῦτα, O that, or I wish that, those things might be so, Lucian. Prom. sub fin.; with ώφελον, it indicates both the past and the present act.; il yae ώφελον οδοί τ' είναι οί πολλοί τὰ μέγιστα κακὰ ἐξεργάζεσθαι, Ι wish that the multitude were able to perpetrate the greatest evils, Plat. Crit. 3. With the imperfect, also, the present act.; εί γὰς τοσαύτην δύναμιν είχον, ώστε....πορεύσαι, I wish I had such power as, Eurip. Alc. 1091. It is to be observed, that il is always accompanied by yáe when it has this sense.
- 11. El γὰς καί, ας, εἰ γὰς καὶ ἄπειμι, for though I am absent, Coloss. ii, 5.
- 12. Ei γε, if indeed; it generally denotes something certain; as, εἴγε δρᾶς ταῦθ', if indeed, or provided, you do those things, Soph. Phil. 1403; εἴγε σὰ ἀληθῆ λέγεις, at least if you speak the truth, Plat. Phædr. 242, D; εἴγε καὶ ἐνδυτάμενοι, since indeed being thus clothed, 2 Cor. v, 3.
- 13. Ei γε δή, since indeed, seeing that; as, ε"γε δὴ τῷ μὲν λογιστικῷ τὸ ἄςχειν, since it belongs to the rational part of a man to govern, Plutarch. Quæst. Plat.
- 14. El you, if therefore, if at least, Plat.; even if, inalying the reverse of what is stated.
- 15. Ε΄ δέ, but if, if however; as, εί δὲ κῷν τοῦντο λίαν σοι δόξειν, but if this seems to you to be too much, Demosth. in Mid. Sometimes with εί δί the verb βνύ-

Ass, or the like, is necessary to complete the sense, and is then understood; as, si di zai avroi, Φευγόντων σὺν νηυσί, but if they too (βούλονται φεύγειν, will go away), let them flee with the ships, Il. ix, 46. This supposed ellipsis most commonly occurs after si &, ays, and in such cases the better mode of resolving the sentence is, to consider i as merely indicating a command or exhortation; as in είδ' ἄγε, μω, δμωαί, but come, ye maid-servants, tell me; or it may be rendered, if she is gone out, come tell me, etc.

- 16. Ei di äye. See the last remark under ei di.
- 17. Ei δὶ ἄςα, if however, if nevertheless.
- 18. Ei δὶ βούλει. See remarks under εί δέ.
- 19. Ei δὶ καί, but if even; as, εἰ δὶ καὶ ἔστι κεκαλυμμένον, but if even it (the gospel) is undiscovered or not made manifest, 2 Cor. iv, 3.
- 20. Ei δε μή, but if not, but otherwise; used in the latter member of a sentence; as, il pir ήρεσκε τί μοι....ήσυχίαν ἄν ἦγον, εί δὲ μή, if any thing (spoken by others) had satisfied me, I would have kept silence; but if not (or otherwise) I would, etc; Dem. Philip. 1. But when it follows a negative sentence, it must be commonly rendered like εί δε without μή · as, οὐδε βάλλουσιν οἶνον νέον εἰς ἀσκοὺς παλαιούς, εί δε μήγε, ρήγνυνται, they do not put new wine into old vessels, for if so (or, otherwise) they burst, Matt. ix, 17.
- 21. E' d', if indeed, if now, if in truth, Π . i, 575; also, in indirect questions, whether now.
 22. E' d' roti, if indeed at any time, if ever, Π . i, 39.
- 23. Ei xai, although, if even; ei nai nearoïsu, if even they should be victorious, Thucyd. vii, 6; also used interrogatively; ας, ην δε έρωτᾶ, εί και αὐτὸς ἔρχομαι, but if he asks, whether I shall also come, Xen. Cyr. ii; but zal si is, even though; see Spitzner's Excurs. xxiii, on the particles si xai and xai si, in his edit. of Homer's Il. When xai precedes il it refers to the preceding statement, and denotes a positive assertion; when it follows if it qualifies the conditional act, or the emphatic term; xai coountνον στολέμοιο καὶ εἰ μάλα κας-

ΕI

τερός ἐστιν, though eager for the fight, yes, I say it, even if he is ever so brave, Il. xiii, 315; εἰ καὶ ἐγώ σε βάλο.μι, if ever I shì kl καὶ μάλα καρτερός ἐστι, if brave he is and much so, Il. v, 410.

24. Ei zs, if; equivalent to žáv, contract. nv.

25. Εἰ μέν, often implying an ellipsis of καλῶς ἔχει, or ἔσται, or καλῶς ἄν εἴη, etc., as in this example: εἰ μὲν, δώσουσι γέραςὅτως ἀντάζιον ἔσται, if they shall offer a reward, that shall be worthy or suitable, it shall be well, καλῶς ἔσται being understood, Il. i, 136.

26. Ei μή denote an exception to some previous statement or assertion, and generally signify unless, except, but, only; εδρασ΄ ἔν...εί μη τοῦ θεοῦ... ἔχρηζον ἰκμαθεῖν, I would have done it, unless I wished to learn from the god, Soph. Ed. T. 1438; they are sometimes preceded by a negative proposition; ἡμῖν οὐδὶν ἄλλο ἐστὶν ἀγαθὸν, εἰ μη ὅπλα, we have no other advantage but (or except) our arms, Xen. Anab. ii, 1, 10.

27. Εἰ μηδί, if not even, Dem. de Coron.

28. Εἰ μὰ ἄςα, unless indeed, εἰ μὰ ἄςα δεινὸν καλοῦσιν οὖτοι λέγειν τὸν τάληθῆ λέγοντα, Plat. Apol. i; unless then, unless perhaps; used in cases where some writers use εἰ μή που.

29. Ei μη διά, if it had not been for; εἰ μη διά την πεύτανιν, ἐνέπεσεν ἄν, if it had not been for the Prytanes, he would have been cast into it, Plat.

30. Εἰ μήπω, if not, if not yet.
31. Εἰ μή τι, followed by ἀλλά· as, εἰ μή τι, ἀλλὰ τὴν περὶ
τὸν ήλιον, if nothing else, at least (do finish) that respecting the sun, Plut. Rep. 509.

32. Εἴπερ, if, provided that, in case, seeing that, since, because; εἴπερ τοῦ δοῦλου ὄντος, since it is the part of a slave, Aristot. Pol. vi; although, though; εἴπερ γὰρ καταπέψη, for though he should suppress, Il. i, 82. There is often after εἴπερ an apparent ellipsis; as συμφέρει δ' ὑμῖν, εἴπερ τῷ καὶ ἄλλω, it behoves you, if (it behoves) any one, συμφέρει being understood, Xen. Cyr. iii; ἀλλ' οὐκ ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς, εἴπερ, but

do you not from the earth (look upon the gods with contempt), if indeed you ought so to look upon them, i. e. εἴστες ὑπιεφερενεῖν, δεῖ being understood, Aristoph. Nub. 228; εἴστες γάς κ' ἐθίλησιν ἰξ ἐδίων στυφελίξαι, for if he chooses to overthrow all things from their seats or abodes, he is able to do it, Il. i, 580.

33. Εἴπες ἄςα, if indeed, if at all.

34. $E^{\gamma}_{\pi \xi \varrho} \gamma_{\xi}$, seeing that, since. 35. $E^{\gamma}_{\pi \xi \varrho} \delta_{\eta}^{\gamma} \pi_{\sigma \tau \xi}$, if ever indeed, if at all, if at any time, if indeed, Aristoph. Acharn. 404.

36. E''πές ποτε, if ever, if at any time; frequently followed by καὶ νῦν.

37. El π_{i} , if any where, if in any way, in any part.

38. Elarote, if at any time, if ever.

39. El zov, if any where, if in any place.

40. E' $\pi \omega_5$, if by any means, if in any way or manner.

Ei "is evidently formed from the 2. sing. imperat. of εω, in the sense of permit, allow, suppose, εε being contracted into εi. In the same manner the Latin si, originally sei, was formed from the same verb and the same mode, by prefixing s for the breathing, as was very common." Dunbar. Eī, 2. sing. pres. of εἰμί, to be. Εῖ, or εῖς, 2. sing. pres. ind. of εἶμι, to go; and impf. obsol. εῖ, εῖς, εῖ, and

Eĩ, go thou, for H_1 , pres. imperat. of the same; used in compounds, $\delta(\varepsilon_1)$, $\xi'_2\varepsilon_1$, etc.

EI'A, or i'a, adv. of exhorting or encouraging, come, come on! courage! and

Eĩa, εῖας, εῖε, 2. pf. of εῖμι, to go, for which the Attics use ἤα. Eἴā, contract. for εἴαε, 3. sing. impf. act. of ἑάω, to permit.

E''α, ας, ἡ, grass, herbage. E''αθ', for ε''ατο, and ήντο, Π. xv, 10. See ε''άται.

Ela μ_{sv} , $\tilde{\eta}_{\text{s}}$, $\tilde{\eta}_{\text{s}}$, $\tilde{\eta}_{\text{m}}$ moist or watered ground; a verdant spot, a meadow, Il. xv, 631. Fr. $\tilde{\iota}_{\omega}$ and $\tilde{\eta}_{\mu\alpha i}$.

Eίανός, ή, όν, fine, thin, delicate, flowing like a robe, for ἐανός, Poet.; είανοῦ ἀπτομένη, seizing her robe, Il. xvi, 9.

Eΐαντο, Poet. for ξαντο, Ion. for ñντο, 3. pl. impf. of ñμαι, to sit. Εἴαον, impf. act. of ἐάω it takes ι after ε for the augment. Εἶας, ἄςος, τό, Poet. for ἴας, the

ωας, αςος, το, Poet. Jor εας, th

E'açı, dat. sing. of ε'aç. Ε'αςινός, ή, όν, of or belonging to the spring, vernal; dat. pl. ε'α-

ρινοΐσι. Fr. έαρ.

Εἰαρόμασθος, ου, δ, ἡ, having youthful breasts. Fr. εἶαρ und μασθός.

E'as, 2. sing. impf., and

Ε''ασα, 1. a. act. of ἐάω, f. ἐάσω. Ε''ασε, 3. sing. 1. a. of ἐάω.

Elasze, for ela, 3. sing. impf., and

Eἴασκον, Epic for εἴων, impf. of ἐάω.

E''ασχ', for the preceding, on account of the aspirate following.

Eἴαται, and εἴατο, Poet. for πνται, and πντο, the former 3. pl. ind. pres. of πμαι, to sit, the latter, 3. impf. of εἴμην, εἴσο also, 3. pl. pas. of ἔννυμι, to clothe, Ion. for εἶντο. See εἴαθ'. Εἴζεται, pres. pas. Ion. and Poet. for λείζεται so εἴζειν for λείζειν, εἰζρενος for λείζομενος, Il. xvi, 11; Soph. Antig. 523. Th. λείζω. See εἴζω.

E''(είμος, ου, δ, ή, trickling, falling drop by drop. Fr. λείζω. Ε''(εόμαι, mid. or pas. of

E. (Ε. ω, Poet. form of λείω, to let fall in drops, to drop; mid. to trickle, drip, run down. See also under ε. (Εξται.

Ei $\gamma \acute{a} \varrho$. See 'EI, Nos. 10 and 11.

E"_{γε}, conj. used with indic., if indeed, if only. See 'EI, No. 12. Ε"_{γε} δή. See 'EI, No. 13.

Eἶγμα, ἄτος, τό, an image, likeness. Fr. εἴκω.

Ei youv. See 'EI, No. 14.

E?δ', adv. of encouraging or exhorting, come on! courage!
Εἰδ' ἄγε, or ἄγετε, come on, be-

Eld äγε, or äγετε, come on, be stir yourself, etc.

Eίδαίνομαι, and είδάλλομαι, to become like to, to have the resemblance of; and

Eίδάλτμος, η, ου, fair, handsome, beautiful, Odys. xxiv, 278; like, resembling. Fr. είδος.

Eἶδας, ἄτος, τό, for ἔδας, food, victuals, fodder, Il. v, 369; pl. bait, Odys. xii, 252; also, an entertainment, a feast. Fr. ἔδω. Ei δέ. See EI, No. 15.

Eίδε, 2. a. imperat. of είδεω. Είδεω, or iδέω, ας, 'n, form, shape, aspect, appearance, image; a

model; a species, a kind, Aristoph. Thesm. 436; English IDEA. Fr. slow.

Ei δὶ ἄγε. See 'EI, No. 16. Εi δὶ ἄρα. See 'EI, No. 17. Εi δὶ βούλει. See 'EI, No. 18. Είδείην, pres. opt. act. of είδημι,

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in pl. eidesper, eidere, eideser, for είδείημεν, etc.; είδεῖτ' αν, Soph. Ed. T. 1046; in the dual and pl. frequently with Plato; dual, **จุ๊ฮซอง,** ที่ฮซทง, pl. ที่ฮนะง, ที่ฮซะ, åσαν.

Ei di naí. See 'EI, No. 19.

Ei δì μή, and

Ei δὶ μήγε. See 'EI, No. 20. Elder, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. elder, is, i, from ilow, obsol. to see; 2. a. Poet. 780v.

Eidivai, pres. inf. of eldnui. See sideiny.

Eidista, Ion. and Poet. to be like, to resemble; to seem. Th. εἴδω.

Elderas, 3. sing. pres. ind. of είδομαι, Π. i, 228; is seen, i. e. appears, Il. xiii, 98.

Είδιχθεια, ας, ή, deformity, ugliness, hideous appearance, Wisd. Sol. xvi, 3.

Eίδεχθής, έος, δ, ή, of a hideous aspect, frightful, deformed, odious. Fr. sides and Extes.

Είδεω, obsol. f. είδήσω, Dor. ίδήσω, Theocr. iii, 37; to know, to recognize, perceive, understand; ວັກພຣ ຂັ້ນ ເເວັ້າ, that you may understand, Aristoph. Nub. 1465; I would recognize, Il. xiv, 235; to experience; η σύτι χάριν ίδε, whose favors he had not at all experienced, Il. xi, 243; in the sense, to see, it occurs in the 2. aor. act. and mid.; είδήσω is used by Homer, R. i. 546; plupf. είδήχειν, Att. ήοιιν, εις, ει, and in 3. pl. ήδεισαν and ήδεσαν · Æschyl. Prom. 460 has hoav, Poet. neidew, Odys. ix, 206; and Ion. ที่อียน, ยนร, ยย, contract. ที่อีท, ทร, ท, part. pf. with present time sidus, ότος, etc., and in f. g. είδυῖα, ας, and in n. g. είδος · τόξων εὖ είδώς, well knowing or skilled in the use of the bow, Il. ii, 718; also, with the accus., είδως παντοίους τε δόλους καὶ μήδεα πυκνά, Il. iii, 202; είδησαι, 1. a. inf., Lys. pro Milite; but little used; 2. pf. olda, Herodt. ii, 150; olda is used as a present, 2. sing. oloba, for oldaska où sloa el, not, as in Latin, with an affirmative sense, but implying a negative, or at least leaving in doubt. (Elmsley.) The dual and plural are seldom used; instead of them the dual and plural of Tonui. Monui, obsol. in the indic. subj. είδω, Il. i, 515; opt. sideinv, inf. sidévai · xágiv sidévai Tivi, to thank any person. These modes are considered by the German grammarians as belonging to the perfect olda. See Matthia

Gr. Gram., 5th edit., vol. i, pp. Th. s'low, which see. 396, 397. The verb sidia relates merely to the knowledge we acquire from external form or appearance; as the sιδωλον is the effigies or representation, as far as relates to external form, e. g. of a man. Class. Journal, vol. xvi, p. 291. See remarks under ἐπίσταμαι and νοέω.

See 'EI, No. 21. Ei δń.

Είδημόνως, adv. skilfully, expertly, knowingly.

Είδήμων, ονος, ο, ή, knowing, expert, skilful. Fr. sidia.

Εί δή ποτε. See 'EI, No. 22. Eίδης, 2. sing. pres. subj. of είδεω, n. i, 185.

Είδησέμεν, Epic fut. inf. for είδήσειν, from είδω.

Eidnois, sws, h, knowledge, skill, ability, science. Same Th.

Eidnow, f. ind.; είδησειν, and είδησέμεν, f. inf. of the same, Odys. vi, 257.

Eίδητε, 2. pl. pres. subj. of είδεω. Eidinós, ń, śv, specific, relating to a species; marking a species; relating to shape or form. Th.

Eidizās, adv. particularly; specially, specifically. Same Th. Είδογεαφία, ας, ή, the painting of the face, etc. Fr. sides and γεάφω.

Eίδόθ', for είδότα, acc. sing. part. pf. by syncop, for είδηκότα, of

Eidoi, ai, the ides; a Latin word from iduo, a Tuscan word, to divide.

Elbouai, and Houai, Poet. to see; also, to resemble, to be like to, Il. v, 462; also, ii, 791; to become like. Fr. : low.

Eldomer, for eldamer, subj. of elda. Eldomes, Dor. for eldomes, 1. pl. a. ind. of είδω.

Eiδόμην, 2. a. mid. of obsol. είδω. οὐ γὰς εἰδόμην, for I never saw him, Soph. Phil. 355; rarely used by the Attic Poets, often by Homer; and

Ellov, and Toov, Poet. 2. a. ind. act. of the same.

Είδοποιίω, ω, f. ήσω, to make a figure or form, to figure, to form; to invest with a shape; to specify, represent. Fr. eldos and ποιέω.

Eίδοποιία, ας, ή, the making of an image; the forming of a representation; specification. Same Th.

Eidonoiós, ov, o, i, forming an image; forming the species; specific. Same Th.

Eldos, sos, vó, dat. sing. sídsi, síds. dat. pl. sidsøi, form, shape, figure, countenance, aspect; person, Eurip. Alc. 343; appearance, image, stature; a kind. a species, Xen. Cyr. viii, 2, 5; Plut. Gorg. 454, E; an idea, Plat. Phæd. 103, E; opposed to yéves, mode or manner, Id. Gorg. 473, E; in Logic, species, as opposed to yives, genus. Th. Elow.

Eldogav, Boot. for alder, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. act. of the same. Eίδόσι, dut. pl. of είδώς, part. of

Eίδότα, acc. sing. masc. of same. Eίδότε, dual, and είδότες, part. pl. pf. act. of είδώς, from είδίω. Είδότως, adv. knowingly, skilfully. Th. Elda.

Eidopogía, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to have the shape of; to represent. Fr. είδος and φέρω.

Eidvia, as, and in dat. Ion. sidvin, for sidnavia, fem. part. pf. act., and είδυίησι, for είδυίαις, dat. pl.
Ion. from είδεω. Είδύλλιον, ου, τό, literally, a small

form or representation; an idyl, a little pastoral poem; the είδύλλια of Theocritus are little poems of various kinds. Fr. sides. EI" $\Delta\Omega$, obsol., to see, behold, perceive, 2. a. act. Eldov, mid. Elδομαι, to appear; 2. a. είδέμην, was seen; a few of the tenses only signify to know; as, the fut. εἴσομαι, 2. pf. οἶδα, 2. pers. oloba formed from albasta by syncop.; the regular 2. pers. occurs only twice in the classical authors, Odys. i, 337, Eurip. Alc. 796; plupf. #Sin (see under είδεω), f. m. εἴσομαι, I shall know, εἴσεσθε, ye shall know, Dem. de Coron.; Æschyl. S. Theb. 247; to understand, experience, enjoy; to be skilled in, or have skill; 2. a. Mor, and Ion. Too, is, i, and 2. a. imperat. This or Att. idi, used adverbially, lo, behold; 2. a. subj. 18w, ns. n. 2. a. inf. ideiv, part. 2. a. idev χάςιν είδεναι, to recognize a favor, to give thanks; χάριν σοι μᾶλλον εἴσομαι, I shall be the more indebted to you, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 12; 1. aor. m. sicaun and ἐεισάμην, είσάμενος, resembling, Il. ii, 791, 795; 2. aor. είδομην οὐ γὰς είδομην, for I never saw him, Soph. Phil. 355; Thucyd. iv, 64; subj. Toupus.

Herodt. i, 191; imperat. ilev,

behold.

Used adverbially, the

accent being changed, ιδού, see, behold, (Lat. ecce). Some of the tenses and modes of this verb, as the 2. aor., supply the place of those wanting to ὁςάω, and ὅπτομαι. See ἰδέω.

Eίδω, pres. subj. of είδεω.

Είδωλεῖον, ου, τό, the temple of an idol, 1 Macc. i, 17; 1 Cor. viii, 10. Fr. είδωλον.

Είδωλόθυτον, ου, τό, any thing sacrificed to an idol, an offering to an idol. Fr. είδωλον and θύω.

Eίδωλόθυτος, ου, δ, ή, sacrificed to idols; as subst. see preced.

Είδωλολατρεία, ας, ή, the worship of idols, idolatry; and Είδωλολάτρης, ου, δ, a worshipper of idols; an idolater, 1 Cor. x, 7. Fr. είδωλον and λάτρις. Είδωλομανία, ας, ή, the mad worship of images, insane idolatry. Fr. μαίνομαι.

Eἴδωλον, ου, τό, a likeness, II. v, 449; an image, a representation, Xen. Mem. i, 4, 4; an idol or image, Eurip. Hel. 34, 1135; a shade or spectre; εἴδωλον "Λεγου γηγενοῦς, shade of earth-born Argos, Æschyl. Prom. 567; ψυχὴ καὶ εἴδωλον, a spirit and shade, I. xxiii, 104; εἴδωλον σκιᾶς, the shadow of a shade, Æschyl. Ag. 813; εἴδωλον ἄλλως, a mere shadow or spectre, Soph. Phil. 937; also, an idea or image in the mind. Fr. εἴδος.

Eidulostatu, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to form an image of in the mind, Longin. 15. Fr. eïdulov and π oit ω .

Είδωλοποιητίκός, ή, όν, and -ποιϊκός, ή, όν, skilled in making images, etc.; pertaining to figurative representation, figurative. Same Th.

Eίδωλοποιΐα, ως, ή, the making of an image; the representation of an image in a mirror, Plat. Tim. 46, A; the representations or fictions of the imagination, Longin. 15; figurative writing. Fr. είδωλον and ποιέω. See preced.

Είδωλοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, one that makes images or representations, Plat. Soph. 239, D. Same Th.

Είδωλουργικός, ή, όν, skilled in forming images, etc.; the art of forming images; τῆς...είδωλους-γικῆς...τὸ μὲν εἰκαστικὸν, τὸ δὲ φανταστικὸν...γένος, Plat. Soph. 266, D. Fr. ἔργον.

Eίδωλοφάνής, έος, ό, ή, like an image; ghastly, spectral. Fr.

φαίνω. Είδώς, part. pf. act. by syncop.

for είδηκώς, ότος, of είδεω, to know.

Eis, 3. pl. pres. opt. by syncop. Ion. and Att. for sinoav from sino, of siui, to be.

Eἶεν, adv. of conceding, be it so, even so, well; εἷεν, well, let it be so, Eurip. Med. 390; εἷεν, τί σιγᾶς; well, why are you silent? Eurip. Hipp. 297; also, as a mark of surprise, ay indeed! as a mark of ridicule or contempt, so; εἷεν, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, so! said I, Plat. Conv. 206, E. Fr. the same.

Elnv, ns, n, 2. a. opt. act. of Inpu, to send; but

Einv, eins, ein, and in pl. einmev, einte, eintav, and by syncop. eimev, eite, eisv, pres. opt. of eimi, to be.

EM, for sīra, on account of the aspirate, next, then, afterwards. EI' OAP, adv. Poet. immediately, forthwith, Il. v, 337; perhaps for sīr' äe'.

Ĕἴθε, I wish, would to God, O that! with the indic. it refers to the past, εἴθ' ἐξεκόπην πεότε-εον τὸν ὀρθαλμὸν λίθη, I wish I had first had my eye knocked out with a stone, Aristoph. Nub. 24; with the opt. it refers to the future, εἴθ', ὧ λῷστε, σὸ φίλος ἡμῖν γένοιο, I wish, my excellent Sir, you would become our friend, Xen. Hist. iv, 1, 17. A late editor considers this to be an elliptical expression, εί θεὸς θέλει, if God will, Brasse's Œd. T. 1058, note. Th. εἰ.

Eldnv, 1. a. ind. pas. of "n\mu", to send.

Eiθίζω, f. ίσω, Poet. for ἐθίζω. Εἰθικώς, part. pf. act., and Εἴθισα, 1. a. ind. act. of ἐθίζω, which takes ι after ε for the augment; so pf. εἴθικα, und

Εἴθισμαι, I have been or am accustomed or used; pf. pas. whence εἰθισμένος, part. pf. of the same. Th. ἔθος.

Eina, Att. for "coina.

E''n', for e''ne or e''nev, if, if indeed. Th. e', and Poet. partic. ne or nev.

Eira, pf. m., for which the Attics use "eora, from e"raw. But

Εἶκα, ας, ε, pf. act. of "ημι, to send. Εἰκαδάρχης, ου, δ, commanding a company of twenty. Fr. εἰκας and ἄρχω.

Εἰκάδι, dat. sing. of εἰκάς. Εἰκάζω, f. ἄσω, l. u. εἴκασα, Att. ἤκασα ἤκασαν αὐτάς, Aristoph. Nub. 349; to make like, to imitate, liken; to represent exactly; to make or form, Aristot. Poet. 2; to compare, Xen. Symp. vi, 9; Eurip. Phan. 431; Herodt. ix, 34 ; ώς εἰκάσαι, so to judge, Herodt. i, 34; to take one's likeness; to conjecture, Xen. Anab. i, 6, 11; i, 10, 10; to give a description; ὅταν εἰκάζη τις κακῶς, when any one gives a false description, Plat. Polit. ii, 17; to judge from appearance, to suspect; 1. a. pas. εἰκάσθην, part. n. εἰκασθέν, imitated, represented, Eurip. Alc. 359; pf. pas. εἴκασμαι, Att. ήκασμαι. Th. είκω.

Einaθεῖν, 2. aor. inf. of εἰκάθω, Poet. and Att. for εἴκω, to yield, concede, to give way to, Soph. Œd. T. 651; Electr. 396; ἀλλ' εἰκαθω, but should I yield, Soph. Phil. 1328; 2. a. subj. to give place, give way, Galat. ii, 5; used by the Attic poets, particularly Sophocles. Th. εἴκω. El καί, discretive conj. with indiceven if, although. See EI, No. 23.

Eirαιομυθέω, ω, f. ήσω, to talk about trifles; to prate, babble. Fr. εἰκαῖος and μῦθος.

Einaíos, aía, aíor, rash, inconsiderate; frivolous; vulgar. Th.

Elκαιοσύνη, ης, ή, and εlκαιότης, ητος, rashness, inconsiderateness, frivolity. Same Th.

Eirás, άδος, ἡ, the number twenty; a score; the twentieth day of the month; ὁρῶν ἄγουσαν τὴν σελήνην εἰκάδας, seeing the moon bringing on the twenties, i. e. the days of payment of the principal and interest, Aristoph. Nub. 17; εἰκάδες, the mysteries of Bacchus and Ceres, held on the 20th of the month Μεταγειτνιών, Eurip. Ion. 1076. Th. εἴκασι. Εἴκασι, 3. pl. pf. ind. of ἵημι, to send; but

Elnası, 3. pl. pf. m. of elna, to seem.

Elκασία, ας, 'n, a likening, comparing; a resemblance, a likeness, as a picture of any object, Xen. Mem. iii, 10, 1; conjecture, Plat. Sis. 390, C. Th. εἰκάζω.

Εἴκασμα, ἄτος, τό, an image, representation, Æschyl. S. Theb. 505; likeness; a conjecture. Fr. εἰκάζω.

Εἰκάσσαις, 2. sing. 1. a. opt. act. Poet. for εἰκάσαις, of εἰκάζω. Εἰκαστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who conjectures, a guesser, Thucyd. i, 138. Fr. εἰκάζω.

Eleastizés, ή, έν, relating to imitation, capable of forming likenesses; imitative, Plat. Legg. ii, 668, D; conjectural; concerning imitation; of imitation. Same Th.

Eixastós, oũ, ò, 'n, resembling, Soph. Trach. 696; probable; comparable. Same Th.

Eluari, Dor. for sluosi, twenty. Elus. See EI, No. 24. Elus, and in pl. slusts, pres.

imperat. of sixw.

Eizer, Att. fixer, plupf. of sim, to go.

Eizelóseigos, ov. ó, ň, like a dream; vain, empty, Aristoph. Av. 687; fantastic, visionary. Fr. εἴκω and ὄνειζος.

Eἴzελος, ου, δ, ἡ, like, similar, resembling, Il. xiii, 330; Herodt. viii, 8. Th. εἴzω.

Είχαλόφωνος, ου, δ, ή, having a like voice.

Elus, 3. sing. 2. pf. used as a present, is like, Aristoph. Av. 1298. See Brunck's note. Hence the part. sixús, Id. 697.

Elzívai, by syncop. for toixívai.

EI'KH, adv. in vain, to no purpose; rashly, carelessly, inconsiderately; at random; at hazard; without cause; by chance. Fr. "I'NW.

Eἰκοδολέω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to conjecture, guess. Fr. βάλλω.

Eiκονίζω, f. ίσω, to portray, depict, imitate; to represent. Fr. είκων. Th. είκω.

Eixovixós, ń, óv, painted from nature; resembling; perfectly resembling; expressive of; representing. Fr. sixóv.

Εἰχόνιον, ου, τό, a little figure or image, a miniature. Fr. εἰκών. Εἰχονισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a representation; an image; a rhetorical figure. Same Th.

Είκονογεαφέω, ω, f. ήσω, to paint an image, to depict, describe, portray. Fr. είκών and γεάφω. Einovoλογία, ας, ή, figurative or descriptive language, Plat. Phæd. 267, B. Fr. sixwv and hoyos. Eizós, ότος, τό, probable, likely; fit, becoming, proper; reasonable; just; κατὰ τὸ είκὸς, ώς τὸ sizós, according to probability or fitness; είκότας πίρα, unreasonably, beyond what is right or fit, Soph. Œd. T. 74; Aristoph. Acharn. 692; sixós ist, it is probable; ώς είκός, as is probable; neut. part. of cixús, for Loixús.

Einogáboios, ou, ô, 'n, Poet. Esixogáboios, worth twenty oxen.

Eirosátdeos, ov, i, i, having twenty sides or surfaces; in Geometry, an icosahedron. Fr. ilros: and there.

Einogastús, éos, é, ú, twenty years old, of twenty years' duration. Fr. εἴκοσι and ἔτος.

Elnoganis, adv. twenty times. Fr. elnogi.

Είκοσάμηνος, ου, δ, ή, twenty months old. Fr. εἴκοσι απά μήν. Εἰκοσαπλάσιος, ια, ιον, twentyfold.

EI"ΚΟΣΙ, and Poet. ἐείκοσι, οἱ, αἱ, τά, pl. and indecl. twenty; Dor. εἴκᾶτι.

Eiroσίδοιος, ου, δ, ή, of the value of twenty bullocks or oxen. Fr. βοῦς.

Einoσίεδου, ου, τό, that has twenty sides or bases, Plat. Locr. 98, D.

Eixοσιετής, έος, ὁ, and είχοσιετίς, ίδος, ἡ, of twenty years, twenty years old; s. as είχοσαετής.

Eiκοσίκλινος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, containing twenty beds or couches. Fr. κλίνη.

Elκοσίμετρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, containing twenty measures; hence, large, capacious, Π. xxiii, 264. Fr. εἴκοσι and μέτρον.

Elnooivher tos, ov, o, h, twenty-fold, twenty times as many as, Il. xxii, 349; Damm and Schneid. Lex. Fr. vheitos.

Einson in twenty-five, and so of the other numbers compounded of eless.

Είκοσίπηχυς, νος, ὁ, ἡ, of twenty cubits, in length, breadth, etc.

Εἰκοσός γυιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of twenty ἐς γυιαί (fathoms), or one hundred and twenty feet, Xen. Cyn. 2, 6. Fr. ἐς γυιά.

Eiκόσορος, ου, ο, η, twenty-oared or many-oared, i. e. of a very large size, Demosth. 926, 8; ἐεικοσόροιο, Odys. ix, 323. Fr. εἴκοσι and ἐρίσσω.

Eiκοσταῖος, αία, αῖον, coming or performed on the twentieth day; είκοσταῖος ἢλθε, he came on the twentieth day. Fr. εἴκοσι.

Elκοστή, ῆς, ἡ, a tax of a twentieth part, particularly one levied by the Athenians on the imports and exports of the subject allies; Lat. vicesima.

Είκοστολογέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to speak probably; to conjecture or guess. Fr. εἴκος and λίγω.

Είκοστολόγος, ου, δ, a farmer of the twentieth, or of the duty of five per cent. levied on all commodities carried by sea to or from Attica, Aristoph. Ran. 366. Fr. εἰκοστός and λίγω.

Eiκοστός, ή, όν, Poet. ἐείκοστος, the twentieth, Soph. Trach. 699; είκοστή, the twentieth of the value, Thucyd. vii, 28. Fr. είκοσι.

Είκοστώνης, ου, δ, a collector of the twentieth, or duty on goods. See under είκοστολόγος.

Eἰκότα, τά, reasonable things. Soph. Phil. 1355. Fr. εἴκω. Εἰκότας, acc. pl. part. pf. of εἴκω, having relation (resemblance), Aristoph. Vesp. 1361. Εἰκότως, adv. in a probable manner, probably; with reason; naturally, as might be expected, Thucyd. i, 37; rightly, fightly, Eurip. Hec. 403. Fr.

εἰκώς.
Εἴκτην, they were like, they resembled, for εἰκέτην, 3. dual impf. by syncop. and resolut. of the diphthong ἐἴκτην, from εἴκω, Π. i, 104. "Some make this for ἐωκεῖτην, which seems very improbable. See Buttmann, Imp. Verb. p. 81, Fishlake's translation." Dunbar.

Elatinós, ή, όν, capable of yielding; yielding, condescending. Fr. είκω.

'Εΐκτο, for είκετο, 3. sing. impf.
pas. of είκω, to be like.

"Eïrtov, 3. dual pf. lirtnv, 3. dual plupf. with passive signification, from ilka, lora.

Einvian, seemly, suitable; sinvian another, II. ix, 399; acc. sing. part. f. g. of sinan 2. pf. the same as some of sinan, to be like.

EI"KΩ, obsol. 2. pf. sīκa, and oina, Ion. Att. loina, to be like, to resemble. Homer has impf. sīzs, Il. xviii, 520; also, Aristoph. Av. 1298. This verb is not commonly used in any but the perfect and pluperfect tenses; an instance of the future, elgus, occurs in Aristoph. Nub. 999; part. pf. sinús also, Ion. oina, part. olzás, és, Herodt. vii, 167, et passim; Ion. and Att. iona, plupf. coincir, Att. concir, ionσαν, Thucyd. vii, 75; 1. pl. εοιγμεν, contract. for coixaμεν. 3. pl. sigari, Att. for coinari, Aristoph. Nub. 40; and sinival, for loixivai, Id. 186; impersonally, ws force, as it seems or appears, as they say.

Eine, f. i'ze, 1. a. siga, to yield or give way, to retreat; sine. Il. v, 348; sigai re of him

χερσίν, give him the reins, i. e. do n't check or curb him, Il. χχίϊι, 337; είπεῖν τινὶ τῆς όδοῦ, Herodt. ii, 80; governs dat., sometimes gen., à πό or ix being understood; to yield or favor; όπηνίκ' ἄν θεὸς Πλοῦν ἡμῖν είκη, Soph. Phil. 469; to submit to, Thucyd. ii, 61; είξαι, inf. 1. a., Xen. Herodt. ix, 63. The Attic poets frequently use sinadeiv.

Einá, óos, contract. -ous, n, acc. είκω, Poet. for είκων, όνος, an image, figure, statue, portrait, likeness, Eurip. Med. 1159; Herodt. vii, 69; τὰς εἰκούς, Aristoph. Nub. 555. Th. eliza, to be like.

Eίκών, όνος, ή, an image, representation, Xen. Ag. 11, 7; Eurip. Herc. F. 997; a resemblance; a statue; a comparison or simile, Plat. Polit. 375, D; Phæd. 87, B, D; (as Latin instar) Plat. Crit. 400, C; in Rhetoric, a figure, imagery, Longin. 37. Same Th.

Είκώς, part. pf., Il. xxi, 254; like, probable, fit, becoming, decent; part. 2. pf. from :"xa. Είλαδόν, adv. in troops, Herodt. i, 172. Perhaps for ιλαδόν. Th. $\epsilon''\lambda\eta$.

Είλαμίς, ίδος, ή, a membrane which invests the brain. είλέω.

Είλαπινάζω, f. άσω, Poet. to banquet, to feast, Il. xiv, 241;

Είλαπιναστής, οῦ, ὁ, a guest, Π. xvii, 577. From

Eίλαπίνη, ης, ή, a sumptuous feast, a banquet, given by one person; as, "eavos, a feast given by an association or company, Odys. i, 205; Eurip. Med. 196; dat. pl. είλασίνησι. Fr. είλη and πίνω.

Είλας, τό, used in the nom. and acc. only, a repeller; that drives off; a covering, shelter, rampart, bulwark; είλας κύματος, a repeller of the waves, Odys. v, 257. Fr. ε"λω.

Είλάςχης, ου, δ, the commander of a troop of cavalry. Fr. Elan and ἄιχω.

Είλάτινος, ίνη, ινον, for ελάτινος, Poet. made of fir or pine, Odys. ii, 424; ὄζοισι πεπυκασμένος είλατίνοισιν, thick shaded with the branches of the pine or fir, Il. xiv, 289. Fr. ἐλάτη.

Ειλάχας, Dor. for είληχας. Eίλε, 3. sing. 2. a. act. of αίρέω, to take.

Είλεγμαι, Att. for λέλεγμαι, pf. pas. of λέγω.

Είλείθυια, and Είλήθυια, ας, ή, Lucina, the goddess that presides over childbirth, called also 'Ελεύθω· μογοστόκος Είλείθνια, midwife, Il. xvi, 187. Fr. Ἐλεύθω, obsol.

Είλεν, είλετο, 3. sing. 2. a. act. and mid. of ale'sw.

Eileós, ov, ò, a disease of the intestines, causing the patient to twist and writhe himself; the iliac passion; also, a kind of vine; a lurking-hole, where serpents coil themselves; a dish; a cook's table. Fr. είλέω.

Είλετ', and είλετο, 3. sing. 2. a. m. of aigew.

EΊλευ, Dor. for εΊλου, 2. sing. 2. a. mid. of αίρεω.

Είλεῦντο, for είλέοντο, contract. είλοῦντο, Dor. 3. pl. impf. pas. of Elliw.

EI' Λ E' Ω , f. now, to crowd together, press together, drive together; Αῆρας ὁμοῦ εἰλεῦντα, driving the game together, Odys. xi, 572; to shut up, confine; ήνπες ἄελλαι χειμέςιαι είλέωσιν, which the wintry tempests confine in port, Il. ii, 294; to gather together; in the passive it has the same meaning as the Latin venari; των έν ποσὶ είλευμένων, Herodt. ii, 76; but είλέω, to roll or turn round; to wind round; to wrap up, envelope. See ε"λω. But

Eίλίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to warm by the sun's rays, to sun. Fr. είλη.

Eïλη, ης, ή, a crowd, a troop, company; a squadron; a band, Herodt. i, 73, 202; κατ' εἴλας, in bands. Fr. εἴλω.

Elan, and Ean, ns, h, sunshine, the heat of the sun; slan xxx' ορθρον, the sun's heat at daybreak, Aristoph. Vesp. 772.

Είληδόν, and είληδά, adv. in bands, in troops or squadrons. Fr. εἰλέω.

Eίληθεῖσα, fem. part. 1. a. pas. of είλέω.

Eiληθερής, ίος, δ, ή, warmed by the sun. Fr. είλη and θερέω. Eiλήios, ου, δ, ή, basking, heated or baked in the sun.

Εἰλήλουθα, ας, ε, Poet. for ἐλήλυθα, pf. Ion. of έρχομαι, Il. i, 202; 2. pf. "λυθα, and Att. ἐλήλυθα.

Elληλοῦθει, 3. sing. plupf., and Είλήλουθμεν, by syncop. for είληλούθαμεν, 1. pl. from είλήλουθα, Il. ix, 49; from the same. Είλημα, ἄτος, τό, a covering or

envelope; a husk. Fr. είλέω. Είλημμαι, pf. Att. for λέλημμαι,

Είλημμένος, for λελημμένος, part. pf. pas. to λαμβάνω.

E"λησις, εως, ή, the act of covering or of rolling; a whirling; a coiling round; but

Είλησις, εως, ή, heat or warmth of the sun, Plat. Polit. ii, 380, E. Th. εΐλη.

Είλητικός, ή, όν, rolling itself up; coiled up; coiling up and stretching out again, like a serpent. Fr. είλέω.

Είλητός, ή, όν, rolled together, coiled up; twisted, convoluted. Same Th.

Ε''ληφα, pf. Att. for λίληφα. Hence

Eiληφώς, ότος, part. pf. act. to λαμβάνω.

Είληχα, pf. Att. to λαγχάνω. Είλιγγιάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\bar{\alpha}\sigma\omega$, to be

affected with a vertigo; to have a twisting or griping in the bowels. Fr. ε"λω.

Είλιγγος, ου, ό, a whirling or turning round, a whirl, a vortex; a dizziness; twisting of the intestines. Fr. είλέω.

Είλιγμα, ἄτος, τό, a winding or turning; a rolling, a whirling about. Fr. είλίττω.

Είλιγμαι, pf. pas. and part. είλιγμένος, from είλίττω. είλέω.

Είλιγματώδης, εος, δ, ή, twisting, winding, tortuous, serpentine. Fr. εΊλιγμα and εἶδος.

Είλιγμός, οῦ, ὁ, a turning, a winding, a whirling; a rotation; a circuit. Fr. είλίσσω.

Είλικες βόες, in the Poets, epithet of oxen, crooking the legs in walking, or having twisted horns. Fr. siliz. " So called. perhaps, from the twisted horns, and the shaggy, curling hair between the horns." Dunbar.

Είλικρίνεια, ας, ή, genuineness, sincerity; purity, integrity. From

Είλιπρινίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to make clean or pure; to purify; to separate the ore from the dross. Fr. είλη and κείνω.

Είλικρϊνής, έος, ό, ή, pure, unalloyed, unmixed, Plat. Phæd. 66, A; genuine; clear, distinct, Xen. Cyr. viii, 5, 7; evident, plain; sincere, explicit, frank. Fr. είλη, or rather έλη, and κείνω.

Eldizeivas, adv. purely, sincerely, frankly, distinctly, clearly, Plat. Men. 245, D.

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Είλικτίς, ή, ίν, s. as ἱλικτός.

Εἴλιζ, or ἕλιζ, γκος, ή, a turning round, a turning, a twisting, rolling; curling; a whirlwind, Æschyl. Prom. 1119; a whirlpool; a tendril of a vine; a species of ivy; καρατῆ ἕλιζ εἰλιῖται, Theor. i, 31; a spiral; an armlet; a curl, a ringlet of hair; in Architecture, a volute of a column: the coiling of a snake; adj. δ, ή, twisted, curled, tangled; crooked, bent. Fr. είλίσσω.

Ειλιτίδας, dat. pl. Ion. from είλιπόδεσσι, from

Elλiπους, οδος, ὁ, ἡ, having bending feet or rolling the feet in walking. This word more properly means slow-footed, dragging or trailing the feet in walking, as oxen do their hind feet, Damm's Lex. In Gail's Clef d'Homère, Prolegom. part iii, p. 14, it is explained cloven or cleft-footed. Jones renders it turning the feet, i. e. grazing, Π. ix, 467. Fr. εἴλω and ποῦς.

Είλισκότωσις, εως, ή, difficulty of seeing occasioned by a vertigo, dizziness. Fr. είλη and σκοτόω. Είλισσόμενος, η, ον, part. pres. pas. from

Eίλίσσω, or -ίττω, for which is used ἐλίσσω, f. ἔμι pf. pas. εἴ-λιγμαι, to turn found, Eurip. Orest. 172; to wind, roll round; to roll up, twist, Aristoph. Ran. 1314; mid. to turn or twist one's self; to thread one's way through, to go through and through, Il. xii, 49. Th. είλίω. Είλιτενής, ίος, δ, ἡ, curling; that spreads winding. Fr. είλίσσω, Είλιχὰτο, for είλιγμένοι ἦσω, 3. pl. plupf. pas. of είλίσσω, Herodt. vii, 90.

Είλκον, impf. act. of έλκω.

ΕΊλχυσε, 1. a. act. impf. εΊλχυσν from ελχύω, which, like the Th. έλχω, takes i after ε for the augment.

Eίλλω, to press together, Plat. Tim. 40, B.

Ελάμην, 2. a. ind. m. of αίριω. Είλοι. ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. είλοντο, 3. pl. 2. a. mid. of αίριω mid. to choose.

Ellowedor, ou, $\tau \delta$, a plain exposed to the sun. Fr. Elly and wellow.

Είλου. 2. sing. 2. a. m. of αίρίω. Είλοχα, Att. for λίλοχα, 2. pf. of λίγω, Domosth. 328, 11. Είλιώται, Ion. for είλυμινα είσί, pf. pas. of είλύω or είλυμι. Είλυθμός, οῦ, ὁ, a retreat or lair of animals; a burrow. Fr.

Εἰλῦομαι, εἴλυμαι, and εἴλωμαι, im/f. εἰλυόμην, to drag one's self along, to crawl along, Soph. Phil. 191; to roll around, hence, to envelope, to cover over, Il. v, 186. Th. εἴλω.

Εἴλῦμα, ἄτος, τό, a covering or envelope, a dress, Odys. vi, 179. Fr. εἰλύω.

Εἰλυός, οῦ, ὁ, a lurking-place, a den.

Eiλύς, ῦος, ἡ, mud, slime, a marsh, Hesych.; the same with iλύς.

Eἴλοσις, εως, 'n, the act of enveloping or wrapping round; the crawling motion of a serpent. Fr. εἰλύω.

Εἰλυσπάομαι, ῶμαι, to move like a worm or snake by drawing itself into folds and stretching out again. Fr. εἰλύω and σπάω. Εἴλῦται, 3. sing. of εἴλῦμαι, Π. xii, 286.

Εἰλύφαζε, 3. sing. impf. of

Eἰλῦφάζω, or -άω, f. άσω, to turn, twist, whirl or roll about, as the wind does a flame, Π. xx, 492. Th. εἰλέω.

Είλυφόων, Poet. for είλυφάων, ων, part. pres. of είλυφάω, Π. xi, 156.

Eiλύω, or εϊλῦμι, f. ῦσω, to roll round, to wrap round, as a garment, Il. xxi, 319; to hide, to cover; mid. to cover one's self; to creep or crawl; to creep along; pas. to be enveloped in, to be covered with.

Εἴλω, fut. ἐλῶ, (doubtful,) 1. a. ἔλσα · ἔλσαν δ' ἐν μέσσοισι, they surrounded them, Il. xi, 413; inf. έλσαι, and εέλσαι, Il. i, 409; part. έλσας, Odys. v, 132; to drive or crowd together, to inclose, to envelope; to shut up; to coil one's self, to cower under, Il. xx, 278; to draw one's self together, draw up for a spring, Il. xx, 168; mid. to roll one's self; to crawl; to whirl; pf. pas. ἔελμαι, ἐέλμεθα, Π. xxiv, 662; part. ἐελμένος, crowded or driven together; shut in ; εἰλόμενος, crowded together, Π. v, 782. "Buttmann and Matthiæ form from this a aor. pas. ἐάλην, and its modes, but this seems rather from annu, which see. Connected with this verb is "λλω, ελάω, ελαύνω, είλύω, ἄελλα, a storm, and ἀολλής, assembled or crowded together." Dunbar.

EI' ΛΩΣ, ωτος, δ, or είλωτης, ου, or εω, Ion. δ, a helot or Lacedæ-

monian slave, Herodt. vii, 229; said to be derived from "Elos, a maritime town in the Peloponnesus, Il. ii, 584. See Harpocrat. Lex.

Είλωτεία, ας, ή, the condition of a helot, slavery, servitude. See above.

Είλωτείω, f. εύσω, to be a helot or slave, to serve, Isocr. Panegyr. Είλωτικός, ή, όν, relating to the helots.

Eίλωτις, idos, ή, a female helot slave. Fr. είλως.

Εῖμ', for εῖμι, to go, to come. Εῖμα, ἄτος, τό, a garment, clothing, Π. xviii, 538. Fr. ἔννυμι, or ἐννύω.

Είμαι, είσαι, pf. pas. of εννυμι, 1. a. είσα, plupf. pas. είμην, part. pf. είμενος.

Είμαι, pf. pas. of ίημι, to send. Εἴμαςμαι, σαι, ται, Att. for μίμαςμαι, pf. pas. and part. εἰμαςμένος, decreed by fate, necessary, fated; Soph. Trach. 169; R. xxi, 281; Plat. Legg. vi, 776, C; 115, A; ἡ εἰμαςμένη, scil. μοῖςα or ἡμεςα, fate, destiny, Plat. Phad.; fatality; εἴμαςται τούτοις, it has been their fate, Demosth. 1435, 15. Fr. μείςω. Εἴμαςτο, it was decreed by fate, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of the same. See preced.

Εἰμαςτός, ή, όν, fated, destined. Εἰμέν, Poet., Dor., and Æol for ἐσμέν, 1. pl. pres. ind. of εἰμί, to be, Il. v, 873; Odys. iii, 80. Εἴμεν, by syncop. for εἴημεν, 1. pl. pres. opt. and Dor. for εῖναι. Εἰμένος, η, ον, part. from εῖμαι, pf. pas. of ἕννυμι.

Eines, Dor. sines, Poet. for isnes, 1. pl. pres. of sini, to be.

Ei μή, conj. unless; also for ἀλλά, but. See 'EI, No. 26. Eimi, inf. sivai, impf. hv, f 600μαι, Poet. έσσομαι, Dor. έσουμαι, and iσσουμαι, Thucyd. v, 79; pres. Dor. iuui, Theocr. XX, 32; 2. sing. el, or ele, Ion. ἐσσί, Il. i, 176, et passim; 3. sing. ἐστί, 1. pl. ἔσμεν, Dor. eluis, Ion. eluiv, 3. pl. Dor. ivai, Thucyd. v, 79; also ivai, hence Ion. Exot, Il. iii, 131, and elσί imper. "σθι, "εστω, etc., inf. ἔμμεναι, sometimes ἔμμεν, ἔμεναι, and "\u20e4\u20e4\u20e4\u20e4, part. \u20e4\u20e4, ovoa, ov, Ion. \u20e4\u20e4\u20e4\u20e4, etc. The whole of the present indicative may be enclitic except the 2. sing. i. The other persons are enclitic when simi is not emphatic; but iori is written for in case of emphasis; to be, to exist; to

happen; come to pass; belong to; impf. n, I was; 2. sing. always Att. ἦσθα, 3. ἦ, and Att. iv. In Il. xv, 82, the reading should perhaps be "EEV, the original form of the impf., nv, or in, instead of เไทง or ก็เเง นึ่งยี่ เรียง, ที่ ένθα. 3. pl. ñσαν, Ion. εσαν, Il. ii, 703; Ionic impf., or perhaps aor. by the elision of σ , "a, Il. iv, 321; "as, Herodt. i, 187; "ars, Id. iv, 119. In Il. v, 808, is found na, which probably was ia, having the ictus. There is another imperf. (Ion.) కఠκον, ες, ε, Il. vi, 153. From the Ionic "w came "ov, Il. xi, 761; subj. εω, contracted ω, 3. sing. Ion. "noi, Il. ii, 366; opt. "ωμι, impf. mid. "μην, the only person in use; pres. imperat. "σθι, "στω, opt. ε"nv, ns, n, subj. ũ, ที่ s, ที่ f. "σομαι, η, εται, and by syncop. Foras (always with prose writers); pres. inf. "µεναι, from which, by elision and contraction, είναι; Ion. εμεν, Dor. ημεν and είμεν, Thucyd. v, 79; 1. f. inf. εσεσθαι. (1) It is used imperson lly, it is proper, it is fit, one may speak, write, do, etc.; (2) οίδ' οὐκέτ' εἰτί, they are no longer in being, they are dead, Eurip. Med. 1367; oi coopsνοι, posterity; τῷ ὄντι, and ὄντως, (formed from the participle,) really, indeed; (3) the neut. part. with the article denotes the real nature or truth of a thing, To ov, what is, what really exists; pl. τὰ ὄντα, goods, property, possessions; (4) with the genitive it denotes a property or quality, part or duty of; also, descent, value, etc.; ανδρός ἐστιν, it is the part of, or belongs to, a man; σω φροσύνης ἐστί, it is a mark of temperance; έαυτοῦ εἶναι, to be master of one's self ; μη τοῦ λέγοντος ἴσθι, do not yield to his persuasions, Aristoph. Eq. 860; cf. Soph. Œd. T. 917; "σου τῆς αὐτῆς γνώμης ἦσαν, such as were of the same opinion, Thucyd. i, 113; (5) with the dative, "ore μοι, I have; ἐστί τω, it is (or will be) for every one, Thucyd. vii, 61; ἔστιν ή, in some places, Id. 70; ἦν οὐ τῷ ᾿Αγησιλάμ ἀχθομένω ταῦτα, these things were not displeasing to Agesilaus, Xen. Hist. v, 3, 13; iuoi di κεν ἀσμένη είη, and it would be agreeable to me, Il. xiv, 108; (6) with the accusative, (κατά) γένος ἐστί, by origin or extraction

he is, etc.; (7) ἐν ὀργῆ εἶναι, s. as δεγίζεσθαι, to be in a passion; μετά τινος είναι, or σύν τινι είναι, to be on one's side; πρός τινος είναι, to be for one's interest; ἔστιν α, there are some, or those which, Id. ii, 26; Dem. de Coron. 138; καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν Σικελία πολέων ἔστιν ὧν, Thu-cyd. vii, 11; τῆς τε γῆς ἔστιν ἀ έδήωσαν, Id. vii, 26; εἶναι ἀμφί, more rarely περί τι and εν τινι είναι, to be employed about any thing; To vuv sivas, at present; ούχ έστιν ώς, or όπως, (Lat. non est quomodo,) I cannot; our ἔστιν ως έγω έμαυτον πείθω, (Lat. non possum mihi persuadere,) I cannot persuade myself.

Eim, used as a future, I shall go, I shall come; 2. sing. ɛis, Att. generally, εἶ, εἶσθα, Π. x, 450; 3. sing. eloi, dual "rov, "rov, formed from obsol. "µ1, pl. "µ2", "τε, "ασι· imperat. "εε, contract. εl, only used in compounds, as απει· "θι, "τω, 3. pl. "τωσαν, for which is sometimes found "των and lovew, Xen Cyr. v, 3; opt. "οιμι· ε"η, which is said to be the optative as used by Homer, Il. xxiv, 139, and Odys. xiv, 496, is the optative of simi, to be; inf. "µsva and "µsv, Il. xiv, 134; hence, "Evas from "nus pres. from "lw, used with future time, lwv impf. or 2. aor. lov, only the 3. sing., 3. dual, and 3. pl. in use; Poetic impf. niov or μρον, Odys. xxiv, 500; μια or å is said by grammarians (Matthiæ, vol. i, p. 363, Buttmann, p. 236) to be an impersect and her the same; his appears rather to be a 1. aor. for how, by elision, Herodt. iv, 82; hence, 3. pl. "" and " and " and her is unquestionably a plupf. with the time of an impf., pl. ทียเµεν, ทียเซย, ทียเσαν, Att. ຖືμεν, ที่ ระ, ท็ะงลง, and ที่งลง. The present and impf. middle are from Ίημι, pres. ἴέμαι, ἴέσαι, ἴέται, impf. l'euny, l'evo, l'evo, inf. l'eveai, part. ἴέμενος, Ionic fut. εἴσομαι, Il. xxi, 335; from obsol. είω, Ion. 1. aor. εἰσάμην and ἐεισάμην, ἐείσατο, Il. ii, 791; xv, 415. It frequently signifies, to go through, to penetrate, pierce; also, to travel, make a voyage, proceed, etc.; πάλιν εἷμι, I will return; 🖟 a....eç ũv, I was going to say, Plat. Rep. v; l'evas Tivi διὰ φιλίας, to contract friendship with any one; iśrai....δια

πολέμου, to engage in hostilities; αὐτίκα γὰς φάτις εἶσι, immediately the report will spread abroad, Odys. xxiii, 362; "Evas ἐπί τινα, to go against any one, to attack any one. The forms of this verb are "w, s"w obsol., sipi, "μι obsol., and inμι. Dunbar. Elv, for ev, Poet., with the dat., in. Είνάςτής, and εννάςτες, adv. for or during nine years; from ἐναετής, of nine years, nine years long, Odys. iii, 118. Fr. evvéa and tros.

Eivai, pres. inf. of siui, to be. Eivai, 2. a. inf. from Inpi, to send, Aristoph. Ran. 183.

Eivázis, adv. nine times. Εἰνακισχίλιοι, ων, οί, nine thousand.

Είνακόσιοι, αι, α, nine hundred, Herodt. ii, 13.

Eivällos, ía, Ion. ín, iov, and είνάλιος, ου, of or in the sea, marine, maritime, for ἐνάλιος, Eurip. Hec. 39; Odys. iv, 443; είνάλιον δόρυ, a ship, Pind. Pyth. iv, 47. Fr. ev and άλός, gen. Εἰνάνυχες, for nine nights, nine nights long, adv. for ἐννεάνυ-XES, Il. ix, 466. Fr. evvéa and νύξ.

Elvás, ados, h, for evvás, the number nine; in Hesiod, the ninth day of the month. Τh. ἐννέα.

El'NA'TEIP, or είνἄτης, ἡ, pl. εἰνάτερες only in use, the wives of a husband's brother; sistersin-law, Il. vi, 378. Probably from εὐνάζειν.

Είνατος, η, ον, the ninth, for έννατος. Γr. έννέα.

Elvena, by Poet. ectasis, for Evena, because of, on account of, by reason of, for the sake of, for, so far as regards, Herodt. i, 42, with the gen., and Elverev, Ion.; not used by the Attic poets except in the choral odes.

Elvenev, for elvena, only occurs in poets and Ion.

Elveinavro, Ion. and Poet. for nveixavto and eveixavto, 3. pl. 1. a. m. See in ενεικα, from φέρω. Elví, Epic for ev, in.

Elvodios, ou, o, n, lying or dwelling in the way; residing on roads, Eurip. Ion. 1068; an epith. of Hecaté, as the guardian of roads; also, of wasps, Il. xvi, 260. Fr. iv and odos.

Είνοσίφυλλος, ου, δ, ή, shaking its leaves, full of leaves, leafy, full of woods or groves, Il. ii, 632. Fr. φύλλον and είνοσις, for "Evoris.

Eἶνται, 3. pl. of pf. pas. εἷμαι, in

plupf. 3. pl. εΐντο, from εννυμι. Είξα, 1. a. act. of είκω, obsol., to be like.

Elean, 3. pl. 1. a. act., and $E''_{i,\alpha s}$, part. 1. a. of $s''_{i,\alpha s}$.

E'ξάσι, 3. pl. pf. Itt. for δοίκασι, they resemble; 9νηταῖς είζασι γυναιζίν, Aristoph. Nub. 340 and 342.

Είζασκι, 3. sing. impf. of obsol. είζάσκω, for είκω, Odys. v, 332. Είο, Poet. gen. sing. for οδ.

Eiozvia, nom. pl. fem. part., Epic, from "ioza.

Eles, old Epic adv. for "ως. Elπα, ας, ε, and in 3. pl. είπαν, 1. a. ind. act. είπαι, 1. a. inf., used chiefly by Herodotus; είπας and εΐπατε are used also by

πας and είπατε are used also by the Attic writers, the former by the poets chiefly, Eurip. Hipp. 278; Alc. 536; είπας and είπατε are always used in interrogative sentences; είπον, ες, ε, 2. a., and είπατε, 2. pl. 1. a. imperat. always used, never είπετε.

Fr. εἴπω, to say. See εἴπω. Εἴπως, part. 1. a. act. used only by the Ionic writers, Herodt. i, εἴπως δὲ ταῦτα ὁ Κροῖσος. The 1. pl. opt. εἴπαιμεν, is said to have been restored to Plat. Soph. 240; and εἴπαιεν to Dem. c. Nicostr. 1254 (doubtful).

Eἰπάτω, 3. sing. imperat. 1. a. always used, never εἰπέτω.

Eiπέ, 2. a. imperat., and εἰπεῖν, to have said, 2. a. inf. of εἴπω, absol.

Elπίμεν, and εἰπίμεναι, inf. Epic, hence εἰπεῖν, 2. a. inf. of the same, Il. vii, 373, 375; xiv, 501.

Eiπεῖν, 2. aor. inf. of obsol. εἴπω, Pf. εἴερικα of obsol. ἐρέω, to say, speak, propose, refer to; to answer; to advise, order; ως ἕπος εἰπεῖν, so to speak, Isocr.

E[†]πεν, he proposed, the formula in a decree. See Dem. de Coron. 85.

Eἴπες, conj. if, if truly, if indeed, since. Th. εί. See 'EI, Nos. 32 to 36.

Εἴπεσκε, Ion. s. as εἶπε, 3. sing. 2. a. εἶπον, of εἴπω, obsol. to say, Π. ii, 271.

E" π_0^2 , if anywhere, if by any means, if any how. See 'EI, No. 37.

Eίπην, Dor. for είπειν.

Eίπης, 2. sing. 2. a. suhj.; hence Æol. εἴπησθα, 2. a. of εἴπω.

Elwober, adv. if from any place, if anywhere.

Elmobi, adv., and

Elwoi, adv. if anywhere, Thucyd.

i. Th. si.

Είποι, 3. sing. 2. a. opt. of είπω. Είπόμην, and in 3. pl. είποντο, impf. of επομαι.

Eἶπου, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. εἰπόυ, Dor.
1. a. imperat. of εἴπω, to say; also Att., Eurip. Ion. 334; Plat. Men. 71, D; Pind. Olymp. vi, 156; εἰπών, part. 2. aor. pl. εἰπόντες, instructing, ordering; καὶ, εἰπόντες...ἀπ΄ αὐτῶν βλάψαι, Thucyd. vii, 29.

Ε΄ ποντο, 3. pl. impf. of επομαι. Ε΄ ποτε, adv. if ever, if at any time; ε΄ ποτ΄ ενν γε, if ever, indeed, I was so, if ever I deserved that name, Il. iii, 180. Fr. εἰ and πότε. See EI, No. 38.

Eἴπου, adv. if anywhere; if perhaps; εἴ πούγε, if perhaps, indeed. Fr. εἰ, if, and ποῦ, where, from πός, obsol. See 'EI, No. 39.

Eἴπω, 2. a. subj., and

Είσων, οῦσα, όν, part. 2. a. of εἴσω.

Eἴπως, adv. if by any means, if any how, if perhaps Fr. εἰ and πῶς. See 'EI, No. 40. Εἰρῶνα, ας, ά, Dor. for εἰρῆνη.

Είραφιώτης, ου, δ, an epith. of Bacchus; said to be derived from τὸ ἐρράφθαι, his being sewed into the thigh of Jupiter, whence also μηροβραφής.

Ελεγαζόμην, ου, ετο, impf. of έςγάζομαι.

Elegyúθω, obsol to hinder, forbid; to exclude; to divide, to part; εἰργαθεῖν, 2. aor. inf., Soph. Electr. 1263; Eurip. Phæn. 1191. Fr. ἔργω or εἴργω, the

same. Εἰγγασάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. mid. of ἐγγάζομαι.

Εἴεγασμαι, pf. pas., and part. εἰεγασμένος, of ἐεγάζομαι. Εἴεγει, 3. sing. pres. ind., εἴεγε-

σθαι, pres. inf pas. of εἴεγω. Εἴεγμαι, pf. pas., and part. εἰεγμένος, from the same verb.

Eίργμός, οῦ, ὁ, a shutting up, confinement, imprisonment; a dungeon or prison, Plat. Phæd. 82, E. Th. εἴργω.

Είγγμοφύλαζ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, a jailer, a prison-keeper. Fr. εἴγγμος and φυλάσσω.

Εἴεγνῦμι, and εἰεγνῦω, s. as εἴεγω. Εἴεγνῦμαι, to be prohibited, to be excluded from, with ἀπό· to abstain from, Plat. Legg. viii, 838, A; to be shut up, Demosth. 159, 4. See next.

EΓΡΓΩ, or είργω, for the earlier form είργω, and είργω, f.

 $\epsilon " e \xi \omega$, 1. a. $\epsilon " e \xi \alpha$, to shut, either out or in, to confine, shut up, imprison; είεξω γε τούτους μή πελάζειν σης πάτρας, Soph. Phil. 139, 3; to restrain, hinder; avert, Eurip. Alc. 530; to forbid, keep from, to interdict, prohibit; to exclude from the participation of religious or civil rights, Demosth. 145, 29; to surround, Xen. Anab. iii, 1, 3. It governs the acc. of a person with the gen. of the thing, probably by and or in understood; sometimes two accusatives, Aristoph. Vesp. 333. See ieyw. Elesai, Ion. contract. Elen, 2. sing. pres. ind. of elequal, for

Είςἐᾶται, Ion. for εἴςηνται, 3. pl. pf. pas. from ἐςέω. See εἰςημέτνος.

Είρεεσθαι, contract. -εῖσθαι, Ion. and Poet. for ἔρεσθαι.

Eἴρεο, Ion. contract. εἴρου, pres. imperat. of εἴρομαι, Odys. i, 284; it may also be impf. of ἔρομαι. Th. εἴρω.

Eἴρερος, ου, ο, captivity, servitude, Odys. viii, 529. Fr. εἴρω. Εἴρεσθαι, Ion. for ἔρεσθαι.

Eigsoia, as, n, and

Eigesín, ns, n, a rowing, Odys. xi, 639; a bench of rowers, Thucyd. vii, 11; παρὰ δ', εἰρισία μαστῶν, Eurip. Troad. 571; the idea is taken from a child desirous of tugging at the breast, but must also be viewed in connection with the word πορθμευομίνην. Th. ἰρίσσω. Dunbar.

Eigeoiwn, ης, η, a harvest-wreath of olive or laurel wound round with wool and adorned with fruits, borne about by singing boys at the Πυανέψια and Θας-γήλια, afterwards hung up at the house door; and which they used to hang up before the gates of the temples to avert jamine; a wreath hung up in honor of the dead, Schneid. Aristo; h. Plut. 1054; also, the staff used by Athenian heralds and wound with wool. Fr. είζος.

Elęεῦσαι, enumerating, recounting, Dor. for ἐροῦσαι, part. pres. pl. f. g. from ἐρέω.

Eletω, Ion. for εξέω, to say. Elen, ns, n, a place of assembly, an assembly; like αγοςά.

Eἴξηκα, γf. act. of ἐξέω, obsol. Εἰξημένος, η, ον, said, spoken, mentioned, abovementioned, Aristot. Poet. 1; part. of εἴξημαι, pf. pas. of ἰξέω· καὶ εἰξημένον ἐν ταῖς πρότερον ξυνθήκαις, and it was stated in the former treaties, Thucyd. vii, 18, used absolutely, as cum statueretur in Latin.

EIPI

Elony, Evos, a, a Spartan boy who begins to have a right to speak, and to lead an army, which was after his 18th year; a monitor; properly, a Spartan youth after the age of twenty. Fr. **ἐ**ϩέω.

Eignvaios, a, ov, peaceable, pacific, calm, quiet, Thucyd. i, 29; friendly, on terms of peace, Herodt. ii, 68. Fr. elenvn.

Eίςηναίως, adv. peaceably, calmly. Eignvágxns, ou, ò, an eirenarch, a certain officer in the Greek empire, whose office it was to preserve peace and tranquillity in the provinces. Fr. the same Th. and άρχή.

Eignveiov, ou, vó, a temple of peace. Fr: εἰρήνη.

Είρηνεύω, f. εύσω, to cultivate peace, Plat. Theat. 180, A; eignvεύομαι, to be at peace, to live in peace. From

El'PH'NH, ns, n, peace, quiet, calmness, tranquillity; harmony or union, concord, Eurip. Orest. 1700; εἰρήνην ἄγειν, οτ διάγειν, to live in peace; εἰρήνην ποιεῖσθαι πρός τινα, to make peace with any one; πράττειν, to negotiate a peace. Fr. Elesiv. Hence

Eignvizós, ń, óv, of or belonging to peace, a friend of peace, peaceable, pacific, not much used by classical authors, Plat. Legg. viii, 829, A; Xen. Œcon. 6, 1. Eignvixãs, adv. peaceably.

Eignvodinns, ov, o, a herald of arms; an envoy; in the pl. same as Lat. fetiales. Fr. εἰρήνη and

Eignvoποιέω, ω, f. ήσω, to make peace; to reconcile, to pacify; and hence

Είςηνοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a peacemaker, Xen. Hist. vi, 3, 4; a lover of peace. Fr. signin and ποιέω.

Είςηνοφυλαξ, άπος, ό, a guardian of the peace; one appointed to see that the conditions of peace were executed, Xen. Polit. 5, 1. Fr. φυλάσσω.

Eἴenτο δ' αὐτῷ, and he was ordered, Thucyd. vii, 20, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of obsol. icia.

Eigiveos, én, sov, of wool, woollen, Herodt. i, 195. Th.Eleos.

Eίριον, ου, τό, the same with εριον, wool, Il. xii, 454; Herodt. iii, 106; τὰ δένδρεα τὰ ἄγρια αὐτόθι (in India) φέρει είρια, proba-See sieos. bly cotton.

Eigntion, verbal adj. it is necessary to imprison or shut up, necessary to hinder or prevent, Soph. Aj. 1229; neut. of

Είρκτέος, έα, έον, to be shut up, inclosed, etc.

Είρατή, ñs, h, a place of confinement, Longin. 44; a prison, Eurip. Bacch. 489; Thucyd. i, 131; an inclosure; a separate apartment for women, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 5. Th. είργω.

Eiguós, ov. 6, context, structure, Longin. 22; connection; a series. Fr. εἴρω.

Eigoxóμος, ου, δ, n, a carder of wool, a worker in wool, Il. iii, 387; a wool-dresser. Fr. Eleos and κομέω.

E''[ομαι, to interrogate, to ask, Π. i, 553, f. εἰρήσομαι. Fr. obsol. εἰρέω.

Είροπόκος, ου, δ, ή, covered with wool, woolly, fleecy, Il. v, 137. Fr. $\pi \acute{\epsilon} \varkappa \omega$, f. $\xi \omega$, to comb, 2. pf. obsol. πέποκα (hence, πόκος, a fleece), and sigos, wool.

Eigoπόνος, ου, ό, a wool-dresser. Fr. eleos and wovos.

ΕΙ'ΡΟΣ, εος, τό, and έριον, ου, τό, wool, Odys. iv, 135. Perhaps from είρω.

Εἰροχἄρής, εος, ὁ, ἡ, delighting in wool. Fr. sieos and xaiew.

Elemouss, Dor. for elemouss, 1. pl. impf. ind. of ξεπω.

Εἰρύαται, for εἴρυνται, 3. pres. ind. pas. in the Ion. form, Il. i, 239 ; so εἰφύατω, for εἴφυντο, and είουμένοι ήσαν, 3. pl. plupf. of sievw, Poet. Il. iv, 248, for ἐεύω.

Εἴρῦκα, pf. act. of ἐρύω, to draw; mid. to keep, to guard, defend. Εἰρύμεναι, pres. inf. Dor. by elis. and contract. εἰρύειν, from εἰρύω οτ ἐρύω.

Eleurro, 3. pl. impf. ind. act. of ἔρυμαι, by syncop. for ἐρύομαι, and ερυσθαι, for ερύεσθαι, pres. inf.

Εἰρύομαι, Poet. for ἐρύομαι, Π. xii, 454.

Eἰρύσασθαι, 1. a. inf. mid. Poet. for ερύσασθαι, of ερύω.

E''εῦτο, 3. sing. impf. ind pas., protected, Il. xvi, 542, of the same verb.

Εἰρύω, Poet. for ἐρύω, f. ύσω, to draw, to drag, Il. xvi, 863; mid. to draw to one's self, under one's protection; to guard, defend, save.

Είεχαται, and είεχατο, Ion. for είργμένοι είσί, and είργμένοι ήσαν, 3. pl. pf. and plupf. of elegrups or eleyw.

 $EI\Sigma$

Ele $\psi \alpha$, 1. a. ind. of $\xi e \pi \omega$. EI"PΩ, f. ¿eω, aor. είeu and ¿eσu, part. pf. pas. έρμένος, Epic έερμένος, to tie or string together, in a connected series; to tie, knit, connect, weave; to entangle.

Eίρω, Ion. same as ἐρέω, to say, tell, announce, Odys. ii, 162 (the reading should probably be, ἔρω or ἐρῶ); pf. pas. ἔρρμαι, plupf. έερτο, Odys. xv, 459; the impf. mid. elesto and eleovto are found in act. signif., but in Ion. the mid. means to ask; τὸ γὰς εἴςειν λέγειν έστίν, Plat. Crat. 398, D. Eίρων, ωνος, δ, one who speaks

differently from what he thinks; a dissembler, Theophr. Char. 1; Aristoph. Nub. 459.

Eίρωνεία, ας, ή, a dissembling of one's meaning in speaking, dissimulation, Theophr. Char. 1; Demosth. 42, 7; it is used by Demosth., Phil. 1, in the sense of a subterfuge; πᾶσαν ἀφεὶς τὴν είρωνείαν, laying aside every subterfuge, every unworthy attempt to escape; irony, αύτη ἐκείνη ή είωθυῖα είρωνεία Σωπράτους, Plat. Polit. i, 337, A.

Είρωνεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to make false pretensions, to speak ironically or with dissimulation; to sneer at; to make use of raillery or sarcasm in discourse, Demosth. 1394, 13; Aristoph. Αυ. 1211; είρωνεύου πρός με, you were making game of me, Plat. Gorg. 489. Fr. είζω.

Eigωνικός, ή, όν, one fond of dissembling his meaning in discourse, ironical, Plat. Legg. 908, E. Same Th.

Eἰρωνἴκῶς, adv. in a feigned, ironical manner; and hence, ironically, with dissimulation; is εἰςωνικῶς, in what a dissembling way! Aristoph. Vesp. 174. Fr. ε"ρων.

Είςωτᾶ, 3. sing. pres. ind. Ion., and εἰρώτα and εἰρώτων, 3. sing. and pl. impf. of ἐςωτάω.

Είρωταν, Ion. for έρωταν, from έρωτάειν, pres. inf. of

Είρωτάω, Ion. and Poet. for έρωτάω, ω, f. ήσω, to ask, inquire, Herodt. v, 87; impf. ¿¿ωταον, ων, -αες, ας, etc.

El'Σ (ès, Ionic and old Attic), prep. governing the accus.; the radical signification is, direction towards, motion to, into, or on; into; to, towards, against; on, upon; after; because of; with

respect to, upon account of; among; through, for; (1) of place, which is the primary and most frequent use of it; though it is also applied to persons; "n-Autor is Teoins, they had come to Troy, Π. x, 28; είς τοὺς ληστάς, among robbers, Luke x, 36; ἐὰν ἀμαρτήση εἰς σέ, if he sin against thee, Mark iii, 29; upon, Matt. xxvii, 30; ἐκπεπλεύκατε είς Σαλαμίνα, you sailed to Salamis, Demosth. 4, 27; (2) of time; els The august, till the morrow, Matt. x, 22; sis ἡμέραν Χειστοῦ, against the day of Christ, Philipp. ii, 16; είς τὸν αίωνα, for ever, literally, until for ever, Mark iii, 29; (3) to the amount or extent of; sis x sigas έλθεῖν, to come to blows; είς δικαιοσύνην ἐπαινεῖται, he is commended for his justice, Aristot.; leval....es την πείραν, to go to a trial, i. e. to make a trial, Thucyd. vii, 21; εὔνους εἰς τὸν δῆμον, kind or well disposed towards the people; "svro sis robs ανθεώπους, they went or rushed out against the men, Xen. Anab. iv, 2, 5; οὐδ' ἐξιτητέον εἰς ἀνθεώπους, that one ought not to go among men, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 14; τιμώμενοι ές τὰ πρῶτα, held in the highest estimation or honor, Thucyd. iii, 39; els δισχιλίους ξένους, to the amount of, or up to, two thousand mercenaries, Xen. Anab. i, 1, 10, not about, but up to, or to the amount of; about is expressed by άμφί or περί· (4) distributively; eis eva ayer, to conduct one by one, Xen.; els δύο, two by two; είς τρεῖς, by threes, etc.; είς ζεύγεα, by pairs; είς χρήματα ἀναιδής, imprudent respecting money, Demosth. 616, pen.; Thucyd. iii, 11; Xen. Anab. ii, 6, 17; (5) it is sometimes followed by a genitive, but an accusative noun is then understood, such as οίχον, δόμον, δώμα, δώματα, ναόν, τόπον, or the like; as, είς άδου, scil. δώματα or δόμους, in hell, Eurip. Hipp. 899; ils 'Απόλλωνος, scil. ναίν, to Apollo's tem, le, as in Latin ad Vestie, and in English to St. Paul's, etc.; is τοῦ 'Αρπάγου, scil. oixov, to Harpagus's house, Herodt. i, 113; είς τὸ μέσον, for iv τῷ μίσω, in the midst, Xen.; ές τὰ ἰερὰ ἔθυον, they were accustomed to sacrifice in the temples, or, perhaps, they provided the sacrifices for the tem-

ples, Thucyd. vi, 54; also in ii, 19 ; ἐφάνη λῖς....εἰς ὅδον, as a lion makes his appearance on a road, Il. xv, 275; (6) it is sometimes joined with an adverb; as, els drag or (as one word) eiσάπαξ, for once, for one time; είς επειτα or is τὰ επειτα, and also, είς τὸν ἔπειτα χρόνον, for the future, afterwards, thenceforward; also, with other words, adverbially; είς τὰ ὀπίσω, backward, John xviii, 6; sis oneg-Colin, exceedingly, very greatly, very much; is ", wherefore, for which reason, Herodt. i, 115; until, Id. ii, 115; ἐς τὰ μάλιστα, very much, greatly, particularly, chiefly; sis oùdév, in no respect; (7) sometimes ils is understood; as, ἐκείνη τὰ πλείστου ἄξια ἐχρῶντο, they used that (fountain) for the most important occasions, Thucyd. ii; is vi, whither? to what end or intent? sis τοῦτο, for this end or purpose; είς τὸ μὰ ζωογονεῖσθαι, in order that they might not live, Acts vii, 19; είς ἀγαθά, for a good purpose; είς καλόν, opportunely, Plat. Men. 26. It is also used with its accusative, adverbially; as, είς τὸ παντελές, at all, always; είς τὰ ἄμετρα, excessively, immoderately, unreasonably; ές τόδε àsí, ever since, Thucyd. i, 43. Hence είσω, in or within; είς is strictly correlative to ix, as, ix veότητος ές γηρας, from youth to old age, Il. xiv, 86, etc. In compounds Herodotus and Thucydides generally use is for iis. See also Kuhner's Gr. Gram., Edwards and Taylor's Translation, 1844.

Eis, Poet. for \tilde{n}_s , 2. sing. impf. of $\epsilon i\mu i$, to be, for which $\epsilon \tilde{i}$ is also used.

Eis, or εi, 2. sing. pres., but εiσ' for εiσι, 3. pl. pres. of εiμί, to go.

Els, Evros, part. 2. a. of Inp., to send.

Sent.

EI'Σ, μία, "v, originally, perhaps, ενς, "α, εν, and also "ος, "α, τον, Π. iv, 437; the dative iῶ occurs Π. vi, 422; gen. ενός, μιᾶς, ενός, one, somebody, a certain person; the first, the same as πρῶτος, Matt. xxviii, 1; εῖς κᾶθ εῖς, for εῖς καὶ εῖτα εῖς, one by one, literally, one and then one, Mark xiv, 19, where the editions of the Greek Testament commonly have καθ instead of κᾶθ, for καὶ είθ,

which is for nai sira. sis avne, Thucyd. viii, 68, Herodt. vi, 127; as in Latin, unus omnium maxime. See Matthiæ, Gram. 2, 667; είς τίς, some one; είς έκαστος, each person, each individual; els per, the one..... if, di, the other; i ils, the one of two; sis in iexsobai, or HEELV, to be of one opinion, to be unanimous; πάντες πας' ένα, all except one; iv oidie, nothing at all; xad' iva, one by one; καθ' έν έκαστον, each separately or individually.

Eĩ $\sigma \alpha$, 1. a. act. of $\epsilon \tilde{i} \delta \omega$, to know, or $\epsilon \tilde{i} \mu \iota$, to go.

Eἶσα, 1. a. ind. of τω, obsol., not from τζω, to make to sit; to place or erect, Il. i, 392; v, 693; εἶσε λίχον, he placed an ambuscade, Id. vi, 189; ε΄ς μ' ἐτὶ βουσὶν εἶσε, who placed me over the eattle, Id. xx, 210.

Eίσαγάγη, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. act. Att. of εἰσάγω.

Eίσαγγελεύς, έως, δ, one who ushers in or announces the approach of another; a complainant or informer; a go-between. Fr. εἰς and ἀγγέλλω.

Eίσαγγελία, ας, ή, an information against, an accusation for high treason, *Demosth.* 310, 4; a denunciation; and

Eίσαγγέλλω, f. ελῶ, to bring news, to give notice, to report, announce, Xen. Cyr. viii, 3, 9; to relate, mention; to inform against, to accuse, denounce, Demosth. 481, 5, 42, 26. Th. ἀγγέλλω.

Eἴσαγε, pres. or 2. a. imperat. of εἰσάγω.

Είσαγγελτικός, ή, όν, belonging to informations, είσαγγελτικός νόμος, Demosth. 720, 23.

Εἰσαγείρω, f. ερῶ, to collect or assemble together; mid. to collect one's self; to recover one's self-command. Fr. εἰς and ἀ-γείρω.

Elσάγω, εις, ει, f. άξω, pf. εἰσῆχα, Att. εἰσαγήσχα, Dem. de Coron. 89; to bring in, to lead in, to introduce, Demosth. 275, 19; to bring into court, Id. 266, 8; Plat. Apol. 29, A; εἰσάγειν δίκην, to introduce a cause into court, Aristoph. Nub. 779; Vesp. 836; this was done in the first instance by the Thesmothetæ; πρὸς οτ εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον εἰσάγειν κις Plat. Apol. 325, B, to prosecute; to inveigle; to murry, Herodt. v, 40; εἰσάγειν εἰς τὸν βουλήν, to accuse before the

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senate, Demosth. 147, 14; Aristoph. Nub. 842; to enrol, Demosth. 1011, 24; to import, Xen. Hist. v, 3, 26; 2. a. εἰσήγαγον, 2. a. subj. είσαγάγω, ης, η, 2. a. imperat. εἰσάγαγε, έτω, 2. a. inf. είσαγαγεῖν, mid. to bring in for one's self; to cause to come to one's house; part. pres. pas. είσαγόμενος. Fr. είς and äyw.

Είσαγωγεύς, έως, δ, the person introducing; the magistrate who receives a legal process, or the judge in the first instance, Demosth. 976, 14; the plaintiff, complainant, or actor in a suit. Eίσαγωγή, ης, ή, a bringing in, an introduction, an importation; first instruction, or introduction to the knowledge of any thing; the permission of a magistrate to proceed in an action, Plat. Legg. ix, 871, C; 855, D. Fr.

Είσαγωγικός, ή, όν, relating or subservient to an introduction, introductory. Same Th.

Είσαγώγιμος, ου, δ, ή, brought in, imported; είσαγώγιμος δίκη, a cause, allowed by the proper magistrate to be brought into court, Demosth. 882, 2; an action, allowed by the Thesmothetæ to proceed, as coming within the jurisdiction of the court or tribunal; 'n δίκη οὐκ εἰσαγώγιμος, an action not competent to lie against a party, Isaus, 167, 1. Fr. είσάγω.

Eirasí, adv. always, for ever; δ είσαεί, eternal. Fr. ἀεί.

Eίσαθ', for είσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. mid. of έω, f. έσω, to place, to

Είσαθείω, οτ ἐσαθείω, ω, f. ήσω, to look to, to behold, Il. iii, 450. Fr. is and ἀθείω.

Eἰσαίρω, f. αρῶ, to carry in; είσαίρομαι, to be carried in, Aristoph. Ran. 518. Fr. Eis and allow.

Είσαΐσσω, f. ίξω, Att. είσάττω, f. άξω, to rush upon. Fr. εἰ; and àtoow.

Elouis, to hear, to listen, s. as είσαπούω, Pind. Pyth. iii, 48; Ap. Rhod. ii, 194.

Είσακοντίζω, f. ίσω, to throw darts at or into, Xen. Anab. vii, 4, 11; Thucyd. vii, 18. Fr. eis and ἀκοντίζω.

Είσακούω, f. ούσομαι, 2. pf. είσήxou, to hear, listen, or hearken to; to obey, Thucyd. v, 45; 1. a. act. είσήκουσα, 1. a. pas. είσηκούσθην, part. 1. a. pas. είσα-

κουσθείς, 1. f. pas. είσακουσθήσομαι, with gen., also, with acc., and sometimes the acc, and gen., Eurip. Alc. 381. Fr. els and ἀκούω.

Εἰσάλλομαι, οτ ἐσάλλομαι, f. οῦμαι, 1. a. είσηλάμην, to jump or leap into, Soph. Antig. 1306. Τh. ἄλλομαι.

Eίσαμείζω, f. είψω, to pass or enter into, Æschyl. S. Theb. 540. Fr. els and à μείδω.

Είσάμενοι, Ion. for εσάμενοι, part. 1. a. mid. of εω, to place, seat; to erect; ίφὸν εἰσάμενοι, Herodt. i. 66.

Eίσάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. ind. mid. of είδέω or είδω, to resemble, to appear or seem; ", TI oi ε"σαιτο, whatever might appear to him, Il. ii, 215; ii, 791; τῷ μιν ἐεισαμένη, Id. 795; εἰσάμενος Κάλχαντι, having made himself like Calchas, Il. xiii, 45.

Εἰσάμην, 1. sing. 1: a. mid., Il. iv, 138; διὰ πρὸ δὲ εἴσατο καὶ The but it pierced even through this, Id. v, 538, for προείσατο, from πεό, and είμι, to go.

Eloav, 3. pl. 1. a. act. eloa, and Poet. "σσα, Π. iv, 392. Fr. "ω. Είσαναβαίνω, f. βήσομαι, pf. βέζηxa, to mount up, and into, to ascend, to go on board; 2. a. έξην, part. 2. a. είσαναξάς, fem. είσαναβασα, 2. a. opt. είσανα-Cainv, Il. ii, 514. Fr. εἰς, ἀνά, and Baiva.

Εἰσαναγκάζω, f. άσω, to compel to, to constrain, to force. Fr. εis and ἀναγκάζω.

Eἰσανάγω, to introduce, to bring in. Fr. είς, ἀνά, and ἄγω.

Eίσανείδω, obsol. 2. anr. είσανείδον, Il. xxiv, 307. Fr. 215, 2vá, and είδω.

Eἰσάνειμι, to go up on high, to ascend, part. 2. a. είσανιών, Il. vii, 423. Fr. είς, ἀνά, and είμι. Eἰσανέχω, f. ἀνέξω, to raise up; to rise up, as on a hill; mid. to stand up. Fr. είς and ἀνέχω. Είσανιών, όντος, part. 2. a. of είσάνειμι.

Eἰσάπαν, for εἰς ἄπαν, adv. altogether, wholly, universally. Εἰσάπαξ, for εἰς ἄπαξ, adv. for once, only once, at once; once for all. Fr. εis and aπαξ.

Εἰσαριθμέω, ω, f. ήσω, to number in or with.

Εἰσαςπάζω, f. άσω, to carry plunder to, or into, Lys. 94, 17. Fr. sis and άρπάζω.

'Etras, acc. pl. f. g. stons, gen. from elos, n, ov, the same with 1005.

morrow.

Е"гато, 3. sing. 1. a. mid. of $\epsilon'/\delta\omega$, to see; and Είσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. mid. of έω,

to go. See είσάμην.

Εἰσάττω, for εἰσαΐσσω, (which see,) f. άξω, to leap or spring in, to leap upon, to rush in, Aristoph. Nub. 543 Fr. είς and ἄττω. Εἰσαῦθις, and εἰσαῦτις, adv. for the future, hereafter; henceforward; to another time; afterwards. Fr. αῦθις, or αῦτις. Eίσαύριον, adv. for είς αὔριον, to-

Eίσαφίημι, to throw or thrust in: to send into; to introduce, Xen. Cyr. iv, 5, 7. Fr. εἰς, ἀπό, and Inui.

Εἰσαφίκᾶνε, 3. sing. impf. of Είσαφικάνω, to come to, arrive at; to return. Fr. είς, ἀπό, and ίκάνω.

Εἰσαφίκηαι, 2. sing. 2. a. subj. mid. Ion., contract. είσαφίκη, of Είσαφικνέομαι, f. ίξομαι, pf. άφιγμαι, to come into, arrive at, Il. xxii, 17; Eurip. Androm. 13; 2. α. είσαφικόμην · commonly with the acc., but with the dat. in Herodt. i, 1, and ix, 100. Same Th.

Είσθαίνω, f. ήσομαι, to enter into, to embark, Eurip. Iph. T. 1080; Thucyd. vii, 13; 1. aor. transitively, to cause to go into or enter, Eurip. Alc. 1055 (where see Woolsey's note); to cause to embark, 1. a. act., Il. i, 309; εἰσδαίνει μοι, it enters or comes into my head, Soph. Trach. 298; 2. a. eloicny, part. είσδάς. Fr. είς and βαίνω.

Εἰσδάλλω, f. ἄλῶ, pf βέδληκα, to throw or cast into, to break into, to made an inroad, to invade, Thucyd. vii, 19; to enter; to make an irruption into; to discharge themselves into, Xen. Anab. i, 7, 12; to lead into, as an army. Th. βάλλω.

Είσδασις, εως, ή, entrance into; ascent, embarkation, Thucyd. vii, 30; and

Elσcaτός, ή, όν, that may be entered; accessible, Thucyd. vi, 41. Fr. eis and βαίνω.

Εἰσειάζομαι, to employ force, to use violence, to enter by force; to break in, Aristoph. Av. 32; βιάζομαι, the same. Th. βία. Εἰσδιδάζω, f. άσω, to cause to

go on board, to put on board, Xen. Hist. i, 6, 17; to cause to mount upon. Fr. βιζάζω.

Εἰσθλέπω, f. έψω, to look into or at, Eurip. Orest. 105. βλέπω.

Eio Confie, S, f. now, to introduce assistance or succour; to go in to assist. Th. Bonfie.

Eίσδολέ, ε̃5, 'n, a throwing into, an entrance; the gorge or pass into a country, Yen. Anab. i, 2, 21; Aristoph. Acharn. 10, 75; a beginning, Aristoph. Ran. 987; an inroad incursion, irruption, invasion, Thucyd. vii, 27; an attack; a military expedition; in pl. the mouth of a river. Fr. εἰσδάλλω.

Εἰσγεάφω, f. άψω, to inscribe, 1. a. εἰσέγεαψα, 1. a. mid. εἰσεγεαψάμην, Soph. Trach. 1157. Fr. εἰς and γεάφω.

Eἰσδανείζω, f. είσω, to give a loan to, Plat. Polit. viii, 555, C. Fr. εἰς and δανείζω.

Εἰσδιοχομαι, f. έρξομαι, 2. pf. εἰσδίο δορχα, 2. aor. act. εἰσέδραπον, or ἐσέδραπον, to look upon, to look at, Odys. xix, 476; ix, 146; Π. xxiv, 223; Eurip. Androm. 613. Fr. εἰς and δίρχομαι.

Eiσδέχομαι, to receive into, admit into, or within; 1. f. mid. εἰσδέξομαι, Thucyd. iv, 111; Xen. Cyr. v, 5, 2; to accept, allow. Fr. εἰς and δέχομαι.

Elσδοχή, ñs, ħ, admission, reception, Eurip. Electr. 396. Same Th.

Εισδραμοῦσα, part. 2. a. act. f. g. Τh. τρέχω. See εισέδραμον.

Eiσδρομή, ης, η, an incursion, invasion; onset, attack, Thucyd. ii, 25. Fr. εἰς and τρέχω.

Eἰσδῦνω, to go in, to enter into, 2. a. εἰσέδῦν, part. εἰσδύς, Aristoph. Plut. 204; mid. εἰσδύομωι, to penetrate, Xen. Anab. iv, 5, 11; impf. εἰσεδυόμων, pf. a. εἰσδίοῦωα, to enter covertly or secretly, Demosth. 153, 14. Fr. εἰς and δύνω.

Eïodoois, ews, n, an entrance into. Same Th.

Elσ:, 1. a. act. of εω, to place, to set; to check or restrain, Il. vii, 57; 1. a. act. είσα, Odys. i, 130; 1. a. mid. είσάμην, pf. pas. είμαι.

Eίσεαι, Ion. contract. εἴση, 2. sing. f m. of εἴδω, to know.

Εἰσίδραμον, I ran in, 2. a. ind. act. from εἰστρέχω part. 2. a. εἰσδραμών, οῦσα, όν. Fr. εἰς and τρέχω.

Elσίδυ, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. of είσδυ.

μι. Fr. είς and δύμι, οτ δύνω.

Εἴσει, you shall know or determine causes, 2. sing. f. mid. of είδω.

Elozida, obsol. to see, to behold,

2. aor. elosidov, inf. eloidiv, Eurip. Phæn. 624. Homer uses elloidov, as well as elosidov, inf. eloidiesv, Il. XVI, 256.

Eἰσειλέω, ῶ, to roll into, wrap up, to couch in, Xen. Cyn. 5, 16. Fr. εἰλέω.

E"σειμι, to enter in, to go in, to come in, in 3. pl. ind. pres. eloiaoiv, Ion. to enter one's mind, as any passion, affection, etc., Plat. Phad. 58, E; to occur to, Xen. Anab. vi, 1, 11; είσιέναι είς τινά, to come before one; sis umas sioiévai, to come before you for trial, Plat. Apol. 17, C; to come before the court, applied to the parties as well as their cases or actions, Meier and Schöman's Att. Process, 30 and 706; είσήειν, plupf. used as an impf. Fr. is and είμι, or 'inμι. See εἰσίεναι.

Eirsīri, for sirisīri, Ion. sirisāri, 3. pl. pres. of sirinui.

Eiσελαύνω, f. ελάσω, 1. aor. εἰσήλάσα, Xen. Anab. i, 2, 26; to drive into; to compel one to keep to his point, Demosth. 83, 26; to ride, march, or sail into; to break in, to make an inroad into, to make an irruption, Aristoph. Acharn. 379. Fr. ἐλαύνω. Εἰσίλευσις, εως, ἡ, entrance into; entry. Th. ἐλεύθω, obsol.

Εἰσελεύσομαι, η, εται, f. m. of εἰσέςχομαι.

Eἴσελθε, 2. a. imperat., and Εἰσελθεῖν, 2. aor. inf. of εἰσέρχο-μαι.

Είσελθωμες, Dor. for είσελθωμεν, 1. pl. 2. a. subj. act. of είσεςχο-

Eίσελκύω, f. ύσω, to drag into. Th. Υλκω.

Είσεμποςεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to travel as a merchant, to resort to for the importation of merchandize, or to sell goods. Th. ποςεύομαι.

Eiσεν, 3. sing. 1. a. of εω, to place, set.

Εἰσήνεγκα, 1. a. ind., and Εἰσενέγκης, 2. sing. 2. aor. subj. act., in 3. pl. εἰσενίγκωσιν, of εἰσφέρω. Fr. εἰς and φίρω.

Elσεπαισεν, Soph. Œd. T. 1252. See είσπαίω.

Elσενεγατίον, verbal adj. it is necessary to bring in. Th. ἐνέγαω, obsol.

Εἰσίσειτα, and ἐσίσειτα, adv. henceforth, afterwards, henceforward.

Είσεπίρησα, 1. a. act. of είσπερᾶω. Είσεπήδησα, 1. a. act. of είσπηδάω. Είσεπιδημέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to remove to a place and take up one's residence in it. Fr. ii_5 , $i\pi i$, and $\delta \tilde{n} \mu o_5$.

Είσίπτατο, 3. sing. 2. a. mid. of είσίπταμαι.

Εἰσερπύω, -πύζω, -πω, f. ύσω, im/f. εἴσειρπον, to creep or crawl into.

Εισέρχομαι, dep. mid. f. ελεύσομαι, 2. a. είσηλθον, pf. είσελήλυ- $\theta \alpha$, to come or go into, to enter into, to come to, come upon, with acc.; to occur to, accede to, with dat.; to go into court (είς δικαστήριον) as a judge, plaintiff, or criminal, Demosth. 571, 25; 260, 19; είσῆλθεν είς ὑμᾶς, he came before you, namely, to plead his cause, Demosth. 260, 19; to enter upon trial, Plat. Crit. 45, E; siosp. χεται αὐτῷ δέος, fear comes upon him, Plat. Polit. i, 330, D; $h\mu i\nu$ sion $\lambda \theta s$, it occurred to us, Id. Theæt. 147, D; μὶ φόδος τις εἰσελήλυθε, Eurip. Orest. 1318 ; είσερχεσθαι τινά, to play the part of one; with ἐπί it signifies against, Demosth. 1155, 17. Blomfield remarks, Gloss. in Pers. 850, that it is common in speaking of fear, pain, anger, and the like. and ἔεχομαι.

Εἰσέρρω, f. ἐρρήσω, 1. a. εἰσήρρησα, to flow in as a torrent, to rush in, Aristoph. Thesm. 1075. Fr. εἰς and ρέω.

Eἰσεςύω, f. ύσω, to drag or haul into, Odys. xii, 317. Fr. εἰς and ἰςύω.

Είσεσπάσαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. m. of είσσπάω.

Εἴσεται, 3. sing. f. m. of είδω. Εἰσετι, adv. yet, still, furthermore; hereafter, for the future. Εἰσευπορέω, ω, to furnish, provide, supply. Th. πορέω.

Elσεφίημι, f. ήσω, 1. a. εἰσεφῆκα, to admit into; send into. Fr. εἰς, ἐπί, and Ἰημι.

Εἰσιχείρισε. See εἰσχειρίζω. Εἰσίχω, Ion. ἐσίχω, Herodt. ii, 158, to extend or reach towards; to enter into, penetrate. Th. ἔχω. Εἰσηγεῖτωι, 3. sing. pres. of

Εἰσηγέομαι, οῦμαι, f. ήσομαι, pf. pas. εἰσήγημαι, to bring, conduct, or guide into; to introduce, propose, to bring forward; to set an example; ἐδείλω ὑμῖν εἰσηγήσασθαι, Plat. Conv. 176, E; to relate, narrate, Id. Tim. 20, D; to advise, counsel, persuade, Xen. Mem. ii, 7, 10; Thucyd. iii, 20. Fr. εἰς and ἡγίομαι.

Eiσήγησις, εως, ħ, introduction, a bringing in or proposing; persuasion, exhortation; the head, prime cause, source, Thucyd. v, 30. Same Th.

Eiσηγητίον, verbal adj. (one) must bring in or move. Same Th. Εἰσηγητής, οῦ, ὁ, one who introduces or brings forward any person or measure; an adviser, counsellor, or author of any thing, Thucyd. viii, 48. Fr. εἰσηγίομαι.

Είσηγοςία, ας, ἡ, complaint, accusation. Fr. εἰς and ἀγοςεύω. Εἰσήει, 3. sing. plupf. of εἴσειμι, to go in, to enter, with the time of an impf. Fr. εἰς and εἴμι. Εἰσηθέω, α, Ion. ἐσηθέω, f. ṅσω, to strain through; to inject, as with a syringe, Herodt. ii, 87; to filtrate; to clarify. Th. ἤθω. Εἰσηχούσθην, 1. a. pas. of εἰσακούω.

Eἰσήκω, f. ήξω, to enter or come into. Fr. ήκω.

Είσήλᾶτο, sprung in, 3. sing. 1. a. m. είσηλάμην, ω, ατο, of είσάλλομαι.

Είσηλθου, 2. a. act. of εἰσίεςχομαι. Εἰσηλύσιου, or -ούσιου, ου, τό, a duty paid for a right of entry. Εἰσήνεγρα, 1. a. act., and Εἰσηνεγραμμη, 1. a. m. of εἰσ-

Είσηνεγκαμην, 1. a. m. of είσ Φέρω.

Etons, gen. sing. f. g. of žioos, n, or, s. as loos.

Elσθα, with Æol. paragoge, 2. sing. pres. ind. of εἶμι, to go. Εἶσθαι, pf. inf. pas. of ἵημι, to

send; or from εννυμι, or εω, to put on.

Είσθορέω, or

Eiσθόςω, obsol., and εἰσθρώσπω, to leap upon, to spring upon; to make an onset; 2. aor. εἰσέθοςον, Æschyl. S. Theb. 436; inf. εἰσθορεῖν.

Eίσι, 3. sing. pres. of εἶμι, to go; but εἰσί, 3. pl. of εἰμί, to be. Εἰσίᾶσι, Ion. 3. pl. of εἴσειμι.

Eloider, to see, to have a sight of, to behold, Soph. Œd. T. 768; 2. a. inf. of sioerdor.

Eiσιέναι, Ion. ἐσιέναι, to enter into, commonly followed by εἰς to enter; pres. mid. εἰσίεμαι, 2. a. act. εἴσιον, part. εἰσιών, Aristoph. Plut. 234, imperat. εἴσιθι, plupf. εἰσήειν, as an impf. εἰσιέναι δίκην, or δίκας, to enter a prosecution; εἰσιέναι γραφήν, to sue out a writ, or commence an action against, Demosth. 1386, 16; εἰσιέναι πρός τινα, to have a suit with any one; εἰσιέναι ἀρχήν, to enter upon an office; εἰσιέναι εἰς τὰ

πεάγματα, to enter upon the affairs of the state, i.e. to take the management of state affairs; εἰσιέναι αὐτόν, sometimes αὐτῷ, to enter into one's mind, to occur to one, Thucyd. iv. 30; Demosth. 683, 18; t. a. εἴσημα, Ion. ἔσημα, Herodt. iii, 158; mid. to betake one's self to, to resort to. Fr. εἴμι and ἵημι. See also εἴσειμι.

Elσίημι, to send in, to introduce; to introduce upon the stage; τὸ τοὺς τυς άννους καὶ τοὺς τὰ σκῆπτερα ἔχοντας εἰσιέναι, Demosth. 418, 14; 2. aor. inf. m. εἰσίσσθαι, Xen. Hist. i, 3, 12. Fr. εἰς and ἵημι.

Eiσίθμη, ης, ή, an entrance, a passage, Odys. vi. 264.

Είσιενίσμαι, οῦμαι, Ion. ἐσιενίσμαι, to enter into, arrive at; to penetrate, Herodt. iii, 108. Fr. ἰκνίσμαι.

Εἰσίπταμαι, and εἰσίπτημι, obsol. to fly into, to, or upwards; to fly through, 2. a. m. εἰσέπτατο, Herodt. ix, 100.

Eἰσιτήρια, ων, τά, (ἰερά,) the sacrifices offered when the senate first assembled, Demosth. 552, 2; also, the sacrifices offered on new year's day. Th. εἴσειμι. See next.

Eiσιτήριος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, relating to the entrance or commencement of any business; εἰσιτήριος λόγος, a discourse pronounced at the introduction of any person, an inaugural discourse. See preced. Εἰσιτητός, ἡ, όν, that may be entered; accessible. Same Th.

Elσιών, όντος, part. 2. aor. from obsol. pres. "ιω.

Elσκαλέω, ω, f. έσω, 1. a. εσα, to call in, to invite, to summon, Xen. Cyr. viii, 3, 1; 1. a. m. εἰσεκαλεσάμην, part. εἰσκαλεσάμενος. Fr. εἰς and καλέω.

Εἰσκαταβαίνω, f. ήσομαι, to go down into or to. Fr. είς, κατά, and βαίνω.

Εἴσκειμαι, to lie in; to be put on board, Thucyd. vi, 32. Th. κεῖμαι.

Είσκεκλημένος, part. pf. pas. of είσκαλέω.

Εἰσχέλλω, f. χέλσω, to push or impel a ship in ; to arrive at, to land, Aristoph. Thesm. 877. Th. χέλλω.

Είσκης ύττω, f. ύξω, to call on or to summon by a herald, Soph. Electr. 680; Aristoph. Acharn. 135. Τh. κης ύττω.

Eίσκλείω, f. είσω, to shut up in, to inclose. Fr. είς and κλείω.

Elσκομίδή, ης, η, a bringing in, importation, introduction, Thucyd. vii, 4, 24. Fr. είς and κομίζω.

Είσκομίζω, f. ίσω, to bring in, to import, to introduce, Thucyd. i, 117; to carry to. Fr. κομίζω. Είσκομισθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of είσκομίζω.

Είσκείνομαι, to introduce or insinuate one's self; mid. of

Eiσχείνω, f. ἴνῶ, to choose for admission, to select, adopt; to bring in or into. Fr. εἰς and κείνω.

Eiσχυκλέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, pf. εἰσκεκύκληκα, Aristoph. Vesp. 1515; to turn in, to roll in, to bring in by rolling; to bring in, Aristoph. Thesm. 265, 766. Fr. εἰς and κύκλος.

Εἰσκύκλημα, ἄτος, τό, any thing upon which another is turned or rolled; theatrical machinery. Same Th.

Eίσκυλιω, f. τσω, to roll or bring into, Aristoph. Thesm. 651, 767; to involve, entangle. Fr. είς and κυλίω.

Εἰσκύπτω, f. ύψω, to bend forward the head towards; to look into, to stoop forward with the view of looking into; to lead to, as a road. Fr. είς and κύττω. Eίσκω, to liken, compare, make like; to conjecture, to think like; Poet. for "ozw, pres. inf. ἐτσχειν, Il. iii, 197; Odys. vi, 152; ώς σὺ ἐἴσκεις, as you suppose, Odys. iv, 148. Fr. Elkw. Είσκωμάζω, f. άσω, to visit as a reveller, to feast or revel with, to go to for the purpose of revelling, to intrude in a boisterous and rude way. Fr. sis and zoμάζω.

Εἰσλεύσσω, οτ ἐσλεύσσω, to look into, to behold, Soph. Aj. 260. Τh. λεύσσω.

Εἰσμάομαι, f. άσομαι, to pain or touch the feelings; to distress or grieve, Il. xvii, 564. Fr. μάω.

Εἰσμάσσω, or -ἀττω, f. άζω, to thrust in the hand or fingers so as to feel, Theocr. xvii, 37. Th. μάσσω.

Εἰσμίγνυμι, f. μίζω, to mix er mingle in.

Εἰσνέω, f. νεύσομαι, to swim into or to, Thucyd. iv, 26. Th. νέω. Εἰσνοίω, f. ήσω, Poet. to remark, observe, recognize; to direct the attention towards, to perceive, Il. xii, 335. Th. νοίω.

Εἰσόδια, ων, τά, income, revenue, LXX. Fr. εἰς and ὁδός.

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Εἰσοδιάζομαι, to be brought in, to come in, as money; εἰσοδιαζόμενον άργόριον, money brought in, revenue. Sime Th.

Eiσόδιος, ου, ό, ή, pertaining to entrance; sicobios lóyos, a complimentary speech; and

Eïrodos, ou, n, an entrance, avenue, approach; a clandestine entrance; also, the means of approaching, Herodt. iii, 118; a portico; the entrance of the chorus on the stage; the entrance into court upon a trial, Plat. Crit. 45, E; an area in front, a front court, a threshold, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 10; revenue; a present made to a great person on his entrance. Fr. sis and odos. Είσοικειόω, ω, f. ώσω, to receive into one's house as an intimate or friend, Xen. Hist. v, 2, 17. Fr. sis and olkos.

Elooixíw, Ion. Looixíw, w, f. now, to remove one's residence to, to dwell among. Same Th.

Eiroinnois, ews, n, an abode; doixov είσοίκησιν, a cheerless abode, Soph. Phil. 536. Fr. είσοικέω. Eίσοικίζω, f. ίσω, to take or receive home, to settle inhabitants in a place, Xen. Polit. iii, 5; mid. to emigrate; also, to insinuate itself into, Plat Polit. iv, 424, D. Th. olivos.

Εἰσοιχοδομέω, ω, f. ήτω, to build up, Thucyd. ii, 75. Fr. sis, οίκος, and δέμω.

Eiroirsis, 2. sing. f. act. of sir-Φέρω.

Eίσοιχνίω, ω, to enter, to go into, to frequent, Æschyl. Prom. 122; Odys. ix, 120, είσοιχνεῦσι, 3. pl. Ion. for είσοιχνούσι. Fr. είς and οἰχνέω.

Eίσόκα, Dor. for είσόκεν, adv. until, so long as, Bion, ii. Fr. eis or es, b, and xev.

Είσόκεν. See είσόκα.

Eiropai, Poet. for iropai.

Eἴσομαι, f. m. of εἴδω, to know. Eίσομαι, f. m. of ιω, to go, Odys. xv, 213.

Eίσομαι, I shall or will place, f. m. of ‰, obsol.

Eloov, 2. sing. imperat. of 1. a. tioa. Th. iw.

Είσοπιν, adv. backwards; είσοπιν xeóvov, for the future, Æschyl. Suppl. 612. Fr. sis and onis.

Eίσοπίσω, adv. hereafter, afterwards; for the future. Lys.

Είσοπτος, Ιοπ. ἔσοπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, seen, conspicuous, Herodt. ii, 138; and

Είσόπτομαι, to look into. ils and orrowal.

Είσοπτρον, ου, τό, a mirror, a looking-glass. Same Th. Eirogάασθε, 2. pl. impf. for eiroeãσθε, Il. xxiii, 495 ; from

Eίσος άω, ω, to look at or upon with pleasure and respect; to endure to see, Æschyl. Pers. 111; to observe, Soph. Phil. 499; to behold, Xen. Cyr. v, 1, 8; to look into, to inspect; to contemplate; to consider; to look to so as to punish, Soph. Œd. C. 1372; connected with this verb is f. ofopai, Eurip. Hec. 206; 2. a. siosidor, inf. είσιδεῖν · mid. είσος άομαι, -ωμαι · part. pres. είσοςων, Poet. είσοςόων, Il. v, 183, and είσος ωσα, Il. xi, 73; part. pres. pas. sirogúμενος, Soph. Electr. 1048. Fr. εis and δράω.

Εἰσοςμάω, ω, f. ńσω, to rush upon, assault; mid. to rush into, Soph. Trach. 909. Th. ὁςμάω. Eίσοςμίζω, f. ίσω, to bring or sail into a port or harbour, Xen. Polit. iii, 1; mid. to enter a harbour. Fr. δεμίζω.

Εἰσορούω, f. ούσω, to rush in, Pind. Olymp. viii, 52. δρούω.

Elσοgήων, Poet. for είσοςων. See είσηράω.

"Eiros, n, ov, s. as Iros, equal; δαιτὸς ἐτσης, of the equally portioned feast, Il. i, 468; vnss ἐἴσαι, ships equally constructed on both sides, Odys. v, 175; idi φρένας ενδον έΐσας, and an equally balanced mind, ever steady, Odys. xi, 336 ; ἀσπίδι πάντοσ' itony, a shield equal all round, i. e. a round shield, Il. v, 300.

Είσότε, adv. so far as that, until when; for sis 878.

Eίσοψις, εως, ή, a view, a prospect; = "oot" "x =, shows itself as an example, Eurip. Electr. 1085. Th. ö415.

Είσπαίω, f. παιήσω, to rush or burst in, Soph. Æd. T. 1252. Fr. παίω.

Εἰσπάσαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. m. of είσσπάω.

Εἰσπέμπω, f. έμψω, to send in or · to, to carry in, to introduce; to suborn, Soph. Œd. T. 702; also, a forensic term, to appoint or assign judges (or jurymen) for the trial of causes in different tribunals, Demosth. 776, 25. Fr. εis and πέμπω.

Εἰσπεράω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. άσω, or ήσω, to enter by passing over, to penetrate into, to pass in or to, to pass over to. Th. περάω.

Είσπίταμαι, to fly into; 2. a.

είσεπτάμην. Fr. πέτομαι. Elσπηδάω, ω, f. ήσω, to leap or spring in or among, to rush in or upon, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 8; to rush or press in without any right, Demosth.; 1. a. είσεπήδησα, part. 1. a. είσπηδήσας, gen. είσπηδήσαντος, pf. είσπεπήδηκα (?). Fr. είς and πηδάω.

Είσπίμπλημι, to fill into, to fill: part. είσπιμπλάς, Xen. Anab. i. 7, 7.

Εἰσπίπτω, f. εἰσπεσουμαι, pf. εἰσπέπτωκα, 2. α. είσέπεσον, to fall into, Eurip. Ion. 1196; to fall upon; to be thrown upon; to break or rush in; to attack, Soph. Aj. 55; part. sientsow, Eurip. Orest. 1306; Xen. Anab. vii, 1, 11; to be thrown into (prison), Thucyd. i, 132; to rush forwards, vii, 83. Fr. πίπτω.

Εἰσπιτνέω, ω, as preced., Eurip. Troad. 746.

Είσπλέω, f. εύσομαι, to sail in or to, Thucyd. vii, 7, 23; commonly followed by εis. Th. πλέω. Eίσπληφόω, ω, f. ώσω, to fill up.

Fr. είς and πληρόω.

Είσπλοος, contract. είσπλους, ου, i, a sailing in or to; the entrance of a harbour, Thucyd. vii, 22, 41. Same Th.

Είσπνέω, f. πνεύσω, pf. είσπέπνευza, to draw breath; to blow or breathe upon, Aristoph. Ran. 338; to inspire; to excite love. Fr. sis and Trisw.

Eiσπνήλας, α, δ, and

Είσπνήλης, ou, and είσπνηλος, ou, i, and

Eloavikos, ou, i, in the Lacedæmonian language, a lover, a friend, a favorite, applied to Fr. Tvέω. boys.

Elσποιίω, ω, f. ήσω, to join to, add to the number; to associate with; to attribute; to give a share in; to assume, to adopt, to get adopted into a family, Demosth. 1054, 20; mid. to ascribe to one's self, to intermeddle with. Fr. eis and muis. Eloroinous, ews, n, the making

one's own, adoption; and Είσποίητος, η, ον, adopted. Demosth. 1390, 8. Same Th.

Είσποςεύω, f. εύσω, to cause to enter, to introduce, Eurip. Electr. 1283; and

Είσποςεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, pf. pas. είσπεπόρευμαι, to go or come in, to enter, impf. είσεποςευόμην, Xen. Cyr. ii, 3, 9. Fr. sis and πορεύω.

Είσπεάκτης, ου, δ, a collector, one

who exacts, LXX.

Εἰσπράzτως, ορος, ὁ, s. as preced. Εἴσπράzτως, ορος, ὁ, s. as preced. Εἴσπραζις, εως, ἡ, the act of exacting, exaction, a levying of money, Thucyd. v, 53. From Εἰσπράσσω, or -ττω, f. άξω, pf. ᾶχα, to levy or exact, as money, Demosth. 1227, 9; 1481, 2; καὶ οἰν εἰσἰτραζε τὸν δῆμον, and did not levy it upon the people, Id.; Æschin. c. Ctes. 33; mid. to exact or demand for one's self, to claim payment of a debt; with a double accus., Demosth. 87, 26; also, παρά τινος. Fr. εἰς and πράσσω, or -ττω.

Eiσρίω, f. ρεύσομαι, to flow in, Eurip. Iph. T. 261. Fr. εἰς and ρέω.

Εἴσξους, contract. εἴσξους, ου, δ, the act of flowing into, influx; τὸν εἴσξουν ποιεῖσθαι, to discharge itself into. Same Th.

Eloratáw, to draw in, to cause to come in or into, LXX.

Eίσται, Poet. for είται, 3. sing. pf. pas. είμαι. Fr. Έννυμι or εω, or from "ημι.

Είστήκειν, I was standing; and in 3. pl. είστήκεσαν, plupf. used as an impf. of "στημι.

Είστία, 3. sing. impf. act. of ξστιάω.

Είστίθημι, f. -θήσω, to put into or upon; to stow on board of a ship, Il. i, 143; 2. a. act. είσεθην, m. είσεθεμην. Τh. τίθημι. Είστοζεύω, Ion. εστοζεύω, to shoot arrows against, Herodt. ix, 49.

Elorors, to that time.

Th. Togov.

Εἰστρέπομαι, to retire to or withdraw into; mid. of

Elorgiau, f. $i\psi\omega$, to turn to or towards. Fr. $\tau e^{i\pi\omega}$.

Εἰστρίχω, f. εἰσθρίζομαι, 1. aor. ἔθρίζα (rare), to run or rush into; it commonly takes its tenses from δρίμω, as, fut. δραμοῦμαι, pf. δεδράμηκα, pf. δεδράμηκα, pf. δεδρόμα, 2. a. ἔδράμου, part. 2. a. δραμών, οῦσα, όν. Fr. εἰς and τρίχω. See Matthiæ's and Sophocles's Gr. Grammars.

Eiσφέρω, f. οίσω, to bring or carry in or to, to introduce, Eurip. Androm. 177; Xen. Mem. i, 1, 1; to contribute, to pay a tribute or tax, Thucyd. v, 38; Demosth. 26, 22; to propose advice, Demosth. 705, 26; to bring an action at law; to bring forward, to urge; mid. to bring along with, to admit; 1. a. εἰσήνεγκα, Ion. ἐσήνεικα, 2. a. εἰσήνεγκα, subj. εἰσενέγκω, ηε, η,

inf. elosusynsiv, pres. pas. elopigoμαι, 1. a. mid. είσηνεγκάμην, Eurip. Bacch. 275; pf. pas. είσενήνεγμαι, Demosth. 814, 11; pf. act. εἰσενήνοχα, Demosth. 825, 3; 1. a. pas. είσηνέχθην, Ion. fonveix onv, Herodt. ix, 37; είσφέρειν νόμον, to propose a law; είσφέρειν είς τὸ δημόσιον, to pay into the treasury; sometimes with είσφοράς · τὸ είσφερόμενον, what is introduced to the senate or people for discussion, Æschin. 5, 32. In N. T., to lead into temptation, Matt. vi, 13; to bring to (into) one's cars, or announce to one, Acts xvii, 20. Th. osew.

Εἰσφοιτάω, ω, f. ήσω, to go often to, to frequent, to visit often, Aristoph. Eq. 1033. Th. φοιτάω.

Εἰσφοςά, ᾶς, ἡ, importation; a contribution: πολλὰς δ' εἰσφοςὰς εἰσενεγείντας, having paid many contributions into the treasury, Lys. c. Erat.; Demosth. 606, 16; tribute; a tax; an oblation; an irruption. Fr. εἰσφὶςω.

Είσφος ω, ω, f. ήσω, to bring in, Xen. Anab. iv, 6, 1; to cause to enter, to enter, i. e. to make one's self enter. Fr. φίρω.

Εἰσφεάσσω, or εἰσφεάστω, to shut up in, to inclose by blocking up. Fr. φεάσσω.

Εἰσφείω, ω, f. ήσω, generally ήσομωι, for εἰσφέςω, to admit into, Eurip. Troad. 654; εἰσέφερου τὸ στεμάτευμα, they admitted the army, Demosth. 473, 6; imperat. εἶσφεες.

Eiσχειείζω, f. ίσω, to deliver into the hands; to confide to, to entrust to, Soph. Œd. T. 384. Fr. είς and χείς.

Είσχίω, f. εύσω, 1. a. Ion. είσεχευα, Att. εἰσέχεα, to pour into. Fr. εἰς and χίω.

Eίσω, fut. of είδω, to know.

Elow, more rarely zow, into, to, within; generally after a verb of motion; used as sis · sometimes with the accus.; as, ἡγήσωτ' 'Αχαιῶν "Ιλιον εἴσω, as far as Troy, Π. i, 71, et passim; παν δ' εἴσω ἔδυ ξίφος, and the sword penetrated quite within, Il. xvi, 340; see also Il. iv, 460; used often absolutely, as, χωροίς αν είσω, you may go within, Soph. Phil. 674; also, as an adv. on the inside, within, on this side of; with the Attic Poets it almost always governs the gen.; with artic., ὁ εἴσω, that which is within, the inner; in speaking of time, within, in; εἴσω εἴκοσιν ἡμέρων, within twenty days; compar. ἐσωτέρω, superl. ἐσωτάσω, and by the later writers, as an adj. ἐσώτασος. Th. εἰς, or ἐς. Εἰσωθέω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, and ώσω, to thrust or push into. Fr. εἰς and ωὐέω.

Εἰσώνια, ων, τὰ, customs or duties paid for leave to sell. Fr. ἀνέσομαι.

Elσωπός, οῦ, ὁ, having any thing before the eyes, opposite to, Il. xv, 653. Fr. εἰς and ἄψ. Εἶτ', for

EI'TA, adv. has a reference to something preceding, and denotes an inference from it; as, this being the case, or supposing this to be so, then, so then, thereupon, consequently; in the next place; whether or no, what then, is it so? indeed? It is used sometimes ironically, Aristoph. Ran. 76; Nub. 347; contemptuously, Dem. de Coron. 232, 20; 268, 29; εἶτα νῦν λέγεις; what have you now to say? Id. 308, 5; Hebr. xii, 9; Eurip. Heracl. 816; but ἔπειτα, the same.

Eἶται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of ἔννυμι. Εἴτε, or εἴθ', followed by an aspirate, conj. whether, or; and if. Fr. εἰ and τε.

Εἴτε, pres. opt. by syncop. for εἴητε, 2. μl. of εἰμί, to be. Εἴτεν, and ἕσεισεν, Ion. for εἶτα,

Eίτεν, and επειτεν, Ion. for είτα, and επειτα.

E'' τ_i , if any ways, whether. E'' τ_{ω} , 3. sing. imperat. of ϵ_i^{ω} , to

Elτω, 3. sing. imperat. of slω, to

E'' $\chi_{\Sigma'}$ xa, pf. inf. of e'' xa, to yield. E'' $\chi_{\Sigma'}$, Ion. contract. e'' $\chi_{\Sigma'}$, 2. sing. im/f. ind. pas. of $\chi_{\Sigma'}$.

 $E_{i\chi\sigma\nu}^{z}$, ϵ_{s} , ϵ_{s} , impf. ind. act. of $i\chi\omega$, to have, taking a after ϵ for the augment.

Elω, Epic for ἐάω, Π. iv, 55. Elω, Epic subj. pres. of εἰμί, for ἔω, ω, Π. xxiii, 47.

Elw, η_5 , η , 2. a. subj. for $\tilde{\omega}$, $\tilde{\eta}_5$, $\tilde{\eta}$, from $ln\mu_l$, to send.

Eἴωθα, Ion. ἔωθα, Herodt. ii, 91; plupf. εἰώθειν, I am or have been accustomed or wont; pf. for εἴθα, by pleonasm of ω· inf. εἰωθέναι, Soph. Phil. 939; 1. pl. εἰώθαμεν, and 3. pl. εἰώθαϊε εἰωθότες, οἰ, friends, acquaintance, part. pf. of εἰωθώς, ότος τὰ εἰωθότα, customary, in use, Xen. Mem. iv, 4, 4; κατὰ τὸ εἰωθό, according to custom; ὥστες εἴωθε, as was the custom. Fr. ἔθω, obsol.

Είωθότως, adv. according to cus-

tom, usually; customarily, Soph. Electr. 1448.

Eiws, 1. sing. impf. contract. from sixes, ws, of ide, which takes a after a for the augment.

Eïws, Poet. for iws, until, unto, whilst, as long as, R. iii, 291. Eiws, Poet. for iws, 3. pl. pres ind., R. xi, 549; or subj. of iws, f. wow, to suffer, permit; 1. a. siwsa, taking i for the augment.

'EK, or it, prep. governing the genitive; iz is used before words beginning with a consonant, and iž before a vowel; its primary signification is, from out of, away from (the opposite to sis, in); out of, from, from among, away from, sprung from; of, by, for, on account of; after; through; in; it is used, (1) to denote the position or direction of one object relatively to another; as, ix κεφαλης...ές πόδας ἄκρους, from his head to the point of his toes, ΙΙ. χνί, 640; αὐτόθεν ἐκ δίφροιο καθήμενος ήκε δ' διστόν, Odys. xxi, 420, where (as Dunbar observes) the construction of ix does not depend upon καθήμενος, but on the verb fixe. In like manner, he adds, "the example quoted by several lexicographers from Il. xiv, 153, στᾶσ' έξ 'Ολύμποιο, cannot be understood without the context, viz., "Hen d' foride.... στᾶσ', έξ 'Ολύμποιο ἀπὸ βίου, Juno looked, as she stood, from Olympus"; (2) motion out of or from; πέτεης έκ γλαφυεής, out of the hollow rock, Il. ii, 88; ἐκ βελίων, out of the reach of the darts, *Il.* xi, 163; (3) the materials of which any thing is mide; as, έκ ξύλων ποιούνται, are made of wood or trees; oriφανον έξ ἀχανθῶν, a crown of thorns; (4) used partitively; as, τίς δε έξ ύμων, who from among you; (5) denoting the cause, etc.; in της Siguns, because of or by the heat ; ἐκ τούτου (scil. αἰτίου), on this account, i. e. proceeding out of; ἐξ ὅτου, on which account; ἐκ τοῦ καρποῦ, by or from its fruit; in the Boulis, by the orders of the senate, Demosth. 720, 19; ix παρακελεύσεως ἐπιφερομένου, with a cheering proceeding to the charge, Thucyd. vii, 40; (6) with words of time and place; as, ix νυκτός, by night; ix Διοvuoluv, after the Dionysia or festival of Bacchus, in the spring of the year, Theophr. Char. 3;

iz πολλης ήσυχίας, after long silence; ig izeivou, from that time forward, thereafter; ix δακεύων γελαν, after shedding tears to laugh, Xen. Cyr.; ix δεξίως, on the right hand; έκ τοῦ ἐναντίου, from the opposite side, opposite; (7) as preceding or following from; ἐκ τῶν παεόντων, in the present circumstances, Lys.; ἐκ τοῦ σοῦ λογοῦ, according to your speech or declarations, i. e. an inference drawn from; ώς έκ τῶν δυνατῶν, as well as they were able, i. e. from the means in their power, Thucyd. vii, 74; ἐκ βελτιόνων, of a better family, Demosth.; oùds κακῶν ἔξ, nor sprung from cowards, Π. xiv, 472; οἱ ἐξ αὐτοῦ (γενόμενοι), those sprung from him, his posterity, Herodt. i, 56; Soph. Antig. 1137; ἐκ σταντὸς τεόπου, by all means; (8) it is also used for περί, superior to, beyond, as in Il. xxi, 370; also, for παρά and ὑπίρ, to denote excellence or superiority, Odys. iv, 723; but the superiority is expressed in the one example by the prep. περί, and in the other by the superl. of the adjective; (9) also, for κατά, and ὑπό · as, τὰ γενόμενα έξ ἀνθρώπων, the things done by men, Herodt. i, Proæm.; (10) adverbially; as, ἐκ τοῦ ἐμφανέως, expressly, manifestly, plainly; ¿¿ ἀνάγκης, necessarily; έκ περιουσίας, abundantly; έκ τοῦ φανεροῦ, openly; ἐκ τοῦ ὅπισθεν, in the rear; έκ τοῦ ἴσου, equally, Xen. Cyr.; if ilaxiστου, s. as ἀντὶ ἐλαχιστοῦ, at the smallest price, Demosth. 1230, 5; if iroimou, readily, easily : ἐκ παςέςγου, negligently, remissly, Thucyd. vii, 27; (11) sometimes it is redundant; as, it οὐρανόθεν, for οὐρανόθεν, from heaven, from the skies, Homer; (12) in compounds it generally signifies from, out of, in; in particular cases, increase, ornament, superiority. 'Ex, in compounds, generally increases the signification of the simple word; as, πικρός, bitter, εκπικρος, very bitter, μανθάνω, to learn, ἐχμανθάνω, to learn thoroughly; in compound verbs in also denotes the completion, accomplishment, or success of the action which is denoted by the simple verb; as, στέφω, to decorate, ἐκστίφω, to decorate completely or thoroughly; φεύyw, to flee or try to escape, ἐκφεύγω, to succeed in flying or

escaping, etc. Exaen, ns, n, Hecuba, the wife of Priam. Exacolíai, Dor. for exacolíai. Callim. Έκαβόλος, ου, ο, Dor. for ixηθόλos, Eurip. Phæn. 1158. Έκάδευον, Dor. for ἐκήδευον, impf. act. of κηδεύω. Έχαεργος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, acting from afar, far-shooting, far-darting; epith. of Apollo, Il. i, 479, et passim; Aristoph. Thesm. 972. Fr. Exás and Egyov. 'Εκάην, 2. a. ind. pas. of καίω. 'Εκαθεζόμην, ου, ετο, impf. of καθέζομαι. "Εκάθεν, adv. far off, at a distance, far from; s. as ixás. Έκαθευδον, impf. act. of καθεύδω. Έκαθήμην, impf. of κάθημαι. Ἐκάθηςε, or Έκάθηςεν, 3. sing. 1. a. act. of καθαίςω, Il. xvi, 228. Έκαθιζον, impf. act. of καθίζω. 'Εκάθιζα, Dor. for ἐκάθισα, 1. a. ind. act. of καθίζω. Έκαίνὔτο, 3. sing. impf. of καίνυμαι, Odys. iii, 282. Έκακωσα, 1. α. ος κακίω. Έκάλει, 3. sing. of impf. iκάλουν, from καλέω. 'Εκάλεσσε, Poet. for εκάλεσε, 3. sing. 1. a. of καλίω, and ἐκαλέσσατο, for ἐκαλέσατο, 3. sing. 1. aor. mid. of the same. 'Εκαλήμην, Æol. for ἐκαλούμην, impf. pas. of κάλημι. Έκαλλωπίσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. m. of καλλωπίζω. "Εκάλος, ω, Dor. for έκηλος, Pind. Olymp. ix, 87. 'Εκάλυψα, ας, ε, 1. α. of καλύπτω. 'Εκάμμυον, Poet. for κατέμυον, impf. act. 1. a. ἐκάμμυσα, ας, ε, of καμμύω, by syncop. for καταμύω, s. as μύω. Έκαμόμην, 2. a. mid., and "Εκάμον, 2. a. act. of κάμνω. Έκάμοντο, 3. pl. of preced. "Εκάνον, ες, ε, 2. α. of καίνω. 'Εκάον, 2. a. ind. act. of καίω. Erăen, 3. sing. 2. a. pas. of xsiew. Έκαςτύναντο, 3. pl. 1.a. m. of καςτύνω, *Il.* xi, 215. 'ΕΚΑ'Σ, adv., Ait. "ras, far, afar, far off; also, with gen. far from, far away from; also applied to time; as, oùx exàs xeóvou, after no long time, in a short time, Herodt. viii, 144; compar. izaστίρω and έχαστοτίρω, farther than, superl. ἐκαστάτω, most remote, Herodt. ii, 169, and i, 134; εκάθεν, the same, Eurip. Electr. 246.

"Εκαστα, adverbially, everywhere, in every place. Fr. "xaoros.

Eκαστάκις, adv. every time.

'Εκαστάτω, superl. very far off, very remote; compar. ἐκαστέρω, farther off, farther. Τh. ἐκάς. Έχασταχη, everywhere, in every place; always; and

Έχασταχόθεν, from every side, from every quarter, Thucyd. vii, 20; and

Έχασταχόθι, everywhere, on all sides; and

Έχασταχόσε, whithersoever, to every side, every way; in every place: and

Έκαστάχοῦ, everywhere, in every place; all adverbs of place, and from "Exactos.

Έκαστέςω, adv. See under έκάς and εκαστάτω.

Έκάστοθι, adv. to each, for each, individually, Odys. iii, 8.

"EKAΣTOΣ, η, ον, every, every one, each, each one, opposed to a number; Herodt. i, 29; i, or οί καθ' έκαστον, each, or they severally; τὸ, οr τὰ καθ' ἔκαστα, singly, severally; xab' Exactor, severally, one by one; $\kappa\alpha\theta$ έκάστην (ἡμέραν understood), every day, daily; sis, or mas, or αὐτὸς ἔκαστος, each, every one; each particular; αὐτὸς ἔκαστος βουλόμενος πορυφαΐος εΐναι, each for himself wishing to be chief, Herodt. iii, 82 ; καταλείπετε εκαστοι τάξιν, Xen. Cyr. iv, 2, 12; the singular, as being collective in its signification, is often joined to a plural verb; and ^uκαστος in the singular is frequently preceded by a nominative in the plural; ώσπες καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι πάντες δημιουργοί βλέποντες πρὸς τὸ ξαυτῶν ἔργον ἔκαστος, Plat. Gorg. 503, E; Il. xviii,

496. Perhaps from έκας. Έκαστοτε, and εκάστοσε, adv. every time; from time to time; always, continually, as often as, everywhere; on all hands, Aristoph. Nub. 613; generally, Plat. Crit. 6. Fr. Exagres.

Έκαστοτέρω, Poet. adv. for compar. εκαστέρω and ποβρωτέρω. See under exás.

Έκάστω, Herodt., for ἐκάς. Έκαταβόλος, ου, δ, ή, Poet. and Dor. for εκατηθόλος, an epith. of Apollo, far-darting or farshooting. Fr. ἐκάς and βάλλω. Εκαταΐα, ων, τά, rites in honor of Hecaté, performed on the highways, Demosth. 1269, 10.

'Εκάταιον, or 'Εκάτειον, τό, an image of Hecaté, Aristoph. Ran.

366; Vesp. 804. See 'Εκάθειον. Έχαταῖος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, the hundredth. Fr. ἐκατόν.

Έκατέἄτο, Ιοπ. for ἐκάθηντο, 3. pl. impf. ind. of xálnµai.

Έκατειον, ου, τό, and Έκαταιον, a statue of Hecaté; a small cell dedicated to Hecaté, with an image, Aristoph. Vesp. 818. Fr. Έκάτη. See Έκάταιον.

Έκατεράκις, adv. both times, or each time of two; twice successively.

Έκάτερθε, οτ

Έκατερθεν, adv. on both sides, on each side; Poet. for ἐκατέeωθεν, by syncop.; it governs the gen. From

Εκάτερος, ρα, ρον, one or the other, one of the two, each; ixaτεροι, both, Herodt. ix, 26.

Έκατέρωθεν, έκατέρωθι, and έκατέρωσε, adv. on both sides, on either side, Thucyd. iii, 6. Fr. έκάτερος.

Έκατέρως, adv. one way or the other, either way, both ways. Έκατέρωσε, adv. to either or both sides, both ways, each way.

Έκἄτη, ης, ή, the goddess Hecaté, who presided over purifying and atoning rites and ceremonies, Eurip. Med. 398; the moon, Diana; the archer goddess, "Αρτεμιν δ' έκάταν γυναικῶν λόχους εφορεύειν, Æschyl. Suppl. 661; the sister of "Exaros, or Apollo.

Έκατηθελέταο, gen. Æol. for -ov, from

Έκατηθελέτης, ου, δ, shooting to a great distance, far-darting, the powerful god of the bow, i. e. Apollo, Π. i, 75. Fr. ἐκάς, and βολή, from βάλλω · others derive it from βέλος, εος, τό, a weapon.

Έκατηβόλος, ου, ¿, darting or shooting afar, far-darting, the archer, the powerful god of the bow; epith. of Apollo, Π. i, 370. Fr. εκάς and βάλλω. Έκατηγόρησα, ας, ε, 1. a. of

κατηγοςέω. "Εκάτι, Dor. for "κητι, on account of, for, because of, for the sake of; on account of, Eurip. Med. 1335; by the will or pleasure of, with gen. Th. ἐκών. See "knrı.

Έκατῖνοι, ων, οί, the priests of Hecaté. See Exativos.

'Εκατικός. See 'Εκατινός.

*Εκατινός, or Έκατικός, (στρόφαλος or σπεόδιλος understood,) the whirling globe or sphere of Hecaté, used in sacrifices and magical incantations.

Έκατογκάς ανος, ου, δ, ή, and Έκατογκάςηνος, ου, δ, ή, hundredheaded, Æschyl. Prom. 353. " Wellauer and some others have εκατοντακάς ηνον, in violation of Dunbar. Fr. Exathe metre." τόν and κάξη.

Έκατογκεφάλας, α, δ, Dor. for έκατογκεφάλης, ου, δ, having a hundred heads, hundred-headed, Aristoph. Nub. 335; Ran. 473; Pind. Olymp. iv, 11. Fr. ixaτόν and κεφαλή.

Έκατόγκε ανος, ου, δ, ή, hundredheaded.

Εκατόγχεις, ειςος, ό, ή, and

Έκατόγχειρος, ου, δ, ή, having a hundred hands, hundred-handed, Il. i, 402. Fr. Exartor and XELE. Έκατόζυγος, ου, ό, ή, having a hundred benches of rowers.

Έκάτοιο, gen. Ion. of ἕκατος.

Έκατομβαιών, ῶνος, δ, the first month of the Athenian year, so called from the hecatombs then offered up, corresponding to the last half of July and the first half of August. Fr. Exaron and Bous.

Έπατόμεη, ης, ή, a sacrifice of a hundred bullocks, a hecatomb; a sacrifice in general; a solemn sacrifice. Same Th.

Εκατόμεοιος, ου, δ, ή, worth a hundred oxen, Il. ii, 449; or a hundred pieces of money, each stamped with the figure of an ox; ἐκατόμβοι' ἐννεαβοίων, arms worth an hundred oxen for those worth nine, Π. vi, 236. Fr. ἐκατόν and Bous.

Εκατόμπεδος, ου, δ, ή, a hundred feet in length, having a hundred feet, Thucyd. iii, 68. Fr. έκατόν and ποῦς.

Έκατομπλασίων, ονος, δ, ή, α hundred fold, Xen. Œcon. 2, 3. Fr. πλάσιος.

Έκατόμποδοι, οτ έκατόμπεδοι κέλευθοι, ways or roads a hundred feet wide, R. xxiii, 164. Fr. έκατόν and ποῦς.

'Εκατομπολίεθεος, ου, δ, 'n, s. as Έκατόμπολις, εως, ή, having a hundred cities, i. e. abounding in flourishing cities, epith. of Crete; οἱ Κρήτην ἐκατόμπολιν αμφενέμοντο, Π. ii, 649. Fr. εκατόν and πόλις.

Έκατόμπους, οδος, ό, ή, having a hundred feet, numerous, Soph. Ed. C. 722. Fr. Exartor and ποũς.

Εκατόμπυλος, ου, ό, ή, having a hundred gates, i. e. a great many; Θηθαι ξκατόμπυλοι,

Thebes with its hundred gates. Fr. ixarov and wiln.

'EKATO'N, indeclin. οί, αί, τά, a hundred; used also for a great many. Hence

Έχατονδάς, άδος, ή, a century or hundred.

'Εκατόνζυγος, ου, δ, ή, (ναῦς,) α ship having a hundred banks of oars, i. e. a very large ship, Il. xx, 247. Fr. Exartor and Cuyor. Έκασονταετηρίς, ίδος, ή, the space of a hundred years; and

Εκατονταίτης, ου, and έκατονταιτής, έος, δ, ή, (one) who has lived a hundred years; a hundred years old. Fr. izator and žTOS.

Έκατοντακάρανος, ου, ό, ή, Poet. and Dor. for εκατοντακάς ηνος, ou, o, n, having a hundred heads, Pind. Pyth. i, 31. Fr. ἐκατόν and κάξηνον.

Έκατοντακάς ηνος, ου, ό, ή. See preced.

Έχατοντακεφάλας, α, δ, ή, Dor. for εκατοντακέφαλος, ου, ό, ή, hundred-headed, Aristoph. 336. See έκατογκεφάλας.

Έκατοντάκις, adv. a hundred times.

Έχατοντάλαντος, ου, ό, ή, of a hundred talents, Aristoph. Eq.; worth a hundred talents. Fr. έκατόν and τάλαντον.

Έκατοντάπηχυς, εος, ό, ή, of a hundred cubits. Th. mn xvs.

'Εκατονταπλάσιος, ου, δ, ή, and Έχατονταπλασίων, ονος, ό, ή, α hundred fold, a hundred times as many. Fr. ἐκατόν and πλά-GIOS.

Έκατοντάςχης, ου, ό, s. as έκατόνταςχος.

Έκατονταςχία, ας, ή, the office of a centurion.

Έκατόνταςχος, ου, δ, a commander of a hundred men, a centurion, Xen. Cyr. v, 3, 16. Fr. εκατόν and ἀξχός, or ἄξχων. Έκατοντάς, ἄδος, ή, the number of a hundred, a hundred, Herodt. vii, 184. Τh. ἐκατόν.

Έκατοντάχοος, contract. ους, δ, ή, multirlying itself a hundred fold, as a grain of seed. Th. χέω.

Εκατοντόργυιος, ου, ό, ή, of one hundred fathoms long, etc. ξκατόν and δεγυιά.

Έκατοντορόγυιος, ου, ό, ή, ε. ας preced.

Εκατόντορος, ου, ο, n, hundredoared.

Έκατοντούτης, for ἐκατονταέτης, ou, o, being of a hundred years, a hundred years old.

"Exăros, o, a title of Apollo, farshooting or far-darting; fem. Εκάτη, Diana. Fr. έκάς.

Έκατοστεύουσα (κριθή), barley increasing or bearing a hundred fold, Gen. xxvi, 12; from

Έχατοατεύω, to be increased a hundred fold.

Έχατόστομος, ου, δ, ή, hundredmouthed, having a hundred mouths, Eurip. Bacch. 400. Τh. στόμα.

Έχατοστός, ή, όν, the hundredth, Xen. Ath. 1, 17; ἐκατοστή, the harbour duty of one per cent. on the cargo of a ship landed at the Piræus. Fr. ἐκατόν.

Έχατοστύς, ύος, ή, a century of persons or things, the number of a hundred, Xen. Cyr. vi, 3, 11. Same Th.

Έκαύθην, 1. a. pas., and ἔκαυσα, and "xna, Ion. 1. a. act. of xaiw. Έκθάζω, f. άξω, to speak out, Æschyl. Ag. 484. Fr. in and βάζω.

Έχεαίνω, f. m. ἐκεήσομαι, pf. iκείετηκα, intransitively, to go or come out, to descend from, step off from, to disembark or go on shore, Xen. Anub. v, 4, 5; to go from, wander from ; #01 #07' ἐξέβης λόγων; whither, pray, are you wandering from the subject? Soph. Phil. 886; to violate, to transgress, Plat.Conv. 183, B; metaphor. to come to pass, to happen, Thucyd. vii, 14; to turn out, or become, Eurip. Med. 231; Aristoph. Eccles. 505; to pass through a period of life, to finish, Plat. Polit. v. 461, B; to go beyond, exceed, Id. ii, 330, D; to digress; ἐπανελθεῖν ὅθεν είς ταῦτα ἐξέζην, to return, whence I digressed to these topics, Demosth. 298, 12; Ebτυχῶς ἐκβέβηκε τὸ πρᾶγμα, the affair has turned out fortunately; ούδεν ότι μη κόλακες εκθαίνομεν μεγαλοφυείς, that we turn out nothing but arrant flatterers, Longin. 44; ἐκζῶντας, having evacuated, Thucyd. v, 77; transitive in fut. ἐκθήσω, ἐκθήσομαι, and 1. aor. έξι 6ησα and έξε βησάμην, both act. and mid., to lead out or down from, to land from a ship; Dor. formed from ixtáw.

'Εκζακτινόρμαι, to be frenzied with Bacchie fury, to be transported with frenzy, Eurip. Bacch. 1285; mid. of

Εκδακχεύω, f. εύσω, to excite to Bacchie fremay, to render frantic, to inspire with frenzy, Eurip. Troad. 410. Fr. in and Ban.

"Εκεάλε, for εξέεαλε, 3. sing. 2. a. act. of

Έκβάλλω, f. ἰκβάλῶ, pf. ἰκδί. εληκα, to throw out, to cast or drive out, to expel, Soph. Œd. T. 386; to disembark, to land; also, to carry out to sea; to banish, Xen. Anab. i, 1, 7; to throw away, reject; to dismiss, Plat. Crit. 46, B; to send away; to fell trees, strictly, to cut them out of the forest; to bring forth; to burst forth; to flow out, Plat. Phad. 113, A; to issue forth; to expose; ixβαλείν τέχνον, to expose a child, Eurip. Ion. 964; to treat with contempt, Aristoph. Eq. 525; Demosth. 449, 19; to throw out or let drop a word ("# ros), hence, to speak rashly or inconsiderately, Herodt. vi, 69; so, to let drop or shed tears; ixζαλῶν τὴν θύραν, having violently shut or slammed the door, Demosth. 1158, 15; plupf. ixδεβλήπειν, for έξεβεβλήπειν, 2. a. ἐξέβάλον, 2. a. imperat. ἔκβαλε, part. f. g. ἐκβαλοῦσα, pf. pas. ἐκδέδλημαι, 1. a. pas. ἐξεδλήθην, 1. f. pas. ἐκβληθήσομαι, mid. to land troops, Herodt. vi, 101; αὐτίκα Ίππους ἐξεβάλλοντο, 2. f. ἐκδεβλήσομαι, Eurip. Bacch. 1303; 2. pf. obsol. ἐκδίξολα, pas. to be driven out, expelled, etc. Th. βάλλω.

Εκβάλω, ης, η, 2. a. subj. of preced.

Έχεας εας όω, ω, f. ώσω, to make quite barbarous, Plat. Ερ. viii, 353, A; to introduce barbarisms. Th. βάρδαρος.

Excás, part. 2. aor. of excaiva. 'Επεασανίζω, f. ίσω, to extort a confession by torture; to assay metals, to prove. Th. βάσανος. 'Εκβάσιος, ου, δ, assisting to disembark; the deliverer, epith. of Apollo. Fr. in and Baiva. Έχδασις, εως, ή, a going or com-

ing out; particularly, a landing from a ship; a way to escape, a retreat, Xen. Anab. iv, 3, 15; an approach to, Id. iv, 1, 15; an issue; a landing, Odys. v, 410; an event; a digression; εὐπεόσοιστος ἔκθασις, an evasion, Eurip. Med. 281. Fr. ix Caiva. 'Εκδάτανα, ων, τά, Ecbatana,

the principal city of Media, Xen. Anab. ii, 4, 13.

'Εκβατήρια, ων, τά, (ίερά,) & sacrifice or offering to a god, in acknowledgment of a safe voyage, or of protection from disease, etc.; neut. pl. of

EKBO

'Εκδατήριος, α, ον, relating to offerings to the gods, on landing from a ship, etc.; and τὸ ἰκδατήριον, the offering; ὁ, ἡ, pertaining to a landing or an arrival. Fr. ἰκ and βαίνω.

Έκδάω, Dor. for ἐκδαίνω.

'Eκειεαιόω, ω, f. ώσω, to confirm, establish thoroughly. Th. βίξαιος.

Έπειδαίωσις, εως, ἡ, a confirming, strengthening. Same Th. Έπειδληκα, ας, ε, pf. act. of extin data

'Εκδεδοημένος, part. pf. pas. of ἐκδοάω.

*Εκβήση, 2. sing. fut. m. of έκξαίνω.

'Εκδήσσω, and -ττω, f. ήξω, to cough up, to expectorate. Th. βήσσω.

'Exειάζομαι, f. άσομαι, to use violence, to compel, to force; to wrest from or extort by force; ἐκεξειασμένον, wrested by force, Soph. Phil. 1115. Fr. ἐκ and βία.

'Èκδιάζω, f. άσω. See preced.
'Εκδιδάζω, f. άσω, to cause to come forth, to set ashore; to force out, Herodt. vii, 130; to disembark troops, Thucyd. v, 98; Xen. Hist. ii, 1, 15. Fr. iκ and βιδάζω.

'Eκδιδαστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who brings out; one who executes the orders of the law. Same Th.

Έκειερώσκα, f. βρώσω, to eat up, consume, devour. Fr. βιβρώσκω. Έκελαστάνω, and ἐκελαστέω, f. ήσω, to sprout, shoot, or bud out. Th. βλαστάνω.

'Εκθλάστημα, ἄτος, τό, a bud, a shoot, a sprout. Same Th.

Έκελάστησις, εως, ή, germination, budding or sprouting forth.

Same Th.

Ἐκεληθήσομαι, f. ind. pas. to ἐκεάλλω

'Εκβλητίον, verbal adj. (one) must throw out or reject, Plat. Polit. iv, 277, C. Fr. ἐκβάλλω.

"Εκδλητος, ου, δ, ή, cast out, rejected, Eurip. Hec. 692; worthy to be rejected, despicable. Th. βάλλω.

'Εκελίστω, to press out, suck out. 'Εκελύζω, and ἐκελῦω, f. ὅσω, to pour out; to flow out, spring or gush out; to overflow. Th. ελύω.

Eκδοάω, ῶ, f. m. βοάσομαι, ruther than βοήσομαι, to call or cry out, to shout, proclaim, publish;

to celebrate; pf. pas. ἐκθεβόημαι. Th. βοάω.

'Exconθεία, ας, 'n, a sally forth to assist, Thucyd. iii, 18; and 'Exconθεῖν, inf. of

'Exconbiw, ω, f. ήσω, to run forth to assist; ἔς τινα τόπον, to bring succours to a place, to sally out, to defend or repel, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 18. Th. βοηθίω.

'Εκβολάς, άδος, ή, what is thrown away as useless, dross. Fr. ἐκ- βάλλω.

'Εκδολδίζω, f. ίσω, to peel, as the shin o' onions; metaphor. to strip, Aristoph. Pac. 1123. Fr. ἐκ and βολδός.

'Eκβολή, ης, ή, a throwing out, a throwing away, an expulsion, a throwing overboard, Demosth. 926, 17; the wreck of a vessel cast on shore, Eurip. Iph. T. 1425; a sally of the besieged; a gush or flood of; δακεύων έκδο- $\lambda \alpha s$, floods of tears, Eurip. Herc. F. 740; the mouth of a river, Herodt. vii, 128; ἡυλίσαντο πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ τὴν ἐκδολὴν τοῦ Ὑλίου, they pitched their camp for the night at the shore, and at the mouth of the Hyleus, Thucyd. vii, 35; likewise, a defile or gorge (fauces) of a mountain, Id. ix, 38; a digression; discussion of any topic, Thucyd. i, 9; the shooting of corn, or its coming into the ear, Id. iv, 1; a dislocation. Fr. Th. βάλλω, 2. pf. ἐκδάλλω. βέδολα, obsol.

Έκδολιμαῖος, αία, αῖον, or Έκδόλιμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, cast forth; exposed, abandoned. Τh. βάλ-

"Εκδολος, ου, δ, ή, outcast, ejected, Eurip. Phæn. 817; abandoned, expelled; as subst. ὁ ἔκ- δολος, a cape or promontory; τὸ ἔκδολος, what is cast out, the refuse of any thing. Some Th. Έκδόσκω, f. βοσκήσω, to pasture cattle; mid. to feed upon, to graze. Fr. ἐκ and βόσκω.

'Εκξράζω, or ἐκξράσσω, f. ἄσω, to throw off by boiling, to cause to boil, to boil up, Herodt. vii, 188; mid. to cast out or eject with a boiling motion, as the sea; pas. to be cast ashore. Fr. ἐκ and βράσσω, or βράζω.

"Εκδρασμα, ατος, τό, what is thrown up by boiling, as scum, or by agitation, as froth, foam; red pustules.

Έκδρασμός, οῦ, ὁ, ebullition, a casting out or ejecting; a tumult. Fr. βράζω.

'Εκβράσσειν, impf. of

Εκερασσειν, ιπητ. οτ Έκερασσω, Ιοπ. εκερήσσω. See εκεράζω.

'Εκδροντάομαι, ωμαι, 1. a. pas. ἐξεδροντήθην, Æschyl. Prom. 362; κάξεδροντήθη, and was thunderstruck. Fr. ἐκ and βροντάω.

'Εκξεοντάω, f. ήσω. See preced.
'Εκξευχάομαι, ῶμαι, dep. mid. to roar aloud, to bellow; to groan aloud, Eurip. Hel. 1556. Th. βεύχω.

"Εκξωμα, ατος, τό, what is eaten out; gnawed off; sawdust, Soph. Trach. 697. Fr. εκ and βιζεώσκω.

'Εκγαλακτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to turn to milk; pas. to become milky; succulent. Fr. ix and γάλα.

'Εκγαμίομαι. See next. 'Εκγαμίω, ῶ, f. ίσω, and

Έκγαμίζω, f. ίσω, to give in marriage, to match a daughter; impf. iξεγάμιζον, 1. a. iξεγάμισα, mid. to marry. Fr. γάμος. Έκγαμίσκομαι, to be given in marriage. Fr. iκ and γαμίζω. Έκγαυζόομαι, οῦμαι, f. ώσομαι, as pas. to boast, to be arrogant; to celebrate, to extol, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 101. Th. γαῦζος.

Έχγέγαα, Poet. pf. of ἐκγίγνομαι, for ἐκγέγονα, from obsol. γάω, to be born or descended from; Homer has ἐκγεγάτην, 3. dual, inf. ἐκγεγάμεν, part. ἐκγεγαώς, ἐκγεγαυῖα. See also ἐκγεγάμεν. Ἐκγεγάμαι, 3. pl. of preced.

Έκγεγάμεν, pf. inf., by Poet. syncop. for ἐκγεγαέμεν, Dor.; hence ἐκγεγαέμεν, from obsol. γάω, to be born of; 2. pf. γέ-γαα, whence inf. γεγαέναι, Dor. γεγαέμεν and by syncop. γεγάμεν. Έκγεγαώς, ἐκγεγαϋα, ός, gen. ῶτος, also ἐκγεγώς, Ευτίρ. Bucch. 1330; part. 2. pf. of ἐκγέγαα, from ἐκγάω, for ἐκγίνομαι, to be born of; Δ ὸς ἐκρενομαι, to be born of ἐκρενομαι, to be born of ἐκρενομαι, to be born of ἐκρενομαι, to be δικρενομαι, to be δικρενομαι, to be born of ἐκρενομαι, to be born of ἐκρενομαι, to be δικρενομαι, to be δικρενομαι δικρενομαι to be δικρενομαι, to be δικρενομαι δικρενομαι δικρενομαι δικρενομαι δικρενομαι δ

iii, 199. Th. γίνομαι.
'Εκγελάω, 1. f. mid. ἄσουαι, to laugh loud, to burst out into laughter, Xen. Cyr viii, 4, 10; to burst forth, Eurip. Troad. 1166. Th. γελάω.

yavia, sprung from Jupiter, Il.

'Εχγέλως, ωτος, δ, a loud laugh, a horse-laugh. Same Th.

Έκγενέτης, ου, δ, born of, sprung from, a descendant, Eurip. Bacch 1144. Th. γίνομαι.

'Eκγενής, εος, δ, ή, put out from one's family, without kith or kin. 'Eκγενόμεθα, Ion. and Poet. for έξεγενόμεθα, 1. μl. 2. a. m.

'Enγίνεσθαι, and ἐκγενέσθαι, pres. and 2. aor. infin.; s. as ἐξεῖναι,

to be possible or lawful, Herodt. v, 51; to be permitted; ἐκγενέσσθω, 2. a. imperat. of

Eκγίνομαι, or γίγνομαι, f. ἐκγενάσομαι, to be born of, to spring
from, descend from; to arise
from; to remove from, to depart; ἐκγενίσθαι τοῦ ζῆν, to depart from life, Xen. Hist. vi, 4,
23; to elapse, said of time; ἐκγίνεται, impers. with inf., it is
permitted, it is possible, Aristoph. Eq. 851; to happen, Herodt. i, 78; Demosth. 1052, 26;
2. a. ἐξεγενόμην · ἔξεγένετα, it
happened. Th. γίνομαι.

Έχγλῦφω, f. ὑψω, to hollow or scoop out, to carve. Fr. ἐκ and γλύφω.

Έχγοητεύω, f. εύσω, to juggle completely, to deceive with tricks. Fr. εκ and γοητεύω.

*Εχγονα, ων, τά, descendants, posterity, plur. of

"Exγονον, ου, τό, race, production; pl. offspring, Xen. Anab. iv, 5, 19. Fr. ix and γίνομαι.

*Exγονος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a descendant, a son or daughter of, a grandson; offspring, Æschyl. Prom. 774; Il. v, 813; product, Plat. Polit. vi, 507, A; οἱ ἔκγονοι, descendants, posterity; τὰ ἔκγονα, offspring; posterity; also, adj. sprung from; descended from. Fr. ἰκ and γονή. Th. γίνομαι. Έκγγάφω, f. άψω, to copy off, transcribe, Demosth. 1180, 22; to strike out or expunge from a list, Andoc. 10, 37. Th. γράσφω.

'Exγεηγοείω, ω, f. ίσω, to keep awake; ἰξεγεήγοειν, 3. sing. 2. pf. has awoke up or sprung up, Aristoph. Av. 1413. Fr. ἰχ and γεηγοείω.

'Εκδάκνω, f. δήξομαι, to bite out. Fr. έκ and δάκνω.

Έκδάκουον, ου, τό, a tear.

'Εκδακοῦω, f. ῦσω, to shed tears, Eurip. Orest. 1121. Th. δάκου. 'Εκδανείζω, f. είσω, s. as δανείζω, to put out to interest, to lend on interest. Th. δάνος.

*Eκδανειττής, οῦ, ὁ, one who lends on interest, a usurer. Same Th. 'Εκδαπανάω, ῶ, f. ήτω, to spend wholly, to lay out, to employ; to consume totally; 1. f. pas. 'κδαπανηθήσομαι. Th. δαπάνη. 'Εκδιδαρμίνος, part. pf. pas. of ἰκδίρω.

'Eπδιδίκηται, vengeance was given, 3. sing. pf pas. of iκδικίω. 'Επδιδωριεύνται, they became Dorians, 3. pl. pf. pas. of iκδωριεύω.

'Exdińs, iios, contract. ιοῦς, ὁ, ἡ, deficient, incomplete, imperfect. Th. δίω.

"Exδεια, ας, 'n, deficiency, deficit, want, penury; arrear of tribute, Thucyd. i, 99; Demosth. 890, 14. Same Th.

'Επδείπνυμι, f. είξω, to show, exhibit, point out, Soph. Œd. C. 1025. Fr. δείπνυμι.

Έκδειμαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to terrify completely. Th. δεῖμα. Ἐκδειματόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to strike

'Επδειματόω, ω, f. ωσω, to strike with terror, to alarm completely, Plat. Polit. ii, 381, E. Same Th.

Έκδεκατεύω, f. εύσω, to pay the tithe or tenth. See δεκατεύω. Έκδεκεσθαι, Ion. for ἐκδέχεσθαι, Herodt. i, 26; ii, 166.

'Εκδίκομαι. See ἐκδίχομαι. 'Εκδικτικός, ή, όν, serving to re-

ceive as a successor; a recipient. Έπδίκτως, οςος, δ, one who assumes another's burden; a successor, Æschyl. Prom. Sol. Fr. έπ and δίπομαι, for δίχομαι.

"Εκδεξιε, εωε, ή, succession; ἔκδεξιε τῆς βασιληΐης, succession to the crown, Herodt. vii, 3; reception, assumption. Same Th. 'Εκδέρχομαι, to look out, to look forward, Π. xxiii, 477. Fr. δέρχω.

'Eκδέρω, f. ερῶ, 1. a. ἐξέδειρα, to flay, to skin, Xen. Anab. i, 2, 8; hence, to cudgel soundly, to skin one with beating; pf. pas. ἐκδέδαρμαι. Fr. ἐκ and δέρω.

Ἐκδεσμέω, ω, f. ήσω, and εκδεσμεύω, f. εύσω, to bind, tie. Th. δεσμός.

"Εκδετος, ου, δ, ή, fastened to or upon. Fr. ἐκδέω.

'Eκδίχομαι, Ion. ἐκδίκομαι, dep. mid. f. ἐκδίζομαι, pf. ἐκδίδογμαι, to take or receive from another, Demosth. 371, 18; to assume to one's self; to wait for, to expect, to look out for; to receive from one as his successor; hence, to succeed to; to learn from; to follow; to become surety for, Gen. xliv, 32; impf. ἐξέδεχόμαι.

'Eκδίω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to tie, bind, or fasten to; to suspend from, Il. xxiii, 121; Eurip. Androm. 554; Herodt. iv, 76; 1. a. act. ἰξιδησάμην. Fr. ἐκ and δέω.

"Εκδηλος, ου, δ, ή, quite clear, manifest, or evident, Dem. Olynth. 1; visible, conspicuous, Il. v, 2. Fr. εκ and δήλος.

Έκδηλόω, ω, f ώσω, to make quite evident, to make manifest;

to explain, to declare; to celebrate. Same Th.

'Exδημαγωγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to conciliate the people by harangues; to play the complete demagogue. Fr. ix, δημος, and ἄγω.

Έκδημίω, f. nσω, l. a. iξεδήμη σα, to travel from one's country, to be absent from one's country, Herodt. i, 29; to go abroad, Soph. Œd. T. 114. Fr. ix and δήμος.

Ένδημία, ας, ή, a travelling abroad, a journey, a departure; exile, Plut. Legg. ix, 869, E; death, Eccles. writers. Same Th. Ένδημοκοπέσμαι, οῦμαι, to conciliate the people by complying with their wishes; to make one's self very popular. Fr. ἐκ, δῆμος, and κοπέω.

Έκδημοκοπέω, ω, f. ήσω, to mislead the people. See preced.

"Εκδημος, ου, δ, ή, absent from one's country or home, absent; distant, foreign, Eurip. Hipp. 281; ἔξοδον ἔκδημον, a foreign expedition, Thucyd. ii, 10. Fr. ἐκ and δῆμος.

'Εκδιαβαίνω, f. βήσομαι, 2. a. iκδιέβην, to go through and up
from; τάφεον δ' ἐκδιαβάντις,
having passed through from the
trench, II. x, 198. Th. βαίνω.
'Εκδιαιτάομαι, ῶμαι, to change
one's former manner of living;
to forsake ancient institutions
or manners; εἴ τί του ἐξεδεδήτητο, τῶν καθεστώτων νομίμων,
if in his mode of life he departed at all from the established
customs, Thucyd. i, 132. Fr.
ἐκ and δίαιτα.

Έκδιαίτησις, εως, ή, a change in the mode of living; a dissolute or luxurious mode of living. Same Th.

'Exδίδαγμα, ατος, τό, unskilful work, prentice-work; a sampler. From

'Εκδιδασκίω, ω, f. ήσω, to teach, instruct thoroughly; 3. sing. 1. a. ἐδιδάσκησε, Pind. Pyth. iv, 386. Fr. διδάσκω.

'Εκδιδάσκομαι, to learn thoroughly, to cause to be well instructed or taught, Eurip. Med. 297. 'Εκδιδάσκω, f. άξω, to teach or inform fully or thoroughly, Soph. Œd. T. 38. Fr. ix and διδάσκω.

'Εκδίδομαι, 2. a. ἐξιδόμην, σο, το, to give a daughter in marriage, Eurip. Med. 310; to let to hire, lease out. See ἐκδίδωμι.

'Εκδιδόναι, pres. inf., and 'Εκδιδούναι, Ion. and Poet. pres.

Έκδιδράσκω, f. ἐκδρᾶσω, to flee from, to make one's escape from, Thucyd. i, 126. Fr. in and δράω.

Έκδιδρήσκειν, Ion. for ἐκδιδράoxer, to run away, to make one's escape. Th. δεάω.

Εκδίδωμι, f. ώσω, pf. ωκα, to give out, to give up, give away; to bring out; to betroth or give a daughter in marriage; πολλών δὲ θυγατέρας μελλούσας έκδίδοσθαι, Lys. c. Erat.; Demosth. 763, 8; to produce, as a child or fruit; to let out for hire, Herodt. i, 68; to deliver up, to surrender; to publish; to let or lease out; to contract for any thing to be done; ωσπερ άνδριάντα ἐκδεδωκώς, as if having bargained for a statue, Demosth. 268, 9; to flow or run into, to discharge itself into, as a river into the sea, Herodt. i, 80; mid. ἐκδίδομαι, 2. a. m. ἐξεδόμην, σο, το, to let out to hire. See ἐκδίδομαι. Th. δίδωμι.

Έπδιηγέομαι, οῦμαι, to relate fully or particularly, to recount; inδιηγηται, 3. sing. pres. subj. of ix and διηγέσμαι. Fr. διά and ήγέομαι.

Έχδικάζω, f. δικάσω, to preside at trials, to try a cause; to decide as a judge, Aristoph. Eq. 50; to avenge, Eurip. Suppl. 1225; mid. to get a decision for one's self; pas. to be decided, adjudged, Plat. Legg. xii, 958, A. Fr. dinn.

Έκδικαστής, and -άς, Dor. οῦ, ὁ, an avenger, Eurip. Suppl. 1162. Same Th.

Έκδικίω, ω, f. ήσω, to avenge, punish; to vindicate a right; 1. a. imperat. ἐκδίκησον, άτω, a. inf. ἐκδικῆσαι,
 a. ind. ἐξεδίκησα· τὸ ἐκδικούμενον, the penalty awarded, Demosth. 801, 24; dut. of the person, accus. of the thing. Fr. ix and dinn.

Έκδίκημα, ἄτος, τό, a wickedness deserving punishment; and Έκδίκησις, εως, ή, an avenging, vengeance; justice awarded; punishment. Fr. the same.

'Εκδικητής, οῦ, ὁ, an avenger. Erdinntinos, n, ov, having the office or power of avenging; revengeful, vindictive. Fr. ix and dixn.

'Εκδικία, ας, 'n, vengeance; abandonment of right; release of a debt. Same Th.

"Exdixos, ou, o, n, exercising justice; an avenger, punisher; a defender, Eurip. Hel. 1029; and as adj. unjust, Eurip. Alc. 730; contrary to justice, Æschyl. Prom. 1095.

'Exdixus, adv. unjustly, Æschyl. Prom. 978. Fr. ix and bixn. 'Εκδινεύντι, Dor. and Æol. for ἐκδινοῦσι, move round, from δινέω.

Έκδιόθεν, adv. from Jupiter.

Έπδιφρεύω, f. εύσω, to throw out of a chariot or seat. Fr. ix and diageos.

Ένδιώνω, f. ἐκδιώζω, to drive away, put to flight, expel, banish, Thucyd. i, 24; to persecute, vex, afflict; 1. a. ἐξεδίωξα, part. 1. a. ἐκδιώζας. Fr. ἐκ and διώκω.

'Eκδίωζις, εως, ή, expulsion; pursuit. Same Th.

'Exδόκει, impers. it does not seem proper or right; it is not my opinion. Fr. ix and doxei.

Έπδονέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to shake, confound.

'Επδοξάζω, f. άσω, to make famous or glorious; to celebrate, praise. Fr. δοξάζω.

'Εκδοςά, ãs, h, the act of flaying or skinning; excoriation. Fr. ix and δέρα.

"Εκδοσις, εως, ή, a giving up or delivering, Herodt. i, 159; the giving a daughter in marriage, Plat. Legg. xi, 924, D; a betrothing; a publication; a hiring or letting out; a contracting to have any thing done; a putting out of money to interest or for a dowry, Demosth. 816, 26; 1100, 7. Fr. έκ and δίδωμι.

Έπδοτέου, verbal adj., (one) must give; την δε βασιλείαν, την κόεην γυναϊκ' έμοὶ έκδοτέον έστίν, Aristoph. Av. 1617. Same Th. *Εκδοτος, ου, δ, ή, given up, delivered, Demosth. 648, 25; betrayed; married; ποιείν τι ἔκδο-Tov, to deliver up any thing to the control of another, Æschin. 73, 41. Fr. έκ and δίδωμι.

Έπδούς, όντος, part. 2. a. act. of ἐκδίδωμι. Same Th.

Έκδοχεῖον, ου, τό, a receptacle, Τh. δέχομαι. reservoir, cistern. Έκδοχή, ñs, ή, a waiting or looking for, expectation; a receiving or taking; a succession, Æschyl. Ag. 290; Eurip. Hipp. 869; an undertaking; ἐκδοχὴν ποιείσθαι, to get in succession, Æschin. 32, 18. Fr. δέχομαι. Έκδοακοντόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to transform into a dragon; pas. to be transformed, Æschyl. Choëph. 542. Fr. in and δεάκων.

'Εκδεάμεῖν, 2. a. inf. to ἐκτεέχω. Έχδη αμών, όντος, δ, part. 2. a. act., and ἐκδεἄμεῖν, inf., Soph. Œd. C. 438. See ἐκτρέχω.

Έκδεᾶν, ἐκδεᾶναι, and ἐκδεῆναι, to run away, to escape, to flee. Τh. δεάω.

'Εκδείπω, and -ομαι, to pluck off,

gather. Th. δείπω. Έκδεομή, ñs, ή, a running from one place to another; an excursion, a sally, Xen. Hist. iii, 2, 3; from in, 2. pf. of τεέχω, δέδεομα, obsol.

"Επδεομος, ου, ό, one who runs out of the course; one who bolts; one who makes an excursion; a skirmisher, Thucyd. iv, 125. Same Th.

"Εκδυμα, ἄτος, τό, what is put off; pl. spoils. Fr. ἐκδύνω.

Έκδυμεν, 1. pl. 2. a. subj. of ix-

Έκδῦναι, 2. a. inf. act. from ἐκ and δυμι, or δύνω.

Έκδῦνω, to put off, Odys. i, 477. See ἐκδύω.

'Εκδυομένω, dat. sing. part. pres. pas. of ἐκδύω.

'Ēκδυσις, εως, ή, a coming out, Herodt. iii, 109; an emerging, an escape, Id. viii, 100; the act of stripping. Fr. ἐκδύω.

'Εκδῦω, f. ἐκδῦσω, pf. ἐκδέδῦκα, to take off the clothes, to strip off, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 14; to take off from one's self, στολην, ην είχε, ἐκδύντα, Χen. Cyr. i, 4, 26; to divest, to unclothe; to plunder; to escape, Il. xvi, 99; to get free of, Demosth. 457; mid. to take off one's clothes; to put off armor or clothes; to creep out, Aristoph. Vesp. 141; 1. a. ἐξέδῦσα, 2. a. act. ἐξέδῦν, inf. ἐκδῦναι, part. ἐκδύς, 1. a. m. έζεδυσάμην, ω, ατο, inf. ἐκδύσασθαι, έξεδύοντο, 3. pl. impf. mid.; τεύχεα τ' έξεδύοντο, Il. iii, 114. It governs the accusative. Fr. δύω or δύνω.

'Εκδωριεύομαι, to change or degenerate to a Dorian from an Ionian, Herodt. vii, 73. Fr. in and Δωριεύς.

Έκδωριεύω, f. εύσω, and

Έκδωριόομαι, as pas. to become a thorough Dorian. Fr. in and Δ ώ $_{e$ 105.

'Εκδώσομαι, η, εται, f. m. of ἐκδίδωμι. Th. δίδωμι.

Έκεασσε, 1. aor. of κεάζω.

Έκεδασσε, 3. sing. 1. a. act. by doubling σ, Poet. of κεδάω, s. as σχεδάω, to scatter, to disperse, Il. xvii, 283.

'Exer, adv. there, in that place,

thither, Matt. ii, 22; iv, 28; τοὺς ἐκεῖ μύθους, the former words or discourse, Eurip. Suppl. 839, and Helen. 149.

Exider, adv. thence, from that place. Fr. ixi.

'Exside, adv. there, at that place, Dor. Throbi, s. as ixeios. "Extin, to give way, to yield;

Poet, for sixsiv.

'Ezsiva, Dor. for izsivn. Extivos.

'Exεινέων, Ion. as ἐκείνων, gen. pl. of Exervos.

Exsivn, fem. of exsives, by this means; there.

Exerves, n, o, demonstrative pronoun, that person there; he, she, it; that; où yàe insivai y είσὶ τοιαῦται, for those there are not such, Aristoph. Nub. 341; zeivos, Poet. is also used, Æol. znvos, and Dor. Tnvos, for exsivos τόδ' ἐκεῖνο, the very thing, Eurip. Med. 97; cf. Aristoph. Nub. 982, 1169; ¿ δ' ἐκεῖνος ἀνης, that very man, the person, Dem. de Coron.; τουτονί γοῦν οίδ' έγω, κάκεινονί, that person there I know, in sooth, and this one here, Aristoph. Nub. 1101; when two parties are mentioned, exervor refers to the former, see Plat. Apol. 2; Phæd. 69, A; 73, E; when placed ofter the noun, it has the same force as the Latin ille; Καλλίστρα-Tos exervos, Callistratus himself, the celebrated Callistratus, Demosth. 301, 18; when in Att. the substantive has the article, exsives precedes the art. if it is emphatic, as, exervos o avne. and follows the subst. when it is not emphatic, as, o avne exervos. Fr. ikeī.

Excivori, later Att. for excivos. Exsirus, adv. in that way, in that case, ουτω ράον η ἐκείνως, than in that case, Plat. Polit. ii, 11. Exircs, adv. thither, Soph. Aj. 675; at or to that place; zvsiμι δε έκεισε τοῦ λόγου, I return to that part of my statement, Herodt. vii, 239. Th. ixii.

"Εκειτο, 3. sing. impf. of κείμαι. 'Εκεκάσμην, 1. sing., and

Έχεκαστο, 3. sing. plupf. (with the time of an impf.) of xáζω. Exercide, 3. sing. plupf. of xeuθω.

Exextero, 3. sing. impf. of xiκλομαι, Poet. for κίλομαι, by epenth. of z, Il. vi, 66. Th. κίλω or κέλομαι.

Έκικλιτο, Il. v, 356; plupf. pas. of Rhive.

Έκεκλόφειν, plupf. act. Att. of κλέπτω.

Έκεκοσμέατο, Ion. for εκεκόσunvite, 3. pl. plupf. pas. of xooμίω.

Έκεκραγειτε, 2. pl. plupf. of κρά-

ζω. Έκεκτηντο, 3. pl. plupf. pas. of κτάομαι.

Έχεκτησο, 2. sing. plupf. pas. of κτάομαι.

Έχελευ, Dor. for ἐκέλου, 2. sing.

impf. ind. of κέλομαι.
'Εκελεύθημεν, 1. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. ἐκελεύθην, of κελεύω.

Έκελευσα, 1. a. ind. act., and 3. pl. ἐκέλευσαν, of κελεύω.

"Εκελσα, 1. a. act. Æol. of κέλλω, to bring to land, to draw a ship on shore, Odys. ix, 546. 'Εκέλσαμεν, 1. pl. of preced.

Έκερδάνον, 2. a. act., and

Έχερδησα, ας, ε, 1. α. of κερδαίνω. Έπερσα, 1. a. Æol. for έκειρα, from xsigw, to cut sheer the whole vein, Il. xiii, 546.

Έχεχειρία, ας, ή, a truce or suspension of arms; an armistice, Thucyd. v, 1; iv, 117; a suspension of business. Fr. "x EX χείζας, to restrain the hands.

Έχεχήνη, Att. for ἐκεχήνειν, plupf. and also 3. pers. for ixiχήνει, of χαίνω.

"Εκζεσις, εως, ή, the act of boiling; an eruption on the skin. ζέω.

"Εκζεστος, ου, ό, ή, well boiled. E_{κ} ζέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. έσω, to boil up, to cause to boil up; to break out in eruptions; to swarm with worms, Herodt. iv, 205; 1. a. ἐξέζεσε. Fr. ἐκ and ζέω. Ἐκζητέω, ω, f. ήσω, to search

diligently, to seek out; to require or exact severely, LXX; to avenge; 1. a. ἐξεζήτησα, pf. ¿ξεζήτηκα (?), pf. pas. ¿ξεζήτημαι, 1 a. ind. pas. έξεζητήθην, ns, n. Fr. in and Intiw.

'Εκζητηθῆ, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. of preced.

Έκζητητής, οῦ, ὁ, one who makes diligent search or inquiry, an inquirer, LXX. Same Th.

Έκζωοῦσθαι, to be animated, to be alive with. Fr. Zwov.

Εκζωπυείω, ω, f. ήσω, and ixζωπυρίζω, f. ίσω, to kindle again a nearly extinguished fire; to rekindle; to revive; to awaken; τὸν πόλεμον ἐκζωπυρήσετε, γε will rekindle the war, Aristoph. Pac. 310. Fr. ix, Zwov, and πũę.

"Exna, 1. a. act. (by dropping the σ) of καίω, Π. i, 40. See καίω. ExnColía, as, n, the act of throwing a dart or javelin; skill in throwing the javelin far, Il. v. 54; far-shooting. From

Έκηδόλος, ου, ό, one who throws the javelin far, a skilful or powerful archer, Il. i, 21, an epith. of Apollo; far-darting, Eurip. Ion. 211. Fr. εκάς and βάλλω. "Εκηδε, impf. of κήδω.

'Εκήκιον, ες, ε, impf. act. from κηκίω, by redupl. from κίω.

'Εκηλία, ας, ή, quiet, tranquillity, peaceful disposition; and

"Ēχηλος, ου, ό, ή, quiet, calm, peaceable, mild; careless, undisturbed, Soph. Phil. 9; Odys. xii, 301; being at ease, at leisure; in quiet, Æschyl. S. Theb. 220. Fr. Exwy, and that from the obsolete "xw.

Εκηρύχθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of κηςύσσω.

"Εκητι, Dor. "κάτι, adv. with the gen., Poet. through, by means of, because of, for the sake of, by the will of, or the favor of; Έρμείαο έκητι διακτόρου, by the favor of Mercury, the messenger, Odys. xv, 318. Fr. ixw, óveros.

'Εκθάλπω, f. ψω, to warm thoroughly.

'Εκθαμβέομαι, οῦμαι, to be amazed or astonished, to be struck with fear or wonder, Mark ix, 15, etc.; 1. a. pas. ἐξεθαμβήθην. Fr. in and Saubos.

Έχθαμβίω, ω, f. ήσω, transit. to amaze, astonish, LXX.

Exθαμεος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, greatly amazed or astonished. Same Th.

Επθαμνίζω, f. ίσω, to pluck up by the roots, to eradicate, extirpate; to overturn, Æschyl. S. Theb. 72. Fr. in and Sauvos.

"Exeavor, Epic for iziearor, 2. aor. to ἐκθνήσκω.

'Εκθαβρίω, οτ έκθαρσίω, ω, f. ήσω, to resume courage, to be confident. Fr. in and Ságoos.

Έκθαυμάζω, f. άσω, to admire exceedingly, to look upon with admiration, Longin. 44. θαυμάζω.

Έκθεάομαι, ῶμαι, to see, behold, look at, Soph. Œd. T. 1253. Τh. θεάομαι.

'Εκθεατείζω, f. ίσω, to introduce upon the stage; to expose on the theatre or publicly. Fr. is and θιάτρον.

'Επθειάζω, to dedicate or consecrate to God: to praise highly, to honor greatly; to extol; to deify, to idolize, Longin. 44. Th. Sios.

Έπθειόω, s. as ἐκθεόω.

*Εκθίμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing publicly exposed or set forth, an advertisement, edict, public order, or notice. Fr. ἐκτίθημι.

'Εκθέμεν, Dor., hence ἐκθεῖν, to run out, make haste, pres. inf. of ἐκ and Θέω, f. m. Θεύσομαι, or for ἐκθεῖναι, 2. a. inf. act. of ἐκτίθημι.

Έκθέμεναι, or ἐκθέμεν, Epic for ἐκθεῖναι, 2. a. inf. of ἐκτίθημι.

Εκθεοί, from

'Eκθείω, ω, f. ώσω, to deify; to make holy or sacred, to consecrate, Ælian. iii, 1, de Temp. Thessal.

'Εκθεραπεύω, f. εύσω, to gain one's favor or good will by assiduous attentions; to make a friend of one; also, to heal, to cure thoroughly. Fr. έκ and θεραπεύω.

Έκθερίζω, f. ίσω, to mow or reap thoroughly, Demosth. 1253, 15.

Τh. Αερίζω.

Έπθεςμαίνω, f. ανῶ, to heat or warm thoroughly, to make very hot; 1. a. pas. ἐξεθεςμάνθην. Fr. ἐχ and Θεςμαίνω.

'Επθεςμάνασα, fem. part. 1. a. of the same.

"Exθεσις, εως, 'n, a setting forth; an exposing of a child, Herodt. i, 116; Eurip. Ion. 956; a proclamation, exposition, explanation; an edict, promulgation; a proposition. Fr. ἐκτί-θημι.

"Εκθεσμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not specified by law; illegal, criminal. Fr. ἐκ and θεσμός.

'Εκθέσθαι, 2. a. inf. mid., ἐκθέμενος, part. 2. a. m. of the same.
'Εκθέσφᾶτα, ων, τά, oracles, Il.
v, 64. But the more correct reading here is ἐκ θέσφατα, ἤδη, i. e. ἰξήδη θέσφατα. Maliby's Morel. Thesaur.

'Εκθέσφᾶτον, ου, τό, divine knowledge; an oracle. Fr. ἐκ and Sίσφατος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, spoken by God. See preced.

'Επθετϊκός, ή, όν, of or belonging to an exposition or setting forth; explanatory, declarative. Fr. ἐκτίθημι.

"Εκθετος, ου, δ, ή, put out, exposed, cast out, abandoned, Eurip. Androm. 70; ποιεῖν ἔκθετα τὰ βρεφή, to expose infants. Same Th.

'Εκβίω, f. Θεύσομαι, to run out of; to sally forth, Xen. Cyr. vi, 5, 10. Th. Θίω.

'Exθέωσις, εως, ή, consecration; deification. Fr. εκ and Θεός.

'Εκθηλάζω, f. άσω, to suck out, to suck. Fr. iκ and Sηλάζω. 'Εκθηλύω, or iκθηλῦνω, f. vνῶ, to make effeminate, to enervate; iκθηλύνομαι, to become effeminate. Th. Sηλος.

Έκθης άομαι, dep. to hunt out, to catch. See next.

'Εκθηςώω, and ώσμαι, to hunt; to take in hunting, Xen. Cyn. 5, 25. Fr. εκ and Θῆς. 'Εκθηςεύω, s. as preced.

'Exθηρίου, ω, f. ωσω, to make brutal, to transform into a beast, to render wild or ferocious; pas. to be transformed into a beast, Eurip. Bacch. 1320. Same Th.

Έπθησαυρίζω, f. ίσω, to waste treasure, to take from a treasury. Th. 9ησαυρός.

'Exθλίω, f. ίψω, to press or squeeze out; to compress; to crush, to bruise; ἐκθλίωσωμ, to be squeezed or pressed into a narrow space, Xen. Anab. iii, 4, 11. Hence ἐκτθλιμμένος, a eunuch, in LXX. Th. Αλίω. "Εκθλιψίς, εως, ἡ, a pressing or squeezing out; a casting out; affliction; also, in Rhetoric, a figure by which a letter is dropped from a word. Same Th.

Έκθνήσκω, f. Θανοῦμαι, αστ. ἐξίθᾶνον, to be dying, to be at the last gasp; to faint, to lie as dead, Soph. Trach. 565; γέλω ἔκθανον, were near dead with laughter, Odys. xviii, 99; τόν τε ἐκτεθνεῶτα, καὶ τὸν ὅντως τεθνηκότα, Plat. Legg. xii, 959, A.

'Επθοινάομαι, ωμαι, f. ήσομαι, to feast upon, to devour greedily, ἐπθοινήσεσαι, Æschyl. Prom. 1027. Fr. ἐx and Θοίνη.

"Επθοςε, for εξέθοςε, Poet. aor. of επθεώσπω.

Έπθοςίω, ω, obsol. to leap out, bound forth. See ἐπθςώσκω. Έπθςνίω, ω, f. ήσω, to mourn

aloud or vehemently.

'Επθεώστω, to beat violently, as the heart, Il. x, 95; to spring from; fut. ἐπθοςοῦμαι, 2. aor. ἔπθοςον, without augment, Il. xvi, 427; Soph. Œd. C. 233. Th. Θεώστω.

"Εκθυμα, ἄτος, τό, a breaking out on the skin; an eruption; a blister. Th. Θύω.

'Εκθυμαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to rage violently. Fr. θυμαίνω.

'Εκθῦμία, ας, ή, ardor, courage, fortitude. Th. $\vartheta \nu \mu i \varsigma$.

'Επθυμιάω, ω, f. άσω, to burn as incense or perfumes, Eurip. Ion.

1174. Fr. θυμιάω.

"Εκθυμος, ου, ό, ή, ardent, prompt, eager, active; zealous; done with alacrity; also, foolish, Aschyl. Pers. 364. Fr. ἐκ and θυμός.

'Εκθῦμως, adv. boldly, courageously, ardently, spiritedly. Same Th.

'Εκθύστμος, ου, δ, ή, requiring expiation; profane. Fr. ἐκ and θύω.

'Εκθύομαι. See next.

'Eκθύω, f. ῦσω, to make an offering of; to sacrifice, as an atonement, Soph. Electr. 562; mid. ἐκθύομω, to atone for, to expiate by offerings; to propitiate or appease a god, Herodt. vi, 91; also, to cast forth, Eurip. Orest. 188; Cycl. 370; to ruin or destroy; also, to break out, as pustules.

Έκθωπεύω, f. εύσω, to flatter, to dupe by flattery. Fr. έκ and Θωπεύω.

'Εκίνησα, 1. a. of κινέω.

"Exion, impf. of xiw, to go, from "Ixw, by metath.

Eκίςνη, Dor. for ἐκίςναε, 3. sing. impf. of κιςνάω.

'Eniχāνε, 3. sing. impf. of nıχά-

"Εκιχε, 3. sing. 2. a., and

Έχιχην, 2. aor. of obsol. κίχημι, for κιχάνω.

Έππαγχάζω, f. άσω, to burst out into loud laughter, Aristot. Eth. vii; Xen. Symp. 1, 16. Th. παγχάζω.

'Exxuθαίρω, f. ἐκκαθάρῶ, to purge or cleanse thoroughly, to clear out, Il. ii, 153; to purify, purge off; to lay aside, remove; to clear away; to polish, burnish, or furbish; τὰς ἄσπιδας ἐκκαθαρμένας, burnished shields, Xen. Anab. i, 2. 16; l. a. ἰξεκαθάρα, l. a. imperat. ἐκκαθαρος, άτω, l. a. subj. ἐκκαθάρω, ης, η. Fr. ἐκ and καθαίρω.

Έκκαθάρατε, 2. pl. 1. a. imperat. of preced.

Έππαθεύδω, f. -ευδήσω, to sleep out of one's own house; to pass the night out, i. e. away from the usual place; to keep watch on the outposts, Xen. Hist. ii, 4, 15. Th. παθεύδω.

Έππαίδεπα, numeral adj. sixteen. Έππαιδεπάδωρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of sixteen palms long, Il. iv, 109. Fr. έξ, παί, δέπα, and δῶρον.

Έκκαιδεκάλϊνος, ου, δ, ή, having sixteen threads.

Έκκαιδικάπηχυς, υος, δ, ἡ, of sixteen cubits long, broad, etc., Demosth. 256, 11. Fr. ἰξ, καί,

δίκα, and πηχυς.

Έππαιδεκατος, η, ον, the sixteenth. «Εππαιρος, ου, δ, ή, out of season, unseasonable; old, antiquated. Fr. in and παιρός.

Έχχαίω, . ltt. ἐχχάω, f. ἐχχαύσω, to burn out; to set on fire, to burn or parch up; to kindle, inflame; to extinguish, Eurip. Cycl. 626; mid. to blaze forth, Plat. Polit. viii, 565, A; 1. a. ἰξίκαυσα· pas. to be inflamed; pf. pas. inninavau, 1. a. pas. ἐξεκαύσθην. Fr. ἐκ and καίω. Ἐκκακέω, ω, f. ήσω, to lose courage; to be tired or weary; to faint, flag, despond; 1. a. ίξεκάκησα. Fr. in and κακός. Έχχαλαμάομαι, ωμαι, to draw or to fish out with a fishing-rod, Aristoph. Vesp. 381; some read ἐσκαλαμᾶσθαι, to hook in. Th. κάλαμος.

'Exxalíω, ω, f. ίσω, to call out, elicit, call forth; to allure, court, Soph. Œd. T. 597; mid. to call forth, call to one's self; to provoke, Demosth. 52, 15; to challenge; to decoy; also, to appeal from. Fr. ix and καλίω. 'Εκκαλύπτω, f. ύψω, to uncover, Soph. Aj. 982; to uncover the face or head of another; to unveil; to discover, disclose, Eurip. Herc. F. 1217; mid. to unveil one's own face. Th. καλύπτω.

'Εκκάμνω, f. -κἄμοῦμαι, to be tired out, to grow weary, sink under fatigue; ἐπεὶ καὶ τὰς ὁλοφύρσεις τῶν ἀπογιγνομένων τελευτῶντες καὶ οἱ οἰκεῖοι ἐξέκαμνον, for even those of the same family, or household, were at last wearied out with the lamentations of the dying, Thucyd. ii, 51. Fr. ἐκ and κάμνω. 'Εκκανάσσω, f. άξω, to drink up, Eurip. Cycl. 152. Fr. κανάσσω. 'Εκκαπηλεύω, f. εύσω, to sell as a huckster; to falsify, adulterate. Fr. ἐκ and κάπηλος.

'Εππαςπίζω, f. ίσω, to pluck off fruit; mid. to gather fruit for one's self; to produce fruit, Æschyl. S. Theb. 583. Fr. παςπός.

Έκκας πόομαι, οῦμαι, to gather fruit, to reap the fruit of; to enjoy, Demosth. 700, 19; Thucyd. v, 26; to exhaust. Fr. ix and κας πός.

'Εκκάρτωσις, εως, ή, a deriving profit of, profit, advantage. Same Th.

'Εππάρσιος, ία, ιον, very oblique, aloping, slanting.

'Επκατανύω, f. ύσω, to accomplish a journey, arrive at, Soph. Ed. C. 1558. Fr. ἀνύω.

Έκκατεῖδον, 2. α. of

Έκκατείδω, obsol. to look upon from any place; to look at, observe; 2. a. ἐκκατείδον, and Ἐκκατείδων, part. 2. a. of preced. Ἐκκατεφάλλομαι, to leap down from; ἐκκατεσάλτο, plupf. pas. Fr. ἐκ, κατά, ἐπί, and ἄλλομαι.

'Enravλίζω, f. ίσω, to pluck up the stalk of; to extirpate, Aristoph. Eq. 825. Fr. in and καυλίζω.

"Εκκαυμα, ἄτος, τό, what has been burnt, kindling stuff, tinder, fuel; a burn, a hurt by fire. Th. καίω.

Έκκαυχάομαι, ῶμαι, to boast aloud or vaunt, Eurip. Bacch. 31. Fr. καυχάομαι.

Έκκάω, Att. for ἐκκαίω.

"Exxειμαι, to be exposed, Herodt. i, 110, 122; to be public; to be published; hung up; ἐξέ-κειτο δὲ πολὺν χεόνον ἔμπεροσθεν "τοῦ συνεδείου ἡ φάσις, the information was hung up for a long time before the court-house, Demosth. 1324, 10; to lie open from, Soph. Antig. 998; to be subject to. Th. κεῖμαι.

Έκκελευθος, ου, δ, ħ, out of the path; devious. Fr. ἐκ and κέλευθος.

'Exxevouv, inf. contract. of

Exerviw, ω, f. ωσω, to empty out, Aristoph. Ran. 1070; to make empty; to lay waste, Eschyl. Pers. 541; S. Theb. 312; to evacuate; to exhaust; ἐχκενοῦν θυμόν, literally, to pour out or exhaust the soul, i. e to expire; to make bare; to draw, as a sword. Th. χενός.

'Exxευτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to pierce, stab, transfix; to prick, goad, spur on; 1. a. ἐξεκέντησα. Fr. ἐκ and κευτέω.

'Exxequiζω, f. ΐσω, to ravage, pillage, plunder. Th. κεςαίζω. 'Exxequiνῦμι, f. άσω, to mix by pouring out together; to dilute. Fr. ἐκ and κράννυμι.

'Eππεχυμίνως, adv. profusely, lavishly, without moderation; pellmell. Th. ἐπχίω.

Ἐκκέχὖται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of ἐκχέω.

'Εκκηραίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to weaken, Æschyl. Eum. 124. Fr. κηραίνω.

Έκκήςυκτος, ου, δ, ή, banished or exiled by public proclamation. Τh. κηςύττω.

Έκκηςύσσω, Attic for ἐκκ**ηςύττω.** Ἐκκηςύττειν, inf. of

Έκκης ύττω, f. ςύξω, to expel or banish by proclamation, Lys. c. Erat.; ἐκκης υττόμενοι, outlawed, Demosth. 347, 11; ἐξεκής υξαν δ' ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, Æschin. c. Ctes. Fr. κης ύσσω.

Έππινίομαι, with the prep. πρός, to desire, literally, to be impelled towards; pas. of

'Exriviω, ω, f. ήσω, to move from or out; to drive out, expel; to utter, give vent to, Soph. Œd. T. 354; to agitate, rouse, Id. Trach. 975; to leave or deviate from the track, as dogs in hunting, Xen. Cyn. iii, 10. Fr έx and χινίω.

Έκκλάζω, f. άγζω, to cry aloud, to utter loudly, Eurip. Ion. 1204. Th. κλάζω.

'Εκκλάω, f. άσω, to break off, break in pieces, destroy, weaken, pf. pas. ἐκκίκλωσμαι, l. a. pas. ἐξεκλάσθην. Fr. ἐκ and κλάω. 'Εκκλείω, Ion. ἐκκληΐω, f. κλίσω, to shut out, to exclude, Demosth. 349, 5; l. a. ἰξίκλεισα, l. a. inf. ἐκκλείσαι, pf. pas. ἐκ-κέκισμαι, l. a. pas. ἐξεκλείσθην. Fr. ἐκ and κλείω.

'Εκκλίπτω, f. ίψω, to carry or take away by stealth, Eurip. Iph. T. 28; to steal, to purloin; to deceive, Soph. Phil. 956; to conceal. Fr. κλίπτω. 'Εκκλητζεσθαι, Ion. for ἐκκλιίωσθαι, pres. inf. from

Έκκλη ίζω, and ἐκκλήζω, Ion. for ἐκκλείω

Έκκληΐω, Ion. for ἐκκλείω.

'Εκκλησία, ας, ή, an assembly of the people, convoked by public .proclamation; a meeting or regular assembly of the people distinguished into ranks and orders; in contradistinction to ἀγορά, a mixed and promiscuous assemblage; also, a place of meeting; an harangue; a temple; ἐκκλησίαν ποιείν, to summon a meeting, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 38; προγράφειν, προυφαίνειν ἐκκλησίαν, to announce by previous notice a regular assembly of the people; συγκλήτοι ἐκκλησίαι, a special or extraordinary meeting, convoked by the στρατηγοί, Demosth. 238, 2; in later times, n innanσία, the church or congregation. Fr. Exxuléa.

'Εκκλησιάζω, f. άσω, to hold or to call an assembly of the people, Aristoph. Vesp. 32; to be present in or to deliberate at an

assembly; to hold an assembly, Thucyd. vii, 2; ὅτι περὶ δουλείας καὶ ἐλευθερίας ἐν ἐκείνη τὴ ἡμέρα ἐκκλησιάζετε, Lys. c. Erat.; with περὶ and gen.; to summon before an assembly of the people; also, to harangue the people, ἐγὰ δ' ἐκκλησίαζον, Dem. de Coron. Fr. ἐκκλησίαζον, Dem. de roon. so, one who attends or harangues an assembly of the people, a public speaker, Aristot. Rhet. i, 1. Same Th.

'Εκκλησιαστικός, ή, όν, belonging to an assembly of the people; ἐκκλησιαστικὸς σίναξ, a table or register of those who had a right to attend the public assembly, Demosth. 1091, 6; there seems to have been one kept by each tribe; relating to the church, ecclesiastical. Fr. 3. pf. pas. of ἐκκλησιάζω.

"Exxλησις, εως, ή, a calling forth, an appeal. Same Th.

'Επκλητεύω, f. εύσω, to summon a witness, to prosecute for not giving testimony. Fr. εκ and κλητεύω.

*Exxλητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, called forth, summoned, Eurip. Orest. 605; οἱ ἔκκλητοι, Spartans, selected to summon meetings of citizens, and also, to whom appeals were made; the subject of an appeal, Xen. Hist. ii, 4, 28. Fr. ἐκκαλέω.

"Εκελίμα, ατος, τό, a turning aside; a retreating, flight; and Έκκλινής, έος, δ, ἡ, inclining outwards, not perpendicular; turning or bending from. Fr. ἐκ and κλίνω.

'Εκκλινω, f. ἴνω, pf. ἐκκίκλἴκα, to bend from; to decline, swerve; to turn aside, to get out of the way, to deviate from, shun, or avoid; to fall back, give way, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 23; to incline to; 1. a. iἔξικλινα, 1. a. imperat. ἕκκλινον, ἀτω. Fr. ἐκ and κλίνω.

"Εκελίσις, εως, ή, a turning aside, deviation, shunning. Fr. the same verb.

Έπκλύζω, f. ύσω, to wash out, cleanse by washing, to rinse; also, to flow out. Fr. $i\pi$ and $\pi\lambda i\zeta\omega$.

Εκεναισεύντι, Æol. and Dor. for έκεναϊσουσι, they will grate the ears, Theorr. xv, 88; 3. μl. fut. ind. of

Eπεναίω, f. ήσω, to wear out, destroy; metaphor. to tease, annoy, weary out.

'Εκκνάω, ω, f. ήσω, to scrape or scratch off, Herodt. vii, 239. Th. κνάω.

'Exxoδαλικεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, dep. to wheedle or circumvent with adulation, flattery, etc., Aristoph. Eq. 270. Th. κόδαλος.

'Εκκοιμάομαι, ῶμαι, f. ήσομαι, to be roused from sleep, to awake; to be awake. Th. κοιμάω. 'Εκκοικίζω, f. ίσω, to take out

'Exroxxíζω, f. ίσω, to take out the kernel from the shell, to unkernel; to dislocate, Aristoph. Acharn. 1179; to despoil, pull in pieces; to empty, to ruin, Id. Eq. 63; to sack a city. Fr. ἐκ and χόρκος.

'Εκκολάπτω, f. άψω, to efface any thing engraved; to pick out, scratch out, erase, obliterate, Thucyd. i, 132; also, to hatch, literally, to exclude from the shell, Æsop. Fr. ix and κολάπτω.

Έκπολυμβάω, ω, f. ήσω, to swim out, swim to land, escape by swimming, Eurip. Hel. 1608; 1. a. ἐξεκολύμβησα, 1. a. part. ἐκκολυμβήσας, αντος. Fr. ἐκ and κολυμβάω.

Έκκομιδή, ης, η, a carrying forth or out, exportation, Herodt. viii, 44; ἐκκομιδὴ νεκροῦ, the carrying out of a corpse to burial. Fr. ἐκ and κομίζω.

Έκκομίζω, f. ίσω, to carry out; ἐκκόμισαί τέ με, both carry me out of the battle, Π. v, 359; to export, transport, Xen. Anab. vi, 6, 20; to carry out of danger, Herodt. iii, 43; to carry out to burial; 1. a. ἐξεκόμισα mid. to carry off for one's self; to cause to be carried for one's self; to bear through, to endure; impf. pas. ἐξεκομιζόμην. Fr. ἐκ and κομίζω.

'Εκκομίσαι, 1. a. imperat. of preced.

'Εκκομπάζω, f. άσω, to vaunt, boast; to put on insolent airs, Soph. Electr. 559. Fr. ix and κομπάζω.

Exxoμψεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, as dep. pas. to make a parade of speech or dress, etc.; to talk big, to talk speciously or plausibly, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 333. Fr. ix and χομψεύω.

Έλκομψεύω, f. εύσω. See pre-

'Eκκονίοω, f. ώσω, to clean from dust.

'Εκκοπή, ῆς, ἡ, a cutting off, a cutting out, excision; a fracture. Fr. ἐκκόπτω.

"Εκκοπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, fatigued, weary; 385

worn out with toil. Fr. $i \times and \times i \pi \tau \omega$.

Έκκόπτω, f. όψω, pf. ἐκκίκοφα, Xen. Hist. vi, 5, 37; to cut out, slay, cut off, cut down, Xen. Anab. i, 4, 10; Herodt. ix, 97; to destroy, to extirpate, to exterminate; to obstruct; pas. to be cut off, destroyed, extirpated; knocked out; έξεκόπη τώφθαλμώ, he had his eyes knocked out; and τον οφθαλμον ἐκκεκομμένον, deprived of the sight of his eyes, i. e. his eye knocked out, Demosth. 247, 11; cf. 744, 13; 1. a. ἐξέκο√α, 1. a. imperat. ἔκκοψον, άτω, 1. a. subj. inno w, ns, n, pf. pas. ἐκκέκομμαι, 2. a. pas. ἐξεκόπην, Aristoph. Nub. 24. Fr. ix and κόπτω.

Έκκος ακίζω, f. ίσω, to send to the crows, to thrust out, or expel ignominiously. Fr. ἐκ and κός αξ.

'Enrogέω, ω, f. ήσω, to sweep away, sweep clean; to deform, corrupt, lay waste, Aristoph. Pac. 69. Fr. κορέω, to deflower (in allusion to κόρη), Id. Thesm. 760, 1. a. ἐξεκόρησα. Fr. ἐκ and κόρη.

Έκκος υφόω, ω, f. ωσω, to draw to a head, trace from its source; to relate or explain briefly, Hesiod. Op. et D. 106. Th. κορυφή.

'Εππουφίζω, f. ίσω, to lighten; to raise up, lift up; to render vain or presumptuous. Fr. έπ and πουφίζω.

"Εκκοψον, 1. a. imperat. of έκκόστω.

'Επκράζω, f. άξω, to cry or scream aloud. Fr. πράζω.

Έχεςαιπαλάω, ω, to be intoxicated.

Έκκεεμάννυμι, to let hang from; mid. ἐκκεεμάννυμαι, and ἐκκεεμάννυμαι, and ἐκκεεμάννυμαι, το hang from or upon; τῶν τε ξυσκήνων ήδη ἀπίοντων ἐκκεεμαννύμενοι, hanging upon their messmates now departing, Thucyd. vii, 75; to hang down; to be in suspense, with gen.; ἰξεκεέματο, 3. sing. im/f. Τh. κεεμάννυμι.

Exzeεμής, εος, δ, ή, hanging down, suspended from. Th. κεεμάννυμι.

Έππεήμναμαι, s. as ἐππρεμάννυμαι. See under ἐππρεμάννυμι.

Eππερημνάω, and ἐππερήμνημι, to suspend from, to hang from; pas. to be in suspense; neut. to hang from; depend upon; ἐππερήμναμαι, pres. pas.; δεύς', δί

τίκι, ἐκκρήμνασθε πατεώων πίπλων, hither, children, cling to your father's robes, Eurip. Herc. F. 519. Fr. ἐκ and κρήμνη-

Exxelva, f. ινω, to choose, select, or pick out, Thucyd. vi, 31; to separate; to reject, exclude; to cashier, expel; to secrete by transpiration, etc.; to degrade; δ δὶ ἐκκριβείς, the person degraded, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 14; ἄρετη τε πρῶτος ἐκκριβείς, selected as the first for valor, Soph. Phil. 1411. Fr. κρίνω.

*Εκκρίσις, εως, ή, selection; separation; secretion, evaporation, transpiration. Fr. 2. sing. pf.

pas. of preced.

"Exz(1705, ov, b, h, picked out, chosen, selected, Soph. Aj. 1281; choice, excellent, distinguished, Eurip. Hec. 523; Æschyl. S. Theb. 57. Fr. 3. sing. pf. pas. of the same verb.

Έκκεοτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to beat or hammer out; to fashion, form.

Fr. in and προτέω.

"Εκκεουσις, εως, ή, a beating or threshing out, a driving away.
"Εκκεουστος, ου, δ, ή, beaten or hammered out; of embossed work, forced out, raised up, raised, worked in relief, Æschyl. S. Theb. 524; properly interpreted by Blomfield; mistaken by the lexicographers. From

Έκκιούω, f. ούσω, to drive or force out, to beat out; to drive a ship from her course; to drive or force away; ἀλλ' ΐνα μη.... τοῦ παρόντος ἐμαυτὸν ἐκκρούσω, that I may not lose sight of my present subject, Demosth. 329, 19; to expel; izκρούσαι τοὺς ἄδη ἐπιόντας βαρ-Exerus, to drive away the barbarians already on the mountains, Thucyd. iv, 128; to repel, remove; elude; to interrupt, Demosth. 348, 14; to put off time, Id. 385, 26; to break out. Fr. χ εούω.

'Εκκύδεύω, f. εύσω, to throw the dice, play at dice; to commit to hazard, to risk. Fr. εκ and κυξή.

'Exxύδιστάω, ω, f. ήσω, to throw one's self out head foremost, to throw a somerset, to throw heels over head; to throw head foremost; εἰς κρᾶτα πρὸς γῆν ἐκκυ- βιστώντων, Eurip. Suppl. 702. Fr. κυθιστάω.

'Εκκυκλίω, ω, f. ήσω, to roll or wheel out, to display; to expose; pas. to be rolled out in

the encyclema, Aristoph. Acharn. 409; ἀλλ' ἐκκυκλήθητι, come, wheel yourself out, i. e. show yourself. Fr. ἐκ and ἐκλος.

yourself. Fr. in and nurls.
'Επεύπλημα, ατος, τό, in the ancient theatres, a platform or wooden stage, which was pushed or wheeled forward through the great portal in the stone screen (σκηνή) at the back of the stage, when the interior of a house or an apartment had to be exposed to the spectators' view. It was afterwards wheeled back when the interior had to be withdrawn from view See Müller's Dissertation on the Eumenides of Æschylus, p. 91, etc.

'Exzčλινδίω, ω, f. ήσω, to roll out of, to roll down from, Soph. Ed. T. 812. Th. zυλινδίω.

'Exxulivdω, s. as ἐκκυλίω.
'Εκκυλίνδω, f. τσω, to roll out of, or off, to tumble off; to extricate, get rid of, ότω τρόπω τῆσδ' ἐκκυλισθήσει τύχης, Æschyl. Prom. 87; to roll or wallow in; pas. to be rolled from; to be sunk in; part. 1. a. ἐκκυλισθείς· τοὺς εἰς ἔρωτας ἐκκυλισθείντας, those wheedled into love, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 22. Fr. ἐκ and κυλίω.

'Εκκυμαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to rise or swell in surges; to move like the waves; to fluctuate; to advance in an irregular line, Xen. Anab.i, 8, 12. Fr. ἐκ and κῦμα. 'Εκκυνηγετέω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to hunt out; to follow the chase. Fr. ἐκ, κύων, and ἡγίομαι.

'Eκκύπτω, f. ύψω, to stoop forward; to look or peep forth; to bend forth; to appear, to come forth. Fr. ix and κύπτω. 'Eκκωμάζω, f. άσω, to come forth in the revelling procession, to go a revelling, to riot, Eurip. Androm. 601. Th. κομάζω.

'Εκκωφέω, ε. αε

Έκκωφόω, ω, f. ώσω, pf. ἐκκεκώφωκα ἐκκεκώφωκε τὰ ὧτα,
Plat. Lys. 204, C, to stun; to
deafen, make deaf, to confound
with noise, Aristoph. Eq. 312.
Th. κώφος.

"Εκλαγξαν, 3. pl. 1. a., and "Εκλάγε, 3. sing. of

"Εκλάγον, 2. a. act. of κλάζω
'Εκλαγχάνω, to obtain by lot,
2. aor. ἐξέλάχον, Soph. Electr.
750. Fr. λαγχάνω.

'Εκλάθετο, for ἐξελάθετο, 3. sing. 2. a. mid. of ἐκλανθάνω. 'Εκλαθόμενος, part. 2. a. m. of

ἐκλανθάνω. 'Ἐκλαντίζω, f. ίσω, to kick up

the heels in dancing, Aristoph. Vesp. 1492; to chase with kicks, hence, to spurn, reject. Fr. in and λαπτίζω.

'Εκλάκτισμα, ατος, τό, a kicking with the heels, a flinging the feet back in dancing. Fr. pf. pas. of ἐκλακτίζω.

Εκλάλίω, ω, f. ήσω, to blab out, babble, prate; to divulge, utter, tell; 1. α. ἰξελάλησα, inf. ἰκλαλήσαι. Τh. λαλέω.

'Εκλάλησις, εως, ή, a prating, divulging, blabbing. Same Th. 'Εκλαμβάνω, to take out of, to obtain, receive; to choose; to gather, to understand, Plat. Legg. vii, 807, D; to explain; to undertake for profit, Herodt. ix, 95. Th. λαμβάνω.

"Εκλαμπρος, ου, δ, ἡ, very bright, shining, luminous, glittering. Fr. λάμπω.

'Εκλαμπςὖνω, f. υνῶ, to make splendid; to confer glory on; pas. to become splendid, celebrated. Fr. ἐκ and λάμπω.

Ἐκλάμπω, f. ἐκλάμψω, to shine out or forth, to be bright, to glitter; to gleam, Æschyl. Prom. 1085; to be resplendent, Xen. Cyr. vii, 1, 1; trunsitively, to make to shine, light up, kindle: to become illustrious or renowned; 1. a. ἐξέλαμψα. Fr. ἐκ and λάμπω.

"Εκλαμψις, εως, ή, brightness, brilliancy, splendor; a shining or glittering. Same Th.

'Εκλανβάνω, f. ἐκλήσω, to cause to forget, 2. a. ἐξελάβον, Poet. ἐκλέλαβον, Il. ii, 600; 2. a. mid. ἐξελάβον, Poet. ἐκλελαβόμην, Poet. ἐκλελαβόμην, Il. vi, 285; Odys. iii, 224; pres. mid. ἐκλανβάνομαι, to forget wholly, Eurip. Bacch. 1262; 1. f. ἐκλήσομαι, 2. pf. ἐκλέληθα, I have altogether forgot; with the acc.; pf. pas. ἐκλέλησμαι. Fr. ἐκ and λανβάνω.

Έκλαξεύω, to hew stone, to polish stone. Fr. λας and ξίω.

Έκλαπάζω, to snatch up, devour; to hurry away, Æschyl. S. Theb. 438; to exhaust, Theocr. ii, 85; to lay waste, destroy. Fr. in and λαπάζω.

'Εκλάπην, 2. a. pas., ἵκλάπον, 2. a. act. of κλίπτω.

'Εκλάπτω, f. άψω, to lap up, like a dog; to soak up, Aristoph. Pac. 885; to gulp down, Id. Acharn. 1229. Fr. λάπτω.

Έκλατομίω, ω, f. ήσω, to hew out of stone, to build of stones. Fr. in and λαταμίω, which is from λως and τίμνω.

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*Εκλάσα, 1. a. of κλάω.

"Εκλαυσα, Ι. a. of κλαίω.

Έκλαχαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to dig out, excavate, disinter. $Fr. \lambda \alpha$ xaiva.

Έκλαχανίζω, and -ομαι, to gather herbs, pulse, vegetables. Fr. λάχανον.

'Εκλεαίνω, f. ανω, to make smooth; to polish finely, Plat. Conv. 191, A; to pulverize. λεαίνω.

Έκλέγω, f. έξω, l. a. ἐξέλεξα, to choose from among; to pick out, select; to gather, take away; demand or exact; to collect a tax or tribute, Demosth. 435, 7; καὶ τέλη τοὺς καταπλέοντας ἐξέλεγον, and they demanded dues from those sailing into the harbours, Æschyl. c. Ctes.; also, to make a special statement, Thucyd. iv, 59; and Έκλέγομαι, to choose out for one's self; to select, Demosth. 314, 5; Nen. Cyr. viii, 6, 4; also, to exact, Xen. Hist. i, 1, 14; impf. ἐξελεγόμην, f. ἐπλίξομαι, 1. a. m. ἐζελεξάμην, 2. pf. ἐκλέλογα obsol.; pas. to be chosen or picked out; 2. a. igλέγην, pf. pas. ἐκλέλεγμαι. Th. λέγω.

"Εκλειγμα, ἄτος, τό, and εκλειxτον, ου, τό, an electuary or lozenge, any thing to be licked up, etc. Th. $\lambda \le \chi \omega$.

Eκλειπία, ας, ή, abandonment, desertion, deficiency. Fr. λείπω. Έκλειστικός, ή, όν, defective, imperfect; belonging to an eclipse; τὰ ἐκλειστικά, ecliptics, Plin. From

*Επλείπω, f. είψω, 1. pf. not in use; 2. pf. ἐκλέλοιπα, to leave out; to omit; to forsake, desert, Herodt. viii, 24; Demosth. 296, 6; to quit a place, Herodt. vi, 100; to intermit, to fail or cease; to be deficient; to come short of; to stop short, Herodt. vii, 239; to be eclipsed; ή σελήνη ἐκλείσει, the moon becomes eclipsed, Thucyd. vii, in Coll. Maj. i, 76; to faint or die; έκλείπειν τὸν βίον....πάντων ήδη ἐκλελοιπότων, all being now gone, Isaus, 84, 26; Plat. Legg. ix, 856, E; ἐκλείστειν τὴν κοίσιν, to avoid a trial; 2. a. ἐξέλίπον. Th. λείπω.

Εκλείσθην, and in 3. pl. εκλείσθησαν, 1. a. pas. of κλείω.

Έκλειτουργέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f ήσω, to discharge a public office or trust, Isæus, 67, 28. Fr. λειτουργέω. 'Εκλείχω, to lick up, lick out. Fr. ix and heixw.

"Εκλειψις, εως, ή, a wanting, a want; an omission; a defect; an eclipse, Thucyd. i, 23; a fainting, falling away; absence. Fr. ἐκλείπω.

'Εκλεκτέος, έα, έον, verbal adj. must or is to be chosen, Plat. Legg. vii, 809, B.

Έκλεκτϊκός, ή, όν, select; οί Examination, the sect of philosophers called the Eclectics, who chose out of various systems what to them seemed best. Fr. ἐκλέγω. Εκλεκτός, ή, όν, chosen or picked out; select, Plat. Legg. xii, 946, D; elected; excellent; in N. T., beloved; τὰ ἐκλεκτά, selections, extracts. Fr. 3. sing. pf. pas. of ἐκλέγω.

'Εκλεκτῶς, adv. in a choice manner, excellently. Same Th.

Έκλελάθεῖν, Epic 2. aor. by redupl. to ἐκλανθάνω.

Ἐκλέλἄθον, Poet. for ἐξέλἄθον, 2. a. ind. act., and ἐκλελαθέσθαι, 2. a. inf. mid. by redupl., Il. vi, 285, forgot the remembrance, ἀτέρπου δίζύος, of bitter grief. Fr. ἐκλανθάνω.

Έκλελαθών, όντος, part. 2. a. of ἐκλωνθάνω.

Έκλέλησθε, 2. pl. pf. pas. of ἐκλέλησμαι, from ἐκλανθάνω.

'Εκλέλοιπα, 2. pf. of ἐκλείπω, the only one in use.

Έκλελοχισμένος, part. pf. pas. from exhoxiza, to pick out or select from a cohort. Th. λό-

'Εκλελυμένως, adv. loosely, slackly, remissly, negligently. Fr.

'Εκλεξάμενος, part. 1. a., and 'Εκλέξασθαι, 1. a. inf. mid. of ἐκλέγομαι.

'Εκλέξις, εως, ή, choice, Plat. Phæd. 231, D. Fr. ix and λέγω.

"Endeo, Epic for indieso, 2. sing. impf. of κλίω.

'Εκλεπίζω, f. ίσω, and ἐκλέπω, $f. i \psi \omega$, to take off the bark or shell; to exclude from a shell; to hatch, literally, to exclude from the shell, Herodt. ii, 68; Aristoph. Av. 1108. Fr. ix and λεπίζω.

'Εκλευκαίνω, f. κανώ, to make very white; mid. to become very white. Fr. έκ and λευκαίνω.

"Εκλευκος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, very white. Fr. LEUNÓS.

"Εκλεψ', for

"Εκλεψε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of κλέπτω.

Έκλήγω, f. ήξω, to desist, leave off, discontinue, Soph. Electr. 1312. Th. ληγω.

'Εκληθάνω, and ἐκλήθω, Poet. forms for εκλανθάνω.

'Εκλήθην, 1. a. pas. of καλέω.

'Εκλήθομαι, to forget entirely, from obsol. ἐκλήθω, to cause to forget.

Εκλήθω, obsol., s. as ἐκλανθάνω. Έκλήισαν, Ion. for ἔκλεισαν, 3. pl. 1. a. act. of κλείω.

Έκλης:ω, $\tilde{\omega}$, \tilde{f} . ήσω, to play the fool. Fr. έκ and ληρέω.

Έπληςώθημεν, 1. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of xlneow.

"Εκλησις, εως, ή, total oblivion, Odys. xxiv, 484, the ix being here intensive (Damm's Lex.); forgetfulness. Fr. ἐκλήθω.

'Εκλιθάζω, f. άσω, pf. pas. ἐκλελίθασμαι, to stone; to become stone. Fr. ix and λιθάζω.

'Εκλιθολογέω, ω, f. ήσω, to pick out stones. Fr. ix, lifes, and λέγω.

Εκλικμάω, ω, f. ήσω, to winnow, fan, sift, LXX. Fr. in and λικμάω.

Έχλιμία, ας, ή, violent hunger, famine, LXX. Th. LIMÓS.

Έκλιμπάνω, to leave, forsake, Poet., Eurip. Med. 796; to leave off, Id. Electr. 909. Fr. in and Asimo.

"Εκλίναν, 3. pl. 1. a. of κλίνω.

'Εκλινέω, ω, f. ήσω, to escape from a net. Fr. in and hivor.

Έκλίνθημες, Dor. for ἐκλίνθημεν, 1. pl. of

'Enλίνθην, ης, η, Hes. Theog. 710, Poet. for exhibny, 1. a. ind. pas. of xxivw.

'Εκλιπαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to make fat, to fatten, fertilize; to make sleek, smooth. Fr. λιπαίνω. Th. probably $\lambda i \psi$, fat, used in the dat. only.

Έκλιπαρίω, ω, f. ήσω, to entreat earnestly, to conjure; to obtain by entreaty. Fr. λιπαρέω.

Έκλιπείν, 2. a. inf. act., λιπών, part., enliante, 2. pl. 2. a. subj. of Exheira.

Εκλιπής, έος, δ, ή, deficient, wanting, imperfect; omitted, Thucyd. i, 97; εὐθὺς τοῦ τε ήλίου έπλιπές τι έγένετο περί νουμηνίαν, immediately there was a partial eclipse of the sun about the new moon, Id. iv, 52. Same Th.

'Εκλιπωα, Laconic for ἐκλιποῦσα, Aristoph. Lys. 1297.

'Εκλογείς, ων, οί. See ἐκλογεύς. Έκλογέομαι, οῦμαι, to allege in one's defence, to excuse, to exculpate. Th. xiyw.

'Exλογεύς, έως, δ, and pl. ixλογεῖς, ω, ο, the collectors of taxes, rents, etc., at Athens, Lys. Fr. ixλίγω.

'Exλογκ, ñs, 'n, a choosing out, election, choice; an extract from an author; a selection of pieces; a levying, exaction; ixλογαί, pl. pastoral poems or eclogues, as those of Virgil, etc. Fr. ixλίγομαι.

'Eκλογίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to reckon out, to compute, weigh, consider with one's self, to reflect, Demosth. 555, 18; Eurip. Suppl. 492; to choose after consideration, Id. Iph. Aul. 1409; to call to account, sometimes with περί. See λογίζομαι.

'Επλογισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a computation, a calculation; an account, a reckoning; an estimation; consideration; examination. Same Th.

'Εκλογιστής, οῦ, ὁ, an accountant, LXX; a steward; a collector of taxes. Fr. ἐπλογίζομαι.

'Εκλογιστία, ας, ή, enumeration, reckoning, accounting; calculation, LXX. Same Th.

"Εκλογος, ου, δ, a digression, a narration; as adj. ἔκλογος, ου, δ, π, selected, picked out. Fr. ἐκ and λέγω.

'Εκλονέοντο, impf. pas. of κλονίω.
'Εκλοποφόρησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind.
act. of κλοποφορέω.

'Εκλούω, f. ούσω, to wash out, to efface, expunge. Fr. in and λούω.

Έκλοχεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to bring forth or be delivered of, Eurip. Ion. 1459. Fr. εκ and λοχεύω. See next.

'Εκλοχείω, f. εύσω, to bring forth; so in mid. in Eurip. Hel. 258; pas. to be born. See preced.

Έκλοχίζομαι, from

'Eκλοχίζω, f. ίσω, to select from a cohort or company; to distribute into companies of soldiers; to choose out or select, generally, I.XX. Th. λόχος.

'Εκλύζιτο, impf. pas. of κλύζω.
'Εκλυθήσονται, 3. pl. f. ind. pas.
of ἐκλύω.

'Εκλυθώσιν, 3. sing. 1. a. subj.
pas. of ἐκλύω.

'Εκλυόμενος, part. pres. pas. of εκλύω.

"Εκλύον, ες, ε, impf. of κλύω.

"Εκλύπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, very wretched, afflicted. Fr. λύπη.

'Εκλύσασθαι, 1. a. inf. mid. of εκλύω. "Εκλύσις, εως, ή, a loosening; a deliverance from, Soph. Œd. T. 306, a liberation, Demosth. 219, pen.; weakness, faintness. Same Th.

'Εκλυσσάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to run mad; to be mad after. Th. λύσσα.

'Επλυτής, ῆςος, δ, a deliverer.
Τh. λύω.

'Εκλυτήριος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, relating to a ransom, deliverance, Soph. Œd. T. 392. Fr. ἐκλύω.

'Εκλυτήριον, ου, τό, deliverance, ransom, enfranchisement, liberation; an expiatory sacrifice for, Eurip. Phan. 983. Same Th. "Εκλύτος, ου, ό, ή, loosened, released; relaxed, enervated, languid, weak, Eurip. Troad. 1169. Same Th.

'Εκλύτεωσις, εως, ή, the same with λύτεωσις, a redeeming or ransoming from. Fr. λύω.

Έκλῦω, f. ῦσω, pf. ἐκλέλὔκα, to loosen, untie, Aristoph. Pac. 1283; to undo, i. e. to put an end to, free, release entirely, Soph. Œd. T. 35; to deliver, set free, dissolve, Demosth. 114, 7; to desist from, Id. 234, 2; to disengage, separate; to weaken, Xen. Cyn. v, 5; to enervate; to dissolve; to liquidate a debt: to fatigue; to withdraw; mid. to free from, 1. a. m. ἐξελυσάμην, pf. pas. ἐκλέλυμαι, 1. a. pas. έξελύθην, 1. f. pas. εκλυθήσομαι· έκλύειν στόμα, to open one's mouth; part. pf. pas. ixλελυμένος, let loose for war, and so, dissolute, Isocr. Fr. in and λύω.

'Εκλωδάομαι, ωμαι, to be disgracefully treated, to be insulted, Soph. Phil. 332. See next. 'Εκλωδάω, f. ήσω, to inflict severe injury; pas. to suffer severe injury, to be injured.

'Εκλωπίζω, f. ίσω, to strip off, lay bare, expose, Soph. Trach. 921.

'Exμαγεῖον, ου, τό, an impression, any substance for an impression, Plat. Tim. 50, C; Id. Theat. 191, C; a stamp; representation; an image or form, Id. Tim. 72, C; a towel, cloth, sponge, or any thing to wipe with. Fr. ἐκμάσσω.

"Εκμαγμα, ατος, τό, an exact impression or resemblance, Aristoph. Thesm. 514. Same Th.

'Εκμάζω, the same with ἐκμάσσω. 'Εκμαίνειν, inf. of

Έκμαίνω, f. ανῶ, l. a. ἰξίμηνα, to drive mad, Eurip. Bacch. 36; to make furious; to inflame with love, Aristoph. Eccl. 965; pas. to become furious, to be mad about any thing, Herodt. iii, 37; with is or rigit. Fr. ix and μαίνομαι.

Έχμακαρίζω, f. ίσω, to call blessed; to esteem quite happy.

Fr. μακαφίζω.

"Εκμακτεον, ου, τό, an impress, an exact impression, a mark of the foot, Eurip. Electr. 535; a vestige. Fr. ἐκμάσσω.

'Εκμανής, ίος, ὁ, ἡ, mad, raving; madly desirous of. Fr. μαίνω. 'Εκμανθάνω, f. μαθήσομαι, pf. μεμάθηκα 2. a. "μαθον, to learn perfectly or thoroughly, Herodt. i, 124; to know, to understand, Eurip. Med. 222; to learn by heart; to trace or track, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 19. Fr. ἐκ and μανθάνω.

Έκμἄνῶ, 2. a. subj. pas. of ἐκμαίνομαι.

Έκμάξας, part. 1. a. of ἐκμάσσω. "Εκμάζες, εως, ἡ, the act of wiping off; the taking an impression. Fr. ἐκμάσσω.

'Εκμάομαι, an assumed present from the root μάω, μάομαι, whence the Epic dor. ἐκμάσσατο, he devised or invented, Hom. Hymn. Merc. 311.

'Εκμαςαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to cause to pine or wither away; to wither, fade, decay. Fr. ἐκ and μα-

'Εκμαςγόω, ω, f. ωσω, to make quite mad or furious; pas. to be quite furious, Eurip. Troad. 985. Fr. μαςγόω.

'Exμαςτυςίω, ω, f. ήσω, to testify to any thing asserted by others, to testify publicly, Demosth. 929, 24; also, to send in one's testimony when absent, Æschin. 30, 33. Fr. εx and μαςτυςίω. Έχμαςτύςια, ων, τά, depositions, written evidence. See next.

'Εκμαςτύριον, ου, τό, evidence, a deposition or testimony in writing. A late word.

'Εκμαςτυςία, ας, ἡ, and ἰκμαςτύείον, ου, τό, the testimony or
deposition of an absent witness,
Demosth. 1131, 2. Same Th.
'Εκμάσσω, or - άττω, f. ἰκμάζω,
to wipe clean, to wipe off; to
wipe out, Soph. Electr. 438;
to express to the life, to imitate,
Leonid. Tar. Epigram. 41;
Plat. Polit. iii, 306, D; mid.
to make an image, to copy
after; impf. ἰξίμασσον, l. a.
ἰξίμαζα, part. l. a. ἰκμάζας,
αντος, 2. a. pas. ἰξιμάγην, Plat.
Theæt. 191, D. Th. μάσσω.

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- Έχμαστεύω, f. εύσω, to seek out, explore, search for, Æschyl. Eum. 238. Fr. μαστεύω.
- Έχματαιόομαι, οῦμαι, to become vain or foolish. Th. μάταιος. Έχμεθύσκω, f. θύσω, to intoxicate completely; to make drunk.

Τh. μέθυ.

Έκμεθύω, s. as preced.

Έχμειλίσσομαι, f. ίξομαι, pf. ἐκμεμείλιγμαι, to sweeten; to appease or soothe. Th. μέλι.

'Ēκμείςομαι, to have a chief share in a thing; ἐξέμοδρε, Epic pf. used only in 3. pers.

'Εκμελέτα, pres. imperat. of 'Εκμελετάω, ω, f. ήσω, to learn by assiduous practice, to practise carefully, to exercise in, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 287, A. Fr. ἐκ and μελετάω.

'Exμελής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, sluggish, careless, indolent; discordant, harsh, dissonant; incongruous, Plat. Locr. 101, B; irregular, weak; dislocated; out of proportion. Fr. ἐz and μέλος.

Έχμιλίζω, f. ίσω, to cut into joints, to dismember. Fr. μίτλος.

Έχμεμύθηται, 3. sing. pf. ind. pas. of ἐκμυθέομαι.

Exμιτςίω, ω, f. ήσω, to measure out, to measure, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 816; mid. to measure for one's self, Xen. Cyr. vi, 4, 1; to measure the distance of one place from another, Soph. Œd. T. 795; to run over, to traverse. Fr. ἐκ and μετρέω.

"Εκμιτρος, ου, δ, ἡ, immoderate; exceeding measure. Fr. ἐκ and μέτρον.

Έκμηκῦνω, f. υνῶ, to lengthen out, extend. Fr. ik and μηκύ-

"Εκμηνος, ου, δ, ή, enduring six months; six months old. Fr. έξ and μήν.

Έπμηνῦω, f. ῦσω, to indicate, point out, declare. Fr. μηνύω. Έπμης ύσμαι, mid., and

Exμηςῦω, f. ῦσω, to cause troops to march in an extended line, so as to pass a bridge or a defile, Xen. Anab. vi, 5, 13; to defile. Fr. ἐx and μηςύω.

'Εκμιαίνομαι, pas. of

Έπμιαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to pollute thoroughly, to defile; pas. to be polluted, Aristoph. Ran. 753. Fr. iz and μιαίνομαι.

Έκμτμίομαι, οῦμαι, f. ήσομαι, to imitate perfectly, to represent, make a correct representation of, Nen. Mem. iii, 10, 1. Fr. μιμίσμαι.

Έκμισέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to hate heartily. Fr. μ ισέω.

"Εκμισθος, ου, δ, 'n, one who receives no wages; serving without hire. Fr. ἐκ and μισθός.

'Εκμισθόω, ω, f. ώσω, to let out for hire, Xen. Polit. 3, 14. Same Th.

"Εκμολε, Ion. for ἐξέμολε, 3. sing. 2. a. act. of ἐκμολέω, obsol. to go out, to go forth, Il. xi, 603. Th. μολέω οr μόλω.

'Εχμολεῖν, inf. of 2. aor. ἐξέμολον. See preced.

Έκμός γνῦμι, and νυμαι, to press out; impress; wipe off.

'Εκμοςφόω, ω, f. ωσω, to represent the shape of; to make a resemblance, to delineate. Fr. μοςφή.

'Εκμουσόω, ω, f. ώσω, l. a. ἐξεμούσωσα, to instruct by songs, Eurip. Bacch. 813. Τh. μούσα. 'Εκμοχθίω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. ἐκμεμόχθηκα, Æschyl. Prom. 827; l. a. ἰξεμόχθησα, to suffer; to toil much, Eurip. Suppl. 461; to accomplish by hard labor. Fr. ἐχ and μοχθίω.

'Εκμοχλεύω, to lift up or off, with stakes, levers, etc.; to force up, Aristoph. Lys. 440; to distort. Fr. ἐκ and μοχλός.

'Εκμυελίζω, f. ίσω, to extract the marrow from; to exhaust. Fr. μυελός.

'Eκμυζίω, or -άω, f. ήσω, to suck, to suck out the blood from a wound, II. iv, 218. Th. μύζω. 'Εκμυθέομαι, f. ήσομαι, to publish, proclaim, declare. Fr. εκ and μῦθος.

Exμῦθόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to make a fable or tale out of some subject. Fr. ἐx and μῦθος.

'Εκμῦκάομαι, ωμαι, f. ήσομαι, to bellow forth, to make a loud bellowing. Fr. ἐκ and μυκάομαι.

'Eκμυκτηρίζω, f. ίσω, and Att. $ι\tilde{\omega}$, $ι\tilde{\epsilon}$, $ι\tilde{\epsilon}$, $ι\tilde{\epsilon}$, as in Psalm ii, 4, pf. ἐκμεμυκτήρικα (?), to scoff or sneer at, to mock, to laugh at, to rally, to jeer; $im_i f$. ἐξεμυκτήριζον, ϵ ς, ϵ . Fr. ἐκ and μυκτηρίζω.

Έκναίω, f. αίσω, to gnaw off; to grate, ἐκναισεῦντι, Theocr. xv, 88.

'Eκναςκάω, ω, f. ήσω, to render torpid, stupid, insensible. Fr.

'Εκναυλόω, ω, f. ώσω, to convey or carry from (a port) in a vessel. Fr. ναυλόω.

'Εχνεάζω, f. άσω, to grow afresh; to renew one's self; to grow

young again. Fr. in and νέος. Έκνέμομαι, mid. of

'Exτίμω, f. εμῶ, to distribute; mid. to go to pasture, to graze; to retire from pasture; to withdraw, Soph. Aj. 362. Fr. ἐκ and τέμω.

'Εκνεοττεύω, f. εύσω, to produce a young brood. Fr. εκ and νέος. 'Εκνευρίζω, f. ίσω, to unnerve, enervate, weaken. Fr. νευρά.

'Èκνενευρισμένοι, weakened, enervated, Dem. Olynth. 37, 3; part. from ἐκνευρίζω.

'Εκνεῦσαι, 1. a. inf. of ἐκνέω.

"Εκνευσις, εως, ή, a shunning of a blow, etc., by turning or stooping, etc.; an escape, deviation. From

'Εκνεύω, f. νεύσω, 1. a. ἐξίνευσα, to bend the head away from, to shake off from the head; to nod assent, Eurip. Phæn. 334; to command or prohibit by a nod or sign. Th. νεύω.

'Exνέω, f. ἐννεύσομαι, to swim away, Thucyd. ii, 90; to escape by swimming; πῶς ἄν ἐκνεῦσαι δοκοῖς, how do you think you should escape? Eurip. Hipp. 472; to make one's escape; to steal away, to elude; to extricate one's self; 1. a. ἰξίνευσα. Fr. νέω.

'Enνεφίας, ου, δ, coming from a cloud, a violent storm, a hurricane. Fr. ἐκ and νέφος.

'Enνήφω, f. ήψω, to become sober again, to awake out of a drunken sleep; to return to one's self, to wake up; 1. a. iξένηψα, 1. a. imperat. ἕχνηψον, άτω. Fr. νήφω.

'Εκνήχομαι, to swim away, swim off or out of; to escape by swimming. Fr. νήχομαι.

"Exνηψις, εως, ή, a becoming sober, a waking out of a drunken sleep. Fr. ἐχνήφω.

'Εκνίζω, f. ψ ω, to wash out; mid. to get clear of. Fr. iκ, vίζω, and vί π τω.

Exvizáω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. ἐχνενίκηκα, to gain a complete victory, Thucyd. i, 21; to vanish entirely, to overcome; to gain a point; to prevail; to encroach upon; s. as the Latin evincere. Th. νικάω.

'Εκνίκημα, ατος, τό, what has been gained by conquest, victory. Fr. νικάω.

"Εκνίζε, Dor. for ἔκνισε, 1. a. ind. act. of κνίζω.

'Εκνίπτω, f. ψω, to wash out, to expiate, Plat. Ep. viii, 352, C;

Eurip. Iph. T. 1225; to wipe out, Demosth. 274, 23. Fr. νίπτω.

'Εχνίσθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of χνίζω.

"Εχνοια, ας, ή, madness, folly. Fr. ix and νόος.

'Eπνόμιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, Poet. s. as ἔπνομος, unusual, contrary to law; extraordinary, Pind. Nem. i, 86; prodigious; outlawed, wicked. Fr. ἐπ and νόμος.

Exτομίως, and ἐπτόμως, adv. contrary to the laws, Æschyl. Ag. 1452: unusually, exceedingly, prodigiously, extremely, beyond measure; ἐπτομιώτατα, most extraordinarily, Aristoph. Plut. 992. Same Th.

Έκνομιώτατα, superl. of ἐκνόμιος, used adverbially. See preced.

*Εκνομος, ου, δ, ή, unusual, unwonted; unlawful. Fr. ἐκ and νόμος.

"Exvoss, ου, δ, ή, destitute of mind, out of one's mind; mad, foolish. Fr. ἐκ and νόος.

Έχνοστήσαντε, dual of part. 1. a. of

'Εκνοστίω, ω, to return from, Il. v, 157, and xvii, 207; but the better reading there is with the prep. separate, λα νοστήσαντι.

'Εκνοσφίζομαι, dep. from

'Εκνοσφίζω, f. ίσω, to separate from; to purloin. Fr. in and νοσφίζω.

'Εκνυζητο, Dor. for ἐκνυζᾶτο, 3. sing. from ἐκνύζομαι.

sing. from ἐκνύζομαι.
 Ἐκοίλᾶναν,
 pl. 1. a. act. of κοιλαίνω.

'Εκοιμήσαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. m. of κοιμάω.

'Εκοίμισα, ας, ε, 1. a. act., and 'Εκοιμίσθην, 1. a. pas. of κοιμίζω. 'Εκόλαζον, ες, ε, impf. of κολάζω. 'Εκολάφισα, ας, ε, and in 3. pl. ἐκολάφισαν, 1. a. act. of κολα-

φίζω.
'Εκολοδώθην, ης, η, and in 3. pl. ἐκολοδώθησαν, 1. a. ind. pas. of κολοδόω.

Έκολώα, 3. sing. impf. of κολωάω. Έκόμιζον, ες, ε, impf. act. ἐκομιζόμην, ου, ετο, impf. pas. of κομίζω.

'Eκόμιζαν, Dor. for ἐκόμισαν, 3. pl. 1. a. of κομίζω.

'Επομίσαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. m. ἐκομισάμην, of πομίζω.

Exoμίσθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of the same.

'Éκόμισσεν, for ἐκόμισεν, 3. sing.
1. a. ind. act. of κομίζω.

Έκόμπασι, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of κομπάζω, the same with κομπίω.

'Εκόνισσεν, with double σ, 3. sing. 1. a. Poet. of κονίζω.

ЕКПА

Eκοντί, and ἐκοντήν, adv. of one's own accord, voluntarily, freely. Fr. ἐκών and όντος.

'Εκόπασα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of κοπάζω.

'Εκότην, ης, η, 2. a. pas., and
"Εκοττον, ες, ε, impf. of κόττω.
'Εκοτώθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas.
of κοτόω.

Έκος έσθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of κος έννυμι.

Έκορέσσατο, for ἐκορέσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. mid. of κορέω. Έκορυσσεν, impf. act. 3. sing. of

Έκόρυσσεν, impf. act. 3. sing. of κορύσσω.

'Εκόσμηθεν, Bæot. for ἐκοσμήθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of κοσμέω.

'Εκοῦσα, ης, f. g. of ἐκών.

'Εκουσιάζομαι, 'to do or to offer of one's own accord; to do any thing voluntarily; and

Exουσιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a voluntary offering or gift. From

Έκούσιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, and ἐκούσιος, α, ον, voluntary, free, spontaneous; ἐκουσίων κινδύνων, dangers that came unsought for, voluntary dangers, Thucyd. vii, 8; τὸ ἐκούσιον, substantively, free will; ἐκούσιον, willingly; καθ' ἐκουσίαν, scil. γνώμην, voluntarily; ἐξ ἐκουσίας, the same; παρὰ τὸ ἐκούσιον, against the will, against the grain; and

'Εκουσίως, adv. voluntarily, spontaneously, of one's own accord. Fr. ἐκών.

"Επαγλ', for ἔππαγλα, and ἔππαγλον, adv. for ἐππάγλως, in a wonderful manner, astonishingly, terribly, prodigiously, exceedingly, II. iii, 415.

Εκπαγλίομαι, and (by metathesis) ἐκπλαγίομαι, οῦμαι, Ion. and Poet. for ἐκπλήττομαι, to be struck with great wonder, astonishment, or admiration, Herodt. ix, 48; Eurip. Hec. 1139; σύνοιδ' 'Ορίστην πολλά σ' ἐκπαγλουμένην, I know that you are wonderfully affected towards Orestes, Eschyl. Choëph. 215; to be terrified greatly, or dismayed, to be stupified with astonishment. See next.

Εκπάγλος, ου, δ, ή, terrible, awful, dreadful, horrible, Æschyl. Choëph. 541; violent, harsh; astonishing, wonderful, prodigious, Æschyl. Ag. 836; by Poet. metaphor. for ἔκπλαγος, the same. Fr. ἐκπλήσσω.

Έκπαγλότατ', for ἐκπαγλότατε, most terrible, voc. sing. superl.

from "κπαγλος.

Έκπᾶγλως, adv. terribly, wonderfully, awfully; exceedingly, Poet. from ἔκπαγλος.

*Εκπάθεια, ας, ή, intense or strong emotion, Longin. 38; und

'Εππάθής, έος, έ, ή, unhurt, safe; also, extremely affected; incensed; eager. Fr. in and πάθος.

'Εκπαίδευμα, απος, πό, one brought up or educated, a pupil; a child, Eurip. Cycl. 596. From

'Εππαιδεύω, f. εύσω, to train up from infancy; to educate, teach, instruct thoroughly, Plat. Crit. 45, D; Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 19. Th. παῖς.

Eκπαίζω, f. παίζομαι or παιζοῦ. μαι, to delude, to deceive. Fr. παίζω.

Έππαιφάσσω, to rush or sally forth with fury like a madman, Il. v, 803; to bluster. Fr. iπ and παιφάσσω, by redupl. from φάω.

*Eκπαίω, f. αίσω, to overthrow, supplant; to deceive, delude, Eurip. Herc. F. 357; to fall out of, to fail. Fr. ἐκ and παίω. "Εκπάλαι, adv. of old, in ancient times; of a long time, a long while ago. Th. πάλαι.

'Εκπαλαίω, f. αίσω, to struggle against; to transgress the rules of the palæstra. Fr. ix and πάλη.

'Εκπάλλομαι, to spring out of, to spirt or burst out from, Π. xx, 483; ἔκπαλθ', for ἔκπαλτο, and that for ἐξίπαλτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of ἐξίπαλλομαι· the plupf. used as an impf. See next.

'Exπάλλω, to shake out. See preced.

"Ēκπαλτο, 3. sing. syncop. 2. aor.
with passive signification, from
preced.

Έκπαςθενεύω, f. εύσω, to debauch, to deflower. Fr. έκ and παςθίνος.

'Επαρίστημι, to place near; ἐκπαραστῆναι, 2. aor. inf., to stand near, Demosth. Fr. in, παρά, and ϊστημι.

'Εππατάσσω, f. άξω, to strike or beat out; to strike with terror; to amaze, astonish; to stun with noise, to terrify; ἐκπιπα-ταγμένος φρένας, perturbed in mind, Odys. xviii, 326. Fr. ἐκ and πατάσσω.

'Εκπατίω, ω, to walk aside from the beaten track, to err. Th. πάτος.

Έκπάτιος, ου, ό, ή, out of the

beaten track, out of the way; aside, Æschyl. Ag. 49. Fr. ix and πάτος.

*Εκπαυμα, ατος, τό, a complete cessation from toil, repose. Fr. ἐκ and παύω.

'Εκπαύομαι, to cease from, to rest from, leave off; mid. of

'Εκπαίω, f. αύσω, to cause to stop or cease entirely, to put an end to; to liberate from, Eurip. Ion. 142. Fr. παίω.

Έππαφλάζω, f. άσω, to throw up bubbles when boiling. Fr. $\stackrel{\circ}{\epsilon}$ π and παφλάζω.

E $\kappa \pi \tilde{\alpha} \chi \tilde{\nu} \nu \omega$, f. $\nu \nu \tilde{\omega}$, to make thick; to enlarge. Fr. $i \kappa$ and $\pi \alpha \chi \acute{\nu} \nu \omega$.

Ένπείθω, f. είσω, to persuade, to make trial of, to tempt; to prevail upon, 1. a. ἰξέπεισα, Soph. Œd. T. 1026. Fr. πείθω.

*Εκπειράζω, f. άσω, 1. aor. ἐξεπείρασα, Eurip. Herc. F. 387. Fr. ἐκ and πειράζω.

Έκπειράομαι, ῶμαι, f. ἀσομαι, to try thoroughly, to make trial of, to put to the proof; to tempt; ἢ ᾿κπειρᾶ λέγειν, or are you tempting me to speak? Soph. Œd. T. 360; it takes the gen.; καί σου τοσοῦτο πρῶτον ἐκπειρᾶσοραι, and thus much first will I ask of you, Aristoph. Eq. 1234. Th. πείρα.

^{*}Εκπεκτέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to combout, to eard.

'Εκπίλει, s. as ἔξεστι, it is lawful or fit, one may, etc., like the Lat. est; οὐ γὰς ἐκπέλει φεονεῖν μεγ' ὅστις δοῦλός ἐστι τῶν πέλας, for no one should be proud, who is a slave to his neighbours, Soph. Antig. 478, where see Woolsey's note. Th. πέλω.

Έκπελεκάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to cut off with an axe. Fr. π έλεκuς.

'Εκπέλω, whence the impersonal ἐκπέλει, which see.

Έκπεμπέσκω (?), frequentative verb from ἐκπέμπω, to send away or off, Herodt. i, 100.

'Eππίμπω, f. ψω, l. a. ἐξίπεμψα, pf. ἐκπίπεμφα, Att. ἐκπίπομφα, to send out or forth, Æschyl. Ag. 272; to send away, to bring away, to convey away, to export, Eurip. Hec. 10; Xen. Hist. iii, 55, 6; to dismiss, expel, Id. iv, 8, 6; to repudiate, Demosth. 1364, 3; mid. to go forth or out; to send for, Soph. Œd. T. 951; pas. to be sent out, Thucyd. i, 59; pf. pas. ἐκπίπεμμαι, ψαι, πται, l. a. pas. ἐξεπίμφθην, part. l. a. pas. ἐκπιμφθείς, in pl. ἐκπεμφθείντες.

Fr. εx and πέμπω.

"Exπεμψις, εως, ή, a sending out, exportation; a mission or commission, Thucyd. iv, 85. Same Th.

'Εκπεπαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to make quite ripe; to bake thoroughly. Fr. πεπαίνω.

Έκπεπέτασται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of ἐκπετάννυμι.

'Εκπεπληχθαί, pf. inf. pas. of ἐκπλήσσω.

'Εκπεπόςνευκα, pf. of ἐκποςνεύω.
'Εκπίποται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of ἐκπίνω ὅσσα τοι ἐκπίποται, such of yours as has been consumed in drinking, Odys. xxii, 56.

Έκπεπότασαι, Dor. for ἐκπεπότησαι, 2. sing. pf. pas. of ἐκποτάομαι, Theocr. ii, 19.

'Εκπεπταμένος, ένη, ένον, part. pf.
pas. of ἐκπετάννυμι, and

'Exπεπταμένως, adv. immoderately, extensively, Xen. Cyr. viii, 7, 3. Fr. εκ and πετάννυμι.

'Ενπέπτω, f. ψ ω, to bake thoroughly; to digest.

Έκπέπτωκα, μf. of ἐκπίπτω. Ἐκπεςάα, 3. sing. imperat. Poet. of ἐκπεςάω, Odys. ix, 323.

Έκπεραίνω, f. ανω, to bring to an end, to finish, Xen. Anab. v, 1, 7. Fr. εx and περαίνω.

Έχπεραίοω, ω, f. ωσω, to pass through or over; to carry over. Fr. εx and περαίοω.

Έκπτεράμα, ατος, τό, a passage from, a coming out, Æschyl. Choëph. 644. Fr. εκ and περάω.

Έκπεράω, ω, f. āσω, Ion. ήσω, pf. ἐκπεπεράκα, Xen. Hist. iv, 5, 8, to go or come out, to pass over, Eurip. Androm. 795; ἐκπερόωσι, Poet. for ἐκπερωσι, Odys. viii, 561; to pass through; ὁς ἀκίνδυνον βίον ἐξεπέρᾶσε, who has passed through a peaceful life, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 18; to penetrate, Π. xiii, 652; to carry over, transport. Fr. περάω.

Έκπεράω, f. ἄσω, to bring to an end, to terminate. Same as περαίνω.

'Exπερδικίζω, f. ίσω, to escape cunningly, as a partridge (πέρδιξ) escapes the fowler, Aristoph. Av. 768; to delude, deceive, disappoint. Fr. πέρδιξ.

'Εππίεθω, 1. f. ἐππίεσω, to demolish, sack, destroy totally, Il. i, 19; Eurip. Hel. 805. Fr. ἐκ and πίεθω, to lay waste; 2. a. ἔπεμίεχομαι, and ἐκπερίεμι,

inf. ἐκπερίιεναι, to go round about; to surround or inclose on every side, Xen. Cyn. 8, 3. Fr. ἐκ, περί, and ἔρχομαι.

Έκπεριειμι, to go all round, to make a circuit. Fr. εκ, περί,

and simi.

'Εκπεριλαμδάνω, f. λήψομαι, pf. ἐκπεριείληφα, to inclose or embrace on all sides; to contain within its boundary. Fr. ἐκ, περί, and λαμβάνω.

Έκπεριπλέω, f. εύσομαι, to sail round, to circumnavigate. Fr.

έκ, περί, and πλίω.

Έκπεριπορεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to pass out from thence; to go or pass round. Th. πορεύομαι.

Έππερισπασμός, οῦ, ὁ, an evolution in military tactics consisting of a movement of troops forward, and a wheeling round; or a right about face, followed by a right face, Polyb. (Lidd. and Scott's Lex.) Fr. ix, περί, and σπάω.

Έππερισσός, ή, όν, superabundant, exuberant; wholly superfluous.

Th. περισσός.

Έκπερσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of εκπερθω.

"Εκπεσε, for εξέπεσε, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. Ion., εκπεσείν, 2. a. inf., εκπεσών, οῦσα, όν, part. 2. a. act. of εκπίπτω.

'Εκπίσσω, or πίστω, f. ίψω, from πίπτω, to ripen thoroughly, to cook well; to digest. Fr. πίσσω.

'Εκπέσωσι. See ἐκπίπτω.

Έκπετάζω. See ἐκπετάννυμι.

Έκπίταλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, large, expanded like a leaf. Fr. ἐκπετάννυμι.

Έκπίταμαι, f. πτήσομαι, to fly out, fly forth or away.

Έκπετάννῦμι, f. ἐκπετάσω, from ἐκπετάω, obsol., to stretch out or expand, Aristoph. Eq. 1347; to spread out, unfold, display; στέφος ἰξεπίτασσε γαμήλιον, has pulled apart, literally, spread open the nuptial wreath or crown, that is, in token of his grief, Bion, Epitaph. Adon. 1. a. ἰξεπίτασα. Fr. ἰκ and πετάω. Ἐκπίτασις, εως, ἡ, expansion, an opening up. Fr. ἰκ and πετάννυμι.

Έκπετήσιμος, ου, δ, ή, prepared to fly out, fledged; metaphor. of a maiden, marriageable.

'Εκπίτομαι, to fly out or from or away; to fly off. Fr. πίτομαι.

'Εκπέττω. See ἐκπέσσω. 'Εκπεύθομαι, f. εύσομαι, to ask at, interrogate, Æschyl. Pers. 916. Τh. πεύθω.

Εκπεφεύγοιην, opt. pf. of. ἐκφεύγω, Att. for ἐκπεφεύγοιμι.

Έχπίφεασται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of έκτραζω.

Έκπεζυα, 2. pf. and ἐκπέφῦκα, pf. act., and

Έκπεφυκώς, ότος, part. pf. act.,

'Εκπεφυνίαι, nom. pl. fem. of part. 2. pf. έκπεφυώς, from ἐκφύομαι, to be born of, to spring from, Il. xi, 40. Th. φύω.

Eκπήγνῦμι, f. ήξω, to congeal, freeze, condense; to make torpid, to benumb; pas. to become congealed, to be stiff. Fr. ix and πήγνυμι.

Ἐκπηδάω, Ιοπ. ἐκπηδίω, Herodt. viii, 118, f. ήσω, pf. ἐξεπήδηκα, plupf. -nx siv, Demosth. 1263, 11; to leap out, Eurip. Bacch. 694; to spring or sally forth, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 8; to escape; to gush out. Τh. πηδάω.

Έκπήδημα, ατος, τό, a leap or spring out, Æschyl. Ag. 1349. Same Th.

Έκπηδήσας, αυτος, part. 1. a. of the same, having slipped away or escaped; and

Εκπήδησις, εως, ή, a leaping out, springing forth, Plat. Legg. vii, 815, A. Fr. πηδάω.

Έκπηκτίκός, ή, όν, that may congeal, condense, or freeze; congulable; freezing; condensation Fr. έκπήγνυμι.

Έχπηνιεῖται, Att. for ἐχπηνίσεται, 3. sing. 1. f. m. of

Ἐκπηνίζω, f. ίσω, and Att. ιῶ, isis, isi, to draw out the thread in spinning; to draw out; to wind off; metaphor. to unravel an affair; to extricate; to extract knavishly, Aristoph. Ran. 578. Fr. έx and πηνος.

*Εκπηξις, εως, ή, congelation, condensation, concretion. Fr. πήγνυμι.

'Εκπιδύ μαι, to flow out, to gush out, Aschyl. Pers. 801. Fr. πιδύω.

*Εκπιέζω, f. έσω, to press out; to squeeze out, to express; to press violently, to oppress. Fr.

Εκπίεσμα, ατος, τό, any thing squeezed out, juice, sap, dregs. Same Th

'Exπιεστ γιον, ου, τό, a press. Fr. Exaris Su.

'Exπιιστίς, ή, όν, that may be pressed out; pressed or squeezed out. Same Th.

κεαγκα (?), to make very bitter; to exasperate or irritate. Fr. πικραίνω.

Έκπικεόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make bitter, sour; to provoke, exasperate greatly; mid. to become bitter, sour; pas. to be highly exasperated. Fr. ix and mizeós.

Εκπίμπλημι, and εκπιμπλάω, Xen. Cyr. vi, 1, 15, f. ἰκπλήσω, impf. ἐξεπίμπλην, 1. pl. έξεπίμπλαμεν, to fill up, to fill; to satisfy, Eurip. Phan. 1484; to complete, to fulfil. Fr. πίμπλημι.

*Εκπίνω, f. ἐκπίομαι, pf. act. ἐκπέπωκα, to drink up, to drink out of; to empty out; to drain, exhaust; to absorb; 2. α. ἐξέию, Eurip. Cycl. 164, pf. pas. έκπέπομαι. Fr. έκ and πίνω.

Έκπιπεάσκω, f. ἐκπεᾶσω, to sell off; pf. pas. ἐκπεπεαμαι, Demosth. 121, 15. Fr. πιπεάσκω. Εκπίπτω, (no f. act.) fut. m. ἐκπεσοῦμαι, pf. ἐκπέπτωκα, 2. a. έξέπεσον, to fall out of or down from, Soph. Electr. 739, with gen. to come forth, to rush out of, Thucyd. vii, 71; to become public, Plat. Ep. 314, A; to be banished or expelled, Thucyd. vi, 4; Æschyl. Prom. 959; to be driven from the stage, Dem. de Coron. 315, 10; to be abrogated, Xen. Hist. iii, 4, 2; to cease; to slip away or escape; to be sent away, Eurip. Med. 451, 469 (see under ἀχεήμων); to digress to ; ἐκπεσῶν εἰς τὰ πεπεαγμένα τοις πεογόνοις, having digressed to the deeds of our forefathers, Dem. de Coron.; izπίπτειν τῆς όδοῦ, to deviate from the course; ἐκπίπτειν ἐκ τῶν ἐόντων, to lose one's property, Herodt. iii, 14; οί ἐκπεσόντες, or οἱ ἐκπεπτωκότες, banished persons, exiles, Thucyd. vii, 33. Fr. ix and πίπτω.

'Εκπίτνω, Poet. for εκπίπτω.

Έκπλαγείς, έντος, part. 2. aor. ραs. of έκπλήσσω.

'Εκπλαγέομαι. See under inπαγλίομαι.

Έκπλαγηναι, 2. a. inf. pas. of έκπλήσσω.

'Εκπλαγής, έος, δ, ή, terrified, astonished; terrible. Fr. inπλήσσω.

Ἐκπλεθείζω, to run over the space of a plethrum or a hundred feet, a kind of exercise. Fr. ix and πλίθρον, Poet. πέλεθρον.

"Εκπλεθρον, ου, τό, neut. of

Έκπικραινω, f. ανῶ, pf. ἐκπεπί- | "Γικπλεθεος, ου, δ , \tilde{n} , exceeding

the measure of a plethrum in extent, Eurip. Med. 1178, and Electr. 883. But Porson adopts the reading of εκπλεθεος (with the aspirate), of the extent of six plethra, 600 feet, the length of the Greek stadium, i. e. of great extent, immense; "coupled with ἀγῶνα, ἕκπλεθρον seems to be the correct reading, as the tragedians generally measured time by the length of the race course. See Eurip. Electr. 883." Dunbar. Fr. ix and πλέθεον.

Έκπλείου, gen. sing. of εκπλειος, for "kaleos.

Έκπλεονάζω, f. άσω, to superabound; to overflow; to be redundant. Fr. πλεονάζω.

"Εκπλεος, α, ον, Att. ἔκπλεως, ων, Poet. ἔκπλειος, quite full; entire, complete, abundant. See ἔκπλεως.

'Εκπλεῦσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of Έκπλέω, f. ἐκπλεύσομαι, and πλευσοῦμαι, Ιοη. πλώω, f. ώσω, to sail out of port, set sail, put to sea, Thucyd. vii, 65; impf. ἐξέπλεον, ουν, -εες, -εις, 1. α. έξίπλευσα, 1. a. inf. έκπλευσαι, pf. ἐκπέπλευκα, Demosth. 95, ult.; Æschin. 4, 27. Th. πλέω.

See ἐκπλώω. "Εκπλεως, ό, ή, εων, τό, Att. for έκπλεος, quite full, Eurip. Cycl. 247; complete; copious, overflowing. Fr. This. See inπλεος.

'Εκπλήγδην, adv. terribly, with consternation. Fr. ἐκπλήσσω. Έππλήγη, Epic 2. a. pas. to ixπλήσσω.

Έκπλήγνυμι, s. as ἐκπλήσσω. Έκπλήγνυσθαι, to be struck with terror, pres. inf. pas. of ἐκπλή-

γνυμαι, Thucyd. iv, 125. Έχπλήθω, and ἐκπλέω, (neither in use,) f. ήσω, to fulfil, accomplish, complete, Eurip. Hec. 1252; to bring to pass; 1. a. pas. igiπλήσθην·έστ' έξεπλήσθη, until it run its course, scil. voos, Soph. Phil. 749; to fulfil his destiny, την μοίεην, Herodt. iii, 142; τὸν νόμον, to satisfy the law, Id. i, 199; to give a complete account, Eschyl. Pers. 422. See ἐκπίμπλημι.

Έκπλημτικός, ή, όν, striking with terror or consternation, astounding; terrible consternation, ทั้ง δε θόρυβος πολύς καὶ ἐκπληκτιxós, Thucyd. viii, 92; affecting, stunning; and

"Εκπληκτος, ου, ό, ή, struck with terror, amazed, astonished, stunned, Nen. Cyn. 5, 9. 1 r. in-

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πλήττομαι. Th. πλήσσω. Έππλημμυς έω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to flow out, as the tide, to overflow. Fr. πλημμυς έω.

"Εκπληξις, εως, ή, a striking with terror, astonishment, Longin. i; amazement, dismay, terror, panic, Plat. Def. 415, E; consternation, Thucyd. vii; "xπληξιν καθιστάναι, to throw into alarm, Thucyd. vi, 36; ἔκπληξιν έχειν, to entertain an alarm, to be alarmed, Id. iv, 126; any vehement passion; lust; religious awe. Fr. έκ and πλήσσω. Έκπληςόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, pf. ἐκπεπλήςωκα (?), to fill up, replenish, complete, Xen. Cyr. v, 3, 13; to man (a ship) completely; when followed by a numeral, sis governs it; to fulfil, accomplish; ἐκπληφοεῖν λιμένα, to make one's way over; 1. a. ίζεπλήςωσα, pf. pas. ἐκπεπλήςωμαι. Fr. in and πληςόω.

'Εππλήρωμα, ατος, τό, what is filled up; a complement of a ship's company; a supplement; and

'Εππλήςωσις, εως, ή, a filling up, a fulfilling; accomplishment, completion. Fr. ἐππληςόω. 'Εππλήσσεο, pres. imperat. Ion., contract. ἐππλήσσου, of

Έκπλήσσομαι, pas. of

Έκπλήσσω, or Att. -ήττω, f. ξω, $pf. in \pi i\pi \lambda n \chi \alpha$ (?), to strike or beat out; to strike with astonishment, awe, terror, amazement; to confound; to terrify, dismay, astonish, amaze; pas. to be surprised; grieved, Xen. Cyr. vii, 3, 6; to be struck with consternation or dismay, Thucyd. vii, 63; to be panic struck, agitated; to be struck or affected by any feeling or passion; ερωτι θυμόν έκπλαγεισ' "Ιασονος, infatuated with love of Jason, Eurip. Med. 8; to be alarmed, Soph. Phil. 228; sometimes followed by the dat.; also, by ὑπό with the gen.; ίδων δέ, οὔτε έξεπλάγη, έντὸς τε έωυτοῦ γίνεται, Herodt. i, 119; 2. α. ἐξέπλάγον, impf. pas. ἐξεπλησσόμην, ου, ετο, 2. a. pas. εξεπλάγην, ης, η. "The Attic writers always use this form of the 2. aor. pas. with a reference to the mind; and ἐξεπλήγην when the body is struck. Homer uses ἐκπλήγην, and no other form of the 2. aor. pas. either simple or compounded; see II. xiii, 394; xviii, 225." Dunbar. Fr. in and πλήσσω.

'Εκπλήστω. See ἐκπλήσσω.
"Εκπλους, contract. ἔκπλους, gen. όου, οῦ, ὁ, a setting sail or departure from port; an outward voyage, an expedition by sea, Thucyd. vii, 16; παρεσκευάζετο τὸν ἔκπλουν, was preparing the expedition by sea, Xen. Hist. ii, 1, 11; the outlet of a harbour, Thucyd. vii, 70. Fr. ἐκ and πλόος. Th. πλέω.

"Exπλους, ου, δ, contract. of preced.

'Εππλῦνω, f. ὄνῶ, to wash out, to wash away, Aristoph. Plut. 1062. Fr. ἐz and πλύνω.

"Εκπλύτος, ου, δ, ή, washed out, Æschyl. Eum. 271; to be washed out; losing its color by washing; bleached. Same Th. 'Εκπλώω, (Ion. for ἐκπλώω,) f. ώσω, 1. a. ἰξέπλωσα, to sail, to sail forth or out, Herodt. ii, 152; to swim out, as fish, Id. ii, 93; also, metaphor., ἐκπλώειν τῶν φενών, to lose one's reason, Id. iii, 155. Fr. πλώω or πλώμι, Poet. for πλίω.

'Èκπνευματόω, ω, f. ώσω, to swell with wind; to blow out, to swell up; to cause evaporation; pas. to be blown up or swollen. Fr. ἐκ and πνέω.

"Εκπνευσις, εως, ή, a breathing out, expiration; death. From 'Εκπνέω, f. ἐκπνεύσω, pf. ἐκπέ-πνευκα, Eurip. Phæn. 1167; to breathe out or forth; to blow out from, Thucyd. vi, 104; to exhale; to expire, to die; 1. a. ἰξέπνευσα βίον ἐκπνέων, Æschyl. Ag. 1471; Eurip. Orest. 490. Fr. ἐκ and πνέω.

'Εκ πνοή, ης, a blowing or breathing out; a gasping, expiration, Eurip. Hipp. 1436. Same Th. Έκποδών, adv., (ἐκ ποδῶν,) out or away from the feet; out of the way, out of sight; ἐκποδών ἔχειν ἐμαυτόν, to withdraw or take myself out of the way, Xen. Cyr. vi, 1, 20 ; ἐκποδών χωρεῖν Tim, to get out of his way; ixποδών ήμιν γεγένηται, it is far from us, or from our thoughts, Id. i, 5, 7; ἐκποδών γίγνεσθαι, to die, literally, to be out of the way, Xen. Ages. xi, 15; with Elvai, to be absent, Xen. Anab. ii, 5, 6; ἐκποδών διατρίβοντι, while staying abroad, Demosth. 1474, 7; τινὰ ἐκποδών ποιεῖσθαι, to remove one out of the way, Xen. Anab. i, 6, 9; Hist. iii, 1, 2; opposed to ἐμποδών, before the feet, or in the way. Fr. ix and ποῦς.

"Ελποθεν, adv. from some place or other.

'Exποιέω, ω, f. ήσω, to make out or finish, Herodt. ii, 175; to accomplish, to effect; to make away with, to part with; to remove, withdraw; to free from; to set free, emancipate; to fashion, Id. v, 62; to give to be adopted, Isaus, 66, 4; Demosth. 78, 14; neut. to suffice; used impersonally, ἐκποιεῖ, it is enough. Fr. ἐκ and ποιέω.

'Εκποίπσις, εως, ἡ, a parting with, a sending away; emission of seed, Herodt. iii, 109; discharge; emancipation; a finishing; the giving a child to be adopted. Same Th.

'Eπποίητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, adopted. Æschin. c. Ctes. 9; given in adoption; set free; transferred. Fr. ἐκποίω.

'Eπποκίζω, f. ίσω, to pluck out wool, hair, etc.; to comb, card, Aristoph. Thesm. 567. Fr. ἐκ and πόκος.

Έππολεμέω, ω, f. ήσω, to vanquish or subdue in war, to declare war; to provoke, excite to war, Thucyd. vi, 77. Fr. πολεμέω.

Έπολεμόω, ω, f. ώσω, to stir up or excite to war, Demosth. 30, 20; to make hostile; pas. to be in a state of hostility with, Herodt. iii, 66; with dat. Th. πόλεμος.

Έππολέμωσις, εως, ή, the act of stirring up war; a provocation to war. Same Th.

Έκπολίζω, f. ίσω, to build a city. Fr. in and πόλις.

'Εκπολίοςκίω, ω, f. ήσω, to take a city by siege; to reduce a place, Xen. Hist. vii, 4, 18; ἐκπολιοςκεῖν λιμῶ, to reduce by famine; to expel by force; pas. to be taken by storm, Thucyd. vii, 75; also, to be besieged, Id. vii, 14; pf. pas. ἐκπεπολιόςκημαι, 1. a. ἐξεπολιοςκήθην.

'Επσομπεύω, f. εύσω, to proceed with pomp and ceremony; to march forth with an important air; to divulge; and

Έππομπή, ῆς, ἡ, dismissal, expulsion, banishment; an excursion or expedition, Thucyd. iii, 51; a sally. Fr. in and πίμπω. Έπσονουμίναισιν, Eurip. Med.

245, dat. pl. part. from

'Επσονίω, ω, f. ήσω, to work out, finish by labor, Thucyd. iii, 38; Pind. Pyth. iv, 421; to toil through life, to find out by exertion, Eurip. Ion. 1354; εί

τους θεούς άποντας έππονήσομεν φεάζειν, if we shall accomplish to make the reluctant gods declare, Eurip. Ion. 378; to exercise, cultivate; to practise; to sustain toils or labors, Xen. Cyr. iv, 3, 3; ἐκπονεῖσθαι τὴν δίαιταν, to digest, Id. i, 2, 16; Eurip. Orest. 646; to work off or digest, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 4; mid. to exercise one's self; pas. to be exercised; 1. a. act. iξεπόνησα, pf. pas. ἐκπεπόνημαι, part. εππεπονημένος. Γr. πόνος. Έππονης εύω, f. εύσω, to make wicked or vicious. Th. πονηχός. Εκποντίζω, f. ίσω, to cross the sea. Fr. ix and movros.

Έκπος εύομαι, mid. f. εύσομαι, pf. ἐκπεπός ευμαι, to go out, depart, proceed from, come forth; to march, Xen. Anab. vi, 6, 21; impf. ἐξεπος ευόμην, ου, ετο, 3. sing. pres. imperat. ἐκπος ευέσθω. Fr. ἐχ and πος εύομαι.

'Επτόρευσις, εως, ή, a departure from; emanation. Same Th. 'Επτορευτός, ή, όν, going out or forth, proceeding from.

Έπποςείω, to cause to go out, Eurip. Herc. F. 723; to fetch or bring out; mid. ἐπποςεύομαι, which see.

'Exτορβίω, ω, f. ήσω, s. as ἐκπέρθω, to lay waste, sack or pillage, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1398; to destroy, Soph. Trach. 1094; to demolish; metaphor. to undo. Fr. ἐκ and πέρθω.

'Εκποεθήτως, οςος, δ, a waster, plunderer, ravager, devastator, Eurip. Suppl. 1233. Same Th. 'Επποςθμεύω, f. εύσω, to convey across the sea; to carry off, Eurip. Hel. 1516; mid. to cross the sea. Fr. ix and πορθμεύω. Έπποςίζω, f. ίσω, Att. ιῶ, μf. πόρικα, Plat. Gorg. 522, B; to invent, discover, contrive; provide or procure by any means, to provide, supply, furnish, Soph. Phil. 299; to invent, devise, Eurip. Bacch. 1030; to seek, get, acquire; mid. to provide resources for one's self, Thucyd. i, 125 ; 1. a. act. ἐξεπόρισα, 1. a. mid. ἐξεπορισάμην, 1. a. pas. ἐξεπορίσθην. Τh. πόρος.

Έπσορνεύω, f. εύσω, to be addicted to fornication or lewdness; to commit fornication, L.Χ.Χ. and N. T.; l. a. ἐξεπόρνευσα, part. l. a. ἐκπορνεύσας, ασα, αν. Fr. ἐκ and προνεύω.

'Εκποςπάω, οτ

Έκπου τόω, to fasten with a clasp, to clasp.

Έκποτάομαι, ῶμαι, to fly away, to fly off; πᾶ τὰς φείνας ἐκπετάστασαι; whither has your reason fled? Theoer. xi, 71; to fly out; to flutter, as with joy, θυμὸν ἐκπετάσταμαι, Eurip. Electr. 177; also,

Έκποτίομαι, s. as ἐκποτάομαι, and as ἐκπίτομαι, to fly away, to fly out in quest of any thing; to fly or fall down, as snow, Il. xix, 357. Th. πίτομαι. See preced.

Έππρακτής, οῦ, ὁ, and ἐκπράκτως, οςος, ὁ, a collector of imposts, a tax-gatherer. Fr. πράσσω.

Έππράσσω, Att. ἐκπράττω, f. άξω, to execute, finish, consummate, accomplish, Eurip. Orest. 410; Med. 1302; to inflict punishment; to demand satisfaction, Eurip. Herc. F. 43; Xen. Lac. 814; to put to death, kill, Soph. Æd. C. 1655; to avenge; τὸν Δωριέωςφόνον ἐκπρήξασθαι, to avenge the murder of Dorieus, Herodt. vii, 158; to levy contributions; to exact tribute; Ion. ἐκπεήσσομαι, the same. Fr. πεάττω. Έππραΰνω, f. αϋν $\tilde{\omega}$, to make mild; to soften, appease. Fr. in and πραθνω.

'Εππρεμνίζω, f. ἴσω, to extirpate, eradicate, Demosth. 1073, 27. Th. πρέμνον.

'Εκπρεπής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, preëminent, distinguished above others, Π. ii, 483; beautiful, becoming, Eurip. Alc. 334; it is used by Thucyd. in the sense of unbecoming, dishonorable, iii, 55; èν μέντοι τῷ πολέμῳ οὐδὲν ἐκπρεπέστερον...ἐπάθετε. Fr. ἐκ and πρέπω.

'Εκπρεπόντως, adv. in a distinguished manner. Fr. εκ and πρέπω.

Έκπείπω, to be eminent or remarkable.

'Εκπρεπώς, adv. elegantly, finely, eminently.

Έππρήθω, f. ήσω, to inflame; burn. Fr. in and πρήθω.

'Εκπρήξας, part. 1. a. act. of Ion. πρήττω.

Εκπεήσσω, Ion. for ἐκπεάσσω. Εκπείαμαι (ind. not in use), to ransom, redeem, or deliver; to bribe; impf. ἐξεπειάμην, inf. and part. of the present in use, ἐκπείασθαι, ἐκπειάμενος, to buy off; ἐκπειάμενοι τοὺς κατηγόρους, buying off or bribing the accusers; ἀνίσμαι supplies the present, etc. Th. πείαμαι.

'Εκπείασθαι, pres. inf. of preced.

Έκπειόω. See ἐκπείπμαι.
Έκπειω, f. ισω, to saw off, or through, Thucyd. vii, 25. Fr.

'Εκπροθεσμένως, adv. after the appointed time; and

Έκπρόβεσμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, after the appointed time, too late; too late for any object; too late by a certain time. Fr. ἐκ, πρό, and Θεσμός.

Έππροθέω, f. προθεύσομαι, to run forward from. Fr. έπ, πρό, and θέω.

Έππροθυμέομαι, οῦμαι, to be eager for, to be intent upon, to desire earnestly or eagerly, Eurip. Phæn. 1692. Fr. ἐκ, πρό, and Θύμος.

'Εκπροΐημι, f. ήσω, to send forth, Eurip. Ion. 119. Fr. προΐημι.

Έππροκαλίομαι, οῦμαι, f. καλίσομαι, to send for, to call to, to cause to come forth, Odys. ii, 400. Fr. ἐκ, πρό, and καλίω.

'Εκπροκαλίω, f. ίσω, to call forth. See preced.

'Exπροκρίνω, f. ινῶ, to select in preference from among; pas. to be selected, Eurip. Phæn. 221. Fr. ἐz, πρό, and κρίνω

Έππεολείπω, f. λείψω, 2. a. ἐκπεούλιπον, to go forth and leave; to leave, forsake; to dismiss; pf. λέλοιπα. Fr. ἐκ, πεό, and λείπω.

'Εκπρολίποις, 2. sing. opt., and 'Εκπρολίποντες, nom. pl. part. 2. a. of ἐκπρολείπω.

'Εκπροτιμάω, ω, f. how, to honor beyond others; to distinguish by particular honors, Soph. Antig. 904. Fr. ix, πρό, and τιμάω.

Ἐκπροφέρω, f. προοίσω, to bring or carry forth. Fr. ix, πρό, and φέρω.

'Eππροχίω, ω, f. εύσω, to pour out profusely, to shed, discharge, diffuse, spill from. Th. χίω.

'Εππευμνίζω, f. ίσω, to break off the prow of a ship. Fr. ix and πεύμνα.

Έκπτάομαι, rather ἐκπέτομαι, to fly away or off; ἐκπτήσεται, will fly off, Aristoph. Vesp. 268; 2. aor. mid. ἰξεπτάμην, Plat. Tim. 181, D.

Έκπτάω. See preced.

'Εππτερύσσομαι, to open and shake the wings, as when birds attempt to fly; to flutter; to rejoice. Th. πτίρυζ.

'Εκπτήσομαι, fut. of ἐκπέτομαι.

EKPH EKPY

'Εκστήσσω, f. ήξω, to terrify, scare, alarm, frighten away, Eurip. Hec. 177; 1. α. ἐξέστη-ξα, Dor. ἐξέσταξα.

 $EK\Pi\Omega$

Έπποίω, οῶ, f. οήσω, to terrify, to throw into consternation; to flutter or quiver with desire for any object, Eurip. Cycl. 185; 1. a. pas. ἐξεπποήθην. Fr. ἐκ and πτοίω.

'Εκπτύω, f. ύσω, to spit out, Odys. v, 322; to reject with contempt, to spurn; hence, to express disgust; to abhor; l. a. ἐξέπτὔσω. Fr. ἐz and πτύω.

"Ενπτωμα, ατος, τό, what has fallen out; a fall from; an accident, misfortune; and

"Εκπτωσις, εως, ή, a falling; an accident; a dislocation; a calamity, misfortune; failure. Fr. εκ and πίπτω.

"Εκπτωτος, ου, δ, ή, fallen down or from; decayed. Fr. pf. pas. of ἐιπίπτω.

Έκπυέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to suppurate. Fr. π υέω.

'Eππυνθάνομαι, f. πεύσομαι, to hear or learn from report; to inquire from; to ask; 2. a. ἐξεπὔθόμην, subj. ἐκπύθωμαι, inf. ἐκπυθέσθαι, Eurip. Phæn. 780; Il. x, 308; the prep. governs the gen. Th. πυνθάνομαι.

'Εκπυρηνίζω, f. ίσω, to extract, as a kernel, to shell.

"Εκπύζος, ου, δ, ή, burning; glowing, Herodt. iv, 73; inflamed. Fr. ix and πύζ.

flamed. Fr. ix and $\pi \tilde{\nu}_{\ell}$. Ex $\pi \tilde{\nu}_{\ell}$ iw, $\tilde{\omega}$, to kindle, set on fire; to burn, destroy by fire, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1070; to burn to ashes, burn up; to parch; to heat very hot. Th. $\pi \tilde{\nu}_{\ell}$.

'Εκπυρσεύω, to give a signal with torches; to erect a lighthouse; to set on fire. Th. πῦρ.

'Εκπύρωσις, εως, ή, the setting on fire, burning. Fr. εκ and πυρόω.

εόω.
"Εκπυστος, ου, δ, ή, heard of, discovered; known, reported, divulged, Thucyd. iii, 30. Fr. ἐππυθάνομαι.

'Εκπώγων, ονος, δ, ή, bearded, having the beard grown. Th. πώγων.

Έχπωλίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to sell off. Fr. πωλίω.

"Εκπωμα, ἄτος, τό, a cup or bowl, a goblet; a drinking vessel, bestowed as a gift or reward, Xen. Cyr. v, 5, 12, et passim; Demosth. 384, 13. Fr. pf. pas. of ἐκπίνω.

Έκπωτάομαι, Poet. for έκποτίο-

μαι, ἐκπέτομαι.

Έκραανθεν, Æol. and Epic for ἐκράνθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. pas. of κραίνω. See ἐκραίαινον.

'Επραβόζω, f. ίσω, to drive out with rods or staves, Aristoph. Lys. 576. Fr. εκ and ράβδος.

"Εκράγα, 2. η f. ἐκραγῆναι, inf. 2.
α. pas. of κράζω, 2. α. act. ἔκράγον, 1. α. ἔκραξα, 2. α. pas.
ἐκράγην.

'Εκράγή, ῆς, ἡ, a breach; a disruption, an eruption. Fr. ἐκ and ῥήγνυμι.

Έκςαγῆναι, 2. a. inf. pas. of ἐκςήγνυμι.

Έκράηνα, Dor. for ἐκρήηνα, 1. a. of κραιαίνω, for κραίνω. See ἐκραίαινον.

Έκεμάθην, by syncop. for ἐκεμάθην, 1. a. pas. of κεμάννυμι.

'Εκραίαινον, impf. act. of κραιαίνω, for κραίνω, Π. v, 508; 1. a. pas. ἐκράνθην, and by epenth. ἐκραάνθην. See ἐκράανθεν. 'Εκραίνω, f. ἄνω, to dash out,

Εκραίνω, f. ἄνω, to dash out, scatter forth; to spirt or fly out; to spatter, Eurip. Cycl. 401; 1. a. ἐξέρρᾶνα. Fr. ἐκ and ραίνω.

"Εκράζα, and in 3. pl. ἔκράζαν, 1. a. ind. act. of κράζω.

Έκραύγἄσα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of κραυγάζω. Fr. κραυγή.

Έκεξμάτο, 3. sing. of impf. έκεςμάμην, from κεξμαμαι

Εκρέμω, 2. sing. of ἐκρεμάμην, ἐκρεμακο, and Ion. ἐκρεμακο, and Att. contract. ἐκρέμω, impf. of κρέμαμα, to hang, Il. xv, 18. See κρεμάω.

'Εκρέω, f. ρεύσομαι, to flow or run out, II. xiii, 655; to flow away; to glide or slip away, to escape; to fall off or moult, as feathers; to melt or fall away; transit. to shed, let fall; to escape the memory; to pass away; to be forgotten; pf. act. ἐξερβύνηκα, 2. a. pas. ἐξερβύνην, Plat. Polit. v, 425, D. Th. ρέω

"Εκρηγμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing torn or broken off; a precipice, a steep or craggy place; a breach; an eruption; a ravine; an inundation. Fr. ἐκ and ῥήσσω.

'Eκρήγνῦμι, or -νύω, also, ἐκρήσσω, f. ἐκρήζω, 2. a. ἐξέρραγον, to break out, break asunder, break open; break forth or burst out, Herodt. viii, 74; Soph. Aj. 775; to break up a road; metaphor. to inveigh; οὐ βουλόμενος ἐκραγῆναι ἐς αὐτόν, Herodt. vi, 129; 2. a. pas. ἐξερράγην, 2. f. pas. ἐκραγήσομαι· ἔνθεν

ἐκραγήσονται ποτε ποταμοὶ πυρός, whence shall burst out rivers of fire, Æschyl. Prom. 375. Th. ἑήσσω.

'Επρήηνα, for ἔπρηνα, 1. a. ind. act. of κραιαίνω, for κραίνω, 1. a. ἔπρᾶνα, Att. ἔπρηνα, and, by Poet. pleonasm, ἐπρήηνα, whence κρήηνον, άτω, 1. a. imperat.

"Εκρηξίς, εως, ή, a bursting out or from, a bursting forth; a rupture. Fr. εκ and ἡήγνυμι.

'Eκρίζω, ω, f. ωσω, to root out, eradicate, extirpate, destroy utterly, 1. a. ἐξερρίζωσα, 1. a. pas. ἐξερρίζωθην, part. ἐκρίζωθις, έντος, 1. f. pas. ἐκρίζωθήσομαι. Fr. ἐκ and ρίζα.

'Exgiζωσις, εως, ή, extirpation, eradication. Same Th.

'Εκείθην (ἀπό), Poet. for ἀπεκείθην, 1. a. pas. of ἀποκείνομαι.

"Εκριμμα, ἄτος, τό, what is thrown out; filth, offscouring, ordure. Fr. ρίστω.

ordure. Fr. ρίπτω.
'Εκρίνατ', for ἐκρίνατο, 3. sing.
1. a. m., ἔκρίνου, impf. act. ἐκρίνουτο, 3. pl. impf. pas. of κρίνω.
'Εκρ.νίζω, f. ίσω, Att. τω, to smell out. Fr. ἐκ and ρίν.

Exeivoσαν, 3. pl. impf. of xeivω, for έχεινον, LXX.

'Eκριτίζω, f. ίσω, to rekindle; to inflame; to revive; to rouse, excite. Fr. ἐκ and ριτίζω.

Ἐκριπτέω, and

'Engίπτω, f. ρίψω, 1. a. ἰξέριψα, to throw out; throw out words, utter, Æschyl. Prom. 934; to throw away, reject, expel, Soph. Œd. T. 1412. Fr. ἐκ and ρίπτω.

"Εκριψις, εως, ή, a throwing out or away; rejection, expulsion. Fr. preced.

'Εκζοή, ης, ή, a flowing out, efflux, a discharge; the mouth of a river.

"Exçoos, contract. ἔκρους, οῦ, ὁ, a flowing out, a discharge; a course; the mouth of a river; ἔκροον ἔχουσι ἐς Θάλασσαν, discharge themselves into the sea, Herodt. vii, 129. Fr. ἐκ and ῥίω.

'Èκεούσθην, 1. a. pas., and 'Εκεούσω, 2. sing. 1. a. m. ἐκεουσἄμην, ω, ατο, of κεούω.

'Εκροφάω, an erroneous reading for 'Εκροφέω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to absorb, swallow up, sup up, gulp down, Aristoph. Eq. 360. Fr. ροφέω. 'Εκρύθην, 2. a. ind. pas. of

κεύπτω.

'Eκευίω, obsol. pf. ἐξεἰρίνηκα, to flow or run out; to escape from; to be forgotten; to fall off,

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Aristoph. Av. 104. Fr. in and ρυίω, obsol., s. as ρίω.

·Επεύομαι, f. ύσομαι, to save or deliver from, Eurip. Bacch. 254; 1. a. ἐξερῦσάμην, Æschyl. Prom. 235. Fr. in and ρύω.

"Εκευπτον, impf. of κεύπτω. Ezevois, sws, h, a discharge, a flowing, effusion, efflux.

"Εκεύφα, pf. act. Att. for κέκεὔφa, and

"Εκρυψα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of κεύπτω.

Έχσαγηνεύω, f. εύσω, to catch with a net; to ensnare. σαγήνη.

'Εχσάλάσσω, to shake violently. Έχσαλεύω, f. εύσω, to cast out by the tide, to throw forth; to shake off, Aristoph. Lys. 1028; but the better reading is "xoxaλεύω. Fr. εκ and σαλεύω.

Εχσάόω, f. ώσω, Epic form for ἐχσώζω, to rescue.

Έχσαςχίζω, f. ἴσω, to separate the flesh from the bones, to strip off the flesh. Fr. iz and σάεξ.

Έχσαρχόω, ω, f. ώσω, to cause the flesh to grow out, to grow fat; to become corpulent. Same Th.

Έχσάςχωμα, ἄτος, τό, an excrescence of the flesh. Same Th. 'Εχσαώζω, s. as ἐχσώζω, l. a. ἐξισάωσα, to save from danger.

'Εκσείω, f. είσω, pf. εικα (?), to shake off, eject, cast out, expel; to deter from, Aristoph. Acharn. 344. Fr. σείω.

'Εκσεύομαι, plupf. pas. ἰξέσσυτο, he rushed out, Π . vii, 1; $\beta\lambda$: Φάρων εξέσσυτο νήδυμος θπνος, sweet sleep was expelled from my eyelids, Odys. xii, 366. Fr. ἐκσεύω.

Έχσεύω, pf. pas. ἐξέσσυμαι, plupf. ἐξισσύμην, to drive forth; pas. to rush out, burst forth.

'Eπσημαίνω, f. ανω, to mark out, as by signs; to declare; to signify, indicate, Soph. Electr. 1182. Fr. ix and σημαίνω.

Έχσήπω, f. ήψω, to rot or corrupt entirely; to putrefy. Fr. σήπω.

'Εκσιφωνίζω, f. ίσω, to draw off by a siphon. Th. σίφων.

Εκσιωπάομαι, ωμαι, f. ήσομαι, to maintain profound silence. Fr. σιωπάω.

Έχσχαλεύω, f. εύσω, to rake out, to weed out, Aristoph. Lys. 1028. Fr. in and σκαλεύω.

'Εκσκιδάννυμι, and -άω, obsol. f. ασω, Att. σκιδω, to scatter about, disperse, dissipate. Fr. έκ and σκεδάννυμι.

Έκσκέλλω, f. ελῶ, to scorch, dry up. Fr. σκίλλω.

ΕΚΣΤ

Έχσκευάζομαι, f. m. άσομαι, to carry out, to bring or carry away. Fr. ix and σκευάζομαι. Έκσκευάζω, f. άσομαι, to remove vessels or utensils, to strip or dismantle; 1. a. pas. ἐξεσκευάσθην, was stripped or dismantled, Demosth. 872, 11. See preced. Έκσμάω, ω, f. ήσω, to wipe out, rinse, wash off, purify, Herodt. iii, 148. Fr. ix and σμάω.

Έχσοβίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to drive out, drive away, expel; to frighten away. Fr. iz and σοθέω.

Έχσπάω, ω, f. ἄσω, pf. ἄκα, to drag or pull out, to pluck or draw out, Eurip. Electr. 582; mid. to draw forth one's own, as a sword, etc., Il. vii, 255. Fr. ἐκ and σπάω.

Έκσπένδω, f. σπείσω, to pour out a libation, Eurip. Ion. 1193. Fr. σπένδω.

Έπσπεςματίζω, f. ἴσω, to bear seed, to produce offspring, Numb. • v, 28. Fr. σπέρμα.

Έκσπεύδω, to hasten out. Fr. έκ and σπεύδω.

Έκσπογγίζω, f. ίσω, to wipe out with a sponge. Fr. σπογγίζω. "Εποπονδος, ου, ό, ή, excluded from or not comprehended in a treaty, Xen. Hist. v, 1, 29; Demosth. 216, 7; one who has broken a treaty; contrary to a treaty; with whom no treaty can be made, treaty-proof. Th. σπίν-

Εκστάδιος, ου, δ, ή, of six stadia or furlongs. Fr. έξ and στά-Siov.

"Εκστάσις, εως, ή, a displacement; departure; degeneration, change of state; of the mind, astonishment, amazement, an ecstasy, a trance; doubtful if classical. Fr. ἐξίστημι.

Έχστατικός, ή, όν, having the power of removing or displacing; producing any violent emotion; transported, distracted, frantic; astonished; entranced; enthusiastic, ecstatic; also, depriving of reason. Same Th.

Έχστέλλω, f. στιλώ, to send out, to fit out; to adorn, equip; pas. to be furnished with, adorned, Soph. Œd. T. 1269. στέλλω.

Έκστερεόω, εῶ, f. εώσω, to strengthen, make firm, establish. Fr. ix and στερέος.

Έκστίφω, f. ίψω, to put on, or to take away, a crown or wreath; to crown, decorate with garlands, Eurip. Alc. 172; to decorate, to honor; igeoremulyon, being crowned, or fully decorated, Soph. Œd. T. 3 and 19. Fr. ix and στέφω.

Έχστεμγγίζω, f. ἴσω, to squeeze or press out by drops; to strain out. Fr. in and στράγξ.

Έκστεἄτεία, ας, and

Έκστεάτευσις, εως, ή, a marching out, a military expedition From 'Εκστρατιύω, f. εύσω, and ἐκστρατεύομαι, to march out of one's territory with a hostile army, to take the field, to open a campaign, Thucyd. v, 58; to carry the war into the enemy's country, Xen. Ag. 7, 7; ἐξεστρατεῦσθαι, pf. pas. that the expedition was terminated, Thucyd. v, 55. Fr. έκ and στρατεύω.

 ${f E}$ κστράτοπεδεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, dep. with pf. pas. to encamp without the city; to leave an encampment; έξεστρατοπεδεύετο ως δυνατὸν ἐγγύτατα, he shifted his camp to a place as near as possible, Xen. Cyr. vi, 3, 1. Fr. ix and στρατόπεδον.

Έχστείφω, f. ψω, pf. ἰξίστεοφα, to turn from, i. e. change its natural state; to turn out, to turn inside out; to turn, to change; to reform; ἔκστρεψον ῶς τάχιστα τοὺς σαυτοῦ τρόπους, reform as quickly as possible your manners, Aristoph. Nub. 89; to pervert; to caricature, Aristoph. Nub. 550; pf. pas. εξέστεαμμαι. Τh. στεέφω.

Εχστροφή, ñs, h, a turning from, a complete change; an overthrow. Same Th.

Έκσύομαι, obsol. 1. a. pas. έξισυθην, pf. and plupf. pas. εξέσυμα and εξεσύμην, formed from it. See ἐκσεύομαι.

Έκουρίζω, and ἐκουρίττω, f. ίσω, to hiss at, hiss out of any place; έξεσυρίττετε έχ τῶν θεάτρων, you hissed him out of the theatres, Demosth. 149, 19. Fr. in and συείζω.

Έκσφενδονάω, and -έω, ω, to cast or throw from a sling. Fr. is and σφενδόνη.

Έπσφεαγίζω, f. ίσω, to seal, to take off the sign or seal, which ratified any right; hence, to exclude; pas. to be excluded, is γας έσφεαγισμένοι δόμων καθήμεθ', Eurip. Herc. F. 53. Fr. in and openyis.

Έκτφεάγισμα, ατος, τό, the impression of a seal, a stamp. Same Th.

Έχσχίζω, f. ίσω, to cut out or off; to split off; to divide. Th.

EKTA

σχίζω.

Έκσωζω, f. ώσω, Ερίο ἐκσαόω, to save from danger, to preserve, deliver, rescue, Eurip. Med. 531, 1300; mid. to save one's self, or one's own, Æschyl. Pers. 352; 1. a. pas. ἐξεσώθην. The imperat. of the 1. a. almost always used for the present. Th. σώζω.

Έκσως είω, f. είσω, to heap or pile up, Eurip. Phæn. 1211.

Fr. εκ and σωρεύω.

Έκτα, 3. sing. Dor. for "κτη, of έκτην, ης, η, Dor. ἔκταν, ας, α, 2. a. of κτημι, obsol., Il. xii, 46; Eurip. Herc. F. 423. κτείνω.

'Εκτάδην, and ἐκταδόν, adv. stretched out, at full length; and

Έχτάδιος, ου, δ, ή, and ία, Ion. in, ov, extended, stretched out; also, broad, ample, Il. x, 134. Fr. ix and Telva.

Έπταδόν, adv. in an extended state, at full length, all along. See ἐκτάδην.

'Εκτάθείς, έντος, part. 1. a. pas., έκταθηναι, 1. a. inf. of ἐκτείνω. "Εκτάθεν, Æol. and Epic for έκτάθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. pas. of κτείνω.

Έκταθήσομαι, 1. fut. pas. of έκτείνω.

Έκταῖος, αία, αῖον, of the sixth day; ἀφίκοντο ἐκταῖοι, they arrived on the sixth day, Xen. Anab. vi, 6, 22. Th. Ex.

"Εκτάκα, pf. act. to κτείνω. "Εχταμ', for έχταμε, cut out, 2. a. of τέμνω, Il. xi, 828.

"Εκταμε. See preced.

"Εκτάμα, ατος, τό, any thing extended out, extension. Fr. ix and Tsivw.

"Εκταμεν, Epic for ἐκτάνομεν, 1. pl. 2. a. of κτείνω.

Έπταμένος, and Poet. πτάμενος, Æol. part. pf. pas. of κτείνω.

Έκτάμησι, by Ion. paragoge for ἐκτάμη, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. of

"Entappai, pf. ind. pas., and Έπταμμένος, part. pf. pas. to κτείνω.

Έκτάμνησι, Ion. for ἐκτάμνη, 3. sing. pres. subj. act. of ἐκτάμνω, Ion. and Dor. for ἐκτέμνω, the same, Il. iii, 62. Fr. ix and τέμνω.

'Εκτάμνω, Ion. and Epic for έχτέμνω. See ἐκτέμνω, and also the preceding.

"Εκτάν, 3. pl. 2. a. Poet. for "κ. τασαν, of έκτην, from κτείνω, to kill, *Il.* x, 526.

"Εκτανε, 3. sing. 2. a. act. εκτάνον, of κτείνω.

Eκτάνθαι, pf. inf. pas., and 'Εκτάνθην, 1. a. pas., and

"Εκτάνον, 2. a. act. to κτείνω. Έκτανύω, f. ύσω, the same with

ἐκτείνω, to stretch out, extend, Il. xi, 843; 1. a. pas. he lay stretched out on his back, Il. vii, 271. Τh. τείνω.

"Εκταζις, εως, ή, a ranging in order, a drawing up in order of battle. Fr. ἐκτάττω.

 Έκταπεινόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to bring down to a humble state, to depress. Fr. in and ransivos.

'Εκταρακτικός, ή, όν, having power to disturb or disorder, causing disturbance. Fr. iz and ταςάττω.

Έχτάραζις, εως, ή, a disturbance, disorder; commotion, agitation. Same Th.

Έχταςάσσω, Att. -άττω, f. άξω, pf. ἐπτετάρἄχα (?), to disturb or trouble exceedingly; to throw into confusion ; (κοιλίαν) to cause a diarrhœa ; 1. α. ἐξετάęαξα, 1. a. pas. ἐξεταςάχθην, μf. pas. ἐκτετάςαγμαι. Fr. ἐκ and ταξάσσω.

Ἐκταςθέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to terrify greatly; to tremble with fear, to be much afraid. Fr. in and τας δέω.

"Εκτας, by syncop. for "κτεινας, 2. sing. 1. α. to κτείνω.

Έχτἄσις, εως, ή, a stretching out, a lengthening, extension, Plat. Polit. vii, 526, D; also, the figure of speech called ectasis, by which a short syllable is lengthened. Fr. extelyw.

Έχτάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. άξω, (ἐχτάττομαι, most frequently,) to draw up in order of battle; to set in order, to arrange; to dispose, Xen. Cyr. vi, 2, 4; mid. to take one's station in the line, Id. vi, 3, 11; pas. to be disposed or arranged, Id. v, 4, 5. Th. τάσσω or τάττω.

Έκτᾶσω, Dor. for ἐκτήσω, 2. sing. 1. a. m. of κτάομαι.

"Επτάτο, 3. sing. plupf. of πτείνω. Έκτἄτός, ή, όν, extended, Plat. $\it Tim.$ 44, $\it E$; expanded; that can be extended. Th. τείνω.

'Εκταφεεύω, f. εύσω, to dig out; excavate; to dig trenches. Fr. έκ and ταφεεύω.

Έκτεάτο, Ion. for εκτηντο or εκέκτηντο, 3. pl. plupf. pas.; so ἐκτέἄται, Ion. for ἔκτηνται, 3. pl. pf.; but "extnuas is used Ion. or Att. for κέκτημαι, as also enthobal for nexthobal, pf. inf. of κτάομαι.

Έκτεθέντα, acc. sing. masc. part. 1. a. pas. of ἐκτίθημι.

Έκτεθεαμμένους, acc. pl. part. pf. pas. of εκτεέφω.

Έκτείνας, αντος, part. 1. a. act. "εκτεινον, άτω, imperat. act. of ἐκτείνω.

*Externs, 3. sing. 1. a., and "Extelyov, atw, imperat., and

"ExTEINON, ES, E, impf. of KTEINW. 'Εκτείνω, f. έκτενῶ, pf. ἐκτέτἄκα, to stretch out, extend; to lengthen out, Æschyl. Ag. 890; Eum. 192; to strain; to draw out; πᾶσαν προθυμίην ἐκτείνειν, to exert all your zeal, Herodt. vii, 40; εν γὰς εκτενεῖ σ' έπος, for one word shall lay you prostrate, Eurip. Med. 585; pas. to be stretched, strained, racked; ixτεταμένοι πορεύεσθαι, to march in a long line, Xen.; ἐκτειναμένους την άρμονίαν, giving the full harmonious note, Aristoph. Nub. 967; 1. a. ¿Žítelva, 1. a. imperat. ἔκτείνου, άτω, part. 1. a. act. ἐκτείνας, and ἐκταθήσεται, 3. sing. f. pas., Eurip. Alc. 376; pf. pas. ἐκτέταμαι, I am on the rack, in my affrighted mind, Soph. (Ed. T. 153; ENTETAμένος, extended or lying at full length; 1. a. pas. ἐξετάθην. Fr. in and Teiva.

Έκτειχίζω, f. ίσω, to fortify completely, to enclose with a wall or rampart, Thucyd. vii, 4; to finish a wall. Fr. ix and Teixos. Έκτεκνόομαι, ουμαι, to bring forth children, to produce, to give birth to; also, to beget children, Eurip. Ion. 441. Th. TEXYOV.

Έκτελέοιτ', for εκτελέοιτε, 2. pl. pres. opt., and

Έκτελέσαις, Æol. for ἐκτελέσας, part. I. a. of ἐκτελέω.

Ἐπτελευτάσει, Dor. for ἐπτελευτήσει, 3. sing. f. act. of

Έκτελευτάω, ῶ, ƒ. ήσω, to finish, to bring to a close, Soph. Trach. 169. Fr. τελευτάω.

Έκτελέω, f. έσω, pf. ἐκτετέλεκα, to finish, complete, accomplish, fulfil, bring to an end; to perfect or reach perfection, Aristoph. Vesp. 1030; to perpetrate; 1. a. ἐξετέλεσα, 1. a. subj. ἐκτελέσω, ης, η, 1. a. inf. ἐκτελέσαι ἐκτετέλεσται, is brought to an end, Odys. xxii, 5. Fr. έκ and τέλος.

Ἐκτελής, έος, δ, ή, finished, brought to an end, completed; full-grown, adult, Eurip. Ion.

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780; ripe, mature. Fr. ix and

*Εκτίμνω (Epic and Ion. ἐκτάμνω), f. ἐκτέμῶ, pf. ἐκτίτμηκα,
2. a. ἰξέτἄμον, also ἰξέτεμον,
Plat Polit. iii, 411, B; Soph.
Trach. 1186; 2. a. inf. ἐκταμεῶ, to cut off, Π. i, 460; to
cut from, Π. xii, 149; to cut
out, cut down to; to castrate,
Herodt. viii, 105; Xen. Cyr. v,
2. 13; 3, 5; 2. pf. ἐκτέτομα,
obsol. 1. a. pas. ἐξετμήθην, pf.
pas. ἐκτέτμημαι, Plut. Polit. viii,
564, C. Th. τέμνω.

'Eπτίνεια, ας, 'n, extension; perseverance, continuance, assiduity; intentness, earnestness; abundance; ἐν ἐκτενεία, intensely; assiduously, continually, for ἐκτενῶς. Fr. ἐκ and τείνω.

'Εκτενίστεςον, adv. more intently or zealously, more earnestly, compar. of

'Exτενής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, extended, stretched out, strained; intent upon; continual, assiduous, zealous, Æschyl. Suppl. 961; ardent; hence, ἐκτενέως, Ion. for ἐκτενῶς.

Έπτενῶ, f. ind. act. of ἐπτείνω.
'Ἐπτενῶς, with all one's might, earnestly, zealously; intensely; promptly; with prolixity. Fr. ἐκτείνω.

Ez Téov, neut. of

Extios, α , ov, verbal adj. from $f_{\mathcal{X}}\omega$, to have; (one) must have; to be had, to be held, Xen. Mem. iii, 11, 2.

Έκτεταμένως, adv. like ἐκτενῶς. Έκτεινς, ἐως, ὁ, a sextarius or measure, the sixth part of a μέδιμνος, and containing I gallon and 7.8576 pints, or a little short of six quarts, Aristoph. Eccles. 547. Th. ἔξ.

'Εκτιφείω, ω, f. ώσω, to burn to cinders; to reduce to ashes. Fr. in and τιφείω.

Έπτεχνάομαι, ωμαι, f. ήσομαι, to invent; to plot. Fr. έπ and τέχνη.

Extn, fem. of "xros, sixth.

Εκτήκω, f. ήξω, pf. ἰκτίτηκα, aor. ἰξίτακο, Eurip. Hec.; to melt down, Aristoph. Nub. 769; to dissolve; to cause to dissolve; to press out a liquid; to pine or waste away; cause to waste or pine, Eurip. Hec. 433; to consume or destroy; pas. to be wasted away, consumed, effaced, Hischyl. Prom. 533. Fr. ἰκ and τήκω.

"Εκτημαι, for κίκτημαι, Ion. or Att. pf., and 'Εκτημένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. of κτάομαι.

Έκτημόριοι, ων, οί, farmers in Attica, who received a sixth part of the produce for cultivating public lands. Fr. "κτος and μείρω.

Έκτημόριον, ου, τό, a sixth part.
"Εκτην, -ης, η, 2. a. act. of κτημι, obsol.; Homer uses the Doric
form "κτα, Il. vi, 205; s. as
κτίνω.

"Εκτηνται, for κέκτηνται, 3. pl. pf. of κτάομαι.

Έκ τήνω, scil. χεόνω, Dor. for ἐξ ἐκείνου χεόνου, from that time. Ἐκτησἄμην, ω, ἄτο, in 3. pl. ἐκτήσαντο, 1. a. m. of κτάομαι.

Έκτῆσθαι, by aphær. Ion. or Att. for κεκτῆσθαι, pf. inf. pas. of ἔκτημαι, for κέκτημαι, pf. of κτάομαι.

Ἐκτήσω, 2. sing. 1. a. of κτάομαι.

Έκτίθεμαι, to expose, set forth; to relate, explain; impf. iξετιθέμην, σο, το, 2. a. m. iξεθέμην, σο, το, and in 3. pl. iξέθεντο, 1. a. pas. iξετέθην, part. iκτεθείς, exposed. From

'Επτιθεύω, f. εύσω, to nurse, bring

'Exτίθημι, f. ἐκθήσω, 1. a. ἐξέθηκα, to place or set out; to cast out; to expose, Soph. Phil. 5; to expose an infant, Aristoph. Nub. 527; to set forth, explain, Demosth. 485, 17; to declare, propose; publish, enact, make known; 1. a. pas. ἐξετίθην, part. ἐκτεθείς (παῖς), a child exposed, Eurip. Ion. 348. Fr. ἐκ and τίθημι.

Έκτιθηνέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to nurse, rear. Fr. τιθηνέω.

'Εκτικός, ή, όν, pertaining to the habit, condition, or constitution; habitual; constant; hectic; also, one who has a hectic fever. Th. ἔχω.

'Επτίκτω, f. ἐκτέξομαι, to bring forth, bring into the world; 2. a. ἐξέτεκον, 2. pf. ἐκτέτοκα. Fr. τίκτω.

Έχτικῶς, adv. habitually or firmly.

'Εκτίλλω, f. Ιλῶ, to pull or pluck out; to extirpate, remove, Demosth. 1251, 26. Fr. ἐκ and τίλλω.

Εκτιμάω, f. ήσω, to esteem or honor greatly; to value highly, to overvalue, Longin. 47; pf. pas. εκτιτίμημαι. Fr. τιμάω.

pas. εκτετιμημαι. Pr. τιμαω. "Εκτιμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, being without honor, unhonored, degraded; not honoring, Soph. Electr. 235. Fr. λε and τιμή.

'Εκτιναγμός, οῦ, ὁ, a shaking off or from; a concussion. Fr. ix and τινάσσω.

'Εκτιναξάμενος, part. 1. a. act., and

'Εκτινάζατε, 2. pl. 1. a. imperat. of

Έκτινάσσω, f. άξω, to shake off, shake out, strike out, expel, remove from; ἐκ δὲ τίναχθεν (for τινάχθησαν) ἐδόντες, and his teeth were struck out, Il. xvi, 348; l. a. ἐξετίναξα, l. a. m. ἐξετιναξάμην, part. l. a. m. ἐκτιναξάμενος. Fr. ἐκ and τινάσσω.

'Εκτιννύω, f. ύσω, and

Έκτίνυμι, and ἐκτίννυμι, and

Έχτινω, f. τσω, from έχτίω, to pay off, repay, ἄργει δ' ἐκτίνων καλὰς τροφάς, Æschyl. S. Theb. 530; to requite, Thucyd. v, 49; Eurip. Orest. 447; ix. τίνειν τὸ ὄφλημα, to pay a debt, Demosth. 998, 25; to expiate, atone for; extinein the dixne, to pay the penalty, or suffer the punishment, Aristoph.; extiver χάριν, to requite a favor, καὶ ἀναξίαν χάριν ἐκτινόντων τῆ πόλει, Plat. Menex. 242, C; mid. to exact payment of; to avenge one's self upon ; pf. pas. ἐκτέτισµai, Plat. Phæd. 297, A; Soph. Aj. 297. The , of the present is long with the Epic writers, and short with the Attic. Th. Tiw. Έχτίομαι. See preced.

"Εκτίσε, 1. a. ind. act. of ατίζω, Odys. xi, 262.

"Εκτίσις, εως, ἡ, a paying, payment of a debt; expiation, punishment; to make a payment, τὴν ἔκτισιν ποιεῖσθαι, Demosth. 834, 27; reparation, satisfaction; penalty; and

"Εκτισμα, ἄτος, τό, a fine, penalty, or punishment, Plat. Polit. x, 615, B. Th. τίω.

"Εκτισμαι, pf. pas. of κτίζω.
'Εκτιστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who exacts

payment; an avenger. Fr. iz and τ iv ω .

'Eπτιτεώσκω, f. iκτεώσω, from obsol. iκτεόω, to wound through; to cause to miscarry, or to bring forth an abortion, Herodt. iii, 32; neut. to miscarry. Fr. ix and τιτεώσκω.

Έκτίω, f. tτω, to punish; to pay, repay; release, expiate. Fr. τίω.

"Εκτμημα, ἄτος, τό, a piece cut out or off. Fr. ἐκ and τέμνω. "Εκτοθεν, and ἔκτοθι, adv., for ἔκτοσθεν, and ἔκτοσθι, without, out of, on the outside; separately,

apart from; governs the gen. Fr. ExTos.

"Εκτοθι, adv. See εκτοθεν.

Εκτοιχωρῦχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to break into a house and plunder it. Fr. έκ and τοιχωρυχέω. Extoxiza, f. iow, and Att. in,

ιεῖς, ιεῖ, to lend on interest. Fr. Taxos.

'Εκτολμήσας, part. 1. a. act. of έκτολμάω.

'Εκτολυπεύσας, part. 1. a. act. of 'Εκτολύπεύω, f. εύσω, originally, to wind quite off, and hence, to complete a tedious work, to finish, bring to an end. Fr. iz and τολυπεύω.

Έκτομή, ñs, h, a cutting off, a cutting out, excision; emasculation, Herodt. iii, 48; a window; and

Έκτομίας, ου, δ, and έκτομος, emasculated, gelded; an eunuch; Ion. extopins, Herodt. vi, 9. Fr. ix and TEHNW.

'Επτομίς, ίδος, ή, that cutteth off or cutteth; any thing cut off, a cutting. Fr. ix and τέμνω.

"Εκτονα, 2. pf. of κτείνω.
"Εκτονος, ου, δ, ή, strained; relaxed; out of tune, discordant. Fr. ix and Tsivw.

'Επτοξεύω, f. εύσω, to shoot arrows out of Xen. Anab. vii, 8, 8; to shoot off or away; to exhaust (properly a quiver by shooting away the arrows); to spend or consume; τὸ σῶφεον έξετόξευσε φρενός, and your prudence has exhausted itself, i. e. has deserted you, Eurip. Androm. 365; Aristoph. Plut. 34; pas. to be shot away, exhausted, Herodt. i, 214. Th. 7620v. 'Εκτοπίζω, f. ίσω, to remove, to displace, send away; to depart from a place; to settle in a distant country. Fr. in and ro-TO5.

Έκτόπιος, ου, δ, ή, removed from his or its place; displaced; กิงบ์σατ' ἐκτόπιαν, you kept off, averted, or exterminated, Soph. Œd. T. 166; out of the way, Id. 1340. Fr. in and ToTos.

Έκτοπιστέος, έα, έον, and έκτοπιστικός, ή, όν, that ought to be removed from the place; frequently changing place. Same Th.

Επτοπιστικός, ή, όν. See preced. "Εκτοπος, ου, δ, ή, removed from his or its place; absent; unusual, strange; absurd, extraordinary, Aristoph. Av. 1474; foreign, strange; ἄςουςαν ἔκτοπον, a remote land, Soph. Trach. 32; οὐδένος πρὸς ἐκτόπου, by no stranger or foreigner, Id. 1122. Fr. in and ronos.

'Εκτόπως, adv. wonderfully; excessively; absurdly. Same Th. "Εκτος', for "Εκτοςα, acc. sing. of "ExTue.

Έκτορέω, ω, f. ήσω, to bore through, to pierce. Fr. ix and τορέω.

Εκτορίδης, ου, δ, the son of Hec-

'Επτορνεύω, f. εύσω, to turn in a lathe, to fashion or shape. Fr. έκ and τοςνεύω.

"Extos, n, ov, the sixth. Th. εξ. Έκτός, adv. without, out of; abroad; except, besides; as a prep. with gen., without; ἐκτὸς εί μή, except that, unless, 1 Cor. xv, 2 (see εἰ μή); ἡ ἐκτὸς θάλασσα, the outer or Atlantic ocean; of intos, strangers; of ἐκτὸς λόγων, those without learning, the illiterate; ἐκτὸς εἶναι, to be free from, Æschyl. Choëph. 1027 ; χώςει έκτός, get you gone; ἐπεί τε καὶ ἐκτὸς πέντς ήμεςων έγένετο, and likewise five days had elapsed, Herodt. iii, 80. Th. iz or ig.

"Εκτοσε, or έκτοτε, adv. out of, from. Fr. extós.

"Εκτοσθε, οτ

"Εκτοσθεν, Poet. also εκτοθεν, adv. out, outside, without, from without, abroad; with gen. τός, the same. Th. έκ.

"Εκτοσθι, and εκτοθι. See εκτοθεν. "Εκτοτε, adv. thenceforth, from that time, since then. Fr. ix and Tote.

'Επτραγωδέω, ω, f. ήσω, and 'Επτραγωδίζω, f. ίσω, to rehearse a tragedy, to describe or relate tragically, Longin. 15; to exaggerate; to declaim pompously. Fr. έκ and τραγωδέω.

Ἐκτράπεζος, ου, δ, ή, rejected from the table, i. e. not to be eaten, Lucian Somn. c. 4. Fr. ix and τράπεζα.

Έκτεαπέλοισι, dat. pl. Ion. from 'Επτράπελος, ου, ό, ή, out of the way; extraordinary, strange, monstrous; unpolished, inelegant; loathsome, disgusting. Fr. εκ and τρέπω.

'Επτεμπη, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. pas., εκτεαπήσομαι, 2. f. pas. of επτεέπομαι.

'Επτράχηλίζω, f. ίσω, to throw off over his neck, as a horse does his rider, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 8; to break the neck, Aristoph. Nub. 1509; to make proud; mid. to break one's own neck; to receive a hurt; 1. a. pas. ἐξετραχηλίσθην. Fr. έκ and τράχηλος.

*Επτραχῦνω, f. ὄνῶ, to make rough, to exasperate. Th. τεαχύς.

Εκτεέπομαι, Ιοπ. ἐκτεάπομαι, to turn aside, to get out of one's way, Herodt. vi, 34; to deviate from ; si δ' οὖν τι κἀκτεέποιτο τοῦ πρόσθεν λόγου, if then he should deviate in any respect from his former statement, Soph. Œd. T. 851; to turn aside from; to turn from, to dislike, to avoid; to degenerate, with acc.; pas. to be turned from, to be changed, 2. a. mid. ἐξετραπόμην, 2. a. pas. ἐξετράπην, ης, η, 2. f. pas. ἐκτραπήσομαι. See next.

Έκτεέπω, f. έψω, pf. τέτεοφα, to turn from, turn away from; to turn out of the way, Soph. Œd. T. 806; to avert, dissuade; to cause to turn aside; to wrest; to cause to give way to, Eurip. Bacch. 788; to turn from one upon another (with zis), Æschyl. Ag. 1443. See preced.

Έκτεέφω, f. ἐκθεέψω, 2. pf. ἐκτιτροφα, 1. α. ἐξέθρεψα, 2. α. pas. ἐξετεάφην, pf. pas. ἐκτέθεαμμαι, to nourish or bring up from childhood; to rear; to educate, Nen. Anab. vii, 218; Soph. Œd. Τ 827; δ ἐκτρέφων, a supporter, a patron, Aristoph. Nub. 515; mid. to bring up one's own, Eurip. Med. 1346; to train, etc. Th. τεέφω.

Εκτείχω, f. θείξομαι, commonly δραμουμαι, to run out, run away from, run before; to sally out; to run or shoot up, as the stalk of a plant; 2. a. ἐξέδυἄμον, pf. ἐκδεδράμηκα. Τh. τρέχω. Ἐκτριαινόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to shake

or to strike with a trident.

'Εκτειδήσομαι, 2. f. pas. of Έπτειδω, f. ίψω, pf. ιφα (?), to rub off, rub out; to wear out; to cancel, to destroy utterly, Herodt. xi, 37; Biov Exteiceiv, to bring life to a wretched end, to wear out one's life, Soph. Æd. T. 428; to strike out; πῦς ῥᾶον ἄν τις ἐκτείψειε, one would sooner strike out fire, Xen. Cyr. ii, 2, 8; to smooth or polish; pas. to be afflicted or wretched; κάκιον ὄστις ἐκτριδήσεται ποτέ, who shall ever be more fearfully afflicted, Soph. Œd. T. 428. Th. τείδω.

"Εκτειμμα, ατος, τό, any thing used to rub or wipe with, a napkin, a towel. Fr. ix and reibw.

Έκτείψαι, 1. a. inf. act. of ixτείδω.

"Εκτειψις, εως, ή, a rubbing out or off, a blotting out or effacing, a destroying, cancelling. Fr.

ix and Toila.

'Εκτροτή, ñ; h, the act of turning aside or out of the way; deviation; a digression; ἐκτρο-πὴ λόγων, Æschin. 83, 26; ἐκτροτὴ ὁδοῦ, the turn-off of a road, a by-way; a canal for diverting the course of a river; an escape from, Æschyl. Prom. 915. Fr. ἐκ and τρέπω.

Εκτροτίο, ου, τό, an inversion of the lower eyelids. Fr. ἐκ and τρέπω.

*Εκτροπος, ου, δ, ή, turned aside, going out of the way; removed; remote; also, ill-mannered; disagreeing. From ἐκτρέπω.

'Επτροφή, ñ, , h, a breeding or bringing up; maintenance; education. Th. τρέφω.

'Εκτροχάζω, f. άσω, to run out, to run through, to narrate. Th. τρόχος.

Έπτευγάω, ω, f. ήσω, to gather grapes or other ripe fruit in harvest. Fr. τευγάω.

Έπτευπάω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. επτεσεύπηπα, Aristoph., to make a hole out, to bore out; intrans. to creep out by a hole or aperture, Aristoph. Eccles. 337. Fr. εx and τευπάω.

Έκτουφάω, ω, f. ήσω, to become luxurious, to live luxuriously, Plut. Alex. Fr. in and τουφάω, in the same sense.

Έκτουχόω, ῶ, ƒ. ώσω, to diminish, destroy, consume, wear out, exhaust, Thucyd. vii, 48. Fr. ἐκ and τρύχω.

Έκτεωγω, f. mid. ωξομαι, to gnaw away, gnaw off a part of any thing, erode, corrode, eat up, ἐκτεωξεται, Aristoph. Vesp. 155. Fr. ἐκ and τεωγω.

"Εκτεωμα, ατος, τό, an abortion or premature birth, Aristot. Hist. 1n. From ἐκτιτεώσκω.

"Εκτοωσις, εως, ή, an abortion. Same Th.

'Εκτυλίσσω, f. ίζω, to roll out, untwine, Plat. Locr. 97, C. Fr. τυλίσσω.

*Εκτυτ:, 3. sing. 2. a. act. of κτυτίω· μάλα μεγάλ' ἔκτυπε, he thundered awfully loud, II. xvii, 595.

*Εκτύπος, ου, δ, ή, formed after a model, moulded; engraved, imprinted, embossed; τὸ ἔκτυ-πον, a model. Fr. ἐκ and τύπτω.

Έκτυπόω, ω, f. ωσω, to form after a model; to mould, fashion, stamp, engrave; to express, represent; to emboss. I'r. ix and τυπόω, s. as τύπτω.

'Εκτύπωμα, ατος, τό, an impression, a stamp, an image, a representation; and

'Εκτύπωσις, εως, ή, the same. Fr. έκτυπόω.

'Εκτυφλόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make blind, to deprive of sight, Herodt. ix, 93; Aristoph. Plut. 301; and

'Εκτύφλωσις, εως, ή, the act of making blind or depriving of sight. Th. τυφλός.

'Εκτυφόω, ω, and

'Εκτῦφω, f. ἐκθύψω, 1. a. ἔξέθυψα, to reduce to smoke; to cause to smoke; to make to burn slowly; to puff up with pride; to render conceited; pas. to be puffed up. Th. τύφω.

"Εκτως, οςος, δ, Hector, the leader of the Trojans, and son of Priam; but

"Εκτως, οςος, δ, that holds; an anchor; δ ἄναξ καὶ δ ξετως σχεδὸν ταυτὸν σημαίνει, Plat. Crat. 393, A. Th. ἔχω.

'Eκτδανον, 2. a. act. of κυδαίνω, or impf. of κυδάνω, Il. xiv, 73; to boast, glory, Il. xx, 42. "The line, in all the editions, offends against the rules of versification; it should run thus: 'Γίως μὲν' 'Αχαιοὶ μεγάλ' ἐκύδα-

νον, οὕνεκ' 'Αχιλλεύς.

□ |- □ □ | " Dunbar.

But since Wolff's first edition of Homer, (in which he made a conjectural emendation, — Τίως ἄς' 'Αχαιοί, — which he did not retain,) the received reading has been, Τίως 'Λχαιοί μεν μέγα κύδανον, οὕνεκ' Αχιλλεύς, which is followed in Prof. Felton's edit. Heyne, however, retains Wolff's emendation, though not resting on any manuscript authority.

'Εκυδάσσαο, 2. sing. 1. a. m. Ion. and Poet., contract. ἐκυδάσω, of κυδάζω.

"Εκύθον, 2. a. act. of κεύθω.

'Εκύει, 3. sing. impf. of κυέω.
'Εκϋκα, 3. sing. impf. of κυκάω,
Odys. x, 235.

'Εκύκλωσα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of κυκλόω.

'Εκυρά, ας, ή, and Ion. ἐκυρή, ῆς, ή, a husband's mother, a mother-in-law, Il. xxii, 451; a step-mother; usually, πενθερά.

Έκυρή, ης, η. See preced. ΈΚΥΡΟ'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, a step-father, a husband's father, a father-inlaw, Il. iii, 172; elsewhere, πινβιρός and -ρά, a wife's father and mother.

"Εκυρσα, and 3. pl. "κυρσαν, 1. a. ind. act. of κύρω, Æol. κύρω. 'Εκυρώθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of κυρώω.

"Εκύσε, 3. sing. 1. a. act. of κύω, Odys. xxiii, 208.

"Εκυψε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of κύπτω.

'Εκφαγείν, 2. a. of

'Εκφάγω, to eat up, to corrode; used only in the aorist.

'Εκφαιδεύνω, f. ῦνῶ, to make very bright or clear, Eurip. Bacch. 757. Fr. ἐκ and φαιδεύνω.

Έχφαίνω, f. ανῶ, to show forth, bring to light, make known or manifest; to publish, to reveal; ἐκφαίνειν λόγον, to make a statement or declaration, Herodt. vii, 160; to blazon, Plat. Menex. 246, E; to show; Ι. α. ἰζέφηνα, Xen. Anab. iii, 1, 11; έχ-Φήνας την ξωυτοῦ γνώμην, having made known his opinion, Herodt. v, 36; 2. pf. ἐκπέφηνα, mid. ἐκφαίνομαι, to make one's appearance, to appear, to become visible; to become distinctly known; with els, in Soph. Antig. 307, where it implies the idea of bringing to, as well as causing to appear (Woolsey's note), to show clearly; 1. a. pas. Poet. ἐξεφαάνθην, Il. iv, 468; 2. a. pas. ίξεφάνην, 2. fut. επφανήσομαι. Fr. έκ and φαίνω.

'Εκφάνδην, or ἐκφάδην, adv. openly, publicly. Fr. ἐκφαίνω.

"Εκφάνην, for ἐξεφάνησαν, Poet. and Bœot. 3. pl. 2. a. pas. of the same verb.

'Εκφάνής, ίος, ὁ, ἡ, manifest, conspicuous, evident, Æschyl. Eum. 235; apparent, plain; splendid, illustrious. Same Th.

"Εκφαντος, ου, δ, ή, made clear, revealed, divulged. Same Th. Έκφάντως, οςος, δ, one who makes known, discloses; an interpreter. Fr. ἐκφαίνω.

'Exφανῶς, adv. plainly, manifestly.

'Εκφάσθαι, to speak or utter, inf. 2. a. mid. of ἔκφημι.

"Εκφάσις, εως, ή, utterance; a declaration, edict, Herodt. vi, 129. Fr. in and φημί.

'Εκφατνίζω, ίσω, to clean out amanger, to clear out. Fr. iz and φάτνη.

'Εκφάτως, adv. in a distinct voice, clearly, Lischyl. Ag. 689; also, beyond words to express,

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ineffably, i. e. impiously. Fr. iz and φημί.

Έκφανλίζω, and ἐκφλαυρίζω, f. ίσω, to hold in no esteem, to despise; to slight or undervalue, reject. Fr. ἐκ and φαυλίζω. Ἐκφερέμεν, Ion. for ἐκφέρειν, pres. inf. of ἐκφέρω.

Εκφερεμυθέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to divulge abroad. Fr. εκ, φέρω, and μῦθος.

Έπφέρω, f. ἐξοίσω, 1. a. ἐζήνεγκα, pf. έξενήνοχα, 2. a. έξήνεγκον, to carry or bring out; to bring forward; to bring out a corpse, hence, to bury, Eurip. Alc. 732; Plat. Phæd. 115, E; to bear away or off, as a prize; to carry off under concealment, Odys. xviii, 469; to publish, Demosth. 898, 3; to make known; ἄν ἐξενέγκω αὐτῆς τὸν λόγον, if I make known or publish her speech, Plat. Menex. 236, C; to report; καὶ εὐχὴν δέ τινες αὐτοῦ ἐξέφερον, and some reported his wish, Xen Anab. i, 9, 7; to propose, produce; to bring forth, divulge; to betray, to lead astray; to start forth, Il. xxiii, 376; mid. to carry off what belongs to one's self, to obtain, Xen. Cyr. i, 15; to declare one's opinion, Herodt. v, 36; pas. to be carried away or borne from; to be cast out of; to be cast on shore; to be carried out for burial, Eurip. Alc. 617; f. mid. ¿ξοίσομαι, with a pas. signif., Herodt. viii, 76; 1. a. mid. ἐξηνεγκάμην, 1. f. pas. εξοισθήσομαι, Eurip. Suppl. 571. Fr. έκ and φέρω. 'Εκφεύγω, f. εύξομαι, Att. ευζοῦμαι, γf. ἐκπέφευγα, 2. α. ἐξέφὔyou, to escape from by flight; with. gen., to run away from, to flee from; to escape notice, Demosth. 236, 22; to escape, with acc., Æschyl. Prom. 516; to get beyond a period of life, Plat. Polit. 268, E. In the Œd. T. of Soph. 840, the 1. sing. of the opt. is ἐκπεφευγοίην. Τh. φεύγω.

'Εκφεύξη, 2. sing., and

Έκφευξόμεθα, 1. pl. 1. fut. of εκφεύγω.

"Εκφημι, to speak out, to declare, to announce; to speak distinctly. Fr. έκ and φημί.

'Εκφθείρομαι, to go forth to destruction; to go to ruin; 2. a. pas. ἐξεφθάρην · ἐχθὲς δὲ μετὰ ταῦτ' ἐκφθαρεὶς οἰκ οἶδ' ὅποι, having gone forth to the mischief, I know not whither, Aristoph. Pac. 72; ἐξεφθαρμένη, ut-

terly ruined, Eurip. Hec. 663. Fr. ἐκ and φθείρω.

'Εκφθείζω, usually in the passive; see preced.

'Επφθίνω, to ruin utterly; in 3. plupf. pas. ἐξέφθιτο οἶνος νηῶν, (the wine) had all been consumed out of the ships; so, ἰξέφθινται, they have utterly perished, Æschyl. Pers. 891; Odys. ix, 163; xii, 329; also,

'Εκρθίω, f. ίσω, to consume; to destroy totally; to expend, use up, etc. Fr. ἐκ and φθίω. See preced.

Έχφιλέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήτω, to love passionately or dearly. Fr. iχ and φ ιλίω.

'Επφλίγω, f. ίζω, to consume by fire, Aristoph. Pac. 608; to burn up. Fr. ἐπ and φλίγω. 'Επφλυᾶςίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to mock, deride, banter. Fr. φλῦαρίω. 'Επφλύζω, f. ύσω, to boil up, to

'Εκφλύζω, f. ύσω, to boil up, to effervesce; to give vent to. Th. φλύω.

'Εκφοδέομαι, οῦμαι, to be terrified or frightened; to dread; mid. of 'Εκφοδέω, f. ήσω, pf. ἐκπεφόδη-κα(?), to frighten out of one's senses, to terrify greatly; 1. a. ἐξεφόδησα, Eurip. Orest. 264. Fr. ἐκ and φοδέω.

Έκφος πόρου, ου, τό, a frightful object, a bugbear. Same Th.

"Εκφοδος, ου, δ, ħ, frightened, terrified, dismayed. Same Th. 'Εκφοινίσσω, Att. -ίττω, f. ίξω, to make red or bloody; to stain with blood, Eurip. Phæn. 42. Fr. ἐκ and φοινίσσω.

'Εκφοιτάω, ω, f. ήτω, to go out frequently, Eurip. Electr. 320; to go out of one's senses, to become insane. Fr. ix and φοιτάω.

Έκφοίτησις, εως, $\dot{\eta}$, a going forth frequently. Same Th.

Exφορά, ᾶς, ἡ, a carrying out or away, particularly, of a corpse to burial; a funeral, in Lat. exsequiæ; ἐκφορὰν γὰρ τοῦδς Θήσομαι νεκροῦ, Demosth. 1160, 14; Τhucyd. ii, 34; εἶναι δ' ἀτίμον ἐκφορᾶς φίλων ντο, but to be unhonored with a funeral by his friends, Æschyl. S. Theb. 1015; Eurip. Alc. 434; a projection; a running off, as a horse; a publishing, divulging, or betrayal. Fr. ἐκφέρω.

'Εκφος έομαι, οῦμαι, and

Έκφορέω, ῶ, ʃ. ήσω, to carry out, carry forth; to export, Demosth. 1030, 12; to empty; τὰ ἐκπεφορημένα, exports, Demosth. 60, 22. Fr. ἐκ από φορέω.

'Εκφόριον, ου, τό, the product or fruits of the earth, *Herodt*. iv, 198; the rent of land; and

"Εκφοξος, ου, δ, ή, what may be carried out or exported; published, made known, Eurip. Hipp. 295; transported with passion; carried out for burial; carried away from; hence, averse, Æschyl. Eum. 870. Fr. ἐκφέ-

Έκφοςτίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, pf. pas. ἐκπεφόρτισμαι, to get rid of a burden; to be exported; ἔξημπόλημαι κάκπεφόρτισμαι πάλαι, I have been for some time sold and (betrayed) transported, Soph. Antig. 1023; ἔξημπόλημαι for ἔξεμπεπόλημαι. "There seems to be an allusion to the practice of kidnapping." Dunbar. Fr. ἐκ and φόςτος.

Έκφεάζω, f. άσω, to relate, tell, describe, recount, explain, Eurip. Herc. F. 1110. Fr. ka and φεάζω.

"Εκφεάσις, εως, ή, the act of describing, a description, recital, explanation. Fr. ἐκφεάζω.

'Επφεαστέον, verbal adj. from the same.

Έπφεαστικός, ή, όν, capable of describing, reciting, etc.; τὸ ἐκ-φεαστικόν, the talent of narrating, describing, etc. Same Th. Έπφειώ, Poet. for

'Επφείω, or ἔπφεημι, obsol. imperat. ἔπφεις, f. ἐπφεήσω and ἐπφεήσομαι, 1. a. ἐξίρεησα, to put out of doors; to bring out; let out, Aristoph. Vesp. 125, 156. Fr. ἐπ and φείω, obsol.

Έκφεονέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be silly or foolish; to be out of one's wits. Fr. ἐκ and φεήν.

'Επφροντίζω, f. ίσω, to contrive, plan, invent, Thucyd. iii, 45; to think or reflect; to devise. Th. φροντίς.

'Εκφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, folly, infatuation, Plat. Locr. 102, E. Fr. ἐκ and φρήν.

"Εκφεων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, out of his senses, frenzied, insane; mad; παντάπασιν ἔκφεων ἐγένετο, he became quite mad, Æschin. c. Ctes. 75, 6; astonished, terrified, alarmed, Xen. Cyr. vii, 1, 14; foolish; ἔκφενας καὶ παραπλῆγας, Demosth. 426, 23. Fr. ἐκ and φρήν.

'Εκφυγγάνω, s. as ἐκφεύγω, Æschyl. Prom. 523.

"Εκφύγε, Epic for ἐξέφυγε, 3. sing. 2. a. of ἐκφεύγω.

Έκφυγή, ης, ή, flight from, escape; an evasion. Fr. εκ and φεύγω.

, 51 Exture, for, o, in, unnatural, supernatural, prodigious, extraor-Τh. φύω. dinary, enormous. 'Εκφυλάσσω, and, Attic,

·Εκζιλάττω, f. άξω, to guard or protect carefully, Soph. Œd. C. 286. Fr. φυλάττω.

Έκφυλλοφοςίω, ω, to remove or expel one from his place, rank, or membership; generally from the senate; this was done by writing the name of the person on an olive leaf, Æschin. 15, 41, ult. Fr. ix, φύλλον, and φο-ວ໌ເພ.

"Ěκφῦλος, ου, δ, ή, not belonging to the same tribe, nation, rank, or order; foreign; unusual. Fr. in and φυλή.

*Εκζδμα, ατος, τό, a blister, an eruption; any excrescence. Fr. ix and φύω.

Έκφῦναι, 2. a. inf. of ἐκφύω. 'Εκφύρομαι, to be polluted or defiled. Fr. iz and φύρω.

'Εκφύρω, f. υρῶ, to defile, pollute. 'Εκφυσᾶν, contract. for ἐκφυσάςιν, pres. inf. of

Έκφυσάω, ω, f. ήσω, to blow out, breathe out, breathe hard, to snore; to blow upon, as with bellows, or with the breath; to pour out, Æschyl. Prom. 745; to blow up or excite enmity, etc., Aristoph. Pac. 610; pas. to be puffed up. Fr. ix and φυσάω.

Έκφύτημα, ατος, τό, any thing blown up or inflated, a tumor; the eruption of a volcano. Same

*Εκφυσιαω, ιω, f. άσω, to breathe out, Æschyl. Ag. 1362. Fr. Φυσάω.

"Επφύσις, εως, ή, the production of shoots or suckers; a shoot; growth, production, Plat. Legg. vi, 777, E. Fr. in and φύω. "Εκφυτεύω, f. εύσω, to plant out,

transplant; to engraft. Fr. ix and φυτεύω.

Έχφῦω, . f. ῦσω, 1. a. ἐξέφῦσα, to beget, produce, give birth to, Eurip. Med. 1059; 2. a. ἐξέφυν · the 2. a. and pf. are neuter; to be born of, grow or spring from, Eurip. Phan. 430; Soph. Œd. T. 262; οὐ 'κφύσας ἐμέ, he who begat me, Id. Phil. 89; part. 2. a. ἐκτός, pf. act. ἐκπέφῦκα, to be born, to sprout; from obsol. ἴκφυμι. Τh. φύω.

'Εκφωνέω, ω, f. ήσω, to cry out, exclaim; to call by name; to pronounce distinctly; "exov igsφώνησεν, he thunders out an oath, Longin. 16; 1. a. ἐξεφώ-

Τh. φωνή. vnoa.

'Εκφώνησις, εως, ή, a crying out, calling aloud; exclamation; pronunciation. Fr. pf. pas. of preced.

Ἐκφωτίζω, f. ίσω, to enlighten thoroughly. Fr. φωτίζω.

Έχχαίνω, f. ἄνοῦμαι, to gape at, gape upon, to gape. Fr. ix and xaiva.

Έκχαλάω, ω, f. άσω, to let loose,

relax, let go. Fr. χαλάω. Έκχαραδρόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to hollow or scoop out, excavate. Fr. έκ and χαραδρόω.

Έχχαυνόω, ῶ, ƒ. ώσω, to inflate, puff up, make vain, Eurip. Suppl. 422. Th. xauvos.

Έκχεύατο, 3. sing. Epic 1. a.

mid. of

Έκχέω, f. ἐκχεύσω, to pour out ; to pour from; to shed, to spread or pour over, Eurip. Cycl. 323; to give lavishly, to empty out; to consume, waste, or exhaust; to destroy; to forget; 1. a. act. ἐξέχευσα, not used, ἐξέχευα, Ion., and ἐξέχεα, ας, ε, Att.; ·1. a. imperat. act. ἔκχεον, άτω, 2. pl. ἐκχέἄτε, pour ye out; 1. a. inf. act. ἐκχέαι, 1. a. mid. Ion. έξεχευάμην, and έκχευάμην, pas. to be poured out, poured forth; 1. a. pas. ἐξεχῦθην, μf. pas. ἐκκέχὔμαι έκκεχυμέναι sioi; have they gone for nothing? Plat. Crit. 49, A; oude τρόποις ἐπεμάνην, οὐδ' ἐξεχύθην, nor was I ever so frantic, or so (effused in joy) delighted with the manners of any one, Aristoph. Vesp. 1508; plupf. igeneχύμην, Poet. ἐκχύμην, Π. ακί, 300 ; ἐξεκέχυντο, were spread about, *Odys.* viii, 279 ; ἐκχυμένοιο, for ἐκκεχυμένοιο, poured out, addicted to. The aor. 1'f. and plupf. pas. seem to be formed from obsol. χύω. Th. χίω. 'Εκχλευάζω, s. as χλευάζω.

'Εκχος εύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to expel from the chorus or an assembly, Eurip. Hel. 380. Fr. in and

Έχρεύω, f. εύσω, to break out of the chorus or dance; as dep. mid. see preced.

Έκχοω, obsol. f. ώσω, pf. εκκέχωκα, to heap up earth, to raise a mound; to build up, 1. a. pas. ἐξεχώσθην, Herodt. ii. 137. Fr. χώννυμι.

Έκχεαν, from ἐκχεάειν, pres.

Έχχεάω, ω, f. how, to be sufficient, to suffice, answer for, serve for, suit; used generally as

an impersonal verb; ixxea, or ἔκχεη, it is sufficient; ἐκχεήσει, it will be sufficient; 1. a. 126. χρησε, was sufficient, Herodt. viii, 70. Fr. ix and χεάω. Έκχεηματίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to

exact money, Thucyd. viii, 87. Fr. χεῆμα.

Enxenus, impf. if xenv, and inχεάω, f. χεήσω, to predict, to give out a response, Soph. Œd. C. 87; Pind. Olymp. vii, 169.

Έκχεήσει, impf. 1. fut. of ixχεάω, it will be useful.

'Εκχεώννυμι, f. ώσω, (χεώω,) to destroy the color. Fr. χεώννυ-

'Εκχυθείς, έντος, part. 1. a. pas., and

Έκχυθήσομαι, 1. f. ind. pas., and

Έχχύμενος, part. of syncop. aor. pas. of inxiw.

"Εκχυνω. See εκχύω. "Εκχύτο, 3. sing., and

"Εαχυντο, for έξεκέχυντο, 3. pl. plupf. pas. from ἐκχέω, or ἐκχύω. See above.

"Εχχύσις, εως, ή, a pouring out, profusion. Fr. εκ and χύω.

"Εκχύτος, ου, δ, ή, poured out, shed; dissipated; wasteful. Fr. έκ and χύω, or χέω.

'Εκχύω, οτ εκχυνω, f. ύσω, pf. κέχυκα, 1. a. ἐξέχυσα, to pour out, spill, shed; pas. to rush out violently; pf. pas. exectoμαι· s. as ἐκχέω. LXX.

Έκχώννυμι. See ἐκχόω. Έχχωςείτωσαν, 3. pl. contract.

pres. imperat. of

Έκχωςίω, ω, f. ήσω, to go out; to depart, to retire from, to give place to, Soph. Aj. 671; to resign any thing, Demosth. 1029, 17; ἐκχωρείτωσαν, 3 pl. pres. imperat. act., let them depart; 1. a. έξεχώς ησα. χωεέω.

'Εκψυχω, f. ύξω, to breathe out; to faint; to expire, to die; 1. a. ἐξέψυξα. Fr. ie and ψύχω.

"Εκω, barbarism for έχω. 'Εκώκῦον, they wailed, lamented, Odys. iv, 259. Γr. κωκύω.

'Εκώλυσε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act.

from κωλύω.

ΈΚΩ'N, ἐκοῦσα, ἐκόν, willing, voluntary, spontaneous; intentionally; εκών δ' ημάρτανε Φω-Tos, he intentionally missed the man, Il. x, 372. Hence ixouσιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, voluntary, willing, free; ixovoiws, adv. freely, of one's own accord, voluntarily; ἀεκών and ἀεκούσιος, ἄκων and

ἀκούσιος, not willing, unwilling; άδικεῖ τις έκών; does any one commit a voluntary injury? Dem. de Coron.; ¿zων είναι, to be willing; τὸν δὲ ἀγῶνα οὐκ ἐν τῷ κόλπῳ ἐκὼν εἶναι ποιήσομαι, I will not willingly give battle in the bay, Thucyd. ii, 89; used generally in negative sentences.

"Exwv, Dor. for elxwv, Pind. Olymp. xiii, 121 (136, edit. Heyn.). But the reading is doubtful; and Heyne rather prefers έκών, willing, prompt.

E $\lambda \alpha' \bar{\alpha}$, α_5 , \dot{n} , the fruit of the olive-tree; the olive, Aristoph. Ran. 988. Τh. ἐλαία.

'Ελᾶ, 3. sing. f. Att. for ἐλάσει, from έλάω, obsol., to drive out, expel, Soph. Œd. T. 418. See έλαύνω.

'Ελάαν, to impel, drive, Poet. for ἐλάειν, Π. v, 366; ἐλ $\tilde{\alpha}$ ν, fut.inf. of ἐλάω so in 3. sing. fut. ind. ἐλάσει, ἐλάει, ἐλą, Eurip. Androm. 708; ἐλάων seems to be the Æol. inf. of ἐλάω, originally ἐλαάμεναι, then ἐλάαμεν, by syncop. of με, ἐλάαν· ἄμεναι is the Æol. or Dor. for "μεναι, the original termination of the infini-Τh. ἐλάω.

'Ελάασχον, ες, ε, impf. Ion. for ήλαον or ήλαυνον, ες, ε, from ἐλάω or ελαύνω, I. a. ήλασα.

"Ελάβον, ες, ε, and Dor. ἐλάβον, 2. a. of λαμβάνω, f. λήψομαι. Ελάβοσαν, Bæot. for "ελαβον.

'Ελάθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of nλάθην. Fr. έλαύνω.

"Ελάθον, ες, ε, 2. a. act. ἐλαθόμην, 2. a. ind. m. of λανθάνω.

'ΕΛΑΙ'Ā, ας, ή, an olive-tree, an olive; γλαυκᾶς θαλλὸν ἰρὸν ἐλαίας, Eurip. Iph. T. 1102; Ion. ἐλαίη Epithets, ἰερή, τανύέλαίαι τηλεθάωσαι, **Φυλλος** Odys. vii, 116. Hence aveisλαιος, ου, δ, a wild olive.

Έλαίαγνος, ου, ή, according to Sprengel, the weeping-willow. 'Ελαίζω, f. ioω, to cultivate the olive; to gather olives; to be of an olive color. Fr. ἐλαία.

*Ελαιήεις, ήεσσα, ῆεν, oily; relating to the olive. Same Th.

'Ελαιηρός, ά, όν, pertaining to olive-oil, oleaginous, Plat. Tim. 60, A; and

Elaïvos, (and Elaïveos, Poet. by epenth. of s,) ou, o, n, made of the olive-tree or olive-wood, Odys. ix, 320, 394, 378. Fr. έλαία.

Ελαιοειδής, έος, ό, ή, resembling olives or olive-oil. Fr. sidos.

Έλαιοκομέω, ω, f. ήσω, to take the charge of olive-trees; ἐλαιοκόμος, ου, ο, an olive cultivator or dresser. Fr. ελαία and noμίω.

Έλαιολογέω, ω, f. ήσω, to gather olives. Fr. λέγω.

Έλαιολόγος, ου, δ, ή, an olive gatherer, Aristoph. Same Th. Έλαιόμελι, ιτος, τό, a sweet gum that oozes from the olive-tree.

"Ελαιον, ου, τό, olive-oil, Il. ii, 754; epithets ὑγρὸν, εὐῶδες, ἄμεροτον, ροδόεν, Herodt. ii, 94. Τh. ἐλαία.

'Ελαιοπώλης, ου, δ, one who sells olives or oil. Fr. πωλέω.

"Ελαιος, ου, ό, the wild olive,

'Ελαιουργείον, ου, τό, an olivepress. Th. ieyóv.

Έλαιοφόςος, ου, ό, ή, bearing olives, Eurip. Herc. F. 1169. Fr. φέρω.

Έλωιοφυής, έος, δ, ή, producing olives, Eurip. Ion. 1481. Fr.

Ἐλαιόφυτος, ου, δ, ή, planted with Æschyl. Pers. 858. olives, Same Th.

Έλαιοχριστία, ας, ή, an unction with oil. Th. xeiw.

'Ελαιόω, ω, f. ώσω, to anoint with oil; to gather olives. έλαιος.

'Ελαΐς, ΐδος, ή, an olive-tree, Aristoph. Acharn. 998; ἐλᾶδες, Att. pl.

Έλαίω, Dor. for ελαίου, from ἔλαιον.

'Ελαιών, ῶνος, ὁ, and ἐλαών, a place where olives grow, an olive garden; a name of the Mount of Olives, Acts i, 12. Τh. ἐλαία.

'Ελάκησα, 1. α. of λακέω.

"Ελάκου, ες, ε, 2. a. of ληκίω, to make a noise, like the crackling of haves; to resound; to speak or pronounce; Ti Sno & Doilos ἔλἄκεν ἐκ τῶν στεμμάτων, Aristoph. Plut. 39; to pronounce an oracle, Eurip. Orest. 324.

Έλάλει, 3. sing. contract. impf. of λαλέω.

Έλαμῖτης, ου, δ, an Elamite or inhabitant of Elam, Acts ii, 9. "Ελαμψα, 1. a. of λάμπω.

"Ελανδρος, ου, ό, ή, man-slaying, that captures men, Æschyl. Ag. 674. Fr. έλω (αίρεω) and

'Ελαολόγος, ου, ό, an olive gatherer. See Elasolóyos.

Έλαπεός, ου, ό, ή, a barbarism for ἐλαφεός, in Aristoph. Thesm. "Ελασ', for ἔλᾶσε, 3. sing. 1. a. act. Ion. of ἐλαύνω.

"Ελάσα, ας, ε, Poet. for ηλασα, 1. aor., and

'Ελἄσαι, 1. a. inf., and

"Ελάσαν, Ion. for ἥλασαν, 3. pl. 1. a. of ἐλαύνω, and

'Ελάσας, αντος, and Poet. ἐλάσσας, part. 1. a. of same.

Έλασᾶς, ᾶντος, δ, a kind of bird, but the species unknown, Aristoph. Av. 886. Th. ἐλαύνω.

Έλάσασκε, Poet. and Ion. for ήλασε, 3. sing. 1. a. act. of ἐλαύνω, Il. ii, 199.

'Ελάσεια, ας, ε, 1. a. opt. act. Æol. for ἐλάσαιμι, from ἐλαύ-

Έλασείω, to meditate an expedition; to desire to ride. Fr. ἐλαύνω.

'Ελασθείς, quitting, abandoning, straying from, Anacr. 35. The participle here has not a passive but a middle sense. Fischer.

Ελασία, ας, ή, a driving, a riding, Xen. Hipp. 4, 4.

Έλασίζουτος, ου, δ, ή, shot like a thunderbolt; thundering; ilaσίζοντα ἔπη, thundering speeches, Aristoph. Eq. 626. Th. ελάω and βροντή.

Έλάσιππος, ου, δ, a horseman, a rider. Fr. ἐλαύνω and Ίππος.

Ελασις, εως, ή, and έλασία, ας, n, the act of riding, of driving a chariot, of sailing or rowing (Ίππου, άξματος, or νεώς, being understood); a military expedition, Herodt. iv, 1; mode of forming an expedition, etc., Id. iii, 4; a march; a driving out, Thucyd. i, 139; a pursuit. Fr. έλαύνω.

"Ελασκε, Ion. and Poet. for ήλα or ήλαυνε, 3. sing. impf. to έλαύ-

"Ελασμα, ἄτος, τό, a plate of metal. Fr. ελαύνω.

"Ελασσα, Poet. for ἔλασα, ἤλασα, 1. a. to ἐλαύνω.

'Ελασσάμενος, Poet. part. from 1. a. m. ήλασσα, ας, ε, 1. a. act. Poet. of the same verb.

"Ελασσε, 3. sing. 1. a. Poet., and ἐλάσση, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. of έλαύνω.

'Ελασσόω, ὧ. See ἐλαττόω.

'Ελάσσω, acc. contract. for ελάσσονα, οα, ω, from

'Ελάσσων, or later Att. ἐλάττων, ονος, δ, ή, smaller, less, inferior; fewer; worse; compar. pl. ἐλάττονες, fewer ; in superl. ἐλάχιστος · ἔλασσον ἔχειν, to have the worse, to be inferior; oùdiνος ἐλάσσων, inferior to none, Dem. de Coron. 114; δί

ἐλλάσσονος, through a shorter space, Thucyd. vii, 4.

*Ελαττής, οῦ, ὁ, one who pushes or drives; a charioteer. Th. ἐλαίνω.

'Ελαστείω, ω, to drive, to impel, Herodt. ii, 158. Fr. ελαστής. 'Ελασω, 1. fut. to ελαύνω.

'Ελάτεια, ας, η, the name of a city, Elatéa, a town of Phocis.
'Ελατίνη, verbal adj. from ελαύνω, (one) must ride.

'Ελάτη, 75, ή, a fir-tree, Odys. v, 239; a pine-tree, II. xiv, 287; a shoot of the palm-tree; the broad end of an oar; ἐλάτα δικώτφ, (according to Dunbar,) with the swift oar, i. e. cutting on both sides, Eurip. Alc. 456; but the received interpretation is, the boat, corresponding to the use of σκάφος, in l. 253; (and see Woolsey's note;) ἐλάτης and ἐλάτησι, for ἐλάταις, dat. pl. Ion.; ἐτην κεκάμωσιν ἐυξέστησ' ἐλάτησι Πόντον ἐλαύνοντες, Il. vii, 5. Hence ἐλάτινος.

'Ελᾶτής, ῆξος, δ, a driver, charioteer, Aristoph. Eq. 1266; Il. xi, 701; ἐλατής βςοντῆς, the launcher of the thunder, Pind. Olymp. iv, 1; a rower; a flat cake used in sacrifices, Aristoph. Eq. 1183. Th. ἐλαύνω.

'Ελατήςιος, ου, δ, ή, driving away, that impels, drives out, purges out, Æschyl. Choëph. 962. Fr. ἐλαύνω.

'Ελατικός, ή, όν, having power to impel, drive, etc.; relating to or skilled in driving, riding, etc. Same Th.

Eλατίνη, ης, ή, a plant, fluellin, a species of toad-flax.

'Ελάτινος, η, ον, and Poet. είλάτινος, made of fir or pine wood; of fir or pine; a couch of pine leaves, Eurip. Cycl. 385. Fr. ἐλάτη.

'Ελατίμησα, as, ε, 1. a. ind. of λατομέω.

'Ελᾶτός, ή, όν, driven out; beaten or hammered out; ductile. Th. ἐλάω. Fr. ἐλαύνω.

Eλατρεύς, έως, δ, thrice-forged iron.

Eλαττον, (for "λασσον,) adv. less; neut. of ἐλάττων.

Έλαττονάκις, adv. not so often, more rarely, seldomer.

*Ελαττούω, ω, f. ήσω, to make less; to diminish; to have less; to lack; to be less or inferior; 1. α. ήλαττόνησα. Τh. ἐλαχύς. *Ελατονηθώσιν, or

'Ελαττονοθώσιν, 3. pl. 1. a. subj. pas. of preced.

Έλαττόνως, adr. less.

Έλαττόω, οτ -σσόω, f. ώσω, to make less, inferior, or worse; to diminish, reduce; to damage or injure; to degrade; άλλὰ μήδ' έλασσοῦν τῆς ὑπαρχούσης (τιμñs), nay, not even to detract from his existing honor, Thucyd. iii, 42; 1. α. ἀλάττωσας · pas. to be inferior to or less than any one (\(\tau_i\nu_{\delta}\sigma\); to be injured or deteriorated, Thucyd. i, 77; to be made less than just, Isocr. Panegyr.; to be ill-treated; πολλά ἐλαττοῦμαι, I am much inferior, Dem. de Coron. ἐλάσσων οτ -ττων.

Έλάττω, used adverbially, less, seldomer; ἀλλ' ἐλάττω ἐξ αὐτῆς ἀπεδήμησως, but you travelled seldomer from it, Plat.
Crit. 53, A.

'Ελάττωμα, or -σσωμα, ἄτος, τό, defect, fault, disadvantage; ἀλλ' ὅμως ἐκ τοιούτων ἐγὼ ἐλαττωμά-των, Dem. de Coron.; inferiority; diminution; defeat. Fr. ἐλαττόω.

'Ελάττων. See ἐλάτσων.

Έλάττωσις, εως, ή, a making less or worse; diminution, Plat. Def. 412, B; loss, defect. Fr. έλαττώω.

'Ελαυνέμεν, Ion. for ἐλαύνειν, pres. inf. of ἐλαύνω ἐλαύνειν σποπόν, to reach or hit the mark. 'Ελαύνοι, 3. sing. pres. opt., and 'Ελαύνοιτ', for

'Ελαύνοντε, nom. dual part. pres. of έλαύνω.

Έλαύνω, f. ἐλάσω, by clision and contraction, ἐλάω ἐλῶ, ἐλάεις ἐλᾶς, ἐλάει ἐλᾶ, etc.; pf. ἤλακα, by redupl. ἐλήλακα (doubtful if used); 1. α. ήλασα, Ion. έλασα, to drive, urge forward, as a horse (Ίππον), a chariot (άρμα), Aristoph. Nub. 69; to impel a ship (νηα, ναῦν, or τριήρη), Thucyd. iii, 49; to drive away, put to flight; to banish; to press hard; to strike, wound; & & αὐχένα μέσσον έλασσε, Π. x, 455; to harass; to assail with reproaches, Eurip. Alc. 692; to vex, harass, annoy, Soph. (Ed. T. 28; to beat or hammer out; to forge; to work metals; to excite, rouse; to trace; to draw a wall, i. e. to build, Herodt. i, 185; to lead an army, Id. vii, 57; also, to march, Id. vii, 37; to go, to proceed, Id. ix, 89; ii, 124; Plat. Gorg. 486, A; to draw out life; to subdue, Leschyl. Pers. 757; pas. to be driven, urged, harassed, Demosth. 241, ult.; 1. a. mid. ἡλασάμην, pf. pas. ἐλήλα. μαι, was drawn, Odys. vii, 113. Th. ἐλάω.

'Ελάφειος, ου, δ, ή, of or belonging to a stag or deer; ἰλάφεια κρία, venison, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 2. Fr. ἄλαφος.

'Ελἄφηθολία, ας, ή, the hunting of deer, Sojih. Aj. 178. Fr. "λαφος and βάλλω. But

Έλαφηβόλια, ων, τά, (ἰερά understood,) a festival of Diana. Hence

'Ελαφηθολιών, ῶνος, ὁ, the ninth Attic month, corresponding to the last half of March, and the first half of April; the season for stag hunting, and in which the Elaphebolia were held. Same Th.

'Έλαφηθόλος, ου, δ, ή, a deerhunter, said of Diana, Π. xviii, 319. Same Th.

Ἐλαφηθοριών. See ἐλαφηθολιών. Ἐλαφῖνης, ου, δ, a young deer, a fawn. Fr. ἔλαφος.

'Ελαφοδόσκος, ου, δ, wild parsnip. Fr. ἔλαφος and βόσκω.

'Ελάφοιο, gen. Ion. of έλαφος.

Έλαφοκτόνος, ου, ό, 'n, deer-destroying goddess, Diana, Eu-rip. Iph. T. 1114. Fr. ἕλαφος and κτείνω.

"ΕΛΑΦΟΣ, ου, δ, ή, a stag, deer, hind, Π. i, 225; βαλιὰν ἔλαφον, a freckled or spotted hind, Eurip. Hec. 88. It has an affinity to ἐλαφρός.

'Ελαφοσσοΐη, ης, ἡ, deer or stag hunting. Fr. ἔλαφος and σεύω. 'Ελαφεία, ας, ἡ, agility, lightness, levity; inconstancy, fickleness; and

Έλαφείζω, f. ίσω, to make light, to lighten; to be fleet, nimble; from

Έλἄφρός, ά, Ion. ή, όν, and in Pind. Nem. v, 38, ος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, light in weight, light or fleet, quick, nimble; μάλ ὶλᾶφοςς, Il. xvi, 745; active, alert; not heavy, easy to be borne, Matt. xi, 30; ἐλᾶφοςν, Æschyl. Prom. 263; not difficult or troublesome; thoughtless, giddy; ἐν ἱλαφοςῷ ποιεῖσθαι, to make light of, Herodt. iii, 154; σοὶ ἰλαφοςὸν τυγχάνει ἔυν, it happens to be a light matter to you, Id. vii, 38; light-armed, Xen. Anab. iv, 2, 16. Th. ἐλάω. Hence

'Ελαφεότεςος, α, ον, compar. lighter, less heavy, Odys. i, 164.

'Ελάφε^ότης, ητος, ή, lightness, agility, Plat. Legg. vii, 795, E.

Έλαφεῦνω, f. υνῶ, to lighten, raise up; to alleviate. Th.

'Ελαφεω̃s, adv. lightly, quickly, Odys. v, 240; nimbly, Xen. Anab. vi, 1, 7. Fr. ἐλαφρός. "Ελάχεν, 3. sing. 2. a. of λαγ-

χάνω.

Έλάχηνε, 3. sing. 1. a. of λαχαίνω.

Έλάχιστα, adverbially, least, the least, very little, not at all; oùz ἐλάχιστα, not the least, chiefly, above all. From

'Ελάχιστος, η, ον, superl. of έλαχύς, the least, the smallest, fewest; shortest; δι' ἐλαχίστων, concisely, briefly; very seldom; ἐν ἐλαχίστω, in the shortest compass; compar. ἐλάσσων, less, Th. ἐλαχύς, obsol. smaller. Hence is formed a new comparative

Έλαχιστότερος, less than the least, very small, Eph. iii, 8.

Fr. ἐλάχιστος.

"Ελάχον, 2. aor. of λαγχάνω. 'Ελαχυπτέρυξ, ϋγος, δ, ή, having small or short wings or fins, Pind. Pyth. iv, 29. Fr. ilaχύς and πτέρυζ.

'ΕΛΑΧΥ'Σ, εῖα, ύ, (not in use,) little, small, like μικεός, compar. ἐλάσσων, superl. έλάχιστος,

smallest, least.

Ελάω, Poet. for ἐλαύνω, to drive, impel; drive away; seldom used; but Homer has the participle έλων, Il. xxiv, 696; inf. ἐλάαν, Odys. xv, 50; Pindar has the imperat., Isth. v, 48; the ind., Nem. iii, 129; Eurip. Herc. F. 815; ἐλαύνω is generally used. See ἐλαύνω.

"Ελδεαι, Odys. xxiii, 6; Ion. contract. "λδη, 2. sing. pres. of " $\mathrm{E}\Lambda\Delta\mathrm{OMAI}$, η , $\epsilon aulpha$, and Poet. by prosth. ἐέλδομαι, to desire, wish, long for, Odys. v, 219; Pind. Olymp. i, 6; used in the pres. and impf. only. Hence *Ελδως, and ἐίλδως, οςος, τό, a desire, wish, Il. i, 41; with

Homer, always είλδως. "Ελ', and

"Ελε, 3. sing. 2. a. Ion. by taking away the augment, eldor, es, ε, of αἰρέω, f. ήσω, 2. a. inf. έλεῖν.

'Ελεάζας, δ, indecl., the name of a man, Eleazer, Matt. i, 15. Hebr.

Έλεαίςω, f. ἄςῶ, aor. ἐλέηςα, to pity, to compassionate; s. as ἐλεέω, Poet., Il. ii, 27, et passim; Aristoph. Eq. 793; seldom used by the Attic writers. Th. έλεος.

'Ελεακείμ, δ, indecl., a man's name, Hebr. Eliakim.

ΈΛΕΑ Σ, ᾶντος, δ, dat. ἐλεᾶ, the name of a bird, Aristoph. Av. 302; probably the screech-owl.

Έλέἄτρος, ου, δ, a major-domo or manager of the table, a housesteward. Fr. ilsós.

'Ελεγεία, ας, ή, and έλεγεῖον, ου, τό, neut. of έλεγείος, a distich, consisting of an hexameter and pentameter verse, the metre of the elegy; hence, a poem, an elegy; a couplet; and, as a couplet was common for inscriptions, the word was also used to signify an inscription, Demosth. 420, 5; Thucyd. i, 132. Th. "LEYOS.

'Ελεγειοποιός, ου, and ελεγειογράφος, ου, δ, a composer of elegies, an elegiac poet, Aristot. Poet. 1. Έλεγεῖος, εία, εῖον, elegiac. See έλεγεία.

Έλέγευ, Dor. for ἐλέγου, impf. pas. of λέγω.

Έλεγκτἴκός, ή, όν, having the power of convincing, refuting, or reproving; confuted; blamed; addicted to blaming, etc.; and Έλεγκτός, ή, όν, worthy of censure or reproof, reprehensible;

'Ελεγμός, οῦ, ὁ, refutation; reproof, censure; conviction, detection; all from ἐλέγχω.

'Ελεγζάτωσαν, 3. pl. 1. a. imperat. act., and

Ελέγξης, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. act. ἔλεγξον, άτω, 1. a. imperat. act. of ελέγχω.

"Ελεγξις, εως, ή, examination of evidence; trial; refutation, conviction; censure, reproof. Same Th.

'Ελέγον, Dor. for "έλεγον, impf. of Liyw.

"Ελεγος, ου, δ, lamentation, mourning; a plaintive or mournful song, a dirge, Eurip. Iph. T. 146, 1092; Aristoph. Av. 217. Fr. ἐλείω, or from ε, ε, expressive of lamentation, and λίγω. Eλεγχείη, ης, ή, a reproach, blame, reproof, disgrace, Π. xxiii, 342; and

Έλεγχής, έος, ό, ἡ, worthy of reproach, base, shameful, disgraceful, infamous, Il. iv, 242. Ετ. έλέγχω.

'Ελεγχθη, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. pas. of $i\lambda i\gamma \chi \omega$.

Έλεγχιστος, superl. of ελεγχής. "Ελεγχος, εος, τό, reproach, shame, disgrace, Il. xi, 314; cowardice; κάκ' ἐλέγχεα, base cowards, reproaches to your name, Il. viii, 228; the abstract for the concrete; and

"Ελεγχος, ου, δ, (seldom found in the nom.; it occurs in Demosth. 1457, 4,) an argument, proof, demonstration, test, Soph. Œd. Τ. 603; είς ἐλέγχον ἐξιών, having come to the proof, i. e. having learned from experience, Id. Phil. 98; Demosth. 303, 14; ἔλε $\gamma \chi$ ον διδόναι, to furnish $oldsymbol{a}$ proof, Id. 44, 15; accusation, Thucyd. i, 135; a trial, Soph. Œd. C. 1299; conviction, refutation. Aristophanes evidently distinguishes between ἄγων, κείσις, and ελεγχος, thus: ἀγῶνα ποιεῖν αὐτίκα μάλα, καὶ κείσιν, κάξέλεγχον, αὐτῶν τῆς τέχνης, to make forthwith a trial, and judgment, and proof of their art, Ran. 785; καὶ πρόσφερε πάντας ἐλέγχους, and bring all in guilty, Aristoph. Lys. 484. From

'ΕΛΕΊΧΩ, f. ίγξω, to show or prove by arguments or facts; hence, to demonstrate; to confute; to seek a proof of; hence, to search into or investigate, Soph. Phil. 340; Eurip. Electr. 1353; to sound or prove, Eurip. Alc. 15; to refute; to convince, convict, or prove one to be in the wrong, Demosth. 805, penult., and N. T. to reprove or reproach; to find fault with, blame; to despise, Il. ix, 518; to accuse; to manifest; to repress; to dishonor or disgrace, Tyrtaus; to expose; to surpass, Pind. Pyth. xi, 74; 1. α. ἤλεγξα, 1. α. imperat. ἐλέγξον, άτω, pres. pas. ελέγχομαι, pf. pas. ελήλεγμαι, ξαι, κται, 1. α. pas. ἀλέγχθην, 1. a. subj. pas. ἐλεγχθῶ, ῆς, ῆ ελέγχειν τινά τι, Plat.

Ελεδεμνάς, άδος, δ, h, seizing or storming the couch; disturbing repose, Æschyl. S. Theb. 83. Fr. έλω and δέμνιον. however, make it ελέδεμας, i. e. έλων τὸ δέμας, seizing the person. Fr. έλω and δέμας.

ΈΛΕ $\Delta\Omega$ 'NH, ης, $\dot{\eta}$, eledona, aspecies of molluscous animal, or of polypus, referred by Schneider to the moschatus octopus of Lam. Έλέειν, Ion. contract. ἐλεῖν, 2. a.

inf. of obsol. έλω.

Έλεεινολογέω, ω, f. ήσω, to use pathetic or moving language. Fr. έλεεινός and λέγω.

Έλεεινολογία, ας, ή, moving or pathetic language, Plat. Phæd. 272, A. Same Th.

Έλεεινός, ή, όν, affecting, deserving or exciting compassion, De-

mosth. 178, 52, wretched, miserable, pitiable, Plat. Gorg. 469, A; also, merciful, compassionate, Matt. v, 7. "The Attic Poets do not appear to have used the form ilssivos, but ilsivos. therefore, reading, Brunck's edition of Soph. Œd. T. 672, Trach. 528, Phil. 1130, Aristoph. Acharn. 413, Thesm. 1063, should be corrected." Dunbar. This correction was made many years ago by Porson, by analogy to some other adjectives; as deivos from deos, x deivos from κλέος, etc.; see his Pref. to Hecub. 7; it was adopted also by Elmsley. Yet the Mss. of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Aristophanes, concur in Elesivos. Homer always uses in Elivos, R. ii, 314, et passim. Fr. "LEOS.

Έλεεινότης, τητος, ή, a miserable or wretched condition, Demosth. 739, 23. Th. ἔλεος.

Ελεεῖσθαι, pres. inf. of

Έλείομαι, οῦμαι, to obtain pity, to be pitied; pas. of

Έλείω, ῶ, f. ήσω, 1. α. ἠλέησα, to pity, have pity upon, to commiserate, show pity or mercy, Xen. Mem. ii, 6, 21; Odys. xi, 204, 205; to lament; pres. pas. ἐλεέομαι, to obtain pity; to be pitied. Th. "Asos.

'Ελεηθῶσιν, 3. pl. 1. a. subj. pas. of preced.

Έλεημοσϋνη, ης, ή, pity, compassion; in N. T., charity, alms, which last is a corruption from the Greek word, Luke xi, 41; any act of beneficence to the unfortunate. From

Ελεήμων, ονος, ό, ή, compassionate, merciful, pitiful, Odys. v, 101. Fr. ἐλεέω.

'Ελεῆσωι, 1. a. inf., and

'Ελέησε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind., and 'Ελίησον, άτω, 1. a. imperat. of έλείω.

'Eλεητικός, ή, όν, prone to compassion, compassionate, taking pity on, pitying. Fr. ἐλεέω. Έλειπτύς, ύος, 'n, Ion. for ἔλεος,

compassion, pity, commiseration, Odys. xvii, 451. Th. ἔλεος.

'Ελείθυια, as, n, the same with Είλείθνια, the goddess Lucina.

'Ελείν, 2. a. inf. act. of obsol. έλω, for αίρίω.

'Ελεινός, ή, όν, exciting pity or compassion; miserable, wretched; used by the Attic Poets; see iliivos.

'Ελεισεάτης, ου, δ, that goes over or through marshes or fens,

Eschyl. Pers. 39; applied to Th. Exos and the Egyptians. Bairw.

Έλειογενής, έος, ό, ή, produced in marshes. Fr. έλος and γίγνομαι. Έλειονόμος, ου, ό, ή, living or feeding in marshes, Orph. Arg. Fr. Exos and vepo.

Έλειός, οῦ, ὁ, a kind of mouse, perhaps the dormouse; a squirrel, Xen. Cyn. 5, 17; also, a kind of falcon.

Έλειος, ου, δ, ή, swampy, marshy, έλειον δάπεδον, Aristoph. Ran. 352. Fr. έλος.

Έλειοσέλινον, ου, τό, a plant, marsh-parsley.

Ελειότροφος, ου, ό, ή, fed or growing in marshes. Fr. τεέφω.

ε Ελειόχευσος, ου, δ, s. as ελίχευoos, a creeping plant with yellow flowers or fruit, but the species not ascertained

'Ελείψασκου, Ion. for ἔλειψα, 1. a. ind. of λείπω.

"Ελεκτο, Poet. for ἐλέλεκτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of λίγομαι, Odys. xix, 50.

ΈΛΕΛΕΥ, a military shout, the cry of the soldiers when rushing to battle; the same as ἀλαλά, and supposed by some to be derived from the Hebrew hallelujah; also, the cry of bacchanals, ἐλελεῶ, Aristoph. Av. 364.

'Ελελεύς, έως, δ, an epith. of Apollo, Macrob. i, 17.

'Ελελήθες, contract. ἐλελήθει, Ion. 3. sing. 2. plupf., and in 3. pl. ἐλελήθεσαν, Att. by shortening the penult., from λανθάνω.

Έλελιζεν, 3. sing. impf. Ion. of Έλελίζω, f. ίξω, to raise the battle-cry, to cheer, Xen. Anab. i, 8, 12; upon going into battle to make the military shout called the LLLLEW, eleleu, from which the verb is formed, to strike up the war pæan; ἐλελιζομένα, lamenting, Eurip. Hel. 1110; also, to make any mournful cry, Aristoph. Av. 213. See ἐπαλελάζω.

Ελελίζω, and ἐλελίσσω, f. ίξω, (pres. rarely used,) Poet. form for ἐλίσσω, to turn or whirl round; to wind, twist, or twine about; to wheel rapidly round; of an army, as they wheeled about, Il. vi, 109; to whirl or brandish the lightning; to shake, cause to tremble or quiver, Il. i, 530; ἐλελίζων φόρμιγγα, causing the strings of the lyre to quiver, Pind. Olymp. ix, 21; to thrill; to flutter, as a loose robe in the wind; mid. to twine | 'Elsovs, gen. sovros, o, a town of

or coil one's self about or round: iλελιξάμενος, part. 1. a. m., having coiled himself about, Il. ii. 316; pf. pas. Aliyuai, and by Att. redupl. ελήλιγμαι, plupf. έληλίγμην, 1. a. pas. έλελίχθην, 3. sing. plupf. pas. ἐλέλικτο, Π. xiii, 558. Fr. Elw or eilew. Έλέλικτο, 2. a. pas. syncop. of

ἐλελίζω. 'Ελελίξαις, Æol. for ἐλελίζας, part. 1. a. act. of ἐλελίσσω.

'Ελελίζεν, Ι. a. from

'Ελελίσσω, and

'Ελελίττω. See ἐλελίζω. 'Ελελίσφακον, ου, τό, and

'Ελελίσφακος, ου, δ, sage.

'Ελελίχθην, 1. aor. pas. of έλε.

'Ελελίχθων, ονος, δ, ή, earth-shaking, Pind. Pyth. ii, 8; Soph. Antig. 154.

Έλελόγχει, 3. sing. 2. plupf. of λαγχάνω.

Έλελοίσεσαν, Att. for ελελοίσει. σαν, 3. pl. 2. plupf. of λείπω.

"Ελεν, for είλεν, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. Ion., by dropping the augment, of obsol. έλω.

'Ελένας, Dor. ή, ship-destroying, Æschyl. Ag. 674; to play upon the name 'Elivn. Some read ilivaus.

'EΛE'NH, ns, h, and Dor. 'Eλέva, as, the name of a woman, Helen, the wife of Menelaus; also, a kind of vessel or basket; but ελάνη, a lamp, a torch.

Έλενηφορέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to carry the basket. Fr. Elivn.

Έλένια, τά, (ἰερά,) a festival in honor of Helen. But

Έλένιον, ου, τό, a certain plant said to have sprung from Helen's tears; supposed to be elecampane; inula Helenium, Linn.

Έλεόθρεπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, bred in fens or marshes, Π. ii, 776. Fr. έλος and τρέφω.

Έλεοῖσιν, dat. pl. Ion. of ἐλεός. 'Ελεόν, adv. wretchedly, miserably, sadly, by syncop. for iliuvov, from Executos. From

"Ελεος, ου, ό, pity, mercy, compassion: sympathy, commiseration, Eurip. Orest. 327. In N. T., also, as neut. " \Los, \(\) \$105, contract. έους, τό, (the classic writers use only o, "LEOS,) hence, έλεεινός, έλεέω, έλεήμων, έλεημο-

'EΛΕΟ'Σ, ου, δ, or ελεόν, ου, σό, a cook's table for cutting meat on, a dresser, kitchen table, Il. ix, 215; Aristoph. Eq. 152, 169. Th. είλω.

the Thracian Chersonesus, Xen. Hist. ii, 1, 13.

Έλέπισα, ας, ε, 1. α. of λεπίζω. Ελέπολις, εως, ή, and Poet.

Ελέπτολις, 105, and εως, ή, as an adjective, city-destroying; applied in Æschylus, by a play upon the word, to Helen, 'Exivn, as from Exer, to capture; in the same manner he uses έλανδρος and ¿λένας, conqueror or taker of men and of ships, Ag. 674, where probably Exercis is to be read as contracted from Exevals, like ix svats also, as a substantive, a military machine used in attacking cities, Plutarch and Diod. Sic.; (Riemer's Lex.;) applied by Euripides, Iph. Aul. 1475, 1510, to Iphigenia, as the remote cause of the destruction of Troy and the Phrygian empire.

Έλεσθαι, 2. a. inf. m. to αἰζεω, and

"Ελεσθε, 2. pl., ἐλέσθω, 3. sing. 2. a. imperat. m. of the same. Έλετή, ἡ, fem. from ἑλετός.

Έλέτην, 3. dual 2. a. act., έλετο, for είλετο, 3. sing. 2. a. m. to αίσεω.

'Ελετός, ή, όν, that may be taken or caught; οὔθ' ἐλετή, scil. ψυχή, Π. ix, 409. Fr. ἑλεῖν.

"Ελευ, Dor. for ελοῦ, -έσθω, 2. a. imperat. m. to αἰρέομαι.

'Ελευθερια, ας, ή, liberty, freedom, Dem. de Coron.; deliverance from death, Rom. viii, 21; εἰς ἐλευθερίαν ἀφελέσθαι, to claim or restore to liberty, Id. 1327, 22. Th. obsol. ἐλεύθω.

'Ελευθέρια, ων, τά, (ἰερά,) a festival in honor of Jupiter, the Liberator, to commemorate the victory of Platæa.

Έλευθεριάζω, f. άσω, to use the privilege of a freeman; to act or speak boldly; to be a freeman, Plat. Legg. iii, 701, B; to take his freedom, as a slave. Fr. ἐλεύθερος.

Eλευθεριαῖος, according to some ἐλευθεριος, a deliverer or preserver; an epith. of Jupiter, the Deliverer or Liberator, Θύσας....Διτ ἐλευθερίφ ἰερά, Thucyd. ii, 71. Fr. ἐλεύθερος.

Έλευθεςικός, ή, όν, pertaining to freedom; free, Plat. Polit. iii, 70, E; and

'Ελευθέριος, ου, δ, ħ, becoming a freeman; of liberal sentiments, liberal; gentlemanly; generous; elegant; noble-minded; independent, Xen. Mem. ii, 3, 16; honorable, Id. iii, 10, 5; noble,

Id. Cyr. v, 2, 8; an epith. of Jupiter, Ζεὺς ἐλευθέςιος, Jupiter the Liberator, Jupiter the Deliverer; ἐλευθέςια μελετήματα, liberal studies. Fr. ἐλεύθεςος.

Έλευθεςιότης, ητος, ή, the condition of a freeman; liberality of sentiment and action, generosity, Plat. Polit. iii, 12; noblemindedness. Same Th.

*Ελευθεςίως, adv. as becomes a freeman, generously, liberally, nobly; ἐλευθεςίως πεπαιδευμένους, having been liberally educated, Xen. Mem. ii, 7, 4; i, 6, 3. Same Th.

'Ελευθεροῖ, pres. ind. contract. from ἐλευθερόει, Soph. Œd. Τ. 706.

'Ελευθερόπαις, αιδος, δ, ħ, freeborn; having free children, and so a free man.

Έλευθεροπρεπής, εος, δ, ή, becoming or suitable for freemen, Plat. Alc. i, 135, C; liberal. Fr. ελεύθερος and πρέπω.

Έλεύθερος, α, ον, free; a free man ; to which is opposed δοῦλος, Demosth. 610, 5; free-born, 1 Cor. xii, 13 ; ἐλευθέρα, ας, ἡ, a free woman; uncontrolled; delivered from, not subject to, Xen. Mem. i, 3, 11; free from, exempt from ; liberated, free, Thucyd. vii, 69; generous, liberal, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 994; becoming a free man, Plat. Gorg. 485, C; Soph. Phil. 994; ἐλεύθεςα χεήματα, goods not liable for debt, Demosth. 930, 4; ἐλεύθερον ήμαρ, Il, vi, 455; τὸ ἐλεύθεζον, freedom. Τh. ἐλεύθω.

'Ελευθεςους γός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, bearing himself freely. Fr. ἐλευθεςός and ἔςγω.

Έλευθεροστομέω, ω, f. ήσω, to speak with freedom; ἄγαν δ' ἐλευθεροστομεῖς, you speak with too much freedom, Æschyl. Prom. 180. Fr. ἐλεύθερος and στόμα.

'Ελευθερίστομος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, using free speech, speaking freely, Æschyl. Suppl. 926. Same Th.

'Ελευθερόω, ω, f. ώσω, 1. a. ἀλευθερώσα, to liberate, to set free, to release, to acquit; πῶν ἐλευθεροῖ στόμα, he gives loose to his tongue, i. e. talks without restraint, Soph. Œd. Τ. 706; Τhucyd., ii, 8, has ἐλευθεροῦσιν for ἐλευθερώσουσιν ΄ ὅτι τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐλευθεροῦσιν, that they will free Greece; τὸν ἔσπλουν.... ἐλευθερώσας, having cleared the entrance to the harbour, Thucyd.

iii, 51; mid. ἐλευθερόομαι, οῦμαι, to free themselves, recover their freedom; pf. pas. ἀλευθερωμαι,
1. a. pas. ἀλευθερωθην, part.
1. a. pas. ἐλευθερωθείς, ἐντος,
1. f. pas. ἐλευθερωθήσομαι, Xen. Hist. i, 7, 10. Fr. ἐλεύθερος.

'Ελευθέςως, and -ςίως, adv. freely, Eurip. Orest. 1169; as becomes a freeman or gentleman, liberally, generously; gallantly; readily; ἐλευθέςως λίγειν, to speak freely; ἐλευθέςως παιδευθείς, being liberally educated, Æschin. 75, 25. Same Th.

'Ελευθέρωσις, εως, ἡ, liberation, deliverance, freedom, Thucyd. iii, 10; and

Έλευθερώτατος, superl., and Έλευθερώτερος, compar. of ἐλεύθερος.

'Ελευθερωτής, οῦ, ὁ, a deliverer, liberator. Fr. pf. pas. of ἐλευθερώω.

'Ελευθήςος, and 'Ελευθής, ήςος, ή, a city of Bæotia, Eleutheræ.

'Ελεύθω, to come, obsol., (assumed as a present,) f. ἐλεύσομαι, 2. a. ἄλυθον, Il. i, 152; with the Attics ἦλθον, 2. pf. ἄλυθα, generally ἐλήλυθα. Th. probably ἐλέω. Έλευθώ, όος, contract. οῦς, ἡ, Εἰλεύθυα, Lucina, the goddess that presides at child-birth. Fr. ἐλεύθω.

Exercise, or is, tros, in, Eleusis, a town or borough of Athens.

'Ελευσίνια, ων, τά, a sacred festival in honor of Ceres, celebrated at Eleusis every fifth year.

Έλευσίνιος, ια, ιον, Eleusinian; Έλευσινόθεν, from Eleusis.

'Ελευσίνιον, ου, τό, the temple of Ceres at Eleusis, Lys. 163, 32, supposed to have been situated between two branches of the Ilissus. See Leake's Topography of Athens, 114.

"Ελευσις, εως, ή, a coming, arrival; a going; the coming or advent of our Lord, N. T. Fr. obsol. ελεύθω, for which is used έρχομαι.

Έλεύσομαι, η, εται, and in 3. pl. ἐλεύσονται, part. ἐλευσόμενος, fut. m. to ἔρχομαι.

'Ελεφαίρομαι, dep. 1. a. ἐλεφηράμην, to deceive, Π. xxiii, 388;
to hurt, injure; 3. sing. impf.
m. or pas. ἐλεφαίρετο. Perhaps
compounded of ἕλω and αἰρέω.
'Ελεφαίρω. See above.

'Ελεφαντάρχης, ου, ὁ, the commander of the elephants; pl. ἄρχαι, those who had the command of sixteen elephants. Fr. ἐλέφας and ἄρχω.

'Ελεφάντειος, η, ον, of or belonging to an elephant; elephantine, made of ivory. Fr. ἐλέφας.

Eλεξαντίᾶσις, εως, ή, the elephantiasis, a cutaneous disease, or species of leprosy that hardens and corrugates the skin. Fr. ελέ-¢ας.

*Ελεφαντικός, ή, όν, s. as έλεφάν-

Elstantineos, a, on, and

'Ελετάντίνος, η, ον, of or belonging to an elephant; of ivory, Theocr. xxiv, 29; τη χειρὶ τῆ ἐλεφαντίνη, with the ivory hand of the goddess, Aristoph. Eq. 1167. The celebrated statue of Minerva by Phidias had the face, feet, and hands of ivory, the rest of gold. Fr. ἐλέφας.

*Ελεφαντιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a keeper of elephants; a hunter of elephants.

Same Th.

*Ελεφαντόδετος, ου, δ, ή, made of or mounted with ivory, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 582; ἐλεφαντόδετον φόςμιγγα, the lyre inlaid with ivory, Aristoph. Av. 218. Fr. ἐλέφας and δέω.

*Ελεφαντόπωπος, ου, δ, ή, having an ivory hilt. Fr. κώπη.

'Ελεφαντομάχοι (κυνηγοί), hunters who fight with elephants; and

'Ελεφαντόπους, ποδος, δ, ή, having ivory feet, said of tables, etc. Fr. ποῦς.

'ΕΛΕ'ΦΑΣ, αντος, δ, an elephant, Herodt. iii, 114; also, ivory, Pind. Olymp. i, 41; Plat. Polit. ii, 373, A; the tooth of the elephant; a kind of cup; the disease called elephantiasis. 'Ελίχθην, 1. a. pas. of λέγω.

"Ελεψε, 3. sing. 1. a. of λέπω.

"EΛH, or είλη, ης, ή, the heat or the brightness of the sun, Aristoph. Vesp. 772; sunshine; hence είλεσις, ή, heat.

"Eλχ, 3. sing. 2. a. subj., shall obtain or attain to, Pind. Pyth. i, 194; from ξλω obsol., for ωίς ω, 2. a. είλον, and by losing i (which it takes for the augment) ζλον, in subj. ζλω, ης, η.

"Ελπα, for ίλησα, Poet. from λάω, λω, as θίλω, by aphæresis of the initial syllable.

"Eλπαι, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. m. Ion. contract. "λη, see αίς ω· subj. "λωμαι, from "λω, obsol.

'Εληθερέω, ω. f. ήσω, to expose to the sun. Fr. έλη and Θερέω. 'Εληθερές, έσς, δ, ή, exposed to

the sun; s. as είληθερής Έλήθετο. Ion. for ελάθετο, 3. sing. 2. a. m. to λανθάνω. Eληλάδατο, as ελήλαντο, 3. pl. plupf. pas. to ελαύνω, Odys. vii, 86. Some read εληλίδατο, which does not seem correct; but the true reading appears to be εληλίατο.

'Ελήλακα, pf. Att. redupl. for ήλακα, from ελαύνω.

Έληλάκεσαν, Att. for ηλάκεισαν, 3. pl. plupf. of the same.

'Εληλακότες, advanced, arrived at, part. pf. act. Att. for ηλακότες, obsol. of the same.

'Ελήλαμαι, and εληλαμην, pf.
and plupf. pas., and

'Εληλαμένος, for ἠλαμένος, obsol. part. pf. pas. Att. to ἐλαύνω.

'Èλήλαται, Att. for ἤλαται, obsol. pf. 3. pers., and ἐλήλατο, for ἤλατο, plupf. of the same; ἔγχεα δί σφιν ὄρθ ἐπὶ σαυρωτῆρος ἐλήλατο, and their spears were stuck upright on their butt end, Π. x, 153.

'Ελήλεγκται, 3. sing. pf. pas. Att. for ήλεγκται, of ελέγχω.

Έλήλεγμαι, for obsol. ἤλεγμαι, pf. pas. Att. of the same.

'Εληλέδαται, Ion. for ελήλανται,
or εληλαμένοι είσί, 3. pl. pf. pas.,
and

'Εληλέδατο, 3. pl. plupf. of ἐλαύνω, for ἐλήλατο.

'Εληλουθώς, part. 2. pf. Att. and Æol. for ἐληλῦθώς, and

'Ελήλυθα, Att. Æol. ἐλήλουθα, for ἤλυθα, obsol. 2. pf., and

'Εληλύθειν, and 3. pl. ἐληλύθεσαν, Att. for ἐληλύθεισαν, 2. plupf., and

'Εληλυθότες, nom. pl. part. pf. m., and

'Εληλυθυῖα, part. 2. pf. fem., εληλυθώς, masc., of ἔεχομαι. "Εληξα, ας, ε, 1. a. of λήγω.

'Ελήφθης, 2. sing. 1. a. pas. to λαμβάνω.

'Eλθέ, Att. for ἔλθε, 2. a. imperat., and

'Ελθεῖν, 2. a. inf., ἔλθοι, 3. sing. 2. a. opt., ἔλθης, 2. sing. 2. a. subj., to ἔρχομαι.

'Ελθέμεν, Ion., and ελθέμεναι, Dor., hence ελθεῖν, 2. a. inf. of the same; also

'Eλθέν, and

'Ελθήν, Dor. for ἐλθεῖν, 2. a. inf. act. of ἦλθον, from obsol. ἐλεύθω, for ἔξχομαι.

"Eλθης, "λθη, 2. and 3. sing. 2. a. subj. act., and "λθησ', for "λθησι, (from the same verb.) Ion. for "λλθη, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. with σι, by paragoge.

"Ελθοι, 3. sing. 2. a. opt., and "Ελθοισων, for "ελθοιεν. See "ελθο-

'Eλθόν, part. 2. a. neut. g., and

'Ελθόντ', for ελθόντε, nom. dual, and

'Ελθόντεσσιν, dat. pl. part. Ion. of the same and Poet.; hence ελθοῦσιν.

"Ελθοσαν, Βœot. for ἦλθον, 3. pl. 2. a. ind.; so ἔλθοισαν, in the Bible for ἔλθοιεν, 3. pl 2. a. opt. act. to ἔξχομαι.

'Ελθοῦσ', for ἐλθοῦσα, part. 2. a. fem. g. of same.

"Ελθω, ης, η, 2. a. subj., and 'Ελθών, part. 2. a. of εχομαι.

'Ελιάσθην, Eurip. Hec. 97, σπουδή πρὸς σ' ἐλιάσθην, I have sped with haste, literally, I have moved or stirred myself, 1. aor. pas. used for the middle.

'Ελίγδην, adv. in a roll or whirl, Æschyl. Prom. 884; in a fold or coil. Fr. ελίσσω.

'Ελιγήσομαι, I shall be rolled together, LXX., 2. f. ind. pas. of ελίσσω or -ττω, 2. a. pas. ελίγην. "Ελιγμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing wound round, or rolled; a curl,

roll, coil, etc.; and

Eλιγματώδης, εος, δ, η, having a rolled or coiled appearance; curled, spiral, coiled, wound round; in a roll. Fr. ελίσσω and είδος.

'Eλιγμός, οῦ, ὁ, the act of coiling, rolling, winding; a winding road, or way to obtain any thing, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 4; a curvature, a bending. Same Th.

'Ελιέζες, δ, indecl., a man's name, Eliezer, Luke iii, 29. Hebr.

'Ελιθοδόλεον, ουν, impf. ελιθοδόλησα, ας, ε, 1. α. ος λιθοδολέω. Fr. λίθος and βάλλω.

'Ελικάμπυξ, ὔκος, δ, ħ, having the head bound with a fillet, turbaned. Fr. ἕλιζ and ἄμπυξ. "Ελἴκας, acc. pl. ἐλίκεσσιν, dat. pl. crooked or curved; from ἕλιξ, a fold; as an adj. twisted, bent, wreathed. Th. εἰλέω.

'Ελίκη, ης, η, Helicé, a city in Achaia, destroyed by an earth-quake, Il. ii, 575; also the Great Bear among the constellutions, Ap. Rhod. iii, 745; also, the willow, so called by the Arcadians. Fr. ελίσσω.

'Ελικίας, ου, δ, one that moves in a tortuous manner, like a serpent. Same Th.

'Ελικοβλίφαξος, ου, δ, ħ, having eyes glancing rapidly, epith. of Venus, Pind. Pyth. iv, 305. Fr. ελίσσω and βλίφαξον.

Έλικοδόστευχος, ου, δ, ħ, having curled locks. Fr. έλιξ and βίστευχος.

'Ελικόδρομος, ου, δ, h, twisting, winding.

Exinosions, Ews, o, n, having a serpentine, spiral, curled, or winding appearance or shape. Fr. Exit and sidos.

'Ελίκός, ή, όν, rolling, winding, curling; whirling; black; not generally used. Fr. ελίσσω.

Έλικτῆς, ῆρος, δ, a bracelet; a necklace; an ear-ring, a jewel for the ear, Lys. c. Eratosth. in Coll. Maj. i, 155. Th ελίσσω. Έλικτός, ή, όν, rolled round, twisted, wreathed, winding, spiral; crooked, curled; ziooòs έλικτός, twining ivy, Eurip. Phan. 661; coiled, Soph.

Trach. 12. Fr. ελίσσω. 'Ελικών, ῶνος, ό, the thread suspended from the distaff, that winds round the spindle when it turns; also, Helicon, a mountain of Bæotia, so called from its winding paths, Xen. Ag. ii, 9; Eurip. Herc. F. 240. Hence Έλικωνιάδες, αί, the Muses, Eurip. Herc. F. 787; dat. pl. Έλικωνιάδεσσι. Hence

'Ελικώνιαι (παρθένοι), the Muses ; fem. pl. of

Έλτεώνιος, ία, ιον, Heliconian, pertaining to Mount Helicon; an epithet of the Muses; also of Neptune, Il. xx, 404.

Έλικωπες, nom. pl. of ελικωψ, ωπος, δ, having rolling or quickglancing eyes, an epithet of the Greeks; ελίπωπες 'Αχαιοί, the lively-eyed Greeks, Il. i, 389. See ELIXWY.

'Ελικώπιδα, acc. sing. of

'Ελικῶπις, ίδος, 'n, an epithet of a girl, who attracts the eyes of lovers, or who has rolling or beautiful eyes; ελικώπιδα κούenv, the sprightly or lively-eyed maid, Il. i, 98. From the same ας έλίκωψ.

Eλίκωψ, ωπος, δ, ή, quick-eyed, quick-glancing, having quickly moving eyes. Fr. ελίσσω and äŲ.

'Ελιννύς, ύος, ό, ή, a festival, a holyday, the same as the Roman supplicatio, Polyb. in Excerpt. Ursini.

"ΕΛΙΝΟΣ, ου, ό, a branch, a tendril. Fr. είλέω.

'EAINY' Ω , f. $\bar{v}\sigma\omega$, to rest, to repose, to be quiet or still; Aristoph. Thesm. 598; Demosth. 531, 27; to be slack, lazy, or remiss; ώς μή σ' έλινύοντα προσδερχθη πατήρ, that Jupiter may not perceive you remiss in the business, Æschyl. Prom. 53; to cease or leave off, hence to lose time, Herodt. vii, 56. Fr. είλέω. "Ελιζ, and Poet. είλιζ, ĭκος, δ, 'n, as an adj, twisted, winding, crooked; curled; rolling; "Lixas βοῦς, the crooked-horned oxen, Il. ix, 462, and Odys. i, 92; like Eligonegus, Sojih. Aj. 367; n, as a subst., any thing twisted, winding or spiral; a fold, a volume; a whirlpool; a tendril; βότουος έλικα, Aristoph. Ran. 1321; a ringlet or curl; a species of ivy, Eurip. Bacch. 1159; the hedera helix or common ivy; καρπῷ ἐλιξ είλεῖται, Theocr. i, 31; a bracelet, a ring; in mathematics, a spiral line; forked or zigzag lightning; ελικες δ' έκλάμπουσι στεροπής ζάπυροι, intense flashes of forked lightning gleam forth, Æschyl. Prom. 1085.

EAIX

"Ελιζις, εως, ή, a winding. Fr. έλίσσω.

Έλιζόκεςως, ωτος, δ, ή, having crooked or twisted horns. έλιξ and κέρας.

'Ελιούδ, δ, indecl., a man's name, Eliud, Matth. i, 14. Hebr.

'Ελίπανα, ας, ε, 1. α. of λιπαίyω.

"Ελίπον, ες, ε, 2. a. of λείπω.

'Ελισάζετ, ή, indecl., a woman's name, Elisabeth, Luke i, 5, etc.

'Ελισσαῖος, αίου, δ, the name of a prophet, Elisha. Hebr.

Ελισσέμεν, and ελισσέμεναι, Dor., and hence Ediogeiv, pres. inf. of έλίσσω.

Έλίσσετο, 3. sing., and ελίσσονθ', for ελίσσοντο, 3. pl. impf. pas., and

Ελισσομένη, part. pres. pas. of Έλίστω, or ελίττω, and Epic. and Ion. είλίσσω, f. ίξω, 1. a. είλιζα, to wind, turn, roll; to roll round; to wind or bend round; to roll up; to surround; mid. to roll or turn one's self, to coil about, twine about; ἐλιξάμενος καθ' δμιλον, winding his way through the crowd, H. xii, 467; pas. to be wound or coiled round; to be turned round, tossed about; to be changed, Plat. Theæt. 194, B; pf. pas. είλιγμαι, ξαι, κται.

Ελίτροχος, ου, δ, as subst., the nave of a wheel; as an adj., revolving round, Æschyl. S. Theb. 187. Fr. ελίσσω and

Έλιφθεν, Bæot. or Æol. syncop. for ἐλείφθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. pas. of LEITW.

Έλίχευσος, ου, δ, elichrysum or helichrysum, a wild plant that bears a flower of a golden color, and supposed to be gnaphalium stoechas of Linnæus. Fr. ξλίσσω and χουσός. See Schol. in Theocr. i, 28.

'Ελκαίνω, f. ανώ, to be wounded, Æschyl. Choeph. 830. Fr. έλ-

"Ελκε, 3. sing. impf. Ion. for είλκε, έλκεο, Ion. contract. έλκου, pres. imperat. pas. of ξλκω. "Ελκει, dat. of ελκος.

'Ελκέμεν, pres. inf. Ion., hence έλκειν from έλκω.

"Elneo. See Elne.

Έλκεσίπεπλος, ου, δ, ή, clad in a long or trailing robe, or, more properly, a shawl, like that of the modern Orientals, worn by men and women of distinction, longrobed; and hence, distinguished, noble, of high rank, Il. vi, 442. Gail says, the women of Homer's country, Ionia, did not wear long robes; for which reason perhaps he so often uses this epithet in speaking of the Trojan women. Clef d' Homère, Prolegom. part 3, p. 16. But this, as is noted by Prof. Dunbar, appears to be an error; and Heyne, on Il. xiii, 685, had already observed, that "the more ancient Ionians" wore robes or tunics reaching down to the feet." Fr. έλκω and πέπλος. See έλκεχίτων.

"Ελκετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. Ion. for είλκετο, from έλκω.

Έλκεχίτων, ωνος, δ, ή, wearing a long-trailing robe or tunic, 'Iáoνες έλπεχίτωνες, Π. xiii, 685. Fr. έλκω and χιτών. See έλ. κεσίσεσιλος.

Έλκέω, ῶ, ƒ. ήσω, Ι. α. ἥλκησα, s. as "λκω, to draw, drag, or pull along; also, to tear, to rend; to violate; to tear in pieces, Il. xxii, 336; to attempt to ravish, Odys. xi, 579.

'Ελκηδόν, adv. by a drawing or dragging. Th. Elkw.

'Ελκηθμός, οῦ, ὁ, a dragging by force; dragged along as a prisoner, Il. vi, 465. Fr. ἐλκέω.

"Ελκημα, ατος, τό, prey, booty, what has been dragged along; ρίψω κυνῶν έλκημα, Eurip. Herc. F. 567. Fr. έλκω.

"Ελκητον, 3. dual imp. of έλκω, and so for είλκέτην, Odys. xiii,

Έλκίζω, f. ίσω, s. as έλκω, but scarcely used.

Ελχοποιέω, ω, f. ήσω, to produce a sore; to wound, to probe a wound; to rip up an old sore, Æschin. c. Ctes. 83, 37; and ı 2

'Ελκοποίος, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, causing wounds, inflicting wounds; οὐδ' ἐλκοτοιὰ γίγνεται τὰ σήματα, nor do devices inflict wounds, Eschyl. S. Theb. 380. Fr. ἐλκος and ποιέω.

"Ελκος, εος, τό, a sore, a wound; I am suffering severely from the wound, Il. v, 361; an ulcer, Thucyd. ii, 49; an evil, Soph. Antig. 648; Lat. ulcus. Fr. "λκω.

'Ελχόω, ω, f. ώσω, to wound, Eurip. Hec. 405; to cause a sore or ulcer; to torture, ξμνησας δ μοῦ φρένας ἢλχωσεν, Eurip. Alc. 899; pf. pas. ἢλχωμαι, part. ἡλχωμένος, afflicted with sores or ulcers, Luke xvi, 20. Th. ξλχος.

'Ελκτικός, ή, όν, having the power of drawing or pulling; attractive; and

'Ελετός, ή, όν, drawn, that may be drawn; ductile. Th. ἕλεω. 'Ελεύδειον, ου, τό, a slight wound or sore, Aristoph. Eq. 907; dimin. of ἕλεος.

"Ελχύσις, εως, ή, the act of drawing or pulling, attraction; and "Ελχυσμα, ἄτος, τό, what is drawn out; spun wool; yarn; the dross of silver, scoria, being drawn out with tongs, etc. Th. ἐλχύω.

Έλχυσμός, οῦ, ὁ. See ἔλχυσις. Έλχυστάζω, f. άσω, to drag about, to drag along, to drag and tear, Π. xxiii, 187. Fr. ἐλχύω.

Έλχυστής, ῆςος, δ, any instrument used in pulling or drawing; a cord; a halter; a wellrope. Fr. ἐλχύω.

Έλχυστῖκός, ή, όν, drawing, useful in pulling; attractive. Same Th.

'Ελκύω (only used by later writers), (see "\(\lambda\), f. vow, Eldrure, Demosth. 611, 10; 1. a. είλκυσα, to draw, drag, pull; to draw down, as the scale of a balance, Herodt. ii, 65; to suck, ης πρώτα μαστὸν εΊλ*κυσα, Eu*rip. Phan. 1001; οὐδὶ κόρδαχ' elluver, nor danced the cordax (a wanton dance), Aristoph. Nub. 536; to draw out, to prolong, Herodt. vii, 167; to tear, rend; 1. a. inf. act. ελκύσαι, part. 1. α. ελκύσας, αντος pas. to be dragged, torn, etc.; 1. a. pas. είλκύσθην, pf. είλκυσμαι. From

"Ελκω, f. 'ίλζω, aor. ιΐλζα, but only in later times, the derived tenses being mostly formed from

ελχύω, as fut. ελχύσω, αοτ. είλκυσα, pas. είλκύσθην, pf. pas. είλχυσμαι, to draw, drag, pull; to tow a vessel; to drag by force; to violate a woman; to tear; to draw out the time; hence, to protract, delay; to drag on life, Eurip. Orest. 201; to bring on; έλκον νύκτα μέλαιναν, bringing on the darkness, Il. viii, 486; to weigh down, Herodt. i, 50; to draw in with the nose, to smell; to suck; to swallow down; to attract, Xen. Cyr. viii, 1, 11; Symp. 1, 9; impf. Eldnov, for "λκω, takes , after ε for the augment, but with Homer it has no augment in the impf.; mid. to draw or drag to one's self or for one's self; to pull one's own hair, Il. x, 15; to draw one's sword, Il. i, 194; pas. to be drawn, dragged, led on; seduced, etc.; ¿λκειν, to bend (or fasten to the yards or masts) the sails of a vessel, Odys. ii, 426; ελκειν τόξον, to bend a bow; έλκειν προφάσιας, to interpose delays, Herodt. iii, 21; ELKEIV Telov, to card wool; hence ίλξις, a drawing or pulling; όλκή, ης, ή, the same, όλκός, οῦ, ό, a track, a train, ἐλκέω and έλκύω, to draw or drag, and ἐλπυστικός, having the power of drawing, etc. Th. probably έλω. Έλκώδης, εος, ό, ή, having the form of an ulcer, ulcerated. Fr. Exxos and eldos.

Έλκωμα, ἄτος, τό, a sore or ulcerated part, an ulcer; and Ελκωματικός, ή, όν, having the power of producing sores or

ulcers. Fr. έλκω.

"Ελκωσις, εως, ή, an ulceration; ἐλκώσεώς τε αὐτῆ ἰσχυρᾶς ἐκγιγνομένης, a violent ulceration taking place in it, Thucyd. ii, 49. Fr. ἐλκόω.

"Ελλάβε, Poet. for "ελάβε, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. of λαμβάνω.

Έλλαδος, gen. sing. of Έλλάς. Έλλαμβανόμενος, η, ον, part. pres. of έλλαμβάνομαι, mid.

Έλλαμβάνω, f. λήψομαι, to hold in or on, to hold fast; mid. to hold fast by, with gen. Fr. iv and λαμβάνω.

'Ελλαμπεῦνω, f. υνω, to render bright; mid. to shine, glitter; to use splendid language; to distinguish one's self. Fr. iv and λαμπεύνω.

Έλλάμπω, f. ψω, to shine upon, enlighten, illuminate; mid. to distinguish one's self, Herodt. i,

80; pas. to become illustrious. Fr. iv and λάμπω.

'Ελλάμψεσθαι, Ion. and Poet. 1. fut. inf. mid. of preced.

"Ελλαμψις, εως, ή, a shining upon, light, illumination. Fr. εν and λάμπω.

Έλλαν, ανος, δ, Dor. for Έλλης, also Attic for Έλληνικός. Hence Έλλάνιος πατής, for Έλλήνιος Έλλάνιος Ζεύς, Aristoph. Eq. 1253.

'Ελλανίς, Dor. for 'Ελληνίς, ίδος, ή, Grecian, Eurip. Hel. 193. Fr. 'Ελλάς.

'Ελλανοδίκας, α, δ, Dor. for 'Ελληνοδίκης, ου, δ, ('Ελλήνων δικαστής,) a judge of the Greeks; the 'Ελλανοδίκαι were properly the nine judges at the Olympic games; see Pausan. v, 6, 9; among the Lacedæmonians, the judges in a military court, Xen. Lac. xiii, 11. Fr. 'Ελλάς and δίκη.

Έλλανοδίκαι, pl. of preced.

'Ελλάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Greece, dat. 'Ελλάδι, acc. 'Ελλάδα, Eurip. Hec. 330; a Grecian woman, Eurip. Phæn. 1524; as an adj. for 'Ελληνική, a peculiar feminine of 'Ελληνικός, Grecian, Soph. Phil. 256; Æschyl. Pers. 2; Eurip. Hec. 310, et pussim. In the time of Herodotus Έλλάς included Ionia also, i, 92. Th. "Ελλην.

'Ελλάσαι, Poet. for ἐλάσαι, 1. a. inf. to ἐλαύνω.

Έλλάσποντος, ω, δ, Dor. for Έλλησποντος, ου, δ, the Hellespont.

"Ελλάχε, Epic for "λαχε, 3 sing. 2. aor. of λαγχάνω.

'Ελλεβοριώω, to need hellebore, i. e. to be mad. Fr. ἐλλίβορος. 'Ελλεβορίζω, f. ίσω, to purge or cure with hellebore; τί σαυτὸν οὐχ' ἑλλεβορίζεις, Demosth. 268, 3. Same Th.

ELLS Cogivn, ns, n, a plant, probably helleborus fætidus. Linn.

'EΛΛΕ'ΒΟΡ()Σ, or ἐλλίδος», ov, δ, hellebore, a plant, used particularly for the cure of madness, Aristoph. Vesp. 1489; Lucian, Dial. Mort.

'Ελλεδανοΐσιν, dat. pl. of

Έλλεδανός, οῦ, ὁ, a band, string, cord, a twisted band of straw, Il. xviii, 553. Fr. εἰλέω.

"Ελλειμμα, ἄτος, τό, a deficiency of any hind; balance of money due, Demosth. 606, ult.; omission, neglect of duty; τὰ καθ' ὑμᾶς ἐλλείματα, omissions, neglects, or failures in duty on your

part, or which are imputable to you, Dem. Olynth. i, 26, 3. It does not seem here to convey an idea of criminality so great as delinquency, but deficiency in other political duties. Seager, in Class. Journ., vol. xxvi, p. 29. Fr. ἐλλείτω.

Eλλειπής, έος, δ, ή, the same with ελλιπής, and

'Ελλειστικός, ή, όν, that omits or leaves out; defective, elliptical; from

Έλλείσω, f. λείψω, pf. ἐλλέλοιπα, to leave in, to abandon, forsake, to neglect, leave undone, Soph. Trach. 90; to fail; οὐκ ἐλλείψει εὐχαριστῶν, he will not fail in gratitude, Demosth. 257, 2; to be far from; πολλοῦ γε καὶ τοῦ παντὸς ἐλλείπω, Ι am far, even altogether from it, Æschyl. Prom. 962; to be wanting or deficient, xal Tov έλλείποντ' ἔτι "Ηζης ἀκμαίας, Æschyl. S. Theb. 10; to omit, with acc., Soph. Phil. 88; to be inferior to, with gen., book adraw ἐλλείστεις, Plat. Alc. i, 122, C; τὸ ἔλλειπον, a deficiency, failure, want, Plat. Tim. 20, C; pas. to fail, to be deficient in; wh έλλείπεσθαι εὖ ποιῶν τοῦς εὐεργετοῦντας, not to be deficient in doing good to benefactors, Xen. Mem. ii, 6, 5; impersonally, ἐλλείπει μοί, there is wanting to me; οίς αν της γενέσεως έλλείπη, to whom there may be a want of offspring, Plat. Legg. v, 740, E; 2. a. ἐνέλἴπον. Fr. ἐν and λείστω.

'Ελλείχω, f. ξω, to lick up, to lap, as a dog. Fr. in and λείχω. "Ελλειψις, εως, ή, a leaving behind, an omission, neglect; deficiency, failure, want; also, the figure of speech called ellipsis. Same Th.

"Ελλεςα, τά, hurtful things, evils, Callim. Fragm.; as if from δλλύω, to destroy.

"Ελλεσχος, ου, δ, ή, publicly known and talked of, in every one's mouth, Herodt. i, 153. Fr. εν and λέσχη.

"Ελλη, ης, η, α proper name, Helle; ποςθμὸν..." Ελλης, the Hellespont, Æschyl. Pers. 70, 708, 785.

"EΛΛΗΝ, ηνος, δ, Hellen, the son of Deucalion, from whom the inhabitants of Phthiotis were called "Ελληνες, Greeks or Grecians, because Hellen was king of that part of Thessaly, II. ii, 684. See Thucyd i, sub. init.; before

his time they were called Γραῖκοι, an appellation which the Latins retained; "Ελλην is used both as an adjective and noun, οί "Ελλην ές οἶκον ἀγόμην, Eurip. Med. 1328; "Ελληνα πόλιν, Iph. Aul. 65.

'Ελληνίζω, f. ίσω, to imitate the Greeks; to take the part of or favor the Greeks; to study and use the Greek language; οἷον καὶ τὸ ἑλληνίζειν παρὰ τούτων ἔγωγε ἔμαθον, Plat. Alc. i, 16; Thucyd. ii, 68; Xen. Anab. vii, 3, 12; I. a. pas. ἡλληνίσθην, pf. pas. ἡλληνισμαι, whence ἐλληνισμός, οῦ, δ, a Hellenism or idiom of the Greek tongue. Th. Ἑλλην.

'Ελληνϊκός, κ, όν, Grecian, Hellenic, Greek, Eurip. Alc. 700, et passim; also, a lover of Greek literature; τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, Greece, Thucyd. i, 1; τὰ Ἑλληνικός Grecian affairs; ἑλληνικότατος, most devoted to the Greeks, Demosth. 439, 26. Th. Έλλην. Ἑλληνικώς, adv. in the manner of the Greeks. Same Th.

Έλλήνιος, η, ον, the same with Ἑλληνικός, Herodt. ix, 7.

'Ελληνίς, γδος, ή, Grecian, of Greece; 'Ελληνίς γυνή, a Grecian woman, Eurip. Med. 1336; 'Ελληνίδες πόλεις, Grecian cities. Th. 'Έλλην.

Έλληνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, an imitation of the Greeks, LXX; a Hellenism or idiom of the Greek tongue; a Grecian phrase or expression; and

Έλληνιστής, οῦ, ἑ, an imitator or follower of the Greeks; in N. T., a Grecizing Jew; and

'Ελληνιστί, adv. in the manner of the Greeks; in the Greek tongue, Xen. Anab. vii, 6, 7; Acts xxi, 37. Fr. pf. pas. of ξλληνίζω.

'Ελληνοδίται, ων, οί, the judges of the Olympic games, who were also called άγωνοθέται, Herodt. v, 22. See ελλανοδίται.

'Ελληνοταμίαι, ων, si, collectors of the taxes laid on the allied Greeks to carry on war against the Persians, Thucyd. i, 96; they were chosen from among the Athenians. Fr. "Ελλην and ταμίας.

"Ελληξα, Poet. for "ληξα, 1. a. of λήγω.

'Ελλησποντίας, Ion. ίης, ου, δ, with ἄνεμος, the wind blowing from the Hellespont, Herodt. vii, 188. Fr. Έλλη and πόντος.

Έλλησποντικός, ή, όν, and

'Ελλησπόντιος, ια, ιον, belonging to the Hellespont, Xen. Anab. i, 1, 9; Hist. iv, 8, 31.

Έλλήσποντος, ου, δ, the Hellesspont, now the Dardanelles, II. ii, 845; vii, 86; so called from Έλλη, the daughter of "Αθαμας. Έλλιμενίζω, f. ίσω, to be in port, to enter a harbour; to demand the harbour-dues, or the duty paid for leave to enter a port. Fr. ἐν and λιμήν.

'Ελλίμενικός, ή, όν, of or relating to a harbour; τὰ ἐλλιμενικὰ (τέλη), harbour-dues, Plat. Polit. iv, 425, D. Same Th. 'Ελλιμενιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a collector of harbour-dues, Demosth. 917, 10. Same Th.

'Ελλιπαίνω, f. ανῶ, s. as λιπαίνω. 'Ελλιπής, έος, δ, ἡ, wanting in something, defective; coming short of; remaining to be done, imperfect, Thucyd. v, 1; ἢ καὶ γιώμης ἐλλιπεῖς γιγνόμενοι, or being deficient in presence of mind, Thucyd. vii, 8; τὸ ἐλλιπές, imperfection, deficiency; τὸν ἐλλιπής καὶ μὴ δυναπός, Plat. Legg. x, 901, C; with gen. Fr. ἐλλείπω.

'Ελλισάμην, Poet. for ἐλισάμην, aor. of λίσσομαι.

'Ελλϊτάνευε, Poet. for ἐλιτάνευε, from λιτανεύω.

Έλλόδιον, ου, τό, an ear-ring, an ear-pendant. Th. λοδός.

"Ελλοδος, ου, δ, ή, being in pods. Same Th.

'Ελλογέω, ω, f. ἐλλογήσω, to bring into the account, reckon, charge, impute; with dut.; 1. a. ἐνελόγησα. Fr. ἐν and λόγος.

'Ελλόγἴμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, the same with λόγιμος, worthy of notice, celebrated, memorable, esteemed, as Aristides, Plat. Gorg. 514, B; learned, eloquent, Plat. Polit. iii, 387, D. Th. λέγω.

"Ελλογος, ου, δ, ή, endowed with reason, rational. Fr. is and λόγος.

"Ελλοπας, acc. pl. of ελλοψ.

'Ελλοσεύω, and ἐλλοσιεύω, to fish; to ply his trade as a fisher, Theocr. i, 42. Fr. ἔλλοψ, an epith. of fishes, Odys. nix, 228.

'EΛΛΟ'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, a fawn, a hind, a kid, Odys. xix, 228.

'Ελλός, ή, όν, dumb, mute, Soph. Aj. 1276; as epith. of fish, quick. Fr. ἐλάω. But the derivation is uncertain.

'Ελλουλίμ, songs of joy, merri-

ment, dancing, LXX., Judg. ix, 27. Hebr.

'Ελλοφένος, ου, ο, or n, a slayer of fawns; epith. of Diana. Fr. έλλός and φένος.

'Ελλοχάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to lie in ambush, lie in wait for, with acc., Plut. Conv. 213, B. Fr. is and hoxos.

Έλλοχίζω, f. ἴσω, to place in ambuscade, to lay a snare for, Eurip. Bacch. 711. Same Th. "Ελλοψ, οπος, i, by some explained

mute; by others, quick, gliding; as subst. a fish; a sturgeon, or, perhaps, a sword-fish.

Έλλυχνιάζω, f. ιάσω, to provide a lamp with a wiek. Th. λύχ-

'Ελλύχνιον, ου, τό, the wick of a lamp, Herodt. ii, 62. Same Th. Έλλω, or έλω, f. έλσω, to confine, enclose, to hem or shut in; to drive together; 1. a. ἔλσα, without augm., inf. έλσαι, and Poet. ἐέλσαι, pf. pas. ἔελμαι. "Buttmann (Gram.) derives it from $\[\] \lambda \omega \]$ or $\[\] \[\] \[\] \alpha \] 2. a. pas.$ ἐάλην, inf. ἀλῆναι, but they belong to αλημι, which see." Dunbar. Έλλώτια, ων, τά, a festival of Minerva, at Corinth; concerning which, see the scholiast on Pindar, Olymp. Od. 13.

Έλμινθώδης, εος, δ, ή, like the worm engendered in the intestines; like the tape-worm. Fr. Expire and eldos.

"ΕΛΜΙΝΣ, 1νθος, δ, an earthworm; a tape-worm or worm found in the intestines. Th.έλλω or είλω.

Έλμωδάμ, indecl., a man's name, Elmodam, Luke iii, 28. Hebr. 'Eλξίνη, ης, ή, the plant called pellitory of the wall.

"Ελξις, εως, ή, the act of drawing or pulling, dragging; τάς τε αὖ "Εκτορος έλζεις, Plat. Polit. iii, 391, B; ἰματίων....ἕλζεις, trains, Id. Alc. i, 122, C; attraction. Fr. ίλχω.

'Ελογίσθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of LoyiZouas.

Έλόευν, Dor. for ἐλόουν, of λούω, to wash; or from the Poet. verb λοίω, impf. ἐλόιον, ἐλόουν, and Dor. ilásuv, Odys. iv, 252.

'Ελοιδόρει, 3. sing. impf. of λοιδο-وڏω.

Έλοίμαν, Dor. for

Έλοίμην, οιο, οιτο, 2. a. opt. m. to αίρεω.

"Ελοιμι, ois, oi, 2. a. opt. act., and Έλοισα, ας, ά, Dor. for ελούσα, part. 2. a. f. g., and

Έλόμην, Ion. for είλόμην, 2. a. | Έλπιστικός, ά, όν, causing hope;

m. of the same verb.

Eλον, Ion. for είλον, 2. a. ind. act. έλοντο, 3. pl. 2. a. m. Ion., from ἕλω, obsol., for which αἰζίω. "ΕΛΟΣ, εος, τό, a marsh, fen, morass, bog, Thucyd. i, 110; τὰ "λεα, marshy grounds, Herodt. ii, 92, 137, etc.; also, a maritime town of Laconia, originally inhabited by the Helots, Xen. Hist. vi, 5, 32. Hence ελώτης. Eλοῦ, 2. a. imperat. m. of αίρεω. 'Ελούμεν, by syncop. for ελούομεν,

from ελουον, impf. of λούω. Έλουσα, fem. part. 2. a. to αίζεω. 'Ελοχεύθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of λοχεύω. Th. λοχός.

"Ελοψ, οπος, δ, a harmless species of snake.

'Ελόωσι, Poet. for ἐλῶσι, contract. from ἐλάσουσι, 3. pl. fut. from ελάω, Poet. for ελαύνω· οι μιν άδην έλόωσι καὶ ἐσσύμενον πολέmoso, who will keep him sufficiently at bay, though ever so eager for the combat, Il. xiii,

Έλπεαι, 2. sing. pres. ind., ἔλπεόθαι, pres. inf. from ελπομαι, Poet. s. as ἐλπίζω.

"Ελπεο, Ion. contract. ἔλπου, pres. imperat. or 2. sing. impf. Ion. for "Axov, of Exacual, Poet. for ἐλπίζω. Same Th.

Έλπιδοκοπέομαι, to be tormented with too great hopes; to be tantalized. Fr. έλπις and κόπτω. 'Ελπίζω, f. ίσω, Att. ιῶ, to hope, expect; believe, trust; to fear, Demosth. 416, 12; to suspect, to apprehend, Soph. Aj. 766; Aristoph. Av. 956; to suppose, Eurip. Ion. 351; impf. ηλπιζον, 1. a. act. ήλπισα, part. 1. a. pas. ἐλπισθείς. From

'ΕΛΠΙ'Σ, τδος, ή, hope, expectation, Eurip. Med. 765; ἐλπίδος κρείσσον, beyond expectation, Thucyd. ii, 64; reliance, trust; purpose; dread, Eurip. Orest. 850; an opinion, notion, Plat. Legg. x, 898, D; to fear; iv ἔλπιδι είναι, to be in hope; ἔλπιδας παρέχειν, to afford hopes, Nen. Mem. i, 2, 2; ἐλπίδος άμαρτάνειν, also, ψεύδεσθαι, to be disappointed; ἐλπίδας ἀγαθὰς immoisiv, to inspire with good hopes, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 16.

'Ελπισθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of ἐλπίζω.

"Ελπισμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing expected; hope. Fr. ilaris.

Έλπιστέον, verbal adj. from iλ- $\pi i \zeta \omega$, it is to be hoped, one must hope.

hoping, confident. Same Th. 'Ελπιστός, ή, όν, that may be expected or hoped for; to be expected or feared, Plat. Legg. ix, 853, E. Same Th.

'Ελπιῶ, for ἐλπίσω, f. Att. of the same verb.

"Ελπομαι, Poet. ἐέλπομαι, s. as ἐλπίζω, to expect; ἔλποντο δὶ θυμῶ, and they expected in their mind, i. e. they entertained the expectation, \vec{n} . xiv, 67; also, to suppose; οὕτω που μάλα έλπεαι; do you really suppose? Il. ix, 40; to think; to be convinced or persuaded, Herodt. vi, 109, etc.; Il. vii, 199. Th. έλπίς.

'Ελπόμενος, part. pres. of preced. "Ελ $\pi\omega$, to cause to hope; mid. to hope, to expect; to suppose; to be apprehensive, to fear; 2. pf. "ολπα, the same, and used with present time, Odys. ii, 91; to raise hopes or expectations; χαλεπῶς δέ σ' ἐόλπα τὸ ῥέζειν, Il. xx, 186; plupf ἐώλπειν, Il. xix, 328, with the time of an impf.; the other tenses are from έλπίζω.

'Ελπωρή, ñs, 'n, hope, expectation, confidence, Odys. ii, 280. Fr.

"Ελσαι, Il. i, 409; 1. a. inf. act. from "λλω, which see.

"Ελσαν, for "ελασαν, 3. pl. 1. a. of ἐλαύνω, Il. xi, 413. Th. ἐλάω. Perhaps from "LALW.

Έλσεῖν, Lacon. for ἐλθεῖν, Aristoph. Lys. 105.

Eλυγίχθης, 1. a. pas., Theocr. i, 98. See λυγίζω.

Eduntne. See Edintne.

Ελυμα, and έλκυμα, άτος, τό, the wood in which the coulter or ploughshare is put; the plough-tail, Hes. Op. 430; also, a covering, a case. Th. είλίω.

'Ελυμαίνου, Dem. de Coron. 315, 22; but another reading is iduμήνω. See λυμαίνω.

'Ενύμας, α, δ, a man's name, Elymas, i. e. a sorcerer, Acts xiii, 8. Arabic.

'Ελυμήνατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. έλυμηνάμην, ω, ατο, of λυμαίνω. Th. A bun.

"Ελυμος, ου, ό, a case or covering for any thing; a capsule; an envelope; a harp-case; a kind of flute made of box-wood. Fr. έλύω, to cover; also, panic or millet; from Exos.

'Ελυπει, 3. sing. impf., ἐλύπησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act., έλυπήθην, ns, n, 1. a. ind. pas. of huris. "Ελυσα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act.,

ἐλυσάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. m. of λύω.

"Ελύτρον, ου, τό, a veil, a covering; a case, a sheath, Aristoph. Acharn. 1120; a shell or husk; the shell of insects; a scale; the channel or bed of a stream, Herodt. i, 185; a pool.

'Ελυτεόω, ω, f. ώσω, to wrap up, to envelope. Fr. preced.

Έλυτεώσω, 2. sing. 1. a. m. of λυτεόω.

Έλυω, Ion. είλύω, f. ύσω, to wrap or roll up, to cover; pas. to be covered, coiled up, rolled together; 1. a. part. pas. ἐλυσθείς, rolled together, bent down, Il. xxiv, 510; rolled or coiled up; λασίην ύπὸ γαστές' έλυσθεις, Odys. ix, 433. Fr. είλέω.

"Ελφος, εος, τό, butter, so called by the Cyprians.

"Ελω, obsol., s. as αίζεω, 2. a. act. είλον, subj. έλω, inf. ελείν, 2. a. mid. είλόμην, subj. έλωμαι, inf. ελέσθαι.

"Ελω, or έλλω. See είλω.

Έλωδης, εος, δ, ή, marshy, boggy, swampy, Thucyd. vii, 47. Fr.

'Ελωΐ, interj., Mark xv, 34, in Matt. xxvii, 46, i. e. Θεὸς μοῦ, my God. Aramæan.

"Ελωμαι, 2. a. subj. m. to αίρέω,

'Ελών, part. 2. a. act. of the same verb; μέσσου δουρὸς έλών, Π. iii, 78; the part seized is always in the genitive.

"Ελως, ωςος, τό, any thing taken, a capture, prey, booty, Il. v, 488; a penalty; pl. ἕλωςα and

Έλώριον, ου, τό, the same; from ἕλω, obsol. for αἰρέω.

"Elwess, ou, o, the Elorus or Helorus, a river in Sicily.

'Ελῶσι, 3. pl. fut. ind. contract. for ἐλάσουσι, will drive or expel, Eurip. Alc. 972. Fr. ἐλάω

or έλαύνω. 'Eμ', for ἐμέ, acc. sing. of ἐγώ. 'Εμάθετε, 2. pl. of

"Εμάθον, ες, ε, 2. a. of μανθάνω, f. μαθήσομαι, pf. μεμάθηκα, part. 2. α. μαθών.

'Εμάθοσαν, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. act. Boot. for " madov.

'Εμαίμασσε, 3. sing. 1. a. act. Poet., by redupl. of σ, of μαιμάω. Τh. μάω.

'Εμακάρισεν, 3. sing. 1. a. of μακαείζω.

Έμαλάχθην, 1. a. pas. of μαλάσσω.

Έμαλορόςει, Dor. for ἐμηλοφό-

es, 3. sing. impf. act. of μηλοφορέω. Fr. μηλον and φέρω. 'Eμάνην, 2. a. ind. pas. of μαίνο-

'Εμάζατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of μάσσω, or μάττω.

'Εμάρᾶνε, 3. sing. 1. a. act., and 'Εμαςάνθην, ης, η, and 3. pl. εμαεάνθησαν, 1. a. pas. of μαεαίνω. Έμαργήναντο, 3. pl. 1. a. m. of μαργαίνω.

'Εμαρνάσθην, 3. dual impf. ind. of μάρναμαι, to fight.

Έμάςνατο, 1. aor. of μάςναμαι. Έμαυτοῦ, of myself, mine; dat. ἐμαυτῷ, it has no nom. sing. dual or pl.; in the pl. it is used separately; as, ἡμεῖς αὐτοί, we ourselves; so, ὑμεῖς αὐτοί, ye yourselves; έγω αὐτός, I myself; σὺ αὐτός, thou thyself; ἀπ' ἐμαυτοῦ, of myself, of my own accord.

Έμαχεσάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. m. of μάχομαι, 3. pl. impf. ἐμάχοντο. "Εμία, for "μίσιοι, 2. a. imperat. of ἐμβαίνω, to enter, to go into, to go on board, Aristoph. Ran. 377; 2. a. evébny. Fr. ey and βαίνω.

'Εμβάδιον, ου, τό, (dimin. of έμ-Cás,) a kind of shoe worn by different descriptions of people at Athens, as judges, old men, etc., Aristoph. Plut. 847. It sometimes also signifies the buskin of the actors, as in Lucian; some, however, say it resembled the buskin, but did not reach so high on the leg. A modern traveller in Greece thinks it must have been very similar to the papuches or slippers, which are put on when persons leave the house, and left at the door of the room on their return. Douglas on the Mod. Greeks, 144.

'Εμβάδόν, adv. on foot, by land, Il. xv., 505. Fr. & La Caiva.

"Εμεαθμος, ου, δ, in the judgment seat. Fr. in and βαθμός.

"Εμβαθεα, ων, τά, a kind of shoe, slipper, a covering for the feet and legs. Fr. iv and βαίνω.

Έμεάθῦνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, wise, prudent, i. e. having a profound understanding, Hesych. Fr. έν, βά-Pos, and voos.

Ἐμβαθύνω, f. ὄνῶ, to deepen; to plunge into; to sink or penetrate into. Fr. βαθύς.

"Eubaivov, impf. act. Ion. for evé-Caivov. From

Έμβαίνω, f. ἐμβήσομαι, pf. ἐμβέεηκα, to enter, go into, go on board or embark; to step into; to march; to step upon, tread upon, Æschyl. Aj. 920; to insult, Id. Pers. 875; to produce in, Herodt. i, 46; 2. a. ἐνέζην, part. 2. a. ἐμβάς, άντος · είς τὰς ναῦς, Demosth. 29, 26; δοχμίαν πέλευθον ἐμδαίνων, holding a winding path, Eurip. Alc. 1020 ; 2. pf. ἐμβέβαα, part. ἐμζεζαώς, αυῖα, αός, contract. έμ-656ώς, -6ωσα, -6ώς 2. a. intransitive; 1. a. used transitively, as also the perfect with Pindar, έμβέβακεν αὐτὸν Ίχνεσι πατρός, caused him to tread in the footsteps of his father, Pyth. x, 19; "μεητον, 2. dual 2. aor., get on, Il. xxiii, 403. Th. Bai-

'Eμεάλεῖν, 2. a. inf. act. of iμβάλλω.

'Εμβάλεῖν κώπαισι, Poet. to ply the oars.

"Εμβαλλε, 3. sing. impf. for ένέεαλλε, and

Έμβάλλεο, pres. imperat. pas. Ion. of

'Εμβάλλω, f. ἄλῶ, pf. ἰμβίβληκα, to throw upon, to cast or throw into, to set or place in; to introduce, bring in; to push in, to insert or ingraft, Demosth. 1251, 24; to lay on, scil. x sigas τινί, to give, to offer, The Degian, the right hand, Aristoph. Ran. 766; έμβάλλειν χειρὸς πίστιν, to pledge the faith of one's right hand, Soph. Phil. 802; ἐμβάλλειν φό-Cov, to inspire fear, Herodt. vii, 10; ἐμβάλλειν πληγάς, to inflict blows, Xer. Anab.; ἐμβάλλειν τινὰ εἰς ἔχθραν, to make one hateful to another, Demosth. 248, 8; to suggest; to go in, είς τόπον or χώρον, Herodt. ix, 13; to break in, to assault, Thucyd. vii, 25, 34; to make an irruption into; to embark, Aristoph. Ran. 206; with the accus. and dat.; mid. ἐμβάλλομαι, to throw into one's mind, to suggest to one's self; μη.... ἐμβάλλεο θυμῷ, do n't indulge the thought, R. x, 447; pas. to be struck, run foul of, Thucyd. vii, 70; 2. a. ἐνέβαλον, inf. ἐμβαλεῖν. Fr. ἐν and βάλλω. 'Εμβάλοι, 3. sing. opt. of

"Εμβάλον, for ἐνέβαλον, 2. a. by syncop. from ἐμβάλλω.

"Εμβαμμα, ἄτος, τό, a sauce, condiment or seasoning, Xen. Cyr.

i, 3, 4. Fr. ιμεάπτω. 'Εμβαπτίζω, f. ίσω, and

Έμβάπτω, f. ψω, to dip in, to plunge into; 1. a. ἐνέζα ψα, part. 1. a. act. ἐμβάψας, αντος, John xiii, 26. Fr. έν and βάπτω.

Eμξάς, άδος, ή, a shoe or buskin, used particularly by the Barotians and by old men, Herodt. i, 195, Aristoph. Nub. 719. Fr. iv and Bairw. But

'Eμεας, άντος, part. 2. a. act. of Euzziva.

'Eμβασιλευεν, ες, ε, impf. act. Ion. for evecaσίλευον, from

Έμθασιλεύω, f. εύσω, to reign in or over; 1. α. ἐνεβασίλευσα, Π. ii, 572. Th. βασιλεύς.

Έμεάσιος, ου, δ, ή, propitious to an embarking, epith. of Apollo, who was worshipped on shore by the passengers, previously to going on board of their ship, Ap. Rhod. Fr. ¿µ6aíva.

"Εμβάσις, εως, ή, a stepping upon; what one treads upon, a shoe, Æschyl. Ag. 919; the foot, Eurip. Bacch. 729; an entrance; embarkation; a bathing-tub. Fr. ἐμβαίνω.

Έμβασίχυτεος, ου, δ, the name of a mouse, which may be rendered, Pot-visiter, creeping into pots, Hom. Batrach. Fr. ἐμβαίνω and χύτεα.

Έμβαστάζω, f. ἄσω, to bring in, to carry in. Th. βαστάζω. 'Εμβάται, pl. of ἐμβάτης.

Έμεατεύω, f. εύσω, pf. εμβεβάτευχα, Demosth. 1085, 24, to set foot in, to enter into, Eurip. Electr. 1249 ; ἐμβατεύειν πατείdos, Soph. Œd. T. 825; to tread or walk on; to intrude into; to dwell in, to come into possession; to take forcible possession, (with els,) Demosth. 894, 7; to frequent, Æschyl. Pers. 441; generally followed by sis . 1. a. ἐνεδάτευσα. Fr. iv and Bareva. Fr. ἐμβαίνω.

Έμβατή, ñs, h, a bathing-tub.

Έμβατήριος, ία, 10ν, or 10ς, δ, ή, relating to the entering upon any thing; concerning marching; ἐμβατήριον μέλος, music to march by; ἐμβατήριοι παιᾶνες, songs sung when marching to battle; τὰ ἐμβατήρια (ἰερά), sacrifices offered before embarkation. Fr. is and Baiva.

'Εμεάτης, ου, ό, one who sits upon, goes upon, or mounts; a horseman; a marine soldier; a kind of buskin or half-boot worn by tragedians. Fr. εμδαίνω.

'Εμβάτις, ή, όν, accessible; passable; ή χώρα ίππάσιμος καὶ ταίς συνωρίσιν εμβατός, a country which is passable by horses and two-horse carriages. Same Th. 'Εμβάζιον, ου, τό, a saucer or little dish; a vessel used as a lamp, | "Εμέλησις, εως, ή, a throwing in;

Herodt. ii, 62. Fr. βάπτω. Ἐμβάφιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, fit for holding sauces; bibulous, readily soaking up any thing. Fr. iv and βάπτω.

'Εμβίβαα, Epic pf. of ἐμβαίνω. 'Εμεεδανώω, ω, f. ώσω, to establish, strengthen. Fr. Bicaios. 'Εμβέβāκεν, Dor. and Poet. for έμβέβηκεν, 3. sing. pf. act., and 'Εμβέβἄσαν, by syncop. Poet. 3. pl. plupf. for εμβεβήκεσαν, from εμ-Exivw.

'Εμειεαώς, υῖα, and ἐμειεώς, ώσα, having entered; standing or walking on; riding; κάπὶ πωλιχης ἀνης ἀπήνης ἐμβεδώς, Soph. Œd. T. 803; and emesenxús, part, pf. of the same.

'Εμβέη, Ion. for ἐμβῆ, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. of Eucaiva.

Έμβη, Ion. and Poet. for ενέβη, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act., and

Έμεήη, for ἔμεη, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. act. from the same verb, Π . xvi, 94.

"Eucne, 2. a. imperat. act., and Έμεπναι, 2. a. inf. act. to έμ-Cαίνω.

Έμβιβάζω, f. ἄσω, to cause to enter, or go in, to put on board, to embark on board, Thucyd. i, 53; to lead into; to conduct to; to impel; 1. a. ἐνεβίβασα (with εis). Fr. έν and βιζάζω. "Εμείος, ου, ό, ή, vital; alive; long-lived, lively. Fr. iv and

Έμβιόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to live in; to take root in, 2. a eveliwy. Fr. iv and Bios.

'Εμείωσις, εως, ή, living in ; thriving in; life. Same Th.

Έμβιωτήριον, ου, τό, a place of abode, a habitation. Same Th. Έμελά π τω, f. ά ψ ω, to hinder by force; pas. to be stopped by, Il. vi, 39; to be embarrassed by. Fr. εν and βλάπτω.

"Εμελεμμα, άτος, τέ, a steady gaze; a direct look in the face; a glance of the cye, Non. Cyn. 4, 4. From

'Εμελέπω, f. ἐμελέψω, to look one in the face, look at, Demosth. 363, 4; to see, behold, to fix the eyes upon; to discern; used with the dative; and with sis. 1. α. ἐνέβλεψα, ας, ε. Fr. ἐν and βλέπω.

'Εμβληθήσουςαι, 3. pl. 1. f. pas. to εμβάλλω.

"Εμβλημα, ἄτος, τό, any thing inserted, inlaid, or added for ornament; inlaid or mosaic work; an emblem, device; and

insertion, intercalation; and Εμελητέος, α, ον, to be cast or thrown into. Fr. ἐμβάλλω.

'Εμβοάω, ω, f. οάσομαι, to make an outcry; to shout to, call upon for assistance, Thucyd. iv, 34; with dat. Fr. έν and βοάω. Εμβοθρος, ου, δ, ή, hollowed out, excavated like a pit or hole. Fr. iv and Bibeos.

"Εμβολα, ων, τά, pieces interposed between the parts of a play, interludes. See εμβολον.

Έμεολάς, άδος, ή, a graft, a scion; and

Έμβολεύς, έως, δ, any thing inserted or stuck in; a graft; a peg, a stopper, spigot; a dibble or stick for setting plants.

Έμεολή, ης, ή, the act of throwing in; a breaking in or irruption into an enemy's country, a foray; an attack with the prow of a vessel, or the horns of an animal, Æschyl. Pers. 271, 554; Eurip. Herc. F. 869; the head of a battering-ram; the beak or prow of a ship; an onset, Thucyd. vii, 36, 40; insertion; an entrance or pass; mouth of a river, or where it enters a place, Herodt. i, 191; iulodai, the Roman rostrum; έμβολην (είς τινα τόπον) ποιείσθαι, to make an irruption into any place, Xen. Anab. iv, 1, 3; all from ἐμβάλλω.

Έμβολιμαΐος, αία, αΐον, and

'Εμβόλιμος, ου, δ, ή, intercalated; inserted, Herodt. ii, 4. Fr. the same Th.

Έμβόλιον, ου, τό, something thrown in, a javelin; an interlude in a play; an episode. Same Th.

Έμεολίσματα, ων, τά, patches of cloth sewed together; patchwork. Fr. ἐμβάλλω.

Έμεολοδέτης, ου, δ, a cord to secure the μβολος. Th. diw.

Έμβολοειδής, έος, δ, ή, of the shape of a wedge; wedge-shaped. Fr. Eldos.

"Εμβολον, ου, τό, a wedge, peg, bar, or bolt; a stopper, spigot; a linchpin; a piston; a dibble; an entablature, Eurip. Bacch. 582; a promontory, Herodt. iv, 53. See Embora.

"Εμβολος, ου, δ, the rostrum or beak of a ship of war, consisting of a strong projecting beam armed with iron or brass to pierce the ships of an enemy, Thucyd. vii, 36; pl. troops drawn up in the form of a wedge, Ælian. Tact. c. 19; οὶ ἔμβολοι, οτ τὰ

"μεολα, the Roman rostrum; also, the name of a place, Pind. Th. 2. pf. of ἐμβάλλω.

Έμεομείω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to buzz or hum in. Fr. is and βομθέω.

"Εμεράμαι, I am doomed, for εἴμαρμαι, pf. pas. Lacedæmonian dialect, by inserting \$\beta\$ for euphony, and dropping . Hence

Έμεραμένα, ή, a more correct reading than

'Εμβραμένη, for εἰμαρμένη, fate, destiny. Fr. μείρω.

'Εμεράσσομαι, to boil, like heated water, or like the agitated sea, LXX.

"Εμεράχυ, οτ ἐμεραχύ, adv. briefly, Aristoph. Vesp. 1124; in short. Fr. εν and βεαχύς. "Εμβεεγμα, ατος, τό, a lotion for bathing a wound, a fomentation. Fr. is and Beixw.

Έμεεμομαι, mid. of

Έμεξέμω, to thunder or roar upon or in, as the wind against a sail, Il. xv, 627. Fr. βεέμω. "Εμερεφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, boy-like. 'Εμερεχω, f. έξω, to rain upon ;

to wet, soak in. Fr. iv and

βεέχω.

'Εμεριθής, έος, δ, ή, heavy, weighty, as thought; ponderous, Plat. Phad. 81, C; firm, strong, Herodt. vii, 36; pressing upon, Æschyl. Pers. 679; constant, steadfast, solid; oppressive;

fierce. Fr. ἐν and βρίθω. 'Εμβρίθως, adv. heavily; constantly, firmly; roughly, harshly. Same Th.

'Εμβετμάομαι, ωμαι, (with dat.,) impf. ενεθριμαόμην, ώμην, f. ήσομαι, to roar at; to be greatly incensed at, to storm or rage; to snort, Æschyl. S. Theb. 443; to forbid with threats; 1. a. m. ένεδειμησάμην, ω, ατο. Fr. έν

and βεέμω.

Εμβείμημα, άτος, τό, a raging against; violent indignation or threatening; a menacing speech. Same Th.

'Εμερόνιον, a kind of Iberian garment.

Έμβρονταΐος, αία, αΐον, struck with lightning ; έμβρονταΐον, τό, the place struck with lightning. Fr. iv and Beoven.

'Εμβροντάω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. εμβεβρόντημα (?), pf. pas. ἐμβεβρόντημαι, Demosth. 413, 10; Xen. Hist. iv, 7, 7; to strike with thunder; to stun, stupefy, astonish; pas. to be thunderstruck, stunned, astounded; whence

Eμεροντησία, ας, ή, a being thunderstruck; astonishment, stupefaction; madness; and

Εμβρόντητος, ου, δ, ή, thunderstruck; stunned, stupefied; foolish, stupid; mad; madman, Dem. de Coron., in Coll. Maj. iii, 147; Lucian, Dial. Mort.; Aristoph. Eccl. 793; Xen. Anab. iii, 4, 6. Fr. iv and βεοντάω.

Εμεροχή, ης, ή, a noose, a halter; from is and Beoxis also, a steeping, an embrocation. Fr. έμδρέχω.

Έμβροχίζω, f. Yow, to ensnare, drive into a net or snare. βεόχος.

"Εμεροχος, ου, δ, ή, entangled in a snare; also, soaked; steeped. Τh. ἐμβρέχω.

'Εμβούοικος, ου, ό, n, dwelling in sea-weeds. Fr. iv, Bevov, and οἰκέω.

"Εμβεύον, ου, τό, (as if from τὸ έντὸς τῆς γαστρὸς βρύον,) an infant in the womb, an embryo, a new-born infant; a bird just hatched; also, the young of sheep, etc., Odys. ix, 245. Th. βεύω.

"Εμερύος, ου, ό, ή, pregnant; fruitful, prolific. Same Th.

Έμβουουλκός, ου, δ, a forceps or surgical instrument for extracting the feetus. Fr. " " Epulov and έλχω.

"Εμερωμα, άτος, τό, the act of gnawing; any thing gnawed out; corrosion. Fr. iv and βιδρώσκω.

Έμετείζω, f. Υσω, to plunge into the deep, to engulf. Fr. ey and Bullos.

'Εμεύθιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, engulfed, sunk in the deep; profound, Dion. Hal. Fr. iv and Buθós.

Έμευω, f. ύσω, to obstruct, fill, stuff in; to cover; to stop up, Aristoph. Vesp. 128. Fr. ev and βύω.

Έμδώμιος, ου, δ, h, being on an altar; being at an altar. Fr. iv and βωμος.

'Eμέ, acc. of εγώ, enclit. με, Hom. 'Εμεγάλῦνα, ας, ε, 1. a. of μεγαλύνω.

'Εμέγηςα, 1. a. of μεγαίςω. "Εμεθα, 1. pl. 2. a. m. έμην, έσο, έτο, of "nμι, to send; scarcely used uncompounded.

'Εμέθεν, for ἐμέοθεν, Ion. for ἐμοῦ, gen. sing. of ἐγώ.

'Εμεθύσθην, ης, η, sing., and 'Εμεθύσθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. pas. of

'Eμεί, Dor. for iμί, as τεί for τέ, σÉ.

"Εμεινα, ας, ε, 1. a. of μένω.

'Eμεῖο, gen. Ion. and Poet. for ἐμοῦ, of ἐγώ, Π. i, 174.

"Εμελε, it concerned, it was a care to, impf. of the impers. verb

'Εμέλησε, 1. a. of μέλει.

"Εμελλε, 3. sing. impf. of μέλλω. 'Εμεμεκώς, part. pf. act. of ἐμέω, by redupl.

'Εμέμηκον, Epic 2. a., by redupl., of unxuoua.

'Εμεμίγμην, ίξο, ιπτο, plupf. pas. of μίγνυμι.

Έμέμικτο, 3. sing. of preced. Έμέμνητο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of

μνάομαι, with the time of an imperfect.

'Εμέμφετο, 3. sing. impf. of μέμφομαι.

'Εμέν, Poet. for ἐσμέν, 1. pl. pres. of simi, to be; and

Έμεν, Ion. from έμεναι, by apocop. inf. of eiui.

"Εμεν, and "μεναι, Dor., hence, hy elision and contract., sivai, 2. a. inf. of Inui, to send.

'Εμενοίνα, contract. for εμενοίναε, 3. sing. impf. of µsvoiváw. Th. μένος.

"Euevov, impf. of µένω.

"Eusvos, part. 2. a. m. of Inui, to send.

'Εμέο, gen. sing. of ἐγώ, Ion.

'Εμέσας, part. 1. a. of ἐμέω. 'Εμεσία, ας, ή, an inclination to

vomit. Fr. ἐμέω. "Εμεσις, εως, ή, the act of vomit-

ing. Same Th.

Έμετείθη, Ion. for μεθείθη, 3. sing. 1. a. pas. μεθίημι.

'Εμετήρια, ων, τά, emetics; and 'Εμετιάω, ω, f. άσω, to feel an inclination to vomit; and

'Εμετικός, ή, όν, that causes vomiting, emetic. Same Th.

Έμετοποιέω, ω, f. ήσω, to produce vomiting; mid. to make one's self vomit, to vomit. Fr. ἔμετος and ποιέω.

"Eustos, ov, i, a vomiting; also as an adj. vomited up, Herodt. ii, 77. Fr. ἐμέω.

'Eμεῦ, gen. Dor. and Æolic for ἐμοῦ, from ἐγώ.

ΈΜΕ'Ω, ω, f. έσω, pf. ἐμήμεκα, by redupl. (?), f. m. ἐμοῦμαι, Æschyl. Eum. 175; to vomit; metaphor. to throw out foul and vile language; 1. a. act. ἤμεσα, 1. σ. imperat. act. ἔμεσον, άτω, 1. a. inf. ἐμέσαι.

Έμεωυτοῦ, Ion. for ἐμαυτοῦ· so in acc. ἐμεωυτόν.

'Εμήν, acc. sing. fem. of ιμός. "E μ_{n} ", 2. a. mid. of " $n\mu_{l}$, to send.

"Εμηνα, 1. a. act., ἐμηνάμην, 1. a. m. of μαίνομαι.

'Eμήνις, 3. sing. impf. act. of μnνίω, Il. i, 247.

'Εμήνυθεν, Βωοί. for εμηνύθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas., and

'Εμήνοσεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of μηνύω.

'Εμήσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. m. of μήδομαι.

'Eμης ανίατο, Ion. for ιηχανώντο, contract. for εμηχανάοντο, 3. pl. impf. of μηχανάομαι.

'Εμίανα, ας, ε, 1. a. of μιαίνω. 'Εμίγην, 2. a. pas. of μίγνυμι. 'Εμίηνα, 1. a. of μιαίνω.

"Εμικτο, Ion. for ἐμέμικτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of μίγνυμι.

'Εμιμήσω, 2. sing. 1. a. ind. m. of μιμέομαι.

"Εμιμνε, 3. sing. impf. of μίμνω. 'Eμίν, Dor. for ἐμοί, dat. of ἐγώ. "Εμιζε, 3. sing. 1. a. of μίγνυμι. 'Εμίσγετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. of μίσγομαι, s. as μίγνυμαι.

'Εμίσησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. of μισέω. 'Εμισθώσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. m. of μισθόσμαι.

"Εμιχθεν, Bæot. or Æol. syncop. for imixingan, 3. pl. 1. a. pas. of μίγνυμι, and

'Eμίχθην, 1. a. pas. of the same

"Εμμα, Æol. for είμα, άτος, τό, a garment, clothing; (doubtful;) from εω, to put on.

"Εμμάθε, Poet. for ἔμάθε, 3. sing. 2. a. act. of μανθάνω.

'Εμμαίνομαι, fut. ἐμμανοῦμαι, to be furious against any one, N. T.; to rage; with dat. Th. μαίνομαι.

"Euuallos, ou, o, n, hairy, woolly, villous, fleecy. Fr. μαλλός. 'Euwavis, éos, ô, h, full of fury, raving, furious; θεοῦ πνοαῖσιν immavilis, maddened by the inspiration of the god, Eurip. Bacch. 1083. Fr. iv and mai-

'Εμμανουήλ, δ, indecl., a name of the Swiour, Emmanuel, by interpretation, God with us. Hebr. 'Eμωαιως, :dv. madly, furiously. Fr. is and μαίνομαι

'Εμμαιύς, ', the name of a village near Jerusalem, Emmāus, Luke xxiv, 13.

'Εμμάπένς, adv. forthwith, instantly, quickly; as if ἄμα τῷ έπει, at a word. Th. έπω.

Έμμάσσω, οτ άττω, f. άζω, to press down or tread in, to squeeze in. Fr. μάσσω.

'Euματίω, to insert the fingers,

to handle, feel; and

Έμματεύω, f. εύσω, to press the finger in to feel; to excite vomiting by putting the finger into Fr. ματεύω and the throat. μάσσω.

'Εμμάχομαι, f. έσομαι, dep. mid. to fight a battle in. Fr. iv and μάχομαι.

Έμμάω, ω, obsol. 2. pf. εμμεμάα, pf. part. ἐμμεμἄώς, to desire vehemently or intensely, to be passionately eager for any thing; applied to a warrior, a lion, etc., Il. v, 142; Ap. Rhod. i, 121. See ἐμμεμαώς.

Έμμέθοδος, ου, ό, ή, according to method or rule; methodical, orderly. Fr. μέθοδος.

'Εμμεθόδως, adv. by a method, according to rule. Same Th.

Έμμεθύσκομαι, to be intoxicated. Fr. έν and μεθύσκω.

Έμμειδιάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. άσω, to smile at or upon; to look glad, Xen. Cyn. iv, 3. Fr. μειδιάω.

'Εμμείναι, 1. a. inf. of εμμένω. 'Εμμέλεια, ας, ή, correct modulation; a solemn dance, Plat. Legg. vii, 816, B; harmony; elegance, symmetry, Aristoph. Ran. 897; a tune adapted for dancing, Herodt. vi, 129. Fr. έν and μέλος.

'Εμμελετάω, ω, f. ήσω, to exercise in any thing, Plat. Phæd. 228, E. Fr. μελετάω.

Έμμελέτημα, άτος, τό, any thing which is the object of study or meditation; what has practised. Fr. preced.

'Εμμελετητέον, verbal adj. of the same, (one) must study.

Έμμελής, έος, δ, ή, properly modulated, harmonious; proper for, adapted to; exact; neat; fit; quite suitable; elegant; tasteful; witty, jocular, Plat. Theat. 174, A. Fr. έν and μέλος. Hence 'Εμμελώς and ἐμμελέως, adv. harmoniously, aptly, elegantly, properly, rightly, fitly, Plat. Prot. 321, B.

Εμμεμανία, f. g. part. pf. act. Ion. of εμμάω, obsol. Fr. μάω, 2. pf. μέμαα.

Έμμεμαώς, νῖα, ός, ardently desirous of, eager for, impetuous; έμμεμαυία θεά, the ardent goddess, Il. v, 838; gen. aóros, and by Poet. ectasis ἐμμεμαῶτος, ucc. sing. ἐμμεμαῶτα · used properly with the dative, as impenads Bilevis, Ap. Rhod. i, 121; without an accompanying case, like μεμαώς, it is also applied to inunimate objects; as, h di * h n n ἔρχεται ἐμμεμαυῖα, and the vehement crash, or noise, comes on, Hes. Scut. 440.

'Εμμέμηνα, pf. act. of εμμαίνομαι. 'Εμμέμονα, 2. pf. of εμμένω, to rage fiercely, to be powerfully impelled, much agitated; impelled, much agitated; impelled, μονε φεήν, my mind is transported or is much agitated, Soph. Trach. 978; this is the only perf. in use by the classical writers. Th. μένω.

"È $\mu\mu$ εν, ἔ $\mu\mu$ εναι, and ἔ μ εναι, Poet. Æol. and Dor., whence είναι, of εἰμί, to be.

Έμμενές, έος, τό, constancy, perseverance; adverbially, constantly, firmly, with perseverance; n. g. of εμμενής, Π. x, 361. Fr. μένω.

'Εμμενετικός, ή, όν, adj. stable, resolute, persevering; Plat. Def. 412, B, has ἐμμενητικός έξις ξμμενητική νόμου. Same Th. Έμμενετός, ή, όν, persevered or persisted in. Same Th.

'Εμμενέως, Poet. and ἐμμενῶς, adv. with constancy or perseverance, constantly, firmly, steadfastly. From

Έμμενής, έος, δ, ή, permanent, persevering, steadfast, constant.

'Εμμένω, f. έμμενῶ, pf. έμμεμένηxa, not used by classical writers; impf. ἐνέμενον, to remain in ; to continue or persevere in; to observe or keep, to adhere to, to abide by, Eurip. Med. 751, 2; Demosth. 165, 1; Thucyd. v, 56; Herodt. ix, 106; Isocr. Panegyr. 22; to acquiesce in, (with the dat.); 1. a. ἐνέμεινα, 2. pf. εμμέμονα. Fr. έν and μένω. 'Εμμενῶς. See ἐμμενέως.

"Εμμεσος, ου, δ, ή, intermediate, being in the middle. Th. µίσος. "Εμμεστος, ου, δ, 'n, full, filled up, Plat. $E\rho$. vii, 338, D.

'Εμμετεία, ας, ή, due or proper measure; moderation, Plat. Polit. vi, 486, D; and

"Εμμετρος, ου, δ, ή, having a proper measure, measured according to measure or rule; metrically arranged, metrical, Plat. Conv. 197, C; one who writes in verse, Demosth. 1391, 17; regular, in due order; having moderation, moderate, Plat. Legg. vii, 823, D; temperate, being within bounds; sufficient. Fr. iv and μέτρον.

'Εμμέτεως, adv. measured by, metrically; properly; moderately. Same Th.

'Eμμήνιος, ου, δ, n, and "μμηνος,

ov, o, n, of a month, monthly; ἔμμηνα ίερά, monthly sacrifices, Soph. Electr. 273; a month long, Demosth. 900, 4; τὰ έμμηνα, or -ια, the menses of women. Fr. iv and whiv.

'Eμμί, Dor. and Æol. for εἰμί,

'Εμμίγνυμι, f. εμμίζω, pf. εμμέμιχα, to mix in or with; to mix together; to mingle in combat, Soph. Œd. C. 1060; also, to die. Fr. μίγνυμι.

"Εμμιλτος, ου, δ, ή, painted with vermilion. Th. μίλτος.

Έμμίμνω, Poet. for εμμένω.

"Εμμισθος, ov, o, n, paid for, hired, in pay; mercenary; receiving wages; ὑμεῖς ἐστὰ σῶοι καὶ ἔμμισθοι, ye are safe and in pay, Demosth. 242, 9. Fr. iv and μισθός.

"Εμμοιρος, ου, δ, ή, partaking of or in. Fr. iv and μοίρα.

 $^{\bullet}$ Εμμολύνω, f. vν $\tilde{\omega}$, to pollute with, to soil or stain, to defile. Fr. μολύνω.

Έμμονή, ης, ή, perseverance; permanency; ἐμμονὰ τοῦ κακοῦ, a continuance in evil, Plat. Gorg. 479, D. Fr. ἐμμένω.

"Εμμονος, ου, adj. permanent, persevering, stable, firm, Xen. Cyr. iii, 3, 24. Fr. iv and

*Εμμός, δ, indecl., a man's name, Emmor, Acts vii, 16.

"Εμμοςα, ας, ε, by metath. for μέμορα, 2. pf. of μείρω.

"Εμμορος, ου, δ, ή, having a share; sharing or participating in, Odys. viii, 480; destined by fate, fated. Same Th.

"Εμμοςφος, ου, δ, ħ, having a shape; corporeal. Fr. μοςφή. "Εμμοτος, ου, δ, ή, dressed with lint; and, in general, festering, rankling, unhealing; hence, a sore; subst. a remedy, Æschyl. Choèph. 484.

'Εμμούσως, adv. in music, musically; by inspiration of the Muses. Fr. μοῦσα.

"Εμμοχθος, ου, ό, ή, toilsome; painful; wretched, Eurip. Suppl. 1014. Fr. μόχθος.

'Εμμῦλων, ωνος, ὁ, a mill; Numb. xi, 8, εν τῷ ἐμμύλωνι, but more correctly εν τῷ μύλφ. Th. μύλη. "Εμμωμος, ου, adj. reprehensible. Eccles. Writers.

Έμνάσατο, Dor. for ἐμνήσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. m.; so "μνασεν, for "Euvnoev.

'Εμνήμυκα, for ήμυκα, pf. Att. by redupl. and by pleonasm of v, from ἡμύω.

"Εμνησα, 1. a. act. of μιμνήσκω,

Έμνήσθην, 1. a. pas. of the same. Έμνώοντο, for ἐμνῶντο, and this for ¿μνάοντο, Poet. 3. pl. impf. pas. of μνάομαι, Il. ii, 686.

'Εμόγησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of μογέω.

'Eμοί, dat. sing. of ἐγώ, enclit. μοί, and

"Εμοιγε, dat. sing. of ε γώ, and γε emphatic.

'Εμοῖο, Att. for ἐμοῦ, gen. of ἐγώ, and Ion. for kmov, gen. of kmos.

"E μ o λ s, 3. sing. 2. a. act. of μολέω, or μόλω, obsol.

Έμόλῦνα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of μολύνω.

Έμός, ή, όν, my, mine; ούτω τὸ ἐμὸν ἔχει, such is my situation, so I am, Herodt. 4, 127; τὰ έμὰ (χεήματα οτ πεάγματα), my affairs, concerns, or interests; τὸ ἐμόν, οτ τόγ' ἐμόν, as far as I am concerned; ¿µòs αὐτοῦ βίος, Att. for ἐμοῦ αὐτοῦ Bios, Aristoph. Plut. 33; it is sometimes used for the gen. of the personal pronoun; as, τουμον αίμα πατεὸς, for τοῦ ἐμοῦ, Soph. Œd. T. 1400; τῷ ἐμῷ πόθω, through regret for me, Soph. Œd. T. 970; ἐμὴ (βουλή or γνώμη), my counsel or opinion. Fr. ἐμοῦ, gen. of ἐγώ.

'Eμοῦς, Dor. gen. of ἰγώ.

'Εμόχθει, 3. sing. impf. act., έμοχθουμεν, 1. pl. of μοχθέω.

"Εμπά, adv. on the whole, altogether, wholly; yet, nevertheless, although; same with "μπας. Έμπαγείς, part. 2. a. pas. of ξμπήγνυμι.

Έμπαγέντων, gen. pl. of preced. 'Εμπάζεαι, Ion. contract. ἐμπάζη, 2. sing. pres. ind. of

'EMIIA'ZOMAI, f. άσομαι, to care for, to regard anxiously; to regard, respect, Odys. i, 271, with gen.; once with acc., Id. xvi, 422. Hence έμπαξ.

Εμπαθής, έος, contract. ους, ό, ή, having affections or passions; deeply affected; impassioned; agitated, moved. Fr. is and

'Eμπαθοῦς, gen. contract. of preced. 'Eμπάθῶς, adv. with emotion. Same Th.

"Εμπαιγμα, άτος, τό, a trick, derision, mockery, banter, deception. Fr. iv and παίζω.

Έμπαιγμονή, ñs, h, a scoffing, derision, 2 Pet. iii, 3. Not found in LXX. or Greek writers. Rob. Lex.

'Εμπαιγμός, ου, δ, a mocking,

mockery, insult, bantering. Fr. έμπαίζω.

Εμπαιδοτριθέομαι, ουμαι, f. ήσομαι, (with dat.,) to employ one's self in or be conversant with. Fr. εν, παῖς, and τείδω.

Έμπαιδοτεοφέομαι, οῦμαι, to bring up one's children on or by means of, Demosth. 1087, 22. Fr. έν, παις, and τρέφω.

'Εμπαίζω (with dat.), impf. evéπαιζον, f. m. παίξομαι, or Att. παιξουμαι, to sport with, to play upon; to treat with scorn and insult; to delude, deceive; to sport in or with, Eurip. Bacch. 855; Aristoph. Thesm. 975; part. 1. a. ἐμπαίξας, αντος · pf. pas. ἐμπέπαιγμαι, 1. a. pas. ἐνεπαίχθην, f. pas. ἐμπαιχθήσομαι. Th. παίζω.

'Εμπαίκτης, ου, δ, one who plays upon another, a scoffer, a deceiver, a mocker. Same Th.

Έμπαίζομεν, 1. pl. 1. f. of έμπαίζω.

Εμπαιος, ου, δ, h, knowing, skilful, experienced, Odys. xx, 379; xxi, 400; connected with ἐμπάζομαι. But

"Εμπαιος, ου, ό, ή, bursting or striking upon, falling upon in a threatening manner, Æschyl. Aq. 180. Fr. ἐμπαίω.

"Εμπαισμα, ατος, τό, what is stamped upon, inlaid, embossed. Same Th.

'Εμπαιστική, (scil. τέχνη,) the art of stamping or impressing images; and

Εμπαιστός, ή, όν, stamped, embossed, impressed. From

'Εμπαίω, f. παίσω, and παιήσω, to imprint, to impress upon, Soph. Electr. 890; to stamp. Fr. is and maiw.

Έμπακτόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to caulk, to fasten or close firmly, Herodt. ii, 96. Fr. εν and πακτόω. Th. πάγω, obsol., same as πή-אשטען.

Έμπαλάσσω, f. ξω, Ion. for έμπλέκω, to entangle, involve, impede; mid. to impede each other, Herodt. vii, 85; Thucyd. vii, 84; pas. to be impeded. See παλάσσω.

"Εμπάλιν, adv. back, backwards, the reverse; contrariwise, oppositely, quite otherwise; the contrary, Soph. Trach. 357; "uπαλιν γνώμας, against opinion or advice; so, ἔμπαλιν τέρψιος, contrary to pleasure; είς τούμπαλιν, back again, Xen. Anab. i, 4, 14. Τh. πάλιν.

'Εμπαλλάσσειν, Ion. for ἐμπλέ-

xii», to involve, entangie; others write it with a single λ. See παλάσσω.

Έμπανηγυρίζω, f. ίσω, to solemnize in a grand assembly; to hold a festival in. Fr. iv and πανηγυρίζω.

*Εμπαξ. ακος, δ, a guardian, a superintendent.

'Εμπαραθάλλω, f. δαλῶ, to inject, to put into; mid. to put one's self into; to expose one's self to. Fr. ἐν, παρά, and βάλλω.

Έμπαραγίνομαι, to come upon, be present; to arrive at. Fr. iv, παρά, and γίνομαι.

Έμπαςατίθημι, to deposit in. Fr. παςά and τίθημι.

Έμπας έχω, f. έζω, to present or expose to, Thucyd. vii, 56; to provide any one with; with acc. and dat. Fr. ϵ_{ν} and $\pi_{\alpha}\epsilon_{\nu}^{\epsilon}\chi_{\omega}$.

'Eμπαρίημι, to enfeeble, relax, εμπαρειμένος, part. pf. pas. enfeebled, relaxed. Fr. εν and παρίημι.

*Εμπαροινέω, ω, f. ήσω, to act like a drunken man, to insult any one through drunkenness; used with dat.; pas. to be insulted by another when drunk. Fr. εν and παροινέω. Th. οἶνος.

"Εμπᾶς, Ion. "μπης, Att. or Dor.
"μπα and "μπαν, adv. wholly,
quite, entirely; yet, although,
nevertheless. Fr. iv and πᾶς.

'Εμπάσσω, or -αττω, f. ἄσω, to strew or sprinkle upon; to interweave; to work in, embroider, Il. iii, 126. Th. πάσσω or

'Εμπατίω, ω, f. ήσω, to tread in, to enter in, Æschyl. Ag. 1408. Fr. iv and πατίω.

"Εμπεδα, nom. pl. n. g. of "μπεδος, firm, fixed, stable; as an adv. firmly, securely, Pind. Olymp. i, 96. Fr. is and πέδον. 'Εμπεδάω, or iμπεδίω, ω, Ion., f. ήσω, to put in fetters, to fetter or shackle, Herodt. iv, 69. Fr. is and πεδάω.

'Eμπεδίως, Poet. adv., and ἐμπέδως, firmly, solidly; constantly,
steadfastly, certainly. Same Th.
'Εμπεδόμοχθος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, Poet., involved in perpetual toils and
troubles, perpetually miserable.
Fr. ἔμπεδος and μόχθος.

'Eμπιθρίμυθος, ου, δ, n, adhering to one's word. Fr. "μπιδος and μυθος.

*Εμπεδον, Poet. adv., the same with μπίδως, firmly, solidly; constantly, steadily, perpetually. Fr. "μπεδος. 'Εμπεδοςκίω, ω, f. ήσω, to abide by or be faithful to a treaty or oath, Herodt. iv, 201. Fr. ἔμπεδος and ὅςκος.

"Εμπεδος, ου, δ, ή, fixed on the ground, fixed in; firm, entire, II. xii, 9; iv, 314; fast, fixed, solid; immovable, Herodt. vii, 140; determined, Soph. Phil. 1180; steady, unalterable. Fr. iv and πέδου.

Έμπεδοσθενής, έος, δ, ή, having great strength, very firm, constant. Fr. ἔμπεδος and σθένος.

Έμπεδόφεων, ονος, δ, ή, having a firm or a solid mind. Fr. έμπεδος and φεήν.

'Εμπεδόφυλλος, ου, δ, ħ, whose leaves never fall off, not deciduous, evergreen. Fr. φύλλον.

'Eμπεδίω, ω, f. ωσω, to fix or establish firmly, to confirm, to sanction, to keep or observe faithfully, Eurip. Iph. T. 791; Xen. Cyr. iv, 2, 4; Aristoph. Lys. 211. Fr. is and πίδω.

'Εμπέδως, adv. firmly, solidly; certainly. Fr. ἔμπεδος. Th. πέδον. But

'Eμπεδως, adv., s. as preced., by crasis for ἐμπεδέως.

'Εμπείραμος, ου, δ, ή, for ἐμπέρα-

Έμπειρίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be expert in; to know by experience. Fr. is and $\pi \epsilon i \rho \alpha$.

'Eμπειςία, ας, ή, experience, skill, Thucyd. v, 7; practical knowledge; ἐμπειςίαν κτᾶσθαι, to acquire skill, Demosth. 17, 11; invention. Hence

'Eμπεισίκός, ή, όν, possessing experience, experimental; empirical; a physician who follows practice alone. Fr. ξμπεισος.
'Εμπεισικώς adm. empirically.

Έμπειρικῶς, adv. empirically, like a quack. Same Th.

"Εμπειρον, ου, τό, practice, skill.
'Εμπειροπόλεμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, versed or skilled in war; veteran. Fr. ἔμπειρος and πόλεμος.

"Εμπειρος, ου, δ, π, experienced, skilled in or versed in; knowing by experience, conversant with, Thucyd. i, 80; having been present in, acquainted with, Demosth. 286, 7, with the gen.; τὸ ἔμπειρου, s. as ἐμπειρία, practice, experience; whence ἐμπείρως, adv. skilfully, expertly. Th. πείρα.

'Εμπείρω, f. ερῶ, to fix in; to pierce into, Il. ii, 426; to transfix. Fr. ev and πείρω.

Έμπείρως, adv. skilfully, expertly; experimentally; ἐμπείρως ἔχιν, to be skilful, expert.

'Εμπίλα, pres. imperat. of ἐμπε. λάω.

'Εμπελάδο, and -άδην, adv. near, nigh; in approaching. From 'Εμπελάζω, f. άσω, the same with πελάζω, to cause to approach, to bring near; to approach, to draw nigh to, Soph. Trach. 750, with dat.; prs. to come near, Id. 17, with gen. Th. πέλας.

'Εμπελάσαντες, causing to encounter, Hes. Scut.; pl. part. 1. a. of ἐμπελάζω.

'Εμπέλἄσις, εως, ή, an approach. Fr. εν and πέλας.

Έμπελάτειρα, ας, ἡ, a courtesan; a concubine, Callim. Same Th. Έμπεπαρμένος, part. pf. pas. of ἐμπείρα, pierced through or transfixed, Aristoph. Acharn. 796.

'Εμπεπιστευμένος (τὴν φυλαεήν), entrusted with the custody; part. pf. pas. Fr. εν and πιστεύω.

Έμπεπεαμένος, part. ηf. pas. of ἐμπιπεάσκω.

'Εμπεράμος, ου, δ, ή, skilful, expert, experienced in, Callim. Hymn. in Jov. 71. Fr. πεῖρα. 'Εμπεράμως, adv. skilfully, Callim. in Lavacrum Pallad. 25.

'Εμπεριάγω, f. άξω, to conduct round in; to environ. Fr. i», περί, and ἄγω.

'Εμπερίχω, f. έξω, to contain, comprise, embrace, comprehend, Longin. 8. Fr. έν, περί, and $\tilde{\epsilon}_{\chi\omega}$.

'Εμπεριλαμβάνω, f. ήψομαι, to take or hold within itself; to keep enclosed. Fr. iv, περί, and λαμβάνω.

'Εμπεριπάθέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be much affected or moved about any thing; to be in great distress. Fr. πάσχω.

'Εμπεριπατέω, ω, f. ήσω, to go about in, to walk in or among; to dispute about; to circumvent. Fr. εν, περί, and πατέω. 'Εμπεριπείρω, f. ερω, to fix through; to stick round in. Fr. πείρω.

'Εμπερόνᾶμα, ἄτος, τό, a robe thrown over the shoulders, fastened by a clasp or button, Theocr. xv, 35; Dor. for iμπερόνημα. Fr. pf. pas. of περονάω. Th. περόνη.

'Εμπερονάω, ω, f. ήσω, to fasten with a clasp; to perforate. Same Th.

*Εμπεςόνημα. See ἐμπεςόναμα.
"Εμπετε, for ἐνέπεσε, 3. sing. 2. a.
ind. act., and

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'Εμπεσεῖν, 2. a. inf., and 'Εμπέση, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. of ξμπίπτω, and

"Εμπεσον, ες, ε, Poet. 2. a. for ενέπεσον, from εμπίστω, and

Έμπέσωσι, 3. pl. 2. a. subj. act. of the same.

'Εμπετάννῦμι, and

'Έμπεταννύω, f. πετάσω, to spread or stretch out, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 19; to unfold. Fr. έν and πετάννυμι.

Έμπετασμα, άτος, τό, a canopy; a curtain. Fr. εν and πετάν-

"Εμπετες, Dor., by syncop. and changing σ into τ, for ενέπεσες, 2. sing. 2. a. of εμπίπτω.

"Εμπετρος, ου, δ, ή, growing among rocks; τὸ ἔμπετρου, the plant saxifrage. Fr. ἐν and πέτρα.

'Εμπεφνα, fem. sing., and

'Εμπεφυᾶσι, Epic for ἐμπεφύκασι, 3. pl. 2. pf. of ἐμφύω, Π. viii, 84.

'Εμπεφυκώς, and ἐμπεφυώς, υῖα, ός, part. from ἐμπέφυκα, and ἐμπέφυα, 2. pf. of ἐμφύω.

Έμπεφυνία, part. pf. f. g. of ἐμφύω, Π. i, 513.

'Εμπήγνῦμι, and ἐμπηγνῦμι, to stick or drive into, to plant in; to cause to congeal or freeze; to congeal; mid. to fix in one's mind (Φεεσί); 2. pf. ἐμπέπηγα, to be fastened in, Aristoph. Acharn. 1226; 2. a. pas. ἐμπάγην. Fr. πήγνυμι.

Έμπηδάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to leap in or upon; to seize upon. Fr.

ἐν and πηδάω.

"Εμπηξις, εως, ή, the act of fixing in. Fr. πήγνυμι.

"Εμπηςος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, mutilated, deformed; imperfect, Herodt. i, 167, 196. Fr. πηςός.

"Eμπης, adv., Epic and Ion. for "μπας, properly is πασι, at all events, at any rate, like πάντως, altogether, wholly. See "μπας. 'Εμπικαίνω, f. ανῶ, to render bitter, sharp; to exasperate; μπικαίνεσθει, to be exasperated at, with dat., Herodt. v, 62. Fr. is and πικεός.

"Εμπικρος, ου, δ, ή, embittered, having bitterness; exasperated. Same Th.

'Εμπιλέω, ω, to press or stuff in, to press down, condense, Plat. Tim. 74, E. Fr. iv and πιλέω. 'Εμπίμελος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, fat, greasy. Fr. πιμελή.

'Εμπίμπ.... See ἐμπίπ....

Έμπιμπλάω, or

'Εμπιπλάω, and

'Εμπίμπλημι, or -ίπλημι, f. έμπλήσω, pf. εμπέπληκα, to fill in, fill up, to replenish; to satiate; ἐμπίπλη, for ἐμπίπληθι, Aristoph. Av. 1310; ἐμπλήunv, opt. 2. a. mid., Aristoph. Acharn. 236; part. pres. ἐμπιπλάς, inf. ἐμπιπλάναι· ὁδὲ ἐμπιπλάς άπάντων την γνώμην, Xen. Anab. i, 77; ἐμπεπλήκασιν ὑμῶν τὰ ὧτα, have filled your ears; Plat Apol. 23, E; mid. to fill, satisfy, or satiate one's self, α. ἐμπλησάμην· pas. ἐμπίπλάμαι, to be satiated; to be infected, Xen. Lac. 14, 4. Fr. ev and πίπλημι. In the act. voice it governs the acc. of the person, with the gen. of the thing; in the pas. the latter case. Th. πλέος.

'Εμπιμπεάω, or

'Εμπίμπεημι, f. ήσω, (from obsol. ἐμπερήθω,) 1. a. ἐνέπερησα, to set on fire, to burn, to consume; inf. ἐμπιμπεράναι, part. ἐμπιπεράς, Xen. Anab. v, 2, 3; mid. to burn; pas. to be consumed, Plat. Gorg. 469, E; 1. a. pas. ἐνεπερήσθην. Fr. περήθω.

²Εμπίνω, pres. mid. (with fut. time), ἐμπίομαι, 2. α. ἐνέπἴον, to drink off; to imbibe, to drink greedily, Herodt. iv, 64. Fr. πίνω.

'Εμπίπλανται, 3. pl. pres. ind. pas., and ἐμπίπλασθαι, pres. inf. of ἐμπίπλημι, and

Έμπίπλασαι, 2. sing. pres. pas. of ἐμπίπλημι πάντων ἐμπίπλασαι, you are satiated with every thing, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 30. Έμπίπλημι. See ἐμπίμπλημι. Έμπίπεημι, s. as ἐμπίμπεημι.

'Εμπίπτω, f. m. ἐμπεσοῦμαι, pf. ἐμπίπτωκα, to fall in or among; to rush upon; to land upon; to seize, take possession of; to assail, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 22; ¢ó-Cos ès τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐνέπεσε, fear fell upon the army, Herodt. vii, 43; to seize, attack, or fall upon, as an epidemic disease, Thucyd. ii, 48; to fall upon, i. e. to proceed to; ἐὰν εἰς Ἑλληνικάς πράζεις καὶ λόγους έμπέσω, Dem. de Coron.; to occur; to fall foul off, as ships, clouds, etc., Aristoph. Nub. 377, 383; to happen; to meet; 2. a. evéπεσον, inf. εμπεσείν, constr. acc. and dat. Fr. iv and πίπτω, with the dat. or the prep. els, Demosth. 260, 1.

'EMΠΙ'Σ, τδος, ή, a kind of gnat or mosquito, Aristoph. Nub. 158; a blood-sucker. Fr. ἐμπίνω.

'Εμπιστεύω, f. εύσω, to trust or confide in; to entrust with; pas. to be entrusted with; πιστεύω, the same. Fr. πίστις.

"Εμπιστος, ου, δ, ή, deserving confidence; trusty, trustworthy; placing confidence in. Same Th.

Έμπιτνέω, ω, to fall on the knees; to fall upon, Soph. Aj. 58; to rush upon, Æschyl. Ag. 1447, 8. Fr. iv and πιτνέω, Poet. s. as πίπτω.

Εμπίτνω, Poet. for ἐμπίπτω.

'Εμπλάζω, f. πλάγζω, to cause to wander about in; mid. to wander about or go astray in. Fr. is and πλάζω.

'Εμπλάκείς, έντος, part. 2. a. pas. of ἐμπλέκω.

'Εμπλάσσω, or ἐμπλάττω, f. ἄσω, to daub over, to besmear; to sprinkle upon; to stop up, Herodt. ii, 73; to form into a mass; ἐμπλάσσομαι, to stick to, fasten one's self to. Th. πλάσσω.

'Εμπλαστός, and -αστικός, ή, όν, fit for daubing over or plastering, proper for an ointment or plaster; also, plastered, daubed over; and

"Εμπλαστρος (scil. φαρμακεία), and "μπλαστρον (scil. φάρμακον), a plaster, or composition of substances proper to dress sores or wounds; "μπλαστρον denotes the composition, and "μπλαστρος the material. Fr. εμπλάσσω.

'Εμπλάω, ῶ, for ἐμπελάω. See ἐμπλάζω.

'Εμπλείη, ης, ἡ, Ion. from ἔμπλειος, and this from ἔμπλεος, s. as πλέος, the Th.

'Εμπλείμην, 2. a. opt. m. of έμπίπλημι or ἐμπίμπλημι, Att. ἐμπλήμην, like θείμην from τίθημι. Th. πλέος.

"Εμπλειος, and ἐνίπλειος, η, ον, Poet. for ἔμπλεος, Att. ἔμπλεως, ω, ὁ, ἡ, full, filled, satisfied, Xen. Anab. i, 2, 22. Fr. ἐν and πλέος.

"Εμπλεκτος, ου, δ, ħ, interwoven; entangled; perplexed. Fr. πλέκω.

'Εμπλέχω, f. ἐμπλέξω, 1. a. ἐνίπλέζα, to interweave, intertwine, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 936;
to intermix, confound; to entangle; to implicate, embarrass;
to ensnare; οὐκ ἐμπλέχων αἰνίγματα, not interweaving riddles, Æschyl. Prom. 631; mid.
to apply one's self vigorously to
any thing; to connect one's
self with; pas. to be connected

with, implicated, involved in, Plat. Legg. vii, 814, B, with the dat.; 2. a. ἐνέπλακον (?), pf. pas. ἐμτίπλεγμαι, 2. a. pas. iveπλάκην, part. 2. a. pas. iμπλακείς, 2. pf. ἐμπέπλοκα, obsol. Fr. iv and Thinw.

*Εμτλεος, the same with πλέος, quite full. See "μπλειος.

'Εμπλέω, f. εύσομαι, to sail in, to swim or float in; δέμπλίων, a factor or agent sent abroad, Demosth. 884, 11. Τh. πλέω.

'Εμπλέων, δ, see preced.

"Εμπλεως, εω, δ, ή, Att. for "μπλεος.

Έμπλήγδην, adv. in a state of amazement; stupidly; rashly, inconsiderately, in a headlong manner, Odys. xx, 132. Fr. ἐμπλήσσω.

'Εμπλήδην, adv. fully, abundantly. From

'Εμπλήθω, (no pres. impf. or fut. in use,) 1. a. ἐνέπλησα, μf. ἐμπέπληκα, to fill; satisfy, satiate; augment; ἐμπεπλήκασι την πόλιν λιμένων, they have augmented the state with harbours, etc., Plat. Gorg. 74; mid. to fill one's self, or what belongs to one's self; The Yuxhe έμπλησάμενος Διοπείθους, Aristoph. Vesp. 399; pf. pas. ἐμπέπλησμαι, Ι. α. pas. ἐνεπλήσθην, part. ἐμπλησθείς, Eurip. Phæn. 173; 1. a. subj. pas. ἐμπλησθῶ, 1. f. pas. εμπλησθήσομαι. Constr. in the act. with the acc. and gen.; pas. the gen. Fr. is and πλήθω. See ἐμπίπλημι. Th. πλέος.

Έμπληετίκός, ή, όν, striking with fear, terror, etc.; terrific, amazing; astonishing. Fr. & uπλήσσω.

"Εμπληχτος, ου, δ, h, struck with terror, etc.; stupefied, stunned, Eurip. Troad. 1195; ἔμπληκτος πολύ έττον, much less easily moved, Plat. Gorg. 37; insensible; stupid, rash, inconstant, Soph. Aj. 1337. Fr. εμπλήσσω. 'Εμπλήπτως, adv. in a stupid manner, as if confounded or in-

fatuated; madly, Thucyd. iii, 82. Same Th.

Έμπλήμενος, filled, a rare participle of the syncopated aor. pas. of εμπίπλημι έμπλησο, 2. sing. imperat.; ἔμπλησο λέγων, be satisfied with talking, Aristoph. Vesp. 603; unless, according to some, it may be considered the pres. part. of "μπλημαι, to be filled; in the impf. ἐνεπλήμην, Aristoph. Vesp. 911; πόλις δ' ἔμπλητο ἀλέντων, ΙΙ. ΧΧΙ, 607; ἐμπλήμην, opt. pf. pas. TX 205.

"Εμπλην, adv. near, nigh. Fr. ἐμπλάω or -άζω, by syncop. for ἐμπελάζω, to draw nigh, to approach, Il. ii, 526.

Έμπληξία, ας, ή, alarm, amazement, consternation, perplexity, Æschin. c. Ctes. 64. Fr. iv and πλήσσω.

"Εμπληξις, εως, ή, amazement, astonishment, surprise; also, folly, stupidity; rashness. Fr.

πλήσσω. 'Εμπληςόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to fill up; to fulfil. Fr. πληρόω.

'Εμπλησάμενος, part. 1. a. mid., and

'Εμπλήσας, part. 1. a. act. of έμπίπλημι.

'Εμπλήσατο, Ion. for ἐνεπλήσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of ἐμπλήθω.

'Εμπλησθείς, έντος, part. 1. a. pas.; and

Εμπλησθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of ξμπλήθω.

Εμπλήσσω, οτ ἐμπλήττω, f. ήξω, Ion. ἐνιστλήσσω, to strike with terror, to stupefy, astonish; to strike with astonishment; neut. to be seized with a panic, Il. xii, 72. Th. πλήσσω.

"Εμπλητο. See ἐμπλήμενος and έμπίμπλημι.

'Εμπλοκή, ñs, h, an interweaving, a knot, a plaiting or braiding; entanglement. Fr. ἐμπλέκω.

'Εμπλόκια, ων, τά, a kind of female ornaments braided into the hair; also, a festival at Athens. Fr. ἐμπλέκω.

'Εμπνευματόω, ῶ, ƒ. ώσω, to puff up with wind; to inflate; to cause flatulency. Fr. iv and πνεῦμα.

'Εμπνεύσαις, Æol. for εμπνεύσας, avros, part. 1. a. act., and

"Εμπνευσε, Epic for ένέπνευσε, 1. a. act. of ἐμπνέω.

"Εμπνευσις, εως, ή, the act of breathing into or upon; inspiration; and

'Εμπνευστός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, breathed or blown into; inspired; from

Έμπνέω, ω, Poet. ἐμπνείω, f. εύσω, pf. εμπέπνευκα (?), to breathe into, R. x, 482; with acc. of the thing, dat. of the person; to blow or breathe upon ; άλλὰ μάλ' ἐμπνείοντε μεταφείνω, but they (the horses) are breathing very close upon my back, Il. xvii, 502; to inspire, animate, Odys. xix, 138; to live, Eurip. Orest. 155; to breathe after; pas. to be animated, inspired; 1. a. iviaveura. Th. TVEW.

'Εμπνίγω, f. ίξω, to suffocate in. Fr. πνίγω.

Έμπνοή, ñs, h, a breathing, a blowing; a storm. Fr. iv and πνέω.

"Εμπνοια, ας, ή, respiration, life; and

"Εμπνοος, contract. ἔμπνους, ου, δ. ή, breathing, living, alive, still alive, Thucyd. i, 134; Eurip. Phan. 1456; breathing or exhaling odors. Fr. Luxviw.

Έμπνύθη, for ένεπνύθη, 3. sing. 1. a. pas. of

'Εμπνύμαι, impf. ἐμπνύμην, to recover one's self, to recover one's breath; h &' inti our "u. πνυτο, Il. xxii, 475, according to Aristarchus, for the common reading ἄμπνυτο, but ἄμπνυτο is preferable. See ἀνάπνῦμι.

Έμπνυμι. See preced.

Έμποδιζομένως, adv. being in the way, hindering, Plat. Crat. 415, C. From

Έμποδίζω, f. ίσω, Att. ιῶ, ιεῖς, ιεῖ, to entangle the feet, to fetter, Herodt. iv, 60; to impede, obstruct, entangle; ἐμποδίζομαι, to be entangled, Soph. Phil. 435; to be frustrated in one's object; pf. pas. ἐμπεπόδισμαι,

'Εμπόδιον, ου, τό, a fetter, shackle; a hindrance; impediment, obstacle, Thucyd. i, 31. Fr. i. and movs.

Έμπόδιος, ου, ό, ή, standing in the way, being an impediment or obstacle, Herodt. i, 153. Same Th.

'Εμπόδισμα, άτος, τό, and -μός, οῦ, ὁ, s. as ἐμπόδιον, and from the same; ἐμπόδισμα τί ἦν τοῦτο Φιλίππω, this was some obstacle to Philip, Demosth. 30, 17.

Εμπόδισμος, οῦ, ὁ, a hindering, thwarting, Aristot. Rhet.

Έμποδοστάτεω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to stand in the way, to impede, to obstruct, LXX.; and

Έμποδοστάτης, ου, ό, one who impedes or hinders; from

Έμποδών, adv. (strictly, among the feet,) in the way, a hindrance; δ ἐμποδών, meeting in the way; τὰ ἐμποδών, things present, the present objects, Soph. Ed. T. 445; oddin imaδων έτι, there is nothing before you, nothing remains further, Eschyl. Prom. 13, on which sce Prof. Woolsey's note; iuxoδών τινι γίγνεσθαι, or είναι, to obstruct any one, Aristoph. Eq.

315; τί ἐμποδών μη οὐχί, what hinders that we do not, Xen. Anab. iii, 1. Fr. iv and Tous. "Εμποθεν, adv. before, Dor. for μπροθεν, before, in sight. Fr. εν and πεό. Some say for πό-

Έμποιέω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. έμπεποίnxa, 1. a. eversinsa, to introduce, create, occasion; κακόν τι ἐμποίει ταῖς ψυχαῖς, Plat. Phæd. 115, E; to produce or cause in; to make one thing in another, as gates in a wall, Il. vii, 438; to implant, insert, or put in, Herodt. vii, 6 ; ἐμποιεῖν τινί, to inspire any one with the idea, Xen. Anab. ii, 5; to induce, Demosth. 1188, 8; to excite; to teach, to inculcate; $\ell\mu$ ποιείν νάρκην, to cause torpidity or numbness; μανίαν, to fill with madness; ἐμποιεῖν ἐλπίδας, to inspire hopes; διατριδάς, to occasion delays; λήθην, to cause oblivion or forgetfulness; pas. to be represented, Aristoph. Av. 1301. Th. ποιέω.

'Εμποίησαν, for ένεποίησαν, Ion. 3. pl. 1. a. of preced.

Έμποικίλλω, f. ι λ $\tilde{\omega}$, to inlay with different colors, to embroider. Fr. is and moixixos.

'Εμπολά, ᾶς, ά, Dor. for ἐμπολή, ή, merchandise, goods; gain; money. Th. πωλέω.

'Εμπολαίος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, belonging to trade; also, an epith. of Mercury, the god of trade, Aristoph. Acharn. 816. Fr. is and waλέω.

Έμπολάω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. ήμπή-ληκα, Soph. Aj. 957; to sell or purchase goods, to buy; to procure, to earn; to gain by trade; to trade or traffic, Aristoph. Pac. 367. See έμπολόωντο, Hom. Odys. xv, 455. Th. πωλέω.

Έμπολεμέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to wage war in. Fr. έν and πολεμέω.

'Εμπολέμιος, ου, δ, ή, for εμπόλεμος, and πολεμικός, of or belonging to war, military; taking place in war, Herodt. vi, 56. Τλ. πόλεμος.

Έμπολεύς, έως, ό, a trader, a merchant; and

Έμπολέω, ω, s. for έμπολάω, but not Attic. See Lobeck ad Phryn.

'Εμπολή, ης, ή, merchandise, a purchase, Xen. Hist. v, 1, 20; gain, profit; and

Εμπόλημα, άτος, τό, any thing purchased or procured, goods, merchandise; gain or profit made by trade, Theophr. Char. 6; the lading or freight of a merchantship. Fr. ἐμπολάω.

Έμπολητός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, bought and sold, sold to or purchased by, Soph. Phil. 419. Fr. is and πωλίω.

"Εμπολις, 105, δ, ή, a fellow-citizen, being of the same city or state, Soph. Œd. C. 1218. Fr. is and πόλις.

'Εμπολιτεύω, f. εύσω, and -εύομαι, to be a citizen of a state, Thucyd. iv, 106; to have a share in the government; to administer the government; to live or dwell in. Fr. iv and πολιτεύω. Th. Toxis.

'Εμπολόωντο, for ἐνεπολῶντο, Ion. 3. pl. impf. pas. of ἐμπολάω, Odys. xv, 455. Th. πωλέω. 'Εμπονέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to labor in;

to cultivate. Fr. iv and πονέω. Έμποςευέσθωσαν, 3. pl. imperat. pas. of εμποςεύομαι.

Έμπόρευμα, άτος, τό, merchandise, Xen. Polit. 34. From

Έμποςεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to go abroad, to travel; to travel, as a merchant; to trade or traffic, Thucyd. vii, 13; to import goods; to gain; to earn; δίαιταν ξμπορεύεσθαι, to practise (as a merchant) a mode of life, Eschin. 21, 39; 1. a. m. everopevσάμην) ω, ατο· ἔμπ 1215, a merchant. Fr. is and Togos.

Εμποςευτέα, Aristoph. Acharn. 480, or

Εμπορευτέον, verbal adj., we must go, (one) must go.

Εμποςευτικός, ή, όν, pertaining to trade, skilful in trade; commercial; cnd

Έμπορία, and ἐμπορεία, ας, ἡ, trade, traffic, business; merchandise; goods, wares, acc. sing. Ion. ἐμποείην, Herodt. iii, 139; Same Th.

Εμπορίκός, ή, όν, of or belonging to trade, commercial, mercantile; ἐμπορικαὶ δίκαι, commercial disputes, decided within the month; ἐμποςικὰ χζήματα, vendible goods, Aristoph. Acharn. 973; Demosth. 79, 23; 924, 10; and

'Εμπόριον, ου, τό, a place of traffic, a market-place, an emporium, Xen. Anab. i, 4, 6; John ii, 16; ἐμπόριον δ' ἦν τὸ χωρίον, Thucyd. iv, 102; a mart or depot; οἱ ἐπιμεληταὶ τοῦ ἐμπορίου, the curators of the market or of commerce, Demosth. 1324, 18; pl. wares; commodities; merchandise. Fr. "µπορος.

'Εμπόριος, α, ον, belonging to commerce or merchants.

"Εμπορος, ου, ό, ή, a passenger in a ship, Odys. ii, 319; a traveller by sea or land; a trader or merchant, Xen. Mem. iii, 4, 2; a foreign trader, Plat. Gorg. 517, D; Polit. 290, A; an importer; xaxãv "μποςος, an importer of evils, Æschyl. Pers. 590. Plato distinguishes between ἔμπορος and κάπηλος · the latter is a retailer; cf. Cicero de Offic. i, 42; in N. T., usually, a merchant who trades to foreign countries, a wholesale dealer. Fr. iv and πόρος.

Έμποςπάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to fasten with a clasp, button, or buckle; to buckle together; mid. to put on a clasped cloak, *Herodt*. vii, 77; pf. pas. ἐμπεπόςπημαι. Th.

'Εμπόςπημα, ατος, τό, a cloak fastened with a clasp or buckle, generally on the left shoulder. Fr. is and ποςπάω.

'Εμπός φυζος, ου, ό, ή, clad in purple; dyed or stained with purple. Fr. έν and ποςφύρα.

"ΕΜΠΟΥΣΑ, ns, n, a spectre or apparition, sent by Hecaté, Aristoph. Ran. 293; a hobgoblin, a witch, Dem. de Coron. 270, 25; Aristoph. Ran. 293.

'Εμπεακτικός, ή, όν, and

"Εμπεακτος, ου, δ, ή, active, efficacious, operative ; ἐμπεακτότεga καὶ σοδαρώτερα, more forcible or active and more animated or lively, Longin. 18; τὸ ἐμπεακτικόν, efficacy, activity, power, force, energy, Longin. 11; under bond to pay, Boechh Inscript. 1, p. 741. Fr. is and πράσσω. Εμπραύνω, f. ϋνῶ, to soften, to mitigate, Xen. Fr. πραΰνω. Έμπεεπής, έος, δ, ή, distinguished, conspicuous for; suitable,

Æschyl. Suppl. 107. And Έμπείπω, to be distinguished or to obtain glory among men, Eurip. Herc. 408; Soph. Electr. 1193; to suit; to excel; impers. ἐμπείπει, it becomes, or adorns

one. Fr. πρέπω.

Έμπεήθω, f. ήσω, to set on fire, burn, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 116. to consume, Il. ix, 242; Xen. Anab. iv, 4, 9; πως ουχὶ Σίμων ἐνεπρήσεν, how has he not blasted Simon, Aristoph. Nub. 399 ; to scald ; ἐμπεπρημέvns bos, of a scalded pig, Aristoph. Vesp. 36; to blow into, to fill or swell with wind, Il. i, 481; 1. a. ἐνέπρησα, pf. pas. ἐμπέπεημαι, 1. a. pas. ενεπεήσθην. Th. πεήθω.

'Εμπεῆσαι, 1. a. inf., and 'Εμπεησθείς, part. $1.\ a.\ pas.\ of$ εμπεήθω.

"Εμπεησι;, sws, h, and έμπεησμές, ou, o, a burning, a fire, a conflagration, Herodt. viii, 55; and

Έμπεηστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who sets on fire or burns, an incendiary. From pf. pas. of immentu.

'Εμπεισθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of 'Εμπειω, f. ίσω, to saw into ; έμπρίειν οδόντας, to grate or gnash the teeth; to champ the bit; 1. a. pas. ἐνεπείσθην. Fr. έν and πρίω.

"Εμπροθεν, adv., Poet. for "μπροσθεν.

'Εμπρόθεσμος, ov, o, n, punctual to the day or hour fixed upon, punctual. Fr. ix, πρό, and τί-

'Εμπροίκιον, ου, τό, a dowry, Appian. Mithrid. 175.

*Εμπροσθεν, and εμπροσθε, adv. before, in front; forward; in presence of; formerly; ἐν τῷ ἔμπροσθεν, formerly; οι εμπροσθεν, the van of an army, Xen. Cyr. ii, 4, 3; also, the principal persons; ἐκ τοῦ ἔμπροσθεν, opposite; έχ τῶν ἔμπροσθεν, from what preceded; είς τὸ ἔμπροσθεν, forward, farther; in future; in Grammar, nearer the end of the book, below. Fr. πρόσθεν, the same with gen. Th. πεό.

'Εμπρόσθιος, ου, ό, ή, the fore or foremost; anterior, Xen. Eq. xi, 2; πόδες ἐμπρόσθιοι, the fore feet. Fr. preced.

'Εμπροσθότονος, ου, ό, ή, drawn or bent forward. Fr. μπεοσθεν and TEIVE.

'Εμπεόσωπος, ου, ό, ή, placed before the eyes, placed in view. Fr. is and πρόσωπον.

"Εμπρωρος, ου, δ, ή, inclining towards the prow; at the prow. Fr. is and πρώρα.

Εμπτισσόμενος, part. of εμπτίσσομαι, L.X.Y., Prov. xxvii, 22; found nowhere else. Th. Trioσω.

"Εμπτυσμα, άτος, τό, spit or spittle. From

'Εμπτῦω, f. ĕσω, to spit upon; 1. a. ἐνέπτὔσα, with dat. or followed by sis, If pas. innintuo. μαι, 1. a. pas. ἐνεπτύσθην, 1. f. pas. έμπτυσθήσομαι. Fr. iv and πτύω.

"Εμπτωσις, εως, ή, a falling in or upon. Fr. is and πίπτω.

'Εμπυή, ῆς, ἡ, ἐμπύημα, ατος, τό, and εμπύησις, εως, ή, a suppura- | 'Εμιμάγομαι, mid. of

tion, a purulent discharge, generully from the lungs. Fr. & \muπυέω.

'Εμπυκάζω, f. ἄσω, to cover up, wrap up, conceal, as with clothing; pas. to be covered up, concealed, etc.; Mosch. i, 15. Fr.

Έμπῦος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a sore or abscess; purulent; suppurating; ulcerated; τήνδε τ' έμπυον βάσιν, and this running sore in your foot, Soph. Phil. 1364; Demosth. 1260, 26.

Έμπυςεία, ας, ή, divination from what is burned in the fire; and 'Εμπύρευμα, ατος, τό, a burning any thing in the fire; also, cooking; the burned flavor of fat, etc.; empyreuma. Fr. iv and

Έμπυςεύω, f. εύσω, to set on fire, to burn, to inflame; to prepare on the fire, to cook. Fr. iv and

Έμπυριβήτης, ου, δ, standing on or over the fire; fit for going on the fire, Il. xxiii, 702; opposed to ἄπυρος. Fr. ἔμπυρος and βαίνω. Έμπυρίζω, and -ρεύω, f. ίσω, to set on fire, to burn, Aristoph. Pac. 1137. See ἐμπυρεύω.

Έμπυρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a setting on fire, a burning, a conflagration.

"Εμπυρον, ου, τό, see next.

"Εμπύρος, ου, δ, h, in or on the fire; prepared or made by fire; baked, roasted, burnt; εμπυρον, (scil. 9υμα,) a burnt sacrifice; ποι φέρεις τάδ' έμπυρα, Soph. Electr. 405; ἐμπύρω τέχνη, the art of divining by fire, Eurip. Phœn. 968 ; ἔμπυςα, (scil. ἰεςά,) burnt offerings, Pind. Isth. v, 108; σήματα, appearances in the fire from which prognostics are made; δι' ἐμπύρων σπονδὰς καθείναι, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 59; μάντιες έμπύροις τεκμαιρόμενοι, Pind. Olymp. viii, 4. Fr. iv and Tre.

Εμπυροσκόπος, ου, δ, ή, one who prognosticates from the appearances of any thing in the fire, generally from burnt offerings. Same Th.

"Εμπυββος, ου, δ, ή, red, ruddy. I'r. is and Tie.

Εμυθολόγησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of μυθολογέω.

"Εμύκον, 2. a. act. of μυκάομαι. 'Εμύς, ύος, δ, the water-tortoise. 'Εμφάγεῖν, 2 a. ind. ἐνέφαγον,

the pres. in use being koliw. See next.

'Εμφάγω, obsol., (see ἐσθίω,) to swallow up, devour, gormandize; to live upon; 2. a ivita. you, in use, Xen. Anab. iv, 2, 1. Fr. iv and φάγω.

'Εμφαίνουσι, 3. pl. pres. of

Έμφαίνω, f. ανώ, to show or make appear in, to indicate, exhibit, manifest, make known: mid. to show one's self, to appear, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 3; iugaiνεται, it appears in it, or in consequence; τὰ ἐμφαινόμενα, objects appearing in, as in water, or reflected from mirrors, etc. Fr. iv and Daiva.

Έμφανίστατα, adv. most manifestly or openly; superl. of

Εμφανής, έος, δ, ή, in the light, apparent, conspicuous, manifest, open, visible, Xen. Cyr. viii, 7, 3; distinct, Soph. Æd. C. 1496; reflected from, as from a mirror; hence ἐμφανέως Ιοπ., ἐμφανῶς, openly, manifestly; είς τὸ έμφαvis, Xen. Mem. iv, 3, 13; ix τοῦ ἐμφανέος, openly, Herodt. iv, 120; ἐμφανὰς λόγος, an open declaration, Thucyd. vii, 48; ἐμφανῆ τινα παρέχειν, to exhibit any one openly; impan ideiv, to see the person visibly, Soph. Aj. 534 ; είς τὸ ἐμφανὲς ἰέναι, to appear openly. Fr. is and pairs. Έμφανίζω, f. ἴσω, Att. ιῶ, to show plainly, Xen. Mem. iv, 3, 4; to exhibit, set before the eyes; to declare, make known, Xen. Ag. i, 12; Demosth. 188, 13; 1. a. ἐνεφάνἴσα, 1. a. imperat. ἐμφάνισον, άτω, pres. pas. έμφανίζομαι, to appear openly or visibly; ἐνεφανίσθην, 1. a. ind. pas. ἐμφανισθῆναι, 1. a. inf. ἐμφανής. Fr. er and φαίνω.

Έμφανισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a showing or making known, a declaration; accusation. Same Th.

Έμφανιστικός, ή, όν, making evident, clear, distinct; significative, declarative, Plat. Def. 314, D. Same Th.

Εμφάνως, adv., Ion. ἐμφανίως, Herodt., openly, manifestly, clearly, distinctly, Xen. Anab. v, 4, 18; Eurip. Hipp. 949, compar. ἐμφανεστερον. Fr. ἐμφαίνω.

"Εμφάσις, εως, ή, a representation, display, appearance; an image; fr. iv, Qaiva · forcible expression, emphasis; fr. iv and ψημί.

Έμφατικός, ή, όν, quite visible; denoting clearly; fr. cana. having emphasis, emphatical, significant, expressive; fr. φημι-Whence

'Εμφατικώς, adv. emphatically, expressively, significantly; and

'Εμφατικώτεςον, adv. compar., more expressively or emphatically. Fr. is and φημί.

'Eμφερής, έσς, δ, ή, bearing a resemblance in; like, similar, resembling, Herodt. ii, 93, 105; Aristoph. Vesp. 1103 Id. Nub. 498, with dat.; from

'Εμφίζομαι, mid. f. ἐνοίσομαι, pf. pas. ἐνήνεγμαι, to rush in or upon; pas. to be carried or transported into; to be contained in; to be like; to be conversant with; τὰ ἐμφεζόμενα, the adjuncts or constituent parts, Longin. xii. (See Is. Voss. Resp. ad Obj. 307); and

'Εμφίρω, f. ἐνοίσω, 1. a. ἐνήνεγκα, to bring upon, bring into; to bring a charge or reproach against any one, Soph. Œd. C. 993; accus. and dat. Fr. ἐν and φέρω.

"E $\mu \varphi \theta \alpha_{\ell} \tau \sigma_{\delta}$, δ_{ν} , δ_{ν} , δ_{ν} , having perished in. Fr. in and $\varphi \theta \omega_{\ell}$.

'Εμφιλονείκως, adv. contentious-

'Εμφιλοσοφίω, ω, f. ήσω, to pursue the study of philosophy in; to discuss or treat any subject philosophically. Fr. iv and φιλοσοφίω.

'Εμφιλόσοφ25, ου, δ, 'n, according to the principles of philosophy, philosophical. Fr. ἐν and φιλόσοφ25.

'Εμφλίγω, f. ίζω, to burn in; to render bright, to illuminate, Pind. Olymp. x, 90. Fr. iv and φλίγω.

'Εμφοδίω, ω, f. ήσω, /f. ἐμπεφίδηκα (?), to terrify, alarm, strike terror into; mid. ἐμφοδίωμαι, οῦμαι, to be afraid, to be alarmed; to tremble. Fr. ἐν and φοδίω.

"Εμφοδος, ου, δ, ή, seized with fear, terrified, frightened; terrifie, awful, So₁h. Œd. C. 39. Fr. èv and φόδος.

'Εμφόρδιος, ου, δ, ή, grazing in. Fr. iv and φέρδω.

Eμφοςδιόω, ω, f. ώσω, to put on a muzzle; to put on a mouthpiece, in order to play more softly upon a wind-instrument, Aristoph. Av. 861. Fr. is and φεςδω.

*Εμφοςίομαι, οῦμαι, f. ήσομαι, mid. to go to excess; to indulge one's self too much, to satiate one's self; pas. to be carried on; χύμασιν ἐμφοςίοντο, they were

borne in on the waves, Odys. xii, 419; to be filled, to be glutted; to use without moderation, Herodt. i, 55. From

'Εμροςίω, ω, f. ήσω, to bring or carry in; to import; to inflict, strike. Th. φέςω.

'Eμφόςησις, εως, ή, the act of bringing in; importation; satiety, enjoyment to excess. Same Th.

"Εμφεαγμα, ατος, τό, a barrier, an obstruction; an enclosure. Fr. εν and φεάσσω.

"Εμφρακτος, ου, δ, ή, stopped; blocked up; fortified; enclosed.

'Εμφεάσσω, or -άττω, f. άξω, to stop up, to obstruct, Demosth. 406, 5; to blockade, Thucyd. vii, 34; to stuff, to fill up. Fr. φεάττω.

Έμφρονέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be in one's senses. Fr. $\tilde{\varepsilon}$ ν and φρήν.

'Eμφεόνως, adv. prudently, wisely, rationally, Plat. Phil. 23, A. Same Th.

Έμφεουείω, ῶ, f. ńσω, to keep guard in, to garrison, protect by a garrison, Thucyd. iv, 110. Fr. ἐν und φεουεά.

"Εμφρουρος, ου, δ, 'n, guarded, confined; kept in awe by a garrison, Demosth. 289, 10; subject to military duty in garrison, Xen. Lac. v, 7; a garrison soldier; being on guard; that restrains one of his liberty, Longin. 44. Same Th.

"Εμφεων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, possessed of mind, or being in one's right mind; intelligent; οἱ ζῶα ἔμφεονά τε καὶ ἐνεργά, those who represent animals endowed with intelligence and action, Nen. Mem. i, 4, 4; prudent; wise; rational, Thucyd. i, 84; expert, skilled in, Plat. de Lucr. Cup. 226, C; ἔμφρων γίγνεσθαι, to come to one's senses. Fr. ἐν and φρήν.

'Εμφῦνίς, έος, δ, ἡ, Poet. inborn, innate, natural; s. as ἔμφυτος. "Γμφῦλος, ου, and ἐμφύλιος, ου, δ, ἡ, belonging to the same tribe; domestic, intestine, civil; kin-

dred, Soph. Œd. T. 1406; Œd. C. 407; native, Id. 1387. Fr. iv and φυλή.

"Εμφυμι, obsol., and

'Εμφύομαι, 2. a. ἐνέφυν, inf. ἐμφῦναι, part. ἐμφύς, to be natural to or inborn, to be implanted in; to be attached to; to
embrace closely. Fr. ἐν and
φύω.

'Εμφυρω, f. υρω, to intermix, in-

termingle, Æschyl. Glauc. 26 Fr. φύρω.

EN

'Εμφύς, ῦσα, ὑν, -ὑντος, inhering, cleaving or adhering to, part. 2. a. of ἐνέφυν, from ἔμφυμι.

'Εμφῦσάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to breathe into, to blow up, inflate; αὐλητρὶς ἐνεφύσησεν, Aristoph. Vesp. 1258; to blow a fire; 1. a. ἐνεφύσησα, ας, ε. Th. φυσάω.

Eμφύσημα, ἄτος, τό, that which is blown in; a blowing in or upon; a puffing up; a disease in which the body is puffed up with wind. Fr. pf. pas. of preced.

'Èμφῦσησις, εως, ἡ, a blowing into, puffing up; inflation; inspiration. Fr. ἐν and φυσάω.

[°]Eμφῦσιόω, ῶ, f. ὡσω, to blow upon, to swell, inflate. Same Th.

"Εμφύσις, εως, ή, a producing in, implanting; rendering natural. Fr. is and φύω.

'Εμφυτεύω, f. εύσω, to plant in, implant; engraft. Fr. ey and φυτεύω. Th. φύω.

"Εμφῦτος, ου, δ, ἡ, implanted; inborn, natural, innate; ἀλλ' οὐκ ἦν ταῦτα 'Αθηναίοις πάτεια οὔτ' ἄνεκτα οὔτ' ἔμφῦτα, Demosth. 295, 25; Xen. Mem. iii, 7, 5; that has become a second nature, rooted, fixed. From

 $^{\prime}$ Εμφῦω, f. ὖσω, pf. ἐμπέφῦκα, to produce or create in, to implant; τὸ ἐμφῦσαι ἔρωτα τῆς τεχνοποιΐας, the implanting the desire of children, Xen. Mem. i, 4, 7; to fasten or cling to, lay hold of; to adhere to, to be tenacious of, Plut.; έμφύομαι, to be produced, Xen. Mem. iii, 5, 17, where it is synonymous with ἐγγίγνομαι ἐμπεφύασι, Poet. for ἐμπεφύκασι· ἐμπεφυυῖα, part. pf., clinging to, Il. i, 513 (the pf. and 2. a. are neuter); 1. a. ενέφυσα, 2. a. ενέφυν, part εμφύς. Fr. iv and φύω. See "μ-Oumi.

"Εμφωνος, ου, δ, ή, having a powerful voice, Xen. Hist. ii, 4, 13; sonorous. Fr. εν and φωνή.

"Εμψυχος, ου, δ, ή, animated, living, breathing, alive, Soph. Antig. 1167; πάντων δ' δσ' ἔστ' μψυχα endowed with life, Eurip. Med. 232. Fr. ἐν and ψυχή.

'Εμψυχόω, ω, to animate.

'Εμψύχω, f. ύζω, to cool, refresh. Fr. $\dot{\epsilon}_{\nu}$ and $\dot{\psi}_{\nu}$ χω.

'EN, ένί, Ερίο είν and είνί, prep. in, at; it governs the dative, and denotes rest in; likewise the state

or condition in which any thing is; (1) applied to place, in, at, on, within; as, in virgo, in 'Adnvnoi, etc.; iv ouesoi, on the mountains; is έσθητι, in clothing or clothed; έν σοὶ γάς ἐσμεν, for we are in thy hands, or depend on thee, Soph. Œd. T. 304; εν τῆ τέχνη, in the exercise of his art, Id. 562; it also signifies with, as iv φόδω, with fear; and among, as ἐν ὑμῖν, among you; before, by, Soph. Phil. 60; also, on, near, nigh to; during; as, ir di ra zaza, and during the pestilence, Thucyd. ii, 54; έν δ' ὁ πυρφόρος 9:òs, and at the same time the fire-bearing god, Soph. Ed. T. 27; is rois un siδόσιν, before the ignorant, Plat. Gorg. 459, A; in Seorg, among the gods, Soph. Antig. 455; (2) of the instrument or means, with, by means of, by ; is rugi πεήθειν, to burn with fire; (3) of time, within, during ; as, ἐν τούτφ τῷ χρόνω, within this time ; ἐν ῷ (χενώ, understood), while, during; ἐν βραχεῖ, in a short time; ἐν τῷ βίω, during life; ἐν τῷ σπείζειν, during, or while sowing, Matt. xiii, 4; ἐν τῷ μαθεῖν, while learning, Soph. Æd. C. 115; (4) elliptically, with a genitive immediately following, but a dative also understood; as, iv 2δου (i. e. οἴχφ or δώμασι), in the lower regions; (5) without a case, as an adverb, very frequently in all its significations as a prep., therein, thereat, thereby, etc.; έν άληθεία, truly; ἐν δυνάμει είναι, to be able, Thucyd.; έν φόδω είναι, for φοβεῖσθαι, to be afraid ; iv deyn elvas, for deyiζεσθαι, to be angry; εν σοι, it is in your power, Soph. Phil. 951; Herodt. vi, 109; Thucyd. i, 74; έν οὐδένι λόγω ποιεῖσθαι, to hold in no estimation ; έν τῷ μεταξύ, in the mean time; ἐν τοῖς μάλιστα, most particularly; especially, remarkably; έν ἐαυτῷ sivai, to be master of one's self; ἐν τῷ τότε, at that time, Thucyd.; iv $\tilde{\phi}$, when, also, where; εν τινι γίγνεσθαι, to depend upon, Id.; ἐν παντὶ ἀθυμίας, to be completely disheartened, Id.; adverbially, έν καίς φ, opportunely; ἐν εὐμαρεῖ, calmly, tranquilly; iv δi, among others, in addition to, moreover; of by y'svs., relations. It occasionally follows a transitive verb; as, diθηκτον εν σφαγαϊσι βάψασα ξί-\$05, Æschyl. Prom. 865; iv

airía β alií, Soph. Ed. T. 656. It is also construed with the dative of the article before the infinitive. In composition it generally signifies in, at, or near a place; sometimes to, against; among; also, increase, as well as defect; in composition is also becomes in, before β , μ , π , φ , ψ .

"Ev, for "every, it is permitted, it is possible.

'Er, nom. sing. neut. of εἶς.
'Er ἀμείβοντι, (scil. χρόνφ,) alternately, by turns.

"Eνα, acc. masc. from είς, but "Eνα, ας, ά, Dor. for ενη, ης, ή, the evening. Th. ενος, ου.

'Εναξεύνομαι, mid. to boast; to be ostentatious. Fr. in and άξεύνω.

'Εναζεύνω, s. as άξεύνω, to adorn, embellish, beautify.

'Eνᾶγής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, contaminated by a crime which demands expiation, Herodt. v, 70; excluded from the participation of sacred rites; ἐναγὴς τοῦ ᾿Απόλλω-τος, Demosth. 69, 13; devoted to the infernal gods, Thucyd. i, 139; accursed, Plat. Locr. 164, D; bound by an oath or sacred obligation, Soph. Œd. T. 656; ἐπιστραπεύειν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐναγεῖς, to march against the guilty, Æschin. c. Ctes. 34; an expiatory victim; bound by a sacred oath.

Eva γ í $\zeta\omega$, f. íσω, to perform funeral rites to, to offer sacrifies for the dead, Herodt. i, 167; ii, 44; Soph. Œd. T. 656. Fr. iv and $\tilde{\omega}_{\gamma\sigma_5}$.

'Eναχίκός, ή, όν, relating to persons or things accursed; ἐναχικὰ (χεήματα), property desecrated, and liable to confiscation. Fr. ἐναχής.

'Eνάγισμα, ἄτος, τό, the celebration of funeral rites, sacrifices for the dead, and also to the Erinnyes or Furies. Same Th.; and

'Eναχισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the celebration of funeral rites by the offering of sacrifices.

'Εναγκαλίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to take into the arms, to embrace; l. a. m. ἐνηγκαλισάμην, part. l. aor. m. ἐναγκαλισάμενος. Fr. ἀγκάλη.

'Εναγκυλάω, ω, and 'Εναγκυλέω, ω, f. ήσω, and

Tray γυλίζω, f. iσω, to fasten a javelin in a sling, or to fasten a thong to a javelin, in order to throw it, Nen. Anab. iv, 2, 16.

Fr. έν and άγκυλή.

'Εναγκωνιείς, Att. as εναγκωνίσεις, 2. sing. f. from

*Eναγκωνίζω, f. ίσω, to lean on the arm or elbow. Fr. is and άγκών.

'Eναγεόμενος, ένη, ενον, Epic part. of syncop. aor. pas. from ένα. γείεω.

"Eναγχος, adv. a little before, lately, just now, Xen. Cyr. ii, 4, 8; Plat. Gorg. 462, B. Fr. εν and ἄγχι.

'Eνᾶγω, f. άξω, to lead or bring in; to induce, persuade, press, urge, Thucyd. vii, 18; to advise, Id. vi, 15; to bring before a court of justice, to prosecute; to bring on war, etc.; impf. iνῆγον, 2. a. iνῆγαγον. Th. ἄγω.

Έναγωνίζεσθαι, pres. inf. of

Έναγωνίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to contend, fight amongst, oppose or resist; to fight or strive in, Herodt. iii, 83, with dat. Fr. άγωνίζομαι.

Έναγώνιος, ου, ό, ή, of or concerning the wrestlers or public games; pertaining to the games, to contests of wrestlers, etc.; ἐναγώνιος Έρμῆς, Mercury patron of the games, Pind. Pyth. ii, 18; conversant with the games, etc.; presiding over the games, Aristoph. Plut. 1161; prepared for combat, military; forensic or judicial; vigorous, active; anxious; δεαμάτικον καὶ ἐναγώνιον, dramatic and full of action, Longin. 9. Fr. is and àywv.

Eνάενος, ου, δ, ή, a year old. Fr. εἶς and ἕνος.

'Eväśgios, and ἐνάṣgos, ου, ὁ, ἡ, αërial, like air; living in the air, Plat. Locr. 101, C. Fr. ἐν and ἀής.

'Eναθλίω, ω, f. ήσω, to exercise in any thing. Fr. άθλίω.

"Evān, he was living, 3. sing. impf. act. of ναίω, II. v, 543, to dwell.

'Eναίθριος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, in the open air; exposed to the cold; cold. Fr. ἐν and αἰθής.

"Eναιμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having blood; Θεοὶ ἔναιμοι καὶ σαςκώδεις, Herodt. iii, 29; bloody, stained with blood; τὰ ἔναιμα, styptics. Fr. ἐν and αἴμα.

'Eναιμώδης, εσς, δ, ή, like blood, of the nature of blood. Fr. εν, αΐμα, and είδος.

Evalesiv, pres. inf. act., and Evalesius, for evalesiv, inf. pres. of 'ENAI'PΩ, f. αρῶ, to kill, slay; to strip; to rifle; to spoil, destroy; 2. a. ἄνὰρον, Eurip. Androm. 1171 (no 1. aor. or pf. act.); 1. a. m. ἐνηράμην · 'Ιδριμενεὺς δ' ἄρα Φαῖστον ἐνήρατο, Il. v, 43; a poetic verb. Buttmann considers it a primitive form; see Lexil. § 21, p. 119. Fr. ἐν and αἴρω.

'Eναίστμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, fatal, portentous, II. ii, 353; fit, becoming, just, Æschyl. Ag. 751; lucky, auspicious, favorable; according to fate, ominous; as an adverb, οὐδ' ἦλθον ἐναίσιμον, nor have I come at the fit or proper time, Il. vi, 519; ὅς ἐναίσιμος ἔτη, who would be equitable, Id. 521; ἐναίσιμα μυθήσασθαι, to utter the words of fate (as a soothsayer), Odys. ii, 159; ἐναίσιμα ἐςγά-ζεσθαι, to do what was just, Id. xvii, 321. Fr. ἐν and αἶσα.

'Eναισίμως, ado. suitably, properly, Æschyl. Ag. 890. Same Th. 'Εναίσιος, ου, δ, ή, lucky, auspicious, Soph. Œd. C. 1481; s. as ἐναίσιμος. Fr. ἐν and αἴσα. 'Εναιωξέσμαι, οῦμαι, to hang on or in; to float in, drift about; to be tossed about upon, Eurip. Cycl. 694; to be in suspense. Th. αἰωξέω.

'Eνάκις, Poet. εἰνάκις, nine times. Fr. ἐννέα.

'Eνακμάζω, f. άσω, to acquire force; to grow strong; and 'Eνακμής, έος, δ, ή, vigorous, full of vigor, robust. Fr. ἀκμή.

"Εναχμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, vigorous, being in full bloom or strength.

Ένακόσιοι, αι, α, nine hundred. Ένακούω, f. ούσομαι, to hear in a place, to listen to attentively, Soph. Electr. 81; to obey. Fr. iv and ἀκούω.

'Eναλδαίνω, f. αλδήσω, 2. a. -ήλδανον, to cause to grow up in; mid. to grow up, acquire vigor. Fr. εν and άλδαίνω.

'Εναλείρω, f. είψω, to put ointment on, to anoint; pas. to be anointed, Plat. Polit. iv, 420, C; pf. pas. ἐναλήλιμμαι.

'Eναλήθης, εος, δ, ή, conformable to truth or nature, natural, Longin. 15. Fr. αληθής.

'Eνάλίγκιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, like, similar, Odys. i, 371; Pind. Isthm. viii, 82. Fr. is and ἀλίγκιος.

'Eνάλιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, οr ια, ιον, Poet. εἰνάλιος, of the sea, marine, maritime, naval, Eurip. Phæn. 1172; ἐναλίαν πλάτην, the seadipping oar (or oars), Eurip.

Hec. 39; insular, Soph. Aj. 562; ἐνάλιος θεός, Neptune, Soph. Œd. C. 892. Fr. ἄλς. Έναλίσκω, or ἐνάλωμι, obsol. f. ώσω, to seize, take hold of. Fr. ἐν and ἀλίσχομαι.

'Eναλλάγή, ης, ἡ, a changing, an exchange, a permutation, interchange; κατ' ἐναλλαγάν, by turns, Plat. Loer. 99, B. Fr. ἀλλάσσω.

Ένάλλαγμα, ἄτος, τό, an exchange, a permutation; barter; a price; and

Εναλλάξ, adv. alternately, reciprocally, by turns, Herodt. iii, 40; crosswise, Aristoph. Nub. 983; good and bad fortune. From

'Εναλλάσσω, and Attic

'Εναλλάττω, f. άξω, l. a. ἐνήλλαξα, to change, exchange; to alternate, to vary; to cause to change, to turn, Soph. Aj. 1039; to exchange goods, hence to barter, trade; to have intercourse or commerce with; 2. a. pas. ἐνηλλάγην, Thucyd. i, 120; pf. pas. ἐνήλλαγμαι, to be changed, inverted. Fr. ἐν and ἀλλάσσω, or -ττω.

'Eνάλλομαι, to leap upon, to assail, burst upon, as ruin, destruction, fate, etc., Soph. Œd. T. 263; to trample under foot, Demosth. 1259, 11; to bounce against, Aristoph. Ran. 39; to insult; to dance. Fr. άλλομαι.

"Έναλλος, ου, δ, λ, changed, altered, inverted; contrary, opposite; ἔναλλα, things which reciprocally change their nature. Th. ἄλλος.

'Eναλόντες, nom. pl. part. 2. a. of εναλίσκω.

"Ενάλος, s. as ἐνάλιος, Eurip. Electr. 1344; Hom. Hymn. Ap. 180.

'Εναμέλγω, f. έλξω, to milk into, Odys. ix, 223, with dat. Fr. ἀμέλγω.

'Ενάμιλλος, ου, δ, δ, that may contend with; equal to; an antagonist, opponent; a match. Th. ἄμιλλα.

"Εναμμα, ἄτος, τό, something knotted or tied with, a string, fastening, a knot. Fr. ἐνάπτω. 'Εναμοιβαδίς, adv. by turns; each in his turn. Fr. ἐν and ἀμοιβή. 'Ενανθέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to flower in; intensive of ἀνθέω.

'Eνανθεωπίω, ω, f. ήσω, to live among men; applied by the ancient theologians particularly to our Saviour; also, to put on

man's nature. Fr. is and \ddot{a}_{ν} . $\theta_{\ell}\omega\pi_{0}\varsigma$.

"Εναντά, adv. against, on the other side, on the contrary, in opposition to, Pind. Olymp. ix, 43; before one, Soph. Antig. 1298. Fr. εν and ἀντί. Th. ἀντί.

"Eναντι, adv. before, in presence of; with the gen. Th. ἀντί.

'Eναντία, adv. opposite, contrary; ἐξ ἐναντίας, adverbially, opposite, on the other side; f. g. of ἐναντίος.

'Εναντίζιον, adv. against, Il. xx, 130; opposite, on the other side; neut. of

'Eναντίδιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, opposing a contrary force, striving against an adversary; q. d. ἐναντίαν βίαν ἔχων. Fr. ἀντί and βία.

'Eναντιολογέω, ω, f. ήσω, to contradict, gainsay, Plat. Soph. 268, B, and Id. 236, E.

Έναντιολογία, ας, ή, contradiction, confutation. Fr. έναντίος and λόγος.

Evarτίον, adv., the same with εναντι, opposite to, against; εναντίον, or δεῦρο βλέσειν, look this
way, or look me in the face, and
tell me, Eurip. and Soph.

Eναντίορμαι, -οῦμαι, f. ωσομαι, to oppose one's self to, to resist; to refuse, Aristoph. Pac. 1049; Eschyl. Prom. 788; to contradict, Eurip. Alc. 153; to be adverse to; οὐα ἔστι λησταῖς πνεῦμ' ἐναντιούμενον, there is no adverse wind to pirates, Soph. Phil. 625; l. a. pas. ἡναντιώθην, pf. pas. ἡναντίωμαι, with the dat. Fr. ἐναντίος.

'Εναντισπάθίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be affected in an opposite or different manner. Fr. ἐναντίος and πάσχω.

'Εναντιοποιολογικός, ή, όν, causing one to contradict himself, Plat. Soph. 268, C. Fr. εναντίος and ποιῶ.

'Eναντιοπραγέω, ω, f. ήσω, to side with the opposite party, to think or act with the enemy. Fr. εναντίος and πράσσω.

'Eναντίος, ία, ίον, opposite to, contrary, standing opposite or in view, Plat. Gorg. 42; in presence of, Xen. Cyr. v, 3, 9; subst. an adversary, an enemy, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 22; Hist. vi, 4, 5; an opponent; ἐξ ἐναντίας, (scil. χώγας,) opposite; against, adverse, said of a wind, ἀλλὰ κὰκινοίσι ταῦτ' (πνεύματα) ἐναντία, Soph. Phil. 634. It governs either the dat. or gen.; beyong the substantial contraction of the substantial contractions in the substantial contraction.

fore, i. e. in presence of ; rold τάναντία ἐστί, it is very much the reverse; τοὐναντίον, on the contrary. Fr. is and avtios.

Evantiótas, ntos, n, contrariety, opposition, Plat. Phad. 105, A. Same Th.

'Εναντίωμα, ατος, τό, whatever opposes or resists, an obstacle, impediment; a reverse; repugnance, opposition, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 164; ivavτίωμά τι, some impediment, Thucyd. iv, 69. Fr. ἐναντιόομαι. Έναντίως, adv. contrarily, in a contrary way or manner, Plat. Gorg. 457, C; Evartíus Exer, to be adverse or opposed to; ivavτίως ἀκούειν, to hear with prejudiced minds, Demosth. 450, 10. Fr. έναντίος.

Έναντίωσις, εως, ή, contrariety, contradiction, opposition, Thucyd. viii, 50; altercation, Plat. Eryx. 397, C. Fr. ἐναντιόομαι.

"Εναξε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of νάσσω.

Έναπεδεικνύατο, Ion. for έναπεδείκνυντο, they showed or proved themselves, 3. pl. impf. pas., Herodt. ix, 58. Fr. έν, ἀπό, and δείκτυμι.

'Eναπέθανε, 3. sing. 2. aor. of έναποθνήσκω.

Έναπεργάζομαι, to produce or effect in, Isocr. Fr. èν, ἀπό, and ἐργάζομαι.

Έναπερείδομαι, f. ἐναπερείσομαι, pf. ἐναπήςεισμαι, to lean or rest upon. See lesida.

Έναπέρεισμα, ατος, τό, a prop, support, a stay or buttress. Same Th.

'Eναπηκε, Ion. for έναφηκε, 1. aor. of έναφίημι.

Έναπηπτε, Ion. for έναφηπτε, 3.

impf. of ἐναφάπτω.

Έναπίημι, Ion. for ἐναφίημι, to send or throw in; ἐναπῆκα, 1. a. act., Herodt. i, 214. Fr. iv, à To, and Inui.

Έναποδείκνυμι, to show, to prove, Herodt. ix, 58. Fr. iv, ἀπό, and δείκνυμι.

Έναποδιω, ω, f. ήσω, to bind or tie in, Plat. Eryx. 400, A. Fr.

Έναποδημέω, ω, f. ήσω, to live in exile among, Xen. Hist. iii, 1, 3. Fr. iv, ἀπό, and δημος.

'Εναποθνήσκω, to die in, Thucyd. iii, 104. Fr. iv, ἀπό, and 9νή.

Έναποκάμνω, f. αμῶ, to sink under fatigue; to despond. Fr. κάμνω.

Έναπόκειμαι, to lie or to be situated in. Fr. xeimai.

Έναποκλάω, ω, f. άσω, to break, to break in, as a spear in armor; δος άτιά τε εναποκέκλαστο βαλλομένων, the spears had broken off in their armor when struck, Thucyd. iv, 34. Fr. is and ἀποκλάω.

Έναποκλείω, f. είσω, to shut up in, to confine in. Fr. έν, ἀπό, and xleiw.

Έναποκλύζω, to plunge or wash in. Fr. έν, ἀπό, and κλύζω.

Έναποχυζεύω, f. εύσω, to risk, to commit to chance or the dice, Diod. Sic. xvi, 78. Th. κυζεύω. 'Εναπολαμβάνω, f. λήψομαι, to enclose in; to intercept or cut off. Fr. λαμβάνω.

Έναπολείπω, f. είψω, to leave a thing behind in, to desert in; pas. to be left in, to be deserted. Fr. λείπω.

Εναπόλλυμι, and -λυω, fut. ολέσω, Att. ολω, to destroy in; mid. to perish somewhere in. Fr. ἀπόλλυμι.

Εναποπατέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to go to stool in, Aristoph. Pac. 1227. Fr. πατέω.

'Εναποπνέω, f. εύσω · ἐναποπνεῦσαι ταῖς ἀνάγκαις, to expire or die in extreme misery. Fr. πνέω.

'Εναπομένω, f. ενώ, to remain or dwell in. Fr. μένω.

Εναπονίζω, f. ίσω, to wash in; mid. to wash one's hunds, feet, etc., in, Herodt. ii, 172. Fr. γίζω.

Έναπομόργνυμι, to rub, wipe off upon, and so, to impart.

Έναποτελέω, ῶ, f. έσω, to accomplish in; to complete in. Fr. έν, ἀπό, and τελίω.

'Εναποτίθημι, to deposit in. Fr.iv, ἀπό, and τίθημι.

'Εναποτιμάω, ω, f. ήσω, to make over property to a creditor, Demosth. 1253, 9. Fr. τιμάω.

'Εναποτίνω, f. Ισω, to pay, to pay back, Aristoph. Av. 38.

'Εναποτίω, to pay as a penalty; to spend in litigation. Fr. iv, aπό, and τίω.

'Εναποχεάομαι, ῶμαι, to take advantage of, to profit by, Demosth. 450, 10. Fr. χεάομαι. Εναποψύχω, to die in; also, to evacuate the bowels in, Hes. Op. 759. Fr. ψύχω.

'Ενάπτω, f. άψω, to tie or fasten on; to fit to, Eurip. Ion. 1492; to adapt; to put on; pas. to be put on, clothed in, Aristoph. Pac. 1225; διφθέραν ένημμένος, wrapped close in a leathern jerkin, Id. Nub. 73.

'Ενάπτω, f. άψω, to kindle in. Fr. is and antw.

"Ενάρα, ων, τά, spoils, arms strip. ped from the slain, Il. xiii, 268; no singular. Fr. έναίςω.

Έναράσσω, or -ττω, f. άξω, to strike or thrust against, to dash, to force in. Fr. ἀράσσω.

Evágyei, Dor. for evágyei, 3. sing. impf. of ενεργέω.

Ένάργεια, ας, ή, clearness, perspicuity; vivid representation; and

Evacyéws, and evacyws, adv. openly, visibly, manifestly, clearly, evidently, Herodt. viii, 77. From

Eναργής, έος, δ, ή, clear, evident, distinct, Æschyl. Prom. 684; Plat. Crit. 44, B; Evalyns xal σαφής, clear and intelligible, Demosth. 425, 11; he also couples it with φανερός · manifest, open, Odys. iii, 420; bright, brilliant; ἐναργὰς βλεφάρων ἵμεgos, the attractive brilliancy of the eyes, Soph. Phil. 790. Fr. iv and acyos.

Ένάρεες, or ένάριες, ων, οί, also, 'Εναφέες, probably a Scythian word, equivalent to the Greek ανδρόγυvoi, a band who plundered the temple of Venus at Ascalon, and were rendered impotent; see Herodt. i, 105, and Wesseling's Glossary.

'Ενάζετος, ου, δ, ή, virtuous, good, excellent. Fr. ἀρετή.

Έναςηςώς, υῖα, ός, well fitted, suited to, Odys. v, 236. Fr. iv and agnea, 2. pf. of ago.

Ενάρηφόρος, ου, δ, ή, wearing spoils. Fr. ἔναρα and φέρω.

Έναςίζω, fut. ίξω, 1. α. πνάριζα, to kill, slay, Il. xxii, 323; v, 155; to strip, rifle, despoil; & αίόλα Νύξ ἐναριζομένα τίκτει κατευνάζει τε...."Αλιον, the sun (the day) which the starry-mantled night at its close produces, and lulls to rest, i. e. receives in her embraces in the evening, and lulls to rest, Soph. Trach. 94. Fr. Evalew.

Έναριθμέω, ω, f. ήσω, to reckon or class among, Soph. Æd. T. 1188; to reckon or calculate; to esteem, have a regard for, Eurip. Orest. 615; pas. to be classed among, reckoned among. Fr. iv and ἀριθμός.

Έναρίθμιος, Il. ii, 202, and ivaείθμητος, and

Evacieus, ou, o, numbered or reckoned with or among, making up the number, Odys. xii, 65; of some account, Plat. Phil. 17, E. Th. ἀξιθμός.

*Εναξίμθεοτος, ου, δ, a manslayer, a homicide, Pind. Isthm. viii, 114. Fr. εναίζω and βροτός.

'Ενάριζε, 3. sing. Ion. 1. a. ind. εναρίζοι, 3. sing. 1. f. opt. of εναρίζω.

'Ενάρκησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of ναρκίω, to benumb. Th. νάρκη. 'Εναρμίζω, f. όσω, to join or fit to or into, Eurip. Phæn. 1428; to adjust, adapt, fit, arrange; to accommodate; to agree. Th. ἀρμίζω.

'Eναρμόνιος, ου, δ, ἡ, and ἐναρμονιπός, ή, όν, conformed to the rules of harmony, harmonical, harmonious; harmoniously arranged; fitting, suitable; in Music, the enharmonic mode. Fr. ἐν and ἀρμονία.

'Εναεμόζαι, Dor. for ἐναεμόσαι, to adapt to; 1. a. inf. of ἐναεμόζω.

'Ενάρμοστος, ου, δ, ή, adjusted, adapted, exactly conformable to. Same Th.

Έναςξάμενος, part. 1. a. m. of ἐνάςχομαι. Fr. ἐν and ἄςχομαι. Ἐνάςον, 3. pl. 2. a. act. for ἤναςον, ες, ε, of ἐναίςω.

"Eνάρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, devoted to the fury; accursed. Fr. ἐν and ἄρα.

Έναρφόρος, ου, ὁ, a spoiler, plunderer; that bears off the spoils; for ἐναρηφόρος. Fr. ἔναρα and φέρω.

'Ενάςχομαι, f. ἐνάςξομαι, to begin, to commence; 1. a. m. eyηςξάμην, ω, ατο, part. 1. a. m. ἐναρξάμενος · κανᾶ ἐναρχέσθω τις, let some one bring in the baskets, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1470, (τὰ κανᾶ) in which were contained the οὐλοχὕται, or barleymeal and salt, to be sprinkled on the head of the victims; see also, Æschin. 70, 31, ἐνῆςκται τὰ xava. The verb is used to denote the commencement of a sacrifice, Dem. de Coron. and Plat. Crit. Fr. iv and aexopai. Ένάρω, obsol. f. άρσω, pf. ἐνάρηςα, only used in part. pf. w evaeneώs, well fitted, and 3. sing. ἐνάenesv, 2. a. evńe zeov, to fit in, to fasten in. Fr. iv and aew.

'Eνάς, or είνάς, ἄδος, 'n, the number nine, or a period of nine days; for ἐννεάς.

'Ενάς, άδος, ή, unity, περὶ ταύτων τῶν ἐνάδων, Plat. Phil. 15, A. Fr. εἶς.

'Ενασελγαίνω, f. ανῶ, to treat any one with insolence or out-

rage; to insult; pas. to be insulted, bantered beyond measure, Aristoph. Vesp. 61; ἐνησελ γημένα, outrages, insults. Fr. ἀσελ γαίνω.

'Eνάσθην, 1. a. pas. of νάω, obsol. for ναίω.

'Ενασπίδοομαι, pas. of

'Eνασπιδόω, ω, f ώσω, to put on a shield; ἐνασπιδόομαι, to shield one's self or protect one's self with a shield, Aristoph. Acharn. 368. Fr. ἐν and ἀσπίς.

"Ενασσα, 1. a. ind. act. Poet., ἐνασσάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. ind. m. Poet. of νάω, for ναίω.

"Ενασσαν, Epic 3. pl. for "ενασαν, 1. a. of ναίω.

"Εναστζος, ου, δ, ή, among the stars, starry; under the influence of the stars. Fr. ἐν and ἄστρον.

Έναταῖος, α, ον, on the ninth day; ἐναταῖος ἦλθε, he came on the ninth day. Fr. ἐννέα.

"Eνατος, η, ον, ninth; also ε"νατος. See "εννατος.

'Eνἄτη, Poet. for ἐννάτη, the ninth. Fr. ἐννέα.

"Ενατμον (φύσιχον), a natural vapor. See next.

"Eνατμος, ου, δ, ή, steaming, having vapor.

'Evaudńs, έος, δ, ή, vocal, speaking, living. Fr. εν and αὐδή.

'Eναυλίζω, f. ίσω, and ἐναυλίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to take up one's quarters for the night in a place, Herodt. i, 181; to lodge in, to encamp in, to dwell in, Soph. Phil. 33. Th. ἐν and αὐλή.

'Eναυλίς, ίδος, ή, in a flute; the mouthpiece of a flute. Fr. αὐλός.

'Eναυλισάμενος, having stayed or tarried in for the night; part. 1. a. m. of ἐναυλίζω.

Έναυλιστήςιος, ου, δ, ή, habitable, to be inhabited or dwelt in.

"Εναυλον, ου, τό, a dwelling, a habitation. Fr. αὐλή.

"Eναυλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, sounded from a flute; metaphor. melodious, still sounding in the ears, Plat. Menex. 235, B; fresh, recent, Æschin. 81, 18. Fr. ἐν and αὐλός.

"Εναυλος, ου, δ, a fold, stable; a cave, habitation; a recess. Fr. εν and αὐλή.

"Eναυλος, ου, δ, ή, within a cave or grotto, τίν' ἔχει στίδον, ἐναύλον ἢ θυραῖον, Soph. Phil. 158. Th. αὐλή.

"Evaulos, ou, 6, a mountaintorrent that hollows out a track,

II. xxi, 283; a ravine, a hollow way, a ditch, II. xvi, 71. Fr. in and αὐλός

'Eναυζάνω, to bring up in, to feed or nourish in, to augment, Xen. Cyn. 12, 9; pas. to grow in, to be nourished in. Fr. έν and αὐζάνω.

"Εναυζος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, open to the air, admitting air; airy. Fr. ἐν and αὔζα.

"Εναυσμα, ατος, τό, tinder, kindling stuff; metaphor. encouragement, stimulus, incentive. Fr. ἐναύςιν.

'Eναύω, f. αύσω, to light up, to kindle to any one, Herodt. vii, 231; to set on fire; to inflame; to excite, encourage; ἐναύων τινὶ σῦς, to furnish any one with fire; not permitted to the ἄτιμοι· mid. to catch fire from another; to assume courage from (παρά), Plat. Ax. 371, E. Th. αὕω.

'Eναφανίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to disappear in consequence of a superior light, Longin. 17.

'Eναφάπτω, f. ψω, to fasten up to a thing.

Έναφίημι, f. ἐναφήσω, pf. ἐναφίσω, pf. ἐναφεῖκα, to insert, to throw in or upon; to let loose upon. Fr. ἐν, ἀπό, and ἵημι.

'Εγγεταυθί, or έν γε ταυθί, for ένταυθί γε.

"Ενδαδος, ου, δ, ή, fit for producing torches; resinous: ἔνδαδος γάμος, a marriage celebrated by torch-light. Fr. ἐν and δαϊς.
Th. δαίω.

'Eνδαϊς, ΐδος, ά, Dor. for 'Eνδηΐς, a woman's name, Endeïs; also, ἔνδαις, with torches by night.

'Eνδαίω, to set on fire, to inflame; ἔνδαιεν πόθον, excited desire, Pind. Pyth. iv, 328; mid. to burn, to glow in. Same Th. 'Ενδάκνα, f. ήζομαι, to bite in, fix

the teeth in; to champ, Eurip.

Hipp. 1218: ἐνδακὰν τὸν χαλινόν, champing the bit, Plat.

Phæd. 253, D; to sting, torment, Æschyl. Suppl. 874; 2.

a. ἐνέδακον. Fr. ἐν and δάκνω.

"Ενδακρυς, ὕος, ὁ, ἡ, weeping, be-

"Ενδακευς, ϋος, ὁ, ἡ, weeping, being in tears. Fr. ἐν and δάκευ. Ένδακεϋω, f. ϋσω, to weep in, to lament for; to weep for joy, χαρᾶς ὑπό, Æschyl. Ag. 527.

'Ενδάπιος, ου, δ, ή, native, in contradistinction to foreign, Mosch. Idyl. ii, 11. Fr. εν and δάπεδον.

'Eνδατίομαι, οῦμαι, f. ήσομαι, to distribute, divide among; to deal out, Eurip. Herc. F. 218; to scatter or shower arrows upon

one, Soph. Ed. T. 205; to | pronounce slowly or in parts, Æschyl. S. Theb. 560. Fr. is and δατίομαι.

*Ev di, Poet. for evnv de, impf. of "rsiμi, to be in; also iv δί, Ion. for exi di.

*Ενδεδομένως, adv. loosely, slackly. Fr. ivdídapei.

Erdedunism, part. pf. pas. of ivδύω. Fr. iv and δύω.

Erdéei, erdei, f. erdenoei, impers. there is wanting, there is need. Fr. iv and del. And

Eνδείστερον, and

Ενδεεστέρως, adv. less, more sparingly, frugally; compar.

Erdsńs, εέος, δ, ή, needy, necessitous, poor, indigent, Eurip. Med. 462; inferior; slower, Soph. Phil. 520; in want; imperfect; deficient; ouder enders ποιούμενος, omitting no term of reproach, Id. 375; ἐνδεέστερος, compar.; τὸ ἐνδεές, deficiency, want. Fr. is and die.

"Ενδειά, ας, ή, want, indigence, Dem. de Coron. 313, 10; need, Xen. Mem. ii, 7, 1; inferiority, Id. Cyr. vi, 3, 10; deficiency, Demosth. 895, 22; failure, Thucyd. vii, 82. Fr. ivosńs.

"Ενδειγμα, άτος, τό, a certain argument or proof, a manifest token, Demosth. 423, 23. ένδείχνυμι.

'Ενδειής, ές, gen. έος, δ, ή, Epic for evdens.

'Ενδείπνῦμι, f. δείζω, (no pf.,) to show, exhibit, make known, give proof of, either by words or actions, Eurip. Alc. 155; to demonstrate, point out; to accuse, to denounce, Demosth. 126, 11; ἐνδεικνύναι με καὶ ἀπάγειν τῶν ἐητόρων, Plat. Apol. 32, B; sometimes, to do, to perform ; ἐνδεικνύω, Demosth. 636, 10; 1. aor. act. ἐνέδειξα, Id. 126, 11; the middle voice is most commonly used; to display, manifest, show off one's zeal, etc.; to boast one's self of; to declare one's opinion, Herodt. viii, 141; to denounce before a magistrate, Demosth. 145, 40; Lys. 104, 34; pres. pas. ivδείκνυμαι, inf. indeinvortai. f. m. indeigopai, pf. pas. evdederymai, 1. a. m. evederξάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. imperat. m. ἔνδειζαι, -άσθω, 1. a. subj. m. indeigwhai, r, nrai. Fr. in and

Eresianns, ou, o, an informer or complainant; an accuser. Same Th.

'Erdeintinos, ń, óv, adj. indicative; demonstrative; ostentatious; prone to accuse. Same

"Erdeinto, for erdédeinto, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of evdeinvumi.

"Endsizis, eas, h, the act of showing, manifestation, indication; proof, token; a written judicial complaint against; ἔνδειζιν δέδωκεν ὁ νόμος, the law has given the right of complaint, Demosth. 636, 25; apology, defence; boasting, Æschin. 85, 12; the indication of a disease. ἐνδείκνυμι.

"Ενδεκά, οί, αί, τά, indecl., eleven; of "Erdena, the eleven magistrates appointed to see the sentence against criminals carried into execution ; ὁ τῶν "Ενδεκα, ύπης έτης, Plat. Phæd. 116, B, in Coll. Maj. i, 290; Demosth. 940, 8; 1254, 2. They were chosen annually by lot, from the ten tribes, one from each, and a γεαμματεύς was added. έν and δέκα.

Ένδεκαετής, έος, δ, ή, eleven years old. Fr. ev, δέκα, and eros. Ένδεκάζω, f. άσω, to keep a holv-

day, to make merry, Demosth. 1335, 7. Fr. Ev and dena.

Erdenanis, adv. eleven times.

'Ενδεκάπηχυς, υ, gen. εος, ό, ή, eleven cubits long, broad, etc. Fr. Ένδεκα and πῆχυς.

'Ενδεκάπους, ου, ό, 'n, neut. πουν, τό, gen. ποδος, eleven cubits long, etc. Fr. grosna and movs. 'Eνδεκάς, άδος, ή, the number eleven, Plat. Legg. vi, 771, C. Ενδεκαταΐος, and ενδέκατος, άτη, arov, of the eleventh day, Thucyd. ii, 97 ; ένδεκαταῖος ἀφίκετο, he arrived on the eleventh day. Fr. ένδεκα.

Ενδέκεσθαι, Ιοπ. for ενδέχεσθαι, to admit, Herodt. vi, 121; to receive, take upon one's self. Τh. δέχομαι.

Ένδεκήρης, εος, δ, ή, having eleven benches of oars. Fr. Evdena and Lesorow.

Ένδεκομαι, Ιοπ. for ενδεχομαι.

Ένδελέχεια, Att. for εντελέχεια, ας, ή, continuance, constancy; perfection; but see the remarks under έντελέχεια.

'Ενδελεχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to continue, to be continual or constant; and

'Erdelexús, for evrelexús, ô, ú, permanent, perpetual, Legg. iv, 717, E; continual; perfect. Fr. TEXOS and IXW. 'Ενδε εχίζω, f. ίσω, to continue,

to be continually, to be always;

'Ενδελεχισμός, οῦ, ὁ, continuance, constancy, perpetuity; and

'Ενδελεχῶς, adv. constantly, continually, Xen. Cyn. 7, 2. Fr. ένδελεχής.

Ένδεμα, άτος, τό, any thing tied on; a necklace, collar. δέω.

Ένδέμω, to build in a place; to erect works as a fortification. Fr. is and δέμω.

'Ενδέξια, adv. to the right, on the right side, Il. i, 597; dexterously; auspiciously; and

Ένδεξιόομαι, οῦμαι, to seize with the right hand, to take by the right hand, to lay hold of, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1472; and

Ένδέξιος, α, ον, the right, at the right hand; auspicious, favorable; skilful. Fr. δεξιά.

Ένδέομαι, f. δεήσομων, to want, to be in want of, Xen. Cyr. ii, 2, 15.

'Ενδέομαι, f. δεήσομαι, to tie or bind; pas. to be tied or bound. See Erdéw.

"Ενδεσμα, ἄτος, τό, what is tied, a cord, a bond or band; and 'Ενδεσμέω, ῶ, ƒ. ήσω, to tie or bind up; to entangle; to involve.

'Ενδεσμεύω, s. as preced.; and "Ενδεσμος, ου, δ, a tying or binding up; a ligature, string; a bond, a bundle. Fr. iv and δεσμός.

"Ενδετος, ου, ό, ή, bound to a thing, entangled in.

Ένδέχεται, it is possible, practicable; it is lawful; it may be, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 23; impers. from

Ένδέχομαι, Ion. ενδέκομαι, f. evδέξομαι, pf. ἐνδέδεγμαι, to admit, to receive, accept; to undertake; to take upon one's self; to approve of. Th. δέχομαι.

'Ενδεχόμενος, part. possible, permitted, lawful; fit, proper; is των ενδεχομένων, of the things that are practicable, Nen. Mem. iii, 9, 4; εἴσες ἐνεδέχετο, if it were practicable, Dem. de Coron. 146; part. of ἐνδέχομαι.

Ενδεχομένως, adv. as it may be, according to circumstances, Demosth. 283, 5. Same Th.

'Ενδέω, ω, f. ἐνδεήσω, pf. ἐνδέδεκα, to tie, bind, fasten, Soph. Œd. C. 526; to involve; ἄτη ἐνί-Snos Bagsin, has involved me in a grievous calamity, Il. ix, 18; mid. to bind to one's self; \(\mu_i\)γάλοις δοχοις ενδησάμενα τὸν κα-

τάρᾶτον πόσιν, Eurip. Med. 163. 'Eνδέω, f. εήσω, to be wanting, deficient; to want, to have need of, Demosth. 14, 23; with gen., των ἀπόρων οὐδένος ἐνδεῖς, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 41; mid. most commonly used; evdei, impers., something is wanting to, followed by the dat.; Theiovos evδεόν, that more was wanting, Xen. Anab. vi, 1, 21; f. mid. ενδεήσομαι, 1. a. pas. ενδεήθην. Fr. is and δίω.

'Ενδεῶς, adv. imperfectly, insufficiently; ivdias ixi, there is want of; ἐνδεῶς πράττειν, to be in want; οὐκ ἐνδεῶς, sufficiently, Plat. Phæd. 58. Fr. Evdens.

"Ενδηλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, manifest, evident, Soph. Antig. 405; Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 1; Anab. ii, 6, 12; ένδηλοι ήσων προσέχοντες τον vouv, they were evidently giving attention, Id. ii, 4, 1. Fr. iv and dnaos.

Ένδημέω, f. ήσω, to be at home or in one's own country, not to be abroad; to dwell in; in N. T., figur. to be present or with any one, 2 Cor. v, 9. Fr. iv and dnuos.

*Ενδήμιος, ου, δ, ή, for ἔνδημος, (vóros,) a disease peculiar to a people, an epidemic (technically endemic) disease. Same Th.

"Ενδημος, ου, δ, ή, one who is in his own country or at home; being at home, Æschyl. Choëph. 563; civil, domestic; ἔνδημοι άρχαί, the civil magistrates, Thucyd. v, 47; endemic. Fr. is and dnuos.

Ενδιάασχον, Ion. for ενεδίαον, 3. pl. impf. act. of ἐνδιάω, to take a nap at noon or after dinner; to be or dwell in; to drive into a shady place at noon, Theocr. xvi, 38. Th. " voics.

*Ενδιαβάλλω, f. βάλῶ, pf. ἐνδιαβέδληκα, to slander, defame, calumniate on account of something. Fr. is and διαβάλλω.

Ἐνδιάγω, f. άξω, to live in or among; to frequent; to pass the time in. Fr. iv, diá, and

Ένδι ἄεριάνερινήχετος, ου, δ, ή, airy, of men swimming or hovering in the air; a comic word, coined in ridicule of the dithyrambic poets, Aristoph. Pac. 831. But the reading is doubtful. Fr. evolos, ane, avne, and νήχω.

Ένδιάθετος, ου, δ, ή, conceived in the mind, internal, mental; ivδιάθετος λόγος, a speech arranged in the mind. Fr. iv and διατίθημι.

Ένδιαθεύπτομαι, f. ύψομαι, as pas., to play the coquette with, to trifle with; to live luxuriously; to take delight in; to riot in; to insult or ridicule wantonly, Theocr. iii, 136. Fr. iv, διά, and θεύπτω.

Ένδιαιτάομαι, Ιοπ. εόμαι, f. ήσομαι, to dwell or live in, Thucyd. ii, 43; Xen. Mem. iii, 8, 3. Fr. iv and δίαιτα.

Ἐνδιαίτημα, ἄτος, τό, a place of abode, a dwelling. Same Th.

'Ενδιαλλάσσω, f. άξω, to exchange in or at. Fr. iv and διαλλάσσω.

'Ενδιαπεέπω (γυμνασίαις πολεμιxais), to excel in warlike exercises. Fr. πρέπω.

'Ενδιάσκευος, ου, δ, ή, prepared according to rule; with λόγος, a speech composed according to the rules of logic. Fr. iv, διά, and σκευή.

Ένδιασπείοω, f. ε $ilde{\omega}$, to sow or scatter in or among, to disseminate in. Fr. εν, διά, and σπείρω. 'Ενδιατάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. άξω, to arrange in or among, to set in order in, Herodt. vii, 59. Fr. εν, διά, and σάσσω.

Ένδιατετεω, f. ίψω, to spend one's time in, (χρόνον οτ βίον,) to sojourn in; to study, Plat. Gorg. 484, C; to be engaged in, to dwell or rest upon, Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 8; to adhere to; καὶ μὴ τοῖς ἤθεσι λίαν τοῖς ἀςχαίοις ενδιατει Csiv, and not adhere too much to ancient manners, Aristoph. Eccles. 584; to delay, procrastinate, Demosth. 1172, ult.; to linger, Æschin. c. Ctes. 61. Fr. ev, dia, and τείωω.

'Ενδιατριπτέον, verbal adj. of the

Ἐνδιαφθείρω, f. ερῶ, to destroy in. Fr. $\phi heta$ εί $\epsilon \omega .$

'Ενδιάω, f. āσω, to be in the open air; to pass the noon in; to live among; to dwell in, pass the time in; to let out (sheep) to feed. Fr. "Evolos.

'Ενδιδάσχω, f. ξω, pf. ἐνδεδίδαχα, to teach or to instruct in. Fr. έν and διδάσκω.

'Ενδιδόναι, pres. inf. of ἐνδίδωμι. 'Ενδιδύσκομαι, to be clad in; to put on, with the acc. impf. evediδυσκόμην, ου, ετο, a frequentative verb, from ενδύομαι, to be clothed. Fr. iv and δύω.

'Ενδιδύσκω, to clothe, put on. Th. δύω.

'Ενδίδωμι, f. δώσω, pf. ενδέδωκα, to deliver into the hands, to give up to, Demosth. 128, 6; ἐνδιδόναι λαθήν, to give a handle, Aristoph. Lys. 672; to yield; to give up or surrender, Thucyd. vii, 48; to give way to; ἐθάρσυνέ τε καὶ οὐκ εἴα τῷ γεγενημένω ἐνδιδόναι, both encouraged them, and did not suffer them to yield to the disaster, Thucyd. vi, 72; to concede; to show, manifest; to give way, Id. iv, 35; to betray or give up, Id. v, 62; to permit, as the Latin præsto, Herodt. vii, 52; to enter or flow into, as a river, Herodt. iii, 117; ἀν ἐνδῷ. καιζός, if the time would permit, Demosth. 45, 7; to present; to finish; to relax. Th. δίδωμι.

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Ένδίεσαν, they set on or they pursued, Il. xviii, 584, for eveδίεσαν, 3. pl. impf. act. of ενδίημι, for διώκω, and only found in that

'Ενδίημι, to send into; to pursue, follow, drive away. See preced. "Evdinos, ou, o, n, Poet. for dinaios, consistent with justice, just, right; judicial; upright, correct; τὸ ἔνδικον οτ τοΰνδικον, just, right, Soph. Œd. T. 1158; justice, Id. Phil. 616: "voines őexos, an oath taken before a magistrate; τἄνδικα, contract. for τὰ ἔνδικα. Fr. ἐν and δίκη. Evdinus, and evdina, adv. justly, consistent with justice, reasonably, Soph. Œd. T. 135; Aj. 1342. Same Th.

"Ενδίνα, ων, τά, the bowels, the entrails; the flesh, under the skin, ψαύση δ' ενδίνων δια τ' έντεα, καὶ μελαν αἷμα, Π. xxiii, 806. "It is impossible that the entrails can be meant here." Dunbar's Lex. From " voo.

Ένδινεῦντι, Dor. for ἐνδινοῦσι, pres. of

'Ενδινέω, ω, f. ήσω, to roll round in, or cause to roll round in. Fr. δινέω.

Ενδιογενής, έος, δ, ή, born within, born at home. Fr. " soon and γίνομαι.

"EN $\Delta IO\Sigma$, α , or, of or at noon; ἔνδιος δὲ γέρων ἦλθ ἐξ ἀλός, at noon the old man came from the sea, Odys. iv, 450; also, Il. xi, 725; meridian; living in the open air; and "voiov is used as a subst. for διατριβή, a dwelling, a habitation; a den, a lair. Hence ἐνδιάω, to sleep at noon. Th. probably διός. 'Eνδίφειος, ου, δ, ή, sitting in the same chariot, Xen. Anab. vii, 2, 18. Fr. is and δίφεος.

"Ενδοθεν, adv. from within; and "Ενδοθε, Poet., in, within, at home. Fr. Ένδον.

'Eνδοῖ, in, within, old dat. of ἐνδός, obsol., hence ἔνδον, the same.

'Ενδοιάζω, f. άσω, to doubt, to be uncertain, to hesitate, to waver, Thucyd. i, 122; and hence

'Ενδοιάστμος, ου, δ, ή, and ενδοιαστός, κ, όν, doubtful, uncertain;

'Eνδοιαστίμως, adv. with doubt or hesitation; ἐνδοιαστίμως ἔχειν, to be hesitating or wavering; and Ἑνδοιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, and ἐνδοίασις, εως, ҡ, doubt, uncertainty; irresolution. Fr. ἐν and δοιάζω.

'Ενδοιαστικάς τ΄ τη inclined to

'Ενδοιαστικός, ή, όν, inclined to doubt or waver; unsteady, irresolute. Same Th.

'Eνδο:αστός, ή, όν, doubtful, hesitating.

'Eνδοιαστῶς, adv. doubtingly, Herodt. vii, 174; dubiously; ἐνδοιαστῶς ἀκροοῶνται, are yielding a doubtful obedience, Thucyd. vi, 10. Same Th.

'Eνδομάχας, α, δ, Poet. and Dor. for

'Eνδομάχης, ου, ὁ, fighting within or at home, Pind. Olymp. Nii, 20, said of a cock. Fr. ἔνδον and μάχομαι.

'Ενδομενία, ας, ή, furniture, household stuff, which are σκεύη ἔνδον μένοντα.

Ένδομέω, ῶ, f. ńσω, to build in. Fr. ἐν and δεμω, from 2. pf.

'Eνδόμπσις, εως, ή, a building, a dike, mole in a harbour; a buttress to support walls. Fr. ενδομέω.

'Eνδομυχέω, ω, f. ήσω, to lurk or be concealed within. Fr. ἔνδον and μυχός.

'Ενδόμυχος, ου, δ, ή, hidden or concealed within, inward, interior, retired, Soph. Phil. 1457. Fr. "νδον and μυχός.

"Eνδον, adv. within, within a certain place; at home; and for ἐν· οὶ ἔνδον, domestics; also, the inhabitants within the walls, Thucyd. iv, 104. Hence ἔνδοθεν, from within; ἔνδοθι, within; it governs the gen. In Pind. Nem. vii, 65, the dat.; neut. of obsol. adj. ἕνδος.

'Εκδιβάζω, f. ἄσω, to glorify, make glorious; to honor; pf. pas. ἐνδιδόξασμαι, 1. a. pas. ἐνε. διζάσθαν, ns, n, 1. a. subj. pas. ἐνδιβάσθω, 1. a. inf. ἐνδοξασθῆναι.

Fr. iv and δόζα. Th. δοκίω. 'Ενδοζασθη, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. pas. of preced.

'Èνδοζολογέω, ω, f. ήσω, to desire to gain renown by one's discourses, orations, etc. Fr. iν, δόζα, and λόγος.

"Ενδοξος, ου, ό, ή, being of high reputation, honored, glorious, renowned, illustrious, honorable; splendid; τὸ ἔνδοζον, glory, renown; τὰ ἔνδοζο, glorious things; compar. ἐνδοζότερος, superl. ἐνδοζότατος. Fr. ἐν and δόζα.

'Ενδόζως, adv. gloriously, honorably, Demosth. 246, 25. Fr. ενδοζότωτα. Same Th.

Ένδόσθια, ων, τά, the intestines, bowels, entrails. Fr. ἔνδον.

Ένδόσιμον, ου, τό, the key-note or tone given in singing or playing; a commencement or prelude (μέλος or κροῦσμα understood), Aristot. Rhet.; an introduction; exordium; a pretext, occasion, exportunity; neut. of Ένδόσιμος, ου, δ, ἡ, sounding a flote, preluding; giving up; gratuitous freely bestowed; and Ένδοσις, εως, ἡ, a surrender, de-

"Ενδοσις, εως, ή, a surrender, delivery; yielding, giving way; a giving out a tune. Fr. ἐν-δίδωμι.

'Ενδότἄτος, superl., inmost or innermost. Fr. ένδον.

'Ενδοτάτως, adv. most inwardly or deeply, farthest in; superl., and

'Ενδότερος, α, ον, compar., inner, interior; farther in; and

'Eνδοτέρως, adv. more inwardly, farther in. Fr. "νδον.

farther in. Fr. "ενδον.
'Ενδουπέω, ω, f. ήσω, to resound in, to reëcho; to make a loud sound or noise in, to fall with a heavy sound, Odys. xii, 443. Fr. εν and δουπέω.

Ένδουχία, α s, \dot{n} , the furniture of a house; things at home. Fr. \ddot{i} νδον and \ddot{i} χω.

'Eνδράνής, έος, δ, ή, effective, active. Fr. εν and δράω.

'Eνδρομίς, ίδος, ἡ, a fur mantle, put on by the Athletæ after their exercises, to guard against cold; see Juvenal and Martial; a kind of buskin used by hunters, runners, etc., Callim.

"Ενδροσος, ου, ό, ή, dewy, sprinkled or wet with dew, Æschyl. Ag. 12. Fr. εν and δρόσος.

"Ενδεύον, ου, τό, the heart and pith of the oak-tree; and

"Ενδεύον, ου, τό, the beam or pole of a carriage, a plough; also, the strong oaken pin, by which

the yoke is fixed to the pole. Fr. is and δρῦς.

'Eνδευώδης, εος, ὁ, ἡ, full of groves or woods. Fr. ἐν and δευώδης. 'Ενδυασμός, οῦ, ὁ, hesitation; indecision. Fr. ἐν and δύω.

Ένδὔκές, adverbially, and

'Eνδϋπέως, Ion., and ἐνδυπῶς, adv. promptly, carefully, diligently; kindly, humanely, Il. xxiii, 90; also, continually, incessantly. Fr. ἐν and δέδυπα, pf. of δύω.

"Ενδύμα, άτος, τό, clothing, raiment, a garment. Fr. ἐνδύω.

"Ενδυμι, the same with ενδύω · 2.

a. ενέδυν, υς, υ · ενδύεται, enters into, is engendered; ή τε γὰς μισανθςωπία ενδύεται εκ τοῦ σφόδος τινὶ πιστεῦσαι, Plut. Phæd. 87.

'Ενδύμιος. See ἐνθύμιος.

Ένδυναμόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to strengthen, to make strong; l. a. ἐνεδυνάμωσα, pres. pas. ἐνδυναμοῦμαι, to become strong; to recover health, in N. T.; impf.
pas. ἐνεδυναμοόμην, ούμην, όου, οῦ,
-όετο, οῦτο, l. a. pas. ἐνεδυναμώθην. Fr. ἐν and δυναμόω.

'Eνδῦναστείω, f. είσω, to rule among, Æschyl. Pers. 677; Brunck observes, that it was the opinion of the ancients, that those kings who in their lifetime had excelled in bravery and exploits continued to maintain their dignity and power in the lower regions. Brunch, as quoted by Blomfield, Gloss.; cf. Soph. Electr. 841; Odys. xi, 481.

Eνδύντες, nom. pl. part. 2. a. of ένδυμι, from

'Eνδῦνω, obsol. (impf. in use, see below), f. ἐνδύσω, to enter, to go in; creep in; to put on another; to invest; 2. a. ἐνέδυν, υς, υ. Fr. ἐν and δύω, δύνω, and δῦμι. 'Ενδύς, part. masc. gend., and 'Ενδύσω, part. 2. apr. f. g. of ἔν-

'Ενδύσα, part. 2. aor. f. g. of ivδυμι.

Eνδυσάμενος, η, ον, part. 1. a. m., and

'Ενδύσωσε, 2. pl. 1. a. imperat.
m., ἐνδύσωτε, 2. pl. 1. a. imperat.
act. of ἐνδύω.

"Ενδύσις, εως, ή, an entering into, penetrating, a creeping or stealing into; entrance; a putting on, clothing, apparel.

Ένδυστυχίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be unfortunate in, to fall into danger, Eurip. Phæn. 739. Fr. iv and δυστυχής.

'Ενδυτής, ῆςος, δ, an under gar-

 $ENE\Delta$

ment, Soph. Trach. 671. Fr. ἐνδύω.

'Ενδυτήριος, ία, ιον, s. as

"Ενδύτος, ου, ό, ή, put on, worn; adorned, ornamented, Æschyl. Eum. 982.

'Ενδύω, ἐνδύνω, and ἐνδύμι, obsol., f. $\bar{v}\sigma\omega$, to go in, to enter into; to invest, to put on another, to clothe; with two acc. ἐνδύομαι, to clothe one's self, τον λινοῦν θώρακα ἐνδύεσθαι, Xen. Cyr. vi, 4, 2; to clothe or invest another, αμα (Πάνθεια) ἐνέδυς τὰ όπλα ἔνδῦνε περὶ στήθεσσι χιτῶνα, Π. x, 131 ; τὸν δὲ ἐκείνου (χιτῶνα) αὐτὸς ἐνέδυ, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 14; also, to enter into, as a study, etc.; ἐνέδυείς ταύτην την έπιμέλειαν, Xen. Cyr. viii, 1, 4; to enter upon, to attempt, 1. a. ἐνέδυσα, a. imperat. ἔνδῦσον, άτω, 2. a. ἐνέδυν, part. ἐνδύς, μf. ἐνδέδῦκα, pf. pas. ἐνδέδυμαι, part. ἐνδεδυμένος, 1. α. π. ἐνεδυσάμην, ω, ατω. Fr. is and δύω, or δύνω.

Ένεάζω, f. άσω, to look amazed and foolish. Fr. iveós.

'Ενέβαλον, 2. a. of ἐμβάλλω. 'Ενεβίβάσεν, 1. a. ἐμβιβάζω. Fr. έν and βιβάζω.

'Ενεθειμησάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. mid. of εμβειμάομαι. Th. βείμω.

Ένεγγυάομαι, ωμαι, to be surety for, to be bail for, Dem. c. Apat. Fr. ev and eyyun.

Ένεγγύησα, 1. a. Ion. of the same, for ένηγγύησα.

Ένεγγύς, the same with εγγύς.

'Ενίγκαι, 1. a. inf. act., ἐνέγκας, part. 1. aor. act. ἐνέγκαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. m. Ion., ἐνεγκάσθαι, 1. a. inf. m., ἐνεγκάτω, 3. sing. 1. a. imperat. act. of ἐνέγκω, obsol., same as φέρω.

Everneiv, 2. a. inf. act., and ήνεγκον, 2. a. ind. act., ἐνεγκών, ουσα, όν, part. 2. a. of ένέγκω, obsol.; ἐνεγκεῖν ζημίαν, to occasion loss; ἐνεγκεῖν βλάθην εἴς τινα, to occasion injury to any one, Demosth. 796, 11; 801, 17; and

"Evernov, 2. a. of preced.

'Ενέγκω, an obsolete or assumed root, from which various tenses of the verb φέρω are derived; as, ήνεγκα, ήνεγκον. See ένέκω and preced.

Evedidov, 3. sing. impf. act. from See Edidouv. διδόω.

Ένέδρα, ας, ή, a sitting in; a lying in wait; a snare; "vedpai διαθηκών, snares for last wills, or legacy-hunting, Longin. 44; an ambush or ambuscade, Demosth.

ποιησάμενοι, having laid an ambuscade in three divisions, Thucyd. vii, 32; a body of reserve. Ένεδρεύω, f. εύσω, l. a. ενήδρευσα, with the accus., sometimes the dat., to plant an ambush, 1. a. mid. imperat. ἐνέδρευσον, άτω to lie in wait, Xen. Hist. iv, 4, 15; pas. to be attacked by an ambuscade, Id. vii, 2, 18. Fr. ένέδρα.

"Ενεδρον, ου, τό, ε. ας ένέδρα.

"Eνεδρος, ου, ό, ή, as a subst., a stranger who takes up his abode in a place; a resident, inhabitant, inmate, occupant; adj. resident, sedentary; ἔνεδρος ναίει, he is an inhabitant, Soph. Phil. Fr. iv and idea. 153.

'Ενέδυ, 3. sing., and

'Ενέδυν, 1. sing. 2. a. of ενδύω. 'Ενέδυσα, ας, ε, in 3. pl. ένέδυσαν, 1. a. ind. act. of ἐνδύω.

'Ενέζομαι, to sit in; to occupy; to lie in wait for, Æschyl. Pers. 137 ; fut. ἐνεδοῦμαι, 1. a. ἐνεισάμην.

Ένέηκε, and

Evenner, Poet. and Ion. for evnκεν, 3. sing. 1. a. of ἐνίημι. Fr. in and Inui.

Ένέην, 3. sing. impf. of ένειμι, Epic for Evnv.

Ένεθείς, έντος, part. 1. a. pas., èveθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of èvinμι. 'Ενέθηκα, ας, ε, 1. a. of ἐντίθημι. 'Ενεθίζω, f. ίσω, to use or accustom to, to accustom one's self to. Fr. ἐθίζω.

'Ενεθυμήθη, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. pas. of ενθυμέομαι.

Everbov, 2. a., (no pres. in use, its place being supplied by ivoeáw,) from

'Eνείδω, obsol., to see or behold in, 2. a. everbor, Thucyd. vii, 36. Th. Elow.

'Eνείην, pres. opt. of ενειμι, to be or exist in; from in and simi, to be; or 2. a. opt. act. from ivinμι, to send or put in; the 2. a. opt. act. of "inui, makes inn, as τίθημι, θείην.

"Everna, Poet. for evena but "Ενεικα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. Poet. and Ion. for nveyra, everxai, 1. a. inf act., Herodt. ii, 146 and 151, but evsikai, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. act., eveixas, part. 1. a. act., ἀνείκαντο, Herodt. i, 57, 3. pl. 1. a. m. of ἐνείκω, obsol. for φέρω.

Eveïnai, inf. from "veina, Ion. for ἤνεγκα, 1. aor. of φέρω.

Evernéper, inf. pres. from obsol. ένείχω.

836, 12; ἐνέδραν τινὰ τριχῆ

'Ενείκεον, 3. pl. impf. of νεικέω. 'Eveineie, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. Æol., EVELZZ, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. of the same.

'Ενείκεσας, 2. sing. 1. a. act. of νεικέω, to chide, Il. iii, 59.

Ένεικονίζω, f. ίσω, to make an image in, to figure or represent in : ἐνεικονίζομαι, mid. to see one's self, as in a mirror. Fr. in and sixwn.

'Ενείκω, obsol. verb, whence are derived the tenses nveina, nveináμην, ήνοχα, ήνείχθην. See ενέκω and φέρω.

'Eνειλέω, ω, and ενείλω, or -είλλω, f. ήσω, to roll or wrap up in; to involve, to enclose, invest; to jam or squeeze in, Thucyd. ii, 76; 1. a. ἐνείλησα. Fr. ἐν and είλέω.

'Ενείλλω, to wrap up in. See ένειλέω.

"Ενειμα, ας, ε, in 3. pl. ένειμαν, 1. a. ind. act. of νέμω.

"Evermen, 1. pl. pres. ind. Poet. for ἔνεσμεν, from

"Everus, to be in or within; to be at; to be able or capable, Xen. Mem. iii, 8, 4; to interpose; ἐνταῦθ' ἐνέστην, here I interposed, Æschin. c. Ctes.; ενεστι, it is lawful, it is practicable, it is permitted; śvóv, part. it being permitted, since it may be, since it is permitted; and by syncop. "vu, for ἐνεστί, there is, Herodt. vii, 112; τὰ ἐνόντα, part. pres. neut. pl. abilities, means ; ἐκ τῶν ἐνόντων, as far as circumstances permit. Fr. is and sigi.

'Ενείργνυμι, ένειργνύω, and ένείργω, to shut up in, to restrain. Fr. is and eleyw.

'Eνείζω, to interweave, intertwine, Herodt. iv, 190. Th. είρω.

'Eνείς, έντος, in fem. ἐνεῖσα, in neut. ever, part. 2. a. act. of evinui.

'Eνεῖσα, fem. of preced.

Everobai, pf. inf. pas. of Evinui, to send, or put in, or pf. pas. of ένέω or ένέννυμι.

"Everge, 3. pl. pres. ind. of everus. Eveixes, Ion. for eveixe, 3. sing. impf. of ἐνέχω.

'Ενείχθην, Ιοπ. for ἀνείχθην, 1. a. ind. pas., part. 1. a. ένειχθείς, for evelna, Ion. for φέρω.

"ENEKA, EVEREV, and Poet. Elvena, and elvenev, adv., used as a preposition and governs the gen., because of, on account of, by reason of, for the sake of; as far as concerns; τοῦ φυλάσσον-TOS Elveney, as far as concerns his guardian, Herodt.; ώς ἐμοῦ

y i Erexa, as far as I am concerned. Demosth. 461, 11; ἕνεκά γε τῶν ημετίρων δφθαλμῶν, so far as concerns our eyes, or (according to Coray) although we had eyes, Nen. Mem. iv, 3, 3 (on which see Prof. Packard's edit.); "vexa σοῦ, for thy sake; it is sometimes understood; as, The ageThe, for ะึงะหล รกร ล่อะรกร อบี ะึงะหล, contract. ouvera, signifies the end or design, because; as, τούνεκα, from τοῦ ἔνεκα, for this cause or reason, wherefore ; www great why; grexa is never used in Iambic and Trochaic verse by the Attic Poets, ουνεκα, or öθ' ουνεκα, being the legitimate expression.

EVEREITO, 3. sing. impf. of "YREI-

μαι.

Ένεκεκόλαπτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of εγκολάπτω.

'Ενεπεντρίσθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of εγκεντείζω.

Ένεκίσσων, for ενεκίσσαον, 3. pl. impf. of έγκισσάω.

'Ενέκλασεν, Ap. Rhod. iii, 307. Fr. ἐνιχλάω.

'Ενεκοπτόμην, impf. pas. of έγκό-TTω.

EVEROTE, 3. sing. impf. of Eyroτέω.

'Ενέκοψα, 1. a. of εγκόπτω.

'Ενέκεμαγον, 2. aor. act. of έγκεάζω.

'Evénev $\psi \alpha$, αs , ϵ , 1. a. ind. act.

of εγκεύπτω.

Ένεκτέον, verbal adj. from φέρω, that must be borne, to be borne. Ένέχυςσα, 3. pl. ἐνέχυςσαν, 1. α. ind. act. of ἐγκύρω· ἀλλ' ὅτε δή πυχινές ένέχυρσε φάλαγξι, but when he fell in with the close array, Il. xiii, 145. See inχύρσας.

'Ενέχυςσε, 3. sing. of εγχύρω. 'Ενέκω, Ion. ένείκω, Att. ένέγκω, obsolete pres. of the following tenses, which are used as parts of the verb φέρω · 2. a. "νεγκον, a. ἤνεγκα, Ion. ἤνεικα, subj.
 ἐκείκω, Il. vi, 258; mid. ἤνεικάμην, 2. 1.f. ήνοχα, Att. ενήνοχα, pas. ενήνεγμαι, Ion. ενήνειγμαι 1. a. pas. nvέχθην, Ion. nvείχθην. The first form, without doubt, was ivixw, Ion. ivinw, like dixw, Ion. dixw, and that augmented by the common addition of , έχω, έκω, and so έγζω, έγκω, and thence with a reduplication iviγxω, and like the use of the μ in πίμπλημι, άμπλακεῖν, ἄνθω, Inda, etc., the v was sometimes retained and sometimes rejected. Hence we obtain the tenses nveixa, nveryμαι, nveixθην, with a double

augment; and hence, too, (from "χω, in the sense of to bear or carry,) we have the pf. Hroxa, and ήνοχα. The agrist ήνεικα and hysyna is first formed according to the 2. a., like είπα after είπον, and others. Riemer's Lex. Ενελαύνω, f. ελάσω, (from ελάω,) to drive or ride a horse or chariot in, to drive in, to fix in, Pind. Pyth. viii, 11. Fr. iv and έλαύνω.

Ένελίπανεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of έλλιπαίνω.

'Ενελίσσω, f. ίξω, to roll in, to involve in, wrap in, Herodt. ii, 95. Fr. iv and ελίσσω.

'Ενέμετο, 3. sing. impf. mid. of νέμω.

Ένεμέω, ω, to vomit in, Herodt. ii, 172. Τh. ἐμίω.

'Eνεμήθην, 1. a. pas., and

Ενέμοντο, 3. pl. impf. pas. of vέ-

Ένεμφύομαι, a false reading for ἐμφύομαι.

Ένενήκοντα, for έννενήκοντα, ninety.

Ένενηχοστός, ή, όν, the ninetieth. Evernto, Ion. for everonto, by contract. 3. sing. plupf. pas. of νοέω.

Evérimer, Ion., and

'Ενένιστε, by redupl. for ήνιστε, 3. sing. impf. act. of ἐνίπτω, the same with ἐνέπω, to say, τὸν δ' ἐνένιπτε, him he assailed in words, Il. xvi, 626; Buttmann, Lexil. § 21, says that it ought always to be every the 3. sing. 2. aor. Th. έπω.

'Ενένισπε, 3. sing. 2. aor. of ένί- $\sigma\pi\omega$, by redupl., Il. xxiii, 473.

'Eνενοουμεν, 1. pl. impf. of έννοέω. Everanaoi, contract. Ion. for ένενοήκασι, 3. pl. pf. ind. act. of έννοέω. Fr. iv and νοίω.

Ένενῶντο, for ἐνενόηντο, 3. pl. plupf. pas. of the same verb.

'Ενεξαπατάω, ῶ, ƒ. ήσω, to deceive in, Demosth. 1411, 10. Τh. ἀπατώω.

Ένεξουσιάζομαι, f. άσομαι, pf. ένεζουσίασμαι, mid. of

Ένεξουσιάζω, f. άσω, to assume or to exercise power; to make an abuse of power. Fr. is and ξεουσία.

'Ενεός, ά, όν, dumb or mute; speechless; deaf; stupid, Xen. Anab. iv, 5, 23; etym. doubtful. Fr. voos.

'Ενεότης, ητος, ή, dumbness; want of speech. Th. iveos.

Ένεοττοποιήσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. m. from vso το ποιίομαι. Fr. VEOTTOS and Toico.

'Ενέοχμεν, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. of νεοχμέω.

'Ενεπάγησαν, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. pas. of εμπήγνυμι. Fr. ev and πήγνυμι.

'Ενέπαιζον, impf. act., and ένέ. $\pi\alpha_i\xi\alpha, \alpha_i, \epsilon, 1. a. ind. act. of$ ἐμπαίζω, and

Ένεπαίχθην, 1. a. pas. of the same verb.

Ένέπαζεν, Dor. for ένέπηζεν, 3. sing. 1. a. of ἐμπήγνυμι.

Ένέπασσεν, 3. sing. 1. a. of έμ. πάσσω.

'Ενεπεποςπίατω, Ion. for ένεπεπόρπηντο, 3. pl. plupf. pas. of ἐμποςπάω.

Evinterov, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. act. of έμπίπτω.

Ένεστετάννϋες, 2. sing. impf. of έμπεταννύω.

Ένεπήγετο, 3. sing. im/f. of iμ. πήγνυμι.

Ένεπιδημέω, ω, f. ήσω, to reside in a foreign country. Fr. iv, έπί, and δημος.

Ένεπικύπτω, f. ύψω, to stoop down in order to look into a place, to incline downwards. Τh. κύπτω.

Ένεπιος χέω, ω, f. ήσω, to swear falsely in the name of a divinity, Æschin. 75, 1; to commit perjury. Fr. έν and ἐπιορκέω.

'Ενεπισκήπτομαι, f. σκήψομαι, mid. to lay claim to property as pledged or mortgaged but seized by another creditor, Demosth. 1198, 5 and 15. Fr. is and ξπισκήπτομαι.

Ένεπλήσθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. pas. ένεπλήσθην of εμπλήθω.

'Ενέπνευσαν, 3. pl. 1. a., and 'Ενέπνευσε, 3. sing. from preced. 'Ενεπνύνθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas.

of Emarrew. 'Ενεποιήσαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. m. of έμποιέω.

Eνέποισιν, Dor. for ενέπουσιν, Pind. Nem. vi, 102.

'Eνέστηπθον, 3. pl. impf., and 'Ενέπρησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of ἐμπεήθω, Π. xxii, 374.

'Ενέπτυσα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. ένεπτόσθην, 1. a. pas. of εμπτύω. 'Eνέστω, and εννέστω, Ion.; both forms are used by the Attic and Ionic Poets; to say, to tell, relate, announce; to sing, Odys. i, 1; ἔνετέ μοι, tell me, Eurip. Orest. 1252; to recount; to slander, Hes. Op.; to chide, to upbraid, 2. a. "vio wov, infin. inσπείν, f. ἐνίψω, and ἐνισπήσω. See έννέπω.

'Eνέπων, part. pres. of preced. 'Ενεργάζομαι, f. άσομαι, to make ENEP

or produce in; to effect in, Xen. Mem. iii, 10, 6; to work in; to inspire, Demosth. 1396, 22; to gain by prostitution, Herodt. i, 93; 1. a. pas. to be formed in or inserted, to be inserted; γλῶττα τούτων γνώμων ἐνεξγάσθη, the tongue has been inserted as the index of those, Xen. Mem. i, 4, 5. Fr. ἐξγάζομαι. Ἐνέξγεια, ας, ἡ, action, operation, force, efficacy, power, energy; and

The series, ω, f. ήσω, to work in; to operate upon or in; to exert one's power; to be active; to effect; to influence; pf. pas. ενήςγημαι, 1. a. ενήςγησα, pas. to be wrought upon, to be influenced by; to be under supernatural influence; impf. pas. ενηςγεύμην, -ούμην, -έου, οῦ, -έετο, εῖτο. Fr. ενεςγής.

'Eνεργῆ, contract. for ἐνεργέα, acc. sing. of ἐνεργής.

Eνέργημα, ἄτος, τό, what is performed, effected in; effect, working, operation; power, faculty; inspiration. From 1. pers. pf. ind. pas. of ἐνεργίω.

Everyńs, śos, ò, 'n, scarcely used, s. as èveryós.

'Ενεργητικός, ή, όν, having the power of acting, active, effectual, powerful, energetic; in Grammar, the active voice of a verb. Fr. ἐνεργής.

'Ενεργολαβίω, ω, f. ήσω, to derive profit from any thing, Æschin.; to traffic; to undertake a work. Fr. εν, ἔεγον, and λαμβάνω.

'Eνεργός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, active, energetic, operative, efficacious; fit for service, Thucyd. iii, 17; performed, effected, done; cultivated; τὰ ἐνεργά, money bringing interest, opposed to τὰ ἀργά, not lent out, Demosth. 815, 15; in Xen. Mem. i, 4, 4, ζῶα ἐνεργά are opposed to ἀκίνητα, animals endowed with action to inanimate or unmoving objects; ποιεῖν τι ἐνεργόν, to make any thing efficacious, profitable. Fr. ἐν and ἔργον.

Every $\tilde{\omega}_s$, adv. effectually, powerfully, strenuously, Xen. Mem. iii, 4, 11. Fr. $\tilde{\epsilon}_{vs\varrho\gamma\delta_s}$.

'Esegisω, f. είσω, neut. to lean upon; act. to push in, to force into, as a weapon into the body; to infix, Odys. ix, 383. Fr. is and εξείδω.

Eνέςεισαν, 1. a. of preced.
Ένέςεισις, εως, ἡ, a leaning upon, dashing into or upon. Fr. εεείδω.

'Ενεξεύγω, 2. a. ἐνήζῦγον, to belch into or upon, Aristoph. Vesp. 913. Fr. ἐν and ἐξεύγω.

"Evερθε, and ἔνερθεν, adv. (with gen.) from below, below, beneath, underneath, Eurip. Alc. 1007; οἱ ἔνερθε Θεοί, the infernal gods, Π. xiv, 274. Fr. ἐν and ἔρα.

"Eνεζοι, the dead, the shades, the manes, the infernals; ἕναζα, ων, τά, the infernal regions, Π. xx, 61; Æschyl. Prom. 572; dat. pl. Ion. ἐνέζοισι. Same Th.

'Eνερόχρως, ωτος, δ, ħ, having the color of a corpse; pale, livid. Fr. ἐνεροί and χρόος.

"Ενεφσις, εως, ή, a plaiting, or weaving, or twining; a knot or tie, as of the hair; χρυσῶν τεττίγων ἐνέρσει κρωθύλον ἀναδούμενοι τῶν ἐν τῆ κεφαλῆ τριχῶν, binding up the tress of hair on their head with a knot, or fastening, of golden grasshoppers, Thucyd. i, 6. Some read here ἐν ἔρσει, but the best editions have ἐνέρσει. Fr. ἐν and εἴρω.

'Ενέρτερος, α, ον, lower, inferior, Il. v, 898; by syncop. for ἐνερώτερος, compar. from ἔνερος, below, lower.

'Ενέρχεσθαι, Poet. for ἐσέρχεσθαι.
"Ενεσαν, 3. pl. impf. of ἔνειμι, Il.
vi, 244; Odys. xxi, 1260, without the augment.

Ένεσία, Ion. in, ας, ἡ, counsel, advice, Il. v, 894. From

"Evecis, $\epsilon_{\omega s}$, $\hat{\eta}$, a throwing in, introduction, injection, insertion; instigation. Fr. $\hat{\epsilon}_{\nu i \eta \mu i}$.

Ένεσται, by syncop. for ενέσεται, 3. sing. f. ind. mid. of ενειμι.

'Ενέστακται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of ἐνστάζω.

'Eνεστεῶτος, Ion. for ἐνεστῶτος, gen. sing. of ἐνεστώς.

Ένεστήρικτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of ένστηρίζω.

Ένεστησάμην, 1. a. ind. m. of ενίστημι.

"Ενεστι, and ἔξεστι, there is in or within; it is lawful, it is permitted, it is practicable, Odys. x, 45. Th. εἰμί.

Ένεστιάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\alpha}\sigma\omega$, to entertain as a guest in any place; to celebrate a feast in. Fr. is and $\tilde{\epsilon}\sigma\tau$ iα.

'Eνεστώς, ῶτος, δ, dat. sing. eveστῶτι, part. pf., by crasis, for eveστηνῶς, or rather by contract. for eveσταώς.

'Ενετειλάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. ind. m. of ἐντέλλομαι, with dat. Fr. ἐν and τέλλω, for προστάσσω.

'Ενέτη, ης, ή, a clasp or buckle;

χευσείης δ' ένετῆσι κατὰ στῆθ)ς περονᾶτο, was clasped on the breast by golden buckles or clasps, Π. xiv, 190. Fr. ἐνίημι. Ένετία, ας, ἡ, the name of a city, Venice.

"Ενετοι, ων, οί, the Veneti, a tribe in Upper Italy.

'Ένετός, ή, όν, put in, inserted; also, Ένετος, Venetian.

Ένετύγχάνον, ες, ε, impf. of έντυγχάνω.

'Ενέτυχον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. of εντυγχάνω.

'Ενευδαιμονέω, ω, f. ήσω, to lead a happy life in, Demosth. 1411, 11. Fr. εν and εὐδαίμων.

'Eνεύδεν, Dor. for ένεύδειν, pres. inf. act. of ένεύδω.

[°]Eνευδοχιμέω, ω, f. ήσω, to become illustrious by any thing, to distinguish one's self, to make redound to one's honor or fame, to gain distinction, Demosth. 294, 13. Fr. ἐν, εδ, and δοχέω. Ένεύδω, f. ἐνευδήσω, to sleep in. Fr. εὕδω.

'Ενευλογέω, ω, f. ήσω, to bless in or by, 1. f. pas. ἐνευλογηθήσομαι. Fr. ἐν and εὐλογέω.

Evsúvaios, ou, ô, h, and

Ένεύνιος, ου, δ, ή, and

"Ένευνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, (as, ἐν εὐνῆ ἀν,) being in a bed; laid or spread on a bed; pl. bed-clothes Fr. ἐν and εὐνή.

"Ενευσαν, 3. pl. 1. a. of νέω.

'Eνευσχημονέω, ω, f. ήσω, to behave one's self with propriety in any thing. Fr. εν, εν, αnd σχημα.

Ένευτυχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to succeed in, to be fortunate in. Fr. $\tilde{\epsilon}$ ν, $\tilde{\epsilon}$ ν, and $\tau v \chi$ ή.

'Eνευφεαίνομαι, to be glad at, to rejoice in, be pleased with. Fr. εν and εὐφεαίνομαι.

Ένεφάλλομαι, f. αλούμαι, to leap in or into. Fr. άλλομαι.

Ένεφαγον, 2. a. οδ εμφάγω.

'Ενεφάνισα, ας, ε, 1. a. act., and 'Ενεφανίσθην, in 3. pl. ἐνεφανίσθησαν, 1. a. ind. pas. of ἐμφανίζω 1. a. ἐμφάνίσα, 1. a. imperat. ἐμφάνισον, άτω, 1. a. inf. pas. ἐμφανισθῆναι.

Ένεφος έετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. of εμφος έομαι, from εμφος έω.

'Eνέφῦν, υς, υ, 2. a., and part. έμφύς, of ἔμφῦμι.

'Ενεφύσησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act.
ος εμφυσάω.

⁴Ενεχ', for ²ενεκα, on account of an aspirate following, because of, for the sake of, etc.

'Ενεχάραττον, ες, ε, impf. act. of ἐγχαράττω.

Ένεχεα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of εγιω, Att. by syncop. for ενεχευσα, to pour in; in Homer it is ενέχευα, Odys. iii, 40.

Evixie, 3. sing. 1. a. or impf. act. of the same.

Ένεχείρει, 3. sing. impf. act. of

iγχειείω.
'Ενέχεσθαι, to be bound fast, to be entangled or involved in; to be bound, Æschyl. Suppl. 160; to be liable to, Demosth. 1231,

15; to be in straits or difficulties, Herodt. i, 190; iv, 131; with iv or dat. See ἐνέχω.

'Ενεχεύατο, 3. sing. 1. a. mid. of έγχεω.

'Ενεχθείην. See under ἐνέχθητι.
'Ένεχθεῖσα, part.1. a. pas. f. g. of φέρω.

'Ενεχθήναι. See under ἐνέχθητι.
'Ενεχθήσομαι, fut. pas. to φέρω.
'Ενέχθητι, ἐνεχθείην, ἐνεχθῶ, ἐνεχθῆναι, imperat. opt. subj. inf. 1.
aor. pas. ἀνέχθην, οf φέρω.

'Eνεχθῶ. See under ἐνέχθητι.
'Ενέχεαε, 2. sing. 2. a. of ἐγχεαύω.

Ένεχυράζομαι, mid. of

"Eνεχυράζω, f. άσω, to take a pledge or pawn, Demosth. 518, 1; to take for security, to pawn or pledge; mid. to require or take security; χἄτεροι τόπου ἐνεχυράσεσθαί φασιν, Aristoph. Nub. 35; Eccles. 567. Fr. ἐνέχυρον.

Evexuearía, as, n, and

'Ενεχύρασμα, ἄτος, τό, a pawn or pledge, security, Demosth. 1162, 11; and

'Ένεχυζασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a pawning or mortgaging, a pledge. From the pf. pas. of ἐνεχυζάζω.

'Ενίχυρον, ου, τό, a pawn, pledge, or earnest money; τὰ μὲν αὐτῶν κεῖται ἐνέχυρα, some of their property is lying in pledge, Demosth. 1155, 23; ἐνεχυρόν τι τί-θεσθαι, to pledge any thing; ἐπ' ἐνεχύρω, in pawn. Fr. ἐχυρός.

e⁶⁵.

Ένίχω, f. ἐνίξω, to keep or hold within, to retain in; to cleave or cling to; to press upon; to be earnest with; to retain; with dat., ἄτι σφι ἰνίχοντις αἰεὶ χόλο, Herodt. viii, 27; impf. ἔνει-χον, ες, ε, pas. ἐνίχομα, to be held or bound fast, to be entangled; to be subject or liable to, to be bound or obliged. Fr. ἐν and ἔχω.

'Eνίψω, f. ήσω, to boil or cook in.

Fr. is and "yw.

Evingos, ov, o, n, being in doubt or suspense, uncertain.

Ένέωσε, 1. α. ος ένωθέω.

'Ενζίομαι, f. έσομαι, to boil in hot water, to boil up. Fr. έν and ζίω.

'Ενζευγνύμι, and

Ένζεύγω, obsol., f. εύζω, 1. a. ἐνέζευζα, to bind together, Soph. Œd. T. 718; to yoke or couple together, Ap. Rhod. i, 686; Schneid. Lex. But in this passage of Ap. Rhod. the reading is ἐνιζευχθέντες, from ἐνιζεύγνυμι.

"En, Att. ενη, (ἡμεςα,) ης, ἡ, the third day, the day after to-morrow; the thirtieth or last day of the month, when the moon changed; ἔνη καὶ νέα, the last day of the month, Aristoph. Nub. 1134, 1178. Th. ἔνος.

'Eνηβάω, ω, f. ήσω, to spend one's youth in; to be gay. Fr. έν and ήβη.

'Eνηθητήρια, τα, places of amusement where the youth indulged themselves in feasting and pleasure, Herodt. ii, 133. Fr. iv and ήθητήριον.

'Eνηθητήριον, ου, τό, sing. of preced.

"Evneos, ou, i, in, being in the prime of youth, having arrived at the age of puberty. Fr. iv and info.

Ένήδομαι, to rejoice in, be delighted with. Fr. εν and ήδομαι. Ένηεια, ας, Ion. ενηείη, ης, ή, kindness, gentleness, benignity, mildness, Il. xvii, 670. Fr. εννηής.

Evnein, h. See preced.

'Eνῆεν, Poet. for ἐνῆν, impf. of ἔνειμι.

Ένημος, gen. sing. of

'Evnns, ios, i, h, benignant, kind, good-hearted, mild, meek, gentle, Il. xxiii, 252. Fr. its.

'Evnθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of ενήθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of ενίημι.

'Eνῆκα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of the same, Il. ix, 696.

'Eνήκοος, όου, ὁ, ἡ, having the sense of hearing. Fr. έν and 2. μf. of ἀκούω.

'Ενήλατα (ξύλα understood), the sides, or upright pieces of a ladder, Eurip. Phan. 1195, also, the linchpins of a wheel, Id. Hipp. 1230; bed-frames; also, a kind of pastry, a supposed reading in Dem. de Coron. Fr. is and iλαύνω.

'Eνήλατον, τό, sing. of preced.
'Ενήμαι, f. ήσομαι, to sit down in. Theory, xxii 44 Fr in

and Thai.

Ενήμενος, η, ον, part. pres. of ivnμαι.

Ένημεςεύω, to pass the day in. Fr. iv and ἡμέςα.

Ένημμένος, η, ον, set on fire, Aristoph. Pac. 1031, part. pf. pas. of ἐνάπτω. But

Eνημμένος, part. pas. of ἐνάπτω, to put about, to clothe, Aristoph. Nub. 73; Eccles. 80.

'Ενην, impf. of "ενειμι. Fr. is and είμί.

Ενήνοθα, 2. pf. of ενανθέω, from ev and ἀνθίω, to flourish; 2. pf. ñνθα, and by inserting o, ñνοθα, by redupl. ενήνοθα - always compounded, as ἐπενήνοθε, Il. ii, 219. " Matthiæ, Gramm. § 233, derives it from ἐνόθω, to shake, agitate, a fictitious verb, with which the word in Homer by no means agrees. Buttmann, Lexil., p. 266, deduces it from another fictitious verb, ἀνέθω, ἐνέθω, equally unsatisfactory; that it is from ἀνθίω, the following expression, in Aristoph. Vesp. 1067, clearly shows; κύκνου τ' ἔτι πολιώτεςαι δη αίδ' ἐπανθοῦσιν τρίχες." Dunbar's Lex. Th. ανθος.

'Eνήνοθε, only found in the compounds έπενήνοθε, κατενήνοθε, παζενήνοθε, with the notion of being upon or close to.

'Eνήνοχα, 2. pf. Att. from ενέγκω, or rather obsol. ἐνίκω, like the preceding, by redupl. for ἤνοχα. 'Ένήςἄτο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of ἐναί-

eω. Fr. is and αιω.
'Evnens, εος, δ, h, being furnished with rowers; but isnens, a ves-

sel with one bank of oars. Fr. $i_{\varphi}i_{\sigma\sigma\omega}$. 'Eurožāmu, ω , are, 1. a. m. of

'Ενηεξάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. m. of ενάεχομαι.

"Eνησα, 1. a. ind. act. of νέω.
'Ενησαν, 3. pl. impf. of ένειμι.
'Ενήσειν, f. inf. of ένίημι.

'Eνηχίω, ω, f. ήσω, to ring or sound in; to din into the ears; to inculcate, to teach; pas. iνηχοῦμαι, to be taught or instructed. From

"Eνηχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, standing, sonorous, tuneful. Fr. iv and ήχος. "Ενθ', for "νθα.

"ENΘA, adv. (1) of place, here, there, where, hither, thither; "νθα καὶ "νθα, here and there; "νθα δ' "πειτα, thereupon; (2) of time, then; ἐνταῦθα, the same; ἔνθα μίν, ἔνθα δί, here on the one hand, there on the other; of time, then, hereupon, Plat. Phædr. 239, B.

in, Theoer. xxii, 44. Fr. iv Eveade, and Att. ivead, here,

hither, there; to this pass or condition, with gen., ἀλλ' ἐνθάδ' ἤδη τοῦδε τοῦ πάθους κύρω, Soph. Phil. 889; now, the present, Soph. Œd. T. 488; and

"Evôxxx, adv. then, there.

'Eνθακίω, ω, f. ήσω, to sit in or upon, Soph. Œd. C. 1295. Fr. in and Θακος.

'Eνθάπησις, εως, ή, a seat, a sitting, a resting-place, Soph. Phil. 18. Same Th.

'Ενθαλασσεύω, f. εύσω, to be at sea, to live on the sea. Fr. ἐν and θάλασσα.

'Ενθάλπω, to warm in. *Th.* Θάλπω.

"Ενθάπες, adv. where; where indeed, Soph. Phil. 511; wherever. Fr. ένθα.

'Ενθάπτω, f. ψω, to bury in; 2. a. pas. ἐνετάφην. Fr. Θάπτω.

Ένθαρρέω, or ἐνθαςσέω, ω, f. ήσω, to put trust in, to confide in. Fr. ἐν and θαςσέω.

Ένθαῦτα, Ion. for ἐνταῦθα, here,

'Eνθιάζω, f. άσω, to inspire with a prophetic spirit; neut. to be inspired, Herodt. i, 63; pas. to be inspired with the divinity. Fr. «νθεος.

'Eνθεαστικός, ή, όν, pertaining to inspiration, divinely inspired, inspired. Same Th.

"Ενθεμα, ἄτος, τό, a graft or scion; and

'Ενθέμεν, and ἐνθέμεναι, Ion. and Dor. hence ἐνθεΐναι, 2. a. inf. act., ἐνθέμενος, part. 2. a. m. of ἐντίθημι, to place or put in.

"Eνθεν, ἐνθένδε, and ἐντεῦθεν, adverbs of place, whence, hence, thence; here; of time, then; therefore; ἔνθεν κἄνθεν, hither and thither, Soph. Aj. 712; οἱ ἐνθένδε, townsmen, Plat. Gorg. 472, B. Th. ἔνθα.

Everson See under preced.

"Eνθεο, from ἐνέθεσο, by elis. and contract., 2. a. imperat. m. Ion. of ἐντίθημι.

"Eνθεος, contract. ἔνθους, ου, ὁ, ἡ, inspired by a divinity, divine, Aristoph. Rhet. iii; full of the god, inspired, Soph. Antig. 952; τὸ ἔνθουν, divine inspiration; also, the energy or force of interrogation, Longin. 18. Fr. ἐν and Θεός.

'Eνθεφίζω, f. ίσω, to pass the summer in. Fr. is and Aiges.

'Eνθεςμαίνω, f. ανῶ, to warm, to inflame; pus to glow with, Soph. Trach. 367. Fr. Θεςμαίνω.

"Erbsemos, ou, o, n, warm, hot,

burning, inflamed. Same Th. "Ενθες, 2. a. imperat. act. of εντίθημι.

"Eνθεσιε, εωε, ή, the act of placing in or upon, imposition; also, a mouthful, Aristoph. Eq. 403. Fr. έν and τίθημι.

"Eνθεσμος, ου, δ, ή, conformable to law; within the letter of the law; just, legal. Fr. εν and Θεσμός.

"Ενθέτος, ου, δ, ή, put in, inserted, implanted, engrafted. Fr. ἐνττίθημι.

'Eνθεῦτεν, Ion. for ἐντεῦθεν, hence, thence; then, afterward, Herodt. i, 27.

"Eνθη, Dor. for "λθη.

'Eνθήκη, ης, ἡ, what is put in or on; merchandise, wares; properly such as are placed on board of ships, the lading of a ship. Fr. ἐν and τίθημι.

'Ενθηλύπαθίω, ω, f. ήσω, to act like a woman, to be womanish. Fr. 9ηλυς and πάθος.

"Eνθηςος, ου, δ, ή, full of wild beasts; bitten by a venomous reptile; festering; ἐνθήςου ποδός, of a foot in which a viper's poison festers, Soph. Phil. 698; shaggy, Æschyl. Ag. 548. Fr. ἐν and Ͽήρα.

"Ενθης, Dor. for ελθης, 2. sing. 2. a. subj. act. of εξχομαι.

'Eνθλάω, ω, f. άσω, to crush in; to make an impression on; to impress, stamp. Th. Αλάω.

'Ενθλίδω, f. $i\psi\omega$, to press in, impress, imprint. Fr. iv and $\Im\lambda i$ - $\delta\omega$.

'Ενθνήσεω, to die in a place, Soph. Œd. C. 794; 2. α. ἐνέθἔνον, inf. ἐνθανεῖν, Eurip. Hec. 246. Th. Βνήσεω.

"Eνθοι, Dor. for έλθοι.

"Ενθορε, Epic for ένέθορε. See ενθορον.

'Eνθοςέω, obsol., to spring in or among. See ἐνθςώσκω.

"Eνθοgov, for ενέθοgov, 2. a. act. of the same, Π. xv, 623.

"Ενθου, for ενέθου, 2. a. ind. m.
Ion. of ενεθέμην, or 2. a. imperat.
m. Fr. εν and τίθημι.

"Evdous, contract. for "Evdeos.

'Eνθουσιάζω, or -άω, f. άσω, to be inspired by the divinity, to be seized with divine fury; to be mad or frantic, to be beside one's self, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 8; ὑφ' ἡδονῆς ἐνθουσία, Plat. Phil. 15, A. Fr. ἕνθεος.

'Ενθουσίασις, εως, ή, and

'Ενθουσιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, divine transport or inspiration, enthusiasm, fanaticism; and

'Ενθουσιαστής, οῦ, δ, one inspired with divine fury, a fanatic, an enthusiast; and

'Eνθουσιαστικός, ή, όν, inspired by the divinity; enthusiastic; fanatical; ὑπὸ τῆς μαντικῆς τε καὶ ἐνθουσιαστικῆς φύσεως, Plat. Tim. 79, E; also, inspiring, filling with enthusiasm; τὸ ἐνθουσιαστικόν, enthusiasm. From pf. pas. of ἐνθουσάζω.

Ένθουσιάω, ω, to be enthusiastic or inspired. See ἐνθουσιάζω.

Same Th.

'Ενθουσιώδης, εος, δ, ή, like one inspired; enthuastic. Fr. ἔνθους. 'Ενθεέψασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. ἐνεθεέψατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. ind. of ἐντεέφω, s. as τρέφω.

'Eνθρίοω, ω, f. ωσω, to wrap up; to wrap up in fig leaves; pas. to be wrapped up in. Fr. èv and Θρῖον. 'Ενθρονίζω, to place on a throne, to enthrone; and -ίζομαι, to sit on a throne, to reign; ἐνεθρονίσθην, 1. a. pas. Fr. èv and Θρόνος.

Ένθευλλίζω, f. ίσω, to whisper to, Aristoph. Thesm. 341. Fr. έν and Θευλλίζω.

"Eνθουπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, broken into pieces; effeminate; ἔνθουπτα, sweet meats, delicacies, Dem. de Coron. 314, 1; and

'Ενθεύπτω, f. ύψω, to break into small pieces, to make crumble; 1. a. act. ἐνέθευψα. Th. Θεύπτω.

'Ενθεώσκω, ἐνθοςοῦμαι, aor. ἐνέθοeoω, Epic ενθοςον, to spring upon, leap upon, Eurip. Electr. 327; 2. a. ἐνέθορον. Fr. ἐν and θρώσκω. Ενθυμένιμαι, ουμαι, dep. f. ήσομαι, pf. ἐντεθύμημαι, to revolve in the mind, call to recollection, Thucyd. vii, 18; to think, meditate upon, to ponder, reflect upon, Xen. Anab. ii, 4, 3; to understand, Xen. Cyr. iv, 2, 17; & μη τούτων ἐνεθυμήθησαν, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 17; to attend to, Plat. Gorg. 54; iv "σω καὶ εί μη ἐνεθυμήθη, Thucyd. ii, 60; μητ' ἐνθυμεῖται, μήτε λογίζεται, he neither reflects nor considers, Demosth. 52, 17; also, to be angry at; 1. a. pas. ἐνεθυμήθην, ns, η. Fr. ἔνθυμος.

'Ενθυμηθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas., ενθυμηθωσι, 3. pl. 1. a. subj. pas. of the same verb.

'Eνθύμημα, ἄτος, τό, a conception of the mind, a thought, reflection, Soph. Œd. C. 293; invention, purpose, design; device, Xen. Anab. iii, 5, 7; a species of syllogism called an en-

Ένικάτθεο, for έγκατάθεσο or

ἐγκατάθου, Poet. and Ion. 2. a.

imperat. m. of εγκατατίθημι.

Ένικλάω, or έγκλάω, to break in

pieces; to interrupt; interfere

with ; αἰεὶ γάς μοι ἔωθεν ἐνικλᾶν

όττι νοήσω, for she always interferes with me in my purposes,

Il. viii, 408; to thwart, frus-

trate, disappoint, Ap. Rhod. iii,

Fr. έν, κατά, and τίθημι.

τατίθημι, whence

thymeme; τὸ δὶ ἐνθύμημα, συλλογιτμός τις, Aristot. Rhet. i, 1; and

Ένθύμησις, εως, ή, thought, reflection; κατὰ ἐνθύμησίν τινα, by a strong suspicion or foreboding, Thucyd. i, 132. Fr. pf. pas. of induplopar.

'Eνθυμία, ας, ή, thought, reflection, consideration; and

'Ενθύμιον, ου, τό, s. as preced.

'Ενθύμιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, whatever is revolved in the mind; inward fear, anxiety, Soph. Œd. T. 739; Eurip. Ion. 1346; sorrowful; longed for, Soph. Trach. 109; a conscientious scruple; zaì oi 'Αθηναῖοι, ἐνθύμιον ποιούμενοι, reckening it ominous, Thucyd. vii, 50; different from ἐνθυμοῦμαι. Fr. iv and Duμός.

Ένθυμιστός, ή, όν, having a religious scruple, conscience-struck, *Herodt*. ii, 175; viii, 54. Same Th.

"Ενθυμος, ου, ό, έ, having spirit, bold, courageous; to which ἄνθυμος is opposed. Fr. iv and Duμός.

'Èνθυμόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to provoke to anger. Doubtful.

'Ενθυσιάζω, f. άσω, to sacrifice in. Of doubtful authority. and θυσιάζω.

"Evθω, Dor. for "λθω, 2. a. subj. act., and

'Ενθών, Dor. for ελθών, part. 2. a. act. of Lexonai.

'Ενθωςακίζω, f. ίσω, to arm with a corslet; to put in armor; pas. to be armed, etc., Nen. Anab. vii, 4, 12. Fr. iv and θώραζ.

'Eνθωςάκτος, ου, δ, ή, armed with a breastplate or coat of mail. Τh. θώραξ.

"Eu, for everti · odn eu, it is not possible, Dem. de Cor. in Coll. Maj. iii, 125; or for evsion (only with the Ionic writers). Fr. Everμı. Th. sipi.

Evi, in, Poet. for iv.

Evi, dut. sing. of ets, one.

'Ενιαύσια, adv. yearly, every year. 'Ενιαυσιαίος, αία, αίον, yearly, annual; a year long, lasting a year. And

'Ενιαύσιος, ου, ό, ή, annual, anniversary, of one year, Soph. Trach. 164; a year old, Demosth. 833, 17; a year long; έκεχειρίαν ξποιήσαντο ένιαύσιον, they made a truce for a year, Thucyd. iv, 117. Fr. Eviauros. 'Ενιαυτίζω, f. ίσω, to pass a year in a place; to last a year. Same

Enautos, ou, o, a year; anag tou

ἐνιαυτοῦ ἐκάστου, once in each year, Demosth. 1371, 6; sis Ton iνιαυτον, for a year, Xen. Œcon. 7, 36; σεριτελλόμενος, revolving, IL viii, 404; περιπλομένους, Il. xiii, 833; κατ' ἐνιαυτόν, yearly; δι' ἐνιαυτοῦ, through

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187; to sleep in or among. Fr. iv and lαύω.

'Ενιάχη, adv. in some place or part, Herodt. i, 99; dat. of an obsol. adj. ἐνιαχός.

'Ενιάχοῦ, adv. somewhere, in some place, sometimes, Plat. Phæd. 17, B. Same Th.

Ἐνιδάλλω, Poet. for ἐμδάλλω. Ενιβλαφθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of ἐμελάπτω.

Ενίγυιος, ου, ό, ή, lame, maimed, deprived of, or of the use of a member. Fr. iv and yviov.

Ενιδείν, 2. a. inf. of ενείδω, obsol. See Evoçáw.

'Eνιδρόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to work so as to perspire, Xen. Symp. 2, 17. Tr. ev and ideow.

'Ενιδεῦνω, and -ῦω, f. ῦσω, to cause to sit down in; to place, found, or establish in or upon; to erect for, with dat., Herodt. ii, 178. Fr. εν and εδρύνω.

'Eνιδεύς, a false reading for "ενυδeις.

'Eνιδών, part. 2. a. act. of ένιέδω, obsol.Th. $\epsilon''\delta\omega$.

'Eνίει, 3. sing. impf. act. of ἐνιέω, s. as ivinui.

"Evisy, 3. sing. of "evioy, es, e, 2. a. of "everper.

Eviévai, pf. inf. and evisis, part. pres., and

'Ενίετε, 2. pl. pres. imperat. from ένίεθι, ένιέτω.

'Ενιζάνω. See ἐνίζω.

'Ενιζεύγνυμι, and ένιζευγνύω, f. εύζω, to yoke or couple together, Ap. Rhod. i, 686. Fr. ivi, for èv and ζεύγνυμι. See èνζεύγνυμι. Eνίζω, f. ιζήσω, to place or cause to sit in; to sit in, to occupy, Eurip. Hel. 1107. Fr. iv and Ίζω.

Ένίημι, f. ἐνήσω, pf. ἔνεικα, 1. a. ἐνῆκα, to send in or upon, to cast or throw in, Thucyd. iv, 115; to infuse or inspire with, Eurip. Bacch. 839; Il. xvii, 570; to make an attack; to insert; to send secretly ; σῦρ ἐνιival, to set fire to; impf. inv, 2. a. Av. Th. Inui.

Evina, contract. for evinas, 3. sing. impf. act. of 3. pl. ivixav, for Evinaov, of vinao.

the year. Th. probably ενος. Ένιαύω, f. αύσω, to spend the night, to dwell in, Odys. ix,

307. Fr. evi, Poet. for ev and κλάω. "Ενικμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, moist, humid, damp. Th. izµás.

Ένιχνέομαι, ουμαι, f. ίζομαι, to enter into, to penetrate. Fr. ίχνέομαι.

Ένἴ κός, ή, όν, single, singular; alone; in Grammar, the singular number. Fr.^ev.

Ένικςτνω, f. ινῶ, to number with or among, Ap. Rhod. i, 48.

Έντ $\tilde{\varkappa}\tilde{\omega}_{\tilde{s}}$, adv. singly, in the singular number. Th. els.

'Ενίλλω, to wink at or give a signal with the eyes; to mock at by moving the eyes. Fr. iv and "AAw.

Ένιναιαιετάασκον, Epic impf. of ἐννιναιετάω.

"Evioi, iai, ia, some, (as if "evi o") there are who, Xen. Cyr. v, 4, 4; ἔνιοί τινες, certain persons. Hence

'Ενίοτε, adv. sometimes, Xen. Cyr. ii, 4, 17; and evioxov, somewhere. From the same.

Έντπά, ãs, à, Dor. for ἐντπή. 'Ενιστάλλομαι, to rebound or be resilient, as reflected light, Ap. Rhod. iii, 756.

'Eντ πή, ñs, ή, a chiding, reproof, reprimand; admonition or gentle reproof; also, severe reproof, Il. xiv, 104; menace; abuse; reproach; blame; ivī mī åeyaλέη, with severe reproof; threats, Odys. v, 446; a brawl, Π . v, 492. Fr. ἐνίπτω.

Ένίπλειος, for έμπλεος, ου, ό, ή, full, Odys. xvii, 300. Fr. ir and Thios.

Ενιπλήθω, for ἐμπλήθω, to be full, f. now, to fill; to satiate or satisfy. Fr. is and Alifa.

'Ενιπλήσασθαι, for ἐμπλήσασθαι,

'Ενιπλησθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of preced.

'Ενιπλήσσω, and -πλήττω, for έμπλήσσω.

'Ενιππάζομαι, f. άσομαι, and Ένιππεύω, to ride into. Fr. is and Tracs.

Ένιπεήθω, Poet. for εμπεήθω, f. ήσω, to set on fire, to burn, Il. xii, 198. Τh. πεήθω.

'Eνιπεῆσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of pre-

'Ενίπω, and ἐνίπτω, in Pind. Pyth. iv, 358; to announce; f. ίψω, to say, declare, Il. vii, 447; to chide, to reproach; to reprimand, rebuke; to assail, attack; impf. eventrov, Il. XV, 546; 2. a. by pleonasm, nviπαπε, Il. ii, 245; with the acc. of the person. Fr. iv and probably Ίπτω.

Ένισκέλλω, to dry on the inside. Ἐνισκήπτω, f. ήψω, to rush or fall upon; to send upon or among, to inflict; for ἐνσκήπτω, Poet. Th. σκήπτω.

Ένισκίμπτω, f. ίμψω, Ap. Rhod. iii, 765, (where the common reading is ἐνισκήψωσιν,) to penetrate, as a spear into the ground; to fix upon, lean upon; to hang the head on, Il. xvii, 437; to be fixed in, Il. xvii, 528. See ξνισκήστω.

Eurone, mentioned, 2. a. of iviσπω, obsol., to speak, tell, declare, Il. ii, 80.

Ένισπείν, 2. a. inf. of ενίσπω, obsol., s. as ἐνέπω, Odys. iii, 93. Th. εἴπω.

Ένισπέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, obsol. f. ήσω, to declare, relate, disclose, vnµεęτέως τὸν μῦθον ἐνισπήσω, Odys. v, 98; ἔνισποι, opt., Π. xiv, 107; with the ace. of the thing. Ένίσπω, f. ψω, 2. aor. ένισπες, ะีงเธสะ, inf. เงเธสะเง, collateral form of ἐνέπω, ἐννέπω, to tell, utter, announce, proclaim. preced.

Ένισσέμεν, Dor. hence ένισσεῖν, pres. inf. act. of

Evisco, to rebuke, reprove, Π . xv, 108; s. as ἐνίσπω.

Ένίστανται, 3. pl. pres. ind. pas.

Ένίστημι, f. ἐνστήσω, pf. ἐνέστηxa, (intrans.) to place in or among, to place or post, Xen. Hipp. 1, 16; to erect in, Herodt. ii, 102; to institute, appoint; to take part in, Thucyd. iii, 23; to begin; to resist; in the 2. aor. and pf., to stand in the way; ἔτι ἐνέστηκεν, still stands in the way, Plat. Phæd. 77, B; to be present, to be at hand, to impend; & τότε ἐνστὰς πόλεμος, the then impending danger, Demosth. 255, 9; mid. to institute, Demosth. 137, 2; to appoint; also, to resist, oppose; to engage in, enter upon; pf. part. Evertnxws, oros, and by crasis evertwe, wtos, Ion. eveστεώς, f. g. ἐνεστῶσα, pl. n. g. τὰ ἐνεστῶτα, things present; σέο ἐνεστεῶτος βασιλῆος, you being established king, Herodt. i, 120; 2. a. act. ἐνέστην, f. m. ἐνστήσομαι, 1. a. part. ἐνστησάμενος δ ένστησάμενος, who instituted, Demosth. 227, 3; τοῦ Θέρους ἐνισταμένου, at the approach of spring, Thucyd. vii. Fr. is and Tornui.

Ένίσχειν, Ion. for κατέχειν, to hinder, Herodt. iv, 43. "σχω, for έχω. See next.

Ένίσχομαι, to adhere to, to stick or fasten itself in, Ap. Rhod. i, to be entangled; metaphor., to hesitate in speaking, Plutarch. Same Th.

'Ενισχυρίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, pf. ένισχύρισμαι, to lean or rest upon, to depend upon, to confide in; to press with confidence, Demosth. 1082, 26. Fr. iv and

Ένισχῦω, f. ύσω, to strengthen; to be or become strong in; 1. a. ἐνίσχῦσα. Fr. ἐν and ἰσχύω. 'Ενίσχω, to restrain, keep back, impede. Fr. εν and "σχω. Ένιτρέφω, Poet. for εντρέφω.

Ένιχείματω, Poet. for έγχείμ-

'Ενίψω, f. of ενίπτω, for obsol. ἐνίσπω, Odys. ii, 137; xi, 148. "Evva, ns, n, Enna, a city of Sicily. Ένναετές, and είναετές, adv. for or during nine years. Fr. ivναετής.

Έννἄετῆς, ῆςος, ἡ, an inhabitant. 'Eνναετηρίς, ίδος, ή, the space of nine years; a festival celebrated every nine years. Same Th.

Ένναέτηρος, ου, δ, ή, of nine years, nine years old; and

'Eνναετής, έος, δ, ή, nine years old. Fr. Evvéa and Eros.

Ένναέτης, ου, δ, an inhabitant in. Fr. is and vaiw.

Ένναίζειν, pres. inf. Poet., for

έναίρειν, of έναίρω. 'Ενναίω, to dwell in, to inhabit,

to live in, to be in, boosos 7 έξήκουσας ενναίοντά με, Soph. Phil. 472. Th. vaíw.

Evvanis, for evvsánis, adv. nine times.

'Eννακόσιοι, αι, α, nine hundred; and

Εννακοσιαστός, ή, όν, the ninehundredth. Fr. Evréa. See evνενήκοντα.

Εννάσσαντο, Epic for ενενάσαντο, 1. a. mid. of ivvaiw.

'Ενναταῖος, αία, αῖον, on the ninth

day; a responsive numeral, Thucyd. ii, 49. Fr evvéa.

"Εννάτος, η, ον, the ninth; τὰ ἔννατα, Novendialia, the day on which the funeral rites were performed, ἐλθών είς τὰ ἔννατα, Æschin. c. Ctes. 86, 4.

Ένναυπηγέω, to build ships in. Fr. ev and ναυπηγέω.

Eννέα, οί, αί, τά, indecl., nine.

Έννεά ζοιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of the value of nine oxen. Fr. βοῦς and ἐννέα. 'Eννεάζω, f. άσω, to pass one's youth in. Fr. έν and νεάζω.

Έννεακαίδεκα, indecl., nineteen.

'Εννεακαιδεκαετηρίς, ίδος, ή, a cycle of nineteen years. ἐννέα, καί, δέκα, and έτος.

Έννεακαιδεκαέτης, ου, δ, nineteen years old.

'Εννεακαιδεκάμηνος, ου, ό, ή, nineteen months old.

Έννεακαιδεκαταῖος, αία, ον, on the nineteenth day. Same Th.

Εννεακαιδέκατος, η, ον, the nineteenth.

Έννεακαιδεκετής, s. as έννεακαι. δεκαέτης.

'Eννεάκις, adv. nine times. έννέα.

Evvedulivos (scil. olnos), a supperroom having nine couches. Fr. Evvia and xhivn.

'Εννεάκρουνος, ου, δ, ή, having nine mouths or outlets, as the fountain called Callirrhoë at Athens, Thucyd. ii, 15. Fr. evvéa and neouvos. Έννεάλἴνος, ου, ό, ή, of nine threads, Xen. Cyn. 2, 5. Fr. ἐννέα and λίνον.

Έννεάμηνος, ου, ό, ή, of nine months, Herodt. vi, 69; nine months old. Fr. μήν.

Έννεάνυχες, and είνάνυχες, adv. for or during nine nights. ἐννέα and νύζ.

Έννεάπηχυς, εος, δ, ή, nine cubits long, Odys. xi, 310. Fr. evvéz and mnxus.

Έννεάς, άδος, ή, the number nine, a number of nine, the ninth day of the month. Fr. ivvia.

'Εννεάστεγον (κατασκεύασμα), a building of nine stories.

Έννεάφωνος, ου, δ, ή, having nine sounds or tones; epith. of a flute or pipe. Fr. evvéa and quin. 'Εννεάχτλοι, for εννεακισχίλιοι, ιαι, ια, nine thousand. Evvéa and xixioi.

Έννεάχοςδος, ου, ό, ή, having nine chords or strings. Fr. χορδή.

Έννενήκοντα, οί, αί, τά, ninety, indecl. Fr. εννέα and -ήκοντα, or - axova, a termination of numbers, which increases by tens, as -ginta, in Latin; so -κόσιοι

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is the termination of those which increase by hundreds.

Ένγενηποστός, ή, όν, the ninetieth, Xen. Hist. i, 2, 1.

Εννενηχονταεννέα, indecl., ninety and nine.

"Eννεον, Epic impf. of νίω, for EVEAV.

Erreógyvios, ou, o, n, nine fathoms long.

Evreos, a, ov, more correctly evens, dumb, speechless; astonished. Έννεοσσεύω, and

Έννεοττεύω, f. εύσω, to make a nest in; to bring up in a nest, or as in a nest, to nestle in or with, Plat. Alc. i, 135, E; Aristoph. Av. 1108. and νέοττος.

*Evvert, 3. sing. 2. a. Poet. and Ion. for Everne.

'Eννεποίσα, ns, à, Dor. and Poet. for evertouoa, ns, h, part. 2. a. of

'Εννέπω, Poet., lengthened for ἐνέπω, (used in the pres. only,) to tell, Soph. Phil. 142; to say, to order, Soph. Œd. T. 350; to inform about, οὐκ ἐννέπων τὸν παίδα, Id. 1150; Soph. Œd. C. 392; Eurip. Alc. 1173; Ellendt, Lex. Soph., says, the reading ἐνέπω neither exists nor accords with the metre. "This may be so in Sophocles; but in Euripides the metre in several places requires ἐνέπω. See Orest. 1252; Hel. 1339." Dunb. Lex.

'Eννεσία, ας, ή, counsel, advice, used in the plural, Il. v, 894; also, "veris, from evinui, to send or put in. Th. Inui.

'Evveringe, dat. pl. Ion. and Poet. of the same.

'Εννεύω, impf. ενένευον, f. εννεύσω, to nod or beckon to, to make signs to, to inquire by signs; 1. a. ἐνένευσα. Th. νεύω.

'Εννέωςος, ου, ό, ή, nine years old, Il. xviii, 351; ἐννεώροιο, -νέωpronounced as one syllable, during nine years. Fr. ivvia and ώεα.

Έννηκοντα, Epic for ενενήκοντα. 'Eννημας, adv. for or during nine days, Il. i, 53. Fr. ivvia and ήμας, Poet. for ημέρα.

Evrnens, sos, o, n, having nine benches of oars. Fr. evvéa and ãρω.

"Eventin, adv. the day after tomorrow, the third day hence. Plat. Crat. 399, A; Phad. 74, C; to reflect upon, think of, revolve in mind; to intend;

άλλ' εννοείς ήμας προδούναι; do you intend to betray us? Soph. Œd. T. 330; to perceive, understand, Plat. Phad. 45; où yàe ivvow, for I do not understand it, Id. Crit. 11; to consider; λέγω δ' ἐννοήσας, I speak with consideration, Plat. Gorg. 481, D; to remember; to mean, Plat. Euthyd. 287, C; to be suspicious, followed by μή, Xen. Anab. iv, 2, 9; mid. evvosoua, ουμαι, to reflect with one's self, Xen. Cyr. vi, 2, 8; Soph. Phil. 1426. Fr. Evyoos. Έννοήμα, ατος, τό, an idea,

thought, consideration, conception. Same Th.

'Εννόησα, ας, ε, Poet. for ενόησα, 1. a. ind. act. of νοέω.

Έννόησις, εως, ή, thought, consideration, Plat. Polit. iii, 407, B; and

"Εννοιά, ας, ή, thought, idea, notion, reflection, Xen. Cyr. i, 1, 1; Anab. iii, 1, 10; a conjecture ; idea ; ἔννοια αὐτῷ ἐμπίπτει, an idea occurs to him, Xen. Anab. iii, 1, 10. Fr. "vvoos.

"Eγνομα, adv. lawfully, legitimately, according to law. Fr. "zvvomos.

'Eννόμιον, ου, τό, pasture land. Fr. iv and vipu.

"Εννομος, ου, δ, ή, according to law; lawful, legitimate, just; legal, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 11; Thucyd. iii, 67, subject to law. Fr. iv and voμος. But

"Eννομος, ου, δ, h, living in; an inhabitant, Æschyl. Suppl. 560. Fr. ev and veuw.

"Evvoos, contract. "Evvous, o, h, possessing mind or understanding, rational; wise, prudent; intelligent, Plat. Tim. 30, B; Æschyl. Prom. 442; "Evvous yiyvs- $\sigma\theta\alpha$ i, to be upon the alert, Demosth. 876, 13. Fr. iv and vóos.

Έννοσέμεν, Dor. from έννοσέμεναι, f. inf. of ἐννόθω, having v doubled on account of the metre. See ἐνόθω.

Έννοσίγαιος, ου, ό, an epith. of Neptune, the Earth-shaker, shaking the earth. Fr. ivolw and yaïa. Also

'Eννοσίδας, α, δ, Poet. and Dor.. a name of Neptune, Pind. Pyth. iv, 58. Fr. evóba, for xiva, and δã, for yñ.

Έννοσίφυλλος, ου, δ, ή, Poet. for ἐνοσίφυλλος, having quivering or trembling leaves. Fr. Troois und φύλλον.

Έννοσσεύω, f. εύσω, to hatch, to breed in, build a nest in. έννοττεύω. Έννότιος, ου, δ, ή, southern, Eurip. Iph. T. 434. Fr. νοτία. "Έννοτος, ου, ο, ή, moist, damp. Fr. is and voria. "Εννυπτερεύω, f. εύσω, to pass the night in. Th. νύξ. "Εννυμι. See Έννύω. Έννυτο, 3. sing. impf. of έννυμαι.

See Eyyúw. Έννυχεύω, f. εύσω, to pass the night in, to lurk in ; 5; in µa.

λακαίς παρειαίς νεάνιδος έννυχεύsis, that lurkest in the soft cheeks of maiden youth, Soph. Antig. 784; and

Έννύχιος, α, ον, or ου, δ, ή, nightly, of the night; dwelling in night, said of the dead. See ציעטאנסק.

"Εννύχον, or -ύχιον, adv. in or during the night, late at night.

"Εννϋχος, η, ον, οr ἐννύχιος, ου, δ, ή, in the night, by night, nocturnal, Π. xi, 715; ἐννύχιοι, the infernal gods; Evruxiwr avag, Pluto, Soph. Œd. C. 1515; Id. Trach. 500. Fr. iv and vog.

'Εννυχώτερον, earlier, longer before day, compar. from "vvuxos. Έννύω, and έννυμι, f. έσω, from obsol. έω, 1. a. έσσα, Poet., Il. v. 905; 1. a. mid. ἐσάμην, Poet. ἐσσάμην, Il. xiv, 372; pf. pas. εἷμαι, whence εἷμα· κακὰ δὲ χροΐ είματα είμαι, Odys. xix, 72; plupf. 2. and 3. sing. foro, έστο, Π. iii, 57; obsol. Ion. είνυμι, είνύω, to put on, to clothe; mid. to clothe one's self, to arm one's self, to put armor about, Il. xiv, 383; to envelope one's self in; generally compounded with ἀμφί, and also ἐπί. Th.

Evvwoai, Ion. for evvonoai, and Evvásas, Ion. for evvonsas, part. 1. a. act. of ἐννοέω, to think, to conceive. Fr. is and voos, vous. Evodía, as, n, an epith. of Hecaté, οὐ νυχτίφαντον πεόπολον Ένοδίας μ' ὁρãs, Eurip. Hel. 569; Soph. Antig. 1184.

Evodios, Poet. είνόδιος, ου, ο, ή, found on the road, common on the road; by the way; ivodious συμβόλους, omens or portents met on the road, Æschyl. Prom. 496; toils or nets thrown on the roads; protecting the roads, Plat. Legg. xi, 914, B; Xen. Cyn. 6, 9; meeting on the way; also an epith, of Mercury. Fr. iv and bobs

"Ενοδμος, ου, ό, ή, scented, perfumed, fragrant. Th. οδμή. *Eνόησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of

νοέω.

'Ενόθω, according to Grammarians the root of the noun "Evoois (i. e. motion, agitation, etc.); Hesych. ἐννοσέμεν, ἐπιπλήττειν. Ένοιχειόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make

friendly or intimate, to join in friendship. Fr. iv and olivos.

'Ενοικείωσαι, 1. a. inf. of

Ένοικέω, ω, f. ήσω, to live or dwell in, to inhabit, Thucyd. iv, 56; of evolutors, inhabitants, citizens; with acc.; 1.a. ἐνώκησα. Fr. is and olniw. Th. olnos.

Eνοίκησις, εως, ή, a dwelling in, a habitation, Thucyd. ii, 17. Fr. pf. pas. of ἐνοικέω.

Ένοικίζω, f. ίσω, 1. a. ἐνώκισα, 1. a. imperat. evolutor, to bring into a house, to receive or take home as a guest or friend, Herodt. i, 69; to place or fix in; pas. to be settled in. Fr. iv and οἰκίζω.

Evoixiov, ou, vo, a dwelling; the rent of a house; dian evolution, an action for the payment of house-rent, Demosth. 1179, 23; money paid for lodgings, Arrian. vii, 12; τὰ ἐνοίκια, dwellings. Fr. is and oixos.

Evoixios, ou, ô, h, being in the house, keeping at home.

Eνοικοδομέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to build within, construct, Thucyd. vi. 51; to obstruct or block up by building. Fr. iv, olivos, and dé-

"Evoixos, ou, ô, h, an inhabitant, Æschyl. Prom. 413; a dweller, an inmate; a tenant, a lodger; domestic. Same Th.

Ένοιπουρέω, ω, f. ήσω, to reside in and guard a house; to remain concealed in a house; to keep within doors. Fr. iv, olkos, and

Ενοινοχοίω, ω, f. ήσω, to pour wine into, Odys. iii, 472. Fr. οίνος and χέω.

Ένοπλάζω, f. άσω, to kneel or squat down. Fr. iv and oxláζω.

Ενολισθαίνω, f. σθήσω, to slip in, to fall into. Fr. έν and ολισθέω. *Ενόλμιος, and ένολμος, ου, ό, ή, seated on a tripod, hence, delivering an oracle. Fr. iv and %λmos.

'Ενομίζουτο, 3. pl. impf. pas. of νομίζω. Fr. νόμος.

'Ενομιλέω, ω, f. ήσω, to associate or be intimate with, to keep company with, to live in the so-

ciety of. Fr. iv and ouilos. Ένομός γνυμι, f. μόςξω, to wipe ont; to wipe the inside, to wipe off on. Fr. is and δμόργνυμι.

'Evóv, particip. used absolutely, it being lawful or permitted; our ἐνόν μοι, it is not in my power; also, being or existing in. Fr. EVELLEL.

Ένόντα, τά, the things within, the contents of a chest, box, etc., Lys. c. Eratosth.; abilities, means, the prepos. zatá being understood (Schleusner); έκ τῶν ἐνόντων, as far as present circumstances will permit; part. pres. of everus, to be in or within.

'Eνοοῦσαν, 2 Kings xx, 15, for έννοῦν, 3. pl. impf. act. of ἐννοέω. 'Eνόπη, ης, ή, a proper name, Enope; and

Ένοπή, ης, ή, a cry, a shout, Π. xii, 35; iii, 2; a war-shout, the din of war, clamor, noise, sound; wailing, Il. xxiv, 160. ἐνέπω.

Ένοπλίζομαι, to put on one's arms, to be armed; pas. and mid. of

Ένοπλίζω, f. ίσω, to arm, to equip another; to prepare; and 'Ενόστλιοι, ων, οί, armed, in arms. Fr. έν and ὅπλα.

'Ενόπλιος, ου, δ, ή, in arms, armed; belonging to arms; ἐνόπλιος ἡυθμός, a tune adapted to a warlike dance, Xen. Anab. vi, 1, 6; Aristoph. Nub. 651; ἐνόπλια.... έπαιζεν, he sported the feat in arms, Pind. Olymp. xiii, 123. Fr. is and 8πλα.

'Ενοπλισθωμεν, 1. pl. 1. a. subj. pas. of ένοπλίζομαι.

"Eνοπλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, being in arms, armed, Soph. Œd. T. 469. See ἐνόπλιοι.

Ένοπτείζω, f. ίσω, to show as in a mirror; mid. to look at one's self in a mirror. Fr. iv and ὄπτομαι.

"Ενοπτρον, ου, τό, a mirror ; χρυσέων ἐνόπτρων εἰς αὐγάς, to the reflection of the golden mirrors, Eurip. Hec. 913. Same Th.

'Eνοραν, for ενοράειν, pres. inf. of 'Eνοςāω, ω, f. όψομαι, to see or perceive in, Xen. Anab. i, 3, 15; to behold, look at, regard. The Ion. sometimes wooks, Herodt. i, 89. Same Th.

'Eνοςέω, Ion. for ἐνοςάω.

'Ενίρχιος (λόγος), a declaration confirmed by oath, a solemn affirmation, Pind. Olymp. ii, 106; Poet., and

"Evognos, ov, o, h, one who has taken an oath, bound by an oath,

Thucyd. ii, 72; où μήν σ' ἔνορκόν γ' άξιῶ Θέσθαι, Soph. Phil. 800; confirmed by oath; our' ἐνόρπος οὐδένι, bound by oath to no one, Id. 72; Plat. Legg. viii, 843, Α; ἔνοςχόν τινα λαμβάνειν, to take one bound by an oath, Demosth. 66, 29; "voquov woiεῖσθαι, to bind one's self by an oath, to swear, Plat. Phæd. 89, C. Fr. is and benos.

Ένοςμάω, ω, f. ήσω, to drive on, to impel; mid. to rush on or into. Fr. εν and δεμάω.

Ένοςμίζω, f. ίσω, to bring a vessel into port; mid. to land. Fr. es and δεμος.

Ένόρνυμι. See ένόρω.

Ένοςούω, f. ούσω, to rush upon, spring upon, assail, Il. x, 486, with dat. Fr. δρούω.

Ένόρχας, α, δ, Dor. for ενόρχης, the same with "woexos.

Ένοςχέων, gen. pl. Ion. for ένοςχῶν, from

Ένόςχης, ου, ό, and

"Eνοςχις, ιος, δ, and

"Eνοεχος, ου, δ, not emasculated, a male; $\sharp vo\varrho\chi\alpha....\mu\tilde{\eta}\lambda\alpha$, rams, Il. xxiii, 147; Herodt. vi, 32. Fr. iv and bexis.

'Eνόρω, obsol., and ἐνόρνυμι, f. ἐνόρσω, 1. a. ἐνῶρσα, to excite in, to stimulate, impel; to inspire fear, etc.; ἐνῶρτο, 3. sing. 2. a. mid., arose; ἄσθεστος δ' ἄρ' ἐνῶρτο γέλως μακάρεσσι θεοίσιν, and then inextinguishable laughter arose among the blessed gods, Il. i, 599. Fr. is and bevous.

"ENOΣ, or ένος, ov, δ, a year. Hence

"Evos, n, ov, a year old, of the last year; ἔνη καὶ νέα (σελήνη), the last day of the lunar month, Demosth. 1229, 7; τὰς ἔνας ἀρχάς, last year's magistrates, Id. 775, 25.

Evős, gen. of els, one.

'Ενόσει, 3. sing. impf. act. of voσέω.

"Eνοσις, εως, ή, a motion, agitation, a shaking, Eurip. Troad. 1318; concussion, Hes. Theog. 681. Fr. ἐνόθω, obsol.

Ένοσίφυλλος, ου, δ, ή, that shakes or waves the leaves; shady.

*Eνοσίχθων, δ, an epith. of Neptune, Earth-shaker, Il. xi, 750; epithets, κρείων, εὐρυκρείων, Ποσειδάων, Κρονίων, κυανοχαίτης. Fr. ένόθω and χθών.

Ένόσουν, contract. f. om ενόσεον, 1. sing. or 3. pl. impf. act. of vo-

'Ενοσφίσθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. ἐνοσφίσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. from νοσφίζω. Th. νόσφι. Ένότης, ητος, ή, unity, union, oneness Fr. είς and ένός.

'Evougávis, ou, ô, 'n, in heaven, celestial. Fr. is and οὐφανός. 'Evougíω, ω, f. ήσω, to urine in, Herodt. ii, 172; to have an incontinence of urine; to show contempt for. Fr. is and οὐφίω. 'Evουφήθρα, ας, ἡ, a chamber-pot. 'Eνούσιος, ου, ô, ἡ, inherent in substance: of the nature of substance: of the nature of sub-

substance; of the nature of substance; essential. Fr. iv and οὐσία.

'Eνοφείλομαι, to give or lend on mortgage, to pledge one's property; to be pledged, Demosth. 1197, pen. Fr. ἐν and ὀφείλω. 'Ενοφθαλμιάω, ω, f. ἄσω, to fix the eyes upon; to lust after, desire eagerly; and

'Ενοφθαλμίζω, f. τοω, to engraft or inoculate. Fr. iv and δφθαλμός.

'Eνοχή, ης, ή, an obligation.

'Eνοχλίω, ω, f. ήσω, 1. a. ἠνόχλησα, impf. ἠνόχλουν, to disturb, annoy, molest; to be troublesome, disagreeable, Dem. de Coron.; to raise a tumult, Xen. Cyr. v, 3, 21; Mem. iii, 8, 2; mid. to disturb one's self; pas. to be disturbed, Demosth. 139, 4. Fr. iv and δχλίω.

'Eνοχλοῦσι, 3. pl. pres. act. of the same.

*Eνοχος, ου, δ, ή, bound or fastened to, with the gen., Demosth. 1229, 11; subject to, liable to; ἔνοχος ἔστω τοῖς τῆς προδοσίος ἐπιτιμίοις, let him be liable to the pains of treason, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 88; guilty; obnoxious, devoted to, with the dat., Id. 404, 4; πως ουν ενοχος αν είη τη γεαφη, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 6; "voxos, either with the gen. or dat. denotes both the incurring of guilt and of punishment, Deut. xix, 10, αίματι ένοχος, and, Mark xiv, 64, είναι ενοχον θανάτου, the dative κείματι being understood. Bos. Ellips. Fr. ἐνίχομαι. Ένόω, ω, f. ώσω, to unite in, to

'Eνόω, ω, f. ώσω, to unite in, to unite or join, to form into one. Fr. είς.

Ένράπτω, f. άψω, to sew in or into, Eurip. Ion. 30; Διόνυσον αὐτίκα γενόμενον ἐς τὸν μηρὸν ἐνεβράψατο Ζεύς, Herodt. ii, 146; 2. a. pas. ἐνεβράφην, Ευτίρ. Βucch. 286. Fr. ἐν and ράπτω. Ένριγόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to shiver with cold. Iristoph. Plut. 816. Fr. ἐν and ῥιγόω.

*Eνευθμος, ευ, δ, 'n, being in proper

measure or numbers, Plat. Legg. ii, 654, A. Fr. ρυθμός.

'Eνσείω, f. είσω, to strike or shake in, to strike or dash against, to strike; to strike the ears, Soph. Electr. 727; to attack. Fr. iv and σείω.

'Eνσημαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to signify, declare, express, to mark out, more frequently ἐνσημαίνομαι, Xen. Cyr. viii, 2, 2; to impress upon, Plat. Theæt. 194, C. Fr. ἐν and σημαίνω.

Ένσημειόομαι, οῦμαι, the same, Xen.

'Eνσιτέομαι, οῦμαι, to eat or feed in, to feast. Fr. ἐν and σιτέομαι.

Ένσκευάζω, f. άσω, to fit out, to harness, equip, make ready, furnish with; mid. to prepare one's self, or one's own, Xen. Cyr. viii, 5, 6; to equip one's self, Aristoph. Acharn. 384; to put on clothes, Plat. Crit. 15. Fr. έν and σκευάζω.

Rυσκήστω, f. ήψω, to drive or push in, to strike in or upon; to rush or fall upon, properly of lightning; to send upon or among, hence, to inflict, Herodt. i, 105; the accus. of the thing, dat. of the person. Th. σκήστω.

Ένσκίμπτω, f. ψω, Poet. ενισκίμπτω, Epic and Lyric form of ενσκήπτω.

'Ενσκιρόω, and

'Ενσκιβρόω, to harden; pas. to become callous or schirrous. Fr. έν and σκίβρος.

'Ενσκληναι, inf., ἐνέσκλην, 2. a. of ἐνσκέλλω.

'Ενσκολιεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to entangle, to take in a snare.

'Ενσοριάζω, to put into a coffin; to bury. Fr. έν and σορός.

'Ενσπαργανόω, ω, f. ώσω, to wrap up in a bandage, to swathe, Longin. 44. Fr. is and σπάρ-

'Éνσπείρω, f. σπερῶ, to sow in, to disseminate; to spread a report; pf. pas. ἐνέσπαρμαι, Xen. Cyr. v, 2, 14. Fr. ἐν and σπείρω.

"Ενσπουδος, ου, δ, ή, bound by treaty, Thucyd. iii, 10; comprehended in a treaty, confederate; an ally. Fr. is and σπουδή.

Ένστάζω, f. άξω, to drop in or into, to instil, infuse, Aristoph. Vesp. 702; ἐνσταλάζω, the sume, Aristoph. Acharn. 1034. Th. στάζω.

'Ενστάλάζω, f. ξω, s. as ἐνστάζω.
"Ενστάσις, εως, ή, a beginning; a plan, purpose; opposition, re-

sistance; a pressing close in argument; the prosecution of an adversary, the commencement of an action at law, Aschin. 18, 35; also, a figure of Rhetoric, a species of objection or answer to an argument. Fr. iv and Tothus.

Eνστάτης, ου, δ, ή, one who stands in the way, an enemy, an adversary, an opponent, a rival, Soph. Aj. 104; and

Ένστατικός, ή, όν, pressing upon, obstinately resisting, impeding; raising difficulties; disputing obstinately. Fr. ἐνίσταμαι.

Ένστέλλειν, pres. inf. of

'Ενστέλλω, f. ελω, Ion. for ενδύω, to dress, to put on, to clothe, Herodt. i, 80. Th. στέλλω.

Ένστημα, άτος, τό, an obstacle, hindrance, impediment. Er. is and Γστημι.

'Eνστηρίζω, f. ίξω, to fix firm in; pas. to be fixed, etc.; ἐνεστήεικτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas., was fixed in, Π. xxi, 168. Fr. i, and στηρίζω.

Evothout, to vouv, the diarolar, to apply the mind to. Fr. ivi-

'Ενστεάτοπεδεύομαι, dep., to encamp in.

'Ενστεμτοπεδεύω, f. εύσω, to encamp in, Thucyd. ii, 20. Fr. έν and στεματόπεδον.

'Eνστείφομαι, η, εται, to roll or turn round in, f. έψομαι· ἔνθα τε μηςὸς 'Ισχίω ἐνστείφεται, where the thigh bone turns in the socket, Π. v, 306; to sojourn in. Fr. ἐν and στείφω. 'Ενστείφω, f. έψω, to turn in; to visit, Eurip. Ion. 300.

'Eνσφηνόω, ω, f. ώσω, to wedge in, to drive in as a wedge; to compress. Fr. iv and σφήν.

'Ενσφεαγίζω, f. ίσω, to impress with a seal, to ratify by sealing. Fr. iv and σφεαγίζω.

'Eνσχερῶ, Poet. adv. for ἐξεξῆς, in order, in succession, one after another; near, nigh. See ἐχί-

'Ενσωματίζω, f. ίσω, to embody, render corporeal. Fr. iν and σωμα.

'Eντάκείς, part. 2. a. pas. of ivτήκω. Fr. iv and τήκω, Dor. τάκω.

'Εντάκῆναι, inf. 2. aor. pas. of the same.

'Ενταλθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of inτέλλω. Fr. iv and τέλλω.

"Ενταλμα, στος, τό, an order, commandment, precept. Fr. in and τίλλω. See preced.

'Εντάμνω, Ion. s. as ἐντέμνω, to cut in, engrave.

Έντανύω, f. ύσω, to stretch, to extend; to bend, Odys. xxi, 75, 286, 315; to bind firm by drawing close, Herodt. v, 25; also, to draw a furrow, Pind. Pyth. iv, 405. Fr. iv and Taνύω, ε. ας τείνω.

"Ενταξις, εως, ή, an arranging among. Fr. τάσσω.

Ένταράσσω, f. άξω, to introduce confusion or disorder among; pas. to be in confusion, etc. Fr. is and racaoow.

"Εντάσις, εως, ή, a stretching, or straining, extending, Plat. Men. 87, A; tension, intensity; rigor; a lengthening. Fr. ἐντείνω. 'Εντασσω, and -ττω, f. άξω, to arrange among; to incorporate among; to post light-armed troops in the intervals of the heavy-armed. Fr. εν and τάσσω. 'Εντάτικός, ή, όν, having the power of stretching, straining, bracing; in Medicine, tonic; and Έντατός, ή, όν, stretched, strained; ὄγγανα, stringed instruments. Fr. ἐντείνω.

'Ενταῦθα, adv. of place, here, there, hither, to that place; also of time, now, at that time or period; ἐνταῦθα τοῦ βίου, at that period of life, Plat. Conv. 241, C; then, Æschyl. Prom. 204; in that state or condition, Soph. Electr. 21; to that point or pass; ἐνταῦθα τῆς ὕζρεως, to this pitch of insolence, Demosth.; ἐνταῦθα, in this case; τοῦτο ἐνταῦθά γε ζυμβαίνει, Plat. Gorg. 459, B; ἐνταῦθ', ἵνα, there, where, Soph. Phil. 432. Th. μνθα. 'Eνταυθί, adv. here, in this very place.

'Eνταυθοί, adv. hither, here; τὸ μεν ένταυθοῖ, τὸ δ' ἐκεῖσε, hither and thither, Aristoph. Lys. 568; also, ενταυθοί μεν...ενταυθοί δέ, Xen. Mem. iv, 2, 13.

'Εντάφείς, εντος, part. 2. a. pas. of ενθάπτω, the same with

Ένταφιάζω, f. άσω, to prepare a body for burial by washing, perfuming, etc.; to inter, to bury; pf. pas. ἐντεταφίασμαι. Fr. ἐν and ταφή.

Ένταφίασαι, 1. a. imp m. of preced. Ένταφιασμός, οῦ, δ, a preparation of a corpse for burial; interment, burial. Fr. pf. pas. of ἐνταφιάζω.

Έντἄφιαστής, οῦ, δ, that prepares a corpse for burial, an embalmer. Same Th.

Εντάφιον, ου, τό, a funeral dress,

funeral apparel or ornament, Longin. ix; a shroud; a burial; pl. funeral solemnities or rites, Eurip. Hel. 1403; neut. of

Έντάφιος, ου, δ, ή, of or belonging to a burial; sepulchral, funereal. Fr. èν and τάφη.

"ENTEA, and contract. "Even, wv, τά, arms, armor, Il. xiii, 640; the harness of horses, Æschyl. Pers. 199; accoutrements; the tackling of a ship; implements, utensils, furniture, banqueting vessels; epith., αίματόεντα, καλά, ἀρήϊ, παμφανόωντα, χάλκεα, δαιδάλεα. Probably from έννυμι. Έντειλάμενος, part. 1. a. m. of έντέλλομαι.

'Εντείνω, f. ενω, pf. ἐντέτακα, to stretch, strain; to bend a bow, to draw tight; to beat, strike; ἐντεινάμενους την άρμονίαν, giving the full harmonious swell, Aristoph. Nub. 967; χοςδάς, to tighten the strings; πληγάς, to inflict blows, Xen. Anab. ii, 4, 5; to threaten, Demosth. 1258, I; to turn into verse; έντείνας τοὺς τοῦ Λίσώπου λόγους, scil. είς μέτζον, having turned the language of Æsop into verse, Plat. Phædr. 60, D; mid. to strain one's self, to make an effort; ἐντείνεσθαι την Φωνήν, to stretch the voice, Æschin. 49, 15; μᾶλλον ἐντεινάμενος, with greater eagerness, Plat. Polit. vii, 536, C; pas. to be stretched, strained, etc., pf. pas. ἐντέτάμαι. Fr. έν and τείνω.

'Εντειχίδιος, and

'Eντείχιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, enclosed with a wall, walled in. Same Th.

'Εντειχίζω, f. ίσω, to raise a wall within; to wall round; to fortify, Xen. Cyr. iii, 1, 5; to blockade, Thucyd. vi, 90. Fr. Ev and TETXOS.

Έντεκμαίρομαι, to form a conjecture in consequence of, etc. Fr. ev and τεκμαίρομαι.

"Εντεκνος, ου, ό, ή, having children. Έντέλεια, ας, ή, fulfilment, completion. Fr. ἐντελής.

Έντελεῖται, 3. sing. f. ind. m. έντελοῦμαι. See ἐντέλλομαι.

'Εντελευτάω, ω, f. ήσω, to die in, Thucyd. ii, 44. Fr. iv and τελευτάω.

Έντελέχεια, ας, ή, absoluteness, actuality, completion; the tendency to perfection of the capacity of passive matter and the energy of active powers, Aristot. The word is altered from the συντελέχεια of the ancient Pythagoreans, and is more expressive, because the iv denotes, that the tendency to perfection or the accomplishment of an end is actually resident in the being of which it is predicated, Class. Journal, xvi, 8; εντελέχεια δυνάμεως, the perfection of capacity, Id. 9.

Έντελεχής, έος δ, ή, perfect, complete; continual, perpetual. (Not found.) See ἐντελέχεια.
'Εντελής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, perfect, complete, whole; full (μισθόν) pay, Xen. Anab. i, 4, 13; in good

condition; grown up, arrived at maturity, Æschyl. Choëph. 248; Thucyd. viii, 29; of evteleis, s. as οἱ ἐν τέλει, magistrates, persons in office. Fr. τέλος.

'Εντέλλομαι, to give orders, to charge, enjoin, command, Xen. Cyr. v, 5, 2; to bid; with acc. and dat., or dat.; f. m. evreλουμαι, pf. pas. ἐντέταλμαι, σαι, ται, l. a. m. ἐνετειλάμην, ω, ατο, 2. pf. obsol. ἐντέτολα - τὰ έντεταλμένα, orders; mid. of

'Εντέλλω, f. ελῶ, 1. a. ἐνέτειλα, rarely used in the active voice, Pind. Olymp. vii, 73. See ivτέλλομαι. Fr. ev and τέλλω. 'Εντελόμισθος, ου, ό, receiving full pay, Demosth. 1212, 12. Fr.

έντελής and μισθός. 'Eντελως, adv. fully, completely. See ἐντελής.

'Εντέμνω, f. εμῶ, pf. τέτμηκα, to cut into, cut through; to cut up, i. e. to sacrifice a victim to a hero, Thucyd. v. 11; to prepare as a remedy, Æschyl. Aj. 17. Fr. εν and τέμνω.

Έντενής, έος, ό, ή, stretched, adv. quickly, rapidly; and

'Εντενίζω, f. ίσω, to fix the eyes upon, to gaze at intently. Fr. ev and τείνω.

'Εντεριώνη, ης, and εντεριωνίς, ίδος, ή, the marrow, the pith of trees, the heart of an oak.

Έντεςοκήλη, ης, ή, a rupture. Fr. ἔντερον and κήλη.

"Εντεςον, ου, τό, a bowel, intestine, or entrail, Aristoph. Nub. 161; a purse; pl. τὰ ἔντερα, entrails, Xen. Anab. ii, 5, 33; Il. xiii, 507; the womb. Fr. ἐντός.

Έντερόνεια, ας, ή, the planks on a ship's ribs, or inner planks, Aristoph. Eq. 1185. Fr. "v-TEPOV.

Έντεςοπώλης, εος, ό, ή, a seller of tripes or sausages. Fr. "vτερον and πωλέω.

"Εντεσι, dat. pl. of εντεα, εντη, τά, arms.

Έντεσίεργος, οτ -ουργός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ,

an epith. of mules, drawing in harness; nuiovos, a carriage or draught mule, Il. xxiv, 277. Fr. Evrea and Egyov.

'Εντέταλται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of έντέλλομαι.

Εντιταμίνος, η, ον, pf. pas. of ἐντείνω. See ἐντέταται.

'Εντεταμένως, adv. with straining or exertion, forcibly, strongly, vehemently, Herodt. iv, 14. Fr. ἐντεταμένος.

'Εντέταται, 3. sing. pf. ind. pas., and

Eντέτατο, for ένετέτατο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of ivasiva.

Έντετύχηκα, pf. act. of έντυγχάνω.

Erteves, and erteuberi, Att., adv. hence, from hence, henceforth, from that time, Aristoph. Pac. 921; next, Æschyl. S. Theb. 453; τὸ ἐντεῦθεν, contract. τοὐνσεῦθεν, and τὰ ἐντεῦθεν, contract. τἀντεῦθεν, what follows, hence; farther, Plat. Prot. 321, B; thence. Th. $\forall \nu \theta \alpha$.

'Εντευκτικός, ή, όν, affable, easy of access. Fr. ἐντυγχάνω.

Evreugis, ews, n, a meeting, an interview; a salutation; a verbal application; an address; frequent intercourse; conversation; in N. T., a prayer or supplication, intercession. Fr. Τh. τυγχάνω. έντυγχάνω.

'Εντευτενί. a barbarism in Aristoph. Thesm. for ἐντευθενί.

Έντευτλάνόομαι, οῦμαι, pf. pas. έντετευτλάνωμαι, to be dressed with beet, Aristoph. Acharn. 894; pas. of

Έντευτλάνόω, to stew or dress with beets. See ἐντευτλανόο-

Eντεφεος, ου, δ, ή, containing ashes; ash-colored. Fr. iv and τέφεα.

"Εντεχνος, ου, δ, h, artfully or skilfully made; artificial; skilful, expert, ingenious; learned. Th. $\tau i \chi v \eta$.

Εντήχω, f. ήξω, to melt into; to infuse into; to pour or drop any thing melted upon, to impress deeply ; pf. for pas. ἐντέ-THEE, to be melted into, to be deeply impressed upon; to inhere; καθαρον το μίσος έντέτηκε τη πόλει, Plat. Menex. in Coll. Maj. i, 265; Soph. Electr. 1307; ivinzeolai, to be melted into any body, so as to form a part of it, to inhere, to be indelible. Τh. τήκω

Evri, Dor. for sioi, and lovi.

'Eντίθημι, and mid. ἐντίθεμαι, to

put or place in or upon, Xen. Anab. iv, 7, 18; to inspire; impf. generally from intilia, iveτίθεον, Aristoph. Nub. 601; to introduce into, to insert; mid. to place in or upon, what belongs to one's self, Xen. Anab. i, 4, 7; Π. xxi, 124. Th. τίθημι. Έντίκτω, f. τέξομαι, to bring forth a child in; to produce in, to breed, Longin. 44; 2. pf.

ἐντέτοκα. Fr. ἐν and τίκτω. Έντιλάω, ω, f. ήσω, to cover with dirt; to defile, befoul, Aristoph. Acharn. 351. Fr. is and τιλάω.

'Eντιμάω, ω, f. ήσω, to value at a price, to estimate, appraise; pas. to be valued, estimated at its price, Demosth. 1036, 12. Fr. 's and τιμάω.

"Εντιμος, ου, ό, ή, held in honor, esteemed, honored; highly valued or honored; honorable, distinguished, Xen. Anab. v, 6, 32; of value, said of money, Plat. Legg. v, 742, A; of everμοι, the nobles; compar. ἐντιμότερος, more worthy or honorable. Fr. εν and τιμή. Th. τίω. Έντιμότης, ητος, ή, worth, estimation, honor, dignity, Aristot. Rhet. ii. Same Th.

'Eντιμως, adv. honorably, in great honor; ἐντίμως ἔχειν, to be honored, to be in power, Xen. Anab. ii, 1, 7. Fr. "уті-MOS.

'Εντίνάσσω, f. άξω, to push or thrust into, to fling to or against. Fr. is and Tivágow.

"Εντμημα, ατος, τό, an incision, a cut, Xen. Cyn. ii, 8; a notch. Fr. ev and τέμνω.

"Εντο, 3. pl. of "μην, 2. a. m. of Ίημι, Il. i, 469.

Έντολή, ñs, h, a command or commandment, a precept; a charge; an injunction; a commission. Fr. ἐντέλλομαι, 2. pf. έντέτσλα, obsol.

'Εντολμάω, ῶ, ƒ. ήσω, to show daring or hardihood in any thing, to be daring. Fr. ly and τολμή.

Έντομα, ων, τά, insects; also, victims (σφάγια) offered in sacrifice for the dead, and in other solemnities, Herodt. ii, 119; Id. vii, 191. See Schol. ad Ap. Rhod. i, 587. Fr. iv and τέμνω.

Έντομή, ης, ή, an incision, a cut; a cleft; a narrow pass, a defile. Fr. 2. pf. of εντέμνω.

'Εντομίς, ίδος, ή, an incision, a cutting, a rent; and

"Εντομος, ου, δ, ή, cut into, castrated. Fr. the same.

"Εντονος, ου, δ, ή, stretched, strained, braced, strung; loud; impetuous, vehement, Eurip. Hipp. 117; violent; keen, Plat. Theat. 173, A; rigid, inflexible. Fr. iv and TEIVW.

'Εντόνως, adv. eagerly, Xen. Anab. vii, 5, 7; earnestly, rigorously, firmly. Same Th. 'Eντόπιος, ου, δ, ή, dwelling in a place, an inhabitant, indigenous: ἐντόπιοι θεοί, the native or indigenous gods, Plat. Phædr. 262, D.

"Εντοπος, ου, δ, ή, on the spot, in or of a place, near, Soph. Phil. 214. Fr. is and Toxos.

'Εντορεύω, and ἐντορνεύω, f. εύσω. to turn or form in a lathe, to carve upon. Fr. τοςνεύω. Also, "Εντουνος, ου, ό, ή, turned, rounded, Plut. Legg. 898, B.

Έντός, adv. in, within, within reach of; ή ἐντὸς θάλασσα, the Mediterranean (or interior) Sea; short of; our evros elvas, not to be one's self; absent, delirious; οί ἐντὸς λόγων, the learned, in opposition to οἱ ἐκτὸς λόγων · ἐντὸς βέλων, within the reach of darts; ἐντὸς ἑαυτοῦ, or Ion. έωυτοῦ εἶναι, or γίγνεσθαι, to have self-possession, Herodt. i. 119; also without the pronoun; έντὸς ὀλίγου χρόνου, in a little time, Demosth. 913, 18; τὰ ἐντός, things within, the interior; also, the intestines. Th. iv. "Εντος, εος, τό, sing. of "έντεα, which see.

"Εντοσθε, and "ντοσθεν, adv., from within.

'Eντόσθια, and

'Εντοστηθίδια, ων, τά, the intestines, entrails. Fr. ivros.

"Εντράγε. See έντρώγω. Έντεάγειν, 2. a. inf. of εντεώγω. Έντε απεζιτης, ου, ό, a messmate. Fr. is and τράπεζω.

'Εντεάπείην, 2. a. opt. pas. of εντεέπομαι.

Έντεαπελός, ή, όν, base, mean, illiberal, to be shunned.

Έντεἄπῆ, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. pas. έντεάπηθι, 2. a. imperat. έντεαπήσομαι, η, εται, 2. f. pas. of ἐντεέπω.

'Eντραχείς, Longin. 44, for εντριχεις, from εντρεχής, which see.

Έντείπομαι, to turn one's self to, to regard, with gen. οὖτς ἡμῶν των νόμων έντείπη, Plat. Crit. 52, C; to be turned in upon itself, as the heart, Il. xv, 554;

hence, to blush, to be ashamed, to be affected for, to pay respect to, Xen. Hist. ii, 3, 17; εἴπες έγγενῶς ἔτι τῶν Λαβδακείων ἐντρέπεσθε δωμάτων, Soph. Œd. T. 1226; to attend to, concern one's self about; f. m. έψομαι, impf. ένετρεπόμην, ου, ετο, 2. a. pas. ἐνετεάπην, I blushed or was ashamed; 2. α. subj. ἐντεἄπῶ, η̃s, η, 2. f. pas. ἐντραπήσομαι, pas. to be changed; mid. of Έντρέπω, f. ἐντρέψω, pf. ἐντέτρεφα, to change, to convert; to cause one to turn away his face through shame; hence, to make one ashamed; to affect; ἐντρέπειν τὰ νῶτα, to turn the back, Herodt. vii, 211; 2. a.

'Εντρέφω, f. ἐνθρέψω, to rear or bring up in, to train up in; ἐνσρέφομαι, to be bred up in; 2. f. pas. ἐντραφήσομαι, Xen. Cyr. iii, 3, 24; 2. a. pas. ἐνετράφην, Plat. Locr. 103, B. Fr. ἐν

ἐνέτραπον. Fr. ἐν and τρέπω.

and τεέφω.

Έντρέχεια, ας, ἡ, diligence, industry, activity; shrewdness, cleverness; and

'Εντζεχής, έος, δ, ή, adroit, quickwitted, shrewd, clever, versatile; active, diligent, Longin.
44. From

'Εντείχω, to run in or among; to move easily in, Π. xix, 385; to glide into; to become current. Fr. is and τείχω.

'Εντεϊδής, εος, ὁ, ἡ, versed in, conversant with, Demosth. 418, 23; used to, Demosth. 418, 23; hackneyed in; worn or used. From

'Εντείδω, f. ίψω, to rub in, to rub upon; to anoint; to paint; and metaphor. to inflict, to apply with force, to strike with; pas. to be rubbed clean; also, to be painted; pf. pas. ἐντέτειμμαι. Fr. ἐν and τείδω.

"Εντειμμα, ἄτος, τό, paint for the face, a cosmetic. Same Th. "Εντεϊτος, η, ον, triple. Fr. έν

and τείτος. And

"Εντρίτος, subst. a mediator between two, an umpire. Gl. Phil. μεσίτης.

*Εντριτωνίζω, f. ίσω, to mix wine with three parts of water, Aristoph Eq. 1189: to tompor with

toph. Eq. 1189; to temper with a third, in allusion to τριτογενής. Fr. is and τρίτος, or rather Τρίτων, a river of Libya.

"Evreix os, ov, o, h, hairy, having a hairy covering on the head; wearing a wig, for want of hair. Fr. is and Seiž.

"Eντριψις, εως, ħ, the act of rubbing in or upon, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 2; friction. Fr. èv and τρίσω.

"Εντζομος, ου, δ, ή, trembling, frightened, terrified. Fr. έν and τούμος.

Έντροπαλίζομαι, a frequentative verb from ἐντρέπω. See next.

'Εντροπάλίζω, f. ίσω, to turn to; mid. to turn and look back while retiring, Π. xi, 546; vi, 496. Fr. τροπαλίζω, s. as τρίπω.

'Eντροπή, ñs, 'n, a turning about; regard, respect, Soph. Œd. C. 300; shame, confusion. Fr. 2. pf. ἐντέτροφα, obsol. of ἐντρέπω. 'Εντροπία, 'n, s. as preced.; also, a subtle trick, Hom. Hymn. Merc. 245.

'Εντευλλίζω, to whisper in one's ear.

"Eντροφος, ου, δ, ἡ, bred or brought up in, a pupil, Furip. Iph. Aul. 288; nurtured, accustomed to. Fr. ἐντρέφω.

Έντερόφῶω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to indulge in luxury, to live luxuriously, to riot, to revel in, Xen. Hist. iv, 1, 13; to treat with derision, haughtiness, insolence; to insult, with dat. Fr. ἐν and τενφή.

Έντεμορημα, ἄτος, τό, any thing which delights; amusement, pleasure; the object of insolent or haughty treatment. Same Th.

'Eντεώγω, f. ώξομαι, 2. α. ἐνίτεὰγον, to devour, swallow or gulp down, Aristoph. Vesp.; ἔντεμάγε τουτί, Aristoph. Eq. 51. Fr. τεώγω.

'Εντυγχάνω, f. εντεύζομαι, pf. ἐντετύχηκα, to meet, to fall in with, Thucyd. vii, 29; to meet accidentally, Id. ii, 39; to encounter, Id. vii, 43, with the dat., to meet with; πολλάκις.... λγω λντετύχηκα Ασπασία, Plat. Menex.; to find, with gen., Herodt. iv, 140; to happen, to arrive, Palaph.; to accost or address, to prefer a prayer or request; to intercede; to read, Longin.; Plat. Lys. 214, B; to strike, Xen. Mem. iv, 3, 14; to obtain, Cyr. i, 3, 10; to experience, Polit. i, 6; 2. a. ἐνέτὕχον· οἱ ἐντυχόντες, those who are first met with, strangers. Fr. έν and τυγχάνω.

"Εντύε, Ion. for ἄντυε, 3. sing. impf. act. of ἐντύω, equipped, Π. v, 720. Fr. ἔντεα.

'Εντυλίσσω, f. ίξω, and

'Εντϋλίττω, f. ίξω, pf. ἐντετύλιχα, to swathe or wrap up in, Aristoph. Nub. 987 (see Felton's note); 1. a. ἐνετύλιξα, pf. pas. ἐντετύλιγμαι. Fr. ἐν and τυλίττα, from τύλη.

'Εντύνασθαι, 1. a. inf. m., and "Έντῦνον, 1. a. imperat. act. from 'Εντῦνον, and ἐντῦω, f. ὕνῶ, to prepare; δίτας δ ἐντῦνον ἐκάστα, Π. ix, 203; to equip, get ready, adorn, Odys. xii, 18; ἐλθεῖν εἰς Ἰδὴν εὖ (ἐψ) ἐντύνασσν ễ αὐτήν, having well adorned herself, Π. xiv, 162; to urge, Pind. Olymp. iii, 51; to arrange. Th. ἔντεα, τά.

'Εντῦπάς, adv. with the body muffled up so as to show only the general form or shape; and

"Εντύπος, ου, δ, ή, impressed, stamped, marked; and

'Eντυπόω, ω, f. ωσω, to impress, stamp, imprint, mark; to engrave; pf. pas. ἐντιτύπωμαι. Fr. ἐν and τύπος. Th. τύπτω.

Έντυς αννίσμαι, as a passive, to live under a tyranny or absolute government, Cic. Epist. ad Attic. ii, 14, 1. See next.

'Εντύραννεύω, and ἐντυραννέω, f. εύτω, to reign in or over; to rule as a tyrant. Fr. ἐν and τύραννος. See preced.

'Εντυραννέω. See έντυραννεύω.

'Eντῦφω, f. θύψω, to cause to smoke in; to drive out by smoke; to set on fire, Aristoph. Vesp. 459; mid. to glow, to be hot. Fr. ἐν and τύφω.

'Εντοχών, part. 2. a. of ἐντυγχάνω.

'Εντύω, and ἐντῦνω, to arm, equip, prepare, get ready, adorn. See ἐντύνω.

'Eνῦάλιος, ου, ὁ, an epith. of Mars, the warlike, the god of battle; a warrior, Xen. Anab. i, 8, 18; Π. xvii, 211. Th. Ένυώ.

Eνυβρίζω, f. ίσω, to treat with injury or insult, Soph. Phil. 342; to insult, to outrage, to abuse, Eurip. Electr. 68; with dative; 1. a. ἐνύβρίσα, part. 1. a. act. ἐνυβρίσας, αντος. Fr. ἐν and ΰβρις.

'Ενύθρισμα, ἄτος, τό, an insult, contumely, affront. Same Th. 'Ενυγροθηρευτής, οῦ, ὁ, a fisherman, one whose employment is fishing. Fr. ἐν, ὑγρός, and Ջη-ρεύω.

"Eνυγεος, ου, δ, ή, moist, humid, damp. Fr. iv and ύγεός.

'Ενύδριος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, living in the water, aquatic; abounding in

water. Th. Sowe.

"Evodeis, idos, and ios, n, the otter, Herodt. iv, 109; from

"Eνυδρος, ου, ο, ή, full of water, humid, wet, Nen. Cyr. iii. 2, 5; living in the water; νύμφαι τ' ἐνύδροι, water-nymphs, Soph. Phil. 1440; the otter, Aristoph. Acharn. 880. Fr. ΰδως.

'Ενῦεῖον, ου, τό, a temple of Bellona. Fr. Ενυώ.

'Eνυεύς, ñος, δ, a man's name, Enueus.

"Ενῦλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, formed of matter, material. Fr. is and ῦλη.

'Ενυμφοκόμησε, 1. a. ind. act. 3. sing. of νυμφοκομέω. Fr. νύμφη and κομέω.

"Ενυζα, ας, ε, 1. α. of νύττω or νύσσω.

'Eνῦσάρχω, f. ξω, to be in, to be contained in, Aristot. Eth. viii, 1. Fr. ἐν and ὑπάρχω.

Ένυπνιάζω, f. ἄσω, to dream, to have dreams; 1. f. pas. ἐνυπνιασθήσομαι, ἐνυπνιάσθην, 1. a. pas. ἐνύπνιον.

'Eνυπνιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, a dreamer; and

Ένυπνιον, ου, τό, a vision appearing in sleep; τεκμαίοομαι....ἔκτινος ἐνυπνίου ο ἐώρακα, Plat. Crit. 44, A; a dream; ἐκ μαντειῶν καὶ ἐξ ἐνυπνίων, Id. Apol. 33, C; also as an adv., in sleep. Fr. ἐν and ΰπνος.

'Ενύπνἴος, ου, δ, ἡ, appearing in sleep, Æschyl. S. Theb. 692; dreamed. Same Th.

"Ενυπνος, ου, ό, ή, s. as preced.
"Ενϋποδύομαι, to go into. Fr. έν, ὑπό, and δύω.

*Eνῦπόσστᾶτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, self-existing; subsisting by itself, not accidental; existing in, applied to Christ by ecclesiastical writers. Fr. ἐν, ὑπό, and Ἱστημι.

'Ενύσταζα, ας, ε, 1. a. of νυστάζω, for νευστάζω.

*Eνυστρον, ου, τό, the great intestine; because it lies in υστίρη, in the hindermost part of the body. See ἤνυστρον.

'Ενυφαίνω, f. υφανώ, to weave in, to interweave; ζωα ἐνυφασμίνα Θώςηκι, the figures of animals interwoven in the breastplate; and

*Ενῦφαντίς, ή, όν, woven in, interwoven. Fr. iv and ὑφαίτων.

Έντο μασμα, ατος, τό, woven into; ἐντο μάσματα χρυσα, golden tissue, intertexture of gold. Same Th.

'ENT Ω' , 605, \tilde{ovs} , \tilde{n} , the goddess of

war, Bellona, Il. v, 592; Æschyl. S. Theb. 45; epith., πτολίπορθος. But

'Eνύω, to kill; for φίνω, by aphæresis.

'Ενχερφ, Poet. in constant succession, one after another; the same as the simple form χερφ.

'Eνωθίω, or ἐνώθω, f. ώσω, l. a. ἐνέωσα, to impel, propel, drive or force in, Ap. Rhod. iv, 1243. Fr. ἐν and ἄθω.

'Eνώμα, contract. for ἐνώμαε, moved, 3. sing. impf. of νωμάω, Π. iii, 218. Th. νέμω.

'Ενωμίλησε, 3. sing. 1. a. of ένομιλέω.

Eνωμοτάοχης, or -χος, ου, δ, a commander of a company of chosen warriors at Sparta, who were bound by a solemn oath to support each other; supposed to consist of twenty-five men, Thucyd. v, 66; a subaltern; and

Ένωμοτία, α_5 , \dot{n} , a small band or company of soldiers, Soph. Aj. 1113; particularly a division of the Spartan army; according to Thucydides, a subdivision of the $\lambda \dot{n}_{\infty}$. See Arnold's Thucydii, 339, note 14. From

'Ενώμοτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, bound by an oath; bound together by an oath; one of the bands of Spartans, said to consist of thirty-two men each, according to others, twenty-five, Herodt. i, 65; sworn. Fr. is and ὄμνυμι.

'Eνωπάδίως, adv. to one's face, Odys. xxiii, 94, Wolff's edit.; others read ἐνωπιδίως.

'Eνωπη, plainly, openly, Il. v, 374; in sight, in presence of; only in the dative and as an adv. From

'Eνωπή, ñs, 'n, aspect, sight, view, presence, Π. xxi, 510. Fr. iv and ωψ.

'Eνώπια, ων, τά, the walls of a house first seen, which are on each side of the vestibule, Π. viii, 435; πρὸς ἐνώπια παμφανόωντα, Π. xiii, 261; also, the countenance, Æschyl. Suppl. 138; properly a neut. pl. from ἐνώπιος. Fr. ἐν and ἄψ.

Ένωπιδίως, adv. plainly, openly, face to face, Odys. xxiii, 94. Fr. ἐνώπιος.

'Eνώπιον, adv. in the presence of, in the sight of, before. From 'Eνώπιος, ου, δ, ħ, standing in view, or in the presence of, opposite, face to face, present. Fr. ἐνωπή.

"Evagos, ou, ô, h, in season, well-timed; ripe, in full prime; vig-

orous. Fr. iv and wea.

'Ενῶρσε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act., Æol. Il. vi, 499; and

'Evωęτο, there arose among, Π. i, 599; 3. sing. plupf. pas. ἐνώρμπ, σο, το, of ἐνόρω. Fr. ἐν and ὄρω, f. ὀρῶ, Æol. ὄρσω, to excite; pf. pas. ὧρμαι.

'Èνώς, δ, indecl., a man's name, Enos. Hebr.

'Eνωσα, Ion. contract. for ἐνόησα, from νοίω.

Ένωσάμην, ω, ατο, by crasis, for ένοησάμην, 1. a. m. of νοίω.

'Eνωσι, there may be in, 3. pl. pres. subj. of ενειμι.

"Eνωσις, εως, ή, the making into one; union, conjunction, unity. Fr. ένόω.

Ένώτη, ης, ή, ε. ας ἐνώτιον.

'Ενωτίζομαι, f. ἐνωτίσομαι, Att. ἐνωτιούμαι, to receive into the ears, to hear, harken to, l. a. m. ἐνωτισάμην, l. f. pas. ἐνωτισάη σομαι. Fr. ἐν and οὖς, ἀτός.

Ένωτικός, ή, όν, belonging to union; uniting, joining. Fr.

'Eνώτιον, ου, τό, an ear-ring. Fr. εν and οὖς.

'Ενώτισαι, ενωτισάσθω, 2. and 3. sing.; and

'Ενωτίσασθε, hear ye, hearken ye, 2. μl. 1. a. imperat. m. of ενωτίζομαι, which see.

Ένωτοκοῖτοι, ων, οί, a people whose ears were fabled to be so large that they might sleep on them.

'Eνώχ, ὁ, indecl., a man's name, Enoch. Hebr.

'Ενωχλήθην, 1. a. pas. of ἐνοχλίω.
"Ενωχρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, pale, pallid.
Τh. ὧχρος.

'EZ, from, out of; written ix (which see) when followed by a consonant; but, aspirated,

"ΕΞ, six; a numeral adj., indecl.

Hence εξάκις, six times; επος,
the sixth, etc.

"Εξάγ', for "ξαγι, imperat. pres., and

'Εξάγἄγε, έτω, 2. and 3. sing. 2. a. imperat. act., and

'Εξάγάγεῖν, 2. a. inf. act., and 'Εξαγαγών, part. 2. a. act. of ἰξάγω.

'Εξάγαστος, ου, δ, ή, an intensive of ἀγαστός, very wonderful, strange, extraordinary; admirable. Th. ἄγαμαι.

'Εζαγγελία, ας, ή, a proclamation, an announcement, an intimation, Xen. Cyr. ii, 1, 17. Fr. εξ and άγγελλω.

'Εξαγγίλλω, f. iξαγγιλῶ, 1. a. iξήγγιλα, to announce by messengers or letters; to proclaim;

to give notice; to tell, to relate, Xen. Cyr. ii, 4, 12; to publish, to divulge, to reveal; to indicate or point out, Il. v, 390; to report, Demosth. 45, 3; to name, call, Plat. Polit. i, 328, E; in N. T., to proclaim, celebrate; 1. a. pas. ἐξηγγέλθην, pf. pas. $i\xi \acute{n}\gamma \gamma \epsilon \lambda \mu \alpha i \cdot the 1. a.$ mid. is used passively, Xen. Hist. iii, 2, 14. Th. ἀγγέλλω.

Εξάγγελος, ου, δ, a messenger, courier; an informer or discoverer, Thucyd. viii, 51; particularly, one who in a drama makes known to the spectators what has been done out of their view; cf. Soph. Œd. T. 1223. Same Th.

Έξαγγελτικός, ή, όν, fit for announcing, proclaiming, etc. Same

Εξάγγελτος, ου, ό, ή, detected or discovered; τοῦ μὰ ἐξάγγελτοι γενέσθαι (ένεκα), for the sake of not being discovered, Thucyd. viii, 14; related, announced, proclaimed, reported. Same Th. "Εξάγε, 2. sing. imperat. pres. "ξāγε, Dor. 3. sing. impf. of έξάγω.

'Εξἄ γ ίζω, f. ίσω, to banish as accursed, to expel, Æschyl. Aq. 627. Fr. if and $\mathcal{L}_{\gamma \circ \varsigma}$.

'Εξαγινέειν, Ion. for εξάγειν, Herodt. vi, 128.

'Εξαγτνέω, Ion. for ἐζάγω.

'Εξάγιον, ου, τό, a pair of scales; the sixth part of an ounce, a weight of four scruples. έξ and ἄγω.

'Εξάγιστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, most wicked, most execrable, Demosth. 798. 6; devoted, Æschin. c. Ctes. 34; ἰξάγιστα, atrocities; also, sacred, Soph. Œd. C. 1523. Fr. iž and äyos, or äyos.

Έξαγκωνίζω, f. ίσω, Att. -ιω, to keep off with the elbows; to place the arms a-kimbo, Aristoph. Eccl. 259. Fr. if and άγκών.

Έξάγνυμι, to break in pieces, to break; εξ αυχένα άξει, Π. v, 161; to burst forth. Fr. & and ἄγνυμι.

'Εξάγοςαζόμενοι, redeeming; part. pres. m. of

Εξάγοςάζω, and -ζομαι, f. άσω, to buy, purchase; to redeem, ransom, deliver; 1. a. ἐξηγόρἄσα. Fr. έξ and άγοςάζω.

Έξαγόρευσις, εως, ή, a disclosure of any thing secret; an avowal, a confession, declaration. From Έξαγοςεύω, f. εύσω, to proclaim openly; to blab out, declare, | confess, make known, reveal, divulge, Herodt. ii, 170; ix, 89. Fr. ἀγοςεύω.

Εξαγειαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to exasperate, Plat. Lys. 206, B; to enrage. Fr. "yeios.

Εξαγειόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make wild, ferocious, or savage; to exasperate, Eurip. Phæn. 890; to render rude; pas. to be wild, waste, or uncultivated, Isocr.; 1. a. act. ἐξηγείωσα, pf. pas. έξηγείωμαι. Fr. έξ and άγειος. Έξἄγω, f. ἐξάξω, to lead or bring out; to lead forth; to draw forth; to send out; to export, Xen. Ath. 2, 3; to go out, march out; to induce, incite, animate, stimulate, Thucyd. iii, 45; to carry forward, to advance; ἐξάγομαι, to be drawn out, extended, induced, Thucyd. i, 93; to be excited, Demosth. 411, 9; 2. a. act. ἐξήγἄγον, 2. a. inf. ἐξαγαγεῖν, 1. a. pas. ἐξήχθην, pf. pas. ἐξῆγμαι οὐδ' ως εξήχθη διώκειν, was not even thus induced to pursue, Xen. Anab. i, 8, 15; τὰ ἐξαγόμενα, exports, Thucyd. vi, 31; ἐξάγειν καρπόν, to produce fruit; ἐξάγειν παῖδα, to convey a child secretly away, in order to sell him, Demosth. 117, 7. Th. ἄγω. Εξαγωγείς, οί, conductors or leaders; those who brought succours according to their cities; οί κατὰ πόλεις ἐξάγοντες Φρουeás. Same Th.

Έξαγωγεύς, έως, δ, a leader, one that leads out (as the queen bee), Aristot. Hist. Anim.; generally of a colony; pl. ἐξαγωγεῖς.

Εξάγωγή, ñs, ή, a leading or bringing out, exportation, Demosth. 763, 13; ἐπ' ἐξαγωγῆ, for exportation, Herodt. v, 6; a going out, departure; death; and

'Εξαγώγιμος, ου, ό, ή, carried away, led out; exported; drawn off; carrying or conveying out; ἐξαγώγιμα, commodities τà which are exported; exports. Fr. ἐξάγω.

Έξαγωνίζομαι, fut. Att. ιουμαι, dep. mid., to fight out the contest, Eurip. Herc. F. 153; to struggle hard. Fr. iξ and άγωνίζομαι.

Έξαγώνιος, and εξάγωνος, ου, δ, h, having six angles, hexagonal. Fr. Eg and aywvia.

Έξάδαςχος, ου, ό, a commander of six men, Xen. Cyr. iii, 3, 7. Fr. ¿Zás and åexw.

Έξαδελφός, οῦ, ὁ, a brother's or

sister's child. Fr. έκ and ἄδελ-

'Εξάδιος, ou, δ, the name of one of the Lapithæ, Exadius, Il. i, 264; Hes. Scut. 180.

Έξἄδὔνἄτέω, to be quite exhausted; to be totally unfit; to be unable; to be dejected. Th. δυνατός.

Έξάδω, f. άσομαι, to celebrate, Eurip. Troad. 474; to disenchant; to enumerate; to expire singing; καί Φασιν αὐτοὺς (τοὺς κύκνους)....ὑπὸ λύπης ἐξάδειν, Plat. Phæd. 85, A.

'Εξαείρω, f. ερῶ, Ion. for ἐξαίρω, to exalt, Herodt. vi, 126.

Έξαέτης, ου, and ἐξέτης, ου, of six years, six years old; and Έξάετζε, ζδος, ή, Poet., six years

old. Fr. "\x and "\tau os. Εξαήμερος, ου, ό, ή, lasting six days; τὸ ἐξαήμερον, the work

of six days. Fr. It and huiga. Εξαθεοίζομαι, as mid., to collect from; and

Έξαθεοίζω, f. οίσω, to collect together, Eurip. Phæn. 1185. Fr. εξ and άθροίζω.

'Εξαθυμέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be disheartened or discouraged, to despond. Fr. ix and abouts.

'Έξαιάζω, to bewail, Eurip. Troad. 201. Fr. ἐξ and αἰάζω.

Έξαιμάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ξω, to make quite bloody; and

Έξαιματόω, ω, f. ώσω, to render bloody; to draw blood from a horse by spurs, Xen. Cyr. vii, 1, 15. Fr. έξ and αἷμα.

"Εξαιμος, ου, δ, ή, bloodless, one who has lost much blood. Same

Έξαίνυμαι, dep., to take away; carry off. See next.

Έξαίνῦτο, he took away, 3. sing. impf. pas of ἐξαίνυμαι, to take out, to take away; to despoil; to deprive of life, with acc., Il. v. 155. Fr. if and alvupas.

'Εξαιρέθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. Ion. of έξαιρέω.

'Εξαιρεισθαι, pres. pas. inf., and 'Εξαιζείται, 3. sing. pres. pas. of έξαιζέω.

'Εξαιζέστμος, ου, ή, taken out; retrenched; that may be taken away. Fr. ἐξαιρέω.

Έξαίρεσις, εως, ή, the act of bringing out or carrying away; extraction; selection, choice; the place of landing goods. Fr: έξ and αίρεω.

'Εξαιρετέον, verbal adj., neut. of 'Εξαιρετέος, verbal adj., that ought to be chosen out of, Xen. Cyr. iv, 5, 17; also, to be cashiered,

Id. ii, 2, 15. Same Th. Έξαίρετον, verbal adj., Poet., eminently, exceedingly, greatly.

Ežaiesros, ov, o, n, chosen out of, taken from, Thucyd. ii, 24; selected, Il. ii, 227; choice, as possessed of some good qualities; distinguished, excellent; particular; taken out, as possessed of bad qualities; rejected; and 'Εξαιρέτως, adv. exceedingly, eminently; principally, particularly. Έξαις εύμην, Dor. and Ion. for έξηςούμην, 1. sing. impf. pas. of Εξαιρίω, ω, f. ήσω, to take from, to take out or away, to pluck out, to extract; to set apart; to select for, Xen. Cyr. v, 5, 1; Thucyd. iv, 69; to discharge a cargo from a vessel; also, in the mid., Demosth. 1283, 21; to take a part away; to banish or expel, Herodt. v, 16; to overthrow, Herodt. i, 103; to subdue; to destroy; to take away or put a stop to; to liberate, free; set apart for, Nen. Anab. v, 3, 5; to deliver; 2. a. act. έξειλον, 2. a. imperat. έξελε, mid. to take away for one's self; to select for one's self; to liberate or free from, Βυζάντιον έξελέσθαι έκ τῶν χειςῶν Φιλίππου, Demosth. 90, 10; pas. to be selected from, to be taken from; to be set apart and consecrated to, Xen. Cyr. iv, 5, 7; 2. a. m. ἔξειλόμην, ου, ετο, 2. a. subj. m. ἐξέλωμαι, 2. a. inf. m. ἐξελέσθαι, pf. pas. εξήρημαι. αίεέω.

Έξαίςω, Ιοπ. εξαείςω, Herodt. vi, 126; f. $i\xi\check{\alpha}_{\ell}\check{\omega}$, pf. $i\xi\check{\gamma}_{\ell}\epsilon\alpha$, to raise up, Xen. Cyr. ii, 4, 14; to carry out; to take out, take away; to remove, to decamp; to lift up; build up, construct, Herodt. vi, 133; to celebrate, extol, Id. ix, 79; to impel, induce, Soph. Œd. C. 359; mid. to take up, remove, or carry off for one's self, Odys. v, 39; to raise, so as to increase, Soph. Trach. 491; pas. to be raised or lifted up; to be elevated; pf. pas. ἐξῆςμαι, 1. a. pas. ἐξής-Onr, 1. a. subj. pas. ¿ξαρθώ, ης, η. Fr. if and aleω.

Eξαίσιος, ου, δ, h, beyond what is just, right, etc.; unusual; unjust; unbecoming, indecent; fatal, inauspicious, Xen. Ag. 2, 4; Θίτιδος δ' ἐξαίσιον ἀξήν, the ruthless prayer of Thetis, Il. xv. 598; excessive; extraordinary, Æschyl. Suppl. 509. Fr. 15

and aloa. Έξαίσσω, f. αίξω, 1. a. Att. ižža, to rush or spring forth. Fr. ix and aloow.

Έξαϊστόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to efface, destroy, Æschyl. Prom. 671. Fr. iξ and ἀιστόω.

Έξαιτέομαι, οῦμαι, to demand one's freedom or punishment, Demosth. 1475, 14; 159, 19; to solicit pardon for a person, Xen. Cyr. i, 1, 3; to obtain by entreaty; and in the pas. to be demanded, to be delivered up to punishment; f. ńσομαι, 1. a. έξητησάμην · mid. of

Εξαιτέω, ῶ, ƒ. ήσω, 1. α. ήτησα, to demand, or to ask of, to solicit, claim; to exact, the acc. with gen., sometimes a double acc. Fr. εξ and αἰτέω.

Έξαίτησις, εως, ή, a request, demand, claim; a demand that one be delivered up to punishment, Demosth. 1200, pen.; a soliciting pardon for one, Id. xiii, 85, 9. Fr. pf. pas. of preced.

*Εξαιτος, ου, δ, ή, s. as ἐξαίρετος, select, eminent; the best of, choice, Il. xi, 320; Odys. v, 102. Fr. ἐξαιτέω.

Έξαίφνας, Dor. for 'Εξαίφνης, adv. suddenly, on a sudden; and Poet. iganiuns. Fr. ἄφνω, by syncop. for ἀφανῶς. 'Εξαιφνίδιος, ου, ό, ή, sudden, unexpected, unlooked for. έξαίφνης.

'Εξἄχέομαι, οῦμαι, f. έσομαι, to heal or cure completely, Odys. iii, 145; to mend or repair; to alleviate; to remedy; to gratify, appease; τότε κεν χόλον ἐξακέσαιο, then you might appease your rage, Il. iv, 36. Fr. it and axtomai.

'Εξακέσας, part. 1. a. of εξακέω. 'Εξάκεσις, εως, ή, a curing, a healing, Aristoph. Ran. 1036; and 'Εξακεστήριος, ου, ό, ή, having the quality of healing, making sound or whole; propitiatory. Fr. ἐζακέομαι.

'Εξακέω. See ἐξακέομαι.

Έξἄκις, adv. six times. Th. %. Έξακισμύριοι, sixty thousand. Fr. εξάκις and μύριοι.

Έξακισχίλιοι, six thousand. Fr. έξάκις and χίλιοι.

Έξακμάζω, f. άσω, to be past its prime or acme, to lose its vigor; to fade, wither; to grow old. Fr. it and axuń.

'Εξακολουθέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, with the dat., to follow after, to follow the traces of; to imitate. Fr.

if and anoxoulos.

Έξακονάω, ω, f. ήσω, to whet, sharpen; to incite, instigate. Fr. ¿¿ and axovn.

Έξακοντίζω, f. ίσω, to throw a dart or other missile, Xen. Anab. v, 4, 14; to launch out upon, Eurip. Troad. 446. Fr. έξ and ἀκοντίζω.

Έξακόσιοι, αι, α, six hundred. Th. έξ.

Έξακοσιοστός, ή, όν, the six hundredth. Same Th.

Έξάκουστος, ου, δ, ή, easy to be heard, audible; intelligible; celebrated. Fr. έξ and ἀκούω.

Έξἄχούω, f. ούσομαι, to hear from, to understand, Xen. Cyr. iv, 3, 2; to hear, Soph. Phil. 378; to learn by report, Id. Fr. ἐξ and ἀκούω.

Έξακοτβόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to execute carefully or exactly; to trace accurately; to make accurately, finish off, Aristot. Eth.; to state accurately, Soph. Trach. 426. Fr. it and angicow. Th. åκειβής.

'Εξακρίζω, f. ίσω, to mount up, reach the top, soar on high; to soar to the shies, Eurip. Orest. 269. Fr. 15 and axeos.

Έξακτέον, verbal adj., must be led out. Fr. ἐξάγω.

Έξαλαόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to deprive wholly of sight, to blind, Odys. ix, 453. Fr. έξ and ἀλαός.

Έξἄλἄπάζω, f. αλαπάξω, to pillage, to plunder, Il. i, 129; Xen. Anab. vii, 1, 29, to depopulate; to evacuate. Fr. ix and άλαπάζω.

Εξάλαπάξαι, 1. a inf. act. of the same.

Έξαλατο, Dor. for ἐξήλατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of ἐξάλλομαι.

Έξαλδαίνω, to sprout out, bud forth, to grow, flourish. Fr. άλδαίνω.

'Εξαλέασθαι, to shun or escape, 1. a. inf. m. for ἐξαλεύσασθαι, by syncop. Fr. if and alive, the same with Th. & \(\frac{1}{2}\)io.

Εξάλειστρον, ου, τό, a box or pot of ointments or perfumes, Aristoph. Acharn. 1027. Fr. έξαλείρω.

Εξαλείφω, f. ψω, pf. ἐξήλειφα, to wipe off ointment, wipe away; to expunge, Nen. Hist. ii, 3, 20; Demosth. 468, 1; 791, 12; to blot out, efface, to extinguish, Æschyl. S. Theb. 15; pas. to be exploded, Plat. Phadr. 258, B; sometimes, to anoint, paint, or plaster over, Herodt. vii, 69; 1. a. pas. ίξηλείφθην, pf. pas. εξήλιμμαι, Att. ἐξαλήλιμμαι, Thucyd. iii, 20. Fr. έξ and άλείφω.

'Εξάλείψεια, ας, ε, 1. a. opt. Æol. of the same.

'Εξάλειψις, εως, ή, obliteration, a blotting out, effacing, a wiping out, as with a sponge or cloth. Same Th.

Έξαλεοῖο. See έξαλεύομαι. 'Εξαλέομαι. See έξαλεύομαι.

Έξαλεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to avoid, evade, Soph. Aj. 641; to escape, shun, Ap. Rhod. i, 490, and ii, 319, 339, like expension. Fr. έξ and άλέομαι.

'Εξαλεύω, f. εύσω, and

'Εξαλέω. See έξαλεύομαι.

'Εξάληλιμμένος, part. pf. pas. Att. of εξαλείφω.

'Εξαλίνδω, of which there is now found only the part. aor. ¿¿aλί-

'Εξάλιω, f. ισω, pf. ἐξήλικα, to roll out of; to cause to roll, applied to a horse when warm with severe exercise; ἄπαγε τὸν Ίππον έξαλίσας οἴκαδε, take the horse home after having caused him to roll himself in the & livδήθεα, Aristoph. Nub. 32, 33. Fr. & and & \lambda \iw.

Έζαλλαγή, ής, ή, a changing, a difference. Fr. ἐξαλλάσσω.

'Εξάλλαζεν, Poet. 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. or Dor. for εξήλλαζεν,

Έξαλλάσσω, Att. αλλάττω, f. άξω, to change from, to render or make different, to alter; to shift from ; to divert from, Thucyd. v, 71; to withdraw from; to deviate from: pas. to be altered, changed, to be different from; pf. ἐξήλλαχα, pf. pas. ἐξήλλαγμαι, part. ἐξηλλαγμένος, altered, changed, unusual. Th. άλλάσσω. 'Εξαλλάττω. See ἐξαλλάσσω.

'Εξαλλαχή, ης, η, and ἐξάλλαζις, εως, ή, a change, Plat. Phæd. 265, A; alteration, permutation, diversity. Fr. ἐξαλλάσσω. 'Εξαλλοιόω, ω, f. ώσω, to change entirely; to alter the nature of. Fr. if and ällos.

'Εξάλλομαι, f. ἐξαλοῦμαι, to spring forth, to spring up; to leap from, leap aside, Xen. Anab. vii, 3, 16; 1. a. m. ἐξηλάμην, ω, ατο · έξαλμένος, having sprung forward, part. pf. pas. Il. xv, 571. Th. ἄλλομαι.

"Εξαλλος, ου, δ, ή, different from others; distinguished, unusual, remarkable, strange, extraordinary, notable. Fr. iξ and äλλος.

'Εξαλλοτειόω, ω, f. ώσω, to alienate, to dispose of to strangers, to sell. Fr. άλλοτριόω.

"Εξάλος, ου, δ, h, that is out of the sea; hanging over the sea. $Fr. \ \%\lambda_{5}$.

'Εξάλύσεω, f. ύξω, to avoid, shun. Eurip. Electr. 219; Soph. Aj. 656. Fr. in and aλίσκω.

'Εξάμαςτάνω, f. αμαςτήσομαι, pf. ημάςτηκα, Plat. Legg. v, 735, E, to wander wide from the mark; to err, to do amiss, to sin; to fail, miscarry; to miss; to make a mistake, Thucyd. ii, 22; to offend against, with εls, Eurip. Med. 309; έξαμαςτάνειν είς τοὺς ἄλλους, Lys. c. Eratosth.; to cause to sin, LXX.; to offend, injure, Lys.; 2. a. ἐξήμαςτον, 1. a. pas. ἐξημαςτήθην, pf. pas. έξημάςτημαι. Fr. έξ and άμαςτάνω.

'Εξαμαςτία, ας, ή, error, mistake; disappointment, Soph. Antig. 554. Same Th.

Εξαμάω, ω, f. ήσω, to reap, Æschyl. Pers. 827; to cut up by the roots, Eurip. Bacch. 1305; to destroy completely, Soph. Aj. 1157. Fr. έξ and ἀμάω.

'Εξαμελίσεω, and Έξαμβλόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to cause premature birth or abortion; καὶ φροντίδ' ἐξήμβλωκας ἐξευρημένην, and you have rendered abortive a thought I had discovered, Aristoph. Nub. 138;

mid. to miscarry, to fail. Fr. ίξ and ἀμβλόω.

Έξαμβλῦνω, f. vνω, to blunt thoroughly. Fr. $\mathring{a}μβλύνω$.

Έξάμελωσις, εως, ή, an abortion, a miscarriage; a failure. Fr. έξαμελόω.

'Εξαμείζετο, 3. sing. impf. Ion.

Έξαμείζομαι, pas. of next.

'Εξαμείζω, and ομαι, f. αμείψω, to change; to change into various forms; to give in return, to repay; mid. to change places, withdraw; to succeed or follow, Eurip. Orest. 807; "¿eyov, "¿eyov έξημείζετο, one toil succeeds another, Eurip. Hel. 1532; also, to requite, repay, Æschyl. Prom. 223. Fr. if and ausica. 'Εξάμειψις, εως, ή, a change, exchange; repayment. Same Th. 'Εξαμελέω, ῶ, s. as ἀμελέω, to neglect wholly, Herodt. i, 97.

'Εξαμέλγω, f. έλζω, to suck out or from, to milk, Eurip. Cycl. 209. Fr. έξ and ἀμέλγω.

Έξάμετεος, ου, ό, ή, consisting of six measures, hexameter; τὸ ἐζάμετρον, hexameter verse, Plat. Legg. vii, 810, E.

Έξάμηνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of six months. Έξαμηχανάω, f. ήσω, to find means to extricate, Eurip. Heracl. 496, to invent. Fr. 13 and ἀμήχανος.

Έξαμιλλάομαι, ωμαι, to strive vigorously; to drive out by force, Eurip. Orest. 38; to frighten out. Fr. iξ and αμιλλα.

Έξαμπρεύω, εύσω, to draw out, haul out.

Έξαμύνομαι, f. υνουμαι, to avert from one's self; to ward off, repel, τὰς ἀπάσας ἐξαμύνονται νόσους, Æschyl. Prom. 292; to defend against, Eurip. Orest. 263. Fr. έξ and ἀμύνω.

Έξαμφοτερίζω, f. ίσω, to render doubtful; to hesitate between two opinions, Plat. Euthyd. 360, D. Fr. έξ and ἀμφότερος. Έξαναβούζω, or

Έξαναδούω, f. ύσω, to boil up, to overflow, Eschyl. Eum. 885. Fr. έξ, ἀνά, and βεύω.

Έξἄναγκάζω, f. ἄσω, to force away, to expel, Xen. Mem. ii, l, 16; to compel. Fr. it and άναγκή.

Έξανάγω, f. άξω, to lead or bring out, to cause to go out; mid. to set sail, Thucyd. ii, 25; to bring back, Eurip. Heracl. 219; ήνικ' έξανηγόμην έγώ, when I set sail, Soph. Phil. 573. Fr. έξ, ἀνά, and ἄγω.

'Εξἄνἄδύς, part. 2. a. act. of Έξἄνἄδύνω, and

Έξἄνἄδύω, f ῦσω, to come forth, to emerge, Odys. v, 438; to decline, refuse; mid. to escape from. Fr. ¿ξ, ἀνά, and δύω, or δῦμι.

Έξἄναζέω, ῶ, f. έσω, to cause to boil up; to boil, Æschyl. Prom. 370. Fr. έξ, ἀνά, and ζέω.

'Εξάνατείω, ω, 2. a. είλον, mid. ειλόμην, to take away from or out of; mid. to take one's self from, to withdraw, Eurip. Ion. 272. Fr. έξ, ἀνά, and αίεξω.

Εξάνακρούω, f. ούσω, to force back; mid. to row back, to return with speed from the battle, Herodt. vi, 115. Fr. åvá and κεούω.

 \mathbf{E} ξάν $ar{a}$ λίσχω, rather αλίσχομαι, f. αναλώσω, to consume completely, to expend, exhaust; to extinguish; pf. pas. ἐξανήλωμαι, Demosth. 174, 13; έξανηλωμένα, completely wasted. Fr. 12 and ἀναλίσκω, to spend, to consume. See άλίσκομαι.

'Εξάνάλυω, f. ανάλυσω, to set wholly free, to release from, Il. xvi, 442. Fr. iξ, ἀνά, and λύω. Έξαναλωθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of ίξαναλίσκομαι.

'Εξάνάπτω, f. άψω, to hang up any thing from, Eurip. Iph. T. 1352; mid. to attach or bring upon one's self, Id. Orest. 820; with gen. Fr. if, ava, and äara.

Έξαναπνέω, ω, f. εύσω, to breathe again, to recover breath, to come to one's self, Plat. Phædr. 254, C. Fr. έξ, ἀνά, and πνέω.

Έξανας πάζω, f. άσω, to carry off forcibly, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 75.

Fr. άςπάζω.

Έξανασπάω, ω, f. ασω, to tear up, to wrench from, Eurip. Bacch. 1099. Fr. έξ, ἀνά, and

'Εξαναστάς, part. 2. a. of έξανίστημι.

Εξανάστασις, εως, ή, expulsion, removal, ejection; migration; destruction, resistance; a rising from bed, Hipp.; in N. T., resurrection from the dead, Phil. iii, 11. Fr. ξζανίστημι.

'Εξαναστέφω, f. έψω, to crown anew, Eurip. Bacch. 1044. Th.

'Εξαναστῆναι, 2. a. inf., and 'Εξαναστῆσαι, 1. a. inf., and Έξαναστήση, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. act. of ξανίστημι.

'Εξαναστεέφω, f. έψω, to turn upside down, to overturn, overthrow, hurl headlong from, Æschyl. Pers. 814. Τh. στεέφω. 'Εξανατέλλω, f. ἐξἄνἄτελῶ, to cause to rise or spring up, to raise up; mid. to come forth, to appear, as the sun, etc. Fr. 15, ἀνά, and τέλλω.

'Εξαναφαίνω, f. αν $\tilde{\omega}$, to cause to appear openly; to display; to reveal. Fr. φαίνω.

Έξανα τανδόν, adv. publicly, openly, plainly, Odys. xx, 48. Fr. ίξ, ἀνά, and φαίνω.

'Εξαναφέρω, f. οίσω, 1. a. ἐξήνεν. xa, to recover from illness, misfortune, or any evil; to bring up to the surface, Plut.; to arise. Th. Figu.

'Εξανάχωςίω, ω, f. ήσω, to recede, withdraw, retreat, Herodt. vii, 11; to evade, Thucyd. iv, 28. Fr. εζ. ἀνά, and χωρέω.

'Εξαναψύχω, f. ίξω, to cool or refresh by fanning or ventilating; to refresh; to recover vigor or courage. Th. ψύχω.

Εξανδεαποδίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, Att. ιοῦμαι, to reduce to abject slav-

ery from a condition of freedom; to sell for slaves, to carry away into slavery, Nen. Hist. vi, 5, 38; Plat. Legg. iii, 698, C. Fr. ίξ and ἀνδεἄποδίζω.

Εξανδεάποδίζω, more usually in the mid. εξανδεαποδίζομαι, which

Έξανδεαποδιούμενοι, Ion. and Att. for έξανδραποδισόμενοι, about to carry away into slavery, part. 1. f. m. of the preceding, Herodt. i,

'Εξανδραπόδισις, εως, 'n, the carrying away or selling for slaves, a reducing to slavery, Herodt. iii, 140. Fr. ἀνδεάποδου.

Έξανδοόομαι, οῦμαι, from a youth to become a man; to arrive at manhood, Eurip. Phan. 32; Aristoph. Eq. 1241. Fr. $i\xi$ and ἀνήρ.

Εξανεγείςω, f. εςω, to rouse up from sleep; mid. to awake, Eurip. Herc. F. 1060. Th. έγείεω.

Εξανέδυσαν, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. act. of "buv, or 1. a. of "buoa. Fr. Καναδύω.

Εξάνειμι, to ascend from, to rise up; to come back or return, Hom. Hymn. Pan. 15; with gen. äγens. Fr. έξ, ἀνά, and είμι.

Έξανεμόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to expose to the wind, to give to the wind; to render void or useless, Eurip. Hel. 32; pas. to be inflated or puffed up, Androm. 930; to be shaken by or float in the wind, as the hair, etc. Fr. it and avemos.

Έξανέζεται, fut. of έξανέχω, Eurip. Med. 74.

'Εξανέςχομαι, f. ἀνελεύσομαι, 2. a. ἐξανῆλθον, to come up from; s. as έξάνειμι.

'Εξανέστην, 2. a. of ἐξανίστημι.

'Εξανέτειλα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of έξανατέλλω.

Έξανευρίσκω, f. ήσω, to discover thoroughly; to invent, Soph. Τh. εὐείσκω. Phil. 979.

Έξανέχω, f. έξω, to hold up from, to hold forth; to stand out or above, to rise above; to project over; mid. to sustain, bear, endure, Eurip. Alc. 973; to suffer, Med. 73; 2. a. ἐξη-νεσχόμην, Aristoph. Pac. 702. Fr. έξ, ἀνά, and ἵχω.

Έξανεψιοί, οί, children of cousins, second cousins, Polyb.

'Εξανηκεν, 3. sing. 1. a. act. of ¿ξανίημι.

'Εξανθέω, ῶ, ƒ. ήσω, 1. a. ἰξήνθησα, part. pf. ignvenkús, to put out flowers, to blossom or blow forth; to sprout or bud out, Xen. Cyn. 5, 5; to push forth blossoms or buds, to break out, Plat. Polit. 310, D; Φλυκταίναις μικραΐς καὶ έλκεσιν έξηνθηκός, having an efflorescence or eruption of pustules (or vesicles) and ulcers, Thucyd. ii, 49; to lose its flowers or leaves, to fade, Plat. Polit. 273, D; to cause to flower, Plut. Fr. ig and avbiw. äνθος.

'Εξάνθημα, ἄτος, τό, a blossom ; a breaking out or eruption on the skin, an efflorescence; a pustule. Same Th.

Έξανθίζω, f. ίσω, to paint with lively colors; to color; to dress in colored garments, Aristoph. Lys. 43. From the same.

'Εξανθεωπέω, ω, f. ήσω, and

Έξανθρωπίζω, f. ίσω, to transform from man to some other nature; generally, to render human, to humanize; hence Socrates is described as δ ίξανθρωπίσας φιλοσοφίαν, he who brought philosophy down to men, Plut. Fr. it and avecwros.

'Εξάνθεωπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, transformed from a man to some other nature; inhuman, savage, barbar-

ous. Same Th.

Έξανίημι, f. ανήσω, 1. α. έξανηκα, to send forth, put forth, Eurip. Phan. 680; to emit, Il. xviii, 471; to remit, Soph. Phil. 699; to relax, Eurip. Hipp. 904; to go forth. Fr. ξ, ἀνά, and Inui.

Έξανίσταμαι, to rise up from one's seat, to raise one's self up; to rise from ambush, Thucyd. iii, 107. See ἐξανίστημι.

'Εξανιστάναι, pres. inf., and

'Εξανίστασο, άσθω, Isocr., pres.

imperat. pas. of

'Εξανίστημι, f. ἄναστήσω, to cause to rise up from, to raise up from; to rouse, excite; to cast out, banish, expel; τοὺς Κᾶρας Δωριέςς έξανέστησαν έκ των νήσων, the Dorians expelled the Carians from the Islands, Herodt. i, 171; to overturn, destroy utterly, Eurip. Suppl. 1208; 2. aor. and pf. act. intrans., to rise up from; to go, proceed, emigrate, Plat. E_p . xii, 359, D; mid. ίξανίσταμαι, to raise one's self up from, to arise; to rise in rebellion; to retire from a place, to decamp, Nen. Cyr. v, 3, 16; 1. a. iξανέστησα, 2. aor. iξανίστην, pf. εξανίστηκα, f. mid. εξαναστήσομαι, 1. a. pas. ίξανεστά-Onv, Eurip. Hel. 1651; igariστώς, 2. pf. part. subverted, Demosth. 208, 21. Fr. εξ, ἀνά, and ιστημι.

'Έξανίσχω, s. as ἐξανέχω, to rise up, to come forth. Fr. ἰξ, ἀνά, and Ισχω.

'Έξανοίγω, f. οίξω, to open out, to lay open, Aristoph. Acharn. 390. Th. οΐγω.

'Εξανορθόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to raise up from, to restore to life. Th. ὄξθος.

'Εξάντης, εος, δ, ή, safe, sound, without hurt; cured, Plat. Phædr. 244, E.

'Εξαντλίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, pf. ήντληκα, Eurip. Med. 78; to draw out, drain, exhaust, Eurip. Cycl. 282; to sustain, endure. Fr. ἀντλέω.

Έξανῦτω, and

'Eξανύω, f. ύσω, impf. ἐξήνυτον, Eurip. Hipp. 402; both forms are used in the pres. and impf. l. a. ἐξήνυσα, to accomplish, execute, achieve, Π. xi, 365; Eurip. Phæn. 166; to finish a journey or voyage, Herodt. vii, 183; to kill, Soph. Œd. T. 157. Fr. ἰξ and ἀνύω.

'Εξάξω, f. ind. act. of ἰξάγω.
'Εξαπάλαιστος, ου, δ, ἡ, being six palms in length, Herodt i, 50. Fr. εξ and παλαιστή.

Έξαπαλλάσσομαι, mid. of Έξαπαλλάσσω, and ἔξαπαλλάστω, f. άξω, to discharge or release, set free from, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1064; 2. a. pas. ἔξαπηλλάγην, to disengage one's self, Thucyd. iv, 28. Fr. ἔξ

and ἀπαλλάσσω. Έξαπαλλάττω. See ἐζαπαλλάσσω.

Έξαπαλλαχθήσεται, 1. f. pas. of ἐξαπαλλάσσω, shall be freed from, Soph. Electr. 1110.

Έξαπατᾶν, for ἐξαπατάειν, inf.

Έξαπατάω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. έξηπάτηκα, Aristoph. Vesp. 985; Plat. Prot. 342, B; to deceive completely, to lead completely astray, to mislead, seduce, Odys. xiii, 277; to divert the attention from the point in controversy, Lys.; to circumvent, 1. a. ξ_{η} πάτησα, 1. a. subj. έξαπατήσω, ης, η · έγνωσαν έξηπατημένοι, they were conscious that they were deceived, Thucyd.; 1. f. m. ἐξαπατήσομαι, used passively, Xen. Anab. vii, 3, 2; 1. a. pas. ἐξηπατήθην, pf. pas. ἐξηπάτημαι. Fr. έξ and ἀπατάω.

Έξαπάτη, ns, n, deception, fraud, Xen. Anab. vii, 1, 16; imposture; trick; seduction. Same

Έξαπατῆσαι, 1. a. inf. of ἐξαπα-

'Εξἄπᾶτητής, ῆςος, δ, a deceiver. 'Εξαπατητίκδς, ή, όν, tricky, fit to deceive, Xen. Hipp. 4, 12; knavish. Same Th.

Έξαπατίσκω, Poet., s. as έξαπατάω.

'Εξαπατίσκων, part. pres. of preced.

'Έξαπατύλλω, to deceive a little, Aristoph. Acharn. 657. Fr. έξ and ἀπατάω.

'Εξαπατῶντι, Dor. for ἐζαπατῶσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. of ἐζαπατάω. 'Έζαπαφάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, and

Έξαπαφίσκω, f. ήσω, l. a. ἐξηπάφησα, 2. a. ἐξήπὰφον, to deceive, cajole, Eurip. Ion. 706; Odys. xxiii, 79; ἐξαπάφοιτο, might deceive, 3. sing. 2. a. mid.; ὅπως ἐξαπάφοιτο Διὸς νόον αἰγιόχοιο, how she might deceive the mind of ægis-bearing Jove, Il. xiv, 160. Fr. ἐξ and ἀπαφάω, Poet. for ἀπαπάω.

'Εξαπάφωτο, 3. sing. pres. opt. of 'Εξαπάφω, to deceive, cajole. See preced.

Έζάπεδος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, containing six feet, Herodt. ii, 149.

'Εξαπεῖδον. See next.

'Eξαπείδω, (in use ἐξαπείδον, 2. a.,) to recognize at a distance; to lose sight of, Soph. Œd. C. 1637. Fr. ἐξ, ἀπό, and είδον.

Έξαπέστειλα, ας, ε, 1. a. of έξαποστέλλω.

Έξαπηλλάγην, 2. a. pas. of ἐξαπαλλάσσω, to free one's self from, Thucyd. iv, 28.

'Εξάπηχυς, εος, δ, ή, of six cubits, Xen. Anab. v, 4, 6. Fr. έξ and πῆχυς.

'Εξαπιδείν, aor. inf. of εξαπείδω.
'Εξάπτνα, adv. suddenly, on a sudden; also, εξαπίνης, Poet. for εξαίφνης.

'Έξαπ' ναιος, αία, αιον, the same with ἐξαιφνίδιος and αἰφνίδιος, sudden, unexpected, unforeseen, Xen. Hist. vi, 4, 33. Fr. α and φαίνω.

'Έζαπίναίως, adv. on a sudden, suddenly, Thucyd. iii, 3. Fr. preced.

'Εξαπίνας, Dor. for

'Εξάπίνης, adv. on a sudden, suddenly, Poet. for ἐξαίφνης.

Έξάπλεθρος, ου, δ, ή, six plethra long, = 600 Greek, or about 606 English feet; as a square measure, 10,000 square feet. Fr. εξ and πλέθρου.

'Εξαπλέ, adv. sixfold.

'Έξαπλήσιος, α, ον, Ion. for έξαπλάσιος, sixfold, six times as much, Herodt. iv, 81. Fr. έξ and πλάσιος.

Έξαπλόος, contract. οῦς, f. όη, contract. ῆ, neut. όον, contract. οῦν, sixfold.

'Έζαπλόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to unfold, spread out, display, develope. Fr. ἰξ and ἀπλόος.

Έξαποδαίνω, f. δήσομαι, 2. a. απίδην, to descend from, go out of, disembark, Ap. Rhod. ii, 326; Odys. xii, 306. Fr. iξ, ἀπό, and βαίνω.

Έξαπόδης, ου, δ, one that has six feet; six feet long. Fr. έξ and ποῦς.

'Εξαποδίομαι, to expel, drive away, Π. v, 763. Fr. ἐξ, ἀπό, and δίω.

'Εξαποδίωμαι, pres. subj. of preced.

'Εξαποδύνω, to put off, to strip off, Odys. v, 372. Fr. έξ, ἀπό, and δύνω, or δύμι.

Έξαποθνήσκω, s. as ἀποθνήσκω, but more forcible.

'Εξάπολις, εως, ή, a confederacy of six cities.

Έξαπόλλῦμι, f. ολίσω, 1. a. ώλεσα, to destroy utterly, to exterminate; and ἐξαπόλλῦμαι, to go to utter ruin, to die miserably, to perish. Fr. ἐξ, ἀπό, and ὄλλυμι.

Έξαπολοίατ', Ion. for ἐξαπόλοιντο, 3. pl. 2. a. opt. m. of ἐζαπωλόμην, 2. a. m. of the same verb, Il. vi, 60.

Έξαπονέομαι, to return from; ξαπονέεσθαι, fut. from ἐξαπονέσεσθαι, Π. xvi, 252. Fr. ἐξ, ἀπό, and νέομαι.

'Έξαπονίζω, f. νίψω, to wash out, wash clean, πόδας τινί, Odys. xix, 387. Fr. νίζω, for νίπτω. 'Έξαποξῦνω, f. ῦνῶ, to make very sharp, to sharpen, Eurip. Cycl. 455. Th. ὀξύς.

'Εξἄποςίομαι, οῦμαι, f. ήσομαι, to be utterly at a loss, to be in great perplexity; to lose all courage, to despair; 1. a. pas. ἐξηποςήθην, 1. a. inf. ἐξαποςηθήναι. Fr. ἐξ, α, and πόρος.

Έξἄποςίω, ω, f. ήσω, the same, and to leave destitute, to reduce to want; scarcely in use.

Έξἄποστέλλω, f. ελῶ, pf. ἐξαπέσταλκα, to send out, send away; ἐξαποστέλλειν πλοῖα, to send out ships, Demosth. 251, 5; to send abroad; to dismiss; 1. α. ἰξαπέστειλα. Fr. ἰξ, ἀπό, and στέλλω.

Έξἄποστολή, ης, ή, a sending out

or abroad; an expedition; a mission. Same Th.

mission. Same Th. 'Eξαποτίνω, to atone fully.

Έξαπογαίνω, to make manifest, to demonstrate. Fr. φαίνω.

Έξαποβθείςω, f. ερῶ, to destroy utterly, Soph. Truch. 710. Th. φθείςω.

Έξάπτω, f. άψω, to connect, or attach to, R. xxiv, 51; Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1216; Hel. 1185; to append, suspend; to cause to depend from, to suspend from; εξάψαντες εκ τοῦ νποῦ σχουνίον ες τὸ τεῖχος, having suspended from the temple a rope to the wall, Herodt. i, 26; to hang up by, Aristoph. Vesp. 379. Fr. εξ and ἄπτω, to tie, to bind. Also, to set on fire, inflame, εξημμένος ὑπὸ φιλοσοφίας, ώσπες πυρός, Plat. Ep. vii, 340; to kindle a war, the passions, etc. Fr. εξ and ἄπτω, to kindle.

'Εξάπωλον, ου, τό, (ζεῦγος or ἄςμα being understood,) drawn by six colts or horses. Fr. εξ and πῶλος.

Έξαραιρημένος, Ion. for εξηρημενος, part. pf. pas. of εξαιρέω.

Έξἄςαίς ηται, Ion. for ἐξής ηται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of the same verb.

Έξτεμομαι, ῶμαι, f. ἀσομαι, 1. a. mid. ἔξηςασάμην, to consecrate by prayers, etc., Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. 36; to dedicate. Fr. iξ and ἀράομαι.

Έξἄρἀσσω, and -ττω, f. άξω, to break off, to tear to pieces; to burst open; to treat with abuse or outrage, to revile, Aristoph. Nub. 1373. Fr. έξ and ἀράσ-

Έξάρατο, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. m. Dor. or Æol. for ἐξήρατο, from ἐξαίρω.

'Έχεγίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to be totally idle, to be unemployed; ἀλλ' ἔγγα δεώμει, οὐκ ἕτ' ἐζαργούμεια, but deeds a-doing, and no longer put off, Soph. Phil. 558. Th. ἀργίω.

Έξας γὖείζομαι, to exchange for money, to sell one's own, Isaus, 55, 21; to rob one of his money; mid. of

'Εξαργυρίζω, f. ίσω, and ἰξαργυρ'ω, ω, f. ώσω, to convert into money, to sell for money, Herodt. vi, 86. Fr. iξ and ἄργυ-

Έξαργυρισάμενος, part. 1. a. mid. of preced.

oj precca,

Έξαρεσκεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, and Έξαρέσκομαι, f. αρίσομαι, to make one's self acceptable, to appeare, propitiate, by presents or offerings, Non. (Econ. 5, 3; to satisfy; to recommend. Fr. &f.

'Εξαρθρίω, ω, f. ήσω, to put out of joint, to dislocate, to sprain. Fr. iξ and ἄρθρον.

Έξαριθμίω, ω, f. ήσω, to enumerate, reckon up, Herodt. vii, 81; to repay a debt, Demosth. 832, 4; part. 1. a. m. ἐξαριθμησάμενος. Fr. ἐξ and ἀριθμός.

Έξαρκεῖν (τοῖς φίλοις), to succour one's friends; ἐξαρκεῖν κτεάτεσσιν, to have a competency, Pind. Olymp. v, 55. See

Eξαρκίω, ῶ, f. ίσω, to suffice for, to be sufficient; to supply the want of, Xen. Mem. ii, 4, 7; to aid, to succour any one, τινί most commonly used impersonally, Herodt. vii, 161; Soph. Œd. C. 6; ἐξαρκεῖ μοι, it is enough for me, I am satisfied, Id. Phil. 457; ἐξαρκίων κτιώτοτον, having a competency, Pind. Olymp. v, 55. Th. ἀρκίω. See preced.

Έχαςκής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, sufficient, adequate; τἄνδον ἐξαςκῆ τιθῶ, I make home matters suffice, Soph. Trach. 333. Same Th.

'Εξαριούντως, adv. sufficiently, enough; ἐξαριούντως ἔχει, it is enough, it is sufficient. Fr. ἐξ and ἀρχέω.

"Εξαρμα, άτος, τό, altitude; exaltation, elevation; height; a swelling. Fr. ἐξαίρω.

swelling. Fr. ἐξαίρω. Ἐξαρμόζω, f. όνω, to separate, disjoin; to disagree or be discordant with. Fr. ἐξ and ἀρμόζω.

Έξαρνέομαι, οῦμαι, the same with ἀρνέομαι, to deny wholly, Eurip. Androm. 436; Herodt. iii, 74; to refuse, reject. Th. ἀρνίομαι. Έξαρνησάμενος, part. 1. a. m. of

'Ēξάρνησις, εως, ή, a denial, refusal, Plat. Polit. vii, 531, B. Same Th.

'Εξαρνητίκός, ή, όν, qualified or inclined to deny or refuse, denying, Aristoph. Nub. 1172. Same Th.

"Έξαρνος, ου, δ, ħ, one who stoutly denies any thing; "ἔξαρνος εἶναι or γένεσθαι, to deny, Lys. and Herodt. iii, 66; Aristoph. Nub. 232; Demosth. 570, 21. Th. ἀργέομαι.

'Εξαςπάζω, f. ἄσω, and άξω, Odys. xii, 100; to plunder, pillage; to snatch or pluck away; to rescue; 1. a. Att. εξήςπασα, Ion. ἰξήςπαξα. Fr. ίζ and ἁεπάζω.

"Εξαρσις, εως, ή, the act of raising up, elevation; removal; a plucking up; extirpation. Fr. εξαίρω.

'Eξαρτάομαι, ῶμαι, to fasten to one's self, to attach to one's self, Demosth. 123, pen.; to hang from, to hang down, to be attached or connected to; pf. pas. ἐξήρτημαι, part. ἐξηρτημένος, fitted, equipped with, Æschyl. Prom. 713; πέπλων μητρός ἐξηρτημένοι, hanging by their mother's clothes, Eurip. Alc. 190; mid. of

Έξωςτάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to hang up, by, to suspend from, to connect or attach to; the active voice scarcely used. Th. ἀρτάω.

Έξάςτημα, ατος, τό, what is suspended from; a weight, an appendage. Same Th.

'Εξαρτίζω, f. ίσω, to make perfect, finish, complete, accomplish; to prepare, to furnish; to fit out; 1. α. ἐξήρτισα, 1. α. inf. ἐξαρτίσαι, pf. pas. ἐξήρτισμαι, part. ἐξηρτισμένος, well furnished, perfectly prepared. Fr. ἐξ and ἀρτίζω. Th. ἄρτιος.

Έξαρτυμένοι, Ion. for εξηρτυμένοι, part. pf. pas. of

'Eξαςτῦω, the same with ἀςτίω, f. ύσω, to prepare, Eurip. Electr. 422; to equip, Thucyd. i, 121; to provide, furnish, get ready; to adorn; mid. to equip, fit out, or construct for one's self, to prepare, Æschyl. Prom. 910; pas. to be equipped, provided, or furnished with, part. 1/f. pas. ἐξηςτυμένος, Herodt. i, 43. Fr. ἐξ and ἀςτύω.

'Εξάξυω, f. ύσω, to draw or drain from the bottom, to empty, exhaust; to squeeze out. Fr. iξ and ἀξύω.

'Eξαρχῆς, for iξ ἀρχῆς, from the beginning, anew, the same with πάλιν, with which it is often connected.

Eξαρχος, ου, δ, one who begins, Il. xxiv, 721; a beginner, leader, author, chief conducter, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 151; ἄξαρχος καὶ προηγικόν, Eurip. Bacch. 141; one of the Spartan Ephori, Xen. Hist. ii, 3, 7. Hence, Engl. Exarcu.

Eξάρχω, the same with ἄρχω, f. άρξω, to begin, commence, to take the lead; to propose, Eurip. Iph. T. 744; Nen. Anab. v, 4, 14; to originate any thing; to address, Soph. Electr. 1547; δ ἐξάρχων, one who takes the lead in songs, in singing the Pæans, etc.; mid. the same. Fr. ἐξ and ἀρχή.

'Εξάς, ἄδος, ἡ, the number six; a hexade; a brass coin of Sicily. Th. ξξ.

'Eξασθενίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be utterly without strength, to be very feeble, or totally exhausted. Fr. ξ and ἀσθενίω.

'Εξασθενίζω, f. ίσω, to weaken, to enfeeble. Same Th.

'Εξασχίω, ω, f. ήσω, to exercise thoroughly, to train, to teach; to adorn properly, to adjust, Eurip. Electr. 1071; to dress out, Soph. Œd. C. 1599; to polish highly. Th. ἀσχίω.

'Εξάσσω. See ἐξάττω.

"Exactis, $\epsilon \omega s$, $\dot{\eta}$, the nap of woven stuffs. Fr. $\xi \dot{\epsilon} \omega$.

'Εξάστιχος, ου, δ, ἡ, containing six lines, ranks, or verses. Fr. εξ and στίχος.

'Εξαστράπτω, f. άψω, to flash like lightning; to emit flashes of light, to shine, to glitter, Luke ix, 29. Fr. iξ and ἀστράπτω. 'Εξατιμάζω, f. άσω, to disgrace completely, to dishonor; to despise, to slight, Soph. Œd. C. 1330; and

'Έξἄπτμάω, ω, f. ήσω, to despise, dishonor. Fr. ἐξ and ἀτιμάω. 'Εξάπτω, f. φξω, to leap out, Aristoph. Ran. 567; to spring forth. Fr. ἐξ and ἄπτω.

'Εξαυαίνω, s. as αὐαίνω, to make thoroughly dry, to dry up, Herodt. iv, 151. Th. αὔω.

'Εξαυγής, έος, δ, ἡ, shining, glittering, resplendent, Eurip. Rhes. 300.

Έξαύδα, contract. for -αε, pres. imperat. act. of

'Ežαυδάω, f. ήσω, to speak out or declare, Il. i, 363; Eurip. Hec. 181; to utter, pronounce; mid. the same, Æschyl. Choëph. 149. Fr. έξ and αὐδάω.

'Έζαυλίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to decamp, Xen. Anab. vii, 8, 21. Τh. αὐλή.

'Εξαυξάνω, or ἐξαύξω, f. ἐξαυξήσω, to increase very much. Fr. ἐξ and αὐξάνω.

'Eξαυτζε, adv. immediately, instantly, in the same moment; thereupon. Fr. έξ and αὐτῆε, scil. Δεαε.

'Eξαῦτις, and αὖτις, for ἐξαῦθις, adv. again, anew, Π. i, 223. Th.

'Εξαυτομολίω, ω, f. ήσω, to desert voluntarily from; to leave one's party for another, Aristoph.

Nub. 1104. Fr. ἐξ and αὐτομολέω.

'Έξαυχίω, ω, f. ήσω, to boast openly, to exult; to indulge a hope, Soph. Phil. 857. Fr. iξ and αὐχίω.

Έξἄφαιρέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to take away, to destroy; mid. to deprive of, 2. a. ἐξαφειλόμην, to frustrate; to rescue; πάντας ἀνθωπους εἰς ἐλευθερίαν ἐξαφελέσθαι, to rescue all men from a state of bondage to a state of liberty, Demosth. 100, 8. Fr. ἐξ and ἀφαιρέω.

Έξἄφανίζω, f. ίσω, to cause to disappear; to destroy, Plat. Polit. 270, E. Fr. $\frac{1}{6}$ ξ and $\frac{1}{6}$ φανίζω.

Έξαφίημι, to dismiss, send away, let go; to omit; to release from, Soph. Trach. 72. Fr. έξ, ἀπό, and Ίημι.

Έξἄφίστημι, f. ἀποστήσω, to set or place away from; 2. a. ἐξαφίστην, to stand away from, to withdraw from; mid. ἐξαφίσταμαι, to withdraw from, to desert from; to abstain from. Fr. ἐξ and ἀφίστημι.

'Εξαφείζω, f. ίσω. to foam, to froth; mid. to foam forth, Æs-chyl. Ag. 1037. Fr. έξ and ἀφρός.

'Εξἄρῦω, f. ύσω, to draw out, empty, drain, exhaust. Th. ἀφύω.

'Eξἄχή, or ξξᾶχῶς, adv. in six ways or parts, Plat. Tim. 36, D; six times. Fr. ξξ and ξχω. 'Εξίξᾶλον, ες, 2. a. ind. act. of ξαξάλλω.

'Eξίδαν, by syncop. for ἰζίδησαν, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. act. ἰζίδην, of ἐκδαίνω· ποῦ πετ' ἰξίδης λόγων, whither tends your speech? Soph. Phil. 886. Fr. ἰζ and βαίνω.

'Έξεειάζοντο, 3. pl. impf. of ἐκειάζομαι, to compel by force. Th. βία.

'Έξεγγυᾶω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to give bail or security for one; mid. to give bail for one's self, to procure bail, Demosth. 394, 9; pas. to be bailed, Id. 713, 1. Fr. έξ and ἐγγυάω.

'Εξεγγύη, ης, and ἐξεγγύησις, εως, ἡ, a law term, bail, caution, security. Same Th.

'Εξεγείζομαι, to rise up, to awaken; and

Έξεγείρω, f. ἐξεγερῶ, to rouse up; to awaken, to rouse, Eurip. Orest. 139; l. a. ἐξάγειρα, mid. to awaken from sleep, to rise up from a state of sleep, Xen. Cyr. 871; 2. a. ἐξεγεόμην, part. ἐξεγεόμενος, Plat. Conv. 223, C. Fr. ἐξ and ἐγείρω.

'Εξεγένοντο, 3. pl. of ἐξεγενόμην, 2. a. ind. m. of ἐκγίνομαι. Fr. ἐκ and γίνομαι.

'Εξέγροντο, Ion. and Poet. without augment for ἐξήγροντο, 3. pl. 2. a. of ἐξεγείρομαι.

'Εξεδἄφίζω, f. ίσω, to overturn or raze from the foundation; Orac. Sibyl. Fr. iξ and ἔδαφος.

'Εξεδεχόμην, ου, ετο, impf. m. of ἐκδέχομαι. Fr. ἐξ and δέχομαι. 'Εξεδήδοκε, 3. sing. 2. pf. of ἐξέδω, Aristoph. Vesp. 925. Th. ἔδω. 'Εξεδίκησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of ἐκδικέω. Fr. ἐκ and δίκη.

'Εξέδοτο, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. m. of έκδίδωμι.

Eξίδρα, ας, ἡ, a gallery or porch provided with seats, where the learned assembled together to discourse; a private chamber, Eurip. Orest. 1450. Fr. έξ and ίδρα.

Έξεδρος, ου, δ, ή, removed from his seat or habitation; distant, opposed to ἔντοπος οὐκ ἔξεδρος, ἀλλ ἔντοπος ά νής, Soph. Phil. 212; displaced, exiled, strange, foreign; ἔξεδρος χώςα, Aristoph. Av. 275. Same Th.

'Εξέδυσαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of ἐκδύω.

'Εξίδω, to eat up, consume; pf. ἐξεδήδοκα · ἔξέδομαι, pres. mid. for fut., Aristoph. Eq. 1032. Th. ἔδω.

'Εξέεν, 3. sing. impf. of ξίω.
'Εξεθαμβήθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind.
pas. of ἐκθαμβέομαι, οῦμαι.
'Εξέθλιψα, 1. a. of ἐκθλίβω.

'Εξέθοντο, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. m. of ἐκτίθημι.

'Έξεθοςε, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. of ἐκθςώσκω, to leap or spring forth, Π. xxi, 539. Fr. ἐκ and Sóεω, or Θοςέω.

'Εξέθρεψα, ας, ε, 1. a. act., and 'Εξεθρέψατο, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. m. of ἐκτρέφω.

"Εξει, s. as ἔξιθι, Att. pres. imperat. of ἐξέω, to go out, Aristoph. Nub. 633; ἔξει τὸν ἀσκάντην λαθών. Fr. ἐξ and εἶμι. "Εξει, 3. sing. 1. f. act. of ἔχω.

'Eξείδω, obsol. f. ἐξειδήσω, 2. a. ἐξείδω, 2. pf. ἔξωδα, to know thoroughly; to be perfectly acquainted with; ἐξείδως, part. pf. with present time, Eurip. Phan. 95, pl. ἐζάδειν, I knew thoroughly, pres. inf. ἰζειδέναι. Th. είδω. Έξείης, Poet. for ἑζῆς, adv. after-

'Eξείης, Poet. for ἐξῆς, adv. afterward, next, successively, in order, Il. i, 448. Fr. ἔχω.

'Εξωκάζω, f. άσω, to make perfeetly like, to assimilate, to make an image or likeness of, to represent, pf. pas. έξηκασμένος, very like, closely, resembling, Aristoph. Eq. 230. From Elná-

Έξείνασμα, ατος, τό, an exact likeness of another thing. Same

'Εξείκαστο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of έξεικάζω.

'Εξειπονίζω, f. ίσω, to copy from, portray, represent accurately, to make a likeness of; to form or fashion exactly. Fr. εἰκονίζω. 'Εξείλε, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. έξείλετο, 3. sing. 2. a. m. of έξαιςέω. See έξειλόμην.

Εξειλέω, ω, f. ήσω, to unfold, unroll; to peruse a book; to hunt out the scent, Xen. Cyn. 6, 15; mid. to extricate one's self from. Th. εἰλέω.

'Εξείλησις, εως, η, an unrolling, Plat. Legg. vii, 796, A; an evolving. Same Th.

'Εξείλκυσα, ας, ε, 1. a. of έξελ-

'Εξειλόμην, ου, ετο, 2. a. ind. m. of ¿ξαιρέω. Fr. in and αίρέω, 2. a. είλον.

"Εξειμι, or εξίημι, obsol. to go out, go forth, go away, depart; to empty itself, Thucyd. i, 77; pres. inf. act. ižievai, impf. ižiov, (3. pers. only in use,) part. pres. έξιών, όντος, plupf. with the time of an impf. igher, 3. pl. igherav. Fr. Eg and Elui, or Inui.

Eξείναι, pres. inf. of έξεστι, it is lawful, impers., Aristoph. Eq. 760; ¿ξον αὐτοῖς, when they might, Thucyd. iv, 45. Fr. ig and εἰμί.

'Εξείνισα, 1. a. ind. act. of ξεινίζω, Poet. for ξενίζω, Π. iii, 207. Th. Esvos, and Poet. Esivos.

'Εξείπα, 1. a. act., and

Έξειπον, έξειπε, έξείπω, έξειπείν, έξειπών, 2. a. act. of έξ, and είπον.

'Εξείπω, 1. a. subj. of εξέπω. Έξειργασμένος, η, ον, part. pf.

pus. of εξεργάζομαι.

Έξειργεσθαι, to be excluded or prohibited, pres. inf. pas. of

'Εξείργω, Ion. εξέργω, Herodt. iii, 51; f. είρξω, to exclude, Aristoph. Acharn. 825; to debar, hinder, prohibit, interdict, forbid; pus. to be prohibited, forced, straitened. Th. ε"eγω.

*Εξειζεν. f. ύσω, to draw out, Ion., Herodt. ii, 38; Il. xxiii, 870, for έξερύω.

Έξειούσαι, Ion. and Poet. for έξε.

εύσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of the same. 'Εξείρω, f. έξερω, to thrust out, Herodt. iii, 87; to protrude, Aristoph. Vesp. 433. Th. Elew. 'Εξείς, part. 2. a. act. of εξίημι. "Egeis, Dor. igeis, 2. sing. f. of Ϊχω.

"Εξεισθα, you shall go out; pres. for the fut. with the Æol. paragoge, Odys. xx, 179. Fr. εξειμι.

"Εξεισι, 3. sing. pres. of έξειμι, sometimes used for the future tense, as in Anacr. XXX, etc.

'Εξέχαμνον. See έκκάμνω.

'Εξεκαύθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. ἐξεκαύθην, of ἐκκαίω.

'Εξέκαυσα, 1. a. ind. of ἐκκαίω. 'Εξεκέντησα, ας, ε, 1. a. of ἐκκεντέω.

Έξεκένωσα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of ἐκκενόω.

Έξεκέχυντο, 3. μl. plupf. pas. were spread over, Odys. viii, 279. Fr. ἐκχέω.

Έξεκίνησας, 2. sing. 1. a. of ἐκκινέω.

Έξεκκλησιάζω, f. άσω, to conwoke an extraordinary assembly of the people, Thucyd. viii, 93; to assemble. Fr. in and innlyσιάζω.

'Εξεκλάσθην, ης, η, and in 3. pl. ἐξεκλἄσθησαν, 1. a. ind. pas. of ἐκκλάω. Fr. ἐκ and κλάω.

'Εξεκλείσθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of εκκλείω. Fr. ex and κλείω. Έξεκλεψεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of ἐκκλέπτω, Π. v, 390. Fr. έχ and χλέπτω.

Έξεκλίνατε, 2. pl. 1. a. of ἐκκλί-

Έξεκόλαψα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of ἐκκολάπτω. Fr. ἐκ and κολάπτω.

'Εξεκύμαινε, 3. sing. impf. of έκκυμαίνω.

'Εξεκύμηνε, 1. a. of ἐκκυμαίνω. 'Εζελάαν, Poet., by epenthesis of α, for ἐξελᾶν, pres. inf. act. of ἐξελάω, for ἐξελαύνω, Π. viii, 527. Fr. έξ and ελάω, Poet. for ελαύνω. 'Εξέλαθον, and Poet. ἐκλέλαθον, 2. a. ind. act. of ἐκλήθω, and ἐκλανθάνω.

Έξελάλησα, 1. a. of έχλαλέω. 'Εξελάμβανε, 3. sing. impf. act.

of εκλαμβάνω.

'Εξελῶν, fut. by elis. and contract. for ἐξελάσειν, Aristoph. Vesp. 1230; see also Nub. 124, 780.

'Εξελάουσι, 3. pl. pres., and 'Εξελάσαι, 1. a. inf. act., ἐξελάσας, part. 1. a. act., ἐξέλασε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of ίξελαύνω. 'Εξελασία, ας, ή, a driving out,

expulsion; a departure, expedition, Herodt. Vit. Hom.; and 'Εξίλασις, εως, ή, the act of driving out, expulsion, Herodt. v. 76; departure; a military expedition, Herodt. vii, 183; a procession on horseback, Xen. Cyr. viii, 3, 1. Th. ἐλαύνω. Έξελασσεν, Poet. and Ion. for έξέλασεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of έξελαύνω.

'Εξελαθόμησα, 1. a. of εκλαθομέω. 'Εξελαύνουσι, 3. pl. pres. of

'Εξελαύνω, f. ελάσω, Att. ελώ, etc., pf. ἐξελήλακα, Soph. Œd. C. 377; 1. a. ἐξήλασα, Epic ἐξέλασα, to drive out; to expel, Thucyd. iv, 101; Æschyl. Prom. 673; to banish, Aristoph. Acharn. 717; to lead forth an army, Herodt. vii, 38; intransit. to proceed, march out, ride out, Nen. Cyr. viii, 3, 1; to drive forth; to go forward, depart; to forge, hammer out; pf. pas. 15. ελήλαμαι, Soph. Œd. C. 1294; έξελάαν, inf.; έξελάω (doubtful if used by the Attic writers). Fr. έλαύνω.

'Εξελάω, Poet. for preced., Hom. and Hes.

"Εξελε, 2. a. imperat. act. of iξ. είλον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. of iξ. αιρέω; also έξελε, for έξείλε, Ion., and "ξελον, for εξείλον, 2. a. ind. έξελεῖν, 2. a. inf. έξελών, part. 2. a. Fr. έξ and αίρεω, obsol. έλω. Έξελεγχέσθω, 3. sing. imperat. pas., and

Έξελέγχομεν, 1. pl. pres. act. of Έξελέ $\gamma \chi \omega$, f. $\gamma \xi \omega$, pf. ἰξήλε γ - $\chi\alpha$ (?), to confute completely; to convince or convict of error or guilt; to refute, to prove by argument; to find out or discover a person to be guilty, Aristoph. Nub. 106; to try, to attempt, to risk; pas. to be convicted, Thucyd. iii, 64; to be confuted, μη έξελεγχθείς τὸ δεύτερον αὖθις γέλωτα ὄΦλω, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 286, E; 1. a. 154- λ εγξα, 1. a. inf. ἐξελέγξαι· f. pas. έξελεγχθήσομαι, 1. a. pas. ίξηλέγχθην, pf. pas. ἐξελήλεγμαι, Plat. Charm. 192, D. Fr. 3 and ἐλέγχω.

Έξελεθ', 3. sing. 2. a. ind. m. Ion. for εξείλετο, of εξαιρέω. See εξειλόμην.

'Εξελέξω, 2. sing. 1. a. ind. m. of ἐκλέγω.

Έξελέσθαι, 2. a. inf. m. of εξαιeiw. Fr. if and aieiw.

Eξελευθερίκός, \acute{x} , $\acute{o}v$, the son of afreed-man. From

Εξελεύθερος, ου, ό, a freed-man. Th. ELEVEW, obsol. 'Εξελευθεροστομέω, ω, f. now, to

speak freely, to be insolent in speech, Soph. Aj. 1237. Fr. ${\it kleidegos}$ and ${\it stóma.}$

Έξελευθερόω, ω, f. ώσω, to set at liberty, to enfranchise, manumit. Fr. ἐλεύθερος.

'Έξελεύσομαι, f. m. of ἐξέςχομαι, to go or come out. Fr. ἰξ and ἔξεχομαι.

'Έξεληλάκεσαν, Ion. and Att. for ἐξηλάκεισαν, 3. pl. plupf. act. of the verb ἐξελαύνω.

Έξελήλὔθα, 2. pf. Att. ind. of ἐξέρχομαι.

Έξελθεῖν, 2. a. inf. act. of εξέρχομαι. Fr. εξ and ερχομαι.

Έξελθόν, part. 2. a. act. n. g. $\xi\xi$ ελθοῦσα, f. g. from the same verb and Th.

Έξελθω, 2. a. subj., and 1. pl. εξελθωμεν, 3. pl. εξελθωσι, part. 2. a. εξελθών, of the same.

'Εξελιγμός, οῦ, ὁ, disentanglement; displaying column; evolution; a marching in files from front to rear; a drawing up in order of battle. Fr. ἐξελίσσω.

Έξελίμπἄνον, Eurip. Med. 805, impf. of ἐκλιμπάνω, s. as ἐκλεί-πω.

*Εξέλιπον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. of ἐκλείσω.

'Εξελίσσω, or ίττω, f. ίζω, to unfold, develope; to countermarch, to change from front to rear, or from one wing to the other, Xen. Cyr. viii, 5, 8; to deploy, Alexandre Lex. Gr. Fr. ίζ and ξλίσσω.

Έξελκτέος, α, ον, that must be drawn out, Eurip. Electr. 491. Fr. ἐξέλκω.

Έξελκύω, f. ύσω, to drag or draw out, Aristoph. Pac. 315. Fr. έξ and έλκύω.

'Eξίλεω, impf. ἰξεῖλεον, Eurip. Hec. 542; used, it is believed, in the pres. and impf. only; to draw out, to drag away, to draw away, to draw away, to draw from slavery, Pind. Pyth. i, 146; part. pres. pas. ἰξελεόμενος, drawn away. Fr. ἰξ and ἄλεω. 'Εξίλεωσις, εως, ἡ, a wounding, an ulceration.

'Εξελληνίζω, f. ίσω, to give a Greek termination or inflection to the word of another language; to borrow from the Greek tongue; to speak or write in the manner of the Greeks; to cause the abundaning of Greek manners, etc. Fr. εξ and Έλληνίζω. Έξελόμην, for εξειλόμην, ου, ετο, 2. a. m. Ion. of εξειλόμην εξειλόμενος, absolutely, unloading a

vessel. Fr. έξ and αίρεω.

"Έξελον, for ἐξείλον, 2. a. ind. act. Ion. from the same verb; ἐξέλου, 2. a. imperat. m.

'Εξελωσι, 3. pl. 1. f. Att. for εξελάσουσι, of εξελάω.

Έξξμαξα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of ἐκμάσσω, part. 1. a. act. ἐκμάξας, ασα, αν.

'Εξίμεν, and ἐξίμεναι, Ion. and Dor., hence ἐξεῖναι, pres. inf. of ἔξειμι, Il. vi, 100.

Έξεμεν, 1. f. inf. Ion., for εξειν, of εχω, Il. v, 473.

Έξεμεω, ω, f. έσω, to vomit out, to take an emetic, Aristoph. Ran. 11; Odys. xii, 437. See ξμέω.

'Εξέμμοςε, he has obtained, *Odys.* v, 335; 2. pf. of ἐκμείςω.

Έξεμπολάω, Ion. ἐξεμπολέω, ω, f. ήσω, to sell off, to barter away, hence, to betray, Soph. Antig. 1023; to traffic; ἐξεμπολήσει κέρδος, will make gain by traffic, Soph. Phil. 303. Ir. ἐξ and ἐμπολάω.

Έξεμπωλημένος, η, ον, Ion. for ἐξεμπεπωλημένος, part. pf. pas. of ἐξεμπωλάομαι, to be sold or betrayed. Th. πωλέω.

Έξεμυκτής τα, 1. a., and Έξεμυκτης ίσω, 1. a. subj. act. of εκμυκτης ίζω.

Έξεναίρω, f. αρω, the same with εναίρω, to kill.

'Eξεναντίας, adv., and, separately, iξ ἐναντίας, on the opposite side, opposite. From ἐναντίος, the same with ἀντίος, opposite. Fr. ἀντί.

'Eξενάρίζω, f. ίζω, the same with simple ἐναρίζω, and ἐναίρω, to strip the armor off a slain person, to kill, to slay, Il. ix, 151; iv, 488. Fr. ἐξ and ἐναρίζω.

'Εξενάριξε, 1. a. of preced.

Έξενέγκατε, 2. pl. 1. a. imperat. act. ἐξενεγκεῖν, 2. a. inf. act. of ἐκρέρω. Fr. ἐκ and obsol. ἐνέγκω. Ἐξενεῖκαι, Poet. and Ion. for ἐξενέγκαι, 1. a. inf. act., Herodt. vii, 117. So ἐξενείκαε, for ἐξενέγκας, part. 1. a. act. of the same.

'Εξενέπω, to declare, speak, Soph. Ed. T. 328. Fr. iξ and ἐνέπω. 'Εξένευσε, 1. a. act. of ἐννεύω.

'Εξενεχθείς, έντος, and Ion. έξενειχθείς, εῖσα, part. 1. a. pas. ἐξενεχθήσομαι, η, εται, f. ind. pas. of ἐκφέρω. See ἐξενέγκατε. 'Εξενεχυράζω, and

'Eğsusχυσμάζω, to take a pledge, to take security, Diog. Laërt. in Menipp. 'Εξενηνειγμένος, η, ου, Ion. for έξενηνεγμένος, part. pf. pas. of έκφέρω.

'Έξενήνοχα, ας, ε, 1. pl. έξενηνόχαμεν, 2. pf. ind. of the same. 'Έξενηψα, 1. a. of ἐκνήφω.

Έξενδοις, Dor. for ἐξέλδοις, 2. sing. 2. a. opt. act. ἐξενδοῖσα, Dor. for ἐξελδοῦσα, part. 2. a. act. f. g. of ἐξέρχομαι so

'Εξενθών, for εξελθών.

'Εξένισα, 1. a. of ξενίζω.
'Εξέννῦμι, and -ύω, to despoil, strip.
Fr. ξξ and ξυνυμι.

'Εξεντερίζω, f. ίσω, to take out the entrails, to disembowel; to empty; to exterminate. Fr. εντερίζω.

'Εξέντο, 3. pl. 2. a. m. of ἐξίημι.
'Εξ έντο, they took away the desire of, i. e. they were satiated, Il. i, 469.

'Εξεπάδω, f. ἀσομαι, to soothe by charms; ἀλλὰ νουθεπούμενοι φίλων ἐπῷδαις, ἰζεπάδονται φύσιν, but instructed by the warning voice of friends, their natures are softened, Soph. Œd. C.1196; to charm; to disenchant by incantations, Plat. Phæd. 77, E; pas. to be soothed, alleviated. Fr. iξ and ἄδω.

'Έξεπαίρω, f. αρῶ, to lift or raise up; to excite, to animate, rouse. Fr. ἐξ, ἐπί, and αἴρω.

'Εξίπαρθον, and by metath. ἰξίπραθον, 2. a. ind. act. of ἐκπίρθω. Fr. ἐκ and πέρθω.

'Εξέπεσον, 2. a. ind. act. of ixπίπτω.

'Εξεπέτασα, Bion Epitaph. Adon.,
1. a. of ἐκπετάννυμι, which see.

'Έξεπεύχομαι, f. εύξομαι, to boast publicly, Soph. Phil. 664. Fr. έξ, ἐπί, and εὕχομαι.

'Εξέπιπτε, 3. sing. impf. act. of ἐκπίπτω.

'Εξεπίσταμαι, σαι, ται, f. ἐξεπιστήσομαι, to know thoroughly, Soph. Aj. 309; ἐξεπίστασθαι ἀπριδῶς, to know by heart, Demosth. 418, 10; impf. ἐξηπιστάμην. Fr. ἐξ and ἐπίσταμαι.

Έξεπίστεαι, Ion. for ἐξεπίστασαι, contract. ἐξεπίστη, 2. sing. pres. of the same verb, Herodt. vii, 135.

'Έξεπίτηδες, adv. on purpose, designedly, intentionally, deliberately. Fr. iξ and iπιτηδής.

Έξεπλάγην, ης, η, and in 3 pl. εξεπλάγησαν, 2. a. ind. pas. of εκπλήσσω.

'Εξέπλει, 3. sing. impf. of ἐκπλέω.
'Εξεπλήσσοντο, 3. pl. impf. of ἐκπλήσσω.

Έξεπόνασα, Dor. for εξεπόνησα,

Theor. xxix, 24; 1. a. ind. act. of invoice.

'Εξιπράθομιν, 1. pl. 2. a. ind. act. iξίπρεδον, by metath. for iξίπας- θον, 2. a. ind. act. of iκπίρθω. 'Εξίπτη, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act.

of Eximen, obsol.

'Εξίπω, obsol. 2. a. ἰξίπον, to tell, to relate; to publish, to divulge. Th. ἔπω.

'Eṣṣṇāνα, ἄτος, τό, a vomit, any thing ejected by vomiting. From 'Eṣṣṇāν, f. āτω, to lift from the earth, to lift up; to empty or evacuate; to take out the votes from the urn, Aristoph. Vesp. 997; to throw out or away, Aristoph. Acharn. 341; to pour out, Demosth. 965, ult.; to vomit. Th. ερα.

'Εξεργάζομαι, f. άσομαι, 1. a. mid. ἰξειργασάμην, pf. ἰξειργασσάμην, pf. ἰξειργασσμαι, to work out; to finish, perform, execute; complete, accomplish, effect; to cultivate, γῆν, χώραν, άγρόν, Herodt. v, 29; to make; to perpetrate, Herodt. iii, 65; to ruin, kill, destroy; εἰ μὴ ὅσον ἀίκων ἰξεργάσαο, unless so far as you have been the unwilling instrument, Herodt. i, 45; pf. pas. to be accomplished, finished, completed, Thucyd. vii, 2; to be totally ruined, Æschyl. Pers. 687. Fr. ἰξ and ἰργάζομαι.

'Εξεργασθέν, part. 1. a. pas. n. g. of the same.

Έξεργασία, ας, ή, a finishing, completion, accomplishment, execution; cultivation. Same Th. Έξεργασμένος, Ion. for ἐξειργασμένος, part. nf. of ἰξειργάζομαι,

Herodt. iv, 164.

Έξεργασσῖκός, ή, όν, proper for effecting or executing, fit or proper to execute, efficient, Xen. Mem. iv, 1, 4. Fr. ἐργάζομαι. Έξεργω, Ion. for ἐξείργω, to exclude, Herodt.; pas. ἀναγκαίη ἔξεργεσθαι, to be necessarily pre-

Yented, Herodt. vii, 139. Eggéeiver, 3. sing. impf. of

'Eξερεείνω, the same with ἐξερέω, to search out, inquire about; to ask, interrogate, Πρῶτος δ' ἐξερείνει Γερήνιος ἱππότα Νέστως, Il. x, 543; καὶ ἰξερεείνετο μύθω, Id. x, 81. Th. ἐρέω.

'Εξερεδίζω, f. ίσω, to irritate or provoke greatly, Pind. Pyth. viii, 16.

'Εξειείσω, to demolish, break down, hew down; 2. a. ἐζκειτον, to fall down; ἐζεείτη δεῦς πρόρμιζες, an oak has fallen, is torn up from the roots, Il. xiv, 414.

Th. lesinw.

'Εξέρειψε, 3. sing. 1. a. of preced.
'Εξερίομαι, and ἐξέρομαι, and Ion.
ἰξείρομαι, to ask another about,
to inquire, interrogate, fut. ἰξερήσομαι, Soph. Phil. 437. Fr.
ἰξ and ἰρέομαι.

'Εξερίοντο, 3. pl. impf. pas. of the same.

Έξίρευγμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing vomited forth or discharged.

Eξεφεύγω, 2. a. ἰξήφυγον, to belch out, to vomit; to pour out; mid. to flow out, burst out, Herodt. i, 202. Fr. ἰζ and ἰφεύγω.

Έξερευνάω, ω, f. ήσω, to search out diligently, to make diligent inquiry, to investigate, Soph. Œd. T. 258; 1. a. ἐξηρεύνησα. Fr. ἰξ and ἰρευνάω.

Εξερεύνησις, εως, ή, a diligent or careful search. Same Th.

Έξεςευνητής, οῦ, ὁ, one who searches or investigates; an inquirer. Same Th.

Έξερίω, obsol. f. ἐξερίσω, Ion.
-ερίω, Att. -ερῶ, 2. aor. ἐξεῖπον,
to speak out, speak plainly; to
say, declare, Il. i, 219; in the
sense of to inquire, question, interrogate, it is not found in the
Iliad; instead of it, ἰξέρομωι, or
ἰξερίσμωι · but in the Odyssey, iv,
337, it is used in the sense of
to seek for or after, κνημοὺς ἰξερέησι · 1. a. pas. ἰξερήπθην and
ἰξερήθην, pf. act. ἰξείρηκω, Soph.
Trach. 349. See ἰξερίσμωι. Fr.
ἰξ and ἰρίω.

'Eˇεςημόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make wholly desolate, lay waste, depopulate, Soph. Electr. 998. Th. ἔςημος.

Έξεριπόντες, part. 2. a. act. of έξερείπω, Π. xiv, 414.

Έξεινστής, οῦ, ὁ, a quarrelsome person, Eurip. Suppl. 904. Fr. $\xi \xi$ and $\xi \rho(\zeta \omega)$.

'Εξέρομαι, to inquire after, interrogate, f. ἰξερήσομαι, Soph. Phil. 487; Trach. 1176. Fr. ἰξειρήσεται.

'Èξέρπω, f. ψω, and ἐξερπύζω, f. ύσω, 1. a. ἐξείρπυσα, to creep or crawl out, to creep forth, to go out; to cause to creep out; to produce. Th. "επω.

Έξεββάγη, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. pas. Fr. ἐκρήγνυμι.

'Εξέρρω, to quit, leave, Soph. Phil. 294; scarcely used except in the imperat.; away, begone; "ξερρε γαίας τροδε, begone from this land, Eurip. Hipp. 997. Th. "ρρω.

'Eξίευθεος, ου, δ, ή, very red. Fr.

ιρυθρός.

'Εξιρύκω, to ward off, repel; to check or restrain, Soph. Phil. 426. Fr. iξ and iρύκω.

Εξέουσ', for ἐξέουσε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. ἐξεούσαι, 1. a. inf. ἐξεούσας, part. 1. a. of ἐξεούω.

Έξερύσασκε, 3. sing. impf., Il. x, 490.

Eξεςῦω, to draw out, Il. x, 505; "the reading in this line is faulty, it should be Pυμοῦ ἢ ἐξε.
εὐοι, ἢ ἐκφέςοι..., to draw away or back, to pull out. The noun signifying the part in the gen., Il. v, 112." Dunbar. Th.
ἐεψω.

Έξεςχομαι, impf. εξηςχόμην, ου, ετο, f. έξελεύσομαι, to go or come forth, go out, depart, go away, to quit a place, with acc., Herodt. vii, 29; Thucyd. iii, 108; to turn out or prove to be true, false, etc., as in Soph. Œd. T. 88, 1011, 1084; to pass away, to elapse, Id. 735; Demosth. 657, 15; to issue or sally forth, Xen. Cyr. iv, 1, 1; to accomplish or fulfil, Herodt. vi, 107; to come to pass, be fulfilled, Æschyl. Eum. 763; to go beyond bounds, Plat. Legg. i, 763, B; 2. a. act. έξηλθον, imperat. έξελθε, subj. έξέλθω, ης, η, inf. έξελθεῖν, part. έξελθών, οῦσα, όν, 2. pf. εξελήλυθα, plupf. έξεληλύθειν, εις, ει· οί έξεληλυθότες, persons going out of office; ἡ ἐξελθοῦσα βουλή, the senate whose term has expired. Th. ἔεχομαι.

'Εξερωέω, ω, f. -ερωήσω, to slip aside, to start aside; to go out of the way; to retire, withdraw.

Fr. ig and iewiw.

Έξερωτάω, f. ήσω, to search out; to question or interrogate.

"Εξεσε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of ξίω.

'Εξεσθίω, f. ἰξέδομαι, and

'Εξίσθω, to eat up, devour, Æschyl. Choëph. 279. Fr. iξ and ἴσθω.

'Eξεσία, ας, ἡ, and Ion. ἐξεσίη, ης, ἡ, an embassy, a legation, ἰξισίην ἐλθόντι, Il. xxiv, 235; found only once more in Homer, Odys. xxi, 20. Fr. ἰξ and ἵημι.

"Εξ: σις, ιος, 'n, Ion. and Poet. for εξωσις, expulsion, bani-hment, dismission, repudiation, Herodt v, 40. Same Th.

Έξεσκληκα, pf. act. of ἐκσκλίω. Ἐξέσμων, 1. sing. or 3. pl. impf. ἐξεσμων, -ων, of ἐκσμάω. Fr. ἐκ and σμάω, or σμέω.

'Εξίσπἄσι, 3. sing. 1. a. of ἐκσπάω. Fr. ἐκ and σπάω.

'Εξίσσύτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of ἐκσεύω, Π. vii, 1. Fr. ἐκ and σεύω, or σύω.

Έξεσται, f. of έξεστι.

'Εξεστέλλετο, 3. sing. impf. mid. of ενστέλλω.

'Εξεστεμμένος, part. pf. pas. of ἐχστέφω, Soph. Œd. T. 3.

'Εξεστηκώς, νῖα, ός, standing out from : agitated in mind, astonished, amazed; changed; standing out, or projecting, from the mouth, as the tusks of an elephant, a hog, etc., part. pf. act. of ἰξίστημι. See χαυλιόδους. 'Εξέστην, ης, η, 2. a. ind. act. of ἰξίστημι. Fr. is and ˈaσχνιν.

"Εξέστην, ης, η, 2. a. ind. act. of εξίστημι. Fr. εξ and "στημι.
"Εξεστ, it is lawful, it is permitted, there is power, to do any thing, Isocr. Panegyr.; impers. from "ξειμι, it is permitted or allowed; fut. "ξεσται, impf. εξεῖναι, part. εξόν, it being lawful, or that which is lawful; "ξεστί μοι, it is allowable for me, I can or may; εξόστω, let it be permitted or allowed, Demosth.; εϊθ' εξῦν, would that it were permitted, or that we might. Fr.

Έξιστραμμαι, pf. pas. of ἐκστρέφω. Έξιστραμμένως, adv. in a distorted, perverted, or inverted manner; strangely; unusually. Same Th.

if and simi.

Έξεστε άτοπεδεύσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. m. of έκστε ατοπεδεύω.

Έξεσύθη, 1. a. pas. of ἐκσεύω, (the spear) came out, Π. v, 293, edit. Wolff, where Clark has ἐξεχύθη, and Heyne ἐξελύθη.

Έξεταζόμενοι, showing or manifesting themselves, Plut.; being found, or keeping themselves about the palace, Isocr. Panegyr. 'Εξετάζω, f. άσω, Dor. άξω, 1. α. ἐξέτἄσα, pf. ἐξήτἄνα, Xen. Mem. iii, 6, 10; to make diligent inquiry into, to examine carefully, to scrutinize, to put to the proof; to take to task, Plat. Apol. 23, C; έζετάσω καὶ ἐλέγξω, I will examine and prove, Plat. Apol. 29, E; to approve or verify; to compare, Demosth. 1485, 17; to make a muster, to review troops, Xen. Cyr. iii, 1, 17; mid. to prove one's self; to give proof of any thing belonging to one's self; zal liyar καὶ γεάφων ἐξηταζόμην τὰ δίοντα ὑπὶς ὑμῶν, and I gave proof of myself, that I stated and proposed what was necessary in your behalf, Demosth. 286, 4; to appear, to be present, Id. 1470, 8; 980, 5; pas. to be searched into, scrutinized, called to account, Id. 1124, 2; to be reckoned among, Andoc. 29, 20; l. a. pas. ἐξητάσθην, pf. pas. ἐξήτασμαν: δύναμις ἐξητασμένη, a force having been mustered, Demosth. 180, 3. Fr. ἐτάζω, the prep. inseparable. See also ἐξεταζόμενοι.

Έξεταμον, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. act. of εκτέμνω, Π. i, 460.

Έξετανύσθη, 3. sing. 1. a. pas. of ἐπτανύω, Il. vii, 271. Th. τείνω.

'Έξετάσαι, 1. a. inf. of ἐξετάζω.
'Έξετάσαι, εως, ἡ, diligent inquiry, examination, Demosth. 308, 25; an inquest, a review, inspection, Xen. Anab. i, 2, 9; Thucyd. vi, 97; a comparison; estimation, verification; a demand; καὶ οὐκ ἔτι συμεούλων....ἔξετασις ἦν, and there was no longer a demand for counsellors, Dem. de Coron. 166. Fr. ἐξετάζω.

Eξετασμός, οῦ, ὁ, an inquiry, research, discussion, examination; ἐξετασμὸν ποιεῖσθαι, to make an examination or discussion, Dem. de Coron. 230, 15; see above; also, a review or muster of an army.

Έξεταστέον, verbal adj. (one) must inquire, inquiry must be made. Same Th.

Έξεταστής, οῦ, ὁ, an examiner, or investigator; an assessor. The ἐξετασταί, in Athens, were commissioners sent out to ascertain whether there were as many hired troops as the officers reported to be entitled to pay. Same Th.

Έξεταστίκός, ή, όν, skilled in inquiring or investigating, inquisitive; τὸ ἐξεταστικόν, used substantively, the investigation of any thing, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 7; τὸ ἰξεταστικόν, (scil. ἀργύριον,) the salary of an examiner or assessor, Demosth. 167, 17; a superintendent. Fr. ἰξετάζω.

'Εξεταστἴκῶς, adv. with careful inquiry; accurately, scrupulously. Same Th.

'Εξέτεινα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of ἐκτείνω.

Έξετέλειον, 3. pl. impf. Poet. for ἐξετέλεον and

Έξετελεῖτο, 3. sing. impf. pas., and

'Εξετελέσθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of ἐκτελέω.

'Έξετέλεσσ', for ἐξετέλεσσε, Poet. for ἰξετέλεσε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of the same.

Eξέτης, εος, δ, and ἐξετίς, ίδος, ἡ, six years old, Plat. Legg. vii, 793, E. Fr. εξ and ετος.

 $E\Xi E\Phi$

'Εξ ἔτι τοῦ, (scil. χεόνου,) from that time.

'Εξετμήθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of ἐκτέμνω.

'Εξετράπησαν, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. pas. of ἐκτρέπομαι.

'Εξέτρω, 3. sing. impf. of εκ, τρωμι, impf. έτρων, ως, ω. Th. τιτρώσκω.

'Εξέτρωσε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of ἐκτιτρώσκω.

'Εξετύφλου, 3. sing. impf. of έχτυφλόω.

'Εξευλαβίομαι, οῦμαι, to be very much on one's guard; to act with great caution, Eurip. Androm. 642. Fr. ἐξ and εὐλα- βίομαι.

Έξευμἄρίζω, f. ίσω, to render easy, to facilitate, Eurip. Herc. F. 18. Fr. έξ and εὐμαρής.

'Έξευμενίζω, f. ίσω, to conciliate, propitiate; to appease. Fr. εὐμενής.

'Eξευπορέω, ω, f. ήσω, to furnish, provide, or procure; to supply one's self with; to have the means to do any thing, Plat. Legg. ix, 861, B. Fr. έξ, εὐ, and πόρος.

'Εξευφείν, 2. a. inf. act. of εξευφίσκω.

Έξεύρεσις, εως, ή, a finding out, discovery, invention; gain; οὐκ ἔστιν ἰξεύρεσις τῶν ἔργων αὐτῶν, there is no profit of their works, Baruch, iii, 18; the English version is faulty. Fr. ἰξ and εὐρίσκω.

Έξευρηκότων, gen. pl. of

'Εξευοηχώς, ότος, part. pf. act. of the same.

Έξεύρημα, ατος, τό, an invention, a device; a contrivance, τοιαῦτ' ἐπεῖνων ἐστὶ τάξευρήματα, Æschyl. S. Theb. 631; Herodt. i, 53. Fr. pf. pas. of

'Εξευρίσκω, f. ευρήσω, to find out by study or reflection, to discover; to devise, invent, Xen. Hist. iv, 1, 5; to obtain, Pind. Isthm. viii, 8. Fr. έξ and εὐρρίσκω.

'Éξευςόντες, pl. part. 2. a. act. of the same.

Έξεύχομαι, f. εύζομαι, to vaunt or boast of; to relate boastingly. Fr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ξ and εὕχομαι.

'Έξεφἄάνθην, ης, η, I came forth, I appeared; was exposed, Π. iv, 468; 1. a. ind. pas. for ἐξεφάν-θην, by epenth. of a, from ἐκφαίνω, to show forth. Th. φαίνω. Έξεφἄνεν, 3. pl. 2. a. pas. for ἐξε-

times.

φάνησαν, from the same.

'Εξίφερον, 3. pl. impf. of ixφίρω. Έξίφειτο, plupf. of ἐκφείω, Odys. xii, 320.

Egstinus, see ioinus mid. igsoisμαι, to command, enjoin, Soph. Aj. 782.

Έξεφεείομεν, Ion. for εξεφέρομεν, 1. pl. pres. ind. act. of in peria, for expiew.

Εξέφυν, υς, υ, with gen. 2. a. act. Fr. ix and obsol. φυμι, same with Τh. φύω.

'Εξεφώνησεν, 3. sing. 1. a. of έκφωνέω, Longin. 16.

Ež $\{\chi_{\xi\xi}, 3. \text{ sing. impf. or } 1. a.$ act. of inxiw.

'Εξεχής, έος, δ, ή, projecting, overtopping, prominent. Fr. ἐξέχω. 'Εξέχεησε, 3. sing. 1. a. act. See ἐκχρᾶν, for ἐξαρκεῖν.

Έξεχύθην, ης, η, 1. a. pas. of ἐκχύω. Fr. ἐκ and χύω· ἐξ-έχυτο, Odys. xix, 479. Th. χέω. See under ἐξεσύθη.

'Εξίχυτο, 3. sing. plupf. Poet. of ἐγχέω.

 $^{\prime}$ Εξίχω, f. ίξω, p. ἰξίσχηκα, to hold out or from, to hold forward; neut. to be raised, to be above, to be prominent, Plat. Polit. x, 602, C; to be eminent; to rise, to appear; πεὶν ἀν ήλιον ἐξέχειν, before the sun rose; pas. to hang or depend from, Demosth. 1071, 3. Fr. iξ and iχω.

'Εξέψυξε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of ἐκψύχω. Fr. in and ψύχω. 'Εξίψω, f. ψήσω, to boil thoroughly, to cook, Herodt. iv, 61. Fr.

iξ and έψω. Eξέωσαν, Att. for "ξωσαν, 3. pl. 1. a. act. of ἐξωθέω. Fr. έκ and ώθέω.

'Εξή, ῆς, ἡ, (the gen. only in use as an abverb); order, succession; καθ έξης, in order, in succession; henceforth; and sometimes έξης, without κατά.

"Ezzzos, ov, i, he who is past the period of youth, thirty years old, according to Hesych., Æschyl. S. Theb. 11. Fr. if and non. 'Εξήγαγον, 2. a. ind. act. of έξά-

'Εξήγγειλα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of έξαγγέλλω.

'Εξήγειςα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of ίζεγείρω.

Έξηγέομαι, οῦμαι, f. ἐξηγήσομαι, to lead out, to conduct, Il. ii, 806; to go before; to take the lead; to go before and point out; Soph. Œd. C. 1516; to guide; to draw out from; hence, to relate, Æschyl. Prom. 214; Xen.

Lac. 4, 2; Thueyd. i, 71; to explain, Herodt. iii, 72; to interpret; to expound; to prescribe, as the will of heaven; &s oi μάντεις έξηγοῦντο, what the augurs prescribed, Thucyd. vii, in Coll. Maj. i, 77; to order, Æschyl. Eum. 565; to administer, to direct, to teach; ignyou θεούς, declare the gods you wish me to invoke, or swear by, Eurip. Med. 743 (and see the commentators on Thucyd. vii, 50, and Hutch. Cyrop. 303); to be of opinion; to discourse; impf. εξηγεόμην, ούμην, -έου, οῦ, -έετο, εῖτο· 1. a. m. ἐξηγησάμην, ω, ατο, part. 1. a. έξηγησάμενος · έξήγησις έπὶ θείων · έρμηνεία ἐπὶ τῶν τυχόντων, Duker. Fr. if and hytomai.

'Εξηγέρθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of igsysiew.

Εξήγημα, ἄτος, τό, what is related, a narration, explanation;

Έξήγησις, εως, ή, a leading out; exposition; a narration, explanation; instruction, Thucyd. i, 72; interpretation, properly of laws, religious rites, mysteries, as έρμηνεία, of things common and trivial. Fr. έξηγέομαι.

Έξηγητής, οῦ, δ, a conductor or guide; an adviser; interpreter, οὖτος....ό θεὸς (ἀΑπόλλων) περὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις πάτριος έξηγητης έν μέσω της γης.... καθήμενος έξηγειται, Plat. Polit. iv, 427, C; a commentator; expositor, ελθών ώς τους έξηγητάς, Herodt. i, 78; a soothsayer; a ringleader, Demosth. 1160, 4; έξηγηταί, among the Athenians, expounders of religious matters, Theophr. Char. 16; also of the unwritten laws, customs, etc., έξηγοῦνται τὰ νόμιμα, παραινοῦσιν τὰ σύμφοςα, Demosth. Euerget. 1160.

Εξηγητικός, ή, όν, serving to explain, or interpret, explanatory, exegetic; τὰ ἐξηγητικά, the books of the priests, containing an explanation of religious matters. Fr. pf. pas. of έξηγέομαι. Εξηγόρασα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of εξαγοράζω. Fr. εξ and άγοεάζω.

Έξηγοςία, ίας, ή, explanation, the act of relating. Fr. if and άγοράομαι.

Έξηγούμενος, part. pres. of έξηγέομαι.

'Eξηγεόμην, 2. aor. mid. of iζεytiew, or from igiyeouas. Experay, 3. pl. plupf. of Exemi.

'Ežźzsw, to go out. Fr. if and ñχω.

'Εξήποντα, οί, αί, τά, sixty. Th. **έ**ξ.

Έξηκονταίτης, εος, ό, ή, one who is sixty years old. Fr. "1705. Έξηκοντάκι, and -κις, adv. sixty

ΈξηκοντάκλΙνος, ου, ό, ή, having sixty beds or couches. Th. zxi.

'Εξηκοντάταλαντία, ας, ή, a contribution of sixty talents. Dem. de Class. 183, 8, 11.

Εξηχοντούτης, εος, ό, ή, sixty years old, Plat. Legg. vi, 755, A. Fr. Eghnovra and Eros.

Εξηχοσταΐος, αία, αΐον, on the sixtieth day.

Εξηκοστός, ή, όν, the sixtieth. Fr.

Έξηπειδωμένως, adv. with the greatest research, care, accuracy; exquisitely. Fr. έξαπριβόω. Έξήκω, to come to, to come out at one's object; come to pass, Herodt. i, 120; Soph. Œd. T. 1182; to pass, Xen. Anab. vi, 1, 26; to come to an end, Demosth. 1055, 4; to finish, accomplish, as a journey, %7' ovr τοιαύτην ήμιν έξήκεις όδόν, Soph. Electr. 1310. See ¿Zńnew.

Έξήλασαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of έξελαύνω.

Έξήλατο, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. m. of ἐξάλλομαι.

Έξήλατος, η, ον, hammered out, forged, lengthened, plated. Fr. ἐλαύνω.

'Εξηλείφθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas., and

'Εξήλειψε, 3. sing. 1. a. of iξαλείφω.

Έξηλθετε, 2. pl. of

Έξηλθον, by syncop. for ξήλυθον, 2. a. of έξερχομαι.

Έξηλθοσαν, 3. pl. 2. a. act. for έξηλθον, Exod. xvi, 27.

Έξηλιάζω, f. άσω, to expose to the sun, to dry in the sun; pas. to be sunburnt. Fr. if and ηλιάζω.

'Εξηλίωσα, 1. a. of preced.

'Εξηλλαγμένος, pf. part. pas. of έζαλλάττω, to change. Th. άλλάττω.

'Εξήλου, 2. a. mid. of εξάλλομαι. Έξήλυσις, Ion. and Poet. for iξiλευσις, a going out, a departure; the mouth or issue of a river; ποταμῷ τούτῳ οὐκ ἔστι ἄλλη έξήλυσις ές θάλασσαν κατήπου- $\sigma\alpha$, this river in its course has no other outlet into the sea, Herodt. viii, 130. Fr. igiexopai. 'Εξημας, adv. during six days. Fr. 12 and nual.

Εξημαςτημένως, adv. erroneously; in a faulty manner.

ίξ and άμαςτάνω.

'Εζημεςίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to tame completely; εξημερώσαι γαῖαν, to clear the earth of monsters, Eurip. Herc. F. 29; to clear up or subdue wild lands, Herodt. i, 126; to improve, cultivate. Fr. ¿¿ and ἡμερόω.

Έξημέςωσις, εως, ή, the act of taming or softening; a conciliating, Plut. Same Th.

'Εξήμεσε, 1. a. ind. act. of έξεμέω.

Έξημμένος, part. pf. pas. of εξάπτω, attached to, etc.; hanging from.

'Εξημοιδός, ή, όν, used or suitable for a change, Odys. viii, 249. Fr. 12 and & messes.

'Εξῆν, impf. of εξειμι, it was lawful or permitted.

'Εξήνεγκε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of εκφέρω.

Εξηνειχόμην, impf. εξηνεσχόμην, 2. aor. mid. of ἐξανέχω.

'Εξηνθηκώς, υῖα, ός, part. pf. of ξξανθέω.

'Εξήνιος, ου, δ, ή, without a curb or bridle; without restraint. Th. hvía.

'Εξήνυτος, ου, δ, ή, practicable, feasible, possible. Fr. ig and άνύω.

'Εξηπάτησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of έξαπατάω, the same with Th. ἀπατάω.

'Εξήπαφε, 3. sing. impf. of

Έξηπάφω, and ἐξηπαφίσκω, Odys. xi, 216; Poet. the same with έξαπατάω.

'Εξηπεροπεύω, f. εύσώ, to deceive, beguile, cheat, gull, Aristoph. Lys. 840; to flatter. Fr. in and ήπεροπεύω.

'Εξήπλωτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of έξαπλόω. Fr. έξ and άπλόω.

Έξηρα, 1. a. act. of εξαίρω.

'Εξήραμμαι, or ἐξήρασμαι, pf. pas. of Engaire.

'Εξής ανα, 1. a. ind. act. of the

'Εξηξάνθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of the same.

'Εξῆρες, 2. sing. impf. act. of ίξαίρω.

Έξησετο, 3. sing. impf. m. or pas. of εξέρομαι.

'Εξηςεύνησα, 1. a. of έζεςευνάω.

'Εξήρης, εος, ἡ, (ναῦς understood,) having six benches of rowers.

Έξης κόν (πλοῖον), a vessel having six benches of rowers, Polyb.; in Latin, hexeris, Liv.

xxix, 9. 'Εξήρχεσεν, 3. sing. 1. a. of έξαρ-

κέω. Έξης τισμένος, completely prepared or furnished, part. pf. pas.

of έξαςτίζω, to perfect, prepare. Έξηςτυμένοι, part. pas. Fr. έξ and ἁετύω.

Έξηςώησε, Poet. 3. sing. 1. a. act of : ξερωέω · αίδ' έξηρώησαν, but they have swerved from the course, Il. xxiii, 468. Th.έρωέω.

'EΞH~Σ, adverbially, in order, successively, one after another, Odys. iv, 449; hereafter, Thucyd. vii, 29; losžns, the same; δ έξης, following in order, the one that comes immediately after; in N. T. only, and with the article, used as an adj.; as n έξης, scil. ημέρα, the day after; τὰ ἑξῆς, the rest; τὸ ἑξῆς, the order or construction in Grammar; εξης πάντα, all without exception, Demosth. 722, pen.; Poet. Exsins. Fr. "xw.

'Εξήταξα, Dor. for ἐξήτασα, 1. a. ind. act. of ἐξετάζω.

'Εξητασμένως, adv. after close investigation; scrupulously, accurately. Same Th.

'Εξηχέω, ω, f. ήσω, to send forth a sound, to sound forth, to resound; mid. to resound; pas. in N. T., to be propagated Fr. if and $n\chi_{\omega}$, to widely. sound. Th. The says.

Έξτάομαι, ωμαι, f. ἄσομαι, to cure thoroughly, to heal; to repair, Eurip. Electr. 1024; Plat. Legg ix, 879, A; to mend. Fr. láopai.

'Εξιδιάζομαι, f. άσομαι, and εξιδιόομαι, ουμαι, Xen. Hist. ii, 4, 5, to appropriate to one's self; to acquire; to conciliate. Fr. it and Tois.

'Εξιδιω, to sweat, to have a rank smell, Aristoph. Av. 791. Fr. it and Toos.

Έξιδουω, f. υσω, to place out of the way; to place, cause to rest, to set down, Soph. Æd. C. 11. Fr. iξ and ίδενώ.

'Εξίειν, inf. Ion. of ἐξιέω, Herodt. i, 6.

'Εξιέω, obsol., and εξίημι, to send forth, emit, discharge, Thucyd. iv, 103; to let go, to send away; to let out, έχθεοὶ γὰς εξιασι πάντα δη κάλων, Eurip. Med. 280; to expand or spread the sail, Pind. Pyth. i, 91; mid. to send from one's self; to repudiate a wife, Herodt. v, 39; 2. aor. ἐξέμην, 3. pl. ἔξεντο, they took away the desire, Il. i, 469; imperat. "Eso, Herodt. v. 39. Fr. if and Inui.

Εξίημι, obsol. for ἔξειμι, to go forth, to go out; plupf. έξήειν, with the time of an imperfect, Thucyd. v, 13. Fr. if and Inui. See Ezsipi.

Έξτκέσθαν, Dor. for ἐξικέσθην, 3. dual 2. a. ind. m. of iξικνέομαι. Έξίχετ', 3. sing. 2. a. ind. m.

έξικόμην, ου, ετο, Π. ix, 475. Έξικετεύω, f. εύσω, to beseech earnestly, to implore, supplicate, Soph. Œd. T. 760. Fr. insτεύω.

Έξικμάζω, f. ἄσω, to drain out, draw or suck out moisture, and thus to make dry; to consume, Plat. Tim. 33, C; also, to yield or give out moisture, to moisten, Eurip. Androm. 405. Th. ixmós.

Εξικμαίνω, s. as preced. Eξικνείσθαι, pres. inf. of

'Εξικνέομαι, to come to, arrive at reach; η τίν' εξίκη χθόνα, or reach some land, Eurip. Med. 678; to attain; with gen., Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 20; to accomplish; execute; neut. to be sufficient or able, Plat. Prot. 311, D. Fr. ¿¿ and inveopai.

'Εξικόμην, ου, ετο, 2. a. m. of the same.

Εξιλάομαι, and -άσκομαι, f. ιλάσομαι, to render propitious or favorable; to propitiate, to appease, Xen. Cyr. vii, 2, 7; Herodt. vii, 141; to expiate, Plat. Legg. ix, 862, C. ίλάσχομαι.

'Εξίλασις, εως, ή, a propitiating or appeasing; conciliation; expiation; purification. Same Th. 'Εξιλάσκομαι. See ἐξιλάομαι.

'Εξίλασμα, άτος, τό, a propitiatory offering. Same Th.

'Εξιλασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a propitiation, expiation. Fr. pf. pas. of ig. λάσχομαι.

'Εξιλάσομαι, 1. fut. m. of εξιλάο-

Έξίλλω, for ἐξείλω, to roll out; to expel. Fr. Ίλλω.

'Εξίμεναι, Dor. ἐξιέναι, pres. inf. of Eginui.

'Εξιόντων, gen. pl. part. pres. of obsol. ἐξίω, ε. as ἔξειμι.

'Εξιπόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to press or squeeze out; to purge. iξ and iπόω.

'Εξιππεύομαι, and ἐξιππάζομαι, to ride out, or to ride away on horseback. Fr. "7705.

'Εξίπταμαι, to fly away or from; 2. a. ἐξεπτάμην, Eurip. Electr. 944. Fr. Tarnui.

"Έξις, εως, 'n, habit of body; ἀπὸ ἔξιως, from habit, Aristot. Rhet. 1; constitution of body, Xen. Econ. 7, 2; condition, manner of life, Id. Mem. i, 2, 4; a state of the mind as well as of the body, τζιν ψυχῆς καὶ διάθισιν, Plat. Phil. 11, D; a faculty or power of the mind, Id. Crat. 414, B; τζις, qualifications, endowments, talents, Longin. 44. Th. τχω.

'Εξισάζω, f. ἄσω, to make equal or alike. Th. "σος.

'Eξίσης, (μόιρας understood,) adv., or iξ "του, (μίτρου understood,) equally; in like parts; this is properly two words.

'Εξισοῦσθαι, pres. inf. pas. of Ἐξισόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to make equal; to equalize; όσ' ἐξισώσει, which she (the Fury or Vengeance) will equally inflict on you and your children, Soph. (Ed. T. 425, a line remarkable for the frequent recurrence of the letter ; · to make an equal share; μηδ' έξισώσης τάσδε τοῖς έμοῖς xaxois, Soph. Ed. T. 1507; to be equal, Thucyd. vi, 87; µnτεὶ δ' οὐδὲν ἐξισοῖ, she bears no resemblance to a mother, Soph. Electr. 1194; έξισόομαι, ουμαι, to be equal to, Herodt. ii, 34. Fr. if and loow.

'Εξίσταμαι, to go out of the way, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 14; to make way, yield ; ἐξίσταμαι οὐδενί, Ι give way or yield to no one, Demosth. 331, 7; to be amazed or astonished, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 4; to be changed; to degenerate; to be deranged; to depart from or out of. See igiornui. Έξίσταντο, 3. pl. impf. of preced. Έξίστημι, and έξιστάω, obsol., f. ἐκστήσω, to remove from its place or condition; to displace; to derange the mind, to deprive of one's reason, Xen. Cyr. v, 2, 5; ταυτα κινεί, ταυτα εξίστησιν ανθεώπους ξαυτών, these disturb, these put men beside themselves, Demosth. 537, ult.; to astonish; to change; to corrupt; 2. a. to recede from, Thucyd. ii, 63; to avoid, Dem. de Coron. 230, 3; ίξιστηχώς τῶν πολιτιχῶν, retired or withdrawn from public affairs, Isocr. Panegyr. 45; 1. a. igiστησα - 2. a. ἐξίστην, ης, η, Ι was astonished or amazed; ἰξίστην έμαυτου, Æschin. 28, 18; ixoràs rns opins nai dinaias idou, having swerved from the direct and right road, Dem. de Coron. 230, 3; ἰξειστήπει τῶν ἱαυτοῦ, he became a bankrupt, Demosth. 900, 20; the 2. aor. and pf. are used in a passive sense, to be altered, to go to ruin, to decay, become vapid, said of wine; ἰξιστηκότος οἶνου, Demosth. 933, 25; impf. m. ἰξιστάμην, σο, το. Fr. ἰζ and ἴστημι.

'Eξιστορείν, pres. inf. of

Έξιστοςίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to search out, to inquire, Eurip. Orest. 283; Herodt. vii, 195. Fr. Ιστοςίω.

'Εξίστω, for ἐξίστασο, off with you, begone; 2. sing. imperat. of ἐξίσταμαι.

Έξισχῦω, f. \bar{v} σω, to be quite able; to prevail, to obtain the victory; 1. a. iξίσχῦσα, subj. iξισχύσω, ηs, η. Fr. iξ and iσχύs.

'Εξίσχω, s. as ἐξίχω, Odys. xii, 94.

Έξισωτίον, verbal from ἐξισόω, I must claim the equal right, Soph. Œd. T. 408.

Eξίτηλος, ου, ό, ή, fading, decaying; disappearing or becoming effaced by time, Herodt. Proæm. and v, 39; κου πώ σφιν ἐξίτηλον αΐμα δαιμόνων, Plat. Polit. iii, 391, E; transient; ποιεῖν ἐξίτηλον, to cause to disappear; to efface; ἐξίτηλος γίγνεσθαι, to disappear.

Eξιτήριος, ου, δ, ή, relating to or used at parting; ἐξιτήριος λόγος, an adieu; ἐξιτήριω, sacrifices offered by military commanders before going on an expedition, Xen. Anab. Same Th.

'Εξίτητέον, one must go out or forth, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 14. Same Th.

'Eξιτόν, verbal adj.; οίς οἰκ ἰξιτόν iστι, who are not permitted to go out, Hes. Theog. 732. Fr. εξειμι.

Έξιχνείω, f. εύσω, to trace or search out, to investigate, Eurip. Bacch. 348. Th. "χνος.

'Εξιχνιάζω, f. άσω, the same; whence

Έξιχνιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, the act of searching out, investigation, inquiry. Same Th.

Έξιχνοσκοπίω, ω, f. ήσω, to investigate, track out, Soph.

Trach. 270. Fr. έξ, "χνος, and σκοπίω.

Έξκαίδεκα, indecl., sixteen.

Έξογχόω, ω, f. ωσω, to cause to swell up, to make high, elevate; to swell, inflate, enlarge, puff up, Eurip. Androm. 701; He-

rodt. vi, 125; mid. to swell, grow up; pas. to be very much puffed up, elated, to be proud; iν ἢ μητίς' ἐξογκοῦν τάφω, in which I exalted, i. e. honored my mother with a tomb, Eurip. Orest. 396; τὰ ἰξογκωμίνα, prosperity, good fortune, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 921. Th. ὀγκός.

Έξόγκωμα, ατος, τό, a swelling or bellying out; an eminence. From pf. pas. of preced.

Έξοδάω, to sell off, to alienate, Eurip. Cycl. 267. Fr. όδός.

'Εξοδεύω, f. εύσω, to go out or away, to march out; to die. Fr. έξ and όδός.

'Eξοδία, ας, Ion. in, ins, n, a going out, a departure, an expedition, Herodt. vi, 56. And hence

'Εξοδιάζω, f. άσω, to cause to go out; to expend or lay out on a journey. Fr. "ξοδος.

'Εξοδιασθείς, εντος, part. 1. a. pas. of preced.

'Ēξόδιον, ου, τό, a departure; the issue or catastrophe of a tragedy; a song sung at the end of a play; end; conclusion; ἐξόδια ἡνωτα, the last words of a person. Fr. ἐξ and ὁδός.

Έξοδοιπορέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to set out from; to go out of, Soph. Electr. 20; Dem. de Coron. 100; to set out on a journey. Fr. δδός and πόρος.

"Eξοδος, ου, ή, a going out or departure from; a military expedition; a procession, Aristoph. Vesp. 593; Demosth. 1182, 27; a sally; a conclusion or termination, Plat. Prot. 361, A; death, Xen. Anab. vii, 1, 6; that part of a tragedy from the last song of the chorus to the conclusion, Aristot.; also, Exodus, the second book of the Bible; εξοδον αὐλεῖν, to play a farewell tune, Aristoph. Vesp. 582. Fr. iξ and δδός.

'Εξοδυνάομαι, ῶμαι, to suffer great pain, Eurip. Cycl. 655. Fr. 1ξ and ὀδύνη.

'Εξόζω, Dor. ἐζόσδω, Theocr. xx, 10; f. οζήσω, to smell of; with gen., to have a scent or odor; to stink. Fr. ὄζω.

"Εξοιδα, I know perfectly, Soph. Phil. 405; pf. of ἰξείδω, obsol. Έξοιδαίνω, s. as

'Eξοιδίω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. ώδηπα, to become swollen, to swell, swell out, Eurip. Cycl. 227. Fr. οίδος.

'Εξοιχίω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. ἰξώχηκα, to depart from one's house or

home; to emigrate, έξώκηκε Μεγάραδε, Demosth. 846, 19; to fill with inhabitants; pas. to be full of inhabitants; έξωκήθη, Thucyd. ii, 17. Fr. iξ and οἰκέω. 'Εξοικήσιμος, ου, δ, ή, habitable, inhabited, Soph. Œd. C. 27; and 'Εξοίκησις, εως, ή, a departure from home, emigration, Plat. Legg. iv, 704, C. Fr. ἐξοικέω. Ἐξοικίζω, f. ίσω, 1. a. ἰξώκισα, to expel from one's home or country; to drive out; to transplant from one place to another, Thucyd. i, 114; to depopulate, Eurip. Hec. 875; igoixígomai, to remove from home, Aristoph. Pac. 197. Same Th.

'Εξοικοδομίω, ω, f. ήσω, to build up, finish a building, Xen. Œcon. 20, 29. Fr. έξ and οἰκοδομέω. "Eξοικος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , an exile, LXX. Fr. if and olkos.

'Εξοιμώζω, f. ώξομαι, to lament or deplore; to break forth into lamentatations, Soph. Aj. 310. Fr. ἐξ and οἰμώζω.

Έξοινόομαι, οῦμαι, to be intoxicated, Eurip. Bacch. 802; and "Eğosvos, ov, ö, i, drunk, intoxicated with wine. Fr. if and อโหอร.

'Εξοινόω, ω, f. ώσω, to intoxicate. Same Th.

"Εξοισθα, you know well, 2. sing. of "Zoida, which see.

Έξοίσομεν, 1. pl., and

'Εξοίσουσι, 3. pl. f. ind. act. of έxφέρω.

Έξοιστράω, Ιοη. -οιστρέω, ω, f. ήσω, to sting severely; to inflame with passion, to goad, make furious. Th. olo Teos.

Έξοιστείω. See preced.

 $^{\prime}$ Εζοιχνεῦσιν, for ἐξοιχνοῦσιν, Dor. and Ion. 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of έξοιχνέω, s. as οιχομαι, to go away, Il. ix, 384.

Έξοίχομαι, f. ήσομαι, to go away from, to set off, to depart. Fr. ο"χομαι.

Έξοκέλλω, f. ελω, 1. a. ἐξώκειλα, to drive out, to force from the right course, to force into, with eis, Eurip. Troad. 137; to run or strike against, Herodt. vii, 182; to fall into; pas. to be driven to, Æschyl. Suppl. 433. Fr. oxexxw.

'Εξολίσειεν, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. act. Æol. of ἰξόλλυμι.

Έξολίσωμεν, 1. pl. 1. a. subj. act. of the same.

'Εξολισθαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, and ἐξολι- $\sigma\theta$ ίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to slip out of, to escape, Aristoph. Eccl. 286; to slip or slide into, Herodt. i, 3, |

4. Fr. δλισθαίνω. 'Εξολκή, ης, η, the act of draw-

ing out; extraction. Fr. $i\xi$ and "Lxw.

'Εξολλύω, όλλυμι, f. ολέσω, to destroy utterly, fut. contract. ίζολῶ, Aristoph. Plut. 428; Nub. 1139; 2. pf. ἐξόλωλα, to go to ruin ; 1. a. act. ἐζώλεσα, pf. ἐξολώλεκα. Τh. όλέω.

Εξολόθεευμα, άτος, τό, and Έξολόθεευσις, εως, ή, utter destruction, extermination; ruin. From

Έζολοθεεύω, f. εύσω, to destroy utterly, exterminate, extirpate; pres. pas. εξολοθεεύομαι, to be utterly destroyed; pf. pas. ἐξωλόθεευμαι, 1. α. pas. έξωλοθεεύθην, 1. f. pas. εξολοθεςυθήσομαι. Fr. if and öleleos.

Έξολολύζω, f. ξω, to howl aloud, to yell out, to utter a yell or howl. Th. ὀλολύζω.

'Εξολόλυξα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. ος έξολολύζω.

"Εξομαι, f. m. of "χω.

Έξομαλίζω, f. ίσω, to make quite smooth, even, or uniform; to polish; ἐξωμαλισμένα τὰ ὕψη καὶ ἰζήματα μηδαμοῦ λαμδάνοντα, sublimities which are uniform and never partake of any sinking or falling off, Longin. 9. Fr. ὁμαλίζω.

Εξομβείω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to rain, rain down, pour out like rain; έξομβρήσει βδέλυγμα, shall pour out abomination, Eccl. x, 13. Th. öulless.

Έξομηςεύω, f. εύσω, to take hostages for security. Fr. if and

öuneos.

Έξομιλέω, ω, f. ήσω, to leave one's acquaintance or society; to have close intimacy with; to be in company with, to converse with; ἐξομιλέομαι, to be away from one's usual society, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 735. Fr. ig and Sullas.

Εξόμιλος, ου, δ, ή, away from usual society, foreign, Soph.

Trach. 960. Fr. ὅμιλος.
'Εξομμᾶτόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to remove obstruction from the evesight, to render visible; to make clear, Æschyl. Prom. 497; Aristoph. Plut. 635; also, to deprive of sight, Eurip. Œd. apud Stob.; to put out the eyes. Fr. ¿¿ and öµµa.

'Εξόμνυμι, and -νυμαι, f. ομόσομαι, Att. ημούμαι, 1. α. έξώμοσα, pf. εξώμοκα, Att. -ομώμοκα, 1. a. mid. έξωμοσάμην, to deny with an oath, refuse with an oath, excuse with an oath, Demosth. 378, 18; mid. to abjure upon oath, to clear or excuse one's self by an oath; εξόμνυσθαι άρρωστείν, to swear to bad health, Id. 379, 17 ; ξόμνυσθαι τὰς ἀληθείας, to assert the truth upon oath, Æschin. 7, 21; ἐξαρνηθέντι καὶ ἐξομοσαμένω, Plat. Legg. xii, 949, A. Fr. if and ouvupi.

Εξομόθεν, adv. from the same place. Fr. ig and opis.

Εξομοιουμαι, to resemble perfectly; and

Έξομοιόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make perfectly like, to assimilate. Fr. if and ouosos.

Έξομολογέομαι, οῦμαι, to avow openly, to acknowledge publicly; to confess; to give thanks, to praise or celebrate, in N. T.; to promise, with dat.; f. ήσομαι, 1. α. π. ἐξωμολογησάμην, ω, ατο. Fr. έξ, δμός, and λόγος.

Έξομολόγησις, εως, ή, a confession, avowal, a profession, a giving of thanks. From pf. pas.

of the foregoing verb.

Έξομόργνυμι, and -ομοργνύω, f. όςξω, to wipe off, Eurip. Orest. 213; to impress; to take off a copy; mid. to wipe off from one's self; to imprint upon, Plat. Gorg. 525, A; pas. to be the copy or impress of; μηδ' ἐξομόςξη μωείαν την σην έμοί, nor impress upon me thy folly, i. e. contaminate me with, Eurip. Bacch. 340. Fr. ig and δμόργνυμι.

'Εξόμοςξις, εως, ή, an impression, Plat. Tim. 80, A.

Έξόν, part. pres. n. g. of έξεστι, when it is allowed; it being permitted. See "Esori.

Έξονειδίζω, f. ίσω, to reproach loudly, Eurip. Phan. 1690; to utter any thing abusively, Soph. Electr. 280; to abuse or revile, Xen. Anab. iii, 1, 16. Fr. 15 and δνειδίζω.

Έξονομάζω, f. άσω, to name, call by name; to call, to speak; and Έξονομαίνω, f. ανώ, to name or call, to call by name; 1. aor. subj. ἐξονομήνω, Π. iii, 166. Th. övoka.

Εξονομακλήδην, adv. by name, in calling by name, namely; with ονομάζω, Il. xxii, 415, and with καλεῖν, Odys. iv, 278.

Έξονὔχίζω, f. ίσω, to examine by drawing the nail across; to examine carefully; also, to pare the claws, and so to deprive of power. Fr. & and brug.

'Εξοξυνω, f. ŭνω, to make sour; to grow sour. Th. ogús.

'Eξόστθεν, Poet. for ἰξόστισθεν, adv. behind, from behind; backwards; hereafter, for the future; with gen. to which is opposed κα-

'Εξόπιο, a/lv. from behind, Æs-chyl. Ag. 114.

'Εξοπισθοπεωπτίζω, f. ίσω, to kick the posteriors of any one, Aristoph. Thesm. 1135. Fr. δπίσω and πεωπτός.

'Εξοπίσω, adv. backwards, behind; hereafter, for the future, Odys. iv, 35. Th. ὀπίσω.

'Εξοπλίζω, f. ίσω, to arm completely; to equip; to cause to arm, Xen. Cyr. iv, 5, 10; mid. iξοπλίζομαι, to arm one's self, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 18; Eurip. Herc. F. 464, pf. pas. iξωπλισμαι, to be in arms. Fr. iξ and ὅπλα. 'Εξοπλίσια, as, ἡ, and iξοπλισις, ως, ἡ, (both used by Xen..) the act of taking arms; iv πη iξοπλίσια,

πλισία, at the arming, while arming, at the muster, Xen. Anab. i, 7, 10; a review, Polyb. Same Th.

Έξόπλισις, εως, ἡ, s. as preced.,

Xen. Cyr. viii, 5, 5.

"Εξοπλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, completely armed, well equipped; also, without armor. Same Th.

'Εξοπτάν, for ἐξοπτάειν, inf. of 'Εξοπτάω, ω, f. ήσω, to inflame with love; to broil, bake, or roast thoroughly, Eurip. Cycl. 402; metath. not to be too vindictive, Herodt. iv, 163; pas. to be thoroughly roasted or broiled. Th. ὀπτάω.

'Εξοράω, ω, f. όψομαι, to see from, to see at a distance, Eurip. Hel. 1268. Fr. iξ and δράω.

'Εξοργιάζω, f. άσω, to rouse the mind for the celebration of mysteries, Aristot. Fr. έξ and δεγιάζω.

Έξος γίζω, f. τσω, to enrage greatly, to irritate, provoke; εξος γίζο μωι, to be provoked. I'r. εξ and δεγίζω.

'Εξορθιάζω, f. άσω, to rouse with a loud voice, Æschyl. Choëph. 269; to proclaim aloud; and

'Εξορθόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make straight, set upright; to place erect, raise up from; to correct, amend, Plat. Tim. 90, D; εξωρθου την τόλιν, (he) restored or saved the state; mid. to direct one's own conduct, North. Antig. 83. Fr. εξ and δρθος.

Έξορία, ας, ή, exile, banishment.
Fr. ix and όρος.

'EzopiZew, inf. act. of

'Εξορίζω, f. ίσω, 1. a. ἐξώρισα, to remove beyond the boundaries or frontiers; to banish or drive into exile, Eurip. Troad. 1095; Demosth. 798, 25. Th. ὅρος.

'Εξορίνω, f. ινω, to urge strongly, to rouse; to invite, Æschyl. Ag. 1614. Fr. δρίνω.

'Εξόριστος, ου, ό, ή, bunished beyond the frontiers, Demosth. 548, 27. Fr. έξ and δρίζω. 'Έξορκίω, ω, f. ήσω, to adminis-

Εξορχέω, ω, f. ήσω, to administer an oath; ἰξορχούντων δὶ οἱ δημιουργοί, and let the Demiurgi administer the oath, Thucyd. v, 47. Fr. ἰζ and ὅρχος.

Eξορκίζω, f. ίσω, and Att. ιῶ, to cause to swear, to bind by oath, to administer an oath; to conjure, to adjure, Matth. xxvi, 63; to exorcise; 1. a. ἰζώρκισα, pf. pas. ἰζώρκισμαι. Th. ὅρκος.

Εξορχισμός, οῦ, ὁ, an adjuration, a binding by oath; an exorcism. From 1. pers., and

'Εξοςχιστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who administers an oath; an exorcist, one who casts out evil spirits by a form of adjuration; from 3. pers. pf. pas. of the foregoing verb.

"Εξοριος, ου, δ, a great or solemn oath, Pind. Olymp. xiii, 140; an oath contradicting the words of others. Th. "gros.

Έξος κοῦν, for ἐξος κόειν, inf. of Εξος κόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, s. as ἐξος κίζω, to swear any one, to cause one to make oath; to bind by an oath, Herodt. iii, 133; vi, 74. Th. ὅς κος.

'Εξόρκωσις, εως, 'n, an oath, binding by an oath, Herodt. iv, 154. From 2. pers. pf. pas. of the foregoing verb.

'Eξοςμάω, ω, f. ήσω, to rush out, rush from; to go forth; act. to urge, to encourage, stimulate; instigate, Thucyd. vi, 88; to cause to go out, Aristoph. Thesm. 666; to cause a vessel to put to sea, Thucyd. vii, 14; to fall upon; to sally out; to incite, to impel, ἐξοςμάομαι, ω-μαι, to set out, Xen. Cyr. iii, 3, 8; Aristoph. Thesm. 659; to fly out, Æschyl. Eum. 173. Fr. iξ and δςμάω.

Έξοςμέω, ω, f. ήσω, to quit a harbour or anchorage and put out to sea. Fr. iž and ὁςμέω.

Eξόρμησις, εως, ή, a breaking forth, a rushing out, an eruption, a departure; an expedition; metaphor. excitation, incitement. From 2. pers. pf. pris. of ἰξορμάω.

'Εξοςμίζω, f. ίσω, to put to sea, to set sail; to bring a ship to anchor out of port, Demosth. 895, 8; to carry out, Eurip. Hel. 1246. Th. σεμος.

"Εξορμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, (a ship) leaving its station or moorings, being under sail from any place, Eurip. Hipp. 154.

'Εξόρνυμι, f. Æol. όρσω, to rouse from, excite; mid. to rouse one's self, to arouse. Fr. ὄρνυμι.

Έξοςούω, f. ούσω, to spring out, jump out, sally forth. Th. οξούω.

'Eξόροφος, δ, (πύργος, a tower,) six stories high. Fr. έρίφω.

Έξόςπαζ, απος, δ, Dor. for ἰξόςπηξ, a branch or bough. Th. ὄςπηξ.

'Εξόρυξις, εως, ή, a digging out, excavation. From

'Εξοεύσσω, and

Έξορύττω, f. ύζω, to dig out or up, to dig through; to excavate; to dig a trench round; to pluck out the eyes, Herodt. viii, 116; and Galat. iv, 15; 1. a. ἐζωευζω, part. 1. a. ἐζορύζως, αντος.
Τh. ὀρύσσω, or ύττω.

'Ežogχίομαι, οςχοῦμαι, f. ήσομαι, to dance out of time; to dance; to celebrate by dances, Demosth. 614, 23; to make a sport of sacred mysteries, by caricaturing the dances used in them; iξοοχεῖσθαί τινι, to insult any one; to depart from. Fr. iξ and οςχίομαι.

'Εξόρω, obsol., (see ἐξόρνυμι,) to rouse, excite; pf. pas. ἔξωρμαι, to rise from, hasten from. Fr. ἐξ and ὄρνυμι.

'Εξόσδεις, Dor. for εξόζεις, 2. sing.

pres. of όζω. Εξοσίοω. ω. f.

'Έξοσίοω, ω, f. ωσω, to sanctify, make sacred; στόμα τ' εὖφημον απας έξοσιούσθω, let every one keep a respectful mouth, Eurip. Bucch. 70; pas. to be held sacred or holy. Fr. δσιος.

'Εξοστείζω, f. εΐσω, to take out the bones, to dislocate. Fr. iξ and δστέον.

Eξοστεάκίζω, f. ίσω, to banish by the ostracism, Herodt. viii, 79; to banish, Plat. Gorg. 516, D; pf. pas. ἐξωστεάκισμαι. Fr. ἐξ and ὀστεακίζω.

'Εξοστράχισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a banishing by the ostracism, in doing which the votes were written on shells; exile, banishment. From 1. pers. pf. pas. of the foregoing verb.

'Εξόστωσις, εως, ή, a bony excrescence, an exostosis, Hippocr.

Œcon. Fr. if and dorfor. Έξότε, and εξότου, for εξ οδ, scil. χεόνου, from which time, since when.

Έξοτεῦνω, f. υνῶ, to push on, to excite, stimulate, rouse, exhort, Eurip. Suppl. 24; Thucyd. i, 90. Fr. ὀτρύνω.

'Εξουδενέω, ω, the same with iξουδενόω.

Έξουδένησις, or -δένισις, εως, ή, the act of despising, contempt, slighting; and

'Εζουδενητής, οῦ, ὁ, a despiser or scorner. Fr. pf. pas. of igoudsνέω.

Έξουδενίζω, f. ίσω, and

'Εξουδενόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to set at naught, to despise; to treat contemptuously, N. T., pf. pas. έξουδίνωμαι, 1. a. pas. έξουδενώθην, part. έξουδενωθείς, έντος. Fr. έξ, οὐδενόω, from οὐδείς, ένος. Th. είς.

Έξουδένωμα, άτος, τό, the object of contempt, scorn; contempt. Same Th.

Έξουδένωσις, εως, ή, despising, contempt. Fr. pf. pas. of igouδενόω.

'Εξουθενέω, ω, and εξουθενίζω, f. ήσω, to set at naught, to despise, to treat with scorn or contempt, N. T., 1. a. ἐξουθένησα, 1. a. subj. act. εξουθενήσω, ης, η, pf. pas. εξουθένημαι, to account as nothing, to despise. Fr. 😢 and outsis, ivos, the same with οὐδείς. See ἐξουδενόω.

'Εζουθένημα, ἄτος, τό, s. as ἰζουδένωμα.

Έξουθενίζω. See έξουθενέω. Έξουθενῶ, Dor. for ἐξουδενῶ.

Έξούλη, ης, ή, a casting out, έξούλης δίκη, Demosth. 528, 13; an action (of dispossession) against a person who persisted in retaining a property adjudged from him by law, Id. 540, 24. Boeckh's Public Economy of Athens, vol. ii, p. 484. Fr. ig and Ella, or Tala.

'Εξουρίας, adv. with a fair wind, Polyb. i, 47; properly two words, it oveias. Fr. oveios, ia, 10v, favorable, as a wind.

Έξουσία, ας, ή, power, ability, faculty; means; privilege, right, liherty (or power) of doing or not doing any thing, license; dominion or authority over persons or things; also, one's jurisdiction, domain, or dominions, Luke iv, 6; wealth, abundance, Plat. Legg. viii, 828, D; έξου. σίαν διδόναι οτ παρέχειν, to give the power, Xen. Mem. ii, 6 35; iξουσίαν ἔχειν, to have the power, to be able; έξουσία της signons, on the strength or through means of the peace, Demosth. 240, 22; ability, authority, dignity, dominion; in Ν. Τ., όφείλει ή γυνη έξουσίαν έχειν έπε της κεφαλής διά τοὺς άγγέλους, 1 Cor. xi, 10; a veil for a woman's head-dress; so called, not because it was emblematical of her subjection to her husband, but as being a badge denoting rank or dignity; the rank and consideration given to married women among the Jews. Schleusner's Lex. Prof. Robinson (Lex. N. T.) says, "Probably, emblem of power, i. e. a veil or covering, as an emblem of subjection to the power of a husband, a token of modest adherence to duties and usages established by law or custom; lest spies or evil-minded persons should take advantage of any impropriety in the meetings of the Christians." Bretschneider (Lex. N. T.) says, " ἐξουσία ἐπί universally signifies dominion over something, and that the passage ought to be rendered, the woman ought to have power, i. e. liberty, to veil her head." This term is expressive of moral power, as δύναμις is of physical; in pl. εξουσίαι, ων, αί, civil authorities, magistrates; also, the celestial or infernal powers, Ephes. i, 21. Fr. ¿¿ών, οῦσα, όν, the part. of Egeipis.

EZOX

Έξουσιάζω, f. ἄσω, pf. ἐξουσίαxx(?), to have or to exercise power, to rule, to have power over, with the gen.; but with the dat., to give power to; pas. to be brought into subjection, N. T., 1 Cor. vi, 12; 1. f. pas. έξουσιασθήσομαι. Fr. έξουσία. Έξουσιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who pos-

sesses power, a lord, master, or ruler. Fr. pf. pas. of preced.

Έξουσιαστικός, ή, όν, possessed of power, having authority or dominion, arbitrary. Th. έξου-

Έξοφέλλω, to augment; to accumulate; to increase; to augment much, Odys. xv, 18. Fr. έξ and ὀφέλλω.

Εξόφθαλμος, ου, δ, ή, having prominent eyes, Plat. 209, C; opposed to κοιλόφθαλμος, hollow-eyed, Xen. Hipp. 1, 9. Fr. ὀφθαλμός.

"Εξοχ', for

"Εξοχά, and, Poet., εξόχως, adv.

eminently, excellently, in a superior degree, Pind. Olymp. ix, 204; above all others, surpassingly, Il. v, 61. Th. "χω.

*Εξοχετεύω, f. εύσω, to drain or draw off water by a channel or canal; to evacuate. Fr. ix: τεύω.

Εξοχή, ης, ή, a prominence or projection; a protuberance; an eminence; distinction, excellence, eminence, Longin. 1; κατ' έξοχήν, by way of eminence or distinction, preëminently; οί κατ' ἐξοχήν, the chief men, Acts xxv, 23. Fr. ig and ἔχω.

"Εξοχον, and έξοχα, adv. eminently, beyond others, above; neut. gen. of

"Εξοχος, ου, δ, ή, elevated, rising above, taller, Il. iii, 227; with gen.; ὄστ' έξοχος, ὅστε μεσήεις, όστε χερειότερος, Π. xii, 270; prominent, eminent, excellent, distinguished; ἔξοχος μάντις, a distinguished prophet, most Pind. Olymp. vi, 86; surpass-Fr. ἰξίχω. ing.

Εξοχώτατος, most excellent, most distinguished; superl. of preced.

Εξυθείζω, f. ίσω, to treat with insolence or arrogance, Xen. Cyr. iii, 15; Thucyd. iii, 39; to behave insolently, to be overbearing; ἐξυξείζειν σινά, to insult any one; also, stell tiva, Lys. 191, 19; to overflow, as a river; to be luxuriant; to be diffuse, said of style. Fr. ig and ileeis.

Εξύθεζοις, εως, ή, excessive insolence, licentiousness, outrage; also, great luxuriance.

'Εξυγραίνω, f. ανῶ, to water from, to moisten; mid. to become watery, etc. Fr. ἐξ and ὑγεός. Εξυλωμένος, η, ον, covered or ceiled with wood, LXX. Th.

Έξυμνέω, ω, f. ήσω, to celebrate with hymns or songs, to sing in honor of. Fr. if and "pros.

'Εξυνήκα, for ξυνέηκα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. (with a double augm.) of συνίημι.

*Εξυπανίστημι, f. υποστήσω, 2. α. έξυπανέστην, to rise up from under; σμῶδιξ δ' αἰματόεσσα μεταφείνου έξυπανέστη, a bloody weal rose up under the blow from his back, Il. ii, 267. Fr. έκ, υπό, ἀνά, and Ίστημι.

'Εξὔπεςθε, adv. from above. Fr.ΰπεςθε.

'Εξυπηριτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to obey, wait upon; to act in subservience to; ἀλλὰ τῆ ἱαυτοῦ παρασομία προθύμως ἐξυπηριτῶν, but acting in subservience to his own lawless will, Lys. c. Erat. 122, 16. In Eurip. Med. 588, Porson reads ἰξυπηριτικ, for ὑπηριτικς in the common editions. Fr. ὑπηριτίω.

'Εξυπνίζω, f. ίσω, pf. ἐξύπνικα (?), to arouse or wake out of sleep; also, in N. T., to recall to life, John xi, 11; 1. a. ἰξύπνίσα, 1. a. subj. ἰξυπνίσω, ης, η. Fr. ἰξ and υπνος.

"Εξυπνος, ου, δ, ή, roused from sleep, awake. Same Th.

'Εξυπτιάζω, f. άσω, to lie with the face up; to throw back the head; to turn up the head of a victim in order to inspect it; ἐξυπτιάζων ὄμμα, turning up his eyes, Æschyl. S. Theb. 574. Fr. iξ and ὕπτιος.

'Εξυράτο, 3. sing. impf. mid. of ξυράόμαι.

Ežvenuai, pf. pas., and

'Εξύρησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. of ξυράω.
'Εξυταίνω, f. ανῶ, to weave, to make a web or tissue, Herodt. ix, 109; to form, make; ἐξυφαίνειν μέλος, (contexere carmen in the Roman writers,) Pind. Nem. iv, 71; to make cells, said of bees; to plan or contrive (Lat. nectere dolos). Fr. iξ and ὑφαίνω, the same with Th. ὑφάω.

Έξύφασμα, ατος, τό, tissue; a web completed, Eurip. Electr. 539. Same Th.

Έξυφηγέομαι, οῦμαι, f. ήσομαι, to lead the way, to go before, Soph. Œd. C. 1029.

Έξύφηνα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of the same verb.

'Εξυψόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to exalt, elevate, raise on high, LXX. Th. $"Ψ_{05}$.

"Εξω, adv. forth, out, out of, out of doors, outside; abroad; beyoud the reach of weapons; beyond, with the acc. after a verb of motion, Herodt. v, 103; without, except ; $i\xi\omega$ $\sigma i\tilde{\nu}$, except you, besides you, Herodt vii, 29; ἔξω τῆς πόλεως, out of the city; à ¿¿ω, scil. ων, outer, external; τὰ ἔξω, external things, foreign affairs; "¿w œὐτῆς οὕσα, being beside herself, Demosth. 403, 4; ἔξω βλέπειν, to look abroad, Id. 332, 15; in Tais ίζω πόλεσι, in foreign states, Æschin. c. Ctes.; unbecoming, at variance with; ἀλλ' οὐδὶν ἔζω τοῦ φυτιύσαντος σύ γι δρᾶς (of the same tenor as προσεικότα in the preceding line), Soph. Phil. 894; οἱ ἔζω σύφοι, pagan philosophers; οἱ ἔζω γύνους, not related, Soph. Antig. 656; ἔζω μεσημερίας, beyond mid-day, Xen. Cyn. 4, 11; τὰ ὅμματα ἔζω, prominent eyes; εἰς τὰς τὰς πόλεις, even to foreign cities, Acts xxvi, 11; ὁ ἔζω ἡμῶν ἄνθρωπος, our outward man, i.e. the body, 2 Cor. iv, 16. Th. ἐκ οr ἐξ. But

"Εξω, f. act. of "χω.

Έξφόηκα, pf. act. of ἰξοιδίω, to swell up, to swell out. Th. οἰδίω or οἰδάω.

Έξωθεν, adv. from without, outwardly; without; τὰ ἔξωθεν, affairs without, abroad, Thucyd. ii, 49; τὰ ἔξωθεν ἔξωθεν ἔξωθεν κοτκ out of doors; δ, ἡ, τὸ, ἔξωθεν εxternal, foreign; τοῖς ἔξωθεν λόγοις ἡγμένος, being influenced by extraneous arguments, Dem. de Coron. 228, 11; with the gen. Th. ἐκ or ἐξ.

Έξωθέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ἐξωθήσω, generally έξώσω, to push out, to drive out, to thrust out, to expel; to push or drive out from a place, Eurip. Hipp. 1090; to propel or urge forward a ship, to drive a ship towards or on shore, Thucyd. vii, 52; Acts xxvii, 39; to reject or despise; impf. ἐξώθουν, and Att. ἐξεώθουν, Thucyd. vii, 52; 1. a. ἐξῶσα, and Att. ἐξίωσα, Thucyd. ii, 90; Soph. Œd. C. 1298; 1. a. inf. ἰξῶσαι, εξεώσθησαν, Att. for εξώσθησαν, Xen. Hist. iv, 36; pas. to be excluded; 1. f. pas. ἐξωσθήσομαι, Demosth. 720, 4. Th. ώθέω.

'Eξώθησις, εως, ἡ, a pushing out or away, expulsion from, banishment. Fr. ἐζωθέω.

'Εξώκισα, 1. a. ind. act. of ίζοικίζω.

Έξωχοιτος, ου, δ, ἡ, sleeping without; a kind of fish, the flying fish.

Έξωλεια, ας, ή, destruction, perdition, Demosth. 642, 14; κατ' ἐξωλείας ὁμνύναι, to swear, imprecating curses if the oath should be violated; ἐξωλείαν ἐαυτῷ καὶ τοῖς παισὶν ἐπαρώμενος, imprecating destruction upon himself and his children, Lys. c. Erat.; extermination. Fr. ἐζ and ὅλλυμι.

'Εζωλέκειν, εις, ει, plupf. act. of εξόλλυμι. Th. ὅλλυμι.

'Εξώλης, εος, δ, ή, utterly destroy-

ed, utterly ruined, Herodt. vii, 91; ἰξώλης, an abandoned or ruined man, Æschyl. Suppl. 722; destructive; compar. ἰξωλίστερος, Aristoph. Plut. 443. "Demosthenes, in the conclusion of his Oration for the Crown, uses ἰξώλεις and προώλεις, denoting, utterly ruined and destroyed, 332, 22." Dunbar. Same Th.

Έξωλισθον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. of έξολισθέω οτ έξολισθαίνω.

Έξωλόθεευσα, ας, ε, 1. a. act. of εξολοθεεύω.

'Eξωμίας, ου, δ, having large or high shoulders; having the arms or shoulders bare. Fr. ½ and ωμος.

'Εξωμίδοποιία, ας, 'n, the art of making the garment called ἐξωμίς, Xen. Mem. ii, 7, 5.

'Εξωμίζω, f. ίσω, to bare the shoulders, Aristoph. Eccl. 267; to uncover one of the shoulders. Same Th.

'Έξωμίς, ίδος, ἡ, a kind of vest or under-coat with one sleeve, and hanging from the shoulders; it was usually worn by slaves; Aristoph. Vesp. 422; Xen. Mem. ii, 7, 5.

Έξωμοιωμένος, η, ον, made like to, part. of εξωμοίωμαι.

"Έζωμος, ου, δ, ή, having shoulders standing out or uncovered; prepared, in readiness. Fr. iξ and ωμος.

'Έξωμοσία, ας, ἡ, the act of denying with an oath, Aristoph. Eccl. 1026; Demosth. 1119, 26; the oath of a person who declined, for reasons stated, a public office or magistracy, chiefly from inability. Fr. ½ and ὄμνυμι.

'Εξωνέομαι, οῦμαι, f. ήσομαι, to buy or purchase off; to avert dangers by purchase; οἱ πλούσιοι τοῖς χεήμασιν ἐξωνοῦνται τοὺς κινδύνους, Lys. 169, 39; to redeem from captivity. Fr. ἰξ and ἀνέομαι.

Έξωπιος, ου, δ, ἡ, placed out of view, out of sight, Aristoph. Thesm. 881; out of the house, Eurip. Med. 624. Fr. ωψ.

'Εξώπλισε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of Εξοπλίζω.

'Εξώπεοικα, ων, τά, goods brought by the wife exclusive of her dowry, paraphernalia. Th. πενίζ.

Εξώργισμαι, pf. pas. of εξοργίζω. Εξώρθου. See under εξορθόω.

Eξωριάζω, f. άσω, to bestow no care upon, to neglect, Eschyl. Prom. 17. Fr. iξ and ωρα.

ΕΟΙΣ EO

Έξωρχιζον, impf. act. of εξορχίζω. Έξωεμήθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of έξοεμάομαι.

"Εξωρος, ου, ό, ή, unseasonable, Soph. Electr. 608; not suited to one's age; past one's prime, worn out, superannuated, Æschin. 13, 35. Th. Zea.

'Εξωετο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. έξώεunv, of ¿ξίρνυμι.

Έξωσαι, 1. a. inf., and

'Εξώσας, αντος, part. 1. a. of έξωθέω.

"Εξωσις, εως, ή, for εξώθεσις, εως, n, expulsion, driving from its place; an emotion. Same Th. "Εξωσμα, ατος, τό, what is pushed or thrust out, expulsion,

ejection. Same Th.

"Εξωσον, άτω, imperat. of ἰζωθέω. 'Εξώστης, ου, δ, one who drives out or expels; as an adj. išūσται ἀνέμοι, violent gales that drive out, Herodt. ii, 113. έξωθέω.

Έξωστρα, ας, h, in the Grecian theatre, a platform or small wooden stage, like the ἐκκύκλημα, which was pushed forward from behind the scenes, in order to show the interior of a house or other place where a murder, suicide, or other thing took place, which would naturally happen within doors. Müller's Dissert. on Eumen. of Æschyl. § 28.

Έξωτατος, η, ον, farthest out, outermost, uttermost, most remote; whence

'Εξωτάτω, adv. most remotely, most exteriorly.

Έξωτερικός, ή, όν, external; common, vulgar; unlearned. Aristotle and other ancient philosophers called their common or popular lectures and writings exoteric; and their more profound ones, which were designed only for their confidential hearers, esoteric, Aristot. Eth. i, 13.

Έξώτερος, α, ον, outer, exterior,

'Εξωτίρω, adv. more, outwardly, more exteriorly, farther away; and

'Εξωτικός, ή, όν, foreign, strange, a foreigner. Fr. the same Th. Hence, in English, EXOTIC.

'Εξωφουωμένος, part. pf. pas. of έξοφευάω.

Έξώχουτο, 3. pl. impf. of εξοίχομαι. Th. οΐχομαι.

"Εξωχρος, ου, ό, ή, very pale. Th. ώχεός.

"Eo, contract. ov, of himself, herself, or itself; ισ αὐτοῦ, of himself, for ἐαυτοῦ, Π. xix, 384; Odys. viii, 211; & To so, from or away from him; never joined by Homer: and

'Eoi, Poet. contract. oi, to himself, or itself; but in Odys. iv, 643, εοὶ αὐτοῦ, his own, nom. pl. from \$65.

"Eo., 3. sing. opt. of "coimi, "cois, "ou, Poet. for elnv, ns, n, formed from τω · πως τ' ἄς' τοι τάδε τεγα, Il. xi, 837; "ous, Il. ix, 284. "Εοιγμεν, by syncop. for ἐοίκαμεν, 1. pl. 2. pf. Att., Eurip. Heracl. 428; ἔοιγμεν ναυτίλοισιν, Soph.

Aj. 1218. Fr. obsol. είκω.

"Eoixa, as, s, 2. pf., as a present, I am like, I resemble, Att. for οίκα, which Herodt. uses; also, methinks; ἐοῖκα κάγὼ τοῖς ἀφιγμένοις ίσα ξένοις ἐποικτείρειν σε, Soph. Phil. 315; part. ioixús, υία, ός · the Attics preferred the form εἰκώς, particularly in neut., είκός, but in Hom. είκώς once occurs, Il. xxi, 254. From εἴκω, to be like, of which Homer has only the 3. impf. elke, it seemed good, Il. xviii, 520 ; οἶκα, ας, ε, is Ion.; part. οἰκώς, Herodt.; plupf. ionsiv, eis, ei, etc., Hom., and once 3. pl. coincour, Il. xiii, 102; in Att. we find 3. pl. pf. είξασι, for ἐοίκασι, even in prose; and 1. pl. pf. syncop. "eory usv, for ἐοίκαμεν, Soph. Aj. 1239, and Eurip.; to seem likely, to seem, to appear; with part., as, ἐοίκατε ήδόμενοι, you seem delighted, Xen. (see Kühner's Gr. Gramm. p. 466; Edw. and Taylor's edit.). See next.

"Eoire, 3. sing. pf. for elre, it appears or seems; it is fit or becoming, it is just, reasonable, etc.; &s foire, as it seems; and 'Εοικέναι, inf. pf., and

Eoinegav, for coincigav, 3. pl. plupf. of ε"κω, to be like, to resemble; οἱ τὸ πάρος περ φυζακινης ελάφοισιν εοίκεσαν, who formerly were like timid hinds, Il. xiii, 102.

'Εοικότα, like, similar, acc. sing. part. of Foixa.

'Eοικότες, nom. pl. of ἐοικώς.

'Εοικότως, adv. in like manner; likely; fitly; suitably; rightly; deservedly; probably; and 'Εοικώς, ότος, like, similar; part. pf. of "oina, Il. i, 47. Th. slnw.

"Eoiui, Poet. for sinv, pres. opt. act. of εἰμί, to be, from εω.

Eoio, gen. Epic for how, of hos, his; Poet. for "s.

'Eois, and Eoioi, dat. pl. of Eos, En, ióv, Poet. for os, n, ov, his, hers, or its; but

"Eos, Epic 2. sing. opt. of sini, for ε"ης, Il. ix, 284.

'Eοισα, Dor. for ἐοῦσα, part. pres. f. g. of εἰμί.

'Εολέω, ω, f. ήσω, to cause to roll, agitate; collat. form of αἰολέω. ίόλητο, 3. sing. plupf. pas., Ap. Rhod. iii, 471.

'Εόλητο, Epic plupf. (pres. ε"λω), was pressed, weighed down, Ap. Rhod.

"Εολπα, pf. with pres. signif. for ñλπα, Att. or Ion. of ελπω, Il. xxi, 186.

"Eov, I was, only in Il. xxiii, 643; impf. Poet. for no, from simi. But

'Εόν, ἐόντος, part. pres. Ion. n. g. for ov, iwv for wv, tovros for ὄντος, pl. ἐόντες.

'Eόνθ', for έόντα, acc sing. part. pres. for "ντα, Poet. from "ν.

"Eogya, I made or did, 2. pf. Poet., and iweyers, plupf. of ieda, έοργώς, part. pf., Il. ix, 320.

"Fogyav, 3. pl. 2. pf. for logya-σιν, Hom. Batrach. 178; part. έοργώς so τέτυφαν for τετύφασι. See "ogya.

Εόργεε, Ion. and Poet. contract. έωργει, 3. sing. plupf. of same.

'Είργη, ης, ή, a pestle; a beetle to bruise olives, a vice or screw; a ladle, a spoon. Fr. δεγάζω.

'Εοςγίζω, f. ίσω, to stir with a spoon or ladle, to stir about. Fr. έοργη.

Έρετάζω, f. άσω, to solemnize a festival; to keep a feast; to keep a holiday, Plat. Alc. i, 121, C; impf. ἐώςταζον.

Έορταῖος, αία, αῖον, relating to festivals; and

Έοςτάσιμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of a feast, prepared for a solemn festival. Fr. έορτή.

'Εόςτασις, εως, ή, a feasting, Plat. 'Εόςτασμα, ἄτος, τό, a festival, celebration of a festival; and

'Εορταστικός, ή, όν, belonging to a feast or a solemn festival; festive; from

'EOPTH', and in Ion. prose, beτή, ης, ή, a festival, a holiday, a solemn feast, a solemnity, Eurip. Med. 1379; festivity, Plat. Phædr. 276, B; amusement; έοςτην άγειν and έοςτάζειν, to hold a festival, Xen. Ath. iii, 2; έοςτη δημοτελής, a public festival, Thucyd. ii, 15. Hence Έρρτιος, ου, δ, ή, s. ας έρρταῖος.

Eis, En, Eiv, Poet. for is, n, iv, his, hers, its.

"Εος, ἔα, ἔον, true, genuine, Pind. Nem. vii, 36; for \$0. 'Eoυ̃s, Dor. gen. of έός.

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'Εουσα, for ουσα, part. pres. Ion. of siui, to be; and

Lovos, for over, dat. pl.

'Επ', for επιστι· ουνικα καλον είδος ἔπ', ἀλλ' οὐκ, Π. iii, 45; also, for ἐπί, which see.

'Επάξολος, ου, δ, ή, one who has obtained, possessed of, Dor. for iπήδολος. Fr. iπιδάλλω.

Exayaysīv, 2. a. inf., and 'Επάγαγες, Dor. for ἐπήγαγες, 2. sing. 2. a. ind. of ἐπάγω, by redupl. Th. ἄγω.

'Επαγαίομαι, as pas. to rejoice at, to feel a malignant joy at any thing, Ap. Rhod. iii, 470.

'Επαγάλλεο, pres. imperat. pas. Ion. for ἐπαγάλλου. Fr. ἐπί and ἀγάλλομαι.

Έπαγάλλομαι, to exult, glory in, be elated with, Il. xvi, 91. Fr. same.

'Επάγἄμαι, to admire, to wonder at, to be astonished at. Fr. ἐπί and ἄγαμαι. Th. ἀγάω, obscl. Έπαγανακτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be angry at or with. Fr. ini and άγανακτέω.

'Επαγγειλάμενος, part. 1. a.m. of ἐπαγγέλλω.

'Επαγγελία, ας, ή, annunciation, announcement, declaration; an edict; a promise; ἐπαγγελιῶν μέγεθος, magnificence of promises, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 161; a denouncing, Id. 602, 11. And

'Επαγγέλλεται, 3. sing. pres., and

'Επαγγελλόμενος, η, ον, part. pres. pas. of ἐπαγγέλλομαι. Έπαγγέλλοντι, Dor. for έπαγγέλλουσι, 3. pl. of

'Επαγγέλλω, f. ἰπαγγελῶ, l. a. ἐπήγγειλα, pf. ἐπήγγελκα, Demosth. 1336, 13, to announce, proclaim, declare, command, notify to; to prefer a charge against, with meos and the acc.; to promise, profess; στρατίαν ἐπαγγέλλων ἐς τοὺς συμμάxous, notifying to the allies to furnish their quota of troops, Thucyd. vii, 17; where it corresponds with the Latin sociis exercitum imperare; έπαγγέλλειν πρός τινα, to notify to any one; ἐπαγγέλλειν πόλεμον, to declare war; mid. to promise, Eurip. Med. 719; to notify one's wishes, Herodt. viii, 30; to offer one's self, make a profession of, with acc. to notify one's desire for, Nen Mem. i, 2, 7; 1. a. mid. ἐπηγγειλάμην, pf. pas. ἐπήγγελμαι. Fr. ἐπί and άγγίλλω.

'Επάγγελμα, ἄτος, τό, a promise, declaration, Demosth. 397, 3; profession, solicitation. Fr. 17/19γελμαι, pf. pas. of επαγγέλλω. Έπαγγελτίκός, ή, όν, promissory; relating to promises; making or containing promises or professions. Same Th.

Έπαγγελτίκῶς, adv. in the man-Same Th. ner of a promise.

Έπάγειν, inf. of ἐπάγω. Ἐπάγείςω, f. εςῶ, to assemble together; to collect together, Il. i, 126. Fr. ἐπί and ἀγείρω.

'Επάγερσις, εως, ή, a collecting together or assembling; ἐπάγερσιν ποιέςται, Herodt. vii, 19. Fr. preced.

'Επαγίσθω, inf. pas. of ἐπάγω. Έπαγην, 2. a. pas. of πήγνυμι, or πηγνύω.

Έπαχινέειν, Ion. and Poet. for ἐπάγειν, Herodt. ii, 2, to put to. Έπαγλαϊεί, Att. for ἐπαγλαΐσει, 3. sing. f. ind. act. of ἐπαγλα-τζω, to be proud of. Th. ἀγλαός.

'Επαγλαϊζειν, inf., and Έπαγλαίζομαι, dep. mid. of 'Επαγλαίζω, f. ίσω, to make bright; to celebrate; to delight, Aristoph. Eccl. 575; mid. to glory in, be proud of, to exult or triumph on account of, Il.

'Επαγμένος, part. pf. pas. Ion. for innymives, pres. part. of ἐπάγω.

xviii, 133. Same Th.

'Επάγομαι, to bring or convey for one's self, or what belongs to one's self; to introduce; to import; to conciliate to one's self, Thucyd. vi, 6; to persuade; to obtain; to cite one's author or proofs; mid. of ἐπάγω. ἄγω.

"Επαγον. See ἐπάγην.

Έπαγορεύειν, inf. of

Επαγορεύω, f. εύσω, to say moreover or besides, to say further. Fr. ἀγορεύω, to harangue. Th. άγορά.

Έπάγειος, ου, δ, h, wild, savage, Fr. ini and ayeis. ferocious. Επαγείοω, ω, f. ώσω, to make wild; to exasperate, enrage. From the same.

"Επαγεος, ου, δ, ή, rustic; also, of birds of prey, given to the chase, Aristot. Hist. An. Fr. ἐπί and ἄγεα.

Επαγεοσύνη, ης, ή, success in the chase or hunting. Fr. ini and άγεα.

Επαγευπνίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be vigilant or watchful over any business; to watch over. Fr. iπί, αγεω for αγείεω, and ὑπνέω. Th. Unrvos.

'Επάγω, f. ἰπάζω, no pf. act., 1. aor. rarely used, 2. aor. ἐπήγα. you, commonly, to lead or conduct to, to bring in, introduce: to set on, let loose, as dogs in hunting; to impel; to import goods, etc.; to bring upon or against, Demosth. 160, 14; as intransit., to march on, approach; to lead against, Herodt. viii, 112; to intercalate days in the year, Id.; to strike against, in. flict; to persuade; to solicit, Thucyd. i, 107; to induce; to incite; to entice, allure, draw away; την αιτίαν ἐπάγειν, to bring a charge against, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 157; to urge, Thucyd. vii, 18; ψηφον έπάγειν, to put the vote, Id. i, 87 ; ἐπάγειν δίκην, γραφήν, εὐθύ-νας τινί, Demosth. 310, 5 ; 1.a. ἐπῆξα, part. 1. a. ἐπάξας, αντος, 2. a. ἐπήγἄγον, 2. a. inf. ἐπαγαγείν, 2. a. mid. ἐπηγαγόμην, a. pas. ἐτήχθην, Demosth. 1147, 21; pf. pas. ἐπήγμαι, to be induced, attracted; $\sqrt{\eta}\phi_{05}$ ἐπῆκται, the vote has been given against, Xen. Anab. vii, 7, 35. Fr. ἐπί and ἄγω.

Επαγωγή, ης, ή, a bringing in, importation, introduction, Thucyd. viii, 24; an entrance into, Id. iii, 100; a hostile inroad or invasion; intercalation; seduction, enticement; αί ἐπαγωγαί, magical incantations, Plat. Polit. ii, 364, C; an accusation; in Logic, induction or the bringing a number of particular examples, so as to lead to a universal conclusion, the argument from induction, Aristot. Analyt. Pr. ii, 23; called also inductio by Cicero in Topic. 10. Same Th.

'Επαγωγίκός, ή, όν, fit to entice, allure, persuade, etc.; enticing; persuasive; inductive; also, deceptive, leading astray. Th.

'Επαγωγός, ή, όν, having the power of persuading or moving, persuasive, attractive; τὰ ἐπαγωγά, inducements, Thucyd. vi, 8; alluring, seductive, Demosth. 1368, 18; Thucyd. v, 11; deceitful, fallacious ; τὰ ἐπαγωγότατα, things most persuasive, Herodt. iii, 43. Fr. ἐπάγω. Έπαγωγότατα. See under pre-

Έπαγωνίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, pf. iπηγώνισμαι, to strive or contend for earnestly, N. T.; to strive again; to renew a contest. Fr. ἐπί and ἀγών.

Ἐπαγώνῖος, ου, ό, ή, a second umpire or assistant in a combat. Fr. ini and aywv.

'Επάδω, f. άσομαι, to sing to; to chant; to allure by singing, to charm or enchant, Eurip. Iph. A. 1212; to chime in with, Aristoph. Vesp. 895; to inculcate upon by frequent singing, Plat. Polit. x, 608, A; Lucian; to soothe, tranquillize, Plat. Phad. 77, E. Fr. iπί and άδω, contract. from asίδω. Έπαείδειν, Poet. for ἐπάδειν, Eurip. Electr. 864. Fr. same.

'Επαείρας, part. 1. a. act. of έπαείρω.

'Επαείρουτι, Dor. for ἐπαείρουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of the same. 'Επαείρω, f. ερω, to lift or raise up, Il. ix, 214; to place upon; to rouse, to excite, to incite, Herodt. i, 87; to encourage; to solicit. Fr. $i\pi i$ and delew. "Επαθλον, ου, τό, the prize of the combat; any reward; punishment. Fr. ἐπί and ἆθλον.

'Eπάθον, 2. a. ind. act. of πάσχω, f. πείσομαι.

Ἐπαθεοίζω, f. οίσω, to collect or assemble in addition to; pres. pas. ἐπαθεοίζομαι. Fr. ἐπί and άθροίζω.

Έπαιάζω, f. άσω, to weep over, to bewail, to lament. Fr. ἐπί and αἰάζω.

Επαιανίζου, impf. of παιανίζω, Xen. Anab. i, 8, 17.

'Επαίγδην, adv. impetuously, violently. Th. aloow.

'Επαιγίζω (participle only used), to rush down upon, to blow violently against, Odys. xv, 293; λάβρος ἐπαιγίζων, Π. ii, 148. Fr. Emi and alyis.

Έπαιδέομαι, f. αιδέσομαι, to be ashamed, to blush at; to reverence, Eurip. Iph. A. 900. Th. αίδῶς.

'Επαιδεσθείς, part. 1. a. of preced., Plat. Legg. xi, 921, A.

'Επαιδεύθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of παιδεύομαι, to be instructed or taught, to be corrected. Tais.

Επαίειν, inf. of επαΐω.

"Επαικλα, and ἐπάϊκλα, and also ἐπαίκλεια, ῶν, τά, the second course or dessert, dainties. Fr. ini and alkhov.

'Επαινέοντι, Dor. for ἐπαινέουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of ἐπαινέω. 'Επαινέσαι, 1. a. inf., and

'Επαινέσειε, 3. sing. 1. aor. opt. act. Eol. for επαινέσαι.

'Επαινέσσειε, Æol. for preced. Έπαίνεσις, εως, ή, praise, Eurip. Troad. 420.

Έπαινετέος, verbal adj. to be praised, worthy of praise; and 'Επαινέτης, ου, δ, one who praises, a panegyrist, Thucyd. ii, 41; Demosth. 752, 2; and

'Επαινετικός, κ, όν, inclined to praise, Aristot. Eth.; panegyrical; and

'Επαινετός, ή, όν, worthy of praise, commendable, laudable; praised; and

'Επαίνετος, ου, δ, the name of one of the first Christians, Epenetus, i. e. praiseworthy, Rom. xvi, 5; all from

Έπαινέω, ω, f. ἐπαινέσομαι, (no perfect,) Plat. Polit. iii, 379, E; rarely ἐπαινέσω, Xen. Anab. v, 5, 7, Eurip. Cycl. 545; to praise, commend; to approve; to bestow a vote of thanks upon, Dem. de Coron., Emaiverai Δ n μ o σ θένην, Δ n μ o σ θένους π α ι α νια to encourage, exhort, Æschyl. Choëph. 574; to assent to; to congratulate; gvexa τοῦ ἐπαινεῖσθαι, for the sake of praise, Xen. Cyr. i, 1; κάλλιστ' ἐπαίνω, an expression used on civilly declining any thing, as in English, no, I thank you, etc., Aristoph. Ran. 511; πάνυ κα- $\lambda \tilde{\omega}_5$, line 515, is used in the same way, no, you are very good, etc.; imperf. ἐπήνουν, 1. a. ἐπήνεσα, 1. a. imperat. act. ἐπαίνεσον, άτω· the Attic writers make the 1. aor. ἐπήνεσα· Homer has ἐπάνησα, Π. vii, 344; 1. a. pas. ἐπηνέθην, Thucyd. ii, 25; pas. ἐπαινεθήσομαι, Plat. Polit. v. 474, D. It governs the acc., sometimes the dat., Il. xviii, 312. Th. alvos.

'Επαινή, frightful, terrible, fearful, Il. ix, 565; used only in fem. as epith. of Proserpine; see επαιvós. Buttmann, Lexil. § 11, rejects this word, and in Il. ix, 457, reads έπ' αίνη Περσεφόνεια, besides the famed (perhaps stern) Proserpine; and he seems to be right. Dunbar.

Έπαινήσαις, Æol. for ἐπαινήσας, part. 1. a. act., and

Έπαινήση, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. act., and

Έπαινηται, for ἐπαινέηται, 3. sing. pres. subj. pas. of ἐπαινέω.

"Επαινος, ου, ό, praise, commendation; a panegyric; applause, eulogy, Demosth. 26, 1; & Teiπων ἔπαινος, suitable praise; έπαινον έχειν πρός and παρά 465

Tives, to obtain praise from any one; a reward. Fr. έπί and airos.

'Επαινός, ή, όν, fearful, horrible, awful. Fr. ἐπί and αἰνός.

Έπαινοῦμεν, for ἐπαινέομεν, 1. pl. pres. ind., and

Έπαινούμενος, contract for -εόμενος, part. pres. pas. of ἐπαινέω. Επαίαι, 1. a. inf. act., and

'Επαΐας, part. 1. a. act. of ἐπαΐσ- $\sigma\omega$, Il. ii, 146.

Έπαϊζασκε, Il. xvii, 462, he rushed on, iterative aor. of imaΐσσω.

'Επαίρω, Poet. ἐπαείρω, (as always in Hom.) f. αξω, 1. a. επηξα, pf. act. rarely occurs, Demosth. 1448, 6; ἐπῆρχε τὸ πρᾶγμα Βεἄσύνεσθαι (perhaps αύτοὺς an error for innes), to lift or raise up, to exalt, to elevate, hoist sails; to move, impel, Isocr. Panegyr. 31; to encourage; to persuade, induce, Aristoph. Nub. 43; Demosth. 286, 21; ἔπαιςε σαυτήν, raise yourself up, Eurip. Alc. 258; to elate, to puff up; to exact or extort; περισσὰ ἐπαίρειν, to exact more than one ought; έπαίρεις αὐτὸν βασιλῆα στρατεύεσθαι, you stimulate or provoke the king to make war, Herodt. vii, 10; ἐπαίρομαι, mid. to raise one's self up, or to raise up what belongs to one's self; to boast one's self, Demosth. 302, 13; pas. to be elevated, puffed up, Thucyd. i, 81, 84; to be induced, to be excited; 1. a. pas. ἐπήρθην, part. ἐπαρθείς, pf. pas. ἐπῆρμαι, to be elated. Fr. έπί and αἴρω.

"Επαισε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of

'Επαισθάνομαι, f. αισθήσομαι, with gen., to perceive, to feel; to hear, to understand; 2. a. ἐπησθόμην and

Έπαίσθημα, ἄτος, τό, what is felt, seen, understood. αἰσθάνομαι.

Έπαϊσσομαι, pres. mid., and 'Επαΐσσοντα, acc. sing. part. pres

Επαΐσσω, f. αΐξω, Att. ἐπάσσω or -ττω, fut. άξω, to rush upon, fall upon, Pind. Isthm. iv, 10; to attack, Il. x, 348, with dat. ἐπαϊζασκε, Il. xii, 462; sometimes, to run to; also, to pursue; to strike; with acc. sometimes, to rise up against, to rush on, assail. "Not used by the Attic writers except in the Choral Odes, Eurip. Hec. 1054; Plato,

however, has ἐπαΐξασα, Theat. 190, A, if the reading is correct, Ast. Lex.; they employ ἐπάσσω, or ἐπάττω." Dunbar. Fr. ἐτί and ἀίσσω.

'Επάϊστος, ου, δ, ħ, of whom any thing has been heard or is known, heard; divulged; detected, discovered; notorious; convicted, Herodt. vii, 128; ἐπάϊστος γίγνισθαι, to become known, Id. vii, 146. See ἄϊστος

'Επαισχής, ίος, ὁ, ἡ, bringing shame or dishonor; disgraceful. Fr. ἐπί and αἴσχος.

'Επαισχυνθήσομαι, 1. f. pas. of 'Επαισχῦνομαι, to be ashamed of, Soph. Œd. T. 635; Phil. 917; to blush at; with acc. to feel respect or reverence for, Xen. Hist. iv, 1, 15; f. ἐπαισχυνθήσομαι, 1. a. pas. ἐπησχύνθην. Th. αίσχος.

'Επαιτίω, ω, f. ήσω, l. a. ἐτήτησα, to demand further or in addition; to ask moreover or besides. Th. αἰτίω.

'Επαίτης, ου, δ, a beggar, a mendicant. Fr. preced.

'Επαίτησις, εως, 'n, a begging; mendicity. Same Th.

Έπαιτιάομαι, ωμαι, f. άσομαι, to accuse, to blame, to impute to any one, followed by the acc. and gen., Demosth. 552, 1; to lay the blame on, Æschyl. Prom. 976; Plat. Polit. 497, B; Ep. vii, 329, A. See αἰτιάομαι.

'Επαίτιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, one who is in fault, culpable, guilty, Π. i, 335; τὰ ἐπαίτια, the punishment or penalty decreed; πρὸς τοῖς ἐπαιτίως, besides the penalties incurred, Demosth. 733, 5. Th. αἰτία.

'Επαίχεη, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. pas. of παίζω.

'Επαΐω, to hear, to apprehend; to feel, to understand; to listen to, regard, Soph. Aj. 1242; τῷ ἐπιστάτη καὶ ἐπαΐοντι, the superintendent and the man of intelligence, Plat. Crit. 47, B; Aristoph. Nub. 646; καπαγελώμενος μὲν οὖν οὖν ἐπαΐεις ὖπ' ἀνδέῶν, you do not indeed perceive that you are laughed at by men, Id. Vesp. 515; 1. a. ἐπήισι, Herodt. ix, 93. Fr. ἀῖω.

'Επαιωρίω, ω, f. ήσω, to raise or hang up, to suspend over; mid. iπαιωρίημαι, contract. οῦμαι, to be suspended over; to hover over; to impend, to overhang; to threaten; to act doubtfully

or with hesitation. Fr. iπί and αἰωρίω.

Έπαιωρουμαι, for ἐπαιωρέομαι, pres., and

Έπαιωρούμενος, for ἐπαιωρεόμενος, pres. part. of preced.

Έπακήκοα, ας, ε, 2. pf. See επακούω.

Έπακμάζω, f. άσω, to come to its height; to flourish, to thrive; to be in the flower of one's age. Fr. ἐπί and ἀκμάζω.

"Επακμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, in full bloom or strength; sharpened at the end, pointed. Fr. ἐπί und ἀκμή.

'Eπακολουθίω, ω, f. ήσω, to follow after, Xen. Anab. iv, 1, 1; to follow up, to prosecute, as an undertaking, to follow after, i. e. to pursue a flying enemy, Thucyd. iv, 128; to follow along with, to come off, Xen. Cyr. vii, 3, 2; to follow diligently; 1. a. act. ἐπηκολούθησα, to yield to, obey, Demosth. 805, 24; to follow a train of reasoning, hence, to understand, Plat. Soph. 243, A. Fr. ἐπί and ἀκόλουθος.

'Επακολούθημα, ατος, τό, what follows, a consequence. Same

'Επακολούθησις, εως, 'n, being a concomitant; a consequence; a result, a sequel. Same Th.

'Επακολουθητϊκός, ή, όν, disposed to follow; following as a consequence; τὸ ἀκολουθητικόν, a conclusion, a corollary. Same Th.

'Επακοντίζω, f. ίσω, to throw darts at. Fr. ἐπί and ἀκοντίζω. 'Επάκοος, ου, δ, ἡ, Dor. for ἐπίκοος, a hearer; a judge, an umpire, Theocr. viii, 25; ἐπάκοοι γίνεσθε, be attentive, Pind. Olymp. xiv, 21. Th. ἀκούω.

Έπάκους, imperat. act., and Ἐπάκους, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, Ion. for ἐπήκοος, that hears, that attends public assemblics, etc., a hearer, an attender at the forum, etc., Hes. Op. 29. Same Th.

Έπακοῦσαι, 1. a. inf. of ἐπακούο. Ἐπάκουστος, ου, δ, ἡ, that is or may be heard; heard, understood; hearkened to or obeyed. From

Έπακούω, f. ούσομαι, pf. ἐπήκουκα, (scarcely used,) 2. pf. ἐπακήκοα, to hear, Il. iii, 277; to
hearken or listen to, Soph. Phil.
1403; with gen. to obey, Herodt.
iv, 141; to learn; l. a. ἐπήκουσα, subj. ἐπακούσω, ης, η, pf.
pus. ἐπήκουσμαι. It sometimes

governs the acc. in the sense of to hear, Soph. Ed. T. 794; most commonly the gen. Th. ἀκούω.

'Επακειδόομαι, οῦμαι, f. ώσομαι, to take strict care of, to administer strictly; and

'Επακειδόω, to treat with care and accuracy.

Έπακείζω, f. ίσω, to reach the height or summit of; ἐπεὶ σὶ πολλῶν αἰμάτων ἐπήκεισε πλήμων ᾿Ορέστης, since the unhappy Orestes has reached the height of much blood, i. e. has carried the palm as an assassin, Æschyl. Choëph. 920. Fr. ἐπί and ἄκρα.

Έπακροάομαι, ωμαι, f. άσομαι, to hearken or listen to, to give ear to; impf. ἐππκροαόμην, ωμην, etc. Fr. ἐπί and ἀκροάομαι.

'Επαχεόασις, εως, ή, a hearkening or listening to; obedience. Fr. preced.

'Επακταῖος, αία, αῖον, s. as ἐπάκτιος.

'Επακτής, ῆςος, δ, a hunter, a huntsman, Îl. xvii, 135; also, a fisherman, Ap. Rhod. Th. ἄγω. 'Επακτϊκός, ή, όν, attractive, alluring; also, inductive or relating to induction in Rhetoric. Fr. ἐπάγω.

Έπάκτιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, situated on or near the shore, Soph. Trach. 1141. Fr. ἀκτή.

'Επακτός, ή, όν, carried or brought to a place, imported; coming from abroad, foreign, Herodt. vii, 102; brought upon, Soph. Trach. 491; invading; σεράτωμ' ἐπακτόν, an invading army, Æschyl. S. Theb. 580; intercalated; ἐπακταὶ ἡμίραι, intercalated days, to make the lunar year equal to the solar; adventitious; foreign and hostile, Soph. Trach. 258; ἐπακτὸς ὅμεξρος, a violent shower of rain; subst. a foreigner, Eurip. Ion. 293. Fr. ἐπάγω.

Έπακτρεύς, έως, δ, a hunter, because he urges on (ἐπάγει) the dogs after the game. Fr. ἄγω. Ἐπακτρίς, ίδος, ἡ, a fishing-boat; a small piratical vessel, Xen. Hist. Gr. i. Same Th.

² Επακτροκίλης, ητος, ή, a swiftsailing piratical boat, Lischin. 27, 9. Fr. ἐπάκτρον and κίλης. "Επακτρον, ου, τό, a fishing-vessel. Fr. ἐπάγω.

Έπαλαζονεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to boast, be proud of, to vaunt. Fr. επί and ἀλάζων.

Έπάλαιιν, 3. sing. impf. of παλαίω. Έπαλαλάζω, f. άζω, l. a. ἐτήλαλαζα, to shout with joy at, to shout in honor of; to raise the cry of battle, or the war-shout, Æschyl. S. Theb. 479; to raise a wail, or mournful cry, Id. 934. Fr. ἐπί and ἀλαλάζω.

'Επάλαλκεῖν, 2. aor. inf. of ἐπαλέξω.

'Επαλάσμαι, ωμαι, to wander through or over; part. 1. a. pas. ἐπαληθείς, having wandered over, Odys. iv, 81. Fr. ἀλάσμαι.

'Éπαλαστίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be deeply affected with one's misfortunes, to have a feeling of indignation and pity, Odys. i, 252; ἐπαλαστήσωσα, part. 1. a. act. fem. gen. Fr. ἐπί and ἀλαστίω. Fr. ἄλαστος, Dor. for ἄληστος.

'Ēπαλγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to grieve over, to feel pain at, to be afflicted at, Eurip. Suppl. 63, with gen. Fr. ἐπί and ἄλγος. 'Ἐπάλειμμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing used as an ointment. From

'Επαλείφω, f. είψω, to anoint or smear over; to prepare an opponent for the combat, hence, to encourage him. Fr. ἀλείφω.

'Επαλίξίω, and ἐπαλίξω, f. ήσω, to avert, with acc. and dat., Il. xx, 315; to aid, like ἐπιβοηθίω, with dat., Il. xi, 428.

*Επαλεξήσουσα, part. 1. f. fem. of preced.

'Επάληθεις, part. aor. of ἐπαλάο-

'Επάληθεύω, f. εύσω, to verify or authenticate, Thucyd. viii, 52; to declare any thing true, to confirm or corroborate. Fr. ἐπί and ἀληθής.

'Επαληθη, 1. aor. subj. of ἐπαλάομαι.

'Επαλής, έος, δ, ή, warm or (actively) warming.

Έπαλθέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to heal, cure. Fr. ἀλθέω.

'Επαλκής, έος, δ, ή, strong, stout. Fr. ἐπί and ἀλκή.

Έπαλλαγή, ῆς, ἡ, change, exchange, variation, alteration; intermixture; intercourse; γά-μων ἐπαλλαγὴν ἐποίησαν, they made intermarriages, Herodt. i, 74; and

'Επαλλάξ, adv. alternately; abreast, Xen. Hipp. 1, 7. From 'Επαλλάσσω, and ἐπαλλάπτω, f. άξω, to change, exchange, alter, vary; to alternate; to join together, interweave, mingle; πολέμοιο πεῖραρ ἐπαλλαξάντες, varying the issue of the com-

bat, or 'tug of war,' from one side to the other, Il. xiii, 359; as by two persons drawing at each end of a cord; to pass from one to another. Fr. ἀλλάσσω.

'Επάλλετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. of πάλλω, to brandish, to shake; or, according to others, for ἐφήλλετο, impf. of ἐφάλλομαι.

'Επάλληλος, ου, δ, ή, one upon another, in quick succession, successive; thick; frequent; mutual, Soph. Antig. 57. Fr. ἐπί and ἀλλήλων, from ἄλλος. 'Επαλλήλως, adv. in succession, without intermission, one after

another. Same Th.

Έπάλμενος, springing upon, part.

pres. mid. by syncop. for ἐφαλλόμενος, Æol., the rough breathing being changed into the smooth;

from ἐφάλλομαι, Il. vii, 260.

"Ēπαλξίς, εως, ἡ, a battlement or parapet of a wall, Thucyd. vii, 43; Aristoph. Acharn. 72; Demosth. 36, 16; a bulwark; defence, succour, Eurip. Orest. 1202. Fr. ἐπί and ἀλκή.

"Επαλπνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, pleasant, grateful, refreshing or welcome to one's feelings, as returning to one's country, Pind. Pyth. viii, 120; a word found only in Pindar; as if by syncope for ἐπίθαλπνος. Fr. ἐπί and θαλπνος.

Έπᾶλτο, 3. sing. 2. aor. for ἐφάλ λετο, from ἐφάλλομαι, Π. xiii, 643; but ἔπαλτο is 3. sing. impf. of πάλλομαι, for ἐπάλλετο. Ἐπαλώστης, ου, ὁ, one who drove the cattle that were used in treading out corn; or one who placed the sheaves under the feet of the oxen, Xen. Œcon. 18, 5. Fr. ἐπί and ἀλωάω.

'Επαμᾶν, for ἐπαμάειν, inf. of ἐπαμάω.

'Επαμαζεύω, f. εύσω, Ion. for ἐφαμαζεύω, to drive a wagon on, pf. pas. ἐπημάζευμαι, part. fem. ἐπημαζευμένη, being marked or rutted by wagon wheels, Soph. Antig. 251. Fr. ἐπί and ἄμαζα.

Έπαμαυςόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make dark or obscure, to darken.

Έπαμάομαι. See next.

'Επαμάω, ω, rather ἐπαμάομαι, ωμαι, to heap together, heap up, Herodt. viii, 24; to pile up, hoard up, amass; the act. ἐπαμάω first occurs in Heliod. and Jambl. Fr. ἐπί and ἀμάω. 'Επαμβάτης, ῆρος, ὁ, one who mounts upon, for ἐπαναβητής, Æschyl. Choöph. 878; the idea

seems to be taken from a beast of prey springing upon and devouring his victim.

'Επαμελήδην, adv. using procrastination or evasion; for ἐπανα-ελήδην. Fr. ἐπί and ἀναεάλλω. Ἐπάμείεω, or ἐπαμείεομαι, f. ψομαι, to exchange, II. vi, 230; to shift from one side to another alternately; νίαη δ' ἐπαμείεςται ἄνδρας, and victory changes sides, II. vi, 339. Fr. ἐπί and ἀμείεω.

'Επαμεινώνδας, ου, δ, the Theban general, Epaminondas.

'Επάμειπτο, Ion. for ἐπήμειπτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of ἐπαμείδω. 'Επάμεςος, ον, δ, ἡ, Poet., Æol., and Ion. for ἐφήμεςος, of a day, lasting only a day, ephemeral, Pind. Pyth. viii, 135. Fr. ἐπί and ἡμέςω.

Έσαμησάμενος, part. 1. a. m. of ἐσαμάω. Fr. ἐσί and ἀμάω. Έσαμμένος, Ion. for ἐφημμένος, part. pf. pas. of ἐφάσσω.

Έπαμμενω, for ἐπαναμένω, to await, expect, Æschyl. Pers. 793. Γr. ἐπί, ἀνά, and μένω.

Έπαμοιδάδίς, and ἐπαμοιδαδόν, adv. alternately, mutually, Odys. v, 481. Fr. ἐπαμείδω.

'Επαμοίδιος, ου, ό, 'n, and

'Επαμοιδός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, alternate, alternating, changing. Same Th.

'Επαμπίχω, and ἐπαμπίσχω, to put round upon, to envelope, wrap up, cover; to draw over, conceal, Eurip. Troad. 1138. Fr. ἐπί and ἀμπίχω.

'Επαμπήγνῦμι, Poet. for ἐπαναπήγνῦμι.

Έπαμπίσχω. See ἐπαμπέχω.
 Έπαμῦναι, 1. a. inf. act. ἐπάμῦνον, άτω, 1. a. imperat. of ἐπαμύνω. Th. ἀμύνω.

'Επαμύντως, οςος, ό, a protector; a defender; a helper; an avenger. Same Th.

'Επἄμῦνω, f. ὕνῶ, to succour, to help; to defend, with a dative, πρόφρων νῦν Δαναοῖσι....ἐπάμυνε, il. xiv, 357; Isocr. Panegyr. 11; to avert, with the acc., Thucyd. iii, 14. Fr. ἐπί and ἀμύνω.

'Επαμφέςω, for ἐπαναφέςω, to throw upon a person, to refer or ascribe to. Fr. ἐπί, ἀνά, and φέςω.

'Επαμφιέννυμι, f. ἀμφιέσω, to put clothing upon, to clothe. Fr. ἐπί, ἀμφί, and ἔννυμι.

Έπαμφοτερίζω, f. ίσω, to incline as much to the one side as to the other; to waver between

two opinions, Plat. Phæd. 257, B; to be doubtful or ambiguous, to use ambiguous language; to vibrate or balance between, Thucyd. viii, 85; to be of doubtful gender. Fr. ἀμφότε-

Exā, for iπή, conj., contract. for iπί ἄν, after that, as soon as; whenever; iπὰν εἰς Βαθυλῶνα ἤκωσι, whenever they should arrive at Babylon, Xen. Anab. i, 4, 13; if; always constructed with the subj. Fr. iπί and ἄν, or iάν.

Έπαναξαθμός, οῦ, ὁ, a step, Plat. Conv. 211, C. From

'Επαναξαίνω, f. αναξήσομαι, to ascend or to mount up upon; to cover, as an animal; 2. aor. part. ἐπαναξάς, Aristoph. Nub. 1491; to land, Thucyd. vii, 29. Fr. ἐπί, ἀνά, and βαίνω.

'Επαναζάλλισθαι, inf. m. of 'Επαναζάλλω, f. αλῶ, to throw or cast upon; ἐπαναζάλλομαι, to put on or over, as clothes; to defer, delay from time to time; to put off, Herodt. i, 91; Aristoph. Eccl. 296. See ἀναζάλλω. 'Επανάζάσις, εως, ἡ, a mounting upon, a covering; also, s. as ἀνάζασις. See ἐπαναζαίνω.

'Επαναξιδάζω, f. ειδάσω, to cause to mount upon, to place upon, Thucyd. iii, 23. Fr. ἀναδιδάζω. 'Επαναδληδόν, adv. by throwing or casting upon, in the manner of a cloak or mantle, Herodt. ii, 81. Th. βάλλω.

Έπαναδοάω, f. δοάσομαι οτ δοήσομαι, to cry or call out, to cry or shout aloud, Aristoph. Plut. 292. Fr. ἐπί, ἀνά, and βοάω.

Επανάγαγεῖν, 2. a. inf. act. of ἐπανάγω.

'Επαναγινώσκω, f. νώσομαι, to read over, to read. Fr. ἐπί and ἀναγινώσκω.

'Επαναγκάζω, f. άσω, to compel to any thing, force, constrain, Aristoph. Plut. 525. Fr. άναγκάζω.

*Επάναγχες, adv. (neut. of ἐπανάγχης,) necessarily, of necessity, Plat. Legg. vi, 764, Δ; τὰ ἐπάναγχες, scil. ὄντα, things which are necessary, Acts xv, 28. Th. ἀνάγχη.

*Επἄνάγκης, used only in the neut., ἐπάναγκις (ἐστί understood), it is compulsory, it is necessary. See preced.

*Επαναγοεεύω, f. εύσω, to proclaim besides, Aristoph. Av. 1072. Fr. άγοεεύω.

'Επανάγω, f. άξω, to bring back,

to lead back, Thucyd. vii, 3; to recall, Plat. Ep. vii, 325, A; to restore or bring back, as exiles; to restore, Demosth. 196, 8; οὐδ' εἰς τὴν ἡρωικὴν ἰπανῆκται τάξιν, Id. 1391, 22; to launch out, to put to sea, Luke v, 4; in N. T., intransit., to return back upon, as from a digression; to retire, Xen. Cyr. iv, 1, 2; ἰπανάγειν τὸν Θυμόν, to awaken anger, Herodt. vii, 160; 2. a. ἰπανήγᾶγον, 2. a. imperat. act. ἰπανάγὰγε. Fr. ἰπί, ἀνά, and ἄγω.

Επαναγωγή, ñs, ἡ, a getting under weigh against, a leading out against, a renewal of the attack, Thucyd. vii, 4 and 34. Same Th.

'Επαναγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, leading out against; conducting back; returning, an epith. of Fortune. Same Th.

'Επαναδιπλάζω, f. άσω, and ἐπαναδιπλόω, ω, f. ώσω, to redouble questions, to re-question, to reiterate, repeat, Asshyl. Prom. 819. Fr. ἐπί, ἀνά, and διπλόος. Ἐπαναδιπλωσις, εως, ἡ, the repetition of a word, a reduplication; a folding or doubling. Fr. ἐπί and ἀναδίπλωσις.

Ἐπαναζεύγνῦμι, f. εύζω, to pack or join one upon another; to pack off. Fr. ἐπί, ἀνά, and ζεύγνυμι.

'Επαναθιάομαι, ωμαι, f. άσομαι, to look up at, consider; to contemplate any thing elevated; to reëxamine, Xen. Cyr. v, 4, 6. Fr. ἐπί, ἀνά, and Θιάομαι.

Έπαναις έομαι, αις εντιμαι, f. ήσομαι, to undertake, to enter upon, to choose; to obtain, Plat. Lys. 219, A; to adopt; to take or cut off; to kill. Γτ. ἐπί, ἀνά, and αἰς έω. See next.

'Επαναίρεσις, ως, ἡ, slaughter, massacre, destruction, death. Fr. ἀναιρέω.

Έπαναιείω, ῶ, ƒ. ήσω· ἐπαναιείομαι is more commonly used, which see.

'Επαναίρω, f. αρῶ, to raise up, to elevate; so in middle; pas. ἐπαναίρομαι, to rise or stand up, Aristoph. Eq. 784. Fr. ἐπί, ἀνά, and αἴρω.

Έπανακαλέω, ω, f. έσω, to call back, recall. Th. καλίω.

'Επανακάμπτω, f. ψω, to bend back, to turn back; to reclaim.

Th. κάμπτω.

'Επανάχειμαι, to be laid up, to be laid upon, imposed upon; to be reserved for, Xen. Cyr. iii,

3, 24; to wait. Fr. ἐπί, ἀνά, and κεῖμαι.

'Επανακλαγγάνω, to bark at; to set up a full cry at, like hounds. Fr. κλάγγω.

'Επανάκλησις, εως, ή, a recalling or bringing back, restoration. Fr. ἐπί, ἀνά, and καλίω.

Έπανακλίνω, f. ἴνῶ, to recline or lean back upon, to fall back upon; to rest upon, lie down upon. Th. κλίνω.

Έσανάκλἴσις, εως, 'n, a bending or leaning back upon, reclining back; a wheeling troops round. Same Th.

'Επανακοινόω, ω, f. ώσω, to communicate with any one; to impart or give a share to; to take the advice of. Fr. iπ', ανά, and κοινόω.

'Επαναχομίζω, f. ίσω, to bring back; convey back. Th. χομίζω.

'Επανακεέμαμαι, and 'Επανακεεμάννῦμι, and

Έπαναπειμάω, obsol., f. άσω, to hang upon; to suspend from; mid. to be suspended, to hang upon. Fr. πειμάννυμι.

'Επανάκρουσις, εως, ή, a pushing back upon, a repelling, a repulse.

From

Έπαναχεούω, f. ούσω, to force back, to repulse; mid. to beat a retreat, Aristoph. Av. 648; to fall back. Fr. χεούω.

Έπανακτάομαι, ῶμαι, f. ήσομαι, to acquire again, to recover, regain. Fr. ἐπί, ἀνά, and κτάομαι.

'Επανακυκλίω, ω, f. ήσω, and 'Επανακυκλόω, ω, f. ώσω, to cause to revolve again; to cause to roll back; mid. to turn one's self round upon; to turn round, Plat Polit. B; to revolve; to reiterate. Fr. ἐπί, ἀνά, and κυκλόω.

'Επανακύκλησις, εως, 'n, a turning back, conversion, Plat. Tim. 40, C. Same Th.

'Επανακύπτω, f. ύψω, to bend upwards, Xen.; to rise against, Joseph. Th. κύπτω.

'Επαναλαμβάνω, to take up again, to resume a narrative, Nen. Lac. 13, 2; to retake; to repeat; to take hold on, to seize; to recover. Th. λαμ-βάνω.

*Επανάληψις, εως, ή, a resumption, a repetition. Same Th.
*Επαναλίσκω, f. ώσω, from άλόω, to expend upon, to expend over and above, Demosth. 1219, 25.
Fr. ἐπ΄, ἀνά, and ἀλίσκομαι.

'Επαναλογεῖν, pres. inf. of

'Επαναλογίω, ω, f. ήσω, to recount, to disclose by reverting back, to repeat from the beginning, to explain from beginning to end clearly and distinctly, Herodt. i, 90. Fr. ἐπί, ἀνά, and Liyw.

'Επαναλόω, a rare form of pres. ἀναλίσκω.

'Επαναμένω, f. ενῶ, to tarry or wait for, Aristoph. Nub. 800; Herodt. viii, 141. Fr. ini, avá, and μένω.

'Επαναμιμνήσκω, f. ἐπαναμνήσω, 1. a. eravemynoa, to recall to the mind of another, to remind, to put in mind, with the acc., Demosth. 74, 8. Fr. ini, avá, and μιμνήσκω.

Έπανάμνησις, εως, ή, a recalling to mind, a refreshing the mind. Same Th.

Επαναπολέω, ω, f. ήσω, to go back upon, to repeat, Plat. Phil. 60, A. Fr. πολέω.

Έπανανεόω, f. ώσω, to renew again, to renew, to renovate. Fr. ἐπί, ἀνά, and νεόω.

'Επαναπαύομαι, with dat. f. αύσομαι, pf. ἐπαναπέπαυμαι, to rest upon, to lean upon; to acquiesce in, be content with; to rely upon, to confide in; 1. a.m. inaνεπαυσάμην, ω, ατο. Fr. ἐπί, ανά, and παύομαι.

*Επαναπαύω, f. αύσω, to cause to rest upon, etc.

Έπαναπέμπω, f. πέμψω, to send or carry back, to send after again; to send for; to make search for. Fr. πέμπω.

'Επαναπηδάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to leap or spring upon, Aristoph. Nub. 1375. Th. πηδάω.

Έπαναπίπτω, f. πεσούμαι, to fall back upon, to fall upon. Fr. TITTO.

'Επαναπλίειν, inf. of

'Επαναπλέω, f. εύσομαι, Ιοη. ἐπαναπλώω, f. ώσω, to sail on, to sail back, Xen. Hist. iv, 8, 24; to overflow, Herodt. i, 212; to sail out against. Th. πλέω.

*Επαναβρίπτω, f. βίψω, to throw up; spring up, Xen. Ven. 54. Th. pinto.

Επανάσεισις, εως, ή, a clashing or shaking of arms, ἐπανάσεισις τῶν ὅπλων, Thucyd. v, 126. Th. σείω.

Έπανασείω, f. είσω, to brandish weapons aloft; to rescue by shaking the hand; to threaten by significant gestures. Th.σείω.

Έπανασκέπτομαι, f. ψομαι, to

take up and consider anew, Plat. Theæt. 154, E. Th. oxis. TTOMAL.

'Επανασκοπίω, ῶ, f. σκέψομαι, same as above, Plat. Hipp. Min. 369, D.

Επανάστασις, εως, ή, a rising up, an insurrection, revolt, Thucyd. iv, 56; an overthrow, Soph. Antig. 529; eminence, elevation, loftiness; a tumor. Fr. Eni, ἀνά, and στάσις.

Έπαναστέλλω, f. ελῶ, to repress, restrain, to check; to elevate. Th. στέλλω.

Έπανάστημα, ἄτος, τό, what is raised up, an elevation, a prominence; a tumor; and

Έπαναστήσομαι, 1. f. m. from έπανίσταμαι. Fr. επί, ἀνά, and Ίστημι.

Επαναστείφω, f. ίψω, to cause to turn back; mid. to turn one's self back upon, to face about, Xen. Hipp. viii, 25. Fr. ἐπί, ἀνά, and στεέφω.

'Επαναστεοφή, ñs, h, a turning back, a returning, a repetition. Fr. preced.

Έπανατείνω, οτ τείνομαι, to stretch up, out, or forth; to hold out or extend, Xen. Cyr. vii, 1, 12. Fr. έπί, ἀνά, and τείνω.

'Επανατέλλω, f. ελῶ, to rise up, on, or over, as the sun, Herodt. iii, 84; to spring forth, ἡλίον ξπανατέλλοντος έπανατέλλων xeóvos, the time appearing, i. e. time following, Pind. Olymp. viii, 37. Th. τέλλω.

'Επανατίθεσθαι, pres. inf. pas. of 'Επανατίθημι, f. αναθήσω, place or lay upon in addition, to superadd to; to impute, attribute to, assign to. Fr. karí, åνά, and τίθημι.

Ἐπανατεέπω, f. έψω, to subvert, overthrow, or destroy. Fr. ἐπί, ἀνά, and τρέπω.

'Επανατρέχω, 2. α. ἐπανέδρἄμον, to run back upon; to run up, grow up, hence, to increase. Th. τεέχω.

Έπανατευγάομαι, ωμαι, to glean what remains after vintage, LXX. Fr. ἐπί, ἀνά, and τευγάω. Τh. τεύγη.

'Επαναφέρω, f. -οίσω, 1. α. -ήνεγxa, to repeat, to double; to lay the charge upon another, to impute to, Demosth. 829, 4; to bring back; to report or relate; to return back, Plat. Lys. 219, C; and

'Επαναφορά, ãs, ή, a lifting up, bringing back; imputation; reference or appeal; in Rhetoric, a repetition of a word at the beginning of several successive Fr. φέρω. clauses.

Έπαναφῦσάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to blow upon any wind instrument, to play an accompaniment with the aiλητής and σαλπιγκτής, Aristoph. Thesm. 1175. Fr. ἐπί, ἀνά, and φυσάω.

Έπαναφῦω, f. ύσω, to cause to grow upon. Fr. -φύω. Έπαναχέω, f. εύσω, to pour up-

on, to shed (tears) on account of. Fr. ἀναχέω.

Έπαναχωςίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to retire, withdraw; to return to or back; to give way, Xen. Hist. ii, 4, 4; Thucyd. i, 131. Th.

Έπαναχώρησις, εως, ή, a withdrawing back, an encroachment of the sea, Thucyd. iii, 89.

Επανδεόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to furnish with a population. Fr. ini and

'Επανεθήσομαι, 1. f. ind. pas. of έπανίημι.

'Επάνειμι, to return, to come or go back to or upon ; ἀλλ' ἐκεῖσε ἐπάνειμι, but I will resume my subject there where I digressed, Demosth. 281, 26; to repeat or recapitulate. Fr. ἐπί, ἀνά, and είμι, from έω.

Έπανειπεῖν, to proclaim openly. Fr. ἐπί, ἀνά, and εἶπον.

Έπανεῖπον, 2. a. of preced., Thucyd. vi, 60.

Επανείς εσθαι, inf. of

'Επανείρομαι, and ἐπανέρομαι, to ask anew or again, Herodt. i, 91; Æschyl. Pers. 934; impf. ἐπανειρόμην, subj. ἐπανέρωμαι. Fr. eleopus.

'Επανείς, part. 2. a. act., and 'Επανην, 2. a. ind. of ἐπανίημι. Fr. ἐπί, ἀνά, and ἵημι.

'Επανελθεῖν, 2. a. inf., and 'Επανελθών, in f. g. ἐπανελθοῦσα, part. 2. a. of ἐπᾶνέςχομαι.

Έπανελεύω, f. ύσω, to draw into. Th. ἐλκύω.

Έπανέρομαι. See έπανείρομαι.

'Επανέρχομαι, f. ἐπανελεύσομαι, to return to, return back, come back again; to return to one's subject again; to resume; to pass over, Herodt. ii, 109; 2. a, ἐπανῆλθον. Fr. ἐπί, ἀνά, and έξχομαι.

Έπανερωτάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to ask again, Xen. Mem. iii, 1, 11 Fr. ἐπί, ἀνά, and ἐςωτάω.

'Επανερωτήσει, 3. sing. 1. f. of preced.

Έπανεστεῶτες, part. pf. Ion. of ξπανίστημι· οἱ μάγοι εἰσί τοι Ν 2

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ἐπανεστιῶτες, Herodt. iii, 63. Ἐπανέχω, f. έξω, to rest or lean on, to fix upon; to be content with; to put confidence in; to undertake; to set less value on. Fr. ἰπί, ἀνά, and ἔχω.

Επανιχώρει, impf. of ἐπαναχωρίω.

Eπανήκω, to return, to come back again, Xen. Hist. vi, 2, 11; to return from flight; to come, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1627. Fr. iπί, ἀνά, and ἥκω.

Έπανής ετο, 3. sing. impf. of επανίζομαι.

'Επανθίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to bloom or to flower upon, to flourish, ἐπαν-θοῦσι πολιαὶ τρίχες, Aristoph. Vesp. 1065; to prosper; to shine out, appear, Plat. Legg. iv, 710, A; 2. pf. ἐπῆνθα, and by epenth. of ο, ἐπήνοθα, and redupl. ἐπενήνοθα, Π. ii, 219. Fr. ἐπί and ἀνθίω.

'Επανθίζω, f. ίσω, to cause to bloom or flourish, Æschyl. S. Theb. 923; to adorn, to ornament. Fr. ἐπί and ἄνθος.

'Επανθισμές, οῦ, ὁ, the act of adorning with flowers; embellishment, ornament. Fr. ἐπί and ἀνθίω.

*Επανθεακίδες, ων, αί, pl. of ἐπανθρακίς.

'Επανθεακίζω, f. σω, to broil on the coals, Aristoph. Av. 1568.

Eπανθρακίς, ίδος, ή, what is laid on the coals; a broiled fish, Aristoph. Acharn. 670; Vesp. 1227. Fr. ανθραζ.

'Επανίᾶσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. Att. from

Έπανίημι, f. ανήσω, l. a. ανῆπα, to relax, to slacken, abate, remit; to release; to pardon. Fr. ἐπί, ἀνά, and ἵημι, in 3. pl. ἰεῖσι, Ion. ἰέασι, and by crasis, Att. ἰᾶσι.

'Επανἴσόω, ω, f. ώσω, to place upon an equal footing, Thucyd. viii, 57. Th. ໂσσς.

Έπανισταίατο, Ion. for ἐπανίσταιντο, 3. pl. pres. opt. pas. of ἐπανίστημι, und ἐπανιστέατο, 3. pl. impf. ind. for ἐπανίσταντο, Herodt. iv, 60. Th. ἵστημι.

'Επανίσταμαι, to rise up against, to rebel against; with the dat. for the same.

Έπανιστέἄται, Ion. for ἐπανίστανται, 3. pl. pres. pas. of

*Eπανίστημι, f. ἐταναστήσω, pf. ἐτανίστηκα, to cause any one to stand up, to raise up, or to excite against; 2. a. to rise up; to rise up against, Xon. Symp. 4, 2; mid. to stand up against,

to rise in revolt or opposition; to rebel; to rise above; to rise up as a mark of respect; to rise up to or in honor of, 2. a. iπα-νίστην, pf. iπανίστηκα, 1. f. m. iπαναστήσομαι. Th. ιστημι.

'Επανῖτέον, verbal adj., it is necessary to return. Fr. ἐπί, ἀνά, and εἶωι.

Έπανιών, part. 2. a. of the same verb.

'Επάνοδος, ου, ή, a return, a recapitulation, Plat. Phæd. 267, D; a going up to, Id. Polit. vii, 532, B. Fr. ἐπί and ἄνοδος.

'Επανοιδέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be inflated; to swell up. Th. οἰδέω. 'Επανοςθούμενος, part. pres. pas., and

'Eπανοςθόω, ω, f. ώσω, to set upright again; to reëstablish, Demosth. 12, 19; Xen. Mem. ii, 4, 6; Thueyd. vii, 77; to correct, amend, reform; to repair or restore to an entire state, Isocr. Panegyr. 43; to ameliorate, to aid; assist. Fr. ἐπί, ἀνά, and δρθός.

Έπανόςθωμα, ἄτος, τό, and Έπανόςθωσις, εως, ή, reëstablishment, correction, amendment, reformation, Demosth. 807, 7;

'Επηνοςθωτέος, η, ον, to be corrected or reformed; and

'Επανορθωτής, οῦ, ὁ, a reformer, corrector; restorer. From pas. of ἐπανορθόω, to correct.

'Επανορθωτικός, ή, όν, corrective, tending to reform or restore. Same Th.

Έπανορούω, f. ούσω, to spring upon, Π. xix, 396. The prep. separate. Fr. ἐπί, ἀνά, and ὀρούω.

Έπαντάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, pf. ἐπήντηκα, to meet; to fall in with, light upon; 1. a. ἐπήντησα. Fr. ἐπί and ἀντάω.

'Επαντίλλω, by syncop. for ἰπανατίλλω, to rise, to appear above the horizon, to spring up; to lift up, to raise, Eurip. Phan. 105. Fr. ἰπί, ἀνά, and τίλλω.

'Επάντης, εος, δ, ἡ, tending towards, in an upward direction; steep, sloping; precipitous, Thucyd. vii, 79. Fr. ἐπί and ἀντάω.

'Επάντησις, εως, ή, a meeting.

Έπαντιάζω, f. άσω, to fall in with, to meet. Fr. ἐπί and ἀντιάζω.

 F_{ϵ} παντλέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to draw water upon, to pump on; to

flood or inundate with words, Lucian; pas. to be filled up by pouring on. Fr. ini and and $\tau \lambda i \omega$.

'Επάντλησις, ιως, ή, the drawing up of water; a pouring or pumping upon. Same Th.

'Επανύω, f. ύσω, to complete, accomplish; mid. to procure for. Fr. ἐπί and ἀνίω.

'Επάνω, adv. above, upon, over; more than; higher up, Plat. Crit. 112, B; with the gen., iv τοῖς ἐπάνω τἴρηται, in what was said above, Xen. Anab. vi, 3, 1. Fr. ἐπί and ἄνω.

'Επάνωθεν, adv. from above; at a distance; οἱ ἐπάνωθεν, fore-fathers, ancestors. Same Th. "Επαξε, Dor. for ἔπηξε, 3. sing. 1.

a. act. of πήγνυμι.

Έπάξειν, 1. fut. inf. of ἐπά.

'Éπάξιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, and ία, ον, worthy, deserving of, for ἀντάξιος, of equal worth, worthy to be remembered, Herodt. ii, 79. Fr. ἐπί and ἄξιος.

'Επαξίω, ω, f. ώσω, to think worthy, to think fit, Soph. Phil. 792; to reckon fit, to request; to think, Id. Electr. 660; also, to expect, believe. Fr. ἐπί and ἀξίω.

'Επαξίως, adv. worthily, right worthily, in a becoming manner, becomingly, Soph. Œd. T. 133.

'Επαζόνιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, rolling on an axletree, epith. of a chariot. Th. ἄζων.

'Επάζω, Dor. for ἐπήζω, 2. sing. 1. a. m. of πήγνυμι.

'Επαοιδή, ης, η, Ion. for ἐπφδή, a charm or incantation, Herodt. i, 132; Æschyl. Prom. 173; Odys. xix, 457; and

'Επαοιδός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, Ion. for ἐπφδός, a charmer or enchanter. Th. ἀείδω.

"Επἄον, 2. a. ind. act. of παύω.
'Επαπειλέω, ω, f. ήσω, to add threats, to threaten on account of, Herodt. vi, 32. Fr. iπί and ἀπειλέω.

Έπαπίεχομαι, f. ἐπαπιλιύσομαι, to follow close upon, or immediately after, with dat. Fr. ἰπί, ἀπό, and ἴεχομαι.

'Επαποδύομαι. See next.

Έπαποδύνω, and

'Επαποδύω, to strip a combatant in order to match another, to oppose one to another; mid. to strip one's self for the combat; undertake, set about, prepare for, Aristoph. Lys. 615. Fr.

iπί and ἀποδύομαι.

'Επαποθνήσκω, f. θανοῦμαι, to die after or in consequence of; not to survive, Plat. Conv. 180, A. Fr. ἐπί, ἀπό, and Ͽνήσκω. 'Επαπολαύω (ταῖς ἡδοναῖς), to consume or spend in pleasures, Diod. Sic. ii, 609. Fr. ἀπολαύω.

ЕПАР

'Επαπόλλυμι, f. έσω, to destroy or ruin on account of; mid. to be ruined or to perish on account of. Fr. ἐπί and ἀπόλλυμι.

Έπαπολογίομαι, οῦμαι, to bring forward additional reasons in one's justification. Fr. ἐπί and ἀπολογίομαι.

'Επαπόςημα, ἄτος, τό, a doubt or question.

'Επαπορίω, ω, f. ήσω, to raise new doubts; to be doubtful about. Fr. ἐπί and ἀπορίω, α priv. and πόρος.

Έπαπορώμεν, for -εωμεν, 1. pl. pres. subj. of ἐπαπορέω.

Έπαποστίλλω, f. ελῶ, to send one after another; to send a successor to one. Fr. ἐπί, ἀπό, and στίλλω.

'Επάπτηνα, 1. a. of παπταίνω.
'Επάπτω, Ion. for ἐφάπτω, to knit to or join; είδεος ἐπαμμέναι, well formed, handsome, Herodt. i, 199. Fr. ἐπί and ἄπτω.

'Επαξά, ας, 'n, a curse, an imprecation, Π. ix, 456. Fr. ἐπί and ἀξά.

'Επαρᾶομαι, ῶμαι, f. άσομαι, and Epic ήσομαι, to imprecate curses upon, Lys. c. Erat. 121, 4; ἐξώλειαν ἐπαρώμενος αὐτῷ, Demosth. 76, 38; to execrate, to utter imprecations against, Herodt. iii, 75; ἐπαρᾶσθαι ἀράς, to invoke curses upon, Demosth. 1268, 25; τὶ οὖν ταῦτ' ἐπήρᾶμαι; why then have I made these adjurations? Dem. de Coron. 275, 5; to invoke evil upon any one, to curse. Fr. ἀράομαι. 'Επάρας, masc., and ἐπάρασα, fem. part. 1. a. act. of ἐπαίρω, and

'Επᾶρου, άτω, 1. a. imperat., pas. ἐπήρθην. Fr. ἐπί and αἴρω.

Έπαρᾶσἴμος, ου, δ, ή, execrable, accursed. Fr. ἐπί and ἀρά.

'Επαξάσσω, f. άξω, to rush or to burst upon, to strike or beat against, Plat. Prot. 314, D; to rail against; to abuse. Fr. ἐπί and ἀξάσσω.

*Επάρατος, ου, ό, ή, accursed; execrable; devoted to the infernal gods; forbidden by a curse, Thucyd. viii, 97; καὶ τὸν λίμενα τὸν

ἐξάγιστον καὶ ἐπάρατον πάλιν ἐτείχισαν, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 35. Fr. ἐπαράομαι.

'Eπάργεμος, ου, δ, ħ, dimmed, darkened, obscure, Æschyl. Prom. 499; Id. Choëph. 654; it has a reference to the eye covered with à film or white speck, Id. Prom. 497. Fr. ἐπί and ἀργεμός.

'Επάργυζος, ου, δ, ή, overlaid or covered with silver, silvered over, Herodt. i, 50. Fr. ἄρ-γυρος.

'Επάςδω, f. άςσω, to water, irrigate, Plat. Locr. 102, B. Fr. ἐπί and ἄςδω.

'Επάςη, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. pas. of πείςω. But

'Επάξη, 1. a. subj. act. of ἐπαίξω.
'Επάξήγω, f. ήξω, to come to one's aid, to succour, to assist, to help, Xen. Cyr. vi, 4, 5; Eurip. Electr. 1346; with dat. Th. ἀξήγω.

'Επαρηγών, όνος, δ, helping, assisting, favoring, Ap. Rhod. ii. Same Th.

'Επάρηξις, εως, ή, help, aid.

Έπαρήρειν, plupf. of ἐπάρω, to fit; μία δε κληΐς ἐπαρήρει, and one key fitted it, Il. xii, 456. Fr. ἐπί and ἄρω.

Έπαςησάμενος, Ion. for ἐπαςασάμενος, part. 1. a. m. of ἐπαςάομαι. Th. ἀςά.

'Επαςθείς, part. 1. a. pas., and 'Επάςθητι, ήτω, in 2. pl. ἐπάςθητε, 1. a. imperat. pas. of ἐπαίςω.

"Επαρθον, and by metath. επράθον, 2. a. ind. act. of πέρθω.

Έπαρίστερα, adv. awkwardly.

'Επαρίστερος, α, ου, left-handed, awkward; foolish; bad, sinister; ἐπ' ἀρίστερ' οὕτως ἀμπέχει, do you put your coat on the left side? i. e. awkwardly, Aristoph. Av. 1567.

'Επαριστέρως, adv. awkwardly. Fr. preced.

'Επάρκεια, ας, ή, assistance, aid, succour, supplies; and

'Επάρκεσε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of ἐπαρκίω.

Έπάρκεσις, εως, ή, aid, succour, help. From

Έπαρχίω, f. ἐπαρχίσω, to suffice against; to ward off from; to succour, aid, assist, with dat., Herodt. i, 91; Aristoph. Plut. 830; to furnish, supply; to avert, Plat. Legg. vi, 757, B; Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 31; to suffice; to be able; to impart; to defend against; οὐδὲ τί οἱ τόγ'

ἐπήρκεσε λυγρον ὅλεθρον, but this did not at all avert from him a fatal destruction, Il. ii, 873; to restrain, hold back, hold in; (hence the Latin arceo;) 1. a. ἐπήρκεσα. Fr. ἐπί and ἀρκίω, to avert; ἐπαρκεῖ, impers., it is sufficient, it is enough. In the sense of assisting, it commonly takes the dat., as in N. T., 1 Tim. v, 10; sometimes the dat. and gen., Xen. Mem. i, 2, 60; rarely the acc., Eurip. Orest. 794. Fr. ἀρκίω.

'Επάρκεσις, εως, ή, aid, assistance, Eurip. Hec. 746; protection, Soph. Œd. C. 447. Same Th.

'Επαγκούντως, adv. enough, sufficiently, Soph. Electr. 346. Same Th.

"Επαςμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing raised, a high place, an elevation; a swelling; pride, haughtiness. Fr. ἐπαίρω.

'Επάρμενον, sufficient, fit, part. 2.
a. mid. for ἐπαρόμενον. See ἄρμενον.

'Επαςξάμενος, part. 1. a. m. of επάςχομαι.

'Eπάζουςος, ου, δ, ħ, belonging to the earth, that labors on the earth, a tiller or cultivator of the ground; attached to the soil as a serf; being alive or among the living, Odys. xi, 488. See Hemsterhus. not. in Lucian Dial. Achillis et Antiloch. Fr. ἐπί and ἄρουρα.

"Επαρσίς, ίως, ἡ, elevation; height; metaphor. pride; a tumor. Fr. ἐπαίρω.

Έπάςσω, f. act. Æol. for ἐπαςω, of ἐπάςω, s. as ἄςω.

'Επαςτάω, ω, f. ήσω, to suspend over; to hang over; pas. to threaten, alarm; to impend over; part. pf. pas. ἐπηςτημένος, impending, threatening; τὴν ταχίστην ἀπαλλαγὴν τῶν ἐπηςτημένων φόξων ὀότε, καὶ σωτηςίαν ἀσφαλῆ, grant a speedy escape from impending dangers, (fears,) and complete security, Demosth. 332, ult. Th. ἀςτάω. Έπαςτής, ἱρς. δ. ἡ, ready. Odus

'Επαρτής, έος, δ, ἡ, ready, Odys. viii, 151; fitted, prepared, Ap. Rhod. iii, 299. Fr. ἄρω.

'Επαςτίζω, f. ίσω, to make ready; to adjust, fit, prepare. Same Th.

'Επαιτύνω, and

Έπαςτὕω, f. ὕσω, to fit upon, to fit close, Odys. viii, 447; mid. to prepare. Th. ἀςτύω.

'Επαευστήε, ῆεος, δ, ἡ, and 'Επαευστείς, ίδος, ἡ, a little flask used for putting oil into lamps, a lamp-feeder, LXX., Zach. iv, 2; a vessel for drawing any liquid from one into another, a funnel; also, tongs used in trimming lamps, and for handling coals, LXX. Th. ἀρύω.

'Επαρχία, ας, 'n, a province, a government, a province governed by an eparch; a prefecture or province of the Roman empire, Acts xxiii, 34; and

*Επαιχος, ου, ό, a governor of a province, a prefect; a ruler, a commander-in-chief, Æschyl. Ag. 1200. Fr. ἐπί and ἀεχή. 'Επάρχω, f. ξω, to command, rule over, Lys. 753, 13; to have the command or control of, Isocr. Panegyr. 19; to order, Xen. Cyr. i, 1, 4; ἐπάρχομαι, to begin with; ἐπαρξάμενοι δεπάεσσιν, having begun with a libation from the cups, Il. i, 471; Buttmann understands it, to impart to, to offer to, Lexil. § 29, p. 170. Fr. ἐπί and ἄεχω. 'Επάςω, f. ἄςῶ, to fit or adapt to, fasten to, adjust, 2. pf. ἐπάρηρα, to be fitted on or in; to be fixed on; to fit, Il. xii, 456. Fr. iπί and ἄρω.

'Επαφωγός, οῦ, ὁ, a helper, an assistant; an ally; and ἡ, she who succours, Eurip. Hec. 162. Fr. ἐπαφήγω. Th. ἀφήγω.

Έπαςώμενος, part. of ἐπαςάομαι, Lys.

'Επᾶσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of ἐπάδω.
'Επάσαντο, and, by doubling σ, ἐπάσσαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. m. of πάω, or πάομαι.

Έπασκέω, ῶ, Poet. f. ήσω, to exercise, to cultivate, to practise any art, Herodt ii, 167; μνήμην ἐπασκεῖν, to cultivate the memory; σοφίων ἐπασκεῖν, to study wisdom, Aristoph. Nub. 1024; to make expert by practice; to study, Id. 513; to adorn. Th. ἀσκέω.

Έπασσύτερος, έρα, ερον, coming one upon another, in heaps, Il. viii, 277; in rapid succession; crowded, thick; violent; ἐπασσύτεροι is applied to those who do any thing in close and uninterrupted succession. Fr. ἐπί and ἀσσον.

Έπασουτιροτρίδης, ίος, δ, ή, struck or inflicted rapidly or in quick succession, Eschyl. Choöph. 420. Fr. iπασούτιρος and τρίζω.

Έπαστεάπτω, to lighten upon. Fr ἐπί and ἀστεάπτω.

"Επασχον, impf. of πάσχω.
'Επάταξε, he struck or smote, 3.

sing. 1. σ. act. of πατάσσω.
'Επατήθην, ης, η, 1. a. pas. of πατίω.

'Επάττω, or άσσω, f. άξω, Att. for ἐπαΐσσω.

'Επαυγάζω, f. άσω, to shine clearly upon, to illuminate; ἐπαυγάζει, it is light. Fr. ἐπί and αὐγή.

'Επανδάω, ω, f. ήσω, to speak to, to address, to converse with; to add to what has been said; mid. to call aloud to, to call upon, invoke, σὲ κάκεῖ, μᾶτες πότνι, ἐπηνδώμαν, Soph. Phil. 394. Fr. ἐπί and αὐδάω.

'Επαυθαδίαζομαι, and

Έπαυθαδιάζω, and

'Επαυθασιάζω, f. άσω, to behave in an insolent manner; to persevere obstinately, to become insolent or headstrong, Arrian. Exp. Alex. iv, 9. Fr. ἐπί and αὐθάδης.

"Επαυλ', for ἔπαυλα, Soph. Œd. Τ. 1138, pl. of ἔπαυλος.

'Επαυλίω, ω. f. ήσω, to accompany with a flute or pipe; to play a maddening or melancholy strain; δάϊον μέλος ἐπαυλεῖται, the deadly strain is struck up, Eurip. Herc. Fur. 891. Fr. ἐπί and αὐλίω.

'Επαυλίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to lodge or to pass the night in a place; to encamp near; to sleep in a tent; to bivouac, Thucyd. iv, 134. Fr. αὐλίζομαι.

'Επαύλιον, ου, τό, a cottage, a hut, Æschin. 70, 20. Same Th.

"Επαυλις, εως, ή, a country-seat, a farm-house, a cottage; καὶ ἀπικνέεται ἐς τὴν ἔπαυλιν, Herodt. i.; a stable, a stall. Fr. the same.

"Επαυλος, ου, δ, and ἔπαυλον, ου, τό, a stall for cattle, etc.; a fold, Odys. xxiii, 358; an abode, κου τὰ κράτιστα γᾶς ἔπαυλα, Soph. Œd. C. 675; always in the pl. in Soph.; a camp, Plat. Alc. ii, 149, C; as an adjective, the same as ἔνοικος. Fr. ἐπί and αὐλή.

'Επαυξάνω, or ἐπαύξω, f. ἐπαυξήσω, l. a. ἐππύξησα, pf. ηκα (?), to increase, to augment, Xen. Œcon. 7, 43; to extend, Thucyd. vii, 70; to add to: ἐπηύξησα, has increased, Demosth. 43, 10. Fr. ἐπί and αὐζάνω, or αὕζω.

Έπαύξησις, εως, and ἐπαύξη, ns, n, augmentation, increase, growth. Fr. preced.

Έπαυράω. See ἐπαυρίσπομαι. Έπαυρίμεν, or ἐπαυρέμεναι, Dor.; hence imaugiir, pres. inf. act., and

'Επαυρεῖ, 3. sing. pres. ind. of ἐπαυρίω.

'Επαύρεσιε, and ἐπαύρησιε, εωε, ἡ, benefit, advantage, gain, Herodt. vii, 158; pleasure, enjoyment, gratification, Thucyd. ii, 53. From

Έπαυείω, έπαύω, obsol. ἐπαυείσxw, to take to one's self; to touch, taste; hence, to enjoy, to reap the fruits of; τῷ κέν μιν ἐπαυρήσεσθαι δίω, wherefore Ι think he will reap the fruits of it, Il. vi, 353; to draw or derive from; to reach, to hit, to strike; λίθου ἀλέσθαι ἐπαυρείν, Il. xxiii, 340; to obtain; mid. ἐπαύρομαι, more commonly used, ίνα πάντες ἐπάυρωνται βασιλῆος, that all may enjoy their king, i. e. reap the fruits of his tyrannical conduct, Il. i, 410; xa. ποδραφίης.... to reap the fruits of one's machinations, R. xv, 17; with the acc. in Odys. xviii, 106: πλείον δέ τε νυπτὸς ἐπαυρεί, he labors more in the night, Hes. Op. 419, καμάτου being understood; to undergo, suffer, to experience the ill consequences or fruits of, Ap. Rhod. i, 83; ἐπαυρέω, used only in the 2. aor. ἐπηῦρον, Π. xi, 573; 2. a. mid. ἐπηυεόμην, Eurip. Hel. 476.

'Επαύρηαι, Ion. contract. ἐπαύρη, 2. sing. subj. 2. aor. of ἐπαύρω, Π. xv, \ 7 ; ἐπαύρεσθαι, inf. 2. aor., Eurip. Iph. T. 530.

'Επαύρησις, εως, ή, s. as ἐπαύρεσις.

'Επαύριον, adv. to-morrow, ἡ ἐπαύριον, (scil. ἡμίρα,) the morrow, the next day. Th. αύριον. 'Επαυρίσκομαι, dep. mid. (the act. ἐπαυρίσκομ, only in Theogn. iii,) fut. ἐπαυρήσομαι, aor. act. ἐπνυρον, Dor. ἐπαῦρον, Pind.; aor. mid. ἐπηυρόμην, from which 2. sing. subj. ἐπαύρηκι, and ἐπαύρη, and 3. μl. ἐπαύρωνται, to take to one's self, to procure, gain, obtain; to touch or graze as a missile; mid. to enjoy, participate in; to receive or bring upon one's self. See ἐπαυρίω.

Έπαυρίσκουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of ἐπαυρίσκω, s. as ἰπαυρέω.

'Επαυρίσκω. See ἐπαυρίσκομαι
und ἐπαυρίω.

'Επαύρον, Dor. for iπηύρον, 2. a. ind. act. of iπαυρέω.

'Επαυσάμην, αύσω, αύσατο, 1. a. m. of παύω, Π. xiv, 260.

"Exavous, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act.

of the same.

'Επάυσον, I. a. imperat. act. of ἐπαΐω. Fr. ἐπί and αἴω.

'Επαύσω, 2. sing. of ἐπαυσάμην, 1. a. of παύω.

'Επαύτεον. See under ἐπαϋτίω. 'Επαϊτέω, ω, f. ήσω, to call or cry out to; ἐπαΰτεον, they called or cried out to, Ion. for innυτεον, 3. pl. impf. act. ἐπί and ἀὐτέω, Poet. for αὔω.

'Επαυτοφώςω, adverbially for έπ' αὐτοφώρω, in the very act (of committing a crime); in the very fact, in the act, Demosth. 378, 12; Æschin. c. Ctes.; John viii, 4. Fr. ἐπί and αὐτόφωρος, which is from αὐτός and Φωρά. 'Επαυχένιος, ου, δ, ή, Poet. carried on the neck, laid on the neck; δέπὶ τῷ αὐχένι Φερόμενος. Th. αὐχήν.

'Επαυχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to glory in or on account of, to be proud of, to vaunt, boast. Τh. αὐχέω.

Έπαυχμέω, ω, f. ήσω, to dry, to occasion drought. Th. αὐχμός. 'Επαΐω, f. αΰσω, to cry out, shout, proclaim, to call upon. Fr. ἀΰω.

Έπαφαυαίνομαι, as pas., to be dried up, withered, parched; to be exhausted. Fr. ἐπί, ἀπό, and avaiva.

'Επαφαυάνθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of ἐπαφαυαίνομαι.

'Επάφάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to touch gently, or on the surface, to feel; to stroke, to pat, to caress, Æschyl. Prom. 851; Plat. Crat. 404, D. See ἀφάω. Th. ἄπτο-

'Επἄφή, ης, ή, a touching or handling, a patting, stroking gently, Æschyl. Suppl. 17; a feeling of any thing.

'Επάφηκεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind., and Έπάφην, 2. a. ind. of

Επαφίημι, f. ἐπαφήσω, 1. a. ἐπαφηκα, to cast or throw upon, to direct upon; to launch against; to cast in; to let loose upon, to set on; to encourage; to suborn; 2. a. subj. ἐπαφῶ, inf. ἐπα- $\varphi \tilde{n} v \alpha i$, Xen. Cyr. iv, 1, 2. Fr. έπί, ἀπό, and Ίημι.

'Επαφεας, α, δ, a man's name, Epaphras, Coloss. i, 7; Philem.

'Επαφείζω, f. ίσω, to foam up, to foam out or upon. Fr. ini and apeos.

'Επαφεόδιτος, ου, δ, a man's name, Epaphroditus, Philip. ii, 25. But

Επαφεόδιτος, ου, δ, ή, favored by Venus; handsome, graceful, charming, Herodt. ii, 135; fortunate, pleasant, Xen. Hier. 1, 35. Fr. ini and apposion.

Επαφύσσω, f. ŭσω, to pour over, upon, or in addition; ἔπειτα δὲ θερμον ἐπήφυσεν, then she poured upon it warm water, Odys. xix, 318. Fr. ἐπί and ἀφίσ-

Επάφῶ, 2. a. subj. of ἐπαφίημι. Επαχθέω, s. as ἐπαχθίζω.

'Επαχθής, έος, δ, ή, heavy, burdensome, oppressive, repulsive, Demosth. 269, 20; Aristoph. Ran. 940; offensive; ἐπαχθεῖς λόγους, Dem. de Coron. 114; invidious, Id.; disagreeable; τὸ ἐπαχθές, disagreeableness. Th.

Επαχθίζω, f. ίσω, to load or burden one with any thing; to distress, oppress; pas. to be oppressed, burdened; ἐπηχθισμένος ໄວ້ແລ້ວເອເ, he travelled groaning under his burden, Æsop. Fr. ἄχθος.

'Επάχθομαι, to bear any thing with difficulty, to be troubled, annoyed, Eurip. Hipp. 1255. Same Th.

'Επαχθῶς, adv. disagreeably to, Plat. Ep. vii, 327, B. Same

'Επαχλύω, f. ύσω, to be darkened, to be dimmed. Fr. ἐπί and ἀχλύς.

Έπάχνωσεν, 1. a. ind. of παχ-

'Επαχύνθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of παχύνω.

"Επέ', for έπεα, nom. or acc. pl. of έπος, εος, τό, a word.

"Επεα. See preced.

'Επεάν, conj., Ion. ἐπάν or ἐπήν, after that, when; constr. with subjunctive, Herodt. i, 21; i, 134.

'Επέζα, Dor. for ἐπέζη, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act.

'Επέβαλλεν, 3. sing. impf., and 'Επέβαλον, 2. a. of ἐπιβάλλω.

'Επέδαν, for ἐπέδησαν, 3. pl. 2. a, Odys. xxiii, 238. Fr. βαίνω.

'Επίδασε, Dor. for ἐπεδήσε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. Poet. of ἐπι-Cαίνω, Il. ix, 542.

'Επίζην, ης, η, 2. a. ind. act.,

Έπέθησα, ας, ε, 1. α. ind., ἐπέθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. act., and

'Επε 6ήσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. m. to ἐπιδαίνω.

'Επεξήσετο, 3. sing. 2. aor. of iπιδήσομαι a new present formed from the future, Il. xiii, 26.

'Επεδίδασα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of επιδιδάζω.

'Επεδίω, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. of ἐπιζίωμι, obsol., to survive. Fr. Biów.

'Επέδλεψα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of επιδλέπω.

Έπεζουλεύεσθε, you were ensnared, Lys.; 2. pl. impf. pas. of inζουλεύω.

'Επεβούλευσε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of ἐπιδουλεύω, mid. to deliberate. Fr. βουλή.

Επέδεισαν, 3. pl. 1. a. of έπιδει-

'Επεγγελάω, ω, f. άσομαι, to laugh at, to deride, insult, Xen. Cyr. v, 5, 4; Soph. Aj. 449; to mock. Fr. ἐπί, ἐν, and γελάω.

'Επεγγυάω, s. as ἐγγυάω, to give or hand over, particularly as a pledge or security; mid. to give security for any one to another, Lys. 117, 34.

Επέγγὔος, ου, δ, ή, secured by a bondsman, called in our law bail, and, in the Civil or Roman law, caution; legitimate. Fr. 12γύη.

'Επεγείρουτες, pl. part. pres. of 'Επεγείρω, f. ερω, to awaken, stir up, excite against; to rouse, Xen. Anab. iv, 3, 8; Odys. xxii, 431; Herodt. vii, 137; to quicken, render more lively, Longin. 23; 1. a. ἐπήγειρα, ἐπεγεόμενος, part. 2. aor. mid., aroused, Π. xiv, 256. " Not, as some lexicographers state, for ἐπεγειφόμενος, as its time is that of an acrist." Dunbar. Fr. ἐπί and εγείρω.

Έπεγεντο, by syncop. for επεγένετο, 3. sing. 2. a. of έπεγενόμην, ου, ετο, 2. a. mid. of έπιγίνομαι. Fr. ἐπί and γίνομαι.

'Επέγερσις, εως, ή, and έπεγερμός, οῦ, ὁ, an arousing, exciting; excitement, encouragement. Fr. ἐπεγείρω.

Έπεγηθει, impf. of επιγηθέω or έπιγήθω.

'Επεγκάπτω, f. άψω, to devour greedily, to swallow down, Aristoph. Eq. 491. Fr. ἐπί, ἐν, and κάπτω.

Έπεγκαλέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. έσω, to complain against, to expostulate with. Fr. καλέω.

Έπεγκελεύω, f. εύσω, to give an order in consequence, Eurip. Cycl. 645. Fr. κελεύω.

Έπεγκεςάννῦμι, f. κεςάσω, to mix or pour in upon another thing; mid. to mix for one's self, Plat. Polit. 273, D. Fr. xsn 2*

εάννυμι.

Επεγχολάπτω, f. άψω, to carve or engrave upon. Τh. κολά-

'Επιγνωκόσι, dat. pl. part. pf. act. ἐπεγνωκώς, of ἐπιγιγνώσκω. 'Επίγνων, 2. a. act., and

'Επεγνώσθην, 1. a. ind. pas., and Έπέγνωτε, 2. pl. 2. a. ind. act. of ἐπέγνων, ως, ω, from ἐπίγνωμι, obsol.

Έπέγεαψε, 3. sing. 1. a. act.; ἐπίγεαψε χεόα φῶτος, grazed the skin of the hero, Π . iv, 139.

Fr. γεάφω.

Έπίγειτο, 3. sing. 2. a. mid. by syncop. Poet. for ἐπεγέρετο, of επεγείρομαι, to awaken from sleep; νῦν δ' ἐμέο πρότερος μάλ' ἐπέγειτο, and now he awoke much earlier than I, Il. x, 124. See Extytiew.

Έπεγεήγοςα, 2. pf. of ἐπεγείςω. Έπεγεόμην, and επηγεόμην, Epic syncop. aor. mid. and

'Επεγεόμενος, part. 2. aor. mid. of ἐπεγείρω, having awoke, i. e. having roused himself, Il. xiv, 256. See under ἐπεγείρω.

Έπεγχαίνω, f. ανώ, to laugh at with open mouth. Fr. ini, iv, and xaiva.

Έπεγχέω, f. εύσω, to pour out in or upon, Eurip. Cycl. 422. Fr. iv and x iw.

'Επεδείζατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of imideixvumi.

'Επέδησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of πεδάω.

'Επεδίδου, 3. sing. impf. act., formed from ἐπιδιδόω, for ἐπιδίδωμι.

'Επέδεαμε, 3. sing., and

'Επέδεαμον, 1. sing. 2. a. act. of έπιτείχω.

Έπέδεη, ης, ή, Ion. for ἐφέδεα, a stopping or staying, Herodt. v, 65; a delay; a siege; an ambush. See Toea.

Επέδυν, 2. α. ος ἐπιδῦμι.

'Επέδωκα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of ἐπιδίδωμι.

Επίεσσι, dat. pl. Ion. and Poet. for Execu, from Exos.

Έπίζησα, 1. a. ind. act. of έπιζάω.

'Επεζήτει, 3. sing. impf. act. of έπιζητέω.

Έπίθετο, 3. sing. ἐπίθεντο, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. m. of ἐπιτίθημι. Exidnua, as, i, 1. a. ind. act. of the same.

'Επεθύμησα, 1. a. ind. act. of ιπιθυμίω.

'EΠΕΙ', and in Hom. also, ἐπειή, conj. (1) of time, when, after, since, as soon as; adv. inti fre,

as soon as he came....εὐθύς ἔλα-61, Nen. Anab. i, 5; ii, 15; after that, since; imi di, but since, Id. i; since when; (2) of cause, motive, or ground; because, seeing that, for that, inasmuch as; έπεὶ οὔ κεν ἀνίδρωτί γ' ἐπελέσθε, seeing that it would not have been accomplished; (3) with other particles; έπεὶ ἄς, ἐπεὶ ἄρα, when then, since then; also, ἐπεὶ ἄρ δή, Odys. xvii, 85; inti our, when then; well then, when.... in resuming an interrupted narrative; insi nee, since really, since at all events; ἐπεί γε, since at least ; ἐπεί τοι, for of a truth; with the indic. and with a verb of past time; never construed with the subj. by the Attic writers; sometimes with the opt., Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 19; ii, 4, 16; particularly when a wish is expressed, Soph. Œd. T. 462; έπεὶ τάχιστα, as soon as.

'Επείγεαι, Ion. and Dor. contract. ἐπείγη, 2. sing. pres. ind. pas., and

*Επείγετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. Ion. for ηπείγετο. From

Έπείγομαι, to be impelled or pressed, to be pushed on; to hasten, to make haste, Eurip. Alc. 264; to be eager for, with gen., Odys. i, 309; mid. and pas. of insigw.

Έπειγομένοιο, gen. sing. Ion. part. pres. pas. for incipouisou, from preced., and often used as an adj.

ΈΠΕΙΊΓΩ, only pres. and impf. to urge or push on, to press, to pursue closely; to accelerate, to impel, Aristoph. Acharn. 1080; Il. ii, 344; mid. to hasten on, Thucyd. iii, 2; Isocr. Panegyr. 24, 46. See above.

'Επειδάν, conj. for ἐπεὶ ἄν, δ inserted. It is used only once by Ho. mer, Il. xiii, 285; instead of which imsi av, after that; since, if; when, as soon as; it governs the subj., never the ind.; Thiersch does not admit it to be Homeric, and reads, in the place here cited, ἐπὴν δή. Th. ἐπεί. But see the remarks under insidé.

'Επειδή, adv., a compound of επεί and bn, when, after, Xen. Cyr. ii, 1, 1; since then, as then, whereas; ἐπειδή τάχιστα, as soon as; ἐπειδή conveys the idea, that a thing is already done, and has the indicative; insidar, the idea of a thing which may take place, and hence it has the sub- | Exeinedos, ou, o, n, like, resem-

junctive; the particle on indicating an affirmation, but as denot. ing a doubt or contingency, Gail's Xen. Mem. i, 2; and Sturz. Lex. Xen.; ireidn, whereas, the commencement of the formula of a decree, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 85, etc.; ἐπειδή τε, otherwise, else, Soph. Electr. 325.

Επειδήπες, since, truly, for as much as, Luke i, 1; because, seeing that; with the ind. Fr. ἐπεί, δή, and πέρ.

Έπείδοι, 3. sing. pres. opt. of Επείδω, obsol., 2. a. ἐπείδον, to look upon, to behold, to regard: to inspect, Thucyd. iv, 132; 2. a. imperat. ἔπιδε; 2. a. m. ἐπειδόμην, ἐπιδώμεθα, subj., Aristoph. Nub. 288. Fr. Errei and ellow. Eπειή, for ἐπεὶ ή, Epic conj., since, because, for that, Il. i, 156, etc. "It seems doubtful whether this is a legitimate word: in every place where it occurs in Homer it should be exel. Thus, Il. iv, 307, instead of "Eyxis έρεξάσθω. έπειή πολύ φέρτερον ουτως, the reading should be "Ey.

χεϊ δρεξάσθω έπεὶ πολύ, κ. τ. 00|-0|- 0 0|- 00 λ.; and, v. 56, οὐκ ἀνύω φθονίουσ' ἐπειὰ πολύ should be οὐκ

άνύω φθονέουσα - ἐπεὶ πολύ." ب ایرین 0 0'-0 v --The German (Dunbar's Lex.) grammarians and lexicographers have for some time rejected in in as one word, and adopted the reading trei n, which (though not here noticed by Prof. Dunbar) is authorized by the Venet. Schol. on Il. i, 156. See Thiersch's Gr. Gram. § 324, 2; Spitzner's note on Il. i, 156, and the Lexicons of Rost and Palm, Jacobitz and Seidler, Pape, and the Homer. Lex. of Crusius, the latter in the valuable translation of Prof. Smith, of Marietta College. Επειθ', for επειτα, adv. then, afterwards, etc. Th. 177a.

'Επείθετο, 3. sing. impf. of πείθο μαι.

'Επείκα, Dor. for Poet. iπείκε, & as Att. for insi av.

'Επεικάδες, ων, αί, the days after the twentieth of the month. Fr. έπί and είκάς.

'Επεικάζω, f. άσω, to conjecture, to presage; to form an idea of, Soph. (Ed. C. 150; Herodt. ix, 413. Fr. ἐπί and εἰκάζω.

bling, Odys. xv, 413. Fr. εἴκω. Exsinens, ov, o, one who urges or presses on; a collector of money. Th. Eπείγω.

'Επείκω, obsol. pres. of ἐπέοικα,

which see. 'Επεικώς, part. pf. of ἐπείκω, suitable, Æschyl. Choëph. 658. 'Επειλημμένη, part. pf. pas. f. g. of ἐπιλαμβάνω. See εἴλημμαι. *Eπειμι, f. ἐπείσομαι, 3. sing. impf. Epic ἐπήιεν, 3. pl. ἐπήισαν and ἐπῆσαν, fem. part. 1. a. mid. inicioauévn, to go or come to a place; to go forth; to come upon; to invade, to attack; νῶν αὖ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐπιείσομαι, now again I will attack the rest, Il. xi, 367; Thucyd. iv, 38; to occur to; ἐπεισί μοι, sometimes μz , it occurs to me: 2. a. ἔπιον, part. ἐπιών, οῦσα, όν, following upon, succeeding; h ἐπιοῦσα ἡμερά, the following day, Aristoph. Eccl. 185; τὸν ἐπιόντα ἐνιαυτόν, the following year, Plat. Legg. vi, 767, D; in N. T., part. ἐπιών, οῦσα, όν, said of the succeeding or next day or night, the coming, the following, Acts vii, 26; used with or without huzea, hence, ະສາວນ໌ອາວຣຸ, ວນ, ວໍ, ກໍ, sufficient for to-morrow, sufficient from day to day, daily; τοὐπιόν κακόν, the impending calamity, Eurip. Alcest. 174. Fr. sips. But "Επειμι, to be upon or over, to overspread; " πείν ἐπῆεν, which before overspread them, Il. v, 127; Émnev, 3 sing. impf. for ἐπέεν, contract. ἐπῆν, to be over, or to command, Herodt. viii, 71; to impend over, threaten; ἐπόντος τοῦ φόθου τούτου, Demosth. 517, 15; to be elevated above; to be after, to be left behind, Odys. iv, 756; to survive; to be added to; to be present; fut. ἐπέσομαι, Poet. ἐπέσσομαι, inf. ἐπεῖναι · οἱ ἐπέσομενοι, posterity. Th. εἰμί.

Έπειναι, Ion. for ἐφείναι, 2. a. inf. of Epinus.

Έπείνυσθαι, to be clothed or clad, to be put on, as clothes; pres. inf. pas. Ion. of ἐφέννυμι, Herodt. iv, 64. Fr. iπί and εω. hence Ion. εἰνύω.

"Επειξις, εως, ή, a making haste, urging on ; diligence. Th. ἐπεί-

'Eπειοί, οί, the Epeans, of Elis. 'Επείπες, conj. since indeed; because, seeing that; with the ind. Fr. 🗺 🛪 εί.

'Επειπών, part. 2. a., επειπείν, 2.

a. inf., to address after another speaker, Thucyd. i, 69; to say something in addition to. Fr. είπω, obsol.

"Επειρα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of πείρω, Il. i, 465.

'Επειράθην, ης, η, and in 1. pl. ἐπειράθημεν, 1. a. ind. pas., and Έπειεάσω, 2. sing. 1. a. m. of ἐπειρασάμην, from πειράω.

Έπειρατο, contract. for -άετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. of πειεάομαι.

Έπείρεσθαι, and επέρεσθαι, upon this to ask, Xen. Cyr. i, 1; to ask, to question, pres. inf. m., Herodt. i, 19, 30. Th. εἴρομαι. Έπείρη, Ion. for ἐπείρα, 3. sing. impf. act. of πειράω. See έπειεάσω.

Έπειεήσαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. Ion., Odys. viii, 23, and 120.

Έπεις ύεσθαι, to draw towards; to draw over, Herodt. iv, 8. Fr. είρύω, Poet. for έρύω.

'Επειρώατο, Ion. for ἐπειρῶντο. Έπειςωνεύομαι, to speak to any one in a jesting or ironical manner. Fr. εἰρωνεύομαι.

'Επειρώντο, contract. for έπειράοντο, 3. pl. impf. pas. of πειεάομαι. 'Επειρωταν, pres. inf. act. Ion. for ἐπερωτᾶν, of εἰρωτάω, Ion. and Poet. for ερωτάω, Herodt. i, 32. Έπειρώτευν, Ion. for ἐπερώταον,

impf. act., and 'Επειρώτημα, ατος, τό, a question, Herodt. vi, 67; and

'Επειρώτησις, εως, ή, Ion. for έπεεώτησις, an interrogation, a question, inquiry. Fr. ἐπερωτάω.

"Επεισα, ας, ε, 1. a. of επειμι, to come to, to come upon; from εἶμι, to go; l. a. εἶσα, obsol.; doubtful if ever used; Herodt. has ἐπήϊσαν, ix. 59. But

"Επεισα, 1. a. act. of πείθω.

Έπείσαγμα, ατος, τό, a parox-ysm, Soph. Phil. 748. From 'Επεισάγω, f. άξω, to bring in or introduce besides, to introduce in addition, Æschin. 86, 38; to bring from abroad; mid. to send for , and

Έπεισαγωγή, ñs, h, further introduction; an addition; a gate or opening, Thucyd. viii, 92; importation; adoption. Fr. ἐπί, els, and ayw.

Έπεισαγώγιμος, ου, ό, ή, brought from abroad, imported; that may be imported or adopted; τὰ ἐπεισαγώγιμα, importations, Plat. Polit. 370, E. Fr. ETEL-

Επείσακτος, ου, δ, ή, introduced from abroad, foreign, imported, Eurip. Ion. 592; δεων δ' ότι σίτω πάντων άνθεώπων πλείστω χρώμεθ' ἐπεισάκτω, perceiving that of all men we use the greatest quantity of imported grain, Demosth. 254, 21; adopted. Fr. είσάγω.

Έπεισβαίνω, f. βήσομαι, to enter against, Xen. Hist. i, 4; to rush in against, Thucyd. iv, 14. Fr. βαίνω.

Έπεισβάλλω, f. αλῶ, to throw in over and above, Eurip. Electr. 498. Fr. βάλλω.

Ἐπεισβάτης, ου, ὁ, a supernumerary mariner, an additional passenger, Eurip. Hel. 1550. Fr. Baiva.

'Επείσειμι, to enter into, to come into, go into; to attack, rush upon or into, to come in after, Æschin. 75, 24; to insinuate itself, as a vice, Longin. 44; the same with ἐπεισέςχομαι.

'Επεισέρχεται, 3. sing. pres. of Έπεισέρχομαι, to break into, to come in upon; to enter besides, Demosth. 1155, 8. Fr. ἐπί, εἰς, and ἔεχομαι.

 $^{\prime} \mathbf{E} \pi$ εισηγέομαι, οῦμαι, f. ήσομαι, to bring in or to introduce besides; to induce besides. Fr. ἐπί, εἰς, and ἡγέομαι.

'Επείσθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of πείθομαι.

"Ereisiv, 3. sing. pres. of Ereimi, by adding v.

ΈΠΕΙ ΣΙΟΝ, ου, τό, s. as ἐπίσειον, the lower part of the abdōmen.

'Επεισιόντα, part. of ἐπείσειμι, Longin. 44.

'Επεισκάλέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. έσω, to call in besides, or in addition; to invite into, to call in. Th. zaλέω.

Έπεισκυκλέω, $ilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to roll together or into a heap, to heap one upon another, Longin. 11. Th. κύκλος.

'Επεισχύπτω, f. ύψω, to go in stooping. Fr. κύπτω.

Έπεισχωμάζω, to intrude impudently and riotously into one's company, Plat. Theat. 184, A; to intermeddle impertinently. Fr. Eri, eis, and xwuazw.

'Επεισόδιον, ου, τό, an adventitious part of a story, an episode or digression from the principal narrative, Longin. 9; the underplot of a drama; an interlude; neut. of

Έπεισόδιος, ου, δ, ή, introduced besides the main subject, adventitious, superinduced; foreign.

'Επεισοδιώδης, εος, δ, ή, like an

episode, full of episodes. Same Th.

'Επείσοδος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, an entrance, Soph. CEd. C. 784; intervention; attack. Fr. εἰς and δδός. 'Επείσπαίω, f. αίσω, to enter with violence, to break in after, to rush upon, Aristoph. Plut.

805. Th. παίω.

*Eπεισπηδάω, ω, f. ήσω, to leap or spring upon or after, Xen. Cyr. iii, 3, 28; to rush upon or in, Demosth. 1156, 8. Fr. sis and πηδάω.

*Επισπίπτω, 2. a. ἐπισέπεσον, to fall or rush upon, Xen. Cyr. vii, 5, 10; Eurip. Hec. 1025. Th.

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'Επεισπλέω, f. πλεύσομαι or -σοῦμαι, to sail in after; to sail at, to attack.

'Επεισείω, f. εεύσομαι, to flow in upon; to extend or spread to. Th. ρέω.

'Επεισφέρομεν, 1. pl. pres. ind. of 'Επεισφέρω, f. οίσω, to bring in, to introduce besides or in addition; to cause to enter. Fr. είς and φέρω.

Έσεισφείω, ω, f. φεήσομαι, pf. έφεηχα, Eurip. Electr. 1033; 1. a. έφεησα, to introduce besides, to admit into, Id. Alc. 1075; Herc. F. 1248. Fr. είς and

φοέω, for φέρω.

"Επιιτα, adv.; it denotes the sequence or succession of actions or events, etc., afterwards, then, thereupon; so then, Plat. Phadr. § 71; it is sometimes used after εἴτα, in the second place, ἔπειτα, in the next place; πεωτον.... ἔπειτα, first....then or next, etc., 1 Cor. xv, 46; when between the article and a noun of time, it is used as an adjective of futurity; είς τὸν ἔπειτα χρόνον, for the future, afterwards, Xen. Anab. ii, 1, 12; Cyr. i, 5, 7; Sturz's Lex. Non.; it is also used in the same manner by Thucyd. in his description of the Plague of Athens; also used as an expression of surprise, etc.; and after all this! Aristoph. Nub. 226; zαὶ ἔπειτα, and yet, so then; expressive of indignation, surprise, contempt, etc.; Dem. de Coron. 297. 21; oi " # πειτα, those coming after, posterity; is τὰ ἴπ:ιτα, for ever after, Thucyd. vi, 65. Th. Elra.

Exeits, for exeite, and

*Επειτεν, Ion. for ἵπειτα, Herodt. since, for that.

*Excitor, for large vor, for in truth, since truly, then indeed, then

surely; with γ_i , since even then, Demosth. Philip. i.

'Επείχθην, 1. a. pas., and 'Επείχθητι, 1. a. imperat. of ἐπείγομαι.

Έπειχον, ες, ε, impf. of ἐπέχω. Ἐπεκάθισα, ας, ε, and in 3. pl. ἐπεκάθισαν, 1. a. ind. of ἐπικαθίζω. Fr. ἐπί and καθίζω. Th. ϊζω.

Έπεκαλείτο, 3. sing. impf. pas. of ἐπικαλέω.

'Επεκαλύφθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of ἐπικαλύπτω.

'Èπεκξαίνω, to go out from, particularly from a vessel to the shore, to disembark, Thucyd. i, 49. Fr. ἐπί, ἐκ, and βαίνω.

Έπεκδοάω, ῶ, f. άσομαι and ήσομαι, to raise a clamor against. Fr. βοάω.

[°]Επεκδοηθίω, ω, f. ήσω, to come forth to assist, to bring aid, Thucyd. vii, 53. Fr. ἐπί, ἐκ, and βοηθέω.

Έσεκδιδάσκω, f. άξω, to give additional explanation or instruction, Plat. Euthyd. 7, A. Fr. δίδάσκω.

'Επεκδίδωμι, f. ώσω, to give in addition to, or over and above. Fr. ἐπί, ἐκ, and δίδωμι.

Έπεκδιηγέομαι, οῦμαι, dep. mid. f. ηγήσομαι, to narrate or explain besides; to discourse upon at large, to explain fully. Fr. διηγέομαι.

'Επεκδεομή, ñs, 'n, a sally, an irruption, Thucyd. iv, 25. Fr. ἐπί, ἐκ, and δεέμω, obsol., s. as τρέχω.

Έπεκέατο, Ιοπ. for ἐπέκειντο, 3. pl. impf. of ἐπίκειμαι.

Έπίκεινα, adv. for ἐπ΄ ἐκεῖνα, on yonder side, beyond, Herodt. iii, 115; the other side of, Thucyd. vii, 58; there; before; with the gen., for ἐπί ἐκεῖνα, to those parts, Eurip. Hipp. 1194; πά ἐπίκεινα τῆς Σικελίας, the other side of Sicily, Thucyd. vi, 63; πὰ ἐπίκεινα, the regions beyond.

'Επέκειτο, and ἐπίκειντο, 3. sing. and pl. impf. of ἐπίκειμαι.

Έπεκίκλετ, for ἐπεκίκλετο, 3. sing. plupf pas. Fr. ἐπί and καλέω.

'Επέκελσε, 3. sing. 1. a. act. Æol., he landed upon, Odys. xiii, 114. Fr. ἐπί and κέλλω.

Έπεκεσε, Æol. 3. sing. 1. a., he cut off, slew, Il. xvi, 394.

Eπεκθέω, f. θεύσομαι, to rush forth against, to attack an invading enemy; to sally out, Xen. Anab. v, 2, 16. Fr. ἐπί, ἐκ, and θέω.

'Επίκπλοος, contr. ους, δ, a sailing forth against; departure,
Thucyd. viii, 20. Th. πλίω.

'Επέκλυεν, impf. of ἐπικλύω.

'Επεκλώσαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. m. of ἐπικλώθω, Odys. iii, 208. Fr. ἐπί and κλώθω.

'Επεκπίνω, 2. a. ἐπεξέπίον, to drink up, to drain, Eurip. Cycl. 327. Th. πίνω.

Έπεκράτει, contract. for ἐπεκράτεε, 3. sing. impf. of ἐπικρατέω.

Έπειρέμασα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of ἐπικρεμάω.

Έπεκεαίαινε, 3. sing. impf.; οὐδ΄ ἄξα πώ οἱ ἐπεκεαίαινε Κεονίων, nor did the son of Saturn in any respect accomplish his wish, Il. ii, 419. Fr. ἐπικεαιαίνω.

Έπέκτἄσις, εως, ἡ, a lengthening out, extension, dilatation; de-

lay; and

'Επεκτείνομαι, η, εται, f. ἐπεκτενοῦμαι, to strain or stretch one's self, to strive after, to endeavour; l. a. m. ἐπεξετεινάμην, ω, ατο, part. pf. pas. ἐπεκτεταμένον, extended, lengthened. From

Έσεκτείνω, f. ενῶ, to extend or stretch out farther, to prolong farther, to stretch forth; to dilate. Fr. ἐσί, ἐκ, and σείνω.

'Επεκτεταμένως, adv. with great straining or effort, with intenseness. Fr. pf. pas. of ἐπεκτείνω.

'Επεκτήσω, 2. sing. 1. a. ind. m. of ἐπικτάομαι, to get or acquire besides. Th. κτάομαι.

Έπεκτρέχω, 2. α. ἐπεξίδράμου, to sally out against, Xen. Hist. vi, 2, 10; to run out upon or against. Fr. τρέχω.

Έπεκφέρω, to introduce in addition to. Th. φέρω.

Έπεκχέω, f. εύσω, to pour out upon besides. Fr. χέω. Έπεκχωρέω, ω, f. ήσω, to come

'Επεπχωείω, ω, f. ήσω, to come forth after, Æschyl. Pers. 393. Fr. χωείω.

'Επελάδετο, 3. sing. 2. a. m. of ἐπιλαμβάνω.

'Επελάθετο, 3. sing. 2. a. m. of ἐπιλανθάνομαι, to forget.

'Επέλἄσις, εως, ή, a driving upon or against; an invasion, inroad; assailing; an attack. From

Έπελαύνω, ω, f. ελάσω, to drive against; to proceed on horse-back or in a chariot to attack; to charge, to cause to advance against, Herodt. iii, 151; to ride up; iπελαύνειν τινὶ ὄζεον, to bind one by an oath, Herodt. i, 146; the nouns ἵππους, ἄρματα,

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στρατόν, are understood. Fr. ἐπί and ἐλαύνω.

'Επελαφείζω, f. ίσω, to render light, to lighten, to alleviate, assuage. Fr. ἐπί and ἐλαφεός. 'Επίλευσις, εως, ἡ, an arrival at, an invasion, an attack. Th. ἔεχομαι.

Έπελήλατο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of ἐπελαύνω, Π. xiii, 804.

Έτέλησε. See ἐπιλανθάνω.

Έπελθεῖν, 2. a. inf. act. of ἐπέςχομαι, part. ἐπελθών, οῦσα, όν. Fr. ἐπί and ἔςχομαι· and

*Επελθών, οῦσα, όν, part. 2. a. of same.

'Επέλκω, Ιοπ. for ἐφέλκω.

*Eπελπίζω, f. ίσω, to animate with hopes, Longin. 44, where, however, the best editions have εφελπύσαι, which see; to raise hopes; to flatter with hopes, Thucyd. viii, 1; Eurip. Hipp. 1015; to hope. Fr. ἐπί and ἐλπίζω.

'Επέλπομαι, Poet. ἐπίέλπομαι, dep. mid. to entertain a hope, to cherish an expectation. Fr. ἐπίέλπει, II. i, 545.

'Επίλυον, 2. a. or impf. ἐπιλύω.
'Επιλώδειον, 3. pl. impf. of ἐπιλωδείω, they were jeering against, Odys. ii, 323.

'Επεμαίετ', for ἐπεμαίετο, 3. sing. impf. of ἐπιμαίομαι. Fr. ἐπί and μάω.

'Επεμάζατο, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. m. of μάσσω.

Έπεμδαίνω, f. βήσομαι, to mount upon, to go up to, Il. ix, 578; to go on board in place of another; to tread upon; hence, to trample upon; to insult; to land in, Eurip. Iph. T. 650; ἐπεμδαίνειν τῷ καιρῷ, to avail of an opportunity against, Demosth. 519, 22; part. pf. ἐπεμ- εἰβαώς. Fr. βαίνω.

'Επέμβαλε, for ἐπενέβαλε, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. of ἐπεμβάλλω. Th. βάλλω.

Έπεμβάλλεσθαι, pres. inf. pas. of ἐπεμβάλλομαι.

²Επεμθάλλω, f. αλῶ, 2. a. είδαλον, to throw upon, to add to, Soph. Œd. C. 464; to discharge in addition. Fr. ἐπί, ἐν, and βάλλω.

'Επεμεάτης, ου, δ, one mounted, as a horseman or charioteer; a horseman, Eurip. Suppl. 695; a knight; a sailor.

'Επεμβεβαώς, part. 2. pf. of ἐπεμβαίνω.

'Επεμβολή, ñs, h, a parenthesis; an insertion, an interpolation. Fr. ἐπί, ἐν, and βάλλω.

Fr. 'Επέμεινα, ας, ε, and in 1. pl. ἐπεμείναμεν, 1. a. ind. act. of ἐπιμένω. Fr. ἐπί and μένω.

'Επεμελήθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of ἐπιμελέομαι.

'Επεμέμφετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. Fr. ἐπί and μέμφομαι.

Έπεμενε, 3. sing. impf. of επιμένω.

Έπεμηνάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. m. of ἐπιμαίνομαι. Th. μαίνομαι.

'Επέμμηνος, ου, ή, having the usual monthly discharge of the menses. Fr. μήν.

"Επεμπε, impf. of πέμπω.

Έπεμπίστω, 2. a. ἐπενέπεσον, to fall upon, to rush upon, Soph. Aj. 42. Th. πίπτω.

'Επέμυξα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of ἐπιμύττω. Fr. ἐπί and μύττω, οr μύσσω.

"Επεμψα, 1. a. of πέμπω.

Έπενάχετο, Dor. for ἐπενήχετο, 3. sing. impf. of νήχομαι.

'Επενδίδωμι, f. ώσω, to give in addition to or besides, Æschyl. Ag. 1359. Fr. δίδωμι.

'Επενδύομαι, to put on over or in addition to, to put on an outer coat; to be clothed upon; pf. pas. ἐπενδέδυμαι, part. ἐπενδέδυμένος, and

*Επενδύτης, ου, δ, and ἐπίνδύμα, ατος, τό, the outer or upper tunic, worn between the inner and external garments, among the Greeks, Jews, and Romans. Schleusn. and Wahl's Lexx. From

'Επενδύω, or -δύνω, f. ύσω, pf. ἐπενδέδυκα, to put on a garment over or in addition to another, to clothe upon; l. a. m. ἐπενεδυσάμην, ω, ατο. Fr. ἐπί, ἐν, and δύω, or δύνω.

'Επενεγκεῖν, 2. a. inf. act., and 'Επενέγκη, 3. sing. 1. a. or 2. a. subj., and

'Επενεγκών, part. 2. a. to ἐπιφέρω.
'Επενεῖκαι, 1. a. inf. act. Ion.,
to have laid hands upon, Π.
xix, 261. Fr. ἐπιφέρω.

Ἐπενείκαντες, nom. pl. part. 1. a. from ἐπένεικα, Poet. for ἐπήνεγκα.

*Επένειμα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of ἐπινέμω, to bestow, to distribute; 1. a. ἔνειμα.

'Επενείματο, from ἐπινέμω, to ravage, depopulate, Thucyd. ii, 54.

'Επενήνεον, impf. act. of ἐπινέω, by redupl. ἐπινηνέω. Fr. ἐπί and νέω.

'Επενήνοθα, for ἐπῆνθα, (by epenth. of o and redupl.,) from ἐπανθέω, an old Epic perfect (with a

present signification), also used as an impf. Fr. ἐπί and ἀν-θέω. See Buttmann's Lexil. and Thiersch. § 232.

'Επενήχετο, 3. sing. impf. m. of επινήχω.

'Επένθει, 3. sing. impf. of πενθέω. 'Επενθορέω, ω, to leap upon.

'Επινθεώσκω, 2. a. ἐπινέθοςον to leap upon, Soph. Trach. 913; to spring upon, Soph. Œd. T. 469. Fr. ἐπί, ἐν, and θεώσκω.

'Επενθών, Dor. for ἐπελθών, part.
2. a. of ἐπείχομαι.

Έπεντάνῦω, f. ύσω, part. ἐπεντανύσας, Odys. xxii, 467; and Ἐπεντείνω, f. ενῶ, to extend to, towards, or against, Soph. Antig. 1220; to stretch, strain; to draw closely up, Odys. xxii, 467; τὸν λόγον ἐπεντείνειν, for ἐπεντείνεισθαι, that the rumor is extending itself or is spread abroad; the active and passive voices being often interchanged by the Attic writers; Theophr. Char. 8, edit. Simpson. Fr. ἐπί, ἐν, and τείνω.

'Επεντέλλω, f. ελῶ, to command or enjoin besides, Soph. Antig. 218. Th. τέλλω.

'Επεντίθημι, f. Θήσω, to put in besides or in addition to. Fr. τίθημι.

'Επεντῦνω, and -ύω, to prepare for, to harness, to yoke; Il. viii, 374; ἐπεντύνομαι, I prepare for myself, Odys. xxiv, 89; I arm myself. Fr. ἐπί and ἐντύ-

'Ēπεξάγω, to lead out against; to march out troops against the enemy; to march in battle array; to advance; applied to infantry, and ἐπελαύνειν, said of cavalry; ἐπεξαγαγόντα, having made a stretch, Thucyd. vii, 51; ii, 21. Fr. ἐπί, ἐξ, and ἄγω.

'Επεξαγωγή, ñs, ἡ, a marching out against; a stretching out, an attempt at extending, Thucyd. viii, 105. Same Th.

Έπεζαμαςτάνω, f. αμαςτήσομαι, to commit a new fault, Demosth. 595, 10 Th. άμαςτάνω.

'Επίξειμι, to march out to attack, to sally out against, to attack; to arraign, accuse; to prosecute for a crime, etc., acc. and gen., Demosth. 549, 24; to prosecute, with dat., Id. 583, 23; Plat. Legg. ix, 866, B; to avenge, punish; to go through with or prosecute a discourse, Plat. Phil. 24, E; to put in execution;

irigner, plupf. with the time of an impf.; ἐπιξίασιν, 3. pl. pres., Thucyd. ii, 20; v, 10, et passim. Fr. ἐπί, ἐξ, and εἴμι.

Έπιξίλεγχος, ου, ό, an additional proof or refutation, Plat. Phæd. 267, A. Fr. ελεγχος.

Έπεξελευσόμεθα, 1. pl. f. ind. m. of ἐπεξίεχομαι.

Επεξελέει, 2. a. inf. act. of the

'Επεξεργάζομαι, f. άσομαι, dep. mid., to perform or effect in addition or besides; to consummate a murder, Æschyl. Prom. 872; to elaborate, to put the last hand to; to commit another crime, Demosth. 274, 18; to slay over again; to perfect, to polish, to complete. επί, εx, and εργάζομαι.

Επεξέρχομαι, f. ελεύσομαι, to go out against, to invade, to make a sally, to prosecute, Thucyd. ii, 20, et passim; to oppose; avenge; to discuss; to proceed with an action at law against, Demosth. 31, 39; to enter upon, proceed to, Plat. Clit. 408, D; to proceed with an account, etc., Id. Gorg. 492, D; Soph. Antig. 1274. Fr. kai, kg, and igχομαι.

Έπεξέτασις, εως, ή, a review, Thucyd. vi, 42. Fr. ini and ίζετάζω.

Ἐπεξευρίσκω, f. ρήσω, to invent or discover farther. Fr. ἐπί, ἐκ, and εύρίσκω.

Έπεξεύρομεν, 1. pl. 2. a. act. of έπεζευρίσκω.

Έπεξηγέομαι, οῦμαι, f. ήσομαι, to narrate or explain farther. Fr. ηγέομαι.

Έπεξήγησις, εως, ή, an additional recital or narrative; a more detailed explanation. Fr. έξηγέομαι.

'Επεξης, Ion. for έφεξης, in order, successively, one after another;

the same with igns.

'Επεξίακχάζω, f. άσω, to shout with joy in honor of Bacchus; to proclaim joyfully aloud; αλώσιμον παΐαν' ἐπεξιακχάσας, having shouted the pæan of conquest, Æschyl. S. Theb. 632. Fr. ini, ix, and lanxos. 'Exiginal, with the dat., and

'Επίξιδι, pres. imperat. of infiξιιμι.

Emigition and institution, verbal adj. (one) must march against. Same Th.

'Επεξόδια, ων, τό, sacrifices offered for a prosperous journey or a successful expedition, Xen. Anab. vi, 5, 2. Fr. 171, 15, and bbbs.

Έπεξοδος, ov, i, a marching Same Th. against.

'Επέσικε, impers., with dat., it is fit, proper, becoming, Il. i, 126; οσπιρ τοι τ' ἐπέοικε, who is suitable for her, Il. ix, 392; it is agreeable, pleasing, 3. sing. 2. pf. ind., used with pres. time. Fr. ἐπί and εἴκω. See ἔοικα.

Έπεπείθεθ, for ἐπεπείθετο, 3. sing. impf. pas., Il. i, 345; and Επεπείθεσαν, by syncop. for έπεπείθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. pas. " Perhaps it should be imemoisseau, for επεποίθεισαν, Att. and Ion. 3. pl. 2. plupf." Dunb. Lex. Fr. ἐπί and πείθω.

Έπέπειν, Ion. for ἐφέπειν, to follow after, Herodt. vii, 8; to pursue. Fr. ἐπί and ἕπω.

Έπεπερέατο, Ion. for ἐπεπείρηντο, 3. pl. plupf. pas. of πειεάω.

'Επέπεσον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. of ἐπιπίπτω, with dat. Fr. ἐπί and πίπτω.

Έπεπήγει, 3. sing. 2. plupf. of επιπήγνυμι.

Ἐπέπιθμεν, by syncop. for έπεποίθειμεν, 1. pl. 2. plupf. of πείθω, 2. pf. πέποιθα · ής ἐπέπιθμεν, in which we trusted, Il. ii, 341. "Most probably the original form of the 2. pf." Dunb. Επέπλας, part. 1. a. act. for ἐπίπλως, and this for ἐπεπλώσας, and

'Επέπλεον, 3. pl. impf. act. of ἐπιπλέω.

'Επέπληγον, by redupl. for ἔπληγον, 2. a. ind. act. of ἐπιπλήττω. ἐπέπληγεν πόδες ἵππων, the feet of the horses raised by striking the ground, Il. v, 504.

'Επέπληζα, 1. a. of ἐπιπλήττω. 'Επίπλων, ως, ω, impf. or 2. a. act. of ἐπίπλωμι, for ἐπιπλέω, like ¿dídav, or ¿dav, as, a. Th. πλέω.

Έπεποίθειν, plupf. of επιπείθω, with the time of an impf.

'Επεπόνθη, Att. or Ion. for έπεπόνθειν, (as ηδη for ηδειν,) plupf. of πάσχω.

'Επεπράγεσαν, Thucyd. ii, for ἐπεπεάγεισαν, Att. and Ion. 3. pl. 2. plupf. of πεάσσω.

'Επίπταρον, ες, ε, 2. a. act. of έπιπταίρω.

Έπέπτατο, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. m. ἐπέπτατο δεξιὸς ὄρνις, a bird flew over him on the right, Il. xiii, 821. See ἐπτάμην.

'Επεπτώχειν, plupf. act. of πίπτω. 'Επίπυστο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of πυνθάνομαι, Il. xiii, 674.

'Επίπω, Ιοπ. for ἰφίπω. See ἐπέπειν.

'Επεςαιώθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of περαιόω.

Έπερασαν, 3. pl. 1. a. of περά. Odys. xv, 386.

Επέραστος, ου, ό, ή, very amiable; desirable. Fr. ini and ἐράω.

Έπεργάζομαι, to cultivate, till, or work upon land, Plat. Legg. viii, 843, C; especially, to encroach on another's property. Aristot. Pol.; to plough; to accomplish, Eurip. Bacch. 1188. Fr. ἐπί and ἐργάζομαι.

'Επεργασία, ας, ή, the cultivation or tilling of another's land, an encroachment, Thucyd. i. 139; more particularly, free cultivation in a foreign territory, granted by treaty to the inhabitants of states in alliance with each other, Plat. Legg. viii, 843, C; the right of mutual tillage on each other's territory, Xen. Cyr. iii, 2, 3. Same Th.

'Επερεθίζω, f. ίσω, to provôke farther, to irritate, stimulate: to touch the lyre, Anthol. Fr. έρεθίζω.

Έστερείδω, f. είσω, to support or sustain upon, to strive; to press upon, Eurip. Hec. 111; to thrust or impel by the whole force or weight of the body, Il. v, 856; mid. to lean or rest upon; ἐπέρεισε δ' ῖν' ἀπελίθρον, he exerted immense force, Il. vii, 269; 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of the same.

Έπέρεισε, Π. vii, 269, 3. sing. 1. a. of preced.

'Επέζεισις, εως, ή, the act of leaning or resting on; collision; fixed attention. Same Th.

Έπερεσθαι, inf. of επερομαι. Επερεφής, έος, ό, ή, covered over, dark; covered with garlands. From

Έπερέφω, f. έψω, to cover over, to put on a roof, Il. i, 39. Th. ἐξέφω.

'Επερήρεισμαι, pf. pas., by Att. redupl., of ἐπιρείδω, which see. 'Επίρησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of

περάω.

'Επερομαι, f. ερήσομαι, Ion. είρησομαι, aor. ἐπηρόμην, inf. ἐπίeισθαι, to interrogate, inquire, question, Thucyd. viii, 29; to consult; to put to the vote, Demosth. 594, 26; the place of the present is supplied in Att. by ἐπερωτάω, but in Herodt. ἐπίιexolar occurs, as if from a present intigopas. Fr. ini and igo-

Έπεββάγην, ης, η, 2. a. ind. pas. of ἐπιββήγνυμι.

Έπερρί φην, ης, η, 2. a. ind. pas. of ἐπιρρίπτω.

Έστερρωσαν, 3. pl. 1. a. act., and Έπτερρωσαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. m. of ἐπιρρωσμαι ἀμεροσιαι δ' ἄρα χαίται ἐπτερρωσαντο ἄνακτος, and then the ambrosial locks of the king waved, Il. i, 429.

'Επερύω, f. ἴσω, to draw to, to close, to pull to, Odys. i, 441. Th. ἐρύω.

Έπερχομαι, f. επελεύσομαι, 2. a. έπηλθον, Ερίο ἐπήλυθον, pf. ἐπελήλνθα, to come to, to arrive at; to visit; to come upon, befall, happen to; to occur to; ἐπῆλθέ man, it occurred to me; to advance against, approach, to come suddenly; to invade, to attack, Thucyd. i, 2; vii, 71; to come in addition to, Id.; to go through and examine; to discuss; to travel over; to punish, avenge; 2. a. ἐπῆλθον, to explain, Aristoph. Eq. 618; of ἐπελθόντες, the first comers; νύξ ἐπῆλθε, night came on, Hom.; ἐπελθών χρόνος, succeeding time, Pind. Olymp. x, 9; τὸ παρὸν τό τ' ἐπερχόμενον πῆμα, both the present and approaching punishment, Æschyl. Prom. 98. Fr. ini and lexoual.

Έπερχοντ', for επερχονται, 3. pl. pres. of the same.

Έπερωτάω, ω, f. ήσω, to ask, in consequence of something previously said, Xen. Cyr. i, 1; to question, interrogate farther; to consult, τὸν θεόν, Thucyd. ii, 54; Demosth. 1072, 12; impf. ἐτηρωύταον, ων, -αες, ας, -αε, α, pt. έπηρωύτηκα(?), 1. α. ἐπηρώτησα, 1. α. imperat. ἐπερώτησον, άτω, Ion. ἐπειρωτάω, Herodt. i, 30. From ἐρωτάω.

'Επιρώτημα, Ion. ἐπιρώτημα, ἄτος, τό, a farther question, interrogation, Thucyd. iii, 53; in N. T., the questioning or examination of a convert at baptism. Same Th.

'Επεςωτήσας, αντος, part. 1. a. of ἐπεςωτάω.

Έπερώτησις, Ion. ἐπειρώτησις, εως, ἡ, Herodt., a question, interrogation, examination, Thucyd. iv, 38; in the Roman law, a stipulation, Schleusn. Lex. Same Th.

"Επεσα, rare 1. aor. of πίπτω.
"Επεσαν, 3. pl. impf. of επειμι,
Ερίς or επησαν.

'Επέσαξεν, 3. sing. 1. a. of ἐπισάττω. Th. σάττω.

'Επεσδολία, ας, ή, reproach, abuse, invective, Odys. iv, 159; and 'Επεσδόλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, abusive, reproachful, using opprobrious language; ὁς τὸν λωδητῆρα ἐπεσδόλον ἔσχ' ἀγοράων, who has checked the speeches of this abusive railer, Il. ii, 275. Fr. ἐπί, εἰς or ἰς, and βάλλω.

'Επεσήμαινε, from ἐπισημαίνω.
"Επεσεν, 3. sing. 2. a. act. of πίπτω.

'Επεσθίω, to eat besides, to eat after, Xen. Mem. iii, 14, 3. Fr. $\frac{1}{2}$ π΄ and $\frac{1}{2}$ σθίω.

'Επίσθω, 3. sing. pres. imperat. of Υπομαι.

'Επέσθων, 3. dual imperat. of έπομαι.

"Επεσιν, dat. pl. of επος, επεος.
'Επεσιαζον, ες, ε, impf. act. of σκάζω.

'Επέσπεπεν, 3. sing. impf. of ἐπισπέπω.

Έπεσκέψασθε, 2. pl. 1. a. m., 1. s. ἐπεσκεψάμην, ω, ατο, of ἐπισκέπτομαι. Fr. ἐπί and σκέπτομαι.

'Επεσκίᾶσα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of ἐπισκιάζω, with dat. 1. a. subj. ἐπισκιάσω, ης, η. Fr. ἐπί and σκιά.

'Επεσκίςτησε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of έπισκιςτάω.

'Επεσκότησε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of ἐπισκοτέω.

"Επεσον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. of πίπτω.

'Επέσπεσθαι, Ion. and Poet. for ἐπέπεσθαι.

'Επίσπομαι, Ion. and Poet. for εφέπομαι.

'Επίσπον, 2. a. ind. act. ἐπισπεῖν, 2. a. inf., ἐπισπεῖν, 2. a. part. from the obsol. ἐφέπω, to reach, to arrive at, to attain, Odys. iii, 16; to obtain; καὶ πόσμον ἔπεσπον, and I obtained my death, i. e. met my fate, Odys. xi, 196. Fr. ἐπί and ἔπω.

Έπέσσεται, by doubling σ, for ἐπέσεται, Poet. 3. sing. f. ἐπέσομαι. Fr. ἐπί and εἰμί.

'Επέσσευεν, Poet. 3. sing. impf. act., and

'Επεσσεύοντο, 3. pl. impf. m. of ἐπισεύω.

'Επίσσῦται, is strongly moved or determined, Il. i, 173, by metath. for ἐπισίσῦται, 3. sing. pf. pas., and

Έπεσσύτο, for ἐπισέσύτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas., Il v, 438. Fr. ἐπί and σύομαι, obsol. for σεύομαι. See ἐπισεύω.

'Επίσταλμαι, pf. pas. of ἐπιστέλλω.

'Επέστειλα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of the same.

Έπεστενάχησε, 3. sing. 1. a. of ἐπιστεναχέω, and also ἐπιστενάχω.

Έπεστενάχιζε, 3. sing. impf. act. of ἐπιστεναχίζω. Fr. ἐπί and στεναχίζω.

'Eπίστενε, Hes. Theog. 679, 3. sing. impf. act. Fr. ἐπί and στένω.

'Επεστέψαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. m. from ἐπιστέφω.

'Επεστεώς, ῶτος, by crasis Ion. for ἐφεστηκώς, part. pf. act., and 'Επίστην, ης, η, 2. a. ind. act. of ἐφίστημι. Fr. ἐπί and Ἱστημι. 'Επεστήρικτο, 3 sing. plupf. pas. See στηρίζω.

Έπεστήριζα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of επιστηρίζω.

'Επέστησαν, 3. pl. 1. or 2. a. ind. act. of ἐφίστημι.

"Επεστι, there is besides, there is to, i. e. belongs to; "επεστί μοι, it belongs to me; it is in my power; also, it impends, sometimes, it is lawful or permitted; 3. sing. pres. of επειμι. Th. εἰμί.

'Επεστονάχιζε, s. as ἐπεστενάχιζε, which see.

'Επεστραμμένα, part. pf. pas. neut. pl. from ἐπιστρέφω.

'Επεστεάφην, nε, n, 2. a. ind. pas. of ἐπιστεέφω, with a middle sense. 'Επέστεεψα, ας, ε, 1. a. act. of the same verb.

'Επεστυφέλιζον, 3. pl. impf. Fr. έπί and στυφελίζω.

"Επεσχε, 3. sing. from "επεσχον, 2. a. of ἐπέχω.

'Επεσφέρομαι, to fall out or happen besides, Herodt. vii, 50. Fr. ἐπί, ἐς, and φέρω.

'Επισφέρω, Ion. for ἐπεισφέρω.
'Επέσχετο, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. m. of ἐπέχω.

"Επεσχον, 1. sing. or 3. pl. 2. aor. act. of ἐπέχω.

"Επεται, 3. sing. pres. of "πομαι.
"Επέτας, α, δ, Poet. and Dor. for iπέτης, ου, δ, an attendant, companion, servant. Fr. επομαι.
"Επετάτας Ι. α ind πος στ

'Επετάσθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of πετάννυμι.

'Επέτειλα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of ἐπιτέλλω. Fr. ἐπί and τέλλω. Έπέτειος, ου, δ, ἡ, lasting a year, yearly, annual, Herodt. ii, 92; ἐπετείων νοσημάτων, periodical diseases, Plat. Polit. iii, 405, C; τὰ ἐπέτεια, yearly taxes or tribute. Th. ἔτος. 'Επέτελλε, 3. sing. impf. act., and

Έπετίλλετ', for ἐπετέλλετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. of ἐπιτέλλω.

Έντις πετό, 3. sing. impf. m. of ἐπιτίς πομαι.

Έπίτης, ου, ὁ, a servant, an attendant, fem. ἐπέτις. Fr. ἔπομαι.

'Επιτήσιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, οτ -ία, ιον, hasting the whole year, annual, yearly, perennial, Odys. vii, 118. Th. ἔτος.

'Επετίθουν, contract. from επετίθεον, 1. sing. or 3. pl. impf. act. of επιτιθέω, s. as επιτίθημι.

'Επετιμα, for επιτίμαε, 3. sing. impf. act. of επιτιμάω.

'Επετίμησα, 1. a. act., and 'Επετίμων, 1. sing. or 3. pl. impf. act. of ἐπιτιμάω.

'Επίτις, ίδος, ἡ, a female servant or attendant; masc. ἐπίτης, ου, δ. Fr. ἔπομαι.

"Επετον, for είπετον, 2. dual imp. of επω, to prepare, Π. xi, 775; but

"Επετον, Dor. aor. of πίπτω, for ιπεσον.

'Επίτοσσε, part. ἐπιτόσσαις, a Doric aor. without any present in use, the same as ἐπίτυχε, ἐπιτύχων, fell in, or met with.

*Επετράπετω, 3. sing. of 2. a. m.
*Επετράπην, ns, n, 2. a. ind. pas.
of ἐπιτρέπω.

Έπίτρεψα, 1. a. of ἐπιτρέπω. Έπετράπομεν, 1. pl. 2. a. act. of the same, Il. x, 59; and ἐπετράπετο, 2. a. mid., Odys. ix,

'Επίτυχου, ες, ε, 2. a ind. act. of ἐπιτυγχάνω, with the dat., and also the gen.

"Επευ, 2. sing. imperat. Ion. for "έπου, of "επομαι, Il. x, 146.

'Επιύαδον, 2. a. Æol. by pleonasm of υ, for ἐπέαδον, from ἔαδον, by Ion. resolut. for ήδον, and changing φ into π, to be pleased with; from ἀνδάνω or ἄδω.

*Επευθόμεθα, 1. pl. impf. of πεύδομαι.

Έπευθυμέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be well disposed towards, to be of good cheer. Th. θυμός.

'Επευθυνω, f. υνω, to direct, guide, steer; to govern, Xen. Cyn. 5, 32. Fr. ἐπί and εὐθύνω.

'Επευκτός, ή, όν, to be desired, desirable. Fr. ἐπεύχομαι.

Έτευλαξέρμαι, οῦμαι, f. ήσομαι, to fear; not to dare; to take good care on account of. Fr. εὐλαξίρμαι.

'Επευξάμενος, part. 1. a. m. from ἐπεύχομαι.

'Επευςίσκω, f. ήσω, to find out, 1.

a. pas. ἐπευςίθην, Herodt. ix,

109. Fr. εὐείσκω.

Έπευφημέω, ω, f. ήσω, to cry out in approbation, to praise, to applaud, Il. i, 22; ἐπευφημήσατε παιᾶνα, ye chanted the triumphal hymn, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1467; Æschyl. Pers. 612. Fr. ἐπί and εὔφημος.

'Επευφήμησα, 1. a. of preced.
'Επεύχεο, Ion. contract. ἐπεύχου, pres. imperat. of

Eπεύχομαι, η, εται, f. εύζομαι, to pray to on a particular occasion, Xen. Cyr. v, i, 2; to invoke, Soph. Phil. 1470; to make a vow, Æschyl. S. Theb. 258; to pray for, with the acc., Eurip. Suppl. 8; to boast, to vaunt, Il. v, 119; Æschyl. Ag. 1235; to boast over, Il. xi, 431; with dat., to imprecate curses upon, Æschyl. S. Theb. 434; Id. Ag. 487.

Έπευωνίζω, f. ίσω, to sell at a low price; to make cheap, Demosth. 687, 24. Th. ἀνέσμαι.

'Επέφαντο, 3. pl. plupf. pas. Poet. for πεφασμένοι ἦσαν, from φαίνο- ψαι.

'Επέφερον, ες, ε, impf. act. of iπι-

"Επέφνεν, 3. sing. impf. act. of πέφνω, the same with φένω, by redupl. πεφένω, by syncop. πέφνω, Il. v, 69, et passim. See next.

"Επεφνον, Epic redupl. 2. aor. of the obsol. φένω. See preced.

'Επέφεἄδον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. of ἐπιφεάζω, Il. x, 127; pf. πέφεἄδα.

Έπεφεάσατ, for επεφεάσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. m. of επεφεάζομαι.

Έπεφράσσατο, Poet. for ἐπεφράσσατο. See preced.

Έπεφεάσω, 2. sing. 1. a. m. of ἐπιφεάζω.

'Επεφύετο. See ἐπεφυόμην.

'Επίφϋκον, ες, ε, I grew, I grew from, Hes. Op. xiv, 9; 1. sing. or 3. pl impf. act. of πεφύκω.

Έπεφυόμην, ου, ετο, impf. ind. pas. of ἐπιφύομαι.

Έπεφώνει, 3. sing. impf. of ἐπι-Φωνέω.

Έπέχειν, 3. sing. impf. of επιχίω.

'Ετέχειν, pres. inf. act. of ἐπέχω· ἐπέχειν σκοπῷ τέξον, to bend the bow at a mark.

'Επεχείτο, contract. for ἐπεχέετο, 3. sing. impf. m. Fr. ἐπί and χέω.

Έπεχεύατο, 1. a. mid. of ἐπιχίω. Έπεχθην, ns, n, 1. a. pas. of πίκω, to comb, to shear, Aristoph. Nub. 1356.

'Επέχεμον, impf. ind. act. of iπ. χεάω· ως δὶ λύκοι ἄενεσσιν ἰπί. χεαον, Il. xvi, 352. Th. χεάω. 'Επέχεισε, 3. sing. 1. a. of iπ. χείω.

Έπέχω, and ἐπίσχω, 2. a. iπι. σχον, impf. iπεῖχον, f. ἐφέζω or επισχήσω, pf. επέσχηκα, 2. a. m. ἐπεσχόμην, with dat., to apply to; to keep on, to hold on; to direct towards; to keep in view; to intend; to restrain, to withhold, keep back; to suspend; to prevent; to wait, to stop, to stay, Æschyl. Prom. 699; to delay; to desist, Thucyd. vii, in Coll. Maj. i, 77; καὶ ἐπέσχομεν τοῦ δακρῦεῖν, and we desisted from weeping, Plat. Phad.; to present; iyà yvoùs ἀν πιείν ἔπεσχον, I knowing your wish would present drink to you, Aristoph. Nub. 1386; μαζον ἔπεσχον, Π. xxii, 83; Eurip. Androm. 224; to possess, to occupy; " ata d' " ateans πέλεθεα, Il. xxi, 407; to overspread; την δε άμπελον επισχείν την 'Ασίην πασαν, Herodt. i, 108; to extend to, Il. xxiii, 238; to contain, include, or comprehend, Longin. 44; to hold the first place, Longin. 9; τάζιν ἐπέχει, takes or holds the place of, Id. 2; νὺξ ἐπέχει μάxnv, darkness covered or shrouded the battle, Id. 9; μικεον ἐπισχών, stopping a little, Æschin. c. Ctes.; Xen. Cyr. v, 5, 5; ἐπισχὼν ὀλίγον, Aristoph. Nub. 491; to march against, Herodt. ix, 59; to apply, to attend to, Id. i, 80; mid. to check or restrain one's self, Plat. Phad. 117, C; sometimes in the active voice with \au\u00e4\u00f6v, etc., Herodt. i, 32; to obstruct, Plat. Conv. 216, A; to take heed; imperat. 2. a. act. ἐπίσχες, stop. Fr. iπi and ixω.

'Επεχώσατο, 1. a. mid. of επιχώομαι.

"Επεψα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of πέπτω.

'Επεψεύσασθε, 2. pl. 1. a. mid. of ἐπιψεύδομαι, which see, Ap. Rhod. iii, 381.

'Επέων, gen. pl., and

"Επη, contract. for ἔπεα, poems, verses, songs, nom. pl. of ἔπος, εος, τό, a poem, song. Th. είπος. Έπη, 3. είπο, pres subj. of ἔπειμη, to be present. Fr. ἐπί and είμι. Έπηθαω, Ion. for ἐχνθαω, to arrive at puberty, Herodt. vi, 83. Fr. ἐπί and ηθη.

Επήβολος, Poet. for ἐπίβολος, ου, ô, ĥ, one who hits a mark; that has obtained any thing, being possessed of, or master of, Soph. Antig. 468 ; ἐπήδολος Φρενῶν, one in his senses, i. e. possessed of his mind, or capable of directing his thoughts, Æschyl. Prom. 453; possessed of, Odys. ii, 319; fitting, agreeable, Herodt. ix, 94; seized by, with gen., Æschyl. Ag. 528. Fr. ἐπιδάλ-

Έπηγαγε, Att. 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. of ἐπάγω.

'Επήγαγον, 2. aor., and

'Επηγάγοντο, 3. pl. 2. a. mid. m. ος ξπάγομαι.

'Επηγγειλάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. ind. m. of εταγγέλλομαι. Fr. επί and άγγέλλω.

'Επήγειςα, 1. a. ind. act. of έπεγείρω.

Έπηγκενίδες, αί, long planks which extend from the stem to the stern of ships, so called as if iπενεγκίδες, Odys. v, 253. Perhaps from επί and ενέγκω, obsol. 'Επηγοςείω, Ion for κατηγοςέω, to accuse, Ti TIVI, Herodt. i, 90.

'Επηγορεύειν, Ion. inf. from 'Επηγοςεύω, to accuse, blame, complain of.

'Επήειν, ήεις, ήει, plupf. of έπειμι, to come to or upon; ἐπήει, it occurred to, Demosth. 392, 27; with the time of an impf. είμί.

'Επηεν, Epic for ἐπην, 3. sing. impf. of treiui.

'Επηετανός, ή, όν, lasting the whole year, Odys. iv, 89; copious, abundant; adv., in abundance, Id. vii, 99. Fr. ἐπί and ἔτος. 'Επηθεημυΐα, part. pf. pas. fem. of ἐπαθρέω.

Έπήϊεν, Epic 3. sing. impf. of έπειμι, and

'Επήϊσαν, 3. pl. impf. Ion., Herodt. iv, 122, 124. Fr. επειμι. ³Επηκαν, Ion. for ἐφηκαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. from ifinus, and this from Inus. So

'Επηκε, Ion. for εφηκε, 3. sing. of the same tense, Herodt. ix, 49. Έπηκολούθησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of ἐπακολουθέω, to follow after; 1. a. subj. act. ἐπακολουθήσω, ης, η, Xen. Anab. iv, 1, 1. Fr. ἐπί and ἀκόλουθος.

'Επήκοος, ου, δ, ή, one who hears, a hearer, an attendant at the forum, etc.; what is heard, Plat. Legg. xi, 931, B; whence any thing may be heard, Xen. Cyr. iii, 3, 1; obedient, Id. Anab. vii, 7, 17; that listens to;

hence, propitious. Th. ἀχούω. 'Επήχουσα, 1. a. of ἐπαχούω.

'Επηχροώντο, for -οάοντο, 3. pl. impf. m. ἐπηκροαόμην, ώμην, -άου, ω, -άετο, ατο, from επακροάομαι, ωμαι. Fr. ἐπί and ἀκροάομαι. "Επηλαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of πάλλω.

'Επηλθον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. of ἐπέρχομαι.

Έπηλυγάζω, or -άω, f. άσω, to cover with a shade, to cover over, to hide, conceal, to disguise, mid. to cover one's self or what belongs to one's self, to cover as with a veil, to conceal, Plat. Lys. 207, B; Thuc. vi, 36. Fr. ἐπί and ἀλυγάζω, or ίζω.

Ἐπηλυγαῖος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, dark, cloudy, shady.

'Επήλυδες, oi, ai, nom. pl. of επηλυς. 'Επήλυθον, ες, ε, Epic 2. a. (for ἐπῆλθον) to ἐπέςχομαι.

Έπηλυξ, υγος, δ, ή, overshadowing, shaded, dark, shady, Eurip. Cycl 774. Th. ηλύγη.

"Επηλύς, ύδος, δ, ή, one newly come; a stranger, a foreigner, Eurip. Ion. 609; ἐπήλυδα, Herodt. viii, 73; v, 65. Fr. igi and ελεύθω, obsol.

'Επηλυσία, ας, and Ion. ἐπηλυσίη, ns, n, a coming, an arrival; a charm, an enchantment. Same

'Επήλυσις, εως, ή, an approach, an assault.

'Επηλύτης, ου, and ἐπήλύτος, ου, ό, 'n, a stranger, Xen. Œcon. ii, 4; Thucyd. i, 9. Same Th.

'Επημάτιος, ία, ιον, occurring in the day; daily. Th. ημας. 'Επήμηναν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act.

of πημαίνω.

Ernuoicos, ov. o, n, and n, ov, that acts alternately, alternate, reciprocal; double; δοιοί δ' έντοσθεν όχῆες εἶχον ἐπημοιδοί, two bars within closing upon each other fastened them, Il. xii, 456; ἐπημοιδοί τε χιτώνες, changes of garments, Odys. xiv, 513. Fr. ἀμείζω.

Έπημύω, f. ύσω, to bend or bow down. Fr. ἐπί and ἡμύω.

'Επήν, conj. since, because; after that ; Ion. contract. for ἐπεάν. Fr. Ersi and Eav.

'Eπῆν, impf. of έπειμι.

Έπηνέμιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, windy; nothing but wind : evanescent, vain. Fr. ἐπί and ἄνεμος.

'Επήνεον, and by contract. ἐπήνουν, impf. act. of Examine. Fr. Exi and alvos.

'Επήνεσσαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. Poet. by doubling o, for tanne-

σαν. See ἐπήνεον.

'Επήνησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. act. Poet. for ἐπήνεσαν, from ἐπαινέω.

"Επηξα, 1. a. of πήγνυμι.

'Επήξατο, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. m. of πήγνυμι.

Επηπείλησε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of ἐπαπειλέω.

'Επηόνιος, ου, ό, ή, being on the beach or shore.

'Επηπύω, f. ύσω, to shout to, by way of encouragement, to applaud; with dat., Il. xviii, 502. Fr. ἐπί and ἀπύω.

 $\mathbf{E}_{\pi\tilde{n}\varrho\alpha}$, 1. a. ind. act., and

'Επηςάμην, 1. a. mid. of ἐπαίςω. 'Επήςἄτος, ου, δ, ή, lovely, desirable, Il. xviii, 512; amiable, Æschyl. Eum. 917; enviable; pleasant. Fr. έράω.

Επηφεάζω, f. άσω, to threaten, Herodt. vi, 9; to hurt, injure, to treat insolently, to outrage, molest, vex, harass, Xen. Mem. iii, 5, 16; Dem. de Coron. 331, 13; to insult; to calumniate, accuse falsely, Id.; ἐμοὶ δ' ἐπηρεάζων εύρέθη, with acc., also dat. Fr. ἐπήςεια.

Έπης εασμός, οῦ, ὁ, vexation, persecution, injury, malevolence, insult; and

'Επηρεαστικός, ή, όν, injurious, vexatious, abusive, insulting; and

'Επήρεια, ας, ή, injury, wrong, outrage, insult; calumny, malice; maliciousness; persecution; κατ' ἐπήρειαν, insultingly, Thucyd. i, 26 ; ἐχθροῦ μὲν ἐπήρειαν ἔχει, has the malice of an enemy, Demosth. 229, 8, 14. Fr. ἐπηρεάζω.

Επηρεμέω, to rest after. Fr. ἐπί and hespess.

'Επήςετμος, ου, δ, h, prepared for rowing; furnished with oars or at their oars, Odys. ii, 403. Fr. έρετμός.

Έπήρετο, 3. sing. impf. m. of ἐπέρομαι, to interrogate or question. Fr. Exi and Ecopas, to ask; but ἐτήρετο, with subscribed, is the impf. pas. of ἐπαίgouas, to be lifted up or raised.

'Èπηςεφέας, acc. pl. of

'Επηςεφής, έος, ό, ή, covered over, Odys. x, 131; dark, obscure; projecting; κεημνοί γὰς ἐπηςε- ϕ iss, for overhanging declivities, Il. xii, 54. Fr. ἐπί and ἐρέφω.

'Επήςης, εος, δ, ή, equipped with; ready for sea. Th. ἄςω.

'Επήρθην, I. a. ind. pus. of επαίρω. Έπηςκει, 3. sing. impf. act. of ἐπαςκέω. Th. ἀςκέω.

'Επηρμένος, part. pf. pas. of iπαί-

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ρομαι. See ἐπήρετο. 'Επροσα, ας, ε, 1. a. Æol. of ιπάςω. Fr. ini and άςω.

'Επηςτημένος, pf. part. pas. of ἐπαρτάομαι. Fr. ἐπί and ἀρτάω. Επηρώτα, 3. sing. impf. of innζώταον, ων, -αις, ας, οf ἐπιρωτάω. 'Eπñσαν, they were over, or they were besides, 3. pl. impf. of imai-

'Ernoleiev, Ion. for epnoleiev, by syncop. for innotsingar, 3. pl. 1. a. opt. pas. of Ephdonai. tri and ηδομαι.

'Ετήσθετο, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. m. of ἐταισθάνομαι. Fr. ἐπί and αὶσθάνομαι.

Έτησκησατο, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. m. of ἐτασκίω.

Επήσκηται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of ἐπασχέω.

*Επηται, 3. sing. pres. subj. of

*Ετήτης, ου, οτ έπητής, έος, ό, ή, eloquent, fluent as a speaker; prudent, intelligent, Odys. xiii, Th. εἴπω.

*Επήτειμος, ου, δ, ή, of close texture, compact, thick, crowded; dense, close, Il. xviii, 552. Fr. iri and nreiov.

'Επητύς, ύος, ή, welcome reception, affabality, kindness; perhaps from επήτης.

'Επήφυσεν, 1. a. of ἐπαφύσσω.

'Επηχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to sound, to resound, to make a noise, so as to hinder one from being heard; to reëcho, Eurip. Cycl. 425; to shout aloud, Id. Iph. Aul. 1583. Fr. ἐπί and ἀχίω. επηχθεσμένος, part. pf. pas. of ἐπάχθομαι. Fr. ἐπί and ἄχθο-

'Επηχθισμένος, part. pf. pas. of

έπαχθιζομαι.

'EIII', prep. governing the genitive, dative, and accusative. Its general signification is on or upon, but varied according to the relative situation of the objects, or the nature of the act:

I. With the genitive, motion or rest in; also, on, in, to, into; iπì τῆς γῆς, on the earth; ἐπὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ, at or by the river; ίπὶ Σαρδίων, towards Sardis; iτ' ἐμοῦ, in my own time, Herodt. i, 55; έπὶ τῶν ἡμετέρων προγόνων, in the times of our fathers or ancestors; it is the soδου, by the way ; ἐπὶ κινδύνων, in times of danger; in της αύτοῦ ἀεχῆς, under his government; iai "Arvos, under the government of Atys; τον πόλεμον τον ir' ixtirou, the war which was

carried on under him or under his command; in lsov ini Xiou, they sailed for Chios, Herodt. i, 164; ir' o'nou, homewards; in presence of thee; ἐπ' αὐτοῦ ΙΙλάτωνος, in Plato's lifetime; in di roura, in the mean time, or during these things; in time of peace ; in' sexou, on oath ; i in' τῶν ἰππέων, the master of the horsemen, literally, he who is set over the horsemen; οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν πραγμάτων, those at the head of affairs, Demosth.; ἐφ' ἐαυτοῦ, by himself, separate from others; of one's own accord; ¿φ' ὑμείων, by yourselves alone; καθιστάναι ἐπί τινος, to set over or give authority over one, with cardinal numbers; ἐπὶ ὀκτώ, eight men deep, Thucyd. iv, 94, the usual depth of the Athenian column; ἐπὶ κέρως, in a long line, or in single file, Id. ii, 90; also, by one of the wings, Xen. Cyr. vi, 3, 34; ἐπὶ τεσσάρων, by fours, four deep, Id. With the •genitive and other cases it is also used adverbially; see No. IV.,

II. With the dative; close upon, following upon; depending upon, near; μένειν ίπὶ τοῖς ὅπλοις, to remain in or under arms; τὸ ἐπ' ἐμοί, and ἐπὶ σοί, as respects me and thee, or so far as depends on me and thee; ην ήλιος έπὶ δυσμαῖς, the sun was near his setting; ἐπὶ Δυραίς, at or near the doors; ἐπὶ χώρα, on the spot; ἐφ' ἑαυτοῖς, among themselves; ini τούτοις, beside or in addition to those things, also, after these things; έπὶ τοῖσι, besides ; ἐπὶ τέλει τοῦ βιού, at the end of life; ἐπὶ τῷ δείπνω, at supper time; ἐπὶ τούτοις, afterwards or thereupon; έπλ τούτω, upon this, thereupon; ἐπὶ πᾶσι τούτοις, besides all this or these things; aviornin' aura, rose up after him; iní vivi elvai, to be on the side of any one; ini τινι είπεῖν, to speak in behalf of any one, to pronounce a panegyric on any person, Plat. Menex.; ἐπί σοι ἔσται, it will be in your power; or it will lie with you, to do any thing; ἐπ' ἀφελεία, to the advantage of; iπl τῷ κέρδει, for gain; ἐφ' οίς, and iφ' a, wherefore, for which reason, also, for what purpose; ini θανάτω, for death, Herodt. ix, 37; iπὶ τούτοις, on those conditions, thereupon; in loois, on reasonable terms; in man di. zaiois, with strict justice; in νηπίω μοι τέθνηκεν, while I was a child he died; ἐπ' ἐξαγωγῆ, on condition of carrying away: τελευτᾶν ἐπὶ παισίν, to die leaving children behind. Sometimes it signifies to the injury of, against ; ἐπὶ τῆ πόλει θεραπεύει τινας των Θηθαίων, against the interest of the state, Demosth. 70, 16; Herodt. ix, 10.

III. With the accusative, to, towards, for, upon, against, etc.; έπὶ θάλατταν, to or towards the sea ; $i\phi$ αὐτόν, against himself; $i\pi$ άλλην στρατίαν, for another army, Thucyd. vii, 7; ἐπ' ἀνθεώπων γενεάν, for or during one generation of men; in τρεῖς ἡμέρας, for three days; iπ δύο στάδια, about two stadia; ξπὶ τοῦς πεζούς καθιστάναι, to command or be placed over the foot soldiers; with cardinal numbers, ἐπ' ἀσπίδας πέντε καὶ εἴκοσιν, five- and-twenty deep or in file, έφ' έαυτόν, οτ έαυτῶ ποιεί- $\sigma\theta\alpha$, to reduce under one's own power; in rous milous, over the infantry, i. e. in command of the infantry, Xen.; ἀγγελίην $i\pi i$, on an embassy, II. iv, 384; έπὶ πόδα ἀπιέναι, οτ ἀναχωρείν, to retreat, Nen. Cyr. vii, 5, 3; after the verbs "exsolai, husin, Disiv, πίμπειν, and the like, iπί signifies on account of, in order to, for the sake of; as, πρός σε ñλθον ἐπ' ἀργύριον, they came to you in order to ask money; όφείλειν έπὶ τὴν τράπεζαν, to be indebted to the bank, Demosth. 896, 7 ; ἀναβαίνειν ἐφ' Ίστον, to mount a horse ; έπὶ τὸ δυνατόν, if it is possible, as far as may be; ἐπὶ χρόνον, for a while; ἐπι δεξίαν, to the right: ἐφ' ἡνιάν, to the left; ini vi; for what purpose? in zeóvov, for a time, Thucyd.; ini δύο ἡμίρας, for two days, also, for two days after, Demosth. 1151, pen.; ἐπ' κω, till morning; έπὶ δεξιά, on the right; in' ågionigá, on the left. IV. Sometimes it may be rendered adverbially; (1) with the genitive; as, ἐπ' ἀληθείας, truly, surely; $i\phi'$ $i\xi\tilde{\eta}_{s}$, thenceforward; (2) with the dative; as, far' in a for, securely; iπ' loχύι, for loχυρως, strongly, forcibly; in houxin, quietly, tranquilly; έφ' ώσε, on condition that; (3) with the accusative; as, io oov, as far as, in as much as ; in µãxxor, much more; ἐπὶ μέγα, greatly, very

much; ἐπὶ πολύ, οτ πλεῖον, especially; ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς χώςας, to a distance in the country, Thucyd. vii, 11.

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V. In compounds it sometimes varies the signification of the primitive word, and sometimes not. It generally signifies something put on or to; hence, in addition to, besides; also, reciprocal action; with numerals it expresses an integer and so much more; as, ἐπίτριτος, four thirds, or one and a third; also, to strengthen a comparative; as, ἐπιπλέον, ἐπιμᾶλλον, etc.

"Επι, for ἔπεστι, there is in, there is present, also for ἔπεισιν, (but not with the Attic writers,) Herodt. v, 86; there are in, there are over or besides; it is there, it is ready, at hand. Fr. ἔπειμι.

'Επιάλλομαι, Epic for ἐφάλλομαι.
'Επτάλλω, f. αλῶ, to send in or upon, to send, l. a. ἐπίηλα, to lay upon, Aristoph. Nub. 1299; to take in hand, to further, Odys. xxii, 49. Fr. ἰάλλω.

Ἐπιάλμενος, part. 2. a. syncop. for ἐφαλόμενος, from ἐπιάλλομαι.

'Επιανδάνω, for ἐφανδάνω.

'Επίασα, ας, ε, Dor. 1. a. act. of πιάζω.

'Επιαύω, to sleep among or with; to sleep, Odys. xv, 556.

'Επιάχω, to shout to or at, cry out to, to hail any one; to shout applause: to shriek. Th. ιάχω. 'Επίδα, by apoc. Poet. for ἐπίδα. θι, 2. a. imperat. of ἐπιδαίνω.

'Επιδάθρα, ας, ή, a ladder, a scaling ladder; a flight of steps; an ascent. Fr. βάθρα. See next. Έπιδαθρον, ου, τό, fare paid for a passage in a vessel, Odys. xv, 448; ἐπίδαθρα, ων, τά, sacri-

448; ἐπίδαθεα, ων, τά, sacrifices offered when embarking.

Fr. ἐπιδαίνω.

Επιδαίνω το π 2 α ent get

'Επιβαίην, ης, η, 2. a. opt. act. formed from ἐπίβημι.

Επιβαινέμεν, Ion. hence ἐπιβαί. νειν, pres. inf. act. of

Eπίδαίνω, f. ἐπίδησομαι, pf. ἐπιδίδηκα, to go up, to mount, to
go on board, generally followed
by ἐπί, Thucyd. i, 111; Herodt.
viii, 120; to come to, arrive at;
to mount or get upon; to enter
into; to march, to enter upon,
to invade, with gen., Herodt. iv,
125; ix, 70; Demosth. 12, pen.;
also, to attempt; πολλῶν ἐπίδαν,
I have attempted much, Pind.
Nem. i, 27; l. aor. ἐπίδησα, to
cause to ascend, to raise up; τὸν

....ἐὐκλείης ἐπίξησον, him exalt to glory, Il. viii, 285; to proceed to, Odys. xxii, 424; to reach (with gen.), Soph. Œd. C. 175; Phil. 1449; 1. a. mid. ἐπίξησάμην, 2. a. ἐπίξην, part. 2. a. ἐπίξημι. The fut. and 1. aor. act. used transitively. Fr. βαίνω. Έπίξακχείω, f. εύσω, to make loud exclamations of joy, as in celebrating the festival of Bacchus. Th. βάκχος.
Έπιξάλης, 2. sing. 2. a. subj. of

Έπιδάλης, 2. sing. 2. a. subj. of ἐπιδάλλω.

'Επιβάλλευ, Dor. for ἐπιβάλλου, pres. imperat. pas. of

Έπιδάλλω, f. ἐπιδάλῶ, pf. ἐπι-Cέξληκα, to throw or cast upon, to throw besides, Herodt. vii, 107; to put upon; to fix, as a seal, to apply; to enter upon, to set about; to reach, to attain; to impute; to suggest; to impose as a fine, Demosth. 572, 19; to inflict; πληγὰς ἐπιδάλλειν, to inflict blows; to add to; to rush upon, to fall upon, to attack; mid. to throw one's self upon; to undertake, attempt, endeavour; to throw upon one's self, as clothes; to apply, as the arrow to the string, Xen. Anab. iv, 3, 21; εἰ ἐπιδάλλεσθαι βούλεται, if he will have (more clothes) put upon him, Theophr. Char. 2; τὸ ἐπιδάλλον (scil. μέρος), the portion falling to one's share; ἐπιζάλλομαι, to consider, also, to endeavour, Demosth. 282, 14, 27; to set the mind upon, hence, to desire, Il. vi, 68; ἐπιδάλλει μοι, it reaches to me, i. e. it regards me; impf. ἐπέδαλλον, 2. a. ἐπέβἄλον, part 2. a. act. ἐπιδαλών, όντος, pf. pas. ἐπι-€έ€λημαι. Th. βάλλω.

Ἐπιδάπτω, f. άψω, and ἐπιδαπτίζω, to plunge into; to immerge, dip in. Th. βάπτω.

Έπιδαρίω, ω, f. ήσω, and ἐπιδαρύνω, f. υνω, to overload, oppress; to be troublesome or burdensome; 1. a. ἐπιδάρησα, 1. a. inf. ἐπιδαρῆσαι. Fr. βαρέω.

'Ēπἴθάς, άντος, part. 2. a. act., f. g. ἐπιθᾶσα, of ἐπιθαίνω.

'Επίβασις, εως, ἡ, a going up, ascent; a mounting; a step; an attack; an action at law; a basis; a foundation. Same Th.

'Επιδάσκω, to bring into or upon, or cause to suffer, II. ii, 234.

'Επιβαστάζω, f. άσω, to carry upon; to weigh in the hand, hence, to examine, Eurip. Cycl.

378. Γτ. βαστάζω.

'Επιβατεύω, f. εύσω, to go upon, mount upon; to invade, seize upon; to insist upon; to usurp the name of any one, Herodt. iii, 63; with gen., to go on board, Aristoph. Ran. 48; to go up; to lean or rest upon. Fr. ἐπι-βαίνω.

'Επιδατήξια, ίων, τά, machines for scaling walls; and

'Επιβατήριος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of or belonging to climbing, scaling, or embarking; aiding to climb or scale, as a ladder; and

'Επιβάτης, ου, δ, a mariner, a passenger in a vessel; a marine or soldier on board a vessel, Thucyd. vii, 1; vi, 43; Herodt. vii, 100. Fr. ἐπιβαίνω.

Επιδάτός, ή, όν, accessible; approachable, that may be easily scaled; mounted. Th. βαίνω.

Επίζδα, ας, 'n, at Athens, the day after the festival of Apaturia, of which the first was called δός πεια, the second ἀνάβρυσις, and the third κουρεώτις. In the marriage festivals the first day was called γάμοι, and the second ἐπίεδα, (more properly the day after any festival, particularly a bridal festival); Egyesiv πρὸς τραχεῖαν ἐπίθδαν, to come to a hard reckoning, (the day after the feast,) Pind. Pyth. iv, 249.See Potter's Archæolog. Fr. δαίς. Græc.

'Επιβεδαίοω, ω, f. ώσω, to give additional strength; to strengthen or confirm still farther. Fr. βεδαΐος.

'Επιδεδηκώς, ότος, part. pf. act.,

'Επιδήμεναι, Epic for ἐπιδῆναι, 2. a. inf. act., and

'Επιβησέμην, Ion., by elision and contract. ἐπιβήσειν, f. inf. act. of the same.

'Επιδήσει, 2. a. imperat., Ion. contract. ἐπιδήσου, of ἐπιδήσομαι, formed from the future, with gen. Th. βαίνω.

'Επιζησόμενος, part. fut. m. to ἐπιζαίνω.

'Επιβήτως, ορος, δ, Ion. for ἐπιβατης, ου, δ, one who mounts a horse; that mounts as a male animal, Odys. xi, 130. Fr. ἐπιβαίνω.

'Επιδιάζομαι, f. άσομαι, to add force, to use violent measures against, Xen. Cyr. iii, 1, 11. Fr. βιάζομαι.

'Επιδιδάζω, f. άσω, to place or seat upon, to cause to mount or ascend; to put on board, Thu-

cyd. iv, 31; 1. a. ἰπιδίδασα. Fr. βαίνω.

Existes, ev, é, n, surviving, Isæ-

Έπιδίοω, ω, f. ώσομαι, to survive, outlive; also, ἐπιδίων, 2. aor. of ἐπιδίωμι, obsol., Demosth. 1033, 15, with dat. Fr. βιόω.

Έτιδλάδης, έως, δ, ή, hurtful, prejudicial. Τh. βλάπτω.

'Επιδιάπτω, f. άψω, to do a fresh hurt, to injure further, Thucyd. viii, 109. Th. βλάπτω.

'Ετιβλαστάνω, f. βλαστήσω, to put forth additional buds, shoots, etc. Th. βλαστάνω.

Έπιδλασφημέω, ω, f. ήσω, to speak ill of still farther, to revile more, Joseph. Fr. βλασφημέω.

'Επιδλίπω, f. ίψομαι, later ίψω, to look upon, to behold; to consider; to regard, to have respect to, to eye with envy; generally with dat., sometimes ἐπί τι. 'Επιδλίψεια, ας, ε, 1. a. opt. act. Æol. of ἐπιδλίπω.

'Επιβλή, ῆς, ἡ, a clasp, a buckle. 'Επίβλημα, ἄτος, τό, any thing added, an addition; a supplement; an outer garment or cloak; a patch or piece for mending a garment; an amendment of a house. Fr. ἐπιβάλλω.

'Επιζικές, ῆτος, ὁ, a bolt or bar, Π. xxiv, 453. Fr. ἐπιδάλλω. 'Επιδοάω, ῶ, f. βοάσομαι οr βοήσομαι, pf. ἐπιδεδόπκα, to cry out aloud, to vociferate, to exclaim; to call out against, decry, Thucyd vi, 16; to bark at, Xen. Cyn. vi, 19; to call upon; to lament over, Æschyl. Pers. 1011; to implore assistance; mid. to call aloud for one's aid, to invoke, Eurip. Med. 169; Thucyd. iii, 59; f. mid. βοήσομαι, Ion. βώσομαι. Fr. βοάω. 'Επιδοήθεια, ας, ἡ, succour, assistance, Xen. Cyr. v, 4, 29;

'Exicondeiv, pres. inf. of

and

'Eπιβοηθίω, ω, f. ήσω, to hasten with succours to; with the dat., Xen. Anab. vi, 5, 6; Herodt. iii, 146; to reinforce. Th. βοηθίω.

'Επιζόημα, απος, πό, a crying out, a shouting.

'Eπιδόηπος, ου, δ, ή, far-famed, celebrated; of ill fame, that has an ill name; notorious; clamored against, defamed, Thucyd. vi, 16. Fr. βοάω.

Έπιδολαιον, ου, τό, s. as ὶπίδλημα. Έπιδολή, ῆς, ἡ, the act of casting

or laying upon; a layer or course of bricks, Thucyd. iii, 20; a tax, impost, fine, penalty; καὶ ἐπιδολὰς ἐπίδαλλι, Æschin. c. Ctes. 13; Demosth. 572, 19; Aristoph. Vesp. 783; effort or application of mind, Longin. 35; an attempt, a beginning; an attack, invasion; the weight or burden of their clothes, Thucyd. ii, 49. Th. βάλλω.

'Επίζολος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that has obtained, in possession of, master of; s. as ἐπήζολος.

'Επιδοσκίς, ίδος, ή, a proboscis of insects, Aristot. Hist. An.

'Επιβόσκω, f. ἐπιβοσκήσω, to cause to feed, to pasture; mid. to feed upon, devour; to revel on. Th. βόσκω.

'Επιδουκόλιον, ου, τό, the same with the simple βουκόλιον, a herd of cattle, Theocr. xxv, 95; so ἐπιδουκόλος, s. as βουκόλος, a herdsman.

Έπιδουχόλος, ου, δ, a herdsman, Odys. iii, 422.

'Επιδούλευμα, s. as ἐπιδουλή.

'Επισουλευτής, οῦ, ὁ, one who plots against, an insidious person, Soph. Aj. 713. From

'Επιδουλεύω, f. εύσω, to plan, contrive, in a good sense, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 17; generally, to form a plan or project, Thucyd. iii, 20; to plot or conspire against, Demosth, 134, 25, 542, ult.; to lay a snare for, to plant an ambuscade; to plot or project, Herodt. i, 24; to deliberate, meditate, with dat., Id. iii, 122; Plat. Conv. 203, B; to consult; to conspire; pas. to be plotted or conspired against; construed sometimes with the acc. of the thing, and the dat. of the person, Herodt. iii, 122; generally with the dat.; and

Έπιδουλή, ης, ή, Poet. ἐπιδουλία, a plot or snare against, Demosth. 154, 10; Xen. Anab. i, 1, 8, with πρός · an ambush, a laying wait for; treachery, φανερά δ' οὐδεμία ἐφαίνετο ἐπιδουλή, Xen. Anab. ii, 5, 1; μίτ' ἐπιβουλῆς, or iξ έπιβουλης, with a treacherous design, insidiously, treacherously, Demosth. 154, 10; and Επίδουλος, ου, δ, ή, studied for a purpose, Theophr. Char. i; also, an attack upon, Thucyd. vii, in Coll. Maj. i, 90; one who lies in wait, a plotter; insidious; treacherous, Xen. Mem. iii, 1, 6; also, cunning, manœuvring. Id. Cyr. i, 6, 19. Fr. ini and Bouzń.

'Επιδούλως, adv. by stratagem, insidiously, treacherously. Same Th.

'Επιζεαδύνω, to delay, linger, tarry; to make further delay. Fr. επί and βεαδύνω.

Έπιδεάχύ, adv. for a short time. Th. $\beta_{\ell}\alpha\chi$ ύς.

'Επιβείμω, to make roar, Π. xvii, 739; Eurip. Bacch. 151; mid. to roar or rage. Fr. ἐπί and βείμω.

'Επιδείχω, f. ίξω, to moisten, to wet, to bedew, to rain upon, to bathe. Th. βείχω.

'Επιδειθής, έος, δ, ἡ, weighty, burdensome; grievous, Æschyl. Eum. 923; and

'Eπιδρίθω, f. τσω, to weigh down, press upon heavily; to rush upon with great weight or violence; to assail, to overwhelm; to pour down upon, δτ' ἐπιδρίση Διδς δμάξος, Π. v, 91; to increase in pomp and dignity, Pind. Pyth. iii, 190. Th. βρίθω. 'Επιδρίσειαν, 3. pl. 1. a. opt. of preced.

'Επιβείση, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. of ἐπιβείθω.

Έτιζομέω, ω, f. ήσω, to roar, like the sea, or like the wind through a forest in a tempest. Th. βείμω.

'Επιδεόντητος, ου, δ, ή, thunderstruck, deprived of his senses, Soph. Aj. 1365; astonished, amazed, stupid, senseless. Th. βροντή.

'Επιδροχή, ης, ή, a wetting, a moistening. Th. βρίχω.

'Επίξεῦχω, f. ύζω, to storm or rage at; to gnash the teeth, Anthol. Fr. ἐπί and βεύχω.

'Ετιβεύω, f. ύσω, to swarm with, abound in, Theocr. xxii, 43. Fr. βεύω.

'Επιδύστεα, ας, ή, a stopper. From

'Ετιβοῦω, f. ῦσω, to stop up, obstruct, Aristoph. Plut. 379. Fr. βύω.

'Επιδώμια, ων, τά, sacrifices, neut. pl. from

'Επιδώμιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, placed on the altar, Eurip. Androm. 1015. Th. βωμός.

*Επιδωμιοστάτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to place on the altar, Eurip. Heracl. 44. Same Th.

Έτιδώσασθαι, Ion. and Poet. for ἐτιδοήσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of ἐτιδοάω· so ἐτιδωσωνται, for ἐτιδοήσωνται, 3. pl. 1. a. subj. m.; and

'Επιδώσομαι, 1. sing. f. Ion. for ἐπιδοήσομαι, and

Έπιδωσόμεθα, contract. for έπι-Conrouela, 1. pl. f. ind. m. of βοάω, so -βώσαντι, for -βοήσαντι. Έπιβωστρείν, for ἐπιβοᾶν, inf. of Έπιδωστείω, Ion. and Dor. for ἐπιδοάω, to shout, to call or cry out to, to exclaim. Fr. the same. 'Επιζώτως, οςος, δ, a herdsman, a shepherd. Fr. ἐπιδόσκω.

'Επίγαιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, on the earth; τὰ ἐπίγαια, the parts on or near the ground. Fr. $\gamma \tilde{n}$.

Έπιγαμθεία, ας, ή, affinity; relationship by marriage. γαμέω.

Έπιγαμεςεύω, f. εύσω, to marry a woman, especially a brother's widow, by right of affinity; to give a daughter in marriage; to contract affinity; to become a son-in-law to one, N. T. and LXX.; 1. α. ἐπεγάμδεευσα. Fr. lai and γαμβρός.

Έπιγαμερία, ας, ή, ε. ας επιγαμ-Gesía.

Επιγαμίω, ω, to marry again, the husband or wife being still living, Andoc. xvi, 46; to marry a second time, Eurip. Alc. 316. Fr. yau'w.

Έπιγαμία, ας, ή, a second marriage; intermarriage between the inhabitants of different states, Demosth. 256, 6; alliance by marriage; affinity; the right of contracting marriage; the right of intermarriage, Xen. Cyr. iii, 2, 11. And

'Επίγαμος, ου, δ, marriageable, ripe for marriage, Herodt. i, 196; Demosth. 1009, 14; s. as wearos, α, ον. Fr. γάμος.

Επιγάνυμαι, to exult in or on account of. Fr. γάνυμι.

'Επιγάστριον, ου, τό, the epigastrium, the part of the belly above the navel. Th. γαστής.

'Επιγαυςόομαι, οῦμαι, f. ώσομαι, to pride one's self upon, to be elated on account of, Xen. Cyr. ii, 4, 13. Fr. γαυρόω.

Έπιγεγονώς, ότος, part. 2. pf. of Επιγίνομαι.

'Επίγεια, ων, τά, cables, or hawsers, by which a ship is moored to the shore. But

'Επίγειον, ου, τό, in Mathematics, the point in a planet's orbit which is nearest the earth, the lower apsis, opposed to ἀπόγειον. Fr. ἐπί and γία, contract. γñ.

'Επίγειος, ου, ό, ή, and ἐπίγαιος, existing on the earth, earthly, terrestrial; τὰ ἐπίγεια, earthly things. See also exiyeia.

'Επιγελάω, ω, f. άσομαι, to smile upon, laugh at, Xen. Cyr. ii, 2,

14; to deride. Th. γελάω. Επιγεμίζω, f. ίσω, to fill up, to lay on, as a burden, LXX. Fr. γεμίζω.

'Επιγέννημα, ατος, τό, an after growth; an incident, accident; a result; a new symptom in a disease. Fr. γεννάω.

'Επιγενής, έος, δ, ή, born after; indigenous, native. Same Th. 'Επιγενόμενος, ου, part. 2. a. mid. of επιγίνομαι.

Έπιγεραίρω, f. αρω, to honor on account of something, Xen. Cyr. viii, 6, 7. Fr. γέρας.

Έπιγηθέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, and Επιγήθω, to rejoice at, pf. έπιγέγηθα, used as a present.

'Επίγια, ων, τά, more correctly ἐπίγεια, which see. Fr. ἐπί and γέα, contract. γñ.

Έπιγίγνομαι, οτ ἐπιγίνομαι, f. ἐπιγενήσομαι, to be born upon or after; to come forth, to spring up after; to come upon; to arise, to spring up, Il. vi, 148; to arrive; to attack suddenly; ἀφυλάκτοις τε καὶ ἐξαίφνης ἐπιγενόμενοι, Thucyd. vii, 32; iv, 93; to succeed; to follow; to happen after, to ensue; to follow upon, Id. vii, 19 ; ΰδως ἐπιγενόμενον πολύ καὶ βρονταί, much rain and thunder having come on, Xen. Hist. i, 6, 20; 2. a.m. ἐπεγενόμην, 2. pf. ἐπιγέγονα. Fr. ini and yivopai.

Έπιγιγνόμενος, pres. part. of preced.; pl. έπιγιγνόμενοι, οί, descendants, posterity, Demosth. 689, 16.

'Επιγιγνώσκω, f. ἐπιγνώσομαι, (ἐπιγνώσω is not in use,) pf. ἐπέγνωκα, to know again or in consequence of; to perceive, to learn, find out, detect; to recognize, to acknowledge; to understand; to invent, contrive; to determine, decree, Thucyd. i, 70; in N. T., sometimes, to praise or honor. The following are formed from ἐπίγνωμι, 2. a. ἐπέγνων, ως, ω, imperat. ἐπίγνωθι, subj. ἐπιγνῶ, ῶς, ῶ, opt. ἐπιγνοίην, inf. ἐπιγνῶναι, part. ἐπιγνούς, όντος, pf pas. ἐπέγνωσμαι, 1. a. pas. ἐπεγνώσθην. Fr. γιγνώσκω. 'Επιγινώσκω. See ἐπιγιγνώσκω. 'Επιγλυκαίνω, to make sweeter; mid. to grow sweeter. Fr. $\gamma \lambda \nu$ κύς.

'Επιγλωσσάομαι, Att. -ττάομαι, f. hoopai, dep. mid., and

'Επιγλωσσάω, and έπιγλωσσάομαι, -ωμαι, to babble against; ταῦτ' ἐπιγλωσσῷ Διός, Æschyl. Prom. 930; to blab out, to abuse any one for any thing. Fr. νλῶσσα.

'Επιγλωσσίς, or

'Επιγλωττίς, ίδος, ή, a little tongue; the epiglottis, a little valve which covers the opening of the windpipe. Fr. γλώσσα. Έπιγναμπτός, ή, όν, curved, twisted. From

Έπιγνάμπτω, f. ψω, to bend, bow, or crook; to card, as wool; to bend to one's purpose, Il. ii, 14; to persuade, Aristoph. Lys. 37; to check or curb, Il. i, 569; 1. a. ἐπέγναμψα. Th. γνάμπτω.

'Επιγνοίη, 3. sing. 2. a. opt. act. of επιγιγνώσκω.

'Επιγνόντες, nom. pl. from

'Επιγνούς, όντις, part. 2. a. act., and

Επίγνωθι, 2. a. imperat. act. of the same verb.

Έπιγνωμοσύνη, ης, ή, knowledge, cognition; a decision, determination; and

Επιγνώμων, ονος, δ, ή, sagacious, intelligent, wise; subst. an umpire, an arbiter, a judge; one who takes cognizance of, an inspector, Demosth. 978, 11; one who pardons; and

'Επιγνωναι, 2. a. inf. act. of γιγνώσκω.

Έπιγνωρίζω, f. ίσω, Att. τω, to discover, make known, Xen. Cyn. 6, 23.

'Επιγνώς, 2. sing. 2. a. subj. act., and ἐπιγνωστήσομαι, η, εται, 1. f. pas., and

'Επιγνώσεσθε, 2. pl. f. επιγνώσομαι. Fr. ἐπί and γινώσκω.

Έπίγνωσις, εως, ή, cognition, knowledge, science, recognition;

' Επίγνωστος, ου, δ, ή, known. Fr. ἐπιγιγνώσκω.

'Επιγνώωσι, Epic for -γνῶσι, 3. pl. 2. aor. subj. of the same verb. 'Επιγονατίς, ίδος, ή, a garment reaching to the knee; the kneepan. Fr. you.

'Ēπιγονή, ñs, h, offspring, progeny, succession of young; and

'Επίγονοι, ων, οί, children of a second marriage; descendants, sons, Eurip. Suppl. 1234; posterity, Æschyl. S. Theb. 885. The descendants of the Seven Chief's before Thebes. Fr. yivoμαι. Pl. of

'Επίγονος, ου, δ, ή, grown or born besides; born, grown after.

'Επιγουνίδιος, placed or lying on the knees; ἐπιγουνίδιον βεέφος, Pind. Pyth. ix, 107. From 'Eπιγουνίς, idos, 'n, the knee-pan, o 2*

the whole knee; the thigh, Odys. xvii, 225. Fr. yósv.

'Επιγράβδην, adv. slightly, superficially, by glancing upon or grazing, Π. xxi, 166. Fr. ἐπιγράφω.

'Επίγεαμμα, ἄτος, τό, what is written on or over, an inscription, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Muj. iii, 158; superscription, title, Demosth. 491, 4; an epigram; also, damages paid by the defendant, Id. 985, 11; and Έπιγεᾶφεύς, ίως, δ, an officer who made out the tax-rolls, an assessor; and

Έπιγράφη, ñs, ή, an inscription, Thucyd. ii, 43; a title; the cause of a thing; a valuation of estates; a contribution; a taxroll; an assessment; all from Επιγράφω, άψω, pf. ἐπιγίγρά-φα, to scratch or grave upon; to paint; to write upon, to inscribe upon; to state in writing, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 16; to ascribe; to assess; set a fine upon, Aristoph. Plut.

480; to make out a tax-roll; to tax; to wound slightly, graze, or scratch; διστὸς ἐπέγραψε χρόα φωτός, the arrow slightly grazed the skin of the man, Π. iv, 139; mid. to inscribe one's name, or to write for one's self; αὐτῷ πονηρὸν προστάτην ἐπεγράψατο, Aristoph. Pac. 684; to enrol, Thucyd. v, 4; to enroll one's self as a disciple of some one; to choose a patron, Aristoph.

list of witnesses; to give in the heads of a charge; also, the amount of a fine, Demosth. 847, 7; iπιγράφειν iπιτίμια, to enact punishments:....τίμημα, to put down the fine of punishment in rusting. Let 2. I fine the second of the second o

Acharn. 1095; to give in a

writing, Id. 3, 15; pas. to be inscribed, Xen. Cyr. vii, 3, 6; 1. α. ἐπίγεαψα, pf. pas. ἐπιγέ-γεαμμαι, plupf. ἐπεγεγεάμμην, αψο, απτο. Fr. ἐπί and γεάφω.

Έπίγευπος, ου, δ, π, having an aquiline nose; a curved bill, Herodt. ii, 76. Fr. γεύψ.

'Επίγυον, ου, τό, a cable or hawser of a ship, Lys.

'Επιδαίομαι, dep. to distribute. Fr. ιπί and δαίω.

'Επιδαίσιος, ου, δ. ή, common; undivided; a portion or property allotted by inheritance or otherwise. Fr. ἐπί and δαίω.

Έπιδάκνω, f. δήξω, to bite, to gnaw, corrode; to prick, sting. Επιδακεύω, f. ύσω, to weep or weep over, to deplore, lament,

Aristoph. Vesp. 881. Έπίδαμος, Dor. for ἐπίδημος. Έπιδανείζομαι, mid. of

Έπιδανειζω, f. είσω, to lend money on the same mortgage, or on another; mid. ἐπιδανείζομαι, to borrow money again on the same security or mortgage, Demosth. 908, 26. Fr. δανείζω.

Έπιδαψιλεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to give largely and liberally, to show one's self profuse or liberal, Xen. Cyr. ii, 2, 8; ὅτι καὶ ἐπιδαψιλεύη τῷ παραδείγματι, because you add a more copious illustration to the example, Luc. Dial.

"Επιδε, 2. a. imperat. act. of ἐπείδω, obsol. f. ἐπείσομαι, to look upon, to behold; 2. a. εἴδον, Poet. ἴδον. Fr. εἴδω.

Έπιδεᾶ, nom. or acc. pl. contract.
of ἐπιδεής.

Έπιδίδησμε, Poet. 3. sing. 2. pf. of ἐπιτρίχω.

Έπιδεδωκότα, acc. sing. part. pf. act. of ἐπιδεδωκώς, from ἐπιδίδωμι.

*Eπιδιής, είος, contract. εοῦς, ὁ, ἡ, s. as ἐπιδευής, in want of, wanting, destitute, Xen. Cyr. viii, 7, 3; compar. ἐπιδείστερος, inferior to, Plat. Polit. ix, 579, E. Fr. δίομαι.

'Επίδειγμα, ἄτος, τό, what is exhibited, shown to, a proof, instance, mark, example; an evidence, a testimonal, Xen. Cyr. vii, 2, 9; a specimen, Id. Symp. 6, 6. Fr. ἐπιδείχνυμι.

'Επιδείελα, adv. after noon; better, ἐπὶ δείελα, in the afternoon.
From

'Επιδείελος, ου, δ, ἡ, of or belonging to the afternoon or evening, towards evening.

Έπιδείχνυμι, and ἐπιδειχνύω, f. ἐπιδείζω, pf. ἐπιδέδειχα, to show in consequence, to exhibit; make manifest; to narrate, Plat. Apol. 25, C; to demonstrate, declare, to teach; mid. to give a specimen or proof of, Aristoph. Ran. 771; to display one's own abilities or skill; to make an ostentatious display; 1. a. ἐπίδειζω, d. a. imperat. ἐπίδειζον, άπω, and 2. pl. ἐπιδείζωτε, 1. a. inf. ἐπιδείζωι, part. pres. m. ἐπιδειχνύμενος. Fr. ἐπί and δείχνυμι.

Έπιδεικτέον, verbal adj., must be shown or pointed out. Same Th. Έπιδεικτιάω, ω, to be ostentatious or fond of making a display in public; and

Έπιδεικτικός, ή, όν, demonstrative, serving for a proof, designed for display, making a parade of, Plat. Soph. 224, B; ostentatious, Demosth. 1401, pen. From the preceding verb.

'Επιδείν, 2. aor. inf., to behold with composure, Isocr. Panegyr. See ἐφοράω.

'Επιδείζαι, 1. a. inf. act. ἐπιδείζα.
σθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of ἐπιδείκνυμι.
'Επίδειζες, εως, ή, a showing, an exhibition; a demonstration, proof, instance, specimen; a display; ἐπίδειζεν ποιεῖσθαι, to make a display, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. 156; Isocr. Panegyr.; Aristoph. Nub. 269. Fr. ἐπιδείκνυμι.

'Επίδειπνα, ων, τά, a dessert after dinner, etc. Fr. δείπνον.

'Επιδειπνέω, f. ήσω, to eat after dinner, to feast upon, eat as a dainty. Fr. δεΐπνον.

'Επιδείπνιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, after supper; at the dessert.

'Επιδίκᾶτος, η, ον, an addition to the tenth; also, the tenth part, Xen. Hist. i, 7, 6. Th. δίκα.

'Επιδέμνιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, on the bed, covered with bed-clothes, Eurip. Hec. 915. Fr. δέμνιον.

Eπιδίξιος, α, ον, that is on the right hand; dextrous, auspicious, lucky; polite, witty; suitable, fit; ἐπιδίξια χειρός, Poet. for πρὸς τὰ διξιὰ μέρη τῆς χειρός, to the parts on the right hand; with the right hand; ἐπιδίξια, adv. on the right hand, Π. ii, 558; skilfully, dexterously; auspiciously. Fr. ἐπί und διξιά.

'Επίδεξις, ή, Ion. for ἐπίδειξις.
'Επιδέομαι, f. δεήσομαι, to want besides; to want, to need.

'Επιδέρκεται, 3. sing. pres. ind. m. of

*Επιδίρκομαι, to look upon, behold, Odys. xi, 16. Fr. ἐπί and δίρ-κομαι.

'Επίδερατος, ου, δ, ή, discernible, visible.

Έπιδίρκω, to look upon, behold. Fr. ἐπί and δίρκω.

'Επιδιεμίς, ίδος, 'n, the cuticle or epidermis; the membrane between the toes of aquatic animals. Fr. δίρμα.

'Επιδεσμεύω, f. εύσω, to bind upon, to bandage a wound. Fr. επί and δίω.

'Επίδισμος, ου, ό, any thing tied on; a bandage, fillet, ligature; a halter, Aristoph. Vesp. 1480. 'Επίδισμοχαφής, ες, bandage-loving, epith. of gout. Fr. ιπίδισμος and χαίρω.

Έπιδεσπόζω, f. όσω, to rule over Eschyl. Pers. 237.

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'Επιδεύεαι, Ion. contract. ἐπιδεύη, 2. sing. pres. ind. of ἐπιδεύομαι. Fr. ἐπί and δεύω, for δέω.

'Επιδεύης, 2. sing. pres. subj. act. of the same verb.

'Eπιδευής, έος, δ, ἡ, for ἐπιδεής, wanting, needy, destitute; without; ὅστ' ἐπιδευής δηςὸν ἔη κεειῶν, Il. xii, 299; nom. pl. ἐπιδευέες, contract. ἐπιδευεῖς, Odys. xxi, 185. Fr. ἐπιδεύω.

'Επιδεύομαι, s. as ἐπιδέομαι, to want, to be wanting, to stand in need; to be inferior to any one. 'Επιδευόμενος, part. pres. mid. of the same verb.

'Επιδίχομαι, f. ίξομαι, to take upon one's self, to undertake; to receive, entertain, admit, accept; to agree upon terms proposed; impf. ἐπεδεχόμην, ου, ετο, pf. ἐπιδίδεγμαι.

Έπιδίω, f. ήσω, pf. ἐπιδέδεκα, pf. pas. ἐπιδίδεκαι, to bind or tie, to bind up, Herodt. i. 171.

'Επιδίω, f. διήσω, to want, Herodt. vii, 28; generally used in the mid.

'Επιδεως, adv. from ἐπιδεής, too little, scantily.

'Επίδηλος, ου, δ, ἡ, quite plain, manifest, evident, Herodt. viii, 97; κλίπτων δὴ που ὅτ' ἐπίδηλος, he is evidently indeed stealing, Aristoph. Eccl. 661. Fr. δῆλος.

'Επιδημεύω, Poet., same as

*Επιδημίω, f. ήσω, pf. ἐπιδεδήμηκα, to dwell among the people, Plat. Conv. 172, E; to be at home, Thucyd. i, 110; to be in the city; to sojourn or dwell as a stranger in a place, Theophr. Char. 3; Lys. c. Eratosth.; to be among the people; hence, to be contagious, as an epidemic; to return home from abroad, Demosth. 173, 5; to arrive; to appear in public, Plat. Apol. 20, A; l. a. ἐπιδήμησα, part. l. a. ἐπιδημήσας, αντος. And

'Επιδημία, ας, and ἐπιδήμησις, εως, 'n, residence at home, or in one's own country; a coming, arrival, presence in; an epidemic distemper. Fr. ἐπί and δημος.

Eπίδημιουργός, ου, ὁ, a magistrate sent abroad by the Peloponnesian states to govern a colony, and also, to regulate public affairs, Thucyd. i, 56; a superintendent of public works, as the city walls, etc. Fr. δημος and ἔργον.

Έπίδημος, and ἐπιδήμιος, ου, δ, ή, that is among the people or at

home; domestic, popular, Soph. Œd. T. 494; Odys. i, 233; civil; ἐπιδήμος πόλεμος, a civil war, Il. ix, 64; Aristoph. Pac. 1098; intestine; living as a stranger among; hence, a foreigner, Herodt. ii, 39; coming from abroad; epidemic; ἐπιδήμιος νόσος, an epidemic disease; οἱ ἐπιδήμιος, citizens.

'Επιδιαθαίνω, f. ήσομαι, to cross over after another, Herodt. vi, 70; Thucyd. vi, 101; to go through against.

Έπιδιαγιγνώσκω, and -γινώσκω, f. γνώσομαι, to recognize, reconsider, Herodt. i, 183.

'Επιδιαθήχη, ης, ή, a subsequent will, a codicil; a deposit as collateral security. Fr. ἐπί and διατίθημι.

'Επιδιαιρίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to divide still farther; to part, distribute; ἐπιδιαιρεῖσθαι, to divide among themselves, Herodt. v, 116.

'Επιδιαπείνω, f. ἴνῶ, to give a decision upon any cause; to give a final decision, Plat. Gorg. 524, A; said of Minos as the supreme judge.

'Επιδιαλάμπω, f. άμψω, to shine through upon.

'Επιδιανέμω, f. εμω, to make a subsequent dividend or distribution; to distribute besides.

'Επιδιαπλέω, to sail across besides. 'Επιδιαβρήγνυμι, f. ήξω, to break through, to burst through; αὐτὸς ἐπιδιαβράγω, may I myself burst; subj. 2. a. pas. ρήγνυμι.

'Επιδιασκευάζω, to revise and alter a work; to revise and amend. 'Επιδιατάσσομαι, f. άξομαι, to give additional orders; to appoint further or besides, to add further; 1. a. m. ἐπιδιεταξάμην,

further; 1. a. m. ἐπιδιεταξάμην, ω, ατο. Έπιδιατίθημι, f. ήσω, to make a

deposit on account of or in addition; to add a new article in any agreement; mid. to deposit an additional sum as security, Demosth. 896, 22; to add a codicil to one's will.

'Επιδιατείδω, f. ίψω, to pass the time in; to dwell upon a thing, Herodt.

Ἐπιδιαφέρομαι, as pas., to go across after. Fr. διαφέρω. Έπιδιδάσχω, f. άξω, to teach

Έπιδιδάσεω, f. άξω, to teach further or besides, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 14.

'Επιδίδωμι, f. δώσω, to give besides, make a present of; to add to; to give up, abandon, deliver; to yield to; to increase, augment; καὶ ὁςῶν καθ ἡμέραν ἐπι-

διδοῦσαν τὴν τὲ τῶν πολεμίων ἰσχύν, the increasing power or force, Thucyd. vii, 8; ὧσπες αἰ ἄλλαι τέχναι ἐπιδεδώκασι, as other arts have been increasing, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 281, D; to advance, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 12; Herodt. ii, 13; ἐπεδίδου, 3. sing. impf. act. of ἐπιδιδώ, pf. ἐπιδίδωκα, 1. a. ἐπέδωκα, 2. a. ἐπέδων, 1. a. ραs. ἐπεδόθην, πς, η, with the dat. or followed by είς. 'Ἐπιδιελόμενοι, part. 2. a. mid. of ἐπιδιαιρέω.

'Επιδιετής, έος, δ, ή, that has exceeded two years; ἐπιδιετὲς ἡθήσωντες, having arrived at puberty more than two years. Fr. ἐπί, δύο, and ἔτος.

Έπιδίζεσθαι, inf. of ἐπιδίζομαι. Έπιδίζημαι, dep. mid. See

'Επιδίζομαι, to inquire further; from ἐπιδίζω, Ion. ἐπιδίζημαι, Herodt. i, 95.

Επιδικάζομαι, mid. of

'Επιδικάζω, f. άσω, to adjudge; to decide upon, Demosth. 1174, 17; mid. ἐπιδικάζομαι, to go to law about; to claim an inheritance; with gen., to lay claim to, ἐπιδικασάμην τῆς τούτου μητεός, Id. 1075, 25.

'Επιδικασία, ας, ή, an action for the right of an inheritance, Demosth. 1055, 1; ἐπιδικασίαν ποιεῖσθαι, to have a lawsuit for an inheritance.

'Επιδικάσῖμος, ου, δ, ἡ, contended for in law; claimed as an inheritance; an arbiter named for adjudication of a claim.

'Eπίδικος, ου, δ, ἡ, litigious, contentious; (any thing) of which the possession is in dispute, litigated, Demosth. 1074, 1; ἡ ἐπίδικος, a woman demanded (at law) in marriage.

'Επιδινέω, ω, f. ήσω, to cause to turn round or whirl, Il. iii, 378; ηκ' ἐπιδινήσας, discharged it, having whirled it above his head, Il. vii, 269. Fr. ἐπί and δίνεω.

'Επιδινηθέντε, dual. part. 1. aor. of preced.

'Επιδινήσας, part. 1. a. act. of the same.

'Επιδιορθόω, ω, f. ώσω, to correct, amend, set in order; 1. a. act. ἐπιδιώρθωσα, 1. a. subj. m. ἐπιδιορθώσωμαι, η, ηπαι. Fr. ἐπί, διά, and ὀρθός.

'Επιδιόρθωσις, εως, ή, a setting right, rectification.

'Επιδιπλασιάζω, f. άσω, to redouble, to repeat, to recapitulate. 'Επιδιπλοίζω, f. ίσω, also ἐπιδιπλοίζω, the same as

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'Επδιπλόω, ω, f. ώσω, to redouble, repeat, Æschyl. Eum. 968; to double, to make double. Fr. διπλόος.

Eπιδιφριώς, άδος, η, part of a car or chariot, understood to be the upper edge or rim, to the front or sides of which the reins were hung when the charioteer alighted; and, more particularly, an elevated portion of the upper edge, either in front or on each side, used for that purpose, Π. x, 475. See άντυξ, which was used in the same sense.

'Eπιδίτριος, ου, δ, ή, seated or placed on a car or chariot, Odys. xiv, 51 and 75; sedentary; inactive, effeminate. Fr. ἐπί and δίφρος.

'Επίδιχα, adv. apart, separately, Poet. for χωρίς. Fr. δίχα.

'Επιδιώνω, f. ώζω, to pursue closely, Xen. Anab. i, 10, 8; Thucyd. vii, 23, 53; to attack an assailant, Xen. Cyr. iii, 2, 4. 'Επιδίωζον, 1. a. imperat. of ἐπιδιώνω.

'Επίδομα, ἄτος, τό, something given in addition; a makeweight; a gift. Fr. ἐπιδίδωμι. 'Επιδόντες, nom. pl. part. 2. a. of ἐπιδοῦς. See ἐπιδίδωμι.

'Επίδοζος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of whom something is believed or expected; as, ἐπίδοζος ἦν βασιλεύειν, he was expected to come to the throne, Herodt. vi, 12. Fr. ἐπί and δέζα. Also

'Επίδοξος, for ἔνδοζος, held in respect; celebrated, renowned, illustrious. Fr. δόξα. See also preced.

'Επιδόξως, adv. gloriously, honorably.

'Επιδος ατίς, ίδος, ή, the head or point of a lance or spear.

'Επιδοςπίδιος, ου, ό, ή, and

'Επίδιοπιο, τό, (ΰδως,) water to be used at an entertainment. Fr. ἐπί and δόςπον.

'Επιδός πιος, ου, δ, ή, relating to a second course or dessert at a supper; useful or proper for a dessert or for supper; after supper. Έπιδος πίς, ίδος, ή, the second course, the dessert. Fr. ἐπί and δός που.

'Επίδος, ότω, 2. a. imperat. act. of iπίδιδωμι.

Exidence, i.ws, h, an addition, increase, augmentation, Demosth. 123, 11; progress, growth; a giving over and above, a gratuity or voluntary contribution to the state; Eschin. c Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 11; a free gift;

a yielding to; with the dat. or είς. Fr. ἐπιδίδωμι.

'Επιδούναι, 2. a. inf., and ἐπιδούς, part. 2. a. act. of preced.

'Èπιδουπίω, ω, f. ήσω, to give forth a sound; to resound; to sound upon.

Έπιδοχή, ñs, 'n, reception; succession, admission. Fr. δέχομαι.

Επιδεάμεῖν, 2. aor. inf. of ἐπιτεέχω· ἐπιδεάμέτην, 3. dual. ind. Επιδεαμόντος, gen. sing. part. 2. a. act., ἐπιδεαμοῦσα, nom. fem., part. 2. a. ἐπέδεαμον. Th. δεαμέω, obsol. See ἐπιτεέχω.

Έπιδράσσομαι, or -άπτομαι, f. άξομαι, to seize or take hold of. Fr. δράσσω.

'Επιδρομάδην, adv. precipitately; in haste; with speed; and

Eπιδρομή, ñs, 'n, a running to or at; an incursion, invasion, irruption, attack, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1596; a charge or assault, Thucyd. iv, 56; a cursory manner of treating a subject; ἐξ ἐπιδρομῆς, in a cursory manner. And

Επίδρομος, ου, δ, 'n, a running to or towards; a running to attack; easy of attack, accessible, II. vi, 434; exposed to incursions, level; subst. a cord which serves to open or shut the mouth of a net, Xen. Cyn. vi, 9; the mizen sail. Fr. ἐπιτρέχω.

Έπιδυναστεύω, f. εύσω, to reign after another. Fr. δυναστεύω. Έπιδυσακούω, to listen or attend to with difficulty. Fr. δύς and ακούω.

'Επιδύω, and ἐπιδύνω, f. ύσω, to go down or set upon, said of the sun, Il. ii, 413; ἐπιδυέτω, 3. sing. pres. imperat.

Έπιδῶμεν, 1. pl. 2. a. subj. act.
of ἐπιδίδωμι. But

'Επίδωμεν, 1. pl. 2. a. subj. act., ἐπιδώμεθα, 1. pl. 2. a. subj. m. of ἐπείδω, obsol. for ἐφοράω.

'Επιδώμεθα, 2. a. subj. mid. of ἐπεῖδον.

'Eπιδών, part. 2. a. of the same.

'Επιδώσω, εις, ει, 1. fut. act. of επιδίδωμι.

¹Eτιείπεια, αε, ή, equity, moderation, gentleness, mildness, clemency, lenity, Thucyd. iii, 40, 48; propriety of conduct, Demosth. 919, 4. Fr. ἐπιεικής.

Έπιείκελος, ου, δ, ή, very like, similar, Il. i, 265. Fr. εἴκελος. Έπιεκεύομαι, Esdr. ix, 8, dep.

from Francisco for to

Έτιεικεύω, f. εύσω, to be mild, gentle, equitable, humane; and

Erusieńs, śos, ô, 'n, becoming, seemly, agreeable; just, fit, fair; γνώμην τιν έχων έπιεικη, having a certain fair purpose, Aristoph. Vesp. 1034; respectable, reasonable, Plat. Crit. § 3; Il. i, 547; lenient, clement; preferring equity to strict right; mild, gentle ; opposed to asixns, Titus iii, 2; probable; easy; ἐπιεικές, scil. ἐστί, it is becoming or fit; virtuous, Aristot. Poet. 13; τὸ ἐπιεικές, that which is equitable, meekness, moderation, Phil. iv, 5; axenστοι γάρ καὶ γυναιξὶν άς δεῖ ἐπιεικεῖς εἶναι μὴ ὅτι ἀνδράσιν, Plat. Polit. iii, 10; respectable persons, or such as were of good character were denominated imisinsis, Aristot. Polit. ii, 9, 4. Fr. ἐπί and εἰκός.

Έπιεικτός, ή, όν, giving way to; that may be borne, tolerable, II. v, 892; easily yielding; οὐκ ἐπιεικτά, durable, permanent. Fr. ἐπί and εἴκω.

'Eπιεικώς, adv. fitly, justly, rightly, well, moderately, enough, sufficiently, abundantly, sufficiently well, Demosth. 1364, 27; commonly, nearly; ἐπιεικίως, Herodt. ii, 92. Fr. ἐπί and εἴκω.

*Eπιειμένος, clothed, clad, for έφειμένος, part. pf. pas. Poet. fem. ἐπιειμένη· applied, figuratively, to the mind or heart; as, ἀναιδείην ἐπιειμένε, clad in impudence or insolence, Π. i, 149; θοῦριν ἐπιειμένοι ἀλκήν, Il. vii, 164. The Platonic philosophers also called the virtues and vices the garments or vestments of the mind. Gail's Clef d' Homère, p. 46. Fr. ἐπί and ἔννυμι.

'Επίειν, Ion. for εφίειν and εφίεναι. See επίεναι.

'Επιεισάμενος, η, ον, Ion. part. 1. aor. mid. of ἕπειμι.

'Επιείσομαι, Ion. fut. of the same verb.

'Επίελπεο, contract. -ou, pres. imperat. Ion. of

'Éπιίλπομαι, the same with the simple ελπομαι, Poet. for ἐλπίζω, to hope.

'Επίελπτος, ου, ό, ή, to be hoped or expected.

'Eπίεναι, pres. inf. of ἔπειμι, or ἐπίημι, to go against, Nen. Cyr. ii, 4, 17; to oppose; to pass through; to come forward: 2. a. part ἐπιών. Fr. ἐπί and εῖμι, or ἤημι.

'Eπίναι, Ion. for ἐφιέναι, to send against, Herodt. v, 63. Fr. Ίημι.

'Επιέσασθαι, and ἐπιέσσασθαι, by redupl. of o, Poet. 1. a. inf. m. έπιεσσάμενος, part. 1. a. m. of ἐπιέννυμι, f. ἐπιέσω, from ἐπί and evrups, or ew, f. erw, to put on, to dress; l. a. m. είσάμην. γην ἐπιέσασθαι, to be covered with earth, i. e. to be buried, Xen. Cyr. vi, 4, 3.

'Επιέσσαμεν, 1. pl. 1. aor. of έπιέννυμι.

'Επίεσται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of ἐπιέννυμι, 1. f. ἐπιέσω, 1. a. είσα, pf. pas. είμαι, Ion. with σ, ἐπίεσμαι, σαι, σται, Herodt. i, 47.

'Επιζαρέω, ω, f. ήσω, to burden, overload, oppress; for ἐπιδαρίω, Eurip. Phæn. 45.

Έπιζάφελος, ου, δ, ή, violent, Il. ix, 521; vehement, ardent. Hence

'Επιζαφελώς, adv. violently, vehemently. Fr. iπί and ζαφελήs.

'Επιζάω, ω, f. ήσω, Ιοπ. ἐπιζώω, to survive or outlive; to live long, Herodt. i, 120. Fr. ζάω. *Επιζεύγνυμι, or -νύω, to join or connect firmly together, Herodt. vii, 36; to shut the mouth, Æschyl. Choëph. 1040.

'Επίζευξις, εως, ή, conjunction, connection; a repetition; epizeuxis, a figure of speech in which the same word is repeated with emphasis. From pf. pas. of the preceding verb.

Επιζεφύριος, ου, δ, ή, western. Fr. Ziqueos.

Έπιζέφυςος, ον, s. as preced. Έπιζέω, f. έσω, to boil over, boil over upon, Eurip. Iph. T. 988; to grow or wax hot; to rage, Herodt. vii, 13; to cause to boil, Eurip. Cycl. 391; to swell or increase; to consume, Soph. Trach. 837.

'Επίζηλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, enviable, Æschyl. Aj. 913; admired.

*Επιζηλοτῦπέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be affected with envy or jealousy. Fr. ζηλος and τύπτω.

'Επιζήμιος, ου, δ, ή, hurtful, injurious, prejudicial, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 57; Thucyd. i, 32; τὸ ἐπιζήμιον, a fine or punishment, Plat. Legg. vi, 784, E. Fr. επί and ζημία.

Έπιζημιόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to impose a fine, Xen. Hist. v, 2, 14; to inflict punishment.

inf., to survive. See ζην.

Έπιζητέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, pf. ἐπεζήτηxai, to seek or search for, Xen. Cyr. ii, 4, 17; to seek for anxiously, Dem. de Coron. 271, 16; to demand, ask for, to desire; 1. a. ἐπεζήτησα. Fr. ἐπί and ζητέω.

'Επιζήτησις, εως, ή, a seeking or searching for, a desiring.

 $Επιζυγόω, \tilde{ω}$, to yoke to; to shut, close with a bar or bolt.

'Επιζώννυμι, f. ώσω, to gird; to fasten to; mid. to gird one's self; pf. pas. ἐπεζωσμένος, Herodt. ii, 28. Fr. ζώννυμι.

'Επιζώστεα, ας, ή, a belt ; a girdle.

'Επιζώω, Ιοη. for ἐπιζάω.

'Eπín, 3. sing. 2. a subj. act. of èφίημι.

Eπίηλε, and

'Επίηλεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of ἐπιάλλω.

'Επίημι, Ion. for ἐφίημι.

Επιήνδανε, Εpic for εφήνδανε, impf. of εφανδάνω.

'Eπίηρα, pleasant things, R. i, 572; επίηςα Φέρειν τινί, to do what is agreeable to one, Soph. Œd. T. 1094. Fr. ἐπίηρος.

Επιήρανος, ἐπήρατος, and ἐπίηρος, ou, i, in, agreeable, pleasant, obliging, gratifying; useful, helpful. Fr. ἐπί, ἄρω, or ἐράω. 'Επίηρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ. See ἐπίηρα.

'Επιησθέντες, Ion. or Poet. for ἐφησθέντες, nom. pl. part. 1. a. pas. of ἐφήδομαι, to take delight or pleasure in a thing. Fr. ἐπί and Hoopai.

Έπιθαλάμιτος, ου, δ, ή, belonging to marriage, nuptial, bridal; 70 ἐπιθαλάμιον (μέλος), an epithalamium, a nuptial song. Th. θάλαμος.

Επιθάλασσίδιος, ov, Att. for 'Επιθαλάσσιος, or ἐπιθαλάττιος, maritime, on the sea-coast, Herodt. v, 30; Xen. Anab. v, 5, 11; Thucyd. iii, 7; iv, 76. Fr. θάλασσα.

'Επιθαλπής, έος, ό, ή, warm, agreeable, flattering, soothing. Fr. θάλπω.

Έπιθανάτιος, and ἐπιθάνἄτος, ου, i, i, appointed to die, condemned to death. Demosth. 1225, 1. Fr. Eni and Dávaros.

Έπιθάπτω, f. άψω, to inter, or bury at or in a place. Fr. 9án-

Έπιθαρσίω, ω, f. ήσω, to trust or confide in; to take courage.

Επιθαρσυνω, f. υνω, to encourage, to inspirit, to cheer, Il. iv, 183. 'Επιζην, pres. inf., ἐπιζησαι, 1. a. | 'Επιθαυμάζω, f. άσομαι, to ad-

mire or wonder at; to show respect to by a present, Aristoph. Nub. 1147.

'Επιθεάζω, and έπιθειάζω, to invoke the gods in relation to any thing, to appeal to the gods, Thucyd. ii, 75; to imprecate vengeance upon any one, Plat. Phædr. 241, Β; ἐπιθειάζω, properly, to be inspired, Thucyd. viii, 1. Fr. 9:65.

Έπιθειασμός, οῦ, ὁ, an imprecation, a curse, a solemn adjuration, or entreaty by the gods, Thucyd. vii, 75.

'Επιθείη, opt. from

'Eπιθείναι, to bring upon, impose, inflict, 2. a. inf. act. enibeis, évτος, part. 2. a. έπιθεῖτε, by syncop. for imiliants, 2. pl. 2. a. opt. act, Il. xxiv, 264. Fr. τίθημι.

'Επίθεμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing placed upon another; a cover; a lid; a garland; a statue placed on a tomb. Fr. Tidnui.

Έπιθεςαπεύω, f. εύσω, to take care of, to be careful for, to provide carefully for, Thucyd. viii, 47; to tend carefully. Fr. 96ραπεύω.

Επίθεσις, εως, ή, a putting or laying upon, imposition; an invasion, Plat. Legg. iii, 698, B; an attack, Xen Anab. iv, 4, 14; a conspiracy; treachery; an ambush. Fr. ἐπιτίθημι.

 $^{\prime}$ E $\pi_i\theta$ $\circ\sigma\pi^i\zeta\omega$, f. $i\sigma\omega$, to declare the oracle, to prophesy on the tripod, Herodt. iv, 179.

'Επιθετικός, ή, όν, fit for attacking, insidious, crafty, Xen. Mem. iii, 1, 3; it is opposed to ἀσφαλής, in the same place. Fr. τί- $\theta n\mu i$.

'Επίθετος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, added or put to, annexed; imposed; foreign; invented, borrowed, feigned; έπίθετον, in Grammar, an adjective, an epithet. Same Th.

Επιθέω, f. Θεύσομαι, to run to, rush or fall upon, attack, Herodt. ix, 107.

Επιθεως έω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to contemplate still farther, to survey; to observe more particularly. Fr. θεωρέω.

'Επίθη, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. act., ἐπιθῶ, from ἐπιτίθημι.

'Επιθήγω, to whet upon; to sharpen still more; to excite, to urge on. Fr. Aήγω.

Έπιθήκη, ns, ή, an addition, accession, increase; excess; and

Επίθημα, άτος, τό, a cover, a lid, a covering, Π. xxiv, 228; Herodt. i, 48. Fr. ἐπιτίθημι.

Επιθηματουεγία, as, n, the making of coverings, lids, etc., Plat. Polit. 280, D.

'Επιθήσεται, 3. sing. f. m. ἐπιθήσομαι. Fr. τίθημι.

"Επιδι, pres. imperat. of επιιμι, from simi, to go; pres. imperat.

'Επιθιγγάνω, 2. α. ἐπέθίγον, to touch upon, to feel. Fr. 917γάνω.

'Επιθίγω, part. ἐπιθίγοντα, a false reading, cited by H. Steph. from Xen. Cyr. v, 2, 16, where the received reading now is, "or, biγόντα.

Έπιθλιζω, f. ίψω, to press upon, trample upon. Fr. 9λίω.

*Επιθμεν, by syncop. for ἐπίθομεν, 1. pl. 2. a. act. of πείθω.

'Επιθοάζω, f. άσω, to sit upon as a suppliant, to supplicate, Æschyl. Choëph. 843; to lament, to be in distress, Eurip. Med. 1406. Fr. Θοάζω.

"Επίθον, 2. a. act. of πείθω.

'Επιθορείν, 2. a. inf. of ἐπιθρώσκω. Έπιθορέω, ῶ. See preced.

'Επιθόςνυμαι, and

'Επιθόρνυμι, to leap upon; to cover, as a stallion, etc. Fr. 96e-

Επιθοςὔθέω, ω, f. ήσω, to raise a tumult of applause or disapprobation, Xen. Hist. i, 7, 8. Dógubos.

'Επιθεάσσω, Att. -ττω, contract. for ἐπιταράσσω.

Έπιθεασύνω, οτ ἐπιθαεσύνω, to make bold, to inspire with courage. Fr. θεάσος, by metathesis for Jágogs, the same.

*Επιθραύω, f. αύσω, to bruise, crush, or break. Fr. Θραύω. Έπιθείζας, 2. sing. 1. a. ind. Ion.

of επιτεέχω.

'Επιθεηνέω, ω, f. ήσω, to bewail, to lament for.

Έπιθεώσκουσα, part. pres. f. g. of *Επιθεώσχω, to spring or leap upon, to spring forward, Il. iv, 177; 2. α. ἐπέθορον.

Επιθυμέω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. ἐπιτεθύμηκα, Plat. Phadr. 227, D; to set the mind or heart upon, to desire eagerly, to long for, Eurip. Alc. 884; Xen. Mem. i, 6, 5; Matth. v, 28; ἐπιθυμία ἐπιθύμησα, I have greatly desired, literally, with desire I have desired, Luke xxii, 15; with the gen.; to covet, lust after; to be disposed to do any thing, Aristoph. Nub. 415; to be ardent after any thing, Id. 411; impf. iπεθύμεον, ουν, -εες, εις, l. a. ἐπεθύμησα, 1. a. inf. act. iπιθυμησαι. Hence

Έπιθύμημα, άτος, τό, and ἐπιθύμησις, εως, ή. See επιθύμια. Επιθύμησις, εως, ή, longing, de-

Επιθυμητής, οῦ, ὁ, one who desires or longs for, fond of, a lover of, Herodt. vii, 6; an admirer of, hence, a follower or disciple, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 60. Fr. 90µ65. 'Επιθυμητικός, ή, όν, eagerly desiring, addicted to strong pas-

sions, sensual, lustful, Aristot. Polit. 12; τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν, desire, appetite, lust.

'Επιθυμητικώς, adv. eagerly, sensually ; έπιθυμητικώς του σώματος έχουσα, being passionately devoted to the body, Plat. Phæd. 108, A.

Έπιθυμητός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, eagerly desired, coveted.

'Επιθυμία, ας, ή, eager desire, love, a longing after; ἐπιθυμίη, Herodt. i, 32; eagerness; ἐπιθυμίαν ἔχειν, to entertain a desire, Eurip. Androm. 1270; cupidity, sensual desire, lust, concubiscence, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 24; Cyr. vii, 5, 22; αὶ ἐπιθυμίαι, the appetites or passions, Id. Mem. i, 2. Fr. θυμός.

'Επιθυμίαμα, άτος, τό, incense, Soph. Æd. T. 913; perfume.

Ἐπιθῦμιάω, f. άσω, to offer incense. Fr. ini and Dupiaw.

'Επίθυμον, ου, τό, a species of parasitical plant, the cuscuta epithymum of Linn.

Έπτθύνω, f. υνω, to direct in a straight line, to direct at a mark or object, Soph. Phil. 1048. Fr. itúva.

'Επιθύω, or ἐπιθυίω, f. ύσω, to rush forward or upon; to set upon or assault violently, Odys. xvi, 297; to desire passionately. Fr. θύω. And

Ἐπιθύω, f. ῦσω, to sacrifice in addition to, to sacrifice on; to sacrifice after, Æschyl. Ag. 1485; properly, to put incense upon an altar and kindle it. Fr. θύω.

'Επίθωνται, 3. pl. 2. a. subj. m. of Emirienni.

'Επιθωρακίδιον, ου, τό, a military garment worn over a breastplate. Fr. 9 weat.

Έπιθως ακίζομαι, to arm one's self in mail or with a corslet, Xen. Cyr. iii, 3, 14.

Έπιθωρήσαω, f. ήξω, to arm against; mid. to arm one's self against, to take the field against. Fr. Dwenoow.

'Επιθωυμάζω, for ἐπιθαυμάζω.

'Επιθωύσσω, f. ΰξω, to set on, instigate, or encourage by shouts. Æschyl. Prom. 73. Fr. 96.

'Επιϊδμων, ovos, b, h, and

'Επιΐστως, οςος, ό, knowing, dexterous; well instructed, skilful, Odys. xxi, 26. Th. "onus.

'Επιίζομαι, Ion. for ἐφέζομαι. Έπιίστως, ορος, ό, ή, ε. αε ἐπιίδ.

ἐΕπικαθαιζέω, ω, f. ήσω, 2. a. ἐπι. καθείλου, to destroy still farther, to destroy the remainder, Thucyd. viii, 20. Fr. ἐπί, κατά, and alesw.

Επικάθαίρω, to purge yet more. Hipp.

 $^{\prime}$ Επικαθέζομαι, f. εδοῦμαι, to seat one's self upon, to sit upon. Fr. καθέζομαι.

Επικαθεύδω, f. ευδήσω, to sleep upon. Fr. καθεύδω.

Επικάθημαι, to sit upon, to sit at; τραπέζη, to sit on a table, as was the custom of money. changers, Demosth. 946, 13; to encamp on, take up a position, Thucyd. vii, 27.

'Επικαθίζω, f. ίσω, to set or place upon; to sit upon; to besiege; 1. α. ἐπεκάθισα, 1. α. part. ἐπικαθίσας, αντος. Fr. κα-PiZw.

'Επικαθίσαντος, gen. sing. part. 1. a. act. of the same.

'Επικαθίστημι, f. -καταστήσω, to put down, to place at or upon; to appoint; καὶ φυλακὴν ἐπικαθίσταντο, they appointed a guard over it, Thucyd. iv, 130; to set over. Fr. καθίστημι.

Επικαινίζω, f. Ισω, and επικαινόω, ω, f. ώσω, to renew, repair, 1 Maccab. x, 44; to renovate, remodel, Æschyl. Eum. 663. Fr. xaivos.

See preced. Επικαινόω, ω.

Επικαίριος, and ἐπίκαιρος, ου, i, n, fit, as to time; fit, as to place; timely, favorable, seasonable, advantageous, Demosth. 234, 14; convenient; expedient; fit or suitable, Aristot. Polit. vii, 12; principal, chief; temporary; necessary; of eminateion, fit or proper persons for the management of affairs; men of rank and influence, Xen. Cyr. iii, 3, 8.

'Επίκαιgos, ou, ò, 'n. See preced. Έπικαίω, f. καύσω, to burn, kindle, set on fire; to sear, De. mosth. 795, 26; ἐπικαύσειαν τὴν οικουμένην, would set on fire or consume the whole world, Longin. 44; but the better editions have επικλύσειαν, from επικλύζω,

to overwhelm

Έπικαλέομαι, ουμαι, f. έσομαι, pf. ἐπικέκλημαι, pas. of

'Επικαλέω, ω, f. έσω, pf. ἐπικέκληκα, to call upon, to invoke or implore, Herodt. ii, 39; to call or to send for; to call by name; to accuse, Thucyd. ii, 27; to impose a surname; to challenge; mid. to assume the name of, or call one's self, Hebr. xi, 16; to call to one's self; to summon to one's aid, Xen. Cyr. vii, 4, 1; to call upon, invoke, or implore the aid of the gods, Herodt. v, 62; to call by name; pas. to be named or surnamed, Matth. x, 3; to call one's self a disciple of, Acts xxii, 16; to be accused; plupf. pas. ἐπεκεκλήμην, σο, το, 1. α. π. ἐπεκαλεσάμην, ω, ατο, 1. α. subj. m. ἐπικαλέσωμαι, η, ηται, 1. a. pas. ἐπεκλήθην, part. 1. a. pas. ἐπικληθείς, εῖσα, έν. Fr. καλέω. 'Ετικαλεύμενα, scil. (χεήματα, money) of which the possessor is summoned before a court of justice to prove his title; money or goods in litigation, Herodt. ii, 118. Fr. ἐπικαλέομαι.

'Επικάλυμμα, ἄτος, τό, a veil, a covering, a cover or lid; a cloak; a pretext, 1 Pet. ii, 16. From

Έπικαλύπτω, f. ύψω, to cover over, to cloak, hide, conceal; to throw a veil over or excuse the faults of others, Rom. iv, 7; to obscure; 1. a. ἐκάλυψα, pf. pas. κεκάλυμμαι, 1. a. pas. έκαλύφθην.

Έπικάλυψις, εως, ή, a covering, concealment.

'Επικαμπή, ñs, h, a bending, a curvature; a wheeling towards or bending inward, like a crescent, Xen. Cyr. vii, 1, 4.

Έπικαμπής, ές, curved, curling. From

'Επικάμπτω, οτ ἐπιγνάμπτω, f. $\psi \omega$, to bend to; to cause to incline to; to crook; to persuade; to wheel the wing of an army, so as to form a semicircle; ἐπέκαμπτεν ώς είς κύκλωσιν, Xen. Anab. i, 8, 17.

'Επικαμπύλος, ον, crooked, bent. 'Επίκας, adv. for ἐπὶ κάς, for κάenvoy, headlong; on the head. Fr. κάρα.

Επικαρπία, ας, ή, tribute, produce of the ground, Demosth. 829, 7; revenue, rent. From 'Επικάς πιος, ου, δ, ή, bearing or bestowing fruit, fruitful; presiding over fruits, i. e. Jupiter. Fr. xapris.

'Επικάρσιος, α, ον, the same with Th. κάςσιος, oblique, transverse, sloping, Herodt. i, 180; lying to the side, said of ships in a gale of wind, Odys. ix, 70.

'Επικαταβαίνω, f. βήσομαι, to descend to, go down to, Thucyd. vii, 35. Fr. κατά and βαίνω. Έτικαταβάλλω, f. βἄλῶ, to let down, let fall; to drop the ears as a dog, Xen. Fr. ἐπί, κατά, and βάλλω.

Έπικατάγω, f. άξω, to lead down into; to come to land after another vessel; mid. to enter a harbour after a voyage. κατά and ἄγω.

Έπικαταδαεθάνω, f. -δαεθήσομαι, to fall asleep upon, to sleep upon, 2. α. ἐπικατέδαρθον, part. f. gen. ἐπικαταδαρθούσης, Thucyd. iv, 133.

Επικαταίρω, to descend upon. 'Επικατακλείω, f. είσω, to shut up, Xen. Cyr. iv, 1, 8.

'Επικατακλύζω. See next. 'Επικατακλύσαι, 1. a. inf. act.

to overflow, to inundate, Herodt. i, 107. See κατακλύζω.

'Επικατακοιμάομαι, ῶμαι, to sleep upon, Herodt. iv, 172. κατακοιμάω.

'Επικαταλαμβάνω, f. λήψομαι, to overtake, outstrip, or outrun; to anticipate; to overreach; to surprise, Thucyd. ii, 90.

Ἐπικαταμένω, f. ενῶ, to tarry still longer, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 11. 'Επικαταπίπτω, f. πεσῶμαι, to fall down upon, to throw one's self upon.

'Επικαταπλέω, to sail to; to sail out against.

Έπικαταρᾶομαι, to imprecate additional curses upon; to devote to the Furies; and

'Επικατάρατος, ου, δ, ή, accursed, execrable. Fr. κατάξᾶτος.

'Επικαταβρέω, ῶ, ƒ. ρεύσω, to flow down upon. Fr. ρίω.

'Επικαταβριπτέω, and

'Επικαταβρίπτω, *f. ίψω*, to throw down upon, Xen. Anub. iv, 7, 9. Fr. βίπτω.

Επικατασφάζω, and

Έπικατασφάττω, f. άξω, to kill or slay upon, Herodt. i, 45.

Έπικατατέμνω, f. εμῶ, to cut a mine into another's shaft, Demosth. 977, 7.

'Επικαταψεύδομαι, f. ψεύσομαι, to tell additional falsehoods against, Herodt. iii, 63. √εύδω.

Επικάτειμι, to descend or go down upon, Thucyd. ii, 49. Th. είμι.

Έπικατέχω, f. καθέζω, to detain still, to keep back.

Έπικατηγορέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to accuse over and above. Fr. zaτηγορέω.

Επικατοικέω, to inhabit, dwell in, Ceb. Tab.; equivalent to zaτοικέω. Coray.

Επίκαυσις, εως, ή, a burning in, a burning, Plat. Ax. 368, C. Fr. καίω.

'Επίκαυτος, ου, δ, ή, burnt at the point or on the surface, Herodt. vii, 74; seared, singed.

Επικαυχάομαι, ωμαι, f. ήσομαι, to vaunt or boast of one's achievements, to insult by boasting. Fr. καυχάομαι.

Επικάω, Att. for ἐπικαίω.

Επίκειμαι, to be placed upon, lie upon, to be imposed; to be near to, adjacent, Thucyd. iv, 44; to press upon, to urge, Herodt. v, 105, 81; to compel, Il. vi, 458; to impend; to fall upon violently; to assail; Xen. Anab. iii, 4, 8; ἐπεκέατο, Ιοη. for exercive, Herodt. ix, 82; impf. ἐπεκείμην, σο, το, pres. inf. ἐπικεῖσθαι, pres. part. ἐπικείμενος, f. ἐπικείσομαι· ἐπικείμενος κίνδυνος, impending danger.

'Επικείρω, f. κερῶ, Ερίς κέρσω, to shear off, lop off; to cut off the top; to ravage, to cut short, 1. a. Æol. ἐπέκερσε, had cut off, annihilated, Il. xvi, 394. Fr. nsigw.

'Επικεῖσθαι, pres. inf., and 'Επικείσθω, 3. sing. imperat. of ἐπίκειμαι.

'Επικέκλετο, aor. ind. of έπικέκλομαι.

'Επικεκλημένος, part. pf. pas. of ἐπιχαλέομαι, to call upon, to in-

'Επικεκλιμένος, part. pf. pas. of έπικλίνω.

'Επικέκλομαι, for ἐπικαλέομαι, to invoke, Æschyl. Suppl. 40.

Έπικελαδέω, f. ήσω, to shout in applause of, to cheer on. κελαδέω.

'Επικέλευσις, εως, ή, a calling upon, commanding, Thucyd. iv, 97; encouragement, exhortation. From

Έπικελεύω, f. εύσω, to give an additional order; to exhort, animate, excite, encourage, Eurip. Orest. 1235; Plat. Phæd. 60, E; with the dat. Fr. κελεύω.

'Επικέλλω, f. κέλσω, to bring a ship to the land, to arrive at a harbour or anchorage, to land, Odys. ix, 138. Fr. κέλλω.

'Επικέλομαι, to call aloud to; to

invoke. Fr. κίλομαι.

Έπικιράννυμι, and ἐπικιράω, obsol., f. άσω, to pour upon and mix with; to mingle, mix; to temper, to moderate. Fr. κιράντυμι.

'Επικεράω, ω, f. άσω. See preced. 'Επικερδής, έος, δ, ή, gainful, profitable, lucrative.

'Ετικέρδιον, ου, τό, gain, profit, Herodt. iv, 153, and

'Ετικίςδια, τά, profit on traffic.
'Επικιςτομίοισα, Dor. for ἐπικεςτομίουσα, part. pres. act. f. g. of
'Επικιςτομίω, ω, f. ήσω, to reproach with sharp and bitter
words, Herodt. viii, 92; II. xvi,
744; Theocr. xx, 2; to assail
with sarcasms; to jeer, mock at;
deride. See κιςτομίω.

Έπιχεςτόμημα, ατος, τό, and ἐπικεςτόμησις, εως, ἡ, sarcasm, raillery, jesting, scoffing.

*Επικεύθω, f. κεύσω, to conceal, hide, cover up. Fr. κεύθα.

'Επικεφάλαιον, adv. summarily; briefly; and

Έπικεφάλαιος, ου, δ, pertaining to the head. with κόσμος, a headdress; τὸ ἐπικεφάλαιον, a poll or capitation tax. Fr. κεφαλή.

'Επικέχηνα, 2. pf. of ἐπιχαίνω, with the time of a present.

'Επικιχοδώς, δ, part. pf. of ἐπιχέζω, used as a nickname for a bird.

'Επικήδειον, ου, τό, a dirge, funeral song; ἐπικήδειον ώδάν, Eurip.
Troad. 516; neut. of

*Επικήδειος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of or belonging to a funeral, funereal. Fr. κήδος.

'Επικήριος, ου, δ, h, and

'Επίκηρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, subject to death; wretched; grievous, afflictive; weak, frail, perishable; μή σοι ἐπικήριον ἔστω, let it not be painful or distressing to you, Tymn. Epigr., in Coll. Maj. ii, 325; where some editions have ἀποκαίριον. Fr. κῆρ.

'Επικης υπεία, ας, 'n, the mission of heralds for peace, etc.; a negotiation, truce, suspension of hostilities, Demosth. 61, 23. Fr. κήςυξ.

'Επικηφύκευμα, ατος, τό, a deputation, Eurip. Med. 736.

'Επικης ῦκείνομαι, f. εύσομαι, to send a herald or ambassador to treat of peace; to announce by a herald, Herodt. i, 60; Aristoph. Thesm. 336, 1163; Thucyd. ii, 19; to make a peace or reconciliation with, Demosth. 883, pen., to communicate by a trusty messenger, Thucyd. vii,

48, 49.

'Επικηφυκεύω, f. εύσω. See preced. 'Επικήφυζες, εως, ή, proclamation by a herald; outlawry. Fr. κηφύσσω.

*Επικηρύσσω, or -ύττω, f. ύξω, pf. υχα, Demosth. 347, 25; to publish, proclaim, or denounce by a herald, Xen. Hist. i, 1, 10; to proscribe, to outlaw; also, to sell by public auction; pas. to be proclaimed publicly, Æschyl. S. Theb. 610; to be banished, outlawed, proscribed; ἐπικηρύσσων ἀργύριον τινί, to set a price upon one's head. Fr. κηρύσσω, or -ύττω.

'Επικηρύττω. See preced.

'Επικίδνημι, to spread, diffuse, or scatter over; mid. ἐπικίδναμαι, to spread itself on or over; οδ κάλλιστον ύδως ἐπικίδναται αἴη, whose limpid water is spread over the land, Il. ii, 850; to inundate.

'Επικιδύνεύομαι, to be at the risk of; to risk or hazard on any thing, Demosth. 915, 31. Fr. κίνδυνος. Έπικιδύνος, ου, δ, π, dangerous, perilous, Xen. Anab. vii, 7, 32; hazardous, Herodt. vii, 239. Έπικιδύνως, adv. dangerously, Xen. Mem. ii, 3, 2; exposed to danger, Soph. Phil. 500.

'Επικινίω, ω, f. ήσω, to move to, to move; mid. to move one's self. Fr. κίνεω.

'Επικίοναμαι, mid. of

'Επικιρνάω, or

Έπικίονημι, s. as ἐπικεράννυμι. Fr. κίονημι, s. as κεράννυμι, to mix, Herodt. i, 51.

'Επικλάζω, f. κλάγξω, to cry aloud, utter, send forth.

Έπικλαίω, Att. κλάω, f. κλαύσομαι, to weep or lament over, to deplore. Fr. κλαίω.

Έπίκλαυστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, doleful, deplorable; bewailed, lamented, Aristoph. Ran. 683. Fr. κλαίω.

'Επικλάω, ῶ, f. ἀσω, to break by pressing on, to bend towards; to move or touch the feelings; pas. to be dispirited, disheartened, Thucyd. iii, 59.

'Επικλία, and ἐπικλής, Poet. for 'Επικλέής, ες, and είος, contract. εοῦς, ὁ, ἡ, renowned or celebrated for any thing, famous. Fr. κλέος.

Έπικλείουσ', for ἐπικλείουσα, from

Eπικλείω, and ἐπικλεΐζω, f. είσω, Poet. for ἐπικαλίω, to celebrate, to praise, Odys. i, 351; to invoke or call upon, Ap. Rhod.; to call by name. Fr. ἐπί and

κλίος. Poet.

'Επικλείω, f. είσω, to shut up or in, to close. Fr. κλείω

Έπικλίπτω, f. ίψω, to steal. Έπικληθείε, εῖσα, έν, called upon, part 1. a. ἐπικαλέομαι.

'Επικληΐζω, contract. -κλήζω, Ion. for ἐπικλεΐω, also ἐπικλεΐζω. See ἐπικλείω.

ζω. See σικλείω. Έπίκλημα, ατος, τό, an accusation, Soph. Œd. T. 227; reproach, Eurip. Orest. 563. Fr. επικαλέω.

'Επίκλην, adv. properly, κατ' ἐπίκλην, with the name of, by name, Plat. Soph. 221, 6.

'Επίκληςος, ου, 'n, (no instance found in the masc.,) an only daughter, sole heiress of the whole paternal estate; her nearest relative had a right either to claim her in marriage or to dispose of her to another; raid ἐπίκληςον, an heiress, Aristoph. Vesp. 595; Demosth. 182, 15, 1134, ult.; Aristoph. Av. 1653; also, an orphan, a daughter without a portion. Fr. xxñeos. Ἐπικληρόω, ω, f. ώσω, to assign by lot, to allot, distribute to, with acc. and dat., Demosth. 184, 6; 519, 1.

'Επικλήσαι, 1. a. inf. act., and 'Επικλήσας, part. 1. a. by syncop. of ἐπικαλίω.

'Επίκλησις, εως, ή, a surname, an appellation, Thucyd. vii, 68: denomination; an invocation; disgrace, dishonor.

'Επικλήσπω, Epic for ἐπικαλίω.
'Επίκληστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, called or sent for, summoned, Aristoph. Pac. 1266; designated, celebrated, illustrious, famous; blamed, worthy of censure. Fr. καλίω. 'Επικλϊνής, ές, and ίος, ὁ, ἡ, adj. leaning or bending towards; sloping, Thucyd. vi, 96. Fr. κλίνω. 'Επίκλινω, 1. aor. imperat. act. See κλίνω.

'Επίκλιντρον, ου, τό, what is leaned upon, the back of a chair; a couch. Fr. κλίνω.

'Επικλίνω, f. ινῶ, to incline to, to bend to; to shut, to close upon, Aristoph. Eccl. 420; to lean upon; mid. to recline at table; pas. to be inclined to; also, to be shut, Il. xii, 121; pf. part. iπικλιμίνος, closed; also, sloping or slanting to. Fr. κλίνω.

'Επίκλισις, εως, ή, a bending to, leaning on, inclination.

'Επικλονίω, ω, f. ήσω, to throw into confusion, to drive towards, to route; to urge on; pas. to be driven in disorder, Il. xviii,

-7. Fr. κλονέω.

*Επίκλοπος, ου, δ, ħ, thievish, given to pilfering; furtive, secret; deceitful, cunning, crafty; ἐπίκλοπον ἦθος, skilful, dexterous, Hesiod. Op. et D. 67. Fr. κλέπτω.

'Επικύζω, f. ύσω, pf. -κέκλδκα, Æschin. 78, 29, to dash with violence upon, to flow upon, inundate, overflow, Thucyd. iii, 89; to submerge; to overwhelm, Longin. 44. Fr. κλύζω. 'Επικλύσασα, part. 1. a. fem. of preced.

Έτικλύσειαν, Longin. 44, (see ἐτικλύζω,) where Weiske retains the former reading, ἐτικαύσειαν, from ἐτικαίω, which see.

'Επίκλυσις, εως, ή, an inundation, Thucyd. iii, 89; submersion; and

'Επίκλυστος, η, ον, overflowed, inundated. Fr. ἐπικλύζω.

*Επίκλυτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, renowned or celebrated for. Fr. κλύω.

'Επικλύω, f. ύσω, to hear, Odys. v, 150; to understand.

'Επικλώθω, f. ώσω, 1. α. ἐπίκλωσα, to spin, to spin the thread of fate; to decree, Eurip. Orest. 12; Odys. iv, 208; to allot, assign to; destine, Æschyl. Eum. 321. Fr. κλώθω.

'Επικάμπτω, f. ψω, to bend or move one's heart, II. i, 569; to turn or bring over another person to one's side; the same as ἐπιγνάμπτω.

'Επικνάω, ῶ, f. ἀσω, to grate, scrape off, Aristoph. Av. 534; 2. a. -ίκνην, Π. xi, 638. Fr. κνάω.

'Επικνίεσθαι, Ion. for ἐφικνίεσθαι, to arrive at, Herodt. vii, 9.

Έπικνέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, and

'Επικνήθω, f. ήσω, to grate upon, to throw scrapings (of any thing) upon.

Έπιενίζω, f. ίσω, to scratch off, abrade. Fr. ενάω.

Έπικοιμάομαι, ὧμαι, f. ήσομαι, to fall asleep on, to lie down upon; to be supine or negligent in any thing. Fr. χοιμάω.

'Επίκοινα, as an adv. See ἐπί. κοινος.

'Επίποινον, scil. γένος, the epicene or common gender in Grammar; also, adverbially, in common, promiscuously; neut. of

'Επίκοινος, ου, ό, ή, common, promiscuous; a partner, Eurip.

Androm. 124; ἐπίκοινα, as an adv. in common, promiscuously.

'Επικοινόω, ω, f. ωσω, to render common; mid. to communicate

to another, Plat. Prot. 313, B; and

'Επικοινωνέω, ω, f. ήσω, to communicate with, to have in common with; οἰδὶν ἐπικοινωνοῦντω τῷ....νόμω, having nothing in common with the law, Æschin. 59, 37; to be common. Fr. κοινός. Ἐπικοιτέω, to watch over.

'Επικολλάω, ω, f. ήσω, to glue or fasten upon or to; mid. to adhere to. Fr. κολλάω.

'Επικομίζω, f. ίσω, to carry to; mid. to carry or bring for one's self. Fr. κομίζω.

'Επικομπάζω, f. άσω, and κομπάζω, to make a boast of, to vaunt, to extol, Eurip. Herc. F. 976; Thucyd. viii, 81. Fr. κομπάζω.

Έπικομπίω. See preced.

Έπίκοπον, ου, τό, οτ

'Επίκοπος, ου, δ, ή, lopped, cut off, curtailed; a chopping-block or bench. Fr. κόπτω.

'Επικόπτω, f. όψω, to cut or lop off, to curtail, shorten; to repress, chastise; to cut down, kill, Odys. iii, 443; mid. to strike one's self, to bewail for any one.

'Επῖκός, ή, όν, Ερίο, heroic. Th. ἔπος.

'Επικοσμέω, ω, f. ήσω, to adorn, embellish, deck, Xen. Cyr. vii, 3, 4. Fr. κοσμέω.

Έπίκοτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, very angry, infuriated, furious; ἐπικότοισιν μήδεσιν δαμεῖσα, subdued by revengeful schemes, Æschyl. S. Theb. 768. Fr. κότος.

'Επικούρειος, ου, δ, ή, Epicurean, the name of a sect, so called from its founder, Epicurus. Fr. ἐπίπουρος.

Eπικουρέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to succour, assist, come to one's assistance, Xen. Cyr. vii, 1, 11; Herodt. iv, 128; Thucyd. vii, 57, with dat., to remedy, to cure; ἢ νόσους ἐπικουρῆπαι, Xen. Mem. i, 4, 13; to alleviate; to serve as an auxiliary.

'Επικούςημα, ατος, τό, a remedy, relief.

Έπικους ήσαι, 1. a. inf. of ἐπικους έω, Lys. in Coll. Maj. i, 148; and

'Επικουρήσαντα, acc. sing. part. 1.
a. of same.

'Επικούρητις, εως, ή, aid, protection.

'Επικουρία, ας, Ion. ίη, ης, ή, help, aid, assistance, succour, Thucyd. vii, 18; ἐπικουρίαν ποιεῖσθαι, to succour; a remedy; auxiliary force, Æschyl. S. Theb. 702.

Έπικουρικός, ή, όν, auxiliary; τὰ πράγματα ἐπικουρικά, their power depending upon foreign aid, Thucyd. vii, in Coll. Maj. i, 75; τὸ ἐπικουρικόν, auxiliary or mercenary forces. From

mercenary forces. From 'Eπίκουρος, ου, δ, ἡ, an aider or helper; an assistant; an auxiliary, Lys.; an ally, Thucyd. iv, 46 a support or defence against, with gen., Xen. Mem. iv, 3, 7; a champion, τοὺς μὲν τῆς ἐλευ-θερίας ἐπικούρους, Plat. Menex. 244, C; a remedy, ἐπίκουρον νόσου, Eurip. Orest. 205; also, a proper name, Epicurus. Fr. ἐπί and κοῦρος.

Έπικουφίζω, f. ίσω, 1. a. ἐπεκούφισα, to lift or raise up; to
lighten, to alleviate, Xen. Cyr. i,
6, 19; Herodt. viii, 118; Eurip. Electr. 72; to animate;
governs the acc. and gen. Fr.
ἐπί and κουφίζω.

Έπικράζω, f. άξω, pf. ἐπικέκραγα, to call aloud to; to call upon. Ἐπικράθην, Poet. for ἐπικράνθην, l. a. pas. of πικράνω.

'Επικεαιαίνω, Epic for

'Επικραίνω, f. ανω, to bring to a head or conclusion, to perform, accomplish, Π. i, 455; ii, 419; Soph. Phil. 1454; to bring to pass; to grant; 1. a. ἐπίκρηνα, 3. sing. opt. ἐπικρήνεις, Π. αν, 599. Fr. ἐπί and κραίνω.

'Επικρῶναι, 1. a. inf. and 'Επικρανείς, 2. sing. 1. f. act. of the same.

'Επικράνθην, I became bitter; also, metaphorically, I was exasperated, 1. a. pas. of πικραίνω.

'Επίκοανον, ου, τό, any thing worn on the head; a cap or covering for the head, Eurip. Iph. Taur. 51; the top of the head, Id. Hipp. 201; a crest, helmet; fillet; the epicranium. Fr. ἐπί and κράνον.

'Επίπερασις, εως, ή, a mixing; a tempering or moderating, a modifying, from 2. pers. pf. pas. of περάννυμι.

Έπικραταιίω, ω, f. ώσω, to strengthen still more; to prevail against; to vanquish; ἐπεκραταιώθην, l. a. ind. pas.

Έτικράτεια, ας, ή, power, authority, dominion, Xen. Cyr. v, 5, 9; superiority; victory; continence, moderation; a province or government under the jurisdiction of a superior.

Έπικρατίοντα, acc. sing. part. pres. act. of

Ἐπικράτεω, ω, f. ήσω, l. a. ἐπεκράτησα, to prevail, to get the

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mastery of, Xen. Hist. vii, 1, 2; to overcome; to rule over, with dat., Il. x, 214; to get possession or dominion of, Herodt. v, 71; to hold the dominion of; to conquer, to subdue; to restrain, Xen. (Econ. i, 22; to surpass, Herodt., iv, 50; ἐπεκρατήσας του πολίμου, having got the better in the war, Thucyd. iv, 19; governs gen. Fr. ἐπί and κεάτος. 'Επικρατέως, Poet. for επικρατώς, adv. strongly, powerfully, forcibly. From the same.

*Επικράτής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, having power over; ruling over, holding in subjection; superl. ἐπικρατίστεeos, superior, Thucyd. vii, 88.

'Επικρατήσεια, ας, ε, 1. a. opt.

Æol. of ἐπικρατίω.

Έπικεάτησις, εως, ή, conquest, subjugation, Thucyd. i, 41; the exercise of authority or power, sway.

'Επικρατίδες, ων, αί, napkins or linen handkerchiefs which were put (ini xearós) upon the head. Fr. zeás.

'Επικρέμαμαι, to be suspended over; hang over, impend, Thucyd. iii, 40; i, 18; 1. a. pas. Τh. κρεμάννυμι. ἐπεκρεμάσθην. Επικρεμάννυμι, and -νύω, f.άσω, to hang upon or over; mid. to be suspended over; to impend, threaten; to overlook. Fr. zesμάννυμι.

'Επικεήηνον, 1. a. imperat. act. of ἐπικραιαίνω, from ἐπί and κραίνω, to effect, to perform, Il.

Exizenveie, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. of ἐπικράινω.

'Επικεήνωμεν, 1. pl. a. subj. act. of the same verb.

'Επικεήσαι, 1. a. inf. act. Ion. for επικεράσαι, from επικεράννυμι, to mix ; to mix with, Odys. vii, 164; as if from ἐπικράω.

Επικριδόν, adr. with care, with a careful choice or selection of victims, Ap. Rhod. ii, 302. Fr. ἐπικρίνω.

Επικρίνω, f. Ινω, l. a. ἐπέκρινα, to approve confirm, sanction; to decide, decree; to adjudge, Demosth. 238, 13.

'Επίκριον, ου, τό, the yard, to which a ship's sail is fastened, Ap. Rhod. ii, 1262.

Exizelois, ews, n, a decision or judgment, critical skill, discernment ; ratification. Fr. zeíva. 'Ετικρίτής, οῦ, a judge, arbiter, umpire. Fr. ini and zeirw.

Exixel ros, ou, o, n, chosen; ratified.

'Επικροτέω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. iπικ:κρότηκα, to clap, to applaud; to chide; to blame; to clatter, to clash; to gnash, to make a noise, with dat. Fr. Reoria.

Επικρότησις, εως, ή, a clapping or striking together; applause.

Επίκροτος, ου, δ, ή, trodden down; beaten upon; ἐν τῷ ἐπικρότω, (scil. χωριῦ,) on the pavement, Xen. Hipp. 3, 14. Fr. κροτίω.

Έπικρούω, f. ούσω, to strike or beat upon, Æschyl. Ag. 196; to strike against; to incite, impel.

'Επικεύπτω, f. ύψω, s. as κεύπτω, to hide, to conceal what one is doing for himself; hence, to do any thing furtively, Xen. Anab. i, 1, 6 ; pf. pas. ἐπικέκευμμαι.

Ἐπίκεὔφος, η, ον, Poet., for which is used zeúφιος, ία, ιον, and κούπτος, hidden, concealed, secret, Pind. Olymp. viii, 92. Τh. κεύπτω.

'Επικεώζω, f. ώσω, to croak, to caw, Aristoph. Eq. 1051.

·Επικτάομαι, ωμαι, f. ήσομαι, to acquire in addition to or besides, to acquire additional power or dominion, Thucyd. iv, 61. Fr. κτάομαι.

Έπικτείνω, f. ενω, to slay again, 2. a. ἐπέκτἄνον, Soph. Antig. 1017. Fr. πτείνω.

'Επίκτησις, εως, ή, and ἐπίκτημα, ατος, τό, additional acquisition, Soph. Phil. 1328. Fr. κτάο-

'Επίκτητος, ου, ό, ή, acquired, gained in addition, Xen. Ag. i, 36; Herodt. ii, 5; acquired by the exercise of reason, Plat. Phadr. 237, D; opposed to "\u00e4\u00e4φυτος τὰ ἐπίκτητα, acquisitions, acquirements; adventitious, borrowed, not natural. Fr. κτάομαι.

'Επικτίζω, f. ίσω, to build upon; to enlarge a building; to establish a colony among. Fr. zrí-

Έπικτὔπέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to make a noise by striking or stamping upon, Aristoph. Av. 781. Fr. κύπτω.

Έπικῦδής, ές, δ, ἡ, renowned ; illustrious ; glorious ; compar. \$ 71κυδέστερος, more renowned, Xen. Hist. v, 1, 33. Fr. xudos.

'Επικυέω, ω, f. ήσω, and

Επικυίσκω, and -ύομαι, to conceive again while pregnant; to have a superfetation, said of the hare, Herodt. iii, 108. Fr. κύω. 'Επικυκλίω, to roll round, revolve, come in turn to.

Επικυλινδίω, ω, f. ήσω, to roll one upon another, to roll down against, Xen. Hist. iii, 5, 13.

'Επικυλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the act of rolling to or upon. Fr. ininu. λíω.

Έπικυλιω, f. ίσω, to roll upon or over. Th. χυλίω.

Έπικυμαίνω, f. ανῶ, to roll over in billows; to overwhelm with a flood. Fr. κυμα.

Έπικύπτω, f. ύψω, to incline towards, stoop, bend over, Xen. Cyr. ii, 3, 7. Fr. κύστω.

'Επικυξέω, ῶ, ƒ. ήσω, to obtain. Έπικυςόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to approve, confirm, sanction, ratify, Xen. Anab. iii, 2, 21; Thucyd. iii, 71; Demosth. 1444, ult.; to determine, settle, Eurip. Orest. 860.

'Επικύρσαι, 1. a. inf. act. ἐπικύρ. σας, part. 1. a. ἐπικύρσαιςν, 3. pl. 1. a. opt. act. of ἐπικύρω. Έπικυςτόοντε, dual pres. part.

Poet. of επικυρτόω.

'Επίκυρτος, ου, δ, ή, crooked, hunchbacked; bent; projecting; gibbous; and

'Επικυςτόω, ῶ, ƒ. ώσω, to bend or incline over; to be crookbacked. Fr. zverós.

Ἐπικύρω, f. ύρσω, to meet with, light upon; to find, Π . iii, 23; 1. a. ἐπίκυρσα, Æschyl. Pers. 859. Fr. κύρω.

'Επιχωχύω, f. ύσω, to lament or bewail over. Soph. Electr. 275. 'Επιχωλύω, f. ύσω, to hinder; to throw additional obstacles in the way, Xen. Œcon. 8, 4.

Ἐπικωμάζω, f. άσω, to revel in, to .ntrude upon, in a tumultuous manner, Aristoph. Acharn. 982; to revel, Eurip. Alc. 847; to behave riotously. Fr. κωμάζω.

Έπικώμιον, τό, Poet. for εγκώμιον, ου, τό, praise, commendation, encomium. Hence

Έπικώμιος, ία, ιον, belonging to a festival; also, riotous; likewise for έγκώμιος, or έγκωμιαστικός, ή, όν, concerning praise, laudatory, Pind. Nem. vi, 56. Έπικωμωδίω, ω, f. ήσω, to ex-

pose to ridicule on the stage; to hold up to ridicule, Plat. Apol. 31. D. Fr. κωμφδίω.

Επίκωπος, ου, ο, ή, impelled by oars; sitting at the oar; up to the hilt, Aristoph. Acharn. 213. 'Επιλαθίσθαι, 2. a. inf., and

'Επιλαβόμενος, part. 2. a. m. of ξτιλαμβάνομαι.

'Επιλάβή, ή, a taking hold,

grasping; a handle, a seizure, Æschyl. Suppl. 427.

'Επιλαγχάνω, 2. a. ἐπέλαχον, to obtain by lot after another, to succeed to another in an office, etc.; οὔτε λαχὼν οὔτε ἐπιλαχών, Æschin. c. Ctes. 22; Demosth. 1331, 5; to come in succession; 2. pf. ἐπιλέλογχα, Soph. Œd. C. 1237. Fr. λαγχάνω.

'Επιλάζυμαι, to seize, lay hold of, so as to check, Eurip. Androm. 249. Fr. λάζυμαι.

ατοπ. 249. Fr. λαζυμαι. Έπιλαθέσθαι, 2. a. inf. m. of ἐπιλανθάνομαι, and

'Ετιλάθηται, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. m., and

'Επιλάθωνται, 2. a. subj. m. of the same.

'Επιλάλίω, ω, f. ήσω, to interrupt in speaking, to vociferate. Fr. λαλίω.

'Επιλαμβάνομαι, to take or lay hold of for one's self, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 31; Aristoph. Lys. 596; to seize, to lay hands on, with gen., also with acc., Herodt. ix, 62; to obtain or get over and above, Plat. Polit. 360, D; to apprehend; to rebuke, Id. Gorg. 506, B; to repress; to surprise; to watch insidiously, to attack unawares ; 1. f. m. ἐπιλήψομαι, a. m. ἐπελαβόμην, ου, ετο · ἐπελαμβάνοντο τῶν νεῶν, they fell upon or beset the ships, Herodt. vi, 113; ἐπιλαδόμενος τῶν ἀφλάστων νηός, having laid hold of the upper part of the stern of the vessel, Id. vii, 114: ἐπιλαμβάνεσθαι τῶν τριχῶν, to seize hold of the hair, in order to drag one away, Demosth. 75, 2; mid.

'Επιλαμβάνω, f. mid. ἐπιλή ψομαι, to take beside, take after; assume; usurp; seize, Herodt. viii, 116; to attack, surprise, arrest, Thucyd. iv, 96; to retain; succeed; attain, reach; to stop up or restrain, Demosth. 1103, ult.; to take upon one's self to do any thing, to undertake, Palæph. in Diomed. Fr. ἐπί and λαμβάνω.

'Επίλαμπος, ου, δ, h, the same with

Έπίλαμπεος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, quite manifest, evident; clear; bright, shining. Fr. λάμπω.

'Επιλαμπεύνω, f. υνῶ, to make brilliant; to make shining; to bedeck, embellish; to be famous. Έπίλαμπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, Ion. for ἐπίληπτος, seized, discovered, Herodt. iii, 69. Fr. λαμέάνω.

'Eπιλάμπω, f. ψω, to shine upon, to beam upon; to shine forth, Il. xvii, 650; to shine forth to, with dat., Herodt. viii, 14; iπιλάμψαντος τοῦ ἔαρος, when the spring opened, literally, shone forth, Id. viii, 130; to beam upon; hence, to favor. Fr. λάμπω.

'Επιλανθανέσθω, 3. sing. pres. imperat. of

Γεπιλανθάνομαι, f. ἐπιλήσομαι, pf. pas. ἐπιλίλησμαι, to forget, to neglect, Xen. Cyr. iv, 1, 2; i, 3, 9; Odys. i, 57; Aristoph. Vesp. 605; ἐπιλιλησμένος ἑαυτοῦ, having forgotten himself, Demosth. 289, 16; 2. a. m. ἐπιλαθόμην, ου, ετο, 2. a. inf. m. ἐπιλαθόσθαι, with the gen. and sometimes the acc., Xen. Hist. vi, 4, 24. Fr. ἐπί and λανθάνω. Έπιλανθάνω, to cause to forget; ἐ γὰς τ ἐπίλησεν ἀπάντων, for it (sleep) causes oblivion of all, Odys. xx, 85. Fr. λανθάνω.

'Επίλασις, εως, ή, Dor. for ἐπίλησις, εως, ή, forgetfulness, oblivion. Fr. ἐπιλανθάνομαι.

'Επιλεαίνω, to smooth, polish; to praise or commend out of flattery; to calm, soften, Herodt. vii, 9. Fr. λεαίνω.

'Επιλέγομαι, pas. to be named, to be called; mid. to choose for one's self, to read; to take an account of; to choose, select; to reason, reflect, Herodt. i, 7, 8; to care for.

'Επιλέγω, f. ίξω, to add to what has been said; to say in addition to, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 6; to choose or pick out; to name; 1. a. m. ἐπελεξάμην, ω, ατο. Fr. λέγω.

Επιλεήνας, part. 1. a. act. of ἐπιλεαίνω, Herodt. vii, 9.

'Επιλείδω, f. είψω, to make libations upon, Odys. iii, 341.

'Επιλείπω, f. είψω, pf. ἐπιλέλοιπα, to fail, to be wanting; καὶ τὰ φρέατα ἐπιλείπειν πέφυκεν, and wells naturally fail, Dem. de Coron.; to omit, Plat. Phil. 26, B; τὸ ἐπιλειπόμενον, the (part) left, the hindmost, the rear, Xen. Anab. i, 8, 12. Fr. λείπω.

'Επίλειψις, εως, ή, scarcity, deficiency, Thucyd. ii, 50.

'Επίλεκτος, ου, δ, ή, chosen, selected, Xen. Anab. iii, 4, 26; extraordinary. Fr. ἐπιλέγομαι. 'Επιλέλαθα, Dor. for ἐπιλέληθα,

2. pf. and

'Επιλελησθαι, pf. inf. pas. and επιλελησμένος, η, ον, part. pf.

pas. of ἐπιλανθάνομαι, used as a present perfect.

'Επιλέλογχα, 2. pf. of ἐπιλαγχάνω.

'Επίλεζις, εως, ή, choice, selection. Fr. ἐπιλέγω.

'Επιλέπω, f. έψω, to take off the rind or bark; to strip off; to peel. Fr. λέπω.

'Èπίλευκος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, whitish; whitened over. Fr. λευκός.

'Επιλεύσσω, to see afar, look forward, Il. iii, 12; to look upon. Fr. λεύσσω.

'Επιλήθεο, Ion. contract. ἐπιλήθου,
pres. imperat. from ἐπιλήθομαι.
'Επιλήθης, ες. causing to forget.

'Επιλήθης, ες, causing to forget. Fr. ἐπιλανθάνω.

Έπιλήθομαι, s. as ἐπιλανθάνομαι, to forget, Eurip. Orest. 66; Herodt. iv, 43. See ἐπιλανθάνομαι.

'Επίληθος, οτ, causing, bringing forgetfulness, with gen. κακών, Odys. iv, 221.

'Επιληΐς, ίδος, ή, acquired by plunder, plundered, Xen. Hist. iii, 2, 27. Th. λεία.

'Επιληκίω, ω, to rattle, clap, to make a clatter; to applaud by clapping the hands or beating with the feet, Odys. viii, 379. Fr. ληκίω.

'Επίληματος, ον, -ληματικός, ή, όν, -λημψις, ή, Ion. for -ληπτος, -ληπτικός, -ληψις.

'Επιλήνιοι (ΰμνοι), hymns which were sung at the wine-presses; pl. of

'Επιλήνιος, ον, of or belonging to a wine-press or the vintage. Fr. ληνός.

'Επιληππεύομαι, Jer. xlix, 3, to be epileptic; to be mad, to play the madman, LXX.

'Επιληστίζομαι, and -πτομαι, to be subject to the falling-sickness or epilepsy. Fr. ἐπίληστος.

'Επιληπτίζω, the same as preced.

'Επιληπτικός, ή, όν, liable to be seized; subject to the epilepsy, epileptic; possessed by a demon. Fr. ἐπιλαμδάνω.

'Επίληπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, s. as ἐπιληπτικός · also, laid hold of, seized, Demosth. 794, 3; deserving of censure, culpable, Soph. Antig. 402; censured or blamed; epileptic.

'Επίλησις, εως, 'n, Dor. ἐπίλᾶσις, forgetfulness, Pind. Th. ἐπιλανθάνομαι.

Έπιλήσμη, ης, ή, and

Έπιλησμονή, ης, ή, and

'Επιλησμοσύνη, ης, ή, forgetfulness, oblivion. Fr. ἐπιλανθάνο-

μαι, to forget; pf. pas. ἐπιλί- ὶ λησμαι.

Έτιλησμότατος, η, ον, most forgetful, Aristoph. Nub. 787. Fr. obsol. ιτίλησμος. See

obsol. ἐπίλησμος. See Ἐπιλήσμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, forgetful; listless, sluggish, Lys. in Eratosth.; short of memory, Aristoph. Nub. 130; ἐπιλήσμων πάνυ, very forgetful or oblivious, Id. 481. Fr. ἐπιλανθάνομαι.

Έπιλήσομαι, 1. f. m. from ἐπιλανθάνομαι, or ἐπιλήθομαι. The latter used by the Ion. writers, as in Herodt. iv, 43.

'Επιληψία, ας, ἡ, a taking or laying hold of, a seizing, a sudden attack; the epilepsy or falling-sickness. Fr. ἐπιλαμβάνω.

'Eπίληψις, εως, ἡ, a seizing, a seizure; an attack; epilepsy; a failure. Fr. same.

'Επιλίγδην, adv. the same with Th. λίγδην, slightly, superficially; by scratching or grazing, Π. xvii, 599. Fr. λείχω.

Έπιλϊνευτής, οῦ, ὁ, a fisherman, hunter. Fr. λινεύω.

'Επίλιπής, ές, δ, ἡ, deficient, defective, wanting. Fr. ἐπιλείπω. 'Επιλείπω. 'Επιλλίζω, f. ίσω, to give a sign by the eye, Odys. xviii, 11; to wink at; to ogle. Th. "λλος. 'Επιλλώππαω, f. ψω, s. as ἐπιλλίζω.

Έντιλογίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, Att. ἴοῦμαι, dep. m. and pas. 1. a. -ίσθην, and pf. -λελόγισμαι, to reflect upon, Xen. Hist. vii, 5, 16; Demosth. 1090, ult.; to calculate, compute; to examine, consider. Fr. λόγος.

'Επιλογισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a calculation, computation; reflection, consideration. Fr. ἐπιλογίζομαι.

'Ε.τίλογος, ου. δ, a conclusion or close; a reply; an epilogue; ἐπί-λογοι, poems in commemoration of, Eurip. Electr. 719. Fr. ετιλίγω.

'Επίλογχος, ου, δ, ή, having a spike or iron point, ἐπίλογχον βίλος, Eurip. Hipp. 222. Fr. λόγχη.

'Επιλοιδή, ή, a libation. Fr. iπι-

Έπιλοίμια (ἔπη,) τά, sacred songs chanted after the plague had ceased.

Eπίλοιπος, ου, δ, ħ, the remaining, the rest, Herodt. vi, 33; δ lπίλοιπος βίος, the remainder of life; 2. pf. of lπιλείπω.

Έπιλουτρον, τό, the price of a bath. Fr. ἐπιλούω.

'Ετιλῦπίω, ω, f. ήσω, to distress or grieve still more, Herodt. ix, 50. Fr. λυπίω.

'Επιλυπία, ἡ, trouble, grief; from 'Επίλυπος, ον, troubled, grieved. Fr. λύπη. And

'Επιλύπως, adv. with great or additional sadness, very sorrowfully.

'Επίλυσις, εως, ἡ, a loosening, liberation, ἐπίλυσιν φόδων δίδου, Æschyl. S. Theb. 124; explanation, solution, interpretation, as of an oracle, a prophecy, an enigma, etc., in which sense it occurs in 2 Pet. i, 20; but see Robinson's Lex.; destruction; invasion. From

Επιλύω, f. ύσω, pf. ἐπιλίλὔκα, to loose, untie, unbind; to free, Plat. Crit. 43, C; to open, as a letter; to interpret, to explain; l. a. ἐπίλῦσα, pf. pas. ἐπιλίλὔμα, l. a. pas. ἐπιλύθην, l. f. pas. ἐπιλυθήνο, το γρα. ἐπιλυθήνος μας.

'Επιλωθεύω, f. εύσω, to scoff at, to taunt, Odys. ii, 323; to deride. Fr. λώβη.

Έπιμαίνομαι, to be mad or to rave about any thing; to love desperately, τῷ δὶ γυνὰ Προίτου ἐπεμήνατο, Π. vi, 160. Fr. ἐπί and μαίνομαι.

Έπιμαίομαι, to aim at; to strive to reach or attain; to desire passionately, Odys. v, 344; to seek; to handle, to examine; to whip, II. v, 748; to drive on. Fr. μαίομαι, s. as μάω.

'Επιμᾶλλον, adv. much more, still more.

'Επιμανδαλωτόν, οῦ, τό, a wanton kiss,a caress, Aristoph. Acharn. 1200.

'Επιμανής, ές, ὁ, ἡ, furious, outrageous, mad. Fr. ἐπιμαίνομαι.

Έτιμανθάνω, f. μαθήσομαι, to obtain additional information; to learn besides. Fr. μανθάνω. Έπιμαντεῖον, ου, τό, a subsequent oracle. Fr. μαντεῖον.

Επιμάομαι, f. άσομαι, and ἐπιμαομαί, f. and 1. α. ἐπιμάσσομαι,
ἐπεμασσάμην, to touch, handle,
feel: ἕλκος δ' ἐπτὴς ἐπιμάσσεται,
and the physician will probe the
wound, Il. iv, 190; to grasp,
Odys. ix, 302. See ἐπιμαίομαι.

Επιμάςτυς, υςος, δ, ή, a witness to; and

'Επιμάςτυςα, acc. sing. of the preced.

'Επιμαςτυζίω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. ηπα, to bear witness, to testify, to attest, confirm by testimony; to

ascribe to; mid. ἐπιμαςτύςομαι, which see.

'Επιμαςτυςία, ας, a calling to witness, Thucyd. ii, 74; an attestation.

'Επιμαςτύςομαι, to call witnesses, to call to witness, Aristoph. Nub. 491; to affirm before witnesses, to attest: to protest, adjure; to conjure, Thucyd. vi, 29; and

Έπιμάςτυςος, ου, δ, ή, a witness to, Π. vii, 76.

'Επιμάςτυς, δ, s. as preced.

'Επιμάσσασθαι, by redupl. of σ for ἐπιμάσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. Poet. from

Έπιμάσσομαι, Epic fut. of ἐπιμάομαι, f. άσομαι, to touch; feel,
handle, to seek for, desire eagerly, to lay hold of, seize; to probe,
Il. iv, 190. Fr. ἐπί, μάω, and
μαίω.

'Ėπιμάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ξω, to knead again, knead well.

Επιμαστίδιος, ου, δ, 'n, Æschyl. S. Theb. 331. See ἐπιμάστιος.

'Επιμαστίζω, to whip or flog besides.

'Ετιμάστιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, at the breast, Eurip. Iph. T. 281; not weaned; a suckling. Th. μαστός.

'Επίμαστος, ου, δ, ħ, one seeking his subsistence, a beggar, a vagabond, Odys. xx, 377.

Eπιμαχίω, ω, f. ήσω, to aid in fight, to defend; ωστι τῆ ἀλλή-λων ἐπιμαχεῖν, to defend each others' territory, Thucyd. v, 27. Fr. μάχη.

'Επιμαχία, ας, ή, a defensive alliance, Thucyd. i, 44.

'Επίμαχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easy to storm or take, Xen. Anab. v, 4, 7; liable to an attack; expugnable; also, giving aid, superl. ἐπιμαχώτατος. Fr. μάχομαι.

'Επιμεθεύς, έος, δ, or έπιμηθεύς, a man's name, Epimetheus.

'Επιμειδάω, ήσω. See ἐπιμειδιάω.

'Επιμειδήσας, αντος, part. 1. a. act. of ἐπιμειδάω.

'Επιμειδίασις, εως, ή, a smiling at one. From

'Επιμειδιάω, f. ιᾶσω, to smile upon, Xen. Cyr. ii, 2, 9.

Έπιμείλια, ων, τά, bridal gifts, bestowed upon the bridegroom; a portion given with a woman in marriage, Il. ix, 147, 289. Fr. μειλίσσω.

'Επιμείναι, 1. aor. inf. of έπιμένω.

Ἐπιμελαίνω, f. ανῶ, to blacken over. Fr. μέλας.

test, confirm by testimony; to Επιμίλας, αινα, αν, blackened

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over; blackish.

'Eπιμέλεια, ας, ή, care, diligence, concern, regard; a taking care of, Plat. Polit. iii, 407, B; public administration; ἐπιμέλειαν ποιεῖσθαι, to bestow care upon, Xen. Mem. iv, 3, 11; Thucyd. vii, 56; also, ἐπιμέλειαν ἔχειν. Fr. ἐπιμελής.

Επιμελέομαι, ουμαι, f. ήσομαι, pf. ἐπιμεμέλημαι, to bestow care upon, to take care of, Xen. Mem. i, 4, 13; to apply one's self to any thing; to practise; to take pains with; to watch or observe diligently; to have regard to; to be anxious about; to take the charge of ; with gen., oi inμελούμενοι, the superintendents, Æschin. c. Ctes. 13; 1. a. pas. ἐπεμελήθην, ης, η, 1. a. imperat. ἐπιμελήθητι. It commonly governs the gen., rarely the acc.; έπιμελείσθαι όπως or ώς, with the subj., rarely with the opt., Xen. Cyr. vii, 3, 6. Fr. eximenns. Επιμελέστατα, nom. pl. n. of

superl. ἐπιμελίστατος, used adverbially, very diligently or carefully; most assiduously, Plat. Alc. i, 3. Fr. ἐπιμελής.

'Επιμελήθητι, 1. a. imperat. pas. of ἐπιμελέομαι.

*Ετιμίλημα, ατος, τό, the object of care, anxiety about; occupation. Fr. μίλομαι.

'Επιμελής, έος, δ, ή, careful, diligent, heedful, assiduous, solicitous; painstaking, Aristoph. Nub. 497; what is taken care of; τὸ ἐπιμελές is sometimes used as a subst. for diligence, care, solicitude; ἔσοις ἐπιμελὲς γέγονει, who have taken an interest, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 120; οῖς ἦν ἐπιμελές, whose concern it was, Thucyd. iv, 67. Fr. μέλει.

Έπιμελητέον, verbal adj., one must take care; τῶν βοσχημάτων ἐπιμελητέον, Χεπ. Μεπ. ii, 1, 28. Fr. ἐπιμελέομαι.

*Επιμελητής, οῦ, ὁ, one who has the care or charge of; a superintendent, a guardian, Xen. Mem. ii, 7, 14; ἐπιμεληταὶ τῶν φυλῶν, the superintendents of the tribes, were chosen by the tribes, Demosth. c. Mid. 6; an executor.

'Επιμελητικός, ή, όν, relating to care, anxiety, etc.; fit for taking care of or superintending, Plat. Polit. 275, E.

'Eπιμελίη, ης, ή, Ion. for ἐπιμέλεια, care, diligence.

'Επιμέλλω, f. μελλήσω, to linger

upon, delay still longer.

'Ετιμίλομαι, s. as ἐπιμελέομαι, and generally used by Plato and the other Attic writers.

'Επιμελού, pres. imperat. pas. of ἐπιμελέομαι.

'Επιμέλπω, f. ψω, to sing with or in addition to others; to take one's part in singing, to add a song; to sing in concert, Æschyl. S. Theb. 851.

'Eπιμελῶς, adv. carefully, with care, diligently, studiously, industriously, Xen. Mem. ii, 4, 12. Fr. ἐπιμελής.

'Επιμέμονα, Ion. and Poet. 2. pf. of ἐπιμένω, to suffer the mind to dwell upon, to desire, Soph. Phil. 511. Fr. μάω.

Έπίμεμπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, blameworthy, culpable, guilty; that may be accused, reprehensible. Fr. ἐπιμέμφομαι.

Έπιμέμφεα, Ion. contract. ἐπιμέμφη, Il. ii, 225; 2. sing. subj. m. of

'Επιμίμφομαι, f. ψομαι, to blame, accuse; to reproach or complain on account of any thing, with gen. Il. i, 65; with the dat. and acc., sometimes with the gen. and acc., Soph. Trach. 122. Fr. μίμφομαι.

'Επίμεμψις, εως, ή, blame, complaint.

Έπιμένω, f. ενῶ, impf. ἐπέμενον, to remain or continue in, at, or upon, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 8; to persist or persevere in; to wait for, to expect; l. a. ἐπέμεινα, l. a. imperat. ἐπίμεινον, l. a. subj. ἐπιμείνω, ης, η, l. a. inf. ἐπιμεῖναι, 2. pf. ἐπιμέμονα, to wait for anxiously, Soph. Phil. 511.

Έπιμεςής, έος, δ, ή, containing a whole with a fractional part added. Fr. μέρος.

'Επιμεςισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a partition, a sharing or dividing. Fr. μεςί- ζω.

'Επίμεσος, ου, δ, ħ, being in the middle; in Grammar, in the middle voice, deponent.

middle voice, deponent. Έπίμεστος, ου, δ, ἡ, overflowing, superabundant. Fr. μέστος.

'Επιμεταπέμπομαι, to send for additional aid, Thucyd. vi, 21; vii, 7. Fr. μεταπέμπω.

'Επιμετρέω, ω, f. ήσω, to add over the just measure, to give to boot, to measure out further; to lend by a certain measure, to add: to exceed; to prolong. And

'Επίμετζον, ου, τό, what is given over the just measure, overmeasure, superabundance, ex-

cess. Fr. μέτρον.

Έπιμήδιον, ου, τό, a plant, generally supposed to be the epimedium Alpinum or barrenwort.

'Επιμήδομαι, f. ήσομαι, to devise or plot against, Odys. iv, 437. Fr. μήδομαι.

Έπιμήθεια, ας, ή, deliberation after the event; an after thought, προμήθεια is opposed to it; and

*ποροποιία is opposed to it, and Επιμηθεύς, έως, δ, wise too late, opposed to προμηθεύς also, a proper name, Epimetheus, brother of Prometheus; and

'Επιμηθής, έος, έ, ή, reflecting too late; also, prudent, wise, careful; also, over-cunning, sagacious, Theorr. xxv, 79. Fr. ἐπί and μῆδος.

'Επιμήκης, εος, δ, ħ, very long, Herodt. vii, 36; over long, Baruch, iii, 15; superl. ἐπιμήκιστον, the furthest, Luc. ii, 910. Fr. μῆκος.

'Επιμηλίδες, ων, αί, nymphs having the care of sheep, Theocr. i, 22. Fr. μῆλα.

'Επιμηλίς, ίδος, ή, a tree, supposed to be a species of the medlar.

'Επιμήνια, ων, τά, monthly rites or sacrifices, Herodt. viii, 41; from

'È πιμήνιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, monthly, happening or returning every month. Fr. μήν.

'Επιμηνίω, to be angry with, or enraged at, Π. xiii, 460. Th. μηνίω.

'Επιμητιάω, to think, purpose, deliberate upon. Th. μῆτις.

'Επιμηχᾶνάομαι, ωμαι, f. ήσομαι, to plot against, contrive; to plot or contrive something additional, Xen. Cyr. viii, 8, 8. Fr. μηχανή.

'Επιμήχανος, ου, i, i, a contriver, a plotter, Herodt. vi. 19.

'Επιμίγνυμι, and -νύω, f. μίζω, pas. ἐπιμίγνυμαι, to mingle, to intermix; mid. to have intercourse with in trade or otherwise, Xen Anab. iii, 5, 10; to mingle in battle, Il., where the mid. alone is used. Fr. μίγνυμι. 'Επιμιγνύω. See preced.

'Επίμικτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, mixed together, intermixed. Fr. μίγνυμι.

*Επιμιμνήσκομαι, contract. f. mid. μνήσομαι, and ἐπιμνησθήσομαι, to remember, call to mind, recollect, Herodt. i, 85; to make mention of, with gen., 1. a. mid. ἐπεμνησάμην, 1. a. pas. ἐπεμνήσθην, subj. ἐπιμνήσθω, Soph. Phil. 1386; to be mindful of, with gen., to mention, with acc.

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Fr. μιμνήσκω.

'Ετιμιμνήσχω, f. μνήσω. See preced.

Έτιμίμιω, to remain upon, wait for, Odys. xiv, 66. Fr. μίμνω, Poet. for µένω.

'Επιμίξ, adv. promiscuously, confusedly, pell-mell; and

'Eπιμίζαις, Æol. for ἐπιμίζας, part. 1. a. act. of implyyou.

Έπιμιζία, ας, Ιοπ. ίη, ης, ή, α mixing together, a mixture, a coalescing; social intercourse; σεὸς ἀλλήλους, intercourse with one another; commerce, Xen. Hist. v, 1, 1; Thucyd. v, 35; Plat. Legg. xii, 949, E; a conjunction, union.

'Επίμιζις, εως, h, same as preced. 'Επιμίσγομαι, and

'Επιμίσγω, Poet. and Ion. for ἐπιμίγνυμι, to have intercourse with, to mix with, Π . x, 548; Thucyd. i, 13; with dat.; also with sis and ini, and acc., to go or come to, to approach.

'Επιμίσθιος, ου, δ, ή, hired; working for wages, mercenary. Th. μισθός.

'Επιμισθίς, ίδος, ή, a hired woman; a courtesan.

'Επιμνάομαι, μνῶμαι, Ιοπ. for ἐπιμιμνήσχομαι, obsol. f. ἐπιμνήσομαι, pf. ἐπιμέμνημαι, to remember; to mention, 1. a. ἐπεμνήσθην, frequently used, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 12; with the prep. περί. Fr. μνάομαι.

'Επιμνησαίμεθα, 1. a. opt. mid. of επιμιμνήσχω.

'Επιμνησθείς, έντος, part. 1. a. pas. of ἐπιμνάομαι.

'Επιμοιράομαι, to participate in, to partake of. Fr. ini and woiεάω.

Ἐπιμοίεασθαι, pres. inf. pas. of the same.

Έπιμοιράω, ε. αε ἐπιμοιράομαι. Έπιμοιχεύω, f. εύσω, to superadd adultery, i. e. to what was before done; mid. to continue in a course of debauchery. Fr. µoĩ-

Έπιμολέω, ω, obsol., to come upon, to assail; 2. a. ἐπέμολον, Soph. Trach. 852; and

'Επίμολος, ου, ο, n, that comes or approaches, an invader; s. as ἐπελθών, Æschyl. S. Theb. 610. Fr. ἐπί and μολίω.

'Επιμομφά, ãs, à, Poet. and Dor.

Έπιμουφή, ñs, ń, a chiding, upbraiding, reproof. Fr. ἐπιμέμφο-

'Επίμομφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, deserving reproof, blamable, Æschyl. Ag. 539; actively, blaming. Fr. μέμφομαι.

Έπιμονή, ης, ή, waiting for, remaining in, delay, Thucyd. ii, 18; a remaining after the body, a surviving, Plut. viii, 218; a dwelling on a subject, Longin. 12; patience, endurance, perseverance; fortitude. and 2. pf. of μένω.

Έπίμονος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, remaining in, continuing, permanent; persevering, enduring.

Έπιμόνως, adv. assiduously, constantly, perseveringly, Plat. Ax. 372, A.

Έπίμοχθος, ου, δ, ή, toilsome, laborious, painful. Fr. μόχθος. 'Επιμπλίετο, Ιοη. for ἐπιμπλάετο, ατο, and this for ἐπίμπλατο, 3. sing. impf., and

Έπίμπλω, contract. for ἐπίμπλασο, Ion. ἐπίμπλαο, 2. sing. impf. of πίμπλαμαι, from πίμπλημι. 'Επίμπρα, 3. sing. impf. Dor. for

ἐπίμπεη, from πίμπεημι.

Έπιμύζω, f. ύξω, l. a. ἐπέμυζα, . to murmur at, to mutter indignation at, etc.; Il. iv, 20; to growl, grumble; to utter deep but suppressed sighs or groans; to stifle one's sighs. Fr. μύζω.

 $\mathbf{E} \pi$ ιμῦθέομαι, οῦμαι, f. ήσομαι, \mathbf{to} comfort, to console; to add to what has been said; to add as a moral to a fable. Fr. μῦθος.

Έπιμύθιον, ου, τό, the conclusion or epilogue of a story; the moral, or application of a fable. Fr. έπί and μῦθος.

Επιμύθιος, ου, δ, h, relating to a story or fable.

Ἐπιμυχτεςίζω, f. ίσω, to deride, mock, taunt. Fr. μυκτερίζω. Έπίμυντος, ου, ό, ή, mocked, scoffed at. Fr. ἐπιμύζω.

Έπιμύλιον, ου, τό, the upper millstone, LXX.; and

Έπιμύλιος, ου, ό, ή, pertaining to mills; $(\mathring{\phi} \delta n)$ a song sung at the mill during grinding; and inμύλιον ἄσμα, the same. Fr. ἐπί and μύλη.

'Επίμυζις, εως, ή, a murmuring, groaning, uttering suppressed sobs. Fr. μύζω.

'Επιμύρομαι, to bewail, lament, bemoan; to murmur, Ap. Rhod. i, 938. Fr. μύρομαι.

'Επιμύσσω, or -ττω, f. ύξω, to mutter, grumble at, Il. iv, 20. 'Επιμύω, f. ύσω, to wink at, Aristoph. Vesp. 934. Th. μύω.

Έπιμωμητός, ή, όν, blameworthy, reprehensible. Fr. iπi and μω-

Ἐπίμωμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, blamed, blame- | Ἐπινήχομαι, f. ξομαι, to swim or

worthy.

Έπινάσσω, or -άττω, f. άξω, to fill quite full, to overload, LXX. Fr. νάσσω.

Επινάχομαι, Dor. for ἐπινήχο. μαι.

Έπίνειον, ου, τό, a naval station, a place for ships to anchor in, a harbour, Herodt. vi, 116; an arsenal, a dock-yard, Thucyd.: an emporium. Fr. i xi and veios. 'Επινέμεσθαι, pres. inf. pas. of

Έπινέμω, f. νεμῶ, l. a. ἐπένειμα, to distribute to, to share among; to pasture cattle upon; mid. ini. νέμομαι, to consume by feeding upon, to spread itself, as a fire, Herodt. v, 101; to ravage or desolate as a pestilence does, Thucyd. ii, 54.

Επινενησμένος, part pf. pas. of ἐπινήθω, part. 1. a. pas. f. g. ἐπινησθεῖσα, ης, ἡ. Fr. ἐπί and

Επινενόηκα, pf. act. ind. of iπιvala.

Έπίνευσις, εως, ή, a nodding to, an assent.

'Επινεύσομαι, fut. of ἐπινέω.

Έπινεύω, f. εύσω, to nod to, to beckon to, Xen. Cyr. v, 5, 12; to nod assent, Demosth. 232, 18; hence, to agree to, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 21; to consent or assent to, Acts xviii, 20; to favor, permit, Eurip. Bacch. 1339; to incline or to slope downward, overhanging rocks, Luc. i, 133; l. a. ἐπένευσα. Fr. ἐπί and νεύω.

Έπινέφελος, ου, ό, ή, obscured with clouds, cloudy, Herodt. vii, 37. Fr. νεφέλη.

Έπινεφής, έος, δ, ή, cloudy, covered with clouds; overshaded, 2 Maccab. i, 2. Fr. νέφος.

Έπινεφείδιος, ου, ό, ή, being upon or about the loins. Fr. νεφεός. 'Επινέω, f. νεύσομαι, to swim upon the surface of the water; to swim to; but

Επινέω, οτ ἐπινήθω, f. νήσω, to spin, as the thread of fate, Il. xx, 128. See ἐπινήω and next. Έπινέω, or ἐπινήω, to heap upon, to accumulate, Il. vii, 428; Herodt. vi, 62. Fr. νίω.

Έπινήθω, f. νήσω. See ἐπινίω. 'Επινήϊος, ον, on board ship. Fr. vaus or vnus.

Έτινηνίω, Ion. from Ιπινίω, to pile up into a great heap, Il. vii, 428, 431; but no instance of the pres. tense is found.

Έπινήφω, f. ήψω, to be temperate or abstemious, to fast.

float upon; to swim towards. Fr. νήχομαι.

'Επινήω, or ἐπινηέω, and by redupl. ἐπινηνέω, f. ήσω, to gather into heaps, to heap up. Fr. ἐπί and νήω, or νηέω, s. as νέω. See ἐπινέω and ἐπινηνέω.

Ἐπινικάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to vanquish, to conquer, Esdr. iii, 9. Fr. έπί and νικάω.

'Επινίκιον, ου, τό, a feast in celebration of a victory; a triumphal song, (ἀσμα understood,) πάντα τὰπινίκια, Soph. Electr. 682; Demosth. 280, 22; ἐστιᾶν τὰ ἐπινίκια, to celebrate the victory by feasting, Id. 1356, 8; Plat. Conv. 173, A; the prize of victory, Soph. Æd. C. 1090. From

'Επινίκιος, ου, δ, ή, of or belonging to a victory, triumphal, victorious. Fr vinn.

Exívixos, ov, ò, h, same as preced. $^{\bullet}$ E π i ν i π $\tau\omega$, f. i $\psi\omega$, to wet upon the top or surface. Fr. virra. Eπινίσσομαι, f. νίσομαι, to come, to come to, Callim. Hymn to Jupiter; to frequent, Theocr. Idyl. viii, 43; to come over, as water; hence, to irrigate, Soph. Ed. C. 695. Fr. επί and νίσσομαι.

'Επινίφω, f. iψω, to snow upon, to cover with snow, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1.

Eπινοέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to have in the mind, to think or meditate upon; generally, to meditate or intend something against any one: hence, to devise or contrive any thing against, Thucyd. ii, 11; ολίγον οὐδέν ές οὐδὲν ἐπενόουν, literally, they devised nothing little for no object, i. e. there was nothing paltry, and for a paltry object in their measures, Thucyd. vii, 59; to devise, contrive, aim at; to imagine, design, intend, Xen. Anab. ii, 2, 5. Fr. ἐπί and voiw.

Επινόημα, άτος, τό, a thought, invention, project, design; also 'Επίνοια, ας, ή, a thought, a thinking, an imagining; a second or after thought, Soph. Antig. 389; an idea; device, invention, Thucyd v, 8; ές ἐπίνοιαν ἰέναι, to fall into a train of thought, Id. iii, 46; ingenuity, skill, wisdom, understanding, meaning, Aristoph. Vesp. 1076. Fr. ἐπί and νοέω.

'Επίνομες, Dor. for ἐπίνομεν, 1. pl. impf. act. of πίνω.

Eπινομία, ας, ή, a grazing or pasturing on another's lands;

the mutual right of pasturage. Fr. νέμω.

'Επινομοθετέω, ω, f. ήσω, to sanction besides or in addition to, Plat. Legg. vi, 779, D. Fr. νόμος and τίθημι.

Ἐπίνομος, ου, δ, ή, Poet. δ σύννομος, using the same pastures with others; being a consort or associate; being an heir or coheir; also, lawful, legitimate. See vouos.

"Entroy, impf. act. of wirw.

'Επινοσέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be sickly, liable to disease; and

'Επίνοσος, ου, δ, ή, liable to disease, unhealthy, sickly, Aristot. Ethic. iii, 4. Fr. voros.

'Επινυχτεςεύω, f. εύσω, to pass the night in.

'Επινύμφειος, s. as έπινυμφίδιος.

Επινυμφίδιος, ου, δ, ή, belonging to a marriage, hymeneal, Soph. Antig. 814; where, however, Dindorf has restored επινύμφειος, which is adopted in Woolsey's edit.; Meleag. Anthol. Palat. vii, 182, 1, in Coll. Maj. ii,

'Επίνυσσεν, 3. sing. impf. act. of πινύσσω, he made me wise, or cautious, Il. xiv, 240.

'Επινύσσω, s. as νύσσω or -ττω, f. ύξω, to prick; to stab; to push, move, impel. Fr. νύσσω.

Έπινυστάζω, f. άξω, to sleep with the head inclined; to nod over or during any thing. Fr. vuστάζω.

Ἐπινωμάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to distribute; ξένος δὲ κλήρους ἐπινωμῷ χάλυδος Σκυθών άποικος, and the blade, the stranger guest from Scythia deals out, or assigns, their lot or portions, Æschyl. S. Theb. 709; to apply, supply; παῖωνα κακῶν ἐπινωμᾶν, to apply a remedy to his sufferings, Soph. Phil. 108; to conduct to. Fr. ἐπί and νωμάω.

Έπινωτίζω, f. ίσω, to throw upon the back or shoulders, Eurip. Herc. F. 362.

'Επινώτιος, ου, ό, ή, being on the back. Fr. varov.

Έπιξανθος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, yellowish, of a fawn color. Fr. ini and Zav-

'Επιζίνης, or έπὶ ζίνης, of or in a foreign land.

Έπιξενόομαι, οῦμαι, to be received and welcomed as a guest, Demosth. 1224, 2; Æschyl. Ag. 1293; to travel abroad; to arrive at a place from abroad, as a stranger; ἐπιξενοῦμαι ταῦτα, Ι call you to witness this for me,

as a stranger. Fr. ξενουμαι. 'Επίζενος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that is a guest or stranger.

'Επιζενόω, to entertain as a guest. 'Επιζένωσις, εως, ή, the arrival or reception of a guest; acquaintance contracted by hospitality. See Schleusn. Lex.

Έπίζηνον, ου, τό, a kitchen dresser; a chopping block, Æschyl. Ag. 1250; Aristoph. Acharn. 355. Fr. Znvós.

'Επίξυνος, ου, δ, ή, common, promiscuous, Il. xii, 422. ξυνός, οῦ, s. as κοινός.

'Επιξύω, f. ύσω, to scrape, Plat. Polit. iii, 405, E; to erode; to

'Επιοίνιος, ου, δ, ή, οτ επίσινος, addicted to wine. Fr. ini and

'Επιοινοχοεύω, Poet. to pour out wine for, to hand wine to.

"E # You, 1. sing. or 3. pl. 2. a. act. for which in the Hellenistic dialect iniogan is used, Jerem. li, 7. Fr. Tiva.

"Επιον, Ion. for έφιον, 1. a. of έφίη-

'Επιόν, τό. part. n. g., and τὰ ἐπιόντα, future events; είς τὸ ἐπιόν, for the future; ἡ ἐπιούσα ἡμέρα, the following day. And

'Επιόντα, acc. sing. part. 2. a. of έπειμι.

'Επιόπτης, ου, δ, Poet. for ἐπό-ATMS.

Έπιόπτομαι, or ἐπόπτομαι, to look at, view, examine; to pick out, select.

Επιοεάω, ω, f. επιόψομαι, from obsol. ὅπτομαι, 2. α. ἐπεῖδον, to look at, view, examine, Il. ix, 167; to pick out, select, choose. Fr. δεάω.

Έπζοςκέω, ῶ, ƒ. ήσω, pf. ἐπιώςκηxa, Demosth. 1203, ult.; Plat. Legg. xii, 948, B; 1. a. ἐπιώρκησα, to swear upon; to add oath upon oath; hence, to swear falsely, Herodt. iv, 68; Demosth. 20, pen.; to violate an oath; to commit perjury; to be perjured, où yàe dà deus imioensi, Aristoph. Nub. 401; Xen. Anab. ii, 5, 11; οθς καθ ἡμέραν ἐπιορκῶν, against whom committing perjury every day, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 26; part. pres. pas. ἐπιοςκούμενος. Fr. επί and δexos.

Επιοεκήσης, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. • act. of the same.

Επιοεκία, ας, ή, perjury, Demosth. 215, 2.

'Επίοςκον, ου, τό, perjury, a false oath, Il. x, 332; and

Exiogros, ou, o, n, adding oath upon oath; hence, perjured, forsworn; as subst., a person guilty of perjury, N. T.; iniognov ορχον ομοσαι, to swear a false oath. Fr. bezos.

Έσιος κοσύνη, η, ε. ας Ισιος κία. 'Επίοςκως, adv. by swearing falsely, by perjury, by violating one's oath, Aristoph. Nub. 396, 399; II. iii, 279.

'Επιόσσομαι, to look at or upon, to view. Fr. booouas.

'Επίουςα, τά, intermediate distances, intervals, Ion. for irioga, Il. x, 351; the distance gained by mules in a furrow before oxen; some read ἐπὶ οὖρα, as two words; the sense of this passage in Homer is, that he ran as far forward as a pair of mules could plough, while Ulysses and Diomede remain standing. Crusius's Lex., Prof. Smith's

Translation. Fr. 5005. Exicutes, ov, o, a watcher, a guardian, Odys. xiii, 405; a ruler or prince, Il. xiii, 450. Fr.

'Επιούσα, part. 2. a. fem. of "πειμι, Eurip. Med. 353; τῆς γὰς ἐπιούσης νυχτός, for in the following night, Plat. Crit. § 5.

Έπιούσιος, ου, δ, ή, sufficient from day to day, sufficient for daily support, daily; found only in the N. T., Matth. vi. 11, and Luke xi, 3. From part. 2. a. έπιών, επιούσα, of επειμι.

'Επιόψομαι, 1. f. m. of ἐπιόπτο-

Έπιπαγχϋ, adv. altogether, entirely, wholly. Fr. ἐπί and πάγχυ, for πάνυ.

'Επιπαιανίζω, und ἐπιπαιωνίζω, to sing a hymn in praise of, to celebrate; to give the signal by a shout, Thucyd. i, 50. Th. παΐαν.

'Επιπαίζω, f. αίζομαι, to sport with the feelings of any one, to mock one. Fr. παίζω.

'Επιπαίω, f. αίσω, to knock against, run foul of. Fr. παίω. 'Επιπαλάσσω, f. άξω, to stain, Eurip. Iph. T. 1882. Fr. παλάσσω

'Επιπάλλω, f. αλώ, to brandish a weapon and threaten; Æschyl. Choëph. 160. Fr. πάλλω.

'Επίπαμα, ατος, τό, an added possession, acquisition.

'Επιπαματίς, ίδος, ή, pecul. fem. of iπιπάμων, an heiress in Sparta and the Dorian states. πάομαι.

Έπιπαμφαλάω, to look at with

eagerness, as a wolf at his prey, Ap Rhod. ii, 127; but, according to Jones, the real meaning seems to be, to devour greedily.

Επιπάμων, ονος, Dor. for ἐπίκληgos, falling to one's share, possessed of; pecul. fem. ininaua-

Επίπαν, adv. universally, totally, wholly; generally, commonly, for the most part. Fr. ini and πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν.

Έπίπαππος, ου, δ, a great-grandfather. Fr. πάππος.

Επιπαράθεω, f. εύσομαι, to run to the side of, to run on the flank of. Fr. παρά and 9έω.

'Επιπαράνέω, ω, f. ήσω, and έπιπαςανήω, to pile up, heap up in addition; 1. a. ἐπιπαρένησα, Thucyd. ii, 77. Fr. παξά and νέω. 'Επιπαρανήω. See preced.

'Επιπαρασκευάζω, f. άσω, to provide or to prepare farther, to make farther preparations, 1. a. opt. m. ἐπιπαςασκευασαίμην, σαιο, σαιτο, Xen. Cyr. vi, 3, 1. Fr. ἐπί, παςά, and σχενάζω.

Ἐπιπάρειμι, to be present with; to accompany, to escort, Xen. Anab. iii, 4, 14. Fr. παρά and εiμí.

'Επιπάςειμι (εἰμί), to go against, to move up to, to go through or among, Thucyd. vi, 67. Fr. eimi.

Επιπάροδος, ου, ή, the return of the chorus upon the stage. Fr. παρά and δδός.

'Επίπας, s. as πᾶς, Inscr. ap. Salm. de Modo Usurarum.

Επιπάσσω, Att. - ττω, f. άσω, to strew or sprinkle upon, Herodt. iv, 172.

Έπίπαστος, ου, ό, ή, sprinkled over, powdered, Aristoph. Eq. 103; medically speaking, applied dry, as a remedy, by sprinkling, etc., in contradistinction to unquents or moist applications, Theocr. Idyl. xi, 1.

Έπιπάσχω, 2. α. ἐπέπαθον, 2. pf. ἐπιπέπονθα, plupf. ἐπεπεπόνθειν, to suffer in addition, to suffer, to be affected. Fr. πάσχω.

Επίπαταγίω, to make a noise at. Fr. παταγέω.

Έπιπατάσσω, f. άξω, to beat, strike upon.

Έπιπάτως, ορος, δ, a step-father. Fr. πατής.

Έπιπαύω, f. αύσω, to cause to cease; mid. to desist.

Έπίπεδος, ου, δ, ή, on the ground, even, level; τὸ ἐπίπεδον, a plain. Fr. midov.

'Επιπείθεια, ας, ή, confidence, firm belief, Simonid. Fragm.

Έπιπείθεο, contract. Ion, pres. imperat. pas. initio. μεναι, nom. pl. f. g. part. pres. pas. from ἐπιπείθομαι.

Επιπειθής, ές, obedient, compliant. From

έπιπείθου.

'Επιπείθηται, 3. sing. pres. subj. of επιπείθομαι.

'Επιπείθομαι, f. πείσομαι, to be persuaded; to hear; to obey, Il. i, 218; to believe, think, be of opinion.

Επιπείθω, f. είσω, pf. εικα, Plat. Phad. 237, B; to persuade one to any thing. Fr. πείθω.

Έπιπειράω, f. άσω, to make a farther attempt. Fr. πειράω.

Έπιπελάζω, to bring near to.

'Επιπέλομαι, to come to or upon, to invade, as a disease, Odys. xv, 407; ἐπιπλόμενον, by syncop. for ἐπιπελόμενον, Soph. Œd. T. 1314. Fr. πέλομαι.

Επίπεμπτος, ου, δ, being or containing a fifth part more; containing five and a half. Fr. πέμπτος.

'Επιπέμπω, f. ψω, to send upon, to send besides; to send to, to send; to send against; to inflict, Plat. Crit. 46, C. Fr. πέμπω.

Έπίπεμψις, εως, ή, a sending to, a deputation, a despatching to, Thucyd. ii, 39.

Έπιπέπτωκα, pf. act. of iπιπi-TTW.

'Επιπεπτωκός, part. pf. act. neut. of Eninimou.

Επιπίπωκα, pf. act. of iπιπίνω. Έπίπερκνος, ου, ό, ή, becoming dark colored, marked with dark spots, Xen. Cyn. 5, 22. Fr. πέρκος.

Έπιπεσουμαι, ind. fut. mid. of ξαιπίπτω.

'Επιπεσών, part. 2. a. of ἐπιπί- $\pi \tau \omega$.

'Επιπετάννυμι, f. πετάσω, to spread over.

'Επιπέταμαι, and

Έτιπετάομαι, -ωμαι, and iπίπτομαι, ἐπίπτεσθαι, Il. iv, 126, to fly upon, against, to, or towards, Aristoph. Av. 48; 2. a. ἐπεπτάμην. Fr. πέτομαι.

'Επιπέφυκα, pf. of ἐπιφύω.

Έπιπήγνυμι, f. ήξω, to fix or plant in or upon; 2. plupf. of simple verb έπεπήγει, had stuck, Il. xiii, 442; 2. a. pas. ἐπετάynv, was fixed down, Thucyd. vii, 38; to congeal or grow hard or fixed on the surface.

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- *Επιπηδάω, ω, f. ήσω, to spring or leap upon, to attack, Aristoph. Nub. 550. Fr. πηδάω.
- Επιπήσσω, s. as έπιπήγνυμι. 'Επίπηχυς, υ, above the elbow.
- *Επιπιέζω, to press upon.
- 'Επιπίλνᾶται, from
- 'Επιπίλνημι, mid. ἐπιπίλναμαι, to find access to, to approach to; to overspread, Odys. vi, 44.
- 'Επιπίμπλημι, to fill up with.
- 'Επιπίνω, 2. a. ἐπέπτον, to drink besides, to continue drinking, Aristoph. Eq. 354; f. πίομαι. Fr. πίνω.
- 'Επιπίπτω, f. ἐπιπεσουμαι, pf. ἐπιπέπτωκα, to fall upon, rush upon, press upon; to lean on; to attack, with the dat., Xen. Anab. iv, 5, 14; 2. α. ἐπέπεσον, ες, ε, to befall; part. 2. a. ἐπιπεσών.
- Έπιπίστωσις, εως, ή, confidence in another, Plat. Phad. 266, E. Fr. πιστόω.
- "Επιπλα, and ἐπίπλοα, Ion. pl. of επιπλον, movables, Lys.; stores for a voyage; also, household furniture; women's dress; baggage, Xen. Mem. ii, 7, 2; Thucyd. iii, 68; Herodt. i, 94. Perhaps from Eximaos.
- 'Επιπλάζομαι, to wander over or upon, 1. a. part. pas. ἐπιπλαγχθείς · and
- Έπιπλάζω, f. πλάγξω, to cause to wander on or over; 1. a. pas. ἐπεπλάγχθην, part. ἐπιπλαγ- $\chi\theta$ eis, caused to wander over. Fr. ἐπί and πλάζω.

Επιπλάσας, part. 1. a. of

- Έπιπλάσσω, or ἐπιπλάττω, f. πλάσω, to spread or smear over with any adhesive substance; to anoint; in nautical language, to pay the sides or bottom of a vessel with tar, resin, etc., Luc. Dialog. Merc. and Char. Fr. πλάσσω.
- Επίπλαστος, ου, δ, ή, plastered over; anointed; feigned, fictitious; false, pretended. πλάσσω.
- 'Επιπλατύνω, f. υνῶ, to dilate, to expand still wider. Fr. πλατύς. 'Επιπλείον, adv. still more, further; generally; longer, more amply.
- Eπίπλειος, ου, ο, ή, Epic for ἐπίπλεος.
- Έπιπλείστον, adv. very frequently, as much as possible, for a very long period of time, as far as possible; used in the pl. Fr. πολύς.
- 'Επιπλέκω, f. έξω, to interweave, intertwine; to intermingle, to

involve, complicate. Fr. πλέ-

- 'Επιπλέον, adv. more abundantly, more amply. See sarahsiov. 'Επιπλέοντα, acc. sing. part. pres. of επιπλέω.
- 'Επίπλεος, έα, εον, quite full, full of.
- Ἐπίπλευσις, εως, ή, a sailing against, Thucyd. vii, 36. πλέω.
- Έπιπλέω, f. πλεύσομαι, to sail upon or to ; ἐπέπλει ἐπὶ τῆς Κερπύρας, sailed to Corcyra, Thucyd. vii, 26; to sail to meet the enemy, to invade with a fleet, Xen. Hist. i, 1, 11, with dat.; to arrive at, Thucyd. vii, in Coll. Maj. i, 53. Fr. πλίω.
- 'Επίπλεως, ων, Att. for ἐπίπλεος. 'Επιπλήθω, to be quite full. Fr. πλήθω.
- 'Επιπλήκτης, ου, δ, one who strikes, a reprover, chastiser.
- 'Επιπληξαι, 1. a. inf. act., and 'Επιπλήξης, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. of έπιπλήσσω.
- 'Επίπληξις, εως, ή, punishment inflicted on; a chiding or rebuking, a reprimand, reproof; reproach, blame, Demosth. 1406, 24; ἐπέπληξιν ἔχειν, to incur blame, to be reproved, Æschin. 25, 18. Fr. πλήσσω.
- 'Επιπλήξω, 1. a. subj. act. of iπιπλήσσω.
- Έπιπληςόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to fill up; to complete; to man a ship, Thucyd. vii, 14; to complete her complement of men, to fulfil, 2 Maccab. iii, 30. Fr. nan-وόω∙
- 'Επιπλήσσεο, pres. imperat. pas. Ion. of
- 'Ετιπλήσσω, or -ήττω, f. ήζω, to strike upon, Il. x, 500; to inflict punishment upon; with acc.; in N. T., fig., to rebuke, reprove, reprimand, Il. xii, 211; Demosth. 200, 22; with dat., to reproach; with a dat. and acc., Æschyl. Prom. 80; 1. α. ἐπέπληζα. Fr. πλήσσω, or -ττω. Επιπλήττω. See ἐπιπλήσσω.
- 'Επίπλοα, Ion. for ἔπιπλα, household goods, movables, furniture, Herodt. i, 94; Lys. c. Eratosth. in Coll. Maj. i, 155. Fr. ἐπίπλοος. See ἔπιπλα.
- Επιπλοκή, ñs, h, a tying or connecting, interweaving; a bond, a tie; connection, society; conjugal union. Fr. πλέκω.
- Επιπλομένοιο, for -ομένου, gen. Ion. of
- *Επιπλόμενος, η, ον, part. pres. syncop. for ἐπιπελόμενος, from

έπιπέλομαι, Soph. Œd. 1314, to arrive, approach.

- "Επιπλον, 1. sing. or 3. pl. impf. ind. act. of obsol. πίπλω, for πίμπλημι.
- "Επιπλον, ου, τό, movable property; household furniture, Lys. in Eratosth.; also, apparel, clothing, Xen. Hist. ii, 1, 18; used in pl. only. See ἔπιπλα.

'Επίπλοον, ου, τό, the omentum or caul of the entrails; s. as

'Επίπλοος, ου, ό, the omentum, the caul, Herodt. ii, 47.

'Επίπλοος, and contract.

'Επίπλους, -οου, οῦ, ὁ, a sailing out against, a naval expedition, the approach of a hostile fleet, Xen. Hist. ii, 1, 18; a conflict. Fr. ἐπιπλέω.

'Επιπλώοντι, Dor. Poet. for έπιπλώουσι, and this for ἐπιπλέουσι, 3. pl. pres. of ἐπιπλέω. See next. Έπιπλώς, by syncop. for έπιπλώσας, part. 1. a. act. of επιπλώω, Il. vi, 291; or, according to others, the participle of the 2. aor. of the obsol. ἐπίπλωμι, for ἐπέπλως, and occurs, Odys. iii, 15; παρέπλω, Id. xii, 69. Fr. πλώω, Poet. for πλέω, Herodt. i, 70; iv, 14.

'Επιπλώσας, αντος, δ, part. 1. a. of ἐπιπλώω. See ἐπιπλώς.

'Επιπλώω, Ιοη. s. as ἐπιπλέω. 'Επιπνείουσα, ας, ή, part. pres. act. f. g. of

'Επιπνείω, to breathe upon or into, to blow upon, to inspire, animate. Fr. πνείω, Poet. for πνέω.

'Επίπνευσις, εως, ή, a breathing upon ; inspiration. Same Th.

'Επιπνεύσωσιν, 1. a. subj. of

- 'Επιπνέω, f. εύσω, to blow upon, pf. πέπνευκα, Plat. Phæd. 262, D; to breathe into, to inspire, animate, encourage against. Fr. πνέω.
- Επιπνίγω, f. ίξω, to choke, to stifle, suffocate; 1. α. ἐπέπνιξα. Fr. πνίγω.
- 'Επίπνοια, ας, ή, a breathing or blowing upon, inspiration, & la' ἐπιπνοία έκ τῶν θεῶν, Plat. de Virtut.; Id. Legg. vii, 811, C. Fr. ἐ σ ι σ νέ ω .
- Έπίπνοος, -νους, ὁ, ἡ, blown upon; inspired, Plat. Conv. 81, C. Same Th.
- 'Επιπόδιος, ία, ιον, and δ, h, being around the feet, as chains or cords, confining or binding the feet, Soph. Æd. T. 1350. ποῦς.
- 'Επιποθέω, ω, f. ήσω, to desire ardently, Plat. Prot. 239, D; to

long after; to love much, 2 Cor. ix, 14; 1. a. ἐπιπόθησα. Fr. ποθέω.

Έπιπόθησις, εως, ή, earnest desire or longing; regret; and

Existédnos, ov, o, n, much desired, much longed for; worthy of regret, regretted; and

'Επιποδία, ας, ή, earnest desire, longing. Fr. ἐπιποθίω.

Έπιποιμήν, ένος, ό, ή, a shepherd or shepherdess, a superintendent of a flock, Odys. xii, 131. Fr. Toluniv.

'Επιπολάζω, f. άσω, to swim upon, to be on the surface, to float; to rise to the top, appear above, to become important, Demosth. 117, 16; to emerge, to be in vogue, to preponderate; to domineer over; to be frequent; to prevail, Xen. Lac. iii, 3; to increase, Plat. Ax. 369, A; and Επιπολαί, ων, αί, overlooking the city; a piece of rising ground in the neighbourhood of Syracuse, which overlooked the city, Thucyd. vii, 5.

'Επιπόλαιος, ου, δ, ή, superficial, not deep, light; frivolous, Demosth. 1418, I; plain, manifest; usual; appearing, not hidden; prominent, Xen. Symp. 5, 5; ἐπιπόλαιος κτῆσις, movables;

'Επιπολαίως, adv. on the surface, superficially, lightly, slightly. $Fr. i\pi_i\pi_o\lambda\widetilde{\eta}_s.$

Επιπολασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a floating on the surface; assumption. Same

Έπιπολεμόω, ω, f. ώσω, to become an enemy to, to wage war against; pas. to be attacked, Thucyd. i, 57. Fr. πόλεμος.

'Επιπολεύω, 8. as ἐπιπολάζω. 'Επιπολίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to walk about or among; to pass over, traverse. Doubtful.

'Επιπολή, ης, ή, a surface; little used except in the gen. as an adv. See next.

'ΕΠΙΠΟΛΗ[~]Σ, adv. on the surface, on the top, above, Xen. Mem. iii, 1, 7; iξ ἐπιπολῆς occurs sometimes, though rarely; is ininolog, on the surface, Strab.; openly, manifestly; τὸ ἐπιπολῆς, the surface or outside, Plat. Phil. 46, D. Fr. πίλω.

'Επιπόλιος, ου, δ, ή, about to become gray-haired, hoary, Demosth. 1267, 21. Fr. πολιός. Έπιπολλώ, adv. for much, for a high price.

Exixodos, ov, o, n, an attendant, a faithful assistant, Soph. (Ed.

T. 1350. Th. πολέω. 'Επιπολύ, adv. much, for the most part, very greatly; as imiπολύ, for the most part, mostly, generally, almost always; also, at a distance. Th. πολύς.

Έπιπομπεύω, f. εύσω, to march in triumph, to triumph over. Τh. πέμπω. Fr. πομπεύω.

Έπιπονέω, ω, f. ήσω, to labor hard, to endure toil, Xen. Hist. vi, 1, 14; to be damaged; plupf. ἐπεπονήκει, was damaged, Thucyd. vii, 38. And

Επίπονος, ου, δ, h, laborious, painful, difficult, fatiguing, toilsome, Xen. Anab. vi, 1, 15; wearisome, Eurip. Suppl. 95; growing weary; τὸ ἐπίπονον, trouble, toil; ἐπίπονος βίος, a wretched life, Xen. Anab. vi, 1, 15. Fr. movos.

Επιπόντιος, ία, ιον, near or on the sea; maritime, of the sea. Th. Torros.

Επιπόνως, adv. with great pains or labor, with difficulty, laboriously, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 31; diligently. Fr. movos.

Επιπορεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, pf. pas. ἐπιπεπόρευμαι, to go or come to; to set out or depart for; to repair to; to go through; to traverse or travel over. Fr. 7002600-

Έπιπορίζω, f. ίσω, to provide against; pas. to be provided; ἐπεπόριστο, Thucyd. vi, 29, plupf. pas. of πορίζω.

Έπιποςπάομαι, pas. of

'Επιποςπάω, -ποςπίω, and -ποςπόω, ω, f. ήσω, to fasten on with a clasp or buckle. πόςπη.

'Επιποςπίω. See preced.

'Επιπός πημα, and Dor. ἐπιπόςπάμα, άτος, το, a cloak fastened with a clasp, etc.; the clasp itself. Same Th.

Έπιποςπόω, s. as ἐπιποςπάω. Επιπόρφυρος, ου, ό, ή, of a color inclining to purple. Fr. πορφύ-

Ἐπίπεασκον, impf. of πιπεάσκω. Έπιποτάομαι, ωμαι, to fly to or upon; to be spread over, Æschyl. Pers. 656. Fr. ποτάο-

Ἐπιπεάσσω, f. άξω, to accomplish still more; mid. to exact something more; with two accusatives; 2. plupf. iπεπράγεσαν, they succeeded, Thucyd. vii, 24. Fr. πεάσσω.

Έπιπεαύνω, f. ϋνῶ, to make mild or gentle. Fr. πραΰνω.

Έπιπείπεια, ας, ή, grace; de-

corum, comeliness; dignity, elegance. And

'Επιπρεπής, έος, contract. ους, δ, ή, graceful, dignified, elegant, distinguished; decorous, splendid; τὸ ἐπιπειπίς, dignity, etc. πεέπω.

Επιπρέπω, to adorn, to be beautiful in or on, to be becoming; impersonal, iminginui, it is becoming, Odys. xxiv, 251. Same Th.

'Επιπρεσβεύομαι, mid. of

Επιπρεσθεύω, f. εύσω, to go or be sent on an embassy; mid. to send delegates; to undertake an embassy. Th. πρέσζεις.

'Επιπεηΰνω, Ion. for ἐπιπεαύνω. 'Επιπείω, to gnash or grind the teeth at.

'Επιπεό, adv. straightforward, on to the end, to a great dis-

Έπιπροδάλλω, f. αλῶ, to throw forward upon. Fr. meé and βάλλω.

'Επιπροέηκα, Epic for ἐπιπροῆκα, 1. sing. and

Έπιπροέημεν, 3. sing. 1. a. act. of ἐπιπροΐημι, Π. xvii, 708. Fr. πeό and inμι.

'Επιπροέμεν, Ion. from ἐπιπροεμέvai, and hence έπιπροείναι, Il. iv, 94, 2. a. inf. act. of the same

Έπιπροθέω, f. θεύσομαι, to run forward to, to run farther forwards. Fr. θέω.

Έπιπεοϊάλλω, f. αλῶ, to spread out, or to set before, as a table, ἐπιπεοΐηλα, Π. xi, 627; to send forth. Fr. πεό and ἰάλλω, 1. a. Inla.

'Επιπροΐηλε, 1. a. act. of preced. 'Επιπροΐημι, f. ήσω, to send forward to, to send besides; to send away; to shoot or hurl at, Π. iv, 94; 1. a. ἐπιπροῆκα, Epic ἐπιπεοεῆκα. Fr. πεό and Ίημι.

Επίπροικος, ου, ή, a daughter given in marriage with a portion; one who had brothers and shared the estate with them; one who inherited the whole estate was termed exindness. πεοίξ.

Έπιπεομολείν, inf. 2. aor. of obsol. μολίω, to advance farther.

Επιπροσήκειν, to be seasonable or opportune, Xen. Polit. 3, 12. Fr. Exi and Reconners.

'Επιπροσθείναι, 2. a. inf. act. of ἐπιπροστίθημι.

'Επίπροσθεν, adv. before, in presence of; τὰ ἐπίπροσθεν, things before the past; also, obstacles;

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έπίπεροσθεν είναι οτ γίγνεσθαι, to obstruct, Plat. Gorg. 523, D; ἐπίπεροσθεν ποιεῖσθαι, to place before, Id. Legg. i, 648, D; governs the gen.; πείσθεν, the same. Th. πεό.

'Επιπροσθέω, fut. θεύσομαι, to run at or to: but

'Επιπροσθίω, ω, f. ήσω, to put or place before or in a line with; to obstruct the view, to darken, shade. Fr. ἐπίπροσθεν. See preced.

'Ēπιπερόσθησις, εως, ἡ, a standing before, a shading; interruption, impediment. Same Th.

'Επιπροστίθημι, to add further, superadd, Longin. 44. Fr. πρός and τίθημι.

'Επιπρόσω, adv. far forward; far off. Th. πρό.

'Επιπροφαίνομαι, to appear anywhere, pas. of

'Επιπροφαίνω, to exhibit or show anywhere.

Έπιπροχέω, f. χεύσω, to pour forth.

'Επίπεωεος, ου, δ, ή, being at or on the prow of a ship.

'Επιπταίρω, f. αρῶ, and ἐπιπτάρνυμαι, 2. a. ἐπίπταρον, to sneeze on account of, also, to sneeze again, Odys. xvii, 545; to portend good fortune; to favor. Fr. πταίρω.

Έπιπταίω, f. αίσω, to strike against; to fail, to be disappointed. Fr. πταίω.

'Επιπτάρνυμι, s. as ἐπιπταίρω.
'Επιπτάσθαι, 2. a. inf. m. of ἐφίπτημι, Xen. Cyr. ii, 4, 14; and
also ἐπίπτεσθαι, pres. inf. of
ἐπίπτομαι, Il. iv, 126; to fly to
eagerly, Plat. Polit. ii, 365, A.
Fr. ἵπταμαι.

"Επιπτον, ες, ε, impf. of πίπτω.
'Επίπτυγμα, ατος, τό, what is folded over upon; hence, a cover, as the shell of snails, etc. Fr. πτ σσω.

'Επίπτυζις, εως, 'n, the act of covering, an enveloping, a folding of one thing over another. S. me Th.

'Επιπτύσσω, f. ύξω, to fold over, to cover over, etc. Fr. πτύσσω. 'Επιπυνθάνομαι, f. εύσομαι, to inform one's self still farther, to obtain more information Fr. πυνθάνομαι.

'Επιπτυχή, ης, ή, a fold, a patch, Luc. 2, 130; a cover. Th. πτύσσω.

^{*}Επιπτῦω, f. ὕσω, to spit upon; to loathe, spurn. Fr. πτύω.

Επιπωλέομαι, οῦμαι, f. ήσομαι, to walk to or round, to walk

through or among, Π. iii, 196; to survey, to review. Fr. πω-

'Επιτώλησις, εως, ή, a going through, a review. Same Th. 'Επιραβδοφορίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to urge on with the rod, Xen. Hipp. 7, 11. Fr. ῥάβδος.

'Επίρικνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, squalid or lean; according to others, somewhat bent, Xen. Cyr. 4, 1.

Έπιβραθυμέω, to be careless about a thing. Fr. ἐπί and ραθυμέω.

'Επιβραίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to sprinkle upon, besprinkle, bedew, moisten. Th. βαίνω.

'Επιβραντίζω, f. ίσω, to sprinkle upon, to besprinkle. From the preced.

Έπιβραπίζω, f. ίσω, to strike, to chastise; to reprimand severely. Fr. βαπίζω. Th. βάβδος.

Fr. ραπίζω. Th. ράθδος.
'Επιρράπτω, f. άψω, to sew to or upon. Fr. ράπτω.
'Επιρράσσω, f. άξω, to rush or

'Επιρράσσω, f. άξω, to rush or burst upon, to fall upon impetuously, Soph. Œd. C. 1499. Fr. ἐτί απα ράσσω. Sce ἐπιρράσσω. 'Επιρράσσω, ά, f. άσω, to recite in a declamatory way on some occasion, or after. Fr. ραψφδέω.

'Επιβρέειν, inf. of ἐπιβρέω.

'Επιβρέξεσπον, they sacrificed upon, Odys. xvii, 211, Epic impf. of

Eπιβρίζω, f. ζω, to do upon or after; particularly, to offer sacrifices at a place; to sacrifice after or besides.

'Επιβρεπής, έος, contract. οῦς, ὁ, ἡ, leaning or inclining to; sloping towards; inclined, prone to. From

'Επιβρίπω, f. ίψω, to incline towards; to cause to incline, Æschyl. Ag. 242; to impend, Π. xiv, 99; to overwhelm. Fr. βίπω.

'Eπιβρίω, f. βεύσομαι οτ βυήσομαι, 1. aor. ἐπεβρίνην, and ἐπιβρίνω, Eurip. Med. 1226; to flow in; to flow upon or over, II. ii, 754; to overflow in numbers; to inundate; to rush in, like a multitude, Xen. Cyr. vii, 5, 150; to flow to or into, Aristoph. Nub. 1294; part. (of time), onwardstreaming time, i. e. fluture, Arschyl. Eum. 853; to come on, Herodt. ix, 38; part. 2. aor. pas. ἐπιβρίνείς, Plat. Phædr. 251, B. Th. βίω.

'Επιβρήγνυμι, s. as ἐπιβρήσσω.

'Επίρρημα, ἄτος, τό, something said in addition to; an address

of the chorus to the audience, by the coryphæus, after the παρεάδασις in comedy, and after the ἀντιστεοφή in tragedy; in Grammar, the adverb. Th. ἐξέω.

Ἐπιβρήσεσκε, 3. sing. impf. Ion. for ἐπέβρησσε, of ἐπιβρήσσω. See ἐπιβρήσω.

'Επίρρησις, εως, ή, reproach; also, a spell, a charm.

Έπιβρήσσω, and ἐπιβρήγνυμι, f. ρήζω, Att. ἐπιβράζω, to shut or fasten with violence and noise, as by a bolt, bar, etc.; to bar up, fasten, Il. xxiv, 454; to rush upon, to burst into, Soph. Œd. T. 1244; to tear, Æschyl. Pers. 987. Fr. βήσσω.

'Επιρρηπορεύω, f. σω, to speak as an orator to, or over.

'Επίβρητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, spoken against, of ill repute, infamous, Xen. Econ. 4, 2. Fr. βήτος.

Έπιβριγέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to be cold, or to shiver after, as in the fits of a fever. Fr. ριγέω.

'Επιβριγόω, s. as preced.

'Επίρριον, ου, τό, an ornament of the forehead, hanging down to the nose; a nose jewel, an earring. Fr. ρίς.

'Επίρρινος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a nose, particularly a long nose.

'Επιβρίπτω, f. ίψω, to throw or cast upon, Xen. Anab. v, 2, 16; with the acc.; to assail; with dat.; 1. a. ἐπιβρίψα, part. 1. a. ἐπιβρίψας. Fr. δίπτω.

ἐπιρρίψας. Fr. ρίπτω.
'Επιρρό, ñς, 'n, a flowing in, a flood; the flood tide; abundance, affluence; a torrent, Eurip. Androm. 349. Fr. ρίω.

'Eπιβροθίω, ω, f. ήσω, to make a loud noise, to make a gushing noise, like the impetuous flow of waters; to resound, Æschyl. Choëph. 421; to send forth murmurs; to threaten aloud; to applaud, Eurip. Hec. 551; Phæn. 1253; to reproach. Fr. ἐπί and ροθίω, ρόθος. Th. ρέω. 'Επίβροθος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, hastening to

'Επίβροθος, ου, δ, ħ, hastening to give assistance, aiding; a defender, a helper, auxiliary, also, useful; effacing, as an overflow of waters, Æschyl. S. Theb. 364; also, abusive, threatening loudly, Soph. Antig. 409. Fr. ρόθος.

Έπίρδοια, ας, ή, s. as ἐπιδροή.

'Επιβροιδδίω, ω, f. how, to absorb with a gurgling noise; to croak. Fr. βοιδδίω.

'Επιβρίβδην, adv. with a whizzing or rushing sound, Eurip. Herc. F. 856. Same Th. Eπιρροιζίω, ω, f. ήσω, to order in a harsh rough voice, Æschyl. Eum. 402. Fr. βοιδδίω.

Eσιρροφάω, or -ίω, ω, f. ήσω, to gulp down. Fr. ροφίω. Eπιβρυίω, obsol. See ἐπιβρίω, to which it gives the pf. act. and 2. aor. pas.

·Επιρρύζω, f. ρύζω, to set a dog upon, Aristoph. Vesp 703. Fr.

δύζω.

Επιζούομαι, f. ύσομαι, to save, protect, to rescue from impending destruction, Æschyl. S. Theb.

149. Fr. ρύομαι.

'Επιβρυθμίζω, f. ίσω, to give the proper measure or harmony to any composition, to modulate, arrange in order, Plat. Legg. 802, B. Fr. ρύθμος.

Exippotos, ou, o, n, flowing to or upon; coming to; watered, irrigated, Xen. Anab. i, 2, 22; adventitious, Plat. Fr. ρέω.

 ${}^{f c}$ Επιδρώννυμι, and ${}^{f c}$ επιδρωννύω, f. ρώσω, to strengthen in consequence, to fortify; to animate, embolden, encourage, excite to; mid. to strengthen one's self, to take courage, to be emboldened; 1. a. act. ἐπέρρωσα, pas. ἐπερρώσθην, Xen. Hist. vii, 5, 6; καὶ ές τάλλα πολύ ἐπέρρωντο, and in other respects they were much encouraged, Thucyd. vii, 7; pas. to be invigorated, encouraged. Fr. βώννυμι.

Έπιρρώομαι, f. ρώσομαι, 1. α. mid. ἐπερρωσάμην, to flow upon ; to wave upon, Π . i, 529; to apply vigorously to, Odys. xx, 107. Fr ρώομαι.

'Επιδρωσθείς, εντος, part. 1. a. pas. of ἐπιδρώννυμι.

'Επιεύομαι. See ἐπιβρύομαι.

'Επίσαγμα, ἄτος, τό, a saddlecloth, a pad, a pack-saddle; a load; a burden; pressure; paroxysm of disease, Soph. Phil. 745. Fr. σάττω.

Επισαλεύω, f. εύσω, to be tossed upon the waves; to be in a state of agitation, etc.

Exicapos, Dor. for ixionpos, Eurip. Phæn. 818.

Επισάττω, f. άξω, to spread or lay upon; to pack closely on; to saddle; to load a beast of burden, Non. Anab. iii, 4, 21; to press or tread down. Th. σάττω.

Exissiw, f. sisw, to shake or brandish against, Eurip. Orest. 249; to brandish; to menace; to strike into, to inspire with. Th. oria.

'Επισεύομαι, pas. of Έσισεύω, f. εύσω, to incite, impel, urge on, urge or impel against, Odys. v, 421; mid. to rush upon, ἐπεσσυμένους, Il. xii, 143; to pursue eagerly; 3. sing. pf. pas. ἐπέσσῦται, for ἐπισέσυται, and plupf. pas. ἐπέσσύτο, for ἐπισέσυτο, Il. v, 438.

Έπίσημα, ατος, τό, a sign, Eurip. Phæn. 1123. Fr. $\tilde{\sigma}n\mu\alpha$.

Fr. σεύω.

'Επισημανόμεθα, 1. pl. pres. ind.

'Επισημαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to denote by a mark or sign, to indicate, Thucyd. ii, 49; to signify, give signs of, Theophr. Char. 2; to portend; to promise; τῶν γε άκεωτηείων άντίληψις αὐτοῦ (i. e. τοῦ κακοῦ) ἐπεσήμαινε, the attack or action of the disease, affecting the extremities of the body, showed itself, or showed itself in the extremities, etc., Thucyd. ii, 49, as explained by Wyttenbach in his Selecta, 367; mid. to express by gestures, cries, etc.; to approve, applaud; to put one's seal to as a mark of approval, to ratify; τὰς εὐθύνας ἐπεσημαίνεσθε, ye ratified the accounts, Demosth. 310, 21; to propose to one's self, Plat. Legg. v, 744, A. Fr. onua.

Έπίσημος, ου, ό, ή, impressed with a mark, stamped, coined, Xen. Cyr. iv, 5, 14; Herodt. ix, 41; inscribed, distinguished, Eurip. Hipp. 102; remarkable, illustrious, noble; τὸ ἐπίσημον, a particular mark or sign; a flag; inion por the vnos, the ensign of a ship, Diod. lxxiii, 46.

Fr. σημα.

'Eπίσης, adv. even as, just as, in like manner, equally, Xen. Cyr. iii, 3, 18. Fr. "ros.

Έπίσιγμα, ατος, τό, a setting of a dog.

'Επισίζω, to set dogs together by the ears, by the sound of $\sigma_i \zeta$, to spur on, to instigate, Aristoph. Vesp. 704. Fr. σίζω.

Επίος μος, ου, ό, ή, somewhat flat-nosed.

Έσισιμόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to draw closer, to concentrate forces, Xen. Hist. v, 450. Fr. σιμός. Έπισττια, ων, τά, provisions, food; and

'Επισιτιεύμενος, part. from Att. f. ἐπισιτιοῦμαι, from ἐπισιτίσομαι · hence the part. ἐπισιτισόμεvos, Att. ἐπισιτιούμενος, Ion. ἐπισιτιεύμενος · from

'Επισττίζομαι, to procure provisions for one's self, to forage, Xen. Anab. i; καὶ ἐπισιτίσαντο, and they laid in provisions, Thucyd. viii, 95; Demosth. 1223, 8; to transport provisions; to eat, pres. pas. of Ἐπισττίζω, f. ίσω, to furnish provisions or forage to others. Fr. oiros.

'Επισττιος, ου, δ, ή, one maintained for his labor, Plat. Polit. iv, 420, A; and

'Επισίτζοις, εως, ή, and

Έπισίτισμα, τό, s. as

'Επισιτισμός, ου, δ, provisions, food, Demosth. 280, 11; Xen. Anab. vii, 1, 6; forage, a foraging. Fr. pf. pas. of ἐσισιτίζω. 'Επισκάζω, f. άσω, to halt, limp, hobble. Th. σκάζω.

Έπισκεδάννυμι, to scatter, sprinkle, spread upon.

Επισκέλισις, εως, ή, the act of making a horse gallop by the position of his legs; the first spring or start in the gallop, Xen. Hipp. 7, 12.

Ἐπισκεπής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, covered over, sheltered, protected. Fr. oxi-

'Επισκεπτέου, verbal adj., from 'Επισκεπτέος, έα, έον, to be considered or examined, Thucyd. vi, 18. Fr. σκέπτομαι.

'Επισκέπτομαι, (pres. rarely used,) f. έψομαι, to go to see, to look upon, to behold; to examine in consequence, ἐπιθῦμῶ δ' ἔγωγε ἐπισκέψασθαι....κοινῆ μετά σου, Plat. Crit. § 6; to investigate, Demosth. 113, 25; 1161, 3; to review; to contemplate, regard, consider attentively, Xen. Cyr. vi, 3, 10; to inquire; pf. pas. ἐπέσκεμμαι, and 2. a. pas. έπεσκόπην, 1. α. π. έπεσκε ψάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. imperat. m. iτίσκεψαι, άσθω, 2. pl. ἐπισκέψασθε, look ye out, select ye; 1. a. subj. m. ἐπισκέψωμαι, η, ηται. Fr. ετί and σκέπτομαι.

Έπισκέττω. See preced. Έπισκευάζω, f. άσω, to prepare,

to repair, restore, make new, refit, Thucyd. vii, 24; ἐπεὶ ἐπεσκεύασαν τὰς όδούς, Demosth. 30, 17; 379, 27; to rebuild, Isocr. Panegyr. 41; to saddle, to equip (a horse, "ππον) with a saddle, harness, etc., (a ship, vauv) or to refit her, and sometimes to furnish her with rigging, (Gail); to load; mid. to pack up one's baggage; to provide one's self with means, necessaries, etc.; pas. to be prepared, ready; saddled. Fr. ἐπί and σκευάζω.

Έπισκευαστής, οῦ, ὁ, a repairer, renewer, restorer, Demosth. 618, 4. Same Th.

Έσισχευή, ῆς, ἡ, a repairing, Demosth. 329, 4; a renewing, restoration; pl. instruments or means of repairing, Id. 819, 25; a refitting of the fleet, Thucyd. i, 29; furniture. Same Th.

'Eπίσκεψις, εως, ή, an inspection, survey, review; consideration, examination, reflection, Xen. Œcon. 2, 17; discussion, Id. Mem. iv, 6, 1. Fr. ἐπισκέπτο-

'Επίσκηνος, ου, ό, ή, being on the stage; at or before the tent, hence, public, Soph. Aj. 576; foreign; and

Έπισκηνόω, ῶ, ƒ. ώσω, to dwell in a tent, to dwell, to enter into a tent or lodging; to go into quarters; 1. a. subj. ἐπισκηνώσω, ης, η. Fr. σκηνή.

Επισεήπτειν, inf. of

Έτισκήπτω, f. ήψω, to lean upon; to carry upon; to assail or fall upon violently; to attack, to inflict upon, Æschyl. Pers. 726; to conjure, adjure, implore, Thucyd. iii, 59; to give in charge when dying, Demosth. 840, 15, Lys.; to enjoin; to command; σαφως ἐπισκήπτουσα καὶ μυθουμένη, distinctly enjoining and commanding, Æschyl. Prom. 667; Demosth. 840, 15; with acc. and dat. or dat. alone; mid. to arraign, to prosecute; to protest against; to make a pretext or excuse, Id. 162, 8. Τh. σκήπτω.

*Επίσκηψις, εως, ή, a leaning upon; an injunction, intimation; a criminal process or prosecution; protestation against, Demosth. 1130, ult. Same Th.

'Επισκιάζειν, inf. of

'Επισκιάζω, f. άσω, to overshadow, to cover; to obscure, Herodt. i, 209; pas. to be concealed; part. keeping concealed, Soph. Trach. 910. Th. σχία. 'Επίσκιος, ου, δ, ή, in the shade, shady, shading; ὀμμάτων ἐπίoxiov, Soph. Œd. C. 1646; dark; retired, obscure. Same

Έπισχιςτάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to jump upon; to spring upon; to insult. Fr. σκιςτάω.

Έπίσκοπα, adv. with good aim, successfully. Fr. σποπός. Επισκόπει, pres. imperat. of έπι-

σκοπέω.

'Επισκοπείον, ου, τό, a bishop's palace. Fr. ἐπίσκοπος.

'Επισκοπέω, f. ήσω, pf. ἐπεσκόπηκα (?), to look to; to observe attentively, Xen. Cyr. viii, 2, 12; to inspect closely; to examine; ἐπεσκόπει τοὺς πόδας καὶ τὰ σκέλη, examined his feet and his legs, Plat. Phæd. 117, E; to reflect upon; to survey, to behold; to observe minutely; to look about, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 22; to take heed, to have the charge of superintending, to oversee, inspect, Soph. Antig. 1123; mid. to consider with one's self, Xen. Cyr. v, 2, 11; ἐπισκόπει μή, take care lest, Plat. Gorg. 461, A. Fr. ἐπί and σκοπέω.

Επισκοπή, ης, ή, an inspection, superintendence; the office of bishop, N. T. Same Th.

Έπίσκοπος, ου, δ, an inspector, the office of an inspector; an overseer, a keeper, a guardian, Demosth. 421, 27; generally in the pl. agents deputed by the Athenians to keep watch over the dependent states, Τεώεσσιν ἐπίσκοπον, Il. x, 38; a bishop, N. T.; a spy. Fr. ἐπισκοπέω.

Επίσκοπος, ου, ο, ή, having a good eye, hitting the mark; ἐπίσκοπον εἶναι διστῶν, to be a good marksman with the arrows, Theocr. Heracl. 105; victorious. Fr. σχοπός.

Έπισχοτέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to darken, to obscure; to obstruct the light, Demosth. 155, 23; ἀλλ' ἐπισκοτείν τη κρίσει, Aristot. Rhet. i, 1; Plat. Euthyd. 274, C; pas. to be obscured, eclipsed. Th. σχότος.

Επισκοτόω, s. as preced.

Έπισχύζομαι, to be angry or enraged at, Odys. vii, 306. Fr. ἐπί and σκύζομαι.

Έπισκύζωνται, 3. pl. pres. subj. of preced.

Έπισκυθίζειν, pres. inf. of

Έπισχυθίζω, f. ίσω, 1. a. ἐπεσχύθίσα, to ply with drink, or to drink to excess, or like a Scythian, Herodt. vi, 84. Th. Σκύθης. 'Επισχυθεωπάζω, f. άσω, to look savage or morose; to frown; to have a stern or discontented look, Xen. Cyn. 3, 5. σκύθεωπον.

Έπισκύνιον, ου, τό, the skin of the forehead; the eyebrow, the brow, Aristoph. Ran. 823; pride,

haughtiness. Fr. σκύνιον. Έπισκώπτω, f. ώψω, to rally,

banter, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 9; to jest at; colloquially, to quiz; to taunt, to ridicule, to mock, with acc. Th. σχώπτω.

'Επισμάω, f. ήσω, to rub or smear

 \mathbf{E}_{π} ισμῆ, Ion. for ἐπισμᾶ, and this for ἐπισμάει, 3. sing. pres. ind. act. of ἐπισμάω, s. as σμάω, to scour, to cleanse, Aristoph. Thesm. 389.

'Επισμυγεςή, ñs, h, fem. of

Έπισμυγερός, ά, όν, miserable, woful, dismal; terrible, Hesiod. Fr. σμυγερός.

'Επισμυγερώς, adv. miserably, wretchedly, Odys. iii, 195.

'Επισοδέω, $ilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to march or walk along proudly; to drive away, Sirach, xxii, 21. σοδέω.

"Επισος, ου, δ, h, equal, like. Th.

'Επισπάομαι, mid. of ἐπισπάω.

Ἐπισπαστής, ῆςος, δ, the latch, handle, or thong, for drawing to a door, Herodt. vi, 91. Fr. σπάω, from ἐπισπάω.

'Επίσπαστος, η, ον, drawn upon or to; ἐπισπαστὸν κακὸν έξει, will have the evil drawn upon himself, i. e. will have drawn the evil upon himself, Odys. xviii, 72. Fr. σπάω.

'Επίσπαστεον, ου, τό, a cord, noose, rope; drag-net; a fowler's snare; a knocker or latch of a door; an instrument by which any thing έπισπᾶται, is drawn or pulled; a curtain, a hanging, LXX. Fr. ἐπισπάο-

'Επισπάω, ῶ, f. ἄσω, to draw to, to draw tight; to attract; to draw to, i. e. to shut a door, Xen. Hist. vi, 4, 36; to draw upon, to incur, Æschyl. Pers. 469; to force; mid. to draw to one's self, Xen. Anab. iv, 7, 9; to obtain, to acquire; to gain over to one's opinion, Thucyd. iii, 44; to seduce, allure; in N. T., to extend or draw over (ἀκροδυστίαν understood), so as to appear uncircumcised, 1 Cor. vii, 18; f. m. άσομαι, pf. ἐπέσπασμαι, 1. a. m. ἐπε. σπασάμην. Fr. σπάω.

Έπισπεῖν, 2. a. of ἐφέπω.

'Επισπείσας, part. 1. a. of έπισπένδω.

'Επίσπεισις, εως, ή, a libation, Herodt. ii, 39; a drink-offering, Thucyd. Th. σπένδω.

Έπισπένδω, f. σπείσω, to pour out upon, to make a libation, Herodt. ii, 39; mid. to make a

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subsequent treaty, Thucyd. v, 22. Fr. στίνδω.

Έπιστιεχής, ίος, δ, ή, active, making haste, quick, prompt, diligent. Th. στίεχω.

'Eπισπίεχω, f. ίεξω, to urge or press on, fl. xxiii, 429; Æschyl. S. Theb. 671; to push on; καὶ ὁ μὲν πούς τε ἄλλους τοιαῦτα ἰπίσπεςχε, and he urged on the rest by such instigations, Thucyd. iv, 11; to cause to make haste. Same Th.

Έπιστις $\chi \tilde{\omega}_5$, adv. diligently, earnestly, Xen. Cyr. iv, 1, 2. Same Th.

'Επιστέσθαι, 1. α. m. of ἰφέπω.
'Επιστεύδω, f. εύσω, to hasten, to make haste; to accelerate, to urge on the army, Isocr. Punegyr. 38; Xen. Hist. v, 1, 30; to aid, assist, Plut. Legg. vii, 810, B; to exhort. Th. σπεύδω.

'Επιστῆ, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. of ἐπιστῶ, Il. ii, 359. Fr. ἐπί and σπῶ, Poet. for ἔπω, and 'Επίστοιτο, 3. sing. 2. a. opt. m. of Poet. σπόμαι, for ἔπομαι ἐπίσπομαι, Herodt. iii, 14; Odys. iii, 215. Fr. ἐπισπόμε-

vos, part. of

'Επίσπομαι, to follow after, Xen. Anab. iv, 2, 15; to accompany. 'Επισπόμενος, part. 2. a. mid. of ἐφίπω.

'Επισπονδή, ῆς, ἡ, a subsequent treaty, Thucyd. v, 32; a truce, treaty, alliance. Fr. σπένδω.

'Επισπορία, ας, 'n, a second sowing or planting, a sowing again. Fr. ἐπί and σπείρω.

'Επισποείη. See preced.

Έπίσποςος, ου, ο, ή, sown after; οἱ ἐπίσποςοι, posterity, Æschyl. Eum. 643.

'Επισπουδάζω, f. άσω, to hasten, to make haste; to press or drive on. Fr. σπουδάζω. Hence 'Επισπουδαστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who hastens, accelerates, or presses on.

'Επίσπω, ης, η, and ἐπίσποιμι, οις, οι, 2. a. subj. and opt. of ἐφέπω.

'Επισπώμενος, η, ον, part. pres. m. of ἐπισπάομαι.

'Επισπών. See επίσπη.

Επισσείω, and ἐπισσεύω, Epic for ἐπισείω.

'Επίσσυτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, impetuous; entering forcibly; attacking; rushing in or upon, Æschyl. Agam. 1121; Eurip. Hipp. 573. Fr. ἐπισεύω.

'Επισσύω. See ἐπισεύω.

Έπίσσωτεα, ων, τά, pl. of ἐπίσ. σωτεον, ου, τό, the tire or iron

hoop which encompasses a carriage-wheel, to prevent its being worn away by constant friction, Il. v, 725. Fr. iπί and σῶτρον. Ἐπίσσωτρον, ον, τό, sing. of preced, and Epic for ἐπίσωτρον, a tire. Ἐπίστα, Epic and Dor. for ἐπίστασαι, 2. sing. pres. ind. pas. of ἐπίσταμαι.

Έπισταδόν, adv. without changing place; constantly, one after the other, in order, Odys. xii, 392; with wisdom or ability; also approaching, advancing. Fr. Ίστημι.

'Επιστάζω, f. στάξω, to cause to drop upon a thing; metaphor. ἐπιστάζειν χάριν, to shed delight or honor, like Milton's rain influence.

'Επίσταθμα, ων, τά, quarters for troops; and

Έπισταθμάομαι, ωμαι, to weigh in a balance, to consider, reflect, Æschyl. Agam. 159. Fr. σταθμάω.

'Επισταθμεύω, f. εύσω, to lodge or to take up one's quarters at a place. From

'Èπισταθμία, ας, 'n, a lodging at a place, a taking up one's quarters; the obligation of lodging guests. Fr. σταθμός.

'Επίσταθμος, ου, δ, one who has the care of the quarters, a quartermaster; a satrap or governor, a president of a feast; as an adj., belonging to quarters, lodging with any one. Fr. σταθμός.

Έπίσταλμα, ἄτος, τό, a command, commission, despatch; order in writing. Fr. ἐπιστέλλω. *Επίσταμαι, ασαι, αται, to know, Xen. Anab. v, 7, 4; to understand, think, suppose, Herodt. iii, 180; to believe; to be skilled in, Xen. Cyr. iii, 2, 12; to keep in mind, remember, Plat. Gorg. 484, B; pres. part. ἐπιστάμενος, η, ον, knowing, skilful, experienced (with the gen.), impf. ἐπιστάμην, commonly ἀπιστάμην, ασο, ατο, f. ἐπιστή-σομαι, Aristoph. Vesp. 1213; 1. a. pas. ἀπιστήθην, Plat. Legg. iii, 686; ὅπως ἐπιστέωνται, that they may know, Demosth. Ion. Dial.; σεαυτὸν σῶζ' ὅπως ἐπίστασαι, save yourself as you best can, Æschyl. Prom. 374; ἐπίσταμαι, I know, denotes full and perfect knowledge, as far as it may be acquired by human beings, and denotes that the process is complete; that by reasoning a man has arrived at where he may safely stop and say, ἐπίσταμαι, I know; and ἐπιστήμη τῶν ὄντων is a comprehensive definition of science in general, Class. Journ., xvi, 291. See εἰδίω and νοίω. Fr. ἐπί and ἴσημι, formed by epenth. of τ.

'Επιστάμενος, η, ον, knowing, understanding, skilful in, II. ii, 611; clever, intelligent; part. of the same verb (with gen.). See ἐπίστασθαι.

'Επισταμένως, adv. knowingly, skilfully, wisely, cleverly, Xen. Cyr. i, 1, 3. Fr. ἐπίσταμαι.

'Επιστάντις, nom. pl. of ἐπιστάς, part. 2. a. act. from ἐφίστημι. 'Επιστάς. See preced.

'Επίστασαι, 2. sing. pres. ind. of ἐπίσταμαι.

Επίστασθαι, Ion. for ἐφίστασθαι, to stand over or above; so ἐπιστάμενος, Ion. for ἐφιστάμενος, part. pres. pas., or part. 2. a. mid. of ἐφίστημι, to place near, to set over, etc.

'Επιστασία, α5, ħ, a stopping or standing still, Xen. Anab. ii, 4, 16; care, attention, diligence; and

Eπίστᾶσις, εως, 'n, the same, the standing over; the act of stopping; superintendence, inspection; authority, command, Xen. Mem. i, 5, 2; a stopping or hindrance, Soph. Antig. 225. Th. Ἰστημι.

Ἐπιστατεύω. See ἐπιστατέω. Ἐπιστατέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be at the head of, to have the superintendence; ἐνταῦθ' ὀξείοις ποιμνίοις ἐπεστάτουν, then I had the superintendence of the mountain flocks, Soph. Æd. T. 1028; to be a commander or chief, Xen. Anab. ii, 3, 7; to instruct; and Επιστάτης, ου, δ, one who is set over any thing; hence, the president of the Senate, of the Prytanes, of the assembly of the people, Æschin. c. Ctes.; a governor, director, master, commander; a superintendent, Plat. Crit. 47, B; Æschin. c. Cles. in Coll. Maj. iii, 9 and 13; Isocr. Panegyr. 34; a chief magistrate; one who stands at a place as a beggar or suppliant, Odys. xvii, 455. In N. T., a teacher or master. Γr. εφίστημι. Έπιστατητίον, verbal adj. (one) must enjoin, insist, Plat. Polit. iii, 401, B. Fr. ἐπιστατέω. Επίστατο, 3. sing. impf. of iπi-

'Επίστατον, ου, τό, the foot or stand of a bowl or goblet, In-

σταμαι.

script. Sig. From preced. verb. Ένιστατικός, ή, όν, pertaining to superintending or presiding over; fem. the art of ruling or presiding over, Plat. Polit. 292, B.

Ἐπιστάτις, ιδος, ή, a female superintendent, etc. See ἐπιστά-

'Επιστατούντες, nom. pl. part. pres. act. of ἐπιστατέω. ini and lornin.

'Επιστέαται, Ion. for έπίστανται, 3. pl. pres. of ἐπίσταμαι. 'Επιστείδω, f. είψω, to tread or trample upon.

Έπιστεῖλαι, 1. a. inf. act. from ξπιστέλλω.

'Επιστείχω, (no fut.,) to go to, to advance to, Pind. Isthm. vi, 29. 'Επιστέλλω, f. ἐπιστελῶ, pf. ἐπέσταλκα, to send to, send a message to; to write to; to despatch orders; to command, enjoin, to order, Aristoph. Nub. 604; Herodt. iv, 131; καὶ ἐπιστείλας άττα εδόυλετο, Plat. Phad. 116, B; also, to draw together, as a cloak or outer garment; τὰ ἐπεσταλμένα, letters, despatches, orders, instructions, Eurip. Troad. 1139; ἐπέσταλται λέγειν, it has been enjoined me to say, Æschyl. S. Theb. 1014; 1. α. ἐπέστειλα, 2. pf. ἐπίστολα, 2. a. pas. ἐπεστάλην. Fr. στέλλω. See remark under ἀποστέλλω.

Έπιστενάζω, f. άξω, and 'Επιστενάχεω, ω, f. ήσω, and έπιστενάχω, to groan or lament over, Soph. Œd. T. 185; Il. xxiv, 79; s. ας έπιστεναχίζω.

Έπιστεναχίζω, f. ἴσω, to groan on account of, or in consequence of, Hes. Th. orieva.

Έπιστένω, f ενῶ, to bewail, lament, Eurip. Med. 925.

Έπιστεύετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. of πιστιύω.

Έπιστεύθη, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. pas. of the same.

Έπιστεφανήω, ω, f. ώσω, to ornament with a crown or garland, to adorn, Pind. Olymp. ix, 168.

'Επιστεφής, έος, contract. οῦς, ὁ, ἡ, crowned; filled to the brim, Il. viii, 232. From

'Επιστέφω, f. ψω, pf. ἐπέστεφα, to put a cover over; to fill to the brim; xougos pie xentheas έπεστέψαντο ποτοΐο, Π. i, 470; Cf. Virg. Georg. ii, 528; to pour a libation upon, Soph. Electr. 433. See Buttmann's Lex. § 50.

Έπιστέωνται, Ion. for ἐπίστων-

ται. See ἐπίσταμαι. 'Επίστη, Att. for ἐπίστασαι, 2.

sing. pres. ind. of the same. Έπίστηθι, ήτω, 2. a. imperat. act. of toiornui.

'Επιστηθίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to lean on one's breast. Th. στηθος.

'Επιστήμαις, dat. pl. of

'Επιστήμη, ης, ή, knowledge, science, skill, Thucyd. i, 49; art, Demosth. 108, 26; ἐπιστήμην τιvos exer, to have skill in any thing, Soph. Phil. 1046; study, application; with Plato, ἐπιστήμη is general knowledge or science; see Protag. 352, B. Fr. iniσταμαι.

'Επίστημι, Ion. for εφίστημι.

Επιστημονικός, ή, έν, pertaining to science, scientific.

'Επιστημόνως, adv. cleverly, expertly.

'Επιστημόσμαι, συμαι, to become wise or learned; to be improved or instructed; a doubtful verb. Schleusn. Lex.

Έπιστήμων, ονος, δ, ή, having knowledge; knowing, understanding; skilful, expert, clever; επιστήμων της θαλάσσης, expert at sea, Thucyd. i, 142.

Επιστηναι, 2. a. inf. act. of έφί-

Ἐπιστηρίζω, f. ίζω, to strengthen, confirm, or establish more; mid. to fix one's self upon firmly, to lean upon; 1. a. ἐπεστήρίζα. Fr. στηρίζω.

Έπιστήσας, part. 1. a. of ἐφίστη-

Έπιστήση, 2. sing. 1. f. m. of ξπίσταμαι.

Επιστητός, ή, όν, that can be scientifically known, Plat. Theat. 201, D; τὸ ἐπιστητόν, the object of science, knowledge. Th. ἐπίσταμαι.

Ἐπιστίλω, to glisten on the surface.

Έπίστιον, Ion. for εφέστιον, a house with its inhabitants, a family, Herodt. v, 72; a harbour or station for ships; a shed for protecting ships, Odys. vi, 265; and

Exication, Ion. for Epseation, ou, o, n, dwelling in the same house; a citizen; an inhabitant; a suppliant, literally, that sits by the hearth or fire-place, Herodt. i, 35, Larcher's edit.; Διὰ ἐπίστιον, Jupiter, the guardian of hospitality, Herodt. i, 44. Fr. iστία. Έπιστοθέεσκεν, Ion. for ἐπεστό-Cour, or insertifier, impf. act. of 'Επιστοδίω, for ἐπιστομίω, ω, f. ήσω, to laugh at, ridicule, in-

sult; to outrage. Fr. στόμα. 'Επιστολάδην, adv. with girt garments, or garments tucked up; hence, elegantly, neatly, Hes. Scut. 287. Fr. στέλλω.

'Επιστολάζω, f. άσω, pf. ἐπεστόλακα, to bring in or upon, to heap up.

Έπιστολεύς, έως, δ, the second in command of a fleet, Xen. Hist. i, 1, 15; a delegate, a messenger, a letter-writer, secretary. Fr. ἐπιστέλλω.

Έπιστολή, ñs, h, a despatch, a command or order, commonly in the pl., Herodt. iv, 10; what is given in charge; a letter, an epistle, Eurip. Androm. 956; Demosth. 157, 3.

'Επιστολιάφόςος, δ, bringing let-

'Επιστολικός, ή, όν, of or belonging to orders, despatches, or to an epistle, epistolary.

Έπιστολιμαΐος, αΐα, αΐον, and ò, ń, epistolary, relating to letters; έπιστολιμαίους ταύτας δυνάμεις, those forces existing only on paper, Demosth. 45, 12; ξυνουσίας ἐπιστολιμαίους, literary correspondence, Id. 285, 7.

Έπιστολιοφόρος, ου, ό, a lettercarrier; one who brings despatches, Xen. Hist. vi, 2, 14.

Επιστολογράφικός, ή, όν, relating to the writing of letters, Clem. Alexandr. Strom. v, 567, where he describes the different kinds of writing used in Egypt; the epistolographic was what is called the demotic by Herodt. ii, 36. See Ιερογλυφικά.

'Επιστολογεάφος, ου, ό, a writer of despatches; a secretary. Fr. ἐπιστολή and γεάφω.

Έπιστομέω, s. as ἐπιστοδίω.

Έπιστομίζω, f. ίσω, Att. ιῶ, to stop one's mouth, to impose silence; to bridle, curb, restrain, Demosth. 85, 4; to check, impose a restraint. Fr. στόμα.

Επιστόμιον, ου, τό, any thing for stopping the mouth, a muzzle, a gag, a bit, a stopple; an obstacle, hinderance, check.

'Επιστοναχέω, equiv. to ἐπιστένω, of the waves, to roar.

'Επιστοναχίζω. See preced. 'Επιστος έννυμι, abbreviated έπιστόςνυμι. See ἐπιστρώννυμι.

'Επιστρατεία. See ἐπιστρατία. 'Επιστεάτευσις, εως, ή, same as

preced. From Έπιστεάτεύω, f. εύσω, 1. a. έπε-

στεάτευσα, to lead an army against, to take the field against, with ini and acc., Demosth. 255, 26; mid. to attack, Eurip. Med. 1182; to invade, with dat., Thucyd. v, 4; 1. a. mid. ἐπιστεματινσάμην. Th. στεματίς.

'Επιστράτηγος, ου, δ, the second in command of an army. Fr. στρατηγός.

Επιστρατηίη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for ἐσιστρατεία, a military expedition against, a campaign, Herodt. ix,

*Επιστράτία, or -εία, ας, and ἐπιστράτευσις, εως, ἡ, a military expedition against, a march against, Thucyd. ii, 79; a campaign.

Έπιστρατοπεδεία, ας, ή, an opposite encampment. From

*Επιστρατοπείδεύω, f. εύσω, to encamp against, Xen. Hist. iv, 8, 33; to make war upon. Fr. iπί, στρατός, and πίδου.

Ἐπιστράφείς, εῖσα, έν, having turned to; used in a mid. sense; gem. ἐπιστραφέντος, part. 2. a. pas. of ἐπιστρέφω.

Έπιστρ: πτικός, ή, όν, causing to turn about or towards; causing attention or observation; and

'Επίστρεπτος, ου, δ, ἡ, turning the observation upon, conspicuous, Æschyl. Choëph. 345.

*Επίστριφι, pres. imperat. act., and *Επιστρίφιται, 3. sing. pres. pas. of ἐπιστρίφω.

'Επιστριφίως, Ion. and Poet., and laιστριφῶς, adv. diligently, industriously, adroitly; with earnestness or quickness, είρετο ίπιστριφίως, Herodt. i, 30.

*Επιστοι φάς, ίσς, έ, ή, turned to or towards; industrious, careful, prudent, ingenious, Xen. Hist. vi, 3, 5; adroit, cunning; vigorous, impressive. From

Έπιστείφω, f. έψω, pf. ἐπίστεεφα, to turn towards, to turn, Eurip. Heracl. 942; to cause to face about or return, Thucyd. i, 61; to turn about, to convert; to attract or draw attention; mid. to turn one's self about or towards; to return, to retrace one's steps, to betake to; to turn one's attention to, to mind, to be anxious about, Soph. Phil. 595; pf. pas. part. ἐπιστραμ. miros, turned, intent upon, earnest, expressive, l. a. iπίστρι-√α, subj. ἐπιστείψω, ης, η, inf. ιπιστείψαι, part. ιπιστείψας, αντος, 2. a. pus. ἐπιστεάφην, ης, n, attended to, Demosth. 665, 5; 133, 24; used in a middle sense; 2. pf. ἰπίστεοφα, obsol.

Έπιστείψαι, 1. a. act. of the

same verb; and

'Επισρίψαντα, acc. sing. masc. part. 1. a. act. of the same verb. 'Επίστριψις, εως, ή, a changing or turning, alteration.

'Επιστεόγγυλος, ου, δ, ή, round; rounded; cylindrical.

'Επιστροφάδην, adv. by turning on all sides, on every side, Il. x, 483; with great activity, bravely, valiantly; and

'Επιστροφή, ης, ή, a turning about, a wheeling round; conversion, Eurip. Hel. 446; a returning or going back; a return; σωμάτων τ' επιστροφάς, Æschyl. S. Theb. 645; a place of resort; a crowd, a multitude, Soph. Æd. C. 542; care, attention; $i\pi i$ στροφήν ποιείσθαι, to turn one's attention to, Demosth. 158, 24; duty; τήνδ' έθεσθ επιστροφήν, have imposed this duty, Soph. Œd. T. 134; a revolution or change, Thucyd. iii, 71; punishment; compression, vigor, or force of style. From 2. pf. iπίστροφα, of επιστρέφω.

Eπίστροφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, turning round upon any thing; one who is conversant with or in, Æschyl. Ag. 386; drawing attention to; frequented; the attraction; ἐπεὶ καὶ κεῖνος ἐπίστροφος ἦν ἀνθεώ-πων, Odys. i, 177; winding, bending, tortuous; careful, diligent.

'Επίστεωμα, ατος, τό, a covering laid on or over; a carpet, a coverlet. Fr. στεώννυμι.

Έπιστεώννυμ., and ἐπιστεωννύω, to spread or lay upon; to cover or strew over; to prostrate one's self, LXX. Fr. ἐπί and στεωννύω.

'Επιστρωννύω. See preceu.

'Επιστεωφάω, ω, to frequent, to go to look for, to visit, Odys. xvii, 486; mid. to traverse, Eurip. Med. 671. Fr. στεωφάω and στείφω.

'Επιστῦλιον, ου, τό, the epistyle or architrave of a pillar, or a frieze. 'Επιστυφιλίζω, f. ξω, to beat, bruise, lash, strike.

Έπίστω, by contract. for ἐπίσταο,
Ion. from ἐπίστασο, 2. sing.
impf. ἐπιστάμην, ασο, of ἐπίσταμαι.
Th. ἴσημι.

Έπιστώσαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. mid. of πιστόω.

'Επισυλλίγω, f. ίζω, to collect in addition to or on account of. Fr. σύν and λίγω.

Έπισυμβαίνω, f. ήσομαι, 2. a. ἐπισυνίζην, to happen in consequence; τὸ ἐπισύμβαινον, an accident, a contingent event.

Έπισυμμαχία, ας, ή, mutual aid or assistance, Demosth. 160, 13. Έπισυναγαγείν, 2. a. inf. of

Επισυνάγω, f. ἐπισυνάζω, to gather together to, or on some occasion; to collect, assemble; l. a. ἐπισυνῆζα, 2. a. act. ἐπισυνήγαγον, 2. a. inf. ἐπισυναγαγεῖν, pf. pas. ἐπισύνηγμαι, l. a. pas. ἐπισυνήχθην, part. l. a. pas. ἐπισυναχθείς.

'Επισυνάγωγή, ñs, ĥ, a collecting or assembling together; a congregation, an assembly.

'Επισυνάπτω, f. άψω, to connect or to join together, to join battle, to engage.

Έπισυναχθεισῶν, gen. pl. f. g. of ἐπίσυναχθεῖσα, ns, ἡ, part. l. a. pas. f. g. of ἐπισυνάγω.

'Επισυνδεσμός, οῦ, ὁ, a binding on or together. From 'Επισυνδέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to bind or

Έπισυνδέω, ω, f. ήσω, to bind or tie together; to tie to or upon. Έπισύνειμι, to be along with at. Fr. σύνειμι.

'Επισυνέχοντες, part. marrying or having strange wives, 1 Esdras ix, 17.

'Επισυνίχω, to hold or adhere to; to marry; to contain; to adapt. Fr. σύν and ἔχω.

'Επισυνηγμένη, part. pf. pas. f. g. of ἐπισυνάγω.

'Επισυνίσταμαι, to conspire together, assemble together, to take up arms or revolt against. See ἐπισύστασις.

'Επισυνίστημι, f. συστήσω, to place together upon; to stir up to sedition.

'Επισυντίθημι, to put together one upon another; to add still farther; to superimpose.

'Επισυντείχω, to run together to; 2. a. έδεαμον, 2. pf. δίδεομα. Fr. έπί, σύν, and τείχω.

Επίσυρμα, ατος, τό, the mark of any thing dragged along; the track of a serpent or other reptile. Fr. σύρω.

Έπισύρω, f. υρῶ, to draw or drag after; to spin out, not to come to the point; to treat a subject in a rapid and superficial manner, Demosth. 496, 23; part. pf. pas. ἐπισισυρμίνος, dragged or drawn carelessly along.

Eπισύστὰσις, εως, ἡ, a drawing or crowding together; a concourse; a seditious assembly, conspiracy, insurrection, tumult, N. T., Acts xxiv, 12; also, the vexation and distraction arising from the multitude and importunity of visitors. Fr. ἐπί and συνίστημι.

'Επισυστείφω, f. ίψω, to assemble or gather together against; to collect together; to unite in an undertaking. Fr. ἐπί, σύν, and στεέφω.

Επισύσχεσις, εως, ή, a holding together, constraint, restriction. Έπισφαγείη, 2. a. opt. pas. of ἐπισφάζω, οτ ἐπισφάττω.

'Επισφαγήσεται, 3. sing. 2. f. ind. pas. of

Έπισφάζω, οτ -σφάττω, f. άξω, to slay or slaughter upon, to slay, Eurip. Hec. 503; to sacrifice upon, to immolate; 2. a. act. ἔσφαγον, pas. ἐσφάγην, to be slain or sacrificed, Xen. Cyr. vii, 3, 2; ἐπισφάξας αὐτὸν Κύeq. having killed him upon the body of Cyrus.

Έπισφαίζα, ας, ή, the knob or nut on the end of a foil or sword. 'Επισφαλής, έος, δ, ή, liable to be overturned, insecure, Aristot. Eth.; dangerous, slippery; unsafe, uncertain, Demosth. 22, 14; hurtful. Fr. σφάλλω.

'Επισφάλῶς, adv. so as to be easily thrown down; dangerously.

'Επισφάττω, f. ξω, later form of ξπισφάζω.

Έπισφίγγω, f. ίγξω, to bind more tightly; to squeeze; to clasp more closely; to draw tighter the lowest string (vnrnv) of a musical instrument, Ael. V. H. ix, 36. Fr. σφίγγω.

Επισφεαγίζω, f. ίσω, to impress or seal upon, to seal, seal up; mid. to affix one's seal to, Plat. Phæd. 75, D; to confirm or ratify.

Έπισφε αγιστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who seals or signs.

Έπίσφεω, for ἐπισφέεω, Eurip. Alc. 1056.

Έπισφύριον, ου, τό, the buckle or clasp of a boot or buskin, Il. iii, 331; perhaps rather an ancle clasp or guard; the ἐπισφύρια, according to Dodwell, (" Classical and Topographical Tour through Greece," vol. i, p. 136,) were two circular and concave bits of silver, fitted to the ancle bones, to defend that prominent and tender part. Fr. oqueov. 'Επίσχε, pres. imperat. act. of

ἐπίσχω, for ἐπέχω.

'Επισχεδόν, adv. nearly; nigh; close at hand; almost immediately.

Έπισχέειν, Ion. contract. έπισχείν, 2. a. inf.; την δε άμπελον έπισχεῖν, and that the vine covered or embraced all Asia, Herodt. i,

108; to postpone giving an opinion: to restrain one's self, to wait, Id. i, 32, 132. See also έπίσχεο.

'Επισχέθω, not used in the pres. but in the 2. aor. only, to check, restrain; Poet. κεραυνοῦ δέ νιν βέλος ἐπισχέθοι, 3. sing. opt. 2. aor., Æschyl. S. Theb. 449. Fr. σχέθω, σχέω, and έχω.

Έπισχεθείν, Poet. 2. aor. collat. form of έπισχεῖν.

Έπισχείν, inf. 2. aor. of ἐπέχω. 'Επίσχεο, Ion. contract. ἐπίσχου, 2. a. imperat. mid. ἐπίσχες, 2. a. imperat. act. of σχημι· έπισχόμενος, part. 2. a. m., έπισχών, part. 2. a. act., ἐπισχεῖν, 2. a. inf. act. Fr. "σχω, for έχω. Έπισχερώ, adv. in order, successively, one after another, Il. xi, 667. Fr. ἐπίσχω, for ἐπέχω. 'Επίσχες, 2. sing. imperat. 2. a. of obsol. ἐπίσχημι, wait, Æschyl. Prom. 722; ἐπίσχετον, 2. dual 2. aor. imperat., Soph. Phil. 541; stop, Aristoph. Nub. 1046.

'Επισχεσία, η, equal to

'Επισχεσίη, ης, ή, Ion., a pretext, Odys. xxi, 71.

'Επίσχεσις, εως, ή, restraint, hinderance, Odys. xvii, 451; Thucyd. ii, 18; parsimony. Fr. σχέω, obsol.

'Επίσχετον. See επίσχες.

Έπισχίζω, f. ίσω, to cleave or crack the surface, to split.

'Επισχοίης, 2. sing. opt. 2. a. of obsol. ἐπίσχημι· τῷ κεν ἐπισχοίης λιπαρούς πόδας, on which you may stretch your glossy feet, Il. xiv, 241.

'Επισχόμενος, part. 2. a. m. See ἐπίσχεο.

Έπισχδω, f. ύσω, to make strong, to strengthen; mid. to grow strong; also, to grow more urgent and violent, N. T.; 1. a. ἐπίσχυσα. Fr. ἰσχύω.

Ἐπίσχω, s. as ἐπέχω, to restrain, stop, withhold; to pause, Plat. Phad. 59, E; to hold out to; to put off, Soph. Phil. 871; mid. to hold out for one's self. See, also, έπισχέειν and ἐπίσχεο. Επισχών, part. 2. a. act. of ἐπέχω· ἐπισχὼν ὀλίγον, having waited a little, Aristoph. Nub. 491.

'Επισωρεύω, f. εύσω, to heap up in addition, to heap together, accumulate. Fr. σωρεύω.

Επίσωτρον, ου, τό. See ἐπίσσωτεα.

Επιτάγή, ης, ή, a command, commandment; authority. Fr.

ξαιτάσσω.

'Επίταγμα, ἄτος, τό, an order, command; in pl. conditions imposed upon the vanquished; a body of reserve.

'Επίταδες, Ion. for ἐπίτηδες, adv. Fr. Emirnons.

Ἐπιτακτής, ῆςος, δ, one who commands, a commander, Xen. Cyr. ii, 3, 2.

'Επιτάκτης, ου, δ, a commander. Έπιτακτικός, ή, όν, relating to command; suited to command; imperative, imperious.

'Επίτακτος, ου, δ, ή, commanded, ordered; a line of troops, Thucyd. vi, 67. Fr. ἐπιτάσσω.

Έπιταλαιπωςέω, ω, f. ήσω, to take trouble upon account of, Thucyd. i, 123; to suffer misery, to be wretched.

Επιταλάριος, ου, ή, epith. of Venus, Venus of the Basket, Venus Calathina of the Romans; Venus loving-the-basket, into which women used to put their wool, spindles, etc., Gail's Plut.

'Επιτάμης, 2. sing. aor. subj. act.,

Επιτάμνειν, Ion. for επιτέμνειν, to cut off, Herodt. i, 74; to abridge.

Επιτάμνω. See preced.

Επιτανύω, f. ύσω, to extend over to, or upon, Pind. Olymp. ii, 165.

'Επιτάξ, adv. briefly, summarily; in turn, in order.

'Επίταξις, εως, ή, an order, commandment, injunction, imposition of any thing; an assessment, Herodt. iii, 89; an arrangement of troops as a corps of reserve.

'Επιτάςαξις, εως, ή, a disturbance upon, disturbance, confusion, Plat. Polit. vii, 518, A. From 'Επιτάράσσω, Att. for ἐπιταράτ-

Ἐπιταράττω, f. άξω, to disturb upon, to trouble, interrupt, to alarm on account of, Herodt. ii,

'Επιτάδροθος, ου, δ, ή, one who rushes forward to assist; an aider, helper, assistant, Il. xii, 180; a conqueror, victor, Herodt. i, 67; for ἐπίρροθος, the same. Fr. ραθος.

Επίτωσις, εως, ή, a stretching or straining; extension, effort; amplification, exaggeration; in-Fr. Encrease; vehemence. τείνω. See πρόθασις.

'Επιτάσσω, or -άττω, f. άξω, 1. a. ἐπέταζα, to order, command, Demosth. 24, 22; Thucyd. i,

141; mid. to place or arrange behind, Nen. Anab. vi, 5, 6; δί ἐπιτεταγμίνοι, the rear rank; a body of reserve, 1. a. pas. ἰπιτάχθην.

'Επιτατίκός, ή, όν, capable of straining, tightening, increasing the power of; augmenting.

'Επιτάφιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of or belonging to a funeral, funereal; ἐπιταφίους λόγους ποιδιόζαι, to make a funeral speech, Demosth. 499, ult.; Plat. Menex. 236, B; sepulchral; τὸ ἰπιτάφιον, an epitaph. Fr. Θάπτω, 2. a. ἔταφον.

'Επιταχύνω, f. υνῶ, to hasten, urge, accelerate, quicken, Thucyd. iv, 47. Fr. ταχύνω. Th. ταχύς.

'Επιτεθειασμένως, adv. by divine inspiration. Fr. θειάζω.

'Επιτείλαι, 1. a. inf. act., and 'Επιτείλας, part. 1. a. act., and 'Επίτειλον, 1. a. imperat. act. of ἐπιτέλλω.

*Επιτείνω, f. ενῶ, pf. ἐπιτέταπα, to stretch, extend over, strain, strive; to brace tight; to stretch on the rack; to increase; mid. to strain one's self, strive; pas, to be strained, to be stretched out; to be extended, stretched, sprained; μᾶλλον δ' ἐπιταθὲν τοῦ δίοντος, being extended beyond proper bounds, Plat. Polit. iii, 410, D; pf. p/18. ἐπιτέταμαι.

'Επιτειχίζο, f. ίσω, to fortify by walls or ramparts, to fortify against, so as to check, Demosth. 99, 2; Thucyd. vii, 47; ἐπιτετιχισμένης Δεκελείας, Decelea being fortified so as to keep in check, Æschin. 38, 5.

'Επιτείχισις, εως, ή, s. as έπιτειχισμός.

Επιτείχισμα, ατος, τό, and ἐπιτείχισις, εως, ἡ, a wall or fortress for defence or for annoying the enemy, Demosth. 206, 3; and

'Επιτειχισμός, οῦ, ὁ, an obstruction, a fortification, built for the purpose of communding the country around, Thucyd. vii, 18; an insidious mode of attack; ἔπειςον κατὰ τῆς πόλιως ἰπιτειχισμὸν ἰζήτει, Dem. de Coron. 254, 40.

'Επίτεκα, acc. of επίτεξ.

Eπιτελείωσις, εως, ή, an accomplishment or completion; a sacrifice offered on the birth of a child, Plat. Legg. vi, 784. Fr. επιτέλεσις.

Έπιτιλίσθεντα, acc. sing. masc. part. 1. a. pas. of pf. pas. iπιτιτίλετμαι, 1. a. pas. iπιτελί-

σθην, from ἐπιτελίω.

Έπιτίλεσις, εως, ή, and ἰπιτίλισμα, ατος, τό, fulfilment, completion, accomplishment. Fr. ἐπιτελέω.

'Επιτελεστέον, verbal adj. (one) must accomplish; from

Επιτελέω, ω, f. έσω, pf. ὶπιτετέλεκα, to bring to an end, to finish, complete, Thucyd. vii, 2, 4; to conclude; perform, to perform sacred rites, also, certain duties; to celebrate a festival or marriage; to pay an impost or tax, Herodt. ii, 63; to pay as a penalty, Plat. Legg. x, fin.; pas. to come to an end or conclusion, be concluded, Dem. de Coron. 9; 1. a. ἐπετέλεσκα, 1. a. pas. ἐπετελέσθην, pf. pas. ἐπιτετελέσμαι, plupf. ἐπιτετελέσμην.

'Éπιτελέως, adv., Ion., completely, finally.

'Επιτιλής, ίος, contract. οῦς, ὁ, ἡ, finished, completed, accomplished; ἐπιτελὶς γίγνεσθαι, to be accomplished, fulfilled, Thucyd. i, 141; Herodt. i, 154; not void or vain; ripe, mature. See ἐπιτελέω.

Έπιτέλλει, Ion. contract. ἐπιτέλλου, pres. imperat. pas. of

Έπιτελλομαι, η, εται, to rise, to appear above the horizon, Pind. ii, 1, 135; ἡγητης ὑιῷ ἐπιτελλόμενος, (the metaphor is taken from the rising sun,) Cf. Lucret. iii, 1055; hence

Έπιτελλομενάων, gen. pl. Æol. part. pres. f. g. for ἐπιτελλομένων.

Έπιτέλλω, f. ελω, to rise as the stars above the horizon; to appear, Æschyl. Prom. 100. "'Aνατέλλω and ανατολή are generally applied to the rising of the sun and moon; ἐπιτέλλω and ἐπιτολή to the stars, but there are deviations from the rule, Schol. Ap. Rhod. iv, 286; Ted του την σελήνην έπιτείλαι, Αυςtor Iliados parvæ, νὸξ μὲν ἔην μεσάτα, λαμπεὰ δ' ἐπέτελλε σελά-See Phrynich. 124, and Lobeck's Annot." Dunb. Lex. Έπιτέλλω, f. ελω, to command, enjoin, urge; he urged me at my departure, Il. v, 198; xeaτερον δ' έπὶ μῦθον ἔτελλεν, he added a harsh command, Id. i, 25; Minerva enjoined a dismal return from Troy, Odys. i, 327. Έπιτέμνω, Ιοπ. τάμνω, f εμω, pf. unxa, to cut on the top or surface, Demosth. 1018, 8; to cut off; cut short; to hinder; to

retrench; abridge; to impede, interrupt.

'Επίτιξ, κος, ἡ, s. as ἰπίτοκος, that is near her time, near delivery, Herodt. i, 111. Fr. τίκτω.

'Επιτες ἄπεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to tell wonderful stories about; to deal in prodigies. Fr. τέςας.

Επιτερπέστερον, compar. of

Έπιτες πής, έος, ό, ή, causing pleasure, pleasant, delightful, agreeable. Τh. τίς πω.

Έπιτίς πομαι, to be delighted or rejoiced, to take pleasure in, to rejoice at; with dat. Same Th. Έπιτες πόμενος, part. pres. of preced.

Έπιτεταμένως, adv. with vehemence, intently. Fr. τείνω.

Έπιτέταται, sing. pf. pas. of έπιτείνω.

'Επιτέτραπται, it was committed, 3. sing. pf. pas., and

Έπιτετράφἄται, Ιοπ. for ἐπιτετραμμένοι εἰσί, 3. pl. pf. pas. of ἐπιτρέπω, Π. ii, 25.

'Επίτευγμα, ατος, τό, and

Eπίπευξίε, εως, ή, an obtaining of any thing, acquisition, an attaining to; a casual meeting with any one, a falling in with, Theophr. Char. 12. Fr. τυγχάνω.

'Επιτεχνάομαι, ωμαι, f. ήσομαι, to contrive, Herodt. ii. 2; to plan, devise, imagine; to plot against.

'Επιτεχνᾶται, for ἐπιτεχνάεται, 3. sing. pres. of ἐπιτεχνάομαι. 'Επιτέχνημα, ατος, τό, a device, contrivance; artifice; and

'Επιτίχνησις, εως, ή, a contrivance or device against, Thucyd. i, 71. Fr. !πί and τίχνη.

Έπιτήδεια, and Ion. ἐπιτήδεα, necessaries, nom. pl. n. g., Demosth. 610, 20; supplies, munitions of war, Thucyd. ii, 10. From

Eπιτήδειος, ου, Ion. ὶπιτήδεος, in, εου, fitting or suitable for, adapted to; equal to, convenient for; deserving, for ἄξιος, Demosth. 1485, 5; convenient, friendly; οἱ ἐπιτήδειοι, persons connected together by long habits of intercourse, and hence necessary to each other's comfort, Lat. necessarii, Plat. Crit. 1; it is often used by Plato in this sense; a comrade, Thucyd. vii; neut. pl. τὰ ἰπιτήδεια, the necessaries of life, N. T., etc. See ἰπιτήδεια.

Eπιτηδείότης, ητος, ή, fitness, suitableness, propriety; fitness

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or means of doing any thing, Plat. Legg. vi, 778, A. See ἐπιτηδές.

EΠIT

'Επιτηδείως, adv. conveniently, opportunely, Thucyd. i, 19; compar. ἐπιτηδείεστεςον. Same Th.

'Επιπηδίς, or ἐπίπηδίς, Ion. adv. sufficiently; on purpose, purposely, intentionally, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 476; Il. i, 142; Thucyd. iii, 112; καὶ ἐπίπηδίς σε οὐκ ἥγειρον, and I purposely did not awaken you, Plat. Crit. 1; diligently, earnestly, Theocr. vii, 52. Fr. ἐπί, and properly τάω, whence τείνω.

'Επιτήδευμα, ἄτος, τό, a pursuit, study, employment, business, trade, occupation, profession, Demosth. 173, 26; τῶν καθ ἡμέςων ἐπιτηδευμάτων, daily habits or pursuits, Thucyd. ii, 37; Herodt. ii, 129; a plan of life, manners. From

'Eπιτήδευσις, εως, ή, usage, arising from practice, custom, occupation, discipline, Eurip. Hipp. 261; Thucyd. vii, 87; observance; pursuit or cultivation, Plat. Legg. ix, 853, B; and 'Επιτηδευτέον, verbal adj. (one) must practise, Plat. Legg. ix,

858, D. From Έπιτηδεύω, f. εύσω, pf. ἐπιτετήdeuna, Plat. Phæd. 82, A; Legg. xii, 941, B; to perform any thing with care and diligence; to cultivate or practise with diligence, Plat. Theæt. 149, A; Thucyd. vi, 54; to practise any profession diligently; to study, Plat. Euthyd. 307, B; to be wont or accustomed to do; to be addicted to, Herodt. iv, 186; τοιοῦτον ἐπιτήδευμα ἐπιτηδεύσας, following such a practice, Plat. Apol. 16; τάναντία ἐπιτηδεύοντες, practising the contrary to them, Isocr. Panegyr. 32; and

'Επιτηδίως, adv. fitly, conveniently, properly; usefully, Ion. for ἐπιτηδείως. Fr. ἐπιτήδειος.

'EΠΙΤΗ ΔΗ' Σ, έος, ό, 'n, fit, proper, convenient, useful, sufficient.

'Επιτηθή, ñs, ή, a great-grandmother. Fr. τήθη.

'Επιτήκειν, pres. inf. act. of έπιτήκω.

'Επίτηκτος, ου, δ, ή, melted on or to be melted; metaph. superficial.

Έπιτήκω, f. ήξω, to melt on, to cover with something melted, as wax, Herodt. vii, 239.

'Επιτηρέω, ω, f. ήσω, to observe attentively, to keep a sharp look out for, to watch over, Xen. Hist. ii, 2, 10; Thucyd. v, 37.

'Επιτηρήσας, part. 1. a. act. of the preceding verb.

Έπιτηςητικός, ή, όν, that observes, observant, watching, attentive. Έπιτιθέωσι, Ion. for ἐπιτιθεῖσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act., and

'Επιτίθει, 2. sing. pres. imperat. of ἐπιτιθέω, the same as ἐπιτίθημι. 'Επιτίθεμαι, to attempt, undertake; to apply to; to begin; to attack, invade, assault, Thucyd. i, 64; to form designs against, Thucyd. ii, 72; with dat., to give a charge to.

Επιτίθημι, f. -θήσω, pf. -τέθεικα, to put, lay, or place upon; to fix upon; impose; apply; to inflict, as punishment; to add to; to enjoin, charge, command; to send, as a letter, Herodt. iii, 42; mid. to impose upon one's self, as a duty, etc.; to undertake; to make an attack upon, Herodt. vi, 108; with dat., πίστιν ἐπιτιθέναι, to impose a belief, Demosth. 165, 2; τὸν νόμον, to impose a law; dinny, to inflict punishment; ἄποινα ἐπιθεῖναι, to impose a fine, Herodt. ix, 120 ; ἐκ τούτων καὶ μέλιτός μοι ἐπέθετο, made an attack upon me, Plat. Apol. 23, E; μη λαθών με δίκην ἐπίθη, lest apprehending me he should punish me, Xen. Anab. i, 1, 17; to impose upon, Theophr. Char. 1; imperat. ἐπιτίθει, from ἐπιτιθέω, 1. a. act. ἐπέθηκα, 2. a. ἐπέθην, 1. a. mid. ἐπεθηκάμην, 2. a. ἐπεθέμην, 1. f. pas. ἐπιτεθήσομαι, 1. α. ἐπετέθην. Fr. τίθημι.

Έπιτιθῆς, ῆ, pres. subj. act. of the same.

'Επιτίλλω, f. ιλω, to pluck off hair, Aristoph. Thesm. 597.

'Επιτιμᾶ, 3. sing. pres. ind. act., and

'Επιτιμάης, 2. sing. pres. subj. from ἐπιτιμάω.

'Eπιτίμαιος, ου, δ, ἡ, one who is given to censuring and defaming others; a carping critic. From 'Επιτίμαω, ω, f. ἡσω, to put a value upon, to put an additional price upon; to esteem, value; to blame, reprove, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 28; Thucyd. iii, 38; to accuse, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. 12; to find fault with; τὸ μὲν οῦν ἐπιτιμᾶν, Demosth. 15, 26; in N. T., to reprove,

rebuke; to reproach, inveigh against, with dat., Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 95; Herodt. iv, 43; also, with the same, to honor, vi, 39; to inflict punishment upon; ἐπιτιμήσουσι κατὰ την της όλιγωρίας άξίαν, will inflict punishment according to his negligence, Dem. de Coron. 98; pas. to be raised in value or price, hence, to become dearer; δ σῖτος ἐπετιμήθη, the price of provisions was raised, Demosth. 918, 22; in N. T., to charge or enjoin strictly; with dat., 1. a. ἐπετίμησα, 1. a. imperat. act. ἐπιτίμησον, άτω, 1. a. opt. ἐπιτιμήσαιμι, αις, αι. Fr. Tίω.

Έπιτίμημα, ἄτος, τό, a reproach; a fault; any cause of blame; a punishment; rebuke.

Έπιτιμήσαιμεν, 1. pl. 1. a. opt. act. of ἐπιτιμάω.

Έπιτιμήσεσι, dat. pl. of

'Επιτίμησις, εως, ή, reprehension, reproof, blame, objurgation, expostulation, Thucyd. vii, 48; ἐπιτιμήσεων καὶ λύσεων, critical objections and the solutions or answers to them, Aristot. Poet. sub fin.; high price of corn; dearness of the market.

Έπιτιμητής, ῆςος, and ἐπιτιμητής, οῦ, ὁ, an inspector, a task-master; ὡς οὐπιτιμητής γε τῶν ἔς-γων βαςύς, as the inspector of this work is severe, Æschyl. Prom. 77; an avenger, Odys. ix, 270.

'Επιτιμητϊκός, ή, όν, relating to censure; censorious; inclined to punish; vindictive.

'Επιτιμήτως, οςος, δ, an avenger, punisher, Odys. ix, 270; also, a protector. Fr. ἐπιτιμάω.

'Επιτιμία, ας, ή, civil right, public character as a citizen, Demosth. 230, 10; opposed to ἀτιμία. Same Th.

'Επιτίμιον, ου, τό, a penalty, a punishment, Æschyl. S. Theb. 1012; Eurip. Hec. 1069; Xen. Mem. iii, 12, 13; commonly used in the plural; a reward; τοὐπιτίμιον λαθεῖν, Soph. Electr. 1374; in honor of, Id. 903. Fr. ἐπιτιμάω.

'Επιτίμιος, ον, done in one's honor. Fr. ἐπί and τιμί.

'Επίτιμος, ου, δ, π, whose honor is unblemished; honored; enjoying all the rights and privileges of a citizen; eligible to civil honors, Thucyd. v, 34; Lysias c. Eratosth. opposes to it ἄτιμος · ὧν τὰ χεήματα ἐπίτι-

μα, whose goods are not confiscated, Demosth.; also, restored to honor, Xen. Hist. ii, 2, 6. Fr. τιμή.

'Επιτιμώνται, contract. for -άονται, 3. pl. pres. ind. pas. of ἐπιτιμάω.

'Επιτιμώντας, for -άοντας, acc. pl. pres. part. act. from the same verb.

*Eπιτίτθιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, the same with ὑποτίτθιος, at the breast, a suckling, Theocr. xxiv, 53. Th. τιτθός.

'Επιτιτρώσκω, f. τρώσω, to wound on the surface. Fr. ἐπί and τιτρώσκω.

Έπιτίω, f. ίσω, to lay a penalty upon, punish. Fr. τίω.

'Επιτλάω, obsol. pres. from τλάω, irr. aor. ἐπίτλην, inf. ἐπιτλῆνωι, to bear, endure; also, intrans. to be firm, enduring in or under. 'Επιτλήτω, 3. sing. imper. 2. aor. from preced.

'Επιτμήγω, f. ξω, Epic for ἐπιτέμνω.

'Επιτμήσσω, Epic and Ion. for Ιπιτίμνω.

'Επιτοαυτό, or, separately, ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτό, adv. in or to the same place, together; at the same time.

'Επίτοκος, ου, ή, being near her time, near delivery; also, money put out at interest, Plat. Legg. viii, 842, D. Th. τίκτω.

viii, 842, D. Th. τίκτω.
'Επιτολή, ñs, h, Ion. for ἐντολή, a command; also, the rising of the stars, Eurip. Phæn. 1122; πτερι 'Αραπούρου ἐπιτολάs, about the rising of Arcturus, i. e. about the autumnal equinox, Thucyd. ii, 78.

Έπιτολμαν, pres. inf. of

'Επιτολμάω, ω, f. ήσω, to dare, to be bold; to sustain, endure; to assume additional courage.

'Επιτομή, ñs, 'n, a cutting in or on; retrenchment; an epitome, an abstract, an abridgment; an incision; a stab or wound; καὶ τὴν τῆς κεφαλῆς ἐπιτομήν, and the wound on his head, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 19.

'Επίτομος, ου, δ, ή, cut off, clipped, curtailed, abridged.

'Επιτόνιον, ου, τό, a screw or peg used to tighten the strings of a musical instrument; a brace; augmentation. Fr. τέίνω.

'Επιτογος, ov, δ, (scil. lµάς,) a cord; a rope or thong for extending or stretching any thing; as a nautical term, the stay, which led from the must-head to

the stern or after-part of a vessel, in order to steady the mast; also, the rope, by which the sail-yard was made fast to the mast; the straps or cords of a bedstead; of introval, the great sinews of the shoulder and arm; as an adj. strained, braced. Fr. tivw.

'Επιτοξάζομαι, f. άσομαι, to draw one's bow against, to shoot at with arrows, Il. iii, 79; with dat. Fr. ἐπί and τοξάζω.

'Επιτοπίζω, f. ἴσω, to stay in one's place, not to change one's abode. Fr. τόπος.

'Επιτοπολύ, adv. for ἐπὶ τὸ πολύ, for the most part, generally. Fr. πολύς.

'Επιτόσσαι, (no pres. tense,) inf. aor., whence the indicative ἐπετόσσα, Pind. Pyth. iv, 25; and hence

'Επιτόσσαις, Pind. Pyth. x, 52, (if the reading be correct,) part. 1. a. act., 1. a. ἐπιπέτσσα, part. 1. a. ἐπιπέτσσας, Æol. by doubling σ, and by syncop. ἐπιτόσσαις, to fall in with or to find one at a place, to take one by surprise or unawares; s. as ἐπιτυγχάνω. Έπιτεμαγωδέω, ω, f. ήσω, to declaim in a bombastic style; to exaggerate. Fr. τεμγωδέω.

'Επιτραπίζιος, at or belonging to the table. Fr. ἐπί and τράπεζα. 'Επιτράπεζος, ου, δ, ἡ, s. as preced.

Έπιτεαπέουσι, Epic 3. pl. pres. for ἐπιτείπουσι.

Έπιτραπίω, ῶ, Ionic verb, s. as ἐπιτρέπω, Il. x, 421; Herodt. often uses ἐπιτράπω, vii, 52; vi, 26; mid. ἐπιτράπομαι, Id. v, 95; f. ἐπιτράψομαι, Id. iii, 155. Fr. τρέπω.

Έπιτράπω, Ion. for ἐπιτρέπω, also, 1. aor. ἐπίτραψε, and fut. mid. ἐπιτράψονται, for ἐπίτρεψε, ἐπιτρέψονται.

'Επιτράχήλιος, ου, δ, ή, on the neck, belonging to the neck. Fr. τράχηλος.

'Επιτριπτία, and -τίον, (ἐστί,) it is to be permitted; verbal adj. from ἐπιτρίπω. See ἐπιτριπτίον. 'Επιτριπτίον, verbal, must be committed or entrusted to, Xen. Hier. 8, 9; Herodt. ix, 58. See ἐπιτριπτία.

'Επιτείπω, f. ίψω, to turn to, to give up to; to commit to one's care, to entrust to; to trust to, τοῖσιν γὰρ ἐπιτεάπομίν γι μάλιστα, Il. x, 59; to give way to, Id. x, 79; to suffer, to permit; to refer to, to concede,

agree to, our nother imiteires. Thucyd. vii, 18; Demosth. 78, 18; to command, or unguent ἐπετείψατε, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll Maj. iii, 18; mid. to entrust one's self to, to incline to; to wish; pas. to be entrusted with, to be charged with; 1. a. inf. ἐπιτεέψαι, 2. αοτ. ἐπέτεαπον, pf. pas. έπιτέτςαμμαι, ψαι, πται, Xen. Cyr. v, 23; Xen. Anab. vi, 5, 7; Ion. 3. pl. ἐπιτετράфата, Il. ii, 25; 2. a. pas. ἐπετεάπην, 2. pf. ἐπιτέτεοπα. αί πόλεις ἐπιτρεπόμεναι, the cities entrusted to his care, Xen. Anab. i, 9, 5. Th. τρέπω.

Επιτείφω, f. θείψω, to nourish for or upon, to cause to grow or increase; pas. to grow up, to increase; Κῦρον δὶ ἑρίων ἐπιτει-φόμενον, but observing Cyrus growing up for his purpose, i. e. giving promise of affording him revenge, Herodt. i, 123. Fr. τρέφω.

Eπισείχω, f. ερίξομαι, and 2. fut. ἐπιδεαμοῦμαι, Demosth. 217, 7; pf. ἐπιδεδεάμηκα, Poet. ἐπιδίδεομα, 1. a. ἐπέθειξα, (doubtful if used except in the participle,) 2. a. ἐπίδεἄμου, to run through, to run over; to run to; to make an incursion; to fall upon, Xen. Anab. iv, 3, 23; to run over rapidly, to discuss rapidly, Demosth. 217, 7; to graze in passing, ἐπιθείξαντος ἄὐσεν ἔγχεος, Π. xiii, 409; to spread over; to skim the surface; to pass into, to insinuate itself.

'Επίτρεψον, ἄτω, 1. a. imperat. act., and

'Επιτείψοντι, Dor. for ἐπιτείψουσι, 3. pl. f. ind. act. of ἐπιτείψουσι, 3. pl. f. ind. act. of ἐπιτείπω. 'Επιτείξω, f. ίψω, to rub against or upon; to gall; to wear out, to crush, exhaust; to afflict; to destroy; νόσος μ' ἐπίτειψιν ἰππική, the horse disorder has reduced me to a shadow, Aristoph. Nub. 244; to ruin, Herodt. iv, 184; Aristoph. Nub. 972; 2. a. pas. ἐπιτείξην.

'Eπιτειηεαεχίω, ω, f. ήσω, to exercise the office of trierarch beyond the prescribed period, Demosth. 1212, 27. Fr. τείνεης and ἄεχω.

Έπιτειπεάεχημα, ατος, τό, the command of a trireme beyond the proper time; also, the expense incurred for the time, Demosth. 1223, 13.

Έπίτριμμα, ατος, τό, what is rubbed on; a person hackneyed in any thing. Fr. τρίδω.

'Επίτριπτος, ου, δ, ή, rubbed on, ground, bruised, or pounded; one deserving to be drubbed; hackneyed, cunning, Aristoph. Pl. 275; Soph. Aj. 103. πείδω.

'Επίτεἴτος, ου, ό, ή, containing one and a third; in poetry, a foot consisting of one short and three long syllables; ἐπίτριτος Tones is when a third part of the principal is paid yearly as interest; in Music, the ἐπίτριτος is a measure which contains an entire measure and one third more, as 4 to 3.

'Επίτριψις, εως, ή, the act of rubbing on, friction, vexation, affliction, torment; a wave, Ps. xcii. Fr. ἐπιτείδω.

Έπιτροπαΐος, αία, αΐον, entrusted to one as guardian or trustee; committed to, Herodt. iv, 147; ἐπιτροπαίη βασιληΐη, α kingdom committed to the government of a regent during the minority of the king. Fr. Exite'sπω.

Επιτροπάω, ω, s. as ἐπιτρέπω. 'Επιτροπεία, and επιτροπία, ας, n, guardianship, superintendence, administration of affairs for another.

Έπιτροπεύομαι, to be under guardianship; pas. of imirgoπεύω.

·Επιτρόπευσις, εως, ή, s. as έπιτροπεία, Plat. Polit. viii, 554,

Επιτροπευτικός, ή, όν, relating to the duties of a guardian, tutor, etc., fit for performing the duties of a guardian, tutor, or superintendent, Xen. Œcon. 12, 3.

Επιτροπεύω, f. εύσω, to be a guardian or tutor of; to be governor or regent; to administer, superintend, Xen. Œcon. 12, 8; Plat. Prot. 320, A; Aristoph. Eq. 212. Fr. τεέπω.

Έπιτροπή, ñs, h, delegated power or authority, a commission; arbitration, Thucyd. v, 41; Demosth. 897, 23; guardianship; procuration; a surrendering at discretion. Fr. 2. pf. of inτεέπω.

Έπιτροπικός, ή, όν, relating to a tutor or guardian, Plat. Legg. xi, 927, E; and

Έπίτεοπος, ου, δ, one to whose care any thing is committed, an agent; a deputy, a governor of a lesser province; a steward; a legal guardian, called in the Civil Law a tutor ; ἐπίτροπος καὶ κη- | Ἐπιφαίνω, f. ἐπιφανῶ, 1. a. ἐπέ-

δεμών, Demosth. 988, 2; Plat. Alc. i, 118, C.

Έπιτεοχάδην, adv. quickly, hastily, rapidly; briefly; concisely, Π. iii, 213. Fr. τροχάζω.

'Επιτροχασμός, ου, δ, a running over; a rapid flow of words.

'Επίτροχος, ου, δ, ή, voluble, rapid, swift.

Έπιτεόχως, adv. in a hurried manner; promptly, rapidly.

Επιτρώγω, to eat more or in addition to. Fr. τεώγω.

'Επιτυγχάνοις, 2. sing. pres. opt. act. of

 $^{\prime}$ Επιτυγχάνω, f. τεύξομαι, to light upon, meet, fall in with; to find, obtain; to come at; attain; reach, Hebr. vi, 15; to hit; to come upon, Xen. Hist. iv, 1, 9; to succeed in, Id. iv, 8, 21; Demosth. 1175, 16; with the dat., and also with the gen., Thucyd. iii, 3; 2. α. ἐπέτυχον, ες, ε καὶ τῶν τε πλοίων ἐπιτυχοῦσαι, Id. vii, 25; ὁ ἐπιτυχών, one who appears by chance, a common person, Plat. Crat. 390, D. Fr. συγχάνω. See ETIτύχων.

'Επιτυλίττω, to turn over, open a book.

'Επιτυμβίδιος, ου, οτ ἐπιτύμβιος, ὁ, \hat{n} , placed upon a tomb; of or belonging to a tomb, offered on a tomb, Soph. Antig. 892; funereal, sepulchral, Æschyl. Choëph. 338; Ag. 1527; having a crest or tuft, crested, epith. of the crested lark. Fr. τύμβος. 'Επιτύφομαι, to be inflamed with,

Aristoph. Lys. 221; and $^{\prime}$ E π ĭ τ $\dot{\nu}$ ϕ ω , f. θ $\dot{\nu}$ ψ ω , to inflame against; to incense. Fr. τύφω. 'Επιτυχείν (τινί), to light upon or to find any thing, 2. a. inf. of

ξπιτυγχάνω. 'Επιτυχής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, that obtains the object in view, Æschyl. Suppl. 725; successful; and

Έπιτυχία, ίας, ή, success, good fortune. Fr. τυγχάνω. 'Επιτυχών, όντος, part. 2. a. act. of the same, any one; trivial, vulgar; common; ἀνθρώπων τῶν ἐπιτυχόντων, of low or common parents, of low extraction, Herodt. ii, 2.

'Επιτηχῶς, adv. reaching the truth, Plat. Phil. 38, D.

'Επιτωθάζω, f. άσω, to mock, to deride, ridicule, Plat. Ax. 364, C. Fr. τωθάζω.

'Επιφάγεῖν, to eat with or after something else, 2. aor. inf. to ins.

φηνα, pf. ἐπιπέφαγκα, to show or to cause to appear upon; to make evident, to cause to appear on any occasion; mid. to show one's self suddenly, Xen. Cyr. vi, 3, 6; to appear, to appear to, to come upon, to make one's appearance; to occur; pf. pas. ἐπιπέφαμμαι, Att. ἐπιπέφασμαι, 2. a. pas. ἐπεφάνην, ης, Fr. φαίνω.

'Eπιφαναι, 1. a. inf. of the preced. Ἐπιφάνεια, ας, ή, appearance; the superficies, surface; the air or appearance of a person; unexpected coming; the advent of Christ; presence; splendor, majesty, dignity, celebrity, Plat. Alc. i, 124, C; show, Isaus, 64, 34; the rising of the sun. Fr. έπιΦανής.

Επιφανείς, part. 2. a. pas. of έπιφαίνω.

Έπιφανής, έος, δ, ή, conspicuous; visible, seen, ἐπιφανὲς μεχεὶ τῆς τῶν 'Αθηναίων πόλεως, seen as far as Athens, Thucyd. vii, 19; apparent; bright; illustrious, remarkable, distinguished, Xen. Ag. iii, 2; v, 6; Thucyd. vii, 69; οἱ ἐπιφανέστατοι, the most illustrious. See ἐπιφάνεια.

Επιφάνια, ων, τά, (ἱερά,) the festival of the Epiphany, the manifestation of Christ to the Gen-

'Επίφαντος, ου, δ, ή, visible, seen; hence, alive, οὐκ όλομέναν ὑδείζεις, άλλ' ἐπίφαντον, Soph. Antig. 834. Fr. φαίνω.

'Επιφανώς, adv. in a distinguished manner, illustriously; openly, manifestly, Isocr. Panegyr. 41.

'Επίφἄσις, εως, ή, appearance; countenance; proof; display; demonstration; sign.

'Επιφατνίδιος, ον, at or near the manger.

'Επιφαύω, f. ἐπιφαύσω· ἐπιφαύομαι, and ἐπιφαύσκω, to shine upon, to give light to. Fr. φαύω, Æol. for φάω.

'Επιφέροισα, Dor. for επιφέρουσα, part. fem. of έπιφέρω.

'Επιφέρομαι, mid. to bring with one; to transmit to one's own, to bring one's self upon or against; hence, to fall upon, to attack, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 10; to inveigh against, Herodt. viii, 61; with dat.; mid. of

'Επιφέρω, εις, ει, impf. ἐπέφερον, f. ἐποίσω, 1. a. ἐπήνεγκα, to bring upon or to; to put, place or lay upon, to impose; to import; to inflict, to lay to one's charge; to accuse of, allege against, Nen. Mem. i, 2, 31; to bring a charge against; ... ἔγκλημα, Eurip. Orest. 757; to wage war with, τόλιμόν τινι ἰπιφίρειν ὅπλα, to bear arms against, Demosth. 977, 7; 2. a. ἰπνιγκον, 2. a. ἰπ, ἱπινιγκιν, 1. a. mid. ἰπνιγκάμην, Demosth.; 1. f. pas. ἰπινιχέηνομαι, Thucyd. vii, 56; 1. a. ἐπηνίχθην, Demosth. 1471, 11; δὶ ἰπιφερόμενοι, those coming on, posterity; τὰ ἐπιφερόμενα, coming events.

Έπιφεύγω, f. εύξομαι, to fly to ; 2. a. ἐπέφυγον. Fr. φεύγω.

Επιφευκτός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, to be shunned or avoided, Aristot. Eth. ix, 14; but the received reading is now φευκτόν. Fr. φεύγω.

'Επιφημίζεσθαι, inf. mid. of 'Επιφημίζω, f. ίσω, to augur good or bad fortune to, to ascribe to, attribute to; to use the name of, Demosth. 495, 10; to promise, to betroth, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 130; mid. to forebode evil to, Herodt. iii, 124. Fr. φημίζω.

Έπιφήμισμα, ατος, τό, an omen; a favorable omen, a presage, Thucyd. vii, 75. Fr. φημή.

*Επιφθάνω, f. άσω, to get beforehand, to anticipate; part. 2. a. act. ἐπιφθάς. Fr. φθάνων.

'Επιφθάς, part. 2. a. of preced.
'Επιφθέγγομαι, f. έγξομαι, to utter forth in consequence of, to utter after or upon, Æschyl. Choëph. 450; 1. a. ἐπεφθεγξάμην. Fr. φθέγγομαι.

'Επιφθονέω, ω, f. ήσω, to bear envy against.

'Eπίφθονος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, exposed to envy or hatred, Xen. Symp. iii, 9; invidious, odious, blamable; δ' ἦν ἐπιφθονώταπον, Æschin. c. Ctes. 59, 26; τὸ ἐπίφθονον, enviableness, envy, Thucyd. i, 64; hatred, jealousy; constr. generally with πρός and the acc.

'Επιφθόνως, adv. invidiously, maliciously, enviously, odiously, Xen. Cyr. vii, 5, 14; Thucyd. iii, 82; ἐπιφθόνως ἔχειν, to be envious or jealous.

'Επιφθύσδοισα, Dor. for ἐπιφθύζουσα, part. pres. f. g. of ἐπιφθύζω,
spitting upon; perhaps muttering, Theor. Idyl. ii, 62; s. as
ἐπιπτύω.

'Επιφεύσδω, Dor. See preced.
'Επιφιλοπονίομαι, οῦμαι, to bestow zealous or cheerful labor upon, Xen. Œcon. 5, 5. Fr. φιλοπονίω.

'Επιφίλοπονίω, same as preced.

'Επιφλίγω, f. ίζω, to set on fire, burn up, II. ii, 455; to shine, blaze forth, to be bright; to burn; σάλπιγζ δ' ἀὐτῷ πάντ ἰκιῖν ἰπίφλεγεν, and the trumpet's sound kindled or heightened the scene, Æschyl. Pers. 387; metaphor, to enlighten, to make bright. Fr. φλέγω.

Έπιφλογίζω, f. ίσω, to burn on the surface. Fr. φλογίζω.

'Επιφλύω, f. ύσω, to talk foolishly, to speak impiously or against the gods, Ap. Rhod. i, 481. Fr. φλύω.

'Èπίφοδος, ου, δ, ἡ, struck with terror; frightful, Æschyl. Ag. 1123. Fr. φόδος.

'Επιφοινίκίζω, f. ίσω, to be of a purple color; and

'Επιφοινίσσω, f. ίσω, to give a red tinge to the surface. Fr. φοίνιξ.

Eπιφοιτάω, ω, f. ήξω, to go frequently to, to come upon, to approach; to make an incursion, Thucyd. i, 81; to frequent, to visit; to maintain a criminal intercourse with, Herodt. v, 3, 20; ἐπιφοιπήσειν γὰς καπασκόσους, for that spies would come, Id. ii, 2. Fr. φοιτάω.

'Eπιφοςά, ᾶς, ἡ, a bringing upon; an attack, onset, impetus; an extra allowance made, Thucyd. vi, 31; a gratuity; contribution; an inference; conclusion; a violent flux of humors.

'Επιφορβίω, to feed. Fr. φίρβω.
'Επιφορβίω, ω, Ion. for ἐπιφίρω, to bring to or upon, Xen. Anab. iii, 56; to bring in addition to, to add. Fr. φορβω.

'Επιφόρημα, απος, πό, generally in pl. See

'Επιφοςήμᾶτα, ων, τά, the second course, the dessert, Herodt. i, 133. From the preceding.

Eπίφοςος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that leads or carries to, Thucyd. iii, 74; carrying forward, hence favorable, Æschyl. Choöph. 800; fair, favorable, as winds; inclined to; prone to; bearing in the womb, pregnant.

Επίφεαγμα, ατος, τό, any obstruction, a stopper. Fr. φεάσ-

Έπιφεάζομαι, to deliberate with one's self upon any matter, to deliberate upon, to consider, Π. ii, 282; to contrive, design, Odys. v, 183; to know, understand, imagine; to notice, observe, Id. viii, 94; 1. a. pas. ἰπεφεάσθην, in a middle sense. From

'Επιφεάζω, to say, declare, signi-

fy, announce, warn, advise; 2. αστ. ἐπέφεἄδον. Fr. φεάζω. Έπιφεασσαίατο, Ion. for -σσαιντο,

3. pl. opt. 1. a. mid. from preced. Έπιφεάσσω, f. άξω, to shut up, obstruct, Herodt. vii, 142. Fr. φεάσσω.

'Επίφεονα, acc. sing. of ἐπίφεων.
'Επίφεονίω, ω, f. ήσω, to give the mind to, to attend to; generally, to be wise, prudent, intelligent, Odys. xix, 385. Fr. φεήν.

'Επιφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, prudence, wisdom, care, attention, Odys. v, 437.

'Επιφροσύνησι, dat. pl. Ion. of the same.

'Επίφεουρος, ου, δ, ή, guarded, watching over, i. e. impending over, Eurip. Orest. 1592. Fr. Φρουρά.

'Επίφεων, ονος, δ, ή, prudent, Odys. xvi, 242; wise, careful, considerate. Fr. φεήν.

'Επιφυάς, άδος, ή, a shoot, a sprout, a scion, a sucker. Fr. φύω.

'Επιφυέστω, 3. sing. imperat. pres. from ἐπιφύομαι.

'Επιφυλάσσω, or άττω, to watch over, look for, *Plat. Legg.* ix, 866, *D. Fr.* φυλάττω.

'Επιφύλιος, ου, δ, ἡ, divided, or classed into tribes, Eurip. Ion. 1577. Fr. φυλή.

'Επιφυλλίζω, f. ίσω, to glean after, to make careful search. From

'Επιφυλλίς, ίδος, ή, a bunch or cluster of grapes lying over another; the gleaning of grapes; good for nothing; ἐπιφυλλίδις ταῦτ' ἐστί, Aristoph. Ran. 92. Fr. φύλλου.

'Επίφυμι. See ἐπιφύω.

'Επιφύομαι, f. ύσομαι, to be born after; to grow to or upon; to adhere to. Th. φύω.

'Επιφύς, part. 2. a. ο΄ ἐπίφυμι. 'Επιφϋσάω, ω, f. ήσω, to inflate, puff up. Fr. φυσάω.

Έπίφὕσις, εως, ή, a growing upon, an additional growth, an excrescence; an epiphysis, in Anatomy. Fr. ἐπιφύω.

'Eπιφύω, f. ύσω, to cause to grow upon or to; to produce; 2. a. to adhere or stick to; to cling to; to be born after; to increase. The 2. aor. pf. and plupf. neuter. Fr. φύω.

Έπιφωνίω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. pas. ἐπιπιφώνημαι, to cry out to, to cry out against; to clamor; to shout in approbation of; to call upon, Soph. Œd. C. 1759. Επιφώνημα, άτος, τό, a call upon; a jest; an exclamation.

Eπιφώνησις, εως, ή, a crying out to or exclaiming, acclamation.

Επιφώσχω, impf. ἐπέφωσκον, to shine forth, to appear; to dawn, Matth. xxviii, 1; the Jews reckoned their days from sunset; and, in Syriac, the word corresponding to ἐπιφώσκειν is also applied to the evening preceding any day. Gesenius in Class. Journ. xxvii, 160. Th. φάω, whence φάος, contract. φῶς.

*Επιχαίνω, f. ανω, 2. pf. ἐπικέχηνα, to gape for, to pant for; to gape at, with admiration; to mock with shouts of laughter. Fr. Xaiva.

Έπιχαιράγαθος, ου, δ, ή, rejoicing in the happiness of others; delighting in virtue or laudable pursuits. Fr. χαίρω and άγα-Øó⊊.

Έπιχαιρεκακία, ας, ή, a disposition delighting in the misery of others; malevolence; love of wickedness. Same with xaxos. Επιχαίρω, f. ἄρῶ, rather χαιρήσω, to rejoice at any thing, generally at the misfortune of others, Demosth. 126, 19, with the dat.; with the acc., Soph. Aj. 136; to congratulate upon; also, to insult.

 $^{\bullet}$ Επιχαλαζάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ἄσω, and Επιχαλέω, ω, f. ήσω, and

'Επιχαλάζω, to shower hail upon, to pelt with a shower of stones; to pour down like hail. Fr. χάλαζα.

'Επιχαλάω, ω, f. άσω, to loosen, slacken, to give way to, Æschyl. Prom. 179; to release.

"Επιχαλκεύω, f. εύσω, to strike, as upon an anvil, to pound, to hammer; ἐπιχαλκεύειν παρέχοιμ' ἄν, I could allow myself to be hammered on as an anvil, Aristoph. Nub. 421. Fr. χαλ. xós.

'Επίχαλκος, ου, δ, ή, brazen, covered with brass, Herodt. iv,

'Επιχἄςάσσω, and

'Επιχαράττω, f. άξω, to carve or engrave upon; to notch like a

Επιχαξής, έος, δ, ή, taking delight in; gratifying, agreeable to, ὅτω τάδ' ἐπιχαςῆ, Æschyl. Prom. 160. Fr. χαίρω.

Έπιχἄείζομαι, to gratify or oblige still more. Fr. χάρις.

*Επίχάρις, ἴτος, δ, ή, pleasant, agreeable, grateful, amiable, engaging, Xen. Anab. ii, 6, 7; charming; τὸ ἐπίχαρι, politeness, urbanity of manners.

'Επιχάριτος, ου, δ, h, s. as preced. 'Επιχαρίττα, Dor. imperat. for έπιχαρίζου.

'Επίχαςμα, άτος, τό, a subject of joy; a joyful event; an object of derision; a laughing stock,

Theorr. ii, 20. Fr. χάρμα. Έπίχαρτος, ου, δ, ή, occasioning iov. joy; producing satisfaction or delight; affording a malignant joy to, Æschyl. Prom. 158; an object of ridicule, Demosth. 1127, 11; delighted at the calamity of another, Thucyd. iii, 67. Fr. χαίρω.

'Επιχειλής, έος, δ, ή, near the lip, not full, Aristoph. Eq. 814. Fr.

χείλος.

Έπιχειμάζω, f. άσω, to spend the winter in any place; to

continue stormy. Fr. χείμα. 'Επίχειρα, ων, τά, wages, a reward for any undertaking, Demosth. 1484, 4; Soph. Antig. 814; Æschyl. Prom. 319. Fr. χείę.

'Επιχείρει, for -ρεε, pres. imperat.

'Επιχειρέω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. ἐπικεχείς ηκα, Plat. Legg. v, 739, E; to put the hands on, to put hands to, to lay hands upon; to make an attempt or attack upon any one, with the dat., Demosth. 179, 8; ἀπροσδοκήτοις τοῖς 'Αθηναίοις ἐπιχειρῶσι, should make an unexpected attack upon the Athenians, Thucyd. vii, 39; to undertake, attempt, Luke i, 1; to begin; to endeavour, Xen. Mem. iii, 6, 1; also, to resist; impf. ἐπεχείρεον, 1. α. ἐπεχείεησα. Fr. xsie.

'Επιχείρημα, άτος, τό, an enterprise, undertaking; an attempt, Thucyd. vii, 47; a beginning;

an argument; and

Έπιχείρησις, εως, ή, an undertaking, enterprise, attempt; The έπιχείρησιν τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν ἐποιsīro, he made the attempt upon Epipolæ, Thucyd. vii, 43; Herodt. iii, 71; an attack; a conspiracy against, Id. vii, 132; a reasoning; a syllogistic argument. From the same verb and Th. Έπιχειρητέος, έα, έον, verbal adj., in neut., (it) must be undertaken or attempted, Xen. Mem. iii, 6, 14.

'Επιχειρητής, οῦ, δ, one who undertakes; a man of enterprise, Thucyd. viii, 96.

'Επίχειρον, ου, τό, the fruit of one's hand for wages, recompenses; also, an attack, Soph. Antig. 820; Aristoph. Vesp. 593. See ἐπίχειρα.

'Επιχειροτονέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to determine or decide by vote, to decree, to vote, to approve by vote, Demosth. 235, 9; h (εἰρήνη) έπιχειροτονηθείσα, which voted on the conditions proposed, Id. de Coron. Fr. ἐπί and χειeοτονέω, and

'Επιχειροτονία, ας, ή, suffrage, ratification, Demosth. 700, 7; election by a show of hands; pl. assemblies (Lat. comitia); ἐπιχειροτονίαν διδόναι, to give the power of voting, *Id.* 716, 19.

'Επιχεῦαι, Epic inf. 1. a. act. of ἐπιχέω, for ἐπιχέαι.

Έπίχευμα, ατος, τό, liquor poured on, Eurip. Herc. F. 890. Fr. χέω.

'Επιχίω, Poet. ἐπιχεύω, f. εύσω, 1. aor. Epic ἐπέχευα, Att. ἐπέχεα, inf. ἐπίχεαι, to pour out or upon, Xen. Anab. iv, 5, 19; to pour out, as water or any liquid; to shed; mid. to pour out for one's self, Theocr. xiv, 18; pas. to be poured out, flow out, rush upon; τοὶ δ' ἐπέχυντο, Il. xv, 654; 1. a. mid. Epic ἐπεχευάμην, Att. ἐπεχεάμην, pf. pas. ἐπικέχυμαι, plupf. ἐπεκεχυμην, Poet. ἐπεχύμην. Fr. χέω.

'Επιχθόνιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, living on the earth, a mortal; dat. pl. Ion. ἐπιχθονίοισι, in f. g. ἐπιχθονίησι, for επιχθονίαις. Fr. χθών.

Έπιχλευάζω, f. άσω, to ridicule or mock any one. Fr. χλευάζω.

'Επιχνοάω, ω, f. άσω, to have or be covered with down, to be woolly or hairy. Fr. xxios.

'Επίχολος, ου, δ, ή, generating bile, Herodt. iv. 58; better; prone to anger, choleric. Fr. χόλος.

'Επιχολώτατος, η, ον, very bitter, that generates much bile; very choleric. Fr. χολή.

Έπιχος εύω, f. εύσω, to advance dancing, Xen. Fr. χορεύω.

Έπιχος ηγέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to lead the chorus or band of musicians; to furnish, supply in addition to what had been already defrayed; to expend; 1. a. ἐπεχοςήγησα. Fr. xoenyos.

'Επιχοςήγημα, ατος, τό, an additional supply; dessert, sweetmeats; and

'Επιχορηγία, ας, ή, act of supplying or furnishing more; διὰ πάσης άφης της έπιχορηγίας, through every joint of the supply, i. e. through every joint which supplies, Ephes. iv, 16.

'Επιχόω, obsol., and ἐπιχώννυμι, to fortify by throwing up a breastwork or entrenchment. Fr. χώννυμι.

Exixeaira, to stain, color. Fr.

Επιχεάομαι, ωμαι, f. ήσομαι, to use familiarly; with dat.; to interchange good offices, Thucyd. i, 41; to be intimately acquainted with, Herodt. iii, 99. Fr. χεάομαι.

*Επιχεάω, impf. ἐπίχεαον only used; to court or sue for, Odys. ii, 50; to fall upon, to attack furiously, Il. xvi, 356, with the dat. Fr. χεάω.

Έπιχείματομαι, dep., to cough at, to spit upon or at. Fr. χείματομαι.

Έπιχερώμενος, Ion. for ἐπιχερώμενος, conversant or familiar with, intimate with, Herodt. iii, 99. Fr. χερώσμαι.

*Επίχεηστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, useful for; convenient.

'Επιχείμπτω, f. ψω, to lean upon, stoop over; part. 1. a. pas. ἐπιχειμφθείς. Fr. χείμπτω. 'Επίχεισμα, ατος, τό, a salve or plaster laid on, paint. Fr. χείω. 'Επίχειστος, ου, δ, ἡ, anointed, plastered, or besmeared, painted, varnished. From

'Επιχείω, f. ίσω, to daub, besmear, or plaster over, to anoint with; ὶπιχείοντις ἀλοιφῆ, Odys. xviii, 171; to put or spread clay upon, John ix, 6; 1. a. ἰπίχεισα. Fr. χείω.
'Επιχεονίζω, f. ίσω, to last a

Eπιχεονίζω, f. ίσω, to last a long time, to grow old or obsolete. Fr. χεόνος.

Έπιχεόνιος, ου, δ, ή, that has endured or lasted a long time; inveterate, obsolete, Cic. ad Attic.

vi, 9. Fr. χεόνος.

'Επίχεῦσος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, gilded or plated with gold, Herodt. ii, 182; Xen. Mem. iii, 10, 14. Fr. κατάχευσος.

'Επιχεωματίζω, f. ίσω, to color over, Plat. Polit. x, 601, A;

Έπιχεώννυμι, and ἐπιχεωννύω, f. χεώσω, to color over, to tinge, to paint. Fr. χεώννυμι.

'Επιχύνω, or -χύω, f. ύσω, to pour in, to pour upon. Hence 'Επίχὔσις, εως, 'n, a pouring in or upon; an infusion; a libation; a vessel with which we pour out any thing; a crowding of people, Plat. Legg. v, 740, E. Th. χίω.

'Επίχωμα, ατος, τό, an additional mound; a mound for defence.

From

'Επιχώννῦμι, and ἐπιχωννύω, f. ώσω, to raise upon; to heap up, build up; to make an additional mound or rampart. Fr. ἐπί and χώννυμι.

'Επιχώομαι, f. χώσομαι, to swell with rage or indignation, to be indignant at, to be in a vehement passion, Ap. Rhod. iii, 367; to be agitated with violent emotions. Fr. χώομαι.

Eπιχωςίω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to grant, permit, consent; to yield, concede; to give way; ἐὰν ἐπιχω-ρήθη, if it be permitted or granted, Xen. Hist. ii, 4, 24; to proceed or advance, Xen. Anab. i, 2, 17; to pardon, Soph. Antig. 219. Fr. χῶρος.

Έπιχώς ησις, εως, η, a giving way, yielding, permission, concession, indulgence.

'Επιχώρια, nom. pl. ncut. of ἐπιχώριος · τὰ ἐπιχώρια, scil. ἔθη or ἐπιδεύματα, customary rites or laws of one's country.

'Επιχωριάζω, f. άσω, to dwell among; to frequent; οἰδεὶς πάνυ τι ἐπιχωριάζει τὰ νῦν ᾿Αθήναζε, Plat. Phæd. 57, A; to be in use at a place, to be prevalent, with dat. Fr. χῶρος.

Έπιχώςιος, ία, ον, and ου, δ, ĥ, belonging or peculiar to a country, indigenous, native, national; δμνύντων δὶ τὸν ἐπιχώςιον ὅςκον, let each take his most solemn national oath, Thucyd. v, 47; οἱ ἐπιχώςιοι, the native inhabitants, Thucyd. vi, 30; ἀςχωὶ ἐπιχώςιοι χθονός, Eurip. Ion. 1111; ἐν ἐπιχωςίω πάξει, in their native or usual order, Thucyd. vii, 30; Plat. Legg. i, 639, D. Fr. χῶςος.

'Επιχωρίως, adv. like one's country, Aristoph.

'Επίχωσις, εως, ή, an additional mound or entrenchment for defence. Fr. χώννυμι.

'Επιψακάζω, old Att. for ἐπιψεκάζω.

'Επιψάλλω, f. ἄλῶ, to play upon an instrument, 2 Maccab. i, 30. Fr. ψάλλω.

'Επιψαύδην, adv. with a light touch, superficially. From

touch, superficially. From Επιψαύω, f. αύσω, with gen, to touch, to touch lightly, Soph. Aj. 1373; Phil. 665; ὅστ' ὀλίγον πες ἐπιψαύη πραπίδεσοι, who can feel but little in his heart, Odys. viii, 547. Fr. ψαύω, s. as ψάω. 'Επιψαύων, part. pres. act. of the preced.

'Επιψίγω, f. ίξω, to blame on account of. Fr. ψίγω.

'Επιψεκάζω, f. άσω, to let fall by drops; to besprinkle; to drop in or upon, Xen. Symp. 2, 26; Aristoph. Pac. 1141. Fr. ψεκάζω.

'Επιψεύδομαι, f. εύσομαι, to belie, calumniate; to profane (the gods) by falsehoods or perjuries, Ap. Rhod. iii, 381. Fr. ψεῦ-δος.

'Επιψηλαφάω, ω, f. ήσω, to feel and examine with the hands, to handle, lay hold of, Plat. Polit. 2, 360, A. Fr. ψηλαφάω.

'Επιψηφίζω, f. ίσω, Att. ιω, to put to the vote; ὁ ταῦτα ἐπιψηφίζων ἐπιστάτης, Demosth. 596, 4; Thucyd. vi, 15; Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 38 and 40; mid. ἐπιψηφίζομαι, I give my vote in favor of, Xen. Anab. vii, 6, 11; to decree, confirm, agree to by a vote. Fr. ψηφίζω. Th. ψῆφος, a pebble or shell; hence, a vote.

'Επιψήφῖσις, εως, ή, the act of putting to the vote; a ratification.

'Επίψογος, ου, δ, ħ, that merits censure, blameworthy, Æschyl. Ag. 596; blamed, Xen. Lac. 14, 7. Fr. ψίγω.

Έπίω, ης, η, 2. a. subj. of ἔπειμι. Έπιωγαί, ων, αί, a station or bay sheltered from the winds, Ap. Rhod. iv, 1640.

'Επιωγή, ñs, h. See preced.

Έπιών, ὁντος, ὁ, coming upon or against; succeeding, following; ἡ ἐπιοῦσα, scil. ἡμίρα, the day following, Acts vii, 26; pressing, impending, part. 2. a. of ἔπειμι. Th. εἰμι.

'Επλάγην, I was amazed or astonished; but ἐπλήγην, I was struck, 2. a. ind. pas. of πλήσω. Th. πλήγω.

'Επλάγχθην, 1. a. pas. of πλάζω.
'Επλαναόμην, -ώμην, 1. sing. impf.
mid. of πλανάω.

'Επλανάτο, for -άετο, 3. sing. impf. m. of πλανάομαι.

"Επλαζε, Dor. for επλάσε, 3. sing. 1. a., and

"Επλάσ', for ἔπλασε, 3. sing. 1.
a. ind. act., and

'Επλάσθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of πλάσσω.

"Επλεε, 3. sing. impf. act. of πλέω.

"Επλεν, by syncop. for ἴπελεν, 3. sing. impf. of πέλω, to be, II. xii, 11.

*Επλεξε, 1. a. from πλέκω.

*Επλεο, 2. sing. impf. m. of
ἐπελόμην, ἐπέλου, Ιοπ. ἐπέλεο,
and by syncop. ἔπλεο and ἔπλου,
Dor. ἔπλευ, of πέλομαι, to be.
Th. πέλω.

'Επλίομεν, 1. pl. impf. of πλέω.
"Επλέον, impf. act. from the same.
'Επλέονδσα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act.
of πλεονάζω.

Έπλεονέκτησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of πλεονεκτέω.

"Επλετ', for ἔπλετο, by syncop. for ἐπίλετο, 3. sing. impf. m. of πίλομαι, to be, Π. i, 506; often used as a present. See ἔπλεο. "Επλευ, Dor. by syncop. for ἐπίλου, of the same.

'Επλεύσαμεν, 1. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of πλέω.

'Επλήγην, 2. a. ind. pas. of πλήσσω, or -ττω. See ἐπλάγην. 'Επλήθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of πίμπλημι.

'Επλήθυνα, 1. a., and

Έπληθύνετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. of πληθύνω.

Έπληθύνθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of πληθύνω. Fr. πλήθω.

"Επληντ', for "πληντο, and that for ἐπίπληντο, 3. pl. plupf. pas. of πίμπλημι. According to some it is the impf. pas. of πλημι, impf. ἐπλήμην, σο, το, Il. iv, 449. From πελάω, by syncop. πλάω so πίλημι, πλήμι, to approach; see, also, Il. viii, 63. This is called an aorist by Buttmann, Irreg. Verbs.

"Επληξα, 1. a. ind. act. of πλήττω.

Έπληςώθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of πληςόω, and

'Επλήρωσεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of the same.

"Επλησα, 1. a. act. of πλήθω.
'Επλήσθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas.
from the same verb.

"E $\pi\lambda\eta\tau$ ', 3. sing. impf. pas. of $\pi\lambda\tilde{\eta}\mu$. See above, $\tilde{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\eta\nu\tau$ '

Έπλούτησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of πλουτέω.

'Επλουτίσθητε, 2. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of πλουτίζω.

"Επλυναν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of πλύνω.

"Επλων, 2. a. of πλωμι, obsol. for πλέω.

"Επνευσα, 1. a. ind. act. of πνέω.
"Επνίγε, 3. sing. impf. act., and
'Επνίγη, 2. a. ind. pas. of πνίγω.
'Επνύνθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. as if formed from πνύω, the same with πνέω.

Eπόγδοος, contract. ους, δ, adj. one and one eighth additional, Demosth. 1212, 21. Fr. ὄγδοος.

'Επογμεύω, f. εύσω, to dig a trench or furrow. Fr. ὄγμος. 'Επόγμιος, that presides over ploughing or tillage, an epithet

of Δημήτης, Ceres.

'Επόδια, ων, τά, Ion. for ἐφόδια, money or provisions for a journey, Herodt. iv, 203; and

'Εποδιάζω, Ion. for ἐφοδιάζω, to furnish with necessaries for a journey, Herodt. ix, 99; to equip. Fr. δδός.

Έποδύρομαι, to weep for; to lament over; to deplore, bewail. Fr. δδύρομαι.

'Επόζω, f. ήσω, from οζέω · ἐποζέσει, it shall become putrid, it shall stink, Exod. vii, 18.

'Επόθησα, ας, ε, and

'Επόθησεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of ποθέω.

Exoleov, impf., and

'Εποίγω, οτ ἐποίγνῦμι, to shut up. Fr. οἴγω.

'Εποίησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of ποιέω.

'Εποιχίω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to dwell in, Xen. Cyr. vi, 2, 5; pas. to be inhabited, occupied, Thucyd. vii, 27; and

'Εποικία, ή, a colony; but usually αποικία.

'Εποικίζω, f. ίσω, to fix an abode in any place; to plant a colony. Fr. οἰκίζω.

'Εποίκιον, ου, τό, a country-house, a cottage; ἐποίκια, villages. Fr. οἶκος.

'Εποικοδομεϊ, 3. sing. contract. pres. of

'Εποικοδομέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to build upon; to build up, Demosth. 1278, 27; Xen. Anab. iii, 4, 6; to repair, renew; in N. T., to edify; and

'Εποικοδομηθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of preced.

'Εποικοδόμησις, εως, ή, a building on, a repairing.

"Εποικος, ου, δ, 'n, a colonist, a new comer or inhabitant, Thucyd. vi, 4; Soph. Œd. C. 507; a stranger, Id. Electr. 182; master of the house; neighbouring, Æschyl. Prom. 409. Th. οἶκος.

'Εποικτείρω, f. ερῶ, to compassionate, to pity on some account, Soph. Phil. 318, 1060; Eurip. Hec. 341; to bemoan. Fr. οἰκτείρω.

'Εποικτίζω, f. ίσω, to complain so as to excite compassion, to sympathize with, Soph. Œd. T. 1296; used by Eurip. and the later prose writers for ἐποικτείρω, with a genitive.

'Εποίκτιστος, ου, δ, ή, lamenta'le, miserable, Æschyl. Ag. 1194. Fr. ἐποικτίζω.

"Εποικτος, ου, δ, ħ, miserable, wretched, Æschyl. Ag. 1597. Έποίμανα, 1. a. of ποιμαίνω.

'Εποιμώζω, f. ώξομαι, to groan, lament for, Æschyl. Choëph. 540. Fr. οἰμώζω.

Εποίνιος. See επιοίνιος.

'Εποιούσαν, for impf. ἐποῖουν, Job i, 4.

'Εποίσαι, 1. a. inf. act., and

'Εποίσει, 3. sing. 1. f. ind. act., and

'Εποισθήσεται, 3. sing. 1. f. ind. pas. of ἐπιφέρω.

'Εποιστίος, verbal adj. (it) is necessary to bring or to bring upon. Fr. ἐπιφέρω and ἐποίω, obsol. Th. φέρω.

Εποίσω, εις, ει, fut. of επιφέρω.

'Εποίχεο, Ion. contract. ἐποίχου, pres. imperat. m. of

'Èποίχομαι, impf. ἐπωχόμην, f. ήσομαι, pf. ἐπώχημαι, to go to; πάντη ἐποιχόμενοι, going through everywhere, Π. vi, 81; to go or to march against, to attack or assail, Π. i, 50; to go towards, to approach; to wait upon, Odys. i, 143; to ply; "στον ἐποιχομένην, plying the loom, Π. i, 31; to travel over; to be busy with, bustling about, Π. v, 720. Fr. ο χομαι.

'Εποιχόμενος, part. pres. pas. of preced.

'Εποκέλλω, f. Æol. ἐποκέλσω, to strike or dash against, to run a ship aground, Herodt. vii, 182; Acts xxvii, 41; to bring to land, Thucyd. iv, 26; in Longin. 3, for ἐποκέλλοντες, some read ὑποκέλλοντες, driving insensibly, drifting; 1. a. ἐπώκειλα. Fr. ὀκέλλω, the same with κέλλω and ἐπικέλλω.

'Εποχίζατο. See ποχίζατο.

'Εποκρίδεις, εσσα, εν, uneven, rugged. Fr. δκρίδεις.

'Επολέμησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. of πολεμέω.

'Επολισθαίνω, or -θάνω, f. σθήσω, to slip in or upon.

'Επολιτευόμην, impf. pas. of πολιτεύομαι.

Έπολολύζω, f. ύζω, to bewail with cries of distress; to howl over; to shout for, Aristoph. Eq. 616. Fr. δλολύζω.

'Επολοφύςομαι, to lament over; to deplore with outcries. Fr. δλοφύςομαι.

"Επομαι, Poet. "τοπομαι, f. "ψομαι, to follow, to accompany, Il. iii, 174; to follow as a consequence; to follow upon; hence, to press upon, Il. Ni, 474; to go with, to be conformable to; to attain; to understand; to correspond with, conform to, comport with, Pind. Olymp. ii, 39; to belong to; to obey, Plat. Polit. x, 604, D; impf. m. είπόμην, 2. a. ἐσπόμην οὐχ ἔσπνυ τοῖς λιχθιῖσιν, Plat. Polit. 280; 2. a. Ion. imperat. σπίο and σπεῖο, evidently for σπέσο, Il. x, 285. Th. ἕπω. It is construed with the dative.

*Επομερία, ας, ή, an abundance of rain or moisture; a deluge, Demosth. 1274, 22; rainy weather; a shower, heavy rain, Aristoph. Nub. 1123; an inundation. Th. ἔμερος.

"Επομίζος, ου, δ, ή, rainy. Same as above.

Έπομένως, adv. conformably to; analogously; consequently. Fr. έπομαι.

Έπόμνυθι, pres. imperat. of Ἐπόμνυμι, f. ἐπομόσω, pf. ἐπομώμοκα, to swear to, to swear by, to confirm by oath; to swear further; f. m. ἐπομούμαι, by elision and contraction for ὀμόσομαι, Il. i, 233; it takes the acc., as ὅρκον, Δία, etc., Eurip. Phæn. 443; Demosth. 747, 12; 1. a. ἐπώμοσα. Fr. ὄμνυμι, or ὀμνύω. Ἐπομνύω, same with preced.

'Επομόσαι, 1. a. inf. act., and 'Επομόσση, Poet. for ἐπομόση, 3. sing. 1. a. sulj. act. of ἐπόμνῦμι. 'Επομφάλιον, ου, τό, the knob or boss of a shield; μίσσον ἐπομφάλιον, on the centre of the boss, Π. vii, 267; a knob; and

Έπομφάλιος, ου, δ, ή, of or belonging to the navel, or to the boss of a shield. Fr. δμφαλός.

Επόνασαν, Dor. for ἐπόνησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act., and

Ἐπόνει, 3. sing. impf. act. of

'Επονειδίζω, f. ίσω, to heap reproaches upon, to reproach, to revile. Fr. ὄνειδος.

'Επονειδιστικός, ή, ίν, slanderous, reproachful, disgraceful, scandalous; and

^{*}Eπονείδιστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, worthy of reproach, blamable, shameful, disgraceful, base, Demosth. 806, 6; abusive, reprehensible, Plat. Apol. 29, B; and

Ετονειδίστως, adv. reprehensibly, blamably. Th. öνειδος.

Έπονήθην, ης, η, 1. α. ind. pas. of πονέω.

Έπονης ευόμην, imperf. pas. of πονης εύομαι. 'Ετονομάζω, f. άσω, pf. ἰπωνόμοκα, Plat. Polit. 269, D; to surname, to name after, Thucyd. ii, 29; to consecrate by name; pres. pas. ἰπονομάζομαι, η, εται, to be surnamed, Soph. Electr. 276. Fr. ὅνομα.

Έπονόμαστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having an additional name, named after. Same Th.

'Επόνουν, for -νεον, 3. pl. impf. act. of πονίω.

"Επονται, 3. pl. pres. ind. m. εποντο, for είποντο, Ion. 3. pl. impf. of επομαι.

'Εποζύνω, f. υνῶ, to sharpen, to whet; to urge or push on, to accelerate. Fr. ὁζύς.

"Εποπας, acc. pl. of "εποψ.

'Εποπίζεο, from

'Εποπίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to have regard to; to dread, revere the gods; to beware of, Odys. v, 146. Fr. δπίζομαι.

'Επόπισθεν, adv. in the rear; behind; from behind.

'Εποποί, a cry in imitation of that of the hoopoe.

'Εποποίτα, ας, ή, the composition of heroic or epic poetry, the epopée; Ion. ἐποποίτη, Herodt. ii, 16. Fr. ἔπος and ποιέω.

'Εποποιϊκός, ή, όν, belonging to epic poetry, epic. Same Th.

Έποποιός, οῦ, ὁ, an epic poet.

Έποπτάω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to roast upon, Odys. xii, 363. Fr. ὀπτάω.

Έποπτεύσαντες, part. 1. a. act. of Έποπτεύω, f. εύσω, to be admitted to the contemplation of the Eleusinian mysteries; to inspect, oversee, Æschyl. Eum. 215; to superintend, Id. Choöph. 979; to look at or upon, to view, behold; impf. Ion. ποπτεύσαε, Odys. xvi, 140; 1. a. ἐπώπτευσα, Demosth. 168, 13. Fr. ὅπτομαι, obsol.

*Εποπτής, ῆςος, δ, and

'Επόπτης, ου, δ, Æschyl. S. Theb. 622, an eyewitness, a spectator; an inspector, overseer, Æschyl. Prom. 307; one who has arrived at the last step of initiation in the Eleusinian mysteries; and

'Εποπτικός, ή, όν, pertaining to an inspector; also, pertaining to a thorough knowledge of the initiating rites in the Eleusinian mysteries, Plat. Conv. 209, E.

Έπόπτομαι, obsol. f. όψομαι, to look at, view, survey, Odys. vii, 324; cast one's eyes upon, i. e. select, II. ix, 167. Th. öπτο-

μαι, obsol.

"Εποπτος, ου, ό, ή, visible; being in sight. Same Th.

'Εποςαν, Ion. for έφοςαν, pres. inf. act. of έφοςάω.

'Εποργίζομαι, to be angry at or on account of. Th. δργή.

Eπορίγομαι, f. ίξομαι, to stretch out the hand in order to lay hold of, to reach after, to reach forth, to extend, to stretch forth, Il. v, 335; to aim at or desire something additional, Herodt. ix, 34; to desire, Plat. Theat. 186, A. Fr. δρίγω, οr δρίγνυμ. Έπορίγω, f. ξω, pf. ἐπώριχα, intensive of δρίγω. See preced.

'Επορεξάμενος, part. 1. a. m. of the same.

Επορεύθησαν. See επορεύετο.

'Εποζευόμην, 1. sing., and ἐποςευό. μεθα, 1. pl. impf. of ποςεύομαι. 'Εποζέω, Ion. for ἐφοζάω.

Έποςθεον, ουν, impf. act. of ποςθέω, from πέςθω.

Έπος θιάζω, f. άσω, to set upright, to raise; to raise the voice, to cry aloud; to chant aloud, Æschyl. Agam. 1091. Fr. δεθός.

'Εποςθόδιοάω, ω, f. άσομαι, to cry with a loud voice, Eurip. Electr. 142. Fr. δεβός and βοάω.

'Επορθρεύω, and -ομαι, to do any thing at daybreak; to rise at daybreak; to arrive or set out at daybreak. Th. öρθρος.

'Επορθρίζω, s. as preced.

'Εποςισάμην, 1. a. ind. m. of ποείζω.

Έποςκίζω, Ion. for ἐφοςκίζω, to

Έποςμίειν, contract. είν, Ion. for ἐφοςμέειν, to lie in port, or at anchor; to blockade a port, to watch, Herodt. viii, 81. Th. ὅςμος.

'Επόρνευσαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of πορνεύω.

Έπόρνυμαι, to rush upon, to attack, 2. a. m. ἐπωρόμην, to be provoked or exasperated; to be

instigated; mid. of ἐπόςνυμι.
'Εποςνύμενος, part. pres. of the preced. Fr. ἐπί and ὄςνυμι, the sume with ὄςω.

Έπόςνυμι, and ἐποςνύω, impf. ἐπώςνυον, Il. xv, 613; f. ἰπίςσω. 1. a. ἔπωςσα, to rouse up; to excite against, Il. xvii, 72.

'Επόρουσε, he rushed upon, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. from

Έπορούω, f. ούσω, to spring upon with impetuosity, to leap upon, Il. xvii, 481; to rush upon, Il. v, 297, et passim. Th. δρω-

'Επόρσειαν, 3. pl. opt. 1. a. act. of επόρνυμι.

*Exogoov, 1. a. imperat. act. of ἐπόρω.

Έποςχέομαι, ουμαι, f. ήσομαι, to dance upon, to leap upon; to insult. Fr. δεχέομαι.

'Επόρω, to stir up, excite, or ani-Th. bew. Æol. mate against. δρσω.

"Επος, εος, τό, a word, speech, discourse; a narrative; an oracle, response, Eurip. Ion. 305; a command, injunction, advice; pl. rumors, reports, Soph. Æd. T. 290; an heroic or epic poem; a verse, Thucyd. i, 3; a thing or circumstance; ώς ἔπος εἰπεῖν, so to speak, Demosth. passim; ἔπος πρὸς ἔπος, word upon word, Aristoph. Nub. 1378; ouder reds "705, nothing to the purpose; a request, τεὸν ἔπος ἀρνήσασθαι, Π. xiv, 212; τὰ ἔπη, an epic poem, Plat. Ion. 533, E; a threat, Il. xiv, 44. Fr. obsol. είπω.

Έποστεακίζω, f. ίσω, to play with shells, by making them skim along the surface of the water. Fr. ooteanov.

'Εποταόμην, impf. m. of ποτάομαι. 'Επότιζεν, 3. impf., and

'Εποτίσατε, 2. pl. 1. a. act. of ποτίζω.

'Εποτοτύζω, to lament over with cries, as alas! alas! to deplore, Eurip. Phan. 1052. Th. 670-Toi.

Έποτεῦνω, f. υνῶ, to rouse or stir up, to exhort, urge on, animate, incite, Odys. ii, 422; Il. passim.; Thucyd. vii, 25. Fr. ότεύνω.

'Επουράνιος, ου, ό, ή, celestial, heavenly; ἐπουράνια, ων, τά, scil. δώματα, heavenly habitations; heaven; οἱ ἐπουράνιοι, the heavenly deities. Fr. οὐρανός. 'Επουριάζω, and ἐπουρίζω, f. ίσω, to urge on with favoring winds; to blow a fair wind, Aristoph. Thesm. 1226; to be prosperous; to proceed with a favoring gale; to bring to a successful issue, Æschyl. Eum. 132. Fr. obeos. "Επουρος, ου, ό, ή, blowing a favorable gale, favorable, Soph. Trach. 850. Ellendt. Lex. Soph. translates it conterminous, "qua in ipso illo loco orta auferatur inde." He derives it from 8005, prosperous. Same Th.

'Εποφείλω, f. ειλήσω, to owe besides or further, or simply, to owe, Thucyd. viii, 5. Fr. ὀφείλω. Εποφθαλμέω, ω, and εποφθαλμίζω, f. ίσω, to regard with an

eye of envy; to make a sign with the eyes. Fr. δφθαλμός. Έποχέομαι, f. ήσομαι, to be carried upon, to ride upon; to lean or rest upon. Fr. "TOXOS.

Έποχετεύω, f. εύσω, to draw off water by drains or canals; mid. to draw or drain, Plat. Phædr. 251, E. Fr. δχετεύω.

Έποχίω, f. ήσω, to carry towards or upon.

Έποχή, ης, ή, a retention or suppression; a holding back, a restraining; a hinderance, an obstacle; a withholding of the assent, with the philosophers; any period from which time is computed, an epoch, as from the state of the heavens, position of the stars; ἐπέχω, to restrain, keep back. Th. έχω.

 $E\pi o\chi\theta i\delta ios$, α , or, on the mountains. Fr. ini and oxon. Έποχον, ου, τό, a horse-cloth,

whatever is placed on a horse to ride upon, a saddle. Fr. $\ddot{o}_{\chi,os}$. "Εποχος, ου, δ, ή, one who rides in a chariot or on horseback; one who sits firmly on a horse, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 4; Aristoph. Lys. 677; firm, constant, steady; μανίας έποχον, mounted in madness, furious, Eurip. Hipp. 214. Fr.

ἀχέω. Εποχυρόω, s. as όχυρόω.

Έποψ, ἔποπος, τό, a kind of bird, the hoopoe, the lapwing, Aristoph. Av. 47; Plat. Phad. 85,

'Εποψάομαι, dep. mid., to eat with or as sauce.

'Επόψεαι, 2. sing. Ion. fut. contract. $i\pi i \psi_{ii}$, R. xiv, 145, of ἐπόπτομαι, not used.

Έπόψιμος, ου, ό, ή, that is or may be seen, discernible; our ἐπόψιμος, the sight of which cannot be borne, Soph. Æd. T. 1312. Fr. оптораг.

'Επόψιος, ου, ό, ή, sight, that may be seen, visible, worthy to be looked at, a spectacle, Il. iii, 42; all-seeing, Soph. Phil. 1029.

"Εποψις, εως, ή, sight, view, prospect, Herodt. i, 64; inspection. Fr. οπτομαι, obsol.

Επόψομαι, fut. of ἐφοςάω, with no pres. in use.

'Επράδειν, Ιοπ. for ἐπεπόρδειν, 2. plupf. of πίεδω.

'Επεάθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of πιπεάσκω, from πεάω, for πεεάω. "Επεάθον, ες, ε, by Poet. metaphor. for επαρθον, 2. a. ind. act. of πέρθω, Π. xviii, 454.

"Επραζα, ας, ε, 1. a. act., ἐπραζά. μην, 1. a. m. of πεάσσω.

"Επρασα, ας, ε, l. a. act. of πιπράσκω. See ἐπράθην. 'Επεάχθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas.

of πεάσσω. "Επρεσε, for έπρησε, 3. sing. 1. a.

ind. act. of πεήθω.

'Επεήθην, Ion. 1. a. pas. from πιπεάσχω.

Έπεηξα, 1. a. Ion. for ἔπεαξα. *Επεησε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of πεήθω.

'Επρήσθην, 1. a. pas. of the same. 'Επεησσήμην, Ion. for ἐπεασσόμην, impf. pas. of πεάσσω.

Έπεήχθην, Ion. for ἐπεάχθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of the same.

'Επείσθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of πείω, or πείζω, 1. a. ἔπεισα, pf. pas. πέπεισμαι.

Έπείω, 2. sing. impf. for ἐπείασο, Ion. ἐπείαο, by crasis ἐπείω, of ἐπριάμην, pres. πρίαμαι.

"Επρωσεν, for έπεράτωσεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. by syncop., as πεπρωμένος by syncop. for πεπεεατωμένος, as if from πρόω, for περατόω, to finish, terminate.

'ΕΠΤΑ', indecl. ol, al, τά, seven. Έπταβόειος, ου, ό, ή, made of seven ox-hides, strong, impenetrable. Fr. επτά and βοῦς.

Έπτάδοιος, ου, δ, ή, worth seven oxen; also, made of seven oxhides, Soph. Aj. 573. Same

Έπτάγλωσσος, ου, ό, ή, having seven tongues or tones, seventongued; an epith. of Apollo's harp, which had seven strings. Fr. γλῶσσα.

'Επτάδραχμος, ον, worth or costing seven drachms. Fr. intal and δραχμή.

Έπταγεάμματος, ου, δ, ή, composed of seven letters. γεάμμα.

Έπταίτης, and -ετής, ίος, δ, ή, of seven years, seven years old; ἱπτάετες, seven years, Odys. iii, 305. Fr. ἐπτά and ἔτος.

Επταετία, ας, ή, a period of seven years, the age of seven years, Plat. Ax. 366, D. Same

Επτάζωνος, ου, δ, 'n, of the planetary system, seven-zoned; seven-banded. Fr. intá and ζώνη.

Επταήμεςος, ου, δ, ή, seven days long, done in seven days. ἡμέρα.

"Επταισαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of πταίω.

Έπτακαίδεκα, οἱ, αἰ, τά, indecl., the number seventeen.

Έπτακαιδέκἄτος, ου, ό, ή, the seventeenth. Fr. ἐπτά, καί,

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and dixa.

'Επτάκις, adv. seven times, from

Έπτακισμύριοι, ων, numeral adj., seventy thousand. Fr. μύριοι. Έπταχισχίλιοι, αι, α, seven thousand. Fr. χίλιοι.

'Επταχόσιοι, αι, α, seven hundred.

Eπτακότυλος, ου, ό, ή, holding seven cotyle. Fr. κοτύλη.

Επτάκτυπος, ου, ό, ή, giving seven sounds, seven-toned, an epith. of a seven-stringed harp, Pind. Pyth. ii, 129. Fr. ἐπτά and κτύπος.

Έπτάλογχος, ου, δ, having seven lances, i. e. seven chiefs with lances; seven bands with lances, Soph. Œd. C. 1307. Fr. λόγ-

Έπτάλοφος, ου, δ, ή, seven-hilled; applied to Rome. λόφος.

Επτάλυχνος, ου, δ, ή, having seven lights or lamps; epith. of a chandelier with seven branches. Fr. Luxvos.

Έπτάμην, 3. sing. ἔπτατο, 2. a. m. of ιπταμαι, Π. xiii, 592.

Έπταμηναίος, αία, αίον, being in the seventh month. Fr. μήν.

Έπτάμηνος, ου, ό, ή, being of seven months, seven months old, Herodt. vi, 69; seven months long; τὸ ἐπτάμηνον, scil. ἔμβουor, a seven months' fetus. Th. μήν.

Έπτάμἴτος, ου, ό, ή, having seven strings. Fr. μίτος.

Έπταμόςιον, ου, τό, a seventh part. Fr. µόριον. Th. µέρος. Επτάμυχος, ον, having seven recesses. Fr. μυχός.

"Επταξαν, Dor. for "πτηξαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. of πτήσσω.

Έπτάπηχυς, εως, δ, ἡ, measuring seven cubits, Plat. Ep. xiii, 363, A. Fr. πηχυς.

Επταπλάσιος, ου, ό, 'n, and

Επταπλασίων, ονος, ό, ή, sevenfold; and

Έπταπλασίως, adv. seven times as much, seven times more. Fr. έπτά and πλάσιος.

'Επταπόδης, ου, ό, seven feet long. Fr. inrá and nous.

Επτάποςος, ου, δ, epith. of a river, having seven channels or mouths, also of the Pleiades, having seven paths or courses, έπταπόρου τε δρόμημα Πελειados, Eurip. Orest. 1002; also the name of a river in Mysia, n. xii, 20. Fr. πόρος.

Έπτάπυλος, ου, Ιοπ. οιο, δ, ή, having seven gates, an epith. of | "Extnew, 1. a. act. of xthoow.

Thebes, Soph. Antig. 101, 119;] Π. iv, 406. Fr. iπτά and πύλη.

Επτάπυεγος, ου, ό, ή, having seven towers, Eurip. Phan. 252, 1094. Fr. πύργος.

"Επτάρον, 2. a. of πταίρω.

Επτάρρους, contract. -ρους, ου, δ, n, flowing in or discharging itself by seven mouths or channels. Th. ῥίω.

Έπτάς, άδος, ή, the number seven; an assemblage of seven persons or things, a heptade, in analogy with decade, etc. Fr. ίπτά.

Έπτάστολος, ου, δ, ή, adorned or furnished in seven ways, having seven (towers) of armed men, Eurip. Suppl. 1221; where the received reading now is έπτάστομος. Fr. έπτά and στόλος.

Έπτάστομος, ου, δ, ή, having seven mouths, openings, or gates; consisting of seven companies; άμφ' έπταστόμους πύλας, about the seven-mouthed or sevenfold gates, Eurip. Suppl. 411. ·Fr. στόμα.

Έπτατειχής, έος, δ, ή, sevenwalled; εἰς ἐπτατειχεῖς ἐξόδους, to the seven outlets in the walls, Æschyl. S. Theb. 270. Fr. τείχος.

"Επτατο, 3. sing. 2. a. of πίταμαι. Ετ. Ίπταμαι.

Έπτάτονος, ου, δ, h, having seven strings or seven tones, Eurip. Alc. 458. Fr. τόνος.

'Επτάφθογγος, ου, ό, ή, seventoned, emitting seven tones, Eurip. Ion. 880. Fr. φθίγγο-

Έπτάφυλλος, ου, δ, ή, sevenleaved. Th. φύλλον.

'Επτάφωνος, ον, seven-voiced. Fr. φωνή.

" $\mathbf{E}_{\boldsymbol{\pi}\boldsymbol{\tau}\boldsymbol{\check{a}}\boldsymbol{\chi}\boldsymbol{\check{a}}}$, and $-\boldsymbol{\chi}\tilde{\boldsymbol{\eta}}$, adv. sevenfold, in seven parts, Odys xiv, 434; in seven ways; seven times as much. Th. inrá.

Επτάχορδος, ου, ό, ή, having seven chords. Fr. χορδή.

'Επτέρνηκα, ας, ε, pf. act. of πτερνάω, or it should be spelt iπτίενικα, pf. of πτερνίζω, to supplant.

'Επτερύγην, ης, η, 2. a. ind. pas. of πτερύσσομαι.

Eπτίτης, s. as iπταίτης, used by Plat. Gorg. 471, C.

Επτήμεςος, ου, ό, ή, of seven days. Th. huiea.

"F. TTnv, ns, n, 2. a. ind. act. of the verb πτημι, obsol. See ἐπτά-Mnv.

'Επτοάθην, for ἐπτοήθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of Arolw.

'Επτοήμενοι, distracted, infatuated, pf. part. pas. of πτοίω, Æschyl. Prom. 881; seel izsīve πολύν χεόνον ἐπτοημένη, lingering with fond desire about it for a long time, Plat. Phad. 131.

'Επτοιήθεν, Epic 3. pl. 1. aor. pas. of πτοίω, Odys. xxii, 298.

'Επτοίηται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of πτοιίω, Poet. for πτοίω.

'Επτόμην, some consider as used for ἐπτάμην, 2. a. m.; according to others it is by syncop. for ἐπετόμην, impf. of the verb πέτο. μαι, to fly.

Επτόροφος, ου, ό, ή, having seven floors or stories. Fr. seepes.

Επτωκώς, Ion. for πεπτωκώς, part. pf. act. of winter.

'Επτώχευσε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of πτωχεύω.

Έπυδρος, ου, i, i, Ion. for iqu. deos, wet, watery, humid. Th. ΰδωε.

Επυθανόμην, 2. a. mid. of sruy-

Έπυθόμην, ου, ετο, and in 3. pl. ἐπύθοντο, 2. a. m. of πυνθάνοuαi.

Έπύλλιον, ου, τό, a little word, verse, etc.; dimin. of ἔπος, Aristoph. Pac. 582; Ran. 942; pl. ἐπύλλια, little songs, canzonets, Id. Acharn. 398.

Έπυνθάνετο, 3. sing. impf. of πυνθάνομαι.

Έπύργωσας, 2. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of πυργόω.

"EIIΩ, an obsolete root, from which are derived "xos, ivixw, ivνέπω, the 2. aor. είπον being most in use; to say, speak, relate; to sing, as a poet; to command, 1. α. εἶπα, ας, ε, 2. α. εἶπον, ες, ε, Poet. "Elia, and "Eliav, 3. sing. a. εἰπάτω, and 2. pl. εἴπατε, are always used in the imperat., never εἰπίτω or εἴπετε, Demosth.; the Ionic writers use more of the 1. aor. than the Att.; Herodt. i, 22, 11, εἴπαν and εἶπας · πῶς είπας; how say you? Æschyl. Prom. 798; never mus simis, 2. a. imperat. siπί, opt. εἴποιμι, οις, oi, subj. elaw, ne, n, inf. elacis, part. sixwiv, ovros, and f. 9. รไทรบังส, ทร · พร เพลง รไทรเง, 80 to speak.

EΠΩ, obsol. Poet. Loropai, 2. cor. ἐσπόμην, Thucyd. i, 60; fut. "Ψομαι, Soph. Antig. 636; 2. aor. ioπόμην, ιπομαι, to follow, Il. iv, 202; impf. ilwer, compounded, as διείπομεν, R. xi,

705; 2. a. Forev, used only compounded, as μετέσπον, επέσπον, Hom. περίεσπε, Herodt. i, 114. See Matthiæ Gram. i, 403; hence, ἐπέτης, ου, ὁ, an attendant, a follower.

"Επω, to be busy or occupied about, Il. vii, 316; περικαλλέα τεύχε' ἔποντα, furbishing his splendid armor, Il. vi, 321; to work; to take care of.

Έπωάζω, and ἐπώζω, f. άσω, to sit upon eggs or to brood, Aristoph. Av. 266; to hatch eggs; to scream like a brooding hen. Fr. Lov. Hence

'Επωασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a brooding, incubation. Same Th.

Έπωξελία, ας, ή, a fine or costs paid by the plaintiff, when he could not obtain a fifth part of the suffrages of the judges in favor of his suit; the fine was one obolus for every drachma, or one sixth of the amount demanded in the suit, Demosth. 835, 14; 834, 25. Fr. δίολος.

'Επωδή, ης, ή, and Poet. ἐπαοιδή, a song or ode sung to or upon any occasion; a charm, incantation, Odys. xix, 457; Senverv ἐπωδάς, to chant in a plaintive voice; incantations, Soph. Aj. 573; Demosth. 793, pen.; soothing language; conciliation, Eurip. Hipp. 480; Xen. Mem. ii, 6, 10; a magical song, Eurip. Hipp. 1041; in Lyric poetry, an epode; and

Έπωδικός, ή, όν, pertaining to an epode; producing magical effects; and

'Επώδιον, ου, τό, a stanza sung after the ode; a verse; and

'Επωδός, ου, ό, Ion. ἐπαοιδός, an enchanter; a soother, Plat. Phæd. 78, A; part of an ode or lyric poem, following the antistrophe; an epode; harmonizing with, Eurip. Hec. 1254. Fr. επί and ωδή. All from 2. pf. of άείδω.

'Επώδυνος, ου, δ, ή, causing pain, painful, Aristoph. Acharn. 1205. Fr. ddun.

'Επώζω, to cry oh! or wail over. Fr. ἐπί and ω.

Έπωθέω, ω, f. ήσω, and ώσω, to push before one, to push forward to or upon. Fr. alia or ala. 'Επωθίζω. See preced.

'Επώχειλαν, they struck against the rocks, or run aground, Acts xxvii, 41; 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of εποχέλλω.

Έπωλένιος, ου, ό, ή, being in the arms, carried or borne in the arms, Ap. Rhod. i, 557. Fr.ώλένη.

'Επώλεον, and contract.

'Επώλουν, 3. pl. impf. act. of πω- $\lambda i \omega$, to sell.

Επωμάδιος, ου, δ, ή, s. as

'Επωμαδόν, adv. on the shoulders. Έπωμίζω, to put up on the shoulder, mid. to put on one's own shoulder. Fr. eni and whos. 'Επωμίς, ίδος, ή, the upper part of the shoulder, where the collarbone is connected with the shoulder blade, Xen. Mem. iii, 10, 13; the shoulder, Eurip. Hec. 556; the nape of the neck; a woman's cloak with sleeves that covers the shoulders; the highest part of a ship. Fr. Luos. Επώμοσα, 1. a. ind. act. of έπό-

'Επωμοσία, ας, ή, an affirmation by oath, an excuse under oath for non-appearance in court. Fr. öuvoui.

'Επώμοτος, ου, δ, ή, bound by an oath, Soph. Trach. 427; sworn to; binding with an oath. Same Th.

'Επώνιον, ου, τό, an advance on purchase money, something paid additional. Fr. έπί and ωνέομαι. Επωνόμασα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. See ωνόμασα.

Έπωνυμία, ας, Ιοπ. ίη, ης, ή, α surname, Herodt. ii, 44; Æschyl. S. Theb. 311; an epithet, an appellation, a title, Xen. Symp. 8, 9; a name; ἐπωνῦμίαν "x siv, to be called, Plat. Phad. 92, 9. Fr. övoµa.

'Επώνυμος, ου, and επωνύμιος, ου, with Herodt. ii, 112, i, h, bearing the name of, named after or on account of any person or circumstance, Herodt. vii, 11; Æschyl. Prom. 852; Demosth. 705; πείσθεν τῶν ἐπωνύμων, before the statues of the heroes, Æschin. c. Ctes.; Soph. Œd. T. 210; Eurip. Phæn. 1508 ; ἄςχων ἐπώνυμος, the first archon at Athens, so denominated because he gave his name to the year in which he held office; it is also used to signify one who is named after another, or who gives his name to another. See Hemsterhusius's note on Lucian's Dial. Mort. ix, 311; significant, Æschyl. S. Theb. 387. Έπωπάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to fix the eye upon, Æschyl. Choeph. 682; to inspect. Fr. ωψ.

Έπωπή, ñs, 'n, a place for surveying or inspecting, Æschyl. Suppl. 534; and

spector, overseer. Same Th. 'Επωπίς, ίδος, ή, a follower. Th. έπομαι.

'Επώπτων, impf. act. of ἐποπτάω. 'Επώςα, Ion. for ἐφώςα, 3. sing. impf. of εφοράω.

Έπωςος έχατο, Ion. for ἐποςωςεγμένοι ήσαν, 3. pl. plupf. pas. formed from the 3. sing. ἐποςώesaτo, by inserting a before το, of the verb δρέγω.

'Επῶςσα, 1. a. act. of ἐπόςνυμι. 'Επῶρτο, 3. sing. a. syncop. mid. from ἐπόρνυμι.

'Επωτίς, ίδος, ή, the bows of a ship of war, particularly, pieces of timber placed horizontally on both sides of the prow (like ears) to protect it, Thucyd. vii, 34, 62; Eurip. Iph. T. 1351; they bore some analogy to the human ears, as the prow did to the

face. Fr. obs.

Έπωφελίω, ω, f. ήσω, to assist, Eurip. Orest. 945; Aristoph. Nub. 976, 1459; to give additional aid, Soph. Æd. C. 442; Phil. 893; generally with acc., sometimes with the dat. ώφελέω.

'Επωφέλημα, ατος, τό, succour, aid, supply, Soph. Phil. 275. Same Th.

Έπωφελής, έος, δ, ή, useful, advantageous. Same Th.

'Επωφελία, ή, help, profit, advantage.

'Επωφέλιμος, ου, ό, ή, useful, dat. pl. ἐπωφελίμοισι. Fr. ἀφελέω.

Έπώχατο, or ἐπώχατο, they were shut or bolted, Il. xii, 340; Ion. for ἐπώχντο, 3. pl. plupf. pas. v, as usual in the Ionic dialect, being converted into a, as δίδουσι, διδόασι, etc.; from οἴγω, to open, pf. pas. ζημαι, plupf. ζημην, ξο, πτο. Some, as Passow, derive it with the greater probability from ἐπέχω, or an old form, ἐπόχω, Damm from ἐποίχομαι, Heyne and some others write it ἐπώχατο, as from ἐποίγω, which cannot mean shut or closed, and in the passage cited does not agree with the connection.

'Επώχετο, impf. mid. of εποίχομαι.

'Επωχόμην, impf. of ἐποίχομαι. See preced.

"EPA, as, h, the earth, the ground.

'Εράασθε, for έρασθε, Π. xvi, 208; unless the reading should be εής τὸ πείη γε έςασθε.

Dunh. Lex.

Έπώπης, ου, δ , a surveyor, in- Εςαζ', for εςαζε, adv. to the 521

earth, upon the ground; as flakes of snow fall to the ground, Π. xii, 156; in prose, χαμαί. Th. Zew.

'Ecaipar, Dor. for icaipne, 1. sing.

pres. opt. of icanai.

Egairen, 1. a. ind. pas. of paiw. "Εράμαι, σαι, ται, to love, to desire, Poet. for ἐράω, Il. iii, 446; Eurip. Hipp. 225; impf. neáμην, the other tenses from leáouai, 1. a. ήρασάμην, 1. a. pas. ἡράσθην, Poet. Leásenv. Dv vàe neásen τυχείν, which he was very desirous to obtain, Soph. Aj. 946; it governs the genitive.

'Egavίζω, f. ίσω, to ask assistance from one's friends, Theophr. Char. i; with the dat., to collect a contribution; Plat. Legg. xi, 915, E; to levy money on one's friends, Demosth. 999, 24; Id. 1484; to pay one's share or contribution; to solicit contributions; to go a begging for; ίνα μηδείς έρανίζων στεφάνους καὶ κηςύγματα, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 17; to beg; to collect; ἐξανίζομαι, mid. to obtain a contribution for one's Th. "¿eavos. self.

'Εράνϊσις, εως, ή, and

Έρανισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a collection, contribution; a fee, recompense. Th. Epavos.

'Εράνιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a guest who pays his proportion of the expense at a festival. Fr. "eavos. 'Εραννής, gen. sing. f. g. from

'Eeαννός, ή, όν, lovely, agreeable, pleasant, Il. ix, 527. Fr. igάω. "EPĂNOΣ, ou, ô, a feast made by joint contribution, Odys. i, 226; an entertainment; a contribution of money; ἀλλ' ຝσπερ έκ τῶν ἐράνων τὰ περιόντα νειμάmeron, as if from a contribution, dividing the remainder, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 74; the scot or reckoning; bounty, liberality; reward, Eurip. Suppl. 373; Years, money collected to assist a needy friend; "eavor dweιάν, a fee given to an advocate, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 165; a fee collected, Id. 547, 9: also, a benevolent society, that contributed to the support of individual members; it was also social and political; Thewris ieavou, the collector of contributions. Demosth. 776, 7; "gavov arodouvas, to refund a contribution or fee. Th. igáw.

"Ερασδι, Dor. for "ραζι.

"Eeastai, pres. inf. pas., and 'Εράσθην, for ἡράσθην, Ion. 1. a. pas., içãobai, Ion. for ição. Fr. ŧęάω.

Ερασίμολ πος, ου, ο, n, that loves songs or singing, or whose songs are agreeable. Fr. ieaw and μολπή.

Έραστμος, ου, δ, ή, lovely, desirable, pleasant. Fr. έξάω. Εράσιπλόκαμος, ου, ό, ή, fond of curls, having beautiful locks, Pind. Pyth. iv, 242. Fr. ίςάω and πλόκαμος.

Ερασιχρήματος, ου, ό, ή, loving money, covetous, avaricious, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 5. Fr. ἐράω and χεήματα.

Εράσμιος, ου, δ, ή, and εράσμιος, a, ov, compar. ώτερος, superl. ώτατος, amiable, lovely, Xen. Mem. iii, 10, 3; desirable. Fr. ἐράω.

Έρασμιώτατος, superl. of preced. "Ecassai, Poet. for "¿casai, 2. sing. of Ecamai.

Έράσσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. by doubling o, and in like manner έρασσάμενος, part. 1. a. m. of ἐράω.

Έραστεύω, f. εύσω, to love, court, desire, to place one's affections upon, Æschyl. Prom. 895, with gen.; and

Εραστής, οῦ, ὁ, a lover, Xen. Cyr. i, 5, 7; Mem. i. 6, 13; Soph. Œd. T. 601; one who is enamoured of. Fr. ἐράω.

'Εραστός, οῦ, ὁ, a man's name, Erastus, signifying amiable

'Εραστός, ή, όν, lovely, amiable, Plat. Conv. 204, C; and

'Ερατεινός, ή, όν, lovely, Π. xiv, 226; delightful, amiable, Il. ii, 571. Fr. ἐράω.

'Ερἄτή, ñs, lovely, beloved, fem. of icaros.

Έρατίζω, f. ίσω, to love, desire, long for, Π. xi, 550. Th. ἰςάω. Εράτός, ή, όν, amiable, lovely, delightful, pleasing, Eurip. Electr. 718; Demosth. 422, 16. Same Th.

Έρατόχρους, ου, δ, h, contract. -xeous, our, fair of face or complexion. Fr. igaros and xeoa. 'Ερατύω, Dor. for έρητύω.

'Ερἄτώ, όος, οῦς, 'n, the nume of one of the Muses, Erato. Fr. ἰράω. 'EPA' Ω , with the gen., (no fut. or pf.,) to love, to love passionately; to desire eagerly; to seek after, wish; used in the pres. and impf. only in the act. voice, Soph. Phil. 651; Eurip. Med. 686; mid. "eaua, Poet. the same; άδυνάτων ἰρᾶν, to seek after impossibilities; pas. εξάομαι, ωμαι, to be in love; to | Έςγαλήτον, Ion. ου, τό, an in-

be enamoured of, captivated with; 1. a. neásobny, Xen. Anab. iv, 6, 2, with the gen.; 1. a. m. ήρασάμην, Il. xvi, 182; f. pas. ἰρασθήσομαι, Æschyl. Eum. 814; part. ἐρώμενος, beloved.

Έραω, ω, f. ασω, to exhaust, to empty, draw out, drain; used only in compounds, as anseau,

" $E_{\ell\gamma}$ ", for " $\ell_{\ell\gamma}$ ", nom. or acc. pl. of Leyov.

'Eeγã, Bœot. for leyάση, 2. sing. f. mid. by dropping σ, ίεγάη, and by crasis έεγα. Fr. ἐεγάζομαι. 'Εργάζευ, Dor. for έργάζου, pres.

imperat. of

Έργάζομαι, f. άσομαι, to work, to labor, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 5; iii, 2, 12; to effect, to do; to cultivate, till, plough; to navigate; to gain, earn, Demosth. 794, 22; to make gain of, τὸ δὲ μηδὲ μίαν παραλιπεῖν ἡμέραν, ἐργαζομένου καὶ μισθαρνούντος, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 66; ieγάζεσθαι την γην, to cultivate the earth, Xen. Cyr. v, 4, 12; ἐργάζεσθαι τὸν βίον, to procure a livelihood, Demosth. 1351, 21; ἐργαζόμενοι χεήμασιν, making gain by placing money out at interest, Id. 957, 27; τὸ χεῆμ' ἰργάζεται, the business is pressing, Aristoph. Eccl. 148; aeγύςιον ἐςγάζεσθαι, to make money, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 282, D; Aristoph. Eq. 840; to practise an art; to make, fabricate; to perpetrate, Thucyd. vi, 29; Plat. Crit.; Eurip. Med. 1052, impf. είργαζόμην, ου, ετο, 1. a. είργασάμην, ω, ατο, (it takes i after & for the augment,) "eyovieγάσασθαι, Plat. Menex.; pf. pas. είργασμαι, part. είργασμένος, performed; to do some harm to each other, Isocr. Panegyr. 45; wrought, polished, Thucyd.i, 93; τὰ είργασμένα, things done, performed; it sometimes governs two accusatives, Herodt. viii, 79; and the pf. pas. is occasionally active, Id. iii, 155; Aristoph. Av. 1175; in Soph. Œd. T.

Έργαθεῖν, Ερίο ἐεργαθεῖν, Poet. 2. a. inf. of ileyw.

1373, it is used with a dative,

though in Attic Greek the accusa-

tive is more usual with verbs of

this class. Th. "eyov.

"Egyaber, Poet. for elegaber, impf. act. Ion. of ieyalw, s. as sieyw. 'Εργάθω, to force off, to separate, Il. xi, 437.

'Εργαλείον, ου, τό, and

strument, a tool, Xen. Cyr. v, 3, 17; apparatus; pl. workingtools, Thucyd. vii, 18. Fr. "¿¿yor.

'E_ξγάνη, ης, and ξεγάτις, ιδος, ή, the artisan, the farmer, an epith. of Minerva; Pausan. in Laconic. etc.; also of memory, Æschyl. Prom. 459. Th. ἔξγον.

'Eęγαξη, Dor. for ἰεγάση, 2. sing. 1. f. ind. m. of ἰεγάζομαι, and 'Εεγάσαιο, 2. sing. 1. a. opt. m. of the same; and

Έργασείω, I have a desire to do, Soph. Phil. 989; Fr. fut. of obsol. ἰργάζω.

'E_ξγασθη, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. pas. of the same.

Eeyaoia, as, and Ion. in, ns, n, work, Thucyd. vii, 6; αί ἰργασίαι, labor; pains; employment, trade; occupation, Dem. de Coron. 270, 15; exercise, Xen. Mem. ii, 7, 7; culture; γñς ἰεyarias, the culture of the earth, Aristoph. Ran. 1034; έργασίας τῶν καρπῶν, the cultivation of the products of the earth, Isocr. Panegyr. 6 (where the common reading is ἐνεργεσίας); the working of a mine; gain, profit; ieγασίαν της τραπέζης, the trade of a banker, Demosth. 946, 3; Xen. Mem. xii, 10, 1; ἀπὸ ἰεyasins x sigur, from the labor of the hands, Herodt.; ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ σώματος ἱργασία, the trade of a harlot, prostitution, Id. ii, 135; a working or performing, practice. Fr. Legov.

Έργάσιμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that may be wrought or cultivated; finished, wrought, cultivated, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 16; ἡμέρα, a working-day. Fr. ἐργάζομαι.

"Εργασμαι, Ion. for εξηγασμαι, pf. pas.; hence ξεγασμένος, Ion. for εξηγασμένος, of the verb ξεγάζομαι.

Έργάσομαι, 1. f. ind. mid. of the same.

Έργαστίου, ου, verbal adj., the work must be done, Xen. Œcon. 7, 35. Γr. ἰργάζομαι.

'Εργαστίος, έα, έον, that must be done, Nen. Œcon. 13, 13 Same Th.

Έργαστής, ῆςος, δ, the same as ἐργάτης, a workman.

'Εργαστηριακός, ή, όν, same as preced.

Eργαστήριον, ου, τό, a workshop, Xen. Ag. i, 26; a place of business; a manufactory; a brothel, Demosth. 1367, 25. Th. ἔργον.

Εργαστικός, ή, όν, qualified or

disposed to work, Xen. Mem. iii, 1, 6; laborious, active, effective; hard-working. Fr. ἐξομάζομαι.

'Εργαστίναι, ων, αί, young girls who wrought and embroidered the veil of Minerva; it was carried in great pomp at the Panathenaic festival. Same Th.

Έργατεύομαι, to labor, to work. From

'E_ξγάτης, ου, δ, a laborer, a workman; a mechanic, artificer; a performer, Xen. Mem. ii, 1: ἐξ-γάτης γῆς, a husbandman, or farmer, Soph. Antig. 252; as an adj. laborious, Plat. Euthyd. 284, C. Fr. ἔξγον.

'Εργατίκός, ή, όν, workmanlike, elaborate, laborious; adapted to working; operative, productive; *Herodt.* ii, 11. Same Th.

'Εργατικώς, adv. laboriously, elaborately, in a workmanlike manner. Same Th.

'Εργατίνης, ου, δ, Poet. for έργάτης.

'Eeγάτις, ιδος, ἡ, and ἐξγάτιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a work-woman or man, laborious, industrious, Herodt. vi, 13; efficient, prompt to action, γλῶσσαν μὲν ἀξγόν, χεῖξα δ΄ εἶχον ἑξγάτιν, Soph. Phil. 97; an epith. of Minerva. Fr. ἔξγονον.

'Εργάω, ω, and -άομαι, ωμαι, s. as ἐργάζομαι.

"Εργει, 3. sing. pres. of "εργω, Ion. for εἴργω.

'Εργεπείκτης, ου, δ, one who urges on a work; an overseer. Fr.

"Εργμα, ἄτος, τό, a work, deed, achievement; ἐργμάτων ἄτες, without deeds, Æschyl. S. Theb. 538; an affair, exploit, Herodt. v, 77; Demosth. 422, 7; Pind. Nem. iv, 10. See ἔργω.

"Εργμα, ἄτος, τό, an obstruction, restraint; confinement, Soph. Antig.; enclosure, fence. Fr. εἴργω.

"Εξγμžτι, dat. sing. by metath. for ρέγματι, in dat. pl. ἔξγμασι. Fr. ρέζω, and by metath. ἔξξω. See preced.

"Εργνομι, s. as ἔργω οτ εἴργω, to enclose; impf. ἔεργνυ, Odys. x, 238. Th. εἴργω.

'Εργοδίωκτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to press or to urge on a work; to direct or superintend a work; λργοδιωκτοῦντες, directors of works. From

'Εργοδιώπτης, ου, δ, an overseer of works, a task-master. Fr. διώπω and έργον.

*Εργοδοτέω, ω, f. ήσω, to set tasks to be performed, to agree for the performance of labor. Fr. ἔεγον and δίδωμι.

'E_ξγοδότης, ου, δ, one who gives out work, who furnishes employment; an employer, Xen. Cyr. viii, 2, 4. Same Th.

Έργολαθέω, $ilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, pf. ήργολάβηκα, Demosth. 885, 11; to contract or bargain to perform work, to undertake work, to seek one's gain, or to traffic; and not to traffic in proclamations, i. e. not to seek by improper arts distinction in proclamations; Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 15; ἐργολαβεῖν ἑαυτόν, to engage one's self to perform a certain work; to turn to one's profit. Fr. έργον and λαμβάνω. Έργολαβία, ίας, ή, the undertaking of a work for a stipulated price or for gain; any thing done for wages or gain; gain.

Same Th.

Έςγολἄξος, ου, δ, one that undertakes work, a contractor for, Plat. Polit. ii, 373, E; a workman. Same Th.

Έργόμενος, prohibited, hindered. See ἔιργω.

Έργομωκία, ης, ή, derision, flattery, sycophancy. Fr. ἔργον and μωκεύω, of doubtful authoritu.

'Εργόμωπος, ου, δ, a derider, mocker; also, a flatterer.

"EPΓON, ου, τό, work, employment, occupation; an action, deed, affair, labor; πόνος is the exertion employed, and "eyov is the effect produced by that exertion (Class. Journ. xxxii, 89); a thing; a difficulty; an office; business; σον έργον, it is your business, Eurip. Phæn. 455; ἔργον ἐστί, it is necessary, Aristoph. Ran. 1158; a job; engagement or occupation; that gives trouble; a troublesome business; exertion, struggle, combat; an achievement, exploit; πολεμήια ἔργα, warlike exploits, Hom. passim.; Leyov πλείστον, a great deal of trouble, Aristoph. Nub. 520; ieya, cultivated fields, Herodt. i, 36; καὶ ἀνδρῶν πίονα ἔργα, and the fertile fields of man, Il. xii, 283; crops, *II.* v, 92; the interest of money, Demosth. 819, 2; προύργου τί, what is worth while, useful, or important; Two ἐν τῷ ἔργω, those in action, Thucyd. vii, 71; & logos rou ἔργου ἐκράτει, the report exceeded the reality, Id. i, 69; τῷ τῷν, in reality, Thucyd. vii, 71; ἔργον ἔχιν, and ποιῖσθαι, to labor, to do one's endeavour; καὶ γὰρ ἔργω ἰπιδιίκνυι, for he showed by his actions, Xen. Anab. i; ὡς ἔργω Φανιρὸν γίγονι, as happened in reality, Dem. de Coron. 7.

"Egyw, or Leyw, in Homer, ligyw, contract. sieyw, Att. sieyw, f. είεξω and είεξω, to restrain, enclose; to include, Il. viii, 213; to keep off, exclude, prohibit; in Herodt. mid. ἔργεσθαι, to restrain one's self or abstain from; pf. ἔεςγμαι · part. ἐεςγμένος, Π. v, 89; 3. pl. Ion. ἔεχαται, plupf. είρχατο, for εεργμένοι είσί and now, part. 1. aor. igxbeis. "Εργω, obsol. in the pres., to do, to labor, to work, to effect, f. ἔςξω, 1. aor. ἔςξα, Herodt. v, 65 ; Æschyl. Pers. 237, 772 ; pf. ἔοςγα - and has done much injury to the Trojans, Il. v, 175; plujf. iweyer · hence, "eyov, ieγάζομαι.

'Εργωδίστατος, from

'Eργώδης, εος, δ, ή, difficult, toilsome, hard, laborious; δ τοῖς πλείστοις ἐργωδίστατον ἴστιν, Nen. Mem. i, 3, 6.

"Ερδειν, to do, perform, Π. xv, 148; Soph. Phil. 6; to sacrifice, "ερα understood; εεροὺς κατὰ βωμοὺς ερδομεν ἀθανάτοισι, Π. ii, 306; to perpetrate, Herodt. i, 119; pres. inf. act. of ερδω, s. as ρίζω, to do; a Poetic verb. "Ερδεσκε, for ερδε, Ion. 3. sing.

Έρδισκι, for Ερδι, Ion. 3. sing. impf. from Ερδω, for βίζω, Il. ix. 536.

"Ερδον, impf. Ion. "ερδοντας, acc. pl. m. g. part. pres. "ερδοντι, dat. sing. from "ερδων, οντος, part. pres. act. of

"Ερδω, for ρέζω, f. ερξω, to do, to perform, Aristoph. Ran. 1431; Eschyl. Choëph. 506; to make: to make or offer a sacrifice, ερδων ερχω. See ερδων and ερχω.

'Εφέα, ας, ή, wool.

'Egεθεννός, ή, όν, dark, obscure, dusky; igeθεννή νόξ, dusky night, thick darkness, Il. v, 659. Th.

*Εξίξευσφιν, for εξίβουσφιν, gen. sing., by puragoge, Poet. of "Εξε-Cos, H. ix, 568.

Egified vos, n, or, like a vetch, made of a vetch. Irom

*EPE'BINΘ()Σ, ου, δ, a small kind of pulse, a vetch, Il. xiii, 589; καὶ ἐξεξίνθων καὶ κυτμων, Plat. Polit. ii, 372, C.

Ecilodiφάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to search deep under Tartarus, to pry into the mysteries of the infernal regions, Aristoph. Nub. 193. Fr. ἔξείδος and διφάω.

'Ερεβόθεν, adv. from Erebus, Eurip. Orest. 176.

*Ερεβος, 205, contract. ovs, τό, darkness, obscurity, Soph. Antig. 585; Erebus, Tartarus, the infernal regions, the subterranean world, Il. xvi, 327; Odys. x, 528; ἐτ' ἔρεβος καὶ χάος, Plat. Ax. 371, E. Fr. ἔρα, or ἐρέφω.

'Ερεβόσδε, adv. to or into Erebus. 'Ερεβόδης, εος, δ, ή, dark, obscure; gloomy, dusky; deep, profound. Fr. ἔρεβος and είδος.

'Eρεείνω, to ask, inquire, question; impf. ἐρέεινον, ες, ε, Il. iii, 191; τίπ γενεὴν ἐρεείνεις; why do you inquire about my race? Il. vi, 145. Fr. ἐρέω.

Egiθησι, 3. sing. pres. subj. act. by paragoge, Ion. for ἐξίθη, from ἐξίθω.

'Ερέθιζε, pres. imperat. act. λείθι-"ζεν, Dor. for λεεθίζειν, pres. inf. act. λείθιζον, impf. Ion. of

Έριθίζω, f. ίσω, 1. a. ἀρίθισα, pf. ἀρίθισα, Æschin. de Fals. Legat.; s. as ἐρίθω, to provoke, irritate, II. i, 32; Soph. Antig. 954; to vex, stir up, excite; to kindle, Aristoph. Acharn. 649; to harrow up, Æschyl. Prom. 188; pf. pas. ἀρίθισμαι. Fr. ἔριον οτ ἔρις.

Έρεθίσδειν, Dor. for έρεθίζειν.

'Ερίθισμα, ἄτος, τό, a provoking, irritating, exciting; irritation, provocation, stirring; εὐκελάδων τε χορῶν ἐρεθίσματα, and the spirit-stirring peals of the brisk dancers, Aristoph. Nub. 311. Fr. ἐρεθίζω.

Έρεθισμός, οῦ, ὁ, provocation, irritation, excitement; and

'Eρεθιστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who provokes or irritates. Fr. ἐρεθίζω. 'Eρέθω, to irritate, provoke; to ven, distress, Odys. iv, 813; ἐρεθίζω, the same; ἐρέθω is not used by the Attic writers; it is found in the pres. and impf. only; Ap. Rhod. iii, 618 and 1103.

Έρει, 3. sing. pres. ind. of ερέω. Έρει, 3. sing. f. of είρω.

'EPEI'ΔΩ, f. igiσω, to prop or support by putting one thing against another; to fix in, fasten on, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1123; to prop or support firmly, to press close upon, Il. xiii, 131; Herodt. iv, 152; to press upon, i. c. to assail; "πος πρὸς "πος

ἀρειδόμεθ', we assailed each other with mutual reproaches, Aristoph. Nub. 1379; πάντες ἰρεί-Source sis 'YnigGolor, they all press upon Hyperbolus, Id. 554; to apply; ἔρειδε τὰν γνώμαν, apply your mind; to hurl, to dart; to fix fast; to thrust; to struggle ; ἔρειδε, press on, Id. Pac. 31; to lean upon, Hom.; to fall upon; mid. to support one's self, to lean upon one's self. In Homer, Il. xvi, 736, we have ηκε δ' (πέτρον) έρεισά. µEVOS, upon which Prof. Dunbar observes: " It is not easy to perceive the meaning of igeso ausyos, according to the usual interpretation of the verb; the meaning seems to be, that when Patroclus was going to throw the stone, he leaned back, as it were, upon himself, that he might give it a greater impetus." But the latest and best Homeric Lexicon gives here the generic signification to strive, to struggle. Crusius's Lex. Hom. Translat. of Prof. Smith, 1844; as we might also say, to make an effort, and, perhaps, including the idea of supporting or bracing himself on his feet. It is also used for avτερείδω, to resist; pas. to be dashed against; 1. a. neura, part. ἐρείσας, ασα, αν, 1. a. pas. nesίσθην, Ion. ἐρείσθην, Il. vii, 145 ; pf. pas. ἤεεισμαι and ἐξήςεισμαι, Herodt. iv, 152; Plat. Locr. 97, Ε; τῶ ὅγ' ἐρεισάμενος, he leaning upon it, Π. ii, 109 ; δ δ' υπτιος ούδει έρείσθη, but he fell flat on the ground, Il. vii, 145.

'Eρείκη, ης, η, Æschyl. Ag. 286, the tree heath, erica arborea, Linn.

'Εξεικτός, and ἐξικτός, ή, όν, broken, bruised; ground; split, cleft. From

TEPEIKΩ, f. ξω, 1. a. heuξa, to break, to break in pieces; to tear, to bruise, split, cleave; pas. to be broken or cleft, Il. xiii, 441; 2. a. heixor, pf. pas. λερίγυμαι.

Egeinalins, cos, o, n, like heath, abounding in heath. Fr. igeinn and cibos.

"Ερειο, pres. imperat. Ion. and Poet. for ἔρου, originally ἔρισο, σ being changed into 1, ἔρειο. Fr. ἵρομαι.

'Ectioi, oi, a word used as a term of insult to the Egyptians. (Doubtful.)

'Equipmen, by Poet. ectasis for

lesous, more likely for lesoous, o being converted into i. يۇۋى.

'Ερειός, ου, Dor. for εριστικός, ή, όν, contentious; a word of doubtful meaning; perhaps slaves or mercenaries. Th. "eis.

"Ερειος, ου, ο, ή, woolly, made of wool, woollen. Fr. "¿giov.

Ερείπιον, ου, τό, rubbish or ruins of buildings; pl. heaps of dead carcasses, Soph. Aj. 301; ruins, καὶ δόμων ἐρείπια, Eurip. Bacch. 7; παραπτώματα τῶν οἴκων. the wreck of a ship; θεάυσμασίν τ' ἐρειπίων, with fragments of the wreck, Æschyl. Pers. 417; among tattered garments, Eurip. Troad. 1018. Fr. ἐρείπω.

'Ερειπομένης, gen. sing. part. pres. fem. from

'ΕΡΕΙ' ΠΩ, f. ψω, 1. a. ἤςειψα, to overthrow, demolish, tear or beat down, Xen. Cyr. vii, 4, 1; to tear down, Il. xii, 258; 2. a. ἤειπον, neut., I fell down; neiπε δε περινής, and he fell prone, Il. v, 58; 2. pf. ἐξήξιπα, pas. to be hurled down; 1. a. neείφθην, pf. p. ερήριμμαι, plupf. teneinunv, Epic. Hence teinvn. Έρεις, έρει, 2. and 3. sing. fut. of ἐęέω.

Ερείσαι, 1. a. inf., and Egisous, part. 1. a. act., and 'Ερείσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. m. έξεισε, 3 sing. 1. a. ind. act.

Ion. of Lesida. "Ερεισμα, ατος, τό, a stay, sup-

port, prop, Eurip. Herc. F. 254; Soph. Œd. C. 58; a foundation; a pillar; a column. Fr. igsíða.

Ερείτο, 3. sing. imperat. pres. from ἐξέω, pf. εἴζηκα, to say.

Ερείψιμος, ου, δ, ή, ready to fall, tottering, Eurip. Iph. T. 48. Fr. ἐρείπω.

"Ερειψίς, εως, 'n, a throwing down, overturning. Fr. ἐρείστω.

'Ερειψίτοιχος, ου, δ, ή, destructive of walls, wall-destroying, Æschyl. S. Theb. 863; destructive. Fr. ἐρείπω and τοῖχος.

Έρεμνός, ή, όν, for ἐρεβεννός, dark, Eurip. Heracl. 219; obscure, dusky; black; terrible; gloomy, Odys. xi, 605; like a dark tempest, Il. xii, 375; ἐρεμνὴν αίγίδα, Il. iv, 167. Th. έρεβος. "Ερεξα, ας, ε, 3. pl. "ρεξαν, 1. a. ind. act. of δίζω.

'Ερέομαι, I ask, interrogate; inf. έρεισθαι, Odys. ii, 298. See ἔρομαι.

*Ερέοντο, 3. pl. impf. Ion. of ερέο.

'Ερεούς, εούσα, εούν, contract. for igsósis, made of wool, woollen. woolly, Plat. Polit. 281, C.

'Ερέουσα, part. fut. act. f. g. of έρέω.

'EPE'ΠΤΩ, f. $i\psi\omega$, to feed, to crop; ἐρέπτομαι, the ancient form is more in use, to feed upon, to browse, Il. ii, 776; to eat, Poet. ἐρεπτόμενος, part. pres. m.; pl. ἐρεπτόμενοι, Il. v, 196.

'Ερέριπτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. for ἐρρίπτο, by redupl. from ρίπτω, pf. pas. έρριμμαι, Poet. έριμμαι, plupf. ἐρερίμμην, perhaps rather from ἐρείπω.

'Ερέσθαι, 2. a. inf. of the Ion. and Poet. pres. εἴρομαι, which in Att. is only found in this aor. ἠεόμην, inf. ἐρέσθαι, to ask.

Έρεσία, ας, ή, a rowing. Fr.ἐφέσσω.

Έρεσκελέω, f. ήσω, pf. ηκα, to rally, banter, laugh at; to tease, dispute, brawl.

Έρεσσέμεναι, to row, Π. ix, 361; Dor. hence έρέσσειν, pres. inf. of ΈΡΕ ΣΣΩ, or -ττω, f. έσω, 1. a. nesσα, to row, Odys. ix, 490; to move, to impel, to excite; ἐρέσσειν ἀπειλάς, to throw out threats, Soph. Aj. 248; to strike or beat, Æschyl. Sept. 837; pas. to be excited, impelled, Soph. Phil. 1120. Fr. ἐψέθω.

'Ερεσχελέω, the same as

'Ερεσχηλέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to dispute, wrangle, quarrel; to clamor; to provoke by jests; to jest, Plat. Polit. viii, 545, E.

'Ερέτης, ου, δ, a rower, acc. pl. ἐρέτας, Thucyd. i, 31; a sailor, Aristoph. Vesp. 1100. Therowers were of three kinds, thranitæ, zugitæ, and thalamitæ. See Boeckh's Publ. Œcon. of Athens, i, 373. Fr. ieioow.

'Ερετικόν, ου, τό, a song sung by rowers in a boat.

'Ερετικός, ή, όν, belonging to rowing or to rowers; capable of rowing; h lestian (Tixun), the art of rowing. Fr. ἐρέσσω. Έρετμός, οῦ, ὁ, and ἐρετμόν, οῦ, τό, an oar; in the pl. ἐξετμά, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1388. Fr. ἐξέττω, or ἐξέθω.

Έρετμόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to furnish with oars; to exercise in rowing; ἐρετμῆσαι signifies to row, but ἐρετμῶσαι, to exercise in rowing; see Porson's Eurip. 4, note. Fr. ἐρετμός.

Έρετμῶσαι. See preced.

'Ερετριάς, άδος, and έρετρίς, ίδος,

zós, with or without yñ, a kind of clay or argillaceous earth of Eretria in Eubœa.

'Ερέττω, to row, s. as ἐρέσσω.

'Ερευγμός, and ερυγμός, ου, δ, a belching, eructation. Fr. ἐρεύ-

Έρεύγομαι, f. έρεύξομαι, to vomit forth; to belch, belch out, eruct; to discharge itself as a river or stream of lava; to cast out or vomit, to vomit forth blood, Il. xvi, 162; flames, Pind. Pyth. i, 40; ἐρευγομένης άλος "ξω, the sea dashing beyond the shore, R. xvii, 265; to speak; utter; to bellow; to roar; 2. α. ἤεῦγον.

 \mathbf{E} εεύγω, f. ἐςεύζω, pf. ἤςευχα. See preced.

Ερευθέδανον, ου, τό, a plant, madder, Herodt. iv, 189.

Ερευθέω, to be red.

'Ερευθήεις, ήεσσα, ñεν, ruddy, covered with blushes. Th. ieeu-

"ΕΡΕΥΘΟΣ, εος, τό, redness, blushing, shame, modesty, bashfulness. Hence igubeos and iguθραῖος.

'Ερεύθω, f. εύσω, to make red, to redden; 1. a. inf. ἐρεῦσαι. Fr.

preced.

'Ερεύμενος, by syncop. for έρευόμενος, from ἐρεύω, to search, to inquire; or, according to other's, ἐρεύμενος is for ἐρούμενος, Dor. from ἐçίω, to say.

"Egeuva, as, in, a seeking for, a search, inquiry, investigation, Eurip. Ion. 331; research; the torture.

'Ερεύνα, for -αε, pres. imperat. act. from

'Ερευνάω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, pf. ἡρεύνηκα, to search, Π. xviii, 321; to inquire diligently, investigate, Eurip. Med. 1080; ὧν χεείαν ἐρευνᾶ, whose utility he searches out, Soph. Ed. T. 725; to search narrowly, John v, 39; to attempt, undertake; 1. a. ής εύνησα, I. a. imperat. ἐςεύνησον, άτω. Th. probably έρεω.

'Ερευνή, Dor. for έρευνα, and this for egeuvási, 3. sing. pres. ind. act. of ἐρευνάω.

Έρευνητέον, verbal adj., must be investigated, Xen. Symp. 8, 39. Same Th.

'Ερευνών, for -άων, part. pres. act. of ἐρευνάω.

"Ερευξις, εως, ή, eructation, belching, or vomiting out. Th. ἐρεύ-

'Ερεύξομαι, 1. f. ind. m. of ἐρεύγω. ή, particularly as fem. to έρετρι- | Έρεῦσαι, inf. 1. a. from έρεύθω.

Eetúw, s. as ietíva.

'ΕΡΕ'ΦΩ, f. ψω, 1. a. ἤειψα, to cover, to cover with a shade; also, to crown, s. as στιφανόω, Eurip. Bacch. 528; to roof, Il. i, 39; xxiv, 450. Hence deoφή and δροφος.

Egs Childai, we, oi, the descendants of Erechtheus, i. e. the Athenians, Eurip. Med. 820.

Egexteus, iws, Ion. nos, o, a man's name, Erechtheus, a king of Athens, Xen. Mem. iii, 5, 10. 'E_{ρεχ}ρητς, τδος, ή, Erechthean, of or belonging to Erechtheus.

'Εριχθόμενος, tossed, Π. xxiii, 317; vexed, afflicted, part. pres. of ερίχθομαι, from ερίχθω. 'Ερέχθω, to rend, tear; to torture; to break, burst, shatter, Odys. v, 83; used in the pres. and impf. only.

'Ερέχω, s. as ἐρέχθω.

"Ερεψα, 1. a. of ερέφω. 'Ερέψτμος, ου, δ, serving for covering, Eurip. Iph. T. 48; fit for

covering, Plat. Crit. 111, C. Same Th.

*Ερεψις, εως, ή, a covering or cover, a roof. Fr. pf. pas. of

'Εείω, not in use in the present with the Attics, but used by Homer, Il. xxiii, 226; fut. Ion. leίω, Att. leω, pf. a. εἴενκα, f. m: used passively εξήσομαι, Æschin. c. Ctes. 25; 1. a. pas. sieńenv, pf. pas. elenua, to speak, to say; to order or appoint, Xen. Anab. ii, 5, 1; Cyr. iv, 5, 7; to disclose; to teach, instruct, Π. i, 76; οὐ μέν τοι μέλεος εἰρήσεται αίνος, Il. XXIII. 795; pnbsis, being said or stated; xaxãs iguir viva, to be going to speak ill of any one, Eurip. Alc. 721. Fr. ρίω.

'Ερίω, Ion. act. of "ερομαι, to inquire about, Il. vii, 128; not used by the Attic writers.

'Een, Dor. for lea, contract. for έράει, 3. sing. pres. ind. act. of έράω.

'Ερημάζισκον, impf. Ion. for neńμαζον, from

Ερημάζω, f. άσω, to live in solitude, to wander in desert places. Th. "enmos.

Eonuaios, aía, aiov, Poet. s. as ἔρημος, desert, solitary.

'Eenμάς, άδος, 'n, pecul. fem. of ien µos, alone, lonely, with gen., reft of.

'Eջήμη, ης, η, (δίκη being understood, or ciaira, Demosth. 903, 8,) a discontinuing or abandoning a lawsuit; a nonsuit, Demosth. 542, 4.

Έρημία, ας, ή, a solitude; ἄγειν ignular, to live in solitude, to be solitary, Eurip. Med. 49; a desert, wilderness, Xen. Hist. v, 4, 41; want, privation, Demosth. 174, 10; absence, desertion, Xen. Mem. ii, 2, 14; Thucyd. vi, 102; ποῦ κακῶν ξοημίαν εθρω; where may I find freedom from misfortune? Eurip. Herc. F. 1148; τη Σκυθων έρημία, proverb, in extreme poverty, Aristoph. Acharn. 704; also, forgetfulness; almost the whole of Sicily became forgetful or bereft of the Grecian tongue, Plat. Ep. viii, 353, E. Fr. Lenuos.

Έρημιάς, άδος, ή, ε. ας έρημάς, άδις, ή, deserted, desert, solitary; deprived or bereft of. Th. "enmos. 'Eenμικός, ή, όν, living in solitude, solitary, lonely; and

'Ερημίτης, ου, δ, a solitary, a recluse, a hermit. Fr. "enmos. Έρημοκόμης, ες, destitute of hair, bald. Fr. "enmos and xómn.

Έρημολάλος, ov. chattering in the desert. Fr. έρημος and λαλέω. 'Ερημοπλάνης, ου, δ, ή, and

'Ερημοπλάνος, ου, δ, h, wandering in a desert or waste. Fr. "enμος and πλανάομαι.

Έρημοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, making desolate or waste. Fr. ign µos and ποιέω.

Έρημόπολις, ίδος, ή, banished from her native country, Eurip. Troad. 605. Fr. ignus and πόλις.

"Ερημος, ου, ή, scil. χώρα, a desert, a wilderness. See next.

'EPH~MOΣ, ήμη, ημον, Ion. and Att. "enmos, ov, o, n, desert, solitary, uninhabited, Xen. Cyr. iii, 2, 1; deserted by friends, Thucyd. ii, 51; Demosth. 953, 3; Soph. Phil. 228; τὰ δ' ἐρῆμα φοδείται, but the (creatures) abandoned take to flight, Il. v, 140; uncultivated; neglected, desolate, lonely; vacant, empty; destitute, bereft, Xen. Mem. iv, 4, 24; deprived of, Id. Cyr. iv, 4, 2; "¿enµos, ov, 'n, scil. χώςα, a desert place, a solitude, a wilderness, Thucyd. iv, 26; ighun dinn, in Law, a default, i.e. when the defendant does not make his appearance, after due summons; old' 'Abnvalos lenun dinn θάνατον κατέγνωσαν αὐτοῦ τε καὶ τῶν μετ' ἐκείνου, Thucyd. vi, 62; ερήμην δφλισκάνειν, to lose a cause through default or non-appearance; ἐξήμην ἐλείν. to gain one's cause, for the same reason, Demosth. 540, 22; Plat. Apol. 18, C.

'Ερημούται, 3. sing. pres. pas. of ξεημόω.

'Ερημοφίλης, ου, δ, and

'Ερημόφιλος, ου, ό, ή, one who delights in solitude. Fr. Ien. μος and φίλος.

'Ερημόω, ω, f. ώσω, contract. ienμω· ἐξημοῦτε, Thucyd. iii, 58; to lay waste, desolate, ravage, depopulate, Xen. Ages. i, 20; to deprive of; to keep retired or remote, σούσδ' ἐξημώσας ἔχε, Eurip. Med. 89; to abandon, forsake, Xen. Hist. v, 3, 27; to bereave of, with gen.; to leave alone; 1. a. ἠeήμωσα · pas. ἐρημόομαι, οῦμαι, to be deserted, Herodt. iv, 135; pf. pas. henμωμαι, part. pf. pas. ήςημωμέ. vos, n, ov, made desolate, desolate, waste; with the gen. 1. a. pas. ἀρημώθην, ης, η· ὑμῶν δ' ienmadeis, but being deprived of you, Xen. Anab. i, 3, 6. Th. ženµos.

'Ερήμωσις, εως, ή, desolation, devastation, depopulation; desertion; privation; and

'Ερημώστης, ου, δ, a waster or spoiler, a destroyer, a ravager. Fr. pf. pas. of preced.

'Εεημωτής, οῦ, ὁ, s. as preced. 'Ερηγέδαται, Ion. for ἐρηγεισμένοι είσί, 3. pl. pf. pas. of ἐρείδω, Il. xxiii, 284; Odys. vii, 95.

'Ερήρεικα, pf. act. Att. ἐρήρεισμαι, pf. pas. ἐξήρειδα, pf. m. Att. from the same verb.

Eenesiouévos, firmly fixed, supported; part. pf. pas. of the same verb.

'Ερήρεισμαι, Ap. Rhod. ii, 320. Έρήςειστο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. Att. See ieneίδαται.

'Ερήρικα, pf. act. Att. by redupl. for heina, of the verb leigu. Th. iels.

Ερήριμμαι, pf. pas. by Att. redupl. for hesippai, plupf. ieneimunv, of "eguna.

'Eęńęιφα, pf. Att. for ἤεειφα, from the same.

Έρηρώτηκα, by Att. redupl. for ηςώτηκα, pf. act. of εςωτάω. Eenoouai, f. m. of Leouai, or

igίoμαι, Eurip. Med. 282. Ερητύσεις, and έρητεύσεις, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. act. Æol. for ignτύσαι, of έρητύω.

'Ερήτυθεν, Bæot. by syncop. for η η τύθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. pas., they kept their seats, Il. ii, 99; 1. sing. 1. a. nenτύθην, and 'Eenvuounv, impf. pas., and

¹E_{ξητύσασε}, Ion. for ἠςήτυε, 3. sing. impf. ind. act., II. ii, 189; and

'Ερητύσεια, ας, ε, Æol. for ἐρητύσαιμι, αις, αι, 1. α. opt. act. of 'Ερητύω, f. ύσω, or ἐρητεύω, f. εύσω, to hinder, stop, restrain; repress, Il. ii, 164; to appease; pas. to be restrained, checked, Il. xv, 3. Th. ἐρύω.

'EPI, an inseparable particle, which heightens the signification of the words with which it is compounded, as ἐξιβώλαξ, very fertile, Π. i, 155.

"Ερια, ων, τά, wool, from εςίον, ου, τό, wool; είρος, εος, τό, the same.

Egíavlos, ov, a proper name, Erianthus.

'Εριαύχην, ενος, δ, ή, having a lofty or proud neck; spirited, Il. xi, 159: Fr. ἔρι and αὐχήν.

Egiboas, ou, o, very clamorous, noisy, Simm. Ov. Fr. "εμ and βοάω.

Έριδός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, s. as ἐριδόας. Ἐριδρεμετᾶν, Dor. for ἐριδρεμετῶν, gen. pl. of

'E_θιεξειμέτης, ου, δ, ἡ, that mutters, roars, or thunders terribly; the loud thunderer, Π. xiii, 624; Aristoph. Ran. 814; and

'Εριβρεμής, ές, and

Eρίβρομος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, the same, Pind. Pyth. vi, 3; Olymp. xi, 21. Fr. the same.

Έριβουχέω, gen. Ion. for ἐριβούχου. From

'Eριβρύχης, ου, ὁ, ἡ, loudly roaring or bellowing; roaring terribly. Fr. ἔρι and βρύχω.

Έριδώλακα, acc. sing. of Έριδώλαξ, ακος, δ, έ, full of clods,

Loisωλας, απος, δ, π, full of clods, very fertile, Π. i, 155. Fr. ξοι and βωλος.

'Ερίβωλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, the same.
'Εριγάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, having a great belly, big-bellied. Fr. ἔρι and γαστήρ.

Έριγδούποιο, gen. sing. Ion. of Ἑρίγδουπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, Poet. for ἰρίδουπος, making a loud noise, loud-thundering, an epith. of Jupiter, applied to animated objects; τὴν ὧρσαν ἰρίγδουποι πόδις ἵππων, which the loudsounding feet of the horses raised, Il. xi, 152. Fr ἔρι and

raised, Il. xi, 152. Fr δοῦπος. Ἐριγένεια. See ἡριγένεια.

Eρίγληνος, ου, δ, having large eyes. Fr. γλήνη.

Egiδαίνετον, dual pres. ind. of Έριδαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to contend with, dispute; with dat. 1. a. ἀρίδηva. Th. Teis.

'Εριδδέω, Poet. for ἐριδέω, and 'Εριδδήσωσθωι, 1. a. inf. mid. from 'Εριδέω (not used), to dispute, contend; for ἔριδω, from ἐρίζω, 1. a. m. ἐριδήσωσθωι. Th. ἔρις. 'Ερίδηλος, ου, δ, ἡ, very evident or manifest. Fr. ἔρι and δῆλος. 'Ερίδηνω, 1. a. ind. act. of ἐριδωίνω, and

'Εριδήσασθαι, Poet. for ἐχίσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of the same.

"Egidi, dat. sing. of "egis" 'Egidiov, To, dim. of "egiov.

Έριδμαίνοντι, Dor. for ἐριδμαίνουσι.

'Egiδμαίνω, by Poet. pleonasm of μ, for ἐριδαίνω, to irritate or provoke; which boys irritate after their manner, Π. xvi, 260. Th. ἔρις.

'Ερίδμῶτος, or, strongly built; hence, strong, excessive. Fr. ἔρι and δμητός.

'Ερίδουπος, ου, δ, ἡ, loud-sounding, loud-roaring, Odys. x, 515; applied to inanimate objects. Fr. εί and δοῦπος.

"Ερίζε, 3. sing. impf. act. for ἤρίζε, or it may be pres. imperat. of ἐρίζω. Fr. ἔρις.

'Εριζίμεν, and ἐριζίμεναι, pres. inf. Dor., hence ἐρίζειν, and

'Ερίζοντι, Dor. for ἐρίζουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. from

'Ēρίζω, f. ίσω, to strive, contend with, Xen. Anab. iv, 7, 8; to quarrel, fight; to dispute with any one, τινί also with περί and the gen.; mid. to vie with, to rival, Il. v, 172; to provoke. Th. ἔρις. See ἐριζέμεν.

'Eging, ngos, o, n, (not found in the nominative,) but

'Egínges, pl. Poet. for ἐgínges, and 'Egínges, ου, ὁ, ἡ, well-suited or adapted, closely united; hence, very pleasing, agreeable, delightful, Odys. i, 346; agreeable, Il. iii, 378, plur. ἐgínges. Fr. ἔgι and ἄρω.

EPIΘA'KII, ης, η, bee-bread, or a kind of glue for cementing the honeycomb together.

'E_ℓθακίς, ίδος, ή, a laboring woman, Theocr. iii, 35. Fr. ἐξέθω. 'Eξίθακος, ου, δ, a bird, the redbreast; sylvia rubecula, Linn. 'Εξιθαλής, έος, δ, ή, and

'Eulann's, έος, and ἐξίθαλλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, very luxuriant, very verdant or blooming, in full growth. See ἐξιθηλής.

'Eρίθεια, or ἐριθεία, ας, ἡ, domestic labor; strife, contention, altercation; a cabal or faction. From 'Egīθεύω, or ἐριθεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, for ἐριθεύω, to work as a servant: to work hard; to contend, dispute, cabal; to canvass, solicit. Fr. ἔρῖθος.

'Εριθηλέων, gen. pl. of

Egiθηλής, έος, δ, ή, very verdant or flourishing, full of shoots or branches; fruitful, Ion. for έχιθαλής, Il. v, 90. Fr. ἔχι and Θάλλω.

"Eqilos, ov, b, h, a day-laborer, Demosth. 1313, 6; a weaver or spinner, a spinner of wool; one who labors for hire; a female servant; a husbandman, a reaper, Il. xviii, 550; as if from "equ., the earth, which one tills.

'Ερἴκεῖν, inf. 2. a. of λεείκω.
'Ερίκη, a reading in some Mss.
for λεείκη.

'Εριπλάγκτας, ου, δ, Dor. and Poet. for

Έρικλάγτης, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that makes a loud clang, loud-clanging, Pind. Pyth. xii, 38. Fr. ἔρι and κλάγγω.

'Εείκλαυστος, and

'Ερίκλαυτος, ου, δ, ἡ, weeping bitterly; also, deeply lamented. Fr. ἔρι and κλαίω.

Έρικλύτος, ον, much renowned. Έρικτός, s. as ἐρεικτός.

Egiκτος, s. as ερείκτος.
'Εgίκτυπος, ου, δ, ή, that makes a loud noise. loud-sounding, roar-

loud noise, loud-sounding, roaring. Fr. ἔρι and κτύπος, for τύπος. Th. τύπτω.

'Eqικυδής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, very illustrious or glorious, very celebrated, very distinguished, Π. iii, 65. Fr. έρι and κύδος.

'Ερικύμων, ov, gen. ovos, δ, ħ, full of young, big with young. Fr. έρι and κῦμα.

'Ερίκω, s. as έρείκω.

'Ερίμῦκος, ου, δ, λ, lowing loudly, Il. xx, 497. Fr. ἔρι and μυκάομαι.

'Ερινασμός, οῦ, ὁ, caprification, the bringing figs to maturity, by hanging wild figs, nearly dry, among the branches to attract the ψῆνες, which punctured the skin. 'Ερῖνειός, ὁ, Ερῖς for

'EPINEO'Σ, or ἐρινός, οῦ, ὁ, the wild fig-tree, Il. vi, 433; also, its fruits, Odys. xii, 103; ἐρινέ-ον 'Ρουμινάλιν, the Ruminal figtree, under which Romulus and Remus were suckled by the shewolf; from the Latin ruma, which formerly signified a breast or teat. Plut. de Fortun. Rom. Έρίνεος, εα, εον, woollen. Fr. ἔρινεος, εα, εον, woollen.

'EPINΥ'Σ, ύος, ή, Erinnys, one

of the Furies, a goddess who avenged the crimes of men; στυγιεκς δ' ἐπικίκλιτ' Ἐρινῦς, and invoked the awful Furies, Il. ix, 454; mischief, Soph. Electr. 1080; Eurip. Med. 1256; 'Eeνύων ἀποξέωξ, Aristoph. Lys. 812; also, στυγερά ήεροφοίτις, **R.** ix, 567. Sometimes, one who avenges the injuries of another; also, one who perpetrates; a curse, Eurip. Phan. 633. Müller (Dissertation on the Eumenides of Eschylus) considers the word as indicating a feeling of deep offence, bitter displeasure, when sacred rites belonging to us are impiously violated by persons who ought most to have respected them; in this sense it agrees with the passages in Il. ix, 454 and 567. See, also, Il. xxi, 412, Odys. xi, 280, Herodt. iv, 149; ώς πρεσ-Ευτέροισιν Έρτνϋες ἀείν έπονται, since the Furies always follow as avengers of the elder-born, Il. xv, 204. The Erinnyes are called by Æschyl. Eum. 395, 'Apai, imprecations, as the manifestations of their wrath.

Eρινύω, f. ύσω, to act the fury, to rage, to be violent. Fr. έρις.

'Ερίνω, to interrogate, ask.

"Epion, or εἴριον, ου, τό, wool, Xen. Cyr. v, 2, 7; Aristoph. Nub. 50; Odys. iv, 124; perhaps, also, cotton; καὶ ἐρίω στέψαντες, and crowning him with a fillet, Plat. Polit. iii, 398, A; see Ast's note, καὶ τοῦτ' ἐρίω σοι ἐνστάζουσιν κατὰ μικρὸν ἀsί, and this they always drop into you by little and little with a sponge (wool), τοῦ ζῆν ἕνεκα, just to support life, Aristoph. Vesp. 713. Fr. εἴρος, the same.

'Εριόξυλον, ου, τό, the cotton-tree.
Fr. έριον and ξύλον.

Έριστωλέω, to sell, or deal in wool. Έριστώλης, ου, ὁ, a dealer in woollens.

'Ερισπώλιον, ου, τό, a market for the sale of wool. Fr. εριον and πωλέω.

'Εριστωλικώς, adv. like woolmerchants, who wet the wool to increase its weight; knavishly, fraudulently.

'Ερίοστιπτος, ου, ο, ή, wrapped in wool, Æschyl. Suppl. 22. Fr. ἔξιον and στέφω.

'Egioùvns, or igioùvios, ου, δ, ή, very useful; an epith. of Mercury, Il. xx, 34. Fr. "Igi and ὄνημι.
'Εριουργίω, ω, f. ήσω, to work

in wool, to spin wool, Xen. Lac. 1, 3. Fr. ἔριον and ἔργον.

Equoupyos, ov. o, n, a worker in wool, a wool-spinner. Same Th.

'Egisφορίω, ω, f. ήσω, to produce wool; to produce cotton; to wear woollen. Fr. έριον and φέρω.

'Εριοφόρον (δένδρον), the cottontree; gossypium arboreum, Linn.
"Εριπ', for ἔριπε, 3. sing. 2. a.
Ion. for ἤριπε, ἐριπεῖν, 2. a.
inf. act. ἐριπών, part. 2. a. of
ἐρείπω, Π. v, 68.

'Ερίπλευρος, ου, δ, ἡ, having strong sides or ribs; strong. Fr. έρι and πλευρά.

'Egíπνη, ης, η, a summit, a mountain peak; a craggy precipice, Eurip. Phæn. 1184. Probably from lesίπω.

'Εριπόω, s. as έρείπω.

'E ριπών, part. 2. a. of the same verb.

"EPIΣ, ιδος, 'n, strife, Π. i, 5; contention, Xen. Cyr. ii, 3, 6; dissension; also, the goddess of strife or discord, Demosth. 231, 9; eager rivalry; ἔριν ἔχειν, to contend, Herodt. vi, 129; altercation; a dispute, quarrel; a combat, Xen. Lac. 4, 2; acc. sing. ἔριδα and ἔριν· οὐδὲ τὴν Διὸς ἔριν πέδφ σκήψασαν, nor even the wrath (thunderbolts) of Jove striking on earth, Æschyl. S. Theb. 411.

Eρίσαντε, nom. dual of έρίσας, αντος, part. 1. a. of έρίζω, to contend, dispute, II. i, 6.

Έρίσδειν, or ἐρίσδεν, Dor. for ἐρίζειν, and

Έρισδων, Dor. for ἐρίζων, part. pres. act. See ἐρίσωντε.

Egισθενής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, very powerful, very strong, supreme in power or all-powerful, Il. xiii, 54. Fr. ἔςι and σθένος.

"Ερισμᾶ, ἄτος, τό, a subject of dispute or contention, competition; a quarrel, dispute, Il. iv, 38; a combat. Fr. pf. pas. of ½ίζω.

'Ερισμαράγοιο, gen. Ion. of 'Ερισμάραγος, ου, δ, ή, that roars or thunders terribly. Fr. έρι

and σμαραγίω.

'Ερισσαράδοιο, gen. Ion. of

Fegorage δος, ου, δ, ħ, making a loud noise, that roars loudly.
Fr. ἄς ωδος.

'Εριστάφυλος, ου, δ, ή, bearing large clusters of grapes, full of clusters, Odys. ix, 111. Fr. "ει and σταφυλή.

'Εριστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who disputes

or contends, a wrangler, a litigant, a combatant; and

'Εριστίκός, ή, όν, prone to contention, disputatious, contentious; sophistical, Plat. Lys. 211, B. Fr. 3. pers. pf. pas. of ἐρίζω.

'Εριστικώς, adv. in a litigious, disputatious way, Plat. Phil. 17. A.

E_ℓιστός, ή, όν, disputed, debated; subject to dispute, debate; debatable, Soph. Electr. 213. Fr. έρις.

'Ερισφάραγος, ον, s. as έρισμάρα.
γος.

'Éρίσχηλος, ου, δ, ή, prone to reviling, a railer. Fr. ερις and

'Ερίττμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, held in great honor or estimation, highly prized; ἐριτίμοιο, gen. Ion., Π. ix, 126. Fr. ἔρι and τιμή.

'Ερίφιον, ου, τό, a little kid; dim.

"EPIΦΟΣ, ου, δ, and ἐρίφη, ης, ἡ, a kid, a young goat, Odys. ix, 226; ἐρίφως, acc. pl. Dor. for ἐρίφους · also, the constellation of the Goat; portending storms; ἐπ' ἐρίφοις, in a storm.

'Ερίφυλλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a luxuriant foliage; having large leaves. Fr. ἔρι and φύλλον.

'Eριχθόνιος, ου, δ, a proper name, Erichthonius, Eurip. Ion. 21. 'Εριώλη, ης, ἡ, a gale or hurricane; also, a destruction of wool, Aristoph. Vesp. 1187; "ξοιον, and 2. pf. of ὅλλυμι. See Brunck's note on v. 1177 of Acharn. Fr. "ξοι and ἄελλα.

'Eqιώπης, ου, ὁ, ἐριῶπις, τδος, ἡ, having large or beautiful eyes. Fr. ἔρι and ἄψ.

'Ερπάνη, ης, ή, a paling, a hedge, an enclosure. Fr. έρκος.

"Equatios, ou, ò, n, pertaining to an enclosure or court, Aschyl. Choëph. 554; "equation of enclosures, whose altar stood in the middle of the court, Soph. Antig. 488; also of halls, Herodt. vi, 68. Same Th.

'Ερκιθηςικός, ή, όν, pertaining to a preserve for wild beasts, fishes, etc., Plat. Soph. 226, C. Fr. "εκος and Θῆς.

"Ερκιον, ου, τό, an enclosure; and "Ερκος, τος, τό, a hedge, fence, enclosure, a barrier; a snare, noose; a net; a bulwark, Il. vi, 5; τὰ "ρκια, mounds or barriers, Il. v, 90; courts of a house; the porches and courts and halls were filled with men,

διάκτορος, ἐΰσκοπος,

Odys. viii, 57; the lips; "exos δδόντων, the barrier of the teeth, Il. vii, 211. Fr. είεγω.

Έρχτή, ης, Ion. for είρχτή, ης, ή, a prison, a jail, Herodt. iv, 146. Fr. ἔεγω, Poet. for εἴεγω.

Eρχύνιοι (δρυμοί), the Hercynian forest, in Germany.

"EPMA, ἄτος, τό, a prop, stay, Il. i. 486; a protection, support ἔρμα πόλιος ἔσκε, Π. xvi, 549; the ballast of a ship; a hidden rock in the sea, Thucyd. vii, 25; Æschyl. Ag. 979 a burden in the womb, the fetus, Id. Suppl. 575; a tumulus, Soph. Antig. 841; Herodt. vii, 183.

"Ερμα, ατος, τό, an ear-ring, Il. xiv, 182; a necklace, a band. Th. $\epsilon i \ell \omega$.

Έρμάζω, f. ἄσω, to prop up, support, make fast, to load with ballast. Th. έρμα.

Έρμαθήνη, ης, ή, a statue at Athens, having two faces, one of Mercury, the other of Minerva. Fr. 'Equñs and 'Abnvn. 'Ερμαῖα, ων, τά, (iερά,) neut. pl. of iquaios, the festival of Mer-

Έρμαϊζω, and -ομαι, to imitate Mercury.

"Ερμαιον, ου, τό, an unexpected gain or advantage; a windfall, supposed to be sent by Mercury; ξεμαιον τοῦτο ποιούμενος, making use of it for your own advantage, Plat. Gorg. 489, B; έρμαιον αν έφάνη, Id. Polit. 368, D; gainful, Id. Phæd. 107, C; an image of Mercury by the way side; From

Ερμαίος, αία, αίον, and έρμαιος, of Mercury, sacred to Mercury, Soph. Phil. 1440; gainful, Æschyl. Eum. 907; mercurial; the mound of Mercury, Odys. xvi, 471. Th. 'Equis.

'Ερμάριον, τό, dim. from 'Ερμης. 'Εεμᾶς, ã, ò, a proper name of a man, Hermas, Rom. xvi, 14; and 'Ερμᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, Dor. for 'Ερμής.

Ερμάς, άδος, ή, a rock in the sea, a sand-bank. Fr. έρμα.

"Ερμάσις, εως, ή, a strengthening or supporting. Th. έρμα. 'Εςματίζω, to ballast, to load, for ερμάζω.

Ερμαφρόδιτος, ου, ο, partaking of both sexes; a HERMAPHRO-DITE. Fr. 'Equns and 'Appolitn. Έρμάων, άωνος, Poet. for Έρμης. 'Ερμίας, δ, Poet. for 'Ερμης, dat. Ερμέα, gen. Έρμεω.

Equias, R. xiv, 491, and Eqμίας, ου, δ, Poet. contract. Έρμης, οῦ, ὁ, Mercury; epith. ἀεάκακητής.

'Ερμείης, δ. See preced.

γειφόντης,

'Ερμείον, ου, τό, a temple or chapel of Mercury, placed at the entrance of the schools of exercise, Æschin. 21, 34. Fr. 'Eeμñs.

Έρμείω, contract. from Έρμείαο, gen. of 'Equeias.

Έρμηνεία, ας, ή, interpretation, Xen. Mem. iv, 3; explanation; speech, expression; elocution. From

'Ερμήνευμα, ατος, τό, an interpretation, explanation; a sign, monument.

'Ερμηνεύς, έος, and Att. έως, δ, an interpreter, Xen. Anab. i, 2, 17; Cyr. i. 6, 2; Herodt. ii, 125, 154; iv, 24; an expositor; a messenger, a herald. Fr. 'Equñs. 'Ερμηνεῦσαι, 1. a. inf. of έρμηνεύω.

Έρμηνευτής, οῦ, δ, an interpreter, Plat. Polit. 290, C; an expounder; an historian. From Ερμηνευτικός, ή, όν, pertaining to explanation, qualified to explain or interpret, Plat. Epin. 975, C; ερμηνευτική (τέχνη), the art of stating clearly, the art of elocution. From

Ερμηνεύω, f. εύσω, to explain, interpret, Xen. Anab. v, 4, 2; Mem. i, 2, 52; Thucyd. ii, 60; to point out, έρμήνευε μοι, Soph. Œd. C. 399; to relate; to express, declare; to unfold, develope; to translate from one language into another, John i, 39, and 43. Th. 'Equñs.

Έρμηνέων, Pind. Olymp. ii, 153. Fr. ερμηνεύς.

'EPMH~Σ, οῦ, ὁ, Mercury, contract. from 'Ερμέας, Epic -είας, whence "euaios, or -aios, and 'eeμαϊκός, of or belonging to Mercury; δ Έρμῆς, a statue of Mercury, consisting of a four-cornered block or pillar with a head of Mercury upon it, and placed before the entrance of houses or temples. The Hermæ contained short moral precepts in verse, Demosth. 491, 4; Xen. Hipp. 3, 2; περιτυχών αὐτῷ περὶ τὸν Έρμην τὸν πρὸς τη πυλίδι, Demosth. 1146, pen.; Herodt. ii, 51.

'Ερμίδιον, ου, τό, a little (statue of) Mercury, Aristoph. Pac. 923.

Equiv, and iquis, ivos, o, the foot of a bedstead or couch, Odys. viii, 278. Fr. έρμα.

'Εεμίς. See preced.

Ερμογένης, εος, δ, the name of a man, Hermogenes, signifying a

son of Mercury.

Έρμογλυφείον, ου, τό, the workshop of a statuary, properly of Mercuries, Plat. Conv. 215. Fr. γλύφω.

Έρμογλυφεύς, έως, δ, properly, one who carved statues of Mercury; any carver. Fr. γλύφω.

Έρμογλυφϊκή, (scil. σέχνη,) ῆς, ἡ, the art of sculpture, statuary. Same Th.

Έρμογλυφικός, ή, όν, relating to sculpture or statuary. Same Th. Έρμογλύφος, ου, δ, a statuary, a sculptor; literally, a carver of Mercuries. Same Th.

'Ερμοδάκτυλος, ου, δ, a plant, probably the meadow saffron, or colchicum autumnale, Linn.

Ερμοκοπίδης, ου, ό, a mutilater or destroyer of Mercury's statues, Aristoph. Lys. 1094, applied to Alcibiades and his associates. Fr. Έρμης and κόπτω. Έρνοκόμος, ου, ό, ή, a gardener; taking care of young shoots. Fr. Levos and xomiw.

EPNOΣ, εος, τό, a young plant, a shoot, Pind. Nem. vi, 32; Il. xvii, 53; a branch; a sucker; a descendant, a child, Pind. Isthm. iv, 77; Eurip. Phæn. 198; offspring, Soph. Œd. C. 1110.

" $E_{\ell}\xi_{\alpha i}$, 1. a. inf. act., and

"Ερξαν, Ion. for είρξαν, 3. pl. 1. a. of ρέζω, f. ρέζω, by metaphor. ἔςξω, ἔςξον, 1. a. imperat., ἔςξας, avtos, part. 1. a., Il. v, 650.

"Εεξει, 3. sing. 1. f. act. of the

"Εεξης, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. of δέζω. See Lezav.

'Eežeins, ov, or težins, Ion. for teξίας, ου, active, powerful, a translation of the Persian name Darius; Herodt. vi, 98. Th. βέζω. Ερξω, fut. of ἔρδω, 1. a. ἔρξα, inf. Legai.

Έρογα, obsol. by metathesis έρεγα, 2. pf. of ρέζω.

'Ερόεις, όεσσα, εν, -εντος, lovely, amiable, graceful. Fr. Lews. Egoinv, Att. for egoini, as woroinv

for ποιοίμι, from ἐρέω.

"Ερομαι, f. ἐρήσομαι, and Ion. εἴρομαι, f. εἰρήσομαι, Odys. i, 135; to ask, inquire, question; to consult an oracle; to interrogate, Il. i, 332; to search into; to ask about; to entreat, beg; 2. a. mid. neóuny, imperat. leou, Epic. "esso, evidently from "esso, inf. ερέσθαι. Th. έρέω.

"Eeos, ov, o, Eol. for "eews, wros, ò, love) desire, a longing for, Il. i, 469; Eurip. Med. 152; found in the nom. and acc. only.

ieάω. Ερος, τό, wool.

^{*}Ε_{ξοτις, τος, ή, a feast, festival, Eurip. Electr. 625.}

'Ερούμιν, 1. pl. fut. of ὶςίω.
'Ερούσιν, 3. pl. of ἱςῶ, f. of the same.

*E_ξσετόν, οῦ, τό, a creeping thing, a reptile, Xen. Mem. i, 4, 11; Odys. iv, 419; neut. of

Ecritos, n, ov, creeping, crawling; i επιτά, τά, reptiles, serpents, etc., used as an epith. of contempt or disgust, Pind. Pyth. i. 47. Fr. ζετω.

Eeπην, Dor. for έςπειν, from the same.

*Εξπης, ητος, i, a cutaneous disease, tetter, so called from its creeping or spreading over the skin; and

Ερπηστής, οῦ, ὁ, a creeper; and Έρπηστικός, ή, όν, creeping, that creeps, a reptile; from pf. pas. of έρπω.

"Ερπις, 10ς, δ, wine, in the Egyptian language, Aristoph. Vesp. 272.

'Ερτύζω, s. as "ρπω, to creep, to crawl along, Odys. i, 193; to walk slowly, Π. xxiii, 225. Th. "ερπω.

"Ερπυλλος, ου, δ, οτ ξρπυλλον, ου, τό, α creeping plant, the wild thyme, or thymus serpyllum, Linn. Fr. ξρπω.

'Ερπύσαι, inf. l. a. from ἐρπύζω. 'Ερπυστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, and

Έρσυστής, οῦ, ὁ, any creeping thing; a young child that crawls. From

"EPΠΩ, impf. είρπον, (doubtful if any other tenses were used by the best writers,) to wind along, to glide along; to creep along, crawl; to go, to advance; to come, Soph. Œd. T. 83; to creep on slowly; to proceed; to travel, Æschyl. Prom. 812; 3. fut. in comp. ἐφίρψι, Æschyl. Eum. 477.

"Εςπωμες, Dor. for εςπωμεν, 1. pl. pres. subj. of preced.; let us proceed, Theorr. Adoniaz.

*Ερραβδίσθην, ης, η, 2. a. ind. pas. of ραβδίζω.

Ερράγην, 3. pl. ἐρράγησαν, 2. a. ind. pas.; and

"Ερράγου, 2. a. ind. act. of ρήγνυ-

Τρράδαται, 3. pl. Ion. pf. pas. for τρρασμίνοι είσι, Odys. XX, 354; so τρράδατο, for τρρασμίνοι ποαν, 3. pl. plupf. pas. It seems to be formed from the original ράδω, whence ράζω, pf. pas. Τρράδαται, 3. pl. Τρράδυται, Ion. τρράδαται, "Ερραμμαι, pf. ind. pas., and Ερραμμένος, part. pf. pas. of ρά-

'Ερράντισα, ας, s, 1. a. act., and 'Ερραντισμένος, part. pf. pas. of ραντίζω. Th. ραίνω.

'Ερράος, ου, and ερρας, α, δ, a ram. Fr. άρρην.

'Ερράπισα, 1. a. act. from ραπίζω.

'Ερράσθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of ράζω.

'Ερραστονευμένως, adv. lazily, indolently.

'Ερράφην, ns, n, 2. a. ind. pas., and

"Ερραψαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of ράπτω.

"Ερρ΄ς, ἐρρ΄ς τω, pres. imperat. act. of "ἔρρ΄ω, begone, Il. viii, 164; to the mischief with you. Fr. τρρ΄ω.

"Ερβες, 3. sing. impf. of βίω.

'Ερρίθην, and ἐρρήθην, 1. a. pas. of ἐρέω, pf. pas. εἴρημαι, part. 1. a. pas. ραιές.

"Ēρρεξα, 1. a. act. of ρέζω. 'Ἑρρετω, pres. imperat. of ἔρρω.

"Ερρευν, Ion. and Dor. for ἔρρουν, from ἔρρεον, 3. pl. impf. of ρέω.

"Ερρευσε, 3. sing. 1. a. act. of ρέω. 'Ερρεω, ήσω. See ἔρρω.

'Ερρήθη, 3. sing. 1. a. pas. Se ἐρρέθην.

"Ερρηζα, 1. a. ind. act. of ρήγνυμι.
"Ερρηγα, pf. of ριγίω. Th. ρίγος.
'Ερρίγησα, 1. a. act., and

Έρρηση, Ion. by paragoge for ἐρρηση, 3. sing. pres. subj. act., and

*Ερρίγοντι, dat. sing. part. pres. act. of

'Ερρίγω, to shudder with horror, formed from 2. pf. ἔρρίγα, of ριγέω (doubtful). Th. ρίγος.

Ερρίζωμαι, pf. pas. ἐρριζώμενος, η, ov, part. of ρίζόω, to take root, to be rooted; l. a. pas. ἐρριζώθην. Th. ρίζα.

"Ερριμμαι, pf. pas. and ερριμμένος, part. of ρίπτω.

"Εἰρίνου, ου, τό, a medicine introduced into the nose to excite sneezing, a sternutatory or stimulant; hence, an errhine. Fr. ρίν.

"Ερριπτον, impf. act., and 'Ερρίφθων, 3. dual. pf. imperat. pas. ἐρρίψο, φθω, of ρίπτω.

Έρριψε, 1. sing. 1. a. act. of ρίπτω, 1. a. ἔρριψα, part. ρίψας, αντος, 2. a. pas. ἐρρίφην.

'Ερρογα, by metath. τοςγα, and Att. τωςγα, pf. ind. mid. of ρίζω.

Έρρυηκα, pf. act. from ρυίω, for ρύω, to flow; 2. a. pas. ἐρρύην,

inf. ἐνῆναι, part. ἐντίς · ὁ γὰς 'Ασωπὸς ποταμὸς ἐἐρὑη μίγας, for the river Asopus was flowing with a mighty stream, i. e. was much swollen, Thucyd. ii, 5. Th. ῥίω.

"Εἰρυθμος, ου, δ, ἡ, neat, well adapted; in suitable proportions; a well rounded period. Fr. i, and ρυθμός.

'Ερρύπηνα, 1. a. ind. act. of ρυπαίνω.

'Ερρυσάμην, 1. a. m. of ρύω. 'Ερρύσθην, 1. a. pas. of ρύω.

"Ερρύτο, rescued: 3. sing. plupf. pas. with a middle sense, Soph. Œd. T. 1352. Fr. ῥύω.

"Ε'Ρ'ΡΩ, έρρήσω, 1. α. ήρρησα, Aristoph. Ran. 1192; pf. nopn. xa, Id. Thesm. 1075: none of the other classical authors use any of the tenses except the pres. and the impf.; oùz is xógaxas ijin σετε, Id. Pac. 500 to go with pain or difficulty, to totter, Il. xviii, 421: to go or to depart sorrowfully; to wander, Odys. iv, 367; to arrive under unhappy auspices; ἐνθάδε ἔρρων, coming hither under unhappy auspices, Π. ix, 364; ἔρρε, κακή γλήνη, Il. viii, 164; to go to one's destruction, to go to ruin; to perish; ἐρρέτω, Il. ix, 377, my affairs are going to ruin, Xen. Hist. i, 1, 15; to perish, disappear; ζώων τῶν ἄλλων ἐβρόντων, Plat. Ep. viii, 355, D; s. as obeiew and obeepe, Fol. Th. ρέω.

"Ερρωγα, ας, ε, I have broke or burst, 2. pf. of the obsol. ρώσσω, s. as ρήγνυμι· κακῶν δὰ πέλαγος ερρωγεν μέγα, a mighty sea of evils has broke upon, Æschyl. Pers. 439; ἔρρωγεν παγὰ δακεύων, the source of tears has burst forth, Soph. Trach. 854. "Ερρωμαι, pf. pas. of ρώννυμι, or ρωνύω, I am strong in health;

plupf. ἐρράμην, I was in health, Thucyd. vii, 15. Ἡρράμενεστέρως, adv. more strongly or powerfully; from ἐρράμι-

νέστεςος, compar. of ἰρρωμίνως. Ἐρρωμενής, ἐος, δ, ή, strong, robust, brave, resolute, Nen. Mem. iii, 9, 1; Cyr. iii, 3, 9, compar. ἐρρωμενέστεςος, Herodt. ix, 70. Same. Th.

'Ερρωμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. of the same; and as an adj. strong. robust, resolute, firm.

'Ερρωμένως, adv. strongly, powerfully, vigorously, Demosth. 13, 14; courageously, without fear, and so, rigorously, severely, Isocr.

Panegyr. 36. Fr. part. pf. pas. ἐρρωμένος, strong, powerful, valiant; compar. ἐρρωμενέστερος, superl. ἐρρωμενέστατος. Th. ρών-

*Ερρων, part. pres. act. of ἔρρω.
'Ερρωντο, 3. pl. impf. pas. of
ρωω or ρωομαι.

'E'P'ΩO'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, a boar or a ram. Perhaps from ρώω.
"Ερρωσα, l. a. ind. act., and 'Ερρωσαμην, l. a. m. of ρώννυμι,

'Ερρωσθαι, pf. inf. pas., ἐρρωσθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of the same.

and

*Ερρωσθι, 2. pl. imperat. of the same, fare ye well, Dem. de Coron. 126, in Coll. Maj. iii; and *Ερρωσο, ωσθω, farewell, 2. and 3. sing. imperat. pas. of the same. *Ερσω, 1. a. act. Ion. from ερρω, f. σω.

Eeras, nom. pl. of sern.

'Ερταίος, α, ον, s. as ερσήεις.

"EPΣH, or "εση, Poet. είςση, ης, ή, dew, dew-drops; also, a young lamb; a young animal, Odys. ix, 222.

'Egσńεις, εσσα, εν, bedewed, dewy, fresh, Π. xiv, 348. Fr. ε̃gσn.
"Εgσnν, Ion. for ἄgσην, a male, Herodt. i, 109; iii, 66.

"Eqois, or "ξοις, εως, ή, the act of tying, knitting, or interlacing; a knot, tie, a wreath; a fastening, Thucyd. i, 6, where Wyttenbach (in Selecta Princip. Histor. 360) adopts the correction of H. Stephens and Hudson, ένέρσις, which is now the received reading. See "ενερσις. Fr. ε"ίρω." Έρσω, 1. f. Æol. of "έρρω, 1. f. Æol. of "έρρω.

Έρυγγάνω, to belch, vomit; to feel the flavor of, Eurip. Cycl. 520. Th. ἐξεύγω.

Έρυγεῖν, inf. 2. a. of ἐρεύγομαι. Ερύγηλος. See ἐρύγμηλος.

"Ερυγμα, ατος, τό, a belch, eructation. Fr. ἐρεύγω.

Έρυγματώδης, εος, ὁ, ἡ, causing or attended with eructations. Same Th.

'Εξύγμηλος, η, ου, that lows loudly, roaring; bellowing, Il. xviii, 580; also, ruminating. Fr. ξεεύγω.

Έρυγμός, οῦ, ὁ, s. as ἰρευγμός. Ἐρυγών, part. 2. a. of ἰρεύγομαι. Ἐρυτοθαι, pres. inf. of ἰρεύγομαι. Ἐρυθαίνετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. of Ἐρυθαίνω, f. ανῶ, l. a. ἡρυθηνα, to make red, redden, make to blush. Th. ἔρευθος, εος, τό. Ἐρυθεῖα, ας, ἡ, and dat. Ion. -η, the name of an island. Erythea.

the name of an island, Erythea. 'Ερυθίω, ω, obsol., f. ὶρυθήσω, for ἰρυθαίνω.

'Ερύθημα, ἄτος, τό, redness; blushing; redness of the eyes, καὶ τῶν ὀρθάλμων ἐρῦθήματα, Thucyd. ii, 49; a blush, Eurip. Phan. 1502. Fr. ἐρυθαίνω.

'Εςῦθήνας, part. 1. a. act. of έςυθαίνω.

'Εςῦθιάω, to be or become red, to blush; s. as ἰςυθριάω.

'Ερυθιόωσαν, made red, blushing, part. pres. act. sing. f. g. Poet. for ἐρυθιῶσαν, contract. for ἐρυθιῶσαν, from preced.

'Ερύθραι, ων, the name of a city, Erythræ.

'E_ξυθξαίνω, f. ανῶ, to make red, to redden; to cause to blush; pas. to blush, Nen. Cyr. i, 4, 4. Th. ἐξυθξός.

'Eqυθραΐος, αία, αῖον, red, ruddy; also, Erythrean, or relating to the Erythrean Sea, 'Ερυθραῖον πίλαγος. Fr. ἰρυθρός.

'Eρυθρίασις, Ion. -ίησις, εως, ή, ruddiness, a blush; from

'Ερυθεϊάω, ω, f. ιάσω, to blush, Demosth. 270, 1; Plat. Polit. i, 350. Fr. ἐρυθεός.

'Ερυθρίνιον, ου, τό, and

*Ερυθρίνος, ου, δ, a fish, a red kind of mullet, the sparus erythrinus, Linn.

Έρυθροβάφής, έος, δ, ή, dyed red. Fr. ἐρυθρός and βάπτω.

Έρυθρόγραμμος, ον, with red lines. Fr. ἐρυθρός and γραμμή.

'Ερυθροδάκτυλος, ου, δ, ή, having red or rosy fingers. Fr. ξουθρός and δάκτυλος.

'Εςυθεόδανον, ου, τό, dyer's madder, Diosc. 3, 160, rubia tinctorum, Theophr. H. Pl. 7, 9.

'Ερυθροδανόομαι, to become red, to redden.

'Ερυθρόκομος, ου, δ, ħ, having red hair, red-haired. Fr. ἐρυθρός and κόμη.

'Ερυθρίπους, οδος, δ, ή, red-footed; Red-shank, the name of a bird, Aristoph. Av. 304. Fr. έρυθρός and ποῦς.

'Equθρός, ά, όν, red, ruddy; dark wine, Anacr. 31; χαλκὸν ἐρυθρόν, ruddy brass, II. ix, 365; 'Ερυθρά βάλαττα, the Red Sea, Demosth. 438, 19; Acts vii, 36. 'Ερυθρόστικτος, ου, δ, ἡ, streaked or spotted with red; s. as τοίκιλος. Fr. ἐρυθρός and στίζω.

Έρυθρότης, ητος, ή, redness. Fr. έρυθρός.

'Εςῦπαχίω, and ἰςῦπαπω, the same with ἰςὑπω, to restrain, to keep back; 2. a. Poet. ἰςὑπαπον, Il. xii, 465; Id. v, 262; keep back the troops before the gates, Il. vi, 80.

'Ερύκακον, ες, ε, inf. Poet. ἐρῦκᾶκέειν, 2. a. of ἐρύκω, for ἡρύκᾶκον.

'Εςῦκἄνάω, and ἐςῦκάνω, Poet. for ἐςὑκω.

'Ερυκίμεν, and ἐρυκέμεναι, Dor., for ἐρύκειν, to avert, Il. viii, 206; to separate, Il. x, 161; pres. inf. of ἐρύκω.

'Ερύκοι, 3. sing. pres. opt. act. from

'Ēρύκω, f. ύζω, l. a. ἤρυζα, 2. a. ἤρυκακον, to keep back, restrain, check, hinder; to detain; ἐιίκονον ἤματ' ἰρύζας, Π. vi, 217; to repel, Xen. Anab. iii, l, l6; to keep off; to save or preserve; mid. to stay back, stay behind; to loiter, Π. xxiii, 443; pas. to be kept back, impeded. Fr. ἰρύω.

"Εςῦμα, ἄτος, τό, a safeguard; a protection for the body; protection from, with gen., Eurip. Med. 1319; a defence; a defence from darts; a protection to, with dat., Eurip. Med. 597; ἔψμα χξοός, ἔξοκος ἀκόντων, II. iv, 137; an entrenchment, a rampart, fortress, or castle, Xen. Cyr. iv, 2, 3; Herodt. viii, 223; a tower; a tumulus or mound, Æschyl. Choëph. 152. Fr. ἔξύομαι.

"Ερῦμαι, by syncop. for ἐρύομαι.
'Ερῦμάνθιος, ου, δ. Erymanthian, from Erimanthus, a mountain in Arcadia.

*Ερυμάτιον, τό, dim. from ἔρυμα.
*Ερυμνόνωτος, ον, the same with

'Ερυμνός, ή, όν, strong by nature, well fortified or guarded, secure, Xen. Cyr. iii, 2, 5; i, 6, 19; steep, Id. Anab. v, 7, 18; inaccessible, Aristoph. Thesm. 891; impregnable, Thucyd. v, 65. Th. ἐξύομαι.

Eξυμνότης, ητος, ή, a fortification; strength, security, Xen. Cyr. vi, 1, 14. Same Th.

"Ερυντο, 3. pl. ind. 2. a. of δύομαι.
"Ερυξ, πος, ή, a city of Sicily,
Ετγχ.

'Eρύομαι, and εἰρύομαι, f. ύσομαι, pf. εἴρυμαι, to draw to one's self; to draw a sword, to draw out of danger; "the idea seems to have been taken from drawing away the body of a friend from the power of an enemy on the field of battle" (Dunb. Lex.); to regard, Il. xxi, 230; to preserve, defend; to protect, to guard, Il. i, 239; to watch; to keep; to be on one's guard; εἰρύαται, for εἴρυνται, Il. i, 239; ἔρῦτο, for εἴρυνται, to keep off, Il.

v, 538; to ward off, *Id*. ii, 859; both from sieupas. Poet. εἰρύομαι. Fr. ἐρύω.

Ecucai, 1. a. inf. act., and Eeveaíaro, Ion. for igueairto, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. m. of ιεύω.

'Ερύσαιο, 2. sing. 1. a. opt. m. of the same.

Ecuous Eol. for levous, part. 1. a. act. masc. of ἐρύω.

"Eevoar, Ion. for elevoar, 3. pl. 1. a. act., and ἐξύσαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. m. of ἰρύω.

*Ερυσάρματας, by metaplasm for ieveαεμάτους, and

Έρυσάρματες, by metaplasm for ieυσάεματοι, drawing a chariot, Π. xvi, 370. Fr. ἐρυσάρμᾶτος. 'Ερυσαρμάτης, sos, δ, ή, and

'Ερυσάρματος, ου, ό, ή, drawing a

chariot. Fr. ἐξύω and ἄξμα. Ἐξύσασ', for ἐξύσασα, part. 1. a. f. g. of ἐρύω.

Eevens, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. act. of the same.

*Ερυσθαι, for ἐρύεσθαι. See ἔρυμαι. 'Ερυσίζη, ης, ή, mildew, rust, or blight, a disease of corn in which the ears decay and become changed into a rusty powder. Th. "esulos. 'Ερυσίθριζ, τρϊχος, δ, h, a currycomb. Fr. ieuw and Deig.

*Ερύσζμον, ου, τό, an herb, probably the hedge mustard.

Equaints, ides, n, holding or Fr. ἐρύομαι preserving ships. and vaus.

'Ερυσίπελας, ἄτος, τό, a disease, erysipelas. Fr. έρύω and πέλας. Equalatoris, 105, 6, 6, guardian of the city, Il. vi, 305, an epithet of Minerva. Fr. ἐρύομαι and πτόλις, Poet. for πόλις.

"Ερῦσις, εως, ή, a drawing. Fr. έρύω.

'Ερυσμός, δ, a safeguard.

'Ερυσσάμενος, part. 1. a. m. by redupl. of o, so "evocav, for "evσαν, 3. pl. 1. a. act. Ion. of ἰρύω. 'Ερύσσομεν, 1. pl. fut. ind. act. by doubling σ, of λεύω.

Ερυστός, ή, όν, drawn out, unsheathed, Soph. Antig. 717; that may be drawn out. Fr.

ιεύω.

"Equit, for "evito, or eleuto, 3. sing. impf. of "evual, Poet. by syncop. for εξύομαι, Π. v, 23; Π. xxii, 507. Fr. ἐρύομαι.

'EPΥ'Ω, and εἰρύω, f. τσω, to draw, drag, pull; to drag along; Il. xxii, 493; mid. to draw or drag to one's self from the power of another; to keep, preserve; είς υαται, Π. xiv, 75; plupf. είςύμην, and ἰςύμην, with the time of an imperfect; which

chiefly preserved him, Il. iv, See ziguopai, Ion.; it 138. takes after s for the augment; 1. a. εἴενσα, pf. pas. εἴενμαι, 1. a. pas. εἰρύσθην, 1. a. m. εἰρῦσάμην, Ερίς ἡὔσάμην, Il. xv, 29; where the v is long, it becomes so by the ictus metricus; inf. sieúσασθαι, Poet. for ἐρύσασθαι.

 $^{\prime}\mathrm{E}_{\ell}\varphi^{\prime}$, for $^{\prime}_{\ell}\ell\pi\iota$, pres. imperat. from έρπω.

"E $_{\ell}\phi_{os}$, ov, δ , a skin, hide. Fr. ἰείφω, to cover; also, στίεφος, the same.

"Ερχάται, they are enclosed or compressed, Il. xvi, 481; Ion. for είργμένοι είσί, 3. pl. pf. pas.; so ερχατο, for είργμενοι ήσαν, 3. pl. plupf. pas. Ion. of είργω. The pf. without the augment was έργμαι, 3. pl. according to the regular formation, ἔργνται, and, according to the Ionic, "eyara, ἔεχαται. So, also, ἔεγντο, ἔεγατο, ἔρχατο, Odys. ix, 221.

Έρχατάομαι, to fence in, shut up.

"Εεχατος, ου, δ, a hedge or enclosure. Fr. εἴεγω.

'Εεχατόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to shut up, enclose, confine; and

Έρχατόωντο, 3. pl. impf. pas. Ion. and Poet. for Lexatavro, of ἐρχατόω, to be confined, Odys. xiv, 13. Fr. ἔρχατος.

'Εεχέαι, Ion. contract. "εχη, 2. sing. pres. ind. mid., and

"Ε_{ℓχεο}, Ion. contract. ἔ_ℓχου, pl. έρχεσθε, dual έρχεσθον, pres. imperat. of ἔεχομαι.

"Ερχευ, Dor. for έρχου, pres. imperat. See eexeo.

'Εεχθείς, part. 1. a. pas. from

ἔεγω, εἴεγω.

"EPXOMAI, (used only in the pres. and impf.; the other tenses in use come from the obsol. ἐλεύ- $\theta\omega$ · $\epsilon I\mu \iota$ is generally used as the fut., and its subj. "w and the other modes for those of ἔεχομαι as a pres.,) f. ελεύσομαι, to come, go, arrive; to depart; impf. ήξχόμην, ου, ετο, scarcely used, that it may not be confounded with the impf. m. of äeχω, 2. a. nλύθον, and by syncop. ħλθον, ες, ε, 2. a. imperat. ἐλθέ, ἐτω, άτω, etc., taking æ instead of s, in LXX.; 2. a. subj. "λθω, ης, η, 2. a. inf. iλθείν, part. 2. a. ελθών, οῦσα, όν, 2. pf. iλήλυθα, and Poet. είλήλουθα, from the obsol. ἐλεύθω, inf. ἐληλυθέναι, part. ἐληλῦθώς and είληλουθώς, plupf. iληλύθειν. It is followed by the prepositions είς, ἐπί, πρός, seldom with παρά,

Herodt. ii, 115; "exemas sie for rivi, to get into strife with any one; ἔεχισθαι ἐπί, to come against; είς λόγους ἔρχεσθαί Tivi, to come to converse with any one, Xen. Anab. ii, 5, 2; ἴεχεσθαι ἰπὶ πᾶν, to try every expedient, Xen. Anab. iii, 1, 18; διὰ μάχης ἔξχεσθαί τινι, to engage in battle with any one, Thucyd.; δι' ἀπεχθείας ildeiv, to get into a state of enmity, to be hated by, Æschyl. Prom. 121; έπὶ μείζον ἔγχεσθαι, to increase, Soph. Phil. 250. In N. T., also, to come forth or appear before the public, Matth. xi, 14; in σαρκί, to come or appear in the flesh, I John iv, 2. It is frequently followed by the participle of another verb, much in the same sense as µέλλω. as, ἔρχομαι λίξων, I am going to state, Herodt. ii, 11; öv na. θομεν άφαιςησόμενοι την άςχήν, whose kingdom we came to take from him, Xen. Anab. vii, 1, 18; ἔεχομαι ὀψομένη, I am come to see, R. xiv, 301. Hence ἐπέρχομαι, ἔπηλυς, a stranger; προσήλυτος, the same. Έρχομενάων, Æol. for -νων, gen. pl. part. pres. of preced.

" $E_{\ell}\psi_{is}$, $\epsilon\omega_{s}$, \dot{n} , the act of creeping. See έρπω.

Έρψουμες, Dor. for έρψομεν, 1. pl. f. of έςπω.

'Eeψω, Dor. for 'eψω, f. of the

"Ερω, or ἔρω, dat. from ἔρως, love. 'Eeω, fut. of the verb ερέω· originally iciow, o elided, hence iciw, and by contract. iew, Soph. Œd. T. 749. There is no such present as iça. See içia.

Ερωδιός, οῦ, ὁ, and ἐροδάς, άδος, also ρωδιός, a heron, Il. x, 274. Th. Lews.

'Ειώι, pres. imperat., and

'Ερωείτω, 3. sing. imperat. pres., from

'Ερωίω, f. ήσω, to flow, to gush out, to rush; to cease, to run off, Il. ii, 179; to swerve, Il. xxiii, 433; to retire, retreat; to repel; to cause to fall back from, Π. xiii, 57. Th. ρίων

Έρωή, ñs, h, rapid motion, impetuosity, force, Il. iii, 62; assault, Il. xiv, 488; a shock, impulse; a retreating; flight; δουρος ερωή, the throw or cast of a spear, Il. xv, 358. Fr. preced.

Ερωήσαι, Ιρωήσαιτο, 1. a. inf. act. and 3. sing. opt. mid. of leωίω.

'Ερωμανίεσσι, dat. pl. ερωμανέων, gen. pl. of

'Ερωμάνής, ίος, ὁ, ἡ, mad with love, desperately in love; amorous. Fr. ἔρως and μανία.

'Ερωμανία, ή, madness for love, love to distraction.

Egωμένιον, τό, a little love, darling, dim. from

'Ερώμενος, η, ον, part. pres. pas. of εράω.

Έρωνή, for έρωή.

*Ερως, ωτος, δ, love, desire, lust, passion, Eurip. Med. 8, 696; Xen. Cyr. vi, 1, 18; an infatuated passion; sexual desire, Soph. Aj. 1184; Homer, passim; the god of love, Cupid, Aristoph. Av. 1737. Th. ερων. 3. sing, pres. ind. act. contract. of ερωτάω.

Έρωτάριον, ου, τό, a little Cupid; a little image of Cupid. Fr.

ἔρως.

'Ερωτάω, Ion. and Epic είρωτάω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. ηςώτηκα, Plat. Lach. 199, C; 1. a. new τησα, impf. ἡρώτα, Odys. xv, 423; to ask, question, interrogate, Demosth. 325, 4; to inquire; to consult an oracle, Xen. Cyr. vii, 2, 7; to be seech; to propose a question; to argue, Xen. Mem. iv, 2, 15; τὸ ἐρωτηθέν, what has been asked, i. e. the question, Thucyd. iii, 61; 1. a. pas. ήρωτήθην, Eurip. Orest. 1593, pf. pas. ἡρώτημαι. Th. ἐρέω. Ερωτείν, Ion. for έρωταν, and this for -asiv, pres. inf. act., and Έρωτηθείς, έντος, part. 1. a. pas.,

Έρωτημα, ἄτος, τό, a question, interrogation; demand, inquiry, Thucyd. vii, 44; and

of ἱρωτάω.

ἐρωτήσας, αντος, part. 1. a. act.

'Ερωτηματικός, ή, όν, interrogative, that proceeds by interrogation; of or belonging to a question; and

'Ερωτηματίκῶς, adv. interrogatively; by question or interrogation; and

*Ερώτησις, εως, ἡ, the same with ἰρώτημα, also, the act of asking or questioning, Xen. Cyr. viii, 4, 7; from pf. pas. of ἰρωτάω. Ἐρωτητικός, ἡ, ὁν, skilled in puttioning, Plat. Crat. 398, E. Fr. ἰρωτάω.

Ερωτίας, άδος, ή, pecul. fem. of ξρωτικός.

Έρωτιδείς, pl. of

Έρωτιδεύς, έως, ὁ, a young Cupid, a young Love, Anacr. 33. Έρωτίδης, εος, contract. ους, ὁ, ἡ,

s. as έρωτιδεύς.

'Ερωτίδια, ων, τά, (ἰερά understood,) the festival of Cupid.

'Εςωτίκός, ή, όν, relating to love, amatory; ὶςωτικὰ ποιήματα, amatory poems, Æschin. 19, 10; prone to love; amorous, Xen. Mem. ii, 6, 28; skilled in love matters; and

'Eeωτικώς, adv. amorously; ἐεωτικώς ἔχειν, to be desirous, to be eager, Xen Cyr. iii, 3, 8;

'Ερωτίς, ῶος, ἡ, a little mistress or sweetheart, Theocr. iv, 59. Fr. ἔρως. Th. ἐράω.

Έρωτογράφος, ου, δ, ή, writing about love.

Έρωτόλη πτος, ου, δ, ἡ, seized with love, desperately in love. Fr. ἔρως and λωμβάνω.

'Ερωτομάνίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to be mad with love. Fr. μαίνομαι. 'Ερωτοπλάνος, ον, beguiling, leading love astray; inconstant in love. Fr. ἔρως and πλανάω. 'Ερωτοπλοίω, to sail on Love's

Ερωτοπλοίω, to sail on Love's ocean. Fr. πλίω and πλόος. Έρωτοτόπος, ου, ό, ή, producing or

awakening love. Fr. ερως and τίκτω.

Έρωτοτρόφος, ου, δ, h, nourishing love. Fr. έρως and τρέφω.

'Ερωτύλος, ου, δ, a little lover, a sweetheart, Theocr. iii, 7; amatory. Th. ἐράω.

'Ερωτῷο, 3. sing. pres. opt. pas. ἐρωταοίμην, ώμην, ἐρωτάοιο, ῷο, of ἐρωτάω.

"E₅, 2. a. imperat. of "inμi, to send; but

'E₅, Poet. Ion. and old Att. for είς, in, to, etc., and governing the accus. only. See Homer, passim, and Herodotus; ες τε, until; ες φάος, to the light; ες πλόον ἄς-χεσθαι, to begin a voyage. Used chiefly by the Ionic and old Attic writers, as Thucydides, etc., and frequently also by the Poets. See είς.

Έσαγγιλεύς, έως, δ, a messenger; one who introduces, Herodt. iii, 84. Fr. is and ἀγγίλλω.

'Εσαγείρατο, and

'Εσαγείρω. See είσαγείρω.

Eσάγω, Ion. s. as εἰσάγω, f. άζω, Herodt. i, 196; mid. to marry, Id. v, 40; also in mid. to bring into one's house, as a wife, Id. v, 39.

'Εσαεί, adv. always, for ever, Thucyd. See είσαεί.

Έσαεις άμενος, part. 1. a. of εσαεί-

'Εσαείρω, for ἐσαίρω, to raise, elevate, lift up.

"Εσαθ', for είσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. mid. of εννυμι, Il. xiv, 178.

Έσαθείω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to look to, to see, behold, perceive, descry. Fr. εἰς and ἀθείω.

'Εσαθεήσαιμι, opt. 1. a., and 'Εσαθεήσεια, ας, ε, 1. a. opt. act. Æol. of the same.

'Εσαιέν, adv. for ever.

'Εσαποντίζω, f. ίσω, to hurl a javelin at, Herodt. i, 43. Fr. ἀποντίζω.

Έσαχούω, f. ούσομαι, pf. -απήχοα, to obey, to hearken to; with the dat., Herodt. i, 214. Th. ἀχούω. Έσαλεύθη, 1. α. pas. of σαλεύω. Έσάλλομαι, f. -αλοῦμαι, to leap or spring upon; to assault, Il. xii, 438. Th. ἄλλομαι.

'Eσάλπιζου, 3. pl. impf. of σαλπίζω.

Έσᾶλτο, Dor. for ἐσῆλτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of ἐσάλλομαι, Il. xiii, 679; according to some, 1. a. mid. for ἐσήλατο.

'Εσαμβιβάζω, f. άσω, to cause to ascend, iσαμβιβάσασιν, Soph. Ed. T. 876; a reading recommended by Hermann, and approved by Ellendt, Lex. Soph. (But Dindorf retains the common reading. Poetæ Scenic.)
"Έσαν, without the augment for

Frau, without the augment for ñoan, 3. pl. impf. ñn, of εἰμί, to be, Hom.

"Εσαν, 3. pl. 2. a. πν, of "ημι, to send.

"Εσάνον, 2. a. ind. act. of σαίνω. 'Εσάντα. See εἰσάντα.

"Εσαντο, Ion. for είσαντο, 3. pl.
1. a. m. of έννυμι, or εω.

'Εσάπαξ, Ion. for εἰσάπαξ, at once. Fr. is and ἄπαξ.

'Εσάπην, 2. a. pas. of σήπω. 'Εσαπικνέομαι, to come to.

"Εσαπον, and εσηπον, 2. a. of σή-

'Εσαράσσω, f. άξω, to drive back to, to beat back, to repulse, Herodt. v, 116. Th. ἀράσσω. "Εσασα, part. 1. a. act. fem. of ξω, to put or place.

"Εσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. mid. of Εννυμι.

'Eσαῦθις, or ἐσαῦτις, adv. anew, over again. Fr. ἐς and αὖθις.

'Εσαύριον, adv. to-morrow, next day. Fr. ές and αὔριον.

'Εσάχει, adv., for είς ἄχει, until, with gen.

'Εσάωθεν, Boot. by syncop. for εσαώθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. pas. εσαώθην, from σαώζω, the same with σώζω, Odys. iii, 185.

'Εσάωσα, 1. a. ind. of the same verb, Il xviii, 395.

'Escain, 2. a. opt. of

'Eσβαίνω, the same with siσβαίνω. 'Εσβάλλω, s. as siσβάλλω.

Έσδάντις, for εἰσδάντις, part. 2. act. pl. of εἰσδαίνω.

2. act. pl. of εισταινω.
"Εστισα, ας, ε, 1. a. act., and
'Εστισην, 1. a. pas. of στίννυμι,

Trotisons, 1. a. pas. of σείννυμη and "Follow 2 a of σείνει obsolus as

"Εσζην, 2. a. of σζήμι, obsol., s. as σξίννυμι, to extinguish, Π. ix, 467. Τh. σζίννυμι.

'Εσδιδάζω, f. ασω, to put in, to introduce, to cause to ascend into, Thucyd. vii, 18; Herodt. i, 60; ἐσδιδάσαντις ἐς τὰς νέας, Id. vi, 95. Fr. βιδάζω. Th. βαίνω.

'Éσδιλή, ñs, ἡ, an entrance, invasion, irruption; an entrance or passage through a defile in the gorges of mountains; an expedition, an attack, the same as εἰστολή, Herodt. vi, 92; flow or discharge into, Herodt. vii, 173. Th. βάλλω.

'Εσδέκομαι, Ion. for

Έσδεχομαι, the same with είσδεχομαι, Herodt.

'Εσδιδοῦν, Ion. and Poet. for ἐσδιδόναι, to flow in.

Έσδιδωμι, f. -δώσω, to give to, put into; communicate to. Fr. is and δίδωμι.

"Εσδομαι, Dor. for ίζομαι, and Έσδόμενος, Dor. for ίζόμενος, part. pres. of the same.

Έσδρομή, ñs, ή, a running into, an incursion, invasion. Fr. is and δρόμος.

Έσδύνω, 2. a. ἔσεδων, to enter into, to creep into, Herodt. ii, 121. Fr. δύνω.

'Εσδώμεθα, Dor. for εζώμεθα, 1. pl. pres. subj. m. of εζομαι, Dor. εσδομαι.

"Εσεαι, Ion. contract. "τη, 2. sing. of εἰμί, f. "τομαι, to be.

'Εσεξάσθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of σεξάζομαι.

Έσιδε κον, for εἰσίδε ακον, 2. a. ind. of εἰσδίε κομαι, to see, behold, Odys. ix, 146.

"Ess., with the Attic Poets, for isn, 2. sing. f. of sixi, to be.

'Eσιδω, obsol., to look at, behold. Fr. εἰς and εἴδω, to see, 2. a. ἔσειδον, Eurip. Hec. 698; 2. a. inf. mid. ἐσιδέσθαι, Id. Suppl. 1132.

"Eosipi, to go in, to enter into. Fr. pres. ind. is, for sis, and sipi.

'Eσισάμην, 1. a. ind. m. of σείω.
'Εσιίσθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas., and pf. pas. σέσιισμαι, of σείω.
'Εσείται, Dor. for ἴσεται, 3. sing. f. of εἰμί, to be.

Έσιλιύσομαι, fut., and

'Εσιλθιῖν, 2. a. inf. act. of iσίςχομαι.

Έσεμασσάμην, 1. a. ind. mid. of Ισμάσσομαι.

'Εσενείκω, pres. obsol., and

'Εσενειχθείς, είσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas., and

'Εσενηνείχθαι, pf. inf. pas. of ἐσενείκω, Ion. for ἐνέγκω, the obsol. verb, to carry; pf. pas. ἤνειγμαι, Att. ἐνήνειγμαι, inf. ἐνηνείχθαι. See ἐνείχθην.

'Εσέπειτα, adv. hereafter, henceforward, Thucyd. i, 130. See εἰσέπειτα and εἰς.

'Εσεπέμπεσκον, impf. of ἐσπεμπέσκω.

Έσεπτάμην, 2. a. m. See iπτάμην.

Ἐσέπτατο, 3. sing. 2. a. m. from εἰσίπταμαι. Ἐσέργνῦμι, to shut up, enclose,

Eτέργνῦμι, to shut ap, enclose, Herodt. ii, 86. Fr. is and ἔργνῦμι, the same with ἔργω, or εἴργω.

'Εσερπύω, f. ύσω, to crawl or creep into.

'Εσέςχομαι, f. -ελεύσομαι, to come into, to enter, go into. See εἰσέςχομαι. Fr. ες and ες-χομαι.

'Εσισάχᾶτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of σάττω, Ion. for ἐσίσαχντο, v being converted into α.

'Εσεσήφειν, plupf. of σέσηφα, pf., I gape or yawn, I grin or show my teeth. Th. σαίφω.

"Εσεσθαι, f. inf., and έσεσθε, 2. pl. f. ind. of the verb εἰμί, to be.

'Εσίτος, -εος, contract. ους, τό, until the next year.

"Εσευα, and ἔσσευα, Ion. 1. a. ind. for ἔσευσα (never used), of σεύω. Th. σείω.

'Εσευμαι, Dor. for ἔσομαι, f. of εἰμί. See ἐσεῖται.

'Εσέφθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of σίδομαι, or σίδω.

Έσίχυντο, Ion. for ἐσικίχυντο, 3. pl. plupf. pas., Il. xii, 470. Fr. είς, or ἐς, and χίω, as if from

'Εσίχω, to extend to, reach to, Herodt. ii, 11, 158; to enter into, Id. viii, 137. Fr. is and "χω.

"Εση, 2. sing. of "σομαι, of εἰμί, to be.

'Eσηθίω, ω, f. ήσω, to introduce, as by a clyster, Herodt. ii, 87.

Έσήχασθεν, Bæot. by syncop. for εσηχάσθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of σηχάζω.

pas. of σηκάζω. Έσηκι, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. from ἐσίημι, for εἰσίημι.

'Εσηλάμην, 1. a. ind. m. of iσάλλομαι, Il. xii, 438.

'Εσήμᾶνα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of σημαίνω, 1. a. mid. ἐσημηνάμην.
'Εσημήναντο, 3. pl. 1. a. m. from σημαίνω.

"Eonvi, ind. 1. a. act. from oai.

"Εσηπον. See ?σαπον.

'Eσθ', for ἐστί, before an aspirate,
3. sing. of εἰμί, to be; οὐ γὰς
ἐσθ' ὅστου, it is not in thy power,
or it is not possible that, Soph.
Œd. T. 448.

"Εσθαι, 2. a. inf. mid. of "ημι, 2. a. η ν, 2. a. m. "μην, "τω. 'Εσθάς, ατος, α, Dor. for τσθής. "Εσθειν, pres. inf. of "τσθω, to eat,

Odys. v, 197. 'Εσθέομαι, from

'Eσθίω, obsol. to clothe; pas. to be clothed; hence, ἡσθημίνος, Eurip. Hel. 1559; Ion. ἐσθημίνος · ῥάκεσι ἐσθημίνος · Herodt. iii, 129. Fr. εω and εννυμι.

"Eσθημα, ατος, τό, what is put on, raiment, dress; garments offered to the manes of the deceased on solemn occasions, iτιμῶμεν...δημοσία ἐσθήμασί τι καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις νομίμοις, Thucyd. iii, 58; spoils, Æschyl. S. Theb. 259; a garment, Eurip. Troad. 984.

'Eσθημένος, arrayed, equipped, clad, clothed, Herodt. vi, 112; part. pf.; Eurip. Hel. 1559, has ἦσθημένος. Th. ἕω.

"Eσθην, for είσθην, 3. dual plupf. pas. of έω, or εννυμι, and

'Ēσθής, ῆτος, ἡ, a garment, a robe, raiment, dress, clothing, Demosth. 519, 17; Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 2; Thucyd. i, 61; Eurip. Alc. 162; cloth or carpeting used for bed-clothes, Odys. xxiii, 290; and

"Εσθησις, εως, ή, clothing, dress.
All from "εννυμι.

"Eσθι, pres. imperat. act., and 'Εσθίει, 3. sing. pres. ind., and 'Εσθίειν, pres. inf. ἐσθίεμεν, for ἐσθιέμεναι, of

'Εσθίω, and Epic τσθω, Il. xxiv, 415; to eat, devour, consume, Xen. Mem. i, 3, 6; pres. subj. λοθίω, ης, η, impf. noθιον, ες, ε, Xen. Ages. 9, 3; reiv mir wuνην, ἐσθίουσα, Id. Mem. ii, 1, to corrode; metaphor. to vex, torment, Aristoph. Vesp. 286; Nub. 812. (The pres. and impf. only are in use, the future is εδομαι or φάγομαι, i. e. the present mid. of these verbs are used as futures, 2. a. "payon pf. noona, and by redupl. idno. na, plupf. idndóneiv. See idu.) Th. Tolw.

Εσθλοδότης, ου, δ, fem. δότις, iδος, giver of good. Fr. ἐσθλός and didwui.

ΈΣΘΛΟ'Σ, ή, όν, good, excellent, honorable; virtuous, Xen. Cyr. i, 5, 7; Il. iii, 151; ii, 366, et passim; Eurip. Hec. 307, et passim, honest, useful; brave; skilful; propitious, lucky; oi ἔσθλοι, the worthy, the noble; τὰ ἔσθλα, good things, advantages; Dor. "o kos, Pind. Olymp. i, 160; originally ἐθλός, dat. pl. Ion. ἐσθλοῖσι.

'Εσθλότης, ητος, ή, goodness, probity; valor, etc. From preced. "Εσθλωμα, ἄτος, τό, an exploit; a good action. Fr. "εσθλος.

"Erfore, Poet. and Ion. for elo'sθορε, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. of *Εσθοςέω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. ηκα, and 'Eσθόρω, obsol., to leap upon, spring upon, 2. a. ἐσέθορον, Ion. "τοθορον, Il. xii, 462. Th. 9όρω, θρώσκω.

"Εσθος, εος, το, Poet. for εσθής, Π. xxiv, 94.

"Εσθοτε, for εστὶ ὅτε, there are times when, sometimes.

'Εσθεώσκω, for είσθεώσκω.

" $\mathbf{E} \mathbf{\Sigma} \mathbf{\Theta} \mathbf{\Omega}$, Poet. form of $\mathbf{i} \mathbf{\sigma} \mathbf{\ell} \mathbf{i} \boldsymbol{\omega}$, to eat, Il. viii, 231; Odys. v, 94. See Lobia.

"Εσθω, 3. sing. 2. a. imperat. m. of Inpi, to send; 2. a. act. nv, 2. a. m. " uny.

'Εσία, ας, 'n, for οὐσία, Plat. Crat. 401, C.

'Εσιγάθη, Dor. for έσιγήθη, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. pas. of σιγάω, to be silent.

Eoideiv, for eloideiv, 2. a. inf., and 'Εσιδέσθην, 3. dual. 2. a. m. from

Eoidy, Poet. for eloidy, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. act., and

'Εσίδον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. Ion., and ἐσιδών, part. 2, a. of ἐσείδω.

'Εστέμεναι, fem. part. pres. m. Fr. είσίημι.

'Εσιέναι, and ἐσιέμεναι, Odys. xxii, 470, pres. inf. of Inui, to send, or "nµi, for είμι, to go.

'Εσίζηται, for είσίζηται, from είσίζομαι.

'Eσίημι, to send into, put into, introduce, Herodt. iii, 158; to insert, from Inui. But, from "nui or siui, to go in, to enter, plupf. Lonew, Eurip. Orest. 1685. 'Εσινάμην, 1. sing. 1. a. ind. m. of σίνομαι, or σίνω.

Έσίπταμαι, to fly to, 2. α. ἐσεπτάμην, Herodt. ix, 100.

"Εσις, εως, ή, desire, passion, Plat. Crat. 411, D; 420, A. Fr. Tepai.

'Εσιτήρια, or είσιτήρια, the commencement of the new year, the day when all the magistrates entered upon office at Athens; also, the sacrifices and festivals celebrated at the begining of the new year. Fr. εἴσειμι.

Εσιώπα, 3. sing. impf. act. of σιωπάω.

"Εσχαμμαι, pf. pas. of σκάπτω. 'Εσκανδαλίζουτο, 3. pl. impf. pas. of σκανδαλίζω.

'Εσκάτθετο, for είσκατέθετο, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. m. of είσκατατί-Anjei.

"Εσκαφα, pf. act., and

'Εσκάφην, 2. a. pas. of σκάπτω. "Eoze, for h, 3. sing. impf. Ion. of εἰμί, to be, Il. iii, 180; vii, 153; perhaps the impf. of the obsol. pres. σκω, Ion. for σχω, s. as σχέω, and έχω, used as a substantive verb, Il. vi, 19.

'Εσκέδασ', for ἐσκέδασε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of σκεδάω.

"Εσκεμμαι, pf. pas. of σκέπτομαι. 'Εσκεμμένως, adv. considerately, deliberately, Demosth. 794, 8; circumspectly. From preced.

Έσκευάδαται, Ion. for ἐσκευασμένοι είσί, 3. pl. pf. pas., and

Έσχευάδατο, Ion. for ἐσχευασμέvoi now, 3. pl. plupf. pas. of σκευάζω.

'Εσκευασμένος, part. pf. pas. of the same verb.

'Εσκευώςημαι, pf. pas. of' σκευωeέομαι, to guard or keep the vessels or utensils; to plot, to contrive. Fr. σκεῦος and οὖρος.

'Εσκήνωσα, 1. a. ind. act. of σκηνόω. Th. σκηνή.

Εσκιατροφημένος, η, ον, brought up in the shade; educated delicately, or in obscurity; following a sedentary employment, pf. part. pas. of σκιατροφέω.

'Εσχίδιαντο, were dispersed, 3. pl. impf. pas. of σκίδνημι, pas. σκίδναμαι, impf. ἐσκιδνάμην. xxiii, 3.

'Εσκίρτα, for -αε, 3. sing. impf. act., and

Έσκίςταον, for

'Εσχίετων, 3. pl. impf. act. from σκιςτάω, to spring, to leap. Th. σκαίςω.

"Εσκληκα, intrans. pf. of σκέλλω. "Eondny, ns, n, 2. a. ind. act. of the verb σκλημι, for σκλίω, by syncop. for σκελέω, pf. ισκληκα, part. ionnances, and ionnaes, to dry. Th. σκέλλω.

Έσκληςύνοντο, 3. pl. impf. pas. of σκληφύνω.

Έσπομιδή, ης, ή, a carrying in, introduction, importation. From

'Εσχομίζω, f. ίσω, to bring in, to import. Fr. is and χομίζω. "Forev, impf. Ion. for nv, I was, from $\sigma x \tilde{\omega}$, to be, Il. vii, 153. See "oxs.

'Εσκοπιάζω, f. άσω, to survey, to contemplate, Odys. x, 260. Fr. σκοπιάζω.

'Εσχορόδισα, ας, ε· ἐσχορόδισάς με, thou hast provoked or vexed me, or thou hast brought tears into my eyes; literally, thou hast poisoned me with garlic. σκοροδίζω.

'Εσκής πισα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of σκοςπίζω.

Έσκότικα, pf. ind. act. of σκοτίζω.

'Εσκοτίσθην, ns, n, 1. a. ind. pas. of σκοτίζω, pf. pas. ἐσκότισμαι. 'Εσχύπτω, f. ύψω, to stoop down in order to look to, to inspect, examine. Τh. κύπτω.

"Е окшиточ, е, е, impf. act. of σκώπτω, to jest at, to scoff; to ridicule; 1. a. ἔσχωψα.

'Εσλεύσσω, to look to or towards; to observe, consider. Fr. is and λεύσσω.

'Eσλί, δ, indecl., name of a man, Esli, Luke iii, 25.

'Εσλός, Dor. for ἐσθλός.

'Εσλώς, for εσλούς, good, Dor. See preced.

'Εσμάςάγησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of σμαςαγέω.

'Εσμάσσω, or ἐσμάττω, f. άξω, to touch internally or deeply, to impress. Th. μάσσα.

'Εσμέν, 1. pl. pres. ind. of εἰμί, to

"Εσμηγμαι, pf. pas. of σμήχω, s. as σμάω, to scour, to wipe clean; "aunyov, impf. of the same, Odys. vi, 226.

"Εσμην, plupf. pas. of "εννυμι.

'Εσμός, οῦ, ὁ, a swarm of bees, Xen. Hist. iii, 2, 20; a bevy of women, Aristoph. Lys. 333; also, a troop, a multitude, a crowd, Plat. Polit. v, 450, B; abundance, γάλακτος έσμούς είχον, Eurip. Bacch. 699. Th. Ew.

'Εσμοτόχος, ον, producing swarms of bees. Fr. io μός and τίκτω. "Εσο, Poet. "σσω, Odys. i, 303; and Lobw, 2. a. imperat. mid. of

Ίημι.

"Εσοδος, Ion. for είσοδος, ου, ή, an entrance to a house or temple, Herodt. i, 9; a tax, a revenue. Fr. is and idis.

'Εσοικέω, ω, f. ήσω, to go to dwell in, Herodt. ii, 178. Fr. is and οἰκέω.

'Εσοικίζω, f. ίσω, to take or bring home; to settle inhabit-

ants in a place, Herodt. vii, 171; Eurip. Ion. 840. Th. olnos.

Essiany, 610, 6170, sing., and

"Evouve, 3. pl. f. opt. of simi.
"Evouve, 2. pl. f. opt. of the same verb.

"Esopai, 1. sing. f. act. of the same.

'Εσόπτομαι, obsol. f. όψομαι, to look in or upon, Herodt. i, 9; Eurip. Alc. 237. Th. ὅπτομαι. "Εσοπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, conspicuous, Herodt. ii, 138. Fr. ἐς and ὅπτομαι.

'Εσσπτείζω, f. ίσω, to reflect an image; mid. -ομαι, to behold or contemplate one's image in a mirror. From

*Εσοπτρον, ου, τό, a mirror or looking-glass.

Έσος άω, ω, f. όψομαι, to look at or upon, Eurip. Med. 1095; Androm. 494. See δς άω.

'Eσοςῆς, Dor. for ἐσοςᾶς, 2. sing. pres. ind. act., and

'Éσος ητι, Dor. for ἰσος ᾶτι, 2. pl. pres. ind. act. of ἐσος άω, and 'Εσος ῶμες, Dor. for ἐσος ῶμεν, 1. pl. pres. ind. of the same.

Έσουμαι, ῆ, είται, Dor. for έσομαι, η, εται, f. m. of εἰμί.

*Εσοφισάμην, 1. sing. 1. a. m. of σοφίζομαι.

'Εσόψομαι, f. m. of ἐσόπτομαι.
'Εσπάθαον, contract. ων, impf. ind. act., and

Eσπάθημαι, pf. pas. of σπαθάω, Aristoph.

"Εσπάκα, pf. act. of σπάω. 'Εσπάραξα, 1. a. ind. act. of σπαράσσω.

'Εσπάρην, 2. a. pas., and 'Εσπάρθαι, pf. inf. pas., and "Εσπαρμαι, pf. pas. of σπείρω. 'Εσπασμένον, part. of σπάω, Plut. Cas.

Cas. Έσπαταλήσατε, 2. pl. 1. a. ind. act.

of σπαταλάω.
"Εσπε, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. έσπον,

ες. Fr. σπάω.

"Εσπειςα, 1. a. act. of σπείςω. "Εσπεισα, 1. a. act., and

Έσπείνθην, ης, η, l. a. pas., and ἔσπεισται, 3 sing. pf. pas. ἔσπεισμαι, οf σπένδω.

'Εσπεισμένα, ων, τά, articles of a treaty or convention. Fr. εσπεισμαι.

'Εσπιμπίσκω, a frequentative verb from iσπιμπω, to send in from any place without, as to a judge sitting in a hall of justice, Herodt. i, 100; opposed to iκπιμπίσκω, to send out from.

Έσπίμπω, s. as εἰσπίμπω.
"Εσπερ, adv. until; for the time to come.

*Εσπίρα, ας, ἡ, (ἄρα,) the evening; (χώρα,) the west, Xen. Cyr. i, 1, 5; Anab. iii, 5, 9; fem. of loπερος.

'Εσπίρας, adv. in the evening. From preced.

Έσπερία, ας, ή, the evening; sunset. Fr. έσπέριος.

'Εσπερίδες, ων, αi, the Hesperides, the daughters of Hesperus; 'Εσπερίδων μῆλα, the apples of the Hesperides, i. e. oranges; and 'Εσπεριών αί ων Χεν. Lac. Xii

Έσπερινός, ή, όν, Xen. Lac. xii, 6; and

'Eσπίριος, ία, ιον, οτ ἐσπίριος, ου, δ , \dot{n} , of the evening, in the evening, Odys. ii, 357; Eurip. Ion. 797; ἐσπίριος $\dot{n}\lambda \delta \iota$, he came in the evening; towards the west, II. xxi, 560; situated towards the west, western, Eurip. Herc. F. 395. Fr. ἔσπίρος.

'Εσπερίς, ίδος, ἡ, a plant, probably the dame's violet, or Hesperis matronalis, Linn.

'Εσπίρισμα, ἄτος, τό, an evening meal; a supper; a collation. From

"EΣΠΕΡΟΣ, ου, δ, 'n, Vesper, the evening star, Venus, Il. xxii, 317; the evening, of the evening, ἕσπεροι λαματῆρες, Soph. Aj. 278; generally used as a substantive; as an adj., western, west, Id. 792; ἕσπερος Θεός, the western god, Pluto, Soph. Œd. Τ. 178; τὰ ἕσπερα μέρη τῆς ἡμέρας, the western or latter part of the day, Odys. xvii, 191.

"Εσπισθαι, Poet. for ἐπισθαι, pres. inf. of ἐπομαι, Il. v, 423.

"Εσπιτι, 2. pl. pres. imperat. act. of ἔσπω, Poet. for ἔπω · ἔσπιτι νῦν μοι Μοῦσωι..., unfold now to me, ye Muses..., Il. ii, 484. "Εσπιτο, Poet. for είπιτο, 3. sing. impf. of ἔσπομωι, obsol., for ἔπομωι, Il. iii, 376; the subj. and other modes are in use.

"Εσπευδον, 3. pl. impf. act. of σπεύδω.

'Εσπευσμένως, adv. quickly, speedily, with despatch. Fr. σπεύδω.

'Εσπηδάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to leap into, Aristoph. Pac. 545. Fr. is and πηδάω.

'Εσπίλωκα, pf ind. act., and 'Εσπιλωμίνος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. of σπιλόω.

'Εσπίπτω, 2. a. ἐσίπεσον, to fall into, f. m. ἐσπεσονμαι, Eurip. Ion. 1196; to rush into. Fr. ἐς and πίπτω. See εἰσπίπτω. Έσπλαγχνίσθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas., and

'Εσπλάγχνισμαι, pf. pas. of σπλαγχνίζομαι.

Έσπλίω, ω, s. as είσπλίω.

"Εσπλους, contract. πλους, δ, the entrance to a harbour; δι μὶν βι. άσασθαι βουλόμενοι τὸν ἔσπλουν, others wishing to force the entrance, Thucyd. vii, 22.

'Εσποιίω, s. as είσποιίω.

^αΕσπομαι, obsol. for ἔπομαι, to follow, pursue, opt. ἐσποίμην, part. ἐσπόμενος, Eurip. Hec. 525; Med. 1140. Th. ἔπω. 'Εσπόμην, inf. σπέσθαι, 2. a. of

"Εσπον, ες, ε, 2. a. of σπάω, hence 2. a. inf. σπεῖν, part. σπών, in 2. a. m. ἐσπόμην, 2. a. inf. σπέ.

σθαι.

"Εσποςα, 2. pf. of σπείςω. "Εσπουδα, pf. m. of σπεύδω.

Έσπουδαιολογείτο, impf. of σπουδαιολογέομαι, Xen. Anab. i, 9, 15.

'Εσπούδασα, 1. a. of σπουδάζω.
'Εσπουδασμίνως, adv. zealously, earnestly, carefully, diligently; exactly. From pf. part. pas. of σπουδάζω.

"Εσπω, Poet. for ἔπω, to speak.
"Εσπω, and ἔσπομαι, Poet. for ἔπω.

Έσεέω, ῶ, s. as εἰσεέω.

'Εσεώμ, è, indecl., a man's name, Esrom, Matth. i, 3.

Έσσα, ας, ε, 1. a. Poet. for είσα, from εω, or εννυμι, Π. v, 905; also, from εω, or εζω.

"Eσσα, for ξσαι, 1. a. inf. act. Poet. of ξω, or ζζω, or 2. sing. pf. for εἶσαι, from εἶμαι, pf. pas. of ξυνυμι· also 2. sing. imperat. 1. a. mid. of the same, Odys. xiv. 154.

'Εσσάμενος, part. 1. a. for εσάμενος, Poet. of εννυμι, to clothe, Π. xiv, 372; to put on, Id. xix, 233.

"Εσσαν, Poet. by systole for hour,
3. pl. impf. of εἰμί, to be.

"Εσσασθαι, for ξσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of ξυνυμι.

"Eoot. See food.

"Errea, Ion. and Poet. for ir, 2. sing. fut. of siul.

"Eoosai, Poet. for sioai, 2. pers. sing. pf. pas. sinai, from "w, to sit, to clothe.

'Εσσείοντο, Ion. for Ισείοντο, 3. pl. impf. mid. of σείω.

'Eσσεῖται, Poet. and Dor. for "έσεται, 3. sing. of fut. "έσομαι of the verb εἰμί, to be.

"Εσσεσθαι, for "σεσθαι, fut. of εἰμί.
"Εσσεται, 3. sing. fut. for "σεται, from the same.

"Esseva, Poet. for Issusa, (not

used,) 1. a. in 3. pl. žoosvav,

ΕΣΣΥ

"Εσσευε, 3. sing. impf. of σεύω · ἔσσευε βαλών, he threw his whole might into the cast, Il. xiv, 413.

Έσσεύαντο, for ἐσσεύσαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. m. of σεύω, s. as σείω.

"Εσσευμαι, pf. pas. for "σευμαι, Ion. for σέσυμαι, and

'Εσσεύοντο, for εσεύοντο, 3. pl. impf. of σεύομαι.

'Εσσήν, ήνος, δ, a king or sovereign, more particularly, the king of the bees. Fr. έσωι.

'Eσσί, Poet. for είς or εί, 2. sing. of εἰμί.

"Éoro, Poet. for "co, pres. imperat. of siµi, to be.

"Εσσο, for εΐσο, 2. sing. plupf.
pas. of εννυμι, to clothe; λάνον
εσσο χιτῶνα, you would have
been clothed with a stone tunic,
i. e. you would have been stoned
to death, Il. iii, 57.

"Εσσομαι, Epic fut. of εἰμί, for ἔσομαι.

Έσσόμενα, future events, part. n. pl., Il. i, 70, of

Έσσομενος, η, ον, for ἐσόμενος, dat. pl. Ion. ἐσσομένοισι, from εἰμί.

"Εσσον, for έσον, 1. a. imperat. act. of έννυμι.

Έσσόομαι, Ιοπ. for ἡσσῶμαι, of ἡσσάομαι, ῶμαι, Herodt. ii, 122;

'Eσσοῦν, Ion. for ἡσσοῦν, or more commonly ἡσῶν, pres. inf. of the same verb, Herodt. ii, 122 (not used in the active voice); ἐσσοῦσθαι, Id. iii, 106; ἐσσωμένοι ἔσαν τῷ θυμῷ, their spirits were broken, Id. viii, 130.

Έσσω, Ion. for ἡσσάω, ἡττάω, to overcome, master; inf. pas. ἑσσοῦσθαι, 1. a. ἑσσωθῆναι.

"Εσσυθεν, Bæot. by doubling σ, for ἐσύθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of ἐσύθην, of σύω or σεύω.

"Εσσύμαι, σαι, ται, Poet., and, by metathesis, for σέσυμαι, and pf. pas., I am borne or hurried along, Il. xiii, 79; and

'Εσσύμενος, for σεσύμενος, part. pf. pas. of the same.

'Εσσυμένως, adv. speedily, rapidly, impetuously, Il. iii, 85; precipitately. Fr. preced.

"Eσσυς, Poet. for "εσσυσς, 2. sing. plupf. pas of σύω, Π. xvi, 585. "Εσσυτ', for "εσσυται, and this for σύσυται, 3. sing. pf. pas., and

"Εσσυτο, for σέσυτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of σύω, for σεύω, Aristoph. Thesm. 126. "Εσσω, Poet. for "σω, f. of "ννυμι. 'Εσσωθηναι, from "εσσόομαι, 1. a. pas. Herodt. vii, 10.

"Εσσωμαι, Ion. for ήσσωμαι, pf. of ἐσσόρμαι, Ion. for ἡσσάρμαι γυναικός ἡσσάμενος, overcome by his wife, Eurip. Alc. 697; Hec. 1252;διζιοῦ, defeated by the right wing, Suppl. 205. Τλ. ήσσων.

"Εσσων, ονος, δ, ή, Ion. for ήσσων, inferior, less.

"Eστ', for i; τί, until, when the time is definite, with the ind., Xen. Mem. i, 2, 18; when indefinite, with the subj., Soph. Aj. 1162; ἄν should always be expressed or understood.

'Εστ', for εστί, 3. sing. of εἰμί.
'Έσταα, Ιοπ. 2. pf of 'εστημι.

"Εσταζον, impf. act. of στάζω.
"Εστάθεν, Bœot. by syncop. for ἐστάθησαν, 3. pl. of

'Εστάθην, 1. a. pas. of Ίστημι.
'Έσταθι, and ἐστάτω, imperat. of ἔστημι, Soph. Aj. 1084; ώδ' δ

μῦθος ἐστάτω, Id. Electr. 50.
"Εσται, by syncop. for ἔσεται,
3. sing. f. of εἰμί, to be; always
used by prose writers.

Eσταίην, pres. opt. act. of έστημι, Dor. for ίστημι.

"Εστάχα, for ιστηκα, pf. act. of ιστημι, I have placed myself, i. e. I stand; but ιστάκα was used by writers not classical for ιστηκα.

"Εστακτο, Ion. for ἤστακτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. ἦστάγμην, from στάζω.

Έστακώς, ἐστώς, by syncop. for ἐσταώς and ἐστεώς, Ion. part. pf. of ἴστημι, Herodt. v. 92.

Έσταλάδατο, Ion. for έστάλατο, for έσταλμένοι ήσαν, 3. pl. plupf. pas. of στέλλω.

'Εστάλατ', for ἐστάλαται, Ion. for ἐσταλμένοι εἰσί, 3. pl. pf., and 'Εστάλην, 2. a. pas. of στέλλω. "Εσταλκα, pf. act. of στέλλω. 'Εσταλκά, part. pf. pas., adorn-

ed, equipped, Xen. Anab. iii, 2. "Εστάμεν, Ion., probably by syncop. for εστήκαμεν, 1. pl. plupf. with the time of an impf. of ιστημι· also, ιστάτε, and ισταμεν, by syncop. for εστήκαμεν απαι ιστήκαμεν, pf. act. of ιστημι· όμως δ' ιν' ισταμεν χρείας, nevertheless, in the difficulty in which we are placed, Soph. Ed. T. 1442; Il. iv, 342; in Odys. xi, 465, it is used with the time of an imperfect, νῶι μὲν ὡς ἐπέεσσι ἀμειδομένω στυγεροισιν ἐσταμεν ἀχνύμενοι, were standing overnowered with σπίσς standing overnowered with σπίσς.

and must therefore be for είστήκαμεν, plupf.

'Εστάμεν, Ion. for εστάμεναι, used intransitively, Il. xv, 675. 'Εσταμένος, part. pf. pas. of Ιστημι.

"Εστ' ἄν, for ἔστε ἄν, until.

"Eσταν, Becot. by syncop. for lother σαν, 3. pl. 2. a. act. lother, of the same verb.

'Εστάναι, by syncop. for ἐστηκίναι, pf. inf. of Ἱστημι, or, as some say, it is the pres inf. of ἕστημι, in like manner, for ἰστάναι, from Ἱστημι, Aristoph. Av. 1308.

Έσταότ', for ξσταότα, acc. sing., ξσταότε, nom. dual of ξσταώς, from ζσταα, part. 2. pf. of ζστημι, Il. ii, 170.

Έστἄότες, pl. from εσταώς. "Εστάσαν, and Dor. ἐστάσαν, 3. pl. 2. a. Poet. for "ornow, from "στην, 2. a. of the same verb; ἔστασαν, were standing, Π. iv, 331; see, also, ii, 777; xii, 55; " when "orasar is found actively, it ought to be foragar, as in R. ii, 525 (see Heyne's ed.), and is the impf. of έστημι, Il. xii, 58; where the time is imperfect, it should be considered so, but not when it is indefinite." (Dunb.) Also, by syncop. for Estánesar, 3. pl. plupf. of "strau" Estaσαν ἀποροῦντες, were standing in amazement, Xen. Anab. i. In some editions of Homer, the syncopated form of the 3. pl. plupf., έστασαν, is found both in a transitive and intransitive sense; but the more correct orthography seems to be "trarav, as impf., they stood, and foragav, shortened for "sornsav, from 1. aor. ιστησα, they placed. See Buttm. Gram.

Έστάσαντο, Dor. for ἐστήσαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. mid., and

Eστάσι, by syncop. for iστήκασι, 3. pl. pf. act. of Ιστημι iστάσιν, are standing, Π. v, 196; iσταότις, Π. αχιίί, 283; iσταότων, Odys. ix, 442; perhaps rather from another form of the pf., scil. Ισταα.

"Εστατι, 2. pl. for εστήκατ**ι,** Eurip. Med. 1290.

'Εσταυρώθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of σταυρώω.

Εσταώς, part. of έσταα, 2. pf. of Γστημι.

'Εστί, 2. pl. pres. ind. of εἰμί, to be; but

ώς ἐπέεσσι ἀμειδομένω στυγεροῖ. "Εστε, 2. pl. pres. imperat. ἴσθι, σιν ἐσταμεν ἀχνύμενοι, were έστω, of the same verb; also, standing overpowered with grief; "Εστε, (ἔς τε, prob. for εἰς ὅτε,)

so long as, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 18; until; τστ' ἄν, as long as. See

Eστέάτε, Ion. for ιστάτε.

*Εστειλα, 1. a. of στέλλω, and 'Εστειλάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. m. of the same verb.

Έστεμμένος, part. pf. pas. from στέφω.

Έστεναζα, 1. a. of στενάζω. Έστενωμένως, adv. narrowly; in narrow circumstances; in straits; from pf. part. pas. of στενόω. Έστεςεώθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind.

pas. of στιρεόω.

'Εστερήθην, 1. a. pas. of στερέω.
'Εστίρημαι, σαι, ται, pf. pas. of στερέω, 1. a. pas. ἐστερήθην, 1. a. inf. στερηθήναι.

'Εστιφάνιζα, Dor. for ἐστιφάνισα, 1. a. ind. act. of στιφανίζω. Τh. στίφω.

Έστεφάνωται, 3. sing. pf. pas. εστεφάνωμαι, of στεφανόω.

'Εστιφάνωτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. from the same.

*Εστεφον, impf. act. of the same verb.

Έστεώς, ῶτος, Poet. and Ion. for εσταώς, part. 2. pf. of "στημι.

μι.
"Εστη, 3. sing. 2. a. of the same.
"Εστηκ', for

"Εστηκα, ας, ε, pf. act., stands; ἀλλά τις ἄγχι ἔστηκ' ἀθανάτων, but some one of the immortals stands near him, Il. v, 186; used as a present, and often as the substantive verb, Il. xviii, 172; and

^{*}Εστήκαντι, Dor. for ἐστήκασι, 3. pl. pf. act. of the same.

'Εστήπει, was standing, 3. sing. plupf. without the augment, Il. xviii, 557.

Έστήκεσαν, Att. for εστήκεισαν, 3. pl. plupf. act. of Ιστημι.

'Εστήχω, obsol. to stand; pres. formed from the pf. ἔστηκα, of the verb ἴστημι, f. m. ἐστήζομαι, Xen. Cyr. vi, 2, 7; fut. act. ἐστήζω, I shall stand, Aristoph. Lys. 634; ἄμα δὶ ἐφύλαττον αὐτόν εἰ καὶ τὴν νύκτα ἑστήζοι, Plat. Symp. 43.

'Eστηκώς, ότος, part. pf. of 'lστη-

"Eστημι, for "στημι, used only in the imperat. "σταθι, Il. xxiii, 284; Soph. Electr. 49. The optative occurs compounded, Odys. xxiii, 101; ἀνδεὸς ἀφισταίη. Perhaps, however, it should be ἀποσταίη, as in some editions. Dunbar.

'Εστημος, adv. in the mean while.

"Estny, 2. a. ind. act. of lotnus, used intransitively.

'Εστήξω, and ἱστήξομαι, f. ind. act. and m. of ἱστήκω, formed from the pf. ιστηκα, of the verb ιστημι, not used, it is believed, by any classical author in the present tense.

Έστήριγμαι, pf. pas. of στηρίζω, plupf. ἐστηρίγμην, Il. xvi, 111. Έστήρικτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. from στηρίζω.

"Eστησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act., I placed, erected; and

'Εστησάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. ind. m. of ''στημι, used transitively.

"Εστησαν, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. act. "εστην, from "στημι, to stand.

"Εστητί, 2. pl. of "στημι, for "στατί, or rather by syncop. for ιστήκατε Τίφθ' ουτως εστητέ τέθηπότες; why are ye thus standing in astonishment? Il. iv, 243. Heyne reads "στητέ, as if it belonged to the 2. a. Thiersch considers it the same. See Gram. p. 446. The meaning precludes it from being an advist.

Έττηώς, standing, by syncop. for ἱστηκώς, ότος, part. pf. of the same verb; of rare occurrence; Hesiod. Theog. 514.

"Eστι, for έξεστι · έστι θεάσασθαι, one may see, Theophr. Char. 2. See εσθ'.

Έστί, 3. sing pres. of εἰμί, to be. ΈΣΤΙ'A, ας, 'n, Ion. iστίη and έστίη, a fire-place, or hearth, Xen. Cyr. vii, 5, 19; a shrine or altar, Soph. Œd. T. 965; Δελφικής ἀφ' ἐστίας, Œd. C. 413; presiding over the hearth, a household deity; προπευξάμενος 'Εστία πατρώα, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 1; "Εστιαν ἐπώμοσε τὴν βουλαίαν, Æschin. 36, 9; as her altar stood at the entrance of the senate-house; a house; a family; also, Vesta, a goddess; πατεώα έστία, Eurip. Hec. 22; Xen. Hist. vii, 4, 31; Aristoph. Av. 864; an asylum; a focus or centre, and the Rolvis Estias έχουσι την τιμήν, Aristot. Polit. vi, 6, 11; so Cicero, focus urbis, De Legibus ii, 12; $\gamma \tilde{\alpha}$ iστία θεων, Plut. Locr. 97, D. Th. perhaps έζομαι.

Εστιάθην, Ion. for εἰστιάθην, 1. a. pas. of ἐστιάω, to receive into one's house; to entertain. Fr. preced.

Έστίαμα, άτος, τό, a feast, banquet, Eurip. Iph. T. 388.

Έστιάομαι, ωμαι, to eat, to feast. See Ιστιάω. Έστιας χίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to act as host, to entertain, to feast. Fr. $i\sigma \tau i \alpha$.

'Εστιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a priestess of Vesta, a vestal. Fr. Εστία.

Εστίᾶσις, εως, ή, a feast, an entertainment given by a wealthy individual to the members of his tribe to cement their union, Demosth. 414, 1; Thucyd. vi, 46; Plat. Polit. iii, 404, B. Same Th.

Έστιάσων, part. 1. f. act. of ἐστιάω, to receive into one's house, to entertain. Fr. ἐστία. Ἑστιᾶτοςία, ας, ἡ, a feasting, a banquet.

'Εστιατόριον, ου, τό, a banquetting-room; and

Εστιάτως, οςος, δ, one who entertains the people at his own expense, Demosth. 463, 15. Fr. ξοτία.

Έστιάω, f. āτω, pf. είστίāκα, Plat. Gorg. 518, E, (it has the augment &1,) to receive into one's house, to entertain as a guest; to regale, to entertain with conversation; mid. to feast one's self; to be a guest; to feast upon, Demosth. 565, 20; Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 9; to celebrate by a banquet; ἱστιωμένων πρῶτος, the first of the guests, Theophr. Char. 2; ἐστιῶ γάμους, to give a nuptial feast, Aristoph. Av. 132; pf. pas. εἰστίāμαι, Ion. είστίημαι, Herodt. v, 20. Fr. Egrice.

"Εστίδου, 2. a. of στείδω.

'Εστιουχίω, ω, f. ήσω, to preside over a family; to keep house; to watch over a state or household; and

Έστιοῦχος, ου, δ, the possessor of a hearth or house; ἰφ' ἱστιοῦχον γαῖαν, to the land of their habitation, Æschyl. Pers. 503;
Jupiter, the guardian of the hearth, Aristoph. Av. 865;
also, Ceres, Eurip. Suppl. i;
possessed of an altar; Soph.
Antig. 1070. Fr. ἰστία and ἔχω.

'Εστίω, ω, to found or establish a family; pas. to be founded or established; δωμα ἱστιοῦται, Ευτίρ. Ion. 1465. Fr. ἱστία. "Εστιχεν, 2. a. from στίχω.

Έστιχίτην, 3. dual 2. a. of στίχω, 2. a. ἴστιχον.

'Εστιχόωντο, 3. pl. impf. pas. Poet. for ἐστιχῶντο, contract. for ἐστιχῶντο, from στιχάω, Π. ii, 92, 516, etc. Same Th. 'Εστιώμενος, part. pres. pas. of ἑστιάω, Theophr. Char. 2.

Ectionnes, ou, o, and

Έστιῶτις, ιδος, ἡ, of the house, domestic; ἐστιῶτις αὔρα, a favorable gale, Soph. Trach. 950. Fr. ἐστία.

ΕΣΤΩ

"Eστο, Poet. or Ion. for είστο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. είμην, of εννυμι, f. εσω, pf. pas. είμαι.

Εστόδεον, impf. act. of στοδέω, Æol. for στομόω.

Έστομώθην, 1. a. pas. of στομόω. Έστόν, dual num. pres. of εἰμί. But

"Εστον, 2. dual num. imperat. ἔσω, ἔστω, also, for ἦτον, 2. dual impf. of the same.

·Εστονάχιζον, impf. act. of στοναχίζω.

Έστοξεύω, f. εύσω, to discharge arrows against, Herodt. ix, 49. Fr. ές and τόζον.

"Εστοργα, 2. pf. of στέργω.
'Εστοργώς, ότος, part. 2. pf. of the same.

Έστόρεσα, 1. α. of στορέω, or στορέννυμι.

'Εστόρεται, or εστόροται, Dor. for εστόρεσται, 3. sing. pf. pas. from στορέω, or, according to others, εστόροται is Dor. for εστρωται, 3. pers. from στρωννύω.

"Εστεαμμαι, ψαι, πται, pf. pas. of στείφω.

*Eστραμμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. from the same verb.

Έστρατοπέδευσα, ας, ε, 1. a. of στρατοπεδεύω.

Έστρατόωντο, Poet. for έστρατῶντο, contract. for -άοντο, 3. pl. impf. of στρατάομαι.

'Εστεμόρατο, 3. pl. plupf. pas. Ion. for ἐστεμμένοι ἦσαν, of στείφω.

Έστεάφην, 2. a. pas., and "Εστεάφον, 2. a. act. of the same. Έστεέφθην 1. a. pas. of στείφω. Έστεηνιάζω. See στεηνιάω.

*Εστεηνίασα, ας, ε, 1. a. of στεηνιάζω.

"Εστείς, adv. until three times, thrice.

"Εστροφα, 2. pf. of στρίφω.
"Εστρωμαι, pf. pas., and ἐστρωμένος, part. pf. pas. of στρώννυμι.
"Εστρωσα, 1. a. act., and
"Εστρωτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of the same.

"Εστύγον, 2. a. ind. act. of στυγέω, or the obsol. στύγω.

'Εστυφίλιζα, 1. α. of στυφελίζω.
"Εστω, 3. sing. imperat. of εἰμί.
'Εστωμυλάμην, ω, ατο, 1. α. m.
of στωμύλλω, the same as στωμυλέω.

"Εστων, 3. dual imperat. of εἰμί, to be, Il. i, 338.

"Εστως, οςος, δ, the pin, or ringbolt, that fastened the shaft or pole of the car to the yoke, a bolt, Π. xxiv, 272.

'Eστώς, ῶτος, fem. ἐστῶσα, part.
2. pf. for ἐσταώς, by crasis ἐστώς, ῶτος, gen. pl. ἐστώτων, from ἴστημι, to place; ἔνευσε τῷ παιδὶ πλησίον ἐστῶτι, nodded to the boy standing near, Plat. Phædr. The Attics never use ἐστεώς.

"Εστωσαν, 3. pl. imperat. pres. of εἰμί.

'Εστῶτες, nom. pl. from εστώς.
'Εσύθην, 1. a. pas. of σύω, for σεύω.

'Εσύλαον, ων, impf. of συλάω· τεύχε' ἐσύλα, he stripped them of their arms, Il. v, 164. Th.

'Εσύλευσν, impf. act. of συλεύω, to plunder, to strip, Il. v, 48.

'Εσυνημα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act.

Att. for συνημα, of συνίημι.

'Εσύστεςον, adv. afterwards, for the future. Fr. is and υστεςος. "Εσφάγα, 2. pf., and εσφάγην, 2. a. ind. pas. of σφάττω, or σφάζω. 'Εσφαγμένος, pf. pas. of the same verb, Odys. xi, 45.

"Εσφαζον, 3. pl. impf. act. of σφάζω.

'Εσφαίρωτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of σφαιρόω.

Έσφάλην, 2. a. pas. of σφάλλω. "Εσφαλμαι, pf. pas. of the same. Έσφαλμένως, adv. erroneously; through mistake; ignorantly; defectively. Same Th.

"Εσφάλον, 2. a. of σφάλλω. "Εσφαξα, 1. a. of σφάζω.

'Εσφαξάγιζου, they raised or excited with a noise, κόνιν, Hesiod. Theog. 706; impf. of σφαξαγίζω.

'Εσφέρω, s. as εἰσφέρω, Herodt. i, 114; 1. a. act. ἐσήνεικαν, Id. ix, 70; 1. a. pas. ἐσηνείχθην.

'Εσφηκώντο, Dor. and Æol. for ἐσφηκοῦντο, 3. pl. contract. impf. of σφηκόω.

"Εσφηλα, 1. a. of σφάλλω.
"Εσφιγγον, impf. act., and
"Εσφιγζε, 3. sing. 1. a. of σφίγγω.
'Εσφορέω. See εἰσφορέω.
'Εσφορέγικα, pf. ind. act., and
'Εσφορέγικα, pf. ond σφοργίζου

Έσφεάγισα, 1. a. of σφεαγίζω. Ἐσφεαγίσθητε, 2. pl. 1. a. ind. pas., and

Ἐσφοαγισμένος, part. pf. pas. of σφοαγίζω.

'Εσφείω, f. ήσω, to introduce, carry or bring in; οὐκ ἐσφεήσομεν, we will not let him in, Aristoph. Vesp. 898. Fr. έξ and φείν, by metath. for φίζω.

EXXĂ'PA, ως, 'n, a fire-place, a hearth, a low altar on the hearth, Soph. Antig. 1003; Æschyl. Pers. 201; a gridiron, Aristoph. Acharn. 888; ὅσσωι γὰς Τςῶων συςὸς ἐσχάςωι, for as many hearths with fire of the Trojans, Π. x, 418; a grate, Xen. Cyr. viii, 3, 3; a censer; an eschar or scab made by burning or cauterizing. Hence, Engl. A SCAR.

'Εσχάριών, ῶνος, ὁ, Poet. the same. 'Εσχάριος, ον, of or on the hearth. 'Εσχάρίς, ιδος, ἡ, a little fireplace, a grate; a censer or perfuming-pan. Th. ἐσχάρα.

'Εσχαςίτης, ου, δ, ή, baked on the hearth or in the ashes. Same Th.

"Εσχάζος, ου, δ, a species of fish, supposed to be a species of sole, the pleuronectes solea, Linn.

'Εσχάροφιν, Poet. dat. sing. of ἐσχάρα· ἐπ' ἐσχάροφιν, on the hearth, Odys. v, 59.

'Εσχαζίω, ω, to produce an eschar; mid. to form an eschar. Same Th.

"Εσχατά, adv. at the extremity. 'Εσχατάω, ω, s. as

Έσχατεύω, f. εύσω, to be at the extremity, to be last. Fr ἔσχατος.

'Εσχάτιά, ᾶς, Ion. ἐσχατιή, ῆς, ἡ, the extremity; the confine, boundary, limit, Xen. Hist. ii, 4, 3; Herodt. iii, 106; ἐσχατιῆ πολέμοιο, at the extreme part of the battle, Il. xi, 524; πρὸς ἐσχατιαῖς ὁλθου, at the extreme degree of felicity, Pind. Isthm. vi, 17; the end; the most remote part; the extreme verge of any thing; solitude; a remote villa, a retreat, Demosth. 1040, 13; and

'Εσχάτιάω, f. άσω, to be situated at the extremity. Same Th.

'Εσχατίζω, f. ίσω, to be last; s. as ἐσχατεύω.

'Εσχάτιή, ῆς, ἡ, s. as ἐσχατιά, Theocr. xiii, 25; Engl. THE DOWNS; the uncultivated borders of a field. Fr. ἔσχατος.

'Εσχάτογήςως, ω, δ, arrived at extreme old age, decrepid, broken with years. Fr. ἴσχατος and γῆςας.

'Εσχᾶτόεις, εσσα, εν, being on the extremity or border, extreme, last, outermost; and

"Εσχάτον, ου, τό, extremity, end; also, as an adv., lastly.

"Εσχατος, η, ον, last, extreme, utmost, farthermost, Xen. Anab. i, 2, 10; of place, the farthest

extremity; the most remote, Eurip. Med. 540; Soph. Aj. 4; the rear of an army, Nen. Cyr. v, 3, 16; the innermost; ἔσχατοι ἀνδεῶν, the most remote of men, Odys. i. 23; ἴσχατος δημος, the lowest of the people, the rabble, Aristoph.; ἰσχάταις στηλαίς, to the last pillars, i. e. the pillars of Hercules, Pind. Isthm. iv, 19; of time, the last, Eurip. Orest. 1221; Soph. Œd. C. 1547; highest; lowest; i. e. at either extreme; toxata παθείν, to suffer the last punishment, Xen. Anab. ii, 5, 4; ig ἰσχάτων is ἴσχατα, from one extremity to another, Herodt. vii, 100; ἐπ' ἔσχατα βαίνεις, you are proceeding to the last extremity, Soph. Œd. C. 217; είς τουσχατον (κινδύνου) ήλθον, they arrived at the last extremity of danger, Demosth. 1261, 1 ; ἐπὶ τὸ ἔσχατον ἀγῶνος ἐλθεῖν, to have come to the last extremity of resistance, Thucyd. ίν, 92 ; περὶ τῶν ἐσχάτων κινδυνεύειν, to contend for the last stake, Demosth. Phil. 3; ήλαυνε δ' ἔσχατος μέν, Orestes at the extremity of the line drove his chariot, Soph. Electr. 724; έσχάτη τῶν υίῶν ἡ μήτης ἐτελεύ-THEE, after all the children, or last of all, the mother died, 2 Maccab. vii, 41, ἀπό being understood. Th. $"_{\chi\omega}$, 2. a.

Εσχατόων, part. from ἐσχατάω, being or straggling in the rear; ἐσχατόωσα, for ἐσχατῶσα, part. f. g. of ἰσχατόω.

Εσχάτως, adv. extremely, Xen. Anab. ii, 6, 1; to the last degree, to the uttermost; ἐσχά-TWS Ext, she is in the last extremity, at the point of death, Mark v, 23; Diod. Sic. Exc. de Virt. et Vit. Th. ισχατος. "Εσχε, 3. sing. 2. a. act. of "χω, *Il.* v, 300.

Έσχίθην, ns, n, 1. a. ind. pas., and

"Εσχεθον, ες, ε, Poet. 2. a. for loxor, and

Έσχίθω, s. as ἔχω, 2. aor. in use; ούδ' ἄρα χαλκείη κόρυς ἔσχεθεν, nor did his brazen helmet stop it, Il. xii, 184; and

"Εσχιτο, 3. sing. 2. a. mid. of

*Εσχίω, f. ιύσω, to fill, pour, or empty into, Herodt. ii, 11; mid. to pour themselves into, Id ix, 70. Fr. is and χίω. 'Εσχηκα, pf. act. of "χω, but

formed from obsol. σχέω.

'Εσχηματίζετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. of σχηματίζω.

"Eoxina, I'f. act., and

'Εσχίσθην, ης, η, 3. pl. ἐσχίσθησαν, 1. a. ind. pas. of σχίζω.

"Εσχισται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of σχίζω.

Έσχόμην, 2. a. m., and Ισχον, ες, s, 2. a. ind. act. of obsol. σχίω, s. αs "χω.

Έσχον, ες, ε, inf. σχείν, 2. a. of έχω.

Έτχύω, ε. αε έτχίω.

"Eσω, f. of ίω, to clothe.

" $\mathbf{E}\sigma\omega$, adv., governing the gen., in, within, into; δίσω, the inner;

'Εσωθεν, adv. from within, within; δ έσωθεν, the inner. Fr. είς or ές.

'Εσώθην, 1. a. pas. of σώζω. Έσωσα, 1. a. act. of the same.

Έσώτατος, η, ον, superl. from

ἴσω, the inner, innermost. Έσωτάτω, adv. from the same.

Έσωτερικός, ή, όν, belonging to what is interior or abstruse, esoteric; οἱ ἐσωτερικοί, such as were admitted to a knowledge of the secret parts of the doctrines of certain philosophers, Pythagoras and others.

'Εσώπερος, α, ον, interior, inner ; ἐσώτατος, the innermost; most intimate.

'Εσωφεονίσθην, ης, η, 1. a. pas. of σωφεονίζω.

"Er', for "ri, adv. yet, still, further, moreover; for the future. 'Ετάγην, 2. a. pas. of τάσσω. "Ετάγον, 2. a. act. (Poet. τέτα-

γον) of τάσσω.

Έτάζω, f. άσω, Dor. άξω, to examine, inquire, search into, investigate; to punish, Wisd. Solom. i, 9; the compound igsτάζω only in use. Fr. ἐτεός. 'Ετάθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of τείνω.

"Εται, οί, friends, companions, nom. pl. of "rns, Il. ix, 460; also, citizens, Hesych.

Έταίρα, ας, ή, a mistress, a courtesan, Xen. Anab. iv, 3, 14, Ion. εταίεη and ετάεη, a companion, Il. iv, 441; ἐταῖραι παρθένοι, Pind. Pyth. iii, 31; an attendant; φῦζα, φόδου κευό-EVTOS ETRION, R. ix, 2; and

Έταιρεία, ας, ή, a society, fellowship, Eurip. Orest. 1071; political union; prostitution, Andoc. 13, 27; amity, an association; a faction, a party; καὶ τῆ ἐκείνων ἐταιρεία, Lys. c. Eratosth.; ἐταιgείαι, political clubs at Athens, associated to support the oligarchy against the democracy.

Eraigsios, sia, siov, friendly, relating to a friend or companion: pertaining to a mistress or courtesan; an epithet of Jupiter, the guardian or protector See 1741. ghios.

'Εταιρίω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. ήταίρηκα, to prostitute one's self; to wench, Demosth. 612, 5. Fr. έταῖρος.

Examenta, us, in, Ion. for ivanεία, fellowship, fraternity, Herodt. ∇ , 71; and

Eraignies, Ion. for traigeies, an epithet of Jupiter, the guardian of friendship, Herodt. i, 44. Same Th.

Έταίς ησις, εως, ή, lewdness, prostitution, Demosth. 599, 24. Fr. ἐταιρέω.

Έταιςία, ας, ή, fellowship, society, Xen. Hist. ii, 4, 13; Thucyd. iii, 82; an association, a political club, Demosth. 1137, 4. Same as iraiceía.

Έταιρίδεια, ων, τά, festivals in honor of Jove. Fr. iraipos.

Έταιςίζω, f. ίσω, to associate, to become a companion, to aid as a friend; avdel iraieirozi, Il. xxiv, 335; to help, assist; mid. to associate to one's self, Il. xiii, 456; and

Eraieixós, n, óv, belonging to a companion or friend, social; 70 iraigizov, the tie of friendship, Thucyd. iii, 82; τὰ ἰταιρικά, friendly associations; also, meretricious. From

'Eταιρίς, Ιδος, ή, a female companion, a mistress; s. as iraiea, Xen. Hist. ∇ , 4, 6.

Έταιρίσσαι, for εταιρίσαι, inf. 1. a. from εταιρίζω.

Έταιςιστεία, ας, ή, an abandoned female, a common prostitute, Plat. Conv. 191, E. From

'ETAI~POΣ, ov, o, and irages, Ion., a companion, a comrade, associate, Xen. Anab. vii, 3, 15; Mem. ii, 8, 1; Thucyd. vii, 73, 75; Herodt. v, 95; an assistant, confidential friend, attendant, Il. i, 179, et passim; also, a schoolfellow; a fellow of any association; an intimate acquaintance; also, a loose companion, Demosth. 521, 11; as an adj. friendly, familiar, superl. έταιρότατος, Plat. Phæd. 89, D; a friend ; iraigos, the associates, Lys. c. Eratosth.; it corresponds generally with the Latin sodalis; έταίρος, a companion, φίλος, a friend: Gail. Th. Trns.

Έταις όσυνος, η, ον, friendly, cor-

Έτάκετο, ἐτάκευ, Dor. for ἐτήκετο, ἐτήκου, impf. m. from τήκω. Ἐτάκην, 2. a. pas. of τήκω, Dor. τάκω, and

Έτάκου, Dor. for ἐτήκου, 2. sing. impf. of τήκομαι.

'Εταλάνιζον, impf. act. of ταλανίζω. Fr. τάλας.
'Επάλασας 2 sing. 1. a. from

Ἐτάλασσας, 2. sing. 1. a. from ταλάω, for ἐτάλασας.

Έτάμεθ', for ἐτάμετο, 2. a. m. Eurip. Hec. 634.

"Ετάμον, 2 a. act. of τέμνω.
"Εταμνον, 1. sing. impf. of τάμνω,

ε. as τέμνω.

'Ετανύσθην, 1. a. pas. of τανύω.
'Ετάνυσσε, for ἐτάνυσε, 1. a. act. of τανύω.

"Εταξα, ας, ι, 1. α. act., and 'Εταξάμην, ω, ατο, 1. α. m. of τάσσω.

'Εταπείνωσεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of ταπεινόω.

Έτάραξα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act., and

'Εταράχθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of ταράσσω.

'Εταρίζομαι, Epic for ἐταιρίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to associate to one's self, to call an associate to one's aid, Π. xiii, 456. Fr. ἕταρος. 'Εταρίζω, Epic for ἐταιρίζω.

Έτας (σσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. Poet., by doubling σ, from the preceding.

"Ετάρος, ου, δ, Poet. and Ion. for εταῖρος, a companion, a friend, Herodt. v, 95.

"Eτας, acc. pl. of "ετης.

"Ετᾶσις, 105, Att. εως, ή, and Έτασμός, οῦ, δ, examination, inquisition, inquiry, search; torture, 2 Mac. vii, 37. Fr. ἐτά-

"Èτασον, άτω, 1. a. imperat. of the preceding verb.

Έτάτομος, Dor. for ἐτήτομος. Ἐτάφην, 2. a. ind. pas. of θά-

"Eaua φ ov, 2. a. ind. act., and τ i. $\theta n\pi \alpha$, 2. pf. of the same. See $\xi \tau i \theta n\pi \epsilon$.

'Ετάχυνον, ες, ε, impf. of ταχύνω.

"Ετεα, nom. or acc. pl. of ετος, εος, τό, a year.

Έτίθαπτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. from Βάπτω.

Έτεθείμην, plupf. pas. of τίθημι. Έτεθήλειν, plupf. of Θάλλω. Έτεθην, 1. a. pas. of τίθημι.

Exibnaia, Ion. for ετιθήσειν, 1. sing. plupf. of 9ήσω, to be struck with astonishment, Odys. vi, 166; used with the time of an impf., as the pf. is with present time.

'Ετίθηπι, Ion. for ἐτεθήπει, 3. sing. plupf. m. of Θάπτω, to bury; others derive it from Θήπτω or Θήπω.

ETEO

'Ετεθνήπειν, 1. sing. plupf. ind. act. of Δνήσκω.

"Erei, dat. sing. of "tros.

"Ετειλα, 1. a. of τέλλω.

"Ετεινα, 1. a. of τείνω.

"Ετειος, εία, ειον, yearly, annual, Æschyl. Ag. 2. Th. ἔτος.

"Ετειρα, 1. aor. act., and ἐτείρετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. of τείρω.

"Ετεκ', for έτεκε, 3. sing. of 2. a. έτεκον of τίκτω.

Έτεκνοποιησάμην, 1. a. ind. m. of τεκνοποιέω.

Έτεκνοτεόφησεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of τεκνοτεοφέω.

*Ετέκνωθεν, Βœot. for ἐτεκνώθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of
τεκνόω.

Έτελείετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. Ion. and Poet. for ἐτελέετο, by pleonasm of ι, from τελέω, Il. i, 5. Έτίλειον, for ἐτέλεον, 3. pl. impf. act. of the same verb.

Έτελείωσα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of τελείω.

'Ετέλεσα, ας, ε, 1. a. of τελέω.
'Ετελέσθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of the same.

'Ετέλεσσα, ας, ε, Poet. for ἐτέλεσα, Odys. xxiii, 192.

'Ετέλευσα, 1. a. ind. act., and 'Ετελεύτα, for -aε, 3. sing. impf. act. from τελευτάω.

"Έτελις, 105, ἡ, a species of fish, Aristot. Hist. Anim. vi, 13; called by Hesychius χούσοφους. "Έτεμον, 2. a. act. of τέμνω.

Έτεοδουτάδαι, ων, οί, a sacerdotal family at Athens who offered the sacrifices to Athené Polias and Erechtheus, Æschin. 47, 79; they were also denominated βουτάδαι.

Έτεοδμώς, ῶος, ὁ, a faithful, honest slave. Fr. ἐτεός and δμῶς. Ἐτείκλειοι Χάριτες, the Eteoclean Graces, Theorr. 16; so called from Eteocles, the son of Cephisus, who is said to have been the first who sacrificed to the Graces. Ἐτεῦκλίης, contract. ῆς, gen. ἑεος, contract. ἑους, ὁ, a man's name, Eteocles, one of the sons of Œdipus.

Έτέοκλος, ου, δ, an Argive chief, Æschyl. S. Theb. 440.

'Ετεόκηπτες, οί, true Cretans of the genuine old stock. Fr. ετεό and Κρῆτες.

Ετείν, as an adverb, truly, really; ἐτείν γε καὶ ἀτρεκέως, really and truly, Π. xv, 53; in reality, Π. v, 104; sometimes used ironically or sarcastically, indeed! really! n. g. of

*Επεός, ά, όν, Poet., true, real, in fact.

'Ετίρα, adverbially, otherwise, in another manner.

'Ετεφάκις, adv. another time; a second time. Fr. έτερος.

'Ετεραλείως, Ion. adv. the advantage sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other; hence, doubtful; ἐτεραλείως διαγωνίζεσθαι, to fight a doubtful battle, Herodt. viii, 11; and

*Ετεραλκής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, doubtful, uncertain, indecisive, Herodt. ix, 103; dubious or doubtful; μά-χης ἐτεραλκία νίκην, the doubtful victory of the fight, Il. vii, 26; that declares for the other side; an epith. of victory; assisting the enemy, ἄρης ἐτεραλκής, Æschyl. Pers. 913. Fr. ἔτερος and ἀλκή.

'Ετεραχθής, έος, δ, ή, burdened or loaded on one side. Fr. ετερος and ἄχθος.

Έτερεγκεφαλάω, ω, to have the brain disordered on one side. Fr. "τερος and εγκέφαλος.

Επερήμερος, ου, δ, ή, on alternate days; each on his day.

'Ετέρηφι, by another way, in another manner; Poet. adv. for ετέρη, with the left hand.

'Ετερογενής, έος, δ, ή, of another race or species, heterogeneous. Fr. έτερος and γένος.

Έτερόγλωσσος, ου, ό, ή, speaking in a different language. Fr. ετερος and γλωσσα.

'Ετιεό γναθος, ου, δ, 'n, hardmouthed on one side, Xen. Eq. 1, 9. Fr. γνάθος.

Ετιφοδιδασκαλέω, ω, f. ήσω, to teach a different doctrine, to teach an erroneous doctrine. Fr. ἔτιφος and διδάσκω.

'Ετεφοδοξέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be of a different opinion; to maintain an erroneous opinion, Plat. Theæt. 190, E; and

'Ετεροδοξία, ας, ή, a different or an erroneous opinion, Plat. Theat. 193, D; heterodoxy; and

'Ετερόδοξος, ου, δ, ή, one who is of a different opinion or sect; holding an erroneous opinion; HET-ERODOX. Fr. ετερος and δόζα. Έτερόζηλος, ου, δ, ή, having a

zeal or partiality for another, partial; and

'Ετεροζήλως, adv. unjustly, partially. Fr. ετερος and ζηλος.

Έτεροζυγέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be yoked or associated with one of

a different kind, to be unequally yoked or matched, 2 Cor. vi, 14; be ye not associates with unbelievers or pagans, who are of different habits from yourselves, and are unworthy of you. Schleusn. Lex.; and

Ετερόζυγος, ου, ό, ή, and έτεęόζυζ, γος, of a different yoke or species; improperly yoked; also applied to a balance, inclining to one side, Phocylid. 13. Fr. ETEPOS and ZEDYOS.

Eτεροίος, α, ον, of a different kind or nature; diverse, different. Hence,

*Ετεροιότης, ητος, ή, diversity, Plat. Parm. 160, D; differ-

Έτεςοιόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to make different or other, to transform, change; pas., to be changed, Herodt ii, 142; ἐτεξοιωθῆναι, 1. a. inf. pas. Fr. ἔτεξος. Έτεξοίως, adv. differently; in

another manner. Fr. 272005.

Ετεροπλίνής, έος, ό, h, leaning to one side; prone to; dissimilar. Fr. ετερος and κλίνω.

*Ετερόπλίτος, ου, δ, ή, of a different declension; in Gram., a heteroclite. Th. κλίνω.

Ετεροχωφέω, ω, whence

Ετεροπωφων, Sirach, xix, 27; or perhaps more correctly ideno. κοφων, who feigns himself deaf, who will not hear.

Ετερόμαλλος, ου, δ, ή, having hair or wool on one side. Fr. έτειος and μαλλός.

Ετερομήτως, ορος, δ, ή, born of a different mother. Fr. ETSEOS and μήτης.

Ετερόπλοιος, ου, δ, h, and Ετερόπλοος, contract. ετερόπλους, ό, ή, navigable on one side; έτερόπλοα χεήματα, money lent upon bottomry, particularly for a single passage or run; the principal and interest were to be paid at the place of destination. Demosth. 909, 25; 916, 3. See

άμφοτέροπλους.

Ετερόπνοος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, alternateblowing, i. e. alternate-sounding or variously-sounding pipes, Anacr. xlix, 4; where the Vatican Ms. has επεροπίρους, from which Levesque, in his Notices et Extraits, T. v, has made &TEgoπήgous, alternate or unequal pipes. Schneid. Lex.

Έτεροπρόσωπος, ου, ό, ή, of another person; in Gram., that is in a different person. Fr. 272005 and πεόσωπον.

ou, ô, h, causing to incline first to one side then to another; inclined to one side or a different side, Æschyl. Suppl. 398. Fr. ETEPOS and perw.

"ETEPOS, α , Ion. n, ov, the other of two, another, the other, different, dissimilar; one or the other; έτερος λόγος ούτος, this is another affair, Demosth. 240, 25; τὰ ἔτερα or θάτερα, other matters; frequently, opposed to, Demosth. 1175, 19; "Trees, opponents; "TEgos, the one, allos, the other; but allos signifies one of many. This is not always observed, as Demosth. 644, 17, has τείτον τείτον δε έτερον. έτερος μεν....έτερος δε, the onethe other; έτερος τοιούτος, such another, i. e. of a similar kind; ἕτερον τοῦ ἀληθοῦς, another than the truth, i. e. different from the truth; "TEGOS ETÉGOU προφέρει, one surpasses the other, Thucyd.; Θάτερα, the opposite, Soph. Phil. 503; μηδέτερος, and οὐδέτερος, neither; ἐν ἑτέρω, scil. τόπω, elsewhere, έτέρα λα-Geiv, to take with the left hand, i. e. without any pains or difficulty, xsiei being understood; η ετέρα ημέρα, the other, i.e. the next day or day after, Acts xx, 15.

Έτεςόστομος, ου, δ, ή, having an edge on one side only; having a different mouth. Fr. στόμα. Ετεροσχήμων, ονος, δ, ή, having a different figure or form. Fr. σχῆμα.

Έτερότης, ητος, ή, difference, diversity. Fr. Treeos.

Ετερότροπος, ου, δ, ή, ever revolving, of a different kind, different in character, Aristoph. Thesm. 724; Paul. Silent. in Coll. Maj. ii. 339. Fr. Teoros. Έτερόφθαλμος, ου, δ, ή, one-eyed, one eye different from the other, Demosth. 744, 18. Fr. οσθαλ-

Έτερόφρων, ονος, δ, ή, thinking differently, disagreeing. φεήν.

Έτεροφυής, έος, ό, ή, produced or bred in a different way; of a different nature. 'h. φύω.

Έτες όφυλος, ου, δ, ή, of another Τh. φυλή. tribe *or* nation.

Έτερόφυτος, ου, ό, ή, (δένδρον,) α grafted tree. Fr. 175005 and φύω.

Έτεροφωνία, ας, ή, a different voice or sound, Plat. Legg. vii, 812, D. Fr. φωνή.

Έτεροβρετής, έος, and ετερόβροπος, | Έτεροφωνος, ου, ό, ή, having a

different voice, using a different tongue. Th. Owvn.

'Ετερόχροος, contract. -χρους, and 'Ετερόχρως, ωτος, and ετερόχρω. μος, ου, δ, 'n, different in color; of different colors. Fr. LTEPOS and xews.

Έτεροω, ω, f. ώσω, to make different, alter, change. Fr. "TEPOS. "Ετερσα, 1. a. act. Æol. of τείρω, or, according to others, from τέρσω, to make dry; whence τεςσαίνω, the same.

Ετέρσετο, 3. sing. 2. a. mid. of τερσαίνω.

'Ετέρφθητε, 2. pl. 1. a. pas. of

Έτερωθε, and - Sev, adv. from the other side, on the other side. Fr. 272605.

'Ετέρωθι, adv. elsewhere; to the other side, at another time. Fr.

Έτερώνυμος, ου, ό, ή, having a different name; not according to analogy. Th. övoua.

'Ετέρως, adv. otherwise, differently, in a different manner. Same Th.

'Ετέρωσ', for

'Ετέρωσε, adv. in a contrary direction, in an opposite or different way, Aristoph. Acharn. 328; to the other side; elsewhere. Fr. " τερος.

Έτερωσις, εως, ή, a change, alteration. Fr. Eregos.

Έτεςῶτα, Æol. for ετέςωθι, at another time.

'Ετετάγμην, plupf. pas. of τάσ.

'Ετετάλμην, σο, το, plupf. pas. of τέλλω.

Έτεταλτο. See preced.

'Ετεταπεινώμην, plupf. pas. of ταπεινόω.

Ετετάχατο, Ion. for ετέταχντο, by changing v into a, as was customary, and the smooth breathing into the aspirate; the 3. pl. generally is έτεταγμένοι ήσαν, plupf. pas. of τάσσω.

Ετιτιύχατο, Ion. for ετιτυγμί νοι ήσαν, 3. pl. plupf. pas. of τεύχω, pf. pas. τέτυγμαι, Thucyd. vii, 4; ἐτετεύχατο βωμοί, Π. xi, 807.

"Ετετμεν, 3. sing. impf. of τέτμω, from τέμνω.

Έτετεήχειν, εις, ει, plupf. of τεή-

'Ετετύγμην, plupf. pas. of τεύχω, used generally with the time of an impf.; άρητης ετέτυχτο, was constituted the priest, Il. v, 78; ἐτέτυζο, 2. sing., you have been found, Il. xii, 164.

'Ετίτυκτο, ἐτίτυζο, 3. and 2. sing.

Έτετύφεα, Ion. for έτετύφειν, 1. sing., and ἐτετύφεε, for ἐτετύφει, 3. sing. plupf. of τύπτω.

'Ετετύχοντο, 3. pl. 2. a. m. of τυγχάνω, 2. a. ἔτυχον, 2. a. m. ἐτυχόμην, and by Ion. redupl. έτετυχόμην.

"ETEX', for "TERE, on account of an aspirate following, 3. sing. 2.

a. act. of τίκτω. 'Ετέχθην, 1. a. pas. of τίκτω. " $\mathbf{E}_{\tau\eta}$, nom. and acc. pl. contract.

from "ros, a year. Έτήκετο, 3. sing. impf. m. of

τήκω, Dor. τάκω. 'Ετηκόμην, impf. mid. of τήκω.

'Ernesito, 3. sing., and 'Ετήρουν, impf. of τηρέω.

"Erns, ov, o, one of the same age, hence, an acquaintance or friend, Il. vi, 239; a companion, Thucyd. v, 79; \$ 'τὰν, for & ἔτα, O my friend; "rai, relations, Il. ix, 460; of the same clan, a clansman; it denotes less familiarity than Eraleos.

'Ετήσιαι, ων, οί, (ἄνεμοι either expressed or understood,) the Ete- \mathbf{the} sian winds, northwest winds of the Archipelago; xai φυλάξας τους Έτήσιας, and avoiding the Etesian winds, Demosth. 48, antepen.; periodical winds, monsoons, Herodt. ii, 20; βορέαι ἐτήσιοι, Aristot. Prob. 26, 2; Plin. Hist. Nat. ii, 42, calls them Aquilones Etesiæ.

'Ετήσιος, ου, δ, ή, for a year, yearly, annual, Eurip. Alc. 346; Thucyd. v, 11; anniversary. Fr. 2705.

Ετητόμακα, or έτητοίμακα, pf. Att. for ἡτοίμακα, from ετοιμάζω.

Έτητυμία, ή, truth; from Έτήτυμος, Poet. by redupl. for ἔτυμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, true, genuine, real, Soph. Trach. 1053; faithful; "τυμον, and ετήτυμον, adv. truly.

'Ετητύμως, adv. truly; really, Eurip. Alc. 1143.

"ETI, adv. relating to time present, past, and future, denoting something more, an addition; yet, still, still more, yet longer; farther, even, now, Thucyd. vil, 2; hereafter, for the future; even; besides; "Iqu d' $i\theta$ ' "O $\mu\eta$ ρος έφασκ' ικέλην είναι τρήρωνι πελείη, Aristoph. Av. 575; οὐκ ะัสเ, no longer; รัสเ xæl งบัง, even now, even to the present time; εως ετι, even to the present, even still; "7, dí, still farther; "7, μᾶλλον, still more.

'Eτίθει, 3. sing. impf. act. from τιθέω, impf. ετίθεον, ouv, -εες, εις, generally used for exienv. Th. T. Onpui.

'Ετίθευ, Dor. for ετίθου, and 'Erians, impf. act. of the same. 'Ετίθου, 2. sing. impf. pas. Ion. for ετίθεσο, from ετιθέμην, of the same verb.

"Ετικτον, ες, ε, impf. act. of τίκτω. 'Ετίμασεν, Dor. for ετίμησεν, 1. a. from τιμάω.

'Ετίμησα, ας ε, 1. a. ind. act. ἐτιμησάμην, ω, ατο, in 3. pl. ἐτιμήσαντο, 1. a. m. of τιμάω. 'Ετινασσόμην, impf. pas. of τινάσσω.

"Ετιον, impf. act of τίω, Odys. xxii, 370.

"Ετίσα, ας, ε, 1. a. of τίω. 'Ετιταινόμην, impf. pas. of τιταίνω, from τείνω.

"Ετλαν, for έτλησαν, Eurip. Alc. 483; Il. xxi, 608; 2 a. of obsol. τλημι.

"Ετλην, ης, η, 2. a. ind. act. of τλημι, obsol., Il. xvii, 153.

"Ετμάγεν, Bœot. by syncop. for έτμάγησαν, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. pas. Τh. τμάγω. Æol., ἐτμάγην. τμήγω, Ion.

"Ετμηγον, and ετμαγον, 2. a. of the same.

'Ετμήθην, 1. a. pas. of τέμνω. "Ετμηξα, 1. a. of τμήσω.

'Ετνήρυσις, εως, ή, a spoon or ladle used at the sacrifices, Aristoph. Acharn. 245. Fr. 27vos and ἀρύω.

"Ετνος, εος, τό, porridge or thick soup of pulse, pease-porridge; it was poured upon the έλάτης, or cake, Aristoph. Acharn. 246; a mess of porridge, Aristoph. Ran. 62; Eq. 1171. Fr. ίδω. Έτοιμα, things prepared or present, possessions, nom. pl. n. g. of έτοιμος.

Έτοιμάζω, f. άσω, Ι. α. ἡτοίμασα, to make ready, prepare, get in readiness; to provide, Thucyd. ii, 7; mid. to prepare for one's self, to procure, provide, Thucyd. vi, 17; 1. a. imperat. act. ἐτοίμασον, άτω, pf. pas. ἡτοίμασμαι. Hence

Ετοιμασία, ας, ή, preparation, readiness, promptitude. 'ETOIMOΣ, ov, ô, 'n, and os, n, ov, or ἐτοῖμος, Ion., ready, at hand, prepared, present; also, as being at hand, certain, evident, opposed to ἀφανής, Thucyd. vi, 9; prompt, willing, inclined, Thucyd. vii, 1; Aristoph. Nub. 807; suitable, fitting, Pind. Olymp. vi, 18; Eurip. Hel. 1385; Erospos elvas, to be in readiness, to be on the alert; well disposed; ἐξ ἐτοίμου, at once, off-hand, immediately, Isocr.; generally with the dative, sometimes with eis and acc. Hence

Έτοιμότης, ητος, ή, readiness for any thing, Demosth. 1268, 7; promptitude, alacrity; and

Έτοιμοτόμος, ον, ready for cutting. Fr. έτοιμος and τέμνω.

'Ετοίμως, adv. readily, promptly, willingly; ετοίμως έχειν, to be prepared or in readiness.

'Ετόλμα, 3. sing. impf. of τολμάω, impf. ἐτόλμαον, ων.

Έτόλμασα, Dor. for ἐτόλμησα, 1. a. act. of the same.

"Ετον, έτην, dual 2. a. ind. act. of Ίημι.

"Ετορε, 2. aor. act. of τορέω.

"Erogov, ss, s. See preced.

'Ετός, ή, όν, dismissed, sent away, missile. Fr. Inpu.

"ETOΣ, εος, τό, a year, Thucyd. vii, 28; κατ' ἔτος, every year; รัชอร พัดเอง, in the whole year, or, according to others, the whole season, i. e. the spring months, Theocr. Idyl. vii, 84; έτος είς έτος, year after year, Soph. Antig. 340; πας έτος, every second year; τοῦ ἐχομένου ἔτους, the following year, Thucyd. vi,

'Ετός, ή, όν, verbal adj., (assumed by Grammarians as the radical form of ἐτεός,) what is, i. e. true, real; good.

' $E_{\tau \acute{o} \acute{o} \acute{o} \acute{o} }$, adv. for nothing, in vain, to no purpose, always preceded by οὐκ· οὐκ ἐτὸς ἄς', ὧ μέλ', ἦσθα δεινή καὶ σοφή; were you not there, wretch, in reality, both great and wise? Aristoph. Eccl. 245; Plut. 404. The sentence should be always interrogative Th. εἰμί.

"Ετράγον, 2. a. of τρώγω.

"Ετραπ', for ετράπε, 3. sing. 2. a. of τεέπω.

'Ετράπεον, 3. pl. impf. act. of τραπέω, formed from 2. f. τρα- $\pi \tilde{\omega}$ of the preced. verb.

'Ετεάπετ', for ἐτεάπετο, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. m. See "τραπ'.

'Ετράπην, 2. a. pas. of τρέπω, to turn. See ἔτραπ'.

'Ετραπόμην, 2. a. m. of τρέπω. "Ετράπον, 2. a. of τρέπω.

Έτεάφην, 3. pl. ἐτεάφησαν, 2. a.

ind pas, of τρίφω. "Ετράφου, ες, ε, 2. a. act. of the same verb, often used by Homer in a passive sense, or as a sub-

stantive verb; δς ἰνθάδι γ' ἴτραφ' ἄριστος, who was here the bravest, Π. xxi, 279.

"Ετεισα, ας, ε, 1. α. ος τείω. Ετειφόμην, impf. pas. ος τείτω. "Ετεησα, 1. α. ος τιτεάω, οτ τίτεκμι, as from τεάω.

"Ετρ. γον, 2. a. of τρίζω.

Ετροποφόρησεν, 3. sing. 1. a. of τροποφορίω.

Eresus, we, of the Etruscans, a people of Italy.

'Ετρύγαον, ων, 3. pl. impf. of τρυγάω.

Έτεύπη, Dor. for ἐτεύπα, and Ion. for ἐτεύπαε, 3. sing. impf. act. of τευπάω.

Έτευζην, 1. a. pas. of θεύπτω. Έτευζήσατι, 2. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of τευφάω.

"Ετεωγον, impf. of τεώγω. "Ετεωσα, 1. a. of τιτεώσκω.

'Ετύγχᾶνου, impf. act. of τυγχάνω· ἐτύγχᾶνου λίγων, I happened to be saying, Xen. Anab.
iii, 2.

'Ετύθην, for the sake of euphony, instead of ἰθύθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of Θύω.

'Ετυλίχθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of τυλίσσω.

"Ēτυμα, nom. pl. n. g. of ἔτυμος. Έτυμηγόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, speaking the truth, Orph.

Έτυμολογία, ας, ή, the derivation of words from their originals; also, the explanation of their meaning; ΕΤΥΜΟLOGY. Fr. ἔτυμος and λόγος.

Έτυμολογικός, ή, όν, pertaining to the derivation of words, etymological, skilled in etymology. Same Th.

"Ετύμον, ου, τό, the etymon or true origin of words; also,

*Ετύμον, and ἐτήτυμον, used adverbially, truly, really; n. g. from

"ETΥMOΣ, ου, δ, ή, true, real, Aristoph. Pac. 114; ἔτυμος λόγος, a true report, Æschyl. Prom. 293; dat. pl. Ion. ἐτύμοστον by epenth. ἐτήτυμος, ου, δ, ή, Π. i, 558; ἐτύμως, adv. truly, really. Th. εἰμί.

Eτυμότης, ητος, ή, reality, certainty, the fact; the true origin or derivation of a word. Same Th.

Έτυμπανίσθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of τυμπανίζω. Fr. τύμπανον or τύμπανος.

'Ετύμως, adv. really, truly, Eurip. Orest. 1352.

Έτύπαν, Dor. for ἐτύπην, 2. a. ind. pas. of τύπτω.

"Ετυφθεν, Bæot. for ἐτύφθησαν, 3.

pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of the same verb.
'Ετύφλωσα, 1. a. ind. act. of τυ-

φλόω. Έτύχησα, 1. a. of τυγχάνω. "Ετϋχε, 3. sing. 2. a. act. ἔτϋχον,

of τυγχάνω. Έτύχθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of τεύχω.

"Ετυχον, 2. a. ind. of τυγχάνω.
'Ετώσια, vain things, acc. pl.; also, adverbially, in vain, fruitlessly, to no purpose; ἐτώσια μοχθίζοντι, they labor in vain, Theocr. Idyl. i, 38. Fr. ἐτώσιας

Έτωσιεργός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, s. as

Έτωσιοεργός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, laboring in vain; shunning labor, lazy. Fr. ἐτώσιος and ἔργον.

Έτώσιος, ου, δ , $\dot{\delta}$, vain, useless, ineffectual, fruitless, Π . iii, 368. Fr. ἐτός, adv.

Ev, adv., Poet. iv, when followed by two consonants; strictly, neut. from it, good, brave, Æschyl. Prom. 350; well, rightly, happily, fortunately; opposed to karas from Homer downwards: cleverly, skilfully; easily; beautifully; bravely; it is often joined with another adv.; in compos. it denotes well, happily, easily; used to strengthen adjectives, as εὖ πάντες, all without exception, Hom.; εὖ κατὰ κόσμον, in good order, Id.; much, very, Il. i, 185, et passim; & μάλα, great, extremely; εδ ἔχειν, to be well off, i. e. in good circumstances; w nusu, to be prosperous, Herodt. i; & ποιείν τινά, to treat one well; εδ οίδ' ότι, I know it well, Demosth.; εδ "σθι, be well assured, know for certain; εὖ πράττειν, to be successful, Id. 16, 1; $\epsilon \tilde{v}$ φρονείν, to possess a sound judgment; εὖ φορεῖν, to bear properly; εὖ φερόμενος, carried away by their good fortune, Thucyd. v, 15; as subst. τὸ εὖ, goodluck; also, the good cause, Æschyl. Ag. 121; also, as the predicate of a proposition, εὖ τοῦτο (iori), this is well, Æschyl. Choëph. 116; compar. βέλτιον, superl. ἄριστα or βίλτιστα.

Eδ, Æol. εδ, for οδ, Il. xx, 464; also, for αὐτοῦ, Il. xiv, 427.

Eὖα, ας, 'n, the name of our first mother, Eve (Hebr. life); also, a bacchanalian cry expressive of joy; Lat. evöc.

Εὐαγγελία, ας, ή, a bringing news or tidings. See εὐαγγέλιον.

Εὐαγγελίζω, f. ίσω, Att. εὐαγγελίδως εὐαγγελίζομαι, commonly used, to congratulate any one, Demosth. 332, 9; Aristoph. Eq. 643; to bring good news or tidings; to bring news of a victory; to announce, publish, relate; in N. T., to proclaim the glad tidings of the gospel; 1. a. εὐπγγέλισα, pf. pas. εὐπγγέλισμαι, 1. a. pas. εὐπγγελίσθη, f. m. εὐαγγελίσομαι, 1. a. m. εὐπγγελισάμπν, with dat. Fr. εὖ and ἀγγέλλω.

Eὐαγγελῖκός, κ, όν, belonging to good news or to the gospel, evangelical. Same Th.

Εὐαγγέλιον, ου, τό, good news or tidings; the reward of good news, Odys. xiv, 152, 166; Aristoph. Plut. 765; a joyful message; in N. T., the gospel, the preaching of the gospel; the promises of the gospel; τόμγγέλια, ων, τά, sacrifices offered for good things, Xen. Hist. iv, 3, 7; i, 6, 26. Fr. εῦ and ἀγγέλια.

Εὐαγγελίσαι, 1. a. inf. act of εὐαγγελίζω.

Εὐαγγελιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a bearer of good news; in N. T., a preacher of the gospel, a writer of the gospel history, an evangelist. Fr. εὐαγγελίζω.

Εὐάγγελος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, one who brings good news or a joyful message, Eurip. Med. 971; Eschyl. Ag. 21, 253. Fr. εν and ἄγγελος.

Eὐἀγίω, ῶ, f. ńσω, to be or to live pure or innocent, Theorr. xxvi, 30. From

Eὐäγής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, pure, innocent; holy, pious, Demosth. 222, 16, Soph. Œd. T. 921. Fr. äγος or äγιος. Also

Εὐᾶγής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, quick, nimble, active, from εὖ ἡγίομαι · but εὐᾶγης, casily broken, from εὖ and ἄγνυμι. And

Εὐαγής, έος, ό, ή, very clear, bright; conspicuous, Plat. Legg. 952, A; clearly seen, εδραν γάρ είχε παντός εύαγη στρατού, Æschyl. Pers. 458; in Theocr. xxvi, 30, and Cullim. Del. 98, the a is short. "Lexicographers have strangely confounded these words, by not attending to, or being ignorant of, their derivations. It is impossible that this latter can come from "yw, according to Passow and his followers, the a of wyw being short, nor does it correspond with it in meaning; it seems to be derived from αὐγή, a beam of light, brightness, etc."
Dunb. Lex. Hemsterhusius proposed εὐανγής in all places where the α is long, which is also countenanced by Dindorf in Steph. Thes.; but this, as has been remarked, is unnecessary, as in an hexameter, where α is long, it is in arsis, and where short, in thesis. See εὐανγής.

Εὐάγητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily moved or carried about; lightly floating. Fr. ἡγίομαι.

Εὐάγκᾶλος, ου, δ, ἡ, easily embraced or carried in the arms. Fr. εὖ and ἀγκάλη.

Eὐαγκής, ἐος, ὁ, ἡ, having fine valleys, gently descending to a valley, Pind. Nem. v, 84. Fr. εὖ and ἄγκος.

Εὐαγοςίω, Dor. for εὐηγοςίω. Εὐαγοςία, ας, 'n, and εὐηγοςία, friendly address, congratulation, good words, Callim. Lavacr. Pall. 138; elegance of discourse, eloquence.

Eυαγος, ου, δ, ή, well brought up or educated, well taught.

Εὐαγεεσία, ή, good sport in hunting, from

Εὐαγρέω, ω, f. ήσω, to succeed in hunting; to take a good prize; and

Evaryeia, α_{ε} , \hat{n} , a successful hunting, success in the chase or in fishing. Fr. $\varepsilon_{\varepsilon}^{ij}$ and $\varepsilon_{\gamma}^{i}\varepsilon_{\varepsilon}^{i}$.

Eὐāγωγία, ας, 'n, a good training up or education; gentlemanlike behaviour, Æschin. 48, 20; docility, tractability, Plat. Def. 413, B; and

Εὐάγωγος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily led; tractable, docile, Plat. Legg. ii, 671, B. Fr. $\mathfrak{t}\tilde{\nu}$ and $\tilde{\alpha}\gamma\omega$.

Εὐάγων τιμά, the honor obtained by success in the contests; well contested, *Pind. Nem.* x, 71. Fr. εὖ and ἀγών.

Eυαδα. See next.

Eνάδε, (found in the 3. sing. only,)

2. pf. ind. act. Æol. for τωδε, with the digamma, and by changing the breathing; and τωδε, Ion. by resolution for ἢδε, 2. pf. to the verb ἀνδάνω or ἀδεω, to please, Odys. xvi, 28; Il. xiv, 340. Fr. ἄδω.

Eὐαδίκητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, against whom wrong may easily be committed; weak, defenceless; patient. Fr. εὖ and ἀδίκητος. Εὐαέει, dat. sing. from εὐᾶής.

Εὐάζω, f. άσω, to shout like a bacchanalian, to revel, Eurip. Bacch. 1023, 67. Fr. εὖα.

Evāńs, śos, ś, ń, that blows favorably or healthfully; well venti-

Evalues, ou, i, a valiant warrior. Fr. if and älles.

Εὐαιμονίδης, αο, δ, the son of Euæmon, Eurypylus, Il. v, 76. Εὐαίμων, ονος, δ, the name of a man, Euæmon, Il. ii, 736.

Eὐαίνητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, Poet., greatly praised, very worthy of praise; greatly celebrated, Pind. Pyth. iv, 314. Fr. εὖ and αἰνέω.

Evalue τ_0 , ou, i, ii, that may be easily taken, Herodt. vii, 30; easy to choose. Fr. $\epsilon \tilde{b}$ and algies.

Εὐαισθησία, ας, 'n, vigor of the senses, vigorous perception, Plat. Tim. 76, D. Fr. εὖ and αἰσθησία.

Eὐαίσθητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, endowed with a keen sense or perception, Plat. Legg. vii, 812, B. Same Th.

Εὐαισθήτως, adv., with ξχsιν, to have a keen or acute perception of, Plat. Legg. ii, 670, B.

Eὐαίων, ωνος, δ, ħ, happy, that leads a happy life; acc. sing. εὐαίωνα, blessed sleep, the soother of life, Soph. Phil. 828. Fr. αἰών.

Εὐάκεστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily cured. Fr. εὖ and ἀκέομαι.

Εὐακοίω, εὐάκοος, ον, Dor. for εὐηκοίω, εὐήκοος.

Εὐαλαζόνευτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, justly to be boasted of, that one may justly value himself upon, Aristot. Rhet. ii, 15. Fr. εὖ and ἀλαζονεύω. But the root is doubtful.

Εὐαλάκατος, Dor. for εἰηλάκατος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a beautiful distaff or spindle. Fr. εὖ and ἠλακάτη.

Eὐαλδής, έος, well-grown, luxuriant. Fr. εὖ and ἀλδαίνω.

Eὐάλιος, for εὐήλιος, warm, well exposed to the sun, sunny, Eurip. Hipp. 128. Fr. εὖ and Πλιος.

Εὐαλούστεςος, ου, δ, ή, and α, ον, irreg. compar. of εὐάλωτος. Εὐάλφῖτος, ον, of good groats or

meal. Fr. εδ and ἄλφιτον. Εδάλωτος, ου, δ, ή, easily taken

οr captured, easy to conquer.

Fr. εδ and άλίσκομαι.

Εὐαμερία, ά, Dor. for εὐημερία, ας, ή, a serene, clear day; mildness and salubrity of weather; success, happiness, prosperity,

Eurip. Electr. 197; Pind. Isthm. i, 56. Fr. εδ and ἡμέρα.

Eὐάμπελος, ου, δ, ἡ, having good vines, skilled in the culture of vines. Th. ἄμπελος.

Eὐάν, the cry of a bacchante, like εὖα and εὖοῖ.

Eὐαναδίδακτος, ου, δ , \hbar , easily taught to others. $Fr \, \tilde{\imath} \tilde{\imath} \tilde{\jmath}$, $\tilde{\alpha} v \tilde{\alpha}$, and διδάσχω.

Eὐανάπλητος, ου, δ, ή, easily revoked; easily brought back or gained over; easily appeased. Fr. εἶ, ἀνά, and παλίω.

Εὐανάληστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily recovered, restored, amended, or repaired. Fr. εδ, ἀνά, and λαμ- βάνω.

Εὐανάτρεπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily overturned or overthrown. Fr. $ε \bar{υ}$, ἀνά, and τ ε έπω.

Eὐανδεία, ας, ἡ, manhood, valor, bravery; goodness; abundance of men, especially of good men, Eurip. Suppl. 923; εὐανδείας ἀχῶν, a contest for manliness, Xen. Mem. iii, 3, 12. Fr. εδ and ἀνήρ.

Εὔανδζος, ου, δ, ħ, abounding in good and brave men, Eurip.
Troad. 231; Aristoph. Nub.
800; favorable to men, Æschyl.
Eum. 985. Same Th.

Εὐάνεμος, Poet. and Dor. for εὐήνεμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that has a fair wind, favored by the wind, Soph. Aj. 196; serene, calm; sheltered from the winds; also, windy, tempestuous. Fr. εδ and ἄνεμος.

Εὐάνθεμος, ου, δ, ή, blooming, flowery. See εὐανθής.

Eὐανθέω, to be flowery or blooming, from

Eὐωνθής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, beautifully blooming, beautiful complexion; abounding in flowers, Plat. Conv. 196, B; εὐωνθέϊ λάχνη, with luxuriant down, Odys. xi, 319; same as εὐθαλής, beautifully flourishing, that has beautifull flowers, Aristoph. Nub. 1002; also, a man's name, Euanthes, Odys. ix, 197. Fr. εῦ and ἄνθος.

Εὐάνιος, ον, Dor. for εὐήνιος. Εὐανοςία, ας, ά, Dor. for εὐηνοςία, ας, ή, manhood, valor, bravery, Eurip. Herc. F. 407. Fr. εδ and ἀνής.

Εὐάντητος, ου, δ, ἡ, well met, easily met; propitious; friendly, welcome. Fr. εὖ and ἀντάω. Εὐαντίλεατος, ου, δ, ἡ, easily contradicted or refuted. Fr. εὖ, ἀντί, and λέγω.

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Εὐάντυζ, ῦγος, ὁ, ἡ, applied to a chariot, having a beautiful ring or rim. See ἄντυζ.

Eὐάνως, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, fruitful in distinguished men, Poet. and Dor. for τὐτιως, Pind. Olymp. i, 37. Fr. τὖ and ἀνήρ.

Εὐατάλλακτος, ου. δ, ἡ, easily got rid of; delivered from; easily sold or disposed of, Nen. Eq. 3, 1. Fr. εὖ, ἀπό, and ἀλλάσσω. Εὐαπάντητος, ου, δ, ἡ, easy to meet with, friendly, gracious, kind. See εὐαντητος.

Εὐαπάτητος, ου, δ, ἡ, easily deceived, Plat. Phædr. 263, B. Fr. εὖ and ἀπατάω.

Εὐαπήγητος, ου, δ, ἡ, Ion. for εὐαφήγητος, easy to relate or explain, Herodt. vii, 63. Fr. εὖ, ἀπό, and ἡγέομαι.

Εὐαπόδατος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily accessible, easy to disembark on, Thucyd. iv, 30. Fr. εὖ and ἀποδαίνω.

Εὐαπόδεκτος, ου, δ, ἡ, willingly received or admitted; agreeable, probable. Fr. εἶ and ἀποδέχομαι.

Εὐᾶπόκεῖτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily answered. Fr. εὖ and ἀποκείνομαι. Εὐαποτείχιστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily surrounded by fortifications, or works, easily blockaded, Thucyd. vi, 75. Fr. εὖ, ἀπό, and τεῖχος. Εὐαρεστέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to please well (τινί), to take pleasure in, to delight in, to be satisfied with; with dat.; 1. a. εὐπρέστησα, pres. pas. εὐαρεστέομαι, οῦμαι, to be well pleased. From

Εὐάρεστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, very pleasing or agreeable, acceptable; contented. Fr. εὖ and ἀρεστός.

Εὐαςίστως, adv. acceptably, so as to please or be approved of. From the same.

Εὐαρίθμητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily counted or numbered; hence, a few, Plat. Conv. 179, C. Fr. ἀριθ-μέω.

Ευαρκτος, ου, δ, ħ, easily governed, well trained, Æschyl. Pers. 199. Fr. ἄρχω.

Εὐάρμᾶτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a good chariot; skilful in driving the chariot, Soph. Antig. 837. Fr. ἄρμα.

Εὐαρμοστία, ας, ἡ, good arrangement, proper adaptation, exactness of proportion; judicious adaptation of conduct or manners to circumstances, civility, Demosth. 1407, 4. Fr. w and ἀρμάζω.

Εὐάρμοστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, well adapted; suitable; accommodating,

Plat. Polit. iii, 413, E; in harmony with. Same Th.

Ευαρνος, ον, rich in sheep or lambs. Fr. άρήν.

Εὐάροτος, ου, δ, ἡ, easy to plough or cultivate; well cultivated. Fr. $\imath \mathring{v}$ and åρόω.

Eἴαρχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, one who begins well; one who governs well; a good leader or general; easy to to be governed; obedient. Fr. ω and ἄρχω.

Εὐας, άδος, ή, a bacchante. Fr. εὖα.

Εὔασμα, ατος, τό, a loud shout of bacchanalians, Eurip. Bacch. 129. Fr. εὐάζω.

Εὐασμός, δ, same as preced.

Εὐάστειρα, 'n, fem. from

Εὐαστής, ῆςος, and εὐαστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who celebrates bacchanalian rites; a priest of Bacchus; εὐάστειςα, ας, ἡ, a priestess of Bacchus. Fr. εὐάζω.

Eὐαυγής, τος, δ, ἡ, resplendent, glittering, dazzling; χιόνος.... τὐαυγεῖς βολαί, dazzling showers of snow, Eurip. Bacch. 651; also, from which there is a fine view; Ξίεζες.... ἔδραν γὰρ εἶχς παντὸς εὐαυγῆ στρατοῦ, for Xerxes occupied a seat whence there was a fine view of the whole army, Æschyl. Pers. 458; where Wellauer reads εὐαγῆ. See εὐαγῆς.

Eὐαυξής, έος, δ, ή, growing well. Fr. εὖ and αΰξω.

Εὐαύχην, ενος, δ, ή, having a beautiful neck. Fr. αὐχήν.

Εὐαφήγητος, ον, Ion. εὐαπήγητος, easy to describe. Fr. ἀφηγέο-μαι.

Eủaχής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, Poet. and Dor. for εὐηχής, that gives a good sound, tuneful, melodious. Fr. $\eta\chi$ ίω.

Εὐάχητος, Dor. for εὐήχητος, ου, δ, ἡ, sounding sweetly; echoing loud, Eurip. Hipp. 1268. Fr. εὖ and ἡχή.

Εὐβάστακτος, ου, δ, ἡ, easy to carry or bear. Fr. βαστάζω. Εὔβᾶτος, ου, δ, ἡ, easily passed or

crossed, Aschyl. Prom. 720; accessible. Th. $\beta \alpha i \nu \omega$.

Eθθιος, or εὐθίοτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, living happily; living well; at one's ease; getting a living easily. Fr. εὖ and βίος.

Εύβλαστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily hurt or injured. Fr. εδ and βλάστω. Εὐβλαστεία, or -ία, ας, budding well, having abundance of shoots of a thriving growth. Fr. εδ and βλαστάνω.

Elentaeos, or, having beautiful

eyelids. Fr. βλέφαρον. Εὐδοεύς, εως, δ, an Eubæan.

Eὐδοήθητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily assisted or defended; easily remedied. Fr. εὖ and βοηθέω.

Eὐθοια, ας, ἡ, Eubœa, the name of an island in the Ægean Sea, (now called Negropont,) Eurip. Iph. Aul. 120; Π. ii, 536. Fr. εὖ and βόσκω.

Eibois, oïdos, n. Eubœan, of Eubœa, Eurip. Electr. 442; Soph. Truch. 237.

Εὐδολέω, to make a good throw; from

Εύθολος, ου, δ, ἡ, making a good throw or cast. Fr. εὖ and βάλ. λω.

Εὐδόστουχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, with beautiful locks.

Eύθοτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, well fed or pastured; abounding in pastures, Odys. xv, 405; abounding in wine or vineyards. Fr. εν and βόσκω.

Εὐβότευος, ου, δ, h, and

Εὐβοτρυς, νος, ὁ, ἡ, rich in grapes, Soph. Phil. 544. Fr. εὖ and βότρυς.

Εἰβουλεύς, ίος, δ, a wise counsellor, an epith. of Jupiter; and Εὐδουλία, ας, ħ, good counsel, prudence, Æschyl. Prom. 1037; wisdom; wise counsel, Thucyd. i, 78; Demosth. 1416, 17; Soph. Antig. 1037. Fr. εὖ and βουλή.

Eicovlos, ov, ô, 'n, giving good counsel; wise, prudent, Herodt. viii, 118; Soph. Œd. C. 951; provident; also, the name of a man, Eubulus. From the same. Eicovs, ovv, gen. oos, ô, 'n, rich in cattle.

Εὐδούλως, adv. wisely, prudently, Æschyl. Choëph. 685.

Εύζοχος, ον, well-knit.

Eὐγαθής, ios, ò, ἡ, and εὐγαθητος, ou, ò, ἡ, Dor. joyous, delightful, Eurip. Herc. F. 788; Iph. T. 212; cheerful. Fr. sử and γη-

Εὐγάλαξ, απτος, δ, ἡ, well-fed; having abundance of milk. Fr. εδ and γάλα.

Εὔγάμος, ου, δ, 'n, well or happily married. Fr. εὖ and γάμος. Εὖγε, an exclamation of approba-

tion, well done! bravely! ivys rouses, thou dost well; also, ironically, in derision. Fr. iv and yi.

Eυγειος, ου, δ, ή, having a fertile soil. Fr. εὐ and γῆ.

Eυγένεια, and Ion. εὐγενία, ας, π dignity of birth or extraction, Eurip. Hec. 381; nobility, Xen.

ΕΥΔΙ ΕΥΔΑ

Ages. 1, 2; εὐγένεια ἔστιν ἀςχαῖος πλουτος καὶ ἀρετή, Aristot. Polit. iv, 6, 5; magnanimity; excellence; and

ETIN

Euréveios, ou, o, n, well-bearded, having a thick beard, Plat. Euth. 2, B; having a fine or Fr. YÉVESOV. thick mane, Hom. Eugeverns, ou, o, nobly born, Eurip. Phan. 1525; Ion. 1060; and

Eugevás, éos, ô, å, well-born, of noble birth or family, Eurip. Orest. 1693; noble, Soph. Phil. 862; noble-minded, Id. Antig. 38; Aj. 475; generous; in Hom. always εὐηγενής, excellent, splendid; τὸ εὐγενές, nobility. Fr. 25 and yevos. Th. yivopai. Eugevin, n, Ion. for eugeveia.

 $\vec{E} \dot{\nu} \gamma \epsilon \nu \tilde{\omega} \epsilon$, adv. nobly, liberally, generously. Same Th.

Εύγεως, ω, δ, ή, εύγεων, τό, Att. for εὔγειος, having a fertile soil, fertile. Th. yñ.

Εὐγηθής, έος. See εὐγαθής. Euneus, vos, n, melodious, sweetsounding, Aristoph. Ran. 213. Fr. w and yneus.

Ευγηρως, ω, and ευγηρος, ου, δ, ή, enjoying a happy old age. Fr. ev and yneas.

Ευγλάγετος, ου, δ, ή, same as Εὐγλαγής, έος, δ, ή, full of milk; also, εὔγλαξ, giving milk. εὖ and γάλα.

Ευγλυπτος, ου, δ, ή, well carved or engraved. Fr. εδ and γλύφω. Εὐγλύφανος, ου, δ, ή, and

Εὐγλυφής, ες, same as preced. Εὐγλωσσία, ας, ή, Att. -ττία, fluency of speech; from

Εὐγλωσσος, ου, ὁ, π, speaking or singing well; loquacious, flippant, Aristoph. Nub. 444; eloquent. Fr. is and yhwood.

Εὖγμα, ἄτος, τό, a prayer, Soph. Antig. 1170; a wish, Eschyl. Prom. 586; a boasting, Odys. xxii, 249. Fr. εύχομαι.

 $extbf{E}$ ύγμαι, $extit{pf.}$ $extit{pas.}$ of ε $ilde{v}$ χομαι. Εὔγναμπτος, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, well or beau-

tifully bent, Odys. xviii, 293; easily bent, elastic; well-wrought or beautiful, Ap. Rhod. iii, 833. Fr. εδ and γνάμπτω.

Εὐγνωμονέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to have a kind or considerate disposition; to be kind; to be prudent, reasonable; and

Εὐγνωμόνως, adv. reasonably, with good intentions, fairly, generously; and

Εύγνωμοσύνη, ης, ή, probity, Æschin. 78, 8; fairness, Herodt. ii, 172; generosity; gentleness, clemency; and

Εὐγνώμων, ονος, δ, ή, of a sound understanding; of a generous, kind disposition; sensible, judicious, fair, just, equitable, Demosth. 1486, 1; grateful; mild, gentle, Xen. Mem. iv, 8, 6. Fr. εδ and γνώμων.

Εὐγνώριστος, ον, easily recognized. Fr. yvweizw and εθγνωστος.

Εύγνωστος, ου, δ, ή, well known, easy to be known, Eurip. Orest. 1392. Fr. εδ and γιγνώσκω.

Εύγομφος, ου, δ, h, well nailed, well fastened, Eurip. Iph. T. 1287. Fr. εδ and γόμφος.

Εὐγονία, ας, ή, fertility; the production of fine children, a healthy offspring, Xen. Lac. 1, 6; Plat. Polit. viii, 546, A. Fr. ev and yevos.

Eugovos, ou, o, h, fruitful, fertile; happy in one's offspring. Same Th.

Εύγεαμμος, ου, δ, ή, well drawn, sketched, traced, delineated;

Εὐγεἄφής, έος, δ, well written or painted; who paints or writes well. Fr. γεάφω.

Εὐγώντος, ου, δ, ή, right-angled, Fr. ywvia. Eurip. Ion. 1137. Εὐδαιμονέστατα, adv. superl. n. g. most happily; from

Εὐδαιμονέστατος, most happy or fortunate, superl., and

Εὐδαιμονέστερος, happier, more fortunate; compar. of εὐδαίμων. Εὐδαιμονέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be happy or prosperous, to live happily; to enjoy good fortune, Thucyd. viii, 24; Soph. Œd. T. 1190; and

Εὐδαιμόνημα, ατος, τό, a piece of good fortune.

Εὐδαιμονία, ας, ή, happiness, Plat. Gorg. 470, E; felicity, prosperity, Thucyd. ii, 97; abundance, wealth, opulence, Herodt. v, 28. Fr. εὐδαίμων.

Εὐδαιμονίζω, f. ίσω, Att. ιω, to account happy, Demosth. 362, 12; Plat. Crit. 43, B; to consider fortunate, Xen. Anab. i, 7, 3. Fr. εδ and δαίμων.

Εὐδαιμονἴκός, ή, όν, belonging to happiness, that contributes to happiness; happy, Plat. Phæd. 253, C; and

Εὐδαιμονἴκῶς, adv. happily, Aristoph. Pac. 856. Same Th.

Εὐδαιμόνισμα, ἄτος, τό, happiness, good fortune, that in which happiness consists, Plat. Ep. viii, 354, C; and

Εὐδαιμονισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the accounting happy; the felicitating (a person) as happy, Luc.; good | fortune; happiness. From pf. pas. of εὐδαιμονίζω.

Εὐδαιμόνως, adv. happily, fortunately. From

Εὐδαίμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, having a favoring deity; having good fortune; happy, blessed, fortunate, Demosth. 106, 12; opulent; wealthy, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 7; rich; τὸ εὐδαιμον, prosperity, Thucyd. ii, 43. Fr. w and δαίμων.

Εὐδάκουτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily causing tears, lamentable, Æschyl. Choëph. 179. Fr. δακεύω.

Εὐδάπἄνος, ου, δ, ἡ, liberal, sumptous, expensive. Fr. δαπάνη. Εὐδαρπής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, sharp-sighted. Fr. δέρκω. See εὐδρακής.

Elde, 3. sing. impf. Ion. for notor, ες, ε, εδδει, 3. sing pres. ind. εθδειν, pres. inf. of εύδω.

Eudeishos, ou, o, n, Ion. for sudisλος, very conspicuous, famous, celebrated; also, eminent, lofty, as a mountain; also, lying towards the west; open, sunny; 'Ιθάκην εὐδείελον, Odys. ii, 167 ; Id. ix, 21. Fr. & and perhaps δέελος, contract. δηλος · εὖ δείελος, well exposed to the western sun, Buttmann Lexil. § 39.

Εύδειπνος, ου, ό, ή, having supped or eaten well; well entertained, Æschyl. Choëph. 477; sumptuous, costly, Eurip. Med. Fr. deimvov.

Εὐδεμεναι, inf. pres. from εὐδω, for ะบ็อิยเง.

Εύδενδρος, ου, ό, ή, having fine trees, abounding in trees, Eurip. Iph. T. 134. Th. δένδρον.

Εύδεσκε, 3. sing. impf. Ion. of εΰδω, Il. xxii, 503.

Εύδίτω, 3. sing. imperat. act. of εύδω, Simonid. Fragm. 17.

Eυδηλος, ου, ό, ή, very manifest, quite clear, plain, or evident, Xen. Cyr. ii, 1, 13. Fr. 50 and Snaos.

Ευδησι, Ion. for ευδη, 3. sing. pres. subj. act. of εύδω.

'ΕΥΔΙ'Α, ας, ή, fair or fine weather, a serene sky; a calm atmosphere; a calm at sea; a calm, Plat. Legg. xii, 961, E; serenity, Eurip. Androm. 1134; quiet, tranquillity. Fr. & and Διός, gen. of Zεύς.

Εὐδιάξατος, ου, δ, 'n, easily forded or crossed; easily passed through. Fr. διαβαίνω.

Εὐδιάβλητος, ου, δ, ή, liable to calumny, Plat. Euth. 3. B; not easily explained. Fr. & and διαβάλλω, adv. εὐδιαβόλως εὐδιαβόλως ἔχειν, to be easily ca-

lumniated.

Εὐδιάζομαι, to be in a calm or tranquil state, Plat. Ax. 370, D. Fr. εὐδία.

Εὐδιαίτερος, α, ον, irreg. compar. of

Εὐδίαιτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, frugal, living on little; living well; living by rule. Fr. δίαιτα.

Εὐδιαίζετος, ου, ό, ή, easily separated or divided, intelligible. Fr. διαιρέω.

Εὐδιάθετος, ου, δ, ή, well disposed or arranged; metaphor. well disposed in mind. Fr. w, dia, and Tierus.

Εὐδιάλῦτος, ου, δ, ή, easily loosened; easily dissolved; easily annulled. Fr. διαλύω.

Εὐδιᾶνός, ή, όν, Dor. for εὐδιεινός, rendering warm, comfortable, warm, Pind. Olymp. ix, 146. Fr. εὐδία.

Εὐδιάφθαςτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily corrupted, Plat. Legg. viii, 845, D; very perishable; and

Εὐδιάφθοςος, ου, δ, ή, perishable; corrupting readily. Fr. Siaφθείρω.

Εὐδι $\bar{\alpha}\omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\bar{\alpha}\sigma\omega$, to be calm, serene, mild, genial, warm; mid. to enjoy mild or serene weather; to enjoy a tranquil life. εὐδία.

Εὐδιεινός, ή, όν, s. as εὐδιανός. Εὐδιήγητος, ου, ό, ή, easily narrated or discussed. Fr. diny so-

Εὐδικία, ας, ή, real justice, or justice rightly administered, Odys. xix, 111. See Plat. Polit. ii, 363, B. Fr. δική.

Eddingros, or, easily turning or turned. Fr. δινέω.

Eidiodos, ov. o, n, easily passed through. Fr. sv, diá, and odos. Εὐδίοπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily seen through, transparent. Fr. εὖ, διά, and ὅπτομαι, obsol.

Εύδιος, ου, δ, ή, calm, still, serene, mild, genial, warm; enjoying a serene sky; compar. εὐδιαίτερος, Xen. Th. εὐδία.

Εὐομάτος, ου, δ, Dor. for

Εύδμητος, ου, ό, ή, well-built; in Homer, ἐυδμητος, Il. i, 448. Fr. εὖ and δέμω.

Εὐδοχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be well pleased with, to be kindly disposed towards; to acquiesce in, to be satisfied with; to assent to; in N. T., to think good, i. e. to please, to take pleasure in; with a dat.; 1. a. evdonnow, and Att. nobonnoa. Th. donia.

Ecooungis, ws, n, approbation, assent, favor. Same Th.

Eudónnos, ou, i, i, pleasing, acceptable, grateful; and

Εὐδοκία, ας, ή, good-will, affection, benevolence; delight in. Fr. εὐδοκίω.

Εὐδοκιμάζω, f. άσω, to prove or to examine well; part. 1. a. εὐδοχημάσας.

Εὐδοκἴμέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to enjoy a good name, to obtain approbation, Thucyd. ii, 37; Plat. Menex. 235, D; to obtain applause; εὐδοκίμησεν ὁ Πύθων παρ' ὑμῖν, Python obtained applause among you, Demosth. 81, 24; to acquire glory or distinction; to be celebrated, Herodt. i, 37; vi, 132; to be successful; well approved, Aristoph. Nub. 1032; εὐδοπίμεις χθες έν τῆ στοᾶ, you were highly complimented yesterday in the porch, Theophr. Char. 2. Fr. εὖ and δόκιμος.

Εὐδοκιμηκότες, pl. part. pf act., and

Εὐδοκιμῆσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of εὐδοκιμέω.

Εὐδοκίμησις, εως, ή, the acquisition of honor, fame, etc.; distinction, celebrity, Plat. Polit. ii, 358, A; and

Εὐδοκτμία, ας, ή, the same, Plat. Phil. 58, D. Fr. εὐδόκιμος.

Εὐδόκζμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, well approved, praised, celebrated, illustrious, Æschyl. Pers. 843. Same Th. Eddouss, Dor. for Eddousv, 1. pl. pres. ind. act. of εύδω.

Ευδοντ', for ευδοντα, acc. sing. part. pres. of ευδω.

Εὐδοξέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to enjoy a good reputation, to be illustrious, renowned, Demosth. 94, 26; and

Εὐδοξια, ας, ή, good reputation, renown, glory, character; zal προς εὐδοζίαν κοινη, and towards your public character; approbation, correct opinion or judgment, Plat. Mencx. 99, B; Demosth. 228, 2; Eurip. Hec. 942. Fr. & and δόξα.

Εύδοξος, ου, δ, ή, renowned, illustrious, Thucyd. i, 84; approved, Herodt. vii, 99; εὐδοζότατος, most distinguished. Same Th. Εὐδοακής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, quick to perceive, sharp-sighted, Soph. Phil. 836. Fr. W and δέρκω.

Εὐδράνεια, ας, οτ -νία, ίας, ή, strength, vigor, energy. εὖ and δράω.

Εὐδρομέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be swift in running; to be successful in a race. Fr. δρόμος.

Eudersos, ou, o, h, dewy, Eurip.

Iph. Aul. 1516; well-watered. Aristoph. Av. 245. Th. δρόσος. Εὐδυσώπητος, ου, ό, ή, blushing easily; bashful; easily appeased or prevailed upon. Fr. δύς and &4.

"EY $\Delta\Omega$, f. súdńow, to rest, to be quiet, still; to sleep; impf. : ... Sov, Att. nosov, Plat. Conv. 203, B; Demosth. 422, 15. Hence, καθεύδω, more frequently with prose writers.

Εὐέἄνος, ου, ό, ή, becomingly veiled, beautifully clad. εὖ and ἐανός.

Εὔεδρος, ου, δ, ή, well-seated, firmly seated, having a beautiful seat, Æschyl. S. Theb. 93; easily seated upon, sitting well. Fr. Eð and Edea.

Εὐέθειρος, ου, δ, ή, beautiful-haired. Fr. έθειρα.

Eus, 3. sing. pres. ind. act. of ευω, or ευω, to roast, to scorch. Εὐειδής, έος, ό, ἡ, of a beautiful form or shape, well-shaped; beautiful, handsome, R. iii, 48; Herodt. iii, 1; Eurip. Hel. 1539. Fr. ev and ellos.

Εὐειδώς, ότος, by crasis for εὐειδηκως. Fr. εδ and είδεω.

Εὔειλος, ου, δ, ή, exposed to the sun, warm, Eurip. Phan. 685. Fr. Elan.

Εὐείματος, ου, δ, ħ, and

Εὐείμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, well-dressed, well-attired, richly dressed, Æschyl. Pers. 177. Fr. w and εἷμα.

Εὐεκτέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to enjoy good health, to be in good condition of body; to be well. Fr. εὖ and έχω.

Εὐέκτης, ου, ὁ, having a good constitution, enjoying good health. Same Th.

Εὐεκτικός, ή, όν, promoting a good habit of body, or a good constitution; enjoying good health, Plat. Legg. iii, 684. Same Th.

Eὐέλαιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, rich in olivetrees or oil. Fr. iλαία.

Εὐελέγκτος, ου, ό, ή, easily disproved, Plat. Apol. 33, C. Fr. εὖ and ἐλέγχω.

Eushais, idos, o, n, and sushaiστος, ου, having good hopes, confident, Æschyl. Prom. 518; sanguine, Thucyd. iv, 10; that gives good hopes, iv, 62; and Εὐελπιστία, ας, ή, good hopes, confidence. Fr. idais.

Ευεμβολος, ου, o, n, easily invaded. Th. βάλλω.

Εὐεξώλειστος, ου, δ, ή, easy to blot out or erase. Fr. izalsíqu.

Εὐεξαπάτητος, ου, ό, ή, easy to be deceived, Aristot. Rhet. ii. 12. Fr. ἐξ and ἀπατάω.

EΥEP

Eὐεξία, ας, ή, a good habit or state of body, Isocr. Panegyr. 1; a good state of health; great vigor of body; a prosperous condition. Fr. ${}^{*}_{i}\chi_{\omega}$.

Εὐέξοδος, ου, ό, ή, affording an easy passage out, Æschyl. Pers. 674. Fr. ¿ and ò δός.

Εὐεπανόρθωτος, ου, ό, ή, easily Th. iecorrected or set right. Hos.

Εὐεπηγέαστος, ου, δ, ή, easily hurt; exposed to injury. Fr. έπηρεάζω.

Eurns, éos, ó, n, eloquent, pleasing of speech; having a pleasing elecution, Herodt. v, 50; and

Εὐεπία, and εὐέπεια, ας, ή, elegance of diction, eloquence; a well-delivered · speech, compliment, courtesy; ἄξιος γὰς εἶ τῆς εὐεπείας οὐνεκ', for you deserve it because of your courtesy, Soph. Œd. T. 932; Ellendt, Lex. thinks that εὐεπείας means a well-omened speech. ₹πo5.

Εὐεπιδούλευτος, ου, ό, ή, easy to plot against; exposed to treachery.

Εὐεπίγνωστος, ου, ό, ή, easily known; easily knowing. Fr. ἐπί and γιγνώσκω.

Εὐεπίην, acc. sing. Ion. of εὐεπία. Eusaideros, ou, o, n, easy to be attacked; assailable; exposed to attack, Thucyd. vi, 34. Fr. ini and Tibnui.

Εὐεπίληστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, forgetful. Τh. λανθάνομαι.

Εὐεπίτακτος, ον, easy to arrange; tractable. Fr. ἐπιτάσσω.

Εὐεπιφορος, ου, ό, ή, inclined to; accessible; speaking or acting readily. Fr. ἐπί and φέρω.

Εὐεπιχείρητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily attacked; easily solved. Fr. ini and xsie.

 \mathbf{E} ὐεργές, n. g. of εὐεργής.

Εὐεργεσία, ας, ή, Ιομ. εὐεργεσίη, Herodt. and Hom. passim, beneficence, benevolence; a benefit, a kindness, meritorious service, Thucyd. i, 128; Demosth. 494, 3; Odys. xxii, 374; Isocr. Panegyr.; a good deed, benefit, Acts iv, 9. Fr. Eb and Egyov. Εὐεργεσιάων, gen. pl. Æol. of the same for everyeoiws.

Εὐεργέτας, α, δ, Dor. for εὐεργέ-THE.

Εὐεργετέω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. εὐηργέ-

to practice beneficence, to do good, to benefit; to confer a favor on, governs the accus., Eurip. Hipp. 691; Alc. 876; pas., εὐεργετέομαι, οῦμαι, to receive a benefit, be benefited; ούτω αν μέγιστα εὐεργετοῖεν, thus they would confer the greatest benefits, Xen. Mem. iii, 11, 12; 1. a. pas. εὐεργετήθην, pf. pas. εὐεργέτημαι. Th. ἔργον. Εὐεργετηθείς, part. 1. a. pas., and εὐεργετῆται, 3. sing. pres. subj. pas. of preced.

Εύεργέτημα, ατος, τό, a good deed or action, Demosth. 1449, 27; a benefit, a service, a favor. Fr. pf. pas. of εὐεργετέω. Εὐεργέτης, ου, ό, a benefactor to; a well-doer, one who deserves well of another, Herodt. iii, 140; Thucyd. iii, 47; Eurip. Med. 1124, in N. T., as a title of honor, Euergetes, Benefactor, Luke xxii, 25; so Ptolemy Euergetes, king of Egypt, Joseph. and Diod. Sic. Fr. Leyov.

Εὐεργετητέον (ἐστί), must do good to or assist, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 28; governs accus.; and

Εὐεργετικός, ή, όν, beneficent, inclined to do good, Plat. Def. 412, E; and

Εὐεργέτις, ιδος, ή, a benefactress, Eurip. Alc. 1077. Th. Leyov. Εὐεργετῶν, part. pres. contract. of ευεργετέω.

Εὐεργής, έος, δ, ή, well made or wrought, built, or constructed, Odys. ix, 202; well done; welldoing; beneficent; active or skilful in making or working; and

Eurgyos, ou, o, h, or os, h, ov, doing well or right, doing duty well, Odys. xi, 433; well-made; easily made, Herodt. iii, 24. Fr. Leyov.

Εὐερέστησα. See εὐηρέστησα. Eusenns, sos, o, n, well enclosed, or fenced, well fortified, Æschyl. Suppl. 933; well guarded, Il. ix, 468. Fr. genos.

Εὐεςκία, ας, ή, a good defence or protection, Plat. Legg. vi, 779. Same Th.

Edigarns, ou, i, Poet. for edegyi-

Eusevás, los, ô, à, flourishing, as a tree; growing well, luxuriant, Eurip. Iph. T. 1101. Fr. 20 and Egvos.

Euepos, ou, o, n, having fine wool, Aristoph. Av. 121; Soph. Trach. 672 Fr. w and "eos.

Εὐεστοῖ, dat. sing. of

τηκα, Plat. Polit. x, 615, B; | Εὐεστώ, όος, contract. οῦς, ἡ, good |

fortune, prosperity, Herodt. i, 85; Æschyl. S. Theb. 169. Fr. sv and siui. Some derive it from "Εστη, Vesta.

Εὐετηςία, ας, ή, the fruits of the year, a good or fruitful season, Aristot. Eth.; abundance, Demosth. 146, 8. Fr. 20 and "1705. Εὐετία, 'n, s. as preced.

Ededgeros, ov, easy to find. Fr. εὖ and εὑείσκω.

Εὐεφοδος, ου, ό, ή, easy of approach or access, Thucyd. vi, 66; but the correct reading is ἐφοδώτατον. Fr. εδ and όδός.

Eistynτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily digested or cooked. Th. $\psi \omega$.

Εὐζηλία, ας, ή, laudable emulation; skill acquired by emulous efforts. Th. ζηλος.

Εύζηλος, ου, δ, ή, emulous ir good; enviable.

Εὐζήλως, adv. emulously, with emulation or honorable rivalry, with a laudable competition or imitation, Cereal. Epigr.

Eΰζυγος, ου, δ, 'n, in Homer, ἐΰζυyos, well-yoked, easy to yoke; also of a vessel, well-oared, well equipped with benches or thwarts for the rowers, Odys. xvii, 238; Ap. Rhod. i, 4.

Εύζυξ, υγος, δ, ή, well-matched; s. as preced.; Analect. i, 504. Eὐζωά, ãs, à, Dor. for εὐζωή, ñs, n, a good and happy life. Fr. εδ and ζωή.

Εύζωμον, ου, τό, the plant rocket, or brassica eruca, Linn.

Εὐζώνοιο, gen. Ion. of

Eΰζωνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, in Homer, ἐΰζωνος, that has a beautiful zone or girdle; well-girded, handsome, Il. i, 429; well prepared for any action; a light-armed soldier, Xen. Cyr. ii, 4, 17; active, alert; one prepared for travel; ἀνὴς εὕζωνος ἐνδεκαταῖος τελεί, a man well prepared (for his journey) will accomplish in eleven days, Thucyd. ii, 97; Herodt. i, 72. Fr. w and ζώννυμι.

Eυζωρος, ου, δ, ή, pure, highflavored; εύζωρον μέθυ, Eurip. Alc. 773; Aristoph. Eccl. 137. Th. Zweos.

Εύζωστος, ου, ό, ή, s. as εύζωνος. Εὐηγγέλην, 2. a. pas. of εὐαγγέλλω.

Εὐηγγελιζόμην, impf., pas., and Εὐηγγελισάμην, ω, ατο, 1. α. m. of εὐαγγελίζω.

Eunyevás, éos, ô, à, by pleonasm of n, for εὐγενής, of noble birth or family, well-born, noble, Il. xi, 427. Fr. γίνομαι.

Eὐηγισία, ας, ἡ, good government or administration, happy rule. Ir. ἡγίομαι.

Eὐηγοςίω, ω, f. ήσω, to speak well; to praise. Fr. ἀγοςείω. Εὐήθεια, ας, ἡ, innocence, guilelessness, probity, goodness of heart, Plat. Polit. iii, 401, E; simplicity; folly, Thucyd. iii, 45; Dem. de Coron. 251, 4; stupidity; ingenuousness, Isocr. Panegyr. 44; and

Eὐήθης, εος, ὁ, ἡ, good-hearted, having good or virtuous manners, free from malice or deceit; sincere, honest, innocent; ingenuous; simple, Thucyd.iii, 83; Herodt. i, 60: Demosth. 228, 27; foolish; weak, silly; obstinate, Plat. Phædr. 68, E; a simpleton; τὸ εὐηθές, simplicity of character. Fr. εὖ and ἦθος. Εὐηθίη, ης, ἡ, Ιοπ. for εὐηθεία.

Einθίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to speak or act foolishly, like a simpleton, Plat. Polit. i, 336, E.

Einelinis, i, iv, pertaining to a good disposition or manners; sincere, well-disposed, Plat. Polit. i, 343, C.

Einstinus, adv. foolishly, like a fool, Aristoph. Nub. 1258.

Eὐήθως, adv. with simplicity; foolishly. Same Th.

Eὐńκης, εος, ὁ, ἡ, very sharp or pointed. Fr. εὖ and ἀκή. Εὐηκοέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to hear well

Εὐηχοίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to hear well or attentively; to obey promptly. Fr. εὖ and ἀχούω.

Eunzoia, as, 'n, ease or quickness of hearing; obedience; and Euńzoos, ou, ô, 'n, hearing well; easily heard; favorable for hearing; docile, obedient. Same Th.

Εὐήκτεον, contract. ουν, impf. of εὐεκτέω, to be of a good habit of body, to enjoy good health. Fr. εὖ and ἔχω.

Εὐηλάκᾶτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, epith. of women, having a beautiful distaff; having good arrows; skilled in spinning, or in archery. Fr. ω and ἡλακάτη.

Εὐήλᾶτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, malleable; well-hammered; practicable for cavalry to pass over, level, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 16. Fr. εδ and ἐλαύνω.

Εὐήλιος, ου, δ, ħ, well exposed to the sun, sunny, warm; loving the sun. Fr. εὖ and ἥλιος.

Einλίως, adv. in sunshine, Æs-chyl. Eum. 866.

Eὐημεςίω, ω, f. ήσω, to pass a happy day, or happy days, to be formunate; to pass the day

well; also, to succeed in one's enterprises; to enjoy public favors; to gain applause; την ἐκκλησίαν εὐημερήσας, having had a happy day with the assembly, Æschin. 36, 18. Th. ἡμέρα.

Εὐημέσημα, ατος, τό, success or good fortune of the day; a happy event; successful enterprise. Same Th.

Εὐημερία, ίας, ἡ, a fair, calm, serene day; success, good fortune; fame, glory.

Εὐήμερος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a fortunate day; successful, fortunate, lucky; calm, tranquil; εὐήμερον πρόσωπον, Aristoph Av. 1322; bright, clear; mild, gentle, Plat. Tim. 71, D.

Εὐηνεμία, ας, ή, a fair wind. From

Eὐήνεμος, ου, δ, ἡ, having gentle or favorable winds; calm; sheltered from the wind, Eurip. Androm. 747. Fr. εδ and ἄνεμος.

Ednotvá, ñs, 'n, Euenine, the daughter of Euenus, Il. ix, 557.

Eὐήνῖος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, obedient to the rein, easily guided, tractable, Plat. Legg. ix, 880, A; ἐὐηνίως, adv. Fr. εὖ and ἡνίω.

Eunviws, adv. with docility. Eunvos, the name of a river,

Evenus. Εὐηνοςία, ας, ἡ, bravery, Pind. Olymp. 5, 46. See εὐανοςία.

Εὐήνως, οςος, δ, making brave or valiant, as arms, wine, etc. do, generous, Odys. iv, 622; having brave men, Pind. Olymp. vi, 136. Fr. εἶ and ἀνής.

Εὐήςἄτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, Poet., very lovely or amiable, much loved. Fr. εὖ and ἐςάω.

Εὐηρεστηχέναι, pf. inf. act.. und Εὐηρέστησα, 1. a. ind. act. of εὐαρεστέω.

Eὐήρετμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, well furnished wi'h oars, well-oared, Eurip. Ion. 1160; κώπην....εὐήρετμου, the oar well adapted for rowing, Æschyl. Pers. 368. Fr. ἐρέσσω. Εὐήρης, εος, ὁ, ἡ, well fitted or adapted, suitable, Eurip. Iph. T. 1051; convenient. Fr. εῦ and ἄρω.

Εὐήτριος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, well-woven, as a garment, Plat. Polit. 310, E; well-made, Ælian. Var. Hist. Fr. ἤτριον.

Eὐήχης, εος, and εὔηχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, giving a good or loud sound; tuneful, melodious; having a good voice. Fr. εὖ and ἡχή. Εὐήχητος, ον, s. as preced; also,

loud.

Eὐβάλασσος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, well situated as to the sea, Soph. Œd. C. 715; supporting well a voyage, a good sailor. Fr. Θάλασσα. Εὐβάλής, ἱος, ὁ, ἡ, Poet., very green, flourishing, verdant, luxuriant; flowery, blooming, Eu-

rip. Troad. 219; Aristoph. Av. 1062. Th. Sάλλω. Εὐθαλής, ες, Dor. for εὐθηλής. Εὐθακαζα ας ά απ. 2324 and

Εὐθἄνἄσία, ας, ή, an easy and happy death. Fr. ω and Sá.

Εὐθανατίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to have a happy or easy death. Same Th.

Eἰθαρσίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be of good courage, to be confident; and

Εὐθαερόης, 'ος, δ, ἡ, full of confidence, Æschyl. Ag. 904; bold, daring, intrepid, Eurip. Electr. 526. Th. Θάρσος.

Εὐθωρσία, ας, 'n, boldness, confidence, resolution, Plat. Def. 412, A. Same Th.

Eibagoũs, adv. boldly, with confidence. Same Th.

Εὐθεῖα, ας, ἡ, a straight line; in Grammar, the nominative case; ἐπ' εὐθείας, straight forward; and

Eὐθείη, dat. sing. Ion. f. g. of εὐθεία, ας, and this from εὐθείς. Εὐθενέω, ω, to be successful. See εὐθηνέω.

Εὐθεςάπευτος, ου, δ, ἡ, easy to be cured; easily won by kindness or attentions, Xen. Cyr. ii, 2, 3. Fr. Δεςαπεύω.

Εὐθέρμαντος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily warmed. Fr. Θερμαίνω.

Eὐθές, ñν, it pleased. See εὐθής. Εὐθετέω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to be properly placed or arranged; to be adapted to, to be proper or useful to; act. to arrange or dispose well; to put in order; s. as

Eἰθετίζω, f. ίσω, to put in good order, to dispose or arrange well. Fr. εὖ and τίθημι.

Eὐθετίσας, αντος, part. 1. a. act. of the same.

Eὖθετος, ου, δ, ἡ, rightly disposed; well arranged; well adapted to, convenient; fit, proper; useful. Fr. εὖ and θετός.

Εὐθεώς ητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, casy to be viewed or known. Fr. Θεωςίω. Εὐθέως, adv. immediately, directly, instantly, quickly. Th. εὐθύς.

Fibnyńs, śos, and söbnxτos, ov, s, n, casily or well sharpened; also, sharpening well. Fr. is and Snyw.

Eὐθηλήμων, ον, gen. ονος, ὁ, ἡ, rare form for

Eὐθηλής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, Dor. εὐθαλής, full-breasted fortune, Pind. Pyth. ix, 128, i. e. indulgent or ample; and

Eὖθηλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having much milk, having large breasts or udders, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 579; well nourished, fat. Fr. εὖ and 9ηλή.

Eὐθημονέομαι, οῦμαι, to regulate or dispose properly, *Plat. Legg.* vi, 758, *B*; and

Εὐθημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, a proper disposition of things, good order or arrangement; neat arrangement, Xen. Cyr. viii, 5, 4. From

Εὐθήμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, arranging neatly and orderly, Æschyl. Choeph. 82; well disposed or arranged; well constituted. Fr. εὖ and τίθημι.

Εὐθηνίω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to be in a flourishing state; to abound in; to prosper, Demosth. 322, 7; to succeed; to be strong or vigorous; to flourish, Herodt. ii, 90; pas. to increase in wealth, Id. i, 66. Fr. εὖ and Sίω, οτ τίθημι. Some derive it from σθένος. Εὐθηνία, ας, ἡ, Ion. εὐθηνία, ας, ἡ, a good state of the body or condition; strength or vigor of body; prosperity, good fortune, abundance. Same Th.

Eὐθηνοῦντα, acc. sing. m. g. part. pres. of εὐθηνέω.

Εὐθήςἄτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily hunted, caught, or found; easily discovered, Æschyl. Suppl. 81. Th. 9ής.

Εὖθηρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, successful in hunting: fitted for the chase; relating to hunting. Same Th. Εὐθής, ἱος, ὁ, ἡ, pleasing. The Alexandrian dialect for εὐθύς, LXX.

Eὐθήσωυςος, ου, δ, ή, well stored up, precious.

Εὐθικτος, ου, ὁ, 'n, easy to be touched; also, hitting with ease; smart, full of repartee, witty, facetious. Fr. Θίγω, obsol. Hence

Εὐθίκτως, adv. aptly, fitly; jocosely, facetiously, smartly.

Εὐθνήστμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, bringing an easy death, Æschyl. Ag. 1293. Fr. εὖ and Sνήσκω.

Εύθοινος, ου, δ, ή, feasting sumptuously; εύθοινον γίρας, festal honor, Æschyl. Ag. 255. Fr. Soirn.

Eὐθοωυστος, ου, δ, ή, easy to break to pieces; easily broken or

bruised, frail, brittle. Fr. εδ and θεαίω.

Eudorynos, or, well coped or corniced.

Eibeiz, $\tau_{\ell} \tilde{\tau}_{\chi o \varepsilon}$, having much or beautiful hair; having a flowing mane, R. xxiii, 13. Fr. $\varepsilon \tilde{s}$ and $9_{\ell} \tilde{s}$.

Εύθρονος, ου, δ, ħ, having a beautiful throne or seat, Π. viii, 561; high-born, Pind. Olymp. ii, 39. Fr. εδ and Θρόνος.

Eυθροος, ον, sweet or loud sounding.

Εὐθρυπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily broken; easily bruised; easily enervated by luxury. Fr. Θρύπτω.

Eὐθύ, adv. straight forward, in a straight line; or for εὐθύς, immediately. Fr. εὐθύς. Εὐθυδολέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to take

Εὐθυδολέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to take good aim; to hit the mark well. Fr. εὐθύ and βάλλω.

Eidithhos, ov, b, h, act. throwing or shooting well, aiming well; neut. well hit. Same Th.

Εὐθύγλωσσος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, Poet., that speaks the plain truth; that speaks as one thinks; sincere, open, frank, honest. Fr. εὐθύς and γλῶσσα.

Εύθύγςαμμος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , rightlined; in a straight line. Fr. εὐθύ and γεάμμα.

Εὐθῦδικία, ας, ἡ, an immediate trial, Demosth. 908, 7; εὐθῦδικίαν οτ εὐθυδικία εἰσιέναι, to come to a direct issue in a cause, avoiding all subterfuges; in our law, a trial on the merits of a cause; Demosth. 1103, 11. Fr. εὐθύς and δίκη.

Εὐθύδίχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, an upright decision; an upright judge, Æschyl. Agam. 739. Same Th. Εὐθυδρομέω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to run straight forward, to proceed in a straight course; of a ship, to sail in a straight course, Acts xvi, 11. Fr. εὐθυδρομος.

Εὐθυδεόμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, proceeding in a straight course, Pind. Olymp. 10, 76. Fr. εὐθύ and δεόμος. Εὐθυεργής, ές, accurately wrought. Fr. εὐθύ and ἔργω.

Εὐθυθάνὰτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, causing death immediately. Fr. εὐθύ and θάνατος.

Εὐθύκαυλος, ου, ό, 'n, having a straight stalk. Fr. εὐθύς and καυλός.

Eὐθυμᾶχας, α, δ, Poet. and Dor. for

Εὐθυμάχης, ου, δ, and εὐθυμάχος, who marches straight to battle; a valiant warrior. Fr. εὐθύς and μάχομαι.

Εὐθῦμέω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to make glad, Plat. Polit. ii, 383, B; to be of good cheer, to be cheerful, Acts xxvii, 22; to be merry; to be gay; mid., used by Xen., to indulge one's self, Cyr. iv, 1, 8; 1. a. εὐθύμησα. Fr. εὖ and θυμός.

Eὐθυμητίον, verbal adj., (one) must rejoice or be glad, Xen. Apol. 27. Same Th.

Εὐθῦμία, ας, ἡ, good spirits, cheerfulness, gayety, mirth, diversion, amusement, Xen. Cyr.
 i, 3, 11; and

Eὖθῦμος, ου, δ, ἡ, kind-hearted, well-disposed, generous; gay, cheerful, joyful, Odys. xiv, 63; courageous, confident; and

Εὐθύμως, adv. cheerfully, joyfully, willingly; εὐθυμότεςον, more cheerfully, compar. of the same. Εὔθυνα, ἡ. See εὐθύνη.

Εὐθύνατε, 2. pl. 1. a. imperat. of εὐθύνω.

Εὐθύνη, ης, ή, a straight-forward course, applied to justice; liability to give an account of a public trust, inquiry; inquisition, scrutiny, Æschin. c. Ctes.; εὐνοίας εὐθύνη, accusation, punishment; investigation, scrutiny, Longin. 14; εὔθυναι, an investigation of a public trust; εύθυνας διδόναι or ὑπέχειν, to give an account of a trust, Demosth. 398, 17; εύθυναι βίου, a scrutiny of character, Id. 86, 33; εὐθυνας ἀπαιτεῖν, to demand an investigation of an office, Demosth. 308, 22. Fr. εὐθύνω. Εὐθύνομος δδός, a straight or direct way.

Eυθūνος, ου, δ, and

Εὐθυντής, ου, δ, one who directs, Eurip. Suppl. 452; one who corrects; who calls to account; an investigator; a comptroller, Eschyl. Pers. 814; a judge; a steersman or pilot. The εὔ-θυνοι seem to have been a sort of auditors or accountants, appointed to examine accounts referred to them by the λογισταί. Fr. εὐθύς.

Eὐθυντής, ῆςος, δ, and εὐθυντής, οῦ, δ, one who directs, who corrects, who calls to account; a judge; a steersman.

Εὐθυντηςία, ή, the part of a ship wherein the rudder was fixed, from

Εὐθυντήριος, α, ον, directing, making straight; capable of directing or making straight; investigating. Fr. εὐθύνω.

Εὐθυντός, ή, όν, straight. From Εὐθύνω, f. υνω, to make straight or level; to direct prosperously, Pind. Pyth. i, 88; to rule, govern; to guide, direct; to censure, to correct; to call to account, Plat. Polit. 299, A; to inquire into, accuse, punish; pas. to be straight; to be found guilty, soloven, Thucyd. i, 95; εὐθύνειν λαοῖσι δίκας, to administer the laws equitably to the people; εὐθύνειν πόλιν, to govern the state, Demosth. 418, 24; εὐθύνειν ἡνίας, to guide the reins, Aristoph. Av. 1738; 1. a. &#θυνα, 1. a. imperat. εὔθυνον, άτω, 1. a. ind. pas. nubuvenv, Att. for εὐθύνθην. Th. εὐθύς.

Eὐθυσιεμία, ας, ἡ, a correct representation in a dream of what is coming to pass. Fr. εὐθύς and ὄνειρος.

Εὐθυπλοκία, ας, ή, straight or even texture or tissue, Plut. Polit. 283, A. Fr. πλίκω.

Εὐθύπνοος, ους, -δου, οῦ, δ, ἡ, blowing fair or favorably; εὐθυπνόου ζεφύροιο πομπαί, the blast of the straight-onward-blowing zephyr, Pind. Nem. vii, 42. Fr. εὐθύς and πνίω.

Εὐθύπομπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, leading in a straight course, Pind. Nem. ii, 10. Fr. εὐθύς and πέμπω.

Εὐθῦποςίω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to go or proceed in a straight line; hence, εὐθυποςεῖν ὁδόν, to travel in a straight line; εὐθυποςῆσωι δρόμον, to direct the course, Pind. Isthm. v, 76. Fr. εὐθύς and

Εὐθῦπορία, ας, ἡ, a straight course, Plut. Legg. v, 747, A. Same Th.

Εὐθύπορος, ου, δ, 'n, going straight; straight-forward, plain-sailing, honest. Fr. εὐθύ and πορεύο-

Εὐθυβρημονίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to speak correctly and justly; to speak to the purpose; to speak plainly, extemporaneously, without circumlocution. Fr. εὐθύς and $\tilde{\rho}\eta\mu\alpha$.

Εὐθυρρήμων, ονος, δ, 'n, speaking frankly, to the point; without circumlocution. Same Th.

Eὐθύρριζος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having straight roots. Fr. ρίζα.

Eŭθυρσος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a beautiful thyrsus.

'EΥΘΥ΄Σ, εῖα, ὑ, straight, direct, right; upright, sincere, open, frank; ἐπὶ εὐθεῖαν, to the right way, ὁδόν understood; εὐθεῖα πτῶσις, in Gram., the nomi-

native case.

Εὐθύς, adv. immediately, directly, straightway, instantly; so soon; άλλ' εὐθὺς ἐπιλήθει σύ γ', have you so soon forgot, Aristoph. Nub. 785; soon, εὐθὺς παίδες όντες μανθάνουσι, Xen. Anab. i; in τοῦ εὐθέος, immediately, Thucyd. i, 34; softis in παιδίου, immediately from childhood : εὐθὺς μεν μειράκιον ὤν, when yet a youth, Nen. Anab. ii, 6, 9; εὐθὺς ἡμέςας, from daybreak : on the spot . inconsiderately ; with gen., εὐθὸ τοῦ Διός, directly to Jupiter, Aristoph. Pax. 67.

Εὐθύσανος, ου, δ, ἡ, well-fringed. Εὐθύσεςος, α, ον, straighter, more direct; compar. of εὐθύς.

Εὐθύτης, ητος, ή, straightness, straight; direction; rectitude, equity. Same Th.

Eὐθυτόμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, cutting straight; εὐθύτομος, ον, pas., cut straight, straight.

Εὐθύτονος, ου, δ, ἡ, Poet. extended in a straight line; pl. τὰ εὐ• θύτονα, warlike engines for throwing stones. Fr. εὐθύς and τείνω.

Εὐθύφεων, ον, ὁ, ἡ, gen. ονος, right, straight-minded; well-disposed, kind. Fr. φεήν.

Εὐθυωρέω, ω, f. ήσω, to go by the direct road; to advance in a straight line.

Eὐθύωςος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, also, ά, όν, in a straight direction; especially in neut. εὐθύωςον, as adv.

Eὐθώςηκος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, well armed. Fr. εὖ and θώςηξ.

Εὐθώςηξ, ηκος, δ, ή, well mailed. Fr. θώςαξ.

Εὐιάζω, f. άσω, and εὐάζω, to utter shouts of joy, or the cry of εὖα, at the celebration of the Bacchanalian rites, Eurip. Cycl.

Edianos, ú, óv, pertaining to Bacchus. See etilos.

Edisgos, ou, o, h, very holy, hallowed.

Εὐϊλατεύω, f. εύσω, to be propitious or gracious. From

Εὐτλάτος, ου, ο, η, propitious, favorable, LXX. Fr. εδ and $i\lambda \acute{a}\omega$.

Evios, ov, & Evius, epith. of Bacchus, Eurip. Iph. T. 133; Soph. Ed. T. 211; adj. relating to Bacchus; bacchanalian, Eurip. Bacch. 238: prophetic, Aristoph. Thesm. 790. Fr. the cry of ava. evol.

Eύι-πος, ου, δ, ή, producing or having good horses, well-mount-

ed; skilled in horsemanship, Eurip. Iph. T. 133; Athens is thus characterized by Soph. Œd. C. 715; εὖιπσον, εὖπωλον, εὖ-θάλασσον. Fr. εὖ and ἵππος. Εὐίσπιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, Ion. for εὐίσπιος. Εὔιστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, well known to, famous; opposed to ἄἴσθος, unknown; Wyttenb. Plut. de Liberis Educand. cap. ult.

Eὐίσχιος, ον, with good, beautiful hips.

Einx θ is, ios, i, η , (9á λ aσσα,) (the sea) abounding with fishes. Fr. iχ θ is.

Εὐκαθαίρετος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily overturned or reduced; εὐκαθαιρετω. τέρους ἔσεσθαι, will be more easily brought down, i. e. reduced, Thucyd. vii, 18. Fr. εὖ and καθαίρετος.

Εὐκάθεκτος, ου, δ, λ, easily restrained, checked, or governed, Xen. Cyr. vii, 5, 44. Fr. κα-τίχω.

Εὐκαιρέω, ω, impf. Att. ηὐκαίρεον, ουν, f. ήσω, to have a convenient time or opportunity, to be at leisure, to employ one's time or leisure in; pas. εὐκαιρέομαι, οῦμαι, to be in a prosperous condition; 1. a. Att. ηὐκαίρησα. Th. καιρός.

Εὐκαιρία, ας, ἡ, favorable opportunity, Plat. Phædr. 272, A; fit or convenient time, leisure; a convenient situation; wealth. Same Th.

Eὔκαιζος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, seasonable, timely, convenient, opportune, Soph. Œd. C. 32; at leisure. Fr. εὖ and καιρός.

Εὐκαιζότἄτα, superl. adverbially, most favorably.

Eὐκαίρουν, 1. sing. or 3. pl. impf. act. of εὐκαιρέω.

Εὐκαίρως, adv. seasonably, in season, conveniently, opportunely; leisurely; εὐκαίρως ἔχει, it is seasonable, opportune. Fr. ιὖ and καίρος.

Euralos, εὐκαλία, Dor. for εὐ-

Εὐκάματος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of easy labor, easy; well-wrought; laborious. Εὐκαμπής, ἱος, ὁ, ἡ, well-curved sichle, Odys. xviii, 367; wellbent; flexible. Fr. εὖ and κάμπτω.

Εὐκάρδιος, and Poet. εὐκραδιος, ου, ο, π, intrepid, stout-hearted, courageous, Soph. Phil. 531; good for the stomach; cordial. Th. καρδία.

Εὐχαςδίως, adv. spiritedly, with good heart, Eurip.

Eunagria, and sunagreia, as, i,

fruitfulness, abundance of the fruits of the earth, Eurip. Troad. 219. Fr. w and xagnos.

Εὔκαςπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, fruitful, abundant, Eurip. Bacch. 739; causing fertility, genial. Same

Εὐκαταγώνιστος, ου, δ, ή, easy to vanquish or overcome, easy to take. Fr. κατά and ἄγων.

Εὐκατάληπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easy to seize; easy to understand. Fr. κατά and λαμβάνω.

Εὐκατάλλακτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easy to conciliate or appease. Fr. κατά and ἀλλάσσω.

Εὐκατάλυτος, ου, δ, 'n, easily loosened, easily destroyed, Xen. Hist. vii, 5, 8. Fr. καταλύω. Εὐκατανόητος, ου, ό, ή, easily known or comprehended. Fr. κατά and νοέω.

Εὐκατάφορος, ου, ό, ἡ, leaning downwards, prone towards a

Εύκαταφεόνητος, ου, δ, ή, very contemptible or despicable, Demosth. 154, 20; -φρονητότερος, compar. more despicable. Fr. κατά and φρονέω.

Εὐκατέργαστος, ου, δ, ή, easy to be effected or done; easily ploughed or tilled; easy to be conquered or killed; easy to be digested, Xen. Mem. iv, 3, 6; compar. εὐκατεργαστότερος, Id. Fr. πατεργάζομαι.

Εὐκατηγόρητος, ου, ή, easily accused, obnoxious to accusations, Thucyd vi, 77. Fr. κατηγορέω. Einiaros, ou, o, n, Poet. for eiκέποτος, easy to split or cleave, Odys. v, 60. Fr. w and nea. ζω.

Εὐχίλαδος, ου, δ, 'n, sonorous, sweetly sounding, harmonious, Aristoph, Nub. 311; λωτὸς εὐκέλαδος, Eurip. Bacch. 160. Fr. πέλαδος.

Εὔκεντρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a good point, sharp.

Eurieaos, ou, ô, h, having strong or handsome horns; εὐκέρως, the same, Soph. Aj. 64. Fr. κέρως.

Εὐκέραστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, well mixed or tempered. Fr. κεράννυμι.

Εὐκηλήτειςα, ας, that appeares or quiets. Fr. εὖ and κηλέω.

Εὐκηλήτειςος, α, ον, s. as preced. Eunhos, ov, o, n, being at rest, at ease, Il. xvii, 371; still, silent; quiet, gentle, mild, Soph. Eectr. 251; Eurip. Iph. Aul. 144; inactive, unoccupied. Probably from εκών.

Eurivnoia, as, n, facility of mo-

tion, mobility, agility, activity. Fr. κινέω.

Euxinatos, ou, i, in, that may be easily moved; nimble, active, quick; inventive. Th. κινέω. Euntvirus, adv. with a quick or ready motion; with agility, nimbly, quickly. Same Th.

Ευκισσος, ου, δ, ή, ivied. Fr. κισσός.

Eὐκίων, ονος, δ, 'n, having fine or beautiful pillars, Eurip. Ion. 184. Fr. κίων.

Eunlia, acc. sing. by contract. for εὐκλεία, from nom. εὐκλής, by syncop. for surlens, Pind. Olymp. ii, 163. See also Soph. Œd. T. 161. See next.

Eunasins, eios, contract. ous, ò, i, acc. εὐκλέεα, contract. εὐκλεᾶ, and Poet. εὐκλέα, as from εὐκλής, pl. εὐκλέας, in Hom. acc. pl. with penult. long, εὐκλεῖας, Il. x, 281; renowned, celebrated, glorious, illustrious, Soph. Phil. 474. Th. κλείω.

Eunheia, as, h, Ion. eunhein, Il. viii, 285; fame, renown, glory, celebrity, Demosth. 1399, 15; Soph. Aj. 469. Fr. w and nléos, or nleios.

Εύκλείδης, ου, ό, a proper name, Euclid, the first archon after the expulsion of the Thirty, Demosth. in Tim. 741, 29.

Εὐκλείζω, f. ΐσω, to celebrate, extol. Same Th.

Εὐκλείη. See εὐκλεία.

Εὐκλειής, ες, Epic for εὐκλεής, adv. εὐκλειῶς.

Ευχλεινος, ον, much famed, renowned.

Eunligat, 1. a. inf. act., Dor. for nheioai. See nheigai. Εὐκλείω, to celebrate, extol.

Εὐκλειῶς, adv., s. as εὐκλεῶς. Einheims, adv. gloriously, Eurip. Alc. 303. Same Th.

Εὐκλήϊς, ϊδος, ή, close-bolted, Π. xxiv, 318. Fr. κλείς.

Εὐκληματέω, ῶ, to flourish (as a plant) with vigorous branches. Fr. nanua.

Εὐκλης εω, ω, to enjoy a happy lot; to have a good fortune; and

Εὐκλήςημα, ἄτος, τό, a happy lot, good fortune, prosperity. Th. xxñeos.

Εύκληςος, ον, with a good lot or portion; fortunate.

Ευκλωστος, ου, ό, ή, well-spun. Fr. κλώθω.

Eurynuis, idos, Ion. Eurynuis, o, n. well equipped, literally, having beautiful greaves or war-boots, well-greaved, Il. i, 17. Fr so

and xvnµis.

Eunupos, ou, o, n, with beautiful

Εὐποινόμητις, ιδος, ή, consulting the common good, Æschyl. Suppl. 681. Fr. zovos and μητις.

Εὐκοινώνητος, ου, δ, ή, communicative, accessible, affable. ROLVÓS.

Εὐπολία, ας, ή, facility, readiness, facility of temper or manners, tractability, courtesy, Plat. Alc. i, 122; complaisance.

Εὔπολλος, ον, gluing well, sticky. Fr. \varkappa ó $\lambda\lambda\alpha$.

Εὔκολος, ου, δ, ή, easy, mild, good-tempered, Plat. Polit. 329, D; δ δ (Σ o ϕ o $\kappa\lambda\tilde{\eta}$ s) εὔ κ o λ os μ è γ ἐνθάδ', εὔκολος δ' ἐκεῖ, Aristoph. Ran. 82; not squeamish, Id. 359; not difficult, simple, open, ingenuous; courteous, polite; ready, prompt; not morose; ##κολος ὀργῆ, easily appeased. Fr. εὖ and κόλον.

Εὔκολπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, with a beautiful bosom; with beautiful bays, of a country.

Εὐκόλως, adv. easily, quickly; pleasantly; without squeamishness, Plat. Phæd. 117, C. Fr. εὔκολος.

Eurouns, ou, o, having fine hair. Fr. xoun.

Εὐκομἴδής, έος, δ, ή, well taken care of, Herodt. iv, 53; where the reading formerly was εὐνομιδεστά-Tas. Fr. nouidn.

Εὐκομίζω, f. ἴσω, to lay up carefully, to take good care of, to save, lay by. Fr. πομίζω.

Εὐκομίσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of the preced.

Εὐκόμιστος, ου, δ, ή, ε. αε εὐκομιδής, Hesych. and Phot.

Εύκομος, Poet. ήύκομος, ου, δ, ή, having beautiful hair. Fr. 20 and xoun.

Eunoumos, ov, o, i, loud-sounding, exulting, Eurip. Troad. 153. Fr. κόμπος.

Εὐχοπία, ας, ή, facility of working; and

Eυκοπος, ου, δ, ή, easily done: that does any thing easily; in N. T., only the neut. of the compar. εὐκοπώτεςον, more easy, lighter, Matth. ix. 5. Fr. 20 and xoros.

Εὐκοσμέω, ω, f. ήσω, to behave with decency or modesty; to discharge one's duty with propriety or decorum.

Εὐκόσμητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, well adorned.

Εὐκοσμία, ας, ή, decorum, mod-

esty, Plat. Prot. 325, D; orderly behaviour, Eurip. Bacch. 682; and

Eŭzoepos, ov. ô, ñ, well ordered or regulated, Thucyd. i, 84; orderly, decorous, decent, modest; well adorned, elegant; and

Εὐκοσμότᾶτα, superl. neut. pl. used adverbially, most elegantly; and

Εὐκόσμως, adv. with order, decently, decorously; elegantly; rightly. Fr. εὐ and κόσμος. Εὐκεαδίος, Poet. for εὐκάςδιος.

Εὐκραής, iος, δ, ἡ, well mixed or tempered, temperate, Plat. Crit. 112, D. Fr. κεράννυμι.

Eἴzεαιρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of cattle, well-horned, Æschyl. Suppl. 296. Fr. zεαῖεα.

Εὐκράς, ᾶτος, ὁ, ἡ, well mixed, tempered; temperate, mild, moderate. Fr. κεράννυμι.

Εὐκρασῖα, ας, ἡ, a happy mixture; purity of the air, goodness of climate; a good temperament. Fr. εὖ and κεράννυμι. Εὐκραπής, ὁ, ἡ. See εὐκραής.

Εὔκρατος, ον, well tempered; mixed for drinking.

Εὔκεεκτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, well-toned, well-sounding; well-woven. Th. κεέκω.

Εὖκρηνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a fine spring or fountain. Th. κρήνη. Εὐκρηπίς, ίδος, ὁ, ἡ, well based, firm, substantial.

Εὔκρητος, ον, Ion. for εὔκρατος. Εὔκριθος, ου, δ, ἡ, having fine barley, abounding in barley. F'r. κριθή.

Eureiviss, nom. pl. (clear) the Etesian winds, so called because they blow in a clear, cloudless sky. Fr. 25 and 227 vis.

Εὐκρινέω, ω, or εὐκρίνω, to discern well; to select well; to put in readiness, Xen. Hist. iv, 2, 4. Fr. κρίνω.

Εὐκεῖνής, έος, δ, ή, well-discriminated, well-ordered, Herodt. ix, 42: pure, clear; plain, distinct, intelligible. Th. κείνω.

Eŭzei τος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easy to decide, to determine, Æschyl. Suppl. 392; perspicuous.

Εὐχεότητος, ου, δ, ἡ, well wrought or beaten, Soph. Antig. 426. Th. κερτίω.

Εὔπευπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, well or easily concealed, easy to conceal, Æschyl. Ag. 609. Th. κεύπτω. Εὐπταῖος, αία, αῖον, desirable, Soph. Trach. 239: εὐπταῖαι εὐχαί, Aristoph. Av. 1060; to be invoked, Eurip. Orest. 208; the hearer of prayers, giving effect

to prayers, Id. Med. 176. Fr. εὐκταῖα, plur.

Eὐκτίᾶνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, rich, opulent, Æschyl. Pers. 866. Fr. κτία-

Εὐκτέος, έα, έον, to be wished or desired.

Εὐκτήμων, ονος, δ, ή, rich, opulent. Fr. κτάομαι.

Εὔκτητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, well or easily acquired. Fr. κτάομαι.

Εὐκτίζω, f. ίσω, to build, found, establish. Fr. κτίζω.

Εὐκτικός, ή, όν, that expresses a wish or desire, optative; εὐκτικόν, τό, a kind of chant or song, used in supplications to the gods; in Gram., εὐκτική, the optative mood. Fr. εὔχομαι.

Eintinős, adv. in the optative

mood. Fr. εὐκτικός. Εὐκτἴμενος, or Poet. ἐϋκτίμενος, well built, beautifully built; beautiful, Il. vi, 13; well arranged or laid out, Il. xx, 496; well inhabited, populous, Odys. ix, 130; and

Euritos, and suriotos, δ , \hat{n} , well built, built with elegance. Fr. $s\tilde{v}$ and $z\tau i \zeta \omega$.

Εὐκτός, ή, όν, to be desired or wished, desirable, Demosth. 1408, 2; Eurip. Ion. 644; πᾶσιν εὐκτὰ ταῦτα, Χεπ. Μεπ. i. 5. 5. Fr. εἴνςομαν.

i, 5, 5. Fr. εὐχομαι. Εὐκυθέω, ω, to be lucky at dice. Th. κῦθος.

Εὔκῦκλος, ου, ὁ, ἑ, well rounded, round, full-orbed; ἀσπίδ' εὔκυκλον νέμων, wielding his full-orbed shield, Æschyl. S. Theb. 572; Π. xiii, 715; that has good wheels, well-wheeled, well furnished with wheels, Æschyl. Prom. 710; or, according to another commentator, having arched coverings, of the Scythian wagons. See Class. Journ. iv, 35. Fr. εῦ and κύκλος.

Εὐκυλικός, ή, όν, convivial. Fr. κύλιξ.

Εὐλάξεια, ας, ἡ, caution, circumspection, Demosth. 425, 5; suspicion, Id. 625, 13; solicitude, anxiety; shyness, reserve; religious awe; also, the goddess of caution, Eurip. Phæn. 794; Fr. εὐλαξής.

Εὐλᾶξίομαι, οῦμαι, f. ἡσομαι, to be cautious or circumspect, to act with caution, Ed. T. 47; to be impressed with a religious awe; to beware of; to be on one's guard; ὡς χρῆν ὑμᾶς εὐ-λαξεῖσθαι μὴ ὑπ' ἐμοῦ ἰζαπατηθῆτι, Plat. Apol. i; to shun, avoid; to dread, Demosth. 321,

12; Xen. Mem. iii, 9, 4; ηδ. λαβείτο, he feared, 3. sing. impf. Att., pf. εὐλάβημαι, 1. a. pas. εὐλαβήθην, Att. ηὐλαβήθην, ης, η, part. 1. a. εὐλαβηθείς · sὐλαβείσθαι and φυλάττεσθαι are used synonymously by Demosth. 1258, 12. Th. λαμβάνω.

Εὐλαβήθητι, 2. sing. imperat. 1. a. from preced.

Εὐλᾶθής, ἐος, δ, ἡ, circumspect, cautious; solicitous, heedful, careful, Demosth. 1450, 17; wary, fearful, timid; religious, scrupulous; bashful. See εὐλά- βεια.

Εὐλαθητέον, verbal adj. (one) must be cautious, caution is to be used; neut. of

Εὐλαζητέος, α, ov, the same.

Εὐλαξητικός, ή, όν, pertaining to caution, cautious, *Plat. Def.* 412, A. Same Th.

Εὐλαβίης, gen. Ion. of εὐλαβία. See εὐλάβεια.

Εὐλαβοῦ, pres. imperat. mid. of εὐλαβομαι.

Εὐλαθῶς, adv. timidly, fearfully, cautiously; religiously; τὐλαδῶς ἔχειν, to fear, to be afraid.
Fr. τὖ and λαμθάνω.

'EΥΛΑΙ', ων, ωί, worms, maggots; properly those which are generated in the body, Il. xxiv, 414; Herodt. iv, 205. 'See εὐλή.

'EΥΛΑ'ΚΑ, ας, Dor. ή, a ploughshare; ἀργυς ἐα εὐλάκα, a silver ploughshare, Thucyd. v, 16; a spade, a mattock. Fr. w and λαχαίνω, or rather from αδλαξ. Εύλαλος, ου, δ, ή, that speaks well, eloquent; fluent, Job xi, 2; talkative, loquacious; εὔλαλον 'Αργώ, the speaking Argo, in Orph., so called from a piece of sacred wood on her prow or stern, taken from the forest of and which uttered Dodona,Gail's Homer, Pref. oracles. p. xxiii. See also πασιμέλουσα. Fr. εὖ and λαλίω.

Εὐλάχἄνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, fruitful in herbs.

Εὐλείαντος, ου, δ, ἡ, adj. easily made smooth, easily polished. Fr. λεαίνω. Th. λείος.

Eulasimos, ov, o, n, and

Εὐλείμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, having fine meadows, Odys. iv, 607. Fr. λειμών.

Εὐλεκτρος, ου, δ, ἡ, and τὐλιχής, ἱος, well-bedded, having a fine bed; fitted for marriage; happy or bringing happiness in marriage, Soph. Antig. 791; genial, an epith. of Venus, Leon.

Tar. Epigr. 41. Fr. λέκτρον. Εὔλεξις, εως, ή, elegant language. $Fr.~\lambda$ έξις.

Εὐλεχής, ές, δ, ή, well-wedded, having fair children. Fr. λέ-

Ευλή, ñs, h, a worm, maggot, Π. xix, 26; xxii, 509; commonly used in the plural. Ferhaps from είλω. See εὐλαί.

Εὔλημτος, ου, δ, ή, soon or easily ceasing. Fr. λήγω.

Εύληπτος, ου, ό, ή, easy to take or seize, easily seized, Thucyd. vi, 85. Th. λαμβάνω.

Εὐληπτότατα, superl. neut. pl. used adverbially, in a manner to be the most conveniently taken or received, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 7. Fr. preced.

Εὔληςα, ων, τά, reins, a bridle. Fr. εὖ and λάω, λάδω, λαμβάνω. Εὐλιμένη, ης, ή, a woman's name, Eulimine.

Εὐλίμενος, ου, δ, h, having a good, safe, or commodious harbour, Eurip. Hel. 1462. Th. λιμήν. Εὐλογέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to praise, extol; to wish happiness to, Eurip. Phæn. 981; to celebrate, Id. Hec. 463; Aristoph. Eq. 596; to give thanks, to bless; 1. a. Att. ηὐλόγησα, pf. pas. εὐλόγημαι, part. pf. pas. εὐλο-γημένος, blessed. Fr. εὖ and λόyos. Th. Liyw.

Εὐλογητός, ή, όν, praised, blessed. Fr. 3. sing. pf. pas. of εὐλογέω. Εύλογία, ας, ή, a giving of thanks, praise, Eurip. Herc. F. 356 ; Thucyd. ii, 42 ; fair words; bounty, alms; benediction; ἐπ' εὐλογίαις, bountifully;

Εὐλόγιστος, ου, ό, ή, well-considered; hence, thoughtful, provident. Fr. λογίζομαι.

Εύλογος, ου, δ, ή, reasonable, sensible, fair; well-founded, plausible, Dem. de Coron.; probable, right, true; agreeable to reason, Demosth. 1106, 1; 1114, 15; Thucyd. vi, 79; τὸ εὔλογον, probability. Fr. εδ and λόγος. Ευλόγως, adv. agreeably to reason, reasonably, rightly, fitly; not without cause, with reason, Isocr. Panegyr. 4. Fr. εὔλογος. Εὐλοίτειςα, ή, (πόλις,) with fine baths. Fr. Lourgov.

Ευλοφος, ου, δ, h, having a splendid crest, Soph. Aj. 1265; having a strong neck, obedient to the yoke.

Ευλοχος, ου, ό, ή, epith. of Diana, giving an easy birth, Eurip. Hipp. 165. Fr. λόχος.

Εὐλύεης, ου, ό, Dor. εὐλύεως, 8.

Εὔλύρος, and εὔλύρας, ου, ὁ, a distinguished musician, having a beautiful lyre; εὔλυρας 'Απόλλων, Eurip. Alc. 587; Aristoph. Thesm. 969. Fr. λύςα.

Εὔλῦτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily loosened or dissolved, Eurip. Hipp. 256; loose; active, prompt. λύω.

Εὐλύτως, adv. promptly, readily, easily. Fr. $\lambda \dot{\nu} \omega$.

Εὐμάθεια, and εὐμαθία, ας, ή, aptness for learning, goodness of capacity, docility; and

Ευμάθής, έος, δ, ή, who learns easily, apt to learn, docile, ingenious; also, easy to be learned or understood, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 35; Soph. Aj. 15. Fr. εδ and μανθάνω.

Εὐμαθώς, adv. so that one may easily learn or understand, with docility, easily. Same Th.

Euuans, sos, o, n, Dor. for sumnzns, very long. Th. μñzos.

Ευμάλακτος, ου, ό, ή, easily softened. Th. μαλάσσω.

Ευμαλλος, ου, ό, ή, fine-woolled. Ευμάλος, Dor. for ευμηλος, ου, δ, 'n, abounding in fine sheep, having numerous flocks of sheep. Fr. εὖ and μῆλα.

Εὐμάςαθος, ον, abounding in fen-

Εὐμάςεια, or -εία, ας, 'n, facility, ease, convenience, Pind. Nem. iii, 37; superfluity, abundance, plenty, Soph. Phil. 286; tranquillity of mind; mildness; overflow; evacuation of bowels, Herodt. ii, 35; and Εὐμαρέως, and -ρως, adv. easily, without pains or trouble. From

Eumaeńs, ios, o, n, easy, light, convenient, gentle, Eurip. Alc. 508. Fr. sử and μάςη.

Εὐμάρία, and

Ευμαείη, ης, ή, a privy. Εὐμᾶςίς, ίδος, ή, a light sandal or shoe, Eurip. Orest. 1365; zeo-

κόδαπτον ποδὸς εύμαςίν, a yellow buskin for the foot, Æschyl. Pers. 651. Fr. μάςη.

Εὐμᾶρῶς, adv. easily, lightly. Eυμεγέθης, εος, δ, ή, very great or large, Demosth. 625, 22; huge, tall; of a proper size. Τh. μέγας.

Εὐμεθόδως, and εὐμεθοδίκῶς, adv. methodically, compendiously, by a short and easy way. Fr. & and μέθοδος.

Εὐμέθυστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily intoxicated. Th. μεθύσκω.

Ευμέλανος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, well blacken-

ed. inkv.

Εὐμέλεια, ας, ή, sweet singing, good modulation of the voice. Fr. µέλος.

Εὐμελής, έος, δ, ή, music which consists in melody, well modulated or melodious music. Same

Εύμελίας, δ, ή, Poet. ἐυμμελίας, and

'Ευμελίας, ου, ό, ή, Ion. armed with an ashen lance; a skilful spearman, pikeman, or lancer, Il. iv, 47; vi, 449. μελία.

Ευμελίη, ης, ή, Poet. for ευμέλεια. Εὐμένεια, ας, ή, benevolence, goodwill, favor, clemency, Eurip. Hel. 212; Herodt. ii, 45. See εύμενέω.

Εὐμενεστέςως, adv. more kindly, more benignantly, more favora-

bly; compar. of εὐμενής. Εὐμενέτης, ου, τό, Poet. for εὐμεvńs, a well-wisher, friend; fem. εύμενέτειρα.

 $Εὐμενέω, \tilde{ω}, f.$ ήσω, to be kind, friendly, favorable, gracious, Pind. Pyth. iv, 225; to be propitious. Fr. Ev and MEYOS.

Εὐμενής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, kind, friendly, propitious, Eurip. Phæn. 952; affectionate; ίν' ουδέν μητερος εὐμενέστερον, Eurip. Alc. 329; gracious, benignant, favorable, Eurip. Med. 915; εθμενείς παesστάναι, Id. Alc. 212; Demosth. 53, 6; εὐμενης παραστάτις, a kind supporter, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 32; pleasant, Æschyl. Ag. 502; τὸ εὐμενές, the kindness or favor, Demosth. 53, 6; easy to pass through, Xen. Anab. iv, 1, 9; convenient; compar. wμενέστερος. Same Th.

Ευμενία, ή, Poet. collat. form of εὐμένεια.

Εὐμενίδες, αί, well-disposed goddesses; by a euphemism, the Eumenides or Furies, so called after being appeased, Eurip. Orest. 38. Fr. w and wives.

Εὐμενίζω, f. ίσω, to render kind or benevolent; mid. to conciliate, to appease, Xen. Cyr. iii, 3, 11. Fr. so and weves.

Εὐμενῶς, adv. kindly, graciously, favorably. Fr. εὐμενής.

Εύμετάβλητος, ου, δ, ή, and

Ευμετάβολος, ου, δ, ή, easily changed, mutable, Xen. Hist. ii, 3, 17; inconstant; εὐμετάθολοι δὲ καὶ άψίκοςοι, changeable and fickle, Aristot. Rhet. ii. Fr. εὖ and βάλλω.

Εύμετάδοτος, ου, ό, ή, for μεταδοτικός, ready to impart, gen-

erous, liberal. Fr. w and μεταδίδωμι.

Εὐμιτάθιτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily transposed or changed. Fr. εὖ, μετά, and τίθημι.

Εὐμετάπειστος, ου, δ, ἡ, easily persuaded to change his purpose or opinions, fickle. Fr. εὖ, μετά, and πείθω.

Εὐμετὰχείριστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easy to be managed, tractable, Thucyd. vi, 85; Xen. Cyr. ii, 6, 10; easy to be circumvented; ὡς εὐμεταχειρίστω ὄντι, Xen. Anab. ii, 6, 20. Fr. εὖ, μετά, and χείρ. Εὔμετρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a proper measure, well proportioned, Æschyl. Ay. 982. Fr. εὖ and μέτρου. Εὐμάτης, εος, ὁ, ἡ, very long, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 595; of proper length, tall. Fr. εὖ and μῆτος. Εὔμηλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, abounding in sheep, having fine flocks of sheep. Fr. μῆλου.

Εὐμήςυτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easy to spin or draw out.

Eὐμηχανία, ας, ἡ, address, ingenuity, dexterity, skill, industry. Fr. μηχανή.

Εὐμήχἄνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily contriving, easily effecting, Æschyl. Eum. 359. Same Th.

Εὐμίμητος, ου, δ, ἡ, easily imitated, *Plat. Polit.* x, 605, *A. Fr.* μιμίομαι.

Εὐμίσητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, exposed to hatred. Fr. μισέω.

Εὐμῖτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having fine threads, finely woven or mixed, Eurip. Iph. T. 818. Th. μίτος. Εὐμιτρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a beautiful girdle. Fr. μίτρα.

Έυμμελίας, Poet. for εὐμελίας. Έυμμελίης, δ, Ion. gen. ω, and εω, Dor. α.

Εὔμναστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, Dor. for εὔμνηστος, Soph. Trach. 108; s. as Εὐμνημονευτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easy to remember or to mention; worthy of being mentioned, memorable. Fr. εὖ and μνημονευτός. Εὐμνήμων, ον, ὁ, ἡ, obsol. as adj.; hence, compar. adv. εὐμνημονεστέςως εἰμνημονεστέςως ἔχειν, to be easier to remember.

Ευμνηστος, ου, ό, ή. See ευμναστος.

Ευμοιεάτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to enjoy good fortune, Plat. Locr. 99, E; and

Ευμοιρέω, to be lucky, fortunate. Fr. ευμοιρος.

Εὐμοιρία, ας, 'n, a good portion, a happy lot, good fortune. Th.

Ευμωίζος, ου, δ, ή, having a good fortune, fortunate, Plut. Conv.

197, D. Fr. μοῖςα. Εὐμολπέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to sing sweetly or melodiously. Fr. μίλπω.

Eὐμολπίδαι, ων, οἱ, the Eumolpidæ, a family at Athens, who were the hereditary priests of Ceres at Eleusis; they were of Thracian extraction, Soph. Œd. C. 1056. See Demosth. 601, 27. From

Εὔμολπος, ου, δ, a man's name, Eumolpus; adj. singing melodiously. Same Th.

Εὐμοςφία, ίας, ἡ, elegance of form or shape, symmetry, Eurip. Androm. 279; beauty; a good or healthy appearance, Æschyl. Prom. 493. From

Εὔμοςφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of a beautiful form or shape, beautiful, elegant, polished, Æschyl. Suppl. 981. Fr. εὖ and μοςφή.

Εὐμουσία, ας, ἡ, a knowledge of music; also, of the elegant accomplishments; elegance, propriety of conduct, grace, Eurip.; Plat. Gorg.; and

Εύμουσος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, skilled in music, Eurip. Iph. T. 145; well educated, polite, Aristoph. Thesm. 112; polished, graceful, a friend to the Muses and liberal arts. Fr. εὖ and μοῦσα.

Ευμοχθος, ου, δ , $\hat{\eta}$, inured to toil. Th. $\mu\delta\chi\theta$ ος.

Ευμυθος, ου, ό, ή, well-spoken, eloquent.

Εύμυκος, ου, δ, ή, loud-bellowing. Fr. μυκάομαι.

Εὐνάζω, f. άσω, to put or to lull to sleep, to put to bed; to still, soothe; to quiet; to place in ambush, εὐνάσω ξείης, Odys. iv, 408; mid. to go to bed, to go to sleep or be bedded with, Eurip. Med. 18; to repose. Th. εὐνή.

Eivai, nom. pl. beds, from the

Eὐναιετάω, ῶ, to inhabit; also, passively, to be inhabited, to be well inhabited, Odys. ii, 400; but some read here, by dividing the word, εὖ ναιετάντων, to lie well, to be well situated, as houses or places; see, also, Π. ii, 648.

Εἰναιετάων, ουσα, ον, ὁ, ἡ, well-peopled, or well-built, well situated. Fr. the preced. verb. Εὐναιόμενος, η, ον, well inhabited, populous, part. pres. pas. Fr. εὐ and ναίω.

Edvalos, ala, alor, pertaining to a bed, bed-like; being in bed, Europ. Suppl. 1038; a bed-

fellow; being in a lair. Th.

Eὐνάσιμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, convenient for sleeping in. Fr. εὐνάζω.

Εὐναστής, ῆςος, ὁ, εὐναστής, ου, ὁ, εὐναστής, ῆςος, ὁ, and εὐνήτως, οςος, ὁ, Dor. εὐνάτως, fem. εὐνήτως, τεμα, ἡ, and εὐνάτειςα or εὐνήτειςα, a bedfellow, husband or wife; in a bad sense, a paramour.

Εὐναστήριον, ου, τό, a bed-chamber, Eurip. Orest. 583; Soph. Trach. 914. Same Th.

Εὐνάτειρα, ας, ἡ, Dor. for εὐνήτειρα, ας, ἡ, a wife, the female partner of a bed; a bridesmaid. Fr. εὐνή.

Εὐνάτως, ορος, Dor. for εὐνήτως. See εὐναστής.

Εὐνάω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, s. as εὐνάζω, to lull to sleep, to put to bed; to place in ambush; to still, quiet; mid. to go to bed, to sleep; εὐνηθείς, part. 1. a. pas., having slept with, Π. ii, 821. Same Th.

Eurice. Eunice.

Eὐνέτης, ου, δ, a husband, Eurip. Med. 160; a partaker of one's bed, a bedfellow; and

Edvéris, idos, h, fem. of edvérns, a wife, partner of one's bed. Th. edvh.

'EΥNH', ñs, 'n, a bed, a couch; sometimes the bedstead or other parts of the bed; the marriage bed, Odys. iv, 333; a den or lair; κενῆς εὐνῆς...λέχος, Soph. Antig. 425 (a common pleonasm in the tragedians); the bed of its empty nest, as rendered in Woolsey's Notes; marriage; a lying with; an embrace, Eurip. Hec. 817; Il. iii, 445; sleep, repose; a grave, Soph. Electr. 428; Æschyl. Choëph. 316; pl. anchors, Il. i, 436; in' ivνάων δεμίσσομεν, we moored them by anchors, i. e. large stones, used as anchors in Homer's day, Il. xiv, 77; as they still are by small boats, and are called kellecks, or killecks, from the obsol. Engl. kelk, a large detached stone. Euvnesis, part. 1. a. pas. of suvan. Eivnes, adv. from or out of bed. Euvnenvai, inf. 1. a. pas. of wirau. Εύνημα, ατος, τό, marriage, cohabitation, intercourse, sexual intercourse, Eurip. Ion. 307. Fr. sůvá.

Εύνηστής, ηςος, δ, fem. εὐνήτεια, ή. See εὐναστής.

Eυνήτειςα, ας, ή, the female partner of a bed, Æschyl. Pers. 151. See εὐνάτειςα.
Εὐνητής, ῆςος, and εὐνήτως, οςος, δ, a husband. Fr. εὐνή.
Εὐνήτης, ου, δ. See εὐνέτης.
'Εὐνητος, ου, δ, ἡ, well-woven, well-spun, used by Homer, Π.
αχίν, 580, for εὔκλωστος, Xen.

Cyr. viii, 2, 1.

Eŭνητος, ον, Epic ἐΰννητος, and

Εὐνήτεια, ἡ, fem. from εὐνητής.

Εὐνῆφι, adv. ἰξ εὐνῆφι, from its

Εύνηφι, adv. έξ ευνηφι, from its lair, Π. xv, 580; from a couch. Fr. εὐνή.

Εὐνίσσεςος, Ion. for εὐνούσσεςος, more friendly or kind, compar. See εὐνούσσατος.

Edvinn, ns, n, and Dor. Edvina, a woman's name, Eunice.

Eivis, 1005, ½, a wife, a bedfellow, Soph. Trach. 560. Fr. sivú. Eivis, 105, å, h, deprived of, Odys. ix, 524; bereaved of, Il. xxii, 44; widowed, Æschyl. Pers. 281; orphan. Fr. sis.

'Εὐννητος, ον, Epic for ἐὖνητος. Εὐνοίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to be kind, friendly, well-disposed towards, Soph. Aj. 674, with dat. Fr. νοίω.

Εὐνόημα, ατος, τό, a wise action; the opposite to ἀνόημα.

Eυνόητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily understood. Fr. νοίω.

Eὖνοιᾶ, ας, ἡ, kindness, good-will, Eurip. Orest. 859; Demosth. 227, 7; benevolence, friendship, affection; patriotism; εὐνοίαν ἔχειν, to wish well to, to be zealous for, Thucyd. ii, 11; Isocr. Panegyr. 46; Soph. Trach. 705; also, a feeling mind, Eurip. Med. 346. Fr. εὖ and νόος.

Εὐνοϊκός, ή, όν, benevolent, kind, friendly, well-wishing, Demosth. 1299, 12; and

Εὐνοϊκῶς, adv. kindly, benevolently; εὐνοϊκῶς ἔχειν, to be friendly disposed to, Xen. Cyr. viii, 3, 19; εὐνοϊκῶς προσδέτχεσθαι, to receive in a friendly manner, Dem. de Coron.; εὐνοϊκωτέρως, Id. 1228, 14: superl. εὐνοϊκώτατα. Fr. the same.

Eὐνομίω, ω, f. ήσω, to establish good laws; εὐνομίομαι, οῦμαι, to be governed by good laws, Thucyd. i, 18; ὅτ' εὐνομεῖτο μᾶλλον ἡ πόλις, Æschin. c. Ctes.; Xen. Ath. i, 8: Herodt. i, 66: to live under a good constitution of government, Demosth. 744, 2; Herodt. i, 66; to act justly; τὰς εὐνομούμενας πόλεις, well regulated states, Plat. Crit. 53, C. Fr. νόμος.

Εὐνόμημα, ἄτος, τό, an action

agreeable to law. Same Th. Εὐνομία, ας, Ion. εὐνομία, ης, ἡ, a good constitution or laws; state of being well governed, Demosth. 421, penult. 772, 23; Xen. Hist. iv, 4, 6; Soph. Aj. 712; the observance of justice; justice, equity; modesty; also, the goddess of good order, Demosth. 772, 23. Same Th. Εὔνομος, ου, δ, ἡ, governed by

Eύνομος, ου, δ, 'n, governed by good laws, well regulated, Plat. Polit. v, 462, E; having a good constitution of government, Herodt. i, 65; acting justly. Th. νόμος. But εΰνομος, having good pasturage, Soph. Aj. 597. Th. νομή.

Eὔνους, contract. εΰνους, ου, ὁ, ἡ, well-disposed, friendly, kind, benevolent, Eurip. Alc. 527; well affected to, Thucyd. iv, 114; Herodt. v, 24; τὸ εὔνουν, benevolence; εὐνούστερος, compar., and εὐνούστατος, superl.; the opposite to κακόνους.

Εὐνουχίας, ου, ὁ, eunuch-like; enervated; womanish; and Εὐνουχίζω, f. ίσω, to make a eunuch; to live as a eunuch, N. T.; pf. pas. εὐνουχίσθην. From

Eὐνοῦχος, ου, ὁ, a eunuch, Herodt. viii, 105; Xen. Cyr. vi, 1, 18; Aristoph. Acharn. 117; ὑπὸ γυναικῶν τὰ καὶ εὐνούχων παιδιυθέντας, Plat. Legg. iii, 695, A; a keeper of the female apartments; a servant of any kind; a chamberlain, a ruler or governor. Fr. εὐνή and ἔχω.

Εὐνόως, adv. kindly, obligingly. Εὖντα, Dor. for ἐόντα, acc. sing. part. pres. of ἄν, from εἰμί. Εὐνώμας, ου, ὁ, moving well, swift, active, Soph. Aj. 604; very doubtful. Fr. νωμάω. Εὔνωκ. Att. adv. from εὕνοος, εὔ-

Eŭvas, Att. adv. from suvoos, su-

Eυνωτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a strong back. Fr. νῶτος.

Εύζαίμην, opt. 1. a. from εὔχομαι. Εύζαιο, 2. sing. 1. a. opt. m. of εὕχομαι.

Εὐξάμενος, η, ον, part. 1. a. m., and

Εὐζάμην, 1. a. ind. m. of the same verb.

Ευξαντος, ον, well-carded, of wool. Fr. ξαίνω.

Εὔξεινος, ου, δ, ἡ, Ion. for εὔξενος, hospitable; Εὔξεινος σόντος, the Euxine Sea, Eurip. Iph. T. 125. Fr. ξένος.

Eigsírws, adv. hospitably, with kindness or friendship. Fr. if and ξ_{ivos} .

Eugeros, Ion. - siros, ou, o, h, hospitable, friendly to guests or strangers, Æschyl. Choëph. 701. See sügsiros.

Eὐζενῶς, adv. hospitably, kindly. Εὐζεστος, Poet. ἐΰζεστος, ου, δ, ἡ, well smoothed or polished. Th. ξίω.

Ευξη, 2. sing. 1. a. m. subj. of ευχομαι.

Eigoor, well smoothed or polished, acc. sing. of

Eὐζοος, Poet ἐτζοος, s. as εὐζεστος. Εὐζυλής, έος, and εὐζυλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, well-wooded, abounding in wood. Fr. ζύλον.

Εὐξύμβλητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easy to be hit; easy to be supposed or conjectured, Æschyl. Prom. 777. Fr. ζυμβάλλω.

Εὐξύμβολος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easy to treat with or to have intercourse with, accommodating, Xen. Mem. ii, 6, 5; opposed to δυσξύμβολος. Id., auspicious. Same as εὐσύμβολος.

Εὐξύνετος, ου, δ, ħ, easily understood; also, penetrating, skilful, prudent, Thucyd. iv, 18. Fr. συνίημι.

Eὖογκος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of great size or bulk; opposed to μικρός, ὄγκος. Εὐοδίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to have a quick or prosperous journey, to advance by an easy route, not to encounter any obstacles in the way, Demosth. 1274, 19; and Εὐοδία, ας, ἡ, a quick or prosperous journey, an easy route; prosperity, success; also, a woman's name, Euodia. Fr. εὖ and ὁδός.

Eὖοδμος, ου, δ, ħ, Poet., Ion., and Dor. for εὖοσμος, fragrant, odoriferous, sweet-smelling. Fr. εὖ and ὄζω.

Euodos, ov, b, h, easy to pass through or traverse over, Xen. Anab. iv, 8, 10; having a quick or prosperous passage; successful. Fr. 5065.

Eὐοδόω, ω, f. ώσω, to grant a prosperous journey; to direct in a good way, Soph. Œd. C. 1437; to cause to succeed; pas. εὐοδόομαι, εῦμαι, to have a prosperous; pf. pas. εὐοδώμαι, 1. a. pas. εὐοδώπη, ns, n, Herodt. vi, 73; εὐοδος, ου, δ, ἡ, having a quick journey. Fr. εὖ and δδός. Εὐόδωπα, ας, ε, pf. act. Ion. of the same, for εὐωδωπα.

Eὐόδως, adv. by an easy route or journey; quickly, successfully. Same Th.

Εὐόδωσον, 1. a. imperat. act. of U 2* : vobów.

'EYOI", evoë, a word of invocation used by the priests and priestesses of Bacchus; hence Evies, ov, i, a title of Bacchus, Eurip. Troad. 326 : Bacch. 141; svoi, vatoi, Dem. de Coron. 313, 26; ἀναταράσσει εὐοῖ μ' ὁ zirros, Soph. Trach. 218.

Ευοιχονόμητος, ου, ό, ή, easily administered, managed, distributed, digested. Fr. olzos and νέμω.

Eŭoixos, ou, o, n, well lodged, affording a good dwelling. Fr. olzos.

Eŭosvos, ou, ô, ĥ, producing good wine, or wine in abundance; fit for the culture of the grape. Fr. olivos.

Εὐοιώνιστον, ου, τό, a good omen

or augury. Fr. οἰωνίζω. Εὔολθος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, very rich, Eurip. Iph. T. 189. Th. ὅλθος. Εὐόλισθος, ου, δ, ή, very slippery; decaying, tottering. Fr. δλι-

Ευόμενος, η, ον, roasted; part. pres. pas. of ευω · ευόμενοι δια φλογός, were roasting on the fire, *Il.* ix, 464.

Εὐόμτλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, affable, of easy intercourse, kind. Th. δμιλος. Εὐομολόγητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, readily avowed, easily admitted, Plat. Polit. vii, 527, B; clear, evident. Τh. ὁμολογέομαι.

Εὐοπλία, ή, the being well armed, a good state of arms and equipments.

Eυσπλος, ου, δ, ή, well armed, Eurip. Phæn. 809; Xen. Cyr. v, 5, 2; successful in arms. Th. Tax lov. And

Εὐοπλότἄτοι, completely accoutred or armed. Th. STLOV.

Ευσπτος, ου, δ, ή, easy to be seen, apparent, conspicuous, visible. Th. on Topai.

Εὐοργησία, ας, ή, mildness of temper, Eurip. Hipp. 1042; meekness. Fr. δεγή.

Εὐόργητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, well-tempered, mild, master of his passion. Same Th.

Ευοργήτως, adv. with good temper, Thucyd. i, 122. Same Th. Εύοργος, ον, ε. ας εὐόργητος.

Ευορχίω, ω, f. ήσω, to swear conscientiously or religiously, to be faithful to one's oath, Eurip. Orest. 1532; Xen. Hist. i, 7, 10; Demosth. 654, 5. เมื่ออุฆอร.

Εὐος κησία, ή, an abiding by one's oath, good faith; and

Euogxia, as, n, fidelity to one's

oath. From

Euogros, ou, i, i, one who religiously keeps his oath; conscientious, Demosth. 522, 19; valid, Thucyd. v, 29; honest, Demosth. 522, 19. Fr. w and

Ευόςκωμα, ατος, τό, a valid oath, Æschyl. Choëph. 885. Fr. %.

Εὐόρκως, adv. according to oath. Euoemos, ou, i, in, having a safe anchorage, safe; ουτ' ευορμον, with no safe haven, Soph. Phil. 221; Odys. iv, 3, 58. Fr. . v and bemos.

Εὔορνις, τθος, ή, done under happy auspices; auspicious; also, abounding in fowls. Fr. devis. Εἰόροφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, well roofed.

Fr. ἐρέφω. Εἰοσμία, ας, ή, an agreeable fla-

vor, fragrance; and Εὔοσμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, odorous, sweetsmelling, fragrant, Eurip. Bacch.

231. Fr. ὄζω. Εὐόφθαλμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having fine eyes, agreeable to the sight, Xen. Cyr. viii, 1, 14; clear.

Εὔοφευς, υος, ὁ, ἡ, having beautiful eyebrows. Th. ὀφεύς.

Fr. δφθαλμός.

Εὐοχέω, ω, f. ήσω, to guide or direct well; εὐοχεῖσθαι, to be well mounted, Xen. Hipp. 8, 4. Fr. δχέω.

Εὐοχθέω, to be in plenty; from E $\ddot{v}_0 \chi \theta_{05}$, ov, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, sumptuous, Eurip. Ion. 1169. Th. $\delta \chi \dot{\eta}$.

Εὐπαγής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, well joined or fastened together, firmly built, strong, compact, Xen. Cyr. ii, 8; stout. Fr. εδ and πήγνυμι, or πηγνύω.

Εὐπάθεια, and -θία, ας, ή, and Ion. - frin, and -fin, the quality of being easily affected by impressions or injuries, susceptibility; felicity, enjoyment, voluptuousness, Herodt. viii, 99; pleasure; pl. delicacies, Plat. Polit. iii, 404, D; and

Εὐπαθίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be susceptible or easily affected; to indulge in pleasure, to lead a voluptuous life, Plat. Phadr. 247, D; Herodt. ii, 133; to enjoy one's self; to enjoy happiness; to receive a benefit. Fr. πάθος. Εὐπάθημα, ατος, τό, majesty, spirit.

Εἰπαθής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, easily affected, susceptible, liable to injury; prone or inclined; nervous; of a delicate temperament. Same Th.

Εὐπαθίη, η, Ion. for εὐπάθεια.

Εὐπαιδευσία, ας, ή, good education or instruction; and

Εύπαίδευτος, ου, ό, ή, well educated or instructed. Fr. wasδεύω.

Εύπαιδία, ας, ή, the happiness of having good children, - Eurip. Suppl. 500; Aristoph. Vesp. 1512; and

Εὔπαις, αιδος, ό, ή, fortunate in having good children, Herodt. i. 32; Eurip. Hec. 718; a good son or daughter. Th. mais.

Ευπακτος, ου, ό, ή, Dor. for sunnatos, Theorr. i, 128.

Εἰπάλαμνος, οτ εὐπάλαμος, ου, i, i, made by a skilful hand, Aristoph. Eq. 530; ingenious; suitable, Æschyl. Ag. 1573. Fr. παλάμη.

Εὐπάλαμος, ου, δ, ή. See preced. Εὐπαράγωγος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily led astray, Aristoph. Eq. 1112. Fr. παεά and ἄγω.

Εὐπαραίτητος, ου, ό, ή, easily yielding to requests; easily appeased. Fr. παςαιτίομαι.

Εὐπαράκλητος, ου, ό, ή, easily induced or persuaded. παρά and καλίω.

Εύπαρακολούθητος, ου, ό, ή, easy to be conceived or understood, Aristot. Eth. ii, 7; of quick apprehension, acute. Fr. waεακολουθέω.

Εὐπαζακόμιστος, ου, δ, ή, easily carried over; easily persuaded or brought over. Fr. παρά and κομίζω.

Εὐπαραμύθητος, ου, δ, ή, easily gained over by persuasion; easily moved by entreaty, Plat. Legg. x, 888, C. Fr. παςαμῦθέομαι.

Εὐπάςāος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, Poet. and Dor. for εύπάρειος.

Εὐπαράπειστος, ον, easily persuaded or led aside. Fr. magaπείθω.

Εὐπάρεδρος, ου, δ, ή, seated conveniently near; assiduous; zealous. Fr. παρά and ίδρα.

Εὐπάρειος, ου, ὁ, ή, having beautiful cheeks, having a handsome countenance. Fr. so and magsia. Ευπάρθενος, ου, δ, ή, abounding with virgins; a handsome virgin, Eurip. Bacch. 512.

Εύπαρόρμητος, ου, ό, ή, easily instigated, easily irritated. Fr. παρά and δρμάω.

Εὐπάροχος, ου, ὁ, ή, readily offering one's self; readily admitting. Fr. παρέχω.

Εὐπάςυφος, ου, δ, ή, having a beautiful fringe or border, elegantly bordered, wearing a richly bordered robe: wearing the toga prætexta. Fr. παρυφή.

Εὐπᾶτέρεια, 'n, daughter of a noble sire; in gen. belonging to a noble father.

Εὐπατέρειος, εια, ειον, having an illustrious father, of noble birth, noble, Eurip. Hipp. 67; Il. vi, 292. Fr. εὐπάτης οr εὐπάτως. Εὐπάτης, έχος, and εὐπάτως, ορος, ου, δ, ħ, born of a noble father, well-born.

EΥΠΑΤΟ PION, ου, τό, an herb, agrimony, or liverwort, agrimonia eupatorium, Linn. Fr. εὐπάτως, or rather from ηπας, for it is also called ηπατόρουν.

Εὐτατείδης, ου, ὁ, of patrician birth, of high birth, noble, Eurip. Alc. 943; the nobles or optimates among the Athenians were so called. Fr. πατής.

Εὔπατρις, ιδος, δ, ή, a child of a noble family, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1077. Fr. πατήρ.

Εὐπάτως, οςος, δ, born of a noble father, well-born. Fr. πατής. Εὐπάδιλος, ου, δ, λ, well-sandalled; hence, swift of foot, fleet. Fr. πάδιλου.

Εὐπείθεια, ας, ή, ready obedience, docility, Plat. Locr. 104, B. And

Eureusia, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. how, to be obedient, to obey, to be docile. Fr. $\pi_{\epsilon}(\delta\omega)$.

Eὐπειθής, έος, δ, ή, that obeys readily, obedient, docile, easy to be persuaded, Xen. Mem. iv, 2, 25; Odys. i, 383; credulous; easily persuading, Æschyl. Cho-ëph. 257. Fr. εὖ and πείθω.

Εὐπειθῶε, adv. obediently, with docility; and

Eὖπειστος, ου, δ, ἡ, easily persuaded, tractable, compliant; credible, Soph. Aj. 151. Same Th. Εὖπεκτος, ου, δ, ἡ, well-combed; covered with a handsome fleece. Fr. πέκω.

Εὐπέμπελος, ου, δ, ἡ, easily sent away, easily dismissed, Æschyl. Eum. 414. Fr. πεμπω.

Eὐπένθερος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a noble father-in law. Th. πενθερός. Εὖπεπλος, or ἐψπεπλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a beautiful robe or mantle, well-robed or well-dressed, Π. v, 424; iv, 372. Fr. εὖ and πέπλος.

Εὐπεριάγωγος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily led round or turned; easily led about. Fr. περί and ἄγω.

Εὐπερίγραπτος, and εὐπερίγρα.
φος, δ, π, easily circumscribed,
easily described, traced round

about, or defined. Fr. γεάφω. Εὐπερίπάτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, walking well; easy to walk on. Fr. περιπατέω.

ΕΥΠΙ

Εὐπερίσπαστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easy to be pulled round or away. Fr. περισπάω.

Εὐπερίστατος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that easily surrounds or besets; easily encompassed or beset; easily surrounded. Fr. εδ and περιτσταμαι.

Εὐπερίτρεπτος, ου, δ, 'n, easily turned round, inconstant, changeable.

Εὐπετάλεια, ἡ, pecul. fem. of Εὐπέτάλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having beautiful or large leaves; leafy; full of leaves, Aristoph. Thesm. 1000. Fr. πέταλου.

Εὐπέτεια, ας, ἡ, and Εὐπετείη, ης, ἡ, Ion. easiness, facility in acquiring, Herodt. v, 20; Eurip. Phæn. 269; abundance; fickleness; and

Εὐπετής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, what falls easily; easy, Eurip. Phæn. 701; light, Æschyl. Pers. 96; graceful, agreeable, fickle, giddy; compar. εὐπετεστέξως, adv. more easily. Fr. εὖ and πίπτω.

Eυπετρος, ου, δ, ή, of good, hard stone.

Εὐπετῶς, and -ίως, adv. easily, nearly, Herodt. iii, 69; without trouble, quickly. Same Th.

Εὐπηγής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, well joined or compacted, firm, well-knit. Fr. πήγυμι.

Eὖπημπος, ου, δ, ή, well joined together, well-built, firm, strong, Il. ii, 661. Fr. εδ and πήγνυ-

Eὐπήληξ, ηκος, δ, ἡ, having a beautiful helmet.

Eὐπηνος, ου, δ, ἡ, having a fine web, beautifully woven, Eurip. Iph. T. 815. Th. πήνη.

E $\rlap/v\pi\eta\chi\nu_5$, $\epsilon_0\epsilon$, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, having beautiful arms, beautiful, Eurip. Hipp. 200. Th. $\pi\tilde{\eta}\chi\nu_5$.

Εὐπῖδαξ, ακος, δ, ή, abounding in fountains.

Εὐπιθέω, s. as εὐπειθέω, from Εὐπῖθής, έος, δ, ἡ, easily persuaded, Æschyl. Prom. 333; also, easily persuading; s. as εὐπειθής.

Εὐπίνεια, ας, ή, the rust of antiquity, mellowness, ripeness; elegant, ancient simplicity of style, naïveté. Th. πτνος.

Εὐπἴνής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, having a fine, sleek, or glossy appearance, as if anointed with oil; of style, simple, naïve, chaste. Fr. πῖνος. Th. πίων.

Eὐπιστία, ας, 'n, easiness of belief, credulity, Æschin. 9, 1. Fr. πίστις.

Eὐπιστος, ου, δ, ħ, easy of belief, credulous, Aristot. Rhet. ii, 12; also, credible, easy to be believed; obedient, faithful. Fr. πίστις.

Εὐπίων, ον, gen. ονος, very fat, rich. Fr. πίων.

Εὔπλαστος, ου, δ, ἡ, easily fashioned or formed; flexible, Plat. Legg. ii, 616, C; well represented. Fr. πλάσσω.

Εὐπλᾶτής, $\hat{\epsilon}_0$ ς, $\hat{\delta}$, $\hat{\eta}$, very broad, sufficiently ample. Fr. $\pi \lambda \alpha$ τύς.

Eυπλειος, α, ον, quite full, well filled.

Εὐπλεκέων, gen. pl. from

Εὐπλεκής, έος, δ, ἡ, well knit together, well constructed, well twisted, Π. ii, 449; flexible, εὕπλεκτος, the same. Fr. εὖ and πλέκω.

Εὔπλευζος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, well-ribbed, having strong ribs; robust. Th. πλευζώ.

Εὐπλέω, ω, s. as εὐπλοέω.

Εὐπλοίω, ω, f. ήσω, to have a prosperous voyage. Th. πλίω. Εὔπλοια, ας, and Ion. εὐπλοίη, ης, ἡ, a good or favorable voyage, Il. ix, 362; Soph. Phil. 1451. Fr. πλίω.

Εὐπλοκἄμίς, ίδος, 'n, and

Eὐπλόκἄμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having beautiful locks or curls, fair-haired, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 791; Il. vi, 380. Fr. εὖ and πλό-καμος.

Eυπλους, ου, δ, λ, contract. εὐπλους, easily navigable, proper for sailing; also, easily navigating. Fr. πλέω.

Εὐπλῦνής, ἱος, ὁ, ἡ, well washed, clean, Odys. viii, 392. Fr. εδ and πλύνω.

Εὔπλωτος, ου, δ, ή, favorable to sailing. Fr. πλώω.

Εὖπνοια, ἡ, easiness of breathing. Εὖπνοιε, ἐὖπνους, ὁου, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, breathing well or freely; exposed to the wind, having a good air, Plat. Phædr. 230, C; sweet-scented, fragrant; also, long-winded. Th. πνέω.

Eὐποδία, $\alpha_{\tilde{r}}$, \dot{n} , strength of foot, goodness of foot, Xen. Eq. 1, 3. Th. $\pi_0\tilde{\nu}_{\tilde{r}}$.

Εὐποιίω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. εὐπετοίηκα, to do good, to be beneficent, to be kind, to oblige, to benefit; better written, εὖ ποιίω.

Euroinvéos, éa, éov, to be well treated, Xen. Mem. ii, 6, 27; and

Eurointos, ov. 5, 4, well-made, elegant, Il. xvi, 636. Fr.

Εὐποιία, ας, ή, well-doing, beneficence, charity. Fr. ποιέω.

Εὐποίκιλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, much varied, variegated.

Εὐποκος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a good or thick fleece, well-fleeced, Eschyl. Ag. 1300. Fr. πόκος. Εὐπολίμητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily vanquished in battle, not formidable; and

Εὐπ΄λεμος, ου, δ, ή, proper for war, Xen. Polit. 4, 51; war-like, good at war, a good war-rior. Fr. πόλεμος.

Εὐπολιός κητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easy to besiege, easily taken by storm. Fr. πολιορκίω.

Εὔπολις, ιος, Att. εως, ό, a man's name, Eupolis.

Εὐπόμπη, ης, ή, a woman's name, Eupompe.

 $E\tilde{\nu}\pi_{0}\mu\pi_{0}$, ov. i, i, well conducting or guiding, Eschyl. Eum. 93; favorable, sending away favorably. $Fr. \pi' \mu \pi \omega$.

Εὐποςέω, ῶ, ƒ. ήσω, pf. εὐπόςηκα, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 297, E; to have the means or ability, to be abundantly able, to have in abundance; χεημάτων εὐποςεῖ, he had plenty of money, Demosth. 89, 5; καὶ οὐκ εὐποροῦν-TES, and not possessing the means, Æschin. c. Ctes. 33; to be well furnished with, to have; to succeed, Plat. Menex. 235, C; also, to bestow freely, Demosth. 894, 19; pas. to be wealthy, to abound in; 3. sing. impf. pas. Att. ηὐπορεῖτο. Fr. ed and mogos.

Εὐπορία, ας, 'n, an easy way or route; easiness, facility, Plat. Crat. 419, C; means, ability, power; abundance, wealth, Aristoph. Eccl. 236. Same Th.

Eὐπορος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that may be easily passed through; easily acquired or discovered, Xen. Anab. ii, 5, 2; easy, quick, inventive; οἱ εὐποροι, the wealthy; rich, abounding, overflowing; abundant, more abundant, Demosth. 369, 18. Same Th.

Εὐπίςως, adv. easily, Nen. Cyr. i, 6, 9 Dem. de Coron. εὐπό- εως ληστεύειν. Same Th.

Eύποτμια, ας, ή, good-fortune, good-luck; and

Εὔποτμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, fortunate, Æschyl. Ay. 237; happy. Fr. πότμος.

Euroros, ou, & n agreeable to

drink: easy, pleasant, or palatable to drink, Æschyl. Prom. 679. Fr. πίνω.

Einsus, odos, o, n, having good or handsome feet; fleet, swift-footed. Fr. nous.

Εὐπράγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be prosperous, Thucyd. ii, 60; to lead a prosperous life; and

Εὐπραγής, ές, faring well, flourishing

Εὐπρᾶγία, ας, ἡ, a good action, success, Plat. Polit. ii, 379, B; Thucyd. vii, 46. Fr. πράσσω. Εὔπρακτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily effected or done, Xen. Anab. ii, 3, 11; well done.

Εὐπραζία, ας. 'n, success, Æschyl. S. Theb. 206; good fortune; prosperity, Demosth. 23, penult.; the consequence of well devised measures; opposed to εὐτυχία a good action, Eurip. Hec. 58; good conduct, Xen. Mem. iii, 9, 14. Th. πράττω.

Εὔπραζις, εως, ἡ, success, good fortune, Æschyl. Ag. 246. Same Th.

Εὐπρίπτια, ας, 'n, distinguished comeliness or beauty, grace, dignity, decorum, ornament; plausibility, Thucyd. iii, 38; speciousness of appearance, plausibility, Plat. Phæd. 92, D. From

Eὐπρεπής, ἐος, ὁ, ἡ, having great comeliness, graceful, beautiful, beautifully adorned, becoming, Eurip. Orest. 1144; decorous; handsome; εὐπρεπῆ τε ἰδεῖν καὶ ἐλευθέριον, of a handsome (or graceful) and noble appearance, Nen. Mem. ii, 1, 22; also, specious, plausible; τὸ εὐπρεπὰς τοῦ λόγου, plausibility of speech, Thucyd. iii, 38. Fr. εδ and πρέπω.

Εὔπεεπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, conspicuous, Æschyl. Suppl. 703. Fr. πεέ-

Εὐπρετῶς, adv. becomingly, Eurip. Alc. 162; gracefully, beautifully, speciously, Thucyd. vi, 6. From the same

Εὔπερικτος, Ιοπ. for εὔπεακτος. Εὐπεριζίη, ης, ἡ, Ιοπ. for εὐπεαζία, Herodt. viii, 54.

Έυπεήπσεσκου, 3. pl. impf. Ion., who took care to arrange, Odys. viii, 259. Fr. πεήπσω, Ion. for πεώσσω.

Εὐπεήροσω, to arrange, order well. Εὐπεήροσος, ου, δ, ή, easily lighted or burnt, easily blown up; said of bellows, blowing a powerful flame, Il. xviii, 471. Fr. πεή-

Εὐπρήων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, with fair promontories or headlands, craggy. Εὔπριστος, ου. ὁ, ἡ, well-sawn; easy to saw. Fr. πρίω.

Εὐπρόσδεκτος, w. δ, π, acceptable, agreeable, pleasing. Fr. εὖ, πρός, and δέχομαι.

Εὐπρόσεδρος, ου, δ, ή, closely adhering to, constantly occupied or assidious in any thing. Fr. εδ, πρός, and έδρα.

Ευπροσηγορία, ας, ή, affability, courtesy. Fr. εὖ and προσηγερέω.

Εὐπροσήγορος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily addressed, affable, courteous; εὐπροσηγόρω φρενί, with a courteous disposition, Eurip. Alc. 791. From the same.

Εὐπεόσἴτα, from

Εὐπρόσῖτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easy of access, affable, accessible, having an open approach. Fr. εὖ, πρός, and εἶμι.

Εὐπρόσοδος, ου, δ, π, accessible; easy of access, affable, Thucyd. vi, 57. Th. δδός.

Εὐπρόσοιστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easy to get at or attain εὐπρόσοιστος ἔκδασοις, an easy escape from, Eurip. Med. 282; easily approached. Fr. εὖ, πρός, and οἴω, obsol.

Εὐπροσόμιλος, ου, δ, ἡ, easily accosted, affable, social. Fr. ὅμι-λος.

Εὐπροσόρμιστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, convenient for coming to land, of easy approach or entrance; epithof a port. Fr. προσορμίζω.

Εὐπρόσορητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily spoken to. Fr. πρός and ἐρίω.

Ευπεόσφοεος, ου, δ, ή, prompt or eloquent in discourse; useful. Fr. πεός and φέρω.

Εὐπρόσφῦπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily incorporating or uniting with. Fr. πρός and φύω.

Εὐπροσωπίω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to have a beautiful aspect or appearance, to make a fair show, to study to please; and

Εὐπζοσωπόκοιτος, ου, δ, λ, going to bed with a cheerful countenance, Aschyl. Choöph. 963. Fr. πεόσωπου and κοίτη.

Εὐπρόσωπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a beautiful face or appearance, well-looking, Xen. Mem. i, 3, 10 · beautiful; specious, plausible, λόγους εὐπροσώπους καὶ μύθους συνθείς, Demosth. 277, 4; εὐπρόσωπος γὰρ ὁ τοῦ μεγαλήτορος, having a pleasant countenance, Soph. Aj. 988. Fr. εὖ and πρόσωπον.

Εὐπροφάσιστος, ου, δ, ħ, set forth with plausible pretext, very fair

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or plausible, Thucyd. vi, 105. Fr. πρό and Φάσις.

Εὐπρυμνής, ἐος, ὁ, ἡ, well adorned or decorated, well directed, Æschyl. Suppl. 967. Fr. πρύμνα. Εὔπρυμνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a well-built or ornamented stern, Il. iv, 248. Fr. εὖ and πρύμνα. Εὔπρωρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a handsome prow; possessed of a beautiful countenance, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 765. Fr. πρῶρα.

Εὔπτερος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a fine plumage, strong-winged, Soph. Ed. T. 175; high-bred, proud, Aristoph. Nub. 797. Fr. πτε-

Εὐπυνδάκωτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a good stand or foot, of a cup. Fr. πύνδαξ.

Εὔπυργος, ου, δ, ħ, having beautiful towers, well turreted; well fortified, Il. vi, 71. Th. πύργος.

Εὐπώγων, ωνος, ὁ, that has a full beard, well-bearded; applied to a goat, Leonid. Tarant. in Coll. Maj. Fr. πώγων.

Εὐπωλος, ου, δ, ή, producing fine horses, Π. v, 551; Soph. Œd. C. 715. Fr. εὖ and πῶλος.

Εὐραί, ῶν, αἰ, the iron bands, fixed on the ends of the axle, to secure it from the friction of the wheels. Th. εὐρύς.

Εύράμην, by syncop. for εύρησάμην, ω, απο, 1. a. m. from εύρίσκω.

Εὐζάξ, adv. sideways, obliquely, aside; at the side, Il. xi, 251; εὐζάξ πατάξ, Aristoph. Av. 125. Fr. εὖζος, or, as some suppose, Ion. for πλευζάξ, by aphæresis from πλευζά, the side.

Εὐςἄφής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, well sewed, tacked, or fastened together. Th. ῥάπτω.

Εύς ξ, 2. a. imperat., and Εύς ξ, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. of εύς ίσκω.

Εὐρία, acc. sing. Ion. of εὐρύς, Il. ii, 159, etc.

Εὐρεής, ές, Epic ἐϋβρεής, fair-flowing, rapid-flowing, Hom. in Ep.; gen. ἐϋβρεῖος ποταμοῖο, contract. for ἐϋβρείος.

Εύρεθείς, part. 1. a. pas., and Εύρεθην, 1. a. pas. of εύρεσκω.

Εὐρεῖα, f. g. of εὐρύς. Εὐρεῖν, 2. a. inf. of εὐρίσκω. Εὐρεῖνης, Dor. τας, ου, ὁ, flowing beautifully, Eurip. Troad. 811.

Fr. ρέω. Εὐρειτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having beautiful streams, Ap. Rhod. iii, 1086. Εὐρείων, ουσα, ον, Ερίο ἐὐρείτης, s. as εὐρεής. Eυςεμα, ἄτος, τό, an invention or discovery; any thing found. (Of doubtful authority.)

Εὐρέμεναι, 2. aor. inf. Ion. of εὐρίσκω.

Εύρεσιεπής, έος, δ, ή, a coiner of words, fluent in discourse, verbose, a babbler, Pind. Olymp. ix, 120. Fr. εὐρίσκω and ἔπος.

Εὐρεσιλογέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to have a facility of inventing phrases; to be verbose, to be ready or fluent in relating or in replying. Fr. εὐρίσκω and λόγος.

Eυρεσιε, εωε, ή, a finding, invention, Plat. Phæd. 236, A; a discovery; and

Εὐρετέος, έα, έον, verbal adj. must be found out or discovered, Thucyd. iii, 45. Fr. εὐρίσκω. Εὐρετής, οῦ, ὁ, an inventor. Fr.

εὐρίσκω. Εὐρέτις, ιδος, ἡ, an inventress. Same Th.

Εὐρετικός, ή, όν, fit for invention, inventive, Plat. Conv. 209, A. Fr. εὐρίσκω.

Εύρετο, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. m., Π. xvi, 472.

Εὐρετός, ή, όν, found out, invented, discovered; that may be discovered, Xen. Mem. iv, 7, 6. Th. εὐρίσχω.

Εὐρέτρια, ας, ή, an inventress; and

Εύζετζον, ου, τό, a reward for a discovery, or for finding any thing lost. Fr. ευζίσκω.

Εύρεω, obsol., s. as εὐρίσκω.

Eυgηκα, pf. act. ευσηκέναι, pf. inf. act. of the same.

Εύρημα, άτος, τό, any thing found or invented, an invention, a discovery, Eurip. Med. 553; an unexpected gain, Xen. Anab. vii, 3, 6; εύρημα εὐρήκαμεν, we have found an (unlooked for) advantage, Herodt. viii, 109. Fr. εὐρίσκω.

Ebeñv, Dor. for ebeerv.

Eύρην, ηνος, δ, ή, abounding in lambs or sheep, Ap. Rhod. i, 49. Εὐρήνεσσιν, dat. pl. of preced. Εύρηνος, η, ον, s. as εὔρην.

Ευρήσεις, 2. sing. ευρήσετε, 2. pl. 1. f. ευρήσω, of ευρίσκω.

Εὐρησιεπής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, for εὐρεσιεπής, an inventor of words, fluent in discourse, Aristoph. Nub. 447. Fr. εὐρίσκω and ἔπος. Εὔρητε, 2. pl. 2. a. subj. act. of

Ευρητε, 2. pl. 2. a. subj. act. oj ευρίσκω.

Εὐρήσω, fut. of εὐρίσκω. Εὐρήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, an inventor, discoverer.

Eὐςιζος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having strong roots, well-rooted. Th. ῥίζα.

Eὐριν, or -15, τνος, δ, ἡ, having a good nose, i. e. a delicate smell, quick-scented, Æschyl. Ag. 1064. Fr. εὖ and ῥίν.

Εὖςινος, ου, ο, ή, of good leather. Εὐςιπιδικῶς, adv. after the manner of Euripides, Aristoph. From

Eὐειπίδης, ov, i, the tragic poet Euripides.

Εὐριστίδιον, ου, τό, dimin., my dear Euripides, Aristoph. Acharn. 475.

"EΥΡΙΠΟΣ, ου, ὁ, Eurīpus, a strait between Eubæa and Attica, celebrated for the frequency and irregularity of its tides; a strait, Xen. Hist. i, 6, 16. Fr. εδ and ριπή.

Eὖριπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, is used proverbially; as, εὖριπος ἄνθρωπος, εὖριπος τυχή, changeable, fickle, inconstant.

Eugis, 1705, i, in, and, later, sugar, having a good nose, i. e. keenscented; keen at tracking out a thing.

'ΕΥΡΙ΄ΣΚ Ω , f. εὐρήσω, pf. εΰenna, Plat. Phædr. 252, A; 230, D, etc.; to find, by inquiry or investigation, to find out, Eurip. Med. 714; to invent, Demosth. 26, 8; 52, ult.; to discover, σοῦ νιν εύρήσω μολών, Eurip. Alc. 850; to meet with; to get, Demosth. 184, 18; to perceive; to procure, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 24; Xen. Cyr. ii, 2, 7; to know; to be worth; to understand; 2. a. eveov, imperat. εύεε, inf. εύεειν, part. εύεων, όν-705 · mid. to find out for one's self, to obtain for one's self, to procure for one's self, to obtain, Xen. Anab. ii, 1, 6; pas. to be found out, discovered, ascertained, Herodt. ix, 28; 2. a. mid. εὑρόμην, to compose; οἴτινες ΰμνους ευροντο, Eurip. Med. 197; pf. pas. εύεημαι, 1. a. pas. εύείθην, ης, η, 1. f. pas. εὐρεθήσομαι. εὐρέθη ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχουσα, the same with η, Matt. i, 18; so Luke xvii, 18; 1 Pet. ii, 22; Galat. ii, 17. The 1. a. m. εύςησάμη» and εὐράμην not used by classic writers; the verb is conjugated from the obsol. εὐρέω.

Eὐροίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to flow well or easily; to be prosperous, Æschyl. Pers. 593. Fr. εδ and βέω.

Eυςοια, ας, 'n, an easy or abundant flow, an easy course; prosperity, affluence. Th. ρεω.

Εὐροίζητος, ον, whizzing along. Εὐροίμην, εὐροιμι, 2. a. opt. m.

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and act. of sieioxu.

Evens, 2. sing. 2. a. opt. act., and

Εύροισα, ας, ά, Dor. for εύρουσα, ns, h, part. 2. a. act. fem. of εύρίσκω.

Ευροκλύδων, ωνος, δ, Euroclydon, a tempestuous northeast wind, Acts xxvii, 14. Fr. sugos, the east wind, and κλύδων, a wave. Some Mss. have Eugundudwy, Euryclydon, from webes, broad, and κλύδων, a wave.

Eugones, Dor. for eugones, 1. pl. 2. a. ind. act. of ευρίσκω.

Εύρον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind., and εύρων, ovros, part. 2. a. of the same. Ευρόνοτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, the southeast, or south-southeast wind. εύρος and voros.

Eugoos, contract. supous, o, h, flowing well or abundantly; flowing in a rapid stream; sweetflowing, καὶ τὸν εὔροον Σπερχείον, Soph. Phil. 489; gently-flowing, prosperous, fortunate.

Ευροπος, ου, ό, ή, easily bending, inclining. Fr. βέπω.

Eiges, ov, i, the east or southeast wind. Th. βίω.

Εύρος, εος, τό, breadth, width; frequently governed by the prep. κατὰ understood; τὸ εὖρος δύο πλέθεα, Xen. Anab. i, 2, 5. Fr. εὐarepsilonύς.

Ευροσαν, 3. pl. impf. act. for ευeov, Ps. cxvi, 3.

Εύροῦσα, part. 2. a. act. f. g. of εὺρίσχω.

'Ευβράφής, Epic for εύςαφής. Eüppeńs, Epic for eugeńs.

Euppeios, for euppeos, gen. sing. of ἐὐρρύς, Il. vi, 508; εἰωθώς λούεσθαι ἐυβρεῖος ποταμοῖο. "Some derive it from ¿uppens, which is contrary to all analogy. might be from ¿üppńs, by converting e into u." Dunb. See everns. 'Ευβρείταο. See

'Ευβρείτης, ου, δ, ή, flowing beautifully; ἐυρρείταο, gen. Æol. for ἐυρρείτου, Il. vi, 34. Fr. εδ and ρέω.

'Eużpsiwr, Epic for suesiwr.

'Ευρροος, contract. ους, beautifully flowing, Il. xxi, 130; Eurip. Hec. 646; and

'Ευρρύς, εία, ύ, flowing beautifully, and hence, beautiful. (Of doubtful authority.) Fr. ρέω.

Εὐρύ, adv. widely, in a broad manner, broadly, extensively. Fr. εὐρύς.

Εὐρυάγυιος, α, ον, that has spacious streets, Il. ii, 12, 29, etc., an epith. of Troy. Fr. svevs and à yviá.

Εύρυαίχμας, gen. Dor. α, δ, with stout lance, warlike. Fr. εὐού and αἰχμή.

Εὐς τάλη, ης, ή, a woman's name, Euryale, one of the Gorgons.

Εὐρύαλως, ωος, ο, n, having a broad threshing-floor; broad, spacious, ample. Fr. εὐρύς and ἄλως.

Εὐρυβάτης, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a man's name, Eurybates, Il. i, 170; Demosth. 233, 8, the name of a traitor. Εὐρυθιάδης, ου, δ, a man's name,

Eurybiădes.

Eugucins, Ion. for sugucias, ou, o, one whose power extends widely, extensively; powerful, Pind. Isthm. 6, 78. Fr. εὐρύς and Bía.

Εύρυδικη, ης, ή, a woman's name, Eurydice, the wife of Orpheus. Εὐουθέμεθλος, ου, ο, ή, Poet. εὐευθέμειλος, spacious, extensive.

Εὐρυθμία, ας, ή, proper measurement of time, motion, numbers, etc.; complete harmony, symmetrical unity of all the parts. Fr. εδ and ρυθμός.

Εὔρυθμος, ου, δ, ή, well measured or modulated, Plat. Legg. 655, A; rhythmical; well proportioned, Theophr. Char. 2; Xen. Mem. iii, 10, 11; well compacted; harmonious, musical. Fr. εὖ and ρυθμός.

Εὐρύθμως, adv. in perfect accord, harmoniously, in cadence; neatly, fitly, Eurip. Cycl. 559. Same Th.

Εὐς ὕκάς ηνος, ου, ό, ή, having a large head. Fr. εὐρύς and κά-

Εὐρυκέρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, having wide horns. Fr. εὐρύς and κέ-

Εὐρύπολπος, ου, ό, ή, having a wide bosom; having a spacious bay. Fr. εὐρύ and κόλπος.

Εὐρυπρείων, οντος, δ, ή, having extensive rule or dominion; wideruling, Il. i, 102, etc., an epith. of Agamemnon. Fr. svevs and κρείων.

Εὐρυλείμων, ωνος, ό, ή, having spacious meadows, Pind. Pyth. ix, 95; spacious, ample. Fr. εὐρύς and λειμών.

Εύρυμέδων, οντος, δ, a man's name, Eurymedon; also, the name of a river in Pamphylia, Xen. Hist. iv, 8, 30; also, wide-ruling, an epith. of Neptune, Pind. Olymp. iii, 41. Fr. suevs and μέδομαι.

Ευρυμέτωπος, ου, ο, ή, having a broad forehead, Odys. xii, 262. Fr. εὐεύς and μέτωπον.

Eugumidns, ov, o, the son of Eu-

rymus.

Εύρυνα, ας, ε, 1. a. act. of εὐρύ.

Ευρτνόμη, ης, ή, a woman's name. Eurynome.

Εὐρύνοντι, Dor. for εὐρύνουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of

Εὐςύνω, f. ĕνῶ, to make wide or broad; to enlarge, dilate, Xen. Hipp. 1, 10; Herodt. iv, 52; to distend. Th. εὐρύς.

Εὐρύνωτος, ου, ό, ή, having a broad back or shoulders; broad-shouldered, Soph. Aj. 1230. Fr. εὐεύς and νῶτος.

Ευρυοδείης, gen. Ion. of ευρυόδεια, ας, ή, spacious, extensive, vast; χθονὸς εὐρυοδείης, Il. xvi, 635;

Ευρυόδειος, ου, δ, ή, having broad ways, extensive, vast. εὐρύς and δδός.

Εὐεύοπα, δ, Epic for εὐευόπης, also as a nominat., Il. v, 265; far-sounding, loud-thundering, or far-seeing, Il. i, 490, etc., an epith. of Jupiter; from εὐρύς, broad, and $\ddot{o}\psi$, the voice; or, according to others, from ä4, the countenance, the eye; and then εὐρύοπα may be in the accus. εὐεύοπα, from εὐεύωψ, οπος, farseeing, apparently the meaning in Il. i, 498.

Εύρυόπης, ου, ό, ή, same with the preced.

Εὐρύπεδος, ον, with broad surface, spacious.

Εὐρύπορος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having large passages, streets, avenues; spacious, vast, wide; applied to the ocean, Il. xv, 381. Fr. εὐρύς and Theos.

Εὐρυπρωκτία, ας, ή, broadness of bottom, Aristoph. Acharn. 843;

Εὐρύπρωκτος, ου, ό, ή, widebreeched, Aristoph. Nub. 1084, 5, 9. Fr. εὐεύς and πεωκτός.

Εὐρυπυλής, έος, ό, ή, having broad or wide gates, wide-portalled, Il. xxiii, 74; Odys. xi, 570. Fr. εὐρύς and πύλη.

Εὐρύπυλος, ου, ό, a man's name, Eurypylus.

Eugugistgos, ou, o, n, flowing in a wide channel or bed; wideflowing, Il. xxi, 141. εὐρύς and ρέω.

Εύρυρίων, ουσα, ον, broad-flowing.

'EΥΡΥΣ, έος, f. εὐρεῖα, Ion. εὐeśα, Herodt. i, 178; neut. εὐεύ, broad, wide, ample, spacious, Il. xiv, 33; far or wide extended; great; numerous.

Edeugánns, ss, having a broad,

huge shield. Fr. εὐς ω and σά-

Εὐρυσθενής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, of great strength or might, widely powerful, very strong or mighty. Fr. εὐρύς and σθένος.

Ευρυσθεύς, έως, δ, Eurystheus, a king of Mycenæ.

Εὐρυσθῆα, Poet. for εὐρυσθέα, acc. sing. of the same.

Εὐςύστεςνος, ου, δ, ή, having a broad breast; broad-chested; wide, vast. Fr. εὐςύς and στές-νον.

Εὐςύστομος, ου, δ, ή, having a wide mouth or opening, wide, Xen. Hipp. 10, 10. Th. στόμα. Εὐςύτης, ητος, ή, breadth, width. Th. εὐςύς.

Εὐρύτιμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, widely honored, Pind. Olymp. i, 67. Fr. εὐρύς and τιμή.

Ευςυτίων, ωνος, δ, a man's name, Eurytion.

Εύρυτος, ό, ή, sweet-flowing, wide-flowing, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 420. Fr. εἶ and ῥέω, οτ ῥύω.

Εὐρυφαρίτρης, ου, ὁ, ἡ, s. as Εὐρυφάριτρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a capacious quiver, Pind. Pyth. ix, 45. Fr. φάριτρα.

Eὐρυφυής, έος, δ, ἡ, wide-spreading; having a broad braid, Odys. iv, 604. Th. φύω.

Eὐρυχαδής, έος, δ, ή, wide-gaping, wide-mouthed, of cups.

Εὐςυχαίτας, α, δ, Dor. for Εὐςυχαίτας, ου, δ, full-haired, long-haired. Fr. εὐςύς and χαίτη.

Eὐρυχόροιο, spacious, vast, extensive, II. ix, 474; gen. Ion. of Εὐρύχορος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that contains numerous choirs or troops of dancers; or, rather, having wide space for their exhibitions, Herodt. vii, 220; also, spacious, extensive, Eurip. Bacch. 87; broad, Demosth. 531, 4. Fr. εὐρύς and χῶρος.

Εὐξυχωρής, έυς, δ, ἡ, spacious, capacious, extensive. Same Th. Εὐξυχωρία, ας, ἡ, a wide extent of space, ample space, Thucyd. vii, 6, 36; Ion. -in, Herodt. iv, 71; and

Εὐρύχωρος, ου, δ, ή, wide, spacious, extensive, capacious, great. Fr. εὐρύς and χῶρος.

Eὐςὑωψ, οπος, ὁ, ἡ, having great eyes; far-seeing, an epith. of Jupiter, Π. viii, 206. Fr. εὐεὐς and ὤψ. See εὐςύοπα.

Εύρω. See εύρωμεν.

Eὐρώγης, rich in grapes. Fr. εὖ and ρώζ.

Εὐρώδης, εος, ὁ, ἡ, decayed, rotten;

mouldy; large, ample, extensive, Soph. Aj. 1169. Th. ever and evos.

Εὐρώεις, εσσα, εν, -εντος, squalid, filthy, musty, dirty; also, gloomy, τάφον εὐρώεντα, Soph. Aj. 1146; dark, murky, Π. xx, 65; acc. sing. εὐρώεντα. Fr. εὐρώς.

Ευρωμεν, 1. pl. 2. a. subj. act.

εύρω, ης, οf ευρίσκω. Ευρών, part. 2. a. of ευρίσκω.

Εὐςωπεύς, έος, δ, and Εὐςωπαῖος, αία, αῖον, also Εὐςώπιος, ια, ον, belonging to Europe, European, Herodt. viii, 133.

Eὐρώπη, ης, ἡ, a woman's name, Eurōpa; also, a quarter of the globe, Europe. Fr. εὐρύς and ὤψ.

Eὐρωπός, ή, όν, offering an extensive prospect; extensive, spacious; broad, wide, Europ. Iph. T. 627. Fr. εὐρύς and ἀψ.

'EΥΡΩ' Ξ, ωτος, δ, mouldiness, hoariness, mustiness, rottenness, foulness.

Εὐρωστία, ή, stoutness, strength; from

Εύςωστος, ου, δ, ή, strong, robust, vigorous, Xen. Ag. ii, 3; Hist. iv, 3, 3; sound, healthy. Fr. εδ and ρώννυμι.

Εὐρώστως, adv. strongly, firmly, vigorously, Xen. Ag. ii, 24. Same Th.

Eυρώτας, gen. α, and ου, δ, Eurotas, a river of Laconia, Xen. Hist. v, 4, 27; Eurip. Hec. 646.

Εὐςῶτι, dat. sing. of εὐκός.

Ευρωτιώω, f. άσω, to become mouldy or musty; to be squalid, filthy, nasty; to mould, corrupt, rot. Fr. ευρώς.

Εὐςωτίῶν, part. being squalid or dirty; living in filth, nasty, Aristoph. Nub. 41.

'EΥ'Σ, Ion. ἀν΄ς, gen. ἐέος, ὁ, good, brave, valiant; whence the gen. ἑἦος, Π. i, 393; gallant; acc. sing. ἐν΄ν, Π. viii, 303; gen. pl. Æol. ἐάων Θεοί, δωτῆρες ἐᾶων, the gods, the givers of all good, Odys. viii, 325; the gen. is sometimes ἑῆος, and said to be for ἑοῦ and ἑοῦο, and so for σοῦ, erroneously. See Buttmann's Lexil. § 43.

Eὖσα, ας, ε, in 3. pl. εὖσαν, 1. a. ind. act. of εὖω or εὖω · but Eὖσα, ας, ἡ, Dor. and Æol. for ἐѕῦσα, οr οὖσα, ης, ἡ, being, existing, part. pres. f. of εἰμί.

Eὐσαςκία, ας, ή, corpulency, plumpness; and

Eŭσαρχος, ου, δ, ħ, fleshy, very fleshy, Xen. Lac. v, 8, corpulent. $Fr. \sigma \acute{a} g \xi$.

Eὐσέζει, 2. sing. pres. imperat. or 3. sing. impf. ind. act. of εὐσε- ζίω.

Εὐσίζεια, (and εὐσεζία, with the poets,) ας, ἡ, piety; οὐ γὰς εὐσίζεια συνθνήσαει βροτοῖς, Soph. Phil. 1429; πρὸς εὐσίζειαν ἡ κόρη λέγει, the girl speaks piously, Symmons's Æschyl. Agam., note, p. 28; devotion, reverential awe, Xen. Cyr. viii, 1, 9: Eurip. Hipp. 1417; religion godliness, regard to religion or to the sacred obligation of an oath; καὶ πρὸς εὐσίζειαν ἐκάστφ, Dem. de Coron. 228, 3; duty to one's parents; in N. T., piety towards God; and

Εὐτέθειαι, ῶν, αί, offices of piety; and

Εὐσεθές, έος, τό, piety; and Εὐσεθέω, ω, f. ήσω, to worship God; to be religious or pious, Xen. Mem. iv, 4, 19; εὐσεθεῖν τὰ πρὸς Θεούς, Soph. Phil. 1427; to be dutiful to one's parents, superiors, country, etc., Eurip. Alc. 1167; with περί, to instruct in piety; 1. a. εὐσεθησα, 1. a. pas. εὐσεβηθην. The Greeks said, indifferently, εὖ σέθειν Θεούς and εὐσεθεῖν εἰς Θεούς. Valchn. Eurip. Phæn. 1331, and Porson's note on 1340. Same Th.

Eὐσεβίως, and εὐσεβῶς, adv. religiously, devoutly, piously, Xen. Mem. ii, 2, 13; and

Eὐσεβής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, pious, devout, Xen. Mem. iv, 6, 2; Eurip. Hec. 990; religious; having a reverential regard for parents, Isocr. Panegyr.

Eὐσεδία, ἡ, Ion. for εὐσέδεια. Εὐσεδῶς, adv. devoutly, religiously, contract. for εὐσεδίως. Same Th.

Εὔσειστος, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, easily shaken; subject to earthquakes. Fr. σείω.

Εὔσελμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, well-benched. See ἐΰσσελμος, Eurip. Iph. T. 1348. Fr. σέλμα.

Εὖσεν, Odys. ix, 389. See εὖω. Εὔσεπτος, ου, δ, ἡ, much revered, worthy of reverence, venerable, Soph. Œd. T. 864. Fr. εὖ and σέξομαι.

Euonmos, ov. 6, h, well-marked; of a good sign or augury, portending favorably, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 252; significant, Soph. Antig. 1008; expressive; evident, perspicuous, conspicuous,

Æschyl. Ag. 792; remarkable; clear. Fr. $\tilde{\iota}\tilde{\nu}$ and $\tilde{\sigma}\tilde{\eta}\mu\alpha$.

Eὐσθίνιια, ας, ἡ, fulness of strength or vigor, vigorous health; and Εὐσθινίω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to be full of strength or vigor, to be strong or robust, Eurip. Cycl. 2; to enjoy firm health; and

Eὐσθενής, ἐος, contract. οῦς, ὁ, ἡ, full of vigor, very strong or robust. Fr. εὖ and σθένος.

Fibrage: an & h having a good

Eὖσιτος, ου, δ, ἡ, having a good appetite; having good grain or corn.

Εὐσκάνδιζ, ικος, δ, ἡ, abounding in the plant shepherd's needle. Εὔσκαςθμος, ου, δ, ἡ, lightly skipping or jumping, active, fleet, nimble, II. xiii, 31. Th. σκαίςω.

Εὐσχίπαστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, and εὐσχίπαστος, ὁ, ἡ, well sheltered; easily covered; situated in a good climate. Fr. εὖ and σχίστη

Εὔσκεπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easy to be considered, judged, Plat. Phil. 65, D.

Εὐσκευέω, ω, f. ήσω, and εὐσκευόω, to be well furnished with implements; to be well provided, Soph. Aj. 810. Fr. εὖ and σκεῦσς.

Eὐσκῖος, and εὐσκίαστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, well shaded, Soph. Œd. C. 1705; having pleasant shades or recesses, shady, Nen. Œcon. 9, 4. Th. σκιά.

'Ε΄σκοπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, by dialysis, for εὔσκοπος, that aims well and hits the mark; that conjectures well; provident, circumspect, vigilant; ἐτὖσκοπον 'Αργειφόντην, Π. xxiv, 24; considerate; convenient for looking about or taking a view, Xen. Cyr. vi, 3, 1. Fr. ετ and σκοπός.

Εὐσχώμμων, ονος, δ, ή, having a talent for raillery. Th. σχώπτω. Εὔσοια, ας, ή, good preservation, happy keeping; good health, happiness, Soph. Œd. C. 390. Fr. εὖ and σόος.

Eυσοος, ου, ό, ή, safe, well. Fr. εδ and σόος.

Evorugés, is, and

Εὐσπιερος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having beautiful windings; formed into handsome spires. Fr. ω and σπίρα.

Eὖσπλαγχνος, ου, δ, ή, having firm viscera or bowels; stouthearted, brave; tender-hearted, compassionate, N. T. Fr. εὖ and σπλάγχνον.

Eυσπορος, ου, i, i, well-sown; fertile, Aristoph. Av. 230. Fr. ω and 2. pf. of σπείρω.

Έὐσσιλμος, or ἐΰσελμος, Poet. for εὕσελμος, well furnished with benches of oars, Π. ii, 170, 613, etc. Fr. εῦ and σέλμα. Th. σίλμα.

'Εὐσσωτρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, for εὖσωτρος. Εὐστάθεια, ας, ἡ, stability, constancy, firmness; a stay, support; a good constitution of body: good health; and

Εὐσταθέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be firm, stable, or solid; to be calm or tranquil, to be quiet; to enjoy good health; and

Eὐστᾶθής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, standing fast, firm, stable; well built, Π. xviii, 374; constant; enjoying good bodily health. Fr. εὖ and ἵστημι.

Εὐσταθῶς, adv. with stability, solidly, firmly, stedfastly; bravely; safely. Same Th.

Eὐστὰλής, έσς, ἑ, ή, well prepared or equipped for a march or voyage, Soph. Phil. 769; Plat. Menex. 90, A; well clad; ready, light-armed, Thucyd. iii, 22; light, swift; frugal, economical. Fr. εὖ and στίλλω. Εὐστὰλώς, adv. with a becoming dress; quickly. Same Th.

dress; quickly. Same Th. Εὖστᾶχυς, ῦσς, ὁ, ἡ, producing abundance of ears of corn; a heavy or rich crop; fruitful, producing abundantly, Erinn. Od. in Coll. Maj. Fr. εὖ and στᾶχυς.

Eυστεγής, ες, well covered. Fr. εῦ and στέγω.

Εὔστειζος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a strong keel or bottom. Fr. εδ and στεῖρα.

Εὐστέφᾶνος, ου, ὁ, τɨ, beautifully crowned; εὐστέφανοι θυσίαι, victims with beautiful garlands, Aristoph. Nub. 308; well fortified, enclosed with good walls, Pind. Pyth. ii, 107. Fr. εὖ and στέφανος.

Εὐστέφιος, ον, Poet. form for εὐστέφανος.

Εὐστιβής, ές, well trodden, beaten, much frequented. Fr. στιίβω. Εὔστολος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, well dressed, well equipped, Soph. Phil. 512. Fr. εὖ and 2. pf. of στέλλω.

Εὖστομα κείσθω μοι, let me be silent, Herodt. ii, 171; εὖστομ' $\overset{\circ}{\imath}\chi_{\xi}$, be silent, Soph. Phil. 201. Εὐστόμαχος, ov, δ , h, having a good stomach; good for the stomach. Fr. $ε \overset{\circ}{\imath}$ and στόμαχος. Εὐστομέω, $\overset{\circ}{\omega}$, f. hσω, to speak or sing well, Soph. Ed. C. 18;

most commonly, to speak cautiously, Æschyl. Choëph. 991; εὐστόμει, 2. sing. imperat. take care what you say, Aristoph. Nub. 830; the same as the Latin, fave lingua. Fr. εὖ and στόμα.

Εὐστομία, ας, ἡ, sweetness or pleasantness of voice, an agreeable tone of voice, Plat. Crat. 412, E.

Εὐστομος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a beautiful mouth; having a large mouth or opening; having a good mouth (said of a horse); having a beautiful face; having a pleasant elocution; eloquent; having a pleasant taste, savory; keeping a reverential silence. Fr. εδ and στόμα.

Εὐστόςθυγξ, υγγος, δ, 'n, with a good stem, trunk.

Eὐστοχέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to aim well, to hit the mark; to be shrewd in conjecturing; and

Eὐστοχία, ας, ἡ, skill in aiming or hitting a mark; acuteness in conjecturing; readiness of wit. Fr. εὔστοχος.

Εὔστοχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, skill in shooting; acute, sagacious, Plat. Legg. xii, 950, B; ingenious; dexterous; τὸ εὔστοχον, dexterity. Fr. στοχάζομαι.

Eὐστόχως, adv. dexterously, skilfully, adroitly, successfully. Same Th.

Eἴστζα, ας, ἡ, the place where the bristles of hogs for sacrifice were singed, Aristoph. Eq. 1236. Th. εΰω.

Εὐστεμείς, έος, ὁ, ἡ, easily twisted; pliant, flexible; and

Εὔστρεπτος, ον, Ερία ἐὖστρεπτος, easily turned, twisted, pliant. Fr. στρέφω.

Εὐστρεφής, έος, δ, ἡ, and Poet. ἐϋστρεφής, well twisted; ἐϋστρεφία νευρήν, Π. xv, 463, flexible, pliant. Fr. εὖ and στρέφω.

Εὐστεόφαλιγζ, ιγγος, δ, ή, well wreathed, curly.

Eυστροφία, ας, ή, flexibility, pliancy, suppleness; activity, versatility; and

Eυστροφος, ου, δ, ή, easily turned or wound round any thing; easily led, Plat. Crit. 109; easily manacuvered, as ships; flexible, pliant, Antip. Sidon. Epigr. vii, 172, in Coll. Maj. p. 326. Fr. εδ and στρέφω. Ευστρωτος, ον, well spread with rugs, well furnished. Fr. στρώννυμι.

Eυστυλος, ου, δ, ή, having handsome or well-arranged columns,

Eurip. Iph. T. 128; well- ! Εὐσχήμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, of good pillared. Fr. Ev and στῦλος.

Εὐσύμελητος, ου, δ, ή, easy to be conjectured, Herodt. vii, 57; obvious. Fr. εδ and συμβάλλω. Τh. βάλλω.

Εὐσύμδολος, ου, δ, π, easy to treat with or have intercourse with; easily explained by a comparison, Æschyl. Choeph. 168; accommodating; of good omen. Same Th.

Εὐσυνάγωγος, ου, δ, ή, easy to collect together; easily imported; to which people may easily be assembled. Fr. εὖ, σύν, and

Εὐσυναλλάπτως, adv. peaceably, in a conciliatory manner. εὖ, σύν, and ἀλλάσσω.

Εὐσυνάρμοστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily adapted, fitted, joined together. Fr. εὖ, σύν, and ἀρμόζω.

Εὐσυνειδησία, ας, ή, a complete or perfect consciousness; a good conscience. Fr. 20 and συνείδω. Εὐσυνεσία, ας, ή, goodness of perception, perspicacity. Fr. εΰ and συνίημι.

Εὐσύνετος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily understood, intelligible; also, intelligent. Same Th.

Εὐσύνθετος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, well arranged, ordered, or composed; easily arranged, etc. Fr. συντίθημι.

Εὐσύνοπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily seen, perceived at a glance, Æschin. c. Ctes. 87; very visible; μέγεθος...εὐσύνοπτον, a magnitude or extent, that can be seen or comprehended at once by the mind, Aristot. Poet. 7; Rhet. iii, 9. Fr. εῦ, σύν, and ὅπτο-

Εὐσύντακτος, ου, ό, ή, well arranged together; well adjusted. Fr. εδ and συντάσσω.

Εὔσφυρος, ου, δ, ή, having beautiful ankles or feet. Fr. 20 and σφυρόν.

Εὐσφύρω, for εὐσφύρου, gen. Dor. of preced.

Εὐσχημονέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to behave decorously, becomingly, Plat. $\it Legg. \, \, {
m v, \, 752, \, \it C.}$

Εὐσχημόνως, adv. decently, becomingly, gracefully; ws zalws οίνοχοςῖ καὶ εὐσχημόνως, Xen. Cyr. i, 1; genteelly, honorably; and

Εὔσχημος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, ε. ας εὐσχήμων. Εὐσχημοσύνη, ης, ή, graceful appearance, comeliness, decency, grace, Plat. Polit. iii, 400, D; 401, D; a graceful demeanour or appearance, Xen. Cyr. v, 1, 2. From

mien or appearance; decent, comely, graceful, elegant, accomplished; behaving or conducting one's self well, Theophr. Char. Proæm.; honorable, respectable; dignified, Demosth. 1391, 16. Fr. εδ and σχημα. Εὐσχιδής, ές, and εὔσχιστος, ον, easily split or cleaved. σχίζω.

Εὐσχολέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be altogether free from business. Fr. εδ and σχολή.

Εὐσωμᾶτέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be in full vigor of body, to be lusty; εὐσωματεῖ, he is a lusty fellow, Aristoph. Nub. 796. Fr. & and σωμα.

Εὐσώμᾶτος, ου, ό, ή, having a handsome person; lusty, robust. Same Th.

'Εὖσωτεος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, οτ ἐΰσσωτεος, having good wheels, that rolls well. Fr. Ev and σωτρον.

 $\mathbf{E}\tilde{v}\tau$, for $\epsilon\tilde{v}\tau\epsilon$, adv. when, since,

Euranns, is, i, i, easily melted. Fr. τήκω.

Εὐτακτέω, ω, f. ήσω, to observe good order or discipline; to do one's duty; to behave in an orderly manner; to observe strict discipline; to remain at one's post; to be chaste; and

Ευτακτος, ου, δ, ή, well arranged or disposed, Æschyl. Pers. 391; keeping good order and discipline; well disciplined; orderly; modest, obedient; discreet; τὸ εὖτακτον, s. as εὐταξία · and Εὐτάκτως, adv. in good order, in an orderly manner, with a modest air; and

Εὐταξία, ας, ή, good order, discipline, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 8; modesty, moderation, good manners, Thucyd. vi, 72; proper arrangement, Plat. Def. 411, D; discretion, orderly conduct. Fr. εὖ and τάσσω.

Εὐτάρακτος, ου, δ, ή, easily troubled or disturbed. Fr. & and ταράσσω.

Εύταςσος, ου, δ, ή, delicate-footed. EΥΤΕ, Ion. noτε, adv., when, since, as, as when, whilst, with indic. the time being definite; constructed with av, it takes the subjunctive, εὖτ' ἀν εἰσίδω, whenever I perceive, Eurip. Alc. 966; Herodt. ii, 63; ἀΰτε, Ion. and Poet., by dialysis.

Εὐτείχεα, acc. sing. of εὐτείχης. Eὐτείχεος, gen. έου, δ, ή, well fortified with walls. From

well protected or defended, Pind. Nem. vii, 67. Fr. w and Thixos.

Εὐτείχητος, ον, same as preced. Εὐτεκνία, ας, ή, happiness derived from one's children; a numerous and virtuous offspring. τέχνον.

Εὔτεκνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, happy in one's children, having a numerous offspring, prolific; εὐτέκνους.... χεησμούς, a happy promise of children, Eurip. Ion. 425. Fr. the same.

Εὐτέλεια, ας, 'n, frugality, economy, simplicity in one's mode of life, Thucyd. ii, 40; moderation in expenditure; cheapness; poverty, meanness, Ion. sirsλέη, Herodt. ii, 92; and

Εὐτελέστατα, ων, τά, superl. of Εὐτελής, έος, δ, ή, frugal οὖτω γὰς εὐτελής ήν, for he was so frugal, Xen. Mem. i, 3; cheap, economical, Herodt. ii, 86; small, mean; ώς εὐτελεῖς, how easily bribed, Plat. Crit. § 4; paltry, vile, abject. Fr. τέλος.

Εὐτελίζω, f. ίσω, to despise as worthless. Same Th.

Εὐτελῶς, adv. frugally, parsimoniously; cheaply, Xen. Cyr. v. 3, 16.

Edrigan, ns, h, Euterpe, one of the Muses; and

Εὐτερπής, έος, contract. οῦς, δ, ἡ, that causes pleasure, pleasing, charming; delightful. Fr. τέρ-

Εὐτέχνητος, ου, δ, ή, wrought with skill. Fr. τεχνάομαι. Εὐτεχνία, ἡ, skill in art, from

Ευτεχνος, ον, skilful, ingenious. Εύτηκτος, ου, δ, ή, that easily melts, easily melted. Fr. τήκω. Ευτιθάσσευτος, ου, δ, ή, easy to tame, Strabo. Fr. τιθασσεύω.

Ευτλημων, ονος, δ, ή, very bold, Æschyl. Pers. 28. Fr. τλάω,

'Εΰτμητος, ου, δ, ή, well cut and prepared; easy to cut; handsome; ἐὐτμήτῳ τελαμῶνι, handsome belt, Il. vii, 304. τέμινω.

Εὐτοκία, ας, ή, easy parturition; fecundity. From Εὔτοκος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that easily

brings forth; prolific. Fr. 71. κτω, 2. pf. τέτοκα.

Εὐτολμέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be resolute, intrepid, bold, daring; and Εὐτολμία, ίας, ή, resolution, boldness, confidence, presence of mind, Eurip. Med. 469. τολμάω.

Εὐτειχής, έος, δ, ή, well fortified; Εὔτολμος, ου, δ, ή, resolute, bold,

Xen. Anab. i, 7, 4; daring, confident. Same Th.

Εὐτόλμως, adv. boldly, daringly, Æschyl. Ag. 1271. Same Th. Εὔτομος, ου, δ, ἡ, easy to cut; well cut. Fr. τέμνω.

Εὐτονίω, ω, f. ήσω, to have strength; to be vigorous; to have sufficient strength to; and

Eὐτονία, ας, ή, a sustained effort; exertion, force, vigor; and

Eυτονος, ου, δ, λ, well-stretched; strained; strong, firm, vigorous; exerting all one's force; persevering; and

Εὐτόνως, adv. strenuously, vigorously, intensely, with great exertion. Fr. 2. pf. of τείνω.

Εὐτοξία, ας, ή, skill in archery; and

Eὖτοξος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, well furnished with bow and arrows; a dexterous archer. Fr. τόξον.

Εὐτόρνευτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, s. as Εὔτορνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily turned; well turned in a lathe. Fr. τόρ-

Εὐτζάπεζος, ου, δ, ħ, keeping a good table; living sumptuously; sumptuous, Æschyl. Ag. 235. Fr. τράπεζα.

Εὐτρᾶπελεύομαι, to be facetious or witty; to jest pleasantly;

Εὐτςᾶπελία, ας, 'n, wit, pleasantry; 'n γὰς εὐτςᾶπελία πεπαιδευμένη ΰερις ἐστί, for wit is a chastened sauciness, Aristot. Rhet.; humor; scurrility, buffoonery. From

Ευτράπελος, ου, δ, h, properly, that turns itself easily, supple, nimble, active; changeable, like the wind; voluble, versatile, that can give a happy turn (εὖ τείπειν) to his words; εὐτρᾶπελος λόγος, a well turned or plausible speech, Aristoph. Vesp. 469; witty, facetious, jocose, merry, Aristot. Rhet.; scurrilous, impertinent; κέρδεσιν εὐτραπέλοις, sycophantic or supple arts, Pind. Pyth. i, 178, according to Heyne. Εὐ τε επέλως, adv. elegantly, in a becoming and easy manner, Ιτ. τρέπω. Thucyd. ii, 41.

well brought up, Eurip. Med. 916; nourishing. Fr. τρέφω. Εὐτρειτής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, well prepared, ready, Eurip. Hec. 563; well equipped or appointed; quite ready; τως ἄν τὰ τῆς στρατείας τῆς ἐπὶ τοὺς Φωκίας εὐτρειτῆ ποιήσαιτο, until he should complete his preparations against

Εὐτράφής, ίος, ὁ, ἡ, well-fed, fat,

the Phocians, Dem. de Coron. § 11; one who readily τείπεται, i. e. turns himself to any thing; and

Eὐτρετίζω, f. ίσω, to prepare, get ready, equip, Xen. Hist. ii, 2, 2; to heal or cure; mid. to get one's self ready, prepare or procure for one's self; to gain over, Id. iv, 8, 6. Same Th.

Eὐτρεπίσαι, inf. of preced. Εὔτρεπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily turned or changed. Same Th.

Εὐτρεφής, έος, δ, ἡ, well-fed, well-kept, fat, Odys. ix, 425; s. as εὐτραφής. Fr. τρέφω.

Εὖτερητος, ου, δ, ἡ, well-perforated, pierced with many holes; Poet. ἐὖτερητος, also as εὐεὐτερητος, gaping with open mouth. Th. τιτεάω.

Εὐτείαιναν, acc. sing. Dor. of Εὐτειαίνης, ου, ὁ, having a beautiful trident, Pind. Olymp. i, 116.

Fr. τείαινα. Τh. τείτς.

Εὐτςἴςἦς, έος, ὁ, ἡ, well-rubbed; well practised in; expert. Fr. τςίζω.

Εὔτ $_{\ell i \chi \epsilon \epsilon}$, nom. pl. of $_{\epsilon b \ell \ell i \chi \epsilon \epsilon}$. Εὔτ $_{\ell i \chi \epsilon \epsilon}$, ov. $_{\delta}$, $_{\eta}$, thick-haired thick-woolled or fleecy, Bacchy-lid.; bushy, Eurip. Herc. F. 929. Fr. $\Im _{\ell i \xi}$.

Εὐτροπία, ας, 'n, good manners, ease of manners; good-humor; prudence. Fr. τρόπος.

Εὐτροπος, ου, δ, ἡ, active, ready. Εὐτροφέω, ω, f. ἡσω, αlso, εὐτροφέομαι, οῦμαι, to be well fed, nourished. Fr. τρέφω.

Εὐτρόχᾶλος, ου, δ, \dot{h} , running or rolling easily, light, active; level, smooth; and

Εύτροχος, ου, δ, ἡ, Poet. ἐὐτροχος, having good wheels, that rolls or runs well; εὐτροχον γλῶσσαν, a voluble tongue, Eurip. Bacch. 264; light, active, voluble. Fr. τρέχω.

Εὐτρύγητος, ου, δ, ή, easily gathered. Fr. τρυγάω.

Εὐτῦκίζω, f. ίσω, to make ready, to prepare. Fr. τ εύχω.

Εὔτῦκος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, (for the sake of the metre,) Theocr. xxiv, 86; ready prepared, Æschyl. Suppl. 952; instead of

Εὐτυπτος, ου, δ, 'n, well made or prepared; well constructed, II. iii, 336; ingeniously contrived; ready; easy to make. Fr. τεύ-

Εὐτυχέω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. εὐτύχηκα, Xen. Cyr. v, 2, 15; Plat. Hipp. Maj. 285, E; to be fortunate, to prosper, succeed, Xen. Cyr. v, 2, 15; Soph. Œd. T. 88; Eurip. Hec. 330; εὖχοντο αὐτὸν εὐτυχῆσαι, they prayed for him to succeed, Xen. Anab. i, 4, 16; οἱ Θεᾶκες εὐτυχῆσαιτες τοῦτο τὸ εὐτύχημα, Xen. Anab. vi, 3; to obtain; εὐτυ. χοῖτε, may ye be fortunate. It governs the accus., rarely the dat., Demosth. 1034, 16. Fr. τύχη. Εὐτῦχίως, Ion. and Poet. for εὐτυχῶς, adv. fortunately, happily. Same Th.

Εὐτύχηκα, pf. act. of εὐτυχίω. Εὐτύχημα, ἄτος, τό, a happy circumstance, good fortune, Eurip. Phan. 1375; prosperity, success, an object attained. Same Th.

Εὐτὕχής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, favored by fortune, fortunate, lucky, prosperous, Demosth. 1486, ult.; successful; happy; favorable, Soph. Œd. C. 309; Xen. Cyr. i, 1, 1; Eurip. passim; τὸ εὐτυχίε, the same as the noun εὐτυχία, Thucyd. ii, 44. Fr. τύτχη.

Εὐτυχήσαις, Æol. for εὐτυχήσας, part. 1. a. act. of εὐτυχέω.

Εὐτυχία, ας, 'n, good fortune; accidental good fortune, according to the Socratic doctrine; prosperity, Xen. Mem. iii, 9, 14; Id. iv, 1, 8; Eurip. Orest. 348; εὐτυχία καὶ δυστυχία, prosperity and adversity, Aristot. Rhet.; success, happiness. Fr. εὐτυχής.

Eὐτὕχῶς, adv. happily, luckily; successfully, fortunately, Xen.

Mem. i, 4, 8; Dion. Hal. de Herodt. et Thucyd. 4. Fr. τύχη.

Εὐΰαλος, ου, δ, ἡ, with good gldss. Fr. ὕαλος.

Eŭűdços, ov, ô, 'n, having good water; 'τὸν εὔΰδςον...Εὐςωταν, Eurip. Iph. T. 400; well watered, Herodt. iv, 47; humid. Fr. υδως.

Eυυμνος, ου, δ, λ, celebrated in many hymns.

Εὐϋπέρδλητος, ου, δ, ή, easily surpassed or conquered; easy to surpass. Fr. ὑπίρ and βάλ-

Εὐτφής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, well-woven; precious, Soph. Trach. 599. Fr. ὑφαίνω.

Εὐφαμία, ας, ή, Dor. for εὐτμία, ή, auspicious acclamations, words of good omen, a good omen, etc.; and

Εὐφάμως, Dor. for εὐφήμως, adv. by words of good omen; auspiciously. See εἰφημίω.

Ευφαντασίωτος, ου, δ, ή, having a vivid imagination. Fr. φαίνω.

ΕΥΦΡ ЕΥФР

Εὐφαρέτρας, ου, and Dor. α, δ, having a beautiful quiver; an epith. of Apollo, Soph. Trach. 208. Fr. φαρίτρα.

ΕΥΦΘ

Εὐφαρέτης, ου, δ, s. as preced. Εὐφάρμακος, ου, δ, ή, medicinal. Fr. φάςμακον.

Εὐφεγγής, έος, δ, ή, radiant, refulgent, brilliant, Æschyl. Pers. 379. Fr. φέγγος.

Εὐρημέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to use words of happy omen; εὐφημῆσαι τὲ πέλεσθε, and order them to use no ill-omened expression, Π . ix, 171; to observe a religious silence, Aristoph. Nub. 265; εὐφήμει, be silent, Xen. Cyr. ii, 2, 5; to praise, applaud, Æschyl. Pers. 381; to felicitate, to congratulate; to wish one prosperity, to wish one well; also, as an exclamation, hush! be still! as in Latin, favere linguis. φήμη.

Εὐφημῆσαι, to wish one good fortune, 1. a. inf. act. of preced. Εὐφημία, ας, ή, words of good omen, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1563; ἐν εὐφημία, auspiciously, Plat. Phæd. 117, D; the order for silence, Aristoph. Acharn. 238; εὐφημίαν νῦν ἴσχε, Soph. Trach. 177; good report, praise, ap-

silence or stillness; and Εὐφημίζω, to receive with good wishes and acclamations. εὐφημέω.

plause; good wishes; a religious

Εὐφημισμός, οῦ, ὁ, ε. ας εὐφημία, also, in Gram., an euphemism, or the avoiding to give a horrible or disagreeable object its right name, but substituting one of good omen, as Edusvides, the kind goddesses, instead of 'Equivνύες, the Furies; ἀρίστερα, the left, from acioros, etc.

Εὐφήμιος, and εὔφημος, ου, δ, ἡ, of good omen, auspicious, Soph. Aj. 355; Aristoph. Av. 1719; favorable, of good report or name; silent; εὔφημος πᾶς ἔστω λίως, let all the people be silent, Aristoph. Thesm. 39; pious, religious; in N. T., laudable; of good report. Fr. φήμη.

Εὐφημοσύνα, ας, ά, Poet. and Dor.

Ευφημοσύνη, ης, ή, a command or order; counsel, advice. εύφημέω.

Εὐφήμως, adv. in honorable terms, Æschyl. Eum. 277; kindly, in a friendly manner, Demosth. 1435, 21. Same Th.

Εύφθαρτος, ου, δ, ή, easily rotting; perishable; readily digesting,

Eurip. Orest. 1721. Fr. φθείρω. Ευφθογγος, ου, δ, h, having a beautiful tone, sounding sweetly, Eurip. Troad. 127. Fr. φθόγ-

Εὐφιλής, έος, ό, ή, well-beloved, Æschyl. Ag. 34; loving well, Id. Eum. 188. Fr. φιλέω.

Εὐφίλητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, well-beloved, Æschyl. S. Theb. 103. Same

Εὐφιλόπαις, αιδος, δ, h, beloved by the young, Æschyl. Ag. 703. Fr. Pixos and mais.

Εύφλεκτος, ου, ό, ή, easily consumed, easily burned, very inflammable, Xen. Cyr. vii, 5, 9. Fr. Φλέγω.

Εὐφός διον, ου, τό, a plant, probably spurge, euphorbia mariti-

Ευφοεβος, ου, ό, a man's name, Euphorbus.

Εὐφοςίω, ω, f. ńσω, to bear well, to be very fertile or productive; 1. a. εὐφόςησα and

Εὐφόρητος, ου, δ, ή, easily borne, easily endured; and

Εὐφοςία, ας, ή, easy of carriage; fruitfulness, fertility; and

Εὐφόρμινζ, γγος, δ, h, having a beautiful lyre; playing beautifully on it.

Ευφορος, ου, δ, ή, easy to carry or support; that carries or supports easily, Xen. Cyr. ii, 3, 5; Id. Symp. ii, 16; carrying forward, as a favorable wind; favorable, Hist. vi, 2, 15; fruitful, productive; adapted to, favorable to, Longin. 44; active, light. Th. φέςω.

Εύφοςτος, ον, well-freighted or well-laden, Meleagr. Epigr. Εὐφόςως, adv. easily, Soph. Phil.

862. Fr. φορέω. Εὐφεάδεια, ή, correctness of language.

Εὐφεάδέως, adv. distinctly, clearly, Odys. xix, 352; and

Εὐφεαδής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, speaking well, eloquent : clear, explicit; prudent. Fr. φράζω.

Εὐφεαδίη, η, Ion. and Poet. for εὐφεάδεια.

Εὐφραίνω, f. εὐφρανω, (no pf.,) to gladden, delight, cheer, Eurip. Alc. 244; Τεωας ἐυφεανέω (fut.) καὶ Τρωάδας έλκεσιπέπλους, Ι shall gladden the Trojan men and long-robed women, Il. vii, 297; to delight; 1. α. εὔφεῶνα, Att. -nva pas. εὐφεαίνομαι, to be glad or joyful, Aristoph. Nub. 557; Xen. Mem. iv, 3; to be delighted, to rejoice; 1. a. pas. εὐφζάνθην, ης, η, 1. f. pas. εὐ-567

Φεανθήσομαι, I shall rejoice or be glad, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, (Choice of Hercules,) uses εὐφραίνω, ήδομαι, and τέςπω, as nearly synonymous terms. Fr. Ochv.

Εὐφεάνεαι, Ion. contract. εὐφεά νη, 2. sing. f. m. εὐφρανοῦμαι, and

Εὐφρανέειν, Ion. contract. εὐφραvsiv, fut. inf., Il. v, 688; and Εὐφεωνεω, Ion. fut. from εὐφεωνέσω, εὐφρανέω, Π. vii, 297.

Εὐφεάνθην, ης, η, Att. ηὐφεάνθην, 1. a. pas. ind. εὐφεανθῆναι, inf. of ευφραίνω.

Εὐφραντικός, ή, όν, cheering, delightful to.

Εὐφεασία, ας, ή, hilarity, gayety, joy, cheerfulness; reflection; and Εύφεαστος, ου, ό, ή, easily expressed; known, ascertained. Fr. φεάζω.

Εὐφεάτης, ου, ὁ, the river Euphrates.

Εὐφεῆναι, εὐφεήνας, inf. and part. 1. a., and

Εὐφεήνω, ης, η, 1. a. subj. act. of εὐφεαίνω.

Εύφρονα, acc. sing. of εύφρων. $\mathbf{E} \hat{\mathbf{u}} \varphi_{\boldsymbol{Q} \mathbf{o} \mathbf{v} \hat{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}} \boldsymbol{\omega}}, \ \tilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}, \ f. \ \hat{\boldsymbol{n}} \boldsymbol{\sigma} \boldsymbol{\omega}, \ \text{to be wise}$ or sensible, to be prudent; to be friendly; to wish well to; to be well disposed to any one; generally read εὖ φρονέω, except in the participle, Il. i, 73, etc. Fr. penv.

Εὐφρονέων, Ερία ἐϋφρονέων, wellmeaning, kindly disposed.

Εὐφεόνη, ης, ή, the night, Æschyl. Prom. 658; Eurip. Phan. 739; Soph. Electr. 19; Herodt. viii, 12; not used by Homer. It is supposed to come from ευφεων, as the night is favorable for meditation, thought, etc. derive it from εὐφραίνω.

Εὐφρονίδης, ου, ὁ, son of Night. Εὐφεόνως, adv. from εὔφεων.

Εὐφροσύνη, ης, ή, and Dor. εὐφροσύνα, ας, ά, joy, cheerfulness, gladness, gayety, pleasure, Xen. Mem. ii, 1; Odys. x, 6; tranquillity of mind; εὐφεοσύνας ἀλᾶται, is deprived of tranquillity of mind, Pind. Olymp. i, 94; Euphrosyne, one of the Graces. Fr. εΰφεων.

Ευφρουρος, ου, δ, ή, very vigilant. Fr. φρουρά.

Ευφρων, ονος, δ, ή, well-minded, well-meaning; cheerful, gay, joyful, glad; exhilarating, Il. iii, 246; gladdening; cheering, Eurip. Alc. 603; also, mild, an epith. of the Erinnyes by Æschyl. Eum. 946; propitious. Soph. Aj. 691. Fr. qenv.

Eὐτῦἡς, ἱες, ὁ, ἡ, growing or increasing well, thriving; noble; handsome, ἐὐφυὶς πρόσωπον, Eurip. Med. 1195; well constituted, well made; having a good natural disposition, Xen. Mem. i, 6, 13; applied by Plat. Polit. iii, 409, E., both to body and mind; sensible, ingenious, witty, Isocr. Panegyr.; also, fit by nature, with πρός, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 19; acc. sing. εὐφυεᾶ. Fr. φύω.

Εὐφυῖα, α;, ἡ, a thriving well; a happy natural disposition or talent, natural aptness of genius. Same Th.

Εὐφύλακτος, ου, δ, ἡ, well guarded or watched, Eurip. Herc. F. 200; easily guarded. Fr. φυλάσσω.

Εὖφυλλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, abounding with leaves, leafy, shady, Eurip. Iph. T. 1248. Fr. φύλλου.

Eὐφυῶς, adv. naturally well; ingeniously, cleverly; aptly, Demosth. 1414, 1. Fr. εὐφυής.

Εὐφωνία, ας, ἡ, a good voice, an agreeable sound, sweetness of sound or voice, Xen. Mem. iii, 3, 13; euphony. Fr. Φωνή.

3, 13; euphony. Fr. φωνή. Εὖφωνος, ου, δ, ή, that has an agreeable tone or voice, Aristoph. Eccl. 713; well-toned; sounding sweetly; tuneful, musical. Fr. φωνή.

Εὐφώςῶτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easy to be taken in the act of doing any thing, easily detected, Plut.

Euxairns, ou, δ , \hat{n} , having a beautiful mane; having beautiful hair. Fr. $\chi \alpha i \tau n$.

Eυχαλκος, ου, ό, ή, made of good or beautiful brass; well-wrought of brass, Π. xiii, 612. Fr. χαλκός.

Εὐχάλκωτος, ου, δ, ἡ, s. as preced. Εὕχάρις, ἴτος, δ, ἡ, graceful, Plat. Polit. vi, 487; agreeable, pleasant, gracious, courteous, Xen. Cyr. vii, 4, 1; Id. ii, 2, 5; Eurip. Med. 631; well esteemed. Fr. χάρις.

Ευχαριστίω, ω, f. ήσω, to show one's self grateful, to give thanks, to thank; l. a. εὐχαρίστορα, οῦμαι, to be celebrated with thanksgiving; l. a. pas. εὐχαριστήθην, ns, n. It governs the dat. Th. χάρις.

Γυχαριστηθη, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. pas. of preced.

Ευχαριστία, α, ή, thankfulness, gratitude, Dem. de Coron. 256, 19; acknowledgment, thanks-

giving; and

Ευχάριστος, ου, δ, π, graceful; grateful, thankful; agreeable, pleasant, Xen. Cyr. ii, 2, 1; gracious, beneficent; well esteemed; and

Εὐχαςίστως, adv. gratefully; thankfully, pleasantly, agreeably, graciously; happily, calmly, tranquilly, Herodt. i, 33. Same Th.

Eὐχάς, acc. pl. of εὐχή, ñς, h. Eὕχεαι, Ion. contract. εὕχη, 2. sing. pres. ind. of εὕχομαι.

Euxiúpeços, ov. δ , δ , where the winter is pleasant; bearing cold well. Fr. $\chi \epsilon \tilde{\iota} \mu \alpha$.

Eὖχειę, ęοs, δ, 'n, with ready or skilful hands, handy, dexterous, skilful, Soph. Œd. C. 473; adroit; brave. Fr. χείę.

Eὐχειρία, ας, ή, dexterity or readiness of hand; skill, address. Fr. preced.

Εύχειρος, and

Eὐχείρωτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easy to be subdued or taken, Xen. Œcon. 8, 4; Id. Cyr. i, 6, 19; easily tamed. Fr. χείρ.

E \ddot{v}_{χ} so, Ion. contract. \ddot{v}_{χ} ov, 2. sing. impf. or pres. imperat. of \ddot{v}_{χ} opa, Il. iv, 101.

Eὐχέρεια, ας, ἡ, facility in using the hands, dexterity, facility, agility, adroitness; levity; proneness, inclination to; and Εὐχερής, ἱος, ὁ, ἡ, using the hands readily or easily; easy to handle, dexterous; easy; lightminded, fickle; prone, inclined; pliable, gentle, Soph. Phil. 515; πάντα ταῦτ' ἐν εὐχερεῖ ἔθου, you have held all these in little estimation or lightly, Id. 865; tractable; and

Eixeis, easily, lightly; off-hand, Demosth. 248, 10; without consideration, rashly. Fr. $x^{i}i$

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Εὐχίσθω, 3. sing. pres. imperat. of εὕχομαι.

Εύχετάασθαι, Poet. for εύχετᾶσθαι, pres. inf. of

Εὐχετάομαι, ῶμαι, to pray, to supplicate, entreat, Π. vi, 268; to exult, to boast. Τh. εὕχομαι. Εὐχετούμην, Poet. for εὐχετώμην, pres. opt. pas. εὐχεταοίμην, ώμην, from preced., Odys. viii, 467; i, 172.

Eὐχή, ñs, h, a vow; a supplication; a prayer or petition, Xen.

Anab. i, 9, 7; a wish, μάταιον

εὐχὴν ἡύξα, Eurip. Iph. T. 629;
a curse, Plat. Legg. xi, 931, E;

εὐχὴν ἀποδιδόναι, to accomplish a vow, Xen. Mem. ii, 2, 10; εὐχῆς τυγχάνειν, to obtain one's wish; a boasting; pl. prayers, Soph. Œd. T. 239. Fr. εὔ-χομαι.

E $\ddot{v}\chi\theta\omega$, 3. sing. pf. imperat. pas. $\ddot{v}\chi\omega$. Fr. $\ddot{v}\chi\omega$.

Eΰχτλος, ου, ό, 'n, having plenty of fodder; well-foddered, Xen. Hipp. i, 12. Fr. χιλός.

Εὐχίμᾶρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, rich in goats. Εὐχλοος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, contract. \dot{v} . χλους, ουν, making fresh and green. Fr. χλόα.

"EΥΧΟΜΑΙ, impf. Att. ηὐχόμην, ου, ετο, for εὐχόμην, f. εὔξομαι, pf. εὖγμαι, and Att. ηΰγμαι, plupf. nuyun, Soph. Trach. 607; to pray; ως ἔφατ' είχό- μ evos, thus he spoke praying, Π . v, 106; Xen. Mem. i, 3; Toùs δὶ εὐχομένους χουσίον, but those that prayed for gold, Id.; to supplicate, beseech; to vow, Soph. Phil. 1021; to wish; to declare solemnly; to glory, boast, Æschyl. Ag. 1314; to exult; to declare, affirm; to promise; to desire, to say; 1. a. m. i'ξάμην, ω, ατο, Att. ηὐξάμην, 1. α. opt. m. εὐξαίμην, αιο, αιτο. It is frequently understood to govern the infinitive; ευχομαι governs the dat. when it signifies to pray to; the acc. when to pray for. Εύχοποιέομαι, to accomplish a

vow. Fr. εὐχος and ποίεω. Εὐχοςδος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, well-strung, Pind. Nem. x, 39. Fr. χόςδος. Εὐχοςτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, abundant in grass or forage. Fr. χόςτος. Εὐχος, εος, τό, a wish or prayer, Soph. Phil. 1188; glory, fame, honor, Π. v, 654; a boasting, a vow. Fr. εὔχομαι.

Εὐχρηστίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be of service or advantage to any one, with dat.; and

Εὐχεηστέομαι, οῦμαι, to receive advantages or benefits. Fr. εὖ

Εὐχρηστία, ας, ἡ, good use, facility of use; utility; advantage. Same Th.

Εὔχεηστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, useful, Xen. Cyr. v, 3, 16; profitable, advantageous, convenient. Fr. ιδ and χεάομαι.

Eυχροίω, to be of healthy, fresh, or fair complexion. From Ευχροής, ές, Poet. form for

Eŭχεοος, and εὐχεως, ω, Aristoph.

Lys. 205; of a good color, Xen

Cyr. viii, 1, 14; good complexion, a healthy appearance.

Fr. εὖ and χεόω.

Euχeūσος, ου, δ, λ, abounding with gold, Soph. Phil. 393. Fr. χευσός.

Ευχυλία, ας, ή, sweetness of juice or flavor. Fr. χυλός.

Eυχυλος, ου, ό, ή, with healthy juices.

Eὐχωλή, ñs, 'n, a vow, a prayer or petition, Π. i, 65; ii, 160; a boasting, exultation, II. viii, 64; a triumph; glory, Poet. for εὐχή. Τh. εΰχομαι.

Eὐχωλιμαῖος, αία, αῖον, desirable, wished for; devoted; one who makes or fulfils a vow, Herodt. ii, 63. Fr. preced.

Εὐψάμαθος, or, with good sands, sandy.

Εὐψῦχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to be of good courage, to be full of confidence, to be courageous or brave. Fr. $\imath \tilde{\nu}$ and $\psi \nu \chi \acute{n}$.

E $i\psi\bar{\nu}\chi\eta_s$, ϵ_{os} , δ , $\dot{\eta}$, exposed to a refreshing coolness, cool. Fr. $\psi\bar{\nu}_{ros}$.

Eἰψν̄χία, ας, ἡ, high spirit, Demosth. 1408, 15; bravery, fortitude, intrepidity, Eurip. Med. 404; and

Eὐψῦχος, ου, δ, ἡ, spirited; courageous, brave, resolute, Xen. Cyn. 3, 3; Eurip. Androm. 762; Thucyd. ii, 39; cheerful, joyful. Same Th.

Eὐ ψ ίχως, adv. joyfully; intrepidly, courageously, Xen. Hipp. 8, 21. Fr. ι δ and ψ υχή.

"EΥΩ, or εὖω, f. εὖσω, 1. a. εὖσα and nὖσα, to burn, singe, Odys. ix, 389; to scorch, roast, broil, Id. ii, 300; commonly ἀφεύω, perhaps αὖω.

Eὐώδης, εος, δ, ἡ, fragrant, Π. iii, 382; sweet-smelling, aromatic, sweet-scented; ἄπαντα ἦσαν εὐ- ώδη, they were all odoriferous, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 1. Fr. εὖ and ὄζω.

Fιωδία, ας, ή, a sweet smell, fragrance, Xen. Symp. 2, 3; pl. odors. Fr. preced.

Εὐωδιάζω, f. άσω, to perfume; to emit a fragrant odor, to be fragrant. Same Th.

Εὐώλενος, ου, δ, ἡ, having beautiful elbows or arms, Eurip.

Hipp. 601. Fr. ωλένη. Εὐωνος, ου, δ, ἡ, that may be easily bought, cheap, Xen. Mem. ii, 10, 4; Dem. de Coron. 255, 10; worthless. Th ωνέομαι.

Ευώνυμος, ου, δ, ħ, of good name, renowned, honored; of good omen, auspicious, lucky, favorable; it sometimes signifies unlucky, Æschyl. Prom. 488; the left; auspicious, by euphemism, εὐώνυμον

xέρας, the left wing, Xen. Anab. i, 2, 15, et passim. Fr. εδ and ὄνομα.

Εὐώνυμος, ου, ὁ, a plant, probably the spindle-tree.

Eὐῶπα, Soph. Œd. T., acc. of Eὐώπης, ου, δ, and fem.

Eὐῶπις, τδος, ἡ, having beautiful eyes or a beautiful countenance, Odys. vi, 113; Soph. Trach. 520. Fr. sỹ and ἄψ.

Εὔωπις, δ, 'n, s. as preced.

Εὐωπός, ή, όν, fair, comely, Eurip. Orest. 909. Same Th.

Eὐωςίω, ω, and εὐωςιάζω, Æschyl. Prom. 17; to be neglectful or careless; to neglect. Fr. εὖ and ὤςω.

Euwes, ou, &, h, free from care; careless, negligent. Fr. w and

Evweos, ov, o, h, arrived at maturity, fertile, fruitful, seasonable; $\gamma \acute{\alpha} \mu os$ evweos, the marriage of a person arrived at maturity. Fr. ev and $\acute{\omega} e \alpha$.

Εὐώροφος, ου, ό, ή, well-roofed. Fr. ὄροφος.

Eὐωχέω, ω, f. ήσω, to entertain, regale, feast well, Xen. Cyr. v, 5, 13; Aristoph. Vesp. 341; to feed; to fill, glut; to delight; mid. εὐωχέομαι, ούμαι, to be well entertained, Xen. Mem. iii, 14, 7: to make good cheer, to feast, revel, Plat. Crit. 53, E; pf. pas. εὐώχημαι, part. εὐωχημένος, regaled, feasted, glutted; and

E $\tilde{\omega}\omega\chi(\alpha, \alpha_5, \dot{\eta}, a \text{ feast, banquet,}$ entertainment, Aristoph. Acharn. 1009. Fr. $\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\nu}$ and $\tilde{\epsilon}\chi\omega$.

Εὐώψ, ῶπος, δ, ἡ, s. as εὐῶπις, having beautiful eyes; agreeable to the sight; having a handsome face; propitious, favorable, cheering εὐῶπα πέμψον ἀλκάν, send cheering aid, Soph. Œd. T. 189.

'E β', for ἐπί, in, upon, on, etc., with gen., dat., and acc.

with gen., dat., and acc. 'Εφ', for έφη, 2. a. of φημί.

"Εφα, Dor. for έφη, 2. a. of φημί.
'Εφαάνθην, Poet. for ἐφάνθην, 1.
a. ind. pas. of φαίνω.

'Εφαξικός, Dor. for ἐφηδικός, ή, όν, belonging to youth or young men. Th. ηξη.

"Epācos, Dor. for "ephcos, ou, o, one who has arrived at the age of puberty, a youth, a young man, Theorr. 23, 56. Same

Έρἄγιστεύω, f. εύσω, to consecrate or perform religious rites, Soph. Antig. 247. Fr. ἐπί and ἄγος.

*Εφαγνίζω, f. ίσω, l. aor. ἐφήγνισα, to consecrate; to perform the last rites of burial, to pay all the funeral honors, Soph. Antig. 196. Same Th.

'Εφαγνίσαι, 1. a. inf. of preced.
'Έφαγον, ες, ε, 2. a. of φάγω, obsol., to eat; 3. pl. ἐφάγοσαν, Ps. lxxviii, 29; φάγομαι, pres. for future, 2. a. inf. act. φαγεῖν.

Έφαδάνω, s. as ἀφαδάνω.

'Εφαδέω, ω, intensive of ἀδέω, which see.

"Εφαθ', for "φάτο, 3. sing. 2. a. m. of φημί.

'Εφαίνεο, 2. sing. impf. pas. Ion., contract. ἐφαίνου, of ἐφαινόμην. Fr. φαίνω.

"Εφαινον, 3. pl. impf. act. of the same; instead of which is used εφαίνοσαν, 1 Mac. iv, 50.

Έραις ίομαι, οῦμαι, 2. α. ἐφειλόμην, to choose one in place of another; pas. to be chosen in place of another. Fr. ἐπί and αἰς έω.

'Εφάλιος, ου, δ, ἡ, s. as ἔφαλος. 'Εφάλλομαι, to spring or leap upon, fall upon, attack; impf. ἐφηλλόμην, ου, ετο, 2. a. ἐφηλόμην, Ion. ἐφαλόμην, 3. sing. ἐφάλετο, by syncop. ἐπάλτο, Π. xiii, 643; f. ἐφαλοῦμαι, 1. a. m. ἔφηλάμην, ω, ατο. Th. άλλομαι.

"Εφαλμος, ου, δ, ħ, preserved in brine, pickled. Fr. ἐπί and άλμη.

"E ϕ ž λ 05, 0 ν , δ , $\dot{\eta}$, situated near the sea, maritime, R. ii, 538; Soph. Aj. 190. Fr. $\xi\pi$ i and $\ddot{u}\lambda_5$, $\ddot{u}\lambda$ 05.

'Εφαλόω, Dor. for έφηλόω.

'Εφάλῶν, Dor. for ἐφηλῶν, and this for -λόων, part. pres. act. of ἐφηλόω. Fr. ἐπί and ἦλος.

'Εφάμᾶν, Dor. for ἐφάμην.
'Εφάμαςτάνω, to transgress again;

το entice to sin. Fr. άμαρτά-

"Εφαμεν, 1. pl. impf. of φημί.
'Εφαμέςιος, ία, ιον, Poet. and Dor.
for ἐφημέςιος, diurnal, daily;
transitory. Th. ἡμέςα.
'Εφάμεςος, Dor. for ἐφήμεςος.

'Εφάμην, 2. a. m. of φημί, used by the Ionic poets, I said to myself, I thought; ἢτ' ἐφάμην τ΄σεσθαι 'Αλέξανδρον, Π. iii, 366.

'Εφάμιλλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a subject of controversy or rivalry; emulous, Xen. Mem. iii, 3, 12; disputed, controverted, Demosth. 331, 9; 488, 13; fit to contend with, equal to, like. Th. ἄμιλλα.

"Εφαμμα, ἄτος, τό, a dress worn in war. Fr. ἐφάπτω. v 2"

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*Εφαμμος, ου, δ, ή, sandy. Fr.]
ἐπί and ἄμμος.

"Εφαν, Βασι. by syncop. for ἔφασαν, II. iii, 161; 3. pl. 2. a. of φημί οὐ γὰς ἔφαν φεύ-ξεσθαι, for they did not think they would escape; ὑπ' ἐκ κακοῦ, from under the evil, II. xiii, 89.

Έφανδάνω, to please, Π. vii, 45. Fr. $\frac{1}{6}\pi$ i and $\frac{1}{6}$ νδάνω.

Epare, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act., and

'Εφανεςώθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of φανεςώω.

'Εφάνην, ης, η, 2. a. ind. pas. of φαίνω, to show; mid. to appear; pf. pas. πίφαμμαι, 2. pf. πίσηνα, Il. ii, 308.

Έφάνθην, 1. a. pas. of the same. Έφανίσθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of φανίζω, pf. pas. πεφάνισμαι, 1. a. pas. ἐφανίσθην. Th. φαίνω.

"Εφαντο, 3. pl. impf. mid. of φημί.

'Εφάπαζ, adv. once, for once, once for all. Fr. ἐπί and ἄπαζ. 'Εφάπτειν τινὶ πότμον, Poet., literally, to bind or fasten death to one, for Θάνατον τινὶ ἐπιφέρειν, to inflict death upon one; ἐφάπτειν ἔπεσιν, to reach or touch with words, Pind. Th. ἄπτω.

'Εφαπτίς, ίδος, ή, an outer garment, a cloak.

'Εφάπτομαι, to fasten one's self to; hence, to touch, Eurip. Hel. 555; Soph. Œd. C. 863; to lay hold of, with gen.; to attain, reach, Plat. Tim. 71, E; to take upon one's self, undertake; to impend; Τεώτσι δὶ κήδι ἐφῆπται, and ruin threatens the Trojans, Il. ii, 15; πολλῆσι δὶ κήδι ἐφῆπτο, Id. vi, 241; to be affected by, with gen.; ἄτι τοιούτων ἐφαπτομένη, Plat. Phæd. 79, C; to devote one's self to. Fr. ἐπί and ἄπτω.

Έφάπτω, f. άψω, to bind to, to join to; to set about, Soph. Trach. 929. Same Th.

'Εφάπτως, οςος, δ, one who takes or seizes; one who touches or strokes, Æschyl. Suppl. 308. Fr. ἄπτομαι.

'Εφαρμογή, ñs. n, adaptation, conformity, agreement, conjunction, coherence. From

'Εραςμόζω, and ἐφαςμόσδω, Dor.

Έφαεμόττω, f. όσω, to adapt to, adjust to, join to; to fit, adjust, Xen. Ag. 8, 8; Il. xix, 385; to strengthen, Soph. Trach. 623. Fr. ιπί and άρμόζω, or άρμόττω.

'Εράςμοσις, εως, ἡ, a fitting, adjusting; agreement, Plat. Locr. 95, C. Fr. ἀςμόζω.

Έφάρξαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. m. of φράσσω, οτ φράττω, f. ξω, 1. a. m. ἰφραξάμην, ω, ατο, in 3. pl. ἰφράξαντο, and by metath. ἰφάρξαντο.

"Εφασαν, 3. pl. 2. α. of φημί. 'Εφάσκεθ', for ἐφάσκετο, 3. sing.

impf. mid. of φάσχω. "Εφασχον, impf. of φάσχω.

'Εφαύλισα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of φαυλίζω.

'Εφαψάμενος, part. 1. a. m. of εφάπτομαι.

'Εφάψατο, Dor. for 'ιφήψατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of the same verb and Th.

"Εφαψις, εως, ή, a binding; a stroking, Æschyl. Suppl. 45. Fr. 2πτομαι.

Έφεδόμην, impf. of φέδομαι.

'Εφίδρα, ας, ή, a sitting, a session; a seat, a staying or stopping, delay; an ambuscade, a siege. Th. ίδρα.

'Εφίδομα, ων, τά, a seat; the posteriors. Same Th.

'Εφεδράω, f. ήσω, to set upon. Fr. ἐπί and εδρα.

'Εφεδοεία, ας, ἡ, a sitting upon, a lying in wait to attack, an ambuscade; a reserve, a garrison. Same Th.

Έριδρεύω, f. εύσω, to sit upon; to lie in wait for, with dat., Eurip. Orest. 1644; Demosth. 100, 10; to watch for an opportunity to attack; τοῖς δ' ἀγαθοῖς ἐφιδρεύων ἔτερος καθεδεῖται, Demosth. 61, 3; to be a body of reserve or a reinforcement; to be present as an auxiliary on any occasion. From

Έφεδρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, one who sits upon; Ἰω μάπαιρα, ταυροπτόνων λεόντων ἔφεδρε, Soph. Phil. 399; one who practises a sedentary art; an adversary; an avenger, Xen. Anab. ii, 5; one who lies in wait; also, a successor or substitute, Herodt. v, 41; in the public games, one who engages the conqueror. Fr. ἐπί and εδρα.

'Εφέζετο, 3. sing. impf. of ἐφέζο-

Εφίζω, to place, to settle; the pres. not in use; 1. a. ἰφεῖσα, f. mid. ἰφεδοῦμαι, 1. a. inf. ἰφέσσαι· καταστῆσαι καὶ ἰφίσσαι, Odys. xiii, 274; to place upon, 1. a. mid. ἰφεσσάμην, Poet. Fr. εξω.

Figure α_s , α_s ,

'Εφεθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of ἰφίημι.
'Εφείδομην, impf. pas. of φείδομαι.
'Εφείη, 3. sing. 2. a. opt. of ἰφίη.
μι, Odys. i, 254.

'Eφειμένος, pf. pas. Poet. for lπει. μένος, from ἐπείννυμι. But 'Εφειμένος, part. pf. pas. of ἰφίη. μι, and

'Éφείναι, 2. a. inf. act. of the same.

'Εφεῖντο, 3. pl. plupf. pas. ἐφείμης, σο, το, used with an active sense, Æschyl. Prom. 4. From the same.

'Εφείσα. See ἐφέζω.

'Εφείσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. m. of φείδομαι.

Έφείσθω, 3. sing. pf. imperat. pas. of ἐφίημι.

Έφειστήκειν, plupf. of ἐφίστημι. Ἐφείσω, 2. sing. 1. a. ind. m. of φείδομαι. See ἐφείσατο. Έφείω, Poet. for ἐφῶ, 2. a. subj.

act. of ἐφίημι, to send upon. Ἐφεκτίκος, ή, όν, having the power of checking, holding; binding, astringent, restringent; restraining from; not deciding with certainty. Fr. ἐπέχω.

Έρεκτός, ή, όν, the interest of six oboli a month on each mina, Demosth. 914, 10. Fr. επί and εξ. But

'Εφεντός, ή, όν, checked, restrained; in the sceptical philosophy, on what the judgment is suspended. Fr. ἐπέχω.

'Εφελίσσω, to roll on or along. Fr. ἐπί and ἑλίσσω.

'Εφέλχομαι, to draw or drag after one, Il. xiii, 597; to be drawn or attracted; to draw on one's self; to draw after it, Eurip. Med. 463; to be carried away. Fr. ἐπί and ἕλχω.

'Εφελκύστικον, in Gram., the final v, which is attracted or drawn to words preceding a vowel, to prevent a hiatus.

'Εφελκυστικός, ή, όν, drawing on, attractive. From

attractive. From Έφελκύω, f. ύσω, and ἐφίλκω, f. ξω, to draw to or after, Nen. Cyr. viii, 4, 15; Eurip. Med. 552; to drag, to draw out; to be drawn on, induced, Thucyd. i, 42 ἐφελκομίνοισι πόδισσι, with his legs dragging after him, Il. xxiii, 696; to attract, allure, entice. Longin. 44, where some read ἐπελπίσαι, to drag, to draw out. Fr. ἐπί and ἕλκω.

"Εφελξις, εως, h, the act of trailing along. Same Th.

'Eφίμεν, Ion., and ἐφεῖναι, 2. a. inf. act. of ἐφίημι.

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'Εφέννῦμι, to put on, to clothe, to envelope, to cover; mid. to clothe one's self. Fr. Evvul.

'Εφεξής, adv. one after another, in order; καὶ λέγε ἐφεξῆς, Dem. de Coron. 97; τὸ δ' ἐφεξῆς, the next, Id. 251, 5; καθ' ἕκαστον ἐφεξῆς, each in their order, Id. 244, 9; successively; περὶ τοῦ iφεξης, concerning it in order, Æschin. c. Ctes. 21; next, Demosth. 553, 13. Fr. \$\tilde{\gamma}_{\eta 5}.

"Εφεζις, εως, ή, restraint, hinderance, coercion. From

Έφέξω, f. act. of ἐπέχω, to restrain. Th. " xw.

"Εφεπε, Pind. Olymp. ii, 19; imper. of ipina.

'Εφέπειν κράταιον ἔγχος, to wield a powerful spear; also, to govern, direct; follow, pursue.

'Εφέπεσκου, ες, ε, for έφειπου, im-

Έφεπέσκω, Ιοη. for έφέπω. 'Εφίπω, to govern, Æschyl. Pers.

38; to direct, R. xvi, 724; to administer, rule. Probably the same as

'Εφίπω, impf. ἐφεῖπον, Poet. ἔφεπον, f. ἐφέψω, 2. a. ἐπέσπον, inf. ἐπισπεῖν, part. ἐπισπών, to follow upon, press close upon, Il. xx, 357; to wait upon; to obtain, meet with, Il. xix, 294; πότμον ἐπισπεῖν, to meet with his fate, Il. vii, 52; to encounter, τοσσούσδ' ἀνθεώπους ἐφέπειν, Id. xx, 357. The Attics use the middle voice, to follow after, to press close upon, Thucyd. v, 11; to follow the opinion, orders, etc., of any one; hence, to obey, Odys. iii, 215; to accede to, Herodt. vii, 10; to follow after, accompany, Il. xiii, 495; with dat.; pres. mid. ἐφέπομαι, 2. a. ἐπισπόμην.

Έφεςμηνευτικός, ή, όν, explanatory, explaining further. Fr. έπί and έρμηνεύω.

"Εφερον, ες, ε, impf. of φέρω, for which in the 3. pl. is used iffgοσαν, 1 Chr. xxii, 4. See φέρω. Έφέςπω, -πύω, and -πύζω, f. ὔσω, to creep upon or into, to proceed silently, Eurip. Alc. 279; to draw near, to arrive at. Fr. iπi and ieπω.

"Εφεςσεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. Æol. of φέρω.

"Εφες, 2. a. imperat. of εφίημι. 'Εφέσιμος, ου, δ, ή, that may be carried by appeal to another tribunal; appealed, Demosth. 78, ult.; ἐφέσιμος δίκη, a case that may be appealed. έφίημι.

'Εφέσινος, η, ον, and 'Εφέσιος, ια, ιον, Ephesian, an Ephesian.

"Εφεσις, εως, ή, the act of discharging any weapon; desire, a longing after, appetite; impulse; in law, an appeal to a higher court, Demosth. 1301, 3; ἔφεσιν διδόναι, to give permission, Id. Fr. ini and inu.

"Εφεσος, ου, ή, Ephesus, a city of Ionia.

'Εφεσπερεύω, f. εύσω, to pass the evening at. Fr. ἐπί and ἐσπέρα. 'Εφέσπεςος, ου, δ, ή, at evening; towards the west, Soph. Æd. C. 1059. Same Th.

'Εφέσπετο, followed or accompanied, 3. sing. 2. a., Aristoph. Vesp. 1318. Fr. ἐφέπομαι.

Έφεσπομαι, Poet. for εφέπομαι. Έφεσπόμην, impf. Ion. of έφέσπομαι.

'Εφέσπω, Poet. for ἐφέπω.

"Εφεσσαι, Poet. for εφεσαι, 1. a. imperat. m. of ἐφέζω, or ἐφέω, 1. f. ἐφέσω, ἐφεσσάμην, whence ἐφεσσάμενος, part. 1. a. m. Th. "w. 'Εφέσσεσθαι, with σ doubled, for ἐφέσεσθαι, f. inf. m., should sit upon, Il. ix, 455. See εφεσσαι. Έφέστακα, and ἐφέστηκα, pf. ind. act. of the same.

Εφεστάμην, 2. a. m. of εφίστημι. 'Εφεσταότες, Att. ἐφεστῶτες, part. pf. of the same.

'Εφέστασαν, 3. pl. plupf. act. of ἐφίστημι, for ἐφεστήκεσαν.

'Εφέστασι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of ἐφέστημι, or more probably the 3. pl. of the 2. pf. ἐφέσταα, part. ἐφεσταώς, contract. ἐφεστώς. 'Εφέστηκα, ας, ε, pf. act. of ἐφίστημι, with present sense.

'Εφέστημι, for ἐφίστημι.

'Εφέστιος, ου, ό, ή, domestic, of the same household or family; that is on the hearth, at the fireside; having a family altar, Æschyl. Ag. 825; an inmate of the house; a citizen, Il. ii, 125; one who is at home or returns home; a guest; one who sits at the fireside, a suppliant, Soph. Œd. T. 32; Eurip. Med. 711; ἐφέστιος Ζεύς, Jupiter, the guardian of suppliants, Soph. Aj. 487; οἱ ἐφέστιοι, the household gods, the Lares of the family. Fr. $i\pi i$ and έστία.

Έφεστείδιον, τό, dim. from Έφεστείς, ίδος, ή, a military cloak, a great coat, any garment; also, the covering of a house, Xen. Symp. 4, 38. Fr. έννυμι.

'Εφεστώς, gen. ῶτος, part. 2. pf. of εφίστημι· οί εφεστώτες, magis-

Έφεστῶτα, by crasis, for ἐφεστηκότα, acc. sing. part. pf. act. of ἐφίστημι.

Έφέται, οί, the Ephetæ, or judges who tried capital cases at Athens, but chiefly cases of casual homicide; they were fifty-one in number. See Müller's Dorians, vol. i, p. 352; Demosth. 632, 3; 1069, 6; also, chiefs, pl. of

'Εφέτης, ου, δ, a chief, Æschyl. Pers. 79.

Έφετμέων, gen. pl. Ion. for έφετμῶν. From

'Εφετμή, ης, ή, a command, order; a threat, Il. xiv, 249; a commission; a petition, a prayer, Pind. Isthm. vi, 26. Fr. ἐφίημι.

'Εφετῶς, adv. conveniently, suitably.

Εφευάζω, to shout with exultation; to triumph. Fr. ini and

Εφευρετής, οῦ, ὁ, an inventor, a deviser. From

 $^{\prime}$ Εφευρίσκω, f. ευρήσω, pf. εύρηκα, Soph. Œd. C. 1259; Electr. 1082; to invent, discover; to imagine; to find, to meet with, Eurip. Alc. 226, 715; to understand, Pind. Pyth. iv, 466; pas. to be found out, discovered; 2. a. act. ἐφεῦρον, 1. a. pas. έφευς έθην. Fr. εύςίσχω.

'Εφεύροι, 3. sing. 2. a. opt. act. of the preced. verb.

'Εφεψιάομαι, ωμαι, to insult, outrage, treat with indignity. Fr. ἐπί and ἐψιάομαι.

'Εφεψιόωντο, Poet. for ἐφεψιῶντο, contract. for -ιάοντο, 3. pl. impf. of the preced., Odys. xix, 370.

'Εφέψω, f. ήσω, to boil or cook over again; but ἐφέψω, f. of ἐφέπω, shall meet with, Π. xxi, 588.

Έφεώςα, 3. sing. impf. act. of έφος άω. Fr. έπί and δε άω.

'Εφεώρων, Ion. impf. from ἐφοράω. "Εφη, 3. sing. 2. a. act. of φημί. 'Εφηβάω, ω, f. ήσω, to attain the age of puberty, Æschyl. S. Theb. 647. Fr. ἐπί and ἡβάω.

'Εφηθεία, ή, s. as ἐφηθία. 'Εφήθειος, εία, ειον, youthful.

son.

'Εφηδία, ίας, ή, the entering upon adult age, puberty; and 'Εφηδικόν, οῦ, τό, puberty; the

class of youths. Fr. "onlos. 'Εφηδίκός, ή, όν, relating to youth, youthful, young, a young perEφηθος, ου, i, one who has arrived at puberty, at the age of fourteen; a youth, a young man of eighteen years of age at Athens, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 9; Demosth. 438, 18. Th. #6n.

'E Į η ερσύνη, ή, the age, condition, privileges of manhood.

Έφηγεομαι, ουμαι, to lead the way, to conduct, Demosth. 601, 20; 803, 15; to point out the way, advise, Thucyd. vii, 73; to inform against. Fr. ini and ηγίομαι.

'Εφήγησις, εως, ή, a leading to or against; information against a criminal. Same Th.

'Εφήδομαι, to be gratified with, to rejoice; to be glad at, particularly at the misfortunes of others, Xen. Cyr. vi, 1, 20; iφησθηναι, inf. 1. aor. pas.; Θηβαίοις δ' ότιοῦν ᾶν ἐΦησθηναι παfours, and ye would have been glad at the Thebans' suffering whatever might befall them, Dem. de Coron. 281, 2. Fr. ini and ήδομαι.

'Εφηδύνω, f. ὔνῶ, Longin. 15 and 34; to occasion joy; to gladden, to sweeten; to make agreeable. Fr. ini and nous.

Έφῆκα, ας, ε, 1. a. of ἐφίημι, with the dat.

'Εφήκω, f. ήξω, to come to, to arrive at, Soph. Antig. 1242. Fr. ἐπί and ἥκω.

'Εφηλάμην, 1. a. ind. m. of ἐφάλλομαι.

'Εφῆλιζ, ικος, δ, ή, s. as έφηθος. 'Εφηλίς, τδος, ή, a clasp; a nail, Fr. ini a peg, a fastening. and Alos. But

'Εφηλίς, ίδος, and ιος, ή, pl., dark spots on the skin, which become rough and scaly from exposure to the heat of the sun, or from inflammation, freckles. Fr. Eni and hairs.

*Εφηλος, ου, ό, ή, fastened with nails, nailed. Fr. naos, a nail; but, also, sunburnt, freekled, or exposed to the sun, from Haios.

'Εφηλόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to nail, to secure with nails; to stud; pas. to be fastened with nails, Æschyl. Suppl. 922. Fr. Aλos.

"Εφημαι, to sit on or by; usually with dat., and also with acc.: βείτας εφήμενος, sitting on or at the shrine.

*Eonmeros, part. pres. of eonmai, to sit upon, Soph. Phil. 1109; to sit on, as a suppliant, with acc., A.schyl. Eum. 387. lai and huai.

'Εφημεςεύω, f. εύσω, to spend the

whole day at ; ion μερεύειν τοῖς zirdúrois, to spend the whole day in dangers. Fr. ἐπί and ἡμίςα. 'Εφημερία, ας, ή, a daily office or function, a periodical ministratration; a turn, a course; a class of priests; and

'Εφημέριοι βροτοί, ephemeral or short-lived mortals, Eschyl. Prom. 546. From

Εφημέριος, ου, δ, ή, ε. ας έφήμερος, chiefly used by the poets.

'Εφημερίς, ίδος, ή, a diary, a journal; a calendar, a memorandum-book; and

'Εφήμεςον, ου, τό, Nicander. Ther. 849; Theophr. H. Pl. 9, 16.

'Εφήμερος, ου, δ, ή, lasting but a day, Eurip. Phæn. 567; diurnal, daily; short-lived, fragile; a mortal, Aristoph. Nub. 224; Æschyl. Prom. 83; fleeting, transient; ephemeral. Th. ἡμί-

Έφήμιος, ου, δ, ή, for εὐφήμιος. Έφημμαι, pf. pas. of εφάπτω.

Έφημοσύνη, ης, ή, s. as έφετμή, a command, Soph. Phil. 1129; Il. xvii, 697. Fr. ini and iw.

"Εφην, 2. a. act. of φημί. "Εφηνα, 1. a. ind. act. of φαίνω. 'Εφηνάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. m. of

the same. Εφήνδανον, impf. act. of ἐφανδάνω, Il. vii, 45.

'Εφῆπται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of ἐΦάπτομαι.

'Εφήρμοσα, 1. a. ind. act. of έφαρ-

μόζω. "Εφησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of

Φημί. 'Εφήσεις, 2. sing. 1. f. ind. act. of

ἐφίημι. "Εφησθα, by Æol. paragoge of Da,

(a pronoun of the 2. sing.,) 2. aor. of onui.

Εφησθείεν, by syncop. for έφησθείησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. opt. pas. of εφήδομαι. Fr. έπί and ήδομαι.

Έφήσομαι, f. m. of εφίημι, Il. xxiii, 82; it may also come from ἐφήδομαι, to rejoice at or delight in; ήδομαι, to be delighted.

Εφησυχάζω, f. άσω, to be quiet or tranquil in, to acquiesce in. Fr. imi and houxago.

'Εφήσω, fut. of ἐφίημι.

Fr. Eva.

"Εφθακα, pf. act. of φθάνω. 'Εφθαλίος, έα, έον, cooked, dressed.

"Εφθαζα, Dor. for "φθασα, 1. a. act. of φθάνω.

' Εφθάρην, 2. a. pus. of φθείρω. "Eplagra, pf. act. of philew.

'Ερθαςμένος, part. pf. pas. of the same verb.

"Ephava, as, s, 1. a. ind. act. of

'Εφθεγγόμην, impf. of φθέγγομαι. 'Εφθίγξαο, Ion. contract. ἐφθίγξω, 2. sing. 1. a. m.; and

'Εφθίγξατο, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. m. of the same.

"Εφθειρα, ας, ε, 1. a. of φθείρω.

'Εφθημέριος, and εφθήμερος, ου, δ, n, lasting seven days; of seven days. Fr. έπτα and ἡμέρα.

Ερθημιμερής, έος, ό, ή, consisting of seven halves; in Prosody, consisting of three feet and the cæsural syllable. Fr. Tran, Hui, for Huious, and wieos.

"Εφθην, 2. a. of φθάνω.

'Εφθίαθ', for ἐφθίἄτο, 3. pl. plupf. pas. of εφθίμην, σο, το, formed by changing v into a, from ofive. "Εφθιεν, impf. of φθίω, φθίνω.

" $\mathbf{E} \varphi \theta_i \theta_{i} \nu$, 3. pl. 1. a. pas. of the

"Εφθιτο, perished; 3. sing. plupf. pas. ἐφθῖμην, σο, το, Π. xviii, 100. Same Th.

'Εφθοπώλης, ου, ό, one who sells things cooked; a keeper of a cook-shop. Fr. Epois and ww-

"Εφθορα, 2. pf. of φθείρω.

'Εφθός, ή, όν, boiled, cooked, Eurip. Cycl. 246; broiled, Plat. Polit. iii, 404, C. Fr. έψω.

Έφιάλλω, or ἐπιάλλω, f. ἄλῶ, to cast upon; to send to or upon; to lay hands upon; to begin any work. Fr. ἐπί and ἰάλλω. Έφιάλτης, ου, δ, a proper name,

Ephialtes; also, an oppression, which occurs during sleep, like a heavy weight upon the breast, the nightmare or incubus. Fr. isi and ἄλλομαι.

'Εφίασι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of έφίημι.

'Εφιγμένος, part. pf. pas. of iφικνέομαι.

'Εφίει, 3. sing. impf. of έφιίω, for èφίημι.

Έφιελίε, ίδος, ή, a little cup, or something similar, in a crown.

'Εφτεμαι, to desire, wish, covet, Thucyd. i, 7; with the gen., Xen. Mem. iv, 2, 11; to aim at; to permit; to enjoin, Soph. Phil. 759; to command, Eurip. Alc. 780; Soph. (Ed. T. 766, with the acc.; impf. iquium, part. pres. iquisuss, plupf. pas. έφείμην, Æschyl Prom. 4; έφεῖ-To, he enjoined. Fr. ini and Tipai, pas. of Inui in the middle it regularly requires a genitive case.

'Εφιέμεν, and έφιέμεναι, Dor.; hence,

*Eφιέναι, pres. inf., and 'Eφίεσαν, 3. pl. impf. act. of εφίη-

'Εφιζάνω, to sit or settle upon, Il. x, 26, 578. Fr. ini and iζάνω.

'Εφίζεσκεν, Odys. xvii, 331; from preced.

Έφίζοισα, ας, ά, Dor. for ἐφίζουσα, ης, η. Fr. the same Th. 'Εφίζω, s. as ἐφιζάνω, f. ήσω.

Έφίημι, f. ήσω, 1. a. ἐφῆκα, Ερίς ἐφέηκα it generally takes the impf. ἐφίουν, from ἐφιέω, to send to or upon, to send against; to cast or discharge against, Eurip. Med. 633; with accus. and dat., Il. xvi, 812; to throw on or in; to bring upon, Il. iv, 396; to impose; to lay hands on, to seize; to loosen, relax, slacken, Plat. Prot. 338; to yield, give up, εφίεσαν την ηγεμονίαν, Thucyd. i, 95; to give way to, permit; to refer to, ἐφιᾶσιν εἰς υμας, Demosth. 1487, 24; to inflict upon ; κήδε' ἐφῆκεν, Π. i, 445; to urge on, impel, incite; a. act. ἐφῆν, subj. ἐφῶ, opt. ἐφείην, imperat. ἔφες, inf. ἐφεῖναι, a. mid. ἐφέμην, pf. pas. ἐφεῖ-Fr. ini μαι, plupf. ἐφεῖμην. and Inui.

'Eφίησι, 3. sing. pres. ind. act., and

'Εφίησι, 3. sing. pres. subj. for ἐφίη, from ἐφίημι.

Έφίητι, Dor. for ἐφίησι, 3. sing. pres. ind. of same.

'Εφικέσθαι, 2. a. inf. m., and Έφίκετο, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. m. of 'Εφικνέομαι, ουμαι, f. ίξομαι, pf. pas. ἐφῖγμαι, 2. a. m. ἐφικόμην, to come or to reach to, Xen. Cyr. i, 1, 5; Demosth. 465, 24; to attain; to reach; with gen., Plat. Hipp. Maj. 291, A; to be able; to traverse; to come upon or assail each other, Il. xiii, 613. Fr. ἐπί and ἰκνέομαι. 'Εφικτός, ή, όν, that may be reached, attainable; ὅσον ἐφικτόν, or ώς ἐφικτόν, according to one's means or ability. Fr. ἐφικνέο-

Έφίλαθεν, Dor. for ἐφίληθεν. 'Εφιλάμην, Epic aor. mid., 3. sing. ἐφίλἄτο, for ἐφιλήσατο, Il. v, 61. 'Εφίλασα, ας, ε, and 3. pl. έφίλασαν, 1. a. Dor. for ἐφίλησα. Fr. φιλέω.

'Εφίλατο. See ἐφιλάμην.

'Εφίλει, 3. sing. contract. impf. act. of φιλέω.

Εφίλετο, 3. sing. impf. of φίλημι, for φιλέω.

Eφίλευν, Dor. for εφίλουν, 3. pl.

impf. act. of φιλέω.

'Εφίληθεν, Bœot. by syncop. for εφιλήθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. pas. of the same verb and Th., Il. ii,

'Εφίλησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. from the same.

'Εφιλονείκεου, contract. ουν, impf. act. of φιλονεικέω. Fr. φίλος and veixos.

'Εφιλοσόφησα, ας, ε, 1. a. of φιλοσοφέω.

'Εφιμείρω, s. as ἱμείρω, to desire, long for ; 1. a. pas. ἰμέρθην.

Έφίμερος, ου, ό, ή, amiable, desirable, Soph. Ed. T. 1375. Fr. Tuegos.

'Εφιμώθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of φιμόω.

"Εφιον, 2. a. ind. act. of ἐφιέω, for Epinui.

'Εφιππάζομαι, f. άσομαι, to ride on; to ride on horseback; to go on horseback towards. Fr. έπί and ίππος.

Έφιππαεχία, ας, ή, a body of cavalry containing 1024; a double hipparch. Fr. ἐπί and ίππαεχία.

'Εφίππειον, ου, τό, a saddle, Xen. Eq. 7, 5.

Έφίππειος, ου, δ, ή, belonging to cavalry, Xen. Cyr. viii, 3, 3. 'Εφίππιος, ου, δ, 'n, of a horse;

equestrian, Plat. Legg. viii, 833, B; τὸ ἐφίππιον, a saddle-cloth. "Εφιππος, ου, ὁ, sitting on a horse, equestrian, Xen. Cyr. iv, 2, 1;

a charioteer; κλύδων' ἔφιππον, a wreck of horses and chariots, Soph. Electr. 723; a horseman, a knight. Th. "17705.

Έφιπποτοξότης, ου, ό, a mounted Fr. Eni, Innos, and archer. τόξον.

'Εφίπταμαι, to fly to, against, or towards, to fly upon. Fr. ini and Ίπταμαι.

'Εφίπτημι, obsol. 2. α. ἐφέπτην, to fly against.

'Εφισδάνω, ἐφίσδω, Dor. for ἐφιζάνω.

'Εφίσδει, Dor. for ἐφίζει, 3. sing. pres. ind. act. of ἐφίζω.

Έφίσταται, 3. sing. pres. ind. mid. of ἐφίστημι, to stand at, *Il.* i, 643.

'Εφίστη, 3. sing. impf. act. of έφίστημι.

'Εφίστημι, f. ἐπιστήσω, pf. ἐφέστηκα, 2. a. ἐπέστην · the pres., impf., fut., and 1. a. are transitive, the 2. aor., pf., and plupf., intransitive; the impf. ἐφίστην scarcely used, but instead of it ἐφίσταον, contract. ἐφίστων · the pf. used as a present; to put or

set to; to place or set upon; to place at or near; to place against; to place or set over; also with exi, to appoint, Demosth. 2, 3; to institute; 2. a. and pf., to stand upon, near, or at; to stand over, preside over; to stand against; to stand still, stop; to be imposed upon, Soph. Trach. 1160; to threaten, impend; τὸν ἐφεστηκότα τῆ πόλει xivduvov, the danger threatening the state, Demosth. 287, 5; mid. to place one's self upon or at, to stand, to be, Demosth. 65, 5; to apply one's self to, Aristoph. Acharn. 628; to appoint over, Xen. Cyr. viii, 2, 11; seldom used; pas. to be placed at or near; 1. a. pas. ἐπεστἄθην, Eurip. Hipp. 821; οἱ ἐφεστηχότες, also έφεστώτες, Att. έφεστεῶτες, Ion., persons standing over, presiding; hence, magistrates, Demosth. 26, 12; Soph. Aj. 1051. The intransitive tenses generally construed with the gen., sometimes with the dat., Eurip. Med. 446. Fr. ἐπί and Tornui.

'Εφιστος έω, ω, to ask or question farther. Fr. ἐπί and ἰστορέω.

'Εφιῶσι, 3. pl. pres. subj. act. See Epinui.

"Εφλαδον, 2. a. ind. act. of φλάζω.

"Εφλεξα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. of φλέ-

'Εφλέχθη, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. pas. of the same.

'Εφόζηθεν, Boot. by syncop. for ἐφοδήθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. εφοβήθην, of φοβέω, Il. v, 498.

'Εφόβησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of the same verb.

'Εφοδεία, or -ία, ας, ή, a visit, going the night rounds. iπi and δδός.

'Εφοδεύσομεν, 1. pl. 1. f. ind. act. of εφοδεύω.

*Εφοδεύτης, ου, ό, ε. ας έφοδος.

'Εφοδεύω, f. εύσω, to lead the way to, Æschyl. Choëph. 717; to pass through, to make a circuit, Xen. Cyr. viii, 6, 8; to explore; to patrol; to go the nightly rounds, Xen. Hist. v, 3, 22; έφοδεύομαι, to place sentries or guards, Xen. Hist. ii, 4, 15. Fr. ἐπί and ὁδός.

'Εφοδιάζω, f. άσω, to furnish with necessaries for a journey or for any undertaking: mid. to equip one's self for a journey; to procure necessaries for a journey, to give as pay, Xen. Hist. i, 6, 8. From

Έφόδιον, ου, τό, Ιοπ. ἐπόδιον, Herodt., commonly used in the plural; necessaries for a journey, as money, provisions, etc.; aid, assistance, Xen. Anab. vii, 3, 9; Lys. c. Erat. Fr. 100005. 'Εφόδιος, ου, ό, 'n, relating to travelling or journeying. See preced.

"Etodos, ov, h, a passage or access to; a way or means; intercourse; xai oux ἀσφαλεῖς παρ άλλήλους εφόδους, Thucyd. vii; vi, 99; γνωμης ἐφόδω, by political intrigue, Id. iii, 11; an approach; invasion, attack, Thucyd. vii, in Coll. Maj. i, 71; entrance or arrival, Æschyl. Eum. 353; a narrative; adj. accessible. Fr. ἐπί and ὁδός.
"Εφοδος, ου, ὁ, an inspector or

government-officer in Persia, who made an annual journey to inspect and report upon the conduct of the satraps, Xen. Cyr. viii, 6, 8. See preced.

*Εφοδος, ου, δ, ή, accessible. 'Εφοδόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to put on the way, to put in motion, Æschyl.

Pers. 655. Fr. ἐπί and όδος. 'Εφοίτα, contract. for έφοίτας, 3. sing. impf. act. of φοιτάω.

'Εφοίτη, Dor. for εφοίτα. 'Ερόλκαιον, ου, τό, a helm, rudder,

Odys. xvi, 350; and 'Εφόλκιον, ου, τό, and

'Εφολκίς, ίδος, ή, a boat attached to and drawn along by a vessel; an appendage; a lagger behind, i. e. one that required to be dragged, Aristoph. Vesp. 268; incumbrance, Eurip. Androm. 199. Fr. ἐπί and ἔλκω.

'Ετολκός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, seductive, engaging, Thucyd. iv, 10. Same Th.

*Εφομαςτέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to follow, to go after or next to one; to pursue, to follow close after, Il. xii, 412; Il. viii, 191; Ap. Rhod. Fr. ἐπί and ὁμαρτέω.

'Εφομελίω, ω, f. ήσω, to keep company with, to be familiar with. Fr. ἐπί and ὁμιλέω.

'Εφόνευσα, 1. a. ind. act. of φο-

'Εφοπλίζω, f. ίσω, pf. ἰφώπλιza, to arm or to prepare against, R. iv, 344; to get ready, prepare; mid. to arm one's self against; to prepare for one's self, R. viii, 503; with dat.; 1. a. ind. act. ἐφώπλισα, ας, ε, 1. a. inf. act. ἐροπλίσαι.

Έφοπλισόμεθα, 1. pl. 1. f. ind. m. Poet. of the same. Fr. ini and έπλον.

Έρος ἄτιχός, ή, όν, qualified to inspect, Xen. Œcon. 12, 19. From

Έφοςάω, ω, f. ἐπόψομαι, 2. α. ἐπείδον, pf. ἐφεώρακα, to look at, behold, observe; to visit, Xen. Cyr. v, 4, 9; to inspect; Demosth. 38, 12; Soph. Electr. 170 ; Il. iii, 277 ; ἐφεωέᾶτο, was seen, Thucyd. iii, 104 ; Isocr. Panegyr. 27. Fr. ἐπί and δεάω.

'Εφορεία, ας, ή, inspection, the office of the Ephori, Xen. Lac. 8, 3. Same Th.

*Εφοςείον, ου, τό, the hall of the Ephori, where they administered justice, Xen. Ag. 1, 36.

'Εφόρεις, impf. act. of φορέω. Έφόρευν, Dor. for εφόρουν, from φορέω.

Έφορεύω, f. εύσω, to inspect, Æschyl. Pers. 7; to take care of, to be one of the Ephori, Xen. Hist. i, 3, 1; ἐπὶ 'Αρχύτου ἐφοeεύοντος, Id. ii, 1, 7; Thucyd. viii, 6.

'Εφορέω, Ion. and Poet. for έφο-

'Εφορικός, ή, έν, of or belonging to the Ephori; from

'Εφόριος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, being on the boundaries; making a boundary; ἐφορία ἀγορά, a mart established on the boundary of two neighbouring states, Demosth. 651, ult.; 632, 23, 26. Fr. ini and bees.

Έφοςμαθείς, έντος, Dor. for έφοςundeis, part. 1. a. pas. of ifog-

'Εφοςμαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to rush upon, to rush to, Æschyl. Pers. 206. Fr. δεμάω.

'Εφοςμάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, 1. a. ἐφώςμησα, to rush upon or against; to attack, assail, Il. iii, 165; to urge on, impel, Soph. Aj. 1122; to excite, excite against; pas. to be urged on, impelled, excited; 1. a. pas. ἐφωεμήθην, part. ἐφοςμηθείς. Fr. ἐπί and δεμάω.

Eφορμέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be in harbour; to ride at anchor; έφοςμήσειν πρὸς τῷ λιμένι, to ride at anchor off the harbour, Thucyd. vii, 4; to lie in wait to ttack a hostile fleet, αὐτόθι ἰφοςμοῦντες, Thucyd. vii, 24; to blockade, Id. vii, 12; iv, 24; Xen. Anab. vii, 6, 8; to watch for a favorable opportunity to attack; to lie in wait for; ipogμεῖν τοῖς ἐαυτοῦ καιροῖς, to watch for his own convenience, De816. Fr. ἐπί and ὁρμίω.

Έροςμή, ñs, h, an inroad, an access; an irruption; an attack. Same Th.

Έφοςμηθείεν, 3. pl. opt. 1. a. pas., and

Εφορμήσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. from έφορμάω.

Έφός μησις, εως, ή, the act of urging on, impelling; a naval station; a guard of ships; a naval blockade, Thucyd. ii, 89; an opportunity of attacking. Fr. επί and δεμέω.

'Εφοςμίζω, f. ίσω, to bring a ship into port; mid. to come into port, Thucyd. iv, 8. Th. 6e.

mos.

'Εφόρμισις, εως, h, the entering of ships into a naval station; a fit station for ships against, Thucyd. vi, 48. Th. in and бенос.

"Εφοεμος, ου, ό, ή, lying in port; a naval blockade; an anchorage against, Thucyd. iv, 32; having good anchorage; having good harbours. Same Th.

"Εφορος, ου, ό, an inspector or guardian, Soph. Œd. C. 145; an overseer, a president; of "Εφοροι, Ephori, certain magistrates at Sparta, Xen. Lac. 4, 6; 8, 4; see, also, Xen. Hist. passim; στεατιᾶς πολλης έφοεοι, the directors of the mighty army, Æschyl. Pers. 25. Fr. ἐφοράω.

Εφόσον, for έφ' όσον, as much as; so far as.

"Εφεάδον, 2. a. of φεάζω.

'Εφεαίμ, indecl., a man's name, Ephraim,

"Εφεαθα, ns, 'n, the name of a city, Ephratha. Hebr.

"Εφεαζα, ας, ε, 1. a. act. of φεάσσω.

Έφεάσαθ', for έφεάσατο, 3. sing. a. m. of φεάζω.

"Εφρασε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act., and

'Εφεασάμαν, Dor. for έφεασάμην, 1. a. m. of φεάζω.

'Εφεάσσαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. m. Poet., with o doubled, from the same verb, Il. ix, 426.

Έφριζεν, 1. a. of φρίσσω.

'Εφεονείτε, 2. pl. contract. impf. of peovico.

'Εφεούρει, 3. sing. contract. impf. act. of φρουρέω.

'Εφεύαξα, 1. a. ind. act. of φευάσσω.

'Εφουάττετο, 3. sing. impf. of φευάττομαι.

"Εφευξα, ας, ε, 1. a. of φεύγω. mosth. 30, 19; Soph. Œd. C. | "Εφν, 3. sing. 2. a. of φνω.

'Εφυθείζω, f. iσω, to treat with insult or indignity, to insult, to outrage, Thucyd. vi, 63; Soph. Aj. 1364; to affront; to taunt. Fr. ἐπί and ὑθείζω.

Εφυδειστής, ῆςος, and ἐφυδειστής, οῦ, ὁ, contumelious, insulting, abusive, insolent; also, ἐφύδειστος; ου, ὁ, ἡ, treated with contumely, insulted. Same Th.

"Εφύγον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act., instead of which is used in 3. pl. έφύγοσαν, Nehem. xiii, 10, of φεύγω, to run away, to flee. Έφύγοσαν. See preced.

Έρυδρεύω, f. εύσω, to irrigate, to wet, to water. Fr. επί and "δδωρ.

'Εφυδριάς, άδος, ή, of the water. Fr. ἐπί and ὕδωρ.

"Εφυδοος, ου, δ, ħ, near water; bringing rain upon, rainy, Odys. xiv, 458. Fr. ἐπί and εδωρ.

'Εφύδως, i. e. δ ἐφ' εδατι ἄν, an officer at Athens appointed to watch the κλεψύδς ει, and to stop it while documents were read, or when the orators had spoken their allotted time, Pollux. i, 8, 9. Same Th.

'Εφύην, 2. a. ind. pas. of φύω, or φῦμι.

'Εφύλαζα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of φυλάσσω.

'Εφυμνίω, ω, f. ήσω, to chant one's praises, to sing, Æschyl. Choëph. 380; to celebrate; to utter lamentations, to give utterance to one's anguish, τοιαῦτ' ἐφυμνῶν, Soph. Œd. Τ. 1275; to denounce against; to imprecate upon; σοι κακὰς πράξεις ἐφυμνήσασα τῷ παιδουτόνψ, imprecating upon you, the murderer of your son, dreadful calamities, Soph. Antig. 1290. Fr. ἐπί and ὑμνέω.

"Εφῦν, νς, ν, 2. a., and ἔφῦν, by syncop. for ἔφῦσαν, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. act. of φῦμι. Fr. φύω, to produce. In this tense the verb frequently means simply to be, as in Soph. Œd. T. 9; where also the impf. or 2. aor. is used, as it generally is, in the sense of the present.

'Ēφύπεςθε, and -θεν, adv. over, above, aloft; from above. Fr. επί and ῦπεςθε.

'Εφυπνίδιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, disposing to sleep, sleepy. Fr. ἐπί and ὕπνος. 'Εφύρα, ἡ, Ion. 'Εφύρη, Ephyra, an old name of Corinth.

"Εφυζον, 3. pl. impf. act. of φύεω,to mix, Æschyl. Prom. 459; to wet, to moisten; f. Æol. φύρσω. 'Εφῦσα, contract. from ἰφύσας, 3. sing. impf. act. of φῦσάω; but "Εφῦσα, 1. a. act. of φύω.

'Eφύση, Dor. for ἐφύσα, 3. sing. impf. from φυσάω.

'Εφυσιώθην, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of φυσιόω.

Έφύσση, Dor. for ξφύσσα, 3. sing. impf. from φυσσάω, for φυσάω. See ξφύσα.

'Εφυστερίζω, f. ίσω, to be last; to happen after, Thucyd. iii, 82. Fr. ἐπί and ὕστερος.

"Εφυτε, 2. pl. impf. act. See φῦμι.

'Εφύτευσ', for ἐφύτευσε, 3. sing. 1.

a. ind. act. of φυτεύω.

'Εφυφή, ης, ή, the woof of a web, Plat. Legg. v, 734, E.

'Eφύω, f. ύσω, to rain upon, Xen. Cyn. 9, 5; pas. to be rained upon, to be made wet; ἐφῦει, impers., it rains; part. pf. pas. ἐφυσμένος, rained upon, wet, soaked.

"Εφφάθα, an imperative, in the Aramæan dialect, be thou opened, Mark vii, 34.

'Εφ' ω, ἐφ' ωτε, i. e. ἐπὶ τούτω ωστε, on condition that.

Έφωμάςτησε, from ἐφομαςτέω. Έφώνεεν, 3. sing. impf. of φωνέω.

'Εφώριος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, seasonable. Fr. ἐπί and ὤρα.

'Εφώτισα, I. a. act. of φωτίζω.
'Εφωτίσθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas.
of the same.

"E χ ', for ${}^{z}\chi$ s, imperat. of ${}^{z}\chi\omega$." E χ äds, 3. sing. of

"Εχάδον, 2. a. ind. act. of χανδάνω, to restrain, to repress, Π. viii, 461.

"Εχάζετο, 3. sing. impf., he retired, Il. iii, 32. Fr. obsol. χάω. "Εχαιρον, ες, ε, impf. of χαίρω.

'Εχαλάσθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of χαλάω.

'Εχαλέπηνα, 1. a. of χαλεπαίνω. 'Έχὰνον, 2. a. of χαίνω.

Έχαεάκου, contract. from εχαεάκος, 3. sing. impf. act. of χαεακόω. Fr. χάεαξ.

'Εχάςαστον, 3. pl. impf. act. of the same verb.

Έχάςην, ης, η, 3. pl. ἐχάςησαν, 2. a. pas. of χαίςω, commonly used by Homer. See Il. iii, 76; vii 307.

'Εχαρισάμην, 1. a. mid. of χαρίζομαι.

'Εχαείσθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of χαείζομαι.

Έχαρίτωσα, 1. a. ind. act. of χαριτίω.

"Eχε, pres. imperat. act. έχεν, impf. Ion. for εἶχεν, 3. sing. impf. act. of ἕχω.

"Exea, Att. for ℓ_{χ} suca, 1. a. ind. act. of χ'_{ℓ} .

'Εχίδοιον, ου, τό, a thong, used to fasten oxen to their yokes; s. as μεσάδοιον. Fr. έχω and βοῦς. See ζεύγλη.

Eχίγγυος, ου, δ, 'n, giving security or bail; affording a pledge or security, Eurip. Med. 392; worthy of trust or confidence, one who keeps his engagements, Thucyd. iii, 46; guarantied, sanctioned; safe, secure, certain; faithful, Soph. Œd. C. 285; οὐκ ὧν ἰχίγγυος, not being adequate, not sufficiently secure or safe. Fr. ἔχω and ἰγγύη. Έχεγλωττία, 'n, a cessation of the

Έχεγλωττία, ή, a cessation of the tongue, like ἐκεχειρία, an armistice. Fr. ἔχω and γλῶσσα.

tice. Fr. "χω and γλῶσσα.
"Έχεθ, for "χετε, 2. pl. imperat.
pres. of "χω.

'Εχέθυμος, ου, δ, ἡ, having understanding; having a control over the passions, Odys. viii, 320; prudent. Fr. ἔχω and θυμός.

Έχειgοτονήθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of χειgοτονέω.

'Έχξιμεν, Ion. and Dor. ἐχξιμεναι, hence ἔχειν, pres. inf. act. of ἔχω.

'Εχέμονα, acc. of ἐχέμων.

Έχεμυθέω, to hold one's peace, be silent. Fr. iχ έμυθος.

Έχεμυθία, ας, ή, taciturnity; and

'Εχέμῦθος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that holds his tongue, silent, taciturn. Fr. ἔχω and μῦθος.

'Εχέμων, ονος, δ, a man's name, Echemon.

"Exev, Ion. for $i_{\chi \in V}$, 3. sing. impf. act. or Dor. for $i_{\chi \in V}$, inf. of $i_{\chi \omega}$.

'Exsents, ides, h, that delays or stops a ship; an epith. applied to the anchor, Æschyl. Ag. 145; also, to a head wind, or to a calm; also, a little fish, called by the Romans remora, which was supposed to have the power of obstructing the sailing of ships. Fr. έχω and ναῦς.

"Εχεο, pres. imperat. mid. and pas. Ion. contract. ἔχου, of ἔχω. Έχεπευκής, έος, δ, ή, and πὸ ἐχεπευκές, bitter, pungent, sharp, painful, epith. of an arrow; deadly, mortal. Fr. ἔχω and πεύκη, probably the resinous gum that exudes. See πεύκη.

'Εχέσαςκος, ου, δ, ή, adhering to the skin or body, as a garment. Fr. ἔχω and σάςξ.

"Εχεσπον, Ion. impf. of εχέσπω, for έχω · δ πείν έχεσπον, which I

575

formerly had, Il. xiii, 257.

*Eχίστονος, ου, δ, ή, that causes groans, destructive, pernicious. Fr. ἔχω and στόνος.

"Εχιτ, for εἴχιτο, Ion. 3. sing. impf. pas. of ἔχω.

impf. pas. of ἔχω.

'Εχίτην, for εἰχίτην, 3. dual impf. act. of εἶχον, from ἔχω.

'Εχίτης, ου, ὁ, rich, opulent. Fr. ἔχω.

'Εχίτλη, ης, η, a plough handle; any handle. Th. ἔχω.

Έχετλήεις, εσσα, εν, of or belonging to the plough-tail.

"Εχευ, Dor. for ἔχου, pas. imperat. Fr. ἔχω.

"Εχευα, Ion. 3. pl. ἔχευαν, 1. a. ind. act. of χέω.

'Εχεύᾶτο, Ion. 3. sing. 1. a. ind. m. ἔχευα, 1. a. act. of χέω ἐχεύατο τήχει λευχώ, she threw her white arms, Il. v, 314. Same Th.

'Εχεφονέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be wise, to be possessed of understanding; to be master of one's self. 'Εχεφονως, adv. prudently, wise-

Έχεφεόνως, adv. prudently, ly. From

'Εχεφροσύνη, ή, shrewdness, presence of mind.

'Εχίφων, ονος, δ, ή, possessing understanding, wise, prudent, Il. ix, 341. Fr. έχω and φεήν.

"Εχηνα, 1. a. ind. act. of χαίνω. "Εχθαις", for "εχθαιςε, pres. imperat. act. of εχθαίρω.

Έχθαίροντι, Dor. for ἐχθαίρουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of

'Exθαίρω, f. ἄρῶ, l. a. ἔχθηρα, to hate, detest, Il. ix, 452; to be an enemy; ἔχθος ἰχθήρας μέγα, being much exasperated, Soph. Phil. 59; pas. to be hated, detested. The tragic writers used the form in αἴρω, not in αἴνω thus they said ἐχθαίρω, not ἰσχναίνω. Porson's Orest. 292. Th. ἔχθος. Έχθάνομαι, f. θήσομαι, to be hated, be odious to.

Έχθαςτίος, ία, ίον, to be hated, Soph. Aj. 664. Same Th.

" $\mathbf{E}_{\chi}\theta_{ii}$, $\mathbf{3}$. sing. pres. ind. act. of $\mathbf{i}_{\chi}\theta_{\omega}$, Eurip. Med. 117. From the same Th.

"E $\chi \theta \omega s$, from $\chi \ell \omega \omega$, Eurip. Med. 118.

'Εχθές, adv., s. as χθές, yesterday, Soph. Antig. 452. Fr. «χομαι.

*Εχθισϊνός, ή, όν, of yesterday.
*Εχθημα, ἄτος, τό, hatred, any thing hated. Fr. ἔχθος.

*Εχθήσομαι, f. m. of εχθάνομαι, from εχθίομαι.

"Εχθίμος, n, ov, hated.

'Eχθιόνως, adv. more unfriendly,

more hostile, Xen. Symp. 4, 3.
"Εχθιστος, ίστη, ιστον, most odious, most hateful; most hostile; superl. formed from the substantive "χθος, odious, detestable, unfriendly, hostile; compar. ἐχθιων, superl. ἔχθιστος. Same Th.

'Εχθίων, ovos, δ, 'n, compar. of lxθρός (the penult long only with the Attic writers).

'Εχθοδοπέω, ω, f. ήσω, to quarrel with any one, II. i, 518; to altercate. From

Έχθοδοπός, ή, όν, odious, hateful; unfriendly, hostile, Soph. Aj. 913; Phil. 1122; Aristoph. Acharn. 227; as if ἐχθοοπός, by pleonasm of δ . From Extos, hatred, and $\ddot{o}\psi$, $\dot{o}\pi \acute{o}s$, the eye or the voice; and thus signifying one whom it is hateful for us to see or to speak with; hence, viewed with a hostile eye, hostile-looking; probably only a lengthened form of ix 8665, like άλλοδαπός, ἡμεδαπός, etc., which is confirmed by the accent. Buttm. Lexil. p. 321, and Liddell and Scott's Lex. Th. on Tomas. "EXΘΟΣ, εος, τό, hatred, enmity, Thucyd. vii, 57; Soph. Phil. 59; antipathy to, animosity; also used for ἐχθεόν, odious, Æschyl. Pers. 276.

Έχθεα, ας, Ion. -εη, ης, ἡ, enmity, hostility, hatred, Lys. c. Eratosth. § 1; Π. ix, 378; Thucyd. v, 36; Demosth. 90, 2; a pique, grudge; discord, Plat. Polit. 306, B; and

Έχθεαίνω, f. ανῶ, to hate, to show enmity, to make odious; ἐχθεαίνομαι, to be hated; not used by the Attic tragedians; Porson ad Eurip. Med. 555; see under ἐχθαίςω.

'Εχθεαντίος, ία, ίον, verbal adj. must be hated, Soph. Aj. 679. Same Th.

Έχθειύω, to be a foe or enemy to, LXX.; s. as preced.

Έχθροδαίμων, ονος, δ, ἡ, hated by the gods, Soph. Œd. T. 816; wicked; s. as κακοδαίμων. Fr. ἐχθρός and δαίμων.

'Εχθρόζενος, ου, δ, 'n, hostile to strangers; an enemy to hospitality, inhospitable, Eurip. Alc. 574; Æschyl. Prom. 729. Fr. λχθρός and ζένος.

'Exθeόs, ά, όν, odious, detested, hated, Eurip. Hec. 845; Il. ix, 312, hostile; that hates an enemy; much used as a subst. for an enemy; a private enemy; a public enemy, Xen. Anab. iii, 2, 2. Fr. "χθος.

'Εχθεότατος, n, ov, most hostile or unfriendly, Soph. Œd. T. 1346; Poet. for ἔχθιστος, superl. of ἐχθεός. Neither this, nor the comparative ἐχθεότερος, are used by Euripides; nor the latter by Sophocles.

'Eχθεως, adv. odiously, Xen. Cyr. viii, 1, 7. Same Th.

"Eχθω, to detest, hate, have an aversion to; used in the pres. and impf. only, and by the Poets ἔχθομαι, commonly, but generally ἀπέχθομαι, which see; Eurip. Med. 118; ἔχθεται ἐμοί, is odious to me, Callim.; 2. a. ἀχθομαν.

"Εχιδνά, ης, ἡ, a viper, Eurip. Alc. 321; Androm. 270; Acts xxviii, 3; also a woman's name, Echidne. Fr. ἔχις.

Eχιδυαΐος, αία, αΐου, of or like a viper.

'Eχίδνιον, ου, τό, a little viper, a young viper; dimin. from ἔχις. 'Εχιδνοςιδής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, viper-like, viperous. Fr. ἔχις and είδος. 'Εχίον, ου, τό, a plant, viper's bugloss, or echium vulgare, Linn.

'Εχινάδες, ων, αί, the Echinades, islands in the Ægean Sea, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 286.

'Εχῖναι, ῶν, αὶ, the islands in the Ionian Sea afterwards called 'Εχινάδις.

'Eχινέες, οί, a kind of mouse with rough, bristling hair, in Libya.
'EXI NOΣ, ου, 'n, a sea-urchin, Aristoph. Acharn. 879; also, its shell; a hedgehog; the inner rough coat of the stomach of ruminating animals; a chest or box for holding law papers or documents, Demosth. 1104, 6; Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 1436, the bit of a bridle.

'Εχιόδηκτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, bitten or stung by a viper. Fr. ἔχις and δηκτός, formed from 3. sing. pf. ind. pas. of δάκνω.

"EXIS, 105 or εως, δ, a snake, serpent, male viper, Demosth. 799, 4; ἔχιδνα, 115, ή, a female viper; ἐχίδνιον, ου, τό, a young viper. Έχλεύαζον, 1. sing. and 3. pl.

impf. of χλευάζω.

"Εχμα, ατος, τό, that which holds fast, stops, supports, binds; a stay, support; a prop or support for ships or boats, put under their sides to prevent them from heeling over, Il. xii, 260; a joint; a hinderance, obstacle; s. as ὄχμα. Th. ἔχω.

"Eχοισα, Dor. for "χουσα, part. pres. act. f. g. of "χω. Έχολωσα, 1. a. ind. act. of χο-

'Eχομένη, ης, η, the day after to-morrow, i. e. which is next or contiguous to to-morrow; from 'Εχόμενος, η, ον, part. pres. of 'χομει, holding of, following, subsequent, next, contiguous, neighbouring; ἐχόμεναι κωμοπόλεις, Mark i, 38, neighbouring towns; a Hebraism according to Hamm.; but thus in Xen. Mem. iii, 5, 10; Cyr. viii, 5, 5; Isocr. de Permutatione.

*Eχομίνως, adv. immediately after; consequently; in a manner analogous to. Same Th.

"Εχομες, Dor. for "χομεν.

"Εχουθ', for ἔχουτὰ, acc. sing. part. pres. act. of the same verb; ἔχουτι, Dor. for ἔχουσι.

Έχόντων, Att. for ἐχέτωσαν, gen. pl. part. pres. act. for 3. pl. pres. imperat. of ἔχω.

'Eχόντως, adv. commonly construed with νοῦν, wisely, prudently, Plat. Legg. iii, 686, E. Fr. gen. pl. part. of ἔχω.

Έχοςτάσθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of

χοςτάζω.

"Έχου, 3. sing. impf. of χώννυμι.
"Έχομε, 3. sing. impf. of χεάω.
"Έχομε, 2. a. act. of χεαύω, but others think impf. of χεάω.
'Έχομαατίσθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of χεηματίζω.

"Εχεην, impf. of χεή, it behoved, it should or ought, impers., inf.

"Εχεησα, 1. a. act., and

'Εχεησάμην, 1. a. mid. of χεάομαι.

Έχρήσθην, ης, η, in 3. pl. ἐχρήσθησαν, 1. a. ind. pas. of χράω. Έχρῆτο, 3. sing. impf. of χράωμαι.

"Eχειεν, 3. sing. imperat. act. of χείω.

χείω. "Εχεισε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of the same, Odys. iii, 466.

Έχεόνισα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of χεονίζω.

Έχεόωντο, Poet. for εχεώντο, 3. pl. impf. pas. of χεάομαι.

Έχύην, 2. a. ind. pas. of χύω or χέω.

Έχύθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of χίω or χύω, obsol.

Έχύμην, ὕσο, ὕτο, and ἔχυντο, 3. pl. plupf. pas. Ion. for ἐκεχύμην and ἐκέχυντο. Fr. χύω.

EXTPO'Σ, ά, όν, held fast or firm; fortified, strong, Thucyd. i, 42; Xen. Cyr. ii, 4, 9; safe, firm, Æschyl. Pers. 89; ὀχυρῶς, ά, όν, the same; ἐν ἐχυρῷ εἶναι, to be in safety; τὸ ἐχυρῶν, a

pledge of security, Thucyd. v, 109. Fr. $i\chi\omega$.

'Εχυξόω, ω, f. ωσω, to fortify, make strong or secure; and 'Εχυξως, adv. safely, strongly, Thucyd. v, 26. Fr. ἐχυξός.

" $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{X}\Omega$, f. " $\mathbf{\xi}\omega$, (with the rough breathing,) and in Homer more frequently σχήσω, from the obsol. σχέω, pf. ἔσχηκα, Dem. de Co-ron. 259, 8; impf. εἶχον, Epic "xov, without augm., and, iterative form, "x zoxov, 2. a. "oxov, 2. a. imperat. σχίς, and sometimes, in compounds, also, σ_{χ} 's, as πάρασχε (Pors. on Eurip. Hec. 830), from obsol. σχημι, (generally compounded, as ἐπίσχες,) inf. σχεῖν, (Epic σχέμεν,) 2. a. subj. σχω, ης, η, opt. σχοίην, part. σχών, having touched at, Thucyd. v, 2; pas. and mid. ἔχομαι, impf. εἰχόμην, fut. m. έξομαι and σχήσομαι, 2. aor. m. ἐσχόμην, in Epic 3. sing. σχέτο, inf. σχέσθαι, part. σχόμενος, imperat. σχοῦ, post-Homeric aor. pas. ἐσχέθην, pf. pas. ἔσχημαι, pres. opt. ἔχοιμι, to have, hold, possess, enjoy; to inhabit; to obtain; to sustain, resist, withstand, Plat. Menex. in Coll. Maj. i, 258; Il. xiii, 51; to direct, guide, as horses or a ship, Herodt. vi, 95; to restrain, check, to repress; to know; to be able; to defend or hold, $\varphi \tilde{n}_{5}$ που άτες λαῶν πόλιν ἐξέμεν, Π. v, 473; mid. to hold of, hence, to be near, or next to; to have to wife, with or without youaixa, as in Odys. iv, 569; Herodt. iii, 31; of a woman, έχουσα, used for έχουσα ἐν γαστεί, iii, 32; the 2. pf. seems to have been οχα, by redupl. οκωχα, and then by metath. for the sound, ὄχωκα, hence συνοχωπάτε, Π. ii, 218; a perfect pas. seems to have been formed from όχα, viz. ὧγμαι, whence comes the Ionic form of the 3. pl. of the plupf. ἐπώχατο, Il. xii, 340. The mode of rendering this verb depends much upon the noun or other words connected with it, as will be seen in the following examples:

I. (1) In the ACTIVE voice; τιμὴν ἔχω παρὰ πᾶσι, I am honored, literally, have honor, with all men; αἰτίαν ἔχω, I am accused or have an accusation against me; 9αῦμα ἔχω, I run or perform the race, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 212; ἔχει τὴν δίαην, he has been punished, Xen. Anab.

ii, 5, 11; also, he has the power of suing, Demosth. 890, 3; λόyou "x ziv, to be reasonable: also, to be reported; & μὲν ἄν αὐτοὶ ἔχωσιν ἀγαθά, whatever useful things they know, literally, possess, or have in their minds, Xen. Mem. ii, 2, 6; buνὸν ἔχειν, to undergo danger or run a risk, Cyr. iv, 2, 1; xaxà "χων, suffering ills, Xen. Ages. vii, 7; τὰ ὄζη ἔχουσιν, they live or roam on the mountains, Xen. Cyn. v, 12; πεντήκοντα ἔτη οὖπω ἔχεις, thou art not yet fifty years old; To vuv Exov, for κατὰ τὸ νῦν ἔχον, as the thing now is, i. e. under existing circumstances; τέλος ἔχει, it is done, Π. xviii, 378; αὐτὸς ἔχε, keep it yourself.

(2) In the imperative mood, second person, with the particle δή, as ἔχε δή, it is used like φέρε δή, and ἴθι δή, or agedum in Latin, to denote entreaty or request; as, ἔχε δὴ καί μοι τάδε εἰπέ, come, tell me those things; and in the 3 pers. imperat. it is used with the adv. iκανῶς, at the conclusion of a discourse; as, iκανῶς εχέτω, let this suffice; ἔχε κῶντοῦ, stop there, Demosth. 1109, 6; δεῦρο νοῦν ἔχε, attend to this, Eurip. Orest. 1181.

(3) In the participle it seems to be redundant, but renders the expression more vivid, as in Il. xxiv, 280; it also conveys the idea of continuance or duration; as, τὶ κυπτάζεις ἔχων περὶ τὴν θύραν; why do you stoop or loiter at the door, Aristoph. Nub. 505, or, why do you keep poking about, etc.; τὶ δῆτα ἔχων στρέφει; what, pray, do you mean by turning yourself? Plat. Phædr. 236, E; Angeis "χων, you trifle, Aristoph. Ran. 515; ἔχων διατελῶ, I continue to maintain, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 80; sometimes it signifies rich; as, οἱ ἔχοντες, the rich men; μηδεν ἔχοντα, poor, Aristoph. Plut. 552. See No. 5.

(4) With another verb it is often to be rendered by can or to be able; as, ἔχοις ἄν εἰπεῖν; can you say? Xen. Cyr. ii, 2, 7; οὐν ἔχοιμι ἀπὸ στόμαπος εἰπεῖν, I cannot state them from memory, Xen. Mem. iii, 6, 9; οὐχ ἔζω ἀποδοῦναι, I shall not be able to pay, Mem. ii, 7, 11; ἔχοι τε καὶ δύναιτο, may know and be able, Soph. Œd. T. 315; οὐν ἔχω Ϟι λέγειν, I cannot speak,

or I know not what to say; οὐκ ἔχω ὅ, τι χρὰ ποιεῖν, I know not what must be done, τὰν δύναμιν being understood.

(5) With participles in the aorists, it may be rendered like the aor. ind. of the verbs from which such participles are derived; as, "χω ποιήσας, I have done it, or I did it ; μαθών έχω, I learned or have learned; but sometimes it has the sense of the present tense; as, έχω θαυμάσας, I wonder at, Plat. Phadr. 257, C; ör y' είχον ήδη χεόνιον έκθεζληκότες, whom they have now for a long time banished, and keep in banishment, Soph. Phil. 596. In such instances the participle denotes that the action was completed and still continues so.

(6) With the comparatives ησσον and ἔλασσον, as, ησσον ἔχειν, to be inferior to; ἔλασσον ἔχονσες, those who are inferior or weaker, Thucyd. iii, 5.

(7) With adverbs; (a) it means, literally, to have one's self, that is, to find one's self, to be circumstanced, but it can be generally rendered by the verb to be; as, εὐ ἔχω τὸ σῶμα, I am well; άδυνάτως έχω, for οὐ δύναμαι, I am not able ; ὀͼθῶς ἔχω, I am right; ὀͼθῶς ἔχει, it is well; ούτῶς ἔχει, it is thus ; ούτω δ' έχει μοί, thus am I circumstanced, Eurip. Med. 721; ovuφώνως έχει, it agrees or harmonizes with : mws xxxx; how are you? Aristoph. Eq. 7; is είχε, εαυτόν understood, as he was, Herodt. i, 24, and ωσπερ είχεν, Thucyd. i, 134; ως δργης "χω, in such (a state of) anger am I, Soph. Œd. T. 345; xaì μάλα καλῶς ἔχει, is exceedingly good, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 13; "τσθι τοῦθ" ουτως έχον, know that it is so, Aristoph. Nub. 826; καλῶς έχειν μέθης, to be pretty drunk, Herodt. v, 20; in all these expressions a reciprocal pronoun is understood. (b) With an adv. and a gen.; as, ουτως έχω της γνώμης, I am of this opinion; ώς ποδων είχον, as fast as they could, Herodt. vi, 116; &s sixs τάχους, and ως τάχους είχον ποδων, as swiftly as he or they could; αφρονήτως έχείν τινος, to be indifferent to or regardless of any thing. (c) With an adverb and a dative, or an accusative and its preposition; as, " xw ooi φιλανθεώπως, I am friendly to you; ἀπεχθῶς ἄχοντις πρὸς αὐτόν, being hostile to or enraged against him; ἄχω εὐνοῖκῶς πρὸς σε, I am well disposed towards you; ἄχειν ἀκρατῶς πρὸς τὰς ἡδονάς, to be given up to pleasures; εὐσεῶς ἔχειν, to be pious, Demosth. (d) With an adverb and accusative; ἴσχειν τὰ πὸδ' ἐναλλάζ, to cross the legs, Aristoph. Nub. 980; ἐκ δὲ τοῦ τούτων ὀλιγώρως ὑμᾶς ἔχειν, since you neglected these things.

(8.) With the prep. ἀμφί and περί, it signifies to be conversant with or to be engaged about; as, ἀμφὶ τοδὶ νῦν ἔχω, I am now engaged about that; ἀμφὶ δεῖ-πνον εἶχεν, he was supping or engaged in supping; περὶ τοὺς Ἡλείους εἶχον, they were engaged with the Eleans.

(9) With prepositions, generally, accompanied by their nouns, "χω takes the signification of such nouns; as, "χω σε ἐν ὀργῆ, I am angry with you, Thucyd. ii, 18; λιὰ τιμῆς "χω, I honor; λί ματίδος "χω, I entertain hopes; τὰ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον "χωντα, matters pertaining to the war.

(10) It is also used for its compounds; as, ἀπίχω, to be distant; to restrain, Herodt. iii, 99; Soph. Electr. 224; to refrain from, Il. ii, 97, and xiii, 747: for ἀνίχω, to sustain, Hes. Theog. 517; for κατίχω, to hold or contain, Xen. Cyr. ii, 1, 15; for παρίχω, to exhibit, to furnish, to occasion, Thucyd. ii, 61; Xen. Anab. vi, 1, 5.

ii, 61; Xen. Anab. vi, 1, 5. II. (11) "Εχομαι, MIDDLE voice, signifies to hold of or by, to hang by, depend upon; to refrain from ; with gen. pas., to be possessed by, to be held by; αίεὶ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἔχεο, always be conversant with good men, Theogn. 32; τῶν βελτίστων σοι Φαινομένων ούτως έχου, do thou so persevere in those things which appear the best to thee, Plat. Phadr.; της γνώμης της αὐτης έχομαι, I persevere in the same opinion, Thucyd. i, 140; τούτων γὰς εἰχόunv, for I kept hold of these, I stuck close to these, Dem. de Coron.; ἐχόμενοι αὐτῶν 'Αρyeio, the Argives bordering upon them, Thucyd. v, 67; είχοντο iv ἀπόρω, they were at a loss, Id. i, 25; ἐν πάση ἐχομένη ἀποeία, in complete perplexity, Plat. Phadr. § 13; to hold fast, cling to, Xen. Anab. vii, 6, 30;

with the genitive of a noun signifuing an art or science it means to apply one's self to; as, oilo. σοφίας έχόμενος, applying one's self to philosophy, Plat. Epist. 7 : μείζονος έγκλήματος έχεσθαι. that one incurs a greater sin or fault, Antonin. ii, 7; & διδασκά. λων ἔχεται, what are taught by or had from the teachers, Plat. Protag.; ἐμοῦ ἔχεται, it is in my power, it is my concern; σεῦ δ' ἔχεται, it is in thy power, or it belongs to thee, Hom.; Tois άληθείας έχομένοις, the things which are probable or next to truth; ἐν τῷ ἐχομένῳ ἐνιαυτῷ, in the next or following year; ἐχό. μεναι άλληλίων, succeeding each other, Herodt. vi, 111. The genitive is generally governed by the preposition &\pi & understood; as, οί δ' ἔσχοντο μάχης, they abstained from the fight, Il. iii, 84. "Εχωντι, Dor. for "χωσι, 3. pl. pres. subj. of έχω.

Έχωςει, 3. sing. impf. of χωςέω. Έχωςίσθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of χωςίζω.

'Εχωσάμην, 1. a. ind. m. of χώομαι.

Έχωσατο, 1. a. from χώομαι, in same signif. as ἐχολώσατο, from χολόω.

'Εχώσθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of χόω.

Έψαθαλάμην, 1. a. ind. m. of ψαθάλλω.

Έψάλἄται, Ion. for ἐψαλμένοι εἰσί, 3. pl. pf. pas. of ψάλλω.

'Εψαλέος, α, ον, cooked; boiled; easily boiled or cooked; usually eaten dressed or cooked. Fr. έψω. "Εψάμην, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. m. of έπω.

"Εψανδρα, ή, boiling, cooking up men. Fr. "ψω and ἀνήρ.

*Eψάνη, ης, η, a vessel for cooking, a boiler, a kettle. Fr. ήψω. "Εψεαι, contract. ήψη, 2. sing. 1. a. ind. m. of έπομαι.

"Eyer, pres. inf. of itw.

"Εψεσαι, 3. sing. 1. f. ind. mid., and εψεσθαι, 1. f. inf. m. of επομαι.

'Εψευδόμην, impf. pas. of ψεύδομαι.

'Εψεύσθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of ψεύδω.

'Εψευσμένος, part. pf. pas. of ψεύδω, proved false; having deceived, σάντα ἐψευσμένος αὐτόν, Nen. Anab. i, 13.

'Εψευσμένως, adv. falsely. From the same.

'Εψηλάφησα, ας, ε, 1. a. of ψηλαφάω. "Eψημα, ἄτος, τό, any thing boiled, pottage, broth; εψήματα, vegetables for the pot, Plat. Polit. ii, 372, C; a decoction; new wine boiled down; and

 $\mathbf{E}\Omega$

"Eψησις, εως, ή, a boiling, cooking, digestion, Herodt. iv, 61. Fr. Lyw.

Έψήσω, fut. of έψω.

Εψητήριον, ου, τό, any vessel made use of for cooking or boiling; a pot or kettle.

'Εψητής, ῆςος, δ, a pipkin, a pan for boiling.

'Eψητής, οῦ, ὁ, one that boils, a cook; and

'Εψητός, ή, όν, boiled, cooked, Xen. Anab. ii, 3, 9; also subst., a kind of small fish for frying, probably, the smelt, Aristoph. Vesp. 679; all from the pf. pas. of EJw.

'Εψία, ας, ή, conversation; pleasantry, pastime, amusement; a game with pebbles. Th. έπο-

Έψιάασθαι, Poet. by phonasm for ἐψιᾶσθαι, to entertain one another, Odys. xxi, 429; to be gay, sprightly, agreeable in conversation. From

Έψιάομαι, dep. to play with pebbles; generally, to play, amuse one's self.

'Εψιάω, formed from έψω, f. of έπω.

'Εψιθυρίσδομεν, Dor. for εψιθυρίζομεν, 1. pl. impf. act. of ψιθυeiζω, to whisper, Theocr. ii and xxvii. Th. ψίθυρος.

Έψινωντο, Poet. and Ion. for έψιῶντο, contract. from έψιάοντο, 3. pl. impf. of i Viáouai, to talk or converse together; to divert one's self in company.

"Evoi, Pind. Olymp. i, 133. "Εψομαι, f. ind. mid. of έπω.

'Εψυχαγώγεον, impf. act. of ψυχαγωγίω, to move or charm the soul, to delight. Fr. Juxn and äyw.

"E $\psi \bar{\nu} \chi$ ov, impf. of $\psi \dot{\nu} \chi \omega$.
"E $\Psi \Omega$, f. $\psi \dot{\gamma} \sigma \omega$, 1. a. $\psi \dot{\gamma} \sigma \omega$, Herodt. i, 119, and "ya κρέα Ψαντις, Xen. Anab. ii, 1, 5; to boil, to cook, Herodt. iv, 61; λίθον έψεις, you boil a stone, a proverb, i. e. you attempt an impossibility, Aristoph. Vesp. 284. "E Ω , generally with $\grave{a}\mu\phi \emph{i}$, to throw about, as clothes about the person; f. έσω, to put on, to clothe; l. a. έσα, Poet. έσσα, 1. a. mid. έσσάμην · είμαι, pf. pas. έέστο, 3. sing. plupf. pas., Il. xii, 402; whence ἀμφιέννυμι, to put on, to clothe. There can be no doubt of the connection of this verb with ξω, or Inμι. Dunb.

"Eω, obsol. to put, seat, or place, whence $\zeta \omega$, f. $\zeta \omega$, 1. a. $\zeta \sigma \omega$ and Poet. sioa, 1. a. mid. sioáμην, part. ἐσσαμένων, established, Thucyd. iii, 58. See Matthia's Gram. § 234; the reading should unquestionably be Erapevay.

"Eω, f. ήσω, to throw, whence Inpu.

"Ew, Ion. pres. obsol., s. as εἰμί, to be, whence part. ἐών, ἐοῦσα, ἐόν, f. ἔσομαι.

"Eω, obsol., s. as είμι, to go.

"Eω, έης, 2. a. subj. Poet. for ω, hs, of Inui.

"Εω, gen. and acc. sing. of "έως, the morning, aurora, the dawn. "Εω, ἔης, ἔη, Poet. for ὧ, ἦς, ἦ, pres. subj. of siui, to be, Il. i, 119.

Έφ, dat. sing. of έός, ή, όν, his, hers, its. Th. 85.

'Eω, contract. for ἐάω.

'Eω, contract. for ἐάοι, opt. of ἐάω. 'Εώα, ας, 'n, scil. χώςα, the east or eastern country.

"Εωγα, 2. pf. Att. for ωγα, of οἴγνυμι, or obsol. οἴγω, to open; scarcely used without the prep. άνά.

"Εφγμαι, pf. pas. Att., ἐφγμένος, part. pf. pas. of the same.

'Eφγυία, part. pf. f. g. of "ωγα, Att. for ωγα, 2. pf. of οιγω, part. 2. pf. Att. ἐωγώς.

'Εφην, Att. for ἐμμι, and this for έάοιμι, pres. opt. act. of έάω.

"Eωθα, 2. pf. Æol. and Ion. for $\epsilon l'\omega \theta \alpha$, from $l'\theta \omega$, obsol., to be used, 2. pf. part. εἰωθώς, νῖα, ός, and Ion. ἐωθώς, ότος, Herodt. i, 111; i, 34. Th. "fos.

"Eωθεν, adv. in the morning, at daybreak, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 19; Il. iv, 408; αύριον έωθεν, tomorrow morning. Fr. "ως.

'Eωθϊνός, ή, όν, belonging to the morning; at the dawn of day; έξ ἐωθινοῦ, from the morning, Herodt. iii, 104; Xen. Hist. i, 1, 3. Same Th.

'Εώθουν, impf. act. Att. for ωθεον, ουν, from ωθέω.

Εώιος, ου, δ, ή, and ος, α, ον, Poet. for ¿wos, ¿welivos, Ap. Rhod.; also, eastern.

'Εώκειν, 2. plupf., Il. ii, 58, Poet. ἔοικα, of είκω.

Έωλοκρασία, ας, ή, the cold broken meats or victuals of the preceding day dressed over again; sickness occasioned by intemperance in eating or drinking on a preceding day; foul contents; εωλοκρασίαν τινά μου της πονηρί- | Έωρακα, pf. act. from δράω.

ας της ξαυτού και των άδικημάτων κατασκεδάσας, having poured upon me as it were the foul contents of his villany and crimes, Dem. de Coron. 242, 12. Fr. έωλος and κρᾶσις.

Εωλοποσία, ας, ή, indisposition occasioned by drunkenness on the preceding day. Fr. εωλος and Tive.

Έωλος, ου, δ, ή, of yesterday, of the day before, a day old, stale, properly applied to the remains of broken victuals, which have lost their flavor; old, musty, stale; rancid; rank; superannuated, useless, Demosth. 551, 13. Fr. ${}^{\nu}\omega_{5}$, and perhaps the 2. pf. of ὅλλυμι, ὅλωλα.

'Εώλπειν, plupf. Poet. and Att. for ἐόλπειν, from ἔλπω.

Έωμεν, Poet. for ωμεν, 1. pl. 2. a. subj. act. of Inui, for Ew, signifying πληςόω, to fill, to satiate, Il. xix, 402. Such is the opinion of grammarians, but it is altogether improbable. The reading should probably be ἐπ' εἰ κ' ωμεν, the verb being the contracted 1. pl. subj. of αω, to satiate or be satiated. Dunb.

'Εωμι, contract. for ἐάοιμι, from ìάω.

'Eών, Poet. or Ion. for ών, part. pres. of έω, for εἰμί, to be.

"Ewv, contract. for East, or for είων, Ion. impf. act. of εάω.

'Εωνήθην, 1. a. ind. pas., and 'Εώνημαι, pf. Att. for ώνημαι, of ωνέομαι.

'Εωνούμην, Att. for ωνούμην, and ἐωνοῦντο, 1. sing. and 3. pl. impf. pas. of wveomai.

'Εωνοχόσυν, Ion. Att. for ώνοχόσυν, impf. act. of olvoxocw. Fr. olvos and X'sw.

"Εωξα, Att. for ωξα, 1. a. act. of olyvumi.

'Εωρος, α, ον, and δ, ή, of or belonging to the morning or the dawn; eastern; ἐφα, the east, Xen. Hist. iv, 4, 9; early; πάχνην S' έωαν, the early or morning dew, Æschyl. Prom. 25. Fr. έως.

'Εώςā, 3. sing. impf. Att. contract. for ώςαε, from δςάω, so ξώςāκα, for ω̃eāna, pf. Att. εωεānώς, pf. part. έωράκαμεν, 1. pl. pf. ind. act.

'Εώςα, ας, ή, for αίώςα, a hanging, suspension; a swinging; a cord, halter, noose for hanging a person, Soph. Œd. T. 1264; also written alúga. Th. αὶωρέω.

'Εώςγων, 2. plupf. Poet. and Att. from 2. pf. "oeya, of "eya, s. as ρίζω, to do, by metath. έρξω, 2. pf. igoya, by metath. iogya, Odys. iv, 693.

Eweiw, collut. form of alweiw, whence εωρήσασα τούμον όμμα, having lifted aloft mine eye.

Εώςημα, ἄτος, τό, any thing suspended; a machine for letting down persons on the stage. Th. asiew.

'Εώς παζον, impf. of λοςτάζω. ' Εωρτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. from άειρω, for ποςτο.

'Εώςων, for ώςων, impf. act. Att. of igaw.

"Ews, Ion. and Poet. slws, the same with ws, from which it is formed by pleonasm of &, until, unto, even unto; so long as, whilst, Tab. Ceb. 9; in the mean while; with the genitive, and sometimes without any case; when it signifies until, it is commonly construed with the aorists; when it means whilst, as long as, with the present or imperfect; when the time is indefinite, and depends upon present or future circumstances, it generally takes

av with the subjunctive; if av is not expressed, it must be understood, Soph. Phil. 753; Æd. T. 834, etc.; rarely with the optative ; "ws agri, and "ws vuv, until now; έως ὅτε, until, as long as, Xen.; "ws "rov · interrogatively, until when, Demosth.; i'as ου, until, Herodt.; έως πότε; and ιως τίνος; interrogatively, until when, or what time; εως τινός, until a certain time; έως τούτου, hitherto, thus far, as far as; "ws μὲν ἄν παςῆ τις, as long as any one may be with me, Xen. Anab. i; εως ετι οίον τε, whilst it was yet possible, Thucyd. vii, 47; ἔως λόγου, as far as words go. 'Eως, έω, ή, the morning; the dawn of day, daybreak; acc. ${}^{2}\omega$, Xen. Anab. i, 7, 1; Eurip. Ion. 1158; in the orators, for nώs, -60s, and contract. -00s, Æol. αὐως, the east, Xen. Cyr. i, 1, 5; ἄμα ἔφ, at the dawn of day.

'Εωσα, contract. from ἐαοῦσα, pres. part. fem. act. of ἰάω.

Εωσα, Att. for ὧσα, 1. a. act., and 'Εωσάμην, and 3. pl. εώσαντο, 1. a. act. of willia.

'Εώσθην, 1. a. pas. Att. for ωσθην. εωσμαι, pf. Att. for ωσμαι, of ώθέω.

Ewoi, and lwoir, Ion. for Loi, 3. pl. pres. subj. of siµi, to be. Ewsi, contract. for Écousi, 3. pl. pres. from láw.

"Εωσπες, adv. until; never used by the Attic Poets, rarely by prose writers. See Thucyd. vii,

*Εωσται, Att. for ὧσται, 3. sing. pf. pas. See iwoonv.

Εωστι, for ώστι, so that, in order that. Fr. ws and TE.

Εωσφόρος, ου, δ. ushering in the dawn, Lucifer, the morning star, Il. xxiii, 226; the harbinger of day, Plat. Tim. 38, D. Fr. Ews, for nos and Osea.

'Εωυτοῦ, Ion. for ἐαυτοῦ, of himself, Herodt. i, 86; it is sometimes used for the recipr. of the first and the second person; Id. iv, 97; auros and wurov are frequently construed together by Herodotus, signifying it of itself, v, 23, etc. Dunb. Lex. Εωυτῷ, for ἑαυτῷ, so ἑωυτῆ, Ion.

for ἐαυτῆ, to herself.

 \mathbf{Z}

ZA

Z, ζ, ζητα, τό, the sixth letter in the Greek alphabet; as a numeral it denotes seven, because the figure ; is interposed between s and ζ , to express the number six; with an i subscribed (ζ_i) , it stands for 7000.

Ž in most nouns and verbs is resolved by the Dorians into od . thus, μελίσδομαι for μελίζομαι, οδω for όζω, συρίσδω for συρί-The old Dorians, as the ζω. Lacedæmonians, used a double d, δδ, for ζ. In Homer, a short vowel frequently retains its natural quantity before ζ · as, ἄστῦ Zελείης, Il. iv, 103; ὑλήεσσα Zázvelos, Odys. i, 24; but it is probable the ζ was pronounced as Sor v. The Modern Greeks pronounce it like the English Z.

Za, in compounds, gives energy to

$ZAB\Omega$

the signification, like "e1-, de1-, and ἄγαν, very, greatly, much. See next.

 Z_{α} , in compounds, is also used by the Æol. for διά - thus, ζαξάλλειν, ζάδολος, for διαβάλλειν and διάβολος, Etymol. M. p. 407, 7, οἱ Αἰολεῖς τὸ διά, ζᾶ Φασί. See preced.

 $Z\tilde{\alpha}$, 3. sing. contract. pres. ind. of Záw.

Ζαβαρείον, ου, σό, an arsenal, an armory. See zabaria, in Lat. Etymol.

Zάζη, ης, ή, a coat of mail. Fr. ζαζοί. Sce zaba, in Lat. Etymol.

Ζαδός, curved, bent, for ἀγκύλος, στειδλός.

Ζαζουλών, δ, indecl., the name of a man, Zebulon. Hebr.

Ζάθωτος, ου, i, i, abounding in

ZAΘE

cattle; affording abundant pasturage. Fr. ζα and βόσκω. ZA'ΓΚΛΗ, ης, ή, or

Ζάγκλου, a scythe or sickle, in the Sicilian dialect; perhaps by syncop. from ζάγκυλον, from ζα and άγκύλον · τὸ δὲ δρέπανον οἱ Σικελοὶ ζάγκλον καλοῦσιν, Thucyd. vi, 4.

Zasis, part. pres. act. of ζάημι, Poet., the same nearly with aw. Zánµi, to blow strong or fresh. Zāńs, śos, i, i, blowing violently, stormy, violent, Il. xii, 157. In Odys. xii, 313; the accus. is ζαñv, not from any irregularity in the formation; for v was interposed to prevent the apparent hiatus, Zanv avepov. Fr. au, or änμι, and ζα.

Zafiow, gen. and dat. dual Ion. or Poet. from

Zāθίος, n, or, very divine, holy, sacred; excellent; mighty, powerful, Aristoph. Nub. 284; in acc. fem. ζαθίην, pl. ζαθίας generally the appellation of a city considered peculiarly sacred; as, Κίλλαν τε ζαθίην, II. i, 38; also, applied to rivers, etc., Aristoph. Nub. 284. Fr. ζα intensive and Θεός.

Zαθερής, έος, δ, ή, very hot. Fr. ζα and 𝔻έρος.

Zais, by syncop. for Zainoav, 3. pl. pres. opt. Zainv, ns, n, from Zhu.

Ζαπαλλής, έος, δ, ή, very beautiful; like περιπαλλής. Fr. κάλλος.

Zάκανον, the adding of the date to letters.

Zακελτίδες, or ζεκελτίδες, ων, αί, a kind of turnips or gourds; also, ζακυνθίδες, so called from the island of Zacynthus.

Ζάκορος, ον, ὁ, ἡ, a servant attached to the service of a temple; a priest or priestess; a sexton or warden; a servant; Buttmann, Lexil. § 40, note 4, considers it the same as διάκονος, and derives it from διάκω, for διώκω. Fr. ζα and κορέω.

Zάκοτος, ου, δ, ή, very angry, furious, enraged, infuriated, Il. iii, 220; raging furiously. Fr. ζα and χότος.

Zázvveos, ov, ò, the island Zacynthus, now called Zante.

Zanχαῖος, ου, ὁ, a man's name, Zacchéus. Hebr.

Zάκχον, ου, τό, and ζάκχος, ου, ό, a treasury. A Hebr. word. ZA'ΛΕΙΑ. πε. π. the Alexandri-

ZA'ΛΕΙΑ, ας, ή, the Alexandrian laurel-tree. Perhaps from Θάλλω.

Zαλεῦ, Dor. for ζηλοῦ, pres. imperat. pas. of ζηλόω.

ŽÄ'ΛH, ns, n, a violent agitation of the waves, Æschyl. Ag. 651; a tempest, storm; a whirlwind, Soph. Aj. 345; Æschyl. Prom. 379; a dry wind; hence, ἀζάλεις, Il. vii, 239; a storm of rain, Plat. Polit. vi, 496, D; violent agitation. Some derive it from ζα intensive and ἄω, others from ζα and ἄελλα, and others from ζω and ἄελλα, and others from ζω and ἀλός.

Ζαλοῖ, ζαλοῖσα, Dor. for ζηλοῖσα.
Ζάλοῖ, ου, i, water in commotion;
a muddy torrent;
a wave,
a billow.
Fr. preced.

Z \tilde{a} λόω, Dor. for ζηλόω, to emulate; to esteem happy; to praise. Th. ζῆλος.

Zαλωτός, Dor. for ζηλωτός, ου, ό, ή, worthy of envy or of imita-

tion, enviable, desirable; envied, καὶ θανεῖν ζαλωτὸς ἐν Ἑλλάδι πότμος, Aristot. Phæn. 4.

Zαμβαχέλαιον, ου, τό, oil of olives. Ζἄμενέω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to be very angry; to rage furiously; to exert all one's strength. From Ζἄμενής, ἱος, ὁ, ἡ, possessing great strength or courage; violent, impetuous, strong; malignant, Soph. Aj. 137; furious, raging; high-spirited; mettlesome. Fr. ζα and μένος.

Zαμένησα, 1. a. ind. act. Ion. of ζαμενέω.

Zάν, Ζανός, Dor. for Ζήν, and this for Ζεύς, Jupiter, gen. Διός · probably from ζάω, to live; hence, Janus, in Latin.

Zavá, ôos, ovs, h, Juno, from the preceding.

Ζάπεδον, τό, s. as δάπεδον.

Ζαπίμελος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, very fat. Fr. π Γμελής.

Zαπληθής, έος, δ, ἡ, very populous, innumerable; abundant, Æschyl. Pers. 308. Fr. ζα and πλῆθος.

Zάπλουπος, ου, δ, ἡ, very rich, possessed of great wealth; very opulent, Herodt. i, 32; Eurip. Androm. 1271. Fr. ζα and πλοῦπος.

Ζάπῦρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, very fiery, burning furiously; ἕλικες δ' ἐκλάμπουσι στεροπῆς ζάπυροι, curling flashes of lightning gleam, Æschyl. Prom. 1086. Fr. ζα and πῦρ.

Zαρά, δ, indecl., a man's name, Zara, Matt. i, 3. Hebr. sunrise. Ζαργάνη. See σαργάνη.

Zαροβοτάνη, ης, ή, a certain warlike engine.

Ζατεῦσα, Dor. for ζητοῦσα, part. pres. act. f. g. of ζητέω. Ζατεύω, Dor. for ζητεύω.

Ζατέω, Dor. for ζητέω.

Zατρεύω, to punish by confinement to hard labor in the ζητρεῖου. Fr. ζα and τείρω.

Ζατρεφής, έος, δ, ή, well-fed, fattened, fat. Fr. ζα and τρέφω. Ζατρίκιον, ου, τό, a kind of game, supposed to resemble chess; ζατρικίζειν, to play at this game. Ζαφεγγής, έος, δ, ή, very bright,

Za φ_i $\gamma\gamma\eta$ s, tos, δ , η , very bright, glittering. Fr. φ_i $\gamma\gamma \circ s$. ZA Φ E Λ H' Σ , $i \circ s$, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, and

Zάφελος, used only in the compounds, ἐπιζάφελος and ἐπιζαφελῶς, Il. ix, 512, 521; furious, unyielding rage; vehement, violent, enraged; also, very simple, Suid. Fr. ζα and ἀφελής. Ζα ξελῶς, adv. violently, angrily. From preced.

Zαφλεγής, έος, δ, ἡ, burning violently, brightly glowing, glowing with strength and vigor, applied to men in their prime, Il. xxi, 465; ardent, fiery. Fr. ζα and φλέγω.

Ζάχολος, ου, δ, ή, s. as ζάκοτος, very angry. Fr. χόλος.

Zaxeeńs, éos, ô, 'n, and

Ζαχεειής, έος, δ, ἡ. See ζαχεηής.

Zαχρεῖος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, being in need of; ὁδοῦ ζαχρεῖον ὁδίτην, a traveller who is in want of or wishing to know his way, Theocr. xxv, 6; used by Homer for ζαχρηής, Π. v. 525. Fr. ζα and χράω.

Zαχρηής, έος, δ, ἡ, Ion. for ζαχραής, in Homer, very impetuous or violent, as the wind, or a warrior, etc.; ζαχρηςῖς τελέθουσι, are very violent, i. e. assail with fury, Π. xii, 347. Fr. ζα and χράω.

Zάχεῦσος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, abounding in gold, rich in gold, Eurip. Alc.
 514. Fr. ζα and χευσός.

 $Z\alpha\psi$, $\zeta\alpha\pi\delta\varsigma$, $\dot{\eta}$, a storm at sea, the sea. Perhaps from ζέειν, to boil. ZA'Ω, contract. ζω, ζάεις, ζης, ζάει, ζη, etc., f. ήσω, generally ζήσομαι, to live and breathe, have life; to maintain life; to flourish; to revive, to be well; to be glad; ἐκ ταὐτοῦ ζῆν, to live in common, Aristoph. Eccl. 591; ζην βίον, the cognate noun, ζην βίον γενναΐον, to lead the life of a gentleman, Id. Vesp. 1506; έζων, έζης, η, pl. έζωμεν, ητς, ων · impf. also "ζην, from ζημι, part. pres. ζάων, ζῶν, ζάουσα, ζῶσα, ζάον, ζῶν · τὸ ζῆν, life; οἰ ζωντες, persons alive; ζῆν ἐκ τοῦ δικαίου, to live by honest means, Demosth. 1309, 26; 20 ζῆν, to live happily; ἄτης θύελλαι ζωσι, the storms of adversity are vigorous (blow), Æschyl. Ag. 793. The 2. aor. and pf. come from Biaus and Biow. Fr. Za and aw or anui.

-ζε, insepar. enclitic particle, denoting motion towards a place; s. as -σδε, ζ being written for σδ, e. g. 'Αθήναζε, θύραζε, for 'Αθήνασδε, θύρασδε.

ZEA, or ζειά, ᾶς, 'n, a species of corn or grain, spelt, Xen. Anab. v, 4, 16. Perhaps from ζάω.

Zerriques, (without mark of gender,)
a Lybian word, which signifies
hills, in Greek Bouvoir also, a small
animal that frequents hillocks or
mounds, probably a species of
mice, so called by the Lybians,
w 2*

Herodt. iv, 192.

Zsiá, ãs, i, s. as ζεά.

Zείδωςος, ου, δ, ή, bestowing food; fertile, bountiful, for ζήδωςος, an epith. of the earth, because it yields the necessaries of life, Il. ii, 548; viii, 486. Fr. ζειά and δωςίομαι.

Zείουσα, for ζέουσα, Ion. or Poet.

part. pres. of ζίω.

ZEIPA', ãs, Ion. ζυρή, ñs, 'n, a kind of loose garment reaching to the feet; a kind of full cloak, or mantle, worn by the Arabians and Thracians, Herodt. vii, 69 and 75; a surtout; a military cloak, Xen. Anab. vii, 4, 2; also, a turban.

Zειείω, to compound perfumes or spices, Hesych. Perhaps from ζειείος.

Zειρός, ά, όν, variegated. Perhaps from ζα and είρω.

Ζειροφόρος, ον, wearing a ζειρά or loose robe.

Zείω, for ζέω, to boil.

Zίλκια, ω, τά, pot herbs, a Phrygian word. Perhaps from ζάω. Ζίλλω, to throw, to cast, for βίλλω, Hesych.

Zέμα, ἄτος, τό, a decoction; but Zεμμά, or ζεμά, Hebr., a wicked device, outrage, LXX.

Zεννύω, and ζέννυμι, to boil, to make boil; for ζίω.

Zéoves, nom. pl. of Zéwy.

Zέσε, Ion. for ἔξεσε, 3. sing. 1.
a. ind. act., Il. xviii, 342; and
Ζεσθείς, έντος, part. 1. a. pas. of
ζίω.

Zέσις, εως, ή, a boiling or bubbling up, ebullition; fervor; ὑπὸ τῆς Θύσεως καὶ ζέσεως τῆς ψυχῆς, Plat. Crat. 419, E; and Ζέσσεν, Epic for ἔζεσεν, 3. sing. 1. a. from ζέω.

Ζιστός, ή, όν, boiling hot, boiled. Fr. ζίω.

Zευγάριον, ου, τό, a small team, dimin. of ζεῦγος, Aristoph. Av. 582.

Ζεύγη, pl. contract. of ζεῦγος.

Zευγηλάτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to drive oxen to plough, Xen. Anab. vi, 1, 4; and

Zευγηλάτης, ου, δ, one who drives a yoke of oxen, a charioteer, a ploughman, Nen. Anab. vi, 1, 4. Fr. ζεῦγος and ἐλαύνω.

Ζευγίππαι, ων, αί, a war-chariot drawn by two horses; οτ ζεύγη πολεμιστήρια.

Zευγίτης, ου, δ, yoked, paired, coupled together, Nen. Cyr. vi, 1, 28; Ίπτοι ζευγίται, draught horses: ζευγίται, citizens of the third class at Athens, so called

from their being able to keep a team of cattle, and whose ground yielded an income of not less than 150 measures of corn, etc. See Boëckh's Public Economy of Athens.

Zεύγλη, ης, ἡ, a yoke, Eurip. Med. 479; Herodt. i, 31; but more particularly the collar, ring, or strap, under each end of the yoke, through which the neck of the ox or horse was put; corresponding to the bow in the modern yoke, Π. xvii, 440. It is used for the yoke itself, as in Herodt. i, 31; Ap. Rhod. iii, 1319; Erinn. Od.; pl. thongs that fasten the πηδάλια, Eurip. Hel. 1525. Fr. ζεῦγος.

Zεύγληθεν, adv., for ἐκ ζεύγλης, from the yoke, Ap. Rhod. iii, 1319.

Zεύγληφι, Epic gen. and dat. sing. from ζεύγλη.

Ζεῦγμα, ἄτος, τό, a yoke, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 443; a yoking or joining together, conjunction; a bridge, a ferry, an inlet of the sea; ζεύγματος, a false reading for τοξεύματος, Thucyd. vii, 30; a barrier; also, zeugma, a figure of speech. From pf. pas. of ζευγνύμι.

Zευγνύασι, Ion. for ζευγνῦσι, originally ζύγνυνσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act., and

Ζεύγνῦτι, Dor. for ζεύγνῦσι, 3. sing. pres. ind. of ζεύγνυμι.

Ζεύγνυμι, and ζευγνύω, f. ζεύξω, from obsol. ζεύγω, impf. έζεύγνυν, also έζεύγνυον, to join, yoke, harness; to couple, pair together; to connect; to join in marriage; to join both banks of a river by a bridge, τὸν ποταμὸν ζύξαντας γεφυρώσαι · 1. a. pas. iζεύχθην, Plat. Polit. 320; Soph. Antig. 947; Herodt. vii, 24; 2. a. pas. ἰζυγην, ζευγνύμεναι and ζευγνύμεν, inf. Il. xvi, 145, ξευγνύμεν has the v long as being the first syllable of the foot. The editors have puzzled themselves to account for See Clarke's and Heyne's Obs." (Dunb. Lex.) I'f. pas. έζευγμαι· compos. ὑποζευγνύω, to put under the yoke, to harness; ὑπόζευξις, a yoking under, subjugation; ὑποζύγιος, that is under the yoke; δίζυξ, γος, ὁ, ἡ, and dizuyos, ou, o, n, yoked or harnessed in a pair.

Zευγοποιΐα, ας, 'n, the act of making a yoke or team; the act of matching or yoking together. Fr. ζεῦγος and ποιέω.

Zευζος, εος, τό, a yoke, a couple or pair of any thing, Aristoph. Eq. 872; a chariot and pair, Herodt. i, 59; Plat. Apol. 36. D; a married couple; a pair of horses or oxen, a plough or cart drawn by two horses; ἐπὶ λευκοῦ ζεύγους, in a chariot drawn by a pair of white horses, Demosth. 565, 27; sometimes, as opposed to Eurweis, bigæ, it sig. nifies trigæ or quadrigæ ; # : " 715 ύμῶν Ίππω η ξυνωςίδι η ζεύγει νενίκηκεν 'Ολυμπιάσιν, Plat. Apol. § 26; ζεύγη, acc. pl. contract. ζεύγεα, Thucyd. vi, 7. Τh. ζευγνύω.

Zευγοτρόφος, ου, δ, one who keeps or breeds horses for chariot racing. Fr. ζεῦγος and τρέφω. Ζεύγω, obsol. See ζευγνύμι.

Ζευκτηρία, ας, ή, and

Zευκτήριον, ου, τό, a band; a chain; a yoke, Æschyl. Ag. 515; a rein or bridle. And Ζευκτήριος, ία, ιον, fit for binding to the yoke, joining, fastening, Æschyl. Pers. 722. Fr. ζεύγνυμι.

Zευκτός, ή, όν, yoked or joined together, harnessed, paired, joined. From pf. pas. of ζευγνύω. Ζεῦζαι, 1. a. inf. act. ζευζάμενος, part. 1. a. m. of ζεύγνυμι.

Zευξίλεως, ω, δ, one holding people in subjection. Fr. ζεύγνυμι. Ζεύζις, εως, ἡ, a yoking or joining together, junction, conjunction; pairing; uniting in marriage; the joining by a bridge, Herodt. vii, 35; also, the name of a celebrated painter, Zeuxis. From pf. pas. of the same.

Ζευξώ, όος, ή, a woman's name, Zeuxo. Fr. ζεύγνυμι.

Ζεύξω, 1. f. act. from ζευγνύω, as if from ζεύγω.

Ζεύομαι, Dor. for γεύομαι, to taste, Hesych. So ζεύσασθαι for γεύσασθαι.

ZΕΥ'Σ, Jupiter, gen. Δίός, dat. $\Delta i t$, acc. $\Delta i \alpha$, (as if from $\Delta i s$,) voc. Zεῦ, also, the air ; Διὸς ὅμ-Geos, a great rain or shower, literally, a rain of Jupiter, or of the god; which form of expression is used to denote the highest or superlative degree of any thing; like the corresponding expression in the Scriptures, the mountains of God, the cedars of God, i. e. very high mountains, very large cedars, etc., Gail's Homer, Pref. p. xxiv; τί γάς δ Ζεὺς ποιεί, what kind of weather is it, Aristoph. Av. 1501; µà vò $\Delta i\alpha$, no, by Jupiter; $v\hat{n}$ $r\hat{e}v$ Δία, yes, by Jupiter; Æol. Δεύς, hence the Latin Deus; epith. Ζεύς, βασιλεύς, ἄναξ, Σωτής, φεάτειος, Demosth.; εξεκειος, Δωδωναῖος, πατεῶος, Αristoph. Nub.; 'Αγοςαῖος, 'Ελλάνιος, Καταιδάτης, ὕπατος, etc.; hence δῖος, α, ον, divine.

ZHAO

Ziφυρίπ, ns, 'n, fem. of
Ziφύριος, α, ov, Ion. n, ov, western, of or belonging to the zephyrs, Odys. vii, 119. From ZΕ'ΦΥΡΟΣ, ου, and Ion. οιο, ὁ, the west wind, the zephyr, a western blast, Il. vii, 63; xxiii, 200; Eurip. Phæn. 218; hence, ζiφυρίπ πνοή, the western breeze, the blast of the zephyr. The derivation is uncertain; Buttmann derives it from ζόφος, as είδρος from τως. Lexil. verbo ἀήρ.

ZE Ω , f. Zíow, 1. a. "Zíox, to boil, II. xxi, 362; $\tau \tilde{\eta}_5$ Salárons Zíoáons, Herodt. vii, 488; to boil or bubble up; to make boil; to seethe; metaphor. to be fervent, Plat. Phæd. 251, B; to swarm or to crawl with.

Zñ, Dor. for ζã, contract. for ζάε, pres. impf. of ζάω, to live; or ζῆ, Dor. for ζῆ, contract. for ζάει, 3. sing. pres. ind. act. In this verb and a few others as and an are always contracted into n.

Zñθι, live thou, pres. imperat. or
2. a. imperat. act. of ζῆμι, like
στῆθι, from "στημι.

Zñθos, the same with ζύθος.

Zηλαίος, αία, αίον, jealous, envious. Fr. ζήλος.

Ζηλήμων, ονος, δ, ή, envious, jealous, *Odys*. v, 118. *Fr.* ζηλόω.

Zηλοδοτής, ῆςος, ὁ, causing jealousy. Fr. ζῆλος and διδῶμι.
Ζηλοῖ, contract. for ζηλόει, 3. sing. pres. ind. act. of ζηλόω.
Ζηλομανής, ές, mad with jealousy. ZH-ΛΟΣ, ου, ὁ, zeal, emulation, rivalry, Plat. Menex. 242, A; envy, jealousy; hatred; imitation; distinction, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 112; an object of envy, Soph. Aj. 498; especially a holy zeal; a fervent

affection or passion.

Zηλοσύνη, ἡ, Poet. for preced.

Ζηλοσϋπέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be jealous, to envy, to endeavour to equal; to emulate; to be led by zeal; and

Ζηλοτυπία, ας, ἡ, emulation, jealousy, envy, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 27. From Ζηλότυπος, ου, δ, ἡ, jealous, en-

vious, Aristoph. Pl. 1016; emulous. Fr. ζήλος and τύπτω.

Ζηλόω, ῶ, ƒ. ώσω, ρ.f. ἐζήλωκα, Plat. Alc. ii, 148, B; 1. a. ἐζήλωσα, with acc.; to emulate, imitate, Xen. Cyr. iv, 3, 4; to approve, praise; to admire; to strive after; to seek to obtain, Demosth. 22, 17; τοῦτο ἐζήλωze, Æschin. 85, 3; to envy, Eurip. Alc. 883; ζηλω σε, Ι think you fortunate, Æschyl. Prom. 338; Id. Pers. 698; to hate, to be jealous; to esteem happy; with the acc. and gen., the last governed by ouvera, Aristoph. Ach. 1008; Vesp. 1450. Th. Thans.

Zήλωμα, ἄτος, τό, the object of jealousy, envy, emulation, Eurip. Iph. T. 380; Demosth. 424, 17; envy, jealousy. Fr. ζήλος.

Zηλώσαντες, nom. pl. part. 1. a. act. of ζηλόω.

Zήλωσις, εως, ή, emulation, rivalry; jealousy, envy. Fr. pf. pas. of ζηλόω.

Ζηλωτίον, a verbal adj. from ζηλόω, (one) must rival, must emulate; neut. of

Zηλωτίος, α, ον. See preced. Ζηλωτής, οῦ, ὁ, one who emulates or imitates, an imitator, Plat. Prot. 343, A; an envious rival; inflamed with zeal; a zealot; a follower, an admirer; also

Zηλωτός, ή, όν, worthy of emulation or imitation; enviable, Aristoph. Nub. 463; an object of envy, Xen. Anab. i, 7, 4; imitated; envied; accounted happy, happy; compar. ζηλωτότεξος. Fr. pf. pas. of ζηλόω. Ζήμι, s. as ζάω, pres. imperat. ζήθι, opt. ζαίην. See ζάω.

ZHMI'A, as, in, loss, damage, detriment, injury; a fine, a penalty; punishment, Xen. Hist. i, 1, 10; Soph. Œd. T. 520; Eurip. Med. 581; ζημίαν ἐπιτιθέναι τινί, to impose a fine or punishment upon any one; ζημίαν ὑπέχειν, to undergo punishment; πλείστην ζημίαν ὀφλισκάνει, incurs a very heavy punishment, Eurip. Med. 581; ζημίαν λαμβάνειν ἀπό τινος, to inflict punishment upon any one, Demosth. 155, 12. Hence Ζημιόω, ω, f. ώσω, 1. α. εζημίωσα, to damage, injure; to punish; to fine: χεήμασι τινὰ ζημιοῦν, to fine any one, Herodt. v, 87; Eurip. Ion. 444; 9avatā ζημιοῦν τινά, to punish any one with death; πέντε ταλάντοις ἐζημιώσατε, ἐπιτιμίω τῷ ἐκ τῆς συγγραφῆς, Demosth. 1291, 10; pas. to be punished, fined, etc.; 1. a. pas. ἐζημιώθην· with the acc. of the person, gen. of the thing. Fr. preced.

Zημιώδης, εος, δ, ή, hurtful, injurious, prejudicial, Xen. Mem. iii, 4, 11. Fr. ζημία.

Zημιωθῆ, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. pas. of ζημιόω.

Zημιωθώ, 1. a. subj. pas. of ζημιόω.

Zημίωμα, ἄτος, τό, damage, detriment; a loss, punishment, Xen. Hist. iii, 1, 7; a fine, penalty; and

Zημίωσις, εως, ἡ, a punishment, a fine. Fr. pf. pas. of ζημίοω. Ζῆν, Dor. contract. from ζάειν, pres. inf. of ζάω.

Zήν, Ζηνός, for Ζεύς, Jupiter, Aristoph. Av. 1740. See Homer, passim; also, Ζάν, Ζανός, and Dor. Δήν, Δάν.

Ζηνοδοτής, ῆςος, δ, s. as

Znνόφεων, ουτος, δ, ή, inspired by Jove; having the wisdom of Jove; epith. of Apollo. Fr. Zήν and φεήν.

Zης, Dor. contract. from ζάεις, 2. sing. pres. ind. act. of ζάω. Ζήσομαι, η, εται, f. m. of ζάω. Ζήτας, δ. Dor. for Ζήτης, the

Zήτως, δ, Dor. for Ζήτης, the name of a son of Boreas, Zetas. Ζήτες, -ει, pres. imperat. of ζητίω. Ζητεύης, 2. sing. pres. subj. act. of Ζητεύω, Poet. for ζητίω.

ZHTE' Ω , $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, 1. a. $\acute{\epsilon}$ ζ $\acute{n}\tau n$ σα, pf. ἐζήτηκα (?), to seek, inquire, investigate; to endeavour; ξητῶν δεξιὸς εἶναι, endeavouring to be an important personage, Aristoph. Nub. 427; to study; to explore, examine into; to require; to ask, desire, Eurip. Phæn. 575; to wish, Anacr. 30; to search for ; pres. pas. ζητέομαι, ουμαι, impf. έζητεόμην, ούμην, -έου, ου, -ÉSTO, SĨTO · TÒ ζητούμενον, what is sought for, the object of investigation, Soph. Œd. T. 110. Hence

Zήτημα, ἄτος, τό, a question, inquiry, Plat. Legg. x, 891, C; subject of inquiry, Soph. Œd. T. 278; and

Zητήση, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. act of ζητέω.

Zητήσιμος, ου, δ, ή, that is to be searched, sought for, Xen. Cyn. 6, 6. Fr. ζητίω.

Zήτησις, εως, ή, the act of seeking or inquiring, a search for; a question, an inquiry, Herodt. vi, 118; investigation, Soph.

Trach. 55; a dispute; ζήτησιν ποιείσθαι, to make an investigation, Thucyd. vi, 53; and

Ζητήσωμεν, 1. pl. 1. a. subj. act.,

Zninier, verbal adj., (it) must be investigated, examined, considered, Xen. Mem. ii, 6, 1. Fr. Znriw.

Zητητέος, έα, έον, verbal adj. to be sought.

Znrnrks, ou, i, a searcher, investigator, an inquirer; a magistrate who takes an inquest; oi Ζηταταί, officers at Athens who sought after persons that defrauded the state, Demosth. 703, 11.

Ζητητικός, ή, όν, prone to inquiry or investigation, inquisitive, Plat. Men. 81, E; a proposer of questions. All from pf. pas. of Intiw.

Zητητός, ή, όν, is to be inquired into, investigated; is to be sought, Soph. Œd. C. 391. Fr.

Ζητρείον, ου, τό, a place in which slaves were punished. Fr. $\zeta \alpha$ and τείω, to be afraid, or perhaps Theely, to keep; some suppose ζώγεειον.

Zήτω, Dor. 3. sing. pres. imperat. act. of Záw.

Zήτω, 3. sing., and ζηθι, 2. sing. pres. imperat. act. of \(\tilde{\gamma} \mu_{\mu_i} \).

Zητωμεν, 1. pl. pres. subj. act. of ζητέω, to seek.

ZΙΓΓΙ ΒΕΡΙΣ, εως, ή, the ginger plant.

Ziyyos, ov, i, the humming or buzzing of bees.

ZIZA'NION, ov, vó, a kind of weed which grows among corn, darnel, cockle.

Zιeά, 'n. See ζειeά. Zίω, to seek; s. as ζητέω.

Zón, ns, Ion. for ζωή, used occasionally by the Attic poets, Eurip. Med. 972; ἐπὶ τῆς ἐμῆς Zóns, during my life, Herodt. i, 38: also, by Æschyl. S. Theb. 935.

Zota, h, Æol. for Zwh.

Zoos, ά, όν, Dor. for ζωός, living, alive.

Ζοςκάδες, ων, αί, Ion. for δοςκάdes, pl. of

Zognás, ados, n, Ion. for dognás, a roe, an antelope.

Zούσθω, pres. imperat. pas. of ζόω, for ζώννυμι.

Žοφεροίο, gen. Ion. of

Zοφερός, ά, όν, dark, gloomy, ob-

scure, stormy. Th. ζέτος. Ζοφοδοςπία, ας, ή, a supper in the dark or after nightfall, a

Fr. Zopos and late supper. δόρπος.

Ζοφόεις, εσσα, όεν, dark, obscure, gloomy, dusky; a poetic word from ζόφος.

Ζοφομηνία, ας, ή, the failure of the moon's light from an eclipse or cloud. Fr. ζόφος and μήν.

ZO'ΦOΣ, ov, ô, darkness, gloom, obscurity; the infernal regions, Il. xv, 191; the west, where the sun sets and darkness follows, Il. xii, 240; connected with δνόφος, probably from νέφος.

 $Z_{\sigma}\phi_{\sigma}\omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\omega_{\sigma}\omega$, to darken, to render obscure, to make dusky. Fr. ζόφος.

Zοφώδης, εος, δ, h, the same with ζοφόεις, dark, obscure. Fr. the same Th.

Ζόφωσις, εως, ή, a darkening or obscuring; darkness, obscurity. Fr. pf. pas. of ζοφόω.

Zów, obsol. for ζώννυμι.

Ζύγαινα, ης, η, a species of fish, probably the balance fish, squalus zygæna, Linn.

Ζύγαστεον, ου, τό, and ζυγάergion, a chest, coffer, box, Xen. Cyr. vii, 3, 1; Soph. Trach. 694. Fr. ζυγόν.

Zυγείς, nom. sing., and

Ζυγέντες, nom. pl. part. 2. a. pas. of ζεύγνυμι.

 $Z_{\nu\gamma}$ ίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be yoked, coupled together. Fr. ζυγός.

Ζυγηλάτης, ε. ας ζευγηλάτης. Ζυγηφόρος, ου, ό, ή, bearing a yoke, Eurip. Hipp. 1178; s. as ζυγοφόρος. Fr. ζυγός and φέρω. Zυγία, ας, ή, a species of tree, probably the hornbeam, carpinus betulus, Linn.

Zυγίη, ης, ή, marriage. Same

Zύγιος, ία, ιον, belonging to or fit for the yoke, yoked; a carriage horse, Aristoph. Nub. 123; Zvyía, Juno, who presides over wedlock. Fr. ζυγός.

Ζυγίς, ίδος, ή, ε. ας έςπυλλος.

Ζυγίτης, ου, ο, one that sits on the middle bank of oars; one of the middle class of citizens at Athens. Fr. ζυγόω.

Ζυγόδεσμον, ου, τό, the leathern thong that bound the yoke to the beam of a carriage or plough, etc., a yoke-band; and

Zuyodirns, ov, o, the thong connecting the yoke to the beam of a plough or carriage. Fr. ζυγός and δίω.

Zuyosidńs, śos, i, i, having the shape of a yoke, yoke-like. Fr. Luyos and Eldos.

Fr. Zuyon and false scales. κεούω.

Zυγομαχίω, ω, f. how, to be disorderly or refractory under the yoke; to quarrel or contend with one's friend (or yoke-fellow), Demosth. 996, 15. Fr. ζυγός and μάχομαι.

Ζυγόν, ου, τό. See next.

Ζυγός, οῦ, ὁ, and ζυγόν, τό, whatever unites two or more objects, as a cross-beam, or cross-piece of any kind; a yoke, a voke of oxen, Æschyl. Suppl. 802; the cross-beam uniting the upright posts of a loom, and to which the warp was attached; the beam of a balance; a line or rank in an army ; ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ ζύγω, in the first rank, Thucyd. v, 68; a shoe-string; the crossbar of a lyre, to which the pegs and strings were fastened, Il. ix, 187; the seat of the rowers. Soph. Aj. 249; the yoke of necessity; δούλιον ζυγόν, the yoke of slavery, Æschyl. S. Theb. 453; in pl. Zuyoi and ζυγά, scales; αἱ ὑπὸ ζυγόν, married women. Th. ζεύγνυμι.

Ζυγόσταθμος, ου, δ, a pair of scales. Fr. ζυγόν and σταθμός. Ζυγόφιν, Epic gen. sing. from ζυγόν.

Ζυγοφόρος, and ζυγηφόρος, ου, ό, n, one who bears a yoke, Eurip. Herc. F. 120. Fr. Zuyóv and φορέω.

 $Z \tilde{\nu} \gamma \hat{n} \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\omega \sigma \omega$, to yoke or join together; to bring under the yoke. Fr. Zuyos.

Ζυγωθείζω, f. ίσω, to shut up under bar and bolt, Aristoph. Nub. 745, or, as rendered in Felton's edit., to clap under lock and key; according to others, to weigh, examine. Fr. ζύγω-

Ζύγωθεον, ου, τό, and

Ζύγωμα, ἄτος, τό, the lintel of a door; a bolt or bar. Fr. ζυγίω.

Ζυγωτός, ή, όν, yoked: (ἄρμα) a chariot and four, Soph. Electr. 962. Fr. Zuyós.

 $Z\Upsilon'\Theta\cap\Sigma$, ov, i, or eos, τ i, a liquor made from barley, as beer, ale; for beer is a kind of ζέμα, or decoction. Th. Ciw.

ZY'MH, ns, n, fermenting matter, leaven; as if from Ziw, because it causes heat and effervescence. Ζυμήεις, εσσα, εν, leavened, and Ζυμίτης, ου, δ, fermented or leavened bread, Xen. Anab. vii, 3, 10. Fr. ζύμη.

Ζυγοκρούστης, ου, ο, one who uses | Ζυμόω, ω, f. ώσω, to cause to

ferment, to leaven; to cause to swell up. Fr. ζύμη.

Ζύμωμα, ἄτος, τό, leaven, Plat. Tim. 74, C; a ferment; and Ζύμωσις, εως, ή, fermentation; leavening, Plat. Tim. 66, B; a puffing up; an inflation; a

swelling. Fr. ζυμόω. Ζυμωτός, ή, όν, fermented, leaven-

ed, LXX. Same Th. $\mathbb{Z}\tilde{\omega}$, 1. sing. pres. ind. or subj. of ζάω.

Ζωαγεάφω, and ζωαγεαφέω, to paint animals; to paint. (?)

Ζωάγεια, ων, τά, a reward for saving life, R. xviii, 407; an offering for the preservation of life, or the reward offered by a prisoner whose life was spared on the field of battle. Fr. ζωή and ἄγεα.

Ζωάριον, τό, dim. from ζωον, an animalcule.

Ζωαρκής, έος, δ, ή, sufficient to sustain life; vital; animated; τὰ ζωαρκῆ, the means of subsistence. Fr. ζωή and ἀρχέω. Ζωγεάφείον, ου, τό, a painter's workshop or studio. Fr. ζωσν and γεάφω.

Ζωγραφίω, ω, f. ήσω, to draw or paint the figures of men or animals; to paint to the life; ζωγεαφέσμαι, συμαι, to cause to be painted, Herodt. iv, 88; pf. pas. έζωγεάφημαι. Fr. ζωον and

γεάφω. Ζωγεάφημα, ατος, τό, a painting, portrait, Plat. Phil. 39, D.

Same Th. Ζωγεἄφία, ας, 'n, painting, the art of painting, Xen. Mem. i, 4, 3; and

Ζωγραφικός, ή, όν, skilled in painting, Plat. Theæt. 145, A; and Ζωγεάφος, ου, δ, a painter, Plat. Phil. 39, B; properly, one who ζωα γεάφει, paints animals, Xen. Mem. iii, 10, 1; all from ζῶον and γεάφω.

Ζώγεεε, ζωγεεί, impers. pres.

Ζωγεεία, ε. αε ζωγεία.

 $Zωγείω, \tilde{ω}, f. \acute{n}σω$, to take alive, Thucyd. vii, 85; to take prisoner, give one quarter; to recall to life; to revive, Il. v, 698; to refresh; 1. a. pas. ἐζωγεήθην, was taken alive; pf. pas. ἰζώyenmai. Fr. Zwov and wyea.

Zωγεία, Ion. and εία, ή, s. as ζωyein.

Zwyeias, ou, o, taken alive, a prisoner. Hence,

Zωγείη, ης, ή, a taking alive, a giving quarter, Herodt. vi, 28; the capture of a living animal. See Zwyeiw.

See Zwdianos. Ζωδιακή, ης, ή. Ζωδιακός, ή, όν, of or relating to animals; and

Ζωδιακός, οῦ, ὁ, and ζωδιακή, ἡ, the zodiac, because the signs of the zodiac are formed principally of ζώδια, i. e. figures of animals. Ζώδιον, ου, τό, a little animal; the figure of an animal; in plur. the zodiac. Th. ζάω.

Zω̃ε, 3. sing. impf. act. Ion. ζώειν, pres. inf. act. of Zww, Poet. for ζάω.

Zώειν, Ion. and Poet. for ζην, Il. xviii, 91; used frequently by Herodt. and Homer.

Ζωέμεν, ζωέμεναι, for ζώειν, pres. inf. from ζώω, for ζάω. Ζώεσκον, impf. ind. and Poet.

for έζωον, Hesiod. Op. 133. Fr. preced.

 $Z_{\omega \hat{n}}$, \tilde{n}_{5} , \hat{n} , life, the things necessary to sustain life; substance, wealth; scarcely used by the Attic poets, except in the choral odes, Eurip. Phan. 1551; it is often used by Plat. Alc. i, 115, etc. Th. ζάω.

Zώη, 3. sing. pres. subj. of ζώω. Zώnv, pres. opt. Att. of ζάω· always used for Zánu, contract. ζώμι.

Zωηρός, ά, όν, lively; vigorous; vivacious; alive; protecting life. Same Th.

Zωησι, dat. pl. Ion. for ζωαις. Fr. ζωή.

Ζωθάλμιος, ου, δ, ή, life-cherishing; invigorating. Fr. ζωήν 9άλπει, it cherishes life; or perhaps from Θάλλω, to cause life to flourish.

Zωΐα, ας, ἡ, for ζωή, life.

Ζωϊκός, ή, όν, of or concerning animals, animal, vital. Fr. ζωον. Τh. ζάω.

Ζωμα, ατος, τό, a broad band or girdle, worn about the loins; according to others, an under garment or doublet; which, as Prof. Dunbar supposes, was probably a skirt, something like a Highlander's kilt, having a broad waistband, and reaching down to the middle of the thigh; it was different from the ζωστής. See Il. iv, 186, 7. Fr. ζωννύμι.

Ζωμεν, contract. for ζάομεν, 1. pl. pres. ind. act. of ζάω.

Ζώμευμα, ατος, τό, broth, soup, sauce, Aristoph. Eq. 279. Fr. ζωμός.

Ζωμεύω, to boil for broth, seethe. Fr. Zwuis.

Ζωμήουσις, εως, ή, a vessel for taking up broth, a ladle, a skim-

mer. Fr. ζωμός and ἀξύω. Ζωμίδιον, ου, τό, dimin. of ζωμός, broth, soup, pottage, Aristoph. Nub. 389.

 $Z\Omega MO'\Sigma$, $\delta \tilde{v}$, δ , the liquor of flesh or other things boiled in water, broth, sauce, Plat. Lys. 209, D; pottage, etc., Aristoph. Nub. 386; gravy; whence ζωμίδιον.

Zώνη, ης, ή, a belt, girdle; ζώσατο δὲ ζώνην ἐκατὸν Δυσάνοις άραρυῖαν, Il. xiv, 181. It was bound round the waist and loins of women, so as to compress the lower part of the body; hence, ζώνην λύειν, to loosen the zone, to deprive of virginity, Odys. xi, 244; a zone, Xen. Anab. i, 4, 9; the waist, Il. ii, 479; a waistband; a purple robe; armor; a purse, scrip; dat. pl. ζώνησι, for ζώναις, Ion. Th. ζώννυμι.

Ζωνισπλόκος, ου, ό, ή, plaiting, weaving, or knitting girdles. Fr. πλέκω.

Zwvitns, ou, o, Zwvitis, idos, n, girded, having girdles; worn as a girdle; girt; a kind of cake. Fr. ζώνη.

Ζώννυμι, ζωννύω, and ζωννύσκω, impf. εζώννυον, ες, ε, f. ζώσω, from obsol. ζώω, 1. a. έζωσα, to gird, gird about, gird on, gird on armor; mid. to gird one's self, to equip one's self for the combat; ζωσαι, 2. sing. imperat. 1. a. mid.; ζωσαι νῦν, gird yourself now, i. e. prepare for the combat, Odys. xviii, 30; to prepare for a journey, or any undertaking; pf. pas. έζωσμαι a. mid. ἐζωσάμην, ω, ατο 1. a. pas. ἐζώσθην, I was girt. Hence, ζωστής and ζώνη.

Ζωννυσκόμην, impf. pas. Ion. for εζωννύμην, of ζώννυμι, to gird, ζωννύσκετο, Π. v, 857; the impf. of ζωννύσκομαι.

Zwvosidńs, śos, i, i, like a girdle or belt. Fr. Zwn and Eldos. Ζῶντα, acc. sing. ζῶντος, gen. sing.

part. pres. act. of ζάω. Ζώντειον, οτ ζώντιον, ου, τό, a mill;

where food is prepared for ζωή, i. e. the support of life.

Ζωογενής, έος, ό, ή, produced from an animal, Plat. Polit. 309, C. Fr. ζωον and γένος.

Ζωογλύφος, ον, carving animals. Fr. ζώον and γλύφω· ὁ ζωογλύφος, a sculptor.

Ζωογονεῖσθαι, pres. inf. pas. contract. of

Ζωογονέω, ω, f. ήσω, to procreate or produce living young; to bring forth alive; to breed; to

engender worms; to save alive. Fr. Zwor and yiros.

Zωογονία, ας, ή, the producing (of any thing) alive; procreation of animals, Plat. Epin. 890, C; a live production. Same Th.

Zωογόνος, ου, δ, ή, that produces living animals; productive, fruitful. Fr. ζωή and γόνος.

Ζωογεαφέω, and

Ζωογραφία, ας, h. See ζώγραφέω, etc.

Zωογράφος, ου, δ, s. as ζωγράφος. Zωοδότης, ου, δ, one who gives or preserves life. Fr. ζωον and δίδωμι.

Zωοθηςία, ας, η, the hunting of animals; the chase, Plat. Soph. 223, B. Fr. ζωσν and 9ηςα.

Zwodnewis, n, or, pertaining to hunting or the chase, Plat. 222, A.

Zωοθῦσία, ας, ἡ, the sacrifice of victims. Fr. ζῶον and Θύω. Ζώοιμι, pres. opt. act. of ζώω.

Zwoisi, dat. pl. Ion. of

Zωσν, συ, τό, a living creature, an animal, Xen. Cyr. i, 1, 3; Il. v, 515; in the plural, frequently, the figures of animals, Herodt. ii, 124, and i, 203. Fr. ζωή.

Ζώοντε, dual Poet. for ζῶντε, so ζώοντε, in pl. for ζῶντε, part. pres., Π. vi, 138; ζώοντι, Dor. for ζώουσι, from the same verb. Ζωοπλάστης, ου, δ, one who moulds the figures of animals. Fr. ζῶον and πλάσσω.

Zωοποιίω, ω, f. ήσω, to make alive, to animate, vivify; to restore to life; to breed worms; 1. a. pas. ἰζωοποιήθην, part. 1. a. ζωοποιηθίες, made alive, animated. Fr. ζωός and ποιέω.

Zωοποίησις, εως, ή, a making alive, the breeding of animals; restoration of life; preservation. Same Th.

Zωοποιητικός, ή, όν, capable of producing animals, of vivifying. Same Th.

 $Z_{\omega \delta s}$, $\acute{\eta}$, $\acute{\delta v}$, alive, living. Th. $\zeta \acute{\alpha} \omega$.

Ζωόσοφος, ου, δ, ἡ, wise in life. Ζωότης, ητος, ἡ, life, animation; the animal nature. Same Th. Ζωοτοχέω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to breed or bring forth living young, to be viviparous; and

Zωοτοκία, ας, ή, the generation of a living animal; and

Zωοτόκος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, bringing forth living animals, viviparous. Fr. ζωός und τίκτω.

Zωστροφείον, ου, τό, a place where animals are kept; a menagerie. Fr. τρίφω.

Zωοτροφία, ας, 'n, the feeding of animals, Plat. Polit. 261, D.

Zωοτύπος, ου, δ, stamping or moulding the figures of animals. Fr. ζωον and τύπτω.

Zωοφάγος, ου, δ, ή, living on animal food, carnivorous. Fr. φάγω.

Ζωοφθόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, destroying animals. Fr. ζῶνν and φθείρω.
 Ζωοφόρος, ον, bringing life, lifegiving, vivifying.

Zωόφῦτα, τά, productions of an intermediate nature between animals and plants, zoöphytes, or animal-plants. Th. φύω and Ζωοφῦτέω, to put forth live shoots. Ζωοφῦτος, ου, δ, λ, living, alive; producing; planted or rooted in the ground. See preced.

Zωόω, $\tilde{ω}$, f. $\acute{ω}σω$, to make alive, to animate; to preserve, protect. Fr. ζάω.

Ζωπονέω, to represent alive.

Zωπυρίω, ω, f. ήσω, to rekindle a fire; to kindle a fire; to kindle, Aristoph. Lys. 682; to revive, Eurip. Electr. 1121; to stir up, as war, etc.; to restore to former vigor, to refresh, to reanimate. From

Ζώπῦρον, ου, τό, embers covered up in the ashes; a spark or live coal, Plat. Legg. iii, 677; a match to light a fire with; σπίρμα πυρός, i. e. fire-seed; a spark of fire; bellows; a poker or any thing to stir the fire with; a remnant or residue. Fr. ζωός and $π\tilde{\nu}_{\ell}$.

Ζώπυξος, ου, kindling, lighting up. Ζωροποτέω, ω, f. ήσω, to drink wine unmixed with water; to drink to excess. Fr. ζωρός and πότης.

ZΩΡΟ Σ, ά, όν, unmixed, pure, strong, as ζωρὸς δίνος, more commonly in the comparative, ζωρότερος, pure, strong, Lucian. Dial.; Herodt. vi, 84; Il. ix, 203. Perhaps from ζωός.

Zweotees. See preced.

Zώς, for ζωός, alive, living. Fr. ζάω.

Zω̃σα, fem. nom. pres. part. of ζάω. See next.

Ζῶσαι, 1. a. inf. act., ζώσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. from ζώννυμι· but ζῶσαι is part. pres. nom. pl. fem. of part. pres. act. of preceding verb.

Ζωσάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. m. Ion. for ίζωσάμην, from ζάω.

Zώσας, living, flourishing; prosperous, successful, or safe, Soph. Œd. T. 45.

Zωσθείσα, part. 1. a. pas. f. g., and

Zωσθῆναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of ζων. νύω.

Zωσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of ζωω.
Ζωσιμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that can live, capable of life, vital. Fr. the same.

Zω̃σις, εως, ή, the act of girding; and

Zῶσμα, ἄτος, τό, a waist-belt, a girdle; and

Zωστής, ῆςος, ὁ, in the Iliad, always, a warrior's girdle, or belt, to secure the under part of the cuirass with the upper part of the ζῶμα it was often beautifully ornamented; a sash, Il. vii, 805; different from τελαμών, (see line 304,) and also from the ζῶμα. See Il. iv, 186, 7; v, 615; Soph. Aj. 1030; in Odys. xiv, 72, the belt with which the swineherd girds up his frock; also, later, the women's girdle, which Hom. calls ζώνη· a scarf; acc. sing. ζωστῆςα. Fr. ζών-

Ζῶστζον, ου, τό, a girdle or sash; an under garment girt round the breast, Odys. vi, 38.

Zώσω, f. act. of ζώω.

Zώτειον, ου, τό, a place (probably a mill) where slaves were kept at work as a punishment; s. as ζητεῖον.

Zωτίκός, ή, όν, vital; endowed with life; ζωτικώτιεος, more life-like, Xen. Mem. iii, 10, 6; life-giving, life-sustaining; living, animated; vegetable; ζωτική ἀρχή, the living principle. Ζωΰφιον, τό, dimin. from ζῶον, s. as ζώδιον.

Zωφόςος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, giving life, generating. Fr. ζωον and φίςω.

Zώφῦτος, ου, producing plants, fruitful, fertilizing. Fr. ζωός and φύω.

Zώω, Poet. and Ion. for ζάω, to live, Soph. Œd. C. 1213; Electr. 158; used in the pres. and infonly; inf. ζωέμεναι, Odys. vii, 149; but ζωῷ, dat. sing. of ζωός, oῦ, living, alive. Fr. the same Th.

Zωώδης, sos, δ, ἡ, like an animal, possessing the nature of an animal; lively, vivacious; possessing life. Fr. ζωον and είδος. Ζωωτός, ἡ, όν, tapestry embroidered with figures of animals.

Fr. Zwov.

 \mathbf{H}

H, the seventh letter of the Greek alphabet; as a numeral, denoting eight; with an ι subscribed (n_{ι}) it represents 8000.

II, according to its accent and breathings, has various significations, as follows:

(1) 'H, with an aspirate only, is the nom. sing. fem. of the article δ , $\dot{\eta}$, $\tau \delta$.

(2) "H, with an aspirate and an acute accent, is the nom. sing. fem. of the relative, ö5, π, ö, also, Poet. fem. of the possessive pronoun i65, iπ, iδν, his, hers, its; also used for αὐτή, this, that.

(3) "H, with a soft breathing and grave accent, is a conjunction, most commonly disjunctive, or, either, or else; when a comparison or preference is implied, it is commonly to be rendered by than; it is also used after adjectives which are formed from comparatives, as ύστεραίος, προτεραίος · thus, τῆ ὑστεραία ἢ, ἦ τὰ ἐπινίκια ἔθυεν, Plat. Symp. init. It may sometimes be rendered by save, except; où zeríav έχει η τοὺς πόδας νίψασθαι, he need not wash any part except his feet, John xiii, 10; Acts xxiv, 20. Sometimes μαλλον is understood, as in the following: βούλομ' έγω σόον εμμεναι ή άπολέσθαι, Π. i, 116. But sometimes, after comparatives, it is redundant; as, There n elkovi iτων, more than twenty years, Xen. Cyr. vii, 5, 7. It is sometimes equivalent to il µn, except; as, μηδένα...η τοὺς φίλους, no one except friends, Xen.; as an exclamation, to call one's attention to any thing; as, To Zavθίας; ή Ξανθίας, where 's Xanthias? ho! Xanthias, Aristoph. Ran. 271; also, in forbidding or restraining; as, η, η, σιώπα, hist! hist! or hush! hush! be silent, Aristoph. Nub. 105, where, according to G. Dindorf, the more correct reading is nn. At the beginning of interrogative sentences n denotes surprise or indignation, and may be rendered

by what? Soph. Œd. T. 419; and i yae in the same manner. In Plato it occurs frequently at the end of a sentence, as if to call attention, or to ask the opinion of the person spoken to, and requiring an answer to a preceding question; as, Tì bìn oùv ούτος άμαρτάνει, λεκτέον · ή γαρ; we must now say in what he errs, must we not? Plat. Phædr. 263 ; ἐφήσαμεν....ή γας ; we said...did we not? Ib. With äv it signifies otherwise; as, n our αν ήλθεν, otherwise it would not have come, Plat. Phadr.

(4) H, with a soft breathing and circumflex accent, as an adv., to strengthen or confirm, truly, in truth, surely; in which case it is usually accompanied by other particles; as, n dea, n yáe, etc.; it is also the 3. sing. subjunctive of siui, to be; hence, may it be; and is used in questions, like the Latin num and an; as, ñ οὐκ ώμολόγηται; is it not conceded? Plat. Polit. i; 3 ούτοι πολέμιοί είσιν; are these the enemy? Xen.; n καὶ δίδως μοι ταῦτα πάντα; may it be, pray, do you indeed give me all this? Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 7. It is also used with bi and μάλα bi, surely then, truly, Il. xviii, 12; η μέν, with Homer, Il. xiv, 275, assuredly, certainly; หื μήν, used in the forms of oaths or adjurations, truly, indeed; ล้ γάς; is it so? Plat.; also, assuredly; but n yág, not used interrogative, is, yes for; n yág ἀνάγκη, yes, for it is necessary, or I must, Xen. Anab.; ἢ ῥάδίως φεύγων ἄν ἀπορύγοι δίκην, Aristoph. Nub. 168; π ρα, may it not be, is it not; as used in such expressions it seems to be the 3. sing. subj. of siui. At the end of a sentence followed by γάς, is it not true, is it not so; ας, οὐκοῦν ἦν τις ἀποκτείνη τινα οὖτος δήπου ποιεῖ & δοκεῖ αὐτῷ, ñ yáe; Plat. Gorg.; ñ oùz beas; do you not see? with Homer, n ρά νυ, well now, Il. vi, 215; οὖ φησὶν δώσειν, ቭ μιν Τρῶες γε κέλονται, he says he will not restore, be it the Trojans even advise it, Π. vii, 393.

HA

(5) H, with an aspirate and circumflex accent, is the 3. sing. 2. a. of "ημι, to send.

(6) H, with a soft breathing, circumflex, and subscribed i, is the 3. sing. pres. subj. of siµi, to be.

(7) H, with an aspirate, circumflex, and subscribed i, is the dat. sing. fem. of %5, %, % · xal ου ξυνειργασμένων έστιν έ, and not as if of stones dressed together for it, Thucyd. i, 93; also 3. sing. 2. a. subj. act. of inui, to send; it is also used adverbially, for η οδώ, in what manner or way, in which way, whereby, in the place where, in the manner in which; sometimes it precedes a comparative; thus, η ἔλαττον, by how much the less; if xai μãλλον, and if δή μᾶλλον, by how much the more, or how much rather; also with a superlative; thus, η μάλιστα δύνατον, as much or as greatly as possible; n δύναιτο αριστα, as well as he could; hence, also, have, for Louise, and also for onou, where, in what place; also for dió, wherefore, therefore, Thucyd.

(8) H is the 3. sing. 2. aor. of the obsolete verb ἡμί, the same as φημί, equivalent to ἄφη· ἦ δ' δ' δ δ Γλαύκων, Plat. Polit. i, often used by Plato and Homer. Ha, impf. Ion. for ἦν, from ἐμί, to be; τοίη οἱ ἐγὰν ἐπιτάβροθος ἦα, such a support was I to him, Il. v, 808.

*Ha, contracted for iéa, probably the 1. aor. of ia, same as eiuí, Ion. ña. "Buttmann and Matthiæ say, that both forms belong to the imperfect, which is not credible. The original form of the 1. aor. was ioa, with the augm. ñoa. The Ionians often changed o into 1, and hence ña, and the Attics pronounced it ña. Wherever it occurs, it has the

time of an aorist. It may be presumed that na was the same.' Dunb. Lex.

Ha, Att. contract. from nia, for Hew, Epic impf. from simi, to go. *Ha, the chaff of leguminous plants; provisions for a journey, victuals. Fr. avos.

*Hato, Ion. for firto, 3. pl. impf. of Tmai, to sit; in. 3. pl. pres. hvrai, and Ion. Latai.

"Hea, as, à, Dor. for hen.

Heaior, neut. of neaios, a little, ever so little; où d' nación, not for a moment, not in the least, Il. ii, 380.

'Ηξαιός, ά, όν, little, small; έπει οδ οί ένι φρένες, οὐδ' ήθαιαί, since he has no consideration, not even in a small degree, Il. xiv, 141; οὐ μέν σε χεὴ ἔτι αίδους οὐδὶ ἀβαιόν, you must not now be at all afraid, Odys. iii, Fr. Baiss, the same, by pleonasm of n.

Heav, inf. pres. of heaw.

Ἡξάσχω, f. ήσω, Poet. also ἡξάω.

See n6aw. 'Ηξάω, and ἡξάσχω, f. ἡξήσω, 1. a. ή ζησα, to arrive at the age of manhood, to have a vigorous age, to grow up; to be youthful, to bloom, flourish; to be of ardent or youthful passions, Eurip. Orest. 694; heav ἀνής, a man in the prime of life, Eurip. Alc. 727; to increase; to be at its height; νῦν δ' ἔθ' ήδα σοι κακόν, at present your grief is still at its height, Eurip. Alc. 1104; to be in the vigor of life; "εων γάς, for I was in the prime of life, being a soldier on foreign service, and consequently above twenty years of age, Aristoph. Vesp. 35; al γὰς....ἡξῷμι, would that I were in my youthful prime, Il. vii, 133 ; ὄσοι ἐπὶ διετες ἡδῶσι, such as were grown up to puberty for two years, i. e. such as were fully sixteen years old, the period of youth generally, or manhood, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 98. Fr. #6n. "HBH, r.s., n, puberty, youth; Hebe, the goddess of youth; manly vigor, maturity; αὐζήσασα πεὸς ήθην, growing to

manhood, Plat. Menex. ; μίχει Hens, to manhood, Thucyd. ii, 46; μίχει μεν ήθης ο δημος ετειφε νυνι δε καθοπλίσας τηδε τη πανοπλία, άφίησι, άγαθη τύχη, τείπεσθαι έπὶ τὰ ἐαυτῶν, the state supported them until manhood, and now, having

equipped them with a complete suit of arms, dismisses them with good fortune, to manage their own affairs, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 47. " The period of "En seems to have commenced at the 21st year, as the Athenian youth were not presented in arms to the public before that period, nor could take charge of their own affairs. The medical authors apply this term to the pubes or lower regions of the abdomen. See Galen and Oribasius." Dunb. Lex.

'Ηζηδόν, adv. in the manner of youth; of the age to bear arms, Herodt. i, 172; and

Ήξηκώς, adult, arrived at puberty, part. pf. act. of n6áw and

Ήξήσαντε, dual part. 1. a. act.,

'Ηζήσειε, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. act. Æol. of the same verb; and

'Henthelov, ou, to, a place where young men met together for exercise or conviviality; a place of amusement, Suidas. All from ที่6ท.

'Ηεητής, ῆςος, δ, and

Ήβητής, οῦ, ὁ, a youth, youthful, Eurip. Heracl. 858; and

Henriκός, ή, όν, of or relating to youth; juvenile, Xen. Lac. 4, 7. Fr. nen.

'Η ζουλήθην, Att. for εζουλήθην, 1. a. ind. of βούλομαι.

'Ηβουλόμην, Att. for εβουλόμην, impf. pas. of βούλομαι.

'Ηβυλλιάω, ῶ, to grow to maturity, Aristoph. Ran. 519.

'Ηζώην, ης, η, Att. for ἡζάοιμι, ωμι, pres. opt. act. of hbάω.

'Ηθώοιμι, ἡθώοις, pres. opt. act. of ήθώω, Poet. for ήθώω, Π. vii, 157.

Ήβώοντες, ήβώωσα, Epic for ήθωντες, ήθωσα, part. from ήθάω. Ηθώωσα, Poet. for ήθωσα, part. pres. f. g., growing or springing up, Odys. v, 69. Fr. ἡ ζάω.

"Hy', for hy, 3. sing. impf. act. of ayw.

'Ηγάασθε, Epic lengthened form for ηγασθε, 2. pl. impf. from ἄγαμαι.

'Ηγάγετ', for ηγάγετο, 3. sing. 2. a. m. Att. for "yero, from äγω.

"Hyayov, 15, 1, Att. by redupl. 2. a. ind. act. of the same verb; it must sometimes be translated as a present, like the 1. a. when an invariable truth is expressed, " τοι καίριος σπουδή, πόνου Λήξαντος, υπνον κανάπαυλαν ήγαγεν,

usually brings, Soph. Phil. 689. 'Ηγάγοσαν, for ήγαγον, LXX. Ezra i, 19. See preced.

'Hγάθεος, έn, sov, truly divine, sacred, holy, Ion. for ayálios. Ήγάλλετο, impf. of ἀγάλλομαι. 'Ηγαλλίασα, 1. a. act. of άγαλ. λιάω.

'Ηγάμην, impf. of ἄγαμαι, the same with ayaw or ayaouas.

'Ηγανάκτησα, 1. a. ind. act. of άγανακτέω.

"Ηγανον, τό, Ion. for τήγανον. 'Ηγάπα, for ἡγάπαε, 3. sing. impf. act. of άγαπάω.

'Ηγάπευν, Dor. and Æol. for nyáπουν, 3. pl. impf. act. of άγαπέω, for άγαπάω.

Ήγάπησε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of the same verb.

Ήγασάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. m. of ἀγάομαι.

'Hγάσθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of the same verb and Th.

Ήγάσσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. Poet., with a doubled, of ayaoua, Il. iii, 181. See nyaoauny.

'Ηγγάρευκα, pf., and 'Ηγγάρευσα, l. a. act. of άγγαρεύω, to compel. Th. ἄγγαρος.

"Ήγγειλα, 1. a. act., and 'Ηγγειλάμην, 1. a. m. of άγ-

γέλλω. Ήγγελθην, 1. a. ind. pas. ηγγελ-

μαι, pf. pas. of άγγίλλω. 'Ηγγέλλετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. of the same.

"Ηγγισα, 1. a. ind. act. of ἐγγίζω. 'Hγγύāτο, 3. sing. impf. pas. of έγγυάομαι.

Hy2, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act., Att. ήγαγε, of ἄγω.

"Hyeiea, 1. a. ind. act. of iyeiea. 'Hyεισθαι, pres. inf. of hyίσμαι, f. ήγήσομαι.

'Hγειται, 3. sing. pres. hγειτο, 3. sing. impf. of the same verb.

Ήγεμόνα, όνας, acc. sing. and pl. of hy εμών.

Ήγεμόνευμα, ατος, τό, a leading; also, a leader.

Ήγεμονεύς, έως, δ, a leader, commander, a chief; a guide, conductor; and

'Ηγεμονεύω, f. εύσω, l. a. act. ηγεμόνευσα, to go before, conduct, guide; to command, Il. ii, 540, Herodt. vii, 160; ήγιμονεύει ή έν ανθρώποις διάνοια, the mind in men rules, Demosth. 1412, 15; πότερον σὺ βούλει ήγεμονεύειν της σκέψεως η ίγω ἡγῶμαι; whether do you wish that you should take the lead in this inquiry, or shall I do it? Plat. Prot. 351; with the gen.; ηγεμονεύειν όδόν, to lead the way, Aristoph. Pax. 1093; to be ruler or governor; impf. ἡγεμόνευον, ss, and

'Ηγεμονέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to have the command or government, to govern, to rule, Plat. Tim. 70, C; and

Ἡγεμονῆα, acc. sing. of ἡγεμονεύς. 'Ηγεμονία, ας, and ἡγεμόνεια, ας, i, government, rule, reign, chief command; empire; the lead; the supremacy over confederate states, such as Sparta and Athens claimed and exercised; ηγεμονίαν or ηγεμονίας λαμβάyezy, to take the charge of, to preside over, Æschin. c. Ctes.; πας' εκόντων τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀπολαθείν την ηγεμονίαν, to obtain, with the concurrence of the Greeks, the lead, Id. in Coll. Maj. iii, 21; preëminence; the office of general; and

Hyspovions, ov. o, a ruler, commander, governor; and

'Ηγεμονίη, Ion. for ἡγεμονία, command, the office of commanderin-chief, Xen. Ag. ii, 28; and Ἡγεμονῖκόν, τό, subst. the ruling principle in the mind, Galen.;

'Ηγεμονϊκός, ή, όν, belonging to a chief or commander; that holds the first rank, principal, chief, fitted for command, Xen. Mem. iv, 5, 12; and

'Hγεμόνιος, α, ov, of or belonging to a guide or conductor.

Ἡγεμόσυνα, τά, scil. iερά, sacrifices offered to the gods for safe conduct in an expedition, Xen. Anab. iv, 8, 18; and

'Ηγεμόσυνος, η, ον, belonging to a

'Hγεμών, όνος, δ, ή, a leader, guide, Eurip. Hec. 281; Il. ii, 365; a governor, chief, commander; a president; principal, Demosth. 1123, 24; in N. T., a governor or prefect of a Roman province; a pilot, Thucyd. vii, 50; gen. pl. ἡγεμόνων, dat. pl. ἡγέμοσι. All from

ΉΓΕΌΜΑΙ, οῦμαι, f. ήσομαι, pt. ήγημαι, impf. ήγεόμην, to go before, to take the lead; to conduct, guide, (with the gen.,) Demosth. 213, 26; to act as guide to, (with dat.,) Il. i, 71; xal άμα τῆ ἡμέρα ἡγεῖτο τοῖς πρέσθεσιν είς τὸ Θέατρον, and at daybreak he conducted the ambassadors to the theatre, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. 26; to march before, with the acc.; to point out the road, etc., to any one, Herodt. ix, 15; with acc. and dat.; to command an army; to govern, preside, with the acc.; to think, believe, to consider; ax κέρδος ήγου, consider it all gain, Eurip. Med. 455; ὑπολαμβάνω is used synonymously with it, by Dem. de Coron.; περὶ οὐδενὸς ἡyourre, they reckoned of no moment, Lys. c. Eratosth.; λαμβάνειν δὲ χρήματα περὶ πολλοῦ ἑποιοῦντο, but to get the money they reckoned (or thought) of great consequence, where imoiouve has the same meaning as hyouvro. ήγεόμενον ἀπὸ τῶν σφυρῶν, beginning from the ancles, Aretæus, p. 70, Ed. Boëckh. Fr. ἄγω.

'Ηγερέεσθαι seems to be for άγεεέεσθαι, to assemble together, Π. x, 127; the a being changed into n.

'Ηγεςέθομαι, Epic form of αγείequal, to gather, come together. 'Ηγερέθουτο, 3. pl. impf. pas. of άγερέθομαι, Poet. for άγείρομαι, Il. ii, 304.

'Ηγερέομαι, Epic form of άγείρο-

" H_{γ} sels, Beot. by syncop. for ηγέςθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of αγείρω, Π. i, 57.

'Ηγέρθην, 3. pl. ἡγέρθησαν, 1. a. ind. pas. of eyeiew.

"Hysena, pf. ind. act. of ayriew, or sysiew.

"Ηγεσθε, 2. pl. impf. or 2. a. m. ηγόμην, from άγω.

'Ηγέτης, ου, ό, s. as ἡγεμών. "Ηγετο, 3. sing. 2. a. m. from ""χω. 'Ηγηλάζω, f. άσω, to lead, to go before; to endure, Odys. xi, 617; βίστον βαρὺν ἀγηλάζειν, to lead a miserable life, Ap. Rhod. i, 272. Fr. ayew and ila,, άγηλᾶν, from which is formed ηγηλάζειν, according to Eusta-

'Hγηγέρκειν, plupf. act. from Att. of Eyeipw.

"Ηγημα, ἄτος, τό, a leading, conduct; counsel, advice; will or pleasure; and

"Ηγημαι, pf. pas. of ἡγέομαι, used with present time, Eurip. Phoen. 560; but mostly used by prose writers.

'Ηγήμων, a man's name, Hegēmon; also, the president or chief judge of a court.

"Hynv, and Att. "aynv, 2. a. ind. pas. of ἄγνυμι, or ἄγω.

"Hynoai, aobai, 1. a. imperat. m. of hysouxi.

"Hynous, sos, h, a leading, a conducting; command, government. Fr. ἡγέρμαι.

' $H_{\gamma \tilde{n} \tau'}$, for $\dot{n}_{\gamma \tilde{n} \tau \alpha \iota}$, 3. sing. pres. subj. m. of hytomai.

Ήγητέον, verbal adj. it must be thought, Xen. Hist. iv, 7, 2; neut. of

Ήγητέος, α, ον, to be supposed or thought; and

Ηγητής, ῆςος, and ἡγητής, οῦ, ὁ, a leader, a conductor, a chief, Soph. Œd. C. 1571; Æschyl. Suppl. 236. Th. hysomai.

Ήγητηρία, ας, ή. See ήγητής. Ήγητορία, ας, ἡ, (παλάθη understood,) an offering of a bashet of figs, made to the gods at the festival of Πλυντήρια, in Athens, Athenœus. Hesych.

'Ηγήτως, οςος, ό, s. as ήγητής, Il. passim.

Ηγίασα, 1. a. of άγιάζω.

'Ηγιασμένος, part. pf. pas. of άγιάζω.

'Ηγίνεον, 3. pl. impf. of άγινέω. Ήγκυλωμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. of άγκυλόω.

Ήγμαι, pf. pas. of ἄγω.

'Hγμένος, part. pf. pas., and 'Hγμένως, adv. like a person well instructed. Fr. ἄγω.

'Ηγνευμένως, adv. purely; chaste-

"Hyvixa, pf. ind. act. of ayviζω. 'Ηγνικώς, ότος, part. pf. act., and 'Hγνισμένος, part. pf. pas. of the same verb.

'Ηγνόηκα, pf. act. ήγνόησα, 1. a. act. of ayvosw.

Hyroings, Poet. and Dor. for nyvonos, 3. sing. 1. a. of the same verb.

"Ηγξα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. ἡγξάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. ind. m. of ἄγχω.

'Hyov, impf. from αyω.

Ήγοςα, obsol. Att. ἐγεήγοςα, pf. ind. of Eyziew.

Ήγος άασθε, 2. pl. impf. of άγοedopai, for dyoedsols.

Ήγόρασα, 1. sing., and ἡγόρασαν, 3. pl. 1. a. act. of ἀγοράζω.

'Ηγοςεύθην, 1. a. pas. of ἀγοςεύω. 'Ηγοςεύον, from ἀγοςεύω.

Ήγος όωντο, Poet. for ήγος ωντο, 3. pl. impf. pas. of àγοςάομαι,

Π. iv, 1. Same Th. Ἡγούμενος, ου, δ, part. pres. of ηγίομαι, as a subst., a leader, a commander; οἱ ἡγούμενοι, leaders or political chiefs, Soph. Phil. 386; τὸ ἡγούμενον, the van of an army, Xen. Anab. ii, 4, 14. 'Ηγοῦ, imperat. of ἡγέομαι, con-

sider, think, Isocr.

"Hyovv, adv., s. as Hoos, or, that is, that is to say, namely. Fr. n, γε, and οὖν.

"Hygero, Poet. by syncop. for

ηγείρετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. of iyijew, rather 2. aor. for nyi-

Hyesibon, 1. a. pas., and Hyeiwolai, pf. inf. pas. of ayei-

Hyxa, as, s, pf. ind. act., and Hyxov, impf. from äγχω.

Hờ, for hốt.

Hδα, and ζάδα, Att. or Ion. 2. pf. of avdáva, or aba.

'Hoavos, n, ov, agreeable; pleasant; sweet; s. as nous.

'Ηδάφωμαι, pf. pas. of εδαφόω, to level with the ground, to raze. Fr. Toatos.

'HΔE', Poet. like καί, and; also, besides; generally used by the Ionic Poets; but sometimes also by the Attics, Æschyl. Pers. 16, et passim; but

"Hos, this, that, she, it, for # di, fem. of 885.

"Hoea, and non, nons, non, Ion. for ήδειν, plupf. act. from οίδα, to know, Π. xiv, 71; ήδεα μεν γάρ, for I knew, Soph. Œd. T. 433; Phil. 1010; Antig. 447; used with the time of an impf. Homer has Hoss, 3. sing. impf., Il. ii, 409.

'Ηδία, adv. sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly, from hous, acc. pl. n. 7. nośa.

Ἡδεῖα, ας, f. g. of ἡδύς.

"Hosiusv, 1. pl. plupf. act of olda, Æschin. c. Ctes. 28. See

"Hosew, Eis, Ei, plupf. act. of olda, (or είδω, obsol.,) Aristoph. Vesp. 362. Plato most commonly has house, ñστ:, ñσαν, also Æschyl. Prom. 460; Eurip. Cycl. 231.

"Hostow, and hostow, 3. pl. plupf. of the same.

"Ηδεισθα, by Æol. paragoge for "hosis, 2. sing. plupf. act. See ที่อิยเง.

"Hoera, pf. act. Att. for hua, from εδω. Others derive it from εδέω, pf. Att. εδήδοκα.

'Ηδελφισμένος, allied to, like, Hippocr. de Morb., part. pf. pas. of άδελφίζομαι.

"Hosoav, 3. pl. plupf. act. for houσαν, Att. by shortening the penult. See #Ssiv.

'Ηδίσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m., and Hdiodny, 1. aor. pas. of aidiouai. 'Hdiws, adv. willingly, gladly; with pleasure, from 'nδύs, sweet; Holora, very willingly or gladly, Eurip. Hec. 424; ndiws "xeir Tivi, to be agreeable, courteous or affable to any one, Demosth. 1418, 11.

"HAH, adv. already, now, as yet; and now; soon; sometimes;

presently, even now; non in moxλοῦ, long since, Dem. de Coron. § 9; The non xágir, the present favor, Demosth. 664, 24; váμου ήδη ώραία, already ripe for marriage, Xen.; ήδη ποτί, already; boor ouz non, all but now, i. e. soon, presently, Eurip. Hec. 140; Xen. Hell. 6; non more τεθέασαι, have you ever at any time seen? ήδη λίζω, I shall now state, Demosth.; ήδη ποτέ, some time ago, Aristoph. Ran. 962; έγω ήδη ίδον, I really saw, Herodt. ii, 148.

"Hon, I knew, and he knew, in Soph. Antig. 18, "Son, 1. sing. of plupf. m. from είδεω, declined ηδεα, ที่อีท, ที่อิธร, ที่อิธร, ที่อิธร, or ที่อิธรง, ที่อิธเง, etc.; pl. ที่อิธเผธง, ที่ฮผรง, ήδειτε, ήστε, ήδεσαν, ήσαν. Pors. Hec. 1102; Att. for Beiv, Aristoph. Av. 511; Il. v, 64, used with the time of an impf.; ότι οἱ φεσὶν ἄρτια ἤδη, because he entertained similar sentiments with him, Id. 326; os e' non viμεσιν, who felt the indignation, Il. vi, 351; hoav, 3. pl. Poet., Æschyl. Prom. 460. Fr. είδω, Brunck's Aristoph. Nub. 329. 'Ηδήποτε, sometimes, some time ago; in fine.

Ήδήπου, adv. undoubtedly; that is to say; to wit.

"Ηδησθα, 2. sing. plupf. of είδεω, with Æol. parag., Eurip. Electr. 926; also "δεισθα, Id. Cycl. 108.

'Ηδίκηκα, pf. ηδικηκώς, part. pf. of adinew.

'Hdiznoa, 1. a. act. of the same, Xen.

"Hδιον, compar. n. g. of 'nδύς, and "Hδιστα, adv. most pleasantly, most gladly, most willingly; from

"Holoros, n, ov, very sweet, very pleasant or agreeable, superl. of

'Ηδίων, ονος, δ, ή, sweeter, more agreeable; more willing, compar. of the same.

"Ηδομαι, f. 'nσθήσομαι, pf. ἦσμαι, to be delighted, to rejoice, to take pleasure in, to enjoy; to relish, be pleased; to rejoice at, with dat., ήσθην γαλεώτη, Aristoph. Nub. 175; 1. a. pas. ησθην, Xen. Cyr. ii, 1, 5; Eurip. Orest. 1538; ήδετο πυνθανόμενος, he learned with pleasure, Xen. Cyr. ί, 4, 25; ήσθην τι πατίρα τὸν έμὸν εὐλογοῦντά σε, αὐ**τόν** τ**ί** μ'...., I was pleased with your complimenting my father and myself, Soph. Phil. 1298; notels o"vo, addicted to drinking, Xen. Apol. 31. Same Th.

'Ηδομένα, Dor. for

'Ηδομένη, ης, part. pres. f. q. Same Th.

'Ηδομίνως, adv. with pleasure; voluntarily, Xen. Cyr. viii, 4, 5, Hδον, and Dor. άδον, impf. of άδω, contract. for asida, to sing; but "Hoor, 2. a. ind. act. of àdia, obsol. for avdáva, to please.

Hoovn, ns, n, pleasure, properly sensual pleasure; but also the pleasure of the mind, Soph. Trach. 626; delight, enjoyment; joy; ήδονας λόγων, the pleasures or delight of discourse or oratory, Longin. 44, 1; είναι πρὸς ήδουήν τινι, to be agreeable to any one; ὑφ' ἡδονῆς, through pleasure; προς ήδόνην, for pleasure, refers to the thing which gives pleasure, and it noon, to the person who does such thing; (Wyttenb.;) xab hovnv, than with the enjoyment of, Soph. Œd. C. 890; προν ήδονην λίγειν, to speak for gratification, i. e. the pleasure of the ear, Dem. de Coron.; ήδονην δόντας άλλοις, gratifying others, Thucyd. iii, 58. Fr. ηδω.

Hδος, εος, τό, sweetness, pleasure, delight, enjoyment, Il. xviii, 80; use, advantage, Il. xi, 318; profit, gain.

"Ηδος, εος, τό, sourness, acidity; vinegar, Eustath. Τh. ἡδύς.

Hờ ốs, for ἔφη ἐκεῖνος. See ἡμί. "Ηδράσα, ας, ε, 1. α. of έδράζω.

'Hognnas, ovos, full grown, adult, mature, part. pf. act. of àdeia. 'Ηδεύνθην, ης, η, 1. a. pas. of άδρύνω.

'H δv , adv. sweetly; agreeably; also, n. g. from ηδύς, sweet.

Houcios, ou, o, n, rendering life pleasant, sweetening life; living happily (not classical). Fr. nous and Bios.

'Ηδυζόας, ου, δ, having an agreeable voice; sounding sweet, Eurip. Bacch. 127. Fr. hou's and Bon.

'Ηδυβόης, ου, δ, same as preced. 'Ηδύγαμος, ου, δ, ή, sweetening marriage.

'IIduyedws, wros, i, i, smiling sweetly or graciously. Fr. hous and yixws.

Πδύγλωσσος, ου, ό, ή, sweettongued, sweet-toned. γλώσσα.

'Ηδυγνώμων, ονος, δ, ή, using agreeable sentiments, agreeable, Xen. Sym. 8, 30. Fr. hous and yvaun.

'Ηδυέπεια, 'n, old Poet. fem of 'Ηδυεπής, έος, ἑ, 'n, speaking sweetly or agreeably; melodious, eloquent, Π. i, 248; Soph. Œd. Τ. 151. Fr. ἢδύς and ἔπος.

'Ηδύθχοος, ους, ου, δ, ή, sweetsounding, melodious, Eurip. Electr. 703. Fr. ήδύς and Θρόος.

'Ηδυλόγος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, an agreeable speaker, one who speaks to please the ear, cajoling, honeymouthed, Eurip. Hec. 131. Fr. ηδύς and λόγος.

Hduhoyéw, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. how, to flatter, cajole. Same Th.

'Hδυλύςης, ου, δ, singing sweetly to the lyre.

'Ηδυμελής, έος, δ, ή, melodious, Aristoph. Av. 659. Fr. ήδύς and μέλος.

'Ηδυμελίφθογγος, ου, of honeysweet voice.

'Ηδυμος γής, ές, sweetly mixed.
"Ηδυμος, ου, δ, ή, agreeable, sweet, grateful. Fr. ήδύς.

'Houvauny, ω, ατο, Att. for έδυνάμην, impf. m. of δύναμαι.

'Hδυνάσθην, 1. a. pas. Att. of δυνάζω, obsol. for δύναμαι.

'Ηδυνέατο, Ion. and Att. for έδυναντο, 3. pl. impf. mid. of δύναμαι.

'Πδυνήθην, in 3. pl. ἠδυνήθησαν, 1. a. pas. of the same.

'Ηδύνομαι, f. m. ἡδυνοῦμαι, to take delight in, to rejoice, to relish; pas. to be sweet or agreeable; to be seasoned.

'Hδύνω, f. ὕνῶ, 1. a. ἤδῦνα, Plat. Theat. 175; to make sweet or agreeable, to season, Xen. Symp. 4, 8; 6, 4; to rejoice, delight; pf. pas. ἥδυσμαι. Th. ἦδύς.

Hδύοινος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, producing pleasant wine, Xen. Anab. vi, 4, 4. Fr. ἡδύς and οἶνος.

'Ηδύοσμον, ου, τό, the herb mint or garden mint, mentha sativa, Linn.; so called from its fragrant smell, ήδεῖα ὀσμή.

'Ηδύοσμος, ου, δ, π, sweet-scented, smelling agreeably, fragrant. Same Th.

'Ηδυπάθεια, ας, ἡ, voluptuousness; a life of pleasure; pleasure, Xen. Cyr. vii, 5, 16. Fr. ἡδύς and πάθος.

'Ηδυπαθίω, ω, f. ήσω, to lead a luxurious or effeminate life, Xen. Cyr. i, 5, 1; to live like an epicure, to indulge one's appetite, Xen. Symp. iv, 8. Same Th.

'Ηδυπάθημα, ατος, τό, enjoyment.
'Ηδυπάθής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, one who indulges in pleasure or voluptu-

ousness, voluptuous. Fr. ηδύς and πάθος.

'Πδύπνευστος, ον, s. as

'Ηδύπνους, contract. -ους, όου, -οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, blowing or breathing sweetly, Eurip. Med. 835; wafting pleasure, Soph. Electr. 471. Fr. ἡδύς and πνέω.

'Ηδύπολις, 105, and εως, δ, ή, beloved by or dear to the state or public, Soph. Œd. T. 510. Fr. ήδύς and πόλις.

'Ηδύποτος, ου, δ, δ, agreeable to drink, high-flavored, Odys. ii, 340.

Ήδυπρόσωπος, ου, ό, ή, having a pleasant or agreeable countenance. Fr. ήδύς and πρόσωπον. $^{\prime}\text{H}\Delta\Upsilon'\Sigma$, éos, é, f. g. $^{\prime}$ ndsĩa, and Ion. hosín, n. g. hoú, sweet, Xen. Cyr. vii, 5, 26; pleasant, agreeable, Eurip. Hec. 904; oùô' hôùsπαννυχίζειν, nor did he like to spend the night, Aristoph. Nub. 1068; savory, pleasing, charming; glad, joyful; mild, gentle ; also, simple, easy ; ἡδύ ἐστί μοι, it is agreeable to me; ພໍຣ ກໍ່ວີບໍຣຸ ະໄ, what a simpleton you are, Plat. Gorg.; compar. ηδίων, superl. Holotos, (most commonly used,) and ἡδύτερος, ἡδύτατος.

'Ηδύσαςον, ου, τό, a plant, according to some, the coronilla securidica, and to others, the bisserula pelecinus, Linn.

"Hδυσμα, ἄτος, τό, sweetness, pleasantness; τὰ ἡδύσματα, pickles; seasoning; any condiment for meat, etc.; spices; perfumes, Aristoph. Vesp. 496; Xen. Mem. iii, 4, 15; Plat. Polit. iii, 13. Fr. ἡδύς.

'Ηδυσμένος, part. pf. pas. of ἡδύνω, Plat. Polit.; ἡδυσμένη λόγη, in a pleasing or engaging style, Aristot. Poet. 13.

'Ηδυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, s. as ἥδυσμα.
'Ἡδυσώματος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, agreeable or handsome in person, Xen. Symp. 8, 30. Fr. ἡδύς and

Symp. 8, 30. Fr. hovs and σώμα.

'Ηδύτης, ητος, ή, sweetness; agreeableness; gentleness. Fr. ήδύς.
'Ήδυφᾶής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, emitting a

soft or mild radiance; and 'Hδυφἄνής, έος, δ, ἡ, the same. Fr. φάος.

'Hδυφωνία, ας, ή, sweetness of voice. Fr. ήδύς and φωνή.

'Ηδύφωνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, sweet-toned.
Same Th.

'Hδυχαρής, έος, sweetly joyous. 'Ηδύχρος, ους, ου, δ, ή, of an agreeable color. Fr. χρόα.

"Hδω, s. as ἀνδάνω, to sweeten, to delight, charm; to rejoice;

τὰ ἢδοντα, pleasures, Plat. Ax. 366, A; ἢδομαι, to be glad, to rejoice, Eurip. Orest. 1538; 1. a. ἢσθην, Π. iv, 21; Eurip. Electr. 258; Soph. Phil. 1314; the 1. aor. mid. occurs in Homer only, scil. ἦσατο, Odys. ix, 353; ἢδομαι is commonly construed with a participle; δεδρακὸς ἢδομαι, I am pleased with having done it, Aristoph. Nub. 326; it governs the dat. Th. ἀδύς.

'Ηδωνοί, ων, the Edonians, a people of Thrace.

'Hέ, Poet. for η, or, than.

⁵Hε, 3. sing. impf. of εἰμί, to be; impf. ἦν, Ion. ἔα, by Poet. ectusis, ἦα, ας, ε.

He, 3. sing. aor. ¾α, for εἶα, from εἷα, to go, Il. xii, 371; δδ΄ ἄς νυπτὶ ἐοικώς, he went gloomy as night, Il. i, 47; it has always the time of an aorist, and is for ἄισα, by syncop. See ¾α.

"Hṣa, τά, neut. pl. of hūs, hū, s. as àyabá. See ἐΰς.

"Hea, Ion. for her, plupf. of sim, with the time of an impf.

"Ḥɛi, 3. sing. plupf. of the same verb, with the same time.

"Hειδε, 3. sing. plupf. of είδεω, I know, used as an imperfect; ἤειδα, αε, ε, I knew, etc.; τῶν αὐτὸς ἤειδε, whom he knew, Herodt. i, 45; Homer uses ἤείδης, Il. xxii, 280, with the time of an impf.

'Hείδειν, Epic lengthened form of ήδειν, plupf. of οίδα, with impf. signif., I knew.

'Hsidys, for eidys, plupf. subj. m. by pleonasm of n, or Att. by epenth. for ກີdys, from ກີdsiv, plupf. m. of the same verb.

"Here, "fers, and "ferofar, "fer, plupf. of exact, to go, with the time of an imperf. It is by most grammarians and lexicographers called an imperf. Dunb. Lex.

"H:10a, 1. a. act. of à:10a, to raise up, to elevate, Il. xxiv, 583.

'Hέλιος, ου, ὁ, Poet. for ήλιος, the sun, gen. Ion. ἀελίοιο, dat. ἀκλίω. 'Hελιώτης, ου, ὁ, fem. ῶτις, ίδος, Poet. for ἡλιώτης, of or belonging to the sun.

"Hemen, for heimen.

Hev, for hv, or h, 3. sing. impf.
of siui. See he. And

Hev, 3. sing. pf. m. of είμι, to go. See he.

'Hέξευ, for ήέξου, 2. sing. impf. of ἀέξουμαι, Callim. Hymn. in Jovem.

'Hios, and by metath. lños, for gen. sing. from lös, good, brave; and by Poet. ectasis hös.

Hive, adv. than; the same with wave. Th. Poet. \$\displaystyle{\psi}.

'Hiea, acc. sing. of hhe, Poet. for ane. See hie.

Higilouai, for ἀιρίθομαι, to be suspended or to float in the air, to hover over; metaphor. to be unsteady, Π. iii, 108. Th. ἀιίρω. Ἡιρίθονται, 3. pl. pres. ind., and πιρίθοντο, 3. pl. impf. pas. of ἀι-

είθομαι. 'Hίεθην, in 3. pl. ήξεθησαν, 1. a. ind. pus. of the same verb.

'Híρι, dat. sing. Poet. for ἀίρι, from ἀκρ, the air, and f. g. darkness; hence ἡερίη, in the morning, early.

'Higios, ία, Ion. in, ion, s. as ἀξgios, aerial, properly, dusky, i. e.
before the darkness is expelled.
In four passages of Homer, Il.
i, 497 and 557, iii, 7, and
Odys. ix, 52, it signifies belonging to the morning, early;
in the morning (Schneid. Lex.);
also, misty, hazy. Th. ἀήρ.
"Higea, ας, ε, pf. ind. act., and
"Higea, σαι, ται, pf. pas. ἤίρμην,
σο, το, plupf. pas. ος ἀείρω.

'Ηεροδινής, έος, δ, ή, and 'Ηεροδινητος, ου, δ, ή, turning or

whirling in the air. Fr. $\dot{\alpha}\dot{n}_{\ell}$ and $\delta_{i\nu}\dot{\epsilon}\omega$.

Hegosidns, έος, δ, n, like hazy air, mist; hence, dusky, obscure, gloomy, dark; ὅσον δ΄ περοειδες ἀνης Τδεν ὁρθαλμοῦσιν, as far as a man usually sees with his eyes in the dusky air, Π. v, 770. The περοειδές has a reference to the dark color of the waves, giving a dusky appearance to the atmosphere; comp. Π. xxiii, 744, απ' περοειδέα πόντον πης, έρος,

Poet. for ång and είδος.

'Περόεις, εντος, dark, gloomy, dusky, obscure, Π. viii, 13. Fr. nng, έρος, for ång.

Il ερόθεν, adv., Ion. and Epic for asgodes, from air.

'Hιξόπλαγατος, ου, δ, ħ, wandering in the air. Fr. ἀής and πλάζομαι.

'Περόπομπος, ου, δ, ħ, appearing in the air. Fr. πέμπω.

Higos, Ion. and Epic gen. of ang. Higospotass, though the air; walking in darkness, Il. ix, 567. From Higifutos, ou, δ, ħ, that traverses or soars through the air, that inhabits the air, aerial. Fr. λής, Poet. for ang and φοιτάω. Higifusos, ου, δ, ħ, causing the air to resound with the voice;

having a powerful voice, or a

voice reverberating through the

air, Il. xviii, 505. Fr. ἀής and φωνή.

"Hiero, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of delege.

"Herav, Att. for Heirav, 3. pl. plupf. Heiv, of ciui, to go.

Hιτίων, ωνος, i, the name of a man, Eëtion.

Ηζάνθην, ης, η, 1. a. pas. of άζαίνω, the same with ἄζω.

'Hήδει, Poet. 3. sing. plupf. of οίδα.
"Hnv, Poet. ἔnv, and Ion. ἤnv,
impf. of εἰμί, to be, Π. xi, 807;
probably the reading should be
ἔnv, or rather ἔεν. Dunb. Lex.
'Hne, ἱρος, ὁ, ἡ, Poet. for ἀnę,
Herodt. i, 172; the lower air,
or the atmosphere; darkness,
gloom, Π. xvii, 645.

Hθα, Att. for εἴωθα or εἵθα, pf. m. of ἔθω.

'Hθάδιος, ου, δ, ή, Oppiun. Cyn. i, 448, 1. Poet. for nθάς.

'Hθαῖος, ου, ὁ, Poet. for συνήθης, εος, ὁ, familiar, intimate, Pind. Isthm. ii, 69. Same Th.

'Ηθάλεος, έα, εον, Oppian. Cyn. ii, 307; s. as ἀθας.

'Hθάνιον, ου, τό, a kind of cup; a strainer.

'Hθάς, ἄδος, δ, 'n, accustomed; intimate, Eurip. Androm. 810; familiar with, with gen., Soph. Electr. 364; familiar, tame. Th. ἤθος.

"He', for

"Hθεα, nom. or acc. pl., "θεσι, dat. pl. of hθος.

Heii, for neit, honored or respected Sir; an appellation of respect used by a young man to an older one, Il. x, 37.

'H θείν. See ήθω.

'Ηθεῖος, είω, εῖον, whom one was accustomed to respect; honored, respected, venerated. Th. ἦθος. "Ήθελε, 3. sing. impf. of ἐθέλω.

'Ηθέλησα, ας, ε, 3. pl. ήθέλησαν, 1. a. Att. of Θέλω or ἐθέλω.

"H θ s λ ov, ϵ s, ϵ , impf. of the same." H θ sos. See hibsos.

'Ηθέτησαν, 3. pl. 1. aor. of άθετίω.

'Ηθίω, f. ήσω. See ήθω. "Ήθη, ων, τά, manners, morals,

pl. of ἡθος. "Ήθηκα, pf. act. of ἐθέω or ἤθω. 'Ήθήσαιο, 2. sing. 1. a. opt., Ni-

cand. Al. 324. Fr. ἠθίω. 'Hθητής, οῦ, ὁ, one who filters, sifts, or strains. Fr. ἤθω.

'Πθικός, ή, όν, belonging to manners or character, moral, ethical; characteristic; ήθικὰ ἀξετά, Dor., ethical or moral virtue, Archyt. ap. Stob. i. Fr. 7.θος.

'Hθικός (οἶνος), strained or filtered wine. Fr. ήθω.

'Hθixῶs, adv. morally; expressive of character or manners. Fr. ἡθιχός.

'Ηθμός, οῦ, ὁ, a strainer, a filter, a sieve, Xen. Mem. i, 4, 6. Fr. ήθω.

'Ηθογράφος, ου, ε, a delineator of the manners and characters of men, as in tragedy, painting, etc., Aristot. Poet. 6, 15. Fr. ηθος and γράφω.

'Ηθολογέω, ω, f. ήσω, to describe human life or manners. Fr.

Hos and Loyos.

Hθοποίω, ω, f. ήσω, to form the manners or character; to represent or copy the character or manners of men; and

'Ηθοποίτα, ας, ή, the representation of the manners and passions of men, Demosth. 412, 18; gen. pl. ήθοποιίων. Fr. ήθος and ποιέω.

'Hθοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, that forms or represents the manners and character. Same Th.

Hθος, εος, τό, custom, habit, usage, practice; the effect of custom or habit; the moral character or morals, Plut. Educat. 4; temper; also, the formal appearance of a person, acquired from habit; manner, disposition, Demosth. 35, 19; morals, Xen. Mem. iv, 8, 11; Eurip. Med. 102; τὸ ἦθος, ethical writing or discourse; a composition descriptive of the more tranquil scenes of life, as the Odyssey; opposed to πάθος, or a description of the stronger passions, as the Iliad, Longin. ix, 15; also, the ethical character of a state, Aristot. Polit.; the political custom or practice of a state, Demosth. 753, 10; hos dià έθος, morals the result of habits, Plat. Legg. vii, 892, D; an abode, residence, habitation; the haunt of animals, a lair, a den, a stable or stall, Odys. xiv, 411; the character or peculiar characteristics of the dramatis personæ in a tragedy, Aristot. Poet. Fr. Elos.

'Hθύμουν, Att. for ὶθύμουν, contract. impf. act. of θυμίω.
"HΘΩ, rather ἀθίω, f. ἀθάσω, to

"HΘΩ, rather ἐθέω, f. ἑθέσω, to strain, to filter.

"Hi", for ha, 1. a. act. See ha.

Buttmann calls it an imperfect.

Irreg. verbs, p. 87.

"Hia, wv, \(\tau\), provisions for a journey, \(Odys.\) ii, 280; husks, chaff, \(Id.\) v, 368; \(also,\) prey,

II. xiii, 103. Perhaps from the following.

"Hia, as, e, Ion. for ha, Att. ela, 1. a. of simi, to go.

"Hiyuai, pf. pas. of alloow.

'Hier, for her, by resolution, plupf. m. of simi, to go.

'HI"ΘΕΟΣ, Ion. ήθεος, Att. ov, δ, a youth, a young man; οί δὲ τ' ήθέων λεκτοί, Soph. Œd. T. 18; unmarried; not used of unmarried women; παρθένων τε καὶ niθέων, Herodt. iii, 48; as if from allw, to kindle, to burn; probably either from allow, to rush on, denoting the impetuosity of youth, or allow, to burn, to be ardent.

"Hirto, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of είκω, to be like; pf. pas. είγμαι, είξαι, and, by resolution, and changing e into n, hīţai. So in the plupf. niyunv, nigo, nixto. it may be also 3. sing. plupf. pas. of allow.

"Hiuse, by resolution of the diphthong, for "usv, and by syncop. for heimen, 1. pl. plupf. hein. Fr. είμι.

"Hiξa, 3. pl. hiξav, 1. a. act., and "Hιξαι, 2. sing. pf. pas. of ἀΐσ-

'Hiosis, evtos, by syncop. for hiovótis, high-banked, steep-banked; ἐπ' ἀιόεντι Σπαμάνδοω, on the Scamander with hilly banks, or, according to Buttmann, grassy, skirted with meadow-land, Lexil. ii, p. 23; Il. v. 36. Th. ηϊών. "Hiov, impf. of ilw, or itw, obsol. to go; it is perhaps rather an aorist. Dunb.

'Hiov', for hiova, acc. of hiws. 'Hioverou, dat. pl. Ion. of the same.

'Hiovnoai, by resolution of the diphthong, Ion. or Poet. for aloνησαι, 1. a. inf. act. of αἰονάω. "Hios, ov, &, skilled in shooting, a skilful archer, an epithet of Apollo; His Φοίζε, Il. xv, 365. If the derivation from Inp. be correct it ought to be its or ise, as the root is iω, whence inμι. But nios, plaintive, mournful, Eurip. Phan. 1050. Fr. the exclamation n.

"His, for \$5, and this for als, dat. pl. f. g. of %5, n, %.

"Hioav, 3. pl. 1. a. cioa, in 3. pl. είσαν, by resolution of the diphthong and giving the augment, Il. x, 197; ἤισαν ἐς πόλεμον, Il. xiii, 305; but ήσαν, they knew, 3. pl. plupf. of είδω or είδεω, Æschyl. Prom. 460.

'Hiorov, impf. of itora, to liken,

Odys. iv, 247. Th. εἴκω.

'Hiστωσα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of diorow. dioros, of which nothing can be known, uncertain. Fr. a and Tonus.

'H $\dagger\chi\theta\eta\nu$, ns, n, 1. a. ind. pas. of άΐσσω.

"Hizi, for $n_{\chi i}$, adv. where.

'HI"(I'N, éves, n, a shore, a bank, Il. ii, 92; Odys. v, 368; a coast; also, a city of Thrace, Eion. Fr. nia.

" \mathbf{H} x', $\hat{\mathbf{n}}$ x:, 3. sing. 1. aor. of Inmi, to send.

HKA, and nxa, adv. softly, stilly, gently, quietly, Il. iii, 155; slightly; ἦκα στίλ βοντας ἐλαίφ, as if slightly varnished with oil, Il. xviii, 591; of time, by little and little, gradually, Xen. Lac. iv, 6; insensibly, by degrees. Perhaps from obsol. "κω, hence ε"κω, to yield.

*Hxa, 1. a. ind. act. of Inui, to send; also pf. m. of now, f. now, to delight, to charm; also pf. m. of ηκω, to come.

*Hκα, pf. act. of έδω, to eat, for which is also used "tonza · also of the verb "θω, to use, to be wont; and of $n\theta\omega$, to strain; also ňκα, pf. act. from άδω, to sing. "HxaZov, impf. Att. n for is from είκάζω, to liken, to compare. Th. εἴκω.

'Ηκαιρείσθε, 2. pl. contract. impf. mid. of ἀκαιείομαι.

"Hralls, 3. sing. impf. act. of αἰκάλλω, to flatter, Aristoph. Eq. 48.

"Hralos, ov, 6, 4, quiet, calm, tranquil. Th. ήκα.

"Ḥռασαν, 3. pl. 1. a. Att. for i"xaoav, they compared them, Aristoph. Nub. 347; "naasv, he compared him thus, Id. Vesp. 1359.

"Ηκὰχε, 2. a. act. of ἀκάζω, s. ας ἀκαχέω.

"Hueiv, eis, ei, plupf. Att. for e"-

κειν, from είκω, to be like. "Hrev, or " rev, adv. for ", or,

whether, if; and HEEV, or n kev, adv. certainly, surely.

Ήπεσάμην, ω, ατο, 1. α. of ἀπέομαι, Il. v, 402.

"Ηκεστος, έστη, εστον, that has not felt the goad; that has not submitted to the yoke, an epithet of an untamed bullock, Il. vi, 94; for ἄχεστος. Fr. α and κέω.

Ήχή, ἡ, Ion. for ἀχή, ἀκωπή. Ήπηπόειν, for ἀπηπόειν, 3. pl. ήκηκόεσαν, Att. for ήκηκόεισαν, plupf. m. from annioa, pf. m.

Att. of ἀκούω, to hear. Prof. Dunbar says, "I desiderate an example of such a form as this, as I believe the initial vowel of a reduplicated tense is never augmented by the Attic writers. One example is found in Xen. Hell. v, 1, 26 [23], referred to in Prof. Sophocles's valuable Catalogue of Greek Verbs, p. 83; to which may be added another, from Xen. Œcon. xv, 7. Ήκηπόεσαν, Att. for ηκηπόεισαν, 3. pl. plupf. ind. mid. of anoiw. See preced.

"Hrira, pf. act., and

'Ηκισάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. m. of αἰκίζω.

Ηκιστά, adv. very little, not at all, not in the least; Hx1072 πάντων, least of all, Aristoph. Pl. 440; οὐχ' ἥκιστα, especially; διὰ τοῦτο ὑμᾶς οὐχ' ἄκιστα οἴμαι Θαρρεῖν, on this account you ought to be particularly confident, Xen. Cyr. i, 5, 7. From "Hriotos, n, ov, very small, the least, the smallest, the most feeble, the weakest; #x10705 ἐλαυνέμεν, the gentlest, slowest to drive. Th. ήχα.
"Ηκμάσάν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act.

of ακμάζω.

"Ηχοα, 2. pf. ind. of ἀχούω, scarcely used; annoa is used instead of it. See nunxisur.

'Ηχολουθηκότα, neut. pl. pf. part. of ακολουθέω.

'Ηκολούθησα, ας, ε, 1. a. of ακολουθέω.

"Нхоч, impf. act. of нкы.

'Ηπόνημαι, pf. pas. of ἀκονάω.

'Ηκόντισαν, 3. pl. 1. a. act. of άκοντίζω.

Hzov, Ion. for Arov, certainly. "Ηκουσ', for ήκουσα, 1. a. act.;

ηκούσθην, 1. a. pas. of ἀκούω. 'Ηπείθωπα, pf. of ἀπειθόω. 'Ηκειδωμένος, η, ον, performed or

wrought with great care, accurate, exact, part. pf. pas. of ακριβόω.

'Ηκειζωμένως, adv., the same with angicas, with great care and exactness, carefully, diligently, accurately. Fr. preced.

'Ηκείδωσα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of angibow.

'Ηπεοασάμην, 1. a. ind. m. of απεοάομαι.

Ήπεωτηείασμαι, pf. pas. of άπεωτηριάζω, used actively in Dem. de Coron. 324, 41.

'Ηκεωτηειασμένος, part. pf. pas. of ακεωτηριάζομαι, to amputate, Demosth. 324, 22.

⁵Ηχτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of ἄγω.

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Ηχυρώσα, 1. a. of αχυρόω. "HKO, I am come, am arrived, here I am, I am here; used, it is believed, in the pres. impf. and fut. only; Herodt. viii, 50; Eurip. Med. 932, Hecub. 1, to approach; to return, Lys. in Eratosth.; to concern, regard, belong to; impf. Twos, ss, s, f. Hew, it is used instead of the pf. of ie commi, and therefore it has the time of a perfect, and its imperfect as the pluperfect; as, vovì di zaigos nzi, now the time is arrived, Demosth. 11, 26; ofs μεν εχθρός ήπει, to whom he came an enemy, Dem. de Coron. 237, 7; 8 moi hueis haomer, where we were arrived, Xen. Cyr. i, 3; δ δ' ἐνθάδ' ήχων, and he being reduced to this; being thus pressed, Soph. Phil. 381; อบัสษ ทั่นธง, he had not yet come; HEED ETT TIVE, to attack any one; γενεᾶς εὖ ήκων, come of a good family, Soph. Aj. 637; The modies of haovens, when the state was prosperous, Herodt. i, 30; είς ταὐτὸν ήχειν, to agree, Xen. Hist. i, 5. It is sometimes followed by a participle; as, ους έχω φέρων, Soph. Phil. 1247, in Coll. Maj. iii; nxw φεάσων, I am come to say, Herodt.; εὖ ήχων παιδείας, to make progress in education, Theocr. xiii, 15; πατεί ήποντι νεότητι σὸ πάλιν ήδη, to his father now in his second childhood, Pind. Olymp. x, 102.

'Ηλάθην, 1. a. pas. of ἐλαύνω.

'Ηλαίνομαι, to be foolish or mad; to wander about, Theocr. vii, Fr. ἄλη. 23.

'Ηλαίνω, I am mad, s. as ήλαίνομαι, Callim. H. in Dian. 251. "Ηλακα, pf. act. of ἐλαύνω.

'Ηλάκατα, ων, τά, pl. of the obsol. sing. ἀλάκατον, the wool on the distaff; the thread spun from it, yarn.

'ĤAAKĀ'TH, ns, h, a distaff; also, a spindle; in pl. τὰ ἀλάzατα, spindles; a reed, an arrow; the upper part of a ship's mast; a kind of windlass used by fishermen; any thing spindle-shaped, a shaft. Fr. "hana, pf. of ilauva.

'Ĥλακᾶτήν, ñνος, δ, a kind of fish, of the cetaceous tribe, so called from its resemblance to a spindle. 'Ηλάκατον, ου, τό. See ήλάκα-

'Ηλάλαξα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of ολαλάζω.

"Ĥλαμαι, pf. ind. pas. of ἰλαύνω.

'Ηλάμην, ω, ατο, 3. pl. ήλαντο, 1. a. ind. m. of αλλομαι.

"Haao', for

"Ηλασα, 1. a. to ἐλαύνω, Callim. 'Ηλάσκω, and ἠλασκάζω, to wander or rove about; to shun, avoid, Odys. ix, 457; Il. ii, 470; αίτε....α ύτως ηλάσκουσαι, ἀνάλκιδες, wandering at random, Il. xiii, 104. Fr. αλη.

'Ηλάστεον, ουν, impf. act. of άλαστέω.

'Ηλάστεεις, 2. sing. impf. act. of ἐλαστρέω, s. as ἐλαύνω.

'Ηλᾶτο, for ηλάετο, 3. sing. impf. m. of αλάομαι.

"Ηλατο, s. as ήλτο, Callim. Hymn. in Dian. 195.

Ήλάττωσα, l. a. of ἐλαττόω.

Ήλγηκα, pf. act. of άλγέω.

"Ηλγησα, 1. a. of the same, Callim. Hymn, in Dian.

"Hayouv, contract. for "ayeov, 1. sing. or 3. pl. impf. of preced.

"Ηλδανε, 3. sing. 2. a. of αλδαί-

'Ηλέ, voc. for πλεί · φείνας πλί, madman, *Il.* xv, 128.

"Ηλεγξα, ας, ε, 1. a. of ἐλέγχω. 'Ηλεήθην, 1. a. pas. of ἐλεέω. Ήλέησε, 1. aor. of ἐλεέω.

"Hasia, as, h, a province of the Peloponnesus, Elea.

'Ηλειακός, ή, όν, Elean, of or from Elis; oi 'Hasianoi, those of the school of Elis, the disciples of Phado.

"Ηλειμμαι, pf. pas. of αλείφω. 'Ηλείοι, ων, οί, the Eleans.

"Ηλειψα, ας, ε, 1. a. of αλειφω.

'Ηλεκάτη, ης, ή, the same with ήλακάτη.

'Ηλέκτεη, ης, ἡ, a woman's name, Electra, the daughter of Agamemnon.

"Ηλεκτρον, ου, τό, and

"Haskteos, ov, and h, amber; also, μίγμα τὶ χευσοῦ καὶ ἀεγύεου, α mixture of gold and silver, whereof four parts were of gold and one of silver, Soph. Antig. 1025; Odys. iv, 73; amber, Herodt. iii, 115; an amber ornament, Aristoph. Eq. 532. Fr. ηλίκτως, the sun, from its lustre.

Ήλεκτροφαής, έος, ό, ή, having the brightness of amber, brilliant, glittering, Eurip. Hipp. 738.

'Ηλεκτεύων, ωνος, ό, a man's name, Electryon.

'Ηλεκτευώνη, ης, ή, a woman's name, Electryone.

'Ηλίκτως, ορος, δ, the sun, the resplendent sun. Fr. ηλιος.

'Ηλίματος, ου, ο, ή, vain, useless, foolish, stupid. Fr. naiss. See άδέματος.

'ΠΛΕΟ'Σ, ή, όν, act., depriving of reason, Odys. xiv, 464; foolish, stupid, silly, senseless, Id. ii, 243. Fr. ἄλη.

'Ηλευα, Poet. and Æol. for ήλευσα, 1. a. ind. act. of αλεύω, to shun, to avoid; ἡλεύατο, 1. a. mid.

'Ηλευθέρωσα, ας, ε, 1. α. of έλευ. θερόω.

'Ηλήλατο, it was driven or forced in, Il. v, 400; for ἐλήλατο, 3. sing. plupf. in 3. pl. nλ nλαντο, from ελαύνω, pf. pas. ήλαμαι, and Att. ἐλήλαμαι, Poet. ἡλήλα. μαι, by adding a new augment. Τh. ἀλάομαι.

'Ηληλίμμην, for αληλίμμην, plupf. pas. by redupl. and systole of the diphthong, from αλείφω.

" $H\lambda\theta$ ', for $h\lambda\theta$ s, 3. sing. of *Ηλθον, ες, ε, by syncop. for ήλυ. θον, 2. a. of έρχομαι.

"Ηλθοσαν, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. act. Bœot. for ħλθον, Ex. xvi, 27; Ps. xlviii, 4.

'Hλί, a Hebrew word, signifying my God! Matth. xxvii, 46; also, a proper name, Eli, Luke iii, 23. Hebr. indecl.

'Ηλιάζω, f. άσω, to expose to the sun, to warm by the sun's rays; to decide as a judge in the court of Heliæa, Aristoph. Lys. 380; to sit as a judge, etc., Id. Vesp. 772; mid. to bask in the sun. Fr. halios. Also

'Ηλιαία, ας, ή, the Heliæa, a public place or hall in Athens, where courts were held in the open air, Demosth. 1042, 25; also, a court of justice held there, in which the most important causes were tried, particularly state offences. By some it is derived from #2105, the sun, by others from αλίζω. The derivation from "Lios seems to be determined by Aristoph. Vesp. 786, ἡλιάσει πρός ήλιον. This court does not seem to have been accountable for its proceedings: xai Taur' ล้งบรรย์ชบิงอเ อิอุฒินะง, รณึง อี άλλων οὐδεμία ἀρχή, we who are irresponsible do these things, the others have no authority, Aristoph. Vesp. 587.

Ήλιακός, ή, όν, of or belonging to the sun, solar. Fr. #λιος. HATas, ov, i, the name of a Hebrew prophet, Elias, Matth. xvii, 12. 'Πλίασις, εως, ή, the right of sitting in judgment in the Helizza, Demosth, 747, 7. Fr. ηλιος.

'Πλιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, a judge of the court of the Heliæa; ἡλιαστῶν ὅρχος, Dem. c. Timocr. 746, 16. But the Athenian judges more nearly resembled our jurymen. Fr. ἥλιος.

'Ηλιαστικός, ή, όν, belonging to a Heliastes; ὀδολὸν ἡλιαστικόν, an obolus for sitting in court, Aristoph. Nub. 860. Fr. ήλιος.

'Ηλιάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to resemble the sun, to shine. Fr. ήλιος.

'Ηλίβτος, ov, and Ion. ἀλιβάτοιο, δ, ά, accessible only to the sun, and hence, inaccessible, i. e. to men, very lofty, Π. XV, 273, 619; deep; steep, Æschyl. Suppl. 347; abrupt. Fr. ἄλιος, Æol. ἄλιος, the sun, and βαίνω, to go; others, as Damm, derive it from ἀλιτεῖν, to fail, to slip, and βαίνω, to go; a composition exceedingly fanciful, and throwing no light upon the word. See Buttmann's Lexil. § 62. (Dunb. Lex.)

'Ηλιείον, ου, τό, a place sacred to the sun, a temple of the sun. Fr. ηλιος.

'Ηλίευον, ες, ε, impf. act. of άλιεύω.

"Ηλτθα, adv. largely, abundantly, copiously, exceedingly, Odys. v, 483; also, in vain; and

'Ηλιθιάζω, f. άσω, to act or speak foolishly or stupidly; to play the fool, Aristoph. Eq. 1124. From

'Hλίθιος, ία, ιον, foolish, stupid, simple; idle, useless; timid, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 12; also, deceptive, false; substantively, a stupid fellow, a fool, a simpleton, Xen. Anab. ii, 6, 11; τὸ ἀλίθιον, folly, perhaps from ἄλη.

'Hλιθιότης, ητος, ή, folly, stupidity, simplicity. Fr. preced.

'Ηλὶθιόω, ῶ, ƒ. ώσω, to render foolish; to deprive of one's senses; μὴ φρίνας ὑμῶν ἢλιθιώση, lest it deprive you of your senses, Æschyl. Prom. 1063. Same Th.

'Hλιθίως, adv. foolishly, stupidly, Demosth. 822, 3. Same Th.

THAIKI'A, ας, Ion. ἡλικίη, ης, η, age, the age of manhood; same as the Latin ætas; stature, size of body; flower of age; youth; vigor, Thucyd. vii, 60, 64; vi, 24; time or period of life; ἐπεὶ δὲ τῷ ἡλικίᾳ ἔπρεπε, and when it was suitable to his time of life, Xen. Anab. i, 9, 3; Soph. Œd. T. 15; old age; the period of military service; οἱ ἐν τῷ ἡλικίᾳ, those of an age

for military service, i. e. between twenty and fifty; Demosth, 17, 11; ἔξω τῆς ἡλικίας, beyond the age for service, Dem. Olymp. ii ; marriageable state ; νεωτέςα οὖσα, διὰ τὸ μήπω τὴν ἡλικίαν αὐτῆ παςεῖναι, being a younger person, from her having not yet attained to puberty, Id. 1352, 11; Xen. Cyr. iii, 3, 19; iv ήλικία τα σα, in your time, Eurip. Suppl. 283. Fr. Alig. 'Ηλικιώτης, ου, δ, and Dor. ήλικιώτας, of the same age, a contemporary, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 1; a playmate. Fr. preced.

'Ηλικιῶτις, ἴδος, 'n, fem. of the preced.

'Ηλίκος, η, ον, such a size, how great; how much; how mighty; how large; of what sort; such as; it has a reference generally to age, as in the passage from Sophocles; ἡλίκον δ' ἐστὶ τὸ ἀλαζόνευμα τοῦτο, of what sort, or what is the nature of this boast, Æschin. c. Ctes.; of what age or of what different ages, Soph. Œd. Τ. 15; like quantus in Latin; θαυμάσια ἡλίκα, how wonderful, Demosth.; ἡλίκος γέγονε, how tall he is become, Plat. Char. 154, B.

Ήλινδησθαι, pf. inf. pas. of άλινδέω, the same with άλίω.

"Ηλίξ, ἴκος, ὁ, ἡ, of the same age; a contemporary, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 1; a comrade; beyond boyhood, καὶ παῖδες, καὶ ἡλικες, Id. i, 4, 4.

'Ηλιόδλητος, ου, δ, ή, and ἡλίοδολος, ου, δ, ή, sun-struck; burnt, melted, or affected by the sun; exposed to the sun; $\Pi_{1\varrho\sigma\tilde{\omega}\nu}$ S' ἡλιοδλήτους $\pi\lambda\dot{\omega}z_{\delta}$, and the regions of Persia scorched by the sun, Eurip. Bacch. 14. Fr. ἡλιος and βάλλω.

'Ηλιοειδής, έος, δ, ή, like the sun; bright as the sun. Fr. ήλιος and είδος.

Ἡλιόκαυστος, ου, δ, ή, sun-burnt, baked in the sun. Fr. καίω. Ἡλιοκαής, έος, δ, ή, sun-burnt,

Ήλιοκαής, έος, ὸ, ὴ, sun-bur Luc.

**Hλιομανής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, mad of the sun, passionately loving the heat of the sun, Aristoph. Av. 1036. Fr. ἥλιος and μαίνομαι. "ΗΛΙΟΣ, ου, ὁ, Ιοπ. ἡέλιος, the sun, Xen. Mem. iv, 3, 8; iv, 9, 14; a day, light of day, Demosth. 426, 19; the god of the sun, Π. iii, 277; ἐς ἥλιον, at the sunset, Thucyd. iii, 78; οί ἥλιοι, heats, Id. vii, 87; sunstrokes. Fr. ἕλη.

'Ηλιοστερή, εος, δ, ή, deprived of the sun; excluding the sun's rays, Soph. Œd. C. 314. Fr. στερέω.

'Ηλιοστίδης, ίος, contract. οῦς, ὁ, ἡ, traversed by the sun; the sun's path, Æschyl. Prom. 793. Fr. ἥλιος and στείδω.

'Ηλιοτρόπιον, ου, τό, a plant, the heliotrope or turnsole; also, a gem, used as a lens to look at the sun; also, a sun-dial. Fr. ήλιος and τροπή.

'Ηλιόομαι, οῦμαι, to be exposed to or illuminated by the sun, to be scorched by the sun; to live in the open air, Plat. Polit. viii, 556, D; to bask in the sun; τὰ ἡλιούμενα, things exposed to the heat of the sun, Xen. Œcon. xix, 18. Fr. ἥλιος.

'Ηλιόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to expose to the sun's rays. $Fr. \tilde{n}\lambda \iota o s$.

'Ηλισκόμην, impf. pas. of αλίσκομαι.

"Ηλιτε, 3. sing 2. a. of άλιταίνω. 'Ηλιτόβατος, ου, δ, h, a word coined by Eustathius, for the sake of See naigaros. an etymology. (Steph. Thes., new Paris edit.) In Eurip. Hipp. 732, Prof. Monk, after Musgrave, renders ηλίδατος, vast, immense. Buttmann (as observed by Prof. Owen, in his valuable edition of Xen. Anab. i, 4, 4) prefers the etymology which supposes it to be an abridgment of ηλιτόζατος, according to the analogy of harriμηνος, ήλιτόεργος, in which there is the idea of missing or failing in; so that it would express the facility of making a false step, as in ascending or descending a steep declivity.

'Ηλιτόεργος, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, one who has wrought in vain; one who has been unsuccessful in his efforts. Fr. ἀλιτέω and ἔργον.

'Ηλιτόμηνος, and ἀλιτόμηνος, ου, ἱ, ἡ, prematurely born, literally, missing a month, Il. xix, 118. Fr. ἀλιτέω und μήν.

"Ηλίτον, 2. a. of ἀλιτέω, or ἀλείτω.

*HΛΙΨ, Υπος, ή, a shoe or buskin, Schol. Theoer. iv, 56. Fr. ἀλείφω.

'Ηλιώδης, εος, δ, ή, resembling the sun; bright, radiant. Fr. ήλιος and είδος.

Ήλιωθείς, εῖσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas. of ἡλιόω.

'Ηλιῶσαι κόμαι, golden or yellow hair, nom. pl. f. g. part. pres. of ἡλιάω.

'Ηλιώτης, ου, ό, and ήλιῶτις, ιδος,

n, coming from the sun; ἀκτῖν' is naiwtin, to the sun's rays, Soph. Trach. 694; ἡλιῶτις, Ion. the moon. Fr. ήλιος.

"Ηλκησι, 3. sing. 1. a. from iλ-

*Hann, Dor. for sidner, impf. of Exxw.

'Ηλχωμένος, part. pf. pas. of έλ-

'Ηλλάγην, 2. a. pas. of ἀλλάσ-

'Ηλλαγμένος, part. pf. pas., and 'Ηλλάχθαι, pf. pas. of άλλάσ-

σω, Callim. Epigr. 'Ηλλάχθην, 1. a. pas. of άλλάσ-

'Ηλλοίωμαι, pf. pas. of άλλοιόω. 'Ηλλοτείωμαι, pf. pas. of άλλοπριόω.

'Ηλοήθην, 1. a. pas. of ἀλοάω. 'Ηλοίησα, 1. a. act. of άλοιάω,

Poet. for αλοάω.

Haorayńs, śos, b, h, secured or fastened with nails. Fr. Alos and πήγνυμι.

'Hλός, ή, όν, by syncop. for ήλε-65, (probably both forms were used,) distracted, deranged, insane; φείνας ήλί, wandering as to your mind, deranged, infatuated, Il. xv, 128. See ἀλάομαι and ἄλη. But

*Haos, ov, o, a nail, Lucian. Dial.; in Homer never used for a fastening, but only as an ornament: as a stud or nail on a sceptre, sword, or goblet, Il. i, 246; a button; a peg; a protuberance of any kind; the spur of a cock; a corn or callus on the feet, Galen.

'Ηλοσύνη, ης, ή, folly, Nicand. Alex. 20. Fr. ηλός.

Fr. Ew.

'Ηλότυπος, ου, ό, ή, nailed, pierced with nails. Fr. ήλος and τύπτω.

'Ηλόω, ω, to nail, to fasten by nailing. Fr. 1205.

"HATETO, impf. of ELTOMAI.

"Ηλπισα, 1. a. ind. act. of iλπίζω, to hope. Th. ἐλπίς.

'Ηλσάμην, 1. a. mid. of είλω. "Hate, by syncop. and changing the breathing, for "hato, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of αλλομαι, perhaps, rather, the 3. sing. plupf. pas.

'Ηλυγάζω, or ίζω, f. ἄσω, to darken, to shade; to hide. From

'Ηλύγη, ns, or hλυγή, ñs, h, darkness, a shade; The dixns The πλύγην, the dark windings of a lawsuit, Aristoph. Acharn. 684; a shadow. Th. ἤλυζα.

"Ηλυθ', for

"Ηλύθι, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act.

ήλυθον, Π. iii, 205.

"Ηλυθα, ας, ε, in 1. pl. ἡλύθαμεν (?), 2. pf. ind. of έρχομαι. "Hautor, 15, 1, Epic 2. a. of "e. χομαι.

Hλυξ, τγος, δ, h, shady, dark, dusky.

"Ηλυξα, ας, ε, 1. a. of αλύσκω, as if from ἀλύζω.

'Ηλύσιον, πεδίον, the Elysian fields, Elysium.

'Ηλύσιος, ία, ιον, coming; from "Ηλυσις, εως, ή, an approach, a movement, Eurip. Hec. 67. Th.

ἐλεύθω, obsol.

Ήλφον, ες, ε, 2. a. of ἀλφάνω or άλφω, Odys. iv, 563; ἐκατόμ-Coios de Toi Alpor, I brought you the value of an hundred oxen, Il. xxi, 79.

"Ηλω, Ion. syncop. for Att. ἐάλω, 3. sing. 2. a. of αλίσκομαι.

"Ηλωπα, Att. ἐάλωπα, pf. act. of άλίσκομαι, from άλόω.

'Ηλώμην, impf. m. of άλάομαι. "Ηλων, Att. ἐάλων, ως, ω, and

"Ηλωσαν, 3. pl. 2. a. act. of άλίσκομαι · all used passively.

Ήμα, ἄτος, τό, the act of darting or throwing, the throw of a dart, javelin; a missile. inper.

'Ημάθηνεν, Att. for ἠμάθανεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of amabaira. 'Ημαθία, ας, ή, Emathia, a part of Macedonia.

'Ημαθόεις, όεσσα, όεν, sandy, full of sand; Ion. for amabous, Odys. i, 93. Fr. aµaθos, for ψάμαθος, s. as ψάμμος.

Huai, sai, rai, and horai, 3. pl. ทั้งรณ, Ion. เ็ฉรฉเ, Poet. เเ็ฉรฉเ impf. ที่แทง, ท็ธง, ที่ and ที่ธรง, 3. pl. Hvro, Ion. Earo and Elato. imperat. noo · inf. nota. · to be seated, placed; hence, to sit; to rest or remain; to be situated, Herodt. ix, 57; to reside, Odys. xiii, 337; to abide, to dwell. Fr. iiw, pas. isuai, contract. ήμαι. Mostly compounded with κατά, as κάθημαι.

Ήμάλαψε, 3. sing. 1. a. of ἀμαλάττω, or -άπτω, Lycophr. Cas.

Hμας, ἄτος, τό, the day; used by the poets, for huiga, in pl. ημάτα, Il. i, 592, et passim; iπ' ήματι, during a day; also, daily, Odys. xii, 105; καθ' πμας, day by day, i. c. through his whole life, Eurip. Hec. 628; δούλιον ήμας, slavery, Homer, passim; μόςσιμον ήμας, a fatal day, Id.; ήματα, in the day-time, Odys. v, 156 Section hang, the afternoon, Odys. xvii, 606; HME'N, Poet., a copulative conj.,

λευκόν καθ' ήμας, on a lucky day, Æschyl. Ag. 654. Th. ἡμέρα.

'Ημάςτηκα, pf. act.; and Ήμαςτημένως, adv. wrongly, Plat. Menex. 88, E; and

"Ημαςτον, ες, ε, 2. a. act., instead of which is used in 3. pl. nuág. τοσαν, Deut. xxxvi, 5. άμαρτάνω.

'Ημάςτοσαν. See preced. 'Hμᾶς, acc. pl. of ἐγώ.

'Ημάτιος, ία, ιον, daily; by day, in the day-time. Fr. ημας. Ήματωμαι, pf. pas. of αἰματόω.

Ήμελύνθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. pus. of άμβλύνω.

"Ημεροτον, ες, ε, Poet. 2. a. for ήμαρτον, as if derived from uμ. εροτίω, for άμαρτάνω ἤμερο. τες, οὐδ' ἔτυχες, you have missed, nor have you hit, Il. v,

Ήμε παρημέν, Dor. for ώστε με παρείναι, so that I might be present.

'Ημέας, acc. pl. Ion. contract. ημας, of εγώ.

Ήμεδαπός, ή, όν, belonging to our land or country, domestic, native, Plat. Theog. 124, D. ήμος, s. as ημέτερος, and δάπεδον, correlative to ποδαπός.

'Hμέες, Ion. contract. ἡμεῖς, we. 'Ημειδόμην, impf. pas. of ἀμείδω. 'Husidnna, as, s, pf. ind. act., and

'Ημειδηκώς, part. pf. act. from άμειδάω.

'Hμεῖς, we, nom. pl. of ὶγώ. 'Ημείων, Ion. for ἡμῶν, of us, our, gen. pl. of the same; huiwe is evidently formed from the original gen. huisaws, by converting, as was usual with the Epic poets, the o into an i. (Dunb. Lex.)

'HMEKTE' Ω , $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to bear impatiently, to be angry. Some derive it from aimássa, to feel pain from a wound.

'Ημελημένος, part. pf. pas. of άμελέω.

'Ημελημένως, adv. negligently, carelessly, remissly, Nen. Anab. i, 7, 15; ημελημένως έχειν, to be careless. Same Th.
"Ημελλ', for ἤμελλε, 3. sing

impf. act Att. for "µ1221, of μέλλω, f. μελλήσω, I shall or will, I intend; it sometimes signifies, just so, it was to be expected, Soph. Phil. 449.

"Hushlav, es e, Att. for "meller. 'Hμίλουν, 3. pl. impf. act. of àμιλέω.

to which corresponds ηδί, used for και...καί, both...and; but η μίν, truly, indeed, II. i, 76; used by the Ionic writers in solemn asseverations or swearing, as η μήν with the Attics.

HMEP

*Hμεν, 1. pl. impf. act. of εἰμί, to be; also, ἦμεν, pres. inf. Dor. for εἶναι, of the same verb, Theocr. ii, 31; Aristoph. Acharn. 741; Theog. ap. Stob. S. i; Theocr. Idyl. viii; also ἦμεν, by syncop. for ἦειμεν, 1, pl. plupf. ind. Att. of εἷμι, to go, Plat. Polit. 2.

"Huevos, n, ov, sitting, part. pres. of huas.

'HME'PA, as, n, and Ion. huisen, a day, daylight; time; life, existence, the time of life; also, any appointed day, as a day of trial, 1 Cor. iv, 3; with the Poets, sometimes, good fortune, prosperity; $\mu \varepsilon \theta$ $\dot{\eta} \mu \dot{\epsilon} \rho \alpha \nu$, by day; and in the acc. without a preposition, την ημέραν, during the day, in the day-time; ἡμέρα καὶ ἡμέρα, day by day; ἡμέρας yevomévns, when it was day or light; νύετα καὶ ἡμέραν, by day and by night; ἐπλ,ἡμέρως inavás, for a long time, Palæphat. de Glauco; καθ' ἡμέραν, or της ημέρας, daily; πασαν ἡμέραν, subintel. ἀνά, through the whole day; also, daily; Teiτη ημέρα άπο της ναυμαχίας, on the third day after the naval engagement, i. e. on the second, as the Greeks counted the day of the action the first, Thucyd. vii, 75; ημερών τριών, for three days, Aristoph. 715; nuigav ἀφ' ἡμέρας, day by day, Aretœus; ἡμέρα πυριακή, the Lord's day; in the N. T. frequently used in a forensic sense, for the day of trial, the judgment, in a cause; ἡμέρα κυρίου, the day of the Lord, i. e. the judgment of the Lord; ὑπὸ ἀνθρωπίνης ἡμέeas, of man's day, i. e. of man's judgment, 1 Cor. iv, 3; and iii, 13, the day of trial shall declare it.

'Ημεςεύω, f. εύσω, to pass the day, to live, Xen. Hist. v, 4, 3. Fr. preced.

Ήμες έων, gen. pl. Ion. for ἡμεςῶν, from ἡμέςα.

'Ημερήσιος, ία, ιον, οτ ἡμερήσιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of one day, lasting a day; diurnal; also, short-lived, transient; ἡμερήσιον μίσθωμα, a day's wages; and

Ήμερίδιον, ου, τό, dimin. of ἡμέρα, a short day; a short time.

'Hμερινός, ή, όν, daily, Xen. Cyr. i,

6, 19; Aristoph. Pax. 163; and Ἡμέριος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, in one day, Soph. Aj. 207; short-lived. Fr. ἡμέρα.

'Hμερίς, τδος, ή, tame, gentle, mild; also, a species of oak, the quercus robur, Linn.; also, the trained shoot of a vine, Aristoph. Acharn. 997; Odys. v, 69. Th. ημερος.

'Ημερόδιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, one who has subsistence only for the day, or who lives from hand to mouth, a beggar; the philosopher Diogenes was so called; also, a species of insect, which lives only a day, called also ephemeron. Fr. ἡμίρα and βιός.

Ημεροδανειστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who lends money by the day, Diog. Laërt. Vit. Menippi Cyn. Fr. ἡμέρα and δανειστής.

'Ημεροδρομέω, ω, to run all day, to travel as an express; and

'Ημεροδρόμος, ου, δ, one that runs during the day; a courier, a messenger, Herodt. vi, 105. Fr. ἡμέρα and τρέχω.

'Πμεςοθαλής, ές, Dor. for

'Ημεςοθηλής, ές, gently-sprouting. 'Ημεςοκαλλές, τό, a plant, probably the lilium Macedonicum, Linn.

'Ημεςοκαλλίς, ίδος, 'n, a plant, supposed, by Sipthorp, to be the lilium Chalcedonicum, Linn.

'Ημερόκοιτος, ου, δ, ή, one who sleeps all day. Fr. ἡμέρα and κοίτη.

'Ημερόλεγδον, adv. counting each day, Æschyl. Pers. 63; day by day, daily. Fr. ἡμέρα and λέγω. 'Ημερολογέω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to number or reckon the days, Herodt. i, 47; to keep a daily journal. Fr. ἡμέρα and λέγω.

'Ημερονύπτιον, ου, τό, a day and night, or the whole twenty-four hours.

'Ημερόομαι, οῦμαι, to become tame or gentle; to subject to; πᾶν ἔθνος....ἡμερούμενος βασιλεί, having subjected all the nations to the king, Herodt. v, 2. From

"HMEPOΣ, ου, δ, ἡ, tame, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 6; tamed, not wild; cultivated, Demosth. 530, 3; Xen. Anab. v, 3, 12; gentle, mild, soft; cultivated trees, fruits, Odys. xv, 174; xix, 536. Fr. ἡμίρα.

Hμεςοσκόπος, ου, δ, watchful by day, Æschyl. S. Theb. 66; one who keeps watch in the daytime; a day sentinel, Xen. Hist. i, 1, 2; Soph. Antig. 253. Fr. ήμεςα and σκοπός.

; and 'Ημερότης, ητος, ή, mildness, day, gentleness, culture. Fr. ήμερος. lived. 'Ημεροφαής, έος, ὁ, ή, and

'Hμεροφανής, έος, δ, ή, shining or visible in the day-time. Fr. ημέρα and φαίνω.

'Ημεζόφαντος, ου, δ, h, visible or appearing by day.

'Ημερόφοιτος, ου, δ, ἡ, wandering about or appearing in the daytime. Fr. ἡμέρα and φοιτάω.

'Ημεςοφυλακίω, ω, f. ήσω, to guard or keep watch by day; and

'Ημεςοφύλαζ, ακος, δ, s. as ἡμεςοσκόπος, Xen. Hist. vii, 2, 6. Fr. ἡμέςα and φύλαζ.

'Ημεςόφωνος, ov, epith. of the cock, herald of day.

'Ημερόω, ω, f. ώσω, pf. ωπα, to tame; δίπη.... ἡ ἡμερωκε πάντα τὰ ἀνθρώπινα, justice which has tamed all human things, Plat. Legg. xi, 937, D; to make tame, gentle, or mild; to cultivate, improve. Fr. ήμερος.

'Ημέςωμα, ατος, τό, a tamed animal or a cultivated plant, Theophr. C. Pl. v.

'Ημέςωσις, εως, ή, a taming; an improvement or culture of wild fruits. Same Th.

⁵Hμες, Dor. for ημεν, 1. pl. impf. act. of εἰμί, to be.

"Ημεσα, 1. a. of ἐμέω, Theophr. Char. 3.

'Ημετέρεος, εία, ειον, s. as

'Ημέτερος, α, ον, our one who sides with us, or is of our party. Fr. gen. pl. of έγώ.

'Ημίων, Ion. contract. ἡμῶν.

'Hμημίνος, part. pf. pas. of ἀμάω.
'H μήν, adv. surely, certainly, yes indeed, Æschyl. Prom. 73; assuredly; also used in swearing, Soph. Trach. 256; Thucyd. vi, 72. See ἡμεν.

"Hunn, impf. m. of siui, to be; the only person in use.

"Hμην, impf. ind. of ημαι, to sit.
"Hμησα, 1. a. ind. act. of ἀμάω.
'Hμι, Att., by aphæresis, for φημί, Aristoph. Nub. 1148; used only in the 1. sing. pres. and 1. and 3. sing. 2. aor.; commonly employed by Plato in his Dialogues; sometimes by Xen., η δ' δς, said he, παῖ, ἡμὶ, παῖ, boy, I say, boy! Aristoph. Ran. 37; ηνδ' δ' ἐγώ, said I, Plat. Polit. i,

" $H\mu i$, used in compounds for $H\mu i\sigma \bar{\nu}_s$, the half; as

327, C.

'Ημίανδεος, ου, ὁ, a half-man, a eunuch. Fr. "μισος and ἀνής. 'Ημιάνδοωπος, ου. ὁ, half a man,

'Ημιάνθοωπος, ου, δ, half a man, half-human; also, a eunuch.

- ⁴Ημιάρρην, ενος, δ, a half-man, a eunuch. Fr. ημισυς and ἄρρην. ⁴Ημιασσάριον, a half-as, Polyb. ii, 15.
- 'Hμίζοχος, ου, δ, ή, half-moistened, Theophr. C. Pl. iii, 1.
- 'Ημίδεωτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, half-eaten, Nen. Anab. i. Fr. ημισυς and βεωτός.
- 'Huιγένειος, ου, δ, ή, having half a beard, half-bearded. Fr. ημισυς and γένειον.
- Ἡμίγυμνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, half-naked, lightly covered. Fr. γυμνός. Ἡμιδαής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, half-burnt,

'Ημιδαής, έος, δ, ή, half-burnt, Il. xvi, 294. Fr. δαίω. 'Ημιδαφεικόν, οῦ, τό, a half-daric,

'Ημιδαρεικόν, οῦ, τό, a half-daric, Xen. Anab. i, 3, 21. See δαρεικός.

'Hμιδεεῖς, nom. pl. of ἡμιδεής, εέος, δ, ἡ, wanting half, half full, Xen. Anab. i, 9, 14. Fr. δέω. 'Ημιδιπλοΐδιον, contract. -οίδιον, ου, τό, a half-shawl or kerchief, a wrapper, Aristoph. Eccles. 1318. Fr. διπλοΐς.

'Ημίδουλος, ου, δ, half a slave, Eurip. Andr. 943. Fr. ημισυς and δοῦλος.

Ημἴεκτέον, ου, τό, a measure, a hemiecteus, or half-ἐκτεύς (the sixth part of an Attic medimnus or bushel) or four chœnices, Aristoph. Nub. 643; Demosth. 918, 11. Fr. ημι and ἐκτεύς.
Ἡμιὰλλην, πνος, ὁ, ἡ, a half-

Greek. Fr hu and Haan.

Ήμιεργής, ες, ε. as

'Hμίς εγος, ου, δ, h, half-done, half-finished, Thucyd. vii, 2; imperfect, Herodt. iv, 124. Fr. ημι and ἔργον.

'Ημίεφθος, ου, δ, ή, half-boiled.
Th. εψέω.

'Ημιθαλής, ες, half-green.

'Ημιθανής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, half-dead. Fr. ἤμισυς and Βάνω, obsol.

'Ημίθεος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a demigod; a hero; ἡμιθέων γίνος ἀνδρῶν, the race of demigods. Fr. ἡμισυς and Θεός.

'Ημιθνές, ῆτος, δ, ἡ, half-dead, Aristoph. Nub. 500; dying, Thucyd. ii, 52; Callim.; s. as ἡμιθανής.

'Ημίθνηπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, half-mortal, a demi-mortal; one who lives and dies alternately, said of Castor and Pollux. Th. 9νήσπω.

'Ημίθεαυστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, half-broken.
'Ημίκακος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a rogue by halves, half a villain.

*Ημικάπως, adv. indifferently, Aristoph. Thesm. 456. Fr. ημισυς and κακός.

'Huixavoros, and huixavros, ov,

δ, δ, half-burnt. Th. καίω.

'Ημικλήςιον, ου, τό, the half of an inheritance or fortune. Th. κλῆςος.

'Huixogos, ov, i, a measure, called a half-corus, LXX.

'Ημικρανία, ας, ή, a headache affecting one side of the head.

Th. κράνιον.

'Ημικράνιον, ου, τό, a half-skull, a half-head. Same Th.

'Ημίπεαιςα, ας, ή, half the head, Aristoph. Thesm. 227. Fr. πραίγα.

'Ημίπυκλος, ου, δ, 'n, a half-circle, a semicircle; as an adj., semi-circular. Th. πύκλος.

'Ημικύων, gen. κυνός, δ, a halfdog.

'Ημίλεπτος, ου, δ, 'n, half-peeled; half excluded from the shell, half-hatched. Th. λέπω.

'Ημίλευκος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, half-white.

'Ημιλιτριαΐος, α, ον, weighing half a pound.

'Ημίλιτρον, ου, τό, a half-pound.
Τh. λίτρα.

'Ημιλοχία, ας, ή, a half-cohort.
Τh. λόχος.

'Ημἴμᾶθής, έος, δ, ή, half-learned.
Τh. μανθάνω.

Ήμιμανής, έος, ό, ή, half-mad. Fr. μαίνομαι.

'Ημιμάραντος, ov, half-withered or faded.

Ἡμιμέδιμνος, ου, δ, a half-medimnus. Th. μέδιμνος.

'Ημιμεθής, ες, half-drunk.

Ἡμιμέθῦσος, ου, δ, ἡ, half-drunk. Fr. μεθύω.

'Ημίμεστος, ου, δ, ή, half full. Fr. μεστός.

'Ημίμετρον, ου, τό, a half-measure. Fr. μέτρον.

'Ημιμναῖον, ου, τό, half a mina; ἀνδράποδα ἡμιμναίων πέντε ἄξια, slaves worth two minæ and a half; τρίτον ἡμιμναῖον, two minæ and a half, Demosth. 1246, 7. Fr. μνᾶ.

'Ημιμοίςιον, τό, half a dram, Ηίρροςτ. Fr. μοῖςα.

Hμιμόχθηςος, ου, δ, ή, half-wicked, Plat. Polit. i, 352, C. Fr. ημισυς and μοχθηςός.

'Hμῖν, and ἡμίν, dat. pl. of ἰγώ. When it has the circumflex on the last syllable, it is by contraction; for ἡμίσιν, σ elided, ἡμίν, contract. ἡμῖν · when the syllable is short, it is by elision of one of the iotas, ἡμῖιν, ἡμίν. See Soph. Œd. T. 103, 242.

'Πμίνα, ης, ἡ, half of a sextarius, a measure rather less than half a pint. Th. ημισυς.

Πμίξηςος, ov, half dry.

'Ημιοδόλιον, ου, τό, a half-obolus, Xen. Anab. i, 3, 21. Fr. δδολός.

'Ημιολία, ας, ἡ, (ναῦς,) a piratical vessel; a small kind of vessel, a cutter, a shallop, used particularly by pirates. See next.

larly by pirates. See next.

'Ημιόλιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, and -λος, ὁ, ἡ,
the whole and half as much
more; one and a half, Xen.
Anab. i, 321. Fr. ημι and
δλος.

'Ημτονίκός, ή, όν, and ἡμίονιος, of or belonging to a mule, mulish, Xen. Anab. v, i, 5, 1; πολλαὶ ἄμαξαι τετράπυπλοι ἡμιόνειοι, Herodt. i, 188. Th. ἡμίονος.

'Ημ' ονῖτις, ίτιδος, ἡ, Diosc. 3, 152; a kind of fern, asplenium hemionitis, Spreng. 1, 192.

'Ημίονος, ου, δ, ή, a mule, i. e. half an ass: dat. pl. Ion. ἡμιόνοισι. Fr. ἡμισυς and ὄνος.

'Ημίοπος, ου, ό, ή, with half its holes; (ήμι, ὀπή) ἡμίοποι αὐλοί, small flutes with only three holes.

'Ημίοπτος, ου, δ, ή, half-roasted, half-cooked. Th. ὀπτάω.

'Ημιταγής, έος, δ, ή, half-condensed or congealed; half-joined.

Th. πήγνυμι.

'Ημιστέλεκκον, ου, τό, an axe which cuts with one side only, a single-edged axe; a little axe; a hatchet. Fr. ημισυς and στέλεκυς.

'Ημίπλεθεον, ου, τό, a halfplethrum or acre, Xen. Anab. iv, 7, 4. Fr. ημισυς and πλίθεον.

'Ημιπληγία, ας, ή, a palsy affecting the half of the body, hemiplegia, Galen. Fr πλήσσω.

'Ημιπλήξ, ῆγος, δ, ἡ, half-struck; having one side paralyzed. Same Th.

'Ημιπλίνθιον, ου, τό, a half-tile or brick, Herodt. i, 50. Fr. ημισυς and πλίνθος.

'Ημίπνους, contract. ἡμίπνους, ευ, δ, ἡ, half-breathing, half-alive, at the last gasp, Aristoph. Fr. ημισυς and πνέω.

'Ημιπονηφός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, half-wicked, not completely depraved, Aristot. Eth. 7, 10. Fr. πονηφός.

'Ημιπύρωτος, ου, δ, ή, half-burnt. 'Ημιβράγης, ίος, half-torn or rent, half burst. Fr. βήγνυμι.

'Ημισαπής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, half-rotten. Fr. σήπω.

'Ημίσεια, είας, ή, half, a moiety, Ion. ήμίσεα.

'Πμίσευμα, ἄτος, τό, the half. Fr. ήμισυς. НМФЕ HNAN

*Ημισεύω, to divide, to halve; to be the half of. Same Th.

HMIX

'Ημίσοφος, ου, δ, ή, a half-sage or philosoper; half-witted.

'Ημισταδιαΐος, αία, αΐον, of or consisting of half a stadium.

'Ημιστίχιον, ου, τό, half a line, half a verse, a hemistich. huious and orixos.

'Ημιστεόγγυλος, ου, δ, ή, halfround.

"ΗΜίΣΥΣ, ημίσεια, and Ion. πμίσεα, ημισυ, half, a moiety, by halves; To Hulov, the half; xai ἄρτων ἡμίσεα, and half-loaves of bread, Xen. Anab. i, 9, 14. "Some lexicographers give huiσεως, as a gen., which is quite incorrect, as no adj. in v; has such a genitive." Dunb. Lex. 'Ημισύτειτον, ου, τό, one and a half. Fr. husous and reiros.

'Ημισφαίριον, ου, τό, a hemisphere; a half-globe. Fr. σφαίρα.

'Ημιτάλαντον, ου, τό, a half-talent, as a weight, Demosth. 956, 18.; ήμιτάλαντα τεία, a talent and a half. Fr. hμισυς and τάλαν-

'Ημιτελεία, ας, 'n, the half; the remission of a half of tribute; punishment, etc. Fr. τέλος.

Ήμιτελής, έος, and ἡμιτέλεστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, half-done, half-finished, imperfect; καὶ δόμος ἡμιτελής, and a deserted house, i. e. by the husband, Il. ii, 701. Fr. huiσυς and τέλος.

'Ημιτετεάγωνος, ου, δ, ή, halfquadrangular, Plat. Locr. 98. Ημίτομον, ου, τό, a half-section or cut, a half, a moiety; and Ημίτομος, ου, ό, ή, half-cut, halved, or divided; half, Herodt. ix, 37; ήμίτομος σελήνη, the half-moon, Mosch. Fr. Hulous and τέμνω.

'Ημιτόνιον, ου, τό, a semitone. Fr. τείνω.

'Ημιτύζιον, ου, τό, a towel, a cloth, Aristoph. Plut. 729; a napkin. Ημιτύμειον, ου, τό, a little tomb. Τh. τύμεος.

'Hμιφαής, ές, half-shining.

Ημιφάλαπρος, ου, δ, ή, half-bald. Ἡμίφαυλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, half-knavish. Ἡμίφλεκτος, ου, δ, ή, half-burnt, Theocr. ii, 135. Fr. φλέγω.

'Ημίφωνος, ου, ο, ή, having half a sound or tone; ή ήμίφωνος, a semivowel. Fr. φωνή.

'Ημίχλωςος, ου, δ, 'n, half-green; half-yellow. Fr. χλωφός.

'Ημιχόριον, ου, τό, a half-chorus, a semichorus. Fr. χορός.

'Ημίχευσος, ου, δ, ή, half-golden,

of which a portion is gold. Fr. χευσός.

Ἡμιωδολιαΐος, αία, αΐον, worth half an obolus, Aristoph. Ran. 554; Xen. Mem. i, 3, 12. Fr. ¿6ολός.

'Ημιώριον, ου, τό, a half-hour, N. T. Fr. huious and Lea.

Hμμαι, pf. ind. pas., and ἡμμέvos part. pf. pas. of ἄπτω, to set on fire; also, the pf. part. pas. of ἄπτομαι, to touch, hence, stained with, polluted with; # φόνων άδίκων ημμένην, or stained with unjustifiable murders, Plat. Phæd. § 131.

"Ημοιδα, ας, ε, 2. pf. ind. of àμείζω.

Ήμοιεηκώς, part. pf. act. of άμοιρέω.

"HMOΣ, adv. when, after that, Il. i, 475; Herodt. iv, 28; to which corresponds τημος, then.

'Ημός, ή, όν, s. as ἡμέτερος, the Æolic form à µós is used by Homer and Pindar, Il. xvi, 830; Pyth. iv, 48.

'Ημοσύνη, ης, ή, the act of casting darts; dexterity in the use of javelins or darts. Th. Inmi.

'Ημπειχόμην, with a double augment, viz. the common one of si for ε, and also n for α, as ἀμπειχόμην, impf. pas. of ἀμπέχομαι οτ άμπέχω, for άμφιέχω. Elmsley inclines to the opinion, that the Attics said ημπεχόμην rather than ἡμπειχόμην. Mus. Crit. ii, 35. See ἀμπέχω.

'Ημπεσχόμην, 2. a. ind. m. of ἀμπέχω. See preced.

'Hμπισχόμην, impf. ind. pas. of ἀμπίσχω, the same with ἀμπέχω. See ημπειχόμην.

"Ημπλάκον, 2. a. act. of obsol. άμπλακίω.

'Ημπόλησα, 1. a. ind. act. of έμπολέω.

"Huvv', for "huvvs, 3. sing. impf. or 1. a. ind. act. of ἀμύνω.

'Ημῦνάμην, 1. a. ind. m. of the

'Ημύσειε, opt. 1. a. from

'HMΥ'Ω, $f. \bar{\nu}\sigma\omega$, to bend, droop; έπὶ τ' ἀμῦει σταχύεσσιν, it always bends with the ears, Il. ii, 148; ώς έτερωσ' ήμυσε κάρη πήληκι βαρυνθέν, Id. viii, 308; to incline, lean, stoop; to fall; to sink, go to ruin; pf. Att. ἐμέμῦκα.

'Πμφαγνόουν, impf. act. of àμφαγνοέω, to be doubtful or uncertain, to doubt. Fr. ൢí and άγνοέω.

'Hμφειμένος, part. pf. pas. of àμφιέννυμι, pf. ind. pas. λμφείμαι, | 'Ηναντίωμαι, pf. pas.; whence

with a double augment, viz. n for a, and is for i.

'Ημφίδαλλον, impf. ind. act., with the augment before the preposition, of ἀμφιβάλλω.

'Ημφίγνουν, for ἡμφιγνόουν, impf. ind. act., with the augment before the prepos., of αμφιγνόξω.

'Ημφίεσα, for ἀμφίεισα, 1. a. ind. act. of ἀμφιέω or ἀμφιέννῦμι, with the augment before the preposition.

Ήμφίεσμαι, pf. pas. of ἀμφιέννυ-

'Ημφισεήτουν, contract. for ημ φισθήτεον, impf. ind. act. of àμ-Φισβητέω.

"Ημων, ονος, δ, ή, a shooter, a dart-thrower, Il. xxiii, 886. Fr. Inpu or Ew, to send; but

"Huwv, contract. for "huzov, 3. pl. impf. of auaw.

"HN, contract. for ¿áv, conj. if; with subj. ην μή, unless; ηνπες, if namely; #v wov, if perhaps, if anywhere; is never construed with the indic. or optat. by the Attic writers, rarely by the Ionic. It always has a reference to a future or contingent event. Dunb. Lex.

Hv, for nví, which see.

'HN, acc. f. g. of 85, 8, 8, who, which.

⁷H_v, 1. or 3. sing. impf. ind. act.; also, by syncop. for hour, 3. pl. impf. of simi, to be, Aristoph. Lys. 1260; also for ¿ξñ», it was lawful or permitted; and

Hu, ns, n, Att. for onu, ons, on, and this for "onv, ns, n, I said, 2. a. ind. act. of ημί, s. as φημί, to say, Plat. Polit. ii, 15; ทัพ sometimes corresponds to the Latin hem, so often used as an exclamation by Terence, in the sense of well! Aristoph. Eq. 27.

*Hv, 75, 7, 2. a. ind. act. of "nui, to send; rarely found without a preposition.

"Hv, as interj., see! see there! 'Ηναγκάσθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of άναγκάζω.

'Ηναγκασμένως, adv., (part. pf. pas. of ἀναγκάζω,) perforce, by compulsion, Dion. Hal. in Coll. Maj. i, 299.

'Ηναιδηκότες, nom. pl. part. pf. act. of avaidew.

'Ηναίνετο, impf. from ἀναίνομαι. 'Ηνάλωκα, for ἀνάλωκα, pf. act. of ἀναλίσκω.

'Ĥνάλωσα, 1. a. ind. act. for ἀνή- $\lambda \omega \sigma \alpha$, from the preceding; used by late writers.

'Ηναντιώθην, 1. a. pas., and

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'Ηναντιωμένος, part. pf. of έναντιόομαι. Fr. έναντίος.

"Hvaξa, as, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of ανάσσω.

"Hvāça, 1. a. act. of ivaíça.
"Hvdave, impf. act. of avdáva.

'Ηνδεαποδισμένοι, part. pf. pas. of ἀνδεαποδίζομαι, Longin. 44. 'Ηνδεώθην, 1. a. pas. of ἀνδεόω.

"Ηνεγκα, ας, ε, in 3. pl. ἤνεγκαν, 1. a. ind. act., and ἦνεγκάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. ind. m. of obsol. ἐνέγκω. Νες φέρω.

"Hνεγχον, 2. a. ind. act., ἦνεγκόμην, 2. a. ind. m., and ἤνεγμαι, pf. pas., ἦνεγμένος, part. pf. pas. of ἐνέγκω.

'Hνέθην, 1. a. pas. of αἰνέω, pf. pas. ἄνημαι. Th. αἶνος.

"Hveika, as, e, in 3. pl. "veikav, 1. a. ind. act. Ion. for "veyka, and "veikavto, 3. pl. 1. a. mid., obsol. Fr. eveyka.

'Hνεῖτε, 3. sing. 1. a. or 2. a. for ἀνεῖτε, for which the poets also used ἀνείπαπε. Th. ἔτω. 'Hνείχθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas.

Ion. for nvixonv.

'Ηνειχόμην, for ἀνειχόμην, 1. sing. impf. ind. m. with a double augment. See ἀ: έχομαι.

'Ηνεκής, έος, δ, 'n, stretched out, extended; broad, long; wide; of long duration, long; continual, perpetual.

'Hνεκέως, and ἀνεκῶς, adv. extensively; continually. Th. ἐνέγ-

'Ηνεμόεις, εσσα, εν, windy, exposed to the winds, airy; lofty, Il. ii, 606; Soph. Antig. 352. Fr. ήνεμος, Poet. for ἄνεμος.

'Ηνεμόφοιτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, moving with the wind or in the air, windy. Fr. ἄνεμος and φοιτάω. "Ήνεον, impf. act. of αίνίω.

"Ηνεσα, 1. α. ος αίνεω.

'Ηνισχίθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of ἀνίχω, f. ἀνίξω and ἀνασχήσω, from σχίω, 2. a. ἀνίσχον, pf. ἀνίσχηκα · pf. pas. ἀνίσχημαι, 1. a. ind. pas. ἀνισχίθην, and, with the augment before the preposition, ἀνισχίθην. Th. ἔχω.

'Ηνισχόμην, 2. a. mid. καλουμέςνη δε φοιτάς.... ηνισχόμην, I bore to be called a lunatic, Æschyl. Ag. 1245, ed. Blomfield.

"Ηνετο, 3. impf. pas. of ἄνω.
'Ηνεχθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. to
φερω, formed from ενέγκω, pf.

pas. ήνεγμαι.

'Hνίψγα, for ἀνίωγα, and Att. for ἀνίγα, 2. pf. ind., and ἀνίωγμα, pf. pas. Att., and ἀνιώχθην, 1. a. ind. pas. Att. of ἀνοίγω. 'Ηνήλωμαι, for ανήλωμαι, pf. pas., and

'II νηλωμένος, part. pf. pas. for ἀνηλωμένος, 1. a. ind. pas. ἀνηλώθην, for ἀνηλώθην. Fr. ἀναλίσκω.

'Ηνηνάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. m., and 'Ηνήναυτο, 3. pl. 1. a. m. of ἀναίνουμαι.

"H'vde, or hvdev, Dor. for hade. See hvdov.

"Ηνθισμαι, pf. pas. of ἀνθίζω, part. pf. pas. ἀνθισμένος.

*Hνθον, ες, ε, Dor. for ἦλθον, ες, ε, Theocr.; in 1. pl. ἤνθομες, for ἤνθομεν, 2. a. ind. act. to ἔξχομαι.

'HNI', and nvids, interj. behold! see there! look!

THNI'A, ας, ἡ, a leathern thong or strap; a bridle, the reins, Xen. Cyr. vi, 4, 2; ἡνίαι τῆς πόλεως, the reins of the city, Aristoph. Eccl. 466; restrain, rule; also, a shoe-strap, Id. 504; ἐφ' ἡνίας, from the right to the left; ἐξ ἡνίας, from the left to the right; πας' ἡνίαν ποιῖν, to throw off restraint, Philostrat.

'Hνιάζω, f. άσω, to bridle; to restrain. Fr. preced.

"Ηνιγμαι, pf. pas., ἡνιγμένος, part. pf., ἡνιξάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. mid. of αἰνίσσομαι or αἰνίττομαι, to speak in riddles, to hint obscurely. Th. αῖνος.

'Hvíðe, for nví, interj. behold! see there! lo there!

'Ηνίημαι, pf. pas. of ἀνιάω. 'Ηνίκ', by apostrophe for

'Hνίκὰ, adv. when, without an interrogation; in asking a question, πηνίκα, when? is used; by the Attics it is used to signify, at what hour? Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 4, whensoever. It is construed with the indicative, unless when followed by ἄν, and then it takes the subjunctive.

'Hνίον, ου, τό, the bit of a bridle; a bridle, the reins, Il. iii, 261, 311. Fr. ἡνία.

'Hνιοποιείον, ου, τό, a saddler's shop; a shop where bridles are made, Xen. Mem. iv, 2, 1. Fr. ἡνία and ποίεω.

'Ηνιοποιέω, ω, f. ήσω, to make bridles; to hold the reins; to govern, guide. Same Th.

'Hviomoiós, ó, a bridle-maker, sad-

'Ηνιοστροφέω, ω, f. ήσω, to guide or turn with reins, Eurip. Phan. 175. Fr. ήνία and στρέφω.

Hνιοστεόφος, ου, δ, a charioteer, a coachman, Soph. Electr. 721.

Same Th.

'Hνιοχεία, ας, ή, the driving of a chariot; a guiding or governing, rule, direction. Fr. ήνία and ἔχω.

'Hνιοχεύς, ίως, Ion. ñος, ὁ, a charioteer, Poet. for ἡνίοχος. 'Hνιοχεύω, f. εύσω, Il. xi, 103; and ἡνιοχέω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to hold the reins, to drive a chariot, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 9; to govern, guide; ἡνιοχεῖν Μουσῶν στόματα, to rein the mouths of the Muses, i. e. to write verses, Aristoph. Vesp. 1022. Fr. ἡνία

'Ηνιοχῆες, pl. of ἡνιοχεύς.

and ½χω.

'Hνίοχος, ου, ο, one who holds the reins; a charioteer, Il. v, 580, et passim; Xen, Anab. i, 8, 14; ἡνίοχος αἰγίδος, Pallas, Aristoph. Nub. 602; a director, guide; also, a pilot. Fr. ἡνία and ἔχω. 'Ηνιπάπε, Il. ii, 245; by Poet. pleonasm for

"Hνιπε, 3. sing. 2. a. of obsol. ενίπτω, to chide, reproach.

⁷Hνις, τος, ή, a year old, a yearling, Il. x, 292; vi, 94. Fr. ἔνος.

'Ηνισσόμην, impf. ind. m. of alνίσσομαι, to speak in riddles, to hint obscurely. Th. alvos.

Hvíχθω, 3. sing. pf. imperat. pas. ກຸ້ນເຊັດ, -χθω, of the same verb and Th.

"Hνοθα, and by redupl. ἐνήνοθα, 2. pf. with a interposed, for ἦνθα, from ἀνθέω.

'Hνοίγην, ης, η, 2. a. ind. pas. with the augment in the beginning, or for ἀνώγην. Fr. ἀνοίγω. "Ηνοίζα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of the same verb.

"Ηνοισται, 3. sing. pf. pas. to ἀναφέρω, or ἐμφέρω.

Hvov, impf. act. of ανω, Poet. for ανύω, Odys. iii, 496.

Hνοςία, ας, or Ion. ἀνοςία, ης, ἡ, manliness, manly valor, ἀνοςίαν ἐςατεινήν, unspotted courage, Π. vi, 156; gallantry; strength. Τh. ἀνής.

'Ηνοgέη, ρι, with Æol. paragoge for πνοgέη, Il. iv, 303.

"Hvoxa, and Att. evnvoxa, 2. pf. ind. of everxa. See φείω.

*Hνοψ, οπος, ὁ, ἡ, shining, clear, that can hardly be looked at on account of its lustre, blinding, dazzling, Il. xvi, 408; where (says Prof. Dunbar) "the reading, instead of καὶ ἀνόπι χαλκῦ, and with polished or dazzling brass." But this change of the received reading has not been

adopted, it is believed, by any editor. Poet. for ἄνοψ, from a and öψ. See νώςοψ.

'Ηνσεί, Lacon. for ἤνθει, Aristoph. Lys. 1257.

"Hντεον, impf. act. of ἀντέω, Ion. for ἀντάω.

"Ηντετο, 3. sing. impf. m. of ἄντομαι, for ἀντάω, Π. iv, 133; xxii, 203; ἤντησα, 1. a. act. of preced.

'Ηντιβόλεον, contract. ἀντιβόλουν, impf. act. of ἀντιβολίω. Fr. ἀντιβάλλω.

'Ηντιδίκεον, contract. Αντιδίκουν, impf. ind. act. from αντιδικέω.

"Hytip', for Hytipa, whom; acc. sing. of Htis, Hotipos, who. See gotis.

'Ηντινοῦν, acc. sing. fem. of δστισοῦν, whosoever, whatsoever, Lys. c. Eratosth.

'Ηντιώθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of ἀντίοομαι. Th. ἀντί.

Ἡντληκότες, nom. pl. part. pf. act. of ἀντλέω.

*Hντο, 3. pl. impf. of ημαι. 'Ηνὔθην, ης, η, 1. a. pas., and

"Ηνῦσα, 1. a. act. of ἀνύω.
"Ηνυστρον, ου, τό, the fourth stomach of ruminating animals, Aristoph. Eq. 356. Fr. ἀνύω.
"Ηνῦτο, 3. sing. impf. of ἀνύω.

"Hvwyz, and ävwya, 2. pf. of obsol. avwyw.

'Hνώγει, 3. sing. impf. ind. of ἀνωγίω, Il. vii, 394; plupf. ἀνώγεα, Odys. ix, 44.

"Huwyov is perhaps the acrist of avwy's.

'Ηνώγουν, impf. ind. act. contract. of ἀνωγέω.

tract. of ἀνωγέω.
"Ηνωμαι, pf. pas. of ἑνόω.

'Ηνωμένος, η, ον, united. Fr. ενόω.
"Ηνωζα, ας, ε, 1. a. of ἀνώγω.
'Ηνώςθωσα, 1. a. of ἀνοςθόω.

'Ηνώχλεον, contract. Ανώχλουν, impf. act. with a double augment. Fr. ένοχλέω.

*Ηξα, Att. ἔαξα, 1. a. of ἄγνυμι. But

*Ḥઽ̃a, 1. a. of ἄσσω, for ἀτσσω.
'Ἡζεῖς, ṅζῶ, Dor. fut. for ἥζεις,
ἥζω. Fr. ἥκω.

'Ηξιώθην, 1. a. pas. of ἀξιόομαι. 'Ηζίωσα, 1. a. act. of ἀξιόω.

'Ηζίωται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of preced. verb.

'Hoi, dat. sing. of nws, the morning; gen. nos, contract. nos, dat. noi, contract. noi.

"Hoida, 2. pf. of àsida."
'Hoios, oia, cion, Ion. noios, Hereattiv, 100: of or in the morn

Horos, οία, οῖον, Ion. ἀδίος, Herodt. iv, 100; of or in the morning; πᾶσαν δ' ἀδίην, all the morning, Odys. iv, 447; early; eastern. Fr. ἀς.

"Homer, 1. pl. 2. a. ind. act. how, es, e, Att. for ever, es, e, commonly "ov, es, e, of even, to go, Odys. x, 251.

Hov, es, e. See preced.

'Hóva, acc. sing. of náv, óvos, n, a shore, a bank, for niúv, óvos.

'Hovnμένος. See αἰοινάω.

'μόνιος, ία, ιον, Poet., being on the shore or banks. Fr. nών.

'Hoῦς, gen. sing. of nώς.

Ἡπαλύνθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of ἀπαλύνω. Th. ἀπαλός.

'Η τανίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to be in want, to need; and

'Ηπανία, ας, ή, want, need, indigence.

'Ηπάομαι, ῶμαι, to pierce with an awl, to patch, to mend; to repair; to ameliorate; hence, ἠπησάσθαι, l. a. inf. m. Perhaps connected with ἤπιος, which see.

*ΗΠΑΡ, ἄτος, τό, the liver, Hom.; Eurip. Med. 40; the breast; the seat of the affections, and so, with us, equivalent to the heart; in pl. τὰ ἤπατα, the seat of love; also, a food, Batrachom. 37; ὑφ' ἤπατος φίξειν, to be with child, Eurip. Suppl. 919. Ἡπατήθην, ης, η, 1. a. pas. of ἀπατάω.

'Ηπατηςός, ά, όν, and ἡπατήςιος, appertaining to the liver; HEPA-TIC.

'Ηπατικός, ή, όν, belonging to the liver; affecting the liver; hepatic; ἡπατικὴ νόσος, a disease of the liver. Fr. ἦπαρ.

'Ηπατίς, or ἀλόη ἡπατῖτις, a species of aloes, called hepatic aloes.
"Ηπατος, ου, δ, a kind of fish,

probably of the genus Gadus. Ἡπάτιον, τό, dimin. from ἦπας. Ἡπατῖτης, ου, ὁ, and ἡπατῖτις,

ιδος, ή, pertaining to the liver. Ήπατοσκοπίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to inspect the liver as a soothsayer, LXX. Fr. ἦπως and σκοπίω.

'Ηπατοσποπία, ίας, ἡ, divination by inspection of the liver of victims. Same Th.

'Ηπατοσκόπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a soothsayer, one who inspects the liver, in arder to foretell future events; an haruspex. Same Th. 'Ηπατουργός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, one who dissects the liver, Lycoph. Cas. 839.

"Hπἄφε, 3. sing. of

"Ηπάφον, 2. a. ind. act. of ἀπαφίσκω or ἀπαφάω, to deceive, α Poet. verb derived from ἀπατάω. 'Ηπεδάνός, ή, όν, as if ἀπεδανός, without firm footing; lame, weak, feeble; ἡπεδανὸς δε νύ τοι Θεράπων, Π. viii, 104; totter-

ing; stupid. Fr. α and $\pi i \delta \alpha v \delta s$, on the ground; hence, not firm, stable, etc.

'Ηπεδανόω, ω, to make lame, weak, feeble.

'Η πείγετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. of ἐπείγω.

'Ηπείθησα, ας, ε. in 3. pl. ἀπείθησαν, 1. a. ind. act. of ἀπειθέω. 'Ηπείλει, 3. sing. contract. impf. act. of ἀπειλέω.

'Η πείλησεν, 3. sing. 1. a. of ἀπειλέω.

'Ηπειρογενής, έος, s. as ηπειρώτης, Æschyl. Pers. 42.

"Hπειρος, ον, 'n, the main land or continent, Plat. Alc. i, 105, B; an extensive tract of land; from ἄπειρος, without limits; generally applied by the Attic writers to the dominions of the hings of Persia, Xen. Hist. i, 2, 11; Demosth. 1392, 6; Isocr.; Europe and Asia; δισσαϊοιν ἀπείροις κλιθείς, Soph. Trach. 101; Herodt. iv, 91; immense; also, Epirus, a part of Greece so called, Xen. Hist. vi, 2, 6. Fr. α and πέρας.

'Ηπειφόω, to make into main land, to become so, i. e. to have an island joined to the main land.

'Ηπειρώτης, ου, δ, one born or dwelling on the continent; situated on the continent, Herodt. i, 171; Thucyd. i, 5; a landsman, Id. iv, 12; vii, 21; an Epirote or native of Epirus. Fr. preced.; and

'Ἡπερωτικός, ή, όν, belonging to the main land; resembling a continent.

'Ηπειρῶτις, ιδος, ἡ, continental, Herodt. i, 151; Eurip. Androm. 159; after the manner of continental or inland towns, Thucyd. vi, 86. Fr. ἤπειρος.

"Ηπειτα, Poet. for ἔπειτα, then, afterwards, Odys. i, 290; in every instance where ἤπειτα occurs, it ought to be δη "πειτα. Dunbar.

"Hπες, conj. or; in comparisons, as, than. Th. ", or.

⁷Hπες, scil. δδῶ, in which way, namely, where ; but ñπες, fem. of δσπες.

'Ηπεροπεύσας, part. I. a. act. of ἀπεροπεύω.

'Ηπεροπευτής, οῦ, ὁ, and ἡπεροπεύς, ῆος, Odys. xi, 363; a deceiver, an impostor, a liar. From

'Ηπεροπεύω, f. εύσω, to deceive, impose upon, by specious pretexts, to seduce, Il. v, 349. Probably ἀπάω, whence ἀπατάω. 'Ηπεροπηίς, ίδος, ή, a deceitful

art, Strabo, Lib. i. Fr. preced.

'Ηπεχθανοντο, impf. ind. pas. for
ἀπεχθάνοντο, from ἀπεχθάνομαι.
'Ηπήσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of
ἐπτάω.

'Η πητής, οῦ, ὁ, a patcher, a botcher, a tailor; a cobbler. Th. ἀπάομαι.

'Ηπιαλέω, ω, f. ήσω, to shiver, to have cold fits of the ague, Aristoph. Acharn. 1164. From 'Ηπίαλης, ηπος, δ, the nightmare; usually έριαλτης.

'HΠΙ' Λ Λ() Σ, ου, δ, (with or without συρετός,) a species of quotidian fever, in which the hot and cold fits succeed each other, Galen. de Febr. See Paulus Æginet. ii, 25.

'Ητιαλώδης, ες, εος, δ, ħ, of the nature of hepialus, aguish, Hippocr. de Morbis.

'Η πίᾶμα, ἄτος, τό, a lenitive, any thing that soothes or assuages; and

'Ηπιᾶω, f. ᾶσω, and ήσω, to mitigate, soften, calm, soothe. Th. ἦπιος.

'Η πιήθην, ης, η, 1. a. pas. of preced.
'Η πιοδύ ηπος. ον. δ. ή. softly roll-

'Hπιοδίνητος, ον, ό, ή, softly rolling eyes.

'Ηπιόδωρος, ου, δ, ή, one who soothes by presents; mild, gentle, Il. vi, 251; benign. Fr. ηπιος and δωρον.

'Ηπιόθυμος, ον, δ, ή, soft or gentle of mind.

'Ηπίολος, ου, δ, an insect, supposed by Schneider to be the acarus telarius, or red spider; by others, a moth.

"HIIOΣ, ία, ιον, and usually Att. ου, ὁ, ἡ, mild, gentle, kind, indulgent; calm, Eurip. Med. 133; well-disposed, benign; of gentle speech; ἤπια φάςμαχα, soothing medicines, Æschyl. Prom. 480; lenient; πάντες ἤπιώτεξοι γενόπουται, Demosth. 1464, 22; propitious, favorable. Th. perhaps ἔπος.

'Ηπιότης, ητος, ή, mildness, gentleness, indulgence, clemency, kindness. Fr. preced.

'Ηπίχεις, ειςος, and ἐπιόχειςος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a healing hand; epith. of Apollo. Fr. ἤπιος and χείς.

'Ητίστάτο, Ion. and Att for επίστατο, 3. sing. impf. ind. m. of επίσταμαι, and

'Ηπιστέατο, Ion. for ἐπαίσταντο, 3. pl. impf. of the same.

'Ηπιστήθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of ἀπιστίω, 1. a. act. ἀπίστησα, 3. pl. ἡπίστησαν. 'Hπίως, adv. gently, mildly, kindly, calmly; ἢπιωτίρως ἴχιν, to be milder, more indulgent, Demosth. 1296, 7. Fr. ἤπιος.

'Ηπόμην, and είπόμην, impf. ind. m. from έπομαι.

'Ηπορεόμην, ούμην, impf. pas., and 'Ηπόρουν, 1. sing. and 3. pl. impf. act. of ἀπορέω.

"Hπου, conj. or; than; perhaps from η, or, and ποῦ, somewhere; but

*Hπου, adv. whether; is it not so? doubtless, certainly, truly, indeed. Th. η and ποῦ.

Hπται, 3. sing. pas. of ἄπτω.

"Hπυον, 3. pl. impf. act. of ἀπύω or ἀπύω.

'Ηπύτἄ, Epic for

'Ηπύτης, ου, δ, one who vociferates, a crier; ἀπύτα κήςυξ, the loud-voiced herald, Il. vii, 384; like ἱππότα for ἱππότης, etc. From

'Ηπύω, f. ύσω, to cry or bawl out; to call aloud upon, Odys. ix, 399; to vociferate; to roar, as the wind, Π. xiv, 399; to shout, shout aloud, Odys. ix, 399; to invoke; Dor. ἄπυον, Pind. Olymp. i, 116; to make a loud noise.

'H_ξ', for ħ_ξα, whether? Fr. ħ, may it be, and ḥα, enclitic or expletive particle.

*He, ñeos, τό, the spring, Eurip. Cycl. 505; the dawn, the morning; contract. from ἔας · scarcely used in any other cases but the gen. and dat.; ἡῶθεν δὲ μάλ΄ ῆςι, very early.

"Heā, ās, and Ion. "Hen, ns, h, Juno, the wife of Jupiter, by whom both men and women swore, Xen. Mem. i, 5, 5; also, the air. Perhaps from ἰξάω, to love; according to Eustathius, "Hea, in the Homeric mythology, is the representative of regal dignity. II. i, 400, et passim.

Hea, 1. a. of alew, but

Hea, without i subscribed, is the 2.

pf. ind. of ἄρω, to fit; to adapt;

but ἄρηρα is more common.

*Hea, neut. pl. of an obsol. adj. heos, pleasing, agreeable, gratifying, grateful to the feelings, θυμῷ ἡρα φέρουτες, Il. xiv, 132; where, according to Prof. Dunbar (though against authorities) the reading ought to be θυμῷ ἰπ' ἡρα φέρουτες, see Odys. iii, 164; ἰφ' ἡμῖν ἡρα φέρουτι, Id. xvi, 375; μή τις ἰπ' "Ιρφ ἡρα φίρων, that no one in order to gratify Irus, Id. xviii, 56. Buttmann (in Lexil.) considers ἡρα as an

acc. sing. from obsol. he, equivalent to xaeis, but Thiersch, after Aristarchus, an accus. pl. from adj. hees. See iningos.

"Hea, 3 sing. impf. act. of lean.
'Head', for hearo, 3. sing. impf.
m. of ἀράομαι, impf. heaoμην,
heωμην, Il. i, 35.

'Heαῖος, αία, αῖον, of or relating to Juno: ἡραῖον, a temple of Juno, Herodt. i, 70; Xen. Hist. iv, 5, 5; τὰ 'Heαῖα, festivals in honor of Juno. Fr. 'Hen. 'Hearlins, contract. 'Hearlins,

Hercules, gen. - nos, dat. ni, acc. ñα, (only with the Ionic poets, Il. xiv, 266, probably contracted for 'Heanlisos, unless the reading should really be 'Ηρακλίεος, which the verse seems to require); the gen. with the Attics always is Hearlieves, contracted from 'Hearlisos, the dat. 'Hearlisi, contract. Ἡρακλεει, also Ἡρακλεῖ, from Ἡρακλεῖ, Soph. Trach. 27: Xen. Anab. iv, 8, 18; Demosth. 1313, 20; acc. always Ἡρακλέα, from Ἡρακλέα, Aristoph. Thesm. 26; Herodt. ii, 42; Soph. Trach. 233; Id. 476, 'Heanλη, unless the reading should be 'Hexxlia. voc. 'Ηράκλεες, contract. 'Ηράκλεις, sometimes "Ηρακλες, an exclamation of surprise, wonder, etc.; as in Latin, mehercule! or, O heavens! Fr. "gws and κλέος. Th. κλείω. Dunb. Lex. 'Ηράκλεια, τά, the festival of Hercules, sacrifices in honor of Hercules, Demosth. 368, 11;

'Ης ακλεία (λίθος), a loadstone or magnet ' Ἡς άκλεια λουτςά, the baths of Hercules, Aristoph. Nub. 1051.

'Heánλεια, a city of Pontus, Heraclea.

'Heanleidae, oi, the descendants of Hercules, or the Heraclidae. 'Heanleidns, ou, i, a proper name, Heraclides.

'Heάκλειον, ου, τό, the temple of Hercules.

'Heanleitiζω, f. ίσω, to follow Heraclitus, the philosopher.

'Heάκλειτος, ου, δ, the name of a philosopher, Heraclītus.

'Η επλεοξανθίας, ου, δ, a name which Xunthias, the servant of Bacchus, gives himself, as being armed like Hercules, Aristoph. Ran. 502.

'Heanlious πόλις, a city, Heracliopolis, in Egypt.

'Heanhisses, a, and Ion. n, or, of or relating to Hercules, Hercu-

lean, Il. ii, 658; xi, 689; 'Ηρακλήϊαι στηλαι, the pillars of Hercules, Herodt. ii, 33; Bin Heandnein, Hercules, Hom. Il. 658; voσos 'Heanlein, epilepsy, or, according to some, mania, Hippocr.

'Heanlis, Hercules. See 'Heathe Attic writers use κλέns 'Hearlins, contract. for 'Heaxlins, but the gen. and acc. from the latter.

"Η εαμαι, pf. pas. of εςάω.

Ήράμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. ind. m. of alew. See nea.

Heav, 3. pl. 1. a. hea, of the same

'Η εάνθεμον, s. as ἄνθεμις.

"Heaves, ou, i, a king; a ruler, protector; a helper. Th. ἐξάω. "Heaea, as, e, for åenea, pf. ind. m. Att. for nea, from aew.

"Heagov, ss, s, Epic agagov, of agaeίσχω, 2. a., I had fitted or adapted, Il. iv, 110; incorrectly considered by some as pf. which is agnea. see Clarke in loc.; ήραςε θυμόν, he refreshed himself, Odys. v, 95; τελέωμεν Μύθον ό δη καὶ πᾶσιν ἐνι φρεσίν ήραρεν ήμῖν, let us execute the scheme which was agreed upon by us all, Odys. iv, 777. " $H_{\ell\alpha\varsigma}$, 2. sing. impf. ind. act. of ξράω.

'Η εασάμην, 1. a. ind. m. of ἐεάο- $\mu\alpha$, to love, Il. xiv, 317, with

the gen.

'Heάσθην, 1. a. pas. of the same. Heássas, Ion. and Dor. for neá. $\sigma\omega$, 2. sing. 1. a. m. of preced. "Η εασσον, impf. act. of άςάσσω, ονείδεσιν ήρωσσον, they assailed him with reproaches, Soph. Aj. 712.

'Heãτo, 3. sing. impf. pas. of ἀξάομαι, ῶμαι, but

"Ηξάτο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of α"ξω. 'Ηεγαζόμην, Dor. for είςγαζόμην, impf. pass. of ἐργάζομαι.

'Ηεγάνθην, ης, η, 1. a. pas. of άργαίνω.

"Heywai, pf. pas., and part.

ἠεγμένος, of ἄεχω.
"Het, for ἤειο, Ion. contract. йеои, 2. sing. impf. or 2. a. m. of

έρομαι, to ask, Sapph. i, 15. "Hesai, 2. sing. Ion. contract.

into hen, from ερομαι· είρομαι also is used with the same signification.

'Ηρέθην, 1. a. pas. of αίρεω. 'Ηρέθισα, 1. a. act. of ἐρεθίζω.

·Ηρεθισμένον, part. of ερεθίζω πνευμα ήρεθισμένον, of one who has run till out of breath, Eurip. Med. 1128.

"Heει, impf. from αίεέω.

'Ηρείσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of [έρείδω.

Ήρεῖτο, 3. sing. impf. ind. pas. of αίρεομαι.

"Heειψα, 1. a. ind. of ἐρείπω.

'Ηρέμα, adv. silently, gently, softly, quietly; by degrees, slowly, Plat. Polit. x, 617, A; Xen. Cyr. vii, 1, 5; unobserved; ἔχ' ἀρέμα, be quiet, Plat. Crit. 399, E. Th. perhaps ἔρημος.

'Ηρεμάζω, f. άσω, to grieve, to be sad; to be quiet or still. Same Th.

'Heεμαῖος, α, ον, gentle, quiet, placid; έν ήςεμαίω βαδίσματι, with an easy or gentle step, as on tiptoe, Palaph. de Phorcyn. Fil.

'Heεμαίως, adv. the same with ηρέμα.

'Hesμεί, adv. quietly, Aristoph. Ran. 318 ; s. as ἠεέμα.

'Ηρεμέστερος, compar., more quiet or steady.

'Ηρεμέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be or to remain quiet, still, or calm, Xen. Ag. vii, 3; to be silent; to remain firm, Plat. Gorg. 527, B.

'Ηρέμησις, εως, 'n, quietness, sedateness, Plat. Locr. 104, B. Hesμία, ας, ή, quiet, tranquillity, repose, Xen. Eq. ii, 3.

Hesμίζω, f. ίσω, to render quiet, to stop a horse, Xen. Hipp. vii, 18; to remain quiet; to lead an inactive life, Nen. ix, 3; Lac. i, 3; all from ne i μα.

"Heemos, ov, i, n, collat. form of "μερος. See ήρεμα.

*Hesv, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of αίρω

"Hesov, impf. act. of αίρεω, 2. a. ind. act. είλον.

"Η εσα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of ἀξέσκω.

"Herro, 3. sing. impf. ind. of "ecoμαι· also, εἰρόμην, ου, ετο. But ήρόμην, with , subscribed, is impf. pas. of alew, to lift up, to raise. "Hesuv, impf. ind. act. Dor. for ήρουν, of αίρεω.

'Heεύνησα, 1. a. ind. act. of ἐρευνάω, to investigate.

"Hen, Ion. for "Hea, ας, ή, Juno. "Ηςηπε, 3. sing. pf. of αἰςέω.

"Honμαι, Dem. Olyn. i, 56; Aristoph. Eccl. pf. pas., henuivos,

part. of the same. Fr. αἰρίω. Ἡρήμωσε, 3 sing. 1. a. act. of ἐρημόω. "Schneider's reading, ήρείμοσεν, Nicand. Alex. 37, must be a mistake; in the Princeps editio of Turnebus it is ήςήμωσεν." Dunb. Lex.

'Ηρήρειν, 2. plupf. ind. Att. of

äeω, to fit, to adapt; 2. pf. ñeα, Att. ἄξηςα, and, with a new augment, nenea, hence plupf. nen-

'Ηρήρειστο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. έρερείσμην, σο, στο, of έρείδω, pf. pas. ἤεεισμαι, Ιοπ. ἐεήεεισμαι, and, with another augment, neńεεισμαι.

'Ηρήσαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. m. of aieίω, 1. a. ind. act. ής ησα, 1. a. ind. m. henoaunv.

'Ηρήσαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. m. Ion. for ἠεάσαντο, of ἀεάομαι. "Helny, 1. a. ind. pas. of allew.

"Helewous, 2. sing. 1. a. ind. act.

of ἀρθρόω.

'He, dat., used adverbially, in the morning; ἦει μάλα, early in the morning; in the spring; άμα λει τοῦ ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους, at the very commencement of the ensuing summer, Thucyd. iv, 117. Fr. he, heos, τό, from

'Heιγένεια, ας, ή, an epithet of Aurora, born of the morning, or ushering in the morning; fem. of Heiyevás, éos, ô, á, born in the spring, vernal; born of the morning; the morning; from "ae, contract. he, the spring, or nne, for ane, the air, and yiyvoμαι, to be; seldom used; it occurs in Apollonius Rhodius, ἐφαάνθη ἐριγενίς, the morning star appeared, Argon. ii.

'Ηριγέρων, ουτος, δ, a plant, probably common groundsel, or senecio vulgaris, Linn.

Heidavos, ov, and Ion. oro, o, the name of a river, Eridanus, or the Po.

'Ηριθμημένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. f. of ἀριθμέω.

'Heinsiv, plupf. act. of ερίζω. "Heinov, es, e, cut or did cleave; also, neut., split or was cleft, 2. a. ind. act. of ἐρείκω.

Heivies, a, ov, or rather eleives, of wool.

'Heĭvos, ή, όν, by crasis for ἐαείνός, of spring, vernal; ήρινὰ φύλλα, vernal flowers, Pind. Pyth. ix, 82. Th. "ae, contract. ne. 'Heioν, ου, τό, a monument, sepulchre, tomb; an earthen mound, heaped over the dead, Il. xxiii, 126; from "ερα, because the dead are buried in the ground, Demosth. 1319, 27. See

"Ηρῖος, α, ον, sepulchral, funereal; κατὰ τὰς ἡρίας πύλας, through the sepulchral gates, Theophr. Char. 14, according to the correction of Meursius in Eleusin. c. 27, p. 82, instead of the old

reading, ίερας πύλας. This adjective is not found in the Lexicons, but should be placed there on the authority of this author. Newton's Theophr. p. 155.

Heinodne, ns, n, 1. a. ind. pas. of igition.

Heirian, ns, n, the morning; the dawn; the day. Fr. ne and πολέω.

"Heirov, \$5, \$, 2. a. ind. act. of ipsiarw.

"Heirar, 3. pl. 1. a. act. of ἐρίζω, Anthol.

'Ηςίστησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. ος άριστάω.

Hera, pf. act. of alew.

"Ηρχεσα, ας, ε, 1. a. of ἀρχέω.

'Η εκίσθην, 1. a. pas. of ἀ εκίω. Hextai, 3. sing. of heywai, pf. pas. of aexw.

Heμαι, pf. pas. of αιοω, l. a. pas. ἥεθην, part. 1. a. pas. ἀεθείς. Heμοζον, ες, ε, impf. ind. act. ήεμοσα, ας, ε, 1. a. act. of ae-

'Η εμοσμένως, adv. fitly, aptly, suitably.

'Heverto, impf. from devenual. 'Ηονεόμην, ούμην, impf. pas. of άρνέομαι.

'Ηρνήσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of αξνέομαι, Callim. Hymn. in Cer.

" Η ενυντο, 3. pl. impf. m. of ἄςνυμαι. *Ηεξα, ας, ε, 1. a. of ἄεχω.

'Ηςξάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. m., and 3. pl. "negavro, of "aexoual.

'Heάδοτος, ov, o, the name of the Greek historian, Herodotus.

"Η εομαι, pf. pas. of ἀ εόω.

*Heos, a, ov, pleasant, agreeable, acceptable; (not used in the sing.;) pl. ἦεα, τά, things pleasing or acceptable. See neut. pl. "Hooa, as, s, 1. a. ind. act. of αρόω.

"Heorav, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. act. for neos, from αίςω, to take up, Josh. iii, 14.

"Heov, 2. sing. impf. of "cours. "1'210, 2. sing. impf. ind. pas.

ηρόμην, from alew. Heov, 2. sing. impf. pas., and

'Ηρούντο, 3. pl. impf. pas. ήρούμην, of αίρεω.

'Heous, gen. sing. of 'Heώ.

'Η επάγην, ης, η, 2. a. ind. pas. of άξπάζω.

"Heπαξα, or ήςπασα, 1. a. from ἀρπάζω.

"Hopnse, 1. a. act. of the irregular verb "ρρω, Aristoph. Ran. 1223. *Hera, 1. a. Æol. of agw, f. agw,

and Eol. agow. And *Η οσα, 1. a. of ἄςδω.

*Herai, 3. sing. pf. Femai, from

αἴeω. "Η ετημαι, pf. pas. of αετάω, 3. sing. pf. imperat. pas. ἠετήσθω.

*Hero, 3. sing. plupf. pas. from heuns, of the verb alew.

'Heτημίνος, part. pf. pas. of ae-

'Η εύγγιον, ου, τό, a plant, eryngo or sea-holly, a species of eryngium, Linn.

"Ηρυγον, ες, ε, 2. a. of ερεύγω. 'H_ℓ ύκακε, 3. sing. 2. a. from ξούκω.

"Η εῦκον, 2. a. of ἐρύκω.

"Ηςχάτο, Ιοπ. for ἠςγμίνοι ἦσαν, 3. pl. plupf. pas. of Leyw, the same with sleyw.

"Ηεχθην, 1. a. pas. of ἄεχομαι. 'Ηρχιτεκτονῆσθαι, 1. aor. pas. of άςχιτεκτονέω, Theophr. 2.

"Heω, 2. sing. of 1. a. m. ἐξάμην, of alew.

'Heώ, όος, contract. οῦς, n, the name of a woman, Hero.

"Hew, dat. sing. for hews. ที่ยุพร.

'Heώδης, ov, o, the name of a king, Herod; of whom four are men-*tioned in N. T.; Herod the Great, Matt. ii, 1, etc.; Herod Antipas, often called Herod the Tetrarch, Matt. xiv, 1, etc.; Acts xii, 1, etc.; Herod Agrippa the elder, Acts xii, 1, etc.; and his son, Herod Agrippa the younger, Acts xxv, 1, etc.

Hewdiavoi, oi, the partisans or servants of Herod, the Herodians.

Ήρωδιάς, άδος, ή, Herodias, the granddaughter of Herod Great, and sister of Herod Agrippa the elder. Robinson's

'Ηςωδίων, ωνος, ό, a man's name, Herodion, Rom. xvi, 11.

'Ηρώειον, ου, τό, s. as ήρῷον.

Ήρωελεγείου, ου, τό, (μέτρου,) heroic and elegiac verse intermixed, consisting of hexameter and pentameter; a doubtful word. Fr. hews and exerciov.

'Ηςώησα, ας, ε, 1. a. of εςωέω.

'Hewixos, n, ov, belonging to or like a hero, heroic; newindu mi-Teor, heroic or hexameter verse. Th. Hews.

Hewivn, and newvn, ns, n, a heroine; a princess; μων ἡςωναί Tives sioi; are they certain heroines? Aristoph. Nub. 317.

'Ηρώτος, ία, ιον, and by synaresis, ήςῷος, ώα, ῷον, s. as ἡςωϊκός, Pind.

Howis, idos, n, a heroine, Callim. Hymn. in Dian. 185. Fr. news.

'Ηεώμην, impf. from ἀξάομαι. "Hewv, contract. for heavy, impf. act. of leaw.

'Heωολογίω, ω, f. ήσω, to relate the actions of heroes, Strabo, ii. Ηρώον, ου, τό, a temple, chapel, Aristoph. Vesp. 829; a monument or tomb of a hero, δωμα perhaps understood, Herodt. v, 47; Aristoph. v, 819; an heroic poem, "mos being understood; a feast in honor of a hero, desayor understood.

'Hewos, or hewos, fem. ώα or ώα, neut. wov or wov, s. as newios and ήςωικός· ποὺς ἡςῶος, an heroic foot or spondee. Fr. news.

"HPOS, wos, o, dat. news, Epic ής ω, acc. ής ωα, Epic ής ω', but, instead of ἥεω', as acc., we should write ήςω, without an apostrophe. a hero, a demigod, Xen. Cyr. ii, 1, 1; δαίμονάς τε καὶ ήρωας καὶ άνθεώπους, Plat. Crat. 397, D; Demosth. 288, 18; Il. passim; a title of respect, and also of flattery or encouragement; such as in Homer ήρωες Δανασί, Il. vi, 67; hewes secondston, the divinities called the Compitalian Lares or gods, Dion. Hal. iv, 15; acc. sing. sometimes hew, Dem. de Coron. 288, 18. "It is difficult to account for the origin of this title, and also for its application by Homer. It seems to have been bestowed originally on men of high birth, as descendants of the gods, then on warriors, then on those who held any important office. Plato's derivation is ὁ ἥεως....τὸ ὄνομα, δηλούν την έκ του έρωτος γένεσιν, Crat. 398, C." Dunb. Lex. 'Ηεώτα, 3. sing. impf. ind. act. of έςωτάω.

'Ηεώτων, 1. sing. and 3. pl. impf. act. of the same verb.

*Hs, gen. of #, fem. of "s, his. Hs, and how, for als, dat. pl. Ion. from ". Th. "s.

*Hs, 2. sing. impf. ind.; but 75, 2. sing. subj. of siui, to be.

H5, 2. sing. impf. ind. act. of ημί, for φημί, or, by aphæresis, for ons, and this for epns, 2. a. ind. act. of onui. Doubtful. How, and how, 1. sing. and 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of abu, contract. for deida.

"Hoα, 1. a. of ήδω.

Hoai, 2. sing. pres. ind. of huai, to sit.

Hoalas, ou, i, the name of the prophet Esaias, or Isaiah, Matt. iii, 3. Hebr.

'Hσαμην, 1. a. ind. mid. of #30-

μαι, from ήδω.

'Hσαμην, 1. aor. ind. mid. of άδω. Hour, 3. pl. impf. of siui.

Hoav, by synær. for neisar or herav, 3. pl. plupf. act., Plat. passim; or noav may be 3. pl. 1. a. of αδω, to sing; also hoav for houran, 3. pl. plupf. act. from obsol. είδίω, to know, Eurip. Rhes. 854; Æschyl. Prom. 460, in Coll. Maj. iii.

"Hoate, Epic 3. sing. 1. a. from ήδομαι.

'Hσαῦ, ὁ, indecl., a man's name, Esau, Rom. ix, 13.

'Ησίζησα, 1. a. of ἀσεζίω.

"Hoe, 3. sing. f. act. of Inui, to put or place, Il. xiv, 240; to send; it may also be f. of ήδω, to please.

'Ησέλγηκα, ας, ε, pf. ind. act., and ἦσέλγημαι, pf. pas. of ἀσελγέω.

Ήσελγηνα, 1. a. of ἀσελγαίνω, s. as ἀσελγέω.

'Hou, 3. sing. 1. a. of ω or εζω. ⁴μσεν, 3. sing. 1. a. of ἄδω, to sing.

*Hoba, by Æol. paragoge of Da, for \$15, 2. sing. impf. ind.

*Hobai, pres. inf. of huai.

'Hσθείην, 1. a. opt. pas. of ήδομαι. 'Ησθείς, εῖσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas. of Hoopai.

'Ησθένουν, impf. act. of ἀσθενέω. "Ησθετο, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. m. ησθόμην, of αἰσθάνομαι.

"Hσθη, 3. sing. 1. a. pas. of ήδο-

"Ḥσθη, 3. sing. 1. a. pas. of ἄδω. "Hobnuai, pf. pas. nobnro, 3. sing. plupf. ind. notñotai, pf. inf. of αίσθάνομαι.

"Ησθην, ης, η, 3. pl. ήσθησαν, 1. a. pas. nodnvai, 1. a. inf. of ห็อิพ. But

"Ḥσθην, 1. aor. pas. of ἄδω.

"Holny, 3. dual impf. of huas. Ήσθησθαι, pf. pas. of αἰσθάνομαι.

See noonwai.

Ήσθήσομαι, fut. pas. of ήδομαι, Eurip. Electr. 415.

"Hobnto, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of obsol. ἐσθέομαι, for ἕννῦμαι, to be clad or dressed, part. pf. pas. ήσθημένος. Fr. έσθής.

"Hobnto, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of αἰσθάνομαι.

"Hobiov, Es, E, impf. act. of Lobia. "Hσθμηνα, ας, ε, 1. a. act. of ἀσθμαίνω.

Ήσθόμην, and in 3. pl. ησθοντο, 2. a. ind. of alobávouas.

Hou, Ion. for n, he may be, 3. sing. subj. of siui.

Hoi, by apocope, for onoi, 3. sing. pres. act. of onui.

'Ησιεπής, ες, a babbler.

"How, dat. pl. Ion. for als, from 85, n, 8v, or from 85, n, 8.

'Hoiodos, ov, i, the name of a poet, Hesiod.

Hotovn, ns, h, a woman's name, Hesione.

Hσις, εως, ή, pleasure, delight, enjoyment. Fr. ήδω.

'Ησίτουν, impf. act. of ἀσιτίω.

"Horse (on account of a vowel following), for norse, 3. sing. impf. act. of aoria, to exercise; to make with skill; nonein εἴρια καλά, had the charge of her fine fleeces, Il. iii, 388; to adorn; pf. pas. nonnua.

'Ησκήθην, 1. aor. pas., and ἤσκησα, 1. a. act. of the same verb.

Hσμαι, pf. pas. of ἄδω.

Ήσμεν, ήστε, ήσαν, for ήδειμεν, ήδειτε, ήδεσαν, pl. plupf. act. Eurip. Hec. 1102; hosiv, Att.

Hoo, $\overline{2}$. sing. impf. or imperat. of ήμαι, to sit.

'Ησπάζοντο, 3. pl. impf. pas. of ἀσπάζομαι.

"Ησπαιες, from ἀσπαίεω, to struggle against, resist, Herodt. viii, 5. "Honixa, pf. act., and part. non:κότες, from ἀσπίζω.

*Hσσα, or ἦττα, ης, ἡ, defeat, Thucyd. vii, 72; Demosth. 1394, 22; inferiority; loss; subjection to, Plat. Legg. ix, 869, 8, with gen.

'Ησσάομαι, or ἡττάομαι, contract. ωμαι, to be less, inferior, feebler; to be worsted, defeated, or vanquished, either in battle or lawsuits, Plat. Legg. xii, 955, B; to be overcome, to be conquered; τὸ ἡσσηθέν, the vanquished, Thucyd. v, 73; ὑφ' ἡδονῆς ἡττασθαι, to be overcome by pleasure, Plat. Prot. 552, D; to yield; hoowvo, 3. pl. impf. ind., Eurip. Suppl. 693; 1. f. pas. ήσσηθήσομαι, Id. Hipp. 980; sometimes also ἡττήσομαι, Lys. 180, 19, from Att. ἡττάομαι, Ion. ἐσσέομαι, contract. ἑσσοῦμαι, Herodt.; 1. a. ἡσσήθην, pf. pas. As derived from the ท็ออทุผลเ. comparative ήσσων, it governs the genitive. The dat. horaw, hrτάω, to beat down, weaken, is rare, and never in good Attic.

Ήσσάω, and ἡττάω, ω, f. ήσω, to make inferior, to overpower, to cause to yield; scarcely used in the active voice. See preced. 'Ησσήθην, 1. a. pas. of ἡσσάομαι. 'Ησσητέος, α, ον, verbal adj., (one) must be overcome or vanquished, must yield, Soph. Antig. 674; pl. for sing. in Id. 677. Fr. ກິດດພາ.

Hogov, n. g. of Hogwy, oddin or μηδεν ήσσον, nevertheless, Thucyd. vii, 63.

"Hoow, or horw, by syncope and crasis for horova and herova, neut. pl. of

" $H\Sigma\Sigma\Omega N$, and " $\tau\tau\omega v$, eves, Ion. ἔσσων, δ, ή, less, inferior; feebler, weaker; worsted, beaten; giving way to; οὐδεμιᾶς ήσσων μᾶλλον ἐτέρας, inferior to none other, i. e. greater than any other, Thucyd. vii, 29; in n. g. hogov or hogov, less; whence ἡσσάομαι, to be vanquished, literally, to be worsted; addicted to, a slave to; "TTWY "pwros, a slave to love, Aristoph. Nub. 1081; ήττων κέςδους, the slave of gain; µndir notor, just as, Aristoph. Av. 663. Th. perhaps hxx, whence hxiotos.

^{*}Ηστε, Att. for ηδειτε. "Ηστην, 3. dual. plupf. act. by syncop. for ηδείτην, from είδεω. "Horny, 3. dual. impf. ind. for ητην, and in 2. pl. ηστε, for $\tilde{n}\tau s$, of $si\mu i$, to be, Il. v, 10.

'Hotivosovi, a compound formed from the expletive particle obv and οστις, ήτις, ότι, in the genitive, f. g. notives, of whatever, whatsoever, supply ποιότητος, quality, or some similar word.

*Hoto, for \$\tilde{\eta}\tau_0, 3. sing. impf. ind. of $\tilde{n}\mu\alpha i$, to sit, Π . i, 512.

Hotov, norny, Poet. for htov, ήτην, dual impf. ind. of είμί. 'Hστός, ή, όν, pleased, delighted; agreeable; cheerful, gay.

ήδω. "Ηστεαπτον, impf. ind. act. of ἀστεάπτω.

'Ησυνθέτηκα, pf. act. of ἀσυνθετέω. " $H\sigma \breve{v}\chi \alpha$, neut. pl. used as adv.; nowhere found except in the Nub. of Aristoph., v. 323, where the reading ought to be ήσυ $\chi_{r}^{\tilde{r}}$, as proposed by Elmsley.

Ήσυχάζω, f. άσω, to be quiet or still, to be inactive, Thucyd. vii, 11; to rest, Xen. Anab. v, 4, 8; Eurip. Med. 80; to be silent, Æschyl. Prom. 344; 'n ἀποςία τοῦ μὴ ἡσυχάζειν, the impossibility of taking any rest, or restlessness, by Att. pleonasm of μή, Thucyd. ii, 49; part. pres. f. g. ἡσυχάζουσα. ήσυχος.

Ήσυχαῖος, αία, αῖον, the same with Th. houxos, Eurip. Med. 804; compar. 'nσυχαίτερος, superl. ήσυχαίτατος.

'Ησυχαίτερος, irreg. compar. of ήσυχος.

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'Ησυχαστήριον, ου, τό, the dwelling-place of a hermit or recluse. 'Ησυχῆ, or ἡσυχῆ, adv. quietly, silently, softly; gently, insensibly, by degrees; slowly, Xen. Œcon. xvi, 7; Plat. Char. 159, B; s. as ἥσυχως.

'Hσυχία, ας, and Ion. -in, ns, h, quiet, stillness, repose, tranquillity, rest, cessation from; silence; leisure; solitude; έξελθόντα εἰς ἡσυχίαν, having withdrawn to a retired place, Xen. Mem. ii, 1; ἡσυχίαν ἄγειν, to remain quiet, Dem. Olyn. ii; πσιχίην ἔχειν, Herodt. ii, 45; έπει τε ήσυχίη τῶν ἀνθρώπων έγένετο περὶ τὸ σῆμα, when every thing was quiet around the tomb, Herodt. i, 45; κατ' ήσυχίαν, quietly; rest, Dem. de Coron., corresponding to the otium of Cicero and Horace. Same Th.

'Ησύχιμος, and ἡσύχιος, ου, s. as ἤσυχος.

'Ησυχιότης, ητος, ή, quiet, leisure, Plat. Char. 159, B; slowness. From

"HΣΥΝΟΣ, ου, δ, ή, quiet, still, tranquil; silent; at leisure, gentle, peaceful; by degrees; έχ' ήσυχος, be quiet, Aristoph. Nub. 1244; ἐξν τινα ήσυχον, to let one alone, Id.; ἐν ἡσύχω, quietly; compar. ἡσυχαίτερος, Soph. Antig. 1089, has a regular compar. ἡσυχώτερος. Fr. ήδω.

'Hσŭχως, adv. quietly, silently, tranquilly, calmly, Plat. Theæt. 179, E. Same Th.

'Ησφαλίσαντο, Matt. xxvii, 64, and Acts xvi, 24; 1. a. ind. mid. of ἀσφαλίζω, to make fast, to secure. Γr. ἀσφαλής.

Ήσχολήθην, 1. a. pas. of ἀσχολίω. Fr. ἄσχολος.

"Ήσχυμαι, pf. pas. of αἰσχύνω. 'Ήσχυμμίνος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. of αἰσχύνω.

"Ḥoxuvas, Ḥoxuvs, 1. a. from the same verb.

'Ησχύνετο, 3. sing. ἦσχύνοντο, 3. pl. impf. pas. of αἰσχύνομαι. "Ήσω, f. act. of ἵημι, to send, Π. xvii, 515.

"Hτ', for "πι, and the; ", prepositive article, which takes the accent from the enclitic τι.

Ήταίρηκα, pf. of ἐταιρίω, to keep a mistress: τὸν πατίρα ἡταιρηκίναι, τὴν δὶ μητίρα πεπορνεῦσθαι, Demosth. 612, 5. Fr. ἑταῖρος.

"Ητάσεν, 3. sing. 1. a. of ἐτάζω.
"Ητε, or ἢ τε, or also.

[†]Ητε, for ήειτε, 2. pl. impf. from είμι, to go.

"HT:, 2. pl. of No, impf. of simi.
"HT:, fem. of 55, or of 5 and T:.
"HT:, and nT:, when followed by a vowel, contract. nT:, 3. sing. impf. act. of altie.

'Hti zi, in truth, certainly, truly, doubtless.

'Πτεκνώθην, 1. a. pus. of ἀτεκνόω.
"Ητην, 3. dual. impf. of εἰμί, to be.

'Ητήσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. of αἰτίω, Ap. Rhod. ii, 953.

'Ητιαόμην, 1. sing., and

Ήτιᾶτο, 3. sing. impf. m. of αίτιάομαι.

Ήτιμάσθην, 1. a. pas. of ἀτιμάζω.

'Ητίμησ', for ἦτίμησι, 3. sing. 1. a. act. of ἀτιμάω, Π. i, 11, 94; the Attics generally use ἀτιμάζω.

"Hros, rather ñros, conj. or, either, truly, certainly, indeed; ñ ros μ is, certainly indeed, H. iii, 213; ñros, nay even, Pind. Nem. v, 78. Fr. $\ddot{\eta}$ and ros.

*Ήτοίμασα, ας, ε, and in 3. pl. ἡτοίμασαν, 1. a. of ἐτοιμάζω.

Ἡτοίμασται, 3. sing. of pf. pas. ἡτοίμασμαι. Fr. ἑτοιμάζω.

Ήτος, τό, the ancient orthography for howe, the heart, as a part of the body, only in Il. xxii, 452; the principle of life; the heart, as the seat of feelings, sentiment, thought, and of any of the more tranquil emotions; ἀνέψυχον φίλον ήτος, they recovered their breath, Il. xiii, 84; the spirit, the soul, Π . i, 188, et passim; the breast; some consider it as indeclinable. Hence μεγαλήτως, oeos, ô, h, having a great soul, magnanimous, brave. Probably from änus, to breathe.

'Ητοῦντο, 3. pl. impf. pas. of αἰτίω.
'Ήτεαῖος, and ἢτειαῖος, αία, αῖον,
relating or pertaining to the
stomach or lower belly. Fr.
ἦτεον.

'Ητριαΐου, ου, τό, the stomach, paunch, Aristoph.

'Ητριαίος. See ήτραίος.

"HTPION, ou, re, the warp in the loom (the woof being zeózn), Plat. Phæd. 268, A; a web, cloth, Eurip. Ion. 1420; tissue or web, Theocr. xviii, 33; a bag for straining; used also by Schol. Niconatr. for the liver, perhaps from the interlacing of its bloodcessels.

*HTPON, ου, τό, the lower belly, or the part below the navel, where is situated the ήτριον, or

tissue of the intestines, Demosth. 1260, 22; the hypogastric region of modern anatomists, the abdomen; $\tau \grave{\alpha} \pi \epsilon \varrho \wr \tau \grave{\delta} \tilde{\pi} \tau \varrho \sigma \psi \nu \chi \acute{\rho} \mu \nu \chi \acute{\rho} \chi \nu \tau \gamma \ddot{\eta} \chi \acute{\nu} \tau \varrho \sigma ,$ the belly or bottom of the goblet, Aristoph. Thesm. 509; $\tilde{\eta} \pi \varrho \sigma \nu \nu \dot{\kappa} \varrho \ell \rho \mu \nu \sigma s$, the medullary substance of a reed, Nicand. Ther. 595.

*Hττα, or ἦσσα, ns, ἡ, defeat, Æschin. c. Ctes. p. 35 (with gen.); ἦτταν....τολίμου, discomfiture in war; slaughter; inferiority. Th. ἤττων.

Ήπτάομαι, contract. ωμαι, or ἡσσάομαι, to be vanquished or overcome; to be unsuccessful; to be inferior; pf. pas. ἤπτημαι ἡπτᾶσθαί τινι, to be overcome by any one, 2 Pet. ii, 19. See ἡσσάομαι.

"Ηττημα, ἄτος, τό, diminution, damage, loss; defeat; a worse condition, N. T. Fr. 1. pers. sing. pf. pas. of the same verb. "Ηττημα, pf. pas., and πτημί.

vos, η, ον, part. pf. pas. of ἡττάομαι.

'Ηττητία, s. as ἡσσητία, Aristoph. Lys. 450.

⁷Ηττον, ονος, τό, less; also, loss; εἰς τὸ ἦττον, with loss or injury; μηδενὸς ἦττον, notwithstanding, Plat. Tim. 48, D. Fr. ἤσσων οτ ἤττων.

"Ηττω. See ήσσω.

"Ηττων, ονος, δ, ή, less, smaller; with the genitive, inferior to, subject to; conquered, overcome; ήττων νόσου, overcome by disease; οὐχ' ήττονα, not less; ήττων γαστρός, ή οἴνου, the slave of his belly, or of wine, Xen. Mem. i, 5, 1. See ήσσων.

"Hτω, for ἔστω, 3. sing. imperat. of εἰμί, to be. Fr. the obsol. ἴω, imperat. ἔε, ἐέτω, and by crasis ἤτω, in use with the Alex indrian writers alone, N. T.

'Hv, neut. of hvs, good, strong, vigorous, Il. xvii, 456.

Höγει, 3. sing. impf. act. for nöγει, from αὐγεω, /or αὐχέω. 'Πυγένειος, ου, ό, 'n, having a good beard, well-bearded.

Huda, and ήτδα, 3. sing. of impf. act. ηύδαον, of αὐδάω.

Ηὐδάζαντο, Dor. for πὐδάσαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. m. of αὐδάζομαι, s. as αὐδάω.

Hiδηκως, part. pf. act. of αὐδάν. Hiδόκησα, Att. for εὐδόκησα, 1. a. ind. of εὐδοκέω. Ηδδον, impf. or 2. a. act. of εΰδω. Ηὔηνα, 1. a. ind. act. of αὐαίνω. 'Ηϋθίμεθλος, and ἀϋθίμηλος, ον, ὁ, ἡ, well founded, Hom. Hymn. 30, 1.

Ηὐθύνθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of εὐθύνω.

Ηὐκαίρουν, impf. act. Att. for εὐκαίρεον, ουν, of εὐκαιρέω.

'Ηΰκομος, ου, δ, ή, having beautiful hair, fair-haired, by Poet. diæresis, for εὔκομος, gen. Ion. ηΰκόμοιο. Fr. εὧ and κόμη.

Hυλει, contract. for ηυλεε, 3. sing. from

Ηὔλεον, ουν, impf. act. of αὐλίω. Ηὐλήσαμην, 1. pl. 1. a. act. of ηὔλησα, from αὐλίω, Matt. xi, 17.

Ηὐλίζετο, 3. sing. impf. mid., and nὐλίσθην, 3. pl. nὐλίσθηναν, 1. a. pas. of αὐλίζομαι.

'Hů, acc. sing. of nos.

Hὐνάζοντο, 3. pl. impf. of εὐνάζομαι, Odys. iv, 449.

"Hυζα, ας, ε, 1. a. act., and Hυζανον, impf. ind. of αυζάνω. Ηυζατο, 3. sing.1. a. m. Att. of ευχομαι.

'Ηΰζετο, 3. sing. impf. ind. pas. of αὐζομαι, for αὐζάνομαι.

Hὐζήθην, 1. a. pas. of αὐζάνω, 1. a. act. nữζησα · pf. pas. nữζημαι.

Ηὐποςεόμην, ούμην, impf. pas. Att. of εὐποςέω.

Hυράμην, ω, ατο, by syncop., Att. and Lol. for ευρεσάμην, 1. a. ind. mid. of ευρίσκω.

Hὑςῆσθαι, pf. inf. pas. Att. of εὐςίσχω.

Ηύζω, 2. sing. 1. a. ind. m. of πυξάμην.

'Hΰs, gen. ἀίος, by Poet. ectasis for ἐΰς, good, brave, good or excellent in any respect, either as to body or mind; ἀΰς τε μέγας τέ, gallant and good, Π. iii, 167.

"Höaa, as, i, by resolution of the diphthong for noa, 1. a. act. of ava.

'Höτ', for ἀΰτε, as, like as; than; by ectasis and dialysis Ion., said to be for εὖτε, but denied by Buttmann, Lexil.; εὖτε in Il. iii, 10, seems to have the same meaning, as when.

Ηὐτομόλησαν, from αὐτομολέω. Ηὔφεᾶνα, 3. pl. ηὔφεαναν, 1. a. ind act. Att. for εὔφεᾶνα, Eurip. Orest. 281; and

Ηὐφεάνθην, ης, η, Att. for εὐφεάνθην, 1. a. pas. of εὐφεαίνω.

Ηὐχόμην, Att. impf. of εὔχομαι. Ἡφα, pf. act. of ἄπτω, 2. a. ἦφον, 1. a. pas. ἤφθην.

'Ηφαίστεια, ων, τά, the Vulcana-

lia, or festival of Vulcan, Xen. Ath. 3, 4; and

'Ηφαιστείον, ου, τό, scil. ἱερόν, the temple of Vulcan, Demosth. 898, 6; and

'Ηφαίστειος, εία, ειον, of or belonging to Vulcan, Vulcanian; and

'Ηφαιστόπονος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, fabricated by Vulcan, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1072. Fr. "Ηφαιστος and πό-

"ΗΦΑΙΣΤΟΣ, ου, δ, Vulcan, the son of Jupiter and Juno, the god who presided over fire; fire, flame, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1601; light. From the name of the Egyptian Vulcan, Phthah.

'Ηφαιστότευκτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, fabricated by Vulcan, Vulcanian; καὶ τὸ παγκρατὲς σέλας 'Ηφαιστότευκτον, and thou all-subduing flame, the work of Vulcan, Soph. Phil. 975. Fr. "Ηφαιστος and τεύχω.

'Ηφανίσθην, ης, η, 1. a. pas., and ἡφάνισμαι, pf. pas. of ἀφανίζω. "Ηφασα, 1. a. act. of ἀφάω.

'Ηφειδήκεσαν, 3. pl. plupf. act. of ἀφειδέω.

'Ηφείδουν, impf. ind. of ἀφειδέω, Thucyd. ii, 51.

'Ηφείθην, for ἀφείθην, 1. a. pas. of ἀφίημι.

'Hφηνιαχώς, with the preposition augmented, for ἀφηνιαχώς, part. pf. act. of ἀφηνιάζω.

"Hφθα, Dor. for ήφθη, 3. sing. I. a. pus., and

"Hφθαι, pf. pas. of ἄπτω.

^{*}Hφι, for ¾, by paragoge of φι, dat. f. of %ς.

"Hφιε, 2. a. ind. act. of ἀφείω or ἀφίημι, to permit; 2. a. ἄφιον, and, with the prepos. augmented, ήφιον, ες, ε· or it is rather to be considered as 2. a. ind. act. of ἀφιέω, to dismiss, send away, 2. f. ἀφιῶ, 2. a. ήφιον.

'Hφίει, 3. sing. impf. act. of ἀφιέω, Thucyd. ii, 49; οΐας τότε ἀφίει φωνὰς ὁ Φίλιππος, what sounds (words) Philip then uttered, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 141.

'Hφίειν, Plat. Euthyd. p. 293, seems to be a plupf. with the time of an impf.; so, also, προΐειν, Odys. ix, 88.

'Ηφίεον, ουν, impf of ἀφίημι.

'Ηφυσάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. m. from ἀφύσσω οτ ἀφύω.

⁸Hχα, pf. act. of ἄγω, to lead. The Attic writers use ἀγήοχα, Dem. de Coron., Philip's letter. Pf. pas. ἦχθαι, part. 1. a. pas. ἀχθιίς. 'Ηχανία, ας, ή, indigence, need, want.

'Hχεῖ, 3. sing. pres. of nχέω.

'Ηχεῖον, ου, τό, a loud instrument made of brass, and beaten upon like a drum, a kettle-drum or gong; similar vessels were let into the walls of theatres to strengthen the sound, Vitruv.; also, to imitate thunder, and, in armies, to animate the soldiers. Fr. nχή.

"Hx sov, ouv, impf. act. of nx iw. 'Hx ian, for nx nx a, voc. sing. o

'Ηχέτα, for ηχητά, voc. sing. of ηχητής, οῦ, ὁ, that makes a loud noise, sounding shrill; the balm-cricket; an epith. of the cicada, the vocal cicada, Hesiod. Same Th.

'Ηχέτης, ου, δ, s. as ἡχητής, Dor. ἀχέτας, Æschyl. Prom. 574.

'Ηχέω, ω, f. ήσω, to sound, Aristoph. Nub. 164; to reverberate, resound, ring, tinkle; to sing, to chant, Soph. Trach. 863; mid. ἢχίομαι, to resound, Soph. Œd. C. 1496.

'Hχή, ης, η, s. as ηχος, Eurip. Phæn. 1164; Æschyl. Pers. 380; sound, Plat. Crit. 54, D; noise, clamor, deafening shouts; a song; a speech; a report, fame; used chiefly by the poets; ηχοι ωτων, noises in the ears, Hippocr.; ηχος αίγιαλῶν, the roar of the sea, Aretæus.

'Ηχήεις, ἠχήεσσα, εν, resounding, roaring, Π. i, 157; echoing; singing; ἠχή, s. as Th. ἦχος.

"Ηχημα, ατος, τό, a sound, an echoing.

'Ηχητής, οῦ, ὁ, that utters a loud noise, that sings or cries loud. Fr. ἢχίω.

'Ηχθέσθην, 1. a. pas. of ἄχθομαι.
"Ηχθέτο, impf. of ἔχθομαι.

"Ηχθημαι, pf. pas. of ἐχθάνομαι, formed from ἐχθέομαι, 1. f. ind. m. ἐχθήσομαι, 2. a. m. ἠχθόμην, from ἔχθομαι.

"Ηχθην, ης, η, 1. a. pas. of ἄγω.
"Ηχθηρα, 1. a. act. of ἐχθαίρω.

'Ηχθόμην, in 3. pl. ἄχθοντο, 2. a. m. of ἐχθάνομαι, from ἔχθομαι, or, it may be, impf. ind. of ἄχθομαι.

⁷Hχ_i, for η, adv. where, Il. i, 607; in the way or manner of; "χ_i seems like φ_i, to be the dat. of a pronoun, and corresponds with the Latin ibi." Dunb. Lex. Th. ες, η, ε.

"Ηχλυσα, 1. a. act. of ἀχλύω.
'Ḥχμαλώτευμαι, pf. pas. of αἰχμαλωτεύω. See αἰχμάλωτος.
'Ηχμαλώτευσα, 1. a. of αἰχμα-

11χμακωτευσα, 1. α. ος α λωτεύω. 'Ηχόπους, οδος, ό, ή, trampling or prancing; sounding with the feet; epith. of a horse. Fr. nxn and wove.

HXOS. ov, δ , a sound, noise, voice; a clamor, a cry; an echo; ήχος κιθάρας, the notes of the lyre, Lucian.; fame or report, N. T., Luke iv, 37.

'Ηχειώθην, and in 3. pl. ήχειώenous, 1. a. pas. of axesiów.

'Ηχώ, όος, οῦς, ἡ, sound, reflected sound, an echo, Eurip. Hec. 1093; Æschyl. Pers. 383; an outcry, a shout; fame, Pind.; the mountain nymph, Echo. Th. ñχos.

'Ηχώδης, έος, ό, ή, sonorous; reverberating. Fr.echoing,

nxos and sidos.

'Ηχων, part. pres. of nχίω. 'Ηψάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. ind. m. of απτομαι, to touch, Π. i, 512. "Hynoa, as, s, 1. a. act. of " \u,

f. i Ynow. 'Hate, in the morning, at day-

break; from the east.

nώs. 'H $\tilde{\omega}\theta_i$, adv. in the morning, at dawn; ἀωθι, πρό, before the dawn,

Fr. nús. 'Hών, όνος, ή, the shore, the bank of a river; s. as niws.

'Ḥωνίκειν, plupf. act. of αἰωίζω. Th. alwv.

'Hῷος, ώα, ῷον, of or in the morning, early; eastern; the east, Herodt. vii, 157. Fr. nús.

Hwesouny, impf. ind. of alwesouns and neen to, 3. sing. plupf. Th. alwelw.

Ηώρουν, impf. act of alweiw.

'HΩ'Σ, ôos, ous, n, the morning; the dawn of day; also, the forenoon, Odys. ii, 434; daybreak; the day; daylight; the sun; light; ὄσον τ' ἐπικίδναται ἡώς, as far as the light is shed over the world; or, as long as the light shall endure, Il. vii, 458; the east, Herodt. ii, 8; vii, 53; the goddess of the morning, Aurora; acc. now, nw, probably from au, to dispel the darkness by streaks of light; whence Oaw and Oaire.

(H)

ΘA Θ, the eighth letter of the Greek

alphabet; as a numeral it de-

notes nine; and with a mark

subscribed, (9,), nine thousand.

Θ and σ are sometimes inter-

changed. Instead of 9, when fol-

lowed by a vowel, the Dorians,

and particularly the Lacedemo-

nians, used o, as oiós for 9 sós,

μουσίσδειν for μυθίζειν, 'Ασαναία

for 'Abnvaía. The Ionians also

often used or for I, as Buo-

σός for βυθός. Hence the Doric

and Ionic form ἐσλός for ἐσθλός.

O and o are sometimes thus in-

terchanged; as one in the Æolic

dialect for Ine; as also Φλίψε-

ται, Odys. xvii, 221, οὖφαρ,

(uber,) for oldae; also, in At-

tic, φλαν for θλαν. Θ and χ,

in the Doric forms "evixos, "Es-

χα, ἐξεύχω, Ἰχμα, for ὄρνιθος,

έξωθεν, εξέλθω, ϊθμα. The pro-

nunciation of 9 by the ancient

Greeks is admitted to have been

the same with that used by their

descendants at the present day,

that is, like the English th in the

O', for τε, when followed by an as-

words thin, thick, etc.

pirate.

OAKE

ἔθελησθα, Π. i, 554; ἤδησθα, Odys. xix, 93; ἔφησθα, οἶσθα. " It seems to be nothing else than the old form of the pronoun of the 2. pers. corresponding to our thou, as it is never subjoined to any other than the second sing. of verbs." (Dunb. Lex.) M. Gail, also, has remarked, "that the Eolic 9α, in ἦσθα, calls up the amavis-ti of the Latins, who added ti to amavis, and to to veni, making veni-to, as the Æolians added 9a (Æol. for σύ, thou) to hs." Nouvelle Gram. Grecque, 1814.

Θαάσσω, Epic for Βάσσω. Θαίομαι, Dor. for Θεάομαι, Ion. Anέομαι, impf. έθηεῖτο, etc.

Θάιο, Ion. for θάου, Epigr.; from Salonas for Sedonas.

Θάημα, ατος, τό, Dor. for θέαμα, Theocr. i, 56. Fr. 9εάομαι.

Θάητός, ή, όν, Dor. for Sηητός. Θαὶμάτια, contract. for τὰ ἰμάτια, Aristoph. Vesp. 408.

Θαιρός, οῦ, ὁ, a hinge of a door or gate, Il. xii, 459; the sidepieces or rails of a cart, to which the axletree was attached.

Θακεύω, f. εύσω, to sit; and Θακίω, Soph. (Ed. T. 20; to sit as a suppliant; used only in

ΘΑΛΑ

the present; Janeir Tear, to occupy a seat, Æschyl. Prom. 389. Fr. 9axos. Θάκημα, ατος, τό, a sitting, particularly of a suppliant, Soph. Œd. C. 1162; a seat; Id. 1382. Fr. Dansw.

Θāzos, ov, δ, a seat, a bench, chair, Aristoph. Ran.; a stool; a night-stool or water-closet, Theophr. Char. xiv.; a theatre or public place having seats for spectators; μαντεῖα Θᾶκος, prophetic shrine, Æschyl. Prom. 856; where Jaxos is feminine; a junior or inferior person is said, Βάκων ὑπείκειν, ὑπαναστῆναι, ξαναστῆναι, as a mark of respect to a senior or superior, Sturz's Lex. Xen. Fr. Sággw.

Θαλάμαζ, ακος, δ, ε. as Saλάμιος.

Θάλάμευμα, ἄτος, τό, a society of persons lodging together in caverns; residence, abode; Ω θαλάμευμα Κουεήτων, Eurip. Bacch, 120. Th. Janapos.

Θαλαμεύομαι, pas. to live retired, as in caverns; said of women who were kept in the inner apartments of the house; and

Θαλαμεύω, f. εύσω, to conduct to the bridal-chamber. Θαλαμη, ης, ή, a bed; the den,

Θa, called, by Grammarians, the Æolic paragoge, is often subjoined to the 2. sing. of verbs, as

hole, lurking-place of wild beasts, Odys. v, 432. Th. θά-λαμος.

Θαλαμήια (δοῦξα), wood for building a bed-chamber.

Θαλαμήιος, ια, ιον, of or belonging to a bridal-chamber.

Θαλαμηπόλος, ου, δ, ή, one who has the care of a bed-chamber; a chambermaid; also, valet-dechambre; a bridegroom; one who has access to a bed-chamber, a husband, Soph. Œd. T. 1209. Fr. Θάλαμος and πολίω.

Θάλαμία, ας, ἡ, Ion. Θαλαμίη, ης, (ὁπή being understood,) the opening in a vessel's side through which the our worked; also, (κώπη being understood,) the oar used by the Θαλαμίτης, or rower on the lowest seat or bench in a galley.

Θαλάμιος, ου, δ, ħ, (κώπη understood,) a short oar, the lowest or shortest of the three banks of oars of a trireme, Aristoph. Acharn. 553.

Θαλαμίτης, ου, ὁ, (ἐςέτης understood,) a rower on the lowest bank or seat in a trireme; his oar was shorter and his labor less than those above him, and, hence, his pay was less.

 $\Theta A' \Lambda AMO \Sigma$, ov, δ , an inner room or chamber; the sleeping apartment of married persons, the bridal-chamber; the common apartment of the mistress of the family; a marriage-bed; an inner room or chamber, Soph. Electr. 183; a nest; an apartment or store-room, where clothes, arms, money, and other treasures, wine and provisions, were kept; a strongbox; θάλαμος ύψόροφος, a chamber with a lofty ceiling; the holiest part of a temple, a chapel; a house; nuptials; a cavern, a den or lair of wild beasts; the sea, Soph. Ed. T. 195; the lower part of a ship, where the θαλαμῖται, or lowestbench rowers, were seated.

Θαλαμώδης, εος, δ, ή, open, porous, Theophr. C. Pl. vi.

polous, Interpart C. Fl. VI.
ΘΑ΄ΛΑΣΣΑ, and, later Att.,
Θαλάττα, ns, 'n, the sea, the
water of the sea; a lake; a
billow, a flood of evils, Æschyl.
S. Theb. 740; see also Pers.
90; κατὰ Θάλασσαν, by sea,
Thucyd. vii, 28. The Mediterranean of the Greek writers,
Plat. Phæd. § 133; τὴν ἐντὸς
Θάλασσαν, the interior sea, i. e.
the Mediterranean Sea; τὴν ἐκ-

τὸς Θάλασσαν, the exterior or outer sea, Plut. Anton. The tragedians and Thucyd. always use Θάλασσα, Plato and the later writers generally Θάλαστα. Perhaps from obsol. ἄλς.

Θαλασσαῖος, α, ου, s. as θαλάσσιος, Pind. Pyth. ii, 92.

Θαλασσεύς, έος, and έως, δ, a seaman; a fisherman. Fr. Θάλασσα.

Θαλασσεύω, f. εύσω, to frequent the sea, to live or be on the sea; (αὶ νῆες) Θαλασσεύουσαι, our ships having kept the sea, Thucyd. vii, 12. Fr. Θάλασσα.

Θαλάσσιος, ου, δ, ή, of or belonging to the sea, marine, maritime; skilled in nautical affairs; a seaman, Herodt. vii, 144; into the sea, Soph. Œd. T. 1411. Fr. Θάλασσα.

Θαλασσοβίωτος, ου, δ, ħ, gaining or living by the sea; living at sea. Fr. βίος.

Θαλασσος είδης, έος, δ, η, resembling the sea; of a sea-green color. Fr. είδος.

Θαλασσοκοπέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to row unskilfully so as to make the water splash; to beat the sea; metaphor. to talk idly, or make a fuss about nothing, Aristoph. Eq. 830. Fr. κόπτω.

Θαλασσοκράμεη, ης, ἡ, a plant, the sea-kail, or convolvulus soldanella, Linn.

Θαλασσοκρατίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, ήσω, to have or obtain the command of the sea, Xen. Hist. i, 6, 2; to have the naval superiority, Thucyd. vii, 48. Fr. κρατίω.

Θαλασσοκράτως, οςος, δ, one who has the command of the sea, Xen. Hist. i, 6, 2; Herodt. v, 83. Fr. Θάλασσα and κρατίω.

Θαλασσόμελι, 1705, τό, a medicinal composition from salt water and honey, *Dioscor*. v, 20.

Θαλασσονόμος, ου, δ , $\hat{\eta}$, living in or deriving nourishment from the sea. Fr. \Im άλασσα and ν έμω.

Θαλασσόπλαγκτος, ου, δ, ή, wandering over the sea, traversing the waves, Æschyl. Prom. 465. Fr. πλάζομαι.

Θαλασσύσαις, son of the sea, Lycophr. 892. Fr. σαίς.

Θαλασσόπληπτος, sea-beaten, Æschyl. Pers. 212. "Dr. Blomfield's emendation to θαλασσόπλαγμτος seems scarcely admissible." Dunb. Lex. Fr. Θάλασσα and πλήττω.

Θαλασσοπόρος, ου, ό, ή, passing |

over the sea, that traverses the sea, a seafaring man. Fr. Sά-λασσα and πόρος.

Θαλασσουεγέω, ω, f. ήσω, to follow the sea for a living, as a sailor or fisherman, etc. Fr. έγον.

Θαλασσουεγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, one who follows the sea for a living, Xen. Œcon. 16, 7.

Θαλασσόω, later Att. Θαλαττόω, ω, f. ώσω, to inundate with the sea, to submerge; to cleanse by the sea-water; pas. to be inundated by the sea, submerged; to be purified; to admit of seawater. Fr. Θάλασσα.

Θαλάσσωσις, εως, ή, submersion by the sea; inundation. Same Th.

Θάλεα, ων, τά, pleasant things, the comforts or delights of life; $\Im \alpha \lambda^i \omega \nu$ μπλησάμενος κῆς, having his heart filled with delight, II. xxii, 504.

Θαλέει, 3. sing. pres. act. of θαλέω, Poet. for θάλλω.

Θαλίθω, Poet. form for Sάλλω, to abound; to flourish; πολλοὶ δὶ σύες Sαλίθοντες ἀλοιφῆ, and many hogs flourishing, i. e. wantoning in fat, Π. ix, 463; hence Sαλίθεσκε, Mosch. 2, 67.

Θάλεια, ας, ή, blooming; one of the Muses, Thalia, the Muse of Comedy. Fr. Θάλλω.

Θαλεία, ας, Ion. είη, ή, a solemn banquet, a festive day, a festival; adj. joyous or joyful; abundant, affluent; joyful, Il. vii, 475. Perhaps the fem. of Θάλυς, obsol.

Θαλεφός, ά, Ion. ή, όν, blooming, vigorous, strong; fresh, verdant; warm, (perhaps) gushing, or, rather, abundant; Sαλεφον δάπερν, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 39; rich, abundant; refreshing, Sαλεφόν σωμάτων υπνον, Eurip. Bacch. 681; propitious, Æschyl. S. Theb. 689; not used by Plato, Soph., Demosth.; very frequently by Homer. Fr. Sάλλω.

Θαλεςῶπις, ιδος, ή, having lovely eyes. Fr. Sαλεςός and ἄψ. Θαλέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, Poet., to flourish, bloom, to be green; to be sleek or glossy with fat; metaphor. to be adorned.

Θαλῆς, οῦ, and Θάλης, ητος, an heteroclite; acc. Θαλῆν, the name of an ancient philosopher, Thales, Aristoph. Nub. 180.

Θάλησε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. Ion. of θαλέω.

Θαλία, ας, Ιοπ. Βαλίπ, πς, ή,

exuberance of any thing, joy, happiness, prosperity, festivity; a feast, a banquet, Eurip. Med. 295; 9αλίη ἔνι πολλῆ, in every luxury, Π. ix, 143. See 9α-λεία.

Θαλία, Ion. Θαλίη, ης, ή, one of the nine Muses, Thalia.

Θαλιάζω, f. ἄσω, to keep a festival, to feast, to banquet; to ornament with wreaths. Fr. Θάλλω.

Θαλίαι, ων, αί, feasts, solemnities, Odys.

Θάλικτζου, ου, τό, a plant, the lesser meadow rue, or thalictrum minus, Linn.

Θαλλίω, $\tilde{ω}$, obsol., s. as Sάλλω. Θαλλία, or Sαλία, ας, \tilde{n} , a green branch, an olive-leaf, a shoot. Fr. Sάλλω.

Θάλλινος, ίνη, ινον, made of green twigs or branches, of leaves or branches. Fr. Θάλλω.

Θάλλοισα, ας, Dor. for θάλλουσα, ης, ή, blooming, flourishing, part. pres. f. g. of θάλλω.

Θαλλός, οῦ, ὁ, a young branch or shoot, a twig; an olive-branch; Eurip. Iph. T. 1102; a sprig, sucker, Odys. xvii, 224; Θαλλὸν ἤ τινα καφπὸν προσείειν, to shake an olive-branch or some fruit before cattle to entice them, Plat. Phæd. 230, D; στεφανῶσαι Θαλλῶ, Id. Legg. xii, 94, Β. Θαλλοφορέω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to carry green boughs, particularly olivebranches, at the festival of Minerva in Athens.

Θαλλοφόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a bearer of olive-branches at the festival of Minerva; branch-bearers; hence, worn-out, old persons, good for nothing else, Aristoph. Vesp. 544. Fr. 322 λός and δίου.

544. Fr. Jallos and Pigw. Θάλλω, Ion. Hom., but only in Hymn. Cer. 402, Epic Anλέω, (doubtful if any future was in use,) 2. pf. τέθηλα, with present signification; as, ήδ' έμη νόσος αιὶ τίθηλε, my sore is ever fresh, Soph. Phil. 259; 2. aor. ἴθαλον, Epic Βάλον, part. pf. σεθήλως, fem. τεθαλυΐα, Epic for τεθηλυία, for the metre's sake, plupf. τίθηλει, to spring up, to grow, flourish; to bloom; to be green, verdant; to be in full vigor, to be in high honor; μίγα θάλλοντις, in high repute, Soph. Phil. 418; to abound in, to prosper, Odys.; the part. of the perf. τεθηλώς is sometimes used as an adjective, signifying flourishing, abundant, rich; rarely used in an active sense, to | cause to flourish, grow, increase.

Th. probably άλλομαι

Θάλλων, ωνος, ό, a name for a dog, Xen. Cyn. 7, 5.

Θάλος, εος, τό, like Θαλλός, a sprout, shoot, twig of the olive; offspring, Eurip. Iph. T. 170; offspring. Fr. Θάλλω.

Θαλπιάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to be or become warm; ϑ αλπιάων, part. pres. Fr. ϑ άλπω.

Θάλπιος, ου, δ, α man's name, Thalpius.

Θαλπιώθ, Sol. Song. iv, 4, εἰς Θαλπιώθ, which Aquila renders εἰς ἐπάλζεις, Jerome, for bulwarks; Junius, for an armory; others, very high towers.

Θαλπνός, ή, όν, compar. ότερος, superl. όταπος, warm, hot, glowing, burning; Pind. Olymp. i, 8; and

Θάλαος, εος, τό, heat; μεσημερινοῖσι Θάλαεσι, with mid-day heat, Æschyl. S. Theb. 428; warmth, ardor. Fr. Θάλαω.

Θαλπτήςιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, producing warmth; metaphor. comforting, encouraging. From

Θάλπω (no fut.), 1. α. ἔθαλψα, to warm, heat, inflame, Æschyl. Prom. 592; to burn; to cherish, to comfort; to cajole, flatter; to dry by heat; neut. to be hot, to glow; pas. to be warmed, to be inflamed with love, προς σοῦ τέθαλπται, Æschyl. Prom. 653; to be cajoled, wheedled, Aristoph. Eq. 710; 1. a. pas. ἐθάλφθην, pf. pas. τέθαλμαι. Fr. θάλλω. Θαλπωςή, ñs, ή, a warming; heat, warmth; a fomentation; consolation, Il. vi, 412; confidence, Mallor Salawen, Il. x, 223; "the idea seems to be taken, in the first place, from the warmth one body feels from the juxtaposition of another; and, in the next place, the animation and confidence thereby induced; pleasure, joy." Dunb. Lex. θάλπω.

Θαλυκεός, ά, όν, warm, hot; fiery, heated. Fr. \Im αλύω.

Θαλύσια, ίων, τά, a festival after harvest in honor of Ceres, the harvest-home, *Theocr. Idyl.* vii, and Callim. Cer.; the first fruits, Il. ix, 530; and

Θαλύσιος, ου, δ, ή, belonging to the first fruits; made of new corn or grain, as ἄρτος θαλύσιος also, of or belonging to Ceres. See preced. Fr. θαλύω. Θαλύω, and θαλύζω, f. ύσω, to heat, make warm; to burn.

Θαλφθείς, part. 1. a. pas., and

Θαλφέῆ, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. pas. of θάλπω.

Θάλψις, ιως, ή, a warming; warmth, heat; a fomentation. Fr. Θάλπω.

ΘÅMÅ', adv. closely, (from juxtaposition,) in crowds, IL xv, 470; often, frequently; constantly; the S being for the rough breathing. Fr. έμα.

rough breathing. Fr. ἄμα. Θὰμάκῖς, adv., Pind. Nem. x, 72; s. as θαμά.

Θάμας, 'n, indecl., a woman's name, Thamar. Hebr.

Θαμθαλίος, έα, έον, amazed, astonished, dismayed; astonishing, amazing. Fr. Sαμβίω.

Θάμειυς, Ιοπ. for θάμειος, gen. of θάμειος, Odys. xxiv, 393.

Θαμβέω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to be astonished, amazed, struck with astonishment, Π. i, 199; act. to confound the faculties, to amaze, to astonish; to fill with awe and amazement; impf. if άμ. Gεον, 1. aor. if άμβπος, 1. a. pas. if αμβήθην · Θάμβησος, 1. a. jas. if αμβήθην · Θάμβησος, 1. a. jas. if if δντες Θάμβησος, they were amazed at the sight, Π. viii, 77. Fr. Θάμβος.

Θάμβησις, εως, ή, astonishment, consternation, terror; wonder; and

Θαμβητός, ή, όν, astonished, terrified, amazed. Fr. θαμβίω.

ΘΑ'ΜΒΟΣ, εσς, τό, amazement, II. iv, 79; stupefaction; dismay, terror, Eurip. Hec. 177; consternation, Id. 180; astonishment; awe; admiration Fr. Sάπω, but the root is uncertain; it may be connected with Sαῦμα. See Sήπω.

Θὰμέες, not used in the sing., gen. Θαμέων, crowded close together, in great numbers. Th. ἄμα. Θαμειός, ειά, ειόν, crowded; frequent, thick, abundant. Same Th.

Θαμής, assumed nom. of θαμίες. Θαμίζω, f. ίσω, to go or come often, to visit often, to frequent, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 1.

Θαμιμασάδας, Neptune, so called by the Scythians, Herodt. iv, 59. Θαμινά, Poet. adv., often, frequently. From

Θαμῖνός, ή, όν, frequent, close, thick, numerous. Fr. <math>Θαμαί. Θαμνῶς, adv. frequently.

 Θ a μ víov, ov, τ ó, and

Θαμνίσκος, ου, δ, a little shrub; dimin. of Δάμνος.

Θαμνοειδής, έος, ό, ή, like bushes or shrubs. Fr. ειδος.

Θάμνος, ου, ό, a shrub, bush,

thicket, Eurip. Bacch. 722; a copse; also, umbrageous; oi Sάμνοι, suckers, shoots from the trunk of a tree. Fr. θαμά. Θαμνώδης, εος, ό, ή, shrubby, bushy, full of twigs or shoots,

s. αε θαμνοειδής.

Θανάστμος, ου, ό, ή, also, ίμη, τμον, causing death, Soph. Trach. 755; mortal, deadly, fatal, destructive; sometimes the same as the Lutin moribundus, δέξαι θανάσιμον μ' όπως έχω, Soph. Phil. 808; θανάσιμον πρὸς 'Αΐδαν, to Hades, the receptacle of the dead, Eurip. Hec. 1016 , "Abou θανασίμους οἰκήτοςας, the dead who inhabit Hades, Soph. Aj. 513; ούτω πόρρω που ἐσκήνωται τοῦ θανάσιμος είναι, so far is she from being subject to death, Plat. Polit. x, 610, E. Th.θάνω, obsol.

Θανάτάω, ῶ, s. as θανατιάω. Θανατηφόρος, ου, ό, ή, bringing death, deadly, fatal, Soph. Œd. T. 181. Th. θάνατος and φέρω. Θανατιάω, ω, to desire to die, to long to die, Plat. Phæd. 64, B. Fr. 9 2 va 705.

Θανατικός, ή, όν, relating to death; θανατική κείσις, a trial for life or death. Fr. 9 avaros. Θανατόεις, εσσα, εν, deadly, fatal, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1288.

Θανατοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, causing death, mortal, deadly. ποιέω.

Θάνἄτος, ου, δ, death, capital punishment; ἐπὶ θανάτω, immediate execution, Xen. Anab. i; generally, a natural death; but sometimes, also, a violent death, murder, slaughter; sentence of death, execution; it is used in the genitive by the ellipse of περί και Δανάτου δε ούτοι κείνουσι, and thus judge in capital trials, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 14; θανάτου δίκη κρίνεσθαι, to be tried capitally, Thucyd. iii, 57; hence, also, Plat. de Rep. 3, p. 212; ἀνθρώπων καταψηφισθέντων θανάτου η φυγής, of men condemned to death or banishment; καταγιγνώσκειν θάνατόν TIVES, to pronounce sentence of death against any one, Xen. Mem. iv, 8, 1; βιαίφ θάνατφ ἀποθνήσκειν, to die by a violent death, Xen. Hier. 4, 3; 9avaτος χύνειος, a dog's death, Aristoph. Vesp. 898. Fr. Davw, obsol.

Θάνατος, ου, δ, the god of Death, the twin-brother of Sleep, Eurip. Alc.; Soph. Phil. 786; Trach.

 Θ ανᾶτόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to kill, to put to death; πάντως ἐμέ γ' οὐ Savaráosi, yet for all this he cannot kill me, Æschyl. Prom. 1055; to condemn to death, Xen. Anab. ii, 5. Fr. θάνατος. Θανατώδης, εος, ό, ή, fatal, mortal. Fr. Eldos.

Θανάτωσις, εως, ή, a putting to death; slaughter; sentence of death. Fr. θανατόω.

Θάνεῖν, to die, 2. a. inf. act. of Dνήσκω · Ion. Dανέειν.

Θανέω, and Javo μαι. See Jvńσχω.

Θάομαι, fut. Δήσομαι, s. as θεάομαι, to wonder, be astonished; also, to survey with wonder; τὰν πομπὰν θάσασθαι, to see the show, Theocr. Idyl. ii, 72. The Ion. form is Insomas. Insumevos, Herodt. vii, 44.

Θάπη, or θάπα. See θήπω. Θαπτέον, ου, verbal adj., must be

buried, Soph. Aj. 1119. Fr. θάπτω.

 $\Theta A'\Pi T\Omega$, f. $\alpha \psi \omega$, pf. $\tau \epsilon \tau \alpha \Phi \alpha$, to bury or inter, or to burn a dead body, or in any other way to remove it out of sight, Æschyl. S. Theb. 1043. See Blomfield's Gloss.; 1. a. ind. act. $i\theta\alpha\psi\alpha$, inf. θάψαι, 2. a. pas. ἐτάφην, ns, n, more rarely, ἐθάφθην, buried; 2. a. inf. ταφῆναι 2. f. ind. pas. ταφήσομαι, Eurip. Alc. 56, 648 ; 3. f. pas. τεθάψομαι, Soph. Aj. 574; pf. pas. τέθαμμαι · τὸν νεκρόν τις ἀρτίως θάψας βέζηκε, some person has just gone away after burying the dead body, Soph. Antig. 246. "This could scarcely be styled a burial in the general acceptation of the term, since Antigone had only sprinkled a little dust over the body; but this was deemed sufficient, where time or opportunity was not given for any thing further to be done. Cic. de Legg. 2, says, 'Humatos proprie dictos esse eos, quos humus injecta contegeret.' Horace, Od. 1, 28, makes the ghost of the unburied Architas ask the sailor: 'Quanquam festinas, non est mora longa, licebit, injecto ter pulvere, curas.' Virg. Æn. 6, 365." (Dr. Brasse.) Perhaps from ἄπτω, to burn, from the ancient custom of burning dead bodies, Il. i, 52.

Θάτω. See Βήπω.

Θάζα, δ, indecl., a man's name, Thara, Luke iii, 34.

ΘΑΡΓΗΛΙ'Α, ας, 'n, scil. ἐορτή, |

or θαργήλια, τά, scil. ἰερά, α festival in honor of Apollo and Diana, celebrated in the month Thargelion, in which the first fruits were carried about in pots. Θαργηλιών, ῶνος, δ, the eleventh month of the Athenians (from the middle of May to the middle of June), in which the Thargelia were celebrated.

Θάργηλος, ου, δ, a vessel in which the first fruits were dressed on the festival Θαργήλια.

Θαρράλέος, έα, έον, new Att., bold, daring, brave; full of hope or confidence; confident; s. as θαρσαλέος. Th. θάρσος.

Θαβραλεότης, ητος, ή, boldness, bravery, confidence. Same Th. Θαρράλέως, adv. boldly, daringly, confidently. Same Th.

Θαρρέω, ω, used chiefly by the later Attics; f. now, to be bold or confident, to be of good courage, to have confidence in; to rely upon, trust to; ἀμελεί Daβρων, never mind, take courage, Aristoph. Nub. 421; λέγε Θαρρών, tell boldly, Id. 486; Dαβρων, pres. part. used adverbially, boldly, Aristoph. Nub. 426; Dapper vi, to take courage with regard to any thing, Plat. Phad. 95, C; in N. T. only used in imperat., βάρσει, βαρσείθε, be of good cheer.

Θάρρος, εος, τό, boldness, confidence, courage, Plat. Legg. 647, B. See Ságoos.

Θαρρούντως, adv. courageously, boldly.

Θαβρύνω, f. υνω, to animate with courage, to encourage, καὶ αὐτὸς παρήνει θαβρύνων τοιάδε, Xen. Anab. i, 7, 2.

Θαρσαλέος, έα, έον, old form, confident, bold, daring, audacious; compar. Δαρσαλεώτερος έν τῷ θαρσαλίω, in safety or security, Thucyd. ii, 51. Fr. 9 ágoos.

Θαρσαλέως, adv. boldly, daringly, confidently. Fr. 9άρσος. Θαρσεῦσα, ας, part. pres. f. g.

Dor. for Jagoovoa. See Jagσέω.

Θαςσέω, ω, f. ήσω, σεθάςσηκα, Thucyd. vii, 37, old form of the verb, to be bold or confident, to dare; to take courage; to be of good cheer; to have confidence in; to rely on; the participle is often used adverbially with another verb; Jagowi naθήσθω, let him sit securely, Æschyl. Prom. 918. Fr. 9ág-

 Θ A'P Σ O Σ , ε 05, τ 6, and by metath.

Seάσος, 105, τὸ, confidence, rashness, boldness, courage; security; according to Ammonius and Suidas, Sáeσος is applied in a good sense, and Seáσος in a bad; this distinction, however, is not observed by the poets. See Eurip. Alc. 604.

Θαρσυνίσκω, obsol. impf. act. εθαρσύνεσκον, Poet. from θαρ-

Θάρσῦνος, ύνη, υνον, relying or trusting to, Π. xiii, 823; confident, bold, daring. Fr. Θάρ-

Θαρσύνω, f. ὕνῶ, old form, s. as Θαρρύνω, to make bold, to embolden; to inspire with confidence or courage, Æschyl. Pers. 212; to encourage; to be of good courage, Soph. Electr. 904. Θαρσύς, εῖα, ὑ, more frequently Θασαι, Dor. for Υπσαι, 2. sing. 1. aor. imperat. of Υάρμαι.

Oxorov, adv. more quickly or speedily, sooner; ¿áv, ἐπείδαν, and εί θασσον, as soon as; άγε δή οῦν Θᾶττον, Xen. Cyr. v, 3, 20; Mem. iv, 3, 13; 3αττον νοήμα-Tos, quicker than thought, a proverb used to denote the greatest celerity; we say in English, quick as thought; Eurip. Hipp. 1186. Θάσσω, Epic, to sit, to be seated, Soph. (Ed. T. 161; (though generally intransitive, it takes an accusative of the places occupied as a seat;) to take a seat, Poet. impf. Δάασσεν· ένθα Δάασσεν, where he was sitting, Il. ix, 194; Eurip. Med. 68; nouxou θάσσουσ' ἐπ' ἀκταῖς, they sit peaceably on the shore, Id. Hec. 36. Probably from Saw, Æol. 8. us DEW.

Θάσσων, or Θάστων, swifter, speedier, quicker; commonly used for ταχύτερος and ταχίων.

Θάτερον, for τὸ ἔτερον, one of the two, one or the other, the other; nom. mas. ὁ ἔτερος ἄτερος, τὸ ἔτερον Θατερον, τοῦ ἐτέρου Θατέρου, τῷ ἐτέρω Θατέρω, τῷ ἐτερον Θατέρω, τῷ ἐτερον Θατέρω, τῷ

Θάττων, by some, accented 9ατ-

Θάττων, quicker, swifter. See Βάσσων.

Θαύμα, ότος, τί, Ion. Θώυμα, (Herodt., not Homer.) any visible object exciting wonder or astonishment; is Θαύματ' ὶλθιῖν, to be astonished or surprised, Eurip. Ion. 251; a wonderful thing; a wonder; prodigy; miracle; admiration, astonishments.

ment, Soph. Electr. 916; a a show or spectacle; jugglery; δεχηστείδα τῶν τὰ βαύματα δυναμένων ποιείν,....ταῦτα ἰπιδεικυὸς ὡς ἐν βαύματι, a female dancer that could play tricks of jugglery....having exhibited these things as a raree-show, Xen. Symp. 2, 1. Th. βάω, or βάομαι.

θάομαι. ΘΑΥΜΑ'ΖΩ, f. m. άσομαι, fut. act. not in use, pf. τεθαύμακα, 1. a. act. ἐθαύμασα, 1. a. pas. ἐθαυμάσθην, to look at with wonder, admiration, or surprise; to wonder, admire; τί δητ' ἐκεῖνον τον Θαλην θαυμάζομεν; why, pray, do we admire Thales himself, that great philosopher? Aristoph. Nub. 180; to marvel at; to honor, revere, esteem; to praise; to think much of; ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς θαυμάζετε, you think much of yourselves, Demosth. 582; construed generally with the accus.; to observe with approbation, Luke ix, 43; with indignation, John vii, 21; Mark •vii, 3, with διά · (1) with the gen., οΐσθ' οἶν, ὧ Θεόδωςε, δ Βαυμάζω τοῦ ἐταίρου σου Πρωταγόρου, you know, then, O Theodorus, what I admire in your companion Protagoras, Plat. Theæt. 161, B. The genitive in this case, and in the case of other verbs (according to Dunbar) depends on a preposition understood, though Matth., Gr. Gram. § 373, explains the construction differently. (2) with a dat., θαυμάζω τη άποκλείσει μου τῶν πυλῶν, Ι am surprised at your shutting your gates against me, Thucyd. iv, 85. The ellipse is supplied in Plat. Menex. 70, A, Θετταλοί έθαυμάζοντο έφ' Ιππική τε καὶ πλούτφ, the Thessalians were admired for horsemanship and See Matth. l. c. p. 571. It sometimes governs the accus. of the thing, with the gen. of the person; as, άλλ' έγωγε μάλιστα έθαυμασα αύτοῦ πρῶτον μέν τοῦτο, Plat. Phæd. § 86; pas. to be an object of wonder. The participle of the 1. aor. act. is often construed with έχω by the Attic poets, and sometimes Herodt., not with the time of an aor., but rather that of a present perfect, καὶ σοῦ δ' ἔγωγε θαυμάσας ἔχω τάδε, and I have been surprised, and am surprised, at this in you, Soph. Phil. 1342, in Coll. Maj. iii. Th. Saopar or Dáw, obsol.

Θαυμαίνω, s. as θαυμάζω, and θαυμανίω, Odys. viii, 108. Θαυμαλίος, ία, ίου, admirable,

Θαυμαλείος, εα, εου, admirable, wonderful; often used ironically; and

Θαυμάστος, α, ον, worthy of admiration, admirable, wonderful; whose folly is great enough to excite wonder; & Θαυμασιώτατι ἄνθεωπε, σύ γε οὐδ' ὁρῶν γιγνώσκις, Xen. Anab. iii, 1, 18; it is sometimes used in derision, & Θαυμάσιε Κεατύλι, Plat. Crat. 439, C; also, of affection, & Θαυμάσιε Κείτων, Plat. Crit.; Θαυμάσια πάσχειν, to be wonderfully affected, Plat. Phæd. § 2; Θαυμαστὸν οἶον (ἐστί understood), it is amazing how.... Fr. Θαῦμα.

Θαυμασιουργέω, s. αs θαυματουςγέω, restored by L. Dindorf, in Xen. Symp. vii, 2.

Θαυμᾶσίως, adv. strangely, wonderfully, Plat. Theæt. 157, D. Same Th.

Θαυμασμός, οῦ, ὁ, admiration. wonder. Fr. Θαυμάζω.

Θαυμαστίον, ου, verbal adj., it is to be wondered at, Eurip. Hel. 85. Fr. Θαυμάζω.

Θαυμαστής, οῦ, ὁ, one that wonders or admires, an admirer. Same Th.

Θαυμαστικός, ή, όν, wondering; disposed to wonder, Aristot. Eth. Same Th.

Θαυμαστός, ή, όν, wonderful, strange, astonishing, surprising; amazing; surpassing. Fr. Θαυμάζω.

Θαυμαστόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make wonderful. Same Th.

Θαυμαστῶς, adv. wonderfully, admirably, Plat. Conv. 198, A. Same Th.

Θαυματίζομαι, ίσομαι, to be struck with wonder or sstonishment.

Θαυματοποίεω, ω, f. ήσω, to perform wonderful things; to perform the tricks of a juggler. Fr. θαῦμα and ποίεω. And Θαυματοποίτα, ας, ἡ, the perform-

ance of jugglery.

Θαυμάτοποιητίκος, and Θαυματοποιίκος, ή, όν, skilled in performing wonderful things, in tricks of jugglery, Plat. Soph. 224, A. Fr. Θαῦμα από πείνω. Θαυματοποίος, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, one that works wonders; a juggler, Plat. Polit. 603; πολὺ τῶν Θαυματοποίον ἀσελγιστέρους ὄντας, Demosth. 23. 19, in Coll. Maj. i, 175; Plat. Soph. 235, B. Same Th.

Θαυμάτός, ή, όν, s. as θαυμαστός. Θαυματουεγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to perform miracles or wonderful things, Plat. Tim. 80, C. Fr. Davua and Leyov.

Θαυματουργία, ίας, ή, jugglery, Plat. Legg. 11, 675, A; and Θαυματουργός, οῦ, ὁ, a worker of wonders or miracles; a sorcerer, a juggler. Same Th.

Θαφθείς, εῖσα, έν, dat. pl. Δαφθεῖσι, part. 1. a. pas. of θάπτω.

Θάφω, obsol. root, whence τέθηπα and έταφον.

Θάψαι, 1. a. inf. of θάπτω. Θαψία, ας, ή, a kind of plant, thapsia.

Θάψινος, η, ον, of the color of Thapsus, a pale yellow, Aristoph. Vesp. 1404. From

ΘΑ'ΨΟΣ, ou, n, a Scythian wood, a plant proper for dyeing, Theocr. Idyl. ii; P. Ægin. iii, 1; also, Thapsus, an island, one of the

Θάω, obsol., mid. Θάομαι, to view with wonder; to contemplate; whence Isaouai, to behold; but Θάω, obsol., 1. a. mid. ἐθησάμην, to suckle, to nurse at the breast, to draw milk from; to feed; to milk; used only in the infin. pres. and 1. aor. mid.

Θś. See Hiv.

Θεά, ãs, h, accent on the last syllable, a goddess; 9:ãv, gen. pl. Dor., and DE aw, Eol. for DE wv . θεὰ μήτης, a goddess-mother. In old Doric, τὰ σιά, for ἡ θεά, Aristoph. Lys. 1324; Tà 95a, the two goddesses, i. e. Ceres and Proserpine, Plat. Conv. 180, D; σεμναί θεαί, the Furies; also called χθόνιαι θεαί, Soph. Œd. C. 1564. Th. 9 605. But

Θία, ας, 'n, accent on the penult, a view, a sight, a spectacle; a representation of a tragedy or comedy; a public show; a place for viewing the public spectacles, Dem. de Coron. § 8; a theatre; any agreeable sight. See preced.

Θεαγγελεύς, έως, δ, the crier who gave notice of public spectacles, games, etc. Fr. 9'sa and ayysλος.

Θεαγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, that makes the gods appear by incantations. Fr. Deos and ayw.

Θεαθήναι, 1. a. pas. of Βεάομαι. Θέαινα, s. as θεά, a goddess.

Θίαμα, άτος, τό, a sight or show, Eurip. Orest. 942; δεινον έν Sίαμα ίδεῖν, it was a dreadful sight to behold, Id. Med. 1164; often, a revolting sight; a spectacle, a public show. Th. DEdo-

Θεᾶν, Dor. for Δεᾶν, gen. pl. of Sεά, a goddess; which see.

Θεανδρίκός, ή, όν, relating to one having a divine as well as a human nature. Eccles. Wr. Fr. Deós and avne.

Θεανθρωπία, ας, ή, the union of a divine and a human nature. Fr. Deos and avegwors.

Θεάνθεωπος, ου, δ, the God-man, epith. of Christ. Eccles. Wr. Θεανώ, όος, ους, h, the name of a

woman, Theano.

ΘΕΑ'OMAI, 1. f. āσομαι, Ion. ήσομαι, pf. pas. τεθέαμαι, dep., to look with awe or admiration; to look attentively at; to see, behold, observe, view, contemplate, consider; to behold a spectacle or representation; τὸν πόλακά ἐστι θιάσασθαι, you may see the flatterer or sycophant, Theophr. Char. 2, 1; 1. a. ind. pas. ἐθεάθην, 1. a. inf. pas. Θεαθηναι, 1. a. ind. m. ἐθεᾶσάμην, ω, ατο, inf. Δεάσασθαι, part. Δεασάμενος. The 1. a. imperat. m. used for that of the pres.; Herodt. distinguishes between Δεάομαι and σκέπτομαι in the following sentence, i, 30, θεησάμενον δέ μιν τὰ πάντα, καὶ σκεψάμενον, he having looked at every thing and observed. Of an active θεάω, there are only a few examples, in the Lacon. dialect.

Θεάρεστος, ου, δ, ή, pleasing or acceptable to God. Fr. 9565 and ἀξέσκω.

Θεάριον, ου, τό, a place sacred to Apollo; a temple. See 9 swpos. Θεαρχία, ας, ή, the sovereign power of a deity. Fr. 9:65 and άςχω.

Θεαστικός, ή, όν, inspired, impelled by a divinity. Fr. 9:65. Θεάτής, οῦ, ὁ, a spectator, Plat. Theæt. 173, C; acc. pl. θεατάς. Fr. θεάομαι.

Θεᾶτός, ή, όν, visible, seen; worthy to be seen or looked at. Τh. Δεάομαι.

Θεάτρια, ας, ή, fem. of θεατής, a spectatress. Fr. θεάομαι.

Θεατείζω, f. ίσω, to exhibit as a spectacle; to expose to public gaze; to perform a play on the stage; to do any thing openly, in the sight of numbers; in N. T., to expose to public ignominy or scorn (s. as παραδειγματίζω); ονειδισμοϊς καὶ θλίψεσι θεατριζόμενοι, Hebr. x, 33.

Θεατεικός, ή, όν, belonging to a theatre, theatrical; pompous,

declamatory. Fr. Siargov. Θεατροειδής, έος, δ, ή, having the form of a theatre. Fr. Siatou and Eldos.

Θεατροκόπος, ου, ό, ή, one who courts the applause of the spectators in a theatre. Fr. Θέατρον and κόπτω.

Θεατροκράτία, ας, ή, a command of the theatre, Plat. Legg. iii, 701, A. Fr. Siargov and zeaτέω.

Θεατρομανέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be mad after theatrical exhibitions. Fr. θέατρον and μαίνομαι.

Θέατρον, ου, τό, a theatre: a place where plays and games were publicly exhibited on The word solemn festivals. θέατζον denotes a public place, where, in all cases of emergency, the people assembled for public deliberation; and, hence, the assemblage of people within the walls of the theatre, Plat. Crit. 108, B; Legg. ii, 659, A; a public spectacle, hence, θέατρα ποιητών, Plat. Ax. 371, C; hence, in the N. T., metaphorically used to signify the man himself who is subjected to an ignominious punishment, and exposed to the public contempt; so, 1 Cor. iv, 9, ότι θίατρον εγενηθήθημεν τῷ κόσμω, we are become a spectacle to the world. See Schleusner's Lex. in N. T. Θεατροποιός, οῦ, ὁ, the maker of a theatre; also, the composer of Fr. Siargov and a drama. ποιέω.

Θεατρώνης, ου, δ, the purchaser of a theatre. Fr. ωνέομαι.

Θεάων, Æol. for θεῶν, gen. pl. of Dεά, which see.

Θέ occurs in 1 Kings xiv, 29, and Ezek. xl, 7, 11, a bed-chamber. Symmachus renders it oùδός, Aquila πρόθυρον. See θαῦ. Θέε, for έθεε, 3. sing. impf. act. Ion. of Siw, f. Divroua.

Θέειον, Poet. and Ion. for Serov, ου, τό, sulphur, brimstone; from Deros, from the sulphureous smell of the thunderbolt as launched by Jupiter; δεινή δε Δεείου γίνεται ίδμή, the smell of the sulphur was dreadful, Π . xiv, 415. the connection between sulphur and lightning, see M. Arago's paper in the Ed. Philos. Journ. for Jan. 1839. Hence Sessiow. Dunb.

Θέειος, Poet. for Seros, α, ov, divine.

Θεειόω, ω, f. ώσω, to purify or smoke with brimstone, Odys. z 2

xxiii, 50; xxii, 482; to consecrate. Fr. 9:10.

Oirszer, Ion. for ilier, impf. act. of Diw.

Θιεύμενος, Ion. for Θεώμενος, part. pres. m. of Θεώομαι.

Sinios, Poet. for Jissos, and this for Jisos.

Θεηλάσία, ή, a visitation of the gods, destiny, Soph. Truch. 1237.

Θεήλατος, ου, δ, ħ, divine, sent by a divinity, Eurip. Orest. 2; excited or impelled by a divinity, Soph. C.d. T. 255, 992. Fr. 9165 and ἐλαύνω.

Θιήν, for Sιίην, from Sιΐος, Ap. Rhod. 1, 8. But see under βάζις.

Θεηπολέω, or Θεοπολέω, ω, f. ήσω, to perform sacred things, Plat. Legg. x, 909, D.

Θεηπόλος, ου, ό, ή, a priest; a servant of God; a superstitious person. Fr. Seós and πολίω.

Θεῆς, Ion. for θεαῖς, from θεά, a goddess.

Θεήσασθαι, Ion. for Θεάσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m., and

Θεήσεαι, Ion. for Θεήση, 2. sing. 1. f. m. of Θεάομαι, and Ion. Θεήσομαι.

Θεητός, ή, όν, Ion. for Θεᾶτός, to be viewed with admiration.

Θεία, ας, ή, a father's or mother's sister, an aunt; fem. of Seios, an uncle.

Θεῖα, ας, ἡ, the name of a goddess, the fabled mother of the sun, Pind. Isthm. v, 1; the daughter of Uranus, Hes. Theog. 371; but Θεία, Ion. for Θεία, from Θείος, divine.

Θειάζω, f. άσω, to make divine; to fill with divine inspiration; to prophesy under the influence of inspiration, Thucyd. viii, 1; to employ one's self in divine things. $Fr. \, \mathfrak{I}_{to}$:

Θειασμός, οῦ, ὁ, inspiration; enthusiasm or confidence from the gods; superstitious worship, superstition; καὶ ὁ Νικίας, ἦν γάς τι καὶ ἄγαν θειασμῷ....προσκείμενος, for he was too much addicted to superstition, Thucyd. vii, in Coll. Maj. i, 77. Th. Θείος.

Θείζαθεν, Bæot. for Θήζηθεν, from Thebes, Aristoph. Acharn. 562.

Θείεν, for Θείησαν, 3. pl. opt. 2. aor. of τίθημι.

Osinv, Ion. for Disav, acc. sing. fem. of Disos.

Θειλοπεδεύω, f. εύσω, to warm or dry in the sun. From

Θιλόπιδον, ου, πό, a place exposed to the sun, Odys. vii, 123. Fr. είλη, s. as ίλη, the heat of the sun, and πίδον.

Θεῖμεν, for Θείημεν, 1. pl. 2. a. opt. of τίθημι.

Θείναι, 2. a. inf. of τίθημι, 2. a. ind. act. "έθην also, 1. a. inf. of Θείνω.

Θείνεται, 3. sing. pres. pas. of Sείνω, is dashed against, Æschyl. Pers. 307, ed. Blomf.

Θεινόμενος, η, ον, part. pres. pas. of

ΘΕΙΝΩ, Poet. f. Siνω, 1. a. "ββινω, to strike, Æschyl. Prom. 56; to beat, lash; to scourge, II. vi, 135; Sιίνει δ' ὄνειδει μώντιν Οἰκλείδην σοφόν, he lashes with reproaches the sagacious seer, the son of Œcleus, Æschyl. S. Theb. 378.

Θειοδάμας, αντος, δ, a man's name, Theodămas.

Θείομεν, Epic for Θέωμεν, 1. pl. 2. a. subj. act. Poet. for Θῶμεν, from τίθημι, 2. a. subj. act. Θῶ, Poet. Θέω and Θείω, in pl. Θέωμεν, and on account of the metre, Θείωμεν, and by systole Θείομεν · this is the usual way of accounting for Θείομεν · where it occurs, it will bear to be considered as the fut. for Θέσομεν, the original fut. of Θέω, Il. i, 143; xxiii, 244, 486.

Θείον, ου, τό, sulphur; ἄπυξον Θείον, native sulphur, Dioscor. lightning. See Θέειον. Also Θείον, ου, τό, the divine Power, the Divinity, the Deity; τὸ Θείον or τὰ Θεία, divine Providence, Soph. Phil. 455; compar. Θείοτερος, superl. Θείοτατος, most providential; καὶ τό γε Θείοτατον πάντων, and the most remarkable circumstance of all, Plat. Menex. 244, D; and

Osĩos, εία, εῖον, Poet. Sissos, divine, god-like; either sprung from a god, or possessing the qualities of a god; hence, distinguished, excellent; wonderful; consecrated. Fr. Stás.

Θεῖος, ου, δ, an uncle, avunculus, a mother's brother, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 5, 7, 9; τὸν τῆς μπτρὸς ἀδελφόν, 5, 5, 4 and 11. Ern. in his Index to Cicero, translates it patruus, a father's brother; the word has both meanings; see J. Poll. 3, 22; Sturz's Lex. Xen.

Θιίστιςος, compar. of Sios, more sacred, more divine, etc., Plat. Theag. 2.

Ouoriews, and Suorieor, adv.

more divinely; and

Θιώτης, ητος, ή, the divinity, the divine majesty; all from Siés. Θιώω, ω, f. ωσω, to make divine; to consecrate, Plat. Legg. vi, 771, B; to make holy, devote; to purify by sulphur, Odys. xxii; s. as Sειώω.

Θείτε, by syncop. for Seinte, 2. pl. 2. a. opt. act. of τίθημι.

Θείω, Poet. for Sίω, to run, Il. v, 507; also Epic for Sū, 2. a. subj. act. of τίθημι. See Sιίομεν.

Θειώδης, εος, δ, ή, of or like sulphur, sulphureous. Fr. Αείον and είδος.

Θείως, adv. from the deity, from heaven, divinely; Sείως πως ἀφικνοῦνται, Χεπ. Cyr. iv, 2, 1. Θέλ', for Sίλε, pres. imperat. act. of Sίλω.

Θελ γεσίμῦθος, ου, δ, ἡ, using soothing, agreeable, flattering, or seducing language. Fr. θίλγω and μῦθος.

Θίλγητρον, ου, τό, any thing used as a charm, or incantation, to infatuate or enchant; alleviation, Eurip. Orest. 205; illusion; the act of alleviating, etc Fr. Θίλγω.

Θελγίν, ĩνος, ό, an enchanter, sorcerer, magician. Fr. θίλγω. $\Theta E' \Lambda \Gamma \Omega$, f. $\xi \omega$, probably, to stroke with the hands, and so to soothe; to cast a charm over, to bewitch, to charm; to alleviate; to bewilder, amaze; to weaken, as by a charm, Il. xii, 255; θέλγε δε θυμόν 'Αργείων, he unnerved the Greeks, Il. xv, 594 ; θέλζας οσσε φαεινά, having bewildered his bright eyes, Il. xiii, 435; ἀοιδαὶ θίλξαν πόνον, the songs soothed or beguiled their sorrow, Pind. Nem. iv; to seduce, beguile, deceive; to delight.

Θίλεις, 2. sing. pres. of θίλω. Θίλεμνον, ου, τό, a foundation, basis. Fr. Θίω.

Θέλεμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, nutritive, nourishing, fertilizing, Æschyl. Suppl. 1007. Fr. Θέλω.

Θέλεος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, willing, Æschyl.
 Suppl. 842. Fr. Θέλω.
 Θέλημα, ἄτος, τό, will, desire,

N. T.; pleasure; lust; and Θέλησις, εως, ή, will, pleasure, N. T. Fr. Θέλω.

Θελητής, οῦ, ὁ, one who wills, of a soothsayer, LXX.

Θελητός, ή, όν, wished for, desired, LXX. Fr. Θέλω.

Θελκτής, ῆςος, δ, one who soothes or charms; and

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Θελατήσιον, ου, τό, a charm; allurement, attraction, fascination; of Venus's girdle, "vea di οί θελκτήρια πάντα τέτυκτο, into which she had interwoven every thing that allures or enchants, Il. xiv, 215; pleasure. Fr. θέλγω.

Θέλκτις. See under θελκτύς. Θίλετρον, ου, τό, Soph. Trach. 583; s. as θελκτήριον.

Θέλξαι, 1. a. inf. of \Im ίλγω, Ap. Rhod. iii, 28.

Θελατύς, ύος, ή, delight, thrilling pleasure; θελκτὺν ἀοιδῆς, Ap. Rhod. i, 515, where the old reading was θέλκτιν ἀοιδήν. In the Mss. θελατύν is explained by the gloss hoovn'y. Brunck.

Θίλατως, οςος, ό, one who soothes, enchants, Æschyl. Suppl. 1023. Θελξίμεροτος, ου, δ, ή, delighting or deceiving men, Orph. Fr. θέλγω and βροτός.

Θελξίνοος, ους, όου, οῦ, ό, ή, soothing or delighting the soul; deceiving or deluding the mind. Fr. Silyw and voos.

Θελξινόων, gen. pl. of preced. Θελξίφεων, ονος, ό, ή, for θελξίvoos, Eurip. Bacch. 390.

Θίλοισα, part. Dor. for βίλουσα · both from the original Sixovea. Θέλυμνον, ου, τό, a foundation, a

basis, a groundwork.

Θίλω, or iθίλω, Att.; Homer never uses θέλω, but it is always used by the Attic Poets; impf. act. Hellov, es, e, f. Delhow, pf. act. τεθέληκα, 1. a. εθέλησα, ας, s, Att. ἦθέλησα, to will, wish, desire, take pleasure in, delight in; to be able; to be accustomed; την δ' έμοι χάριν θέσθαι Sianger, be disposed to grant me this favor, Æschyl. Prom. 785. The participle is sometimes used adverbially; as, ouyχώρει θέλων, yield willingly, Soph. Phil. 1323, in Coll. Maj. iii. In Herodt, and some other writers, θέλει and έθελει are often redundant, and also used with inanimate objects; as, i di θελήσει.... is την θυγατέρα ταύτην ἀναβηναι ή τυραννίς, if the government shall descend to this daughter, Herodt. i, 109, Larcher's Notes. In such examples this verb seems to be used, as it is by the modern Greeks, for the auxiliaries shall and will; Trav ໃππος αδθις Θέλη, when the horse is again willing, Xen. Hipp. 10, 4; a shortened form of iffixa.

ited or staked; a stake, Lat. pignus; a position or a proposition, a question proposed as a subject for discussion, an argument; in Grammar, the theme or root from which derivative words are formed; money deposited on a banker's table, Ceb. Tab.; a deposit; a hoard, treasure, Tab. 4, 9. Fr. τίθημι.

Θεματίζω, f. ίσω, to put or place; to propose a case for consideration; to lay down a proposition. Fr. Θέμα.

Θεματικός, ή, όν, placed as a deposit or stake; laid down as a fundamental proposition; positive, primitive, in Grammatical writers; of which the prize is a sum of money, an epithet of άγών, a contest, of which the judges were called Διματικοί κειταί. Same Th.

Θέμεθλον, ου, τό, the same with Θέμηλον, Hes. Theog. 816.

Θεμείλιον, Poet. for θεμέλιον, Π. xii, 28.

Θεμέλιον. See next.

 $\Theta_{i\mu}$ λ_{ios} , δ_{ij} , δ_{ij} , δ_{ij} , belonging or relating to the foundation or basis; the foundation, the base, λίθος being understood; οἱ γὰρ θεμέλιοι παντοίων λίθων υπόκεινrai, for the foundations are laid with all sorts of stones, Thucyd. i, 93. Fr. τίθημι or θέω.

Θεμελίοω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to lay a foundation; to found, build. Fr. τίθημι.

Θεμελίωσις, εως, ή, a foundation. Same Th.

Θέμεν, Ion., Odys. xi, 314; and θέμεναι, Dor. hence, θεΐναι, 2. a. inf. act.; Δέμεν σπουδάν άπασαν αμφί τινος πράγματος, to place or employ all one's zeal in a particular business. Fr. τί-

Θέμενος, η, ον, part. 2. a. m. of the same.

Θέμεςος, α, ον, grave, venerable. Th. Dipis.

Θεμερώπις, idos, h, the countenance suffused with a blush; bashful, amiable, Æschyl. Prom. 134. Fr. θέμερος and ωψ.

Θέμεσθλον, Poet., the same with θέμεθλον, ου, τό, a foundation.

ΘΕ'ΜΗΛΟΝ, ου, τό, a foundation, a base, groundwork. τίθημι.

 $\Theta_{\xi}\mu i\zeta\omega$, f. $i\sigma\omega$, to administer justice; to inflict just punishment; mid. to regulate one's self, etc., Pind. Pyth. iv, 250.

Θέμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing depos- | Θεμίπλεκτος, ου, ό, ή, Poet., |

woven or plaited by Themis or Justice, justly or rightly woven; lawful, just, right, Pind. Nem. ix, 125. Fr. πλίκω and Θίμις. Θέμις, ἴδος, ιος, Ion. ἴτος, Att. ιστος, Epic ή, natural justice, justice, right; law; duty; lawful; a decree; command; Themis, the goddess of justice; Tiravis Θέμις, Æschyl. Prom. 876; conformable to ancient custom or usage; & Simis iori or willing Il. ix, 134. Sometimes it denotes divine law as opposed to human law, dixn pèr eni avθρώπων, θέμις δὲ ἐπὶ θεοῦ, Moschop. ad Hesiod. Op. 9; τούτων γ' οὐθ' δσιον οὖτε θέμις τῷ μιας τούτω μεταδούναι, it is neither holy nor just to give this polluted wretch a share of these things, Demosth. 794, 13; a punishment or penalty, Æs-chyl. Suppl. 431. It is sometimes used for δυνατόν, Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 40; Xen. Œcon. 11, 11; πως θέμις έστί σοι...σώζεσθαι; how can you be saved? Ap. Rhod. 2, 616; Il. xv, 93. In Il. ii, 206, according to Prof. Dunbar, " D'emigras seems to mean the ensigns or the administration of justice, probably the former, from what follows, "va σφίσι ἐμβασιλεύη." But the German lexicographers explain it judicial sentences. In pl. 9: μιστες, institutions, laws ; οὐ θέμις άμμιν συρίσδεν, we must not play on the pipe, Theocr. Idyl. i. "The form was peculiar to the Doric, e. g. 96μιτες, Pind. xv, 10, 29. This form appears also to have been the origin of the Homeric 94. μιστος, θέμιστι, Il. xv, 87; acc. with the Attics, 9έμιν, voc. θέμι." Dunb. Lex. Fr. τίθημι. Θεμισχόπος, ου, ό, ή, Poet., an inspector of justice or right, a guardian of morals, Pind. Nem. vii, 69. Fr. 9έμις and σκοπέω. Θεμισκείων, οντος, that exercises justice; that governs lawfully and well, Pind. Pyth. v, 38. Fr. Sέμις and κεέων.

Θεμιστείος, α, ον, just; of or belonging to justice, Pind. Olymp. 1, 19; and

Θέμιστες, pl. of θέμις.

Θεμιστεύω, and Βεμιτεύω, εύσω, to give laws; to administer justice; to command, govern, Eurip. Bacch. 79; to deliver oracles; to give a response, Eurip. Ion. 374; to prophesy. Fr. Θέμις.

Θεμιστοκλίης, ης, ο, gen. - ίεος, the name of a man, Themistocles. Fr. Siμις and κλίος.

Θεμίστιος, ου, δ, presiding over justice; epith. of Jupiter. Fr. Θίμις.

Θιμιστοπόλος, ου, δ, a dispenser of justice; conversant with the administration of justice; a judge, sovereign. Fr. Θίμις and πολίω.

Θιμιστός, ή, όν, conformable to law, right, lawful, just. Fr. 9:μις.

Θεμιστοῦχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, upholding right or justice. Fr. Θέμις and $\tilde{\epsilon}_{\chi\omega}$.

Θεμιστώ, οος, οῦς, ἡ, a woman's name, Themisto.
Θεμιτόν, οῦ, τό, justice, right.

From

Θιμιτός, s. as Θιμιστός, right, lawful, Soph. Œd. C. 1755;

Plat. Gorg, 497, C; οἱ Θιοὶ τοῖς ἀνθεώποις οὐ Θιμιτὸν ἐποίπσαν εὖ πράττειν, have not permitted, Χεπ. Œcon. 11, 8; ἐστὶν Θιμιτὸν.... Ἦπω ἀγαθῷ γινίσθαι, where

it is the same as δυνατόν, Id. 11,

5. Fr. θέμις.

Θεμόω, ω, f. ωσω, to compel by law, to make right or just; to cause to approach or go to, as a vessel to the shore, Odys. ix, 486; the generic meaning of the verb is, to impose a moral necessity. Damm. Fr. Θέμις.

Θέν or θέ, a particle added to the end of nouns, and signifying motion from a place; as, 'Ολυμπόθεν, from Olympus; οὐρανόθεν, from heaven; like tus in the Latin words coelitus, etc. Riemer's Lex. "It is probably the old Æolic form of the genitive of a pronoun, like ϕ_i , the dative, and was subjoined to nouns of place; also to pronouns and proper names; as, Αθήνηθεν, from Athens; ἐμέθεν, from me; Dióθεν, from a God; also sometimes preceded by prepositions; as, ἐξ ἀλόθεν, from the sea, Il. xxi, 335 ; ίξ 'Αργόθεν, from Argos, Soph. Antig. 106. It is also subjoined to adverbs in the form of Di . as, ivieli, from beneath; ἔντοσθε, from within; οπισθε, from behind, etc." Dunb. ΘΕ'NAP, ἄξος, τό, the palm of the hand; πουμνον ύπλο θέναρος, above the extremity of the palm, i. e. at the joint, Il. v, 339; a base or foundation; also, the hollow of the altar, which received the sacrifice, Schol. in Pind. Pyth. iv, 367; the sole of the foot; the undulating surface of the sea, *Pind. Isthm.* iv, 97. Fr. Síw.

Θεναρίζω, f. ίσω, to strike with the palm of the hand, to cuff. Fr. Sίναρ.

Θίνω, to strike, beat, thump; to push; the same with Θείνω · (not used in the indicative;) ἐκκύψει τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν Θεινών, will beat out his eye by flapping, Aristoph. Av. 1613; 2. a. ἔθενον, inf. Θεινέν. Fr. Θέω, kindred forms, Θάω, Θλάω.

Θέο. See Dov.

Θεοβλάβεια, ας, ή, mental injury, inflicted by the gods; frenzy; άλλὰ τήν γε Θεοβλάβειαν.... ετησάμενοι, influenced with frenzy, Æschin. c. Ctes. 41; madness; impiety; blind stupidity; and

mprety; of the scapinity, and Θεοδλαδέω, ῶ, ήσω, to injure the gods, to be impious, profane, Æschyl. Pers. 817; also, to be deprived of understanding; and Θεοδλαδής, έος, contract. οῦς, ἱ, ἡ, one whom God has deprived of understanding or struck with frenzy, insane. Fr. Θεός and βλάπτω.

Θεόβλητος, ου, δ, ή, struck by a god. Fr. Θεός and βάλλω.

Θεογενεσία, ας, ή, regeneration by baptism. Fr. Θεός and γένω, obsol.

Θεογενής, έος, and Θεογένητος, ου, δ, ή, produced or begotten by a god; of divine origin. Fr. Θεός and γένω, obsol.

Θεόγληνος, ου, δ, ή, having divine or beautiful eyes. Fr. Sεός and γλήνη.

Θεόγλωσσος, ου, δ, ħ, having a divine tongue; speaking of divine things. Fr. Θεός and γλῶσσα.

Θίογνις, ιδος, δ, the name of a poet, Theognis.

 $Θ_{εογονία}$, ας, \dot{n} , the generation or descent of the gods. Fr. γόνος. Th. γίνω.

Θιόγουος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, begotten by a god, of divine origin, Eurip. Orest. 340. Fr. γίνω.

Θεόγεἄφος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , written by God. Fr. γεάφω.

Θεοδίδακτος, ου, δ, ή, taught by God. Fr. 9εός and διδάσκω.

Θεοδινής, έος, ό, ή, rolled or whirled about by a god. Fr. δινέω. Θεόδματος, Dor. for

Θείδμητος, ου, $\dot{\delta}$, $\dot{\eta}$, built or founded by a god, of divine foundation, Pind. Pyth. i, 118. Fr. Θεός and δέμω.

Θεόδοτος, and Θεοδόσιος, ου, ό, ή, given by God; s. as Θεόσδοτος.

Θιόδωςος, ου, ό, a man's name, Theodorus.

Θεοειδής, έος, οῦς, ὁ, ἡ, having the form of a god, godlike, Π. iii,
 16. It has always a reference to majesty, grace, or dignity of form. Fr. Θεός and ειδος.

Θιοείκελ', for Δεοείκελε, voc. of Θεοείκελος, ου, δ, 'n, godlike; like the preceding. Fr. Sεός and είκελος.

Θεόεχθρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, hated by the gods. Fr. iχθρός.

Θεόθεν, adv. from God. Fr. Θεός. See Θεν.

Θεόθυτος, ου, δ, ή, sacrificed to a divinity. Fr. Dúω.

Θεοίμην, 2. a. opt. m. of τίθημι. Θεοίνια, ων, τά, the festival of Bacchus, sacrifices in honor of Bacchus. Fr. οίνος.

Θίοινος, ου, δ, the god of wine; Bacchus. Same Th.

Θεοίο, gen. Ion. for Sεού, from Sεός.

Θέοισα, Dor. for Δίουσα, fem. part. of Δίω.

Θέοιτο, 3. sing. 2. a. opt. Ion. of Θέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, for Θείμην, Θεῖο, Θεῖτο, from τίθημι.

Θεοκλύτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to call upon a god, to implore the divine aid, to invoke the gods, Eurip. Med. 210. Fr. Seés and κλύω.

Θεόκλὖτος, ου, δ, ή, calling upon or invoking the gods; to be heard by the gods; λιτᾶισι θεοκλύτοις, Æschyl. S. Theb. 131. Same Th.

Θεόκεραντος, ου, δ, ή, performed or fulfilled by a deity, Æschyl. Agam. 1467. Fr. Sεός and κραίνω.

Θεοκρατία, ας, n, the immediate government of God; a theocracy. Fr. κρατίω.

Θεοκείτης, ου, δ, a judge between goddesses; epith. of Paris. Fr. Sεός and κείνω.

Oιόκεντος, ου, δ, ή, chosen by God; also, the name of the poet, Theocritus. Fr. Sιός and κείτος.

Θεόκτιστος, ου, ὁ, π, created or founded by God. Fr. Sεός and κτίζω.

Θεόληστος, ου, δ, ή, seized by a god; divinely inspired. Fr. Sεός and λαμβάνω.

Osoληψία, ας, ή, divine inspiration. Same Th.

Θεολογίω, ω, f. ήσω, to discourse about God or divine things. Fr. 9:6; and λίγω.

Osoλογία, ας, ή, a dissertation upon God and divine subjects;

the science of divine things; theology; οἱ σύσοι σερὶ θεολογίας σίνες ἄν εἶεν, what may be the modes or forms of theology, Plat. Polit. ii, 379, A. Fr. θεός and λέγω.

Θεολογικός, ή, όν, pertaining to theology or divine things, theological; and

Θιολόγος, ου, δ, one who discourses of God or the gods, or of divine things; one skilled in theology or the doctrines of religion; a theologian. Same Th. Θιομάνης, ίος, δ, ἡ, being made insane by the gods, as Orestes, Eurip. Orest. 79; frantic, Æschyl. S. Theb. 635. Fr. Θιός and μαίνομαι.

Θεόμαντις, εως, δ, ή, an inspired prophet, Plat. Apol. 22, C. Fr. Sεός and μάντις.

Θεομαχίω, ω, f. ήσω, to fight against or resist the gods, as the giants are fabled to have done; to oppose the will of the gods, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1408; in the Christian sense, to contend against God, to act against the divine will, Acts xxiii, 9. Fr. 9εός and μάχομαι.

Θεομάχία, ας, 'n, opposition to God or the gods, Plat. Polit. ii, 378, D; the battle of the gods; and

Θεομᾶχος, ου, δ, ἡ, one who fights against or opposes the gods; one who opposes the will of God by impugning his dispensations and ordinances; μήποτε καὶ Θεομάχοι εὐρεθῆτε, lest ye be found to fight against God, Acts v, 39.

Θίομεν, Poet. for θωμεν, 1. pl. 2. a. subj. act. of τίθημι.

Θεομέςης, εος, contract. ους, δ, ή. See Θεόμοιρος.

Θεομηνία, ας, ή, divine wrath. Fr. Θεός and μῆνις.

Θεομήστως, ορος, ο, equal to the gods in wisdom, supremely wise, Æschyl. Pers. 646. Fr. μήστωρ.

Θιομήτως, ορος, ή, the mother of the gods, Rhea.

Θεομίμητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, done in imitation of a god. Fr. μιμέομαι. Θεομισής, έος, contract. οῦς, ὁ, ἡ, hated by or odious to the gods, Plat. Polit. x, 612, E; hence, unfortunate; also, one who hates God; impious, Plat. Euthyd. 8, A. Fr. Θεός and μῖσος.

Θεόμοιρος, ου, δ, ή, Poet., and Θεόμορος, ου, δ, ή, Poet., that has received an allotment from God;

allotted by heaven; highly favored of God. Fr. μοῖρα.

Θεομῦσής, έος, \dot{o} , \dot{n} , abhorred by the gods, impious, Æschyl. Eum. 40.

Θιόντων, gen. pl. part. pres. act. of θέω, to run; δδόντων λευκὰ θεόντων, for δδόντων λευκῶν, Hes. in Scut. 146.

Θεόπαις, ιδος, δ, ή, a godlike child. Fr. παῖς.

Θεοπάτως, οςος, δ, a father of a divine child; also, in Eccles. writers, God the Father. Fr. πάτης.

Θεοπειθής, έος, δ , δ , δ , obedient to God. Fr. πείθομαι.

Θεόπεμπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, sent by the gods, Aristot. Eth.; sent by God. Pindar has Θεοπόμπος, Pyth. iv, 121.

Θεοπλαστίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to form images of the gods, to make idols, to invent false gods. Fr. $\pi \lambda \acute{\alpha} \sigma \sigma \omega$.

Θεόπληκτος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , smitten by a god. Fr. π λήσσω.

Θεόπνευστος, ου, δ, ή, inspired by God, divinely inspired, that is of divine origin, 2 Tim. iii, 16. Schleusn. Lex. Fr. πνίω.

Θεοποιέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to make gods, to deify. Fr. ποιέω.

Θεοποίός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, that makes gods or statues of gods. Fr. ποίω.

Θεοποίητος, ου, δ, ή, coming from heaven, heaven-born, divine, Isocr. Same Th.

Θεοπολίω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to be engaged in divine things, Plat. Legg. x, 909. Fr. πολίω.

Θεοπόνητος, ου, δ, ἡ, formed or wrought by a god, Eurip. Hel. 533. Fr. πονέω.

Θεοπρεπής, έος, δ, ἡ, becoming or worthy of God, divine. Fr. πρέπει.

Θεοπροπίω, ω, f. ήσω, to predict future events, to prophesy, to deliver oracles, II. i, 109; and Θεοπροπία, ας, ή, and Θεοπρόπιον, ου, τό, a prophecy, an oracle; and

Θεοπρόπος, ου, δ, 'n, inspired; Θεοπρόπος οἰωνιστής, Il. xiii, 70; a soothsayer, an augur, or an inspired augur; Eustathius and Damm consider it in the light of a substantive; prophetic; a seer, a soothsayer; one who consults an oracle, Æschyl. Prom. 662; Herodt. vi, 57. Th. Θεός, πρό, and εἶπον.

Θεόπτης, ου, δ, having sight of God.

Θεόπτυστος, ου, ό, ή, odious to

the gods, literally, spit upon, Æschyl. S. Theb. 585; goddespised. Fr. πτύω.

Θεόπυξος, ου, δ, ή, kindled by the gods, said of lightning; φλογλ Θεοπύρω, Eurip. Electr. 732. Fr. πυ̃ε.

Θεόρροτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, flowing from the Deity, emanating from. Fr. ρίω.

Θίοςτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, Poet. excited by a god, sent or given by a god, divine, Pind. Olymp. ii, 67; Æschyl. Prom. 790. Fr. ὄρνυμι.

 $\Theta EO'\Sigma$, $\delta \tilde{v}$, δ , a causer or maker; a god; and fem. n 9:65, a goddess, Soph. Œd. T. 1548; a god, a divinity; also, a demigod or hero, Id. Æd. C. 65; ή νερτέρα θεός, Proserpine, Id. 1545; & Διὸς ἀλκίμα θεός, Minerva; σὺν θεῷ and μετὰ θεοῦ, with the aid of the Deity; also, the sun, being the god of light, Appian, B. Civ. ii, 4, 635; Deol of Egyeveis, the gods of a family, Soph. Antig. 199; Æschyl. S. Theb. 548; compar. 636; Deoùs Yeved Lious, in the same sense, Tù Diú, the goddesses Ceres and Proserpine; as an oath, meds Dew, by the gods, in the name of the gods. In the nom. and acc. sing. it is not unfrequently made a monosyllable by the poets, and very often in the other cases. Porson ad Orest. 393; 'n 9εός is often used for Minerva. In N. T., God, the Deity, Jehovah; also applied to kings, as in John x, 34, etc.; in one instance, h Dsós, a goddess, applied to Diana, Acts xix, 37. Fr. the same root as Zεύς, Σδεύς, Διός, and not from Θέω as supposed by Herodt. ii, 52. Θ εός, for \Im εῖος, εία, εῖον, ApRhod. i, 8.

Θεόσδοτος, ου, ό, ή, given by God. Fr. δίδωμι.

Θεοσίθεια, ας, 'n, the worship of God, religion, piety, godliness, reverence towards God, N. T.; and

Θεοσεθής, έσς, δ, ή, a worshipping or reverencing God, religious, pious, devout; and

Θεοσεδῶς, adv. piously, religiously. Fr. σέδομαι.

Θεόσεπτος, ου. ὁ, ἡ, deserving to be worshipped as a god; divine; fearful or awful, venerable, Aristoph. Nub. 292. Fr. σίδομαι. Θεοσέπτως, οςος, ὁ, a regarder or worshipper of the gods; s. as Θεοσεδής. Same Th.

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Osoosx feia, as, n, hatred of the gods, impiety, Aristoph. Vesp. Fr. ix θeos.

Θεοσημεία, ας, ή, a sign from God;

an oracle. Fr. σημα. Θιοσκυνίω, ω, f. ήσω, to worship the gods. Fr. zuvia.

Θεοσοφία, ας, ή, divine wisdom, knowledge of divine things. Fr. oofia.

Θέσσυτος, Poet. for

Θεόσυτος, ου, ό, ή, inflicted or sent by the gods, divine, Æschyl. Prom. 646 and 116. σεύω.

Θεοστῦγής, έος, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, odious to the gods, hated by the gods, Eurip. Troad. 1213; Cycl. 395, 598; also, hating the gods. Fr. στυγέω.

Θεοστύγητος, ό, ή, ε. ας θεοστυγής, Æschyl. Choëph. 626.

Θεόταυρος, ου, δ, the god-bull, an epith. of Jupiter, Mosch. ii, 131. Fr. ταῦρος.

Θεότευκτος, ου, δ, ή, formed or fashioned by God. Fr. τ εύχω. Θεότης, ητος, ή, the Deity or divinity, godhead, divine nature. Fr. Deés.

Θεότιμος, and θεοτιμητος, ου, δ, n, honored by God, Æschyl. Ag. 1310. Fr. τιμή.

Θεότεεπτος, ου, δ, ή, turned or reserved by the gods, Æschyl. Pers. 871. Fr. τρέπω.

Θεουδεία, ας, ή, fear of the gods, holiness, Ap. Rhod.

Θεουδής, έος, δ, ή, having a reverential fear of the gods; reverencing the gods, Odys. ix, 176; pious, Plat. Polit. ii, 563, B. Fr. Dies and dies.

Θεουργία, ας, 'n, the work of God; a miracle; and

Θεουργός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, that performs divine things, that works miracles; a magician or necroman-Fr. Leyov.

Θεοφανίη, ης, η, Ion., and Θεοφάνεια, ας, the visible appearance of God; also, the festival at Delphi when the images of all the gods were exhibited, Herodt. i, 51. Fr. φαίνομαι.

Θεοφιλής, έος, contract. ους, ό, ή, beloved by God, divinely favored, Plat. Phil. 39, E; also, pious, loving God; happy, Plat. Fr. φίλος.

Θιόφιλος, ου, ό, ή, s. as preced.; also, a man's name, Theophilus, Luke i, 3.

Θεοφιλώς, adv., Δεοφιλώς καὶ φιλανθεωπως έχειν, to be the friends of gods and man, Isocr. Panegyr.

Θιόφιν, adv. from God; sometimes dat. pl. for Deois, from 9 865.

Θεόφοδος, ου, δ, ή, fearing God. Fr. Poliopai.

Θεοφορέομαι, ουμαι, f. ήσομαι, to be carried or transported by a god, to be divinely inspired; to act under an evil influence. Fr. φέρω.

 Θ εοφορέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, bearing the image or impress of a god; more commonly in the pas. See preced.

Θεοφόρητος, ου, δ, ή, divinely inspired; hurried away by a divine impulse, Æschyl. Ag. 1109. Same Th.

Θεοφόρος, ου, ό, ή, carrying a god; but Θεόφορος, divinely agitated or inspired, Æschyl. Ag. 1121. Fr. φέρω.

Θεοφεάδής, έος, ό, ή, spoken by a a deity, a divine oracle.

Θεόφραστος, ου, δ, a man's name, Theophrastus.

Θεόφεων, ονος, δ, ή, endowed with a divine understanding, divinely gifted, Pind. Olymp. vi, 70; inspired, a prophet. Fr. φεήν and Deós.

Θεοφύλακτος, ου, δ, ή, guarded or watched over by God, under the divine protection. Fr. φυλάσ-

Θεόφυτος, ου, ό, ή, planted by a god. Fr. φύω.

Θεοφωνέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to prophesy. Fr. Owview.

Θεόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to deify; to cause to partake of a divine nature. Fr. 9565.

Θεράπαινα, ης, ή, a maid-servant, a serving-woman; and

Θεραπαινίς, ἴδος, ἡ, the same, Plat. Theæt. 174, A. Th. Degárar. Θεςἄπεία, ας, ἡ, service, Eurip. Iph. T. 315; ministry; a remedy; attendance on the sick, Thucyd. ii, 51; also, a body of household servants, attendants, Xen. Mem. iii, 11; Matt. xxiv, 45; honor, respect, attention, a paying court to; worship, Xen. Mem. i, 4; Plat. Legg. xi, 930, E; cultivation, culture, Nen. Œcon. xx, 12; a taking care of; a healing or cure, constr. sometimes with Trei and the gen. Fr. Δεράπων.

Θεραπευθήναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of θεραπεύω.

Θεςάπευμα, ἄτος, τό, an act of attendance or service, Eurip. Herc. F. 633; a mark of esteem; medical attendance; a remedy. Fr. Digariów.

Θιραπιύσεια, 1. aor. opt. Æol. of θεραπεύω.

Θεραπευτέον, verbal adj. from 91. eaπεύω, one must reverence, scil. the gods, Xen. Mem. ii, 28; την γην θεραπευτέον, (you) must cultivate the ground, Id. Mem. ii, 1, 28. And

Θεραπευτήρ, ηρος, ό, an attendant, servant; one who cures, a physician; a worshipper; in Eccles. writers, a monk. Fr. Δεραπεύω. Θεραπευτής, οῦ, ὁ, a servant, a minister; a purveyor; η τιν' ἄλ. λον τῶν περὶ τὸ σῶμα θεραπευ. τήν, or some other purveyor of those things which relate to the body, Plat. Polit. ii, 369, D; one who pays court; a worshipper; a physician; and

Θεςαπευτϊκός, ή, όν, ready to serve or attend upon, officious, obliging, attentive; seeking popularity, Piut. Cas. 196; having the power of healing; fit for taking the care of any thing;

Θεςαπευτός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, that may be healed, medicable. From

Θεράπεύω, f. εύσω, 1. a. έθεράπευσα, with acc. to serve, to attend, to wait on; to conciliate, or study to oblige by services or attentions, to pay court to, honor, respect; to worship, as the Latin colo ; Φοίθου ναούς θερα. πεύω, I have the charge of the temples of Phœbus, Eurip. Ion. 111; to cultivate the ground; to cultivate the favor or good graces of any one; to take care of or attend on the sick, Thucyd. ii, 51; to heal, to cure, alleviate by attention; to give attention to; to conciliate the affections, Id. vi, 79; τὸ σύμφερον θεραπεύειν, to look after one's interests; 1. a. pas. ἐθεραπεύθην, pf. pas. τεθεράπευμαι, Plat. Legg. vi, 763, D.

Θεςαπηΐη, Ion. for θεςαπεία. Θεράπίς, ίδος, ή, a female supporter or assistant; τοῦ ήττονος Dεραπίς, a supporter of the weaker party, Plat. Menex 244, E. Fr. Δεράπων.

Θεράπνα, as, n, for Δεράπαινα, Eurip. Hec. 480.

Θεραπνίδιον, ου, τό, a little servant maid; dimin. of the preced. Θεραποντίς, ίδος, ή, serving, serviceable, Æschyl. Suppl. 957. From

ΘΕΡΑ'ΠΩΝ, overos, o, an attendant, a servant, in general, one who ministers; it is more particularly applied to the person, who is charged with the management of household affairs, to the officers in a royal household, to the advisers of a king, and to all, on whose care and fidelity we depend in the conduct of business, Lex. Xenoph.; Schleusner's Lex. in N. T.; with Homer St. eáπων is generally an attendant, one of in/erior rank to a god or hero; an attendant, but never a δούλος.

Θεραφεῖν, and είν, and ίν, Hebr., images, idols, household gods; Eng. TERAPHIM.

Θίς ωψ, ωπος, δ, (a rare form,) a servant, Eurip. Suppl. 772; s. as θεράπων.

Θερεία, as, h, and

Θερεία, ης, ἡ, Ιοπ. for Θέρεια or Θερεία, s. as Θέρος, summer, Herodt. i, 189.

Θέςειος, εία, ειον, of or belonging to summer, Pind. Isthm. ii, 61; warm, hot. Fr. Θέςος.

Θερείσοτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, watered in summer; used as a summer drink. Fr. Θέρος and πότου. Θερεισάτη, by syncop. for Θερεισάτη, very hot, superl. f. g. of Θέρειος. Th. Θέρος.

Θέρευς, Dor. for Θέρους, gen. sing. of Θέρος.

Θερέω, s. as θέρω.

Θεζίδδω, Dor. for Θερίζω· μέλλω γί τοι Θερίδδεν, I am going to make harvest of him, Aristoph. Acharn. 947.

 $\Theta_{t\varrho}i\zeta\omega$, f. $i\sigma\omega$, to pass the summer in a place; to reap, to mow; to gather the crops; to cut down, to cut off, Soph. Aj. 235; to kill; with acc.; often put absolutely. Fr. Sięos.

Θερίνός, ή, όν, of or belonging to summer; αὶ Θεριναὶ προπαί, the summer solstice. Fr. Θέρος.

Θερίσδειν, Dor. for Φερίζειν, pres. inf. act. of Φερίζω.

Θερισμός, οῦ, ὁ, reaping, harvest; and

Θεριστήριον, ου, τό, a scythe or sickle; and

Θεριστής, οῦ, ὁ, a reaper, Dem. de Coron. 242, 21; and

Θεριστός, ή, όν, gathered at harvest, mowed, reaped. Fr. Θέρος. Θέριστρον, οτ Θερίστριον, ου, τό, a light summer garment, used at harvest; a mantle, Theocr. xv, 69. Fr. Θέρος.

Θερμά, nom. pl. n. g. of Θερμός, Plat. Theæt. 178, C.

Θίεμα, ἄτος, τό, heat, febrile heat, Aristoph. See Θίεμη.

Θερμάζω, s. as θερμαίνω.

Θίεμαι, ῶν, αί, hot baths; and Θιεμαίνω, f. ανῶ, 1. α. ἐθίεμανα, pf. pas. τεθίεμασμαι, to heat, warm, dry; metaphor. to inflame with any passion; to animate; pas. to become warm, to glow, to be inflamed with any passion; to be animated; κεναῖσιν ὅλπισιν Ṣιρμαίνεται, he is animated with vain hopes, Soph. Aj. 473; 1. a. pas. ἐθερμάνθην. Fr. Ṣέρος.

Θέρμανσις, εως, ή, the act of heating or warming; and

Θερμαντικός, ή, όν, fit for warming or heating, Plat. Tim. 60, A.

Θερμαντός, ή, όν, warmed; to be warmed; and

Θερμασία, ας, \hat{n} , warmth, heat, Xen. Cyr. v, 8, 6. Fr. Θέρος. Θερμαστρά, $\tilde{\alpha}_s$, \hat{n} , a fire-place, a chimney; a furnace or oven. Fr. Θέρωη.

Θερμαστείς, ίδος, ή, a pair of smith's tongs; pincers, pliers. Fr. θέρος.

Θεεμαυστεά, ãs, ἡ, Dor. for Θεεμαστεά, Callim. Hymn. in Delum.

Θέεμετο, 3. sing. impf. ind. m. Ion. of the Poet. verb Θέεμομα, for Θεεμαίνομα.

Θέρμη, ns, ἡ, heat, warmth; Θέρμαι Ισχυραί, excessive or violent feverish heats or burnings in the head, Thucyd. ii, 49; pl. Θέρμαι, warm baths.

Θερμόδουλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of warm resolution, hot-headed, Aristoph. Acharn. 119. Fr. Θέρμη and βουλή.

Θερμοδότης, ου, δ, and Θερμοδότης, ιδος, ή, one who serves with warm water, an attendant in a bath. Fr. Θέρμη and δίδωμι.

Θερμοεργός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, rash in action, Æschyl. Eum. 530. Fr. Θερμός and ἔργον.

Θερμολουτέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to wash one's self in warm water, to use the warm bath, Plat. Fr. Sέμη and λοίω.

Θέφμομαι, Poet. for Θεφμαίνομαι. Θεφμόνους, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having the mind inflamed, being ardently inspired, Æschyl. Ag. 1145. Fr. νόος.

Θερμοπότης, ου, δ , one who drinks warm liquids. Fr. Θέρμος and πίνω.

Θερμοπύλαι, ων, αί, literally, the Hot Gates, or Gates of the hot springs, Thermopylæ, a narrow pass or defile in Greece, so called because near it there were

warm baths or springs. Fr. Βίρμος and πύλαι.

Θερμοπωλείον, ου, τό, a shop or tavern where warm liquors or victuals were sold. Fr. Θερμός and πολέω.

Θερμός, ή, όν, warm, hot; ardent, glowing; tepid; bold, rash; κακουργία τινί, bold in wickedness; & Θερμόν ἔργον, O, audacious deed, Aristoph. Plut. 415; ναυταῖσι Θερμόῖς, hot-headed sailors, Plat. Phæd. 86, B; precipitate, Æschyl. S. Theb. 560; superl. Θερμότατος τὰ Θερμά, (λουτρά being understood,) warm baths.

Θίρμος, ου, δ, a kind of pulse, lupine.

Θερμότατα, adv. very ardently or vehemently.

Θερμότης, ητος, ή, heat, warmth; ardor, courage, warmth of feeling. Fr. Θερμός.

Θερμουργία, ας, ή, an act done in the heat of blood; a rash or violent action. Fr. Αερμός and Υργον.

Θεςμουςγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, hot-headed, rash, fool-hardy, ready for any enterprise or mischief, Xen. Mem. i, 3, 9. Same Th.

Θίςμω, Poet. for Αιςμαίνω. Θιςμώς, adv. warmly, vehement-

ly. Fr. $\Im \epsilon_{\ell} \mu \omega_{\ell}$, summer, Soph.

Phil. 18; heat; harvest; a crop, Eurip. Bacch. 1015.

Θέρσος, Æol. for Θάρσος, εος, τό, boldness, confidence, courage.

ΘΕ'ΡΩ, f. Sieσω, to warm, heat, dry; to take care of, to cure; Homer uses only the passive Siegual, f. Sieσομαι · (doubtful if used in the active voice;) mid. to warm one's self, fut. part. Sieσήμενος, Odys. xix, 507; to glow with heat, to be burnt, Il. xi, 666.

Θίες, 2. a. imperat. act. of τίθημι.
 Θίσαν, Ion. for ἔθεσαν, 3. pl. 2.
 α. ἔθην, of the same verb.

Θέσθαι, 2. a. inf. m., Θέσθω, 3. sing. 2. a. imperat. m. of τίθημι. Θέσις, εως, ή, a placing, arranging, a position, a site, situation; a theme or subject; an exposure; Θέσις τῆς χώρας, the exposure of the country, Theophr. C. Pl. iii, 23; an institution; imposition of a name, Dem. c. Apat.; a depositing of money, as a pledge or security preparatory to a lawsuit, Aristoph. Nub. 1190; a proposition, ή αὐτὴ Θίσις, Plat. Polit. i, 8; αί Θέσεις called πευτανεῖα, Id.

1181; adoption, as a child; Sίσις iπίων, the composition of verse; in Grammar, punctuation; in Prosody, the fall or depression of the voice, on the last half of a foot, opposed to apres, or the raising of it, on the first half; also, position, which makes a syllable long in verse; νόμων συμφερόντων θέσεις, the enactment of useful laws; Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 164; Siois onlar, the laying down of arms, Plat. Leg. vii, 813, E. Th. Siw.

Θέσχελος, ου, δ, ή, for Seceineλoς, divine, godlike; wonderful, astonishing, Il. iii, 130; wonderful, prodigious, marvellous; always applied by Homer to inanimate objects; θεσείκελος to animate. Fr. 9:65 and elkelos. Θέσμιον, ου, τό, a law, ordinance, rule, regulation, Eurip. Med. 499.

Θίσμιος, ία, ιον, conformable to law; according to ancient usage; legitimate, right, lawful; as subst., θίσμιον, τό, a law, a duty, usage, a rite. Fr. Diouis and

Θισμοδοκίω, ω, to receive as law; to submit to the law. Fr. Θεσμός and δέχομαι.

Θεσμοδοτής, ῆςος, δ, a lawgiver. Fr. Deopo's and didwei.

Θεσμοθεσία, ας, ή, enactment of a law; institution; legislation. Fr. Θεσμός and τίθημι.

Θεσμοθετείον, ου, τό, the hall where the Thesmothetæ assembled.

Θισμοθίτης, ου, ό, a lawgiver, a legislator; at Athens, a judge in criminal cases. The Θεσμοθίται were the six junior Archons after the three first, who were distinguished by particular names, Eschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 9. Fr. Deomos and ribnus. Θεσμοποιέω, ω, f. ήσω, to make laws. Fr. Toisw.

Θεσμός, ου, δ, Dor. τεθμός, any thing put, placed, or established; an enactment, regulation; a law, institution, rite; divine (opposed to human) law; see Hesych.; τους των Διων Δισμούς, the order of things established by the gods, Nen. Cyr. i, 6, 6; a usage or custom, Odys. xxiii, 296; a chant, Æschyl. Suppl. 1016; sometimes in the pl., τὰ θισμά. Τh. θίω, οτ τίθημι.

Θεσμοφορείον, ου, τό, the temple of Ceres, and

Θεσμοφορία, ων, τά, the Thesmo-

phoria, an ancient festival in honor of Ceres, Herodt. ii. 171. Θεσμοφοριάζω, f. άσω, to celebrate the festival of the Thesmophoria or of Ceres Legifera, Xen. Hist. v, 2, 20.

Θεσμοφόρος, ου, ό, ή, the lawgiver, an epith. of Ceres.

Θισμοφύλαξ, ακος, i, a guardian of the laws; s. as νομοφύλαξ, Diod. S. Fr. Deopo's and puλαξ.

 $\Theta_{i\sigma o}$, $\Theta_{i\sigma \theta \omega}$, 2. a. imperat. m. of τίθημι. See 3οῦ.

Θεσπέσιος, ου, ο, έ, uttered by a deity; hence, divine, wonderful, admirable, great, mighty, immense, extraordinary, excessive. Fr. Diés and Exos.

Θεσπεσίως, adv. astonishingly, wonderfully; immensely, excessively. Same Th.

 $\Theta_{\varepsilon\sigma\pi\imath\tilde{\alpha}\sigma\imath}$, adv. at Thespiæ. Θήζησι.

Θεσπίδαής, έος, δ, ή, kindled by the gods; hence, violent, furious, devouring; Δεσπιδαλς πῦς, Il. passim. Fr. Δίσπις and δαίω.

Θεσπιέπεια, ας, ή, a speech of the gods; a prediction; as an adj. fem. delivering oracles, oracular, Soph. Œd. T. 464. Fr. 9: σπις and έπος.

Θεσπιεπής, έος, δ, ή, speaking as a god, prophetic, oracular.

Θεσπίζασα, Dor. for Δεσπίσασα, part. 1. a. act. f. g., Theocr. xv, 6; from

 $\Theta_{i\sigma\pi}i\zeta\omega$, f. $i\sigma\omega$, to prophesy, to deliver on oracle; to unfold, Soph. Phil. 604; pf. pas. TEBEσπισμαι, to be prophesied. Fr. SÉGTIS.

ΘΕ'ΣΠΙΣ, 105, δ, έ, dictated by a god, inspired by the deity, prophetic, Eurip. Med. 425; divine, Odys. viii, 498; acc. Sίσπιν, Eurip. Med. 425. Fr. Deos and Erros.

Θέσπισμα, ἄτος, τό, an oracle, a response, Eurip. Ion. 408; a prediction, Soph. Œd. T. 971; an ordinance, a decree. preced.

Θεσπιωδίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to deliver oracles, to foretell, prophesy, Alschyl. Ag. 1133. Fr. Dionis and asida.

Θεσπιωδός, ου, Poet. Δεσπιαοιδός, ov, o, inspired by the gods, a soothsayer; giving out oracles, oracular, Eurip. Med. 666. Same Th.

Θισπρωτίδα, acc. of

Θεσπρωτίς, a name for Δωδώνη, Pind. Fragm.

Θισσάλός, later Att. Θιτταλός,

oũ, ò, a Thessalian.

Θίσσαν, Ion. and Poet. for "θισαν. 3. pl. 2. a. ind. act. from Tilnuis to put or place.

Θίσσαντο, Pind. Nem. v, 18; from Βίσσασθαι, to obtain by prayers. Matth. Gr. Gram. § 210.

Θεστιάς, άδος, ή, belonging to Thestius, the father of Leda, Theocr. Idyl. xxii, 5. See further, Apollod. Bibl. i, 7.

Θεσφατηλόγος, uttering prophecies, Æschyl. Ag. 1416; Id. S. Theb. 600. Fr. Sigo and λέγω.

Θέσφάτου, ου, τό, a response of an oracle, an oracle, pl. oracles, prophecy. Fr. Deós and Oáris. Θέσφατος, ου, δ, ή, spoken by a god, decreed by the gods, Il. viii, 477; sent by the gods or from heaven, Odys. vii, 143; fated. Fr. Diós and onui.

Θετέον, verbal adj., it is necessary to put, place, establish; also, to determine, decide; : "y: S:τέον, if we must determine, Longin. 9. From

 $\Theta_{\xi\tau\xi\sigma\varsigma}$, α , σ , that must be placed, to be placed, etc. See preced.

Θέτης, ου, δ, one who places or establishes; one who gives security; that adopts a child. Fr. τίθημι.

Θετικός, ή, όν, capable of fixing or determining, positive; affirmative; in Grammar, simple, positive; pl. n. g. θετικά.

Θετίκῶς, adv. affirmatively, positively; to which is opposed agrnτικῶς, negatively.

Θίτις, ίδος, ή, the name of a goddess, Thetis. " In the dat. case the i, which, after the rejection of d or T, is preceded by a vowel, is contracted with it; as, μήτι for μήτιι, Il. xxiii, 316; Θίτι, xviii, 407; "Iσι for "Iσιδι or "Iσιϊ, Herodt. ii, 59; Δί for Δit, Pind. xv, 13, 149; γήςα for yheai, yheari, Fisch. i, 410; Hermann de Emend. Gr. Gram. 49." Matth. Gr. Gram. § 73. Θίτο, Ion. for "θετο, 3. sing. 2. a. m. of Tidnui.

Θετός, ή, όν, placed, established, determined; adoptive, adopted; Βετὸν ὑιὸν ποιήσασθαι, to adopt a son, Plat. Legg. xi, 929, C. Fr. Tilnui.

 $\Theta_{i\tau\omega}$, 3. sing. 2. a. imperat. act. of Tilnui.

Θιῦ, Dor. for Δοῦ, from Sίσο, 2. a. imperat. m. of the same verb.

Θευγενίς, ίδος, ή, Dor. for Θεογε-

Θευμεςã, Dor. for Θεομεςεῖ, Att. Βευμεςῆ, dat. sing. of

Θευμερής, έος, δ, ή, and

Θεύμοζος, ου, δ, π, Dor. for Sεόμοζος, given or sent by God; given by divine allotment, Pind. Fr. Sεός and μείζω.

Θεύσεαι, Ion. for Θεύση, 2. sing. 1. f. m. of Θέω.

Θεύσομαι, 1. sing. f. m. of Θέω. Θεω, 2. sing. imperat. pres. of Θεώομαι, contract. for Θεώου.

ΘΕ'Ω, f. Θεύσομαι, Dor. Θευσοῦμαι, to run, to contend in the race; to move rapidly; ναῦς ἔθεεν βορέη, the ship scudded with a north wind, Odys. xiii, 86; to go to sea, Plut.; but

Θίω, obsol., from which are derived various tenses of τίθημι. Θίωμεν, for Θωμεν, Ion. 1. pl.

2. a. subj. act. of σίθημι. Θεωςεία, or -ία, αε, ή, a viewing, inspecting; contemplation, meditation, speculation, theory; a viewing of the public games,

Soph. Œd. T. 1491; the public games; a survey of the manners of other countries; a solemn

embassy. Th. Dewgos.

Θεωςίω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. τεθεώςηκα, Aristoph. Vesp. 1227; Dem. de Coron. 259, 22; to view, see, behold; to contemplate, consider; to be a spectator of the public games, Ceb. Tub. 96, in Coll. Min.; to go as a deputy, (9εωςός,) and followed by είς to review; ἐθεώςει οὖν ὁ Κύζος πρῶτον μὲν τοὺς βαςβάζους, Cyrus, therefore, first reviewed the barbarians, Xen. Anab. i, 2, 16; to consult the oracle; 1. a. subj. act. Θεωςήσω, ης, η. Th. Θεω-εός.

Θεώςημα, ἄτος, τό, any thing viewed or contemplated; a spectacle; a rule, precept; a theorem. Fr. Θεωςέω.

Θεωρητήριον, ου, τό, a place or seat in a theatre, a place for public spectacles and exhibitions; an observatory. Fr. Θεωρίω.

Θεωρητικός, ή, όν, contemplative, theoretical, speculative; ὰ φρόνασις κριτικὰ ἐντὶ καὶ θεωρητικὰ ἔξις, prudence is a judging and speculative habit, Theagen. ap. Stob. i. Fr. θεωρέω.

Θεωρητός, ή, όν, seen, observed, conspicuous. Same Th.

Θεωρία, ας, ή, a viewing or surveying; a public feast, or festi-

val, Aristoph. Vesp. 1009; contemplation, meditation, a system, a theory; a solemn embassy sent annually to Delos; a solemn procession; a public spectacle, such as the Olympic or Isthmian games, Plat. Crit. § 14. See Szagzía.

Θεωρίζω, f. ίσω, to look at, behold.

Θεωςίη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for θεωςία · κατὰ θεωςίης πρόφωσιν, under the pretext of seeing other countries, Herodt. i, 29.

Θεωρίκός, ή, όν, relating to the public games, or a view of them; Θεωρικὰ (χρήματα), money employed in defraying the expense of the public games or spectacles, Dem. Olynth. ii; also, money which the poor received out of the public treasury, to pay for their seats at the plays and games. Fr. Θεωρός.

Θεωρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (with and without ναῦς,) a ship, properly the public sacred ship in which the Athenians sent their Βεωρούς, or deputies, to the festival at Delos, Herodt. vi, 87; μελάγκροκον νεκυοστόλον Βεωρίδα, the boat of Charon with the black sail, that transports the dead, Æschyl. S. Theb. 840.

 Θ ΕΩΡΟ'Σ, $ο\tilde{v}$, δ , a spectator; Æschyl. Prom. 118; a beholder, observer; one who travels into foreign countries to observe the manners of the people. Fr.θεάομαι, to view, behold. Θεωρός was an ambassador or public person deputed to offer sacrifice to some god, or to consult an oracle; one deputed on civil business was called πρεσθύς θεωςος....εκδημων, Soph. Œd. T. 114; οί Θεωφοί, persons composing a sacred college, Thucyd. v, 47; a delegate to the festivals at Delos, held in honor of Apollo. Fr. Deós and wea.

Θίωσις, εως, ή, deification, Eccles. Wr. ; s. as ἀποθέωσις. Fr. Θεός.

Θεώτερος, α, ον, compar. of θεός, more godlike, more of a god; as βασιλεύτερος, from βασιλεύς. But used as a positive in Odys. xiii, 111; Riemer's Lex.

 Θ_n $\varepsilon_{\alpha\gamma}$ $\varepsilon_{\gamma\gamma}$, $\varepsilon_{\gamma\gamma}$, $\varepsilon_{\gamma\gamma}$, $\varepsilon_{\gamma\gamma}$, $\varepsilon_{\gamma\gamma}$, horn at Thebes, a native of Thebes. Fr. Θ_n $\varepsilon_{\gamma\gamma}$ and ε_{γ} $\varepsilon_{\gamma\gamma}$.

Θήθᾶζε, adv. of place, to Thebes; δε, σε, and ζε, denote motion to a place, and are generally subjoined to the accusative sing. or plur.; as, οἶκονδε, κλισίηνδε, οὐ-

εανόνδε and οὐεανόσε · so 'Αθήναζε, for 'Αθήνασδε, etc.

Θηζαϊκός λίθος, Theban marble.
Θηζαῖος, αία, αῖον, of or belonging to Thebes, Theban; in pl.
Θηζαῖοι, οἱ, the Thebans.

Θήθη, ης, η, generally Θῆθαι, from the junction of the city Θήθη, with the Acropolis; but both are used; Thebes, a city of Greece, Soph. Antig. 102; ἐπταπύλφ Θήθα, Odys. xi, 263; the ancient capital of Upper Egypt, Thebais, on the Nile, afterwards called Διόσπολις, Π. ix, 381.

 $\Theta_{\eta} \mathcal{E}_{\eta} \theta_{\varepsilon v}$, adv. from Thebes.

Oήθησι, adv. at Thebes. "Adverbs of place, answering to the question, Where? have the terminations θι, σι, χου σι chiefly in the name of cities, as Αθήνησι, at Athens, Θήβησι, at Thebes." Dunb.

Θηγαλέος, έα, έον, sharp; making sharp. $Fr. \Im \gamma \gamma \omega$.

Θηγάνη, ης, η, a whetstone, a grindstone, a hone, Soph. Aj. 807. Fr. Sήγω.

OH'ΓΩ, f. ξω, to whet, sharpen; metaphor. to irritate, exasperate, excite, animate; mid. to sharpen for one's self or one's own, II. ii, 382; 1. a. "βηζα, pf. pas. σίθηγμαι λῆμ' "χων στθηγμίνον, having the temper exasperated, Eurip. Orest. 1642.

Optiology, Jon. for Αταράρμ, pres.

Onsiσθαι, Ion. for Δεᾶσθαι, pres. inf. m., and

Θηείτο, Ion. for ἐθηείτο, and this for ἐθεᾶτο, 3. sing. impf. ind. m. of

Θηέομαι, Ion. for θεάομαι, to view, to behold, to look with wonder or surprise.

Θηεύμενος, Ion. and Dor. for Sεώμενος, (part. pres. m. of Sεάσμαι,) a spectator, Aristoph.

Θηεῦντο, they beheld with surprise, Il. vii, 444; Dor. for θηοῦντο, and this Ion. for ἐθεῶντο,
3. pl. impf. ind. m., and

Θηήσαντο, Ion. for ἐθεάσαντο, Π. xv, 682; 3. pl. 1. a. ind. m. of Θηίομαι, Ion. for Θεάομαι.

Θηήσασθαι, Ion. for Sεάσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of the same verb. Θηητής, ῆρος, δ, Ion. for Sεατής, an observer, admirer, or judge of any thing; as of bows, τόζων, in Odys. xxi, 397. Fr. Sηίσ-

Θηητός, ή, όη, verbal adj., wonderful; to be regarded with admiration or wonder, deserving of admiration; admirable, astonishing, Pind. Olymp. iii, 65;

ανδεάσι μὶν Эπηπὸς ίδιῖν, Tyrt., where the common reading is Synσοῖσιν, for which Эπηπός, a conjectural emendation of Reiske's, is adopted by Gaisford in his
Poetæ Min. Gr. Fr. Θηίομαι,
Ion. for Θιάομαι.

Θηήτως, οξος, δ, ε. as 9ηητής. Θή, ον, Ion. for θείον, τό, brimstone, sulphur.

Onκαΐος, α, ον, designed for a 9ήκη or receptacle. Fr. 9ήκη. Θηκάμενος, part. 1. a. m. of τίθημι.

Θῆκαν, Ion. for ἔθηκαν, 3. pl.
1. a. ind. act., and

Θήκαο, 2. sing. 1. a. m. for ἐθήκω, Callim. H. in Jovem. Fr. τίθημι.

Θήκατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. Ion., Il. x, 31; he put upon himself, Il. xiv, 187; and

Θῆκε, Ion. for ἔθηκε, 3. sing. 1. a. act. of τίθημι.

Θήκη, η; η, a repository, receptacle; a chest, coffer; a scabbard, or sheath; a repository for the dead, a sepulchre or tomb, Æschyl. Pers. 397; a grave, Thucyd. ii, 52; a purse. Fr. τίθημι.

Θήπιον, ου, τό, a receptacle, repository; a grave or sepulchre; dimin. of Θήπη.

Θηκτός, ή, ότ, sharpened, sharp, sharp-edged, Anthol.; Eurip. Med. 40; Sηκτὸς σίδαρος, keenedged sword, Æschyl. S. Theb. 925; Tymn. Epigr. in Coll. Maj. ii, 325. Fr. Sήγω.

Onλάζω, f. άσω, to suckle or give suck; mid. to suck. Fr. Θήλη.

Θηλαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to suckle, give milk to. Same Th.

Θηλαμινός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a suckling; and

Θηλαμών, όνος, δ, nursing; ή 9ηλαμών, Sophr., a nurse. Fr. 9ηλάζω.

Θηλάσειας, ε, Æol. 1. a. opt. act. of θηλάζω.

Θήλια and Inlin, Ion. for In-

Θήλεια, fem. of Θηλυς, Eurip. Orest. 1204.

Θηλίω, Ion. for θαλίω, s. as Θάλλω.

Θηλή, ῆς, ἡ, the breast of a female, the nipple, the teat; an udder. Fr. 2. pf. of Θάλλω. Θηλοιιδής, ίος, ὁ, ἡ, resembling a female in having breasts, resembling breasts, mammiform. Fr. Θηλή and είδος.

Θηλυγενής, έος, δ, ή, born of a woman; feminine, Plut. Legy.

vii, 802, E; belonging to women. Fr. 9πλυς and γίνος.

Onλυγονία, ίας, ή, the procreation of female offspring; kindred by the mother's side. I'r. Υήλυς and γόνος.

Θηλυδείας, ου, δ, soft, effeminate; and

Θηλυδριώδης, εος, ό, ή, womanlike, effeminate. Fr. 9ηλυς, ΰδωρ, and είδος.

Θηλυκός, ή, όν, feminine; effeminate; proper to the female sex; in Grammar feminine, of the feminine gender. Fr. Θηλυς.

Θηλυκράνεια, ας, ή, a plant, the dogberry.

Θηλυκρατής, ίος, δ, ή, governing women, Æschyl. Choèph. 592. Fr. Θηλυς and κρατίω.

Θηλύπτονος, ου, δ, ή, slain by a woman. But

Θηλυκτόνος, ου, δ, ἡ, slaying women, or rather, slaying by woman's hands, Æschyl. Prom. 860; a murderess, Æschyl. Prom. 885. Th. Θῆλυς and κτείνω.

Θηλυμᾶνής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, having a violent passion for women. Fr.
 Θῆλυς and μανία.

Θηλυμιτέρης, ου, δ, and θηλύμιτές, δ, ἡ, wearing a woman's head-dress, effeminate.

Θηλύμος φος, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, having the form of a woman; a feminine appearance. Fr. $9\tilde{\eta}\lambda vs$ and $\mu o e \phi \dot{\eta}$.

Θηλύνετο, Theocr. 21. Fr. 9ηλύνω.

Θηλῦνω, f. ἔνῶ, to make womanish or effeminate; to make tender or delicate; mid. to enervate; τῶν σωμάτων θηλυνομένων, their bodies having become enervated, Xen. Œcon. iv. 2; to play the coquette, to behave haughtily, from a consciousness of beauty, Theocr. xx, 14; pas. to be mollified, softened, or become womanish, Soph. Aj. 636; 1. a. ἰθηλύνην.

Θηλύπους, οδος, δ, ή, having a foot or gait like a woman, delicate, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 421. Fr. ποῦς.

Onλυπρεπής, ίος, δ, ή, becoming a woman or the female sex. Fr. 9πλυς and πρίπει.

Θηλύπτεςις, ιδος, η, a plant, according to some, the acrostichum thelypteris, and to others, the

asplenium filix fœmina, Bernh. $\Theta H^*\Lambda \Upsilon \Sigma$, sos, o, n, or -us, size, v, female, of the female sex: a woman; feminine, soft, tender. delicate, effeminate; timid, Soph. Trach. 1051; weak, feeble; fruitful; To Salu, scil. yives, (supplied in Herodt. ii, 85; iii, 66,) s. as 9ήλεια, a woman, a female, the female sex; applicable to brutes as well as to the human race, and also to several mechanical terms, as the female screw, etc. " Sometimes the adj. is put in the masc. with nouns feminine, in the sing, and the plural, Il. x. 216; Salve lipon, the fertilizing dew, Hes. Scut. Herc. 395; Hen Salus louou, Il. xix, 97; 9ñhov σποςάν, Eurip. Hec. 653; of the same class is ήδὺς ἀϋτμή, ἡμισέος ἡμέρας, etc. Probably in the old language there were adjectives of two ter-minations, communia. To this head may also be referred axis πολιοίο in Homer." Matth. Gr. Gram. § 436, 2.

Θηλύσποςος, ου, δ, female sown, female, Æschyl. Prom. 87. Fr. στείςω, 2. pf.

Onλυτεςαων, of women, gen. pl. Æol. of Sηλύτεςαι, compar. f. g. of Sηλύτεςος, more feminine or effeminate; but this, like other comparatives, is often used by the poets as the positive, simply for females, women; "perhaps, however, the notion of greater delicacy may be implied." Dunb.

Θηλύτης, ητος, ή, womanhood; the female character; feebleness, tenderness, timidity, delicacy. Fr. Θήλυς.

Θηλυτόκος, ου, ὸ, ἡ, bearing female offspring, producing females. Fr. Ͽῆλυς and τίκτω.
 Θηλύφεων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, of a feminine or feeble mind. Fr. φεήν.
 Θηλύφωνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a feminine, delicate, or feeble voice. Fr. φωνή.

Θηλύφονον, ου, τό, a plant, probably the scorpion-rooted leopard's bane, or doronicum pardalianches, Linn.

Θηλώ, όος, contract. οῦς, ἡ, (Hesych.,) a nurse. Fr. 9ηλή. Θήμελον, ου, τό, s. as 9εμέλιον.

Θήμελον, ου, τό, s. as θεμέλιον. Θημέρα, for τῆ ἡμέρα, Soph. Œd. Τ. 1283.

Θῆμι, obsol. formed from 9s, the root, and iμi for siμi, thus 9i sμι, contract. Θῆμι, its impf., called the 2. aor., is ifns.

 $\Theta_{n\mu\nui\alpha}$, α_s , \dot{n} , a heap, a pile. Same Th.

Θημών, ῶνος, ὁ, a heap, a pile; ητων θημών, a heap of chaff, Hom. Odys. v, 368. Fr. τί-θημι.

 Θ HPA

On, an enclitic particle, truly, indeed, certainly, assuredly; also, s. as δην, a long time, in time; used by the Ionic and Doric writers.

Θήνιον, milk, Hesych. Fr. Θάω. Θήξας, αντος, part. 1. a. act. of Θήγω.

Θηξάσθω, 3. sing. 1. a. imperat. m. of θήγω.

Θῆζις, εως, ή, the act of sharpening, a sharpening. Fr. Θήγω. Θηοῖο, 2. sing. pres. opt. pas. of Θηέομαι, Ion. for Θεάομαι.

Θήπω, obsol. root of τίθηπα, to be astonished, perplexed. "It occurs only in the poets, in the 2. pf. τίθηπα, Odys. vi, 168; xxiii, 105; Il. xxi, 29, etc., and 2. aor. ἔταφον, τάφον, Αρ. Rhod. ii, 207, 1039; part. ταφών, Il. ix, 193, etc.; hence τάφος, in Homer, astonishment. Θήπω is probably from Θάπω, whence Θάπι, Θάπα, in Hesychius, and the common Θάμβος. (Schneider's Gr. Lex.)" Matth. Gr. Gram. § 236. It ought not to be confounded with Θάπτω, to bury.

ΘΗΡ, εός, δ, Æol. φής, Π. i, 268; a wild beast, a beast of prey; any quadruped; Θης οὐατόεις, Callim. ap. Eustath. Hom. p. 1412, ed. Rom.; an ass; a lion; a centaur, Soph. Trach. 553, 565, 677; a satyr; gen. pl. Θης ων, dat. pl. Θης ων. Fr. Θίω.

Θήςα, ας, 'n, a hunting; the chase; the game taken in hunting; a prize, Soph. Phil. 611; booty; a search after; an eager desire for; ἀλλοτςίων Ͽῆςαι Θανάπων, hunting after the deaths of others, that is, for the purpose of getting their property, Longin. 44; and see under ἐνίδςα keen pursuit of any thing. Same Th.

Θης αγοῦντες, οἱ, those who lead about wild beasts. Fr Sής a and ἄγω.

Θής ἄμα, ἄτος, τό, the game caught in the chase; a hunting; and, hence, pursuit, object, Aristot. Pæan.; booty; courtship. Fr. Υπράω.

Θηςαςχία, ας, ή, the control over wild beasts, especially of elephants. Fr. 3ής and ἀςχή. Θήςαςχος, ου, δ, a keeper of wild

beasts.

Θηςάσιμος, ου, δ, ή, to be taken as prey; attainable, Æschyl. Prom. 883. Th. Αηςάω.

Θης ατέος, α, ον, fit or worthy to be pursued or aimed at, Soph. Phil. 116. Fr. Αης άω.

Θηςῶτής, οῦ, ὁ, a hunter; a seeker after, a pursuer, searcher after; ઝηςῶτὰ λόγων φιλομούσων, a searcher after learned lore, Aristoph. Nub. 317. Fr. ઝηςάω and ઝής.

Θης ἄτικός, ή, όν, of or belonging to the chase, proper for or used in hunting; addicted to hunting; τὰ βης ατικά, the art of hunting, Xen. Mem. ii, 6, 33. Fr. 9ής.

Θης ἄτός, ή, όν, captured, that may be taken or attained. Fr. Υποάω.

Θήςᾶτςον, ου, τό, a net, snare to catch wild animals, Hesych.

Θηςάω, f. act. Υηςἄσω, Eurip. Iph. T. 1427, rarely used; fut. m. Υηςἄσομαι, to hunt after, Æschyl. Pers. 238; to follow after, pursue, Eurip. Bacch 228; to pursue eagerly; mid. to capture, seize in the chase, to be eager to seize. Fr. Υής.

Θήςειος, εία, Ion. είη, ον, of or relating to wild animals; savage, Soph. Trach. 1048; κεία Θήςεια, wild meat, vension, Xen. Cyr. i. Fr. Θής.

Θήφευμα, ατος, τό, game caught in hunting, the chase; and Θήφευσις, εως, ή, the chase; the act of hunting; the act of taking wild animals; capture; and Θηφευτής, οῦ, ὁ, and Θηφευτής, ῆφος, ὁ, a huntsman, Π. xii, 41; an adventurer. The word seems to be used in this sense by Plato, Polit. ii, 373, B, and was probably intended to apply to the Sophists. Fr. Θήφ.

Ongευτική, ñε, 'n, (τέχνη understood,) the chase, hunting.

Θηρευτικός, ή, όν, of or belonging to the chase; whence Θηρευτική, the art of hunting, the chase. Fr. 9ήρ.

One είνω, f. είντω, to hunt wild animals; to pursue, to try to catch, to watch insidiously; to catch; to catch at or lay hold of one's words, Luke xi, 54; more frequently used by the Attic than the Ionic writers. Fr. 9/10.

Θηρητής, ῆρος, ό, a huntsman; s. as βηρευτής. And

Θηςήτως, οςος, δ, a hunter or huntsman. Fr. Ing.

Θηριακά, τά, scil. φάρμακα, anti-

dotes; and

Θηξιακή, scil. ἀντίδοτος, an electuary, prepared from the flesh of the viper; see Galen. de Med. sec. gen.

Ongiāxός, ή, όν, relating to wild animals; of or belonging to the viper, Galen. Fr. 9ής.

Θηριάλωτος, ου, ό, ή, taken by wild beasts. Fr. Sηρίον and αλίσκομαι.

Θηριόδρωτος, ου, δ, η, devoured or mangled by wild beasts. Fr. Απρίον and βρώσκω.

Oneiδδηκτος, ου, δ, η, bitten by some venomous animal or wild beast. Fr. δάκνω.

Θηριομάχέω, ω, f. ήσω, to fight with wild beasts, from Angion, and μάχομαι, a term particularly applied to those who, in the public games, engaged or were compelled to fight with wild beasts, and from that circumstance in Greek were called Angioμάχοι, in Latin bestiarii.

Θηφιομάχος, ου, ό, ή, one who fights with wild beasts.

Θηρίον, ου, τό, (in form, a diminutive of Ine, but used for it,) a wild animal, wild beast, a beast of any kind found in woods and wilds; even fishes, Aristot. Hist. An.; a monster; applied by Demosthenes, 772, 6, to the demagogues of his time, πάντα τὰ τοιαῦτα θηςία, all such monsters; a monster, or prodigy, in a good sense; τί δὲ εἰ αὐτοῦ τοῦ Αηρίου ταῦτα δήματα βοῶντος ἀκηκόοιτε, but what if you had heard the monster (or animal, or creature) himself thundering out these things, Æschines, after reciting to his pupils Demosthenes's Oration on the Crown; used also as a term of reproach, beast! brute! etc.; Αηγία μικκά, mice, Callim. Cer. It is more especially applied to animals which have a venomous bite; whence, κατ' έξοχήν, it denotes a serpent, as a venomous animal, (Acts xxviii, 4, 5, comp. v. 3,) and more particularly the viper, Galen.; hence Αηγιαχή, a medicinal composition prepared from the viper, Id.; it is applied by Hippocrates to the Ingiwam, or malignant ulcer of Dioscorides and Galen, on which see also Celsus, Lib. v.; metaphorically, a man of brutish manners, savage, cruel; thus, in Tit. i, 12, the Cretans are called ranà Ingia, men of a savage disposition, thirsting for blood, and intent only on their own advantage; proverb, & Shelov, & Stos, a beast or a god, i. e. either below or above the nature of man, Aristot. Eth.

Θηειόομαι, pas. of Αηειόω.

One one ex n'e, ioe, δ, n, agreeable to the nature of wild beasts. Fr. She and πείπω.

Θήριος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of or belonging to wild beasts.

 $\Theta_{n_{e_i} i \tau n_{e_i}}$, $n \tau_{e_i}$, n, the nature of wild beasts; ferocity; wildness; brutishness of disposition, Theog. ap. Stob. i; Aristot. Eth. Fr. \Re_{e_i} .

Θηςιστροφείου, ου, τό, a place where wild animals are kept, a menagerie. Fr. Sηρίου and τρέσφω.

Θηριοτρόφος, ου, δ, ή, bringing up or feeding wild animals; but θηριότροφος, fed on wild animals; s. as θηροτρόφος.

Θηρίοω, ω, to transform into a wild beast, to make wild or savage; to exasperate, to irritate; pas. to become wild, to be irritated; to become cankered. Th.

Oneiωδης, εος, δ, ή, wild, brutal, savage, ferocious; full of wild animals, Herodt. iv, 181; malignant; τὸ Δηριωδες, ferocity, brutality; also, malignity, of sons. Fr. Δής and είδος.

Ongιώδως, adv. in the manner of wild beasts, like brutes, ferociously. Same Th.

Θηείωμα, τό. See Αηείον.

Θηρίωσις, εως, η, a making wild, savage, ferocious. Fr. Θεριόω. Θηρόθρωτος, ου, ο, η, eaten by wild beasts. Fr. βιθρώσχω.

Θηςοδολίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to shoot wild beasts or game, Soph. Phil. 165. Fr. Sής and βάλλω.

Θηςοκτόνος, ου, δ, ή, destroying wild beasts, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1569; epith. of Diana.

Ongoνόμος, ου, δ, ή, feeding or grazing wild animals; but Ingoνομος, grazed or fed upon by them, etc. Fr. Ing and νίμω. Ongόπλαστος, turning men to beasts; epith. of Circe, Lycophr. Cas. 672. Fr. Ing and πλάσσω.

Ongooden. ns, n, the chase.

Oneoφένος, ου, δ, 'n, a slaying wild animals, Eurip. Herc. F. 378; also, Ingoφόνη· as, "Αςτιμι Ingo-φόνη, Pind. Nem. iii, 3. Same Th.

ΘH'Σ, τός, ό, one who placed his labor at the disposal of another, as a serf or villain of a feudal lord; a hired laborer or

servant, Odys. iv, 644; a hireling or mercenary. They were of the lowest class of citizens at Athens, and engaged their services during a certain time; fem. Θῆσσα οτ Θῆστα, a female servant; Θῆσσαν τράπεζαν, a servile table or maintenance, Eurip. Alcest. 2. Fr. Θίω, for τίθη-

Θησαι, 1. a. inf. act. of Θάω. Θησαίατο, 3. pl. 1. a. opt. m. Ion. of Θάομαι, for Θεάομαι.

Θήσατο, sucked, 3. sing. 1. a. mid., without augment, of Θάω.

Onσωνείζω, f. iσω, to collect, amass, store, hoard up treasures for future use, in a transitive sense; μη θησωνείζετε ὑμῖν θησωνείζετε ὑμῖν θησωνείζετε ὑμῖν θησωνείνε treasures on the earth, Mutt. vi, 19; it is applied to ants by Ælian. V. H. 1, 12; mid. to hoard up for one's self; pas. to be hoarded up; pf. pas. τεθησωύεισμαι, Soph.

Θησαύρισμα, ἄτος, τό, a repository of treasure; a treasure, Soph. Phil. 37; store, furniture. Fr. 9ησαυρός.

Θησαυριστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who hoards up or amasses; a treasurer; and Θησαυζοποιός, ου, δ, ή, one who amasses or collects treasures, Plat. Polit. viii, 554, A. From ΘΗΣΑΥΡΟ'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, in its primary sense, a store-house or store-room for keeping goods, provisions, etc., J. Poll. 9, 44; εύρισκον Αησαυρούς άρτων νενημέvwv, cellars, Xen. Anab. v, 4, 16; a treasure, a store; metaphor. any thing precious or dear to any one, Xen. Cyr. viii, 2, 10; an offering or present. probably fut. Inow of ridnus.

Θησαυροφυλάκιον, ου, τό, a treasury; and

Θησαυςοφύλαζ, ἄχος, δ, ή, the keeper of the treasury; a treasurer. Fr. φυλάσσω.

Θησείδα., ων, οί, the descendants of Theseus, Soph. Œd. C. 1068; the subjects of Theseus, the Athenians. Fr. Θησεύς.

Θήσειν, fut. inf. act. of τίθη-

Θητείον, ου, τό, a temple of Theseus, to which slaves fled when they were ill treated by their masters, or had incurred penalties. Fr. Θησεύς. Also, a plant, probably the wild lettuce, or lactuca virosa, Linn.

Θησειότειψ, 1605. δ, a wicked slave; an old offender; one who

frequently fled to the Θησεῖση, or temple of Theseus, the asylum for offending slaves. Aristot. Fragm. 394. Fr. τείδω. Θησίμεναι, and θησίμεν, fut. inf. of τίθημι, whence θησεῖν. Θησεύμεσθα, Dor. and Æol. for

Θῆσθαι, Ion. for Θᾶσθαι, contract. for Θάισθαι, pres. pas. of Θάω.

Θήσομαι, f. m. from 9ήσω, f. act. of τίθημι.

Θῆσσα, ns, n, and Θῆστα, ns, n, a female hired servant; as adj. mercenary, hired; Θῆσσαν τράστεξαν αἴνεσαι, to deign to partake of or be content with a servant's table, Eurip. Alc. 2. Th. Sns.

 Θ now, Dor. \Im now, f. act. of $\neg i$. \exists n μ i.

Θῆτα, τό, indecl., theta, the name of the eighth letter of the Greek alphabet; Democritus used a gen. Sήτατος, like δίλτατος. See under Θ.

Θητεία, ας, ή, hired service; the condition of a hired servant, Soph. Œd. T. 1020.

Θητέρα. See Θάτερος.

Θητεύω, f. εύσω, to serve or labor for hire, Eurip. Alc. 6; to serve, Odys. xi, 488. Fr. 945. Θητικός, ή, όν, adj. appertaining to the service of a hired servant; mercenary, διὸ καὶ πάντες οἱ κό-Laxes Intinoi, therefore all flatterers are servile or mercenary, Aristot. Eth.; whence, Intixon, τό, scil. ἀργύριον, a tax or annual payment made by the μi -TOIXOI at Athens for the right of dwelling in the city, and for the permission to make money by mercenary labor, των ἐπικλήςων, όσαι τὸ θητικὸν τελοῦσι, Demosth. 1067, 27; Reiske's Ind. to Demosth. Fr. Shs.

(9), a particle added to the end of nouns, used as adverbs of place; as, ayeal, in the country; ἄλλοθι, elsewhere; οὐδαμόθι, nowhere; ἀμφοτέρωθι, on They are formed both sides. from the nom. and gen. in os, and from the gen. ns, by omitting ;. Since nouns with this termination sometimes stand as genitives, (as, 'Ιλιόθι πρό, Π viii, 557; ἀωθι πρό, xi, 50, etc.,) and in others the common termination also of the gen. occurs in the same sense, (as II, poetic, and ov, wol, and wov,) these adverbs must originally have been ΘΙΓΩ

genitive cases, like the forms in Dev, s. 87, note. Matth. Gr. Gram. § 256.

Θιάζω, to dance, to initiate, to celebrate bacchanalian rites. (Doubtful.) And

Θιασεύω, /. εύσω, to introduce to the bacchanalians, to initiate; pas, to be initiated in the Bacchie rites, Eurip. Bacch. 75. From

ΘΙ'ĀΣΟΣ, ου, δ, a company of dancers or bacchanalians; a crowd of women; a troop of revellers, Plat. Polit. 303, C; Xen. Mem. ii, 131; also, any company or assembly; a feast. Some read Dúxoos, and hence Sυάζω, to celebrate the orgies of Bacchus; εν δε ταις ήμεραις τούς χαλούς θιάσους ἄγων διὰ τῶν ἱδῶν, leading the handsome bands of bacchanals by day along the roads, Dem de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 154; θίασος έμὸς γυναϊκές, women my festal troop, Eurip. Bacch. 56. Probably from Debs.

Θιασώτης, ου, δ, a member of the Diagos, or company of dancers; a bacchanalian companion, Eurip. Bacch. 540; also, pl. companions who met together on festive days under a pretence of worshipping the gods, and who indulged themselves in banquetting. Fr. Diagos.

ΘΙ'ΒΗ, ης, ή, a little basket made of osiers or flags, LXX. Θ isis, s. as \Im isn, LXX.

OΙΒΡΟ'Σ, ά, όν, roasted under the coals, hot; also, tender, soft, beautiful. Nicand.

Θιγγάνω, from Diγω, obsol., to touch, handle, take hold of; to attempt, reach after, Soph. Phil. 406; it governs the gen. Hence, fut. Digoual, 2. aor. "Hi yor, inf. Biyeïv, part. Biywv.

Θίγημα, τό, and

Θίγμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing touched, etc.

ΘΙΊΩ, obsol., (see Dιγγάνω,) f. Dizouai, Eurip. Hipp. 1089; to touch, handle; to feel; to strike, graze; to defile or touch impurely, Eurip. Electr. 255; 2. α. ἔθίγον εθίγες ψυχης, ἔθιγες δὲ φρενῶν, you have touched my soul, you have touched my heart, Eurip. Alc. 108; it is construed with a gen., like other verbs relating to the senses, "Όταν μὲν τοῦ ἄρτου άψη,....όταν δὲ τούτων τινὸς Θίγης, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 5; Διγών αύτης της κεφαλης έπεύξατο, touching her head he prayed, Xen. Cyr. vi, 4, 4; it also signifies, to hit, hurt, kill.

ΘΙ'N, i, and h, s. as

ΘΙ'Σ, Divos, o, and n, properly, any heap or deposit of any thing, as mud, earth, sand, etc.; a heap, Æschyl. Pers. 804; Odys. xii, 45; Il. i, 34; principally applied to sand heaps or downs on the sea-shore; the strand or sea-coast; the sandsteppes of Libya, Ap. Rhod.; ως μου τὸν Θίνα ταςάττεις, how you gravel me, Aristoph. Vesp. 706; His never signifies the depths of the sea, as some suppose; it is a heap of sand, mud, dust, and, in the above passage from Aristophanes, the meaning seems to be, to stir the dust so as to bewilder, confuse; Fiva 70μάτων, a heap of woes, Lycophr. Cas. "Passow makes 9ε — τί-Inus the root, and the first signification that of a deposit; but it is no doubt the same as the German dünen, our downs." Lidd. & Scott's Lex.

Θινόω, ω, to cover with sand. Θίζις, εως, ό, the act of touching, touch.

Θλαδίας, ου, δ, a eunuch. Fr.θλάω. And

Θλασίας, ου, δ, the same.

Θλάσμα, ἄτος, τό, a fracture, a bruise, a contusion. Fr. θλάω. Θλάσπι, 105, and εως, τό, a plant, thlaspi, a kind of mustard, shepherd's purse.

Θλάσσε, 3. sing. 1. a. act., Poet. for έθλασε. Fr. 9λάω.

Θλαστός, ή, όν, bruised, crushed, broken in pieces, fractured. Fr. θλάω.

 $\Theta \Lambda \Lambda' \Omega$, f. $\check{\alpha} \sigma \omega$, to bruise, break, crush; to break in pieces, to shatter, Il. xii, 384; to batter; pf. pas. τέθλασμαι, Dor. τέθλαγμαι, Theocr. xx, 45; 1. a. pas. έθλάσθην.

Θλίδίας, ου, ὁ, s. as Θλαδίας, a eunuch. Fr. Θλίδω.

 $\Theta \Lambda I' B \Omega$, f. $i \psi \omega$, to press, compress, to squeeze, to bruise or crush; to afflict; to oppress, grieve; 1. a. pas. ἐθλίφθην, pf. pas. τέθλιμμαι, part. pf. pas. τεθλιμμένος θλίψαις, Æol. for θλίψας, pf. 1. a. act., Nicand., $\Im \lambda_i \varphi \theta \tilde{\epsilon_{i}} \tilde{\epsilon_{j}}, pf. 1. a. pas., Id.$ Æol. φλίγω, for Αλίδω, whence the Latin fligo.

Θλιμμός, οῦ, ὁ, ε. ας θλίψις. Θλῖψις, εως, ή, compression, squeezing, crushing; oppression, affliction, tribulation, anguish. Fr. 9xi6w.

Θνατογενής, έος, δ, h, born of mortals, Dor., Aristoph. Acharn.

Θνάω, obsol. root of τέθνημι, whence some tenses of Ivnoxw.

Θνήζομαι, f. ind. mid. of Δνήσκω. Oundipator, ou, to, a carcass; neut. of

Ornaipaios, aía, aior, that dies of itself, dead, carrion.

Θνησις, εως, ή, death. Θνησκον, for έθνησκον, 3. pl. impf. act., and

Θνήσκοντες, nom. pl. part. pres., all from

 Θ NH' Σ K Ω , to die, f. act. $\tau \varepsilon$ θνήζω, (as if from τεθνήκω,) f. m. θάνουμαι, 2. a. έθάνον, pf. τέθνηκα οὐ γὰς ἤδεσαν αὐτὸν τεθνηκότα, for they did not know that he was dead, Xen. Cyr. i, 10, 10; from the perfect are formed by syncope, τίθναμεν, τέθνατε, τεθνασι, τεθναίην, τέ-θναθι, τεθνάναι, (τεθνάμεναι, Π. xxiv, 225; Tyrt. El. 2, 1; σεθνάμεν, Π. xv, 497,) σεθνεώς, (in Homer τεθνειώς, Π. xvii, 161; gen. τεθνειότος, It. xix. 300 ; τεθνειῶτος, Odys. i, 289 ; also τεθνηώς, -ότος, and -ωτος, Herodt. ii, 90; Il. xvii, 435; Hesiod. Sc. H. 175; Dor. TEθναώς, Theocr. Epigr. 2, 5,) neut. τεθνεός, Herodt. i, 112; the feminine seems not to occur; gen. τεθνεωτος. The imperat. and opt. pf. are formed from τέθνημι, τέθναθι, Π. xxii, 365, (not die, but lie lifeless there,) σεθναίην, Xen. Cyr. ii, 2, 3, etc. Comp. s. 219, 3. a. "From τέθγηκα a new form is derived, σεθνήκω, of which the fut. remained in common use, τεθνήζω, Æschyl. Ag. 1288; Aristoph. Acharn. 325; and more frequently τεθνήξομαι, ας ἐστήξω, ἐστήξομαι, s. 205, 3." Mutth. Gr. Gram. § 236; σὺ δ' ἐγχα. vων σεθνήξει; and will you die mocking? Aristoph. Nub. 1440; τέθνηκε, he is dead, Soph. Œd. T. 943; of Davoves and refinκότες, the dead; θνήσκω is formed from Iváw, by metath. for Θάνω, Θνήω, Θνήσκω· ήθανον is not used in the 1. pers. with the Attics, nor τέθνηκας.

Θνητογαμία, ας, ή, a marriage of a mortal or of a goddess with a mortal; as the marriage of the goddess Thetis with Peleus, the father of Achilles. Fr. Suntés and yaus.

Θυητογενής, έος, δ, ή, Poet., born

of a mortal father; mortal. Fr. Suntis and yives.

Oνητος δής, έος, δ, ή, resembling mortals; having a mortal form, Plat. Phæd. 86, A; mortal. Fr. Θνητός and είδος.

Θνητοῖο, gen. Ion., and Θνητόν, οῦ, τό, neut. of

Oνητός, ή, όν, mortal; subject to death, a man; a beast; ἀνδεάσι μὶν Θνητοϊσιν, Tyrt. See remark under Θηητός · Θνητὰ πάσχειν and Θνητὰ ἀλγεῖν, to suffer the ills which are incident to human (or mortal) nature, Plut.

Θνητῶν, gen. pl. of Δνητός Θοάζω, f. άσω, to cause to go quickly, to go quickly; (from 9065,) to urge on, Eurip. Orest. 331; see also Herc. F. 382; Iph. T. 1142; Bucch. 65; Erf.; intransitively, to be urged on, to rush, θοάζει δεύρο δρόμω, Eurip. Troad. 307; Bacch. 219; μαινὰς Θοάζουσ', Orest. 1542; θοάζων αἰθέρος ἄνω κα-πνός, Phæn. 800. "The word occurs only once in Æschyl. Suppl. 603, va' åexãs d' outrivos Doάζων, and is explained by the Schol. καθήμενος. This does not agree with the general meaning; perhaps it implies hastening to sit; to range about, Eurip. Bacch. 219. Buttmann (Lexil. p. 344, etc.) connects it with θαάσσω and θάσσω." Dunb. In (Ed. T. 2, Tivas Tol' Edeas τάσδε μοι θοάζετε is commonly supposed to include the idea of haste; as, what seats, pray, are these you are hastening to occupy? But it is rendered by Buttmann, sitting or seated; and it is very satisfactorily shown by him, (Lexilog. v. Saáoosiv,) that the idea of hastening or hurrying is not intended, as the suppliants had already been present for some

Θοῆσι, dat. pl. f. g. Ion. for Soais, from Soós.

Θοίματίδιον, Att. by crasis for τὸ ἱματίδιον.

Θοιμάτιον, ου, τό, by crasis for τὸ ἰμάτιον, the outer garment, the cloak. Fr. ἕννυμι.

() οίμην, οίο, οίτο, 2. a. opt. m. Part. for θείμην, είο, είτο. Fr. τίθημι.

Θοινάζω, s. as Pοινάω, to feast, entertain, Nen. Ages. 8, 7.

Θοίναμα, ἄτος, τό, a feast, an entertainment, a banquet; and Θοινατάς, ñρος, δ, a feaster, founder of the feast. Th. Βοινάω.

Θοινάτήριος, ον, of or belonging

to a feast. Th. Βοινάω. Θοινατάριον, ου, τό, a pla

Θοινατήριον, ου, τό, a place to feast in; also, an entertainment. Fr. Soívn.

Θοινατικός, ή, όν, proper for or belonging to a festival, s. as Θοινητικός, Νεπ. Œcon. ix, 7; Θοινατικὰ ὄργανα, marg. Fr. Θοινητικά.

Θοινάτως, and Ιοινήτως, οςος, δ. See Ιοινάτής.

Θοινάω, and Sοινάομαι, f. Sοινάσομαι, pf. σεθοίναμαι, Eurip. Cycl. 377; αἰσχεὸν σαεὰ κλάσουσι Sοινᾶσθαι φίλοις, it is disgraceful to feast with one's friends in tears, Eurip. Alc. 558; to feast, banquet, sup; to eat, devour; to consume, spend. From

ΘΟΙ'ΝΗ, ης, η, a feast, Plat.
 Conv. 174, C; a banquet, food, victuals; a sacrifice.

Θοινητίκός, ή, όν, proper for or belonging to a banquet or entertainment; addicted to feasting. Fr. 9οίνη.

Θοινητός, ή, όν, feasted upon; fit for eating. Same Th.

 $\Theta_{oir}i\zeta\omega$, Ion., to make a feast for, to regale. Fr. \Im_{oirn} .

Θοῖτο. See Θέοιτο, and Θοίμην. Θολάω, f. ήσω, to disturb, to trouble (?).

Θολεςέω, ω, to make muddy or turbid; to trouble; and

Θολεφός, ά, όν, muddy, miry, turbid, Plat. Phæd. 113, A; foul, dirty, filthy; dark, obscure, confused; Θολεφοί....λόγοι, Æschyl. Prom. 887; disturbed, Soph. Aj. 205. Th. Θολός.

Θολεςῶς, adv. turbidly, thickly; Βολεςῶς προδαίνειν, to walk with an unsteady or reeling gait.

 Θ ολία, ας, 'n, a hat with a peaked crown; a screen or shade, an umbrella or parasol, Theocr. Idyl. xv, 39. Fr. Θ όλος.

Θολοειδής, έος, δ, ή, like a dome, cupola, vault, etc.

ΘΟΛΟΣ, οῦ, ὁ, mud, mire, dirt, filth; the dark liquor of the cuttle-fish; obscurity; and adjectively θολός, ή, όν, thick, muddy.

Θόλος, ου, n, an arched roof, a dome, a cupola; a round edifice; a vaulted chamber; particularly applied to the πευτανείου, where the Prytanes assembled, near the Senate-house. It seems to be the general name for the place of meeting of the executive body. See Plat. Apol.

32, D; Tim. Gloss. Plat. Pausan. i, 5; Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 419, 26; a sweating-bath. Hence Solia, a peaked hat. Perhaps from % λος.

Θολοῦντα, acc. sing. part. pres. of Θολόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to make muddy or turbid; to stain, defile; to trouble, disquiet, agitate, perplex. Th. θολός.

ΘΟΟ Σ, ά, όν, swift, quick, rapid, fleet; sharp, pointed; keen, ardent, ready, prompt, brave, Il. xvi, 494; xv, 682; fearful, awful, gloomy, Il. xii, 463, νυκτί 9οη ατάλαντος. " No one, acquainted with the Homeric expression δεώεει δ' οὐεανόθεν νύζ, (Odys. v, 294,) can mistake the meaning of the epithet Don, which, however, Buttmann and some others seem to have misunderstood; νυκτί, in these expressions, is not the general term for night, but darkness, accompanying the storm or tempest, which comes on suddenly and with a threatening aspect. It should be interpreted, like the hurricane darkness, or the darkening tempest; like 'the hurricane eclipse of the sun,' in Campbell's Battle of the Baltic. See Buttmann's Lexilogus, 369, § 10." Dunb. Lex. Buttmann, however, considers the epithet Son to mean terrible, dreadful, in which case the accompanying noun may be rendered either night or darkness, though the former word is in more common use with the English poets. It will be observed, that Homer uses night as significant of terrors; Il. i, 47; Odys. xi, 605; so in Il. xii, 463, the terror-striking Hector is compared to the black night or darkness, Homer in loc.; and in the same spirit, Milton says, of "that shape which shape had none,"-"Black it stood as Night, fierce as ten furies, terrible as Hell," etc. Also, impetuous; θούς σερ έων πολεμιστής, though an impetuous warrior, Il. v, 571. Fr. 9έω.

Θοίω, obsol.; 1. a. εθοώσα, Odys. ix, 327, the only word in use, to make pointed or sharpen.

Θοςείν, 2. a. inf. of Βεώσκω.

Θόρι, 3. sing. 2. a. aor. itogor, without the augment; also Soe', for itoge.

Θοςέω, or Βόρω, f. ήσω, to leap, spring, jump; 2. a. "θορον. Θοςή, ñs, h. See Agoos.

Θορικός, ή, όν, seminal, belonging to the semen, Aristot.; also, one of the Athenian demi or boroughs, Soph. Œd. C. 1591. Fr. 9ορός.

 Θ OP Ω

Θοραίος, seminal, for Θορικός, epith. of Apollo, as the god of growth or increase.

Θορνύω, and Θόρνυμι, to leap upon; to spring upon; mid. to unite sexually; to pair. See Θρώσκω. Θόρον, Ion. for ἔθορον, 2. a. ind. act. of Θόρω.

Θορός, οῦ, ὁ, and Θορή, ῆς, ἡ, the semen; the milt of a fish, Theophr. Th. Θόρω.

Θορυζεῖσθε, 2. pl. pres. ind. or imperat. mid., and

Θορυβεῦσιν, Dor. for Δορυβοῦσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of

Θορύθεω, ω, f. ήσω, to excite a tumult; to make a noise; to disturb, to throw into a tumult; to interrupt with clamor, µsµνησθέ μοι μη Θοςυβείν, Plat. Apol. § 15; to receive with tumultuous cries, as in public assemblies; to throw into confusion; to applaud with noisy acclamations; pas. to be in disorder or confusion, to be dismayed or alarmed, Demosth. 237, 4; to be distracted, Thucyd. vii, 22; ώς οὐ δεῖ Δορυβεῖσθαι τῷ παρεληλυθέναι Φίλιππον εἴσω πυλῶν, that you ought not to be alarmed at Philip's having passed within the straits, Dem. de Coron.; 1. a. pas. εθορυξήθην, pf. pas. τεθορύζημαι.

Θορυβήσω, ης, η, 1. a. subj. act. of preced.

Poρυδητικός, ή, όν, turbulent, prone to excite disturbance, uproar, or confusion; tending to create tumult or disorder. Fr. θόρυδος.

Θοςυδοποιέω, ω, f. ήσω, to excite tumult, disorder, uproar. Fr. Θόςυδος and ποιέω.

Θόρυθος, ου, δ, a tumult, an uproar, clamor; a tumultuous assembly, a crowd; loud applause; confusion; στινεῖν Θόρυθον, to raise a tumult. Perhaps from Θόρω.

Θορυβούντες, part. pres. act. pl. of Βορυβίω.

Θορυδώδης, εος, ὁ, ἡ, having the appearance or nature of tumult, tending to disorder, producing tumult, tumultuous, Xen. Eq. xi, 11; from Θόρυδος and είδος is formed Θορυδοιδής, which is contracted into Θορυδώδης.

ΘΟ'ΡΩ, to leap, spring, obsol.;
2. aor. in use, "θορον, Π. vii,

182; xv, 588.

Θορών, οῦσα, όν, 2. a. part. of Βρώσκω.

Θοῦ, and Θέσω, Θέσθω, 2. sing. imperat. 2. aor. m. of τίθημι, Soph. Phil. 476.

Θουκυδίδης, ου, δ, the name of the historian Thucydides; dat. Θουκυδίδη.

Θουραΐος, αία, αΐον, leaping upon with impetuosity; impetuous,

violent, brave. Fr. Θόςω. Θουςάς, άδος, 'n, for Θουςαία, lascivious, Lycophr. Cas. 612.

Θούρη5, ου, δ, a male animal kept for breeding. Fr. 9όρω.

Θούριδος, gen. sing. of Sούρις. Θουριόμαντις, εως, δ, a soothsayer, a prophet; a seer sent by the Athenians to the colony of Thurium in Magna Græcia, Aristoph.

Θούριος, ία, ιον, s. as Δοῦρος. Θοῦρις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. of Δοῦρος Δουρίδος ἀλεῆς, of impetuous bravery, Homer.

Nub. 371.

Θούςμαιον, for τὸ έςμαιον, Soph. Antig. 395. See έςμαιον.

Θοῦρος, ου, ὁ, springing forward, impetuous, violent, warlike; ardent, fierce; f. g. 9οῦρις 9οῦρος "Αρηα, Il. v, 30; Æschyl. Prom. 354. See Blomf. Gloss., who considers the Scandinavian god, Thor, to have derived his name from this word. Fr. 9ορα, to spring forth; its derivation seems to be ὅρω, to stir, to excite. Dunb.

Θοῦρος Συβαρίτης, a man's name, Thurus, of Sybaris.

Θόωκος, Poet. for Θῶκος, a seat; an assembly or meeting. Fr. Θοάζω.

Θόων, ωνος, δ, α proper name, Thoön.

Thoon. $\Theta_{\tilde{o}\tilde{\omega}s}$, adv. quickly, swiftly, speedily. Th. $9_{\tilde{o}\tilde{s}s}$.

Θοώτης, ητος, δ, a man's name, Thoötes.

Θραγμός, οῦ, δ, the noise occasioned by breaking a hard substance, a crackling. Fr. Θραύω. Θραίκη, ἡ, Thrace; Ep. and Ion. Θρήκη · trisyll. Θρηΐκη, Herodt. Θράκη, ης, ἡ, the name of a country, Thrace.

Θεάϊσσα, ας, ή, Dor. for Θεήϊσσα, and Θεάσσα, or -ττα, a Thracian woman.

Θεαχίας, ου, δ, a fossil, by some supposed to be a kind of coal, by others, jet.

Θεάκιος, and Θεαΐκιος, Ion. Θεηἐκιος, ία, ιον, of Thrace, Thracian. Θεακιστί, adv. in the manner of the Thracians. Th. Θεάζ. Θεάμις, a ram, Hesych.

 $Θ_{cανεύω}$, f. εύσω, to stretch leather on a last or frame. F_r . $Θ_{cανεύ}$.

Θράνίον, τό, dimin. from Βράνος, a small bench, a stool.

Θρανίτης, ου, δ, a rower on the upper bench of a galley, Aristoph. Acharn. 162; there were three ranks; the Θρανίται, the ζευγίται, and the Θαλαμίται, or lowest. Fr. Θρανος.

Θράνιτις, ιδος, ή, fem. of Agavi-

 $Θ_{\tilde{e}\tilde{a}vos}$, oυ, δ, the uppermost bench for rowers in a trireme; a stool; a close-stool. Th. $Θ_{\tilde{e}\tilde{a}\omega}$.

 Θ_{ℓ} ανόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to break in pieces. Th. \Im_{ℓ} άω.

Θεανύσσω, Lycophr., the same. Θεζζ, κος, Ion. Θεῆζ, ῆκος, a Thracian.

Θεᾶξαι, Ωεᾶξον, 1. aor. inf. and imperat. of Ωεάσσω.

Θρασεῖα, ας, ή, f. g. of θρασύς. Θρασέω, for θαρσέω and θαρρέω. Θρασέως, adv. boldly, rashly. Fr. θρασύς.

Θρασχίας, ου, δ, the wind blowing from Thrace; i. e. the north-northwest.

Θέασος, εος, τό, boldness, daring courage, audacity, rashness, by metath. for Θάρσος.

Θράσσα, or Θράστα, ns, h, a Thracian woman. See Θρηΐσσα. Θράσσω, to trouble, to disturb, Plat. Phæd. 86, E; to importune, to pinch, to twitch, to break; also, to jog, Plat. Phæd. 242, C; Poet. s. as ταράσσω, to disturb, Æschyl. Prom. 651. Fr. obsol. Θράω.

Θεσουγλωσσία, or -ωττία, ας, ή, boldness in speech, bold language. Fr. Θεασύς and γλῶσσα.

Θράσινους, ου, δ, ή, Poet., bold in the strength of one's limbs; δ θρασία έχων γυῖα, having stout limbs. Fr. θρασύς and γυῖον.

Θρασύθυμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a daring mind; rash, bold. Fr. Sυμός.

Θράσυκάρδιος, ου, δ, ἡ, having an intrepid heart, stout-hearted, Π. x, 41. Fr. Θρασύς and καρδία. Θρασυμάχᾶν, gen. pl. Dor. for Θρασυμάχων, from Θρασύμα-

Θεασυμάχἄνος, ου, δ, ή, Poet. and Dor. for θεασυμήχανος.

Θεασυμάχης, sos, o, and

Θρασύμαχος, ου, δ, daring in battle, a bold warrior; also, a man's name, Thrasymachus. Fr. [Seasi; and µaxn.

Θεασυμέμνονα, acc. sing. of

Θεασυμέμνων, ονος, ό, ή, boldly sustaining the shock of the enemy, daring, intrepid. Fr. Seασύς and μένω.

Θεασυμήδια, acc. sing. of Θεασυμήδης, εος, ό, a man's name,

Thrasymēdes.

Θεασυμήδης, εος, ό, ή, forming bold plans, Pind. Nem. ix, 31. Fr. Θρασύς and μήδομαι.

Θεασύμητις, ιδος, ό, ή, ε. αε θεασυμήδης.

Θρασυμήχανος, ου, ό, ή, a daring contriver, bold in stratagems or plans. Fr. μηχανή.

Θεασύμεθος, ον, bold of tongue or speech, impudent.

Θρασῦνω, f. υνω, to make bold, to embolden, to inspire with confidence; mid. Θεασύνημαι, to show one's self bold, to become bold, Soph. Phil. 1373; to speak or to act boldly; to be confident in, Æschyl. Suppl. 753.

Θράσυζενία, ας, ή, the boldness or insolence of a stranger, Plat. Legg. ix, 879, E. Fr. Esvos.

Θεάσυπόλεμος, ου, δ, ή, and Θεασυττόλεμος, Poet., bold in

Θεασύπονος, ου, δ, ή, Poet., hardy in bearing toils, Pind. Olymp. i,

Θράσύς, εῖα, ύ, bold, courageous, daring, rash; magnanimous, Soph. Aj. 357; brave, confident, Id. Œd. T. 89; audacious, forward, impudent; generally used in a bad sense.

Θρασύσπλαγχνος, ου, ό, ή, having a stout heart, undaunted, Fr. Θεασύς intrepid. andσπλάγχνα.

Θεασυσπλάγχνως, adv. boldly, fearlessly, Æschyl. Prom. 755. Th. Θεασύς and σπλάγχνα.

Θρασυστομίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to speak boldly, fearlessly, arrogantly. Fr. 9eασύς and στόμα.

Θεάσυστομία, δ, license of speech, impudence. From

Θεασύστομος, ου, δ, ή, bold in speech, arrogant, Æschyl. S. Fr. Seavis and Theb. 694. στόμα.

Θεασύτης, ητος, ή, boldness, rashness; hardihood, temerity. Fr. Dearús.

Θρασύφρων, ονος, ό, ή, having a courageous mind. Fr. θεασύς and penv.

Θεασύχεις, εος, δ, ή, having a bold or rash hand; bold in ac-

tion. Fr. Seasus and xile. Θεάττα, ns, n, Att. for Θεάσ-

Θράττω. See Βράσσω.

Θραύπαλος, ου, ό, a plant, either the viburnum lantana, the mealy gelder-rose or wayfaring tree, or the viburnum opulus, common gelder-rose or water elder.

Θeauπís, ίδος, h, a species of bird, in Aristot. Hist. Anim., probably the goldfinch or fringilla carduelis.

Θραυσάντυξ, γος, δ, ή, wheelbreaking; chariot-breaking, Aristoph. Nub. 1266. Fr. Βραύω and äv Tu .

Θραύσις, ιος, Att. εως, ή, a breach, a fracture.

Θεαῦσμα, ἄτος, τό, a fragment, Æschyl. Pers. 417; a fracture,

a wound. Fr. Θραύω. Θραυστός, ή, όν, easily broken, brittle; easily crumbled, friable.

ΘΡΑΥ'Ω, f. αύσω, to break in pieces, Soph. Electr. 719; to shatter, to bruise, to crumble; to tear; to weaken, enfeeble; to afflict; 1. a. ἔθραυσα, 1. a. pas. έθεαύσθην, pf. pas. τέθεαυ-

 Θ PA' Ω , obsol., to set; mid. to set one's self, or sit, 1. a. ind. m. έθεησάμην, 1. a. inf. mid. 3eńσασθαι.

desiσσα, Dor. for Θεήϊσσα, Θεῆσσα, fem. of Θεήϊζ. Θεΐσσα,

Θρεκτικός, ή, όν, swift in running, active, nimble. Fr. τείχω.

Θεέμμα, ἄτος, τό, every thing that is nourished or brought up, τὸ τρεφόμενω, a nursling, a child; a ward; O ward of the aged Lycomedes, Soph. Phil. 248; θεέμματ' οὐκ ἀνασχετά, creatures not to be endured, Æschyl. S. Theb. 161; ἐπείδη δύσκολόν έστι τὸ θεέμμα ἄνθεωπος, since man is a fastidious animal, Plat. Legg. vi, 777, B. It more particularly denotes sheep or cattle, domestic animals brought up by man, Hesych.; βοσκήματα, πεόθατα, Ælian. V. H. 12, 56. Fr. τίθεμμαι, for τίθεαμμαι, pf. pas. of τεέφω. Θειμματεοφίω, ω, f. ήσω, to keep or to feed cattle. Fr. θείμμα and τεέφω.

Θείξασχον, 3. pl. 1. aor. of 9e1ξάσχω, s. as τείχω.

Θείξασκω. See preced.

Θείξομαι, fut. of τείχω.

 Θ είζω, 1. fut. of τείχω. See θείξασκον.

Θριοκάρδιος, ου, δ, ή, Poet., one | Θρίφθη, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. pas.

whose heart beats with fear, sad. Fr. Dogiw, and by syncop. Deiw, and xaedia. was the reading in Anacr.; but the received reading now is Sex. συκάρδιος.

Θείομαι, contract. Βεούμαι, to lament, to utter a loud cry of lamentation, to mourn, Æschyl. S. Theb. 78; αὐτῆ θετομένη σαυτη κακά, bewailing thy misfortunes to thyself, Eurip. Med.

Θειομένη, fem. part. pres. of pre-

Θείπτα, τά, by syncop. for Sei-

Θείπτειςα, ας, ή, a nurse; rearing, nourishment, Eurip. Troad. 198; and

Θεπτέος, έα, έον, what is to be maintained and educated; hence Θεπτέον, verbal adj., one must maintain and educate. Fr. τεί-

Θεπτής, ῆςος, δ, a maintainer, Soph. Œd. C. 1265; one who brings up; θειπτήρια, τά, the wages of a nurse; the recompense made by, or due from a child to his parents for his education and support; a recompense or return for nursing or bringing up, Il. iv, 478. Fr. the feminine adjective θεεπτηρία by contract. comes θείπτεια, and by another form, Desattlea, α_5 , $\dot{\eta}$, a nurse; also from the neuter adj. Θεεπτήριον, by contract. comes θείπτεον, ου, τό. Τh. τεέφω.

Θεπτήρια, τά, wages of a nurse, the recompense made by a child to his parents for his education and support. Th. τείφω.

Θεπτήριος, ου, δ, ή, nourished; Βεπτήριος πλόκαμος, hair consecrated to a river or a god. See Il. xxiii, 142; Æschyl. Choëph. 7; also, nourishing, Id. 538. Fr. τείφω.

Θεπτικός, ή, όν, nutritive; related or adapted to nourishing. Θεπτός, ή, όν, fed, nourished, to be fed, supported. Fr. $\tau e \in \mathcal{F} \omega$. Θεέπτεα, τά, like θεεπτήρια.

Θεέπτρον, ου, τό, like βρεπτήριον. See Desathera.

Θεττάνελό, τό, indecl., Aristoph. Plut. 290; an imitative word coined by Philoxenus, to mimic the sound of the cithara or harp; a musical sound.

Θρέττε, τό, for τὸ θαρρείν, Aristoph. Eq. 17; confidence, assurance; prob. a barbarism.

Ion. of τεέφω.

Θείψα, Poet. for έθεεψα, 1. a. of τεέφω.

Θρέψαι, 1. a. inf. act. θρέψαιο, 2. sing. 1. a. opt. m. of the same

Θρεψάμενος, part. 1. a. m. of the same verb.

Θεέψασα, part. 1. a. act. f. g. of the same.

Θείψε, for ἔθεεψε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. Ion., and

Θείψις, εως, ή, the act of nourishing, supporting; nourishment, maintenance. Fr. τρέφω. $\Theta_{\ell} \downarrow_{\sigma v}$, 1. a. imperat. act., and Θεέψω, 1. f. ind. act. of τεέφω. ΘΡΕ'Ω, obsol. Θείσμαι, to utter a loud cry, especially of lamentation; to bewail, lament, deplore. Hence Desos, a cry.

Θρηϊκίη, η, Poet. for Θράκη. Θρηϊκίος, ία, 10ν, Thracian. Fr. Θεῆξ, nuis, Ion. for Θεᾶξ. Θεñiξ, Ion. for Θεñξ, and this

for Θεᾶξ, a Thracian. Θεηΐσσα, ας, ή, a Thracian wo-

man; fem. of Θeñiξ.

Ochan, the name of a country, Thrace. Θεήπηθεν, adv. from Thrace.

Θρήπηνδε, adv. to Thrace. Θεήπιος, ία, ιον, Thracian, Soph.

Œd. T. 197. Θ εηκῶν, gen. pl. Ion. for Θ elphaκῶν, from Θεᾶξ.

Θεήνει, pres. imperat. act. of Θ_εnνέω, $\tilde{ω}$, f. $\acute{n}σω$, to utter a low, wailing sound; pf. pas. 7:θεήνημαι · άλις γάς μοι τεθεήνηται γόοις, for I have had enough of lamentation, Soph. Phil. 1383; Aj. 619; to lament, bewail, deplore; to chant mourn-

ful songs. Θεήνημα, ἄτος, τό, a lamentation; the object lamented; a plaintive song. Fr. Senνέω.

Θεηνητήε, η̃εος, ο, a mourner, one who laments or bemoans, Æschyl. Pers. 900. Fr. Senνέω. Θεηνήτεια, ας, ή, a female mourner, one employed to attend funerals, and to chant the funeral dirges. Fr. Senνέω.

 Θ PH-NOS, $o\nu$, δ , a wailing for the dead, grief, lamentation, a funeral dirge, Isocr. Panegyr. 95 ; Bekk. ; νεκεων θεήνους, Eurip. Soph. 99; un yae σε θεήνος ούμος είς έχθεαν βάλη, let not your grief for me expose you to odium, Æschyl. Prom. 388 ; γόων σῶν καὶ μακςῶν όδυςμάτων Κλύουσα Θεήνους, Èu-rip. Hec. 297. "Such pleonasms abound in the tragedians,

and are sometimes reciprocal, as Eurip., Troad. 609, says, 9onνων όδυρμοί. Thus, Med. 436, ποίτας λέκτρον · Alc. 946, λέκ-The example in Tewn RoiTas. Soph. Antig. 424, is remarkable, ώς όταν κενης Εύνης νεοσσών δεφανδι βλέψη λέχος." Porson. Θεηνούσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. of Den-

Θεñνυς, τος, δ, a footstool; ὑπὸ δε θεñνυν ποσίν ήσει, and will place the footstool below his feet, Il. xiv, 240; a bench for rowers, Odys. i, 131; a bench or seat in a galley, Athen. 192. Fr. Deavos.

Θεηνωδέω, ω, f. ήσω, to chant a funeral dirge, to sing an elegy or plaintive song. Fr. 9eñvos and ώδή. Τh. ἄδω.

Θεηνώδης, εος, δ, ή, prone to lamentation, wailing; mournful, lamentable. Fr. 9 envos and won. Θεηνωδία, ας, ή, a doleful lamentation or complaint, Plat. Polit. x, 604, D; the act of singing a dirge or mournful song. Same

Θεῆξ, κός, δ, Ion. for Θεᾶξ, a Thracian.

Θρησκεία Θεοῦ, religious worship of God, Joseph. Ant. iv, 4; iv, 8, 44; 1, 25, and passim; N. T.; though Sureer, Elsner, and Wolff deny that Denoxeía is ever constructed with a genitive denoting the object of worship. Also,

Oenoneia, and Ion. Senonin, ns, Herodt. ii, 37; a ceremony, religious worship.

Θεησκευτήριον, ου, τό, a place of religious worship. From

Θεησκεύω, f. εύσω, to use religious rites and ceremonies, to be superstitious; to worship, adore; to observe religiously; and

Θεñσκος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, religious, superstitious, bigoted; N. T. Probably from Αρέω.

Θεῆσσα, or Θεῆττα, ή, a Thracian

Θεησσος, η, ον, Dor. Βεασσος, α, ov, Thracian, of Thrace; Βράσσαις εν σανίσιν, on Thracian tablets, Eurip. Alc. 988. Fr. Θεήξ. Θεήττανον, ου, τό, that part of a chariot or wagon on which the load was placed.

 $\Theta_{\ell}\bar{\iota}\alpha\zeta\omega$, f. $\alpha\sigma\omega$, to be in a state of frenzy, to be inspired. From

Θεταί, ων, αί, little stones or pebbles which were thrown into an urn, and from their mode of falling out future events were predicted, Aristoph. Vesp. 436: oracles, predictions.

Θειαμβεύοντι, dat. sing. part. pres. act. of θριαμβεύω.

Θεταμξευτής, οῦ, ὁ, one who triumphs. And

Θεταμβεύω, f. εύσω, to triumph over, to lead in triumph; Colos. ii, 15; to cause a triumph, 2 Cor. ii, 14.

Θειαμετκός, ή, όν, triumphal. From ΘΡΙ'AMBOΣ, ov, o, a hymn or song in honor of Bacchus; a triumph; a triumphal procession in honor of Bacchus. Fr. Selov, a leaf, and imaliva, to step, to march; because the victors in triumphal processions used Delois έμβαίνειν, to march with their heads crowned with leaves of myrtle or bay. (This derivation is very doubtful.)

Θειάσιον (πέδιον), τό, the Thriasian plain or field, in Attica.

Θειγγίον, or θειγκίον, ου, τό, dimin. of

ΘΡΙΓΚΟ Σ, οτ θειγχός, οῦ, ὁ, the topmost course of stones or coping of a wall; a battlement, a pinnacle, either for ornament or defence from the weather; a bulwark; a cornice or frieze; metaphor. a finish or completion; θειγκὸς ἀθλίων κακῶν, the capstone of my wretched misfortunes, Eurip. Troad. 491; an enclosure, a hedge, a wall.

 Θ_{ℓ} γχόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega}$ σω, to fence with pales : to complete the coping of a wall; metaphor. to fill up, complete; δώμα θειγκώσαι κακοῖς, to put the copestone on the misfortunes of the house, Eurip. Herc. F. 1271; to finish; to enclose. Fr. Deignos.

Θείγκωμα, ατος, τό, a coping, battlement, pinnacle, fence. Fr. Seryxós.

Θρίδακίνη, ης, ή, a plant, garden lettuce, or lactuca sativa, Linn. :

Θριδάκινος, η, ον, of lettuce, or like lettuce; from

ΘΡΙ'ΔΑΞ, ἄκος, δ, lettuce. See Βριδάκινη.

Θείζω, Poet. by syncop. for St. είζω.

Θειμμές, οῦ, ὁ, ε. ας γογγυσμός, α murmuring, Hesych.; perhaps from τείζω, to make a sharp noise, to shriek.

Θεινακίη, η, Epic for

Θετνακεία, ή, and Θετνακείς, ίδος, n, Trinacria, or the trident-land, (yn or vnoos understood,) an old name of Sicily, from its three promontories. Th. Seivag. Θείναζ, ἄπος, δ, a trident, a fork

with three prongs, Aristoph. Pac. 566; a winnowing-fan, a sieve; the hopper of a mill. read reivag.

ΘΡΙΈ, τεἴχός, 'n, the hair of the head or beard; a hair or bristle; wool; dat. pl. θειξί τειχος δ' ὄρθιος πλόκαμος ἵσταται, my hair stands on end, Æschyl. S. Theb. 516. Hence τειχώδης, hairy, shaggy; τριχωτός, the same.

Θειοδόλος, ου, δ, ή, one who practises divinations with pebbles, and drawing lots. Fr. Seiá and βάλλω.

Θρίον, or Spioν, ou, τό, a fig-leaf; any leaf; a stuffed dish, Aristoph. Acharn. 1101; a mixed dish of honey, suet, eggs, and flour, wrapped up in a fig-leaf; the pile of a coarse jacket; τὰ θεῖα τοῦ τρίθωνος ἀποθεβληκότι, having lost the pile of his jacket, i. e. having worn it threadbare, Aristoph. Vesp. 1352; a"vuoo θείων παυξα χαμαί πίτυος, Nicand. Fr. τείς, τεία.

Θeĭos, ov, i, (usually in the pl. i Sein,) the rope at the bow of a ship which was first loosened when the wind slackened, Aristoph. Eq. 440.

Θειπήδεστος, ου, ό, ή, moth or worm eaten, Aristoph. Thesm. 427. Fr. Seiψ and ίδω.

Θειπύδεωτος, ου, ό, ή, for θειπή-Serros, Lycophr. Cas. 508; Seiπύθεωτος σφεαγίς, a seal of moth-eaten wood, Aristoph. Thesm. 427.

Θειπώδης, εος, ό, ή, subject to be worm-eaten; rotten. Same Th. Θείσσα, ή, Att. θείττα, or θείσσος, a kind of fish, the shad.

Θείψ, θειπός, ό, a worm which breeds in wood, a moth; by some, a wood-louse. Τh. τείζω. Θείωζε, adv. of place, from Seia. See Onbut.

Θεοείσθε, 2. pl. contract. pres.

Θροίω, f. ήσω, to make a loud noise or tumult; to cry out in a tumultuous manner; παρὰ νοῦν Sective, to cry out in distraction, Soph. Phil. 1178; 9e6ss, speak it out, Æschyl. Prom. 628; to say; to disturb, alarm with noise. Fr. 90065.

Θροηθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. Sponθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of Θροίω. Θρομβοειδής, los, and Θρομβάδης, i, i, curdled, clotted, resembling clots, Soph. Trach. 699. Fr. Deóples and eldes.

Θεομδόομαι, οῦμαι, to become

curdled or clotted. From ΘΡΟ'MBOΣ, ου, δ, a great drop, a clot of blood or gore, Æschyl. Choëph. 526, 39; (Lat. grumus;) έγένετο δε ὁ ίδρως αὐτοῦ ώσεὶ θρόμβοι αίματος καταβαίνοντις έπὶ τὴν γῆν, Luke xxii, 44; Eurip. Hec. 243. medical writers the word is frequently applied to drops of thick and coagulated blood, and to coagulated blood in general, Diosc. 1, 102; Foës. Æc. Hippoc. 157.

Θρομβώδης, ες, curdled, congealed, clotted, compounded of Deóu-Cos and sidos.

Θεόμεωσις, εως, ή, a coagulation, Diosc. 2, 21; γάλακτος θεόμεωαις, curdled milk. Fr. 9 εόμεος. $Θ_{ξονίζω}$, f. ἴσω, to enthrone; pas. Βρονίζομαι.

Θεονιστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who places another on a throne.

ΘΡΟ'NON, ου, τό, a flower, a rose; a paint; embroidered flowers, dye stuffs, or figures, Il. xxii, 440; άλλ' ήγ' ίστὸν ὕφαινε,έν δὲ θρόνα ποικίλ' ἔπασσε, and interspersed it with flowers of various hues; used in the pl.; a medicinal herb, a poison or drug.

Θεόνος, ου, δ, a throne, an elevated seat with a footstool, used by judges and kings; the dwellingplace, pavilion, palace of a king, as hearen is called θεόνος τοῦ θεοῦ, Matt. v, 34; Acts vii, 49; Apoc. xxii, 3; as also Soph. in his Antigone calls heaven Diòs Seévous · Theocr. vii, 93; in Demosth. 772, 27, we have justice sitting παρά τὸν τοῦ Διὸς θρόνον. By a metonymy of the sign for the thing signified, it denotes the authority, dignity, majesty, power, rule, and empire to which any one has been raised, Soph. Œd. C. 1382; and in the N. T. it is so applied to God, and to Christ. Schleusn. Lex.

Θρόος, contract. Dροῦς, οῦ, ὁ, a tumultuous cry; the confused noise of a multitude; clamor, uproar, tumult, din; a murmur, a voice, a sound; fame, report, rumor; a crowd. Fr. θείω. Θευαλλίδιον, τό, dimin. of

ΘΡΥΑΛΛΙΊΣ, ίδος, ή, a wick; the wick of a lamp, Aristoph. Nub. 60; a plant whose leaves were used for wicks, mullein or verbascum.

 $\Theta P \Upsilon \Gamma A N \Lambda' \Omega$, to tap gently at the door, Aristoph. Eccles. 32. Θευλίω, and

Θευλίζω, s. as

Θευλλέω, and Βευλίω, f. ήσω, s. as θευλλίζω, to make a whispering or murmuring sound; to make a noise or bustle; to spread a report abroad, disseminate, Plat. Phæd. 25; to mutter, Aristoph. Eq. 348; to noise abroad, to rumor, Demosth. 19, 27; τὸ θευλλούμενον ἀπόβρητον, the secret whispered abroad; 70 θευλλούμενον, the common topic or common saying, Longin. 44; Isocr. See θρύλλος.

Θεύλλημα, ἄτος, τό, a common report, the subject of common talk or discourse, a by-word, a rumor, a whisper. Fr. 9ρυλ. λέω.

Θευλλίζω, and Θευλλίσσω, to whisper, to murmur; to bruise, scratch, tear, Il. xxiii, 396; also θευλλίζω, to make a false or ill sound on the cithara, Hom. Hymn. Merc. 488. See Seulλέω.

Θευλλιγμός, οῦ, ὁ, an unharmonious sound in music, Dion. Hal. $Θ_{e}$ υλλίχ $θ_n$, Epic for $i Θ_{e}$ υλλίχθη, 1. a. pas. of θευλλίζω.

ΘΡΥ'ΛΛΟΣ, ου, δ, a whisper, a murmur, a rumor, a report; an indistinct or buzzing noise, Aristoph.; a tumult. Fr. Seiw. Θευλλούμενον, part. pres. pas. of θευλλέω.

Θεύμμα, ἄτος, τό, a broken piece, a fragment. Fr. θεύπτω.

ΘΡΫ́ON, ου, τό, a plant which grows in the marshes, a bulrush, sedge.

Θευπτικός, ή, όν, suitable, or having a tendency to break or crush in pieces; grinding; brittle, feeble; effeminate, soft, sensual, luxurious, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 5; disdainful, affected. θεύπτω.

 Θ PΥ'ΠΤΩ, f. i ψ ω , f. mid. with pas. signif. Δεύψομαι, aor. pas. ὶτρύφην, pf. τέθρυμμαι, 1. a. "θευψα, to break in pieces, crush, shiver, Æschyl. Ag. 1511; to bruise, rub down; to crumble; metaphor. to weaken, enervate, effeminate; mid. to spend a luxurious, sensual, or debauched life, to live sensually; to be capricious, haughty, affected, to give one's self airs; to show airs; pas. to be broken in pieces, enervated by luxury.

Θεύψις, εως, ή, a breaking in pieces, a crushing; metaphor. softness, delicacy, effeminacy, luxury, Nen. Cyr. viii, 8, 8. Fr. θεύπτω.

Θρώσκω, to jump, leap, spring forward; spring upon; to bound; to leap out; from θόρω, θορέω, it has f. Δοςούμαι, Ion. Δοςέομαι, subj. Θόρω, (and hence, in Odys. xxii, 303, as Passow observes, we should write θόρωσιν, instead of Wolff's faulty Socwow,) inf. Δορείν, 2. α. έθορον · θαμά θρώσχοντας δίστούς, the arrows frequently springing from the bow, Il. xv, 470; θεώσκων τις κατά χῦμα ἰχθύς, some fish leaping in the water, Hom. Il. xxi, 126; to couple, as male and female animals, Æschyl. Choëph.

Θεωσμός, οῦ, ὁ, an eminence, an elevation; ἐπὶ Θεωσμῷ πεδίοιο, upon a ridge in the plain, Il. x, 160; a little hill; a mound or bank. Fr. Θέεω, obsol.

Θύα, θύτα, and Θυεία, ας, ή, a certain fragrant tree called thya, probably the arbor vitæ. See θυτα.

Θυάζω, f. άσω, to celebrate the feast of Bacchus; to sacrifice; to rave, be frantic. Th. 9νω, 6νω,
vined from inspecting the entrails of the victims.

Θυάπαξ, ἄγος, δ, a sacrilegious person, Hesych.; perhaps it should be θυάρπαξ.

Θύαςος, ου, ὁ, darnel, tares, Dioscor.; s. as ἡ αῖςα. Fr. Θύω or Θίω. Θῦάς, ὰδος, ἡ, transported with fury; a priestess of Bacchus; a bacchante; written also Θυιάς and Θυίας.

Θυάς, solemn, festive. Fr. Θύω. Θύας, Dan. ii, 27, astrologers, soothsayers; τὸ μυστήριον οὐα ἴστι σοφῶν γαζαρηνῶν, rendered by Symmachus, θυῶν.

Θύασος, s. as Βίασος.

Θυάτειςα, ων, τά, the name of a city, Thyatira.

Θυάω, to be in heat, to rut, Aristot. Hist. Nat. vi. Fr. 9ύω.

Θυβριάς, άδος, ή, and

Θύθεις, ιδος, ή, s. as Θυμβειάς and Θύμβεις, a nymph of the Tiber.

ΘΥΓΑΤΗΡ, a daughter, gen. τίρος, by syncop. τρός, a maiden or young woman, Soph. Œd. T. 1101; the first syllable is naturally short, but is sometimes lengthened by Homer in the arsis, or first syllable of the foot, in hexameter verse; voc. ω δύγατες, dat. pl. θυγατράσι.

Θυγατρί, dat. sing. of preced. Θυγατρίδεος, contract. ους, έου, οῦ, ὁ, à daughter's son, a grandson by the mother's side. Fr.

Sυγάτης. Θυγατςὶδή, ῆς, ἡ, a daughter's daughter, a granddaughter. Same Th.

Θυγάτριον, ου, τό, a little daughter, dimin. of θυγάτης, N. T. Θῦς, 3. sing. impf. act. Ion. for ἔθυς, from θύω.

Θυίεσσι, dat. pl. Poet. of θύος, εος, τό, a perfume, a fumigation. From the same Th.

Θύευ, 3. sing. pres. ind. of θύω.

Θυεία, ας, ή, a mortar; ἀλλ' ἐν Θυεία στρογγύλη γ' ἀνεμάττετο, Aristoph. Nub. 672; a Sicilian cheese, Id. Vesp. 934; perhaps Sicily itself; "γδη, the same. See Θύα.

Θὐείδιον, τό, dimin. of θυεία. ΘΥΈΛΛΑ, ης, ἡ, a storm, tempest, hurricane.

Θυελλήεις, ήεσσα, ῆεν, stormy, tempestuous, raging. Fr. Θύελλα.

Θυελλοφορέομαι, mid. and pas., and

Θυελλοφορέω, ω, f. ήσω, to bring or carry with violence; pas. to be driven or carried in a storm, to rage, as a storm, Diod. S. xvi, 80; and

Θυελλοφόρος, ου, δ, \hbar , bringing storms or tempests. Fr. \mathcal{S} ύελλα and φ έρω.

Θυελλοφορουμένων, gen. pl. part. of θυελλοφορέω.

Θυέων, gen. pl. of Δύος.

Θύεσσι, dat. pl. Poet. for Δύεσι. Fr. Δύος, Δύεος.

Θνίστ', for Θνίστα, Æol. for Θνίστης, ου, δ, a man's name, Thyestes.

Θυέτω, pres. imperat. act. of θύω. Θυήεις, ήεσσα, ῆεν, ὁ, exhaling incense or perfumes, Π. viii, 48; smoking with incense, βωμός τε θυήεις, Odys. viii, 363; fragrant. Fr. θύος.

 Θ unxóos, ou, δ , h, one who burns incense or offers a sacrifice, a priest.

Ounλais, dat. pl. of

Ounlá, or Sunlá, ñs, ħ, the part of the victim offered to the god, δδ' ἐν πυρὶ βάλλις Sunlás, Π. ix, 220; the blood of a victim; a sacrifice; divination by inspection of the entrails of the victim; an offering; incense; a little bag in which incense was kept, Soph. Electr. 1413.

Θυηπολέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to perform the office of a priest or sacrifice; to sacrifice, to slay; and

Θŭηπόλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, one employed in sacrifices, a priest, Æschyl.

Pers. 207. Fr. θύος and πο-

Ounτός, ή, όν, perfumed, odorous, fragrant. Fr. θύω.

Θῦηφᾶγος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, consuming or devouring the victim offered as a sacrifice. Fr. Θύος and φάγω. Θῦτα, ας, ἡ, a tree producing an aromatic gum, the savin or juniper tree; perhaps cedar. See also θυεία and θύα.

Θυιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a priestess of Bacchus, Thyias, a bacchante; Βακχᾶ πρὸς ἀλκὴν, Θυιὰς Ϫς, φόδον βλέπων, he maddens for the fight, like a bacchante, looking dreadful, Æschyl. S. Theb. 480; see Virg. Æn. iv, 301.

Θύινος, η, ον, of the tree 9ύα, thyine, N. T., Apoc. xviii, 12. Θύίσκη, ης, ή, a censer to burn incense in, a little mortar. Fr. 9ύω.

Θυΐτης (λίθος), a stone, probably a turquois.

Θυίω, to rage, to be inspired. Θύκος, ου, δ, a vessel in which Θύη, or perfumes, were thrown. Θυλάκιον, ου, τό, and θυλακίσκος,

ου, δ, s. as Θύλακος. Θυλακοειδής, έος, δ, ή, having the form of a sack or purse. Fr. Θύλακος and είδος.

Θυλακόεις, Nicand. Al. 403, s. as θυλακοειδής.

ΘΥΛΑΚΟΣ, ου, δ, or 9ύλαξ, άπος, δ, a sack, bag, pouch, purse; a hollow ball of leather; wide trousers, Eurip. Cycl. 182; Θυνάζοντες ες τους Θυλάπους, driving our spears into their (the Persian) trousers, Aristoph. Vesp. 1090; pod or husk of seeds.

Θὔλᾶχοτεμάζ, τεῶγος, ό, that gnaws sacks, epith. of a mouse or a locust. Fr. τεώγω.

Θύλαξ, ἄπος, δ. See θύλαπος. Θυλίομαι, f. ήσομαι, dep. mid. to offer. Hence

Θύλημα, ἄτος, τό, meal mixed with oil and wine, which θύεται, i.e. was offered, to the gods. Θυμα, ἄτος, τό, what is burned upon an altar, hence, incense, perfumes; any thing offered up or sacrificed, a sacrifice, Soph. Phil. 8; a victim; smoke of incense; generally used in the plural by Sophocles. Hence θυμιάω.

Θῦμαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to be angry, to be incensed at; εἶτα θυμαίνειν ἔφασκε, and then she said she was angry, Aristoph. Nub. 606, with dat. Th. θυμός.

Θῦμαλγέα, acc. sing. of

Θυμαλγής, ios, i, h, that affects the soul with grief or pain, sorrowful, distressing, Herodt. i, 29. Fr. Dupós and alyos.

Θυμάλωψ, ωπος, ό, a half-burnt piece of wood, a fire-brand, Aristoph. Acharn. 321. τύτω, whence θύψις.

Θῦμᾶςέω, ῶ, f. ńσω, to gratify, please, conciliate; to be agree-

able to the mind; and Θυμάρεα, acc. sing. of

Θυμαρής, έος, ό, ή, suitable to the mind; pleasing, agreeable. Fr. Dupos and ago.

ΘΥ'MBPA, ας, ή, an aromatic plant, savory. Hence Duples- $\varphi \alpha \gamma \circ s$, ov, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, that eats or lives on savory food; frugal, poor; βλέπουσα θυμβροφάγον, looking like a savory-eater, i. e. sour or with a severe countenance, Aristoph. Acharn. 254.

Θυμβρεπίδειπνος, ου, δ, ή, living on savory; abstemious, frugal, Aristoph. Nub. 421. Fr. θύμερα, ἐπί, and δεῖπνον.

Θύμβεις, iδος, h, Hesych., the name of a river, the Tiber, at Rome;

Θυμβειάς αὐδή, a Roman voice. Θυμβροφάγος, ου, ό, ή, eating sa-

Θυμελαία, ας, ή, a shrub, probably the flax-leaved daphne, or Daphne Cnidium.

Θυμέλη, ης, ή, an altar where (θύεται) sacrifices were offered, particularly the altar of Bacchus in the orchestra; the scaffold in form of an altar in the middle of the orchestra, and ascended by steps, where the leader of the chorus directed the movements of the chorus; the stage, a theatre; the meal or flour used in sacrifices. Fr. θύω.

Θυμελίκός, ή, όν, of or belonging to the chorus or singers; theatrical; a musician, a singer, a dancer, Isidor. Orig. 18, 44. Fr. Stumenn.

Θυμένααι. f. ήσομαι, to be angry. Th. Duplés.

 $\Theta v \mu i . \tilde{\omega}$, $f. \acute{n} \sigma \omega$, to make angry. enrage, provoke.

Θυμπη ερέω, ω, f. ήσω, to recover one's spirits, to take heart; s. as Supir ayeiew, Odys. vi, 283.

Θύμι Ερμαι, ούμαι, to be joyful or merry. Fr. Dupos and Hoo.

 Θ υμηδίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be joyful or merry. Fr. Dumos and Яборан.

Θυμηδής, ios, o. h, grateful to the mind, agreeable, pleasing, Odys.

xvi, 389. Same Th.

Θῦμηδία, ας, ή, joy of heart, satisfaction, delight, pleasure. Same

Θύμημα, ἄτος, τό, anger. Fr.Dupéw.

Θυμήνας, in f. g. Δυμήνασα, part. 1. a. act. of θυμαίνω.

Θυμήρης, and Δυμαρής, έος, δ, ή, grateful to the mind, pleasing, agreeable. Fr. ἄςω.

Θυμιᾶσαι, 1. a. inf. of θυμιάζω, or Δυμιάω.

Θυμιάζω, f. άσω, to burn incense, to perfume; to fumigate; pf. mid. act. τεθυμίακα, pf. ind. pas. τεθυμίαμαι, σαι, ται. Th. θυμιάω.

Θυμίαμα, άτος, τό, Ιοπ. θυμίημα, Herodt. i, 198; a fumigation with fragrant gums, perfume, incense offerings, Soph. Œd. T. 4. Fr. θύω.

Θυμιᾶσμα, ἄτος, τό, s. as θυμία-

Θυμιατήριον, ου, τό, a censer, Demosth. 617, 3; also, an altar on which incense was burnt.

Θυμιατικός, ή, όν, fit for fumigation, Plat. Tim. 61, C. From Θυμιάω, f. āσω, to burn incense, to fumigate, to cause to smoke. Fr. Supa.

Θυμίδιον, ου, τό, dimin., a little mind, little temper, hasty temper, Aristoph. Vesp. 886.

Θυμίηται, Ion. and Dor. for Duμιᾶται, 3. sing. pres. ind. pas. of Βυμιάω.

Θύμἴνος, η, ον, made of or with thyme.

Θυμικός, ή, όν, easily provoked, passionate, choleric, irascible; θυμικοί και δξίθυμοι, easily provoked and vehement when in anger, Aristot. Rhet. ii, 12. Fr. Dumós.

Θυμίτης, ου, δ, belonging to thyme; Suμίτης οἶνος, wine flavored with thyme; θυμίτων άλῶν, of salt flavored with thyme, Aristoph. Acharn. 772. Fr. 90µ05.

Θυμοδορέω, ω, f. ήσω, to corrode the mind with sorrow. Fr. Duμός and βορά.

Θυμοδόρος, ου, δ, h, that corrodes the mind, soul-devouring; dire, fell; θυμοδόρου ἔριδος μένεϊ, with the violence of fell strife, Il. viii, 210. Same Th.

Θιμοδάκής, έος, δ, ή, heart-biting, heart-rending; disagreeable, offensive. Fr. Supós and δάχνω.

Θυμοειδής, έος, δ, ή, high-spirited,

mettlesome, fiery, irascible, an epithet applied by Xen. to a generous horse, Mem. iv, 1, 3; &v. δρείος δε είναι άρα εθελήσει ό μή θυμοειδής, είτε ίππος είτε χύων ή ἄλλο ότιοῦν ζῶον, Plat. Polit. ii, 375, C. Fr. Dupós and eldos. Θυμοειδώς, adv. with spirit or courage, fiercely, angrily. Same Th.

Θυμολίοντα, acc. sing. of

Θυμολέων, οντος, ό, having the courage of a lion, lion-hearted, Il. v, 639. Fr. 90µ65 and Xi-

Θυμόμαντις, εως, δ, one who divines according to his own judgment, not depending upon inspiration or signs, Æschyl. Pers. 229; opposed to it is θεόμαντις. Fr. θυμός and μάντις.

 $\Theta \bar{\nu} \mu \rho \mu \bar{\alpha} \chi \epsilon \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. how, to war with spirit, (animo bellare, as Corn. Nep. 1, says of Hannibal,) to meditate or carry on war with great animosity, Dion. Hal. Antiq. 5, 11; to be very hostilely disposed in mind, to be very angry or offended with.

Θυμοξάλμη. See ὀξάλμη.

Θυμοπληθής, έος, contract. οῦς, ὁ, n, filling or occupying the mind, Æschyl. S. Theb. 683; filled with rage, vehement. Fr. 9υμός and πλήθω.

Θυμοςαιστής, and Poet. by dialysis, Dumogaiorns, ov, ò, life-destroying, destructive; also written Δυμοβραίστης. Fr. Δυμός and balw.

 $\Theta \bar{\Upsilon} MO'\Sigma$, $\delta \tilde{v}$, δ , (1) physically, the soul, the breath, or the breath issuing from the mouth, as from a person agitated or in a rage; Dυμοῦ πνοάς, Eurip. Phæn. 464; (2) the mind, the soul; θυμὸν άπὸ μελέων δῦναι δόμον, "Αίδος είσω, that the soul quitting the body descended to Hades, Il. vii, 131; resentment; θυμόν γένοιτο χείζι πληςωσαι πότε, Soph. Phil. 326, passim; η ούκ έννενόηκας ώς ἄμαχόν σε καὶ ανίκητον θυμός οῦ παρόντος ψυχή πᾶσα πρὸς πάντ' ἄφοδός τε καὶ ἀήττητος; have you not perceived how invincible and unconquerable passion is, which being present, every soul is fearless for any thing and unconquerable? Plat. Polit. 375, B; τὸν θυμὸν κατατίθεσθαι, to drop one's resentment, Aristoph. Vesp.; Aupos ivi orńθεσσι, the heart in the breast, Il. xiv, 39; σον θυμον ίουκα-

zísiv, to curb thy appetite, Odys. ix, 39; θυμὸν ἀπήυςα, deprived of life, Ib. 202; πλησάμενος Δυμόν εδήτυος, having eaten his fill, Odys. xxi, 603; life; Dupou δευομένους, deprived of life, Il. iii, 294; desire; ardor, resolution, Thucyd. i, 49; courage, spirit, vehemence, impetuosity; not used in the plural. Fr. θύω. Θύμος, δ, or θύμον, ου, τό, the herb thyme; perhaps from θύω, to perfume, on account of its fragrance; also, the wild onion; also, a fleshy excrescence on the skin, the thymus gland.

Θυμοσοφίω, ω, f. ήσω, to possess or display natural talents; and Θυμοσοφῖκός, ή, ότ, pertaining to one endowed with natural talents; like a clever person, Aristoph. Vesp. 1320. Fr. 9υμός and σοφός.

Θυμόσοφος, ου, δ, ή, possessing good talents, clever; θυμόσοφός ίστιν φύσει, he has naturally good talents, Aristoph. Nub. 874. Fr. θυμός and σοφός.

Θυμούμενος, part. pres. pas. of Ουμόω.

Θυμοφθοςίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to distract the mind, Soph. Trach. 141. Fr. \mathfrak{S} υμός and \mathfrak{g} θείςω.

Θυμοφθόρος, ου, δ, 'n, that destroys the mind; deadly, Π. vi, 169; fatal, disheartening. Fr. 9υμός and φθείρω.

Θυμόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to provoke to anger, to irritate, to incense; seldom used in the active voice; pas. to be angry, incensed, provoked, with any one; it governs the dat.; μηδὲ τῷ θυμουμένω τὸν εν λίγοντα δυσμενῆ ποιοῦ Φενί, nor through angry feelings make one who speaks favorably an enemy to you, Eurip. Hec. 299; θυμούμενος, a person in a passion, Plat. Legg. iv, 717, D. δυμόομαι, οῦμαι, to be enraged, Soph. Phil. 323. Fr. θυμός. Θυμάδης, ερες, δ. ἡ. Courageous.

Θυμώδης, εος, δ, ή, courageous, spirited, fiery; angry; like thyme.

Θυμωθείς, part. 1. a. pas., and Θυμώθη, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. pas. Ion. of Δυμόω.

Θυμωθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of the same verb.

Θύμωμα, ἄτος, τό, rage, exasperation, irritation. Fr. Θυμός. Θύνε, impf. ind. act. Ion. for idure, he ran; it may also be pres. imperat. act. of Θύνω, s. as Θύω.

Θυνέω, to rush or dart along. Θυννάζω, f. άσω, to strike the thunny-fish; hence, to spear, Aristoph. Vesp. 1087; Æschyl. Pers. 416; Theocr. iii, 25; Herodt. i, 62.

Θυννευτικός, ή, όν, good or fit for thunny-fishing. Th. θύννος.

Θύννειος, α, ον, of or belonging to the thunny-fish.

Θυννοθήρας, ου, δ, one who fishes for the thunny-fish. Fr. Θύννος and Θηράω.

ΘΥΝΝΟΣ, ου, δ, the thunny, a species of fish, (Scomber Thynnus,) in f. g. Θύννη and Θυννή, and Θυννός, άδος, and Θύννα, ης, ή. Θυννοσχοστέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to watch the appearance of the thunnyfish, to fish for thunny; κάπὸ τῶν πίτρων ἄνωθεν τοὺς πόρους Θυννοσκοστέῦ, to watch after the public revenue, like a person on a rock watching thunnies, Aristoph. Eq. 313.

Θυννοσκόπος, ου, δ, one who watches for the thunny. Fr. σκοπέω.

Θυννώδης, εος, δ, ή, like the thunnyfish, i. e. stupid.

Θύννως, Dor. for Δύννους.

Θύνοντ', for Δύνοντα, acc. sing. part. pres. of

Θῦνω, to precipitate one's self, to rush furiously, to rage; to hurry, impf. ἔθῦνον, Θῦνον. Fr. Θύω.

Θύοδόκος, ου, i, ii, receiving or containing incense, Eurip. Ion. 513. Fr. Svos and δίχομαι.

Θύόεις, όεσσα, όες, laden with incense; fragrant, odoriferous. Th. Θύω.

Θύοισα, Dor. for Θύουσα, rushing, raging, part. pres. f. g. of Θύω. Θύομαι, to sacrifice; to be sacrificed, to be slain. From the same Th.

 $\Theta\tilde{\nu}_{\sigma r}$, part. pres. n. g. of $9\hat{\nu}_{\omega}$. $\Theta\hat{\nu}_{\sigma r}$, σ_{σ} , a kind of odoriferous tree, by some supposed to be the citron; incense, perfume.

Θύοντι, Dor. for Δύουσι, 3. pl. pres. act. of Δύω.

 Θ žos, ε os, τ ó, a sacrifice; a victim; incense, Π . vi, 270; a perfume. Fr. \Im v ω .

Θῦσσκῖνίω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to offer a sacrifice, to sacrifice, Æschyl. Ag. 87. Fr. Θύσς and κινίω.

Θύοσκόος, ου, ὁ, a soothsayer, who interpreted the appearances of the burnt sacrifices; ὡς δη μαινάδας θυοσκόους, Eurip. Bacch. 224. Fr. θύος and κοίω, Ion. for νοίω.

Θυοσκόπος, ου, δ, an inspector of the entrails at sacrifices; an augur or soothsayer, who divines by means of burnt offerings. Fr. Sύος and σχοσίω. Θύόω, f. ώσω, to burn aromatic herbs as an offering; to offer incense; to fumigate; to perfume; pas. to be inspired with frenzy, rage; but pf. pas. τεθνωμένον, highly perfumed, Π. xiv, 172.

Θύπτω, to singe or burn (?). ΘΥ PA, ας, Ion. Δύρη, ης, ἡ, the door of or entrance to a house; a door or opening; a gate; any entrance; in Homer generally pl. with the epith. διαλίδες, and means folding-doors; the phrase Δύραι βασιλίως denotes the court-yard of a palace, the hall, palace itself; in which sense we at the present day speak of the Ottoman Porte; the door of a carriage, Xen.; also, the valves of shell-

Θύραζε, and Δύρηφι, adv. out of doors, abroad, forth, out; out of; outside. See Θ≾6αζε.

fish, Aristot.

Θύραθεν, adv. out of doors, abroad, Æschyl. S. Theb. 175, 168. Θυραίος, αία, αίον, of or belonging to the door; out of doors, Soph. Phil. 158; abroad; not domestic. "In the following passages from the Alcestis of Euripides, this adjective signifies a connection of the family, but not of the most intimate kind; Dugalov πήματος σπουδήν έχων, 778; λέγων θυραΐον κήδος είς τάφον φέρειν, 828;" Dunb. Lex.; but see Woolsey's Notes on this word, where Dugasov xñdos is properly rendered a stranger's woe and burial; external, foreign; being in a public office or character. Fr. θύρα.

Θὔςᾶν, Dor. for Δυςᾶν, gen. pl. of Δύςα.

Θύςāσι, adv. at the door, without; abroad. Lat. foris.

Θὔεάσσω, to dwell out of doors. From the same Th.

Θύςανλίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to pass the time out of doors or in the open air, Plat. Polit. 272, A; not to be at home; to wait at the door; to be in camp or in the field; not to be in the city; and Θύςανλία, αs, ή, a living out of doors; a living in the open air, Plat. Locr. 103, B; out of the city, in the fields, or in camp. Fr. Θύςα and αὐλή.

Θύς αυλος, ον, living out of doors, or in the open air.

Θὔφᾶων, gen. pl. Æol. for Δυφ**ῶν,** from Δύφα.

Θυςγανάω, (Hesych. κείνω,) to judge.

Θυρίαστις, ιδος, ή, a large shield or buckler.

Θύςιός, οῦ, ὁ, a shield of an oblong shape, from its resemblance to a gate; sometimes used as synonymous with ἀσπίς, Polyb. vi, 21; Dion. Hal. Antiq. p. 160; also, a stone to shut the entrance of a cave. Fr. Θύςι φόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that carries a shield of an oblong shape. Fr. Φίρω.

Θύξετρον, ου, τό, a gate, a door, Eurip. Orest. 1482. Fr. Βύςα. Θυςίων, Ion. for θυςῶν, gen. pl. of θύςα.

Θύεη, η, Ion. for θύεα.

Oύρησι, adv. without, out of doors. See Θήθησι.

Θυςήσσω, to arm with a corslet; to arm.

Θύρηφι, adv. (or dat. used as an adv. with the particle φι added,) abroad, out of doors; outside.

Θυρίδιον, -ό, dimin. of Δύρα. Θυρίδος, gen. of Δυρίς.

Θύριον, ου, τό, and Δυρίς, ίδος, ή, a little door; a window.

Θυρίς, ίδος, ή, a passage, a hole, a dorr, Plat. Polit. 359, D. Fr. Θύρα.

Θυροποτώ, to knock at the door violently, to break it open. From

Θυζοκόπος, ου, δ, δ, that knocks at doors, a beggar, Æschyl. Ag. 1168; an importunate suitor. Fr. κόπτω.

Θυζοποίεω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be a door-maker, to make doors. Fr. ποίεω.

Θύροω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\omega \sigma \omega$, to close with a gate or door; to strengthen with gates. Fr. $9 \dot{\nu} \rho \omega$.

Θυςσάδδω, Spartan for Sυςσάζω, to carry the thyrsus in the festival of Bacchus; to celebrate the festival of Bacchus, Aristoph. Lys. 1313.

Θυςσομᾶνής, έος, δ, ή, maddened with the thyrsus; inspired with bacchanalian frenzy. Fr. μα-νία.

Θύςσος, ου, i, the thyrsus or spear, having on the top a pinecone, and wound round with ivy and vine leaves, which was carried about at the feast of Bacchus, as the symbol of Bacchic frenzy. Fr. Δύω.

Θυςσός, οῦ, ὁ, a nuptial garland. Θυςσοροςίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to carry the thyrsus at the feast of Bacchus. Fr. φίςω.

Θυςσοφόςος, ον, thyrsus-bearing. Fr. Βύςσος and φέςω.

 $\Theta_{\nu\rho\sigma\delta\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, to wind ivy round a

spear, so as to make a thyrsus. Fr. θύρσος.

Θύρωμα, ἄτος, τό, a plank proper for making the doors of houses, Demosth. 568, 16; the door itself, 845, 18; τὰ θυρώματα, double doors. Fr. θύρα.

Θυρών, ῶνος, δ, a vestibule, Soph.
 Œd. Τ. 1242; porch. Fr.
 Sύρα.

Θυρωρείον, ου, τό, a porter's lodge. Fr. Δυρωρός.

Θυρωρέω, ω, f. ήσω, to keep the door as porter. Same Th.

Θυεωεός, οῦ, ὁ, a door-keeper, Herodt. Suppl. 38; a porter, Æschyl. Choëph. 558; Xen. Cyr. vii, 5, 23; slaves were generally employed in this office. Fr. ἄρα.

Θῦσαι, 1. a. inf. of θύω.

Θύσαι, ων, αί, female devotees of Bacchus.

Θυσάνόεις, Poet. Αυσσάνόεις, όεσσα, όεν, ornamented with Αύσσανοι or fringe, fringed, tasselled; λάβ' αλγίδα Αυσανόεσσαν, take the tasselled ægis, Π. xv, 229; the ægis, thus ornamented, when shaken, inspired terror. From

ΘΫ́ΣĀNOI, oi, tasselled ornaments which were suspended from girdles, purses, etc., Herodt. iv, 189: fringes, tassels; wool, shag. From

Θύσἄνος, ὁ, a tassel, usually in pl. See Βύσανοι.

Θυσάνουρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a long, bushy tail. Fr. οὐρά. Θυσάνάδης, εος, ὁ, ἡ, resembling fringe or tassels, fringed. Fr.

Θυσάνωτός, ή, όν, fringed.

eldos.

Θύσατε, 2. pl. 1. a. imperat. act. of θύω.

Θύσειν, 1. f inf. act. of 9ύω.

Θύσθλα, ων, τά, leaves or branches of the vine, with the fruit; bacchanalian sacred implements or rods; the thyrsi of Bacchus; a festival of Bacchus. Fr. 9ύω. Θύσία, ίως, Ion. 9υσίη, ης, ἡ, α victim, a sacrifice, Nen. Cyr. iii, 3, 18: the days of sacrifice; holyday; a public sacrifice; 9ῦσαι 9υσίαν, Eurip. Aul. 673; whence

 Θ υσιάζω, f. άσω, to sacrifice, to offer in sacrifice. Fr. 9ύω.

Θυσίασμα, άτος, τό, s. as θυσία and

Θυσιαστήζιον, ου, τό, an altar on which sacrifices were offered. From the same.

Θυσιάων, gen. pl. Æol. for Δυσιών, from Δυσιά, ας, ή, a sacrifice, a victim. Th. Δύω.

Θύστμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that may be or is wont to be sacrificed; also, fit for sacrifices, Herodt. i, 50. Fr. Θύω.

Θύσις, εως, ή, effervescence, Plat. Crat. 419, E.

Θύσκη, ης, η, a vessel for receiving the sacrifices, τὰ θύματα, which were offered to the gods; but θυΐσκη is a censer, LXX.

Θῦσον, 1. a. imperat. act. of θύω. Θυσσανόεις, in f. g. θυσσανόεσσα, fringed, tasselled. Th. θύσανοι. Θύσσω, to shake, move. Fr. θύω.

Θυστάς, άδος, ἡ, a female who offered sacrifice; a priestess; a bacchante; adj. belonging to a sacrifice; θυστάδος βοῆς, of the shout or peal raised in offering sacrifices, Æschyl. S. Theb. 251. Fr. θύω.

Θυσῶ, Dor. for Δύσω, fut. of Δύω.

Θῦτεῖον, ου, τό, the place where victims were sacrificed; the shambles, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 38. Fr. Sύω.

Θἴσέον, verbal adj. from θύω, one must sacrifice.

Θύτης, ου, and Θυτής, ῆςος, δ, one who offers sacrifice, a priest, Soph. Trach. 610. Fr. Θύω. Θυτήςιον, ου, τό, an altar, a sacrifice, Eurip. Iph. T. 244.

Θὕτἴκός, ή, όν, of or belonging to sacrifices, sacrificial; ή Βυτική (τέχνη), the art of sacrificing; the science of a sacrificator. Fr. Θύω.

Θύ ψ αι, 1. a. inf. of τ ύ ϕ ω. Θύ ψ ις, εως, ή, the act of burning or singing. Fr. τ ύ ϕ ω.

Θύψω, fut. of τύφω. ΘΥ'Ω, f. ῦσω, 1. a. ἔθῦσα, pf. τέθυκα, Plat. Polit. i, 328; 2. a. pas. ἐτὔθην, Æschyl. Choëph. 240 : pf. pas. τέθυμαι, to burn incense or perfumes, to burn victims upon the altars; hence, the smoke that rises to heaven; to sacrifice, immolate, Soph. Electr. 522; mid. to sacrifice for some particular object, ἐπί τινι, περί or ὑπέρ τινος · to inspect the entrails of victims, Nen. Cyr. iii, 2, 2; pas. to be sacrificed; Xen. Anab. iii, 5, See next.

Θύω or θύνω, f. Θύσω, to move with a violent or rapid motion; to rush impetuously, to press rapidly on; hence, to appear in a rage, to stofm, be boisterous, furious, or mad; π γὰς ὁγ ὀλοῦσι φεισὶ θύνι, for he rages with fatal passion, Π. i, 342;

"It is not imxvi, 699. probable that the notions affixed to this latter verb may have been derived from the former, as the expressions of mental feelings and passions are generally taken from external signs. An animal in a rage fumes and foams, and The latter tosses itself about. verb, therefore, may be considered of secondary formation, especially as θύνω, its secondary form, is never used in the sense of sacrificing. It is employed by the Ionic and Doric poets only, in the present and imperfect. Inthe Homeric expression, δάπεδον ἄπαν αϊματι Θῦεν, the whole field swam [or foamed] with blood, Odys. xxiv, 184, allusion is made to a field of sacrifices." Dunb. Lex.

Θυώδης, εος, δ, ἡ, s. as θυόεις, sweet-smelling, sweet-scented, odorous, fragrant, perfumed, Odys. v, 264. Fr. ὄζω.

Θύωμα, ἄτος, τό, the odor of burning perfumes; a perfume; incense, frankincense, Herodt. vi, 86. Fr. 9ύω.

Θύων, part. pres. act. of θύω.

Θυώνα, ας, α, Dor. for Θυώνη, ης, η, ς. as Σεμέλη. See Suidas. Θυωρίς, ίδος, η, ς. as θυωρός.

Θῦωρίτης, ου, ὁ, a judge of sacred things, Etymol.; a judge or arbiter, Lycophr. 93. Fr.

 $\Theta\tilde{\omega}$, contract. from $\Im i\omega$, to put or place, whence $\pi i\theta n\mu \iota \cdot also$, to run; contract. from $\Im \omega$, it signifies to suckle, to nurse; also, to banquet, to feast.

 $\Theta \tilde{\omega}$, $\Im \tilde{\eta}_5$, $\Im \tilde{\eta}_5$, 2. a. subj. act. of $\tau i \theta \eta \mu i$.

ΘΩΗ', ñ₅, n, a penalty, a mulct, a fine, imposed upon any one as a punishment, Π. xiii, 669;
 Odys. ii, 192. Th. બ‱

Owiń, n. See Dwń.

Θωκέω, Ion. for θακέω, to sit. From

 $Θ\tilde{\omega}$ κος, ου, δ, a seat; an assembly; a court, a council, a court of justice, Herodt. vi, 63; Ion. for $Θ\tilde{\alpha}$ κος · a shop, Hes. Op. 493. $Θ\tilde{\omega}$ μ α , α τος, $\tau \acute{o}$, Ion. for $Θα\tilde{\omega}$ μ α , any thing wonderful, a miracle, Herodt. v, 43.

 $\Theta_{\omega\mu\tilde{\alpha}s}$, $\tilde{\alpha}$, $\tilde{\delta}$, the name of one of the apostles, Thomas. Hebr.

Θωμᾶς, ου, δ, a gulf, abyss. See also preced.

Θώμεθα, 1. pl. 2. a. subj. of τίθημι, Æschyl. Pers.

Θωμεν, 1. pl. 2. a. subj. act. of τίθημι.

Θωμιγζ, ιγγος, δ, a slender cord, a packthread; a bow-string, Æschyl. Pers. 453. From

ΘΩΜΙ΄ΖΩ, or Sωμίσσω, to bind or tie with a cord; to scourge with a cord.

Θώμισσος, Hesych., s. as μισθός, a reward, the wages of labor. Θώμισυ, Dor. and Ion. for τὸ πμισυ, the half; as Süτεςον for τὸ ἔτεςον.

 Θ ωμός, οῦ, ὁ, a heap, Æschyl. Ag. 286; a pile. Fr. Θέω. Θ ω̃ος, ου, ὁ, one who is liable to

a penalty. Fr. Θωή.
Θωσεία, αε, ή, flattery, adulation, Eurip. Orest. 663. Fr. Θωσεύω.

Θώπευμα, ἄτος, τό, an act of flattery or servility, Eurip. Suppl. 1113. Fr. Θωπεύω.

Θωπευμάτιον, τό, dimin. of θώπευμα, a bit of flattery.

Θωπεύοντες, nom. pl. part. pres. of Δωπεύω.

Θωπευτικός, ή, όν, flattering, a flatterer, Plat. Legg. i, 634, A. Θωπεύω, f. ευσω, to flatter, fawn, caress, pay court to, Eurip. Med. 369; to cajole, Æschin. c. Ctes. 618; to soothe, Plat. Crit. 51, B. Fr. Θώψ.

Θωπικός, ή, όν, fawning, flattering.

 $\Theta \ddot{\omega} \pi \lambda \alpha$, Att. contract. for $\tau \dot{\alpha}$

Θώπτω, f. ψω, to flatter, pay court to; Θώπτε τὸν κρατοῦντ' ἀεί, flatter still the reigning prince, Æschyl. Prom. 939; also, to jest at, to scoff at. Fr. Θώψ.

Θώρακα, acc. sing. of θώραζ.
Θωρᾶκίζω, ίσω, to arm with a corslet or coat of mail; to arm; mid. to arm one's self; θωρακίζω is used by the Attic writers; θωρήσσω by the Ionic. Fr. θώραζ.

Θωράπιον, and Θωραπεῖον, ου, τό, a coat of mail; a breastwork or parapet, Æschyl. S. Theb. 32; a bulwark; a defence; part of a ship's mast. Fr. Θώ-ραξ.

Θωράκισμός, $\delta \tilde{v}$, δ , the act of arming with a coat of mail, LXX. Fr. Θώραζ.

Θως ωπίτης, ου, δ, a warrior armed with a coat of mail; a cuirassier. Fr. Θώς αξ.

Θως ἄποποιός, οῦ, ὁ, one who makes coats of mail; a corselet-maker, Xen. Mem. iii, 10, 9. Fr. ποιέω.

Θωράποφόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, wearing a coat of mail or cuirass. Fr. φέρω.

 $\Theta\Omega'PAZ$, āxos, δ , Ion. $\Im \omega_{\ell}n\xi$, the thorax, the breast, that part of the human body which extends from the neck to the place where the ribs end, the chest, Aristot. Hist. Anim. i, 7; so in the N. T., Apoc. ix, 9; also, a bust; a corselet, breastplate, armor to cover the breast, J. Poll. 1, 10, 134, p. 91; Dion. Hal. Antiq. iv, 16; Il. iii, 332. The armor consisted of two parts, of which one covered the back, and the other the breast; to the θώςαξ, which protected the chest, was appended the ζωστής, or girdle, reaching to the middle of the thigh; it was plaited with metal, and resembled the modern kilt; also, the wall of a city, Herodt. i, 181; a tower, Hesych. Fr. πύργος.

Θωρηκοφόρος, ου, δ, ħ, Ion. for Θωρακοφόρος, armed with a coat of mail. Fr. Δώραξ and φέρω. Θωρηκτής, οῦ, δ, clad in mail, a warrior; always used in the plural. Fr. Δώραξ.

Θώςηξ, Ion. for Δώςαξ, the breast; acc. sing. Δώςηχα.

Θωρήζαι, 1. a. inf. of Δωρήσσω. Θωρήζας, part. 1. a. act. of Δω-

Θωςηζις, 105, h, a drinking of unmixed wine, Aretœus and Hippoer.

Θωρήσσετο, 3. sing impf. ind. pas. Ion. of

Θωρήσσω, f. ήξω, l. a. ἐβώρηξα, l. a. pas. ἐβωρήχθην, to arm with a coat of mail, to arm; mid. to arm one's self, Il., passim.; with Nicander and others, to drink so as to be intoxicated, probably from a large cup called βώραξ, as resembling a breast-plate; and hence

Θωρηχθείς, part. 1. a. pas., and Θωρηχθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of Θωρήσσσω.

Θως, Θωός, δ, an animal of the wolf kind; a lynx; a jackall, Theocr. Idyl. i, 71; Herodt. iv, 192; Θωων, ποςδαλίων τε...., of lynxes, and panthers, Il. xiii, 103. Fr. Θέω οr Θοός.

 $\Theta \omega \sigma \sigma \omega$, to satisfy with food or drink.

Θώτερον, Dor. & Ion. for τὸ ἔτερον. Θωϋπτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, one that barks

or shouts aloud, etc. Fr. Dw-

Θώϋμα, τό, Ion. for θαῦμα. Θωϋμάζω, and θωμάζω, for θαυμάζω.

Θωυμžσιος, ία, ιον, and Δωμάσιος, for Daumaoios.

Θωυμαστής, οῦ, ὁ, for Ξαυμα-

στής (?). Θωυμαστός, ή, όν, for θαυμαστός. $\Theta\Omega\Upsilon^*\Sigma\Sigma\Omega$, f. $\widetilde{\iota\xi\omega}$, to cry out, to vociferate; τάδι θωΰσσων, calling thus aloud, Eurip. Hec. 112; to call out to; to urge; to shout to dogs, to encourage or set on by shouts; to enjoin upon, Æschyl. Prom. 393; to bark;

to hum, to buzz. Θωϋτός, ή, όν, Ion. for Sauna. στός (?). Θωχθείς, part of an obsolete verb, θώσσω, having to drink. $\Theta \dot{\omega} \psi$, $\omega \pi \dot{\delta} \dot{\epsilon}$, $\dot{\delta}$, a flatterer, *Plat.* Theæt. 275, E; a wheedler, dissembler; Θῶπες λόγοι, flattering speeches. Fr. θώπτω.

Ι

I

Ι

IAIN

I, iota, is the ninth letter of the Greek alphabet; as a numeral, with a mark over it (i'), it denotes 10, and with a mark under it (1), 10,000; it is used proverbially to signify any thing very small or trifling, as a point, in English a JOT, and sometimes, an iota; and a are dialectically interchanged, as ioría, Att., iorín, Ion. Hence the old forms $l\sigma\chi\omega$, ίσπω, for ἔχω, ἔπω.

The enclitics de, ye, which were affixed to the article and pronoun, were in Attic &, y, as, δδί, ταδί, ταυταγί, τουτογί (Koen. ad Greg. 55, 95). This use of , for & remained, particularly in the Æolic dialect, which instead of in had in, Lat. in; so the Lat. intus was formed from ivros (Voss. ad Catull. p. 331; Fisch. p. 73). Instead of ἡμέρα the ancients said iuiça, according to Plat. Crat. 31. Thus noi in

Homer has yet another form, idi. " The (later) Attics annex , to the pronoun of tos in all cases and genders, to give a stronger emphasis, in which case it receives an accent; thus, for The, odi . so ούτοσί, αύτητ, τουτουτ, ταυτητ, oùroit, Plat. Lach. 161. In the neuter this , took the place of o and α · τουτί, Aristoph. Vesp. 183, ταυτί, Lys. 602; but also τουτοί, Eq. 621, instead of which, Aristoph. Thesm. 880, TOUTOY! is now read. For the same reasons the Latins annexed met, te, pte, ce, e. g. egomet, tute, meapte, hicce (Fisch. i, 93; ii, 216). Hence où rooi is used only in an absolute designation, ov τος, with reference also to a pronoun relative following it. Instead of 1, yi and di are annexed to the cases, which end in a short vowel, for the same purpose; as, Toutoγί, Aristoph. Lys. 147, 941; ταυταγί, Av. 171, 445; τουτοδί, Pac. 330 (Koen. ad Greg. 56; Fisch. i, 93; ii, 217). This appears only to have been used in familiar discourse, as it occurs in the comic writers only (Porson ad Eurip. Med. 157). OSí, also, does not occur in the tragedians. From this we must distinguish the , which the Attics and Ionians frequently annex to the dative plural, σούτοισι, ταύ-Taioi." Matth. Gr. Gram. § 150. " To several demonstrative particles , paragogicum is annexed; as, νῦν, νυνί, οῦτως, οὐτωσί, ἐν-Thus, also, **πεῦθεν, ἐνπευθενί.** This , serves δευρί, for δευρο. to add strength to the signification. The i in the Attic οὐχί, ναιχί, is different from this." Id. § 259. "In all declensions, the dative singular ends in i, which is either expressed, as in the third declension, or subscribed, as in the first and second. The Æolians, however, and others do not use the subscript, whence we conclude that it was not admitted in the old Greek. (Koen. ad Greg. 285; Strabo, p. 648, Cas.) The dat. pl. also in the old language ended in , which, however, in the more modern dialects, was omitted, except in the third declension." Id. § 64. (Dunb. Lex.) In words joined by a crasis, the iota ought never

to be added, unless xai forms a crasis with a diphthong containing an iota; as κάτα for καὶ είτα. Porson.

"I, or ", probably the neuter of "s, a pronoun; evidently used by the ancient Greeks; the same as the Latin is. The neuter is is in Greek, im in Latin. Dunb. Lex.

'Iā, as, Ion. iń, ns, ń, a voice, a cry, a sound, Æschyl. Pers. 899; Herodt. i, 85.

"Ia, as, \dot{n} , from "s, strength, force, might.

"Ia, fem. of "os, for ola, alone, only; also for mia, one.

"Ia, a name of God, among the Jews, from Hebr. Jah.

'Iά, plur. of ios, an arrow, Π. xx, 68; the only place in Homer

where this word is neuter; in other places i's, masc.

"lα, τα, pl. of lov, a violet.

"Iă, fem. of sīs, one, s. as µía, Il. 4, 437.

Ίαειρος, ου, ό, a man's name, Jairus. Hebr.

Iaiboi, or laboi, like alboi, an interjection of grief or surprise.

'Ιάζω, f. άσω, to imitate the Ionians, to speak the Ionic dialect; Th. 'Iás · to color with a violet tinge ; Th. Tov.

'Iαθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of ἰάομαι. 'Iáln, ns, n, 1. a. ind. pas., and 'Ιαθήσομαι, η, εται, 1. f. ind. pas. of laopai.

 $\mathbf{I}_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}i}$, an exclamation of triumph. 'lαίνεται, 3. sing. pres. ind. pas. of laiva.

'Ιαίνομαι, pas. of the same. 'IAI'NΩ, f. iǎvῶ, 1. a. Ἰηνα, to warm, make warm; to soften; to soothe; ιαίνει καρδίαν κώμα-The soothes thy heart with a pleasing stupor, Pind. Pyth. i, 20; to melt, dissolve; to gladden, cheer, exhilarate, Odys. xv, 378; to fill with joy; pas. to expand with joy; μέτωπον lάνθη, the brow is cleared up, Il. xv, 103. Fr. l'α.

'Ιἄκ'ς, ή, όν, of Ionia, Ionian, Ionic. Fr. "Ιων, or 'Ιάς.

'Ιαχχάζω, f. άσω, to shout; to riot, revel, like a bacchanal; to celebrate the praises of Bacchus, Herodt. viii, 65; and

'Ιακχίω, ω, f. ήσω, s. as preced., Eurip. Orest. 955.

'Ιακχή, ης, ή, a wailing sound, wail of woe; πολύδακουν ίακ-χάν, Æschyl. Pers. 962. But the proper reading is laxáv. Fr. "Ianxos.

'Iάκχιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, pertaining to Bacchus. From

"Iaxxos, ov, o, Bacchus; a hymn in honor of Bacchus, Eurip. Bacch. 714. Fr. iάχω.

'Iaκώ', δ, a man's name, Jacob; a Hebr. indecl. noun.

'Ιαλιμίζω, to deplore, weep, lament, Callim. From

'IA' ΛΕΜΟΣ, ου, δ, Ialemus, a frigid and silly poet; a mournful song, a dirge, an elegy, Theorr. Adoniaz.; lamentation; as an adj. miserable, doleful; frigid.

'Ιάλεμίστεια, Ιοη. ἐηλεμίστεια, ἡ, a wailing woman.

'Ιαλεμώδης, εος, ό, ή, frigid, foolish, stupid. Fr. Ίάλεμος.

"Iallov, es, e, impf. of

'IA' $\Lambda\Lambda\Omega$, f. $\check{\alpha}\lambda\tilde{\omega}$, to send, send forth, Æschyl. Prom. 680; to put about, with asei, Il. xv, 19; to stretch forth; to fling; to discharge, attack, assail; to assail with reproaches; to raise the voice; to shout, 1. a. "naa, inf. ίῆλαι· ὀϊστὸν ἀπὸ νευρῆς ἴαλλε, he discharged the arrow from the bow-string, Il. viii, 300. "ω or ικω, for "nμι. It is generally compounded with ἀπό, είς, or

'Ιάλμενος, ου, δ, a man's name, Ialmenus.

'ľaλτός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, sent, despatched, Æschyl. Choëph. 22.

"IAMA, ăros, ró, a healing or curing, a medicinal remedy, Plat. Tim. 60, C; Legg. vii, 790, C; a medicament.

Ίαμβειογεάφος, ου, δ, a writer of Iambic poetry; a satirical poet; a libeller; a scurrilous orator, and γεάφω.

Ίαμβεῖον, ου, τό, Iambic verse, Plat. Euthyd. 291, D.

'Iamesios, ou, o, n, pertaining to Iambic verse, Iambic. ľαμθος.

Ίαμβειοφάγος, ου, δ, h, from laμ-Cείον and φάγω, more properly ιαμβοφάγος (which see), a glutton at lambics; an epithet of reproach applied to Æschines by Demosth. 274, 6; but the better reading in Dem. de Coron. is ἰαμθειογεάφος, which see.

Ἰαμειάζω, f. άσω, s. as Ἰαμείζω, f. ίσω, to lash or lampoon in lambic verses, to revile, Aristot. Poet. 22; to inveigh against, abuse.

Ίαμβοστοιός, οῦ, ὁ, a writer of Iambics, the writers of the ancient comedy, Aristot. Poet. 10; a writer of satirical poems. Fr. ποιέω.

"IAMBOZ, ov, i, the Iambic foot, consisting of a short and a long syllable, . -; a verse consisting of Iambic feet; a satirical poem, Plat. Polit. iii, 400, B. Fr. ἰάπτω.

Ίαμβοφάγος, ου, δ, ή, s. as ίαμζειοφάγος, Bekk. Anecd. 1, 265: λοίδορος, ἐπειδή 'Ιαμβοφάγος ἴαμβος ἔμμετρός ἐστι λοιδορία. 'Ο φαγών οὖν τοὺς ἰάμβους, τουτέστιν ὁ έχων ἐν τῷ στόματι διὰ την φιλολοιδορίαν. Fr. "αμβος and φάγω.

'Ιαμβεῆς, οῦ, ὁ, or Μαμβεῆς, the name of an Egyptian magus, or magician, Jambres. See 'Iavvns.

'Ιαμείμ, and 'Iausiv, Hebr. indecl., rendered mules in Gen. xxxvi, 24; but by some of the ancient interpre-

ters, water or fountain. 'Ιαμίδαι, ῶν, οἱ, the Iamidæ. 'Ιαμιδέων, Ion. for 'Ιαμιδών, gen. pl. of the preced.

Ίαμενή, and ἰάμενος, s. as εἰαμενή, a place abounding in water, and full of grass and herbage, a meadow.

'Ιάν, fem. "Ιαννα, an Ionian.

'Iãνες, nom. pl. Ionians, Æschyl. Pers. 911, 972.

Ιάνθίνος, ίνη, ινον, violet-colored, violet. Fr. 70v.

"Iaveor, ou, to, a flower of a purple color; a violet; a purple color. Fr. Tov.

'Iavvńs, ov, o, the name of an Egyptian magus or magician, Jannes, 2 Tim. iii, 8.

'Ιαννά, ὁ, indecl., a man's name, Janna, Luke iii, 24.

Demosth. 274, 6. Fr. laμβος | Ίανθη, ης, ή, a woman's name,

Ianthe.

'Iάνθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of iaira.

'Ιἄολκός, οῦ, ἡ, and, by contr., 'Iωλκίς, the name of a city of Thessaly, Iolcus.

'IĀ'OMAI, ãµaı, f. lāσοµaı, Ion. inσομαι, 1. a. iaσάμην, Ion. inσάμην, 1. a. pas. iäθην, to heal, cure, to cure wounds; to restore the body to health, its members to their functions, and thence, metaphor., to restore the mind to soundness, by medicine or miracles; it is used also passively, to be healed or cured, Acts iii, 11; Mark v, 29; vi, 17; ίᾶσθαι κακὸν κακῷ, to cure one evil by means of another, Thucyd. v, 65; Herodt. iii, 53. Fr. láw, hence laíva.

'Iaovav, a barbarism for

'Ιάονες, Ionians, Athenians, Æschyl. Pers. 174; with the prose writers, "Iwves.

Ιασόνιος, ία, ον, Ionian, Æschyl. Suppl. 66.

'Ιαονίς, ίδος, ή, Ionian, Nicandr. 'Ιαπετιονίδης, ου, ό. See Ίαπε-

Ίαπετοῖο, gen. pl. Ion. from Ἰαππάπαιάξ, an exclamation of pain.

Ιαπετός, ου, o, the name of a man, Iapetus, the son of Cœlus and Fr. ἰάπτω, to send. Terra.Hence 'Ianetiovidus, ou, i, the son of Iapetus; voc. 'Iamerioviδn.

'IA' Π T Ω , to send, throw, fling; to send forth, to hurt; to assail; to revile; to excite, set in motion; to fly, Æschyl. Suppl. 542; to strike, dash in pieces, Æschyl. S. Theb. 507; pas. to be struck, affected; 1. α. ἰάρθην.

Probably from ἄπτω. 'IA'IIYΞ, ἔγος, ὁ, the northwest wind, or, more exactly, the westnorthwest wind, which blows from Apulia towards Rome; also, a man's name, Iapyx.

'Ιαρδανίη νύμφη, a periphrasis for Omphale, daughter of Iardanus. 'Iagδάνιος, a, and Ion. n, ov, of or belonging to Iardanus, the father of Omphale.

'Ιαςίδ, a man's name, Jared. Hebr. indecl.

'Iάς, ἄδος, ἡ, an Ionian woman, 'Iὰς (διάλεπτος), the Ionian dialect.

 ${}^{\prime}I\tilde{lpha}_{5},\;i\tilde{\eta}_{5},\;gen.,\;and\;i\tilde{lpha},\;i\tilde{\eta},\;dat.$ fem. of "los.

'Ιάσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. lάση, 2. sing. 1. f. ind. m. ἰασάμην, ω, ато, 1. a. ind. m. of iáoµas.

'Ixolai, pres. inf. pas. of the same.

"Iασι, 3. pl. pres. ind. Ion. for iσι, from είμι, to go, for orig. ïνσι.

"Iaσι, Att. contract. for "εωσι, Ion. for ἐεῖσι, 3. pl. ind. pres. act. of "ημι· 2. a. ind. act. ñν. 'Ιάσιμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that may be healed or cured, Plat. Gorg. 526, B; also, capable of curing, Æschyl. Prom. 472. Th. ὶἄσμωι.

'Iάσιος, ου, ὁ, a man's name, Iasius.

"Iā o 15, \$\insigms, \hat{n}, the act of healing or curing; restoring the body to health, and thence, metaphor., the mind to soundness, by medicine or miracles; a remedy, Soph. Œd. T. 68. Th. iásuat.

'Iασίω, dat. sing. of 'Iάσιος.
'Ιασίων, ωνος, ό, a man's name,

'IAΣΙΩ'NH, ns, 'n, a certain wild plant, the larger convolvulus. Fr. ἰάομαι.

"IA Σ Π $\dot{\Sigma}$, $\dot{\tau}$ $\dot{\delta}$ $\dot{\delta}$, $\dot{\eta}$, a precious stone, the jasper, Plat. Phæd. 110, D.

'Ιαστί, adv. like the Ionians; Ionian music, Plat. Polit. iii, 398, E; soft, effeminate.

'Iāσώ, όος, contract. οῦς, ἡ, Jaso, the goddess of healing or health. Fr. ἰάομαι.

'Ιάσων, ονος, δ, a man's name, Jason. Same Th.

'Iã ται, pres. ind. of ιάομαι.

'Iατέον, verbal adj., it is necessary to cure. From

'Ιατέος, α, ον, to be cured or healed. Fr. ἰάσμαι.

'lāτής, Ion. ἰητής, ῆςος, δ, a healer or curer; a physician. Fr. ἰάομαι.

'Iāτήριος, ία, ιον, and ἰατικός, ή, όν, having efficacy to heal or cure; healing; τὸ ἰᾶτήριον, a cure, a remedy.

'Ιᾶτο, 3. sing. inf. from ἰάομαι.
'Ιᾶτορία, ἡ, scil. τίχνη, the art of medicine.

'lāτός, ή, όν, healed or cured; that may be healed or cured; that may be remedied or repaired.

'Ιατρεία, ας, ή, a healing or curing medicine; and

'Ιατρείον, ου, τό, a place where cures are performed, a hospital, Plat. Polit. iii, 405, A; a surgeon's shop; a druggist's shop; a physician's fee. Fr. ἰάομαι. 'Ιᾶτρεύομαι, to be a physician.

'Ιάτρευσις, εως, ή, medical treatment, Plat. Polit. ii, 357, C.

'Ἰᾶτρεύω, f. εύσω, to heal, cure. 'Ἰατρία, ας, ἡ, a female physician, Alexis, ap. Eustath.

'Ἰωτρίκός, ή, όν, of or belonging to medicine or physicians, medical; ή ὑλὰ ἰωτρική, the materia medica, or the substances used in medicine, Dioscor.; skilled in medicine, Xen. Mem. iii, 3, 9. Hence

'Ιατεική, ñs, 'n, scil. τέχνη, the medical art, medicine. From

Ἰατεόμαντις, ιος, δ, one who is both a prophet and physician, Æschyl. Suppl. 260; Eum. 62. Fr. ἰατεός and μάντις.

'Lατρός, οῦ, ὁ, one who heals or cures, a physician, a surgeon.

'Ιατροτέχνης, ου, δ, one who professes to be a physician; a quack doctor, Aristoph. Nub. 331. Fr. λατρός and τέχνη.

'IATTATAI', and

'Ιατταταιάξ, interj. alas! ah! ah me! Aristoph. Nub. 707.

Ἰάτως, ορος, δ, Ion. ἰήτως, Poet. for ἰατρός.

'IAY", interjection of indignation or sorrow; also, a shout in answer to one calling, ho! holla! Aristoph. Ran. 272.

'Laυθμός, οῦ, ὁ, a quiet place where one resides; a place for repose, sleep; a dwelling; a lurkingplace; a den. From

'Iavoi, an exclamation of joy, ho, ho!

"Iavov, impf. ind. act. from

'IAT'Ω, f. αύτω, to pass the night, Π. ix, 325; to spend the time; to sleep, Theocr. iii, 49; Π. xiv, 213; to stay or remain, Id. xix, 71; to be or stay in a place, as cattle reposing, etc.; to give rest to, Eurip. Phæn. 1164; ἰαύτσκον, Odys. ix, 184. Perhaps, to yawn, through want of sleep. Fr. ἄω.

'Ιαφέτης, ου, δ, an archer, a darter. Fr. los and ἀφίημι.

'Ιάφθη, 1. a. pas. from ἰάπτω.
'Ιαφθῆναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of ἰάπτω,
f. ψω, to send.

'Ĭαχαῖος, α, ον, loud, vociferous; ἰαχαίων ἐκ στομάτων, with the loudest wailings, Soph. Œd. T. 1219. Fr. ἰαχή.

'Laχίω, ω, f. ήσω, to shout; to call aloud; to vociferate; to utter a joyful sound; and

'Iἄχή, ñs, ἡ, a cry, shout; the shout of battle, Il. xiv, 1; vociferation, clamor; a lament, Eurip. Med. 149; ἰαχὴ ὑμίναιος, a nuptial song or epithalamium, Pind. Fr. ἄω.

'Ιάχημα, ἄτος, τό, a vociferation, clamor. From

"Ιάχου, ες, ε, impf. act. lάχουσα, part. pres. f. g. of lάχω.

Ίαχρός, ά, όν, melted, softened; putrefying; also, delighted.

'Iαχνῖα, pf. part. act. f. g. of 'IA'XΩ, and ἰαχίω, ω, f. ήσω, to call or cry out, vociferate; to shout; to shriek; to whiz, as an arrow from the string, II. iv, 125; to make a loud noise; to resound, to roar; to clang, hiss. Th. ἴα, voice, and Dor. ἀχά, for ἡχή.

'Iαχώς, part. pf. of preced.
'Iαώ, the name of God, Jehovah.

'Ιαωλχός, οῦ, ἡ, the name of a city, Ioleus.

'Iάων, ονος, ό, Poet. for 'Iων, an ancient inhabitant of Attica, Il. xiv, 685; Æschyl. Pers. 174; Aristoph. Acharn. 104.

'Ιδανατείς, τδος, ή, a well-rope.
'Ιδανίω, ω, to draw up or out.
From ἱμάω, by changing μ into
β. Hence ἰδανατείς.

'Ιζάνη, ης, ἡ, a well-bucket.

"IB Δ H Σ , ov, δ , a plug in the bottom of a ship, for letting out the water, when drawn on shore.

"IGne, neos, & an Iberian. There were two countries called by the name of Iberia, an eastern and a western; the former lying between Colchis and Albania, the latter being Spain. See next.

'Ιζηςία, ας, ή, Iberia, Spain, the northeast of Spain.

'IBHPI'2, 'n, a plant, probably a species of pepperwort, lepidium Iberis.

"IBIZ, 1805, Ion. 105, h, the ibis, an Egyptian bird which feeds on worms and aquatic animals, and to which divine honors were paid.

'IBI'ΣΚΟΣ, ου, δ, the hibiscus, a species of marsh-mullow; s. as althæa.

"16v, Ion. adv. signifying much and greatly.

'Ιδύω, to beat, cry out; to sound a trumpet. Fr. preced.

"Iyδn, ns, n, a mortar; a kind of dance. Hence

'Ιγδίζω, f. ίσω, to pound in a mortar; to raise and depress the shoulders, as if pounding. F. "γδη." "Ιγδι, ή. Sec "γδη.

Ίγμαι, pf. of inνίομαι.

Ίγμένος, part. pf. pas. of ἰκνίομαι. Ἰγνύα, ας, ἡ, the ham of the leg, Ἰι xiii, 212. Fr. γόνυ.

'Ιγνύς, ύος, 'n, the same.

'Iố', for iối, s. as hối, used only by the Ionic writers.

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m mid of

"Toa, pf. mid. of i'da.
"Toa, for Ion."Ton, ns, n, Mount
Ida in Phrygia; also, a mountain in Crete; wood; "on vauπηγήσιμος, ship-timber, Herodt.
v, 23.

'Ιδαῖος, αία, αῖον, belonging to Mount Ida. Fr. "Ιδα. 'Ἰδάλιμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that causes

'Ιδάλιμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that causes perspiration or heat; moist. Fr.

Ἰδάλλομαι, s. as εἰδάλλομαι. Ἰδανικός, ή, όν, ideal, Plat. Locr. 97, D.

'Ιδάνός, οῦ, οἱ, ἡ, beautiful.
'Ἰδί, and, for ἡδί, the former Ion.

the latter Att. from n, or. "Ide, and Att. ide, as an adv., lo! behold! 2. sing. imperat. of sidov, and 3. sing. 2. aor. Ion. for είδε. 'Ιδέα, ας, Ion. iδέη, ης, ή, properly what is seen; form, shape, figure, appearance; an image; an idea, or abstract notion; a general notion, Plat. Parm. 132, A; Polit. vi, 486, D; a model, pattern; a species, kind; a plot in tragedy or comedy, άλλ' ἀεί καινας ίδεας είσφερων σοφίζομαι, Aristoph. Nub. 543; beauty; the manner or mode of a thing; countenance, aspect, Matt. xxviii, 3; πᾶσαν ίδεαν πειρήσαντις, having had recourse to every contrivance, or having tried every plan, Thucyd. ii, 19; ταις δε ίδεαις σιμοί, as to their faces they (the Ethiopians) are flat-nosed. Th. 210w.

'Iδίειν, Ion. for ίδεῖν, inf. 2. aor. afterwards contracted into ίδεῖν, Il. v, 475.

'Ίδεῖν, when it is for περιϊδεῖν, has a participle after it, Eurip. Orest. 736; μή μ' ίδεῖν Θανόνθ' ὑπ' ἀστῶν καὶ κασιγνήτην ἐμήν, Matth. Gr. Gram. § 549.

'lbίμεν, for iδίμεναι, 2. aor. inf. of είδω, obsol., Pind. Olymp. xiii, 162. The process of abbrev. and contract. is iδίμεναι, iδίμεν, iδίεν, contract. iδεῖν.

'Idir, 2. a. inf. Dor. for iδεῖν.
'Idiques, one who falls in love at

first sight, Suid.

'Ίδισθαι, 2. aor. inf. mid. 'ἴδισθε, 2.

pl. imperat. mid. of εἴδω.

"Iderk, Ion., by paragoge, for The, 3. sing. 2. a. They, Poet. for elder, from elder, to see.

"Ideana, s. as How or eldov, Il. iii, 217.

'Βεχθής, έος, δ, ή, deformed, ugly, hideous. Fr. ίδεα and έχθος. 'Βέω, for είδω, to see, Π. xiv, 235. The correct reading is είδεω, subj. of είδημι· pronounced as two syl-

lables, unless it may be supposed that ίδιω is for ίδισω, a future of the obsol. ίδιω. Dunb.

"Iδεω, gen. Ion. for "Iδου, from "Iδης, δ, a proper name, Ida.

"Idη, Ion. for "δα, a hill covered with woods; a woodland, woods; καὶ "δησι συνης εφής, and covered with woods, Herodt. i, 110.

"I δ_n , 3. sing. 2. a. subj. act. of $\epsilon \% \delta_\omega$, to see.

"Idnai, Ion. 2. sing. subj. 2. aor. mid. "Idnoai, Tdnai, contract. "Idn. "Idnoev, adv. from Mount Ida.

'Ibn, Dor. and Æol. for ibsiv, 2.
a. inf. act., and

'Iòns, 2. sing. 2. a. subj. act. of the same verb; but

"Iδης, gen. sing. of "Iδα, ης, ή, Mount Ida.

Tổnσθε, ye look; ἐπὴν....Διός τ' εἰς ὧπα ἴδησθε, when ye look to the face of Jupiter, i. e. when ye are in his presence, Il. xv, 147.

'Idnow, Dor. f. for εἰδήσω, I shall know, from εἰδίω, Theocr. iii, 37.

"Ίδητε, 2. pl. 2. a. subj. act. of εἴδω, to see; 2. a. ind. act. ἴδον. 'Ίδια, adv. privately; separately, apart; at home; secretly; to which is opposed δημοσία οτ κοινῆ, dat. sing. fem. of ἴδιος. Some noun is understood, as βουλῆ, etc.; when κοινῆ signifies combined with, or in common, ίδια is by themselves, Plat. Menex. 256, D; ίδια πράπτειν, to act of one's self, Eurip.

'Ίδιαζόντως, adv. like a private person; alone; in particular, separately. From

'Ἰδιάζω, f. άσω, to be alone, apart from others; to live in retirement; mid. to assume to one's self, lay claim to. Fr. "διος.

'lδιάζων, part. pres. of preced.
'lδιαίτατος, most particularly one's
own, Theophr. H. Pl. Fr. ηδιος.
'lδιαίτερος, compar. of ηδιος.

'Iδιαιτέρος, compar. of tones.'
'Iδιαιτέρως, adv. more particularly,
Theophr. II. Pl. i, 13.

'Ίδιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, a private person; one who lives in retirement. Fr. τδιος.

'Iδίη, Ion. s. as ίδία.

'Ιδιοδουλεύω, and -λίω, ω, f. ήσω, to use one's own counsel, to take counsel of one's self alone, Herodt. vii, 8. Fr. βουλή.

'lδιογενής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, of a particular or unmixed origin or generation; peculiar, Plat. Polit. 265, E. Fr. γένος.

'Ιδιογνωμονέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be governed by one's own will or

opinions only; and

'Idioγνώμων, ονος, δ, ή, self-willed; self-sufficient; one who thinks and acts for himself. Fr. γνώμη.

ΙΔΙΟ

*Πδιοθηςευτικός, ή, όν, belonging to a peculiar hunting, Plat. Soph. 222, B. Fr. Sηρεύω.

Ἰδιολογίομαι, -οῦμαι, f. ήσομαι, to communicate privately, Plat. Theog. 121, A. Fr. λόγος.

'Ιδιολογία, ας, ή, a private αparticular discussion or examination; peculiar phraseology Same Th.

'Ίδιόμοςφος, ου, δ, ή, having a pe culiar form or appearance. Fr Τδιος and μοςφή.

"Idiov, impf. of idia, Odys. xx, 204.

'Ιδιοπάθεια, ας, ή, a peculiarity of feeling or disposition. Fr. πάθος.

'Ίδιοπαθής, ίος, δ, ή, one who has peculiar sensations, feelings, or disposition; opposed to συμπαθής.

'Ιδιοποιίω, ω, f: ήσω, to make proper or peculiar; to attribute to; mid. to appropriate to one's self; to make one's own distinct from others.

'Ίδιοπραγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to mind one's own business; to lead a quiet, retired life; to act without orders on an assumed responsibility. Fr. πράσσω.

 $I \triangle IO\Sigma$, α , $\sigma \nu$, proper, peculiar, opposed to zoivos, general, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 32; private; particular, special; τὸ ἴδιον, private property; in Logic, τὸ ἴδιον, a property; κατ' ຳວິເວນ, privately; often used for έαυτου, -ης, ας τὸ ίδιον φορτίον, for τὸ ἐαυτοῦ, his own burden; ίδίοις νόμοις, by his own laws, Æschyl. Prom. 402; ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων λαλεί, i. e. ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ, of himself; oi Toioi, friends; Toios λόγος, prose composition, opposed to moinous . o loss, a private person not engaged in any public office, a magistrate out of office, Dem. de Coron.; τὰ ἴδια πράτrein, to attend to one's own affairs; "διος ἄνθρωπος, an uncommon or rare man, Plut.; compar. ίδιαίτερος superl. ίδιαίτατος. Ιδιόστολος, ου, ό, ή, equipped at one's private expense. Fr. 781. ος and στέλλω.

'Ίδιοσυγκεισία, ας, ή, peculiar temperament or constitution, idiosyncrasy. Fr. ΐδιος, σύν, and κείνω.

'Ιδιοσύστατος, ου, ό, ή, subsisting

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by itself. Fr. σύν and Ίστημι. 'Idiórns, nros, n, propriety, peculiar nature; καὶ τὴν ἰδιότητα รทีร ท์ชื่องทีร, and the peculiar nature of the flavor, Xen. Anab. ii, 3; peculiarity. Fr. Toios.

'Ιδιότητα, acc. sing. of preced. Ίδιοτροπία, ας, ή, peculiarity of manners or customs. Fr. τεό-TOS.

Ίδιότροπος, ου, δ, ή, a person of peculiar habits or manners; singular, odd, eccentric. Fr. 766-

'Ιδιότροφος, ου, δ, h, brought up apart from others: living at his own charges; using peculiar food; providing food for individuals, Plat. Polit. 260, D. Fr. τρέφω.

'Ιδιοφυής, έος, δ, ή, having a peculiar nature. Fr. φυή.

Ἰδιόχειρος, ου, ό, ή, with one's own hand; done in person. Fr.

'Ĭδτόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make proper or peculiar to another; mid. to claim as one's own, to appropriate to one's self, Plat. Legg. v, 742, B. Fr. "bios.

'Ιδίω, to sweat, to perspire. Th.18105.

'Ιδίωμα, ἄτος, τό, the property or peculiar nature of a thing, Dioscor.; propriety of language, idiom. Fr. Toios.

'Ιδιοματικός, ή, όν, possessing a peculiarity of nature or property. Fr. Ιδίωμα.

'Idiwv, gen. pl. of Toios.

'Ιδίως, adv. particularly, peculiarly. Fr. 10105.

'Idiwois, sws, in appropriation, Plat. Polit. v, 462, B.

'Ιδιωτεία, ας, ή, a private condition or state of life; ignorance, inexperience. Fr. 78105.

'Ιδιωτευόντων, gen. pl. part. pres. of

Ίδιωτεύω, f. εύσω, to lead a private life, Plat. Apol. 32, A; not to exercise one's self; to be obscure; to be ignorant or unskilful, Plat. Prot. 326, E; Aristot. Nicom. iii, 11. Fr. 75105. 'Ιδιώτης, ου, δ, a private individual, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 19; Id. viii, 6, 11; ἀσφαλης καὶ ἀπράγμων καὶ ἀκίνδυνος ὁ τῶν ἰδιωτῶν βίος, Demosth. 150, 6; a private person, opposed to one occupying a public situation of any kind; καὶ ἰατρὸς καὶ ιδιώτης, both the professional physician and private or unprofessional individ-

ual, Thucyd. ii, 48; a common

soldier, όπλίτης αρχοντός τε

άνδρος καὶ ἰδιώτου, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 19; also, one who took no part in public matters; a pauper; adj. plebeian, vile, contemptible, Id. Mem. iii, 12, 1; rude, unskilful, illiterate, ignorant, N. Τ.; ίδιώτης τούτου τοῦ ἔργου, Χεη. Œcon. iii, 9. Fr. ἴδιος.

'Ιδιωτικός, ή, όν, of or belonging to a private or common person; confined, circumscribed, or unskilful; φαῦλον γὰς ἄν εἴη τὸ ἐμὸν πεᾶγμα καὶ ἰδιωτικόν, for my work would be mean and ignoble, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 287, A; opposed to δημόσιος.

Ίδιωτικῶς, adv. unskilfully, Plat. Polit. vii, 525, C; meanly, Xen. Mem. iii, 12, 1.

'Ιδιωτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the manner of speaking by the common people.

Ἰδιωφελής, έος, δ, ή, advantageous to the individual alone. ώφελέω.

Ίδμεν. " Σ was often (dialectically) changed into δ · as δδμή for ὀσμή κεκαδμένον, Pind. Olymp. i, 42, for κεκασμένον · so, according to some, "δμεν in Hom. and Herodt. is instead of "lousv (Koen. ad Greg. 276; Fisch. 196.)" Matth. Gr. Gram. § 30. According to some, the poetic word Thus is an abbreviation of οΐδαμεν. (Buttmann's Gr. Gram. 204.) See "onui.

Ίδμεναι, to know, inf. for ἰσάμεvai, by syncop. "ourvai and Ion. όρωεναι, Il. xiii, 273. According to some Grammarians it is for ideiv.

'Ιδμοσϋνη, ης, ή, knowledge, skill, science; and

"Iduar, oros, i, skilful, expert, acquainted with, skilled in. Fr. lonui.

'ΙΔΝΟ'Ω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\omega\sigma\omega$, to bend, crook, twist, writhe; ιδνώθη, he writhed, Il. ii, 266; to bend back.

Ιδνωθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of

'Ιδνώθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of preced. Ίδοίατο, Ion. for ἴδοιντο, 3. pl. 2. aor. mid. of sidov, Il. xviii, 524. 'Ιδοίμι, οις, οι, 2. a. opt. act. of the same.

Ἰδοισα, Dor. for orig. Ίδονσα, ίδοῦσα, fem. of ίδων, Pind. Olymp. ii, 73.

Ίδόμην, 1. sing. 2. aor. Ion. mid. of the obsol. verb : "δω · οὐ γὰς πω ίδόμην, for I never yet saw, Π. x, 47.

"Idor, 2. a. for eldor, I have seen, in Hom. imperat. ίδί, by later writ- | Ίδρῦτίον, verbal adj. from

ers Tot. Mæris 193, and Piers, Fisch. 3. a. p. 81; opt. "Toujus, subj. Tow, infin. Toerv, part. Towv. These forms are used also to supply the defective tense of beau, which has no agrist. 'Idou, in Attic, used for the active, Eurip. Hec. 807; "δεσθε, Id. Heracl. 29; hence ίδού, ecce, behold, used adverbially, and on that account was differently accented. Matth. Gr. Gram.

Ίδόντες, nom. pl. part. 2. a. act. of είδω, to see.

"Ιδοντο, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. m. of the same.

" $I\Delta O\Sigma$, sos, $\tau \delta$, the heat of summer, Hesiod. Sc. 397; sweat or perspiration, caused by the heat.

"Idorav, Boot. for Toov, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. act. of είδω, to see, Deut.

'Ιδού, adv. lo! behold! for ίδου, 2. a. imperat. of the same verb; they are the same though distinguished by the accent.

'Ιδουμαία, ας, ή, the name of a country, Idumēa.

'Ιδοῦσα, part. 2. a. f. g. of εἴδω. Ἰδρεία, and ἰδρία, ας, ή, Ion. ίδιείη, knowledge, skill, expertness, Il. xvi, 359. Fr. τδω.

Ίδριες, nom. pl. of "ίδρις, εως, ό, ή, knowing, skilful, expert; and 'Ιδείη, ης, ή, Ion. for ίδεεία or ίδεία, knowledge, skill. iσημι.

"Ideis, sws, b, h, knowing, skilful, expert; acquainted with; xai κακῶν πολλῶν ἴδρις, and skilled in many bad arts, Eurip. Med. 287; provident, prudent; whence the ant is so called, Hesiod. Op. 778; with gen. Fr. Toor or olda. 'Ιδρός, οῦ, ὁ, sweat, perspiration. Fr. ίδεφ, the dative only in use. Ίδρόω, Poet. ίδρώω, f. ώσω, to sweat; to perspire; ίδρώσα ίδρῶτα, Lat. sudavi sudorem, Il. iv, 27. Fr. ίδεώς.

Ίδουθέν, part. 1. a. pas. of ίδούω. "Ιδουμα, ἄτος, τό, what is fixed or founded; a structure; a foundation, support; a temple, Æschyl. Eum. 1032; a seat; a statue, Æschyl. Pers. 797. Fr.

'Iδουμένος, part. pf. pas. of "Ιδευμι, or ίδευνω, s. as ίδεύω.

'Iδρυνθείς, είσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas. for idevésis, and

'Ideuois, sws, n. a laying or placing down, as a foundation; a foundation, establishment; a seat. Fr. ίδεύω.

'Ιδουτίος, α, ον, must be fixed or placed; οὐχ ίδουτίον, we must not remain fixed in our seats, Soph. Aj. 796; also, (one) must found or establish; and

Πδρῦτός, ή, όν, firmly fixed or established; consecrated, founded. Fr. ίδρύω.

ΊΔΡΫ́Ω, and ίδοῦνω, obsol., f. υσω, to place, set, or establish, κείς τόνδ' αύθις ίδεῦσαι δόμον, *Adanosiv, Eurip. Alc. 857; to cause to sit, Il. ii, 191; to place or station; to pitch a camp, Herodt. iv, 124; to set up, build, erect; βωμον....ίδεύσαντο, Thucyd. vi, 9; to consecrate or dedicate; ίδούσασθαι iερόν, to establish a iερόν, or consecrated enclosure; "when a temple was founded the Greeks used oixodomeiv"; (Gail;) mid. to establish; to dwell in or inhabit; pas. ίδε τμαι, to be erected, established, etc.; to be seated, as a disease, Thucyd. ii, 49; to be settled in as an abode, Soph. Trach. 68; to be dedicated; to be inactive; $\tau \circ i \delta'$ ίδεύνθησαν ἄπαντες, and they all fell back, Il. iii, 78; vii, 6; to be situated, as a place; ποῦ τὰς 'Αθήνας φασὶν ίδεύσθαι χθονός; where say they is Athens situated? Æschyl. Pers. 227.

Ίδοౖῶ, acc. or dat. sing. of ἱδοౖώς, for ἱδοౖῶτα, or ἱδοౖῶτι, as ἀπόλλω for ἀπόλλωνα, Ποσειδῶ for Ποσειδῶνα.

"Ίδεωα, τά, Hippocr., a cutaneous eruption, probably the lichen tropicus of Dr. Willan, the prickly heat. Fr. ίδεως. Dunb. 'Ίδεως, ῶτος, ὁ, sweat, perspiration; gum, any exudation or substance oozing out.

Ἰδρῶσαι, for ἰδρόουσαι, Π. xi, 597; perhaps from an Ionic form ίδρώω, like πλώω.

'Ιδεωτήειος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, and ἱδεωτῖκός, ἡ, ὁν, exciting perspiration; sudorific; ἱδεωτικός, accustomed to perspire, perspiring easily. Fr. ἱδεώς.

Tδοωποποιέω, ω, f. ήσω, to excite or promote perspiration. Fr. ίδοως and ποιέω.

Ἰδομω, f. ώσω, to sweat, Poet. or Att. for ίδοόω, from ίδοώς, sweat. Th. ίδος.

'Idvia, as, h, the name of a woman, Idyia.

ໃຈ້ບເັ້α, part. f. g. of the pf. of sເປັ້ນ, to know; sເປັ້ນs, in f. g. sເປັ້ນແ, and rejecting s, ເປັ້ນເລ, ເປັ້ນເລ, by syncope for sidenzús, via, os, of the same verb.

"Ίδω, 2. a. subj., and "Ίδωμαι, 2. a. subj. m. of εΐδω, to

"Ίδωμι, Π. xxii, 450. The true reading seems to be ἴδωμαι, the subj. of the 2. aor. mid. of εἴδω. But see Matth. Gr. Gram. § 207.

'Ίδών, οῦσα, όν, 2. a. part., and "Ίδωσιν, 3. pl. 2. a. subj. act. of εἴδω, to see.

"Iε, 2. a. imperat. act. of είμι.

"Is, he went, 3. sing. impf. of $i \mu_i$.

'Ιεζαβήλ, ἡ, indecl., a woman's name, Jezabel. Syriac.

"Iεθι, "ετω, pres. imperat. act. of "ημι, to send.

"Isi, 3. sing. impf. of Yew, s. as Inui.

'Isin, Epic for "ω, 3. sing. pres. opt. of είμι.

'Isinv, ns, n, pres. opt. act. of Inui, to send.

"Isis, Isi, 2. and 3. sing. impf. ind. act. for Ins, In, from Inµi, to send.

'Iείς, εῖσα, έν, part. pres. of Ἰημι.
'Iεῖσαι, nom. pl. f. g. of the same.

'Isiσι, and Ion. Γεασι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of the same verb.

"Iεμαι, pres. mid. of "ημι, I send myself after; to go eagerly, to desire eagerly, to wish.

'Isμεν, Ion., but isμεναι, Att. and Dor. for isvai, pres. inf. act. of inμ. · and

'lέμεν, and lέμεναι, Ion. and Dor. for liva, pres. inf. act. of εἶμι, to go.

'Iέμεν, or ίέμεναι, Epic inf. pres. of ίημι.

'Isusvos, n, ov, part. pres. pas. of Inui.

"Isv, Eol. for Terav, 3. pl. impf. act. of Inu. but

"Isv, 3. sing. 2. a. "ov, ss, s, of sim, to go; v being added on account of a vowel following.

'Iέναι, inf. pres. of εἶμι.

'Iśvai, inf. of ἴημί, to go, go against; to attack; διὰ τύχης ἵναι, for ἔν τύχη εἶναι, Soph. Œd. Τ. 773; διὰ μάχης ἴναι, to give battle, Herodt. i. 169; διὰ γλώσσης ἴίναι, to speak, Εὐιτρ. Suppl. 114; διὰ πάντος πολίμου αὐτοῖς ἴέναι, to attack them with every form of war, Xen. Anab. iii.

"Isvai, inf. of "inmi, to throw, to cast, dart, etc.

"Iενται, 3. pl. pres. mid. of "ημι.
'Yέντες, nom. pl. part. pres. act. of
iείς, and

"Isyro, 3. pl. impf. ind. pas. of Inui.

"I sov, impf. as if from isω, for inv, impf. of inμι.

'Ιερά, τά, sacred things. Fr. iερός. Also

'Iεςά, ας, ἡ, a certain medicinal composition; a species of serpent; the sheet-anchor of a ship; ἰεςὰ νόσος, the epilepsy or falling sickness.

'Iεράγγελος, ου, δ, one who proclaims the day appointed for religious ceremonies. Fr. ἄγ-γελος.

'Iseayωγές, οῦ, ὁ, a conductor of sacrifices. Fr. ἄγω.

Ίερακίζω, to cry like a hawk, Theophr.

'Ιεράπιον μιπρόν, hawk's weed; scorzonera elongata.

Ίερᾶκίσκος, δ, dimin. of ίεραζ.

Ίερακώδης, εος, δ, ή, like a hawk. Fr. είδος.

'Iεçãv, Dor. for isçãv, gen. pl. of isçós.

'IE'PAΞ, ακος, δ, Ion. "εριξ, ήκος, a hawk, falcon; also, a hind of fish.

Τεράομαι, $\tilde{\omega}$ μαι, to be a priest or priestess, to exercise the priestly function. Fr. iερός.

'Iεράπολις, εως, 'n, the name of a city, Hierapolis.

'Iερᾶπόλος, ου, δ, one who performs the highest sacerdotal offices. Fr. πολέω.

'Is $_{\ell}$ ά $_{\ell}$ χ $_{\ell}$ χ $_{\ell}$ ς, $_{\ell}$ ν, $_{\ell}$, one who has sovereign authority in sacred matters; a high-priest. Fr. $\mathring{\alpha}_{\ell}$ χ $_{\omega}$.

'Iερωρχίω, ως, 'n, spiritual sway; the regular subordination of ecclesiastical offices; hierarchy. Same Th.

'Ιερᾶται, 3. sing. pres. m. of iεράομαι.

'Iερατεία, ας, ή, the priestly office, priesthood. Fr. iερός.

'Iεράτευμα, ἄτος, τό, the priesthood, the clergy, LXX. Fr.

¹Iεςατεύω, f. εύσω, to be a priest or priestess, to exercise the priestly function. Fr. Iεςός.

'Iερᾶτίκος, ή, όν, priestly, sacerdotal, Plat. Polit. 290, D; destined to sacred uses; οἱ ἱερατικοί, priests.

'Iεράων, Dor. for isρων, gen. pl. f. g. of iερός.

Ίέρεα, 'n, Dor. for ίέρεια.

'lέρεια, ας, 'n, and Ion. iερείη, a priestess. Fr. iερός.

'Iερεῖον, ου, τό, Ion. ἱερήῖον, a victim, Demosth. 1078, 21; sacrifice; any animal to be slaugh-Β 3* tered for food. Fr. iseos.

'Isesuías, ou, i, the name of a Hebrew prophet, Jeremiah. Hebr.

'Isesús, ίως, δ, a priest, one who has the care of τὰ ἰνρά, i. e. sacred things. Fr. ἰνρός.

'Isρεύσ' μος, ου, δ, 'n, fit for sacrifice or for consecration; and 'Isρεύτο, for isρεύτο, 3. sing. pas. impf. of

'Isgsνω, f. εύσω, to sacrifice, slay a victim; to consecrate, dedicate; to perform the office of a priest or sacrificer. Fr. is-

'Iseń, n. See isessa.

Ίερή, Ion. for ἱερά, ᾶς, ἡ. See

Tegáios, ου, τό, a victim, a sacrifice; by Ion. dialysis for legeios.

Th. leges.

Ιερία, for ἰερεία, Eurip.

'Iseis, idos, n. a priestess.

'Iεριχώ, ή, indecl., the name of a city, Jericho.

¹ Γερογλύπτης, ου, δ, οτ Γερογλύφος, ου, δ, an engraver of hieroglyphics or sacred figures; and

'Iseoγλυφικά, ων, τά, (with or without γεάμματα,) certain records among the Egyptians, consisting of the figures of various animals and other things engraved upon their public monuments, hieroglyphics, which are now ascertained to be a species of alphabetic writing; pl. of

Ίερογλυφικός, ή, όν, hieroglyphic. Fr. ίερός and γλύφω.

'Ιερογραμμᾶτεύς, έως, ὁ, an Egyptian priest who explained the sacred mysteries; a sacred writer or scribe; an expounder. Fr. γράφω.

'Iιτογραφίω, ω, f. ήσω, to represent divine things by signs or figures. Fr. γράφω.

'Legodidáσκαλος, ου, ό, a teacher or instructer in sacred things; a preacher. Fr. διδάσκω.

'Ιεροδόπος, ου, δ, ή, receiving sacrifices, Æschyl. Suppl. 358; ίεροδοπος, received in sacrifice. Fr. δίπομαι, Ion.

'Ιερόδουλος, ου, δ, ή, employed in religious service, a servant of the temple; devoted to God. Fr. δοῦλος.

'Isçοθετέω, ω, f. ήσω, to institute religious rites or ceremonies. Fr. τίθημι.

'Iιροθυτίω, to offer sacrifices to the gods. Fr. θύω.

'Isροθύτης, ου, ὁ, a priest who offered sacrifices, a pontiff. Same

Th.

'Isρόθυτος, ου, ο, ή, sacrificed, immolated; hence, το isρόθυτον, a victim, Aristoph. Av. 1266.

'Isegoiouv, dat. pl. Ion. of iseos.

¹Iεροκαυτίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to burn the victim; pas. to be burnt in place of the victim, Diod. Sic. Fr. καίω.

'Ιεροκήρυζ, ϋκος, δ, a sacred herald to make proclamation, and to preserve silence, Demosth. 1371, 16. Fr. κήρυζ.

Ῡερολογίω, ω, f. ήσω, to discourse upon sacred subjects. Fr. ἱερός and λέγω.

'Ιερολογία, ας, ή, a discourse respecting sacred things. Same

Tieoμηνία, ας, ἡ, a holy month, the day of the month in which any festival was celebrated; the month in which the Nemean games were celebrated, Pind. Nem. iii, 4; a festival, a holyday. Fr. iερές and μήν.

'I ຮວດພາກພາກຮັພ, ພ, f. ກົσພ, to perform the office of Hieromnemon; to be the religious representative at the council of Amphictyons. See

'Iεζομνάμων, ονος, Dor. i, a certain annual magistrate at Byzantium, by whose term of office time was reckoned; ἐπὶ ἰεζομνάμωνος Βοσποςίχου, Demosth. 255, 20. The assessors or deputies sent to the Amphictyonic council by the Greek states were called ἰεζομνήμονες, Id. 276, 277. Same as

'I ερομνήμων, ονος, ὁ, one of the two classes of members of the Amphictyonic council, supposed by some to be a sacred secretary or recorder to the πυλαγόρας, the deputy sent to that body to watch over the sacred rights of the confederates, Coll. Maj. iii, 36; the πυλαγόρας was appointed to defend the civil rights of the state by which he was sent; this office was prior to that of the Hieromnemon. Fr. ἰερός and μνήμων.

Ίερομύστης, ου, δ, one who initiates in sacred mysteries; a priest. Fr. δερός and μύστης.

'Isρόν, οῦ, τό, scil. δῶμα, a sacred edifice, a temple; τὸ ἰερόν, the temple of Apollo at Delphi, Thucyd. i, 96; "a sacred enclosure more properly than a temple (which latter was called ναός), it generally, but not always, contained buildings"; (Gail's Extraits d'Hérodote;) a sacri-

fice, a victim; τὰ ἰερά, the entrails of the victims, and the omens taken from their inspection; τὰ ἱερὰ καλὰ εἶναι, that the omens were favorable, Xen. Anab. v, 6, 16; παρὰ τὰ ἰερά, the omens not being favorable; ἰερὰ ρίζειν, Hom., to perform the sacrifices. Fr. ἰερός.

Is coverns, ou, i, the victor in the sacred games of the Greeks. Fr.

'Isçοποιέω, ω, f. ήσω, to devote, consecrate, dedicate; to offer sacrifice, Demosth. 552, 2.

'Isροποιός, οῦ, ὁ, a kind of priest or sacrificer at Athens, who inspected the victims to see if they were without blemish, Demosth. 552, 6; 570, 7; Reiske, Ind. Græc. p. 416; their number was ten, and they were denominated οἱ ἱεροποιοί. Fr. ἱερός and ποιίω. 'Ιερόπολις, εως, ἡ, a sacred city. Fr. πόλις.

'Ίεροπρεπής, έος, δ, ή, that is becoming to holiness or holy persons, holy, venerable, sacred. Fr. ίερός and πρέπω.

'Isρόπτης, ου, δ, an inspector of victims, one who by such inspection foretells future events, Bekk. Anecd. i, 44.

'ΙΕΡΟ'Σ, ά, όν, Ιοπ. ἰρός, ή, όν, devoted to common as well as sacred objects, holy, sacred, devoted to God; august, divine; excellent, great; eminent in any liberal art, Krebs. ad Plut.; Tà ίερά, sacred things; ίερὸν ήμαρ, the sacred day, because devoted to certain duties, Il. xi, 84; xal έπὶ κνέφας ίερον έλθη, Π. κί, 194; vast, magnificent, admirable, devoted; ίερον τέλος, the devoted band, Il. x, 56. Any object was considered sacred that was devoted to any god, or was under the protection of a god, or dedicated to a particular purpose. The derivation is very doubtful. Damm gives in, a religious exclamation; others, "w or i'w, mid. Ispai, to desire eagerly. Dunb. Lex.

'Iεροσκοπίω, ω, f. ήσω, to inspect the entrails of victims; to predict from the inspection of the entrails. Fr. iερίς and σκοπέω.

'Ιεροσχόπος, ου, δ, ή, one who inspects, etc. Same Th.

Ίεροσόλυμα, ων, τά, Jerusalem. Ίεροσολυμετης, ου, δ, a citizen of

Iεροσολυμίτης, ου, δ, a citizen of Jerusalem, a Jerusalemite.

'Isgoστάτης, ου, δ, he that presides over holy things, a chief-

priest. Fr. iseos and lornui. 'Ιερόστεπτος, ου, ό, ή, crowned with garlands when about to sacrifice. Fr. στέφω.

'Iεροσυλείς, 2. sing. contract. pres. ind. act. of

Ίεροσῦλέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to plunder a temple; to commit sacrilege, Plat. Polit. i, 575, B; and

Ίεροσύλησις, εως, ή, the robbing of a temple, sacrilege; and

Ίεροσυλία, ας, ή, the plundering of a temple; sacrilege, Plat. Legg. ix, 869, B. From

Ίερόσῦλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, sacrilegious, guilty of sacrilege, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 62. Fr. ίερόν and συλάω.

Ίερότὔπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, with εἰκών, impressed with a sacred image. Fr. TUTTOS.

Ίερουργέω, ω, f. ήσω, to offer sacrifice, immolate victims, perform sacred rites, to sacrifice; s. as θύω, a sacrificial term, Herodian 5, 5, 120; to be invested with the priestly office, to act as the minister of God, Rom. xv, 16; ίερουργοῦντα τὸ εὐαγγέλιον τοῦ Θεοῦ, acting as a priest in teaching the Christian religion, Suicer's Thes. Eccl. i, 1445. Schleusner's Lex. in N. T. Fr. iseos and "egyov.

'Iseoveyía, as, ή, the celebration of religious services, Plat. Legg. vi, 774, E; the priestly function; a sacrifice.

Legoueros, ov, o, n, sacrificing; especially, a sacrificing priest.

'Iseoυσαλήμ, η, indecl., the city of Jerusalem, Hebr.

Ίεροφαντέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be a hierophant or chief-priest, to initiate or instruct in sacred mysteries; and

Ίεροφάντης, ου, ό, one who instructs in sacred ceremonies and mysteries, a chief-priest, a hierophant who presided at the Eleusinian mysteries; a high-priest, a pontiff; and

Ίεροφαντικός, ή, όν, priestly, sacerdotal, belonging to a hieropliant. Fr. isgós and φαίνω.

'I εροφόρος, ου, δ, h, bearing victims or sacred things; bearing the sacred vessels. Fr. iseos and φέρω.

*Ιεροφυλάκτον, ου, τό, the place where sacred things are kept; the treasury of a temple. Fr. φυλάσσω.

'Ιεςοφύλαξ, ἄκος, δ, a keeper of sacred things; one who has the charge of a temple; a priest. Same Th.

□ soil.

Ίεροψάλτης, ου, δ, a holy singer, a sacred musician. Fr. isgós and ψάλλω.

Ίερόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make holy, to dedicate, devote; to initiate, inaugurate. Fr. iseos.

Ίέρωμα, ἄτος, τό, an offering, a consecrated thing, a sacrifice. Fr. iseos.

Ίερωνυμος, ον, of holy name.

Ίερωστί, adv. in a holy manner, piously.

Ίερώσυνα, ων, τά, the choice parts of the victims, which were given to the priests who attended at the altar. Fr. legós.

'Iερωσϋνη, ης, ή, the priestly office, priesthood, Plat. Legg. vi, 759, D; Æschin. 26, 36.

"Isoav, 3. pl. of Inv, impf. ind. act. of Inui.

"Isobs, 2. pl. imperat. mid. of "nu. Ίέσθην, 3. dual. ἵεσθε, 2. pl. impf. ind. pas. of "suar, to desire, to wish.

"Isobov, 2. dual of the same.

"Iso, "1500, 2. and 3. sing. impf. mid. of Inui.

'Iεσσαί, δ, indecl., a man's name, Jesse, Hebr.

"Isto, 3. sing. impf. ind. m. of Temai, to desire.

'Ιέττα, a father; as if from aττα, sir, father, a term of respect or endearment; also, a male wild

'IEΥ~, expression of derision or contempt, like the English exclamations pish! pshaw! whew! etc., which last bears some resemblance to the Greek word; in, leù, καλούμενοι, Aristoph. Vesp. 1335. Br.

'Ιεφθάς, δ, indecl., a man's name, Jephtha, Hebr.

Ίεχονίας, ου, δ, a man's name, Jechoniah, Hebr.

'Iέω, to send, from έω. But 'Iέω, and "ημι, Ion. for είμι, to

go; 2. a. ind. "ov, imperat. "s, opt. "οιμι, subj. "ω, inf. "ειν, part. iών. See preced.

'Ιζάνω, f. ήσω, s. as Ίζω, to cause to sit; to seat, to establish, institute; neut. to sit or settle down, Thucyd. ii, 76; to be seated; to sink, to go to ruin. " $I\zeta_{\varepsilon}$, pres. imperat. act., and

"Ιζεο, Ion. for "ζου, pres. imperat. pas. from the same Th.

"IZETHEV, Ion. for "ZE.

"Ιζημα, ἄτος, τό, a seat; sinking or depression, a valley. Ίζω.

"Ιζον, ες, ε, impf. act. of "Iερόχθων, ονος, δ, ή, of hallowed | "IZΩ, f. ίζήσω, Att. ίζιω (?), impf. "ζον, to cause to sit; to seat, place; to constitute; βουλήν δέ $\mathcal{I}_{\zeta_{5}}$, he held a council, \mathcal{I}_{C} ii. 53; also, neut. to sit; "Zouai, to be seated, to sit, Herodt. vii, 44; to take post, as an army, Herodt. iii, 11. Fr. ίω and ίέω, etc., and generally compounded with κατά. In Hom. only the pres. and impf. are used.

'IH', io, adv. or interj., used in joyful acclamations; as, in παιών, etc.; also

'Iń, ñs, 'n, Ion. for ἰά, a voice.

'Ir, dat. sing. of los, which, in gen. and dat., is said by Aristarchus to be circumflexed, but perhaps is Ion. for μιᾶ, from μία, μιᾶς, See i's. one.

"In, 3. sing. subj. pres. of simi.

'Ińθn inθη μετεξετέροισι, some were cured, Aretæus, 1. a. pas. 3. sing. of laouas.

'Ińios, a, ov, and ińios, ou, ô, 'n, the healer, an epith. of Apollo, Soph. Œd. T. 154; from láopai, to heal; also, a mournful or doleful cry, lamentable, deplorable, Eurip. Electr. 1209; Soph. Œd. T. 173. From the exclamation iń.

'Iήκοπος, ου, δ, ή, assuaging pain or sorrow. Fr. in and κόπος.

"Ιηλα, l. a. of ἰάλλω.

Ἰηλεμίζω, Ion. for ἰαλεμίζω.

'Ιηλεμίστεια, ας, ή, a woman hired to mourn at funerals. ἰήλεμος.

Ἰήλεμος, δ, Ion. for ἰάλεμος. "Ιημα, Ion. for ἄπμα.

"Ιημι, Ίης, ἵησι, 3. pl. ἵέᾶσι, ἵᾶσι, ision, (only the last in Homer,) inf. levai, Epic. lemevai, Hom., and l'susv, Hes., part. isis, subj. ίω, opt. iείην, imperat. Ίει, impf. Inv and love, of the first, Hom. has only lev, Eol. for leave, 3. pl.; of the other, 3. sing. "is is more frequent; fut. ήσω, pf. είna, 1. aor. ñna, Epic enna, II.; 2. aor. pl. έμεν, έτε, έσαν, and with augment simer, sire, sirar, sing. not used, but supplied by 1 aor.; inf. sīvai, part. sīs, subj. L, opt. ɛ̃ˈnv, imperat. ɛ̃s, (Hom. has not the 2. a. of the simple) pf. είκα, plupf. είκειν· pas. and mid. pres. Ίεμαι, impf. Ίεμην, 1. a. pas. Elnv, more rare with augment είθην, 1. a. mid. ἡκάμην, 2. a. mid. έμην, with augment είμην, pf. είμαι, plupf. είμην, 1. fut. εθήσομαι, to send, send forth; to hurl, throw, shoot, discharge; to aim at ; ἵησι τῆ ἀξίνη, aims a blow with his axe, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 12; to launch, Aristoph.

Nub. 39, 6; neut. to flow, spring up. "Inui is formed from obsol. ημε· ίω is the root of the first conjugation, whence f. act. How, Æschyl. Choëph. 561; Soph. Aj. 851 . บัสด์ อิร ผิยที่ขบบ สาอตาง ที่อะเ, and will place a footstool beneath his feet, Il. xiv, 240; pf. mid. to be or put one's self in motion, to proceed, Aristoph. Vesp. 123; to hasten eagerly, hence, to desire, strive to attain: l'éro Dumos, the mind desired, longed for; also, ίτο θυμῦ, he cast in his mind, Homer, passim, a vulgar expression, but the same as the Homeric, Il. xiii, 386; the 3. pl. 2. a. mid. έντο (says Passow) is used by Hom. only in the frequent phrase, έπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος ἰξ ἔρον ἕντο, when they had put away or removed the desire of meat and drink, i. e. had eaten and drunk enough; but this is by tmesis for "¿ξεντο, from the compound ¿ξίημι. Whether the contracted form in the present was used by the Attics also is "Brunck a matter of dispute. has received TIBETS, ISTS, in many places, as in Soph. Phil. 992; Antig. 403; Aristoph. Lys. (Brunck ad Soph. 895, etc. Phil. l. c., Æd. T. 528; Aristoph. l. c., Musgr. ad Eurip. Herc. F. 710.) On the other hand, Porson asserts, ad Eurip. Orest. 141, that Tibns, Ins, alone are Attic, and vibers, lers, barbarisms; (the second person was used, but not the third; Tiles, 2. sing. imperat. contract. for Tibes, always used instead of TibeTi.) 1. a. pas. "έθην, in compounds είθην, pf. pas. είμαι, plupf. είμην. In the pf. of this verb, besides the proper form sina, there occurs, but only in the N. T., "wxu, &piωκα, pas. ἀφέωμαι. The 2. aor. infin. sivas sometimes occurs in compound verbs. See Dorv. ad Charit. 485; Heindorf. ad Plat. Crat. 105. In Herodt. iii, 126; vi, 103, occurs also a participle, siras, basicas, basicay-Tes, which Valck. 261, 58, derives from boinus, as in another place ὑπεὶς λόχον occurs; but this appears rather to come from "ש". (The initial vowel is long with the Attics, Aristoph. Nub. 396; short with Homer.) Matth. Gram. § 204, 6." Dunh. Lex. "Inp., to go, obsol., like sim. the infin. l'ivas is often used ; livas is χείζας, to come to blows, Thucyd. ii, 3; ἐς λόγους, to enter into

a negotiation, Id.; fut. ἦσω, Eurip. Hec. 164; mid. "sua, impf. "1670.

"Inva, 1. a. act. of laiva.

'Inπαιήων, ονος, δ, an epith. of Apollo, from the cry in mains. also, a hymn sung to him. Hence

Ίηπαιωνίζω, ίσω, to cry in παιών or παιάν.

'Iήσασθαι, to heal, cure; Ion. for ιάσασθαι, 1. a. inf. of ιάομαι · and

'Ιήσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. m. Ion. of the same verb.

"Inoba, 2. sing. subj. of Elui, with paragogic Da.

Ίήσιμος, "hois, Ion. for ιάσιμος, ladis.

"Inoi, 3. sing. pres. ind. of Inui, but

"Inσι, 3. sing. of "nμι, είμι, or "ω, to go; but

"Inoi, Ion. by paragoge for "ns, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. act. of είμι.

"Inois, sws, h, a cure, Aretæus. Fr. iáopai.

'Ińoovi, dat. sing. of

'Iήσων, for 'Ιάσων, ονος, δ, a man's name, Jason.

Ίησοῦς, gen. Ἰησοῦ, dat. Ἰησοῦ, acc. 'Inσοῦν, ô, the name of our Lord, Jesus; Hebr., signifying the Saviour; also, Joshua; also, a Jewish convert, surnamed Justus, Coloss. iv, 11; Jesus. ἰάομαι.

'Iñται, ων, οί, the inhabitants of the island of Ios.

Ίητής, Ion. for laτής, δ, a physician. Fr. ιάομαι.

'Inτοείη, inτεός, inτωε, Ion. for iατορίη, iατρός, iάτως.

'Iθαγενής, έος, ό, ή, original, native; lawfully born, legitimate. Æschyl. Pers. 298; noble. Fr. ίθύ and γίνομαι.

Ίθαιγενής, Poet. for ίθαγενής, Odys. xiv, 303.

Ιθάκη, ης, ή, the island of Ithaca. "I $\theta \alpha \varrho$, adv. quickly, swiftly. Fr. ὶθύ.

Ίθεα, Ion. for iθεία. See iθύς. 'Iθεῖα, ας, 'n, fem. of ἰθύς, ἰθεῖην νέμειν, (supply δίκην,) to render justice, Hes. Op. 224; nom. sing. f. g., and

Ίθεῖαι, nom, pl. f. g. of iθύς, εῖα, ύ· dat. pl. Ion. iθείησι, from idein, Ion. for ideia.

Iderav, acc. fem. of idus κατὰ iθεῖαν (ὁδόν understood), in the direct or straight road, right on. 'Isiws, adv., Ion. and Epic for εὐθέως, with celerity, directly, immediately; rightly.

"Idi, pres. imperat. of simi, to go;

also, like äys, come on! onward! march!

"Ιθμα, ἄτος, τό, a step, pace, motion, gait, Il. v, 778; the sole of the foot, Callim. Cer. 59. Fr. eimi.

"Iθμαθ', for "θματι, dat. sing. of Ίθμα.

"Ibogos, (corrected by Gaisford, "# อ๊eos,) an expression of encouragement or exhortation, go on! cheerly! Fr. 16, and desiv.

"Ideis, 105, 6, a eunuch. Fr. 95είζω.

'Iθύ, adv. straight forward, Π. xx. 99; Herodt. iv, 120; not used by the Attics; Homer uses is is very frequently, in the same sense, as an adverb; in a straight line. straight towards; immediately; neut. of iθύς.

'Ιθύβολος, ου, ό, ή, thrown straight forward, straight; but idulános, ου, ό, ή, that throws straight forward, taking a right aim. Fr. ίθύς and βάλλω.

'Itudizaisi, dat. pl. Ion. of

'Idudians, ov, o, one whose judgments are upright. Fr. iθύς and dixn.

'Ιθυδρόμος, ου, ό, ή, running straight forward; running directly towards. Fr. 1865 and δρόμος.

'Ιθύθειζ, τείχος, ό, ή, having straight or lank hair; uncurled. Fr. ἰθύς and Θείζ.

'Ιθυκέλευθος, ου, δ, ή, following the direct road. Fr. zέλευθος.

'Ιθυκτίων. See Ιθυπτίων.

'Iθυμαχίη, ης, Ion. ή, a fair battle fought openly; a pitched battle, Herodt. iv, 102. Fr. idús and μάχομαι.

'Ιθυμάχος, ου, δ, ή, fighting fairly and honestly.

"ΙΘΥΜΒΟΣ, ου, δ, a kind of bacchanalian song and dance.

'Ilvives, 3. sing. pres. ind., and "Idūvev, 3. sing. impf. ind. of iduva. 'Iduvoos, ou, o, n, honest, of an upright mind. Fr. idus and voos. 'Ιθύντατα, adv. quite straight for-

ward, most uprightly, Il. xviii, 508; for ιθύτατα. See itus.

'Ιθύντειςα, fem. of

'Iθυντής, ῆρος, δ, one who makes straight, who directs; a leader, conductor. Fr. ιθύνω.

'Ιθύνω, (Ion. and Epic for εὐθύνω,) f. $vv\tilde{\omega}$, to make straight, to straighten; to direct straight forward ; Bixos & Hover 'Adnin, and Minerva directed the spear, Il. v, 290; to guide straight forward; to aim at; to govern or conduct, Eschyl. Pers. 759; to correct; punish, Herodt. ii, 177; mid. ἰδύνομαι, to direct, aim, aim at, with accus. and gen., Il. vi, 3; pas. to be made straight, to be steered straight on; 1. a. ἰδύνθην. Fr. ἰδύς.

'Ifuxoeos, ou, o, n, going in a straight direction; but

'Hύπορος, ου, δ, έ, that may be passed through in a direct line; direct, straight passages. Fr. iθύς and πόρος.

'Iθυπτίων, ωνος, δ, 'n, epith. of a spear or javelin, that flies straight forward, carried in a straight line, Il. xvi, 169, where Aristarchus is said to have read anciently, ἰθυπτίων, straight-grained. Fr. ἰθύς and πέτομαι.

'Ιθύρροπος, ου, δ, ή, inclining or sinking in a straight line. Fr.

iθύς and ρέστω.

'IΘΥ'Σ, (Îon. and Ep. for εὐθύς,) iθεῖα, and by Herodt. ii, 17, iθέα, who, however, in the fem. oblique cases uses ideins, n, nv ίθύ, straight, direct; in a straight line; upright, right, just, true; open, sincere ; s. as εὐθύς. "Εὐθύ, or, according to another form, ibús, straight to any thing, takes the gen.; εὐθὺ Πελλήνης, Av. 1421; whereas είς elsewhere with the accus. accompanies it, Hom. Hymn. in Merc. 342 ; εὐθὺ Πύλονδ' ἐλάων, 355 ; είς Πύλον ίθυς ελώντα (vulg. εὐθύς), Ruhnk. ad Tim. 127." Matth. Gr. Gram. § 328; compar. ιθύτερος, superl. ιθύτατος adverbially, την ίθεῖαν (όδον understood), straight on; ix Tis ileins, straight forward, openly; καθ' ἰθὺ εἶναι, to be right opposite or over against; iθùς Δανάων, right at the Greeks; iθὺς μαχέσασθαι, to fight fair, hand to hand lous peover, like lous μεμαώς, to resolve to go on, Π. See next.

'Iθύς, adv. straight upon, with gen.; iθύς σανίδων, straight upon the gates, Π. xii, 453; openly; also,

'Iθύς, τος, ἡ, an impetuous movement or impulse towards any thing; onset, attack; πᾶσαν ἐπ' ἰθύν, a charge of troops, Π. vi, 79; strong impulse; intention; an attempt; used by Hom. only in accus. Fr. ἰθύω.

'Ιθυτένεια, ας, ή, a straight road; extension in a direct line. Fr. lθύς and τείνω.

*Iduterns, és, stretched out, straight.

'Ιθύτεςαι, nom. pl. f. g. of

'Ιθύτερος, compar. of ίθύς.

'Iθύτης, ητος, ή, straightness, directness. Fr. ὶθύς.

'Ιθύτομος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, cut straight or even. Fr. τέμνω.

'Ιθύτειχες, οί, αί, pl. of ἰθύθειξ.
'Ιθύφαλλος, ου, ὁ, the phallus, carried in the festivals of Bacchus; metaphor. a debauchee. Fr. φάλλω.

'Iθῦω, f. ῦσω, 1. a. "θῦσα, to rush forward, II. xii, 48; to rush against, with ἐπί and the accus.; to make an effort; to rush straight on; with the gen., II. xi, 551; "θυσε μάχη, the battle raged on all sides, II. vi, 2; to desire, long for. Fr. ἰθύς.

'Iίζω, to grow rusty, look like rust, Dioscor. Lib. v. Fr. 165.

'Ixāvε, or Ίκāνεν, 3. sing. impf., and

Ίκανόν, ου, τό, a sufficiency, an equivalent.

'Ικὰνόομαι, οῦμαι, 1. f. ώσομαι, to become fit or proper; to be sufficient; pf. pas. ἰκάνωμαι. From

ΊΚΑΝΟ Σ, ή, όν, suitable, fit; also, fit or able to do any thing; proper, just; of the proper quality, quantity, size, length, height, depth, breadth; requisite, enough, sufficient; οἱ τοῖς χεήμασι ίκανώτατοι, the most wealthy, Nen. Hipp.; it is frequently followed by the infinitive; as, Ίκανον ἀφελεῖν, able or fit to benefit, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 25; also, with the accus. governed by κατά understood; as, ἀνης γνώμην izavos, a man endowed with intelligence, i. e. an intelligent man, Herodt. iii, 4; iκανὸν μηδεν ήγεισθαι, to be insatiable, Æschin. 27; ixavoi sios ζημιούν, they have the power of imposing fines, Xen. Lac. viii, 1; ίκανὰ ἀργύρια, a considerable sum of money, N. T., Matt. xxviii, 12: λαθόντες τὸ ίκανόν, having taken security, literally, satisfaction, Acts xvii, 9; izavòs φόδος, great fear, colloquially, fear enough.

'Ίκανότης, ητος, ἡ, fitness, aptitude, competency; sufficiency.
'Ἰκανούσθω, let it suffice, 3. sing.

imperat. pas. of

¹Ικῶνόω, f. ώσω, to make fit, proper, or sufficient. Fr. ἰκανός. Ἱκῶνω, to go or come to, to arrive at, reach; to touch, to affect; to come on, seize; the prep. εἰς is generally understood

to govern the accus.; thus, ἰκάνω νῆας 'Αχαιῶν, Il. xxiv, 501; comp. xiv, 464; xv, 151; also, to come, as a suppliant; I grasp your knees, as a suppliant, Odys. vii, 147.

'Ἰκὰνῶς, adv. sufficiently, enough, abundantly; well, rightly, Ceb. Tab. 41; ἱκανῶς ἔχειν, to be enough, sufficient, Xen. Cyr. vi, 3, 11; οὐχ' ἰκανῶς, not sufficiently, inadequately. Fr. ἰκαννός, for εἴκελος.

Ίπάνωσεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of Ιπανόω.

Ίχανώτατος, superl. of ίκανός.

Ἰκάριος, ία, 10ν, Icarian, the name of that part of the Ægean Sea, between the Cyclades and Caria, where Icarus was said to have been drowned.

"Ικελος, έλη, ελον, like, similar. Fr. εἴκω.

'Ικελόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to make like or liken to any thing, Epigr.

"Ixεο, 2. sing. 2. aor. imperat. of inνίομαι, orig. Ίκεσο, σ elided, Ίκεο, Ion., Att. contract. Ίκου, and

'Ικέσθαι, 2. aor. inf., and

'Ικέσθην, 3. dual. 2. a. ind. m., and 'Ικέσθω, 3. sing. 2. a. imperat. of iκνέομαι.

'Ικεσία, ας, ή, supplication, prayers. Fr. iκέτης.

'Ικέσιος, ία, ιον, pertaining to suppliants, suppliant; ἐκέσιος Ζεύς, Jupiter, the tutelar god of suppliants; by syncop. for ἰκετήσιος, the same; ἰκεσίους πέμπων λἴτάς, sending suppliant entreaties, Soph. Phil. 493. Probably from ἵκομαι. See ἰκετήσιος.

'Ικεταδόκος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, receiving suppliants, Æschyl. Suppl. 694. Fr. δέχομαι.

'Iκέτας, α, δ, Dor. for inέτης, ου, δ, a suppliant.

'Iκετεία, 'n, early form of ἰκεσία.
"Ικετ', for ἵκετο, 3. sing. 2. a. ind.
m. of ἰκνέομαι.

Ίκέτευε, 3. sing. impf. ind. act. of Ικετεύω.

Ίκέτευμα, ἄτος, τό, supplication. Ἱκέτευον, impf. act., and

'Ικέτευσε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of Ικετεύω.

'Ικετευτέος, α, ον, proper to be supplicated; from

'Iκετεύω, f. εὐσω, to come as a suppliant, Il. xvi, 574; to supplicate, implore help as a suppliant; ὅσα τὰ πρὸς ἱερῶς ἰκέτευσαν, whatever supplications they made in the temples, Thucyd. ii, 47. Fr. Ἰκομαι, obsol.

'Ixethe, neos, i, for initus.

'Ixετήριος, ία, Ion. in, ιον, pertaining to suppliants; employed by suppliants; ixετηρία (ἰλαία), an olive-branch, entwined with woollen fillets, and carried by suppliants, as a symbol of their condition and claim, Æschyl. Suppl. 189; also

'Ικετηρία, ας, ή, a petition, supplication; iκετηρίαν ἔθηκε, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 108; iκετηρίαν ὑπίρ τινος ποιείσθαι, to supplicate or petition in behalf of any one; and

"Ixerneis. idos and ios, h, a female suppliant; and

'Ixiτπ; ov, ò, Æol. ixiτās, Ion. ixiτīw, Il. xxiv, 158; one who goes as a suppliant, Soph. Phil. 468: a suppliant, humble petitioner; one to whom supplication is made, but (as Crusius in Homeric Lex. observes) never used in this sense by Homer, as has been supposed by some, in Odys. xvi, 422; where ixiτais best understood of Penelope and her son. Fr. "κομαι.

'Ικετήσιος, ία, ιον, suppliant; ίκετήσιος Ζεύς, the tutelar Jupiter, Jove, the god or guardian of suppliants, Odys. xiii, 213. Same Th.

'Ικέτις, ϊδος, ἡ, a female suppliant, Soph. Œd. Τ. 920. Same Th. 'Ικετώσϋνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, ε. as ἰκετή-ριος.

"Inπι, 2. sing. 2. a. subj. mid. of iκνέομαι, orig. "κησαι, σ elided, "κηπι, contract. "κη, Il. vi, 143. "Ικηται, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. m. of the same verb.

'Ixμάζω, to make moist, to wet, to moisten; mid. to wet one's self, etc. Fr. ixμάς.

Ίκμαίνω, f. ανῶ, s. as ἰκμάζω. Ἱκμαῖος, α, ον, causing or sending rain, showering, epith. of Jupiter. From

'IKMA'Σ, or lxμάς, αδος, ή, humor, moisture, of any hind, as of oiled leather, Il. xvii, 392; vapor, steam, exhalation; essence; την lxμάδα τῆς φροντίδος, the sap or substance of thought, Aristoph. Nub. 234.

"Ixμενος (always with οδοος), a coming (fair or favorable) gale: an epith. of the wind, by syncop. for ixόμενος, the breathing being changed for euphony; some write "xμενος. It is either part. pres. of "κομαι, or part. 2. a. m. of iκνίομαι. "xμενον οδοον, a favorable breeze, Π. i, 479. Some, however, explain "xμενος, moist,

humid; as derived from inμάω. 'Iκνίομαι, οῦμαι, (lengthened form of Ixw, which is common in Homer, who only has the pres. ixviouas twice,) in the present, to go through a country; to travel from place to place, Odys. ix, 128; to come, to come to, to arrive, reach; to come on, seize, assail; to implore, Soph. Phil. 922, s. as ίκετεύω, in the same line, because suppliants proached the altars of the gods; to touch; to agree, to be fitting; " f. ίξομαι, pf. ίγμαι, part. ίγμένος (Soph. Phil. 494); 2. a. iκόμην, subj. Ίκωμαι, opt. iκοίμην, inf. iκέσθαι, part. iκόμενος. In Homer, always "xusvos (Txto for lasto, Hesiod. Th. 481;) pf. (only in composition) ἀφῖγμαι (Ion. ἀπῖγμαι). "Ικω, ἵκει, ἵκοι, Trwe, all with I long, occur in the old poets, Odys. xvii, 444; Il. viii, 192; Pind. Olymp. 5, 20; the fut. of this form ίξω, whence 1. a. îgas, Hom. Hymn. Apoll. 2, 45, but doubtful, was considered as a new present, and thence an impf. Zor formed, Il. ii, 667; v, 773, etc.," Matth. Gr. Gram. § 237; in &ll' ote di Teoinv Ter, this impf. has the time of an aorist. See iπετεύω.

'Ικνευμένφ (χρονφ), in process of time, at the proper time, Ion. and Dor. for iκνουμένφ, Herodt. vi, 86.

'Ικνεῦνται, Ion. and Dor. for iκνοῦνται, 3. pl. pres. ind. m. of ἰκνέομαι.

'Ixνούμενος, coming; proper, suitable, fit, just; ἱκνούμενον μέγεθος, the proper size; opportune,
Plut. Educ.; part. pres. m. of
the same.

"Inoi, 3. sing. 2. a. opt. act. of ixνέομαι.

'Ικοίμαν, Dor. for ικοίμην, and 'Ίκοιμι, pres. opt. act. of Ίκω.

"Ixopai, from "xw, the same.

'Ικόμην, Dor. Ικόμαν, 2. aor. mid. of Ικνέομαι.

'Ικόνιον, ευ, τό, for εἰκόνιον, a little image; also, the name of a city, Iconium.

"Ixov, pres. imperat. m. of Ίχομαι, obsol. Th. Ίχω, to come; or 2. sing. 2. a. ind. m. ἰχόμην, of ἰχνίομαι. But

'Iκοῦ, 2. a. imper.m. of izνίομαι.
"Ικρια, ων, τά, (also izρία,) the ribs of a ship, to which the ἐπηγκενίδις, or planks, were fustened; also, the partial decks at the prow and poop of a ship, the middle part being anciently left without a

deck, for the seats of the rowers; also, the bulwarks round a ship's side. In Hom. always in the plural; from

'IKPI'ON, ου, τό, a board or plank; a floor, Aristoph. Thesm. 395; a scaffold; a pole, stake. Eust. writes it "κριου. In Homer it is always used in the plural. Probably from "κω. See preced.

'Ικριόφιν, indecl. Poet. for the preced., Odys. iii, 353.

'Îκριον, ω, f. ωσω, to construct of boards and light planks; to make scaffolds; to floor with planks; to raise a stage. Fr. "κριον.

"Ικτας, adv. at once, on the instant, at one blow; near to; with gen.; ταῦτα πάντα πρός τύρανον οἰδ' ἄντας βάλλει, these things are nothing to a tyrant, Plat. Polit. ix, 575, C; nigh; lately, recently; very quickly, suddenly. Fr. ἵκω.

'Ικτερίκός, ή, όν, sick of the jaundice, jaundiced. From

"IKTEPOS, ov, ô, h, the jaundice; also written lateso's, as from latis, according to Aretaus; Suidas, however, derives it from lativos, a kite.

'Ικτής, ῆςος, ὁ, ἡ, a suppliant, a humble petitioner; as an adj., suppliant; ἰκτῆςας κλάδους, suppliant boughs, Soph. Œd. T. 143. Fr. ἰκίτης. Th. ἵκω.

'Ικτήριος, ία, ιου, by syncop. for iκετήριος, suppliant; ίκτηρίοις κλάδοισιν εξεστεμμένοι, Soph. Œd. Τ. 3; also, an epith. of Jupiter, to whom suppliants offered prayers.

'Ixτίδεος, and by aphær. κτίδεος, made of weasel's skin. Fr. ἐκτίς, by aphær. κτίς, ίδος, ή.

'IKTI'N, ivos, and

'Intivos, or "extivos, ov. o, a kite, Plat. Phadr. 82, A; a falcon; but

'IKTI'Σ, τδος, ή, a kind of weasel, a ferret, Aristoph. Acharn. 880; an ermine, an otter.

"Ixτo, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of ixνίομαι, or by syncop. for "κιτο, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. m. of the same verb.

"Ικτως, ορος, ε. ας ίκτής.

"IKΩ, Epic f. "ζω, to come; arrive; pf. pas. "γμαι, pl. "γμαι επιζάφελος χόλος "κοι, dire resentment seized, Π. ix, 521; an impf. "ζον is used by Homer, probably from a new present, "ζω, Il. v, 773; the tenses used in the deponent ικύομαι, come

from this verb, viz. the fut., 2. aor., 1. aor. pas., perf., and plupf. Fr. Inw comes inava. "xw is generally construed with ix and els.

«Ικωμαι, 2. a. subj. mid. of invέσμαι.

"Іхшуті, Dor. for Чхшоі, 3. pl. 2. a. subj. act. of "xw.

"Ixā, Dor. for "\u03b1\u03b1, Pind. Nem. v, 7.

'Ιλάδόν, adv. in troops, in squadrons; in crowds, Il. ii, 93; plentifully, abundantly. Fr. "λη. "Ilabi, pres. imperat. of "lanui, part. Thas. Or, as others suppose, "Last is put by syncop. for ίλάσθητι, 1. a. imperat. pas. of ιλάσχομαι.

"Іхаµаı, collateral form of Ίλάομαι. See ίλάσκομαι.

"Ilass, ou, o, n, mild, gentle, propitious, placable, Il. i, 583 the Attic form is Thews the penult is long only when it has the ictus. See Il. ix, 635.

Ίλάςτα, ων, τά, the Hilaria, a festival celebrated in the spring, and by the Romans on the day after the vernal equinox. Fr. ίλαρός.

Ίλἄςος, ά, όν, cheerful, gay, merry, joyful, good-humored, affable; τὸ ἰλαςόν, gladness, mirth.

Ίλαρότης, ητος, ή, cheerfulness, good-humor, gayety, hilarity.

Ίλαςόω, ω, f. ώσω, and

Ίλας ῦνω, f. ἔνῶ, to make gay or cheerful, to cheer, exhilarate, gladden, rejoice. Fr. iaagós.

Ἰλάεχης, ου, δ, commander of a troop of horse. Fr. "An and άρχω.

Ίλας ωδός, οῦ, ὁ, a singer or composer of gay songs. Fr. λαeos and won.

Ίλαςῶς, adv. cheerfully, with hilarity. Fr. iaagós.

"Ilas, Dor., and by syncop. for 'Ιόλας, ου, δ, a man's name, Iolas. "Ilas, asa, av, part. pres. act. of Ίλημι.

Ίλάσθητι, by syncop. Ίλαθι, and Poet., by ectasis, "infi, 1. a. imperat. pas. of ιλάσκομαι.

Ίλάσιμος, ου, δ, ή, propitiatory, conciliatory; submissive.

Ίλάσκεσθαι, pres. inf. pas. of ίλάσχομαι.

Ίλάσκομαι, f. ίλπσομαι, rarely ίλάομαι, to conciliate, propitiate; which also occurs Il. ii, 550; Ap. Rhod. ii, 847; 1. α. ίλασάμην, Herodt. i. 67; Il. i, 100; a derivative form of ίλάω, Ίλημι, is supposed; hence Ίληθι in Hom., Ίλαθι, Theocr. xv, 143, and the pres. m. Thauai, Hom. H. xxi, 5; Matth. Gr. Gram. § 237 ; ίλήκησι, Odys. xxi, 565; subj. of a new present iλήκω· ἰλάσεαι, Π. i, 147, is said to be the Ion. subj. for iλάσηαι. It is the 2. sing. fut. for iλάσεσαι, the original form; εφεα.... ίλάσεαι, in order that you shall propitiate; ίλάσχομαι νικώντεσσι, I render the divinity propitious to the victors, Pind. Olymp. iii, 15; in N. T., to expiate sin, Heb. ii, 17; also, 1. aor. imperat. iλάσθητι, in pas. sense, be propitious, be merciful, Luke xviii, 13.

Ίλάσκω, f. ἄσω, to propitiate, reconcile, appease. Never used by classic writers.

"Ιλασμα, ατος, τό, an appeasing, conciliating. Fr. Ιλάσκομαι.

Ίχασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a propitiation, expiation, an expiatory victim; a means of appeasing, a peace-See Müller's Dorians, offering. i, 346. Th. Ιλάσκομαι.

Ίλάσομαι, 1. f. m. of ίλάσχομαι, or ίλάομαι.

Ίλασσάμενος, ου, δ, part. 1. a. m. with σ doubled.

Ίλάσσεαι, Ion. for ἰλάση, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. m. of ιλάσκομαι.

Ίλασσώμεθα, σ being doubled, 1. pl. 1. a. subj. m. of the same verb.

Ίλαστήριον, ου, τό, an expiatory sacrifice; the lid of the ark of the covenant, the mercy-seat; neut. of

Ίλαστήριος, ία, ιον, having the power of expiating or propitiating, propitiatory; and

Ίλαστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who reconciles or propitiates; all from

 $^{\prime}$ I Λ A $^{\prime}\Omega$, and $^{\prime\prime}\lambda$ n μ I, to be propitious or favorable; pres. imperat. That, and by ectasis That (ίλάω and Ίλημι are not used, except the 2. sing. of the imperat. of the latter).

Ίλέομαι, Æschyl. Suppl. 123, 134; for ὶλάομαι.

Ίλεός, οῦ, ὁ, a lurking-hole of a serpent or den of a wild beast; a mean dwelling, a hovel, Theocrit. xv, 9; also, the ileus, or iliac passion, a disease of the bowels. Fr. είλέω.

Ίλεος, ου, δ, ή, propitiated, Plat. Phædr. § 99; s. as Ίλαος.

Ίλεόω, ω, to appease, to make propitious. From

"ILEWS, w, b, h, Att. for Thaos, ou, ò, 'n, cheerful in countenance, thence, cheerful in spirits, gay or | "IAAOE, ov, o, the eye.

joyous in mind; mild, clement, merciful, propitious, favorable Ίλεως καὶ εὐμενεῖς, Xen. Cyr. ii, 1, 1.

"Iλη, for εἴλη, ης, ἡ, a dense or close body of men; a troop, company, squadron; a band,

crowd. Fr. Ίλω or εἴλω. Ίλημησι, Ion. by paragoge for iλήκη, 3. sing. pf. subj. act. of 'Ιλήκω, to be gracious or propitious.

"Ιλημι, s. as ίλάσκω.

"Iληθι, 2. sing. imperat. of "λημι, Odys. iii, 380. Fr. Ιλάσκω.

'Ιλιάδας, α, δ, Dor. for 'Ιλιάδης, ov, b, and this by aphæresis for Οἰλιάδας, ου, δ, Ajax, the son of Oïleus.

Ίλιὰς μάχη, Poet. for Ίλιακη μάχη, a Trojan battle.

'IΛΙΑ'Σ, άδος, ή, the Iliad, the poem of Homer on the Trojan war; a Trojan woman; a multitude; 'Ilias xaxãr, a world of evils, an Iliad of woes.

Ἰλιγγιάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. άσω, to have a dizziness or swimming in the head; to become giddy, to reel like a drunken person, Plat. Phæd. 77, C; Aristoph. Acharn. 1218; to be in great perplexity, to hesitate; and

"Ilaryyos, ou, b, swimming of the head; giddiness, Plat. Polit. iii, 407, C; dizziness, vertigo; the coiling of a snake; doubt, perplexity; also, a whirlwind.

"Ίλιγξ, γος, ή, a vortex, whirlpool. Fr. "Lw or E"Lw.

'Ιλιόθεν, adv. from Troy; and

'Ιλιόθι, adv. at Troy. Fr. "Ιλιον. "Ιλιον, ου, τό, Troy; also, "Ιλιος, ov, n. The former always with Sophocles; both are used by the other Attic writers; in Homer "Illov only once, Il. xv, 71. It seems very probable that the lines from 56 to 78 are spurious. Ίλιοςαϊστάς, ã, δ, the ravager of Troy. Fr. "Ilios and paíw.

"Iλιος, ου, ή, Troy, Homer.

'Ιλιόφιν, Epic for 'Ιλίου, Il xxi, 295.

Ίλλαίνω, to look at with sternness; look askance at; to roll the eyes. Fr. "Alos.

Ίλλάς, ἄδος, ή, a band of twisted cords or osiers, to lead a beast by, a noose; a lash; a species of thrush. Fr. "λλω.

Ίλλίζω, to wink at; to squint; to cast amorous glances at; to leer. Fr. $1 \lambda \lambda \omega$.

'Ιλλιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, rubbing the eyes, squinting. Dunb. Lex.

'Ιλλυςικόν, ου, τό, the name of a country, Illyricum. Whence

'Ίλλω, to wrap about, to wind, to twist; to roll or twist together; to wind round about; to roll the eyes; to look askance; μὴ τῶν τιςὶ σαυτὸν ἴλλε τὴν γνώμην ἀεί, do not now always wind your thoughts about yourself, Aristoph. Nub. 758; ἰλλομένων ἀξότεων, ploughs turning backwards and forwards, So.h. Antig. 340. Probably from εἰλέω or εἴλω.

'Ίλλώδης, εος, δ, ή, squint-eyed, rolling the eyes Fr. Ίλλω. 'Ἰλλωπέω, ω, f. ήσω, and

Ἰλλωπίζω, f. ίσω, to look obliquely or askance, to squint; to ogle, leer upon; to be short-sighted. Fr. "λλω and ωψ.

Ἰλλώπτω, f. ψω, s. as preced. Ἰλδόεις, οέσσα, όεν, miry, muddy, slimy, filthy, foul. Fr. iλύς. ἸΛΥΣ, τος, ħ, mud, mire, dregs, lees; filth, Il. xxi, 318.

'Ίλυσπάομαι, s. as εἰλυσπάομαι, dep., to creep, crawl, or wriggle, like a worm, Plat. Tim.

Ίλυσπώμενος, from Ιλυσπάομαι, τὰ Ιλυσπώμενα, reptiles, Plat. Conv. 92.

'Ίλδω, to cover with mud or slime; also for εἰλύω.

'Ιλυώδης, εος, ό, ή, muddy, like dregs, filthy. Fr. ἰλύς.

'Ίμαῖος, αία, αῖον, belonging to the drawing of water; hence ἱμαῖον ἄσμα, a song sung by those who were drawing water from wells; the same was also called ἐπανταῖος.

'Ίμαλία, ας, ή, a heaped-up measure of meal. Fr. the same. 'Ίμάλιος, ία, ιον, abundant, plen-

tiful, copious. Fr. preced.
'Iμαλίς, ιδος, ή, epith. of Ceres,

the goddess of corn.

*Iμάντα, ucc. sing. of ίμάς.

1μαντα, acc. sing. of 1μας.

1μαντίδιον, τό, dimin. of 1μάς.

1μαντίνος, ίνη, ινον, made of leather thongs or straps.

'Ίμάντιον, τό, dimin. of ίμάς.
'Ίμαντόπους, ποδος, δ, a kind of water-fowl, Oppian.

'Ίμάντωσις, 105, Att. εως, 'n, a binding with thongs or straps. Fr. ὶμάς.

"Ίμασ', for "μασι, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of 'μάω, or 'μάσσω, f. άσω. From

'IMA' Σ, άντος, or ᾶντος, δ, a leathern strap or thong; harness, Il. viii, 544; ίμὰς κύνειος, a dog's leash, Aristoph. Vesp. 231; a whip, lash; shoe-string,

cord made of thongs of ox-hide, Il. iii, 371; the cestus worn by boxers, made of leathern straps; a leathern girdle; also, the cestus of Venus; κεστὸν ἰμάντα, Il. xiv, 214; hence ἰμάω, to draw up with a leathern rope.

'Ίμάσθλη, ης, η, the lash of a whip, a whip, scourge; νόφ δ' ἐπίδαλλεν ἱμάσθλην, Odys. vi, 320; Il. xiii, 25. Fr. preced. Ἰμᾶσι, dat. pl. of ἰμάς.

'Ιμάσσας, Poet. for ἱμάσας, part. 1. a. act. of

'Ιμάσσω, f. ἄσω, l. a. 'Ίμἄσα, to whip, lash, scourge, Il. xi, 280; to flog, Id. xv, 17. Fr. ἰμάς. 'Ίμᾶτιδάςιον, τό, dimin. of ἰμάτιον. 'Ἰματίζω, f. ίσω, to clothe, dress; pf. pas. ἱμάτισμαι, part. pf. pas. ἱματισμένος, clothed, clad. Fr. εἶμα.

'Ίματιοθήκη, ης, ἡ, a press for holding clothes; a clothes-press. Fr. ἱμάτιον and Ͽήκη.

'Ιμάτιοπάπηλος, δ, a dealer in clothes.

'Ίματιοκλέπτης, ου, δ, one who steals clothes. Fr. ἰματιοκλέπτω. 'Ἰμᾶτῖον, ου, τό, a garment, mantle, a cloak, Plat. Gorg. 517, D; Conv. 219, B; a covering; a table-cloth; for εἰμάτιον. Fr. ἔννυμι.

'Ιματιοπώλης, ου, δ, one who sells clothes. Fr. πωλέω.

'Ίματιουργίκός, ή, όν, belonging to the making of clothes, Plat. Polit. 280, A.

'Ιμάτιοφύλακίω, to take care of clothes.

'Ίματιοφύλαζ, απος, δ, ή, a keeper of the wardrobe. Fr. φυλάσσω.
'Ίματισμένος, part. pf. pas. of
ἰματίζω.

'Ίματισμός, οῦ, ὁ, clothing, apparel, raiment; bed-clothes, Theophr. Charm. 23. Fr. ἱμάτιον. Ἰματουργός, οῦ, ὁ, one who makes clothes; a tailor. Fr. ἔργον.

'Ίμάω, f. άσω, to draw up with a leathern cord, to draw water. Fr. Ίμας.

'IMFI'PΩ, and iμείρομαι, to wish, desire, long for, to love; 1. a. pas. iμέρθην, with Herodt. vii, 44, 17; most commonly with the acc., Soph. Gd. T. 58; with the gen., Herodt. iii, 123; it implies sometimes sensual desire. Fr. "εμαι and εράω.

"Iμεν, "τε, 1. and 2. pl. pres. ind. of εἶμι, to go; also "μεν, 1. pl. impf. of the same verb; and

"Ines, Ion. for "uevai, and this for "vai, elvai, and lisvai, pres. inf. from elui, or "nui.

"Ιμεναι, and "μεν, inf. of obsol. "μι, Il. x, 32; τη "μεν, η κεν δη συ ηγεμονεύεις, to go in that direction in which you lead the way, Il. xv, 46. "Buttmann says, "μεναι is for "έναι, Irreg. Verbs, p. 87. The very reverse is the fact." Dunb. But the German scholars concur with Buttmann.

'Ίμέρα, ας, ἡ, as also Ἡμέρας, ου, ὁ, a river of Sicily, the Himera. Ἡμεροδερχής, ές, looking sweet or longingly.

'Ίμεςόεις, ἱμεςόεσσα, οεν, desirable, lovely, attractive, Π. iii, 397; awaking desire; delightful; not used by Herodt. or the Attic poets; superl. ἱμεςοίστατος.

Ιμεροθάλής, ές, Dor. for ίμεροθηλής, sweetly growing or blooming.

" Γμεςος, ου, ὁ, desire, a longing for, Herodt. i, 30; Eurip. Med. 56; amorous desire, Æschyl. Prom. 652; appetite; the god of love, Cupid; "μεςος "ξχει με, I have a desire, Soph. Œd. C. 1723. Probably from "εμαι, mid. of "ημι, which see.

Τμεςόφωνος, ου, δ, ħ, having a lovely or beautiful voice. Fr. μείρω and φωνή.

Ιμέρρω, Æol. for Ιμείρω.

'Ιμερτός, ή, όν, desirable, lovely, Π. ii, 751; beautiful, sweet. Fr. iμείρω.

"Imperal, Poet. for "meral.

'Iμονία, ας, ἡ, a well-rope; a leather thong. Fr. "μας.

'Ιμονιοστεόφος, ου, δ, ħ, that turns the leather thong used as a well-rope in drawing water; a drawer of water; Aristoph. Ran. 1297. Fr. ἱμονία and στεέφω.

Ίμπτω, to hurt, wound, terrify; from ἴπτω. Also, to join, from iv, for iv, and ἄπτω, to tie.

"Iv, sometimes είν and ὖν, Hebr., indecl., a Jewish measure, called a hin, containing about five quarts, wine measure, Levit. xxiii, 13; Numb. xv, 4. Also

Tv, for ἵνα, acc. sing. of ἵς, ἰνός. Also

"Iv, or "v, for oι, himself, Pind. Pyth. iv, 67; "v αὐτῷ, Hesiod. "From the ancient pronoun "s, same as the Latin is. The ancient Latins used im and em for eum." Dunb. Lex.

'Ĭν, Æol. for έν, Lat. in ; so intus for ἐντός.

"Iv. See µív.

"Iv', for

"INA, conj., generally used with

the subj., opt., and ind., in order that; that; so that; "va vi is often used instead of Ίνα τι γένηται, Plat. Conv. 205, A; ίνα τί ταῦτα λέγεις, why do you say this? Matth. Gr. Gram. § 620. (1) As conj. Iva is used with the opt. after verbs of past time, and with the subj. after verbs of present or future time, and without avwith subj. or ind. when used for "τε or "ταν, when, John xvi, 2, and 3 John 4; άλλ' ίθυς έλαύ-νετε μώνυχας Ίππους "Ιφθιμων Δαναῶν, ἵν' ὑπέςτεςον εὖχος ἄςησθε, Il. xi, 289; with opt., "Ενθ' αῦ Τυδείδη Διομήδει Παλλάς 'Αθήνη Δῶκε μένος καὶ Θάςσος, ἵν' ἔκδηλος μετὰ πᾶσιν 'Αργείοισι γένοιτο, Π. v, 1. "Ινα, ως, μή, are found very frequently with the ind. of a past tense; with the impf., Soph. Æd. T. 1389; Ϋν ἦν τυφλός τε καὶ κλύων μηder, Eurip. Hipp. 645; Plat. Menex. 367; viz., in actions which continue during another past action; with the aorist, Eurip. Phan. 213; Iph. T. 358. (2) "Iva, used as an adv. of place, (signifying where, there, wherever,) has a gen.; Soph. Aj. 386; οὐδ' ὁςᾶν Ίν εἶ κακοῦ, not to see in what misery thou art, Id. Œd. T. 367 (Markl. Eurip. Suppl. 1012); ἐν αὐτῆ στηλη, ίνα πέρ Θρασύδουλον, on the same pillar (or public tablet) where Thrasybulus, etc., Lys. p. 259, edit. Taylor; "ν' ε τύxns (Valck. Herodt. 167, 37, ad Eurip. Hipp. 1012; Fisch. iii, 71, seq.); Iva yns, like the Lat. phrases, ubi terrarum, ubi gentium. (3) In N. T. as adv. of time; as, ἐλήλυθεν ἡ ὧρα, ἵνα, the hour is come, when, etc.; "va μή in Hom. for εἰ μή, unless, except; Ίνα τί, or Ίνατι, wherefore, why; also Ion. for πως. "Iva, Ion. for $\pi\tilde{\omega}_5$, how. "Ivai, pres. inf. of είμι, to go; also elvas, and l'évas. "Ivaxos, ov, o, Inachus, a river god, Æschyl. Prom. 646. 'Ινάω, s. as ἐνέω, to empty, evacuate, cleanse, purge, Hesych. "Ινδα, a termination to a certain class of adverbs signifying certain sports or games, as doreaπίνδα, φαινίνδα διελκυστίνδα, Schweigh. ad Athen. 1, p. 130, 249; Matth. Gr. Gram. § 255. Ίνδάλλομαι, to look or appear like; ώς ἄρα θεοί τινες περίερχονται νύχτως πολλοῖς ξένοις καὶ

tain divinities go about at night in the shape of strangers of all descriptions, Plat. Polit. ii, 381, E; to seem like, to appear; s. as ίδάλλομαι, and this by inserting ν, for είδάλλομαι, the same. Th. εΐδω.

"Ινδαλμα, ἄτος, τό, an image, an appearance. Same Th.

"Ivdnv, an adverbial termination, ας ἀριστίνδην, πλουτίνδην.

'Iνδικός, ή, όν, belonging to India, Indian, Soph. Antig. 1025. Fr. "Ivõos.

'ΙΝΔΙΚΟ'Ν, οῦ, τό, (φάρμακον understood,) Indian pepper or ginger; a kind of dye; indigo.

'Ivdolétas, ou, o, destroyer of India; epith. of Bacchus. 'Ινδός and ὅλλυμι.

'Irdos, ov, o, an Indian, Æschyl. Suppl. 281.

'Ινδώος, α, ον, s. as 'Ινδικός.

Ives. See is, n, a fibre.

'Iνεύω, to stretch, Hesych. From 75, acc. 7v, a nerve, sinew.

'INE' Ω , to empty, evacuate, purge, cleanse.

'Iνίον, ου, τό, the back part of the head or occiput, the nape of the neck; βεδλήκει κεφαλής κατά lviov, he struck him on the back part of the head, Π . v, 73. Fr. is, ives.

⁷Ivis, 105, 5, a son, a child, Eurip. Androm. 791; 5, a daughter, Iph. Aul. 119.

"Ivvn, ns, h, a daughter, as also "Ivvos, ou, o, a son. From wis, Hesych. See the next.

'Ivvos, and 'lvvos, ov, b, the offspring of a horse and an ass, a mule; also, a small horse.

'Ivvúouai, to weep. Fr. ivav.

'Ivosidns, éos, ô, n, nervous, sinewy; fibrous. Fr. 15 and ellos.

'Iνόφλοιος, ου, ό, ή, having a fibrous bark. Fr. 1/5 and φλοιός. 'Ινόω, Poet. for Ινάω, to empty, exhaust, consume, absorb.

'Ινώ, όος, ή, a woman's name, Ino. Fr. 15, lvos, n.

'Iνώδης, ες, sinewy, fibrous.

"IΞ, ἰκός, ἡ, a worm which infests vines.

*Iza, 1. a. ind. act. of "xw, f. "Zw, to come; 1. a. "ξα, ας, ε.

'Ιζἄλή, ῆς, ἡ, the skin of a wild goat, a goat-skin vest.

"Ižalos, ov, o, n, that goes by leaps or jumps, leaping, boundimpetuous; salacious, Hesych. Fr. ίξύς, the loins, and äλλομαι, to leap; an epith. of a wild goat.

"Ιξεαι, 2. sing. 1. f. ind. m. Ion. for Έη, from ἐκνέομαι.

"Ιξεσθαι, fut. inf. of the same

'Ιξευτής, οῦ, and ἰξευτής, ῆςος, δ. one who catches birds with birdlime, a bird-catcher, a fowler. Fr. izós.

Ίξεύτετα, ας, ή, a female birdcatcher; cpith. of Fortune; contract. from 'Ιζευτής, whence ίζευτήριος, ία, ιον.

'Ιζεύω, to catch birds with birdlime; to go a fowling. igos.

'Ιζία, ας, ή, s. as ἰζός, the mistletoe.

'Ιζιόεις, όεσσα, όεν, clammy, viscid, gluey; poisonous. Fr. ίξία. "Ιζις, εως, ή, a coming, an arrival. Th. ixvéoµai.

Ίζτων, ονος, δ, Ixion.

Ίζοδολέω, to catch birds with lime-twigs; from

'Ιζοδόλος, ον, setting lime-twigs; as a substantive, a fowler.

'Ιζοβόρος, ον, eating mistletoe-berries; as a subst., the mistletoe thrush. Fr. igós, Bogá, and βιδεώσχω.

'Ιζοεργός, δ, one who uses birdlime; a fowler.

"Ιξον, 3. pl. impf. of obsol. pres. ίξω, from fut. of ίκω, they arrived at, Il. x, 470. It ought to be considered as an Epic aorist, as it has always the time of an aorist. Dunb.

'Ιζόν, acc. sing. of

'ΙΞΟ'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, Æol. βισκός, mistletoe; bird-lime; a lime-twig; a reed used in bird-catching; a disease called a varix or swelled vein; also, adj. frugal, sparing, avaricious.

'Ιζοφορεύς, έως, δ, bearing mistletoe, having mistletoe growing upon it.

Ίζοφόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, bearing mistletoe; twigs smeared with birdlime. Fr. ižós and φέρω.

'ΙΞΥ'Σ, ύος, ή, the loins.

'Ιζώδης, εος, δ, ή, clammy, Lucian, i, 99; gluey, tough, tenacious, like bird-lime; covetous, avaricious. Fr. izos and sidos.

Ἰοδάκχεια, ων, τά, festivals of Bacchus, Demosth. 1371, 24, from the shout. Fr. iw and Ban-

'Ιόθακχος, δ, Bacchus invoked with the cry of lω.

'Ιοξλέφαζος, ον, violet-eyed, darkeyed, black-eyed.

'Ιοδόλος, ου, δ, ή, that shoots arrows, an archer; that discharges poison, venomous. Fr. 165 and βάλλω.

'Iocogos, ov, o, n, fed on poison;

malignant, irascible. Fr. 16ς and βορά.

'Ιοξόστεμχος, ου, δ, ħ, having darkcolored locks, black-haired, Pind. Olymp. vi, 50. Fr. lor and βόστευχος.

'Iodiros, ov, violet-twined.

'Ιοδνεφής, έος, έ, ή, of a deep violet color, Odys. ix, 426; purple, dark. Fr. "ον and δνόφος, νέφος.

'Iodónn, ns, n, and

'Ιοδόκος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, receiving or holding arrows, arrow-bearing, epith. of a quiver, Odys. xxi, 12; also loδόκη, ἡ, as a subst. a quiver. Fr. lός and δέχομαι.

'losidús, tos, ô, 'n, of a purple or violet color; dark, black, azure, iv θ iz πόντου βὰς ἰοειδίος, Odys. v, 56; dark blue. Fr. ἴον and είδος.

'Ιόεις, όεσσα, όεν, dark or violetcolored. Fr. γον.

'Ιόζωνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a purple or violet-colored belt. Fr. τον and ζώνη.

'Ιοίπν, s. as "οιμι, opt. of εἶμι.
"Ιοιμι, "οις, "οι, 2. a. opt. of εἶμμ,
to go; 2. a. "ον.

'Iοῖσα, Dor. s. as ἰοῦσα, fem. of ἰών, part. of εἶμι.

'Iόλāος, ου, δ, a proper name, Iolaus; for an account of him, see Pind. Pyth. Od. 9, p. 304, 305. "Ιομεν, for "ωμεν, "it is in fact the indicative with future time, we will go, Il. ii, 440; xiv, 128." Dunb. But Passow says, 1. pl. subj. let us go.

'Ιομῖγής, ἱος, ὁ, ἡ, envenomed; mixed with poison. Fr. ἰός and μίγνυμι.

'Ιόμωρος, ου, δ, ή, a dart-thrower, an archer, one who slays with arrows, Il. iv, 242; i'os and μόeos, from µsiew. "This derivation cannot be correct, as the iota of louwers is short, whereas in los it is long; no derivation of this word yet given appears to be correct. It seems to me to be compounded of "105, alone, single, hence simple, and µweos, a fool, ίόμωροι, simple fools. This explanation corresponds well with the context in both places where the word occurs in the Iliad; see iv, 242, and xiv, 479." Dunb. " The best derivation is from "av and µόρος, men of the destiny of a violet, i. e. dark-fated." Lidd. and Scott's Lex. See "los. "ION, ov, \(\tau\)o, a violet, Plat. Conv. 212, E.

"Ior, impf. of obsol. "w, for stul. "Yord, for iorta, acc. sing. part. 2.

a. of tiui, to go.

'ໄດຍຕີລັຣ, ລັວຣ, ກ, covered with down, hairy, shaggy, said of the wild goat; pimpled, freckled.

"IONΘΟΣ, ου, δ, down, the tender hair which first grows, as if from ἄνθος, a flower: also, a pimple, an eruption on the face.

'Iorios, ov, δ, ħ, relating to Io; also, Ionian, Æschyl. Prom. 842. Where the Greek nation is intended, this adj. is written with ω · but when it means the Ionian Sea, with o-micron. (Damm, as cited by Maltby in Morell's Thesaur.)

'Iόντα, and when followed by an aspirate lόνθ', acc. sing. part. 2. a. of είμι, to go; part. 2. a. lών, lόντος.

'Ιόντες, part. 2. a. of είμι.

'Ιόντων, 3. pl. imperat. for Ίτωσαν. From "ω, for εἶμι.

'Iόπεπλος, ου, 'n, wearing a purple veil. Fr. ἴον and πέπλον.

'Ἰοπλόκαμος, ου, δ, 'n, having dark or violet-colored hair. Fr. "ον and πλόκαμος.

'You n, ns, n, the name of a city, Joppa, Hebr.

'logdans, ov, b, a river, the Jordan, Hebr., springing from two fountains, Jor and Dan, at the foot of Libanus.

"ÎΟΡΚΌΣ, ου, ὁ, and "ιοχοι, ων, οἱ, as if δόςκοι, from the acuteness of its sight, a kind of roebuck or antelope. Fr. δέρκομαι.

"Ios, "ia, "lov, s. as Els, \(\mu\)ia, "v, whence the fem. wia was derived. "Ios and "ov became obsolete, but "a or in occurs in the Homeric poems, the masc. la only in the dat., Il. iv, 437; ix, 319; xi, 174; xvi, 173; xxi, 569; Odys xiv, 435. IO'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, with irregular pl. τὰ iá, a missile weapon, a dart, a javelin; an arrow; εἰσήγαγεν ἐν τοῖς νεφροῖς μου loὺς φαρέτρας αὐτοῦ ; see Il. xv, 472 ; in pl. "a, Id. xx, 68; also, poison, perhaps from the practice of poisoning arrows; it also denotes rust, which corrupts metal like poison, Plat. Tim. 59, C; Pol. x, 609, A; los, Blomfield, Gloss. in Pers. 467, says, "the primary sense was black, whence it was applied to every thing black, like the violet, iron, poison, etc. (Soph. Trach. 719, lòs alματος μέλας)." Perhaps from la, for Inui.

'Ιοστίφανος, ου, δ, h, wearing a crown of violets, violet-crowned, an epith. of Athens, Aristoph.

Acharn. 637; Pind. Fragm. Dithyr. x. Fr. "lov and στίφα.

'Iότης, ητος, 'n, instigation, Il. xv, 41; counsel, design, will, command; festivity, joy, Æschyl. Prom. 557; probably from Γεμαι, to desire, wish, mid. of Γημι.

'Ιοτόπος, ου, δ, ή, venomous, producing poison. Fr. 165 and τίπτω.

'Ιοτῦπής, έος, and ἰότῦπος, ου, δ, ή, struck with a dart; poisoned. Fr. ἰός and τύπτω.

'IOY', adv. of grief, alas! also, an exclumation of joy and wonder, Plat. Conv. 223, A; Gorg. 499, B; also, of languor and uneasiness, equivalent to, and resembling in sound, our familiar exclamation, heigh-ho! as, ioù, loù, heigh-ho, heigh-ho, Aristoph. Nub. 1, 539; also, an exclamation of anger; βοῶν καὶ κιικοχαγῶς loù loù, καὶ πάντ' ἄνω το καὶ κάτω ποιῶν ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις, Demosth. 406, 784.

'Ιουδαΐζω, f. ΐσω, to Judaize, to conform to the customs or opinions of the Jews. Fr. 'Ιουδαῖος. 'Ιουδαῖκός, ή, όν, Jewish. Hence 'Ιουδαῖκῶς, adv. in the manner of the Jews, like the Jews.

'Iουδαῖος, ου, ὁ, a Jew; also, Jewish, as, γñ 'Ιουδαία, the land of Judea.

Ιουδαϊσμός, οῦ, ὁ, the Jewish religion, imitation of the Jews, Judaism. Fr. Ἰούδας.

'Ιουδαϊστί, adv. in the manner of the Jews, like the Jews.

'Ιούδας, ου, δ, a man's name, Judas, Hebr.

'Ιουλίας, ου, δ, a man's name, Julias.

Ιούλτος, ου, έ, a man's name, Julius.

"Ioulos, ov, d, h, the first down which appears on the cheeks of young persons at the age of puberty, Aschyl. S. Theb. 515; a sheaf; a species of insect: a hymn, a song in honor of Ceres; the wood-louse. Th. oddos.

'Iουλω, όος, contract. οῦς, ἡ, a name of Ceres.

"Iouv, I sent, impf. contract. from "Lev, Touv, formed from "sw. Th. "Ew, or "Inqui.

'Ιοῦσα, ns, n, in acc. pl. loῦσαs, going or coming, part. 2. a. f. g. from lών, and this from τίμι, to go; 2. a. ind. act. loν.

'Ioveros, ov, o, a man's name, Justus.

'Ιοφόρος, ου, δ, h, bearing poison,

poisonous. Fr. iós and φίεω. Ἰοχίαιρα, ας, ἡ, who delights in arrows, Il. v, 53; epith. of Diana. Fr. iós and χαίρω. Ἰόω, f. ώσω, to cover with rust;

pas. to grow rusty.

"Ίπνη, ης, ἡ, the woodpecker.
"Ίπνιος, ία, ιον, belonging to ovens, or a furnace. Fr. iπνός.

or a furnace. Fr. iπνός.

'Ιπνίτης, ου, ὁ, any thing baked in an oven. Fr. iπνός.

in an oven. Fr. ιπνός.

'Ιπνοκάής, έος, δ, ή, baked in an oven. Fr. ιπνός and καίω.

'Ιπνολέξης, ηπος, δ, a boiler, caldron, copper.

'Ιπνοπλάθης, ου, δ, one who makes brick furnaces, Plat. Thæet. 147, A. Fr ἰπνός and πλάσσω.

'Ι πνοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, a maker of ovens or furnaces. Fr. ἰπνός and ποιέω.

'Ἰσνός, οῦ, ὁ, an oven, furnace, stove, Aristoph. Vesp. 139; a kitchen; ὁ κύων παράξας ἐς τὸν ἀπνόν, Id. Vesp. 847; a lamp, lantern; dung-heap; ἄπνος ἐλεφάντινος, an ivory close-stool, Id. Plut. v, 16. Th. ἄπτω.

'Ιπνόω, ω, f. ώσω, to roast or bake in a furnace; pas. to be roasted, Æschyl. Prom. 365, but

probably ιπούμενος.

*Iπος, ου, ὁ, any thing that presses, a weight, a burden; a mousetrap; ἡ παγὶς τῶν μυῶν ἡ μυᾶν γρα, Eust. J. Poll. 10, 155; Bekk. Anecd. Gr. 1, 44, T. H. ad Aristoph. Plut. p. 278, 280. Fr. ἰπόω.

'Iπόω, ω, f. ώσω, to press, to press upon, or down; to press down hy a weight; to crush, as a trap crushes a mouse; pas. to be pressed down, Æschyl. Prom. 365; ὁςῶν ὑμᾶς ἰπουμένους, perceiving that you were galled, Demosth. 1441.

'Ιππαγρέται, ων, οί, the three captains commanding each one hundred of the three hundred guards of the Spartan kings, who always accompanied them in their campaigns; they were, however, ὁπλιταῖ, Xen. Rep. Lac. 4, 3. Fr. ἀγρίω.

"Ιππαγεοι, ων, οί, wild horses.

Fr. ayeios.

Ίππαγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, that carries horses; an epith. of a ship, in which horses are transported; ἱππαγωγὰ πλοῖα, Herodt. vi, 95. Fr. ἄγω.

'Ίππάζω, and ἱππάζομωι, to ride in a chariot, or drive horses, Aristoph. Nub. 15; to manage horses. Fr. ϥππος.

"Ιππαιχμος, ου, ό, ή, Poet., one

who fights with a spear on horseback, a mounted lancer, Pind. Nem. i, 24. Fr. Ίππος and αἰχμή.

'Ίππάκη, ης, ἡ, cheese made of mare's milk. (Scythian.) Fr. [ππος.

'Ίππακοντιστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who fought on horseback with a javelin. Fr. ἀκοντίζω.

¹ Ιππάλεκτομών, όνος, δ, strictly a horse-cock, (we say cock-horse,) a gryphon, a dragon.

'Ιππαλίδας, ου, ὁ, Dor. for ἰππαλίδης, s. as ἰππεύς, έως, ὁ, a horseman, a knight; a vaulter on horseback; Κάστως ἰππαλίδας, Theocr. Heracl. 127. Fr. ἐλαύνω.

'Ίππάνθεωπος, ου, δ, half man and half horse, a centaur. Fr. Ίππος and ἄνθεωπος.

'Iππάπαι, a comic word coined by Aristophanes, to express the supposed exhortation or cry of horses to each other, when in the act of rowing a boat like men; the word is formed in imitation of the mariner's cry, ρυπαπαῖ, yo-aho, and a late translator has rendered it gee-yo-a-ho, accompanied with this remark: "The ordinary seaman's cry being yo-a-ho, the gee added by way of a joke upon these very extraordinary horsemarines." Walsh's Aristoph. vol. i, p. 191, note.

Ίππάρδιον, ου, τό, the camelopard. Fr. Ίππος and πάρδος.

'Ιππάριον, ου, τό, dimin., a colt, a pony.

'Ίππαρμοστής, οῦ, ὁ, the master of the horse, a Spartan term, Xen. Eq. iv, 4, 10; iv, 5, 12. Fr. ἵππος and ἀρμόζω.

'Ιππαρχίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be commander of the cavalry; and

'Ίππαςχία, ας, ἡ, the command of the cavalry. Fr. ἵππος and ἀςχή.

'Ισπαρχϊκός, ή, όν, belonging to the master of the horse; skilled in commanding cavalry; and

"Ιππαρχος, ου, δ, a man's name, Hipparchus; also, commander of the cavalry, master of the horse, Plat. Legg. viii, 847, D; also, an epith. which was sometimes applied to Neptune. Fr. "ππος and ἀρχή."

'Ἰππάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Ion. for ἱππική, equestrian, Herodt. i, 80; the equestrian order; pertaining to the knights; ἱππάς (τάξις), the knightly order. Fr. Ἰππος. Hence

'Iππασία, ας, ή, the act of riding, riding, Xen. Anab. ii, 5, 8; equitation; cavalry. Fr. "π-

'Ιππάσῖμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, and -ίμη, -ιμον, where one can ride on horseback, practicable for horses; ἱππάσιμα χωρία, ground fit for cavalry movements, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 14. Fr. ἵππος.

Ίππαστής, ῆςος, and

Ίππαστής, οὖ, ἱ, a horse adapted for cavalry purposes; τὸν ὅππον τοιοῦτον ἀποκαλοῦσιν ἐλευθέριονἰππαστήν, θυμοειδῆ, Χεπ. Εq. x, 17; see Kuhn ad J. Poll. 1, 194. Fr. Ἱππος.

'Ίππάφεσις, εως, 'n, the place of starting, in a race-ground; the starting-place. Fr. ἵππος and ἄφεσις, from ἀφίπμι.

'Iππεία, ας, ἡ, riding, horsemanship, Xen. Cyr. viii, 8, 9 · a horse-race, Soph. Electr. 495; and

"Ιππειος, εία, ειον, of or relating to horses and horsemen or cavalry, equestrian; "ππειος λόφος, a crest of horse-hair, Π. xv, 537; ἡ ἰππεία, the equestrian art; also, cavalry. Fr. "ππος. 'Ιππεῖς, nom. and acc. pl. contract. of ἰππεύς.

"Ιππερος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a love of horses; a horse-fever; ἀλλ' ἴππερον (νόσημα) μου κατέχειν τῶν χρημάτων, Aristoph. Nub. 74. Fr. ἔρος.

"Ιππευμα, ατος, τό, a journey on horseback, Eurip. Iph. T. 1429. 'Ίππεύς, έως, pl. ἱππεῖς, old Attic, ἱππῆς, a rider, horseman, knight, also, with Homer, one who fights from a chariot, a charioteer; the equestrian order or military title of the landed proprietors; they were sometimes called ἰππο- Εόπαι, Herodt. v, 77, and ἰππό- ται· also, a species of crab. Fr. ἵππος.

'Ίσπευτής, οῦ, ὁ, skilled in riding; equestrian, Eurip. Herc. F. 408. From

'Ιππεύω, f. εύσω, Lys.; to ride; to fight on horseback, Herodt. i, 79; to be a horseman or knight; to ride furiously; to career, Eurip. Phæn. 219. Fr. iππεύς.

'Iππας, acc. pl. of ἱππεύς.
'Iππηγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, leading or transporting horses; a vessel made for carrying horses. Fr. ἄγω.

'Iππηδόν, adv. after the manner of knights or of horses, Æschyl. S. Theb. 310. Fr. ιππος. 'Ιππήεσοι, dat. pl. Ion. for ιππεῦ-

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σι, from laπεύς.

Ίππηλασία, scil. δδός, a road practicable for a horse or for cavalry; the act of riding, horsemanship; and

'Ισσηλάσιος, ία, ιον, that one may ride or drive over, practicable for cavalry; ἱππηλασία όδός, Il. vii, 439. Fr. ἐλαύνω.

'Ισπηλάτα, Epic for ίσπηλά-

'Ιππηλατίω, ω, f. ήσω, to spur on or drive horses, to ride. Same Th.

ΊσπηλΣτής, οῦ, ὁ, a horseman, Æschyl. Pers. 124; and iππηλάτα, Æol., Il. vii, 125; an equestrian; a knight; a rider; a rider or driver of horses, a charioteer. Fr. ἐλαύνω.

Ίππήλἄτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, convenient for riding, that one may ride or drive over; spacious, ample. Fr. ἐλαύνω.

Ίππημολγοί, ων, οί, tribes of Scythians who lived on mare's milk; literally, mare-milkers, Il. xiii, 5; called also, line 6, γλαπτοφάγων. Fr. ἀμέλγω. 'Ιππί ἄναξ, ακτος, δ, the command-

er of cavalry Æschyl. Pers. 958.

'Ιππτατεία, ας, ή, the veterinary art or art of treating the diseases of horses. Fr. ἰατρός.

Ίππϊκόν, οῦ, τό, cavalry, Xen.

Cyr. iv, 3, 3. From 'Ιππϊκός, ή, όν, of or belonging to a horse, Æschyl. S. Theb. 61, 188; also, to riding or to a horseman, equestrian; skilled in horsemanship; iππική (τέχun), horsemanship, Aristoph. Nub. 27; and

'Ιππικώς, adv. like a horseman.

"Ιππίος, ία, ον, the same; also, an epith. of Athens, Soph. Æd. C. 1072; of Neptune, Æschyl. S. Theb. 121; of Minerva, etc. Ίππιοχαίτης, ου, δ, made of or adorned with horse-hair, as a crest or helmet, Il. vi, 469. Fr. χαίτη.

Ίππιοχάεμης, ου, δ, fighting on horseback or from a chariot, Æschyl. Pers. 29; a horseman, Il. xxiv, 257; delighting in horses. Fr. χάρμη.

'Ιπποξάμων, ovos, ό, ή, going or riding on horseback; ίπποδάμονα στεάτον, Soph. Trach. 1085; a horseman, Æschyl. Prom. 807; walking like a horse, Æschyl. Suppl. 211; a knight; bounding, bombastic, ranting, applied to expressions, Aristoph. Ran. 821. Fr. Baiva. Ίπποδάτης, ου, δ, a horseman, Æschyl. Pers. 26; a stallion. Fr. Baiva.

Ίππόβινος, ου, ο, ή, very lascivious or lustful, Aristoph. Ran. Fr. BIVÉW.

Ίπποδότης, ου, δ, a feeder or keeper of horses; a breeder of horses; a wealthy person, Herodt. v, 77. Fr. βόσκω.

Ίπποδότοιο, gen. Ion. of

'Ιππόζοτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that pastures horses, proper for feeding or rearing horses, Odys. iv, 562; Eurip. Suppl. 375. Fr. βόσκω.

'Ιπποδουκόλος, ου, one who feeds horses, a groom, Eurip. Phan. 28. Fr. βουκόλος.

Ίππογέρἄνοι, οί, crane-cavalry. Ίππόγυποι, οί, vulture-cavalry.

Ίπποδαμία, ας, ή, a market in the Piræus, Andoc. 7, 9.

Ίπποδάμοιο, gen. Ion. of

Ίππόδαμος, ου, δ, ή, a tamer of horses, a horse-breaker; a noble horseman; a term generally applied by Homer to the Trojans, Il. Fr. δαμάω.

'Ιππόδασυς, εια, υ, thickly covered with horse-hair or having a thick crest of horse-hair. Fr. δασύς. Ίππόδεσμα, ων, τά, a halter, bridle, reins. Fr. δίω.

Ίπποδέτης, ου, δ, a rope or strap for tying a horse, Soph. Aj. 237. Same Th.

Ίπποδιώκτης, ου, Dor. ἰπποδιώzτας, α, δ, a driver of horses; a rider, a horseman. Fr. διώκω. Ίπποδρομία, ας, ή, a horse-race, Plat. Ion. 537, A; and

Ίπποδεόμιος, ου, ό, ή, pertaining to horses; iπποδεόμιος Ποσειδών, Neptune, who presides over horse-races; iπποδρόμια, ων, τά, horse-races. Fr. δεόμος.

Ιππόδρομος, ου, δ, a racer, Herodt. vii, 158; race-ground, the circus where races were held, a hippodrome, Demosth. 1155, 9. Same Th.

Ίπποδεόμος, ό, a light-armed horseman.

Ίππόθεν, adv. from a horse.

'Ιπποθόρος, ου, δ, a jackass, kept for mares; a tune played to excite lust. Fr. θόρω.

'Ιπποθύη, a woman's name, Hippothye.

"Інногії, for "інногу, gen. dual,

'Іппологи, dat. pl. of "ппос.

Ίπποκάνθαρος, ό, a horse-beetle, a monstrous beetle.

'Ιπποκέλευθος, ου, δ, one who travels on horseback or in a carriage; one who has accomplished much of his journey; a charioteer, Il. xvi, 126. κέλευθος.

'Ιπποκένταυςος, ου, ό, ή, a fabulous monster, the Hippocentaur, half man and half horse, Xen. Cyr. iv, 3, 5. Fr. κένταυςος. Ιπποκομίω, ω, f. ήσω, to keep horses, to perform the office of a groom; and

'Iπποκόμος, ev, keeping or grooming horses; and, as a substan-

tive.

Ίπποκόμος, ου, δ, a groom, hostler; but iππόκομος, made of horse-hair. Fr. χόμη.

'Ιπποχορυστής, οῦ, ὁ, a helmed knight, a mounted warrior, Il. ii, 1. Fr. κορύσσω.

Ίπποκεμτίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to obtain a victory with cavalry, to be superior in cavalry, Thucyd. vi,

'Ιπποκράτία, ας, ή, a victory gained by cavalry, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 24. Fr. κρατέω.

'Ιππόκημνος, ου, ό, ή, very craggy or steep; metaphor. high, bombastic, Aristoph. Ran. 960. Fr. κρημνός.

Ίππόκροτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that resounds with the trampling of horses. Fr. κρότος.

'Ιππόλοφος, ον, with a horse-hair crest.

'Ιππολύτη, ης, ἡ, Poet. for 'Ιππολύτεια, Hippolytea, the daughter of Hippolytus.

Ίππομανές, έος, τό, a small fleshy substance on the forehead of foals, and which the dam is supposed to eat off; it is supposed to possess extraordinary virtues for love-potions and magical uses; a plant eagerly sought for by horses, and said to excite madness or intense desire; an exudation from mares when in season. Fr. μαίνομαι.

Ίππομᾶνέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to have a passion for horses; to be furious with desire, like mares; to be very amorous. Same Th.

Ίππομανής, έος, ό, ή, furious with desire, like mares; very lascivious; having a passionate love for horses; outrageously mad, Soph. Aj. 143. Fr. µaívoµai. Ίππομανία, ας, ή, an extravagant love for horses and racing. Same Th.

Ίππομαχίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to fight on horseback. Fr. μάχομαι.

Ίππομαχία, ας, ή, a combat of cavalry, Plat. Locr. 193, B. Fr. μάχομαι.

'Ιππόμαχος, ου, δ, one who fights

on horseback, a trooper. Same Th.

'Ιππόμητις, ιος, δ, ἡ, skilled in horsemanship. Fr. µñτις.

'Ιππομιγής, εος, δ, ή, half horse and half man, Æl.

Ίππόμοςφος, ου, δ, ή, shaped like a horse, Plat. Phædr. 265, C. Fr. μοςφή.

Ίππόνικος, ου, ό, a man s rame, Hipponicus. Fr. νίκη.

'Innovon, ns, n, a woman's name, Hippenoe.

Ίππονώμας, ου, δ, the driver of horses, the charioteer, an epith. of Apollo, Aristoph. Nub. 571. Fr. νωμάω.

Ίπποπίδη, ης, ή, a fetter for horses. Fr. midn.

'Ιπποπείεης, ου, δ, Poet., an experienced horseman; one who makes a trial of his horsemanship. Fr. πείρα.

'Ιπποποίητος, ον, made or caused by a horse.

Ίπποπόλος, ου, δ, h, Poet. for inguis, skilled in managing horses or riding, keeping horses; a knight; equestrian, Il. xiii, 4. Fr. πωλίω.

Ίππόπορνος, ου, δ, a monstrous debauchee, a great wencher. Fr. πόρνος.

Ίπποπόταμος, ου, δ, the riverhorse, the hippopotamus. Fr. πόταμος.

Ίπποπώλης, ου, δ, a horse-dealer. Fr. πωλέω.

"IΠΠΟΣ, ov, ô, or ĥ, a horse, a mare; oi "mmoi, cavalry; also, warriors in chariots, Il. xvi, 167; Herodt. i, 80. In the feminine, generally, cavalry; 5 της Ίππου τῶν Συρακοσίων.... οὐδεμία χεῆσις ἦν, when the Syracusan cavalry could not act, Thucyd. vii, 5; %ππου με-λαίνης, Æschyl. Pers. 307; πολλή Ίππος · μυρίη Ίππος, ten thousand cavalry; the sexual organs; a species of fish; an affection of the eyes, in which they are constantly in motion; "ππος, Dor. for "ππους. composition it often denotes augmentation, like Bovs, and as the word horse does in some English compounds; as, a horse-medicine, a horse-laugh, etc.; as, inπόκημνος, ίππόποςνος. See under βοũς.

"ITTOS, i, substance, goods, Gen. xiv, 21.

Ίπποσέλινον, a species of celery. Ίπποσία, ας, ή, a female driver of horses, a female rider.

Ίπποσόας, ου, δ, a driver of

horses, a skilful horseman, Pind. Pyth. ii, 119. Fr. σύω οτ σεύω. 'Ιπποσόη, ης, Dor. ἱπποσόα, ας, ἡ, a female driver of horses, an epith. of Diana, Pind. Olymp. iii, 37. Same Th.

Ίπποσόος, α, ον. See ίπποσόας. 'Ιπποστασία, ας, η, and ιπποστάσις, εως, ή, a stand or place for horses; κυεφαίαν ἰππόστασιν, the evening rest for horses, Eurip. Alc. 609. Fr. Taxos and στάσις, from ໃστημι.

'Ιπποστεάτηγος, ου, δ, a commander of cavalry. Fr. στρα-Tnyos.

'Ιπποσυνᾶων, gen. pl. Æol. of 'Ітпосоти, ns, n, skill in riding or horsemanship; skill in driving a chariot or in fighting from one, Il. xi, 503. Fr. 17705.

Ίππότα, the Homeric and Æolic form for iππότης. " The original Æolic nominative before the pronominal termination was subjoined; hence it remains in the vocative; and hence the Latin nouns poeta, from ποιήτα, planeta, from πλανήτα, etc., as they came from the Æolian." Dunb. Lex.

Ιππότα, voc. sing. of

Ίππότης, ου, ό, a horse-soldier, a horseman, a rider; a term of honor; a knight, equestrian, Æschyl. S. Theb. 80. Fr. TATOS.

Ίπποτοξότης, ου, δ, an archer on horseback; a light-armed horseman. Fr. τόζον.

Ίπποτροφείον, ου, τό, a place where a stud is kept; a stable for horses, Plat. Lys. 205, C.

'Ιπποτροφέω, ω, f. ήσω, to feed or train up horses; and

Ίπποτροφία, ας, ή, a feeding, breeding, or training of horses; the expense of horse-keeping; a stud, Thucyd. vi, 12. It belonged to the richer class of citizens to keep horses in a barren country like Attica, either for solemn processions, or for sacred games, or for military purposes. Lex. Xen. Fr. τεέφω.

Ιπποτεόφος, ου, δ, ή, one that feeds or trains up horses; equestrian; λαμπεός ίπποτεόφος, a gallant knight, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 166. Same Th. Ίπποτυφία, ή, excessive pride or conceit.

Ίππουκρήνη, the Hippocrene or horse-fountain, in Baotia. Fr. κεήνη.

"Innovers, idos, n, epith. of a helmet, having a crest of horse-

hair; adorned with horse-hair; a disease in the groin. F_r . ουρά. Also, a kind of plant, equisetum silvaticum or pratense. Ίπποφορεία, ας, the feeding of horses, Plat. Polit. 299, D;

Ίπποφόρδιον, ου, τό, a place for feeding horses; a stable, Eurip.

Electr. 623. Fr. φέρδω. Ίπποφορδός, οῦ, ὁ, a feeder or rearer of horses. Fr. φέρδω.

Ίπποχάρμης, ου, δ, 3. ας ίππιοχάρμης, one who delights in horses; ιπποχάρμαν βασιλῆα, Pind. Olymp. i, 15; one who fights from a war-chariot. Fr. χαίρω.

Ίππώδης, εος, ό, ή, resembling a horse; fit for a horse. Fr.

Ιππών, ῶνος, δ, a stable; a posthouse, Xen. Cyr. viii, 6, 9. Fr. Ύππος.

Ίππωνεία, ή, a buying of horses;

Ίππωνέω, ω, f. ήσω, to buy horses, to deal in horses. Fr. ωνέσμαι. 'Iππώνης, ου, έ, a buyer of horses. 'Ιππωνία, ας, ή, the buying of horses, horse-dealing. Same Th.

"INTAMAI, obsol. pres. inf. m. Ίπτασθαι, f. m. πτήσομαι, to fly, hasten, move swiftly; 2. a. ind. m. ἐπτάμην, inf. πτάσθαι. Fr. πτάω, obsol.

"Ιπτομαι, f. "ψομαι, 1. a. ἰψάμην, to oppress; to hurt, wound, afflict; to punish; Il. ii, 193. Probably from Tros, pressure. Hence "4, a worm, which gnaws horn or wood; invos or invos. an oven; "mos, a mouse-trap.

"Ιπωσις, εως, ή, pressure; compression. Th. ἰπόω.

Ίπωτής, ῆςος, δ, one who presses, a crusher; whence

'Ιπωτήριος, ία, ιον, pertaining to pressing, crushing ; ἐπωτήριον, ου, τό, used substantively, by the ellipse of a noun, for a winepress. Fr. ἐπόω.

'Ιρά, ων, τά, Ion. for isρά, sacrifices, victims, Herodt. i, 59; solemnities, a festival.

'Ιρά, ας, ή, an assembly, a place of assembling. Fr. Elew.

"Ieak, axos, i, contract. for ligak. 'Ιςάομαι, Ιοπ. for Ιεςάομαι.

Ίρεα, 'n, Dor. for ίερεια.

'Ieen, ieein, ienin, n, Ion. for leeeia. 'Ιρεύω, for ἱερεύω, Odys. xvi, 198.

Ίρεύς, Ion. for legeύς. 'Ιεέω, for εἰεέω, Hesych.

'Ιρή, Ion. for ἰερά, fem. of ἰερός. 'Ień, ns, n, the name of a country,

Hira.

'Iρήιαι, Ion. for ligeial, and 'Iρήιον, ου, τό, Ion. for legeiov, a victim, Herodt. i, 132.

'Ieńv, for sięńv, śvos, ò, a youth, a lad, Herodt. ix, 85.

"Ienξ, Ion. for ίεραξ, a hawk, Π. xiii, 62; Herodt. ii, 65.

"IPICIES, w, wi, the arteries, blood-vessels, Hippocr.

Ipiosidns, sos, o, n, like an iris. Fr. Ipis and sidos.

'Ig15, ιδος, ή, the goddess Iris, the messenger of Jupiter, epith. ἀελλόπος, ποδήνεμος, πόδας ἀκέα, etc. Fr. εἴρω.

TIPIE, 7005, 105, 105, 10, the rainbow, Il. xi, 27; a halo round the moon; the colored circle round the pupil of the eye; the gladiolus communis or corn-flag; an aromatic plant. Fr. 100.

"Igroot, for "grot, dat. pl. of Ters.
'Igoδρόμος, δ, Poet. for Γεροδρόμος,
running in the sacred races.

'Ιςόν, οῦ, τό, a temple, an enclosure consecrated to a god. From

'Ìę's, ή, όν, Ion. for ἰερός, holy, sacred; "Ἰλιον εἰς ἰρήν, Π. vii, 20; sacred or dedicated to, Herodt. i, 80.

'Ιροργίη, η, Ion. for ἱερουργία.
'Ίρος, ου, ὁ, a messenger; the name of the beggar, Irus, Odys.
xviii, 7.

'Iρουργίαι, ῶν, αἰ, sacred rites, ceremonies of religion, Herodt. v, 83. Fr. ἰρός and ἔργον.

Τροφάντης, ου, δ, Ion. for iεροφάντης, also called iεροφύλαζ, a chiefpriest, one who instructs in sacred mysteries or ceremonies, Herodt. vii, 153. Fr. iερός and Φαίνω.

Ίρῶν, Ion. for ἰερῶν, gen. pl. of ἰερόν. 'Ιεωσύνη, ης, ή, Ion. for ίεεοσύνη, the priestly office, the priesthood, Herodt. iv, 161. Fr. ieós. "IΣ, τνός, ή, a fibre, nerve, vein; ώδε οἱ ὦδήκαντι κατ' αὐχένα πάντοθεν Tves, Theocr. Id. i, 43; metaphor. strength, force, might; τι ἀπέλεθεον, immense force, Il. v, 245. The nouns βία, 75, μέvos, strength, force, might, are used in circumlocution; thus, "; Τηλεμάχοιο, the might of Telemachus, i. e. the powerful Telemachus, or simply Telemachus; "s ποτάμοιο, etc.

"Is, a contracted form in the plural, frequent in Homer, as "is for "ias, Odys. ix, 244. See many examples in Matth. Gr. Gram. § 80, obs. 6.

"Is, or "is, an old pronoun, the same as the Latin is; acc. ""

the acc. termination of such words as πόλις, -ιν, βότευς, -υιν, υν, ναύιν, Lat. navim, ναῦν, etc. Dunb.

'I', for

"Ioa, and "Iows, adv. equally, alike; perhaps. Fr. "Ioos.

'Ισαάκ, ὁ, indecl., a man's name, Isaac. Hebr.

'Ισάγγελος, ου, δ, ή, (ἴσος τοῖς ἀγγελοις,) like to the angels; like angels. Fr. ἴσος and ἄγ-γελος.

'Ĭσάδελφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, like a brother, Eurip. Orest. 1014. Fr. "σος and ἀδελφός.

'Ισάζω, to equalize, to make equal; to poise; pas. to be equal to. Th. "σος.

'Iouïas. See 'Houïas.

"Iouis, dat. pl. f. g. of ioos.

'Ισαίτερος, Thucyd. viii, 89; compar. of "σος.

'Ισαίω, s. as ἰσάζω.

'Ἰσἄκῖς, adv. as often; in as many ways; equally. Fr. "σος.
Ἰσάλη, ης, ἡ, a garment made of goat-skin; more correctly ἔξάλη or ἔξαλή.

"Ισαμεν, 1. pl. pres. ind. act. of "Ισημι.

Ίσᾶμι, Dor. for Tonμι.

'Ισάμιλλος, ου, δ, ή, a match in fight; equal to. Fr. άμιλλα.

"Ioav, 3. pl. impf. of είμι, to go; also 3. pl. impf. for "σασαν of "σημι, Odys. iv, 772.

'Ισάνεμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, equal to the wind in swiftness, fleet as the wind. Fr. ἄνεμος.

"Ισαντι, Dor. s. as "σᾶσι, 3. pl. of "σημι, Theocr.

'Ισάξιος, ου, δ, ἡ, of equal value or force; equivalent. Fr. ἄξιος. 'Ισάςγυρος, ου, δ, ἡ, equal to the value of silver, Æschyl. Ag. 933. Fr. ἄςγυρος.

'Ισάριθμος, ου, δ, ή, equal in num-

ber. Fr. άριθμός.
"Ισασ', for "σασι, 3. pl. pres. ind.;
but

"Iσας, αντος, part. pres. of "σημι.
"Ισᾶσαι, and "ση, 2. sing. pres. m.
of "σαμαι.

"Iσāσι, and "σασιν, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of "σημι· also, Dor. for "σησι, 3. sing. pres. ind. act. of the same.

'Ισάσκετο, 3. sing. impf. s. as Ισάζετο, Π. xxiv, 607.

Ίσάστερος, ου, δ, ἡ, like a star. Fr. ἀστήρ.

"Ισάτι, Dor. for "longs.

'IΣΛ'ΤΙΣ, iδος, n, a plant for dyeing, woad, Isatis tinctoria.

'Iσατώδης, εος, δ, ή, dyed with

woad; blue. Fr. 27805.

'Ισαυδής, έος, δ, ή, of the same name, speaking like, Theor. Fr. αὐδή.

'Ισἄχῶς, adv. in as many ways; equally.

'Ισάω, to make equal, equalize; mid. ἰσάομαι, to make one's self equal to.

"I ση, 3. sing. impf. ind. of "σημι, but

"Ion, Att. for Touous, 2. sing. pres. ind. mid. of the same.

"Ion, dat. sing. fem. of "oos.

'Iσηγορέω, ω, and iσηγορέομαι, οῦμαι, to enjoy an equal privilege or liberty of speaking, to use equal freedom of speech; to have equal rights. Fr. ἀγορεύω. 'Ισηγορία, ας, Ion. iσηγορίη, ης, ή, the liberty or privilege of speaking, chiefly in public; equal freedom of speech, s. as παρρησία, Eurip. Phæn. 401; Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 9; equality of rights or privileges; equal rights; a democracy. Same Th.

'Ισῆλιζ, ικος, δ, ἡ, of the same age or stature. Fr. ἦλιζ.

'Ισημερία, ας, ή, the equinox, when the days and nights are of the same length; ἰσημερία μετοπωρινή, the autumnal equinox; ἐαρινή, the vernal. Fr. ἡμέρα.

'Ισημεςἴνός, ινή, ινόν, belonging to the equinox, equinoctial. Same Th.

'Iσημέριος, ία, ιον, lasting an equal time.

"IEHMI, to know, have knowledge of; of the pres. we only find the Doric form loaus in Pind. and Theocr.; 2. sing. "ons, 3. sing. "σāτι, 1. pl. "σăμεν, Pind. Nem. vii, 21, part. "oas, dat. "σαντι, Pind. Pyth. iii, 52. The impf. act. "loav, for "loaoav, occurs Il. xviii, 405, etc.; Eurip. Cycl. 230; the dual and pl., "orov, "ίστον (for "ίσατον), "σμεν, "στε, "lσāσι, are generally used for the same numbers of olda. For loper Homer has Touss, by changing or into d. Imperat. "odi, by syncope for "oal, and so of the other persons, etc.; μηδέ....πλείω χάειν αὐτοῖς ἴστε, nor show more favor to them, Lys. c. Eratosth.; ("onus is most commonly followed by our with the ind. or opt., sometimes with the participle); & \lambda \lambda' ίστε πολλά μέν με δαχούσαντα δή, Soph. Œd. T. 66; "σθι τοῦθ ουτως έχον, rest assured that it is so, Aristoph. Nub. 826

'Ισήφετμος, ου, δ, ή, having an equal number of oars; i. e. of equal size or force, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 242. Fr. ἐψετμός.

'Ισήςης, εος, ὁ, ἡ, equal, like; ἰσήεις ψήφους, Ευτίρ. Iph. T. 1473. Fr. ἄςω.

"Ioθ, 2. sing. imperat. of εἰμί, I am; also for Ἰσαθ, 2. sing. imperat. of Ἰσημι.

'Îσθλή, corrupt. for iξάλη.

"Ισθμια, τά, scil. iιξά, the Isthmian games, celebrated at the Isthmus of Corinth, in honor of Neptune, Xen. Hist. iv, 5, 1.

'Ισθμιάζω, f. άσω, to celebrate the Isthmian games; to be a spectator of the games. Fr. $i\sigma\theta\mu\delta$.

'Ισθμιακοί άγωνες, οί, the Isthmian games.

'Ισθμιακός, ή, όν, s. as ἰσθμίκός. 'Ισθμιάς, αδος, ἡ, and ἰσθμάδης, in pl. ἰσθμιάδες, ων, αἰ, belonging to the Isthmian games, Isthmian; as ἰσθμιὰς νίκη, victory obtained in the Isthmian games; and

'Ισθμἴκός, ή, όν, Isthmian, of or belonging to an isthmus.

'Ισθμῖο', ου, τό, an ornament of the neck or throat; a necklace, collar.

'Iσθμιονīκης, ου, δ, a conqueror at the Isthmian games; and

"Ισθμῖος, ία, ιον, dwelling in the Isthmus; Isthmian; epith. of Neptune; τὰ Ἰσθμια (ἱερά), the Isthmian games, in honor of Neptune.

Iσθμοειδής, έος, δ, ή, resembling an isthmus, καὶ ἐπείχισαν ἰσθμῶιδές τι χωρίον, Thucyd. vii, 26; shaped like an isthmus. Fr. είδος.

'Ισθμόθεν, adv. from the Isthmus. 'Ισθμόθε, adv. on the Isthmus.

'Iσθμοῖ, adv. in the Isthmus; the old dative form of ἰσθμός, as οἴκοι of οἶκος, etc.

'ISΘMO'Z, οῦ, ὁ, ἰσθμός, ἡ, Pind. Olymp. viii, 64; a narrow neck of land between two seas; an isthmus, particularly the Isthmus of Corinth; also, of the Thracian Chersonesus, Xen. Anab. ii, 6, 2; also, of any thing like an isthmus, as the throat, the gullet, the neck; the neck of an hour-glass. Isθμώδης. See ἰσθμοςιδής.

"Isi, for "sii, Herodt. ii, 59.
"Isi, 3. pl. pres. ind. for iisi, and

'Iσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. for είσι, and Ion. Ἰασι, from είμι, to go.
"IΣΙΚΟΣ ου ε΄ and Ισίκιου ου

"IZIKOE, ou, ô, and loixiou, ou, τό, a dish made of meat minced very fine; a sausage.

"Iois, ios, or idos, n, the name of

an Egyptian goddess, Isis, Herodt. ii, 41.

'Ισκαριώτης, ου, δ, the surname of the traitor, Iscariot.

"Ioxov, es, e, impf. from

"Ione, to assimilate, make like; to compare; to consider like, Il. xi, 798; to imagine, suppose; like itone, the same; also tone, he spoke, Odys. xix, 208 (not from the same root). Th. Toos.

"Iσμεν, by syncop. for "σαμεν. See Τδμεν and Τσημι.

'Ισμήνιον, μαντεΐον, the Ismenian oracle.

'Ισμήνιος, α, ον, Ismenian, Theban.

'Ισμηνός, οῦ, ὁ, the Ismenus, a river near Thebes, Æschyl. S. Theb. 255.

'Ισοδαρής, ές, of equal weight.

'Ισογενής, έος, δ, ή, of equal birth, equal in rank. Fr. γένος.

'Ισογώνιος, ου, δ, ἡ, having equal angles, equiangular. Fr. γω-νία.

'Ισοδαίμων, ονος, δ, ή, enjoying equal fortune with another, Pind.

Nem. iv, 136; like a god, Æschyl. Pers. 625. Fr. δαίμων.
'Ισόδενδζος, ου, like a tree.

'Iσοδίαιτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, using a similar way of life to that of the common people; equality in their mode of life, Thucyd. i, 6. Fr. δίαιτα.

'Ισόδομος, ου, δ, δ, built alike, built equally; covered with stones of the same size. Fr. δέμω.

'Ισοδρόμος, ου, δ, ή, keeping an equal course, running alike. Fr. δρόμος.

'Ισοδύναμέω, ω, to be equally able or powerful; to have equal force. Fr. δύναμις.

'Ισοδύναμία, ας, ἡ, equal power, Plat. Locr. 95, B. Fr. δύναμις. 'Ισοζυγής, έος, and ἰσόζυγος, ου, and ἰσόζυζ, ὕγος, ὁ, ἡ, bearing an equal yoke, equally yoked or matched. Fr. ζυγός.

'Ισόθεος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, like a god, godlike, Hom. passim.; Æschyl. Pers. 80. Fr. Θεός.

'Ισοκίνδῦνος, ου, δ, ή, in equal danger or hazard. Fr. κίνδυνος.

'Ισοκλεής, εέος, δ, ή, equally famous or renowned. Fr. κλέος.

'Ισόκληςος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having an equal lot or portion, an equal share. Fr. κλήςος.

'Ισοπράτεια, ας, ή, equal power or strength. Fr. πράτος.

'Ισοκράτής, έος, δ, ή, possessed of equal strength or power, or equal authority, Herodt. iv, 26.

Fr. κράτος.

'Ισοκεάτης, εος, ους, δ, a proper name, Isocrates.

'Ισοκρατίη, ης, ἡ, Ιοπ. for ία, ίας, equal power or strength. Th. κράτος.

'Ισόκωλος, ου, δ, ή, having equal limbs or members; having equal rights, Herodt. v, 92. Fr. κω-λον.

'Ισολογία, ας, ή, equality of honor, s. as iσηγορία.

'Ισόμαλος, ον, equally level, nearly equal.

'Ισομάτως, οςος, δ, ή, Dor. for ἰσομήτως, equal to the mother, like the mother. Fr. μήτες.

'Ισόμάχος, ου, δ, ή, equal in combat. *Fr.* μαχή.

'Ισομεγέθης, εος, δ, ή, of equal magnitude, Xen. Cyn. 5, 29. Fr. μέγεθος.

'Ισομέτρητος, ου, δ, ħ, having an equal measure, of equal stature, Plat. Phæd. 235, D.

'Ισομέτωπος, ου, δ, ή, having the forehead or forepart alike or equal, Xen. Hist. Hell. 4, 5, 16. Fr. μίτωπου.

'Ισομήπης, εος, δ, ή, of equal length or tallness. Fr. μῆπος.

'Ισομήτως, οςος, δ, ή, like one's mother.

'Ισομιλήσιος, ου, δ, ή, resembling Milesian, i. e. soft and delicate.

'Ισομοιείω, ω, f. ήσω, to receive an equal share, Demosth. 1172, 27; to have an equal or just share of political rights, Thucyd. vi, 39. Fr. μοῖεω.

'Ισομοιεία, ας, ή, an equality of shares, equal rights, Xen. Mem. 21.

'Ισόμοιρος, and ໄσόμορος, ου, δ, ή, having an equal portion or share, Soph. Electr. 87; equal in rank, Il. xv, 209; ἀής, "coextended with the earth," Porson's Misc. Tracts and Criticisms, p. 221; rather, equally with the earth. Fr. μοῖρα. Dunb.

I oov, adv. equally, alike, neut. of

"I σον, ου, τό, equality, similarity, an equal portion.

'Ioóveigos, ov, ô, 'n, like a dream, Æschyl. Prom. 548; Eurip. Phæn. 1736; imaginary; evanescent. Fr. öveigos.

'Ισόνεκϋς, νος, δ, ή, like the dead, Eurip. Orest. 1951. Fr. νέκος. 'Ισονομέομαι, pas. to have equal rights. Hence.

'Ισονομία, ας, Ion. Ισονομίη, ης, ή, equality of rights and laws, Plat. Polit. viii, 565, B; equality; equal distribution; a de-

mocracy, Herodt. iii, 80; and · I σονομικός, ή, όν, studying equality, enjoying equal rights and privileges, Plat. Polit. viii, 561, E; and

'Ισόνομος, ου, ό, ή, having equal laws, or laws which secure equal rights and privileges, Plat. Ep. vii, 326, D; Thucyd. iii, 62; Callistrat. Scol.; Plut. vi, 586; also used in the sense of loos. Fr. νόμιος.

"I ovrai, Poet. for Loveai, 3. pl. 1. f. m. of ixνέομαι.

'Ισόπαις, αιδος, ό, ή, like a child, Eschyl. Ag. 75. Fr. 7ais.

Ίσοπάλαιστος, ον, a span long. 'Ισοπαλίω, to be a match for,

'Ĭσοπάλής, έος, δ, ή, Ion., and iσόπαλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, equal in wrestling or in battle; equal in strength, equal in battle or in a contest, Herodt. i, 82. Fr. πάλη.

'Ισοπαχής, έος, δ, ή, equally thick. Fr. πάχος.

Ίσόπεδον, ου, τό, a plain, level ground. From

'Ισόπεδος, ου, δ, ή, having an equalor a level surface, plain, level, even. Fr. midov.

'Ισόσετεος, α, ον, like a rock, hard as stone. Fr. πέτρα.

'Ισόπηχυς, εος, δ, ή, a cubit long; as many cubits in length. Fr. Trixus.

Ίσοπλάτής, έος, δ, ή, equal in breadth. Fr. πλάτος.

Ίσοπλάτων, ωνος, δ, another Plato. Ίσόπλευρος, ου, ό, ή, having equal sides, equilateral, Plat. Tim. 54, A. Fr. πλευρά.

'Iσηπληθής, έος, δ, ή, equally full, equal in number, Thucyd. vi, 37. Fr. πληθος.

'Ισοπολίτης, ου, δ, one who has equal rights with his fellow-citizens, possessing equal rights. Fr. molitus.

'Ισόπρεσευς, εος, δ, of equal age, equally old; like an old man, feeble, Æschyl. Ag. 78. Fr. πεισδύς.

'Ισολόστιω, ω, f. ήσω, to be of equal weight, Plat. Legg. v, 733,

'Ισορροπία, ας, ή, equal in weight; equilibrium, equipoise, Phad. 109, .1; and

'Irojjowos, ov, o, n, of equal weight or power, Herodt. v, 91: inclining to neither side; looppoorou της ναυμαχίας καθεστηκυίας, the battle being undecided, $Tho_{c/d}$, vii, 71; equal; equally balanced, equivalent. Fr. ponn.

*I SOS, Att. commonly "ros, "on, Toov, Epic, also Tioos, equal, like, similar; equal in appearance, size, number, dignity, rank, etc.; equitable, just, upright; suitable, fit, proper; level ground, a plain, construct. usually with dat. Hence To loov, ov, equality, Valck. Eurip. Phæn. 541; an equal portion, equal rights, equity; ἴσα καί, even as, just as; ἴσοις, in so many; "σον "σω, (of wine and water,) half and half, Aristoph. Plut. 1032; also, Id. Acharn. i. e. in fair proportions; ή ἴση (τιμωςία understood), adequate punishment, i. e. equal to the offence, Soph. Œd. T. 810; ἴσαι (ψῆφοι understood), equal or equally divided votes, Aristoph. Ran. 685; The lone Geoueās, the usual or ordinary garrison, Thucyd. vii, 27; ἐν ἴσω, equally, in a line, Xen. Anab. i; περὶ τῶν ἴσων, about the same objects as before, Xen.; di loov, at an equal distance; if "rov, in" "ons and "oov, equally, in like manner; "σα φρονέειν, to aspire to an equality, Il. v, 441; Toor "χειν, to have equal rights, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 15. The first syllable of los in the tragic and comic writers is always short; in composition it is sometimes long; Porson's Orestes, 9; in Homer it is always long.

Ίσοσθενέω, ω, f. ήσω, to have equal strength or power. Fr. σθένος.

'Ισοσκελής, έος, δ, ή, isosceles; having legs of equal length, as an isosceles triangle, Plat. Euth. xii, D; Tim. 54, C. Fr. σκέλος.

'Ισοστάδην, adv. standing alike; equally matched. Fr. Ίστημι. Ίσοστάσιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of equal weight or value, equal to, in stature, etc. Fr. Tornui.

Ἰσοτάλαντος, ου, ό, ή, alike in weight; like. Fr. τάλαντον.

Ἰσοτέλεια, ας, ή, equal assessment; by which privilege the mi-Tolkol or residents at Athens were relieved from paying the us-Toixior, and thus they paid the same taxes as the citizens themselves, enjoyed . the same rights, and lived under the protection of the same laws, but were excluded from public offices, and were not enrolled as citizens; of tives &upπολεμήσειαν, καὶ εἰ ξένοι εἶεν. Ισοτέλειαν έσεσθαι, Xen. Hist. V, 2, 4, 16. Fr. τέλος.

equal end with, or equally common to, Soph. Œd. C. 1223. See Ellendt's Lex. Soph. Fr. τέλος.

Ισοτελής, έος, ο, h, paying an equal tax, equally assessed as an Athenian citizen, Thom. Mag.; Demosth. 466, 6; 912, 28; Petit. ad Legg. Att. 246 - 248, Wolff's Prolegom. ad Dem. Orat. adv. Lept. 70. Fr. "ros and TELOS.

Ισοτενής, ές, equally stretched or strained.

Ίσότης, ητος, ή, equality, parity; equality of privileges, equity, Eurip. Phæn. 546, 552. Fr. 1005.

Ισοτιμία, ας, ή, equality of honor or distinction; and

Ισόστμος, ου, δ, ή, equally precious; equally honored; possessing equal honors or civil rights. Fr. τιμή.

'Ισότονος, ον. See Ισοτενής.

'Ισοτυςαννος, ου, ό, ή, like a tyrant, tyrannical. Fr. τύραννος. Ίσοῦσθαι, for ἰσόεσθαι, pres. inf. m. or pas. of ἰσόω.

'Ισοφαρίζω, to bear an equal share; to claim equality with in any thing, (κατά with acc.); to equal, to match, compare with, be equal to, II. ix, 390; as if icoφερίζω, with the dat. Fr. φέρω. Ίσοφαρίσδεν, Dor. for ἰσοφαρίζειν,

inf. act. of preced.

'Ισοφέρος, ου, δ, ή, bearing or carrying alike or equally; balancing, of equal weight; equal in strength, Odys. xviii, 372. Fr

Ίσοχειλής, έος, δ, ή, even with the edge or bank; full to the brim. $Fr.~\chi$ εῖλος.

Ισόχειλος, ον. See irox sinns. 'Ισόχνοος, ον, equally woolly with. Ισόχοεδος, ου, ό, ή, having an equal number of chords. Fr. χοεδή.

'Ισοχρονέω, to be as old as, to be a contemporary. From

'Ισοχεόνιος, or ἰσόχεονος, ου, ό, ή, of the same time, age, or duration. Fr. xeóvos.

Ισόχρυσος, ου, ό, ή, like gold, equal in value to gold. χευσός.

Ισόψηφος, ου, ό, ή, having an equal right of suffrage, as the Spartan confederates, Thucyd. i, 41; having an equal number of votes, Eschyl. Eum. 711.

Ισό ψοχος, ου, δ, n, of the same n ind, like-minded, Æschyl. Ag. 1449. Fr. ψυχή.

'Ισοτέλεστος, ου, δ, ή, having an | Ίσοω, ω, f. ώσω, to make equal;

to equalize; mid. to become like, Soph. Œd. T. 581; to be equal to, Id. 31. Fr. "705.

*Iota, obsol. to say; it takes its tenses from elto, the same. See entered.

Ισραήλ, δ, indecl., a name of the putriarch Jacob, Israel, Hebr. Hence

'Ισραηλίτης, ου, δ, an Israelite,

'Ισραηλίτις, ίδος, ή, an Israelitish woman.

'Ισσάχας, δ, indecl., a man's name, Issachar. Hebr.

"Ιστα, 3. sing. impf. and 2. sing. pres. imperat. act. of ιστημι, Att. contract. for ισταθι, or for ισταε, from ιστάω, Herodt. iv, 103.

"Ισται, α, 2. sing. imperat. act. or 3. sing. impf. act. of Ιστάω, for Ιστημι.

Iσταθι, 2. sing. pres. imperat. act. of Γστημι.

"Ιστάμαι, pres. ind. pas. of "στη-

"İστάμαι, σαι, ται, for Ἰσάμαι, in composit. as ἐπίσταμαι, to know. Th. Ἰσημι.

'Ιστάμενος, η, ον, standing; also, commencing; τοῦ μὲν φθίοντος μηνὸς, τοῦ δ' ἰσταμένοιο, when this month expires and the next begins, Odys. xiv, 162; ἰσταμένος μήν in later times was extended only to the first ten days of the month; but in the age of Hesiod, to the twentieth day. See Op. 797.

'Ιστάντι, Dor. for Ιστᾶσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of Ίστημι.

Ίστάνω, for ίστημι.

"Iσταο, Ion. for "στασο, 2. sing. impf. ind. pas. of "σταμαι.

"Ιστασο, 2. sing. pres. imperat. pas. of "στημι.

"Îστάτο, 3. sing. impf. ind. pas. of βστημι.

Ίστάω, rare collateral form of "ίστημι, 3. sing. "ίστα.

"Iστι, by syncop. for "σατι, 2. pl. pres. ind. act. of "σημι. It may also be put by syncop. for the imperat. "σθι, "στω, in pl. "στι.

'Ιστίον, verbal adj., must be known, or ought to be known. Fr. "σημ.

"Iστιμι, the Bæotians, a branch of the Æolians, used this form for "στημι, Matth. Gr. Gram. § 24. 'Ιστίος, α, οι, is to be known or seen. Fr. είδω.

"Iστη is said by some to be for "σταθι, 2. sing. imperat. of "στημι. It is doubtful if "σταθι was ever used; "στη is for "σταε.

contract. Town, after the Dorian mode, as ζάε, contract. ζη, Π. xxiii, 313; Eurip. Suppl. 1240. "Ιστημι, f. στήσω, l.a. ἔστησα pf. έστηκα, plupf. είστήκειν, to set, place, to cause to stand; to stop, hinder, repress; to fix, Il. xxii, 350; to erect, raise; to establish; to appoint; to place in a balance, hence, to weigh, Plat. Tim. 63, B; to arrange, dispose. The tenses of "ornus are divided into transitive and intransitive; the pres. impf. fut., and 1. aor. act., and 1. aor. mid., are used transitively; the 2. uor. pf. and plupf. of act., "ornna and fornxers, with pres. and impf. pas., and fut. mid. and aor. intransitively; but the pres. impf. and fut. mid. have both an intransitive sense, to set one's self, and transitive, to set; 2. a. ἔστην, Ι stood; pf. ἕστηκα, Ι am standing; plupf. είστήκειν, I was standing; mid. pres. Ίσταμαι, impf. iστάμην, fat. στήσομαι, 1. a. εστησάμην · to place one's self, to raise one's self, Soph. Œd. T. 147; also, to keep one's place or ground, Xen. Anab. i, 10, 1; Ίστασθαι πρὸς τι, to resist; also, to erect, establish; to rouse, excite, stir up; to stand, έχθεὸς ξὸν έχθεῷ στήσομαι, Æschyl. S. Theb. 546; to stand erect; to take place, τίς αὖ παρ' ἄντροις θόρυ-Cos Ίσταται βοῆς, Soph. Phil. 1243, in Coll. Maj. iii; pas. to be placed, fixed, or established; to be erected; also, to stand, Herodt. ix, 22; 1. a. pas. ἐστάθην, part. σταθείς, having stood, also, standing, Eurip. Androm. 745.

Besides the pf. Gornza, there seem to have been two other forms, gotea, Ion., gotaa, Dor., as Herodt. has έστέατε and έστέασι, v, 49; i, 200; for έστήκαμεν and εστήκατε, Homer, and also the Attic writers, have έσταμεν and έστατε, Π. iv, 342; xx, 354; Plat. Gorg. 468, B; inf. έσταναι, Soph. Antig. 636; part. Ιοπ. ἐστηώς, ἑσταώς, ἑσταότε, Π. ii, 170; ἐστεώς, Herodt. i, 102; likewise, ἐστώς, ὧσα, ώς, Soph. Aj. 87, and in various other authors; "orav is frequently used by Homer for "tornoav, 2. a., Il. i, 535, and sometimes στάν· εστάσαν is used by the same poet transitively, viz. Toùs ἔστασαν υἶες Αχαιῶν, which the sons of the Greeks fixed, Il. xii, 56. It is probably the impf. of "ίστημι, an obsol. pres., but used with the time of an aorist; from "ίστημα a new pres. seems to have been formed, ἱστήμω, and from it a special anomalous fut. ἱστήξω, Plat. Conv. 229, D; and ἐστήξομαι, Aristoph. Acharn. 597.

According to Prof. Dunbar, "the mode of forming the presents, from which the different tenses arose, seems to have been the following: Th. στα, with έμι subjoined, στάεμι, contract. στημι, by redupl. σίστημι, and by substituting the spiritus asper for σ, "στημι· στά-ω, of the first conjug. gave origin to the Latin sto; by redupl. σιστάω, whence the Latin sisto, and the Greek ίστάω. From στημι came 2. α. ἔστην, 2. α. mid. ἐστάμην. From στάω, f. στήσω· 1. α. ἔστησα, etc.

"The following table will show the roots and derivations.

2. CONJUG. ACT. MID

στῆμι, 2. α. ἔστην, Pres. Ίσταμαι. σίστημι, Ίστημι, Impf. Ίστάμην. Impf. Ίστην. Fut. fr. στάω, στήσομαι, 1. α. ἐστησάμην.

1. CONJUG. ACT.

στάω, σιστάω, ίστάω. Impf. "σταον. Fut. στήσω, 1. α. ἔστησα. Pf. ἔστηκα, plupf. εἰστήκειν.

PAS.

Fut. σταθήσομαι, 1. a. ἐστάθην."

Dunb. Lex.

"Istnow, 3. sing. pres. ind. of preced., v being added.

'Ιστία, ης, ἡ, Ion. for ἐστία, a hearth or fireside, a house; the goddess Vesta, Herodt. iv, 127; family gods (Lat. Lares), Id. iv, 68.

'Ιστιητήςιον, and

Ίστι ητόςιον, ου, τό, Ion. for έστιατόςιον, a banquetting-room, Herodt. iv, 35.

'Ιστιοδρομίω, ω, to be under full sail; to use sails only and not oars. Fr. iστίον and δρόμον.

'Ιστίον, συ, τό, a ship's sail, Xen. Hist. i, 1, 8; Anab. i, 5, 2; iστία ἀνασετάννυμι, to unfurl the sails; ἄκροισι χρῆσθαι ἱστίοις, to keep the sails reefed, Aristoph. Ran. 1000;στέλλειν, to

take them in or down; a tissue, web; dimin. of loros.

'Ιστιοβάφος, ου, ὁ, a sail-maker, a weaver of sailcloth; a cheat, Aristoph. Thesm. 935. Fr. Ίστιον and βάπτω.

'Ιστιοφόρος, ον, carrying sails.

'Iστοδρεύς, ίως, ό, a plough-beam, the pole which passes between the oxen, Hes. Op. 431. Fr. ίστός and βοῦς.

'Istoción, n. See preced.

'Ιστοβοῆϊ, dat. sing. Att. of ίστοβοεύς.

'Ιστοδόκη, ης, ή, a rest for a ship's mast, or upright piece of wood by the ship's stern, in which the mast rested when lowered, Π. i, 454. Fr. ἱστός and δέχομαι.

'Ιστοκεραία, ας, ή, a sail-yard, the yard of a ship. Fr. κεραία. 'Ιστοκίδη, ης, ή, a piece of wood or timber by which the mast of a ship is secured at its foot; also, the foot of the mast, Odys. xii, 51, 162, 179; according to others it is the hole, or cavity, into which the mast was inserted, technically called the step. See Valck. ad Ammon. 113. Fr. ίστός and πίδη.

'Iστοπόνος, ον, working at the loom, weaving.

'Ιστόπους, οδος, δ, the lower part of a loom. Fr. Ιστός and ποῦς. "Ιστορα, acc. sing. of ἵστως, ορος, δ, that knows, knowing.

'Ιστορέω, ω, f. ήσω, to inquire about, ask, interrogate; to find out, Æschyl. Prom. 635; to learn by inquiry, to know, Id. Pers. 446; to describe, relate what has been known or inquired into; ίστορέων εΰρισκε, learned by inquiry, Herodt. i, 56; to commit to writing. Fr. "Ιστωρ.

'Ιστόςημα, ἄτος, τό, any thing explained, explored, or related; a narrative, history. Same Th. 'Ιστοςία, ας, Ιοπ. ίπ, ίπς, ħ, desire of obtaining knowledge, the visiting and viewing of places for the sake of knowledge; knowledge obtained by inquiry or investigation; inquiry, investigation, knowledge, Plat. Phad. 96, A; the narration of events; history. Same Th.

Iστοείη, Ion. for Ιστοεία.

'Ιστορίκός, ή, όν, belonging to history, historical; an historian; τὰ ἰστορικά, historical documents.

'Ιστοριογράφος, ου, ό, ή, a writer of history; an historian. Fr. iστορία and γρά τω.

'Ιστοριοσυγγράφεύς, έως, δ, a writ- ! er of history.

'Ιστοςούμενος, part. pres. pas. contract. of Ιστοςίω.

'Ιστορούσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of ίστορίω.

'Iστός, οῦ, ὁ, a ship's mast; the beam of a loom, which was perpendicular, like the mast of a ship, and round which the warp was rolled; what was woven, the web, Hes. Op. 779; πρὸς ἄλλης ἱστὸν ὑφαίνοις, Π. vi, 456; ἱστὸν ὑπαιχομίνην, going upon the loom, i. e. plying the labors of the loom, Π. i, 31; with late writers, the sail of a ship; a spider's web, Bacchyl. Fr. Ίστημι.

'Ιστότονος, ου, δ, ħ, stretched on the beam of a loom, Aristoph. Ran. 1311. Fr. 1στός and τέιγω.

'Ιστοτριβής, έος, δ, ή, acquainted with the management of the rigging of a vessel, Æschyl. Ag. 1418. Fr. ἱστός and τρίβω.

'Ιστουργίω, ω, f. ήσω, to weave; to be a weaver. Fr. ίστός and ἔργου.

'Ιστουργία, ας, ή, weaving, the art of weaving, Plat. Conv. 197, B. Same Th.

'Ιστουργός, οῦ, ὁ, a weaver. Same Th.

"I στρον, acc. sing. of

"Ister, ov, i, the river Ister, now called the Danube.

called the Danube. 'Ιστῶ, Dor. for ἱστοῦ, gen. of ἱστός, ἱστῷ, dat. of the same.

10τος, 10τη, dat. of the same.
"Ιστω, 3 sing. imperat. of "σημι,
for Ισάτω.

⁴Iστω, contract. from "στασο, 2. sing. imperat. mid. of "στημι.

'Ιστωμεν, 1. pl. contract. pres. ind. act. of "στημι.

"Ιστων, impf. ind. act. as if from iστάω, to stand.

"Iστων, by syncop. for loάτων, or for loάτωσαν.

"İΣΤΩΡ, ορος, δ, 'n, one who knows, Soph. Electr. 840; acquainted with, Eurip. Iph. T. 1432; knowing, instructed in, skilful in, Plat. Crat. 407, C; a witness, a judge, an arbitrator, umpire, Il. xxiii, 486. Fr. ησημι.

"Ισχ', for "σχε, pres. imperat. or 3. sing. impf. of "σχω, for "χω. 'Ισχάδιον, τό, dimin. from Ισχάς. 'Ισχαδοσώλης, ου, ό, and Ισχαδόσκωλις, ιδος, ή, one who sells dried figs. Fr. Ισχάς and πωλίω.

"Ισχαιμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, staunching blood, styptic. Fr. ἴσχω and

αίμα.

'Ισχαίμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, s. as preced.
'Ισχαίνω, f. ανῶ, to restrain, Eurip. Orest. 292, Poet. for ἰσχά.
νω. See remark of Porson under ἰχθαίςω.

Ἰσχαλίος, ία, ίον, dry; dried; emaciated, shrivelled. Fr. iσ-

X v 55.

'Ισχανάα, Poet. for ἰσχανᾶ, 3. sing. pres. ind. act. from

'Ἰσχανάω, ω, to hold back; also, to keep back, hinder, restrain, Il. v, 89; to desire, long for, Odys. viii, 288; mid. to delay, loiter; pas. to be kept back, restrained. From "σχω.

'Ισχάνει, 3. sing. pres. of ἰσχάνω, s. as ἴσχω, to restrain, which is from ἔχω.

'Ισχανόωντο, 3. pl. impf. Poet. for ἰσχανῶντο, were restrained, kept, ἐελμένοι, shut up, Il. xii, 38.

'Ισχανόωσα, for ἰσχανῶσα, part. pres. act f. g. from ἰσχανάω, and this from ἴσχω. Th. ἔχω. 'Ισχανόωσιν, Poet. for ἰσχανῶσιν, 3. pl. pres. subj. act. of the same. 'Ισχᾶνω, to restrain, keep back, stop, check. Same Th.

'lσχάς, άδος, 'n, a dried fig, Aristoph. Plut. 677; Theocr. Id. i, 147; any fig; an anchor. Fr. lσχνός, meagre, lean, because a fig shrinks in drying. Th. "σχω. 'lσχέμεναι, and lσχέμεν, original infin. of "σχω, whence "σχειν.

"Ioxes, 3. sing. ind., and

"Iσχειν, pres. inf. act. of "σχω, for "ιχω, to restrain.

"Ισχεο, Ion. 2. sing. impf. mid. of "σχω, Att. contract. "σχου, Il. i, 214.

"Ισχευ, Dor. for the preced.

'Ισχιαδικός, ή, όν, or ἰσχιακός, ή, όν, laboring under a sciatica; useful as a remedy for the sciatica.

'Ισχιάς, a sciatica.

¹ Γσχίον, ου, τό, Plat. Phædr. 254, C; or ἴσχιον, the hip, haunch, loins; the hip-joint, I/. v, 306; τὰ ἰσχία, the buttocks. Fr. ἴσχω.

"Iσχis, εωs, h, the loins, as if from loχis, because the strength is supposed to reside in the loins, or because we sustain or bear up, loχομεν, with the loins.

'Ισχναίνω, f. ανῶ, to render thin, meagre; to extenuate, dry up; to reduce; to assuage, Æschyl. Prom. 380; l. α ἴσχνηνα, Herodt. iii, 24; ἴσχνᾶνα, Aristoph. ἰσχνός. See ἰσχαίνω.

'Ισχνολογία, ας, ή, refined or

subtle disputation. Fr. loxvós and loyos.

'IΣXNO'Σ, ή, όν, lean, meagre, lank, thin, slender, attenuated; fine; weak, feeble; ioxvas simeiv, to speak precisely. Probably from ἴσχω.

Ίσχνοσκελής, έος, δ, ή, having emaciated legs, spindle-shanked. Fr. ioxvos and oxexos.

Ίσχνότης, ητος, ή, leanness, meagreness, lankness, emaciation, dryness; slenderness. Fr. loχνός.

Ἰσχνοφωνία, ας, ή, stammering; and

Ίσχνόφωνος, ου, ό, ή, having a weak or slender voice; one who stutters or stammers, Herodt. iv, 155. Fr. pwvn and ioxvos.

Ίσχνόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, s. as ἰσχναίνω, to dry up, render thin or emaciated. Fr. $7\sigma\chi\omega$.

Ίσχομένως, adv. so as to check or restrain. Fr. "σχομαι.

"Ισχονται, 3. pl. pres. ind. m. of Toχω, for έχω.

Ίσχουρία, ας, ή, a suppression of urine. Fr. "oxw and over.

Ίσχοφωνία, ας, ή, a stammering. 'Ισχύει, 3. sing. pres. of ἰσχύω. 'Ισχῦςίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, Att. ἰοῦμαι, aor. Ισχυείσάμην, dep. mid. to be strong, Plat. Gorg. 489, C; to exert one's strength; to strive; to confide in; to be strong in one's own opinion; hence, to be confident in, Æschin. c. Ctes. 20; to persist in; to contend against, Aristot. Eth.; hence, to be supposed to be in the right; καὶ ἄμα ὑπόνοια μή τι καὶ πλέον είδως ὁ Νικίας λοχυρίζηται, Thucyd. vii, 49; to assert, affirm. Fr. ioxugós

Ίσχυςογνώμων, ονος, δ, ή, firm of mind or purpose; resolute, stubborn, self-willed. Fr. loxugós and γνώμη.

Ίσχυςόρριζος, ου, δ, ή, strongly rooted, having a strong root. Fr. io xueos and piza.

Ίσχυρός, ά, όν, strong, Xen. Mem. iii, 10, 18; robust, vigorous, opposed to ἀσθενής mighty, βεύματα Ισχυςά, Herodt. vii, 12; powerful; firm; valid; violent, vehement; severe, Herodt. iv, 205; Ισχυρᾶς τῆς ναυμαχίας, Thucyd. vii, 72; keen, Plat. Legg. ix, 870, A; in answers, ισχυςότατά γε, most certainly; compar. Ισχυρότερος, ίσχυςότατος. Fr. ίσχύς.

'Ισχ \bar{v} ξόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{\omega}$ σω, to make

strengthen, Joseph.

'Ισχῦρῶς, adv. strongly, powerfully, vehemently, earnestly, severely. Fr. loxugos.

'Ισχύς, ὔος, ἡ, strength of body, strength, might, force, power; an army. Th. 1/5.

"Ioxvou, as, s, 1. a. ind. act., and 'Ισχύσει, 3. sing. 1. f. act. of

Ίσχῦω, f. ύσω, 1. a. ἔσχῦσα, pf. "σχυκα, Æschin. 23, 33; to be strong in body; to be able, strong, or powerful; to have the advantage, δ διώκων ἰσχūει, the prosecutor has the advantage, Dem. de Coron. 227, 19; to become powerful, Demosth. 20, 26 ; ἴσχυόν τ' αὐτὸς ἐμαυτοῦ, and I was master of my own actions, Aristoph. Vesp. 357; to avail. Fr. lσχύς.

'Ισχω, εις, ει, a form of έχω, to have, hold, occupy; to touch at, ἴσχοντες πρὸς ταῖς πόλεσι, Thucyd. vii, 46; to be of force, to avail; generally, to hinder, Aristoph. Acharn. 127; to check, repress, restrain; "σχομαι, pres. mid., I check or restrain myself; "σχεσθ', 'Aeγεῖοι, refrain, Greeks, Π. iii, 82; φρένας εί τινας "σχεις, if you have any sense, Soph. Phil. 1116; 9 20005 "10x5, Id. 796; ἥκιστα ἄν πολλὰς μορφάς "σχοι ὁ θεός, Plat. Polit. ii, 20; found only in the pres. and impf.; in the pres. only with Sophocles.

"Ισχωσ', for "σχωσι, 3. pl. pres. subj. act. of the preceding.

'Ισωνία, ας, ή, a just or adequate price, Aristoph. Pac. 1266. Fr. Ισος and ώνεομαι.

Ίσώνυμος, ου, δ, ή, having or being of the same name. Fr. "ros and őνομα.

"Irws, adv. equally; in like manner; perhaps; probably, surely. Fr. Toos.

'Ισωσαίμην, 1. a. opt. m. of ἰσόω. "I σωσι, 3. pl. 1. a. subj. act. of είδω, to know; unless for "σασι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of "onus.

'Ιταλία, ας, ή, Italy, the part opposite Sicily, Soph. Antig. 1106. Ίταλίδης, ου, ό, Poet. for Ίταλιώτης.

'Ιταλικός, ή, όν, of Italy, Italian, Latin.

"'Ιταλιώτης and Σικελιώτης signify the Greeks residing in Italy and Sicily; Ἰταλοί and Σικελοί, on the contrary, signify the native inhabitants. (Ammon. v. Ἰταλοί, Diod. Sic. 5, 6.)" Matth. Gr. Gram. § 103.

woman. Fr. Ίταλός.

'Ιταλός, οῦ, ὁ, a bull-calf, as if from Trns.

'Ĭτἄλός, οῦ, ὁ, a native Italian. 'Ιταμία, ίας, ή, rashness, temerity, impudence, LXX.; and

'Ιταμός, ή, όν, rash, daring, bold; hardy, dauntless; shameless, impudent; petulant. Th. "Tns. Ίταμότης, ητος, ή, boldness, audacity, rashness, effrontery, impudence, petulance. Fr. "\tau_ns.

"ITE, 2. pl. pres. ind. or imperat. of simi, to go.

'Ιτέα, ας, and Ion. Ιτέη, ης, ή, a willow; a shield made of the willow and covered with leather, Eurip. Suppl. 705; also, with brass, Id. Heracl. 376. sTui, or Inui.

Ιτέινος, Poet. -ivn, -ivov, made of willow or osier; μαντεύουσι ράβδοισι ireivnos, they divine with willow wands, Herodt. iv, 67.

'Ιτέον, verbal adj., it is necessary to go; from

Ίτεος, Poet. Ιτητέος, α, ον, and iτός, ή, όν, verbal adj. from είμι, to go; must go, Xen. Anab. iii, 1, 2; ἀλλ' ἰτέον, but let us proceed, Plat. Phad. Th. "ui. εĩμι.

Ίτεών, ῶνος, ὁ, a place where willows grow. Fr. ἰτέα.

"Iτην, 3. dual impf. ind. of είμι, to go.

"ITHE, OU, b, an impudent or thorough-going fellow, Aristoph. Nub. 445; petulant, forward, bold; avdesios av nai irns nai σύντονος, Plat. Conv. 203, D; Id. Protag. 349, E; audacious; iταμός, the same. Fr. "μι, s. as εἶμι.

Ίτητίον, verbal adj. μοί, I must go, eundum est, Aristoph. Nub. 132. Fr. sijus. Th. ijus. See irtos.

'Iauor, pres. ind. dual, and 2. dual impf. of simi, to go; Æschyl. Eum. 32 has "Twv · Xen. Cyr. v, 3; iόντων, opt. loiμi, for which is found loins in Xen. Symp. vi, 16; ἰμέναι, Π. xx, 32, 365; part. iwv, lovoa, lov.

'Ιτός, ή, όν, passable. Th. simi. 'Iτουραία, ας, n, the name of a country, Ituræa. Syriac.

Ίτρίνεος, έα, εον, like Ίτρια. Derivation uncertain; from

"Ιτειον, ου, τό, pl. "τεια, ων, τά, the lower part of the belly; also, honey-cakes, pastry, confectionery, Aristoph. Acharn.

strong, robust, or powerful; to 'Ιταλιώτις, ιδος, ή, an Italian "Ιτριον, barbar. Gr., again. Lat.

iterum.

'Ιτριοπώλης, ου, δ, a seller of cakes. Fr. πωλίω.

Ίτρύς, Gl. Cyr. See "τυς.

"Ιττω, Bœot. for "στω, let him know, Aristoph. Acharn. 860; "ττω Ζ:ύς, Jove be witness.

"ITUV, acc. sing. of

"IT Υ Σ, νος, 'n, the circumference of a wheel or shield, Herodt. vii, 89; the rim or border; in Homer, the felly of a wheel; Homer uses the word "τνς for ἀψίς. "Ιτνς is also the border of any thing circular, Eurip. Phæn. 1399; the circular form of the eyebrows; the boss of a shield.

"Ιτω, 3. sing. pres. imperat. "θι, "τω, from τιμι.

'Ιῦγή, ῆς, ἡ, a shrill or piercing cry, vociferation, Herodt. iv, 43; τοσήνδ' ἰῦγὴν καὶ στόνον σαυτοῦ ποιεῖς, you make such an outcry and lamentation about yourself, Soph. Phil. 741; a plaintive sound; a sharp sound; whistling; in the ιυ, in Epic poets, both vowels long, τῦ, Att. the first short and second long, τῦ, Soph.; and

'Ιϋγμός, οῦ, ὁ, a cry, shriek, an outcry, generally of lumentation, Æschyl. Choëph. 26; whistling. Fr. ἰίζω, or perhaps from ἵn.

"Ιυγξ, υγγος, ή, the Iyinx or wry-neck, a little bird, which, from its power of giving a rotatory motion to its head and neck while the rest of the body is still, is called torquilla; more correctly, it has its name (according to Griffith) from a singular habit of turning its head towards its back and closing its eyes; it was used in charms and incantations to recall the affections of a faithless lover. See Virgil. Eclog. viii, 21. It was also attached to a kind of magical brazen wheel, which was turned round while incantations or charms were used, Xen. Mem. iii, 11, 17; hence it came to signify a love-charm, any charm or incantation; a strong attraction; vehement desire, Æschyl. Pers. 949.

'Iὐζω, fut. ὑζω, to utter a sharp or shrill cry; to cry out, Il. xvii, 66; to shriek, scream; to utter a plaintive sound, Æschyl. Pers. 272.

'Ίνατής, οῦ, ὁ, one who utters a shrill cry; one who shouts; a whistler, a singer; ἰνατά, Theocr. viii, 30; a trumpeter. Fr. ἰὐζω.

*Iφα, pf. act. of "πτω.

"I oft \(\mu s \), \(\sigma \), strong, vigorous, mighty; valiant, gallant, brave, \(Il \), \(3 \); or rather, highly honored; primarily, as epith. of heroes possessing great physical power, and particularly applied to the head and shoulders. Probably from I of and \(\theta \), a mere termination.

*Ioi, adv. strongly, powerfully, vigorously, valiantly. It is probably an old dative singular of "15, pronounced with the digamma, "1015, Il. i, 38.

'Ιφιάνασσα, ns, n, a woman's name, Iphianassa.

'Ἰφῖγένειᾶ, ἡ, Iphigenia, Agamemnon's daughter, called in Homer 'Ἰφιάνασσα.

'Ιφικλέης, 'Ιφικλῆς, οῦ, ὁ, a man's name, Iphicles.

'Ιφικλείδης, ου, ό, a man's name, Iphiclides.

"Ίφιον, fat; hence "φια μῆλα, Π. v, 559; also, large, lusty, goodly. From

"Iqros, ov, o, h, fat, plump; stout; robust; large; strong. Fr. 7\psi. \text{'Iqis, h, a woman's name, Iphis.} "Iqvov, ov, \tau's, lavender.

'Ίχθῦα, ας, ἡ, or ἰχθύη, ης, ἡ, the dried skin of a dog-fish, used for polishing wood. Fr. ἰχθύς.

'Ιχθυάζω, άσω, and

'Ιχθυάω, to fish, Epic impf. ἰχθυάασκον, Odys. iv, 368. Fr. ἰχθύς.

'Ιχθυάοντες, nom. pl. part. pres. act. of ἰχθυάω.

'Ιχθύας, acc. pl. of ἰχθύς.

Ἰχθυδολέω, ω, to spear or strike fish. Fr. ἰχθύς and βάλλω.

'Ιχειόλος, ου, δ, ἡ, fish-striking, Æschyl. S. Theb. 123. Same Th.

'Ἰχθῦδόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, adj. eating or devouring fish. Fr. ἰχθύς and βορά.

'Ιχθύζοτος, ου, δ, ħ, fed on by fishes. Fr. ἰχθύς and βόσχω. 'Ιχθύδιον, ου, τό, a little fish, dimin.

of ix θús.

Ίχθυδόκος, ον, holding fish. Fr ἰχθύς and δέχομαι.

Ίχθυήματα, ων, τά, the scales of fish; also, small substances.

'Ιχθῦης'ς, ά, όν, fishy, belonging to fishes, proper for fishes, Aristoph. Fr. ἰχθύς.

Aristoph. Fr. ίχθύς.
¹Ιχθυϊκός, ή, όν, of fish; ἰχθυϊκὴ πύλη, the fish-gate, LXX.
¹Ιχθυσδολέω, s. as ἰχθυδολέω.

Τχθύοειδής, έος, ό, ή, fish-like, fishy, abounding in fish. Herodt. vii, 61. Fr. είδος.
 Ίχθυόεις, όεσσα, όεν, fishy, full of

fishes, H. ix, 4. Fr. $i\chi\theta\dot{\nu}s$. $I\chi\theta\dot{\nu}s$. $I\chi\theta\dot{\nu}s\theta\eta e^{\mu}\dot{\nu}s$, δ , δ , a fisherman. Fr. $\Im \eta e^{\mu}\dot{\nu}\omega$.

'Ιχθύοθηςευτική (τέχνη), the art of fishing.

Ίκθυοθηςητής, ηςος, δ, and

Ιχθυοθηφητήςα, acc., a fisherman, Apollonid. Epigr.

'Ιχθύόκεντζον, ου, τό, a spear or harpoon for striking fish. Fr. κέντζον.

'Ιχθῦοκόλλα, ας, ἡ, according to Pliny, a slimy kind of fish; or, the slime from the belly of that fish, Dioscor.; fish-glue or isinglass, as the word is corrupted in English from the German hausenblase, or sturgeon's bladder. Ἰχθυοληίστης, ῆρος, ὁ, a stealer of

fish. Ίχθυολύμης, ου, δ, the plague or murrain of fish.

'Ιχθυόμαντις, 105, δ, a diviner by means of fishes. Fr. μάντις.

'Ιχθύοπωλεῖου, ου, τό, a fishmarket; and

Ίχθυοπώλης, ου, ό, a fishmonger. Fr. πωλέω.

'Ιχθυοτροφεῖον, ου, τό, a fish-pond or reservoir for fish. Fr. τρέφω. 'Ιχθυοφᾶγέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to feed on fish; and

Ἰχθὔοφαγία, ας, 'n, the using of fish for food. Fr. φάγω.

Ίχθυπἄγής, ές, piercing fish. Ίχθυςός, s. as ἰχθυηςός. From

'ΙΧΘΥ'Σ, ύος, ὁ, a fish, pl. a fish-market, ἐν τοῖς ἰχθύσιν, Aristoph. Vesp. 80.

Ίχθυφάγος, ον, s. as ἰχθυοφάγος. Ἰχθύω, to dart like a fish.

'Ίχθυωδής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, fishy, abounding with fish, Herodt. vii, 109. Fr. είδος.

Ίχναῖος, αία, ον, following the track, tracing. $Fr. \mathring{1}χνος$. Ἰχνεία, $ας, \mathring{n}$, investigation, trac-

ing (a hare) by its footsteps, Xen. Cyn. iii. 7; vi, 8. Fr.

'İχνελάτης, ου, δ, one who follows in the track, a tracker out.

"Ιχνεσιν, dat. pl. of "χνος, εος.
'Ιχνεύμων, ονος, δ, the ichneumon,
a kind of weasel, called also
iχνευτής, who searches after the
eggs of the crocodile; also, a kind

of wasp; a bird; and "Ιχνευσις, εως, ή, the tracing of animals by their footsteps; investigation, είσι δὶ καὶ ἰχνεύσεως πολλοὶ τρόσοι ἐκ τῶν αὐτῶν κυνῶν, Νεπ. Cyn. iii, 4; vi, 4; x, 5, applied to the hunting of a wild boar, Sturz's Lex. Nenoph; a tracing or search after. Fr. "χνος.

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Ίχνευτής, οῦ, ὁ, a searcher or seeker out, one who seeks out; and Ίχνευτικός, ή, όν, good at tracking; from

Ίχνεύω, f. εύσω, to search or trace out; to follow by the track; to investigate; to search for, Soph. Œd. T. 475. Fr. 12vos. Ίχνέω, ω, f. ήσω, to inquire into, investigate, Pind. Pyth. v, 116. Fr. 1/xvos.

"Ιχνη, nom. pl. of "χνος, εος, τό. Ίχνηλασία, or -τία, pursuit by tracking. Fr. ἐλαύνω.

Ίχνηλἄτέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to seek or trace out; follow by the track. Fr. ελαύνω.

"Ixviov, ou, Tó, a small print or track; a footstep, trace; "xviaποδων ήδε κνημάων, the light trace of his feet and legs, Il. xvi, 71. Fr. "xvos.

Ίχνοβάτης, ου, ό, one who follows in the track, pursues closely. Fr. "xvos and Baiva.

Ίχνογραφία, ας, ή, a draught of a ground-plot, plan. Fr. γeά-Φω.

Ίχνοπέδη, ης, ή, a fetter; a snare. Fr. πέδη.

"IXNOΣ, εος, τό, the track or mark of the foot; the sole of the foot, Eurip. Hec. 1042; a trace, "χνος....δυστέκμαρτον, a trace difficult to be discovered, Soph. (Ed. T. 109; a track, Xen. de Ven. iii, 8; v, 7; any vestige, trace, mark, or sign, σημείον · τὰ Ίχνη τῶν τραυμάτων, Lucian i, 280; an exemplar, model; a person in whose steps we desire or ought to tread, that we may not wander from the right path, Rom. iv, 12; 2 Cor. xii, 18; Ίνα ἐπακολουθήσητε τοῖς ἴχνεσι αὐτοῦ, 2 Pet. ii, 21, where Wetstein refers to the Greek phrases, Ίχνετι βαίνειν, είς ἴχνος ἰέναι, κατ' ἴχνος ἀκολουθείν. Schleusner's Lex. N. T. Ίχνοσκοπέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to look for tracks; to track, Æschyl. Choëph. 226. Fr. σκοπέω.

'IXΩ'P, ω̃ρος, δ, ichor, or the etherial fluid in the veins of the gods, corresponding to the blood of mortals, Hom.; gore, corrupted blood, matter; the serum or watery part of the blood, Plat. Tim. 83, C; ρέε δ' ἄμεξοτον αΐμα θεοῖο, Ἰχώς, the blood which flowed from the wound of Venus, Il. v, 340; also, the blood of mortals, Æschyl. Ag. 1459. Fr. ixúe, for ixũea, Il. v, 416.

"I\$\psi, i\pi \(i\pi \), i, a worm, engendered

in wood, and which gnaws vines, or the horny parts of a bow, Odys. xxi, 395. Th. "πτω.

'Ιψάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. m. of Ϊπτω.

"I ψ ao, Ion. for " ψ \omega, 2. sing. a. ind. m. ἰψάμην, of ἴπτω, or Ἰπω.

"IYO2, or $i\psi \delta s$, ov. δ , the corktree, Theophr. H. Pl. 3, 6; according to some, the ivy.

"I 4 w. See "4 ao.

"Îω, όος, contract. οῦς, ἡ, a woman's name, Io, the daughter of Inachus, Æschyl. Prom. 638, 817. 'I Ω ', O, an exclamation, particularly of joy; also, of sadness.

'Iώ, an adv. of exhortation, applied to dogs, Xen. Cyn. vi, 17; ιω κύνας, ιω κακάς, Etym. M.

'Iω, Dor. contract. from 'άω.

"Iω, I. sing. subj. of είμι, from obsol. pres. "ιω.

"Iω, whence ίέω, s. as ίημι.

"Iω, 2. a. subj. of εἶμι.

'Iú, iúv, usually iúya, and iúvya, Bœot. for εγώ, εγών, έγωγε.

'Iῷ, dat. sing. of iός, οῦ, ὁ, an arrow; also, adj. one, as ἰῷ ἤματι. See los. But

'Iω, iῆς, pres. subj. act. of Υημι, and 'Ιώ, for ἐγώ, Schol. Aristoph.

'Ιωάθαμ, δ, indecl., a man's name, Jotham. Hebr.

'Ιωακείμ, δ, indecl., a man's name, Joachim. Hebr.

'Iωάν, indecl., a man's name, Joan; written also 'Iwváv.

'Iwavva, indecl., or 'Iwavvas, a, i, a man's name. But

'Ιωάννα, ης, ή, a woman's name, Joanna. Hebr.

'Ιωάννης, ου, δ, a man's name, John. Hebr.

'Ιώς, a proper name, Job.

"Iwya and "wvya, "Bectian for έγωγε, occurring in a fragment of Corinna, Fisch. ii, 203; Apoll. Dysc. ap. Maitt. 422." Matth. Gr. Gram. § 145.

'ΙΩΓΗ', ñs, 'n, a covering, place of shelter ; βοςίω ὑπ' ἰωγῆ, Odys. xiv, 533.

'Ιωγμός, by aphar. of δ, for διωγμός, pursuit, persecution; also, expulsion. Th. διώκω.

Ιώδης, εος, contract. ους, δ, ή, violet-colored; like a violet. Fr. είδος.

'IΩH', ñs, 'n, a voice, cry, shout, sound, Il. x, 139; Soph. Phil. 216; breeze, blast, Il. iv, 276. Fr. iá.

'Ιωήλ, δ, indecl., the name of one of the prophets, Joel. Hebr. 'Iω̃κα, for lωκήν, Π. xi, 600.

'Ιωκάς, acc. pl. of

'Ιωκή, ῆς, ἡ, a shout, Π. v, 521; the din of battle; the rout, for διωκή, ε. ας δίωζις.

'Ιωλκός, οῦ, ἡ, a city of Thessaly so called, Iolchus.

Ιωμαι, the first syllable is common, Porson's Pref. to Hec. p. xvii.

"Ιωμεν, 1. pl. 2. a. subj. of εἶμι, to go.

'Ιώμενος, part. pres. contract. of Ιάομαι.

'Iων, with the last syllable accented, ah! alas! From iú.

'Ιών, ἰοῦσα, ἰόν, part. pres. of εἶμι, to go, Soph. Phil. 853.

"Iwv, wvos, b, Ion, the son of Apollo and Creüsa, the founder of the Ionian race.

'Ιών, Bœot. for ἐγών.

'Iωνãs, ã, δ, the name of a man, Jonah.

'Ιωνία, ας, ή, a bed of violets, a place where "a, violets, grow. Fr. Tov.

'Ιωνία, ας, 'n, Ionia, Xen. Cyr. viii, 6, 4; Æschyl. Pers. 757. Fr. "Iw".

'Ιωνίζω, f. ίσω, to use the customs, manners, or language of the Ionians.

'Iwvīzos, ń, ov, proper to the Ionians, Ionic; an Ionian; soft, delicate.

Ἰωνική (διάλεκτος), the Ionian dialect.

'Ιωνϊκῶς, adv. in the manner of the Ionians; softly, delicately. 'Ιώνιος, α, ον. See 'Ιόνιος.

'Ιωνίς, ίδος, ή, an Ionian female;

'Iωνὶς (γῆ), Ionia.

'Ιώξ, ίῶκος, ἡ, in Hom. s. as ἰωκή. 'Ιωράμ, δ, indecl., the name of a king, Joram. Hebr.

'Ιωςείμ, δ, indecl., the name of a man, Jorim. Hebr.

'Ιωσαφάτ, δ, indecl., the name of one of the Jewish kings. Hebr. 'Iwon, b, indecl., the name of a man, Jose. Hebr.

'Iωσήφ, δ, indecl., the name of a man, Joseph. Hebr.

'Iωσίας, ου, δ, indecl., the name of a man, Josiah. Hebr.

'Ιῶτα, τό, the name of the smallest letter of the Greek alphabet, iota.

Ἰωτακισμός, οῦ, ὁ, iotacism, or pronouncing the letter lara too strongly; having many words together beginning with that letter.

'Ιωχμός, οῦ, ὁ, pursuit, Π. viii, 158; tumult of battle, s. as ὶωγμός.

" $I\Omega\Psi$, "words, i, the name of a fish.

K, z, zάππα, τό, indecl., the tenth letter of the Greek alphabet; as a numeral, with a mark above (x'), denoting 20, and with a mark below (x,), 20,000; it is nearly related to y and x, and the older Attics changed xvoos into κνόος, γνάπτω, into κνάπτω, etc.; so from your came the En-K before μ is glish knee. changed into γ, as δίδογμαι for The Æolians and δέδοχμαι. Ionians put n for m in interrogatives and relatives, as xore, xãs, ποίος, δκότερος, δκόσοι, for πότε, πως, ποίος, δπότερος, δπόσοι. X and x are interchanged, as μουκος, Doric for μυχός, δέκομαι and κιθών, Doric and Ionic for δέχομαι, and χιτών, but, on the other hand, ἀτρεχές, Doric for ἀτρεκές (Koen. l. c. 167, a). See § 33. In grammars, x is always placed as the soft mute, and y, as the middle mute, but the former has a stronger sound than the latter; γ before γ , as also before x, χ , ξ , is pronounced like our ng; as in ἄγγελος, pron. ang-gelos, etc.

Κῶ, conj., Dor. for Ion. κε. ΚΑΒΑ'ΛΛΗΣ, ου, δ, a horse, nag, packhorse; Lat. caballus. Κάβθαλ', and κάβαλε, Poet. for κατίβαλε, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act.; and

Καββάλεῖν, for καταβαλεῖν, 2. a. inf. act., and

Καββάλετ', 3. sing. 2. a. ind. m. for κατεβάλετο, from καταβάλλω.

Καθθάλιτός, ή, όν, for καταθαλικός, able to overthrow, good at wrestling. Same Th.

Καββάς, άντος, δ, Poet. by syncop. for καταβάς, part. 2. a. act. of καταβαίνω.

Καθειείκός, ή, όν, telonging to the mysteries of the Cabeiri, divinities who were worshipped in Lemnos and Samothrace.

Kάθειζοι, ων, αί, the Cabeiri, sons of Vulcan, said to be inventors of certain mysteries celebrated in Samothrace, etc.

Kách, ns, h, food, as if from

κάττω, to eat.

Κάθηξ, πιος, δ, and κάθαξ, a false reading for καύηξ.

KA'BOΣ, ov, δ, a certain measure for corn or grain, corresponding to the Greek chanix; probably the Hebr. cab.

Κάγ, Ερίο for κατά, in καγγίνυ, for κατὰ γόνυ, Il. xx, 458.

Κάγαθός, for καὶ άγαθός. Καγκαλέος, έα, έον. See κάγκχ-

KA'ΓKĂMON, ου, τό, the gum of an Arabian tree, gum-lac.

Κάγκἔνος, or κάγχἄνος, δ, ἡ, dry, fit to burn, Theocr. Idyl. xxiv, 87; without moisture. Fr. καγχαίνω.

KAΓΧΑ΄ΖΩ, f. άσω, to laugh loudly, heartily, immoderately; to giggle; to be merry or gay; to deride, Soph. Aj. 197; where the best reading is καχαζόντων το revile, rail at. Th. χάω, χάζω, καχάζω, and καγχάζω. ΚΑΓΧΑΓΝΩ, and καγχαίνω, to dry or make dry; to warm, parch.

Καγχαλάω, ω, to laugh loud; to laugh, exult; καγχαλίων, exulting, Π. vi, 514; to triumph, to rejoice; found in the present only. Fr. καγκάζω.

Καγχαλόωσι, Poet. for καγχαλώσι, 3. pl. pres. subj. act. of preced.

 $\hat{\mathbf{K}}_{\alpha\gamma\chi\alpha\sigma\mu\delta s}$, δ , δ , loud or immoderate laughter. Fr. $\kappa\alpha\gamma$ - $\gamma\alpha\zeta\omega$.

Καγχλάζω, f. άσω, to laugh immoderately or heartily, Lucian ii, 115.

Κάγχος, νος, η, meal, roasted barley, Aristoph. Nub. 1362; catkins of nut-trees.

Κάγώ, for καὶ ἐγώ, and I. Κάδδ', for κατὰ δέ, and Κάδδ' ἄρα, for κατὰ δὲ ἄρα. Κάδδ' ἔβαλε, for κατέβαλε. S κάδδ' ἔθορε, for κατέθορε.

καδός τους, γοι κατανός. καδός Ροετ. for κατά δέ, but writing καδδές καδδύναμιν, us one word, is wrong.

Καδδίπεσε, Poet. for κατίπεσε, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. of καταπίπτω. Καδδραθίτην, Dor. and Æol. for κατέδραθέτην, 3. dual 2. a. ind. act. of καταδαρθάνω. Th. δαρθάνω, the same; 2. a. ind. act. έδαρθον, and by metath. έδραθον, f. m. δαρθήσομαι.

Καδδύναμιν, or καδ δύναμιν, Ion. or Dor. for κατα δύναμιν, according to one's ability, to the best of one's ability. See remark under καδδέ.

Καδδύσαι, for καταδύσαι, nom. pl. fem. part. 2. a. act. of καταδύω.

Κάδεκαστον, for καὶ άδεκαστον, Longin. 44.

Καδησῖμ, sodomites, male prostitutes, 2 Kings xxiii, 7.

Kαδίον, ου, τό, a pouch, bag; a little pot or bucket, LXX. Fr. κάδος.

Καδίσκος, ου, δ, a little cask or casket; a bucket; an urn, Demosth. 1382, 27; καδίσκοι, the balloting urns that were placed upon the βῆμα, the one for acquittal, the other for condemnation, Aristoph. Vesp. 321; the one for condemnation was placed in front, δ πρότερος, the other for mercy, or acquittal, behind, δ ὕστερος, Id. 991, 995. Fr. κάδος.

Καδμεία, ας, ή, the citadel of Thebes; Καδμεῖος, εία, ον, belonging to Cadmus, the founder of Thebes, Theban.

Καδμεῖος, εία, εῖον, of Cadmus, Cadméan, Theban. Fr. κάδ-μος.

Καδμείων, ωνος, δ, a descendant of Cadmus, a Theban.

Καδμείωνας, acc. pl. of preced. Καδμηΐαν ἀπὸ Θηέᾶν, Dor. for Κηδμηΐων ἀπὸ Θηέῶν, from Cadmean Thebes.

Καδμήϊος, η, ον, Poet. and Ion. for Καδμεῖος.

Καδμηΐε, ΐδος, ή, Cadméan, Theban; the citadel of Thebes.

Καδμογενής, έος, δ, ή, sprung from Cadmus, Eurip. Phæn. 82;
 Κάδμος, ου, δ, Cadmus, the founder of Thebes, Soph. Œd. T. 1.

Kãdos, sos, τό, Poet. for xãdos.

KA'ΔΟΣ, or κάδδος, ou, δ, a vessel for holding water or wine, a pail, bucket, cask; a ballot-box. Th. χάω, Ion. κάω, κάζω.

Κάδουλοι, or κάδωλοι, ων, οί, boys employed in the mysteries of the Cabeiri.

KAΔΥ'TAΣ, ov, δ, a Syrian plant, of the parasitical tribe, dodder.

Κάειομ, ἡ, fem. of Κάς, a Carian woman; also a fem. adj. for Καρική, as Κάειομ ἐσθής, the Carian dress.

Kasis, 2. a. part. pas. of xaiw. KA'ZΩ, probably an Ionic form for χάζω, except that in the pres. only χάζω, χάζομαι, occurs; on the other hand κάζω only in the derivative tenses, and in peculiar senses. The radical form appears to have been χάω, to stand open, to be empty, Lat. hio. Hence, xáos and xáogos, contract. xũços (Valck. in Lennep. Etym. 1097), and χάσμα. Either from χήδομαι, (as εἰδήσω from είδω,) or from κάζω, καδω, καδήσω, comes κεκαδησόμεθα, Il. viii, 353; the aor. κεκάδοντο occurs in Il. iv, 497; xv, 574; they retreated, gave way, got out of the way of the javelins, without making the army retreat. In the act. joined with the gen., it signifies to bereave, properly, to make one quit any thing, where an aor. is used, xeκαδών, Il. xi, 334; and a fut. derived from it κεκαδήσω, Odys. xxi, 153, 170 ; θυμοῦ καλ ψυχῆς κεκαδήσειν, i. e. ὑποχωεῆσαι ποιήσας, according to Eustathius, in the same manner as ὄφεα έ τιμῆς καὶ σκήπτεων ἐλάσειαν, Ap. Rhod. iii, 597. Since he who compels another to make way for him is superior to the other, hence a new signification, to overcome; in this sense only the pf. pas. is used, ninaoual, ἐκεκάσμην, Il. xiii, 431; hence, without an acc., to distinguish one's self, Odys. xxiv, 508; Π. αχίν, 546; πλούτω τε καὶ υίάσι φασὶ κεκάσθαι, part. κεκασμένος, Il. iv, 339; Dor. κεκαδμένος, Pind Olymp. i, 42; ἐλέφαντι φαίδιμον "Ωμον κεκαδμέvov. (T. H. ad J. Poll. 1233. Interpret. ad Hesych. v. Ksnaδησόμεθα. Herm. de Em. Gr. Gram. 296; Hist. Thes. T. 4; Schneider's Gr. Lex. v. Χάζω.) Matth. Gr. Gram. § 238. Dunb. Lex. According to Pas-10w, κάζω is the obsolete root of κέκασμαι, pf. to καίνυμαι.

Καῆ, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. pas., and Καήσομαι, 2. f. ind. pas. of καίω. Καήμεναι, orig. inf. of 2. aor. pus. of καίω, Π. xxiii, 198; hence, καῆναι.

Καθ', for κατά, before an aspirate.
Καθά, an adv. formed from καθ'
ἄ, according to which; as, just as.

Καθάγίζω, f. ίσω, Ion. καταγίζω, to consecrate, dedicate, devote to, particularly by burnt sacrifice; to sanctify; to perform funeral rites; to pollute, Soph. Antig. 1068; to burn or bury a dead body; to burn as an offering, to purify, expiate. Fr. άγίζω.

Καθέγισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a consecration, dedication; funeral solemnities; a burning of the dead. Same Th.

Καθαγνίζω, f. ίσω, to purify, cleanse, expiate; pas. to be purified: συςὶ καθήγνισται δίμας, was purified, as to her body, by fire, Eurip. Orest. 40. Fr. κατά and άγνός.

Καθαιμακτός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, covered with blood, weltering in blood Eurip. Orest. 1353. Fr. κατά and αἰμάσσω.

Καθαιμάσσω, f. άξω, and $-\tau$ όω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to defile with blood, make bloody. Fr. κατά and α ίμα.

Καθαιμάτόω, s. as preced.

Kάθαιμος, ου, δ, 'n, bloody. Same Th.

Kαθαίρει, 3. sing. pres. ind. act. of καθαίρω.

Καθαιρείσθαι, pres. inf. pas. contract. of καθαιρέω.

Καθαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, a pulling down, destruction, demolition, as of castles, Thucyd. v, 42; Xen. Hist. ii, 2, 9; of crowns, τῶν στεφάνων, Demosth. 755, 8; also, detriment, loss, ruin. Fr. κατά and αἰρίω.

Καθαιρετέος, α, ον, to be destroyed, overthrown; must be brought down; hence, must be surpassed : καθαιρετέον ἡμῖν ἐστι μελέτη, Thucyd. i, 121.

Καθαιρέτης, ου, δ, an exterminator, destroyer, Thucyd. iv, 83. Fr. καθαιρέω.

Καθαιρέω, ω, Ion. καταιρέω, f. ήσω, 2. a. καθείλον, part. καθελών, to pull down; to demolish, subvert; in law, to condemn, Eurip. Orest. 852; ή καθαιρούσα ψήφος, a vote (or verdict) of guilty, Lys. 133, 12; κάμὶ τὸν δυσδαίμονα πάλος καθαιρεῖ, Soph. Antig. 275; to take away,

remove; to take down, Eurip. Hipp. 669; to draw back, 8700 καθαιεήται (ἡ δεξιά), Xen. Hist. xii, 6; to overthrow, destroy, reduce, diminish; to depress; to slay; pas. to be pulled down, subverted, demolished, reduced; 1. a. pas. καθηςέθην, pf. pas. καθήςημαι. Fr. κατά and αίςίω. Κάθαίςω, f. αςῶ, 1. α. ἐκάθηςα, to winnow, separate chaff from corn by a fan, Xen. Œcon. xviii, 6 ; ἐπειδὰν καθάρης τὸν σῖ-Tov, Id. xviii, 8; to purge the ground, prepare it for sowing by removing weeds and rubbish (Plin. xxxvii, 12, Purgatam puramque glebam, Lib. xxviii, 29; Purgatus locus, Cic. Tusc. i, 23); Xen. Anab. v, 7, 10; Demosth. 1269, 10; to purge, to cleanse from guilt by expiatory sacrifices, Herodt. i, 35; hence, to expiate; to purge or clear the country from robbers, the sea from pirates, etc.; to free from. Th. καθαφός.

Καθαλίσκω, or καθάλωμι, f. ώσω, pf. ήλωκα, to take by surprise or unawares; to find out, discover.

Καθάλλομαι, f. οῦμαι, to leap or jump down; to make an attack upon. Fr. κατά and ἄλλομαι. Κάθᾶλος, ου, δ, ἡ, much salted; sprinkled with salt. Fr. κατά, and ἄλς, ἄλος.

Καθάλωμι. See καθαλίσκω.

Καθαμαζεύω, f. εύσω, to drive carriages through; to frequent with carriages; pas. part. what is much used, hackneyed, common; σκώμματα καθημαζευμένα, vulgar jeers or jests used by persons in waggons. Fr. κατά and ἄμαζα.

Καθαμέςιος, ου, δ, ħ, daily; Dor.
 for καθημέςιος, Eurip. Phæn.
 236. Fr. κατά and ἡμεςά.

Kάθαμμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing knotted or tied; a knot, a tie, intricacy, Eurip. Hipp. 668. Fr. κατά and ἄπτω.

Καθανύω, Att. for πατανύω.

Καθἄπαξ, adv. from κατά and ἄπαξ, wholly, totally, utterly, altogether; μηδίνα καθάπαξ, absolutely none; Dem. de Coron. 294, 11; οἱ καθάπαξ ἐχθροὶ τῆς πόλεως, the declared enemies of the state, Id.

Καθάπες, adv. from κατά and ἄπες, as Xen. Hipp. iv, 5; Mem. 2, 29; in a similar way, in like manner, just as.

Καθαπτίκός, ή, όν, fitted for seizing; abusive, offensive, biting,

provoking, carping. Fr. καθά-

Καθάπτομαι, f. άψομαι, Ιοπ. κατάπτομαι, dep. mid. to touch; to accost, address, Il. i, 582; xv, 127; with acc., to blame, provoke, strike, reproach, find fault with, Thucyd. vi, 16; ΐσως αν μου δικαίως καθάπτοιν-To, perhaps they might justly reproach me, Plat. Crit. 52, A; to soothe. to put the hands on a person addressed; hence, to take as witness, Herodt. vi, 68; to complain of; to attack, lay hands on (with gen.). And Καθαπτός, ή, όν, tied on, wrapped in, clothed in, touched. From Καθάπτω, f. άψω, to fasten on, to tie, bind, Soph. Trach. 1040; to wrap round; to fit, adapt, join, connect to ; in N. T. intrans. or with 'autor understood, like the middle καθάπτομαι, to fasten (one's self, itself, etc.) upon, Acts xxviii, 3, with gen.; 1. a. καθήψα. Fr. κατά and ἄπτω.

Καθάρειος, or καθάριος, ου, δ, ή, clean, pure. Τh. καθαίρω.

Κάθᾶςευτίον, one must keep clean, be pure from a thing; verbal adj. From

Καθάρεύω, f. εύσω, to be pure or clean, Demosth. 1371, 22; Aristoph. Ran. 353; Plat. Phad. 58, B. "It appears doubtful whether the verb in this passage, νόμος έστὶν αὐτοῖς ἐν τῷ χεόνω τούτω καθαεεύειν την πό-Ass, be active or taken in an intransitive sense; the meaning seems to be, that the city be pure, i. e. not polluted by any capital punishment; still the construction requires the active sense of the verb, to keep pure from pollution. (Dunb.) But Wyttenbach says, emphatically, that καθαρεύειν signifies simply to be pure, to be unpolluted or free from pollution, in a neuter sense; and the Athenians, during the absence of the sacred ship (which went to the oracle at Delos), never did any thing by which the city would be polluted, as, for example, by inflicting capital punishments, etc. Wyttenb. Annotat. in Phad. In Grammar, to be pure, as words that have one vowel before another. Th. xulagos.

Καθάςδαι, Îon. for κεκαθάςθαι, pf. inf. pas., and

Καθαρίηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of καθαίρω, pf. ind. pas. κικάθαρμαι. Καθαριεί, Att. for καθαρίσει, 3. sing. 1. f. ind. act. of καθαιρίω. Καθαρινύω, f. εύσω, to study cleanliness, purity, neatness. Of doubtful authority. See Wyttenb. Annotat. in Platon. Phæd., and see καθαρεύω.

Καθαρίζει, 3. sing. pres. ind. of Καθαρίζω, f. ίσω, to cleanse, remove dirt, stains, filth; to purify, to expiate; s. as καθαίρω. Καθαρίδομαι, οῦμαι, to be pure or clean, to be purified.

Καθάριος. See καθάρειος.

Καθαρίότης, ητος, η, neatness, purity, cleanliness, Plat. Epin. 984, A. Fr. καθαρός.

Καθαρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, external purification of the body, physical purification from filth, as by ablutions; κατά τὸν καθαρισμὸν τῶν 'Ιουδαίων, John ii, 6; legal and ceremonial purification; ai nuíεαι τοῦ καθαεισμοῦ, Luke ii, 22; baptism; περί καθαρισμοῦ, John iii, 25; comp. v. 22, 23, 26; healing, particularly of the leprosy, Mark i, 44; Luke v, 14; hence, metaphor. expiation, remission of sin, Hebr. i, 3. Δi ξαυτοῦ καθαρισμὸν ποιησάμενος των άμαςτιων ήμων, Lucian 6, 157. Schleusner's Lex. in N. T. Καθαρίως, adv. purely, cleanly.

Κάθαςμα, ατος, τό, what is used for cleansing; offscouring, filth, Æschyl. Choëph. 96; as xabaíper signifies to expiate; hence κάθαιμα means what we use by way of expiation or lustration; it was also used for the place in the public assembly that was purified; πάριθ, ώς αν έντὸς ἦτε τοῦ καθάρματος, Aristoph. Acharn. 44; men of vile and base characters, or in the most abject condition of life, outcasts, scoundrels, Lucian, Dial. Mort.; παθάρματα τούτω πάντες είσὶ καὶ πτωχοί και οὐδε ἄνθρωποι, Demosth. 578, 19.

Καθάρμᾶτα, τά, low, worthless fellows; the dregs of the people; also, wretches who were sacrificed to avert the wrath of the gods; pl. of preced. Τh. καθαίρω.

Καθαρμόζω, f. όσω, to fit to, adjust to, Eurip. Hipp. 709; to set in order; to wrap up. Fr. κατά and ἀρμόζω.

Καθαρμός, οῦ, ὁ, a purifying, a cleansing, a general purification of the whole state; lustration, expiation; δσίοις καθαρμοῖσιν, Επιτρ. Βαυκ. 77; Χεπ. Απαδ. ν, 7, 35; καθαρμόν τῆς χώρης, an expiation for the country, Herodt. vii, 197; ποίφ καθαρ

μῷ; by what mode of explation? Soph. Œd. T. 99; the mark of a blow or stripe, a weal; also, s. as κάθαρμα. Fr. καθαρός.

Καθαροποιέω, ω, f. ήσω, to make clean; to purify. Fr. καθαρός and ποιέω.

Καθάρος, ά, όν, clean, pure, free from impurity, physically; clean, as a place, Plat. Theæt. 177, A; free from any moral stain; hence, pure, blameless; irreproachable; with gen.; same as the Latin purus et integer; αν καθαροί ωσιν αί ψηφοι καὶ μηδέν περιή, if the accounts are balanced, and there is nothing over, Demosth ; où καθαρός χείρας εών, having hands stained with guilt, lit. not being unstained (κατά) as to his hands, Herodt. i; pure, as a victim from any stain or spot, Id. ii, 38; clear, as a river, from muddiness, Id. iv, 53; holy; καθαράν ποιῆσαι την πόλιν, to purge the city, Lysias c. Eratosth.; ἐν καθαςῷ (scil. τόπφ), in a clean place, Π. viii, 491; τὸ καθαρὸν τοῦ στράτου, the flower of the army, Herodt. iv, 135; Thucyd. v, 8; τὸ καθαρόν, purity. Buttmann, in Lexil., supposes καθαξός itself to be a root. Καθαρότης, ητος, ή, purity, cleanness, neatness; clearness; innocence; φύσει πεποσμημένην τὸ μέν σῶμα καθαρότητι, having her person set off with native purity, Xen. Mem. ii, 1. Fr. καθαρός.

Καθαςπάζω, f. άζω, and άσω, to snatch or seize with violence; to snatch down; to rend; devour. Fr. κατά and ἀςπάζω. Καθάςσιον, ου, τό, a purifying, purification; καθαςσίου ἐδίετο κυ-ςῆσαι, Herodt. i, 35; also, an epith. of Apollo, the purifying god, Æschyl. Eum. 63; expiation; an expiatory sacrifice or

offering; neut. of Καθάρσιος, ου, δ, ħ, purifying, cleansing, explatory: καθάρσιος εδωε, holy water; Δία καθάρσιος Jupiter, the guardian of the rites of purification, Herodt. i, 44; αΐμα γὰρ καθάρσιος, for your blood is sacred, Eschyl. S.

Theb. 662; Soph. Antig. 1130.

Fr. καθαρές.

Κάθαρσις, εως, 'n, a cleansing; a purgation or purification; expiation. In Aristotle's celebrated definition of Tragedy, the word κάθαρσις in the following expression, τῶν τοιούτων παθημάτων

nábagois, Poet. 6, has been variously explained by the commentators. It is commonly rendered in the Latin versions by purgatio, which also requires explanation, as well as the original; in English it is commonly rendered, the correction, refinement, or purification of such passions, that is, of pity and terror, and other passions of the same kind. most recent illustration we have met with is a remarkable passage of Jamblichus de Mysteriis, sect. i, cap. ii, p. 22 (cited in E. H. Barker's Epist. Crit. subjoined to his edition of Arcadius de Accentibus, Lips. 1820,) which, as the editor observes, seems to be written with reference to Aristotle's expressions, and from which we extract the following: $\Delta \iota \grave{a}$ τοῦτο ἔν τε κωμφδία καὶ τραγφδία άλλότεια πάθη θεωεούντες, Ίσταμεν τὰ οίχεῖα πάθη καὶ μετριώτεςα ἀπεργαζόμεθα καὶ ἀποκαθαίρομεν, therefore, in comedy and tragedy, by contemplating the passions of others, we compose our own passions and make them moderate, and purify them; and this accords with the exposition of Aristotle given by Milton, in his introduction to Samson Agonistes, where he remarks, that Tragedy is said by Aristotle "to be of power by raising pity, and fear, or terror, to purge the minds of those and such like passions, that is, to temper and reduce them to just measure, with a kind of delight, by seeing those passions well imitated." Mr. Taylor, in his Translation of the Poetic, says, that by the expression "such like passions," Aristotle means not the passions of terror and pity, there mentioned, but those perturbations which form the catastrophe of the tragedy. Thus, in the Ajax of Sophocles, the terror and pity excited by the catastrophe purify the spectator from anger and impiety towards the gods, because through this anger and impiety those misfortunes happened to Ajax. This sense is considered by Dr. Coplestone as "no less just than ingenious," and is adopted by him as "the best which has ever been proposed"; although, as he observes, "a little difficulty still hangs about the word Townτων." Taylor's Translation, vol. i, Preface, Introduction, and p. 295.

Καθαφτήριος, ου, δ, ή, cleansing, purgative; pertaining to expiation or purifying; and

Καθαςτής, οῦ, ὁ, one who purifies; one who offers expiatory sacrifices, Soph. Electr. 70; Aristoph. 1045. Fr. καθαίςω.

Καθαςτικός, ή, όν, purifying, cleansing; purging, cathartic. Fr. καθαίρω.

Καθάςῶ, Dor. for καθαςοῦ, gen. of καθαςός · also 1. f. ind. act. of καθαίςω.

Καθάζῶς, adv. purely; free from impediment or obstacle to one who walks or runs, Xen. Cyn. iv, 9; sincerely, honestly, religiously, correctly; exactly, fully; obediently, Π. ii, 99; ὅταν ὁ ἐπιστάτης βελτίων γένηται, καθαρώτερον τὰ νόμιμα πράτεται, ... by those under his command, Xen. Cyr. viii, 1, 2. Fr. καθαρός.

Καθαρώτερος, compar. of καθαρός. Καθάψας, part. of καθάπτω.

Καθεδούμαι, η, είται, f. ind. mid. of καθέζομαι.

Καθίδρα, ας, ή, a seat, a chair, a bench or form; a place of sitting; a sojourn, delay; a halt of an army, Thucyd. ii, 18. Fr. κατά and ίδρα.

Καθίζομαι, to seat one's self; hence, to sit down; impf. inaθεζόμην, Thom. Mag.; Buttmann, Irreg. Verbs, considers it as a 2. aor., f. καθεδουμαι, 1. a. pas. ἐκαθέσθην, to take up a station, as an army does; to pitch a tent, encamp; χεήματαάποφέρειν πρὸς ὑμᾶς ὅπου ἂν καθέζησθε, Xen. Cyr. iv, 5, 14; with αμφί, όσον χρόνον ἐκαθέζετο ό Κυρος άμφι την περί το φρούριον οίκονομίαν, Id. Cyr. v, 3, 13; to halt, καθεζόμενος εν τη Τεγέα.... διέπεμπε, Id. Hist. iii, 5, 7; and with sis for ev, but with motion towards implied, καθεζόμενος είς τὸ μέσον σὺν τῆ στρατιᾶ Ικέτην καθέζεσθαι, to sit down as a suppliant, Plut. Vit. Demosth.; Thucyd. i, 24; δρῶ τιν' ἐπὶ τοῦ βήματος καθεδούμενον, ίκετηρίαν έχοντα μετὰ τῶν παιδίων καὶ της γυναικός, Aristoph. Plut. 382; to besiege a town; to loiter, cease from work. Fr. κατά and ξζομαι.

Kαθεζόμενος, η, ον, part. pres. mid. of the assumed present,

Kαθίζω, which is not found, but the deficient transitive tenses of καθίζομα: are supplied by καθίζω. Καθίητα, Poet. and Ion. for καθίπα, 1. a. of καθίημι. Kαθείατο, Epic for ἐκάθηντο, 3. pl. impf. from κάθημαι. Il. xx, 153.

Καθεικέναι, pf. inf. act. of καθίημι.

Καθείλου, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. of καθαιρέω.

Καθείμαι, perf. pas. of καθίη-

Καθείμαςται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of καταμείςω.

Καθειμένος, part. pf. pas. of καθίημι.

K $\alpha \dot{\theta}$ $\epsilon_1 \mu \dot{\epsilon}_1 \omega \dot{\epsilon}_2$, adv. submissively, languidly, gently. Fr. pf. pas. of $\epsilon \alpha \dot{\theta}$ $i\eta \mu \iota$.

Καθείναι, 2. a. inf. act. of καθίημι. Καθείντο, 3. pl. plupf. pas. of καθίημι. From κατά and ἵημι. Καθείργυυμι, καθειργνύω, and καθείργω, f. καθείρξω, to shut up, as in a box, prison, cage, or den, Xen. Hist. iii, 2, 3; αὐτὴν καθείρξαιμ' ἐς λοφεῖον στρογγύλον, I would shut her up in a round box, Aristoph. Nub. 748; pf. pas. καθεῖργμαι. Fr. κατά and εἴργω.

Καθειργνύω. See καθείργνυμι. Καθείργω. See καθείργνυμι. Καθείργα, and καθείρκτο, 3. sing. pf. and plupf. pas. of preced. Κάθειρξις, εως, ή, the act of shutting up; confinement. Same Th.

Καθείς, part. 2. a. act. of καθίημι.
Καθεῖς, one by one, one after the other, severally. This should be written κἆθ' εῖς · κἆθ' is an Attic crasis for καὶ εῖθ', and that again, by apocope and because of the aspirate which follows, stands for κἆτα (καὶ εῖτα), and then, and afterwards. Primatt on Gr. Accents, p. 418. Fr. κατά and εῖς.

Kαθεῖσα, 1. a. ind. act. of an assumed present, καθέζω, which is not used.

Καθεῖσε, 3. sing. 1. a. of καθέζω, she set down or placed, Π. v, 36. In Π. xiv, 204, it is more likely to be the original form of the 1. a. of καθίημι, I send down, throw down; γαίης νέρθε καθεῖσε καὶ ἀπρυγέποιο θαλάσσης. Dunb.

Καθειστήκειν, plupf. ind. act. of καθίστημι.

Kαθεῖτο, 3. sing. plupf. ind. pas. of καθίημι.

Καθίκαστος, η, ον, οτ καθ' ἐκάστος, every one, every. Fr. κατά and ἔκαστος. Hence, καθεκάστην, scil. ἡμέραν, daily, every day, and καθίκαστον, in every place, severally, one by one.

Καθεκούσιος, ου, δ, ή, voluntary, free, spontaneous, LXX. Fr. κατά and ἐκούδιος.

Kafízens, ov, i, a trap-door. Fr. κατά and έχω.

Καθεκτικός, ή, όν, fitted for or capable of restraining, stopping, holding firmly. Same Th.

Καθεκτός, ή, όν, whatever may be kept back or restrained; to be repressed, Demosth. 515, 11. Fr. κατέχω.

Καθελείν, 2. a. inf. act. of καθαιφέω. Καθέλης, 2. sing. 2. a. subj. act. of καθαιρέω.

Καθελίσσω, to wrap in. Fr. κατά and ελίσσω.

Καθελχύω, f. ὔσω, l. a. χαθείλκυσα, Demosth. 1229, 11; to draw, pull, or drag down; to launch a vessel, Thucyd. vi, 50. Fr. κατά and ελκύω.

Καθέλκω, f. έλξω, the same; έψηφίσασθε τετταράκοντα τριήρεις καθέλκειν, Dem. Olynth. iii, 9, p. 48; καθείλκον τὰς τριήρεις, i. e. είς την θάλατταν, Xen. Anab. vii, 1, 13. Καθέλκω and κατασπάω are verbs properly applied to ships which are taken out of the dock, and signify to fit out for, or send on, an expedition; ἀνέλκω and ἀνασπάω are opposed to them. Fr. κατά and Έλκω.

Καθελοΐσα, Dor. for καθελούσα, fem, of

Καθελών, 2. a. part. of καθαιζέω. Καθελώ, είς, εί, 2. f. ind. act. of καθαιρέω.

Κάθεμα, ἄτος, τό, a necklace of various gems, which hung down on the breast of females; a collar, chain for the neck, Isa. iii, 18; Ezek. xvi, 11. Fr. xalinus.

Καθέμενος, part. 2. a. mid. of καθίημι.

Καθέννυμι, to clothe.

 $K\alpha\theta_{i}\xi\tilde{n}_{i}$, adv. in connected order, successively, in regular series; afterwards; & xaligns, successive, subsequent. Fr. κατά and έξης.

Kάθεξις, εως, ή, the act of restraining, detention, constraint; hinderance: retaining, preserving, Thucyd. iii, 47. Fr. xa-٣٤٠٧٥٠

Καθέζω, f. act. of κατέχω, to hold or keep down by force, Il. xv, 186.

Κάθεο, Ion. for κάθεσο or κάθου, 2. a. imperat. m. of xalinui.

Καθεόρωμεν, for καθόρωμεν, 1. pl. contract. pres. ind. act. of xaloεάω.

Κάθερμα, ατος, τό, a necklace. Καθερπύζω, f. ŭσω, to creep or glide down; to crawl down. Fr. κατά and εςπύζω.

Καθέρπω, to creep, as down is said to creep on the cheeks imperceptibly and silently, Xen. Symp. iv, 23. Same Th.

Kάθες, 2. a. imperat. act. of καlinui.

Κάθεσαν, 3. pl. κάθην, 2. a. ind. act. of xabinui.

Καθέσδομαι, Dor. for καθέζομαι. Κάθεσις, εως, ή, a letting down; the act of seating, a being seat-Fr. καθέζω. ed

Καθέσσαντο, Ion. and Poet. for καθείσαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. m. of καθέζω.

Καθεσταμένος, pf. part. pas. of καθίστημι, pf. ind. pas. καθέσταμαι.

Καθέστασαν, Thucyd. vii, 28, seems to be the 3. pl. plupf. of καθίστημι, for καθεστήκεσαν, or, perhaps, the impf. of καθίστημι, taken intransitively. Dunb.

Καθέστατε, plupf. mid. of καθίστημι.

Καθέστηκα, ας, ε, pf. ind. act. in 3. pl. καθεστήκασι.

Καθεστηκότως, adv. fixedly, according to established usage, calmly, sedately, steadily, Aristot. Polit. Fr. καθίστημι.

Καθεστηκώς, pf. part., and Καθεστήξω, 3. fut. of καθίστημι. Καθεστῶτα, ων, τά, n. pl. of Καθεστώς, ωσα, ώς, part. 2. pf. of καθίστημι, appointed, established; τῶν καθεστώτων νόμων, the established laws, Xen. Mem. ii, 1.

Καθετής, ηρος, δ, a probe, a surgical instrument, called a catheter. Fr. καθίημι.

Κάθετος, ου, δ, ή, let down, a perpendicular or plumb-line; perpendicular height; a fishing line. Fr. καθίεμαι.

Κάθευδε, for ἐκάθευδε, 3. sing. impf. ind. Ion. or pres. imperat. act. of

Καθεύδω, f. ευδήσω, to sleep naturally; ήδέως καθευδήσετε, Xen. Cyr. vi, 2, 11; viii, 3, 17; to be indolent, inactive, idle; and thence indifferent, inattentive; to repose, Xen. Anab. i, 1, 8; to slumber, Eurip. Phan. 643; to roost, as fowls, rank ξύλου καθεύδεις, Aristoph. Nub. 1435; impf. καθηύδου, ἐκάθευδον, Xen., and καθεῦδον, Aristoph. Av. 495. Fr. nará and εΰδω.

Καθεύρεμα, οτ καθεύρημα, άτος,

τό, an unexpected gain or acquisition; an invention or device, LXX. Fr. xará and εὐρίσκω.

Καθευείσκω, f. ευεήσω, to find out, discover, detect ; 1. a. pas. καθευείθην, Soph. Antig. 391. Fr. κατά and εὐείσκω.

Καθιψίω. See καθίψω.

Καθέψησις, εως, ή, a boiling down, decoction, digestion. Fr. κατά and έπτω.

Καθεψιάομαι, ωμαι, to mock or jest at; to rail at. Fr. εψιάομαι.

 $K\alpha\theta i\psi\omega$, f. $n\sigma\omega$, to boil down, to reduce by boiling; to soften, temper, mollify.

Καθεώςαον, and, contracted,

Καθεώςων, 3. pl. and 1. sing. impf. Att. of καθοράω.

Kαθέως, Soph. Œd. T. 254. See åθέως.

Κάθη, Att. for κάθησαι, and Ion. κάθηαι, 2. sing. pres. of κάθη-

Καθήατο, 3. pl. impf. Ion. for κάθηντο, Π. xi, 76.

Καθηθάω, ω, to come to puberty. Fr. hCáw.

Καθηγεμών, όνος, δ, ή, a leader, guide, conductor; an adviser, a counsellor; an instructer or teacher. Fr. κατά and ἡγεμών. Καθηγέομαι, οῦμαι, to lead the way; to be a leader, to go before; to guide, to direct, acc. and dat.; to lead a colony, Thucyd. vi, 4; to be a teacher or instructer; to institute, to begin. Fr. κατά and ἡγέομαι. Καθηγητής, οῦ, δ, a guide, conductor, one who shows or leads the way; one who councils or

Matt. xxiii, 8. Same Th. Καθηδύνω, f. υνώ, to sweeten thoroughly. Fr. zazá and ήδῦνω.

directs another; a teacher, a

master, in N. T., like rabbi,

Καθηδυπαθέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to live voluptuously, to consume in pleasures, to spend in luxury or in sensual gratifications, Nen. Anab. i, 3, 3. Fr. κατά, ήδύ, and πάσχω.

Καθῆκα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of xabinui, to send or let down. Καθήκει, impersonal, from καθήxw, it is fit, it is proper or becoming.

Kaθñxov, ovτos, τό, that which is fit, becoming, suitable, or proper; one's duty or obligation.

Καθηκόντως, adv. agreeably to one's duty; fitly; suitably; as it should be. From

Kαθήκω, to reach, extend to, to be near, adjacent to; κόλπου. καὶ τῶν πόλεων, αι ἐπὶ τοῦτον καθήκουσιν, Xen. Hist. vi, 2, 6; to pertain to, belong to, as a quality, property, attribute, and thence to behove, as a moral duty, to be conformable to or prescribed by laws; impersonally, καθήκει, it behoves, it becomes, it is the duty of; hence, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 5, τὰ καθήκοντα, the duties prescribed by the laws; όπότε καθήκοι ό χρόνος, Xen. Hist. iv, 7, 2; the proper, suitable, legitimate time; likewise, what are becoming, proper, or suitable to one's character, condition, etc.; οἶς καθήκει, to whom it belonged as a duty, Demosth. 141, 11; Xen. Anab. i, 9, 5. Fr. κατά and ήκω.

Καθηλιάζω, f. άσω, to place or set in the sun; to enlighten with the sun. Fr. κατά and ήλιάζω.

Καθηλόω, ω, to fasten with nails, to nail up. Fr. naos.

Καθήλωσις, εως, ή, a fastening with nails, a nailing up. Same

Κάθημαι, Ion. κάτημαι, (not used by the Attic tragedians, except in Soph. Œd. T. 75; but the reading is doubtful; nor is it used by Homer,) I am seated, a pf. pas. from εω, to sit; impf. ἐκαθήμην, frequently without the augment, and always by the tragedians; subj. κάθωμαι, opt. καθοίμην, imperat. κάθησο, inf. καθῆσθαι, to sit down; to sit in sorrow, like a mourner; Panthea, when she was captured, χαμαὶ ἐκάθητο· to take a seat as a judge, Aristoph. Vesp. 835; Nub. 208; to be at rest, to be inactive; to remain in or at, Demosth. 235, 22; Xen. Cyr. vii, 3; i, 2, 5; ἐκάθητο κλαίουσα, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1175; to sit down, indolent, inactive, neglectful of duty, Demosth. 25, 10; 1466, 10; Herodt. ii, 86; 3. sing. impf. frequently καθηστο κατίαται, Ion. for zabnivaci, construct. "iv τινι, παρά τινι· ἐπί τινι· ἐπί TIVOS · Ex TIVOS · also with the Fr. κατά and δμαι. dat. Dunb.

Καθημαζευμένος, used adjectively, vulgar, hackneyed; trite, com-

Καθημαζευμένως, adv. in a vulgar or common manner; hackneyed. See καθαμαξεύω.

Καθήμενος, η, ον, sitting in or Καθιέναι, inf. of καθίημι.

upon; part. pres. of κάθημαι. οδ ήσαν καθήμενοι, Acts ii, 2, where they abode; a Hebraism, according to Vorstius and Heumannus ad Luc. xxiv, 49; but thus Xen. iv, 74, ed. Basil., and i, 177, where it is joined with διατρίδων.

Καθημέρων, daily, every day; used as an adverb, and frequently preceded by the article $\tau \delta$.

Καθημερεία, ας, ή, daily occupation; passing the whole day.

Καθημερινός, ή, όν, daily; καθημέeios, iα, iov, the same, Soph. Electr. 1406. Fr. xará and ημέρα.

Καθημέριος, α, ον, also, ος, ον, happening every day, daily.

Καθημερόδιος, ου, ό, ή, living from day to day; improvident, careless of the future. ημέρα and βίος.

Káθην, ns, n, 2. a. ind. act. of καθίημι.

Καθηραι, inf. καθήρας, part. 1. a. of καθαίρω.

Κάθηραν, Poet. for ἐπάθηραν, 1. a. of καθαίεω.

 $K \acute{a} \theta n \varrho \epsilon$, Ion. 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of καθαίρω, f. ἄρῶ.

Καθηρέθην, by systole, for καθηρήθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of καθαιζέω. Kαθήρητο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of καθαιρέω.

Καθησθαι, pres. inf. of κάθημαι. Kάθησο, 2. sing. imperat. of κάθημαι.

Καθήσομαι, 1. f. ind. m. of κάθη-

Καθήστο, Poet. for καθήτο, with the penult circumflexed, Ion. for ἐκάθητο, 3. sing. impf. of κάθημαι, or, as some think, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of εζω.

Καθήψα, 1. a. act. of καθάπτω. Καθίασι, 3. pl. Att. pres. ind. act. of radinui.

Καθιδουνθείε, part. 1. a. pas. of Κάθιδρος, ου, δ, ή, sweating from fatigue, weary, tired, spent. Fr. κατά and ίδεώς.

 $K\alpha\theta i\delta\rho\delta\omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\omega\sigma\omega$, to cause to perspire, to sweat. Fr. κατά and ίδεώς.

Καθιδεῦνω, or καθιδεύω, f. ύσω, to place, set, cause to sit, Odys. xx, 257; to found, establish, Thucyd. iv, 46; to erect, build; to consecrate. Fr. xurá and ίδεύνω.

Kαθίει, 3. sing. impf. act. from καθιέω, of καθίημι.

Καθίεμαι, pas. of καθίημι. Kαθιέμενος, part. pres. pas. of καθίημι.

Kalisov, ouv, impf. act. of xalisa, for καθίημι.

Καθιεςόω, ω, f. ώσω, and καθιεgεύω, f. εύσω, to render sacred or holy; to dedicate, consecrate, Æschin. c. Ctes. 60, 13; to devote : πάλιν ὑπεύθυνον οὐκ ἐᾶ τὴν οὖσίαν καθιεροῦν,to dedicate his substance or property to religious uses, Id. 120, 12: pas. to be consecrated, dedicated, Demosth. 277, 6; and

Καθίερωις, εως, ή, the act of consecrating or dedicating; the dedication ; καὶ ἡ καθιέρωσις γεγένηται, Æschin. c. Ctes. 60, 13. Fr. κατά, and ἰερόω, ἰερός. Kαθίεσαν, 3. pl. impf. ind. act. of καθίην, from καθίημι.

Καθιζάνω, to sit down, to sit upon, to rest; to place, to set, Æschyl. Eum. 29. See nabi-

Καθίζεο, Dor. for καθίζου, imperat. mid. of καθίζω.

Καθίζετε, 2. pl. pres. imperat. act.,

Καθίζευ, Dor. for καθίζου, pres. imperat. m of καθίζω.

Καθίζησις, εως, ή, the act of placing or seating. Fr. καθίζω.

Καθιζήσομαι, whence παρακαθιζησόμενος, Plat. Lys. 219; Euthyd. p. 18; Matth. Gr. Gram. § 178. See καθεύδω.

Καθίζουσαν, acc. sing. part. pres. f. g. of

Καθίζω, Ιοπ. κατίζω, f. ίσω, Att. ιω, Dor. ίξω, 1. a. ἐκάθῖσα, pf. κεκάθικα, f. mid. καθιζήσομαι, transitively, to cause or order any person to sit down; ἄλλους μεν κάθισον Τρωας, Π. vii, 49; κάθιζε, sit down; κάθιζε νύν με, Soph. Œd. C. 21; καθίσας αὐτὸν · ἐπὶ τὸν Δρόνον τὸν βασίλειον αὐτὸν καθιεῖν, Xen. Anab. ii, 1, 4; to order an army to pitch their tents or encamp, Xen. Cyr. vi, 1, 14; καὶ καθίσας τὸν στρατόν, and having encamped his army, Thucyd. ii, 71; to constitute a court, convene a meeting; to appoint, as a judge; to institute; to seat one's self; to sit; ἄν τε πεντακοσίους, ἄν τε χιλίους, ἄν τε όπόσους δη ή πόλις καθίση, Demosth. 585, antepen.; intransitively, to sit down; haστὰ ἀφ' ὧν καθίζουσιν οἱ Πέρσαι μαλακῶς, Xen. Hist. iv, 1, 13; to tarry, dwell, remain.

Καθίημι, f. ήσω, 1. a. καθηκα, Poet. zafénza, pres. infin. zaθιέναι, part. καθιείς, to send down, let down, put down; to lower; to lay an umbush; to let go,

said of horses starting in the race, Thucyd. vi, 16; to let down, hence, extend, Id. v, 52; to let go, hence, relax, Id. ii, 91; to send privily; to put in; by metaphor, to try, prove; to let grow; to lower the voice; zabie, 2. sing. imperat. formed from καθιέω· καθίει σαυτόν θαβρών, cast yourself down boldly, Aristoph. Vesp. 387; γνώμας καθείναι της πόλεως, to sound the sentiments of the city, as mariners sound the depth of the sea by heaving the lead, Aristoph.; xalievas Loyov, to bring down the speech to the capacity, temper, or views of the audience, Demosth. 858, 10; καθιέναι πείζαν, to make an attempt; 2. a. κάθην, pres. pas. xalísµai, to be sent down or let down, part. pres. pas. καθιέμενος, η, ον, hanging down; θείξ καθιεμένη, dishevelled hair. Fr. κατά and Ίημι. Kalikeo, Ion. for nalikov, 2. sing. 2. a. m. of καθικνέομαι.

Καθικέτευον, impf. ind. act. of Καθικετεύω, f. εύσω, to supplicate earnestly; to implore or entreat, Eurip. Orest. 318. Fr. κατά and ἰκετεύω.

Kαθικμαίνω, to sprinkle, moisten, wet, soak, steep, Π. xiv, 104. Fr. iκμαίνω.

Καθικνέομαι, f. ίξομαι, 2. a. τκόμην, to attain to, arrive at, reach; to touch, to penetrate, affect; Soph. Œd. T. 809; with the gen., to strike; to reproach; to inveigh against, abuse. Fr. κατά and ἰχνέομαι.

Καθιμάω, ω, to let down by a rope: εἶτα καθίμα δήσας σαυτόν, Aristoph. Vesp. 379. Fr. κατά and ἰμάω.

Kalizas, part. 1. a. act. Dor. for xalisas, from xaliza.

Καθιξή, or perhaps more correctly καθίξη, Dor. for καθίση, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. act. of καθίζω, or perhaps it should be καθίξεῖ, 3. sing. 1. f. Dor. καθίξῶ, εῖς, εῖ, for καθίσω, εις, ει.

 $K\alpha\ell, z_{\omega}$, Dor. for xabiow, 1. f. of xabizw.

Καθιούμαι, Att. for καθίσομαι, 1. f. ind. m. of the same verb. Καθιππάζω, and καθιππάζομαι,

Καθιππάζω, and καθιππάζομαι, and

Kαθιππείω, to ride against; to ride down; to trample upon; to insult, Æschyl. Eum. 749; to make an inroad with cavalry, attack with cavalry, Eurip. Phæn. 744. Fr. κατά and iππείω.

Καθίπταμαι, f. m. πτήσομαι, to fly down, descend by flying; 2. a. subj. κατάπτω, part. 2. a. καταπτάς, 2. a. m. κατιπτάμην. See ίπτημι.

Καθίπτημι, to fly down, away, or off.

Καθίσαι, 1. a. inf. act., and Καθίσας, part. 1. a. act., and Καθίσατε, 2. pl. 1. a. imperat. act., and

Καθίσει, 3. sing. 1. f. act., and Καθίσεσθε, 2. pl. 1. f. m., and Καθίση, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. act. of καθίζω.

Kάθἴσις, εως, ή, a seating; a sitting, seat; and

Κάθισμα, ἄτος, τό, a sitting or seat; a chair. $Fr. \varkappa \alpha \theta i \zeta \omega$.

Καθίστα, by apocope for καθίσταθι, pres. imperat. act. of καθίστημι. Καθίσταμα, to constitute; to establish; to arrange, to set in order; and pas. to be placed; to be arranged or set in order; to be begun; also, to be, to become. Th. Ίστημι.

Καθιστάναι, pres. inf. act. of καθίστημι.

Καθιστάω, ω, for καθίστημι. Καθίστη, 3. sing. impf. act. of Καθίστημι, f. καταστήσω, 1. a. κατίστησα, 2. α. κατίστην, pf. καθέστηκα, pf. inf. καθεστάναι, for καθεστηκέναι, Soph. Œd. T. 703 ; 1. a. pas. κατεστάθην · to set or put down, to place; to set or put in any place; sis Tò φανερόν σε καταστήσαντας, putting you in a conspicuous place, Nen. Anab. vii, 7, 13; to appoint ; to institute ; οί τὰς τελετὰς ἡμῖν οὖτοι καταστήσαντες, Plat. Phæd. 69, C, to arrange, put in order, pres. impf. fut. and 1. a. are transitive; to place in array of battle; ἐπεὶ κατέστησε τὸ στεάτευμα, Xen. Anab. ii, 3, 2; τὸ ἰππικὸν εἰς τὸ Μαιάνδρου πεδίον κατέστησεν, Id. Hist. iii, 4, 21; to effect, to cause, to render; οὐκ ἀργοὺς, οὐδὶ ἀκάρ-Hous Radiornow, Id. Anab. vii, 7, 13. The 2. aor. pf. and plupf. intransitive, generally in the sense of to be, to become; to be instituted or appointed; to be established, with ini and an acc.; ἐπὶ τοὺς πεζοὺς....καθιστάναι ἄλλον ἄρχοντα, Xen. Cyr. iv, 5, 19; ἐπὶ τἄλλα καθίστη άλλους ἐπιμελητάς, viii, 1, 3; mid. καθίσταμαι, to put one's self in a position; to appoint, Nen. Mem., τοὺς μὲν τῆς πόλεως ἄςχοντας ἀπὸ κυάμου καθίστα- $\sigma\theta\alpha\iota \cdot p\alpha s$, to be reduced to to

become; is λύπην μετὰ φόδου καθίστατο, Thucyd. vii; Φρούgior κατίστη, became a garrison. Id. vii, 28; pf. καθέστηκα. έχθεὰ καθέστηκα, I am become an enemy, Eurip. Med. 507; 2. α. κατέστην · είς ύμᾶς κατέστην, and I stood before you, Demosth. 1030, 3; είς την άρχην κατέστησαν, were established in the government, Lysias c. Eratosth.: Thucyd. iii, 85; καταστάντες κύριοι κάὶ τῶν σωμάτων καὶ τῶν πόλεων, having become masters of their persons and cities, Dem. de Coron.; κατάστας, composed, Æschyl. Pers. 300; καθεστώς, ωσα, ώς, appointed, ordained, part. 2. pf., Soph. Antig. 1113; established; τὰ καθεστῶτα, the present state of affairs ; παςὰ τὸ καθεστηκός, contrary to established custom. Fr. κατά and Ίστημι.

Kαθίστησι, 3. sing. pres. ind. act. of the preceding verb.

Καθιστῶσα, Att. for καθιστᾶσα, part. pres. f. g., as if from καθιστάω, from the same verb.

Kαθό, adv. for καθ ε, so as, as far as, according to what, in that, by which; wherefore. Fr κατά and ε.

Καθοδηγέω, ῶ, ƒ. ήσω, καθωδήγη. κα, to show or lead the way, to conduct, lead. Fr. κατά, όδός, and ἡγέομαι.

Κάθοδος, ου, δ, a descent or way down; departure, migration from a place; return from exile, Herodt. i, 61. Fr. κατά and δδός. Καθολίκος, ή, όν, universal, general; catholic. Fr. κατά and δλος.

Καθολικῶς, adv. universally, generally. Same Th.

Καθόλου, adv. entirely, wholly, upon the whole, altogether, at all, in general, generally, universally; καθόλου μὲν οὖν ἔμοιγε ¢αίνεσθει ἐν μεγάλη ἐυπθεία ἔστσθει, Dem. de Coron. Philip's letter; 'n καθόλου ἀπόδειξες, a universal or general proof, as opposed to 'n κατὰ μέρςς, Aristot. Org. Fr. κατά and ὅλος.

Kαθομαλίζω, f. τσω, to make even, level, plain, smooth; to make mild or gentle. Fr. δμαλός.

Kαθομηςίζω, to describe or write like Homer. Fr. "Ομηρος.

Καθομιλίω, ω, f. ήσω, to converse or associate with; to conciliate favor by familiarity, have fre-

quent intercourse with; pas. to be familiar or common. Fr. ομιλίω.

Καθομολογίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to confess, own, acknowledge; to promise, betroth; pres. pas. κα-θομολογοῦμαι, to be betrothed, promised. Fr. δμολογίω.

Καθοπλίζω, f. $i\sigma\omega$, to arm (another) completely, to equip, furnish with arms; mid. to arm one's self completely; pas. $\kappa\alpha\theta$ οπλίζομαι, to be armed. Fr. $\kappa\alpha\tau\dot{\omega}$ and $\delta\sigma\lambda\dot{\iota}\zeta\omega$.

Καθόπλισις, εως, ἡ, an arming; παρέχοιεν αὐτοῖς ἀσφαλῆ τὴν καθόπλισιν, to afford them the power of arming themselves securely, Xen. Cyr. viii, 5, 6; an equipment. Same Th.

Kaθορã, 3. sing. pres. pas. ind. act. of

Καθοςάω, ω, f. κατόψομαι, pf. καθώς ακα, Att. καθεώς ακα, 2. a. категбоч, Soph. Œd. Ť. 117; 2. a. mid. κατειδόμην, Id. Electr. 880; to look down on, to observe from above, Xen. Cyr. iii, 2, 5; Hist. vi, 2, 17; Il. xi, 337; to behold from a distance; καθορώσι τὸν Κῦρον προσιόντα, Xen. Cyr. v, 4, 3; to contemplate, behold; to survey with attention, Id. Anab. i, 8, 18; to regard with commiseration, 94οὺς ἐπεκαλεῖτο καὶ ἀνθρώπους καθοςᾶν τὰ γιγνόμενα, Id. Hist. ii, 3, 23; to look at, Id. Mem. iv, 7, 7. Fr. δεάω.

Καθορίζω, f. ίσω, to set bounds to; to limit, define. Fr. κατά and δρίζω. Th. δρος.

Καθορμάω, ήσω, to set in motion, impel.

Καθοςμίζω, f. τσω, to bring a vessel into an anchorage; to come into port, arrive; to bring to land; σαυτόν.... καθώςμισας, you have landed yourself, Æschyl. Prom. 967; mid. to come into harbour. Th. δεμος.

Καθόρμιτον, ου, τό, a collar, a necklace, Hos. ii, 13. Th. δρμος.

Καθοσίοω, ω, f. ώσω, to make holy, purify from sin, expiate; to consecrate, dedicate, devote. Fr. ὁσιόω.

Καθόσον, and καθ' όσον, as much as, in so far as; for καθώς, Hebr. ix, 27. Fr. όσος.

Kαθότι, how? in what manner? according as; since, because. Fr. %τι.

Κάθου, 2. a. imperat. m. κάθεσο, κάθεο, and κάθου, of καθίημι· also

Κάθου, for κάθησο, whence κάθηο,

and by systole κάθεο, and by crasis κάθου, from κάθημαι, to sit. Καθυθείζω, f. ἴσω, to treat haughtily or insolently, to insult, outrage; to injure wantonly; to affront; generally with an acc. or gen. with dat., Soph. Aj. 153. Fr. κατά and ὑθείζω. Th. ΰθεις.

Καθυγεαίνω, to wet thoroughly, to bedew, to irrigate. Fr. υγεός.

Κάθυγρος, ου, δ, ἡ, wet, moist, full of water; Soph. Œd. C. 158, has κάθυδρος · κάθυδρος κρατήρ, s. as κάθυγρος, spongy, soft. Same Th.

Κάθυδρος, or, full of water, κάθυδρος κρατήρ, a cup of water, and by periph. for water itself.

Καθυλακτέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to bark at, to bark, to howl. Fr. ύλακτέω.

Καθυμνίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to sing a hymn, to praise, celebrate. Fr. ὑμνίω.

Καθυπεράπουτίζω, ίσω, to shoot beyond another, excel in shooting.

Καθυπεςέχω, to be superior to, to excel greatly, to conquer, to surpass. Fr. ὑπές and ἔχω.

Καθύπερθεν, or καθύπερθε, adv. from above, on the top, above, on, superior, beyond.

Καθυπίερτερος, α, ον, superior, more flourishing, Thucyd. vii, 56. Fr. bπίε.

Καθυπισχνέομαι, to promise earnestly.

Καθυπνής, έος, and κάθυπνος, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, sleepy; sound sleep. Fr. $\ddot{\upsilon}$ πνος.

Καθυτνόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to fall asleep; to sleep soundly or quietly, Xen. Mem. ii, 1. Fr. δπνόω.

Καθυποκετνομαι, to captivate or deceive by theatrical arts, Demosth. 449, 16; to play the part of; to feign, pretend to be, Lucian ii, 119; Diod. Sic. Fr. ὑποκείνομαι.

Καθυποτάσσω, to reduce to subjection, to subjugate. Fr. τάσσω.

Καθυστεςίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to be after, come after, come too late, to be behind hand; to be inferior to. Fr. υστεςος.

Καθυφαίνω, f. φἄνῶ, to weave, inweave, interweave. Fr. ὑφαίνω. Καθυφείμεθα, from καθυφίημι.

Καθυφείς, part. 2. a. act. of καθυφίημι.

Kαθυφίσθαι, 2. a. inf. m. of the same verb.

Καθύφησις, εως, η, remissness; collusive delays between an advocate and the opposite party; subterfuge, prevarication. From Καθυφίημι, to yield, give way; to remit one's exertions; to give up, abate, abandon; to betray one's cause to the adversary, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 108; mid. καθυφίεμαι, to be remiss or neglectful (of one's own interest), Id. Olynth. ii, in Coll. Maj. 1, 181; to abandon one's interest; to neglect, let slip, withdraw. Fr. ὑφίημι.

 $K\alpha\ell\omega_5$, as, just as, inasmuch as, according to, since, when, in which manner. $Fr. \omega_5$.

KĀI', a copulative conjunction; and, also; even; it serves to connect sentences and clauses of sentences, denoting an additional circumstance, or something added; but all its significations may be included in those above given; TE seems to bear a near affinity to it, and they are both frequently found in the same sentence or clause; τε καί, this also, that, both, and also. It is frequently used with other particles, as in the following (alphabetical) list; zal äv, s. as xäv, and, if, although, even though, even if; also, nav, for nal ev, Plat. Phæd. 78; - nal yác, for then; xai yàc δή, xai γὰς οὖν, καὶ γάς τοι, and Poet. καὶ γὰς ρά, certainly then, for then; - xai ys, and indeed, at least, however; but a word or words always intervene, zal # \$ \ as γ' ὁςãs, Soph. Phil. 1280; - καλ d'é (in Homer, close together), and besides, in strengthening additions; - καὶ δὲ καί, and also; καὶ δή, even now, this moment, accordingly, (and) now, yes indeed, καὶ δη μεθίημι, yes indeed I let go, Soph. Phil. 807; καὶ δη $\kappa \alpha i$, and also indeed; $-\kappa \alpha i \in i$, although, even though; $-\kappa \alpha i \in i$ (ἐβδομήκοντα), about (seventy); – καί....καί, both....and, or, as well....as ; — καὶ μάλα γέ, most certainly, yes indeed; — καὶ μέν, and indeed, yes indeed; xxì μὲν δή, and καὶ μὲν δὴ καί, but also, moreover, besides; — καὶ μήν, and indeed, and truly, but yet; (and) yet, (and) in truth, especially where a transition is made to something new, Xen. Mem. ii, 7, 1; comp. Odys. xi, 581, 392; Soph. Œd. C. 549, 1249; καὶ μήν γε, and certainly, indeed, καὶ μὴν ἐςῶ γε, Id. Phil. 656; xai µn xai, and farther, be-

sides ; — καὶ πίς, although, Id. Aj. 122 ;— "καὶ πῶς and was xai have very different meanings; zal xãs is used in asking a question which implies an objection or contradiction to the preceding remark; as, xai πως γένοιτ' αν τωνδε δυσποτμώ-Tiea, where Creon's question is an implied affirmative, that the messenger's previous remark was not true; but xãs xaí asks some additional information; as, πῶς καὶ πέπρακται διπτύχων παίδων Φόvos; in this latter sense xaí follows the interrogatives Tis, Twis, ποῖ, ποῦ, ποῖος. Sometimes, between the interrogative and xai, δέ is inserted." (Porson ad Phæn. 1373); — xaì ja, and so, thus, Epic; - xaì roi, but yet, and yet, but; καὶ τοί γε, with other words always intervening; as, xaíτοι τοσοῦτόν γ' οἶδα, Soph. Œd. T. 1455; — καὶ ταῦτα, and that, and that being so, and considering that; as, τὶ γὰρ δεινότερον δικαστοῦ, καὶ ταῦτα γέροντος, for what is worse than a judge, and that an old one, i. e. especially an old one; καί, when; εξουσι καὶ παραδαλοῦσι, Luke xix, 43, considered as a Hebraism by Grotius ad Matt. xv, 25, and Beza ad Marc. xv, 38; but it is used in the same manner by Hom. Odys. v, 262; τέταςτον ήμας ἔην καὶ τῷ τετελέστατο ἄπαντα, it was the fourth day when all things were completed by him; also, but; as, xaì où πάντως τοῖς πόρνοις, 1 Cor. v, 10; καὶ ἀπ' ἐμαυτοῦ ποιῶ οὐδέν, John viii, 28; καὶ οὐ μὴ τιμήση τὸν πατέρα, Matt. xv, 5; it is redundant in Matt. xxviii, 9; Mark xiii, 54, etc.; although; as, καὶ μέγα ຽ້ທຸກ, although he may have given much, Hes. Op. 357; καὶ τὸ σμικρον έον, although it be small, Id. 360; also used for that is, ας, κακῶς ἐπράττεν καὶ πένης ἦν, he did badly, that is, he was poor, Aristoph. Plut. The several meanings of xai may be resolved into two principal ones, and, also. When xxi is repeated, it seems to be more emphatic than τε και · προς ταῦτα καὶ Κείοντα καὶ τοὐμὸν στόμα προπηλάκιζε, Soph. Œd. T. 426. Kai is frequently used in the commencement of a speech, when a rapid transition is made; κούδεν γε θαῦμα, and no wonder, Id. Œd. T. 771, 1133, also, in interrogations, καὶ νῦν τί μ' ἄγετε; Id. Phil.; καὶ πῶς ὁςᾶται

....καὶ ταῦτ' ἐπαινεῖς, Id. Antig. 1089. The use of καὶ τε, instead of xxi alone, is confined to Homer; but xai.... TE, with a word between, is found in the Attics, Thucyd. i, 9; xaí is used with superlatives to strengthen the signification; as, καὶ μάλιστα, in Lat. vel maxime, Xen. Cyr. ii, 1, 5; xai is frequently put with obros, as the Latin et is, isque, in the sense, and truly, indeed, Herodt. i, 147. Kaí forms a crasis with all the vowels except iota and upsilon; and also with all the diphthongs except as.

KAIA' ΔΑΣ, and καιάτας, and καιάτας, ov, δ, a subterranean prison or dungeon, at Sparta, into which state criminals or their corpses were thrown; like the Athenian βάραθρον · a Spartan word; now more correctly written κιάδας, Thucyd. i, 134.

Καῖας, ατος, τό, a pit; the cavity in a sling for receiving the stone.

Καιάτας. See καιάδας.

Kαϊάφας, α, δ, the name of a Jewish high-priest, Caiaphas, Hebr.

Καὶ γάς, and Καί γε, and

Kaì bé, and

Kaì δή. See under καί.

Kaïε, for ἔκαιε, 3. sing. impf. ind. act. Ion. of καίω.

Kaì tỉ. See under xaí. Kaí xt, xaí xtv, for xaì ἄν, xἄν. See xaí.

Καίεμεν, Poet. inf. for καίειν. Καίετας. See καιάδας.

KAIKI'AΣ, ου, δ, the northeast wind; so called from Caicus, a river of Mysia.

Καικουθον, ου, τό, a place on the borders of Latium and Campania, Cæcubum.

Καὶ μάλα γε, and

Kαὶ μέν, and

Kai unv. See under xai.

Káiv, indecl., the name of the first fratricide, Cain, Hebr.

Kaïváv, indecl., δ, the name of a man, Hebr. Cainan.

Καινέα, acc. sing. of

Καινεύς, έως, δ, the name of a king, Cæneus.

Καινία, ας, 'n, victory, conquest.
Καινίζω, f. Υσω, to renovate, renew, revive, Soph. Trach. 864.
Fr. καινός.

Καινισμος, ό, innovation.

Kαινοπαθής, έος, δ, ή, newly suffered, unwonted, Soph. Trach. 1267. Fr. πάθος.

Kaivoπnyńs, ios, contract. ους, i, i, newly made, new, Æschyl. S.

Theb. 624. Fr. πήγνομι.

Καινοπήμων, ονος, δ, ħ, newly afflicted or troubled; new to misfortune, i. e. inexperienced in misfortune, unaccustomed to suffering, Æschyl. S. Theb. 345. Fr. πῆμα.

Καινοποιέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to renew, invent, to do something new, Soph. Trach. 87. Fr. ποιέω.

Καινοποιητής, οῦ, ὁ, one who makes something new; an inventor, Xen. Cyr. viii, 8, 8. Same Th.

Καινοπραγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to do something new. Fr. πράσσω. KAINO'Σ, ή, όν, recent, new, fresh; καινον....εδως, fresh water, Aristoph. Nub. 1281; what has lately been made or has happened, not yet used, and therefore entire, firm, uncorrupted; καινός and νέος so differ from each other, that vios is applied to what lives, or has life assigned to it, and zaivos to inanimate things; recently made and not yet used; unusual, new; τραγωδοίς καινοίς, tragedies not before acted, Demosth. 243, 17; λέγεταί τι καινόν, Demosth. 43, 7; unexpected, Soph. Phil. 52; strange, novel; οὐδὲν καινότερον, nothing more novel, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 3; είς τὸ Καινὸν ἐμπεσών (δικαστήριον understood), having got into the new Forum, not the Court of Common Pleas, as rendered in Dunbar's Lexicon, Aristoph. Vesp. 120. It is used in a bad sense, like res novæ in Latin.

Kαινότἄφος, ον, of or belonging to a new tomb.

Kaινοτέφαις, dat. pl. f. g., compar. degree from καινός.

Καινότης, ητος, ή, newness, novelty, strangeness, unusualness. Fr. καινός.

Καινοτομέω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to cut out something new, contrive anew to make innovations, Demosth. 1370, 24; also, to make new cuts in mining, Nen. Polit. iv, 27, 28. Fr. τέμνω.

Καινοτομία, ας, ή, newness, innovation, change; a plotting of something new, like the Lat. novitas. Same Th.

Καινοτόμος, ου, δ, ħ, introducing novelties; fond of novelty, innovating; but

Καινότομος, ου, δ, ħ, newly introduced; unusual. Fr. τίμνω. Καινουςγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to design something new; to make new; to change; to project innova-

fit or proper time, Soph. Electr.

tions, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 838. Fr. ἔεγον.

KAIP

Καινουργός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a maker of new things, an innovator. Same

Καινόφιλος, ου, δ, ή, a new friend; fond of novelty. Fr. φίλος.

Καινοφωνία, ας, ή, novelty of words. Fr. φωνή. Καινόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to make new,

renovate; pas. to be new modelled, Thucyd. i, 71; iii, 82. Fr. zaivos.

Καί νύ κε, and now perhaps.

Καίνῦμαι, to surpass, excel, vanquish, conquer. Buttmann, in Irreg. Verbs, connects this verb with κάζω, κέκασμαι, with which it has no affinity in its formation. It seems to come from κάω, to shine. Dunb. Lex.

Kαὶ νῦν, and now, even now.

KAI'NΩ, to kill, slay, f. zžvω, 2. a. žzăvov, Soph. Antig. 1304. Doubtful if used in any other tenses but the pres. and 2. a. act. and the pres. pas., Æschyl. S. Theb. 329.

Καίνωσις, εως, ή, a making new, innovation. Fr. xaivos.

Kaiouévnoi, Ion. for zaiouévais, dat. pl. f. g. part. pres. pas. of καίω.

Καίοντο, Ion. for ἐκαίοντο, 3. pl. impf. ind. pas. of the same verb. Καιόντων, for καιέτωσαν, Π. viii, 521.

 $K\alpha = \pi \tilde{\omega}_{5}$, and how? but how? when a thing is supposed to be impossible; and

Kαί ρα, and then, and so. See under zaí.

Καίριος, ου, δ, ή, and 105, ία, 100, timely, seasonable, opportune, Thucyd. iv, 10; λέγειν οτ φθέγγεσθαι καίρια, to offer suitable advice, Æschyl. S. Theb. 1; hitting the right place, and hence

Καίριος, ου, δ, h, fatal, deadly, mortal, Il. viii, 326; iv, 185; καιρίας σφαγάς, fatal slaughter, Eurip. Phæn. 1445; Æschyl. Ag. 1265. Prof. Dunbar observes, that "this word ought not to be confounded with xxieros, timely, etc. Its derivation seems to be from xáe, xhe, fate." Passow had before observed, that some derive it (in the sense of seasonable) from naigos, and in the other sense from xhe, but that Homer has not καιξός.

Καιρόεις, όεσσα, όεν, well woven, Odys. vi, 161. Fr. zaígos. KAIPO'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, occasion, oppor-

tunity of time or place, season,

75; a period of time, Æschin. c. Ctes. p. 20 and 21; also Demosth. passim; time, state of things; measure; advantage, utility; πρὸς καιρόν, for a time, for the moment; xaigoi, circumstances of the time; conjunctures; sis xaigòv, es xaigã, exì καιφού, at a fitting time; in time, seasonably, opportunely; κατὰ καιρόν, sufficiently, enough, s. as inavas · οὐδένα καιρόν, for ούκ είς καιρόν or ἀκαίρως, unseasonably, Eurip. Med. 127, as explained by Elmsley, in Mus. Crit., vol. ii, p. 8; ὑπὲρ τὸν καιgóv, more than sufficient, beyond measure, Herodt. i, 30; πέρα τοῦ καιροῦ, beyond what is proper, Demosth. 208, 7; καιρον ໃດຢ່ຳ ຄົນກຸມປະພິຊຸ, be assured you have come at a seasonable moment, Soph. Aj. 1295; καιροῦ πέρα, beyond just bounds, Æschyl. Prom. 506; ἀπὸ καιροῦ, unseasonably. Μη γενέσθαι μαλλον είχε τοῖς πράγμασι καιρὸν ἥ γεγενημένην νῦν δι' ἡμᾶς λυθῆναι, i. e. καίριον or ἀφέλιμον ἦν, Thucyd. i, 42; χάρις καιρον ἔχουσα τίνα γὰς χρόνον ἢ τίνα καιρὸν, ὧ ἄνδρες ᾿Αθηναῖοι τοῦ παρόντος βελτίω ζητείτε, Dem. Olynth. iii, 16, p. 52; xeóvos is time in general, καιρός, a favorable time, a critical conjuncture. Perhaps from κάρα, the head.

KAI~POS, ov, b, that crosses the warp; the woof that crosses the warp of a web. Hence καιρόω. Καιροσέων, for καιροεσσών, gen. pl. of καιρόεις, έσσα, εν, well woven, Odys. vii, 107. Fr. zaīgos. Καιροσκοπίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to watch

for an opportunity. Fr. oxo-

Καιροτηρέω, f. ήσω, to watch a time, or opportunity. Fr. τηςέω. Kaigov, adv. seasonably, at the proper juncture.

Καιροφυλακέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to watch the favorable opportunity, Demosth. 678, 17. Fr. φυλάσσω. Καιζόω, ω, to connect or fasten together the warp with the woof; to weave. See naigos. Καίρωμα, ατος, τό, καίρωσις, εως, n, the art of weaving, a weaving. Fr. xaigos.

Καῖσας, ἄρος, ὁ, the name of the first Roman emperor, Cæsar.

Καισάζεια, ας, η, the name of a city, Cesarea.

Καὶ ταῦτα, and that, and besides, especially, chiefly; and

Καίτοι, adv. and indeed; and certainly; and yet, καίτοι έτω τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων, Dem. de Coron. p. 135. Fr. xxi and Toi. See xai.

Καίτοιγε, although, though indeed. See under zai.

ΚΑΙ'Ω, Att. κάω, f. m. καύσομαι, 1. a. Ion. ἔκηα, inf. κῆαι, Odys. xv, 97, opt. naíev, Il. xxiv, 38, Att. prose "xauga, Xen. Cyr. iii, 3, 17, Att. Poet. ἔκεα· ἤτοι κέαντες ἢ τεμόντες, Æschyl. Ag. 823, Epic "exeia, Odys. ix, 231; to set on fire, to burn, consume; to destroy or lay waste by fire, Xen. Anab. i, 6, 1; to kindle, πυρά, Id. Anab. iv, 1, 8; to frostbite, Id. Cyn. viii, 2; pas. καίομαι and κάομαι, to burn, to be in a flame, Id. Hist. iv, 5, 4; to take fire. In the pas. it is applied to vehement emotions of the mind, καίεσθαί τινος, scil. ἔρωτι, to be inflamed with love for any one, 1. a. pas. ἐκαύθην, 2. aor. pas. ἐκἄην, pf. pas. κέκαυμαι, to be burned, consumed.

Κάκ, for κάτ, abbreviated from κατά, before κ, as κὰκ κεφαλῆς. Also

Kάz', for κακά, nom. or acc. pl. n. g., and xaxá, ãs, h, Dor. for κακή, ης, η, from κακός. Kā'x, for xal ix, Hes.

Κακαγγελέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to announce bad news, Demosth. 315, 23; and

Καπαγγελία, ας, ή, bad news, evil tidings; calumny; and Κακάγγελος, ου, ό, ή, bringing bad news, a messenger of evil, Æschyl. Ag. 602. Fr. ἄγγελος. Κακάγγελτος, ου, δ, ή, unhappily announced, Soph. Antig. 1272.

Fr. zazós and äyyelos. Κακαγοςία, ας, ή, Dor. for κακηγορία.

KAΚΑΛΙ'A, ας, 'n, a plant, called

colt's foot.

Κακανδεία, ας, ή, unmanliness, pusillanimity, weakness, Soph. Aj. 293. Fr. κακός and ἀνής. Κακανέω, to rouse, animate, sharpen; a Lacedemonian word; from ἀκονάω.

Karãs, acc. pl. fem. and Dor. for xaxns, gen. sing. fem. of κακός.

Kακάω, ω, to go to stool.

Kansī, and there. Fr. nai and έκεĩ.

Kazeidev, for nal eneidev. Kansībi, for nai ensībi, and thence. Kansīvos, for nai ensīvos. Kaneioe, for nal eneioe.

Κακιντρίχεια, ας, ή, wicked ingenuity, crafty knavery. From Κακιντριχής, ίος, ό, ή, wickedly ingenious, malignant. Fr. iντριχής.

Κακιργίτης, ου, ὁ, and κακιργίτις, ιδος, ἡ, an evil-doer. Fr. ἔργου. Κακιστώ, οῦς, ἡ, ill-being, misfortune.

Kακέτατες, ου, δ, ή, of whom people speak ill, κακῶς φασίν obscure, mean, of no reputation; τὸ κακέτατον, in Hesych., a figure; also written κακόφατον and κακέμφατον.

Kάκη, s. as κακία, badness, depravity, wickedness; cowardice, timidity, weakness of character, Plat. Memax. 246, B; Æschyl. S. Theb. 598; badness of character in any shape; evil, misfortune, Eurip. Med. 1047. Fr. κακός.

Κᾶχηγοςίω, ῶ, ƒ ήσω, to revile, reproach, rail at, slander, calumniate; and

Κακηγοςία, ας, ἡ, and κακηγόςιον, ου, τό, slander, accusation, calumny, Demosth. 524, 22; κας κηγοςίου δίκην αὐτῷ ἔλαχεν, he got involved in a suit for calumny, Demosth. 544, 18. Same Th.

Κακήγοςος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, using abusive language, reproachful, foulmouthed, scurrilous, slanderous. Fr. ἀγοςεύω.

Kακηπελέω, to be indisposed; to be sick; κακῶς πέλω.

Kan, f, dat. pl. f. g. Ion. for κακαι, from κακός, ή, όν.

Κακία, ας, ή, badness, wickedness, malice, malignity; weakness; cowardice; incapacity, Demosth. 247, 23; vexation, trouble, disgrace, infamy; ὀφλήσεις κακίαν, you will incur the charge of infamy, Soph. Œd. T. 512; degeneracy, also vice, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 26. Th. κακός.

Kακίζω, f. κακίσω, to be fainthearted, Thucyd. v, 75; to be intimidated, weak, cowardly, Plat. Minex. 247, C; to blame, censure, find fault with, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1435; to accuse of cowardice, Herodt. iii, 145; pas. κακίζομαι, to be blamed; also, to behave like a coward; part. pres. pus. κακίζομενος. Th. κακός.

Kάκιον, n. g., and κακίων, δ, ή, compar. of κακός.

Κακίσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of κακίζω. Κακισμός, οῦ, δ, censure; reproach with insult. Fr. κακίζω. Th. κακός. Κάκιστος, very bad; the worst; superl. of κακός.

Κακίων, ίονος, δ, ή, worse; compar. of the same.

KAKKA'BA, ns, n, a partridge; κακκαβίς, ίδος, n, the same. From its voice.

KAKKA'BH, ns, n, an earthen pot or kettle.

Κακκάω. See κακάω.

Kanneïai, Poet. 1. aor. inf. act.

for κατακείαι. Κακκείειν, pres. inf. act. Æol. by syncop. for κατακείειν, and

Κακκείοντες, for κατακείοντες, part. pres. of

Karrείω, Æol. for κατακείω, to desire to go to bed, or to go to sleep, Π. i, 606. Fr. κατά and κείω. Τh. κεῖμαι.

Κακκεφάλῆς, or κὰκ κεφαλῆς, Ion. and Dor. for κατὰ κεφαλῆς, headlong.

Kάκκη, ης, ἡ, for κάκη, ordure, excrement.

Κακκῆαι, 1. a. inf. act. by syncop. for κατακῆαι, from καίω.

Κακκός ῦθα, for κατὰ κός υθα, on the helmet.

Καπποςυφήν, i. e. πατὰ ποςυφήν, on the top.

Κακκεύπτω, Poet. for κατακεύπτω.

Καπερύπτων, for κατακρύπτων, part. pres. act. of κατακρύπτω.

Κακκῦνηγίτις, ιδος, ή, for κατὰ κυνηγίτις, a huntress, Æschyl. Eum. 222.

Karo-, in composition, is used like the simple adj.; as, κακοΐλιος, for κακη "Ιλιος.

Κακόζιος, ου, δ, that lives with difficulty or poorly; having a wretched life. Fr. βιός.

Κακοθουλεύω, f. εύσω, to plan mischief, mid. to act imprudently, pas. to follow bad advice; and

Κακόδουλος, ου, δ, ή, offering bad advice; ill-advised, imprudent. Soph. Fr. βουλή.

Καπόγαμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, badly married, unhappy in marriage. Fr. γάμος.

Κακογείτων, ονος, δ, ή, a bad neighbour, Soph. Phil. 682. Fr. κακός and γείτων.

Κἄκόγλωσσος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having an ill tongue; presaging evil; Eurip. Hec. 655, slanderous; boastful. Fr. γλῶσσα.

Kaκοδαιμονίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be under the influence of an evil demon, to be mad, furious, Demosth. 93, 23; Aristoph. Plut. 372, to be unfortunate. Fr.

κακός and δαίμων.

Kακοδαιμονάω, ω, f. now, to be tormented by an evil genius, to be under the influence of a demon, to be like one possessed. See next.

Κακοδαιμονία, ας, ἡ, the state of being possessed by an evil genius, or of being under demoniacal agency or influence; s. as ἄνοια, φρενοβλάβεια, Θεοβλάβεια, Aristoph. Plut. 501; also, wretchedness, misery, misfortune, Xen. Mem. i, 6, 3. Fr. δαίμων.

Κάποδαίμων, ονος, δ, ή, (1) unlucky, unfortunate, wretched, Aristoph. Nub. 105; (2) as subst. an evil genius, Id. Same Th.

Κακοδιδασκαλίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be a bad instructer; to teach bad precepts or doctrines. Fr. διδάσκω.

Kărodĭría, as, 'n, an unjust decision. Fr. δίκη.

Κακοδοζίω, ω, f. ήσω, to hold or defend a wrong opinion; to be evil spoken of; have a bad character. Fr. δόζα.

Κακοδοζία, ας, ἡ, bad reputation or character, infamy; a bad doctrine or opinion. Same Th. Κακόδοζος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, being of bad repute or character, infamous; obscure, little known. Fr. δόζα. Κακόδουλος, ου, ὁ, a bad slave. Fr. δοῦλος.

Κάποδρομία, ή, a bad passage. Καποείμων, ονος, δ, ή, ill-clad, ragged, Odys. xviii, 41.

Κακοειδής, έος, δ, ἡ, ill-looking; hateful, deformed. Fr. είδος. Κακοέπεια, ας, ἡ, incorrect or

faulty language; ill or abusive language; detraction. Fr. ἔπος. Κᾶκοεργία, ἡ, Poet. for κακουργία. See next.

Κακοεργίη (1), in Odys. xxii, 374, "should be κακοεργεσίη, a bad action. See εὐεργεσίη." Dunb. Lex. But the received text is κακοεργίη, and the continental scholars have not seen any reason to change it.

Κακοεργός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, doing mischief; mischievous, Odys. xviii, 54; villanous. Fr. ἔργον.

Κακοζηλία, ας, ħ, a wrong or perverse emulation; an awkwark or absurd imitation, Lucian v, 170. Fr. ζῆλος.

Kακόζηλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a clumsy or unsuccessful imitator; one who imitates defects. Same Th.

Κακοζωΐα, ας, ή, a miserable life. Fr. ζωή. KAKO

Κακοήθεια, ας, ή, depravity of manners; malignity of disposition, Demosth. 542, 11; wickedness; knavery. Fr. nos.

Kaκοήθης, εος, δ, ή, having depraved manners or disposition; evil-disposed; wicked, malignant; cunning, knavish; unprincipled, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 109. Fr. Hos. Κακοθάνατος, ου, δ, h, dying miserably; also, producing a wretched death. Fr. Sávaros.

Κακοθημοσύνη, ης, ή, carelessness, negligence, laziness; properly, where things are done or disposed in a confused and disorderly manner. Fr. Tibnui.

Καχοθήμων, ονος, δ, ή, careless, negligent; badly arranged or disposed; in disorder. Fr. 71-Onui.

 $Κακοθηνέω, \tilde{ω}, f. ήσω, to be un$ thriving, weak; unfruitful. Fr.

Κακόθρους, ου, δ, ή, contract. κακόθρους, ου, ό, ή, malicious, slanderous, Soph. Aj. 138. Fr.

Κακοθυμία, ας, ή, malevolence, enmity, moroseness. Fr. θυμός. Κάκοΐλιος, ή, and κακοΐλιον, unhappy Ilium or Troy, Odys. xix, 260. Fr. xaxos and "Ilios.

Κακοῖο, gen. Ion. of κακός. Κακόκας πος, ου, ό, ή, producing bad fruit; unfruitful. Fr. xae-

Κακοκέρδεια, ας, ή, shameful gain, a shameful greediness after gain. Fr. xégdos.

Κακοκεεδείησι, Ion. and Poet. for κακοκεεδείαις, dat. pl. of preced. Κακοκερδής, εος, δ, ή, making base gain, mean.

Κακοκλεής, εέος, δ, ħ, ill-famed, disgraced; shameful. Fr. κλεός. Κακόκναμος, Dor. for

Κακόκνημος, ου, δ, 'n, having slender shins, slender-shanked. Fr. κνήμη.

Καποπρισία, ας, ή, an iniquitous judgment, an unjust sentence. Fr. zeíva.

Καzολογέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to speak ill or evil of one; to calumniate; to curse, revile, slander. Fr. λόγος.

Κακολογία, ας, ή, slander, calumny, defamation, Xen. Cyr. Same Th.

Κακολογίκός, ή, όν, prone to use ill language; calumnious; addicted to slander. Same Th. Κακολόγος, ου, δ, ή, a slanderer,

Aristot. Eth. Fr. Loyos. Κακομαθής, έος, δ, ή, slow to learn; dull of apprehension; badly instructed. Fr. μανθάνω.

Καπόμαντις, 105, Att. εως, δ, ħ, illboding, Æschyl. Pers. 10; S. Theb. 724. Fr. μάντις.

Κακομέλετος, ου, δ, ή, with ia, an ill-sounding cry, i. e. a dirge, Æschyl. Pers. 936.

Κάπομετείω, to give bad measure. Κακομήτης, ου, δ, and

Κακόμητις, 105, δ, mischief-plotting, insidious, Eurip. Orest. 1400.

Κακομήχανος, ου, δ, ή, plotting or contriving mischief, crafty, baleful, Il. ix, 257. Fr. μn -

Καχομιλία, ας, ή, intercourse or familiarity with bad men, Diod. Sic. Fr. δμιλία.

Κακομιμητος, ου, δ, ή, imitating badly. Fr. μιμέομαι.

Κακόμοιρος, ον, unhappy, ill-fated. Κακόμορφος, ον, ill-shapen, ugly. Κακόμοχθος, ου, ό, ή, laboring in vain, LXX.; badly performed. Fr. μόχθος.

Κακόν, οῦ, τό, damage, injury, evil, calamity; a crime.

Κακονοέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be ill affected to, to be malevolent. See κακόνοος.

Κακόνοι, nom. pl. contract. of καx 6 v 0 05 .

Κακόνοια, ας, ή, malevolence, a bad disposition.

Καπονομία, ας, ή, a bad state of laws, Xen. Ath. i, 8. Fr. vo-

Κακόνομος, ου, δ, ή, using bad laws; ill-governed, Herodt. i, 65; of bad manners. Fr. vóμoς.

Κακόνοος, contract. κακόνους, οῦ, δ, ή, evil-minded, ill-intentioned, ill-affected to, Thucyd. vi, 24; Demosth. 623, 4; malevolent, opposed to . Eurous.

Karóvous, contract. of preced. Κακονούστατος. 'See κακόνοος. Κακόνυμφος, ου, δ, h, a faithless husband, Eurip. Med. 209; one unhappily married. νύμφος.

Καποζενία, ας, ή, inhospitality; and

Κακόζενος, οτ κακόζεινος, ου, ό, ή, inhospitable; unfortunate in his guests. Fr. Exvos.

Κακοξύνετος, ου, δ, ή, artful in wickedness or mischief, deceitful, Thucyd. vi, 76. Fr. Zove-Tós.

Κακοπάθεια, ας, ή, vexation, trouble, Demosth. 1471, 8; affliction; the suffering of evil, calamity. Fr. πάσχω.

Κακοπάθεω, ω, f. ήσω, to suffer evils, or misfortunes, from any one, ὑπό τινος, Thucyd. i, 192; Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 17; to be af flicted with evils; to be unfortunate; and

Καποπαθής, έος, δ, ή, suffering misfortunes, miserable, wretched; oppressed with ills, afflicted. Fr. πάθος.

Κἄκοπάρθενος, ή, an evil or unlucky maiden.

Κακόπατρις, ίδος, δ, ή, having a bad father or country; of obscure parentage; acc. κακόπα Fr. πατής, πατεία, οι Teiv. πατρίς.

Κακοπζνής, έος, δ, ή, filthy, dirty, base; sordid, Soph. Aj. 374; said of Ulysses, when in mean disguise he entered Troy. Odys. iv, 244. Fr. wivos.

Κακόπνους, ου, ο, η, Att. κακό-Trous, our, breathing with diffi-

Κακοποιέω, ω, f. ήσω, to do ill, to offend; to injure; τινά, to do wrong to any one; a woman, κακοποιεί, who does not rightly manage household affairs, Xen. Œcon. iii, 11; to hurt, harm, Id. Cyr. viii, 8, 7; to lay waste, Id. Mem. iii, 5, 26. Fr. ποιέω. Κακοποιία, ας, ή, a doing evil or mischief, a hurting, a wicked action. Same Th.

Κακοποίησις, εως, ή, a doing of evil, a wicked action. Same Th. Καποποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, doing evil, mischievous; an evil-doer or malefactor, injurious. Fr. ποιέω. Κακοπολιτεία, ας, ή, a bad government, a bad constitution of government. Fr. πόλις.

Καπόποτμος, ου, ό, ή, having an evil destiny; ill-starred, illomened, unfortunate, Eurip. Hel. 693. Fr. πότμος.

Κακόπους, οδος, δ, ή, (of a horse,) having bad or weak feet. Fr. ποũς.

Καποπράγέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be unfortunate, Thucyd. ii, 43; to be wretched, unhappy; to struggle with evils. Fr. πράσσω.

Κακοπράγία, ίας, ή, want of success in one's undertakings; misfortune, Thucyd. ii, 60; adversity. Same Th.

Κακοπραγμοσϋνη, ης, ή, wicked contrivance; craft, knavery, Demosth. 800, 17; malice, depravity; and

Καποπράγμων, ονος, δ, ή, doing evil, living wickedly; slanderous; cunning, knavish. πεάσσω.

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Κάκόπτερος, ου, δ, A, weak-winged; metaphor, ill-omened, illstarred.

Kaxoliaria, as, Ion. in, ins, å, mischievousness, mischievous device or artifice. Fr. βάπτω. Κακοβρήμων, ονος, δ, ή, speaking evil: calumniating; foretelling ills, Eschyl. Ag. 1126; having a bad enunciation. Fr. xaxós and pnua.

Κακορροθέω, ω, f. ήσω, to let in a flood of evils; metaphor. to pour down a torrent of abuse, Aristoph. Acharn. 577. Fr. xaxós

and police. Κάκός, ή, όν, bad, evil, ill; hurtful, pernicious; troublesome, disagreeable, perverse; vile, base; wicked, malignant; flagitious; poor, obscure, mean; inauspicious; unskilful; cowardly, timid, Il. ix, 319; Demosth. 1457, 3; misfortune; Tò zazóv, evil, the evil principle; τί κακόν, what indignity? Dem. de Coron.; of xaxoí, the wicked ; xaxà xaxãv, the extremity of evils ; κακόν τινα δραν, or ρέζειν, to injure any one; κακὰ πράσσειν, to be unfortunate; compar. xaxīwv. Homer has κακώτερος, more timid, Il. xxii, 106; superl. κάκιστος. Κακόσιτος, ου, ό, ή, having a bad appetite, loathing food, Plat.

Polit. v, 475, C. Fr. σῖτος. Κακοσκελής, έος, δ, ἡ, having weak or bad legs, Xen. Mem. iii, 3, 4. Fr. σκέλος.

Κακοσκηνής, έος, ό, ή, of a bad, mean body.

Κάκοσμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a bad smell, stinking, Aristoph. Pac. 38. Fr. δσμή.

Κακόσπλαγχνος, ου, δ, ή, fearful, timorous, timid. Fr. σπλάγχνον. Κακοσπορία, a bad crop.

Κακοστομέω, ω, f. ήσω, to calumniate, slander, abuse, Electr. 587. Fr. στόμα.

Κακόστομος, ου, δ, ή, malevolent, slanderous, defamatory.

Κακόστρωτος, ου, δ, ή, ill-spread, Æschyl. Ag. 542. Fr. στρών. ואןטע.

Κάκοσύν θετος, ον, ill put together, badly composed.

Κακοσχήμων, ονος, δ, ή, unseemly, unbecoming. Fr. σχημα. Κακόσχολος, ου, ό, ή, occasioning

injurious delay, . Eschyl. Ag. 186. Fr. σχολή.

Κακότας, ατος, n, Dor. for κα.

Κακοτιχνίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to use

evil arts, to adulterate by fraudulent arts, to falsify; forge; and

Κακοτεχνία, ας, ή, an evil or vile artifice, a mischievous trick, knavery, Demosth. 1139, 10; fraud, false testimony; and

Κακότεχνος, ου, δ, ή, addicted to evil arts, mischievous, malignant, wicked, deceitful. τέχνη.

Κακότης, ητος, ή, wickedness, malice; fault, Il. xiii, 108; ii, 368; vice; cowardice; baseness; depravity; calamity, Soph. Œd. C. 525; misfortune. Fr. κακός.

Κακότητι, dat. sing. κακότητα, acc. sing. of xaxorns.

Κακοτροπέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, and Κακοτροπεύομαι, to have a bad disposition; to act wickedly, foolishly, perversely. Fr. τεό-NO5.

Καποτροπία, ας, ή, bad morals, evil disposition; malignity; wickedness, Thucyd. iii, 83. Same Th.

Κακότροπος, ον, of evil habits, malignant.

Κακοτροφίω, ω, f. ήσω, to feed ill; also, to have bad food; pas. to be ill-nourished. Fr. zanós and τεέφω.

Κἄκοτὕχέω, ω, to be unfortunate; to be unsuccessful, Thucyd. ii, 60; and

Κακοτυχές, voc. of

Κακοτυχής, έος, δ, ή, ill-fated, unfortunate, Eurip. Med. 1285. Fr. τύχη.

Κάκουργέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to do evil or mischief, to act wickedly, maliciously, knavishly, fraudulently; to hurt, injure, damage; to annoy, ravage, Thucyd. vii, 4; to use chicanery in argument; κακουργείν τοὺς φίλους, τους ἐναντίους, Χen. Cyr. i, 6, 9. It is applied chiefly to thieves, robbers or pirates; κλέπτων καὶ λωποδυτών, καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα κακουργούντων έκαστος, Demosth. 763, 24. Fr. zanos and seyov.

Κακούργημα, ατος, τό, a vile or base action, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 31; infamous conduct; τούτου μείζον κακούργημα, a still greater piece of baseness than this, Dem. de Coron. § 10.

Κακουργία, ας, ή, wickedness, villany, an evil deed, crime, fraud, deceit. Same Th.

Kanoueyos, ou, b, h, contract. for κακόεργος, Xen. Anab. i, 9, 8; a freebooter, Demosth. 1339, 4. Fr. Leyov.

Κακουχέω, ω, f. ήσω, to treat one ill; to plague, torment; xaxou. χοῦμαι, to be afflicted or tormented; to be in a bad plight Fr. έχω.

Κάκουχία, ας, ή, ill treatment. bad deportment; unlucky possession, violent seizure, Æschyl. S. Theb. 650; bad condition. Same Th.

Κακουχούμενος, part. pres. pas. contract. from κακουχέω.

Κακόφατις, ιδος, ή, adj. ill-omened; ill-boding, Æschyl. Pers. 899. Fr. φάτις.

Κακόφημος, ου, ό, ή, being in ill repute; scandalous; dishonorable. Fr. φήμη.

Κακοφεαδής, έος, δ, ή, having evil designs; devising mischief; illintentioned, Il. xxiii, 483. Fr. φεάζομαι.

Κακοφεάδία, ας, ή, folly, thoughtlessness, carelessness.

Κακοφρονέω, ω, f. ήσω, to meditate ill or mischief; to be illaffected to, Æschyl. Ag. 1147. Fr. Ognv.

Κακοφροσύνη, ης, ή, an evil mind, malicious intention; folly. Same Th.

Κακόφεων, φεονος, δ, ή, of an evil or wicked mind, malicious, malevolent; ill-advised, Soph. Antig. 1091; foolish. Fr. φεήν. Κακοφυής, έος, δ, ή, naturally bad;

Κακοφυΐα, ας, ή, a bad natural disposition, Plat. Def. 416. Th. φύω.

Κακοφωνία, ας, ή, a bad voice, pronunciation, or sound; harshness of sound in words; cacophony. Fr. φωνή.

Κακόχαρτος, ου, δ, ή, rejoicing in another's evils; at which the wicked take pleasure, Hes. Op. 28. Fr. χαίρω.

Κακοχεάσμων, ονος, δ, ή, wicked. Κακοχεήμων, ον, gen. ονος, with scanty means, poor.

Κακόχροος, contract. κακόχρους, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, having a bad color, discolored. Fr. χεόα.

Καποχυμία, ας, ή, an excess of vicious humors. Fr. χυμός. Κακόψογος, ου, δ, ή, one who ma-

liciously blames or disparages; censorious. Fr. Viva or Vi-

Κακοψυχος, ου, δ, ή, pusillanimous, faint-hearted, cowardly. Th. $\psi \dot{\nu} \chi n$.

Κακόω, ω, f. ώσω, to treat ill, to injure; to afflict, Il. xi, 689; to vex; ξαυτούς τε κακούντις, and vexing themselves, Plat. Menex.; σπεύσον πείν τι κακῶσαι, make haste before thou dost some mischief (to those within), Eurip. Med. 185; to ruin; ἐκάκωσε τὰ πράγματα, Thucyd. vii, 27; to lay waste; to corrupt; κακοῦν τοὺς γονέας, to ill-treat one's parents, Demosth. 719; καὶ ἐπήγειραν, καὶ ἐκάκωσαν κατὰ τῶν ἀδελφῶν, exasperated their minds against the brethren, Acts xiv, 2; ἐκακοῦτο δὲ ταῖς ὑποψίαις, he was exasperated or stimulated by suspicions, Joseph. Antiq. xvi, c. 7, sect. 7; but κακούν τινά κατά τινός is perhaps not to be found, and the acc. in Acts xiv, 2, may belong in the construction to the remote verb ἐπήγειςαν · pas. to be in a bad state, in distress or affliction; κακούμενον, in affliction, Soph. Phil. 230. See xaxã-

Κακτάμεναι, Dor. for κατακτάμεναι, s. as κατακτείναι, 2. a. inf. act. of κατάκτημι, s. as κατακτείνω.

Κάκτάνε, by syncop. Dor. for κατάκτανε, 2. a. imperat. act., or for κατέκτανε, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. of κατακτείνω.

Κάκτεινε, by syncop. for κατέxTEIVE, 3. sing. impf. or 1. a. ind. act. of the same verb.

KA'KTOΣ, ov, 'n, a certain prickly plant, the cactus or prickly pear; a thistle, an artichoke.

Κάκτούτω, Dor. for καὶ ἐκ τούτου, scil. xeóvov, and from this time, henceforward.

Kazūvω, f. ὄνῶ, to treat badly, use ill, injure; pas. to be ill-treated; mid. to prove one's self bad; to disgrace one's self, Eurip. Hec. 251; to behave cowardly, Xen. Cyr. vi, 3, 11. Fr. nanos.

Κακχεῦαι, to have poured out, Æol. by syncop. for καταχεῦαι,

Κακχεῦσαι, Æol. by syncop. for καταχεῦσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of καταχέω.

Κακώδης, εος, δ, ή, having an ill scent or smell; stinking. Fr.

Kazws, adv. badly, ill, amiss, corruptly, wickedly; abusively, insultingly; grievously; xaxws ἀέκοντας, grievously unwilling, Il. v, 164; unfortunately; κακῶς πράσσοντες, who are in adversity, Eurip. Orest. 1591; but κακῶς ποιείν τινα, to illtreat one, Dem. Phil. 1, 8; but

κακῶς ποιεῖν, absol. to be or fare ill: in the same manner are to be distinguished, เบ็ สอเก็ง and เบ็ πράττειν · κακῶς πάσχειν, to be ill-treated; κακῶς ἀκούειν or κλύειν, to be evil spoken of, to have a bad character, Soph. Trach. 718; κακῶς εἰδότες ὡς, not knowing that, ill aware that, Isocr. Panath.; κακῶς εἰπεῖν, to speak inauspicious words; xaκῶς γένοιτό σοι, may you rue it! Κακῶσαι, 1. a. inf. of κακόω, Eurip. Med. 185, where a distinguished scholar would read πείν ή, instead of πείν τι κακῶσαι. (Elmsley in Mus. Crit., vol. ii, p. 11.) See κακόω.

Κάκωσις, εως, ή, a treating ill, abuse, injury; affliction, vexation; suffering; slaughter, defeat; damage, loss, destruction, mortality; ώστε καὶ τῶν πληρωμάτων οὐχ ήκιστα τότε πεῶτον κάκωσις εγένετο, Thucyd. vii, 4. Fr. xaxós.

Κακώσουσιν, 3. pl. 1. f. of κακόω. Κακώτερος, Poet., s. as κακίων, worse, Ap. Rhod. iii, 1082; more cowardly, Il. xxii, 106. Κακωτικός, ή, όν, hurtful, injurious.

Κᾶλα, from nom. τὸ κᾶλον, ου, wood; but

 $K\alpha\lambda\dot{\alpha}$, adv. opportunely, seasonably.

Καλάβάς, and καλαβάτης, ου, δ, a fish resembling a lizard.

Καλαδίς, οτ καλλαδίς, ίδος, ή, a kind of Lacedemonian dance, sacred to Diana; hence xalacíδια, ων, τά, a festival of Diana. Καλαβείζω, to imitate the Calabrians. Hesych.

Καλάθιον, ου, τό, and καλαθίς, idos, n, a little basket; and

Καλαθίσκος, δ, dimin. of κάλα-

Καλαθοειδής, έος, δ, ή, having the shape or appearance of a basket or pannier. Fr. κάλαθος and £1805.

 $KA'\Lambda \tilde{A}\Theta O \Sigma$, ov, δ , a wicker basket; a basket of reeds; a cup.

Καλάϊνος, η, ον, made of or colored like the κάλαϊς.

KA'ΛΑΙΣ, ϊδος, δ, a kind of precious stone like sapphire; also, a sail, as if from κάλως, a rope of a ship.

Κάλαϊς, ίδος, a proper name, Ca-

Καλαμάγεωστις, εως, ή, a plant, the small reed or calamagrostis epigeios.

Καλαμαία, ας, ή, οτ καλαμαΐου,

ου, τό, a very small species of locust. Fr. καλάμη.

Καλαμαΐος, α, ov, pertaining to reeds, stalks, or ears of corn; reedy.

Καλαμάομαι, ωμαι, to gather the ears of corn after the reapers, to glean; to glean after the vintage; and metaphor. to plunder after another. Fr. καλάμη.

Καλαμευτάς, ã, δ, Dor. for Καλαμευτής, ου, δ, a reaper; a mower; an angler; and

Καλαμεύω, f. εύσω, to reap; to angle, catch fish. Fr. κάλαμoς.

Καλάμη, ns, h, the stalk or straw of corn; an ear of corn; the gleaning or relics; the remains; an old withered body, a carcass. Fr. κάλαμος.

Καλαμητομία, ας, ή, the act of cutting stalks of grain; reaping, harvest. Fr. καλάμη and τέμινω.

Καλαμητόμος, ου, ό, ή, cutting stalks, reaping.

Καλαμήτεια, ας, and καλαμητείς, ίδος, ή, a reaper, gleaner. Fr. καλάμη.

Καλαμηφάγος, ον, devouring stalks, mowing or cutting stalks. Καλαμηφόρος, ον, carrying reeds or canes.

Καλαμίνθη, ης, ή, a plant, a species of mint.

Καλαμίνθιος, ου, δ, or

Καλαμίνθος, Minty, the comic name of a frog in Hom. Batrach. Καλάμινος, η, ον, made of straw, made of a reed or cane.

Καλαμίζω, f. ίσω, to play on an oaten pipe or one made of a reed. Fr. κάλαμος.

Καλαμίς, τδος, ή, a fishing-rod of cane; a case for pens; a crisping-iron; a large pin for the hair; a toothpick; a place where reeds grow. Fr. πάλαwos.

Καλαμίσκος, ου, δ, a little reed or cane, Aristoph. Acharn. 1034. Fr. κάλαμος.

Καλαμίτης, ου, δ, fem. καλαμίτις, idos, dwelling in stalks of corn; a hind of grasshopper or locust. Καλαμίτης ήςως, a piping hero,

Demosth. 270, 10.

Καλαμογλυφέω, ω, to make pens of reeds or stalks. Fr. κάλαμος and γλύφω.

Καλαμοςιδής, έος, δ, ή, like a stalk of corn, a reed or pipe. Fr. είδος.

Καλαμόεις, όεσσα, όεν, pertaining to reeds; abounding in reeds. Fr. κάλαμος.

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KA Λ Å M Θ Σ, ou, i, a reed of which musical pipes were made; a cane of which rods and pens were made; straw or stalk of corn; stubble; a pen; an angler's rod, an arrow; a measuring rod; κά-λαμος ὁ Ἰνδικός, bamboo-cane.

Καλαμοστεφέων, gen. pl. of

Καλαμοστεφής, έος, ό, ή, crowned with reeds or corn-stalks; covered with straw, surrounded with straw or reeds. Fr. κάλαμος and στέφω.

Καλαμοφθέγγης, ου, δ, one who plays on a pipe. Fr. κάλαμος and φθέγγομαι.

Kaλαμόρθογγος, ου, δ, ħ, performed on a pipe; a tune on the pipe. Same Th.

Καλαμώδης, εος, ὁ, ἡ, like reeds or cane, reedy. Fr. κάλαμος and είδος.

Καλαμώτης, ου, δ, a newt, a lizard.

Καλάνδαι, αi, the calends, or first day of the month. From the Latin calendæ.

Καλάνι, for καλή, a barbarism in Aristoph.

KAAA SIPIS, ews, h, a linear garment, reaching down to the ancles, and having fringes at the bottom; it was used by the Egyptians and Persians. Herodt. ii, 81.

KAΛΑΥΡΙ[~]TIΣ, a kind of litharge. From Calauria or Calabria.

Καλαῦροψ, οπος, ἡ, a shepherd's crook, bent at the top; a herdsman's pole, Il. xxiii, 845.

Κάλγεινῶς, adv. for καὶ άλγει-

Καλέεσχον, ες, ε, Ion. by epenth. of εσκ, for ἐκάλεον, εες, εε, impf. of καλέω.

Καλεί, 3. sing. contract. pres. ind. of καλίω.

Καλείμεναι, inf. Poet. for καλέμεναι, which is Ion. for

Καλιίν, pres. inf. act. of καλίω. Καλιοίμην, pres. opt. pas., and Καλίοισι, Dor. for καλίουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of the same.

Kάλεον, Ion. for ἐκάλεον, impf. act. of the same.

Καλίοντις, όντων, οί, an upright frame of wood for supporting the web in weaving; a loom.

Καλίοντι, Dor. for καλίουσι, οῦσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act., and Καλίσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of κα-

Καλίσαντο, Ion. for ἰκαλίσαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. m., and Καλίσασ', for καλίσασα, part. 1. a. act. f. g. of καλίω. Καλίσσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. (doubling σ) Ion. for ἐκαλίσατο. So καλεσσάμενος, part. 1. a. m. of the same.

Καλευμαι, 1. sing., and

Καλεῦνται, Dor. and Ion. for καλοῦνται, 3. pl. pres. ind. pas. and

Καλιύντο, Dor. for ἐκαλούντο, 3. pl. impf. pas. of καλίω. So καλιθμαι, Dor. for καλούμαι, καλιθσα, Dor. for καλούσα, from

KA'ΛΕΩ, f. έσω, Att. καλω, pf. κέκληκα, 1. a. ἐκάλεσα, to call; to call or send for; with eis to call or summon to a place; to summon before a judge; to call by name; to invite to; with $i\pi i$. to call upon, invoke, implore; to require; to name; καλεῖσθαι ὄνομά τι, to bear a name; it is used also of persons instead of iιμί, to be, but with the additional idea of being celebrated or proclaimed; as, viol row 9500 xlnθήσονται, they shall be called, i. e. announced as the sons of God before the assembled universe. (Class. Journ. and Brit. Crit.) The future καλέσω, with the Attics is frequently formed by syncop. and contract. into καλώ, fut. mid. καλέσομαι, καλουμαι, 1. fut. pas. κληθήσομαι, 2. fut. pas. κεκλήσομαι, always used by the Tragedians; but κληθήσομαι, never; (Porson ad Med. 929;) κέκλημαι, I shall be called, pf. for fut. κεκλήσομαι, Eurip. Hec. 480; Hes. Op. 334; 1. a. pas. εκλήθην, pf. pas. κέκλημαι, opt. κεκλήμην, imperat. κεκλησο, Ion. impf. καλέεσκου, Π. ix, 558; pas. to be called, denominated; to be invoked, Soph. Phil. 786. Καλήμεναι, Dor. and Poet. hence καληναι, pres. inf. act. from κάλημι, s. as καλέω, to call, Π . x, 125.

Καλήμενος, Æol. for καλούμενος, from καλέω.

Καλήμεςος, ου, δ, ἡ, having a lucky day; fortunate. Fr. καλός and ἡμέςα.

Κάλημι, Æol. for καλέω, Sappho. ad Ven.

Kάληνος (οίνος), wine from Cales, in Campania.

Καλήτης, ου, δ, Dor. and Att. for κηλήτης.

Καλήτως, οςος, δ, a caller, crier, herald; a summoner; an epith. of a herald. Fr. καλίω.

Καλτά, ας, ή, a nest; a hut; a wooden house; a dwelling-place; a den; a granary; a cell. The penult. long with the ictus. Th.

κᾶλον.

Καλιάς, άδος, ἡ, a cottage, hut, little house; a chapel. Same Th.

Kαλίδεις, 10ς, ή, a bird, the redshank.

Καλιής, gen. sing. Ion. καλιήν, acc. sing. of καλιά.

Κάλινδίομαι, οῦμαι, to be constantly busied or engaged about, Herodt. iii, 52; to wallow in or among, Demosth. 403, 13; s. as άλινδίομαι.

Κάλινδίω, s. as κυλινδίω, to roll, to turn over, Thucyd. ii, 52. Fr. κυλίω, the same, Luc. See preced.

Καλινδήθρα, ἡ, a place for horses to roll in after exercise. See ἀλινδήθρα.

Καλλαδίς. See καλαδίς.

Κάλλαια, ων, τά, the wattles of a cock, a cock's comb. Fr. κάλλος.

Καλλάϊνος. See καλάϊνος. Κάλλαιον, τό. See κάλλαια.

Κάλλαϊς. See κάλαϊς. Καλλαπάςην, for κατὰ λαπάςην,

on the flank or side, Il. xiv, 447.

Καλλαφίας, ου, δ, α fish, a species of Gadus.

Κάλλεα, nom. pl. of κάλλος.

Καλλείπω, Epic for καταλείπω. Καλλί, in compounds with the s short before a vowel or single consonant.

Καλλία, ας, ή, a woman's name, Callia.

Kαλλίας, ου, a man's name, Callias; also, an ape; also, a plant, physalis Alkekengi, Spreng.

Καλλίδιος, a man's name, Callibius.

Καλλίζλίφαςος, ου, δ, ħ, having beautiful eyelids, Eurip. Ion. 188; τὸ καλλιζλίφαςον, scil. φάςμακον, a dye applied to darken the eyelids and eyelashes; beautiful. Fr. καλός and βλίφαςον.

Καλλίζόας, ου, δ, having a beautiful or fine voice, sweet-toned, Soph. Trach. 637. Fr. καλός and βοή.

Καλλίζοτζϋς, νος, δ, ἡ, beautifully clustering, adorned with clustering flowers, Soph. Œd. C. 688. Fr. καλός and βότζυς.

Kαλλίζωλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a beautiful or fine soil, fertile, Eurip. Orest. 1377.

Καλλίγάληνος, ου, ό, ή, beautifully serene or placid, Eurip.
 Troad. 834. Fr. γαλήνη.

Καλλίγαμος, ον, happy in marriage. Καλλιγίνεια, η, the bearer of a fair offspring, mother of beauteous things, the name by which Deméter, or the earth, was invoked in the Thesmophoria.

Καλλιγεἄφία, ας, ή, calligraphy or beautiful writing; a beautiful style of painting. Fr. γεά-

Καλλιγύναιτα, acc. sing. of Καλλιγύναιξ, αικος, δ, δ, abounding with beautiful women, *Il.* ii, 683. Fr. γύνη.

Καλλιδίνης, εος, δ, ή, having beautiful eddies or streams, Eurip.
 Herc. F. 368. Fr. δινέω.

Καλλίδιφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a beautiful chariot, Eurip. Hec. 465. Fr. δίφεος.

Καλλιδόναξ, κος, δ, ή, having fine reeds, reedy, Eurip. Hec. 492. Fr. δόναξ.

Καλλιέθειρα, ας, ή, pecul. fem. of Καλλιέθειρος, ου, δ, ή, having beautiful hair, Orph.

Καλλιέλαια, ας, ή, and

Καλλιέλαιος, ου, ό, a good olivetree, fruitful, beautiful olivetree; opposed to it is ἀγριέλαιος, a wild or uncultivated olivetree. Fr. ἔλαιον.

Καλλίεπεια, ας, ή, beautiful diction, flowery speech; and

Καλλἴεπίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to speak elegantly or in beautiful language, to use fine expressions, Plat. Fr. εἴπω, obsol.

Καλλιετής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, speaking beautifully, eloquent, Aristoph. Thesm. 49. Same Th.

Kalliseyéw, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to make beautifully or ingeniously; to work with skill. Fr. $\emph{le}\gamma\sigma$.

Καλλίες ίω, ω, f. ήσω, to sacrifice with favorable omens, Demosth. 1072, 17; καλλιερησάντων των εξεων, the sacrifices having been favorable, Herodt. ix, 19. Fr. καλός and ίερον.

Καλλιζεγής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, handsomely yoked or harnessed, Eurip.
 Androm. 277. Fr. ζῦγος.

Καλλίζωνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a beautiful girdle, Π. vii, 139.
Fr. ζώνη.

Καλλιθέμεθλος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , having beautiful foundations, well-founded. Fr. Θέμεθλου.

Καλλίθειξ, τείχος, δ, ή, having beautiful hair or a beautiful mane, Π. vi, 323. Fr. 9είζ. Καλλιθύτίω, to offer in a fair or auspicious sacrifice; from

Καλλίθυτος, ου, δ, ή, sacrificed under happy auspices; where splendid sacrifices are made. Fr. 9/101.

Καλλίαας τος, ου, δ, ἡ, fruitful, Æschyl. Prom. 369; bearing excellent fruit. Fr. παρτός.

Καλλικίλαδος, ου, δ, ἡ, having a sweet tone; producing a sweet sound, sweet-toned. Fr. κίλα-δος.

Καλλίκολώνη, ης, ἡ, properly a a beautiful hill; a little hill near the Simois, Π. xx, 53. Fr. κολωνός.

Καλλικόμης, δ, ή, Dor. καλλικόμας, and

Καλλίτομος, ου, δ, ή, having beautiful hair, beautiful foliage; fair-haired, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1080. Fr. χόμη.

Καλλικοφάγος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, eater of the callix, a round, coarse kind of loaf, Aristoph. Acharn. 872. Dunb. Lex. But the true reading here is κολλικοφάγος, rendered in Walsh's Aristoph. bannock-eating.

Καλλικςήδεμνος, ου, δ, ή, having a beautiful fillet, Odys. iv, 623.
 Fr. κεήδεμνου.

Καλλίκηνος, ον, Dor. καλλίκηανος, with a beautiful spring.

Καλλιλαμπέτης, ου, δ, beautifully shining.

Καλλιλογέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to use elegant language; mid. to use fine expressions for the purpose of deception, to speak ironically. Fr. λόγος.

Καλλίμοςφος, ου, δ, ή, having a beautiful form, well shaped, graceful. Fr. μοςφή.

Κάλλιμος, ου, δ, ἡ, for καλός, beautiful, Odys. xi, 528. Fr. κάλλος.

Καλλίνᾶος, ου, τό, beautifully flowing, having a lovely stream, Eurip. Med. 831. Fr. καλός and νάω.

Καλλίνικον, ου, τό, Poet. a signal victory; a species of dance, according to Pollux; a kind of song, which used to be sung in honor of a signal victory; the song of victory, Eurip. Med. 45; neut. of

Kαλλίντεος, ου, δ, ħ, that obtains a signal victory; an illustrious victor, nobly victorious, Eurip. Med. 767. Fr. νίαπ.

Κάλλιον, neut. of compar. καλλίων, often used adverbially. The penultimate of comparatives in ων is long in the Attic dialect, but short in the others.

Καλλίστη, ης, ή, having a beautiful voice; Calliope, one of the Muses. Fr. οψ.

Καλλίοω, ω, f. ώσω, to make handsome or more beautiful, to

beautify, embellish, LXX. Fr. κάλλος.

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Καλλιπαιδία, ας, ή, the possession of beautiful children; the beauty of children; having offspring handsome, Æschyl. Ag. 740. Fr. παῖς.

Καλλίπαις, αιδος, δ, ħ, having beautiful children; as a subst.,
a beautiful child. Same Th.

Καλλιπάςηος, Æol. for καλλιπάςειος, having beautiful cheeks. Καλλιπάςθενος, ου, δ, ή, possessing lovely maidens; having the beauty of a virgin; famous for the beauty of its maidens; virgin beauty, Eurip. Hel. i. Fr. παςθένος.

Κάλλιπε, for κατέλιπε, 3. sing.2. nor. of καταλείπω.

Καλλιπέδτλος, ου, ό, ή, having beautiful sandals.

Καλλίπεπλος, ου, δ, ἡ, having a beautiful mantle, beautifully robed, Pind. Pyth. iii, 43. Fr. πίπλος.

Καλλιπέτηλος, ου, δ, ή, having beautiful leaves or petals.

Kαλλίπηχυς, νος, δ, ἡ, having beautiful arms, Eurip. Troad. 1184. Fr. $\pi \tilde{n} \chi v_5$.

Καλλιπλόκαμος, ου, δ, ή, having beautiful hair or locks. Fr. πλόκαμος.

Kαλλίπλουτος, ου, δ, ħ, having great riches, splendidly wealthy, *Pind. Olymp.* xiii, 159. *Fr.* πλοῦτος.

Καλλίπολις, εως, ή, a beautiful city; frequent as a proper name.

Κάλλἴπον, Epic for κατίλιπον, 2. a. of καταλείπω.

Καλλίπονος, ου, δ, ή, beautifully wrought.

Καλλιπόταμος, ου, δ, ή, with or of beautiful rivers.

Καλλίπεωρος, ου, δ, ħ, having a beautiful prow; also, a handsome face, fair-faced, Æschyl. S. Theb. 515; Ag. 227; beautiful. Fr. καλός and πεώρα.

Καλλίπυεγος, ου, δ, δ, having beautiful towers, well protected by towers, Eurip. Bacch. 1190. Fr. πύργος.

Καλλιπύργωτος, ου, δ, ή, the same, Eurip. Bacch. 19.

Kαλλίπωλος, ου, δ, ħ, having beautiful horses or colts. Fr. <math>πωλος.

Καλλιφέεθφος, ου, δ, ή, beautifully flowing, limpid, clear, Eurip. Herc. F. 780. Fr. βέεθφον.

Καλλιεόη, ης, η, the name of a woman, Callirhoe.

Καλλιεόηθεος, ου, δ, ή, epith. of a E 3*

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fountain, flowing beautifully, clear, limpid; and

Kalligoos, Poet. for καllippoos, ou, o, n, the same, Π. ii, 752.

Καλλιβέημοσϋνη, ης, ή, beauty of speech, elegant language, boasting. Fr. ερίω.

Καλλίβρος. See καλλίφος. Καλλισθένης, εος, δ, a man's name, Callisthenes.

Καλλίστα, ας, η, Dor. for καλλίστη, most beautiful, very beauful; but

Κάλλιστα, adv. superl. of καλως, very beautifully, very well.

Καλλιστάδιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a fine race-course, Eurip. Iph. T.
 438. Fr. στάδιον.

Καλλιστεῖον, ου, τό, more frequently in pl. καλλιστεῖα, ων, τά, a prize for beauty and for martial bravery, Soph. Aj. 430. Fr. κάλλιστος.

Καλλίστευμα, ἄτος, τό, the prize of beauty, preëminence in beauty, superior beauty, Eurip. Orest. 1677. From

Καλλιστεύω, f. εύσω, to be the most beautiful, to excel in beauty, Herodt. vi, 61; to conduct an affair very gallantly; pas. to be of surpassing beauty; s. as ἀριστεύω · καλλιστεύομαι, with a gen., Eurip. Med. 943. Th. καλός.

Καλλιστέφανος, ου, δ, ħ, beautifully crowned; well walled; furnishing beautiful crowns; παρα καλλιστέφανοις εὐφροσύναις, with gay-garlanded festivities, Eurip. Bacch. 372. Fr. στέφανος.

Κάλλιστος, η, ον, superl. of καλός.

Καλλίσφὔςος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , beautifulancled, \dot{R} . ix, 553. Fr. σφυςόν. Καλλίτεκνος, ου, $\dot{\delta}$, \dot{n} , having fine children, happy in children. Fr. τέχνον.

Καλλιτεχνία, ας, ή, beauty of workmanship, dexterity. Fr. τέχνη.

Καλλίτοξος, ου, δ, ħ, a fine or skilful archer, Eurip. Phæn. 1178. Fr. τόζον.

Καλλίτε τχας, acc. pl. of καλλίθειξ.

Κάλλιφ', on account of an aspirate following, for κάλλισε, Æol. by syncop. for κατέλισε, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. of καταλείσω.

Kaλλιζες γής, ίος, δ, ἡ, emitting a brilliant light, shining beautifully, Eurip. Hipp. 457. Fr. φίγγος.

Καλλίφθογγος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , sounding well, well-toned. Fr. $\varphi \ell \dot{\imath} \gamma \gamma \sigma = \mu \alpha \iota$.

Kαλλίφλοξ, γος, δ, ħ, having a beautiful or bright flame, consumed with a brilliant or favorable flame, Eurip. Ion. 708. Fr.

Καλλίφυλλος, ου, ό, ή, beautifulleaved, having beautiful foliage, Anacr. Od. Fr. φύλλον.

Καλλιφωνία, ας, ἡ, beauty of voice, language, or sound. Fr. φωνή.

Καλλίφωνος, ου, δ, ή, having a beautiful or pleasing voice, sweet-toned. Fr. φωνή.

Καλλίχθυς, νος, δ , a sea-fish, called the beauty-fish; by some considered to be the anthias.

Καλλίχουρος, ου, δ, ή, taking delight in dances, festive, joyous; an elegant assembly, Eurip. Herc. F. 690. Fr. χορός.

Καλλίχωςος, ου, δ, ή, well situated, beautiful.

Καλλίων, ονος, δ, ή, compar. of καλός, more beautiful, handsome, etc.; finer, better, more honorable. Fr. καλός. See κάλλιον.

Καλλιώνυμος, ου, δ, a kind of fish, the star-gazer; also

Καλλιώνυμος, ου, δ, ή, having a beautiful name.

Καλλιώτερος, α, ον, compar. of καλός, rare, Thucyd. iv, 118.

Καλλονή, ῆς, ἡ, and καλλοσϋνη, ης, beauty, grace, dignity, Herodt. vii, 36; Eurip. Orest. 1383. Fr. καλός.

Κάλλος, εος, Att, ους, τό, beauty in general, beautifulness, grace-fulness, comeliness; in pl., τὰ κάλλη, beautiful persons, beautiful robes, ornament, etc. Fr. καλός.

Καλλοσύνη, ἡ, Poet. for κάλλος. Καλλυντής, ῆςος, or καλλυντής, οῦ, ὁ, one who cleans, beautifies, or adorns. Fr. καλός.

Καλλυντήςια, τα, a festival on the 19th of the month of Thargelion, when the statue of Minerva Polias was adorned anew; from

Καλλυντήριος, ία, ιον, whence, by contract. κάλλυντρον, ου, τό, any instrument used in ornamenting, embellishing, or cleaning; a brush; an ornament for the head; a palm-branch. Fr. καλός.

Κάλλυντρον, ου, τό. See καλλυντήριος.

Καλλῦνω, f. ἔνῶ, to make beautiful or clean, to adorn, embellish, deck; to sweep; to gloss over, Soph. Antig. 492; mid. to adorn one's self, to boast, to be

proud of; to plume one's self upon, Plat. Apol. § 4; pas. καλλύνομαι, to be adorned, to be made beautiful. Fr. κάλλος. Καλλωπίζω, f. ίσω, to adorn, decorate, to set off, to embellish; properly, to make the face beautiful; mid. καλλωπίζομαι, to adorn one's self; to give one's self airs of pride, etc.; to think well of one's self; to be elated, Plat. Polit. iii, 405, B; to be proud or haughty; xsxallwarg. μένην δὲ τὸ μὲν χρῶμα, having her complexion so improved, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 22 ; σὺ δὲ τότε μὲν ἐκαλλωπίζου, but you then assumed a high tone, Plat. Crit. 52. Fr. κάλλος and ωψ.

Καλλώπισμα, ἄτος, τό, and Καλλωπισμός, οῦ, ὁ, embellishment, elegance of dress, Xen. Anab. i, 9, 13; ornament, studied dress, Plat. Gorg. 492, C. Same Th.

Καλλωπιστής, οῦ, δ, excessively addicted to dress, who adorns his own person, a fop or dandy. Same Th.

Καλλωπίστεια, ας, ή, a dressy woman, Plut.

Καλοδιδάσκαλος, ου, δ, Demosth. 1453, 1; a teacher of virtue; a teacher of the honorable and the good, N. T., and not classical. Fr. διδάσκαλος.

Κᾶλοκάγᾶθία, ας, ή, moral excellence, probity, honesty, virtue. From

Καλοκάγαθός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, honorable and good, virtuous, upright, noble; οἱ καλοκάγαθοί, the truly noble, both by birth and education, the optimates. Fr. καλός, καί, and ἀγαθός.

KA~ΛON, ου, τό, wood, Ion. zñ. λον. But

Καλόν, from καλός, which see. Καλοπίδιλον, ου, τό, and in pl. τά, wooden fetters or shackles for the feet of animals; stocks. Fr. καλον and πίδον.

Καλοπόδιον, ου, τό, a shoemaker's last. Fr. καλον and ποῦς.

Καλοποίω, ω, f. ήσω, to do good, LXX.; to make good or handsome. Fr. καλός and ποίω.

Καλόπους, οδος, ὁ, ἡ, having beautiful feet; καλός also, having a wooden foot; a wooden foot itself; a shoemaker's last. Fr. καλον and ποῦς. Also the name of an Indian animal.

Kάλος, ου, δ, for κάλως, a rope, cable; which see.

ΚΑΛΟ Σ, ή, όν, compar. καλλίων, superl. κάλλιστος, whatever is

attractive by its external appearance, beautiful, fair, handsome: μοςφη καλή, Soph. Œd. C. 584; good, becoming, decent, honest, honorable, virtuous; valiant, brave, noble, illustrious; estimable, excellent; valuable, pleasant, agreeable; suitable; fit, Æschin. c. Ctes. 26; favorable, Xen. Anab. i; Æschin. c. Ctes. 41; Soph. Phil. 657; τὰ καλά, the enjoyments and elegances of life, Xen. Cyr. vii, 2, 13; also, precious things: ἡ καλή, a beautiful woman; also, Diana, Æschyl. Ag. 138; τὸ καλόν, as a substantive, in moral philosophy, the beautiful or decorous, i. e. honesty, rectitude, virtue, moral excellence or decorum, moral duty; for πείπει, elegantly, in Theorr. Idyl. xxvii, 7; Galat. iv, 18; καλὸς κάγαθός, honorable and good; from xalós and ayatos combined, the Greeks formed καλοκάγαθία, to denote the honorable and the good, or the summit of moral excellence; τὰ καλά, good deeds or actions, as opposed to αἰσχεά, base actions; καλὰ πάσχειν, to be well circumstanced, to be happy; s. as εὖ πάσχειν· ἐν καλῷ, in safety; literally, in a safe place, τόπω being understood; είς καλόν, in good time, opportunely, Soph. Œd. T. 78; εἰς καλόν, with Plato, is opportunely, seasonably; ἐν καλῶ τοῦ πολέμου, in a place suitable for carrying on war; τὰ μὴ καλά, not honorable deeds; καλη καλως, handsomely, like a lady, Aris-"In the toph. Acharn. 253. Iliad and Odyssey the first syllable is always long, with the Attic poets it is short. Sir James Mackintosh (Dissertation) seemed to think that it was derived from κάω, to burn, for what burns, shines, is bright." Dunb.

Κάλος, ου, δ, Att. κάλως, a cable, Odys. v, 260; a rope, particularly certain ropes of a ship; as, a cable; a rope attached to the lower corners of the sails, like those now technically called the sheets, but supposed to be different from υπίραι and πόδες. See Odys. v, 260. See κάλως. Καλουμαι, pres. ind. pas., and Καλούμενος, η, ον, pres. part. pas. Καλουμεν, 1. pl. pres. act., and Καλοῦσι, 3. pl. pres. act. of καλέω.

Καλπάζω, to make a horse trot or gallop; to walk softly or on

tiptoe. Hence, perhaps, in English, gallop. See κάλπις.

KA'ΛΠΗ, ης, ή, a water-bucket, water-pot or pitcher, broad at the bottom and narrow at top; an urn, drinking-vessel.

Κάλπη, ης, ή, the trotting of a horse or mare; ἀγὼν κάλπης, a contest of racing at the Olympic games.

Kάλπις, ĭδος, and ιος, h, a waterpot or pitcher, a pail, Eurip. Hipp. 122; acc. κάλπιν and κάλπιδα. Fr. κάλπη.

Κάλυζη, ης, ή, a hut or cabin, a cottage, Thucyd. i, 133; a cavern, grotto. Fr. καλύπτω.

Κάλυθοποιέω, ω, f. ήσω, and καλυδοποιέομαι, οῦμαι, to make huts, tents, arbors. Fr. xaλύξη and ποιέω.

Καλυδών, ωνος, h, the name of a city, Calydon.

Καλύπεσσι, Poet. for κάλυζι, dat. pl. of κάλυξ.

Καλύκη, ης, ή, a song sung by females, to console themselves in love. *Ilgen*.

Καλυχοστέφανος, ου, δ, ή, crowned with flower-buds.

Καλύκων, gen. pl. of κάλυξ. Καλυκῶπις, ιδος, ή, like a flowerbed, blushing, roseate.

Κάλυμμα, άτος, τό, a covering, a cover; a veil, Soph. Electr. 1460; a hood. Fr. καλύπτω. Κάλυξ, υκος, ή, that which incloses any thing; a flower-cup or calyx; a rose not full blown, a rose-bud; a hull, husk, shell; a bud, germ, Soph. Œd. T. 25; Æschyl. Ag. 1365; a female ornament; perhaps a rosette, stuck on the dress of fenales, Il. xviii, 401; a kind of plant. Fr. zαλύπτω.

Καλύπτει, 3. sing. pres. ind. act. of καλύπτω.

Καλύπτειςα, ή, like καλύπτςα, a veil

Κάλυπτῆς, ῆςος, ὁ, a coverlid; roof-tile. Fr. καλύπτω.

Κάλυπτήριον, ου, τό, a cover, a lid, a roof.

Καλυπτός, ή, όν, covered, veiled, wrapped round, Soph. Antig. 998; where Prof. Woolsey renders it enveloping. Fr. καλύπτω.

Καλύπτεα, ας, Ιοπ. καλύπτεη, ns, n, a covering for the head of women, a veil, Plat. Alc. i, 123, B; a covering or protection in general; a case, Herodt. iv, 64. Fr. καλύπτω.

Καλύπτεην, acc. Ion. of καλύπτga.

ΚΑΛΥ'ΠΤΩ f. ύψω, 1. a. ἐκά-

λυψα, to cover, veil, hide, conceal; to bury; literally, to cover up in the earth, Soph. Antig. 28; to conceal, shroud, darken, obscure, Id. Œd. C. 283; to protect by a covering; hence, to defend, Anacr. 36; Pind. Nem. viii, 65; mid. to cover one's self, to protect one's self with; pf. pas. κεκάλυμμαι, ψαι, πται, part. pf. pas. κεκαλυμμένος, η, ον, covered or enveloped in, involved in. "The original seems to have been καλύζω, and hence, καλύπτω." Dunb.

 $KA\Lambda\Omega$

Καλύψαι, 1. a. inf. act. καλύψας, part. 1. a. act. καλυψάμενος, part. 1. a. m. καλύψη, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. act. of καλύπ-Tω.

Καλύψατε, 2. pl. 1. a. imperat. of καλύπτω.

Καλύψατο, Poet. for ἐκαλύψατο, 1. a. m. of καλύπτω.

Καλυψοῖ, dat. sing. of

Καλυψώ, όος, contract. οῦς, ή, Calypso, a nymph (the daughter of Atlas) who kept Ulysses in the island of Ogygia. Fr. xaλύπτω.

Καλχαίνω, f. ανω, to be deeplyanxious about, Eurip. Heracl. 40; $\dot{\alpha}\mu\phi i$, to be in deep thought; to revolve in mind; to agitate in mind, Soph. Antig. 20.

Κάλχας, αντος, δ, the name of a prophet in Homer, Calchas.

KA'ΛXH, ης, ή, a muscle or shell-fish, which furnished the famous purple dye of the ancients; the coloring matter of the fish; a plant, supposed to be the caltha or marigold, sometimes called βούφθαλμος.

Kaλω, by elision and contract. for χαλέσω, Aristoph. Acharn. 968, from καλέω.

Καλώδιον, ου, τό, a small rope of a ship, Lucian, Dial. Mort.

KA' $\Lambda\Omega\Sigma$, ω or ω os, δ , a cable, a ship's rope, Thucyd. iv, 25; in the plural commonly κάλοι, etc., ἐξιᾶσι πάντα δη κάλων, they are indeed letting out every rope, i. e. they are straining every nerve, Eurip. Med. 280.

 $K\alpha\lambda\tilde{\omega}_{5}$, adv. well, becomingly, rightly, properly, fitly, truly, excellently; evidently, clearly; xaλως ἀπήλλαξε, came off well, conducted their affairs to a happy termination, Æschin. c. Ctes. 136, p. 121; καλῶς ποιείν, to do well, i. e. to act properly; xaλως γίνεσθαι, or είναι, denotes to be prosperous, to succeed; καλῶς

πράττει, to succeed, be fortunate; καλῶς ἔχειν, to be well; τὰ καλῶς ἔχειν, εcil. ἑαυτά, holding themselves well, i. e. being in a proper state; καλῶς φεράκενος, going on prosperously, compar. κάλλιον, superl. κάλλιστα. Τh. καλός.

Κάμ, Poet, form for κατά before μ as, κὰμ μίν, for κατὰ μίν. ΚΑ΄ ΜΑΞ, ἄκος, ἡ, a stake to support vines, a pole, cane; a long staff, stake, the wood of a spear; a spear; κάμακος ἀμφοῖν χεῖς ἀπεστερημένουν, Eurip. Phæn. 1418; Æschyl. Ag. 66; a (Thracian) javelin, Eurip. Hec. 1139.

Καμάκϊνος, η, ον, adj. formed from κάμαξ, made of a pole or reed.

KĂMĂ'PA, ας, Ion. καμάςη, ης, η, a vault, arched roof, vaulted chamber; any thing having an arched covering; a covered wagon, Herodt. i, 199; the part of the ear near the orifice.

Kάμαςος, ov, δ, a fish of the crab kind.

Καμαρόω, ω, to arch, to vault; and

Καμάρωσις, εως, ή, an arching or vaulting. Fr. καμάρα.

Καμασήν, or καμασσήν, δ, and Καμασήνες, οί, pl. or

Καμάσῖνες, oi, a kind of salt-water fishes, Empedocl. Plut. Q. S. 5, 10, 4, and Anal.

Καμάσσω, f. άξω, to whirl, brandish, shake, Hesych.

Καματηρός, ά, όν, laborious, toilsome, wearisome, painful; fatigued, weary, spent, oppressed with toil; weak, infirm, Herodt. iv, 135. Fr. χάμνω.

Κάμᾶτος, ου, δ, labor, toil, pains, weariness, fatigue, Π. iv, 230;
lassitude; sorrow, Soph. Electr.
128; sickness. Fr. κάμνω.

Καματώδης, εος, δ, ή, laborious, toilsome, troublesome; fatiguing, distressing; sickly. Fr. κάμα-τος and είδος.

Καμάτως, for καμάτους, acc. pl. of κάματος.

Καμβαίνω, Æol. for καταβαίνω, to descend, to go down.

Κάμβάλον, for κατέμβαλον, 2. a. ind. Ion. of κατεμβάλλω.

Καμθείζω, to neglect, Æol. by syncop. for καταθείζω, Hesych. Καμθοσης, ου, δ, a man's name, Cambyses.

Kάμε, or κάμεν, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. Ion. of κάμνω.

Κάμε, by crasis for καὶ εμέ. Καμείται, 3. sing. καμείσθε, 2. pl. f. m. of κάμνω. Καμηλαύκιον, or καμελαύκιον, ου,

τό, a hat, a bonnet.

Καμηλέμποςος, ου, ό, a dealer in camels; one who carries his goods on camels. Fr. κάμηλος

and "unogos.

Καμηληλάτης, ου, δ, one who rides or drives camels; a cameldriver. Fr. κάμηλος and ελαύ-

Καμηλίτης, ου, δ, a camel driver or keeper.

Καμηλοπάρδὰλις, εως, ή, an animul of the camel kind, a camelopard or giraffe. For ancient descriptions of this animal see Diod. Sic. ii, 51; Heliodor. Æthiop. x; Oppian. Cyneget. iii, and Plin. Hist. Nat. viii, 27. Fr. κάμηλος and πάρδαλις.

KA'MHΛΟΣ, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a camel; ἡ κάμηλος, like ἡ ἴππος, a body of camels in an army, as we might (in analogy with the cavalry) say, the camelry, Herodt. i, 80; iii, 103; Demosth. 185, 22. Fr. the Hebr. gamal.

Καμηλοτροφίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to keep camels. Fr. τρίφω.

Καμηλωτή, ης, ή, a camel's skin, or garment of camel's skin.

Κάμητε, 2. pl. 2. a. subj. act. of κάμνω.

Κάμιλος, ου, δ, a thick rope, a cable, Suid. and Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 1030.

Καμιναΐος, αία, αΐον, of or belonging to a furnace or oven; and Καμινεία, ας, ή, a smelting-furnace, an oven; the fire of a smelting-furnace. Fr. κάμινος. Καμινευτής, ῆςος, δ, one who works at a furnace or forge; and

Καμινεύτής, οῦ, ὁ, the same; and Καμινεύω, f. εύσω, to bake, roast, burn, to roast in an oven; to melt in a furnace.

Καμινοῖ, dat. of καμινώ.

KA'MINOΣ, ου, δ, ἡ, an oven, furnace, kiln, *Herodt.* i, 179; a stove, chimney; fire, flame, heat. Th. καίω or κάω.

Κάμινώ, οῦς, ἡ, for γεηΰς καμινώ, an old woman covered with soot, or blackened by smoke; one who has the charge of a furnace, a sooty hag, Odys. xviii, 27. Γr. κάμινος.

KA'MMAPON, or πάμμοςον, ου, τό, a plant, a species of aconitum.

Κάμμαρος, ου, δ, ή, a species of crab or lobster.

Καμμάς ψαι, by syncop. for καταμάς ψαι, Hesych.

Καμμέν, for κατὰ μέν, truly, in-

deed.

Καμμένειν, pres. inf. act. for κα. ταμένειν.

Κάμμες, Æol. for καὶ ἄμμες, i. e. ήμεις.

Κὰμ μέσσον, Poet. for κατὰ μίσον. Καμμίζας, Poet. for καταμίζας, part. 1. a. of καταμίγνυμι.

Καμμονίη, Ion. by syncop. for καταμονία, perseverance, steadiness, persevering courage, I. xx, 257; victory. Fr. καταμένω.

Κάμμοςον. See κάμμαςον.

Κάμμοςος, ου, δ, ή, unhappy, unfortunate, ill-fated; Poet. for κακόμοςος, Odys. v, 160; from μόςος.

Καμμοω, by syncop. for καταμύω, f. ύσω, to shut the eyes; connive at; l. a. ἐκάμμυσα, pf. κεκάμμυσα, for καταμέμυσα. Κάμνε, 3. sing. impf. ind. act. Ion. of

KA'MNΩ, (root κάμω,) f. m. καμουμαι, 2. sing. καμεί (Soph.), pf. nénunna, by syncop for xeκάμηκα, (as τέμνω, τέτμηκα,) 2. a. ἔκαμον, 2. a. m. ἐκαμόμην, 2. a. subj. by redupl. κεκάμω, Π. i, 168; pf. part. κεκμηώς, ῶτος, and oros. It is very often followed by a participle, as also by the acc. governed by κατά· to toil, labor, to toil laboriously; to work out; obtain by labor; to take pains with: to forge or fashion; to fabricate, Il. vii, 220; to be sick or ill; also, to be weary, fatigued, tired; to be dead; οἱ καμόντες, who have finished their labor in this world, Æschyl. Eum. 841; Il. iii, 278; τους κεκμηῶτας, the deceased, Thucyd. iii, 59; ψυχαί εΐδωλα καμόντων, the souls, the shadows of the dead, Il. xxiii, 72; τὰς τῶν κεκμηχότων ψυχάς, Plat. Legg. xi, 927, B; Æschyl. Suppl. 149.

Κάμοί, by crasis, for καὶ ἐμοί, Anacr. 17.

Kάμον, Ion. for ἔκἄμον, 2. a. act., and

Καμόντες, nom. pl. part. 2. a. of κάμνω.

Kαμοῦσα, part. 2. a. f. g. of the same verb.

Καμπανία, ας, ή, Campania, a country in Italy.

Καμπανός, a balance, Gl. Cyr. Καμπή, ῆς, ἡ, a bending, winding, Herodt. i, 195; a curving or turning a curve; a winding path, a goal; a joint; inflexion of the voice; καμπὴν ποιεῖσθαι,

to return after having passed

the goal, Plat. Phad. 72, B. See ανακάμπτω. Fr. κάμπτω. Kάμπη, ns, 'n, a cankerworm, a caterpillar, Gl. Cyr. Same Th. Κάμπτμος, ίμη, ιμον, flexible; bent; winding.

Κάμπίπτει, for καὶ ἐμπίπτει, Soph. Antig. 1262.

Κάμπλάκω, for καὶ ἀμπλάκω, Soph. Œd. T. 554.

Καμπτής, ῆςος, δ, a curvature, a bend, a curve, the turning of the goal. Fr. κάμπτω.

Καμπτός, ή, όν, flexible, pliant, bent.

Κάμπτεα, ας, ή, a chest or trunk made of bent twigs. Fr. κάμ-

ΚΑ΄ΜΠΤΩ, f. ψω, 1. a. ἔκαμψα, pf. pas. κέκαμμαι, to bend, curve, bow, crook; to turn; to persuade, move; κάμψαι κακά, to shun or avoid evils, Eurip. Suppl. 748; to turn the goal at a race-course, Soph. Electr. 734; to finish a course; hence, to finish the course of life, Id. Œd. C. 91; κάμπτειν γόνυ, to bend the knee, said of animals when they rest, Æschyl. Prom. 32; πᾶ κάμψω, where shall I rest? κάμπτειν änçar, to double a promontory, Aristoph. Acharn. 96; pas. to be bent, to be afflicted, Æschyl. Prom. 237, 306; 1.a. pas. ἐκάμφθην, part. καμφθείς, bent, Id. 511. Th. κάμπω, whence γάμπω and γαμψός. Also, γνάμ-

Καμπύλη, ης, ή, a crooked walking-stick or staff, Plut. Educ. iv, where Gail suggests, that the sceptres of the kings, as shepherds of the people, were of a curved form, like the shepherd's crook; see Theocr. Idyl. vii,

Καμπυλόγεαμμος, ου, δ, h, curvilinear. Fr. καμπύλος and γεαμμή.

Καμπύλος, ύλη, ύλον, bent, bowed, curved, crooked; curved bows, Π. iii, 17. Fr. κάμπτω. Κάμφιστειλομένα, Dor. for καὶ ἀμφιστειλομένη.

 $K \alpha \mu \psi \alpha$, αs , \dot{n} , a case or basket made of twigs; Latin capsa. Fr. κάμπτω.

Καμψάκης, ου, δ, a jar or measure, LXX.; a measure containing 4 sextaries, 96 ounces.

Κάμψει, 3. sing. 1. f. ind. of κάμ-

Καμψίπους, οδος, δ, h, bent-footed, claw-footed; swift of foot; Κάνάχήπους, οδος, ό, ή, making a

καμψίπους 'Ερινύς, Æschyl. S. Theb. 773. Fr. κάμπτω and ποũs.

Kάμψις, εως, ή, a bending, a curvature, Plat. Tim. 74, A. Fr. κάμπτω.

Kaμψός, ή, όν, crooked, bent. Καμών, οῦσα, όν, part. 2. a. act. of κάμνω.

Kắv, for xaì ắv, and for xaì šáv. Kάν, for κατά, when ν follows, Pind. Olymp. viii, 103.

Káv, without an accent, for zaì èv. Kava, h, indecl., the name of a city, Cana. Hebr.

Kανά, a basket, Gen. xl, 16, for κάνεα. See κάνεον.

Κανάβευμα, άτος, τό, a model, a sketch; and

Karábiros, n, ov, thin, meagre, slender, like a skeleton. From κάνἄ6ος.

Κάναβις. See κάνναδις.

KĂ'NĂBOΣ, ov, ô, a piece of wood, round which artists modelled figures in wax or plaster; a first sketch or outline of any figure; a lean man, in whose body the veins are prominent. Fr.

Κάναθρον, οτ κάνναθρον, ου, τό, α vehicle covered with crates of osier, Plut. Ages. 19; a wicker cart. Fr. κάνη.

Kåvanívnois, for nai åvanívnois, Soph. Œd. T. 727.

Κάνακουφίσαι, for καὶ ἀνακουφίoai, Soph. Ed. T. 23. See άνακουφίζω.

Κάνακούφισιν, Soph. Œd. T. 217. See ἀνακούφισις.

Κανανίτης, ου, ό, a Canaanite. Hebr.

Κανάσσω, ξω, to make a sharp, gurgling sound with water, as in the throat, or in pouring into a vessel.

Κάναστεον, ου, τό, a wicker basket; an earthen dish or vessel; written also κάνιστρον · Lat. canistrum; Engl. canister.

Κανάφόρος, Dor. for κανηφόρος. Κἄνἄχίς, adv. with a loud noise. Κάναχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to resound, Odys. xix, 469; to make a loud noise, to ring, crash, clank, clash. Fr. κανάζω.

Κἄνἄχή, ης, ἡ, a loud noise, crash, clang; τοῖο δὲ φόρμιγξ....καναχὴν ἔχει ἱμεροέσσαν, Hom. Hymn to Apollo; οδόντων καναχή, the grinding or gnashing of teeth, Il. xix, 365. Same Th.

Καναχηδά, and καναχηδόν, adv. with a loud noise, a loud blast. Pind. Nem. viii, 25.

noise by stamping the feet; with clattering feet. Fr. zaväxń and ποῦς.

Κανάχής, έος, making a sharp, ringing noise, as of water.

Κανάχησε, Poet. for εκανάχησε, 1. a. of καναχέω

Κανάχιζε, 3. sing. impf. ind. act. Ion. of

Καναχίζω, f. ίσω, s. as καναχέω, to ring; κανάχιζε δε δούρατα πύργων Βαλλόμεν', and rung the beams of the battlements assailed, Il. xii, 36; to resound. Same Th.

Κανδάκη, ης, ή, a name common to the queens of Ethiopia, Candace.

Κανδαύλης, ου, δ, a man's name, Candaules.

Κάνδαυλος. See κάνδυλος.

ΚΑ'Ν ΔΥΛΟΣ, οτ κάνδαυλος, ου, ò, a kind of Lydian mess or dish, made of flour, cheese, milk, and honey; a sort of pudding.

KA'N $\Delta\Upsilon\Sigma$, vos, δ , the candys, aPersian and Median outer garment, with sleeves, like the loose garment now worn by the Arabians and other Orientals, xiran Περσικός, Hesych. The κάνδυς seems to have been a soldier's cloah with sleeves, covering the whole of his person, probably for the protection of his arms against wet and damp weather. It became afterwards an ornament of military dress, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 2; "oi návous are assigned to the Medes, and are properly assigned to them; for the Persians adopted the Median modes of life and dress; but to the Persians, and indeed the common soldiers, they are given in viii, 3, 5; diegκότες τὰς χεῖρας διὰ τῶν κανδύwv, i. e. the sleeves of the garment; while to Cyrus the king of the Persians, § 7, are assigned χιτῶν ποςφυςοῦς,....καὶ κάνδυς ὁλοπόςφυςος. J. Poll. 7, 63. Ζενοφῶν ἔφη κάνδυν όλοπός φυρον. Curt. 3, 3, 18, palla auro distincta, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 8; oi περί τὸν Κυρον have πορφυρούς κάνδυς, which are distinguished from the πολυτελείς χιτώνες." Sturz. Lex. Xenoph.

Κανείν, 2. a. inf. act. of καίνω. Κάνειον, ου, τό, Odys. x, 355,

s. as κάνεον.

Κανέοιο, gen. Ion. for κανέου, from κάνεον, contract. κανοῦν, τό. Th. κάνης, ητος, δ, the same.

Κάνεον, οῦν, more rarely κάνειον, ró, a basket of reed or cane, vessel or dish, used in entertain-

ments and sacrifices, Aristoph. Acharn. 243; Æschin. c. Ctes. 104, p. 110; ἐνῆρκται μὲν τὰ κανα, παρέστηκε δὲ τοῖς βωμοῖς τὰ θύματα, μέλλετε δ' αίτεῖν τοὺς θεούς τάγαθα καὶ κοινῆ καὶ ἰδία, the sacred rites are now begun by the ceremony of the virgins carrying the baskets on their heads round the altar, Stock.; κανούν δ' ένηρκται, καὶ τεθηγμένη σφαγίς, the basket is ready for the commencement of the rites, and the knife is sharpened, Eurip. Electr. 1142. The basket contained the sacrificial articles, 1. the knife, 2. the flour sprinkled with salt, 3. the chaplets; it was customary for some person to run round the altar to the right hand with this basket, and the χίζνιψ or basin; in Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1568, Achilles performs the holy office. See a full description of the ceremony in Aristoph. Pac. 956. Th. κάννα.

See ἀνεπίφρα-Κάνεπίφραστος. **07**05.

Kavnv, Dor. and Æol. for zavelv, 2. a. inf. act. of xaivw.

KA'NHΣ, ητος, δ, a wicker basket, a canister; a mat made of the rind of reeds.

Κανηφορέω, ω, f. ήσω, to carry a basket in sacrifices, Demosth. 1072, 22; Thucyd. vi, 56. Fr. κάννα and φέρω.

Κανηφορία, ας, ή, the office of a κανηφόρος, or basket-carrier at the festival of Minerva.

Κανηφόρος, ου, δ, h, bearing a basket, a basket-bearer, at the festival of Minerva, Juno, Bacchus, etc.; young women, the xaνηφόροι carried on their heads the baskets above described. See Aristoph. Acharn. 242. Th. κάννα.

Karθagís, ίδος, ή, a kind of fly, which when bruised blisters the skin; a species of beetle, the cantharis or Spanish fly.

Káveagos, ou, ò, a beetle, the Egyptian scarabæus; a drinking-vessel, cup, tankard; a mark on the tongue of the ox Apis; a kind of boat or canoe, Aristoph. Pac. 143; a kind of sea-fish.

Κανθήλια, ων, τα, a pannier or pack-saddle, panniers.

Κανθήλιος, ου, ό, an ass bearing a pack-saddle or pannier, Said. Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 170; Phavor; a plodding blockhead, Xen. Cyr. vii, 5, 6. Fr. xáy-

KANΘΟ Σ, οῦ, ὁ, the corner of | KANΩ'N, όνος, ὁ, a straight piece |

the eye; the iron hoop or band of a wheel.

KA'NΘΩN, ωνος, i, an ass for burdens, Aristoph. Vesp. 179.

KA'NNA, or závvn, ns, n, a reed, cane; mat; a fence round a statue, made of reeds, Aristoph. Vesp. 394.

Kavváčívos, ivn, wov, made of hemp or tow, hempen. Fr. κάν-

ΚΑ'ΝΝΑΒΙΣ, εως, ή, and κάνα-C15, hemp, tow; a coarse frock of tow, Herodt. iv, 74.

Kávvžbos, ov, i, s. as preced. Καννεύσας, for κατανεύσας, part. a. act. of κατανεύω.

Κάνναθρον. See κάναθρον. Kávvn. See závva.

Καννόμον, or καν νόμον, for κατα νόμεον.

Kärromos, ov, i, h, by crasis for καὶ έννομος.

Καννωτός, ή, όν, made of reeds. Fr. κάννα.

Karovías, ov, ô, a man both lank and tall. Fr. κανών.

Kανονίζω, f. ίσω, to make according to line and rule; to establish or regulate according to rule, or a model; to reduce to its theme or root; to form or derive. Fr. κανών.

Κανονίκός, ή, όν, made according to rule; conformable to rule, It is applied to the sciregular. ence of music; hence, h κανονική τεχνή is defined by Euclid, p. 12, ή τὰς τῶν κανόνων κατατομὰς άνευρίσκουσα, Aul. Gell. 16, 18; canonical. Fr. κανών.

Κανόνιον, ου, τό, in naval architecture, the beam extending from one side of the ship to the other, and supporting the planks, J. Poll. 1, 92, a book, roll, or volume.

Kavovis, idos, n, a ruler, used by scriveners and accountants; s. as κανών.

Κανόνισμα, τό, Poet. for κανών, a rule; also, a ruler.

Kavós, oũ, ò, a basket or other vessel for sacred uses.

Κανοῦν. See κάνεον.

Κάνταῦθα, for καὶ ἐνταῦθα.

Κάντέχη, for καὶ ἀντέχη, 2. sing. pres. ind. m. of ἀντέχω.

Κάνυπόδατος, ου, δ, h, Dor. for καὶ ἀνυπόδητος, ου, ό, ή, barefoot, with naked feet. Fr. a priv. and ὑποδίω.

Κάνῶ, fut. of καίνω.

Kávalos, ov, o, Canopus, a city of Lower Egypt, Æschyl. Prom. 848.

of reed or wood, used in measurement; a rule used by carpenters and masons to determine the length of timber, walls, etc.; the direct rays of the sun, Eurip. Suppl. 606; the tongue of a balance, Aristoph. Ran. 799; the plumbline; metaphor. a rule or line of conduct, Eurip. Hec. 600; Demosth. 324, 27; the handles of a shield, Il. viii, 193; δύω κανόνεσσ' ἀραρυῖαν, fitted with two handles, Id. xiii, 407, these were fixed on the inside; a distaff, perhaps the upper and conical or round part of the distaff about which the wool was rolled, and held close to the breast in spinning, Id. xxiii, 761. In Ecclesiastical writers, the canonical books, so called, from of navoves, the canons of Scripture, applied by the Alexandrian writers.

KA'NΩΠΟΝ, ου, τό, the flower of the elder-tree.

Κάνωπος, δ. See κάνωθος Kάξ, for καὶ έξ.

Κάξήγειςε, Dor. and Att. by crasss for καὶ ἐξήγειςε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of ¿ξεγείρω.

Κάπ, for κατά, before π, as καππέδιον, for κατά πέδιον.

Καπανάξ, a part of a chariot.

Καπάνεύς, έος, δ, a man's name, Capaneus.

Καπάνη, ης, ή, a stable, manger, a carriage, coach; the hind part of a chariot.

Καπανηϊάδης, ου, δ, the son of Capaneus.

Καπανήϊος, Ion. for καπανεῖος, which is for xamarios, gen. of καπανεύς, gen. Ion. καπανῆος.

Κάπατώς, for καὶ ἀπατώς, Soph. Æd. C. 1380.

Κάπέδησαν, for καὶ ἐπέδησαν, Theocr. Adon. 10.

Κάπειτα, for καὶ ἔπειτα.

Καπερναούμ, à indecl., the name of a city, Capernaum. Hebr. Κάπεσον, for κατέπεσον.

Κάπετος, ου, δ, a pit, hole, ditch; the banks (sides) of the deep trench, Il. xv, 456; a trench; a grave; by aphæresis for oxáπετος. Fr. σκάπτω.

Káπn, ns, n, a manger; crib, fodder placed in a manger for horses, Il. xvii, 434. Fr. zá-

Καπηλεία, ας, ή, traffic in all kinds of wares, the business of a retailer or huckster; the business of a tavern-keeper, Plat. Legg. 849, D; and

Καπηλείον, ου, τό, the shop or stall of a deuler in small wares, a low tavern; and

Κάπηλεύω, f. εύσω, to keep a tavern; to sell by retail, to be a huckster or retailer; often used metaphorically, καπηλεύοντις, acting dishonestly; adulterating or corrupting (the word of God), 2 Cor. ii, 17; to give out as genuine, to palm off; οὐ καπηλεύσειν μάχην, he will not retail the fight, but (as Dr. Blomfield renders it) will fight by wholesale, i. e. not do it by halves, Æschyl. S. Theb. 547; as in Lat. bellum cauponare, Enn.

KžπηλΙκός, ή, όν, fraudulent, cheating; of or belonging to a tavern-keeper or huckster; and Κάπηλις, ίδος, ή, a female huckster; and

Καπηλοδύτης, ου, δ, a visiter of low taverns, a tavern-lounger. Fr. κάπηλος and δύω.

KA΄ΠΗΛΟΣ, ου, ὁ, literally, a dealer in victuals, a victualler; a tavern-keeper, a vintner; also, any retail dealer, a huckster, grocer, haberdasher; οὐ καπήλους καλοῦμεν τοὺς πρὸς ἀνήν τε καὶ πρῶσιν διακονοῦντας ἱδρυμένους ἐν ἀγορῷ, τοὺς δὲ πλανήτας ἐπὶ τὰς πόλεις ἐμπόρους, Plut. Polit. ii, 371, D; a corrupter; κάπηλος πονηρίας, Demosth. 784, 7; as an adj., ου, ὁ, ἡ, adulterated, corrupted, falsified. Th. κάπτω or κάπη.

Κάπί, contract. from καὶ ἐπί. Κάπια, ων, τά, onions.

Κάπιδοᾶται, for καὶ ἐπιδοᾶται, Eurip. Med. 170.

Kaπίθη, ns, 'n, a capithé, a Persian measure for corn, containing two Attic chænices, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 6. The value of the chænix is given differently by different authors; Boechh, in Metrol. Untersuch. makes it equal to four cotylæ or one quart; but Hussey, in Weights and Meas. 13, 4, makes it three cotylæ, or about one and a half pints English. See also Prof. Owen's ed. of Xen. Anab., Notes, p. 224.

Κάπιθοάζω. See ἐπιθοάζω. Κάπιθυμιάματα, for καὶ ἐπιθυμιάματα, Soph. Œd. T. 913. Κάπιλάμωνα Απίστορο Μελ. 120

Κάπιλήσμων, Aristoph. Nub. 130. See ἐπιλήσμων.

Κάπιπειθείε, Simonid. See επι-

Κάπνη, ης, ή, a chimney, Athen. 386; Aristoph. Vesp. 143.

Καπνία, ας, ή, soot; flat or stale wine. Fr. καπνός.

Καπνιάω, f. άσω, to smoke, e. g.

to smoke a bee-hive, Ap. Rhod. Καπνιζόμενος, smoking or smoked, part. pres. pas. from

Κασνίζω, f. ίσω, to smoke, fumigate; to blacken in the smoke; to make a smoke; pas. to be suffocated with smoke, Demosth. 1257, 15; in Hom. Il. ii, 399, to kindle a fire for a feast. Fr. κάπω.

Κατνίον, ου, τό, dimin. of κατνός. Κάπνισμα, άτος, τό, a smoke, a fumigation; the smoke of incense. Fr. καπνός.

Κάπνισσαν, Poet. for ἐκάπνισαν, 1. a. of καπνίζω.

Καπνοδόκη, Ion. for

Καπνοδόχη, ης, ή, a chimney, a hole in the roof for the smoke to pass through. Fr. καπνός and δίχεσθαι.

KAΠΝΟ Σ, οῦ, δ, smoke, steam, vapor, fume, soot; any thing worthless or contemptible, Soph. Antig. 1155; also, a thing of no value, equivalent to nothing. Suid.

Καπνοσφεάντης, ου, δ, one who snuffs up smoke, an avaricious, sordid man. Fr. καπνός and δσφεαίνω.

Καπνοῦχος, ευ, δ , a tube or funnel through which the smoke escapes. Fr. $\tilde{\imath}_{\chi\omega}$.

Κατνίω, ω, f. ωσω, to blacken with smoke, to smut, to send forth smoke, Eurip. Suppl. 497; Troad. 585; to be converted into smoke or ashes, Pind. Pyth. v, 111. Fr. καπνός.

Καπνώδης, εος, δ, ή, smoky, dark. Fr. είδος.

Κάποθνήσκω, for καὶ ἀποθνήσκω. Κᾶποι, Dor. for κῆποι.

 $K \acute{\alpha} \pi_{05}$, ov. \acute{o} , a strong or violent breathing; a blast, breeze, gale. $K \widetilde{\alpha} \pi_{05}$, ov. \acute{o} , Dor. for $\kappa \widetilde{\eta} \pi_{05}$.

Κάππα, τό, kappa, the tenth letter of the Greek alphabet. See under K.

Καππαδοκία, ας, ή, a country of Asia Minor, Cappadocia.

Καπαδδοκίζω, to favor the Cappadocians; to play the Cappadocian, to play the coward or knave; from

Καππάδοξ, οκος, δ, a Cappadocian, who had the character of knavery and cowardice.

KA'ΠΠΑΡΙΣ, εως, 'n, the caper plant; also, its fruit, the caper. Καππαύει, for παταπαύει.

Καππεδίον, for κατά πεδίον.

Κάππεσε, for κατέπεσε. Κάππεσον, for κατέπεσον.

Καπποφόρος, ου, δ, h, epith. of a horse, kappa-marked, marked

with the letter K, which was a sign of a good horse, Lucian. See κοππατίας. Fr. κάππα and φίρω.

Καππυρίζω, for καταπυρίζω, to catch or take fire.

Καππυείσασα, Dor. and Poet. for καταπυείσασα, part. 1. a. act. f. g. from καταπυείζω, 1. a. κατεπύεισα. Fr. κατά and πυείζω.

Κάπραινα, ης, η, a wild sow; a wanton woman. Fr. κάπρος.

Καπράω, ῶ, f. ήσω, and καπριάω, f. ᾶσω, to be in season like a sow; to play the wanton; metaphor. to be very lascivious. Fr. κά-προς.

Καπριάω. See καπράω.

Κάπειος, ου, δ, a boar; δ, ħ, like a boar, having a snout like a boar; applied to the rostrum of a ship, νῆες καπείους ἔχουσαι τὰς πεώ-εας, Herodt. iii, 59. From

KA'ΠΡΟΣ, ου, δ, a boar, a wild boar.

Kaπροφόνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, killing wild boars.

Κάπτω, f. ψω, to eat greedily, swallow eagerly; to catch at the food, gulp it down. Th. κάπω, to open the jaws wide, to snatch food, hence, the Latin capio and capto.

Κᾶπυςίζω, to laugh aloud; to indulge in gluttony; to be a slave to one's belly.

Κάσυξός, ά, όν, seorched, hot, burning, febrile; κασυςὰ νόσος, Theocr. Idyl. ii, 85; dried, parched; breathing out; κασυςὰν γελᾶν, to laugh heartily. For κασασυςός.

Κἄπτω, f. ύσω, to blow, breathe out, exhale; to faint away, Π. xxii, 467. Fr. κάπω.

Κατφάλας, and καπφάλαςα, or κὰπ φάλαςα, Ion. and Dor. for κατὰ φάλαςα, the trappings of a horse; the ornaments of a helmet.

Kάπω, whence κάπτω, to breathe out, exhale, by opening the mouth wide; to snap at, to bite. From this verb seems to come the pf. part. κεκαφηώς, Il. v, 698, breathing forth his life, i. e. expiring.

Κάπων, ωνος, δ, a capon.

Κάς, for κατά before j, as κὰς joos.

KA'P, Kāξός, δ, a Carian; a worthless fellow, because the Carians were a servile and barbarous nation.

Κάς, abbreviation for κάςα, the head; ἐπὶ κάς, headlong. Kάρ, αρός, τό, a hair of the head cut off; hence, a thing of no value, from the 2. pf. of κιίρω, κίκαρα τίω δὲ μιν ἐν καρὸς αἴση, Π. ix, 378, I hold him of no account. See Clarke and Heyne's remarks on the passage. See also αἴση.

Kάęā, τό, and κάςη, Ion. indecl., Soph. Phil. 614; but found sometimes in the dat. with the Attic poets only, Soph. Œd. C. 570; Eurip. Electr. 55; Æschyl. Choëph. 225; the head, crown of the head; also, a summit, peak, top; xáça is often used by tragic and lyric writers, for the person himself, & φίλτατον γυναικὸς Ἰοκάστης κάρα, Soph. Œd. Τ. 950, 1235; Οίδίπου κάρα, Œdipus, Id. 40; Eurip. Orest. 470, 475; the Epic poets use κάρηνον and κεφαλή, in the same manner, Il. ix, 407. See zeas, and also alon.

Καράδοπρόσωπος, ou, with the face of a κάραδος.

KA'PABOΣ, ου, δ, a marine animal of the crustaceous class, a lobster, a species of beetle; a small boat, still called by the Greeks καξάζι.

Καράδοκίω, ω, f. ήσω, to look about for, as with the head stretched out; to expect, wait for anxiously, Xen. Mem. iii, 5, 6; Herodt. vii, 168; to long for, Eurip. Med. 1114; to attend diligently. Fr. δοκίω οr δοκιύω. Καράδοκία, ας, ή, earnest expectation, desire, longing. Same Th.

Καρακάλλιον, ου, τό, a hood, cap. Καρακόλλιον, ου, τό, a hood, cap. Καρανιστής, ης ος, d. one who cuts off the head, a headsman, executioner, Æschyl. Eum. 177. Fr. κάρα.

Καςανιστής. See preced.

Κάρανον, τό, Dor. and Att. for κάρηνον.

Κἄξανόω, ῶ, f. ὡσω, to bring to a head or conclusion, to terminate, Æschyl. Choëph. 694. Fr. κάαπ.

Κάρᾶνος, ου, δ, the head or chieftain of a people, the sovereign; a satrap, Xen. Hist. i, 4, 1. Th. κάρα.

Καρατομίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to cut off the head, to behead, Eur. Rhes. 585. Fr. τίμνω.

Καξάτομος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having the head cut off, decapitated, Soph. Electr. 52; but καξατόμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, beheading or cutting off the head. Same Th.

Kάς Ξάνος, ου, outlandish, foreign,

barbarous.

KAPBATI'NH, ns, n, a coarse country shoe, made of raw hide, a brogue, moccason, Xen. Anab. iv, 5, 11; properly fem. of

Κας βάτινος, ίνη, ινον, made of undressed hides.

Καρδαμάλη, ης, ή, a kind of Persian loaf or cake made of κάρδαμον, Athen.

Καρδαμίζω, f. ίσω, to speak of cresses, Aristoph. Thesm. 617. Fr. κάρδαμον.

Kaęδαμίνη, a kind of cresses, like nasturtium.

Καςδαμογλύφος, ου, δ, λ, cutting cresses for food; sordid, miserly, Aristoph. Vesp. 1357. Fr. γλύφω.

KA'P ΔÅMON, ov, τό, a species of cress, Lat. nasturtium, both the plant and its seed, which last was bruised and eaten like our mustard, particularly by the Persians, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 8; κάρδαμον βλίπειν, to look sour or surly, Aristoph. Vesp. 455.

Καςδαμύλη, ης, ή, the name of a woman, Cardamylé.

Καςδαμύσσω, for σκαςδαμύσσω. Καςδαμωμον, ου, τό, the spice cardamom, an aromatic plant; from καςδάμον and ἄμωμον, because resembling both.

KAPΔI'Ā, ας ἡ, Ion. καςδίη, ης, Poet. κςαδία, ας, and ίη, ης, the heart; the mind, πςόφρων κςα-δίη, Π. x, 244; the reason; the soul; affections; spirit, courage; the orifice of the stomach, the stomach, Thucyd. ii, 49.

Καρδιακός, ή, όν, belonging to the heart. Fr. κάρδια.

Καρδιαλγέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to be afflicted with heart-burn, or with pains in the heart. Fr. ἀλγέω. Καρδιαλγία, ας, ἡ, heart-burn. Same Th.

Καεδιογνώστης, ου, δ, one who knows the heart. Fr. γνώστης. Καεδιόδηκτος, ου, δ, ή, heartwounding, heart-stung, Æschyl. Ag. 1450. Fr. δάκνω.

Καρδιουλχίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to draw or pull out the heart of a victim at a sacrifice. Fr. ἔλχω.

Καςδιοφύλαξ, ακος, δ, a breastplate. Fr. φυλάσσω.

Καςδίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to strike to the heart or stomach, LXX; to be pained in the heart. Fr. $\pi\alpha \xi \delta i\alpha$.

Καρδοπείον, τό, the cover of a kneading-trough; a muzzle.

KA'PΔ()ΠΟΣ, ov, n, a kneading-trough, any wooden trough or tray, Aristoph. Nub. 669.

Καρδούχιος, α, ον, Carduchian. Κάρδουχοι, ων, οί, the Carduchians.

Κάρεσσι, dat. pl. of κάρ.

Καρῆ, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. pas. of κείρω, f. κερῶ, 2. a. act. ἔκαρον, 2. a. pas. ἐκάρην.

Κάρη, τό, Ion. for κάρα, gen. κάεητος, καρήατος, dat. κάρητι, καρήατι, acc. κάρη, pl. nom. κάρα, the head, Π. xxii, 74; Demosth. 531, 5; Π. x, 259.

Kάρηας, nom. not in use, gen. ατος · some suppose it to be the gen. of κάρης, ητος, by epenth. of α, και ρήατος, etc., s. as κάρηνον, Il. xi, 309.

Καγήατι, dat. sing. of κάρηας. Καρηθαρίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to have a heaviness of the head. Fr. βαρύς.

Καρηθαρία, ας, ή, heaviness of the head, headache. Same Th.

 $K\alpha_{\ell}n\ell\alpha_{\ell}i\chi\delta_{5}$, \acute{n} , \acute{v} , causing heaviness of the head; afflicted with heaviness of the head. Same Th.

Kαρηχομάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to have the head full of hair; to wear the hair long, Π. ii, 11; applied by Homer to the Achæans; used only in the participle, καρηχομόωντες, and -ωντας, Π. ii, 11, 323. Fr. κάρα and κόμη.

Καρῆναι, 2. a. inf. pas. of κείρω. Κάρηνον, ου, τό, the head; summit, Il i, 44; the top. Fr. κάρη, τό, indecl.

Κάρητος, by syncop. for καρήατος,
 gen. of κάρηας, Odys. vi, 230.
 Καρία, ας, ή, Caria, in Asia Minor.

Καρίεντο, a barbarism in Aristoph. for χαρίεν.

Καρίκοί, nom. pl. of καρικός. Καρικοεργής, έος, of Carian work. Καρικός, ή, όν, Carian, belonging to a Carian, Aristoph. Ran. 1298; καρικόν μέλος, a kind of plaintive song. Fr. Κάρ.

Kαρίναι, αί, women hired to sing dirges at funerals, female hired mourners. Fr. κάρ.

Καζίς, ίδος, ή, a kind of crab-fish, a shrimp or prawn, Aristoph. Vesp. 1562.

Καείσο, a barbarism in Aristoph. for χαείσω.

KAPKAI'PΩ, impf. κάςκαιςου (the only tense in use), to resound, Il. xx, 157; to ring; to quake or tremble; κάς, Ion. for χάς, hence the compound καςχαςόδους, Il. x, 360.

Καρκίνιον, ου, τό, dimin. of ΚΛΡΚΙΝΟΣ, or καρκίνος, ου, δ, a crab-fish; the genus Cancer; one of the signs of the zodiac; a disease called cancer; ὅσπες οἱ ἰατςοὶ, ὅταν καρκίνον ἢ φαγέδαιναν, ἢ τῶν ἄλλων ἀνιάτων τι κακῶν Ἰδωσιν ἀπίκαυσαν, ἢ ὅλως ἀπίκοψαν, Demosth. 798, 23; a kind of shoe; a kind of tongs or forceps; pl. τὰ καρχίνα.

Καραϊνόχειρες, ων, with crab's claws for hands.

Καρκινόω, ω, to assimilate to or make like a crab-fish; to cause a cancer; the roots of plants are said καρκινοῦσθαι, when they spread out like the feet of the crab; pas. to be afflicted with a cancer. Fr. καρκίνος.

 $K_{\alpha \rho \kappa i \nu \omega \delta n s}$, sos, δ, \dot{n} , crab-like, of the nature of the crab. Fr.

Καςκίνωμα, ἄτος, τό, the disease called cancer, a cancerous tumor. Fr. καςκίνος.

Καςμανία, ας, ή, a province of Persia, Carmania.

Καρμήλιον, ου, τό, Mount Carmel.

Καρναβάδιον, ου, τό, a plant, cum-

Κάρνεα, οτ κάρνεια, ων, τά, a festival of Apollo at Sparta; κας-νεῖος · κυκλὸς καςνείου μηνός, Eurip. Alc. 460; it lasted nine successive days; it was held on the seventh day of the Spartan month Carneus, answering to the Attic Metageitneon, or August.

Καριώς (μήν), Eurip. Alc. 449. See preced. and Woolsey's note. Κάριος, εος, τό, a louse; a sheep; a flock, Hesych.

Καροδέτω, for κημοδέτω.

Κάρον, and κάρος, τό, caraway. ΚΑ'ΡΟΣ, ου, ό, a deep sleep, a lethargy; drowsiness, heavi-

Καξός, Dor. for κηξός, wax. Καξούχιου, ου, τό, a chariot, a coach, a caroche.

Καρόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to throw into a deep sleep, to make sluggish, to stupefy; pas. καροῦμαι, to be seized with a deep sleep, overpowered with drowsiness. Fr. κάρος.

Kαςπαί, ων, αί, worms which breed in olive-trees.

KAPΠAI'A, ας, ή, a certain kind of dance; ἔξχησις ἐν τοῖς ὅπλοις, a dancing in armor or armed, Xen. Anab. vi, 1, 4.

Καρπάλιμος, ου, δ, ἡ, swift, rapid, quick, speedy; as if άρπάλιμος. Hence

Καρπαλίμως, adv. quickly, swiftly, rapidly, speedily, promptly. Fr. άρπαλίμως.

Καρπάσινος, η, ον, made of fine flax or of linen.

KA'PΠĂΣΟΣ, ου, ἡ, a certain poisonous drug; a kind of fine flax; hence, Lat. carbasus. Fr. Sanscrit karpāsa, i. e. cotton.

Καρπεία, ας, ή, a deriving the fruits of, the act of enjoying, enjoyment, profit. Fr. καρπός.
 Καρπεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to reap the fruits of, enjoy, profit by.

Same Th.

KAPΠΗ'ΣΙΟΝ, ου, τό, the slender stalk of an aromatic plant resembling cinnamon, or cassia.

Spreng. 1, 209.

Καςπίζομαι, to enjoy the fruits of any thing, to derive profit from; to declare one to be free; to set free. From κάςφος, a rod, twig, dry stalk, Salm. de Modo Usur. c. ult. 880.

Καρπίζω, f. ίσω, to gather fruit; to pluck, gather, reap, enjoy; to make fruitful. Fr. καρπός.

Kάρπ μος, ίμη, ιμον, bearing fruit, fruitful, Æschyl. Prom. 453; fit for bearing fruit. Same Th.

Καςπίς, ίδος, ἡ, for καςφίς, the rod used by the prætor, when he declared a slave free; declaring free; emancipation. Fr. κάςφος. Καςπισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the act of gathering fruit; the deriving advantage from any thing; usufruct, the cropping of a soil. Fr. καςπός.

Κας πιστής, οῦ, ὁ, for κας φιστής, Dor. ᾶς, ὁ, one who declared a person free. Fr. κάς φος.

Καρπιστία, ας, ή, for καρφιστία, claiming a person to be free, Aul. Gell. xx, 9.

Καρπόδρωπος, ου, δ, ή, having the fruit gnawed; having eatable fruit.
 Fr. βιδρώσκω.

Καρπογένεθλος, ου, bearing or producing fruit.

Καρπογονέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to produce fruit. Fr. γένω.

Καρποδοτής, ῆςος, and καςποδότης, ου, δ , a giver of fruit. Fr. δίδωμι.

Καρποϊσιν, dat. pl. Ion. of καρπός. Καρπολογίω, ω, f. ήσω, to gather fruit. Fr. λίγω.

Καρπομανής, ές, running too freely to fruit, bearing exuberantly. Καρπόομαι, οῦμαι, to gather or reap the fruit; to enjoy, obtain; to exhaust, consume. From

to exhaust, consume. From KĀΡΠΟ' 2, οῦ, δ, fruit, usually of trees, but also of the earth; grain, corn; seed; the young; profit, advantage, utility, fulfilment; εἰ καρπὸς ἔσται θεσφάτοισι Λοξίου, if there shall be any

fruit in (fulfilment of) the oracles of Apollo, Æschyl. S. Theb. 600; the wrist or carpus; καςπὸς φεινῶν, the fruit of the mind, i. e. poetry, Pind.

Καρπός, οῦ, ὁ, a man's name, Carpus. But

Καρτός, δ, the joint of the arm and hand, the wrist, Lat. carpus. Καρποτελής, έος, δ, ἡ, bringing fruit to maturity, fruitful, Æschyl. Suppl. 671. Fr. τέλος. Καρποτόχος, ου, bearing fruit.

Καρποτρόφος, ου, ό, ή, fruit-yielding or producing, fruitful; but καρπότροφος, ου, nourished by fruit, Eurip. Ion. 478. Fr. τρέφω.

Καρποφαγίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to eat fruit; live on fruit. Fr. φάγω.

Κας ποφάγος, ου, δ, λ, eating fruit. Κας ποφθόςος, ου, δ, λ, spoiling fruit.

Kagποφορεί, 3. sing. contract. pres. ind. of

Καρποφορέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to bear fruit. Fr. φέρω.

Kαρποφορῆσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of preced.

Κας σοφόςος, ου, δ, ἡ, bearing fruit, fruitful, Eurip. Iph. T. 1236. Fr. φέρω.

Καςποφορούσι, 3. pl. contract. pres. ind. of καςποφορέω.

Καρποφύλαξ, ἄκος, δ, a watcher or guarder of fruit. Fr. φυλάσ-

Καρτόω, ῶ, to form fruit, bring to maturity, to produce; ἐκάρπωσε στάχυν "Ατης, Æschyl. Pers. 807; mid. to reap the fruit; ὅστις (τὸν ἀγρὸν) καρπώσεται, who shall reap the fruit of it, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 8; to enjoy, possess, gain; to derive advantage from, τὴν οἰκείαν ἀδεῶς καρπούμενοι, Demosth. 16, 18, 17, 10; to plunder, Aristoph. Vesp. 518; pus. to become fruit. Fr. καρπός.

Κάς τωμα, ἄτος, τό, fruit; gain; a victim, sacrifice, offering. Fr. κας τόω. Th. κας τός.

Καρτώσιμος, ου, δ, ħ, bearing fruit, fruitful, Athen. 478; and Κάρτωσις, εως, ħ, plucking fruit; reaping advantage; enjoyment of a thing, revenue, Xen. Cyr. iv, 5, 8; an offering of fruits: any offering, in general, LXX. Fr. καρτός.

Καρπωτός, ή, ότ, with sleeves reaching down to the wrist, 2 Sam. xiii, 18; an epithet of a garment. Fr. χαρπός.

Κάρρα, a city of Arabia, Carrha. Καρρέζειν, Æol. by syncop. for κα-

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ταρρίζειν, pres. inf. of καταρρέζω.

Καρρίζουσα, Poet. for καταρρίεζουσα.

Κάρρον, ου, τό, a chariot, car, LXX.; a cart, wagon.

Kάἰξων, Dor. for κειίσσων, more valiant, better, Plat. Locr. 94, C; compar. of κάρτος.

Κάξρωτος, ου, δ, a man's name, Carrotus; for an account of him, see Scholia Pyth. Od. 5, 271, 5. ΚΑΥΣΙΟΣ. ία, 100, crosswise, across; only used in compounds, γχάρσιος, ου, δ, ή, and ἐπικάρσιος.

 \mathbf{K} ά $\boldsymbol{\varrho}$ σις, $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ ως, $\boldsymbol{\dot{\eta}}$, a shearing, clipping. Th. $\boldsymbol{\kappa}$ εί $\boldsymbol{\varrho}$ ω.

Kάęτὰ, adv. strongly, greatly, very much, extremely, exceedingly, very, Herodt. iii, 80; ἢ κάęτα, by all means, certainly, a mode of affirming; καὶ τὸ κάęτα, and especially, Id. i, 71; assuredly, most certainly; καὶ κάρτὰ γι, most assuredly, Eurip. Hipp. 89.

Καςταίπους, οδος, δ, 'n, for κεαταίπους, having strong feet, strong-footed, like a bull, Pind. Olymp. xiii, 114. Fr. ποῦς.

Καςταλάμιον, a little basket, dimin. of

 $KA'PTA\Lambda\LambdaO\Sigma$, ou, δ , a small basket tapering towards the bottom, LXX.

Κάςτεϊ, dat. sing. of κάςτος, εος, τό, for κράτος.

Καςτεςαίχμας, α, δ, Poet. and Dor. for

Καρτεραίχμης, ου, δ, a valiant warrior, mighty with the spear or in arms. Fr. $\alpha l \chi \mu \dot{\eta}$.

Καρτερέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be strong or hardy; to be strong in enduring, suffering, bearing, etc.; to be courageous; to persevere; to persist, Thucyd. vii, 48; Soph. Phil. 1258; to endure; to bear patiently; to forbear; to refrain from, have the command of one's appetites or passions; with gen., Plat. Phad. 82, C; also with a dat.; it is chiefly applied to bodily labors, denoting a patient endurance of toils and privations; but in the following passages it refers to the mind; λίγω α έγω ούτε τότ' έκαςτέςουν ἀκούων, which I then could not hear with temper, Eschin. c. Ctes. 101, p. 109; μέχρι τεττάρων ημιρών ικαρτίρει θυόμενος, for the space of four days he persisted in offering sacrifice, Xen. Hist. iii, 1, 14; with a partic. for the inf., καςτιςήσομεν υπό σου εύις γετούμενοι, " tolerabimus nos a te beneficiis affici, Xen. Cyr. v, 1, 11. Est lepide dictum, sed vulgo exponunt. Te nos beneficiis afficiente nil non tolerabimus," Sturz. Lex. Xenoph. Fr. κάς-

Καρτίρημα, ατος, τό, and καρτίρησις, εως, ή, endurance, fortitude, Plat. Menex. 88, C; perseverance. Fr. καρτερέω.

Καρτίρησις, εως, ή, a bearing patiently, steadfastness, endurance.
 Καρτερία, ας, ή, bearing or enduring; patience, endurance; constancy; forbearance, Plat.
 Polit. iii, 390, D; abstinence; and

Καρτερικός, ή, όν, endued with patience; patient; hardy, constant, firm, steady; the acc. generally constr. with πρός. Fr. κάρτος.

Καρτερικῶς, adv. strenuously, perseveringly, patiently, firmly. Same Th.

Καρτιρόθυμος, ου, δ, ἡ, having a hardy mind, endowed with fortitude, courage; patient, constant, persevering, stubborn, obstinate. Fr. θυμός.

Καςτεροπλήξ, ηγος, δ, h, striking violently. Fr. πλήσσω.

Καρτερός, ά, όν, s. as πρατερός, strong, firm, valid, mighty, valiant, Il. v, 592; powerful, stout, vigorous; keen, violent; possessing self-command; master of one's passions; able to get possession of or retain any thing; patient, enduring; steep, difficult of access, Thucyd. iv, 3; persevering, obstinate, Plat. Phæd. 77, A; τὸ καςτεςόν, courage, Herodt. i, 212. It governs the gen.; καρτερον είναι τινός, for κρατείν τινός, to vanquish any one. Fr. κάςτος.

Καρτερόν, for καρτερῶς, adv. Καρτερούντως, adv. strongly; bravely; perseveringly. From the gen. pl. of the part. of καρ-

τερέω.

Καρτερόφρονα, acc. sing. of Καρτερόφραν, ονος, δ, ή, having a vigorous, powerful mind; courageous, valiant. Fr. φρήν.

Καρτερόχεις, ειρος, ό, ή, strong of hand.

Καρτερώνυζ, υχος, or καρτερώνυχος, ου, δ, ή, having strong claws, talons, or hoofs. Fr. ὄνυζ.

Καρτερῶς, adv. forcibly, strongly, powerfully; bravely; violently, vehemently. Fr. κάρτος.

Κάςτιστος, most excellent, most courageous, the bravest; by me-

tath. for κεάτιστος.

Κάςτος, εος, τό, by metath. for κράτος, τό, strength, power, etc.; but

Καρτός, ή, όν, shorn, cut, clipped. Fr. κείρω.

Καρτῦναι, by metath. for κρατῦναι, 1. a. inf. act. of

Καρτῦνω, for χρατύνω, f. ἔνῶ, to make strong, to strengthen; to render firm; χαρτύνειν βέλεα, to launch darts with a vigorous hand, Pind. Olymp. xiii, 135; ε. καρτύναντο φάλαγγας, strengthened their lines, Π. xi, 215. Th. κάρτος.

KĂ PΥ'Ā, α5, ħ, a walnut-tree; κάςυον, ου, τό, a walnut; Καςύα Πιεσική, Juglans regia, Theophr. H. Pl. 1, 18; 3, 7.

Κἄςυάτὶδες, ων, αί, the women of Caryæ, in Laconia; in architecture, caryatides are female figures used as bearing-shufts; pl. of

Κάρυᾶτις, ίδος, ή, a festival in honor of Diana, celebrated at Caryæ, a town in Laconia; hence καρυατίζω, to dance at this festival, and καρυᾶτίδες, ων, αί. Τh. καρύαι.

Κάζὖδιον, ου, τό, a small nut; the hazle or filbert tree or nut. Fr. καρύα.

Καρύϊνος, ίνη, ϊνον, of or belonging to a nut or nut-tree; like a

Καςυίσκος, ου, δ, ħ, shaped like a nut or almond; and as a subst., a bowl or cup, made in the form of a nut.

Καζῦκεύω, f. εύσω, to prepare the καζύκη, or any savory dish.

KAPT'KH, n5, n, a kind of sauce, used by the Lydians, prepared with blood and various condiments, and of a dark-red color. Kaębrivos, n, ov, blood-colored;

dark-colored; epith. of a garment, Xen. Cyr. viii, 3, 2.

Καρυκοποίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to make the red Lydian sauce; to varnish over with fine speeches, Aristoph. Eq. 342; also, to entertain with conversation; and Καρυκοποίος, οῦ, ὁ, one who prepares rich sauces or dishes. Fr. ποίω.

Κάρυξ, ῦκος, δ, Dor. for κήρυξ. Καρύζαισα, Eol. for κηρύζασα, part. 1. a. act. f. y. of κηρύσσω. Κάρυζε, Dor. for κήρυζε, Ion. for εκήρυζε, 1. a. ind. act. of the same verb.

Κάζιδοβάζνες, έος, δ, δ, stained with the juice of walnut-shells. Fr. βάπτω.

Κάς ϋοκατάκτης, ου, δ, a nut-

cracker; a bird called the nut-

Κάς ἔον, ου, τό, a nut of any kind, a walnut, chestnut, etc.

Κάρυοναύτης, ου, δ, one who goes to sea in a nutshell.

Καρυόφυλλον, ου, τό, the clove-tree.

Καρύσσω, Dor. for κηρύσσω. Καρυωτά, Exod. xxxviii, pl. of Καρυωτόν, οῦ, τό, a cup or bowl, made in the shape of a nut.

made in the shape of a nut.
Καρφαλίος, ία, ίον, dry, arid,
parched; squalid; καρφαλίον...
ἐσπὶς ἄϋσεν, his shield rung a
dry, tinkling sound, Π. xiii,
409. Fr. κάρφω.

Κάρφη, ης, ἡ, s. as κάρφος, straw, hay, chaff, etc.; ὡς μὴ ἄπτεσθαι τῆς κάρφης τὸ ὕδωρ, so that the water should not touch the hay, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 10.

Καρφηρός, ά, όν, of dry straw. Καρφίτης, ου, δ, any thing composed of straw, dried grass, sticks, etc.; Θάλαμος καρφίτης, a bird's nest. Fr. καρφω.

Kaeφοειδής, έος, ό, ή, like straw, dry fog, etc. Fr. είδος.

Καρφολογίω, ω, f. ήσω, to pick straws, dry sticks, etc.; to pick off motes, lint, etc., from a garment, Theophr. Char. 2. Fr. λίγω.

Καρφολογία, ας, ή, a gathering of straw, stubble, etc.; a picking of light substances from clothes, commonly done by persons in the delirium of a fever. Same Th. Κάρφος, εος, τό, a dry stalk or twig, chaff, straw; a shoot, scion; little billet of wood; a bird's nest made of dry twigs or straw; a paring, as of an apple; the peeling of wood, as the cinnamon, Herodt. iii, 111; the word resembles the Arabic kerfat, kirfa (Liddell and Scott's Lex.); the rod with which a slave was struck when manumitted; and

KA'PΦΩ, f. κάςψω, to dry, make dry; to make dirty or filthy; to deform; to shrivel or wrinkle, Odys. xiii, 398; to humble, bring down.

Καρχαλίος, for καρφαλίος. Καρχαρίος, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, snarling, Ap. Rhod. iii, 1058.

πιοδ. 111, 1058.

Καρχαρόδοντα, acc. sing. of

Καρχαρόδοντα, οδοντος, and καρχαρόδων, οντος, δ, δ, snarling-toothed, having rough, sharp, or jagged teeth, Π. x, 360; Theocr.

Heracl. 84. The word seems to have been formed from the snarling of dogs when irritated. Fr.

κάς, by redupl. κάς χας, and όδούς. | Dunb. Lex.

Κάςχάςος, ου, δ, ή, rough, sharp; violent; snappish.

Καρχάσιον, Dor. for καρχήσιον. Καρχηδών, όνος, ή, Carthage; Καρχηδώνιος, ου, ό, ή, Carthaginian, and καρχηδονιάζω, f. άσω, to favor the Carthaginians; as we might say, to Carthaginianize. ΚΑΡΝΗ ΈΙΟΝ, ου, τό, the masthead or upper part of a ship's mast; a kind of cup, narrower in the middle than at the two ends; a rope; hawser; a bandage.

Κάς ψε, Poet. for ἔκας ψε, 1. a. of κάς φω.

Καςῷ, Dor. for κηςῷ, dat. sing. of κηςός.

Κάρωσις, εως, ή, drowsiness, sleepiness, lethargy. Fr. καρόω. Κάς, for καὶ εἰς, or καὶ ἐς.

Κασαλθάζω, f. άσω, to act like a prostitute; wantonly to revile, to assail with immodest language, Aristoph. Eq. 354.

Κασαλθάς, άδος, ή, and ΚΑΣΑ'ΛΒΗ, ης, ή, a prostitute, a courtesan, Aristoph. Eccl. 1106.

Κασάλθιον, ου, τό, a brothel.

KA'ΣΑΣ, ου, δ, a costly horsecloth or housing; cloth, with a pile on both sides; a skin, with the wool or hair, used as a saddle.

Κασαύρα, ας, ή, and Κασαυράς, αδος, ή, and κασωρίς, ίδος, ή, a prostitute, a courtesan, Hesych.

Κασαύςιον, ου, τό, a brothel, Aristoph. Eq. 1281.

Κάσἄφης, εος, δ, ή, for καὶ ἀσαφής, Soph. Œd. T. 439.

Κασέληνον, from

Κασέληνος. See ασέληνος.

Κἀσθλοῖσιν, and in or among the good, dat. pl. Ion. from κἀσθλός, for καὶ ἐσθλός.

Κᾶσία, ας, ἡ, Ion. κασίη, ης, ἡ, cassia, a shrub like the cinnamon; also, the cinnamon itself; κασσία, Laurus cassia; κασία μέλαινα, the cassia fistularis, or purgative cassia.

Κασίγνητ', for κασίγνητε, voc. of κασίγνητος.

Κασιγνήτη, ης, ή, a sister. Fr. κάσις and γίνομαι.

Kασιγνητικός, ή, όν, brotherly or sisterly. From

Κασίγνητος, ου, δ, a brother; also, a cousin, a brother's or sister's son; a blood relation; used also as an adj.; kindred, δ κασίγνητον κάρα, Soph. Aj. 1155.

KA'ΣΙΣ, 105, δ, ή, a brother or sister; καὶ κασιγνήτω κάσις, Æschyl. S. Theb. 656; one of the same age.

Κασπία, ας, ή, (Θάλασσα understood,) the Caspian Sea; also, τὸ Κάσπιον, the same.

Κάσπιον, τό. See Κασπία. ΚΑ'ΣΣΑ, ης, ή, a prostitute.

Κασσάνδη, ης, ή, a woman's name, Cassandra.

KAΣΣΙ'A, ας, ή. See κασία. Κασσιτερίδες, ων, αί, the Cassiterides, or tin-islands: supposed

by some to be the Scilly Islands; by others, Cornwall, Herodt. iii, 115.

Κασσιτέρίνος, ίνη, ινον, made of tin, covered with tin, tinned.

KAΣΣΙ'ΤΕΡΟΣ, ον, δ, Att. καττίτερος, tin. It has been generally considered to be the same as the Roman stannum; but Beckmann (Hist. of Inventions) shows that it may have been different from that; with which Heeren agrees. "The Sanscrit is kastira, from kash, to shine; Arabic kasdîr." Lidd. and Scott's Lex.

Κάσσῦμα, Att. κάττυμα, ατος, τό, made of pieces of leather sewed together, as a sole under a shoe or sandal; a shoe; Aristoph. Vesp. 1199, a plot or intrigue. From

KAΣΣΥ΄Ω, Att. καττύω, f. ύσω, to sew together, stitch, to patch up, cobble, mend; to plot, contrive. Fr. κατά and σύω. Whence κάττυμα.

Κασσωείς, ίδος, ή, a harlot.

Κασταλία, ας, ή, a fountain at Delphi, sacred to the Muses; Κασταλίδες, αί, the Muses.

Καστάνα, ης, η, a city of Thessuly and of Pontus, Castana.

Κάστανα, καστάνια, καστανέα, the chestnut-tree, or fagus Castanea. Κασταναϊκόν (κάσυον), a chestnut. Κασταναϊκός, ή, όν, of Castana.

Κάστάνον, ου, τό, a chestnut. Κάστόν, Att. by crasis for καλ

καστόν, Αιί. ος ετικές for και έστόν. Καστέρειον μέλος, Καστόρειος δμνος Pind Isthm i 437 a song

vos, Pind. Isthm. i, 437, a song, sung by the Spartans before battle, to animate their courage, and make them despise death.

Καστόςειος, α, ον, of or belonging to Castor; καστόςειος νόμος, a warlike air for the flute. See preced.

Καστορίδις, ai, a famous Laconian breed of hounds, said to have been first reared by Castor; also καστόριαι κύνις. Καστοενύσα, part. of καστόενυμι, Poet. for καταστόενυμι κώςα καστοενύσα, spreading the fleeces, Odys. xvii, 32.

KA'ΣΤΩΡ, egos, δ, a proper name, Castor; also, the beaver; a quadruped with a large belly, Herodt. iv, 109.

Kάσχιθι, he detained, Π. xi, 701, 3. sing. impf. act. Æol. by syncop. for κατίσχιθι.

Κάσωρείω, f. εύσω, to lead the life of a prostitute; to act like one, Lycophr. 772. Fr. κάσσα. Κασώριον, τό, a brothel, stews; from

Κάσωρίς, ίδος, ή, a harlot, Lycophr. 1385.

Κάσχετο, for κατέσχετο, 3 sing. 2. a. m. of κατέχω.

KATA', prep. governing the gen. and the acc., but never the dat., though some attribute this usage to the poets; as, in Odys. x, 238, κατὰ συφεώσιν ἐίξηνυ, which is merely by tmesis for συφεώς καττείχηνυ. Its primitive signification is down from above, downwards.

I. With the genitive it denotes, especially in motion from above; (1) from, down from; as, κατ' Οὐλύμποιο καξήνων, down from the summits of Olympus, Il. i, 44; κατὰ τοῦ κεημνοῦ, from or down from the steep place, Mark v, 13; κατὰ κεφαλῆς, from, i. e. hanging down from the head, 1 Cor. xi, 4; but in Mark xiv, 3, κατὰ τῆς κεφαλῆς means upon his head; κατὰ γῆς ἰέναι δῦναι, to go under the earth; (2) Sometimes it signifies direction to an object, in its proper sense; as, κατὰ σκοποῦ τοξεύειν, to shoot at a mark; κατά τινος siπεῖν, to say any thing with regard to some one, or 'any thing which is prejudicial to him or false,' as Xen. Apol. Socr. 13; ψεύδεσθαι κατὰ τοῦ θεοῦ, to say any thing falsely of the Deity ; λόγος κατ' Αἰσχίνου, the speech against Æschines; in some of which examples it may be rendered against; as also in the following: (3) against; as, Tis καθ κμῶν, who can be against us, Rom. viii, 31; κατὰ σοῦ, against thee, Matt. v, 23; (4) of, concerning ; as, or imagruεήσαμεν κατά τοῦ Θεοῦ, because we have testified of God, 1 Cor. xv, 15; (5) by, with; as, igoori. ζω σε κατά τοῦ Θιοῦ, I adjure thee by God, Matt. xxvi, 63; δμνύτιν κατ' ίξωλτίας, to swear

with imprecations of destruction or ruin upon one's self, Dem. c. Mid. 5, 20; (6) in; as, ή κατὰ βάθους στωχεία, poverty in its depths, or deep poverty, 2 Cor. viii, 2; κατὰ βύθων, in the depths; (7) against or over; as, ούχ' είχες έξουσίαν κατ' έμοῦ, thou wouldst not have power against or over me, John xix, 11; (8) through; as, καθ' ολης τῆς περιχώρου, through the whole country round about, " The following Luke xxiii, 5. phrases, (says Prof. Dunbar,) merit notice : εὔχεσθαι κατὰ βοὸς, καθ' έκατόμβης, κατὰ χιλίων χιμάρων, to vow an ox, a hecatomb, etc.; καθ' ίερων τελείων δμόσαι must be explained on a different principle, to swear by the victim, putting the hand on it at the same time, Matth. Misc. Phil. 1, 163, n. 36, comp. Ind. Demosth. v. Κατά." II. With the accusative; (9) according to, after; κατὰ νόον, or Sυμόν, according to one's mind; κατὰ τὰς Θεμιστοκλέους έντολάς, in pursuance of the commands of Themistocles, Herodt. viii, 85; similarly Plat. Alc. 1, p. 28, την τοιαύτην βοήθειαν καλην μέν λέγεις, κατά την έπιχείρησιν τοῦ σῶσαι οθς δεῖ, as far as; κατά θεόν, according to, through divine impulse, providentially, (Valck. Herodt. 275); κατ' είκόνα ἡμῶν, according to our own image, Gen. i, 26: (10) in; as, κατ' ὄνας, in a dream, Matt. i, 20 ; κατὰ τὴν χώςαν ἐκείνην, in that country, Luke xv, 14; (11) to, towards; as, ήλθε κατ' αὐτόν, came to him, Luke x, 38; κατὰ τὴν Βιθυνίαν, towards Bithynia, Acts xvi, 7; (12) near; κατ' "Αργος, near Argos, Eurip. Suppl. 366; (13) before; as, οίς κατ' ὀΦθαλμούς, before whose eyes, Gal. iii, 3; (14) on account of, Herodt. ix, 37 ; κατὰ τὸ ἔχθος τὸ Λακεδαιμονίων, on account of the hatred or from hatred against the Lacedæmonians (Valck. Herodt. 633, Fisch. 3. b. p. 182). Hence it is often put with verbs of motion, in order to show the object of them; avayxain xaτέλαζε Ἰωνάς τε καὶ Κᾶςας, κατὰ ληΐην ἐκπλώσαντας, ἀπενειχθηναι is Αιγυστον,in order to collect plunder, Herodt. ii, 152; τειήεης, η κατά τοὺς Αἰακίδας ἀπεδήμησε, Id. viii, 83, (see ch. 84,) comp. Thucyd. ii, 87; Tov

Σόλωνα θεράποντες περίηγον κατὰ τοὺς Δησαυρούς, and his servants led Solon about, among [in the direction of] the treasures, Herodt. i; κατὰ στῆθος εξαλι, he struck him in the direction of the breast, i. e. on the breast, Homer; (15) as to, respecting; κατὰ τὴν ἀπὸ Κοςίνθου ἄπιζιν, as to his arrival from Corinth, Herodt. v, 121; in the expression of a similitude or accordance, πατέςα τε καὶ μητέςα εύρήσεις, οὐ κατὰ Μιθριδάτην τε την βουκόλον και την γυναϊκα αὐτοῦ, very different from (not according to or after) that model, Herodt. i, 121, comp. 2, 10; Thucyd. ii, 62; Plat. Rep. 8, p. 206; also, after the manner of. 'Ηλέκτεαν κατ' ἐκεινήν, Aristoph. Nub. 530; hence, xar' imauror, of the same kind as myself, Plat. Symp. 221; oi raf huas, men of our station, of our character; and with comparatives, μείζων ή κατ' ἄνθρωπον, § 449, which in Latin would be quam pro, Herodt. iv, 95; Soph. Œd. T. 598; Thucyd ii, 50; but in iv, 39, Thucyd. uses & neces with an acc. in the same sense; (16) with or to; κατά σεαυτόν έχε, have it with or to thyself, Rom. χίν, 22; (17) τοὺς κατὰ τὰ ἔθνη πάντας, all who are among the Gentiles, Acts xxi, 21; or τῶν κατὰ 'Ιουδαίους ἐθῶν, the customs which are among the Jews, Id. xxvi, 3; (18) for, on account of; κατὰ πᾶσαν αἰτίαν, for every cause, Matt. iii; xaτὰ χάριν, of favor, Rom. iv, 4; (19) even to; ἐὰν γεάφηται καθ' ἔν, if they were written every one or even to one; (20) κατά is also used distributively; as, butis xal' iva, every one of you, Ephes. v, 33; (21) with its case often to be rendered adverbially; καθ' ὑπερδολήν, excessively, to excess; κατὰ μικρόν, gradually ; κατ' ἐνιαυτόν, yearly, every year; xal' huigav, daily; κατὰ λόγον, justly, with reason, Acts xix, 14; κατὰ κεάτος, mightily, powerfully; xar' ilso, compassionately, through compassion; κατά τὸ πλείστον, mostly, for the most part; (22) in the periphrasis of nouns; κατὰ πόλιν, the inhabitants of the city; δ καθ ήμᾶς λόγος, our doctrine or sect; τὰ κατ' ἰμί, my affairs; τῶν καθ' ὑμᾶς σοιήτων, of your own poets, Acts xvii, 28; ὁ καθ' ἡδονὴν θάνατος,

an agreeable death; μετὰ τὸ κατὰ χεῖρας εδως, after the water (is brought) for (washing) the hands, Plut.; (23) κατά is often understood elliptically before an accusative; τὰ αὐτὰ καὶ νοσοῦμεν, in this very thing we languish or are faint, Eurip. Androm. 906; (24) in defining places, in, on, near; as, xarà στρατόν, in the army or camp, Il. vii, 370; κατὰ γῆν, θάλασσαν πορεύεσθαι, by land, by sea; κατὰ τὸν πλοῦν, on the voyage; κατὰ πλοῦν ήδη ἰόν, Thucyd. vii, 31; (25) in definitions of time, during; κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον, at the time of the war, Herodt. vii, 137; κατὰ τὸν κατὰ Κροῖσον χρόνον, Id. i, 67; οἱ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς นึงคือพสอเ, their contemporaries, Xen. Mem. iii, 5, 10; thus likewise, oi καθ' ἡμᾶς · (26) about; κατὰ ἐξήκοντα καὶ χίλια, Ηεrodt. ii, 145; comp. vi, 117; (27) it serves, particularly with numerals, to show the same as the Latin distributives, when a certain number is continually recurring ; Λακεδαιμόνιοι, κατὰ μὲν ένα μαχεόμενοι, οὐδαμῶν εἰσὶ κακίονες ἀνδεῶν, singly, one by one, Herodt. vii, 104; comp. Thucyd. iv, 32; καθ' ἐπτά, seven at a time, Aristoph. Av. 1079; κατ' δλίγας (ναῦς) προσπίπτοντες, with few ships at a time, Thucyd. iii, 78; likewise without numerals, κατὰ μῆνα, κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν, καθ' ἡμέραν, every month, year, day; sometimes accompanied by ξκαστος · κατά πόλεις, κατὰ κώμας, or κατὰ κώμας έκάστας, Herodt. i, 196, by towns, Lat. oppidatim, vicatim. In compound words it denotes (29) the opposite of ἄνω, i. e. down, downwards; as, καταcaiνω, to go down, descend; (30) against ; κατακαυχᾶσθαι, to boast against; (31) greatly, very much; and then it either augments the signification; as, xaτείδωλος, full of idols; or does not change the meaning of the simple word; us, καταθνήσκω, to die. Κάτα, for καὶ εἶτα, and then.

κάτα, for και είτα, and then.
Κάτάβα, by apoc. for κατάβηθι,
2. sing. 2. aor. imperat., used
with the time of a present, Aristoph. Vesp. 983.

Καταθέδην, adv. by or in going down, in descending. Fr. καταθαίνω.

Καταξαθμός, οῦ, ὁ, a descent; a rushing down; a cataract; a precipice. Same Th.

Καταβαίη, 2. a. opt. and Καταβαίνει, 3. sing. pres. ind. act. of

Καταβαίνω, impf. κατίβαινον, f. m. καταβήσομαι, pf. καταβίβηκα, to go or come down, to descend, to come down from the interior to the coast, opposed to ἀναβαίνω, to alight; to depart, set out; to condescend, agree with; 2. a. κατίβην, ης, η, 2. a. imperat. κατάβη, and κατάβηι, 3. sing. ήτω, and by apoc. κατάβα καταβαίνειν iκ or ἀπότινος. 'Αϊδαο καταβήσει, Soph. Antig. 816; Suppl. 817; Aristoph. Ran. 35; 2. a. inf. καταβίναι, 2. a. part. καταβάς, άντος. Fr. βαίνω.

Καταθακχίοομαι, οῦμαι, f. ιώσομαι, to perform the orgies of Bacchus; to exult with frantic joy, Eurip. Bacch. 109. Fr. βακχεύω.

Καταβαλλόμενος, part. pres. pas. of

Καταβάλλω, f. ἄλῶ, pf. καταθέβληκα, 2. aor. κατέβάλου, to throw or cast down, to throw to the ground; to overthrow, demolish; to let down; to throw into danger, difficulty, etc.; to ruin, slay, destroy; to spread abroad; καταξάλλειν φάτιν, to spread a report, Herodt. i, 122; to lower, τὰς ὀφεύς, the eyebrows, Eurip. Cycl. 167; to pay a debt, Demosth. 712, ult.; to deposit money, Id. 921, 4; 243, 25; to insert in the public records, Id. de Coron.; to institute; to lay out, expend; mid. to throw one's self down; to lay down, as a foundation, a first principle, etc.; pas. to be thrown down, laid prostrate; hence, to be despised; 1. a. pas. κατεβλήθην, pf. pas. καταβέβλημαι. Fr. βάλλω.

Καταθαπτίζομαι, to be plunged in or under, to be drowned; pas. of

Καταθαπτίζω, f. ίσω, Att. $i\tilde{\omega}$, to plunge under, to submerge. Fr. βαπτίζω.

Καταθάπτω, f. ψ ω, to dip into, immerse, dye. Fr. βάπτω.

Καταθαρίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to weigh down; to burden, to oppress. Fr. βάρος.

Καταβάρησις, εως, ή, the act of overloading; oppression. Same Th.

Καταθαρύνω, s. as καταθαρίω. Κατάθάς, άντος, and in f. g. καταθάσα, part. 2. a. act. of καταθαίνω. Καταδάσιον, ου, τό, a descent; the entrance of a cave. Fr. βαίνω.

Καταβάσιος, ου, δ, ή, descending; and

Κατάδἄσις, εως, η, the act of descending, Thucyd. vii, 44; a coming down, a descent, opposed to ἀνάδασις. Fr. βαίνω.

Καταδασμός, δ, Att. for καταδαθμός.

Καταβατίον, verbal adj., must de scend, it is necessary to come down, to dismount. Same Th. Καταβάτης, ου, ό, one who fights alighting from a chariot, Plat. Crit. 119, B; the Descender, epith. of Jupiter. Fr. βαίνω. Καταβάτός, ή, όν, descending,

Καταβάτός, ή, όν, descending, leading down. Same Th. Καταβάτω, 3. sing. 2. a. imperat.

ατατάτω, 3. sing. 2. a. imperat. act. κατάβαβι. Fr. the same Th.

Καταξαύζω, f. \vec{v} σω, to bark at, to snarl at. Fr. βαύζω.

Καταθαυκαλάω, ω, to lull asleep by singing, to sing to sleep, as nurses are accustomed to do with children. Same as βαυκαλάω. Καταθαυκάλησις, εως, ή, a song

sung by nurses to lull infants to sleep, a lullaby.

Καταθδελλύσσομαι, or -ύττομαι, to pollute; to put to vile uses; to abominate, abhor. Fr. βδελλύσσομαι.

Καταξεδαίουμαι, οῦμαι, mid. to affirm, assert, maintain. Fr. βεδαίοω.

Καταξεξαίδω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to make quite firm or secure; to strengthen, corroborate.

Καταξίξηκα, pf. of καταξαίνω. Καταξίξλακευμένως, adv. carelessly, sluggishly. Fr. pf. part. of βλακέύω.

Καταβεβλημένος, pf. part. pas. f. g. of καταβάλλω.

Καταβέβριθα, pf. ind. of καταβρίθω.

Καταθείομεν, Π. x, 97; "said to be the Ionic subj. for καταθῶ-μεν·very doubtful." Dunb. But the German lexicographers still treat it as an Epic 2. aor. subj.

Καταδή, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. act. of καταδαίνω.

Kατάβηθι, 2. a. imperat. act. of the same.

Κατάδημι, obsol. for καταθαίνω. Καταθήναι, Poet. καταθήμεναι, 2. a. inf. of καταθαίνω.

Καταβήσες, Ion. for καταθήσου, pres. imperat. of καταθήσομαι, formed from 1. f. m. of καταθαίνω.

Καταδήσομαι, 1. f. ind. m. of καταθαίνω.

Καταξιάζω, and

Καταδιάζομαι, to overcome, to force, to compel, to draw down, Thucyd. iv, 123; pas. to be overcome, be forced or compelled, to be oppressed. Fr. βιάζομαι. Καταδιέάζω, f. άσω, to cause to descend, come down, Herodt. i, 87; to lead down, cast down, Thucyd. vii, 85; to bring down. Fr. βιξάζω.

Καταθιβασθήσομαι, 1. f. pas. of the preced.

Καταξίδασμός, οῦ, ὁ, the act of bringing or forcing down, a leading down. Same Th.

Καταδιδρώσκω, to eat, devour, swallow: to consume, pf. part. pas. καταδιδρωμίνος, wasted away, Plat. Phæd. 110, A. Fr. βιδρώσκω.

Καταξινίω, ήσω, s. as βινίω. Καταβίου, pres. imperat. of

Καταδιόω, ω, f. ώσω, to pass, spend, or finish one's life. Fr. βιόω.

Καταδιώσας, part. 1. a. of the preced.

Καταξιώσις, εως, ή, the end of life, the act of passing one's life. Th. βιός.

Καταβλακεύω, f. εύσω, to neglect; to err from carelessness, Nen. Anab. vii, 6, 16; mid. to give one's self up to a lazy, indolent life, to be lazy. Fr. βλακεύω.

Καταξιάπτω, f. άψω, to hurt, injure; to cause loss or damage; καταξεξλαμμένον οὐδὲν ἄξιον λόγου, having suffered no injury of any moment, Demosth. 1278, 8. Fr. βλάπτω.

Καταβλίπω, f. ίψω, to look down; to look at or contemplate attentively. Fr. βλίπω. Κατάβλημα, ἄτος, τό, any thing thrown or placed down, as a foundation, deposit, a payment; a curtain, etc. Fr. pf. pas. of βάλλω.

Καταθλητικός, ή, όν, having the power of throwing down, calculated to throw down or overturn. Fr. καταβάλλω.

Καταβληχάομαι, ωμαι, to bleat aloud.

Καταξιώσκω, f. μολοῦμαι, 2. a. κατίμολον, to go through with circumspection, care. See Prof. Sophocles's Gr. Verbs.

Καταθοάω, ω, f. άσομαι, Ion. ήσο. μαι, to bawl out, vociferate, cry out against, inveigh against, Thucyd. v, 45; to revile, accuse; with the gen. καταδοάομαι, to cry out on, inveigh against clamorously; καταδωσομένους, Ion. for καταδοπσομένους, Herodt. vi, 86. Fr. βοάω.

Kαταβοή, ñs, h, a clamoring against, Thucyd. i, 73; and

Καταθόησις, εως, η, a crying out against; reproach; denunciation; accusation. Same Th.

Καταδολά, ας, ἡ, Dor. for Καταδολή, ῆς, ἡ, a throwing down; an attack, as of fever, etc., Demosth. 118, 20; a foundation, beginning, origin; a deposit, payment of a debt, Id. 731, 8; καταδολήν ποιεῖσθαι, to lay a foundation; calumny; detraction; descent; a victim. Fr. καταδάλλω.

Καταδορδόρωσι, εως, ή, the act of covering with mud; sitting in mud by way of penance. Fr. βόρδορος.

Κατάβοβρος, ου, δ, ἡ, secure from the north or northwest wind, Plat. Crit. 118, B. Fr. βορίος. Καταβοσαίω, s. as

Καταδοσκομενάων, gen. pl. Æol. for καταδοσκομένων, part. pres. pas. of καταδόσκω.

Καταδόσκω, and καταδόσκομαι, f. βοσκήσω, to graze cattle; to feed on, eat, browse; ξύλοχον καταδοσκομενάων, browsing upon the spray, Π. v, 162. Fr. βόσκω.

Καταξόστευχος, ου, δ, ή, having full curls or ringlets, hairy. Fr. βόστευχος.

Καταθουπολέω, ω, f. ήσω, to cajole, deceive. Fr. βουπολέω. Καταθραθευίτω, 3. sing. pres. im-

perat. act. of Καταθεμθείω, f. εύσω, to deprive of one's due reward, condemn unjustly, defraud, circumvent, Demosth. 544, utt.; to treat arrogantly. Fr. βεμθεύω.

Καταθράχύ, adv. by degrees; not long after. Fr. βραχύς.

Καταθείμω, to roar furiously. Fr. βείμω.

Καταξέξω, f. ίξω, to pour over, wash all over; to wet thoroughly, shower upon, water, moisten; to immerse; metaphor. to praise; καταξείχειν σιγῆ, to suppress, as if to drown with silence; pas. to be wet; μη καταξείχθῶ, lest I be wet to the skin, Aristoph. Nub. 266.

Καταθρίζω, to loiter, linger, delay.

Καταθείθω, f. ίσω, to load, burden; to be loaded or heavy; to excel in riches, Theor. xvii,

95. Fr. βετθω. Καταξεοντάω, ω, f. ήσω, to thunder against; to stun with amazement, as if thunderstruck; to stun. Fr. βεοντάω.

Καταξρόζειι, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. act. of an obsol. pres. καταξρόχω, to gulp or swallow down. Καταξροχή, ης, η, a watering or

wetting thoroughly. Fr. β_{ℓ} :

Καταξροχθίζω, f. ίσω, to devour voraciously, to swallow down, Aristoph. Eq. 35. Fr. βρόχθος. Καταξρόχω, f. όξω, the same, Odys. iv, 222.

Καταξεύκω, ξω, to bite in pieces, eat up, devour.

Καταξοῦχάομαι, ῶμαι, and καταξοῦχω, f. ὑξω, to roar, bellow; to gnash the teeth. Fτ. βρῦχω.

Καταξεύω, to be overgrown, overluxuriant.

Κατάβοωμα, ἄτος, τό, food.

Καταθεώξας, Dor. for καταθεώσας, part. 1. a. act. of καταβεώσκω.

Κατάξεωσις, εως, 'n, swallowing down; consuming, devouring. Fr. βιζεώσχω.

Καταθεώσκω, to swallow down, absorb, devour, consume; s. as καταβιβρώσκω.

Καταδρώσω, fut. of καταδιδρώσκω.

Kαταθυθίζω, f. ίσω, to plunge under; to submerge, drown. Fr. βυθός.

Καταδυρσόω, ω, f. ώσω, to cover with hides or leather. Fr. βύρσα.

Καταδώσομαι, Ion. for καταδοήσομαι, 1. f. ind. m. καταδοᾶσθαί τινος, to cry out or inveigh against clamorously.

Καταγάγεῖν, for καταγεῖν, inf.
of κατάγω.

Καταγάγω, ης, η, 2. a. subj. Att. of κατάγω.

Κατάγαιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, and κατάγειος, α, ον, under the ground, subterraneous. Fr. γαῖα.

Καταγγελεύς, έως, ὁ, a publisher, preacher, setter forth; a messenger. Fr. ἀγγέλλω.

Καταγγελία, ας, ή, a publishing, announcing; also, a denunciation, accusation, impeachment. Fr. κατά and ἀγγέλλω. And Καταγγέλλω, f. ελῶ, pf. κατήγγελκα, Lys. 174, 28, to announce, declare, to proclaim, publish; to celebrate; to inform against, accuse, impeach.

Fr. άγγίλλω.

Κατάγγελτος, ου, δ, ή, announced, made known to, Thucyd. vii, 48; declared, published, proclaimed; denounced, accused. Fr. preced.

Κατάγειν, pres. inf. of κατάγω. Κατάγειος. See κατάγαιος.

καταγίλα, a comic name of a place, (ridiculous,) from καταγελάω, Katagela, Aristoph.
Acharn. 606; a play upon the name of the Sicilian Gela.

Καταγελασθήσομαι, f. ind. pas. of καταγελάω.

Καταγέλαστος, ου, δ, ħ, verbal adj., laughed at, derided; worthy to be laughed at, ridiculous, Herodt. viii. 100. From

rodt. viii, 100. From Κατάγελάω, ῶ, f. ἀσομαι, with the gen. to laugh at, deride; to insult, mock, Xen. Anab. i, 98; to sneer at, Id. Mem. ii, 6, 12; Plat. Euthyd. 278, D; 1. a. κατεγέλασα, 1. a. pas. κατεγέλασθην.

Κατάγελως, ωτος, δ, a laughing at, derision, ridicule; ὅσπες κατάγελως τῆς πράξεως, as a mockery of the business, Plat. Crit. 45, E. Same Th.

Καταγέμω, to be full or loaded. Fr. γέμω.

Καταγήοχεν, 3. sing. pf. act. of κατάγω, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 97.

Καταγήραιος, α, ον, old; worn out with old age.

Καταγηράσκουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. of

Καταγηράσεω, and καταγηράω, f. άσω, Plat. Legg. xii, 949, E; to grow old, Eurip. Med. 124. Fr. γῆρας.

Καταγιγαετίζω, f. ίσω, to deflower, to deflower a maid, Aristoph. Acharn. 275.

Καταγίγνομαι, to be in, to dwell in, be occupied about, *Demosth.* 521. *Fr.* γίγνομαι.

Καταγίζω, Ion. for καθαγίζω. Καταγινέειν, Ion. for κατάγειν, to lead down, lead back, restore, Odys. x, 104.

Καταγινώσκη, 3. sing. pres. subj. act. of

Καταγινώσκω, οτ καταγιγνώσκω, f. γνώσομαι, 2. αστ. κατέγνων, to direct the mind on the line of any object, to observe closely; to form an opinion, generally against any one, τινός · to decide against, condemn, Demosth. 407, 7; to determine; καταγιγνώσκειν δίκην, to decide a cause against, Aristoph. Eq. 1360; τοῖς σφόδρα κατεγνωκόσιν ἐαθτῶν, who severely condemned them-

selves, Demosth.; ταῦτά μου καταγιγνώσκεις, such an opinion you form of me, Xen. Mem. iii, 7, 3; to be conscious of; αὐτὸς ἐμαυτοῦ κατέγνων, Ι was conscious to myself, Id. Cyr. vi, 1, 20; ώς καὶ αὐτῶν κατεγνωχότων, as they were conscious to themselves, Thucyd. vii; to think, judge, know, understand, perceive; pas. to be condemned, judged; pf. act. κατέγνωκα, 1. a. pas. κατεγνώσθην, pf. pas. κατέγνωσμαι. It governs the genitive of the person by the prep. Sometimes the acc. of the thing, with the gen. of the person. Fr. κατά and γιγνώσκω. Th. γνόω. Κατάγινέω, Ion. for κατάγω, to bring, lead, carry down; to bring back.

Καταγίνομαι, and καταγινώσκω, later forms for καταγίγνομαι and καταγιγνώσκω.

Καταγλάϊζω, ίσω, a stronger form of ἀγλαϊζω.

Καταγλυκαίνω, f. ανῶ, to make very sweet or delicious; meta-phor. to delight the senses, charm. Fr. γλυκαίνω.

Καταγλωττίζω, f. ίσω, to bill or kiss amorously, as doves; to overwhelm with talk, to talk one down; καὶ ψευδῆ κατεγλώττιζε μου, and overwhelmed me with false charges, Aristoph. Acharn. 380; to compose lusciously; κατεγλωττισμένες, lusciously composed, Id. Thesm. 130. Fr. κατά and γλῶττα. Καταγλωττίσμα, ατος, τό, a billing, amorous kiss, Aristoph. Nub. 52. Same Th.

Κάταγμα, ατος, τό, a fracture; from κατάγνῦμι, to shatter; wool pulled from the hide; a ball of spun wool, Soph. Trach. 692. Fr. κατάγω.

Καταγνάπτω, f. άψω, to card and comb wool, lay up carded wool; to lay up, confide in, repose on as one's hope, Eurip. Troad. 1252; but γνάπτω rarely occurs in composition.

Καταγνάφω, s. as καταγνάπτω. Καταγνοίην, ης, η, 2. a. opt. act. of καταγινώσκω.

Καταγνῦμι, and καταγνύω, f. κατάζω, 1. a. -ίαζα· 2. pf. κατίᾶγα, intrans. to break in pieces, to break; part. 2. pf. κατίαγώς, broken down, enervated, blunted, Plat. Prot. 342, B; 2. aor. pas. κατάγνν. See κατάγω.

Kαταγνῶ, ῷς, ῷ, 2. a. subj. act., and

Καταγνώναι, 2. aor. inf. of καταγιγνώσκω.

Κατάγνωσις, εως, ή, condemnation, blame, disapprobation; contempt, Thucyd. iii, 16. Fr. γιγνώσκω.

Καταγνωστός, ή, όν, condemned, blamed, deserving blame or reproof; infamous. Same Th.

Καταγογγύζω, f. ύσω, to murmur against any one.

Καταγοητεύω, f. εύσω, to impose upon, deceive by jugglery or magical delusions, to bewitch; to juggle, cheat, deceive. Fr. γοητεύω.

Κατάγομος, ου, δ, ή, loaded, laden, Polyb. Fr. γέμω.

Κατάγος άζω, f. άσω, to purchase in the market, Demosth. 908, ult. Fr. ἀγος άζω.

Καταγορασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a buying, a purchase; καταγορασμὸς τοῦ σίτου, a buying up of corn, Diod. Sic. Same Th.

Καταγόρευσις, εως, ή, declaration, disclosure, exposition; denunciation; and

Κατάγορεύω, f. εύσω, to inform against, Thucyd. vi, 54; to point out, disclose, declare, tell. Fr. ἀγορεύω.

Κατάγεαπτος, ου, δ, ή, marked, painted, described, delineated; written down, transcribed. Fr. γεάφω.

Καταγράφή, ñs, ħ, a delineation; description; a register, a memorandum; a roll-book; and

Κατάγρᾶφος, ου, δ, ή, written down; written upon; painted, particularly in profile. From

Καταγεάφω, f. άψω, to delineate, describe, to write down, mark down; to designate; to sketch; to register; to write in, Eurip. Alc. 989; to enroll; to levy. Fr. γεάφω.

Καταγείω, to catch, overtake.

Καταγυμνάζω, f. άσω, to practise gymnastic exercises, to exercise much; to harden by exercise. Fr. γυμνάζω.

Καταγύναιος, ου, ό, fond of women. Fr. γυνή.

Κατάγω, obsol. κατάγνῦμι, or καταγνύω, f. κατάξω, to break, break in pieces; l. a. Att. κατάχα, pres. pas. κατάγνῦμαι, 2. a. pas. κατέάγην, ης, η. See κατάγνυμι.

Κατάγω, f. άξω, pf. Att. καταγήοχα, Demosth. 249, 18; impf. κατῆγον, 2. aor. κατήγὰγον, to lead down, convey down, lead away, conduct; to draw down or out, as a thread; hence, to

spin, Plat. Soph. 226, B; to restore, bring back exiles to their native country, Xen. Anab. i, 1, 7; Dem. de Coron. 212, 17; to bring a ship into harbour, Demosth. 217, 10; to exercise piracy; κατάγειν τὰ πλοῖα, Id. 150, 11; κατάγειν τὸν δῆμον, to restore the republic, Id. 198, 27; mid. κατάγομαι, to come or bring to land, to land; to lodge with one, as a guest, παρά TIVI, Xen. Cyr. viii. 5, 9; Demosth. 80, 33; 1242, 14; pas. to be brought down; to be restored; to be brought in, as a captured vessel; 1. a. pas. xatńχθην, pf. pas. κατηγμαι· κατάγειν την ναῦν, is, to bring a ship into harbour, ἀνάγειν, to leave harbour, weigh anchor, or put out to sea. Fr. xará and ἄγω.

Καταγωγή, ης, ή, and καταγώyiov, ou, to, a leading or bringing down, a descent; a lodgingplace, an inn, Thucyd. iii, 68; Herodt. v, 52; an arrival or coming into port; a road for ships, Thucyd. vi, 42; a landing, place of landing; a bringing back or return of exiles. Fr. κατά and ἄγω.

Καταγωνίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, Att. ιουμαι, pf. pas. κατηγώνισμαι, to struggle against, to vanquish in battle, overcome; 1. a. m. κατηγωνισάμην, ω, ατο. άγωνίζομαι.

Καταδάζομαι. See καταδαίομαι. Καταδαίνυμαι, to feast; to eat up. Fr. δαίνυμι.

Καταδαίομαι, f. άσομαι, to divide among, to allot, share, distribute, apportion; to tear in pieces, rend; only by tmesis, κατὰ πάντα δάσονται, Π. xxii, 354; to feast, entertain; also, to consume, to burn up, as a fire does the sacrifice, Joseph.

Καταδαίω. See καταδαίομαι. Καταδάκνω, to bite severely, f. m. δήξομαι, 2. a. ἔδακον.

Καταδακευχέων, ουσα, more correctly written κατά δάκου χέων, followed by Heyne in Iliad.

Καταδακεύω, f. ύσω, to shed a flood of tears; to bewail, lament, Xen. Cyr. v, 4, 14. δαχεύω.

Καταδαμάω, and καταδαμάζω, f. άσω, to tame completely; to vanquish, subdue, Thucyd. vii, 81; pf. pas. διδάμασμαι. Fr. δαμάζω.

Καταδάμναμαι, s. as preced. Καταδαπανάω, ω, f. ήσω, to con-

sume, spend, squander, Xen. Cyr. viii, 4, 16; pas. to be spent, consumed. Fr. δαπάνη. Καταδάπτω, f. άψω, to tear in pieces, rend, mangle, devour. Fr. δάπτω.

Καταδαρθάνω, f. -δαρθήσομαι, 2. α. κατέδαςθον · inf. καταδαςθείν, Aristoph. Nub. 38; pf. καταδεδάρθηκα, Plat. Conv. 219, C; 1. a. pas. κατιδάρθην, to fall asleep; to sleep soundly. Plato distinguishes between τὸ καθεύδειν and το καταδαρθάνειν, the latter as being a yéveses of the former, Phæd. § 71, D. Dunb. Lex. Fr. δαρθάνω.

Καταδασθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of καταδάζομαι.

Καταδάσονται, fut. m. of καταδαίω.

Καταδείστερος, α, ον, less, inferior; imperfect, deficient; ὅπως μη καταδεέστεροι ὧσιν αὐτῶν, that they may not be more wanting or deficient in propriety of behaviour than they, Newton's Theophr. Char., Proæm.; compar. of

Καταδεής, εέος, δ, ή, deficient in any thing, not complete in all its parts, inferior to another in number, size, etc.; poor, needy, Demosth. 141, 1. Fr. κατά and δέω, or δέομαι.

Καταδεί, impers. for δεί, it wants, there is need of; there is want-

Καταδείδω, f. είσω, 1. α. έδεισα, to be afraid, alarmed, Thucyd. ii, 3. Fr. κατά and δείδω.

Καταδείχνυμι, and -νύω, f. δείζω, to show clearly, make known, make appear; to teach; instruct; to institute; to ordain, Demosth. 772, 26. Fr. δεικνύμι.

Καταδειλιάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. άσω, to be greatly afraid, to behave in a dastardly manner, 1410, 5. Fr. δειλός. Demosth.

Καταδειπνέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to devour, consume. Fr. δείπνον.

Κατάδενδρος, ου, ό, ή, having trees or woods, woody. δένδρον.

Καταδίζαι, Ion. for καταδείζαι, 1. a. inf. of καταδείκνυμι.

Καταδίομαι, to entreat earnestly, or implore; to be seech, beg; f. m. δεήσομαι · pf. ind. pas. δεδέημαι, l. a. pas. κατεδεήθην. Fr. δίομαι.

Καταδίεχομαι, f. ίεξυμαι, to observe clearly or distinctly, Soph. Trach. 995. Fr. δίγκομαι.

Καταδίρμη, ης, ή, the skin of the head, the scalp.

Κατάδισις, ιως, ή, a binding,

bandage, a magical charm, Plat. Legg. xi, 933, A. Fr. δίω. Καταδεσμεύω, f. εύσω, to tie, bind, bind fast, bind by charms.

Fr. δεσμεύω. Καταδεσμή, ης, ή, a bundle. Fr.

δέσμη.

Κατάδεσμος, ου, δ, a bond, band, bandage, fillet; a charm, incantation, Plat. Polit. ii, 364, C. Same Th.

Καταδεύη, sc. δ δετός, in Hes. 3. sing. pres. subj. act. of

Καταδεύω, to wet thoroughly; to soak. Fr. δεύω.

Καταδίχομαι, to receive, receive back, Demosth. 802, 15; to take; to admit, allow; not to refuse; to undertake; to approve. Fr. δέχομαι.

Καταδέω, f. ήσω, 1. α. κατέδησα, pf. καταδέδεκα, to tie or bind fast, Thucyd. iv, 57; to bind together; to hinder, prevent; to condemn; to convict; to enchant; and

Καταδίω, used by the Ionv prose writers only; to want, to be in want of; to be defective, to be inferior; ενδέκα μυριάδες έσαν, μιῆς χιλιάδος καταδίουσαι, Herodt. ix, 30; it is sometimes used by the same writer impersonally. See navadei and preced. Fr.

Καταδιῶς, adv. sparingly, incompletely, imperfectly. Fr. xaταδεής.

Καταδηϊόω, ω, f. ώσω, to lay waste, ravage, cut off. Fr. dnios. Κατάδηλος, ου, ό, ή, very clear, plain, manifest, quite evident, Soph. Œd. C. 1216. Fr. õñ-

Καταδημαγωγέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to court the populace by fawning speeches, to coax or wheedle the people by popular arts, to lead the people. Fr. δημαγωγίω.

Καταδημοδορέω, ω, f. ήσω, to devour the people, squander the public property; to consume the property of the people, Il. xviii, 301; to spend. Fr. dñ. μος and βόρα.

Καταδηριάομαι, ωμαι, to contend; to contend with, to quarrel. Fr. δηριάομαι.

Καταδιαιείω, ω, f. ήσω, to divide, distribute; to share, as plunder; α. καταδιείλον. Fr. dia and αίρέω.

Καταδιαιτάω, ω, f. ήσω, to decide against, to condemn, Demosth. 542, 6; said of an arbiter who gives a decision against; with gen. Fr. διαιτάω.

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Καταδιαλλάσσω, or -άττω, to reconcile; 2. a. pas. καταδιηλάγην. Fr. διά and ἀλλάσσω.

Καταδιδοῦν, Ion. for καταδιδόναι, pres. inf. of

Καταδίδωμι, and καταδιδόω, f. καταδώσω, to distribute, divide, deal; to discharge itself into, said of a river, Herodt. iv, 85. Καταδικάζετε, 2. pl. pres. ind. or impf. of

Καταδικάζω, f. άσω, to pass sentence against one, Demosth. 733, 5; to condemn, Herodt. i, 45; Xen. Cyr. iii, 1, 5; 1. a. pas. κατάλικάσθην, 1. f. pas. καταδικάσθησομαι, η, εται. Fr. κατά and δικάζω.

Καταδίκη, ης, ή, condemnation, sentence, penalty, fine, Thucyd.
v, 49; Demosth. 543, 25. See δίκη.

Κατάδἴκος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, condemned; convicted; under sentence. Same Th.

Καταδιψάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to suffer extreme thirst. Fr. διψάω.

Καταδιώνω, f. ώξω, to follow after, pursue, Thucyd. vii, 51, 52; to prosecute; 1. a. κατεδίωξα. Fr. διώνω.

Καταδοκέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to think against; hence, unfavorably of, to suspect, Herodt. ix, 99; also, to believe, suppose. Fr. δοκέω. Καταδολεσχέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to talk idly or impertinently; to teaze or annoy by loquacity. Fr. ἀδολεσχέω.

Κατάδομαι, to make a constant singing, Lucian. (?) Fr. ἄδω. Καταδοξάζω, f. άσω, to entertain a bad opinion of any one, to be suspicious of, Xen. Anab. vii, 7, 18. Fr. δοξάζω.

Καταδουλοί, 3. sing. contract. pres. ind. or subj. act. of

Καταδουλόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to reduce to slavery, subjugate; mid. to make slaves to one's self, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1269; Thucyd. iii, 70; to render slavish, timid, Xen. Cyr. iii, 1, 13; pas. to be reduced to slavery; 1. a. m. καταδουλωσάμην, ω, ατο, subj. καταδουλώσωμαι, η, ηται, part. pres. καταδουλούμενος. Fr. δοῦλος.

Καταδούλωσις, εως, ή, a reducing to slavery; slavery, subjugation. Same Th.

Καταδουτέω, ω, f. ήσω, to fall down with a loud noise or crash. Fr. δοῦπος.

Κατάδουτοι, ων, οί, the Cataracts of the Nile; also, the inhabitants around the Nile; κατάδουτα, ων,

τά, the cataracts. "It is curious that κατάδουτα was also the name of an Indian town, Arr. Ind. 4; and katadvîpa in Sanscrit means a flood of rain." Lidd. and Scott's Lex. Fr. δοῦπος.

Καταδοχή, ης, η, the act of receiving again; return of an exile from banishment. Fr. δί-χομαι.

Καταδεάθω, 2. a. subj. pas. of καταδαεθάνω.

Καταδραμεῖν, 2. aor. inf. of κατατρέχω.

Καταδεάω, and καταδιδεάσκω, f. καταδιδεάσω or καταδεάσω, to run away, escape, flee.

Καταδεέμω, obsol. from κατά and δεέμω.

Καταδείπω, s. as δείπω, to pluck off, to strip off, to gather, Herodt. viii, 115.

Καταδρήθω. See καταδαρβάνω.
Καταδρομή, ῆς, ἡ, an incursion,
Thucyd. vii, 27; a skirmish,
inroad, invasion; metaphor. a
censuring or inveighing against.
Fr. κατά and δρόμος.

Κατάδρομος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, run down or over; ravaged, desolated, Eurip. Troad. 1290. Same Th.

Κατάδευμμα, ατος, τό, a tearing or rending; from καταδεύπτω. Κατάδευμος, ου, δ, ή, woody. Fr. δεύμος.

Καταδεύπτω, f. ύψω, to tear in pieces, mangle, rend, scratch. Fr. δεύπτω.

Καταδυμεναι, inf. 2. a. act. hence καταδύναι.

Κατάδυμι, καταδύω, obsol., and καταδύνω, f. υσω, 1. α. κατέδυσα, 2. a. κατέδυν, both act. and neut. pf. καταδέδῦκα, to sink under, plunge in or under; to sink, submerge, overwhelm; to go into or mingle in battle, R. iii, 241; to enter deeply, as a weapon; to sink to the water's edge, Xen. Hist. i, 6; 25, 36; to sink with shame, οὐ καταδύεται τοῖς πεπραγμένοις, Demosth. 616, 28; ἕνδεκα μὲν ναῦς τῶν Συρακουσίων κατέδυσαν, they sunk eleven vessels of the Syracusans, Thucyd. vii, 23; to enter into, enter secretly or privately; to hide, lurk; to put on, as armor, Il. vi, 504; to be overwhelmed with shame, as with a surge, Xen. Anab. vii, 7, 6; Demosth. 578, 26; to go down, set, as the sun; in this sense the 2. aor. and pf. are used. Fr. κατά and δύω, δύνω, or δῦμι.

Καταδύναι, 2. a. inf. act. of κα-

ταδύνω οτ κατάδυμι. Καταδυναστεία, ας, ή, tyrannical exercise of power, oppression, LXX.; and

Καταδυναστευόμενος, part. pres. ind. act. of

Καταδυναστεύω, f. εύσω, to bring under one's power, to tyrannize over, to oppress, to lord it over. Fr. δύναμις.

Καταδύνειν, pres. inf. act. of καταδύνω.

Καταδύντα, acc. sing. part. 2. a. act. of καταδύς, ύντος, from κασ τάδυμι.

Καταδύνω. See κατάδυμι. Καταδύε, ύντος part. 2. a.

Kαταδύς, ύντος, part. 2. a. of preced.

Καταδύσεο, Ion. for καταδύσου, pres. imperat. pas. of καταδύσομαι, a pres. formed from a fut. Fr. κατά and δύσομαι, Poet. δύσσομαι.

Κατάδύσις, εως, ἡ, a plunging under, immersion; a lurking-place, a retreat, a cave, den. Same Th.

Καταδύσομαι, a new present from the future; άλλὰ σὺ μὲν μήπω καταδύσεο, but do not you in any way encounter, Π. xviii, 134.

Καταδυσωπίω, a stronger form for δυσωπίω, to put to the blush, especially by earnest entreaty.

Κατάδυτον, ου, τό, the setting of the sun, the west.

Καταδύω. See κατάδυμι.

Κατάδω, άσω, usually άσομαι, Ion. κατᾶείδω, to sing to, (Lat. occinere,) to charm by singing; to deafen or stun by singing.

Καταδωςοδοκίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to corrupt by presents, Aristoph. Vesp. 1031; to receive gifts corruptly; to bribe; mid. to receive bribes. Fr. δῶςον and δίχομαι. Κατακίδω, or κατάδω, f. ἀσομαι, to sing to or before one; to annoy one by singing; to charm or enchant by singing, Herodt. vii, 191. Fr. ἀείδω.

Καταειμένος, covered, clothed with; Poet. for καθειμένος, part. pf. pas. of καταίννυμι.

Κατάειμι, for κάτειμι, to descend; sink into.

Καταείνδον, 3. pl. impf. act. of Καταεινύω, for καταέννυμι, to clothe, dress, cover. Fr. έννυμι. Καταεισάμην, 1. sing., and

Καταείσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of κατάειμι, for κάτειμι, to descend, go down into, to sink, Π. κi. 358.

Καταίννυμι, Poet. for παθίννυμι, to clothe, cover, overspread.

Καταζαίνω, and καταζάνω, to make dry, dry up, parch. Fr. άζαίνω.

Καταζάω, ω, to live long; to pass a whole life, Eurip. Ion.
56. Fr. ζάω.

Καταζεύγνυμι, to unite, join, yoke, harness, couple; to bind, Herodt. viii, 22; 1. a. pas. κατιζεύχθην. Fr. ζεύγνυμι.

Καταζευγοτροφίω, ω, f. ήσω, to consume one's estate in keeping or training horses. Fr. ζεύγος and τρέξω.

Κατάζευζες, εως, ή, a yoking or harnessing together. Fr. ζεύ-γνυμι.

Καταζήνασκε, from

Καταζηνάσχω, Odys. xi, 586; one of the forms of χαταζάνω, which see under χαταζαίνω.

Καταζώννυμι, -ζωννύω, f. ώσω, to gird down, begirt, Eurip. Bacch. 687. Fr. ζώννυμι.

Καταθαμείω, or καταθαμείομαι, to admire even to amazement; to strike with amazement; pas. to be sorely afraid of. Fr. Θαμ-

Καταθάνεῖν, 2. a. inf. act. of καταθνήσκω.

Καταθάπτω, to bury, inter. Fr. Θάπτω.

Καταθαζόξω, and καταθαζοξω, ω, f. ήσω, to be bold or daring against one, with gen.; to rely upon, with dat. Fr. Sαμβίω.

Καταθαεσύνω, or -θαρβύνω, to embolden, to encourage against. Fr. Θαρσύνω.

Καταθεάομαι, to look down on; to look at, contemplate, survey, consider. Fr. Θεάομαι.

Καταθείμην, 1. sing. 2. a. opt. m.; and

Καταθείναι, 2. a. inf. act.; and Καταθείο, 2. sing. 2. a. opt. m. of κατατίθημι.

Καταθείομαι, Poet. for παταθέωμαι, ωμαι, 2. a. subj. m. of πατατίθημι.

Καταθείομεν, Poet. for καταθέωμεν, ωμεν, pl. 2. a. subj. of the same.

Καταθίλγω, f. ξω, to soothe, charm, fascinate; to tame, Odys. x. 213. Fr. Θίλγω.

Κατάθελζις, εως, ή, enchantment. Κατάθεμα. See κατανάθεμα.

Καταθιματίζω, f. ίσω, for καταναθιματίζω, (of which it is perhaps a corruption,) to imprecate curses on one, Matt. xxvi, 34. Καταθίσθαι, 2. a. inf. m.; and Κατάθισο, Poet. κάτθιο, 2. a. imperat. m. of κατατίθημι.

Κατάθεσις, εως, ή, a laying down,

or depositing a payment. Fr. κατατίθημι.

Καταθίω, f. θεύσομαι, to run down, Nen. Cyr. iii, 2, 1; to make hostile incursions into; to betake one's self from one place to another with rapidity; to scour the country, Thucyd. vii, 27; καταθίων καὶ Φίρων καὶ ἄγων ἡμᾶς. Demosth. 740, 26; to sail into, to land, Xen. Hist. i, 1, 25; to invade; to run down in argument. Fr. Θίω.

Καταθεωρέω, ήσω, to view or contemplate from above.

Κατάθηαι, Ion. for κατάθη, 2. sing. 2. a. subj. m. of κατατίθημι.

Καταθήγω, ζω, to sharpen, whet. Καταθηλῦνω, f. υνῶ, to enervate completely, to render effeminate. Fr. Ͽῆλυς.

Καταθήπω, pf. only in use, κατατέθηπα, to be utterly astonished or amazed. Fr. Θήπω.

Καταθήσειν, 1. f. inf. act. καταθήση, 2. sing. 1. f. m. of κατατίθημι.

Καταθησῶ, Dor. for καταθήσω, fut. of κατατίθημι.

 \dot{K} αταθλάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. άσω, to break in pieces, bruise, crush. Fr. \Im λάω.

Καταθλίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be addicted to the athletic games, to vanquish in the games; to vanquish. Fr. ἀθλίω.

Καταθνήσεω, s. as Θνήσεω, Eurip. Med. 231; used only in the 2. aor. and f. mid. by the Attic writers; the Ionic use the pf., Il. xv, 664.

Καταθοινάω, ω, f. ήσω, to lavish in feasting; to consume, eat up. Fr. 9οίνη.

Καταθολόω, ω, to make turbid, to trouble, disturb. Fr. Sολόω. Καταθορείο, 2. a. inf. act. of

Καταθορίω, obsol. καταθρώσκω, 2. a. κατίθορον, Π. iv, 79, to leap down from.

Κατάθου, 2. sing. 2. a. imperat. mid., down with it, Aristoph. Nub. 496.

Καταθρασῦνω, to encourage, animate, inspirit.

Καταθραύσας, αντος, part. 1. a. act. of

Καταθραύω, to break or crush to pieces. Fr. Sραύω.

Καταθερνίω, ω, f. ήσω, to bewail, mourn, deplore bitterly, Eurip. Electr. 1324. Fr. Seρνίω.

Καταθεώσκω, to leap down from, leap over, Herodt. vi, 174; to

spring against. Fr. Θεώσκω. Καταθῦμίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to be completely discouraged or dejected; to sink into despondency. Fr. ἀθυμίω.

Καταθυμιον, ου, τό, desire, will; and

Καταθύμιος, α, ον, οτ καταθύμιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, what is in the mind, or according to the mind, desire, will, etc.; agreeable to, satisfactory; grateful to the mind, pleasing. Fr. Δυμός.

Καταθυμίως, adv. according to one's wishes. Same Th.

Καταθυμοδοςίσω, and ήσω, 1. a. subj. act. of καταθυμοδοςίω.

Καταθυμοδορίω, ω, to corrode the mind with sorrow. Fr. θυμός and βόρα.

Καταθῦσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of

Καταθύω, f. ύσω, to sacrifice, kill, Herodt. viii, 19; mid. to bind or compel, to constrain by magical rites, Theocr. ii. 10. Fr. Θύω.

Καταθώμαι, 2. a. subj. m. of κατατίθημι.

Καταθωςακίζω, f. ίσω, to arm with a breastplate. Fr. θωςακίζω.

Καταιδασία, ας, ή, a descent, pl. a thunderbolt, as descending from the clouds. Fr. βαίνω.

Καταίδάσις, εως, ή, Poet. for κατάδασις.

Καταιδάτης, ου, δ, the Descender, an epith. of Jupiter, because of his descending in thunder; the Thunderer; καταιδάτης κιςαυνός, the volleying thunder, Æschyl. Prom. 359; caducum fulmen. Same Th.

Καταιβάτις, ιδος, ή, suppl. ίδος or κέλευθος, a downward path or way. Same Th.

Καταιβάτός, ή, όν, for καταβατός, that may be descended through or passed through by descending, passable, Odys. xiii, 10. Fr. βαίνω.

Κατάτγδην, adv. by rushing against, impetuously. Fr. άτσου. Καταιγίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, pf. κατήγισμαι, to storm, rage, be stormy; mid. of

Καταιγίζω, to rush violently, as in a storm; to rush down, as a violent storm; to rush down upon, as a whirlwind; πεὶν καταιγίσαι πτοὰς "Αξιος, before the storm of war assail it, Æschyl. S. Theb. 63. Fr. ἀῖσσω.

Καταιγίς, ίδος, ή, a storm of wind, a tempest. Same Th.
 Καταιδίω, ω, to shame, make ashamed; to cause a feeling of

shame; also, of respect; mid.
καταιδίομαι, οῦμαι, f. αιδίσομαι,
to revere, venerate; to reverence, respect; τὸν....καταιδίσαι,
Soph. Œd. T. 654; to stand in
awe of, to be ashamed. Fr.
αιδώς.

Καταιθαλόω, ω, to burn, to reduce to ashes; to cover with soot, to blacken, as with lightning, Eurip. Suppl. 650; pf. pas. κατηθάλωμαι. Fr. αίθαλόω. Καταιθύσσω, Poet. to shine; to glitter with splendor, Pind. Pyth. iv, 5; s. as αἰθύσσω.

Καταίθω, Poet. to burn, consume; καταίθομαι, to be inflamed. Fr. αἴθω.

Καταικίζω, to treat with outrage or gross indignity; to maltreat; to dishonor, defile. Fr. αἰκίζω. Καταίνεσις, εως, ἡ, assent, approbation; a betrothing. From Καταινίω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to approve, applaud; to consent, Soph. Œd. C. 1629; to promise; assent to, Thucyd. it 122. Fr. αἰνίω. Καταίζ, τιος, ἡ, a storm of wind, hurricane, tempest. Fr. ἀἰσω. Καταιονάω, to bathe, sprinkle, to pour upon, soak. Fr. αἰονάω. Καταιρεθείς, part. 1. a. pas., and Καταιρεθείς, part. 1. a. pas., and Καταιρεθμένος, Ion. for καθαιρεόμενος, part. pres. pas. of

Καταιρίω, Ion. for καθαιρίω, to throw or cast down: to destroy, ruin, overturn; to despatch or transact successfully; ἐθέλει καταιρέεσθαι, are wont to be accomplished or obtained, Herodt. vii, 50. Fr. αἰρίω.

Καταίρω, f. αρῶ, to take or carry down, said of mariners; to bring to land; to make the land or shore, arrive, Thucyd. vii, 49; to land; ὡς διὰ χρόνου ἡμῖν κατήρας εἰς τὰς Αθήνας, how long ago it is since you visited our Athens! Plat. Hipp. Maj. 1; to descend; to come at; to march to; to stop at, Eurip. Bacch. 1284. Fr. αἴρω.

Καταισθάνομαι, f. αισθήσομαι, 2. a. ησθόμην, to perceive thoroughly, Soph. Œd. T. 422; to perceive, conceive, understand. Fr. αἰσθάνομαι.

Καταίσιος, ου, δ, ħ, righteous. Καταΐσσω, to rush down, Π. ii, 167; to descend with violence, rush down against. Fr. ἀΐσσω. Καταισχῦναι, 1. a. inf. act. of καταισχῦνω.

Καταισχυντής, ῆςος, and -τής, οῦ, ὁ, one who outrages or dishonors; who causes disgrace. From

Καταισχύνω, f. καταισχυνώ, to make quite ashamed, to put to shame; to disgrace, dishonor; to offer violence to, defile; mid. to feel awe for or reverence, οὐ καταισχύνει Θεούς, Soph. Phil. 1368 (see next line); to reverence; pas. to be prevented by shame, to feel quite ashamed, Thucyd. vi, 13. Fr. αἰσχύνω. Καταΐσχω, to hold, occupy, Odys. ix, 122.

Καταιτιᾶ, 3. sing. pres. of Καταιτιάω, άσω, and

Καταιτιᾶομαι, f. άσομαι, to accuse, charge with, Thucyd. iii, 42; to impeach, reproach. Fr. αἰτία.

KATAI TYΞ, ἔγος, ἡ, a low helmet or casque without a cone or crest; hence, flat at top, Π. x, 258.

Καταιωςίομαι, οῦμαι, to hang down, dangle, or wave to and fro in the air. Fr. αἰωςίω.

Κατακαγχάζω, άσω, to laugh loud or insolently at.

Κατακαείς, εῖσα, έν, part. 2. a. pas., and

Κατακαῆμεν, Dor. for κατακαῆναι, 2. a. inf. pas. of κατακαίω.

Κατακαήσομαι, η, εται, 2. f. pas. of the same.

Κατακαιέμεν, Poet. for κατακαίειν.

Κατακαίνω, to kill, slay; a Poetic verb; used, however, by Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 5, et passim; 2. a. κατέκανον, Soph. Antig. 1321. Fr. καίνω.

Κατακαίριος, ου, δ, ή, deadly, fatal, Il. κi, 439. Fr. καίριος. Κατακαίω, f. καύσω, to set on fire: αὐτὸς ἑαυτὸν κατακαίων, Aristoph. Nub. 406; to burn up, consume by fire; 1. α. κατέκηα, 1. α. inf. κατακαύσαι, Ερία 1. α. κατέκηα, 1. α. inf. κατακαύσαι, Ερία inf. κατακαύθην, 1. fut. pas. κατακαυθήσομαι, 1 shall be scorched, Aristoph. Nub. 1509; 2. α. ind. pus. κατεκάην, ης, η, 2. f. pas. κατακαύσομαι. Fr. καίω.

Κατακαλίω, ω, f. ίσω, to call down; to send for; to summon; to summon the people from the country to attend a meeting in the city, called χατακλησία, and the summons κατάκλησις to call forth; to call back; to seek out; to invite. Fr. καλίω.

Κατακάλυμμα, ἄτος, τό, a covering, a veil.

Κατακαλύπτεσθαι, pres. inf. pas. of

Κατακαλύπτω, f. ύψω, to cover over, to cover, veil; metaphor. to disguise, excuse; mid. to veil one's self, to be concealed, Plat. Tim. 40, C. Fr. καλύπτω.

Κατακάμπτω, f. ψω, to bend down, curve, crook; to bend back. Fr. κάμπτω.

Κατάκαμψις, εως, ή, a bending down. Same Th.

Κατακαπηλεύω, f. εύσω, to sell by retail; to adulterate, as wine, etc. Fr. καπηλεύω.

Κατακάςδιος, ου, δ, ἡ, aimed at the heart; according to one's heart or wishes. Fr. καςδία.

Κατάπαρπος, ου, δ, ἡ, rich in fruit, loaded with fruit, fruitful; rich. Fr. καρπός.

Κατακάς πωσις, εως, ή, the collecting of fruits; the remains of a sacrifice, Sept. Same Th.

Κατακάς φω, f. ψω, to dry up, cause to disappear; pas. to become withered, Æschyl. Ag. 80. Fr. κάς φω.

Κατακαυθήσομαι, 1. f. ind. pas. of κατακαίω.

Κατάκαυμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing burnt; a burning; the mark left of a burn. Fr. καίω.

Κατακαῦσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of κατακαίω.

Κατακαύσει, 3. sing. 1. f. ind. act. of κατακαίω.

Κατακαυχάομαι, ωμαι, to act haughtily against another; to boast against another; to insult any one; to treat contemptuously; to despise. Fr. καυχῶομαι. Κατακαυχάσαι, as if from κατακαύχαμαι, for κατακαυχάη, ω, 2. sing. contract. pres. ind. of the preced.

Κατακεῖαι, Poet. inf. 1. a. act. of κατακαίω.

Κατακειέμεν, Poet. for κατακαίειν.

Kατάκειμαι, σαι, ται, to lie down, · lie, keep one's bed, as a sick person, Plat. Polit. ii, 273, D; to recline or sit at a table; to subside or settle down; to be inactive, Xen. Anab. iii, 1, 10; to be situated; to be kept, laid up. Fr. κείμαι.

Kataneiomer, Poet. for natanai-

Κατακείρω, f. εςω, to cut off, crop, clip; to consume, Odys. iv, 686; to waste, pillage, plunder. Fr. κείρω.

Κατάκεισ', for κατάκεισο, pres. imperat. of κατάκειμαι.

Kατακεῖσθαι, pres. inf. m. of the same.

Κατακείω, to wish to lie down;

nanniíoντες, for naταπείοντες, Π.
i, 606; also, to consume, burn
to ashes; s. as καταπαίω.

Κατακεκλιμένος, part. pf. pas. of κατακλίνομαι.

Κατακέκλισο, 2. sing. plupf. pas. of κατακλίνω.

Κατακεκράκτης, ου, δ, a bawler, roisterer.

Κατακέκριμαι, pf. pas. of κατακρίνω.

Κατακελευσμός, οῦ, ὁ, a command, exhortation, encouragement. From

Κατακελεύω, f. εύσω, to exhort, encourage; to command silence; to direct. Fr. κελεύω.

Κατακενόω, ω, f. ωσω, to empty wholly; to pour out, discharge, drain, exhaust. Fr. κενόω.

Κατακεντάννυμι, and

Κατακεντίω, ω, f. ήσω, to prick, stab, pierce, wound, transfix. Fr. κεντίω.

Κατακέντημα, ατος, τό, a piercing, transfixing, a puncture. Same Th.

Κατακεντρόω, to sting, prick, arm with stings, Diod. Sic. Fr. κέντρον.

Κατακεράννυμι, f. κεράσω, to mix together, dilute; to temper. Fr. κεράννυμι.

Κατακές ἄσις, εως, \hat{n} , a mixing together, a tempering. Same Th.

Κατακεραυνόω, to strike down by thunder.

Κατακεςδαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to make a sordid gain or traffic; to enrich one's self. Fr. κεςδαίνω.

Κατακεριατίζω, f. ίσω, to cut into small pieces; to change a larger coin for smaller, Plat. Polit. iii, 395, B. Fr. κεριατίζω.

Κατακεςτομίω, ω, f. ήσω, to reproach with sharp or cutting words; to use sarcastic language; to deride, ridicule. See κίςτομα. Fr. κεςτομίω.

Κατακεχύάται, Ion. for κατακέχυνται, 3. pl. pf. pas. of καταταχύω.

Κατακηίμεν, Epic pres. inf. of κατακαίω, Il. vii, 408, (edit. Wolff.) to burn. Prof. Dunbar observes, that "it is probably for κατακαίμεν, changed through ignorance of the versification into κατακηίμεν. Damm. says (Lex. Hom.), est aor. 2. pas. inf. pro κατακαίναι, contrary to all analogy; he adds, possit tamen et scribi, κατακηίμεν, pro κατακαίκεν he would have been nearer the truth had he said, pro κατα-

καίμεναι." Buttmann observes that the forms of the present κήω, κιίω, inf. κατακείεμεν, (Π. vii, 408,) are of doubtful authority (Gram. p. 286, Robinson's edit.); but Spitzner adopts κατακαίεμεν. See Crusius's Homer. Lex. Prof. Smith's Translat.

Κατακηλίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to soothe, soften, Soph. Trach. 998; to flatter agreeably; to charm, fascinate.

Κατακήσμεν, Il. vii, 333, Epic for κατακήσμεν, 1. pl. 1. aor. subj. of κατακαίω, we will burn, let us burn.

Κατακηρόω, to cover with wax. Fr. κηρός.

Κατακηςύσσω, -ττω, f. ύξω, to cause a proclamation to be made by a herald; to announce. Fr. κηςύσσω.

Κατακηςώσαντες, part. 1. a. act. of κατακηςόω.

Κατακιενάω, and κατακίενημι, to mix, temper.

Κατάκισσος, ου, δ, ή, ivy-wreathed.

Κατακλαίω, to lament, bewail; to cause to weep, Plat. Phad. 117, D; but Ast. reads κατίκλασε, 1. a. of κατακλάω. Fr. κλαίω.

Κατακλασθής, Dor. for κατακλεισθής, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. pas. of κατακλείω.

 \vec{K} ατάπλᾶσις, εως, ή, the act of breaking in pieces, a fracture. Fr. κλάζω.

Κατάκλαυσις, εως, ή, a bewailing, lamenting, lamentation. Fr. κλαίω.

Κατακλάω, and κατακλάζω, f. άσω, to break in pieces, break, Demosth. 1251, 23; to break off; to move to pity, Odys. ix, 256; Plat. Phæd. 117, D. See κατακλαίω.

Καταπλείς, είδος, ή, a lock, Aristoph. Vesp. 154. Fr. κλείω. Κατάκλειστος, ου, δ, ή, shut up, imprisoned.

Καταλείω, f. είσω, to shut up, confine, imprison; to blockade, besiege; to bind or tie fast; to shut down, Theocr. vii, 84; to confine; mid. to shut one's self up, Xen. Cyr. vii, 2, 2; 1. a. pas. κατεκλείσθην, subj. κατακλείσθω, Aristoph. Nub. 403; pf. pas. κατακίκλεισμαι, to be inclosed, Æschin. c. Ctes. Fr. κλείω.

Κατακληΐω, Ion. for preced. Κατακληφοδοτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to divide or distribute by lot. Fr. κλῆφος and δίδωμι. Κωτακληςονομίω, ω, f. ήσω, to enter on an inheritance, acquire or possess by inheritance, to inherit, LXX; to make one an heir; to distribute by lot. Fr. κληςος and νίμω.

Κατακληςοῦμαι, to take or receive by lot; to cast lots for, obtain.

Καταχληρόω, ω, f. ώσω, to allot, distribute by lots; to apportion. See preced. Fr. χληρος.

Κατακληρουχίω, ω, f. ήσω, to obtain by lot a portion of a conquered territory; also, to apportion such by lot. Fr. κληρος and ἔχω.

Κατακλησία, α_s , $\dot{\eta}$, the assemblage of the citizens outside the walls. Fr. $\kappa\alpha\lambda\dot{\epsilon}\omega$.

Κατάχλησις, εως, ή, a summoning of the non-resident citizens; s. as κατακλησία.

Κατακλιθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas., and Κατακλίναι, 1. a. inf. act. of κατακλίνω.

Κατακλίνής, έος, reclined at table, lying in bed; sloping downwards.

Κατακλινοδάτής, έος, bedridden, or making one lie abed.

Κατακλίνομαι, mid. of

Κατακλίνω, f. ινω, pf. κατακίκλίκα, to cause to lie down; to place, seat; mid. to recline, sit; to lie on a couch; to incline towards; l. a. κατίκλίνα, l. a. ind. pas. κατεκλίθην, l. a. inf. pas. κατακλίθηναι, 2. a. part. pas. κατακλινίς, Aristoph. Nub. 690. Fr. κλίνω.

Κατάκλἴσις, εως, 'n, a lying down, a reclining at table; the bedding of a married couple, Herodt. vi, 129. Fr. κλίνω.

Κατάπλἴτον, ου, τό, a bed, couch, easy chair. Same Th.

Κατακλύζω, f. ύσω, to overflow, inundate, overwhelm, cover with water; to wash away, obliterate; to deluge, drown; to fill with water, Aristoph.; to inundate σ overwhelm, Æschyl. S. Theb. 1070; to heap on, to accumulate; pf. pas. κατακίκλυσμα, l. a. pas. κατακλύσθην, part. l. α. pas. κατακλύσθην, part. l. α. pas. κατακλυσθείς. Fr. κλύζω.

Κατάκλυσμα, ατος, τό, a purge or clyster. Same Th.

Κατακλυσθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of preced.

Κατακλυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, a deluge, an inundation, an overwhelming confusion; ὡσπίς τινα κατακλυσμὸν ἡγούμενος γενίσθαι τῶν πεαγμάτων, Demosth. 299, 21;

a washing away; an accumulation or superabundance. Fr. $\pi \lambda \dot{\nu} \zeta \omega$.

Κατακλῶθες, ων, αί, the Fates, literally, spinners, who draw the thread of life, Odys. vii, 197. Fr. κλώθω.

Κατακλώθω, to spin threads; to spin the threads of fate. Fr. κλώθω.

Κατακνάω, ω, and κατακναίω, to gnaw or pare down, Aristoph. Vesp. 970; to tear, lacerate. Fr. κνάω.

Κατακνήθω, s. as preced.

Κατακνίζω, f. ίσω, to tear in pieces; cut in pieces; to mince, rend, tear; to scarify; to tickle; metaphor. to tease, provoke, satirize. Fr. κνίζω.

Κατακοιμᾶω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to cause to sleep, lull asleep; κατακοιμάο-μαι, ῶμαι, to sleep; to be soothed, assuaged. Fr. κοιμάω.

Κατακοιμηθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas., and

Καταποιμηθήτω, 1. a. imperat. pas. of καταποιμάω.

Κατακοιμητϊκός, ή, όν, soporific; soothing, alleviating.

Κατακοιμίζω, s. as κατακοιμάω, to lull to sleep, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 30

Κατακοιμιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a chamberlain, chamber-servant. *Fr.* κατακοιμάω.

Καταχοινόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to communicate, impart, to make sharers in, Æschin. c. Ctes.; a various reading for χαταχοινωνήσαντες. Fr. χοινόω.

Κατακοινωνέω, to make one a sharer, to give one a share.

Κατακοιρὰνίω, ω, f. ήσω, to rule over, to govern; to administer; to manage; to marshal, direct, as a general, Π. v, 332; Odys. i, 247. Fr. κοιρανίω. Th. κοίσανος.

Κατάκοιτος, ου, δ, ħ, being in bed, lying or sleeping in bed. Fr.

Κατακολλάω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to glue firmly, to cement. Fr. κολλάω.

Κατακολουθίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to follow after; to follow, obey; to assent to, with dat.; 1. a. κατηκολούθησα, part. κατακολουθήσας. Fr. ἀκολουθίω.

Καταπολουθήσασα, sing. fem. part.

1. a. act. of preced.

Κατακολούω, to maim, mutilate. Fr. κολούω.

Κατακολπίζω, f. ίσω, to enter a bay or gulf, Thucyd. viii, 92. Fr. κόλπος.

Κατακολυμβάω, ω, f. ήσω, to dive, Thucyd. vii, 25; to swim down Fr. κολυμβάω.

Κατακολυμεντής, οῦ, ὁ, a diver, Aristot. H. Anim. Same Th. Κατακομίδή, ῆς, ἡ, a carrying down to the shore for exportation, Thucyd. i, 120. Fr. κομίζω.

Καταπομίζω, f. ίσω, to bring down; to carry down, convey; to bring back; καταπομίζομαι, to bring back for one's use, Plat. Crit. 118, E; to return home. Fr. κομίζω.

Κατάπομος, ου, δ, ἡ, hairy, longhaired; having dishevelled locks, Eurip. Bacch. 1176. Fr. κόμη.

Κατάκονά, ης, η, destruction, death, Eurip. Hipp. 821. See next.

Κατακονάω, ω, f. ήσω, to wear down, grind away, as on a whetstone, to destroy, Eurip. Hipp. 821; where some read (with the Scholiast) κατακονά, from κατακονάω, to destroy, ruin, or literally, to rub off or away, as on a whetstone. Fr. ἀκονάω.

Κατακονδυλίζω, f. ίσω, to strike with the fist; to cuff, box. Fr. κονδυλίζω.

Κατακονή, ης, ή, destruction, death. See κατακονά.

Κατακοντίζω, f. ίσω, to throw darts, Thucyd. vii, 84; to strike down with javelins; to pierce with a spear or javelin. Fr. ἀκοντίζω.

Κατακοπείς, εῖσα, έν, from κατακόπτω.

Κατακοπή, \tilde{n}_5 , \tilde{n}_1 , the act of cutting in pieces, beating; the act of lopping or pruning; amputation. Fr. κόπτω.

Κατάποπος, ου, δ, ή, cut in pieces, mangled; weary, spent with toil. Same Th.

Κατακόπτω, f. όψω, to cut in pieces; to break or beat to pieces; to mangle, beat, wound, or kill; to coin, Herodt. iii, 96; to prune; mid. to beat one's self through grief; to beat the breast; pas. to be cut in pieces; 2. α. κατεκόπην, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 15; inf. κατακοπήναι, part. κατακοπείς, Herodt. viii, 92; 3. fut. pas. κατακεκόψομαι. Fr. κόπτω. Κατάκορος, ου, δ, ἡ, and κατακορής, έος, δ, ἡ, sated, satiated;

ρής, έος, δ, ή, sated, satiated; full; saturated; causing satiety, cloyed; tedious, disgusting. Fr. χόρος.

Κατακόρως, adv. plentifully, enough; even to satisfy, immod-

erately, Demosth. 289, 16; too often. Same Th.

Κατακοσμέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to set or put in order; to arrange; to regulate, array; to adjust; to arm; to adorn; to pay respect to. Fr. κοσμός.

Κατακούω, f. ακούσομαι, to hear, hearken, listen, mind; to obey, Demosth. 15, penult.

Κατακράζω, f. κράξομαι, to crow, cackle at; to stun with cries; 3. f. pas. κατακεκράζομαι, I will outbawl, Aristoph. Eq. 287. Fr. κράζω.

Κατάκεας, adv. Ion. -ης, from above, downwards; from top to bottom; utterly, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 778; Soph. Antig. 201; s. as κατ' ἄκεης. Fr. ἄκεα.

Κατακρατίω, ω, f. ήσω, to have in one's power, hold fast, Thucyd. vi, 55; to detain, keep, preserve; to vanquish, repress, subdue. Fr. κράτος.

Κατακεάτος νικᾶν, to vanquish by force; also, disjunctively, κατὰ κεάτος.

Κατακεέμαμαι. See the following.

Κατακειμάννυμι, κατακειμαννύω, to suspend from ; pas. to be suspended; to hang down. Fr. κειμάννυμι.

Κατακείμαστος, ου, δ, ή, suspended, hanging down. Same Th. Κατακειουεγίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to cut up, as a butcher does meat; to cut in pieces, Herodt. vii, 181; to mince. Fr. κείας and ἔεγγου. Κατακεῆθευ, from the head downwards; entirely, wholly, Π. xvi, 548; s. as κατὰ κρατός, utterly, Odys. xi, 587. Fr. κεάς.

Κατακεημάομαι, and

Κατακεήμνημι, to suspend, pas. κατακεήμναμαι, to be suspended, hanging, as it were, over a precipice, Aristoph. Nub. 376; and

Κατακεημνίζω, f. ίσω, to throw or cast down from a steep place; to precipitate; pas. to be thrown down, Demosth. 446, 11; 1. a. κατεκεήμνισα, pf. act. κατακεκήμνισα, pf. pas. κατακεκεήμνισμαι. Fr. κεημνός.

Κατακρημνιστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who casts down a precipice. Same Th.

Κατάκημνος, ου, δ, ħ, steep. Same Th.

Κατακριδείω, f. σω, pf. κα, to speak ill of others, to detract; to laugh at. Fr. κατά and ἀκρίς.

Κατακριθήσεται, 3. sing. 1. f. ind.

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pas. of xaraxeiva.

Κατάκειμα, άτος, τό, condemnation. Fr. κείνω.

Κατακρίνει, 3. sing. 1. f. of κατακρίνω.

Κατακοτνω, f. ινω, to give judgment against; to condemn; to adjudge against; with gen. of person and acc. of the punishment; and in N. T. with dat. of punishment; κατακείνειν θάνα-Tor Tivos, to denounce sentence of death against any one; 1. a. xatixelva, as, s, pf. act. xataπέκεϊκα, pf. pas. κατακέκειμαι, σαι, ται, 1. a. pas. κατεκείθην, ης, η, 1. f. pas. κατακριθήσομαι τοίσι κατακέκριτο θάνατος, sentence of death was pronounced against them, Herodt. vii, 146. Fr. zetvw.

Κατάκεισις, εως, ή, condemnation. Same Th.

Κατακροταλίζω, f. ίσω, to make a loud rattling noise; to clap loud; to applaud loudly; and Κατακροτέω, ω, f. ήσω, to clap loud, applaud; to praise greatly. Fr. κροτέω.

Κατακρουνίζω, f. ίσω, to make flow or trickle down, as from a fountain; pas. to trickle down. Fr. κρουνίζω.

Κατάπρουσις, εως, ή, a pushing against, collision; and

against; to come into collision with; to make incisions with a lancet or knife; to beat any sounding metallic body, with the view of attracting bees, Plat. Legg. viii, 843, E. Fr. κρούω. Κατακρύπτω, f. ύψω, to hide completely, conceal, dissemble, disguise; mid. to disguise one's self. Fr. κρύπτω.

Κατακεὐφή, π̃5, ή, concealment,
 Soph. Œd. C. 218, a retreat,
 an evasion. Same Th.

Κατακεύψαις, Æol. for κατακεύψας, part. 1. a. act., and Κατακεύψαντες, nom. pl. part. 1. a. act. of κατακεύνττω.

Κατακρώζω, f. ώξω, to croak at, Aristoph. Eq. 1015. Fr. κρώζω.

Κατακτάμεν, and

Κατακτάμεναι, pres. inf. Dor. of κατακτάμεναι, pres. inf. Dor. of κατακτείνω, by elision κατακτάναι, Il. xii, 172. Fr. κτήμι. Κατακτανίεσθαι, Ion. contract. κατακτανείσθαι, f. inf. m. of κατακτανούμαι. From the Ion. κατακτανίω, s. as κατακτείνω τάχα γάς σε κατακτανέωσιν 'Αχαιοί, for the Greeks will soon slay thee, Il. vi, 409.

Κατακτάομαι, ῶμαι, f. ήσομαι, to acquire for one's self, get possession of; to conciliate. Fr. κτάομαι.

Κατακτάς, άντος, part. 2. a. act. of κατάκτημι, Eurip. Alc. 3; Æschyl. S. Theb. 949.

Κατακτείνω, f. ενῶ, and Ion. κατακτανίω, Il. vi, 409; l. a. κατέκτεινα, pf. κατέκτονα, Æschyl. Eum. 557; to kill, to slay, 2. a. κατέκτανον, Xen. Anab. i, 10, 5; τέλος δὶ κατέκτανε, 2. a. Poet. κατέκτην, Dor. κατέκταν, Æschyl. Eum. 438; part. κατακτάς, Eurip. Alc. 712; part. 2. a. mid. κατακτάμενος, slain, the only part. in use, Odys. xvi, 106. Fr. κτείνω and κτῆμι.

Κατάκτημι, s. as preced.

Κατάκτης, ου, δ, one who leads down or back. Fr. κατάγω. Κατάκτησις, εως, ἡ, acquisition. Fr. κτάομαι.

Κατακτός, ή, όν, led or brought down; suspended. Fr. ἄγω also, brittle, fragile. Fr. ἄγνυμι. Κατακυθεύω, f. εύσω, to lose at dice. Fr. κυθεύω.

Κατακυκλόω, ω, f. ώσω, to inclose round, encompass, environ, surround. Fr. κυκλόω.

Κατακυλίσας, αντος, part. 1. a. act. of

Κατακύλιω, f. ίσω, and κατακυλίνδω and -δίω, to roll or tumble down, Xen. Cyr. v, 3, 1; Aristoph. Acharn. 1088. Fr. κυλίω.

Κατακύπτουσαν, acc. part. pres. act. f. g. of

Κατακύπτω, f. ύψω, to stoop down, Lucian ii, 208; iii, 158; to look down into. Fr. κύπτω. Κατακυφιεύοντες, nom. pl. part. pres. act. of

Κατακυριεύω, f. εύσω, to rule over, sway; to prevail against, subdue, with gen. Fr. κύριος.

Κατακῦςόω, ῶ, to ratify, to sanction; ψήφω θανάτου κατακυςω-θείς, being sentenced to death, Eurip. Orest. 1012; to confirm, enforce. Fr. κυςόω.

Κατακωλύω, f. ύσω, to hinder, retard, detain. Fr. κωλύω.

Κατακωμάζω, f. άσω, to carouse, to break in riotously, Eurip. Phæn. 363. Fr. κῶμος.

Κατακωχή, ῆς, ἡ, inspiration. Κατακώχιμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, possessed; easily caught or detained; pliant, prone to. Fr. κατέχω.

Καταλαξίσθαι, 2. a. inf. m. καταλάξητι, 2. pl. 2. a. subj. act. καταλαξόμενος, part. 2. a. m. of καταλαμβάνω.

Καταλαδίω, for καταλαμδάνω. Καταλάδη, ης, ή, a seizing, a seizure, Plat. Def. 412, C. Fr. λαμδάνω.

Καταλαδόμενος, part. 2. a. m. καταλαβοῦσα, ης, part. 2. a. act. f. g. of καταλαμβάνω.

Κατάλαζονεύομαι, f. m. εύσομαι, to say or do any thing in a boasting manner; to boast of or be vain of; to relate in a boasting manner, Demosth. 569, 9, Isocr. ἀλαζονεύομαι.

Καταλαλεί, 3. sing. contract. pres. ind. act. of

Καταλᾶλίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, with gen., to calumniate, to slander; to annoy or overwhelm with talking; to blab. Fr. λαλίω.

Καταλαλίά, ᾶ5, ἡ, a speaking against, backbiting, detraction; and

Κατάλᾶλος, ου, δ, ħ, one who speaks ill of another, a slanderer, backbiter. Same Th.

Καταλαμβάνω, f. λήψομαι, 2. a. κατέλάδον, pf. κατείληφα, inf. κατειληφέναι, to lay hold upon. to seize, grasp; to take, occupy, take possession of; to take by surprise, Demosth. 259, 6; to overtake, Thucyd. vii, 57; to find, discover, Xen. Mem. iii, 11, 2; for εὐρών, finding, Gr. R.; to comprehend, perceive, Plat. Phædr. 250, D; to restrain, hinder, Herodt. ii, 162; to attack; to light upon, happen, occur; to fall upon, Plat. Legg. ix, 873, A; τὸν κατειληζότα κίνδυνον την πόλιν, danger seized (threatened) the state, Dem. de Coron.; mid. to take, seize, occupy, etc. for one's self; pas. to be seized, taken, captured; to be bound; καταλάζειν την δύναμιν, to restrain the power, Herodt. i, 46; καταλαμβάνειν τὰς διαφοράς, to suppress or settle disputes, Id. vii, 92; 1. a. pas. κατείληφθην, pf. pas. κατείλημμαι · Herodt has a pf. act. καταλελάβηκα, iii, 65; a part. 1. a. pas. καταλαμφθείς, iii, 128; fut. mid. καταλάμψομαι, vi, 39; from the old καταλάμζω. Th. Æol. λάδω, λαβάνω, λαμβάνω, and Ion. λήθω.

Καταλαματίος, Ion. for καταληστίος, to be seized; to be checked or restrained, Herodt. iii, 127. From preced.

Καταλάμτω, f. ψω, to illuminate; to lighten, cause to shine; to enlighten; to shine, be bright; pas. to be illuminated, enlightened; also, to be burnt or scorch-

ed : ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου καταλαμπόμενα τὰ χρώματα μελάντερα "χουσι, Xen. Mem. iv, 7, 7. Fr. λάμπω.

Καταλγίω, f. ήσω, to be grievously afflicted, to suffer severely; to be stung to the quick, Soph. Phil. 368. Fr. ἀλγίω. Th. axyos.

Καταλανθάνομαι, f. λήσομαι, to forget entirely; καταλήθοντ', Il. xxii, 389. Fr. λανθάνω.

Καταλεαίνω, to polish thoroughly; to smooth. Fr. λεαίνω.

Καταλεγέσθω, 3. sing. pres. imperat. pas. of

Καταλέγω, f. έξω, to choose, select, Thucyd. iii, 75; to count up, reckon, enumerate; to select for active service; to enroll, register, enlist, Id. vii, 31; to relate, recount in detail, Il. x, 384; Herodt. i, 173; mid. to calculate, reckon up; to enroll for one's own service; to lay down one's self to sleep, Odys. xix, 44; 2. aor. pas. κατελέynv, to be enrolled for service as a soldier, Demosth. 896, 15; always used in this sense; pf. pas. καταλέλεγμαι, but generally κατάλεγμαι, inf. καταλέχθαι, plupf. κατελέγμην. Not used by the tragic writers. Fr. λίγω. Καταλείδω, f. λείψω, to pour down; to drop, spill; to melt down; to consume, Eurip. Androm. 131; pas. to trickle down. Fr. Asíca.

Κατάλειμμα, ἄτος, τό, a remnant, residue, remainder; a small number. Fr. λείπω, from pf. pas. Καταλείπει, 3. sing. pres. ind. act. of καταλείπω.

Κατάλειπτος, ου, δ, ή, left behind. Fr. καταλείπω.

Κατάλειπτος, ου, δ, ή, anointed, besprinkled, Aristoph. Pac. 862. Fr. καταλείφω.

Καταλείπω, Poet. καλλείπω, f. είψω, pf. καταλέλοιπα, to leave behind; to forsake, neglect, omit, discontinue; mid. to reserve to one's self, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 8; 2. α. κατέλιπον, Poet. κάλλιπον, pf. pas. καταλέλειμμαι, paulopost fut. καταλελείψομαι μνήμη καταλελείψεται, the remembrance shall remain or survive,

Καταλειτουργέω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. καταλελειτούργηκα, to expend one's own property for the public, in shows, etc.; καταλελειτουςγητώς πολλά, Demosth. 956,

Thucyd. ii, 64. Fr. λείπω.

over; to besmear, daub. Fr. άλείφω.

Κατάλειψις, εως, ή, a leaving behind, remainder; omission. Fr. λείπω.

Καταλελειμμένος, part rf. pas. of καταλείπω.

Καταλέλοιπα, pf. m. of καταλεί-TW.

Καταλέξομαι, 1. f. m. of καταλέγομαι.

Καταλεξώ, Dor. for καταλέξω, f. of καταλέγω.

Καταλεπτολογέω, ω, f. ήσω, to refine in conversation or discourse; to be a subtle speaker. Fr. λεπτός and λέγω.

Καταλεπτῦνω, f. ὄνῶ, to diminish; to reduce to great leanness. Fr. λεπτός.

Καταλέχθαι. See καταλέγω. Καταλεύω, to stone, kill with stones, Herodt. iv, 167; ix, 120; 1. α. κατέλευσα - αὐτοῦ ὀλίγου δεήσαντος καταλευσθηναι, when he wanted little of being stoned, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 14. Fr. λεύω. Καταλέω, f. έσω, to grind in a mill, grind down, Odys. xx, 109. Fr. ἀλέω.

Καταλήθω, obsol. for καταλαμ-Cάνω.

Καταλήγω, f. ήξω, to cease, leave off, end; to be last. Fr. λήγω. Καταλήθομαι, to be forgetful of, Π. xxii, 389. Fr. λανθάνω. Καταλήθοντ', for καταλήθονται,

3. pl. pres. ind. of preced.

Καταλήθω, to hide, escape notice, be concealed. Fr. λήθω.

Καταληκτικός, ή, όν, ceasing, ending; in poetry a verse is called catalectic when a syllable is wanting to complete the metre. Fr. καταλήγω.

Κατάληξις, εως, ή, a cessation, conclusion. Fr. λήγω.

Καταληπτικός, ή, όν, capable of seizing, taking, comprehending, conceiving, repressing. λαμδάνω.

Καταληπτός, ή, όν, attainable, Thucyd. iii, 11; comprehensible; seized, hemmed in, caught; also, seizing, etc. Same Th.

Κατάληψις, εως, ή, a seizure; των βουλευσάντων την κατάλη. ψιν τοῦ ἰεροῦ, counselling the seizure of the temple, Dem. de Coron. 247, 22; catching, apprehension, the philosophic meaning of the term; an attack; a taking, getting, obtaining; metaphor. perception, apprehension, conception. Fr. λαμβάνω.

20. Fr. λειτουργία. καταλιθάζω, f. άσω, with the αcc., to pelt with stones; to

Fr. Libos. stone. Καταλιθάσει, 3. sing. 1. f. act. of καταλιθάζω.

Καταλϊθόω, ω, f. ώσω, the same, Demosth. 296, 10, in Coll. Maj. p. 193.

Καταλιθοδολέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to throw stones at; to pelt with stones. Fr. λίθος and βάλλω. Καταλιμπάνειν, Ion. for καταλείπειν.

Καταλιμπάνω, Ion. for καταλείπω, Thucyd. viii, 17.

Καταλιπαίνω, f. ανώ, to fatten thoroughly; to enrich with manure. Fr. λιπαίνω.

Καταλιπάρίω, ω, f. ήσω, to beg or entreat earnestly; to implore, conjure. Fr. λιπαρέω.

Καταλίπεῖν, 2. a. inf. act. καταλίποιμι, οις, οι, 2. a. opt. καταλιπών, οῦσα, όν, part. 2. a. act. of καταλείπω.

Καταλιπών. See καταλιπεῖν. Καταλλάγδην, adv. by way of exchange, reciprocally. Fr. & .λάσσω.

Καταλλάγείς, έντος, part. 2. a. pas. καταλλάγηθι, ήτω, in pl. καταλλάγητε, 2. a. imperat. of καταλλάσσω.

Καταλλάγή, ης, ή, a changing, exchanging, the difference of value in exchange, Demosth. 1216, 18; reconciliation, Id. 10, 15. Same Th.

Καταλλάκτης, ου, δ, a moneychanger; one who mediates, appeases, or conciliates. Same Th. Καταλλάξαντος, gen. sing. part. 1. a. act. of

Καταλλάσσω, or καταλλάττω, f. άξω, to exchange, barter; to reconcile; mid. to conciliate, to end one's quarrels; to gain for one's self; to appease; 1. a. xaτήλλαξα, part. 1. a. καταλλά- $\xi \alpha_5$, pas. to be reconciled to, Soph. Aj. 731; 2. aor. pas. κατηλλάγην, 1. α. κατηλλάχθην, less frequently used; καταλλαγείς δέ οὖτος Κύρφ, and he having been reconciled to Cyrus, Xen. Anab. i, 6, 2. Fr. ἀλλάσσω.

Κατάλληλος, ου, δ, ή, opposite to each other; even with each other, corresponding, parallel. Fr. άλλήλων or ἄλλος.

Καταλληλότης, ητος, ή, correspondence, conformity, agreement, parallelism; a regular series. Same Th.

Καταλοάω, ω, f. άσω, to grind, rub, bray, pound; to bruise or break in pieces; to wound, kill by blows, Æschin. 46, 36. Fr.

Καταλογάδην, adv. by way of conversation, in prose, Plat. Conv. 177, B. Fr. λίγω.

Καταλογιύς, ίως, δ, one who makes up lists of persons liable to taxes or military service, Lys. 159, 8.

Καταλογίω, ω, to despise. See κατηλογίω.

Κατάλογή, ῆς, ή, a registering the names of persons liable to military service or taxes. Fr. λίγω.

Καταλογία, ας, ή, a troop, company. See καταλίγω.

Καταλογίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to reckon up, compute; to account, to deem, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 20; to reckon or number amongst; to ascribe; to consider with one's self, reflect; and

Καταλογισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a reckoning, computation of those liable to serve as soldiers or to pay contributions, Dem. de Coron.; an enumeration; imputation; and Κατάλογος, ου, δ, a catalogue, list; καταλόγους ποιεῖσθαι, to make levies, Thucyd. i, 10; τοὺς δ' ὑπὲρ τὸν κατάλογον, those beyond the age of military service, and not to be placed on the rolls, Dem. de Coron. 167, 17; opposed to this is τοὺς μὲν ἐν 'nλικία, Id.; a roll; an enumeration, muster-roll, levy, something like a conscription; military service. Fr. λόγος.

Κατάλοιπος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , the remaining; the rest, residue. Fr. λεί- $\pi\omega$.

Καταλοκίζω, f. ίσω, to make a furrow, to tear, Eurip. Suppl. 836. Fr. ἀλοκίζω.

Καταλούω, f. ούσω, to wash away; to waste, expend prodigally; ὅσπες τεθνεῶτός μου καταλούει τὸν βίον, you waste my substance as if I were already dead, Aristoph. Nub. 835. Fr. λούω.

Καταλοφάδια, adv. upon the neck; upon the shoulders; Βην

δε καταλοφάδια φέρων επὶ νῆα υ υ - υ υ - υ υ μέλαιναν, Odys. x, 169. The

μέλαιναν, Odys. x, 169. The second ā and the τ of καταλοφάδια are lengthened by the ictus. Dunb. Lex. Th. λόφος.

Καταλοχίζω, f. ίσω, to divide into companies or cohorts; to distribute into classes. Fr. λό.

Κατάλυε, pres. imperat. act. of καταλύω.

Κατάλυμα, ατος, τό, an inn ; an

apartment; a dining-room. Fr.

Καταλυμαίνομαι, to injure, pollute, lay waste, devastate. Fr. λυμαίνομαι.

Καταλύουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. of καταλύω.

Κατωλύσιμος, ου, δ, ή, that may be easily destroyed; destructible. Fr. λύω.

Κατάλυσις, εως, ή, dismission, disbanding, Xen. Cyr. vi, 1, 10; destruction, dissolution; the end; a termination, Xen. Hist. vi, 3, 4; death; reconciliation; an inn or resting-place. Fr. λύω.

Καταλύτης, ου, δ, a stranger, traveller; but καταλυτής, οῦ, δ, a destroyer. Same Th.

Καταλύω, f. ύσω, pf. -λελύκα, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 5; to dissolve, loosen; to unbind; hence, to set at liberty, to destroy, demolish; to overthrow, Demosth. 170, 13; to disband, Id. 1088, 6; to abolish, annul; to finish, cease; to kill; to deprive one of a thing; to put up at an inn; to lodge; τὰ ὑποζύγια, Φόρτια οτ σκευοφόez being understood, Xen. Anab. i, 10, 11; to make peace, Id. i, 1, 3; πόλεμον καταλύειν, to put an end to the war; καταλύειν τινὰ τῆς ἀρχῆς, to dismiss any one from his command, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 10; θανάτω καταλῦσαίμαν, would I could free myself by death, i. e. would I could die, Eurip. Med. 146; to reconcile; mid. to put mutually an end to; hence, to be reconciled to; to put an end to hostilities with others, Herodt. viii, 146; xaταλελυχέναι τὸ πλεῖν, to desist from sailing, Demosth. 893, 23; 1. a. κατέλῦσα, 1. a. ind. pas. κατελύθην, 1. f. pas. καταλυθήσομαι. Fr. λύω.

Καταλωβάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to outrage, mutilate. Fr. λωβάω.

Καταλωφάω, ω, f. ήσω, to lay down a burden or yoke; to get rid of. Fr. λωφάω.

Καταμαγεύω, to bewitch, fascinate, enchant. Fr. μαγεύω. Κατάμαθε, 2. a. imperat. act. of καταμανθένω.

Καταμάθησις, εως, ή, a learning or comprehending any thing, knowledge of. Fr. μανθάνω.

Καταμᾶλακίζω, f. ίσω, to soften down, to enfeeble; mid. to act feebly, languidly, cowardly. Fr. μαλακίζω.

Καταμαλάσσω, -ττω, άξω, to soften much, appease, pacify.

Καταμανθάνω, f. καταμαθήσομα, pf. καταμεμάθηκα, to learn thoroughly; to know; to consider diligently; to behold, observe, perceive carefully, reconnoitre, Herodt. vii, 146; 2. α. κατίμάθον, 2. α. inf. καταμαθίν, part. καταμαθών. Fr. μανθάνω. Καταμαντεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to predict against, to conjecture, Demosth. 1400, 4. Fr. μάν.

Καταμαξαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to destroy wholly; to consume, waste; καταμαξαίνεσθαι, to perish, decay, Longin. 44. Fr. μαξαίνω.

Καταμαεγάω, ω, f. hσω, to be furiously mad, to rage, Herodt. viii, 125. Fr. μαεγάω.

Καταμαςπτέω, for

Καταμάρστω, f. ψω, to seize, to catch, to overtake, Π. vi, 364. Fr. μάρστω.

Καταμαρτυρίω, ω, f. ήσω, 1. a. κατεμαρτύρησα, to bear witness against a person, Dem. de Fals. Leg.; to accuse, with the gen. to convict. Fr. μαρτυρέω.

Καταμαςτυςοῦσι, 3. pl. contract. pres. ind. act. of preced.

Καταμάς ψαισα, Dor. for καταμάς ψασα, part. 1. a. act. f. g. from

Καταμάς ψας, αντος, part. 1. a. act., and

Καταμάς ψη, 3. sing. 1. a. subj.act. of καταμάς στω. Th. μάςστω.

Καταμασάομαι, to corrode, consume. Fr. μασάομαι.

Καταμάχομαι, to conquer; to bear down in conflict. Fr. μά-χομαι.

Καταμάω, ω, f. ήσω, to heap together, heap on, II. xxiv, 165; as οἱ ἀμῶντες, the reapers, are wont to do; καταμῶσθαι, to strew on; καταμωμένους τῆς κεφαλῆς κόνιν, having strewed dust on their heads, Joseph. B. J. ii, 15, 4. Fr. ἀμάω.

Καταμελύνω, f. υνω, to blunt, or dull; to depress or damp the feelings, Soph. Œd. T. 688. Fr. ἀμελύνω.

Καταμιθύσκω, f. μιθύσω, to make drunk or intoxicate thoroughly, Herodt. i, 106; pas. to get drunk, Polyb.

Καταμεθύω, to get drunk.

Καταμεῖναι, 1. a. inf. of καταμένω.

Καταμελετάω, ω, f. ήσω, to exercise or practise diligently; to learn by practice. Fr. μελετάω.

Καταμιλίω, ω, f. ήσω, to neglect,

Soph. Aj. 45; to slight, despise; to lose by neglect. Fr. ἀμιλίω.

Καταμελιτόω, to honey over, metaphor., of the nightingale's voice

Καταμίλλω, f. ήσω, to postpone, defer, procrastinate; to shun danger or fighting. Fr. μίλλω. Καταμελοῦσι, 3. pl. pres. of καταμελέω.

Κατάμεμπτος, ου, δ, λ, blamed; blamable, reprehensible; odious, Soph. Œd. C. 1236. From

Καταμέμφομαι, f. μέμψομαι, to blame, accuse, find fault with, Thucyd. vii, 87; to censure, complain of; to accuse, chide, reproach; τινά and τινά τινι. Fr. μέμφομαι.

Καταμεμφόμεθα, 1. pl. pres. ind. of preced.

Κατάμεμψις, εως, ή, blame, accusation; κατάμεμψις σφῶν αὐτῶν, self-reproach, Thucyd. vii, 75; ἔχειν κατάμεμψιν, to afford room for complaint. Same Th. Καταμένω, f. ενῶ, to abide, remain, wait for; l. a. κατέμεινα, l. a. imperat. κατάμεινον, pf. καταμένωνα. Fr. μένω.

Κωτωμερίζω, f. ίσω, to distribute in parts; to divide, lay out; to cut into parts or pieces. Fr. μερίζω.

Κατάμερος, adv. for κατὰ μέρος, piecemeal; in parts; by pieces. Same Th.

Κατάμεστος, ου, δ, ἡ, quite full. Fr. μεστός.

Καταμετείω, ω, f. ήσω, to measure out, measure, take the dimensions of. Fr. μετείω.

Καταμέτησοις, εως, ή, measurement. Same Th.

Καταμήδομαι, s. as μήδομαι. Καταμήκης, εος, δ, ή, very long. Καταμηλόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to probe; to put the finger into the throat to cause one to vomit or disgorge, Aristoph. Eq. 1150. Fr. μήλη.

Καταμήνιος, ου, δ, ἡ, monthly; menstrual; τὰ καταμήνια, the monthly discharges. Fr. μήν. Καταμηνῦα, fut. ῦσω, to indicate, point out, disclose, make known, Æschyl. Prom. 175; to reveal, announce; to express in a picture or statue, Plut. Fr. μηνύω. The v of the present is doubtful; of the future, long.

Καταμητάμην, Ion. for κατεμησάμην, 1. a. m. of καταμάω. Καταμιαίνω, f. ανῶ, to stain, defile; to blot, soil, pollute; pas.

to be filthy, squalid; Lat. squa-

lere, Herodt. vi, 58. Fr. μ_i - $\alpha'_i \nu_i \omega$.

Καταμιάναις, Æol. for καταμιάνας, part. 1. a. act. of καταμιαίνω.

Καταμίγνυμι, f. μίζω, to mix with, intermix; to blend together. Fr. μίγνυμι.

Καταμικεόν, adv. usually, for κατὰ μικεόν, by degrees, by little and little. Fr. μικεός.

tle and little. Fr. μικρός.
Καταμιμνήσκω, f. μνήσω, pf. μέμνηκα, to recall to memory; mid.
to remember. Fr. μιμνήσκω.
Κατάμιζις, εως, ἡ, an intermixture, a mixture. Fr. μίγνυμι.
Καταμίσγω. See καταμίγνυμι.
Καταμισθοφορίω, ω, f. ήσω, to receive pay for judicial services;
to spend in the pay of soldiers,
Aristoph. Fr. μισθός and φέρω.
Κατάμομφος, ον, ὁ, ἡ, faulty, deserving censure, disgusting, Æschyl. Ag. 143.

Καταμόνᾶς, adv. for κατὰ μόνᾶς, alone, singly, apart, in private. Fr. μόνος.

Καταμονομαχέω, ω, f. ήσω, to vanquish in single combat. Fr. μόνος and μάχομαι.

Καταμονή, ῆς, ἡ, a staying, remaining, waiting. Fr. μένω.

Καταμπίχω, and καταμπίσχω, to put a cover over, wrap up; to inter, Eurip. Hel. 852. Fr. ἀμφί and ἔχω.

Καταμῦθολογέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to amuse by fables or fictitious narratives. Fr. μυθολογέω.

Καταμυζάμην, 1. a. m. Ion. of καταμύσσω.

Καταμῦσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of καταμύω.

Κατάμὕσις, εως, ή, a closing of the eyes, a winking; a casting the eyes on the ground. Fr. μύω.

Καταμύσσω, or -ύττω, f. ύζω, to scratch, tear, wound; to lacerate, Π. v, 425. Fr. ἀμύσσω. Καταμυττωτεύω, to chop up, make mincemeat of.

Καταμῦω, 1. f. μύσω, to shut the eyes; to wink, Aristoph. Vesp. 92; to sleep; to die. Fr. μύω. Καταμωκάομαι, ωμαι, to laugh to scorn; to mock at, deride, with gen. Fr. μωκάω.

Καταμώμενος, part. pres. pas. contract. of καταμάω.

Καταμωμέσμαι, f. ησομαι, fut. mid. to blame very much.

Κατάναγκάζω, f. άσω, to compel by force, to force, constrain; to vex; to set a limb or bone; s. as ἀναγκάζω.

Κατάνάγκη, ης, ή, constraint, 701

compulsion.

Κατανάθεμα, άτος, τό, a curse, malediction, N. T. Fr. ἀνάθεμα. Καταναθεματίζω, f. ίσω, to curse; to imprecate curses upon one, N. T. Same Th.

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Καταναίω, and κατανάω, f. άσω, to cause to dwell; to dwell, abide, Eurip. Phæn. 214; 1. a. Ερίς κατίνασσα, 1. a. pas. κατενάσθην, I had my abode. Fr. νάω.

Καταναλείχω, to lick up like fire; to consume, Wisd. of Sol. xvi, 16. Fr. ἀνά and λείχω.

Καταναλίσκω, f. καταναλώσω, to consume wholly, spend, waste, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 22; l. a. κατανάλωσα, pf. κατανάλωκα. Fr. άλίσκομαι.

Καταναρκάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to benumb, stupefy; to make or become torpid; to dull, or numb; to be burdensome to, N. T., with the gen.; pas. καταναρκάομαι, to grow quite stiff. Fr. ναρκάω.

Κατανάσσω, νάξω, to stamp or beat down firmly.

Καταναυμαχέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to gain a naval victory, Demosth. 477, 20. Fr. ναυμαχέω.

Κατανάω, to dwell or inhabit. See καταναίω.

Κατανδρολογία, α_5 , \dot{n} , the enlistment of soldiers singly, LXX.; a capitation tax. Fr. ἀνής and λίγω.

Κατανίμω, f. εμῶ, 1. a. ἐνεῖμα, to distribute, divide, share, allot, divide into companies or bands; to assign, Dem. de Coron. § 8; mid. to divide among themselves, Thucyd. ii, 7; to parcel out among themselves, Dem. de Coron. p. 122; to feed upon, devour; to occupy. Fr. νέμω.

Κατανίομαι, contract. νεῦμαι, to return, return back, go down.

Κατανεῦσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of κατανεύω.

Κατανεύσζμος, ου, δ, ή, to be granted. From

Κατάνευσις, εως, ή, a nodding to, assent. Fr. κατανεύω.

Κατάνευσον, 1. a. imperat. act. of Κατανεύω, f. εύσομαι, 1. a. κατάνευσα, to beckon, nod to; to signify by a nod; to confirm by a nod; to promise; to grant, consent to, Il. i, 524. Fr. νεύω. Κατανεφόω, ῶ, to cover with clouds, to obscure, darken. Fr. νέφος,

Κατανίω, f. ήσω, to heap up, amass, Herodt. vi, 97. Fr. νίω. G 3*

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Karavnoai, 1. a. inf. act. of za-

Kατανθίζω, to adorn with flowers, Diod. Sic. Fr. ανθος.

Κατανθρακίζω, ίσω, and

Κατανθετιώω, ω, to burn to a coal. Fr. ανθεαιώω.

Κατανίζω, f. ίσω, and κατανίπτω, f. ίψω, to pour water upon, to wash thoroughly. Fr. νίζω and νίπτω.

Κατανίστημι, and κατανίσταμαι, to rise up or rebel against; 2. a. κατανίστην. Fr. ἀνίστημι.

Κατανίφω, to snow down upon, Aristoph. Nub. 965; to overwhelm or cover with snow. Fr. νίφω.

Κατανοςίν, pres. inf. κατανοήσας, part. 1. a. act. of

Κατανοίω, ῶ, impf. κατενόεον, ουν, f. ήσω, pf. κατανενόηκα, Plat. Prot. 342, Ε; to turn the mind upon, to understand; to perceive, observe, discover; to learn, Thucyd. i, 138; to consider; to contemplate; to behold, Xen. Cyr. ii, 2, 16. Fr. νοίω.

Κατανόημα, ατος, τό, what is observed, observation, perception; and

Κατανόησις, εως, ή, observation, perception, discernment, comprehension. Same Th.

Κατανοητίον, verbal adj., (it) must be understood; (one) must remark, observe, perceive; and Κατανοητικός, ή, όν, observant, capable of observation, observing closely. Fr. κατανοίω.

Κατάνομαι, to be exhausted, used up, consumed, *Odys*. ii, 58.

Κατανομοθετίω, ω, f. ήσω, to pass a law against; to repeal a law. Fr. νομοθετίω.

Κάτανος, ου, δ, a flat dish or platter.

Κατανοτίζω, f. ίσω, to shed moisture upon, to bedew, Eurip. Iph.
 Τ. 833. Fr. νοτίζω.

Κατανουθετέω, ω, f. ήσω, to admonish by good advice. Fr.

Κατάντα, τά, steeps, declivities, Poet. for κατάντη, from κατάντης, εος, δ, ἡ, sloping downward, steep, down hill; also, κάταντα, adv., downwards, down hill, Il. xxiii, 116.

Kαταντα, 3. sing. contract. pres. ind. act. of

Καταντάω, ῶ, f. ἦσω, to come to, arrive at; to meet; attain to; to cause to come; to return to; to cause to come back, to throw back, LXX. Fr. ἀν-τάω.

Κατάντημα, ἄτος, τό, a meeting; occurrence, an event; an issue, an end, result. Same Th.

Κατάντης, 10ς, δ, ή, shelving; sloping downwards; prone or inclined to. Fr. ἄντα. See κατάντα.

Καταντῆσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of zαταντάω.

Κατάντηστιν, adv. opposite to, over against, Odys. xx, 387.

Καταντικεύ, adv., with the gen., opposite, in front of, over against; (Lat. e regione;) plainly, Thucyd. vii, 57. Fr. άντικεύ.

Καταντίον, Ion. over against, opposite, opposed to, Soph. Antig. 512. From

Καταντίος, α, ον, over against, opposite, fronting.

Καταντιπίεας, adv. right over against, opposite, Xen. Anab. i, 1, 9.

Καταντλάζω, in Nicander, for Καταντλέω, ω, f. ήσω, to pour on; to pump water upon; to shower down (words) on, Aristoph. Vesp. 488; to bathe with water; γέλωτα τινὸς καταντλεῖν, to overwhelm with or pour out ridicule on one, Plat. Polit. vii, 536, B; ἐπειδὰν τὰ ποιήματα ἡμῶν ἐπιχειρήση καιταντλεῖν, Lys. 204, D. Fr. ἀντλείω.

Κατάντλησις, εως, ή, a pouring upon; a fomentation. Same Th. Κατανῦγῆς, 2. sing. 2. a. subj. pas. πατενύγησαν, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. pas. of πατανύσσω.

Κατανύγητε, 2. pl. 2. a. imperat. pas. of the same.

Κατάνυξις, εως, ή, a pricking; grief, affliction; drowsiness, slumber, lethargy; metaphor. dulness, stupidity. From

Κατανύσσω, f. ύξω, to prick, pierce, transpierce, sting; to vex, grieve, afflict; pas. to be pricked at heart, to have compunctious visitings, LXX; l. a. κατίνυζα, 2. a. pas. κατενύγην, pf. pas. κατανύνυγμαι. Fr. νύσσω. Κατανυστάζω, f. άσω and άξω, to nod with drowsiness; to slumber; to be drowsy; trans. to lull to sleep. Fr. νυστάζω.

Κατανυχθέντος, gen. sing. part. 1. a. pas. of κατανύσσω.

Κατανῦω, and κατανῦτω, f. νύσω, to finish completely, to accomplish, execute, perform; to finish a passage or journey (δδόν) to put an end to, destroy; to arrive at, obtain; φίλης γὰς προξίνου και ήνυσαν, for they obtained a friendly hostess, Soph.

Electr. 1443; an elliptical expression, for κατήνυσαν τὴν όδὸς εἰς φίλης προξένου οἶκον, they ended their journey at the house of a friendly hostess. Fr. ἀνύω. Κατανωτιαῖος, αία, αῖον, on or behind the back; behind. Fr. νῶτος.

Κατανωτίζομαι, ίσομαι, to carry on one's back.

Καταξαίνω, f. ξάνω, to card through and through; to scratch, tear, mangle, lacerate; to card, Aristoph. Acharn. 318; to consume, Æschyl. Ag. 190; to flay, whip; wear away, weaken, distress, vex; pas. to be lacerated, consumed, worn or wasted away. Fr. ξαίνω.

Καταξέμεν, Ion. hence κατάξειν, f. inf. act. of κατάγω.

Καταξενόω, ω, f. ωσω, to receive or welcome as a guest, Æschyl. Choëph. 695. Fr. ξενόω.

Καταξίω, ω, f. ίσω, to scrape, scratch, shave off; to make smooth by scraping; to disfigure, Theocr. Epigr. 1. Fr. ξίω.

Καταξηραίνω, to dry up wholly. Fr. ξηραίνω.

Κατάξηρος, ου, δ, ή, very dry, withered, parched. Fr. ξηρός. Καταξιοπιστεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to doubt one's veracity. Fr. ἄξιος and πίστις.

Kατάζιος, ου, δ, ή, very worthy, Soph. Phil. 997. Fr. ἄζιος.

Καταξίω, ῶ, f. ώσω, l. a. ηξίωσα, to judge or deem worthy, Demosth. 1383, l1; to hold in honor, to esteem, to think fit; to bring upon, Soph. Phil. 1084; mid. to think one's self worthy, Æschyl. S. Theb. 649. Fr. ἄζιος.

Καταξιωθέντες, nom. pl. part. 1. a. pas. of preced.

Καταξίως, adv. worthily, according to his deserts. Fr. κατά-

Καταζύω, to scrape, scratch; to shave; polish; to make an incision. Fr. ξύω.

Κατάορος, ου, ό, ή, hanging down, suspended, clinging from, Eurip. Troad. 1080. Fr. ανίρω. Καταπαίζω, f. ξομαι, to make

Kαταπαίζω, f. ξομαι, to make sport of, laugh at, deride; with gen. Fr. παίζω.

Καταπαίω, f. αίσω, to beat, whip, strike. Fr. παίω.

Καταπακτός, ή, όν, nicely σι compactly joined; Θύρην καταπακτήν, a trap-door, so nicely joined as to appear a part of the flooring. Herodt. v, 16. Fr. πή-

Καταπαλαίω, f. αίσω, to wrestle down; to overcome in wrestling. to vanquish, Aristoph. Acharn. 710. Fr. πάλη.

Καταπάλλω, to shake down; pas. to vault or leap down.

Καταπάομαι, and

Καταπάσσω, Att. καταπάττω, f. äξω, to strew over, sprinkle on, besprinkle; to sprinkle over, Aristoph. Nub. 178; 1. a. κατέπασα, and

Κατάπαστος, ου, δ, ή, sprinkled over, bestrewed, Aristoph. Eq. 496. Fr. πάσσω.

Καταπάτεῖν, pres. inf. act. of Καταπάτέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to tread or trample on, to trample under foot, Thucyd. vii, 84; to treat with indgnity, to spurn, despise, Plat. Legg. iv, 714, A. Fr. πατέω.

Καταπάτημα, ἄτος, τό, any thing trampled on, despised.

Καταπάτησις, εως, ή, a treading or trampling under foot, despising. Same Th.

Κατάπαυμα, ἄτος, τό, ε. ας κατά-Raveis.

Καταπαύσιμος, ου, δ, ή, causing cessation, bringing repose; alleviation, cessation; tranquillizing; and

Κατάπαυσις, εως, ή, a putting to rest, a putting down; quiet, rest, repose; tranquillity, alleviation; a quieting or making still; a removing from office.

Καταπαύσομεν, 1. pl. 1. f. act. of

Καταπαύω, f. αύσω, to cause to cease entirely; to suppress; to restrain, hinder; to put an end to, Herodt. i, 90; to alleviate; to finish, put down, Thucyd. i, 107; mid. to cease, leave off, desist from; it governs the acc. with the gen. occasionally. Fr.

Καταπειθής, έος, δ, ή, quite docile, obedient; complying. Fr. πείθω. Καταπείθω, f. είσω, to persuade completely; to gain over; mid. to yield prompt obedience. Fr. πείθω.

Κατάπειλέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to use threatening words, to threaten; to utter threats against. Fr. ἀπειλέω.

Καταπειράζω, f. άσω, to attempt, essay; to prove; to make a trial; to tempt. Fr. πειράζω.

Καταπειρατήρ, and καταπειρητής, δ, and

Καταπειρατηρία, ας, and κατα-Tuentnein, n, a nautical instrument for sounding the depth of the sea, the lead, the soundingline, Herodt. ii, 5. See Bolis. Fr. reiea.

Καταπείρω, to bore through, transfix. Fr. πείρω.

Καταπελματόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to sole shoes; to mend, cobble, patch, LXX. Fr. π ilua.

Καταπελτάζω, f. άσω, to cover with a shield, to spread a shield over, Aristoph. Acharn. 160; to make incursions into with lightarmed troops. Fr. πέλτη.

Καταπελτάφέτης, ου, δ, one who casts missiles from a catapulta. Fr. καταπέλτης and ἀφίημι.

Καταπέλτης, ου, δ, the catapulta, a warlike engine. Fr. πάλλω. Καταπελτικός, ή, όν, of or belonging to a catapulta; καταπελτικόν (scil. βέλος, ὄργανον), a weapon thrown by a catapulta; also, an instrument of torture, LXX. Καταπέμπω, f. έμψω, to send down, send out, send away, de-

 $K_{\alpha \tau \alpha \pi \epsilon \nu \theta \epsilon \omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{\eta} \sigma \omega$, to mourn greatly, to bewail, deplore, LXX. Fr. $\pi \epsilon \nu \theta' \epsilon \omega$.

spatch. Fr. πέμπω.

Καταπεπτηυῖα, Epic fem. of Καταπεπτηώς, υῖα, ός, frightened, scared, part. pf. act.; f. g. by syncop. for καταπεπτηκώς, of χαταπτήσσω.

Καταπέπτω, Æol. πέσσω, f. έψω, to boil down, digest, Il. i, 81; άλλὰ γὰς καταπέψαι μέγαν \ddot{o} λ \dot{c} ον οὐχ ἐδυνάσθη, but he was not able to (digest) support great prosperity, Pind. Olymp. i, 87; metaphor. to repress, smother, suppress, as anger, etc. See καταπίψη.

Κατάπες, adv., Ion. for καθάπες, as, like as, in like manner.

Καταπέρδομαι, mid. of

Καταπέεδω, pf. καταπέποεδα, 2. a. κατέπαςδον, to break wind at, to show contempt at, Aristoph. Plut. 618; with gen.

Καταπερίειμι, to prevail over; to surpass, be superior to. Fr. πεei and eimi.

Καταπερονάω, ῶ, f. ńσω, to fasten down with clasps. Fr. #200νάω.

Καταπέσσω, Att. -πίττω. Seeκαταπέπτω.

Καταπεσών, όντος, part. 2. a. of καταπίπτω.

Καταπετάζω, or

Καταπετάννυμι, or

Καταπεταννύω, f. ἄσω, to spread upon or out; to unfold, to stretch out, extend; to spread, cover over, Plat. Parm. 131, B; to | Καταπτνω, f. πίομαι, Aristoph.

veil. Fr. πετάω, obsol.

Καταπέτασμα, άτος, τό, a curtain, covering, veil, hanging before any thing. Same Th.

Καταπέτομαι, to fly down, descend by flying. Fr. πίτομαι. Καταπετεόω, ω, f. ώσω, to pelt with stones, to stone; pas. to be stoned; inf. 1. a. pas. καταπετεωθηναι, Xen. Anab. i, 3, 2. Fr. 7/270a.

Καταπέττω, Att. for καταπέσ-

Καταπέτω, obsol. for καταπίπτω. Καταπεφεύγασι, 3. pl. pf. m. of Καταφεύγω, to flee. Fr. φεύ-

Καταπέφνω, to kill, slay, a poetic verb, Π. iii, 281; 2. a. κατέπεφνον. Th. φένω.

Καταπεφνών, part. of 2. a. κα-τέπεφνον. Fr. καταπέφνω.

Καταπεφεονηχότως, adv. contemptuously, scornfully, with contempt, Diod. Sic. Fr. Qeoνέω.

Καταπέψη, Π. i, 81; 3. sing. 1. a. subj. act. of καταπέπτω, s. as πέπτω, to boil, concoct, digest; hence καταπέψαι μέγαν ολίον, literally, to concoct great happiness, i. e. enjoy great happiness without transgressing the bounds of duty. See xataté- $\pi \tau \omega$.

Καταπήγνυμι, and -γνύω, f. πήζω, to drive or beat down, fix in the ground, Thucyd. vii, 25; to fix firmly in; to cause to congeal or freeze. Fr. πήγνυμι.

Καταπηδάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to leap or jump down from. Fr. πηδάω. Καταπημαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to hurt, injure, damage. Fr. πημαίνω.

Καταπημήνεια, ας, ε, 1. a. opt. Æol. of καταπημαίνω, s. as πημαίνω.

Καταπήξ, ηγος, δ, a post fixed in the ground; a pale; a pike. Fr. πήγνυμι.

Κατάπηςος, ου, δ, ή, maimed, lame, infirm. Fr. angós.

Καταπιαίνω, to make fat, to fatten. Fr. πιαίνω.

Καταπιέζω, f. έσω, to press down; to depress. Fr. πίεζω.

Κατάπικους, ου, δ, ή, very bitter or sharp, LXX. Fr. πικρός. Καταπίμπλημι, οτ πίπλημι, f. πλήσω, (from πλέω,) to fill up, to fulfil.

Καταπίμπεημι, f. ήσω, (from $\pi e^{in\theta}\omega$,) to set on fire, burn, consume.

Κατάπινε, 3. sing. impf. Ion. act. of

Eq., to drink up, suck in, absorb; to swallow down, devour; to gulp down, Id. Nub.337; applied to eating as well as drinking; metaphor., to imbibe, οὐκ εἶ καπαπίων, Εὐριπίδην, Id. Acharn. 484; pres. m. with future time, καπαπίομαι, 2. a. act. καπίπτον, sub. καπαπίω, πς, η, pf. act. καπαπίσωκα, f. pas. καπαπαπίσομαι, shall be drunk up, absorbed; pf. pas. καπαπίσομαι, Poet. aor. κάππιον. Fr. πίνω.

Καταπίομαι, η, εται, 1. f. m. of the same.

Καταπιπςάσκω, to sell. *Fr.* πιπςάσκω.

Καταπίπτω, f. m. -πεσοῦμαι, pf. act. -πίπτωκα, to fall down, 2. a. act. κατέπεσον, Εριο κάππεσον.

Καταπισσόω, and -ττόω, ω, to cover with pitch; to punish by covering with pitch; to blacken. Fr. πίσσα.

Καταπιστεύω, f. εύσω, to put complete confidence in, to intrust with, deliver in confidence; to give security. Fr. πιστεύω. Καταπιστύω, ω, f. ώσω, to secure by a pledge given; mid. to give a pledge for, to become surety for, ὑπίς τινος πρός τινα, for one to another. Fr. πιστόω.

Καταπλάγείς, part. 2. a. pas. of καταπλήσσω.

Καταπλάγής, $\dot{\epsilon}_0$ ς, $\dot{\delta}$, $\dot{\eta}$, alarmed, dismayed, terrified. Fr. $\pi \lambda \dot{\eta} \sigma$ - $\sigma \omega$.

Κατάπλασμα, ατος, τό, any thing spread over, a plaster, a poultice, a cataplasm. From

Καταπλάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ἄσω, pf. καταπέπλακα (?), to spread or daub over; besmear, plaster, anoint; as a medical term, to cover or cure with a plaster; 1. a. κατίπλᾶσα.

Καταπλαστεών, verbal adj. (one) must plaster.

Καταπλαστός, ή, όν, plastered over, besmeared; counterfeit, affected. Fr. πλάσσω.

Καταπλαστύς, ύος, ἡ, Ion. for κατάπλασμα.

Καταπλίκω, f. ίξω, to wreathe, entwine, knit, braid, weave; to interweave, twist; to implicate; to finish; καταπλίκειν την ζοήν, to end one's life, Herodt. viii, 128; so, καταπλίκειν ἡῆσιν, to finish a speech. Fr. πλίκω.

Κατάπλεος, ου, (Att. εως,) ο, ή, and os, α, ον, full, filled, satiated, fem. κατάπλεα, fouled, soiled, Xen. Cyr. viii, 3, 30. Fr. πλέος. Καταπλίω, f. εύσομαι, Ion. πλώω,

to sail down; to come into port; to touch at, to arrive at, Demosth. 569, 5; Thucyd. vii, 5; to sail back; sail over; 1. α. κατίπλευσα. Fr. πλίω.

Κατάπλιως, ων, gen. ω, Att. for κατάπλιος.

Καταπλήθω, f. ήσω, to fill up; pas. to be satiated with. Fr. $\pi \lambda ήθω$.

Καταπλημτίκός, ή, όν, causing terror or astonishment; wonderful, admirable; and

Καταπληκτίκῶς, adv. in a manner calculated to terrify or astonish. Fr. πλήσσω.

Καταπλήξ, ῆγος, ὁ, ἡ, subject to sudden fear, timid; amazed, dismayed, appalled; shy, stupid. Fr. πλήσσω.

Καταπλῆξαι, 1. a. inf. of καταπλήσσω.

Κατάπληξις, εως, ή, the act of striking down; also, of striking with terror or amazement; consternation, dismay; κατάπληξιν παρίσχε καὶ ἀθυμίαν τῷ στρατεύματι, it occasioned consternation and dismay through the army, Thucyd. vii, 24. From Καταπλήσσω, Att. - στω, f. ήξω, to strike down; to throw into astonishment, wonder, or dismay; to amaze, surprise, frighten ; κατεπλήγην, 2. a. pas. ; another 2. a. κατεπλάγην, I was struck with dismay; κατεπλήγη φίλον ήτος, Π. iii, 31; pas. to be panic-struck, paralyzed through fear, Thucyd. vii, 72. Fr. πλήσσω.

Καταπλοκή, ης, η, the act of interweaving, interlacing, winding up. Fr. πλίκω.

Κατάπλοος, contract. ους, ου, δ, a sailing down; an arrival; the safe arrival or return of a ship, Demosth. 1285, 21; a landingplace; χεήματα χεωννύειν ἐπὶ πλοίου καθ' έτεροπλουν ή κατάπλουν, to lend money on interest, where the lender insures the safe arrival of a ship in a foreign port, or both her outward and homeward voyage, Lex. Rhod. Salmas. de Usur. 9, p. 366; έπειδή Σικελικός κατάπλους έγέvero, when the ships returned from Sicily loaded with corn, Demosth. 1285, 21. See : 75εόπλοος. Fr. πλέω.

Καταπλουτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be rich in, or very rich; to abound with; and

Καταπλουτίζω, f. ίσω, to enrich, make rich. Fr. πλοῦτος.

Καταπλουτομαχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to

subdue by riches, fight against one with wealth. Fr. μάχομαι. Καταπλῦνω, f. ἔνῶ, to wash out, rinse; pas. to be washed out; to fade with washing; to become worthless. Fr. πλύνω.

Κατάπλῦσις, εως, ἡ, a bathing in water, drenching.

Καταπλώω, Ion. s. as καταπλίω, Herodt. i, 2; l. a. κατίπλωσα. Καταπνίω, ω, f. εύσω, Poet. κα-

ταπνείω, to blow on, blow against or towards; breathe or exhale over the country, Eurip. Med. 833. Fr. πνέω.

Καταπνίγω, f. ίξω, to strangle, choke. Fr. πνίγω.

Καταπνοά, ας, ή, Dor. for καταπνοή, ης, ή, a blast of wind, a blowing against. Th. πνέω.

Καταπόδα, and καταπόδας, adv. immediately, forthwith, Xen.; now more usually written as two words, κατὰ πόδας. Fr. ποῦς. Καταποθῆ, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. pas. of καταπίνω.

Καταποθήσομαι, f. pas. of καταπίνω, shall be drunk up, absorbed, Aristoph. Vesp. 543.

Καταπόθω, 1. a. subj. pas. of καταπίνω.

Καταποικίλλω, to diversify, variegate, adorn. Fr. ποικίλλω. Καταπολεμίω, ω, f. ήσω, to make war against, Thucyd. iv, 86; to reduce by war; to wage successful war, Xen. Anab. vii, 1, 17. Fr. πολεμίω.

Καταπολιτεύομαι, to manage public affairs; to reduce to subjection by the conduct of public affairs; to supplant; to lead astray by false politics, *Demosth.* 102, 22.

Καταπολύ, adv. much; by a great deal. Fr. πολύ.

Καταπομπεύω, f. εύσω, to conduct in state with great ostentation; to make pompous vauntings. Fr. πομπεύω. Th. πίμπω.

Καταπονίω, ω, f. ήσω, to overcome or exhaust with laber; to harass, vex, oppress; to afflict; pas. καταπονίομαι. Fr. πόνος. Καταπονούμενος, part. pres. pas. contract. of preced.

Καταποντίζω, f. ίσω, pf. καταπετόντικα (?) and καταποντόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, Ion. Herodt. iii, 30; to plunge into the sea, drown; to sink; pas. καταποντίζομαι, to sink, to be drowned; l. a. pas. καταποντίσθην, l. a. subj. pus. καταποντίσθην, $\tilde{\eta}$ s, $\tilde{\eta}$ s. Τλ. πόντος.

Καταποντισμός, ου, è, a plunging,

sinking, or drowning in the sea. Same Th.

Καταποντιστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who sinks the vessel of another; a pirate, Demosth. 674, 3. Fr. καταποντίζω.

Καταποντόω. See καταποντίζω. Καταπορεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to return from exile; to travel down; to descend; pf. pas. -πεπόρευμαι, 1. a. pas. κατεπορεύθην. Τh. πορεύομαι.

Καταπορθέω, ω, f. ήσω, to lay completely waste, devastate. Fr.

Καταπόργευσις, εως, 'n, a prostitution, a debauching or seducing. From

Καταποςνεύω, f. εύσω, to prostitute, Herodt. i, 94; to debauch; to excite or irritate by blandishments. Fr. πόςνη.

Καταπορνοποτίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to waste in debauchery. Fr. πόσπτω.

Καταποςσῦνω, f. ἔνῶ, to bring to, to afford to, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 14. Fr. ποςσύνω.

Κατάποσις, εως, ή, a swallowing up, a devouring; the gullet; a whirlpool; a gulf. Fr. κατα-πίνω.

Καταπότης, ου, δ, a drunkard; a glutton, a guzzler. Same Th. Καταπότιον, ου, τό, a medicine to be swallowed, as a pill, a potion. Same Th.

Κατατόω, obsol. for κατατίνω. Κατατεακτικός, ή, όν, capable of carrying any thing into execution, expert. Fr. πεάσσω.

Καταπεάσσω, or -πεάττω, f. άξω, to carry into execution, effect; to perform; εἰ καλῶς καταπεάξεις...., if he should successfully accomplish his purpose, Xen. Anab. i, 1, 4; mid. to effect for one's self, to gain; pas. to be carried into effect, or to be accomplished, Demosth. 254, 13. Fr. πεάσσω.

Καταπεραύνω, to soften, soothe, appease, restrain, calm. Fr. περαύνω.

Καταπρήθω, to burn, kindle, set fire to. Fr. $\pi \rho \hat{n} \theta \omega$.

Καταπρηνής, έος, δ, ή, bending or sloping down, hanging down, inclined, precipitous; χειρὶ καταπρηνεῖ, with the palm of the hand, i. e. the palm being downwards, Π. xvi, 792. Fr. πρηνής.

Καταπρηνίζω, f. ἴσω, and Καταπρηνόω, to throw over or down a precipice. Same Th. Καταπρησθῶ, 1. a. subj. pas. of καταπεήθω. Τh. πεήθω.

Καταπρίω, f. ίσω, to saw off, saw in two; to cut in pieces. Fr. πρίω.

Καταπροδιδόναι, pres. inf. of Καταπροδίδωμι, to betray; to forsake, leave in the lurch; ώς ὑπὸ χεημάτων καταπροδόντες οἰ

ύπὸ χεημάτων καταπεοδόντες οἰ στεατηγοὶ ἀπῆλθον, Thucyd. vii, 48, 63. Fr. δίδωμι.

Καταπροήσεσθαι, f. inf. mid. of καταπροίημι.

Καταπερίζομαι, to let pass unpunished, to forgive.

Καταπειΐημι, to throw out of one's hands, to throw away, let slip, neglect; mid. to reject, slight; 2. a. inf. m. χαταπείες σθαι. Fr. ἵημι.

Καταπροΐκομαι, fut. ἄζομαι, found in the fut. only, to escape with impunity; το do any thing with impunity; οὖτοι οὖ καταπροίζονται ἀποστάντες, these shall not escape with impunity by deserting, Herodt. v, 105; to despise; to insult with impunity, Aristoph. Nub. 1242. Fr. προΐζ.

Καταπροϊζάμην, ω, άτο, 1. a. m. of preced.

Καταπροίζομαι. See καταπροίκομαι.

Καταπρονομεύω, to carry away captive; to carry off as plunder; to lay waste by incursions.

Καταπροτιρίω, ω, f. ήσω, to surpass, get the better of, excel; with the gen. Fr. πρότερος.

Καταπροχίω, ω, f. εύσω, pf. προπίχευκα (?), to pour out profusely on; to shed abundantly, Ap. Rhod. iii, 1118. Fr. προχίω. Κατάπρωκτος, ου, δ, an apothecary, one who administers a clyster, Aristoph. Eccles. 364. Fr. πρωκτός.

Καταπτάκών, όντος, δ, part. 2. a. of καταπτήσσω.

Καταπτάς, άντος, part. 2. a. act. of καθίπτημι.

Κατάπτερος, ου, δ, ή, long-winged, Æschyl. Prom. 823. Fr. πτε-

Κατάπτεσθαι, Ion. for καθάπτεσθαι, pres. inf. of καθάπτομαι. Καταπτίω, ω, f. πτήσω, pf. κατάπτηκα, to terrify, frighten, dismay.

Καταπτῆναι, 2. a. inf. act. of καδίπτημι.

Καταπτήζας, part. 1. a. of καταπτήσεω.

Καταπτήσομαι, f. m. of καθίπταμαι. See καταπτήτην.

Καταπτήσσω, f. ζω, pf. κατίπτηκα, and ηχα, Poet. 2. a. κατάπτην, 3. dual καταπτήτην, Π. viii, 136; a poetic part. aor. καταπτάκών, also occurs in Æschyl. Eum. 252; Epic part. pf. καταπτάπτηώς, to frighten, dismay; to shrink or cower down through fear, to be frightened, Odys. viii, 190; to be struck with terror; κατάπτηχε μέντοι ταῦτα πάντα νῦν, he has now struck terror into all these, Demosth. 42, 22. Fr. πτήσσω.

Καταπτήτην, Π. viii, 136; 3. dual 2. a. ind. act. Ion. of κατάπτην, of καθίπτημι, or καθίπταμα, to fly down, Matth. Gr. Gram. § 247; it is rather the 3. dual. 2. a. of καταπτήσσω, taking κατάπτην, they shrunk down. See Buttmann's Gram. p. 272, and Passow's Lex. Gr. The part. pf. καταπεπτήσε, must not be confounded with the corresponding form of πίπτω, Soph. Greek Verbs, p. 227.

Κατάπτομαι, Herodt. for καθάπτομαι.

Καταπτοίω, ω, to frighten, terrify. Fr. πτοίω.

Κατάπτυστος, ου, δ, λ, odious, detestable, execrable; literally, fit only to be spit upon, contemptible, Demosth. 240, 9.

Καταπτυχής, έος, δ, ἡ, having many folds, large, ample, Theocr. xv, 34. Fr. πτύσσω.

Καταπτύω, f. ὖσω, to spit upon; to detest, Demosth. 295, 8; to abominate, abhor; to despise; with gen. Fr. πτύω.

Κατάπτωμα, ἄτος, τό, a falling down, ruin, fall. Fr. πίπτω. Κατάπτωσις, εως, ἡ, a falling down, a fall, LXX.

Καταπτώσσειν, pres. inf. act. and καταπτώσσουσι, 3. pl. pres. act.

Καταπτώσσω, to cower down or shrink, Π. v, 476; Id. 254; to faint with terror; tremble with fear; be greatly afraid. Fr. πτώσσω, a kindred form of πτήσσω.

Καταπῦγοσύνη, ης, ἡ, unnatural lust, dissolute effeminacy, Aristoph. Nub. 1019; a debauchee, Id. Acharn. 79.

Καταπυγων, ονος, δ, ħ, addicted to unnatural vices, a catamite, Aristoph. Nub. 525; irreg. comparat. καταπυγωνίστεςος, more addicted to unnatural lusts, Id. Lys. 776; opposed to σώφεων. Fr. πυγή.

Καταπύθω, f. ῦσω, to cause to putrefy; mid. to putrefy; δ μέν οὐ καταπύθεται ὄμεςφ, which

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does not rot with the rain, Π . xxiii, 328. Fr. πύθω.

Κατάπυχνος, ου, δ, ή, thick, dense, Theocr. Ep. i.

Καταπυκνόω, ω, f. ώσω, to fill closely or densely, Longin. ix, 13; to thicken; to fill up, stuff. Fr. Tuxvós.

Καταπυείζω, to set fire to, to kindle, burn.

Κατάπυρος, ου, ό, ή, being set on fire, inflamed; fiery, choleric. Fr. πῦρ.

Καταπυςπολέω, ω, f. ήσω, to destroy by fire, to burn, consume, Aristoph. Thesm. 243. Fr. 70-

Κατάπυρρος, ου, ό, ή, very red, fiery red. Fr. πῦρ.

Καταπώγων, having a long beard, Diod. Sic. Fr. πώγων.

Κατάξα, ας, Ιοπ. κατάξη, ης, ή, a curse, cursing, execration, malediction. Fr. ἀρά.

Καταραιρημένος, part. pf. pas. of καθαιζέω, for καθηρημένος.

Καταράκτης, ου, δ, a waterfall, cataract, precipice, Soph. Œd. C. 1586; a draw-gate, portcullis, gate; bar; a species of water-fowl, Aristot. Hist. An. ix, 13; a prison. Fr. δήγνυμι.

Καταςδομαι, ωμαι, f. άσομαι, Ion. ήσομαι, to curse; to imprecate curses upon, wish evil to one; to execrate; pf. pas. κατήραμαι, pf. part. κατηραμένος, 1. a. m. κατηςασάμην, ω, ατο · καταςᾶσθαι, pres. inf. pas.; in LXX. an aor. pas. κατηξάθην, in pas. sense, and also part. aor. mid. κατηγάμενος, accursed, in LXX. and N. T. It has frequently the acc. of the object, and the dat. of the person. Fr. åeá.

Καταρασθε, 2. pl. contract. pres. imperat. of preced.

Καταξασίμος, ου, δ, ή, execrable. Same Th.

Κατάξάσις, εως, ή, a cursing, LXX.

Καταςάσσω, Att. - ττω, οτ καταβράσσω, to throw or dash down with violence; to drive headlong, Thucyd. vii, 6; to break forth. Fr. ἀράσσω.

Κατάρᾶτος, ου, ο, ή, accursed, Eurip. Med. 164; execrated, wretched ; in the vocative, & xxτάς ãτι is an angry exclamation, equivalent to you villain, you rascal, etc., Lucian Dial.; ròv καταρατότατον, the most accursed, Soph. Œd. T. 1345. Fr. ἀράομαι.

Καταργίι, 3. sing. contract. pres. ind. of

Καταργίω, ω, f. ήσω, to neglect through idleness or negligence; to make void or useless, make ineffectual, abolish, abrogate, annul; 1. a. act. κατής γησα; pres. pas. to be destroyed, to be abolished; pf. pas. κατήςγημαι. 1. a. pas. κατηεγήθην, 1. f. pas. καταργηθήσομαι, η, εται. 'Αλλ' είμ' όπως αν μη καταργώμεν χέea, but I go that we may not leave our hands idle, Eurip. Phoen. 760; to make (the ground) barren, N. T.; also, to set free from, Rom. vii, 2, 6. Fr. ἀργέω, to cease, from &eyos, by crasis for ἀξργός, inactive, idle. Fr. α priv. and Leyov.

Kαταργηθῆ, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. pas. of καταργέω.

Καταργίζω, ίσω, to cause to tarry.

Κάταργμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing offered at the commencement of the sacrifices; an initiatory rite, Eurip. Iph. T. 245. Fr. xaτάεχω.

Καταργουμεν, 1. pl. contract. pres. of xaraeyiw.

Κατάργυρος, ου, δ, ή, silvered over, plated with silver; and

Καταργυρόω, ω, f. ώσω, to cover with silver, to silver over; to corrupt or bribe with money, Soph. Antig. 1064. Fr. aeyu-

Κατάςδευτος, ου, δ, ή, drenched, watered. From

Κατάςδω, and καταςδεύω, f. εύσω, to wet thoroughly, to drench; οὐδὲ κατάςδων, not drenching with flattery, Aristoph. Acharn. 658; to give to drink. ἄρδω.

Καταρίζω, f. ίξω, to stroke with the hands; to caress, soothe, and καδρίζω, the same. Fr. ρίζω.

Καταξέομαι, οτ καταξίωμαι, Ιοπ. for καταράομαι.

Καταρθείς, Ion. for καθαρθείς.

Καταρτγηλός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, to be shuddered at, horrible, Odys. xiv, 226. Fr. piyos.

Καταριθμέω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. κατηείθμηκα, to number with or among; to enumerate, count, recount; in the middle voice most frequently; Æschin. c. Ctes. p. 20; pf. pas. xarneibunua, pf. part. κατηριθμημένος, η, ον, numbered with; 1. a. m. xarneilμησάμην, 1. a. opt. m. καταριθμησαίμην, 1. pl. καταριθμησαίμιθα. Fr. ἄριθμος.

Καταριθμησαίμεθα, Isocr. preced.

Καταρίθμησις, εως, a counting, | f. ρήξω, pf. έρρωγα, to break

an enumeration. Fr. agibuia. Καταριπτάζω, f. άσω, to cast down; beat down. Fr. δίπτω. Καταρχίω, s. as ἀρχίω, to be sufficient; to be adequate, Herodt. i, 32. Fr. ἀςκίω.

Καταρατίκός, ή, όν, fit for a beginning; a first cause. Fr. zzτάξχω.

Καταρμόζω, Ion. for καθαρμόζω. Καταρνέομαι, οῦμαι, to deny flatly, Soph. Antig. 438. Fr. &eνέομαι.

Καταρόω, ω, f. όσω, to plough, to till, to sow, Aristoph. Av. 585. Fr. àcow.

Καταρράγή, ης, ή, a breaking or rending in pieces.

Καταβραγηναι, 2. a. inf. pas. of καταββήγνυμι.

Καταβράθυμέω, ω, f. ήσω, to do or perform carelessly; τὰ κατεβραθυμημένα, the things lost by carelessness, Dem. Philip. i, 4. Fr. κατά and ράθυμος.

Καταρραίνω, f. ανω, to shower or sprinkle upon, to besprinkle. Fr. βαίνω.

Καταδρακόω, ω, f. ωσω, to tear in pieces or into shreds, Soph. Trach. 1093. Fr. jaxów.

Καταβράκτης. See καταράκτης. Καταβράπτω, f. άψω, to stitch on, sew together; sew; to entangle. Fr. ράπτω.

Καταβράσσω, οτ καταβράττω, f. ξω, to break, throw down, dash, demolish, destroy. See xaraεάσσω.

Κατάβραφος, δ, ή, sewed together, stitched, mended, patched; ragged. Fr. βάπτω.

Καταβρίπω, f. ίψω, to bend down, depress, Soph. Antig. 1143. Fr. βέπω.

Καταβρέζω, for καταρέζω, Callim. H. in Dian. 29. See καταρίζω. Καταβρεμθεύω, to lead about. Καταβρέον, part. pres. n. g. of κα-

Καταρρίπω, ψω, to make to

merge or sink, push, hurl down. Καταβρεύσαν, part. 1. a. act. n. g. of καταβρίω.

Καταβρίων, part. pres. act. of preced.

Καταβρέω, ω, f. εύσομαι, to flow down, Thucyd. vii, 84; to fall, tumble down; περὶ αὐτὰ καταρpei, Demosth. 21, 4; to fall to decay; devolve to, Theocr. i, 6; to flock together; pf. κατεβρύηχα άθρόοι χαταρρίοντις, flocking in crowds, Aristoph. Acharn. 26. Fr. ρίω.

Καταβρήγνυμι, οτ καταβρηγνύω,

down, break or split in pieces; throw down with violence, dash down; to purge violently; pas. to break or burst forth; to give way, to be broken down: ¿ξ ομμάτων πηγαί κατερρώγασιν, floods of tears burst from her eyes, Eurip. Alc. 1087; 2. a. pas. κατεβράγην. Fr. ρήγιυμι. Κατάβρηξις, εως, ή, the act of breaking down; a diarrhœa. Same Th.

Καταβρητοςεύω, to overcome by eloquence; to speak against any one; to harass by talking. Fr. δητορεύω.

Καταβρτνάω, ω, f. ήσω, to file down, to polish; pas. to be polished, refined, Aristoph. Ran. 931. Fr. pivn.

Καταρρίστω, f. ίψω, and καταgιπτάζω, to throw or cast down; to overthrow, Æschyl. Ag. 884; to cast asunder, scatter; to frustrate; 1. a. κατέρριψα, pf. κατέρριφα, pf. pas. κατέρριμμαι.

Καταρροϊκός, ή, όν, of or belonging to catarrh; of or belonging to a defluxion, or rheum, Plat. Tim. 85, B.

Κατάβρους, contract. κατάβρους, ου, à, a flowing down of the humors, a defluxion, catarrh, Plat. Polit. iii, 14; rheum. Fr. ῥέω.

Καταββοφάνω, and

Καταρροφέω, ω, f. ήσω, to swallow by sips, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 8; · to taste. Fr. ροφέω.

Καταβροφούσι, they sip up, from preced., Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 8; in another place ἀποβροφεῖν is used, i, 3, 9.

Καταβρυέω, only used in the pf. κατεβρύηκα, part. καταβρυηκώς, Theophr.; 2. aor. pas. κατερρύην, and f. - puńσομαι, to flow down. Fr. δίω.

Καταβρυής, έος, δ, ή, flowing or falling down, shrinking, Soph. Antig. 997. Fr. βέω.

Καταβρυθμίζω, f. ίσω, to form into due proportion, measure, or rhythm. Fr. ρυθμός.

Καταρρυπαίνω, f. ανω, to defile, contaminate, Plat. Legg. xi, 937, D.

Κατάβρυτον, ου, τό, a place into which moisture flows; abundance, plenty; neut. of

Κατάβρυτος, ου, δ, ή, watered, overflowed, Herodt. ii, 14; having water flowing into it; full, abundantly supplied. Fr. δίω. Καταβρωδέω, Ion. for κατοβρωδέω, f. ήσω, to be greatly afraid, to have apprehensions on account of any thing, Herodt. i, 34; xaταρρωδήσας του ονειρου, being alarmed at the dream. Fr. áðρωδέω. See δρρωδέω.

Καταρρώξ, ώγος, δ, ή, broken, rugged, craggy; καταβρωγες πέτeas, rugged rocks, Soph. Phil. 927. Th. 2. pf. of ἡήσσω.

Κάταρσις, εως, ή, a coming into port, arrival; a harbour, landing-place, Thucyd. iv, 26. Fr. αίίρω.

Καταρτάω, ω, to hang on, to, or by; to fit. Fr. ἀρτάω.

Καταρτίζεσθαι, pres. inf. pas. of Καταςτίζω, f. ίσω, to put in order, to fit, adjust; to set a dislocated limb, put in place; to correct, repair, mend, restore; to perfect, finish, form, prepare; où καταςτίζει πόδα, does not give his foot rest, Æschyl. S. Theb. 370; κατηρτίσθαι τοὺς αίωνας ρήματι Θεού, that the world was created and set in order by the word of God, N. T.; 1. a. ind. act. κατήρτισα, 1. a. inf. καταςτίσαι, pf. pas. κατήςτισμαι, pf. inf. pas. κατηρτίσθαι, part. pf. κατηρτισμένος, fitted, prepared; 1. a. m. κατηςτισάμην, ω, ατο. Fr. ἀρτίζω.

Κατάρτισις, εως, ή, a renewing, adjusting, fitting; restoration, perfection. Same Th.

Καταρτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a renewing, perfecting, restoration, setting in place; reconciliation. Same Th.

Καταρτιστήρ, ῆρος, δ, a reconciler, mediator, Herodt. v, 28; an arbiter; restorer, one who sets in order. Fr. καταρτίζω.

Καταρτύω, f. ύσω, to get ready, arrange, put in order; to perform any thing properly, Æschyl. Eurip. 451; to instruct, train, furnish, adjust; to curb, Soph. Antig. 474. Fr. ἀςτύω.

Κατάρυτος, ον. See κατάβρυτος. Καταρχαιρεσιάζομαι, to be corruptly influenced in decisions at the public assemblies, etc., Longin. 44; from ἀεχαιςεσιάζω, to hold assemblies of the people for the election of public officers; to use influence or make interest for public offices and honors; to raise one's self into public offices by bribery and corruption; the sense in which Longinus uses it here is, to be bribed in the office Perhaps the xatá of judge. may be disregarded, and the compounded verb used instead of the simple one, as is common with Longinus, and then the passage may be rendered, not to be judg-

ed (by judges who are influenced) by avarice. A late writer considers this word (which he says, erroneously, is found only in Longinus, for Plutarch uses it in Vit. Gracch. cap. 11) to be a corrupt reading, and he proposes καταχαρίζεσθαι, to be bribed in the office of a judge; which is a legitimate word, and is used exactly in the same sense in Aristot. Polit. ii, 9. See Class. Journ. vol. ii, p. 819. Fr. ἀςχαιςεσιάζω. Καταρχαιρεσιάζω. See preced. Καταςχάς, adv. for κατ' ἀςχάς,

at the first, in the beginning. Fr. ἀρχή.

Καταεχή, ñs, h, a beginning; καταςχαί, an offering of first fruits, libations, etc. Same Th. Κατάρχουσα, part. pres. f. g. of Κατάρχω, f. άρξω, to do or say any thing first, set the example; to begin; to rule, bear sway; to institute, Xen. Cyr. viii, 6, 8; mid. to begin, begin a sacrifice by pouring wine or lustral water upon the victim; κατάςξωμαι ξίφει, to strike the victim; κατάεχεσθαι τῶν ἰεςῶν, to perform the preparatory rites, Demosth. 552, 8; Νέστως χέςνιδα τ' οὐλοχύτας τε κατήρχετο, Nestor performed the preparatory rites with the lustral water and the salt cakes, Odys. iii, 445. victim was first sprinkled with lustral water, then the cake was broken over it, and lastly, a portion of the hair was cut from the head and thrown into the fire; all this was called τὸ ἄρχεσθαι · Eurip. Alcest. 74, in Coll. Maj. iii, 299, notes; and see Prof. Woolsey's notes; κατῆρχεν ἀναπηδῶν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἵππους, he jumped first on horseback, Xen. Cyr. iv, 5, 19; ην κατάςχη κεφαλή, if the head be the part first affected, Aretæus. " The gen. is put with the verbs, 'to begin,' aexerv aeχεσθαι, ὑπάρχειν, κατάρχειν, properly, to make a beginning in or with any thing," Xen. Mem. ii, 3, 11. These verbs are also found with the accusative; θαυμαστόν τινα, δ Κείτων, άνης, (lege ὁ ἀνὴς,) κὰτῆςχε λόγον, the man began a wonderful speech, Plat. Euthyd. p. 28; κατάξχομαι νόμον Βακχεΐου, I begin a bacchanal song, Eurip. Hec. 685; Matth. Gr. Gram. § 351. Fr. ἄρχω.

Καταρώμενος, part. pres. m., and Καταςῶνται, 3. pl. ind. m. or pas. of καταξάομαι.

Kατάσαρχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, very fat, fleshy, plump. Fr. σάρξ.

Κατασαρείω, ω, f. ώσω, to make fat or fleshy. Same Th. Κατασάττω, f. άξω, to press or

Κατασάττω, f. άξω, to press or squeeze down, to stuff. Fr. σάττω.

Κατασξεννύω, and - είννῦμι, f. σδίσω, pf. ίσδηχα, Æschyl. Ag. 862; to quench, extinguish, Π. χνί, 293; to dry up, drain; to restrain, calm, appease, assuage, Xen. Cyr. v, 2, 15; τὸν φόδον ...λόγοις κατασδίσαι, to quiet their fears with words. Fr. σδίννυμι.

Κατασείω, f. είσω, to shake down, Thucyd. ii, 76; to shatter; to frighten, command silence by moving the hand; to wave the hand, Acts xiii, 16; to beckon or make a sign with the hand, Xen. Cyr. v, 42. Fr. σείω.

Κατασεύομαι, pas. to rush down or back into.

Κατασεύω, f. εύσω, to rush down, 3. sing. plupf. pas. κατέσσυτο, Il. xxi, 382. Fr. σεύω.

Κατασημαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to mark; to impress a mark; mid. to seal up, Xen. Cyr. viii, 29. Fr. σημαίνω.

Κατασημαντίκός, ή, όν, marking clearly; expressing clearly, significant. Same Th.

Κατασήπω, to let rot or decay; 2. a. pas. κατισάφην, 2. pf. κατασίσηπα, to rot; 2. f. pas. κατασαπήσομαι, Plat. Phæd. 86, B. Fr. σήπω.

Κατασθενέω, ήσω, to weaken.

Κατασθμαίνω, ανῶ, to pant, snort; ἵππος χαλινῶν ὧς κατασθμαίνων, Æschyl. S. Theb. 389. Fr. ἀσθμαίνω.

Κατασιγάω, ω, f. ήσομαι, pf. σεσίγηκα, to be silent, still; to keep silence. Fr. σιγάω.

Κατασιδηφόω, ω, to cover with iron, to point or head with iron, Diod. Sic. Fr. σιδηφόω.

Κατασικελίζω, f. ίσω, (τυρόν,) to devour Sicilian cheese, Aristoph. Vesp. 946. Fr. Σικελιά. Κατασινάζω, f. άσω, to hurt, injure, Theocr. in Adon. xxx, 32, in the same sense as καταδλάστα. But the reading here is uncertain; some adopt καὶ μεν σίναζε κραντήρ, from the Cod. Pal.

Κατασίνομαι, s. as κατασινάζομαι. Κατασττίομαι, οῦμαι, to eat up, devour, Herodt. i, 216. Fr. σῖτος.

Κατασιωπάτι, 2. pl. pres. ind. or imperat. act. of

Κατασίωπάω, f. ήσομαι, to be or remain silent, Demosth. 1035, 5; to command silence, to still, Xen. Hist. ii, 413. Fr. σίωσάω.

Κατασκαίςω, to skip down; jump down on. Fr. σκαίςω.

Κατασκαμμένα, τά, pl. ruins. Τh. σκάπτω.

Κατασχάπτω, f. άψω, to dig under, undermine; to tear or break down, demolish; to subvert, Æschin. c. Ctes. 1. a. κατάσκαψα, 1. a. pas. κατέσκαψην, inf. κατασκαφῆναι, Dem. de Coron. 237, 15; pf. pas. κατάσκαμμαι, part. pf. pas. κατέσκαμμίνος, demolished, torn down. Fr. σκάστω.

Κατασκαφάς, acc. pl. of

Κατασκάφή, ης, η, a demolishing, an overthrowing; η πόλει κατασκαφὰς θέντες, either having stormed the city, or razing the city, Æschyl. S. Theb. 46; ruin, overthrow, Eurip. Hec. 196; an undermining; a grave or tomb, Soph. Antig. 920. Fr. σκάπτω.

Κατασκάφής, έος, δ, ή, undermined, demolished, overturned. Same Th.

Κατασκεδάζω, κατασκεδάννῦμι, and -σκεδαννύω, f. άσω, to scatter, disperse; to discharge upon; metaphor. to abuse; xaraoxsδάσαντες, disseminating, Plat. Apol. 18, C.; to refute; to contradict by an opposite report; to pour, dash, or sprinkle on; a"τιος δὲ οὖτος, ὢσπες ἐωλοκρασίαν **τινά μου της πονηρίας της ξαυτοῦ** καὶ τῶν ἀδικημάτων κατασκεδάσα;, he is to blame who has discharged upon me a mixture or compound as it were, of his own wickedness and offences, Dem. de Coron. Fr. σκεδάννυμι.

Κατασκελετεύω, f. εύσω, to make dry, dry up, Aristot. Hist. An. x, 3; to make lean; to reduce to a skeleton; pas. -τεύομαι, to be dry, to pine or waste away. Fr. σχέλλω.

Κατασκελέω, and κατασκίλλω, to dry or parch completely; to emaciate; pas. to be dried, parched, emaciated; ἀλλὰ φαρμάκων χρεία κατεσκέλλοντο, but they were emaciated through the want of medicines, Æschyl. Prom. 479. Th. σκέλλω.

Κατασκελής, ίος, δ, ή, dried up, withered; reduced to a skeleton. Same Th.

Κατασκέπτομαι, f. έψομαι, to spy out, look for, reconnoitre,

Thucyd. vi, 50; to watch; to observe attentively, look at, consider. Fr. σκίπτομαι.

Κατασκέτω, to shelter, cover up. Κατασκευάζεται, 3. sing. ind. pres. of

Κατασκευάζω, f. άσω, pf. κατεσκεύακα, Demosth. 1048, 18; 1107, 19; very often, to prepare or manage by fraudulent means; to prepare carefully, equip, furnish with arms; to build; to make, Demosth. 1047, ult.; to fabricate, Xen. Cyr. vi, 2, 4; κατασκευάζειν οἰκίαν, to embellish or fit up a house, not to build one, (Gail's Xen. Ages.) Xen. Cyr. iii, 2, 3; to prove by argument: to prepare and manage a public accusation, Plut. Vit. Cicer. 3; to establish; to adorn; to prepare by instruction, Xen. Cyr. viii, 15; to contrive; to devise, Thucyd. vi, 44; Xen. Cyr. ii, 4, 12; to render; βούλομαι κατασκευάσαι αὐτὰ ώς ἐκυρώτατα, I wish to render them as strong as possible, Xen. Cyr. ii. 4, 12; to get, acquire; to send secretly as a spy, Demosth. 147, 9; mid. to prepare, devise for one's self, Dem. de Coron. p. 95; Xen. Cyr. vi, 2, 11; pas. to be prepared, established, adorned, accustomed; 1. a. pas. κατεσκευάσθην, pf. pas. κατεσκεύασμαι. Fr. σκευάζω. Th. σκευή. Κατασκευαίς, dat. pl. of κατα-

Κατασκευαῖς, dat. pl. of κατασκευή.

Κατασκευάσας, part. 1. a. act. of κατασκευάζω.

Κατασκεύασμα, ἄτος, τό, a building, edifice; structure, machine; plot, plan, design; means devised; remedy; and

Κατασκευασμένος, part. pf. pas. prepared, Æschin. c. Ctes.; λόγους κατεσκευασμένους ὑπὸ
Δημοσθένους, speeches....prepared by Demosthenes; and

Κατασκευασμός, δ, a contrivance. Κατασκευαστής, οῦ, δ, a preparer or maker.

Κατασκευαστέος, verbal adj., must be prepared, raised, Nen. Ag. i, 2, 3.

Κατασκευαστικά, τά, corroboratory facts, arguments, or reasons, nom. pl. n. g. of

Κατασκευαστίκός, ή, όν, having the power of preparing, able to prepare, equip, provide; proper for confirming or establishing. Fr. κατασκευάζω.

Κατασκευαστός, ή, όν, fitted up; arranged; prepared; made with

art or skill. Same Th.

Κατασκευή, ης, η, preparation,
Thucyd. ii, 38; ammunition, Id.;
baggage, Herodt. ix, 82; η τοῦ
ζίου κατασκευή, the mode of life,
Plat. Legg. viii, 842; a building, structure, construction, composition, constitution, institution, order, arrangement, appointment, Xen. Ag. ix, 5; the
artificial structure or composition of a book, Dion. Hal. de
Herodt., etc.; furniture, Demosth.
1155, 21; equipage; tools, pro-

vision. Same Th.

Κατασκίω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to discipline; to practise diligently; to perform with care. Fr. ἀσκίω.

Κατασκηνίω, ῶ, f. ὡσω, and κατασκηνίω, f. ἡσω, to pitch a tent; to go into camp; to encamp, Xen. Hist. iv, 214; εἰς τὰς ἐγγυτάτω κώμας κατισκήνωσεν, he turned aside to the nearest villages, Id. Anab. ii, 2, 8; to build a nest, lodge, dwell, rest. Fr. σκηνίω and σκῆνος.

Κατασκήνωμα, ἄτος, τό, a cur-

tain, canopy; a dwelling; a coffin or bandage inclosing the dead, Æschyl. Choöph. 993. Κατασχήνωσις, εως, ή, the pitching of a tent; a tent, nest, hab-

itation. Same Th. Κατασχήστω, f. ήψω, to burst forth or upon; to assail violently; to rush or fall down with violepace; to strike, as a thunderbolt, Xen. Mem. iv, 3, 12; to attack or seize on, as a disease does, Thucyd. ii, 49; to assail or overwhelm, Eurip. Med. 93; to urge, insist, Soph. Œd. C.

1015. Fr. σκήπτω. ζατάσκηψις, εως, ή, a rushing down upon, an irruption; a breaking forth. Same Th. ζατασκιάζω, f. άσω, to overshadow; to shade, darken, veil, cover; to bury, Soph. Œd. C. 407. Fr. σκιάζω. Hence

ατασκιάω, the same, Hom. Odys. xii, 436.

ζατασκίδναμαι, used as pas. of κατασκεδάννυμι.

ατάσχιος, ου, ο, 'n, shadowy, dark, shaded, Soph. Electr. 414; obscure. Th. σχιά.

λατασειρτάω, ω, f. ήσω, to skip about, to frisk as young animals. Fr. σκιρτάω.

Γατασκλίω, s. as κατασκίλλω. Γατάσκλημι, to wither away, Theophr.

ιατασκοπεύω, and κατασκοπέω, ω, f. ήσω, to spy out, watch, observe, look for, to reconnoi-

tre. Fr. σκοπέω.

Κατασκοπή, ης, η, inspection, observation, Thucyd. vi, 46; Plut. Sertor. 46; exploring. Fr. σκοπίω.

Κατάσκοσος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a spy, a scout, Thucyd. vi, 63; an inspector, an emissary, Æschin. c. Ctes. Same Th.

Κατασκοςπίζω, to scatter asunder, Diod. Sic.

Κατασκώπτω, f. ώψω, to banter, jest, deride. Fr. σκώπτω.

Κατασμικείζω, and

Κατασμικοῦνω, f. υνῶ, to make less, diminish, lessen; to degrade. Fr. σμικοός.

Κατασμύζαι, Π. i, 649; 3. sing. 1. a. opt. act. or 1. a. inf., and κατασμύζαιο, or κατασμώζαιο, Dor. opt. 1. a. m. of κατασμύχω, Nicand. Ther. 860.

Κατασμῦχω, f. ύξω, to burn, consume with fire; l. a. pas. κατεσμύχθην, was suffocated, choked; %s με κατασμύχων, who consuming me with the flames of love, Theocr. iii, 17. Fr. σμύχω.

Κατασοδίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to chase away; to frighten away. Fr. σοδίω.

Κατασοφίζομαι. See next. Κατασοφίζω, f. ίσω, more usually κατασοφίζομαι, to deceive or impose on by sophistical arguments; to outwit; to delude or circumvent by subtle artifices; to deal subtlely or insidiously with, Acts vii, 19; κατασοφισθείς, having been overreached, Lucian Dial. Fr. σοφίζω.

Κατασπαθάω, ω, to waste; to lavish in luxury or prodigality. Fr. σπαθάω.

Κατασπαράσσω, or -ττω, f. άξω, to tear in pieces, to worry. Fr. σπαράσσω.

Κατάσπάσις, εως, ή, a pulling or tearing down. Fr. σπάω.

Κατασπαταλάω, ω, f. άσω, to spend one's life and substance in luxury; to live luxuriously. Fr. σπαταλάω.

Καταστάω, ω, f. άσω, l. a. κατάσπασα, to draw or pull down, destroy, demolish; to draw out, extract; to draw down to the sea; to launch; to swallow greedily; pas. to be drawn or dragged down, Xen. Anab. i, 9, 4. Fr. σπάω. See καθέλκω. Καπασπείρω, f. ερώ, to scatter abroad, scatter; to sow, plant; to engender; to beget; to disseminate. Fr. σπείρω.

Κατάσπεισις, εως, ή, literally, a

pouring out upon, a libation, a sacrifice, a consecration; hence, figuratively, a sacrifice or devotion of the lives of the soldiers around their dying commander, Plut. Sertor. 14. Strabo uses κατασπένδειν in the same manner, lib. iii, p. 251; and Dio Cass. uses xalogiouv, and xalogiοῦσθαι, lib. liii, p. 715. Plut. Sertor. ed. Leopold. This, says Gail, will facilitate our understanding St. Paul in 2 Tim. iv, 6, ἐγὰ γὰς ἤδη σπένδομαι, literally, for I am now poured out, or I do now pour out myself as for a sacrifice. From

Κατασπίνδω, f. σπιίσω, to pour down upon; to pour out a libation, offer up or devote to the gods; to sprinkle or make an offering with tears, Eurip. Orest. 1238. Fr. σπίνδω. See κατάσπεισις.

Κατασπέςχω, f. έςζω, to press close behind; to urge on, hasten; to strike terror; to excite, Thucyd. iv, 126. Fr. σπέςχω. Κατασπεύδω, f. εύσω, to hasten, push or drive on, despatch; to make haste. Fr. σπεύδω.

Κατάσσευσις, εως, ή, haste, speed, despatch, a hastening. Same Th.

Κατασποδέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to throw down in the dust; to kill, hew or cut down; κατεσποδημένος, laid in the dust, Æschyl. S. Theb. 809. Fr. σποδέω.

Κατασπουδάζω, f. άσω, more commonly κατασπουδάζομαι, to be earnestly or busily employed, seriously engaged about, Herodt ii, 173, 174. Fr. σπουδάζω. Καταστάζω, f. άζω, to drop or pour down:

pour down; νόσφ καταστάζοντα διαδόρφ πόδα, having his foot ulcerated with a corroding disease, Soph. Phil. 7; καταστάζειν δάκευ, to shed tears, Eurip. Hec. 748; to trickle down; to distil, drop on. Fr. στάζω.

Κατασταθείς, part. 1. a. pas., and Κατασταθήσομαι, 1. f. ind. pas. of καθίστημι.

Κατασταθμεύω, f. εύσω, to put or keep in a stall or stable, to fold sheep; to quarter troops, Strabo. Fr. σταθμεύω.

Κατασταθμίζω, to weigh out. Κατασταθμισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a distribution by weight, Dioscor. i, 72. Κατασταλτίκός, ή, όν, repellent, having power to keep down,

having power to keep down, stop, or alleviate; astringent. Fr. στίλλω.

Καταστάντος, gen. sing. of

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Καταστάς, part. 2. a. f. g. καταστᾶσα, n. g. -άν, from καθίστημι.

Καταστασιάζω, f. άσω, to crush or oppress by faction or sedition; to put down or vanquish by faction; pres. pas. καταστασιάζομαι, to be vanquished or put down by sedition, Demosth. 1081, 22; καταστασιάζόμενος, opposed, Nen. Hist. i, 6, 14. Fr. στασιάζω.

Κατάστασιν, acc. sing. of

Κατάστασις, εως, ή, a setting down, permanence, Soph. Aj. 1226; a placing, establishing, constituting, ordaining; a constitution, Thucyd. iv, 55; an establishment, Id. ii, 68; appointment; state, condition, Herodt. v, 92 ; ἐν τοιαύτη δὲ καταστάσει καὶ ἔτι ἀγνοία τοῦ συνισταμένου καὶ Φυομένου κακοῦ, in such a plight and continued ignorance of the actual and existing evil, Dem. de Coron.; also, the pay of the Athenian cavalry in time of peace, Lys. pro Mant.; a place; an exhibition, appearance, constitution of a country, Xen. Hist. ii, 3, 17; the act of standing; fixedness, Eurip. Med. 1194; seat; council; introduction, Herodt. viii, 141. Fr. καθίστημι.

Καταστάτέον, verbal adj., must be appointed, Xen Cyr. viii, 1, 3. Fr. καθίστημι.

Καταστάτης, ου, δ, one who establishes, restores, sets in order, reëstablishes, Soph. Electr. 72. Same Th.

Καταστεγάζω, f. άσω, the same as Th. στέγω, to cover over.

Καταστέγασμα, ατος, τό, a covering, the roof of a house. Fr. στιγάζω.

Καταστεγνόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to cover thickly. Fr. στεγνός.

Κατάστεγος, ου, ο, ή, roofed in, covered over, Herodt. ii, 148. Fr. στίγω.

Καταστείδω, f. ψω, to mark with footsteps; to tread or trample on; to enter, Soph. Œd. C. 468. Fr. στείδω.

Καταστείλαι, 1. a. inf. act., and Καταστείλαι, part. 1. a. act. of Καταστίλλω, f. ελῶ, to send or put down; to repress, restrain, appease, quiet; to settle, adjust; to clothe, adorn, equip; with two accusatives; Aristoph. Thesm. 263; with the acc. 1. a. κατίστιλα, part. 1. a. καταστείλας, pf. κατίσταλκα, pf. pas. κατισταλμαι, part. pf. pas. κατισταλμαι, part. pf. pas. κατισταλμαι, part. pf. pas. κατισταλμαι, part. pf. pas. κατισ

σταλμίνος, quieted, quiet, Xen. Ag. ii, 19; 2. pf. κατίστολα, obsol. Fr. στίλλω.

KATA

Καταστενάζω, f. άξω, and καταστένω, f. ενω, to sigh or groan for, deplore with sighs; with gen. Fr. στενάζω.

Καταστερίζω, f. ίσω, to place among the stars; to adorn or mark with stars. Fr. ἀστής. Καταστεφανόω. See καταστέφω. Καταστεφής, έος, δ, ἡ, crowned, bedecked, Soph. Trach. 177.

Fr. στέφω.

Καταστέφω, f. έψω, and καταστέφων, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to crown, deck with garlands. Fr. στέφω.

Καταστηλιτεύω, f. εύσω, to inscribe a name on a column or post, to proscribe, stigmatize publicly by posting, etc. Fr. στήλη.

Κατάστημα, ἄτος, τό, an arrangement, position; state, condition; constitution, situation, habit, behaviour; garb. Fr. καθίστημι. Καταστῆναι, 2. a. inf. act., and Καταστηείζω, f. ίξω, to prop, support, strengthen; to lean upon. Fr. στηείζω.

Καταστῆσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of καθίστημι.

Καταστήσω, 1. f. ind. act. of καθίστημι.

Καταστίζω, f. ίξω, to mark out by pricking or dotting; to variegate; κατεστιγμένος, spotted, dappled. Fr. στίζω.

Κατάστικτος, ου, δ, ħ, spotted, dappled, speckled, Eurip. Bacch.
686; variegated. Fr. στίζω.

Καταστίλεω, to glitter, shine; to cause to glitter, Hom. Hymn. 7, 10. Fr. στίλεω.

Καταστοιχειόω, and καταστοιχίζω, to teach the first elements or principles. Fr. στοῖχος.

Καταστολή, ῆς, ἡ, clothing, dress, a long robe, properly the act. τοῦ καταστίλλει», i. e. of repressing, restraining, hindering; also, simplicity in dress; the letting down or adjusting a garment round one's person; in N. T. dress, apparel, raiment. From 2. pf. of στίλλω.

Καταστολίζω, f. ίσω, to clothe, put on clothes, to dress. Same

Καταστομίζω, to cause to be silent; to shut the mouth. Fr. στόμα.

Καταστοναχίω, ήσω, to sigh over, bewail.

Καταστος έννυμι, -στος εννύω, and -στος έω, f. έσω, (from obsol. στο-

είω,) to throw to the ground; to stretch on the ground; to prostrate; to cover over, Π. xxiv, 798; to spread on the ground, Odys. xiii, 73; to kill, Herodt. viii, 53; to level; to quiet, still; to allay; 1. a. xx. τεστόρεσα.

Καταστόρνυμι, s. as preced.; κώτα καστορνύσα, (Poet. fem. part. pres. for καταστορνύσα,) spreading fleeces.

Καταστοχάζομαι, to aim at; to keep the eye upon; to conjecture. Fr. στοχάζομαι.

Καταστεαγγίζω, f. ίσω, pf. ικα (?), to wring out; to make drop, to press or squeeze out.

Καταστράπτω, f. άψω, to flash out, like lightning; to cause to shine or glitter; to dazzle; to illuminate with flashes of lightning; καταστράπτω, impers., it lightens; Διὸς καταστράπτωντος, Soph. Trach. 437. Fr. ἀστράπτω.

Καταστεάτεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to take the field against, march against. Fr. στρατός.

Καταστρατηγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to vanquish by generalship, outgeneral; to deceive by military address. Fr. στρατός.

Καταστρατοπεδεύομαι, or καταστρατοπεδεύω, to cause to encamp, Xen. Cyr. vii, 2, 3; to go into quarters, to encamp; mid. to encamp, march into camp; 1. a. m. κατεστρατοπεδευσάμην, ω, ατο. Fr. στρατοπεδεύω.

Καταστρεθλόω, ω, f. ώσω, to put to the torture; to torment. Fr. στρεθλός.

Καταστείφω, f. ίψω, to bend down; to turn about; to overthrow, subvert, throw down; to turn up the ground, plough; to terminate, put an end to; *ariστρεψε τον βίον, or simply κατέστες ψε, he terminated his life, he died or was killed; mid. to reduce under one's wn power; to subjugate, Herodt. viii, 10; to end, finish, die; to set or go down, as the sun; 1. a. κατίστρεψα, 2. pf. κατέστρο α, pf. pas. κατέστεαμμαι· πάντα κατέστεαπται, Demosth. Phil. 1; used in the middle sense: *a71στεάφατο, Herodt. i, 141, for κατίστεαφντο, and that expressed Ionic for κατιστραμμένοι hour. Fr. στεέφω.

Καταστρε ψάμενος, part. 1. a. m.,

Καταστεί ψας, part. 1. a. act., and

Καταστεί ψασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of παταστεί φω.

Καταστεί ψοντι, Dor. for καταστεί ψουσι, 3. pl. 1. f. of the same verb.

Καταστερινάζω, and καταστερινιάω, f. άσω, to grow wanton, behave wantonly against; 1. a. subj. act. καταστερινάσω, ης, η. Καταστερινάσωσι, 3. pl. 1. a. subj. act. of preced.

Καταστροφή, ης, η, a turning at, about, or back, conversion; issue, termination; a change for the worse, Soph. Œd. C. 103; subversion or overturning, Æschyl. Eum. 468; subjugation; απαστροφη τοῦ βίου, death, Thucyd. ii, 42; the issue of a trugedy; the catastrophe. Fr. στρέφω, 2. yf.

Κατάστεωμα, ἄτος, τό, the deck of a ship, Thucyd. vii, 40; more properly, the fortified part of the deck (at the prow and stern), which was inclosed by a bulwark or barricade, for the protection of the combatants; (see Jul's Archéologie Ñavale, vol. i, p. 111, Paris, 1840;) a couch, Theophr. Char. xxii, 2. Fr. στεώννυμι.

Καταστρώννυμι, f. στρώσω, s. as καταστορέννυμι, to strew or cover with; to stretch or strew on the ground; to prostrate, slay; 1. a. pus. κατεστρώθην.

Κατάστρωσις, εως, a spreading or laying down. Same Th.

Καταστεώω, obsol., s. αδ καταστεώννῦμι.

Καταστύγέω, ω, f. ήσω, to hate, abhor; to shudder at; 2. α. κατάστυγον, Odys. xix, 113. Fr. στυγέω.

Καταστύφελος, ου, δ, ή, very hard or rugged, Hes. Theog. 806. Fr. στυφελός.

Καταστωμύλλω, οτ καταστωμύλλομαι, to talk flippantly; to bawl out; to babble, Aristoph. Ran. 1191; Τα κατεστωμυλμένε, you babbler! Id. 1158.

Κατασυρίττω, to whistle; to hiss at. Fr. συρίττω.

Κατασῦρω, f. σῦρῶ, to draw or drag down; to drag or haul away; to plunder, lay waste, Herodt. vi, 33; mid. to flow down, Dion. Per. 296. Fr. σύρω.

Κατασφάγή, ή, a slaughtering or killing, from

Κατασφάζω, s. as κατασφάττω. Κατασφαλίζω, f. ίσω, to make fast or safe; to strengthen; to fasten; pf. pas. -εσφάλισμαι, part. - εσφαλισμένος. Fr. ασφαλίζω.

Κατασφάζατε, 2. pl. 1. a. imperat. act. of

Κατασφάττω, f. άξω, to cut the throat; to kill, sacrifice, slaughter, butcher, murder; l. a. κατίσφαξα, l. a. imperat. act. κατάσφαξον, 2. a. pas. κατεσφάγην, part. κατασφαγείς, slain, Æschyl. Ευπ. 102. Fr. σφάζω. Κατασφενδονάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to

Κατασφενδονάω, ω, f. ήσω, to throw from a sling against; with gen. Fr. σφενδονάω.

Κατασφηνίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\dot{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to fix; to wedge in; to cleave with a wedge. Fr. $\sigma\phi\eta\nu$.

Κατασφεαγίζω, f. τοω, to put a seal upon; to seal up, seal; pf. pas. κατεσφεάγισμαι, part pf. pas. κατεσφεαγισμένος, sealed, sealed up. Fr. σφεαγίς.

Κατασχάζω, f. άσω, to make incisions, scarify, Aret.; to let blood. Fr. σχάζω.

Κατασχέθητι, 1. a. imperat. pas. of κατέχω.

Κατασχέδω, Poet. s. as κατέχω, to check, restrain, Soph. Electr. 744; Il. xi, 701; used in the 2. aor. only.

Κατασχείν, 2. a. inf. of κατίχω. Κατάσχεσις, εως, ή, a holding down, withholding; taking possession of; holding back, detention, hindering. Fr. κατίχω. Κατάσχετας, ου, δ, ή, possessed of

Κατάσχετος, ου, δ, ħ, possessed of a divine spirit; possessed, frantic; held down, suppressed, Soph. Antig. 1238. Same Th.

Κατάσχη, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. act. κατάσχω, ης, η, οf κατέχω.

Κατασχηματίζω, f. ίσω, to form, figure, or fashion. Fr. σχῆμα. Κατασχημονέω, ω, f. ήσω, to treat indecorously. Fr. ἀσχημονέω.

Κατασχίζω, f. ίσω, to cleave, split, divide, shiver. Fr. σχίζω.

Κατασχοῖσα, ας, Dor. for κατασχοῦσα, ης, part. 2. a. act. f. g. of κατέχω.

Κατασχολάζω, f. άσω, to loiter, to be tardy, Soph. Phil. 127. Fr. σχολή.

Κατασχόμενος, η, ον, part. 2. a. mid. held by; charmed, Pind. Pyth. i, 18; covering one's self, II. iii, 419.

Κατάσχω, sing. 2. a., and Κατάσχων 1. η/ 2. a. su

Κατάσχωμεν, 1. pl. 2. a. subj. act., and

Κατασχών, part. 2. a. act. of κατέχω.

Κατασώχω, to rub or wear down, Herodt. iv, 75. Fr. σώχω. Κατατάνύω, ύσω, s. as κατατεί-

Καταταξεῖς, Dor. for κατατήξεις, Theocr. Epigr. 6; 2. sing. 1. f. act. of κατατήκω.

Κατάταζις, εως, an arranging in order, an enrolling. Fr. τάσσω. Καταταςταςόω, to send down to Tartarus.

Κωτάτᾶσις, εως, ή, extension, the act of stretching out; setting a dislocated limb. Fr. τείνω.

Κατατάσσω, and κατατάττω, f. άξω, to set in order, arrange in proper order; to array, place; to delegate, Demosth. 773, 17; to insert, enroll; to range or rank with; to prepare. Fr. τάσ-

Καταταχίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to surpass in swiftness, Polyb.; to outstrip. Fr. $\tau \alpha \chi \acute{\nu}_5$.

Κατατίθηπα, 2. pf., with pres. signif., of καταθήπω, obsol., to be astonished.

Κατατεθναίη, pf. opt. act. contract., and

Κατατεθνεώς, and κατατεθνηώς, ωτος, part. pf., and

Κατατέθηπα, pf. of καταθνήσκω. Κατατείνω, f. ενῶ, to stretch out, extend; to draw tight; to set a dislocated member; to rein in, to restrain; to hasten on a journey; to torture, Demosth. 1172, 14; also, to be intent, vehement, Plat. Polit. i, 239, C; mid. to exert one's self; part. pf. pas. tortured, tormented. Fr. τείνω.

Kατατειχίζω, f. ίσω, to overturn the walls of; to demolish. Fr. τείχος.

Κατατιχογραφίω, ω, f. ήσω, to write or paint on a wall, to post up pasquinades against one. Fr. τεῖχος and γράφω.

Κατατίλια, τά, more properly as two words, κατὰ τίλια, Herodt. i, 103; ἐλόχισε κατὰ τίλια, arranged them in companies; also, in Arrian. Exped. Alexand. xviii, 12; according to Suidas it signifies the expenditure and councils of magistrates. Fr. τέλιος.

Κατατίμνω, f. τεμῶ, Ion. and Dor. κατατάμνω, to cut in pieces, cut, mutilate; to kill; to divide into parts or portions. Fr. τέμονω.

Κατατίρπω, to delight, give joy. Fr. τίρπω.

Κατατήκετ', for κατατήκεται, 3. sing. pres. ind. m. of

Κατατήκω, f. ήξω, to melt away, to dissolve; to cause to pine or

waste away, Theorr. Epigr. 6; pas. to melt or pine away, Theorr. xiv, 20. Fr. τήκω.

Κατατίθεσθαι κλίος, to obtain glory, Herodt., from

Κατατίθημι, f. Sńow, pf. κατατίθεικα, to lay or put down upon or against; to deposit; to confide to one's care; to pay down; hence, to discharge a debt or obligation; to put an end to a war, Demosth. 425, 26; δμουμαί σοι καταθήσειν, I swear to you that I will pay, Aristoph. Nub. 249; to perform one's promise; to put up, replace; mid. to lay down from one's self; to set one's self down; to get, obtain; to lay up for one's self; to deposit in a place of safety, Demosth. 121, 21; Πέρσησι καταθεΐναι τὰ πεάγματα, to propose the matter to the Persians, Herodt. iii, 80; to conceive enmity; to show a favor; to put or lay down; κατάθου θοιμάτιον, lay down your cloak, Aristoph. Nub. 493; to bestow; πολλην χάριν καταθέμενοι, acknowledging the great favor done them, Æschin. c. Ctes.; to institute or appoint, Xen. Cyr. v, 4, 13; to lay out or spend ; ούκ είς τὸ ίδιον κατεθέμην ἔμοι, did not lay out for my private advantage, Id. Anab. i, 3, 3; την δεγην κατατίθε- $\sigma\theta\alpha$, to pour out one's anger; 1. a. κατέθηκα, 2. a. m. κατεθέμην, 2. a. inf. m. καταθέσθαι. Fr. Tidnui.

Κατατιλάω, ω, f. ήσω, to befoul, Aristoph. Ran. 369. Fr. σιλάω.

Κατατίλλω, f. $\iota\lambda\tilde{\omega}$, to pull out the hair, pull a person by the hair. Fr. $\tau(\lambda\lambda\omega)$.

Κατατιτεαίνω, and

Κατατιτεάω, and

Κατατίτεημι, to perforate, bore, pierce, penetrate. Fr. τιτεάω. Κατατιτεώσκω, f. τεώσω, to wound; κατατιτεώσθαι παν τὸ σωμα, he had got his body covered with wounds, Demosth. 158, 7; to inflict a mortal wound. Fr. τιτεώσκω.

Κατατοιχογραφίω, ω, f. ήσω, to post up libels on a wall, Strab.; the form κατατειχογραφίω is doubtful.

Κατατοκίζομαι, to exact enormous interest, Aristot. Polit. Fr. τόπος.

Κατατολμάω, ω, f. ήσω, to act boldly against, to dare, to be bold against one. Fr. τολμάω. Κατατομή, ης, η, a cutting in

pieces; a cutting; incision; circumcision, 2. pf. of τίμνω.

Κατατοξεύω, f. εύσω, to pierce with an arrow or dart; to shoot at with arrows; to transfix, Aristoph. Nub. 943; 1. f. pas. κατατοζευθήσομαι. Fr. τοζεύω. Κατατράγεῖν, 2. a. inf. act. of κατατρώγω.

Κατατραυματίζω, Ion. τρωματίζω, Herodt. vii, 212; to wound; to cover with wounds; to damage, Thucyd. vii, 79, 41. Fr. τραῦμα.

Κατατρέπω, f. έψω, to put to flight; mid. the same. Fr. τρέ-

Κατατείχω, f. m. καταδεαμοῦμαι, to run down; to run to; to make an incursion upon; to overrun, lay waste; to reproach, inveigh against; to survey, examine; to consider; 2. a. κατέδεάμου. Fr. τείχω.

Κατατειτοντουτίζω, f. ίσω, to be a party to a truce of thirty years, Aristoph. Eq. 1391; a Comic word. Fr. τριάκοντα and ετος.

Κατατείδω, f. ίψω, to rub, wear away, wear out, Plat. Phæd. 92; κατατείδειν την ημέραν δημηγορών, to spend the day in haranguing, Demosth. 1361, 22; τοὺς οἴκους κατατείδουσι, they dilapidate the houses, Xen. Œcon. i, 21; to waste one's time, Plat. Polit. iii, 405; to consume, lessen; mid. to spend the time. Fr. τείδω.

Κατατρίζω, to chirp, to squeak, shriek, scream. Fr. τρίζω. Κατατρίχιος, ου, ό, \dot{n} , as fine as

hair, hair-like. Fr. Seig. Κατατείψεις, 2. sing. 1. f. act.

of κατατρίδω.

Κατατροχάζω, άσω, to run down or over.

Κατατεύζω, ύσω, to chatter against.

Κατατρυφάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to indulge in, luxuriate, revel, riot in; to overload a style with ornaments. Fr. τρυφάω.

Κατατεύχω, f. ύξω, to rub, wear out, exhaust; to afflict, harass, waste, consume, Eurip. Med. 1108; κατατετεύχθαι ὑπὸ τῆς πορείας, they were worn out by the journey, Xen. Cyr. v, 4, 3. Fr. τεύχω.

Κατατείω, to extenuate, cause to pine or waste away, to wear out. Same as preced.

Κατατεώγω, to eat up, consume;

to corrode. Fr. τεώγω. Κατατεωματίζω, Ion. for κατα-

τραυματίζω.

Κατατυγχάνω, to attain, succeed in any project, Demosth. 288, 2; to reach; part. 2. a. κατατυχών. Fr. τυγχάνω.

Κατατύπτω, f. ύψω, to strike one's self through grief; to beat. Fr. τύπτω.

Καταυαίνω, to dry, parch, or wither up.

Kαταυγάζω, f. άσω, to shine down on, illuminate, enlighten. Fr. αὐγή.

Καταυδάω, ω, f. ήσω, to speak out, to proclaim, Soph. Antig. 86.

Καταῦθι, or κατ' αὖθι, adv. on the spot.

Καταυλίω, ω, f. ήσω, to play on the flute or pipe; to delight and soothe by the melody of the flute; οὐκ οὖν ὅταν μὲν τις μουσική παρεχη καταυλείν καὶ κατακτίν τῆς ψυχῆς διὰ τῶν ἄταν ἄστες διὰ φωνῆς, Plat. Polit. iii, 461, A; mid. to soothe or delight one's self with the music of the pipe; pas. to resound with the notes of the pipe. Fr. αὐλίω. Καταυλίζομαι, to encamp for the

night, to take up one's quarters, Polyb. v, 88. Fr. αὐλή.

Καταυτίκα, for αὐτίκα, immediately.

Καταυτόθι, adv. on the spot, for κατ' αὐτόθι.

Καταυχένιος, α, ον, also, ος, ου, δ, ή, on or over the neck.

Καταυχέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to glory in, to be proud of Æschyl. Pers. 344. Fr. αὐχίω.

Καταύω, to burn, singe. Fr. αὐω.

Καταφαγάς, άδος, δ, έ, a glutton; and

Κατάφαγε, pres. imperat. act.,

Καταφάγειν, 2. a. inf. act. of κατεσθίω, not used in the pres.

Καταφάγω, obsol. to eat up, devour, waste, spend in luxury; f. m. καταφάγομαι, 2. a. act. κατίφαγον, in use. Fr. φάγω. Καταφαίην, from κατάφημι, Soph. Œd. T. 507.

Καταφαίνομαι, η, εται, to appear conspicuous, to appear evident, to seem to be; and

Καταφαίνω, f. ανῶ, to show clearly; to make appear. Fr. φαί-

Καταφαμίζω, and καταφαμίεδω, Dor. for καταφημίζω.

Καταφάνη, acc. sing. of καταφανής, or with a subscribed, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. pas. of καταφαίνομαι. Καταφάνής, ίος, δ, ή, apparent,

conspicuous, plain, evident, open, Thucyd. iv, 29 ; καταφανείς διόdous, ample or large passages, Xen. Cyr. vi, 6. Fr. Quivo-

Καταφαεμακεύω, f. εύσω, and κασαφαιμάσσω, Herodt. ii, 181; to affect by drugs, to charm, poison, injure the health; to enchant, Plat. Phæd. 242, E. Fr. φαιμακεύω. Th. φάιμακον.

Κατάφασις, εως, ή, affirmation, Plat. Def. 413, C.

Καταφάσκω, s. ας κατάφημι.

Καταφατίζω, to affirm, promise. Fr. Φατίζω.

Καταφατικός, ή, όν, affirmative;

Καταφάω, and κατάφημι, to agree to, to assent, promise. See κατάφημι.

Καταφερής, έσς, δ, ή, going down, declining; inclined; prone. Fr. Φέρω.

Καταφερόμενος, η, ον, part. pres. mid. of

Καταφέρω, 1. f. κατοίσω, to carry down, bring down, cast down; to dash down; to pull down, demolish; to strike, throw against; to inflict; 1. a. κατήνεγκα, mid. to move or come down; to betake one's self to; pas. καταφίgoμαι, to be carried down; to be deteriorated; Theophr. iv, 15; to fall into, to be plunged into; to be driven on shore, Thucyd. vii, 53; 1. a. ind. pas. κατηνέχθην· ἐπὶ τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ κατενεχθῆναι, fell upon the name of the very man, i e. of yourself, Theophr. Char. 2. Fr. Φέρω. Καταφεύγω, and καταφυγγάνω, Ion., Herodt. vi, 16; to fly for refuge, take refuge or shelter;

to escape, Thucyd. iii, 34; to have recourse to ; f. m. φεύζομαι, 2. a. act. κατέφυγον, ες, ε, construed with els, eni, and neós. όποι πάσας ώξας ήδιστα καταφιύγοι, where he could enjoy a pleasant retreat at all seasons, Xen. Mem. iii, 8, 10. Fr. φεύ-

Καταφευκτέον, verbal adj., (one) must betake one's self.

Κατάφευζις, εως, ή, refuge, place of refuge, shelter; κατάφευζις ἀσφαλής, a safe retreat, Thucyd. vii, 38. Same Th.

Κατάφημι, to affirm, assent, Soph. Œd. T. 506; καταφαίην ἄν, Ι would say, Demosth. 614, 21. Fr. onui.

Καταφημίζω, f. ίσω, to divulge; to direct; μήτης κατεφάμιζεν αὐτὸν καλεῖσθαι τοῦτο ὄνομα, his mother directed that he should be called by this name, Pind. Olymp. vi, 93; to spread a report abroad; to publish against. Fr. Onun.

Καταφθάνω, f. φθάσω, to outstrip, to anticipate, come before; to surprise. Fr. φθάνω.

Καταφθαςήσονται, 3. pl. 2. f. pas.,

Καταφθαεήσομαι, 1. s. 2. f. ind. pas. of καταφθείςω.

Καταφθατέομαι, ουμαι, to take the first possession of, to occupy, to come upon, to surprise. Æschyl. Eum. 376.

Καταφθείρω, f. καταφθερῶ, to corrupt, spoil, deprave; to destroy wholly; pf. pas. κατέφθαςμαι, 2. a. pas. κατεφθάρην, 2. f. pas. καταφθαρήσομαι, καταφθεΐραι, 1. a. inf. act. κατεφθαρμένος, pf. pas. Fr. φθείεω.

Καταφθιμένοισιν, dat. pl. part. pf. pas. Ion. of

Καταφθίνω, to perish, waste away; to pine away, ἀγεία νόσω καταφθίνοντο, Soph. Phil. 268; to be consumed. Fr. φθίνω.

Καταφθιω, f. ίσω, and καταφθίνύθω, to destroy, kill; pas. to waste or pine away; to be consumed; ἐπεὶ φέγγος ἡλίου κατέ- $\phi\theta_i\tau_0$, when the light of the sun was gone, i. e. the sun set, Æschyl. Pers. 369 ; ἐπεὶ κατέφθιτο, since he was dead, Soph. Phil. 346, 3. sing. plupf. pas. with the time of an impf.; νεκύεσσι καταφθιμένοισιν ἀνάσσειν, Odys. ii, 183. Fr. Φθίω.

Καταφθορά, ãs, 'n, corruption, destruction, a ravaging; deflowering; death, slaughter; λεύσιμοι καταφθοςαί, death by stoning, Eurip. Ion. 1236; καταφθοςὰ φεένων, disorder or perturbation of mind, Æschyl. Choëph. 209. Fr. 2. pf. of φθείςω.

Καταφιλίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to kiss, salute, embrace tenderly or affectionately, Xen. Mem. ii, 6, 33. Fr. φιλέω.

Καταφιλοσοφέω, ω, f. ήσω, to oppose with philosophical reasons; with gen. Fr. φιλοσοφέω.

Καταφιλούσα, nom. fem. part. pres. act. of καταφιλίω.

Καταφλέγω, f. έξω, to burn, consume by fire, Thucyd. iv, 133; 2. a. pas. κατεφλέγην. Fr.φλέγω.

Καταφλίξαι, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. act., and

Καταφλεξίπολις, δ, ή, inflamer of cities. Th. φλέγω.

Κατάφλεξις, εως, ή, a burning,

consuming, combustion. Same

Καταφλογίζω, f. ίσω, 1. a. κατεφλόγισα, to burn.

Καταφλυαζέω, ω, to harass with idle talk; to talk idly; to prate. Fr. Φλυαρέω.

Καταφοδίω, ω, f. ήσω, to terrify greatly; to frighten, intimidate; to strike terror into, Thucyd. vii, 21; mid. to be greatly afraid. Fr. pocos.

Κατάφοδος, ου, δ, ή, fearful, timid; frightened. Same Th.

Καταφοιτάω, f. ήσω, Ιοπ. καταφοιτέω, ω, Herodt. vii, 125; to go frequently down, to come to, approach; to depart. Fr. Quiτάω.

Καταφοιτέειν, είν, Ion. for καταφοιτᾶν, pres. inf. of preced. Καταφονεύω, f. εύσω, to kill,

slaughter, s. as φονεύω.

Καταφοςά, ãs, ή, a falling down, a fall; a blow, stroke; destruction, Thucyd. viii, 87; καταφοeà oucew, a fall of rain, Plat. Ax. 370, C; deep sleep, lethargy; the setting of the sun; an invective. Fr. φέρω.

Καταφοράω, to punish. Καταφορείν, Ion. for καταφέρειν. Καταφορίω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. καταπεφόρηκα, to carry down, Herodt. v, 101; to overwhelm; s. ας καταφέρω.

Καταφορίκός, ή, όν, carried downwards; vehement, eager, impetuous. Fr. φέρω.

Κατάφορος, ου, δ, ή, having a propensity to; inclined to; restless. Same Th.

Κατάφεαγμα, άτος, τό, a defence; fence; a deck, bulwark. Fr. φεάσσω.

Καταφεάζεσθε, 2. pl. pres. imperat. pas. of

Καταφεάζομαι, to consider, observe, take notice of; καταφεασθεὶς αὐτὸν ταῦτα ποιεῦντα, when he perceived him doing these things, Herodt. iv, 76. Fr. φεάζω.

Καταφεάζω, f. άσω, to tell, narrate, Pind. Olymp. vi, 48. Fr. φεάζω.

Κατάφεακτος, ου, δ, ή, covered with a coat of mail, armed capa-pie; covered; decked, Thucyd. i, 10; fortified, enclosed, shut up, Soph. Antig. 948. Fr. φεάσσω.

Καταφεάσσω, or -ττω, f. άζω, to cover over so as to defend; to arm with a coat of mail; to strengthen or secure with a covering, to fortify. Fr. φεάσσω.

Καταφεονίζε, 2. sing. contract. ind. pres. of

Καταφεονίω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. καταπιφεόνηκα, Demosth. 34, 19; with the gen., though sometimes also the acc., Eurip. Bacch. 495, literally, to think of or against; to despise;μη καταφεονείν των ἀοράτων, not to despise invisible objects, Xen. Mem. iv, 3; to slight, disdain; to plot, lay snares; to aim at or aspire to; καταφεονήσας την τυραννίδα, aiming at the sovereignty, Herodt. i, 50; to think, suppose, Id. i, 66; to abstain from; αίσχεοκερδείας καταφρονείν, to abstain from sordid gain, Xen. Cyr. iii, 11; καταφεονεί με, he despises me, Eurip. Bacch. 495. Fr.Φεονέω.

Καταφεόνημα, τό, contempt, disdain, Thucyd. ii, 62; and

Καταφεόνησις, εως, ή, a despising, contempt, scorn, Thucyd. v, 9; and

Καταφεονητής, οῦ, ὁ, one who despises or contemns; and

Καταφεονητικός, ή, όν, disposed to despise, disdaining, contemptuous; disregarding others; of a lofty mind, Aristot. Eth. iv, 8. Fr. φεονέω.

Καταφουνητικῶς, adv. contemptuously, scornfully, disdainfully. Same Th.

Καταφεονούντας, acc. pl. part. pres. act. of καταφεονίω.

Καταφεοντίζω, f. ira, Att. ia, to study, fix the thoughts on, attend to, mind; to spend on studies, Aristoph. Nub. 854. Fr. φεοντίζω.

Καταφεύγω, f. ύξω, to roast, to blast; καὶ καταφευγεῖ βάλλων ἡμᾶς, and striking it burns us up, Aristoph. Nub. 295. Fr. φεύγω.

Καταφυγγάνω. See καταφεύγω. Καταφεύγή, ñs, 'n, a refuge, shelter; retreat, Thucyd. iv, 98; resource, μόνην ο"ονται καταφυγήν είναι τοὺς φίλους, Aristot. Eth.; a subterfuge; an asylum, Eurip. Orest. 715. Fr. φεύγω. Καταφυγούσαν, acc. sing. f. g. part. 2. a. act., and

Καταφυγών, part. 2. a. act. of καταφιύγω.

καταφινγω.
Καταφιλάδόν, adv. by tribes.
Καταφιλάσσω, or φυλάττω, f.
άξω, to watch carefully over, to
guard strictly. Fr. φυλάσσω.
Καταφυλλοροίω, or καταφυλλορροίω, f. ήσω, to shed or lose the
leaves, to wither, Pind. Olymp.
xii, 22. Fr. φύλλον and ρίω.

Καταφύζιμος, ου, ο, ή, fled to as an asylum; also affording protection or refuge. Fr. φεύγω.

Καταφυτεύω, f. εύσω, to plant; to transplant. Fr. φυτεύω.

Κατάφὕτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, planted, set. Same Th.

Καταφωράω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to seize in the act, Thucyd. i, 82; to detect, discover, to find out; to understand, Xen. Cyr. viii, 7, 8; to expose, Lucian Somn. Fr. φωράω.

Κατάφωςος, ου, δ, λ, detected, convicted, manifested, exposed. Same Th.

Καταφωτίζω, f. ίσω, to throw light upon, illuminate. Fr. φωτίζω.

Καταχαίνω, f. ανῶ, to gape, yawn; to laugh at with open mouth. Fr. χαίνω.

Καταχαίρω, f. ἄρῶ, to feel or express joy against; to insult by indecent joy, Herodt. i, 129. Fr. χαίρω.

Καταχαλαζάω, ω, f. άσω, to hail down upon, to shower upon. Fr. χαλαζάω.

Kαταχαλάζω, and καταχαλάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. άσω, to let down by a rope, to let down. Fr. χαλάω.

Κατάχαλκος, ου, δ, ή, covered with brass, Eurip. Herc. 377. Fr. χαλκός.

Καταχαλκοῦν, pres. inf. of Καταχαλκόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to cover with brass. Same Th.

Καταχαρίζομαι, to do a favor to, to bestow as a favor; to conciliate the good-will of any one; οὐδὶ τὸν ἀγῶνα καταχαριζόμενος, nor making them a compliment of this prosecution, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 19; ἐπὶ τῷ καταχαρίζισθαι τὰ δίκαια, for the purpose of bartering justice for favor, Plat. Apol. 35, C. Fr. χαρίζομαι.

Κατάχαεμα, ἄτος, τό, malicious joy, insulting mirth. Fr. χαί-

Κατάχασμα, ἄτος, τό, a crack, crevice, fissure; s. as χάσμα.

Καταχασμάω, to yawn; καταχασμώμινος, yawning, gaping, ringent, Theophr. C. Pl. vi.

Καταχίζω, f. ίσω, 1. α. κατίχεσα, to befoul, to pour down filth upon; ησθην γαλεώτη καταχίσαντι Σωκεάτους, I was delighted at the weasel's bespattering Socrates with its excrements, Aristoph. Nub. 174, 175. Fr. χίζω.

Καταχείριος, ου, δ, ή, handy, at hand, convenient. Fr. χείρ.

Καταχειροτονίω, ω, f. ήσω, with the acc. and gen.; οῦ θάνατον κατεχειροτόνησεν ὁ δῆμος, whom the people condemned to die, Demosth. 350, 27; to condemn by one's vote, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 19; κατεχειροτόνησαν τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἄκριτον θάνατον, condemned them to death without trial. Fr. χειροτονίω. Καταχειροτονία, ας, ἡ, a vote or decision against, καὶ τὴν τοῦ δήμου καταχειροτονίαν, Æschin. c. Ctes.; καταχειροτονίαν κοιεῖσθαι, to give a vote against, Demosth.

Καταχεύεθ', for καταχεύετο, 3. sing. impf. Ion. of

adv. Mid. 516, 8. Fr. xile and

Καταχεύομαι, to pour out. The χέω.

Καταχεύω, ε. ας

Καταχέω, f. εύσω, to pour out; to shed on or down, pour down, melt down, Herodt. i, 50; to wash or bathe with; to spread before or over; 1. a. act. xariχεα, Att. κατέχευα, Epic inf. καταχεῦαι, 1. a. pas. κατεχύθην· κατέχυτο, for κατεκέχυτο· πλουτον κατέχευε Κρονίων, Jupiter showered down riches, Il. ii, 670 ; νεφέλην κατέχευας αὐτῷ ἐπὶ κεφαλῆ, thou spreadest a cloud over his head, Pind. Pyth. i, 16; to pour down reproaches, etc., Plat. Legg. vii, 800, D. Fr. χέω and χύω.

Καταχήνη, ης, ή, a gaping in derision, insulting mockery, Aristoph. Vesp. 587. Fr. κατα-χαίνω.

Καταχήνω, ης, η, 1. a. subj. act. of καταχαίνω.

Καταχηρεύω, f. εύσω, to live a widow, Demosth. 852, 15. Fr. χηρεύω.

Καταχής, έος, ό, ή, loud-sounding, Theorr. i, 7. Fr. ήχος. Καταχθίντες, part. 1. a. pas. of κατάγω.

Kαταχθής, έος, δ, ή, loaded, burdensome,; and

Κατάχθομαι, to be much burdened, oppressed, as with a load, to be greatly troubled, vexed, annoyed. Fr. $\tilde{\alpha}\chi\theta_{05}$.

Καταχθόνιος, ου, ό, ή, subterraneous, infernal; Ζεὺς καταχθόνιος, Pluto. Fr. κατά and χθών.

Καταχλευάζω, f. άσω, to mock or deride any one. Fr. χλευά-ζω.

Καταχορδεύω, f: εύσω, to hash, chop, mince, hack, cut up. **Th.** χορδή.

Καταχορηγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to lay

out money as a xoenyos, or fitter out of the chorus; to be lavish. Fr. xoenyow.

Καταχοῦν, pres. inf., καταχῶσαι, 1. a. inf. of

Καταχόω, to overwhelm, s. as καταχώννυμι, and καταχωννύω, which see. Herodt. vii, 225.

which see. Herodt. vii, 225. Καταχεᾶν, to be enough for a person, Herodt. vii, 70; to serve for. See ἀποχεᾶν.

Καταχεάομαι, ωμαι, Ion. χείομαι, f. ήσομαι, to make use of; generally, to abuse, Plat. Menex. 247, A; to make a bad or immoderate use of a thing; to consume; to treat ill; to kill; καταχεήσασθαι ἐωυτόν, to commit suicide, Herodt. i, 82; it generally governs the dat.; 1. a. m. κατεχεησάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. inf. m. καταχεήσασθαι, to abuse, with the dat. See ἀναχεάομαι and διαχεάομαι.

Καταχεάω, ω, f. ήσω, to suffice, be enough, to satisfy, used impersonally. Fr. χεάω.

Καταχείμπτομαι, f. έμψομαι, to spit on, despise. Fr. χείμπτομαι

Κατάχειος, ου, and, Attic Κατάχειως, ω, δ, ἡ, loaded with debt. Fr. χείος.

Καταχεημένος, using a word improperly, Strab. Lib. v.

Καταχεῆσθαι, pres. inf. mid. contract. for καταχεάσθαι so καταχεήσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. and καταχεησθῆναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of καταχεάσμαι.

Κατάχεησις, εως, η, wrong or improper use, abuse; abuse of a word; in Rhetoric, the figure catachresis. Fr. καταχεάομαι. Καταχεηστίον, verbaladj. of καταχεάομαι, one must use or abuse. Καταχεηστίκος, η, όν, using improperly, wrongly; using amiss; improper. Same Th.

Καταχρηστικῶς, adv. by a wrong use or application, improperly. Κατάχρισις, εως, ἡ, an anointing, besmearing, unction; and

Κατάχρισμα, ἄτος, τό, an ointment, salve; and

Κατάχριστος, ου, δ, ħ, anointed, besmeared. From

 $K_{\alpha \tau \alpha \chi \varrho \bar{\iota} \omega}$, f. $i_{\sigma \omega}$, to anoint from head to foot, to besmear. Fr. $\chi \varrho i_{\omega}$.

Κατάχευσος, ου, δ, ή, covered with gold, gat; and

Καταχευσόω, ω, f. ωσω, to cover with gold, to gild all over; to extol with praises, Aristoph. Eccl. 826. Fr. χευσόω. See ἀποχευσόω.

Καταχεώζω, καταχεώννῦμι, and -νύω, f. χεώσω, to color, tinge; soil, tarnish.

Καταχεώμενος, part. pres. contract. of καταχεάω.

Καταχεώννῦμι, f. ώσω, to color all over; to discolor, tarnish, contaminate, Eurip. Hec. 899. Fr. χεόα.

Καταχύδην, adv. profusely, greedily. Fr. χίω or χεύω.

Κατάχυσις, εως, ή, a pouring out, effusion; ή τοῦ ὑγοοῦ κατάχυσις, the cold effusion, Hippocr. and P. Æginet. iii, 20; a vessel for pouring water on the hands. Fr. καταχέω.

Κατάχυσμα, ατος, τό, that which is poured out upon; sauce; pl. nuts, etc., showered upon the heads of persons entering on a new mode of life, Aristoph. Plut. 768; the same as the Roman expression, nuces spargere, Virg. Ecl. viii, 30. Fr. χίω. Καταχύω, f. ὔσω, to pour out upon, diffuse. Fr. χύω or χίω. Καταχωνεύω, f. εύσω, to melt, Demosth. 617, 21.

Καταχώννῦμι, οτ καταχωννῦω, f. καταχώνω, from obsol. καταχώω, to heap upon, cover over; to throw up a trench; to cover over with earth; to inter, bury; κατά σι χώσομιν λίθοις, we will stone thee to death, lit. bury thee under a load of stones, Aristoph. Av. 214.

Καταχωρίζω, f. ίσω, to put apart, remove; to put in place; to arrange or dispose in order, Xen. Cyr. ii, 2, 2; to place anywhere, place in order; mid. to go to any place, Xen. Cyr. viii, 5, 1. Fr. χωρίζω.

Καταχῶσαι. See χῶσαι. Καταψακάζω, Att. for καταψε-

καταψακαςω, Απ. for καταψεκάζω. Καταψάλλω, f. ἄλῶ, to charm

with music; to play on an instrument. $Fr. \psi \acute{\alpha} \lambda \omega$.

Καταψαύω, αύσω, to touch lightly upon, to graze or touch gently. Καταψάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to stroke or rub with the hand; καταψήσας οὖν μου τὴν κεφαλήν, having stroked my head, Plat. Phad. 89, B; to caress, coax; to soothe. Fr. ψάω.

Καταψεκάζω, f. άσω, to bedew, sprinkle upon, Æschyl. Ag. 547; to fall down in drops. Fr. ψεκάζω.

Καταψεύδομαι, to lie against, to forge or invent falsehoods; to belie; to accuse falsely; with the gen.; f. m. εύσομαι, pf. pas.

κατέψευσμαι. Οἱ ἄνθεωποι.... τῶν κύκνων καταψεύδονται, men say falsely of swans, Plat. Phæd. 85, A. Fr. ψεύδω.

Καταψευδομαςτυςίω, ω, f. ήσω, to bear false witness against; καταψευδομαςτυςησάμενος, producing false evidence, Demosth. 846, 23; pas. to be overwhelmed with false evidence, Demosth. 559, 14. Fr. ψεῦδος and μαςτυςέω.

Κατάψευσις, εως, ή, and Καταψευσμός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a lie, falsehood against any one.

Κατάψευστος, η, ον, fabulous, feigned, Herodt. iv, 191. Fr. ψεῦδος.

Καταψηφίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, as a mid. with the gen. of the person, to vote against one; to condemn; reject by a vote; xaraψηφίζεσθαί τινος μανίαν, to declare a person insane; καταψη-Φίζεσθαί τινος δειλίαν, to pronounce that one is guilty of cowardice, Lys. 140, 32; Ζστε συμβουλεύω, μη τούτων άποψηφισαμένους, ὑμῶν αὐτῶν καταψηφίσασθαι, so I counsel you not to pass sentence against yourselves by acquitting them, Lys. c. Erutosth.; κατεψηφισμένος ἦν μου ὑπὸ τῆς Φύσεως ὁ θάνατος, by nature am I condemned to die, Xen. Apol. 27; καταψηφιστέος, must be condemned, Xen. Hist. ii, 4, 6. Fr. ψηφίζω.

Καταψηφίζω. See preced. Καταψηφισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a sentence, condemnation.

Καταψήχω, f. ήξω, to scrape or rub down; to curry; καταψήχειν ὅππους, to curry horses, Eurip. Hipp. 109; κατίψηκται, 3. sing. pf. pas., was ground or sawn to pieces, Soph. Trach. 695; καταψηχθεῖσα, part. 1. a. pf., Nic. Th. 53; to stroke gently; to cut into small pieces. Fr. ψήχω.

Kαταψιθυρίζω, f. ίσω, to whisper, whisper against; to slander privately. Fr. ψιθυρίζω. Kαταψιλόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to make wholly

bare or naked. Fr. ψιλόω. Καταψύξη, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. act., καταψύξατε, 2. pl. 1. a. imperat. act., and

Καταψύζω, 1. a. subj. act. of Κατάψυχρος, ου, δ, ή, very cold. Fr. ψυχρός.

Καταψ $\bar{υ}χω$, f. $\acute{ν}ξω$, to cool, make cold, to refresh; to make dry by airing, to dry. Fr. $ψ\acute{ν}χω$.

Κατάωρος, ου, δ, 'n, hanging,

Eur. Troad. 1090.

Κατίαγα, 2. pf. of κατάγνυμι, I am broken.

Κατιαγείς, part. 2. a. pas., and Κατιαγῆναι, inf. 2. a. pas. of κατάγνυμι.

Kατεάγώς, νῖα, ός, gen. ότος, part. pf. m. of the same verb.

Κατίαζα, 1. a. ind. act., Att. of κατάγνυμι, which see.

Κατεάξω, εις, ει, 1. f. ind. act., Att. by resolution, for κατάξω, from κατάγω.

Κατίαται, Ion. for κάθηνται, 3. pl. of καθήμαι.

Κατίδα, Dor. for κατίδη, and κατίδαν, for κατίδησαν, and Κατίδαινον, impf., and

Κατίθην, ης, η, 2. a. ind. act. of καταθαίνω.

Κατιδάλλευ, Dor. for κατιδάλλου, 2. sing. impf. pas. of καταδάλλω.

Κατεδάξησα, 1. a. ind. act. of καταδαξέω.

Κατιθήσετο, 3. sing. impf. mid. of καταθαίνω, II. vi, 288; also II. xiii, 17; "the common reading in both places is κατιθήσατο, 1. a. mid., but the time in both, particularly the latter, requires the imperfect. Neptune is thus described:

Αυτικα δ' έξ όρεος κατεθήσετο παιπαλόεντος,

Κραιπνὰ ποσὶ προδιδάς · τρέμε δ' οὔρεα μακρὰ καὶ Ϋλη

Ποσοίν ὑπ' ἀθανάτοισι Ποσειδάω-

These forms are commonly said to come from the futures of their respective verbs, and are generally used with the time of an acrist. They seem rather to be the Ionic form of the acrist, and are inflected like a second acrist, which originally was, unquestionably, an imperfect. No past tense or acrist can be formed from a future, as the tenses have no relative connection." Dunb. Lex.

Κατεβιασάμην, 1. a. m. of καταβιάζω.

Κατιβλακιυμίνως, adv. slothfully, carelessly, remissly. Fr. βλακιύω.

Κατεβλήθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of καταβάλλω.

Κατιγγυάω, ω, f. ήσω, to bind by taking security or bail; to compel one to give security; to make one answerable; to betroth; to deliver any thing in hand; τὴν ναῦν κατιγγυῶ, καὶ τοὺς παιδας, I deliver up the

ship and the boys to be sold, Demosth. 895, pen.; Salmas. de M. Usur. p. 712; mid. to become bail, to give security; to give a promise of marriage; pas. to be bound with a surety, Demosth. 1361, ult. Fr. iy-yuáw.

Κατεγγύη, ης, ἡ, a bond, pledge, security, Demosth. 788, 18; a mortgage; the act of betrothing, of mortgaging, securing. Same Th.

Κατεγέλων, part. pres. κατεγέλαον, ων, -αες, ας, impf. act. of καταγελάω.

Κατεγήρα, impf. of καταγηράω. Κατέγνων, 2 a. act., and κατεγνώσθην, 1. a. ind. pas. κατεγνῶσθαι, pf. inf. pas. of καταγινώσκω.

Κατεγχαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to gape at, to mock, deride. Fr. ἐγχαίνω. Κατεγχειείω, ῶ, to undertake. Fr. ἐγχειείω.

Κατεγχέω, f. εύσω, to pour down upon, Herodt. iii, 96. Fr. iv and χίω.

Κατεδάην, ης, η, 2. a. ind. pas. of καταδαίω.

Κατεδαίσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of καταδαίομαι.

Κατίδαρθον, ες, ε, 2. a. act. of καταδαρθάνω.

Κατεδαφίζω, f. ίσω, to raze to the ground. Fr. έδαφος.

Κατέδειζα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of καταδείκνυμι.

Κατέδευσα, 1. a. ind. act. of καταδεύω.

Κατεδήδοκα, ας, ε, Att. for κατῆκα, pf. act. of κατέδομαι.

Κατεδηδοκώς, ότος, part. act., and Κατεδηδοσμένος, part. pas. of κατέδομαι.

Κατέδησα, 1. a. ind. act. of καταδίω.

Κατεδικάσατε, 2. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of καταδικάζω.

Κατεδιωκόμην, impf. pas. of καταδιώκομαι, s. as διώκω.

Κατεδίωξα, ας, ε, 1. α. of καταδιώκω.

Κατεδόκεον, impf. of καταδοκέω. Κατεδουλούμην, ούμην, impf. pas., and

Κατεδουλώσαντο, Lys., 1. u. of καταδουλόω.

Κατέδυν, 2. a. act. κατίδυνεν, 3. sing. impf. ind. of καταδύνω.

Κατίδε τον, 2. a. act. by metath. for κατίδας θον. See κατίδας θον.

Κατέδεἄμον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. of κατατεέχω.

Κατίδω, pres. mid. κατίδομαι, with fut. time; 1. pf. act. κατίδηκα, by redupl. κατεδήδοκα, Aristoph. Vesp. 848; 2. pf. κατίδηδα, to eat, devour, wholly consume; pf. pas. κατιδήδισμαι, eaten through, Plat. Phædr. § 137. Fr. ίδω.

Κατίες γνυ, imperat. act. of κατε. ές γνυμι, Odys. x, 238; for καθείς γνυε.

Κατιηγώς, ότος, Ion. for κατιαγώς, part. pf. m. of κατάγνυμι.

Κατεθάρδησα, 1. a. act. of καταθαβρέω.

Κατεθεατο, from καταθεάομαι. Κατέθεμην, 2. a. m. of κατατι-

Κατίθηκα, 1. a. of the same.

Kατιθίζω, f. ίσω, to accustom; to act according to one's usual habit. Fr. "θος.

Κάτει, 2. sing. of κάτειμι, to descend, return back.

Κατείδω, Æol. and Ion. for καταλείδω, to pour down, Π. xv, 11; κατείβετο, trickled down, Π. xxiv, 794.

Κατειδέναι, inf. of κάτοιδα.

Κατείδω, obsol., 2. α. κατείδος, to look down, survey; to see, behold, look at, Thucyd. i, 50; 2. α. mid. κατειδόμην, inf. κατιδέσθαι. See καθοράω.

Κατείδωλος, ου, δ, ή, full of idols, superstitious. Fr. είδωλον.

Κατείεν, 3. sing. pf. m. (κατεία, ας, ε) of κάτειμι.

Κατεικάζω, s. as εἰκάζω, to conjecture, suspect, surmise, Herodt. ix, 109.

Κατειλέω, ῶ, nearly s. as εἰλίω, to wrap or roll up, roll together, shut up; to confine, crowd together; κατειληθέντες ἐς τὸ ἄστυ, crowded together into the city, Herodt. i, 80. Γr. εἰλίω. Κατειλημμένος, part. pf. Att. to καταλαμβάνω.

Κατείληφα, pf. act. to καταλαμξάνω.

Κατείλησις, εως, ἡ, a wrapping or rolling together, a crowding together. Fr. είλίω.

Κατειλίσσω, Ion. for καθελίσσω, -ττω, to wrap round; κατειλίχατο, for κατειλιγμένοι ήσαν, Herodt. vii, 76.

Κατείλοχα, Att. for καταλέλοχα, pf. act. of καταλέγω.

Κατειλυσπάομαι, ωμαι, to crawl along like a serpent. Fr. είλίω and σπάω.

Κατειλύω, s. as κατειλίω, Π. xxiii, 318.

Κάτειμι, to descend, come down; to come upon; 2. aor. κάτιον, part. κατιών, οῦσα, Aristoph.

Nub. 802; to return, Thucyd. viii, 38. Fr. εἶμι.

Κατείναι, Ion. for καθείναι, 2. a. inf. of καθίημι.

Κατείνυμι, Ion. for καθέννυμι. Κατείπα, 1. α. κατείπαι, 1. α. inf. κατειπείν, 2. α. inf. of κατί-

πω.

Κατειπεῖν (τί τινος), to speak against any one; to accuse; τοσάδε τοῦ ζῷν κατεῖπεν, said thus much against life, Æschin. Axioch. 7; κατεῖπεν αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ, he convicted himself, Demosth. 1171, penult.; κατεῖπαι, 1. a. inf. used by the Ionic writers only, Herodt. ii, 89.

Κατειπών, όντος, ό, one who contradicts or denies, Hesych.

Κατειργαθόμην, aor. mid. of κατείργω.

Κατειργασάμην, 1. a. m. of κατεργάζομαι, and

Κατειργασμένος, part. pf. pas. of κατειργάζομαι, Theophr. C. Pl. v, 17.

Κατείργνυμι, and Κατειργνύω, and

Κατείργω, to shut up, confine, restrain; to impede; σὶ κατείργεις τάδε, Eurip. Alc. 264. Fr. εἴργω.

Κατειργνῦναι, pres. inf. of preced. Κατείρεικου, impf. of

Κατειρείκω, ζω, to break; tear; s. as κατερείκω.

Κατείρυσα, 1. a. ind., and Κατειρύσθαι, to be brought or conveyed down. Fr. κατειρύω. Κατειρύω, f. ϋσω, Ion. for κατερύω, Herodt. viii, 96.

Κατειρωνεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, dep. mid., to deceive or impose on by dissembling; to use ironical expressions against, to sneer at; with gen.; κατειρωνεύετο τοῦ πατείρωνεύω. Β. J. ii, 3. Fr. εἰρωνεύω.

Κατεισάγω, άξω, to bring in, or betray, to one's own loss.

Κάτεισι, 3. sing., and

Κάτεισιν, 3. sing. or pl. pres. ind. of κάτειμι.

Κατείχου, impf. act. of κατέχω. Κατεκάην, ης, η, 2. a. pas., and Κατέκαιου, impf. act. of κατακαίω.

Κατέκάνου, 2. a. of κατακαίνω. Κατέκαυσα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act.

of κατακαίω. Κατεκείμην, impf. of κατάκει-

Κατέκειρα, 1. a. act. of κατακείρω.

Κατέκηα, 1. a. of κατακαίω. Κατέκηλε, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. of κατακηλέω, ω, s. as κηλέω. Κατεκλάξατο, Dor. for κατεκλείσατο, 1. a. m., and

Κατέκλασα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of κατακλάω.

Κατεκλασθής, Dor. for κατεκλεισής, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. pas., and

Κατέκλεισα, 1. a. ind. act. of κατακλείω.

Κατικληφοδότησα, ας, ε, 1. α. ind. act. of κατακληφοδοτίω.

Κατεκλύω, f. ύσω, to loosen, dissolve, weaken, disable. Fr. ἐκλύω.

Κατεκόπην, 2. a. ind. pas., and Κατίκοψαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of κατακόπτω.

Κατεκείθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of κατακείνω.

Κατέκρινα, ας, ε, 1. a. act. of the same verb.

Κατεκεύζην, ης, η, 2. a. pas. of κατακεύπτω.

Κατίκτα, 3. sing. 2. a. Dor. for κατίκτη, of κατάκτημι, Π. ΧΧ, 432. Fr. κτῆμι.

Κατίκταθεν, and κατίκτανθεν, Π. v, 558, Ion. or Boot. for κατεκτάθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. pas. of κατακτείνω.

Κατίκτἄνον, 2. a. of the same. Κατεκφεύγω, to escape from, Eurip. Cycl. 439. Fr. φεύγω.

Κατέλαβου, ες, ε, 2. α. of καταλαμβάνω.

Κατελάλεον, ουν, impf. act. of καταλαλέω.

Κατελαύνω, f. ελάσω, to drive away; to push down, ride against; to inveigh against. Fr. ελαύνω.

Κατέλεγχε, imperat. act. of

Κατελέγχω, to bring a charge against, to refute, confute, convince; to reprehend; to disgrace, dishonor. $Fr. \, \stackrel{1}{\epsilon} \lambda \acute{\epsilon} \gamma \chi \omega$. Κατελείω, $\tilde{\omega}$, $f. \, \acute{n} \sigma \omega$, to take pity upon, $Plat. \, Polit. \,$ iii, 315, $C. \, Fr. \, \stackrel{1}{\epsilon} \lambda \acute{\epsilon} \omega$.

Κατελεῖν, to demolish, overthrow, Ion. for καθελεῖν, 2. a. inf. of καθαιείω.

Κατελείφθην, 1. a. pas. of καταλείσω.

Κατίλεκτο, Ion. for καταλίλεκτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of καταλέγω.

Κατελέλειστο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of καταλείσω.

Κατελεξάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. m. of καταλέγω.

Κατέλεξε, 3. sing. 1. a. act. of καταλέγω.

Κατελεύσομαι, fut. of κατέρχο-

Κατελήφθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of καταλαμβάνω.

Κάτελθε, 2. a. imperat., and
 Κατελθέμεν, by apoc. for κατελ.
 θέμεναι, hence κατελθεῖν, 2. a.

and

inf. of κατέςχομαι. Κατέλθωμεν, 1. pl. 2. a. subj. act.,

Kατελθών, part. 2. a. act. of the same verb.

Κατίλιπε, 3. sing. 2. a. act. κατελίποσαν, for κατίλιπον, 3. pl. 2. a. of καταλείπω, Exod. xvi, 24.

Κατελίσσω, s. as κατειλίσσω. Κατελκύω, f. ύσω, to draw down ships, to launch; for καθελκύω,

Herodt. vii 100. Fr. ελκύω. Κατελόμενος, Ion. for καθελόμε-

Κατελόμενος, Ion. for καθελόμε νος, part. 2. a. m., and

Κατελούσι, Ion. for καθελούσι, dat. pl. part. 2. a. of καθαιεέω. Κατελτίζω, s. as ἐλτίζω, to hope confidently, Herodt. viii, 136.

Κατελπισμός, οῦ, ὁ, hope, confident expectation. Fr. ἐλπίζω. Κατελύθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. pas., and

Κατέλυσν, impf. κατέλυσα, 1. a. act. of καταλύω.

Κατέμάθον, ες, ε, 2. a., and Κατεμάνθάνον, ες, ε, impf. act. of καταμανθάνω.

 Κατέμας τον, ες, ε, 2. a., and
 Κατέμας ττον, impf. κατέμας ψε,
 3. sing. 1. a. ind. of καταμάςπτω.

Κατεμβάλλω, f. ἄλῶ, to put or place in, to deposit. Fr. βάλλω.

Κάτεμεν, Ion. 1. pl. 2. a. act. of καθίημι.

Κατεμέω, ω, f. έσω, to vomit upon, τινός, Aristoph. Fr. ἐμέω. Κατεμήνυε, for καταμηνύω.

Κατεμησάμην, 1. a. m. of καταμάομαι, f. m. μήσομαι, heaped on, Il. xxiv, 165.

Κατεμματίω, ω, f. ήσω, to thrust in, insert, put the hand down the throat, in order to excite vomiting; as if from εμέω, to vomit, Nicand. Al. 138.

Κατεμπάζω, to beset, overtake,
 press upon, Nicand. Ther. 695.
 Fr. ἐμπάζω.

Κατεμπίπεημι, f. πεήσω, to consume with fire, Eurip. Herc. F. 1142. Fr. πεήθω.

Κατεναίρομαι, and

Κατεναίρω, f. ἄρῶ, to kill outright, to put to death, Odys. xi, 518; Soph. Antig. 863. Fr. ἐναίρω.

Κατενανθίω, ω, to spread over, scatter, sprinkle.

Κατέναντι, in LXX.; adv., and Κατενάντια, adv., and

Κατεναντίον, οτ κατ' εναντίον, adv.,

with the gen., over against, opposite, on the other side, before, in sight; against; by reason of. Kατεναρίζω, f. ίξω, to slay, to despatch or kill outright, Soph. Aj. 26; to take the spoils of. Fr. ἐναρίζω.

Κατενάς κησα, ας, ι, 1. a. ind. act. of καταναςκάω.

Κατίνασσε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. for xxxivxxx, from the obsol. verb κατανάω.

Κατενεγκών, οῦσα, όν, part. 2. a. of the obsol. root iveyna, for oiew. Lucian's Dial.; Anacr. iv, Ì6.

Kativeixa, 1. a. act. Poet. and Ion. for κατήνεγκα, ας, ε, of καταφέρω.

Κατένευσα, Π. ii, 112; 1. a. of κατανεύω.

Κατενεχθείς, έντος, part. 1. a. pas. of καταφέρω.

Κατενεχθηναι, Theophr. Char. 2. See navapiew.

Κατενεχυράζω, f. άσω, to pledge; to engage, mortgage. Fr. iveχυςάζω.

Κατενήνεκται, 3. sing. pf. ind. pas. by Att. redupl. for κατήνεκται, from καταφέρω.

Κατενήνοθα, Hesiod. Sc. 1. sing. 2. pf. of κατενθέω, and this from ένθίω, by metath. for "ενεθω, pf. ήνοθα, and by Att. redupl. ενή-"This is the form pointed out by Buttmann in his Gram. and Lexilogus; but it seems rather to be the 2. pf. of κατανθίω, -ήνοθα, by redupl. ἐνήνοθα, to sprinkle over." Dunb. Lex.

Κατενηράμην, 1. a. m. of κατεναίρω, s. as έναίρω.

Κατενθείν, Dor. for κατελθείν, 2. a. inf. of κατίρχομαι.

Κατενόησα, 1. a. of κατανοίω. Κατεντευκτής, οῦ, ὁ, an accuser.

Κατεντυγχάνω, to complain of one to another. Fr. ἐντυγχάνω. Κατεντύνω, f. υνω, to prepare against, Appian. Hal. iii, 531.

Κατενύγην, ης, η, sing., and Κατενύγησαν, 3. pl. 2. a. pas. of κατανύσσω.

Κατίνυγον, 2. a. of the same. Κατίνωπα, adv. right opposite, over against, in presence of, before the eyes, Il. xv, 320; probably the acc. sing. of xativay. Κατενώπιον, s. as ένώπιον, in presence of, in sight of, before. Fr. űψ.

Κατιξανάστασις, ιως, ή, a rising against, resistance, opposition; a withstanding, opposing; a driving out from the mind, Longin. 7. Fr. in, avá, and Ιστημι. | Κατιπήδησα, ας, ι, 1. a. ind. act.

Κατιξάνθην, aor. pas. of καταξαίνω, have been torn in pieces, Eurip. Med. 1037.

Κατεξανίσταμαι, to rise up against, resist. Same Th.

Κατιζενωμίνος, δ, part. pf. pas. of καταξενόω.

Κατιζουσιάζω, f. άσω, with the gen., to exercise power over any one, exert authority over, N. T. Fr. Ejovoía.

Κατ' ίξοχήν, used adverbially, by way of eminence or distinction.

Κατιπαγγίλλομαι, to promise liberally, Demosth. 855, 12. Fr. ini and αγγίλλω.

Κατεπάγω, f. άξω, to introduce, superadd, bring in; to invite; κατεπάγειν τιμωρίαν τινί, to inflict punishment upon any one. Fr. ἐπί and ἄγω.

Κατεπάδω, with gen. to sing to; with acc. to enchant, charm; ἀτεχνῶς κατεπάδεις, thou attemptest to charm in a bungling manner, Plat. Menex. 80, A; to tame; to gain influence over; to speak to any one with flattering or mild expressions. Fr. ἐπί and άδω.

Κατεπαίρομαι, to rise up against, to be lifted up against, to be lifted up; 1. a. m. ἐπηράμην, pf. pas. ἐπῆρμαι, 1. a. pas. ἐπήρθην. Fr. $i\pi i$ and alew.

Κατεπάλμενος, for πατεφαλλόμεvos, leaping down upon, Il. xi, 94. Fr. άλλομαι.

Κατίπαλτο, Poet. syncop. 3. sing. aor. pas. of καταπάλλω.

Κατεπάτήθην, ης, η, 1. a. pas., and

Κατεπάτησεν, 3. sing. 1. a. act. of καταπατίω. Th. πατίω. Κατέπαυσα, 1. a. act. of κατασαύω.

Κατεπείγοντα, τά, pressing business, urgent affairs. From

Κατεπείγω, f. ξω, to urge on, to impel, incite; to press on, urge, hasten; to harass; mid. to hasten forward, Thucyd. i, 61; to feel an urgent necessity; non γάς χαλεπόν κατά γῆςας ἐπείysi, for he is already borne down by a load of years, Il. xxiii, 623; κατέπειγε, it is urgent, Isocr. Pan. 44.

Κατέπεσον, ες, ε, 2. a. of καταπίπτω.

Κατιπίστην, 2. a. of κατιφίστη-

Κατέπεφνον, 2. a. of φένω, to kill; by redupl. πεφίνω, and by syncop. πέρνω, 2. a. ιπεφνον, Odys. xxiii, 329.

of καταπηδάω.

Κατίπημτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas., and

Κατίπηξα, 1. a. act. of xara. πήγνυμι.

Κατεπιάνθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of navaniaiva.

Κατεπίθυμος, ου, ό, ή, greedy, longing, eager, desirous, covetous. Fr. ἐπί and θυμός.

Κατεπιλαμβάνω, to take, seize, lay hold of; 2. a. κατεπέλαζον. Fr. λαμβάνω.

Κατέπτον, ες, ε, 2. a. of καταπί.

Κατεπιοςχίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to swear falsely to; to gain a cause by perjury, Demosth. 1269, 24. Fr. ἐπί and δexos.

Κατεπιτήδευμα, ατος, τό, an overcharged expression, Dion. Hal. From

Κατεπιτηδεύω, f. εύσω, to use farfetched ornaments of speech. Fr. έπιτηδεύω.

Κατεπιφεύγω, to take refuge, to fly for refuge or shelter, Diod. Sic.

Κατέπλευσα, ας, ε, and in 3. pl. κατέπλευσαν, 1. a. ind. act. of καταπλίω.

Κατιπλήγη, was struck with terror, Il. iii, 31; 2. a. pas. of xaταπλήσσω · also, κατεπλάγην. Κατεπόθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas.

of καταπίνω. Κατεπεάϋνα, 1. a. ind. act. of

καταπεαΰνω. Κατέπτηχε, pf. of καταπτήσσω. Κατίπω, rather κατείπω, obsol. in the pres., 2. a. zatimov, to speak against one, to accuse, inform against, with gen.; to confess, declare; κάτειπέ μοι, tell me. The obsol. pres. was probably stru.

Κατεράσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of Κατεράω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\check{\alpha}\sigma\omega$, to empty, pour out. Fr. $i\dot{\rho}\dot{\alpha}\omega$.

Κατεργάζεσθαι, pres. inf. m. of Κατεργάζομαι, f. άσομαι, to work out any thing; hence, to finish, complete, to despatch, effect, cause; to work on any thing; to manufacture; to perform; to subdue, Thucyd. vi, 63; to put an end to; hence, to kill; basδέκετο έωυτὸν κατεργάσασθαι, he promised to despatch himself, Herodt. i, 24; to persuade, gain over, Id. vii, 6; mid. to procure or effect for one's self, Xen. Cyr. iv, 5, 8; to cultivate the ground ; 1. a. m. κατειεγασάμην, 1. a. inf. m. κατεργάσασθαι, part. 1. a. m. zatieyasápisos, having wrought; having vanquished; 1. a. ind. pas. zarsieγάσθην, ης, η. The pf. pas. κατείργασμαι is frequently used in a middle sense, and also the plupf., I accomplished for myself, Demosth. 1121, 19; both these tenses and the 1. a. pas. are often used passively. Fr. κατά and ἐργάζομαι.

Κατεργάθομαι, to check, restrain, keep in order, Æschyl. Eum.

536. Fr. ἐργάθω.

Κατεργασία, ας, ή, a performing, effecting; workmanship, preparing; earning; cultivation; digestion. Same Th.

Κατέργασμα, ἄτος, τό, work, labor, performance, completion.

Κατεργασμένος, η, ον, Ion. for κατειργασμένος, part. pf. pas. of κατεργάζομαι.

Κατεργαστικός, ή, όν, operative, working, Theophr. C. Pl. i, 8, 4. Κατέργειν, Ion. for καθείργειν. Τh. εἴργω.

Κάτεργον, ου, τό, workmanship, wrought work; and

Κάτεργες, ου, ό, ή, cultivated, wrought, Theophr. C. Pl. v, 20; spent with labor; antiquated. Fr. ἔργον.

Κατίργω, to shut up; Ion. for κατίργω, Herodt. v, 63.

Κατερίθω, and -ερεθίζω, to provoke. Fr. κατά and ἐρίθω.

Κατερειατός, όν, or κατεριατός, ου, δ, 'n, bruised, ground, pounded. From

Κατερίπω, f. είζω, to break in pieces; to bruise, tear in pieces; pas. to be rent, torn in pieces, Æschyl. Pers. 530; Herodt. iii, 66. Fr. ἐρείπω.

Κατεφειπόω, ώσω, to overthrow, demolish, destroy, Diod. Sic.

Κατιείτω, f. είψω, to break down; to pull down, destroy; 2. α. κατήςιπον· κατήςιπε ε΄ς μέλαν ΰδως, he fell into the dark water, Theocr. xiii, 49. Fr. ερείπω.

Κατέφεκτος, Aristoph. Ran. 508; from κατεφείκω.

Κατέρεξα, Ι. α. αct. of καταρέζω. Κατερεύγω, f. εύξω, to belch or spout out upon. Fr. ἐρεύγω.

Κατερέφω, s. as ἐρέφω, to cover over.

Κατερίω, Ion. for κατερῶ, serving as a future of the aor. κατεῖπον, to speak or inform against; to accuse; ἀλλ' ὅπως μοῦ μὴ κατερεῖς, but beware how you inform against me, Plat. Menex.; ἄφασαν κατερεῖν αὐτοῦ τῷ πάπ-πο, that they would complain of him to his grandfather, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 8; οὐ κατερῶ,

I will not betray thee, Plat. Menex. 249, E; to declare openly, avow, Aristoph. Nub. 510; f. mid. κατεξήσομαι, Herodt. vi, 69. Fr. ἐξέω.

Κατερής τε, and κατερής τεν, 3. sing. 2. pf. of καταρίπτω, by redupl. for κατήριπεν, has been thrown down, Π. xiv, 55.

Κατεφήτυον, 3. pl. impf. of

Κατερητύω, f. ῦσω, to keep back, detain, hinder; κατερητῦσων 9' δδὸν ἢν στέλλη, to stop the journey upon which you are bent, Soph. Phil. 1411. Fr. ἐρητύω. Κατεβράγην, 2. a. pas. of καταρήνυμμι.

Κατεβραθυμημένα, τά, the things lost by your slothfulness, Demosth. Phil. i; part. pf. pas. of καταβραθυμέω.

Κατερρούω. See κατερύω.

Κατεβρωγώς, ότος, part. 2. pf. of καταβρήγνυμι, 2. pf. κατέβρωγα, to be broken down. Th. βήσσω.

Κατες υπάω. See πατες ύπω. Κατές υπον, imperf. act. Ionic of

Κατερύπω, κατερῦκάω, and κατερῦκάνω, to pull back, restrain, Π. xxiv. 218; to exclude, Aristoph. Vesp. 613; to hinder, detain, check. Fr. ἐρῦκω.

Κατεβρύω, or

Κατερύω, f. ύσω, to draw down or out, to pull down. Fr. ερύω. Κατέρχομαι, to come or go down; to descend, Eurip. Alc. 370; to come back to, to return from exile, Thucyd. ii, 33; Plat. Ap. 21, A; Herodt. v, 30; to come down and overflow, said of the Nile, Id. i, 19; f. m. κατελεύσομαι, 2. α. κατῆλθον, inf. κατελεύν. Fr. ἔρχομαι.

Κατέρωτα, adv. by Æol. crasis for καὶ ἐτέρωθε, i. e. καὶ ἄλλοτε, at any other time, before now, Sappho in Vener. 5.

Κατέσδεσε, 1. a. act., and Κατέσδην, 2. a. of κατασδέννυμι. Κατέσειον, impf. act., and Κατέσεισα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of κατασείω.

Κατεσθίει, 3. sing. pres. ind. act.

Κατεσθίω, also κατέσθω, to eat up, devour, consume; impf. κατάπθιον, Demosth. 992, 25; it takes κατέφᾶγον, for a 2. aor. act. Fr. ἐσθίω.

Κατίσθω. See preced.

Κατεσίναζε, Theocr. xxx, 32. See πατασινάζω.

Κατεσκαμμένα, ruins, n. pl. part. pf. pas., and

Κατέσκαψα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of κατασκάπτω.

Κατεσκεύασα, 1. a. ind. act., and Κατεσκευασμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. of κατασκευάζω.

Κατεσκεψάμην, 1. a.m. of κατασκοπέω.

Κατεσκήνωσα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of κατασκηνόω.

Κατίσκληκα, pf. of κατασκίλλω. Κατεσπευσμένως, adv. with all diligence or speed. Fr. κατασπεύδω.

Κατισσουδασμίνως, adv. zealously, earnestly. Fr. σπουδάζω. Κατίσσυτο, Poet. syncop. 3. sing.

Κατέσσυτο, Poet. syncop. 3. sing 2. a. pas. of κατασεύομαι.

Κατέστάθεν, Hes., for κατεστάθεσαν, Æol. 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of καθίστημι.

Κατεσταλμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. of καταστέλλω.

Κατιστιώς, ῶτος, Ion. for καθιστηκώς, part. pf. act. of καθίστημι.

Κατεστήκες, Ion. contract. καθεστήκει, 3. sing. plupf. act. of καθίστημι.

Κατεστημέναι, Ion. for παθεστηπέναι.

Κατίστην, ης, η, became, and in 3. pl. κατίστησαν, 2. a. ind. act. of καθίστημι · Thucyd. vii, 28. Κατεστήσαντο, 1. a. m. of καθί-

Κατεστήσαντο, Ι. α. m. of κα στημι.

Κατιστός εσαν, spread or laid over, Π. xxiv, 798; 1. a. act. of καταστός νυμι.

Κατιστραμμένως, adv. with utter ruin or subversion. Fr. καταστρίφω.

Κατεστεάφατο, Ion. for κατεστεμμένοι ήσαν, 3. pl. plupf. pas. of καταστείφω.

Κατεστείφετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. of the same verb.

Κατίστρεψα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of the same verb.

Κατεστεώθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of καταστεώννυμι.

Κατέστυγον, 2. a. of καταστυγίω.

Κατεσφεαγισμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. of κατασφεαγίζω.

Κατίσχεθον, impf. ind. act., and Κατίσχου, 2. a act. of κατίχω.

Κατίσχοσαν, for κατίσχον, 3. pl.
2. a. act., they kept themselves back, Nehem. iii, 5.

Κατετάκετο, Dor. for κατετήκετο, 3. sing. impf. ind. m. of κατατήκω.

Κατετόζευσα, 1. a. ind. act. of κατατοζεύω.

Κατέτειζου, 3. pl. impf. act. of κατατείζω.

Κατάτριζον, Hom. Batrach. 79,

3. sing. impf. from κατατρίζω. Κατίτεωξα, 1. a. act. of κατατε**ώ**γω.

Κατιτεωσάμην, 1. a. m. of κατατιτεώσχω.

Κάτευγμα, άτος, τό, a prayer; a wish, Soph. Æd. T. 920; an offering; a curse; an imprecation; malediction, Eschyl. S. Theb. 691. Fr. κατεύχομαι. Κατευδαιμονίζω, f. ίσω, to reckon very happy. Fr. εὐδαιμονίζω. Κατευδοκιμέω, ω, f. ήσω, to conduct an affair very honorably;

to be in estimation, Diod. Sic. Fr. Ed and done ..

Κατεύδω, a barbarism for καθεύδω, Aristoph. Thesm. 1193.

Κατευθικτέω, ω, to inflict a wound with a certain aim; to hit the mark. Fr. εὔθικτος. Κατευθύ, or κατ' εὐθύ, adv.

straight on; over against, towards.

Κατευθύναι, 1. a. inf. act. of κα-

Κατευθυντηςία, ίας, ή, a plumbline, Etymol. Mag.

Κατευθόνω, f. υν $\tilde{\omega}$, to direct in a right or straight line; to direct; (τον βίον) to guide, lead, conduct; to rule, govern; to fine, Plat. Legg. 12, 945, A; to prosper. Fr. εὐθύνω.

Κατευκαιζέω, ω, to seize an opportunity: to be prosperous, Polyb. Fr. Ev and xaigos.

Κατευκηλίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to make calm; to assuage, tranquillize, Ap. Rhod. iv, 1059. Fr. ευκηλος.

Κατευλογέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to speak well of; to celebrate; to bless. Fr. λόγος.

Κατευνάζω, and κατευνάω, ω, f. ήσω, to cause to sleep, to Iull to rest, to calm, compose, Il. xiv, 245; to consign to the sleep of death, Soph. Antig. 883; Eurip. Hipp. 562; to assuage, nπίοισι φύλλοις κατευνάσειεν, that he might stop it with emollient herbs, Soph. Phil. 692; pas. to lay one's self down to sleep; to sleep, Odys. iv. 414. Fr. εὐνή. Κατευνάσθεν, "Eol. for κατευνάσθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of preced.

Κατευναστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who conducts to repose or puts to sleep; a chamberlain; Mercury; for κατακοιμιστής. Fr. εὐνή.

Κατευνήσαιμι, 1. a. opt. acc. of κατευνάζω.

Κατευοδοί, may it be prosperous; 3. sing. pres. opt. of Κατευνδόομαι, ουμαι, f. ώτομαι, to

be prosperous; to succeed; and Κατευοδόω, s. as. εὐοδόω, but stronger.

Kατευορχέω, ω, f. ήσω, or -ίζω, f. ίσω, to swear solemnly, Aristot. Rhet. iii, 3. Fr. εὐορκέω.

Κατευποςέω, ω, f. ήσω, to abound, have abundance, Diod. Sic. Fr. εύπορέω.

Κατευστοχέω, ω, f. ήσω, to make a good guess, Diod. Sic. Fr. εὐστοχέω.

Κατευτρεπίζω, f. ίσω, to prepare, get ready, set in order, arrange. Fr. εὐτρεπίζω.

Κατευτυχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be successful or fortunate, Diod. Sic. Fr. εὐτυχέω.

Κατευφημέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to accost with good wishes, to praise. Fr. εὐφημέω.

Κατευφραίνω, f. ανω, to delight much, to exhilarate. Fr. : vφęńυ.

Κατευχή, ης, η, a prayer, a vow, Æschyl. Choëph, 470.

Κατεύχομαι, f. εύξομαι, to pray, beseech, supplicate, Herodt. ii, 40; to pray to, implore; with dat., Æschyl. Choëph. 86; to pray for, with acc., Soph. Aj. 335; to wish, to make a vow; to pray against, to curse, imprecate curses upon, Id. Œd. T. 246; κατεύχεσθαι τῶν ᾿Αχαιῶν πρὸς τὸν θεών, prayed to the god against, Plat. Polit. iii, 393, A; to boast, vaunt. Fr. ευχομαι. Κατευωχείσθαι, pres. inf. m. of Κατευωχέομαι, ουμαι, to feast or banquet on, to feast sumptuously, Herodt. i, 216. Fr. εὐωχέω.

Κατέφαγου, 2. aor. of καταφά-

Κατεφαινόμην, impf. ind. pas. of καταφαίνομαι.

Κατεφάλλομαι, to jump down on; to jump from; to spring upon. Fr. άλλομαι.

Κατεφάμιζεν, Dor. for κατεφήμιξεν, 3. sing. 1. a. act. of xαταφημίζω.

Κατεφάνην, ης, η, 2. a. ind. pas. of καταφαίνω.

Κατέφθαςκα, ας, ε, pf. ind. act.; and

Κατεφθαρμένοι, part. pf. pas. of

καταφθείρω. Κατέφθειρα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act.

of the same verb. Κατεφίλει, 3. sing. contract. impf. ind. act. of καταφιλίω.

Κατεφίστημι, f. κατεπιστήσω, pf. κατεφέστηκα, to rise up against, make an attack on one; 2. a. act. κατεπέστην. Fr. "στημι.

Κατεφόνευσα, 1. a. ind. act. of καταφονεύω.

Κατέφυγον, ες, ε, 2. a. of κατα. φεύγω, part. 2. a. καταφυγών. Κάτεχε, 3. sing. impf. ind. act. Ion. of κατέχω.

Κατίχεα, κατίχευα, and κατί. χευσα, 1. a. ind. act. of κατα. χέω.

Κατεχόμενος, part. pres. pas. of Κατέχω, impf. κατείχου, f. καθέξω, or κατασχήσω, 2. aor. κα. τίσχον, pf. κατίσχηκα, to keep or hold down, hold back, restrain, check, cramp; to stop, detain; to keep, hold fast; to retard, delay; to steer or direct a ship; to steer for land; τὰ πράγματα κατέχειν, to have the direction of affairs, Demosth. 20, 19; to hold on, prevail, δ λόγος κατέχει, the report prevails, Thucyd. i, 10; to have in possession, to occupy; to check, Soph. Electr. 561; mid. to hold for one's self, etc.; pas. to be held, occupied, detained; zariχειν έαυτόν, to restrain himself; κατέσχου, scil. εμαυτόν, for κασεσχόμην, I restrained myself, Soph. Œd. T. 782; Tives MOT ές γῆν τῆνδε ναυτίλοι πλάτη κα- $\tau i \sigma \chi i \tau' \dots$; who are you that have touched at this island with your ship? Soph. Phil. 221; impf. mid. κατειχόμην, 2. a. κατεσχόμην. Fr. έχω.

Κατεψυγμένοι, cold, frigid, Aristot. Rhet. ii, 15; part pf. pas. of καταψύχω.

Κατηθολίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to drop down; to fall into a fainting fit; to be attacked by a fever. Fr. βάλλω.

Κατήγαγον, 2. a. of κατάγω. Κατηγγείλαμεν, 1. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of καταγγέλλω.

Κατηγεμών, όνος, ό, ή, a leader, a guide; an adviser; a teacher; Ion. for καθηγεμών.

Κατηγέομαι, Ion. See καθηγέο-

Κατηγόμην, 1. sing. impf. mid. of κατάγω κάγὼ πικρὸν Σίγειον οὐείω πλάτη κατηγόμην, and I reached dismal Sigeum with a favorable gale, Soph. Phil. 356. Κατηγοςείν, pres. inf. act. κατηyogeiro, 3. sing. impf. pas. of

Κατηγορίω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. κατηyógnza, Plat. Polit. 605, C; to speak against any one; hence, to accuse; ¿ zarnyogwi, an accuser before a public court; to inform against, blame, Demosth. 33, 7; to inveigh against, with gen.; also, to assert, predicate,

Aristot. Anal. Prior.; to prove, show, or point out, Luc. i, 44: Plat. Alcib. i, 118, B; to appear manifest; ἐνταῦθα σαφέστατα κατηγορεί ότι τοῦτο ούτως "xsi, it hence appears very clearly, or is clearly proved that this is so, Plat. Phæd. 73, P; to utter, to assert any thing to the disadvantage of a person, i. e. to accuse one of any thing, Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 4; pf. pas. xarnyognuai, part. zarnyognμένος · τὰ κατηγοςημένα, the charges preferred against any one, Dem. de Coron.; it governs generally the gen. of the person, and the accus. of the thing charged against him; rarely two genitives, Demosth. 515, pen. Γr. ἀγορεύω.

Κατηγοςηθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of κατηγοςίω.

Κατηγόςημα, ἄτος, τό, an accusation, charge against one, Demosth. 369, 9; a predicate. Same Th.

Κατηγορία, ας, ή, an accusation; τῶν μὲν λοιδοριῶν καὶ τῶν κατηγοριῶν ἀκούειν ἡδίως, to listen with delight to abuse and accusations, Dem. de Coron. 79; a charge, Æschin. c. Cles. in Coll. Maj. iii, 15, 38; blame; a predicate, a property attributed to any thing. Same Th.

to any thing. Same Th.

Κατηγορῖκός, ἡ, ὁν, inclined to accuse or blame; of or belonging to an accusation; an accuser or informer; belonging to a predicate, or category, categorical. Same Th.

Κατήγορος, ου, δ, ή, an accuser, οτ δ κατηγορών, part. τὸν μὲν κατηγορούντα ἐμέ, Æschin. c. Cies. Fr. ἀγορεύω.

Κατήειν, plupf. of κάτειμι, with the time of an imperfect.

Κατηθαλωμένος, part. pf. pas. of καταιθαλόω, s. as αιθαλόω. Κατήϊα, 2. pf. from εἶμι, to go. Κατήκει, Ion., Herodt., to reach

Κατήπει, Ion., Herodt., to react to; s. as καθήπει.

Κατήκιζου, impf. act. of καθήκισται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of καταικίζω.

Κατήπου, ουτος, Ion. for καθήπου, that which becomes us, or belongs to us, duty. Fr. καθήκω. Κατήπους, ου, δ, ή, one who hears or complies with; obedient, attentive, Herodt. iv, 171; a spy; a listener, Herodt. i, 100. Fr. 2. pf. of ἀκούω.

Κατήλω, Ion. for κάθηκω. Κατήλωσα, beat, ground, or pounded fine, 1. a. act. to κατελαύνω, Theocr. v, 116. Κατῆλθον, ες, ε, 2. a. act. of κατέςχομαι.

KATH AIY, 1700 or 1700, h, the upper story of a house; a rafter; a ladder or staircase, Aristoph. Ran. 574; a roof.

Κατηλλάγην, ης, η, 2. a. ind. pas. of καταλλάσσω.

Κατηλογίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to despise, slight, neglect, Herodt. i, 84; in compos. α is changed into η, as in κατηγοξίω. Fr. ἀλογίω. Κατηλοκίζω, ίσω, s. as ἀλοκίζω οτ αὐλακίζω, to furrow. Th. αῦλαξ.

Κατηλόκισται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of preced.

Κατήλυθον, uncontracted form of κατηλθον.

Κάτηλϋς, υδος, δ, ἡ, descending, steep, downward. Fr. ἐλεύθω. Κατηλϋσίη, Ion. for ία, the descent or coming down, Ap. Rhod. iv, 886. Same Th.

Κατηλωκυΐα, Ion. for καθηλωκυΐα, part. pf. act. f. g. from καθάλωμι, and this from κατά and άλισκω.

Κατημας, adv. daily; better in two words, κατ' ήμας.

Κάτημαι, Ion. for κάθημαι. Κατημελημένως, adv. negligently;

contemptuously. Fr. pf. part.
pas. of καταμελίω.

Κατημύχθην, 1. α. pas. of καταμύσσω.

Κατηναγκασμένως, adv. by force, constraint; by a kind of fatal necessity, Diod. Sic. Fr. ἀναγκάζω.

Κατηναλωμένως, part. pf. pas. of καταναλίσκω.

Κατήνᾶρα, 1. α. ος κατεναίρω. Κατήνεγκα, ας, ε, 1. α. το κατα-Φέρω.

Κατήνεμος, ου, δ, ἡ, exposed to the winds; windy. Fr. ἄνεμος. Κατήνοχα, 2. pf. to καταφέςω. Κατήντησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. οf καταντάω.

Κατήνϋσα, 1. a. act. of κατανύω.

Κατηξιώθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of
 καταξιόω. Th. άξιος.

Κατηόνων, impf. act. of καταιονάω.

Κατήοςος, οτ κατήοςος, ον, δ, ή, suspended, pendent, let down. Fr. ἀείςω.

Κατηπίδω, ω, f. άσω, to mitigate, alleviate, soften; to calm; to alleviate, Π. v, 147. Fr. ηπιος.

Κατηπίοωντο, 3. pl. impf. of the same.

Κατῆρα, 1. a. ind. act. of καταίρω.

Κατηςαμίνος, η, ον, part. pf. pas., and κατηςασάμην, 1. a. m. of καταςάομαι.

Κατηρῶτο, 3. sing. impf. of καταράομαι.

Κατηράχθη, 3. sing. 1. a. pas. of καταράσσω.

Κατήργηκα, ας, ε, pf. act. of καταργέω.

Κατήργησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of καταργέω.

Κατῆρε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of καταίρω.

Κατήρεε, Ion. for καθήρεε, 3. sing. impf. ind. of καθαιρέω. Κατηρεθόμην, impf. pas. of κατε-

Κατης εμίω, ω, to calm, alleviate, lull, tranquillize, Xen. Anab. vii, 1, 14. Fr. ής εμος.

Κατηρεμίζω, s. as κατηρεμέω. Κατηρεφέ', for κατηρεφέα, acc. sing., and

Κατηςεφέεσσι, dat. pl. Ion. of Κατηςεφής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, covered over, dark, shady; ἐν κατηςεφεῖ πέτεφ, in an arched cave, Soph. Phil. 274; covering over head, Odys. v, 367; κῦμα....κατηειφές, a huge or topping wave, Ap. Rhod. ii, 595; full. Fr. ἐξέφω.

Κατήςης, prepared, furnished, provided, Eurip. Suppl. 110; equipped, as a vessel with oars. Fr. ἄρω.

Κατηριθμημένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. of καταριθμέω.

Κατής του, 2. a. of κατες είτω. Κατή ράζε, 1. a. ind. act. of καταβράσσω.

Κατηςτισάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. m., and

Κατηςτίσθαι, pf. inf. pas., and Κατηςτισμίνος, η, ον, part. pf. pas., and

Κατηρτίσω, 2. sing. 1. a.m. of καταρτίζω.

Κατῆσθαι, Ion. for καθῆσθαι. Κατήσθιον, ες, ε, impf. act. of κατεσθίω.

Κατησχύνθην, ns, n, 1. a. ind. pas., and

Κατήσχυνον, ες, ε, impf. act. of καταισχύνω.

Κατήφεια, ας, ή, and Ion. κατηφείη, dejection of countenance from sorrow or shame; sadness, grief, shame, Thucyd. vii, 75; κατηφείην δέ σοι αὐτῷ, a disgrace to yourself, Il. iii, 51;

Κατηφίω, ω, to be downcast or dejected from sorrow or shame, Eurip. Heracl. 633; and Κατηφία, ένα δ δ dejected mel-

Κατηφής, έος, δ, ή, dejected, melancholy, low-spirited, Π. xxii,

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293; downcast, shamefaced. Fr. Jáss.

Κατηφήσας, part. 1. a. of κατηφέω.

Κατηφιάω, ε. ας κατηφίω.

Karnpoves, nom. pl. of

Κατηφών, όνος, ό, causing shame or sorrow ; κακὰ τέκνα, κατη-Cars, wicked or degenerate children, a disgrace or opprobrium to me, Il. xxiv, 253; some erroneously consider this word as an adjective, shameless, disgraceful, like avaioxuvros. Same Th.

Κατηχεόμενος, ούμενος, part. pres.

pas. of

Κατηχέω, ω, f. ήσω, to sound, ring, resound; to stun with noise; in N. T., to teach the first rudiments of any art; to initiate, instruct in the elements of the Christian religion, pf. pas. κατήχημαι, with the accus. Fr. Axos.

Κατηχέων, ῶν, έοντος, οῦντος, δ, one who teaches the first principles of religion; κατηχεόμενος, -ούμενος, one who learns them, a catechumen, part. pres. of the preceding verb.

Kατηχήθης, 2. sing. 1. a. ind. pas. of κατηχίω.

Κατηχής, έσς, ό, ή, sonorous, loud-sounding, echoing, Dor. κατάχής, Theocr. i, 7.

Κατήχησις, εως, ή, a stunning or deafening with noise; initiation in the rudiments of any science; in Eccles. writers, the first principles of the Christian religion. Fr. κατηχέω.

Κατηχητής, οῦ, ὁ, a teacher, instructer. Fr. κατηχέω.

Κατήχητος, ου, ό, ή, instructed, taught, initiated. Same Th.

Kατήχθην, ης, η, in 1. pl. κατήχθημεν, 1. a. ind. pas. of κατάγω.

Κατηχίζω, ε. ας κατηχέω, f. ίσω, pf. pas. κατήχισμαι. Hence the Engl. TO CATECHIZE.

Κατηχισμός, οῦ, ὁ, ε. αε κατήχηois. Hence the English CATE-CHISM.

Κατηχιστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who teaches the first principles of any science, particularly of the Christian religion; s. as xarnχέων.

Κατηχιστικός, ή, όν, of or concerning primary instruction; adapted to primary instruction. Fr. κατηχίζω.

Κατηχούμενος, ου, δ, one who learns the first principles.

Κατηωειντο, 3. pl. impf. pas. Dor. for xathweevvte, from xa-

ταιωρίομαι. Κάτθαν', and κάτθανε, by syncop. Eol. for xaribare, 3. sing. 2.

a. ind. act. of καταθνήσκω. Κατθανείν, 2. α. to καταθνήσκω,

Eurip. Med. 231. Κατθανών, part. 2. aor. to καταθνήσκω, for καταθανών, Eurip.

Alc. 835.

Κατθάψαι, Poet. for καταθάψαι, a. inf. act. of καταθάπτω.

Κατθείην, Poet. for καταθείην, 2. a. opt. act. of xararibnui.

Κάτθεμεν, κάτθετε, etc., for κατέθεμεν, κατέθετε, 1. and 2. pl. 2. aor. to κατατίθημι, but κατθέμεν, from κατθέμεναι, by elision and contract. xatheival, Odys.

Κάτθεο, from κατάθεσο, Ion. 2. sing. imperat. 2. a. mid. to zaτατίθημι.

Κἄτι, for καὶ ἔτι.

Κατιάπτω, ψω, to harm, hurt, damage.

Κατίασι, 3. pl. Ion. for κάτεισι, of κάτειμι · also for καθιασι, of καθίημι.

Κατιέναι, Ion. for καθιέναι, pres. inf. of xatinui.

Κατίδείν, 2. a. inf. act., and κατιδέσθαι, 2. a. inf. mid. from κατείδον, 2. a. to καθοςάω.

Κατιδόντες, nom. pl. part. 2. a. of the same.

Κατίζειν, Ion. for καθίζειν, from Κατίημι, Ion. for καθίημι. Κατίζω, Ion. for καθίζω.

Κατιθύ, adv. straight forward, directly; opposite, over against. Κατιθυνω, to direct, guide, conduct. Fr. iθύνω.

Κατίκετεύω, Ιοπ. for καθικετεύω, s. as iκετεύω, to supplicate, implore.

Κατικμαίνω, to moisten, wet, soften, for καθικμαίνω.

Κατιλλαίνω, f. ανω, to mock any one, by turning aside and winking. Fr. λλαίνω.

Κατιλλώπτω, f. ψω, to look with the eyes half closed; to look asquint at, out of derision; to cast side glances at; to gloat upon. Fr. Ιλλώπτω.

Κατιλύω, f. ύσω, to cover with mud or filth. Fr. ίλύς.

Κατίμεν, Epic inf. pres. of κάτειμι for κατίεναι, from κατί-μεναι, will descend, Π. xiv, 457. Катіо́vта, acc. sing. or pl. n. g. part. 1. a. act. of xatinui.

Κατιόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make to rust, cover or consume with rust; pf. pas. κατίωμαι. Fr. "os. Κατιππάζομαι, Ion. for καθίπ. παζομαι, to ride through. Th. laros.

Κατιρούν, Ion. for καθιερούν, from καθιερόω.

Κάτισθι, 2. sing. imperat. to xá. τοιδα, Soph.

Κατιστάναι, Ion. for καθιστάναι, Herodt.

Κατίστασθαι, Ion. for καθίστα. σθαι. Th. "στημι.

Κατιστέατο, Ion. for καθίσταντο. 3. pl. impf. mid. or pas. of xx. θίστημι.

Κατισχάνω, f. ανῶ, to check, compress.

Κατισχέαι, Ion. for κατίσχη, 2. sing. pres. subj. mid. of xarioxw. Κατίσχειν, Ion. for κατασχείν. Κατισχναίνω, f. ανω, and κατισ. χνόω, to make thin, to diminish; to cause to pine away, Æschyl. Prom. 277. Fr. loxvos. Κατίσχνος, ου, δ, ή, exceedingly thin, emaciated. Same Th.

Κατίσχυσν, 1. sing. or 3. pl. impf. act., and

Κατισχύσουσι, 3. pl. 1. f. act. of Κατισχ \bar{v} ω, f. \acute{v} σω, to prevail against; to overpower; to be superior. Fr. loxús.

Κατίσχω, to hold back, hold fast; to possess, hold on; to touch at, land at, Thucyd. vii, 33, 70; κατίσχομαι, to keep for one's self, Il. ii, 233. Fr. $l\sigma\chi\omega$. Κατιτήριος, ου, δ, ή, pertaining to a return; ίερα κατιτήρια, sacrifices for a safe return. Fr. za-TEIMI.

Κατιών, όντος, part. 2. a. act. of κάτειμι.

Κατίωται, 3. sing. pres. pas. of κατιόω.

Κάτοδος, Ion. for κάθοδος.

Κατοδυνάω, ω, to afflict grievously, to injure. Fr. δδύνη.

Κατόδυνος, ου, ό, ή. See κατώδυνος.

Κατοδύρομαι, to deplore bitterly. Fr. δδύρομαι.

Κάτοιδα, I know well, pf., used as a present, Soph. (Ed. T. 226. Fr. assumed Th. Eldw.

Κατοίησις, εως, ή, self-conceit. Fr. olopas.

Κατοικείς, 2. sing. contract. pres. ind. act. of xeroixio.

Κατοικεσία, ίας, ή, a habitation, LXX.; s. as κατοίκησις, but not so classical. See next.

Κατοικέσια, ων, τά, (ἰερά,) a festival to commemorate an arrival or a residence among. Fr. za-Toinioios. See preced.

Κατοικίω, ω, f. ήσω, to inhabit, dwell in, live in, Thucyd. v, 93; to reside in ; 1. a. κατώκησα, 1. a. inf. act. xaroixnoai, with the accus., or followed by ἐν, ἐπ΄·
κατοικοῦμει, to be inhabited, to
be fixed in a habitation or place;
τὰς ἐν τοῖς πεδίοις πόλεις κατοικούσας, the cities situated in the
plains, Plat. Legg. iii, 677, C;
οἱ κατοικοῦντες, the inhabitants,
Xen. Œcon. iv, 8.

Katoleño, Dor. for katolkeiv, pres. inf. of preced.

Κατοίαποις, εως, ή, a dwelling, habitation, abode. Same Th. Κατοιαπτήριος, ου, τό, a dwelling-place, abode. From

Κατοικητήριος, α, ον, fit for inhabiting.

Κατοιχία, ας, ή, a habitation, abode, dwelling; a colony; a town; a village, a farm. Sume Th.

Κατοιχίδιος, ία, ιον, or ου, δ, ή, domestic, living in one's house, belonging to the house. Same Th.

Kaτoιziζω, f. ίσω, to place in a house or habitation; to establish in a colony, Thucyd. ii, 70; to implant, Æschyl. Prom. 250; to transplant or send forth to other abodes; to found, build, Plat. Legg. iii, 683, D; to colonize, Thucyd. i, 38, 8; Plat. Polit. iv, 433, A; to people; to restore to their former habitation; pas. to be placed as an inhabitant or colonist. Fr. είχος.

Κατοίκίσις, εως, ή, colonization, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 285, D; founding a state; a restoration, Thucyd. vi, 33. Same Th.

Κατοικιστής, οῦ, ὁ, the founder of a colony. Th. κατοικίζω.

Κατοικοδομέω, ω, f. ήσω, to build in any place; to shut up in a house, Isæus. Fr. οἶκος and δίμω.

Κάτοικος, ου, ό, ή, an inhabitant, a dweller, Æschyl. Ag. 1259. Fr. οίχος.

Κατοικοφθοφέω, ω, f. ήσω, to ruin the fortune of an individual; to waste public property. Fr. φθίφω.

Κατοικτείρω, f. ερω, s. as οἰκτείρω, to pity, commiserate, deplore; with an accus.

Κατοιατίζω, f. ίσω, Att. ιῶ, and κατοιατίζωμαι, to pity, compassionate; to deplore one's condition; κατοιατίσαντά πως, having excited compassion, Sophic Ct. 1284; mid. to deplore one's own sufferings. Fr. οικτίζω.

Kaτοίκτἴσις, εως, ή, pity, compassion, commiseration. Same Th.

Κατοικών, part. pres. act. of κα-

Κατοιμώζω, f. ώζω, to lament greatly, Eurip. Andr. 1148. Fr. οἰμώζω.

Κάτοινος, ου, δ, ἡ, drunken, intoxicated, Eurip. Ion. 555.
Fr. οἶνος.

Κατοινόω, ω, to intoxicate with wine, to make drunk.

Κατοίομαι, to have a vain or presumptuous opinion of one's self. Fr. οἴομαι.

Κατοίσεται, 3. sing. fut. to καταφέρω, Il. xxii, 425.

Κατοίχομαι, to go down, to go away; to die; οἱ κατοιχόμενοι, the dead, Demosth. 1073, 1. Fr. οἵχομαι.

Κατοίω, obsol. to bear or bring down, to deject; f κατοίσω. Κατοιωνίζομαι, to derive an omen or augury from. Fr. οἰωνίζω. Κατοκνίω, pres. imperat. act. of Κατοκνίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be loth or unwilling, to be slow or backward; to shrink from, Æschyl. Prom. 67; to hesitate; to fear; to grudge; not to be able, Thucyd. ii, 18. Fr. ὀκνέω.

Κατοκωχή, \tilde{n}_5 , $\dot{\tilde{n}}$, divine inspiration or supernatural possession, Plat. Phædr. 245, A. Fr. $\tilde{l}_{\chi}\omega$.

Κατολιγωρίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to neglect totally; to hold in contempt. Fr. $\delta \lambda$ ιγορίω.

Κατολισθαίνω, and -ισθέω, ω, to fall, slip down, come down. Fr. δλισθαίνω.

Κατολολύζω, f. ύξω, to howl against: to implore dolefully, Æschyl. Agam. 1080. Fr. δλολύζω.

Κατολοφυςάομαι, and

Κατολοφύρομαι, to deplore, lament, Xen. Cyr. vii, 3, 6.

Κατομβείω, ήσω, to rain upon, drench, soak.

Κάτομερος, ου, δ, ή, rained upon, wet with rain. Fr. öμερος.

Κατόμνυμαι, mid. of Κατόμνυμι, -ομνύω, to attest by oath, to take one's oath of a thing, to confirm by oath, Demosth. 995, 24; to swear by any

thing; mid. to swear against any one, Herodt. vi, 65. Fr. huvum.

Κατομνύω. See κατόμνυμι. Κατόνἄμαι, to enjoy, Aristoph. Eccl. 912. Fr. ὄνημι.

Κατονίνημι, νήσω, to be of use or profit; mid. to have the use of, enjoy, Aristoph. Eccl. 917. • Κατονομάζω, f. ονομάσω, to name, to put down a name; to prom-

ise, betroth; to devote. Fr. σνομα.

KATO

Κατόνομαι, to blame, slight; with acc., Herodt. ii, 136, 172; and Κατονόω, ω, to blame, censure; to despise, Arat. D. 410; to reprehend. Fr. δνόω.

Κάτοξυς, εια, υ, very sharp, shrill, piercing, Aristoph. Vesp. 469; κάτοξυ νόσημα, an acute disorder, Hipp. Fr. όζυς.

Κατοπάζω, to press on from behind; to pursue; to vanquish, Hes. Op. 324. Fr. ὀπάζω.

Κατόπιν, adv. from behind, behind, Thucyd. iii, 22; οἱ κατόπιν οr κατόπισθεν, those who came after; afterwards, after; κατόπιν ἐνοτῆς ἥκομεν, we came after the feast, Plat. Gorg. 447, A; for the future; s. as

Κατόπισθεν, and -ισθε, adv. from behind; after; hereafter. See preced.

Κατοπτεύω, f. εύσω, to perceive clearly; to look at, observe; μη κατοπτεύθω παρῶν, lest I be seen here, Soph. Phil. 124; to spy out. Fr. ὅπτομαι, obsol.

Κατοπτής, ῆςος, δ, a spy; Æschyl., S. Theb. 36, uses σκοπούς and κατοπτήςας as synonymous terms; and

Κατόπτης, ου, δ, a spy, scout, Æschyl. S. Theb. 351; a spectator; both from

Κατόπτομαι, obsol., f. όψομαι, to behold, spy, discover, explore, Herodt. iii, 17. See ὁράω.

Κάτοπτος, ου, δ, ἡ, visible, conspicuous, Thucyd. viii, 104; to be seen from, in view of, Æschyl. Ag. 298; from ὅπτομαι· also, thoroughly roasted, from ὁπτ΄ς, roasted.

Κατοπτείζω, f. ίσω, to represent or show any thing, as in a mirror; to reflect, as in a mirror; mid. κατοπτείζομαι, to behold as in a mirror, with an acc., 2 Cor. iii, 18; and

Κατοπτείκός, ή, όν, of or belonging to a mirror or looking-glass; κατοπτείκή, scil. τίχνη, catoptrics, that part of Optics which treats of the reflection of light. Fr. ὅπτομαι.

Κάτοπτεις, ιδος, ή, s. as κάτοπτεον, Callim. Hymn. in Pall. 15, Ed. Brunck; some editions have κάτοπτεον.

Κάτοπτρον, ου, τό, a mirror, a reflector; an image, Æschyl. Ag. 813. Same Th.

Κατοςάω, Ion. for καθοςάω. Κατοςγιάζω, f. άσω, to initiate in mysteries. Fr. ὄςγια.

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Κατορθούν, pres. inf. act., and Κατοεθούσαν, acc. sing. f. g. part. pres. act., and

Κατοςθούσιν, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of

Κατορθόω, ω, f. ώσω, to erect, set up, make upright, Thucyd, iii, 39; to finish successfully; to put in order, regulate, Demosth. 322, 16; to succeed, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 155; Xen. Hist. vi, 4, 8; η γας κατοςθώσας ήξειν Συςακούσας, for either having succeeded he will take Syracuse, Thucyd. vii, 42; ἐπειδὰ δρᾶν κατώρθωσαι Φρένι, since you have mustered courage to the attempt, Æschyl. Choëph. 505; to render successful, Dem. in Coll. Maj. iii, 158; to perform or do any thing well; to settle, reform. Fr. δεθός.

Κατόρθωμα, ἄτος, τό, what is done well, or a worthy deed, a successful action; κατορθώματα, successful deeds, achievements; a prosperous state of affairs, especially in war; victory; and Κατόρθωσις, εως, ή, the doing any thing well, the successful performance of any thing; fortunate issue or success; direction. Fr. ὀεθόω.

Κατοςθωτής, οῦ, ὁ, one who performs well. Same Th.

Κατορθωτικός, ή, όν, pertaining to a happy issue, right, successful. Same Th.

Κατοςούω, to rush downwards. Κατορρωδίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be greatly afraid of; to dread greatly, with acc., Herodt. i, 34; to delay or decline out of fear. Fr. δρρωδίω.

Κατοςυκτός, ή, όν, dug down; buried, interred; and

Κατόρυζις, εως, ή, a burying or concealing in the ground, interment. From

Κατοεύσσω, and

Κατοεύττω, f. ύξω, f. pas. - ευχήσομαι, to inter, bury, cover over in the ground, Plat. Phæd. 115, E; pf. ὧευχα, Att. ὀεώευχα. κατορωρυγμένος, part. pf. pas., concealed under ground, Xen. Anab. iv, 5, 20. Fr. δεύσσω. Κατοεχίομαι, οῦμαι, f. ήσομαι, to dance or skip about, to dance on or over; to insult, Herodt.

iii, 151. Fr. δεχέομαι. Κατοςωςύχθαι, pf. inf. pas. Att.

of κατορρύσσω. Κατόσσομαι, to contemplate, behold; used only in pres. and impf.

Κατότι, adv., Ion. for καθότι. Κατουδαΐος, ου, ό, ή, under the earth, Hom. Hym. Merc. 112. Κατουλάς, άδος, ή, (νύξ,) a dark night; thick darkness, Ap. Rhod. iv, 1695; vuxtì xatouλάδι, in a murky night, Apoll. Schol. e Soph. Fr. οὖλος. Κατουλόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to heal or

cicatrize a wound. Fr. οὐλόω. Κατουρίζω, to sail with the gale of fortune; come safe to port, to come to a happy issue, Soph. Trach. 840.

Κατουείω, ω, f. ήσω, with gen., to make water upon, i. e. to treat with the utmost contempt, Aristoph. Eccles. 827.

Κατουρόω, ω, to sail with a fair wind, Polyb. i, 44; to have a good wind; to sail prosperously, Soph. Trach. 824.

Κατοφευάομαι, and -όομαι, pas. to have thick brows; mid. to raise the brows scornfully; to assume a haughty, disdainful look, to be insolent to. Fr. κατά and ὀφεύς.

Κατοφευόομαι. See κατοφευάομαι.

Κατοχεύς, έως, δ, a bolt, Callim. ii, 6. Fr. έχω.

Κατοχεύω, f. εύσω, to cause to copulate, Levit. xix, 19

Κατοχή, ñs, h, a keeping back, a retaining, Herodt. v, 35; a holding fast; hinderance; divine inspiration; demoniacal possession; disease of the brain, viz. catalepsy, Galen.; P. Ægin. Lib. iii, 10. Fr. κατέχω. Κατόχιμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, divinely inspired, possessed, frantic; that

may be possessed. Same Th. Κάτοχος, ου, δ, ή, holding fast, tenacious, retaining; possessed, held fast; retained; inspired; overcome, vanquished, Æschyl. Pers. 219; seized with the disease of catalepsy, Galen. and P. Ægin. iii, 10. Same Th. Κατόψιος, ου, δ, ή, visible, in plain sight; from whence a

view may be had. Fr. ὄψις. Κατοψοφαγίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to spend in luxurious living. Fr. ofφαγέω.

Καττά, or κὰτ τά, Ion. and Dor. for xatà tá.

Καττάδε, or κατ τάδε, Ion. and Dor. for κατά τάδε.

Καττάνὔσαν, Epic for κατετάνυσαν, 3. pl. 1. a. act. of κατατανύω, Hom. Hym. 6, 34.

Καττίτερος, ου, δ, Att. for κασσίregos, tin.

Κάττυμα, ἄτος, τό, the sole of a shoe; a sandal. See κάσσυμα.

Καττύπτεσθαι, Poet. by syncop. for κατατύπτισθαι, from κατατύπτω. Καττῦω, Att. for κασσύω, Aris-

toph. Eq. 314.

Καττῶ, Dor. for κατὰ τοῦ. Κατύπερθε, Ion. for καθύπερθε. Κατυπίετερος, Ion. for καθυπίε. rseos.

Κατυπνόω, ω, Ion. for καθυπνόω. Κατυπνῶσαι, 1. a. inf. of preced. KA'T Ω , adv. below, beneath, downward, down, under (with the gen.); with an article it is rendered by a noun or adjective: as, ἡ κάτω, the inferior or lower: τὰ κάτω, used for Asia Minor; οί κάτω του χρόνου γεγενημένοι, those who are born after; of κάτω, the inhabitants of the sea-coast; οἱ ἄνω, those who live in the interior or upper part of a country; οἱ κάτω θεοί, the infernal powers, Soph. Electr. 284; comparat. κατωτίεω, under, below.

Κατώγαιος, ου, δ, ή, s. ας κατάyaios, LXX., and

Κατώγειος, and

Κατώγεως, Att. See κατάγειος. Κατώγιος. See κατάγαιος.

Κατωδύνάω, ω, f. ήσω, to pain greatly, torment, afflict grievously. Fr. odúvn.

Κατώδϋνος, ου, δ, ή, afflicted with severe pain, LXX. Same Th. Κάτωθε, and, before a vowel,

Κάτωθεν, from below, Aristoph. Nub. 232; below, under, with

Κατωθέω, $\tilde{ω}$, f. ήσω, to thrust down, under. Fr. ωθέω.

Κατωκάρα, adv. on the head; head downwards, heels over head, Aristoph. Acharn. 945. But W Dindorf reads κάτω κάρα as two words. Fr. καρά. Κατώκεε, 3. sing. impf. κατώκησεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. xατωκοῦν, 3. pl. impf. ind. act. of κατοικέω.

Κατώκιζε, from κατοικίζω, to colonize, to send out settlers or colonists, Thucyd. 1. 8.

Κατώκισθεν, Boot. by syncop. for κατωκίσθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. pas. of KatoikiZw.

Κατωκοδομημένος, part. pf. pas. of κατοικοδομέω.

Κατωμάδιος, ου, δ, ή, from or up to the shoulders; δίσχου κατωμαδίου, of a quoit thrown as it were from the shoulders; as in the English northern game of "putting the stane," Lidd. § Scott's Lex.; Il. xxiii, 431. Fr. ὧμος∙

Κατωμάδον, adv. on the shoulders, Il. xv, 352; s. as κατὰ τὸν

Κατωμίζω, f. ίσω, to support on the shoulders; to shoulder. Fr.

Κατωμιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a kicking horse, a horse which throws his rider over his shoulders. Same Th.

Κατώμνυσθαι, οτ κατόμνυσθαι, from κατόμνυμι.

Κάτωμος, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, having low shoulders. Fr. Lucs.

Κατωμοσία, ας, and

Κατωμοσίη, ης, ή, Ion., an oath against any one, Herodt. vi, 63. Fr. öuvuui.

Κατωμοτικός, ή, όν, belonging to an affirmative oath; in Grammar, an affirmative. Same Th. Κατωμοτικώς, adv. with solemn asseverations, affirmatively.

Κάτων, ωνος, a man's name, Cato. Κατωνάκη, ης, ή, οτ κατωνάκης, ov, i, a slave's garment, which had at the bottom a border of sheep-skin, Aristoph. Eccl. 719. Fr. κάτω and νάκος.

Κατώνοντο, 3. pl. impf. ind. m. of xarovow.

Κατωπός, ή, όν, downcast, modest, bashful. Fr. $\ddot{\omega}\psi$.

Κάτως, οςος, δ, in Hom. Hymn. vi, 55; δῖε κάτως, an unknown or corrupt word, of which no probable explanation has been given; the Cod. Mosq. has δί' ἐκά-Twe. Passow's Lex.; Steph.

Thesaur., new Paris ed. Κατώςα, 3. sing. impf. act. Ion.

for καθώρα. Th. δράω. Κατωςἄιζομαι, Ion. for καθωςαΐζομαι.

Κατώςυξ, υχος, δ, h, in Strabo κατώρυγος and κατώρυχος, sunk or laid in the ground; also as a noun, a ditch, trench, Soph. Antig. 770; Odys. vi, 267; ix, 185; and κατωρυχής, έος, δ, ή, deep sunk in the ground; κατώeuxis δ' "ναιον, they dwelt under ground, Æschyl. Prom. 450; ρυτοίσιν λάεσσι κατωρυχέεσσι άραρυῖα άγορά, a market-place paved with large flagstones, Odys. vi, 267. Fr. δρύσσω. Κατώςυξα, 1. a. act. of κατοςύσ-

Κατωςῦομαι, to roar, howl. Κατωρυχέεσσι, dat. Poet. for κατωρυχέτι. See κατώρυζ. Κατωεχίοντο, 3. pl. impf. ind. mid. of κατοεχέομαι.

deepest, superl.; and Κατωτάτω, adv. superl. from κά-

τω, at the lowest part. Κατώτερος, lower, inferior; and Κατωτέςω, adv. below, under; comparat. Fr. κάτω.

Κατωφάγᾶς, οῦ, or ᾶ, δ, gluttonous. This seems to be the name of a bird in Aristoph. Av. 288; it is also found in Menand. p. 151, but the Grammarians reject it. See Lobeck on Phrynichus,

Κατωφερεία, ας, ή, a declivity or slope; propensity, proclivity. From

Κατωφερής, έος, ό, ή, hanging down, inclined, prone to. Fr. φέρω.

Kaúag, Dor. for xaúng.

Καυάξαις, 2. sing. 1. a. opt. act. for κατάξαις.

Καύηξ, ηκος, δ, a sea-gull; a kind of sea-fowl, Lycophr. Cassandr. 425; also, κάθηξ, the same.

Καυθήσομαι, f. pas. of καίω. Καυθμός, οῦ, ὁ, the act of burning; a disease of trees, when blistered by a hot sun after rain or frost, Theophr. H. Pl. iv, 17; the sirocco, Id. iv, 7. Fr. καίω. Καυκάλιον, a kind of vessel.

KAΥKÅ ΛΙ'Σ, ίδος, ή, an umbellate plant, bur-parsley, like fennel or parsley; the wild carrot; perhaps for δαυκαλίς, Nicand. Ther. 843.

Καυκάστος, α, ον, Caucasian, of or belonging to Caucasus; τὰ Καυκάσια ὄρη, the Caucasian mountains.

Καύκασις, ιος, ή, and

Καύκασος, ου, δ, the mountain Caucasus; as an adj. belonging to Caucasus, Herodt. iii, 97.

Καυκίζομαι, a false reading for βαυχίζομαι, to pamper one's self, live luxuriously.

Καυχίον, ου, τό, α cup.

KAΥKI'Σ, idos, i, a kind of shoe; otherwise written Bauxos. Καύλινος, η, ον, made of a stalk or stick.

Καυλομύκητες, οί, Kaulomykētes or Caulomycētes, a fictitious people mentioned by Lucian, V. H. 1, 16; ἐκλήθησαν δὲ Καυλομύκητες, δτι ἀσπίσι μεν μυκητίνοις έχρωντο, δόρασι δὲ καυλίνοις.

KAΥΛΟ'Σ, $ο\tilde{\nu}$, δ , the stem or stalk of a plant; the shaft of a spear, which is inserted into the iron point, Il. xiii, 162; the hilt of a sword; not found in Odys.; a plant, colewort, Aristoph. Eq. 821.

Κατώτατος, lowest, undermost, Καυλώδης, εος, δ, ή, stem-like, like

a stalk or stem. Fr. xaulos. Καῦμα, ἄτος, τό, heat, the heat of the sun, Xen. Anab. i, 7, 6; burning; the flame of love, Theocr. Adon. Id. xxx; a freezing or nipping by the cold,

Lucian 517. Fr. καίω. Καυματηρός, ά, όν, hot, burning, glowing, ardent. Fr. καίω. Καυματίας, ου, δ, burning red,

Theophr. Fr. vi, i, 11.

Καυματίζω, f. ίσω, to scorch, dry up; to torture by fire, N. Τ. Γr. καῦμα.

Kauvazn, ns, n, a Persian fur garment, made of the skin of a species of weasel, Aristoph. Vesp. 1176.

KAY~NO Σ , ou, δ , (very rare word,) s. as κλήρος, a lot.

Καυνός, ή, όν, bad, hard, bitter; as if from xevés, vain, empty. Καυρός, οῦ, ὁ, light, swift; as if

from καυνός.

Καυσία, ας, ή, a broad-brimmed hat, used by the Macedonians, Menand. p. 116.

Καυσιανοί, ων, οί, the Causianians. Καύσζμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, capable of being burned, combustible, Xen. Anab. vi, 3, 9. Fr. καίω.

Καῦσις, εως, ή, a burning, Herodt. ii, 40; a consuming; heat; combustion; a searing or cauterizing. Fr. zaíw.

Καυσίομαι, ούμαι, as a passive, like καυματίζομαι, to be on fire, to be intensely hot; to be in a state of fever, N. T.

Καῦσος, ου, δ, heat, a burning heat; burning fever, Aret.; the autumnal remittent fever; see translation of P. Æginet. lib. ii; a species of serpent. Hence

Καυσόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to burn or set on fire with intense heat; pas. to suffer from the heat of fever.

Καυστειεός, ά, όν, hot, burning, ardent, Il. iv, 342; μάχης καυστειεής, the hot fight, Il. xii, 316. Fr. καίω.

Καυστήριον, τό, a branding iron, Eurip. Phæn. 8; also, a burnt mark, a brand. See zautheiov. Καύστης, ου, ό, one who burns, a burner. Fr. zaíw.

Καυστικός, ή, όν, having the power of burning, caustic, corrosive, Galen. Med. rec. gen. P. Ægin. vi, 9; and

Καυστός, ή, όν, that may be burnt; combustible; burnt. Fr.

Καύστρα, ας, ή, a place where corpses are burned. Fr. καίω. Καύσω, 1. f. act. of καίω.

Καύσων, ωνος, δ, heat, a burning heat; the name of a sultry wind, N. T. Fr. καίω.

Καυτής, ῆςος, δ, a burner, Pind. Pyth. i, 185; καυτης χάλκος, a burning iron, the actual cautery, Hippocr. Fr. καίω.

Καυτηριάζω, f. άσω, to burn, mark, sear with a hot iron; to burn off; to cauterize; pf. pas. κεκαυτηρίασμαι, part. pf. pas. κεκαυτηριασμένος, seared or burned with a hot iron, N. T.

Καυτήςιον, ου, τό, a hot iron for marking or burning, a cautery. Fr. καίω.

Καύτης, s. as καύστης. Καυτός, for καὶ αὐτός.

KAΥΧΑΌΜΑΙ, ῶμαι, f. ἡσομαι, to boast, glory, vaunt, Herodt. vii, 39; to talk big, to boast of. Fr. αὐχέω.

Καύχα, ας, ἡ, Dor. for καύχη. Καυχάισαι, ᾶσαι, for καυχάη, καυχᾶ, 2. sing. pres. pas. of Καυχᾶται, 3. sing. pres. m., and Καυχᾶσθαι, pres. inf. m. of καυ-

Καυχάσσαι, pres. tag. m. by καυχάομαι. Κάυχίνα, acc. sing. for καὶ αὐ-

χίνα, from αὐχήν.

Καυχίομαι, Dor. for καυχάομαι.

Καύχη, ης, ή, a boast, vaunting.

Καύχημα, ἄτος, τό, a boasting, rejoicing; subject of boasting; and

Καύχησις, εως, 'n, a boasting; vaunting; a subject of boasting or rejoicing, N. T.; only found in later writers.

Καυχητής, οῦ, ὁ, a braggart ; a boaster. Fr. καυχάομαι.

Καυών. See χαυών.

Κάφ', for καὶ ἐπί, Soph. Œd. T. 351.

Καφέω, obsol. to breathe, pant; to expire; part. pf. κεκαφηκώς, and by crasis, κεκαφηώς, ότος, breathing with difficulty, panting, II. v, 698.

Καφήσιος, ου, ὁ, Dor. for Κηφήσιος, ὁ, of or belonging to the river Cephisus.

Καφισός, οῦ, ὁ, Dor. for Κηφισός, οῦ, ὁ, a river of Bæotia, Cephīsus. Κάφος, ου, ὁ, s. as κάπος.

Κατουρά, ας, ή, camphor. Fr. the Arabic.

Καφώρη, ης, ή, a she-fox, Æl. Η. Α. vii, 47.

Καχάζω, f. άσω, s. as καγχάζω, to laugh loudly, Theorr. v, 142. Καχαξῶ, Dor. for καγχάζω, 1. f. of καχάζω.

Κάχασμός, οῦ, a peal of laughter, Aristoph. Nub. 1072. Fr. κα. γάζω.

Kaχικτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to have a

bad habit of body, to be sickly, or in a bad state of health; to be evil-minded or disposed; and Καχίκτης, ου, δ, and κάχικτος, ου, δ, ή, of a bad habit of body, in a bad state of health, pining; evil-minded or disposed; and Καχιζία, ας, ή, a bad habit of body, bad state of health, Xen. Mem. iii, 12, 2; Plat. Gorg. 450, A; an evil or bad disposition, depravity of mind or morals. Fr. κακός and ἔχω. Κάχίροντα, for καὶ ᾿Αχίροντα.

Καχεταιρεία, ας, and Ion. ης, ή, bad society. Fr. εταιρία.

Κᾶχήμερος, ου, δ, ἡ, leading an unhappy life; having evil days. Fr. κακός and ἡμέρα.

Καχλάζουσα, ns, n, Dor. for καχλάζουσα, part. pres. f. g. from Καχλάζω, to splash or sound like water poured out; to resound; to murmur like water, to gurgle, ripple; to boil or bubble up; to dash upon, as the waves, Æschyl. S. Theb. 743. Fr. χλάζω.

Κάχλασμα, ατος, τό, and Καχλασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a gush of water, the pouring or murmuring of a stream, a gurgling. Fr. χ λάζω.

KA'XΛΗΞ, ηπος, ὁ, and κάχλιζ, a little stone or pebble, found in water or on the sea-shore, Thucyd. iv, 26.

Καχευόεις, όεσσα, οεν, resembling κάχευς. See κάχευς.

Καχεροφόρος, ου, δ, ħ, bearing catkins, Theophr. H. Pl. iii, 5, C. $Fr. φ ε_{\ell} ω$.

KA'XPΥΣ, or κάγχευς, νος, 'n, barley parched or roasted in an oven; a grain of barley; the seed of the rosemary; the catkins of trees, Theophr. H. Pl. vi.

Kάχους, cachrys Cretica, Hippocr. de N. M. 578. Spreng. 1, 39. Kαχύποπτος, ου, δ, ἡ, suspicious of evil, fearful of evils or difficulties, anticipating ill, Aristot. Rhet. ii, 13; Plat. Rep. iii, 409, C. Fr. κακός and ὑπόπτης.

Κάψα, ης, ἡ, a chest, coffer, box; a word borrowed by the later Greeks from the Latin capsa; as if κάμψα, from κάμπτω. Fr. κάπτω.

Καψάκη, ης, η, the same.
Καψάχης. See καμψάχης.
Κάω, Att. common καίω, f. καύσομα, to burn, 2. a. pas. ἐκάην.
ΚΕ', and before a vowel κίν, a conditional particle having the same force as ἄν used by the Epic and Ionic writers, and is

always enclitic.

Κεάδας. See καιάδας.

Κιάζω, f. άσω, to cleave, split, divide; to sever; l. a. ἐκίασι, Ion. κίασι, Odys. xiv, 418; hence, Poet. κίασσι, Π. xvi, 347; 3. sing. l. a. Ion. and Poet. for ἐκίασι, Poet. κιάσας, Nicand. Ther. 644.

Kεαίνω, a rarer Poet. form for preced.

KEA'NΩΘΟΣ, $o\nu$, \hat{n} , a kind of thistle.

KE ÅP, ĕεος, contract. xῆρ, τό, indecl., the heart, Il. xv, 52; mind, Eurip. Med. 907; understanding, judgment. The contracted form is not used by the Tragic writers; in Homer it is always contracted.

Κεάσσαι, Poet. for κεάσαι, 1. a. inf. of κεάζω.

Kίασσε, Π. xvi, 347, Ion. for εχέ.
ασε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of
κεάζω, hence, κεάσσας, part. 1.
a. act. by doubling σ. Th. κίω.
Κίαται, Ion. for κεῖνται, 3. pl.
of κεῖμαι. And

Kέατο, Ion. for ἔκειντο.

Κίβλη, or κιβλή, ης, ἡ, the head;
in the Maced. dialect for κιφαλή.
Κιβλήπυρις, ὁ, a bird, in Aristoph.
Av. 308; prob. the red-cap or fringilla lingaria, Linn.

KEBPΙΟΝΗΣ, ου, ὁ, the name of a certain bird, in Aristoph. Av. 554; also, the name of a giant. Κεγχραμιδώδης, εος, ὁ, ἡ, resembling fig-grains or seeds. Fr. κεγχραμίς and είδος. See next. Κεγχραμίς, ίδος, ἡ, the seed in a fig; an olive-stone. Fr. κίγχρος.

Κεγχρεαί, ων, αί, Cenchreæ, the harbour or port of Corinth.

Κεγχρεών, ῶνος, δ, a shop where metals were granulated or beaten to powder, Demosth. 974, 16.
 Κεγχριαῖος, αία, αῖον, of the size or shape of a grain of millet.

Κεγχείς, ίδος, 'n, a small species of speckled hawk, Aristot. Hist. An.

Κεγχειτης, ου, ὁ, (λίθος,) a stone having small spots, like grain or millet; fem. κεγχείτις, ίδος, (ἰσχάς,) a dried fig.

Κεγχρίτις, ιδος, π, fem. of preced. Κεγχροβόλος, ον, throwing or scattering millet; Κεγχροβόλοι, οί, a fabulous people mentioned by Lucian, V H. i, 13.

KETNPOΣ, ου, δ, millet; usually in pl.; panicum Italicum, Xen. Anab. i, 2, 22; a grain of any kind; a species of serpent; a kind of diamond ornament of a

garment; also, of the spawn of fish, Herodt. ii, 93.

Κιγχρώδης, εος, δ, ή, resembling millet. Fr. κίγχρος and είδος.
Κίγχρωμα, ατος, τό, pl. small studs in the border of a shield; small holes resembling studs, in the rim of a shield, Eurip. Phæn.
1401. Fr. κίγχρος.

Κιδάζω, to cleave, split, dissever; to sweep away; ἐκέδασσε γεφύρας, sweeps away the bridges, Π. v, 88. Same as σκεδάζω.
Κιδάννῦμι, s. as preced.

Κεδασθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of κεδάζω or κεδάω.

Κεδάω, whence κεδόωνται, Ap. Rhod. iv, 500; κεδαίω, -ομαι, Id. ii, 626; and κίδνημι, Matth. Gr. Gram. § 249; κεδαίομενος, part. pres., Nicand. Ther. 425. See σκεδάννυμι.

KE'ΔMÅTA, ων, τά, chronic affections of the joints from defluxions; tumors of the groins; rheumatism of the hip-joint, Hippocr.

Κεδνή, dat. sing. of κεδνός.

Kiδνές, ή, όν, worthy of care, attention, honor; careful, cautious, Æschyl. S. Theb. 62; prudent, discreet; honorable, estimable, venerable, respectable; virtuous, good, Æschyl. Agam. 262; λόγους κέδνοὺς ἔχω, I have good or sufficient reasons, Eurip. Alc. 38; chaste, temperate; superl. κεδνότατος, Il. i, 582; most intimate, Il. ix, 582. Fr. κήδομαι.

Κεδείαι, ων, αὶ, Cedreæ, a city of Caria, in Asia Minor.

Κεδείλαιον, ου, τό, oil made of the kernels of cedar cones. Fr. κίδεος.

Kεδρία, ας, Ion. in, ins, h, the oil produced from the cedar, Herodt. ii, 87.

Kidelvos, ivn, ivov, made of cedar; and

Κέδοιον, ου, τό, oil of cedar. Fr. κέδοος.

Kidois, idos, n, the fruit of the cedar-tree, Aristoph. Thesm.

KE' \DOS, ov, \(\hat{n}\), the cedar; in the masc. the cone or fruit of the cedar; a species of juniper.

See Notes to Martyn's Virgil. Κεδεόω, ω, f. ώσω, to embalm or anoint with the oil of cedar. Fr. κέδρος.

Κεδρών, ῶνος, δ, a grove of cedar-

Κίδηωστις, εως, ή, the white vine; briony.

Κεδρωτός, ή, όν, anointed with

cedar oil; made of cedarwood. Fr. κέδρος.

Κέεσθαι, Ion. for κεῖσθαι.

Κέεται, for κείται, 3. sing. pres. ind., and

Κίηται, 3. sing. pres. subj. κέωμαι, κέη, from κίομαι, obsol., instead of which is used κεῖμαι. Κεἰ, for καὶ εἰ, even though,

even if, Aristoph. Nub. 1155. Keiáµevos, Poet. part. 1. a. m.

of καίω, for καυσάμενος. Κείαντες, part. 1. a. Ion. for

Κείαντες, part. 1. d. Ion. for καύσαντες, Odys. ix, 231.

Κείάται, and κείατο, Ion. for κείνται, and έκειντο.

Kel'n, Dor. for ut sin.

Κεΐθεν, Ion. for ἐκεΐθεν.

Kεῖθι, Il. iii, 402, adv. there, and κεῖσε, thither. Th. ἐκεῖ.

KEI MAI, σαι, ται, to lie, to be laid or placed; to be situated, Thucyd. iv, 75; to lie as a dead body, Soph. Æd. T. 1267; to rest, Soph. Electr. 455; iv "Aδου κειμένω, lying in Hades; τὰ δ' οὐκ ἐπὶ ἀνδράσι κεῖνται, but this does not lie in the power of mortals, Pind. Pyth. viii, 10; κεῖται θάνατος ἡ ζημία, death is the appointed punishment, Xen. Apol. 25; "Excivto δίφεοι τινές, some chairs were placed there, Plat. Polit. i, 328, C; δρθώς αὐτῷ τὸ ὄνομα κεῖται, the name is properly given to him, Id. Crat. 793, C; "xsiro äγων, there was a contest, Soph. Aj. 906; to be buried; to be laid up, reserved, kept; to lie dead; κεισόμεθα κόνις, we shall be dust, Anacr. iv, 9; to be ordained or established; vóμος κείμενος, an existing law, Aristoph.; Xen. Mem. iv, 4, 21; to be placed about, with ἀμφί, Eurip. Med. 1183; to hang down, depend, depend upon, rest in, Π . xx, 435; to sit still, be idle; to be consecrated to the gods; for ὑπόκειμαι, to be pledged, Demosth. 787, 27; κεῖται θα-งฉัง, is lying dead, Eurip. Orest. 360; "κείμαι is formed from κέω, which is used as a future by Homer; hence Ion. x'sstal, Herodt. passim; it is conjugated as a perfect fut. neisowai, impf. ἐκείμην, 3. pl. ἔκειντο, Ιοπ. ἐκέατο, subj. κέωμαι, Plat. Soph. 250; opt. xzoiµnv, Plat. Polit. v, 477, A." Dunb.

Κείμαν, Dor. for ἐκείμην, impf. of κείμαι.

Κείμεθα, 1. pl. pres. mid., and κείμενος, η, ον, pres. part. of κείμαι.

Κειμηλιάςχιον, ου, τό, a collection or cabinet of precious things.

Ksιμήλιον, ου, τό, a rare and costly thing; any thing treasured up as a memorial or keepsake; pl. curiosities, treasures; furniture, goods, household stuff, Il. vi, 47; properly neut. of

Κειμήλιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, laid up, treasured up, *Plat. Legg.* xi, 913, *A. Fr. κεῖμαι.*

Κείν, for καὶ είν, Poet. for ἐν, Theocr. 1, 103.

Kείνη, Poet. dat. sing. used adverbially; in that manner, for intivity. Σείνη is opposed to τῆδε, Eurip. Alc. 545, σὺ τῆδε χείνεις, Ἡράκλεις, κείνη δ' ἐγώ, you judge in this way, Hercules, I in that.

Κεῖνος, contract. Ion. and Poet. for ἐκεῖνος, he; dat. pl. κείνοισι · so κείνω, for ἐκείνω, dat. sing.; κεῖνος is almost always used by the Tragic poets, particularly Sophocles. See next.

Keivos, Ion. for mevos, empty. See preced.

Κείνω, for ἐκείνω, dat. sing. of κείνος.

κείνως, Ion. for ἐκείνως, in that manner, Herodt. i, 120.

Kείοντες, pres. part. as a fut., Π. xiv, 340.

 $K_{\tilde{\epsilon ios}}$, ov, δ , an inhabitant of the Isle of Ceos.

Κειράδας, acc. pl. of πειράς.

Κειράμενος, part. 1. a. m., and κείρασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of κείρω. Κειράς, ἄδος, Jer. κΙνιϊί, 36, ed. Cant.; ἀνθρώπους κειράδας, shorn men.

Κείρε, pres. imperat. act. κείρεν, Dor. for κείρειν, pres. inf. κείρεται, 3. sing. pres. pas. of κείρω.

Ksιρία, ας, ἡ, a swathe for wrapping up a corpse, a windingsheet; in N. T. only in that sense; a swathing-band for infants; also written κηρία a bed-cord or girth, made of rushes, Aristoph. Av. 817; σπάρτη, of hemp. Fr. κήρ.

Kειρύλος, for κηρύλος, ου, δ, the king-fisher.

KEI'PΩ, f. κερῶ, Æol. and Epic κέρσω, to cut off the hair; to crop, shear, shave: to cut, ἀπὸ δ' ἄμφω κέρσε τένοντε, and cut sheer through both tendons, II. x, 456; to cut off, cut down; to lay waste, destroy; to devour voraciously, II. xi, 559; κείρειν χώραν, to lay waste a country, Herodt. vi, 99; 1. a. ἕκειρα, 1. a. Æol. ἕκειρα, inf. act. κεῖραι,

1. a. m. ἐκειράμην, Æol. ἐκερσάunv, Æschyl. Pers. 914; 1. a. inf. m. zsieaolai, to shear; zezάęθαι, pf. inf. pas., to deflower, Thucyd. i, 64; to cut off the hair as a sign of mourning; asi κεκαρμένος μοιχόν, always closely shaven, Aristoph. Acharn. 849; 2. a. pas. ináenv, pf. pas. πέκαρμαι · κερθέντες, part. 1. a. pas., Pind. iv, 143 ; κερείσθαι, inf. 1. fut. mid., Callim. ii, 14. Κείρων, ουτος, ό, one who shears, a shearer; a shaver, a barber. Fr. κείρω.

Keis, Dor. for nai eis.

Κείσε, adv. for ἐκείσε, thither. Th. exervos.

Κεῖσθαι, pres. inf., and κείσθω, 3. sing. imperat. of xxiµa.

Κεισοῦμαι, and κεισεῦμαι, Dor. for κείσομαι, 1. f. of κείμαι.

Ksīτ', and κεῖτο, for ἔκειτο, 3. sing. impf., and κεῖται, 3. sing. pres. of the same.

Kείω, to cleave, split; for κέω, used only in the participle.

Kείω, to wish to lie down or go to bed, Il. xiv, 340; κειέμεν, Ion. inf. for κειέμεναι, whence xeieiv, Odys. viii, 315. Fr.xeîuai.

Κεκάδίω, obsol., f. κεκαδήσω, 2. a. κέκάδον. From obsol. χάδω. Κεκαδησόμεθα, 1. pl. of a new future, Il. viii, 353. See κεκά-Souto.

Κέκαδμαι, Dor. for κέκασμαι,

pf. of xairumai.

Κεκαδμένος, adorned, decorated, Dor. for usuao mévos, part. pf. pas. of κάζω · ἐλέφαντι φαίδιμον ὧμον κεκαδμένον, having his handsome shoulder adorned with ivory, Pind. Olymp. i, 42. See κάζω.

Kίκαδον, 2. a. Ion. for ἐχάδον,

Κεκάδοντο, 3. pl. 2. a. mid. of χάζω, but from an obsol. pres. χάδω, by Ion. redupl. for έχάδοντο, they gave place or way, Il. iv, 497.

Κεκαδών, Poet. part. 2. a. of χάζομαι.

Κεκαθαφισμένος, n, ov, part. pf. pas. of καθαείζω, and Κεκαθαςμένος, part. pf. pas. of

καθαίρω.

Κεκάθικα, pf. act. of καθίζω. Κικάλυμμαι, pf. pas. ind., and Κεκαλυμμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. of καλύπτω.

Κεκάλυπτο, Poet. for ἐκεκάλυтто, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of xaλύπτω.

Kικάμω. " In Homer and He-

siod aorists often receive the reduplication, 2. a. κεκάμω, Π. i, 168 ; κεκάμωσιν, vii, 5 ; λελαζίσθαι, Odys. iv, 388 (κικορισσάμεθα, Π. xxii, 427, and xεποςεσσάμενος, Hesiod. Op. et Dies, 33, are now read xs xoς εσσάμ -- since the sense also requires xe, i. e. av)." Matth. Gr. Gram. § 165.

Κεκάρθαι, pf. inf. pas. of κείρω. Κέκαρκα, pf. act. κεκάρκει, Ion. for exexágues, 3. sing. plupf. of κείρω.

Κεκαρμένος, part. pf. pas. of the same.

Κίκαρσαι, 2. sing. pf. pas. of πείρω, Eurip. Hec. 903.

Κεκαρωμένος, part. pf. pas. of καφόω.

Κεκάσθαι, pf. inf. pas. of κάζω. Κέκασμαι, pf. pas. of κάζω· ἐκέnaoto, he excelled, Il. xiv, 124; 3. sing. plupf. pas.

Κεκασμένος, part. pf. pas. of κάζω, Ion. for χάζω. κάζω.

Κεκαῦθαι, pf. inf. pas. of καίω. Κεκαυμένω, dat. sing. part. pf. pas. of the same.

Κεκαυτηριασμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. of καυτηριάζω.

Κεκαύχημαι, pf. pas. of καυχάομαι.

Κεκαφηότα, acc. sing. of

Κεκαφηώς, ότος, panting, expiring, Il. v, 698; Ion. for xexaφηκώς, part. pf. act. of καφέω, obsol.

Κεκένωμαι, pf. ind. pas. of κενόω.

Κεκέρακα, pf. ind. act., and Κεκερασμένος, part. pf. pas. of κεράννυμι.

Κέκευθα, ας, ε, Π. xxii, 118, pf., and κεκεύθει, 3. sing. plupf. Ion. of κεύθω.

Κίκηα, pf. m. of καίω.

Κεκήρυκμαι, pf. pas. of κηρύσσω.

Κεχινδυνευμένον (πεᾶγμα), dangerous action, a deed attended with danger, from Κεκινδυνευμένος, part. pf. pas. of

κινδυνεύω.

Κεκινδυνευμένως, adv. incurring or having incurred a great risk, hazardously. Fr. part. pf. pas. of κινδυνεύω.

Κεκινέαται, Ion. for κεκίνηνται, 3. pl. pf. pas, of xivia.

Κεκλάγγω, to call out, give tongue, κεκλάγξομαι, fut. mid., Aristoph. Vesp. 940. κλάγγω.

Κικλάγξω, Poet. by redupl. for κλάγξω, 1. fut. of κλάζω.

Κέκλαμμαι, for κέκλεμμαι, pf. pas. of κλίπτω.

Κεκλαμμένος, part. of preced .: also for nexharmines, from κλάω.

Κεκλαμμένων, according to Varin. for κεκλασμένων, gen. pl. part. pf. pas. of κλάω.

Κεκλασμένως, adv. in pieces; so as to crush, break, etc.

Κέκλαστο, Ion. for ἐκέκλαστο, 3. sing. plupf. of κλάω.

Κεκλαυμένος, part. pf. pas. of κλαίω.

Κεκλαύσομαι, by Ion. redupl. for κλαύσομαι · μάτην έμοὶ κεκλαύσεται, in vain will it be bewailed by me, Aristoph. Nub. 1440. Fr. κλάω.

Κεκλειμένος, for

Κεκλεισμένος, part. pf. ind. pas. of πλείω.

Κεκλεμμένος, part. pf. pas. of κλέπτω.

Kírleo, Ion. contract. rirlou. pres. imperat. of xixloual, 8. as κέλομαι.

Κέκλετο, Poet. 3. sing. 2. a. of κέλομαι.

Κεκλήἄται, Ion. for κέκληνται, 3. pl. pf. pas. of καλίω.

Κεκλήατο, Ion. 3. pl. plupf. for ἐκέκληντο, were called, Il. x, 195. Fr. καλίω.

Κεκληγόντες, considered by some as Æol. for xexlnyotes, nom. pl. part. pf. m. of κλάζω, and by others as part. pres. act. of

Κεκλήγω, to cry out, shout, from pf. κέκληγα, of κλάζω. But κεκληγώς, ότος, part. pf. of KERLHYA.

Κίκληκα, pf. act. κεκληκώς, part. pf. act., and

Κίκλημαι, pf. pas. of καλίω, used as a present, I am called, or I am, Æschyl. Pers. 247.

Kenlnμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas., and

Κεκλησθαι, pf. inf. pas. of xa-

Κεκλήσομαι, paulopost fut. ind. of καλέω. See Porson's remark, on the use of this future, under καλέω.

Κεκλίαται, Π. xvi, 68, Ion. for κέκλινται, 3. pl. pf. pas. of κλίνω· so κεκλίατο, Ion. for έκεκλιντο, 3. pl. plupf. pas. of the same verb.

Κεκλιμένος, and κεκλιμμένος, part. pf. pas. of xxivw, Theophr. H. Pl. iii, 10, flaccid, procum-

Κέκλἴτο, Poet. 3. sing. pf. pas. of KLIVW.

Κίκλομαι, s. as κίλομαι, to com-

mand, call out to, exhort, encourage, cheer, Il. xi, 91; the participle generally in use. Th. χαλέω.

Kenλόμενος, Poet. part. 2. a. of xέλομαι, with dat., calling out to one, to encourage or cheer him on; but with acc., calling on one for

Κέκλοφα, whence κεκλοφώς, part. having stolen, Att. for κέκλεφα, pf. act. of κλέπτω.

Κέκλυθι, Dor. or Poet. for κλύθι, pres. imperat. act. from κλῦμι.

Κεκλυσμένος, washed; covered over, cemented, Theocr. i, 27, part. pf. pas. of κλύζω.

Κέκλυτε, Poet. by redupl. for κλῦτι, 2. pl. pres. imperat. κλῦθι, of κλῦμι.

Κεκμακώς, Dor. for κεκμηκώς. Poet. xexunús, óros, and wros, part. pf. act. of κάμνω.

Kixunna, pf. act. of the same verb.

Κεχμηκότως, adv. laboriously. Fr. κάμνω.

Κικμηκώς, dead, part. pf. act. of κάμνω, Lycophr. Cas. 533.

Κεκμηῶτι, Poet. for κεκμηότι, dat. sing. Ion. of κεκμηκώς, and by dropping x, Ion. κεκμηώς, ότος. Fr. κάμνω.

Κέκναισμαι, pf. pas. of κναίω, s. ας κνάω.

Kerolunza, pf. act., and Κεκοίμηται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of κοιμάω.

Κεκοίνωκα, pf. act. of κοινόω. Κεκοινώνηκα, pf. act. of κοινωνέω. Κεκολασθαι, pf. inf. pas. of no-

Κεκολασμένως, adv. moderately; by regulating or correcting. Fr. κολάζω.

Κίκομμαι, pf. pas. of κίπτω. Κεκόμψευται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of κομψεύω, Plat. Phæd. 337, A. Κέκονα, Dor. for εκτονα, 2. pf. by dropping τ , and prefixing \varkappa , from ατείνω, 2. pf. ἔκτονα, ἔκονα, and xéxova.

Kεκονιαμένος, η, ον. part. pf. pas. of κονιάω.

Κεκονιμένος, covered with dust, filled with dust, Att. for xexoνισμένος, part. pf. pas. of κονίζω. Κεκόπακα, ας, ε, pf. act. of κοπάζω.

Κεκοπανισμένος, pf. pas. of κοπανίζω.

Κεκοπίακα, ας, ε, pf. act. of κο-

Κικοπώς, part. 2. pf. of κόπτω. Κεκορεσμένος, part. pf. pas. of κοgévvuμι, Nicand. Al. 454.

Κεκόςημαι, pf. ind. pas., and

Kenognuevos, part. pf. pas. of noeέω, Nicand. Ther. 157.

Κεκορηότε, by syncop for κεκορηxore, nom. dual of

Κεκορηώς, Ion. for κεκορηκώς, part. pf. act. of the same, Odys. xviii, 372.

Κεποςυθμένος, armed with a helmet, by syncop. for πεκοουθημένος, of κορυθέω, or for κεκορυσμένος, part. pf. of ποεύσσω.

Κεκοσμημένος, Herodt. i, 109. See noomsw.

Κεκοτήοθα, acc. sing. of

Κεκοτήως, part. pf. act. Ion. of κοτέω.

Κεκόφθαι, pf. inf. pas. of κόπτω. Κεκράανται, for κέκρανται, Odys. iv, 616, 3. sing. pf. pas. of nexiνω, κρααίνω.

Κεπράαντο, Poet. and Ion. for εκέκραντο, 3. pl. plupf. pas. of κραίνω.

Kέκεᾶγα, 2. pf. of κεάζω, used as present, Æschyl. Prom. 765.

Κέκραγμα, άτος, τό, οτ κεκραγμός, οῦ, ὁ, a shout, clamor, cry, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1357. Fr. κεάζω.

Κεπράγω, f. άξω, to cry out, l. a. ἐκέκραξα, formed from κέκραγα, pf. of πεάζω.

Κίκε ακα, by syncop. for κεκές ακα, pf. act. of κεράννυμι.

Κεκεάκτης, ου, δ, a crier, bawler, Aristoph. Eq. 137. Fr. κεάζω.

Κεκραμένος, part. pf. pas. of κεεάννυμι, mixed, compounded of, Æschyl. Prom. 116.

Κεκραμένως, adv. mixedly : confusedly; moderately. Fr. 25εάννυμι.

Κεκραζιδάμας, ου, δ, a crier, one whose shout overpowers or outbawls others, applied to Cleon, Aristoph. Vesp. 596; probably formed after 'Αλκιδάμας, he who exceeds all in bawling, the roaring boy. Fr. κεάζω and δαμάω.

Κεκράζομαι, reduplicated or paulopost fut, of πράζω.

Kengarnnévas, pf. ind. act. of neaτέω.

Κεκράχἄται, Ion. (for κεκράχνται,) for κεκραγμένοι είσί, 3. pl. pf. pas. of κρατίω.

Kέκςαχθι, 2. sing. imperat. of κέκεηγμι, obsol., s. as κεάζω. Κέκεηγα, for κέκε αγα, pf. of κεάζω.

Κεκεημνάμεσθα, pf. pas. of κεημνάω, Eurip. Ion. 1683. Κέκηητο, Ion. for ἐκέκηματο, 3.

sing. plupf. of x ze áw. Kέκετγα, pf. m. of κείζω. 729

Kezeiyotes, nom. pl. of

Κεκριγώς, speaking indistinctly. part. pf. of neigw.

Kέκεικα, pf. act. of κείνω.

Κεπειμένος, different, part. pf. pas. of neiva · and

Κέκριται, he is judged, John xvi, 11; 3. sing. pf. pas. of the same

Κεκροπία, ας, ή, Cecropia, an ancient name of Athens.

Κεκρόπιδαι, ων, οί, the descendants of Cecrops, the Athenians, Demosth. 1398, 21.

Κεπροταμένοι, Dor. for κεκροτημένοι, pf. pas. of προτέω, hackneyed, Theocr. xv, 49.

Kέκροψ, οπος, δ, an impostor, deceiver; an ape, by metath. from κέρκωψ (?). But

Κέκροψ, οπος, ό, Cecrops, an Egyptian, the founder and most ancient king of Athens.

Κίκευδα, pf. m. of κεύπτω.

Κεκουμμένος, η, ον, hidden, concealed, part. pf. pas. of the same;

Κεκουμμένως, adv. by stealth, privately, secretly.

Κεκρύφαλος, ου, δ, a net, in which women inclose their hair, as is still the fashion in Italy and Spain; a kind of head-dress; a hood, Il. xxii, 469; a coif; napkin, handkerchief; the second stomach of ruminating animals, Aristot. Hist. An.; the pouch or cavity of a hunting-net; the head-band of a bridle, Xen. Eq. 6, 7, 8. Fr. πρύπτω.

Κεκεύφαται, Hesiod., Ion. and Epic for nengunuévoi eloi, 3. pl. pf. pas. of κεύπτω.

Kέκρωψ, οπος, δ, an impostor, deceiver (?). See κέρκοψ.

Kέκτημαι, a pf. more used by the Attics, and Extupul, by the Ionians, Matth. Gr. Gram. § 163. Κεκτημένος, part. pf. pas. of κτάομαι· also, as a subst., one who possesses, an owner or master.

Κεκτησθαι, pf. inf. pas. of the same verb. Κεπτήσομαι, I shall be going to

possess, Eurip. Alcest. 182. Κεκύθωσι, 3. pl. 2. a. subj. of

κεύθω. Κεκυρωμένος, part. pf. pas. cf κυ-

ęόω. Κελαδεινός, ή, όν, noisy, loud,

clamorous, tumultuous, epith. of Diana. Fr. κέλαδος.

Κελαδεννός, Poet. for preced., Pind. Pyth. ix, 156.

Κελαδέουτι, Dor. for πελαδέουσι, 3. pl. pres. act. of

Kελαδέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to make a

noise, like the rushing or roaring of a torrent; to cry aloud; to roar, to resound; to call or cry out, to shout, Il. viii, 542; to cause to sound; to proclaim; to chatter, to warble, to ring; and for ὑμνίω, to sing, celebrate, Eurip. Iph. T. 1094; Pind Olymp. ii, 4; iξ εὐνᾶς κελαδήση, shall crow from his roost, Theocr. xvii, 56. Fr. κίλαδος.

Κιλάδημα, ατός, τό, a rush or roar, as of waters, Aristoph. Nub. 284; a sound; a shout. Fr. κίλαδος.

Κελάδητής, οῦ, ὁ, and

Κιλαδῆτις, ήτἴδος, ή, one that has a clear voice, warbling, Pind. Nem. iv, 140; that celebrates. Fr. κιλαδίω.

Κελάδοιο, Ion. for κελάδου, gen.

KE ΛΑΔΟΣ, ου, δ, the roar of rushing waters, the gurgling of water from a fountain; noise, din, roaring; tumult; clamor; the shout or din of battle, Il. ix, 543; Eurip. Bacch. 569; musical sound; ἄχαριν κίλαδον, an unpleasant tune, Id. Cycl. 486. Fr. κίλω οr κέλομαι.

Κελάδω, not used, whence κελαδίω, to make a noise, Π. xxi, 16. Κελάδων, οντος, Poet. s. as κελα-

Κελάδων, οντος, Poet. s. as κελαδίων, pres. part. of κελαδίω.

Κελαινεγχής, έος, δ, ή, having a bloody, deadly lance. Fr. κελαινός and εγχος.

Κελαινεφεί, dat. sing. of

Kελαινεφής, έος, δ, ή, darkening the clouds, making them black, Π. i, 397; the poetical idea seems to be taken from dark thunder-clouds; black, purple, Π. iv, 140. Fr. κελαινός and νέφος. Κελαινή, dat. sing. f. g. of κελαινός.

Κελαινιάω, ω, to be black or dark. Fr. πελαινός.

Κιλαινόξοωτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, black and gnawed, of Prometheus's liver; κιλαινόξοωτον ἤπας, Æschyl. Prom. 1060. Fr. κιλαινός and βιζεώσκω.

Κελαινός, ή, όν, black, dark, gloomy, Π. v, 310; τέξεις κελαινὸν "Επαφον, you will bring forth the swarthy Epaphus, Æschyl. Prom. 653; horrible; descriptive of the lower regions; as if μελαινός, ε. as μέλας.

Κελαινότης, ητος, ή, a black color, blackness. Fr. κελαινός.

Κελαινοφάής, έος, and κελαινοφάνής, έος, ό, ή, having a black appearance; black, gloomy, Aristoph. Ran. 1331. Fr. κελαινός and paive.

Κελαινόφοων, ονος, δ, ħ, dark-minded, cruel, Æschyl. Eum. 437.
Fr. κελαινός and φρήν.

Κελαινοχεώς, ῶτος, ὁ, ἡ, of a dark complexion or color; obscure.
 Fr. κελαινός and χεώς.

Κελαινόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make black; pas. to become black, Æschyl. Choëph. 407. Fr. κελαινός.

Κελαινώψ, ωπος, δ, ħ, having a black face or body; of a terrible aspect, Pind. Pyth. iv, 377. And

Κελαινώπας, ου, δ, Dor., and Κελαινώπης, ου, δ, and κελαινώπης, ου, δ, and κελαινώπις, ιδος, ή, having a dark countenance, a terrible aspect; metaphor. dark, designing, treacherous, Soph. Aj. 934. Fr. ωψ. Κελαινώπις, ιδος, ή. See preced.

KEΛΑΡΥΖΩ, f. ύσω, to flow with a murmuring noise; to murmur; gurgle, Π. xi, 812; to trickle; s. as κελαδίω.

Κελάςυξις, εως, ή, a murmuring, a rippling; a noise, murmur. Fr. κέλω.

Κελαφύσδεν, Dor. for κελαφύζειν, pres. inf. of κελαφύζω.

Κελάξυσμός, ου, δ, and κελάξυσμα, ατος, τό, the murmuring sound of flowing waters.

Κέλεαι, Ion. for κέλη, 2. sing. pres. ind. m. of κέλομαι.

Κελέβα, Dor., and

Κελέξη, ης, ἡ, a drinking-vessel,
a cup; a mortar, Theocr. Idyl.
ii, 2; a basin. Fr. λέξης.

Κελέοντες, ων, οί, the beams in the upright loom of the ancients, between which the web was stretched, Theocr. 18, 34.

KΕΛΕΟ'Σ, $\delta \tilde{\nu}$, δ , a bird, prob. the woodpecker.

Κίλισθι, 2. pl. pres. imperat. m. of κίλομαι.

Κίλευ, for κέλευε, 2. sing. pres. imperat. act. or 3. sing. impf. Ion. of κελεύω.

Κίλευθα, in pl. for πίλευθοι, Poet. by metaplasm, from πέλευθος. Κελευθήτης, ου, δ, a traveller.

Κελευθοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, the way, Æschyl. Eum. 13. Fr. κίλευθος and ποιέω.

Κελευθοπόρος, δ, a traveller, like δδοιπόρος.

KE'ΛΕΥΘΟΣ, ου, ή, with a poetic pl. τὰ κίλευθα, a way, a passage, a path, course, track, a road; a military expedition, Æschyl. Pers. 744; a journey, Soph. Œd. C. 304; the journey of life, Æschyl. Choëph. 345. Κίλευθος, ή, the way, pl. κίλευθα, τά, for ὑγρὰ χίλευθα, in Hom., Matth. Gr. Gram. § 98; χίλευθω, lanes through the army, Il. x, 66. Th. ὶλεύθω.

Κίλιυμα, ἄτος, τό, s. as κίλιυσμα, Eurip. Cyc. 651. Κίλισε 3 sing 1 a get Ion

Κέλευσε, 3. sing. 1. a. act. Ion. of κελεύω.

Κέλευσις, εως, ή, an order; and Κέλευσμα, άτος, τό, a command, order; cheering cry, shout of encouragement, exhortation to sailors, soldiers, charioteers; εκ κελεύσματος, at a signal, Æschyl. Pers. 389. Fr. κελεύω. Κελευσμός, οῦ, ὁ, ε. ας κέλευσμα.

Κελευσμός, οῦ, ὁ, s. as κέλευσμα, Eurip. Cyc. 649.

Κελευσμοσϋνη, ης, ή, a command, order, Herodt. i, 157; and

Κελευστής, οῦ, ὁ, a commander, one who exhorts; particularly, he who raises the κίλευσμα, or animating shout or cry; the signal officer, who, by signs or voice, gives the time to the rowers; the boatswain, ὧν οἱ κελευσταὶ φθέγγουντο, Thucyd. vii, 70; compare Silicus Italicus, vi, 360; pointed out by Bloomfield in his Gloss. in Pers. 403; he sung a tune, or boat-song to the rowers, to make them keep time with their oars. See Arnold's Thucyd. i, 365. Fr. κελεύω. Dunb. Lex.

Κελευστικός, ή, όν, capable of encouraging or exhorting. Same Th.

Kελευστός, ή, όν, ordered, commanded.

Κελευτιάω, Poet. frequentative verb, to be continually urging on and commanding; alarts xsλευτιόωντ', Il. xii, 265; encouraging, Id. xiii, 125. From Κελεύω, f. εύσω, l. a. ἐκέλευσα, properly, to urge or drive on; hence, to exhort, urge, entreat; to bid, command, order; to encourage, beseech, Odys. x, 17; to concede, Xen. Cyr. ii, 4, 7; to advise; to permit. "The verbs 'to order, exhort," as προστάττειν, etc., regularly take the dative ; κελεύειν, however, takes not only the dat. in the sense of 'to exhort,' but also the acc. with the inf., Il. ii, 50; Thucyd. i. 44." Matth. Gr. Gram. § 380. Fr. zέλω.

Κελέων, δ, obsol. sing. of κελέον-

KE'ΛΗΣ, ητος, δ, scil. "ττος, a race-horse, Pind. passim; Palæph.; Herodt. vii, 86; a riding-horse, saddle-horse; a little boat sculled by one our; a pinnace or yacht, Thucyd. viii, 38; Herodt.

viii, 94. Fr. κέλλω. Κελήσατο, Ion. for ἐκελήσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. obsol. of xeléomai,

s. as zílw.

Κελήσομαι, η, εται, 1. f. m. of the same verb.

 $K_{i\lambda\eta\tau}$ ίζω, f. ίσω, to ride on horseback; to ride, so as to vault from one horse to another,

Il. xv, 679. Fr. zílns. Kέλητες, pl. of κέλης.

Κελήτιον, ου, τό, a small boat or pinnace, Thucyd. i, 53.

KE'ΛΛΩ, f. Æol. κέλσω, 1. α. ἔκελσα, to move, put in motion; to impel; to run swiftly; to to go to any place; πῷ κίλσω; whither shall I betake myself? Eurip. Hec. 1042; Electr. 139; to land, Soph. Trach. 801; to come into port; 1. a. inf. Æol. κέλσαι, Odys. x, 511; xi, 149. Κελοίμην, pres. opt. m. of

Κέλομαι, and κέκλομαι, f. κελήσομαι, with the dat., to command; to urge; to enjoin on, exhort; 2. a. ἐκεκλόμην, 3. sing. κίκλετο, Π. xii, 408; iii, 88. Same as κελεύω.

Kελόμην, impf. m. Ion. for έκελόμην, from κέλομαι. Κέλοντ', for ἐκέλοντο, 3. pl. impf. m. of the same verb.

Κέλσαι, 1. a. inf. Æol. of κέλλω. Κελτίζηςες, Celtiberians, the people of Spain, Strabo, 3, 142. Κελτϊκός, ή, όν, Celtic or Kelfa.

Κελτισσί, adv. in the language or manner of the Celts or Kelts. Κελτοί, οί, the Celts or Kelts, Herodt. ii, 33; later writers also use Κέλται.

Κελύφανον, a hull or pod.

Κελυφανώδης, εος, δ, ή, like a hull or shell. Fr. sidos.

Κελύφη, ης, $\dot{\eta}$, (?) and

Κέλῦφος, εος, τό, the hull, husk, shell, bark; hence, what is useless; rejected, Aristoph. Vesp.

ΚΕ' ΛΩ, obsol. See κέλομαι. Κίλως, ωςος, δ, a son; 'Αγαμεμνόνειος κέλως, the son of Agamemnon sent as a delegate by the oracle; also, a eunuch, Eurip. Androm. 1033. κέλω.

Κεμάς, άδος, δ, a kind of deer, a fawn, roe; a kind of antelope, Il. x, 361.

Κέμμα, ἄτος, τό, the bed or lair of a wild animal. Fr. zeimai. Kέν, before a vowel for κέ.

Κεναγγής, έος, δ, ή, emptying vessels, hence, causing hunger; Æschyl. Ag. 181. Fr. xevős and äyyos.

Κενάγοςία, ας, ή, empty talk, prating; Poet. x ενεαγορία, which see.

Κενανδρία, ας, ή, the lack or scarcity of men; desolation. Fr. zevos and avne.

Kśvardeos, ou, ô, ń, destitute of men, uninhabited, Æschyl. Pers. 118. Same Th.

KE'NΔΥΛΑ, ns, n, a curved axe, used in ship-building, an adze. A false reading for σχένδυλα.

Κενεά, from κενεός.

 $K_{\text{EVE}\alpha\gamma\gamma'\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, to have empty vessels, to suffer from inanition, Hippocr. Fr. nevos and ayyos. Κενεάγορία, ας, ή, vain discourse or boasting, Plat. Polit. 607, B. See xevayogía. Fr. xeveós and άγορεύω.

Κενεαυχής, έος, δ, ή, making an empty boast, vain-glorious, Il. viii, 230; proud. Fr. nevós and αὐχέω.

Kevébesses, ou, o, n, dead, especially in pl.; τὰ κενέθρεια, carrion, dog's-meat; the dog's-meat market, Erotian.

Κενέδρια, τά. See preced. Κενεήν, Poet. for κενήν, acc. sing. f. g. of x syeos.

Κενεμβάτ $:\omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to make a false step; to step into a vacant place; to stroll about without any object; to probe with a surgical instrument. Fr. zevős, év, and Baiva.

Keveós, Poet. and Ion. for nevós, empty, vain; zeveż wverv, literally, to breathe vain things, i. e. to lead a vain and inglorious life.

Keveó@eovi, dat. sing. of Κενεόφεων, ονος, ό, ή, emptyminded, vain. Fr. φεήν.

Kενεών, ῶνος, δ, the belly or flank, Il. v, 284; an empty space. Fr. κενός.

Κενεώτερος, from κενεός.

Κενοδουτίς, ίδος, fem. of κενόδους. Κενοδοξία, ας, ή, vain-glory, empty praise, vain desire for glory;

Κενόδοξος, ου, ό, ή, conceited, vain-glorious, desirous of vainglory. Fr. x svós and δόξα.

Κενόδους, οντος, ό, ή, toothless. Kενολογέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to talk idly or frivolously, to babble, say vain or unmeaning things. Fr. kevos and ligw.

Κενόν, οῦ, τέ, emptiness, a vacuum or void; neut. of

KENO'Σ, ή, όν, void, empty; destitute of; vain, fruitless, idle, useless; κενη ήνιόχων, destitute

of the charioteers, Xen. Anab. i: είς κενόν, in vain; διὰ κενης, in vain, rashly; λὸγξ κενή, a deep hiccup, Thucyd. ii, 49; κενή vaus, a ship without the crew, Thucyd. vi, 31; empty transport ships sent to receive foreign mercenary troops, Dem. Philip. i; with a gen.

Κενόσοφος, ου, δ, ή, one wise in his own conceit. Fr. x 2 vos and σοφός.

Κενοτάφεω, ω, f. ήσω, to erect an empty tomb or a cenotaph, Eurip. Hel. 1545. Fr. xevos and τάφος.

Κενοτάφιον, ου, τό, an empty sepulchre or tomb, a cenotaph; (inanis tumulus, Virg. Æn. iii, 304;) an image, 1 Kings xix, 13. Γr. τάφος.

Kενότης, ητος, ή, emptiness, vanity, Plat. Polit. ix, 585. Fr. kevós.

Κενοφροσύνη, ης, ή, a vain mind; frivolity; vanity. Fr. φεήν. Κενόφρων, ονος, δ, ή, Poet., having

a frivolous mind, vain, foolish; κενοφρόνων βουλευμάτων, Æschyl. Prom. 764.

Κενοφωνία, ας, ή, vain or idle talk. Fr. φωνή.

Κενόφωνος, ον, empty-sounding, prating.

Κενόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to empty, Eurip. Med. 955; to evacuate, depopulate, Soph. Æd. T. 29; to make vain or ineffectual; to consume; to purge, to let blood; to humble or depress; pas. to be emptied, depopulated; To xsνούμενον, the empty space, Thucyd. ii, 76 ; 1. a. ἐκένωσα, pf. pas. κεκένωμαι. Th. κενός.

Κένσαι, 1. a. inf. of the obsol. verb κέντω, s. as κεντέω.

Κέντασε, Dor. and Ion. for ἐκέντησε. Th. κεντέω.

Κενταύρειος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, belonging to centaurs, of centaurs, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 706. Fr. xsvraugos. Κενταυρίδης, ου, δ, descended from centaurs.

Κενταυςικός, ή, όν, like centaurs. hence, savage, brutal, rude.

Κενταυρίκῶς, adv. like a centaur; brutally, rudely, grossly. Κενταύριον, ου, τό, the herb centaury.

Κενταυρομαχία, ας, ή, a battle with centaurs; a terrific battle. Fr. κένταυρος and μάχη.

Κενταυροπληθής, ές, full of centaurs, Eurip. Herc. F. 1273. Kirraugos, ou, o, a centaur, half man and half horse, Il. xi, 832. Fr. xevtiw and raveos.

KENTE'Ω, and κεντάω, ω, f. ńσω, to prick, to goad, Thucyd. iv, 47; to sting; to pierce, stab, slay, Eurip. Hec. 387; to spur; l. a. inf. κίνσωι, as if from κέντω · also κεντόω, the same.

Κίντημα, ἄτος, τό, a goad; sting, point; puncture. Fr. κεντίω. Κίντησις, εως, ή, a pricking, stinging, stabbing, piercing. Same Th.

Κεντητήριον, ου, τό, a goad, a piercer, an awl. Fr. κεντίω. Κίντο, Dor. for κέλετο, as ηνθον for ηλοθον.

Κέντορες, pl. of πέντως, ορος, δ, one who goads or spurs.

Κεντόω, a rare collateral form of κεντέω, Herodt. iii, 16.

Κεντηηνεκέας, acc. pl. of

Ksντρηνεκής, έος, δ, ή, driven by spurs or a goad, obeying the spur, Il. viii, 396; spurred on. Fr. κέντρον and ηνεκής. Compare διηνεκής, δουρηνεκής, ποδηνεκής.

Κεντρίζω, f. ίσω, to goad, stimulate, incite, Xen. Cyr. viii, 7, Fr. κέντρον.

Κεντρίσκος, ου, δ, a kind of fish, Theophr.; but the reading is doubtful.

Kεντείτη, ης, η, a fish, a prickly kind of shark; also, a species of beetle or wasp.

Κεντροδήλητος, ου, ό, ή, wounded as with a spur or goad, Æschyl. Suppl. 558. Fr. κέντρον and δηλέω.

Κεντρομυβρίνη, and

Kεντερμυρσίνη, ns, n, the prickly myrtle; or, perhaps, the common knee holly or butcher's broom, Theophr. H. Pl. 3, 17; Spreng. 1, 106.

Κίντεον, ου, τό, a goad, spur, Eurip. Hipp. 1189; a prickle, thorn; any thing with a sharp point; the sharp point of a sword; a sting; displeasure, vengeance, Soph. Phil. 1028; εί μή τι χέντρον θείον λη' ύμᾶς i μοῦ, the stings of conscience on my account, or 'remorse heavensent' (Potter's Soph.); a centre; a goad with which oxen were driven; hence the proverbial expression, πρὸς κέντρον λακτίζειν, to kick against the goad, i. e. to attempt a vain resistance, Pind., and Acts ix, 5. Fr. REVTÉD.

Κεντροτύπής, ές, and

Κεντροτύπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, spurred; pricked with a spur, goaded; also, stinging; pricking, etc.

Fr. κεντέω.

Κεντεόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to make pointed or sharp; to furnish with a goad or sting; to sting, prick; to place in the centre. Fr. κίντρον.

Kεντρώδης, εος, δ, η, pointed, prickly; having a sting. Fr.

Kίντρων, ωνος, δ, a garment made of pieces of various colors patched together; a cento, Eustath. ap. II. i, p. 6, ed. Rom.; a rogue, that bears the marks of chastisement upon him, (in the cant language, that has a striped jacket,) Nub. 449. Fr. κέντρον.

Κίντρωσις, εως, ή, a stinging, goading, pricking. Fr. κέντρον. Κεντρωτός, ή, όν, having a sting; stung; pricked. Same Th.

Κεντυρίων, ωνος, δ, a centurion; a commander of a company of one hundred men; derived from the Latin centum, a hundred.

Κίντω, obsol. root of κεντίω, whence the Poet. inf. κίνσαι for κεντῆσαι is usually derived.

Κεντῶν, part. pres. act. of κεντέω. Κέντως, οςος, δ, one who uses a spur or goad; κέντοςες ὅππων, the lashers of steeds, Π. v, 102. Fr. κεντέω.

Κένω, obsol. for κέντω, f. κένσω, l. a. ἔκενσα, inf. κένσαι, to goad, prick, spur, pierce; whence κενσίω.

Κενωθη, 1. a. pus. of κενόω.

Κένωμα, ατος, τό, evacuation, emptying, purging. Fr. κενόω. Κενῶς, adv. in vain, usclessly. Κένωσις, εως, ἡ, evacuation, Plat. Phil. 37, B, 42, C.

Κέοιτο, 3. sing. opt. as if from κέομαι, for κείμαι.

Κέομαι, 3. pl. pres. κέονται, Ion. or Poet. for κεῖνται, Il. xxii, 516; κέεται, Herodt. passim. Same as κεῖμαι.

Κεπφόομαι, to be easily carried about, led away, deceived, LXX.; and Cic. ad Attic. xiii, 40. Fr. κέπφος.

KE'ΠΦΟΣ, ov, δ, a very light sea-fowl, easily blown about by the wind, the petrel, a seagull; a light-minded, fickle, foolish person, Aristoph. Plut. 912.

Κεπφοῦσθαι, to be easily carried about or led away, deceived, or elated.

Κεπφωθείς, εῖσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas. of κεπφόομαι, wavering, volatile, easily driven about; easily deceived.

Kiea, dual and pl. for zieas and

κίςαα, from κίςας the a is long before a short vowel, Hom.; Riem. Lex.

Κεράασθε, 2. pl. of περάομαι.

Κεράατα, τά, Ion. for κέρατα, nom. pl. of κέρας.

Kεραελκής, έος, δ, ή, pulling with or by the horns. Fr. κέρας and έλκω.

Κεράεσσιν, dat. pl. Ion. for κέρασι, from κέρας.

Kεραία, ας, 'n, a little horn, a horn, antler; a sail-yard; a feeler or antenna of insects, etc.; a little mark or point over a letter, an accent; hence, in N.T., put for the least particle of any thing; κεραΐαι, the yard-arms of a ship, from which were suspended the δελφῖνες, for sinking the vessels of an enemy, Thucyd. vii, 41, 68. Th. κίρας. Κεραΐζετον, Il. v, 557, 2. pers.

Χεραϊζετον, 1l. v, 557, 2. pers. dual.impf. Ion. of

Kεραΐζω, f. ἴσω, to disperse or scatter by the horns like bulls; to attack, as if with the horns, also, in a naval engagement, with the prow, Herodt. viii, 91; to lay waste; ravage, plunder, rob; kill, Π. ii, 891; Odys. viii, 516. Fr. κέρας.

Κέραιρε, pres. imperat. of

Κεςαίςω, from κεςάω, or κεςάννυμι, hence, to mix; he poured in, Il. ix, 203. Heyne has κέςαιε.

Kεραΐε, τδος, κ, destroying, laying waste; a worm, which breeds in horns, Odys. xxi, 395, where the received reading is κίρα ίπτις. Κεραϊστής, οῦ, ὁ, a plunderer, ravager; devastator. Fr. κίρας. Κεραιούχος. See κερούχος.

Kεραϊτις, ιδος, ή, the plant fenugreek. Fr. κέρας.

Κεραίω, Poet. for περάω, and old form of περάννυμι. to mix; ζω-ρότερον πίραιε, mix (the wine) stronger, Il. ix, 203; probably not found elsewhere; and even here some read πίραινε and πίραιρε.

Kεράμζυζ, υπος, δ, the horned beetle.

Κεφαμεῖ, dat. sing. of κεφαμεύς. Κεφαμεία, ας, 'n, τέχνη being understood, the potter's art, pottery; potter's ware. Fr. κέφα-

Κεζαμεικός, ή, όν, earthen.

Kseαμεικές, οῦ, ὁ, the Ceramīcus or Potter's Quarter, at Athens. There were two places of this name; the one within and the other without the city; in the latter were buried those who had

been slain in battle or otherwise acquired a title to an honorable burial, Petit. Legg. Att.; δ Κεεαμεικός δίζεται νώ. Δημοσία γὰς ἵνα ταφῶμεν, the Ceramicus will receive us; for that we may be buried publicly, etc., Aristoph. Av. 395. Fr. κίεα-

Κιραμείον, ου, τό, a potter's workshop, a pottery; brick buildings, Æschin. c. Ctes. Fr. κέραμος.

Κεράμειος, εία, ειον, Ion. περαμήϊος, of a potter, made of potter's earth; and

Κεράμεος, earthen, made of clay; and

Κερᾶμεύς, έως, δ, a potter; and Κερᾶμεύω, f. εύσω, to make potter's ware; to practise the potter's art, make earthen ware; εἰσες ἡ χύτςα κεκεραμευμένη εἴη, if the pot was made, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 288, D. Fr. κέραμος.

Κεραμητε, τδος, a peculiar Poet. fem. of κεράμειος.

Κιραμιδόω, ω, to cover with tiles; to cover the head with a shield. Κιρτμικός, ή, όν, earthen, made of earthen ware. Fr. κίραμος. Κιράμιον, ου, τό, an earthen vessel, a jug, Demosth. 1278, 24; and

Κιράμιος, ία, ιον, and κεράμινος, earthen, made of clay.

Κιραμίς, ίδος, ή, a tile, Thucyd.
iii, 22; a roof; potter's earth,
(ηῆ,) Plat. Legg. viii, 844, B.
Κίραμον, ου, τό, s. as κίραμος,
Athen. 6, p. 229; also

Κεραμοσοιός, οῦ, ὁ, a potter; a brickmaker. Fr. κέραμος and

Κεραμοσωλεῖον, ου, τό, a market for the sale of earthen ware. Fr. $\pi\omega\lambda$ έω.

KE'PĂMOΣ, ου, δ, potter's clay, Aristoph. Nub. 1130; an earthen pot or vessel; a jar; an earthen or stone goblet; a tile; a tiled roof; ἐκ κεξάμων τοῖο γέξοντος, from the jars of the old man, II. ix, 465; a prison; Id. v, 387. Th. κεξάννυμι.

Κιράμφ, dat. sing. of preced. Κιράμωσός, ή, όν, made of burnt tiles. From

KEPA'NNỹMI, and κεςαννύω, f. κεςάσω, Att. κεςῶ, to mix, mingle; to temper wine with water; to pour out; to confound; the future, etc., come from κεςῶω, (whence κεςῶν, Ap. Rhod. 1, 1185; κεςάασθε, Odys. iii, 332; κεςῶωντο, ΧΧ, 253, and this from κεςῶω; from κέςω

is formed κέςωνται, Π. iv, 260; 1. α. ἐκέςασα with α short, part. κεςάσας, Χεπ. Απαb. 1; pf. κέκςακα · mid. to mix for one's self; pf. pas. κέκςαμαι, Ισπ. κέκεημαι, Ηίρροςτ. 1, 27, 180; and κεκέςασμαι, Απαστ. 29, 13; 1. α. pas. ἐκςάθην, Ισπ. ἐκεήθην, and ἐκεςάσθην, Plat. Phileb. 47, C; κεκςασθαι, Plat. Phæd. 279, A; another derivative form is κίςνημι, impf. κίςνη. See Matth. Gr. Gram. § 239.

Κεραοί, nom. pl. of κεραός. Κεραστάρος ου δ ή polishing hom

Κερᾶοξόος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, polishing horn; κεραοξόος τίκτων, a polisher of horn, II. iv, 110; a maker of bows; literally, a worker or polisher of horn, because bows were made principally of horn. Fr. κέρας and ξέω.

Κεράδε, ά, όν, horned, having horns, antlered, Il. iii, 25. Fr.

κέρας.

ΚΕ'ΡΑΣ, ἄτος, Ερίς -ewos, τό, Ion. gen. zígeos, Herodt. v, 111; a horn; elephant's tusk; a cup or goblet made of horn; a bow, Il. xi, 385; the wing of an army; the wing of a fleet, Æschyl. Pers. 391; an arm or branch of a river, or an arm of the sea, Hes. Theog. 789; a sail-yard of a ship; a lock or curl made like a horn; prominence; a musical instrument, Salmas. ad Solin. 87; "TALEOV ἐπὶ κέρως, they sailed in a line, i. e. each ship ahead of another, Thucyd. vi, 50 ; κατὰ κέρας ἐπίθεσθαι, to make an attack on the wing or flank, Xen.; τὰ κέρατα, the wings of an army, Xen. Poll. i, 126; μαχεῖσθε πρὸς κέρας, fight against the enemy's wing, Xen. Cyr. vii, 8, 11. In the N. T. it is put metaphorically for strength, power, Luke i, 69. See Suidas and Schleusner, Lexx. " The Ionians declined τὸ κέρας, κέρεος, Herodt. vi, 111; hence zíesa, ii, 38 ; iv, 191 ; περέων, iv, 183. So also κερέεσσι, i, 47. The form xέças, ατος, ατι, ατα, is rare; \(\tau\) is generally omitted; always so with Homer; yet Xen., Eq. vii, 5, 24, has κέρατος, and Hom. ovaros from ovas, and ούατα (see Seberi Index). nom. pl. is most commonly a, either short by apoc. from n'seaτα, for κέρα, Il. iv, 109; and generally in the Epic poets. There is still another form, xeeáa-705, but it occurs only in the later poets, Arat. Ph. 174; κεράατα, Oppian. Cyneg. 2, 494. This form, however, must be ancient; for the following are contracted from it; πίςᾶπα, Anacr. 2; Eurip. Bacch. 919; φςάπι, Aristoph. Pac. 578; φείᾶπι, Hom. H. in Cer. 99. See Brunch ad Eurip. Bacch. 921)." Matth. Gr. Gram. § 84. This lengthening of the ã may be accounted for by the Ictus Metricus, without having recourse to the formation of a new word. Dunb. Lex.

Kεράς, άδος, ή, a she-goat, a twoyear-old sheep.

Κεςάσατε, 2. pl. 1 a. imperat. act. of κεςάννυμι.

Kερασζόλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, thrown on the horns; hard, that does not soften in boiling, as grain supposed to have fallen between the horns of oxen when sowing, Plat. Legg. ix, 853, D.

Κεράσιον, ου, τό, a cherry.

Κίρωσμα, ἄτος, τό, a mixture, mixed liquor or drink. Fr. κεράννυμι.

KE PÁΣΟΣ, ου, δ, a cherry-tree, so called from the city Cerasus; τὰ κεξάσια, the fruit of the cherry-tree, cherries.

Κίρασσε, Poet. for ἐκέρασε, 1. a. act. of κεράννυμι.

Κεςάστις, 105, ħ, horned; from κίςας, Æschyl. Prom. 677; and Κεςάστης, ου, δ, a horned serpent; a stag whose horns are full grown, Soph. Electr. 558; a little worm or beetle which feeds on figs. Fr. κίςας.

Κεραστός, ή, όν, mixed.

Κεςασφόρος, ου, δ, λ, bearing horns, horned, Plat. Polit. 265, C. Fr. φέρω.

Κεράσω, and by syncop. κράσω,
 1. f. act. of κεράννυμι.

Κίς ἄτα, ων, τὰ, the Horns, two mountains on the borders of Megara and Attica.

Κεξαταύλης, ου, δ, one who sounds a horn, a player on the Phrygian flute. Fr. κέζας and αὐλίω.

Κερατία, ἡ, also κερατεία and κερατία, the locust-tree; its fruit was κεράτιον, called also St. John's bread, from a notion that it was his fruit in the wilderness.

Κερατείδης, εος, δ, ή, horned.

 $K_{ε φατίας}$, ου, δ, one who has horns; metaph. a cuckold. Fr. $κ_{ε φας}$.

 $K_{ε \ell} α \tau i \zeta \omega$, f. $i \sigma \omega$, to strike or push with the horns. Fr. $\varkappa i - \ell \alpha \varsigma$.

Κιρατίνη, ης, ή, a trumpet; from Κιράτίνος, ίτη, ινον, horny, made of horn, Plat. Legg. vii, 795, A. Fr. κίρας.

Κιράπιον, ου, τό, a little horn; a pod; fenugreek; a tree bearing pods, also, its fruit; the Carob nut; so κιράπια, τά, bean-pods. Fr. κίρας.

Κεςαπιούμεν, Att. for κεςαπίσομεν, 1. pl. 1. f. act. of κεςαπίζω. Th. κέςας.

Κερατιστής, οῦ, ὁ, that strikes with the horns; and

Κεςατοειδής, έος, ό, ή, horny, shaped like a horn. Fr. είδος.
 Κεςατοφορέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to have horns. Fr. φέρω.

Κιρατόω, ω, f. ωσω, to turn into horn; to grow hard like horn. Fr. κίρας.

Κες απώδης, 205, δ, ή, horn-like, horny, Callim. H. in Apol. 91; Porson, however, proposes to read κες αώδεος. Fr. εΐδος.

Κεράτων, gen. pl. of κέρας.
Κεραύλης, ου, δ, a horn-blower.
Κεραύνειος, and κεραύνιος, ου, δ, ή, of or belonging to thunder; wielding the thunderbolt; struck with thunder or lightning. Fr. κεραυνός.

Kεξαυνίας, ου, δ, one struck with thunder, Hes., and Wisd. Solom. xix, 13.

Κεραύνιος, α, ον, of or relating to thunder, thundering; struck with lightning; ὁρᾶ δὶ μητρὸς μνῆμα τῆς περαυνίας, I see the monument of my mother who was struck with the thunderbolt, Eurip. Bacch. 6; Soph. Antig. 1126. Fr. κίραυνος.

Κεραυνοβλής, ῆτος, ὁ, ἡ, and Κεραυνόβλητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, struck with lightning. Fr. βάλλω. Κεραυνοβολίω, ήσω, to hurl a thunderbolt, to strike with a thunderbolt.

Κεραυνοβόλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, striking with thunder or lightning; but κεραυνόβολος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, thunderstruck. Same Th.

Κεξαυνοδεόντης, ου, δ, one who thunders, the Thunderer, Aristoph. Pac. 375. Fr. βεοντάω. Κεξαυνομάχης, ου, δ, fighting with or wielding a thunderbolt.

KEPAΥΝΟ΄Σ, οῦ, ὁ, thunder; also, the thunderbolt, Aristoph. Nub. 3; the thunder-clap (generally βξοντή), lightning accompanied with thunder, Æschyl. Prom. 924. See βξοντή.

Kιραυνοσκοπείου, ου, τό, a place for the observation of thunder;

a theatrical machine for imitating thunder. Γr. σκοπίω.

Κεραυνοσκοπία, ας, ή, the observing of lightning, etc., as prognostics of the weather, meteorology. Same Th.

Kεçαυνοφάής, έος, ό, ή, shining like lightning. Fr. φάω.

Ksçαυνοφόρος, ου, δ, carrying or bearing thunder; the thunderbearer. Fr. φίζω.

Κεραυνόω, ω, f. ωσω, to thunder, strike with thunder or lightning; pas. to be struck with thunder; κεραυνωθῆναι, that he was struck by thunder, Plat. Polit. iii, 408, C. Fr. κεραυνός.

Kεραυνωθέντος, gen. sing. part. 1.
a. pas. of the same.

Κεράω, and κέρω, Poet. κέρωνται, Π. iv, 269. See κεράννυμι.

Keeligioi, oi, the Cerberians, as the name of a tribe; parodied from the Cimmerians mentioned by Homer, Aristoph. Ran. 187. Kέρβερος, ου, δ, the dog Cerberus. Κερδαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to gain, get, earn, acquire; to make gain of; to procure; κερδαναι τὸν πολὺ χείοω βίον άντὶ Θανάτον, to procure a very wretched (or wicked) life instead of death, Xen. Apol. ix; to save or be spared from a loss, Acts xxvii, 21, i. e. to avoid or escape; Ion. f. περδανέω, Herodt. i; περδανέεις πλεῖστον, you will gain most; and κεεδήσω, f. mid. κεεδήσομαι, pf. κεκέφδηκα, Demosth. 1292; 1. a. ἐκέρδησα, Herodt. iv, 152; a. ind. pas. ἐκερδήθην, ης, η, 1. f. pas. κεεδηθήσομαι. It is used both in a good and bad sense. Fr. κέςδος.

Kεςδαλέη, ης, contract. -λη, λης, ή, a crafty woman; a fox-skin. Fr. κεςδώ.

Kιςδαλίος, ία, ίον, intent on gain, crafty, cunning; prudent, Odys. xiii, 291; κιςδαλίος μῦθος, a clever speech, Odys. vi, 148. The word is generally used by Homer in a good sense; gainful, lucrative; useful. Fr. κίςδος. Κιςδαλίοτης, ητος, ή, cunning, craftiness; prudence. Fr. κίς

Κερδάλεόφρων, ονος, δ, ή, cunning, crafty; intent upon gain, selfish, Π. i, 149. Fr. φρήν.

Κεςδαλίως, adv. gainfully; craftily, cunningly. Fr. κίςδος. Κεςδαλεωτίςως, adv., compar. of

κερδαλέως.

Κέρδιστος, superl. most useful or profitable, best; very cunning,

crafty; shrewdest; δ χίρδιστος γίνιτ' ἀνδρῶν, he was the wisest or shrewdest of men, Π. vi, 153; and

Κεςδίων, ονος, δ, ή, more gainful, profitable, useful; πολὺ κίςδίον, much better, Π. v, 201; more cunning. From

KE PΔΟΣ, εος, τό, gain, profit, advantage, utility; ὑπὸ κίρδει, by favor of, Pind. Pyth. iii, 96; cunning, craftiness, dexterity, Odys. xiv, 297; pl. κίριδεα, bad designs, Id. xxiii, 217; ἐν κέρδει ἐποιεῦντο, they considered it of advantage, Herodt. vi, 13. Hence

Κερδοσύνη, ης, ή, cunning; δλ κερδοσύνη ἀλέεινεν, but he avoided discovery by his cunning, Odys. iv, 251; craftiness, subtlety, deceit; prudence.

Κεςδώ, όος, οῦς, ἡ, a fox, Æsop. Κέςδων, ωνος, ὁ, a slave, a menial.

Κεξδῷος, ου, ὁ, epith. of Mercury, he that presides over gain or lucre, that procures or brings lucre, Æsop and Lucian. Timon. 41; also, of or belonging to a fox. Fr. κεξδώ.

Κέρεα, Ion. for κέρατα, or κέραα. Κερέειν, Poet. or Ion. contract. κερείν, f. inf. act. of κείρω.

Κέρεος, Ion. for κέραος, gen. of κέρας, απος.

Κερθείς, έντος, part. 1. a. pas. of κείρω.

Kέρθιος, ου, δ, a small bird, the tree-climber.

Keenis, idos, in the name of a woman, Cerceis.

 $K_{ερκίζω, f. ίσω, to weave, Plat. Crat. 388, A. From$

KEPKI'Σ, idos, 'n, a weaver's shuttle; χευσείη πεςπίδ' υφαινεν, wove with a golden shuttle, Odys. v, 62; in the upright loom of the ancients the same thing as the oradn of later periods, i. e. the staff or rod with which the woof was struck, in order to make it thick and close, Il. xxii, 448; made of gold, in Odys. v, 62; in the horizontal loom, the weaver's stay or comb; the web; παρά κερκίδων τ' οἰστηπθείς Διονύσω, being inspired with Bacchus at the web, Eurip. Bacch. 119; a plectrum or quill for striking the strings of a musical instrument; the bone of the leg, Ap. Rhod. iv, 1520; the smaller bone of the forearm, i. e. the radius, Galen. Anatom.; a comb for the hair; the wedge-shaped divisions of

seats in a theatre; a peg or pin; a skewer; a measuring rod; the prickle of the electric ray; ή της περκίδος φωνή, the voice or language of the web or mantle, in which Philomela had interwoven the history of her misfortunes, to inform her sister of them, Aristoph. Poet. 29, edit. of Tyrwhitt, the author of this ingenious explanation, which is supported by the Schol. in Hecub. 1153; to which may be added the passage in Eurip. Ion. 507. See Brit. Crit. vol. v, p. 47. But

Kερκίς, ίδος, ή, a kind of poplar, the trembling aspen, from the rustling of its leaves. See also preced.

Κίρχἴσις, εως, ή, the act of weaving, striking the web with the

Κεςπιστική (τέχνη), the art of weaving, Plat. Polit. 282, B. Fr. κεςκίς.

Kερκοπίθηκος, ή, a long-tailed ane.

KĖ PKOΣ, ου, ἡ, a tail of a dog; a rump; the handle of a bowl or cup; κέςκω σαίνειν, to wag the tail, Aristoph. Eq. 1031. Κίςκουςα, οr κόςκυςα. See κίςκυςα.

Κέρχουρος, or περχούρος. See κέρχυρος.

Κερκοφόρος, ου, ο, ή, having a tail. Fr. φέρω.

Κερεύραῖος, αία, αῖον, of or belonging to the island Corcyra.

Κίρετρα, Κόρκουρα, and Κόρκυρα, ας, ή, the island of Corcyra, now called Corfu.

Κίρνῦρος, ου, ὁ, a kind of short boat or galley, a light vessel, so called from Κερκύρα, the island Corcyra; or for κέρκουρος, as it ought to be written, Herodt. vii, 97; also, a sea-fish. Fr. κέρκος and οὐρά.

Κίρκω, s. as κρίκω.

Κιρεώπειος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, like or relating to a κίρχωψ, or baboon, ape, or monkey; cunning, mischievous, treacherous; lewd. Κίρεωψ, ωπος, ὁ, a kind of wild animal, having a long tail; a sort of ape or monkey; a cunning, knavish fellow, Æschin. 33, 24; also, the Cercopes, who were fabled to be a mischievous, monkey-like race of men, whose connection with Hercules furnished subjects for ludicrous poetry and art; at first placed near Thermopylæ, τόραι Κερκώπων, Herodt. vii, 216. Th. κέρχος.

Κίςμα, ἄτος, τό, a piece of brass or money, a coin; κέςματα, the small coin or change of a drachma; also, small wares; κίςματα διδούς, offering money, Demosth. 549, 27. Fr. κείςω.

Ksqματίζω, f. ίσω, to cut into small pieces for coins; to make change for a drachma; to divide into small pieces; ὶὰν σὸ κεφματίζης αὐτό, if you divide it into small parts, Plat. Polit. vii, 525, E; to comminute, Id. Crat. 426, E. Fr. κέφμα.

Κερμάτιον, ου, τό, dimin. of κέςμα. Κερματιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a moneychanger, N. T. Fr. κερματίζω.

Κέρνον, ου, τό, and

Kίρνος, ου, δ, an earthen vessel with wells or hollows in the bottom, filled with various sorts of fruits, which were offered to the gods on festive days of the Corybantes. Κίρνος may be derived from εξάννυμι, because various kinds of fruit were mixed together in it.

Κεςνοφόςος, ου, δ , the priest who carried the χέςνος or vessel for sacrifices. Fr. φ έςω.

Kεροβάτης, ου, δ, hornfooted, or hoofed, an epithet of Pan, Aristoph. Ran. 230. Fr. βαίνω.

Κεροδόας, ου, i, horn-sounding, applied to a flute tipped with horn.

Κεξόδετος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, tipped with horn, Eurip. Rhes. 33. Fr. δίω.

Κερόεις, εσσα, εν, contract. κεροῦς, οῦσσα, οῦν, horned; having horns; resembling horns; tipped with horn; drawn by horned animals; having twisted locks. Fr. κέρας.

Κεροίαξ, απος, δ, the end of the sail-yard in a vessel, or, more properly, the ropes by which they were fastened on both sides. Fr. κέρας and δίαξ.

Κεξοτὔπίω, ω, f. ήσω, to strike with the horns or beak of a vessel, Æschyl. Agam. 641. Fr. τΰπτω.

Κεξουλκός, ή, όν, epithet of Apollo, as drawing a bow tipped with horn, drawing by the horns; elastic, made of horn, Eurip. Orest. 262. Fr. ἕλκω.

Κεξουτίας, ου, δ, fierce, proud; a proud person, as tossing the head on high like a horned animal. Fr. κέξας.

Κεξουτιάω, f. ιάσω, to carry the horn on high; to lift the head proudly; metaphor. to be haugh-

ty, proud, Aristoph. Eq. 1341. Fr. κέρας.

Kερουχίς, ἴδος, ἡ, having horns, horned, Theocr. v, 145.

Κερούχος, and κεραιούχος, δ, ĥ, having horns, horned; κερούχος κάλως, a rope or brace for hauling the sail-yard of a ship.

Κεροφόρος, ον, horned.

Κεζόωντο, Ion. and Poet. for ἐκεζῶντο, 3. pl. impf. of κεζάω, or κεζάννυμι.

Κίρσω, 1. a. inf. Æol., and Κίρσως, Poet. part. 1. a. of κίρω. Κίρσι, 1. a. Ion. for ἔκιρσι, from κίρω.

Κέςτομα, reproaches, nom. pl. n. g. of κέςτομος, ου, δ, ή.

Κεφτομέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to cut to the heart; to revile, abuse, Eschyl. Prom. 988; to reproach; to taunt, deride, rail or laugh at; to gall; πότερα δη κεφτομῶν λέγεις τάδε; whether then do you say this to mock me? Soph. Phil. 1215; to rally, banter. Fr. κίας and τέμνω.

Κερτόμησις, εως, ή, bantering, Soph. Phil. 1220; raillery, abusive language. Same Th. Κερτομία, ας, ή, raillery, sarcasm,

a jibe, jeer. Fr. τέμνω. Κερτομίοισι, dat. pl. Ion. of

Kεςτόμιος, and κέςτομος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, heart-cutting, cutting; abusive, scurrilous, taunting, sarcastic; jesting; κέςτομος Θεοῦ χαςά, delusive favor of a god, Eurip. Alc. 1144. Same Th.

Κέρτομος, ου, δ, h. See preced. Κερύνεια, h, Cerynēa, a city and mountain of Achaia.

Κερυνῖτις, ιδος, ή, a female inhabitant of Cerynëa.

 $K_{ε \varrho χνασμός}$, $ο \tilde{v}$, \tilde{b} , hoarseness or dryness of the throat. Fr. $\varkappa \acute{\iota}_{\varrho χω}$ or $\varkappa \acute{\iota}_{\varrho χνω}$.

Kερχνητε, τδος, contract. κερχνής, ηδος, ή, the screech-owl, Aristoph. Av. 306, 592; by others, the kestrel. Fr. κέρχνη.

Kέρχνη, ἡ, a kind of hawk, so called from its hoarse voice, said to be the kestrel, Lat. falco tinnunculus. See κερχνηΐς.

 $K_{i \ell \chi \nu \sigma s}$, $\sigma \nu$, δ , a certain roughness in the throat. See $x_{i \gamma \chi \ell \sigma s}$. $K_{i \ell \chi \nu \sigma s}$, \acute{n} , $\acute{\sigma} \nu$, hard, rough, hoarse, Aretæus; dry. Fr. $x_{i \ell \chi \omega}$.

Κερχνώδης, εος, δ, ή, hoarse, rough, dry; causing hoarseness. Fr. κέρχνος and είδος.

Κίρχνωμα, ατος, τό, dryness, hoarseness; chased work on the rim of a vessel. Fr. κίρχνη.
 Κιρχνωτός, ή, όν, dry, hoarse,

rough; worked in raised work or relief. From

KEPXΩ, transit. to make rough, harsh, hoarse; intransit. and pas. κίρχομαι, to grow rough, so as to make a hourse sound. Κιρῶ, f. of the verb κιίρω, inf. Poet. κιρέιν, contract. κιρεῖν.

Κερωνία, ας, ή, s. as κερατωνία, the carob-tree; Ion. κεράτεα. See κεράτιον

Κίρωνται, subj. of obsol. pres. κέγαμαι, for κεράννυμι.

Kis. See zas.

Κίσκετο, Ion. and Poet. for εκειτο, 3. sing. impf. of κέσκομαι, for κείμαι, to lie or be laid.

Κεστός, ή, όν, wrought with the needle, embroidered; κεστὸς ἵμας, an embroidered girdle, II. xiv, 214, 215; hence the Latin cestus. Fr. κεντέω.

Κεστός, οῦ, ὁ, a girdle, a belt. See preced.

KE'ΣΤΡΑ, ας, ἡ, a kind of military weapon like a pike; an awl; a pike, Aristoph. Nub. 388; a kind of hammer or mallet.

Κεστρεύς, ίως, δ, a fish called mullet, whose stomach, it is said, is always found empty, Aristoph. Vesp. 786; a nickname for a starveling or faster. Hence

Κεστζεύω, f. εύσω, to fast, be hungry; to gape with hunger.

KE'ΣΤΡΟΝ, ου, τό, a plant, betony; a graving tool; a small wimble or stylus, for working in ivory and horn.

Kίστε, ου, δ, a kind of stylus used by painters; the shooting of the seeds of plants; a roughness of the tongue; also

Κίστρος, εος, τό, a fish. See preced.

Κεστροσφενδόνη, ης, ή, a warlike machine, like a sling for throwing darts. Fr. κέστρος and σφενδόνη.

Κεστερόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to make pointed; to scratch with a graver. Fr. \varkappa ίστερον.

Κίστεωσις, εως, ή, engraving, etching, Plin.

Κιστεωτόν (ξύλον), a stake, burnt sharp at the end, without an iron point; from

Κιστρωτός, ή, όν, hardened or charred in the fire, like the κίστρα. See preced.

Κευθάνω, ε. αε κεύθω.

Kιῦθε, pres. imperat. κεύθει, 3. sing. pres. of κεύθω.

Kεύθεα, acc. pl. κεύθεσι, dat. pl. of κεῦθος.

Κεύθης, 2. sing. pres. subj. of κεύθω.

Κεύθμασι, dat. pl. of

Κεῦθμα, ἄτος, τό, s. as κευθμός, Hes. Theog. 243.

Κευθμός, οῦ, ὁ, s. as

Κευθμών, ῶνος, δ, a hiding or secret place; a lurking-hole, den; δρίων κευθμῶνως, the mountain dells or hollows, Pind. Pyth. ix; a covert, place of retreat; νεκρῶν κευθμῶνω λιπών, leaving the dark recess of the dead, i. e. Hades, Eurip. Hec. 1; recess, depth, hollow pit, gulf, abyss. Κεύθοισα, Dor. for κεύθουσα, part.

Κευθοισα, Dor. for κευθουσα, part pres. of κεύθω.

Κεῦθος, εος, τό, a hiding-place, lurking-hole, κεῦθος νεκύων, Soph.
Antig. 812; a subterranean abode, Π. xxii. 482.

Κεύθω, ης, η, pres. subj. act. of KEΥΘΩ, no fut.; pf. in use κέκευθα, subj. κεκεύθω, part. κεκευθώς, Æschyl. S. Theb. 570; to hide, conceal, hide from, Odys. iii, 187, with accus.; to dissemble; to lie as in a state of concealment; to lie, as in the grave; ὁ δὲ θανών κεύθει κάτω δη γης, Soph. Œd. T. 968; 2. a. ἔκῦθον, and with Poet. redupl. subj. κεκύθω, Odys. iii, 303; pas. κεύθομαι, to be concealed, to be buried, Il. xxiii, 244. Fr. κέω, to lie or be laid; perhaps κύω, κυέω. The pf. is used with present time; the plupf. with that of the impf. Kεφαλᾶ, Dor. for κεφαλῆ.

Κεφάλαιον, ου, τό, the head, top, summit; in Arithmetic, the sum; the source, origin, Theophr. Charact. xiv; the principal or capital placed at interest; κεφάλαιον ρημα, a capital or principal word, Aristoph. Ran. 854; έως τὸ κεφάλαιον ἀπίδοσαν, until they paid the principal, Æschin, c. Ctes.; any sum of money, or capital of money, πολλοῦ κεφαλαίου, Acts xxii, 28; κεφάλαιον έπὶ τοῖς λεγομένοις, the sum or summary of a book or discourse, Heb. viii, 1; a principle; τὰ κεφάλαια τῶν μαθημάτων, the principles of philosophy; τὸ κεφάλαιον τῶν ἀδικημάτων, the consummation of iniquity, Demosth. 815, 6; των λόγων τὸ κεφάλαιον, the summary of the speeches, Plat. Tim. 17, C; ἐπὶ κεφᾶλαίων εἰπεῖν, to speak summarily, Demosth. 815, 6. Fr. κεφαλή.

Κεφάλαιος, αία, αιον, relating to the head; principal, chief; in εεφαλαίοις επανελθεῖκ, to recapitulate briefly, Xen. Ag. xi, 1; in εεφαλαίφ, summarily, briefly. Same Th.

Κεφαλαίοω, ω, f. ωσω, to sum up, recapitulate, Thucyd. iii, 67; to touch on briefly or summarily; to reduce to heads. Fr. κεφαλή.

Κεφαλαιώδης, εος, δ, ή, summary, compendious, brief; and

Κεφάλαιωδως, adv. summarily, compendiously, briefly; and Κεφάλαίωμα, άτος, τό, the sum or amount, Herodt. iii, 159. Fr. κεφαλή.

Kεφάλαλγής, έος, δ, ή, causing headache, Xen. Anab. ii, 3, 9; afflicted with headache. Fr.

 $K_{\mathfrak{t}}\phi\check{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\lambda\gamma\acute{\alpha}$, $\alpha_{\mathfrak{s}}$, \dot{n} , headache. $K_{\mathfrak{t}}\phi\check{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\lambda\gamma\imath\imath\acute{\delta}_{\mathfrak{s}}$, \dot{n} , $\dot{\delta}_{\mathfrak{s}}$, pertaining to headaches, capable of producing headaches; disposed to headaches. $Same\ Th$.

Κεφαλαργής, ές, and κεφαλαργία, ἡ, later forms of κεφαλαλγής and κεφαλαλγία.

KΕΦΛΛΗ', \tilde{n}_5 , \tilde{n} , the head; top; the summit or upper part: the head, chief, or superior in any thing; the end or extremity of a body; the sum, conclusion, or upshot; with an adj., the whole person, as, φίλη κε-φαλή, my dear soul, II. viii, 281, carum caput; Toov iun zeφαλη, equal to myself, Odys. xvii, 82; ἐπὶ κεφαλήν, heels over head, Demosth. 322, 23; ἐπὶ κεφαλὴν ἀθεῖ, he drives him headlong, Plat. Polit. viii, 553, B; κακή κεφαλή, thou fool; κεφαλαί κυνών, dogs' heads; κατὰ κεφαλήν, by the head, i. e. man by man; ές κεφαλήν σοι, may it fall on your head, Aristoph. Plut. 526; Plat. Euthyd. 283, Ε; κακκεφαλῆς for κατὰ κεφαλῆς, Homer.

Κεφαλήφι, Poet. gen., and κεφαλήφι, Poet. dat. of κεφαλή.

Κεφαλικός, ή, όν, cephalic, Galen.; of or concerning the head, capital; and

Κεφάλικῶς, adv. capitally; κεφάλικῶς κολάζειν, to punish capitally. Fr. κεφαλή.

Kεφαλίς, ίδος, ἡ, s. as εἴλημα, a volume, roll; the head or top of a pillar; a hat or hood. Fr. κεφαλή.

Κεφαλλήν, ñvos, δ, a Cephallenian, an inhabitant of Cephalle-

Κεφαλληνία, ή, Cephallenia, (now Cephalonia,) an island in the Ionian Sea.

Κεφαλοβάρής, έος, δ, ή, having a heavy head or top. Fr. βαρύς. Κεφαλοδέσμιον, ου, τό, a fillet; a head-band. Fr. $\delta \omega$.

Κεφάλοειδής, έος, ό, ή, having the form or resemblance of a head. Fr. Eldos.

Κεφαλοτομέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f· ήσω, to cut off the head. Fr. τέμνω.

Κέφαλος, ου, δ, a species of fish, so called from its great head, a kind of mullet.

Κίφαλος, ov, b, the name of a man, Cephălus.

Κεφαλωτός, ή, όν, having a head or top; as garlic, etc.

Κιφουρί, indecl., a vessel or dish with a cover, a basin. Hebr. See χεφουροί.

Kέχαδα, ας, ε, pf. m. of χάζω. Κίχανδα, pf. of χανδάνω, Odys. iv, 96; see χάζω, χανδάνω, Matth. Gr. Gram. § 254.

Κεχάδοντο, Ion. reduplication for έχάδοντο, 3. pl. 2. a. m. of the

Κιχανδότα, acc. sing. Poet. by pleonasm of

Κεχανδώς, υῖα, ός, Poet. for κεχαδώς, part. pf. m. of χάζω. Κέχαρα (?), 2. pf. of χαίρω.

Κιχαραγμένος, part. pf. pas. of χαςάσσω.

Κεχάρηκα, pf., and part. κεχαgnότα, for κεχαρηκότα, Il. vii, 312; pf. pas. κεχάςημαι, (κεχάρητο, Hes. Scut. 65,) κέχαςμαι, part. κεχαρημένος, κεχαρμένος, Eurip. Orest. 1120; κεχαρόμην, Π. xvi, 600.

Κεχάςημαι, pf. pas. of χαίρω. Κεχαρησέμεν, πεχαρησέμεναι, Ερίς inf. fut. act. of xaiew, Il. xv,

Κεχαρήσεται, Epic 3. sing. f. mid. of the same, Odys. xxiii,

Κεχάρηντο, 3. pl., and Κεχάρητο, 3. sing. plupf. Ion. of χαίρω.

Κεχαρηώς, ότος, Ion. for πεχαρηκώς, part. pf. act. of χαίρω.

Κιχάρισμαι, pf. pas. of χαρίζο-

Κεχαρισμένος, ου, part. pf. pas. of χαρίζομαι τί κεχαρισμένον, what gratification, Xen. Mem.

Κιχαρισμένως, adv. gratefully,

acceptably, agreeably, Plat. Phæd. 273, E. Fr. χαρίζο-

Κεχαρισμενώτατα, most gratefully, Xen. Hipp. 1.

Κεχάρισται, 3. sing. pf. pas., and Κεχάριστο, 3. sing. plupf. of χαείζομαι.

Κεχαριτωμένος, η, ον, from χαριτόομαι.

Κεχαροίατο, Π. i, 256, Epic 3. pl. 2. a. opt. m. Ion. for κεχάgoiveo. The poets frequently give to the second aor. the augment of the pf., and the Ion. form the 3. pl. by inserting a before το or ται, instead of v. Fr. χαίρω.

Κεχαρόμην, 1. sing. 2. a. m. Ion. for εχαρόμην, from χαίρω. Κεχείμαγκα, pf. act., and

Κεχείμανται, 3. pl. pf. pas. of χειμαίνω.

Kίχηνα, 2. pf. of χαίνω. Kexηναΐοι, ων, οί, the gapers, Aristoph. Eq. 1263. Fr. xaí-

Κεχηνότως, adv. gaping; with open mouth; stupidly. Th.

Κεχηνώς, ότος, part. 2. pf., yawning, gaping, opening the mouth; nom. pl. κεχηνότες, gaping, foolish. Fr. χαίνω.

Κίχλαδα, pf. m., and

Κεχλαδών, όντος, part. 2. a. act. of κεχλάδω, and

 $K_{εχλαδώς}$, part. pf. of χλάζω, Pind. Olymp. ix, 3.

Κεχλήδω, to swell with youthful vigor, as a tree with sap, Pind. Pyth. 319.

Κεχλίαγκα, pf. act. of χλιαίνω. Κεχλιδώς, ότος, part. pf. m. of χλιδάω.

 $K_{\xi}\chi$ όλωκα, ας, ε, pf. ind. act., and

Κεχολωμένος, angry, incensed, part. pf. pas. of χολόω.

Κεχολώσεαι, you shall be enraged, Il. v, 421, 2. sing. 3. fut. pas. Ion. of χολόω, contract. κεχολώση.

Κεχολῶσθαι, pf. inf. pas. of χολόω.

Κεχολώσομαι, 1. sing. paulopost fut, of the same verb.

Κέχεηκα, pf. act. of χεάω.

Κέχρημαι, pf. pas. κεχρημένος, part. pf., wanting, lacking, Plat. Legg. iv, 717, C; from χεήζω, to want, and not from χεάω. But

Κέχεημαι, σαι, ται, I have borrowed, pf. pas. of χεάω.

Κεχεημάτισμαι, pf. ind. pas., and

Κεχεηματισμένος, η, ον, pf. part.

pas. of χεηματίζω.

Κεχεημένος, part. pf. pas., foretold by an oracle. Fr. χράω. Κεχεήσεται, 3. sing. paulopost

fut., and

Kέχεησθε, 2. pl. pf. pas. of χεήζω.

Κέχρισμαι, pf. pus. of χρίω. Κεχευσωμένος, part. pf. pas. of χευσόω.

Κέχυμαι, 1. sing., and 3. pl. κέχυνται, they are huddled together, Il. v, 141; κέχυντο, Ion. for exexuvro, 3. pl. plupf. pas. κεχυμένος, poured out, Longin.; part. pf. pas. of χύω, or χίω. Κεχυμένως, adv. profusely, lav-

ishly. Fr. the preced. Κέχυτ', for ἐκέχυτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas., or for

Κίχυται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of χίω. Κεχωρήκεσαν, Att. for ἐκεχωρήκεισαν, 3. pl. plupf. act. of χωęέω.

Κεχωρίδάται, they are separated, Herodt., Ion. for πεχωρισμένοι είσί, 3. pl. pf. pas. of κεχώρισμαι.

Κεχωρισμένος, η, ον, separated, parted; distant; different, Herodt. vii, 46; part. pf. pas.

Κεχωσμένος, η, ον, heaped up, part. pf. pas. of χώννυμι.

 $KE'\Omega$, an obsol. Th., by epenth. zείω, to desire to lie down or go to sleep; Homer uses κέων, Odys. vii, 342, with the time of a future; whence xeimai, to lie, to be laid.

 $K\tilde{n}$, Ion., s. as $\pi\tilde{n}$, whither; also, somewhere, some way, Herodt. v, 22; the dat. fem. of κός, κή, zό, s. as πός, πή, πό; but zn, enclitic, for nov.

Kñαι, 1. a. inf. Epic of καίω. but κήαι, 3. sing. opt. 1. a. of the same, Il. xxi, 336.

Knάμενος, Poet. part. 1. a. m. of καίω.

Kήαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. mid. of κάω, s. as καίω, by syncop. for κήσαντο, Il. ix, 88.

KH^{BOΣ}, ov, o, an animal of the ape kind, a monkey.

Knyú, Dor. for nàyú, i. e. naì ìγώ.

Kηδάς, Kedar, a place in Arabia Deserta, where Kedar, the son of Ishmael, dwelt.

Kήδε', for κήδεα, nom. pl. of κη-

Knos, for "unds, Il., 3. sing. impf. Ion. of nhow.

Kήδει, 3. sing pres. act. of κήδω. Kηδεία, ας, ή, care, care bestowed upon a deceased friend, funeral rites, Ap. Rhod. ii, 238; alli-

ance, affinity, Eurip. Suppl. 145; and

Kndsuos, ov. s, h, one for whom we care or are solicitous about, dear, beloved, Π. xix, 294; intimate; funereal, Æschyl. Choëph. 85; careful, Eurip. Ion. 490. Fr. χήδω.

Κηδεμόνας, acc. pl. of κηδεμών. Κηδεμονία, ας, ή, care, attention, solicitude, Plat. Polit. v, 463, D. Same Th.

Knδεμονικός, κ, όν, befitting or pertaining to a guardian, etc.; taken care of; attentive, sedulous; and

Knδεμών, όνος, δ, one who has the care or charge of any thing; a guardian, Demosth. 614, 3; a tutor, protector, Xen. Anab. iii, 1; a relation, Eurip. Med. 987; one who takes charge of a funeral, an undertaker, Il. xxiii, 163. Fr. xήδομαι.

Κηδεός, οῦ, s. as κήδειος.

Κήδεσα, 1. a. imperat. m., and
Κάδεσα 2. pl. pres. m. of μάδε

Κήδεσθε, 2. pl. pres. m. of κήδομαι.

Knosoi, dat. pl. of znoss.

Κήδισκον, impf. Ion. of κήδω. • Κηδιστής, and κηδιυτής, οῦ, ὁ, a relation by marriage, Eurip. Hec. 822; a son-in-law; a father-in-law; a wife's brother, Demosth. 954, 7; one who took the charge of conducting funerals, an undertaker. Fr. κήδομαι. Κηδιστία, ας, ἡ, affinity by marriage, Xen. Hist.

Κηδέστρια, ας, ή, fem. of κηδεστής, a mother-in-law; a sister-in-law.

Κήδευμα, ἄτος, τό, affinity or connection by marriage, Eurip. Med. 76; a relation or relative, the abstract for the concrete, Soph. Œd. T. 85; funeral rites. Fr. κήδομαι.

Kηδεύω, f. εύσω, to take care of, Soph. Œd. T. 1324; to perform funeral rites, Herodt. ix, 31; to contract affinity by marriage; ὡς τὸ κηδεῦσαι καθ ἐαυτόν, to marry in his own station, Æschyl. Prom. 892; to be allied or akin; and

Knδίω, f. ήσω, to take care of; to trouble; to afflict, grieve, distress, Il. xxiv, 240; Hes. Op. 364.

Kήδιστος, η, ον, most intimate, familiar, dear; οι κήδιστοι, the nearest connections by marriage; superl. of κήδος.

Κήδομαι. See κήδω.

Knδομίνη, part. pres. mid. f. g. of πήδομαι. KH[~]Δ()Σ, εος, τό, care, anxiety, grief, sorrow; πάτρι δὶ γόον καὶ κήδια λυγρὰ λείπε, to their father mourning and bitter sorrow he left, Il. v, 156. It corresponds very nearly with desiderium in Latin; trouble, affliction, loss, injury; calamity, Il. ix, 588; a funeral, burial; affinity; marriage; a relative or connection by marriage, Pind. Olymp. vii; Soph. Œd. C. 380; hence superl. κήδιστος, ίστη, ιστον.

Κηδόσϋνος, ου, δ, ή, careful, watchful, Eurip. Orest. 1016. From Κήδω, generally κήδομαι, f. κηδήσω, from κηδέω, 2. a. ἔκηδον· κήδε δε θυμόν, Il. xi, 458; to cause care, anxiety, trouble; to afflict, grieve, distress, pain; to plague, Id. ix, 611; mid. to have a regard for, Plat. Gorg. 462, A; to be anxious or solicitous about, Soph. Æd. T. 1061; to study, Plat. Polit. ii, 14; pas. to be distressed for; with gen., sometimes with περί, and the gen., Soph. Phil. 617; κηδόμενός πες, grieved though you be, Il. vii, 110; a future mid. has been formed from an old present, xaδίω, viz. καδήσομαι, and by redupl. κεκαδήσομαι, Id. viii, 353; 2. a. mid. κεκάδόμην. It seems to be connected with κάζω, which evidently comes from κάδω, hence a 2. aor. εκαδον and κεκαδόμην. Dunb.

Kňdwn', and nňdwns, Dor. for nal ždwns.

Kηδωλός, ή, όν, anxious, solicitous.

Kήδων, part. pres. of κήδω. Kῆεν, 3. sing. 1. a. of καίω.

Knθάριον, τό, a vessel into which the lots (ψñφοι) were cast in voting, a ballot-box. (Deriv. uncertain.)

KII ΘΙΟΝ, and κηθάριου, ου, τό, a vessel in which votes or lots were put, a ballot-box, Aristoph. Vesp. 674; a dice-box.

Knios, and Ksios, a Cean, a native of Ceos, (now Zia,) an island in the Grecian Archipelago.

Khu, Dor. for καὶ ἐκ.

Κήκα μἀποθάνω, Dor. for καὶ εἴκε μὴ ἀποθάνω, although I should not die.

Κηκὰδίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, and κηκάζω, f. άσω, to abuse, revile, reproach; s. as κακίζω.

Knκάς, άδος, ή, opprobrious, injurious, abusive; sly.

Kηκασμός, οῦ, ὁ, reproach, abuse, insult.

Κηκιδοφόρος, ου, ό, ή, bearing gallnuts. From

Kήzει, Poet. by anadiplasiasm, for κίκει, and this for ἔκει, 2. a. of κιίω or κίω, or, as some suppose, impf. Ion. of κηκίω.

Knκis, τδος, 'n, moisture, humidity; fat oozing out, Soph. Antig. 995; fume, smoke, steam, vapor; φόνου κηκίς, a clot of blood, Eschyl. Choëph. 1007; a dveing or staining substance, Æschyl. Ag. 934; a gall-nut, Demosth. 816, 20. Fr. κίω.

Κηπιω, f. ίσω, to break, burst, gush out; to ooze out, spring or spirt up, Soph. Phil. 77, B. The penult is short with Homer. long with the Attic Poets. Fr. πίω.

 $K\tilde{n}\lambda\alpha$, nom. pl. of $\kappa\tilde{n}\lambda$ ov.

Κηλάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ἡμέςα,) a winter's day; κηλὰς (νεφελή), a stormy cloud; κηλὰς (αἴζ), a she-goat.

Kήλας, δ, an Indian bird, supposed to be the bittern or curlew, Ælian.

Κήλαστρα, ας, ή, an evergreentree which slowly matures its fruit, as the juniper, holm-oak, etc.; κηλάστραι, certain kinds of forest-trees; also, certain vessels used by shepherds.

Κήλωστρος, ου, δ, κήλωστρα, ας, ή, and κηλώστρον, τό, a sort of tree that has leaves late or through the year, an evergreen; a vessel or pail made of this tree.

Kήλειος, κήλεος, and κήλιος, ου, δ, ή, burning; συςὶ κηλίφ, with a glowing fire, Π. viii, 217; bright, shining, brilliant. Fr. καίω.

Κήλεος. See κήλειος.

Kηλίστης, ου, ό, one who soothes, calms, alleviates, etc.; a flatterer. See zηλίω.

Κηλέω, dut. sing. of κήλεος.

KHΛΕ'Ω, ω, f. nσω, to soothe, charm, calm; to delight; to fascinate, Eschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 48; to appease, still; to allure, deceive by flattery; pas. to be charmed, fascinated, Plat. Menex. 235, A.

KH'ΛH, ης, ἡ, a swelling in any part of the body; a rupture or hernia, P. Ligin. lib. vi.

Kηληθμός, οῦ, ὁ, delight, pleasure, blandishment, Odys. xi, 333; xiii, 2; the delight occasioned by music, Ap. Rhod. i, 515. Fr. zηλίω.

Κήλημα, ατος, τό, s. as κηληθμός, and κήλησις, εως, ή, soothing,

mitigation, Plat. Polit. x, 601, B. Κηλητήριος, ία, ιον, calming, appeasing, propitiating, Eurip. Hec. 533; calculated to soothe, delight, deceive, flatter; To unλητήgιον, allurement, Soph. Trach. 572. Fr. κηλέω.

Κηλήτης, Att. καλήτης, ου, δ, one affected with a rupture. Fr. κήλη. But κηλητής, ου, δ, one that soothes, calms, etc. Fr. κηλέω.

Κηλητικός, ή, όν, s. as κηλητή-

Κηλιδόω, ω, f. ώσω, to spot, stain, dishonor, to defile; to mutilate. Fr. unlis.

Κηλιδωτός, ή, όν, spotted; defiled, stained. Fr. znlis.

Κηλιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ. See κήλειος. KΗΛΙ'Σ, τδος, ή, a spot, blot, stain, Xen. Hist. iii, 1, 7; a mark; sore, a scar; disgrace, reproach.

Κῆλον, ου, τό, a piece of wood; the notes of music, Pind. Pyth. i, 21; generally, a shaft, a wooden javelin or dart; an arrow, Il. i, 53; Ion. for xãlov. Kηλός, ή, όν, dry, parched.

Κηλοτομία, ας, ή, an operation for hernia. Fr. κήλη and τέμνω. $K_n \lambda \delta \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega} \sigma \omega$, to burn; to deceive, allure, seduce ; for xn-

Κήλων, ωνος, δ, a well-sweep, for drawing water from a well; also, a he-ass.

Κηλώνειον, κηλώνιον, ου, τό, and κηλωνήίον, a machine for drawing up water out of wells.

Κηλωστόν, a brothel, Lycophr. 1357.

Κήμαυτόν, Dor. for καὶ ἐμαυτόν.

Kήμί, Dor. for καὶ ἐμέ. KHMO'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, a kind of muzzle for a horse; a wicker

basket; also, a funnel, through which the ballots were dropped into the urn in voting, a ballotbox, Aristoph. Vesp. 99, 769; βάλλε πημούς, away with the ballot-boxes, Id. 1379.

Κημόω, ῶ, to muzzle a ħorse, Xen. Eq. 5, 3. Fr. πημός.

Khy, Dor. for nal iv, but Knv, Dor. for nai nv, although. Knvos, Æol. for exervos.

Κῆνσος, ου, ό, a poll-tax, capitation, tribute; valuation of property; in N. T., tribute, a capitation or poll-tax. the Latin census.

KH'Ξ, or κήϋξ, a sea-gull, a cormorant; some explain it to mean κέπφος.

Knigariyns, Ion. and Dor. from | Knea, acc. sing., and

καὶ ἐξαπίνης, for ἐξαίφνης. Knower, Poet, for nhower, 1. pl. 1. a. subj. act. of καίω.

Knπαία, ας, ή, a plant, supposed by some to be the water-speedwell. Κηπαῖος, αία, αῖον, of or belonging to a garden. Fr. xñ 7705. Khas, Dor. for nai sias.

Κηπεία, ας, ή, gardening, horticulture, Plat. Legg. viii, 845, D; and

Κήπειτα, Dor. for καὶ ἔπειτα. Κήπευμα, άτος, τό, s. as κῆποι, gardens, garden fruits or plants, Diod. Sic.; a spot cultivated as a garden, Aristoph. Av. 1101. Κηπεύς, έως, δ, and κηπευτής, οῦ,

ò, a gardener. Fr. κῆπος. Κηπεύσζμος, ου, ό, ή, or os, η, ον, that may be cultivated in a garden, deserving to be cultivated. Same Th.

Κηπευτός, ή, όν, raised in a garden; and

Κηπεύω, f. εύσω, to cultivate in a garden; to cherish, adorn, Eurip. Troad. 1162; to keep with care. Fr. xnmos.

K'nπí, Dor. for κἀπί, and this for καὶ ἐπί.

Κήπιον, ου, τό, a little garden, a parterre, Thucyd. ii, 62. From $KH^{\sim}\PiO\Sigma$, ov, δ , an inclosed place, planted with various kinds of trees, plants, etc., a garden, an orchard, Il. xxi, 258; a fashion of cutting the hair; an animal of the ape kind. Hence

Κηπουργία, ας, ή, gardening, horticulture. Fr. xn mos and εργον. And

Κηπουρέω, ω, f. ήσω, to cultivate a garden. Fr. oves.

Knπουρικός, ή, όν, belonging to a gardener, gardening, or horticulture; practising gardening. Same Th.

Kηπουρός, οῦ, ὁ, the keeper of a garden, a gardener. Fr. oves and xnmos.

Κηπωεός, s. as preced.

KH'P, e65, h, fate, destiny; evil fate, calamity, misfortune, Demosth. 1405, 1; death; xñea μέλαιναν, the shades of death, Il. v, 22; disease; παλαιᾶ ungi, with an old sore, Soph. Phil. 42; the Goddess of Fate; in the pl. the Fates, Soph Œd. T. 472; Kness 'Equviss, the fatal Furies, Æschyl. S. Theb. 1047; but

Kñe, contract. for κέας, ñρος, τό, the heart, the mind; also, mind or purpose, Il. xv, 52.

Kñeas, acc. pl. of xhe.

Kneαίνω, f. ανω, to hurt, injure, destroy; to have anxious cares about; to care for, take care of; to be angry at, with accus., τί ποτε τάδε κηςαίνεις, Eurip. Hipp. 223. Fr. κής.

Knesία, ας, ή, a swathe or band, properly, for a dead body; a winding-sheet; s. as xsigia and

κερεία. Th. κήρ.

Kneέσιος, ου, δ, h, hurtful, fatal. Κηςεσσιφόςητος, ου, ό, ή, brought or conducted by the Fates, Il. viii, 527. Fr. Φορέω and κήρ. Kñei, dat. of κñe, the heart; πέρι xñei, with all one's soul, exceedingly, Il. xiii, 119, 206.

Κηριάζω, f. άσω, to make cells like those in a honeycomb. Fr. κηρίον.

Κήρινθον, ου, τό, a plant, honey-

Kńetvos, ivn, Ivov, waxen, of wax; flexible, pliable; τους θυμούς zneivous ποῖουσι, they make the temper flexible, Plat. Legg. i, 633, D. Fr. ungós.

Κηριοκλέπτης, ου, δ, the stealer of honeycombs, title of the 19th Idyl of Theocrit. Fr. xhelov and κλέπτω.

Kngίον, ου, τό, a honeycomb; a taper made of wax, Aristoph. Eccl. 737; a disease of the skin on the head, P. Ægin. iii. Fr. ungós.

Κηριτρεφέων, gen. pl. of

Κηριτρεφής, έος, ό, ή, born to calamity, subject to death, mortal, Hes. Op. 420. Fr. κής and τρέφω.

Kneίφατος, ου, δ, ή, cut off by fate. Fr. xhe and φάω.

Κηριώδης, εος, ό, ή, resembling a honeycomb. Fr. 27005.

Κηζίων, ωνος, δ, a waxen torch. Κη εογ ε αφέω, ω, f. ήσω, to paintwith wax, to paint in the encaustic manner. Fr. xneos and γεάφω.

Κηρογραφία, ας, ή, a painting with wax, as in the encaustic mode.

Κηςογεάφος, ου, έ, making figures of wax, painting in the encaustic manner. Same Th.

Κηροδέτας, ου, δ, Dor. for κηροδέτης, wax-bound, Eurip. Iph. Taur. 1126. Fr. δέω.

Κηροδέτης, ου, ό, ή. See κηροδέτας. Κηρόδετος, ου, δ, ή, bound or cemented with wax, Theorr. Epig. v, 4. Fr. κηρός and δίω.

Κηροδομέω, ω, to build or construct with wax, to make cells of wax; said of bees. Fr. *ness and δέμω.

Kneosidns, sos, o, n, resembling wax, waxen. Fr. 17005.

Kneόθεν, adv. from the heart, cordially. Fr. xne.

Kngóli, adv. in the heart, at heart. Fr. zne.

Κηςοταγής, έος, δ, ή, cemented or fastened with wax. Fr. πήγνυμι.

Κηςοπλαστίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to make figures of wax; to work in wax; to make honeycombs. Fr. τλάσσω.

Κηςοπλάστης, ου, δ, a modeller in wax.

Κηρόπλαστος, ου, ό, ή, moulded in wax, Æschyl. Prom. 374. Fr. κηρός and πλάσσω.

Κηςοπώλης, ου, δ, a wax-chandler. Fr. πωλέω.

KHPO' Σ , $o\tilde{v}$, δ , wax; the wax used in the encaustic painting, Basil, Anacreontic.

Κηροτρόφος, ου, ό, ή, producing death, deadly, venomous. Fr. κής and τεέφω. Also, producing wax. Fr. κηθός and τθέφω. Κηςοχίτων, ωνος, ό, ή, clad or covered with wax.

Κηςοχυτέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to pour out or melt wax; to make waxen images, Aristoph. Thesm. 51. Fr. nneos and χέω, or χύω.

Κηρόχυτος, ον, moulded or formed of melted wax.

 $K_{\eta \varrho \delta \omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, to cover with wax; to make of wax. Fr. ungos. Also, to hurt, injure. Fr. zhe. Κηςυδία, ων, τά, bean-pods.

Κήςυγμα, ἄτος, τό, a proclamation, an edict set forth by proclamation, Soph. Œd. T. 350; in N. T., preaching, doctrine, instruction. Fr. 1. pers. pf. pas. of κηςύσσω.

Kńęvna, acc. sing. of nhevę. Κηςύκαινα, ης, ή, a female crier.

Fr. κηθύσσω. Κήρυκε, nom. dual, κηρύκεσσι, dat.

pl. Ion. of nheut.

Kneūκεία, ας, 'n, the office of a herald or public crier; and

Κηρῦκειον, Ιοπ. κηρυκήϊον, ου, τό, Herodt., the staff of a herald; Mercury's wand; the pay of a public crier or herald, Demosth. 1232, 3.

Krounsios, sia, siov, of or belonging to a herald or public crier. Fr. xr(v.

Κηρύκεσσι, Poet. for κήρυζι, dat. pl. of xneug.

Κκρυκευμα, άτος, τό, a proclamation. From

Κης υπεύω, f. εύσω, to perform the office of herald or public crier; to proclaim, Leschyl. Suppl. 218. Fr. xñeuz.

Kneuxnin, ns, n, Ion., the office of a herald or public crier, Herodt, vii, 134.

Κηρύκιον, τό, ε. ας κηρύκειον.

Κηρύλος, ου, δ, Att. πειρύλος, a sea-bird, according to some, the male halcyon, or the kingfisher. Κήρυνθος, a proper name, Cerynthus.

KH' PΥΞ, ūκος, δ, a public crier, Demosth. 319, pen.; a herald, Id. 68, 15; an ambassador; an officer of religion or a priest, one of a family at Athens called Ceryces, who officiated at the Eleusinian mysteries, and enjoyed peculiar privileges; a kind of shellfish or conch used by criers; in N. T., a teacher of the Christian religion, a preacher; also, a cock, the herald of day. κηρύσσω.

Κηςυξαι, 1. a. inf. of κηςύσσω. Κήρυζις, εως, ή, a proclaiming or announcing; a proclamation, promulgation. Fr. κηςύσσω.

Κήρυς, ε. αε κήρυζ.

Κηρύσσω, or κηρύττω, f. ύζω, pf. πεκήρυχα, to be a herald or public crier; to publish, proclaim, announce, declare publicly; to spread abroad; & mouκίαν....εκήςυσσον, they proclaimed the sending a colony, Thucyd. i, 27; to promulgate; to call upon, invoke, Eurip. Hec. 145; Aristoph. Acharn. 748; to convoke an assembly; in N. T., to preach or teach; κηςύξομαι, 1. f. mid., used passively in the Tragic writers; Demosth., 347, 25, has ἐπικεκηρυχέναι· 1. a. έκήρυζα, pf. pas. κεκήρυγμαι, ξαι, κται, 1. a. pas. ἐκηρύχθην, part. 1. a. pas. κηθυχθείς, 1. f. pas. κηςυχθήσομαι, η, εται. Th. κήρυξ.

Κηςυχθῆ, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. pas., and

Kneuxθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of κηρύσσω.

Knew, gen. Dor. for uneou, of xneós.

Κήρωμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing made of wax; a tablet covered with wax, Herodt. vii, 239; a plaster of wax; an ointment. Fr. ungós.

Κηρωματικός, ή, όν, anointed with κήεωμα, Jurenal.

Κηρών, ῶνος, δ, a hive containing wax and honey. Fr. ungos. Kneωτή, ns, h, a cerate or salve, used as a cosmetic and medically. Κηςωτόν, ου, τό, and κηςωτή, ης, n, cerecloth; also, a kind of

pomatum, Aristoph. Acharn. 1176; a cerate or preparation of wax and other things; neut. of Κηςωτός, ή, όν, covered with wax, mixed with wax. Fr. zneos. Kis, Dor. for nai els.

Κηται, for κέηται, 3. sing. pres. subj. of usiqual.

Κητεία, ας, ή, the act of taking large tishes. $Fr. \varkappa \tilde{\eta} \tau \sigma s$. Κήτειος, εία, ειον, of or like

whales, huge, great.

Κητόδος πος, ου, ό, ή, fed on by large fishes, Lycophr. Cassandr. 954. Fr. znos and δόρπον.

Κητοθηφία, ας, ή, the fishing for great fishes. Fr. 9 nea.

KH TOΣ, εος, τό, any sea-monster, any large fish, a whale; generally, the tunny-fish; a shark; also, a seal, Odys. iv, 446, 452; a sign or constellation in the heavens; κητεία, a place where whales are caught; the catching of whales. Fr. κέω, or, according to Buttmann, Lexil. § 70, χάω.

Κητοφόνος, ου, δ, ή, killing seamonsters.

Knτώ, όος, h, the name of a woman, Ceto.

Knτώδης, εος, δ, ή, of the whale kind, or like large fishes, cetaceous. Fr. xñros and sidos.

Κητώεις, ώεσσα, ώεν, only found as an Homeric epithet of Lacedamon, situated in a hollow, or abounding in hollows, gorges, or vales; οἱ δ' εἶχον ποίλην Λακεδαίμονα κητώεσσαν, Il. ii, 581. See Buttmann's Lexil. § 70. Fr. zñros. "Buttmenn's explanation of κητώεσσα, having many chasms, appears to me very objectionable. I pass over the common one as utterly absurd. Homer very rarely employs two epithets, essentially the same in meaning, to distinguish the same object. But κοίλην and κητώεσσαν, Π. ii, 581; Odys. iv, 1, according to Buttman's interpretation, are nearly the same, the one signifying hollow, low-lying, and the other, having many chasms or hollows. Neither do I think that 'the common meaning of xñros' ever was a hollow or chasm. After some observations in support of his opinion, he says, ' xñros thus becomes the natural appellation of those large depths in the sea, frequented by whales, sharks, and such like." I have great doubts if Homer's knowledge of natural history extended so far, and also of Butt-

mann's knowledge in this particular, especially in reference to the dolphin, which is described by Homer as μέγα εῆτος, Il. xxi, The dolphin, however, is understood to sport generally on the surface of the sea, and not to frequent those depths alluded to by Buttmann. Homer evidently employed the word xñros to denote a fish of enormous size, or a sea-monster. None of its compounds or derivatives, therefore, so far as I know, have any reference whatever to chasms or hollows, but always to large fish; and, of consequence, the fictitious word κητώεσσαν cannot be applied as an epithet of Lucedamon. I have little doubt that the true reading in the only two places where the epithet occurs should be κηώεσσαν, fragrant, as characteristic of the fragrant flowers with which the district of Laconia is known to abound, particularly in the vale of the Eurotas." Dunbar. The concurring testimony of the manuscripts and all the scholiasts, however, seems to leave no room for the conjectural reading here proposed by Prof. Dunbar; and the German scholars still follow the common reading, but hesitate between the two interpretations, abounding in hollows, and vast, huge, spacious; both of which are given by the German lexicographers. The latest of these, Crusius, in his valuable Lexicon, exclusively adapted to the Homeric Greek, says, "abounding in hollows or gorges, because it [Lacedæmon] lies in a hollow, surrounded with mountains and narrow passes. Thus Buttmann, Lexil. ii, 79, and Nitzsch; others, as Heyne, Voss, spacious, vast, huge, a definition less suited to fact." Prof. Smith's edit. of Crusius. Knu, Dor. for καὶ εὖ, and well. Khura, acc. sing. of

Khuz, ūxos, i, the name of a king, Ceyx; also, a sea-fowl. καύηξ.

Κησ', κησα, for καὶ ἔφα, Theocr. Κήφ' ότι, Dor. for καὶ εῖφ' ότι, and sig', for size, he said. Kňφα, Dor. for καὶ ἔφη.

Kηφãs, ã, δ, one of the Apostles, Cephas, a surname of Peter.

Κηφεύς, έως, δ, a man's name, Cepheus.

KHΦH'N, η̃νος, δ, a kind of bee, a drone, Aristoph. Vesp. 117; Plat. Polit. viii, 552, C; old, |

idle, useless; dat. pl. κηφήνεσσι, by syncop. xnonoi.

Κηφηνες, oi, Cephenes, an ancient name of the Persians.

Κηφήνιον, ου, τό, a little drone; the cell of the drone. Fr. znφήν.

Κηφηνώδης, εος, δ, ή, like a drone, Plat. Polit. viii, 554, B; rapacious. Fr. sidos.

Kηφθα, Dor., Ion., and Æol. for καὶ ήφθη, 1. a. pas. of ἄπτω, to set on fire, to burn.

Κηφισίδι, dat. sing. of

Κηφισίς, ίδος, ή, Cephisis, a lake. Κηφισόδοτος, ου, ό, a man's name, Cephisodotus.

Κηφισσός, rather κηφισός, οῦ, ὁ, the Cephisus, a stream flowing near Athens; also, a river of Bæotia, Il. ii, 522.

Kñχος, Dor. for πηχος, or πηγχος. From πη and άγχος.

Knώdns, sos, b, h, and

Κηώεις, ώεσσα, ώεν, sweet-smelling, fragrant, perfumed; αὐτὰ δ' ές θάλαμον κατεδήσατο κηώεντα, but she went down to the fragrant chamber, Π. vi, 288; κηώδεϊ κόλπω, a bosom covered with perfumed garments, Id. vi, 483. Fr. καίω.

Kιάθω, Att. form for κίω, to go. Κιβδηλεία, ns, h, adulteration by a base alloy; falsification; knavery; and

Κιβδήλευμα, the same, Plat. Legg.

907, *E. From* Κ.βδηλεύω, *f.* εύσω, to adulterate by a base alloy; to falsify, deceive. Fr. κίζδηλος.

Kiβδηλίς, ίδος, ή, the dross or scoria of metals. From

 $KI'B\Delta HΛΟΣ$, ου, δ, ή, mixed with dross, adulterated, alloyed; spurious, impure, false, counterfeit; metaphor. false, deceitful, insincere; κίζδηλον καὶ ἄπιστον, corrupt and faithless, Demosth. 508, 15; equivocal; from xicδης, which see; superl. κιζδηλό-

Kiεδης, δ, clay, mud; the dross of metals; a worthless fellow; not classical.

Kildos, h, dross, alloy.

Kíbiois, and xíbvois, ews, n, a pouch, bag, knapsack, satchel.

KIBΩ'PION, ου, τό, the seedvessel of the Egyptian bean or lotus; perhaps the nymphæa nelumbo; or κολοκασία, a species of nymphæa or water-lily; also, a drinking-cup, made of its leaves.

Κιζωτάριον, τό, and

Κιζώτιον, ου, τό, dimin. of KIB Ω TO' Σ , $\tilde{o\nu}$, \tilde{n} , a chest, trunk,

ark; a casket, την κιζωτόν ἀνοίγνυμι, I open the casket, Lys. c. Erat.

Κιγκλίζευ, 2. sing. impf. mid. Dor. for ἐκιγκλίζου, Theocr.

Κιγκλίζω, f. ίσω, to imitate the κίγκλος, or wagtail; to move quickly or suddenly, to change often, Dor. for κινέω· εὖ πόκα κιγκλίζευ, you cunningly got out of the way, Theoer. Id. v, 117. Fr. zíyzdos.

Kiyxxis, idos, n, a lattice gate, Demosth. 778, 11; a grating, Aristoph. Vesp. 124; a lattice partition, a balustrade; a keyhole; pl. inclosure by rails of the place where the Athenian senate met. Th. κλείω.

KI'ΓΚΛΟΣ, ου, δ, a species of bird, the wagtail; the dipper; also, xiyxales, because it frequently (zivii) moves its tail.

Κιγχάνω, to find, Eurip. Alc. 493; Att. for κίχανω.

KI' ΔΑΡΙΣ, εως, ή, a turban, or cap, worn by the Persian kings; a kind of dance; it is also written κίταρις, an Arcadian dance. Κιδαφεύω, f. εύσω, to act deceitfully or cunningly, like a fox. From

 $K\bar{I}\Delta A'\Phi H$, ns, n, a fox; also written xidapos and xivados.

Κίδάφος, and κίνδαφος, a fox; as an adj. cunning, sly, crafty, deceitful. Fr. κιδάφη.

Κίδναμι. See κίδνημι.

Κίδνημι, obsol. s. as σκεδάννυμι, to scatter, spread abroad, diffuse, shed; mid. to spread or diffuse itself; pas. to be diffused, spread over, Il. viii, 1; xxiii, 227. Fr. κεδάω, κεδαννύω, κεδάννυμι, which are also written with o, hence, also, κιδάω, κιδνάω, and σκιδνάω.

Κιδνός, ή, όν, weak, worthless. Kis, Ion. for "zuis, impf. of ziw. Κιθαιρών, ωνος, δ, a mountain of Bæotia, Cithæron.

Κιθαιρώνειος, α, ον, Cithæronian, of or belonging to Cithæron.

KIΘA'PĀ, ας, ή, a harp, a lyre; the upper part of the breast: the music of the cithara was always accompanied with singing. See Pindar, passim. Hence the Engl. GITTERN, and CITTERN, and GUITAR.

Κιθάράοιδος, ου, δ, h, a player on the harp; κιθαραοίδατος, very skilful in playing the harp, Aristoph. Vesp. 1278.

Κιθάριζεν, 3. sing. impf. Ion. of Κιθαρίζω, f. ίσω, to play on the harp; 1. a. imperat. zibágiσον. Th. κιθάρα.

Kíđăgis, idas, n, a harp; also, a playing on the harp, Il. iii, 54. Κιθάρισμα, ατος, τό, a tune on the harp; an ode sung to the music of the harp. I'r. xidaeizw.

Κιθαριστής, οῦ, ὁ, a harper, a player on the harp; and

Κιθαςίστεια, ας, ή, a female player

on the harp. Same Th. Κιβαριστικός, ή, όν, qualified for or relating to playing on the harp; fond of playing on the harp; and

Κιθαριστρίς, ίδος, η, fem. of κιθαpiorńs.

Κἴθἄριστύς, ύος, ή, the art of playing on the harp, Il. ii, 600. Fr. κιθαρίζω.

Κίθἄρος, ου, ό, the thorax or chest, Hippocr.; Galen.; also, a species of rhombus, a fish, sacred to Apollo. Fr. κιθάςα.

Κιθαρφδέω, ω, f. ήσω, to play on the harp with the accompaniment of the voice. Fr. xiθαρα and ἄδω.

Κιθαρφδία, ας, ή, a singing to the music of the harp. Same Th. Κιθαρωδικός, ή, όν, fit for playing on the harp; adapted to the harp, Plat. Gorg. 902, A. Same

Κιθαρωδός, οῦ, ὁ, one who plays on the harp and sings to it; a harper. Fr. zιθάρα and ἄδω.

Κιθών, ωνος, δ, Ion. for χιτών, ω̃νος, a cloak; a tunic, Herodt. v, 88; i, 105; it was made of linen or cotton; also, a light coat of mail, made of steel links, Id. vii, 61.

Kireiv, inf. of a rare poet. aor. Exinor. See ninw.

Κικέρων, ωνος, δ, the Roman orator, Cicero.

KI~KI, εως, τό, a species of shrub, the castor-oil plant, the palma Christi, Herodt. ii, 94; Plat. Tim. 60, A.

Kízīvos, and zízivvos, ov, o, a lock or curl of hair, a curled lock. Theorr. ix, 10; Aristoph. Vesp.

Κικκαβά, and κικκαβή, ης, ή, a screech-owl.

KIKKABAΥ~, τό, the cry or whoop of owls, Aristoph. Av. 262.

Kinnivos, s. as nintvos.

Kinnes, i, the husk or shell of fruit, Lat. ciccus. Kinnés, ou, è, a cock : hence the

English CHICK.

Kix ,ves, oi, Ciconians, a people of Thrace.

Κικλήσκουσ', for κικλήσκουσα,

part. pres. f. g. from Κικλήσκω, Ion. and Poet. for καλίω, to call; τὸν ἐπίπλησιν Κορϋνήτην "Ανδρες κίκλησκον, men surnamed him, Il. vii, 139; to summon, Id. ix, 11; to invoke, Aristoph. Nub. 564; Soph. Œd. T. 209; isenv κικλήσκουσι την πάθην, they name the affection sacred, Aretœus. Caus. Morb. Chron. i, 4; κικλήσκεται, it is called, Id.

Κικράω, Dor. for κεράννυμι, κιρνάω.

Κικτμώττω, to see imperfectly like an owl, to be purblind.

Κικύννοθεν, from Cicynnus, a ward in Attica, Aristoph. Nub. 135.

KI'KΥΣ, vos, ή, bodily strength; an old and rare poetic word; άλλ' οὐ γάς οἱ ἔτ' ἦν ἢς ἔμπεδος, οὐδέ τε κίκυς, for he had neither firm vigor nor strength, Odys. xi, 392; might; "s signifies vigor either of body or mind, xixus, bodily strength; as if from κίω, to move.

 $Kix\omega$, a verb found only in the 2. aor. Exinov, inf. nineiv, Dor. 1. a. ἔκιζα, mid. ἐκιζάμην, to make to go, bring, move, toss.

Κιλευτιάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, Poet. for κελευτιάω, οτ κελευστιάω.

Κίλἴκες, ων, οί, Cilicians.

Κιλικία, ας, ή, Cilicia, a country so called from Cilix, the son of Phænix, now called Carmania. $K_i \lambda_i z_i \zeta_{\omega_i}$, $f_{i\sigma_{\omega_i}}$ to imitate the

manners of the Cilicians. κίλιξ.

Κιλίκιον, ου, τό, a coarse cloth or garment of goat's hair. κίλιξ.

Κιλίκιος, ου, δ, ή, Cilician, Pind. Pyth. i.

Κιλικισμός, οῦ, ὁ, imitation of the vices of Cilicians; e. g. committing murder in drunkenness. Fr. xíλιξ.

KI'ΛΙΞ, ĭκος, δ, a Cilician, sprung from Cilicia; κίλισσα, ns, a female of Cilicia.

Kίλλα, ns, h, Cilla, the name of a district in the Troad. Hom. Κιλλιβάντες, ων, οί, pl. of κιλλίεας, wooden stands or frames supported on three legs, on which soldiers, when fatigued, rested their shields; three-legged stools or tables, Aristoph. Acharn. 1122; also, a painter's easel. Fr. xíxlos and βαίνω. Κιλλίδας, αντος, δ. See preced. KIΛΛΟ'S, oũ, ô, Dor. for övos, an ass; also used for any implement which, in English, we call a horse.

Κίλλουζος, ου, δ, a hind of bird, a wagtail. Fr. xilla and oveá. Κίλλω, obsol., synon. with κίλλω and Ίλλω, to move.

Κίλυφος. See κέλυφος.

Κιμβαρικόν, and

Κιμβερικόν, ου, τό, or

Κιμβερινόν, ου, τό, (ἰμάτιον understood,) a kind of costly woman's garment; more correctly, zipμερικόν, Aristoph. Lys. 45.

Κιμθέριον, s. as preced.

KÍMBHZ, or κίμειζ, κος, δ, an insect of the wasp or bee kind: also, penurious, stingy, sordid, Aristot. Eth. iv, 1, 39.

Κιμβικεία, ας, ή, avarice, meanness. Fr. ziuliz.

Κίμβιξ, ικος, δ. See κίμβηξ.

Κίμβροι, ων, οί, the Cimbri, a people of ancient Germany, inhabiting the modern Jutland and Sleswick.

Κιμμέριοι, οί, the Cimmerians; a Scythian nation who dwelt upon the shores of the Euxine, (Odys. xi, 15, 16,) living, according to the legend, in perpetual darkness; pl. of

Κιμμέριος, ία, ιον, Cimmerian, belonging to the Tauric Chersonesus; also, belonging to the Cimmerii, a people of Italy.

Κίμμεροι, οί, ε. αε Κιμμέριοι.

Κιμολία, as, n, or

Κιμωλία, ας, ή, (with or without $\gamma \tilde{n}$,) a kind of white clay or earth, from the island Cimolus, one of the Cyclades.

Kίμων, the name of a man, Cimon.

KINA'BPA, ας, ή, the rank smell of he-goats, or of the arm-pits; any rank smell.

Κἴναθράω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to have the rank smell of he goats, to stink, Aristoph. Plut. 294. preced.

Kίνἄδος, εος, τό, and ου, ό, a fox, in the Sicilian dialect; hence, a cunning or crafty fellow, Demosth. 307, 23; Soph. Aj. 103. Κιναθίζω, ίσω, to move, agitate; to make the wings rustle in flying. Fr. κινέω.

Κινάθισμα, ατος, τό, a gentle moving, light rustling or fluttering, Æschyl. Prom. 124. Same Th.

Κιναίδισμα, ἄτος, τό, an obscene act or word.

Κιναιδολογέω, ῶ, f. ńσω, to talk or write obscenely.

Kivaidos, ou, o, a sodomite, catamite; a debauchee.

Kivămov, and

Κινάμωμον, ου, τό. See κιννάμωμον.

Kίνας α, α, ἡ, a kind of artichoke. Κινάχυς α, α, ἡ, a sieve for separating the husks from the grain, Aristoph. Eccl. 730. Fr. κινέω and ἄχυζον.

KIN ΔΑΛΟΣ, ου, δ, a stake, a wooden peg, pin, or plug. See χύνδαλος.

Κίνδαξ, απος, δ, h, active, quick, easily moved. Fr. πινίω.

Κίνδαφος. See κίδαφος.

Κινδυνεύει, 3. sing. pres. ind. of κινδυνεύω.

Κινδύνευμα, ἄτος, τό, a bold or adventurous deed; a risk, Soph. Œd. C. 570; Antig. 42; a dangerous undertaking. Fr. pf. pas. of κινδύνεύω.

Kinδυνευτέον, verbal adj. from κινδυνεύω, (one) must venture, or run the risk.

Kiνδῦνευτής, οῦ, δ, an adventurous person, Thucyd. i, 70. Fr. κινδῦνεύω. And

Κινδῦνευτικός, ή, όν, relating to danger; hazardous; disposed to brave danger; venturous.

Κινδυνεύω, f. εύσω, p. κεκινδύνευκα, Xen. Cyr. vii, 2, 4, rarely used; 1. a. ἐκινδύνευσα, to bring or put into danger, to be in danger or to hazard or expose one's self to danger or jeopardy; xivδυνεύων καθ' ξαυτόν, running the risk himself, Aristoph. Vesp. 1021; to incur or run into danger; to run a risk, to hazard; to encounter war, to fight; also, to seem, i. e. to run the risk of being thought; with Plato chiefly, Crit. 82; xIVDuνεύει, it may be, Plat. Phædr. 262, C; to endeavour, Xen. Mem. ii, 3, 17 ; κινδυνεύειν κίνδυvov, to run a risk, Plat. Legg. vii, 814, B; κινδυνεύειν ψευδομαςτυρίαν, to hazard a prosecution for perjury, Demosth. 1033, 1. It is sometimes used impersonally; it has the accus., and is construed with περί τινος, ὑπίρ TIVOS, and Teos TIVA, also with the dative of the instrument, etc.; pas. to be in danger, etc.; not used by Æschyl. or Soph. From

KI'NΔTNOΣ, ου, δ, danger, risk, peril, jeopardy; τοῦ κινδύνου ἀπηλλάγησαν, they were freed from the danger, Thucyd. vii; hazard, a trial; εἰς κίνδυνον καθιστάναι, to expose to danger; μίγας κίνδυνος, a hazardous enterprise, Pind. Olymp. i, 123. Perhaps from κινίω.

Kivduvadns, sos, b, h, dangerous. Fr. eldos.

Kiνίας, ov, the name of a man, Cineas.

Kiνείσθω, 3. sing. pres. imperat. pas., and

Kivsű, Dor. and Æol. for xivő, bestir thyself, pres. imperat. pas. of

Kινέω, f. ήσω, to move, to set in motion; to urge, to shake, stir; to agitate, Thucyd. vi, 36; to put into a rage; to pique, provoke, Demosth. 537, ult.; to meddle with, scil. sacred things, Thucyd. vi, 50; (see Duker. Annot. Soph. Antig. 1048;) to remove, alter; to stir up, to excite, Eurip. Med. 98; to begin; ὧ κινούμενοι, ye lechers, Aristoph. Nub. 1104; pas. to be put in motion or commotion, Il. ii, 144; to be excited; to give signs of moving, growing, etc.; to shudder, Plat. Phædr. 118; 1. a. act. ἐκίνησα, 1. f. pas. κινηθήσομαι, 1. a. pas. έκινήθην, ης, η · διὰ τὸ τὰς πολιτείας κινηθηναι, from their political constitutions being changed, Xen. Ag. i, 37; την γην κινουμένην, ploughed ground, Xen. Econ. 16, 13; κινεῖσθαι ἔνδοθεν, to stir from home, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 13; pf. pas. κεκίνημαι · τὰ κεκινημένα, movable objects. Fr. κίω.

Kινίων, οῦσα, ον, part. pres., and Kινηθέντος, gen. sing. part. 1. a. pas. of preced.

Kivήθη, Poet. for ἐκινήθη, 1. a. pas. of the same verb.

Kivnθμός, οῦ, ὁ, motion, Poet. for κίνησις.

Κίνημα, ἄτος, τό, any thing moved, movement, Theorr. XXI, 47; motion; disturbance, commotion, uproar. Th. χινίω.

Κινῆσαι, 1. a. inf. act., and Κινήσας, αντος, part. 1. a. act. of κινέω.

Kiνησις, εως, ή, a moving, motion; a stepping, Aristot. Eth.; a stirring, commotion, disturbance; commencement. Fr. ει-νίω.

Κινητής, ῆςος, δ, a mover, a shaker; εινητής γᾶς, the shaker of the earth, periphrasis for Neptune, Pind. Isth. iv, 32. Fr. εινίω.

Κινητήριος, ία, ιον, adapted to produce motion, seditious, exciting; capable of exciting, Æschyl. Suppl. 443. Fr. κι-

Κινητής, οῦ, ὁ, a mover, introducer, one that sets a-going, Aristoph. Nub. 1399; a disturber. Fr. κινέω.

Kīνητῖκός, ή, όν, having the power of moving; turbulent, seditious. Same Th.

Κινητικώτατα, neut. pl. superl. of κινητικός.

 $K_{iνητός}$, ή, όν, movable, Plat. Tim. 58, D; to be moved. Fr. κινέω.

Kίνητρον, ου, τό, an instrument for moving or stirring. Same Th.

Kίννα, ης, ἡ, Lat. cinna, a kind of grass which grew in Cilicia.

KINNA'BAPI, εως and εος, τί, an Indian gum, cinnabar, or the bisulphuret of mercury; an ore or mineral; also, vermilion; a color, commonly called κόκκινου. Hence

Kinnaβαρίζω, f. ίσω, to paint, stain, or dye of a vermilion color; to be red like vermilion. KI'NNĂBOΣ, ου, δ, a model or pattern used by sculptors in making statues; α doubtful

Κίννἄμον, τό, a later form of KINNA'ΜΩΜΟΝ, ου, τό, cinnamon, the bark of the Laurus

cinnamomum; the cinnamontree, Herodt. iii, 111.

Κινοῦντα, acc. sing., and

reading for návalos.

Kivoύσης, gen. sing. f. g. part. pres. of κινέω.

Κίνυγμα, ατος, τό, a moving object, a sport; αἰθέριον κίνυγμα, the sport of the winds, Æschyl. Prom. 157. Fr. κινέω.

Kίνῦμι, s. as zινίω, only used in the middle voice, zινῦμαι, to move, shake; whence zίνυντο, in 3. pl. impf. mid. Ion. for ἐχίνυντο, Il. iv, 281.

Kivěçā, ας, ἡ, a musical instrument used by the Phænicians and Syrians, producing a plaintive sound; s. as the Hebrew word kinnûr. LXX.

Kirčeas, ov. ô, Cingras, a king of Cyprus.

Κινύρετο, Ion. for ἐκινύρετο, 3. sing. impf. of

Κἴνῦρομαι, to lament or complain in a mournful voice; κινύρονται φόνον, sound the wail of slaughter, Æschyl. S. Theb. 116. Fr. κινύρα.

Κἴνὕζός, ά, όν, plaintive, mournful, moaning, Π. xvii, 5.

Κινύσσω, to move, to rouse; as κινέω, Æschyl. Choëph. 194. Τh. κινέω.

Κινώ, οῦς, ἡ, Dor. for κίνησις. Κινώπετον, ου, τό, a wild beast; ὶλυοὺς ἐξάλοντο κινώπετα, the wild beasts made their lair, Callim. Hym. in Jov. 25. Th.

Κιζαλλεία, ας. ή, robbery, theft, highway robbery. From

Κιζάλλης, ου, δ, a robber or thief, one who robs on the highway. Fr. είχω.

Kίοιμι, 1. sing. pres. opt. of κίω. Κινίτην, 2. dual opt. of κίω.

Κιόκρᾶνου, τό, s. as κιονόκρανου. Κίου, Poet. for ἔκιου, impf. of κίω. Κίου, for κίουα, acc. sing. of κίωυ. Κιουζόυ, adv. like a pillar or

Kiovis, idos, i, the uvula.

column.

Kιονόπρανον, ου, τό, the capital of a pillar, Xen. Hist. iv, 4, 5. Fr. κίων and πράνον.

Κίοσιν, dat. pl. of κίων, ονος. Κιοῦσαι, nom. pl. part. pres. f. g. from κίω, to go.

KIPKAI'A, as, n, the name of a plant, probably a species of solanum or nightshade.

Kίρκη, ης, η, and Dor. Κίρκα, the name of a female enchantress, Circe, Odys. x, 137.

Κιζκήλᾶτος, ου, ό, ή, pursued by the hawk, Æschyl. Suppl. 60. Fr. κίρκος and ἐλαύνω.

Κιρχήσια, ων, τά, (ἀγωνίσματα,) Circensian games.

KI'PKOΣ, ου, δ, a circus, a ring; a circle; also, a species of hawk or falcon, Æschyl. Prom. 859.

Kιρεόω, ω, f. ώσω, to surround with a ring or band; to fix with a ring, Æschyl. Prom. 74. Fr. κίρεος οr κρίκος.

Κίρνα, Ion. for ἐκίρνα, 3. sing. impf. of

Κιρνάω, or κίρνημι, obsol. f. ήσω, to mix or mingle; mid. κίρναμαι, Plat. Locr. 101, C; for κεράννυμι.

Kίςνη, for ἐκίςνη, 3. sing. impf. of κίςνημι, or Dor. for ἐκίςνα. Fr. preced.

Κίρνημι. See κιρνάω.

Kίρνων, 1. sing. or 3. pl. impf. of κιρνάω.

Κίρρα, α5, η, Cirrha, a town of Phocis; also, a nymph from whom the town was so called. Κίρραθεν, from Cirrha.

Κιρβάς, άδος, ή, for κιββός, Nicand. Th. 519.

Kiρρis, εως, ἡ, Lat. ciris, a species of hawh; a hind of fish, so called from the color. See κιρρός. ΚΓΡΡΟ΄ Σ, ά, όν, yellow, tawny, brown; as if from καίω, to burn; κιρρός οἶνος, white wine, or straw-colored wine, Galen. By Galen and the other medical authors κιρρός is applied to a light yellow, and πυρρός to a

deep yellow.

Κίρσιον, ου, τό, a kind of thistle. Κιρσοειδής, ίος, ὁ, ἡ, varicose; having a varicose appearance.

KIPΣO'Σ, and κρισσός, οῦ, ὁ, a varix, a swelling or distension of a blood vessel from excess of blood.

KI'Σ, κ'ός, ὁ, a worm; the cornweevil, curculio, which breeds in wood or corn; acc. κτν.

Kis, indect., the name of a man, Kish. Hebr.

Κίσηςις, εως, ή, pumice-stone,Lat. pumex.

Κίσθος, ου, δ. See πίστος.

KI ΣΣΑ, and Att. κίττα, πε, 'n, a jay, a noisy, voracious bird, like the jay, Aristoph. Av. 1297; λάληθρον κίσσαν, Lycophr.; a loathing of common food, and a longing after improper food, applied to pregnant females; Paulus Æginet. i, 1.

Kισσαβίζω, ίσω, Att. zισταβίζω, to scream like a jay.

Kισσάω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to have an unnatural appetite or longing after improper food; to be lecherous; to long after, to desire, Aristoph. Pac. 489. Fr. preced.

Kισσήρης, εος, δ, η, overgrown or crowned with ivy, Soph. Antig. 1119. Fr. χισσός.

Kισσηςίζω, f. ίσω, to polish with pumice-stone. From

Kίσσηςις, εως, η, s. as κίσηςις, pumice-stone, a very porous stone having the appearance of being worm-eaten. Th. κίς.

Kισσηςώδης, εος, δ, ή, like pumicestone. Fr. κίσσης and είδος. Κισσηςωείδης, s. as preced.

Κισσητ΄ς, ή, όν, of ivy, adorned or crowned with ivy (οἶνος). Fr. κισσάω, for κισσόω.

Κισσηφερής, οτ πισσηρεφής, έος, ό, ή, covered with ivy. Fr. πισσός, φέρω, οτ ἐρέφω.

Κισσινοδάφής, ές, ivy-colored. Fr. κίσσϊνος and βάπτω.

Κίσσινος, η, ον, adorned with ivy; made of ivy; ποτήριον δ' ἐν χερσὶ κίσσινον λαβών, taking an ivy-cup into his hands, Eurip. Alc. 772. Fr. κισσός.

Κισσοδέτας, Dor. for κισσοδέτης, ου, δ, bound with ivy; wearing garlands of ivy. Fr. κισσός and δίω.

Kiorosidńs, śos, b, h, like ivy. Fr. sidos.

Κισσοκόμης, ου, δ, having the hair adorned with ivy, ivy-tressed. Fr. κόμη.

Κισσόπλεκτος, ου, δ, n, in the Mss. κισσόπληκτος.

Kισσόπλημτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, struck by the thyrsus of Bacchus, Bacchus-frenzied; κισσόπλημτα μίλη, dithyrambics. Fr. πλήσσω. ΚΙΣΣΟ΄Σ, and Att. κιττός, οῦ, ὁ, ivy, sacred to Bacchus.

Κισσοστέφανος, ου, δ, ή, and Κισσοστεφής, ές, ivy-wreathed. Fr. κισσός and στέφανος, or στέφω.

Kισσοφεςής, έος, δ, ή, wearing ivy on the head, crowned with ivy. Fr. φέρω.

Κισσοφόρος, ου, δ, ħ, bearing ivy, crowned with ivy, an epithet of Bacchus, Pind. Olymp. ii, 50.

Κισσόω, and κιττόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to wreathe or crown with ivy; $\varkappa_{\ell}\tilde{\alpha}$. $\tau\alpha$ κισσώσας $\mathring{\iota}_{\ell}μ\acute{\nu}\nu$, having crowned my head with ivy, Eurip. Bacch. 205. Fr. $\varkappa_{l}\sigma\sigma\acute{\iota}_{5}$.

Κισσύζτον, ου, τό, a cup made of ivy-wood, Theocr. Idyl. i, 27; any cup. Same Th.

Κισσῶ, or κιστῶ, όος, οῦς, ἡ, a longing desire, Aristoph. Vesp. 349.

Κισσώδης, εος, δ, ἡ, ivy-like; also, having strange longings. Fr. κίσσα.

Kισσωτός, ή, όν, decked or wreathed with ivy.

KI'ETH, ns, n, a chest, box, or basket, properly of wicker; a hamper, Odys. vi, 76.

K₁στ¹ς, ίδος, ἡ, a tray or box to carry victuals, Aristoph. Acharn. 1138.

KI'ΣΤΟΣ, ου, δ, or κίσθος, a species of shrub, the cistus or rockrose.

Κίταρις, Herodt. See κίδαρις. Κιτρία, or κιτρία, ας, ή, the citron or lemon-tree; citrus. Κίτρἴνος, η, ον, of citron.

Kίτζιον, scil. μῆλον, a citron or lemon; the citron-tree; citron or lemon peel. Fr. preced.

Κίτρον, τό, the fruit of the κιτεία, citron.

Kitta. See niova.

Κιττάω. See κισσάω. Κιττός, ivy. See κισσός. But

Κιττός, ή, όν, in the Lacedæmonian dialect, good.

Κιστοφόρος, ου, δ, ή, ivy-bearer, crowned with ivy, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 151. Fr. κιστός and φίεω.

Κιτών, ῶνος, δ, Dor. for χιτών. Κιτῶνα, acc. sing. of preced.

Kιχάνω, s. as κιχίω, but used only in the indicative, the other moods following a collateral form, κίχημι, to find; also, to embrace, Odys. ix, 266; 2. a. ἔκιχον. See κιχίω.

Κιχείη, 3 sing., and Κιχείητ, 1. sing. pres. opt. of κίχημι, as τιθείη, of τίθημι.

 $K_{i\chi}$ είμεν, pl. pres. opt. Att. by syncop. for $\kappa_{i\chi}$ είημεν, είητε, είησαν, of $\kappa_{i\chi}$ ημε.

Κιχείς, part. pres. of κίχημι.

Κιχείω, Poet. for

KIXE'Ω, ειχανω, and είχημι, to reach, attain; to find, meet with, II. ii, 188; to overtake, II. vi, 341; to catch; to seize, II. xi, 451; μη μίασμά μ² ἐν δόμωις <math>είχη, lest some pollution attach to me in the house, Eu-rip. Alc. 22; to pursue, II. xvii, 153; f. ήσομαι, II. x, 126; pf. ηπα (?), 2. a. ἔκιχον, 2. a. inf. ειχτίν ειχείς, part. of 2. aor. of είχημι, II. xvi, 342; 1. a. mid. ἐκιχησάμην, II. iv, 385; 2. a. pas. ἐκίχην.

 $K_{i\chi\eta}$, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. of the same.

Κιχήλη, ης, ή, for κίχλη, a thrush; κρέα τ' ὀρνίθεια κιχη-λα, Aristoph, Nub. 339.

Κιχήμεναι, 2. a. inf. Dor. of κίχημι.

Κιχήμενος, η, ον, part. pres. pas. of κίχημι, s. as κιχέω· βέλος ἀκὰ κιχήμενον, the swift arrow that reached him, Π. v, 187.

Κίχημι. See κιχάνω. Κιχησάμην, 1. a. m., and Κιχήσας, part. 1. a. act., and Κιχήσας, 3. sing. 1. a. m. Ion.

of κιχέω. Κιχήσομαι, f. m. of κιχέω. Κιχήτην, 3. dual 2. aor., Π. x, 376; ἐκιχησάτην, 3. dual 1. a. act. of κιχέω.

KIXAH, and $z_1\chi''\lambda\eta$, η_5 , $\dot{\eta}$, the thrush or throstle, Aristopn. Nub. 338; a fish; Dor. $z_1\chi''\dot{\eta}\lambda\alpha$. K₁ $\chi\lambda''_1\dot{\zeta}\omega$, f. $i\sigma\omega$, to feed on $z_1\dot{\chi}\lambda\alpha$, or thrushes; hence, to fare daintily, to feast. Fr. $z_1\dot{\zeta}\lambda\eta$.

Κιχλίζω, to titter, to giggle, Aristoph. Nub. 981; to laugh immoderately, Dor. κιχλίσδω, Theocr. xi, 78; κιχλίσδωντι, they titter, Dor. for κιχλίζουσι, to giggle; it is allied to καχλάζω.

Κιχλίσδουτι, Dor. for αιχλίζουσι, Anacr. xxi, 88.

Κιχλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, loud laughter, hilarity; feasting, luxurious living. Fr. ειχλίζω.

Κιχεάω, obsol., and είχεημι, to lend for use, είχεημί σοι τῶν ἰμῶν ετημάτων ὅτι βούλει, I give up to you what you will of my goods, Demosth. 1250, 11; mid. είχεμμαι, to borrow, only χεη-

σαμένη, Hom. Batrach. 187; f. χεήσω, 1. a. ἔχεησα. Fr. χεάω. Κίχεημι. See κιχεάω.

Κιχεημι. See κιχεαω. Κιχών, part. 2. a. act. of κιχέω. ΚΙΧΩΡΗ, ης, ή, οτ κιχώριον, ου,

τό, the herb endive or succory.

KI'Ω, Poet. form from εἶμι, ἴω, to go; to proceed, to come; pres. ind. not used, but frequent in Hom., etc., in opt. κίωμι, part. κιών, impf. ἔκιον, κίον· used in the pres. and 2. aor. only, Æschyl. Pers. 1025; εἰς "Αργος κίως, Id. Choöph. 669. Lat. cio and

cieo; as if from "ω.

KI'ΩN, ovos, o, n, with Homer mostly fem., but masc. in Odys. viii, 66 and 473, etc.; and with the Attics usually masc.; a column, Aristoph. Nub. 812, a pillar; a tombstone; the uvula; the gristly partition of the nostrils; a high hill; a weevil; κτονα ἀστραδη Τροίας, the firm or immovable pillar of Troy, Pind. Olymp. ii, 146. Fr. κίω. Κιών, ούσα, part. pres. of κίω, or 2. a. for lwv, from sim, to go. Κλαγγάζω, and κλαγγαίνω, collateral forms from κλάζω, to shout, bark, to yelp, Æschyl. Eum. 126; to howl; to scream, as birds, Soph. Fragm. 782. Fr. κλαγγή.

Κλαγγαίνω. See κλαγγάζω. Κλαγγεῦντι, Dor. and Æol. for κλαγγοῦσι, 3. pl. pres. of κλαγγίω.

Κλαγγέω, ω, s. as κλάζω.
Κλαγγή, ῆς, ἡ, clang, a ringing sound, clangor; the shrill cry or clang of cranes or geese; the din of battle; the blast of a trumpet; the shout of men in battle; the clang of arms; the cry of dogs in hunting, Xen. Cyn. 3, 9; the twang of a bow, as the arrow is discharged, Il. i, 49; the whizzing of an arrow, Eurip. Troad. 147; a song or chant, Soph. Trach. 207. Fr. κλάζω.

Κλαγγηδόν, adv. with a cry or clamor, II. ii, 463; with a loud noise, shout, clangor. Same Th. Κλαγγώδης, εος, ό, ή, uttering a cry, as the scream of birds of prey. Fr. κλαγγή and είδος.

Κλάγερός, ά, όν, screaming, screeching. Th. κλάζω.
Κλάγξας, part. 1. a. of κλάζω.

Κλάγξας, part. 1. a. of κλάζ Κλάγξω, f. of κλάζω.

Κλάδα, and Æol. κλάδα, a club. Κλάδας όμματος, ου, δ, ἡ, having rolling, wanton, lascivious eyes. Fr. κλαδαςός and ὄμμα. Κλαδάρος, ά, ον, of branches, broken, liable to break; fragile. Fr. κλάω.

Κλαδας, Dor. for κλεῖδας.

Kλάδας, irreg. acc. pl. of κλάδος.

Κλάδάω, ω, and κλαδεύω, f. εύσω, to break off branches, to prune vines; to shake. Fr. κλάω. Κλάδευσις, εως, ή, a pruning or

lopping; and
Kanakuraéa Face à one who

Κλαδευτής, ῆςος, δ, one who prunes or lops.

Κλαδευτήριον, ου, τό, a pruningknife or hook. Fr. κλάω.

Κλαδί, dat. sing. of κλας, s. as κλείς, a key.

Κλάδίον, τό, dimin. of κλάδος.

Κλαδίσκος, δ, dimin. of

KΛΑ΄ΔΟΣ, ου, δ, a tender or young branch or bough of a tree; a twig, shoot; progeny, offspring; it forms its dative sing. from κλάς, dat. κλαδί, dat. pl. κλάδισι, but also κλάδισιν, Soph. Œd. Τ. 3. Fr. κλάω.

Κλάειν, Att. and Dor. for κλαίειν, from κλάω.

Κλαζομεναί, αί, Clazŏměne, a city of Ionia.

Κλαζομένιος, ου, δ, a Clazomenian, an inhabitant of Clazomene. Κλάζοντε, dual part. pres. of

KΛA'ZΩ, f. κλάγξω, from obsol. κλάγγω, 1. α. ἔκλαγξα, pf. κέκλαγγα, and κέκληγα, with pres. signification; part. κεκληγώς, οτος, and Poet. κεκλήγων, ovros, to clash, to make a ringing noise; to utter a shrill sound, to clang; to scream; to rattle; ἔπλαγξαν δ' ἀρ' διστοί, and then the arrows rattled, Il. i, 46; to cry out, to shout; to whiz; to ring forth the note of terror, Æschyl. S. Theb. 368; 2. a. ἔκλάγον, 2. pf. κέκληγα, alsoκίκλαγγα, Xen. Ven. 3, 9; subj. κεκλάγγω, Aristoph. Vesp. 929; f. pas. κεκλάξομαι, pf. κέκλαγμαι. Hence κλαγγή.

Κλάζω, for πλάω, and

Κλάζω, Dor. for κληΐζω, to shut; f. κλάζω, l. a. ἔκλαζα. Fr. κλάς, i. e. κλείς.

Κλαΐ, for κλαῖε, Ion. for ἔκλαιε,
3. sing. impf., and

Κλαίεσκον, impf. Ion. for εκλαιε, of κλαίω.

Kλαίοισθα, Æol. by paragoge, for κλαίοις, 2. sing. pres. opt. act. of κλαίω.

Κλαίοντα, acc. sing. part. pres. act., and

Κλαίουτι, Dor. for κλαίουσι. Κλαίουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of

κλαίω, Bion. Ādonid. κ 3 Khais, idos, in, Dor. for nheis, hence Ion. xants. Fr. xasiw. Κλαίστρον, ου, τό, Dor. and Æol. for xxeileov.

KΛΑΙ'Ω, Att. κλάω, impf. ĭx λ aιον, 1. a. ĭx λ aυσα, fut. m. κλαύσομαι, and κλαυσουμαι, Aristoph. Pac. 1081; fut. act. not in use; κεκλαύσεται, 3. pf. pas.; μάτην ἐμοὶ κεκλαύσεται. pf. pas. zinhavua, Aristoph. Nub. 1440; to weep, wail; to deplore, lament, weep for; to have cause to lament; zlásiv ἔγωγέ σοι λέγω, I bid you go weep, or I wish you cause for weeping, go to the mischief, Id. Plut. 62; mid. to repent of one's faults; to lament or weep for one's self, κλαίοντα τινά καθιστάναι, to cause one to lament; κλάειν μακρά την κεφαλην, to lament sorely a broken head, Id. Vesp. 596 ; ώς κλαύσαιτο Φρυνίων εἰ ἄψαιτο αὐτῆς, that Phrynian should have cause to repent if he toughed her, Demosth. 1357, 27; κλαίων (in the sense of ou xalewr, in Soph. Ed. T. 363), not with impunity, to one's cost or sorrow, Antig. 759 (see χαίρω); κλαίων έρεις, you shall speak out to your sorrow, Soph. Œd. T. 1152; it is used both transitively and intransitive-

KΛAMBO'Σ, ή, όν, mutilated; as if from κλάω.

Κλανίδιον, ου, τό. See χλανίδιον. Κλάνιον, οτ κλανίον, ου, τό, α bracelet or armlet.

Κλάξ, ακός, h, Dor. for κλείς. Κλάξω, or κλάξῶ, f. Dor. for xaniow, of xanicu, from 1. a. ἔκλαξα. So κλάξον, Dor. for κλήϊσον, 1. a. imperat.

Κλάοισα, Dor. for κλαίουσα, part. pres. f. g. of xlaiw.

Κλάπείς, έντος, part. 2. a. pas. of κλέπτω.

Κλάςίον, ου, τό, Dor. for πληςίον, in pl. bonds for a debt, Plut.

Κλάξιος, ου, δ, ή, for κλήξιος, presiding over the lots, an epith. of Jupiter, Æschyl. Suppl. 355.

Κλαρονόμος, Dor. for κληρονόμος. Κλαρονόμως, acc. pl. Dor. for πληφονόμους, heirs.

Κλάρος, ou, Clarus, a city of Innia, celebrated for an oracle of Apollo.

Κλάρος, Dor. for κλήρος. Κλάρωσε, Ion. and Dor. for εκλήςωσε, 1. σ. of κλαςόω. Kλαςόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to choose by lot, Dor. for κληςόω. Th. κλη-606.

Κλαρωται, ol, for κληρωται, and like είλωτες, (glebæ adscripti,) slaves or serfs who were transferred with the soil they cultivated, Strabo xv, p. 701; Plut. 2. Gr. 21. See Ruhnken. ad Timæum, p. 213, et seq.

Κλᾶς, obsol. dat. sing. κλαδί, and dat. pl. κλάδεσι in use. See κλά-805.

Κλάσας, αντος, part. 1. a. act. and κλάσαι, 1. a. inf. of κλάω. Κλάσε, Poet. for εκλασε, 1. a. of κλάω.

Kλασθείσης, gen. sing. part. 1. a. pas. f. g. of κλάω.

Κλασιδώλαξ, ακος, δ, ή, breaking clods, clod-breaking. Fr. $\beta \tilde{\omega}$ -

Κλάσις, εως, ή, a breaking; a fracture a lopping or pruning; and

Κλάσμα, ἄτος, τό, a piece broken off, a splinter, a fragment. Fr. pf. pas. of πλάω.

Κλαστάζω, άσω, to prune a vine, to retrench; metaphor. to bring down, to humble.

Κλαστάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to break to pieces, to shatter, crush; to humble, Aristoph. Eq. 166. Fr. κλάω.

Κλαστής, ῆςος,, δ, a pruner; a vine-dresser. Fr. κλάω.

Κλαστήριον, ου, τό, a bill or pruning-knife. Fr. κλάω.

Κλαστός, ή, όν, broken, fractured. Fr. κλάω.

Κλασῶ, Dor. for κλάσω· also for κλείσω, 1. f. of κλείω.

Κλαύδη, ης, η, Clauda or Claude, a small island off the southwest coast of Crete, Acts xxvii, 16; now Gozzo.

Kλαυδία, ας, ή, the name of a woman, Claudia.

Κλαυθμός, οῦ, ὁ, a weeping, wailing, deploring, lamentation, Odys. iv, 801. Fr. xλαίω.

Κλαυθμυρίζω, f. ίσω, to weep; tocry or whimper, like an infant. Same Th.

Κλαυθμυσισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a weeping, wailing, a crying like a child. Fr. preced.

Κλαυθμώδης, εος, δ, ή, lamentable. Fr. κλαυθμός and είδος.

Κλαυθμών, ῶνος, ό, a weeping; a place of weeping, Judges ii. Th. κλαίω.

Κλαυμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing lamented or sorrowed for, trouble, sorrow, Soph. Phil. 1244. Fr. κλαίω.

Κλαυμόνη, ης, ή, wailing, Plat. Legg. vii, 792, A.

Κλαύσἄρα, by crasis for κλαύσει | Κλίεδην, adv. like a thief; pri-

Κλαύσατε, ?. pl. 1. a. imperat. act. of xlaiw.

Κλαῦσε, Poet. for εκλαυσε, 3. sing. 1. a. act. of κλαίω.

Κλαυσείται, 3. sing. f. m. Dor. of κλαίω, Dor. κλαυσουμαι, for κλαύσομαι.

Κλαύσετε, 2. pl. 1. f. ind. act. of the same verb.

Κλαυσίαω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\alpha}\sigma\omega$, to be prone to weep; to wish to weep, to wail or whine; to creak, like the hinge of a door, Aristoph. Plut. 1100. Fr. κλαίω.

Κλαυσίγελως, ωτος, Att. ω, δ, weeping and laughing at the same time, Xen. Hist. vii, 2, 9; like δακευόεν γελάσασα, smiling through her tears, Il. vi, 484. Fr. κλαίω and γέλως.

Κλαυσίθυρος, ου, δ, h, wailing or lamentation made at the doors by lovers. Fr. naaiw and Di

Κλαυσίμαχος, ου, δ, ή, weeping in battle, Aristoph. Pac. 1291. Fr. κλαίω and μάχη.

Κλαύσομαι, fut. of κλαίω.

Κλαυσουμαι, Dor. for κλαύσομαι, f. mid. of xlaiw.

Κλαυστικός, ή, όν, inclined to weep, plaintive; and

Κλαυστός, ή, όν, ε. αε κλαυτός. Κλαυσῶ, Dor. for πλαύσω, 1. f.

act. of xlaiw.

Κλαυτός, ή, όν, deplored, deplorable, to be lamented, Soph. Æd. C. 1362.

KΛΛ'Ω, f. κλάσω, Epic κλάσσω, to break, break in pieces, break off; to prune; to bend down; in N. T., only in the phrase, κλάσαι τὸν ἄςτον, to break bread, i. e. for distribution previous to a meal; 1. a. ixlaσα, inf. κλάσαι, part. κλάσας. αντος, pf. pas. κέκλασμαι, 1. a. pas. ἐκλάσθην, was broken. Also Κλαω, f. κλαύσομαι, Att. for πλαίω, to weep, like πάω, for These forms are someκαίω. times, but erroneously, with a subscript iota, κάω, κλάω, (Passow.) to make a complaint to, with πρός, Aristoph. Acharn. 1032. See x λαίω.

Kλεάνθης, ου, δ, Cleanthes, an ancient philosopher.

Κλεάνως, οςος, δ, a man's name, Cleanor, Xen. Anab. iii, 1, 47. Κλεάριστος, ου, δ, α man's name, Clearistus.

Κλίαςχος, δ, a man's name, Clearchus.

vately, furtively. Fr. κλίπτω. Κλεεινός, for κλεινός, and κλεεννός, Dor. renowned, celebrated, illustrious. Th. κλείω.

Κλιηδών, όνος, ἡ. See κληδών. Κλιθήσεται, 3. sing. 1. f. pas. by syncop. for καλεθήσεται, and Κλιθήσομαι, 1. sing. 1. f. pas. of καλέω.

Κλεία, illustrious deeds, nom. pl. contract. from κλεία, from κλείος, for κλέος, glory.

Κλείδα, acc. sing. of κλείς.

Κλιδίον, ου, τό, a small lock or key; the collar-bone. Fr. κλείς. Κλιδοῦχος, ου, δ, a porter; one who keeps a key. Fr. κλείς and $\tilde{\epsilon}_{\mathcal{K}}\omega$.

Κλειδοφύλαξ, ἄκος, δ, ή, a doorkeeper. Fr. κλείς and φυλάσσω. Κλειδόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to shut up, to close; to bolt. Th. κλείω. Κλειδών, gen. pl. of κλείς.

Κλείει, 3. sing. pres. ind. of κλείω. Κλείετε, 2. pl. pres. imperat. act. of κλείω.

Κλείζω, and Ion. κληίζω, f. ΐσω and ίζω, to celebrate, render famous, Pind. Olymp. i, 176. Fr. κλέος.

Κλειθεία, ας, ἡ, a key-hole; a crevice, a chink, Lucian iii, 28. Κλείθεον, ου, τό, a bolt, a bar of a door; a barred door or gate; a locked apartment, Eurip. Phæn. 62. Fr. κλείω.

Κλεινίας, ου, δ, Clinias, the father of Alcibiades.

Κλεινόμαχος, ου, δ, a man's name, Clinomachus.

Κλεινός, ή, όν, celebrated, renowned; illustrious, Eurip. Orest. 17; a frequent epithet of cities; not used by Homer. Fr. κλείω.

Khitzai, Dor. for xhio ai, 1. a. inf. act. of $xhi \omega$.

Κλείος, τό, Poet. for κλέος.
Κλείουσαι, celebrating, nom. pl. f.
g. part. pres. of κλείω, Hes. Op. 2.
Κλείς, κλειδός, Ion. κληΐς, ίδος,
ή, a key, a lock, a bolt; the
collar-bone or clavicle, acc. Att.
κλείν, Dem. de Coron.; but Ion.
κληΐδα, acc. pl. κλειδάς, and by
syncop. κλείς. In the pl. κληΐδες frequently signifies rowers'
benches, Odys. ii, 419. Th.
κλείω.

Κλείσαι, 1. a. inf. act., and Κλείσαντ', for κλείσαντα, from κλείω. Schol. in Coll. Maj. ii, 292.

Kλεισθένης, εος, δ, a man's name, Clisthenes.

Κλεισθώ, ης, η, 1. a. subj. pas. of κλείω. Κλεισίαι, αi, and κλεισιάδες, αi, pl. of

Κλεισιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a folding-door; a gate-way; and

Κλεῖσις, οτ κλῆσις, εως, ἡ, an inclosure, a harbour, Thucyd. ii, 94. Fr. κλείω.

Κλειστός, ή, όν, shut, that is used to be shut or locked, Thucyd. vii, 38; a neck of land, Herodt. v, 108; and

Κλεῖστρον, ου, τό, any thing to shut or close with; a bolt, lock, bar, or other fastening; a shutter; hence, Latin claustrum. Ir. κλείω.

Κλεισώρεια, ας, ἡ, a mountainpass or defile. Fr. κλείω and ὄρος.

Kλειτάς, acc. pl. κλειτήν, acc. sing. f. g. of κλειτός.

Κλειτορίς, ίδος, ή, the clitoris. Fr. κλείω.

Κλειτός, ή, όν, renowned, celebrated, illustrious. Fr. αλείω. Κλεῖτος, ου, δ, Clitus, the favorite of Alexander.

KΛΕΙ'Ω, f. είσω, Ion. and Epic pres. κληίω, f. κληίσω, to shut, close, bar; to lock; l. a. ἔκλεισα, subj. κλείσω, ης, η, inf. κλείσαι, pf. pas. κίκλεισμαι and κίκλειμαι, part. pf. pas. κεκλεισμένος, η, ον, shut, closed; l. a. pas. ἐκλείσθην, ης, η, subj. pas. κλεισθῶ, ῆς, ῆ.

Κλείω, and κλείζω, also κλέω in Homer, Odys. xiii, 299, to celebrate, render famous, Eurip. Alc. 459; to extol, make known to fame; to sing; "xleo, 2. sing. impf. for ἐκλέεσο, Π. xxiv, 202. Κλειώ, όος, contract. οῦς, ἡ, one of the Muses, Clio. Fr. κλείω. Κλείων, part. pres. act. of κλείω. Κλέμμα, ἄτος, τό, a theft, an embezzling; any thing stolen; τι κλέμμα, any stolen memorial, Eurip. Hec. 618; a stratagem, fraud; an advantage gained by stratagem, a trick, Thucyd. v, 9; treachery; τὸ μὲν τοίνυν ἐν τῆ πρεσδεῖα πρῶτον κλέμμα μεν Φιλίππου, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 86, or sect. 10, swindling. Fr. κλίπτω.

Κλεμμάδιον, ου, τό, a petty theft,
 a petty larceny. Same Th.
 Κλεμματϊκός, ή, όν, thievish;

Κλεμματικός, ή, όν, thievish; crafty; knavish; deceitful. Same Th.

Κλέμμυς, νος, ή, a tortoise, so called because it hides itself, κλέπτει, as it were, under its shell.
Κλέοδις, ιος, ό, acc. sing. Κλέοδιν, Cleobis, the son of Cydippe.
Κλεοδουλίνη, ης, ή, Cleobūlīna,

the daughter of Cleobulus.

Κλεόδαμος, δ, Cleodamus, a Roman general.

Kλεόκοιτος, ου, ό, a man's name, Cleocritus.

Κλέομαι, Poet. for κλείομαι, to be celebrated, to be praised, Odys. xiii, 299; ἔκλεο, 2. sing. impf. for ἐκλέεο, Π. xxiv, 202. Th. κλείω.

Κλίομθροτος, ov, δ, the name of a man, Cleombrotus.

Kλεομένης, ου, δ, the name of a man, Cleomenes.

Kλεομήδης, ους, δ, Cleomēdes, a famous athlete of Astypalæa.

Κλεόπας, α, δ, a man's name, Cleopas, Luke xxiv, 18.

Κλεοπάτεα, ας, ἡ, dat. sing. Κλεοπάτεη, the name of a woman, Cleopatra.

Κλέος, and κλεῖος, εος, τό, glory, renown, fame, Il. v, 172; report, rumor, Id. xi, 227; tidings. Th. κλείω.

Kλεοσθένης, ους, δ, a man's name, Cleosthenes.

Κλέπταν, Dor. for κλίπτην, acc. sing. of κλίπτης.

Κλέπτας, α, δ, Dor. for κλέπτης. Κλέπτε, pres. imperat., and

Κλίστειν, pres. inf. of κλίστω. Κλεστίλεγχος, ου, δ, ή, convicting or detecting a thief. Fr. κλίστης and ἐλέγχω.

Κλεπτέον, verbal adj. from κλέπτω, (one) must withhold.

Κλεπτής, η̃ος, δ, a rarer form for

Κλέπτης, ου, ὁ, a thief; one who does any thing secretly; a fraudulent, deceitful person, Soph.
Aj. 1114; expert in deceiving, Xen. Mem. iii, 1, 6. Fr. κλίπτω.

Kλεπτική, ñs, 'n, scil. τέχνη, the art of stealing, fem. of

Κλεπτικός, ή, όν, of or belonging to stealing; thievish; light-fingered; furtive. Fr. κλέπτω. Κλεπτίστατος, ου, ό, a most dexterous thief; superl. of κλέπτης.

Κλέπτοισα, Dor. for αλέπτουσα, part. pres. f. g. of αλέπτω. Κλεπτόμενος, part. pres. pas. of αλέπτω.

Κλεπτός, ή, όν, for κλεπτικός · ώς δὲ καὶ κλέπτον βλέπει, how like a thief too he looks! what a gallows-look he has! Aristoph. Vesp. 910; κλέπτον τὸ χξῆμα τᾶνδξός, what a thievish creature man is! Id. 933.

Κλεπτοσύνη, ης, ἡ, dexterity in stealing; a disposition to steal; cunning; knavery; craftiness,

Κληθρον, ου, τό, a bar, bolt. or

Kλήθρα, ns, n, the alder-tree.

Plat. Polit. i, 334, B. Fr.

Κλιπτεία, ας, ή, a female thief. Τh. κλίπτω.

KΛE'ΠΤΩ, f. m. κλέψομαι, f. uct. not in use, pf. κίκλεφα, Att. πέπλοφα - μών οὐ κέπλοφας, Aristoph. Plut. 373, to steal, to take away by stealth, to pilfer; to hide, conceal, suppress; to say or do any thing secretly; to deceive, mislead; κλίπτοιτες την άκρόασιν ύμων, deceiving your ears, i. e. misleading you, Æschin. c. Ctes.; 1. a. ἔκλεψα, subj. κλέψω, ης, η, 1. a. pas. ἐκλέφθην, Eurip., 2. a. pas. ἐκλάπην, more in use, inf. κλαπηναι, from the Æol. pres. κλάπω· mid. to steal for one's self; pas. to be stolen; to be deceived, imposed upon ; κλέπω, Ionic root, αλάπω, Æolic, αλίπτω, common; pf. pas. κέκλεμμαι, 2. pf. κίκλοπα, obsol. Some derive it from καλύπτω, κλέπτω. Κλίτας, τό, and κλίτυς, ό, a cliff or crag, a high mountain. Th. xxiva.

KASÚVINOS, Dor. for nasóvinos. Fr. xxisos and vixn.

 $K\lambda i \psi \alpha s$, part. 1. a. act., and Κλέψεις, 2. sing. 1. f. of κλέπτω. Κλεψίγαμος, ου, δ, who conceals his marriage or amours. γαμέω.

Κλιψιμαΐος, αία, αΐον, stolen; taken by stealth. Fr. κλίπτω. Κλεψίνους, contract. -νους, gen. -voou, vou, having a concealed or treacherous purpose, dissembling his real purpose, crafty. κλίπτω and voos.

Κλε ψ ιποτέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to deceive in drinking; to drink by stealth; to lead others to drink by a false appearance of drinking. Fr. κλίπτω and πίνω.

Κλεψίρρυτος, ου, δ, ή, concealing its course, said of a river that disappears under ground. Fr. δίω.

Κλεψίφεων, ον, gen. ovos, having deceitful purposes, cunning, crafty, Hom. Hym. Merc. 413. Κλιψίχωλος, ον, disguising lameness.

Κλιψύδρα, ας, ή, a water-clock, made somewhat like an hourglass, for measuring time by the dropping of water slowly through a small hole in the bottom of the vessel that contained it, Aristot. Poet. 7; Aristoph. Acharn. 693; a certain fountain at Athens near the Acropolis, whose waters were dried up at certain periods, or supposed to flow under ground, Schol. Aristoph. Lys. 910. Fr. xxiπτω and ύδως.

Κλέω. See κλείω.

Κλεῶα, Lacon. for κλείουσα, Aristoph. Lys. 1310.

Κλέων, ωνος, ό, α man's name, Cleon.

 $K\Lambda E\Omega NI'A$, αs , $\dot{\eta}$, a plant, elecampane.

Κληδες, Att. for κλείδες, nom. pl. of xleis.

Κλήδην, adv. by name; summoned by name, Π . ix, 11. Fr. καλέω.

Κληδονίζομαι, and

Κληδονίζω, f. ίσω, to give an omen; to foretell, divine, prophesy, forebode; mid. to take an augury, to prognosticate from an augury or omen. Fr. κληδών.

Κληδόνισμα, ἄτος, τό, and Κληδονισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a prophesying or divination from a sound. Same Th.

Κληδος, εος, τό, a hedge; an inclosure. Fr. κλείω.

Κληδουχέω, ω, f. ήσω, to keep the keys of a temple; to act as priest or priestess. Fr. κλής, for κλείς, and ἔχω.

Κληδούχος, s. as κλειδούχος, one who keeps the keys; who acts as a priest, etc.

Κληδών, όνος, η, or more correctly κληδών, without i subscribed, fame, glory, renown; report, Eurip. Alc. 325; of unds xanδων ωδ' έχοντος οἴκαδε...διῆλθε, of whose ill no report has reached home, Soph. Phil. 257; an omen, Æschyl. Prom. 495; a name, Id. Eum. 396; Poet. Ion. κλεηδών, Herodt. v, 72; calling. Fr. κλήζω. But Kanδών, in 2 Kings i, 10, is rendered a bracelet; but for Thy κληδόνα, should be written χλίδωνα.

Κλήειν, pres. inf. Ion. for κλεί-EIV, to shut.

Κλήζω, to call or name, Soph. Æd. T. 8; to announce, celebrate, Aristoph. Av. 905; to praise, extol; pas. to be named or called, Soph. Œd. T. 733; to be called in a distinguished or particular manner, Id. 1451. Fr. κλέος.

Κληηδών, όνος, ή, Poet. for xλη-

Kληθείς, part. 1. a. pas., and Κληθήσομαι, η, εται, 1. f. pas.,

Κληθητε, 2. pl. 1. a. subj. pas.of xaliw.

lock of a door; perhaps from κληίζω, or κλείω, to shut, as it was used for a fence; as, xxni-Heav, Soph. (Ed. T. 1287; but xxnfoov is the more ancient form. Kanθeos, ou, n, the alder-tree.

Kληθω, η̃s, η, 1. a. subj. pas. of καλέω.

Κληίδεσσι, Poet. for κληίσι, dat. pl. of units.

Κληίζω, f. ίσω, to praise, celebrate; to name; to call; pas. to be named, called, Xen. Cyr i, 2, 1. Th. κλείω.

Κλήϊθεον, τό, Ion. for κλήθεον. Kanis, idos, n. s. as kasis, a key, or any thing similar; κληίδι κευπτῆ, by a concealed bolt, Il. xiv, 168; a lock, bolt; οἴζασα κληῖδι, having opened with a key, Il. vi, 89; a hook; clasp; the collar-bone; κληΐδα παρ' ωμον, on the collar-bone near the shoulder, Il. v, 146; a seat for the rowers in galleys. Fr. κλείω.

Kληΐσαι, 1. a. inf. of κληΐζω. Κληϊστός, ή, όν, shut up, closed. Fr. xhniZw.

Κληϊστός, ή, όν, ε. ας κλειτός. Kληΐω, for κλείω, f. κληΐσω, 1. α. ἐκλήϊσα, to shut. Fr. κλείω. KΛH~MA, ἄτος, τό, a small twig or branch; a shoot, Aristoph. Thesm. 728; a vine-branch, carried as a badge by the Roman centurions; also κλημα for ὑπόδημα, Hesych. Fr. κλάω.

Κληματικός, ή, όν, relating to vine-branches; and

Κλημάτινος, η, ον, made of vinebranches; and

Κλημάτιον, τό, dimin. from κλη- $\mu\alpha$, and

Κλημάτίς, ίδος, ή, a little vinebranch, a small twig; in pl. faggots; κληματίδων και δαδός γεμίσαντες, Thucyd. vii, 53; a creeping plant, the clematis. Fr. κλημα.

Κληματόεις, εσσα, εν, belonging to a vine-shoot; κληματόεσσαν τίφεαν, lixivial ashes of the shoots of the vine, Nicand. Alex. 95.

Κληματόομαι, ουμαι, to be shaded with vine-branches; to grow luxuriant with shoots; and

 $Κληματόω, \tilde{ω}$, to shade with vines or trees. Same Th.

Κλήμης, εντος, δ, a man's name, Clemens.

Κληςικός, ή, όν, pertaining to the clergy, clerical, Eccles. Writ. Fr. xangos.

Κληςοδοσία, ας, ή, a division by lot, allotment; legacy, inheritance: and

Κληςοδοτίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to divide by lot; to make one an heir; and Κληςοδότης, ου, δ, one who allots or divides by lot; a testator. Fr. κληςος and δίδωμι.

Κληρονομεί, 3. sing. pres. ind. of Κληρονομέω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. κεκληeoνόμηκα, Demosth. 1470, 18; to inherit; Eld' outor xangovoμοῦσι τῆς ὑμέτερας δόξης, then those inherit your reputation, Demosth. 690, 14; to receive a portion by lot; to obtain for an inheritance; to obtain by lot; to possess; to leave an heir behind one, LXX.; 1. a. subj. act. κληφονομήσω, ης, η, 1. a. inf. act. κληφονομήσαι. It governs the gen., sometimes the gen. of the person, and the acc. of the thing. Fr. κληθος and νέμω.

Κληςονόμημα, ατος, τό, ε. πε κληςονομία.

Κληφονομησάτω, 3. sing. 1. a. imperat. act. of κληφονομέω. Κληφονομία, as, ή, the act of inheriting; an inheritance; a patrimony. Same Th. Κληφονομίκός, ή, όν, hereditary, relating to inheritance; and Κληφονόμος, ου, δ, ή, one who

Κληςονόμος, ου, δ, ή, one who obtains any thing by lot; dividing an inheritance; inheriting.

Κληςοπάλής, ές, distributed by shaking lots, Hom. Hym. Merc. 129.

KΛH~POΣ, ou, i, a casting of lots; a lot, Soph. Antig. 392; Il. iii, 316; an allotment, share, inheritance or patrimony, Il. xv, 498; a portion or lot of land given to a person, Plat. Legg. v, 737, E; in ancient times estates were divided by lot; whence, a lot of land; Φθείρων τῶν Συρίων τοὺς κλήρους, laying waste the property or lands of the Syrians, Herodt. i, 75; κλήςω λαχείν, to obtain by lot, Eschyl. Pers. 183; so, also, Hes. Op. 341; see Græv.; also kañeos, a worm which breeds in the honeycomb, Plin. lib. ii, 11, 16. Supposed root, »λάω, to break, as pieces of wood, potsherds, etc., were broken and marked for drawing lots.

Κληςουχίω, ω, f. ήσω, to receive a portion or share by lot, particularly of the lands of a conquered country. See κληςοῦχος. Κληςουχίω, ας, ἡ, the allotment or apportionment, by lot, of lands

in a foreign country among the citizens of Athens; also, the body of citizens among whom lands are so allotted; a colony, Plut.; and

Κληςουχικός, ή, όν, assigned by lot; πότες α την κληςουχικήν; (γην), whether the land assigned by lot? Aristoph. Nub. 204. Fr. κληςος and $\tilde{\epsilon}$ χω.

Kληςοῦχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, one who holds or possesses any thing by allotment, especially an allotment of land, or xxñeos, (see xxneouxíx,) Thucyd. iii, 50; Herodt. v, 77; in possession of, as an inheritance, Soph. Aj. 503; as subst. a settler, a colonist. The cleruchi were persons sent out by the government to take possession of conquered countries; they had portions assigned to them by lot. It would appear that they still retained their privileges as citizens, although living in a foreign country; several had possessions in the conquered countries who yet lived at Athens, but most of them were needy citizens. Boechh's Public Economy of Athens, vol. ii, p. 168, etc., and Müller's Dorians, i, 134. Same

Κληςόω, ω, f. ωσω, to cast lots, to assign or appoint by lot; to choose or take by lot; to obtain by lot; mid. to obtain any thing by lot, to draw lots; pas. to be chosen by lot, to be allotted, Eurip. Hec. 99; λάχη κληςούμενος, should be chosen by lot, Eschin. c. Cles. i; l. a. pas. ἐκληςώθην, I have obtained by lot. Fr. κλῆςος.

Κλήεωσις, εως, ή, a casting lots, a choosing by lot; an allotment. Fr. κλήεος.

Κληςώσομαι, 1. f. m. of κληςόω. Κληςωτήςιον, ου, τό, in Athens, a place for drawing lots; a place in the theatre where the κληςωταί, or magistrates and judges, sat, Aristoph. Eccles. 677; and Κληςωτής, οῦ, ὁ, one who casts lots. Same Th.

Κληςωτί, adv. by lot, LXX. Th. κλῆςος.

Κληρωτικός, ή, όν, pertaining to the casting of lots, fit for being chosen by lot. Fr. κληρος.

Kληςωτίς, ίδος, ή, an urn for containing lots; and

Kληςωτός, ή, όν, selected or chosen by lot; determined by lot. Κλής, ηδός, Att. for κλείς, a key, bolt, or bar, Soph. Œd. C.1055; Eurip. Med. 215, etc.

Κλῆσις, εως, ἡ, the act of closing or locking.
 Fr. κλήω or κλείω.
 But

Kλησις, εως, ή, a calling, a bidding; a summoning or citation into court, a legal summons, Aristoph. Nub. 1190; in N. T., a calling by the spirit; the testimony or deposition of a witness; an invitation to a banquet, Xen. Symp. i, 7. "In Dion. Hal. κλήσιις, and καλέσεις, are the Roman classes, which word he derives therefrom." Lidd. and Scott's Lex. Fr. καλέω.

Κλήσον, for κλήισον, 1. a. imperat. act. of κλήζω, to shut; also, to celebrate. Th. κλείω.

Κλῆσον, without ι subscribed, by syncop. for κάλεσον, 1. a. imperat. act. of καλέω.

Κλήσω, fut of κλήω, or κλήζω. Κλητέος, έα, έον, verbal adj. to be called; from 3. sing. pf. pas. of καλέω.

Κλητεύω, f. εύσω, to cite or summon into court, to summon as a witness, under the penalty of the law, Demosth. 890, 17; also, to give evidence as a witness, Aristoph. Nub. 1220; γυναικὶ κλητεύειν ἔοικας θαψίνη, Id. Vesp. 1453; to be a κλητής, which see; τίς οὖν ἔκλητευσεν ὑμᾶς; who then summoned you? Dem. de Coron.; to compel to give evidence under a penalty, Demosth. c. Aphob. 850, 19; and

Κλητής, η̃ος, δ, one who calls or invites; an officer, like a constable or bailiff, who summons a party or witness into court, Æschyl. S. Theb. 556; a witness to prove that any one has been judicially summoned, called subscriptor, because he put his name to the summons, Demosth. 542, 19; "in Aristoph. Vesp. 189, 1408, it is often interpreted an ass, and Passow connects it with clitellæ. But the Scholiast rightly explains as a joke, naeà προσδοκίαν." Lidd. and Scott's Lex. Fr. xaléw.

Κλητικής, gen. sing. f. g. of Κλητικός, ή, όν, that calls or summons; invoking; in Gram. ή κλητική (στῶσις understood), the vocative case. Fr. καλέω.

Kλητός, ή, όν, called, summoned, invited. Same Th.

Κλήτως, οςος, δ, s. as κλητής. Κλήω, Alt. s. as κλείω, to shut, Eurip. Herc. F. 992; 1. a. ἔκλίσα, pf. pas. κίκλημαι. ΚΛΙΒΑ'ΔΙΟΝ, ου, τό, a species κ 3* of plant, pellitory.

Κλι ζενίτης, ου, ο, (ἄρτος,) bread baked in a xxicavos. See xeiβανίτης.

KAI'BANOΣ, ov, δ, and κείζαsos, a portable oven, generally

made of earthenware; an oven in which barley bread is baked, Herodt. ii, 92; any oven. Fr. κείθη and βαῦνος. Th. κεί. Κλιθῆναι, 2. a. inf. pres. of κλί-

Κλίμα, ἄτος, τό, a declivity, inclination; a region, tract of the earth; a climate, so called from the earth's sloping towards the pole. Fr. κλίνω.

Κλιμακηδόν, adv. by steps or degrees, as in a ladder; and

Κλιμαχίζω, f. ίσω, in wrestling, to endeavour to trip an antago-Fr. κλιμαζ.

Κλιμάχιον, ου, τό, a small ladder; the step of a ladder, Aristoph. Pac. 69. Fr. κλίμαξ.

Κλιμακίς, ίδος, ή, a small ladder; a female attendant, on whose back her mistress stepped, as on a ladder, to mount into her carriage, Plut. Fr. κλίνω.

Κλιμακόεις, εσσα, εν, having steps; rising in a climax; and

Κλιμακτής, ῆρος, δ, a step, a stair, the round of a ladder; the climacteric, or period of seven years of a person's life. From

ΚΛΓΜΑΞ, ἄκος, ή, a stair, a staircase, a ladder, Æschyl. S. Theb. 448; a bridge, Appian; an instrument of torture; a part of a chariot; a species of wrestling, in which the wrestlers endeavoured to trip each other, Soph. Trach. 518; a figure of Rhetoric, called a climax, in which one expression rises above another in dignity or strength. I'r. κλίyω.

Κλιματίς, ίδος, ή, the vine. Th. κλημα.

Κλίναν, Poet. for εκλιναν, 1. a. act. of xlivw.

Kλίνας, part. 1. a. act. of κλίνω. Κλίνειος, εία, ον, fit for beds ; ξύλα αλίνεια, wood for bedsteads, Demosth. 816, 19. Fr. κλίνω.

Kλίνη, ης, η, and Dor. κλίνα, a bed, a couch ; a couch for reclining at table; a bier; μία δὶ κλίτη κενή φέρεται έστρωμένη των άφανῶν, and one empty bier was borne covered as with a pall, for those that could not be found, Thucyd. ii, 34. Fr. xxiva.

Kairnens, sos, o, n, confined to the bed; bedrid; sick. Fr. κλίνω. Kλίνθη, Poet. for ἐκλίνθη, 3. sing. 1. a. pas. of κλίνω.

Κλινθήτην, Ιοπ. for ἐκλινθήτην, 3. dual. 1. a. pas. of xxiva.

Κλίνιας, ου, δ, an ancient philosopher, Clinias.

Κλινίδιον, and κλινάριον, ου, τό, a little bed, a couch, a bier. Same

Κλινικός, ή, όν, lying in bed or confined to bed by reason of sickness; bedridden; a physician who visits patients confined to bed : clinical. Fr. κλίνη. Kλινίς, ίδος, ή, a small bed; the bride's seat in a chariot. κλίνω.

Κλινοχοσμέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to prepare a bed or couch. Fr. xooμέω.

Κλίνομεν, 1. pl. pres. ind. act., and Κλινόμενος, part. pres. pas. and mid. of κλίνω.

Κλινοπετής, έος, δ, ή, bedrid. Fr.

Κλινοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, a maker of beds or couches. Fr. nain and ποιέω.

Κλινοπόδιον, ου, δ, an umbelliferous plant, prob. the field basil, or clinopodium vulgare.

Κλινουμεν, 1. pl. 2. f. ind. act. of κλίνω.

Κλινοχἄςής, ές, fond of bed.

Κλιντής, η̃ςος, δ, a bed, couch, sofa, a litter; a close carriage, Ap. Rhod. iii, 1159. Fr. κλίνω. Κλίνω, f. ἴνω, l. a. ἔκλινα, mid. έκλινάμην, pas. έκλίνθην and εκλίθην, fut. pas. κλινήσομαι, pf. pas. κίκλζμαι, to bend or bow down, to bend from its position; hence, to cause to give way, to give a turn to the battle, Il. xiv, 510; to put to flight, Id. v, 37; to cause to lean or slope; hence, to lay down, κλίνατέ με, Eurip. Alc. 277; κλινόν μ' ές εὐνήν, Id. Orest. 221; to bend or turn the footsteps, to incline; to cause to recline; to turn away; to turn back; to lie down; to decline or go down, δ ήλιος, or η ημέρα κλίνει, Herodt.; mid. to lean or rest upon; to incline one's self; pas. to recline, lean upon; to lie, to be situated at, Λίμνη κεκλιμένος Κηφισίδι, Il. v, 709; "ερι δ' "γχος έκέκλιτο, and his spear was shrouded in mist, Il. v, 356; to shelter one's self, to be protected by, Id. xxii, 3; ἐπὶ γόνυ κίκλιται, sinks upon its knees, Æschyl. Pers. 894; o d' indiven, and he swerved aside, Il. vii, 254; ἄσπισι κεκλιμένοι, leaning on their shields, Id. iii, 135; in Gram., to inflect nouns and verbs, to decline or conjugate, Hence, Lat. clino, inclino, etc.

Κλισία, ας, Ion. in, ns, n, a place where men lie down or recline; a place of repose; a seat or chair for reclining; a bed; a sofa or couch; a cottage; a soldier's tent, Iliad passim. : ἐφάλοις κλισίαις, Soph. Aj. 190; a shepherd's hut, a company of people reclining; in N. T., a table-party or company assembled at meals; where, also, the acc. xligias is used adverbially, for by companies, by table-parties, Luke ix, 14; and

Κλισιάδες, αί, folding-doors, Herodt. ix, 9; metaphor. an entrance, access. Th. κλίνω.

Κλισιάς, άδος, ή, usually in pl. See preced.

Κλισίδιον, ου, τό, a dining-room; a bed-chamber. Fr. κλίνω.

Kλισίn, ns, 'n, Ion. for κλισία. Κλισίηθεν, adv. of place, from the tent. Fr. κλισίη.

Κλισίηνδε, adv. into or to a hut or tent, Il. i, 391, etc.

Κλίσιον, ου, τό, ε. ας κλισία, α small chamber; also, a sheepfold; a shed, a stable or ox-stall; a cell, Lys.; a brothel, Dem. de Coron. Th. xxivw.

Κλἴσις, εως, ή, a bending or turning; a lying down, a declining, going down; a military movement, a wheeling (of soldiers) to the right or left, Polyb.; Xen.; κλίσις ἐπὶ δόρυ, a movement to the right; κλίσις ἐπ' ἀσπίδα, a wheel to the left; a declension or going down of the sun; in Gram. the inflection of words, declension or conjugation. Fr. the same.

Κλισμές, οῦ, ὁ, a bed, couch, or seat for reclining or lying down upon, dat. pl. Ion. κλισμοΐσι, Il. ix, 200; and

Κλίτος, εος, τό, a sloping or declivity; the side toward which any thing xxiverai, inclines or slopes. Th. κλίνω.

Κλιτύς, ύος, ή, declivity; the ridge of a mountain, Soph. Trach. 270; Eurip. Alc. 591; the declivity or slope of a mountain . a descent; a cliff. Fr. preced.

Kλοιός, also κλωός, οῦ, ὁ, with neut. pl. τὰ κλοιά, besides the usual of Rhoioi, Att. Rhwos, & collar, by which the neck is inclosed (xliitai); used for dogs and criminals, Xen. Hist. iii, 3, 11. Τh. κλείω.

impf. of the same verb.

κλύζω.

Κλοιόω, ω, f. ώσω, to put into a collar; to put in the pillory. Same Th.

Κλονέοντο, 3. pl. impf. Ion. of Κλονέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to throw into confusion or disorder, to trouble; to perturb; to drive before one, Il. v, 96; to shake, agitate, Pind. Pyth. ix, 85; Anacr. 31; τους δε κλονέοντας οπισθε, and those thundering in their rear, Il. xiv, 14; pas. to be thrown into disorder, Il. xiv, 59. xhovos, whence

Κλόνησις, εως, ή, a moving, shaking, agitation, commotion.

Κλόνιον, a doubtful form for Κλόνις, εως, ή, the breech, buttock, os sacrum; Lat. clunis, Hesych.

Κλονιστής, ῆρος, δ, a small sword hanging by the thigh.

Κλονόεις, εσσα, εν, violently agitated, disturbed, tumultuous. From

KΛO'NOΣ, ov. δ, a tumult, disorder, agitation; a rumbling noise, Aristoph. Nub. 386; uproar; the din of battle, a battle; σκέψαι κλόνον έν σείχεσι λαΐνοισι γιγάντων, behold the tumultuous combat of the giants on the stone walls, Eurip. Ion. 204 ; ἀνὰ κλόνον ἐγχειάων, through the clash of spears, Il. v, 167; Æschyl. Pers. 110.

Κλοπαΐος, αία, αΐον, stolen, Æschyl. Prom. 110; done furtively, secret. Fr. κλέπτω.

Κλοπεύς, έως, δ, one who steals, a thief, Soph. Phil. 77. Fr. 2. pf. of κλίπτω.

Κλοπεύω, f. εύσω, to steal; and Kλοπίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, the same. From

Κλοπή, ης, ή, theft; fraud; a trick, deceit, Soph. Phil. 1014. Fr. 2. pf. κέκλοπα, of κλέ-

Κλοπικός, ή, όν, Plat. Crit. 407, E; s. as

Κλόπζμος, η, ον, stolen, taken by stealth; thievish. Fr. the

 $K\lambda_0\pi^{\gamma}\mu\omega_5$, adv. by stealth, secretly. Fr. κλέπτω.

Κλόπιος, ία, ιον, thievishly inclined; stolen; furtive, artful, Odys. xiv, 295; knavish. Fr. κλέπτω.

Κλοπός, δ, a thief, Hom. Hym. Merc. 276.

Κλοποφορέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to pilfer, to carry by stealth, LXX. Fr. φέρω.

Κλοτοπεύω, f. εύσω, to loiter, delay; to procrastinate by using | Κλύοιμι, pres. opt. of κλύω.

artful pretexts, only in Il. xix, 149; to cheat; to deceive; to give one the slip; to flinch. Perhaps from κλυτός and έπος. Κλούζον, ου, τό, a seal. Hence περικλουβίζω.

Κλύβατις, ή, a plant, also called ἐλξίνη, pellitory of the wall.

Κλυδάζομαι, to be tossed by the waves; to resound like the dashing of waves. Fr. κλύζω.

Κλύδων, ωνος, δ, a wave, billow, surge; a tempest; also used metaphorically, Plat. Legg. vi, 758, A; the raging of the sea; a tide, flood; κλύδων κακῶν, a flood of misfortunes, Eurip. Med. 363; a gurgling noise, Aretæus. Th. κλύζω.

Κλύδωνίζομαι, to be tossed or driven about by the waves; to veer about; to fluctuate: f. m. ίσομαι, 1. a. pas. ἐκλυδωνίσθην, ns, n. Fr. the same.

Κλυδώνιον, ου, τό, a little wave; the swell of the sea; the surge, a billow, Thucyd. ii, 84; Eurip. Hel. 1208; ἐν κλυδωνίω, on the wave-beaten shore, Eurip. Hec. 48.

Kλύεν, 3. sing. impf. act. Ion. of κλύω.

Κλύζεσκεν, impf. act. Ion. for ἔκλυζε.

Κλυζόμενος, nom. sing. part. pres., and

Κλυζομένω, dat. sing. part. of $K\Lambda\Upsilon'Z\Omega$, f. $\dot{\nu}\sigma\omega$, to dash the water in a vessel from side to side; to wash, wash away; to rinse, Xen. Cyr. i; to besprinkle; to cleanse or purge by a clyster; to dash against; to inundate, overflow; to roar like the waves dashing against the shore; 1. a. ἐκλύσθην, was agitated, dashed, Odys. ix, 484; κατεκλύσθη δὲ θάλασσα, and the sea was dashed, Il. xiv, 392; pf. pas. κίκλυσμαι, part. κεκλυσμένος, watered; rinsed; thinly coated, Theocr. i, 27; a word imitated from the sound of the dashing waves. Hence xaτάκλυσις, a deluge, an inunda-

 $K\lambda \tilde{\nu}\theta_i$, hear thou, 2. sing. pres. imperat. of κλυμι.

Κλυμένη, ης, ή, a woman's name, Clyměne.

Κλύμενον, ου, τό, a plant, probably the great bindweed.

Κλύμενος, famed, renowned, well known, Theocr. xiv, 26. κλύω.

Κλυμι, s. as κλύω, obsol.

Kλύον, Ion. for εκλυον, 3. pl. Κλύσις, εως, ή, a washing out,

Κλύσμα, ατος, τό, a wash or liquid for washing; a place washed by waves, a tide; a basin used for washing, Herodt.

particularly by a clyster. Fr.

ii, 87; a clyster. Fr. κλύζω. Κλυστής, ήςος, ό, a clyster or injection for cleansing the bowels; an instrument used in giving clysters, a clyster-pipe, Herodt. ii, 17. Th. κλύζω.

Κλυτά, nom. pl. n. g. of κλυτός. Κλυταιμνήστεα, as, h, the name of a woman, Clytemnestra, Agamemnon's wife.

Κλῦτε, 2. pl. a. imperat. act. of

Κλυτόδενδρος, ον, famous for trees. Κλυτοεργός, οῦ, famous for work. Κλυτόκας πος, ου, ό, ή, bearing. far-famed fruit, Pind. Nem. v, 123. Fr. xhut's and xagt's. Κλυτόμητις, εως, δ, ή, celebrated for wisdom, famous for ingenuity. Fr. κλυτός and μητις. Κλυτόμοχθος, ον, famous for labor.

Κλυτόπαις, παιδος, ό, ή, famous for his children. Fr. $\pi\alpha is$.

Κλυτόπωλος, ου, δ, ή, celebrated for horses, or for horsemanship, an epithet of Pluto; ἄίδι κλυτοπώλω, Π. v, 654. Fr. κλυτός and πωλος.

Κλυτός, ή, όν, οτ κλυτός, ου, δ, ή, that may be heard; also, heard of; making a noise, loud, sonorous; renowned, famous, celebrated; ουτε γας έκγονα κλυτας χθονὸς αΰξεται, nor are the productions of the famous soil increased, Soph. Æd. T. 172; fine, handsome, magnificent, κλύτα είματα, τεύχεα, etc. Fr. κλύω.

Κλυτοτέχνης, ου, δ, a renowned artist, an epithet of Vulcan, Il. i, 571. Fr. κλυτός and τέχνη. Κλυτότοξος, ου, δ, ή, renowned for his bow, renowned archer, an epithet of Apollo, Il. iv, 101. Fr. τόξον.

 $K\Lambda \check{\Upsilon}'\Omega$, with the gen. and acc., to hear, κλύεις τὰ πραχθέντ', Æschyl. Prom. 686; to listen to; to hearken; to apprehend; to be called; κλύειν ἄναλκις, to be called weak, Æschyl. Prom. 870 ; κακῶς κλύειν πρός οτ ὑπό Tivos, to be badly spoken of by any one, i. e. to be in bad repute; to obey, comply with, also with gen. The imperat.

κλυθι, κέκλυθι, and κέκλυτε, are from obsol. κλυμι, impf. "κλυον, with the time of an aorist. Th.

 $K\Lambda\Omega BO'Σ$, $ο\tilde{\nu}$, \dot{n} , a bird-cage or coop.

Κλωγμός, οῦ, ὁ, the clucking of the hen; the clucking sound produced by the tongue striking against the palate, used in urging on a horse, Nen. Eq. ix, 10; also, a clucking sound by which Greek audiences expressed disapprobation, Harpoer. Fr. κλώζω, κλώσσω.

 $K\Lambda\Omega'Z\Omega$, f. $\xi\omega$, to chatter, like the daw or magpie; to cheer a horse; to make a clucking noise in token of disapprobation, to hoot off the stage; ἐσυςίττετε καὶ ἐκλώζετε, you hissed and hooted him, Demosth. 586, 17. See κλωγμός.

 $K\Lambda\Omega'\Theta\Omega$, f. $\omega\sigma\omega$, to twist by spinning, to spin, Herodt. v, 12; to twist, wind into a ball; to destine or appoint by the Fates; whence κεκλωσμένα, things appointed by fate. Compare our words clue or clew.

Κλωθώ, όος, ή, literally, Spinster, one of the Fates, Clotho, Hes. Theog. 218.

Κλωμακόεις, όεσσα, όεν, rough, stony; steep, rugged; a place abounding with κλώμακες, or asperities. Fr. κλώμαζ, which is from κλάω.

Κλώμαξ, āxos, δ, a heap of earth, rock, or stones; an acclivity, a rocky ascent, a cliff. See preced.

Κλωμεν, 1. pl. contract. pres. mid. of κλάω.

 $K\Lambda\Omega'N$, $\omega\nu\delta\varsigma$, δ , a branch, shoot, sprig, or twig, such as is usually pruned off; κλῶνα μυςσίνης, Eurip. Electr. 324. Fr. κλάω. Κλωνίζω, to prune, to lop off small branches. Fr. κλών.

Κλωνίον, ου, τό, a little branch or shoot. Fr. κλάω.

Κλωίς, ου, o, Att. for κλοιός κλωος σύκινος, a fig-clog or collar, Aristoph. Vesp. 907.

Κλωπάομαι, ωμαι, to steal, to do any thing privately or by stealth. Fr. κλώψ.

Κλωπᾶς, α, δ. See Κλεόπας. Κλωτεια, ας, ή, ε. ας κλοπεία, theft, Plat. Legg. vii, 823, E. $K\lambda\tilde{\omega}$ τις, nom. pl. of $\kappa\lambda\tilde{\omega}\psi$. Κλωπεύω, f. εύσω, to steal. Κλωποπάτως, ορος, δ, born of a thievish father; an epithet of

Pan. Fr. κλώψ and πατής.

thread; a ball of thread. Fr. verb κλώθω.

Κλωστής, η̃εος, ο, a spinner; spun thread; a spindle, Aristoph. Ran. 1349; the thread of fate. Same Th.

Κλωστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who spins, a spinner. Fr. the same. Κλωστός, ή, όν, spun, twisted.

Fr. κλώθω.

Κλώψ, ωπός, δ, a thief, rogue; πανούργον κλώπα, an arrant thief, Eurip. Alc. 782; a sharper; a robber.

Κμέλεθεα, τά, beams, rafters, timbers; ai donoi.

Κμητός, ή, όν, carefully wrought or made; generally compounded. Fr. κάμνω.

Kναδάλλω, to scratch, tickle. Fr. χνάω.

Kναίω, Att. κνάω, to cut, scrape, stratch; to afflict, trouble; generally compounded with a preposition. See xνάω.

Kvāros, Dor. for Evnros.

Κνάκων, ωνος, δ, a goat, in Theocr., from its color, nvanos.

Κναμα, ας, ά, Dor. for κνήμη, the leg.

Kvāμός, δ, Dor. for ανημός.

Κνάμπτω, f. άμ ψ ω, to bend, turn; to vanquish or overpower by strength; κνάμπτομαι, to sink under or to yield to misfortunes. Same as γνάμπτω.

Κναμώς, acc. pl. Dor. for πνημούς, hills. See κνημός.

ΚΝΑ΄ ΠΤΩ, οτ γνάπτω, f. άψω, to lacerate, tear, Soph. Aj. 1010; to scratch, scrape; to card or comb wool; to smooth, cleanse, or dress cloth, as fullers do; hence, Engl., THE NAP of cloth, and TO KNAP; metaphor. to harass, torment.

Kvãσαι, Dor. for κνησαι, 1. a. inf. act. of κνάω.

Κνάσαιο, 1. a. opt. m., and Κνάσω, Dor. for κνήσω, fut. of κνάω.

Κνάφεῖον, ου, Ιοπ. κναφήϊον, τό, a fulling mill, a fuller's shop, Herodt. iv, 14.

Κνάφεύς, έως, δ, a fuller or dresser of cloth, Herodt. iv, 14; a species of fish. Fr. χνάπτω.

Κναφεύω, f. εύσω, to be a fuller, Aristoph. Pac. 166.

Κναφέω, ήσω, s. as preced. Κυσφήιου, ου, τό, Ion. for κνα-Octov.

Κνάφος, ου, δ, the fuller's thistle or teasel; an instrument of torture, Herodt. i, 92. Fr. the Same.

Κλώσμα, άτος, τό, spun yarn or | ΚΝΛ'Ω, κναίω, κνίω, also κνήμι,

inf. xvav, but in the stricter Att. nvnv, like ounv and Vnv, fut. κνήσω, 1. a. ἔκνησα, to scratch. scrape; to gnaw, to tear; to grate, Il. xi, 638; to abrade; to exceriate, to rub; to excite itching or irritation; to tickle; mid. to scratch one's self; xà. κείνον ένὶ δακτύλω κνώμενον, and scratching it (his head) with one finger, Plut. Vit. Cæsar.; to tickle; metaphor. to flatter; hence, perhaps, the Engl. GNAW and GNASH.

Κνεφάζω, f. άσω, to darken, to cloud over, to render obscure, Æschyl. Ag. 130; and

Κνεφαίος, αία, αίον, dark, obscure, dusky, gloomy, Æschyl. Prom 1031; one who does any thing in the shades of evening, in the twilight; ὁ δ' ἀνεφάνη κνεφαΐος, but he made his appearance in the twilight, Aristoph. Vesp. 125. Fr. κνέφας.

Κνεφάος, τό, s. as

KNE'ΦĂΣ, ἄος, τό, and Att. gen. κνέφους, Aristoph. Eccl. 290, and later, also xvé patos, dat. κνέφα, Epic, always, κνέφαι, darkness, shade, gloom, obscurity, twilight, dawn, Lat. crepusculum ; ἄχει μάλα ανέφαος, until late at night, Odys. xvii, 369 : ἄμα κνέφα, with the first dawn of day, Xen. Hist. vii, 1, 5.

Κνέφος. See πνέφας. Κνέω. See κνάω.

Κνέωρον, ου, τό, and κνέωρος, ου, ό, a kind of nettle, also called xvnστρον, Plin. xiii, 21; a species of Daphne; qu., if from κνίω, because it bites the tongue?

Kvn, Ion. for έχνη· κνη τυρόν, grated the cheese, Il. xi, 638, 3; sing. 2. a. of κνημι.

Kvnθμός, οῦ, ὁ, an itching, a tickling. Fr. χνάω.

Κνήθω, f. κνήσω, to scratch, rub, scrape; to excite itching, to tickle; to irritate; to excite any passion; mid. to scratch one's self, Aristot. Hist. An.; pres. pas. πνήθομαι, to stratch one's self; to itch; χνηθόμενοι την ἀκοήν, having itching ears, 2 Tim. iv, 3. Th. κνάω.

Kunnias, ou, o, Dor. xvaxias, a wolf. Fr. xynxós.

Krnxis, idos, n, a little cloud, because whitish. See xvnxos. KNII~KOΣ, ου, ή, a certain species of plant resembling saffron, Lat. enecus. Hence Kunzós, ń, óv, yellow, tawny,

straw-colored.

Κνήχων, ωνος, δ. See κνάκων. Κνημα, άτος, τό, a scraping, shaving, or paring; also, an itching. Th. κνάω.

Κνημαΐος, αία, αΐον, relating to the calf or leg. Fr. kvnµn.

Κνήμαςγος, ου, ό, ή, having white shanks or legs. Fr. xvnµn and deyos.

KNH'MH, ns, n, the leg, from the knee to the foot; the shinbone, the shank, Herodt. vi, 125; Galen.; the anterior part is called antinumuion, the posterior, γαστροκνήμιον also, the spoke of a wheel; hence, τετρά-

xvnµos, four-spoked, Pind. Κνήμησι, Ion. for κνήμαις, dat. pl. of avnun.

Κυημία, ας, ή, the spoke of a wheel; the leg of a chair. Th. κνήμη.

Kvnμίδας, accus. pl. of κνημίς. Κνημιδοφόρος, ου, ό, ή, wearing greaves or armor on the legs, booted, Herodt. vii, 92. Fr. nunuis and φέρω. See next.

Kvnuis, idos, n, a covering for the legs, boots, Il. xi, 17; (Lat. ocreæ) greaves of brass, reaching from the knee to the ancle; they were either elastic and closed upon the leg, or were clusped behind; the radii or spokes of a wheel. Fr. xvnµn.

Κνημοπάχής, έος, δ, ή, thick in the leg. Fr. παχύς.

Κνημός, οῦ, ὁ, the ridge of a mountain, Il. xi, 105; a woody pass in a mountain; the parts of a mountain above its base. Fr. κνήμη.

Κνήμων, ωνος, δ, a man's name, Cnemon, Lucian. Dial. Mort. 8. Κνησείω, κνησιάω, οτ κνηστιάω, to desire to scratch; to itch; to feel an itching, Aristoph. Eccl.

Krnσέça, ας, ή, a thin cloth for bolting or sifting meal, or for filtering any thing. Fr. zváw. Kunσθείην, 1. a. opt. pas. of κνήθω. Κνησιάω, άσω, to wish to scratch, to feel an itching.

Κνήσις, εως, ή, a scratching or scraping; an itching, Hippocr. and Plat. Phædr. 251, C; also, a stroking or gentle rubbing, Aretœus Cur. Morb. Acut. i. Fr. xváw.

Κνῆσμα, ἄτος, τό, an itching, any thing scratched off; any thing rubbed or scraped off. Fr. κνάω. Κυησμωδής, έος, δ, ή, prurient, Theoph. Frag. ix, 16. κνήσμα.

Κνηστής, ηξος, δ, one who scrapes | Κνιπολόχος, ου, δ. See preced.

or scratches; a slayer or killer; a scraping-knife, a rasp.

Κνηστήριον, and κνηστρον, ου, τό, an instrument for scraping, a scraping-knife; and

Κνηστιάω, ε. αε κνησιάω.

Kvnoτις, iδos, and εως and εος, h, a knife; a scraper or grater; κνήστι καλκείη, Il. xi, 639; a bodkin; a pipe; a crispingpin. Fr. κνάω.

Kunστός, ή, όν, scraped or rasped; cut in pieces. Same Th.

Kνήφη, ης, ἡ, the itch, LXX.; an itching, a tickling; also, a nettle, because xvn, it stings. See nvidn.

Κνῖδάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to whip or sting with nettles. Fr. κνίδη. Κνίδειος (κόκκος), the Cnidian berry, the fruits of the shrub thymelæa, Theophr. ix, 22. Th. xvidiov.

Kνίδη, ης, ή, a nettle, so called because it stings; κνίζε, causing itching; also, a fish of the molluscous tribe, the medusa. Fr. κνάω.

Κνίδιον, ου, τό, a species of grain, a kind of berry, the herb orage. Kνίδιος, ία, ιον, Cnidian, of or from Cnidus.

Kviδos, ou, ή, Cnidus, a town in Caria; a river.

Κνίδωσις, εως, ή, a stinging like that of nettles; the act of stinging. Fr. zvidn.

Kνίζα, ης, ή, Ion. κνίζη, s. as κνίδη.

Κνιζομένα, ας, à, part. pres. pas. f. g. Dor. for ανιζομένη, h, from Κνίζω, f. ίσω, Dor. κνίζω, 1. a. ἔκνισα, Dor. ἔκνιζα, to scrape, scratch; to nibble at, Aristoph. Ran. 1230: to gall, Eurip. Med. 568; to twitch, pinch; to excite amorous desires; to excite itching, to tickle; to sting, like the nettle; to tease, provoke, irritate, fret; to work upon one, to make uneasy, Herodt. vii, 12; mid. to feel amorous desires; to entertain a passion for any one; 1. a. pas. ἐκνίσθην, Eurip. Andr. 209; ἐρωτίδα τᾶς ποτ' ἐκνίσθα, the mistress with whom he was desperately in love, Theocr. iv, 59. Th. κνάω. Kvinos, ou, n. See zvnnos.

Kνιπεία, ας, ή, covetousness. Fr. RVITTOS.

Κνιπολόγος, ου, i, a bird which πνίστας λέγει, i. e. picks off the bugs and worms which infest trees, a woodpecker.

Κυῖπός, ή, όν, niggardly, sordid. Fr. xvíζω.

Κυιπότης, ητος, ή, an itching; the dry ophthalmia. Fr. χνάω. Kvis, ĭδός, ή, a nettle. Fr. κνίζω. Κνίσα. See κνίσσα.

Κνισάεις, εσσα, εν, Dor. for κνισήεις, and

Κνισαντι, Dor., by contr. from κνισάςντι, for κνισήςντι, from κνισήεις, εντος, reeking, fuming, having the smell of burnt flesh. Κνισάω, ήσω. See πνισσάω.

Kviodeiv, Dor. for xviZeiv. κνίζω.

Kνίσδω, Dor. for κνίζω.

Kvioneis. See xviooneis.

Κνίσμα, ατος, τό, that which is scraped off, in pl. scrapings; a razure; a twitch; a teasing of lovers; amorous desire, Aristoph. Plut. 974; Brunck has zvno µός. Also

Kνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, an itching, tickling; amorous provocations, desire. Fr. zνίζω.

Κνισοδιώκτης, ου, ό, hunting after the smell of roast meat, applied to a mouse.

ΚΝΙΈΣΑ, or κνίσα, Poet. κνίση, ns, h, the fume or scent of burnt fat offered in sacrifice, Il. i, 317; the smell or savor of roasted meat; the fat, Æschyl. Prom. 794.

Kvíssai, Poet. for zvísai, 1. a. inf. of ανίζω.

Κυισσάω, ω, f. ήσω, to fill with the smell of burnt fat or flesh; to fumigate, to raise a smoke or fume, as those who sacrifice on altars, Eurip. Alc. 1175; pas. to be converted into vapor or steam. Th. xviora.

Κνισσήεις, οτ χνισήεις, ήεσσα, ῆεν, having or resembling the smell of burnt fat or flesh, reeking, steaming, Pind. Isth. iv, 112. Fr. κνίσσα.

Κυισσοδιώκτης, δ, ή, the name of one of the mice in Hom. Batrach. 231, which may be rendered Smell-Feast, or he that follows or hunts after the smell of roast meat. Fr. wigga and διώχω.

Κυισσολοιχία, ας, ή, daintiness, fondness for roast meat, gluttony. Fr. λείχω.

Kνισσός, οῦ, ὁ, a greedy fellow, a dish-licker, a glutton, one who snuffs the scent of roast meat. Fr. zvíσσα.

Κνισσώδης, εος, δ, ή, and κνισσωτός, ή, όν, like the fume of burning fat; filled with the scent or steam of roasting or burning

meat; like incense. Fr. τίδος. Κνισσωτός, ή, όν, fumigated with burnt-offerings, Æschyl. Choëph. 478. Fr. χνισσόω.

Κνιστός, ή, όν, chopped into small pieces. Fr. χνίζω.

Κνισωτός. See κνισσωτός.

Κνίψ, ῖπος, ὁ, also ἡ, a gnat; a little worm which breeds in and feeds upon the buds of vines, figs, etc.

Kvón, h, Ion. for xvón.

Kνόος, contract. χνοῦς, όου, οῦ, ἡ, the creaking of a wheel on its axle, or of a shoe in walking. Κνόφος, s. as γνόφος, and χνέφας, which see.

Krũ, a mote, a trifle, a thing of no account, a jot, an iota; the least thing; usually, οὐδὶ κνῦ, not a jot, not a whit; like γςῦ.
Κνύζα, ns, ñ, the itch, the scab; a species of plant, Theocr. iv,
25. Fr. κνύζω, s. as κνάω.

Κνυζάομαι, ῶμαι, and κνυζίομαι, οῦμαι, to yelp, to whine or whimper like a dog or a young infant, Theocr. vi, 30; probably an imitation of the sound. Fr. κνύω.

Κνυζάω. See preced.

Κνυζεῦνται, Dor. for ανυζοῦνται, 3. pl. pres. pas. of

Kνυζίω, ω, f. ήσω, to whine, like a dog; to whimper, to cry, like a child, Aristoph. Vesp. 981.

Κνυζηθμός, οῦ, ὁ, whining of a dog, Odys. xvi, 163; a roaring of a lion; a whimpering; an infant's cry of delight. Fr. χνύζω.

Κνύζημα, ἄτος, τό, the cry of a child; ἀσήμων κνυζημάτων, inarticulate cries, Herodt. ii, 2. Κνυζόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to disfigure by scratching, only in Odys. xiii, 401 and 433.

Kνύζω, ανύω, and ανάω, to scrape, to scratch. See ανάω.

Κνῦμα, ατος, τό, a scratching, scraping, Aristoph. Eccl. 36; a rubbing gently. Fr. κνύω.

Kνύος, τος, τό, a cutaneous disease, the itch, scald-head. Fr. κνάω. Κνύω, ύσω, απα κνάω, and κνύζω, to scratch, scrape, handle gently. KNΥΥΔΑΛΟΝ, ου, τό, according to Hesychius, it was originally applied to sea-monsters, in which sense it is used by Theocr. Idyl. xxi, 48; any wild or dangerous animal; a large animal, Æschyl. Prom. 460; applied both to beasts and birds, Æschyl. Suppl. 978; a reptile, a noxious insect, an earth-worm, Plat. Az. 365, C.

Κνώδας, ακος, τό, an iron pin, fixed in the end of an axletree; in plur. pins or pivots on which a body turns as on an axis.

Κνώδων, or κνώδους, οντος, ό, the point of a sword, a sword, Soph. Aj. 1004; in the pl. the projecting points or prongs of a hunting-spear, to keep off the animal, Xen. Cyn. 10, 3. Th. δδούς.

Κνώμενον, part. contract. of κνάω, Plut. Vit. Casar. cap. 4.

Κνωπόμος φος, ου, ό, ή, monstrous, Lycophr. 675. Fr. κνώψ and μος φή.

Κνωσσός, οῦ, a city of Crete, Cnossus.

Κνώσσω, f. κνώσω, to nod, sleep, slumber; to snore in sleeping, Pind. Pyth. i, 16.

Κνώψ, ωπός, δ, ή, blind; gen. κνωπός. Fr. ώψ.

KOA' Λ EMO Σ , $o\nu$, δ , stupid, foolish, dull, senseless.

KO'AΞ, the croaking of a frog; a comic word formed in imitation of the sound; βεικεκιέξ, κοάξ, κοάξ, Αristoph. Ran. 211. Κοάω, s. as κοίω.

Κόθαλα, τά. See under κόθαλος. Κοθαλεύω, κοθαλικεύω, f. εύσω, to play knavish tricks; to play the rogue; to hoax. From

Κοβαλίπευμα, τό, a knavish trick. From

Κοδαλικεύω. See κοδαλεύω.
ΚΟ ΒΑΛΟΣ, ου, δ, a cunning rogue, a cheat, Aristoph. Plut.
279; a buffoon; a flatterer; a parasite; a plausible impostor, Aristoph. Eq. 448; a goblin, Id. 618, Mitchell's ed.; τὰ κό- δαλα, silly sayings; as if from κακόδουλος.

Kόδειρος, ου, δ, exciting laughter, a buffoon, a jester.

Κόθῦλις, εως, ἡ, a cheese-scraper. Κόγγρος, ου, ὁ, the conger eel, muræna conger, Linn.

Kόγξ, indecl., the sound of the pebble in voting when thrown into the urn.

KO'ΓXH, n5, n, a bivalve shell-fish, a muscle, an oyster; a measure of the capacity of a muscle-shell; a vessel shaped like a muscle-shell; the knee-pan; the top of the skull; the socket of the eye; a case or cover to protect a seal, Aristoph. Vesp. 597; the boss of a shield; κογχύλιον, ου, τό, the same, κογχύλιον, ου, τό, the same, κογχύλιον, π, n, n, n, n oyster, the purple shell-fish; the term is sometimes applied to any of the testaceous animals.

 $K_{ογχ}$. της, ου, δ, a soft, white stone.

Kόγχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, ε. as κόγχη. Kογχυλη, ης, ἡ, an oyster, thepurple shell-fish.

Κογχὔλιᾶτης, ου, δ, a stone in the shape of a shell; marble containing petrified shells. Fr. πόγχη.

Κογχυλιον, ου, τό, a muscle or cockle; any shell-fish, particularly one whose juice makes a purple dye; also, the purple color itself; wood or clothes dyed with it. Th. κόγχη.

Κογχυλιώδης, εος, ό, ή, resembling muscles; also, like a purple color; dyed of a purple color. Fr. κογχύλη and εΐδος. Κόδαλον, ου, τό, a fish, the mullet. ΚΟΔΟΜΕΥ Ω, to roast or parch barley; to roast, in general.

Κοδράντης, ου, ὁ, a Roman coin, the fourth part of an As, equal to two λέπτα, that is, to nearly two fifths of a cent, Matt. v, 26. Robinson's Lex. From Lat. quadrans.

Kοέω, ω, f. ήσω, to understand, hear, perceive; for νοέω.

Κόθεν, Ion. for πόθεν, Herodt.

KO'ΘΟΡΝΟΣ, ov, δ, a buskin or boot, which reached above the middle of the leg, and was laced in front; it was worn by either sex, and particularly by actors of tragedy in heroic characters, whence it became the emblem of Tragedy, as the sock (soccus) was of Comedy; and, as it could be worn on either foot, the term κόθορνος became a nickname for a changeable, fickle-minded person, a trimmer or time-server; and was so applied to Theramenes.

Κοθουρίς, ίδος, ἡ, a fox; and Κόθουρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, hiding the tail; and hence, a drone, because it does not protrude a sting; hence, lazy, idle. Fr. κεύθω and οὐρά. ΚΟΙ, κοῖ, the grunting of young pigs; a word formed to imitate the sound, Aristoph. Acharn. 780. Hence

Kotζω, f. tζω, to cry κοτ, to grunt, or squeal like a pig, Aristoph. Acharn. 746. Fr. preced.

Koin, dat. sing. Ion. for ποία, in what way or manner, δδφ being understood, Herodt. i, 30; also κοῖος, η, ον, Ion., s. as ποῖος, what manner or kind.

Κοικύλλω, to look gaping about in a stupid manner.

Κοιλάδος, gen. sing. of κοιλάς.

Kοιλαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to hollow out, Aristoph. Thesm. 852; to excavate; κεραίαν μεγάλην δίχα πρίσαντες ἐκοίλαναν ἄπασαν, sawing asunder a large pole, they scooped it all out, Thucydiv, 100 . to empty; to bend; to crook; l.a. ἐκοίλανα. Th. κοῖλος.

Kοιλάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a hollow valley; a cave or den; κοιλάδες, cavities. Fr. same Th.

Kοίλη, ης, ἡ, a hollow, a cavity; the hold or interior of a ship, Theor. Idyl. xxii, 12; fem. of zοίλος.

Κοιλήνας, part. 1. a. of κοιλαίνω. Κοίλης, and

Kοίλησι, dat. pl. Ion. for κοίλαις, from κοίλος.

KOIAI'A, α_5 , Ion. in, n_5 , \hat{n} , a hollow, a cavity; the belly, the stomach, Thucyd. ii, 49; the cavity of the belly; the bowels; a ventricle; the womb; also, a pipe or channel for conveying water. Fr. $\kappa_0 \tilde{\lambda} \rho_5$.

Κοιλιἄκός, ή, όν, belonging to the belly or bowels; laboring under the cœliac disease, a kind of gripes or diarrhœa, P. Ægin. lib. iii. From preced.

Κοιλιοδαίμων, ονος, δ, ή, one who makes a god, δαίμων, of his belly, a glutton.

Κοιλιόδεσμος, ου, i, a belly-band, a girdle or sash round the belly. Fr. ποιλία and δέω.

Κοιλιόδουλος, ου, δ , a slave to his belly, a glutton or epicure. Fr. $\delta o \tilde{\nu} \lambda o \varsigma$.

Κοιλιοπώλης, ου, δ, a seller of tripe or sausages, Aristoph. Eq. 200. Fr. πωλίω.

Kοιλιούχιον, ου, τό, a cupboard, a closet; a box for jewels or other valuable articles, a strong-box, Theophr. Char. 18; where some read κυλιούχιον.

Koιλιώδης, εως, δ, ή, pot-bellied; concave; hollow. Fr. είδος.

Κοιλογάστως, οςος, δ, ή, hollowbellied, hollow, κοιλογάστοςος κυκλόυ, Æschyl. S. Theb. 478; empty, void; hungry, voracious; κοιλογάστος δε λύκοι, Id. 1026. Fr. κοίλος and γαστής.

Κοίλον, ου, τό, a cavity, a hollow; the palm of the hand.

Κοιλόπεδος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, epithet of a place, lying in a hollow; having a hollow surface; having valleys. ΚΟΙ ΛΟΣ, κοίλη, κοίλον, hollow, concave; in Hom., mostly as an epith. of ships, κοίλαι νῆες, hollow ships, i. e. having a hold; low, depressed, deep; κοίλος ἄρ-

yueos, hollowed, i. e. silver wrought into hollow vessels, plate; zoilor, the palm of the hand, the hollow of the foot; τὰ zοῖλα, the flanks or hollows of the sides ; κοῖλα, valleys, Aristoph. Nub. 324; κοίλον χωείον, a valley surrounded by mountains, a defile; κοίλος ποταμός, a deep river; ή κοίλη, a cave; κοίλοι μῆνες, hollow or defective months, that is, of less than thirty days; it is opposed by Xen. Mem. iii, 10, to ὑψηλός, as, τὰ γοῦν κοῖλα καὶ τὰ ὑψηλά...σώματα, deep and high bodies; ἐν τῷ χοίλφ καὶ μυχῷ τοῦ λιμένος, in the bend and corner of the harbour, Thucyd. vii, 52. Hence, perhaps, the Latin colum, the sky, from its arch; and perhaps the Engl. TO COIL UP, i. e. to roll up in such a manner as to leave a cavity, xoilórns, in the middle; as may be seen in the coils of a cable or of snakes.

Kοιλοσταθμέω, ω, f. ήσω, to make arched; to arch, to make a vaulted ceiling or roof, LXX.;

1. α. ἐκοιλοστάθμησα, ας, ε. From

Kοιλόσταθμος, ου, δ, ή, having arched stalls, ceiled or vaulted roofs; dwelling in arched stalls, etc., LXX. Fr. χοῖλος and στάθμος.

Κοιλοστομία, ας, ή, a hollow voice or utterance. From

Κοιλόστομος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, hollow-mouthed; having a hollow voice or utterance. Fr. κοῖλος and στόμα.

Κοιλοσύρια, ας, ή, a part of Syria, Cœlosyria.

Κοιλότης, ητος, ή, hollowness, a cavity, a hollow. $Fr. \varkappaοίλος$. Κοιλοφθαλμία, ας, ή, hollowness of the eyes, the hollow of the eyes. Fr. δοβαλμός.

Κοιλόφθαλμος, ου, δ, δ, hollow-eyed. Κοιλοχείλης, ες, hollow-brimmed, empty.

Koιλόω, ω, f. ωσω, to make hollow, to excavate. Fr. κοίλος. Κοίλωμα, ἄτος, τό, a cavity, excavation, or hollow; an inland lake, Polyb. iv, 39, 2; an ulcer in the cornea of the eye; the deep channel of a river. Fr. preced.

Κοιλῶνυζ, υχος, δ, ή, hollow-hoofed.

Κοιλώπης, ου, δ, fem. κοιλῶπις, ιδος, ή, s. as

Koιλωπός, ή, όν, hollow-eyed; hollow, Eurip. Iph. T. 264. Fr. äψ.

Κοιμᾶθ', and κοιμᾶτο, Poet. for ἐκοιμᾶτο, 3. sing. impf. pas. Ion. of

Κοιμάομαι. See κοιμάω.

ΚΟΙΜΑ'Ω, Ion. κοιμέω, Herodt. ii, 95, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to cause to sleep, to lay asleep; to put in bed, to put or lull to rest; to assuage, calm; to mitigate; to still, to quiet; pas. ποιμάομαι, ωμαι, to sleep, to fall asleep; to die, N. T.; part. pres. κοιμάομενος, ώμενος · Φύλλον τί μοι πάρεστιν ῷ μάλιστ' ἀεὶ κοιμῶ τόδ' ἔλκος, I have here a leaf with which I chiefly always lull the pain of the wound, Soph. Phil. 646; κοιμήσας δ' ἀνέμους, having hushed the winds, II. xii, 281; to restrain, Æschyl. Ag. 1220; 1. a. mid. ἐκοιμησάμην · κοιμώμενος, Æschyl. Ag. 2, and κοιμηθείς, lying on watch, Odys. xx, 4; 1. a. pas. ἐκοιμήθην. Hence

Κοιμπθείη, 1. a. opt. pas., and Κοιμπθείς, εῖσα, έν, sleeping, reposing, asleep; watching; part. 1. a. pas., and

Kouμηθη, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. pas., and

Κοιμηθήναι, 1. a. inf. pas., and Κοιμηθησόμεθα, 1. pl. 1. f. ind. pas., and

Κοιμηθήτω, 1. a. imperat. pas. of κοιμάω.

Κοίμημα, ἄτος, τό, a sleep; a dream; incestuous intercourse, Soph. Antig. 856. Fr. κοιμάω. Κοιμήσαντο, 3. pl. Ion. 1. a. m., and

Κοιμήσασθε, 2. pl. 1. a. imperat. m. of κοιμάω.

Kοίμησις, εως, ἡ, a sleeping, sleep, repose; lying, *Plat. Conv.* 183, A; death; and

Κοιμητήριον, ποιμήτριον, and ποίμητρον, ου, τό, a place for sleeping; a chamber; a churchyard; hence the Engl. CEMETERY. Fr. ποιμάω.

Koμίζω, f. ίσω, Att. ιῶ, to lull to sleep; to cause to sleep the sleep of death, Soph. Aj. 819; to lull, to calm; to stroke; mid. to sleep with, πρός, Eurip. Hec. 814. Same Th.

Kοιμιστής, οῦ, ὁ, one putting to sleep.

Κοιμώμενος, part. pres. pas. contract., and

Κοιμῶνται, 3. pl. pres. pas. contract. of κοιμάω.

Kowà 'Aσίας, games, celebrated at their joint expense, by various cities of Proconsular Asia, as Smyrna, Ephesus, Pergämus, KOIN

etc., which were contained in the provinces of Ionia, Lydia, Caria, Phrygia, Mysia, and Æolia. The Asiarch, or governor, presided at them, and civic crowns were bestowed on the victors, as appears from ancient coins still extant. See Vaill. de Num. Græcis, p. 337. Spanh. de Prast. Num. Diss. ix, l. iv, p. 610, ed. fol. "Kowòv 'Arúas, the Asiatic Community [Union], a name given to that union of states above named. See Reines. Inscr. v, 22."

Kouvá, s. as zouvň, Soph. Antig. 542.

Κοινάν, ανος, δ, Dor. for κοινών, ωνος.

Κοινᾶνέω, Dor. for κοινωνέω. Κοινάσομαι, Dor. for κοινώσομαι, fut. of κοινόω.

Κοινάω, ω, Pind. for κοινόω. Th. κοινός.

Κωνάσαντες, Dor. for κοινώσαντες, or for κοινήσαντες, according to others; nom. pl. purt. 1. a. act. of

Koινέω, or κοινόω, ω, f. ώσω, to communicate, impart. Same Th.

Kovn, dat. fem. of κοινός, used as adv. in common, jointly, publicly; equally, Xen. Hist. ii, 4, 25; in common, Id. Lyc. xi, 2; together. Fr. κοινός.

Koiro Gīāz ός, ή, όν, concerning or belonging to living in common. Fr. zoiv ός and βίος.

Koινοδιάρχης, ου, i, the head of a community or association living in common. Fr. ἄρχω.

Κοινόξιον, ου, τό, the state of living in common; the place where the people live in common; a convent. Fr. κοινός and βίος.

Koινόβιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, living in common; cenobitical. Same Th. Κοινοβουλίω, to deliberate in com-

Κοινοβούλης, ου, δ, a senator; a common counsellor. Fr. κοινός and βουλή.

Κοινοθούλιον, ου, τό, a common assembly or council. Same Th. Κοινοθωμία, a common altar, Æschyl. Suppl. 219. Fr. ποινός and βωμός.

Koινογενής, έος, δ, ἡ, being of a promiscuous race, Plat. Polit. 265, E; and

Kοινογονία, ας, h, the production of hybrid animals, as the mule from the horse and ass, Plat. Polit. 265, D. Fr. κοινός and γίνος. Κοινοί, 3. sing. pres. ind. act. contract. for κοινόι, and 3. sing.

pres. subj. act. contract. for κοινόη, and 3. sing. pres. opt. act. contract. for κοινόοι also 2. sing. pres. ind. and subj. mid. and pas. contract. for κοινόοι, from κοινόω. Κοινολαΐτης, ου, ό, one of the common people; a late word. Fr. λαός.

KOIN

Κοινόλεκτρος, ου, and κοινολεχής, ίος, δ, ἡ, sharing the same bed, Æschyl. Prom. 559; Soph. Electr. 97.

Kοινολεχής, εος, ὁ, ἡ, sharing the same bed, a paramour.

Kοινολογέομαι, οῦμαι, to confer, consult, deliberate, or communicate with a person, Thucyd. vii, 86. Fr. ποινός and λέγω.

Κοινολόγημα, ατος, τό, and

Kοινολογία, ας, ή, a consulting or conferring together; a conference, consultation; also, a conspiracy. Fr. the same.

Κοινολογίζομαι, to consult, discourse, or confer together; s. as κοινολογέομαι.

Κοινόμυια, ας, ή, the whole race of flies, all sorts of flies, Exod. viii, 21, in LXX.; Ps. lxxviii, 45; s. as παμμυιά, in Aquila. Fr. κοινός and μυῖα. But it is perhaps more correctly written κυνόμυια.

Koινόν 'Ασίας, the Confederacy or Union of Asia which formed the association mentioned under Koινὰ 'Ασίας, which see. See Reines. Inscr. v, 22.

Κοινόπλοος, ον, contract. κοινόπλους, ου, δ, ή, sailing together, Soph. Aj. 859. Fr. κοινός and πλέω.

Kοινόπους, οδος, δ, λ, keeping pace together, journeying together. Fr. ποῦς.

Κοινοπράγίω, ῶ, f. ήτω, to act in common; to act in concert; to concur. Fr. κοινός and πράσσω. Κοινοπράγία, ας, ἡ, participation in an action; acting in concert; alliance. Same Th.

alliance. Same Th. KOINO'S, n, ov, common, public; alike, general; low, vulgar, mean; impure, unclean, polluted; also, popular, affable, civil, courteous; ὅτι κοινὸς καὶ φιλάνθρωπος καὶ τοῖς δεομένοις έπαρxwv, accessible to all, humane and disposed to relieve those in want, Demosth. 315, ult.; equitable, impartial, just; ή κοινη φύσις, the social nature; κοινη τύχη, a common fate; ἐν τῷ κοινῷ, in the public treasury, Thucyd. vi, 6; xoivév loti, it is usual; hence, τὸ χοινόν, or τὰ χοινά, the commonweal, the public welfare; with Herodt. i, 156, the council or body of magistrates; the constitution of any state, Thucyd. iii, 68; ὶλθόντες οἱ νόμοι καὶ τὸ κοινὸν τῆς πόλεως, the laws and commonwealth coming, Plat. Crit. 11; τὸ κοινὸν ἀγαθόν, the public good, the commonwealth; ἴσον καὶ κοινόν, impartial and unbiassed, Dem. de Coron. Also

Koινότης, ητος, ή, community, communion, partnership, participation; fellowship, society; gentleness; good nature, courtesy, complaisance, Xen. Hist. i, 1, 21. Fr. preced.

Κοινότοκος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a common parentage; consanguineous, Soph. Electr. 847. Fr. τόκος. Κοινοτροφικός, ἡ, όν, having a common support, Plat. Polit. 262, E.

Kοίνου, 2. sing. pres. imperat. mid. contract. of κοινόω.

Kouvoφελής, έος, δ, ή, being of common utility, yielding general advantage, Æschyl. Eum. 940; a doubtful reading. See next.

Koivoφīλήs, έs, loving in common, Æschyl. Eum. 940, as emended by conjecture. See preced.

Kοινόφεων, ονος, δ, ή, having the same mind, agreeing together. Fr. φεήν.

Koινόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make common; to communicate, Eurip. Med. 807; with dat., to impart, to make known; to gain over, conciliate; mid. κοινόομαι, ουμαι, to communicate with one another, Demosth. 890, 13; to consult or confer with one; to take a common share or concern in; πένθους γυναικός τῆσδε κοινοῦσθαι λέγω, to participate in the lamentations for this woman, Eurip. Alc. 438; with gen. and also with acc. and dat., κοινουμένη τὰς συμφοράς σοι, Ευrip. Ion. 610 ; κοινοῦσθαι βουλεύματα, to hold a consultation, Æschyl. Ag. 1320; to participate; to conciliate, Pind. Nem. iii, 19; in N. T., to make unclean, to defile; to pronounce unclean; 1. a. inoivwow 1. a. inf. act. zolvwoal. Fr. zolvos. Koινῶ, dat. sing. of zorvos.

Kοινών, ῶνος, ὁ, Poet. for κοινωνός, a companion, partner, associate, Xen. Cyr. vii, 5, 13. Fr. κοινός. Κοινωνεῖ, 3. sing. pres. ind. act. contract. of

Κοινωνίω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. κεκοινώνηκα, Demosth. 1268, 15; Plat. Legg. iii, 686, A; to partake with, Æschin. c. Ctes. 31; to share with, κοινωνείν τάφου, Eurip. Drest. 1054; Med. 304; Soph. Trach. 543, with gen.; to concur with, Plat. Crit. 10; to make an alliance with, Aristoph. Av. 654; κοινωνησαι είς ἄπαντα τὰ ἔργα, to communicate in all its operations, Plat. Polit. v, 453, B; ἀλλήλοις κοιvaveiv, to agree together, Id. Legg. viii, 844, C; also, but seldom, to communicate; to be in common with, have a relation to, with the dat. ; xowwwsiv mer hyouμαι καὶ τοῦτο τοῖς πεπολιτευμέvois, I think this also has a relation to my public administration, Demosth. 244, 17; 1. a. ἐκοινώνησα, pf. pas. κεκοινώνημαι, Plat. Legg. viii, 801, E, the only tense in use in the passive voice. Th. zoivos.

Κοινώνημα, ατος, τό, any thing used in common; a compact, treaty; association; commerce. Fr. KOLYWYŚW.

Κοινωνήσασι, dat. pl. part. 1. a. act. of xolvwvew.

Κοινώνησις, εως, ή, a sharing or imparting with, participation. Same Th.

Κοινωνία, ας, ή, a communion, participation, or partaking; partnership, society; confederacy, alliance, intercourse; ἐξαιτεῖθ' άμα παίδων ές οίκους άρσένων zorwaviav, and he further begs that we may have male children in common, to our house, Eurip. Phan. 16; see Porson's Note; bounty, almsgiving. Th.

Κοινωνϊκός, ή, όν, social, disposed to society, social; communicative, liberal, ready to impart; belonging to a community or partnership, Plat. Apol. 411, E. From

Κοινωνός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a companion, partner, associate; o oos, 'Aioxírη, κοινωνός, your associate, Æschines, Dem. de Coron. § 8; àgíστη δε φιλίας κοινωνός, Xen. Mem. ii, 1. Th. zoivos.

Koινωνούσιν, 3. pl. pres. ind. of κοινωνέω.

Konvas, adv. in common; with one consent; unanimously; xoiνῶς ἐθέλειν ἀκούειν, to give an impartial hearing to both parties, Demosth. 1436, 24. Fr. xoivos. Koινωσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of κοινόω. Κοινώτερος, comparat. degree of

Κωνωφέλεια, ας, ή, the public utility. Fr. κοινός and ώφελέω. Koινωφελής, έος, δ, ή, useful to the public, of common utility. Same

Κοινωφελία, ας, ή. See κοινωφέλεια. KO'I" Z, ixos, b, and h, the coix, a species of palm-tree.

Kοιόλης, ου, δ, a priest.

Koios, oin, oiov, Ion. s. as moios, Herodt. vi, 1, etc.

Koios, ou, i, the name of a man, Cœus; also, a river of Messenia. Κοιοφόρος, ου, ή, pregnant, because κοΐος, i. e. κύος Φέρει.

Κοιράνειος, εία, ειον, of or belonging to a ruler or sovereign; xoiεανῆον κάετος, Dor. for κοιεάνειον κράτος, the power of a ruler, the sovereign power or sway, Erinn. Od. 4.

Κοιρανέοντα, acc. sing. part. pres. of κοιρανέω.

Κοιρανέοντι, Dor. for ποιρανέουσι,

Κοιρανίω, ω, f. ήσω, to command, govern, rule; to act as a general, Æschyl. Prom. 49; &s %ys κοιρανέων δίεπε στρατόν, so he as commander marshalled the army, Il. ii, 207; to be commander; Homer does not join it immediately with a case, but either absolutely, as in Il. ii, 207, or more frequently with κατά and the accusative, as πόλεμον κατά, etc., the prep. being always after the substantive; on the contrary, Hesiod, in his Theog. 331, joins it with the genitive case, Pindar, Olymp. xiv, 12, with the acc., and Ap. Rhod. with the dative. See Q. Rev. vol. li, p. 175.

Κοιςανήος, Dor. for ποιςάνειος. Koιęžvia, as, 'n, power, authority, dominion, sway, rule.

Koleavín, Ion. for noleavía. Koieavions, ou, o, a prince, chief, ruler, Soph. Antig. 931. From KOI'PĂNOΣ, ou, ó, a ruler, commander, leader, prince, Il. ii, 487; a master; a sovereign or king, Æschyl. Ag. 535. Fr. zvgos, authority, which the ruler exercises over his subjects. Also Koleavos, ov. o., a man's name, Cœrănus, Il. v, 677. See preced. KOΙΣΫ́PA, Cœsyra, the wife of Alcmoon the Athenian, a rich, proud, and luxurious woman, Aristoph. Nub. 800. See next. Κοισὔεόομαι, pas. to live like Cœsyra, i. e. in luxury or splendor, Aristoph. Nub. 48; to be Coesyrafied, as rendered by Cumberland, and adopted by Mitchell and Felton, in their Notes; Walsh has formed the word be-Coesyra'd

to meet the case. See preced.

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Κοισυρουσθαι, pf. of preced. Κοιτάζω, and κοιτάω, to lay or put in bed; mid. ποιτάζομαι, to lie

in bed, Polyb. x, 15, 9. Fr. κοίτη. Κοιταῖον, ου, τό, a bed or couch; the den or resort of wild ani-

mals; neut. of

Κοιταΐος, αία, αΐον, lying or sleeping in bed, being abed or going to bed; κοιταΐον γίνεσθαι, to sleep, to lodge; έν τῆ χώρα κοιταῖον γίγνεσθαι, to sleep in the country, Dem. de Coron. p. 88; nightly, Lycophr. Cassandr. 603. Th. roitn.

Κοιτάζατο, Dor. for ἐκοιτάσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of κοιτάζω. Κοιτασία, ας, ή, cohabitation, a

lying with, LXX.

KOITH, ns, h, a bed or couch; a marriage-bed; a going to bed; Herodt. iii, 134; sleep; a lying with; the den or lair of a wild beast; a chest; the bed of a river; κοίται, ων, αί, unlawful embraces. Fr. κέω, κεῖμαι.

Κοιτίον, ου, τό, a sleeping-place; a bed-chamber.

Koutis, idos, n, a little zoith or bed; a cradle; a little box, trunk, or casket, in which female ornaments are kept. Fr. zoith. Koirov, acc. sing. of

Κοίτος, ου, ό, a bed, a couch, a going to bed or to sleep, Herodt. vii, 17; a sleeping in bed, sleep. The Attics use noith.

Κοιτοφθορέω, ω, f. ήσω, to commit adultery. Fr. xoirn and philew. Κοιτών, ῶνος, ὁ, a bed-chamber, Herodt. i, 9, 10; and

Κοιτωνίτης, ου, δ, a chamber servant; a valet-de-chambre. Same Th.

Kόκαλος, ου, δ, and

Kόκκαλος, ου, δ, the kernel of a pine-nut.

Konnίζω, to take out kernels, etc. Th. zózzos.

Κοππινοδάφής, έος, δ, ή, dyed of a scarlet color; and

Kónnivos, n, ov, scarlet, of a scarlet color.

Κόκκλις (τοῦ σίτου), corn cockle. Κοκκοθεαύστης, ου, δ, a bird, the grossbeak or haw-finch.

KO'KKOΣ, ου, δ, a grain, a seed, kernel, a berry; the dyeing grain, called kermes; the scarlet color produced by it; the quercus ilex; also, purple.

Κόκκῦ, the cry of the cuckoo, Aristoph. Av. 505; hence, also, for a cry or call to a person; for ταχύ, quickly, i. e. come quickly, be quick, Id.

Κοκκύαι. See κοκύαι.

Κοχχυγία, ίας, ή, a tree used for dying red, perhaps a species of sumach.

Κοκκύζω, f. ύσω, to cry like the cuckoo, Aristoph. Ran. 1380; to crow like the cock. Fr. κόκκυξ. Κοκκυμηλία, ίας, ή, a species of plum-tree.

Κοκκύμηλον, ου, τό, a plum or damson, literally, the cuckoo's apple. Fr. κόκκυζ and μῆλον. Κοκκυμηλών, ῶνος, δ, an orchard planted with plum-trees.

KU KKΥΞ, ῦγος, δ, the cuckoo, so named from its cry, Aristoph. Av. 504; also, a sea-fish, the piper; metaphor. a booby, simpleton, Aristoph. Acharn. 598; a green or unripe fig; a helmet; a crest; a certain plant: the os coccygis. (Sanser. kôkila, Lat. cuculus, etc. Pott. Etym. Forsch. i, 84.)

Κοκκύσδω, Dor. for κοκκύζω. Κόκκων, ονος, δ, the seed of the pomegranate. Fr. κόκκος.

Κοχύαι, and κοχχύαι, οί, ancestors, progenitors.

Κόλα, 'n, Suid., the belly. Κόλαθος, ου, ὁ, a little piece, a

Kόλαβος, ου, δ, a little piece, a morsel. Fr. κόλου.

Κολαδείζω, f. ίσω, s. as σχιστάω, to dance armed, LXX.; to perform a wanton dance; to deride. Hence κολαδεισμός, a kind of lascivious dance, Job v, 4; κολαδεισθείπσαν is rendered by κατεκλάσθησαν.

Κόλαβρος, ου, ή, a little pig, a porker, Suid.; an obscene song. ΚΟΛΑ'ΖΩ, f. commonly κολάσομαι, rarely άσω, Att. κολωμαι, Aristoph. Vesp. 244; seldom contracted; to lop off, to check, to prune or curtail any thing, Thucyd. iii, 40; Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 7; to vex, harass, Id. viii, 7, 3; to restrain, moderate, curb; ἄξχει τοῦ ἄξματος καὶ κολάζει τὰς τῶν Ἱππων ὁρμάς, he guides the chariot and restrains the speed of the horses; in N. T., to discipline, to punish; pas. κολάζομαι, to be punished, Lys. in Erutosth.; to be checked, repressed ; 1. a. mid. ἐκολασάμην, ω, ατο, subj. κολάσωμαι, η, ηται, 1. f. pas. πολασθήσομαι, 1. a. pas. ἰκολάσθην, Plat. Legg. ix, 879; no pf. pas. Kodawis, idos, in, an epith. of Di-

Κολαινίς, ίδος, 'n, an epith. of Diana. Deriv. uncertain.

Κολάκας, acc. pl. of κόλαξ. Κολακία, and κολακία, ας, ή, flattery, adulation, Demosth. 127, penult. Fr. κολακιύω. Th. κόλαξ. Κολάκιυμα, ατος, τό, a compliment, a flattering speech. Fr. κολακεύω.

Κολακεύσω, 1. a. subj. act. of κολακεύω.

Κολάκευτίος, έα, έον, verbal adj,. that must be flattered. Fr. κολακεύω.

Κολακευσ' κός, ή, όν, suitable for or pertaining to a flatterer; adulatory. From

Κολαπεύω, f. εύσω, pf. πεπολάπευπα, Lys. 103; Æschin. 62, 19; to flatter, seduce by flattery; to cringe to, Xen. Hist. v, 1, 14; to fawn, wheedle, cajole; 1. a. ἐπολάπευσα. Th. πόλαξ.

Κολακία. See κολακεία.

Κολακϊκός, ή, όν, skilled in flattery, flattering, wheedling. Fr. κόλαξ.

Κολακίς, ίδος, ή, a female flat-

Κολακρίται, οτ κολακρίται, and κωλακρίται, the receivers and disbursers of public moneys, the public treasurers; those who distributed the flesh of the victims among the priests; not classical. Κολᾶκώνῦμος, ου, ὁ, a cringing fellow, a flatterer, parasite, Aristoph. Vesp. 591; a name given to Cleonymus. Fr. κόλαξ and ὄνομα.

ΚΟ΄ ΛΑΞ, ἄκος, δ, a flatterer; a parasite, a sponger; κόλακες μεγαλοφυεῖς, arrant flatterers, Toup's Longin. 44. Fr. κόλον. Perhaps κόλω οr κολέω, Lat. colo. Κολάπται, ων, αί, buds or gourds carved for ornament, LXX.

Κολαπτής, ῆςος, δ, a chisel, a tool for working on stone. From

KO' Λ AIIT Ω , f. $\alpha\psi\omega$, to beat, strike upon; to hollow or dig out by the strokes of a chisel; to carve, to engrave; to tear or peck with the beak.

 $\overline{KO'AAPI\Sigma}$, $\varepsilon \omega s$, $\dot{\eta}$, a bird that is an enemy to the owl.

Κόλᾶσις, εως, ή, the pruning of trees; in N. T., punishment, chastisement, correction; a hindrance, an obstacle; reproof, a restraint, check. Fr. κολάζω. Κόλασμα, ἄτος, τό, a punishment, chastisement, correction; an instrument of punishment, Nen. Cyr. iii, 1, 13. Same Th.

Κολασμός, οῦ, ὁ, ε. as κόλασις. Κολαστίος, α, ον, verbal adj. from κολάζω, to be punished; deserving of punishment.

Κολάστειρα, ή, fem. from κολαστήρ.

Κολαστήςιον, ου, τό, a place of punishment; an instrument of punishment; a prison; restraint

in general, Xen. Mem. i, 4, 1. Fr. κολάζω.

Κολαστής 105, ον, fit for punishing. Κολαστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who punishes, corrects, or reproves; δείται κολαστοῦ, needs a reprover or chastiser, Soph. Œd. Τ. 1148. Fr. κολάζω.

Κολαστικός, ή, όν, pertaining to punishment, addicted to punishing; punishing, Plat. Soph. 229, A. Fr. κολάζω.

Κολαστοῦ, gen. of κολαστής.

Κολάστρια, ή, fem. from πολαστής. Κολάσωμαι, 1. a. subj. m. of πολάζω.

Κολαφίζειν, pres. inf. act. of Κολαφίζω, f. ίσω, to strike with the clenched hand or fist; to cuff; to ill treat, afflict; pas. πολαφίζομαι, to be buffeted. Fr. πόλαφος.

Κόλᾶφος, ου, δ, a box on the ear, a buffet, cuff, slap. Th. πολάπτω.

Κολέα, ας, ή, a kind of dance. Κολεοΐν, gen. dual Poet. for κολεοΐν, from κολεός, and Κολεοΐο, gen. Ion. of κολεός.

Κολεόν, τό, Ιοη. κουλεόν, s. as κολεός.

Κολεόπτερος, ου, δ, ħ, applied to insects having hard cases over the wings, and technically called coleopterous insects. Fr. 20λεός and πτερόν.

KOΛΕΟ'Σ, and Ion. κουλεός, οῦ, δ, a sheath, scabbard, Soph. Aj. 717; a sack, pouch; a little box or chest; as from κοιλεός, for κοῖλος.

Kολεςαὶ (δίες), smooth or shortwoolled sheep, Aristot. Hist. An.; from

Kολεφός, ά, όν, smooth; having short wool. Fr. κόλος and εξιον. See preced.

ΚΟΛΕΤΡΑ'Ω, ω, f. ήσω, to tread or trample upon; to kick; insult; τοῦτον δείλαιον κολετςῶσ' ἀεί, this unlucky wight they always insult, Aristoph. Nub. 552. Κολία, αε, ή, a kind of dance, s. as κολία.

KOAI'AE, ov, i, a kind of fish, supposed to be a species of thunny, or perhaps the mackerel.

Κολιάω, to dance, Hesych.

Kólig, ĭxos, for xóllig.

KO'ΛΛΛ, Ion. κόλλη, ης, ἡ, glue. Κολλαβίζω, f. ίσω, to play at a game, in which one person holds the other's eyes, while another gives him a box on the ear and bids him guess which hand he has been struck with.

Κόλλάδος, ου, i, and κόλλοψ,

oπos, i, the key or pin of a stringed instrument, as a harp, lyre, etc., for stretching or tuning the strings. Fr. κόλλοψ. Also Κόλλἔζος, ου, i, a kind of bread or cake, Aristoph. Ran. 507.

Κολλαβρίζω, s. as πολαβρίζω. Κολλαβρίαι, pres. inf. pas. contract. of

Κολλάω, ήσω, l. a. ἐκόλλησα, to glue; to paste, to cement, solder; to join or fasten together, to close; to compact or weld together, Pind. Olymp. v, 29; pas. κολλάομαι, ῶμαι, to be glued to, to stick or adhere to, to join or be joined to; with the dat., l. a. pas. ἐκολλήθην, η, part. κολληθείς, ἐντος · κεκολλήσθω σικύη ἐς τὰ μετάφεςνα, let the cupping-glass be applied to the back, Aretwus. Th. κόλλα.

Κολλίψης, ου, δ , and Κολλίψός, ο $\tilde{\nu}$, δ , one who boils glue. Fr. κόλλα and $\tilde{\ell}$ ψει. Κόλλη, ης, $\tilde{\eta}$. See κόλλα.

Κολλήτις, ήτσσα, ῆτν, glued or joined together, Il. xv, 389. Th. χόλλα.

Kόλλησις, εως, ή, a gluing, a gluing or joining together; a soldering, Herodt. i, 25; where, however, Larcher considers it to mean an iron salver, inlaid with gold or silver, in the mode called damaskening; the application of a cupping-glass; a figure of rhetoric. Fr. χολλάω. Th. χόλλα.

Κολλητής, $ο\tilde{v}$, δ , one who glues or joins together; and

Κολλητικός, ή, όν, pertaining to glueing or cementing; fit for, etc. Fr. κόλλα.

Κολλητός, ή, όν, glued or cemented together; well joined or fastened together; σείων κολλητὰς σανίδας, shaking the strong or well-compacted doors, Π. ix, 579. Fr. κολλάω.

Κολλίζω, ίσω, a later form for κολλάω.

Κολλικοφάγος, ον, δ, ή, eating κόλλικας, roll-eater.

Κόλλιξ, and κόλιζ, τκος, δ, a round loaf of coarse bread, Aristoph. Ran. 576; a troche or lozenge; a pastil or suppository, Hippocr. de Mort. vulgar. Fr. κόλον.

Κολλομελέω, ω, f. ήσω, to arrange verses; to compose verses, Aristoph. Thesm. 59. Fr. χόλλα and μέλος.

Κολλοπίζω, to wind up or tighten the strings of a lyre.

Κολλούριον, ου, τό, ε. αε κολλύ-

KO'ΛΛΟΨ, οπος, δ, the thick skin on the necks and backs of oxen, horses, swine, etc., of which glue was made; the pins of a harp or other stringed instrument, by which the strings were stretched, Odys. xxi, 407; χ' ἡμεῖς αὐτῷ τότς τῆς ὀργῆς ὀλίγον τὸν κόλλοπ' ἀνεῖμεν, and we would then remit to him a little of the intensity of our anger, Aristoph. Vesp. 594; the handle of a wheel.

Κολλυβιστής, οῦ, δ, a moneychanger, a banker; s. as κεςματιστής, N. T. From

KO'ΛΛΫ́BOΣ, ου, δ, a small piece of money, so called because an ox was stamped on it, Aristoph. Pac. 1199; the changing of money; the premium of exchange, or agio given to the money-changer.

KOΛΛΫ́PA, ας, h, a small loaf of bread, a cake, a bun, a piece of bread, Aristoph. Pac. 122.

Koλλυρίζω, f. ίσω, to bake small loaves or cakes, 2 Sam. xiii, 6; to fry in a frying-pan. Fr. preced.

Κολλύςιον, οτ κολλούςιον, ου, τό, an eye-salve, a collyrium, any medicinal application for the eyes, made in a small round cake; a substance used in counterfeiting the seals of letters.

Κολλυςίων, ωνος, έ, a species of bird of prey, Aristot. Hist. An. Κολλώδης, εος, έ, ή, gluey, sticky, viscous, adhesive, glutinous. Fr. κόλλα and ειδος.

Κολλωμένος, part. pres. pas. contract. of κολλάω.

Κολόζιον, ου, τό, an under waistcoat or shirt with short sleeves or none; because κολοζόν, mutilated, having no sleeves.

Κολοβοκέςἄτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, maimed of its horns, having short horns. Fr. κολοβός and κέςας.

Κολοβόκερκος, ου, δ, ή, having a mutilated tail, docked. Fr. κολοβός and κέρκος.

Κολοβόπους, οδος, δ , δ , having the feet maimed, or cut off. Fr. $\pi o \tilde{v}_{5}$.

Κολοβός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, maimed, mutilated, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 11; cut off, curtailed; broken; deprived of by mutilation. Fr. κόλος.

Kολοβότης, ητος, ή, mutilation; the state of being cut short, curtailed, maimed.

Kολοβόω, ω, f. ώσω, to cut short, curtail; to maim, mutilate;

a. pas. ἐκολοδώθην, ης, η, 1.
 f. pas. κολοδωθήσομαι, η, εται.
 Fr. κολοδός.

Κολοξωθήσονται, 3. pl. 1. f. pas. of preced.

Κολόθωμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing mutilated, maimed, cut short; and

Κολόξωσις, εως, ή, the act of mutilating, etc. Fr. κολοδός.

Κολοιάςχης, ου, δ, a commander of jackdaws, Aristoph. Av. 1212. Fr. κόλοιος and ἄςχω.

Κολοιάςχος, s. as preced.

Kολοιάω, ω, f. άσω, to cry or scream, to make a noisy chattering, like the jackdaw. From KOΛΟΙΟ'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, a jackdaw, a chough, a jay.

Κολοιτία, ας, ή, a tree that bears pods, Theophr.

Κολοκασία, ας, ή, and

Κολοκάσιον, ου, τό, the root of the Egyptian bean, Nymphæa nelumbo.

Κολόκυμα, ἄτος, τό, a silent wave, a short wave; the swell fore-boding a storm, Aristoph. Eq. 692. Fr. κόλος and κύμα.

Κολοχύνθα, ας, ή, and Κολοχύνθη, οτ κολοχύντη, ης, ή,

a gourd or pumpkin. See κολοκύντη. Κολοκυνθιάς, άδος, ή, food pre-

pared from pumpkins; and Κολοχύνθινος, ίνη, ινον, made from pumpkins.

Kολοπουθίς, ίδος, ή, the wild or purging gourd, the colocynth or bitter cucumber. Fr. preced.

Κολοκύντη, ης, s. as κολοκύνθη · εἰμὴ λημᾶς κολοκύνταις, unless you are stone blind, literally, unless you have humors in your eyes as big as gourds, Aristoph. Nub. 327.

KO'ΛΟΝ, ου, τό, food; fodder; a bowel or thick intestine; for κῶλου.

Κόλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, maimed, mutilated, without horns; broken, Il. xvi, 117; docked. Fr. κολούω.

Κολοσσαί, or Κολασσαί, ων, αί, Colosse, a city of Asia Minor, Colos. i, 2.

Κολοσσιαῖος, αία, αῖον, like a colossus, of colossal size, Diod. Sic. From

KOΛΟΣΣΟ΄Σ, οῦ, ὁ, a colossus, a statue of immense size, Herodt. ii, 130; a statue, Æschyl. Agam. 405; the Colossus of Rhodes.

Κολοσυρτός, οῦ, ὁ, a tumult, an uproar; κολοσυρτὸν ἰόντα, the approaching din, Π. xii, 147;

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a shouting; a throng; a noisy rabble, Aristoph. Plut. 536.

Κόλουροι, αί, in Astronomy, the colures, two great circles of the sphere, one of which passes through the equinoctial, the other through the solstitial points, and intersecting each other at the poles, at right angles; so called, because one half of them is always hidden below the horizon.

Κόλουρος, ου, ό, ή, having no tail, short-tailed, crop-tailed. πόλος and οὐρά.

Κόλουσις, εως, ή, the act of mutilating or cutting short, Theophr. c. Pl.; a hindrance. Fr. xoλούω.

ΚΟΛΟΥΤΕ'Α, for κολοιτέα, ας, n, a kind of tree, of the genus colytea, Linn., or bladder-senna; so called because it is said it dies if mutilated. From

ΚΟΛΟΥ'Ω, f. ούσω, to mutilate; to maim; to cut off; to shorten; to abridge, Odys. xi, 339; τὰ ἐαυτοῦ πάντα κολούει, he mars every thing, Odys. viii, 210; to lessen, diminish; to weaken; to hinder, prevent, Plat. Apol. 39, D; Thucyd. vii, 66; to leave unfinished, Il. xx, 370; to humble or pull down, Herodt. vii, 10; 1. a. pas. ἐκολούθην, Æschyl. Pers. 992; pf. pas. both these tenses κεκόλουμαι have \sigma also before the last syllable. Hence xólos, ov, i, i, and zολοδός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, maimed, mutilated, with the horns broken off; κολοδόω, to cut short, to maim; κολόξιον, ου, τό, an under garment without sleeves. KOΛOΦΩ'N, ω̃νος, δ, a summit, a pinnacle, a top; the finishing hand, the completion. Hence πολοφωνα ἐπιτιθέναι, to put the finishing hand to any thing, Plat. Euth. 301, E; also the name of a city, Colophon.

Κολοφωνία, as, h, a kind of resin, found near Colophon.

Κολπίας, ου, ό, that has sinuses or folds, Æschyl. Pers. 1017;

Κολπίζω, f. ίσω, to form into a bosom; to make folds or sinuses. From

 $KO'\Lambda\Pi(\Sigma, o\nu, \delta, \text{ the bosom, the})$ lap; the bosom of the earth, Dem. de Coron. 322, 14; the womb, LXX.; Callim. Hymn. in Jov. 15; Id. in Del. 214; applied by the medical writers in particular to the cavity of the womb, Galen.; P. Lgin.; the | fold of a garment, κόλπω φέ-

βυσσίνου πεπλώματος, Æschyl. S. Theb. 1030; a gulf or deep bay; Κόλπον 'Pέας, the Adriatic Gulf, Æschyl. Prom. 841; Τυςσηνικός Κόλπος, the Gulf of Venice, Soph. Tript. i, 3; Δnous in Kóλπois, in the Saronic Gulf, i. e. near Eleusis, where the mysteries of Ceres were celebrated, Soph. Antig. 1108; any cavity or recess; the hold of a ship; a sinuous ulcer, P. Ægin.; ὑπὸ κόλπου χεῖςας "xeir, to keep the hands under the bosom, i. e. to give nothing. Hence Engl. A GULF. Fr. xoi-

Κολπόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to form into a bosom or swell; to draw or gather into folds; to form a bay; to cause to belly out, to swell out as the wind does the sails of a ship. Fr. preced.

Κολπώδης, εος, ό, ή, like a bosom, like a bay; τὰν κολπώδη πτέeuy' Εὐδοίας, the bay-like wing of Eubea, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 121; sinuous; having swelling folds; abounding in bays. Fr. κόλπος and είδος.

Κόλπωμα, άτος, τό, any thing gathered into folds, a garment full of folds, a swelling out of drapery. Fr. xólaros.

Κόλπωσις, εως, ή, the forming of a fold or bosom, the gathering into a fold; the filling or swelling of a sail by the wind. Fr. the same.

Κόλυθεον, οτ πόλυτεον, ου, τή, α ripe fig, Athen.

Κολυμβάς, άδος, ή, (ἐλαία,) an olive floating in the pickle, Galen.; P. Ægin. From

KOΛΥMΒΑ'Ω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to swim, to dive.

Κολυμβήθεα, ας, ή, a place for swimming or bathing, Plat. Polit. v, 453, D. Fr. preced.

Κολύμβησις, εως, ή, the act of swimming or diving; and Κολυμεητής, ñgos, δ, and

Κολυμεητής, ου, δ, a diver, Thucyd. vii, 25; and

Κολυμεητικός, ή, όν, skilled in diving, the art of diving, Plat. Soph. 220, A; and

Κολυμείς, ίδος, h, a sea-bird, a diver.

Κόλυμεος, ου, δ, a diver, a species of waterfowl, Aristoph. Acharn. 876. Fr. κολυμβάω.

ΚΟΛΥΤΕ'Α, ας, ή, a certain tree or shrub, supposed to be the berberry; differing from the κολουτία, which see.

Κολυττεύς, έως, δ, a Colyttian

or inhabitant of the Attic ward or district, called Colyttus. $K_{0}\lambda \chi \tilde{\imath} \kappa \acute{n}, \ \tilde{n}_{5}, \ \acute{n}, \ (\gamma \tilde{n}_{7}) \ \text{the Col-}$ chian territory on the Euxine

KOΛXIKO'N, οῦ, τό, the colchicum, a certain poisonous plant from Colchis; meadow-saffron. Κολχικός, ή, όν, adj. Colchian. of or belonging to Colchis.

Sea.

Koλχίς, iδoς, ή, the name of a city, Colchis.

Κολχοί, ων, oi, a people of Asia, the Colchi.

Κολφάω, ῶ, f. άσω, to make a chattering noise, like daws, etc.; to make a tumult, to be noisy, brawl, wrangle, Il. ii, 212; to gabble, cackle. Fr. xoloiós.

Κολφέω, Ion. for πολφάω.

Κολωνία, ας, n, the name of a city, Colonia.

Κολωνία, ας, ή, a colony, Acts xvi, 12, where it means the city of Philippi; a word used also by Ptolemy.

Κολώνη, ης, ή, Soph. Electr. 882. See next.

ΚΟΛΩΝΟ'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, and κολώνη, ης, ή, a hill; αίσεῖα κολώνη, Il. ii, 811; a hillock; a heap of earth; a raised place; a tumulus *or* sepulchral mound; **a** heap; also, a district of Attica, called Colonus, sacred to Neptune and Minerva, Soph. Œd. C. 59, 676; Aristoph. Av. 998; it was the scene of the tragedy of Sophocles, Œdipus Coloneus.

Κολφός, οῦ, ὁ, a noisy tumult; a brawl or broil, a squabble; strife, disorder; vociferation, Il. i, 575. Fr. xozoiós.

 $K_{o\mu}\tilde{\alpha}$, 3. sing. contract. pres. of κομάω.

Κόμαιθος, ου, δ, h, having red hair. Fr. zóun and allw.

Κόμάςον, τό, the fruit of the κόμαρος.

KO'MAPOΣ, ου, δ, \mathring{n} , the strawberry-tree, the arbutus, Aristoph. Ar. 621; also κόμαςος, for κάμαρος, a fish.

Κομαροφάγος, ου, ό, ή, eating the berries of the strawberry-tree; metaphor, one who lives meanly. Fr. φάγω.

Κομάσαι, Dor. for κομήσαι, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. act. of

Κομάω, ω, f. ήσω, to let the hair grow long, to abound with hair; to have long hair, as a sign of gentility; hence, to be proud; μέγας δε βασιλεύς ούχὶ διὰ τοῦτον χομᾶ; and does not the great king for this rear his crest? Iristoph. Plut. 170; Eq. 580.

χευσέησι έθείεησι κομόωντε, the hair flowing (floating) on their golden manes, Il. xiii, 24; to be elated; où xouã, I am not elated, I do not plume myself upon it, Aristoph. Nub. 545; to have abundance of leaves, to have luxuriant foliage; Kenταῖον ὄρος κεκομημένον ὕλη, the Cretan mountain covered with wood, Callim. Hymn. in Dian.; πομάν έπὶ τυραννίδι, to aim or aspire at the chief authority, Herodt. v, 71; at Athens none but the knights, in neis, were entitled to wear their hair long, as a sign of gentility. Th. noun. Κομβέω, to make a noise or sound like that of a mill.

Κομβολύτης, ου, ὁ, a cutpurse, pickpocket. Fr. κόμβος and λύω.

KO'MBO Σ , ov, δ , a joint in the stalks of corn or in a reed; a knot or tassel in clothing for ornament's sake; a band round the waist, used as a purse; a purse. Hence

Κομβόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to tie or gather in a knot; to form a band or scarf. Fr. preced.

Κομέεσκον, impf. of κομεέσκω, not used, Ion. for κομέω.

Koμεΐν, inf. of κομέω.

Κομείτην, Ion. ἐκομείτην, 3. dual impf. act. of

KOME'Ω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to take care of, Il. viii, 109; to bestow care upon; to cherish, to adorn; to nurse or nourish, Odys. xvii, 310; κομέτσκε, he took care of, 3. sing. impf. Ion. for έχόμες, τέχμει. Perhaps from χόμη. See next.

Κομέω, Ion. for κομάω.

KO'MH, ns, and Dor. κόμα, n, the hair of the head; long hair; ό δὲ κόμην ἔχων, but he wearing his hair long, a mark of gentility, as a knight, Aristoph. Nub. 14; κόμην κείζειν, to cut off the hair, as a mark of mourning, Il. xxiii, 146; it was also put as an offering on the tomb of a deceased friend, Eurip. Iph. T. 764; the foliage or leaves of trees and plants, Odys. xxiii, 195; the tail of a comet, Aristot. Meteor.; πόμη τειχων, locks of hair, Epicharm. de Monachis Crinitis; and Num. vi, 5, as it should be read, and not τεέφων κόμην τείχα. Salm. de Cæsarie, p. 243. Fr. κόπτω, to cut, as the Latin cæsaries comes from cædo.

Kόμης, ου, ό, a ruler, governor, viceroy. Fr. the Latin comes.

Κομηταμυνίας, ου, δ, a foppish dandy, literally, wearing his hair like Amynias, Aristoph. Vesp. 467; a comic play upon the name, equivalent to Amynias the Proud. Fr. κόμη and 'Αμυνίας.

Κομήτης, ου, Dor. πομάτας, ό, one who has long hair; hairy; a beau, Aristoph. Nub. 347; see l. 14, a fop, Id. 1102; xoμήτης los, a winged arrow, Soph. Trach. 564; λειμών, covered with grass, grassy, Eurip. Hipp. 210; κομήτης, i. e. ἀστής, a hairy star, or comet. Th. zoun. Κομιδή, adv. with care, diligently; very, wholly, very much, greatly; certainly; κομιδη ἄςα, certainly then, Plat. Polit. ii, 382; πομιδη παλαιός, extremely old, Aristoph. Plut. 1087; by all means, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. p. 160; and Aristoph. Nub. 390; in good earnest; it is the dat. of

Κομίδή, ῆς, ἡ, the action of conveying, conveyance, importation, Thucyd. vii, 34; a receiving or recovering; a voyage, a journey; arrival; care, diligence; a taking care of, good treatment; education; collection or gathering in, Xen. Cyr. v, 4, 12; in Odys. viii, 232, care or charge of; and Passow unnecessarily assumes the signification of nourishment, provisions; see Crusius's Homer. Lex., Prof. Smith's Translat. Fr. κομίζω. Κομιείται, 3. sing. Att. for κομίσται.

Κομιεύμεθα, Ion. and Dor. for πομιούμεθα, 1. pl. f. m. Att. of Κομίζω, f. ίσω, Att. ιῶ, mid. ιοῦμαι, Thucyd. i, 133; pf. κεκόμικα, Plat. Crit. 45, B; to bring, carry, convey carefully or diligently; to attend to, take care of, Pind. Olymp. ii, 28; to lead away, conduct, Soph. Œd. T. 444; to carry out to burial, Demosth. 142, 14; to receive as a spear in the body, R. xxii, 286; to obtain, carry off, as a victory; to fetch, Il. xxiii, 699; Έλένην πομίζοντες, going to fetch Helen, Pind. Olymp. xiii, 82; τουφάλειαν ἐκόμισε, he took up the helmet, Il. xii, 196; mid. to carry off for one's self, Soph. Aj. 63; to take care of one's self, Æschyl. Prom 392; καί σε....κομίσσατο ຜົ້ ຂໍາໄດ້ໃນພຸ, and he took care of you in his house, Il. viii, 284; to bring back for one's self, Herodt. vi, 118; to get, obtain;

ταχεῖαν παρ' αὐτοῦ τὴν τιμω. είαν κομιεῖσθε, you will obtain from him speedy vengeance, i. e. you will bring speedy punishment upon him, Lys. c. Eratosth.; pas. to be carried, transported; taken care of, attended to; 1. a. act. ἐκόμισα, mid. ἐκομισάμην, f. m. κομίσομαι, Att. πομιούμαι, 1. a. pas. έκομίσθην, sometimes with a middle sense; to return from flight, Herodt. viii, 107; to go to, proceed to. Probably from κόμεω. Κομίζαι, Dor. for κομίσαι, 1. a. inf. act., and

κομίζας, αντος, Dor. for κομίσας, part. 1. act. of κομίζω. Κομιούμαι, ῆ, εῖται, f. m. Att. for κομίσομαι, and κομιῶ, f. act. for κομίσω, of the same verb.

Κόμισαι, κομισάσθω, 1. a. imperat. m., and

Κομίσαιο, 2. sing. 1. a. opt. m., and Κομίσαντο, 3. pl. Ion. 1. a. m., and Κομίσασα, nom. fem. part. 1. a. act., and

Κομίσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of κομίζω.

Κόμισε, Poet. for ἐκόμισε, 1. a. of κομίζω.

Kομίσηται, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. m., and

Κομισθήναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of κομίζω.

Κομιστέος, α, ον, to be carried, etc.; to be obtained; καρπὸς οὐ κομιστέος, no fruit, i. e. no advantage, is to be got, Æschyl. S. Theb. 582; as in the verb κομίζω.

Κομιστής, ῆςος, and κομιστής, οῦ, δ, one who takes care of; one who carries or conveys; a carrier, who conveys the dead to the grave and buries them, Eurip. Hec. 222; Suppl. 25. Fr. κομίζω.

Κομιστής. See κομιστής.

Κομιστός, ή, όν, carried, conveyed; cared for, attended to. Same Th.

Κόμιστρον, ου, τό, a conveyance; the fare for carriage or freightage; in pl. reward, or price of recovering or preserving, like σωστρα, as ψυχῆς κόμιστρα, the price or reward of rescuing or gaining back your life, Æschyl. Ag. 965. Fr. κομίζω.

Κομιώ, Att. for πομίσω, 1. f. act. of πομίζω.

Κόμμα, ἄτος, τό, that which is cut off from any thing; a segment; a cutting, an incision; the smallest member of a sentence, a COMMA; the stamp on

money; a mark or stamp; πονηφοῦ κόμματος είναι, to be of a bad character or bad stamp, Aristoph. Plut. 862. Fr. κίτουμαι, pf. pas. of κόπτω.

Κομματικός, ή, όν, concise; consisting of short sentences; also, mournful, funereal songs, τὰ κομματικά (μίλη).

Κομμάτιον, ου, τό, dimin. of κόμμα, a small segment or portion of any thing; the commencement of the παξάβασις, in choral songs, etc.

KO'MMI, 76, gum; the inspissated exudation of certain trees, Herodt. ii, 96.

KOMMO'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, excessive care bestowed on the decoration of the body, superfluous ornament or decoration; artificial elegance. Fr. κομίω. But

Kομμός, οῦ, ὁ, a striking the breast, as a sign of grief; a mourning or bewailing; an elegiac ode sung alternately by an actor and the chorus; ἔκοψα κομμὸν "Αρειον, I struck up the Phrygian lament or dirge, Æschyl. Choëph. 417. Fr. κόπτω. See preced.

Κομμόω, ω, f. ωσω, to bestow excessive attention on ornament, to dress, to paint. See κομμός. Κόμμωμα, ατος, τό, any thing used for studied ornament; paint for the face; dress; meretricious ornament. Fr. κομμόω. Κομμωτῆς, ῆςος, δ, and

Κομμωτής, οῦ, ὁ, one who carefully adorns or sets off the person, Lucian iii, 255; who paints the face. Same Th.

Κομμωτικός, ή, όν, pertaining to the decoration of the person, by dress, paint, etc., Plat. Gorg. 495, B; skilled in ornament, etc.; and

Κομμώτεια, ας, ή, a lady's waiting-maid; a perfumer, Plat. Polit. ii, 273, C; Juv. Sat. vi, 491.

Κομόωντες, Poet. for πομώντες, part. pres. of πομάω.

Κομόωντι, Dor. for κομῶσι, 3. pl. pres. of κομάω.

Κομπάζω, f. άσω, to make a noise; κομπάζομαι, to boast, Eurip. Alc. 334 and 513; to vaunt, to swagger, Soph. Aj. 1101. Fr. κόμπος.

Κομπασιύς, ίως, δ, a comic word, a boaster; literally, one of the borough Κόμπος, as if a Bragsman; Lidd. and Scott's Lex.; or as we might call such a one Gasconader, if he came from

Gascony, Aristoph. Av. 1126;

Κόμπασμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing boasted of; vaunting, Æschyl. Prom. 361; Id. S. Theb. 547; a boastful speech; insolence of speech; and

Κομπασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a boasting, vaunting, a swaggering; and Κομπαστής, οῦ, ὁ, a boaster, a swaggerer; and

Κομπαστικός, ή, όν, pompous, boastful, ostentatious. All from κομπάζω.

Kομπέω, ω, f. ήσω, to make a noise; to ring, clash, clatter, as a brazen vessel or implement; to resound; to boast of, with acc., Æschyl. Prom. 949; Soph. Aj. 757; to glory; to use pompous, haughty language; and

Κομπολακίω, ήσω, to talk big, to be an empty braggart; hence

Κομπολακύθης, ου, δ, a boaster, braggadocio, a pompous fool, Aristoph. Acharn. 589; with a play upon the name of Lamachus. Fr. λακέω.

KOMΠΟΣ, ov, δ, any noise or sound; the noise made by a boar when whetting his tusks, Il. xii, 149; a clashing or ringing sound: a boasting or bragging; pride, arrogance, Thucyd. ii, 41; Soph. Antig. 127; haughtiness, pomp; a subject of boasting, Pind. Isth. i, 60. Κομπός, δ, a boaster.

Κομποφᾶκελοβρήμων, ονος, δ, one who uses an abundance of pompous expressions, a derisory epithet of Æschylus, for his long, compounded words, Aristoph. Ran. 839; "pomp-bundle-worded," Lidd. and Scott. Fr. κόμπος, φάκελος, and βήμα.

Κομπώδης, εος, δ, ή, boastful, bragging, arrogant, Thucyd. ii, 62; pompous. Fr. κόμπος. Κομψεία. ας. ή, elegance, pleas-

Kομψεία, ας, 'n, elegance, pleasantry, wit, or ingenuity in language; in a bad sense, daintiness, prettiness; grace or address in manners; ingenuity, Plat. Phæd. 101, C; finesse. Fr. κόμπος.

Κόμψευμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing neatly or elegantly said or done; a witty saying. Same Th. Κομψευριπίδικῶς. See next.

Κομψευρισικώς, adv. in ridicule of Euripides, with Euripidean prettinesses; as if κομψευρισιδικώς, which was the old reading, Aristoph. Eq. 18. Fr. κομψός and Εὐρισίδης.

Κομψεύω, f. εύσω, to adorn, to make fine or elegant; mid. to say or do any thing neatly or elegantly, to be politely jocose; to aim at wit and elegance; to set off with ornament. Fr. χομψός.

Κομψολόγος, ου, δ , a fine talker, a boaster. Fr. λίγω.

Κομψοποεπής, έος, δ, ή, speaking or acting with address; elegant in appearance; boastful, consequential, Aristoph. Nub. 1030. Fr. πρέπω.

KOMYO'Σ, ή, όν, having an air of importance; adorned, neat, trim, jaunty; proud, consequential, Aristoph. Nub. 649; ingenious, clever, witty, acute; talkative, flippant, Eurip. Suppl. 436.

Κομψότης, ητος, ή, elegance, neatness; humor, wit, gayety; cunning, shrewdness, subtlety. Fr. preced.

Ko $\mu\psi\tilde{\omega}_{5}$, adv. elegantly, wittily, ingeniously, cleverly, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 7. Fr. $\kappa_{0}\mu\psi\delta_{5}$.

Kοναβίω, ω, f. ήσω, to sound or make a noise; to resound, to reëcho, to rattle, II. xv, 648. Th. χόναβος.

Kοναξηδόν, adv. with a loud crash, din, or uproar.

Κονάβησε, 1. a. Ion. of χοναβέω. Κοναβίζω, f. ίσω, Π. xiii, 498. See χοναβέω.

KO'NĂ BOΣ, ου, δ, a loud noise, a hollow sound, an uproar, din; a crash, clash, Æschyl. S. Theb. 145.

KO'N ΔΥ, τος, τό, a Persian or Asiatic drinking-cup, Nen. Cyr. Κονδύλη, ης, ή, a bump, a bunch, a swelling, a blow; and

Κονδυλίζω, f. ίσω, to strike with the fist or knuckles, to thump; κεκονδυλισμένον, beaten, brought into slavish subjection, Longin. 44. Th. κόνδυλος.

Κονδυλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a blow with the fist, a thump; ill treatment. Fr. πονδυλίζω.

KO'N ΔΥ΄ ΛΟΣ, ου, δ, a knuckle, the middle finger-joint; the fist; a blow with the fist, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 19; a cuff, Aristoph. Vesp. 254. Κονδύλωμα, ἄτος, τό, an excrescence of the flesh; a callus or hard swelling. Fr. χόνδυλος. ΚΟΝΕ'Ω, ῶ, to make haste, to run; to wait upon, serve, attend. Fr. χόνις...

Kονία, ας, Ion. κονίη, ης, ή, dust, sand, Il. xii, 23; ashes; lye, or lixivial ashes; ἐδήχθην ὑπὸ κονίας

τὰς ὀφεῦς, my eyebrows were so pinched by the lye, Aristoph. Acharn. 18; lime, plaster, whitewash; in zovinou πέσοιεν, may or shall fall to the dust, more properly, shall roll in the dust, Il. vi, 453; äνευ κονίας, without trouble, Lat. sine pulvere. Fr. návis.

Κονιάζομαι, to sprinkle with dust, to make dusty; of doubtful authority.

Kovižnis, ń, óv, full of dust, dusty. Fr. xóvis.

Κονίσμα, ατος, τό, whitewashed, stuccoed or plastered work, Demosth. 175, 4. Th. κονιάω.

Κονίασις, εως, ή, a plastering; κονίασις τείχου, a whitewashing, Theophr. Hist. Pl. iv, 11.

Κονιάτός, ή, όν, plastered, whitewashed, stuccoed, Xen. Mem. iv, 2, 14. Fr. zovía.

Κονί ατής, οῦ, ὁ, a plasterer. Same

Konāω, ũ, f. άσω, to cover with plaster; to whitewash; to paint the face, Demosth. 36, 16; pas. κεκονίαμαι, part. κεκονιαμένος, n, or, whitewashed, whited. Th. zóvis.

Kovin, ns. See zovia.

Kovings, dat. pl. Ion. for noviais, from zovía.

Koviζω, f. iσω, or Att. iω, or zονίω, f. Ισω, to fill or sprinkle with dust, to make dusty ; zovi ous obous, to raise a dust, to urge on with speed, Æschyl. Pers. 159; mid. to cover one's self with dust, to roll in the dust; pf. pas. κεκόνισμαι and πεκόντμαι · πισσύς έλιχρύσφ πεπονισμένος, the ivy entwined or sprinkled with the elichrysis, Theoer. i, 30; ίπποι κονίουντες πεδίοιο, horses scudding along the plain, Il. xiii, 820. See xoviw, which is generally used by the older writers; xoviζω by the later. Fr. the same.

KONI' ΛΗ, ns, n, the herb savory, marjoram, or pennyroyal.

Koviovess, part. pres. act. of noνίω.

Koνιόπους, οδος, ό, ή, having the feet covered with dust; dustyfoot; a kind of half-sandal, which did not cover the whole foot, Aristoph. Eccl. 848. Fr. novis and wovs.

Κονιος τός, οῦ, ὁ, a dust beat up; a cloud of dust, Thucyd. iv, 34; Plat. Polit. vi, 496, D; a dirty or sordid fellow, Demosth. 847, ult. Fr. xovis and ögvupi.

dust; to cover with dust. Same

Κονιος τώδης, εος, δ, ή, dust-like, dusty. Fr. Eldos.

Kóvios, íz, iov, dusty, raising a dust; and

Κονίπους, s. as κονιόπους. From KO'N Σ, εως, \dot{n} , dust, ashes; the lye of ashes; it frequently has a reference to the burial of the dead, Soph. Antig. 598; Œd. C. 407; Homer has novis, with dat. xóvī, Il. xxiv, 18; also, the dust or powder with which the wrestlers were sprinkled after being oiled. Hence the Latin cinis. But

Kóvis, idos, h, usually in pl. xóvides, nits, the eggs of a louse, flea, or bug.

Kονίσαλος, ου, δ, dust stirred up; a cloud of dust, Il. v, 503; a Priapeian deity, Aristoph. Eccl. 981. Fr. κόνις and ἄλλομαι. Κονίσσαλος, more correctly, πονίσαλος, which see.

Κονιστήριον, ου, τό, a place in the palæstra where the wrestlers put dust on their bodies. See xoviστεα.

Κονιστικός, ή, όν, fond of rolling in the dust; as many birds are. Κονίστρα, ας, ή, a place covered with fine sand or dust, in which the athletæ exercised; a dusty rolling-place, where fowls or other birds roll in the dust, Æl. N. Animal. vi, 14. See noviστήριον.

 $K_{oνīω}$, f. τσω, to raise the dust byrunning rapidly; to fill or cover with dust; to defile with dust; to hasten; mid. to roll in the dust ; xweei, noviei, Æschyl. S. Theb. 60; pf. pas. κεκόντμαι, part. κεκονιμένος, strewed over, sprinkled. Th. κόνις. See κονίζω.

Koviώδης, εος, δ, ή, dusty. Fr. eidoc.

KO'NNĂPOΣ, ov, δ, a tree of the thorn kind, Athen. xiv, 16. Kovvέω, ω, f. ήσω, to know, Æschyl. Suppl. 155; evidently connected with the English verb, to know, the Saxon, to ken, conn, and the Greek voice. Dunb.

Kóvvis, ô, a man's name, Connis. KO'NNO Σ , $o\nu$, δ , the beard on the chin; an ear-ring or drop, Polyb. x, 18, 6.

Κοννοφερών, όντος, δ, bearded, having a shaggy beard; so

Κοννόφεων, ονος, δ, one who is wise only in having a beard; foolish; stupid. Fr. peńv.

Κονιορτόω, ω, f. ώσω, to raise a | KONTO'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, a long pole,

particularly, a punting-pole, Odys. ix, 487; a pike, or staff; an oar, the handle of the oar, Eurip. Alc. 262; a javelin; Latin contus.

Κοντοφόρος, ου, ό, ή, armed with a pike; carrying a pole, pike, javelin or oar. Fr. φέρω.

Κοντωτά, ῶν, τά, i. e. πλοῖα, barges or boats propelled by poles. Fr. zovrós.

Κόνυζα, and πνύζα, ης, ή, a certain plant, the fleabane, Plin. xxi, 9, 10.

Kovav, avos, i, the name of an Athenian, Conon.

Κοπάζω, f. άσω, to grow tired or weary; to cease, rest, abate; ἐκόπασε ὁ ἄνεμος, the wind abated, Herodt. vii, 191. Fr. zó-TO5.

Κοπανίζω, f. ίσω, to pound, bray, beat; pf. pas. κεκοπάνισμαι, part. κοπανισμένος. Γτ. κόπτω.

Κόπαιον, τό. See κόπεον.

Κοπανιστήριον, ου, τό, and

Κόπανον, ου, τό, a pestle or instrument with which we pound in a mortar; also, a sword, axe, hatchet, Æschyl. Choëph. 847. Τh. κόπτω.

Koπάs, άδος, ή, a tree that has been lopped or pruned. Fr. x6πτω.

Κοπείν, 2. a. inf. of κόπτω.

Κόπεον, or κόπαιον, ου, τό, a piece cut off, a fragment.

Κοπετός, οῦ, ὁ, a lamentation with a beating of the breast; violent grief. Fr. κόπτομαι.

Κοπεύς, έως, ό, a graving-tool, a chisel; and

Koπń, ñs, 'n, a cutting, hewing, an incision; a smiting; a slaughter, Hebr. vii, 1. From 2. pf. κέκοπα, of κόπτω, to cut, beat. Κοπηναι, 2. a. inf. pas. of κόπτω. Koπiã, 3. sing. contract. pres. ind. act. of κοπιάω.

Κοπιάρος, ά, όν, that fatigues; toilsome, laborious, harassing. Same Th.

Κοπίαω, f. ασω, to be fatigued or weary, Aristoph. Thesm. 802; to work hard, to toil, N. T.; to leave off through fatigue. Fr. κόπος.

Κοπίζω, f. ίσω, to partake of the κοπίς or Lacedemonian feast; also, to prate; tell falsehoods; to trifle.

Kόπις, εως, δ, a prater; a buffoon; a liar; an artful orator or pleader, Eurip. Hec. 131. But

Koπis, iδos, h, a short sword, a dagger, a curved sword, called a sabre or seymitar, Xen. Cyr. iv, 2, 12; κίντροιο κόπις, the prick of the scorpion's sting, Nicand. Ther. 780; a cleaver, a knife proper for slaughtering; an axe; a certain repast, among the Lacedemonians, where every guest had his portion cut, and at which strangers were entertained. See preced.

Κοτιῶ, 1. sing. contract. pres. ind. act., and

Κοπιώντες, part. pres. act. pl. nom. from ποπιάω.

Kόπος, ου, ὁ, labor, toil, business; trouble; fatigue, Aristoph. Plut. 221; weakness, arising from labor or trouble, Soph. Phil. 868; grief, lamentation, Æschyl. Suppl. 206; a blow. Th. κό-

Κοπόω, ω, f. ώσω, to fatigue, weary, tire. Fr. κόπος.

Kόππα, τό, indecl., a letter of the ancient Greek alphabet; it was properly the letter koph of the Phanician and Hebrew alphabets, and q of the Latin, and corresponds to κάππα, in Greek; in which language it is used as a numeral, and signifies 90; its sigh, γ is preserved on coins of Corinth and its colonies.

Κοππατίᾶς, ου, δ, (ἴππος,) a horse marked with a koppa (?), which was branded on the thigh, Aristoph. Nub. 23; as σαμφόρας signified a horse branded with a Σ, anciently written C, called Dor. σάν.

Κοππαφόςος, δ, s. as ποππατίας, Lucian adv. Indoct. p. 7, ed. Bipont. See preced.

Κοπεάγωγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to carry or convey dung, Aristoph. Lys. 1174; inf. Dor. κοπεαγωγῆν. Fr. κόπεος and ἄγω.

Κοπεάγωγός, όν, carrying dung. Κόπειιος, α, ον. See κόπειος.

Κοτειύω, f. εύσω, and κοπείω, f. ήσω, to dung, to manure; and Κοπείω, ω, f. ήσω, to dung, manure; to plant.

Κόπεια, ας, ή, and κόπειον, ου, τό, dung, manure; a dunghill. Th. κόπεις.

Κοτειζω, f. ίσω, to manure; to fill with dung or manure, Odys. xvi. 299. Fr. κόπρος.

Κοπεικός, ή, όν, of dung; nasty, filthy, foul, stinking.

Κίπειος, in, ior, and κόπειος, foul, filthy, nasty, stinking; mean, low; whence κόπειος ἀνής, a low, stinking fellow, Aristoph. Eq. 895. Fr. κόπειος.

Κόπεισις, εως, ή, and Κοπεισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a manuring. Κοπριώδης, εος, δ, ή, full of dung, dirty, filthy, foul, Plat. Theæt. 194, E. Pr. είδος.

Κοπριών, ῶνος, ὁ, a species of beetle which forms balls of dung.

Κοπρολόγος, ου, ό, a scavenger; a sordid, dirty fellow. Fr. λίγω. ΚΟ΄ ΠΡΟΣ, ου, ή, dung, Herodt. iii, 22; manure, ordure, dirt, mire, mud.

Κοπροφορέω, ω, f. ήσω, to carry or cast dung, to dirt, to make filthy, Aristoph. Eq. 295.

Κοπροφόρος, ου, δ, ή, carrying dung; fit to carry dung, Xen. Mem. iii, 8, 6. Fr. φέρω.

Κοπρόω, or εύω, and κοπρίζω, to manure. Fr. κόπρος.

Κοπρών, ῶνος, δ, a dunghill; a privy, Aristoph. Pac. 99; and Κοπρώνης, ου, δ, a dealer in dung, Demosth. 785, 13: a low, stinking fellow. Fr. κόπρος.

Κοπτή, ης, η, a kind of cake made by beating or pounding. Fr. κί-

Κόπτοισα, Dor. for κόπτουσα, beating, pounding, part. f. g., and

Κοπτομένη, beaten, lashed; Βάλασσα, Theocr. xxii, 15; part. pres. pas. f. g., and

Κοπτός, ή, όν, cut; beaten; pounded; bruised. From

Κόπτω, f. κόψω, pf. κέκοφα, Plat. Theæt. 169; 1. a. ἔκοψα, to strike, beat, wound; to sting, as a serpent, Il. xii, 204; to cut, cut off, slay; to prune, Thucyd. iv, 69; to pound; to stamp coin; to knock at a door, Aristoph. Nub. 133; to shake, jolt; metaphor. to harass, injure, distress, torment; mid. to beat one's breast through excess of grief; hence, to lament, bewail; pas. to be cut, cut down, beaten, worn out; deprived of reason, Æschyl. Ag. 466 ; ποπτόμενοι δὲ αίεὶ ταῖς στρατείαις, worn out with incessant campaigns, Dem. Olynth. 1; βοῶσαν τε καὶ κοπτομένην, crying aloud and beating her breast, Phat. Phad. 60, 1; κοπτομένης της χώρας, the country being laid waste, Xen. Hist. iii, 2, 17; 3. f. pas. or paulopost xexé Vouai, 2. aor. exéπην, 2. pf. act. κίκοπα, part. κεκοπώς, having struck, Il. xiii, 60; pf. pas. κέκομμαι, hence, κίμμα. Τh. κίπω.

Κοπώδης, εος, ο, η, laborious, fatiguing, harassing, toilsome; fatigued, weary. Fr. κόπος.

Κόπωσις, εως, ή, lassitude, weariness, fatigue. Fr. κοπόω.

Kόρα, ας, Dor. for κόρη, ης, ή, a girl, a damsel.

Κοςάκειος, εία, ειον, resembling a raven; dark; and

Κοςάκεσσι, dat. pl. Ion. for xóςαξι, and

Κόρακι, dat. sing. of κόραξ.

Κορακίας, ου, δ, a bird like a raven; a jackdaw. Fr. κόραξ.

Κοράκινος, η, ον, of or belonging to a crow; but

Kοςακτνος, ου, δ, a young raven, Aristoph. Eq. 1050; also, a hind of fish. Fr. κόςαξ.

Kοςαλλίζω, to be red like coral; to resemble coral. From

ΚΟΡΑ΄ ΛΛΙΟΝ, οτ κουςάλιον, τό, coral, particularly the red coral. Κοςαλλιοπλάστης, ου, δ, one who makes images of coral. Fr. πλάσσω.

Κοςάμελη, ης, ή, cabbage.

KO'PAΞ, ἄκος, δ, a crow, a raven, κόςαξι, and Ion. κοςάκεσσι, dat. pl.; also, a sign in the heavens; a kind of fish; a warlike engine, Polyb. i, 22; a kind of hook; a door-knocker; the bill of a cock; a rail or bar; βάλλ' ές κέρακας, go to the crows, a proverbial expression, equivalent to hang him! hang it! go and be hanged, Aristoph. Plut. 604; from the practise of casting out the bodies of malefactors, to be devoured by birds of prey, such as the raven. The word seems to have been formed from the croak or cry of the raven. Hence, perhaps, in Engl. A CROW, TO CROAK, etc.

Κοςάξαι, 1. a. inf. act. of κοεάσσω.

Κοςᾶσιον, ου, τό, a little girl, a damsel, a young woman. Fr. κόςα, Matt. ix, 24; used only in fumiliar discourse.

Κοράσσω, or -ττω, f. άξω, to beg or solicit importunately, to importune. Fr. κόραζ.

Kόςαυνα, ή, a barbarism for κ'en, Aristoph. Av. 1678.

Koecav, Hebr., indecl., or

Kogξωνῶς, ᾶ, δ, (Hebr. corban,) a gift, offering, particularly when dedicated to God, Mark vii, 11; the sacred treasury of the Jews; the repository of money, etc., for the use of the temple, Matt. NNVII, 6.

Κοςδακίζω, f. ίσω, to dance the κόςδαξ; to dance like a buffoon, to dance lasciviously.

Κορδακισμός, οῦ, ὁ, lascivious dancing, Dem. Olynth. i, 23, 13.

KOPAAZ, axos, 5, a kind of

comic, immodest dance, a saraband, Aristoph. Nub. 540; it seems to have consisted in drawing a rope tight, and throwing the legs alternately over it. Fr. xo-

Κορδίνημα, ατος, τό, heaviness of the head, Hippocr. i, 9. Fr. σκοεδίνημα.

Κορδύλέω, ω, f. ήσω, to cover with

a hood. KOPΔΥ'ΛΗ, ns, n, a club, a cudgel, the head of a club; a hump, a bunch; a covering of the head; a hood; a young tunny-fish.

Κόρδυλος, or πορδύλος, a kind of water-lizard or newt.

Κος:, or Κοςά, ό, indecl., a man's name, Korah, N. T.; Numb. xvi. (Hebr.)

Κορίει, 3. sing. 1. f. for κορέσει, by syncop. from κοείω.

Κορεία, ας, ή, satiety ; from κορέω, to satiate; also, the act of sweeping; from κορέω, to clean; also, virginity, maidenhood; beauty. Fr. zogń.

Κόςειος, εία, ειον, belonging to maidens or virgins; κορεία, ων, τά, the festival of Proserpine. Fr. nogn.

Κορέννυμι, f. κορέσω, Att. κορώ, to satiate, satisfy, fill, clog; to satisfy one's self; to have one's fill; 1. a. ἐκοςεσάμην, pf. pas. κεκόρεσμαι, Att. κεκόρημαι, Ion. pf. act. nexógnna, part. nenognús, used in a passive sense with the gen., Odys. xviii, 371; 1. a. pas. έκορέσθην · ἦ οὖπω κεκόρησθε ; are you not yet satisfied? Il. xviii, 287; ἐπεὶ κλαίουσα κορέσσατο ὅν κατὰ θυμόν, after having wept to her heart's content, Odys. xx, 59; ἐκοξέσσατο χεῖζας τάμνων, his hands were wearied with hewing, Il. vi, 87; s. as κοξέω, to

Κοςισαίατο, 3. pl. 1. a. opt. mid.,

Κοςέσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. to κο-

givvūmi. Koρίσειεν, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. Æol.

from χορέω, to satiate. Κορεσθείς, part. 1. a. pas., and

Κορέσθην, Poet. for ἐκορέσθην, 1. a. pas, of the same verb.

Κορεσθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of έκοesσθην, from κορέω.

Κορέσκω, Poet. for κορέννυμι, κοeίσκων, Nicand. Al. 225; κορίσκοι, *Id*. 415.

Κορεστός, ή, όν, satiated; that may be cloyed; easily satisfied.

Κόρευμα, ἄτος, τό, virginity; a virgin's zone, Eurip. Alc. 179.

Κορεύω, f. εύσω, f. pas. κορευθήσομαι, to deflower; pas. to lead a virgin life; to preserve virginity, Eurip. Alc. 323.

Κορέω, and κορεννύω, s. as κορέννῦμι.

Κος έω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to sweep, cleanse; to adorn, deck, dress. Κορέω, Ion. fut. of πορέννυμι.

Kóen, ns, Dor. nóeu, for Ion. κούςη, ης, ή, a girl, a damsel; a virgin, a maid; a daughter; a beautiful woman; the pupil of the eye, Plat. Alc. i, 133, A; the eye; κατὰ ταῖν κόραιν ἤδη τι καταχεῖται γλυκύ, for my eyes are already filled with the tear of pleasure, Aristoph. Vesp. 7; a doll or puppet of wax or clay, Plat. Phædr. 230, B; also, Proserpine, Xen. Hist. vi, 3, 4; Eurip. Suppl. 34; val τὰν κόςαν, Aristoph. Vesp. 1438; πόραι ἐνάλιοι, sea-nymphs, Id. Thesm. 325. But

Kógn, ns, h, the sleeve of a garment (not a handcuff, as in Dunbar's Lex.), Xen. Hist. ii,

Κόρηθρον, ου, τό, a broom or brush. Fr. κορίω.

Κόςημα, ἄτος, τό, filth, sweepings, refuse. Same Th.

Κορθύεται, 3. sing. pres. ind. m. of κοεθύω.

Κόρθυνεν, 3. pers. sing. impf. act. Ion. of

Κορθūνω, or πορθύω, to heap up, collect or gather into a heap.

KO'PΘΥΣ, τος, ή, a heap, a pile, Theocr. x, 47: a heap of earth, an elevation.

Κορθύω, f. ύσω, to heap up, accumulate; to lift up; to swell; κυμα κελαινόν κορθύεται, the dark wave swells up, Il. ix, 7. See πορθύνω.

Κορίωννον, ου, τό, the coriander plant and seed; also xogiavov and xógiov. Th. xógis.

Κορίδιον, τό, dimin. of κόρη.

Κοςίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to flatter, caress, coax, fondle, as a child; to pamper, Aristoph. Nub. 69; to accost in a coaxing or wheedling manner. Th. zógos.

Κορικός, ή, όν, of or belonging to a virgin; maidenly, delicate.

Κοριναΐος, ου, born of a clandestine intercourse, i. e. from one who was reputed a virgin. Fr. κόςη.

Kogίνθιος, ία, ιον, of Corinth, Corinthian; and

Κορινθόθι, adv. at Corinth. From Κόρινθος, ου, ή, Corinth, a city of | Κόρος, ου, ό, a Jewish dry measure

Achaia.

Κόριον, ου, τό, dimin. of κόρη, a little girl or maid; also, a sacrifice, for xógois, i. e. boys or girls; κόρια, ων, τά, the festival of Proserpine at Athens.

Kógiov, ov, 76, coriander. κορίωννον.

 $KO'PI\Sigma$, $\varepsilon \omega \varepsilon$, δ , or $\hat{\eta}$, a bug, Aristoph. Nub. 630; nom. pl. κόςεις, Aristoph.; a kind of herb or shrub. Fr. zsiew.

Κόρχορος, ου, ό, wild asparagus, Aristoph. Vesp. 239.

Κοςποςῦγέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to make a rumbling noise, as the belly.

Κορχορύγή, ης, ή, a rumbling or croaking of the bowels; a noise, murmur, hoarse murmur, Æs-chyl. S. Theb. 337; Aristoph. Pac. 991.

Κοςποςυγμός, δ, s. as preced.

Κόρχυρα, ας, 'n. See κέρχουρα. Κοςμάζω, f. άσω, to cut into logs. Fr. κορμός.

Κοςμηδόν, adv. like a log. Fr. πορμός.

Κορμός, οῦ, ὁ, a trunk, log, stock; ποςμός ξύλου, a stick of timber, a trunk or log of wood; a billet of wood, Odys. xxiii, 196; Theophr. Hist. Pl. Fr. κείρω. Κορνήλιος, ου, o, a man's name, Cornelius, N. T.

Κορνοπίων, ωνος, δ, epithet of Hercules, the Expeller of Locusts. Κόρνοψ, οπος, and κόρνωψ, ωπος,

b, a kind of locust.

Kógoifos, ou, b, a fool, from a certain foolish fellow, named Corce-

Kágoso, gen. Ion. of xágos.

Κορόπλάθος, ου, ό, ή, and κοροπλάστης, ου, δ, one who makes puppets of wax or clay. Fr. κόρος and πλάσσω.

Kógos, ov, o, s. as zougos, Dor. xũgos, a boy, a child, a lad, a youth ; frequent in Hom. ; from early childhood, (and even before birth, Il. vi, 59,) up to the military age; a youth; κούροι 'Αχαιων, the youths of the Greeks, i. e. the Grecian warriors, Hom.; the servants who waited at sacrifices and feasts, who were always free-born, and sometimes of royal descent; a shoot, sprout, a young twig; also

Kógos, ov, ò, satiety, fulness, loathing, disgust ; κόρον έχειν, to have enough, Eurip. Alc. 186; pride, arrogance, insolence. Th. κορέννυμι.

Kégos, ov, é, a brush, broom. But

called a cor; equal to ten Attic medimni, and about fourteen and a half bushels, English. Robinson's Lex.

Κόρρα, and κόρσα, ας, Dor. for Κόρση, and Att. κόρρη, ης, ἡ, the whole head, Æschyl. Choëph. 280; the hair; the temple; ξίφει ήλασε κόρσην, struck him on the temple with his sword, Il. v, 584; the jaw, the cheek. Th. κείρω.

Κορσόω, ω, to shave, shear. Κορσωτεύε, έωε, δ, and κορσωτής, ῆρος, δ, one who shaves or shears; a barber. Fr. κείρω.

Κοςσωτής. See preced.

Κορσωτήριον, ου, τό, a barber's shop. Fr. 20ρσόω.

Κορυθαντιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, the Corybantic frenzy, Dion. Hal.

Κορυθαντιάω, ω, f. άσω, to rave like the Corybantes or priests of Cybele; ωστες οἱ Κορυθαντιωντες τῶν αὐλῶν δοκοῦσιν ἄκουειν, as the Corybantes seem to hear the pipes, Plat. Crit. 54, D; ἀλλ' ἢ καταφρονεῖς ἐτεὸν ἢ κορυθαντιᾶς; are you absolutely mad, or, are you raving? Aristoph. Vesp. 8; to imitate the frantic gestures and movements of the Corybantes.

Corybantes. Fr. πορύζας. Κορδάντίζω, f. ίσω, to initiate in the sacred rites of the Corybantes; to purify according to the Corybantic rites, Aristoph. Vesp. 119. Fr. the same.

Κος δθαντισμός, οῦ, ὁ, an expiation made by the rites of the Corybantes; also, initiation in their rites; a sacred fury or madness, Long. From

Κοςυβαντώδης, εος, Corybant-like, frantic.

KOPΥ ΒΑΣ, αντος, έ, a priest of Cybele in Phrygia or Rhea, Eurip. Bacch. 125; fem. πορυβαντίς, ίδος, perhaps from πόρυς. Κορυδαλλή, ή, and

Κορυδαλλίς, ίδος, ή, the bulbous fumitory, a plant; the crested lark, Theorr. vii, 23; and

Κοςυδαλλός, οῦ, ὁ, and
Κοςυδαλός, οῦ, ὁ, the lark. From
Κοςυδαλός, οῦ, ὁ, the crested lark,
Theor. vii, 141. Fr. κόςυς.
ΚΟΎΥΖΑ, ης, ἡ, a defluxion
from the head, a catarrh; the
mucus of the nose; pride, haughtiness, Lucian. Dialog. Menip.

et Æac.; stupidity, drivelling. Κοςυζάω, ω, to have a cold; metaphor. to be dull, stupid, Plat. Polit. i, 343, A.

Kορύζω, s. as ξαίνω. Κόρυθα, acc. sing. of κόρυς. Kορυθάϊζ, άικος, δ, having a waving plume, helmet-shaking, a helmed warrior. Il. xxii, 132. Fr. κόρυς and ἀΐσσω.

Κορυθαιόλος, (not πορυθαίολος, Heyne, Il. xviii, 21,) ou, ô, n, crest-waving, helm-shaking, rapidly moving his helmet, Il. ii, 816, and in various other places in Homer, as an epithet of Hector; once, as an epithet of Mars, Il. xx, 38. Others explain it, having a variegated or glittering helmet; but, as Buttmann observes, it has never been taken by any judicious interpreter in any other sense than the first. Lexilog. p. 64. See Schol. in Clarke's Hom., Il. ii, 816. Fr. κόρυς and αἰόλος.

Κός ῦθος, gen. sing. of κόςυς. But Κός ῦθος, ου, δ, the golden-crested wren; also,

Κόρυθος, a fragment of a mass or lump; as if from πορέω.

Κός ῦνος, ου, δ. See κώς υνος.
ΚΟΎΥΜΒΟΣ, ου, δ, pl. τὰ κόευμέα, a summit, peak, top,
Æschyl. Pers. 650; a mountain; the rostrum or beak of a
ship στεῦται γὰς νηῶν ἀποκόψειν ἄκςα κός υμέα, Il. ix,
241; the figure-head of a ship,
Æschyl. Pers. 403; see Blomfield's Gloss.; a bunch or cluster of flowers on the top of the
stalk; a berry; curled or braided hair. Hence, in Botany, a
corymb. Fr. κός υς.

Κοςυμβοφόςος, ου, δ, ή, bearing clusters of berries. Fr. φέςω. Κοςυνάω, f. ήσω, to put forth club-like sprouts or buds, The-

ophr.

Κορύνη, ης, ἡ, a club or stick with a head; ξυλῶν πορύνας, wooden clubs, Herodt. i, 59; a mace, a knobbed sprout or shoot; a flower-stalk. Fr. πόρυς.

Κοςὔνήτης, ου, ὁ, one who fights with a club; a club-bearer, mace-bearer, Π. vii, 9. Fr. preced.

Κος ἔνη φόρος, ον, ὁ, ἡ, club-bearing; a club or mace-bearer, Herodt. i, 59; a guard or attendant bearing a club. Fr. κος ένη and φέρω.

Κοςυνιάω, s. ας κοςυνάω.

Κος ῦνιόεις, όεσσα, όεν, club-like. Κος υπτίλος, ου, δ, butting or pushing with the horns, Theocr. v, 147. From

Κοςύπτω, f. ψω, and κοςύσσω, to push or butt with the horns, Theocr. iii, 5; to shake or toss

the head. See κορύσσω.

KO'Pỹ S, ῦθος, ἡ, a helmet or head-piece with a crest of horse-hair; the crown of the head; also, the crested lark; acc. sing. κίρῦθα and κόρῦν. Fr. κάρα. Κορυσσέμεν, Ion. and Dor., and κορύσσειν, pres. inf. of

Κορύσσω, f. κορύζω, aor. mid. ἐκορυσσάμην and ἐκορυζάμην (Hippocr.), pf. pas. κεκόρυθμαι, part. κεκορυθμένος, to arm with a helmet; to arm, adorn; to arrange, Il. ii, 273; to incite; to raise to a head; to curl, Il. xxi, 306; pas. κορύσσωμαι, to be raised to a head or point; τὰ πρῶτα (κυμάτα) κορύσσωται, the waves first curl, Il. iv, 424; mid. to arm one's self; to prepare for battle; to rush to battle, Eurip. Andr. 279. Th. κόρυς.

Κορυστής, οῦ, ὁ, an armed warrior, Π. iv, 457. Fr. κόρυς. Κορυστός, ή, όν, increased, heaped

up. Fr. κορύσσω.

Κος ἔφαία, ας, ή, the head-stall of a bridle, Xen. Hipp. iii, 2.

Κοςῦφαῖον, τό, the upper rim of a hunting-net. From

Κος ὔφαῖος, αία, αῖον, placed on the summit or top; the highest; the chief or leader; the leader of the chorus; superl. the most eminent; κος υφαῖος ἡγεμών, the chief leader, Demosth. 533, 24. From

Κοςῦφή, ῆς, ἡ, the top or crown of the head; in Hom. mostly, the top of a mountain; ἀκροτάτη κοςυφῆ, on the highest summit, Π. i, 499; the head; the top of any thing; the vertex of a triangle, Polyb.; a summit; the sum, the chief point or conclusion of a subject; a principal point, Pind. Pyth. ix, 136; κοςυφὰς ἀςετῶν, the most eminent of the virtues, Id. Olymp. i, 21. Fr. κόςυς.

Κοευφιστής, ñρος, δ, and

Κορυφιστής, οδ, δ, a female headdress, a fillet or diadem; the fore-band of a bridle.

Kοςὄφόω, ω, f. ωσω, to raise up to a point; to make pointed or peaked, to raise or lift up; mid. to raise to a point; to swell up, Il. iv, 425; κοςυφοῦται βαστιλεῦσι, is heaped upon kings, Pind. Olymp. i, 181; to sum up. Fr. κοςυφή and κόςυς.

KO'PXOPOΣ, su, δ, a kind of wild herb, chickweed, pimpernel; also written κόρκορος.

Κοςωνεκάζη, ή, an old woman, as

old as a crow and Hecuba. Fr. πορώνη and Έκαξη.

Κοςώνεως, δ, the black fig-tree, Aristoph. Pac. 627.

KOPΩ'NH, ns, n, a crow, rook, daw; also, a kind of waterfowl; the sea-mew, Odys. xii, 418; also, an iron knocker for a door, and a ring for drawing to a door; the top of a curve, the bend of a bow; χουσέην ἐπέθηκε κοςώνην, Π. iv, 111; and generally any top or extremity; the curved or rounded stern of a ship, especially the crown or ornamental top of it; the curved end of a plough-beam; a crown. Fr. xógos and xígas. Hence

Κορωνιάω, ω, f. άσω, to carry the neck or horns high; hence, to be proud and haughty; to be bent into a curve or crescent; to be curved or crescent-shaped. Κοςωνίζω, f. ίσω, to beg for a crow, i. e. with a crow in the hand, Athen. Deipn.

Kogωvis, iδos, h, epithet of a ship, having a curved or rounded stern, or with the prow beaked, II. i, 170; dat. pl. κοςωνίσι· παeà vnuoì noewviou, by the beaked ships, Il. ii, 297; the curved extremity of the horns of oxen; the top, summit, or end of any thing; a little mark used by Grammarians to note the end of a book or of a scene. Th. xoεώνη.

Κορωνίς, ιδος, ή, Coronis, the daughter of Phlegyas.

Κοςώνισμα, ατος, τό, a song sung by mendicants. See χελιδόνισμα. Κοςωνιστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who begged with a crow in his hand; chanting the song called κορώνισμα, or song of the crow. See Fauriel's Chants de la Grèce Mo-

Κορωνοβόλος, ον, shooting crows; το πορωνοδόλον, a sling, or crossbow for crow-shooting.

Κοςωνόπους, οδος, δ, ή, a plant, also called πορακόπους, or crow'sfoot; more properly, buck's-horn plantain, plantago coronopus. Th. Tous.

Κορωνός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, οτ κορωνός, ή, όν, bent, crooked; carrying the neck or head high, rampant; lofty, stately. Th. xoewin.

Kόσιοι, αι, α, is a termination of numeral adjectives from a hundred to a thousand; as διακόσιοι, i. e. δὶς ἕκατον, etc.

Κοσκινεύω, f. εύσω, to use a sieve, to sift. Fr. xóσχινον.

Κοσκινηδόν, adv. like a sieve; in l

the manner of a sieve; and Κοσκινόμαντις, ιος, δ, ή, divining by a sieve, Theocr. iii, 31. Fr. κόσκινον and μάντις. ΚΟ'ΣΚΙΝΟΝ, ου, τό, a sieve,

ΚΟΣΜ

Aristoph. Nub. 372.

Κοσκινοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, and ἡ, a sievemaker. Fr. ποιέω.

ΚΟΣΚΥΛΜΑ'ΤΙΑ, τά, small parings of leather, which are thrown away, Aristoph. Eq. 49. Lennep derives it from σπύλλω, to lacerate, reduce to shreds; the Latin cusculium, quisquilium, quisquiliæ, seem to have the same origin. Passow.

Κοσμείν, inf. pres. act. contract. of Κοσμέω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. κεκόσμηκα, 1. a. ἐκόσμησα, rarely used; to set in order, dispose, arrange, adjust; to arrange in order of battle, I. iii, 1; to deck, ornament, adorn; to be a magistrate, to govern, Soph. Aj. 1082; to prepare, array; to array in armor, Eurip. Phan. 875; to set off; εὖ τούσδ' ἐκόσμησας λόγους, to celebrate; to eulogize, Eurip. Med. 576; nai την ἐκείνων ἀρετην κοσμήσοντα, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 158; mid. to regulate, put in order; to draw up in order, to marshal his own men, Il. ii, 806; pas. to be regulated, arrayed; dressed, adorned, etc.; xexoounμένον την ἐπὶ θανάτω, attired in the usual dress preparatory to death, στολην, or rather πόσμησιν, being understood, Herodt. i, 109; pf. pas. κεκόσμημαι, 1. a. pas. ἐκοσμήθην, ἐκεκοσμέατο, Ion. for ἐκεκόσμηντο, Herodt. ix, 31. Th. zóopos.

Κόσμηθεν, Boot by syncop. for ἐκοσμήθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. Ion. of ποσμέω.

Κόσμημα, ἄτος, τό, an ornament, Xen. Cyr. vii, 3, 2. Fr. 200μέω.

Koσμην, pres. inf. act. Dor. for κοσμείν, Theocr. xv, 24; and Κοσμήσαις, Æol. for κοσμήσας, avros, part. 1. a. act., and

Κοσμήσαντες, nom. pl. part. 1. a. act., and

Κόσμησε, 3. sing. 1. a. Ion. of κοσμέω.

Κόσμησις, εως, ή, an adorning or ornamenting, ornament, regulation, arrangement, Plat. Gorg. 504, D.

Κοσμήτεις α , α s, $\hat{\eta}$, a female who adorns. From

Κοσμητής, οῦ, ὁ, one who adorns; or who arranges; a ruler; a moderator, Plat. Legg. viii, 843, Ε. Fr. ποσμέω.

Κοσμητικός, ή, όν, skilled in adorning, ordering, or disposing; calculated for regulating, etc. Fr. the same.

Κοσμήτοςε, nom. dual of κοσμήτωę.

Κοσμητός, ή, όν, adorned, ornamented, put in order, arranged. Fr. κοσμίω.

Κόσμητεον, ου, τό, an instrument used for cleaning or adorning; and

Κοσμήτως, οςος, Poet. for κοσμη-The, i, one who puts in order or arranges; a leader, commander, ruler, one who draws up or marshals an army, Il. i, 16; always used with \a\wave.

Κοσμικός, ή, όν, relating to the world, worldly; temporal, earthly. Fr. κοσμέω and κόσμος. Κόσμιον, ου, τό, dimin., a little

ornament. Κόσμιος, ία, ιον, οτ κόσμιος, ου, δ, π, well ordered; well arranged; orderly; ποσμίους δ' ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς παρέχοντας, showing ourselves orderly, Lys. c. Eratosth.; becoming, regular, modest, sober, temperate, Plat. Phadr. 68, E; moderate, respectable, courteous, Plat. Crit. 53, C; whence πόσμιον, ου, τό, dignity, equity, modesty, moderation; and zóopioi, oi, certain magistrates among the Cretans. Κοσμίστης, ητος, ή, moderation, modesty, Aristoph. Plut. 564;

decorum; grace, comeliness. Th. xoopos. Κοσμίως, adv. in an orderly man-

ner, decently, modestly, neatly. Th. zóopos. Fr. κήσμιος. Κοσμογονία, ας, ή, the creation

of the world. Fr. x60 µ05 and yovos.

Κοσμοκόμης, ου, ό, dressing the

Κοσμοχεάτως, οςος, δ, ruler of the world, spoken of Satan or of evil spirits in N. T.; used in the Orphic Hymns as an epithet of Pan; also, a king, a magistrate. Fr. κόσμος and κρατέω.

Κοσμολογία, ας, ή, cosmology; a discourse on the world; the science of the laws of nature. Fr. κόσμος and λόγος.

Κόσμον, ου, τό, cattle, a laboring beast; a barbarous word.

Κοσμοπλόκος, ου, δ, ή, one that adorns the world; epithet of Fr. πλέκω. A pollo.

Κοσμοποιΐα, ας, ή, the creation of the world. Fr. ποιέω. Κοσμοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, the Creator of

Κοττείν, for κόπτειν, from

the world. Same Th.

Κοσμοπολίτης, ου, δ, a citizen of the world, a cosmopolite. Fr. TODITHE.

KO'ΣMOΣ, ου, δ, order, natural order, as of the universe, order, in a state, Thucyd. ii, 11; arrangement, regularity, discipline, Dem. de Coron.; Saupaστοὺς ἐδείζατε, τῷ κόσμῳ · ἐν κόσμω, orderly, Demosth. 1400, 13; skilfully, Xen. Cyr. vii, 10; elegantly, Aristoph. Aj. 1331 : ornament, embellishment, dress, Soph. Trach. 761; Eurip. Med. 783; Soph. Aj. 286; praise, honor; of xóσμιοι, the supreme magistrates among the Cretans; also, the whole frame of the universe, the world, from its order and beauty, whence also it was called by the Latins mundus, Demosth. 808, 18; the heavens, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 11; Plat. Tim. 28, B; in the N. T., the collective race of men; the wicked; the Roman Empire; the land of Judea, Matt. iv, 8; the Jewish people, Colos. ii, 20; Gal. iv, 3 : οὐδενὶ κόσμω, without any regularity in its progress, Thucyd. ii, 52; "peuyov oudevi κόσμω, they fled in disorder, Herodt. iii, 13; a shroud; κόσμον Φέροντας νερτέρων άγάλματα, Eurip. Alc. 629, 634.

Κοσμουργία, ας, ή, the creation or formation of the world. ieyov.

Κοσμοφθόρος, ov, destroying the world.

Κόσμω φέρειν τι, Poet. phrase for ποσμίως καὶ μετείως Φέρειν τι, to bear any thing with modera-

Kόσος, for πόσος, Ion., how much. Κοσσάδος, δ, Ion. for κότταδος. Κόσσος, ου, δ, a blow, buffet, cuff. Fr. κόπτω.

ΚΟ'ΣΣΤΦΟΣ, and Att. κόστὔ-Φος, ου, δ, a blackbird; a species of sea-fish.

Κόστη, s. as ἀκόστη, barley.

 $KO'\Sigma TO\Sigma$, ov, i, a species of shrub with a very aromatic root, perhaps pepper.

Korrupen, ns, n, and

Kόσυμβος, ου, δ, an edge, extremity, a border; a fringed garment; and

Κοσύμεη, ns, h, the same.

Κοσυμεωτός, ή, όν, fringed, tasselled, knotted, LXX.

Κοταίνω, 8. αε ποτέω · Ζεὺς νεμέτως ἐπίδοι κοταίνων, may Jupiter the avenger, incensed, behold, Æschyl. S. Theb. 467.

Κοτέ, Ιοπ. ε. ας ποτέ· κότερα, |

Κοτίσσεται, f. m. by redupl. of σ.

Κοτίω, ω, pf. κεκότηκα, part. κεποτηώς, Π. xxi, 456; f. ποτέσομαι, Epic κοτέσσομαι, to be angry with, R. v, 177; with the dat. κοτεσάμενος, Poet. κοσεσσάμενος, to be vexed, irritated, *Il.* xiv, 191; to bear a grudge; to hate, Hes. Op. 25; κοτέσσεται οίσιν, will be exasperated at whom, Π . v, 747; κεκοτηότι, for κεκοτηκότι, Odys. ix, 501; to envy. Th. κότος.

Κοτήεις, ήεσσα, ñεν, angry, offended, incensed, Il. v, 191. Same Th.

Κοτινηφόρος, ου, δ, ή, bearing wild olive-trees, Mosch. vii, 2. Fr. κότινος and φέρω.

KO TINOΣ, ov, δ, or ħ, a wild olive-tree, Theocr. v, 32; a crown of wild olive-twigs worn by victors in the Olympic games. Κοτινοτράγος, ου, ό, ή, eating wild olives. Fr. τρώγω.

Koτis, iδos, h, the back part of the head, the crown of the head. From zórra, the head; but xoτίς, in Hes., anger, from κότος. Kότορνος, δ, Ion. for κόθορνος.

KO ΤΟΣ, ου, δ, temper, disposition; wrath, anger, Æschyl. Suppl. 380, 473; an old grudge; rancor, enmity, resentment, Il. i, 82; hatred.

Κόττα, ns, h, the head, particularly the cerebellum.

Κοτταθίζω, f. ίσω, to play at the game of xorracos, Aristoph. Pac. 343; and

Κοττάβισις, εως, h, the game of the cottabus, the act of playing at the cottabus. From

KO'TTĂBOΣ, and κόσσἄξος, ου, i, a kind of amusement at entertainments, in which a cup full of wine, or from which a portion had been drunk, was attempted to be thrown into a copper basin at some distance, without spilling any, and the noise made was called λάταξ and λαταγή. The person who threw the wine pronounced the name of his mistress, and if the whole fell in the cup, her affections were supposed to be favorable, Aristoph. Nub. 1073; Id. Pac. 1244. There were, at different periods, different forms of this game. κόττω, Dor. for κόπτω.

Κόττανον, τό, a small hind of fig; Lat. cottănum.

Ion. for morsea.

ly, to scourge, whip; to throw, cast, fling. KO'TTH, ns, n, the head.

χόττα.

Κοττέω, or κίττω, to beat severe-

Κοττίζω, to play at dice. Hence Κοττίς, ίδος, ή, ε. αε χόττα.

Κοττιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a dice-player. From

Κόττος, ου, δ, a die, dice: a cock; a river fish, the miller's thumb; also the name of a man or giant, Cottus.

Κόττυφος, ου, δ, Att. for κόσσιφος. Κόττω. See κοττέω.

Κοτυλαΐος, αΐα, ον, in small portions, as the quantity of a cotylé, Hesych. A false reading for κοτυλιαΐος. Fr. κοτύλη.

KOTΫ́ΛΗ, ns, h, a hollow, a cavity; the cavity of the hipjoint, the socket or the acetabulum, Il. v, 306; the hollow of the hand or foot; a measure of liquids holding about half a pint; a dry measure of four ounces' weight; a hollow vessel; a goblet; a small drinking-cup; a vessel for drawing water, etc. Κοτυληδών, όνος, ή, the socket of the thigh or shoulder bone; στεέφεται χαλαεά κοτυληδών, the pliant joint is flexible, Aristoph. Vesp. 1535; the hollow of a cup; navel-wort. Fr. 20-

τύλη, Epic dat. Κοτυλής υτος, ου, δ, ή, flowing abundantly, so that one may draw it with a cup; κοτυλήςυτον έρρειν, flowed copiously, Π. xxiii, 34. Fr. κοτύλη and αρύω.

Κοτυλιαΐος, αία, αΐον, containing the measure of a κοτύλη. κοτυλαΐος.

Κοτυλίζω, f. ίσω, to sell by the ποτύλη, to retail.

Κοτυλίς, ίδος, ή, and

Κοτυλίσκιον, ου, τό, a little cup; Aristoph. Acharn. 459. Fr. χέτυλος.

Κοτυλίσκος, δ, s. as preced.

Κότυλος, ου, δ, a cup, containing as much as the κοτύλη, a measure of four ounces.

Κοτύλων, ωνος, δ, a nickname for a drunkard.

Kέτυς, νος, ή, Cotys, the goddess of debauchery; also called Koτῦτώ, όος, whose festivals were called κοτύττια.

Κοτύττια, ων, τά, the festivals of the goddess Cotys. See pre-

Kov, enclitic, almost, commonly; but

Kov, contract. by crasis for zal où, and

Koũ, Ion. for ποῦ.

Κουαίστως, ωςος, ό, a quæstor; from the Latin quæstor.

Κούαςτος, ου, ό, the name of a man, from the Latin, Quartus. Rom. xvi, 23.

Κουβάρίς, ίδος, ή, a woodlouse, a sow-bug; a species of insect.

Κοὐδίπω, for καὶ οὐδίπω, and not yet, Eurip. Med. 59.

Koun, for xal oux, and not.

Κουκιθ', for κουκέτι, and this for καὶ οὐκέτι, nor any more, and no longer.

Κοῦκι, εος, τό, the cocoa-palm and its fruit, Plin.

Κουπιοφόρον (δένδρον), a species of palm-tree.

Κουλεόν, τό, s. as κουλεός.

Κουλεόπτερος, ον, Ion. for κολε-

Kouleos, Ion. for zoleos, a sheath or scabbard.

Κοῦμι, Mark v, 41, arise thou; a Hebr. imperative fem., written in Greek letters. Robinson's Lex.

Κούνικλος, ου, δ, for κύνικλος, a rabbit.

Koveá, ãs, 'n, a shearing; a tonsure, a cutting of the hair, Eurip. Alc. 827 ; xουçã ξυςηκεῖ, 'a cutting of the hair with sharp shears,' Id. 427, Woolsey's edit.; a lock of hair cut off, Æschyl. Choëph. 224. κείρω. And

Κούρα, ας, ή, a virgin, a girl, Æschyl. S. Theb. 1331.

Kουρε απός, ή, όν, of or relating to barbers or gossiping.

Kougsiov, ov, tó, a barber's or hair-dresser's shop, the great lounging-place at Athens, Aristoph. Plut. 338; a sheep sacrificed at the festival zougewis, which was the third day of the Apaturia.

Κουρεύε, έως, δ, a shearer or clipper; a barber, hair-cutter, Plat. Polit. ii, 373; metaphor. a gossiping fellow.

Κουςεύτςια, ας, ή, a female barber; and

Κουζεύω, f. εύσω, to shave, shear, clip, from κούρα. Th. κείρω.

Κουρεώτης, ου, ό, and κουρεώτις, iδος, ή, (ἐορτή,) the third day of the festival Apaturia, when the youth were admitted into the ogaτεία, and their hair was cut off and offered to some deity upon the altar of the Phratria, and a sacrifice was offered.

Κούρη, ης, η, Ion. for κόρη, a girl, a young woman, a virgin.

Kovenios, in, iov, Ion. for xógeios. Κούρητες, ων, οί, young men, particularly young warriors, Il. xix, 193; but κουςησες, s. as Corybantes; dat. pl. Ion. xov*ξήτεσσι*ν.

Κουρίας, ου, δ, one who is shorn, having his hair short. Th. xsiew. Κουρι $\bar{\alpha}\omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$, to wear long, shaggy hair; to need shaving; Fr. κείρω.

Κουριδία, ας, ή, a wife who was lawfully married, hence, a lawful or wedded wife, Herodt. i, See Buttmann's Lexil. 135. § 73. Fr. zoveos, for zieos, the supposed root; but perhaps κύesos. Dunb.

Koveidios, ov, o, a lawful husband; κουρίδιον ποθέουσα πόσιν, bewailing her youthful husband, Il. v, 414. From the same.

KoveiZovow, 3. pl. pres. act. of Kουρίζω, f. ίσω, to be in one's youth, κουρίζων, part., Odys. xxii, 185; mid. to cherish carefully; to think or act like a boy; to bring up from childhood; παῖς ἔτι κουρίζουσα, still a very young girl, Callim. Hym. in Dian. 5. Fr. κούρος.

Koυeĭ κός, ή, όν, of or belonging to a barber or to cutting the hair. Fr. πούρα.

Κούριμος, η, ον, cut off, as hair from the head, Æschyl. Choëph. 178. Fr. κείρω.

Κουρίζ, adv. by the hair, Aristoph. Plut. 338. Fr. the same.

Κούριον, s. as πουρείον.

Koveis, idos, n, shears; a razor. Fr. zsipw.

KOΥ~PMI, τό, a kind of malt liquor, like beer.

Κουροβόρος, ου, ό, ή, devouring children, Æschyl. Ag. 1493. Fr. κοῦρος and βορά.

Κουρος, Ion. for κόρος, a youth, a young man; so xouen, for xoen, a girl, a young woman; Λήδας zoveou, the youths or sons of Leda, i. e. Castor and Pollux. Κουροσύνη, ης, ή, boyhood, child-

hood, infancy. Fr. zougos. Κουφόσϋνος, η, ον, appertaining to boys, boyish. Same Th.

Κουρότερος, α, ον, younger; from κούρος, for κόρος.

Κουροτόκος, ου, δ, ή, having children; 'n, a mother, Eurip. Suppl. 967. Fr. noveos and τίκτω.

Κουροπρόφος, ου, ό, ή, nursing up youth or male children. Fr. κούςη and τεέφω.

Κουστωδία, ας, ή, a watch or

guard. Lat. custodia.

Κούτι, for καὶ ούτι, and κούτις, for xal outis.

Κούφα, and κούφως, adv. lightly, easily, nimbly. Fr. κοῦφος. Κουφίζουσαν, acc. sing. f. g. part.

pres. act. of

Κουφίζω, f. ίσω, Att. πουφιώ, pf. κεκούφικα (?), to lighten, ease; to unload a ship, Thucyd. vi, 34; neut. to be lightened, Soph. Aj. 1266; Phil. 725; to lift or raise up; to aid, succour; to console, alleviate, relieve from pain or grief; pas. to be relieved from a distemper, Eurip. Orest. 43; 1. a. ἐκούφισα, 1. a. pas. ἐκουφίσθην, f. κουφισθήσομαι κουφισθείσαι, elevated, Plat. Phædr. 249, A. Fr. κούφος.

KOΥ'ΦINOΣ, ου, δ, a wicker basket; a pannier; a hamper; a Bootian measure for dry and liquid things, containing three χόες.

Κούφἴσις, εως, ή, a relief, Thucyd. vii, 75; a lightening; an alleviation; and

Κούφισμα, ἄτος, τό, solace, alleviation. Same Th.

Κουφολογέω, ω, f. ήσω, to talk lightly or frivolously; to speak inconsiderately. Fr. κούφος and λέγω.

Κουφολογία, ας, ή, idle talk; vain boasting; inanity. Same Th.

Κουφόνοια, ας, ή, giddiness; levity, fickleness. Fr. voos.

Κουφόνοος, contract. -ους, δ, ή, inconsiderate, light, fickle; κουφόνουν τ' εὐηθίαν, and idle folly, Æschyl. Prom. 383. Same Th. Κουφόνωτος, ου, ό, ή, having a light back; light, active, alert. Fr. κουφος and νωτος.

ΚΟΥΦΟΣ, η, ον, light; πούφην σκίαν, a flitting shadow, Soph. Aj. 126; not heavy; slight; fickle, inconstant; frivolous; trifling, Æschyl. Sept. 242; void, empty; πούφη ναῦς, a ship unladen, Thucyd. vi, 37; κούφων άμαςτημάτων, of slight mistakes, Plat. Legg. ix, 863, C; easy; ἐλπίδος κούφης, some slight hope, as commonly rendered in Thucyd. ii, 51; but the Scholiast explains it by alleviating or consoling hope (zouφιζούσης), which signification is adopted by Gail, and preferred by Bauer, the latter of whom supports it by Soph. Aj.

Κουφόσκευος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, light-armed, lightly equipped. Fr. σκεῦος. Κουφότης, ητος, ή, lightness, Plat. м3

Tim. 65, E; levity; fickleness;

Κουφόω, and πουφίζω, to lighten; to ease.

Kούςως, adv. lightly, nimbly, easily; gently, Plut. Menex. 248, C. Fr. κούφος. See κού-

Κόρινος, ου, ό, a basket, etc. See κούφινος.

Κυρινίω, ω, to put into or under a basket, by way of punishment.

KO'XΛΑΞ, ἄκος, δ, a little stone; a pebble found on the sea-shore.

Κοχλιάριον, ου, τό, a spoon, one end of which was broad and hollowed like our spoons, and the other was pointed, for the purpose of drawing the cockle, or snail, out of the shell. Fr. κόχλος.

Κοχλίας, ου, δ, a cockle, a snail; a water-engine, with a screw; a screw, a winding staircase. Same Th.

Κοχλίδιον, ου, τό, a small snail, a periwinkle, Theocr. xiv, 17.

Κοχλίον, τό, dimin. of κόχλος. Κοχλίς, τδος, ή, ε. as κόχλος. Κοχλιώδης, εος, δ, ή, resembling a snail; spiral-shaped. Fr. κόχλιον and είδος.

 $K\delta_{\chi}\lambda_{\delta S}$, ov, δ , a shell-fish: the purple shell-fish; a snail with a spiral shell; a shell or conch for blowing on, Eurip. Iph. T. 304. Hence the Engl. COCKLE. $K\delta_{\chi}\lambda_{\omega}$, to turn or wind about, to twist.

Κόχος, ου, δ, a copious stream of fluid.

Kόχυ, adv. abundantly.

Κοχύδεσκου, Ion. for ἐκοχύδεου, impf. of

Κοχυδίσκω, and κοχυίσκω, Ion.

Κοχυδίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to flow in a copious stream. Fr. xοχύω.

Κοχύεσκεν, 3. sing. impf. Ion.

for ἐκόχυε. From Κοχύω, to flow down in a plentiful streem.

tiful stream. Th. χέω or χύω. See κοχυδέσκω.

KOX11'NH, ns, n, the joining of the haunch or hip bone with the buttocks or thigh; also, the thigh itself: the breech, Aristoph. Eq. 424, 484.

Κόχωνον, ου, τό, s. as preced. Κόψας, αντος, part. 1. a., and Κόψατο, Poet. for ἐκόψατο, 1. a. m. of κόπτω.

Κόψεν, Ion. for "κοψεν, 3. sing.
1. a. act. of κόπτω.

KO'ΨIMOΣ, ou, n, a tree re-

sembling the mediar. KO'YIXOZ, ov, ô, or

Κόψυχος, ου, δ, a species of blackbird: s. as κόσσυφος, Aristoph. Acharn. 970.

Κράανον, for κρᾶνον, or κρᾶνον, 1. a. imperat. of κραίνω, 1. a. act. ἔκρανα, Ιοπ. ἔκρηνα, 1. a. imperat. κρῆνον and κρήηνον.

Κρᾶας, ατός, τό, the head, Π. xiv, 177. See κρᾶς.

Keάατ', for κεάατα, nom. pl. of κεᾶας, Π. xix, 93.

Κεάατος, a lengthened form of κεᾶτος, from κάεα, a head.

KPA'BATOΣ, or κεάβξατος, ov, δ, a couch, a mean kind of bed. Κεάγγη, ης, ἡ, and κεαγγών, or κεαγών, ῶνος, δ, a fish of the shrimp kind.

Keaγγών, ῶνος, ὁ, kind of καείς or crab-fish.

Κράγείς, part. 2. a. pas. of κράζω. Κραγίτης, ου, δ, one who cries aloud or bawls out; clamorous, Pind. Nem. iii, 13. Th. κράζω. Κράγημι, s. as κράζω.

Κραγῆναι, 2. a. inf. pas. of κράζω.

Kęāyór, adv. with loud cries, Aristoph. Eq. 487; according to others, it is part. neut. 2. a. of κεάζω, used adverbially.

Κράδαίνω, f. ανῶ, or κραδάω, ῶ, to shake, Æschyl. Prom. 1049; Aristoph. Acharn. 965; to brandish, Π. vii, 213; to hurl; pas. to be brandished or shaken; to tremble; to quiver. Fr. κράδη.

Κράδαλος, ου, δ, a branch of a fig-tree; but

Κραδάλός, ή, όν, easily brandished; easily shaken. Fr. κραδάω. See preced.

Κράδανσις, εως, ή, the act of shaking, brandishing, hurling. Κράδασις, more correctly κράδανσις. Κραδάω, to brandish. See κραδαίνω.

KPÅ' Δ H, ns, n, a branch, shoot, or leaf, of the fig-tree; any leaf or branch; the wild fig; a theatrical machine for keeping an actor aloft when representing some deity.

Keαδηφοεία, ας, ή, the carrying of branches, properly of the figtree. Fr. κεάδη and φίεω.

Keαδία, ας, ή, the heart: Dor. for καεδία, Eurip. Med. 98.

Κραδιαῖος, αία, αῖον, pertaining to the heart or centre.

Kęαδίας, ου, Ion. ins, a kind of cheese, having an infusion of fig-juice. Fr. κεάδη.
Κεαδίη, ή, Ion. for κεαδία.

Kgadoπώλης, ου, δ, a seller of the leaves or branches of fig-trees. Fr. κράδη and πωλίω.

Κεάδος, ου, ὁ, a branch or bough of the fig-tree; the wild figtree; a disease of the fig-tree. Κεαδοφάγος, ου, ὁ, one who eats the branches of fig-trees; a

rustic. Fr. φάγω.

KPA'ZΩ, to croak or caw like a crow or raven; to scream; to cry aloud, to bawl out; to exclaim; to vociferate; to call aloud for any thing; κέκεᾶγεν ἐμεάδας, calls for his shoes, Aristoph. Vesp. 103; to cry out earnestly, in N. T., Gal. iv, 6; 2. a. ἔκςἄγον, 1. a. ἔκςα-ξα, Aristoph. Ran. 265; pf. κέκραγα, used as a present, Æschyl. Prom. 765; ἀναλώσας δι κέκε άγας, Æschin. c. Ctes.; imperat. κέκραχθι, Aristoph. Thesm. 692; 1. fut. pas. xeaxθήσομαι, 2. fut. κραγήσομαι, 3. fut. neneážomai, 2. aor. pas. ἐκεάγην, pf. pas. κέκεαγμαι, imperat. κέκεαζο, -θω, Aristoph. Acharn. 335. Fr. κεάγω. Th. Æol. root.

Κραθείς, έντος, part. 1. a. pas. of κεράννυμι.

Κραθηναι, by syncop. for πραπηθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of πραπίω. Κράθις, τδος, δ, Crathis, a river of Achaia.

Κεαιαίνω, Epic form for κεαίνω, impf., in Homer, executaives, Il. v, 508, aor. imperat. zeńnyov, Il. i, 41, 504; κεπήνατε, Odys. iii, 418; inf. nennvai, Il. ix, 101; 3. pf. pas. κεκεάανται, Odys. iv, 616; plupf. κεκεάavto, Odys. iv, 132. See next. Κραίνω, f. ανῶ, 1. a. ἔκρᾶνα, to bring to a head; to terminate; to finish, perfect, fulfil, accomplish; to effect; to rule, reign, Odys. viii, 391; 2. a. žzežvov, obsol. opt. zeávoi, Æschyl. S. Theb. 545; fut. pas. κρανθήσιται, shall be accomplished, Æschyl. Prom. 913; 1. a. pas. ineάνθην, 3. pl. pf. pas. κίκεανται, impf. of κραιαίνω, ἐκραίαιvov, Il. v, 508; 1. a. inf. xenñναι. Fr. κρᾶς. See preced. Κεαιπαλάω, ω, f. ήσω, and

Κραισαλίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be sick, after drinking to excess; ἄλλως τι καὶ κραισαλώντα ἔτι ἰκ τῆς προτιραίας, especially as being still squeamish from the former day's debauch, Plat. Conv. 176, D.

KPAIIIA'ΛΗ, ης, ή, sickness or giddiness occasioned by gluttony,

excess, debauch; a surfeit, Aristoph. Acharn. 277; a driuking bout; κἄπειτ' ἀποτίνειν ἀργύριον ἐκ κραιπάλης, and then to pay money for the debauch, Id. Vesp. 1294.

Κραιπαλίζω, f. ίσω, to surfeit one's self. Fr. preced.

Κραισαλόκωμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, revelling; being riotous, under the influence of wine, Aristoph. Ran. 217; getting drunk at a feast. Fr. κῶμος.

Κραιπαλώδης, εος, δ, ή, drunken; intoxicating one's self or others.
Fr. είδος.

Κραιπνά, and κραιπνώς, adv. quickly; swiftly.

Keaiπνηφόρος, au, δ, h, swift-bearing, swift.

KPAIΠNO'Σ, ή, όν, rapid, swift, Æschyl. Pers. 95; vehement, Plat. Menex. 81, C; nimble, speedy; κραισνόν βορέην, the vehement north-wind, Homer.

Κραιπνόσσϋτος, and κραιπνόσϋτος, ov, δ, ἡ, hurrying rapidly; fleet, rapid. Fr. σεύω.

Κραισνοφόρος, ου, δ, ή, conveying or moving with rapidity; swift; εραισνοφόροι αδραι, swift breezes, Æschyl. Prom. 138. Fr. κραισνός and φέρω.

Κραῖρα, ας, ἡ, the top, the head; sometimes the same as κέραια, a sail-yard.

Κράκτης, ου, ό, a crier. Fr.

Κρακτίκός, ή, όν, disposed to shout; pertaining to shouting. Fr. κράζω.

Κράλης, ου. δ, a king; κράλαινα, ης, ή, a queen. (?)

Κρᾶμα, απος, πό, a mixture, Plat. Locr. 95, E; wine mixed with water. Th. περάννυμι.

Keaμβαλέος, έα, έον, roasted, dried, parched; and

Κραμθαλίζω, f. ίσω, to burn; to roast, parch; to laugh. Fr. κράμβος.

KPA'MBH, ns, n, cabbage, colewort.

Κεαμβήεις, ήεσσα, ñεν, like cabbage, Nicand. Al. 330. Fr. κεάμβη.

Κραμείς, ίδος, ή, the green caterpillar, that feeds on cabbage. Fr. κράμεη.

Κράμβος, η, ον, dry, parched, hot; as a subst., a blight in grapes from being scorched by the sun; άπὸ κραμβοτάτου στόματος..., from the most simpering mouth, Aristoph. Eq. 536; γέλως κράμ-δος, a simpering laugh.

Κεαμεοφάγος, ου, δ, h, the name

of a frog, Cabbage-Eater, Hom. Fr. κεάμβη and φάγω.

Keάνα, ας, Dor. for κεήνη, ης, ή, a fountain; hence κεανιάδες, ων, αί, Dor. for κεηνιάδες, ων, αί, goddesses or nymphs of the fountains, also called naiads; also κεανίδες, for κεηνίδες.

Κεαναήπεδος, ου, ό, ή, having a hard or barren soil. From Κεᾶναι, Dor. for κεῆναι, pl. of

Κεᾶναι, Dor. for κεῆναι, pl. ο κεήνη.

Keavāós, ά, όν, rough, barren, unfruitful, rugged, Il. iii, 201; κεαναᾶ πόλις, the city of Athens; also, a town in Attica, near Sunium. Fr. κάεηνον.

Κράνέα, ή. See πρανεία.

Κρανέεσθαι, contract. πρανείσθαι, f. m. of πραίνω.

KPA'NEIA, ας, ή, the corneltree; a spear made of its wood. Κρανέϊνος, ΐνη, ϊνον, made of cornelwood, Herodt. vii, 92; hard like horn.

Κράνειον, ου, τό, the fruit of the cornel or wild cherry-tree; a grove at Corinth.

Κεάνη, or κεάνα, ή, Dor. for κεήνη.

Κρανιάδαν, Dor. for κρανιάδων, gen. pl. of

Κρανιάδες, ων, αί, goddesses or nymphs of the fountain. Fr. κρήνη. See κράνα.

Κρανίδες, pl. of πρανίς, Dor. for πρηνίς.

Keāviov, ου, τό, the skull, the head; a kind of cup; but κεάνου, a species of shrub. Th. κάξηνον.

Keávov, ou, $\tau \acute{o}$, the head, the skull; also, the cornel-tree.

Κρανοποίεω, ῶ, ƒ. ήσω, to make helmets, Aristoph. Run. 1616. Κράνοποίος, οῦ, ὁ, a helmet-maker. Fr. κράνος and ποίεω.

Κεάνος, εος, τό, a helmet or headpiece, Eurip. Electr. 470; Xen. Cyr. vi, 4, 1. Th. κάςηνον, κεῶνον.

Keανουεγία, ας, ἡ, the manufacturing of helmets. Fr. ἔεγον. Κεάντειεα, ἡ, fem. of

Κραντής, ῆρος, δ, one who performs, accomplishes, or effects; a ruler, chief, prince; a cheektooth or grinder; the tusk of a wild boar; and

Κράντως, οςος, δ, a king, a prince, Eurip. Androm. 507. Th. κραί-

Κράξας, αντος, part. 1. a. act. of κράζω.

Κράς, κρατός, τό, the head; top, summit. This collateral form of κάρα is usually found only in

the oblique cases, gen. κεᾶτος, dat. κεᾶτι, acc. κεᾶτα, gen. pl. κεάτων, dat. κεᾶτίν and κεάτεσφι, acc. κεᾶτας. Soph. uses τὸ κεᾶτα as the nom. and acc. sing. The nom. ὁ κεᾶς is found only in a fragment of Simmias. Passow and Rost's Lexx.; the summit or peak; a margin; the nominative not in use. Th. κάρα. Also Dor. for κεᾶς, contract, for κείας, flesh. Κεᾶσίν, dat. pl. of κεάς,

Kράσις, εως, 'n, a mixture, Æschyl. Prom. 480; a junction of, Plat. Phæd. 86, B; a mixing or tempering; the temperament or constitution of the body; the temperature of the air, Plat. Phæd. 111, B; a libation of wine mixed with water; also, a Grammatical term, called crasis. Fr. κέκράσαι, 2. sing. pf. pas. of κεράννυμι.

Κράσπεδου, ου, τό, a border or edge; ἄκροισι λαίφους κρασπέδοις, with the last reef (or border) of the sail, ι. e. with all sails set, Eurip. Med. 524; a hem; a skirt; the fringe or border of a garment, Aristoph. Vesp. 476; the border of a net; the edge or margin of the shore; the skirts of a mountain, Xen. Hist. iv, 6, 8; the wing of an army, Id. iii, 2, 13; a priest's garment. Fr. κράσις and πίδου, or ἄκρος and πίδου.

Κρασπεδόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to inclose in a border; to environ, hem in; to border with; κεκρασπέσωται ὄφεσιν, its border is fringed with serpents, Eurip. Ion. 1438. Fr. κράσπεδον.

Κράσσων, ον, Dor. for κρέσσων, κρείσσων.

KPA'ΣΤΙΣ, $εω_5$, \dot{n} , grass, herbage; hay.

 $K_{\ell}\tilde{\alpha}\tau'$, for $K_{\ell}\tilde{\alpha}\tau\alpha$, $\tau\delta$, the head, summit; a form peculiar to Sophocles (Ed. T. 262); from reas,

(Ed. T. 262); from κεάς, κεάας, κάεα used only in the nom. and acc. sing. Passow. See next. Κεᾶτα, nom. and acc. sing. neut.,

the head; $\varkappa_{\ell}\tilde{\alpha}\vec{\tau}'$ έμδυ τόδ' αὐτι- \varkappa_{α} , Soph. Phil. 980. See preced. Κραταιζόλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, aimed at the head, Eurip. Bacch. 1085. ΚΡΑΤΑΙΓΟΣ, ου, ὁ, οr χραται-

γών, όνος, δ, a species of thorn, having leaves like the medlar.

Keαταίγονον, ου, τό, a plant, according to Sprengel, polygonum Persicaria.

Κεάταιγύαλος, ου, δ, ή, strong,

firm, solid. Fr. zeatais and

Κράταιτς, τδος, ή, strength, immense power, might, greatness, Odys. xi, 596; also, a female demon, the mother of Scylla, Id. xii, 124. Fr. κράτος.

Κραταίλιως, ω, ὁ, ἡ, rocky, hard, Æschyl. Ag. 652; Eurip. Herc. F. 964. Fr. κραταίος and λιῶς. Κρᾶταιός, ά, όν, strong, powerful, mighty, valiant, intrepid; huge, great; violent; μοῖρα κραταίη, a violent death, Il. v, 83. Th. κράτος.

Κραταιότης, ητος, η, strength, vigor, energy, valor. Same Th. Κράταιοῦσθε, 2. pl. contract. pres. imperat. m. of

Κράταιόω, ω, f. ώσω, to strengthen, confirm, LXX., and N. T.; in N. T. only passive, to be or grow strong; it is not met with in classical authors; pres. imperat. pas. 2. pl. κραταιούθε, be ye strong; 1. a. ind. pas. ἰκραταιώθην, inf. κραταιωθήναι. Τh. κράτος.

Κραταίπεδος, ου, δ, ἡ, having a solid bottom or soil, Odys. xxiii, 46. Fr. κραταίος and πέδου. Κραταίπους, οδος, δ, ἡ, epith. of a bull, strong-footed; also, firmfooted, Herodt. Vit. Hom. Fr. κραταίος and ποῦς.

Κραταίρίνος, ου, δ, ή, having a hard hide, covering, or shell, as a tortoise, etc., Herodt. i, 47. Fr. κραταίος and ρίνος.

Κραταιωθήναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of κραταιόω.

Κράταίωμα, άτος, τό, firmness, strength, solidity; and

Κεἄταιῶς, adv. strongly, powerfully, mightily. Same Th.

Κράταίωσις, εως, ή, a strengthening; firmness, strength, LXX. Κρατίει, 3. sing. pres. ind. of κρατίω.

Κράτει, dat. sing. of κράτος. Κράτει, 2. sing. pres. imperat.;

Keaτεῖ, 3. sing. pres. of κεατίω, used impersonally, it is better, Æschyl. Ag. 1337.

Κεἄπεραίχμης, ου, δ, and καςπεεαίχμης, mighty with the spear, warlike.

Κρατεραύχην, ενος, δ, h, having a stiff or hard neck, said of a horse, Plat. Phædr. 253, E.

Κρατιράων, for κρατιρών, gen. pl. Æol. f. g. of

Κράτιρός, ά, όν, strong, robust, mighty, brave, powerful; intrepid, vigorous, invincible, II. xiii, 60; impetuous, valiant;

violent, hard, harsh, Π. i, 25; cruel, dire, vehement; menacing. Th. κράτος.

Κρατιρός, οῦ, ὁ, Cratĕrus, one of Alexander's generals.

Κράτερόφρον, for κρατερόφρονι, dat., or κράτερόφρονα, acc. sing. of Κράτερόφρων, ονος, δ, ħ, having a firm or unconquerable spirit, stout-hearted, intrepid, brave. Fr. κρατερός and φρήν.

Κράτερόχειρ, ειρος, δ, ή, stout of hand.

Κρατέρωμα, άτος, τό, a mixture of copper and tin, of which tools were made. Fr. κεράννυμι.

Κράτερῶνυζ, ὕχος, ὁ, ἡ, and Κράτερώνῦχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having strong claws, talons, or hoofs. Fr. κρατερός and ὄνυζ.

Κρατερώς, adv. strongly, powerfully, strenuously, forcibly; with one's whole strength; μάλα γὰρ κρατερώς ἀγόρευεν, for he spoke very forcibly, Π. viii, 29; intrepidly. Fr. κρατερός. Κράτεσφι, Poet. dat. of κράς.

Keατευταί, ων, αί, the supports on which a spit rests, Π. ix, 214. Th. κράτος.

Κρατευτάων, gen. pl. Æol. of preced., for κρατευτών.

Κρατέω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. κεκράτηκα, Plat. Legg. viii, 840, C; Demosth. 117, 3; 1. α. ἐκράτησα, commonly used, to be strong or powerful; to be superior; to rule over, Soph. Phil. 455; to be master of; εἴπερ ἄρξεις τῆσδε γῆς, พืชสะดุ หดุฉระเร, if you will govern this land, as you now possess it, Œd. T. 54; with a gen., to be master of, to rule over: with acc., to conquer; to have in one's power; to excel; with gen., in a neut. sense, to prevail, as a report, Soph. Aj. 957; νόμιμα δὲ τὰ χαλκιδικὰ ἐκρά-Thucyd. vi, 5; to overrule, Soph. Phil. 909; to vanquish, conquer; to command, with acc.; κρατησαι...την μάxnv, to gain the battle, Dem. de Coron.; πάντα μη βούλου κρατείν, do n't wish to have every thing your own way, Soph. Œd. T. 1522; to restrain, hinder by force; to hold fast; to retain in the memory; pas. to be overcome, conquered, overruled, etc.; οἱ κρατοῦντες, the conquerors; κρατεῖν γλώσons, to restrain the tongue, Soph. Electr. 1166; 9 2 775 700 xeaτοῦντ' ἀεί, always pay court to the person in power, Eschyl. Prom. 941; 1. a. pas. ἐκρατήθην, pf. pas. κεκεάτημαι. Fr. κεάτος.

Kearnθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of preced.

Kρατής, and Ion. κρητής, ῆρος, ὁ, a bowl, goblet; a large jar or vessel for holding wine; a basin, Plat. Phæd. 111, D; κρατής κακῶν, a bowl, or goblet, of mischiefs, Aristoph. Acharn. 937; a constellation; a crater of a volcano. Fr. κεράννυμι.

Keατηείζω, f. ίσω, to hand the cup to the initiated in the bacchanalian rites, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 151; to pour out wine for drinking. Fr. κεατής.

Κεάτης, ητος, δ, Crates, a philosopher of Bæotia; but

Κρατής, 2. sing. pres. subj. of κρατίω.

Κρατῆσαι, 1. a. inf. of κρατίω. Κρατησίμὰχος, ου, ό, ή, one who conquers in battle, Pind. Pyth. ix, 150. Fr. κρατίω and μά. χομαι.

Κρατησίπους, οδος, δ, ή, vanquishing with the feet; one who gets the victory in the race, Pind. Pyth. x, 23.

Κρατήσιππος, ου, δ, ή, vanquishing with horses, i. e. in the horse-race, Pind. Nem. ix, 8. Κράτησις, εως, ή, power, sway, rule; a holding; a retaining; a word which occurs on Egyptian or Alexandrian coins of Galba and Otho, as remarked by Spanheim (de Usu Num. Diss. iii, p. 146, ed. fol.), according to whom it signified valor; but Moyle and Harduin render it empire, dominion; and in the Egyptian papyri, it signifies the legal right of possession, as distinguished from the right of property. See Peyron. Papyr. Græc. in Turin. Fr. κρατέω.

Κρατητικός, ή, όν, pertaining to conquest, obtaining, Plat. Def. 414, A. Fr. κρατίω.

Keaτí, dat. sing. of κεάς.

Κράτιστα, adv. best, most excellently. Fr. κράτιστος.

Κρατιστεύω, f. εύσω, to excel, to be eminent in any thing; καὶ τῷ σώματι καὶ τῷ Ψυχῷ κρατιστεύοντες, excelling in body and mind, Xen. Mem. ii, 6, 26; ω κρατιστεύων κατ' ὄμμα, Soph. Trach. 102, scil. ἢλιε, the sun. Fr. κράτιστος.

Κρατιστίνδην, adv. by choosing the best. Same Th.

Κράτιστος, n, ov, superl. of ἀγαθός, the strongest, most powerful, most excellent; the ablest, the best, the bravest.

Κρατοβρώς, ῶτος, δ, ή, devouring heads. Fr. κράς and βιδεώσκω. KPÅ'TΟΣ, εος, τó, bodily strength, power, force; dominion, command, rule, Eurip. Bacch. 213; superiority; strength, i. e. firmness, hardness, Odys. ix, 393; authority, government; victory, Æschyl. Ag. 917; the wrist, in which the strength of the hand resides; κατὰ κράτος, by force, forcibly; ανα κράτος, the same, Xen.; κράτος ἔχειν, to have power over; also, in the same sense as potestas is sometimes used by the Latins, Æschyl. S. Theb. 120; a ruler, Id. Ag. 109, 605; it is personified by Æschyl., Prom. 12, Κράτος Βία τε, and Choëph. 242, Κεάτος τε, and Δίκη.

Κρᾶτός, gen. sing. of πράς. Κρᾶτος, η, ον, mixed, mingled, blended. Fr. περάννῦμι.

Κρατούντες, nom. pl. part. pres. of κρατίω· without the article by an unusual construction, Iph. Taur. 1301; more commonly with the article, as in Cic. ad Att. ii, 25; τὰς τῶν κρατούντων, Eurip. Phæn. 406; those in authority, not conquerors, as it is translated; (see Markl. ad Eurip. Suppl. 18;) κρατοῦντες την παράδοσιν των πρεσθυτέρων, holding in memory or keeping in mind the tradition of the elders, Mark vii, 3; δφθαλμοὶ αὐτῶν ἐχρατοῦντο, their eyes were hindered or restrained, Luke xxiv, 16. See κρατέω. Κρατυντής, ηρος, δ, one that prevails; that fortifies; also, that overcomes. Fr. κρατύνω.

Κράτυντήριος, ία, ιον, strengthening, securing. Same Th. Κρατῦνω, f. υνῶ, to make strong,

κρατῦνω, f. υνῶ, to make strong, strengthen, fortify; with accus. to confirm, establish, enforce; to command or rule, Soph. Œd. T. 14; to be master of, ἄνης ἄλλος κρατύνει νῦν, another man is now master, Id. Phil. 366. Fr. κράτος.

Κρατύς, εῖα, ὑ, strong, mighty, powerful, epithet of Mercury, İl. xxiv, 345, etc. Fr. κράτος. Κράτυσμός, οῦ, ἱ, a strengthening, corroboration. Fr. κρατύνω.

Κρατωμέν, 1. pl. contract. pres. subj. act. of κρατίω.

Κεαυγαζόντων, gen. pl. part. pres. act. of

Κραυγάζω, f. άσω, to croak, screech; to cry out; to cry like a child; to vociferate; to bark, Plat. Polit. x, 607, B. Fr. κραυγή. Also

Κραυγάνω and κραυγάνομαι, the same, Herodt. i, 111.

Keauyáσει, 3. sing. 1. f. ind. act. of zeauyáζω.

Kezuyarídns, ου, δ, Croaker, the name of a frog, Hom. Fr. κεαυγή.

Κραυγαστικός, ή, όν, vociferous, clamorous; and

Κραυγαστικῶς, adv., with clamor. Κραυγή, ῆς, ἡ, a cry, Eurip. Hec. 1091; a crying out, clamor; κραυγή καὶ βοή, Demosth. 1259, 25; vociferation, shouting; cheering, Thucyd. vii.

Th. κράζω. KPAΥΡΟΣ, α, ου, dry, hard, rough, brittle, rigid, Plat. Tim. 60, C; as a subst., a disease of oxen and swine.

Κεέα, nom. or acc. pl. contract. for κεέατα, from κεέατε.

Κρεάγρα, ας, also, πρεαγρίς, ίδος, ἡ, a flesh-hook, Aristoph. Vesp. 1194; a hook. Fr. πρέας and ἄγρα.

Κρεάδιον, ου, τό, a piece or morsel; ενεκα κρεαδίων, for the sake of a little wild meat or venison, literally, a little bit of meat, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 13.

Κετανομίω, ω, f. ήσω, to distribute flesh; to cut up, dress, and eat the flesh belonging to others. Fr. νίμω and χείας.

Κετάνομία, ή, a distribution of the flesh of a victim among the guests, Lat. visceratio, from

Κ_{ξεᾶνόμος}, ου, ὁ, ἡ, one who distributes flesh, Eurip. Cycl. 244. Same Th.

Keias, Att. κείως, Dor. κεῆς, τό, flesh; very doubtful if found in the singular in any classic author except Aristoph., who uses the accus. sing., Eq. 428, 457; Plut. 1137; nom. pl. κείᾶ, by elision from κείαα, gen. κείᾶν, for κείαων, dat. κείασι. The α of the nom. and accus. is short with Homer and the Attic poets; in Odys. ix, 345, κεία forms a monosyllable, ἀνδρμεα κεία, the

flesh of men. It signifies, also, the flesh of beasts and of birds, Aristoph. Nub. 339; Xen. Anab. vii, 3, 10; a piece of flesh; Lat. caro; proverb, τὸν περὶ κρεῶν τρέχεις, as we say, 'to save one's bacon'; and so, perhaps, also, Aristoph. Ran.

191, where see Schol. The derivation is doubtful.

 $K_{\ell^{z}\gamma}\mu^{i_{\zeta}}, \tilde{o_{\zeta}}, \delta$, the act of playing or striking on an instrument; the sound of an instrument; noise. Fr. κ_{ℓ}

Κρεπδόχος, or κρειοδόχος, ου, ό, ή, containing or receiving flesh; subst., a dish or trough for flesh. Fr. κρέας and δέχομαι.

Κεείοισα, Dor. for κεέουσα, a queen, part. pres. of κεέω, poet. Fr. κεείω.

Κρεῖον, ου, τό, a meat-tray, a kitchen-dresser, on which flesh was placed and cut; also, a flesh-pot, Il. ix, 206; from κρέας, flesh; also, Κρεῖον, acc. sing. of Κρεῖος.

Κρείοντα, acc. sing. of κρείων. Κρεῖος, ου, i, the name of a man, Crius.

Kęsιοφάγος, ου, adj. eating flesh, Nicand. Th. 50. Fr. κείω and φάγος.

Κετίσσονα, nom. pl. n. g. κετίσσοντς, nom. pl. m. and f. g.; and Κετίσσοσιν, and κετίττοσιν, dat. pl. of κετίσσων.

Kgεισσόσεκνος, ου, δ, ħ, dearer than children, Æschyl. S. Theb. 766. Fr. κgείσσων and τέκνον.

Κρείσσων, later Attic, πρείττων, Ion. κείσσων, Herodt., Dor. κάρρων, gen. ονος, ό, ή, stronger, more powerful; braver; more excellent, superior, better; having the power over, nesioows γαστεός, master of his appetite; κρείττων είναι, or γίγνεσθαι, to be or become superior to; xesirτων τις ή κατ' ἄνθρωπον, greater than any human being, Xen. Cyr. viii, 7, 1; κρείσσον άγχοvns, too bad for hanging, Soph. Œd. T. 1374; oi κρείσσονες, one's betters, Eurip. Orest. 710; more fortunate, in a better state, Soph. Œd. C. 584; Aj. 622; more skilful, more prudent, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 16; τὸ κρεῖσσον, compar. of ἀγαθός, greater; more powerful; active or virulent, as a disease; πρείσσον λόγου, more powerful or virulent than can be expressed, Thucyd. ii, 50; oi nesirroves, the gods, Luc. Epist. Saturnal. et passim; Ælian. V. H. iii, 1; also, the superior powers, magistrates. Fr. κρείω. Κρεισσόνως, and, Attic,

Κρειστόνως, adv. from κρείσσων, better, in a better manner.

Κεείω, Poet. for κείω. Hence Κεείων, οντος, δ, a ruler, a prince, a leader, a commander; generally applied to the commander-

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in-chief, πρείων 'Αγαμέμνων, Hom. But

KPEM

Keiiw, Poet. for zeiw, gen. pl. of neins.

Κεικάδιά, ων, τά, the tapestry or the curtains of a room, Aristoph. Vesp. 1254. See Brunck's remarks. Fr. zgizw.

Κρικτός, ή, όν, performed, as music; played, Æschyl. Choeph. 809; struck; shrill, sharp-Fromsounding; twanging. KPE'ΚΩ, f. $i\xi\omega$, to strike with the xignis, to produce a sharp sound; to strike the chords of an instrument; to make a shrill noise; to resound; to creak; πρέπειν ίστόν, to strike the web, i. e. to weave ; κρέκειν κιθάραν, to strike the harp,αὐλόν, the

Κρεμάζω, άσω, ε. ας πρεμάω.

flute, etc.

Κεμάθεα, ας, ή, a hanging basket to hold meat, cheese, etc.; τίς γὰς ούτος ούπὶ τῆς κεεμάθεας ἀνής; who is he in the basket there? Aristoph. Nub. 219. Fr. κεέμαμαι.

Κεέμαμαι, pas., I am hanging, suspended; I hang, Xen. Mem. iii, 10, 12 ; μή τί οἱ κρεμάμενον τῷ παιδὶ ἐμπέση, Herodt. i; opt. κεεμαίμην, Aristoph. Nub. 868; impf. ἐκρεμάμην · f. mid. πεεμήσομαι, in a passive sense; Id. Vesp. 804; f. pas. κρεμασθήσομαι· κεεμαννύς, νύντος, p. pr. Plat. Legg. viii, 830, B. From

Κρεμάννυμι, πρεμαννύω, and πρεμάω, obsol. f. κρεμάσω, Att. κειμώ, 1. a. ἐκείμασα to suspend, hang any thing; pas. πείμαμαι, to be suspended, to hang; opt. κεεμαίμην, part. κεεμάμενος, suspended; 1. a. pas. ὄςη ἀπότομα.... έχεμάσθην ἐκείματο, precipitous mountains overhung...., Xen. Anab. iv,

Κρεμαννύω. See πρεμάννυμι. Κρεμάσας, part. 1. a. act., and Κριμάσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of κρι-

Κρεμασθείς, έντος, part. 1. a. pas. κειμασθή, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. pas. κειμασθηναι, 1. a. inf. pus. of πειμάννυμι.

Κειμασμός, οῦ, ὁ, suspension; the state of being suspended. κειμάννυμι.

Κειμαστής, ῆςος, δ, one who hangs up; a cord or string by which any thing is suspended; the name of certain muscles, Cels. Hence

Κειμαστήριος, ου, δ, ή, hanging,

Κειμαστός, ή, όν, suspended, hanging, Soph. (Ed. T. 1263. Ι'r. κεεμάω.

Κειμάστρα, ή, s. ας κειμάθεα. Κειμάω. See κείμαννυμι.

Κεεμβάλγάζω, άσω, to rattle, or beat time with the κεξμιζάλον. Κρεμβαλίαστής, οῦ, ὁ, a false reading in Hom. Hymn, in Apoll. 162, where it is interpreted, a player on the cymbal, etc.; more correctly,

Κρεμβάλιαστύς, ύος, ή, a playing on the πρέμβαλον, cymbal, castanet, tambourine; a jingling; a rattling, as with castanets, to give the time in dancing.

KPE'MBĂΛΟΝ, ου, τό, an instrument which makes a rattling sound, a rattle, a cymbal, castanet, tambourine.

Κεεμόω, Epic for πεεμῶ, πεεμάσω, fut. of κρεμάννυμι, Il. vii,

ΚΡΕ'ΜΥΣ, vos, h, for χείμυς, a See Athen. lib. kind of fish. vii, cap. 15.

Κρεμῶ, Att. fut. of πρεμάννυμι. Keέξ, πός, ή, a species of bird having a sharp, notched, or serrated bill, of ill omen to marriages; also called neinas. Probably the rail, Herodt. ii, 76. Fr. κhoίκω.

KesóCoros, for

Κρεοδρότος, carnivorous, Æschyl. Suppl. 284. Fr. βόρα.

Κρεοκοπέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to cut or tear flesh; to tear in pieces, Æschyl. Pers. 455. Fr. zó

Κείοισα, ας, ά, Dor. for Κείουσα, ns, h, Creusa, or queen, the name of a nymph.

Κρεοσκευασία, ας, ή, the cooking of meat. Fr. σκευάζω.

Κεροστάθμη, ης, ή, a butcher's scales or steelyards.

Κρεουργέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be a butcher; to cut up meat like a butcher, to cut to pieces. Fr. κεεουεγός.

Keroveyndor, adv. by cutting up in small pieces, Herodt. iii, 13;

Κειουεγία, ας, ή, cutting up of meat, butchering, slaughtering,

Kesoveyos, ov, o, h, cutting up flesh, pertaining to the cutting up of flesh; as a subst. a butcher; κειουεγόν ήμας, a day of sacrifices, a festival, Æschyl. Ag. 1574. Fr. xeéas and "eyou.

Κείουσα. See Keinoa.

suspended, pendulous; and

excellent, superior, better; zeio. σω, Ion. for κείσσω, contract. for nesiovova, Aristot. Paan. 8; where it is used in the sense of more powerful, stronger, having more influence over man, Ilgen,

p. 152.

Κρίω, Poet. πριῖω, to rule, reign. on flesh, Diod. Sic.

Κειοφάγος, ον, ε. ας πειωφάγος.

Keiggoves, nom. pl. of zeiggwy,

Dor. or Ion. for nesisow, more

Κρεωδαισία, ας, ή, the carving and distribution of meat at table. Fr. zeias and δαίω, or δά-

Κεωδαίτης, ου, δ, the carver or distributer of meat at a feast. Same Th.

Κρεώδης, εος, δ, ή, fleshy, corpulent. Fr. zidos.

Κεωθήκη, ης, ή, a pantry, a larder. Fr. τίθημι.

Κρεωκοπέω, ω, to cut up flesh, Eurip. Cycl. 359. Fr. xónta. Κρέων, οντος, δ, a king; from κείω, to reign; hence, κείουσα, a queen.

Κρεών, gen. pl. of κρέας.

Κρέων, οντος, ό, a man's name, Creon, king of Thebes.

Κεωπώλης, ου, δ, a vender of flesh, a butcher; and

Κρεωπώλιον, and κρεωπωλείον, ου, τό, a flesh-market, a butcher's shambles. Fr. xeias and ww-

Κρεωστάθμη, ης, ή, a butcher's scales. See κρεοστάθμη. Fr. lornui.

Κρεωφαγέω, ω, to eat meat or flesh. Fr. φάγω.

Κρεωφάγος, ου, ό, ή, eating flesh, feeding upon flesh. Fr. zeias and φάγω.

KPH ΓΓΟΣ, ου, ό, 'n, good, useful, Theorr. xx, 19; pleasant, good, agreeable, II. i, 406; true; fit, Plat. Alcib. i, 111, E. The etymology is uncertain; some derive it from xne and aye, to influence the heart; others, as Buttmann, from χεησθαι, χεήoipeos.

Κρήδεμνον, ου, τό, a head-band; a fillet, a covering for the head; a veil reaching to the waist, Odys. i, 334. It may have been used both as a veil and as a turban twisted round the head; also, the coping or battlements of a wall, Eurip. Troad. 510; a wall; the lid or covering of a vessel; as if from xaea and

Kennvai, 1. a. inf. act. of zeaiaive.

Κρήνασι, 2 pl., and Κρήνου, 2. sing. 1. a. imperat. act. of πραίνω.

Kenθείδας, ov, i, Dor. for Kenθείδης, i, Æson, the son of Cretheus.

Kenθεν, adv. from the head. Fr. κεάς.

Konθεύς, έως, δ, Cretheus, the son of Æolus.

KPH~ΘMON, ou, τό, a kind of plant, samphire.

Keήθων, δ, a proper name, Crethon.

 K_{ℓ} ήiον, ου, τό, a sort of cake which has meat mixed with it. Fr. \varkappa_{ℓ} ίας.

Κρημνάω, obsol., or κρήμνημι, s. as κριμάννυμι, to precipitate, to hurl down; pas. κρήμναμαι, to hang, to be hung up or suspended; to hang down, hang over, Æschyl. S. Theb. 231; impf. 3. sing. ἐκρήμνατο, Eurip. Electr. 1205; κρημνάμεναι, Aristoph. Nub. 377; pres. inf. act. κρημνάναι, part. pres. act. κρημνάς, άντος. Th. κρημνός.

Κεήμνη, by apoc. for εεήμνηθι, pres. imperat. of preced.; but impf. εεεήμνην, so that κεήμνη may be the impf. Ion.

Κεήμνημι. See κεημνάω.

Keημνίζω, to cast or hurl down headlong; to precipitate. Fr. κεημνός.

Κημνοξατίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to walk upon or ascend precipices. Fr. βαί-

 $K_{\ell^n\mu\nu\sigma}$ έ $\tilde{\alpha}\tau ns$, σv , δ , one who walks upon σr ascends precipices; a rope-dancer. Same Th.

Κρημνόθεν, adv. down from a steep or high place.

Κρημνοκομπίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to use an abrupt, pompous style. Fr. κομπίω.

Κ_εημνοποίος, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, abrupt, high-towering, bombastic; said of Æschylus, Aristoph. Nub. 1371. Fr. ποιίω.

Kenμνός, οῦ, δ, a precipice; any high and steep place, as a lofty bank; κenμνοί...ἐπηρεφέες, steep, overhanging edges, Il. xii, 54; metaphor. the lips of a sore or wound. Fr. κeἡμνημι.

Kenμνότης, ητος, ή, a declivity, a steep place; and

Kenμνώδης, εος, δ, ἡ, steep, Thucyd. vii, 84; abrupt, precipitous, lofty. Fr. κεημνός and

Κερναι, 1. a. inf. of κεαίνω. Κερναῖος, α, ον, of or relating to a fountain, Soph. Phil. 21; ἀμφὶ πεηναῖον γάνος, about a limpid fountain, Æschyl. Pers. 475; gushing; and

Kenvάων, gen. pl. Æol. for nenνων, from

KPH'NH, n_5 , \hat{n} , a spring, a fountain, Thucyd. ii, 48; a well, a cistern. See under $\varphi e^{i} \alpha e$.

Keńνηθεν, adv. from a fountain. Fr. πεήνη.

Κρηνιάδες, ων, αί, Dor. Κρανιάδες, nymphs of fountains.

Κρηνιάς, άδος, ή, a peculiar fem. of κρηναΐος.

Κρηνίς, ίδος, ή, dimin. of κρήνη.
 Κρήνου, 1. a. imperat. act. of κραίνω.

 $K_{\varrho n \nu o \tilde{\nu} \chi o s}$, δv , δ , having springs, presiding over springs, epithet of Neptune. Fr. $\tilde{\epsilon}_{\chi} \omega$.

Κεηνοφύλαζ, άκος, δ, an inspector of the fountains and aqueducts. Fr. φυλάσσω.

Kenπιδοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a maker of slippers. Fr. ποιέω.

Κρηπιδοπώλης, ου, ό, a seller of slippers. Fr. πωλέω.

 K_{ℓ} ηπτδώω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to put on slippers or shoes; also, to lay a foundation; pas. to be founded, to rest upon. Hence

Κεηπίδωμα, ατος, τό, properly, a putting on of shoes or slippers; also, the laying of a foundation; a groundwork; a basis. Th.

KPHΠΙ'Σ, τδος, ή, a slipper, a sort of shoe, a sandal, Theophr. Char. 2; a kind of military sandal or half-boot, Plut.; hence Theocr., Id. xv, 6, speaks of the soldiers สลงรฉิ มอุทสเชียร....ลังdess in general, a foundation, a basis, Eurip. Herc. F. 980; the bottom of any vessel, etc.; κούδεπω κακῶν κρηπίς ὕπεστιν, and the bottom of the cup of evils is not yet turned up, i. e. the evils are not yet exhausted, Æschyl. Pers. 801; a bank, a brink, a shore; and, in general, an edge.

Κρῆς, Dor. for κρίως, τό.
 Κρής, ητός, and fem. Κρῆσσω, ῆς,
 ἡ, a Cretan; οἱ Κρῆτες, Cretans.

Κρῆσαι, for κεράσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of κεράννυμι.

KPHΣETA, ας, ἡ, a sieve, a strainer, Aristoph. Eccl. 983. Κρήσκης, ηντος, ὁ, a proper name,

Crescens. Fr. the Latin.

Κρῆσσα, ης, ἡ, a Cretan woman.

Κρησφύγετον, ου, τό, a place of refuge or shelter; an asylum, Herodt. v, 124; probably from κρῆς, for κράς, and φεύγω.

Kenτāγενής, έος, δ, ἡ, born in Crete, said of Jupiter. Fr.

Kgήτη, ης, η, the name of an island, Crete.

 K_{ℓ} n $\pi n\theta \varepsilon \nu$, adv. from Crete. K_{ℓ} n $\pi n\nu \delta \varepsilon$, adv. to Crete.

Kenτής, Ion. and Epic for κεατής, ῆςος, δ, (the only form used in Homer,) a mixing vessel, for mixing the wine with water, a bowl, a goblet; κεητῆςα στήσασθαι ἐλεύθεςον, to offer up the cup of freedom, i. e. of thanks to the gods for deliverance from the enemy, II. vi, 528. See Gail's Hom. Pref., and Heyne in loc. Th. κεςάννυμι.

Kenτñeoi, dat. pl. of preced. Kenτίζω, to imitate the Cretans, to play the Cretan, i. e. to lie and deceive. Fr. Keńτn.

Kentinh, h, (βοτάνη understood,) a plant, dittany.

Kenτικός, ή, όν, Cretan, of or belonging to Crete; and

Κρητικώς, adv. in Cretan fashion. Κρῖ, τό, barley, contract. form for κριθή, ῆς, ἡ, the same, Π. v, 196; κρῖ λευκόν, freq. in Hom., but only as nom. and acc. Eustathius holds it to be a contraction for κρίμνον, p. 164, Ed. Roman.

Κριαδέω, to laugh, Hesych. Κριδώνη, ης, ή, a hind of cake, Athen.

Keι εανίτης, ου, δ, (ἄρτος,) baked in an oven; a gridiron, Aristoph. Acharn. 87; a loaf of bread. From

Ket βάνος, ου, δ, and κεί βάνον, ου, τό, a baking-oven, Aristoph. Vesp. 1192; a barley-kiln. Th. κεῖ.

Κριβανωτός, ή, όν, (ἄρτον,) a baked loaf, Aristoph. Plut. 765.

Κρίγε, Ion. for ἔκρῖγε, 3. sing
2. a. of κρίζω. But see κρίκε.
Κριγμός, οῦ, ὁ, and κρίγη, ης, ἡ
a sharp or grating sound;
creaking; a gnashing of the teeth. Fr. κρίζω.

Κριδών, adv. with discrimination;

KPI'Z Ω , f. $i \not\in \omega$, pf. $i \not\sim \omega$, to make a shrill or grating noise, II. xvi, 470; to creak; to shriek.

Keindór, adv. like a ram, Aristoph. Lys. 309. Fr. κειός. Κειδαία, ή, a mess of barley,

pottage. ζαθάαι ε to fe

K_{ℓℓ}θάω, ω, to feed on barley, and be made wanton, Æschyl. Ag. 1625. Fr. κ_{ℓℓ}θή.

Keiθείς, εῖσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas. of neίνω.

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Κείθιν, Bæot. by syncop. for ἐκείθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of κοίνω.

KPIΘH', ñs, 'n, barley, generally used in the plural, Demosth. 1039, 12; Thucyd. vi, 22; also, the hordeolum or stye, a disease of the eyelids, P. Ægin. iii, 22. See κρῖ.

Keiθηΐs, τδος, ή, barley-meal; fulse reading for κεηθηίς. Th. κείθή.

Κριθήναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of κρίνω.
Κριθήναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of κρίνω.
Κριθίασις, εως, ή, being broken-winded; a surfeit in horses, from eating grain when heated,
Xen. Hipp. iv, 2.

Keiθivos, ivn, ivov, of barley, made of barley; οἶνος κείθινος, beer or ale, Nen. Anab. iv, 5, 19. Fr. κειθή.

Κείθμον, ου, τό, ε. ας κεπθμον, samphire.

Κετθοτεάγος, ου, δ, ή, feeding on barley; a barley-pecker. Fr. τεώγω.

Κριθοφάγος, ου, δ, ή, eating barley. Fr. φάγω.

 $K_{\ell \nu \ell \delta \sigma \phi \delta \ell \sigma \delta}$, $\delta \sigma$, $\delta \sigma$, fertile in barley, producing barley; carrying barley. Fr. $\phi \epsilon_{\ell \sigma \omega}$.

Κριθοφύλαξ, ἄπος, δ, an inspector of exports, charged to see that barley was not exported. Fr. φυλάσσω.

Koidúðns, εος, δ, h, like barley, made of barley. Fr. είδος.

Κριθών, gen. pl. of πριθή.

Keine, for Expire, 3. sing. 2. a. of reizw.

Kείκεν, a false reading for κείγε, which see. Dunb. But the German lexicographers consider it Epic for ἔκεικε, 3. sing. 2. a. of κείζω.

Keĭκηλασία, ας, ή, the trundling of a hoop. Fr. ελαύνω.

Kρίκος, ου, δ, s. as κίρκος, a circle, a ring, a clasp, bracelet, Herodt. ii, 36.

Κρικόω, ω, f. ωσω, to form into a ring; to include in a ring or clasp; κεκρίκωνται τὸ κείλος καλεῦ κρίκω, they pierce (or ornament) the lip with a ring of brass, Strab. xvii, 822. Fr. κρίκος.

Keiμα, ἄτος, τό, judgment, the act of judging, judicial sentence, Eschyl. Suppl. 392; condemnation; punishment; a decree; N T., τὰ κείματα, judicial contests; lawsuits; κείματα ἔχειν, to have lawsuits, to go to law. 1 Cor. vi, 7: hence the Latin crimen, an accusation or crimination. Th. κεινω.

KPI'MNON, ov, vó, coarse meal or flour, groats, bran.

Κειμνώδης, εος, δ, ή, like coarse meal; κεὶ κειμνώδη κατανίφοι, though it should snow as thick as meal, Aristoph. Nub. 964. Fr. κείμνου.

Kervai, 1. a. inf., and

Κρινάμενος, part. 1. a. m. of κρίνω.

Κρινάνθεμον, ου, τό, a plant, houseleek.

Κρίνας, part. 1. a. act. of κρίνω. Κρίνε, 3. sing. impf. Ion. for

ἔκρινε, and Κρινέωσι, Poet. for κρίνωσι, 3. pl.

pres. subj., and Κρινθέντες, for κριθέντες, part. 1.

α. pas. of κρίνω. ΚΡΙΝΟΝ, ου, τό, a lily, the

RFI NON, ου, το, a my, the lotus, Herodt. ii, 92; also, κείνος, εος, τό, a lily, not used in the sing., but in the pl. κείνεα, dut. κείνεσι κείνεσι στεφανοῖς, Aristoph. Nub. 909.

Keίνον, impf. Ion., also, 1. a. imperat. act. of κείνω, to judge.

KPI'NΩ, f. κεἴνῶ, αοτ. ἔκεῖνα, inf. neīvai, part. neivas, avros, pf. κέκεϊκα, pf. pas. κέκειμαι, to divide, to separate, Il. ii, 362; to part; κείνει....κας πόν τε καὶ άχνας, Il. v, 501; to distinguish, to choose out, to select, Æschyl. Eum. 465; to judge, οίτινες ίκανοὶ ἀκούσαντες κρίναι τὰ λεγόμενα, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 14; to think, esteem, Soph. Œd. T. 34; to decide; τύχη xeivei, fortune will decide, Soph. Antig. 328, where zever is the Attic fut., the penult being short, and the final syllable circumflexed; in the present neives, the penult is long, and has the acute accent; to form an opinion, κείνας φοιτᾶ, Aristoph. Nub. 937; to bring to trial, narnγορεί μεν εμού, κρίνει δε τούτον, Demosth. 230, 7; to try as a judge, or to question judicially, Soph. Antig. 395; to pass sentence: to accuse, condemn; to examine; to bring to a crisis; zeίνει ἔαε, the spring brings the disease to a crisis, Aretaus; to understand or to be understood; καὶ ύμῖν ἀκούσασι κρῖναι εύμαθής (λόγος), and easy to be understood by you who have heard it, ZEschin. c. Ctes.; to interpret, ώς μοι χείνωσιν δνείeous, Eurip. Hec. 87; Il. v, 150; Alsehyl. Prom. 483; mid. zείνομαι, to choose for one's self, to select, Odys. iv, 778; to debate about, to wrangle, Aristoph. Nub. 67; to decide a quarrel; to contend with others in battle, Il. ii, 385; pas. zpiνομαι, to be judged, to be called into judgment; ὑπὶς δὶ τοῦ μηδέ πω κεκείσθαι ὑπ' ἐμοῦ, concerning this, that you were never brought to trial by me, Æschin. c. Ctes.; to be condemned; also, to be selected, Odys. xxiv, 107; approved; περί θανάτου κρίνεσθαι, to be tried for his life, Demosth. 53, 26; of xexpipiron, the condemned, Id.; To xixeiμένον, what is selected, distinct, Il. xiv, 19; 1. a. pas. ἐκρἴθην, a. subj. pas. κειθω, η̃ς, η̃. In the part. Homer has zewesis, Il. xiv, 129; To zeider, what has been resolved on, a decree; f. pas. κειθήσομαι.

Κεϊνών, ῶνος, ὁ, and

Keινωνία, ας, ἡ, a bed of lilies, a place planted with lilies, Theophr. H. Pl. ii, 2. Fr. κείνον. Κειζός, ὁ, Dor. for κεισσός.

Κριοβόλος, ov, ram-slaying. Κριοδόκη, or -όχη, ης, ή, the frame or carriage of a batteringram. Fr. κριός and δίχομαι.

Κριοκοσίω, ῶ, to batter with a battering-ram. Fr. κόπτω. Κριόμυζος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a flow of mucus from the nose, like a

of mucus from the nose, like a ram; drivelling; stupid. Fr. μύξα.

Κριοπρόσωπος, ου, δ, ἡ, having the face of a ram. Fr. πρόσω-

KPĪO'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, a ram; a military engine, called a battering-ram, Polyb. xxii, 10, 1; a constellation; a kind of fish, or seamonster.

K_{είος}, δ, Crius, one of the Titans; also, a river of Achaia.

Keιοφάγος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that eats rams; to whom rams are offered in sacrifice. Fr. φάγω.

Keιοφόςος, ου, δ, ἡ, bearing a ram; epithet of Mercury. Fr. φέςω. Κεῖσα, ης, ἡ, Crisa, a city of Phocis, near Delphi.

Keioin, ns, n, a woman's name, Crisia, Hes. Th. 359.

Keίστμος, ου, δ, ħ, decisive; capable of being judged; critical; in medicine, those days were so called, in which the physician could form a judgment of the event of the disease, Galen. Fr. κείνω.

Keĭσις, εως, ή, a separation, choice, selection, discrimination; a judgment, a trial; κeίσις and ας ων, signifying a trial, are frequently used synonymously by

Æschines and Demosthenes; see Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, pp. 19, 20; κείσιν καθίστασθαι, to bring to trial, Thucyd. iii, 53; also, κείσιν ποιείν sentence; opinion or judgment of any thing; criterion, Tou μεν ούν γεάψαι την κείσιν είναι νομίζω, Dem. de Coron.; censure; accusation, condemnation, Xen. Anab. i, 6, 5; controversy or dispute; a decision; είσὶ νόμοι περί πάντων καὶ άγῶνες, καὶ κρίσεις καὶ τιμωρίαι, there are laws respecting all, and trials and decisions, and punishments, Dem. de Coron. § 7; in the N. T. particularly, the last judgment or judgment-day; sometimes punishment or the execution of the sentence; the event of a war; a crisis in diseases, Galen. Fr. neíva.

Κρίσκρανα, ων, τά, the king's desk or coffer.

Κρίσπος, ου, δ, a man's name, Crispus.

Keiggés, ov, è. See ziegés.

Kριτήριου, ου, τό, a rule or instrument of judging, Plat. Theæt. 178, B; the faculty of judging; a mark or sign by which to form a judgment; a court of justice, Plat. Legg. vi, 767, B; a tribunal; a controversy; a lawsuit; a criterion. Fr. κρίνω.

suit; a criterion. Fr. κρίνω. Κρίτης, οῦ, ὁ, a judge, chiefly in literary or scientific matters, different from δικαστής. Ύμεῖς δ' ἡμῖν ἔσεσθε τῶν λόγων κριταί, ye will be the judges of our statements, Æschin. c. Ctes.; an umpire, Id. 28; also, one who conjectures, who interprets dreams, Æschyl. Pers. 222. Fr.

Keiτίας, δ, a man's name, Critias. Keiτίας, δ, a man's name, Critias. Keiτίασς, ή, όν, skilful in judging or discerning; one who judges, a critic, critical; ή πείτικη (τίχνη), the art of criticism. Fr. πείνω.

Κειτόβουλος, δ, a man's name, Critobūlus.

Κειτός, ή, όν, separated, selected, chosen, choice. Fr. 3. sing. pf. pas. of κείνω.

 $K_{\ell}(\omega, n, the name of a woman, Crio.$ $K_{\ell}(\omega, \mu\alpha, \tilde{\alpha}\tau_{0}s, \tau_{0}, an ornament$ on the capital of a pillar. Fr. $x_{\ell}(s_{0}s_{0}, x_{0})$

Κροαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to beat with the feet; Sτίτι πτδίοιο κροαίνων, flies through the plain on sounding hoofs, Il. vi, 507; to play on a stringed instrument; as if it were κρουαίνω. Th. κρούω.

Κρίδυλος, s. as πρώδυλος. Κροΐσος, ου, δ, Crœsus, the king of

Keοισος, ου, δ, Crœsus, the king of the Lydians.

Keόκα, by syncop. for κεοκίδα, acc. sing. of κεοκίς, Hes. Op. ii, 155.

Kęσκαλη, ης, ἡ, the stones or pebbles found on the beach, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 211; a beach; and

Κροκάλός, ή, όν, having pebbles or gravel. Fr. κρόκη.

Κρόκεος, ου, δ, ή, yellow; saffron-colored, Eurip. Hec. 466. Κρόκες, αί, irregular nom. pl. of κρόκη.

KPO'KH, ns, n, the woof in weaving, or the thread which is passed across the web τῷ κρέκειν, i. e. by striking with the shuttle, Herodt. ii, 35; the nap or fringe of cloth, Aristoph. Vesp. 1183; also, a pebble on the shore, the shore, Lycophr. 874.

Keonnios, in, iov, Poet for neó-

Kgonίνας, ό, α man's name, Crokinas.

Κρόκινος, η, ον, of saffron, of the color of saffron. Fr. κρόκος.
 Κροκίς, ίδος, ἡ, s. as κρόκη · also,

the nap on cloth; the fringe of a garment; lint or wool on one's clothes, Theophr. Char. 2; sometimes written xeoxús.

Κροκόδαπτος, ου, and προποδαφής, εος, δ, ή, dyed yellow, or dyed with saffron, Æschyl. Pers. 681. Fr. βάπτω.

Κροκοδαφής, έος, δ, ή, s. as προκόξαπτος, Æschyl. Ag. 1092.

Κροκοδείλιον, ου, τό, and

KPOKO ΔΕΙΛΟΣ, ου, δ, a crocodile, or alligator, particularly of the Nile, Herodt. ii, 69; χεςσαῖος κροκόδειλος, a lizard; also, in Logic, a kind of subtle or sophistical question.

Κροκοδείλων πόλις, ή, Crocodilopŏlis, a city of Egypt near lake Mæris.

Κ_ξοκοδίζω, to pluck the nap from bed-clothes in the delirium of a fever, *Hippocr*.

Κροποδίλη, ης, ή, spun thread. Fr. εἰλίω.

Κροκοδισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the act of plucking off the nap, *Hippocr*. Κροκοειδής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, like saffron; yellow. *Fr. είδος*.

Κροκοείμων, ονος, δ, ħ, clad in saffron-colored garments. Fr. εἶ-

Κροκόεις, όεσσα, όεν, of a saffron or yellow color, Eurip. Phan. 1505. Fr. κροκός.

Κροπόπεπλος, ου, δ, ή, clothed | 777

in a saffron-colored robe, Π. viii, 1; κρίκος, saffron, and πέπλον, a woman's robe.

KPO'KOΣ, ου, δ, saffron, Æschyl. Ag. 230; the yolk of an egg. Κροκόττας, ου, δ, a ravenous animal, probably the hyena.

 $K_{ξοκδω}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to strew, color, or crown with saffron. Fr. $κ_{ξ}\tilde{\omega}\kappa\sigma$ ς.

Keonús, ύδος, ή, a small lock of wool. See neonis.

Κροκώδης, εος, ό, ή, like saffron, saffron-colored, κρόκος resembling a woof, Plat. Polit. 309, B. Fr. κρόκη and είδος.

Κροκωτίδιον, ου, τό, a woman's robe of a yellow color, Aristoph. Lys. 48.

Κροκώτιον, the same.

Κορκωτός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, (χίτων), a light robe of a saffron color, Aristoph. Ran. 46.

Κροκωτοφορέω, ήσω, to wear the κροκωτός or saffron robe.

Κεόμμυσν, and Poet. κεόμυσν, συ, τό, an onion, Aristoph. Acharn. 550.

Κεομμϋοξύετγμία, ας, ή, a sour eructation of onions, Aristoph. Pac. 528. Fr. κεόμμυον, όξύς, and ἰρεύγω.

Κρόμυον. See πρόμμυον.

Κρόνια, ων, the festival of Saturn; κρονίων όζων, smelling of old times; an old dotard, Aristoph. Nub. 397.

Kenvidus, ou, b, Dor. for

Keoridns, ou, o, the son τοῦ Keorou of Saturn, Jupiter; gen. Ion. Κρονίδεω, voc. ὧ Κρονίδη.

Kρονῖκός, ἡ, όν, of Saturn; oldfashioned, antique, Aristoph. Vesp. 664; κρονικοῖς λήμαις, the rheum in the eyes of aged persons, Aristoph. Plut. 581; see under λήμη· stale; stupid, doating; and

Kęόνιος, ία, ιον, the same. Fr. Κεόνιος.

Keinaπος, ου, ό, an old blockhead, Aristoph. Nub. 1069; a driveller. Fr. κεόνος and ἴππος. Κεονίων, ονος, οτ Κεονίων, ωνος, s. as Κεονίδης. From

KPO'NOΣ, ου, δ, Saturn; proverbially for a morose, peevish, or doating old fellow; κεόνους τοὺς νῦν, the present race are silly old fools, Aristoph. Vesp. 1520; Nub. 929; probably Ionic for χεόνος.

Keόσσαι, αi, the battlements of a wall; κεόσσας μèν πύεγων ἔευον, they tore the copings of the battlements, Il. xii, 258; steps or courses of stones of the Egyp-

tian pyramids, Herodt. ii, 125. Th. κροσσός.

KPOΣΣO'Σ, and κρωσσός, οῦ, ὁ, the border of a garment, a fringe, hem; an edging of a fleece.

Κροσσόω, ω, f. ώσω, to fringe or border a garment. Fr. κρόσσος. Κροσσωτός, and κρωσσωτός, οῦ, ὁ, scil. χιτών, a garment bordered with fringe or fleece, having tassels. Fr. preced.

KPO ΣΦΟΣ, ου, δ, the iron point of a weapon; a dart. See γεό-

Κροτάλια, ων, τώ, ear-rings with pearl drops, making a rattling noise. Fr. κρόταλον.

Κροταλίζω, f. ίσω, to beat, strike; to cause to rattle or clatter; κειν' ὅχεα κροτάλιζον ἀνὰ πτολέμοιο γεφύρας, the empty chariots rattled along the bridges (the lanes) of war, Π. xi, 160; to applaud, clap. Fr. κρόταλον, Th. κρότος.

Κροταλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a clapping or rattling; the act of applauding; applause.

Κρόταλου, ου, τό, a rattle; a little bell metaphor. a rattling fellow, a thorough rattle, Aristoph. Nub. 260 and 448; and

Κρόταλος, ου, ό, a prating fellow. Fr. κροτέω.

KPO ΤΑΦΟΣ, ου, δ, the temple of the head; the head of a hammer; dat. pl. κροτάφοισιν, κροτάφως, acc. pl. Dor. Fr. κροσίω

Κροτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to strike with a hammer or some hard substance; to cause to rattle or clash; to make a clattering or clashing sound; κροτῶν τὰς πίλτας, clashing their bucklers, Xen. Anab. vi, 1, 5; to strike the strings of a musical instrument; to clap the hands, κροτείν τω χείες, Xen. Cyr. viii, 4, 12, to applaud; pas. to be struck; to be applauded; to be hammered or beaten out to a particular shape; metaphor. to be hackneyed in any art, etc.; ig ἀπάτας κεκροταμένοι, literally, hammered out of deceit; i. e. hackneved in deceit, Theocr. xv, 49. Fr. κρότος.

Κεότησις, τως, ή, striking or playing on an instrument, a clapping of the hands, the act of applauding, Plat. Alc. 365, A. Fr. κεοτίω.

Κροτησμός, οῦ, ὁ, a noise by beating or striking; a din, Æschyl. S. Theb. 543; clashing; also, a striking. Fr. κροτίω.

Kροτητός, ή, όν, beaten, struck, hammered; rattling, Soph. Electr. 704.

Κροτοθόρῦδος, ου, ὁ, a tumult of applause; the noise of clapping or loud applause. Fr. Θόρυδος. Κρότος, ου, ὁ, a beating; a clapping of the hands; a beating of the feet, Eurip. Heracl. 83; the dashing of water; a noise, applause. Fr. κρούω.
ΚΡΟ΄ΤΩΝ, ωνος, ὁ, a tick, a dog-

KPO ΤΩΝ, ωνος, δ, a tick, a doglouse; the castor oil plant, Ricinus communis.

Κρότων, ωνος, ή, Crotona, a city in Lower Italy.

Κροτώνη, ης, ή, a disease in the olive-tree.

Keoτωνιάτης, ου, δ, an inhabitant of Crotona.

Κρούειν, pres. inf. act. of κρούω. Κροῦμα, ἄτος, τό, a beating, knocking; a playing on instruments, Plat. Alc. i, 107, A; a piece of music, a musical air. Th. κρούω.

Κρουμᾶτῖκός, ή, όν, adapted for performance on musical instruments; of or relating to performance on musical instruments; κρουματική (λέξις), having sound, but no meaning. Fr. κρούω.

Keουναῖος, αία, αῖον, of or pertaining to springs or fountains, and

Κρουνηδόν, adv., like a fountain; like a spring; and

Κρούνισμα, ατος, τό, a spring of water, a stream from a fountain. From

KPOΥΝΟ'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, a well-head, a spring, a bubbling fountain or spout, a stream, Il. xxii, 147; a torrent, Pind. Pyth. i, 47. Fr. κεήνη.

Κρουνοχυτρολήραιος, ου, ό, a silly, babbling water-drinker, a pourer fourth of weak, washy twaddle, Aristoph. Eq. 89; Liddell and Scott's Lex. Fr. προυνός, χύτρα, and λῆρος.

Κρούπαλα, ων, τά, a kind of thick wooden shoes, s. as

Κρούπεζαι, ων, αί, and

Κρουπίζια, ων, τά. Fr. κρούω and πίζα.

Κρούσας, part. 1. a. act. of κρούω. Κρουσίδημέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to stun the people; to deceive the people with noise, Aristoph. Eq. 855. Fr. κρούω and δημος.

Κρουσιμετρέω, ω, f. ήσω, to measure fraudulently, by striking the measure so as to make the grains fall over; to cheat in weight by touching the scale. Fr. κροῦσις

and μιτείω.

Κοοῦσις, εως, ή, a beating, a striking; the act of trying the soundness of any vessel by striking it; hence, a test, a proof; metaphor. juggling; a philosophical or metaphysical term, used by Aristophanes, Nub. 317, to denote a kind of skirmish in argumentation, in which dialecticians tried each others' skill; a playing on musical instruments; λέγεσθαι παρά την xeovor, to sing with an accompaniment, as in what is called by musicians recitative; ἄδεσθαι παρὰ τὴν κροῦσιν, to sing as in a chorus, Plut. de Musica; h κροῦσις ὑπὸ τὴν μόδὴν, singing with an accompaniment to each note of the voice, Ilgen. Fr. 2. pers. pf. pas. of κεούω. Κρουστέον, verbal adj. (one) must knock. Fr. προύω.

Κρουστικός, ή, όν, fit for striking; metaphor. striking, astonishing, forcible.

Kgoυστός, ή, όν, struck, struck out, cancelled. Fr. κρούω.

ΚΡΟΥ'Ω, f. κρούσω, pf. κέκρουna (Dem. c. Mid. has προσκέπρουπεν), 1. a. pas. ἐπρούσθην · pf. κέκρουσμαι, to strike, beat, knock, push; to strike together, to clap; to strike a metallic or earthen vessel to try its soundness; to put to the test, try; προύειν την θύραν, to knock at the door; πρύμνον προύεσθαι, to back a vessel by the stern without turning; πρόχορδα κρούειν, s. as ἀναβάλλεσθαι, to make a prelude, in music, or perhaps to give the pitch, Plut. de Musica; to investigate or inquire into, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 301, B; mid. to retrace one's steps; 1. a. "xeovoa. Κεύεδα, and κεύεδην, and Dor. πεύεδαν, adv. secretly, privately, by stealth. Fr. κρύπτω.

Κευβείς, part. 2. a. pas. κευβήναι,
 2. a. inf. pas. of κεύπτω.

Κευέη, s. as κεύεδα.

Κεὖτερός, ά, όν, gen. Ion. κευτερίο, cold, freezing; chilling; κευτερίο φόδοιο, Il. xiii, 48; dreadful, frightful; κευτερά τάθια, shivering fits, Aristoph. Acharn. 1191. Fr. κεὐος.

Κευμαλέος, ία, έον, frozen; cold as ice; icy. Fr. κεύος.

Κευμοπάγής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, bringing frost; congealed with cold; producing congelation. Fr. κευμός and πήγνυμι.

Keumvos. See neumos.

Κευμός, οῦ, ὁ, cold, ice, frost;

winter's cold. Th. κρύος. Κρυμώδης, ες, icy-cold; frozen, icy. Κρύδεις, δεσσα, δεν, cold, frigid, chilling, or causing men to shudder; φόδου κρυδεντος, chilling fear, Π. ix, 2; freezing. From

KPΫ́OΣ, εος, τό, cold, ice, frost, chill.

Κουπτάδια, adv. secretly, clandestinely.

Κενπτάδιος, ία, ιον, in the Poets for κενπτός, hidden, concealed, clandestine, secret. Fr. κεύπτω. Κενπτάζω, f. άσω, to hide, conceal, cover, Diod. Sic.

Κουπτάσκε, 3. sing. impf. Ion. for εκουπτε, from κούπτω.

Κουπτάσκω, to hide. Fr. κούπτω.

Κεύπτ:, 3. sing. impf. Ion., or 2. sing. pres. imperat. of κεύπτω. Κευπτιία, ας, ἡ, a lying in wait for; an ambuscade laid by the Spartan youths for the Helots, Plat. Legg. 653, B.

Κευπτέον, verbal adj. of κεύπτω, (one) must conceal.

Κευπτεύω, f. εύσω, to lie in ambuscade; pas. κευπτεύομαι, to be beset by an ambuscade, Eurip. Hel. 540. Fr. κεύπτω.

Κρύπτη, ή, a covered place, a vault, a crypt.

Κουπτικός, ή, όν, skilled in hiding or concealing; and

Κρυπτός, ή, όν, hidden, concealed; to be concealed, secret; κρυπτή, fem. a vault or cellar under ground, a crypt. Th. κρύπτω. Κρύπτουσ', for κρύπτουσι, 3. pl.

ind. pres. of

ΚΡΥΠΤΩ, f. ύψω, pf. κέκεὔφα, Epic impf. κεύπτασκε, Π. viii, 272; to hide, conceal, veil, cover, disguise; μη χούπτε σύνδουλον σέθεν, do n't conceal it from your fellow-servant, Eurip. Med. 64; μή με κρύψης τοῦτο, Æschyl. Prom. 628; to conceal under ground; hence, to bury, Eurip. Hec. 714; also, in a neuter sense, to lie hid or be concealed, Soph. Electr. 816; a. ἔκευψα, part. κεύψας ·
 mid. to conceal one's self, or any thing from another, Soph. Trach. 474; pf. pas. κέκευμμαι, 1. a. pas. ἐκρύφθην, 2. a. pas. ἐκεμβην, 2. f. pas. κευβήσομαι, Eurip. Suppl. 553; it sometimes governs two accusatives, as οὐδέν σε κρύψω, I will conceal nothing from you, Soph. Phil. 905; 2. a. inf. pas. xev-Envai, part. 2. a. pas. zeuceis (κουφείς, Herm. Soph. Aj. 1125), seldom used by classical writers. Th. πρύζω. Hence

Κευπτῶς, adv. secretly, privately. Κευσταίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to freeze, coagulate; pas. to become frozen or congealed, Nicand. Al. 314. Κευσταλλίζοντι, dat. sing. part. pres. act. of

Κουσταλλίζω, to shine like crystal. Fr. κούσταλλος.

Κρυστάλλἴνος, ίνη, ινον, clear and transparent like crystal; made of crystal. Fr. πρύσταλλος.

Κευσταλλόομαι, ουμαι, to be frozen or congealed.

Κρυσταλλόπηπτος, ου, δ, ή, crystallized, congealed with frost. Fr. πήγνυμι.

Κευσταλλοπήξ, ῆγος, ὁ, ἡ, frozen, hard frozen; κευσταλλοπῆγα διὰ πόρον στρατὸς περξ, the army crosses over the hard frozen stream, Æschyl. Pers. 517.

Κεύσταλλος, ου, δ, clear ice; ἡ Θάλασσα πήγνυται καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ κευστάλλου στεατεύονται, Herodt. iv, 28; Thucyd. iii, 23; ἢ ἐξ ὕδατος κευστάλλφ, Π. ακii, 152; δ and ἡ, crystal; glass. Fr. κεύος.

Κουσταλλοφάνής, έος, δ, ή, having the appearance of crystal. Fr. φαίνομαι.

Κεύσταλος, s. as κεύσταλλος. Κεὐφῷ, adv. secretly, privately; without the knowledge of; Dor. for κευφῷ.

Κεὔφαῖος, αία, αῖον, s. as πεψόριος, ία, ιον, secret, hidden, concealed, furtive. Fr. πεψάπτω.

Κ_ξυφη, adv. secretly, privately,
 Soph. Antig. 85, 1239. Same
 Th.; and

Keυφηδόν, the same and from the same, Odys. xiv, 330. Same

Κεύφθη, Poet. for ἐκεύφθη, 1. a. pas. of κεύπτω.

Κουφτμαίως, adv. clandestinely; in secret; and

Κρύφτον, and κρυφιώς, secretly, privately.

Κεύφιος, ία, ιον, and πεύφιος, ου, δ, ή, hidden, secret, private, concealed; χαλιπωτάτη δ' ἦν τῆς σταυρώσεως ἡ πεύφιος, the most dangerous in regard to the palisade was its concealment, Thucyd. vii, 25; πεύφιον λέχος, secret intercourse, concubinage, Soph. Trach. 359. Th. πεύπτω.

 K_{ϱ} ύ φ ος, ου, δ, a hiding-place, $Pind.\ Olymp.\ ii,\ 177.\ Fr.\ the$ same; also

Κεύφος, sos, contract. -ous, τό,

rs. | concealment, a hiding. | Κεύψαι, 1. a. inf. act., and | Κεύψας, part. 1. a. act., and | κεύψε, 3. sing. 1. a. act. Ion. | for ἔκευψε, from κεύπτω. | Κευψιμέτωπος, ον, hiding the | forehead.

KęυΨίνους, ον, contract. -ους, ουν, concealing one's thoughts, reserved, dissembling.

Kęύψις, εως, ἡ, a hiding or concealing; the occultation of stars, Plat. Locr. 97, B; the art of hiding; concealment; κęύψη σὺ κęύψιν, Eurip. Bacch. 913. Fr. 2. pers. pf. pas. of κεύπτω. Κευψίχολος, ου, δ, ἡ, dissembling his anger. Fr. κεύπτω and χολή.

Κεύω, obsol., to freeze, congeal.
 Κευώδης, εος, δ, ἡ, icy, cold as ice; calculated to strike horror.
 Fr. κεύος and είδος.

KPΩ'B̄TΛΟΣ, ου, δ, a roll of braided hair on the crown of the head, fastened by the τέττιξ · ἐπὶ τῷ κεφαλῷ δὲ κράνη σκύτινακρώδυλον ἔχοντα κατὰ μέσον, ἐγγύτατα τιαροειδῆ, leathern helmets upon the head having a curl in the middle, nearly resembling that of a tiara, Thucyd. i, 6; the crest of a helmet, Xen. Anab. v, 4, 13; the curled hair of boys; also written κρό-δυλος.

 $K_{\ell}\omega\gamma\mu\delta$ 5, δ 5, a croaking or cawing. From $KP\Omega'Z\Omega$, f. δ 2ω, to caw; to

KP Ω 'Z Ω , f. $\omega \xi \omega$, to caw; to croak; to prate idly to chatter; s. as the Latin crocito; the word being formed in imitation of the croaking of rooks or crows.

Κεώμαξ, ακος, δ, a heap of stones; otherwise written κλώμαζ. ΚΡΩ ΠΙΟΝ, ων. πό, a scythe or

KPΩ'ΠΙΟΝ, ου, τό, a scythe or sickle.

Κεωσσαι, αί, Ion. for κεόσσαι. Κεωσσίον, τό, dimin. of

KPΩΣΣΟ'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, a waterbucket; a pitcher; a pail, Theocr. xiii, 46. See also κροσσός.

Κεωσσοτόν, οῦ, τό, s. as κεοσσωτόν οτ κεοσσωτός.

Κρωσσωτός. See προσσωτός. Κρωτηριάζω, f. άσω, to lop off the ornaments, etc., at the prow or stern of a ship taken in

war. (?) Κτά, Ion. for ἔκτα, 3. sing. 2. a. of κτῆμι.

Κταίνω, Dor. for κτείνω.

Κτάμεν, Ion. and Dor. κτάμεναι,
 2. a. inf., Π. v, 301; hence, by
 syncop., κτάναι, from κτῆμι, s.

as κτείνω, to slay.

Κταμίνοιο, gen. Ion. of

Κτάμενος, part. 2. a. m: of κτημι, s. as x τείνω, 2. a. act. "x την, 2. α. π. ἐκτάμην τὰ κταμένων ἀποαίνυμαι, which I have taken from the slain, Il. xiii, 262; Æschyl. Pers. 887.

Κτάν, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. act. of πτημι, to possess; 2. a. εκτην, 3. pl. "xrnoar, by syncop. "xrar, and dropping the augment κτάν. Th. κτάομαι. It might also be derived in the same manner from κτημι, for κτείνω, to kill.

Κτάνε, Ιοη. ἔκτάνε, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. of kteive.

Κτανέεσθαι, contract. κτανείσθαι, f. inf. m. of obsol. x ravia, s. as κτείνω.

Κτανέοντες, Ion. contract. πταvouvres, nom. pl. part. fut. act. of the same.

Κτανέουσι, contract. πτανούσι, 3. pl. fut. act. of the same verb.

Κτάνθεν, Bæot. by syncop. and Ion. for ἐκτάνθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. pas. of zrsivw.

Κτάντας, ου, δ, Dor. for κτάντης, ου, δ, a killer. Th. κτείνω.

ΚΤΑΌΜΑΙ, ωμαι, Ιοπ. κτέομαι, Herodt., to get possession of, to acquire; κτᾶται μαθήματα, he acquires learning, Plat. Theat. 153, B; to get, obtain, Lys. c. Eratosth.; to render; παμπόλλους άνθρώπους έκτήσατο πειθομένους αὐτῶ, he rendered many men obedient to him, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 3; to beget, Soph. Ed. T. 1499; fut. mid. πτήσομαι, 1. a. ξατησάμην, pf. pas. κέκτημαι, instead of which also "extruma, Il. ix, 402; in the perfect it signifies to have possession of, to possess; to have; part. πεκτημένος, a possessor, a master, Aristoph. Plut. 4; and πεπτημένη, a mistress; 1. a. pas. ἐκτήθην, ης, η, Thucyd. i, 123; κεκτήσομαι is generally used for κτηθήσομαι, Aristoph. Eq. 1249; Eurip. Bacch. 506; Id. Alc. 182; Plat. Gorg. 467, A. Fr. κτάω, obsol.

Κτᾶσθαι, pres. inf. m. of preced. verb; but

Κτάσθαι, 2. a. inf. m. of κτημι, for κτείνω, to kill.

Κτατο, Ion. for ἐκτατο, 3. sing. impf. mid. of ατάομαι · but Κτάτο, Ion. for έκτατο, 3. sing.

2. a. m. of x T nui, for x TEiva. Kτάω, to kill, slay; also, for κτάομαι, to possess.

Κτίανον, ου, τό, a possession, wealth, riches; always, it is beκτημα, and

Κτίας, ατος, τό, the same, used in the dat. pl. only, κτιάτισσι, Homer. See next.

Κτεάτεσσι, dat. pl. Ion. and Poet. for nriadi, from nriae, aros, To, s. as κτημα έπὶ κτιάτισσι λιπίσθαι, to leave as heir over his possessions, Il. v, 154. preced. Th. κτάομαι.

Κτεάτειρα, ας, ή, a possessor, a mistress; one who provides, Æschyl. Ag. 366; fem. from

Κτεάτης, ηρος, δ, a possessor, master. $K_{\tau \in \alpha \tau i}$ ζω, f. $i\sigma \omega$, to acquire, Π.

xvi, 57; to possess, Poet. Same

Κτεάτισσε, Ion. and Poet. for ἐκτεάτισε, 3. sing. 1. a. act. of the same.

Κτεατιστός, ή, όν, gotten, won, acquired.

Κτείναι, 1. a. inf. act., and Κτείνας, ασα, αν, gen. αντος, acc. sing. m. g. κτείναντα, part. 1. a. act. of xTEIVW.

Kreive, imperat. act., and Κτεινέμεναι, Dor. hence κτείνειν, pres. inf. act. κτείνεσθαι, pres. inf. pas. of zreiva.

Κτεινόμενος, part. pres. pas. of KTEI'NΩ, fut. κτενω, Ionic form κτἄνῶ, but in Homer always κτενέω, to intend to slay, Soph. Œd. C. 993; to kill, slay; to slaughter; to destroy; 1. α . έκτεινα, 2. a. ἔκτἄνον, the 2. aor, more frequently used; also, a 2. aor. from the obsolete zīnui, έπτην, subj. κτέω, 2. aor. mid. ἐκτάμην, inf. κτᾶσθαι, part. κτάμενος, as if from κτάω, 3. pl. 1. aor. pas. "zralev, for ἐκτάθησαν, Odys. iv, 537; see κτά, κτάμεν, etc.; pf. pas. ἔκταμαι, 1. a. pas. ἐκτάθην, pf. ἔκτονα· also, κτεννύω, κτέννυμι, the same. Th. κτάω.

KTΕΙ'Σ, ενός, δ, a comb; the comb or reed of a loom; a rake, harrow; a kind of shell-fish; the fore teeth; the fingers or toes spread open.

Κτένα, acc. of κτείς, Callim. Lavacr. Pallad. 31.

Κτενέειν, inf. fut. Ion. of κτείνω, from ππενέω, Att. contract. ππενω, inf. κτενέειν, contract. κτενείν, κτεινέωνται, subj. pres., Aretæus Morb. Diut.

Κτενίζω, f. ίσω, to comb : mid. to comb one's own hair, Herodt. vii, 208. Fr. z τείς.

Κτένιον, ου, τό, dimin. of κτείς, a small comb.

lieved, used in the plural; s. as

Κτενισμός, δ, a combing. Κτενιστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who combs hair, a hair-dresser. Same

Th.Κτίννυμι, and κτεννύω, and κτίν.

vw, for xTEivw. Κπενοειδής, έος, ό, ή, resembling a comb. Fr. xreis and eldos.

Κτενοπώλης, ου, ό, a seller of combs. Fr. κτείς and πωλίω. Κτενώ, 1. f. act. of κτείνω.

Κτενωτός, ή, όν, combed, woven; adjusted; of clothes, fulled, Boeckh, Inscript. i, p. 248. Fr.

Κτίομαι, Ion. for κτάομαι.

Κτίρας, τό, a possession; a gift, Il. x, 216; in the nom. and acc. only. Th. κτάομαι.

KTE PEA, ων, τά, what belongs to the dead; funeral rites or solemnities, Il. xxiv, 38. Probably from κτάομαι. Hence

Kτες είζω, f. iξω, to perform funeral rites; to bury with funeral solemnities, Odys. i, 291; and

Κτερίζω, f. ίσω, and Att. ιω, the same.

Κτεριούσι, for κτερίσουσι, Att. 3. pl. f. of κτερίζω.

Κτερίσειαν, 3. pl. 1. a. opt. Æol. of preced.

Κτιρίσματα, τά, what are offered on the grave, Soph. Antig. 204; funeral rites, as κτέρεα, Soph. Œd. C. 1410; used in the plural

Κπεριστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who prepares things necessary for a burial; an undertaker. κτεφίζω.

Κτίω, s. as κτάω.

Κτέωμεν, Ion. contract. κτῶμεν, 1. pl. 2. a. subj. act. of κτημι, οτ κτάω.

Κτηδών, όνος, δ, properly, a comb; and hence, any thing like a comb, as the course of vessels in trees, and the fibres and filaments of the membranes in the human body; a trident. Th. rteis.

Κτημα, ἄτος, τό, what one possesses, a possession, property, an estate in land, a farm; a slave (property) of my mistress's house, Eurip. Med. 48; pl. wealth, possessions, goods, slaves, etc., Plat. Phæd. 62, B; and

Κτηματικός, ή, όν, that has acquired property; rich, qualified to hold land, wealthy. Fr. κτάομαι.

Κτημι, obsol., to kill; 2. a. έκτην, part. 2. a. κτάς. Τh. κτίω or κτάω.

Κτήνη, κτηνων, nom. and gen. pl. of xTnvos.

Κτηνηδόν, adv. like cattle, promiscuously, Herodt. iv, 180. Fr. RTHVOS.

Κτηνίατρος, ου, ό, one who cures the diseases of animals, a veterinary surgeon or cattle-doctor. Fr. κτῆνος and ἰάομαι.

KTH~NOΣ, εος, τό, cattle; a beast of burden; rarely in sing. a single beast, Herodt. ii, 39; draught oxen; property of every kind, but chiefly of cattle, Xen. Anab. iv, 7, 1. Fr. κτάομαι. Κτηνοστάσιον, ου, τό, a cattle-stall. Fr. κτηνος and στάσις.

Κτηνοτροφία, ας, ή, the rearing, feeding, or pasturing of cattle. Fr. τεέφω.

Κτηνοτεόφος, ου, δ. ή, keeping or rearing cattle; a feeder of cattle; a grazier. Fr. κτῆνος and τεέφω...

Krnrúdns, sos, i, i, belonging to cattle, like a beast; brutish, LXX.; beastly, stupid. Fr. RTHVOS and Eldos.

Κτηνωδία, ας, ή, brutishness; rusticity, stupidity. Same Th. Κτησαίμην, 1. a. opt. m. κτήσασθαι, 1. a. inf. mid. κτήσησθε, 2. pl. 1. a. subj. m. of κτάομαι. Krnoias, ou, ò, a proper name, Ctesias.

Κτησίζιος, ου, δ, Ctesibius, a mathematician of Alexandria; the inventor of the pump and other hydraulic instruments.

Κτήσιος, ία, ιον, pertaining to property; bestowing wealth, Demosth. 531, 28; epithet of Jupiter, as presiding over or bestowing wealth; ετήσιοι θεοί, household gods, Penates. κτάομαι.

Κτήσιππος, ου, δ, ή, possessing horses. Fr. xxnois and "mmos. Κτησις, εως, ή, acquisition, any thing possessed; in pl. possessions, wealth, property; seès έργου κτησιν, for the accomplishment of the work, Soph. Trach. 229. Fr. χτάομαι.

Κτήσομαι, η, εται, f. m. of κτά-

Κτητά, nom. pl. n. g. of κτητός. Krnriov, verbal adj. (one) must obtain, αὐτῷ ἄςα σοὶ πςῶτον κτητίου ἀφετήν, Plat. Alc. i, 134,

Kτητή, ης, ή, a purchased female servant. Fr. κτητός.

Κτητίκός, ή, όν, skilled in acquiring or getting; possessive; hence κτητική, ης, scil. τεχνή, the art of getting or gaining, the acquisitive art, Plat. Soph. 222, 265, A; and

Κτητός, ή, όν, that may be acquired or purchased; x τητοί δέ τρίποδες τε, Il. ix, 407; acquired, bought; and

Κτήτως, οςος, ό, a possessor, a master. Fr. the 3. pers. pf. pas. of κτάομαι.

Κτίδεος, ου, δ, by aphær. for inτίδεος, made of weasel's skin, Il. x, 335. Fr. lxtis.

KTI'Z Ω , f. $\kappa \tau i \sigma \omega$, to build, found; to create; κτίζειν πόλιν, to found a city, Herodt. i, 149; to make; to plant a colony in a place; to found a state or colony, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 285, D; μακράν ἀποικίαν....κτίσαι, to found a far distant colony, Æschyl. Prom. 840; to build cities in a place; to invent; to establish, institute; 1. a. "xriσα, 1. a. imperat. κτίσον, άτω, inf. zrioai, part. zrioas, avτος, pf. pas. ἔκτιμαι, from κτίω · 1. a. γas. ἐκτίσθην, and part. zrioleis, ivros, created.

 $KTI'\Lambda O\Sigma$, $o\nu$, δ , a ram; the leader of the flock; any leader or chief; ἱερέα κτίλον 'Αφροδί-775, the chief priest of Venus, Pind. Pyth. ii, 211; adj. tame, mild, gentle.

Kτιλόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{\omega}$ σω, to tame; to soothe; pas. to become tame, familiar with. Fr. preced. Κτίμενος, Poet. for ἐκτισμένος,

part. pf. pas. of κτίζω.

Κτίς, s. as iκτίς.

Κτισάσθαν, Dor. and Ion. for ixτισάσθην, dual 1. a. m. of κτίζω. Kτίση, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. act. of κτίζω.

Κτίσις, εως, ή, a building or founding, Thucyd. vi, 5; creation, formation of the world, N. T.; a structure; a thing created; a creature; all created nature; the universe, N. T.; the whole human race; an ordinance; regeneration. Fr. κτίζω.

Κτίσμα, ἄτος, τό, a created thing, a creature; a work, a structure; an establishment. Fr. pf. pas. of RTIZW.

Κτισματολατφεία, ας, ή, the worship of created things. κτίσμα and λατρεύω.

Κτίσον, 1. a. imperat. of κτίζω. Κτιστής, οῦ, ὁ, and κτιστής, ῆρος, and πτίστως, οςος, δ, a creator; a builder, a founder of a state or colony, Aristoph. Av. 922; an inhabitant, Eurip. Orest. 1659; and

Κτιστός, ή, όν, created, built;

founded; and

Κτιστύς, ύος, ή, a building, the founding of a colony; s. as *Tiσις. Fr. 3. pers. pf. pas. of κτίζω. Κτίστως, ορος, δ, s. as κτίστης. Κτίτης, ου, δ, a settler, founder. Kτίω, a more ancient form of κτίζω.

 $K\Upsilon AM$

Κτόνος, ου, δ, slaughter, murder. Fr. κτείνω.

Κτὔπέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ńσω, to make a noise by striking or beating; to resound, Soph. Trach. 784; to thunder; σμεςδαλία κτυπέων, thundering dreadfully, Il. vii, 479; to strike, beat, with two accus.; 1. a. ἐκτύπησε, Soph. Œd. C. 1606; 2. a. ἔκτὕπον· κτύπησε κέᾶτα μέλεον πλᾶγα, he struck a violent blow upon his head, Eurip. Orest. 1486; μεγὰ δ' ἔκτυπε μητιέτα Ζεῦς, Jupiter thundered loud, Hom. Τh. τύπτω.

Κτύπημα, ατος, τό, and

Κτύπος, ου, δ, a sound produced by striking, a clatter, clashing; clattering of horse's feet, Il. x, 535; a loud noise; roar; καρτερον κτύπον, a louder roar, Æschyl. Prom. 925; πεδαρσίοις κτύποις, with his lofty thunders, Id. 918; ἀσπίδων κτύπον, the clash of spears, Æschyl. S. Theb. 97; μη λύρας κτύπος έστω, Eurip. Alc. 442. κτυπέω. Τh. τύπτω.

Κτωμαι, 1. sing. contract. from κτάομαι.

Kυαθίζω, f. ίσω, to drink drams, to tipple; to take up in cups; to furnish with drink. Fr. κύαθος.

 $K\Upsilon'$ ΛΘΟΣ, ov, δ , a cup : a drinking cup; a measure containing the twelfth part of a pint, a little more than an ounce; κύαθοι, cupping-glasses, Aristoph. Pac. 541. Fr. χύω or κύω. Κυαθώδης, εος, ό, ή, resembling a

drinking-cup or κύαθος.

Κυαμευτής, οῦ, ὁ, one who votes or draws lots with beans; one who foretells by drawing lots;

Κυαμευτός, ή, όν, chosen by beans, or by lot, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 2. Fr. pf. pas. of

Κυαμεύω, f. εύσω, to choose with beans, to vote by beans; pas. to be chosen a magistrate by ballot, Demosth. 747, 3. Th. κύαμος.

Κυαμιατος, αία, αΐον, of the size of a bean; shaped like a bean. Fr. κύαμος.

Κυαμίζω, f. ίσω, to be marriageable, said of girls. See κύαμος. Κυαμοδόλος, ου, δ, one who throws in his bean, i. e. who gives his vote. Fr. βάλλω.

ΚΥΑΜΟΣ, ου, i, a bean; ἀπὸ κυάμου ἄξχοντας καθίστασθαι, to appoint magistrates by the bean, i. e. by ballot, Nen. Mem. i, 2, 9 a vote, suffrage; a lot; a measure, in the medical writers; the swelling of the breasts when females reach the age of puberty. Hence κυαμίζω, to be marriageable.

Κυαμοτρώζ, ῶγος, ὁ, an eater of beans; one who, in voting, had a view to his own advantage, Aristoph. Eq. 41. Fr. κύαμος and τρώγω.

Κυᾶμοφαγία, ας, ἡ, feeding on beans; the eating of beans. Fr. φάγω.

Κυαμών, ῶνος, δ, a bean-field.

Kυαναιγίς, ίδος, ἡ, Poet. having a dark or terrible ægis, epithet of Minerva, Pind. Olymp. xiii, 100. Fr. κύανος and αἰγίς.

Κυᾶνάμπυξ, ϋκος, δ, ή, with dark blue band or margin.

Κυαναυγής, έος, δ, ἡ, sky-bright; of a bright blue color; dark, gloomy, Eurip. Alc. 270.

Κυάνιαι, αί, scil. νῆσοι οτ πέτεαι, Cyaneæ (the dark rocks), two rugged islands at the entrance of the Euxine Sea; they were sometimes culled Symplegădes and Planētæ.

Κυανεᾶν, Dor. for πυανεᾶν, scil. νήσων, of the Cyanean islands.

Kυανίη, ης, ἡ, dark, black; dat. pl. Ion. κυανίησι, gen. pl. Æol. κυανεάων, from κυάνεος.

Κῦἄνειος, εία, ειον, bright-blue, azure, sky-colored; dark, black. Th. κύανος, or κυανός.

Κυανέμβολος, ου, ό, ή, having a dark-colored beak; blue-beaked, Aristoph. Ran. 1353. Fr. κυανός and ἔμβολος.

Κῦἀνεος, ία, and ίη, εον, dark, black; κυανέω δὲ δνόφω, in black or thick darkness, Simonid. Fragm. vii, 9; gloomy, κῦανέη νεψέλη, II. v, 345. Same Th. Κυᾶνίζω, to be of a blue or dark color.

Κυανοδλίφαξος, ου, δ, ή, having dark eyebrows. Fr. βλίφαξου. Κυανοειδής, ίος, δ, ή, azure, darkblue; dark, Eurip. Hel. 179. Fr. είδος.

Κυανόθεις, τειχος, δ, h, having dark hair. Fr. κύανος and Seig. Κυανόσειζα, epithet of a table having black feet; and κυανό-

πεζος, the same. Fr. κύανος and ποῦς.

Κυανόπιπλος, ου, δ, ἡ, having a dark-colored robe. Fr. κύανος and πίπλον.

Κυανόπεωςος, and κυανοπεώςειος, ου, ό, ή, having a dark or azure-colored prow. Fr. κύανος and πεώςη.

Κυανόπτεςος, ου, ό, ή, having dark-colored wings. Fr. πτέ-

KΥANOΣ, ου, and κυανός, οῦ, ὁ, azure; sky-color; subst. a precious stone of an azure color; τοῦ δ' ἦτοι δέκα οἦμοι ἔσαν μέλανος κυάνοιο, Il. xi, 24. The κύανος here mentioned, must have been some kind of metal of a dark azure color. It seems probable to have been highly tempered steel, which has precisely this color; sea-water; a species of bird. Dunb.

Κὔανόστολος, ου, δ, 'n, having dark clothes; black-robed, Bion. Adon. 4. Fr. στολῆ.

Κυἄνόφους, νος, δ, ἡ, having black or dark eyebrows. Fr. κύανος and ὀφρύς.

Κυανοχαίτης, ου, δ, having dark or sea-green colored hair; epithet of Neptune; the epithet in the Doric and Æolic; having a black mane, Il. xx, 224. Fr. κύανος and χαίτη.

Κυανόχροος, όου, and χυανόχρως, ωτος, δ, ħ, dark-colored; having a dark skin or surface. Fr. χρώς.

Κυανώπης, ου, δ, dark-eyed.

Kυανῶπιν, acc. sing. of

Kυανῶπις, ιδος, ἡ, having a dark face or dark eyes; dark-prowed, Æschyl. Pers. 565; κυανώπιδος 'Αμφιτείτης, of the dark-eyed Amphitrite, Odys. xii, 60. Fr. κύανος and ὤψ.

 $K\tilde{\Upsilon}'\tilde{A}P$, $\breve{\alpha}\tau_{05}$, $\tau\acute{o}$, a hole, e. g. the eye of a needle; the internal part of the ear.

Κυθάριδες, αί, a name given by Dioscorides (M. M. ii, 37) to millepedes or slaters. Dunb.

Κύθθα, ή, a small vessel or cup. Κύθδα, adv. with the head bent downwards or forwards, Aristoph. Eq. 364. Fr. κύπτω.

Kυζεία, ας, ή, a playing at dice; success at play, Xen. Mem. i, 3, 2; also, cunning, craft, artifice. Fr. κύζος.

Κυδίλειον, ου, τό, a temple of Cybele.

Kυθίλη, s. as Κυθήλη, a Phrygian goddess, Cybele.

Kuligvaois, n. Dor. for zuligen-

σις, a steering, guiding, etc. Κυθερνάτας, Dor. for κυθερνήτης. Κυθερνάτής, ñρος, δ, Dor. for κυβερνήτης.

KYBEPNA' Ω , $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, properly to steer or pilot a ship; metaphor. to govern, rule, direct, guide.

Kuβέρνησις, εως, ή, the pilotage or steerage of a ship; government, Plat. Polit. vi, 488, B; direction. Th. κυβέρνάω.

Κυδερνήτα, νος. of κυδερνήτης. Κυδερνήτειρα, ας, ή, fem. from Κυδερνητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, Poet. s. as Κυδερνήτης, ου, ὁ, a pilot or steersman; a director, guide, ruler. Fr. κυδερνάω.

Κυδερνητική, ῆς, ἡ, (τέχνη being understood,) the art of piloting, governing, directing; fem. of

Κυθεφνητίκός, ή, όν, of or belonging to steering or governing; skilled in steering; κυθεφνητική, scil. τέχνη, the art of steering a ship. Fr. κυθεφνάω.

Κυδερνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, government; a steering or guiding.

Κυθευτήριον, ου, τό, a place for dice-playing; a gaming-house. Fr. κύθος.

Kυζευτής, οῦ, δ, a dice-player; a gambler; and

Kυδευτικός, ή, όν, of or belonging to dice-playing, skilled in dice, Plat. Polit. ii, 374, C. From Kυδεύω, f. εύσω, to play with dice; to gamble; to run a risk, Plat. Prot. 314, A; to expose one's self to danger. Th. κύ- βος.

KΫ́BH', ns, n, the head. Fr. κύπτω.

Κυβήθη, s. as Κυβέλη, and Κυβήλη, ης, ή, Cybele.

Kύθηθος, ου, δ, a priest of Cybele, so called from shaking the head like one frantic. Fr. κυθή.

Kυβήλη, ns, n, the mother of the gods, Cybele.

Κυθηλίζω, to strike with an axe. From

KΥΒΗΛΙΣ, ιδος, ή, an axe, a hatchet, Lycophr. Cassand. 1169. Κύδησις, εως, ή, and κύδισις, a wallet, sack.

Κυδικός, ή, όν, cubic, cubical. Fr. κύδος.

Kυδιστάω, ω, f. ήσω, to throw one's self upon the head; to dance on one's head; to plunge headlong; to dive, Il. xvi, 7.45; to swim; is μαχαίρας κυδιστάν, to plunge headlong among swords, Xen. Mem. i, 3, 9. Fr. κυδή.

Κυδίστημα, άτος, τό, and κυδί-

στησις, εως, ή, a tumbling head foremost, a headlong plunge;

Κυβιστής, ῆςος, δ, one who plunges head foremost, Il. xvii, 750; a tumbler, or one who whirls round on his head; a diver, Odys. iv, 18. Fr. κυδιστάω.

Κυδιστητής, ηξος, δ, a person who jumps head-foremost, a diver; a mountebank, tumbler.

Κύβιτον, ου, τό, the elbow, the part of the arm between the elbow and wrist; the principal bone of the fore-arm, Hippocr. See Galen. Exeq. Fr. κύπτω. Κυβοειδής, έος, ό, ή, shaped like a cube, cubical. From

 $K\tilde{\Upsilon}'BO\Sigma$, ov, δ , a cube; a die, dice; in xúcois, by the dice, Æschyl. S. Theb. 396; a playing at dice; any thing having a cubic form; a square loaf; a cubical number; ἀναβρίπτειν τὸν χύξου, to throw the dice, i. e. to run a risk.

Kυγχνίς, ίδος, ή, a small cup, anciently used by physicians. A corrupt reading for xulixvis, nuligen, and nulizis, Barth. Castel. Lex. Medic.

 $K\Upsilon'\Gamma XPAMO\Sigma$, ov, δ , a bird that migrates with the quails. Κῦδάζω, f. άσω, to revile, reproach, abuse; to insult, defame, Soph. Aj. 709. Fr.

κύδος. Κυδαίνω, f. ανω, to praise, honor, extol; to make glorious, Il. xv,

612; to glorify, Id. xiii, 348. Th. κῦδος.

Kūδάνω, the same, Π. xiv, 73; the original form.

Κυδάλιμος, ου, δ, ή, glorious, renowned, illustrious, Il. iv, 100; praised, celebrated. Fr. zvdos. Κύδαρις, εως, ή, a crown.

Κυδάσσω, s. as χυδάζω.

Κυδάω, ω, to boast, venerate. Fr. xũbos.

Κυδήεις, ήεσσα, ñεν, glorious, renowned, famous. Same Th.

Κυδηθηναι, to be honored; to be exalted with glory; 1. a. inf. pas. of κυδάω.

Κυδηναι, 1. a. inf. of κυδαίνω. Κύδηνεν, Poet. for εκύδηνεν, 1. a. inf. of xudaiva.

Κυδιάνεις ά, ή, man-ennobling; containing illustrious men, Il. i, 496; giving honor to; κυδιάνειρα μάχη, honorable battle, Id. iv, 225; no masc. is found. Fr. zudos and avne.

Κυδιάνειρος, α, ον, making men glorious; containing illustrious men. Fr. zvoos and avne.

Κυδιάω, to exult, to glory; to feel proud or elated. Th. zvdos. Κύδιμος, ου, δ, ή, glorious, renowned, famous. Fr. the same. Κυδιόων, Poet. for κυδιών, part. pres. of κυδιάω, Il. vi, 509; said of a horse broke loose from his stall.

Κυδιστος, η, ον, most glorious, most renowned, superl.; and Κυδίων, ονος, compar., more renowned; also, more advantageous; τί μοι ζῆν κύδιον; what avails it for me to live? Eurip. Alcest. 981. Fr. xudos.

Κυδνός, ή, όν, a fulse reading; the best authorities read xudeos, renowned, famous, honorable, Grav. ad Hes. Op. 257.

Κυδοιδοπάω, ω, f. ήσω, to confound, embroil, make a hubbub; to turn topsy-turvy; ἀλλ' ἄνω τε καὶ κάτω κυδοιδοπᾶν, Aristoph. Nub. 612; to make a bustle. Fr. xūδοιμός and δουσείν.

Κυδοιμέω, ω, to made a tumult; to cause confusion or terror, Il. xv, 136. From

KΥΔΟΙΜΟ'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, a tumult; κυδοιμὸν ἀναιδέα δηϊοτῆτος, the headlong tumult of the fight, Il. v, 593; Aristoph. Acharn. 573; bustle, noise, confusion, terror; battle.

 $K\Upsilon^{\sim}\Delta O\Sigma$, εος, τό, glory, honor, dignity, rank, fame, praise; zũδος ἀρέσθαι, to gain glory; κῦδος δρέγειν, δπηδείν, διδόναι, Φέρειν, to confer glory; also, disgrace, infamy, ignominy; reproach, abuse.

Κυδεός, ά, όν, glorious, honorable, illustrious, venerable, Il. xviii, 184; Odys. xi, 597; Hes. Od. 257; proud, Xen. Apol. Socr. xxix. Fr. zudos. Κυδρόω, ω, to honor; to render

illustrious; pas. to be proud; to exult. Fr. κυδρός.

Κύδων, ωνος, ή, a city of Crete, Cydon.

Κεδωνία, ας, ή, Cydonia, a city of Crete; its ruins are on the site of the modern Jerami.

Κυδωνιάω, f. άσω, to swell like a quince; καὶ μαζὸς κυδωνιᾶ, and the breast is round and swelling, Leonid. Tarant. Epigr. 41. Fr. χυδωνία.

 $K\Upsilon \Delta \Omega'NIO\Sigma$, swelling, rounding; κυδώνια τιτθία, swelling breasts, Aristoph. Acharn. 1199; μηλέα, οτ κυδωνία μηλέα, ας, ή, a quince-tree : χυδώνιον μῆλον, τό, a quince. Fr. Κύδων, whence they were brought.

Kύει, 3. sing. pres. of κύω. Kuείς, part. 2. a. pas. of κύω. Κυίω, f. ήσω, to conceive; to become pregnant. Κυζικηνοί, ων, Cyzicenians, in-

habitants of Cyzicus. Κυζικηνός, οῦ, ὁ, (στατής,) a gold coin of Cyzicene, of the value of twenty-eight Attic drachma,

Demosth. and Lys.; it had on one side, the figure of the mother of the gods, and on the reverse, the fore part of a lion; the monthly pay of a common soldier, Xen. Anab. vii, 3, 10.

Κύζικος, ου, δ, a proper name, Cyzĭcus.

Κύημα, ατος, τό, the young in the womb, the fœtus, embryo; the pericarpium of plants, Theophr. Hist. Pl. vi, 4; and

Κύησις, εως, ή, gestation, conception, Plat. Menex. 238, A. Fr. pf. pas. of κυέω, s. as κύω.

Κυητήριος, ία, ιον, promoting conception. Fr. zύω.

Kύθε, Poet. for "κυθε, 3. sing. 2. a. of κεύθω.

Κυθέρεια, ας, ή, Cytherea, or Venus. Fr. the island Cythera. Κυθήρα, a city of Cyprus, Cythera; also, the island Cythera, the modern Cerigo.

Kυθήςη, ης, ή, s. as preced.

Κυθηφοδίκης, ου, ό, a Spartan magistrate sent annually to govern the island of Cythera.

Κυθηφόθεν, adv. from Cythera.

Κύθεα, Ion. for χύτεα. Κυθεόγαυλος. See χυτεόγαυλος. KYIZ, 205, h, a kind of bulbous plant, Theophr. vii, 13. See xóig. Kutoromai, to become pregnant, to conceive, Herodt. ii, 93.

Kυΐσκω, to impregnate; to render pregnant, Plat. Theat. 149, B. Κυκανάω, ω, to mix; to contrive, Aristoph. Thesm. 43.

ΚΥ΄ΚΑΣ, acc. pl. for κόϊκας, from κόιζ, Theophr. ii, 8, a sort of palm.

 $\check{K}\check{\Upsilon}KA'\Omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to mingle or mix, properly said of liquor, to blend together; hence, to disturb, to confound, Il. xi, 129; βεοντήμασι χθονίοις κυκάτω πάνσα, let him confound every thing with his earthly thunders, Æschyl. Prom. 996; to make a stir or tumult; κυκώμενος, turbid, Il. xxi, 324. Hence

Κυκεία, ας, ή, and κύκημα, ατος, τό, a mixing or mixture, confusion.

Kureiw, and

Κυκεώ, by apoc. for κυκεώνα, acc. sing. of

Κυκεών, ωνος, ή, αςς. κυκεώνα, and Epic nunii, and nunii, as always in Odys. and Hom. Hymn. Cer.; but in Il., Epic acc. always zuzeiw, a drink of various ingredients, a mixture or refreshment of jelly, prepared from barleymeal, goat's-milk cheese, and Pramnian wine, Il. xi, 624; a potion or medicinal draught, given by a physician, Theophr. Char. 4; a stirring of different ingredients together, a mixture. Th. zvráw. See Crusius's Homer. Lex.

Κυκήθησαν, Poet. for ἐκυκήθησαν, 1. a. pas. of χυχάω.

Κυπηθήτην, Ion. for ἐκυκηθήτην, 3. dual. 1. a. ind. pas. of πυπάω. Kύπηθεον, ου, τό, a ladle for stirring; a disturber of the peace, an agitator, Aristoph. Fr. zu-REEDA

Κυχημα, άτος, τό, and

Kunnois, sos, h, a stirring together, confusion, disturbance, disorder, Plat. Tim. 68, A. Fr. κυκάω.

Κυκησίτεφεος, ου, ό, ή, removing cinders mixed with ashes; subst., a quack; a scavenger. Fr. xvκάω and τέφεα.

Κυκητής, οῦ, ὁ, one who stirs ingredients; a disorderly fellow, an agitator. Fr. κυκάω.

Κύκλα, by metaplasm for κύκλοι, wheels. Fr. zúzdos.

Κυκλάδες, ων, αί, the Cyclades islands.

Κυκλάζω, f. άσω, to surround, encircle. See xúxlos.

Κυκλάμινον, ου, τό, and

Κυχλάμινος, ή, cyclamen, sowbread, a bulbous plant, with a fragrant flower used for garlands. Kuxλás, āδος, ή, that encircles or surrounds; circular; periodical; a kind of female garment. Th. κύκλος.

Κυχλεύω, s. as πυκλέω.

Κυκλέω, ω, to turn round and round; to move in a circle; to encircle, surround; to drive about in all directions; to bring or convey in a car or wagon; to revolve, as day and night, Soph. Electr. 1557; mid. to encompass; surround; to carry on wheels, to wheel along (once only in Hom.); άγεόμενοι πυκλήσομεν ενθάδε νέκρους, we assembled will convey the dead bodies, Il. vii, 332. Fr. zúzdos. Κυκληδέν, adv. like or in a circle; round about, on all sides;

Κύκλησις, εως, ή, a turning

round; a revolution. Fr. κύ-

Κυκλιοδιδάσκαλος, ου, ό, one who taught the cyclic chorus; a dithyrambic poet, Aristoph. Av. 1403.

Κυκλικός, ή, όν, and κύκλιος, ία, 104, 8. as κυκλόεις, circular; cyclic; κύκλιοι χοροί. dithyrambic chorus was cyclic, bccause when singing they went in a ring round the altar, passing round it first in one direction, then in another; also, xuxlikos, a stroller, a mountebank. Fr. κύκλος. Dunb.

Kunlis. See nighlis.

Κυκλοδος έω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to roar like a torrent; to bluster, Aristoph. Acharn. 381. Fr. κυκλο-Cógos.

Κυκλοβόρος, δ, a mountain-torrent in Attica, Aristoph.

Κυκλογραφέω, ω, to write diffusely, or in long periphrases. Fr. γεάφω.

Κυπλοδίωπτος, ον, chased or driven round in a circle.

Κῦκλοειδής, έος, δ, ή, like a circle, circular; cycloid. Fr. 27005. Κυκλόεις, όεσσα, σεν, circular, round; κυκλόεντ' άγοςᾶς θεόvov, thy circular throne in the forum, Soph. Œd. T. 161; and Κυπλόθεν, adv. round, round about; from all sides. Fr. zúz λος. Κυχλομόλιβδος, δ, a round leadpencil.

Κυπλοποιέω, ω, f. ήσω, to form or describe a circle. From

Kúrlos, ou, i, pl. oi rírlos and τὰ χύχλα, a circle, a circular space, a ring, a circuit, Demosth. 325, ult.; a revolution of the year, or of the seasons; the orb of the sun, Soph. Phil. 804; πύπλον ηλίου, Eurip. Hec. 412; a sphere or globe; the eye; $\varkappa \dot{\nu} \varkappa \lambda o_{\mathcal{S}} M_{0} \rho i \sigma \nu \Delta_{i} \dot{o}_{\mathcal{S}}$, the eye of guardian Jove, Soph. (Ed. C. 709; Id. Phil. 1338; an assemblage of people standing round, Id. Aj. 736; Id. Phil. 356; a circumvallation, Thucyd. v, 7; the orb of a shield, Æschyl. S. Theb. 471; κύκλοι, the rims of wheels; also, wheels; κύκλω or έν κύκλω, in a circle, round about; movement in a circle; reasoning in a circle; την κύκλω πασαν χώραν, the whole country round, Nen. Anab. iii, 5, 9; the circle or wall round a city, particularly Athens, Herodt. i, 98.

Κυκλόσε, adv. in a circle; in a

Κυπλοσοδίω, f. ήσω, to drive round in a circle, whirl round. Κυκλοτερής, έος, δ, ή, made round by turning in a lathe; round, spherical, Plat. Tim. 58, A. Fr. xύκλος and τείρω.

Κυκλούμενος, part. pres. pas. contract. of κυκλέω or κυκλόω.

Κυκλοφορέω, ω, to move in a circle, to cause to turn round; pas. to be turned or carried round. Fr. φίρω.

Κυπλοφοςητικός, ή, όν, carried or moved round; moving round;

Κυκλοφορία, ας, ή, motion in a circle; revolution; rotation. Fr. φέρω.

Κυπλόω, ω, f. ώσω, l. a. pas. ἐκυκλώθην, ης, η, to bend into a circle; to surround; used also in the mid., nai oi intañs invκλούντο τε αὐτούς, and the horsemen surrounded them, Thucyd. vii; to encompass, inclose, invest; to whirl round; pas. to be inclosed, encircled, besieged; to be bent into a circle, Plat. Crit. 118, C. Th. xúx λος.

Κύκλω, for εν κύκλω, round, round about, around, on all sides.

Κυπλωθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of κυκλόω.

Κύκλωμα, ἄτος, τό, what is formed into a circle or ring; a wheel, Eurip. Phan. 1185; an encircling or encompassing; βυσσότονον κύκλωμα, a drum, Eurip. Bacch. 124; and

Κυπλώπειος, εία, ειον, and Kuκλώπιος, ια, ιον, pertaining to the Cyclops, Cyclopean, Eurip. Herc. F. 15; γα Κυκλωπία, Id. Orest. 955.

Κυκλωπικός, ή, όν, s. as preced. Κυκλώσιον, ού, τό, a little Cyclops; the white of the eye. Κυκλώπιος, ία, ιον, s. as κυκλώ-

Κύκλωσις, εως, ή, a surrounding, Thucyd. iv, 35; sis xúxlwein, for surrounding, Xen. Anab. i. Κυπλωτός, ή, όν, round, rounded, Æschyl. S. Theb. 522. Fr. κυκλόω.

Κύχλωψ, ωπος, δ, literally, having a round eye; a Cyclops. Fr. κύκλος and ä...

Kunveios, sia, siov, and os, ou, i, i, (LXX.), of or belonging to a swan, Eurip. Iph. T. 1104. Fr. κύκνος.

Κυπνόμος φος, ου, δ, ή, like swans, white as swans; hoary, Aschyl. Prom. 797. Fr. μοςφή. ring, round about. Fr. zúzdos. Kuzvóntigos, ou, o, h, having the wings of a swan, Eurip. Orest.

KΥ'KNOΣ, ov, ô, a swan; a kind of ship; also, a proper name, Cycnus.

Kύχνοψις, εως, δ, ή, like a swan. Κυκόωντι, Poet. for κυκώντι, dat. sing. part. pres. of πυπάω· περιστρέφεται χυχόωντι, it is stirred round by the mixer, Il. v, 903. KΫ́ΛΑ, ων, τά, the hollows under the eyes, or lower eye-

Κυλιδέω, ε. αε πυλίω.

Κυλικείον, ου, τό, a cupboard, sideboard; a little cup. Fr.

Κυλίκειος, ου, δ, h, of or pertaining to cups; done or said over cups. Fr. κύλιξ.

Κυλικηγος έω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to talk or quarrel over one's cups. Fr. άγος έω.

Κύλικιον, ου, τό, a small cup. Κυλίκων, gen. pl. of κύλιζ.

Κυλίνδεται, 3. sing. pres. pas., κυλίνδετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. Ion. of χυλίνδω.

Κυλινδέω, ω, s. ας κυλίω · περί τὰ μνήματα τὲ ταὶ τοὺς τάφους χυλινδουμένη (ή ψυχή), wandering about the monuments and the tombs, Plat. Phæd. 81, C.

Κυλινδήθεα, ας, ή, a place for borses to roll in after exercise. Κυλίνδησις, εως, ή, the act of

rolling; also, of doing a thing frequently, Plat. Soph. 268, A. Fr. πυλινδέω.

Κυλινδεικός, ή, όν, cylindrical.

Κύλινδρος, ου, δ, a cylinder; any long, round body; a roller. Fr. χυλίνδω.

Κυλινδεόω, ω, f. ώσω, to roll; to smooth with a roller. Same

Κυλίνδω, ε. as κυλίω, κυλίσω, αοτ. ἐκύλισα, inf. κυλίσαι, aor. pas. εκυλίσθην (an older form of κυλινδίω), to roll; to turn generally round an axis; to wallow, as a fish, Oppian. Halieut. i; κυλινδόμεναι, rolling themselves along, Aristoph. Nub. 374; ir ayoga κυλινδεται, is bandied about in the market-place, Id. Vesp. 492.

Κυλιζ, ικος, ή, a cup, goblet; a chalice. Th. zoilos.

Κυλιούχιον. See κοιλιούχιον. Κυλίσθη, Poet. for ἐκυλίσθη, 1. a. pas. of κυλίω.

Κύλισις, εως, ή, a rolling, turning; a wallowing; and

Κύλισμα, ἄτος, τό, what is rolled or turned; a rolling-place, a wal-

lowing. Fr. pf. pas. of κυλίω. Κυλισμός, ου, δ, a rolling, wallowing. Fr. zυλίω.

Κυλιστός, ή, όν, turned, rolled, or twisted round. Fr. the same.

Κυλίστεα, ας, ή, the place where a horse rolls himself, Xen. Hipp.

Κυλίχναι, αί, little drinking-vessels or dishes with a flat margin; also, cupping-glasses; from

Κυλίχνη, ης, ή, a cup; a little box of ointment. Fr. κύλιξ. Κυλίχνιον, ου, τό, the same; dimin. fr. preced.

 $\check{\mathbf{K}}\check{\mathbf{\Lambda}}\check{\mathbf{I}}'\Omega$, a later form for nvλίνδω, f. Ισω, l. a. ἐκύλισα 1. a. pas. ἐκυλίσθην. See κυλίνδω. Κυλλή, ἡ, s. as κύλιζ.

Κυλλήνη, ης, ή, a mountain of Arcadia, Cyllene; Κυλλάνας ἀνάσσων, Cyllenian sovereign, epithet of Mercury.

Κύλληστις, 105, and κύλλαστις, ή, a kind of Egyptian bread prepared from spelt, Herodt. ii, 77. Κυλλοποδίων, ωνος, ό, ή, having distorted feet, lame, epithet of Vulcan, Il. xx, 270. Fr. κυλhos and movs.

KΥΛΛΟ'Σ, ή, όν, lame, crooked, distorted, maimed; feeble, impotent, weak, Aristoph. Av. 1379. Fr. κολός.

 $K_{\nu\lambda\lambda\delta\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, to bend, curve, make crooked; to lame; to maim. Fr. πυλλός.

Κυλλύριοι, οί, also, Κιλλύριοι or Κιλλίριοι, Cyllyrii, a class of slaves at Syrucuse, Herodt. vii,

Κυλοιδιάω, ω, to have the under part of the eyes swollen, from grief, pain, etc.; to ogle, Theocr. i, 38. Fr. zudov, for zoidov, and οἰδάω.

Κυλοιδιώντες, nom. pl. part. pres. of κυλοιδιάω.

Κύλων, ωνος, δ, a man's name, Cylon.

ΚΥ~MA, ἄτος, τό, a swelling wave, a surge, a billow; a swelling of the sea; a storm, κατὰ κῦμα οὔφιον, down the stream, Aristoph. Eq. 431; metaphor. overwhelming evils, as a pestilence, or great mortality, Æschyl. S. Theb. 740; also, κύμα, for κύημα, τό, the fetus or young in the womb, Æschyl. Choëph. 126; a sprout or bud. Fr. κύω.

Κυμαίνοντος, gen. sing. part. pres. act. of

Κυμαίνω, f. ανω, to rise in waves; to swell, as a wave; to swell up; to boil, κυμαίνοντ' ἔπη, swelling words, Æschyl. S. Theb. 425; to agitate, stir; to fluctuate, waver; pas. to be violently agitated. Th. κῦμα.

Κύμανσις, εως, ή, the agitation or undulation of the sea in a storm; fluctuation, agitation. Fr. zv-

Κυμάς, άδος, ή, pregnant. κύω.

Κυμάτηρός, ά, όν, billowy, surging, and

Κῦμᾶτίᾶς, ου, Ιοπ. zυματίης, ου, i, raising the waves, violent; ἄνεμος χυματίης, a violent storm of wind, Herodt. viii, 118; raising the waves, stormy, Eurip. S. Theb. 541; full of waves. Same Th.

Κυματίζω, f. ίσω, to agitate with waves; to have swollen billows. Fr. $\kappa \tilde{v} \mu \alpha$.

Κυματίη, ης, ή, a storm, a tempest.

Κυμάτζου, ου, τό, a little wave or billow; a part of a column in architecture; carved work, resembling waves; dimin. from

Κυμάτοαγής, έως, δ, ή, dashing or breaking like waves, Soph. Œd. C. 1245; broken by the waves. Fr. ἄγνυμι.

Κυματοειδής, έος, ό, ή, like waves, full of waves. Fr. Eldos.

Κυμάτόεις, εσσα, εν, Poet. for xuματίας.

Κυματολήγη, ή, wave-stiller, a Nereid, Hes. Th. 253.

Κυμάτοπλήξ, ηγος, δ, h, tossed or lashed by the waves; driven to and fro by the waves, Soph. Œd. C. 1243. Fr. κῦμα and πλήσσω.

Κυμάτοω, ω, s. as κυματίζω. Κυμάτωγή, ης, ή, a shore or beach on which the waves break, Herodt. iv, 196. Fr. κυμα and αγνυμι. Κυματώδης, ε. ας κυματοειδής.

Κυμάτωθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of κυματόω.

Κυμάτωσις, εως, ή, the swelling of the waves, a surge; fluctuation. Fr. zvµa.

Κυμβαλίζω, f. ίσω, to strike the cymbal. Fr. κύμβάλον.

Κυμβάλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the music of cymbals.

Κύμβάλον, ου, τό, a cymbal; a basin. Fr. zúplos.

Κύμβάχος, ου, ό, ή, headlong, with the head foremost; on one's head, Il. v, 586; subst. the upper part of the head. Th. κύμδη.

Κύμξη, ης, ἡ, a helmet, Π. xv,536; a boat; a kind of drinkи 3*

ing-cup or round vessel; and Κυμβίον, ου, τό, a small cup, a vinegar cruet. Fr. κύμβος. Κύμβον, ου, τό, s. as preced.

KYMBOE, ou, b, a cavity, a hollow recess; the bottom of a pot or vessel; a vessel hollowed out; a canoe.

Kύμη, ns, n, the name of a city, Cyme.

ΚΥ΄ΜΙΝ ΔΙΣ, or κἴμινδις, εως, or ιδος, ή, a night-bird, a kind of nighthawk, Aristoph. Av. 1181; χαλκίδα κικλήσκουσι θεοί, ἄνδρες δὶ κύμινδιν, the gods call him Chalcis, and men Cymindis.

Κυμινεύω, to strew with cumin. Κυμινοχίμδιζ, 1205, δ, sparing of cumin-seed, a miser, a skinflint. From

KΥ΄MINON, ου, τό, cumin, the seed used as a condiment by the Greeks (as they still are by the common people of Germany), Matth. xxiii, 23; Theophr. Char. 19 and 10; also, proverbially for a thing of little or no value, Hesych.

Κυμινοπρίστης, ου, ό, a splitter of cumin-seed; a miser. Fr. πρίω. Κυμινοπριστοκαρδαμογλύφος, ου, ό, ή, a cumin-splitting, cress-scraping fellow, i.e. utterly mean and sordid, Aristoph. Vesp. 1397. Fr. κύμινον, πρίω, κάρδαμον, and γλύφω.

Κῦμοδέγμων, ονος, δ, ἡ, receiving the waves; withstanding the shock of the waves, Eurip. Hipp. 1168. Fr. δέχομαι.

Kυμοδόκη, ης, ή, the name of a woman, Cymodocé.

Kυμοθόη, ης, ή, Cymothoë, a Nereid.

Κυμοπόλεια, ή, Wave-ranger, a Nereid, Hes. Th. 819.

Kυμώ, οῦς, ἡ, Cymo, a Nereid, Hes. Th. 255.

Κύνα, acc. sing. of κύων.

Κυναγίτας, Dor. for κυνηγίτης. Κυναγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, Dor. for κυνηγός, a hunter, Eurip. Hipp. 1395.

Kuνάγχη, ης, ή, an inflammation of the throat or of the organs of respiration, the quinsy or cynanche; a dog's collar. Fr. κύων and ἄγχω. Hence

Κυναγχικόν (πάθος), the disease called κύναγχον, or κυνάγχη, an inflammatory affection of the throat. See preced.

Κυναγχικός, ή, όν, affected with the quinsy or cynanche.

Kυναγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, one who keeps hounds, a huntsman. Fr. ἄγω.

Kυναγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, a driver of dogs, the whipper-in, Xen. Cyn. ix, 2. Fr. ἄγω.

Κυναγώς, Dor., and by Att. poets, for κυνηγός, acc. pl., Theocr. in Adon. xxx, 25.

Κυνάδες, ων, αί, dog's hair, Theocr. xv, 19; in sing. a piece of soft bread used for wiping the hands, and then thrown to the dogs; pl. of κύνας.

Κὕνᾶλώπηξ, εκος, 'n, a hybrid animal between a dog and a fox; a fox-dog; an artful impostor, combining the impudence of a dog and the cunning of a fox, Aristoph. Eq. 1073.

Κυνάμυια. See πυνόμυια.

Κυνάνθεωπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, changing one's shape, changeable; impudent. Fr. κύων and ἄνθεωπος.

Κυνάριον, ου, τό, a little dog; a whelp, a cur, Xen. Cyr. viii, 4, 9. Fr. κύων.

Κύνας, acc. pl. of κύων.

Kυνάς, αδος, ή, s. as ἀπομαγδαλία, the crumb of bread used for wiping the hands, and then thrown to the dogs; the herb dog-brier; ἡμέραι κυνάδες, dogdays. See κυνάδες.

Κυνάω, f. ήσω, to play the cynic. Kuvin, ns, contract. xuvn, ns, h, a dog's skin; a helmet or cap covered with dog's skin, or rather weasel's skin; it had a broad brim in front to protect the face from the sun; it was worn by the Lacedemonians both in peace and in war; εὐλόφου κυνῆς, Soph. Aj. 1206; κυνέην εὔτυκτον, a wellformed helmet, Il. iii, 336; Aristoph. Nub. 267; 'Abnvn δῦν' "Āϊδος κυνέην, Minerva put on Pluto's helmet, shrouded her head in darkness, in order to be invisible, Il. v, 845; a cap, hat: it is the feminine of núveos. Th. κύων.

Κύνει, Poet. for ἐκύνει, impf. of κυνέω.

Κῦνειος, εία, ειον, of or belonging to a dog, Hes. Op. et D. 67; a dog's, canine; impudent, surly, snappish.

Κυνέοντι, for κυνέουσι, from κυνέω.

Κύνεος, έα, εον, s. as πύνειος. Κυνέουν, Ion. and Poet., by epenth. of ε, for ἐπύνουν, impf. act. of πυνέω, s. as πύω, to kiss.

Kuves, nom. pl., and

Κύνεσσι, Poet. or Ion. for κύσι, dat. pl. of κύων.

Κυνίω, f. κύσω, and κυνήσομαι, l. a. ἔκῦσα, to kiss; to caress; to salute, to reverence; γόνυ πεπτήστες ἐμοὶ κυνίοντι διεπότας, falling down on their knees reverence me (with a kiss) as their master, Hybr. Cretens.; where Ilgen for ἐμοὶ reads ἔμ' ὄν, putting ὄν for ἰόν. See προσκυνίω. Τh. κύω.

Κυνῆ, ἡ, Att. contract. for χυνίη. Κυνηγεσία, ας, Ion. χυνηγεσίη, ης, ἡ, hunting, the chase.

Kuvnysoin, ns, n. See preced.

Κυνηγέσιον, ου, τό, a hunting; the huntsmen and hounds; hunting apparatus; καὶ τὸ κυνηγέσιον πῶν συμπέμψω, and I will send the whole pack along, Herodt. i, 36. Fr. κυνηγός.

Κῦνηγετέω, ω, f. ήσω, to hunt; to go a hunting; to go in search of, Soph. Aj. 5; and

Κυνηγέτης, ου, ό, a huntsman; a hunter. Fr. κυνηγέω and Κυνηγετικός, ή, όν, belonging to

Κυνηγετικός, ή, όν, belonging to hunting; ή κυνηγετική (τέχνη), the chase, the art of hunting.

Kuvnyétis, idos, n, fem. of zuvnyétns.

Κυνηγέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to hunt. F_i κυνηγός.

Kuvnγία, ας, 'n, the chase, Soph. Aj. 37.

Kunyis, and

Κυνηγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a hunter or huntress, a huntsman. Fr. ἡγίομαι. See κυναγός.

Kυνηδόν, adv. like a dog; impudently; like a cynic. Fr. zύ-ων.

Kυνηλασία, ας, ή, a hunting with dogs. Fr. έλαύνω.

Κυνηλατέω, ω, to follow the hounds, Nicand. Ther. 20. Fr. ελαύνω.

Κυνήποδες, oi, the fetlocks or parts of a horse's legs between the hoof and the shank, Xen. Hipp. i, 4.

Κύνθος, Cynthus, a mountain in Delos, the birth-place of Apollo and Diana.

Kυνίδιον, ου, τό, a little dog, a whelp, Aristoph. Acharn. 542. Fr. κύων.

Κῦνίζω, f. ίσω, to imitate dogs;
to become a cynic. Fr. κύων.
Κῦνῖκός, ń, όν, canine, doggish,
or dog-like: cynical. Sume Th.
Κυνίσκα, ης, ἡ, Cynisca, the daughter of Archidamus, king of Sparta.

Kuviann, ns, n, a female puppy, Aristoph. Ran. 1403.

Κυνίσκος, ου, ὁ, a puppy, a young dog; a dog-fish. Fr. κύων-Κυνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the doctrine or

practice of the Cynics. Κυνοδάλἄνος, ου, δ, Cynobalänos (acorn-dog), an imaginary being, Lucian V. H. 1, 16.

Κυνόγλωσσος, ου, δ, a plant, hound's tongue.

Κὔνόδους, οντος, δ, an eyetooth. Fr. κύων and δδούς.

Κυνοδρομέω, ω, f. ήσω, to hunt with hounds; to run like hounds, Xen. Cyn. vi, 17. Fr. δρομέω. Κυνοειδής, έος, δ, ἡ, like a dog, canine. Fr. είδος.

Kυνοδρομίη, ns, ή, hunting with dogs, Callim. Hym. in Dian.

Κυνοβαρσής, έος, δ, ή, and κυνοθρασύς, εῖα, ὑ, impudent, having the boldness or impudence of a dog, Theocr. xv, 53. Fr. 9άρσος.

Κὔνοθςἄσής, ές, s. as preced. Κὔνοκέφἄλος, ου, ὁ, having the head of a dog; the dog-headed ape; Anubis, Aristoph. Eq. 418. Fr. κεφαλή.

Κὔνοκλόπος, ου, ὁ, a dog-stealer, Aristoph. Ran. 618. Γr. κλέπτω, 2. pf.

Κυνοκοπίω, ω, f. ήσω, to flog a proson like a dog, Aristoph. Eq.

289. Fr. κόπτω. Κῦνοκράμιο, ns, n, dog-cabbage. Κυνολίσχης, ου, δ, an obscene or impudent talker. Fr. λίσου

impudent talker. Fr. λίσχη. Kυνόμυνα, ας, ἡ, a dog-fly, Exod. viii, 21; Ps. lxxvii, 45; and Philo Vit. Mos. 1, p. 401, ed. Mang., who deduces it from μυίας and κυνός, and hence, impudent, audacious, Il. xxi, 394: Athen. Deipnos. iii, 37, and iv, 14; some read κυνάμυνα.

Kυνόπολις, εως, ή, Cynopolis, a city of Egypt.

Κυνοπολίτης, ου, δ, (scil. νομός,)

the Cynopolitan (nome), a district of Egypt.

Κῦνοπρόσωπος, ου, δ, ἡ, having a dog's face, dog-faced, impudent. Fr. πρόσωπου.

Κυνοςαϊστής. See κυνορραϊστής. Κυνόςοδου, ου, τό, the dog-rose.

Κυνοβραίστής, or (without a diæresis) κυνοβραίστής, οῦ, ὁ, a vexer of dogs, the dog-tick, dog-fly, Aristot. Rhet. ii, 21. Fr. βαίω. Κυνόσαργες, εος, τό, a Cynosarges, a gymnasium, or place of exercise at Athens, appropriated originally to illegitimate children (Demosth. 691, 19), and to those whose mothers were foreigners; it was dedicated to Hercules. Antisthenes, the founder of the Cynics, had his school here, as his mother was a foreigner. Fr.

Κυνόσδατον, ου, τό, the fruit of the dog-thorn. From

Κὔνόσζάτος, ου, ή, a dog-thorn, a kind of wild rose.

Κυνόσουρα, ας, ἡ, the Cynosure; the Little Bear, Ursa Minor, a constellation. Fr. κυνός and οὐρά. Also

Κονόσουρα (ἀά), addled eggs. Κυνοσουρίδες, οί, swift dogs, Callim. Hym. in Dian. 94.

Κυνοσπάρακτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, torn by dogs, Soph. Antig. 1183. Fr. σπαράσσω.

Κυνοτροφικός, ή, όν, pertaining to the rearing of dogs. Fr. τρέφω. Κυνοῦχος, ου, δ, a dog-holder or dog-leash; a sack made of a dog's skin, Xen. Cyn. ii, 20.

Κυνίφεων, ονος, δ, ή, having the disposition of a dog; impudent, Æschyl. Choëph. 612; rapacious. Fr. φεήν.

Κύντεξος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, compar. from κύων, literally, more dog-like, more impudent, more severe, Plat. Polit. iii, 390, D; more daring; ὅ, τι κύντεξον ἔξδοι, what more daring deed he might perform, Il. x, 503; superl. κύντατος. Th. κύων.

Kννά, οῦς, ἡ, a she-dog, a bitch. Kννῶν πόλις, εως, ἡ, Cynopolis, or the city of dogs, a city of Egypt.

Κυνῶπα, voc. sing. of

Κυνώπης, ου, δ, having the face or look of a dog; impudent, shameless, Π. i, 159; κυνδς ὄμματ' ἔχων, having the face of a dog, Π. i, 225. Fr. ἄψ. Κυνώπιδος, gen. sing. of

Kυνῶπις, ἴδος, ἡ, shameless, impudent, Π. iii, 180; raving for prey, Eurip. Orest. 254. Fr. κυνώπης.

Κύνωψ, ωπος, 'n, α kind of grass. Κύος, εος, τό, the fetus or young in the womb. Th. κύω.

Κυούμενος, part. pres. pas. of κυέω, s. as κύω.

Κυοφορίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be with child; to be pregnant. Fr. κύος and φορίω.

Κυοφορία, ας, ή, gestation.

Kυοφόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, pregnant. Same Th.

Κύπαιρος, Dor. for κύπειρος. Κυπαρίσσενος, or κυπαρίττενος, ίνη, ινον, made of cypress, Thucyd. ii, 34.

 $\check{\mathbf{K}} \mathbf{\hat{T}} \mathbf{\Pi} \mathbf{\Lambda}' \mathbf{P} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{\Sigma} \mathbf{O} \mathbf{\Sigma}, \, \mathbf{n} \mathbf{n} \mathbf{n} \mathbf{e} (\mathbf{\hat{\tau}} \mathbf{\tau} \mathbf{o} \mathbf{s}, \, \mathbf{o} \mathbf{v}, \, \dot{\mathbf{n}}, \, \mathbf{the cypress-tree}.$

Κυπαρισσών, ῶνος, ὁ, a cypressgrove or hedge. Fr. πυπάρισσος.

KΫ́ΠΑΡΟΣ, ου, δ, a kind of large, hollow vessel.

ΚΥΠΑ'Σ, άδος, and κυπασσίς,

idos, 'n, a kind of cloak or upper garment; a veil; a bed-covering; a garment, ποδήρης, reachto the feet, which was worn by the gay of either sex, Anthol. Reiskii. p. 22. See Toup. ii, p. 121. Fr. κύπη.

Κύπειρον, τό, and

KŤ'ΠΕΙΡΟΣ, ov, \acute{n} , the cyperus, a kind of rush.

Κυπελλομάχος, ου, fighting over cups, or at which they fight with cups.

ΚΥΠΕΛΛΟΝ, ου, τό, dimin., a kind of cup, of a round form; a goblet, a bowl. Fr. χύπος.

Κύπερος, δ, Ion. for κύπειρος. Κύπη, ή, s. as γύπη, a hole, a

hollow.

Κυπεία, ας, ή, Venus. Fr. Κύπεος.

Κυπειάεχης, ου, ό, the governor of Cyprus.

Κύπειδα, and Κύπειν, acc. sing. of Κύπεις.

Κυπείδιος, α, ον, relating to or concerning Venus or love; delicate, effeminate, tender. Fr. Κύπεις.

Kυπείζω, f. ίσω, to sprout or bud; to blossom, LXX.; to flower beautifully. Th. Κύπεος. Κύπεις, acc. sing. of Κύπεις.

Κύπείνον, ου, τό, an unguent made from the flowers of the κύπους. And

κύπεος. And Κυπείνος, or κυπείανος, ου, δ, a kind of carp.

Κύπριος, ου, Cyprian; an inhabitant of Cyprus. Fr. the same Th.

Κύπεις, τδος, ή, Venus; love; amours, Aristoph. Eccl. 717; acc. Κύπειδα and Κύπειν. Th. Κύπεος.

Kυπεισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a sprouting or budding, a blossom, chiefly of the olive; a flower. Fr. χυ-πείζω.

Κυπρογενέα, ή, Poet. for

Kυπρογίνεια, ας, ή, an epithet of Venus, who was said to have been born in Cyprus, Aristoph. Lys. 551; also

Kυπρογενής, έος, δ, ή, the same. Fr. Κύπρος and γίνομαι.

Κυπρόθεν, adv. from Cyprus; and Κύπρονδε, adv. to Cyprus.

ΚΥΊΙΡΟΣ, ου, n, the island of Cyprus; also, a kind of tree or shrub; the privet.

Kυπτάζω, f. άσω, to stoop down or to stretch forward the head in order to look narrowly at something; to apply earnestly to an object; to stop; τί κυπτά-ζεις ἔχων περὶ τὴν θύραν, why

do you keep stooping, i. e. loitering or stopping about the door? Aristoph. Nub. 505; to delay, to busy one's self about a thing. Fr. xixxxx.

a thing. Fr. κύπτω.

Κυπτός, ή, όν, stooping or bent down, inclined; suppliant. Th.

Κύπτω, f. ύψω, to stoop down or incline forwards; pf. κίκυφα, Eurip. Cycl. 212; Plat. Polit. ix, 586, A; to look down; to delay: to spend the time; to stand lounging or loitering; 1. a. ἔκυψα, part. 1. a. κύψας, Herodt. iv, 49; είμι κύψας, I go head foremost, Aristoph. Eccl. 858. Th. probably κύδω, hence the Latin cubo, cumbo, etc.

Kυς ανα, ας, Dor. for Κυς ήνη, ης, ή, Cyrene. See Pindar, Pith. Od. ix, 298, etc.

Κυς ξαΐος, αία, αΐον, sublime. Fr. κύς εις. (?)

Κυεβάντων, gen. pl. of

Κύς ξας, αντος, δ, a shortened form of Κοςύ ξας, Callim. Hymn. in Jov. 46.

KΥΡΒΑΣΙ'A, α₅, 'n, a cock's comb; a cap; a Persian bonnet or hat, with a peaked crown, like the tiara, Herodt. vii, 64; see Aristoph. Av. 487.

KΥPBIΣ, εως, ἡ, in pl. χύρβεις, triangular tables, which turned on a pivot, and on which the laws were written; a pettifogger, i. e. one who employed every artifice of law to cheat and deceive, Aristoph. Nub. 447; γράψαντες ἐν κύρβες ΄ τισι καὶ στήλαις, Plat. Polit. 298, D.

Κῦςε, Ion. for ἔκυςε, impf. of κύςω.

Κυρεία, ας, ή, by syncop. for κυριεία, dominion, sway, power, LXX. Th. κῦρος.

Κύρειος, ου, δ, ή, belonging to Cyrus, Xen. Anab. i.

Κυρέω, and κύρω, f. ήσω, pf. ηκα, impf. εκύρουν and εκύρον, hence, 3. sing. xves, Il. xxiii, 821; 1. a. expensa, inf. zvensai, part. κυρήσας, Hes., and also "κυρσα, part. κύρσας, inf. κύρσαι, pres. mid. κύρομαι, s. as κυρέω, pres. act. κύεω, much more rare; Plat. Alc. ii, 1410; to light upon, meet with, find, obtain ; içã πυρούντα τόνδε τῶν ἐπαξίων, Ι perceive him meeting with his deserts, Eschyl. Prom. 70; καθαρσίου έδειτο κυρησαι, Herndt. i; to happen to be, Eschyl. Prom. 338; φαίνει κυρών, you appear to be, Soph. Phil. 735; to happen to have, with "χω. ἐπεὶ κυρῶ π' ἐγὰ ἔχων μὲν ἄρχας, Id. Œd. T. 258; it is generally used as a substantive verb, and commonly governs the gen., sometimes the acc., rarely the dat.; γνώμη κυρήσας, having obtained it by superior wisdom, Soph. Œd. T. 398; ώς κυρεῖς ἔχων, as you happen to be, Soph. Aj. 87. Th. κύρω.

Κυρη, ης, ἡ, the goddess Ceres.
Κυρηθάζω, f. άσω, to butt with
the horns; to fight; to wrangle, dispute vehemently; to
brawl, Aristoph. Eq. 272; and
Κυρηθάσία, ας, ἡ, the butting of
two horned animals; strife, contention.

Κυρηθάτης, and κύρηθος, ου, ό, a quarreller, a fighter.

Kυρηθάω, f. άσω, to fight with the horns; to push or butt with the horns.

ΚΥΥΡΗ'ΒΙΑ, ων, τά, the husk or chaff of barley or other grain, bran. See κηςύδια.

Κύςημα, ἄτος, τό, and by syncop. κύςμα, ατος, τό, any thing which one lights upon or finds, a windfall; an occurrence; also, prey, booty. Th. κύςω.

Κυρηναϊκή, ης, η, scil. γη, Cyrenaïca, a country of Africa, corresponding to the modern Barca. Κυρηναῖος, α, ον, of or belonging to Cyrene.

Κυςήνη, ης, ή, a city of Africa, Cyrene; also, a Greek colony. Κυςήνιος, ου, ό, the name of a man, Cyrenius, (Lat. Quirinus,) Luke ii, 2.

Κυεησαι, 1. a. inf., and

Κυςήσας, ασα, αν, part. 1. a. act. of κυςίω, s. as κύςω, to light upon, to find; to obtain; ά μη κυςήσας της δίκης, which not having obtained justice, Eurip. Phan. 500.

Κυρβείς, part. 1. a. pas. of κύρω. Κυρβείς, ας, ή, a mistress, a lady; power, dominion; adj. with ἡμίρα, an appointed day; κυρία ἐκκλήσια, a stated meeting, Aristoph. Acharn. 19; in contradistinction to σύγκλητος ἐκκλησία, one specially summoned; fem. of κύριος.

Κυριακός, ή, όν, of or belonging to a lord or master, the lord's; in the Scriptures, of or belonging to God or Christ; κυριακή (ἡμί-ρα), the Lord's day. Th. κύριος.

Kωριαρχία, ας, ή, the beginning or origin of dominion or power. Fr. ἀρχή.

Kuguever, 3. sing. pres, ind. act. of

Κυριεύω, f. εύσω, to be master of, Xen. Mem. iii, 5, 10; to rule over; to possess or to exercise authority over; to obtain, to possess; to take, to recover, Plat. Polit. ix, 586, B; to fine, Æschin. 5, 36; with the gen. κυριεύω σοῦ, I am thy master. Fr. κύριος.

Κυρίζω, s. as πυρίσσω, to push or butt with the horns, Plat. Polit. ix, 586, B; ἐπύρισσον, they (the floating corpses) tossed against, Æschyl. Pers. 302. Fr. κίρας.

Κῦριζις, εως, ἡ, fighting with horns; the act of butting with the horns. Fr. κυρίσσω.

Κυξιοπτονία, ας, ή, the murder of a master; in Eccles. Writ., the killing of the Lord. Fr. κτίίνω.

Κυρωλικτίω, ω, to use words in their strict or proper sense. Fr. λίγω.

Κῦξιολεξία, ας, ἡ, the use of words in their strict sense. Same Th. Κῦξιολογικός, ἡ, όν, speaking or

describing literally; applied to that class of Egyptian hieroglyphics, which consists of simple pictures of things; opposed to συμβολικός, Clement. Alexandr. Strom. 5, p. 567. See Champollion's Précis, etc., and Dulaurier's Examen d'un Passage des Stromates, etc. Paris. 1833. Kūgios, ia, Ion. in, iov, ruling, having authority, dominion; being lord or master of; having force, as laws; effective, established, valid, authentic, regular, fixed; nugía innlnoía, a stated assembly of the people, Demosth.; πύριος είναι, to have the power of, Plat. Phil. 12, A; zúgios γίγνεσθαι, to become master of, get possession of, Demosth. 241, 15; as a subst. a lord, master, proprietor; a natural guardian, i. e. either a father or a near relation; έπίτροπος, & guardian appointed by the archon; κυρία, the mistress of a family; οί κύριοι, persons exercising authority, rulers; also, the gods; compar. χυριώτερος, possessing more weight and influence, Dem. de Coron. Fr. xueos.

Κυξιότης, ητος, ή, dominion, power, authority; property; used for the concrete, one who possesses authority or dominion, in N. T. Fr. χύζος.

Kieioow. See nveizw.

Κυρίττιλος, ου, δ, ή, striking

with the horns; quarrelsome. Fr. κυρίσσω.

Κυρίως, adv. as master, lord, or proprietor; by proper authority, validly, solemnly, justly. Fr.

Κυςκάνάω, ῶ, to mix; to excite tumult; rare, for κυκανάω, Aristoph. Thesm. 429. Fr. κυκῶν.

Κύεμα, ἄτος, τό, by syncop. for κύεμα, απν thing which is found, prey, booty, Il. v, 488. Fr. κυείω, οτ κύεω.

Kύρν, for πύρνε, voc. of

Κύρνος, ου, δ, Cyrnus, now Corsica; also, a man's name, Cyrnus.

Κυρομαι, for κυρω.

KΥ POΣ, εος, τό, authority, power, command, sway, Thucyd. v, 38; an edict; confirmation, ratification, validity, Plat. Gorg. 450, E; the main point or substance of a thing; the cause or source, Soph. Electr. 907; also,

Κῦξος, ου, ὁ, a king of Persia, Cyrus Major, or the elder Cyrus, Xen. Cyr.

Κυςοπαιδεία, ας, ή, the Greek work of Xenophon, called the Cyronedia

Κυροῦν, pres. inf. act., and Κυροῦν, pres. inf. act., and Κυροῦναι, part. pres. f. g. of Κῦρόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to sanction, Æschyl. Pers. 517; to confirm, ratify, establish; to render valid, to give force or authority to, to authenticate; pas. to be sanctioned, rendered valid; pf. pas. κικύρωμαι · ἐκευροῶνο συμβάλλλειν, it was resolved to engage, Herodt. Th. κῦρος.

Κύρσαι, 1. a. inf. of χύρω. Κυρσάνιος, ου, ό, a young man, a youth, in the Laced. dialect in Aristoph. Lys. 982. Fr. χύ-

Κύρσως, part. 1. a. act. of κύρω. Κύρσω, f. Æol. of κύρω.

Κυρταύχην, ενος, δ, ή, with a crooked neck, bending the neck. Fr. αυχην.

Κυρτεύς, έως, and πυρτευτής, οῦ, δ, a fisherman who uses a πύρτος.

Κύρτη, ης, ή, a fishing-basket, Herodt. i, 191.

KΥΡΤΟ Σ, ή, όν, Æol. κυς πός, crooked, humpbacked, bent, Π. ii, 211; convex; swollen, κυς τὸν ἐὸν κος υφοῦται, the swollen billow (κῦμα) raises its head, Π. iv, 426. But

Κύρτος, ου, δ, a fishing-net, a fishing-basket; a cage; also,

κύςτη, and κύςτις, the same. Fr. preced.

Kυρτίω, ω, f. ωσω, to bend or crook; to curve; to bend down; pas. to be bent, Xen. Mem. iii, 10, 14; κυρτουμένου, bent, opposed to δεβουμένου, erect; to make humpbacked, protuberant, convex. Th. κυρτός.

Κύςτωμα, ἄτος, τό, any curvature or protuberance; a hump-back; also, any tumor; an arch or vault; as a military term, a half-moon, Polyb. Th. κυρτός.

Κυρτωσις, εως, ή, the act of bending or crooking; the being crooked, bent, arched. Fr. πυρτόω. $K\tilde{\Upsilon}'P\Omega$, to light upon, attain, $m{\mathcal{E}ol}$. κύρσω \cdot τοιαυτής εἴη μοι κύρσαι άλόχου, may it be my lot to have such a wife, Eurip. Alc. 487; 1. a. "xvera, with the gen., Æschyl. Prom. 741; 2. a. "x v eov, 3. sing. Ion. x v es, Il. xxiii, 821; "Exvera is properly Æolic, but it is used both by the Ionic and Attic writers; ἐκύρησα is used by Herodotus, never by Homer, but always knugga. Fr. $xue^i\omega$, s. as $xue^i\omega$. Κυεῶσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of πυεόω. Κύρωσις, εως, ή, sanction, ratification, confirmation, Thucyd. vi, 103. Fr. κυρόω.

Κύσα, and κύσσα, Poet. for ἔκυσα,
 1. a. act. of κυνέω.

Κύσε, or κύσεν, Ion. for ἔκυσεν, 3. sing. 1. a. act. κύσον, 1. a. imperat. act. κύσαι, of the same verb.

Κύσθος, and κυσός, οῦ, ὁ, a hollow or hole of any kind. Fr. κύω. Κυσί, dat. pl. of κύων.

Κυσολαμπίς, ίδος, \dot{n} , a glowworm. Κυσολίσχης, ου, $\dot{\delta}$, one who talks obscenely. Fr. λίσχη.

Κυσσαμένη, part. 1. a. mid. f.
g. Poet. for κυσαμένη, from κύω.
Κύσση, Ion. and Poet. for ἔκυσε,
3. sing. 1. a. of the same verb.

KΥ ΣΤΙΣ, εως, ή, a bladder, acc. κύστιν, Aristoph. Nub. 404; the gall-bladder; a purse. Fr. κύω. ΚΥ ΤΙΝΟΙ, ων, οί, plur. of

Κύτἴνος, ου, ὁ, the flower-cup of the pomegranate. Fr. χύτος. Κυτίς, ίδος, ἡ, a pannier, a chest; a small box or basket.

ΚΥΤΙΣΟΣ, ου, δ, a plant, cytisus, a kind of trefoil; the bean trefoil tree.

Κυτογάστως, οξος, δ, one who has a capacious belly. Fr. γαστής. ΚΫ́ΤΟΣ, εος, τό, a hollow or cavity; room, capacity, space; πεξίδζομον χύτος, the circular

groove of the shield, Æschyl. S. Theb. 477; any hollow body, Aristoph. Vesp. 1114; the belly.

Κύτεα, Ion. for χύτεα, and Κύτεαν, Dor. for χύτεην, acc. sing. of χύτεα, s. as χύτεος.

Κύτταρον, τό, s. as

Kύτταξος, ου, δ, any cavity; the cell in the comb of bees or wasps; an urn, Soph. Electr. 1131; the hold of a ship; an acorn-cup; the cone of a pine or fir-tree; the pod of the Egyptian bean; an arch: χύτταξος τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, the vault of heaven, Aristoph. Pac. 198. Fr. χύτος.

Κυτωδής, έος, ό, ή, capacious, hollow, swelling out. Fr. είδος.

Kυφάγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, bending; of a horse, having the neck arched, or carrying the head low; stooping. Fr. ἄγω.

Κυφᾶλίος, α, ον, Poet. for χυφός. Κύφελλα, ων, τά, the clouds; all things which are hollow; the hollows of the ears, Lycophr. Fr. χυφός.

Κύφελλον, ου, τό, only in the plur. χύφελλα, which see.

KΥ ΦI, εος and εως, τό, a kind of perfume; an Egyptian medieine.

Κῦφός, ή, όν, crooked, bent, curved; humpbacked; κυφὸς γήςκι, bent with old age, Odys. ii, 16. Fr. κύπτω.

Κῦφος, εος, τό, crookedness, convexity; a tumor; a humpback; a hollow vessel. Τh. κύπτω.

Kυφότης, ητος, ή, crookedness, curvedness. Same Th.

Κυφόω, ω, f. ώσω, to crook, bend, stoop forward; pas. to be bent, Thucyd. iv, 125. Fr. κύφος.
Κυφωμα, ἄτος, τό, a hump on the back, etc.

Kūφων, ωνος, δ, an arched or vaulted place; a crooked staff; a plough-handle; an instrument with which criminals were confined or tortured; a wooden engine or collar, in which the neck and feet were screwed, Aristoph. Plut. 476; a bad fellow, a rogue, i. e. who has had his neck in the pillory, etc. Fr. κυφός. Th. κύντω.

Κύφων', for πύφωνα, acc. sing. of preced.

 $K\bar{\nu}$ φωνίζω, f. ίσω, to torture with the \varkappa ν φων.

Kũψαι, inf., and

Κύψας, part. 1. a. act. of κύπτω. ΚΥΥΕ'ΛΗ, ης, ἡ, a hollow vessel; a beehive; a kind of ves-

sel or corn measure; a chest.

Κυψελίδαι, oi, the Cypselidæ, or descendants of Cypselus.

Κυψελίς, δος, n, a hollow place; a little chest or box; the dirt of the ears, Aretæus; the wax in the ears, Herodt. v, 92.

Κυψελλίζω, to tyrannize like Cypselus; a corrupted word in Theog. 894.

Κυψελόδυστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having the ears full of wax or dirt. Fr. βύω.

Kuψελος, ου, ὁ, a bird, the sandmartin or swallow, so called from χυψελίδες, the nests, which it constructs in the mud; also, the name of the son of Eëtion, Cypselus.

KΥ΄Ω, and κνίω, f. ήσω, 1. a. ἐκύησα, strictly, to hold, contain, or have within, Plat. Conv. 203; to conceive; to be with young; to be pregnant, Bion. Idyl.; to kiss, Aristoph. Nub. 82; κύομαι, to become pregnant; 1. a. act. ἔκυσα from κύω, to make pregnant, fruitful; 1. a. mid. ἐκῦσάμην, to conceive; metaphor. to form or conceive an idea in the mind, Plat. Theat. 184. B. Fr. κνίω, the same.

184, B. Fr. κυίω, the same. $\mathbf{K}\tilde{\Upsilon}'\Omega\mathbf{N}$, δ or \dot{n} , a dog or bitch; both masc. and fem. in Hom., but the masc. more frequent; gen. zvvós, dat. zuví, acc. zúva, voc. zúvv, and, by the later writers, κύων, pl. nom. zúves, gen. zúvav, dat. zvoí, Epic κύνεσσι, Il., acc. κύνας the Dogstar, Demosth. 927, 3; in Διὸς πύων, the eagle of Jupiter; in the tragic writers, any monster, as the Harpies, the Furies, Hydra, Sphinx, etc.; a sea-dog, Odys. xii, 96; a sea-fish, perhaps the sword-fish; the fetlockjoint of a horse; a fury, Eurip. Electr. 1338; any ravenous animal; the sparks which fly from red-hot iron when hammered; metaphor. an impudent or shameless fellow; a term of reproach, applied to indelicate or abandoned women, but less coarse than in English; Elven' èmeso núvos, upon account of my abandoned self, Il. vi, 336; a cynic.

'Κφάνω, for ἰκφήνω, Soph. Œd. Τ. 329.

Kω, Ion. for πω, Herodt.

Κῶας, gen. κώεςς, τό, nom. contract. κῶς, whence pl. κώςα, Π. ix, 657; a skin with the hair or wool on; commonly understood as a sheep's skin; the (golden) fleece, Ap. Rhod. 4.

Perhaps from δίs, as Hemsterh. derives it; according to Passow, from κεῖμαι, κοιμάω.

ΚΩΒΙΟ Σ, οῦ, ὁ, a kind of fish, (gobio,) a gudgeon.

Κωδάριον, ου, τό, a little fleece; dim. of χώδιον.

K(1'ΔΕΙΑ, and κωδία, ας, ή, a head, especially the head of a poppy, κώδειαν ἀνασχών, Il. xiv, 499; a little ball.

Kώδη, ης, ή, the head or seedvessel of the poppy; s. as preced.

Kώδιο, a barbarism for

Κώδιον, ου, τό, a skin, a fleece, used as a bed-cover; contract. for κωΐδιον, Aristoph. Th. κῶς. Κωδιοφόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, clad in a sheep-skin. Fr. φέρω.

ΚΩ'ΔΩΝ, ωνος, δ, a bell; χαλκήλατοι κώδωνες, brazen bells, Æschyl. S. Theb. 362; also, 381; Soph. Aj. 17; the broad end of a trumpet; a trumpet itself; metaphor., a prating, loquacious fellow.

Κωδωνίζω, f. ίσω, to ring a bell; ἄνευ Σοφοκλέους ὅτι ποιεῖ κωδωνίσω, Aristoph. Ran. 79; to go the military rounds with a bell, to ascertain if the sentinel was awake; to try by ringing a bell; to try coins, vessels, etc., by making them ring; to try the steadiness of horses by ringing a bell; to try; to prove. Fr. κώδων.

Κωδωνόπροτος, ου, δ, ἡ, tinkling, ringing, as a bell; rattling; clanging; using pompous language. Fr. πρότος.

Κωδωνοφαλαζόσωλος, ου, ό, ή, having bells attached to the horses' trappings, Aristoph. Ran. 963. Ir. κώδων, φάλαζα, and σῶλος.

Κωδωνοφοςίω, ω, to go the rounds with a bell; to carry a bell. Fr. φίρω.

Kώεα, nom. pl. of κώς, τό.

KΩ'ΘΩN, ωνος, δ, a Lacedemonian earthen drinking-cup; also, a cup used by Persian children, Non. Cyr. i, 2, 8; a drinking-vessel, a cup; a drinking-bout, a carousing; the name of a Carthaginian port, Cothon.

Kωθωνίζω, f. ίσω, to drink deep, to carouse together. Fr. preced.

Κωθώνιον, τό, dimin. of κώθων. Κωθωνιστήριον, ου, τό, a verbal noun from κωθωνίζισθαι, 3 Esdr. iv, 63; a place devoted to drinking and carousing, Diod. Sic.

κώϊος, τα, ϊον. See κῷος.
 ΚΩΚΑ'ΛΙΑ, ων, τά, the genus of animals covered with shells;

as if κογχάλια.

Κωκάλός, οῦ, ὁ, an ancient king of Sicily, Cocălus.

Κώπυμα, ἄτος, τό, weeping, lamenting, wailing, crying; λιγία κωκύματα, shrill wails, Æschyl. Pers. 324. Fr. κωκυω.

Κωκῦτός, οῦ, ὁ, lamentation, wailing, funeral cry; also, a river in Hades, Cocytus. Fr. κωκύω. ΚΩΚΤ΄Ω, f. ῦσω, to weep, lament, wail; to utter loud sobs. The penult is long in the Attic poets, Soph. Antig. 28, 204; Aristoph. Lys. 1222; Ran. 34; it is short in Homer, Il. xix, 284; but, before a consonant, as in fut. and 1. a., long.

Κῶλα, pl. of ϫῶλον. Κωλαία. See ϫωλεά. ΚΩΛΑΓΡΕ'ΤΑΙ, or

K $\Omega\Lambda$ AKPE'TAI, oi, officers who distributed the $x\tilde{\omega}\lambda\alpha$, or remains of the victims at a sacrifice to the priests; the receivers of the fines and of the public money, who paid the judges their salaries and disbursed the expenses of the sacrifices, Aristoph. Vesp. 706. Fr. $\tilde{\alpha}\gamma \epsilon i e \omega$.

Κωλάξιον, τό, dimin. of κῶλον. Κωλεά, ᾶs, and κωλή, ηs, ἡ, a bundle of hay; also, the hind quarter of a swine, or a gammon of bacon, a haunch.

Κώλεος, s. as χῶλον. Κωλή. See χωλεά.

Κώληψ, ηπος, η, the calf of the leg; the bend of the ham; the haunch. The $x\tilde{\omega}\lambda$ or.

Κωλιά, ἡ, and κωλία, s. as κωλῆ.
Κωλιάς, άδος, ἡ, Colias, a promontory in Attica, where there was a temple of Venus; hence, soft affection, amorousness, Aristoph.
Nub. 53; Lys. 2.

Κωλιπεύομαι, to be subject to or to have a colic. From

Kωλικός, ή, όν, one that has the colic; of or relating to the colic. From

KΩ~ΛON, ov, τό, a member, a limb, a foot, Soph. Phil. 42; κῶλον ἐκτενεῖς, Æschyl. Prom. 323; a colon or part of a period; the colon or great gut; κῶλα, the thongs or cords of a sling, Antipat. Epigr.; a body or carcass, in N. T.

Κωλοτομέω, ω, f. ήσω, to cut off limbs, to mutilate; to reap. Fr. τέμνω.

Κωλυίτω, 3. sing. imperat. act. of κωλύω.

Κώλῦμα, ἄτος, τό, and κωλύμη, ης, ἡ, an impediment, hindrance, obstacle, Thucyd. i, 16; i, 92. Fr. κωλύω.

Κωλῦσάνεμος, and -āς, ου, δ , any thing used as a protection from the wind, a screen. Fr. ἄνεμος. Κωλῦσίδζομος, ου, δ , \hat{n} , epithet of the gout, that prevents running. Fr. δρόμος.

Kωλυσις, εως, ħ, s. as <math>πωλυμα. Kωλυτεον, verbal adj. (one) must check or hinder, Xen. Fr. πωλύω.

Κωλῦτής, ῆςος, and κωλυτής, οῦ, δ, one who hinders or restrains, Thucyd. iii, 23. From

Κωλυτικός, ή, όν, hindering, preventive.

ΚΩΛΥΩ, f. $\bar{v}\sigma\omega$, pf. $\kappa \epsilon \kappa \dot{\omega} \lambda \bar{v} z \alpha$, Demosth. 1441, 23; de Coron. 3, 7; to hinder, restrain, repress; to obstruct, Thucyd. iv, 14; vii, 56; to withhold, to deny; in N. T., to forbid, to dissuade; $\ddot{o}_s \sigma \epsilon \kappa \omega \lambda \dot{\sigma} \sigma \epsilon \tau \dot{\sigma} \delta e \tilde{e} \gamma$, who shall prevent you from doing it, Soph. Phil. 1225; pf. pas. $\kappa \epsilon \kappa \dot{\omega} \lambda \dot{\nu} \mu a \epsilon$. The penult of the present, uncertain; with the acc. and gen., Xen. Mem. ii, 6, 26; 1. a. inf. act. $\kappa \omega \lambda \dot{\nu} \sigma \alpha \epsilon$, 1. a. pas. $\delta \kappa \omega \lambda \dot{\nu} \partial \nu \sigma \epsilon$.

Κωλύων, part. pres. act. of preced. $K\Omega\Lambda\Omega'TH\Sigma$, ou, i, a newt or lizard.

Κωλωτοςιδής, έος, δ, ή, lizardlike, resembling a lizard; speckled, spotted, like a lizard. Fr. κωλώτης and είδος.

ΚΩ^{*}ΜΑ, ἄτος, τό, a deep sleep; μαλακὸν κῶμα, a soft or sweet sleep, Π. xiv, 359; drowsiness; a lethargy; an allurement.

Kώμαζον, impf. Ion., and

Κωμάζοντα, acc. sing. part. pres. of Κωμάζω, Dor. κωμάσδω, f. άσω, pf. nenúpara, Plat. Polit. vi, 500 ; ἐπεισκεκωμακότες, to go through the villages dancing and revelling; to revel; μηδ΄ ἐπεῖ μὲν πωμάζειν παὶ παιανίζειν, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 158; to behave licentiously like revellers; to dance; to go in procession, singing, dancing, jesting, and turning the passengers into ridicule; to praise with hymns or songs; πωμάζειν είς τινα, to sing a hymn in praise of any one; to visit as a lover, Theophr. Char. 12. Th. κῶμος.

Κωμαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to be drowsy; to desire to sleep. Fr. χῶμα. ΚΩ'ΜΛΚΟΝ, ου, σό, a kind of aromatic or spicy fruit, perhaps

the nutmeg.

Κώμαξ, ακος, δ, a wanton or licentious fellow. Fr. κῶμος. Κωμάζατε, Dor. for κωμάσατε, praise ye with a hymn, 1. a. imperat. act. of κωμάζω.

Κωμάςχης, ου, δ, the head or chief magistrate of a village. Fr. κώμη and ἄςχω.

Κωμάσας, part. 1. a. of χωμάζω. Κωμάσδειν, Dor. for κωμάζειν, inf. of κωμάζω.

Κωμασία, ας, ή, from κωμος, a revelling.

Κωμαστής, οῦ, δ, a feaster; a bacchanalian; a reveller; κωμάστης Διόνῦσος, Aristoph. Nub. 602.

Κωμαστίκές, ή, όν, bacchanalian; fit for a festive procession. Fr. κῶμος.

Κωμάστως, οςος, δ, Poet. for κωμαστής.

Κωματώδης, εος, δ, ή, drowsy; hence, COMATOSE. Fr. κωμα and είδος.

KΩ'MH, ns, n, a village, Thucyd. i, 5; φεατείας καὶ δήμους καὶ κώμας, parishes, and districts, and villages, Plat. Legg. v, 746, D; a town; a quarter of a town; a street. Hence by the street in sillage.

Kωμηδόν, adv. in villages, by villages.

Κωμήτης, ου, δ, a villager; κωμήται, inhabitants of the same village or street; φιραίας τῆτοδι κωμήται χθονός, Ευτίρ. Alc. 492; neighbours. Fr. κώμη. Κωμήτις, ίδος, fem. from κωμήτης. Κωμικεύομαι, to use the words of a comic poet; to speak in a comic style. From

Κωμικός, ή, όν, pertaining to comic poetry; subst. a comic poet. Fr. κώμη.

Κωμό, a barbarism for κωμός. Κωμόπολις, εως, ή, a villagetown, i. e. unfortified, a large village, Mark i, 38; it is found also in Strabo. Fr. κώμη and πύλις.

KΩMOΣ, ον, δ, a revel, revelry, Eurip. Alc. 820; Plat. Polit. ix, 573, D; a jovial feast; loud, boisterous mirth; πολυή-χητος κώμος, Eurip. Alc. 941; festivity; debauchery; wanton behaviour; a wanton song, sung by lovers, at night, by the doors of their mistresses; the dancing used in revels; also, the god who presides over revels; a company of revellers; δίχισε κώμον εὐῖου 9εοῦ, Eurip. Bacch. 1157; any company of persons, but seldom used in this

sense, Eurip. Hipp. 44, and Ion. 1196; κώμου δεσπότης, he to whose praise any one has composed a song; the song which celebrated the victor in the Olympic games, Pind. Olymp. iv, 15; vi, 30, 166.

 $K\Omega'M\Upsilon\Sigma$, $\nu\theta_{05}$, $\dot{\eta}$, a laurel-tree, placed before the door; a bundle of hay, a truss.

Κώμφ, dat. sing. of πῶμος.

Κωμφδίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be a comic poet or actor; act. to turn into ridicule; κακηγοροῦντάς τε καὶ κωμωδοῦντας ἀλλήλους, Plat. Polit. iii, 895, E; Aristoph. Acharn. 631; to make one a character in a farce: pas. to be satirized, Aristoph. Vesp. 1032. Fr. κώμη and ψδή.

Κωμώδημα, ατος, τό, a satirical speech; a mockery or jesting, Plat. Legg. vii, 816, D. Fr. κωμωδός.

Κωμφδία, α;, 'n, originally, a village song; a comedy, Plat. Apol. 19, C; Conv. 223, D; a play; a comic poem; a satire. Fr. κωμφδίς.

Κωμωδικός, ή, όν, comic, of comedy, Plat. Polit. x, 606, C.

Κωμφδιογέμφος, ου, δ, a writer of comedies. Fr. κωμφδία and γεάφω.

Κωμωδόγελως, ωτος, δ, a comic actor.

Κωμφδογεάφος, δ, s. as κωμφδιογεάφος.

Κωμφδοδίδασεαλία, ή, the teaching and rehearsing a comedy with the actors; in the gen., the comic poet's art. From

Κωμφδοδιδάσπαλος, ου, δ, a comic poet who instructs the performers; a comic poet. Fr. πώμη and διδάσπω.

Κωμφδολοιχίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be a parasite and buffoon, Aristoph. Vesp. 1358. Fr. κωμφδία and λίχω.

Κωμωδοποιητής, ου, δ, and

Κωμφδοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, a comic poet or writer, Plat. Apol. 18, D. Fr. κώμη and ποιῶ.

Κωμφδός, οῦ, ὁ, an actor of comedies, a player, a comedian or comic poet, Plat. Phædr. 236,
 C. Fr. κώμη and ἀείδω.

Κωμωδοτεάγωδία, ή, a tragicomedy.

Κωνάζω, f. άσω, to twist or turn round; to turn on its axis. $Fr. \varkappa \tilde{\omega} vos.$

Κωνειάζομαι, probably as a passive, to be dosed with the juice of the κώνειον, or hemlock, the poisonous plant given to persons

condemned to death.

Κώνειον, ου, τό, a poisonous plant, hemlock, or cicuta; hemlock-juice, a poison by which criminals were put to death at Athens; πίνειν κώνειον, to drink poison, Lys. c. Erat.; κώνειον πετωκότα, having drunk poison, Plat. Lys. 219, E See preced. Κωνικός, ή, όν, in the shape of a cone; conical; πνεῦμα κωνικόν, a whirlwind.

Kariov, To, dimin. of

 $K\Omega^{\sim}N\cup\Sigma$, ov. 5, a cone; a boy's top; the cone of the pine-tree; the covering or envelope of certain fruits; the apex of a helmet.

Κωνοφόρος, ου, δ, ή, bearing cones. Fr. κῶνος and φέρω.

Κωνωπείον, ου, τό, a bed with gauze curtains to keep off gnats and musquetoes, LXX.; a curtain to keep off the gnats; a canopy. Th. κώνωψ, οτ κῶνος. Κώνωπες, nom. pl. of κώνωψ.

Κωνωπεών, ῶνος, ὁ, s. as κωνωπεῖον. Κωνωποειδής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, resembling a gnat. Fr. εἶδος.

ΚΩΊΝΩΨ, ωπος, δ, or ħ, a gnat. Κῶος, εος, τό, irreg. pl. τὰ κώεα, dat. κώεσι, later, contract. κῶς, a fleece, a sheep's skin, a covering of sheep's skin. See κώας. But

Κῷος, ὡα, ον, of or from the island of Cos; as a subst., usually written κῶος, it signifies (βόλος being understood) the highest throw with the dice, counting six, being opposed to χῖος, counting one; hence the proverbs, Κῷος πρὸς χῖον, and in Aristoph. οὐ Κῶος ἀλλὰ χῖος.

Κώπαις, dat. pl. of κώπη.

Kωπίες, oi, nom. pl. of

Κωπεύς, έως, δ, wood adapted for making oars, spars, Aristoph. Acharn. 552; Herodt. v, 23; a rower. Fr. κώπη.

Κωπεύω, f. εύσω, and κωπέω, f. κ. τω, to propel with oars; to cause one to handle a sword, or the tiller of a rudder; to prepare or make ready; to fit out; κωπεύειν στεάτον, to prepare an army.

Κωπίων, Ion. for κωπῶν, gen. pl. of

KΩΠΗ, ns, n, the hilt of a sword, Soph. Phil. 1239; the part of the oar grasped by the hand; εἰ μὲν κώπαις χεήσαιντο, if they should ply their oars, Thucyd. vi, 34; ταῖς κώπαις

ποπάσαντο, they saluted (each other's vessels) with their oars, as in modern times they do with the sails of vessels passing each other. Moses Dusoul, as cited by Gail (after Reiske) in Vit. Antonii, cap. 77; a handle of the hand-mill.

Κωπήεις, ήεσσα, ῆεν, having a hilt or handle, Π. xv, 713; ξίφος χωπῆεν, having a costly hilt.

Κωπηλατίω, f. ήσω, to row; to swing to and fro.

Κωπηλασία, ας, ή, the act of rowing or impelling with oars. Fr. κώπη and ἐλαύνω.

Κωπηλάτης, ου, ό, a rower.

Kωπηλᾶτος, ου, δ, ħ, impelled by oars. Fr. ἐλαύνω.

Κωπήςης, εος, δ, ή, said of sailboats that are furnished with oars, Thucyd. iv, 118; holding an oar, Eurip. Troad. 161. Fr. κώπη and ἄρω.

Κωπητής, ῆςος (usually in pl. κωπητήςες), i, a piece of wood to which the oars were tied, called by mariners the rullock, i. e. row-lock. Fr. κώπη.

Κωπίον, ου, τό, a little oar, dimin. from κώπη.

Κωρα, ας, α, Dor for κωρη, ης, η, οr κούρη, a girl; the pupil of the eye; an appellation of Proserpine, i. c. the virgin or maiden, in Bion. Epitaph. Adon. Κωράλιον, ου, τό, and

Κωράλλιον, ου, τό, s. as κοράλλιον. Κώριον, τό, Dor. for κούριον.

Kũgov, Dor. for κοῦgov. Kũgos, ò, Ion. for κοῦgos.

Κωροσύνα, ας, Dor. for πουροσύνη, ης, ή, childhood. Fr. πόρος.

Κωρύκιος, ου, ό, ή, of Corycius, a cave in Mount Parnassus, sacred to the Muses; Κωρύκιαι Νύμφαι, Soph. Antig. 1115; Odys. ix, 212.

Κωρύκιον, ου, τό, a little bag or pouch, a little purse, dimin. from ΚΩ'ΡΥΚΟΣ, ου, δ, a leathern bag or sack for holding provisions; a pouch; an excrescence produced on the leaf of elm and maple trees from the sting of an insect; Corycus, a mountain and cave in Cilicia.

Κως υκώδης, εος, δ, ή, resembling a bag or sack. Fr. ειδος.

ΚΩ΄Σ, εος, τό, a sheep's skin; a fleece; a covering of sheep's skin, Π. ix, 657. See κώας.
Κῶς, Κοῶς, and Κεῶς, ῶ, ħ, the island of Cos, in the Ægean Sea.

Kως, Ion. s. as πως, how, in what manner, Herodt.

Κωσάμ, δ, the name of a man, Kosam. Hebr.

Κώταλις, εως, ή, a spoon, a ladle; also, a pestle.

Κοτιλάς, άδος, ή, a swallow; literally, the twitterer, a Poet. fem. of κώτιλος.

Κωτιλία, ας, ή, a chattering; loquacity; flattery.

Κωτίλλοισαι, Dor. for κωτίλλουσαι, part. pres. pl. of

ΚΩΤΙ'ΛΛΩ, f. ιλω, to prate; ἀνάνυτα κωτίλλοισαι, prating incessantly, Theocr. xv, 87; to babble, talk excessively; to annoy by babbling, Soph. Antig. 752; to deceive with flattering words; to coax, wheedle.

Κώτιλος, ίλη, ιλον, loquacious, talkative, prating, Theorr. xv, 89; a prating fellow; flattering, deceitful, cunning.

Κωφάω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to deafen; to make mute; pas. to become deaf or dumb. Fr. κωφός.

Κωφεύω, for πουφεύω, to be deaf; to be silent.

KΩΦΟ'Σ, ή, όν, properly dull, blunt, and, hence, deprived of some of the senses, especially of hearing; deaf; unable to speak, dumb, ην γὰς δη καφός, Herodt. i, 84; feeble, powerless; foolish, stupid; idle, Soph. Œd. Τ. 290; καφὸν καὶ ἀναίσθητον διὰ τὸν τῶν σαςκῶν ὅχλον, Plat. Tim. 75, Ε; obscure, as a discourse; καφὸν βίλος, a blunt weapon; καφὸν κῦμα, a noiseless wave, Π. xiv, 16; καφὴ γαῖα, the dumb, senseless earth (of a corpse), Π. xxiv, 54.

Kωφίτης, ητος, ἡ, dumbness, deafness, $Plat.\ Alc.\ i,\ 126,\ B;$ stupidity. $Fr.\ κωφός$.

Kωφόω, -άω, and -ίω, to make dumb, LXX.; to blunt. Fr. κωφός.

Κώφωμα, ἄτος, τό, deafness; the appearance of stupidity from not hearing; stupidity; and

Κώφωσις, εος, ή, the act of making deaf, dumb, stupid; stupidity. I'r. κωφός.

Κὤχεθ', for κὤχετο, and this for καὶ ἄχετο, 3. sing. impf. of ὅἰ-χομαι.

Kωχείω, f. εύσω, to raise or lift up, support; to carry, Hesych.; for δχέω.

Κώψ, δ, s. as σκώψ, a kind of owl.
 Κώψον, crasis for καὶ ὅψον,
 Aristoph. Vesp. 302.

 Λ , or λ , the eleventh letter of the Greek alphabet, called λάμεδα, and also λάβδα, Aristoph. Eccl. 920; also, Plat. Crat. 427, B; as a numeral, λ' , it denotes thirty, and with a mark under it (λ_i) thirty thousand. The following changes of λ for other letters take place:

(1) In the Doric dialect v often takes place of A thus BEVTION, for βίλτιον · (2) in the Attic, on the contrary, \(\lambda\) is used for \(\nu\), as λίτεον, for νίτεον, and sometimes changed into e, as neicavos, for αλίζανος, etc.; (3) in the Ionic, λ is sometimes dropped at the beginning of a word, as il &, for λείδω, αίψηρός, for λαιψηρός, etc.; (4) in the Æolic, & was sometimes changed into λ, as λάous, for dasús, and, in Latin, lacryma, from δάκευον, etc.; (5) the Epic poets often double the \(\lambda\), for the sake of the metre, especially after the augment, as ιλλας, etc.; (6) in some words y and \(\lambda\) are interchanged, as γήιον and λήιον, μόγις and μό- $\lambda_{is} \cdot (7)$, before λ regularly becomes λ, as in συλλαμβάνω έλλείπω, etc.

 Λ ā, an inseparable prefix, which increases the force of words to which it is united; as, λάμαχος, very valiant, a great warrior; it seems equivalent to da, and Za, and hi and hai.

ΛΑΑΣ, λάαος, contract. λᾶος, dat. λãi, acc. λãαν, δ, a stone, Il. iv, 121; a rock; λᾶς, λαός, 8. as λãas, gen. pl. λάων, dat. pl. λάεσι, Epic λάεσσι. Soph. ιΕd. C. 190, a gen. λάου. Λάζα, Dor. for Λάζου, gen. of Λάζας, for Λάζης, a man's name, Labes, Aristoph. Vesp. 832. Λάβάργυρος, ου, ό, ή, receiving money; doing nothing unless paid for it. Fr. λάθω, for λαμβάνω, and ἄργυρος.

Λάβδα, or λάμβδα, τό, indecl., the letter λ . See under Λ . Λαβδακίζω, f. ίσω, and

Λαβδακισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a faulty use or pronunciation of the letter \(\lambda\), using it too frequently; or, perhaps, doubling it in pronunciation, and producing a sound like ll in Spanish, as in llamare, etc.

Λάζε, Ion. for ἔλαζε, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act.; but

Λαθέ, 2. a. imperat. act. of λαμβάνω.

Λαζεῖν, 2. a. inf. of λαμζάνω. Λαθέν, Dor. for λαθείν, 2. a. inf. of λαμβάνω.

Λάζεσκε, 3. sing. of Λάβεσκον, Epic and Ion. for ἔλαδον, 2. a. act. of λαμβάνω. Λάζετε, 2. a. pl. imperat., and Λάβη, ης, ή, a taking hold; a grasp, a hold; a handle, Soph. Œd. C. 474; a hilt, Demosth. 819, 25; an occasion, a pretext or handle; is anag nagiδωκεν λαθην Υπέρδολος, as soon as Hyperbolus furnished them with a handle, Aristoph. Nub. 547; λαθην διδόναι, to give a handle or an occasion. λαμβάνω.

Λαδην, Dor. for λαδειν. Λαίζε, 2. sing. and λάξησι, Epic, by paragoge, for λάξη, 3. sing. a. subj. act. of λαμβάνω. Λάβιεος, a pit, a pit-fall, Hesych. Λαθίς, ίδος, ή, a handle, a hilt; a pair of pincers or nippers; a buckle, a clasp. Fr. λα6ή. Λάζοιμεν, 1. pl. 2. a. opt. act. of λαμδάνω.

Λαβοῖσα, Dor. for λαβοῦσα, part. 2. a. f. g. of the same verb.

 Λ αθόμην, Ion. for iλαθόμην, ου, ετο, 2. a. m. of λαμβάνω. Λάζον, Bœot. for λαζέ, 2. a. im-

perat. act. of λαμβάνω. Λάζοα, ας, ή, a voracious fish, the pike. Fr. λάθρος.

Λαθράγορίω, ω, to be hasty or rash in speech; to talk rashly, inconsiderately; and

Λάδραγόρης, ου, δ, one who talks precipitately or impertinently; forward or rash in speaking, Il. xxiii, 479. Fr. λάβρος and άγορεύω.

Λάζεαζ, ἄκος, δ, a voracious fish, called the sea-wolf, or a pike or shark, Aristoph. Eq. 361. Fr. λάδρος.

Λαξεύομαι, to talk precipitately or rashly, Il. xxiii, 474; λα-Ceεύεαι, Ion. contract., Att. λα-Ceεύη · to talk too much; to be bold or forward in speaking. Fr. λάβρος.

Λαξεοπόδης, ου, δ, strong or swiftfooted, rushing, impetuous.

Λαθροποτέω, ω, to drink greedily or to excess. Fr. πίνω.

Λαζοοπότης, ου, δ, a hard drinker. $\Lambda A'BPO\Sigma$, α , ov, impetuous, violent, Æschyl. Pers. 110; vehement, R. ii, 148; furious; greedy, voracious.

Λαζεόσσυτος, ου, δ, ή, driven, as by a storm; driven headlong; urged by a storm, hurried along, Æschyl. Prom. 603. Fr. σεύω. Λαξροστομέω, ω, f. ήσω, to speak rashly or intemperately, Æschyl. Prom. 327. Fr. Aáceos and στόμα.

Λαξεοστομία, ας, ή, rashness or intemperance in speech.

Λαξεόστομος, ον, talking boldly or rashly.

Λαξροσύνη, ή, boisterousness, violence, vehemence; greediness.

Λαζεόσυτος, ov, rushing furiously. Fr. λάβρος and σείω.

Λαθεότης, ητος, ή, voracity, greed-

Λαξεοφαγίω, ω, to eat voraciously or greedily. Fr. φάγω. Λαβρώνιον, ου, τό, a kind of large,

broad cup. Fr. λάξρος.

 $\Lambda \check{A} B \check{\Upsilon}' P I N \Theta O \Sigma$, ov, δ , a place full of mazes or intricate passages, a labyrinth, Herodt. ii, 148; (the remains of the labyrinth described by Herodotus are now (1844) said to have been ascertained by Dr. Lepsius, chief of the Prussian Scientific Expedition in Egypt;) the meshes of a net. Λάζυςινθώδης, εος, δ, ή, like a labyrinth, full of mazes, intricate, perplexed, winding. Fr. preced. and ellos.

Λάδω, Dor. for Ion. λήδω, and Att. λαμβάνω · also, 2. aor. subj. of λαμδάνω.

Λάβών, οῦσα, όν, part. 2. a. of λαμδάνω. о3

ΛΑ'ΓΑΝΟΝ, ου, τό, a kind of thin, broad cake.

Λαγαείζω, to make slack, hollow, or sunken.

Λαγάςός, ά, όν, slack, loose, not distended; empty, Aristoph. Eccl. 1167; thin, lank, feeble, soft; hence λαγαροί, lank-bellied

Λαγαρόω, ω, to make slack, thin, flaccid; pas. to be thawing.

Λάγαξύζομαι, or λαγαξίζομαι, to become empty or slack, Aristoph. Vesp. 674. Fr. λαγαξός. Λαγγάζω, and

Λαγγεύω, and

 $\Lambda \alpha \gamma \gamma i \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\hat{n} \sigma \omega$, to be slow or backward; to linger or delay, from fatigue.

 $\Lambda \alpha \gamma \delta n \nu$, adv. with a blow of the foot. Fr. λάξ.

Λάγειος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of or pertaining to hares. Fr. λαγός.

Λαγέτας, Dor. for

Λαγίτης, ου, δ, a leader of the people, Pind. Olymp. i, 144. Fr. Laou and hyerns.

ΛΑ'ΙΉΝΟΣ, ου, δ, a flagon or flask; a bottle; a kind of measure; also written layuvos.

Λάγιδεύς, ίως, ό, a young hare, a rabbit. Fr. λαγώς.

Λάγιδης, εως, δ, a young hare, a rabbit.

Λαγίδιον, ου, τό, dimin., more frequently λαγώδιον, of λαγός, a young hare or leveret.

 $\Lambda \alpha \gamma i vos$, n, ov, of or from a hare. Λαγίον, τό, dimin. of λαγώς, a

Λαγνεία, ας, Ion. ης, ή, lechery, lust, Plat. Locr. 103, A; wantonness; semen. Th. λάγνης. ΛΑ'ΓΝΗΣ, ou, i, or

Λάγνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, lecherous, libidinous; superl. λαγνίστατος. Perhaps from λαγώς.

 $\Lambda \alpha \gamma \delta \alpha i \tau \eta_5$, $\delta \nu$, δ , one who feeds on hares, Æschyl. Ag. 122. Fr. Layus and Saiw.

Λάγοθήςας, ου, δ, a hare-hunter. Fr. Layos and She.

Λάγοθης άω, or -έω, to hunt hares. Λάγοατονίω, to kill hares; from Λάγοκτόνος, ον, killing hares.

Λαγόνεσσιν, dat. pl. Ion. of λαγών.

Λαγός, οῦ, ὁ, Ion. for λαγώς. Λαγοτροφείον. See λαγωτροφείον. Λάγος, a proper name, Lagus. Λαγοσφαγίη, ης, ή, a killing of hares, Agath. Epigr. Fr. σφάζω. Λάγυνος, ου, ό, ή, ε. αε λάγηνος. Λαγχάνω, f. λήξομαι, Dor. λάξομαι, 1. pf. εἴληχα, 2. pf. λίλογχα, 2. a. ἴλᾶχον, to cast lots; to obtain or get by lot;

ώς.... έκαστος είληχεν πάλον, how each has obtained the lot. Æschyl. S. Theb. 358; Id. 433; δς κε λάχησιν, who may obtain the preference, Il. vii, 172; to obtain, Thucyd. ii, 44; with the gen.; more frequently with the accus., Soph. Electr. 741; μιπεον δὶ ἔπνου λαχών, Xen. Anab. iii, 1, 3; to possess; to make one a partaker; to give one a portion of, to make (one) a partaker of, R. vii, 79; λαγχάνειν δίκην τινί, to bring an action at law against one, to be heard in the order appointed by lot by the archon, Plat. Legg. xi, 937, A; Euth. 50; neut. to be determined by lot; to happen, Epic, 2. a. λέλἄχον, Il. vii, 79; 2. pf. λέλογχα, Dor. and Ion., a pres. and perf. signification; Eurip. Troad. 247, 283; 1. a. inf. m. λήξασθαι, pf. pas. είληγμαι, part. είληγμένος. The difference between πλήρουσθαι and λαγχάνειν is, that the first implies a lot or condition imposed on a person; the second, a lot which he consents to draw, and to abide its issue; Walker's Notes on Eurip. Hec. 99. Th. λάχω, Ion. λήχω, λαχάνω, λαγχάνω.

Λαγώ, acc. sing. of λαγώς.

Λαγωδόλον, τό, a staff or stick for flinging at hares; also, a shepherd's crook, Lat. pedum, Theocr. Epigr.

Λαγωδόλος, ου, δ, ή, hitting or killing hares.

Λάγωδάριον, τό, dimin. of λαγώς. Λαγωδίας, ου, δ, a bird with rough feet like the hares. Fr. λαγώς. Λαγώδιον, τό, s. as λαγίον.

Λαγωθης άω, ω, f. ήσω, to hunthares, Aristoph. Lys. 789. Fr. Layws and Ingaw.

Λάγωο δόλος, ον, s. as λαγω δόλος. ΛΑΓΩ'N, όνος, ή, the flank, Eurip. Hec. 557; a hollow or cavity. Hence λαγαςός, slack.

ΛΑΓΩΟ'Σ, οῦ, Epic for λαγώς, ώ, Ion. λαγός, οῦ, ὁ, a hare; λαγῶ βίον ἔζης, you were leading the life of a hare, i. e. a cowardly life, Demosth. 314, 24; a constellation.

Λαγῶρος, ὡᾶ, ῷρον, contract. for λαγώειος, of a hare; λαγῷα, dainties (xgia anderstood), Aristoph. Vesp. 709. Fr. preced. Λάγωτροφείον, ου, τό, a warren,

Λαγώς, ώ, δ, gen. λαγώ, acc. λαγών and λαγώ, a hare. See λαγωός. Λαγώφθαλμος, ου, δ, ή, having | 794 projecting eyes, like hares, goggle-eyed; having an affection of the eyes, so that the upper lid does not cover the eye-ball. Fr. λαγώς and δφθαλμός.

Λαγωφόνος, ου, i, n, epithet of the black eagle, a killer of hares. Fr. Layes and povos.

Λάδανον, τό, and λήδανον, ladanum, a kind of resin or gum.

Aadinn, for Aaodinn, ns, n, a woman's name, Ladice.

Λάδων, ωνος, i, the father of Daphne, Ladon; acc. Aadava. also, the name of a river.

Λάι, Poet. for "λαι, 3. sing. impf. of λάω.

Λάίρτης, ου, δ, Homeric; sometimes used by the Attics; Aaέςτιος, and Λάςτιος, ου, ο, Attic, the father of Ulysses, Laertes. Λαερτιάδης, ου, δ. Laërtiades, the son or grandson of Laertes.

Λάζεο, Ion. contract. λάζου, pres. imperat. pas., and $\tilde{\Lambda}$ άζετο, $\tilde{}$ 3. sing. impf. Ion. of λάζομαι.

Λαζεῦ, Dor. for λάζου. λάζεο.

 Λ αζοίἄτο, Ion. for λάζοιντο, 3. pl. pres. opt. pas. of the same. ΛΑ'ΖΟΜΑΙ, and λάζυμαι, dep. Poet. Ion. for λαμβάνω, to take. lay hold of, seize, Il. v, 365; Id. 371; λάζητο μῦθον, he took back or retracted his words, Il. iv, 357; also, λάζευμαι, the same; λάζυσθε Φέρνας τάσδε.... είς χέρας, Eurip. Med. 952. Λάζυμαι is chiefly used by the Attic writers, and is construed both with the accus. and the gen., but commonly with the former. Th. probably λάω, whence λάζω, λάζομαι.

See preced. Λάζυμαι. Λάζω, for λακτίζω.

Λαζών, for άλαζών, lying, arrogant, proud, boasting.

Λαήμεναι, Dor. for. λάειν. Λαθα, as, Dor. for λήθη, ns, n, forgetfulness, oblivion.

Λαθαΐος, Dor. for ληθαΐος.

Λαθάνεμος, ον, Dor. for ληθάνεμος, escaping wind, calm, still, Simonid. 18.

Λάθαργος, and λαίθαργος, ου, ο, ή, secretly mischievous, Aristoph. Eq. 1068; secretly biting; Fr. Aáfa clandestine, secret. and aeyos.

 $\Lambda \acute{\alpha} \theta i$, 2. sing. 2. a. imperat. act., or 3. sing. 2. a. ind. Ion. to λανθάνω, or λήθω.

Aafeiv, 2. a. inf. act., and Λαθέμεν, Ion. and Dor. inf. of λανθάνω.

where hares are kept.

Λαθίσθαι, 2. a. inf. m. to λανθάνω. Λάβισθε, 2. pl. 2. a. imperat. m., and

Λάθετο, 3. sing. 2. a. m. Ion. of the same.

Λαθήθης, ου, δ, forgetful of youth, very old. Fr. λάθω and ήθη.

Λάθητε, 2. pl. 2. a. subj. act. of λήθω or λανθάνω.

Λάθητικός, ή, όν, easily concealing itself; fond of concealment. Λάθικηδής, ίος, ό, ή, causing a forgetfulness of care, care-soothing. Fr. λάθω and κήδος.

Αμθίτοινος, ευ, δ, ἡ, forgetful of vengeance. Fr. λάθω and ποινή. Αξθίπονος, ευ, δ, ἡ, forgetting hardships, sorrows, toils, Soph. Aj. 697; causing forgetfulness, Id. Trach. 1017. Fr. λάθω and πόνος.

Λαθιφθόγγοιο, gen. Ion. of Λαθίφθογγος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, making speechless or mute, epithet of Death. Fr. λανθάνομαι and

φθόγγος.

Λαδίφοσούνη, ης, ή, forgetfulness, heedlessness; folly. Fr. φρήν. Λαθοίατο, 3. pl. 2. a. opt. m. of

Λαθόμεθα, Dor. for ληθόμεθα, 1. pl. pres. mid. of λάθομαι, Dor. for λήθομαι, from λήθω.

Λᾶθος, εος, Dor. for λῆθος, εος, τό, s. as λήθη.

Λάθεα, and λάθεα, adv. secretly, privately, Eurip. Hec. 10; by stealth; without the knowledge of, Aristoph. Vesp. 147; with gen. Λαθεαῖος, αῖα, αῖον, and ου, ὁ, ἡ, secret, private, clandestine, Soph. Trach. 376; one who does any thing secretly; and

Λαθεαίως, adv. secretly, privately, clandestinely. Th. λήθω, Dor. λάθω.

Λάθεη, adv., Epic and Ion. for λάθεα.

Λάθεηδόν, adv., s. as preced. Λαθειδίοισιν, dat. pl. Ion. of Λαθείδιος, ία, ιον, hidden, secret, Poet. for

Λάθριος, ου, ο, n, the same.

Λαθοοδόλος, ου, δ, 'n, hitting secretly.

Λαθροδάχνης, ου, δ, and λαθροδήχτης, ου, δ, one that bites treacherously or unawares, a backbiter. Fr. λάθρα and δάχνω.

Λαθεόδακνος, and Λαθεοδακτής, the same.

Λαθείπους, οδος, ο, n, stealthy-

paced, silent-footed. Λάθυςίς, ίδος, ή, a plant of the

spurge kind, Plin. xxvii, 11. ΛΑΘΥΡΟΣ, ου, i, a kind of

small vetch or pulse, lathyrus. $\Lambda \dot{\alpha} \theta \omega$, subj., and

Λαθών, part. 2. a. act. of λήθω or λανθάνω.

 $\Lambda \alpha_{I}$, inseparable prefix, with intensive force, like $\lambda \alpha_{I}$ and λ_{I} , but, like them, found only in a few compounds.

Λαιά, $\tilde{α}_5$, \tilde{n} , the left hand. Fr. λαιός, which see.

 Λ άϊγξ, ϊγγος, ἡ, a little stone, a pebble, *Odys.* v, 433; also, a great stone, Ap. Rhod. iv, 1678. Fr. λ ã α ς.

ΛΑΙΔΡΟ'Σ, ά, όν, left, on the left hand, unlucky; bold, saucy, impudent, shameless.

Λαΐειος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, belonging to Laius, Soph. Œd. T. 451.

Λαίθαςγος. See λάθαςγος.

Λαικάζω, f. άσω, to deceive; to wench, Aristoph. Eq. 167. Fr. λήκω.

Λαικάς, ἄδος, ή, a harlot, a courtesan.

Λαικαστής, οῦ, ὁ, a pimp; a wencher, Aristoph. Ach. 79. Same Th.

Λαικάστεια, ᾱs, ἡ, a prostitute, a bawd, Aristoph. Ach. 529. Same Th.

 Λ αϊκός, ή, όν, of or belonging to the common people, as opposed to priests, Eccles. Writ. Fr. λ αός.

Λαικόω, ω, f. ώσω, to profane, make vulgar.

Λαιλᾶπίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, and λαιλαπίζω, to agitate with a storm; to burst upon impetuously. Fr. λαίλαψ.

Λαιλαπώδης, εος, δ, ή, stormy, tempestuous. Fr. είδος.

ΛΑΓΛΑΨ, ἄπος, ἡ, a storm of wind with rain, a hurricane with clouds and thick darkness; a whirlwind, a tempest, Π. xvi, 365; Æschyl. Suppl. 33.

Λαῖμα, ᾶτος, τό, for λῆμα, (like Θναίσκω for Θνήσκω,) greediness from hunger or thirst; the throat, Aristoph. Av. 1563.

Λαιμαςγίω, ῶ, to be a glutton, epicure, or gormandizer; and Λαιμαςγία, ας, ἡ, gluttony, greediness, voracity, Plat. Polit. x, 619, B; and

Λαίμαςγος, ου, δ, ή, gluttonous, voracious, insatiable. Fr. <math>λαιμός and ἀςγός.

Λαιμάσσω, and λαιμάττω, to devour greedily, Aristoph. Eccl. 1178. Fr. λαιμός.

Λαιμάω, s. as preced.

Λαιμητόμος, ου, ό, ή, cutting the throat; but

Λαιμήτομος, ου, ο, ή, having the

throat cut. Fr. λαιμός and τέμνω.

Λαιμίζω, f. ίσω, to cut the throat. Λαιμοδαχής, ές, throat-biting. Fr. λαιμός and δάχνω.

Λαιμοπίδη, ης, ή, a collar; a noose. Fr. πίδη.

Λαιμός ὑτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, gushing from the throat, Eurip. Hel. 354. Fr. λαιμός and ῥέω.

Λαιμότμητος, ου, ο, ή, having the throat cut, or the head cut off; τὸ λαιμότμητον εἰσοξᾶς κάςα Γοςγοῦς, Eurip. Phæn. 445; also, throat-cutting, slaughtering, Aristoph. Thesm. 1054; Eurip. Phæn. 465.

Λαιμοτομίω, ω, f. ήσω, to cut the throat. Fr. λαιμός and τίμνω. Λαιμοτόμος, ου, δ, ή, throat-cutting, murderous, Eurip. Iph. T. 445. Fr. λαιμός and τίμνω. Λαιμούσχᾶτον, ου, τό, the prize for killing a man in the games; as if λαιμοῦ σχάσις.

Λαΐνεος, έα, εον, and λάϊνος, ΐνη, ϊνον, of stone, stony, Soph. Œd. C. 1592. Th. λᾶς.

Λαῖον, Dor. for λήϊον, ου, τό, the standing corn, wheat. See λεῖον and λήϊον.

ΛΑΙΟ΄Σ, ά, όν, the left, on the left side, Eurip. Herc. F. 150; also, left-handed, awkward.

Λάιος, ου, δ, Laius, the father of Œdipus.

Λαῖπος, unchaste, libidinous, Hesych.

Λαιοτομέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to cut the corn; to reap; to mow, Theocr. x, 3. Fr. λαῖον and τέμνω.

Λαΐς, ΐδος, ἡ, booty, prey, plunder, Æschyl. S. Theb. 313. Fr. λάω.

Λαισήΐου, ου, τό, a short buckler; a small or light shield or target; λαισήΐα πτερόευτα, Π. v, 453; light bucklers, Herodt. vii, 91. Fr. λάσιος, hairy, because made of raw or undressed hides; but more probably from λαιός, the left, because it was the armor carried on the left arm.

AAl'ΣΘH, ns, n, baseness, turpitude, disgrace, shame.

Λαισποδίας, ου, δ, one who is lewd, fr. λαι and σποδίω · one who has ugly feet, fr. λαι and ποῦς.

Λαιστός, ή, όν, heavy, burdensome, troublesome.

Λαῖτμα, ατος, τό, the deep; an abyss; πολίῆς άλὸς ἐς μέγα

λαῖτμα, into the wide jaws of the hoary deep, Il. Fr. λαιμός. Λάϊτος, ον, contruct. λαΐτος, Ion. λήιτος, also λέιτος, and λήτος, of or belonging to the people, public.

Λαίφη, ης, ή, a rare collateral form of Laipos.

ΛΑΙ-ΦΟΣ, 105, τό, a garment; a cloak, pallium, Odys. xiii, 399; a sail, Eurip. Hec. 111, and Med. 524.

Λαιψηφοδρέμος, ου, ό, ή, swiftfooted; epithet of Achilles, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 207. Fr. δεόμος. And

Λαιψηφοχέλευθος, ου, ό, ή, going rapidly, swift, fleet. Fr. λαιψηeos and xileulos.

Λαιψηςός, ά, όν, very active, very nimble or rapid, fleet; λαιψηςὰ γούνατα, nimble limbs, Il. x, 358; swift; violent; λαιψηςὰ κέλευθα, violent gusts (sweeps), Π. xv, 620. Fr. λα and aitness.

Λακάζω, to make a noise; to shriek; to clamor; to howl like a dog; αὔειν, λακάζειν, Æschyl. S. Theb. 166. Fr. λάκω, Dor. for Annw.

ΛΑΚΑΘΗ, ns, h, a kind of plant, the phillyrea latifolia, or mock privet.

Λάκαινα, ης, ή, fem. of Λάκων, a Lacedæmonian woman, Eurip. Hec. 441.

Λακαινών, Dor. for Λακαινών, gen. pl. of preced.

Λακάνη, η, Dor. for λεκάνη.

Λακαταπύγων, ονος, δ, excessively lewd or debauched, Aristoph. Acharn. 664. Fr. λα and καταπύγων.

ΛΑ'ΚΑΦΘΟΝ, ou, τό, a kind of spice.

 $\Lambda \check{\alpha}$ xı, 3. sing. 2. a. act. Ion. (for "hans) of hnniw. λάσχω.

Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ων, οί, the Lacedæmonians. From

Λακεδαιμόντος, α, ον, adj. Lacedæmonian.

 Λ ăxedaí μ ω v, ovos, δ , a city of Peloponnesus, Lacedæmon; a Lacedæmonian.

Λάκεῖν, 2. a. inf. of λάσκω. Λακερός, ά, όν, lacerated, torn; talkative, noisy. Fr. λάκω. AAKE'PYZA, ns, n, prating, talkative, reviling, Aristoph. Av. 609; a yelper, Plat. Polit.

x, 607, B. Hence

Λάκιεύζω, and λακιεύζομαι, to prate, talk idly; to revile; to make a noise. Fr. λάκω, λακίω. Λακίω, ω, f. ήσω, in the tragic

poets (for Anxiw not in use), 2. a. "Aŭzor, to crackle, creak; έλακον άξόνων βριθομένων χνόαι, the boxes of the laden axles creak, Æschyl. S. Theb. 138; in N. T., to burst or crack open, to burst in pieces; ἐλάκησε μίσος, Acts i, 18; in which passage a late writer supposes the verb idannes to be nothing more than an inflection of haxiw, or the Latin verb laqueo in Greek letters, to halter, to ensnare, used like many Latin verbs in the active form, but with a passive or reflective sense; and the manner of Judas's death, namely, his throwing himself headlong from a great height, and being suddenly caught midway (µέσος) in the noose, may be thus reconciled with the account of St. Matthew, who says he hanged himself. Class. Journ., vol. 35, p. 307. But see λάσκω.

Λακιάδης, ου, i, one of the Lacian tribe.

Λακίζω, to rend, to tear; to burst. From

Λακίς, Ιδος, ή, and λάκισμα, ατος, τό, a rent, Æschyl. Pers. 123; a crack or fissure, made with a noise; a piece torn off, a shred; λακίδες πέπλων, torn clothes, Aristoph. Acharn. 423. Fr. Anxiw.

Λάκισμα, ατος, τό, that which is torn; in pl. rags, tatters.

Λακιστός, ή, όν, torn, lacerated. Fr. λακίζω.

Λακκοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, a maker of cisterns. Fr. λάκκος and ποιέω. Λακκόπεωκτος, ου, ό, ή, a vile wretch, a debauchee, Aristoph. Nub. 1334. Fr. lánkos and πεωκτός.

Λακκόπυγος, ον, s. as preced. $\Lambda A'KKO\Sigma$, ou, i, a ditch, pit, hole, cistern, Demosth. 845, 17; a tank, well, Aristoph. Eccl. 154; a pond.

Λάκος, δ, s. as preced.

Λάκος, ου, ό, noise, as of tearing or rending. Fr. $\lambda \acute{a} \varkappa \omega$. $\Lambda a \varkappa \pi \alpha \tau \acute{\epsilon} \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, to trample on.

Λακπάτητος, ον, trampled under foot, trodden down, Soph. Antig. 1275.

Λακεάτης, ους, δ, Lacrates, a Theban general.

Λακτίζοισα, Dor. for λακτίζουσα, part. pres. f. g. of

Λακτίζω, f. ίσω, pf. λελάκτικα, Aristoph. Nub. 137; to kick, Odys. xviii, 98; to kick or spring as a child in the womb, Aristoph. Thesm. 509; to beat, | Λάλαξ, ἄγος, δ, one who cries,

as the heart; neadia de poly φείνα λακτίζει, and my heart with fear beats against my breast, Æschyl. Prom. 883; to spurn; pas. λακτίζομαι. λάξ, adv. See under κίντρον. Λακτϊκός, ή, όν, capable of kicking or trampling upon. λακτίζω.

Λάμτισμα, ατος, τό, a kick; an overturning, Æschyl. Ag. 1583;

Λακτιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a kicker. Fr. λάξ.

 $\Lambda \acute{\alpha} \varkappa \omega$, the original obsol. present. See λακίω.

ΛΑ'ΚΩΝ, ωνος, δ, a Lacedæmonian, or Laconian.

Λακωνίζω, f. ίσω, to imitate the Lacedæmonians; to side with or take the part of the Lacedæmonians; to be concise or laconic in speaking.

 Λ ἄκωνἴκή, η̃ς, ἡ, scil. χώςlpha, lphacountry of Peloponnesus, Lacedæmonia or Laconia.

Λακωνικός, ή, όν, Lacedæmonian; like the Lacedæmonians; laconic. Fr. Aάκων.

Λακωνικώς, adv. after the manner of the Lacedæmonians; laconically, briefly. Fr. preced. Λακωνίς, ίδος, fem., a Laconian or Lacedæmonian woman.

Λακωνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, an imitation of the Lacedæmonians; a taking part with them, Xen. Hist. iv, 4, 15; conciseness of speech. Fr. λακωνίζω.

Λακωνιστής, οῦ, δ, one who imitates, or one who takes part with the Lacedæmonians.

Λακωνομανέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be infected with Laconomania or a madness for Lacedæmonian manners, etc., Aristoph. Av. 1281. Fr. Aaxwy and maisomas. Λ άλα, a word used by a nurse in singing a lullaby to an infant.

 Λ αλαγεῦντες, Dor. for λ αλαγούντες. So λαλαγεύντι, for λαλαγοῦσι, 3. pl. pres. of

 Λ ἄλᾶγίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to make a noise, particularly an inarticulate noise like the cry of animals; to be clamorous; to chatter or prattle; to twitter, as the swallow; to murmur or gurgle, as a rivulet. Fr. λάλος. Hence.

Λάλαγή, ης, ή, tattle, chattering, prattling.

Λαλάγημα, ατος, τό, a babbling, murmur.

Λαλάζω, to murmur; to prattle; for Lalayiw.

vociferates; noise, clamor. Th. λαλίω.

Λαλίοντι, Dor. for λαλοῦσι, from λαλίω.

Λαλεῦμες, Dor. for λαλοῦμεν, 1. pl. of the same.

Λαλεύντι, Dor. for λαλούσι, 3. pl. pres. of the same.

ΛΑΛΕ'Ω, ω, f. ήσω, to make a noise; to talk much; to speak inconsiderately; to prate, chatter, Aristoph. Nub. 501; to speak, Soph. Phil. 110; to chirp or twitter, as birds, insects, etc.; 1. a. ἐλάλησα, pf. pas. λελάλημαι. Hence

Λάλη, ης, ἡ, speech, talk, prattle. Λαληθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of λαλίω.

Λάληθρες, ου, ὁ, ἡ, talkative; speaking, chattering, as the κίσσα or magpie, by which name the ship Argo is called in Lycophr. 1319, because she gave out oracles from the Dodonæan oak of her prow; see also εὔλαλος and πασιμέλουσα also, λο-quacious, as the female sex; λαληθρὸς ὑάκινθος, the speaking hyacinth, so called from the resemblance of the letters AI on its flowers.

Λάλημζ, ἄτος, τό, speech, discourse, talking, prating; talkativeness, garrulity, Soph. Antig. 320. Fr. pf. pas. of λάλίω. Λαλῆσαι, 1. a. inf. act., and Λάλησοι, 1. a. imperat. act. of

λαλίω. Λάλητίος, α, ον, verbal adj., from λαλίω, to be talked of; vocal. Λάλητής, οῦ, ὁ, a talker, prater. Λάλητίχος, ή, όν, pertaining to talk; qualified to talk; loqua-

talk; qualified to talk; loquacious, Aristoph. Eq. 1381; and Λάλητός, ή, όν, having the faculty of speech; also, said, told of, LXX.

Λαλητείς, ίδος, ή, fem. from λαλητής.

Λάλιά, ᾶς, ἡ, speech, discourse, talk; talkativeness, gossip, Aristoph. Nub. 929; Plat. Def. 416; a report, rumor; a conversation; in N. T., dialect, peculiar idiom. Th. λαλίω.

Λάλιος, ία, ιον, Poet. for λάλος. Λαλίστατος, most talkative, superl. of λάλος.

 Λ αλίστερος, compar. more talkative or prating. Fr. λάλος. Λ άλλη, ης, ή, a pebble.

Λαλοβαρυπαραμελορυθμοβάπης, δ, a harsh, heavy, discordant talker; a comic word in Pratin. ap. Ath. 617, E.

Λαλοκαικαταρατογύναικα, αcc. a

scolding, cursed woman, Aristoph. Thesm. 1108. Fr. λάλος, καί, κατάξᾶτος, and γυνή.

 $\Lambda \acute{a} \lambda o s$, o v, \acute{b} , \acute{n} , one who talks much, talkative, loquacious, prating; gossip, Aristoph. Pac. 653. Fr. $\lambda \alpha \lambda \acute{a} \omega$.

Λαμά, or λαμμᾶ, Hebr., adv. of asking, s. as the Greek ἰνατί, why, wherefore, N. T. Also Λᾶμα, or λαμμᾶ, Dor. for λῆμα. Λαμαχίππιον, τό, a burlesque word, little jockey Lamachus, Aristoph. Acharn. 1206.

Λάμᾶχος, ου, δ, a man's name, Lamachus; and

Λάμἄχος, ου, δ, a great warrior. Fr. λα and μάχομαι.

Λαμβάνω, f. mid. λήψομαι, used actively; Ion. λαμψοῦμαι, as in Herodt., Dor. λαψουμαι and λαψεῦμαι, pf. εἴληφα, Ιοη. λελάξηκα, also in Herodt., pf. pas. είλημμαι, rarely λέλημμαι, as Æschyl. Ag. 876; Ιοπ. λέλαμμαι, 2. aor. "Lacov, Epic "Llacov, imperat. λάξέ, part. λαξών, οῦσα, όν, inf. λαβείν, Epic and Ion. λάβεσzor, Hes. and Herodt., aor. mid. ἐλαζόμην, aor. pas. ἐλήφθην, Ion. ἐλάμφθην, Herodt. The original significations of this word are to take and to receive; (1) to take, to take hold of, seize; to catch; to grasp; to obtain; metaphor. φεινί, νόφ λαβιίν, to apprehend, understand, conceive; also, to conceive, or become pregnant; to engage or levy troops, Xen. Anab. i, 1, 6; to overreach; ἄχετο ἐκείνους λα-Cών, he went on overreaching them, Dem. de Coron.; to suffer punishment; mid. generally, to lay hold of, grasp, with gen.; της πεφαλης νύν μου λαβού, now hold my head, Aristoph. Acharn. 585; see also Vesp. 434, Lys. 363; (2) in the middle voice, when it signifies to take and keep hold of, to seize, it governs the acc. of the whole, with the gen. of the part; ιλάζοντο της ζώνης τὸν 'Ορόντην, they seized Orontes by the girdle, Xen. Anab. i, 6, 10. Homer sometimes uses the active voice, in the sense of to seize, with the gen., πόρυθος λάβεν iπποδασείης, Π. iii, 369; (3) to catch, come upon, overtake, as an enemy, Il. v, 159; also, to take, carry away things, Odys. ix, 41; (4) to take in, receive hospitably, entertain, like \(\delta_{\in-}\) χομαι, Odys. vii, 255; (5) to gain, win, xxios xafeir, Odys. i, 298; (6) λαμθάνειν πείραν,

to attempt, try; λαμδάνειν δίzny, to punish; λαθείν τιμωρίαν, to inflict punishment, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 156; λαμβάνειν ἔργον, to undertake a work ; γνώμην λαμβάνειν, to obtain pardon; (7) λαμβάνειν τινὰ πίστει καὶ ὀρκίοισι, to bind one by his faith and oath, Herodt. iii, 74; in which sense xaταλάζειν is also used, ix, 106; λαμβάνειν λήθην and ὑπόμνησιν, to forget, and to remember, Ν. Τ.; λαμβάνειν μεταμέλειαν, to repent, Eurip. Iph. Taur. 366; aida, to fear or be timid through shame, Soph. Aj. 338; κακόν, to suffer; τὶ ὀδολοῦ, to buy; λαμβάνεσθαι νόσφ, to be seized or attacked by disease; τη 'Ρία λαμβάνεσθαι, to be possessed or inspired by Rhea; διάστασιν λαμβάνοντος, rending or cleaving open, Longin. ix, 6; ἐὰν λάδωμαι σχολῆς, if I get leisure; λαμβάνονται σοῦ τινές, some persons blame you, etc.; βούλει λάθωμαι δήτα καὶ θίγω τὶ σοῦ, Soph. Phil. 751; χαλεπῶς λαμβάνεσθαί τινος, to receive one harshly, Eurip. Med. 496. Th. λάω, λάδω, λαδάνω, λαμβάνω, Ιοπ. λήδω.

Λάμεδα, lambda, the name of the letter Λ.

Λάμδω, s. as λαμδάνω, but obsol. in the present; hence the Ion. λάμψομαι, ἐλάμφθην, etc.; this simpler form λάμδω is used in Herodt. iii, 36; the same author has λελάβηχα in the pf., viii, 122. Λάμιχ, indecl., a man's name, Lamech, N. T. Hebr.

AA'MIA, or λαμία, ας, ή, a large, wide-mouthed fish; so called from λαιμός, the gullet; a monster, a hag, sorceress, hobgoblin, a demon, supposed to devour children, Aristoph. Vesp. 1035; a city of Thrace, Lamia. Λαμμᾶ. See Λᾶμα.

Λάμνα, a thin plate, a lamina. Λαμνιάς, άδος, Dor. for Λημνιάς, ή, a woman of Lemnos; Λαμνόβεν, from Lemnos. Λάμος, ου, ό, a gulf. Th. λάω. Λαμπαδηδομία, ας, ή, the torchrace, a race or game in which the performers carried torches; the game of running with lighted torches, or waxen lights; the ceremony was performed in the Ceramicus, Aristoph. 130. Fr. λάμπας and δρόμος.

Λαμπαδηφοςία, α;, and Ion. -in, ins, n, the carrying of lamps or torches, Herodt. viii, 95; Plat.

Polit. i, 328, A. Fr. λαμπάς

Λαμπαδηφόρος, ου, ό, ή, bearing a torch in the above game, Æschyl. Ag. 303. Same Th.

Λαμπάδιον, ου, τό, a little torch; a bandage for wounds, Aristoph. Acharn. 1177; any band or bandage; a comic mask having a braid of hair tapering to a point; dimin. from λαμπάς.

Λαμπάδοδεομία, ή, ε. αε λαμπαδηδρομία.

Λαμπαδούχος, ου, δ, ή, holding a lamp or torch, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1504. Fr. λάμπας and έχω. Λαμπάς, άδος, ή, a torch, Eurip. Phœn. 1137; λαμπάδα δραμεῖν, to run the torch-race, Aristoph. Vesp. 1203 ; λαμπάδα διαδιδόναι or παραδιδόναι, to transfer the torch to another; γεννῶντάς τε καὶ ἐκτεέφοντας παϊδας, καθάπις λαμπάδα τὸν βίον παςαδιδίντας άλλοις έξ άλλων, Plut. Legg. vi, 776, B; a lamp; a fiery meteor; a kind of torture; illumined, Soph. Œd. C. 1052. Fr. λάμπω.

Λάμπεν, impf. Ion. act., λάμπετος 3. sing. impf. pas. Ion. of λάμπω. Λάμπεσκε, Ion. impf. of λάμπω. Λαμπετάω, ω, ε. ας λάμπω.

Λαμπετόωντα, for λαμπετώντα, Poet. acc. sing. pres. part.; so λαμπετόωντι, Poet. for λαμπετωντι, dat. sing. part. of the preceding verb, Il. i, 104.

 $\Lambda \alpha \mu \pi \eta$, ns, $\dot{\eta}$, the scum on wine or water; efflorescence; mouldiness; duskiness, Æschyl. Eum. 365. Fr. λάπη.

Λαμπηδών, όνος, ή, a spark; the splendor of a lamp or of a star; see Pind. Pyth. iii, 127, and Schol. Th. λάμπω.

Λαμπήνη, ης, ή, a kind of covered royal chariot or carriage, a palanquin. Fr. λάμπω.

Λαμπηνϊκός, ή, όν, belonging to or like a covered chariot. Fr. λα and ἀπήνη.

Λαμπηςός, α, όν, full of froth Τh. λαμπή. or scum.

Λάμπις, ίδος, ό, a man's name, Lampis.

Λάμπιχος, ου, ό, a man's name, Lampichus.

Λαμπομίνοισι, dat. pl. Ion. part. pres. pas. of λάμπω.

Adures, i, one of the horses of Aurora, Bright, Odys. xxiii,

Λαμπουείς, ίδος, ή, a glowworm : epithet of a dog and of a fox, Lycophr.; so called from its glossy tail; and

Λάμπουρος, ου, ò, h, having a shining or brilliant tail. Fr. λάμπω and oved.

Λαμπειάδα, gen. Dor. from Λαμπειάδης, ου, δ, a proper name, Lampriades.

Λαμπείας, ου, δ, a man's name, Lamprias.

Λαμπεός, ά, όν, luminous, radiant, brilliant, bright, shining, splendid, glittering; clear; cheerful, λαμπεὸς ώσπες όμματι, Soph. Œd. T. 81; violent, applied to the wind; illustrious; distinguished for any shining quality; evident, clear, loud; plain; λαμπρὰ λίξις, used by Aristotle, Poet. 24, for dictio ornata, as we use splendid or brilliant diction; the Greek rhetoricians, in the same sense, use λαμπεὰ νοήματα, λαμπρότης λόγου, Class. Journ. xii, 75.

Λαμπεότης, ητος, ή, brightness, brilliancy, splendor; ίδοῦσα τὴν λαμπρότητα....τοῦ στρατεύμα-705, having observed the splendor (viz. of their burnished arms) of the army, Xen. Anab. i; renown, glory, honor, Demosth. 565, 22; Herodt. ii, 101; καλ όσοι εν τινος λαμπρότητι πρόεσχον, and such as excelled in any shining quality, Thucyd. vi, 16; λαμπεότης λόγου. See

under λαμπεός. Fr. λάμπω. Λαμπεοφορίω, ω, f. ήσω, to wear white or shining apparel. Fr. λαμπεός and φέρω.

Λαμπροφόρος, ου, δ, ή, splendidly dressed. Same Th.

Λαμπροφωνία, ή, clearness or loudness of voice. From

Λαμπεόφωνος, ου, ό, ή, having a clear, loud, or sonorous voice, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Mai. iii, 165. Fr. λαμπεός and φωνή. Λαμπεόψυχος, ου, δ, n, having a brilliant spirit, magnificent. Fr. ψυχή.

Λαμπευνω, f. ὄνω, to make bright or clear; to brighten, to enlighten, mid. to make one's self distinguished; pas. to be or be made bright or illustrious; to be distinguished, Thucyd. vi, 16; Eurip. Electr. 966; Aristoph. Plut. 635; to become famous or illustrious, Æschyl. Eum. 104. Fr. λαμπεός and λάμπω.

Λαμπεως, adv. splendidly, magnificently; clearly, plainly; openly, manifestly, Thucyd. vii, 71. Fr. λαμπεός.

Λαμπτής, ῆςος, ό, a light, a bright torch, a lantern, a port-

able lamp, placed in the hall, Odys. xviii, 306; Soph. Ai. 279. Fr. pf. pas. of λάμπω. Λαμστηςουχία, ας, ή, a watch that gives signals by torches, a beacon-light, Æschyl. Aj. 864. Fr. λαμπτής and ἔχω.

Λαμπτῆεσι, dat. pl. of λαμπτής. Λαμπυείς, ίδος, ή. See Lau. πουρίς.

ΛΑ'ΜΠΩ, f. λάμψω, and f. m.λάμψομαι, in an active sense, 2. pf. λίλαμπα, to emit or give out light, to cause to shine; to be conspicuous, Aristoph. Vesp. 62; to shine, Eurip. Ion. 83: Hel. 1130, with the acc.; to be bright; to glitter, sparkle, flash; also, to be bright or splendid, κορύθων ἀπὸ λαμπομενάων, Π. xiii, 341; to shine, blaze from; Soph. Œd. T. 475; sometimes applied to sounds, to ring loud or clear; παιὰν λάμπει, the doleful pæan sounds aloud, i. e. has a clear sound, Id 178; 1. a. ἔλαμψα, 1. a. inf. λάμψαι. pas. to burn or blaze on, Eurip. Iph. T. 1156.

Λαμυρία, ας, ή, boldness, impudence, audacity; also, clearness, purity. From

ΛΑΜΥΡΟ'Σ, or λάμυςος, profound, deep; awful, terrific; impudent, audacious; also, gay, graceful, charming. Fr. λάω. Λαμφθείην, ης, η, 1. a. opt. pas. Ion. for ληφθείην· so λαμφθηναι, for ληφθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. λαμφθείς, for ληφθείς, part. 1. a. pas. Ion. of λάμδω, for λαμδάvw, used by Herodotus.

 $\Lambda \acute{a}\mu \psi \alpha i$, 1. a. inf. act., and Λαμψάτω, 3. sing. 1. a. imperat. act. of λάμπω.

Λαμψάκη, ή, and

Λάμψακον, the name of a city, Lampsăcum.

Λάμψακος, ου, ή, Lampsacus, now Lamsaki, a town in Asia Minor.

Λάμψις, εως, ή, a shining, brightness, brilliancy. Fr. pf. pas. of λάμπω.

Λάμψομαι, η, εται, Ion. and Dor. λαμψουμαι, for the common form λήψομαι, f. m. of λαμβάνω. Λανθάνει, 3. sing. ind. pres. of λανθάνω.

Λανθάνεμος, ου, δ, ή, calm, tranquil. Fr. Laveava and avenos. Λανθανόντως, adv. by stealth; secretly, privately. From

 Λ ανθάνω, f. λήσω, Dor. λάσ $m{ ilde{\omega}}$, uor. "Lator, inf. Lativ, mid. λανθάνομαι, f. λήσομαι, Dor. λ. ... σευμαι, aor. iλάθόμην, and in a

pas. form innofen, Theocr., pf. λίλησμαι, Ion. and Hom. λίλασμαι, λελασμένος, etc.; 2. a. "λάθον, to lie hid, to escape the notice of any one; with accus. of the person; joined with a participle of any other verb, it is rendered adverbially, to do any thing secretly or privately, unknowingly or unconsciously, while the participle is translated as if a verb, but of the same mode and tense as λανθάνω· it agrees with the subject in gender, number, and case, as δπως μη λάθης σεαυ-Tor dyrow, that you may not conceal from yourself that you are ignorant, i. e. that you may not be unconscious that you are ignorant, Xen. Mem. iii, 5, 23; μη καὶ λάθη με προσπεσών, lest he should fall upon me unawares, Soph. Phil. 46; and μανθάνοντες λελήθασι, they learned insensibly or without observing it, Aristoph. Nub. 137; λήσετε.... παραχωρήσαντες, ye shall unconsciously have resigned; Æschin. c. Ctes. i; φονέα τοῦ παιδὸς ἐλάνθανε βόσκων, he knew not that he was supporting or nourishing the murderer of his son, Herodt, i, 44; to elude, Thucyd. vii, 15; τουτί μ' ἐλελήθη, this had escaped me, Aristoph. Nub. 379; mid. λανθάνομαι, to forget; λάθομαι is also · used, Soph. Electr. 163, with the gen.; λανθάνω derives its tenses from λήθω, f. λήσω, 2. a. "λάθον, 2. a. mid. ἐλαθόμην, and Poet. λελαθόμην, Il. iv, 127; its perf. is linda, act. fut. mid. λήσομαι, and by redupl. λελήσομαι, Eurip. Alc. 199; λήθω is used by Homer, not λανθάνω, and he uses the reduplicated form of the 2. aor. λέλαθον, caused to forget; λελάθη δ' όδυνάων, and may cause him to forget his pains, Il. xv, 60; Dor. or Æol. Fr. λάθω.

Λανόν, Dor. for ληνόν, acc. of Λανόν, $\tilde{ω}$, δ , Dor. for ληνός, $\tilde{ου}$, δ , a wine-press.

AA'Ξ, adv. with the heel or heels, II. v, 620; by stamping upon with the heel, Æschyl. Choëph. 633; Eum. 110.

Λάξασθαι, Dor. for λήξασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of the obsol. λήχω, for which is used λαγχάνω, to cast lots

 Λ άξευσις, εως, \dot{n} , the act of cutting or hewing stone. Th. λ α-ξεύω.

Δαξιυτήριον, ου, τό, an instrument

used for cutting stone or engraving in stone, as a chisel, saw, etc.; LXX.

Λαξευτής, οῦ, and λαξευτής, ῆρος, δ, a stone-cutter; and

 $\Lambda \alpha \xi_{i\nu} \tau \delta_{i}$, i, i, i, hewn out of a rock; cut in stone, LXX. and N. T. From

 Λ αξεύω, f. εύσω, to cut or hew stone, LXX. Fr. λ άς and ξίω.

Λαζίωσις, εως, ή, the art of polishing stone, Diod. Sic.

Λάξις, not λᾶξις, 105, ἡ, a share, a lot, an allotment of land obtained, Herodt. iv, 21. See λαγχάνω and next.

 $\Lambda \tilde{\alpha} \xi_{is}$, 105, \dot{n} , Dor. for $\lambda \tilde{n} \xi_{is}$, cessation.

 Λ άξομαι, Ion. for λήξομαι, fut. of λαγχάνω.

Λαξπάτητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, trampled under foot, trodden down, Soph. Antig. 1261, where some read, in two words, λάζ πάτητον, which are often separated, as in Æschyl. Eum. 110, etc. Dindorf retains λακπάτητον.

Λᾶοδάμᾶς, αντος, δ, epithet of Mars, taming or subduing the people, Æschyl. S. Theb. 325; also, a man's name, Laodamas. Fr. λαός and δαμάω.

Λαοδίκεια, ας, 'n, the name of a city, Laodicea.

Λαοδίκεύς, έως, δ, a Laodicean. Λαοδίκη, ης, ή, the name of a woman, Laodicé.

Λαοδογματικός, ή, όν, agreeable to popular opinion. Fr. λάός and δόγμα.

Λᾶοκατάςᾶτος, ου, δ, δ, cursed or detested by the people. Fr. καταςάομαι.

Λαομέδεια, the name of a woman, Lãomedea.

Λαομεδοντιάδης, ου, ό, the son of

Laomedon, Il. xv, 527. Λαομέδων, οντος, δ, a proper name, Laomedon, bing of Troy

Laomědon, king of Troy. Λαοξόος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, stone-cutting; ὁ λαοξόος, a sculptor.

Λασπαθής, έος, δ, ή, suffered by the people, Æschyl. Pers. 907. Fr. λαός and πάσχω.

Λαοπόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, conveying the people across, said of a bridge, also of a ship, Æschyl. Pers. 113. Fr. πόρος.

AAO'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, Ion. ληός, Herodt., Att. λεώς, ώ, ὁ, also in Herodt.; originally, an armed band, hence, in Homer, pl. troops, soldiers, Il. i, 54, et passim; a people, Eurip. Phæn. 1250; the inhabitants of a country, Soph. Aj. 562; a nation; a multitude.

 $\Lambda \tilde{\alpha}_{05}$, ov, δ , s. as $\lambda \tilde{\alpha}_{\alpha5}$, a stone, Soph. Æd. C. 197.

Λασσεβής, έσς, δ, ħ, honored by the people, Pind. Pyth. v, 127. Fr. λαός and σέβομαι.

Λῶοσσόος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, preserving the people; a defender or preserver of the people; the people's guardian, epithet of Minerva, Il. xiii, 128; fr. λώος and σοός · rousing the people to battle, epithet of Mars, Il. xvii, 398; fr. λωός and σεύω.

Λαστίκτων, ονος, ό, a mason, stone-worker.

Λαοτίνακτος, ον, stirred by a stone.

 $\Lambda \bar{\alpha}_{\sigma\tau} = \phi_{\sigma\sigma}$, δ , δ , δ , nourishing the people; but

 Λ Ξότιροφος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , nourished by the people. Fr. λ πός and τρίσω.

Λαστύπος, ον, cutting stones; as a substantive, a stone-cutter, stone-mason.

 $\Lambda \tilde{a}_0 \phi \delta ros$, ov, \tilde{b} , \tilde{n} , killing the people; warlike. Fr. $\lambda \alpha \delta s$ and $\phi \delta r \omega$.

Λῶοφόςος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, carrying or bearing people, or the public; said of a road, Il. xv, 682; properly, a military road. Fr. λαός and φίςω.

Λάπαγμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing emptied out or evacuated. From ΛΑΠΑ'ΖΩ, and λᾶπάσσω, or λᾶπάττω, f. άζω, to empty out, evacuate; to pillage, plunder, lay waste, Æschyl. S. Theb. 47 and 513.

Λάπαθος, ου, ή, a pit, hole; a covered pitfall or hole for catching wild animals.

Λαπάρα, ας, ή, Ion. -ρη, ης, and λαπάρον, ου, τό, the abdomen, Herodt. ii, 86; the loins, the flank, Il. iii, 359; καλλαπάρον, for κατὰ λαπάρην, on the side, or flank.

Λαπάζός, ά, όν, empty, hollow; thin, lank; soft. Th. λαπάζω. Λάπάσσω, and

Λαπάττω. See λαπάζω.

ΛΑ΄ΠΗ, ης, ἡ, phlegm, mucus. Λαπηναι, 2. a. inf. pas. of λά-

ΛΑΠΙ'ZΩ, f. ίσω, to whistle, Soph. Fragm. 903; to swagger, to behave arrogantly or insolently.

Λαπίθαι. See λαπίθης.

Λαπίθῶων, gen. pl. Dor. for λαπίθῶν, from Λαπίθης, ου, ὁ, pl. Λαπίθαι, οἰ,

the Lapithæ, a people of Thessaly, who fought with the Centaurs, R. xii, 181.

Λάπισμα, ἄτος, τό, a boasting or bragging. Fr. 1. pers. pf. pas. of λαπίζω.

Λασιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a boaster, swaggerer, braggart, bully. Fr. λασίζω.

AA'ΠΤΩ, f. ψω, pf. ἄφα, Aristoph. to lap, like a dog, Π. xvi, 161; to lick up, to drink greedily or to excess; to empty, drain; to consume; hence the English word to LAP. Fr. λάω.

Λάς δάσον, ου, τό, stibium or sulphuret of antimony, of which a dark pigment is made in the East, for staining the eyelids in order to heighten the beauty of the eyes, Dioscor.; it is still used under the name of kohel, surmeh. See στίμμι.

Λας Γνεύομαι, to grow fat, to fatten; mid. from

Λαρίνείω, to feed, fatten. From ΛΑΡΙΝΟ΄Σ, ή, όν, fatted, fat, Aristoph. Pac. 925.

Λάρίς, ίδος, ή, s. as λάρος.

Λάςτσα, ή, Ion. Λήςισα, Larissa, a name of several old Greek cities.

Λαξισαῖος, αία, αῖον, Larissean, of or belonging to Larissa.

Λαρχίδιον, τό, dimin. of

ΛΑΡΚΟ Σ, οῦ, ὁ, a basket; a coal-basket, Aristoph. Acharn.

Λαςνἔκόγυιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of a pipe resembling a box or case, Theocr. ΛΑ'PNΑΞ, ἄκος, ἡ, a chest, coffer, Il. xviii, 413; a repository; an urn; a little vessel or ark, a covered boat, Simonid. Hym. in Dian.

AA'POΣ, ou, δ, a voracious seafowl, perhaps the gull, Odys.; a cormorant, said of Cleon the demagogue, Aristoph. Nub. 587. But

Λάξός, ά, όν, sweet, pleasant, grateful to the senses, agreeable to the taste, Π. xix, 316. Perhaps, λάω, λαύω, hence ἀπολαύω, to enjoy.

Λάρυγγιάω, to scream, screech. Λαρυγγιάω, f. ίσω, and Att. ιῶ, to bawl out with open throat; to vociferate, Demosth. 323, 1; to bawl louder than another, Aristoph. Eq. 358. Fr. λάρυγζ. Λαρυγγισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a shouting, vociferation. Fr. preced.

Λαςυγγοτομία, ας, ή, the act of cutting the throat. Th. λάςυγξ. Fr. τίμνω.

ΛΑ'ΡΥΓΞ, νγγος, rarely υγος, δ, the throat, Aristoph. Ran. 575; properly, the upper part of the windpipe, the windpipe; the gullet.

Λαξύζω, to cry out. Fr. λάξυγξ. Λαξύνω, to coo, like a dove.

Λῶς, λῶος, ὁ, a stone, Att. contract. from λᾶας, gen. also λάου, Soph. Œd. C. 197.

Λασαία, ας, 'n, the name of a city, Lasæa.

Λασάμενος, Dor. for λησάμενος, part. 1. a. m. of λήθω or λανθάνω.

ΛΑ'ΣΑΝΟΝ, ου, τό, a basinstand; a gridiron; a little vessel; also, a chamber-pot; a night-stool, Aristoph. Pac. 893. Λάσδιο, and λάσδιυ, for λάζου, take thou, pres. imperat. of λάσδιμαι, Dor. for λάζομαι, Theocr. Idyl. xv, 21.

Λάσευμαι, Dor. f. mid., and Λασεύμεθα, Dor. for λασόμεθα, 1. pl. f. m. of λανθάνω, f. m. λήσομαι, and Dor. λασούμαι, and λασεύμαι, η, είται.

Λασθαίνω, to abuse, insult. From ΛΑ'ΣΘΗ, ης, η, insulting, mockery, scorn; scoffing, insult, Herodt. vi, 67. Perhaps from λάσκω.

Λασθημεν, 1. a. inf. pas. Dor. for λασθηναι, of λήθω, and Dor. λάθω.

Λᾶσιαύχην, ενος, δ, ή, shaggy or hairy-necked, Aristoph. Ran. 822. Fr. λάσιος and αὐχήν.

Λασιόθειξ, σείχος, ὁ, ἡ, having rough hair, shaggy. Fr. λάσιος and θείξ.

Λάσιον, ου, τό, a rough cloth, Sapph. 31; Poet. λάσσιον.

ΛΑ̈́ΣΙΟΣ, ου, ὁ, ἡ, and λάσιος, ίᾶ, ιον, hairy, woolly, shaggy, Odys. ix, 433; τινα τῶν λασίων τούτων, one of those hairy dandies, Aristoph. Nub. 348; rough, bristly; covered with bushes or thickets, bushy, leafy; also, stout, robust.

Λžσϊόστερνος, ου, δ, ή, having a hairy breast. Fr. λάσιος and στέρνον.

Λασίδφους, υος, δ, ή, having bushy eyebrows. Fr. λάσιος and δφούς. Λ.Υ. ΣΚ.Ω, f. λακήσω, and also ήσομαι, Aristoph. Pac. 381; 1. α. ιλάκησω, 2. α. ϊλάκου, inf. λάκιτι, 2. α. mid. ιλάκομην, Epic redupl. 3. pl. λελάκοντο, pf. λίλακα, Epic and Ion. λίληκα, part. fem. λελάκυια, Odys., to

speak; to announce, as an oracle; to revile, abuse; to yelp or bark, Aristoph. Acharn. 1046; to creak; to yell, Odys. xii, 85; to screech or howl; to make a crackling noise in breaking; to break with a crash; to ring, Il. xx, 277; to speak with a crackling or rough voice. Fr. the obsol. $\lambda \acute{\alpha} \varkappa \omega$, Eurip. Hec. 672; Alc. 356.

Λάσσιον, Poet. for λάσιον.

Λάσταυςος, ου, δ, as if λασίταυ. εος, hairy, as a bull; libidinous. Λασῶ, Dor. for λήσω, f. to λανθάνω.

Λᾶτᾶγή, ῆς, ἡ, the flinging of a portion of liquor into a brazen vessel; the noise of its fall.

ΛΑ ΤΑΞ, ἄγος, ἡ, in pl. λάταγες, the remains of liquor in a glass flung into a brazen vessel with a splash; also, a species of quadruped. See κότταξος.

Λατίνη, ης, ἡ, scil. χώςα, Latium. Λατίνοι, ων, οί, the inhabitants of Latium, the Latins.

Λάτινος, ου, ό, a man's name, Latinus.

Λάτμος, ου, δ, Latmus, a mountain in Caria, on the confines of Ionia.

Λατογενής, los, born of Latona, Eurip. Ion. 465.

Λατοΐδας, α, δ, Dor. Λητοΐδης, ov, δ, the son of Latona, Apollo. Fr. Λητώ.

Λατομείον, ου, τό, a quarry of stone. Fr. λᾶας and τίμνω. Λᾶτομίω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, 1. a. ἰλατό-

Απτομίω, ω, fut. ησω, 1. α. ίλατομησα, to quarry or hew stones, LXX.; to hew out in stone or rock; pf. pas. λελατόμημαι, part. pf. pas. λελατομημίνες. Fr. λατόμες.

Λατόμημα, άτος, τό, a stone hewn out; a rock. Fr. preced. Diod. Sic.

Λατόμητος, η, ον, οr ου, ε, ή, hewn in stone, cut out of rock. Fr. the same.

Λατομία, ας, n, s. as λατομίου. Λατομίκός, n, ov. of or belonging to a quarry, suitable for quarrying; and

Λατόμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, cutting or hewing stones; a stone-cutter, LXX.; also, a tool for hewing stone. Fr. λας and τίμνω.

 Λ A'TO Σ , $\delta \nu$, δ , a kind of delicate fish of the Nile, the perca Nilotica.

Λατερία, ας, ἡ, service, servitude, ministry, Eschyl. Prom. 968; Eurip. Troad. 823; religious service, Plat. Apol. 23, C; Phædr. 244, E; the worship of

God; sacrifice; also, a female servant, Soph. Aj. 498. Fr. λατειύω.

Λάτεινμά, ατος, τό, servitude, Soph. Trach. 356; service, worship; also, s. as λάτεις, which see; and

Λατζευτής, οῦ, ὁ, a servant; a slave; a worshipper. Fr. 3. pers. pf. pas. of λατζεύω.

Λατρευτός, ή, όν, relating to a servant, servile.

Λατειύω, f. εύσω, to be a servant, to serve for hire; to attend, wait upon, with dat., Eurip. Ion. 149; to serve; to be enslaved to or bound to; τῆδε λατειύεν πίτεα, Æschyl. Prom. 970; to worship, adore; to sacrifice; to devote or dedicate as a sacred thing; it sometimes governs the accus.; 1. a. ἐλατεινοα. Fr. λάτεις.

Λάτριν, acc. sing. of λάτρις. Λάτριος, ία, ιον, of or belonging to a servant; serving for wages.

AA'TPIΣ, 105, δ, and ħ, a slave, Eurip. Suppl. 649; Soph. Trach. 70; a servant, a hireling; a mercenary soldier; a female attendant, Eurip. Hec. 607. From Λάτρον, ου, τό, the wages or pay of a servant.

Λάτυμνου, ου, τό, the name of a mountain of Crotonia, Latymnum.

 $\Lambda \tilde{\alpha} \tau \nu \pi' i \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, to hew stones; to build with stones. $Fr. \lambda \tilde{\alpha}_{5}$ and $\tau \dot{\nu} \pi \tau \omega$.

Λατώ, όος, contract. -οῦς, ἡ, Latona, Eurip. Hec. 489.

na, Eurip. Hec. 489. Aurwis, n. See Anrwis.

ΛΑΥΚΛΝΙ'Α, οτ λευκανία, αε, ή, the throat, the gullet. Fr. λαύω, obsol.

Λαυκάνίη, ης, ¼, Ion. and Poet. for λαυκανία.

Λαῦρα, ως, ἡ, a way, a street, a lane, Odys. xxii, 128, 137; a square or quarter of a city; a sewer, Aristoph. Puc. 99; a cloister or convent. Fr. λαύω. Λαυρειωτικαί, and

Λαυριωτικαὶ γλαῦκες, Aristoph. Av. 1106, silver coins, stamped with the figure of an owl; so called from the mines of Laurium.

Λαυριωτίπός, ή, όν, adj., Laurian, of or belonging to Laurium.

AAΥ POΣ, α, or, a later and worse form for λάβρος, broad; plentiful, abundant. Fr. λα and εὐρύς.

Λαυροστάτης, ου, δ, one who stood in the streets or lanes;

hence, the middle rank of the chorus was called λαυριοστάται, as occupying the lane between the other two files. Fr. λαῦρα and ἴστημι.

Λαύρως, adv. broadly; plentifully.

Λαύω, to enjoy; obsol., whence ἀπολαύω. See λάω.

Λαφεία, α5, ἡ, epithet of Minerva, collecting-spoils. Th. λάφῦρου.
 Λαφυγμός, οῦ, ὁ, a gormandizing, gluttony, Aristoph. Nub. 53; voracity. Fr. λαφύσσω.

Λάφῦςα, τά, spoils taken from the living; booty, plunder, spoils, Eurip. Herc. F. 417; Soph. Aj. 93; Æschyl. S. Theb. 260. Th. λαφύσσω.

Λαφυραγωγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to carry off as booty; and

Λάφῦςἔγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, a spoiler, a plunderer. Fr. λάφῦςα and ἄγω.

Λαφυς $\tilde{\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. \acute{n} σω, to spoil, to plunder; LXX. From

Λάφῦρον, ου, τό, spoil, plunder, booty; generally used in the plural. See λάφυρα.

Λαφυροπωλίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to sell plunder or booty, Xen. Anab. vi, 6, 38. Fr. λάφυρον and $\pi \omega \lambda i \omega$.

Λαφυροπώλης, ου, ό, a retailer of booty, Lat. sector.

ΛΑΦΥΣΣΩ, or λαφύττω, f. ύζω, to swallow greedily, drink up, to devour voraciously, Il. xi, 176; to consume in luxury; to gormandize; to tear. Fr. λάω.

Λαφύστιος, ου, δ, ή, rapacious, devouring; an epithet of Jupiter, to whom in this capacity a ram was sacrificed; pas. devoured. Fr. λάω, λάζω, λάφω, λαφύσσω.

Λαφύττω. See λαφύσσω.

 $\Lambda \text{AXAI'N}\Omega$, f. $\check{\alpha}\nu\check{\omega}$, to dig, to delve, to trench, turn up.

Λαχανεία, αε, $\dot{η}$, the cultivation of pot-herbs, LXX.; a place planted with pot-herbs. From Λαχανεύομαι, f. m. εύσομαι, to be eaten like pot-herbs. Fr. λαχανεν.

Λάχάνεύω, f. εύσω, to produce or cultivate vegetables for eating;

Λαχανηλόγος, ου, gathering vegetables, *Pind. Pyth.* viii, 123. Λαχανηρός, ά, όν, vegetable; and

Λᾶχᾶνίζω, f. ίσω, and λαχανίζομαι, to pluck, to gather vegetables; and

Λαχανισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a gathering of

pot-herbs, forage, Thucyd. iii, 111. From

 Λ άχἔνον, ου, τ ό, pot-herbs, vegetables, *Demosth.* 1225, 13; *Plat. Polit.* ii, 372, *C. Fr.* λ αχαίνω.

Λαχανόπτερος, δ, vegetablewinged.

Λαχανοπωλείον, ου, τό, a vegetable-market. <math>Fr. πωλέω.

Λαχανοπώλης, ου, ὁ, one who sells vegetables, a green-grocer. Λαχανοπωλήτρια, ας, and λαχανόπωλις, τδος, ἡ, a woman who sells herbs or vegetables, a greenwoman, Aristoph. Thesm. 387; Vesp. 497. Fr. λάχανον and πωλίω.

Λάχε, 2. a. imperat. of λαγχάνω. Λάχεια, ας, ἡ, (νῆσος,) an island having ground easy to be cultivated or of a loose mould; Odys. ix, 116; Crusius prefers, in this passage, ἐλάχεια, from ἐλαχύς, small; others consider it as the name of the island; in Odys. x, 509, we have ἀκτὴ λάχεια, the soft or yielding shore, where Crusius prefers ἀκτὴ τ' ἐλάχεια others, again, read λοχεῖα, i. e. εὔσιτος. See Crus. Lex.; see, also, λοχαῖος.

Λάχεῖν, 2. a. inf. of λαγχάνω, Pindar.

Αάχειος, α, ον, easy to be dug or cultivated, soft, grassy; but see λάχεια.

 Λ άχεσις, εως, ή, one of the Fates, Lachesis; also, lot, fate, destiny. Fr. λ αγχάνω.

Λαχή, ης, η, a digging; a ditch, sepulchre, Æschyl. S. Theb. 897. Λαχήνας, part. 1. a. of λαχαίνω, 1. a. ἐλάχανα, and Att. ἐλάχηνα. Λάχης, ητος, δ, Laches, an Athenian general.

 $\Lambda \acute{\alpha} \chi \mu o s$, o v, \acute{o} , the thickness of the hair or wool, a fleece.

Λαχμός, οῦ, ὁ, a kicking, s. as λαπτισμός, also, a lot, destiny. Fr. λαγχάνω.

Λαχνάεις, εντος, Dor. for λαχνήεις, downy, hairy, shaggy, woolly. From

Λαχναῖος, αία, αῖον, woolly, hairy, downy.

ΛΑ'XNH, ns, n, down, downy or woolly hair, Il. ii, 219; wool; a fleece; the nap of cloth; οὖλη δ' ἐπενήνοθε λάχνη, and the shaggy nap mantled upon it, Il. x, 134; the foam of the sea.

 Λ αχνήεις, ήεσσα, \tilde{n} εν, hairy, woolly, shaggy, rough, bristly, II. ix, 544. Fr. λ άχνη.

Λαχνόγυιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having hairy or shaggy limbs.

Λάχνος, ό, ε. αε λάχνη.

Λαχνόω, ω, to make hairy or

Λαχνώδης, εος, i, n, hairy, shaggy, Eurip. Cycl. 538. Adxin and sides.

Λαχοίην, ης, η, Att. for λάχοιμι, 015, 01, 2. a. opt. act. of λαγχά-YW.

Λάχος, εος, τέ, a lot, a portion obtained by lot. Fr. λαγχάνω. Λάχών, part. 2. a. of λαγχάνω. Aa yarn, ns, h, a kind of wild cabbage. Fr. λάπτω.

Λαψεῦμαι, οτ λαψοῦμαι, ῆ, εῖται, Dor. for λήψομαι, η, εται, 1. f. m. to λαμβάνω.

Λέψη, Dor. for λήψη, 2. sing. 1. f. m. See λαψιῦμαι.

 $\Lambda \omega \psi_{is}$, ω_{is} , $\dot{\eta}$, the act of lapping. Τλ. λάπτω.

Λάψοντες, 1. pl. part. fut. of λάπτω.

Λαψοῦμαι. See λαψεῦμαι.

 $\Lambda A'\Omega$, to look at eagerly with a view to seize; it is found only in three places, and the participle and impf. only, Odys. xix, 229. Fr. λάε, Id. 230.

Λάω, contract. λῶ, to wish, desire earnestly; $\lambda \tilde{n}s$, $\pi \circ \tau \tilde{i}$ $\tau \tilde{\alpha} v$ $v \nu \mu \phi \tilde{\alpha} v$, $\lambda \tilde{n}s$, Theocr. i, 12. Hence Aava, but only used compounded with ἀπό, as ἀπολαύω, to enjoy. Hence, also, λάζω, λαμβάνω, λάζομαι, λεύω, λεύσσω, etc.

Λαώδης, εος, δ, ή, of or belonging to the people, popular. Fr. Acos and sidos.

 $\Lambda i\alpha$, αs , $\dot{\eta}$, a stone which the weaver fustens to the warp to keep the threads tight. Fr. Aas, contract. from laas, i.

Λίαινα, ης, ή, a lioness; τοχάδος diequa Asairns, the glare of a mother lioness, Eurip. Med. 190. Fr. λίων.

 Λ εαίνω, s. as λ ειαίνω, f. αν $\tilde{\omega}$, to make smooth, plain, or even; to polish, Herodt. viii, 142; λεαίrur lóyer, to smooth a speech, so as to render it acceptable; also, to bruise or break in pieces; to chew food; τοὺς δὶ γομφίους, οίους παρά τούτων δεξαμένους λιαίνειν, Χen. Mem. i, 4, 6; 1. a. ilinva. Th. leios.

Asávai, 1. a. inf. act. of preced. Λίανδρος, ου, ό, a man's name, Leander.

Λεαντικός, ή, όν, fit for polishing, smoothing, alleviating; lenitive. Th. Asaiva.

Λεαντής, ηρος, ό, a polisher, finer off.

Λίαεχος, ou, o, Learchus, son of

Athămas and Ino.

Λεββαίος, ου, ό, Lebbēus, a name of the Apostle Jude, also called Thaddeus, Matt. x, 3.

Λίδηθ', for λίδητα, acc. sing. of Ascheis, idos, i, the slough or cast-off skin of a snake or of insects; the shell of a bean, a hull, husk. Fr. λίπω.

ΛΕ'ΒΗΣ, ητος, ό, a caldron, a kettle, Il. xxiii, 613; äaveov, Id. 885, a basin, an urn. Perhaps from λείδω.

Λεδητίζω, f. ίσω, to put in a caldron; to cook. Th. λίξης. Λιδωνά, the name of a town, Lebonah, Judges xxi, 19.

Λεγεών, ῶνος, ὁ, a legion, a division of the Roman army. Lat. legio.

ΛΕΊΝΟΝ, ου, τό, οτ λέγνη, ης, n, a fringe or border of a garment.

Λιγόμεθεν, Æol. for λίγομεθα, pl. pres. pas. of λίγω.

Λίγομες, Dor. for λίγομεν, 1. pl.pres.; and

Λίγοντι, Dor. for λίγουσι, 3. pl.

pres. ind. of

Λίγω, f. λίζω, 1. a. "λιζα, originally, to lay (German, legen), and in pas. to lie (Germ. liegen), whence all its significations may be derived; (1) to lay asleep, to lull to sleep, put to bed; pas. or mid. to lie down, which signif. only occurs in the earliest poets, nor is the pres. ever so used; (2) to lay in order, arrange, and hence, to gather, pick up; mid. to choose, pick out; pas. pres. to be chosen, Il. xiii, 276; in this signif. the Attics use the pf. είλοχα, pas. είλεγμαι, aor. pas. ἐλίγην, but only in compounds; the simple είλεγμένος, chosen, Demosth. 873, 33; (3) to lay among, and so, to count or reckon up; (4) to recount, relate, tell; hence, to speak, say, utter; to describe, state; to mention; to recite; to say, tell, speak; to read; to call, to name; to import ; ώς τὰ γεάμματα λίγει, as the letters import, Æschyl. S. Theb. 644; to persuade by arguments; λίγων πείθειν, Aristoph. Nub. 1426; καλῶς or εὖ λίγεια, to state properly; καλώς or ιὖ λίγειν τινα, to speak well of any one; *axas, to speak ill of; σὐδὶν λίγιιν, to say nothing to the purpose, to trifle; ἀλλήλους τὰ ἴσχατα λίγουσι, they grossly abuse each other, Xen. Mem. ii, 2, 9 ; ἀτὰς σὺ λίξον πεότιεος, but do you speak first,

Aristoph. Vesp. 35; λίγειν τί, to say something to the purpose. Plat. Crit. § 6; λίγω τί; do I speak to the point? Plat. passim; λίγω χαίζειν, I bid farewell; ώς ἰμοῦ λίξαντος, as I am done with speaking, Eurip. Alc. 724; of Ligorass, the orators, Dem. de Coron.; mid. not used in the pres. and impf.; the f. λίξομαι, particularly in the tragic poets, is used in a passive sense, I shall be numbered or reckoned, Eurip. Alc. 323, Woolsey's edit.; also, λελέξομαι · as, νῦν δὲ πρὸς εἰδότας πάντα λελέξεται, Thucyd. iii, 53; τοῦτο καλ λέγεται, καὶ λελίζεται, Plat. Phædr. 259; 1. a. ἐλεξάμην. πολιοκροτάφους τε γέροντας λέξασθαι περί ἄστυ, and our hoaryheaded senators to keep guard round the city, Il. viii, 519; to sleep; pas. λέγεται, it is said; ό λεγόμενος, so called; τὸ λεγόμενον, what is said, proverbial; fut. pas. λεχθήσομαι, l. a. pas. ἰλίχθην, was said; 2. a. pas. ἐλέγην, was chosen, selected; pf. pas. λέλεγμαι, and εἴλεγμαι, Eurip. Troad. 296; plupf. ilλίγμην, and ελέγμην, Odys. ix, 335; and ilelique. The pf. act. is not used except in compounds, as, συνείλοχα, έξείλοχα; the imperatives Aigeo, Il. ix, 613, and λίζω, Id. xxiv, 650, are used in the same sense; these probably come from the form λίχω, whence λίχος, a bed; see Buttmann's Lexil. p. 399, § 76. But Passow rejects this root, as unnecessary.

Λιηλασία, ας, ή, a plundering or making spoil; booty, spoil; and

Λιηλάτίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to drive away plunder, especially cattle; to plunder, ravage, Herodt. ii, 152; Eurip. Hec. 1125; Demosth. 280, 8. Fr. Asía and έλαύνω.

Λιηλάτης, ου, ό, a plunderer, freebooter. Same Th.

Λιθίκ, indecl., a measure containing five ephas or a half-homer or cor, Hosea iii, 2. Hebr.

ΛΕΙΆ, ās, Ion. λείη, ή, prey, plunder, booty, chiefly of cattle or slaves, Soph. Trach. 758; μυσῶν λείαν, the prey of cowards, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 97. But

Λιία, smooth, from λείος.

Assayoen, ns, n, the name of awoman, Leiagora. Fr. Alios and αγοςάομαι.

Λειαίνω, f. ανω, to smooth, polish, make even or plane; 1. a. ἐλείνηνα. Th. λεῖος.

Asiανίω, f. ind. act. Ion. of λειαίνω, will smooth or make level, Il. xv, 261. See preced.

Δειάντειςα, ή, fem. of λειαντής, Ιοπ. for λεάντης.

AEI'BΩ, f. ψω, 1. a. ἄλειψα (no pf.), to pour out, II. i, 463; σπονδάς Θεοῖς λείδειν, to pour out libations to the gods, in confirmation of a treaty, Eurip. Ion. 1033; to spill, shed tears; to let flow or drop; to sacrifice; mid. to flow, melt, dissolve; also, είδω, Ion. and Æol.

Λιιττερία, ας, ή, lientery; a disease which occasions the food to pass the bowels without digestion. Fr. λείος and ἔντερον. Λιιῦμαι, Dor. for λειοῦμαι, pres.

pas. of λειόω.

Λείζομαι, Ion. ληΐζομαι, to plunder, make booty. Fr. λεία. Λείηναν, for ἐλείηναν, 3. pl. Ion. 1. a. act. of λειαίνω.

Λειήνας, part. 1. a. of λειαίνω. Λεικνζω, to fan, winnow; to swing, to rock. From

Λιϊκον, οτ λίκνον, ου, τό, a winnowing-fan; a sieve; a cradle, from its likeness to a fan in its form and motion.

Λείμοξ, απος, ή, s. as λειμών, Eurip. Bacch. 855.

Λιῦμμα, ἄτος, τό, a remnant, remainder, residue, Herodt. i, 119; s. as λείψανον. Τh. λείτω. Λειμών, ῶνος, δ, a meadow; a moist meadow, Æschyl. Prom. 656; Odys. v, 72; a smooth sheet of water.

Αειμωνιάς, ιάδος, ή, belonging to a meadow, frequenting a meadow; pl. meadow-nymphs, Soph. Phil. 1440. Fr. λειμών.

Λειμωνιάτης, ου, δ, a precious stone of a green color. Th. λειμών.

Λειμωνιάτις, 'n, s. as preced.

Assμάνιος, ία, ιον, of or belonging to a meadow; verdant, Soph. Aj. 597.

Δειμωνίς, ίδος, Poet. fem. of λειμώνιος.

Λειμωνοειδής, έος, δ, ἡ, resembling a meadow, verdant; agreeable. Τh. λειμών.

Λειμωνόθε, and λειμωνόθεν, adv. from the meadow, Il. xxiv, 451. Fr. λειμών.

Λειόθὰτος, ου, δ, 'n, that goes smoothly; easily or smoothly passed, as a road; subst., a species of fish, called the ray or skate. Fr. λεῖος and βαίνω.

Asioγένειος, ου, δ, ħ, having a smooth chin, beardless, Herodt. v, 20. Fr. λεῖος and γένειον. Αειόγλωσσος, ου, δ, smoothtongued, artfully flattering. Fr. λεῖος and γλώσσα.

Λειοκάρηνος, ου, ο, ή, having a smooth head, bald. Fr. κάρη-

Λειόκαυλος, ου, δ, ή, having a smooth stalk. Fr. καυλός.

Λειοχύμων, ον, gen. ονος, with gentle waves, rippling.

Λειόμἴτος, ου, smoothing the threads of the warp.

Λειοντῆ, ἡ, Poet. for λεοντῆ. Λειοντομάχης, ου, ὁ, Poet. for λεοντομάχης, a lion-fighter. Λειοντοπάλης, ου, ὁ, Poet. for λεοντοπάλης, a wrestler with a lion.

AEI OΣ, εία, εῖον, smooth, not rough, polished; even, level, Herodt. vii, 9; Il. xxiii, 330; plain, sleek; free of, λεῖος πετσεάων, Odys. v, 443; gentle, mild, Æschyl. Prom. 650; rubbed or reduced to powder. Hence the Latin lævis.

Λειότης, ητος, η, smoothness, not wrinkled or rough; σπλάγχνων σε λειότητα, Æschyl. Prom. 491. Fr. preced.

Λειστεϊθής, ίσς, ό, ή, polished, rubbed smooth; levigated. Fr. λείσς and τείθω.

Λείουσιν, Poet. for λέουσιν, dat. pl. of λέων.

 $\hat{\Lambda}_{\epsilon i \delta \varphi \lambda_{0 i 0 \epsilon}}$, ou, δ , \hat{n} , having a smooth rind. Fr. $\lambda_{\epsilon i 0 \epsilon}$ and $\varphi \lambda_{0 i 0 \epsilon}$.

Asióω, f. ώσω, to make smooth or even; to polish; to rub or grind to powder. Fr. λεΐος. Αειουργέω, ω, f. ήσω, to smooth,

polish. Fr. Leyov.

Λειπανδείω, ω, f. ήσω, to be wanting in men; said of a town. This and other compounds of λείσω ought to be written without the diphthong, λισ-. L. Dindorf, in Steph. Thesaur.

Λειπανδρία, ας, ἡ, want of men or people. Fr. <math>λείπω and ἀνής. Λείπε, pres. imperat. of λείπω, or Ion. for ἴλειπε, 3. sing. impf., and

Λείπετο, Ion. for ἐλείπετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. of λείπω.

Λειπόγμμος, ου, δ, ħ, deserting the marriage bed, faithless, Eurip. Orest. 1299. Fr. λείπω and γάμος.

Λεισογνώμων, ονος, δ, ħ, of horses, having lost the tooth which marks the age. Fr. λείσω and γνώμων.

Λειποθυμέω, ω, to faint, swoon; and

Λιιποθυμία, ας, ή, a swooning or fainting fit, a swoon. Fr. $\lambda \epsilon i \pi \omega$ and $9 \nu \mu_{05}$.

Asιπόκες ως, ω, ὁ, ἡ, that has fallen off in flesh, lean, thin. Fr. κείας.

Λείπομαι, η, εται, pres. ind. pas. of λείπω.

Λειπομαςτύςιον, ου, τό, a failing to appear as a witness when summoned; λειπομαςτυςίου δίαη, process against such a witness for his non-appearance, Demosth. 890, 18. Fr. λείπω und μαςτύςιον.

Λειπόναυς, and λιπόναυς, εως, δ, and

Λειποναύτης, ου, ό, s. as

Λειπόνεως, ω, ὁ, a deserter from a ship. Fr. $\lambda ε i \pi \omega$ and $\nu \alpha \tilde{\nu} \tilde{\nu}_{s}$.

Αιποπάτως, οξος, δ, one who has left his father, Eurip. Orest. 1298. Fr. λείπω and πατής. Αιποστζάτία, ας, ή, οτ -ιον, ου, τό, a desertion of military service, Thucyd. vi, 76. From Λιιποστζάτιος, ου, δ, ή, deserting the army or military service; a deserter. Fr. λείπω and στζα-

Λειποταξία, ας, ἡ, and λειποτάξιον, ου, τό, a deserter of one's post; λειποταξίου γραφή, a legal process (against one) for desertion, Demosth. 547, 27; Plat. Legg. xii, 943. Fr. τάξις.

Tós.

Λείπουρος, ου, δ, ħ, short-tailed. Fr. λείπω and οὐρά.

Λεισοψυχέω, f. ήσω, to fall into a swoon, to faint, Thucyd. iv, 12; to be timid or cowardly, Herodt. vii, 229. Fr. $\lambda \epsilon i \pi \omega$ and $\psi v \chi \acute{n}$.

Λιιποψυχία, ας, ή, the state of swooning or fainting. Same Th. Λιιποψυχοῦντα, acc. sing. part. pres. of λιιποψυχίω.

AEI'ΠΩ, f. ψω, pf. λίλοιπα, to leave, quit, abandon, desert, forsake; neut. to fail, to be wanting; 2. a. ἴλίπον, (the classic authors do not appear to have used the 1. aor., either active or middle, or the 2. aor. pas.,) pf. pas. λίλιμμαι, 2. a. mid. ἰλιπόμην, 1. f. pas. λιιφθήσομαι λίλι ψαίνος πατής παύπαιν λίλιιψαι, Soph. Œd. Τ. 1504; Π. xxiv, 742; Eurip. Orest.

1040; 1. a. pas. iλείφθην · with the gen. it signifies less than; as, Ίτη βραχὺ λείποντα τῶν μυρίων καὶ ἐκτακισχιλίων, a little less than eighteen thousand years, Diod. Sic. l. i; mid. to leave behind one's self as a memorial, etc., Herodt. vi, 109; pus. to be left, to remain; to be left behind, deserted, abandoned by, with gen., governed by a prep., as, ἀπό, ὑπό, παςά, Eurip. Med. 51; to be exceeded by, to be inferior to, Æschyl. Pers. 336; to be less than, Herodt. vii, 48; λείπεσθαι μηδένος, to be behind no one, Thucyd. v, 69; τούτων Φίλος εὐεργετῶν οὐδενὸς λείπεται, a benevolent friend is wanting in none of these, Xen. Mem. iv. Th. λίπω, obsol.

Λείπωσα, Dor. for λείπουσα, part. pres. f. g. of λείπω.

Asigivos, ivn, ivov, and λ igivos, ivn, ivov, s. as

Aειριόεις, όεσσα, όεν, of or like the lily, flowery; tender, sweet, Π. iii, 152. Th. λείριον.

Λειριόεσση, dat. sing. f. g. from λειριόεις.

ΛΕΙ'PΙΟΝ, and λίριον, ου, τό, a lily, particularly the white lily; a daffodil; any flower.

Λείριος, ου, δ, ή, like a lily; lovely. Fr. λείριον.

Aειριώδης, εος, δ, ή, like the lily; fair, lovely. Fr. είδος.

Λειζός, ά, όν, slender, thin, pale, wan, soft.

Λειστός, ή, όν, Ion. and Poet. for ληιστός, obtainable by pillage or plunder; procured by plunder; obtainable; ἀνδεδός δὲ ψυχὴ πάλιν ἐλθεῖν οὕτε λειστή, Π. ix, 408; "where Heyne and most of the edd., in violation of the metre, have ληιστή." Dunb.

Λίϊτος, η, ον, and λεΐτος, public, from λαός, Att. λεώς, a people; Ion. by resolut. λήϊτος.

Αιτουργίω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. λελειτούργηκα, Demosth. 956; to discharge a public office or function; to defray the expense of a public duty. Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 109; to render services to the state in any manner, Schol. Demosth. ad Orat. contra Leptinem, p. 143; λιῖτον ἰκάλουν οἱ παλαιοὶ τὸ δημόσιον, ὅθιν λειτουργιῖν τὸ εἰς τὸ δημόσιον ἱργάζισθαι ἰκάλουν, Aristot. Polit. iv; to minister publicly in sacred offices, Heb. x, 11; 1. a. ἐλειτούργησα, 1. a. inf. λειτουργῆσαι. Fr. λειτουργός.

Aιτούργημα, ἄτος, τό, a service performed for the community, as that of choregus, trierarch, gymnasiarch, etc.; a public office or function; an act of public service; s. as

Λειτουργία, ας, ή, a public service or ministry, any public office or employment; the services were of different kinds, those called λειτουργίαι έγκυλιοι comprised the ordinary duties, such as χορηγία, γυμνασιαρχία, ἱστίασες, and, in time of war, εἰσφορά and τριηραρχία in N. Τ., religious service, Luke i, 23; Hebr. viii, 6. Hence the Engl. LITURGY. Fr. λεῖτος and ἔργον.

Λειτουργίκός, ή, όν, of or belonging to the performance of public service or ministry; ministering. From

Λειτουργός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, pl. οἱ λειτουργοί, were persons chosen, either by their own tribe, or by the people, to perform certain public offices, to defray, at their own expense, the necessities of the state, and to support it even at the risk of their lives. See above, λειτουργία. In N. T., a priest, a minister of the church; also, magistrates, Rom. xv, 16; xiii, 6. Fr. λείτος and ἔργον.

Λειφαιμέω, ω, to be wanting in blood; to turn pale. Fr. λείπω and αίμα.

Λείφαιμος, and λίφαιμος, ου, δ, ή, that has lost blood, become pale. Same Th.

AEIXH'N, ñνος, δ, a kind of eruption of the skin; a scurf, a tetter, a ringworm; also, the lichen, liverwort, a kind of plant. Λειχηνιάω, ω, to have the disease called λειχήν. See preced.

Λειχήνως, the name of a mouse, in Batrachom., Lichenor, i. e. Licker. Fr. λείχω and ἀνής. Λειχομύλη, ης, ἡ, the name of a mouse, in Batrachom., Lichomyle, i. e. Lick-mill. Fr. λείχω and μύλη.

Λειχοστιαξ, the name of a mouse, in Batrachom., Lichopinax, i. e. Plate-licker, or Dish-licker. Fr. λείχω und σίναξ.

ΛΕΙΧΩ, f. λείξω, to lick; to lick up, to lap, Aristoph. Eq. 1087. See λιχμάσμαι.

Λεῖψαι, 1. a. inf. act. of λείπω. Λεῖψαν, Ion. for ἔλειψαν, 3. pl. 1. a. act. of λείπω.

Λείψαν', for λείψανα, τά, remains; nom. pl. of λείψανον. Λειψανηλόγος, ου, gathering remnants.

Λεί ψάνον, ου, τό, the rest, remain der, remains, Eurip. Med. 1384. Th. λ εί τω.

Λιῖψις, εως, ἡ, a leaving, forsaking, omitting. Fr. λείπω.
Λειψυδείω, ῶ, to want water, to dry up. Fr. λείπω and εδωε.
Λειψύδειον, τό, (by some λιψύ.
δειον,) Lipsydrium, a dry, illwatered district near Mount
Parnes, in Attica, Herodt. v,

Αείψω, l. f. act. of λείστω. Λείων, Poet. for λέων, a lion. Λείωνις, εως, ή, a making smooth or even; a rubbing or grinding to powder. Fr. λειόω.

ΛΕΚΑ'ΝΗ, ns, n, a dish, pan, or basin; δότε μοι λεπάνην, give me a basin to vomit in, Aristoph. Nub. 905.

Λεκανίδιον, ου, τό, and

Λεκάνιον, ου, τό, a little dish or platter, a little basin, Aristoph. Acharn. 1110; dimin. of λεκάνη.

Λεκᾶνίς, τδος, ή, a bowl, dish, platter, basin.

 Λ _Eκανίσκη, ης, $\dot{\eta}$, Aristoph. Fragm. 637, 5; s. as preced.

Λεκᾶνομαντεία, ας, ή, divination by means of a bowl or dish. Fr. λεκάνη and μάντις.

Λεκιθοσώλης, ου, δ, and Λεκιθοσώλης, ιδος, ή, a seller of pulse or of eggs, Aristoph. Plut. 427. Fr. λέκιθος and σωλίω. ΛΕ'ΚΙΘΟΣ, ου, ή, the yolk of an egg; masc. broth made of pulse, pease-soup, Aristoph. Lys.

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Λεκίς, ίδος, ή, and Λεκίσκιον, ου, τό, and Λεκίσκος, ου, ό, s. as Λεκός, οῦ, ό, οτ λέκος, εος, τό, a

dish, platter, basin, goblet.

Λέκεοι, οἰ, and λίκεοι, the antiers or branches of a stag's horns.

Λεκείται regulated (one) must

Λεκτέον, rerbal adj. (one) must say; from

Aεκτέος, α, ον, to be said, told, or explained, Plat. Polit. ii, 378, A; and

Asκτικός, ή, όν, skilled in speaking, cloquent; adapted to speech or discourse, Demosth. 1401, 19; resembling common speech, colloquial, Aristot. Poet. 5. Fr. λίγω.

Λεκτικώτἄτος, superl. of preced. Λίκτο, Epic for λέλεκτο, Ion. for ἐλίλεκτο, 3. sing. plupf. mid. of λίγω, Odys. iv, 453; and Λεκτός, ή, όν, gathered; selected, chosen, picked out, Hes.; Eurip.; Soph. Œd. T. 19; collected; said or uttered, Soph. Phil. 633. Fr. pf. pas. of λέγω. Λίκτςἴος, ου, δ, ἡ, bedridden. Th. λίγω, or λέχω.

Λίκτρου, ου, τό, a bed; marriage, Eurip. Orest. 1079, 1675; λίκτρουδι, to bed, Odys. viii, 292. Th. λίχω.

Λίκυθος, ου, ὁ, s. as λέκιθος. Λιλαβίσθαι, Epic, by redupl. for λαβίσθαι, 2. a. inf. m. of λαμβίνω, Odys. iv, 388; and Λιλάβησι, Ion. by redupl. and paragoge of σι, for λάβη, 3. sing.

paragoge of σι, for λάθη, 3. sing. 2. a. subj., and Λελαβόμην, Poet. for ἐλαβόμην,

2. a. m. of λαμβάνω. Λίλᾶθα, Dor. for λίληθα, 2. pf.

Μικάνα, Dor. for λεκήνα, 2. pg. of λήθω or λανθάνω, and Λελάβίσθαι, by redupl. for λα-

θίσθαι, 2. a. inf. m., and λελαθίσθαι, 3. sing. imperat., II. xvi, 200; and

Λιλάθη, by redupl. for λάθη, 3. sing. 2. aor. subj.; λιλάθη δ' όδυνάων, should make him forgetful of his pains, Il. xv, 60; and Λίλάθον, for ἴλαθον, Epic 2. a. ind. act., caused to forget; and Λιλαθόμην, Ion. for ἰλαθόμην, 2. a. m. of λανθάνω.

Λελάθω, to cause to forget, Il. ii, 600; a new verb from λάθω, by redupl. Dunb. (?)

Λίλαπα, ας, ε, 2. pf. of λάσπω, but with the signification of the present; hence λελαπυῖα, part. 2. pf: f. g. of ληπίω, or λαπίω, to make a noise, Odys. xii, 85 to crackle, to sound, Æschyl. Prom. 415; Eurip. Hec. 672. See λάσπω.

Λελάποντο, Poet. redupl. 3. pl. 2. a. m. of λάσπω.

Λελάληκα, pf. act. of λαλέω. Λελάμπευνται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of λαμπεύνω, pf. pas. λελάμπευμμαι. Fr. λαμπεύς.

Λίλασμαι, 1. sing., and Λιλάσμεθα, Dor. for λελήσμεθα, 1. pl. pf. pas., and Λιλασμένω. Dor. for λελήσμεθα,

Λελασμένος, Dor. for λελησμένος, part. pf. pas. of λανθάνω. Λέλασται, Dor. for λέλησται,

3. sing. pf. pas. of the same. Λελατομημένος, part. pf. pas. of λατομίω.

Λελάχοιμι, for λάχοιμι, 2. a. opt., and

λειάχωσι, they may cause to share or partake, Π. vii, 80; οὐδὶ συρὸς λειάχωσι Θανόντα, give him, when dead, his share of the funeral pile, Π. xv, 350; Ion. by redupl. for λάχωσι, 3. pl. 2. a. subj. act. of λαγχάνω. Λέιειμμαι, pf. pas., and

Λελειμμένος, part. pf. pas. of λείσω.

Λίλειστο, Poet. for ελίλειστο, plupf., and

Λελεῖφθαι, pf. inf. pas. of λείσω. Λελειχμόσες, nom. pl. irreg. part. pf. of λείχω.

Λελείψομαι, Ion. fut. adopted also by the Attics, Il. xxiv, 742. See λείστω.

Λελέχθαι, pf. inf. pas. of λέγω. Λέληθα, 2. pf. of λανθάνω.

Λίληκα, by syncop. for λελάληκα, pf. act. of λαλίω.

Λεληθότως, adv. secretly, by degrees, by stealth, imperceptibly. Fr. the same.

Λίλημμαι, rare Poet. pf. pas. of λαμβάνω.

Λελημμένος, part. pf. pas. of λαμδάνω.

 Λ ελῆσθαι, pf. inf. pas. of λήθω, or λανθάνω.

Λελῆσθαι, with ι subscribed, is from ληΐζομαι, or λήζομαι.

Λέλησμαι, Ion. and Epic pf. pas., and λελησμένος, part. pf. pas. of λανθάνω.

Λέληφα, pf. ind. act. to λαμβάνω.

Λελίημαι, old Epic pf. with pres. signif., to strive, hasten; prob. for λελίλημαι, from λιλαίομαι and

Λελιημένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas., used as an adj.; according to some from λιάω, whence λιαρός and χλιαρός, s. as θερμός. In Homer, Il. iv, 464; v, 690, etc., it is used as an adj., without an accompanying case, for ardent, earnest, bent upon, impetuous; with a gen. in Ap. Rhod. i, 1164, for longing, ardently desiring; and with an inf., Asλίητο αὐδῆσαι, iii, 1158. It was probably at first λελιλημένος, from λιλάω, derived from λάω, Buttmann's Lexil. § 77. See líav.

Λελίλημαι, pf. pas. of λιλέω. See preced.

Λελιλημένος, part. pf. pas. of λιλέω. See λελιημένος.

Λελιμμένος, η, ον, being eagerly desirous of, Æschyl. S. Theb. 337; root uncertain.

Λίλογα, 2. pf. of λίγω, obsol. Λελογίσμεθα, 1. pl. pf. pas. of λογίζομαι.

Λελογισμένως, adv. considerately, prudently, cautiously, Herodt. iii, 104. Fr. the same.

Λέλογχα, 2. pf., λελογχώς, part. of λαγχάνω· ἀπέςδεια λέλογχεν θαμινὰ παπαγόςως, disappointment is often the lot of the

malevolent, Pind. Olymp. i, 84. Λέλοισα, α s, ε, 2. pf., and Λελοισώς, part. 2. pf. of λείσω. Λελουμένος, part. pf. pas. of λούω. Λέλοχα, or είλοχα, Att. for λέλεχα, pf. ind. act., and Λελοχώς, υῖα, ός, part. pf. act. of λέχω.

Λέλυκα, ας, ε, pf. ind. of λύω. Λελύμασμαι, pf. pas. Att. for λελύμαμμαι, and hence

Λελυμασμένος, pf. part. pas. Att. of λυμαίνω.

Λελυμένος, η, ον, loosed, unloosed, relaxed, slackened, etc., pf. part. pas. of λύω.

 $\hat{\Lambda}_5 \lambda \nu \mu \dot{k} \nu \omega_5$, adv. loosely; in a relaxed or languid manner. Th. $\lambda \dot{\nu} \omega$.

Λελύσηκα, pf. ind. act. of λυσίω. Λέλϋται, 3. sing. pf. pas. λέλυντο, 3. pl. plupf. pas. Ion. of λύω, pf. pas. λέλϋμαι.

Λίλῦτο, 3. sing. opt. pf. pas. of λύω. It seems to be contracted for λελύοιτο, Odys. xviii, 238. ΛΕ'ΜΒΟΣ, ου, ὁ, a little boat, bark, pinnace, skiff, Demosth. 884, 5; Theorr. xxi, 12.

Λίμμα, ἄτος, τό, the bark, the shell, rind, husk, peel; a mask, Aristoph. Av. 674; the skin, a covering. Fr. λίπω.

 $\Lambda_{i\mu}^{\epsilon}$ φ_{os} , δ_{i} , the mucus or matter discharged from the nose; a driveller. Th. λ_{i}^{ϵ} π_{i} . And Λ_{i}^{ϵ} μ_{os} φ_{os} , $\dot{\eta}$, $\dot{\delta}_{i}$, slimy, snotty, snivelling; simple, foolish, drivelling.

Λέντιον, and λίντεον, ου, τό, a linen cloth, as a towel, a napkin, worn by servants or persons in waiting, John xiii, 4, 5; from the Latin linteum. Arrian. Peripl. Erythr.; Gr. δθόνιον.

Λίζατο, he recounted, he enumerated, Ion. for ἐλίζατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of λίγω, λίζατο, he reposed, δθ πδίϊ λίζατο ϋπτω, II. iv, 131. Fr. λίχω. Λεζείδιον, dimin. of λίζις.

Λεξείω, to wish to say or relate. Fr. λέξω, fut. of λέγω.

Λίξεο, go thou to bed, Odys. xix, 598; Ion. contract. λίξου, 2. sing. imperat. of an Epic aorist, apparently formed from the future; no other part in use, I. ix, 613.

Λεξίδιον, ου, τό, a little word or expression; dimin. of λ έξις.

Λεξικογράφος, ου, δ, a lexicographer, a compiler of dictionaries. Fr. γράφω.

Λεξίκον, οῦ, τό, (βιελίον understood,) a lexicon, a dictionary. From

Aigizás, n, av, of or belonging to

Λίξις, τως, ή, a speaking; speech, discourse, diction; a manner or form of speaking : arexves our Eiras Ixa The ivlade Ligeas, I am therefore really unacquainted with the form of speech there, i. e. the language of the bar, Plat. Apol. 17, D; an expression; style; a word; λαμπεά λίξις, splendid diction, Aristot. Poet. 24. See under λαμπεός. Th. Liya.

Λίζο, by syncop. for λίξιο, which

Λίζομαι, f. mid. to lie down. See Liya.

Λιξούντι, Dor. for λίξουσι, 3. pl. 1. f. act. of λίγω.

Λίοντα, acc. sing. of λίων.

Λεοντέη, and λεοντείη, contract. ñ, ñs, 'n, (scil. δορά,) a lion's skin, Aristoph. Ran. 46; Herodt. vii, 69. Fr. λέων.

Λεόντειος, εία, ειον, and

Λιόντεος, $\bar{\alpha}$, ον, and λεόντιος, $i\bar{\alpha}$, 10v, or -os, ou, o, h, of or belonging to a lion; like a lion. Fr. λίων. And

Λεοντηδόν, adv. like a lion, in the manner of lions, boldly, LXX. Λεοντίνος, ου, δ, a Leontine, an inhabitant of Leontine, a city of Sicily.

Λεόντιος. See λειόντιος.

Λεοντίς, ίδος, ή, Leontis, an Athenian tribe.

Λεοντοδότος, ου, δ, λ, feeding, or fed on by lions. Fr. Liw and βόσχω.

Λεοντόδιφρος, ου, δ, ή, being in a chariot drawn by lions. Fr. δίφρος.

Λεοντοειδής, έος, ό, ή, like a lion. Fr. eldos.

Λεοντόθυμος, ου, δ, ή, lion-hearted. Fr. Dunos.

Λιοντοχέφαλος, ου, lion-headed. Λεοντόπαςδος, ου, ό, a leopard.

Ετ. πάεδος. Λιοντόπους, ό, ή, and λιοντόπουν,

τό, gen. ποδος, lion-footed. Λεοντοπρόσωπος, ου, ό, ή, lion-

faced. Fr. πεόσωπον. Λεοντοφόνος, ου, ό, ή, killing lions;

but

Λιοντόφονος, ου, δ, ή, slain by lions. Fr. φίνω.

Λιοντοφόρος, ου, lion-bearing. Λιοντοφυής, ίος, ό, ή, sprung from a lion, Eurip. Bacch. 1185.

Λιοντόχλαινος, ου, clad in a lion's

Λιοντώδης, ιος, ό, ή, lion-like. Fr. eldos.

Λίπαδιον, ου, τό, a broad leather

strap or collar for fastening a horse's neck to the yoke of the chariot: a collar or breast-band, Il. v, 730; Æschyl. Pers. 187;

Λίπαδνα, ων, τά, pl. of

Λίπαδνος, ου, δ, ή, yoked by a collar or breast-band; subdued, Æschyl. Eum. 532. Fr. λί-

Λεπάδοτεμάχοσελάχογάλεοχεάνιολει ψάνοδε τμυστοτειμμά το σιλφίοπαράομελίτοκατάκεχυμενοκιχλεπίκοσσύφοφαττοπεριστεράλεκτρύονοπτεγκεφάλοκιγκλοπελειολάγωοσί εαιοδάφητε άγανοπτε εύγων, a comic word used by Aristoph., Eccl. 1169, the name of a dish compounded of all kinds of dainties, fish, flesh, fowl, etc.

Λεπαΐος, α, ον, rocky, Eurip. Hipp. 1243. Fr. λεπάς.

 Λ ίπας γος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, white, Eustath. Fr. himos and acros. Λίπας, αδος, τό, a bare rock, a

cliff; a hill, Eurip. Phæn. 24; a promontory, Thucyd. vii, 78;

Λίπας, αδος, n, a kind of muscle or limpet, which adheres to rocks, Aristoph. Vesp. 105. Fr. λίπω. See also preced.

Λεπαστή, ης, η, a kind of bowl or cup, shaped like the λίπας, Aristoph. Pac. 916. See pre-

Λεπίδιον, ου, τό, dimin. of λεπίς. Λεπιδόω, ω, f. ωσω, to cover withscales; to make scaly. Th. λεπίς.

Λεπιδωτός, ή, όν, covered with scales, scaly; θώρηκα εἶχε χρύσεον λεπιδωτόν, he had a corslet covered with golden scales, Herodt. ix, 22. Fr. λεπίς.

Λεπίζω, f. ίσω, to peel or shell; to take off the husk or bark. Fr. Limos.

Λεπίς, ίδος, ή, a scale; the rind, shell, or peel; scales of any metal hammered thin, Herodt. vii, 61; and

Λίπισμα, άτος, τό, the same.

Λέπος, εος, τό, rind, shell, or peel; bark; a scale. Th. λί-

Λέπρα, ας, Ion. λέπρη, ης, ή, the leprosy, a disease in which the skin becomes rough and scaly. Fr. λεπρός.

Λεπράς, άδος, ή, s. as λίπρα, also, for the fem. of hereos, with πίτεα or γη, a rough or scaly rock, rough ground; probably the same as λίπας, τό. Compare Theocr. i, 40.

 Λ ιπεάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be or to

become rough or scaly.

Λεπεϊκός, ή, όν, relating to scales or scurf; good for the leprosy. Th. Lixw.

Λιπρόομαι, ουμαι, to become scaly or rough; to have the leprosy. Λεπεόν, οῦ, τό, the leprosy.

ΛΕΠΡΟ'Σ, α, όν, rough, scaly, scabby; leprous, Aristoph. Acharn. 724.

Λεπρώδης, εος, ό, ή, resembling leprosy; leprous, scaly. λεπεός.

Λεπτακίνός, ή, όν, Poet. for Λεπταλέος, έα, έον, ε. αε λεπτός, thin, subtile, slender. λεπτός.

Λεπτεπίλεπτος, ου, ό, ή, exceeding slender or thin, 'thin-uponthin.' Fr. Lewros, ini, and λεπτός.

Λεπτοδαθής, έος, δ, ή, of little depth, shallow, Æschyl. Suppl. 3. Fr. βάθος.

Λεπτόγαιος, ου, ό, ή, and also λεπτόγεως, ω, thin-soiled, barren, Thucyd. i, 2. Fr. γñ.

Λεπτόγεως, εω, δ, ή, having a poor, thin soil.

Λεπτογνώμων, ονος, δ, ή, having a subtile mind. Fr. γνώμη. Λεπτόγεαμμος, ου, written fine,

Λεπτόγεὰφος, ου, s. as preced. Λεπτόδομος, ου, δ, ή, slightly built, Æschyl. Pers. 112. Fr. δέμω.

Λεπτόθειξ, τείχος, ου, ό, ή, having fine or delicate hair. Fr. Seig. Λεπτόκας πος, ου, δ, ή, having small fruit. Fr. zagros.

Λεπτολογέω, ω, f. ήσω, to reason with subtlety, to wire-draw arguments, Aristoph. Nub. 319; and

Λεπτολογία, ας, ή, subtle or finespun discourse or disputation. Fr. λεπτός and λόγος.

Λεπτολογιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a caviller, Aristoph. Av. 318. Same Th. Λεπτολόγος, ου, ό, ή, a subtle reasoner, subtle, Aristoph. Ran. 876; acute. Same Th.

Λεπτομέρεια, ας, ή, the consisting of small particles, Plat. Locr. 98, E. Fr. µigos.

Λεπτομερής, έος, ο, n, consisting of thin parts or proportions, Plat. Locr. 100, E. Same Th. Λιπτόμϊτος, ου, δ, ή, finely woven, fine, Eurip. Andr. 831. Fr. miros.

Λιπτόν, οῦ, τό, the name of the smallest Jewish coin, rendered in the English N. T., a mite, and of the value of about one fifth of a cent, Robinson's Lex.; also, λιστόν (ἔντιζον understood), the small intestine, Hippocr.

 $Λ_{ιπτοποιίω}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}σω$, to make any thing fine or slender. Fr.

Λιστός, ή, όν, thin, fine; πίπλοι λιστό, Eurip. Med. 1185; slender, delicate, tender, slight Demosth. 219, 14; small; minute; impotent, weak, infirm, λιστὴ δὶ τι μῆτις, Il. x, 226; ingenious, acute, subtile; keen; νοῦ, λιστός, a subtile mind, Eurip. Med. 529; λιστῶν σινδύνων, light or thin linen, Thucyd. ii, 49; τὰ λιστὰ τῶν προθάτων, small cattle, i. e. sheep and goats, Herodt. viii, 137; λιστὰ πλοῖα, small craft, Id. vii, 36. Fr. λίπω.

Λιπτόστομος, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, having a small mouth or opening. Fr. στόμα.

Λεπτοσύνη, ή, s. as

Λιπτότης, ητος, ή, thinness, fineness, leanness; subtilty, delicacy; acuteness of mind; τῆς λιπτότητος τῶν φείνων, what subtilty of thought! Aristoph. Nub. 153. Fr. λιπτός.

Λιπτουργίω, ω, ήσω, to make fine or delicate work; to make subtle remarks; to make nice distinctions; to trifle, Eurip. Hipp. 927. Fr. έργον.

Λεπτουργής, έος, ό, ή, finely wrought.

Λιστουργός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, producing fine work, especially in wood. Λιστοϋφής, έος, finely woven.

Λεστοφυής, ίσς, δ, 'n, naturally fine, thin, or delicate. Fr. φύω. Λεστόφωνος, ου, δ, ἡ, small-voiced, having a weak voice. Fr. φώνη. Λεστοψάμαθος, ου, δ, ἡ, having fine sand, Æschyl. Suppl. 3. Fr. ψάμμας.

Λιστύνω, f. ὔνῶ, to make thin, fine, or delicate; to make slender or lean; pas. to grow lean; λελεπτυσμένος, Plat. Tim. p. 56. Fr. λιστός.

Λιπτῶς, adv. thinly, finely, subtilely, Plat. Polit. x, 607, C. Fr. λ ιπτός.

Λιπύριον, ου, τό, a little shell, hull, or peel; a little scale; dimin. of λιπυρόν.

Λισυριώδης, εος, δ, ή, resembling scales; composed of layers, as

onions are. Fr. είδος. Λίπυζον, ου, τό, a rind or peel, an

egg-shell. Th. λέσω. Λισυζός, α, όν, having a rind, peel, or shell; covered with a scale. From ΛΕ΄ΠΩ, f. ψ_{ω} , to flay, to skin, to peel, to scale, to take off the rind or bark, Il. i, 236.

Λιπώδης, ιος, δ, ή, resembling scales, husks, or rind. Fr. είδος. Λιεία, ας, ή, Leria, an island whose inhabitants, Λίειοι, were notorious for dishonesty.

Λέρνα. See Λέρνη.

Λερναίη, ης, η, the name of a hydra or water-serpent; from Λίς-νη, Lerna, a marsh, which it infested.

Aιςναῖος, α, ον, Ion. η, ον, Lernæan, of or belonging to Lerna, Soph. Trach. 571.

AE'PNH, ns, n, Lerna, a lake or marsh in Argolis, a receptacle of all kinds of filth. Hence Λέρνη κακῶν, a Lerna of evils, a proverbial expression, like Ἰλιάς καικῶν, an lliad of woes. Riem. Λέρνος, ο, a man's name, Lernus. Λεσδιάζω, and Λεσδιζω, to imitate the Lesbians to act like a Lesbian woman, i. e. to be infamously debauched, Aristoph. Ran. 1308; λεσδιῶς, inf. fut. for λεσδιῶςιν, Id. Vesp. 1386. Λεσδιᾶς, άδος, n, a Lesbian woman.

Λεσδίδας, acc. pl. of Λεσδίς. Λεσδίζω. See λεσδιάζω. Λέσδιος, ία, του, Lesbian, of or belonging to Lesbos.

Λεσδίς, ίδος, ἡ, a Lesbian woman, a notorious prostitute; and Λεσδόθεν, adv. from Lesbos, II. ix, 660; from

ΛΕ' ΣΒΟΣ, ου, ή, Lesbos, an island in the Ægean Sea.

Λισχάζω, f. άσω, and λισχαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to talk idly, to prate, babble. Fr. λίσχη.

Asσχαῖος, αία, αῖου, addicted to prating, loquacious. From ΛΕ'ΣΧΗ, ης, ἡ, a talking or chat-

tering; conversation; discourse, Herodt. ii, 32; idle talk, Eurip. Hipp. 386; a lounging-place, where men assembled to converse together, such as the barber's shop, etc.; a meeting, Soph. Antig. 160; Æschyl. Eum. 344; Odys. xviii, 328; similar to the modern coffee-room. Hence

 $Λ_{εσχήνεια}$, $α_{ε}$, \dot{n} , talk, conversation, gossiping; idle discussion, Plat. Ax. 369, D; and

in words. Fr. μάχομαι. Λευγαλέης, dat. pl. Ion. fem. for λευγαλέαις, and Λευγαλέσισιν, dat. pl. Ion. masc. for λευγαλέσις, from

Asυγάλίος, έα, έον, grievous, dismal, pernicious, troublesome, difficult, wayward, Π. ix, 119; bad; miserable, deplorable; weak, Odys. ii, 61; slender, light; worthless, vile. Not used by the Attic writers. Th. λοιγός.

 $\Lambda_{\varepsilon \nu l}$, and $\Lambda_{\varepsilon \nu l}$, a man's name, Levi; gen. $\tau o \tilde{\nu}$ $\Lambda_{\varepsilon \nu l}$, acc. $\Lambda_{\varepsilon \nu l}$, N. T. Hebr.

Asviaθάν, indecl., the animal called in the Scriptures leviathan, generally supposed to be the crocodile, Job xli, 1. See Harris's Nat. Hist. of the Bible, p. 245. Hebr.

Λευΐτης, ου, δ, a Levite, one of the tribe of Levi.

Λευϊτϊκός, ή, όν, Levitical, of the Levites.

Λεύκ', for λευκή, from λευκός. Λευκάδιος, ου, δ, a Leucadian, an inhabitant of Leucadia.

Λευκαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to make white, to whiten with foam, Eurip. Cycl. 17; 1. a. Att. ἐλεύκηνα, 1. a. ind. pas. ἐλευκάνθην. Th. λευκός.

Λιυκάμπυξ, ϋκος, δ, δ, wearing a white head-dress or fillet. Fr. ἄμπυξ.

Λευκᾶν, Dor. for λευκῶν, gen. pl. of λευκός.

Λευκαναι, 1. a. inf. act., and Λευκανθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of λευκαίνω.

Asuκανθής, έος, δ, ή, having a white flower; white, hoary, Soph. Œd. T. 742. Fr. λευκός and ἄνθος.

Λιυπανθίζω, f. ίσω, to be white, Herodt. viii, 27; to shine, in pas., in LXX. Fr. λευπός. Λευπανίηνδι, adv. in the throat, Ap. Rhod. ii, 192.

Λευκάς, άδος, ή, whiteness; white or bright; the Leucadian promontory in Epirus. Fr. λευκός. Λευκᾶς, Dor. for λευκῆς, gen. fem. of λευκός.

Λεύκαστις, ίδος, ἡ, having a white or shining shield, Π. ακίι, 294; Æschyl. S. Theb. 88, used by the Argives. Fr. ἄστις. Λεύκη, ης, ἡ, the white poplar, Aristoph. Nub. 1087; Βιάσους ἐστεφανομένους λεύκη καὶ μαράθοω. Demosth. 313, 24; a kind of eruption on the skin, the white leprosy; a white spot on the nails. Fr. λευκός.

Λευχήρετμος, ου, δ, ή, having white or foaming oars, white-oared, i. e. white with the foam

of the sea, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 283. Fr. ἰριτμός.

Asunnens, sos, o, n, white, hoary, Æschyl. Pers. 1056. Fr. äew. Λιυχισσίδις, αί, the Leucippidæ, or daughters of Leucippus, nymphs worshipped at Sparta.

Λιύχιππος, ου, δ, έ, having white horses, Eurip. Hel. 639; hence, noble, illustrious ancestors, i. e. who rode with white horses, Py. iv, 207. Fr. Asunos and in mos. Λευκίτη, ης, ή, chalk.

Asuntans, ou, o, white; in Theocr. v, 147, a goat is called λευκίτας, Dor., from his color. Fr. Asu-

 Λ ευχόγειος, ου, or Att. λευχόγεως, ω, ὁ, ἡ, having a white or chalky soil. Fr. Leunos and yñ.

Λευχογραφέω, ω, f. ήσω, to make an outline or sketch in painting, as with chalk or crayons; to paint white, to shade in, Aristot. Poet. 6. Fr. γεάφω.

Λευκοδέρματος, ου, ό, ή, having a white skin. Fr. δέρμα.

Λευκοείμω, ονος, ό, ή, clad in white. Fr. Sina.

Λευχοθέα, ας, ή, Leucothea, i. 2. the white goddess, the name of the deified Ino; the goddess of the morning. Fr. 9εά.

Λευχόθειζ, τείχος, δ, 'n, whitehaired, hoary, Eurip. Bacch. 112. Fr. Seig.

Λευκοθώςαξ, ακος, ό, ή, having a white cuirass, Xen. Anab. i, 8, 6; having a white breast. Fr. θώραξ.

Λευχόϊον, ου, τό, the white violet or snowdrop.

Λευκόκερας, άτος, δ, h, having white horns. Fr. xieus.

Λευχοχέφαλος, ου, δ, ή, whiteheaded. Fr. κεφαλή.

Λευκόκομος, ου, δ, ή, having white hair. Fr. xoun.

Λευκοκυμων, ovos, δ, ή, whitewaved, or white with foam, Eurip. Orest. 987. Fr. πυμα.

Λευκόλίνου, ου, τό, white flax, Herodt. vii, 25. Fr. ALUNOS and Livor.

Λευκολόφας, and

Λευκόλοφος, ου, ό, ή, white-crested, Aristoph. Ran. 1016. Fr. λόφος.

Λευχομέτωπος, ου, ό, ή, having a white forehead, white. Fr. Asv. xos and μίτωπον.

Λευχόνοτος, ου, ό, ή, the southwest wind. Fr. voros.

Λιυχοόπωςος, ου, white with autumn fruits.

Λινκοπάριιος, ου, and

white or fair cheeks. Fr. Asuκός and παρειά, Æol. παρηά.

Λιυκοπάρυφος, ου, ό, ή, having his robe trimmed with white, Plut. Fr. παςυφή.

Λευκόπηχυς, 205, δ, ή, white-armed, Eurip. Phæn. 1351. Fr. λευκός and πήχυς.

 Λ ευποπληθής, έος, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, filled with white, as with white people, perhaps a crowd of women, Aristoph. Eccl. Fr. πληθος.

Λευκόπους, οδος, ό, ή, whitefooted, and hence beautiful; also, bare-footed, having naked feet, Anacr. xxxi, and Eurip. Cycl. 72. Fr. 2005.

Λευποπρεπής, έος, white-looking, white.

Λευχόπτερος, ου, ό, ή, having white wings; white-winged, said of flakes of snow, Æschyl. Prom. 995; Eurip. Hipp. 749. Fr. πτερόν.

Λευχόπωλος, ου, ό, ή, having white horses or steeds, Soph. Aj. 658; λευχόπωλος ήμερα, Æschyl. Pers. 378. Fr. Asuκός and πώλος.

ΛΕΥΚΟ'Σ, ή, όν, white, perhaps originally clear, as the light; white, said of milk, Æschyl. Choëph. 280; fair, Eurip. Alc. 160; lovely; visible, shining, clear; λευκήν αἰθέςα, Eurip. Androm. 1217; λευκόν ήμας, a clear day, a happy day, Æschyl. Pers. 293; limpid, transparent; happy, favorable; serene, pleasant, pure. Th. λάω, to see; Sanscrit, lôk, to look,

Λευχοστεφής, έος, δ, ή, crowned with white; veiled or covered with white garlands or fillets, Æschyl. Suppl. 188. Fr. ori-Φω.

Λευκόστικτος, ου, ό, ή, marked with white spots, spotted, speckled, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 221. Fr. στίζω.

Λευκόσφυρος, ου, δ, ή, white-ankled, Theocr. xvii, 32. Fr. σφυρόν. Λευκότερος, α, ov, compar. of λευκός.

Λευκότης, ητος, ή, whiteness, Plat. Theæt. 156. Fr. Asuxós. Λευκότροφος, ου, ό, ή, bearing white blossoms, λευκότροφα μύρτα, Aristoph. Av. 1100. Fr. τεέρω.

Λιύκουλλος, ου, δ, Lucullus, a Roman general.

Λευκοφάής, έος, contract. -οῦς, i, i,

Λευκοφανής, ίος, contract. -ους, ό, Λευποπάρησε, ου, ό, ή, having | ή, shining white, shining, bright, | λευκοφαή ψάμαθον, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1054. Fr. φάω.

Λευκόφθαλμος, ου, ό, ή, having white eyes. Fr. δφθαλμός. Λευκοφοςίω, ω, f. ήσω, to wear

white garments. Fr. pogla. Λευκοφόρος, ου, white-robed, wearing white garments.

Λεύκοφους, υος, δ, h, having white brows (ἀγοςή); having a front of white marble, Herodt.iii, 57. Fr. λευκός and έφεύς.

 Λ ευχοχίτων, ωνος, δ, ή, whitecoated. Fr. Asunos and xirwi. Λευκόχρους, contract. λευκόχρους, ò, 'n, of a white color, white. λευκόχεοα κόμαν, Eurip. Phæn. 332. Fr. Leuxos and xeoa.

Λευκόχεως, ωτος, ό, ή, having a white color or skin. Fr. Asuzós and xews.

Λευκό ψάζος, ου, ό, ή, whitish, of silver-gray color. and Yagos.

 Λ ευκόω, s. as λευκαίνω, Demosth. 1132, 8; to whiten, whitewash. Fr. LEURÓS.

Λεῦκτεα, ων, τά, pl. a city of Bæotia, Leuctra.

Λευκώλενος, ου, δ, ή, white-armed, epithet of Juno, Il. i, 55, et passim. Fr. λευκός and ωλένη.

Λεύχωμα, ατος, τό, a whited table or tablet, for writing notices upon, Demosth. 107, 12; a catalogue, a list; the white of an egg; a disease on the cornea of the eye. Th. Asuxos.

Λευκών, ῶνος, ὁ, a grove of white poplars. Fr. λευκός.

Λευρός, ά, όν, smooth, even, level, flat, plain, broad, Æschyl. Prom. 369; Eurip. Hec. 693. Fr. λείος.

 $\Lambda_{\epsilon \acute{\nu} \varsigma}$, Dor. for $\lambda \widetilde{\alpha} \varsigma$, a stone. Λεύσιμος, ου, δ, ή, stoning, stoned; δίχη θανάτος (λεύσιμος), punishment and death by stoning ; like Homer's λαϊνός χιτών, having a stone vestment, i. e. being stoned, Il. iii, 57; λεύσιμον δοῦναι δίκην, to be stoned to death, Eurip. Orest. 607. Fr. λεύω.

Λευσμός, οῦ, ὁ, a stoning, Æschyl. Eum. 180. Same Th.

 $\Lambda \text{E}\Upsilon'\Sigma\Sigma\Omega$, impf. "Leugger (no other tenses used by good authors), the fut. hsioa and aor. ihsoa being very late, if not barbarous (Reisig.), to see, look at, behold, Il. i, 120 ; xix, 19 ; φάνον λεύσσοντε προσώπω, threatening death with their forehead, Theocr. xxv, 137; to look at attentively, to consider, Soph. Œd. Č. 710; à μη λιύσσων

(like i μη ελέπων), a dead person, Id. Trach. 825. Fr. λάω, λεύω.

Λευστής, ῆςος, δ, one who throws stones, Eurip. Troad. 1032; one who deserves to be stoned; λευστῆςα μόςον, death by stoning, Æschyl. S. Theb. 183.

Λευχειμονέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be clad in white. Fr. λευχός and

Λευχείμων, ονος, ό, ή, clad in white. Fr. Asuxov and sina.

Λεύω, f. λεύσω, to stone; to stone to death, Thucyd. v, 60; pas. to be stoned, Soph. Æd. C. 436. Fr. LEUS, for Las.

Λεχαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to desire to go to bed. Fr. λίχος.

Λιχαΐος, αία, αΐον, lying in bed, Æschyl. S. Theb. 274. Fr. AÉ-

Λιχίεσσιν, dat. pl. Ion. of λίχος. Λεχεποίη, ης, ή, epithet of a country, grassy, Il. ii, 697; Herodt. ix, 43; Damm's Lex. But see next.

Λεχεποίης, ου, δ, fem. λεχεποίη, ns, h, bearing long grass fit to make a bed of; as masc., an epithet of the river Asopus; as fem., epithet of the towns of Pteleus, Teumesus, and Onchestus, Il. Prof. Smith observes, that "the fem. Lexeroin is without proof; cf. Eustath. ad Il. ii, 649; cf., also, 'Oyxnorés and Teumnoés, which Crusius has correctly indicated as masculine; and although with Passow he has marked Πτελεός as fem., it should, according to Strab., Steph. B., and Eustath., be either masc. or neut." Crusius's Lex., edit. of Prof.

Auxhens, ess, i, h, confined to bed, bedrid, Eurip. Phæn. 1557. Fr. hixos and agw.

Λιχθείς, part. 1. a. pas., and $\Lambda_{i\chi}\theta_{i\nu}'$, part. 1. a. pas. n. g. of

Λίχος, εος, τό, a couch, bed, a marriage-bed; γαμήλιον understood, the bed of a lying-in woman, Theophr. Char. 16; a wife, Soph. Aj. 210; κεύφιον λίχος, a concubine or mistress, Id. Trach. 359; res venerea, Eurip. Hipp. 1007; a rest, Æschyl. S. Theb. 274; Soph. Antig. 451. Th. λέγω, or λέ-

Λίχοσδι, adv. bed-ward; to bed, Il. iii, 447. Fr. λέχος. Λεχόω, to lie down; to be in Λεχόωντο, Poet. and Ion. for έλεχῶντο, 3. pl. impf. of preced. $\Lambda E'XPIO\Sigma$, ia, iov, oblique, slanting, sideways, athwart, Eurip. Med. 1165; Soph. Œd. C. 196.

Λίχεις, adv. crosswise, slanting, obliquely, sideways.

Λίχω. See under λίγω.

Λιχώ, όος, contract. -οῦς, ἡ, a woman in child-bed, Aristoph. Eccl. 530. Fr. λίχος.

Λεχώιος, ου, δ, h, or -ια, ον, of or belonging to a woman in childbed. Fr. Asxos.

Λιώδαμας, a proper name, Leoda-

Λιωκόριον, τό, the temple of the daughters of Leos.

Λεωλεθεία, ας, ή, utter destruction. Fr. λεώς and ὅλεθρος. Λεῶμι, I might wish or be willing, pres. opt. act. contract. for λεάοιμι, from λεάω, for λάω.

ΛΕ'ΩN, ovros, o, Epic dat. pl. λείουσι, Il. v, 782, a lion; a kind of fish; a kind of serpent; a constellation; a disease called elephantiasis.

 Λ iw, ovros, i, a proper name, Leon.

Λεωνίδας, and Λεωνίδης, ou, o, Leonidas, a celebrated king of Sparta.

Λεωπάτητος, ου, δ, ή, trodden or crushed by the people. Fr. Asώς and πατίω.

Λεωπέτρα, or λειοπέτρα, and λειοπετεία, ας, ή, a smooth, flat stone or rock. Fr. helos and πέτρα.

Λεωπετρία, ης, η, LXX., s. aspreced.

Λεωςγός, οῦ, ὁ, an artificer of man, bold, daring, impiously daring, Æschyl. Prom. 5. Fr. λεώς and έργον.

Λεώς, ώ, δ, Att. for λαός, the people : λεως γεωςγικός, the country people, Aristoph. Pac. 921.

 $\Lambda_{i\omega_5}$, Ion. wholly, entirely; s. as παντελώς. Th. τελέως.

Λιωσφίτερος, ου, ό, ή, one on whom the people bestow the privileges of their own city, a fellow-citizen by adoption, Herodt. ix, 33. Fr. λιώς and σφέτερος.

Λεωφόρος, ου, δ, h, bearing or carrying people; with odos understood, a public way or road; διὰ τῆς λεωφόρου, in common course, by the common or usual way, Lucian. Dial.; frequented by the people; celebrated, Herodt. i, 187. Fr. Asús and

Λη, Dor. for 9έλη, 3. sing. pres. subj. of λω, λης, λη, from λάω. Λήζω, obsol. Ion. for λαμζάνω. $\Lambda \tilde{n} \gamma'$, for $\lambda \tilde{n} \gamma \epsilon$, pres. imperat., and

Ληγέμεναι, Dor. hence λήγειν, pres. inf. of λήγω.

Λήγοιμεν, 1. pl. pres. opt. of ΛΗ'ΓΩ, f. λήξω, to cease, leave off, be still, Il. i, 224; to make an end of, Soph. Trach. 1110, with a participle; to desist, cease from; with gen., Soph. Phil. 1381; Eurip. Med. 615; to cause to cease or check; ληγε μένος μέγα, Il. xiii, 424; to finish. Perhaps the gen. is gov-

erned by & \(\pi \) or ix understood. Λήδα, ας, ή, Leda, wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta.

 Λ ήδάνον, ου, τό, see λῆδον.

Ληδάριον, ου, τό, a frock, a threadbare coat, Aristoph. Av. 715; dimin. of Andos.

ΛΗ ΔΟΝ, ου, τό, a shrub, a species of cistus, Theocr. xxi, 10; hence λήδανον, λάδανον, and λαύδανον, ladanum; τὸ 'Αράδιοι καλέουσι λάδανον, Herodt. iii, 112. ΛΗ~ΔΟΣ, εος, τό, a thin, light summer dress; a kind of thin cloth, like lawn. Fr. Asios.

Λήζομαι, ε. ας ληίζομαι.

Ληθαΐος, αία, αΐον, and λήθαιος, αία, αιον, causing forgetfulness; of the river Lethe, Lethæan; oblivious. Fr. λήθη.

Ληθάνω, to cause oblivion or forgetfulness, with gen.; Odys. vii, 221. Th. λήθω.

Ληθαργικός, ή, όν, affected with drowsiness, lethargic; and

Λήθαργος, ου, δ, a lethargy, a morbid drowsiness; as an adj. ò, 'n, forgetful. Fr. λήθη and άργός.

Λήθεωι, Ion. contract. λήθη, 2. sing. pres. mid. of \land nhomai, s. as lavθάνομαι.

Ληθεδανός, ή, όν, oblivious, causing forgetfulness. Th. $\lambda \acute{n}\theta \omega$. Ληθεδών, όνος, ή, Poet. for λήθη. Λήθετ', and λήθετο, 3. sing. impf. m. Ion. for ixhero, of xhow. $\Lambda \acute{n}\theta n$, ns, \acute{n} , forgetfulness, loss of memory; oblivion, Eurip. Orest. 207; the river Lethé. λήθω.

Ληθικός, ή, όν, causing oblivion or forgetfulness, forgetful.

Ληθομέριμνος, ου, δ, ή, causing forgetfulness of cares. Th. λήθω and μέριμνα.

Ληθος, τό, Dor. λαθος, s. as λήθη. $\Lambda H'\Theta \Omega$, used by Homer and

bed.

Hesiod, φίλους λήθοντι τοςῆας, without the knowledge of their parents, Il. xiv, 296; Dor. λάθω, f. λήσω, to lie hid, be hidden; to lurk; to be concealed from or unknown to 2. a. ἴλᾶθου p. λίληθα, with an active signification; mid. λήθομαι, to forget, Soph. Electr. 168; σὺ δὶ λήθιαι, Il. ix, 259; λήσομαι, I shall be forgotten, Id. 1239. See λανθάνω.

Ληθώδης, εος, δ, ή, forgetful. Th. λήθω.

Ληϊάνειρα, ας, ή, making men her prey; epithet of Venus. Fr. ληϊς and ἀνήρ.

Aniás, άδος, Poet. fem. of λnt-

Aniloτειρα, 'n, fem. adj. corn or crop-consuming.

Anto, for $\lambda n i \delta \alpha$, acc. sing. of $\lambda n i s$.

Aπίδιος, ία, ιον, taken as booty, captive.

Aniζετ', for Aniζετο, 3. sing. impf. mid. Ion. of

Aniζω, commonly, λπίζομαι, f. troμαι, 1. a. iλπισάμην, and Att iλησάμην, Eurip. Troad. 8¶2; to plunder, to ravage, pillage, to lay waste; mid. to obtain booty or plunder; to seize upon, Herodt. iv, 145; Eurip. Troad. 859; to make spoil of; pf. pas. λελήσμαι, and λίλησμαι, Id. Med. 258; λελησμίνη, carried off as plunder; the act. λπίζω occurs in Thucyd. iv, 41; but Eurip. has the pf. λέλησμαι several times in a pas. sense, to be carried off. Th. λεία.

Anin, ns, n, Ion. for λεία, plunder, booty, prey, Herodt. ii, 152. Homer uses ληΐς, and λείη.

Ληϊνόμος, ον, dwelling among the corn-fields.

AH'I'ON, ου, τό, a crop, a crop of corn, a field of corn; βαθὺ λήτον, a fertile crop, Il. ii, 147. See Herodt. i, 193.

Anis, $i\delta_{0s}$, h, prey, booty, Il. ix, 138, 280; a flock or great number of sheep; property, usually of cattle acquired as booty. Fr. $\lambda_{1i\alpha}$

Anisaro, or ληίσσατο, Poet. and Ion. for iληίσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of ληίζομαι.

Ληΐσσιται, 3. sing. 1. f. m. of ληΐζω.

Anisτής, ῆςος, and ληϊστής, οῦ, ὁ, a plunderer, a robber, Odys. iii, 73; a pirate; a smuggler; adj. thievish, predatory. Fr. the same verb.

Aniorés, n, or, carried off or ob-

tained as booty in war; capable of being carried off as plunder, *II*. ix, 406. *Fr.* λιία.

Ληϊστύς, ύος, ή, the act or purpose of plundering, Herodt. v, 6; pillage. Fr. λεία.

Ληΐστως, οςος, ό, a plunderer, a robber; a smuggler; thievish, predatory.

Ληῖσις, ὶδος, ἡ, a female plunderer; the goddess of plunder, i. e. Minerva, Il. x, 460; carrying off booty or plunder; a female captive. Fr. λεία.

Λήιτον, ου, τό, a court, courthouse; the prytanéum or townhall, Herodt. vii, 197; and

Λήττος, ή, όν, public, belonging to the people; Ion. by dialysis for λείτος.

ΛΗΚΕ' Ω, or Dor. λακέω, obsol. f. ήσομαι, to sound, to make a noise; to crack or crackle; to speak, Aristoph. Ran. 97; 2. a. ἔλάκον, εξ, ε, Il. xiii, 616; 2. pf. λίλάκα, and λίληκα, 2. f. pus. λακήσομαι, Aristoph. Puc. 381. Hence λακίς, ίδος, ή, a rent made with a noise; λακίζω, to tear. See λάσκω.

Ληχίνδα, adv., παίζειν ληχίνδα, to beat time.

Απατήριος, ίᾶ, ιον, circumscribed, limited. Τh. λήγω.

Απευθίζω, f. ίσω, to anoint or rub with cosmetics; hence, figuratively, to amplify, to speak in pompous terms. Fr. λήχυθος. Απεύθιον, ου, τό, dimin. of λήχυθος.

Απκυθισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the act of speaking, shouting, or singing with a sonorous voice. Fr. λπκυθίζω. Απκῦθοπώλης, ου, ὁ, a vender of oil-flasks. Fr. λήκυθος and πωλίω.

AH'KŤΘΟΣ, ου, ἡ, an oil-flask, Aristoph. Plut. 811; a painted earthen vessel which it was the custom to bury with a corpse; a vase for containing ointments or cosmetics; in Rhetoric, big or swollen words, rhetorical ornament; the thyroid cartilage, or Adam's apple. Cf. λάγυνος. Λήκω, to sound, Æschyl. S. Theb. 141; hence, to speak, Soph. Antig. 1094. The verb itself is obsolete, but its perfect λίλωκ is sometimes found in the tragic writers, particularly in Euripides.

Αῆμᾶ, ἄτος, τό, will, disposition, temper, Eurip. Med. 349; διινὰ τυςάννων λήματα, fierce are the tempers of tyrants, Eurip. Med. 119; λῆμα μὶν πάριστι τωδὶ

γ' οὐκ ἄτολμον, this fellow is not destitute of spirit, Aristoph. Nub. 456; Herodt. vii, 99; οὐδὶ λήματος κάκη, Æschyl. S. Theb. 598; αἶθον...λῆμα, an ardent spirit, Id. 439; intention; presence of mind, resolution, courage; magnanimity; pride. Fr. λάω, s. as Θίλω.

Λημᾶλίος, ία, ίον, blear-eyed.Th. λήμη.

Ληματίας, ου, δ, spirited, resolute. Ληματιάω, ω, f. ασω, to be courageous, resolute, Aristoph. Ran. 494. Fr. λημα.

Λημάω, ω, f. ήσω, to be bleareyed, to have the eyes affected with rheum; to be dim-sighted; εί μη λημάς πολοπύνταις, unless you have rheum-drops in your eyes as big as gourds, i. e. unless you were stone-blind, Aristoph. Nub. 326; like Shak-' high-gravel-blind.' speare's (Lidd. and Scott's Lex.) From $\Lambda H'MH$, ns, \dot{n} , a running of the eyes, soreness of the eyes, blearedness, Aristoph. Plut. 581; the gum or rheum of the eyes; s. as γλήμη.

Αῆμμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing taken or received, as income, revenue, etc.; a present, a bribe; receipt; λῆμμά τε καὶ ἀνάλωμα, receipt and expense, Plat. Legg. xi, 929, C; gain; a prize; τὰ δὶ λήμματα τῶν ἐφιστηκότων καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν, Dem. Olynth. i; income, revenue; in Logic, an assumption, a major proposition, a premise; a title, an argument or summary of contents; μίπων ἐπὶ τὸ λῆμμα, shifting to the gainful side, Demosth. 325, 13. Th. λαμεάνω.

Λήμνιος, ία, ιον, of Lemnos, Lemnian; Λήμνια ἔργα, base, infamous actions, Herodt. vi, 138. Fr. Λῆμνος.

AHMNI' 2KO 2, ov, i, a colored band or fillet of woollen, hanging down from a crown or garland. Lat. tænia.

Λῆμνος, ου, δ, an island in the Ægean Sea, sacred to Vulcan, Lemnos.

Λημότης, ητος, $\mathring{η}$, the flow of rheum from the eyes. Th. λήμη.

 $\Lambda \tilde{n}_{\nu}$, infin. of $\lambda \tilde{\omega}$.

Anναί, or λῆναι, ῶν, αί, bacchanalian women, bacchantes. Fr. ληνός.

Λήναια, ων, τά, the festival of Bacchus at Athens, Aristoph. Acharn. 1155.

Anvaixos, n, or, belonging to the

Λήναια.

Απαΐος, ου, δ, a title of Bacchus, Lenæan; Λήναιον, τό, a borough in Athens; also, the place where the festival of Bacchus was celebrated; δ ίπὶ Ληναίφ ἀγών, the contest for the prize of poetry at the Lenæum, Aristoph. Acharn. 504; ἡ ἱπὶ Ληναίφ πομπή, Demosth. 517, 26. Same Th.

Annairns, ov, i, scil. Siguess, a disorderly dance, such as was usual at the festival of Bacchus, Aristoph. Eq. 547.

Ληναιών, ῶνος, δ, the month Γαμηλίων, in which the feast of Bacchus was celebrated, corresponding to the latter half of January and the first half of February. Th. ληνός.

Αηνοδάτης, ου, δ, one who treads grapes at the wine-press, Anacr. xvii. Fr. ληνός and βαίνω.

AHNO'Z, $\delta \tilde{i}$, $\delta \tilde{i}$, the vat of a wine-press, where the grapes were pressed or trodden; and hence used for the vintage; a kneading-tray; a chariot box; the socket or cavity in the bottom of a ship, called the step, which receives the lower end of the mast; a ditch, a canal, a pool; a watering-place, LXX. But $\Lambda \tilde{i}_{100}$, ϵ_{10} , ϵ_{10} , $\delta \tilde{i}_{10}$, woollen cloth, Æschyl. Eum. 44; Latin lana.

Λήξαιμι, 1. a. opt., and Λ ήξαι, Ion. for $\ddot{\epsilon}$ ληξαν, 3. pl. 1. a. act. of λήγω.

Λήζεια, ας, ε, 1. a. opt. act. Æol. of λ ήγω.

Ληξιαρχικόν, οῦ, τό, (γραμματεῖον understood,) at Athens, a public register, in which the name of a person who had attained to his majority, and was freedfrom his guardian, was registered, in each demus, Demosth. 1306, 21; the ephebi were enrolled in this register after their eighteenth year. Fr. λῆζις and ἄρχω.

 Λ ηξι πύρετος, ου, δ, ή, allaying fevers. Th. λήγω and πυρετός.

 Λ ñξις, εως, \dot{n} , a cessation, end, Æschyl. Eum. 505. Th. λήγω. Also

Αῆξις, εως, ή, a casting lots, a lot, Demosth. 1085, 13; a judicial controversy; an inheritance; λῆξις δίκης, οτ λῆξις alone, a written complaint lodged with the archon, as the first step in private lawsuits; called also ἔγ-κλημα, and in Plat. Apol. c.

15, ἀντιγεάφη. Fr. λήχω, for which λαγχάνω is used.

Ληξοπύρετος, s. as ληξιπύρετος. Ληός, δ, a rarer Ion. form for λαός.

Ληπτίον, verbal adj. from λαμβάνω, (one) must take hold of; (one) must accept, assume in argument, Plat.

 Λ ήπτης, ου, δ, one who takes, receives. Fr. λήδω and λαμδά-νω.

Αππτός, ή, όν, caught, comprehended; that may be caught or comprehended. Th. λαμβάνω. Απρέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to be foolish or silly, to trifle, to act or talk foolishly, Lucian. Dialog.; οὐ μὰ ληρέσεις, do n't trifle, Aristoph. Nub. 366; ληρεῖς ἔχων, you trifle, Id. Ran. 512; εἰ δεῖ μὰ ληρεῖν, if one must not trifle, not to trifle, Demosth. 325, 1. From

Λήςησις, εως, ή, a trifling or speaking foolishly; dotage. Fr. λης εω.

AH-POΣ, ov, δ, a trifling, folly, nonsense; freq. in Aristoph., particularly in the sense of humbug, trumpery; as an exclamation, λῆρος, humbug! Aristoph. Plut. 23; also, in pl. like the Latin nugæ, λῆροι λεπτότατοι, of the Sophists, Id. Nub. 359; ληρώματα, τά, trifles, fooleries, idle tales; λῆρον ληρεῖν, to talk foolishly; a silly or frivolous person, Id. Plut. 17. Hence Ληρώδης, εος, δ, ἡ, foolish, trifling, silly. Fr. είδος.

Λῆς, Dor. for Θίλης. See λῆ. Λήσειν, 1. fut. inf. to λανθάνω. Λήσεσθε, 2. pl. f. m. of λήθω or λανθάνω.

Απσίμδροτος, ου, δ, a thief, cheat, deceiver. Fr. λήθω and βροτός. Απσίπαίγμων, ουος, δ, ή, letting loose, i. e. giving play or sport; an epithet of Bacchus; fr. λήθω and παῖγμω. Others read λυσιπαίγμων, fr. λύω and παῖγμω. See λυσιπαίγμων.

 $Λ_{n\sigma\mu\sigma\sigma\bar{\nu}\nu\eta}$, n_s , \dot{n} , forgetfulness, Soph. Antig. 151. Fr. $λ\acute{n}θω$. $Λ_{n\sigma\mu\omega\nu}$, ονοs, \dot{o} , \dot{n} , forgetful, unmindful. Fr. $λ\acute{n}θω$.

Λήσομαι, 1. fut. m. to λανθάνω. Ληστεία, ας, ή, piracy, robbery, pillage, Thucyd. i, 11; and

Ληστεύω, f. εύσω, to rob, plunder; to ravage the country, Thucyd. vii, 18; to live by robbery. Fr. ληστής.

Αηστήριον, ου, τό, a band of robbers; a receptacle of robbers; robbery. Fr. preced.

Ληστής, οῦ, ὁ, for ληϊστής, a robber, plunderer, pirate, Thucyd. i, 5; vii, 26; Demosth. 23, 15. Th. λεία.

Αηστίκός, ή, όν, predatory, piratical, Thucyd. i, 4; τὸ ληστικόν, robbery, piracy, Id. i, 13. Fr. ληστής.

Λῆστις, εως, ή, forgetfulness, oblivion, Eurip. Cycl. 172. Fr. λήθω.

 Λ ηστοδίωντος, ου, δ, ή, pursued by robbers. Fr. ληστής and διώνω.

Αηστοκτόνος, ου, δ, ή, a slayer of robbers, but ληστόκτονος, slain by robbers. Fr. ληστής and κτέινω.

Αηστεικός, ή, όν, predatory, piratical, living on plunder; ληστεικὸν ξιφίδιον, a dagger, such as robbers use, Plut. Anton. 87; τὸ ληστεικόν, a band of robbers, piracy.

Ληστείς, ίδος, ή, a female robber; a piratical vessel, Demosth. 1237, 10. Fr. λεία.

Λήστεων, ονος, ό, a privy.

 Λ now, and λ noo μ a ι , 1. f. act. and mid. to λ a ν lá ν a ι .

 $\Lambda_{\eta \tau \alpha \varrho \chi o s}$, ου, δ , a public priest. Th. λήϊτον and ἄ $\varrho \chi \omega$.

Λήτειςα, ας, ή, a public priestess; fem. of λητής.

Απτογένεια, ας, ή, the daughter of Latona, Diana.

Λητογενής, έος, ό, ή, born of Latona, Apollo, Diana. Fr. Λητώ and γίνω.

Λητοΐδης, ου, δ, the son of Latona, Apollo. From

ΛΗΤΩ', δος, contract. -οῦς, ἡ, the mother of Apollo, Latona; acc. Λητόα, ώ, νος. Λητοῖ.

Λητωϊς, ίδος, ή, the daughter of Latona, Diana.

Λητῷος, ώα, ῶον, of Latona, Soph. Electr. 560.

Δηφθείην, 1. a. opt. pas., and Δηφθείς, part. 1. a. pas., and Δηφθέντα, acc. sing. masc. of λαμβάνω.

Ληφθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. to λαμβάνω.

Ληφθήτω, 3. sing. 1. a. imperat. pas. of the same verb.

Λήχω, obsol., whence λήξομαι. See λαγχάνω.

Λῆψις, εως, ἡ, a receiving; a taking or catching; a capture, Thueyd. vii, 25; the attack of a fever; in Logic, a position taken for granted; pl. income, receipts, profits. Plat. Polit. 343, D. Fr. λαμβάνω.

Λήψομαι, η, εται, 1. f. m. to λαμβάνω.

ΛI, an inseparable intensive particle, like λα- and λαι-, appearing as an adv. in λί-αν, and as a verb in λιλαίομαι, etc.

Λία, for λιία, prey, booty, plunder, Gl. Cyr.

Λιάζομαι, mid. of λιάζω.

AIA'ZΩ, not used in the active voice; mid. λιάζομαι, to go aside, turn away from, to withdraw, Π. i, 849; xxiv, 96; to depart, retire, remove from; to come forth, to emerge; to go away; to slip or fall, Π. xv, 543; 1. a. pas. ἐλιάσθην.

Al'AN, adv. very much, exceedingly, greatly, strongly, very; more than enough, Soph. Electr. 1163; μη λίαν ἰξαπατασθαι, Aristoph. Acharn. 635; Eurip. Alc. 821, 827, has the penult short; the last syllable is long; "the first syllable is common." Porson's Pref. p. xvii; Ion. λίην το λίαν, nimis.

Λιᾶρός, ά, όν, warm, lukewarm, tepid, Π. xi, 829, 845; gentle, genial; sweet, pleasant, ὕπνονλιαρόν, Π. xiv, 164; refreshing, s. as χλιαρός.

Λιασθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of λιάζομαι.

Λιάω. See λελιημένος.

Λιβάδιον, ου, τό, a meadow, a marshy place. Th. λιβάς.

Λιδάζω, f. άσω, to trickle, fall drop by drop; also, to let fall in drops. Fr. $\lambda \iota \delta \acute{a}_{5}$.

Λιβάνικός, ή, όν, belonging to frankincense. Fr. λίβανος.

Λιζανόμαντις, εως, δ, ή, a diviner by frankincense.

AÎ'BĂNOΣ, ov, δ, the name of a mountain in Syria, Libănus; the frankincense-tree; frankincense, Eurip. Bacch. 144; Theophr. ix, 4; Herodt. iv, 75.

Λιδανοφόρος, οτ λιδανωτοφόρος, ου, δ, ή, bearing frankincense, Herodt. iii, 107. Th. λίδανος and
φίρω.

Albarádns, sos, i, n, like frankincense. Fr. Vos.

Λιδανωτοπώλης, ου, i, a seller of frankincense. Fr. πολίω.

Λιζανωτόν, ου, τό, and

Λίδανωτός, οῦ, ὁ, frankincense; οὐδ' ἰπιθείην λιδανωτόν, nor would I put frankincense on their altars, Aristoph. Nub. 425; Herodt. iv, 107; ii, 86; a censer. Fr. λίδανος.

Ανδάνωποφόρος, ου, bearing frankincense. See λιδανοφόρος.

Λιζάς, άδος, ή, a drop, dropping water; a rill; a stream, Soph. Phil. 1200; πιτείνα πιδακόισσα

λιβάς, Eurip. Androm. 116; Æschyl. Pers. 695; a tear. Th. λείδω.

Λιδιφτίνος, ου, δ, pl., a sect in N. T., Acts vi, 9, the Libertini. Λίδον, ου, τό, a kind of cake, Lat. libum. See λίδος.

Λιζόνοτος, ου, i, a wind which blew between the south and the southwest, the south-southwest wind. Fr. λίψ and νότος.

Λίδος, τος, τό, and λίδον, a drop, a tear, Æschyl. Choëph. 448; λιίδουσι δυσφιλη λίδα, they pour down dismal drops, Id. Eum. 54.

Λιθεός, ά, όν, humid; dripping; watery, as clouds portending rain; cloudy; dusky. Th. λείθω. Λιθύωθεν, adv. from Libya; Dor.

for Λιδύηθεν. Λίδυες, ων, οί, Libyans, inhabitants of Libya.

Λιδυ η, ης, η, a country of Africa, Libya.

Λιθυκός, ή, όν, Libyan, of Libya or Africa, Aristoph. Av. 65.

Λιδυενίς, ίδος, 'n, and

Λίζυρτον, ου, τό, a kind of small light ship, a galley, a felucca; so called from the Liburnians, a people of Illyricum.

Λίδὔς, νος, δ, (ἀνής,) a Libyan, an African, a Carthaginian, Eurip. Alc. 356.

Λιδυστικός, ή, όν, Libyan, Æschyl. Eum. 282.

Λίδυσσα, ης, ἡ, a Libyan woman. Λιδυφοίνιξ, τκος, ὁ, a Libyo-Phœnician, a Carthaginian. Th. λίδυς and φοῖνιξ.

Λίγα, adv. for λιγία, shrilly, with a sharp or piercing noise; sweetly, Odys. viii, 527; Hesych.; like ὧκα for ὧκία.

Aιγαίνω, f. ανῶ, to cry out with a shrill sound or lament, Æschyl. S. Theb. 855; to proclaim in a loud, piercing, or clear voice, κήςυκις δ' ἰλίγαινον, Π. xi, 684; to delight, properly with a shrill sound; to chant, sing. Th. λιγύς.

AI'I'ΓΩ, f. ξω, not used, to make a shrill noise, to whiz, to ring or twang like an arrow from the bow, λίγξι βιδι, νιυξη δὶ μίγ' "αχιν, Il. iv, 125; only found in 1. aor. λίγξι, for "λιγξι.

Λίγδα, $η_5$, $\dot{η}$, a whetstone, a bone; a mortar. See $λίγδο_5$. $Fr. λίῖο_5$.

 Λ I' Γ Δ HN, adv. just grazing the surface; superficially, slightly, Odys. xxii, 278.

ΛΙ'ΓΔΟΣ, ου, δ, also, λίγδα and λίγδη, a mortar; also, a little

furnace or crucible in which metals are melted or cast.

Λιγία, acc. pl. n. g., and Λιγιᾶν. Dor. for λιγειῶν, gen. pl. of λιγυς.

Λιγεών, Poet. for λιγειών, gen. pl. fem. of λιγύς.

Λιγίως, adv. shrilly, with a sharp or piercing sound; sweetly, clearly, distinctly, II. iii, 214. Fr. λιγύς.

Λιγνδόεις, εσσα, εν, sooty, smoky, *Ap. Rhod.* From

AII'N Y Z, ύος, 'n, thick smoke mixed with flame, Aristoph. Lys. 319; a smoky blaze or flame, Id. Av. 1241; λιγνύν μίλαιναν, black smoke, Æschyl. S. Theb. 476; ἐκ προσίδρου λιγνύος, from the smoke of the sacrifice before him, Soph. Trach. 791.

Λιγνῦωδης, εος, δ, η, like soot or smoke, sooty, smoky. Fr. <math>λιγνῦς and είδος.

ΛΙΓΝΩΤΟ Σ, $ο\tilde{\nu}$, δ , like a fat person, protuberant.

Λίγξε, for ἔλιγξε. See λίγγω. Λιγύεε, ων, οί, Ligurians, inhabitants of Liguria.

 $Λ_{iγυηχής}$, έος, δ, ή, clear-sounding. Th. $λ_{iγυς}$ and ηχή.

Λιγύθρους, contract. -θρους, ουν, clear-singing.

Λιγύμολπος, ου, δ, ή, melodious. Τh. λιγύς and μολπή.

Λιγύμῦθος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, shrill or sweet-voiced; λιγύμυθος ἀπδών, Aristoph. Αυ. 1381. Fr. μῦθος. Λιγυπνείων, οντος, ὁ, blowing shrill, whistling, λιγυπνείοντας ἄπτας, Odys. iv, 55.7. Fr. πνείω.

Λιγύπνοιος, ου, s. as preced.

Λιγυπτέςἔγος, ου, with rustling wings.

Λιγυε', for $λιγυε\tilde{p}$, dat. sing. f. g., and

Λιγυρές, dat. pl. f. g. Ion. of λιγυρός.

Λιγυρίζω, f. ίσω, to speak or sing with a clear voice. Fr. $\lambda \iota \gamma \dot{\nu}_{g}$.

Λιγύριον, and λίγυρον, ου, τό, amber, or a species of it.

Λιγυξός, ά, όν, s. as λιγύς, shrill-sounding, shrill, sharp, sharp-sounding, Soph. Aj. 238; Π. xi, 532; liquid, clear, shrill, Eurip. Med. 208; pleasant, harmonious; of dog's tails, flexible or pliant, Xen. Cyn. iv, 1; and

Λιγυξῶς, adv. in a shrill tone, shrilly, clearly, melodiously.

ΛΙΓΥΣ, vos, i, i, a Ligurian;

Λιγύς, εῖα, Ion. λίγεια, ὑ, shrill-sounding, whistling, Odys. iii, 176; λιγέων ἀνέμων, whistling winds, Π. ΧΥ, 620; λιγέα κω-κύματα, shrill wailings, Æschyl. Pers. 324; clear, loud; liquid; soft, pleasant, sweet; eloquent, Π. i, 248; λίγεια....ἀπδών, the shrill-piped nightingale, Soph. Œd. C. Th. λίγγω.

Λιγυστική, ης, ή, scil. γη, Ligu-

Λιγυστικός, ή, όν, Ligurian, of Liguria. Fr. Λίγυς.

Αιγυφθόγγοισι, dat. pl. of Αιγύφθογγος, ου, δ, ή, having a shrill, clear, or sweet voice; loud-voiced or sonorous-voiced heralds, Π. ii, 50, 442. Fr. λιγύς and φθόγγη.

Λιγύφωνος, ου, δ, ή, s. as preced., shrill-voiced, Il. xix, 350. Fr. λιγύς and φωνή.

Λιέω. See λελιημένος.

 $\Lambda i \zeta \omega$, f. $\xi \omega$, to graze, scratch, wound slightly.

Minv, adv., Ion. for λίαν.

Λιθάζω, fut. άσω, to throw stones; to stone, LXX.; 1. α. ἐλίθασα, pf. pas. λελίθασμαι, 1. α. pas. ἐλιθάσθην. Th. λίθος. Λἴθαξ, ἄκος, ἡ, a small stone; a rugged rock; a stony place; also, ὁ, ἡ, adj. stony, hard, Odys.

v, 415. Λιβάργυζος, ου, δ, litharge; a metal compounded of lead and silver. Th. λίθος and ἄργυρος. Λιβάς, άδος, ἡ, a little stone, a stone, a shower of stones, Odys. xiv, 36; Æschyl. S. Theb. 143. Th. λίθος.

Λιθασθῶσιν, 3. pl. 1. a. subj. pas., and

Διθάσωσιν, 3. pl. 1. a. subj. act. of λιθάζω.

Aiθία, or λιθία, h, a quantity of stones; building materials of stone; also, a precious stone; and

Λίθεος, έα, εον, stony.

Λιθηλογής, ές, built of stones. Λιθία (ὑαλή), glass, Eich. An-

Λ. δία (ὑαλή), glass, Eich. An tiq. Hist. Græc.

At θ i α , α , f. α , to have the disease called the stone, to be afflicted with gravel, Plat. Legg. xi, 91, A.

Aibidiov, ou, τ 6, a little stone, a pebble, Plat. Phæd. 110, D; dimin. of λ i θ 05.

 $\Lambda \iota \theta i \zeta \omega$, to resemble stone.

Aiθivos, η, ον, made of stone, Herodt. ii, 69; stony. Th. λίθος.

Αθόζλητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, stone-throwing, pelting; ornamented with

precious stones, Paul. Silent. Epigr.

Λιθοδλήτων, gen. pl. of preced. Λιθοδολίω, ω, ήσω, to stone, to pelt or kill with stones; 1. a. <math>iλιθοδόλησα. Fr. λιθοδόλος.

Λιθοδολία, ας, ή, a throwing of stones; a stoning, Diod. Sic.; and

Αιθοδόλος, ου, δ, ή, throwing or hurling stones; but λιθόδολος, pelted with stones, thrown or dashed on a rock, Eurip. Phan. 1078. Fr. λίθος and βάλλω. Λιθογλύστης, ου, δ. a stone-cut-

 Λ ιθογλύπτης, ου, δ, a stone-cutter. Fr. λίθος and γλύφω. Λιθογλύφος, ου, carving stone;

as a subst. a sculptor. Λιθόδενδρον, ου, τό, a tree-shaped coral. Fr. λίθος and δένδρον.

Λιθοδερκής, έος, δ , \dot{n} , petrifying by a look. Fr. λ ίθος and δέρκομαι.

 $\Lambda_{i\theta o\delta \acute{o}\mu os}$, ov, \acute{o} , \acute{n} , building with stone; as a subst. a mason.

 $\Lambda_{i\theta o s i\delta ns}$, ios, ios, ios, ios, ios, resembling stone. Fr. $s i\delta o s$.

Λιθοςογός, οῦ, turning to stone. Λιθοκάρδιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, stony or hard-hearted. Fr. καρδία.

Λιθοκόλλητος, ου, ό, ή, inlaid or set with stones; cemented with stones, Soph. Trach. 1251. Fr. κόλλω.

 Λ ιθοκόπος, ου, δ, a stone-cutter, Demosth. 1159, 9. Fr. κόπτω. Λιθοκτονία, \dot{n} , death by stoning. Λιθολευστέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to stone, to pelt with stones. Th. λ εύω. And Λιθόλευστος, ου, $\dot{\delta}$, $\dot{\eta}$, stoned, Soph. Aj. 247.

 Λ_{i} θολεύω, to stone, to pelt with stones. $Th. \lambda \tilde{\alpha} \alpha_{5}$.

Λιθολογίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to gather stones; to build with stones and without cement. Fr. λ ίθος and λ ίγω.

Λιθολόγημα, ατος, τό, a wall built with stones without cement, Xen. Cyr. vi, 3, 11. Same Th. Λιθολόγος, ου, ό, ή, that collects or puts together stones, a mason, Xen. Hist. iv, 4, 18. Same Th.

 Λ ιθοζόος, ου, δ , a stone-cutter, a polisher of stone, a statuary. Fr. λ ίθος and ζίω.

Λιθοποιίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to convert into stone; to produce stone. Fr. λ ίθος and ποιίω.

Λιθοποιός, οῦ, turning to stone.
Λιθόρρινος, ου, with stony skin.
Λίθος, ου, ὁ, and ἡ, (1) a stone, a rock; a precious stone; a tombstone; an altar of stone; (2) the

rostrum or bnux in the Pnux at Athens; νῦν τοῦ λίθου, τοῦν τη πνυκί, Aristoph. Pac. 680; a place where slaves were sold; a stupid fellow, Aristoph. Nub. 1202; a touchstone; (3) a stone in the bladder; 'Hearleia λίθος, the Heraclean stone, i. e. what we call the magnet. Ancient Mineralogy, by Prof. (now President) Moore, p. 116. (4) an anchor; (5) ἡ λίθος, in Homer twice, Il. xii, 287, Odys. xix, 494; but by later writers this was usually of some particular stone, as the magnet, etc. ; \dot{n} $\delta i\alpha \varphi \alpha \nu \dot{n}_{S}$ $\lambda i\theta_{OS}$, a piece of crystal used for a burning-glass, Aristoph. Nub. 769 (see Moore's Anc. Mineral.); (6) λίθος μυλικός, a millstone, Mark ix, 42; λίθος τίμιος, a precious stone, Rev. xvii, 4; dat. pl. Ion. λίθοισι. See δαλός.

Λίθοσπαδής, έος, δ, ή, rent in the rock, torn from the rock, Soph. Antig. 1201. Fr. σπάω.

Αϊθόστεωτος, ου, δ, ή, paved with stone; -ου, τό, a stone pavement, Soph. Antig. 1189; inlaid with stones, a mosaic or tesselated pavement, John xix, 13. Fr. λίθος and στεωτός.

Λιθοτομέσμαι, as pas., to be cut for the stone.

 Λ ιθοτομέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to cut or hew stones. Fr. λ ίθος and τέμνω.

 Λ ιθοτομία, αξ, \dot{n} , the act of stenecutting; the surgical operation of cutting for the stone, lithotomy, and

Λιθοτομίαι, αί, nom. pl., quarries of stone, the Quarries, the name of a prison in Sicily, Demosth. 1252, 8. Fr. λίθος and τέμνω. And Λιθοτόμος, ου, ὁ, a stone-cutter, a hewer of stone, Xen. Cyr. iii, 2, 5; but

 $Λ_iθότομος, ου, δ, ή, cut from stone, formed of stone. Fr. τέμνω.$

Λιθουλκός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, that draws up stones from a quarry; as subst., a machine to drag them up. Fr. ἕλκω.

 $\Lambda_{i\theta}$ ους γίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to work in or hew stone, LXX; to turn into stone, to petrify; and

Λιθους γίζω, f. ίσω, to work in stone, to cut or work stone; to change into stone. Fr. λ ίθος and $\tilde{\epsilon}_{\xi}$ γγν.

Λιθους γικός, ή, όν, belonging to or employed in stone-cutting, or the art of hewing. Fr. ἔςγον. Λιθους γός, οῦ, ἡ, working in

stone; as subst., a stone-mason, Thucyd. iv, 69; a sculptor, Aristot. Eth.; Aristoph. Av. 1134; λιθουργά, tools for cutting stones, Id. iv, 4. Fr. έργοτ.

Altopogíw, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. how, to carry stones, Thucyd. vi, 98. Fr. ϕ igw.

Aldon, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\omega \in \omega$, to change (any thing) into stone; pas. to be petrified. Fr. $\lambda i \theta \circ s$.

 $\Lambda_{i\theta}\dot{\nu}_{\theta}i\sigma v$, σv , $\tau \dot{\delta}$, a heap of stones. $\Lambda_{i\theta}\dot{\omega}\dot{\delta}\eta s$, $\epsilon \sigma s$, $\dot{\delta}$, $\dot{\eta}$, stony, like stone; made of stone. Fr. $\epsilon i\partial_{\sigma}s$.

Aιθωμότης, ου, δ, one who swore at the Stone, i. e. at the stone or rostrum called λίθος, one who harangued the people at the Pnyx. Fr. λίθος and ὄμνυμι.

 $\dot{\Lambda}$ idwois, $\varepsilon \omega s$, \dot{n} , a changing into stone. Fr. $\lambda s d \dot{s} \omega s$.

Λικερτίζω, to dance immodestly or lasciviously. Fr. λίαν and σκιρτώ.

AIKI'TZ, a chirp, the minutest chirping or tone of birds. Fr. $\lambda i \gamma \gamma \omega$.

Αικμαῖος, αία, αῖον, winnowing. Αικμάω, f. ήσω, to fan, winnow; 'Ανδρῶν λικμώντων, II. v, 500; to cleanse the grain from the chaff; to sift; to disperse, scatter, Matt. xxi, 44. Th. λικμός.

Λικμητής, ñgos, and

Αιπμητής, οῦ, ὁ, one who cleanses the wheat from the chaff, a winnower, Π. xiii, 590; and Λιπμητήγιον, ου, τό, a winnowingfan or sieve. From

Λικμητός, δ, winnowing.

AIKMO' Σ , $\delta \tilde{\nu}$, δ , a winnowing-fan or shovel, LXX.

Λικμοφόρος, ου, ό, ή, s. as λικνο-Φόρος.

Λικμώντων, gen. pl. part. pres. act. of λικμάω.

AIRVITHS, ev. &, a name of Bacchus, as worshipped by the bearers of the Lixvor.

Aixver, ov, τό, s. as λικμός, a winnowing-fan, a wicker fan or shovel for throwing the corn against the wind in order to separate the chaff from the corn; a flat osier basket, in which were carried fruits, and offerings, particularly at the festivals of Bacchus.

Aixroφόρος, ου, i, i, the bearer of the vannus or winnowing-basket, or fan of Bacchus, Demosth. 313, 28. Fr. λίκνον.

Λικειφίς, adv. obliquely, cross-

wise, sideways. Damm (Lexic. Homer.) considers it as an adjective, λικριφίς, ίδος, δ, ή, bending and moving obliquely or sideways, Odys. xix, 451; but Crusius, in his Lex. Hom., classes it as a poetic adv. Fr. λίχριος.

Aiκροί, and λίκροι, oi, the branches of a stag's horns. Fr. λίξ and κέρκς.

Λίκτης, ου, δ, one who licks. Fr. λείχω.

AIAAI'OMAI, Poet. dep., used only in pres. impf. and Epic pf. pas. λελίημαι, to desire earnestly, to wish or long for; to hasten; to be eager for; λιλαίεαι, Ion. contract. λιλαίη, Il. iii, 399; probably from the Doric λα, to wish, by redupl.; with the gen., Odys. i, 315.

 $\Lambda_{i\lambda}$ ίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, pf. ήπα, to wish, desire.

Λιμαγχίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, and λιμαγχονίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to cause to hunger, to afflict with famine, to famish. Fr. λ ιμός and $\tilde{\alpha}$ γχω.

Λιμαγχικός, ή, όν, afflicting with hunger; famished. Same Th. Λιμαγχονίω, s. as λιμαγχίω.

Λιμαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to suffer hunger, to be hungry, Herodt. vi, 28. Fr. λιμός.

Λίμδος, ου, δ, ή, greedy, voracious, gluttonous, dainty.

 Λ ιμενάςχης, ου, δ , a commander of a port, a harbour-master; a pilot. Fr. λ ιμήν and ἄςχω.

Λιμένεσσιν, Poet. for λιμέσιν, dat. pl. of λιμήν.

Λιμινίτης, ου, δ, of or belonging to a harbour; presiding over a harbour.

Λιμενῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, s. as preced. Λιμενοειδής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, resembling a haven or port. Fr. <math>λιμήν and είδος.

Λγμενοςμίτης, ου, δ , stationed in the harbour. Fr. λιμήν and $\delta \rho \mu i \zeta \omega$.

AlmH'N, ivos, & a port, harbour, Thucyd. vii, 22; a haven; a sequestered place, a place of reception, Soph. Œd. T. 420; refuge, security, Soph. Aj. 668; pl. harbour dues, Aristoph. Vesp. 671. See squos.

Λιμηςός, ά, όν, hungry, famished, poor. Th. λιμός. But

Λιμηςός, ά, όν, having a good harbour, Strab.; unless the reading should be λιμενήςης.

Λιμνάζω, f. άσω, to turn into a marsh by the overflowing of a river, or of the sea; intrans. to overflow, Aristot. Th. λίμνη.

Λίμναι, ων, αί, a quarter of Athens (probably once marshy) near the Acropolis, in which stood the Lenæum, a temple of Bacchus, Demosth. 1371, 4. Fr. λίμνη.

Λιμναῖος, αία, αῖον, marshy, fenny, swampy; belonging to marshy or low ground, living in lakes or water, Herodt. ii, 68. Fr. λίμνη.

Λιμνάς, ἄδος, ἡ, and λιμνῆτις, ιδος, ἡ, of or belonging to a marsh, fen, or lake. Τh. λίμνη. Λιμνάτης, Dor. for λιμνήτης. Λιμνᾶτις, ἡ, Dor. for λιμνῆτις,

Λιμνάτις, ἡ, Dor. for λιμνῆτις, ίδος, ἡ, a name of Diana at Sparta, as she presided over springs, lakes, etc. From

Al'MNH, ns, n, a pool or standing water, Luke v, 1; a morass; a marsh, pond, lake, Herodt. i, 191; a sea, Π. xiii, 21; γλαυκή λίμνη, the azure sea, Aristoph. Av. 1339; χθονίαν λίμνην, the ocean, Eurip. Alc. 927; an estuary.

Λιμνήσιος, ου, ὁ, the name of a frog in Batrachom., Limnesius. Λιμνήτης, ου, ὁ, living or growing in marshes.

Λιμνῆτις, ιδος, ή, s. as preced.; and see λιμνᾶτις.

Aιμνοδωςιεῖς, driven like the Dorians by hunger to seek a new residence; and hence colonists.

Αιμνοθάλασσα, or αττα, ns, n, a salt pool or lake, formed by the overflowing of the sea; a lagoon. Fr. λίμνη and δάλασσα. Λιμνόστεια, ων, τά, oysters, oyster-beds. Th. λίμνη and ὄστειον. Λιμνοφύής, ες, marsh-born.

Λιμνοχάρις, the name of a frog in Batrachom., Limnocharis.

Λιμνόω, ω, f. ώσω, to convert into a lake or marsh; pas. to become a marsh. Fr. λίμνη.

Λιμνώδης, εος, δ, ἡ, belonging to a lake or marsh; marshy, Thucyd. v, 7. Fr. λίμνη and είδος. Λιμνώζεια, ας, ἡ, one of the Nereids, Π. xviii, 41.

Λιμοθνής, ῆτος, δ, ἡ, dying of hunger; starved to death, Æs-chyl. Ag. 1247. Fr. λιμός and θνήσκω.

Λιμοκτονέω, ω, f. ήσω, to kill with hunger; to famish, starve. Fr. κτείνω. And

Λιμοπτονία, ας, ή, a starving to death, Plat. From

AIMO Σ, οῦ, ὁ, hunger, famine, Aristoph. Av. 186; Π. xix, 354; an insatiable desire of food; a niggardly or sordid person. Hence βούλιμος, ου, ὁ, and βουλιμία, ας, ἡ, excessive hunger; with the Dorians λιμός is feminine, Aristoph. Acharn. 743. See λοίμος.

Λτμοφορεύς, δ, a bringer of hunger.

Λιμοφόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, bringing hunger. Fr. λιμός and φέρω.

Λιμπάνω, to leave (rure form). Fr. λείπω.

 $\Lambda_{i\mu}$ φεύω, to deceive. From $\Lambda IM \Phi O' \Sigma$, $ο \tilde{v}$, δ , an informer or accuser.

Λιμώδης, εος, δ, ή, famished. Th. λιμός.

Λιμώσσω, and λιμώστω, f. ώξω, to hunger, to be hungry. Th. λιμής.

 $\Lambda_i \nu \acute{a}\omega$, $\widetilde{\omega}$, to set snares or nets. Fr. $\lambda'_i \nu \sigma \nu$.

Λίνδος, ου, 'n, a city of Rhodes, Lindus, now called Lindo.

Aireos, οῦς, λινίη, ῆ, λίνεον, οῦν, made of flax, flaxen linen, Herodt. iii, 47; λίνεα ὅπλα, hempen or flaxen cables, Id. vii, 36. Fr. λίνον.

Λινευτής, οῦ, ὁ, a hunter with nets.

Λινεύω, f. εύσω, to catch with nets. Th. λίνον.

Λινόδισμος, ου, δ, ή, bound with a cord, or ropes; λινοδίσμα σχεδία, Eschyl. Pers. 68.

Λινόδετος, ου, ό, ή, tied with flax, i. e. with a flaxen line or cord; λινόδετον ὥσπες μηλολόνθην τοῦ ποδός, like a cock-chafer tied with a thread by the foot, Aristoph. Nub. 760. Fr. λίνον and δέω.

Anobheas, ou, δ, s. as λινευτής. Anobhenž, ηκος, δ, ἡ, having a linen corslet, or breastplate, II. ii, 529. Fr. λίνον and θώρηξ, Ion. for θώραζ.

Λινοκαλάμη, ης, ή, a stalk of flax; λίνου καλάμη, Josh. ii, 6.

Λινόκλωστος, ου, spinning flax. Λινόκζοκος, ου, δ, ή, woven with flaxen thread; λινόκζοκον φᾶρος, a yellow linen robe, Eurip. Hec. 1064. Fr. κρέκω.

AI'NON, ov, $\tau \acute{o}$, flax, or cotton; a thread of flax, any thread, a cord or string of a lyre, IL. xviii, 570; a string; a net, Eschyl. Choëph. 500; a fishing-line; cloth or garments made of flax, linen; a sail; also, for the wick of a lamp or candle, Matt. xii, 20; properly, the plant flax. Hence the Engl. LINE and LINEN.

Λινόπεπλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a linen robe. Fr. λίνον and πέπλος.

Λινίπλημτος, ου, δ, ή, alarmed at nets, us having escaped the snare. Fr. λίνον and πλήσσω.

Λινοπόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, wafted with sails; λινοπόροις αὔραις, with sailwafting breezes, Eurip. Iph. T. 412.

Λινοπτάω, ω, mid. λινοπτάομαι, ωμαι, to watch nets, Aristoph. Puc. 1178. Fr. λίνον and ὂπ-

Αινόπτερος, ου, δ, ή, having linen wings, i. e. sails, sail-winged, epithet of a ship, vessels with linen sails (canvass), Æschyl. Prom. 466. Fr. πτέρον.

Λινόπτης, ου, δ, one who watches nets, to see whether any thing is caught.

Αινοδράφής, έος, δ, ή, joined, sewed, or bound with hempen or flaxen thread or cord, Æschyl. Suppl. 127. Fr. λίνον and ράπτω.

Λῖνος, ου, ὁ, a man's name, Linus, 2 Tim. iv. 21.

 Λ ίνος, s. as λ ίνον.

Λινοστασία, ή, a laying of nets. Λινουργός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a linen-weaver. Fr. λίνον and ἔργον.

Λινοχἴτων, ωνος, δ, ħ, wearing a linen under-garment, or tunic. Fr. χιτών.

 $Λινόω, \tilde{ω}, \dot{f}. \dot{ω}σω$, to bind with flaxen or hempen cords. Fr. λίνον.

Λίζ, oblique, Hesych. Fr. λέγω. Λίπ', for λίπε, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. Ion. or 2. sing. 2. a. imperat. of λείπω. Also for

 $\Lambda i\pi \alpha$, used by Homer, always with αλείψαι and αλείψασθαι (as in Il. x, 577, Odys. vi, 227, and Hes. Op. et Dies. 520), in the phrase λίπ' ἐλαίω, also, by Ionic and Attic prose writers, άλείφεσθαι and χρίεσθαι λίπα, to anoint or smear one's self with oil. According to Herodian, in Eustath. Odys. vi, 215, λίπα was an ancient dative λίπα, from τὸ λίπα, gen. αος, dat. λίπαϊ, λίπα, oil, fatness, grease; and therefore some consider ἐλαίφ, from ἐλάα, olive, as an adjective; λίπ' ἐλαίφ, with olive oil, as opposed to στέας, animal fat or lard (see Buttm. Gram. by Robinson, and Kuhner's Gram. by Edwards and Taylor), as Servius explains Virgil's pinguis olivi by λιπέλαιον, Eclog. v, 68. According to others it is an indeclinable noun, like ΰφα, ἄλειφα, etc.; or a syncopated accusative

from λίψ, gen. λιπός, dat. λίπι, acc. λίπα, used adverbially, to anoint one's self thickly with oil: and λίπα certainly appears as an accus. in Hippocr. 277, 39; it is used without the addition of iλαίω, in Odys. vi, 227, and also by later writers, as Thucyd. i, 6; iv, 68. It may be from λίπας, άδος, άδι, άϊ, contracted in λίσα, like ρά, ραΐ, from ραΐδι. Or, finally, it may be the neuter of an adj. Lintos. See Riemer's Lex. By Damm (and others, who follow the Scholiasts on Homer) λίπα is considered as being put, by apocope, for λίπαex, and this neut. plur. used adverbially for λιπαςως, soft and sleek with oil; in which manner it began to be used also by the prose-writers; and he disregards the opinion of those who fancy a substantive λίπας for λίπος, and who suppose that lina is put by apocope for λίπατι. See also Thiersch's Gram. § 198, 2. Heyne says of this much disputed word, "I have always been of opinion that the original word was λίψ, λιπός, fatness, and that by ancient usage the substantive is put for an adjective, so that λίπα ιλαιον, oil-brightness, is used for shining oil; and hence λιπὶ ἐλαίω, for fat, i. e. shining or glossy oil. It may be thought that the passage in Thucydides, λίπα γὰς ἀλείψεσθαι, lib. i, 6, is inconsistent with this; but that is an Attic form, (κατὰ) λίπα, for λιπί." Heyne's Hom. Il. x, 577. Fr. λίπος. "The root is asifu, aifu, to pour what is liquid, hence, 2/405, any liquid substance." Dunb. Λιπάδά. See preced.

Λιπαίνω, f. ανῶ, to make fat, to anoint; to fertilize, Eurip. Hec. 453; l. a. ἐλίπηνα, and in LXX. ἐλίπανα, ας, ε. Th. λίπος.

Λιπάραῖος, αία, αῖον, Liparēan; of or belonging to the island of Lipara; epithet of Vulcan.

Λίπας άμπυξ, ὕκος, δ, ἡ, adorned with a brilliant fillet or headband; applied, by way of parody, to the Thasian ἄλμη, or pickle, the rich Thasian pickle, Aristoph. Acharn. 671, as if λιπαςῷ ἄμπυκι κεκοσμημένος. See ἄμπυξ.

Λιπαραυγής, έος, δ, ἡ, shining brilliantly. Fr. <math>λιπαρός and αὐγή.

Λιπαςίω, ω, f. ήσω, to persist in

a thing, to persevere, be assiduous, Herodt. v, 19; to pray earnestly or beseech; to importune, Æschyl. Prom. 518; καὶ λιπαρήσω τὸν μέγα στυγού-μενον, Id. 1040 ; Aristoph. Acharn. 452; to exhort diligently; the participle λιπαςίων, with Herodt. i, 94, is used adverbially, earnestly, with constancy. Fr. λιπαςής.

Λιπαρίως, and contract. -ως, assiduously, continually, constantly. Fr. the same.

ΛΙΠΑΡΗ Σ, έος, ό, ή, assiduous, unremitting, in acts and words; also, incessant or earnest in supplicating, imploring; λιπαρής χείς, a hand untiring in the supplication or service of the gods, a hand instant in supplicating, Soph. Electr. 1378; λιπαξη τείχα, literally, the suppliant hair, the hair offered in supplication to the gods, Id. 451; where, as Riemer observes, the adj. applied to the hair is put for the person who supplicates (see Woolsey's note on line 451, Soph. (Ed. C. 1121); persevering, constant; Soph. Electr. 1370; adhering to, tenacious, Plat. Hipp. Min. 369, D.

Λιπας noi, dat. pl. Ion. of λιπαςός. Λιπαρητίου, verbal adj. from λιπαρέω, (one) must be importunate, beg hard.

Λιπαρία, ας, Ion. in, ns, n, perseverance, assiduity, diligence, constancy, firmness, Herodt. ix, 21, 70; urgent prayer or entreaty. Same Th.

Λιπαςία, ας, ή, fatness; greasiness. Fr. λιπαρός.

Λιπαρόζωνος, ου, ό, ή, having a brilliant girdle, elegantly begirt, Eurip. Phæn. 178. Fr. λιπαeos and Zwn.

Λιπαρόθρονος, ου, ό, ή, having a bright or splendid throne; Almaροθρόνοισιν ημίνας έπ' έσχάραις, seated on shrines on which fat victims were placed, Eurip. Eum. 773.

Λιπαροκρήδεμνος, ου, δ, ή, having a beautiful head-band or veil. Fr. λιπαρός and πρήδεμνον.

Λιπαςόμματος, ου, ό, ή, that has bright or brilliant eyes. Fr. λιπαρός and ὅμμα.

Λίπαροπλόκαμος, ov, having shining locks.

Λιπάρός, ā, όν, fat, greasy; sleek, shining with oil or some ointment; dainty; λιπαροί τρεφό. µsvoi, nursed in luxury, Xen. Mem. ii, 1; (it is opposed in

the same paragraph to auxunροί · ἀπόνως μέν λιπαροί διὰ νεύτητος τρεφόμενοι, ἐπιπόνως δὲ αύχμηςοὶ διὰ γήρως πεςῶντες.) lusty, plump; shining, glossy, lustrous, splendid; rich, fruitful; beautiful; happy; λιπαρον γñes, a vigorous old age, Hom.; ποσσὶ δ' ὑπαὶ λιπαροῖσι, under his glossy (shining with oil) feet, Il. ii, 44; λιπαρός γε καὶ εὐανbis, fresh and blooming, Aristoph. Nub. 1000; λιπαροί θρόvoi, splendid seats, Ap. Rhod. iv, 691; λιπαραί 'Αθῆναι, rich or fortunate Athens; perhaps in allusion to the culture of the olive; so also in the following; λίπαξας σελέουσι θέμιστας, they will render rich revenues, i. e. they will pay rich customs as imposed by authority, Il. ix, 298; λιπαρά χθών Παλλάδος, Aristoph. Nub. 299; λιπαρῶν λιθῶν, anointed, i. e. consecrated stones in the roads, which were reverenced by passengers, Theophr. Char. 16. It corresponds in general with the Latin, nitidus, pinguis, lautus, opimus. Th. probably $\lambda i \psi$, λείδω.

Λιπαςότης, ητος, ἡ, fatness, plumpness. Th. λιπαρός.

Λιπαρόχροος, ους, -όου, ου, δ, ή, and λιπαρόχρως, ωτος, δ, ή, having a shining or glossy skin. Fr. λιπαρός and χρόα.

 $\Lambda_{i\pi\alpha\rho\tilde{\omega}_{5}}$, adv. neatly, nicely; also, constantly, assiduously, eagerly; λιπαρῶς ἔχω ἀκούειν, Ι long to hear (him), Plat. Prot. 315, E.

Λίπας, αος, τό, like λίπος, fat, grease, oil. See λίπα.

Λίπασμα, ἄτος, τό, a thing which fattens or makes fat; fatness. Fr. λιπαίνω.

Λιπαυγής, ές, deserted by light, dark; blind.

 Λ ĭπάω, f. ńσω, to be fat or plump; to be oily, greasy. Th.

 $\Lambda i\pi \epsilon$, for $i\lambda i\pi \epsilon$, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. or 2. sing. 2. a. imperat. of Asirw.

Airtier, by Poet. dialysis for Λιστείν, 2. a. inf. of λείστω.

Λιπερνής, έος, δ, ή, that flies from the country to the city, destitute; a fugitive.

Λιπεσήνως, ορος, ή, a wife who deserts her husband. Fr. λείσω and avne. Stesichorus calls Tas νεογάμους παϊδας, τὰς λιπούσας τοὺς ἐαυτῶν ἀνδράς, i. e. newmarried girls who deserted their husbands, λιπεσήνορας.

Λιπίσθαι, 2. a. inf. m. of λείπω. Λιπόγαμος, ου, leaving a wife or husband, adulterous; fem. an adulteress. Λ ιπογνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, said

of horses, being without the tooth which marks their age; hence, in gen. of unknown age. Λιπόγυιος, ου, maimed, lame.

Λιποῖσα, Dor. for λιποῦσα, part. 2. a. act. of λείπω.

Λιπομήτως, οςος, δ, ή, leaving the dam or mother. Fr. Asimw and μήτης.

Λίπον, for ἔλϊπον, 2. a. act. Ion. of Asimo.

 $\Lambda_{i\pi\delta\nu\alpha\nu s}$, $\nu \epsilon \omega s$, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, deserting the ship, Æschyl. Ag. 205; and Λ ιποναύτας, Dor. for λ ιποναύτης, ov, ô, one who deserts his ship; s. as λιπόνεως, Demosth. 1226, 15. Fr. λείπω and ναῦς.

 Λ ιπόνεως, ων, s. as λ ιπόναυς. Λιποπάτως, οςος, έ, ή, deserter or forsaker of one's father.

 Λ ιπόπνοος, contract. -ους, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, breathless, that has fainted or is dead, Æmilian. Epigr. Fr. λείπω and voos.

 $\Lambda I'\Pi O \Sigma$, $\tau \delta$, fatness, fat, Soph. Antig. 1029; grease, ointment, Æschyl. Aj. 1403. See λίπ'.

Λιποσαρχής, έος, meagre, thin. Λιποστέφανος, ου, falling from the wreath.

Λιποστεατία, ή, desertion from an army.

Λιποστράτιον, τό, s. as preced. Λιποστράτιος, ου, δ, ή, deserting from the army. Fr. Asimu and στεατός.

Λιποταξία, ή, a leaving one's post, desertion.

Λιποτειχής, έος, scant of hair, bald.

Λιπότειχος, ου, s. as preced. Λιποφεγγής, έος, δ, ή, leaving the light, wanting light, dark; blind. Fr. λείπω and φέγγος.

Λιπόφθογγος, ου, ό, ή, wanting voice or speech, mute. λείπω and φθογγή.

Λιποψυχίω, to be lifeless, i. e. senseless; to faint, swoon; to die; to lack spirit.

Λιπόων, Poet. for λιπῶν, part. pres. of λιπάω.

Λίπτομαι, Ap. Rhod. See next. ΛΙ'ΠΤΩ, and λίπτομαι, obsol., whence λελιμμένος, to wish or desire earnestly, Æschyl. S. Theb. 348; Homer uses askinμένος, eager, Π. iv, 465; Æol. λίσσομαι and λίτομαι.

Λιπώδης, εος, δ, ή, fat, oily, greasy. Th. Lines and sides.

Aigiou, ou, wi, for Asigiou.

ΛΙΡΟΣ, or λιζός, ά, όν, impudent, bold, shameless; lewd.

AI'2, λιτός, δ, dat. λιτί, acc. λῖτα, fine linen, Odys. i, 130; adj., Epic for λισσή, smooth, polished. But see λῖτα and λῖτος. Also

Λῖς, a lion, Poet. acc. λῖν, s. as λίων, in prose writers, Il. xi, 480; Eurip. Bacch. 1164. Th. λίων. Also

Λίς, by apocope for λισσή, smooth; λίς πίτεη, Odys. xii, 64.

Λίσαι, Ερίς λίσσαι, 1. α. imperat. of λίσσομαι, f. m. λίσομαι. Λίσγος, ου, δ, a spade.

Λίση, 2. sing. fut. of λίσσομαι.
ΛΙΎΠΗ, ης, ἡ, α certain very slender little animal; in plur. λίσσαι, dice, or huckle-bones, which were cut in halves with an indentation in the middle, and were kept by friends (who each took a half), as tallies, so that the genuineness of the engagement, or pledge, could be proved by producing them at any time; in Lat. tesseræ hospitalitatis, Plat. Conv. 193, A, on which see Stullbaum; and Schol. Eurip. Med. 610.

 Λ iσπος, η, ον, Att. λ iσφος, worn away by use, slender, worn smooth; $\gamma \lambda$ ωσσα λ iσπη, Aristoph. Rin. 826. Th. λ iσπη.

Λισσάς, άδος, ἡ, like λισσή, (πίτρα understood,) fem. of λισσός, Æschyl. Suppl. 794; also, as subst. a smooth precipice, a steep rock, Plut. Vit. Marii.; Eurip. Androm. 531.

Aloorolai, and

Δισσέσκεσθαι, pres. inf. m. of λίσ-

Δισσέσκετο, 3. sing. impf. m.
Ion. for ἐλίσσετο, Il. ix, 451.
Δίσσομ', for

Al'ΣΣΟΜΑΙ, and λίτομαι, f. λίσομαι, Odys. x, 526; 2. a. ελιτόμαν, 1. a. ελισάμαν, Odys. xi, 35, Epic imperat. λίσσαι, 2. a. inf. λίτίσβαι, opt. λίτοίμαν, part. m. λισόμενος, to implore, supplicate, pray, beseech, entreat; λίσσομ' 'Αχιλληι μεθίμεν χόλον, I entreat you to lay aside your anger against Achilles, and not, as commonly interpreted, I entreat Achilles to lay aside his anger; for λίσσομαι governs the accusative only. See Porson's note on Eurip. Orest. 663.

 $\Delta I \Sigma \Sigma O' \Sigma$, \acute{n} , \acute{v} , smooth, even. Fr. $\lambda \acute{i}\omega$.

Λιστός, ή, όν, to be moved by prayer.

AI'Z TPON, or λίστριον, ου, τό, an iron instrument used for smoothing or levelling the ground; a shovel or hoe, Odys. xxii, 455.

Λιστρωτός, ή, όν, levelled. Λῖτα, acc. pl. (according to Wolf) of λί, or λῖ, τό, fine linen, Odys. i, 130. See λίς.

Λιτάζομαι, to supplicate, pray, beg, beseech. From

Aιταί, αί, prayers, supplications; λιταί, αί, prayers supplications; λιταὶ θεῶν, entreaties of the gods or prayers addressed to the gods, Soph. Œd. C. 1015; ἐν λιταῖς, by prayers, Soph. Phil. 60; the goddesses who preside over prayers, Eurip. Orest. 244; Med. 327; in Il. ix, 502, personified as goddesses, λιταί εἰσι Διὸς κοῦραι, they followed the Até, to effice the crime of an involuntary deed. See Müller's Dissertations on the Eumenides of Æschylus, p. 142. Th. λίσσοιακι.

Λιταίνω, f. ανω, to supplicate, pray, entreat, Eurip. Electr. 1213. And

Λιταῖσι, dat. pl. f. of λιτός.

Λιτανεία, ας, ή, supplication, prayer, entreaty. Fr. λίτομαι, for λίσσομαι, to pray, implore. Hence the Engl. LITANY. Fr. λιτή.

Λιτάνευς, 3. sing. impf Ion. of Λιτανεύω, f. εύσω, s. as λίσσομαι, to implore, supplicate, entreat earnestly, Il. ix, 577. Fr. λιτή.

Λίτἄνος, η, ον, using supplication or entreaty; supplicating, Æschyl. Suppl. 790. Fr. λίσσομαι.

 $\Lambda_{i\tau\alpha\varrho\gamma'i\zeta\omega}$, f. $i\sigma\omega$, to hasten, to move quickly, to run, Aristoph. Pac. 562.

Λίτας γος, ου, δ, π, fleet; swift. Th. λίαν and δεγδς.

Λιτάων, gen. pl. Æol. for λιτών, from

Λιτή, ῆς, ἡ, prayer, supplication, entreaty; scarcely found in the sing. See λιταί.

Λίτη, accented on penult., a door or gate; probably from λαΐτη, λεΐτη, λέτη, public, i. e. a public door or gate, next to the street, Aristoph. Nub. 1255.

Λιτοίμην, 1. sing. pres. opt. mid. of

Λίτομαι, ε. αε λίσσομαι.

Λίτον, ου, τό, whence the λίτα of Homer, plain, unvariegated, a

linen covering, Il. viii, 441.
See λi_5 and $\lambda i_7 \alpha$.

AITO Σ, ή, όν, simple, small, frugal; naked, plain, mean, unadorned, unaffected.

Λιτός, ή, όν, suppliant, supplicating. Fr. λίσσομαι.

Λιτότης, ητος, η, plainness, simplicity, smallness. Fr. λιτός. Λιτουργίω, ω, f. ήσω, only in the sense of πανουργίω, to act or speak wickedly or maliciously. Fr. λίτος, λίτος, and έργον.

Λιτουργός, οῦ, ὁ, s. as λεωργός, or πανοῦργός, a bold, daring, or impious man.

AlTPA, ας, ἡ, a pound, a weight of twelve ounces; also, a small Sicilian money of the value of an obolus, or tenth part of a δεκά-λιτρος or denarius. See Salm. de Modo Usur. c. vi, p. 245; Boechh's Public Economy of Athens, vol. i, p. 26; in later times Libra in the zodiac, by a misinterpretation of the Latin libra

Λιτραῖος, αία, αῖον, worth a λί-

Λιτεισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a hundred-weight, Epiphan.

Λίσεον, for νίσεον, Att., nitrum, nitre, alkali, Herodt. ii, 86.

Λιτυίρσας, ου, δ, Dor. for Λιτυίρσης, ου, δ, Lityerses, a son

of Midas; a song in honor of him sung by shepherds, Theocr. x, 41.

Λίτυον, ου, τό, the Roman lituus, or augur's staff, Plut.

Λιφαιμέω, ω, to lack blood, grow pale. See λειφαιμέω.

Λίφαιμος. See λείφαιμος.

Λιφερνέω, ω, to be indigent or in distressed circumstances. Th. λείπω and ἔρνος.

AIXANO'Z, \tilde{vv} , δ , the forefinger; the string of a cithara or harp, struck by the forefinger; the musical sound emitted by the harp.

 $\Lambda_{i\chi}$ άs, ά δ_{os} , \dot{n} , the space between the thumb and forefinger, when the two are extended; the lesser span.

 $\Lambda i \chi \alpha s$, α , δ , a man's name, Lichas.

Λιχήν, ηνος, δ. See λειχήν. Λίχμαζον, impf. Ion. of

Λιχμάζω, and λιχμάω, to lick, **Eurip**. Bacch. 687. Th. λείχω.

Λιχμάομαι, ωμαι, to lick one's mouth; to protrude the tongue, as if to lich. Same Th. Λιχμήςης, εος, δ, ή, protruding

the tongue. Same Th. Q3

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Λιχνάω, to lick; long after, be greedy for; hence

Aιχνεία, ας, ή, daintiness, greediness, gluttony, Xen. Lac. 5, 4. Th. λείχω.

Λιχνεύω, f. εύσω, to be a glutton or epicure; mid. to have a longing or thirst for any thing, to be liquorish. From

Λιχνοδόζος, ου, nice in eating, dainty.

Λίχνος, η, ον, οr ός, ή, όν, dainty, greedy; gluttonous; curious of novelty, Eurip. Hipp. 917. Fr. λείχω.

 $\Lambda(\dot{\psi}, \lambda; 665, \dot{\delta}, (not \dot{h},) \text{ a rock},$ from which water trickles; a drop, \mathcal{E} schyl. Eum. 54; a liquid. Fr. $\lambda \epsilon i \delta \omega (\lambda i \delta \omega)$. But $\Lambda(\dot{\psi}, \lambda i \delta \delta \delta_5, \dot{\delta}, \text{ the southwest wind, Theorr. ix, 12. Fr. <math>\lambda \epsilon i - \delta \omega$, $\lambda i \delta \omega$. See preced.

Λιψουςία, ας, ή, a desire to make water, Æschyl. Choëph. 290. Fr. λίπτω and οὐςίω.

Λίω, to wish, desire; to be ready, obsol.

Λό', for λόε, from λοίω, whence λούω, Odys. x, 361.

AOBO'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, the lobe or lower part of the ear, Il. xiv, 182; the extreme part or lobe of the liver, Æschyl. Prom. 493; a pod or husk; pulse; a small register.

Λογάδην, adv. with choice, with selection. Fr. λογάς.

Λογάριον, ου, τό, a trifling remark, a maxim, Demosth. 421, 20. Fr. λόγας.

Λογάς, αδος, δ, ή, picked out, chosen, select; οι λογάδες, picked or chosen men, Herodt. i, 36; viii, 124; also, pl. the white of the eye, the eyes. Th. λέγω.

Λογάω, to be fond of talking.
Λογγάσια, ων, τά, large stones in a harbour, with holes in them, through which the mooring cables of vessels were passed. Fr. λογγάζω.

Λογεῖον, ου, τό, the stage in the theatre, where the actors or speakers stood; a court of justice; an oracle. Fr. λόγος.

Λογίμποςος, ου, δ , one who trades in words. Fr. $\lambda \delta \gamma \sigma s$ and $\tilde{\epsilon} \mu - \pi \sigma g \sigma s$.

Λογίομαι, οῦμαι, to consider, Herculanens. Volum.

Λογία, α s, \dot{n} , a collection, a contribution, 1 Cor. xvi, 1, 2. Fr. $\lambda \dot{\epsilon} \gamma \omega$.

Λογίδιον, ου, τό, a short saying or tale, Aristoph. Vesp. 64. Ir. λόγος.

Λογίζομαι, to reckon, compute,

Aristoph. Plut. 38; to number, Herodt. vii, 28; to make a charge, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 110; to reason, to argue; to infer, to conclude; to judge; to think, Herodt.; 38: to reflect, Soph. Œd. T. 461; Aj. 803; to consider; to impute, N. T.; impf. mid. ίλογιζύμην, fut. m. ίσομαι, Att. λογισύμαι, Demosth. 359, 4; pf. pas. λελόγισμαι, 1. a. pas. ἐλογίσθην, 1. f. pas. λογισθήσομαι. Th. λέγω.

Λογικόν, οῦ, τό. See λογικός.
Λογικός, ή, όν, pertaining to speech or discourse, to argument, reasoning, etc.; rational, reasonable; logical; skilled in reasoning; eloquent. Hence τὸ λογικόν, reason, and ἡ λογική, scil. τέχνη, logic. Same Th.

Λόγῖμος, <math>ἱμη, ιμον, οτ λόγιμος, ον, δ, ἡ, s. as λογικός also, held in respect; remarkable, distinguished, <math>Herodt. iv, 138. Fr. λόγος.

Λόγιοι, ων, οί, historical writers, orators, literati, logicians.

Λόγιον, ου, τό, the prediction of a soothsayer; an oracle; τὰ λόγια, oracles, Eurip. Heracl. 406;
Herodt. iv, 178. From

Λόγἴος, ία, 10ν, intelligent, rational; eloquent; learned, erudite; celebrated, memorable; skilled in history and antiquities, Herodt. iv, 46; a writer of prose, as distinguished from a poet; a soothsayer, a prophet. Fr. λόγος.

Λογισμός, οῦ, ὁ, reckoning; computation, Æschin. c. Ctes. p. 21; an account of money, etc.; έκκαθᾶραι λογισμόν, to clear up or adjust the accounts, Plut.; enumeration; αρα σοι ψήφος δμοιος δ τῶν ἔεγων λογισμὸς Φαίνεται; pray does this enumeration of actions appear to you like calculation? Dem. de Coron. 304, 19; reasoning, thinking, deliberation; reflection; a syllogism; κατ' ἀνθρώπινον λογισμόν, according to human reasoning, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 133 ; τὸ δὲ καὶ λογισμὸν ἡμῖν ἐμφῦσαι, and their implanting reason within us, Xen. Mem. iv, 3. Same Th. Λογιστέον, verbal adj. from λογί-

λογιστίου, verbal adj. from λογίζομαι, to be reckoned, computed; to be considered, reasoned, argued.

Λογιστεύω, f. εύσω, to reason upon: to investigate; and Λογιστήςιον, ου, τό, a place at

Athens where the λογισταί assembled; an arithmetical or a philosophical school; and

Λογιστής, οῦ, ὁ, an accountant, a calculator; one of the ten public auditors of accounts at Athens, called λογισταί· ὅτε με εἰσῆγον οἱ λογισταί, when the auditors brought me before them, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 111; one was chosen out of each tribe; they inspected the accounts of those who had been intrusted with the public money; and

Λογιστίκός, ή, όν, skilled in calculating or reckoning; pertaining to reasoning; considerate, wise; expert in calculations; an accountant; τὸ λογιστικόν, the power of reasoning, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 7. Fr. λογίζομαι. Λογογεχφέω, ω, f. ήσω, to write a speech or oration, to write history; to write in prose. Fr. λόγος and γεάφω.

Λογογέζφία, ας, h, composition, writing, chiefly of prose works, Plat. Phædr. 257, E; and

Λογογεάφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a writer of speeches for money, practised by the Rhetoricians, Plat. Phædr. 257, C; a writer of orations or history; a historian, Thucyd. i, 21; an orator; a prose writer; a scrivener, a pettifogger, Demosth. 420, 3. Fr. the same. Λογοδαίδαλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, skilled in

the artifice of speeches or writings. Th. λόγος and δαίδαλος. Λογοδιδάσκαλος, ου, ό, a teacher of language or eloquence. Fr. λόγος and διδάσκω.

Λογοειδής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, appearing rational; resembling prose. Fr. λόγος and είδος.

Λογοθετέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to cause to render an account. Fr. λόγος and τίθημι.

Λογοθίτης, ου, δ, an inspector of accounts. Same Th.

Λογοθεώς ητος, ου, ό, ή, to be viewed by the mind, intellectual. Fr. λόγος and θεως εω.

Λόγοισι, dat. pl. Ion. of λόγος. Λογομάγεις ος, ο, δ, a cooker up of words, a nickname of Antiphon, the orator; flowery.

Λογομαχίω, ω, f. κσω, to contend or dispute about words, N. T.; to wrangle. Fr. λέγες and μάχομαι.

Λογομάχία, ας, ή, a contention or dispute about words, logomachy, wrangling, N. T. From Λογομάχος, ου, ό, ή, one who disputes about words, a caviller or

wrangler. Same Th.

Λογοποίω, ω, f. ήσω, to speak, relate; to invent or to write fables, to feign, invent, Demosth. 54, 15; λογοποιούσι περιύντες, Id. 69, 17; to lie; and

Λογοποιϊκός, ή, όν, pertaining to narration, to written speeches; also, to fables, Plat. Euthyd. 289, C. And

Λογοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a prose writer, a historian, a fabulist; an inventor of fables or of false reports; a liar; Αἴσωπος ὁ λογοποιός, Æsop the fabulist, Herodt. ii, 134; also, one who composed speeches for others; λογογράφος, the same. Fr. λόγος and ποιίω.

Λογοπεμέγεω, ω, f. ήσω, to spread a report; to require or to verify an account. Fr. λόγος and πεμάσσω.

Λόγος, ου, i, primarily, the word or outward form by which the inward thought is expressed and manifested; also, the inward thought or reason itself; speech, discourse, a word; hence, oration, narration; argument; a saying; expression; fame, report; opinion; a definition; philosophical discussion; reason; an account; proportion; value, estimation; thought; a fable; a story; a history, in Herodt. and others, Larcher, vol. i, p. 171; the Word of God, or Christ, in N. T.; a show, an appearance; λόγος ἔχει, for λέγεται, it is said, report has it; λόγον έχοντα σοφίας, having a show of wisdom, Coloss. ii, 23; οὐ λόγοις ἀλλ' ἐμφανῶς, not by words, but deeds; τίσι ποτε λόyous, by what sort of arguments, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 1; a cause, an account; τίνι λόγφ, for what reason; $\lambda \delta \gamma \omega \psi i \lambda \omega$, in a bald speech, i. e. in prose, Plat. Menex.; λόγου τυγχάνειν, to obtain a hearing, Dem. de Coron.; λόγον ἀναλίσκειν, to waste words; ἐπειδη δ' οὐκ ἐλάττω λόγον....ἀναλωπε, Id. § 5; ἐκ τίνος λόγου νοσεί δόμος, on what account is this house afflicted? Eurip. Androm. 546; so also Iph. Taur. 1358; ลืมมอร ฉึง ะไท λόγος οὖτος, this would be another matter, Dem. Phil. 3; λόγω ἐνί, in one word ; λόγω καὶ ἔργω, in word and deed; λόγφ γὰς ἦσαν οὐκ ἔςγφ φίλοι, for they were friends in appearance, not in reality, Eurip. Alc. 349; λόγον ξαυτῷ διδόναι, to

reflect upon; to consider with one's self; λόγον διδόναι τινί, to give an account to any one, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 80 ; είς λόγον τινὶ ἐλθεῖν, to converse with any one, Aristoph. Nub. 468; είς ἐμοὺς ἥκεις λόyous, you have come to a conference (to words) with me, Eurip. Med. 928; ποιήσομαι τὸν λόγον, I will speak, Theophr. Proæm.; λόγου οὐδενὸς γενόμεθα, we are held in no estimation, Herodt. ii, 120; ἐν οὐδένι λόγω ποιείσθαι, to hold in no esteem or respect, Herodt. iii, 50; λόγον ἔχω, I understand you, Eurip. Alc. 51; also, to have consideration or regard for; # 700 μέλλοντος αίωνος είχε λόγον, Dem. de Coron.; Æschyl. Prom. 231; έξ οὐδενὸς λόγου, without any reason, Soph. Phil. 21; ἐπὶ τῷ λόγφ, on this condition, Herodt. ix, 33; κατὰ λόγον τῶν ἡμέρων, according to the computation of the days, Aristoph. Nub. 619; also, proportionally, as much as is reasonable, according to reason, Aristot. Eth. ix, 8; παςὰ λόγον, contrary to reason; Tois Exwler λόγοις ἡγμένος, led (influenced) by extraneous arguments or statements, Dem. de Coron. § 5; ἄξιος λόγου, worthy of regard; άληθεῖ λόγω, in truth: λόγον πεωταγονιστήν παεεσκεύασε, he furnished (the drama with) a character for the first or leading part of the play, Aristot. Poet. 4; λόγος, a circumstance or thing, Soph. Æd. C. 1150; in the pl. of hoyor, the liberal arts, science, learning; also, with Plat., discussions, arguments; λόγους περί τινος ποιείσθαι, to treat about any thing, Dem. Olynth. 1: λόγοις παρέχειν, to afford matter for speech; λόγον τινὶ δίδοναι or παρέχειν, to give one the word, i. e. to allow him to speak, Demosth. 108, 16; λόγου τυχεῖν, to have, or come to, one's turn in speaking; λύειν λόγους, to overturn arguments; πόλυν ποιείσθαι λόγον, to make a long speech, Æschin. c. Ctes. p. 13, in Coll. Maj. iii; περί σέο λόγος ἀπῖκται πολλός, many reports have reached us respecting you, Herodt. i. Fr. λέγω. Λογχαΐος, αία, αῖον, belonging to or with a spear. Fr. λόγχη. Λόγχαισι, dat. pl. Ion. of λόγχη. Λογχεύω, to pierce with a spear.

Aόγχη, ns, n, the head of a lance or spear, Herodt. i, 52; Soph. Trach. 510; (2) a lance, spear, javelin; a troop of lancers; μυξίαν ἄγων λόγχην, Eurip. Phæn. 452. (Etym. doubtful.) Λόγχη, ns, n, a lot, portion; Ion. for λάχος, from λαγχάνω, λέλογχα.

Λογχήςης, εος, contract. -ους, δ, ή, armed with a lance, a lancer, pikeman, spearman, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1067. Fr. λόγχη and ἄςω.

Λογχίδιον, τό, dimin. of λόγχη. Λόγχιμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, armed with spears, pertaining to lances, Æschyl. Ag. 393. Fr. λόγχη. Λογχίτις, ιδος, ἡ, a plant with spear-shaped seeds, Dioscor., the serapius lingua, or aspidium lonchitis.

Λογχοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, making spears, Eurip. Bacch. 1197. Fr. ποιέω.

Λογχοφόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, spearbearing; as subst. a spear or pike-man, Aristoph. Pac. 1294. Fr. φίρω.

 Λ ογχόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to furnish with a point or head; pas. to be sharp-pointed, Aristot. Eth. Fr. λ όγχη.

Λόγω, Dor. for λόγου, gen. sing. of λόγος.

Λογώδης, εος, δ, ή, s. as λογοειδής, prose-like. Fr. λόγος and είδος. Λόε, for έλος, 3. sing. 2. a. act. of λοέω, Epic for λούω.

Λοεσσάμενος, η, ον, washed, bathed, Π. xxi, 560, Epic part. 1. a. m. for λουσάμενος, from λοίω, 1. a. ind. act. Ion. and Poet. inf. λοέσσαι.

Λοέσσαι, 1. a. inf. for λοῦσαι. Λόεσσαν, 1. a. ind. act. Ion., and Λοέσσας, Epic for λούσας, part.

1. a. act. of the same verb.

Λοιτεόν, the oldest form of λουτεόν, οῦ, τό, water for washing or bathing; a washing; a bathing-place, a bath, Π.

xxiii, 44, and xiv, 6. Fr.

λούω.
Λοιτροχόος, -όου, ὁ, ἡ, that pours out the water for bathing; a three-legged vessel out of which, or into which, water is poured, or in which it is warmed, for bathing, Π. xviii, 346. Fr. preced. and χέω.

Λοίω, Poet. for λούω, 2. a. έλουν, mid. to wash one's self.

mia. to wash one's self.

Λωξή, ης, ή, a pouring out, a

libation, Il. ix, 496; Eurip. Ion. 1201; a drink-offering. Th. Asica.

Aostis, idos, in, a cup for pouring out libations. Fr. λοιδή.

Λοιγήεις, εσσα, εν, Poet. for Aosyńs, śos, ò, 'n, Poet. for Λοίγιος, ία, ιον, pernicious, pestilent, Il. i, 518; destructive, fatal; unsuccessful or unfortunate in combat; not used in

Odys. From ΛΟΙΓΟ'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, destruction, death, ruin. Il. i, 67; Æschyl.

Choëph. 396; not in Odys. Λοιδορείς, 2. sing. contract. pres. ind. act. of

Λοιδορίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, pf. λελοιδό-ρηκα, Plat. Phædr. 241, E; to abuse, revile, rail at, inveigh against, reproach, Aristoph. Nub. 1140; to slander, to insult; with dat.; mid. to dispute keenly, Id. Nub. 62; part. pres. pas. λοιδορούμενος, part. 1. a. pas. λοιδορηθείς. Τh. λοίδορος.

Λοιδόςημα, ἄτος, τό, a reproach, rebuke; an abuse, affront. Fr.

Λοιδόρησις, εως, ή, s. as

Λοιδοςησμός, οῦ, ὁ, a railing at, abusing.

Λοιδοςία, ας, ή, a reviling; detraction, abuse, Dem de Coron. 226, 21; wrangling; παύσασθε μάχης καὶ λοιδορίας, cease from your strife and wrangling, Aristoph. Nub. 932; Demosth. 150, 6; invective, Id. 228, ult.

 $\Lambda OI' \triangle OPO\Sigma$, ov, δ , a reviler, a railer, Eurip. Cycl. 531; adj. abusive, slanderous.

Λοιμεύομαι, to destroy, LXX.; to injure, corrupt; to be infected. And

Λοιμίκός, ή, όν, pestilential, pertaining to the plague. From Λοιμοίο, gen. Ion. of λοιμός.

ΛΟΙΜΟ Σ, οῦ, ὁ, a plague, pestilence, Il. i, 61; by metaphor. a pestilent or mischievous fellow, Demosth. 794, 5; #861 Δ ωριακός πόλεμος καὶ λοιμός $\ddot{\alpha}\mu'$ $\alpha \dot{\nu}\tau \tilde{\omega}$, a Doric war shall come, and with it a pestilence (or a famine, λιμός), Thucyd. ii, 54. This oracular verse could be interpreted in two ways, in consequence of the ambiguity arising from the resemblance of sound in the words λοιμός, a pestilence, and Limbs, a famine, both being pronounced, it is supposed, leemos. Hence, as Thucydides observes, a dispute arose, which of those two calamities was threatened by the oracle; us,

however, the Athenians were at that moment suffering under a pestilence, they interpreted the oracle accordingly, λοιμός · but he adds, if another Doric war should happen, and be accompanied with a famine, they would probably adopt the other interpretation, λιμός, a famine. This passage of Thucydides is often cited, to prove that the Greek diphthong oi, even at that early period, was pronounced like the simple i, just as it is by the Modern Greeks; and as the oracles were delivered orally, and not in writing, it affords strong evidence of this pronunciation; for if the two words were not sounded alike, there could have been no ambiguity, and no room for the dispute mentioned by the historian. Λοιμοφόρος, ου, ό, ή, producing

pestilence, pestilential. Fr. λοιμός and φέρω.

Λοιμώδης, εος, ό, ή, like the plague, pestilential, infectious, Thucyd. i, 23. Fr. 27dos.

Λοιμώττω, to be sick of the plague. Fr. λοιμός.

Λοιπός, ή, όν, remaining, the rest; τὸ λοιπόν, what remains; τὸ λοιπὸν ἀπὸ τουδί, from this time henceforth, Aristoph. Nub. 430; τὸ λοιπὸν ἄδη, henceforth, from this time, Soph. Phil. 457; τὸ λοιπόν, τὰ λοιπά, and εἰς τὸ λοιπόν, henceforth, (χρόνου,) for the future; afterwards, then; τοῦ λοιποῦ, from henceforth, for the future, Herodt. ii, 109; hereafter; the abbreviation κ . τ . λ . is καὶ τὰ λοιπά, i. e. et cætera. Τh. λείπω.

 $\Lambda_{01}\sigma\theta\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\imath}05$, α , ov. See next. Λοισθήϊα, ων, τά, scil. ἄεθλα, therewards or prizes given to the last in a race, Il. xxiii, 751; as also in line 785. Fr. λοίσ-

Λοισθήϊον, ου, τό. See preced. Λοισθήίος, ou, Poet. for λοίσθιος. ΛΟΙ ΣΘΙΟΣ, ία, ιον, and λοῖσθος, n, ov, the last, Eurip. Alc. 429; τὰ λοίσθια, lastly, at length; λοίσθιον, adv.

Λοΐσθος, η, ον, ε. ας λοίσθιος. Λοισθότατος, superl. of λοῖσθος. Λοκείς, ίδος, ή, Locris, a country of Greece.

Λοκφοί, ων, oi, the Locrians.

Λοξά, adv. obliquely. See λοξός. Λόξευμα, ἄτος, τό, an oblique position or direction.

Λοξίας, Ιου. λοξίης, ου, δ, an epithet of Apollo, or the Sun, Herodt. i, 91; Aristoph. Plut.

8; either because of the obscurity of his oracles, or because the Sun moves, in the heavens, in an oblique circle, ἐν λοξῷ κύκλω, i. e. the zodiac; the former interpretation is adopted by Larcher, who follows Bellanger (Larcher's Herodt.); but Gail adopts the latter, Prolegom. d'Homère, p. 54; which is also preferred by Jones, who observes, that "on the same principle he is called Λύκειος, from Λύκος, the ancient name of the Sun." The German lexicographers incline to the former meaning; Döderlein, however, derives it from λέγω, λόγος, like τειρεσίας from τέρας. See Herodt. viii, 136. Fr. λοξός. Λοξοδάτης, ου, ό, walking oblique-

ly. Fr. Logos and Baiva.

ΛΟΞΟ'Σ, ή, όν, oblique, slanting, crooked; of language, ambiguous, doubtful; mistrustful of another; λοξά, neut. pl. used adverbially, λοξὰ βλέπειν, to look askance at one.

Λοξότης, ητος, ή, obliquity; also, of oracles, ambiguity. Fr. 20865. Λοξοτρόχις, ίδος, ό, ή, running in an oblique or crooked way; an epithet of Cassandra, from the obscurity of her prophecies.

Λοξόω, ω, to make sloping or oblique, and pas. to be so. λοξός.

Λόξωσις, εως, ή, a making oblique or slanting; an oblique direction. Fr. Logis.

Λοπαδαρπαγίδης, ου, δ, a dishsnatcher.

Λοπάδιον, τό, dimin. of λοπάς, & little dish, a platter.

Λοπάς, άδος, ή, a flat dish, platter, plate, Aristoph. Eq. 1034; Id. Vesp. 511; never for χύτρα, a pot; also, a disease of

olive-trees. Fr. λέπω. Λοπία, ας, ή, the peeling or falling off of the bark of trees. Fr. λέπω.

 Λ οπίζω, f. ίκω, to strip off the bark; to peel or shell, etc. Th. λέπω.

Λόπιμος, η, ον, that may easily be shelled or peeled. Same Th. Λοπίς, ίδος, ή, the scale of a fish, Aristoph. Vesp. 790. Fr. λίπω. Λοπός, οῦ, ὁ, a bark, peel, rind, shell; skin. Fr. λίπω.

ΛΟΡΔΟ'Σ, ή, όν, crooked, bent forwards; hence

Λοεδόω, ω, to bend forward; mid. to stoop forwards.

Λόρδωσις, εως, ή, a bending forward, inclination of the body, stooping. Fr. Logdis.

Λουδοτρόφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a gladiator, a fencing-master; as if λοῦδον τρέφων, keeping up or maintaining sport.

Λουέω, Epic for λοίω.

Λουκᾶς, ᾶ, δ, a man's name, Luke, N. T.

Λούκιος, ου, ε, Lucius, the name of a teacher in the church at Antioch, Acts xiii, 1; Rom. xvii, 1.

Λοῦμαι, Att. by syncop. for λούομαι, impf. ἐλούμην, for ἐλουόμην, pres. inf. λοῦσθαι, for λούεσθαι, Demosth. 1217, 24. Th. λούω. Λουνός, ή, όν, shining, splendid, Hesuch.

Λουσάμενος, part. 1. a. mid., and Λοῦσεν, for ἔλουσεν, 3. sing. 1. a. act. Ion. of λούω.

Λοῦσθαι, contract. from λούεσθαι, pres. inf. pas. of λούω.

 $\Lambda_{\tilde{o}\tilde{v}\sigma is}$, $\epsilon_{\omega s}$, \dot{n} , the act of washing, bathing. Fr. $\lambda_{\tilde{o}\tilde{v}\omega}$.

Λουσιτανοί, ων, οί, Lusitanians, inhabitants of Lusitania, now Portugal.

 $ΛΟΥ^{\sim}ΣΣΟΝ$, ου, τό, the pith of the fir-tree.

Λουσῶ, Dor. for λούσω, f. of λούω.

Λουτής, ῆςος, δ, a bathing-tub, a basin for washing; an ewer. Fr. the same Th.

Λουτι $\tilde{\alpha}\omega$, to wish to bathe. Fr. $\lambda \omega \omega$.

Λούτειον, and λουτεόν, οῦ, τό, dirty water, which has been used for washing. Th. λούω.

Λουτροδάϊκτος, ου, δ, ή, slain in a bath, Æschyl. Choëph. 1067. Fr. λουτρόν and δαΐζω.

Λουτεόν, οῦ, τό, contracted form of λοετεόν, a bath, Plat. Phædr. 115, \vec{B} ; $\lambda o \nu \tau e \acute{\alpha}$, baths, Soph. Œd. C. 1595; libations for the dead; πατεδς χέοντες λουτεά, Soph. Electr. 84; the water for washing or bathing. Fr. λούω. Λουτροφόρος, ου, ό, ή, one who brings water for bathing, Eurip. Phæn. 358; a youth of either sex who brought water and poured it on the tomb of an unmarried person, Demosth. 1086, 15; also, a boy who brought water from the fountain Calirrhoë to the bridegroom on his marriage-day. Fr. λουτρόν and $\phi \notin \omega$.

Λουτροχοίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $h\sigma \omega$, to pour out water for bathing. Fr. λουτρόν and χίω.

Λουτροχόος, Ion. λοετροχόος, ου, δ, π, that pours out water for bathing. See λοετροχόος.

Λουτεών, ῶνος, δ, a bathing-room

or house, a bath, Æschyl. Eum. 439. From

 $\Lambda O \Upsilon' \Omega$, contracted from the old form λοίω, from which we still have several tenses in Hom., as act. inf. and part. aor. λοίσσα, λοέσσας, mid. λοέσσατο, λοεσσάμενος, fut. λοέσσομαι lengthened from λόω, hence λό', for έλος, Odys. x, 361; the present pas. is commonly λουμαι, etc., f. λούσω, to wash; mid. to wash or bathe one's self, to bathe; pf. pas. λέλουμαι, part. pf. pas. λελουμένος, η, ον, 1. a. m. έλουσάμην, ω, ατο · λούεσθαι ποταuoio, to bathe in the river, Il. vi, 508; where the Venetian Scholiast supposes a dative ("δατι) to be understood; see Il. xvi, 669; Heyne. But some suppose that λούω and certain other verbs were used with the genitive as well as dative. See Musgrave on Eurip. Iphig. in Aul. 1078; some of the persons are syncopated, as έλου for έλουε, έλουμεν for ἐλούομεν, etc.; but ἐλοῦτο seems to be contracted for έλόετο. Perhaps ελουμεν is also for ελόομεν · Buttmann, Irreg. Verbs, has given the following abridged forms in the passive, λουμαι, λόει, λοῦται, etc.; ἐλούμην, ἐλοῦ, ἐλοῦσο, etc.; inf. λοῦσθαι, imperat. λου. " The form λούω is not much used in pres. and impf.; as to έλου, έλουμεν, λουμαι, λου, λουσθαι, λούμενος, έλουμεν, usually subjoined to their form, it would on the whole be better to refer them to λόω." Prof. Sophocles, Greek Verbs. λούω is properly used in speaking of the body, νίπτω, of the hands, and πλύνω, of clothes. The form λόω is the radical term, f. λοέσω, contract. λούσω, etc.

Λόφα, or λόφη, ης, ή, a hill, an

eminence. $\Lambda_0 \varphi \acute{a} \omega$, $\widetilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n} \sigma \omega$, to wear a

crest; also, to be ill of a crest, to be crest-sick, i. e. to have more crest than enough, Aristoph. Pac. 1211. Fr. λόφος. Λοφεῖον, ου, τό, the crest of a helmet, in which the plume was inserted; a box for holding a

crest, a crest-case; αὐτὴν καβείξξαιμ' ἐς λοφεῖον στρογγύλον, I would shut her up in a round casque-box, Aristoph. Nub. 748; also, a looking-glass case. Fr. λόφος.

 $\Lambda_{o}\dot{\phi}\dot{\tau}\dot{\alpha}$, $\tilde{\alpha}_{s}$, \dot{n} , the neck; the back part of the neck, the mane; long stiff hair or bristles on the

neck; φείζας εδ λοφιήν, raising his bristles rough on end, Odys. xix, 446; a summit, the top. Th. λόφος.

Λοφιήτης, ου, δ, one who lives on the top of mountains; epithet of Pan.

Λοφνία, ας, ἡ, and λοφνίς, ίδος, ἡ, a torch.

Λοφόεις, εσσα, εν, crested, tufted, elevated. Fr. λόφος.

Λοφοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, a crest-maker. Aristoph. Pac. 545. Fr. woisw. $\Lambda O'\Phi O \Sigma$, ov, δ , the upper or back part of the neck of animals or of men, as in Il. x, 573; ὑπὸ ζυγῷ λόφον ἔχειν, to have the neck under the yoke, to be submissive, Soph. Antig. 292; the crest of a helmet, R. iii, 337; Herodt. i, 171; a tuft of hair in the form of a crest, Id. iv, 175; a cock's comb, Aristoph. Av. 1366; the crest of a hill or mountain, Id. Av. 294; an eminence, Xen. Anab. ii, 2, 14; any thing raised or elevated; λόφοι, hills, eminences.

Λόφουςα, ων, τά, animals which have manes and tails of long, stiff hair. Fr. λόφος and οὐςά. Λόφῦςος, α, ον, having a fine crest, raising his crest, proud. Th. λόφος.

Λόφωσις, εως, ή, a crest, plumage, Aristoph. Av. 291. Fr. λόφος. Λοχᾶγέτης, ου, ό, a captain or commander of a company, Eurip. Phan. 988; Æschyl. S. Theb. 42. Fr. λόχος and ἡγέσμαι.

Λοχᾶγέω, ῶ, to lead or command a cohort or company, Xen.; Ion. λοχηγέω, Herodt. ix, 21. Same Th.

 $\Lambda_{οχ\bar{α}γiα}$, α_{5} , \dot{n} , the command of a band or cohort, Xen. Anab. i, 4, 14. Fr. $\dot{n}γ\dot{\epsilon}_{ομα}$.

Λοχᾶγός, οῦ, ὁ, a leader of a cohort or company; a captain, Thucyd. v, 66; Eurip. Phæn. 122, 761; and

Λοχᾶγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, the leader of a λόχος, i. e. a troop or company. But this word is of doubtful authority.

Λοχάδην, adv. by lying in wait, or in ambuscade. Fr. λοχάζω. Λοχάζω, s. as λοχάω.

Λοχαῖος, αία, αῖον, like λοχεῖος, relating to child-birth; used in lying-in, as a couch.

 Λ οχάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to lay an ambush for, with acc.; mid. to lie in wait for, Odys. iv, 453; Eurip. Alc. 862; pas. to be q.3*

placed in ambush; to be attacked in ambush. Γr. λόχος. Λοχεία, ας, ή, birth, delivery, Eurip. Iph. Taur. 383.

Λοχεῖος, εία, εῖον, relating to child-birth; $\lambda οχεῖα$, ων, τα, the discharge after child-birth; $\lambda ο-χεία$, epithet of Diana, the guardian of lying-in women. Fr. $\lambda όχος$.

Λοχεοίο, gen. Ion. of Λοχεός, οῦ, ὁ, ε. as λόχος.

Λοχευμα, άτος, τό, a birth, a child born, Eurip. Orest. 995; offspring, γᾶς λόχευμα, Eurip. Phæn. 1033. From

Λοχεύω, f. εύσω, to be in childbed; to bring forth; to produce, Erinn. Od. iv, 18; Eurip. Ion. 921; pas. to be delivered of a child; Σεμέλη λοχευθεῖσ' ἀστραπηφόρω πυρί, Eurip. Bacch. 3. Fr. λοχός.

Λοχηγετίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, for λοχαγίω, f. ήσω, to lead a band or cohort. Fr. λόχος and ἡγίομαι.

Λοχηγέτης, δ, Ion. for λοχαγέτης.

Λοχῆσαι, 1. a. inf. of λοχάω. Λόχησις, εως, ή, a placing in ambuscade, an ambush. Fr. λόχος.

Λοχήσομαι, 1. f. m. of <math>λοχάω. Λοχίζω, f. ίσω, to arrange in companies or bands, Herodt. i, 103; to lay an ambush. Fr. <math>λόχος.

Λόχιος, ια, ιον, presiding over birth; "Αρτεμις λοχία, Eurip. Suppl. 968; also, of a woman in child-birth; ἀδίνων λοχίαν, of the pangs of child-birth, Eurip. Ion. 455. Fr. λόχος.

Λοχίτας, acc. pl. of

Aοχίτης, ου, ὁ, and fem. λοχίτις, ίδος, ἡ, a soldier belonging to a λόχος or cohort; an armed attendant, Soph. Œd. T. 751; a fellow-soldier, Æschyl. Ag. 1634; one that is placed in ambuscade. Fr. λόχος.

Λοχμαῖος, αία, αῖον, pertaining to a thicket, frequenting thickets. From

Λόχμη, ης, η, a bush, Aristoph. Vesp. 938; a thicket, Odys. xix, 439; a place proper for an ambuscade. Fr. λόχος.

Λόχμιος, ου, and α, ου, inhabiting copses or thickets; bushy. Λοχμώδης, εος, ὁ, ὁ, full of thickets or brushwood, Thucyd. iii, 107. Λόχος, ου, ὁ, an ambush, είσε λόχου, Il. vi, 189; any armed band or troop, Τόςτε παρθίνων ἰκίστον λόχου, Æschyl. S. Theh. 106; among the Athenians the

λόχος was a subdivision of the τάξις, ten of which constituted an army; the number of men in a λόχος was usually about a hundred, but varied at different periods; (2) the term λόχοι was also applied to civil as well as military bodies of the citizens, Xen. Hier. ix, 5; a crowd; a company, Aristoph. Acharn. 575; Thucyd. iv, 43; the Lacedæmonian λόχος consisted of four pentecostys, each pentecostys of four enomotias, and the enomotia usually of twenty-four men, three in front and eight deep. Xen., Anab. i, 1, says, that two companies of Menon's army were cut off; he adds, nour de οδτοι έκατὸν δπλίται · they must have been incomplete. See Dr. Arnold's remarks on Thucyd. B. v, c. 68, 14; (3) a lying-in; child-birth; like λοχεία, Æschyl. Ag. 137; Suppl. 676; (4) a Macedonian month, s. as Attic μαιμακτηρίων. Fr. λέχομαι but see λέγω. Hence λοχάω and λοχάζω.

Λοχός, οῦ, ἡ, s. as λεχώ, a woman in child-bed. See preced. Λοχόωντες, Poet. for λοχῶντες, purt. pres. of λοχάω.

Λόω, for λούω, 1. α. λοέσσαι, λόεσθαι, Hesiod.

 $\Lambda \dot{\omega}$, Dor. for $\lambda \dot{\omega}$, ns, \dot{n} , a sedition, dissension; a fight. Fr. $\lambda \dot{\omega}$.

Λυαΐος, ου, δ, a dispeller of cares, epithet of Bacchus. Fr. λύω. Λυγαΐος, αία, αΐον, shady; dusky, dark, black, obscure, Ap. Rhod. iii, 323; Eurip. Iph. Taur.

110. Fr. $\lambda \dot{\nu} \gamma n$. $\Lambda \nu \gamma \gamma \dot{\alpha} \nu \omega$, f. $\alpha \nu \tilde{\omega}$, to hiccup; to sob. Fr. $\lambda \dot{\nu} \gamma \xi$.

Aυγγεύε, έος, δ, the name of a people.

Λυγγῆος, gen. Ion. of preced. Λυγγούριον. See λυγκούριον. Λυγγύριον. See λυγκούριον.

Λυγγώδης, εος, ο, ή, affected with hiccup. Fr. είδος.

Λύγδην, adv. with sobs, Soph. (Ed. C. 1617.

Auydiveos, ia, sov, and

Λύγδίνος, ίνη, ινον, smooth, polished, made of white stone or marble, white, like Parian marble, Anacr. From

 $\Lambda \Upsilon' \Gamma \Delta() \Sigma$, ov, $\dot{\eta}$, a kind of very white marble, Parian marble. $\Lambda \Upsilon' \Gamma \Pi$, η_s , $\dot{\dot{\eta}}$, darkness, gloom, duskiness, shade, obscurity.

Αυγίζω, f. ίσω, Dor. ίζω, to bend, twist, bind; πλευράν λυγίσαντος ὑπὸ ῥώμης, twisting the side violently, Aristoph. Vesp. 1487; mid. to bend or twist one's self, to writhe's one's self, Plat. Polit. iii, 405, C; to endeavour to escape; $i\lambda\nu\gamma'\chi\ell\eta_s$, thou hast been bound or fettered by love, Theocr. i, 98.

Λύγζνος, ίνη, ινον, of willow, withy.

Λυγιζεῖν, Dor. fut. inf. of λυγίζω. Λύγισμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing twisted or bent; a bend, contortion; s. as

Aυγισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a bending or twisting; an artful evasion, or trick, Aristoph. Ran. 775.

 Λ υγιστής, $ο\tilde{l}$, δ , one who plaits or bends osiers, etc., a basketmaker. Fr. λ υγίζω.

Λύγκειος, εία, ειον, lynx-like.

Λυγκεύς, έως, δ, a man's name, Lynceus, said to have been very sharp-sighted. Fr. λύγξ.

Aυγκούριον, ου, τό, Theophr. de Lapid. 50, a mineral substance, which some suppose to have been amber, and others, the gem called the hyacinth; our hyacinth, however, does not become electric by friction, as the λυγκούριον did; and the hardness ascribed to it by Theophrastus distinguishes it again from amber. But see President Moore's Ancient Mineralogy, p. 106.

 Λ υγμός, οῦ, ὁ, s. as λύγξ, a sob, hiccup.

ΛΥΓΞ, λυγκός, δ, or ħ, a lynx, an animal possessed of very acute vision; but

Λύγζ, λυγγός, ή, a hiccup, retching, Thucyd. ii, 49; see Good's Lucretius, Notes on B. vi, 1158, and Arnold's Observ. in loc.; a sobbing; λυγμός, οῦ, ἱ, the same. Γr. λύζω. See under κενός.

ΛΥΓΟΣ, ου, ή, a twig, rod, a wand, a shrub; the willow or osier, Il. xi, 105; also, a kind of press or screw, used by carpenters and joiners. Hence λυγίζω.

Λυγοτευχής, έος, made of young twigs or withs.

Aυγόω, to bend, make a noose. Aυγέň, ñs, 'n, Ion. for λυγέň, from AΥΓΡΟ΄Σ, ά, όν, sad, mournful, afflicting, miserable, Eurip. Med. 400; Soph. Phil. 1410; II. ii, 873; dismal, melancholy, II. vi, 16; destructive, φαεμακα λυγέά (as opposed to iσθλά), baneful drugs; a coward; λῦγεὸς ἰών, being a mean-spirited wretch, II. xiii, 109; καὶ μάλα λυγέων, even though very pitiful, Π. xiii, 237; xiii, 119. Fr. λύζω.

Λυγρῶς, adv. grievously, destructively, miserably. Fr. λυγρός. Λυγώδης, εος, flexible, pliant, like a willow-twig. Th. λύγος. Λυγώσας, Antipat. Sidon.; part. of λυγόω.

Λύδδα, ns, n, the name of a city in Judea, Lydda.

Λυδία, ας, ἡ, the name of a woman, Lydia; also, of a country, Lydia, part of Asia Minor; a Lydian woman; Λυδία μίτεα, the Lydian mitre or turban.

 $\Lambda \nu \delta i \acute{a} \zeta \omega$, or $\lambda \nu \delta i \acute{\zeta} \omega$, to imitate or take part with the Lydians; to speak as the Lydians.

 $\Lambda \bar{\nu} \bar{\nu} i \zeta \omega$, to imitate the Lydians. $\Lambda \nu \bar{\nu} i \sigma \tau i$, adv. in the Lydian tongue; like a Lydian, Plat. Polit. iii, 388, E; in Music, the Lydian mode or harmony, i. e. soft, effeminate.

Λυδοπάθής, έος, δ, ή, effeminate and voluptuous, like the Lydians. Fr. πάσχω.

Λυδός, οῦ, ὁ, pl. Λυδοί, a Lydian, the Lydians, Soph. Trach. 70. ΛΥΖΩ, f. λύζω, to sob, Aristoph. Acharn. 690; to hiccup. Hence λυγμός and λύγζ.

Λύη, ης, η, Ion. for λύα.

Λύθεν, Odys. viii, 360, Epic for ἐλύθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. pas. of λύω. Λύθη, Ion. for ἐλύθη, 3. sing. 1. a. pas. See λύθεν.

ΛΥΘΡΟΝ, ου, τό, gore, blood mixed with dust, αἵματι καὶ λύθεν, Il. vi, 268.

Λυθεοω, f. ωσω, to defile with gore. Fr. preced.

 Λ υθεώδης, εος, \dot{o} , $\dot{\eta}$, defiled with blood or gore, bloody, LXX. Fr. λ ύθεον.

Αυκάδας, αυτος, δ, the course or path of the sun through the year; hence, a year, Bion Idyl.; Odys. xiii, 161; probably from λύκη and βαίνω.

Αύκαια, ων, τά, (iεζά,) the festival of Jupiter Lycœus; the Roman Lupercalia. Fr. Λυκαῖος. Λύκαινα, ης, ἡ, a she wolf.

Αυκαινέμος φος, ου, δ, h, having the shape of a she wolf. Th. λύκαινα and μος φή.

Αὐκαῖος, α, ον, Lycæan, epithet of Jupiter, Eurip. Electr. 1272; masc. Mount Lycæus.

Λυκαίου Διὸς βωμός, the altar of Lycaean Jupiter.

Aυκανθεωπίᾶ, ᾶς, r, a madness in which a man fancies himself a dog or wolf, and acts like one. Th. λύκος and ἄνθεωπος.

Auxaovía, as, h, a country of Asia,

Lycaonia.

Αυκαονιστί, adv. in the Lycaonian dialect, Lycaonicé, Acts xiv, 11. Αυκάριος, δ, Lycarius, a magistrate of Sparta, Xen.

 Λ υκαυγές, έος, τό, the morning twilight, the dawn. Fr. λύκος and αὐγή.

Λυκάων, ονος, δ, a man's name, Lycaon.

Αυκίη, contract. -ῆ, g. ίης, ῆς, ἡ, (δορά understood,) a wolf's skin, a helmet of wolf's skin. Fr. λύκος. Αύκειον, ου, τό, the Lyceum, a gymnasium in the eastern suburb of Athens, near the temple of Apollo Lycius; in this place Aristotle taught his philosophy. See 'Ακαδεμία and Στόα.

Αύκειος, εία, ειον, οτ λύκειος, ου, δ, ή, of or belonging to a wolf, a wolf's; also an epithet of Apollo, Soph. Ed. T. 203; Electr. 635. Fr. λύκος.

Αυκή, ἡ, Att. contract. for λυκίη. Αύκη, ης, ἡ, (not classical,) the light of dawn; twilight; hence the Latin lux and luceo.

Αυκηγενής, έος, δ, ή, born in Lycia, an epithet of Apollo, Il. iv, 101; but according to K. O. Müller, light-born.

Λυκηδόν, adv., wolf-like.

Λυκία, ας, ή, the name of a country, Lycia.

Λυκίδας, α, and ου, δ, a man's name, Lycidas.

Λυκτδεύς, έως, δ, a young wolf. Th. λύκος.

Λύκιοεργής, and Λυκιουργής, ές, δ, ή, made in Lycia. Fr. Λυκία and ἔργον.

Auninθεν, adv. from Lycia. Fr. Aunia.

Λύκιοι, οί, the Lycians. Fr. the

Λύκιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, Lycian, Soph. Œd. T. 208; s. as λύκειος.

Αυκόξεωτος, ου, δ, ή, bitten or devoured by wolves. Th. λύκος and βιξεώσκω.

Αὔκοεργής, έος, wolf-destroying; πρόδολοι λυκοεργέες, javelins for killing wolves.

Αυκοθαςσής, έος, bold as a wolf. Αυκοκτόνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, wolf-slaying, an epithet of Apollo, Soph. Electr. 6.

Λυκομήδης, εος, ό, a man's name, Lycomēdes.

Λυπομόρφος, ου, wolf-shaped. Fr.

λύκος and μοςφή. Λυκόποδες, οί, royal body guards, so called, perhaps, because they wore wolf-skins on their legs, or

so called, perhaps, because they wore wolf-skins on their legs, or had their figure on their greaves, Aristoph. Lys. 664. Fr. $\pi \tilde{\omega s}$.

Αυκοξραίστης, ου, δ, a wolf-worrier. ΑΫ΄ΚΟΣ, ου, δ, a wolf, the largest wild beast in Greece, and often used as the emblem of greediness and ferocity, as in Il. xvi, 156; a wolf-like person, Matt. vii, 5; a kind of sharp bit of a bridle for hard-mouthed horses; a kind of fish; a spider; the knocker of a door; the sun; also, λύκος, acc. pl. Dor. for λύκους.

Λύκος, ου, δ, an Athenian demagogue, who probably instituted some of the courts of law, as his statue was placed near the principal court, Aristoph. Vesp. 408. See Boeckh's Publ. Econ. i, 315. Λυκοῦργος, ου, δ, the Spartan lowgiver, Lycurgus.

Λυκοφιλία, ας, η, the friendship of wolves, treacherous friendship, Plat. Ep. iii, 318, E. Fr. λύκος and φιλία.

Λυκόφεων, ονος, δ , having the temper of a wolf, malevolent. Fr. $\lambda \dot{\nu} \kappa \sigma s$ and $\phi e \dot{\gamma} v$.

Λυκόφεων, ονος, δ, a proper name, Lycophron.

 Λ υκόφως, ωτος, τό, twilight, dawn. Fr. λύκη and φως.

 Λ υπόχροος, contract. -χρους, ου, δ, \dot{n} , that has the color of a wolf. Fr. λ ύπος and χρόα.

Λυκόω, ω, to seize or devour like wolves. Th. λύκος.

Λύκτος, ου, ή, a town of Crete, Lyctus.

Λύμα, άτος, τό, like κάθαςμα, especially in plur., filth or dirt removed by washing, foulness, impurity, filth, Il. i, 314; (2) disgrace, ω λῦμ' 'Αχαιων, Eurip. Troad. 593; a wicked action, a crime; (3) also, a sacrifice for a crime; foul reproach, Æschyl. Prom. 694; λύματα, materials used in purification, which were always buried or thrown into the sea. Fr. λούω. Λ υμαίνω, ἄνῶ, and λῦμαίνομαι, f. ανουμαι, dep. mid., to pollute, defile; to disgrace; to abuse, to treat outrageously, to outrage by word or deed; hence, generally, to hurt, maltreat, maim, spoil, ruin, destroy, etc.; to injure, καὶ γὰς τὰ λυμαινόμενα γαστέρας, Xen. Anab. i, 3; to corrupt; λυμαινόμενον τοις μειexxious, corrupting the youths, Aristoph. Nub. 926; to treat shamefully; to abuse, τὰς ῥήσεις ας ἐλῦμήνω, the words which you murdered, i. e. while a stageplayer, Demosth. 315, 22; with the dat., Herodt. ix, 79; 1. a. m. ελυμηνάμην, ω, ατο, with the

acc.; pf. pas. λελύμασμαι· strictly, to cleanse one's self, but rarely used in this reflex sense. Τh. λύμη.

Λυμαντής, ήςος, ό, a spoiler, destroyer. See λυμαντής.

Λυμαντήριος, ου, δ, h, that destroys or ruins, pernicious, disgraceful, hurtful, galling, Æschyl. Prom. 993. Fr. λυμαίνομαι. Λυμαντής, οῦ, ὁ, a destroyer, corrapter, Soph. Trach. 790.

Λυμασις, εως, ή, injury, wrong, Æschyl. Suppl. 865. Fr. λύ- $\mu\eta.(?)$

Λυμεών, ῶνος, ὁ, a destroyer, pillager, Eurip. Hipp. 1071.

ΛΥΜΗ, ης, ή, outrage by word or deed; hurt, ruin, injury; άδαμαντοδέτοισι λύμαις, with these indissoluble plagues, Æschyl. Prom. 148; Eurip. Hel. 1098; disgrace, affront, ignominy, Herodt. ii, 121; impurity, filth.

Λύμην, Epic 2. aor. mid. with pas. signification, as if from λύμι, 3. pl. λύντο.

Λυμηνάμενος, part. 1. a. of λυμαίνομαι.

Λύντο, Il. vii, 16. See under λύμην.

Λυπεῖσθαι, pres. inf. pas. contract. of

 Λ ῦπέω, f. ήσω, to grieve, Eurip. Alc. 1037; to give pain or uneasiness to, Soph. Œd. T. 74; to afflict, trouble, molest; to hurt, injure; l. a. ἐλύπησα, pas. λυπέομαι · τὸ ταὐτὰ λυπεῖσθαι, καὶ ταὐτὰ χαίρειν τοῖς πολλοῖς, to have the same griefs and joys with the multitude, Demosth. 323, 4; 1. a. pas. έλυπήθην, subj. λυπηθώ, η̃s, η̃, inf. λυπηθήναι, part. λυπηθείς, έντος. Τh. λύπη.

ΛΫ́ΠΗ, ης, Dor. λύπα, ή, pain, distress; pain of mind, grief, sorrow, vexation, trouble, Eurip. Hec. 383; offence, outrage. Λυτήθεντες, pl. part. 1. a. pas. of λυπίω.

Λύπημα, ατος, τό, affliction, distress, Soph. Trach. 551. Same

 Λ υπῆν, Dor. for λ υπεῖν.

Λυτκούς, ά, όν, painful, distressing, troublesome, Aristoph. Acharn. 456; afflicting, wold των τεθνεώτων τοῖς ζωσι λυπηχότιςοι ήναν, Thucyd. vii ; grievous, sorrowful, Eurip. Med. 1240; sad, painful; injurious; hateful; compar. λυπηςότερος, and superl. λυπηςότατος. Hence Aumnews, adv. sorrowfully, grievously, anxiously, with trouble.

Λυπη̃s, 2. sing. pres. subj. act. of λυσέω.

Λυπησιλόγος, ου, ό, h, that harasses or grieves by talking. Fr. λύπη and λόγος.

Λυπητίον, verbal adj. from λυπέω, one must feel pain.

 Λ υποῦ, pres. imperat. pas. of λ υ-

Λυπεόδιος, ου, ό, ή, leading a wretched or sorrowful life. λυπρός and βίος.

Λυπρός, ά, όν, ε. ας λυπηρός, troublesome, afflicting, sad, miserable, wretched; λυπρον διάξω βιότον, I shall lead a wretched life, Eurip. Med. 303; dismal, τόδ' επός λυπρον ακούω, Eurip. Alc. 273; also, meagre, sterile, Odys. xiii, 243; poor, mean. Same Th.

 Λ υπεότης, ń, misery, nT05, wretchedness; poverty, barrenness, especially of land. λυπρός.

 $\Lambda \tilde{\Upsilon}' P \tilde{A}, \tilde{\alpha}_{5}, Ion.$ n, ns, h, a lyre or harp, Aristoph. Nub. 1355; Eurip. Med. 838; originally the same with the κιθάρα, κίθαρις, or cithara; (2) lyric poetry; (3) the constellation Lyra; (4) a fish, of the Trigla kind.

 Λ υςαοιδός, οῦ, ὁ, one who sings to the lyre. Fr. ἄδω.

Aυρίζω, f. ίσω, to play upon the lyre; to sing to the lyre, Anacr. v, 12; and

Λυρϊκός, ή, όν, pertaining to a lyre or to playing upon the lyre; lyrical; a lyric poet. Fr. λύρα. Λύριον, τό, dimin. of λύρα.

Λυριστής, ου, δ, one who plays upon the lyre or sings to it. Fr. λυείζω.

Λυρογηθής, έος, δ, ή, delighting in the lyre. Fr. λύζα and γηθέω. Λυροθελγής, έος, δ, ή, charmed or charming by the lyre.

Λυρόκτἴτος, or -κτιστος, oυ, ό, ή, built by the sounds of the lyre, in reference to the walls of Thebes built by the lyre of Amphion. Fr. κτίζω.

Λυφοκτυπής, οῦ, ὁ, one who strikes or plays upon the lyre; λυροκτύπος, δ, h, is more used. Fr. λύεα and τύπτω.

Λυςοκτύπος. See preced.

Λυςοπαίγμων. See λυσιπαίγμων. Λυςοποιϊκός, ή, όν, skilled in making lyres, Plat. Euthyd. 289, C; and

Λυςοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a lyre-maker, Plat. Euthyd. 289, B, D. Fr. λύεα and ποιέω.

Fr. λύπη.

Λυρώδης, εος, δ, ή, like a lyre or lyric poetry, lyric. Fr. 27805. Λῦσαι, 1. a. inf., λῦσαν, for ἔλῦ. σαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind., λύσαιτι, 2. pl. 1. a. opt. act., λύσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. Ion. of λύω. Λύσαις, Æol. for λύσας, part. 1. a. act. of the same verb.

Λύσανδρος, ου, δ, a celebrated Spartan general, Lysander.

Λῦσἄνίᾶς, ου, ό, a deliverer from sadness or vexation, Aristoph. Nub. 1165; also, a man's name, Lysanias. Fr. λύω and

Λύσει, dat. sing. of λύσις.

Λύσειαν, 3. pl. 1. a. opt. of λύω. Λυσήνως, οςος, δ, ή, that weakens or enervates men. Fr. $\lambda \acute{v}\omega$ and avne.

Λυσιάνασσα, ή, a woman's name, Lysianassa.

Λυσίας, ου, δ, a man's name, Lysias, Acts xxiii, 26.

Λυσίγαμος, ου, δ, ή, dissolving marriage. Fr. λύω and γάμος. Λυσιγυία, ας, ή, a relaxation or weakening of the limbs. Fr. λύω and γυῖον.

 $\Lambda \ddot{\upsilon} \sigma i \delta i \varkappa \sigma s$, $\sigma \upsilon$, δ , δ , that ends a lawsuit; that infringes on right and justice. Fr. λύω and δίκη. Λισίζωνος, ου, δ, ή, ungirt, loosening the girdle, said of a bridegroom; fem. λυσιζώνη, a female who has lost her virginity; also, an epithet of Diana. Fr. λύω and Zwn.

Λυσίκακος, ου, δ, ή, delivering from evils. Fr. λύω and καкóч.

Λυσίμαχος, ου, δ, ή, that puts an end to strife; also, a man's name, Lysimachus. Fr. λύω and μά-

Λυσιμελής, έος, δ, ή, relaxing the limbs; an epithet of sleep and of death, Odys. xx, 57; Eurip. Suppl. 48. Fr. λύω and λέλος. Λ υσιμέλεια, ας, ή, a marsh in Sicily. Fr. λύω and μέλος.

Λυσιμέριμνος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , freeing from care. Fr. $\lambda \dot{\nu} \omega$ and $\mu \dot{\epsilon}$ -

Λύσζμος, ου, δ, ή, capable of being loosed, Plat. Legg. vii, 820, E; also, capable of delivering or loosing, Æschyl. Suppl. 792. Fr. λύω.

 $\Lambda \bar{\nu} \sigma \iota \sigma s$, $\iota \alpha$, $\iota \sigma s$, σr , σr leasing, having the power of loosening or delivering, epithet of Bacchus, who frees from care; capable of delivering, freeing, expiating, Plat. Polit. ii, 366, A. Fr. λύω.

Λυσιπαίγμων, eves, i, dissolving

into mirth or pleasures, affording pleasure; an epithet of Bacchus, in Anacr. Od. xxxix, 10; a false reading, according to Schneider; but it is defended in Riemer's Lex., and retained by Fischer, and in the late edit. of Anacreon by Mæbius (Gothæ, 1826), who observes, that it is justly defended by Mehlhorn, because the poet may have derived it not from λύσω, but λύσις, and thus shortened the first syllable; as the same syllable in λυσιπήμων, Orph. Hymn. ii, 11, is short. Boissonade adopts Augoπαίγμων, an emendation of Hermann.

Λυσιπήμων, ονος, δ, π, that delivers from injury, suffering, or pain. Fr. λύω and πήμα. Λυσίποθος, ου, ό, ή, delivering from love or regret.

Λῦσίπονος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, delivering from toils and cares; λυσίπονοι θεράποντες, servants who do the work of their masters, and thus deliver them from it. Fr. λύω and πόνος.

 Λ ύσιππος, ου, δ , a man's name, Lysippus.

Λύσζε, εωε, ή, a loosening or disengaging, a release or releasing; λύσις καὶ χωρισμὸς ψυχῆς ἀπὸ σώματος, Plat. Phæd. 67, D; deliverance from, Soph. Æd. T. 921; a solace; a dissolution; a liberation from captivity; redemption; a solution or interpretation; a payment of money; an expiation, Demosth. 967, pen. Fr. λύω.

Λυσιτάνία, ας, ή, Lusitania, a part of ancient Spain; it now forms a part of Portugal.

Αυστακοί, ων, οί, Lusitanians, inhabitants of Lusitania.

Λῦσιτέλεια, ας, ή, utility, benefit, profit, advantage. Fr. λύω and

 Λ υσἴτελέω, $\widetilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, strictly, to pay or indemnify for expenses incurred; hence, to be useful or advantageous to; to profit; to be serviceable to, Aristoph. Plut. 509; with dat. λυσιτελεί, it is profitable or expedient; τὸ λυσιτελοῦν, profit, Thucyd. vi, 85. From

Λυσίτελής, έος, δ, ή, useful, profitable, fruitful; costly, valuable; τὸ λυσιτελές, utility, Demosth. 1433, 9; compar. λυσιτελίστερος, superl. λυσιτελέστατος. Fr. λύω and τέλος.

Λυσιτελούντως, adv. with advantage, profitably, Plat.

Λυσιτελώς, adv. usefully, advantageously.

Λυσιφλεξής, έος, opening the veins. Λυσίφρων, ονος, ό, ή, freeing the mind from anxiety or care. Fr. λύω and φεήν.

Λῦσον, άτω, 1. a. imperat. act. of λύω.

ΛΥΈΣΑ, and, late Attic, λύττα, ns, n, madness, frenzy, insanity, Eurip. Orest. 248, 320; madness, properly of dogs; rage, fury, Il. ix, 305; a small worm under the tongue of dogs, which being extracted, is supposed to prevent their becoming mad; violent desire; the goddess of fury. Λ υσσαίνω, f. αν $\tilde{\omega}$, to be mad or in a rage against, Soph. Antig. 629. Λυσσάς, ἄδος, ή, in a state of frenzy, raging-mad, Eurip. Herc. F. 1024. Fr. λύσσα.

Λυσσάω, or -ττάω, ω, to be raging in battle; to rage, to be furious, Soph. Æd. T. 1258; Antig. 488. Fr. λυσσόω.

Λύσσημα, άτος, τό, s. as λύσσα, Eurip. Orest. 264.

Λυσσην, Dor. for λυσσαν, pres. inf. of λυσσάω.

Λυσσητής, $\tilde{η}$ ςος, δ , one that is mad, raging, furious, Il. viii, 299. Same Th.

Λυσσητής, οῦ, ὁ, s. as preced. Λυσσόδηκτυς, ου, δ, ή, bitten by a mad animal. Th. λύσσα and δάκνω.

Λυσσομανής, έος, ό, ή, raging-mad. Th. λύσσα and μαίνομαι.

Λυσσόων, Poet. or Ion. for λυσσων, part. pres. act. of λυσσάω. Λυσσώδης, sos, δ, ή, like one mad, like a madman; λυσσώδης "Εκτως, Il. xiii, 53; furious, Soph. Aj. 447. Fr. λύσσα and είδος. Λυσσωθείης, 2. sing. 1. a. opt. pas. of λυσσόω.

Λύστεα, ας, ή, and Λύστεα, ων, τά, the name of a city, Lystra, Acts xiv, 6.

Λύστεος, α, ον, of or belonging to

Λυτής, ῆςος, δ, a deliverer, Eurip. Electr. 136; Alc. 227; a ransomer; (2) an arbiter, Æschyl. S. Theb. 923. Fr. λύω.

Λυτήριον, ου, τό, a remedy which delivers us from any evil, an expiation; neut. of

Λυτήριος, ία, ιον, or ου, δ, ή, having the power of dissolving, unbinding, or delivering; a freer or saviour; λυτήριος έκ θανάτου γίνου, Eurip. Alc. 226; expiatory, Soph. Electr. 439. Fr. λύω. Λυτιες σής, a song of the reapers, a harvest-song, Ilgen.

Λυτο, contr. for ελύετο, Hom.; but Λύτο, Epic for ἐλύτο, 3. sing. aor. of λύω.

Λυτόν, ου, τό, retribution, justice:

a vacation or intermission of law proceedings. Λυτός, ή, όν, that may be loosed; of arguments, that may be solved, refutable, Aristot. Org.; dissolved; soluble; that may

be delivered. Fr. λύω. Λύτζον, ου, τό, redemption-money, a ransom, Demosth. 1248, 25; 1250, 1; also, in N. T.; Thucyd. vi, 5; expiation, Æschyl. Choëph. 47. Th. λύω.

Λυτροῦσθαι, pres. inf. mid. con-

tract. of Λυτρόω, ω, f. ώσω, to redeem, ransom, deliver by paying a price; to deliver; mid. λυτρόομαι, οῦμαι, to deliver one's self by paying a ransom; pas. to be delivered, Demosth. 394, 18; pf. pas. λελύτεωμαι, σαι, ται, 1. a. pas. ἐλυτεώθην, ης, η, 1. a. m. ελυτεωσάμην, ω, ατο. Same Th. Λυτρώδης. See λυθρώδης.

Λυτεώσηται, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. mid. of λυτεόω.

Λύτρωσις, εως, ή, a redeeming or ransoming, deliverance; in N. T., redemption from sin; and

Λυτεωτής, οῦ, ὁ, a redeemer, a deliverer, N. T. Fr. λυτεόω. Λύττα, Att. for λύσσα.

Λυττάω. See λυσσάω.

Λυχναΐος, ου, ὁ, (λίθος,) a transparent stone; a lantern. Fr. λύχνος.

Λυχνάπτης, ου, δ, a lamp-lighter. Fr. λύχνος and άπτω.

 Λ υχνεῖον, ου, τό, and λύχνιον, and Λυχνεών, ῶνος, ὁ, a place to keep lamps in.

Λυχνία, ας, ή, a candlestick, a lamp-stand, N. T. Fr. λύχνος. Λυχνίδιον, ου, τό, a candlestick; a little lamp or candle. Fr. λυχνίς, ίδος, 'n, the same.

Λυχνίς, ίδος, ή, a plant with bright scarlet flowers, called lychnis, used in making garlands or crowns; a precious stone, that shines in the dark. See Moore's Anc. Mineralogy.

Λυχνίτης, ου, ό, that resembles a torch or lamp; a precious stone of great brilliancy; a carbun-cle or ruby, Plat. Eryx. 400, E. Fr. λύχνος. See Moore's Anc. Mineralogy.

 Λ υχνοκάΐα, ας, $\emph{Ion.}$ λυχνοκαιΐη, ns, n, a festival among the Egyptians, in which lamps were burned, like the modern Chinese festival of lanterns, Herodt. ii,

62. Fr. λύχνος and καίω. Λυχνοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, a maker of lamps or lanterns, Aristoph. Pac. 673. Fr. λύχνος and ποιίω. Λυχνοπώλης, ου, ὁ, one who sells lamps, etc., Aristoph. Eq. 739. Fr. λύχνος and πωλίω.

Λυχνόπολις, ἡ, city of lamps. ΛΥΧΝΟΣ, ου, ὁ, pl. λύχνοι, Batrachom. 179, but commonly irregular, λύχνα, a lamp, a torch, light; a kind of fish, Herodt. ii, 62. Λυχνοῦχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a chandelier, a lantern, a lamp-stand, a stand that held the lamp, Aristoph. Acharn. 938. Fr. λύχνος and Ένω.

Λυχνοφορέω, ω, f. ήσω, to carry a lamp or lantern. Fr. λύχνος and φέρω.

Λυχνοφοςίω, Lacon. for preced., from

Λυχνοφόρος, ου, carrying a lamp. ΛΫ́Ω, (with Homer sometimes λῦω, Π. xxii, 7, 62; Odys. xx, 56,) f. λῦσω, αοτ. ἐλῦσα, pf. λέλυκα, Xen. Anab. iii, 2, pas. λέλυμαι, plupf. ἐλελύμην, aor. pas. ελύθην · τους δεχους λελύzασιν, Thucyd. vii, 15; τὰς σπονδάς προτέρους λελυκίναι impf. "λυσν, Ι. a. inf. λυσαι, 1. a. m. λῦσάμην, 1. f. pas. λῦθήσομαι, to loose, unbind, or untie any thing; to deliver, set free; to ransom; to dismiss or break up an assembly, λύουσι έκκλησίαν, Aristoph. Acharn. 172, also, ayogáv or ayogáv to discharge, pay a debt; to dissolve, destroy, break in pieces; to undo, λυοντάς τούτων τέχμας, Æschin. c. Ctes.; λύσων δσ' έξήμαςτον, to undo what I have done wrong, i. e. to amend my error, Soph. Phil. 1208; to slacken, relax; to abolish; to abrogate, Herodt. iii, 82; to break; to explain, to interpret; in N. T., to violate the law, John vii, 23; to break the seals, Rev. v, 2; η δὲ πρύμνα ἐλύετο, but the stern went to pieces, or was severed or broken, Acts xxvii, 41; to expiate, φόνω φόνον λύσει, Eurip. Orest. 504; mid. to free one's self or what belongs to one's self; λύεσθαι is applied to one who redeems a captive, and Lies to him who releases him, as in Il. i, 13, 20; λύειν βίον and ἀπολύειν ψυχήν, literally, to let loose the soul, i. e. to die, Eurip. Iph. T. 692; and Fragment.; pas. to be loosened, freed, dismissed; to be ransomed; to be dissolved,

relaxed; Aufnvai, for Javeiv, to die, as in Engl. dissolution is used for death; λύεσθαι and διαλύεσθαι are much used for things that fall to pieces or are dissolved (Hemst. ad Luc.); hence, η τοῦ σώματος λύσις, as in English, the dissolution of the body; λύεσθαι and its compounds are also frequently used in the sense of exhausted, spent; as, λύθη ψυχή τε μένος τε, life and strength were exhausted, Il. v, 296, and v, 293; λύονται yvia, Hom. passim, their limbs are relaxed, give way, sink under them; αίχμη δ' ἐξελύθη, the (force of the) weapon was spent; where, however, some read έξεχύθη, others, έξεσύθη, etc.; οὐ δύναται λυθῆναι ή γεαφή, the Scripture cannot be done away or relaxed, John x, 35; θέσφατ' εἰ λύσω θεᾶς, if I falsify the oracles of the goddess, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1268; λύειν νόμον, to repeal a law; ἐντολήν, to break a commandment; to explain a difficulty; χεησμόν, to interpret an oracle; αἴνιγμα, to solve a riddle; λύει is sometimes used for λυσιτελεί, prodest, Eurip. Med. 566; Alc. 644; also, λύειν τέλη, Soph. Œd. T. 316.

 $\Lambda\Omega^{\sim}$, $\lambda \tilde{\eta}_5$, $\lambda \tilde{\eta}_5$, and 1. pl. $\lambda \tilde{\omega} \mu \epsilon_5$, Aristoph. Lys. 1162; 2. pl. λητε, 1105; 3. pl. λωντι, inf. λην, part. τῷ λῶντι, Epich., to desire, wish, long for, Aristoph. Lys. 95; Acharn. 749; Theocr. passim; the only remnants of the obsol. root λάω for θίλω, and all in the mouths of Dorians in the passages here cited; but Hesych. gives also opt. λέωμι, and fem. part. \(\lambda\)\var\(\text{o}\)\var\(\text{c}\) the part. λωντι also is found in Inscript. Corcyr. ap. Boeckh, vol. ii, p. 22, 118; some consider it as an abbreviation of Θέλω, but contrary to all analogy (Schneid.). Hence Luïav, preferable, better; λώϊστος and λῶστος, most to be preferred, the best.

Aωθα, for λώθη, Eurip. Hec. 1056. Λωθαζω, and λωθάω. See next. Λωθάζω, and λωθάω. See next. Λωθάσμαι, ωμαι, f. ήσομαι, dep. mid., to abuse, ill-treat, affront, II. i, 232; to disfigure, maim; to corrupt; to deprave; to violate, with the acc., Aristoph. Eq. 1408; to injure both body and mind by a vicious course of life; ¼ τὸ ἄδικον μὲν λωθάται, which injustice (a vicious course of life) injures, Plat. Cit. 47, E; pas. to be deprayed, corrupted, injured, Plat. Crit. 47, D; 1. a. pas. ἐλωβήθην, pf. λελώβημαι. Th. λώβη.

Λωβάω. See λωβάομαι.

Λωθεύω, f. εύσω, to mock, make game of, deride, Odys. xxiii, 26.

ΛΩ'BH, ns, n, like λύμη, maltreatment by word or deed, an affront, insult, abuse; a disgrace, R. iii, 42; ix, 387; ἀποδόμεναι...λώθην, to compensate the disgrace; a loss, a damage; a mutilation, Eurip.; a disease of the ears. This word with Sophocles and Euripides is always used in the Doric form, λώβα, Eurip. Hec. 198; Soph. Trach. 992; (2) in the Byzantine writers, for λίπεα, leprosy. Λωβήεις, ήεσσα, ñεν, injurious, offensive, abusive. Fr. λώξη. Λωξηθείς, part. 1. a. of λωξάομαι. Λωθήσαιο, 2. sing. 1. a. opt. mid. of λωβάομαι.

Λωβήτειςα, fem. of λωβητής. Λωβητής, ῆςος, and λωβήτως, οςος, δ. And

 Λ ωθητής, οῦ, ο̄, one who insults, abuses, or maltreats; a reviler, II. ii, 275; later, one who ruins, injures, or hurts; a worthless or wicked fellow. Fr. $\lambda \omega$ - βάομαι.

Αωθητός, ή, όν, injured, ill-treated, Soph. Phil. 1090; abused, insulted; maimed, mutilated; hurt, wounded; laid waste; also, injurious, abusive; δ πάντ' ἀποιώνν αἰσχρὰ καὶ λωθήτ' ἴπη, Δόλιος 'Οδυσσεύς, Soph. Phil. 603. Fr. pf. pas. of λωβάομαι. Λωθήτως, ορος, δ, s. as λωθητής. Λωΐς, ίδος, ἡ, the name of the grandmother of Timothy, Lois, 2 Tim. i, 5.

Λώϊστος, and λῷστος, the best. See λωΐων.

Λωίτερος, s. as λωίων, Odys. i, 376.

Aωΐων, and λῷων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, more desirable, what we rather choose or prefer, better, Nen. Anab. iii, 1, 1, compar., and λώϊστος, or λῷστος, superl.; posit. ἀγαθός. Λωλός, foolish, a barbarous word. ΛΩΜΑ, ἀτος, τό, a fringe, a border, a lace, LXX.

Λωμάτιον, τό, dimin. of λώμα. Λώντι, Dor. for λώσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. of λάω. See λώ.

Λῷονα, acc. pl. of λῷων, for λωΐων.

AΩ^{*}OΣ, or λῶος, or λόος, ου, δ, a Macedonian month, corresponding to the last half of the Athenian

month εκατομβαιών and the first of μεταγειτνιών, and the Corinthian πάνεμος · τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος μηνὸς Λώου, ώς ήμεῖς ἄγομεν พร อิร Adnvaios, Bondeopsiavos พร δὲ Κορίνθιοι, Πανέμου, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 123. Λώπη, ης, ή, a garment; a cloak, Odyss. xiii, 224. Fr. λίπω. Λωπίζω, f. ίσω, to strip naked, to strip off, Soph. Trach. 921. $Λωποδῦτέω, \tilde{ω}, f.$ ήσω, to steal clothes, particularly from the baths, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 62; to strip a person of his clothes; to rob, plunder, Aristoph. Plut. 165. Fr. λωπος and δύω.

Λωποδύτης, ου, ὁ, a stealer of garments, Aristoph. Ran. 772; a robber, a plunderer. Same Th. Λῶπος, εος, τό, απα λώπη, ης, ἡ, and λωπάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a skin, hide, pelt; a dress of sheepskin; a thin garment. Fr. λέπω.

λω̃ρον, ου, τό, a thong. Lat. lorum.

1ω̃στα, superl. neut. g. pl. See Λωΐων.

Δῷστος, superl. of λωΐων, best; τ λοῦστε, Ο my good fellow, my friend; καὶ ἦν ἀνδεῶν λῷστος, Plat. Phæd. 116, D.

Λώτ, δ, indecl., a man's name, Lot.

Αωτεῦντα πεδία, plains abounding with lotus, Il. xii, 283; Dor. for λωτόςντα from λωτόςς, όεσσα, όεν, abounding with lotus or the lote plant. Th. λωτός.

Λωτίζω, f. ίσω, to pluck or gather the fruit of the lotus; to strip; mid. to gather or pick up

for one's self; to select, Æschyl. Suppl. 941. Fr. λωτός.

Λώτινος, η, ον, belonging to the lote-tree, Theocr. Heracl. 45. Λώτισμα, ατος, τό, a plucked lotus, a fine flower, Eurip. Hel. 1592; and

Λωτόεις, όεσσα, όεν, producing the lotus; blooming. From

 $\Lambda\Omega TO'\Sigma$, δ , δ , the lotus, a name applied to several plants, which are often confounded; (1) the Greek lotus, a sort of trefoil in the meadows round Sparta and Troy, on which horses fed; (2) the Cyrenéan lotus, in Africa, eaten by the Lotophagi; (3) the Egyptian lotus, or lily of the Nile, of which there are three varieties; (4) a North African tree, celtis australis, Linn.; (5) diospyrus lotus, in Italy, Virg. Georg. ii, 84 (Pass. Lex.); a plant, the fruit of which was so pleasant, that strangers after eating it lost all wish to return to their own country; whence is derived the proverb λωτὸν φαγεῖν, spoken of those who preferred a foreign country to their own. See

Λωτός, οῦ, ὁ, a reed or pipe made of the stalk of the lotus; διὰ λωτοῦ Λίθυος, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1036; Id. Phæn. 799; λωτὸς εὐκελάδος, Id. Bacch. 160.

 Λ ωτοτεόφος, ου, δ, ή, producing the lotus, Eurip. Phæn. 1587. Th. λωτός and τείφω.

Λωτοφάγος, ου, δ, ή, that lives on the lotus; a lotus-eater, Odys. ix, 92. Fr. λωτός and φάγω. Λωτεόν, Dor. for λουτεόν. Λωτεοχόος, Dor. for λουτεοχόος, Callim. Lavacr. Pallad. 1. Λωτῶ, Dor. for λωτοῦ.

Λῶφας, s. as λώφημα. From $\Lambda \Omega \Phi A' \Omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, pf. λελώφηna, properly of draught cattle, which, being unyoked, are relieved or at ease; to take breath; to rest from toil; βραχύ τε λελωφήπαμεν, we had a short respite, Thucyd. vi, 12; to relax, cease, desist, Il. xxi, 292; to intermit or abate, Thucyd. ii, 49; to cease from, with gen., Plat. Phædr. 252, C; sometimes, but rarely, active, to mitigate, alleviate, deliver or free, Æschyl. Prom. 27; another instance in Ap. Rhod. iv, 1418; see Prof. Woolsey's Note on Prom. 27.

Λωφεῖος, s. as λωφηΐος. Λωφέω, Ιοπ. for λωφάω.

Λωφηΐος, ία, ιον, alleviating; expiatory, propitiatory, Ap. Rhod. ii, 248; λωφήια (ἱερά), expiatory sacrifices, offered to aversome evil. Fr. λωφάω.

 Λ ώφημα, ἄτος, τό, rest, cessation. Fr. λ ωφάω.

Λωφήσειε, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. of λωφάω.

Λώφησις, εως, ή, rest, a being relieved; relaxation from toil; cessation. Fr. pf. pas. of λω-φάω.

Λώω, by elision and contract. for λώονα, Soph. Phil. 1068.

Αφων, ονος, δ, ή, neut. λῶον, Att. contracted for λωΐων, preferable, better, more excellent, Soph. Ed. T. 1513. See ἀγαθός.

\mathbf{M}

M

M, μ, μν, τό, Ion. μω, indecl., the twelfth letter of the Greek alphabet; as a numeral μ', it denotes forty, and with a mark below (μ), forty thousand. The dialectical changes of it are various; (1) in the Æolic dialect it is often changed into π · as, ὅππα for ὅμμα, πέδα for μετά, etc.; (2) it is often doubled; as, ἄμμες,

M

"μμες, for ημεῖς, ὑμεῖς, ὑμμί for τιμί (3) μ and β are interchanged; as, μμωθεάς for βεμθεάς (4) μ becomes ν as, μίν, Att. and Dor. νίν (5) μ is often omitted or added at the beginning of words; as, ἴα for μία, ὀχλεύς for μοχλεύς (6) μ has sometimes α or o prefixed; as, ἄμέλγω for μέλγω (7) σ is added or omit-

M

ted before μ as, σμάραγδος, μάραγδος, σμάω, μάω, etc. The modern Greeks combine μ and π (μπ) to express the sound of our b. It is sometimes inserted in the middle of words; as, πίμπλημι for πίπλημι, πίμπρημι for πίπρημι, λαμβάνω for λαβάνω, λάβω, etc.
Μ', for μί or ἐμί, acc.; but very

rarely, and only Epic for μοί, dat. of ἐγώ· as. ιἴπ' ἄγι μ', ὧ πο-λύαιν' 'Οδυσιῦ, Il. ix, 669 : whether the diphthony of pronouns was ever elided by the Attic writers is very doubtful (Buttmann's Gram. § 30); according to Porson they never were elided; see his Eurip. Phæn. 1230: Med. 719.

MA', adv. of adjuration or protestation; in itself it is neither affirmative nor negative, but becomes so by some word added, as vai, où, etc., or, in Att., merely by the context; when vai precedes, the sentence becomes affirmative; when où precedes, it is negative, and ou refers to either a preceding or a succeeding negative expression; as, μὰ τὸν Δία, no, I swear by Jupiter; see Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj., vol. iii, p. 137; ναὶ μὰ τόδε σκῆπτρον, yes, by this sceptre, I swear, Il. i, Sometimes the name of the god or goddess is suppressed and the article only used; as, µà τον, μὰ τήν, Aristoph. Ran. 1374, the name of the Deity most reverenced in the place being understood; and sometimes µá is omitted, Soph. Œd. T. 600; Electr. 1063.

Mã, Æol. and Dor. for μᾶτες, μῆτες, only in the vocative; μᾶ γᾶ, for μῆτες γῆ, Æschyl. Suppl. 867.

Maáθ, δ, indecl., the name of a man, Maath. Hebr., wavering. Μāγαδεύω, f. εύσω, and

Māγαδίζω, f. ίσω, to play on the musical instrument called the μαγάδις.

Mayάδιο, τό, dimin. of μαγάς.
Māγάδις, τδος, ἡ, the magadis, a triangular musical instrument like a harp, having twenty strings and ten notes, tuned in octaves to each other; it was played with both hands; a kind of flute, Xen. Anab. vii, 3, 16; also, a Lydian flute or flageolet, producing a high and low note together; the name was also written μαγά-δης. Passow.

Μαγάζω, f. άσω, for μαγαδίζω. Μάγαιος, ου, δ, α man's name, Magœus.

Mayaeor, ou, τό, a place where the sacred utensils, employed in mysteries, were kept. Fr. μί-

MAΓA'Σ, αδος, η, the bridge of the cithara, or other musical instrum nt, over which the strings pass. Hence μαγάζω, to strike

the strings.

Mαγγανεία, ας, ή, poisoning; magical illusions or charms; meretricious blandishments or allurements, enchantment, Plat. Legg. xi, 933, A; deception; and

Μαγγάνευμα, ατος, τό, a charm, jugglery, Plat. Gorg. 484, A; and

Mαγγανευτής, οῦ, ὁ, a juggler, one who practises magical illusions; one who uses drugs, philters, charms, etc.; and

Μαγγανευτικός, ή, όν, pertaining to the use of charms, drugs, etc.; skilled in jugglery. From

Μαγγάνεύω, f. εύσω, to practise magic, to use charms, Aristoph. Plut. 310; μαγγανεύει καὶ φενάκίζει, Demosth. 794, 2; to use illusions, deceit, or enchantment. From

MA'ΓΓĂΝΟΝ, ου, τό, a drug or poison; a charm; any surprising effect, like that produced by magic or legerdemain; magic, juggle, deception; address, dexterity; (2) a machine or engine; (3) a bar; the bolt of a lock; an engine of death. Fr. μηχανή, οτ μάχος.

Mayδaλá, 'n, indecl., the name of a place, Magdala. Hebr.

Μαγδαληνή, ῆς, ἡ, Hebr., the name of a woman, Magdalene. Syr. Μαγδαληνός, ἡ, όν, of or belonging to Magdala.

Μαγδαλιά, ᾶς, ἡ, the crumb of bread used for wiping the hands at table, Aristoph. Eq. 414. Th. μάσσω.

Μάγδολος, ου, ἡ, Magdolus, α city of Lower Egypt, near Pelusium. Μάγδωλου, ου, τό, α tower.

Mayεία, ας, ἡ, magic, witchcraft, enchantment; a witch or enchantress; the rites of the Persian Magi, Plat. Alc. i, 122, A. Fr. μάγος.

Μαγείςαινα, ης, ή, a female cook. Fr. μάγειςος.

Μάγειμεῖον, ου, τό, a kitchen or place for dressing victuals; a cook's shop; with the Macedonians, a pot. Fr. μάγειρος.

Μαγείρευμα, άτος, τό, any thing cooked. From

Maysiesiω, f. εύσω, to cook or dress victuals; to practise the art of cookery; to cut in pieces, to kill; and

Mαγειρίπός, ή, όν, relating to cookcry, skilled in cookery; μαγειρική (τέχνη), the art of cookery, Plat. Gorg. 500, B; μαγειρικά ἡημάτια, expressions calculated to please the taste, Aristoph. Eq. 216; and

Maysieισσα, ns, n, a female cook; a cook-maid; and

MATEIPOE, ou, ô, a cook who bakes or prepares the victuals. See Davis and Markl. ad Max. Tyr. xxv, 2; Aristoph. Eq. 418; Eurip. Cycl. 396.

Mάγευμα, ἄτος, τό, a magical charm or spell. From

Mαγευτικός, ή, όν, pertaining to magic or magic rites; τέχνη, the magic art.

Mαγεύω, f. εύσω, to be skilled in the doctrines of the magi; to be a magican; to practise magic, to employ incantations or magic spells; βαρβάρα μέλη μαγεύουσα, Eurip. Iph. T. 1339; to devise. Th. μάγος.

Mάγικός, ή, όν, pertaining to the magi; magical, juggling, illusive; poisonous. Same Th.

Mαγίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a broad dish or charger; a kneading-trough; the scale of a balance; a broad cake. Fr. μάσσω.

Μάγμα, ἄτος, τό, a mass kneaded or pressed; a salve; dregs. Τh. μάσσω.

MA'INΗΣ, ητος, ἡ, (λίθος,) a loadstone or magnet, Plat. Ion. 533, D; an inhabitant of Magnesia, a city of Asia near the river Macander, Soph. Electr. 695. Hence

Maγνησία, ας, ή, a city of Asia Minor, Magnesia.

Μάγνητας, acc. pl. of μάγνης. Μαγνῆτις, ĭδος, ἡ, s. as μάγνης.

MAΓΟΣ, ev, δ, one of the Magi, a tribe among the Medians, Herodt. i, 101; a wise man; a conjurer or magician, Eurip. Orest. 1510; a cheat, Soph. Œd. T. 387.

Măγοφονία, ās, ĥ, the slaughter of the Magi: a festival to commemorate the same, Herodt. iii, 79.

MATT' $\triangle API\Sigma$, $\iota\omega_s$, \dot{n} , the stalk or root of the plant which furnishes the gum benzoin.

Maγώγ, δ, indecl., a proper name, Magog. Hebr.

Maγφδή, ñs, and μαγφδία, ías, 'n, a licentious pantomime, in which the actors appeared in female dresses. Fr. φδή.

Mæδæρός, ά, όν, being without hair, bald.

Μάδαγότης, ητος, ή, baldness. From

Maδαρίω, ω, f. ώσω, to take off the hair or feathers, to make bald or smooth, LXX. From Madáw, ω, f. ήσω, to be moist or wet; to lose the hair; to be bald or smooth, Aristoph. Plut. 266.

Mάδδα, ἡ, Dor. for μάζα. Mαδιάν, ἡ, indecl., the name of a country, Midian. Hebr.

Maδίζω, f. iσω, to make bald or smooth, to pluck out the hair; to be bald or smooth.

Mαδμαςῖτις, at the desert, Joseph. xviii, 12.

MA ΔΟ'Σ, ή, όν, smooth, bald; μαδαρός, ά, όν, the same; hence μαδάω, to be bald or smooth.

Maδωνία, ας, ἡ, the Bæotian name of the water-lily, nymphæa, Theophr. H. Pl. 9, 13, 1.

Maiλίθ, a wind instrument; or, according to others, the beginning of a song, a symphony, Psalm lii, 1. Hebr.

Mάζα, or μᾶζα, ης, ἡ, Dor. μάδοδα, barley-bread, a barley-cake, Herodt. i, 200; a cake made of honey, meal, and water; a plain or coarse cake, a barley-cake, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 11; Hes. Op. 590; Aristoph. Plut. 192; pottage, brewis, Id. Acharn. 835. Fr. μάσσω. Hence Lat. massa. Μαζίσκη, ης, ἡ, dimin. of μάζα, a little barley-cake, Aristoph. Eq. 1105. Fr. μάζα.

Maζονόμος, δ, a wooden trencher for serving barley-cakes on; also, a large platter or charger. Maζοποίος, οῦ, δ, a baker of barley-bread. Fr. μάζα and ποίτω. MAZO'Σ, Dor. μασδός, οῦ, δ, the breast, Lat. mamma, Il. viii, 121; Herodt. ii, 85; the udder of an animal; a nurse; not used by any of the Attic Poets, except Æschylus, Choëph. 524. Maζουρώθ, the constellations of

the zodiac, Job xxxviii, 32; where the Hebrew word mazaroth is retained in our English version. It is not quite certain what stars are denominated by this term; the received opinion is, that it denotes the twelve signs of the zodiac, or 'lodgings,' i. e. of the Sun, in the twelve successive months. See Robinson's Gesen. Lex., and Noyes's

Version of Job, Notes, p. 198. Μαζοφάγίω, ω, fut. ήσω, to eat barley-bread. Fr. μάζα and

Mäθε, ίτω, 2. and 3. sing. 2. a. imperat. act., μαθεῖν, 2. a. inf., and Mαθεῦμαι, f. m. Dor. for μαθοῦμαι, of μαθοῦμαι, of μαθοῦμαι,

φάγω.

Maθίω, obsol., whence the tenses of μανθάνω are formed.

Mάθη, 3. sing. a. subj. to μανθάνω. Μάθημα, ἄτος, τό, whatever is learned, knowledge; the object of study; course of instruction at schools; instruction, learning, Aristoph. Nub. 1233; Xen. Mem. i, 1, 7; information, ποῖον μάθημα, what information? Soph. Phil. 606; τὰ μαθήματα, the sciences, especially the mathematics; also

Mαθηματίκός, ή, όν, relating or appertaining to instruction or education; relating to the sciences or mathematics; capable of learning, learned, skilful; docile; also, substantively, a mathematician. Fr. μαθίω, obsol.

Μαθηματοσωλικός, ή, όν, making a trade of science, Plat. Soph. 224, E. Fr. μάθημα and σωλίω. Μαθήσεαι, Ion. contract. μαθήση, 2. sing. f. m. to μανθάνω, to learn; f. m. μαθήσομαι.

Mαθησις, εως, η, the act of learning, study; knowledge, learning, Eurip. Suppl. 925; μάθησις ποιεῖσθαι, to receive instruction, Thucyd. i, 68. Fr. pf. pas. of μανθάνω.

Μαθήσομαι, fut. m. to μανθάνω. Μάθητε, 2. pl. 2. a. subj. act. of μανθάνω.

Μαθητεία, ας, ή, instruction; and Μαθητέον, verbal. adj., (one) must learn, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 28; (it) ought to be learned; neut. of Μαθητέος, ία, έον, verbal adj. of μανθάνω, to be learned. See preced.

Μᾶθητεύω, f. εύσω, to teach, with the accusative; to be a scholar; part. l.a. pas. μαθητευθείς. Fr. μανθάνω.

Μάθητής, οῦ, ὁ, a scholar, pupil, disciple, Demosth. 928, 7: with gen. to be instructed by (of), μαθηταὶ τῶν Μαραθῶνι γινόμενοι, Plat. Menex. 240, Ε. Fr. μανθάνω.

Μαθητιάω, ω, a desiderative verb, to wish to be a disciple or scholar; to desire to learn, Aristoph. Nub. 184. Fr. μανθάνω.

Mαθητικός, ή, όν, pertaining to learning, scientific, Aristot. Eth. 7, 8. Same Th.

Mαθητός, ή, όν, learned, that may be learned, capable of being learned.

Μαθήτεια, ας, ή, a female disciple or pupil. Fr. μανθάνω.

Μάθοῖσα, Dor. for μαθοῦσα, part. 2. a. act. to μανθάνω.

Mάθον, Poet. for ξμαθον, 2. a. to μανθάνω.

Μάθος, εος, τό, for μάθημα, 829 what has been learned, prudence, Æschyl. Ag. 170.

MAIM

Mαθουσάλα, δ, indecl., the name of the son of Enoch, Methuselah. Hebr.

Mάθυια, ας, ἡ, the jaw or cheekbone, the chin, Hesych.; but μαθυῖας, in Psalm iii, at the end, should, according to some, be read instead of ματαίως.

Mάθω, obsol. root of μανθάνω, whence 2. a. μάθον.

Mαθών, όντος, part. 2. a. act. to μανθάνω · τί μαθών is used for τί, as observed by Casaub. ad Athen. xiii, 94. But see under μανθάνω.

MAI A, ας; h, a midwife, Aristoph. Eccl. 915; a nurse, Odys. ii, 349; a mother, Eurip. Alc. 403; a grandmother; also, good mother or mother, a kind or respectful mode of address to aged matrons; a nurse; a proper name, Maia, the mother of Mercury, and daughter of Atlas, Eurip. Med. 757; a species of crab. Hence μαιεύω and μαίσμαι.

MAI'AN ΔΡΩΣ, su, δ, a river of Phrygia, noted for its windings, the Mæander, Il. ii, 869; now the Meinder; metaph. windings; circumlocution; tautology.

Maιεία, ας, ή, the office of a midwife, Plat. Theat. 150, D. Fr. μαΐα.

Μαίευμα, ατος, τό, the new-born infant, a birth, Plat. Theæt. 160, E; and

Mαιεύομαι, to perform the office of a midwife; to bring forth to the light, Aristoph. Lys. 695.

Mαίευσις, εως, π, the delivery of a woman, Plat. Theæt. 150, B; and Μαιευτής, οῦ, ὁ, a man-midwife; s. as μαιεύτως.

Mαπιστικός, ή, όν, pertaining to the office of a midwife, qualified for the office, etc., Plat. Theæt. 184. From

Μαιεύτρια, ας, ή, a midwife.

Μαιεύτως, s. as μαιευτής. Μαιεύω. See μαιεύομαι.

Main, Ion. for Maia.

Μαιμάζω, f. άσω, to palpitate, to throb violently, as the heart; to be troubled with anxiety. Fr. μάω.

Μαιμακτήρια, ων, τά, the festival of Jupiter Μαιμάκτης, the Stormer, the Boisterous, celebrated at the beginning of

Μαιμαπτηριών, ῶνος, δ, the fifth Attic month, corresponding to the latter half of November and the first half of December.

R 3

Maimaxtne, ov, i, a name of Jupiter at Athens; the Boisterous. Μαιμάσσω, f. άξω, Poet. to desire ardently; s. as

Μαιμάω, ω, f. ήσω. Poet. μαιμώω, to desire ardently, Il. v, 670; to glut with savage fury, Soph. Aj. 50; to rage, Æschyl. Suppl. 872; to be led irresistibly; to be agitated by any violent passion or desire. Th. μάω, the same.

Mαίμησε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. Ion, of the same verb.

Μαιμώσσω, and μαιμώω, Poet. for μαιμάω.

Μαιμώων, ώωσα, part. pres. act. of μαιμάω, Π. v, 661; μαιμώωσι, 3. pl. of μαιμάω, for μαιμάουσα, Il. xiii, 75.

Μαιμώωσα. See μαιμώων.

Mairár, ò, indecl., the name of a man, Maïnan. Hebr.

Masvás, άδος, ή, a furious or frenzied female, a bacchante; a woman celebrating the feast of Bacchus; frantic, Eurip. Troad. 173, 307; Bacch. 903; epithet of Diana. Th. μαίνομαι.

Maivn, ns, h, s. as maivis. Maividian, ou, To, dimin. of

Mairis, 1805, in, a small fish like a herring, anchovy, or sprat; in Modern Greek, according to Coταγ, κέρουλα.

Mairóλns, ou, δ, one that is mad, furious, insane; in a state of frenzy; μαινόλις, ίδος, ή, frenzied, Æschyl. Suppl. 101.

Μαινόλιος, ία, ιον, ε. ας μαινόλης. Μαίνομαι. Sec μαίνω.

Μαίνω, and μαίνομαι, fut. μανήσομαι and μανουμαι, pf. with present signif. μέμηνα, αοτ. ἐμάνην, part. μἄνείς, inf. μἄνῆναι, but μηνα, aor. in act. form, Bion, i, 61, is very doubtful; it seldom occurs in the active voice; see Aristoph. Thesm. 561; Eurip. Ion. 520, σ' έμηνε θεοῦ τίς $\beta\lambda\alpha\beta$ to be mad or furious, Eurip. Hec. 1262; Il. v, 185, et passim; μαινόμενε, madman, II. xv, 128; to be agitated by the Furies; to be in a frenzy; to be mad with desire; to be foolish; λίγειν τὸ μίλλον τοὺς μεμήνοτας ποιεί, Eurip. Bacch. 301; see also Æschyl. Prom. 1013, where it has the noun vooov after it, equivalent to the cognate µavíav · 2. a. pas. i μάνην, Herodt. iii, 38; Demosth. 719, 1; pf. pas. μεμάνημαι, to be mad with love for, Theocr. x, 31. Hence μανία.

Maiouai, dep. mid., to desire eager-

ly; to seek, Soph. Aj. 280; to aim at, Aristoph. Vesp. 1271; also, to touch, feel, f. μάσομαι, 1. a. ἐμασάμην. Fr. μάω, obsol. Majorions, b, the son of Mæon, a surname of Homer.

Μαιόομαι, ουμαι, f. ώσομαι, to perform the part of a midwife. Fr. µaĩa.

Mαιόω, ω, s. as preced.

Mαῖρα, ας, ή, the dogstar; strictly, the Sparkler; a constellation; also, a proper name, Mæra. From

Μαίρω, obsol., by redupl. μαρμαίρω, to shine, glitter, sparkle, Il. iii, 397, etc.; Eurip. Ion. 887.

Μαίωσις, εως, ή, ε. αε μαίευσις. Fr. μαῖα.

Μαιωτική, suppl. τέχνη, the profession of a midwife.

Μαιῶτις, ίδος, 'n, the lake Mæotis, now the Sea of Azof.

Maiwrioti, adv., in the Mæotic, i. e. Scythian, fashion.

Μαίωτρον, ου, τό, a midwife's compensation or fee. Fr. µaĩa. Máκαι, ων, οί, a people of Africa, the Macæ.

Μάκαιρα, ας, η, Poet. for μακαeία, from μακάριος.

Μάκαιρος, s. as μακάριος.

MA'KAP, ăgos, ô, 'n, and μάκαιga, n, Poet., blessed, happy; ἐν μακάρων νήσοις, in the Isles of the Blessed, Demosth. 1400, 1; prosperous, wealthy; opulent; successful, fortunate; nom. pl. μάκαρες, the blessed gods; also, the blessed, i. e. departed spirits; dat. pl. μάκαςσι, and Ion. μακάςεσσι, Il. i, 406, 599, et passim; Aristoph. Nub. 306; compar. μακάςτεςος, superl. μακάςτατος.

Μακαρία, ας, ή, felicity, happiness, blessedness; it is also used, by a euphemism, with a converse meaning, ruin, mischief; βάλλ' ές μαχαρίαν, like βάλλ' ές χόραxas, go to the mischief, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 293, A; Aristoph. Eq. 1151; and

Μάκἄςίζομαι, to be accounted happy, or to be renowned for happiness, Xen. Cyr. viii, 7, 3; to congratulate one's self; mid.

Μἄκὰςίζω, f. ίσω, and Att. μακαριῶ, 1. a. ἐμακάρισα, to declare or pronounce happy; to esteem happy or fortunate, Aristoph. Vesp. 429; Herodt. vii, 45; to congratulate any one; καὶ ἐγὼ τὸν Εὔηνον ἐμάκαρισα, Plat. Apol. 20, B; os μακαείζω, I give you joy, Aristoph. Vesp. 429; pf. pas. μιμαπάρισ. Τh. μάκας. See µa. καείζομαι.

Măzăgios, ia, 10v, blessed, happy, Eurip. Orest. 4; Aristoph. Plut. 1482; prosperous, fortunate; ω μακάριε, my good Sir; ω μα. κάριε Φαΐδρε, Plat. Phædr. 236, D; compar. μακαριώτερος. This form is not used by the Ionic writers. Th. μάκας.

Μακαριότης, ητος, ή, happiness, prosperity, blessedness, felicity. Fr. preced.

Μακαριοῦσι, Att. for μακαρίσουσι, 3. pl. 1. f. of μακαρίζω.

Μακαρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a pronouncing happy or fortunate. Fr. μακαείζω.

Μακαριστός, ή, όν, blessed, esteemed happy by all, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 33; compar. μακαριστότερος, superl. μακαριστότατος, Xen. Anab. i, 9, 4. Fr. pf. pas. of μακαείζω.

Μάκαριτης, ου, δ, and μακαρίτις, ιδος, ή, happy, blessed, Æschyl. Pers. 625; generally said of persons deceased, as in a state of blessedness or felicity, Aristoph. Plut. 555; Theocr. ii, 70. Fr. the same.

Μακαριώ, Att. for μακαρίσω, f. of μακαείζω.

Μακαρίως, adv. happily, prosperously, Aristoph. Plut. 629. Same Th.

Μακαςτάτη, ης, ή, f. g. of Μακάςτάτος, η, ον, very happy, Odys. vii, 158; most fortunate; superl. of μάκας, compar. μακάςτερος.

Μακαρτός, ή, όν, ε. ας μακαριστός. Μακεδνός, ή, όν, tall, lofty, taper, as a tree, Odys. vii, 106.

Maxedovía, as, n, the name of a country in Greece, Macedonia. Μακεδονίζω, to be on the Macedonian side; to speak Mace-

donian. Μακεδονϊκός, ή, όν, Macedonian.

Μακεδών, όνος, ό, a Macedonian; pl. Mazedóves, Demosth. 157, 2. Μάκελα, ας, 'n, and

Maxέλη, ης, η, Hesiod. Op. 468, Poet. and Ion. for μάχελλα, & shovel, spade, Il. xxi, 259; a hoe, mattock, pickaxe; in Eschyl. Agam. 512; Διὸς μακίλ-An means by the avenging power of Jupiter the Avenger, Schneid. Μάκελλα, ης, ή, s. as preced.

Μακέλλη. See μακέλη.

Μάκελλον, and μάκελον, ου, τό, a Latin word, macellum, the shambles or market; in Greek,

χρεωπώλιον.

Mάχειλος, ου, δ, s. as preced.

MA'KEP, a spice from India,
macir or macer.

Māxεσίκς ἄνος, ου, δ, δ, having a long crest or topknot. Th. μῆκος and κς ᾶνου.

Μᾶκεστής, ῆρος, δ, tedious, prolix, Æschyl. Pers. 684. Fr. μᾶκος. Μᾶκηδών, όνος, δ, Poet. for Μακεδών.

Maniστής, ῆςος, ὁ, biting, wringing, Æschyl. Suppl. 461.

Μάκιστος, Dor. for μήκιστος, an irregular superl. of μακρός.

MakkoA'Ω, to be an idiot or fool; to behave sottishly or foolishly; μεμακκοπνότα, part.

Maxos, Dor. for μῆκος, used as an adverb, in relation to time or place, far off, at a distance.

pf. act. Aristoph. Eq. 62.

Mareá, ἡ, as a substantive, scil. γεαμμή, the long line which the διαστής drew upon his tablet in token of condemnation, opposed to the short line, βραχεῖα, which was the sign of acquittal.

Μακεμγοεία, Dor. for μακεηγοεία, ας, ἡ, prolixity in discourse, verbosity. Fr. μακεός and ἀγοοά.

Μακράδρόμος, ου, s. as μακροδρόμος.

Marçaí, suppl. πίττραι, the Long Rocks. See Eurip. Ion. 13, 286. They were the northern rocks of the citadel of Athens.

Marealar, oros, &, h, living or lasting long, Soph. Œd. T. 518; hence, used for the immortals or gods, Ib. 1099.

Mazeάν, adv. acc. fem. of μαχεός (δδόν being understood), at a distance; far, far off, Aristoph. Av. 1184; Vesp. 484; remote; extensively, prolixly; οὐκέτ' ἐς μακεάν, in no long time. Fr. μπος.

Μακραύχην, ενος, δ, ή, longnecked, long. Fr. μακρός and αὐχήν.

Manenyogéw, ω, f. ήσω, to use many words, to speak diffusely, to harangue long and tediously, Eurip. Phæn. 773; Thucyd. ii, 36; s. as μαπεράν λέγειν, Aristoph. Thes. 382. Fr. μαπερός and ἀγορεύω.

Μαπεηγοεία. See Μαπεαγοεία. Μαπεημεεία, and

Mazenuzein, ns, n, the season of long days, i. e. when the days were longer than the nights, Herodt. iv, 86. Fr. pazeos and nuiva.

Μακεήν, acc. Ion. for μακεάν and μακεήσι, dat. pl. Ion. for μακεαῖς, from μακεός.

Mazeocios, and μαχοσίοτος, ου, δ, ή, very aged; long-lived, Æschyl. Pers. 256. Fr. μαχεός and βίος.

Maxeoδίότης, ητος, ή, longevity; long life. Same Th.

Μακροδίοτος, ου, δ, h. See μακρόδιος.

Margobiwois, $\epsilon \omega s$, $\dot{\eta}$, a living to a great age; long life, LXX.

Mangoyéveios, ou, δ, ή, having a long chin or beard. Fr. μακρός and γένειον.

Mazeόγηςως, ων, gen. ω, very old, in advanced age.

Μαπροδρόμος, ου, δ, λ, who runs far, or for a length of time. Fr. δρόμος.

Μακεοημέςευσις, εως, ή, length of days, longevity, lengthening of days, LXX. Fr. ημεςεύομαι. Μακεοημεςεύω, f. εύσω, to prolong ones days, to be a LVX

one's days, to live long, LXX. Fr. ἡμέρα.

Mακροήμερος, ου, δ, ħ, long-lived, aged, old, LXX. Same Th.

Μακεόθεν, adv. from a distance, from afar; άπο μακεόθεν, from afar. Fr. μακεός.

Mangoθυμεῖ, 3. sing. pres. contract. of

Mαπροθῦμέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to bear patiently, suffer long; to be indulgent and forgiving; to suspend anger, defer wrath; 1. a. ἐμαπροθύμησα, imperat. μαπροθύμησον. And

Μακροθυμία, ας, ή, patience, slowness to anger, forbearance, Rom. ii, 4; long-suffering, clemency. Fr. θυμός.

Maκρόθυμος, ου, δ, ή, patient, forgiving, merciful, long-suffering, forbearing. Fr. θυμός.

Mazçοθύμως, adv. patiently; with indulgence or clemency, forbearance or mildness, Acts xxvi, 3. Fr. preced.

Mangónauλos, ou, ô, 'n, having a long stalk. Fr. καυλός.

Μακεόκωλος, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, having long limbs or members; having long members in a sentence. Fr. κῶλον.

Mazgoλογέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be prolix in discourse; to speak at great length, Demosth. 1421, 11: Plat. Gorg. 645; and

11; Plat. Gorg. 645; and Μακρολογία, ᾱs, ἡ, prolixity in discourse; a tedious speech or harangue; a long discourse, Plat. Legg. ii, 655, B. From Μακρολόγος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, diffuse in speaking, prolix, Plat. Soph.

268, B; talkative. Fr. λίγω. Μακςονίζω, f. ίσω, to be of long continuance; to put off for a long time.

Mangovoσία, ας, ή, a tedious sickness.

Μακεόστους, and contract. μακεόστους, ου, δ, ή, long-breathed; holding out, tedious; long-lived, long, Eurip. Phæn. 1551. Fr. στέω.

Μακροπορέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to make a long journey. Fr. πόρος.

Maκρόπορος, ου, ο, ή, bounding, treading with long steps. Same Th.

Μακρόπους, οδος, δ , \hat{n} , long-footed. Fr. $\pi \circ \tilde{v}_{\delta}$.

Μαπρόπτερος, ου, δ, ή, long-winged. Fr. πτερόν.

Μακροπτόλεμος, ου, δ, ħ, a man's name, Macroptolemus, i. e. fighting at a distance, s. as Τηλέμα-χος, ου, δ, Telemachus, the son of Ulysses.

Μακεόρριζος, ου, δ, ή, long-rooted. Fr. ρίζα.

Maxeos, ά, όν, by syncop. from μάκερός, long, extended; of great extent, as to place; long, of long duration, as to time; νὺξ μάλα μακεή, a very long night, Odys. xi, 373; high, tall, lofty; deep; remote, Æschyl. Prom. 816; continual; great, numerous; loud; μακρόν and μακέα, dat., and μακέα, n. g. pl. num., are often used as adverbs for far, much; compar. μακρότερος, α, ον · οὐκ ἐς μακράν, and οὐ μετὰ μακούν, shortly, soon; où dià μακροῦ, in a short time, soon, xeóvov being understood; μακεὰ δένδεια, lofty trees; μακεός "Ολυμπος, lofty Olympus; μακρὰ φείατα, deep wells; μακεάν (γεαμμήν), a long line, drawn by the Dicast across on his tablet, indicating the severer punishment, Aristoph. Vesp. 106; μακράν χαίρειν είπεῖν, to bid a long farewell; μακρον ἄϋσεν, he cried out aloud, i. e. so that his voice would reach to a great distance, Il. iii, 81; the dative uaκεω is often used to denote the degree of difference; μακεῶ βέλτιον, much better, Plat.; τῶν ἡλίκων μακςῷ πςῶτος, by far the first of his contemporaries, Herodt. i, 34. The first syllable is generally long with the Attic writers, always with the Ionic; compar. μακεότερος, superl. μακρότατος and μήκιστος. Th. unxos, Dor. uaxos.

Μάκρος, εος, τό, s. as μακος, for

μπκος, length.

Μαπροσπελής, ίος, ό, ή, longlegged. Fr. σπέλος.

Mazeoτίνων, οντος, δ, ή, stretched or drawn out.

Mazeότης, ητος, ή, length; duration or continuance. Fr. μαzeός.

Μαπρότονος, s. as μαπροτίνων. Μαπροτράχηλος, ου, δ, ἡ, longnecked, tall. Fr. τράχηλος. Μαπροφυής, ίος, δ, ἡ, naturally long. Fr. φύω.

Μαπροφάρυγξ, υγγος, δ, ή, having a long throat or gullet.

Μαχροφλυαρήτης, ου, ό, a tedious prater.

Μαπρόφυλλος, ου, ό, ή, long-leaved. Fr. φύλλον.

Μακεόχεις, εος, δ, ή, long-handed. Fr. χείε.

Maκεόχηλος, ου, δ, ή, having long claws, talons, or hoofs, Strab.

Mazeoχeονίω, ω, f. ήσω, to endure a long time, to be durable. Fr. χεόνος.

Mακροχρονίζω, f. ίσω, to grow old; procrastinate.

Mazeoχεόνιος, ου, δ, ή, of long continuance, of a great age. Fre χεόνος.

Μάzευμμα, ἄτος, τό, a removal afar off, an abomination, LXX. Μάzευνσις, εως, ἡ, the act of prolonging or lengthening; of removing to a great distance. From

Μακεύνω, f. υνῶ, to lengthen out, extend, to set far apart from; to remove far from; to postpone for a long time. Fr. μακεές.

Mακευσμός, οῦ, ὁ, s. as μάκευμμα. Mακεῷ, used adverbially, by far, by much more; μακεῷ ἄειστος, by far the bravest; μάλιστα μακεῷ, very far before, Herodt. ii, 41.

Maxeωs, adv. long, with prolixity; much; greatly. Fr. μαχεός.

Μακτής, ῆςος, i, one who kneads, a baker, pastry-cook. Fr. μάσ-

Μάκτρα, ας, ή, a kneadingtrough; a mortar; a bathingtub. Fr. μάσσω.

Μάκτεον, ου, τό, a napkin, a towel. Τh. μάσσω.

Maxuva, Dor. for μηπύνω, to draw out, extend; to discourse tediously or with prolixity. Fr. μῆκος.

Μακών, part. 2. a. act. of μηκάω, Π. ανί, 469; no pres. μάκω οτ μύκω. But Μάκων, ωνος, Dor. for μήκων, ἡ, a poppy.

MA'ΛA, adv. greatly, much, very, exceedingly; extremely; certainly, surely, quite; compar. μãλλον, superl. μάλιστα. It is used in connection with various other words, and adds to their force, as in the following examples; (1) with substantives; as, μάλα στεατηγόν, a thorough or able general, Xen. Hist. Gr. vi, 2, 27; μάλα συμφοςάν, a very great misfortune; Id. Cyr. iv, 2, 3; (2) with adjectives; as, μάλα πόλλοι, very many; μάλα μυeios, wholly or quite innumerable; μάλα πάντες, quite all, every one, the whole; μάλα πάγχυ, or πάγχυ μάλα, wholly, entirely; μάλα τοῖος, with another adjective, so entirely, so thoroughly or completely; (3) with verbs or participles; as, μάλα ίξιπλάγη, he was very much alarmed, Xen. Anab. vii, 6, 31; μάλα χαίρων, greatly rejoicing, Id. Cyr. i, 4, 24; (4) with adverbs, conjunctions, and prepositions (here alphabetically arranged); as, μάλα αἰεί, for ever, always ; μάλ' αὖ, and μάλ' αὖθις, yet again, certainly again; μάλ' αὐτίκα, instantly, on the spot; μάλα δή, certainly, indeed, surely, quite; εἰ μάλα, εἰ καὶ μάλα, καὶ εἰ μάλα, and εἰ καὶ μάλα πες, if indeed, even if, even though, with the optative, by way of conceding any thing; but with the indicative when any thing is affirmed, if μάλα καρτερός έσσι, though you are very brave, Il. i, 178; & μάλα, and μάλα εὖ, very well, perfectly well; καὶ μάλα, although, even if, yes indeed, Aristoph. Nub. 1329; καίπες μάλα, even if, so that, even; ό δὲ ἀπεκρίνατο καὶ μάλα κατὰ ταυτά, and he answered accordingly, or precisely in the same manner, Xen. Hist. iv, 7, 2; οὐ μάλα, not easily, not very much, not very ; μάλ' οὐ, μάλ' οὖπως, οὐ μάλα τι, by no means, on no account; πάγχυ μάλα, or μάλα πάγχυ (see above, No. 2); μάλα πεότεεος, much before, much sooner; μάλα πως, in some degree, in some sort; μάλα σὺν πολλῷ φόβη, with very great fear ; μάλα ταχίως, very soon, very speedily; μάλα voi, yes truly, assuredly, indeed it is so, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 46; μάλα ώδε, exactly thus, just so, quite so. II. In the comparative degree; μαλλον, more, more strongly; also, rather; in Attic, sometimes doubled, μαλλον μαλ. λον, more and more; μᾶλλον 🖁 ζώιιν, rather than live, Herodt. i, 31; μᾶλλον τι, exceedingly, Id. i, 114; iπὶ μᾶλλον, to a greater degree, more and more. III. In the superlative; μάλιστα, most, most strongly, especially, above all; is μάλιστα, and is τὰ μάλιστα, for the most part, mostly; δόκιμος όμοῖα τῷ μάλιστα, as famous as the most so; ώς μάλιστα, as much as possible; in numbers, μάλιστα is often added, to show they are not exact, as πεντήχοντα μάλιστα, for forty-nine, or about fifty; is μίσον μάλιστα, about the middle, Herodt. i, 191; καὶ μάλιστά κη, most certainly. See under μάλιστα.

Μάλα, and μὰλλά, for μὴ ἀλλά, Porson's Aristophanica, Ran. 103.

Mαλάβαθρον, and μαλόβαθρον, ου, τό, the betel or areca-nut of the East; piper betel.

Μάλαγμα, ἄτος, τό, a poultice, an emollient, a plaster; any soft or elastic body used for defence against the blows of military engines. Fr. μαλάσσω. Hence

Μαλαγματίζω, f. ίσω, to apply an emollient, to allay or assuage. Same Th.

Mαλᾶκαίπους, οδος, δ, ħ, having soft and tender feet, treading softly; used, to accommodate the measure, for μαλακόπους. Fr. μαλακός and ποῦς.

Μαλακαυγής, and Μαλακαύγητος, or

Μαλακαύχητος, ου, δ, ή, for μαλακάλγητος, epithet of sleep, soothing, assuaging pain; 'balmy sleep,' Aristot. Paan. 9. But the better reading here is µalaκαυγητός, from μαλακός and αὐγή, having a mild, soft, or languid look, giving a soft and languid look to the eyes, as when drowsy; according to Riemer, it is equivalent to κλαδαρόμματος, having moving or leering eyes. See Ilgen. Scol. p. 156. A word used by the Cretans, who say αὐγεῖν, for ἀλγεῖν, etc., Hesych. Μαλακησι, dat. pl. Ion. f. g. of μαλακός.

Maλazia, ας, Ion. in, inς, in, usually applied to men of a weak, effeminate disposition; softness, weakness of body; delicacy; weakness of character, coward-

ice, Thucyd. i, 122; διὰ μαλαχίαν ψυχῆς, Plat. Gorg. 491, B; a calm at sea; soft language; the longing of a child-bearing woman. Fr. μαλαπός.

Μπλακιάω, to be soft or delicate, to be feeble.

Μαλακίζω, f. ίσω, to soften; to enervate; to render delicate, effeminate, inactive; μαλακίζομαι, to behave feebly; to be fatigued or worn out, καὶ αὐτον μαλακισθῆναι, Theophr. Char. i; to shrink through timidity, Demosth. 120, 7. Same Th.

Măλăziσθῆναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of preced.

Μάλακίων, ωνος, δ, a weakling, a tender or delicate person, Aristoph. Eccl. 1058. Fr. μαλα-

Μαλαπόγναθος, ου, δ, ħ, having a soft or tender mouth. Fr. $\mu\alpha$ - $\lambda\alpha$ πός and γ νάθος.

Μαλακογνώμων, ονος, δ, ħ, having a soft or gentle disposition; softened in temper, Æschyl. Prom. 188. Fr. μαλακός and γνώμη.

Μαλακόδερμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, soft-skinned, soft-shelled. Fr. δέρμα. Μαλακόθειζ, τείχος, ὁ, ἡ, having

soft hair. Fr. Αρίζ. Μαλακοποιίω, ω, f. ήσω, to ren-

Μαλακοποιέω, ω, f. ήσω, to render soft, effeminate. Fr. ποιέω. Μαλακοκρανεύς, έως, δ, a jay.

Malanos, ή, όν, properly, soft to the touch, tender, delicate, feeble; gentle; effeminate, timid, cowardly; mild, lenient; soothing; μάλακοι λόγοι, soft words; (βλίμμα), tender, youthful (looks), Aristoph. Plut. 1022; μαλακὸς καὶ ἄτολμος, weak and cowardly, Demosth. 106, 22; ἐν μαλακαῖς παρειαῖς, in the soft cheeks, Soph. Antig. 779; τὰ μαλακά, dainties, good cheer, pleasures; compar. μαλακώτερος, superl. μαλακώτατος.

Mαλακότης, ητος, ή, softness, Plat. Polit. vii, 523, E; effeminacy, weakness, feebleness. Fr. μαλακός.

Μαλακόφοων, ονος, δ, ή, gentle or tender-hearted. Fr. φεήν.

Μάλαχόχεις, χειςος, δ, \tilde{h} , Poet., having a soft or gentle hand. Fr. χείς.

Μαλακοψῦχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be soft or weak-minded; to be timid, LXX. Fr. $\psi v \chi \acute{\eta}$.

Μαλακῦνω, f. ῦνῶ, to make soft, to mollify; pas. to be weary, to become languid, Xen. Cyr. iii, 2, 2. Fr. μαλακός.

Maλακῶ, gen. Dor. for μαλακοῦ.

Mαλακώς, adv. softly, gently, mildly; negligently; effeminately or delicately, Theophr. Char. 2; μαλακῶς ἔχειν, to be unwell, Herodt. Vit. Hom.

Μαλαλεήλ, or Μαλελεήλ, δ, indecl., a man's name, Maleleel or Mahalaleel. Hebr.

Mάλαπες, adv. greatly, very much. Th. μάλα, the same.

Μαλάσσω, οτ μαλάστω, f. άζω, to soften; to mitigate, mollify, appease, δργὰς μαλάσσουσ' ἀν-δρός, Eurip. Alc. 787; Aristoph. Eq. 389; pas. to be mitigated, softened, Aristoph. Vesp. 918; to be relieved from, νόσου μαλαχθῆς τῆσδς, Soph. Phil. 1318; pf. pas. μεμάλαγμαι. Hence μάλαγμα.

Mαλαφορίω, ω, to carry or bear apples. Fr. μῆλον and φέρω. Μαλάχη, ης, ἡ, the herb mallows, so called because of its soft leaves, or of its being used as an emollient.

Mžλεςός, ά, όν, powerful, strong, vehement, intense; πόνους μαλέρους, consuming, wasting or exhausting labors or exertions,
Aristot. Pæan.; burning, wasting, consuming; an epithet of fire,
and of Mars; "Αρεά τε τὸν μαλερόν, Soph. Œd. Τ. 190. The
root seems to be connected with
μάλα.

MA'ΛΗ, ns, n, the armpit, Aristoph. Acharn. 985; ὑπὸ μάλης, under the arm, i. e. clandestinely, secretly, Plat. Gorg. 469, D; hence Lat. ala, by dropping μ, s. as μασχάλη.

Mάλθα, 15, 1, soft wax, a waxen tablet; a composition of wax and pitch with which writing-tablets were anciently covered; this was given to the δικαστής, when he entered upon his duty, Demosth. 1132, 13; also, a mixture of wax and pitch for paying ship's bottoms. Th. μαλάσσω.

Mαλθάκία, ας, 'n, softness, tenderness, Plat. Polit. ix, 596, B.

Maλθaκίζομαι, to be softened, to relent, to be soft-hearted, compassionate, Eurip. Med. 291; Eschyl. Prom. 79; mid. of

Μαλθαχίζω, f. ίσω, to render soft, to soften; to mollify. Fr. μ αλ-θαχός.

Μαλθάκινος, ίνη, ινον, Poet. for μαλθακός.

Μαλθακισθένθ, for μαλθακισθέντ', part. 1. a. from μαλθακίζομαι, Eurip. Med. 295.

Μαλθακιστέον, verbal adj.; οὐ 833

μαλθακιστία, you must not be nice or squeamish, Aristoph. Nub. 725.

Mαλθακός, ή, όν, soft, Eurip. Med. 1071; mild, Id. Orest. 685; gentle, tender, weak, feeble, Æschyl. Ag. 1626; effeminate, languid; sweet, agreeable, pleasant; connected with μαλαικός.

Μαλθακόφωνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a soft, sweet, or mellow voice. Fr. μαλθακός and φωνή.

Μαλθακῶς, adv. gently, mildly, Æschyl. Ag. 925; μαλθακῶς φιλεῖν, to give a gentle kiss, Aristoph. Ran. 539. Fr. μαλθακός.

Μαλθάσσω, f. άξω, to soften, calm; s. as μαλάσσω, Eurip. Herc. F. 298; Soph. Antig. 1179.

Má $\lambda \theta n$, ns, \dot{n} , a kind of fish, of the cetaceous tribe.

Mάλθων, ωνος, δ, a weak or effeminate person. Th. μάλθα.

Μαλιναθάλλη, a plant, cyperus esculentus.

Mάλιον, ου, τό, long hair, a tuft or lock of hair, a fleece. Fr. μαλλός.

MA ΛΙΣ, ίδος, ἡ, and μαλίη, ης, ἡ, a cough or asthma with which horses and other cattle are afflicted; but

Maλίς, τδος, ή, Dor. for μηλίς, a wood-nymph.

Mαλίς, ἴδος, Dor. for μηλίς, ίδος, \dot{n} , also, μηλία, ας, \dot{n} , an appletree.

Mάλιστα, adv. very greatly; to the highest degree; exceedingly, chiefly; especially, principally; it corresponds with the Latin adverbs maxime and admodum; superl. of μάλα, comparat. μᾶλλον· μάλιστα δέ, especially, Thucyd. vii, 18; also, at most; ἀπέχει δὲ ἡ Δεκέλεια σταδίους μάλιστα...είκοσι καὶ έκατόν, Id. vii, 19; ἐν τοῖς μάλιστα, among the first or most; νόμος έν τοῖς μάλιστα φυλαττόμενος, this law was most strictly observed, Ælian V. H. ii, 38; μάλιστα τεία τάλαντα, three talents and more, Demosth. c. Aphobum, 819, 3; τὸ δὲ ΰψος, ἡμισὺ μάλιστα έτελέσθη οδ διενοείτο, and the depth of the sea was twice as great as he had imagined, Thucyd. i; όμοια τὰ μάλιστα is used by Herodotus for έν τοῖς μάλιστα· άνης δόπιμος δμοια τὰ μάλιστα, a man esteemed among the first, i. e. of the highest reputation,

vii, 118 and 141; "σον μάλιστα, as much as possible; ὅτι μάλιστα δύναμαι, as much as I possibly can. After an interrogative sentence, τί μάλιστα; is often subjoined; what is it in particular? what can you possibly mean? Plat. Conv. 218, C; with a superlative, it strengthens the expression, like the double superlatives formerly used in English; as, έχθιστος μάλιστα, φίλτατος μάλιστα, very inimical, very friendly. It is sometimes used as a strong asseveration with the particle ys subjoined; μάλιστά γι, most assuredly, Aristoph. Nub. 254; as a superlative, it governs the genitive; ας, μάλιστα πῶν ἄλλων ἀνθρώπων, most especially of other men, i. e. above other men, Xen. Mem. ii. See under μάλα, No. III.

Μαλκάω, ω, and μαλκιάω, Ion. and Poet., to be torpid, cramped, or benumbed with cold; and

Μαλκίω, ω, and μαλκείω, Ion. and Poet., to be torpid, contracted, or starved with cold. From MA'ΛKH, ns, n, contraction or torpor of the hands or feet by cold.

Mάλκιος, ου, ό, ή, that cools or benumbs. Fr. μάλκη.

Μαλλοδετής, οῦ, ὁ, s. as

Μαλλόδετος, ου, bound with wool. Μᾶλλον, more; compar. of μάλα, greater; rather; superl. μάλιστα· μᾶλλον καὶ μᾶλλον, more and more, Eurip. Iph. T. 1407; μαλλον ή, rather than; sometimes µãλλον is suppressed; as, βούλομ' έγω λάον σόον έμεναι (μᾶλλον) η ἀπολέσθαι, Ι wishthe people to be saved rather than to perish, Il. i, 117; see also Lys. 196, 22; ποσούτφ μᾶλλον, so much the more; μᾶλλόν τι, somewhat more, more than usual; sometimes construed with the comparative of adjectives; as, μαλλον ευτυχίστερος, much more fortunate, Eurip. Hec. 377. It is used with the positive of adjectives that have no comparative, to denote a comparison; τί μᾶλλον; wherefore? what then? See under μάλα, No. II.

MAΛΛΟ Σ, οῦ, ὁ, a fleece, Soph. Æd. C. 476; wool hanging down or grown long; a lock of wool; hair of men or of animals; στέφετε λευκοτρίχων πλοκάμοις μαλλῶν, Eurip. Bacch. 113.

Μαλλοφόρος, ου, ό, ή, bearing long wool. Fr. μαλλός and Φέρω.

Maλλόω, ω, to furnish with a fleece or wool. Fr. μαλλός.

Μάλλωσις, εως, ή, with χευση, for χευσεόμαλλος, in Schol. Pind. Pyth. 4 (Riem. Lex.); a clothing in woollen garments. Fr. μαλλός.

Μαλλωτός, ή, όν, woolly, fleecy, shaggy, hairy. Fr. μαλλός. Μαλόδαθρον, τό. See μαλάδα-Heov.

Maλov, Dor. for μηλον, ου, τό, an apple; also, a woman's breast, Aristoph. Lys. 155.

Μαλοπάρηος, ου, ό, 'n, having tender or soft cheeks. μαλός, tender, and παρειά, a cheek; others derive it from µãλον, for μηλον, an apple, and παρειά, and it will then refer to the roundness and color of apples, Theocr. xxvi, 1.

Μαλός, οῦ, ὁ, s. as μαλλός. MĂΛO'Σ, ή, όν, epithet of a hegoat, white, or, according to others, woolly, shaggy, for µaλλωτός.

Μάλοφορίω, ω, Dor. for μηλοφοεέω.

Μαλοφόρος, Dor. for μηλοφόρος. Μαλοφύλαξ, Dor. for μηλοφύλαξ. Malxos, ov, i, the name of a man, Malchus. Hebr.

MAMHPA', or μαμιρά, ᾶς, ἡ, or μαμιράς, a root used in medicine.

Μαμία, 'n. See μαμμία.

MA'MMA, and μάμμη, ης, ή, and also, μαμμαία, ας, 'n, mamma, the name with which little children address their mothers; also, a grandmother, LXX., and 2 Tim. i, 5; also, a mother's breast.

Μαμμαία. See preced.

Μαμμάκουθος, or, more correctly, Μαμμάκυθος, ου, δ, h, a proverbial term for a blockhead or booby; it is doubtful whether it was a real name, or formed by the comic writers from μάμμα and κεύθω, a great baby who creeps into his mother's lap, Aristoph. Ran. 990; similar comic appellations are, βλιτομάμμας, συκομάμμας, also from μάμμα, Passow's Lex.; s. as μαμμόθειπτος and τηθαλ. λαδούς, a milksop, a spoiled child. It seems to have been originally the name of an idiot, at Athens, and thence applied to any stupid person. See Athen. Deipnos. viii, p. 355, A, and xiii, p. 571, and Casaub. Ani-See also the Cambridge madvv.MuseumCriticum, vol. i, p. 127; Cookesley's edit. of Aristoph. Ran., and Wheelwright's translation of the same play. Fr. μάμμα and κιύθω:

MAMMA"N, a word used by infants when crying for the breast, Aristoph. Nub. 1383; see Felton's Notes.

Μαμμία, ας, ή, a mother; a grandmother; dear mamma, Aristoph. Lys. 878. Fr. μάμ.

Μαμμόθειπτος, ου, ό, ή, brought up or nursed by a grandmother, i. e. spoiled. Fr. τείφω. Μαμμωνᾶ, τό, and Μαμμωνᾶ; or

Maμωνas, a Syriac word, Mammon; hence, wealth, riches. Μαμωνᾶς. See μαμμωνᾶ.

Máz, Dor. for μήν, μηνός · and Mάν, for μάννα, manna.

Máν, Dor. for μήν, yes, indeed, certainly; as, άλλὰ μάν, η μάν, assuredly, Il. ii, 370; où μάν, no certainly; ἄγει μάν, come on then, Id. v, 765; s. as Lat. agedum.

Mavaz, indecl., an offering or gift. Hebr.

Mavaήν, i, indecl., the name of a man, Manaen. Syr.

Mavassns, the first-born son of Joseph, Manasseh. Hebr.

MANΔA'KH, ns, n, a peculiar brand for horses. See σαμφόρας. Mάνδαλος, δ, a bolt; hence Μανδαλόω, to bolt.

ΜΑΝΔΑΛΩΤΟΊΝ, οῦ, τό, (φίλημα,) a wanton kiss, Aristoph. Thesm. 132.

Μανδαλωτός, ή, όν, bolted; φίλημα μανδαλοτόν, a loving kiss.

 $MA'N\Delta PA$, αs , \dot{n} , a stable; a stall; a sheepfold; a cavern; a monastery.

ΜΑΝ ΔΡΑΓΟ ΡΑΣ, ου, δ, a mandrake, a narcotic plant, that produces sleep; Demosth. 133, 1.

Μανδρεύω, f. εύσω, to inclose in a stable, sheepfold, or monastery. Fr. μάνδεα.

Μανδύας, ου, δ, οτ μανδύη, ης, ή, a military cloak, worn by the Persians, LXX.

Maveis, eira, iv, part. 2. a. pas. of μαίνομαι.

Μανίομαι, s. as μαίνομαι, pf. pas. μεμάνημαι, Theocr. x, 31.

Marieus, i, Maneros, only son of the first king of Egypt; also, & national dirge named after him, identical with the Greek Aires. Maves, Dor. for unves, pl. of unv.

Marns, a proper name, Manes;

also, the appellation of a slave, Aristoph. Ran. 965; μανία, a female slave or servant, Id. 1345; also, a kind of cup.

Maνθανίτω, 3. sing. pres. imperat.

Marθăνω, to learn, understand; (2) to seek to learn or inquire about; (3) to learn to do a thing, to be in the practice or habit of; (4) to notice, perceive by the senses, observe, comprehend; (5) to consider, weigh; f. m. μαθήσομαι, Dor. μαθευμαι, Theocr. ii, 60; 2. a. "μάθον, 2. a. imperat. μάθε, έτω, pf. μεμάθηκα, Plat. Soph. 265, B; pf. pas. µ1. μάθημαι· μανθάνεις, for συνίεις, do you understand? οὐδ' ἔχω μαbeiv, nor can I understand, Æschyl. Prom. 588; μάθη ών, may learn that he is, Id. 62; où mayθάνω, I do not understand, Aristoph. Av. 1003; έχω μαθούσα, Ι understand, Eurip. Ion. 231; to seek or try to know, Herodt. vii, 208; hence μάθημα, μαθητής, μαθητίου, verbal adj., and μάθησις, which see. In Att. τί μαθών often begins a question, as in Aristoph. Acharn. 826, where commonly, it is loosely rendered like τί παθών, wherefore; and it is remarked (by Passow), that the latter refers to the feelings, the former to the reason; but, in the opinion of eminent scholurs, we should read malay instead of mabus in the instances where that form of expression occurs; "71 μαθών (παθών) έμοῦ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων καταψεύδη τοιούτο πεαγμα, (on your own head be) whatever you (so stupidly) forge against me and others, Plat. Euthyd. 283, E; see Demosth. 141, 19; Aristoph. Nub. 340, 402, 1506; Lys. 599, etc. Th. μάθω. Mανθάνωσι, 3. pl. pres. subj. act.

Mavia, ās, Ion. μανίη, ης, ἡ, madness, Herodt. vi, 112; Soph. Aj. 215; insanity, frenzy; (2) anger; vehement passion; (3) enthusiasm, Bacchic frenzy, extravagant conduct, Demosth. 1133, 10; Aristoph. Nub. 832; paroxysms of anger; in this sense used in the pl. Th. μαίνομαι.

Μανίαξ, ακος, ή. See μανιάκης. Μανίακον, τό. See μανιάκης. Μανιάκης, ου, δ, a necklace or collar: a bracelet: μανίαξα a ring

collar; a bracelet; μανίαξ, a ring, Dan. v, 7, 29; as if from μήνη, Dor. μάνα, the moon.

Măriás, ados, i, i, frantic, mad,

insane; prophetic frenzy, Eurip. Bacch. 33; inspiration, ἀπὸ Μουσῶν κατοκωχή τε καὶ μανία, Plat. Phædr. 245, A; raging mad; λύσσας μανιάδος, in a state of frenzy, Eurip. Orest. 320; μανιάσοιν όσοις, Soph. Aj. 59. Fr. μαίνομαι.

Μᾶνῖκός, ή, όν, relating to madness, insane; μανικόν τι βλίτειν, to look mad or like a madman, Aristoph. Plut. 424; μανικά τράγματα, a mad business, Id. Vesp. 1536; influenced by any violent passion or desire; being under demoniacal influence; also, enthusiastic. See under μανικώτερα. Fr. μαίνομαι.

Mannas, adv. madly, like one insane; rashly.

Μανικώτερα, compar. of μανικός είς μανικώτερα ήθη, into more unreasonable or uncontrollable habits, Aristot. Eth. ii, 15.

Mανιόκηπος, ου, οτ μανόκηπος, madly, lustfully, Anacr. 142. Μανις, ίδος, Dor. for μῆνις.

Maria, Dor. for unviw.

Mανιώδης, εος, ὁ, ἡ, like a madman, frenzied, Thucyd. iv, 39; insane; τὸ μανιῶδες, insanity, Eurip. Bacch. 299. Th. μανία. MA'NNĂ, τό, indecl., manna, the food of the Israelites in the desert. Hebr.

MA'NNOΣ, or μάνος, ου, δ, a necklace, a collar.

Mαννοφόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, wearing a collar, or ornaments, Theocr. xi, 41; but the reading is doubtful; Kiessling and some others adopt μαννοφόρως, but Gaisford retains ἀμνοφόρως. See ἀμνοφόρος.

Μανόκας πος, ου, ό, ή, bearing fruit thinly scattered on the tree. Th. μανός and κας πός.

Mανόκηπος. See μανιόκηπος. MANO'Σ, ή, όν, thin, slender, Plat. Legg. v, 734; sparing; loose; spongy, porous, soft; also Μάνος, ου, δ. See μάννος.

Μανοσπορίω, ω, f. ήσω, to sow thin. Fr. μανός and σπείρω. Μανότης, ητος, ή, thinness, Plat. Legg. vii, 812, D; laxity, rarity; spareness. Fr. μανός.

Μανοῦμαι, f. mid. of μαίνομαι. Μανόχεοος, όου, δ, ή, having a loose, flabby skin. Fr. μανός and χεόα.

Mανόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make thin, loose, or slack; to make rare or infrequent. Th. μανός.

Mαντεία, ας, Ion. μαντηΐη, ης, η, divination, prediction of an oracle, Herodt. ii, 57; soothsaying, prophecy; also, an oracle, Soph.

Ed. T. 149; the consulting an oracle, Æschin. c. Ctes. p. 34; Demosth. 1466, 27; μαν. τείας δεῖται, it needs an oracle to explain, Plat. Conv. 206, B. Fr. μαντεύομαι.

Μαντείον, ου, Ιοπ. μαντήϊον, τό, an oracular response, Herodt. ii, 174; Eurip. Androm. 878; (2) the place whence the oracle was delivered; it seems also to have signified ventriloquism, μιμησάμενος την Εύρυκλέους μαντείαν, Aristoph. Vesp. 1025; is άλλοτείας γαστέρας ένδὺς κωμφδικά πολλά χίασθαι, hence he was called εγγαστειμῦθος, speaking from his belly, Florens. Christ.; see also Mitchell's note; τὰ μαντεῖα, oracles, predictions, Eurip. Androm. 918; τὸ πυθικὸν μανσεῖον, Soph. Electr. 33;

Mαντεῖος, εία, εῖον, relating or belonging to oracles or soothsayers; to Apollo, ὧ Λοξία μαντεῖε, Eurip. Orest. 1683; Aristoph. Av. 722; prophetic, ἐπ' Ἰσμινοῦ τε μαντεία σποδῷ, Soph. Œd. Τ. 21; oracular; ὁ μαντεῖος, a prophet. Th. μάντις.

Μάντεσιν, dat. pl. of μάντις.

Μάντευμα, ἄτος, τό, an oracle, an oracular response, Soph. Œd. Τ. 946, 953; Æschyl. Prom. 672; μαντεύματα λαξεῖ, to obtain a response, Eurip. Ion. 434; a prediction. And

Μαντεύομαι, to deliver oracles; to prophesy, predict, foretell, Soph. Aj. 733; to conjecture; to consult the oracle; ἐτόλμησε τοῦτο μαντεύσασθαι, Plat. Apol. 21, A; Herodt. i, 46; to make ominous, καὐτὸς καθ' αὐτοῦ τὴν δ' ὕξειν μαντεύσεται, Æschyl. S. Theb. 402; to announce as a prophet, δίζω ἤ σε Θεὸν μαντεύσομαι ἢ ἄνθρωτον, (read διζίω,) Herodt. i, 65; f. mid. μαντεύσομαι, 1. a. m. ἐμαντευσάμην, ω, ατω. Fr. μάντις.

Mαντευτέον, verbal adj. one must divine, prophesy.

Μαντευτός, ή, όν, predicted, Eurip. Ion. 1209. Same Th. Μαντήϊον, τό, Ion. for μαντεΐον.

Μάντι, voc. of μάντις.

Mαντικός, ή, όν, belonging to the art of divination, qualified for, etc.; prophetical; with τίχνη, divination; the art of soothsaying, the prophetic art, Eurip. Phæn. 784; Soph. Œd. T. 311; the mode of divining, Herodt ii, 57. Same Th.

Mαντιλη, ης, ή, a towel, napkin;

Lat. mantile.

Mαντινεία, ας, ή, a city of Arcadia, Mantinea.

Mαντινεύς, έως, δ, Mantineus, the father of Ocalea; also, a Mantinean.

Mαττιπολίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be conversant with the art of prophesying, to prophesy, Æschyl. Ag. 952. Fr. πολίω.

Μαντιπόλος, ου, δ, ή, one skilled in divination, Eurip. Hec. 120. Fr. πολίω.

Mάντις, εως, and ιος, δ, one under the influence of divine inspiration, and such persons poured out their prophecies in a state of frenzy; a prophet, Π. i, 384; Eurip. Hec. 731; a soothsayer; a diviner; a wizard; εἴπες ενρω μάντις εἰμί, if I have the spirit of prophecy, Soph. Œd. Τ. 1086; a prophetess, Soph. Electr. 465; nom. pl. Ion. μάντις, Att. μάντεῖς, a kind of grasshopper or locust, Theocr. x, 18. Fr. μαίνομαι.

Mαντίχώςας, ου, δ, οτ μαςτιχώςας, the manticora (Persian mard-khora), man-eater, a fabulous beast of India.

Μαντοσύνη, ης, ή, divination, skill in divination, Π. i, 72. Fr. μάντις.

Mαντόσυνος, η, ον, pertaining to divination, prophetic; oracular, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 761. Same Th. Μαντώδης, εος, δ, ή, resembling prophecy, prophetic. Th. μάντις.

Mαντῶος, ὡα, ῶον, 8. ας μαντεῖος. Μάνυε, Ion. and Dor. for ἐμήνυε, 3. sing. impf., and μανύει, Dor. for μηνύει, 3. sing. pres. of μηνύω. Μάνῦσον, Dor. for μήνυσον, 1. α. imperat. act. of the same verb, Eurip. Hec. 192.

Mανῦτάς, ᾶ, δ, Dor. for μηνυτής, οῦ, δ, an informer; whoever points out any thing. Th. μη-

Mανύω, Dor. for μηνύω. Μανώδης, εος, δ. ή, thin, and

Marwidns, 205, δ , \hat{n} , thin, appearing thin. Th. $\mu\alpha\nu\delta\varsigma$.

Mανῶς, adv. thinly. Fr. μανός. Μάομαι, f. μήσομαι, to think, devise, Æschyl. Prom. 486; Id. S. Theb. 1060.

Μαπίειν, by syncop. of ε, for μαεπίειν, and this Poet. and Ion. for μάεπειν, 2. a. inf. act. of μάεπτω.

Mà 'ποθάνω, for μη ἀποθάνω, 2. a. subj. of ἀποθνήσκω.

MA ΡΑΓΔΟΣ, ου, δ, a precious stone, the emerald; also written σμάς αγδος.

MA'PAΓNA, ns, n, a whip, a scourge, Æschyl. Choëph. 369; a species of punishment.

Mάραθον, τό, Dor. and Att. form of

MA'PA PON, ov, \(\tau'\), the name of a plant, fennel, Demosth. 313, 24; anethum feeniculum.

Μᾶρᾶθών, ῶνος, ὁ, ἡ, the name of a village in Attica, famous for the defeat of the Persians by Miltiades, Marathon; Μαραθών λιπαρά, wealthy or happy Marathon; said to be so called from the place abounding with fennel. Μαραθωνάδε, adv. to Marathon, Demosth. 1377, 4.

Μαςαθωνομάχης, and χος, ου, δ, a Marathonian soldier, a hero of Marathon, Aristoph. Nub. 986. Μἄραίνω, f. ἄνῶ, l. a. ἐμάρηνα,

of Marathon, Aristoph. Nub. 986. Μἄραίνω, f. ἄνῶ, 1. a. ἐμάρηνα, Att. iµáeāva, originally, to put out, to quench fire; hence, to weaken, cause to waste or pine away (by disease), Æschyl. Prom. 597; to quench the orbs of sight, Soph. Œd. T. 1328; to destroy, Soph. Aj. 700; to dry up; to parch; to wither, to wear away; to obliterate; pas. μαραίνομαι, to pine away, decline, languish, Thucyd. ii, 49; Eurip. Alc. 204; to be dried up, said of a stream, Herodt, ii, 24; to die away, go slowly out, said of fire; καὶ φλὸξ ἐμαράνθη, and the flame died away, \bar{R} . ix, 212; xxiii, 11; to die away or disappear, Æschyl. Eum. 280; pf. pas. μεμάςαμμαι, νσαι, νται, Att. μεμάρασμαι, 1. a. pas. έμαεάνθην, 1. f. pas. μαςανθήσομαι. Fr. μάςω, obsol.

Magàr ἀθά, maran-atha, two Aramæan words, rendered ὁ Κύριος ὶλεύσεται, the Lord will come, i. e. to judgment, 1 Cor. xvi, 22. Μαςανθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of μα-

eαίνω. Μάρανσις, εως, ἡ, a withering, wasting away; a consumption;

Μαραντικός, ή, όν, causing a withering or decay. Fr. μαραίνω. Μαρασμός, οῦ, ὁ, decay, weakness, consumption. Fr. μαραίνω.

Μαράσσω, to glitter, shine. Μαργαίνω, to rage, be furious, to assail furiously. Fr. μάργος. Μαργάριτης, ου, δ, and μαργαριτις, ίδος, ἡ, a pearl, the pearloyster.

Μαργάρῖτις, ιδος, ἡ. See preced. ΜΛΥΓΑΡΟΝ, ου, τό, a pearl; pl. τὰ μάργαρα. pearl, pearl-like. Fr. ειδος.
Μαργάω, and μαργαίνω, f. ἄνῶ,
to be eager for, to have a raging desire, Eurip. Hec. 1110;
to be subject to any passion, to
be foolish or mad; to rage, to
be raging, Æschyl. S. Theb.
362; Il. v, 882; to be insolent; to be lewd or greedy. Th.
μάργος.

Maeγέλλη, ης, ή, coral; a species of sea-plant.

Mαργέλλια, τά, also, ἀργέλλια and μαργηλίδες, a kind of palmtree, or its fruit, perhaps the cocoa-nut, called in Sanscrit nârikéla, Cosmas Indicopl., Pliny calls the trees μαργηλίδες. Lid. and Scott's Lex.

Μαργέλλιον, ου, τό, a pearl.

Magyήεις, εσσα, ε, s. as μάργος. Μαςγίτης, ου, δ, Margites, i. e. a mad, silly fellow, hero of a mochheroic poem of the same name, ascribed to Homer, Passow.

MA'PΓΟΣ, η, ον, and μάςγος, ον, δ, ή, foolish, mad, furious, Æschyl. S. Theb. 457; Eurip. Herc. F. 1073; raving, Æschyl. Prom. 886; impudent, petulant; lustful, Eurip. Electr. 1027; Plat. Legg. vii, 792, E; greedy, voracious, ravenous; proud, disdainful, Ep. Hom.

Μαργοσύνη, ης, ή, s. as

Magyότης, ητος, ἡ, rage, madness, folly, Soph. Fragm. 726; (2) greediness, gluttony, intemperance, Plat. Tim. 72, E; (3) lewdness, lust, Eurip. Androm. 949; (4) pride, disdain.

Maργόω, ω, f. ώσω, to render furious; pas. to be furious or outrageous; to be insolent or rude, Æschyl. Suppl. 739. Fr. μάργος.

Magδόνιος, ου, ὁ, the name of a Persian satrap, Mardonius.

Μαρδοχαική ἡμέρα, the day of Mardochæus.

MA'PH, ns, n, the hand, Pind. Fragm. 276; hence, probably, μάςπτω · orig. μάςω, from μείςω, and, hence, δυσμαςής, δ, n, difficult, εὐμαςής, δ, n, easy.

Μάρης, s. as μάρις.

Mάρθα, ns, n, the name of a woman, Martha. Hebr.

Μαρία, ας, ή, the Virgin Mary. Μαριάμ, ἡ, indecl., a proper name, Maria. Hebr.

Maριανδύνοί, ων, οί, slaves, so called from the name of a people enslaved by the inhabitants of Heraclea; the name of a people of Bithynia, in Asia, Dionys. Perieg. 787; lamenting, like an

inhabitant of that region, Æschyl. Pers. 900; see Schutz's note on the same line.

MAPI'ΛA, or μαςίλη, ης, ή, embers, coke, charcoal; coaldust, cinders, ashes; & Maetλάδη, O son of Coke! a comic name of an Acharnian collier, Aristoph. Acharn. 609. Fr. μαραίνω.

Μαριλοπότης, ου, δ, one who gulps or swallows coal-dust; epithet of a smith. Fr. μαρίλη and πότης.

Mágios, íov, a man's name, Marius. MA'PIΣ, εως, δ, a maris, a measure of liquids, containing six cotylx = 2.973 pints.

Mάςκος, ου, ὁ, a man's name, Marcus.

MAPMAI'PΩ, f. αçῶ, to flash, to sparkle, glisten, gleam; xaì όμματα μαςμαίςοντα, and her (Venus's) sparkling eyes, Il. iii, 397; to shine with lustre or radiance; to glitter, Il. iii, 397; Eurip. Ion. 887; ἄστροισι μαρμαίρουσαν, resplendent with stars, Æschyl. S. Theb. 383; to be splendid, brilliant. Fr. μαίρω, by redupl.

Μαρμάρειος, εία, ειον, and μαρμάρεος, έα, Ion. έη, εον, of marble; white or shining like marble; bright, brilliant; flashing, sparkling; Homer employs it as an epithet of the sea, from its gleaming, ἄλα μαςμαςέην, Π. xiv, 273.

Μαςμάςεος, ε. as preced.

Μαςμαςίδαι, ων, οί, a people of Africa, the Marmaridæ.

Μαρμαρίζω, f. ίσω, to have the smoothness or polish of marble, to be brilliant; and

Μαςμάς τος, ίνη, ινον, and μαςμαζόεις, όεσσα, όεν, and μαρμάgeos, white like marble, shining, brilliant, Soph. Antig. 606; Aristoph. Nub. 287. Fr. μάρmagos.

Μαρμάρότις. See μαρμάρινος. Μάρμαρον, or os, ου, τό, marble; perhaps, ulso, rock-crystal, or the feldspar, from its shining appearance. See

Μάρμαρος, ου, δ, h, white, shining, hard, Eurip. Phoen. 673; substantively, in Hom., stone, rock, a block or fragment of stone, Il. xii, 380; always with the idea of shining or being bright; by later writers, (2) marble, a work in marble, as a tombstone, Theorr. xxii, 211; in this signif. μάρμαρος is fem.; (3) any hard body.

Μαρμάρυγή, ñs, ή, splendor, lustre, brightness, radiance, refulgence; twinkling, Odys. viii, 265, said of the feet of dancers in rapid motion. Same Th.

Μαρμαρωπις, ίδος, ή, and μαρμαeωπός, ου, ό, having brilliant or sparkling eyes, Eurip. Herc. F. 879. Th. μαςμαίςω and ώψ. Μαςμάςωπός. See preced. ΜΑ'ΡΝΑΜΑΙ, to fight about,

generally with περί or ἀμφί and the gen., on account of, with ini and dat., to combat, Il. ix, 317; Demosth. 322, 10, a poetic quotation, Eurip. Med. 251; to contend for; to wrangle; imperat. μάςναο, Π. xvi, 497; to decide the event of a war; used in the pres. and impf. only; opt. μαρνοίμην, Odys. xi, 512. Fr. μάςη.

Μαρναμένοιϊν, Ion. for μαρναμίvoiv, gen. dual part. pres. mid. of μάςναμαι.

Μάρνανθ', for μάρναντο, and this Ion. for ἐμάρναντο, 3. pl. impf. mid. μάρνασθαι, pres. inf. of the

Mágvao, with dat., 2. sing. imperat. of μάρνασο, of the verb μάρναμαι, Il. xv, 475.

Μαςνώμεσθ', οτ μαςνώμεσθα, Ιοπ. for μαρνώμεθα, 1. pl. pres. subj. mid. of μάρναμαι.

Mágov, a plant like marjoram or sage, marum.

Μαρπέειν, Ion. by resol. for μάρπειν, 2. a. inf. act. of μάςπτω. Μάςπησσα, ή, a woman's name, Marpessa.

Μάρπτυς. See μάρπτις.

Μάρπτις, or μάρπτυς, εως, δ, one who seizes, a ravisher, one who treats with violence or contumely (like ileiorns), Æschyl. Suppl. 833. From

Μάρπτω, f. ψω, 1. a. ἔμαρψα, to grasp, seize; to catch, Eurip. Alc. 863; Il. xv, 137; to enfold, inclose, Soph. Æd. C. 1678; to touch, οὐδὶ χθόνα μάρπτι ποδοίν, Il. xiv, 228; to take; to overtake; to hit the mark; 2. a. ἔμαςπον and μέμαςπον, Hesiod.; likewise έμαπον, Id. i, 231 ; opt. μεμάποιεν, 252; 2. pf. μέμας πα, Hesiod. Scut. Herc. 245; μάςπτειν ofives, to take courage or gather strength. Fr. μάςπω. same root, Lat. carpo, rapio.

Μάρρον, ου, τό, a mattock, a spade, a hoe.

Μαρσισείον, ου, τό, and MA'PΣΙΠΟΣ, μάςσιππος, and μάρουπος, ου, δ, also μαρσίπιον

and -variou, a bag, pouch, purse, Xen. Anab. iv, 38; a wallet; a pocket; a satchel.

Μαρσύας, ου, a man's name, Marsyas.

Μαςτιχόςα, the name of an Indian animal, according to Ctesias. See μαντιχώρας.

MA'PTYP, also μάρτυς, ὕρος, ὁ, n, a witness, Demosth. 53, 21; Soph. Phil. 319 ; μάςτυςας ποιεῖσθαι, to call persons to witness, Thucyd. ii, 78; one who bore public testimony to the truth of his opinions; in the Christian sense, a martyr.

Μαςτυςέω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. μεμας-τύςηκα, Demosth. 1131, 23; Plat. Legg. xi, 937; to be a witness, to bear witness, to attest, Eurip. Heracl. 220; Soph. Œd. T. 1032; to give testimony to or with; with dat. to assent; to declare, Soph. Trach. 421; to approve; to be a martyr; pf. pas. μεμαρτύεημαι. Fr. μάετυε.

Μαςτυρηθέντες, pl. part. 1. a. pas. of preced.

Μαρτύρημα, ἄτος, τό, testimony, attestation; the act of testifying; a witness, Eurip. Suppl. 1214; and

Μαςτυςία, ας, ή, testimony; attestation, Demosth. 849, 11; de Coron. 153; evidence, Odys. xi, 324; public preaching. Same Th.

Magaveings, dat. pl. Ion. for μαςτυςίαις, of μαςτυςία.

Μαςτύριον, ου, τό, testimony, proof, evidence, Herodt. viii, 55; the witness himself, Thucyd. i, 8; an argument or proof; doctrine; accusation; refutation; martyrdom. μάετυε.

Μαρτυρομαι, used in the middle voice instead of μαρτυρέομαι, to call as a witness, to cite, Aristoph. Nub. 1224; Acharn. 926; Soph. Œd. C. 817; to call to witness, Eurip. Med. 22; to prove by witnesses; to testify, 1. a. ἐμαςτῦςάμην. Th. μάς

Mάρτυρος, ου, δ, a witness, Π. i, 338; a voucher; s. as μάρτυς. Μάςτυς, ὕςος, ὁ, οτ ἡ, ε. ας μάςτὕς, acc. μάρτυν, dat. pl. μάρτυσι, Herodt. vii, 52.

Μαςύεται, Dor. for μηςύεται, 3. sing. pres. pas. of μηςύω.

Μαςυκάομαι, Dor. for μηςυκάο-

Μαςυκαται, Dor. for μηςυκαται, 3. sing. of μηςυκάομαι. See

837

μηεύκω.

Μαρύομαι, Dor. for μηρύομαι. Mae Vai, 1. a. inf., and

Maeyns, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. act.

ος μάρπτω.

MAΣA'OMAI, and μασσάομαι, ωμαι, to chew, eat, champ; to bite; to ruminate, reflect, Aristoph. Vesp. 794; Id. Plut. 521; (2) to shoot out the lip, as a mark of contempt. Fr. μάσσω. Μάσασθαι, 1. aor. inf. of μάω. Mάσδα, α;, 'n, Dor. for μάζα.

Μασδός, Dor. for μαζός. Μάσημα, οτ μάσσημα, ἄτος, τό, any thing chewed. Th. μασάο-

uai.

Μασητής, and μασσητής, ῆςος, δ, one that chews; a muscle of the lower jaw, the masseter muscle. Fr. μασσάομαι.

MA'ΣΘΛΗ, ns, h, a thong, bridle, or strap, made of dressed or softened leather; a shoe made of untanned leather; metaphor. one pliant as leather, a pliant fellow, a supple knave, Aristoph. Nub. 448. Fr. μάσ-

Μάσθλης, ητος, ε. αε μάσθλη. Μασθός, οῦ, ὁ, s. as μαζός, or μαστός, the breast of a man or woman, Xen. Anab. i, 4, 16; Æschyl, Choëph. 538.

Masi-, an intensive prefix, like έρι- αε μασίγδουπος for έρίγδουπος, Hesych.

Masi, Dor. for unsi, dat. pl. of μήν.

Μάσμα, ατος, τό, an examination, inquiry, Plat. Crat. 421, A. Fr. μάω or μάομαι.

Μασμαρώθ. See μιζρακώθ.

MA'ΣΠΕΤΑ, ων, τά, the first leaves of the plant benzoin, or σίλΦιον.

Μασσαγήτις, ιδος, ή, a Massagetian woman.

Μάσσημα. See μάσημα.

Mάσσον, adv. more, farther, Æschyl. Prom. 632. See μάσσων. MA'ΣΣΩ, or μάττω, f. ξ_{ω} , generally in the middle voice, 1. a. μαξα· to touch, feel, handle; chiefly the compounds, Il. iv, 190; to knead or bake, Aristoph. Eq. 55; Herodt. i, 200; to concoct, imivoias, sentiments, Id. 539; to squeeze out or express with the hands; to wipe away; to chew, as a nurse does the food of a child, Theophr. Char. 20; pf. pas. μέμαγμαι, part. μεμαγμένος, Thucyd. iv, 16; ματτόμεθα μέντοι τάλφιτα, we surely knead flour, Aristoph. Nub. 785.

Μάσσων, ονος, δ, ή, ε. αε μακεότεços, longer, greater, Æschyl. Pers. 694; Theocr. xxii, 113; farther, Æschyl. Ag. 584; from μακος, whence μακρός, long, compar. μακεότερος and μάσσων, superl. μακεότατος, and Dor. μάχιστος, Att. μήχιστος.

Μαστάζω, to eat, to chew; s. as μασάομαι.

Μάστακ', for μάστακα,

sing. of Μάσταξ, ἄκος, ἡ, the jaw, the mouth, Odys. iv, 287; bait, food, Il. ix, 324; the upper lip; a mustache or whisker. μασάομαι.

Μασταρύζω, f. ύσω, to mumble, Aristoph. Acharn. 689; to draw the lips together, as a child suching, or as old men when speaking. Fr. μάσσω.

Μαστείρα, ας, ή, a female seeker, Æschyl. Suppl. 154; fem. of

Μάστευσις, εως, ή, an inquiry, investigation; and

Μαστευτής, οῦ, ὁ, one who searches, asks, inquires, scrutinizes; from

Μαστεύω, f. εύσω, to seek for, search, Eurip. Hec. 803; Xen. Anab. v, 6, 13; to scrutinize, inquire; to desire eagerly, Id. iii, 1. Fr. μάω.

Μαστής, ῆρος, and μάστως, ορος, ό, s. as μαστευτής, Eurip. Bacch. 673; Soph. Trach. 730; and Μαστήριος, ου, δ, ή, qualified to investigate or explore; a searcher, Æschyl. Suppl. 898. Same Th.

Μάστι, for μάστιι, dat. of μά-TTIS.

Μαστιγέειν, Ion. inf. of μαστιγίω, Herodt. i, 114.

Μαστιγεύς, έως, δ, one who whips or scourges, Herodt. vii, 35. Fr. μάστιξ.

Μαστιγίω, s. ας μαστιγόω.

Μαστιγίας, ου, δ, a contemptuous name for a slave or drudge, so called from the scars or stripes on his back; a vile wretch, Aristoph. Lys. 1240; Demosth. 496, 26. Th. μάστιζ.

Μαστιγιάω, ω, to long for, i. e. to deserve, a whipping. μάστιξ.

Μαστιγοῖ, 3. sing. contract. pres. ind. act. of μαστιγόω.

Μαστιγοφόρος, ου, δ, ή, one who carries the lash or scourge to maintain order, Thucyd. iv, 47. Fr. μάστιξ and φίρω.

Μαστιγόω, f. ώσω, 1. a. ἰμαστίγωσα, to beat with rods, whips, or stripes; to scourge, chastise, Aristoph. Ran. 632; 1. a. pas. ιμαστιγώθην, Plat. Legg. ix. 584, D.

Μαστιγώσιμος, ου, that deserves whipping.

Μαστίγωσις, εως, ή, a scourging, whipping. Fr. μαστιγόω.

Μαστιγωτίος, ία, ίον, verbal adj. from μαστιγόω, to be whipped, deserving a whipping.

Mαστίεται, 3. sing. pres. mid. of μαστίω, Poet. for μαστιγόω, Π. xx, 171. Hence μαστιόων.

Μαστιέτην, 3. dual impf. or 2. a. act. Ion. of μαστίω, Poet. for μαστιγόω.

Μαστίζω, f. ίξω, l. a. ἐμάστιζα, to whip, beat with rods, scourge, lash; μάστιξεν δ' ἐλάαν, Π. v. 366; and

Μαστίκτως, οςος, δ, one who whips or scourges, a scourger, Æschyl. Eum. 153. From

MA'ΣΤΙΞ, τγος, ή, a whip, Il. v, 226; a scourge, Soph. Aj. 238; and metaphor. divine punishment; also, sickness; a plague; forcible impulse, Pind. Pyth. iv. 390. Η επιε μαστιγίας, μαστιγόω, μαστιγεύς. Zoilus was called Ομηρομάστιζ, i. e. Homer's scourge, because he severely criticised his poems. Perhaps from μάσσω.

Μάστιζεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. Ion. of μαστίζω.

Μαστίοω, by syncop. for μαστιγόω.

Μάστις, εως, Ion. 105, ή, a whip, scourge, Odys. xv, 182, for

μάστιξ. Μαστίσδειν, Dor. for μαστίζειν. Μαστίσδοιεν, Dor. for μαστίζοιεν,

3. pl. pres. opt. of the same verb. Μαστίσδω, Dor. for μαστίζω. Μαστιχάω, ω, to chew; to gnash the teeth. Fr. μάσταξ.

MAΣTI'XH, ns, 'n, gum mastich, the gum of the tree oxivos, Lut. lentiscus, Theophr.

Μαστιχόωντι, Poet. for μαστιχῶντι, dat. sing. part. pres. of μαστιχάω, ω, a word found only once, in Hesiod. Scut. 387.

Μαστίω, Poet. for μαστίζω · μάστίε νῦν, Il. xvii, 622. Μαστόδετον, ου, τό, a breast-band.

Fr. μαστίς and δίω.

Μαστοειδής, έος, ό, ή, resembling a breast or nipple. Fr. sldos. Mαστός, οῦ, ὁ, a dug, udder,

nipple; the breast of a woman, Eurip. Phan. 314, 1001; Soph. Electr. 766; Herodt. iii, 133; τόνδε δ' αίδεσαι, τέχνον, μαστόν, Æschyl. Choëph. 884; not used by Homer; a little round hill; μαστός is used by the Attic writers for the breast of a woman as well as of a man; but the tragic writers never use the Homeric form μάζος. See the references above. Th. μαζός. Μαστροσεία, ας, ή, the business of a bawd or pander; and Μαστροσείω, f. εύσω, to pander,

Maστροπίου, j. svow, το pander, to play the pander. From Maστροπός, and μαστρωπός, ου, δ, and ἡ, a procurer or procuress, a bawd, pander, pimp, Aristoph.

Thesm. 548. Fr. μαστής. Μάστως, οξος, δ, Poet. for μαστής, a seeker, investigator.

MAΣΧΑ΄ΛΗ, ns, n, the armpit, Aristoph. Acharn. 852; part of the prow of a vessel; a shoot of the palm-branch; a bay or gulf. Μασχαλίζω, f. ίσω, to hang to the armpits; the practice was in civil contests to dismember the body of a slain opponent, and place the limbs under the armpits, as a kind of expiation for the murder; see Æschyl. Choëph. 433. Ellendt. Lex. Sophocl. in voc. μασχάλη.

Maσχαλιστής, ñρος, δ, commonly a broad leathern strap passing behind the shoulders of a horse and fastened underneath to the yoke of a carriage, Herodt. i, 215; a strap or band under the armpits of a man; a breastband; ἀμφὶ πλευραῖς μασχαλιστῆρας βάλε, Æschyl. Prom. 71; it was also a girdle or band worn by tragic actors, Müll. Eumen. § 32.

Mἔτάζω, f. άσω, to act or talk foolishly or madly; to act rashly or madly (braving, or in contempt of, the gods), Soph. Œd. T. 891; to trifle, Æschyl. Ag. 967.

Ματαιάζω, s. as preced. Ματαίζω, s. as ματάζω.

Ματαιοδουλία, ας, ή, vain or foolish counsel, Simonid. Fragm. ap. Dion. Hal. But the true reading is μεταδουλία. Schneid. Lex. Fr. μάταιος and βουλή. Μᾶταιολογία, ας, ή, unprofitable talking, idle babble or prating; and

Μἄταιολόγος, ου, δ, ή, a babbler, trifler, prater; empty wrangler, Tit. i, 10. Fr. μάταιος and λίγω.

Μάπαιοπονία, ας, ἡ, vain labor or toil. Fr. μάπαιος and πόνος. Μἄπαιος, αία, αιον, and μάπαιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, idle, foolish, useless, futile, Eurip. Med. 152; giddy,

imprudent, rash, Æschyl. Prom. 329; Soph. Trach. 562; Herodt. vii, 11; false, Id. ii, 118; ματαίαν βάξιν, a foolish report, Soph. Electr. 632. Th. μάτην. Ματαιότατος, superl. of μάταιος. Ματαιότεννος, ου, δ, ἡ, having children in vain. Fr. μάταιος and τέχνον.

Mαταιστεχνία, ας, ή, skill in useless arts, studies, or occupations. Fr. τέχνη.

Mαταιότης, ητος, η, vanity, folly, levity, inutility; in the sense of frailty or transientness, Rom. viii, 20. Fr. μάταιος.

Ματαιόφεων, ονος, δ, ή, having a vain, giddy, or frivolous mind, light-headed. Fr. φεήν.

Ματαιόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to render vain or ineffectual, to frustrate, LXX.; ματαιόομαι, οῦμαι, το act foolishly; to become foolish; 1. a. pas. ἐματαιώθην. Fr. μάτην.

Mαταίως, adv. to no purpose, Soph. Trach. 936.

Μάταν, Dor. for μάτην.

Mάταξα, ἡ, a thread, Lat. mataxa, Lucil.; in late authors, the cocoon of the silkworm, raw silk; a foreign word, also written μέταξα.

Mατάω, ω, f. ματήσω, to be dull and heavy; to loiter, to waste the time in idleness or useless pursuits; κοὶ ματᾶ τοῦ εγονοτοῦς, and no time is lost in this business, Æschyl. Prom. 57; to linger; to be restive; μὴ τὰ μὲν δείσαντε ματήσετον, lest they two through fear should become restive or linger in the course, Π. v, 233. Th. μάτην.

Ματεύω, f. εύσω, to search, inquire for, Soph. Œd. T. 1052, 1061; Phil. 1194; to scrutinize; by ellipsis for μαστεύω, the same. Fr. μάω.

Mατέω, ω, s. as preced.

Mάτη, ης, ἡ, a mistake, Æschyl. Suppl. 800; a fault, crime, Id. Choëph. 905; folly, rashness.

MÄ'THN, adv. in vain, to no purpose; βλίποντες ἔβλεπον μάτην, seeing they saw to no purpose, Æschyl. Prom. 445; uselessly, fruitlessly, Xen. Cyr. ii,
1, 2; falsely, Soph. Œd. T.
609; rashly, Id. Œd. C. 1562.
Fr. μάω.

Mάτης, έρος, Dor. for μήτης. Ματῆς, Æol. and Dor. for ματεῖς, 2. sing. pres. of ματέω, whence, by inserting υ, ματεύω, Poet., and, by inserting σ, μαστεύω. Ματήσετον, 3. dual 1. f. of μα. τάω.

Mατθαῖος, ου, δ, the name of an Apostle, Matthew. Hebr.

Maτθάν, δ, indecl., the name of a man, Matthan. Hebr.

Mατθάτ, ὁ, indecl., the name of a man, Matthat, Luke iii, 24. Hebr.

Mατθίας, ou, δ, the name of an Apostle, Matthias. Hebr.

Mατία, ας, Ion. ματίη, ης, ή, vanity, folly, frivolity; stupidity, Odys. x, 79; unsuccessful pursuit or aim; a wandering from the mark. Th. μάτην.

Μάτος, εος, τό, inquiry, examination, search. Fr. <math>μάω. Ματραδελφεός, οῦ, ὁ, Poet. and

Ματραδελφεός, οῦ, ὁ, Poet. and Dor. for μητράδελφος.

Ματροδόκος, ου, δ, ή, Poet. and Dor. for μητροδόκος, he who takes home his mother. Fr. μήτης and δίχομαι.

Mατρόθεν, adv. from the mother, Eurip. Hel. 214.

Ματροκασίγνητος, ου, δ, ή, a sister or brother by the mother's side; μοῖραι ματροκασιγνῆται, Æschyl. Eum. 920. Fr. κασιγνήτη.

Ματεόπτονος, ου, δ, ἡ, killed by one's mother; ματεόπτονον αίμα, Eurip. Orest. 324. Fr. μήτης and πτείνω.

Ματρομάτωρ, ορος, Dor. for μητρομήτωρ.

Ματρόζενος, ου, δ, ή, Dor., a bastard. Fr. μάτης and ζένος. Ματρόπολις, εως, Dor. for μητρό

πολις. Ματροπόλος, ου, Dor. for μητρο. πόλος, a priest of Cybelè.

πολος, a priest of Cybele. Ματευλείον, ου, τό, and Ματευλλείον, ου, τό, a brothel.

MATPΥ ΛΛΗ, ης, η, a bawd. Μάτρωες, ων, οι, Dor. for μήτρωες, brothers of the mother;

also, ancestors; nom. pl. of Μάτεως, ωος, δ, Dor. for μήτεως, a mother's brother; a maternal grandfather. Fr. μάτης,

Dor. Μάττἄζος, ου, δ, a fool, a blockhead.

Ματταθά, δ, indecl., a man's name, Mattatha. Hebr.

Maτταθίας, σου, δ, a man's name, Mattathias.

Mαττύα, ας, or ύη, ης, ἡ, a highseasoned dish, made of hashed meat, poultry, and herbs, served up cold as a dessert; the end of an entertainment; dainties; delicacy or sumptuousness in feasting. Th. μάσσω.

Ματτυάζω, to indulge in the dish

called ματτύα, to live on delicacies. Same Th.

Ματτύη, ή, ε. ας ματτύα.

Mαττύολοιχός, οῦ, ὁ, an epicure, a trencher-man; its meaning seems to be a lick-dish, or one who licked the plates of the ματτῦα, after the feast, Aristoph. Nub. 450; where see Prof. Felton's note. Fr. ματτῦα and λίιχω.

Μάττω, s. as μάσσω.

MAΥΛΙ'Α, ας, ή, and μαυλίς, a sword, dagger, knife; also, a bawd; s. as μαυλίς.

Mαυλίζω, f. ίσω, to prostitute for hire; to pander; s. as μαστροπεύω.

Maυλίς, ίδος, ή, a knife; (2) a procuress.

Μαυςοῦσι, by aphæresis for ἀμαυςοῦσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of ἀμαυςόω.

Maυείω, ω, f. ωσω, by aphær. for ἀμαυείω, to darken, to obscure; to extinguish; pas. to be obscured, extinguished, Æschyl. Pers. 210.

Maχαιρα, ας, ή, a large knife a dagger, Π. xviii, 597; a sabre or seymitar, Herodt. ii, 61; Π. iii, 271; a razor; μία μάχαιρα, a razor; διπλη μάχαιρα, a pair of scissors; and

Maχαιρίδιον, ου, τό, a little sword or dagger, dimin. of the above.

Maχαιρίς, ίδος, ή, a small knife, particularly, a small razor, Aristoph. Eq. 412; (2) a small sabre. Same Th.

Maχαιριωτός, ή, όν, sabre-shaped, knife-shaped; and

Maχαιροδίτης, ου, i, the strap securing the scabbard to the belt, a sword-belt. Fr. μά-χαρα and δίω.

Μαχαιροποιείον, ου, τό, a knifemanufactory, a cutler's shop, Demosth. 823, 11.

Maχαιροποιός, οῦ, ὁ, a maker of swords or sabres, a cutler. Fr.

Μαχαιροφόρος, ου, δ, ή, a swordbearer, wearing a sword or sabre, Thucyd. vii, 27. Fr. μάχαιρα and φίρω.

Μαχανά, ᾶς, Dor. for μηχανή. Μαχατάς, ᾶ, Dor. for μαχητής. Μαχάω, to wish to fight. Fr. μάχη.

Maχάων, ονος, δ, Machaon, son of Æsculapius.

Maχθάς, and μαχεθάς, indecl., a fine cloth. Hebr.

Μαχείομαι, Poet. for μαχέομαι, s. us μάγομαι, Odys. xvii, 471. Μαχειόμενος, and μαχεούμενος, Poet. for μαχόμινος, part. pres. of μάχομαι.

Μαχίοιτο, pres. opt. mid. 3. pl. μαχίοιντο, of μαχίοιμαι, Poet. for μάχομαι.

Mαχίομαι, properly Ionic, to fight with any one (σινί), Aristoph. Ran. 348; f. mid. μαχίσομαι, and -οῦμαι, Aristoph. Plut. 1076; the infinitive is generally formed from μαχίομαι, νίz. μαχεῖσθαι, Xen. Anab. i. 5, 9.

Μαχεούμενος, Epic part. pres. of μάχομαι, for μαχόμενος.

Μαχεσαίμην, 1. a. opt. m., and Μαχέσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of μάχομαι.

Mαχέσσασθαι, Poet. 1. a. inf. m. by doubling σ. So μαχισσαμένω, nom. dual part. 1. a. m. of the same verb.

Μαχετίον, a rarer form of μαχητίον, verbal adj. from μάχομαι, (one) must fight or contend, Aristot. Rhet.

Μάχευ, Dor. for μάχου, pres. imperat. of μάχομαι.

Mάχη, ης, ἡ, a battle, fight, combat; a contest; a dispute, contention; strife; a brawl; μάχην νικᾶν, to gain a battle, Æschin. c. Cles. p. 29; μάχην ποιεῖσθαι, to engage in fight; μάχην κινδυνεύειν, to hazard a battle, Demosth. 50, 40; ἡ μάχη, the battle at Cheronea, Demosth. 319, 22. Th. μάχομαι. Μαχήμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, prompt to fight, warlike, Π. xii, 247. Fr. μάχη.

Μαχησόμενος, part. 1. fut. m. of μάχομαι.

Μαχητής, οῦ, ὁ, a warrior, Π. v, 801; a combatant. Fr. μά-χομαι.

Maχητϊκός, ή, όν, fond of fighting; fit for fighting, Plat. Soph. 225, A; quarrelsome, pugnacious; and

Maχητός, ή, όν, that may be conquered or taken; to be fought against or opposed in fight; and Maχίμος, ίμη, ιμον, οτ μάχιμος, ον, δ, ή, prone to fighting, fit for the combat, martial, Thucyd. iv, 125; brave, Aristoph. Acharn. 153; contentious, quarrelsome. Same Th.

Maχτμώδης, soς, warlike, contentious.

Mάχλας, αδος, ή, a wanton, a harlot.

Μαχλάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, and $\mu\alpha\chi\lambda$ είω, f. είσω, to be lewd or immodest; to play the harlot. Fr. $\mu\acute{\alpha}\chi\lambda$ ος. Μαχλίς, $iδ_{05}$, irreg. fem. of ΜΑ΄ΧΛΟΣ, ου, δ, δ, lustful, las-

civious, lewd, immodest; fierce; μάχλον "Αρη, fierce Mars, Æs-chyl. Suppl. 628.

Maχλοσὔνη, ης, ἡ, lasciviousness; lewdness, wantonness, Π. xxiv, 30. Fr. μάχλος.

Μαχλότατος, superl. of μάχλος. Μαχοίατο, Ion. for μάχουντο, and Μάχοιτο, 3. sing. pres. opt. m. of MA'XOMAI, Ion. μαχίομαι, dep. mid., to fight, combat, contend with, Il. vi, 329; to dispute, brawl, quarrel; f. mid. μαχίσομαι, and contracted μαχουμαι, but in Homer generally μαχήσομαι, impf. mid. εμαχόμην, ου, ετο, pf. pas. μεμάχημαι, 1. α. π. ἐμαχεσάμην, ω, πεός τινα μάχεσθαι, to fight against any one; σύν τινι, along with; μάχη, μάχεσθαι, to fight a fight.

Μαχόμην, for ἐμαχόμην, impf. mid. Ion., μαχόμεσθα, Poet. for μαχόμεθα, 1. pl. pres. ind. mid. of preced.

Μᾶχος, εος, τό, Dor. for μῆχος. Μαχοῦμαι, contract. f. m. of μαχέομαι.

MAY, adv. in vain, to no purpose, Il. ii, 120; rashly, Il. xv, 40; hastily, inconsiderately, Odys. iii, 138.

Μαψαῦραι, ῶν, αἰ, light breezes, Hes. Theog. 872; μαψαῦραι στόμφοι, idle or vain boasting, Lycophr. 395. Fr. μάψ and αὕρα.

Mαψαῦρος, α, ον, blowing gently, murmuring. See preced.

Mαψιδίος, ία, ιον, vain, Eurip. Hel. 251; idle, thoughtless, foolish, useless. Hence

Mαψιδίως, adv. in vain; ineffectually; to no purpose, Π. v. 374; rashly; disorderly, at random, Odys. xvii, 451. Th μάψ.

Μαψιλάκας, or μαψυλάκας, Dor. for μαψυλάκης, ου, δ, a garrulous fellow; a vain babbler. Fr. μάψ and λακέω, Dor. for ληκίω.

Maψιλόγος, ου, δ, ή, speaking at random or in vain; applied to a bird whose cry or flight conveys no sure omen. Fr. μάψ and λόγος.

Mαψιτόχος, ου, δ, ħ, that has brought forth or produced in vain. Fr. μάψ and τίχτω.

Maω, used in the pf. act. only, with present signif., and by the Doric and Ionic writers, μίμαα. The persons in use with Homer are, 2. dual μέματον, pl. μέματιν, μέματιν, μεμάσει· no

subj. or opt.; 3. sing. imperat. μεμάτω, Il. iv, 304; no inf.; nart. μεμαώς, via, ώς, gen. μεμάωτος and μεμάότος, pl. μεμαότες, Il. ii, 818; plupf. 3. pl. μέμασαν, Id. ii, 863; its general meaning is, (1) to desire eagerly or ardently, to seek eagerly, etc.; hence, the part. eager, ardent, impetuous, daring; ἐν θυμῷ μεμαῶτες ἀλεξέμεν άλλήλοισιν, being eager to assist one another, Il. iii, 9; usμαῦι' ἔριδος καὶ ἀϋτῆς, being eagerly bent on the strife and the din of battle, Il. v, 732; mid. used by the Attic writers, to seek anxiously or eagerly for one's self; to devise, contrive; oïas τέχνας τε καὶ πόρους ἐμησάμην, what arts and ways I devised, Æschyl. Prom. 486; part. μώμενος, desirous, eager, Id. Choëph. 435. Homer has the 1. a. έμασάμην, in the sense of to handle, Odys. xi, 591; τὰς.... Μούσας τε καὶ όλως την μουσικήν ἀπὸ τοῦ μῶσθαι,....τὸ ὄνομα τοῦτο ἐπωνόμασιν, Plat. Crat. 406, A; the Doric form of Movoa is Mara, which gives some color to the idea. From the same verb seems to be derived the interrogative adverb µων, which see.

Mαών, indecl., a dwelling. Hebr. Μαωσείμ, indecl., forces strength, protectors. Hebr.

μερακιώτης, for 'Αμερακιώτης, an Ambrakiote or inhabitant of Ambracia, a city of Acarnania, Callim. Epigr. iii, in Col. Maj. ii, 324.

Mi, enclit., acc. of εγώ.

Miya, n. g. of μέγας, great, or Ion. adv. greatly, exceedingly, very much; for μεγάλως.

Mεγαθρεμέτης, ου, δ, one who roars loudly; loud-thundering. Fr. μέγα and βεέμω.

Μεγάζυζος, ου, ό, a man's name, Megabyzus.

Μεγάδωςος, ου, ό, ή, s. as μεγαλόδωρος.

Μεγαθαρσής, έος, δ, ή, having great boldness or confidence; magnanimous. Fr. μέγας and θάρσος.

Μεγάθεες, Ion. for μεγάλοι, pl. of μέγας.

Μέγαθος, Ion. for μέγεθος, magnitude, greatness, Herodt. i, 178; in the plural μεγάθεα occurs in the same author, ii, 10.

Μεγάθυμος, ου, δ, ή, high-minded, magnanimous, courageous, *I*l. i, 123. Fr. µέγας and Dvμός.

Μεγαθύνω, Ion. for μεγεθύνω. Mέγαιςα, ας, 'n, one of the three Furies, Megæra. From

Μεγαίρω, f. αρῶ, 1. a. ἐμέγηρα, Ion. μέγηςα, Π. xxiii, 865; to consider too great for one to obtain; hence, to grudge, envy, be indignant at; to be jealous; to oppose; to refuse; βιότοιο μεγήeas (Buttmann, Lexil., supposes αἰχμήν understood), refusing the spear his life, Il. xiii, 563; οὔτι μιγαίςω, I am no ways averse, I do not grudge at all, Il. vii, 408; άλλ' οὐ μεγαίρω τοῦδέ σοι δωρήματος, but I do not grudge you this present, Æschyl. Prom. 629. Buttmann, Lexil. § 78, derives it, with great probability, from the adjective usyas, the s being changed into e, which was not uncommon; hence, μεγάρω, μεγαίρω, as from γέρας, γεραίρω. All liquid verbs having as or ss in the penult of the present, had the simple vowel originally.

Μεγακήτης, εος, δ, ή, like any large fish, as a whale, dolphin, etc.; large, huge, vast, Il. viii, 222; acc. sing. μεγακήτεα. Fr. μέγας and κῆτος.

Μεγακλέης, contract. ης, gen. έεος, contract. 'sovs, a man's name, Megacles, Aristoph. Nub. 71. Msyanions, sos, much renowned. Μεγάλα, adv. abundantly, greatly, exceedingly; also, nom. pl. n. g. of μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα. Μεγαλάδικος, η, ον, unjust in important affairs; disposed to be unjust, Aristot. Rhet. Fr. μέyas and adixéw.

Μεγάλαν, Dor. for μεγάλων. Μεγάλανορία, ας, ή, Dor. for μεγαληνοςία, great courage; fortitude, boldness; arrogance, haughtiness, pride. Fr. avne. Μεγάλανως, ορος, δ, Dor. for μεγαλήνως, having great fortitude; high-minded; bold; proud; arrogant. Fr. μέγας and ἀνής. Mεγάλαυχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to boast or brag; to vaunt, Æschyl. Ag. 1509; to make great pretensions; more usually in mid. to boast one's self, Plat. Alcib. i, 104, C. And

Μεγάλαυχής, έος, δ, ή, οτ μεγάλαυχος, ου, ό, ή, one who boasts much of himself, a braggart, a boaster, Æschyl. S. Theb. 1046; self-conceited; also, proud, magnificent, Pind. Nem. xi, 27. Fr. μέγα and αὐχίω.

Μεγαλαύχητος, ου, very boastful, vaunting, arrogant.

Μεγαλαυχία, ας, ή, boastfulness,

arrogance, Plat. Legg. iv, 716; haughtiness; elation, self-satisfaction, Longin. 7. Same Th. Μεγάλαυχος, ου, δ, ή, ε. αε μεγαλαυχής.

Μεγαλεῖα, τά, great, glorious, or praiseworthy deeds; wonderful or mighty works, Luke i, 49; neut. pl. of

Μεγάλεῖος, εία, εῖον, great, noble, honorable, illustrious; dignified, venerable; magnificent, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 34; haughty; vehement. Fr. $\mu i \gamma \alpha s$.

Μεγάλειότης, ητος, ή, majesty, magnificence, grandeur, dignity; the greatness or majesty of God, N. T. Fr. preced.

Μεγαλείωμα, άτος, τό, s. as preced.

Μεγαλείως, adv. magnificently, Plat. Theat. 168, C.

Μεγάλεπήδολος, and μεγαληπίδολος, ου, ό, ή, that has accomplished great things, Schaf. ad Dion. Hal.

Μεγαληγορέω, ω, f. ήσω, to speak in a pompous manner, to boast, vaunt, speak great things; to aggrandize, Xen. Cyr. iv, 4, 1;

Μεγαληγορία, ας, ή, Ιοπ. μεγαληγοεία, ης, ή, grandiloquence, loftiness in speaking, Longin. 15; boasting, Eurip. Phæn. 190. From

Μεγαληγόρος, ου, ό, ή, speaking in a lofty style, vaunting, boastful, Æschyl. S. Theb. 547. Fr. μέγας and άγορέω.

Μεγαληνορία. See μεγαλανορία. Μεγαλήνως. See μεγαλάνως. Μεγαλήτως, οςος, δ, ή, magnani-

mous, Il. ix, 255; proud, haughty; valiant, courageous. Fr. μέγας and ήτορ.

Μεγάλίζεο, contract. -ou, pres. imperat. pas. Ion. of

Μεγαλίζω, f. ίσω, to extol, magnify, eulogize; mid. to exult, be too much elated, Il. x, 69. Fr. μέγας.

Μεγαλογνωμοσύνη, ης, ή, elevation of sentiment, magnanimity, Xen. Ag. 8, 3. Fr. μέγας and γνώμη.

Μεγαλογνώμων, or, gen. oros, highminded, high-principled.

Μεγαλόδενδρος, ου, ό, ή, bearing

large trees. Fr. dévdess. Megalodogos, ou, o, n, glorious, having great renown; giving great glory, bestowing great praise. Fr. μέγας and δόξα.

Μεγαλοδωρεά, ή. See next. Μεγαλοδωςία, and μεγαλοδωςεά, ãs, n, munificence; liberality in

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bestowing gifts. From Μεγαλόδωρος, ου, ό, ή, munificent; bestowing great gifts, Aristoph. Pac. 393; τὸ μεγαλόδωςον, s. as η μεγαλοδωεία. Fr. μέγας and δῶρον.

Μεγαλοιεγής, contract. - ουεγής, ios, i, in, magnificent in actions, great in deeds. Fr. Teyov.

Msγαλόθυμος, ου, δ, ή, magnanimous, high-minded, Plat. Polit. ii, 376, C. Fr. μέγας and 9υμός.

Μεγάλοιτος, ου, δ, ή, miserable, very wretched. Fr. miyas and

Μεγαλόκας πος, ου, ό, ή, bearing large fruit. Fr. μέγας and κάς-

Μεγαλοκευθής, έος, δ, ή, having great recesses or lurking-places; shut up, secret, hidden, Pind. Pyth. ii, 60. Fr. μέγας and κεῦθος.

Μεγαλοκίνδυνος, ου, ό, ή, incurring great hazards, daring, adventurous. Fr. xivduvos.

Μεγάλοκράτής, έος, far-ruling. Μεγαλοκεάτως, οςος, δ, s. as pre-

Μεγαλοπῦμων, ονος, δ, ἡ, having large waves. Fr. χῦμα.

Μεγαλομάτης, 'n, Dor. for μεγαλομήτης.

Μεγαλομερής, έος, δ, ή, consisting of large parts; immense, Plat. Tim. 62, A. Fr. μέρος.

Μεγαλόμητις, 105, δ, ή, having lofty purposes or designs, Æschyl. Ag. 1400. Fr. μητις.

Μεγαλόμισθος, ου, δ, 'n, hired at great wages, earning wages. Fr. μέγας and μισθός. Μεγαλόμματος, ου, δ, 'n, largeeyed. Fr. μέγας and όμμα.

Μεγαλόνοια, ας, ή, excellence of understanding; greatness of soul, Plat. Legg. xi, 935, B; elevation of mind. Fr. wiyas and vóos.

Μεγαλόνυμος, ου, ό, ή, having great renown; celebrated, famous, having a great name. Fr. μίγας and ὄνυμα, Æol. for ὄνο-

Μεγαλοπάθεια, ας, ή, great sorrow, deep affliction, great endurance. Fr. πάθος.

Μιγαλόπιτεος, ου, δ, h, formed of a vast rock, Aristoph. Lys. 482. Fr. πίτρα.

Μεγαλοπλούσιος, ου, δ, ή, possessing great wealth. Fr. πλούσιος. Μεγαλόπλουτος, ου, δ, ή, s. as preced.

Μιγαλοποιίω, ω, f. ήσω, to magnify, extol highly, LXX.; to do great things. Fr. µiyas and

Μεγαλοπόλιες Συζάκουσαι, the great city of Syracuse, Pind. Pyth. i, 1. Fr. μέγας and πό-

Μεγαλόπολις, gen. 10ς, Att. εως, i, a great city, a metropolis, Eurip. Troad. 1282. Fr. πό-

Μεγαλόπους, οδος, ό, ή, having large feet. Fr. wous.

Μεγαλοπραγμοσύνη, ης, ή, ability for great enterprises, Plut. Fr. πράσσω.

Μεγάλοπράγμων, ον, gen. ονος, doing great deeds, forming great designs.

Μεγαλοπρέπεια, Ιοπ. -πείη, ας, ή, majesty, magnificence, Plat. Polit. vi, 486, A; greatness, Aristot. Eth. 4, 2; -πείη, Herodt. iii, 125. From

Μεγαλοπρεπής, έος, δ, ή, befitting a great man or a great mind; high-minded; liberal, honorable; magnificent, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 10; Id. Anab. i, 4, 16; it is opposed (Id. Mem. iii, 10, 5,) to ταπεινός, the dignified to the mean. Fr. μέγας and πρέπω.

Μεγαλοπρεπώς, adv. magnificently, Xen. Anab. vii, 3, 9; honorably, excellently; splendidly, superl. μεγαλοπρεπέστατα, compar. μεγαλοπρεπέστερον. Same Th.

Μεγάλοπτέρυγος, ου, δ, h, having large wings, LXX. Fr. μέγας and πτέρυξ.

Μεγαλοβρημονέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to talk big, or boastingly, LXX. Μεγαλοβρημοσϋνη, ης, ή, the use

of lofty or boasting language, boastfulness, Polyb.

Μεγαλοβρήμων, ονος, δ, ή, speaking in a boastful manner, boastful, LXX. Fr. μέγας and Łęέω.

Μεγαλοβρημωνέω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. nxa, to speak great words; to

Μεγαλόβριζος, ου, δ, ή, having large roots. Fr. ρίζα.

Mεγάλος, not used in the nom. masc.; in the voc. ω μεγάλε Zev, Æschyl. S. Theb. 804.

Μεγαλόσαςκος, ου, i, i, having much flesh, corpulent, fleshy. Fr. μίγας and σάεξ.

Μεγάλοσθενής, έος, great strength, mighty.

Μεγάλοσμάραγος, ου, loudly-resounding.

Μιγαλόσπλαγχνος, ου, δ, ή, having large or distended bowels; high-tempered, high-spirited,

Eurip. Med. 108. Fr. uiyas and σπλάγχνον.

Μεγαλόστονος, ου, ό, ή, sighing deeply; much to be deplored, lamentable, Æschyl. Prom. 411. Fr. στένω.

Μεγάλοσύνη, ή, ε. αε μέγεθος.

Μεγαλοσχήμων, ovos, δ, h, having a large form or dignified appearance, venerable, Æschyl. Prom. 406. Fr. σχημα.

Μεγαλότιμος, ου, ό, ή, highly honored; of great value.

τιμή.

Μεγαλότολμος, ou, greatly daring. enterprising, adventurous.

Μεγαλουργία, ας, ή, the accomplishing of something great. Fr. Egyov.

Mεγάλους, acc. pl. m. g. of μέ-

Μεγαλοφεονέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to possess a great mind, elevated sentiments, to be proud on account of (with ixi); mid. to behave haughtily or proudly, Plat. Polit. vii, 528, B. Fr. Qenv.

Μεγαλοφεόνως, adv. haughtilv. proudly; bravely, with fortitude; magnanimously; and

Μεγάλοφροσύνη, ης, ή, greatness of mind; magnanimity, highmindedness, Herodt. vii, 24; haughtiness, Andoc. 127, 21;

Μεγαλόφεων, ονος, δ, ή, having a great and elevated mind; magnanimous, proud. Fr. μέγας and Ophv.

Μεγαλοφυής, έος, ό, ή, endowed with greatness of mind, highminded; τὸ μεγαλοφυές, and τὰ μεγαλοφυα, the sublime, Longin.; κόλακες μεγαλοφυείς, arrant flatterers, Toup's Longin.

Μεγαλοφυΐα, ας, ή, nobleness of nature, elevation of thought. Fr. φύω.

Μεγαλοφωνία, ή, loud-talking; vaunting.

Μεγαλόφωνος, ου, δ, ή, having a loud voice, shouting loud, Demosth. 415, 15; using highsounding language. Fr. quin. Μεγαλοψυχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be magnanimous or courageous; to be munificent.

Μεγαλοψυχία, ας, ή, elevation of mind, high-mindedness, Demosth. 247, 18; magnanimity, greatness of soul, Aristot. Eth. 4, 7; munificence. From

Μεγαλόψυχος, ου, ό, ή, highsouled, magnanimous, nobleminded; ambitious, Demosth. 414, 15. Fr. μέγας and ψυχή.

Μεγαλοψύχως, adv. nobly, magnificently, grandly.

Μεγάλυνω, f. μεγαλυνώ, to magnify by words; to exaggerate; to magnify, make powerful, aggrandize, Thucyd. viii, 81; mid. to magnify one's self, to boast, vaunt; pas. to be proud, etc.; 1. a. ἐμεγάλῦνα, pf. pas. μεμεγάλυμμαι, 1. a. pas. ἐμεγαλύνθην, 1. f. pas. μεγαλυνθήσομαι. τῶν γέννα μεγαλυνομένων, those proud of their birth, Æschyl. Prom. 894. Th. μέγας.

Μεγάλωμα, ἄτος, τό, grandeur, magnificence.

Μεγαλώνυμος, ου, ό, ή, having a great name or renown; illustrious, celebrated, renowned, famous, Aristoph. Nub. 569. Fr. ovoua.

Μεγάλως, adv. greatly, exceedingly; magnificently; and

Μεγαλωστί, adv., Ion. for μεγάλως, in a great space; μέγας μεγαλωστὶ τανυσθείς, stretched out immensely large, Il. xviii, 26 (in Hom. always with wiyas); Herodt. ii, 161; and Μεγαλωσύνη, ης, ή, majesty,

magnificence, greatness, grandeur; in N. T., the divine majesty. Fr. μέγας.

Miyar, acc. sing. masc. of mi-

Μεγάνως, οςος, δ, making men great, splendid, *Pind. Olymp*. i, 4; bold, magnanimous; haughty, arrogant. Fr. avne.

Μεγαπένθης, εος, δ, ή, that has endured great griefs, toils, or hardships, Odys. xv, 103; that has accomplished great things. Fr. πένθος.

Μίγαςα, ων, τά, a city of Greece, Megăra.

Μιγάςα, ας, ή, Megăra, the wife of Hercules.

Meyageus, pl. Meyageis and -nes, inhabitants of Megara.

Μεγαρίζω, f. ίσω, to speak or act like a Megaréan; πλάων μεγαeisis, you shall be a Megarean to your cost, Aristoph. Acharn. 822.

Μεγαρική, ης, ή, fem. of Μεγαernós, scil. vñ, the territory of Megăris, Megăris.

Μεγαρίκός, ή, όν, belonging to Megara, Megarensian.

Miragis, idos, in, the territory of Megara,

Μεγαρόθεν, adv. from Megara; and

Μεγαροῖ, adv. at Megara. Meyagorory, dat. pl. of Μίγαζου, ου, τό, a large house;

a palace; a temple; any house, mansion, or dwelling-place, especially a large one, Il. vi, 377, et passim; Odys. iv, 557; with Herodt. it signifies a temple or sacred edifice, i, 47; vii, 140; the inner part of a temple; also, an apartment of a house, Odys. xviii, 184. Fr. μέγας. Μέγαρόνδε, adv. towards home.

Μέγαρσις, εως, ή, envy, anger.

Fr. μεγαίρω.

ΜΕ'ΓΑΣ, μεγάλη, μέγά (originally μεγάλος, μεγάλη, μεγάλον· thus, ὧ μεγάλε Ζεῦ, Æschyl. S. Theb. 804), (1) great, huge, large in size; ample, as a shield, etc.; as a mountain, vast, long; loud, as a sound or the voice; (2) mighty, grand, high, lofty; grown up, Odys. ii, 314; (3) vehement, violent, cruel, or terrible; (4) momentous; important; numerous; powerful; (5) aged; acc. μέγαν, μεγάλην, μίγα, compar. μείζων, Ion. μέζων, Dor. μέσδων, superl. μέ-The superl, of the adv. VITTOS. is sometimes construed with the superl. of an adj.; as, ω μέγιστον έχθίστη γύναι, Ο woman by far the most detested, Eurip. Med. 1320; μέγας πνέων, blowing violently, Eurip. Rhes. 322; τὰ μεγάλα, sublime things, i. e. the sublime, Longin.; μέγα is often used adverbially; as, μέγα χαίρειν, to rejoice greatly; μέγα Opover, to be proud; μέγα είπειν, to talk big; άδειν μέγα, to sing with a loud voice, Plat. Legg. ix, 854, D; μέγ' ἀμείνων, much better, etc.

Μεγασθενής, έος, δ, h, having great strength or force; very powerful, mighty, Aristoph. Nub. 566; Æschyl. S. Theb. 70. Fr. μέγας and σθένος.

Μεγάτιμος, ου, δ, ή, greatly esteemed, prized, or honored. Fr. τιμή.

Mεγαυχής, έος, δ, ή, illustrious, far-famed, Æschyl. Pers. 633. Fr. αὐχίω.

Μεγαφρονέω, οτ μεγαλοφρονέω, ω, f. now, to have an elevated mind; to have a great opinion of one's self; to be proud. Fr. μέγας and φεήν.

Μεγεθοποιός, ά, όν, making great, powerful. Fr. ποιέω.

Mέγεθος, εος, contract. -ous, τό, greatness of size, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 3; and of mind, greatness; tallness, bulk, stature, Il. vii, 288; magnitude, extent; power, majesty, dignity; sublimity; rà μεγέθη, the sublime, Longin. Τh. μέγας.

Μεγεθουργία, ας, ή, the performance of great actions, Plat. Ag. 370, B. Fr. "εργον.

Μεγεθύνω, f. ὔνῶ, to make great; to magnify, exaggerate, amplify. Fr. μέγεθος.

Μεγέρα, ας, ή, Æol. for Μεγάρα, the daughter of Creon, Megara. Μεγήρας, part. 1. act. of μεγαίρω, Il. xiii, 563.

Μεγήςἄτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, amiable or lovely in the highest degree, Hes. Theog. 240. Fr. μέγα and ἐξάω.

Míγns, ητος, δ, a proper name, Meges.

Μίγιλλος, ου, δ, a proper name, Megillus.

Mεγιστανες, ων, οί, the great men of a place, peers, nobles, magnates, Mark vi, 21; dat. pl. μεγιστασι. Fr. μέγιστος.

Μεγιστόπολις, εως, δ, h, making cities most rich or flourishing, aggrandizing states; an epithet of Peace. Fr. πόλις.

Mέγιστος, η, ον, most great, etc., superl. of μέγας · καὶ τὸ μέγιστον, and what is most important.

Μεγιστόττμος, ου, ό, ή, having the highest honors, highly esteemed, Æschyl. Suppl. 690. Fr. TIMÁ.

Mεδέουσα, part. pres. f. g. of μεδέω, for μέδω.

Mεδέσθω, 3. sing. pres. imperat. pas. of μέδω.

Μεδέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to rule, reign over, take care of, R. iii, 276; the part. μεδέων only in use; see Aristoph. Eq. 560, 585, 763. Fr. μέδω. And

Mεδήσομαι, f. m. of the same; used by Homer as a present, όποτ' ἐκείνου μεδήσομαι, when I think of him, Il. ix, 643.

 $ME'\Delta IMNO\Sigma$, ov, δ , an Attic corn-measure, the medimnus, containing forty-eight chanices, and equal to about twelve gallons, Aristoph. Plut. 986; the Sicilian medimnus was one sixth less; Herodotus uses it in the fem. gen., i, 192.

Míδιον, a plant, campanula. Μεδοίατο, Ion. for μέδοιντο, 3. pl. pres. opt. m. of μέδω.

Μέδοισα, ας, Dor. for Μέδουσα. Mέδομαι, s. as μεδέω, Il. iv, 418, but generally used. See under μεδήσομαι.

Midontes, oi, princes, Il.; rulers; governors; prefects; part. pl. pres. act. of μέδω.

Midovoa, ns, n, a female name, Medusa. Same Th.

ME' ΔΩ, f. ήσομαι, to rule, hold sway, usually of the gods; as a verb only found in three passages, Alcæus, 22, Soph. Antig. 1119, and Id. Fragm. 341; to direct, regulate, plan, Il. viii, 458; the primary idea seems to be, to take care of, take the charge of the civil matters of the community; hence, to have the care of, Aristoph. Ran. 666; to think of, Il. iv, 418. The 2. sing. ind. alone is found in the Antig. of Sophocles.

Miδων, οντος, δ, one who provides for, a guardian, lord; one who rules over.

Mίζεα, ων, τά, the reproductive organs of beasts, Hes. Op. 510. Μεζόνως, Ion. for μειζόνως, Herodt. iii, 128; vi, 84. From Μίζων, Ion. for μείζων.

M:θ', when an aspirate follows, is used instead of μετά, but when a smooth breathing follows, μετ'. Μ:θαιρίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to catch; to accept, take; to change alternately. Fr. αἰρίω.

Μεθάλλομαι, to spring or skip from place to place; to spring forth, rush upon; μετάλμενος, having sprung upon, Il. v, 336. Μεθαμέριος, Dor. for μεθημέριος. Μεθαρμόζω, or μεθαρμόττω, f. όσω, to dispose differently, to change from one state to another; μεθάρμοσαι τρόπους νέους, to suit yourself to new customs or habits of life, Æschyl. Prom. 309; to exchange, substitute; to adapt anew; to transfer; to accommodate; to correct, Soph. Electr. 31; to amend; mid. to change or accommodate one's mode of life, or manners, etc., Eurip. Alc. 1176. Fr. μετά and ἀρμόζω.

Mεθάςμοσις, εως, ή, alteration, change, new disposition. Same Th.

Μεθαςμόττω, Att. for μεθαςμόζω. Μεθίπειν, Ion. for μεθηκεν, 3. sing. 1. a. of μεθίημι.

Μεθείην, 2. a. opt. of μεθίημι. Μεθείλε, 3. sing. 2. a. act. to μεθαιρίω.

Μεθειμένος, part. pf. pas. of μεδίημι.

Mιθείναι, 2. a. inf. act., and
Mιθείναι, 2. a. act. of μεθίημι.
Μιθείνε, by syncop. for μεθείητε,
2. pl. 2. a. opt. act. of the same.
Μιθείω, Ion. or Poet. for μεθώ,
2. a. subj. act.; μη χωσαμίνη
σε μεθείω, lest enraged I desert

you, Il. iii, 414.

Μεθεκτέον, verbal adj. from μετέχω.

Mεθέκτης, ου, δ, one who shares or partakes. Same Th.

Μεθελείν, 2. a. inf. act. to μεθαιρέω.

Μεθέλεσκε, Ion. for μεθείλε, 3. sing. 2. a. to μεθαιρέω.

Miliam, f. $\xi\omega$, to draw back; to draw from one side to the other. Fr. $i\lambda z\omega$.

Miθεζις, εως, ἡ, participation, sharing, distribution. Fr. μετίχω. Mεθέμεν, 2. a. inf. act. Ion., for μεθεῖναι, Dor. μεθέμεναι, of μεθίημι· μεθέμεν χόλον, to give up resentment, Il. xv, 158. Miθεν, Dor. for ἐμέθεν.

Mιθίζομαι, f. m. of μετίχω. Mιθίοςτος, ου, δ, ἡ, (ἡμίςα being understood,) of or relating to the day after a festival.

Mέθεπε, 3. sing. impf. Ion. for μέθειπε, from

Μεθέπω, impf. μεθείπον, Epic, without augment, μέθεπον, f. μεθέψω, Poet. aor. μετέσπον, inf. μετασπείν, part. μετασπών, 2. a. mid. μετεσπόμην, to follow after, follow closely, follow the steps or tracks; to drive after; α", ψα δὲ Τυδείδην μέθεπε κρατερώνυχας Travous, and immediately he drove his solid-hoofed steeds after Diomede, Il. v, 329; to search; to arrive; to follow after, μεθέψομαι, Soph. Electr. 1041; part. 2. a. mid. μετασπόμενος, Π. xiii, 567. Fr. μετά and Exw, or Exopai.

Μεθεφμηνεύω, f. εύσω, to interpret, explain. Fr. εσμηνεύω. Μεθεφπύζω, f. ύσω, to creep after. Fr. εσπύζω.

Miθες, and in 2. pl. μίθετε, 2. a. imperat. act. of μεθίπμι, to allow, permit; always used as a present, Soph. Phil. 805; μίθες με χεῖζα, let go my hand, Id. 1285.

Miθεσις, εως, \dot{n} , the act of releasing, remission, relaxation. Fr. μ εθίη μ ι.

Μεθεστάναι, by syncop. for μεθεστηχίναι, pf. inf. act. of μεθίστημι.

Mεθέστηκα, pf. ind. act., and Μεθεστηκώς, by syncop. μεθεστώς, part. pf. act. of the same verb. Μεθετέον, verbal adj. from με-

dineer.

Miθn, ns, 'n, drunkenness, intoxication, Eurip. Electr. 326; heat excited by drinking, revelry, wine, Soph. Œd. T. 779. Fr. μίθυ.

Mεθήκα, 1. a. ind. act. of μεθίημι. Mεθήκω, to come to or come with; to come for; ἄγω, μεθήκω, Eurip. Phæn. 451; to bring with, Id. Troad. 1261. Fr. μετά and ήκω.

Mέθημαι, to sit with, associate with. Fr. ημαι.

Mεθημεςινός, ή, όν, daily, happening every day; μεθημεςινόι γά.
μοι, Demosth. 270, 11; τὸ μεθημεςινόν, an afternoon nab,
called in the South of Europe
the siesta or sesta. Eich. Hist.
Græc. Fr. μετά and ἡμέςα.
Mεθημέριος, s. as preced.

Mεθημοσύνη, ης, ή, remissness, negligence, carelessness; μεθημοσύνησί τε λαῶν, and the want of energy of the troops, Il. xiii, 108. From

Mεθήμων, ονος, δ, ἡ, careless, negligent, remiss; indifferent, Π. ii, 241. Fr. μεθίημι.

Μεθηςινών, gen. pl. Dor. for μεθηςινών, of μεθηςινός, for μεθημεεινός.

Mεθηρινός, for μεθημερινός. Μεθης, 2. sing. 2. a. subj. act.

μεθήσω, f. ind. act. of μεθίημι. Μεθησέμεν, Ion. hence μεθήσειν, f. inf. act. of the same verb. Μεθιδεύομαι, to move or change

one's position; to remove.

Medidevois, ews, n, a change of residence or place.

residence or place. Fr. μετά and ίδεύω.

Meθίει, 3. sing. pres. of μεθίω, s. as μεθίημι, he hangs back, Π. x, 121.

Μεθιέμεναι, Dor. hence μεθιέναι, pres. inf. act. of μεθίημι.

Mεθίεν, Bœot. by syncop. for μεθίεσαν, 3. pl. impf. μεθίην, Odys. xxi, 377. From

Μεθίημι, Ion. μετίημι, Herodt., f. ήσω, 1. a. μεθηκα, and Ion. μεθέηκα, pf. μεθείκα, 2. aor. μίθην, inf. μεθείναι, Ιοπ. μεθέμεναι, and μεθέμεν, part. μεθιείς, to send away, to let go, set at liberty, release; to dismiss, with an acc.; to discharge a dart or arrow, etc., Soph. Phil. 1284; to give up, yield; λισσομ' 'Αχιλληι μεθέμεν χόλον, I entreat you to give up your resentment to Achilles, Il. i, 283; to let down; to deposit, lay down; to allow, grant leave, Soph. Electr. 618; to relax; to give way; δθι μιθιέντας ίδοιτο, Il. iv, 516; to pardon; to permit; to send forth, utter a sound or voice; περσίδα γλώσσαν μετείς, Herodt. vi, 29; to shrink from, with acc. and gen.; ε" τινά που μεθίεν-

τα ίδοις στυγερού πολέμοιο, Π. vi, 330; neut. to be remiss. πολλάκι γὰς μεθίει τε, Il. x, 121 ; μεθιασι τὰ δέοντα πράτ-TEIN, they are remiss in doing their duty, Xen. Mem. ii, 1; mid. μεθίεμαι, Ion. μετίεμαι, to let go; with the gen. when a part only is let go, with the acc. when the whole is either expressed or understood, Aristoph. Vesp. 416; to give over; to depart, Eschyl. S. Theb. 79. active voice commonly governs an accusative; the middle a genitive; in the line, ἄγουσιν οὐ μεθεῖ ἄν ἐκ yaías kuí, the pronoun kuí is the accusative after ayovoi, not after μεθείο (Porson, on Eurip. Med. 734); the middle is also followed by the accusative, Æschyl. Suppl. 829; Aristoph. Vesp. 416; fut. mid. μεθήσομαι, pf. pas. μεθείuas. The i is short with the Epic poets, unless when lengthened by the ictus, Il. xiv, 364; xii, 409. It is long with the Attic poets. Fr. μετά and 'nμι.

Μεθιμέναι, Dor. for μεθείναι, 2. a. inf. act. of μεθίημι.

Μεθιστάνω, f. μεταστήσω, pf. μεβίστηκα, a later collateral form of

Μεθίστημι, f. μεταστήσω, pf. μεθίστηκα, to transfer from one place to another, to transpose; to establish, to substitute or establish one thing instead of another; μεθιστάναι πολιτείαν sis δλιγαεχίαν, to change the (democratic) government to an oligarchy, Demosth. 196, 13; to free by a change, καὶ σε δαίμονες νόσου μεταστήσειαν, Soph. Phil. 461; also, Eurip. Hel. 1441; to transplant; to pass over to or join the opposite party, Thucyd. i, 130; to bring about or occasion, Odys. xviii, 401; to remove, expel, banish; also, to separate; to revoke; 2. aor. and pf. to change place, remove, depart, Herodt. viii, 81; to be among, conversant with; pas. μεθίσταμαι, to be changed; η αυτό ύφ' εαυτοῦ μεθίστασθαι, or it be changed by itself, Plat. Polit. ii, 380, D; to die; to give up ; λύπης δ' εὐτυχῶν μεθίστασο, Eurip. Alc. 1141; η μετίστης αν, or would you abandon it (the opinion), Herodt. vii, 47; ες τὸ τρυφερώτερον μετέστηow, they changed, or passed over, to a more refined life, Thucyd. i, 6; μεταστήναι είς θεούς,

to be translated or removed to the gods; μεταστηναι βίου, to remove from life, to die, Eurip. Alc. 22; 1. a. μετέστησα, pf. act. μεθίστηκα, I am changed, Aristoph. Plut. 365; xal µsθέστηκεν χόλος, and resentment is changed, Eurip. Med. 894. The perfect is used intransitively and with the time of a present; f. mid. μεταστησομαι, 1. a. μετεστησάμην, 1. a. ind. pas. μετεστάθην. Fr. μετά and Ίστημι. Μεθοδεία, ας, ή, craft, circumvention; stratagem; deceit; an ambuscade. From

Mεθοδεύω, f. εύσω, to treat methodically; to plot against, circumvent; to follow in the same road, to follow after; to investigate; to prosecute skilfully. Hence μέθοδος.

Mεθοδηγίω, ω, to lead another way.

Mεθοδικός, ή, όν, acting by rule or method; methodical. From Mέθοδος, ου, δ, a proceeding in the same road, examination of a subject, a proceeding in regular order; close investigation; the mode or manner of investigating a subject, a method. Fr. μετά and όδός.

Mεθολκή, ñs, h, a separating or drawing aside. Fr. έλκω.

Μεθομίλεον, ουν, impf. act. Ion. of Μεθομίλεω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to be conversant or have intercourse with, to associate with. Fr. ιμίλος. Μεθόμος, ίω, ιον, and ου, ὁ, ἡ, serving as a boundary; contiguous; serving to limit; μεθόμον, ου, τό, a common boundary; a frontier; confine; pl. μεθόμω, ων, τῶ, (χώρω,) confines, boundaries, frontiers, Thucyd. ii, 27. Fr. ισος.

Mεθορκέω, ω, f. ήσω, to administer an oath anew. Fr. δρκέω. Mεθορμάω, ω, f. ήσω, to rush against; mid. to pursue; to drive after another, μεθορμηθείς, Il. xx, 192. Fr. δρμάω.

Mεθορμίζω, f. ίσω, to remove from one harbour or anchorage to another (said of ships); to transport or remove, cause a change; μεθορμεί σε, will cause you to change, Eurip. Alc. 814; μεθορμίσασθαι, to shelter myself, or, literally, to carry me into a safe harbour, Eurip. Med. 262, 443. Fr. δομίζω.

ME Θ Υ, τό, wine, Eurip. Alc. 773; ἄκρᾶτον μέθυ, Id. Cycl. 149; hence, μέθη, ης, η, drunkenness; μεθύω, to be drunk;

μεθύσκω, to intoxicate; also, to imbue; to drench.

Μεθύδότας, α, Dor. for μεθυδότης, ου, ό, giver of wine, an epithet of Bacchus. Fr. μέθυ and δίδωμι.

Μεθυδριάς, άδος, ή, (νύμφη,) a water-nymph.

Msθύδριον, τό, Methydrium, a city of Arcadia; literally, a place between waters, i. e. whence the waters ran different ways.

Mεθυμναΐος, ου, δ, epithet of Bacchus, Methymnéan, of or belonging to Methymne, a place famous for wine.

Mεθυπίδαξ, ἄκος, δ, ἡ, from whence wine flows, flowing with wine. Fr. μέθυ and πίδαξ.

Mεθυπλανής, έσς, ό, ή, tottering or reeling from intoxication. Fr. πλανάσμας.

Mιθυποδίομαι, in the mid., to change shoes, to put on another person's shoes.

Μεθυσθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of μεθύσχω.

Mέθὔσις, εως, ή, a making drunk; intoxication. Fr. μεθύω.

Mιθύσκω, f. ύσω, to intoxicate, make drunk; l. a. ἐμέθὔσα, pres. pas. μιθύσκομαι, to be intoxicated; to indulge in drinking, to drink freely, Herodt. i, 133; l. a. pas. ἐμιθύσθην, subj. μιθυσθῶ, ῆς, ῆ, f. pas. μιθυσθήσομαι. Th. μέθυ.

Μίθυσμα, ἄτος, τό, drunkenness; strong drink. Fr. μεθύω.

Mεθυσοκότταδος, ου, δ, getting drunk while playing at the κότταδος, Aristoph. Acharn. 525.

Miθυσος, η, ον, drunk, intoxicated; γεαῦν μεθυσην, a drunken hag, Aristoph. Nub. 551.

Mεθύστεςος, α, ον, coming after, later; pl. posterity, Æschyl. S. Theb. 563; τὸ μεθύστεςον, hereafter, Soph. Phil. 1118; s. as υστεςος.

Μεθυστής, οῦ, ὁ, a drunkard. Fr. μεθύω.

Mεθύστικός, ή, όν, intoxicating; causing intoxication; addicted to drunkenness, Plat. Polit. ix, 573, C. Same Th.

Μεθυσφαλέω, ω, to totter with intoxication. Fr. σφάλλω.

Μεθυσφαλής, ές, reeling-drunk. Μεθυσφόφος, ον, producing wine.

Mεθύω, to be drunk or intoxicated, Aristoph. Eq. 104; βέγπει μεθύων, furious with wine, Demosth. 1010, 26; μεθύωμεν, let us get drunk, Plat. Phadr. 79, C; Conv. 212, D; to be quite

s 3*

soaked or drenched, used in the pres. and impf. only. See µ1θύσχω.

Mεθωμεν, 1. pl. 2. a. subj. act. of

Meiaywyiw, w, f. how, to bring the smaller portion; to weigh the offering made to Diana at the Apaturia; to weigh accurately; to weigh (a tragedy) by butcher's weight, Aristoph. Ran. 798. Fr. äyw.

MEI ΔA'Ω, or μειδίω, to laugh gently or softly, to smile, Il. i, 596; f. ήσω, 1. a. εμείδησα. Hence μειδιάω or μειδιόω, Poet., the same.

Μείδημα, ατος, τό, a smile. Th. μειδάω.

Μειδήσας, f. g. μειδήσασα, part. 1. a. act. of μειδάω.

Μειδιάω, ω, f. άσω, οτ μειδιόω, Poet. s. as μειδάω, part. μειδιόων, Il. vii, 212.

Mείζον, n. g. of μείζων, and used as an adverb, more, very, very

Μειζονότης, ητος, ή, superiority, majority, the greater number. Fr. μείζον.

Mειζόνως, adv. more abundantly, in a greater degree, Eurip. Hec. 1103; α τη γνώμη μειζόνως ἔμελλε πράξειν, what he intended to accomplish greater thereafter, Thucyd. i, 130, in Coll. Maj. i, 35.

Μειζότερος, έρα, ερον, a double comparative, from μείζων, 3 Epist. John, 4, far greater; a similar form is ἐλαχιστότερος, Ephes. iii, 8, which see.

Mείζω, nom. or acc. pl. n. q. μείζονα, μείζοα, contract. μείζω. μείζω κακα, more heavy evils or misfortunes, Lys. c. Eratosth.; also used adverbially for very, more, etc.

Mείζων, ovos, ό, 'n, and τὸ μείζον, greater, taller, Il. iii, 168; older, Ion. μίζων, irreg. compar. of µiyas, great.

Mulaviwe, wvos, i, a proper name, Milanion.

Μείλας, Poet. for μέλας. Μειλια, τά, pl. of μείλιον.

Μείλιγμα, ατος, τό, a consolation, solace, Odys. x, 217; Æschyl. Ag. 1414; an atonement, Id. Choëph. 15; remedy; a delight; in pl. soft words, Longin. Th. μειλίσσω.

Meilinos, n, ov, sweet, pleasing, soothing.

Μειλικτήριος, ου, ό, ή, capable of mitigating or soothing, propitiatory, calming, Æschyl. Pers. 602. Fr. μειλίσσω.

Μειλικτός, ή, όν, appeased; to be appeased. Fr. μειλίσσω.

Mείλἴνος, η, ον, ashen, made of ash, Poet. for μίλινος, Il. v, 655, 694, etc.; from µslía, an ash-tree; also, sweet, soothing, from μίλι, honey, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 234; when used in this last sense, some place the accept:-on the last syllable to distinguish it from the former.

Μείλιζις, εως, ή, a soothing or calming; a propitiation. Fr. μειλίσσω.

Μείλιον, ου, τό, any thing which gratifies, especially a present; a bridal portion or present; έπλ μείλια δώσω, for ἐπιδώσω μείλια, I will besides give bridal presents or a rich dowry, Il. ix, 147; where Clarke's and other common editions formerly had ἐπιμείλια, as one word; it is rarely in sing.; as, μείλιον άπλοίas, a charm against storms, Callim. in Dian. 230; and see Ap. Rhod. iii, 235; a compensation.

Μειλισσέμεν, pres. inf. Ion. for μειλίσσειν. And

Μειλίσσεο, pres. imperat. pas. Ion. contract. for μειλίσσου.

MΕΙΛΙΊΣΣΩ, f. ίξω, to sweeten, make pleasant or agreeable; to soften, soothe, flatter, conciliate, pacify, mollify, Eurip. Hel. 1338; to appease, pacify by words, actions, or offerings; Tvρὸς μειλισσέμεν ὧκα, immediately to soothe or appease by fire the shades of the deceased, Il. vii, 410; Ap. Rhod. iii, 1035; to soften by culture, hence, to make fertile, Æschyl. Suppl. 1010; mid. to use soothing expressions, to speak soft words; to extenuate, palliate. μέλι.

Μειλιχία, ας, Ιοπ. μειλιχίη, ης, i, mildness, gentleness, softness, lenity, Odys. xv, 741; a shrinking from, through timidity; où μειλιχίη πολέμοιο, Π. xv, 741.

Μειλιχίοισιν, dat. pl. Ion. of Μειλίχιος, ου, ό, ή, ε. ας μείλιχος, ου, δ, ή, bland, mild, Il. vi, 214; xi, 137, etc.; sweet, mellifluous, agreeable to the taste, Soph. Œd. C. 159; flattering, polite, placable; epithet of Jupiter; τὰ μειλίχια, propitiatory offerings; they were performed by night. Fr. μειλίσσω.

Meilixóyneus, vos, o, n, having a sweet or soft voice; using gentle language. Fr. μείλιχος and yneus.

Μειλιχόδωρος, ου, ό, ή, giving an acceptable present. Fr. dupor. Μείλίχος, ε. αε μειλίχιος.

Μειλιχόφωνος, ου, ό, ή, having a pleasant or sweet voice, Sappho, 120; but the reading is doubtful. Fr. Owvń.

Mείναι, 1. a. inf., and μείνας, αντος, part. 1. a. of μένω.

Mervav, Poet. for Tuesvav, 3. pl. 1. a. of μένω.

Μεινάτω, 3. sing. 1. a. imperat.,

Meirns, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. of μένω.

Μεῖον, ονος, τό, smaller or inferior. neut. of μείων · also, a victim, offered at Athens, by the parents of a young man when enrolled in his ward; it was required not to be under a certain weight; when found to be so, the expression was used, μεῖον, μεῖον, too little; μεῖον ἔχειν, to have the worse; ώς μεῖον ἔχων, Xen. Anab. i.

Meíova, acc. sing. or nom. pl. neut. of μείων, ονος, ό, ή, less, smaller, and To METON, compar. irreg. of μικεός, little.

Μειονεκτέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to have a smaller share, to be of an inferior condition, to labor under a disadvantage, Xen. Lac. 11, 9. Fr. µeiov and exw.

Μειονέκτημα, άτος, τό, the having a smaller portion. Fr. preced. Μειονέκτης, ου, ό, one who has

Μειονεξία, ίας, ή, inferiority; a smaller share, Xen. Cyr. ii, 1, 25; contempt, injury. Same

Μειόνως, adv. less; τι μειόνως ἔχειν, to have got somewhat too little, i. e. not to have got enough of suffering, Soph. Æd. C. 104.

Melous, contract. for peloves, or μείονας, pl. of μείων.

Μειουσθαι, inf. pas. contract. of

Μειόφεων, ονος, δ, ή, thoughtless, light-headed. Fr. penv.

Mειόω, ω, f. ωσω, to diminish, lessen; to deteriorate, make inferior; μειόομαι, οῦμαι, to be lessened, Xen. Mem. ii, 7, 9; to be impaired; to be worse or inferior; pf. pas. μεμείωμαι. Th. μείων.

Μειςακεύομαι, to behave like a boy, to be boyish; to be a boy or youth.

Μειράκιεζάπάτης, ου, ό, a boycheater.

Μειρακιεύομαι, 8. ας μειρακιύομαι

Mειφάπιον, ου, τό, a youth, a young man; a little youth, Aristoph. Nub. 990; a boy; μειφάπιον denotes one about fourteen years of age, and opposed to παῖς or παιδίον, a young boy; hence, Plat. Apol. 34, C, εῖς μὲν μειφάπιον ποη, δυὸ δὲ παιδία. See also 18, C; and see μεῖφαξ and μειφαπίσπος.

Mειρακιόομαι, dep., to be a boy or

Mειραπίσκη, ης, ή, a young woman, Aristoph. Plut. 1963; s. as μειράπιον, Plat. Phædr. 237, B: and

M: ιρἄκίσκος, ου, ὁ, a youth, a lad, a boy, a maiden; used also for a servant, Lucian. Dial.

Mειρακιώδης, εος, ό, ή, boyish, youthful. Fr. είδος.

Μειραπιώδως, adv. youthfully, boyishly; ardently, earnestly. Μειραπύλλιον, ου, τό, a little boy, a little youth, Aristoph. Ran.

89. All from

MEIPAZ, ἄκος, δ, ἡ, a boy or girl; obsol. in the masc., unless when speaking contemptuously of an effeminate person, Aristoph. Thesm. 410; Plut. 1071.

Μείρεο, pres. imperat. mid. Ion., contract. μείρου, of μείρομαι.

Μείρεται, by aphær. for ἰμείρεται, 3. sing. pres. mid. of ἰμείρω.

Μείρομαι, dep., (act. v. not in use, except the 2. aor.,) to receive for one's share or portion, to allot to one's self, share in; in later writers, to divide by lot, to draw lots for; 2. aor. "μμοςον, used only in the 3. sing., obtained, shared, Π . i, 278; pf. pas. είμαςται, and 3. sing. plupf. είμαςτο, only used impersonally, it is decreed by fate, Soph. Trach. 168; part. είμαςμένος ή είμαςμένη (μοῖςα), fate. From μείρομαι come μοίρα, μόρος, μόea, μόςτος, whence the Lat. mors.

Μείοω. See μείοομαι.

Mείς, δ, Ion. for μήν, μηνός, a month; δ δ' εξδομος είστηκει μείς, Il. xix, 117; Herodt. ii, 82; Plat. Tim. 39, C; the dat. μεινί occurs in an Inscript.; otherwise all the oblique cases are taken from μήν but if, as Boeckh supposes, μένς (Lat. mensis) was the original, then the dative μεινί will be doubtful. Pass.

Mείστος, η, ον, superl. of μείων · Gramm.

Mείωμα, ἄτος, τί, a diminution, deterioration, deficiency, Xen.

Anab. v, 8, 1. Fr. μείδω.
MΕΙ'ΩΝ, ονος, δ, ή, neut. μεῖον,
gen. μείονος, irreg. comparat. of
μικρός and δλίγος less, τοῦ
σμικροῦ δ' ἔτι μεῖον Φέροντα, Soph.
Œd. C. 6; smaller.

Mείωσις, εως, 'n, a lessening, diminution; decrease; in Aristotle's Philosophy, the converse of αΰζησις, or the gradual diminishing of such substances as tend towards their φθορά or destruction. Class. Journ. vol. xvi, p. 11. See αΰζησις and φθορά.

Μειωτικός, ή, όν, lessening, degrading, underrating; and Μειωτός, ή, όν, diminished; that may be lessened. Fr. μείων. Μελάγγαιος, μελάγγειος, and μελάγγειος ὁ ὁ haying a black

Mελάγγαιος, μελάγγειος, and μελάγγεως, δ, ή, having a black or rich soil; fertile, Herodt. ii, 12. Fr. γαῖα, οr γῆ.

Μελάγκας πος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having black fruit. Fr. κας πός.

Mελάγχεςος, ου, and κεςως, ω, δ, ἡ, having black horns, Æschyl. Ag. 1098. Fr. κέςας.

Μελαγκόςουφος, ου, δ, ή, black-headed, or black-crested, Aristoph. Av. 887. Fr. κοςυφή.

Μελάγκεανις, a species of rush. Μελάγκεονος, ου, δ, ħ, having black canvass or sails, Æschyl. S. Theb. 857; dirty yellow. Fr. κεόκος.

Mελαγχαίτης, ου, δ, ἡ, having black hair; epithet of Pluto, Eurip. Alc. 450; also, of a centaur, Soph. Trach. 837; Eurip. Alc. 439; having a black mane or a black summit; dark with leaves, umbrageous. Fr. χαίτη.

Mελάγχειμος, ου, δ, ħ, black, dark; μελάγχειμα, in pl. dark spots in the snow. Fr. χεῖμα.

Mελάγχιμος, s. as preced., Eurip. Electr. 513; νυπτός ἐπ μελαγχίμου, from the dark-robed night, Æschyl. Pers. 293.

Μελαγχίτων, ωνος, δ, ή, wearing black raiment; sad, mournful, gloomy, μελαγχίτων φεὴν ἀμύσσεται φόδω, Æschyl. Pers. 114. Fr. χιτών.

Μελάγχλαινος, ου, black-cloaked; οἱ Μελάγχλαινοι, the Melan-chlæni, a people of Scythia.

Mελαγχολάω, ω, f. ήσω, to be melancholy; to be mad, Aristoph. Plat. 12, 366; to be indignant at, Demosth. 1183, 8; to be gloomy, splenetic. Fr. χολή.

Μελαγχολία, ας, ή, melancholy, madness, insanity; occasioned, as supposed, by a superabundance

of black bile. Fr. μέλα; and χολή.

Μελαγχολικός, ή, όν, inclined to melancholy, melancholic, *Plat. Polit.* ix, 573, *C. Same Th.*

Mελάγχολος, ου, δ, ή, melancholic, atrabilious; ἰδς μελάγχολος, a dart dipped in gall, Soph. Trach. 570. Same Th.

Μελαγχροιής, έος, Poet. for μελάγχροος.

Mελάγχεοος, ους, -όου, ου, ό, ή, having a black color; having a black skin or body; dark-skinned; μελαγχειής, swarthy, Odys. xvi, 175. Fr. μέλας and χεόα.

Μελαγχεώς, ῶτος, δ, ἡ, s. as preced., swarthy, swart; μελαγχεῶτες Εὐμενίδες, Eurip. Orest. 315. Fr. χεώς.

ME'ΛΑΘΡΟΝ, συ, τό, the middle or principal beam supporting the ceiling or roof of a house or chamber; more especially the central projecting beam under the roof, through which the smoke passed, Odys. viii, 279; but in Odys. xix, 544, it is the beam projecting outside of the house, where the eagle sits; (2) the roof-timber; a roof, Soph. Antig. 117; (3) a house, a palace, Eurip. Hec. 1084; Med. 135; a chamber; any abode, as a cave, Soph. Phil. 147; Eurip. Cycl. 429; Odys. xi, 277.

Μελαθεόφιν, Poet. for μελάθεου. Μελαθεόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to cover or roof over, to arch over. Fr. μέλαθεον.

Μέλαινα, ης, η, gen. pl. Æol. μελαινάων · dat. pl. μελαίνησι, Ion. Μελαίνετο, 3. sing. impf. m. Ion. of

Μελαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, pf. pas. μεμίλασμαι, to make black, to blacken; μελαίνομαι, to grow black, Π. ν, 354; l. a. pas. ἐμελάνθην · μελανθὶν αἴμα, dark clotted blood, Soph. Aj. 902. Fr. μέλας.
Μελαμβάθης, έος, δ, ἡ, darkly-

Mελαμδαθής, εος, δ, ή, darkly-deep, Eurip. Phon. 1024; Ταςτάςου μελαμδαθής Κευθμών, the dark abyss of Tartarus, Æschyl. Prom. 219.

Mελαμδάθύς, ύος, δ, ħ, s. as preced., dark and deep. Th. $\beta\alpha$ -θύς.

Μελαμβαφής, έος, δ, ή, dark-dyed. Fr. βάπτω.

Μελάμδωλος, ου, having a black soil, loamy.

Μελαμπάγής, έος, ό, ή, black; clotted with black gore; μελαμπαγὲς αἶμα φοίνιον, black blood clotted with gore, Æschyl. S.

Theb. 731, Blomf. ed. Fr.πήσσω or πήγνυμι.

Μελάμσε πλος, ου, ό, ή, clad in black, black-robed, Eurip. Alc. 859. Fr. πίπλος.

Μιλαμπίταλος, ου, ό, ή, black or dark-leaved; s. as μελάμφυλλος. Μελαμπηγής, έος, ό, ή, Dor. for μελαμπάγης.

Μελαμπός φύρος, ου, ό, ή, of a dark-purple color. Fr. ποεφύ-

Μέλαμπος, οδος, ο, Poet. for Mελάμπους, οδος, ό, a proper name, Melampus.

Μελάμπτεςος, ου, black-winged, black-feathered.

Μελάμπῦγος, ου, δ, ή, black-buttocked, Aristoph. Lys. 862. Fr. πυγή.

Μελάμπυρον, ου, τό, a plant, melampyrum arvense, or field cowwheat.

Μελαμφάής, έος, δ, ή, brilliant black, dark-colored, dark, black, dusky, Eurip. Hel. 517. Fr. Φάω.

Μελαμφάνής, έος, δ, ή, having a dark and horrid aspect. Fr. μέλας und Φαίνω.

Μελάμφυλλον, ου, τό, a plant, bear's breech, acanthus mollis. Fr. φύλλον.

Μελάμφυλλος, ου, δ, ή, black-leaved, Aristoph. Thesm. 997; dark-leaved, shady, umbrageous, Soph. Œd. C. 483. Fr. μέλας and φύλλον.

Μελάμφωνος, ου, δ, λ, having an indistinct voice. Fr. φωνή.

Μελαμψηφίς, ίδος, ό, ή, having black pebbles. Fr. $\sqrt{\tilde{n}}\phi_{05}$. Μέλαν, τό, n. g. of μέλας, any thing black; also, ink, Demosth.

313, 11; 2 Cor. iii, 3; black-

Μελαναιγίς, ίδος, ό, ή, (οίνος,) black or dark-red wine, Plut.; epithet of Bacchus, at Athens, as having a dark ægis; storm-exciting, wrapped in black storms, or tempest-clad Fury, Æschyl. S. Theb. 696. Fr. allyis.

Μελαναυγέτης, δ, -γέτις, ή, Poet. for

Μελαναυγής, έος, ό, ή, ε. as μελαμφαής, of a shining black color, Eurip. Hec. 151. Fr. αὐγή.

Melárderos, ou, i, i, bound or mounted with black; having an iron or black hilt or handle, Eurip. Orest. 862; in Il. xv, 713, best explained of the sheath or 1 scabbard, as inclosed with iron; chased or bordered with black; μιλάνδετον σάκος, an iron-rimmed shield, Æschyl. S. Theb. 43. Fr. μίλας and δίω.

Milardivns, ou, o, h, having black or dark eddies. Fr. divn.

Medardónos, ou, o, n, holding ink, (κίστη) an inkstand. Fr. δίχομαι.

Μελάνδεὔον, ου, τό, heart of oak; for which in Odys. xiv, 12, we have τὸ μέλαν δουός " Medulla ligni querneï, H. Pl. 1, 6, 1;" a part of the thunny-fish which was salted.

Mελάνει, Π. vii, 64, either pres. of μέλανω, s. as μελαίνω, to make black, or impf. of μελανέω, to grow black or dark.

Μελανειμονέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to wear black or sable garments. Fr. είμα.

Μελανείμων, ονος, δ, ή, dressed or

clad in black. Same Th. $M_{\epsilon\lambda\alpha\nu\dot{\epsilon}\omega},~\tilde{\omega},~f.~\acute{n}\sigma\omega,~{
m to}~{
m become}$ black, to darken; μελανεῖ δέ τε πόντος ὑπ' αὐτής, the sea blackens under its influence, Il. vii,

Mελανθέα, ας, ή, a disease of the

Mελανθής, έος, δ, ή, dark-colored, swarthy, Æschyl. Suppl. 145. Fr. μέλας and ανθος.

Μελάνθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. Ion. of μελαίνω.

Μελάνθιον, ου, τό, a black poppy; also, Roman coriander, pepperwort. Fr. μέλας and ἄνθος.

Μελάνθιος, ου, δ, a proper name, Melanthius.

Μελανία, ας, ή, blackness, darkness; a black cloud, Xen. Anab. i, 8, 8.

Μελανοδοχείον, ου, τό, a vessel to hold ink, an ink-bottle or stand; s. as μελανδόκος.

Μελανόζυξ, υγος, δ, ή, having black benches, Æschyl. Suppl. 525. Fr. ζυγόν.

Μελανοκάςδιος, ου, δ, ή, blackhearted, dark or hollow-hearted, Aristoph. Ran. 470. Fr. xag-

Μελανόθειζ, τεἴχος, ό, ή, having black hair or a black mane. Fr. θείξ.

Μελανόμαλλος, ου, ό, 'n, blackfleeced. Fr. μαλλός.

Μελανόμματος, ου, ό, ή, black or dark-eyed, Plat. Phædr. 253, D. Fr. öµµa.

Μελανονεκὔείμων, ονος, δ, ή, clad in black shroud, a comic word, in Aristoph. Ran. 1336. Fr. vi-Rus and sina.

Μελανόπτερος, ου, δ, h, and Μελανοπτέρυγος, ου, ο, n, and Μελάνοπτέρυξ, ύγος, ό, ή, blackwinged, Aristoph. Av. 695; illboding, Eurip. Hec. 698. Fr. ATÉPOY.

Μελανόστικτος, ου, ό, ή, marked with dark spots. Fr. στίζω. Μελανόστολος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, blackrobed. Fr. στέλλω.

Μελάνοστος, ου, for μελανόστεος, black-boned.

Μελανοσυρμαΐος, ου, ό, 'n, a comic epithet of the Egyptians, with a double meaning, either σύςμα, with black trains to their robes, or συρμαία, black-dosed; in Aristoph. Thesm. 857. Fr. σύρμα. Μελανότης, ητος, ή, blackness; black color. Fr. μέλας.

Mελανουρίς, ίδος, fem., and

Μελάνουςος, ου, ό, ή, black-tailed, applied to a kind of serpent; also, a sea-fish. Fr. οὐρά.

Μελάνοφους, υος, ό, ή, that has black eyebrows. Fr. ¿φεύς. Μελανοχροής, έος, δ, ή, and

Μελανόχροος, contract. μελανόxeous, ou, o, n, and

Μελανόχρως, οος, and ωτος, i, i, s. as μελάγχεως, dark complexioned, swarthy, black; is 'Atoa μελανόχεωτα ποεθμόν, Eurip. Hec. 1087; μελανόχεως βότευς, dark-colored, i. e. purple, grapes, sometimes called in English black grapes, Anacr. 53; darkening, Æschyl. Suppl. 766. Fr. ulλας and χεώς.

Μελανόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to blacken; to make dark.

Μελαντειχής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, having black walls; an epithet of Pluto's palace, in Pind. Olymp. xiv, 28, where Boeckh reads μελανοτειχής. Fr. τεῖχος.

Μελάντεςος, comparat. of μίλας, Il. iv, 277.

Μελαντηςία, ας, ή, blacking, smut, dirt; verdigris, used in coloring black.

Μελαντεάγής, ές, black when eaten.

Μελανυδρος, ου, ό, ή, having dark or black waters, ώστε κρήνη μελάνυδρος, Il. ix, 14; epithet of a river or fountain. Fr. Joue.

ME'ΛĀΣ, ἄνος, δ, fem. μέλαινά, ns, n, neut. µíλαν, ανος, black, dark, gloomy; obscure; profound; μέλας "Αιδης, gloomy Hades, Soph. Ed. T. 29; oives μίλας, dark-colored, i. e. red wine, which is also called iguleos οίνος, Anacr. 31 ; ναῦς μίλας is probably so called, not from its being pitched over, nor from the gloom of the hold, but simply from the dark look of all ships on the water; of the voice, indistinct; obscure, enigmatical; metaphorically, wicked, bad; gloomy; severe; μελαινάων όδυνάων, IL xv, 394; deep, applied to water, Odys. iv, 358; cruel, Poet. μείλας. Μέλᾶς seems originally to have been μέλανς, in the Æolic μέλαις, and hence, by changing μ into κ, κελαινός, having the same meaning. Compare ταλάς, the only word exactly like it in form. See Buttm. Lexil.

Μέλασμα, ἄτος, τό, a black color or spot; and

Μελασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a blackening. ΜΕ ΛΓΩ, the root of ἀμίλγω, whence the Lat. mulgeo, and Engl. milk.

Miλδομαι, pres. mid. of μίλδω, to liquefy, to melt; to dissolve; to soften by water; μελδόμενος, running over with the fat, Il. xxi, 363. Hence Engl. TO MELT. Míλε, Epic 3. impf. of μίλω. But

Μέλε, Τ μέλε, Aristoph. Nub. 1193, an Attic voc. sing. masc. and fem. from an obsol. nom., and used in no other case, my friend, my dear, my good Sir, Plat. Theæt. 178, E; my sweet girl, my dear madam, Aristoph. Lys. 56; my good dame, Id. 157, Eccles. 120. Prof. Dunbar observes, that "most lexicographers have confounded this adjective with μέλεος, which signifies wretched; but there is no affinity between the two. Besides, the voc. masc. of μέλεος is always μέλεος, never μέλες, Eurip. Orest. 90 and 169; Soph. Trach. 938, Phil. 705; μέλε is generally used as a term of endearment; sometimes, also, when dissent is expressed, as when we say, my good Sir, I do n't agree with you....In Aristoph. Nub. 1193, it is supposed to be for μέλεε, but it is not so. See also Vesp. 1400. In Aristoph. Pac. 137, the reading in most editions is, ἀλλ' ὧ μέλε' ἄν μοι σιδίων διπλῶν ἔδει, but it ought to be άλλ' ω μέλ' äv, etc. [as it is in Dindorf's edition.] In v. 376 the reading is ἀλλ' ὧ μίλε' ὑπὸ Διὸς ἀμαλδυνθήσομαι, μέλε' being supposed by apocope for μέλεε, a form never used ... When Aristophanes uses an expression equivalent to our word wretch, in a playful manner, it is always the adjective $\tau \acute{\alpha} \lambda \alpha_5$ he employs its neuter, τάλαν, even when addressing a woman; as, δεῦρ', ὧ γλυκυτάτη Πραξαγόρα, σκέψαι τάλαν, Eccles. 124; cf. Lysistr. 910, 914." Passow and other German lexicographers had previously treated it as derived from some other root than μίλιος, as it certainly occurs where the term wretch is wholly inapplicable, as in Plat. Theat. 178, E; Buttmann refers it to the root μίλι. See μίλιος.

MΕΛΕΑΓΡΙ' ΔΕΣ, αί, pl. of Μελεαγρίε, ίδος, ή, a sort of Guinea hen or fowl. From Μελέαγρος, ου, δ, a man's name,

Μελέαγεος, ου, δ, α man's n Meleäger.

Meleager.

Mελεάς, α, δ, a proper name, Meleas, Luke iii, 31.

MEΛΕΔΑΙΝΩ, f. ανῶ, to have the care of, to take care of, Herodt. viii, 115; to be employed or anxious about; to desire; to attend upon a sick person, Herodt. viii, 115; 1. a. pas. ἐμελεδάνθην. Hence

Μελέδημα, ἄτος, τό, care, Eurip. Hipp. 1105; anxiety, solicitude; s. as μελεδώνη. Fr. μέλω. Μελεδήμων, ονος, δ, ή, having the care of; practising. Same Th. Μελεδών, ῶνος, and μελεδωνός, οῦ, δ, a guardian; a king; a governor; a curator or steward, Herodt. ii, 65; iii, 61. Fr. μέλω.

Μελεδωνεύς, έως, ό, Poet. for μελεδωνός.

Mελεδώνη, ης, ή, care, anxious thought, solicitude, Odys. xix, 517. Fr. μέλω.

Μελεδωνός, οῦ, ὁ. See μελεδών. Μελέεσσιν, and μέλεσσιν, dat. pl. Ion. and Poet. of μέλος, a limb or member.

Mέλεθρον, ου, τό, a fetter; a chain; a rope, or any thing by which the limbs may be secured or bound. Fr. μέλος.

ME'ΛΕΙ, impers. from μέλω, f. μελήσει, used with the dative of the person, the other cases denote the thing; it concerns; it is the care of, it belongs to, it is the duty of; most usually in the 3. sing. and pl. of pres. act. μέλει, μέλουσι, impf. ἔμελε, Att. ἤμελε, pres. imperat. μελέτω, pf. act. μεμίληκε, 2. pf. μέμηλε, it is a source of care or anxiety to; plupf. έμεμήλει and μεμήλει, with the time of an impf., Il. ii, 614; μεμηλώς τινός, thinking anxiously about any thing, engaged about earnestly, Il. v, 708; τί μέλει μοι, what care I, Anacr.; ου μοι μέλει, I do n't care, Aristoph.; οὐδὲν ἐμοὶ μέλον, Aristoph. Vesp. 1288; μέλον

γί σοι, since you are anxious about it, Plat. Ap. Rhod. 24. D; τη θεώ μελήσει, the goddess will avenge it, Xen. Anab. v, 3, 13; ἐμεμελήκει αὐτῷ ἱππικῆς, he practised the equestrian art, Xen. Cyr. viii; ἐάνπες μέλη σοι, if you should endeavour, Id. i, 6, 13; μηδέ σοι μελησάτω, do n't concern yourself. It is used (1) with the nominative, σοὶ δ' αὐτῷ μελέτω "Επτως, let Hector be your care, Il. xv, 231; (2) with the dat. and gen.; τί τούτων μέλει τη πόλει; what has the state to do with any of these matters? Dem. Phil. 3; Ζηνὶ τῶν σῶν μέλει πόνων, Jupiter cares for your troubles, Eurip. Heracl. 717; sol de χεὴ μέλειν ἐπιστολάς, Æschyl. Prom. 3; the construction of which is, χεη δε έπιστολας μέλειν σοί, it is necessary that the injunctions be a care to you; (3) with περί and a genitive; as, ού μέλει σοι περί ούδενός, thou carest for no man, Mark xii, 14; ταῖν μοι μέλεσθαι, I beseech you, let these two be your care, Soph. Œd. T. 1466; σίτων μέλεσθε, Eurip. Hipp. 108. The poets use several forms of the impersonal; as, (1) the middle, μέλεται, μελήσεται, for μέλει and μελήσει, and 3. imperat. mid. μελέσθω · (2) pf. μέμηλε with pres. signif. for Att. μεμέ-Anne, and plupf. with impf. signif. μεμήλει (for έμεμήλει seems not to have been in use); the part. μεμηλώς in Hom. is always act. with a genitive, busied with, attending to; (3) pf. and plupf. pas.. μέμβλεται, μέμβλετο, shortened for μεμέληται, έμεμέλητο, (which full forms never occur,) with a pres. and impf. signif.; but there is no such present as After Hom, we μέμελομαι. occasionally find the act. μέλω and mid. μέλομαι, in act. signif., to take care of, to care for, etc.; also with inf., μέλομαι μέλπειν, ἀείδειν, I have it in my mind to sing, Anacreont.; also, μεληθηναι, to care for, to take care of, with gen., Soph. Aj. 1184. See μέλω.

Μελείζω. See μελίζω.

Mελεϊστί, adv. by pieces; piecemeal; limb by limb. Fr. μέλος.

Mελεοπαθής, έος, contract. -οῦς, ὁ, ἡ, suffering pain, wretched through pain, Æschyl. S. Theb. 945. Fr. πάθος.

Measomores, ou, o, inflicting misery; also, wretched from toil, Æschyl. S. Theb. 914. Fr. wovos.

ME'ΛΕΟΣ, ia, sor, and μίλιος, ου, ό, έ, foolish, vain ; inefficient, unsuccessful; miserable, wretched; unfortunate, Eurip. Suppl. 608 ; μελία πόνων (ούνεκα), Id. Med. 95; ω μέλι, voc. for ω μέλιε, you blockhead, you simpleton, Aristoph. Nub. 33; used in speaking to men or women; but see remarks on the force of this vocative under μέλε - μέ-Asov, used adverbially, in vain, ineffectually; μέλεον δ' ἀκόντισαν ἄμφω, Il. xvi, 336.

Μελεόφεων, ονος, δ, ή, wretched in mind, miserable, Eurip. Iph. T. 855. Fr. φεήν.

Mέλεσι, dat. pl. of μίλος. Μελεσίπτερος, ου, singing with its wings.

Μέλεται, impers. for μέλει. Μελετάω, f. ήσω, pf. μεμελέτηκα, Plat. Gorg. 448, D; Phædr. 81, E; to take care of; to have the care of; to practise arts, etc., Plat. Gorg. 511, B; to employ one's self about; to meditate upon; to consider carefully, Demosth. 1414, 12; to study; μεμελετηχέναι πάντα τὰ τοιαῦτα, Plat. Hipp. Maj.; mid. to exercise one's self in, to apply to; to practise declamation; to premeditate; to prepare one's self by practice; pas. to be carefully exercised or practised in any art, science, or profession; pres. imperat. μελέταε, α, 1. a. έμελίτησα, pf. part. pas. μεμελετημένος, well disciplined or

Μελέτη, ης, ή, careful or assiduous study; κατὰ μελέτην την πρὸς πόλεμον, Plat. Legg. ix, 865, A; assiduous pursuit of any object; care, Eurip. Med. 1095; meditation; premeditation; exercise; μήτε την μελέσην Ικανήν παρασχομένω, nor bestowing sufficient study upon it, Plat. Polit. ii, 374, D; practice; diligence; practice of declamation, Demosth. 328, 15. Fr. μέλει.

instructed. From

Μελέτημα, άτος, τό, study, practice, pursuit; meditation; any thing produced or wrought by care and study, Xen. Cyr. viii, 1, 15. Fr. μελετάω. And Mediane's, a, ov, practising with care, Nen. Anab. i, 9, 5; practised, exercised, studious of. Fr. μελετάω.

Μελιτηρότωτος, superl. of preced. Μελετητήριον, ου, τό, a place of study or practice, for oratory, etc., Plut. Vit. Demosth. 7.

Μελετητίκός, ή, όν, belonging to or suitable to practice or meditation, given to study, practice, or meditation; also, relating to declamation; and

Μελετητός, ή, όν, to be acquired by practice or exercise; to be practised. Fr. μελετάω.

Μελετήτως, ορος, δ, one who takes care of any thing. Same Th. Μελετικός, ή, όν, practised; versed in ; s. as μελετητικός.

Μελέτω, 3. sing. imperat. of μέλει· σοὶ δ' αὐτῷ μελέτω Φαίδιμος "Εκτως, but let illustrious Hector be your principal care, Il. xv, 231.

Μελέτως, ορος, δ, one who cares for, a protector, an avenger, Soph. Electr. 835. Fr. μέλω. Μελετῶσαι, nom. pl. fem. part. pres. of μελετάω.

Mελέω, ω, only used as an impersonal. See μέλει.

Mίλη, pl. contract. of μίλος. Mεληδών, όνος, ό, ή, anxiety, solicitude, care. See μελεδών. Μέλημα, ἄτος, τό, the object of one's care or solicitude; a wish; μέλον πάλαι μέλημα μοι λέγεις, you mention my long and anxious wish, Soph. Phil. 150; a darling or favorite, Æschyl. Choëph. 233; Anacr. Th. uiλει.

Mins, nros, i, a proper name, Meles.

Μελησάτω, 3. sing. imperat. 1. a. of μέλει· μηδέ σοι μελησάτω, Æschyl. Prom. 332, where see Prof. Woolsey's Note.

Μελήσει, f. of μέλει.

Μελησέμεν, Poet. for μελήσειν, fut. inf. of μέλω.

Μελήσεται, f. m. μελήσουσι, 3. pl. f. act. of obsol. μελέω.

Μελησίμθροτος, ου, δ, ή, being an object of care, solicitude, or interest to mortals, Pind. Pyth. iv, 27. Fr. μέλησις and βeoτός.

Μέληται, Poet. for μέλει, or 3. sing. subj. m. of μέλομαι.

ME' ΛΙ, ἴτος, τό, honey, Eurip. Bacch. 700; the saccharum or sugar of the ancients, Strabo, Fragm. 18.

MEAI'A, α_5 , Ion. in, n, an ashtree, Il. xiii, 178; a spear made of ash. Hence, Μελίαι, Nymphs transformed into ashtrees.

Mελιαδής, έος, δ. ή, Dor. for με-

λιηδής, sweet as honey. Fr. μέλι.

Μελίαι, ων, αί. See μελία.

Μελιαν, Dor. for μελιων, gen. pl. of μελία, an ash-tree.

Mελιζόας, ό, having a sweet or honey tone.

Μελίδοομος, ου, δ, ή, sounding agreeably. Fr. βρέμω.

Mellyaevs, vos, o, h, Poet. and Dor., having a voice as sweet as honey, mellifluous, Odys. xii, 187. Fr. will and yneus, Dor. γᾶρυς · μελιγάρυες υμνοι, sweetly-sounding hymns.

Μελίγδουπος, ου, ό, h, having a sweet sound; sweetly sounding, Pind. Nem. xi, 23. Fr. dov. TOS.

Mελιγηθής, έος, contract. -ους, ό, ή, sweet-toned, melodious. γηθέω.

Μελίγης υσς, δ, ή. See μελίγαςυς.

Meliganus, ou, o, n, having soft or levely eyes. Fr. γλήνη.

Μελίγλωσσος, ου, ό, ή, using agreeable or persuasive language, Æschyl. Prom. 172: smooth or sweet-tongued. Th. γλῶσσα.

Μέλιγμα, ατος, τό, a song; a musical instrument, a pipe.

Μελιδών, ῶνος, ὁ, Poet. for μελεδών, which see.

Μελιζέμεν, Ion. and Dor. hence μελίζειν, pres. inf. of

Μελίζω, Dor. μελίσδω, f. ίσω, to sing, to chant, Æschyl. Ag. 1149; to play on an instrument; to modulate; mid. Dor. μελίσδομαι, Theocr. i, 2, etc. Th. μέλος. See next.

Mελίζω, f. ίσω, to cut in pieces for a sacrifice, Dion. Hal. vii, 72; to dismember. Fr. μίλος. See preced.

Μελίζωρος, ου, δ, ή, mixed with honey; sweet or pure as honey. Fr. ζωρός.

Μελιηγενής, έος, οῦς, ὁ, ἡ, sprung from the ash-tree. Fr. γ^{i} vos. ΜελΙηδής, έος, δ, ή, sweet like honey; sweet as honey, open xi τοι μελιηδέα οίνον ένείχω, Il. vi, 258; iv, 346; sweet, as life, Π. x, 495. Fr. μέλι and hous. Μελίθρεπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, fed on hon-

ey. Fr. τείφω. Mελίθροος, ον, contract. -θρους, ουν, sweet-sounding.

Mediivos, irn, ivor, made of ash, ashen. Fr. μελία.

Μελικέρτης, ου, a proper name, Melicertes.

Mελίκηςα, ας, ή, and ων, τά, the eggs or spawn of the fish that

yields the purple dye; also, a honeycomb. Fr. ungós.

Medinneia, as, and medinneis, idos, i, an eruption on the head, an encysted tumor, resembling a honeycomb; and

Μελικήριον, ου, τό, and

Mediangov, ou, 76, a honeycomb: a kind of encysted tumor on the head; a species of vine. Fr. zneos.

Μελίκομπος, ου, δ, ή, having a very sweet voice; or, who boasts of having a very sweet voice; sweet-sounding. Fr. μέλι and κόμπος.

Μελίκός, ή, όν, pertaining to song; i, a composer of songs; Lyric, epithet of poets, especially the Lyric Poets. Fr. µέλος.

Μελίκράτος, ου, and μελίκηπτος, ov, i, n, Ion., mixed with honey; τὸ μελίχεητον (ὕδως or γάλα being understood), a mixture of honey and milk, or honey and water; offerings to the manes of the dead, Odys. xi, 27; Eurip. Orest. 115. Fr. κεράννυμι. Schneid.

Μελικτάς, ã, δ, Dor. for Μελιπτής, οῦ, ὁ, a sweet singer. Fr. μέλος.

Μελίλωτον, ου, τό, and μελίλωτος, ου, ὁ, a kind of trefoil, melilot.

Μελιναία, ας, ή, epithet of Venus, sweet, lovely. Fr. μέλι.

Mελίνη, ης, ή, panicum miliaceum, a grain like millet; xal σῖτον μελίνης, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 10; Herodt. iii, 117. Fr. μέλι.

Miλἴνος, η, ον, made of ash, ashen, Odys. xvii, 339; in the Iliad generally μείλινος. Fr. μελία.

Μελίπηκτου, ου, τό, a honeycake. Fr. πήγνυμι.

Mελίπνοος, contract. -ους, ου, δ, ή, breathing sweetly, sweet-breathing, Theocr. i, 178. Fr. πνέω. Mελίρροος, contract. -ους, ου, and Μελίββυτος, ου, δ, ή, flowing with honey, Plat. Ion. 534, A; mellifluous. Fr. ρέω.

Μέλις, a barbarism for μέλι. Μελίσδω, pres. ind. Dor. for $\mu \epsilon \lambda i \zeta \omega$, $\mu \epsilon \lambda i \sigma \delta \epsilon o$, 2. sing. impf. Dor. and Ion. for Eushizou, meλίσδεται, for μελίζεται, of μελίζω.

Μέλισμα, ἄτος, τό, a song, Theocr. xiv, 31; an ode, a melody; a tone; a musical pipe used by shepherds, Mosch. Epitaph. Bion.; but the better editions have μέλιγμα, which, in the first passage of this epitaph signifies a

pipe, and in the second, the song or music. Fr. μελίζω.

Μελισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a dismembering, mutilation; from μέλος, a member; the act of singing, chanting, etc.; from μίλος, a song. Μελίσπονδα, τά, (ἱερά understood,) drink-offerings of honey, Plut.,

Μελίσπονδος, ου, δ, ή, an offering or libation of honey. Fr. σπέν-

Μέλισσα, οτ μέλισσα, ης, ή, α bee; gen. pl. μελισσάων, Æol. μελισσᾶν, Dor. for μελισσῶν, Π. ii, 87; also, the honey of the bee, Soph. Æd. C. 482; $\Delta \epsilon \lambda \phi i \epsilon$ μέλισσα, the Delphian priestess, Pind. Pyth. iv, 108. Fr. μίλι. Μελισσαίος, ου, i, epithet of Jupiter, Melissæan; also, pertaining to bees. Fr. μίλισσα.

Μελισσεύς, έως, ό, one who keeps bees; and

Mελίσσιος, α, ον, made by bees; μελισσίου κηςίου, of honeycomb, Luke xxiv, 42. Fr. μίλι. Μελισσόδοτος, ου, δ, ή, fed on by

bees. Fr. βόσκω. Μελισσοκόμος, ου, δ, ή, keeping

bees. Fr. πομέω. Μελισσονόμος, ου, ό, ή, feeding

bees, Aristoph. Ran. 1273. Fr. νέμω.

Μελισσοπόνος, ου, tending bees. Μελισσός ὅτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, flowing with honey. Fr. ρύω or ρέω. Μελισσοσόος, ου, guardian of bees. Μελισσότοπος, ου, δ, ή, produced by bees; but μελισσοτόκος, ου, δ , \dot{n} , producing honey. Fr. τίκτω.

Μελισσοτεόφος, ου, ό, ή, feeding or keeping bees, Eurip. Troad. 801. Fr. τεέφω.

Μελισσουργία, ας, ή, the occupation of keeping bees. Fr. Leyov. Μελισσών, Att. μελιττών, ῶνος, δ, a bee-house, an apiary.

Μελιστάγής, έος, contract. -ους, ό, n, dropping honey, mellifluous. Fr. μέλι and στάζω.

Μελίστακτος, ov, s. as preced. Μελιστής, οῦ, ὁ, Poet., a singer; a lyric poet. Fr. μελίζω.

Μελιταΐος, αία, αΐον, belonging to Melita or Malta; said of a breed of small spaniels, peculiar to that island.

Μελίτεια, ας, ή, a plant fed upon by bees, honeysuckle, mint.

Μελίτειον, ου, τό, mead, metheglin, a kind of drink of honey and water. Fr. μέλι.

Μελιτεφτής, έσς, δ, ή, delightful, charming. Fr. τίρπω.

Meλίτη, ης, ή, the island of Malta, Meλίφωνος, ου, δ, ή, having a

Acts xxvii, 27; also, the name of a woman; the name of an Athenian borough, Aristoph. Ran. 501.

Μελιτίδης, ου, δ, a proverbial name in Athens for a blockhead, Aristoph. Ran. 991; a patronymic, from Μέλιτος.

Μελίτιον, ου, τό, s. as μελίτειον. Μελιτοειδής, έος, δ, ή, like honey. Fr. Eldos.

Μελίτόεις, όεσσα, όεν, mixed with honey, honeyed; sweet, agreeable; tranquil. Fr. μέλι.

Μελιτόεσσα, οτ μελιτοῦττα, ας, ή, a sweet cake, a cake sweetened with honey, for an offering, Aristoph. Nub. 503; Herodt. viii, 41.

Μελιτοπώλης, ου, δ, and

Μελιτόπωλις, ιδος, ή, a dealer in honey, Aristoph. Eq. 853. Fr. πολέω.

Μέλιτος, gen. sing. of μέλι.

Mέλιτος, ου, δ, Melītus, an Athenian poet and orator.

Μελιτουργείον, ου, τό, a beehive, a stand for beehives. Fr. Egyov and μέλι.

Μελιτουργός, or μελιττουργός, (the former preferable,) ov, o, n, one who keeps and attends to bees, a bees-man; a seller of honey. Same Th.

Μελιτοῦττα. See μελιτόεσσα.

Μελιτόω, ω, f. ώσω, to mix or sweeten with honey; to make sweet, Thucyd. iv, 26. μέλι.

Μέλιττα, ης, ή. See μέλισσα. Μελίττιον, ου, τό, a little bee; ὧ μελίττιον, my little honey, Aristoph. Vesp. 366. Fr. usλισσα.

Μελιττοτρόφος, Att. for μελισσοreópos.

Μελιττουργός, Att. for μελισσουεγός.

Μελιτώδης, εος, ό, ή, sweet as honey, Theocr. xv, 94; epithet of Proserpine; honeyed, made of honey. Fr. sides.

Μελίτωμα, ἄτος, τό, a honeycake. Fr. μέλι.

Μελίφθογγος, ου, δ, ή, sweet-toned, producing sweet sounds; speaking sweet words, having a sweet voice. Fr. φθόγγος.

Μελίφεων, ονος, δ, ή, delightful to the mind or senses; agreeable, sweet; soothing, Il. ii, 34; exhilarating, Id. vi, 264. Fr. φεήν.

Μελίφυςτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, sweet, mixed with honey, Paul. Silent. Fr. φύρω.

sweet voice or tone, Sapph. 120. Fr. Φωνή.

Msλίχλωρος, ου, δ, ή, yellow or honey-complexioned, probably what we call olive, Theocr. x, 27; Plat. Polit. v. 374, E; also, a lively brown, brunette. Fr. χλωρός.

Mελιχεός, ά, όν, very sweet, sweet as honey; having the color of honey. Fr. χεόα.

Mελίχεοος, ου, contract. μελίχεους, οτ μελιτόχεους, ου, δ, ή, s. as preced.

Mελιχεώδης, εος, yellow as honey. Mίλκα, ης, ή, milk; or rather, a cooling food made from sour milk; a late word, and probably formed from German melk, molke, the real Greek word being δζύγαλα. Lidd. & Scott's Lex. Μελλίδιος, ου, δ, ή, half-dead, at the point of death. Fr. μέλλω and βίος.

Μέλλετ', for μέλλετε, 2. pl. pres. ind. of μέλλω.

Μελλέφη \mathcal{E}_{os} , ou, ou, ou, in, just entering the age of puberty. Fr. $eqn\mathcal{E}_{os}$.

Μίλλημα, ἄτος, τό, delay, precrastination, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 818; commonly in pl. Fr. μίλλω.

Μέλλησα, 1. a. ind. Ion. for $k\mu$ έλλησα, of μ ελλίω, for μ έλλω. Μέλλησις, εως, \hat{n} , delay, procrastination: hesitation, slowness, Thucyd. vii, 49; intention to do any thing. Fr. μ έλλω.

Μελλησμός, οῦ, ὁ, s. as preced. Μελλήσω, f. act. of μέλλω. Μελλητέον, verbal adj., (one) must delay, Eurip. Phæn. 1294; and

Mελλητής, οῦ, ὁ, one who procrastinates, postpones, loiters, Thucyd. i, 70. Fr. μίλλ.

Μελλητιάω, ω, f. άσω, to wish to put off; to put off. Same Th. Μελλόγαμος, ου, δ, ħ, and μελλόνυμ fos, betrothed, or about to marry or be married; shortly to marry or be married, Soph. Antig. 624. Fr. μίλλω and γαμίω.

Mελλοδεισνικός, ή, όν, about to be at supper, about to sup; μελλοδεισνικόν μέλος, a song to be sung at supper, Aristoph. Eccl. 1153. Fr. δείσνον.

Mελλονικιάω, ω, to hesitate (about conquering) like Nicias, the Athenian general, Aristoph. Av. 639. Mελλόνυμφος, ου, ό, ἡ, one who is about to be wedded, especially of females; ἡ, Noph. Antig. 629. Fr. νύμφη.

ME'ΛΛΩ, impf. "μελλον, and | ήμελλον, f. μελλήσω, l. a. εμέλ-Anoa, and, in Attic, with the augment doubled, ημελλον, ημέλ-Anoa (Hom. uses only pres. and impf.), (1) primary signif., to be on the point to do or suffer something; this sense often passes into that of to have a mind, or intend to do, Thucyd. vii, 20; ότι μέλλει ποςεύεσθαι, that he is intending, Dem. de Coron. c. 11; often with τάχα τάχ' ἔμελλε, he was just going to give, Il. vi, 52; (2) to be bound in propriety or duty to do, Eurip. Med. 756; to be made to do, especially by the divine will or necessity, to be fated or destined to do, to be obliged by the divine will, as in Il. ii, 36; and sometimes by the will of man, Il. xi, 700; it may often be rendered by must; to attempt or prepare to do; to be obliged to do, Soph. Æd. T. 967; to be able, Id. 1385; καὶ γὰς πυνθάνομαι μέλλειν Δημοσθένην,.... καταριθμεῖσθαι, Æschin. c. Ctes., in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 20; also, to be always going to do, without ever doing, and so, to put off, to delay, Soph. Phil. 1240; to hesitate, δ δ' ουκ ἐμέλλησεν, but he did not hesitate, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 15; μελλέσθω, to be deferred, Id. Anab. iii, 1, 47; τὶ μέλλεις, why delayest thou, Acts xxii, 16; to loiter, linger; to temporize, Demosth. 24, 25; it may often be rendered by the simple future shall or will, and by must, ought; part. pres. μέλλων, ουσα, ον · ὁ μέλλων, a procrastinator, one who hesitates, delays (Lat. cunctator); it is followed by the infinitive of the present, of the future, generally, and aorists; ὁ μέλλεις งบึง สคูลัสระเง, Plat. Prot. 512, B; Conv. 189, A, and with this tense an immediate act is implied; with the future infinitive, όποι ήκιστα μέλλω τοὺς ξυνόντας άλγυνείν, where I shall give least pain to those about me, Soph. Phil. 481; here a more distant act is expressed; see Ed. T. 967; with the aorists it is generally used after conditional particles; εὶ τελίως μέλλει φιλόσοφος γένεσθαι, Plat. Polit. vi, 491, A. See Polit. 268, D; Eryx. 396, B. After μίλλω we must often understand the preceding verb, www rous win ανήςηκε, τοὺς δὲ ἐμέλλησεν, some

of whom he slew, and others he was about to (slay). It is never construed with the fut. in the sense of delaying, hesitating, etc.; τί δ' οὐ μέλλει, how should it not be so? Plat. Gorg. 506, E; $\pi \tilde{\omega}$ ς γὰς οὐ μέλλει, for why not? μέλλων λίξειν, going or about to say, Plat. Conv. 198, B. Homer seldom uses μίλλω in reference to future time; he generally employs it in the sense of εοικέναι, Φαίνεσθαι, πρέπειν. άλλοτε δήποτε μαλλον έρωησαι πολέμοιο μέλλω, at any other time I would rather have shunned the fight, Il. xiii, 776; μέλλεν μέν.... άφνειδς καὶ άμύμων ἔμμεναι, might once be supposed to be rich and respectable. Odys. i, 232; Sophocles uses it nearly in the same manner, εμελλ', επεὶ οὐδεν πω κακόν γ' ἀπώλετο, it was to be supposed, Phil. 449; μέλλω ποῦ ἀπέχθεσθαι Διὶ πατεί, I must have incurred by some means the displeasure of our father, Jupiter, Il. xxi, 83; also for foixe, it appears, as in Il. ii, 116. In some places, however, Hom. uses μέλλω in reference to the future; see Odys. xxii, 9; Il. ii, 39; xii, 322, etc. The participle μέλλων, ουσα, ον, may often be rendered future; as, είς τὸ μέλλον, at a future time; ἀπὸ τῆς μελλούσης δεγης, from the future wrath, or the wrath to come, Matt. iii, 7; τὸ μίλλον or τὰ μέλλοντα, the future, things future, Demosth. 196, 24; opposed to τὸ πάρον, or τὰ πάροντα, the present, Id. It does not appear that the poets ever use any other tenses of this verb than the present and imperfect active. Μελλώ, όος, contract. -ους, ή, delay, procrastination, Æschyl. Ag. 1329.

Μελογραφία, ας, ή, and

Mελογεαφίη, ης, ή, poetry, and particularly lyric poetry. Fr. γεάφω.

Μελογράφος, ου, writing songs. Μελοποπία, ας, ή, the cutting off of a limb, amputation, dismembering. Fr. κόπτω. Μέλομαι, to have the care of;

Mελομαι, to have the care of; to take care of; μη τό τοι... ποθη μελέσθω, Odys. x, 505. See μέλει.

Mελόντων, Att. for μελέτωσων, 3. pl. pres. imperat. of μέλλι... Μελοτοιίω, ω, f. ήσω, to compose lyric poetry, Aristoph. Thesm. 42; to compose music for them; to write in a harmonious style, Longin. 28. Fr. ποίεω.

Μελοποιητής, οῦ, ὁ, s. as μελοποιός.

Miλοποία, α;, 'n, literally, the making or composing of the music of the drama; the music of a drama; we might say melopeia, as we say epopeia, Aristo. Poet. 6, Twining's Notes; the composition of songs or lyric poetry, Plat. Conv. 187, D. Same Th.

Μελοποίες, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a poet or versifier, Aristoph. Ran. 1250; a lyric poet, Plat. Ion. 533, E; a musician; also, harmonious, melodious.

ME'ΛΟΣ, εος, τό, a member, limb, Il. xvii, 211; Eurip. Hec. 438; ἔσω μελῶν μου, s. as ἐν μόσφ καξδίης μου, in the very middle of my heart, or limbs, or bones, Julian Ægypt.; generally, if not always, in the plural, when used in the sense of limb; κῶλον is used. But

Mίλος, εος, τό, a song, Eurip. Med. 543; melody; a strain, a dirge, a lament; μίλος φοερόν, Id. Hec. 82; Æschyl. S. Theb. 817; Soph. Aj. 955; ἐν μίλεσιν ἄδοντες, singing with melody or harmoniously, Plat. Legg. viii, 840, C; ἐν μίλει, harmoniously, in tune, Id.; παρὰ μίλος, out of tune, absurdly, Id. Soph. 227, D; τὰ μίλη, the songs of the chorus. Th. perhaps μίλι. See preced.

Μελοτύπέω, ω, to strike out, or strike up a strain, Æschyl. Ag. 1124. Fr. τύπτω.

Μέλουσι, 3. pl. pres. of μέλει. Μέλσηθεον, ου, τό, sport; a laughing-stock; ἀλλ' αδθι κυνῶν μέλπηθεα γίνοιτο, but may here become the sport of dogs, Π. xiii, 233; a play. Fr. μέλπω.

Μελπομένη, ης, ή, the name of one of the Muses, Melpoměné; hence Μελπομενᾶν, Dor. for Μελπομενῶν, gen. pl. Fr. μέλπομαι. Μέλποντι, Dor. for μέλπουσι, pres. ind. act. of

Mέλπω, f. ψω, 1. a. ἔμελψα, Eschyl. Ag. 236; to sing, chant, pour forth in musical strains, Eurip. Med. 150; to sing praises; to celebrate with song and dance, Il. i, 474; μέλπομαι, to sing praises, etc.; also, to play on an instrument, Odys. iv, 17; to dance to songs or music; to recreate one's self; μίλπεσθαι "Αρηϊ, to perform the

song or dance in honor of or agreeable to Mars, i. e. to fight bravely, Π. vii, 241. Fr. μέτλος.

Μελύδριον, ου, τό, dimin. of μέλος, a sonnet.

Mέλχι, δ, indecl., a man's name, Melchi. Hebr.

Mελχισεδέκ, δ, indecl., a man's name, Melchisedec. Hebr.

Μέλω, and μέλομαι, but commonly impersonal, I am a care or a concern, Odys. ix, 20; f. μελήσω and μελήσομαι, l. pf. μεμέληπα, Plat. Crat. 428; 2. pf. μέμηλα, l. a. pas. ἐμελήθην, Soph. Aj. 1163, part. μεληθείς, pf. pas. μεμέλημαι, plupf. ἐμεμελήμην and μεμελήμην. The Epic form is μέμβλομαι, etc. See μέλει.

Mελφδίω, ω, f. ήσω, to sing harmoniously, Aristoph. Av. 226; Plat. Legg. ii, 655, D; to play on an instrument; to praise by singing hymns or verses. Fr. μελωδός.

Μελφόημα. See μελφδία. Μελφόητός, ή, όν, harmonized, made melodious; sung or modulated. Fr. μελφδίω.

Mελωδία, ας, ἡ, a singing; musical measure, modulation; melody, harmony; a choral song, Plat. Legg. 812, D. Fr. ῷδή. Μελῷδός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, singing, musical, melodious; Πιερίδες μελφοδό, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1045; a bard; a lyric poet; a swan, Eurip. Iph. T. 1105. Same Th. Μέμαα, pf. act. Ion., μέμαμεν, 1. pl., and in 3. pl. μεμάασι, Il. x,

236, 208, etc., of μάω. Μεμάθηκα, pf. act. to μανθάνω. Μεμαίχυλον, ου, τό, the wild strawberry-tree, arbutus unedo. Μεμακυΐα, Dor. for μεμηκυΐα, part. pf. f. g. of μηχάομαι.

Μεμαλώς, Dor. for μεμηλώς, by syncop. for μεμεληχώς, so μέμαλε, Dor. for μέμηλε, from μέ-

Mέμαμεν, 1. pl. pf. by syncop. for μεμάαμεν, Il. ix, 637; we are desirous; η ἔτι μιν μέμαμεν καταπαυσέμεν, are we still desirous to control him, Id. xv, 105. The sentence should be read interrogatively. Dunb.

Μεμαμμένος, part. pf. pas. of μιαίνω, Eich. Antiq. Hist.
Μεμάνημαι, pf. pas. of μαίνομαι.
Μεμάσοτες, pl. part. pf. of μάω.
Μεμάσοιεν, 3. pl. 2. a. opt. act.
Poet. by redupl. for μάποιεν, and this for μάφποιεν, opt. of μάς-πτω.

Μέμαςμαι, and Att. εἴμαςμαι, pf. pas. of μείςω.

Μέμας πον, Îon. for ἔμας πον, 2. a. act., and

Μεμαςπώς, υῖα, ός, part. pf. m. of μάςπτω.

Μεμαρτύρηκα, pf. act. of μαρτυρέω.

Μέμασαν, Ion. by syncop. for μεμάεσαν, 3. pl. plupf. of μάω, to desire, Il. xii, 89. See μέμαα. Μέματον, by syncop. for μεμήκατον, dual pf. act. of μάω.

Μεμανί, for μεμανία. See μίμαα.

Μεμαώς, ότος, and ῶτος, in dual μεμαῶτε, eager. See preced.

Μέμβλεται, 3. sing. pf. mid. for μεμέληται, and

Miμθλετο, for μεμίλητο, 3. sing. plupf. mid. to μέλω, to have the care of, Il. xxi, 516; to be the concern of or the care of, Ap. Rhod.; with the signif. of pres. and impf., Hom. and Hes.; there is no pres. μέμβλομαι.

Μέμβλωκα, ας, ε, pf. of βλώσκω, βέβλωκα, μέμβλωκα, Odyss. xvii, 190.

Msμες žva, ns, 'n, a Latin word, parchment, 2 Tim. iv, 13; thin skin under the bark of a tree.

Mεμβεάς, άδος, 'n, a small and inferior kind of anchovy, or sardine, Aristoph. Vesp. 793.

Μεμελετηχοτώς, part. pf. of μελετάω.

Μεμέληπε, 3. sing. pf. act. of μέλει.

Μεμελημένως, adv. with particular care, accurately, Plat. Prot. 344, B. Fr. pf. pas. of μέλομαι. Μεμελετημένως, adv. skilfully, carefully, in an orderly manner. Fr. μελετάω.

Μεμένηκα, pf. act., and

Μεμενήπεισαν, 3. pl. plupf. Ion. of μένω.

Mεμερισμένως, adv. in parts, by portions. Fr. pf. pas. of μερίζω.

Μεμέρισται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of μερίζω.

Μεμεστωμένος, part. pf. pas. of μεστόω.

Μεμετιμένος, ου, Ion. pf. pas. for μεθειμένος, of μετίεμαι, Ion. for μεθίτμαι, of μεθίτμι.

Μεμετεέαται, 3. pl. pf. pas. Ion. for μεμέτερινται, of μετεέω.

Μεμετρημένως, adv. proportionably, by measure, according to rule. Fr. pf. pas. of μετρέω.

Μέμηκα, ας, ε, 2. pf. of μηκάομαι, Il. x, 362.

Mέμηλε, or μέμηλεν, Epic 3. pf. of μέλω, with pres. signif. for τ 3

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μεμίληκε, is eager for, intent upon, Il. xiii, 297; also, μεμήλει, plupf. for impf. part. μεμηλώς. See μέλει.

Μέμηνα, ας, ε, 2. pf. of μαίνομαι.

Meunipirus, adv. raging furiously, Plat. Ep. iii, 319, B. Fr. KryÉw.

Meunzännusvos, n, ov, part. pf. pas. of unxaváw.

Μεμηχανημένως, adv. craftily, by artifice. Same Th.

Μεμίασμαι, pf. ind. pas. of μιαί-

Miuιγμαι, pf. ind. pas., and Μιμιγμένος, part. pf. pas. of μίγvuui.

Μεμιγμένως, adv. in a mixed manner, confused. Fr. μίγνυ-

Μεμίμημαι, pf. ind. pas. of μιμέομαι.

Μεμίζεται, 3. sing. paulo-post f. of migrous.

Μεμισημένος, part. pf. pas. of μισέω,

Μεμίσθωμαι, pf. pas. of μισθόω, hence μεμισθωμένος, part. pf. pas. Th. μισθός.

Μεμίχθαι, pf. pas. of μίγνυμι. Μέμναμαι, Dor. for μέμνημαι,

pf. pas. of μνάομαι, and Μεμναμένος, Dor. for μεμνημένος, part. pf. pas. of preced.

Μεμναμένω, gen. Dor. of preced. Μέμνανται, Dor. for μέμνηνται, 3. pl. pf. pas. See μέμναμαι. Μέμνασαι, Dor. for μέμνησαι, 2.

sing. pf. pas. of the same. M'Euveo, pf. pas. imperat. Ion. of

μιμνήσκω.

Μεμνέφτο, Π. xxiii, 361, and μεμνῶτο, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 3, Ion. for μέμνοιτο, μέμνωτο, 3. opt. pf. pas. of μιμνήσκω, but according to Matthiæ, Gr. Gram. § 198, μεμνέφτο and μεμνώτο may be the pres. opt. from a new present μεμνάομαι, 8. ας μιυνώσκω.

Μίμνη, Att. for μέμνησαι, and Ion. μέμνηαι, and μίμνεαι, 2. sing. pf. pas. of μνάομαι.

Μέμνηκα, by syncop. for μεμένηκα, pf. of μένω.

Μίμνημαι, σαι, ται, pf. pas. of μιμνήσκω, hence μεμνημένος, part. pf. pas. used as a present; Tvδία δ' οὐ μέμνημαι, but I have no recollection of Tydeus, R. vi, 223. See remark under offa.

Msμνήμην, νηο, ητο, opt. of the pf. pas., and

Mεμνησ, ητο, 2. and 3. sing. pf. opt. pas. μεμνήμην, and M Euroso, pf. imperat. pas., pf. inf. pri. μεμνησθαι, of μιμνήσκω.

Μεμνήσομαι, used by the Attic poets for unnothrough.

Μεμνηστευμένος, part. pf. pas. of μνηστεύω.

Μίμνομαι, s. as μνάομαι, Herodt. v. 105.

Minvoves, oi, certain birds which were seen every year round the sepulchre of Memnon, in Troy. Æol. Oppian.

Μεμνόνιον, ου, τό, a place consecrated to Memnon at Thebes, in Egypt, the Memnonium.

Μέμνω, Ion. for μέμνησο.

Μεμνώμεθα, 1. pl. subj., pf. pas. of μέμνημαι.

Mέμνων, ονος, δ, strictly, the Stedfast, the Resolute; whence, as a proper name, Memnon; also, a black Oriental bird, the Memnonides of Pliny; also a name for the ass, at Athens; also, holy. Fr. μίμνω.

Μεμνῷτο, for μεμνῆτο, pf. opt. pas. of μέμνημαι.

Μεμοίραμαι, pf. pas. of μοιράομαι, hence part. pf. pas. μεμοιεάμενος. Th. μείεω.

Μέμονα, Poet. and Ion. for μέμονα, pf. of μένω, with pres. signif., to long for, wait anxiously for; to wish, Æschyl. S. Theb. 668; to expect, Il. xiv, 88; & μέμονάς γε, if you are resolved, Id. ix, 247; inf. μεμονέναι.

Μεμονωμένος, part. pf. pas. of μονόω.

Mέμοςα, pf. mid., and

Μεμόρημαι, pf. pas. of μείρομαι. Μέμορμαι, σαι, ται, Æol. for μέμαρμαι, pf. pas. of μείρω.

Mεμορμένος, Poet. part. pf. pas. of usigoual.

Μεμορυγμένος, part. pf. pas. of μορύσσω.

Μεμπτός, ή, όν, blamed, blameworthy, reprehensible, culpable, Eurip. Phan. 436; also, blaming, complaining, Soph. Trach. 446. Fr. μέμφομαι. See remark of Porson under TITT'S. Μεμύημαι, pf. ind. pas. of μυίω. Μεμυθολογήκασιν, 3. pl. pf. act. of μυθολογέω.

Μεμῦχα, ας, ε, 2. pf. of μυκάοuai.

Μέμφεαι, 2. sing. Ion. contract. for μέμφη.

Μέμφις, ίδος, ή, a city of Egypt, Memphis.

MΕ'ΜΦΟΜΑΙ, dep., f. m. μέμ-Ψομαι, 1. a. εμεμψάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. pas. ἐμέμφθην, no pf. pas., with a dative, to complain of, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 899; to accuse, blame, Id. Orest. 279; it also takes the acc., to find fault

with; μέμψασθαι λόγον, to find fault with the speech, Thucvd. iii, 37; Herodt. i, 207; Eurip. Phæn. 784; δεγην ιμίμψω της ιμήν, Soph. Œd. Τ. 337; to reproach, impute as a fault to any one ; μέμφεσθαι τί τινι, Herodt. iv, 180; to reproach a person with any thing, to impute blame to, Eurip. Med. 217.

Μεμφωλή, ñs, h, complaint, reproach. Fr. preced.

Mέμψη, 2. sing. subj. m. of μέμ. φομαι.

Μεμψι βολέω, ω, f. ήσω, to cast reproaches upon. Fr. βάλλω. Μεμψιμοιρέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to complain of one's lot; to repine; to reproach, to be angry with, find fault with, acc. and dat., Demosth. 249, 25.

Μεμψίμοιρος, ου, ό, ή, being discontented with one's lot or situation, querulous, repining, testy, complaining of trifles. Fr. µoi-

Mέμψις, εως, ή, blame, censure, reproach; μέμψιν ποιείσθαί τινι. to blame any one, Demosth. 1483, 20; μέμψιν τινι ἔχειν, to have a complaint against any one, Æschyl. Prom. 443; μέμψιν ἐστιφέρειν τινί, to bring a charge against one, Aristoph. Ran. 1253. Fr. μέμφομαι.

Μεμώς, by syncop. for μεμιχώς. and Ion. μεμαώς, part. pf. act. of μάω.

ME'N, a conjunctive particle; (1) it has for its correlative di, which usually follows in another member of the sentence; as, à mér, the one, & di, the other; and in such case, when they refer to two things previously distinguished, ὁ μέν usually refers to the former, and ο δέ to the latter; but sometimes the reverse is observed; (2) when μέν is not followed by δέ, it may be rendered truly, certainly, indeed; win and di never stand as the first words in a sentence, and μέν is often found without δί, and it is also followed by other particles, as mentioned in the list given below; usv denotes one thing, one object, and its correlative 31, another thing, another object; also, an additional thing when there is an enumeration of particulars; it is frequently affirmative only, and then signifies indeed, truly, etc., Plat. Theat. 161, E; Id. Menex. 82, B; its correlative is sometimes understood. Mis was originally the same with The particles which are

usually connected with it here follow, in alphabetical order: — Μὲν ἀλλά, indeed....but; as, ἀνόσια μὲν δρῶν, ἀλλὰ τιμωρῶν πατρί, perpetrating wicked things, indeed, but avenging a parent, Eurip. Orest. 562.

- ἄζα, accordingly, and so, like
 μὲν δή, μὲν οὖν, μὲν τοίνυν · in Π.
 μέν ὅα.

- ἀτὰρ (instead of δί after μέν),
as, τὸ μὲν πλεῖον... χεῖρες ἐμαὶ δίεπουτ' ἀτὰρ ἤν, my hands, indeed, perform the greater part
....but if, etc.

αν, often used like δε after
 μεν. See μεν δε.

- αὐθις, as, τοῦτο μέν....τοῦτ' αὐθις, in the first place....in the next place, Soph. Antig. 170.

— αὐτάς (Epic form of ἀτάς), as, οὐςῆας μὲν πςῶτον ἐπώχετο ...αὐτὰς ἔπειτ' αὐτοῖσι, it first, indeed, attacked the mules (and dogs), but afterwards themselves, II. i, 50.

αὖτε, often used like δέ after μέν.
γάε, in which connection each particle retains its force, Soph.
Œd. T. 62; μὲν γὰρ....δέ, for indeed....but, Acts xiii, 36.

— γε, or μὲν....γε, yet at least, certainly, when γε confirms something gone before; γε μέν, though true, Π. ii, 703.

— δέ. See first remark under μέν.

-δή, at least, however; also, then indeed, why then; generally used much like μέν τοι.

- δητα, s. as δή, but more emphatic.

— νυν, for μεν οὖν, particularly in Ion. prose.

— οὖν or μενοῦν, much like μὲν δή, in strong affirmations, aye indeed, nay rather, etc See μενοῦν.

- οὖν γε, or better, μενοῦνγε, in the beginning of a sentence like μεν οὖν, but stronger, yes verily, yes certainly, Luke xi, 28.

- που, no doubt, most likely, of course; somehow, however.

— ρ΄α. See above, — ἄρα.

— τάν, for μέντοι ἄν, does not alter the signification of μέντοι, as ἄν belongs to the verb; it should not be written μέντ' ἄν, for oι is not cut off, but forms a crasis with ἄν.

- τε, like μεν δή or μέν τοι in Hom., you at least it befits, Il. iv, 341; but if δέ τι follows, μέν retains its usual force.

— τοι, Hom., but in Att. as one word μέντοι, where μέν adds to

the force of voi, certainly, I am sure, etc.

— τοίνυν, like μεν ούν, frequent without δε following.

N. B. For μέν after other particles, see each particle.

Mέν, for μένε, pres. imperat. of μένω.

Mέναιχμος, ου, δ, ή, awaiting the shock or onset with his spear; undaunted. Fr. αίχμή.

Mévardeos, ou, i, a man's name, Menander.

Mèν ἄςα. See under μέν. Mèν γάς. See under μέν. Μένγε. See under μέν.

Mèr δn , still indeed, since then, so then; having a reference to something preceding. See under $\mu \leq \nu$.

ME'N ΔΗΣ, ητος, δ, in the Egyptian language, a he-goat, Herodt. ii, 46; also, their name of the god Pan, having feet like a goat.

Miνδης, ητος, η, Mendes, a city of Egypt, now Mansoura; hence Miνδητιος, ου, δ, η, adj. Mendesian, of or belonging to Mendes; τὸ Μινδήσιον στόμα, the Mendesian mouth, one of the mouths of the Nile.

Μενεαινέμεν, Ion. for μενεαίνειν, pres. inf. of

Mενεαίνω, f. ανω, to desire, to burn with desire, to long for eagerly, to be eager, Π. iii, 379; to be impelled by some passion or affection of the mind; to be angry, exasperated at, Π. xv, 104; to rage, Π. xix, 58; l. a. ἐμενέηνα. Fr. μένος.

Mενέγχης, έος, stedfast in fight, resolute.

Mενεδήϊος, ου, δ, ή, ardent in battle, Il. xiii, 228; bold, warlike, intrepid, Il. xii, 247; persevering in combat. Fr. μένος and δήϊος.

Mενέδουπος, ου, δ, ή, stedfast, sustaining or undismayed at the tumult of battle. Fr. δοῦπος.
Mενέηνα, and 1. pl. μενεήναμεν,
1. a. Ion. of μενεαίνω.

Mενεκράτης, εος, δ, a man's name, Menecrates.

Μενέλαος, ου, δ, and

Mενέλας, α, Dor. for Μενέλασς, a man's name, Menelaus, Eurip. Troad. 214; and

Μενέλεως, εω, δ , Att. Menelāus, the brother of Agamemnon. Μενέλεως is sometimes pronounced as three syllables, but never in the oblique cases. Dunb.

Μενέμεν, Ion. for μένειν, pres. inf. of μένω.

Μενεστόλεμος, ου, ό, ή, constant

or persevering in fight, bold, intrepid, R. ii, 740. Fr. $\pi \delta \lambda \varepsilon$.

Mενεσθεύς, έως, and Μενέσθης, ους, δ, a man's name, Menestheus, i. e. one who abides.

Msvsσθώ, όος, contract. -οῦς, ἡ, Menestho, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, Hes. Theog. 357.

Mενετέον, verbal adj. must remain, Plat. Polit. i, 328, B. Fr. μένω.

Μενετός, ή, όν, awaiting or remaining; that admits of delay; τοῦ δὲ πολέμου οἱ καιροὶ οὐ μενετοί, the favorable opportunities of war do not admit of delay, Thucyd. i, 142; μενετοί θεοί, the forbearing or long suffering divinities, Aristoph. Av. 1620. Fr. μένω.

Μενεφύλοπις, ιος, δ, ή, s. as μενεπτόλεμος.

Mενεχάρμης, ov, i, and

Mενέχαςμος, ου, δ, ħ, firm in battle, eager for battle, courageous; warlike. Fr. χάςμη.

Μενέω, Ion. and by Att. contract. μενώ, f. of μένω.

Mενίππη, ης, ή, a woman's name, Menippe.

Mένιππος, ου, δ, a man's name, Menippus.

Msνοεικής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, satisfying to the mind or appetite; pleasant, agreeable; μενοεικέα δαῖτα, Π. ix, 900, 227; refreshing; sumptuous; τάφον μενοεικία, a sumptuous funeral feast, Π. xxiii, 29. Fr. μένος and ἔοικα, pf. of εἴκω. Μενοινάω, ῶ, and

Mενοινέω, f. ήσω, 1. aor. ἐμενοίνησα, and Epic μενοινώω, to think upon, reflect, purpose; μενοινήσειε τε, and reflects, Π. xv, 82; to desire eagerly, or with some strong impulse of the mind, Aristoph. Vesp. 1080; to strive to obtain, Soph. Aj. 341; Π. xiii, 214; to be eager, anxious, Π. xii, 59; to wish for, Soph. Aj. 334; to be disturbed in thought. Fr. μένος.

Mενοίνεον, Poet. impf. of preced. Μενοινή, ῆς, ἡ, impulse of the mind; eager desire. Th. μένος. Μενοινώω, Epic, s. as μενοινώω.

Mενοιτιάδης, ου, ὁ, a patronymic, Menœtiades, that is, Patroclus, the son of Menœtius.

Mενοίτιος, ου, δ, a man's name, Menœtius.

Mένοντε, nom. dual part. pres., and

Mένοντι, Dor. for μένουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. or dat. sing. part. pres. of μένω.

Μενοπτόλεμος, ου, δ, a man's name, Menoptolemus; also, as adj., i, ń, steady or firm in battle, warlike. Fr. πόλεμος.

ME'NOΣ, 105, τό, properly, bodily strength or force; vigor, force, power, either of body or mind; strength, vehemence, might, Eschyl. Prom. 722; the power of blood, probably life; ardor, impetuosity, fortitude, courage; πη δή τοι μίνος οίχεται; what is become of your courage? Il. v, 472; μέλαν μένος, rage, Il. i, 103; Soph. Aj. 1392; heat, anger, temper; μένος ἀνάσχετον, intolerable temper; μένος ἐμζάλλειν, to inspire courage, Xen. Cyr. v, 2, 24; also, έμπνείν, εντιθέναι, εγείρειν, οπρύνειν, etc.; eager desire, martial ardor, Il. xix, 202; pl. designs, purposes, plans, Id. viii, 361; disposition, inclination, xiii, 634; by periphrasis, μένος 'Aτρείδαο, or "Exτορος, etc., like βίη 'Ατεείδαο, for Atrides, Hector, etc.; μένος πυρός, the force of fire, i. e. fire. Th. probably μάω, Ion. μέω, whence μένω and

Μενοῦν, and μεν οὖν (separately written), as also μεν οὖν δή or μεν δη οδν, conj. certainly, truly, surely; assuredly; πρῶτον μέν งงัง, in the first place then ; generally followed by ἔπειτα δέ, in the next place; µèv ou denotes also a logical inference, therefore, then. See under µív.

Μενουνγε, s. as μενούν. See under μέν.

Μένουσα, part. pres. f. g. of μένω. Mir wov, however, somehow; it denotes uncertainty, a degree of doubt. See also under µśv.

Mir pa, by the Poets for mir aga, s. as μέν or μεν δή. See under μέν.

Μεντάν, by crasis for μέντοι άν, Soph. Antig. 683; av qualifies the verb. See under µέν.

Μέντοι, or, separately, μέν τοι, certainly, yet, notwithstanding. See under µ'ev.

Mer toi vor, like mer our, therefore, then, in conclusion, thus.

Méra, Epic fut. μενέω, Att.contract. µsva, Homer and Herodt. passim; impf. µένεσκον, 1. a. ἔμεινα, pf. μεμένηκα, plupf. έμεμενήπειν, and 3. pl. Ion. μεμενήκωσαν, to remain in a place; to remain for a time, to remain in a situation, as at home, or where one is; to remain firm, fixed; act. to withstand, sustain an attack, Æschyl. S. Theb. 418; to wait for, await, Il. xiii, 37 ; ἀποςίαν γὰς οὐ μενῶ, Eurip. Phan. 752; to endure, Soph. Phil. 859; to hang back; hence, à μένων, a laggard, Il. ix, 318; oi μένοντες, persons living in the city or country, opposed to οἱ φεύγοντες, exiles, Demosth. 746, 26; 2. pf. μέμονα, for μέμαα (from obsol. μάω), with the time of a present, to expect, Il. xvi, 435. Th. μάω.

Μεράρχης, ου, ό, a commander of a detachment of men, called usραρχία, which see. Fr. μέρος and ἀξχή.

Mεραρχία, ας, ή, a band of sol-

diers consisting of two thousand and forty-eight, Same Th.

ME'P $\Delta\Omega$, f. μέςσω, to deprive; s. as ἀμέεδω.

Μέζει, dat. sing., and

Mερίδα, acc. sing. of μερίς. Μερίδάρπαξ, αγος, δ, h, the name

of a mouse, Meridarpax or Bit-Stealer, in Batrachom. 265. Fr. μεςίς and ἄςπαζ.

Μερίδάρχης, ου, δ, having a share in the government; a prefect or governor of a province, LXX.; by some rendered a tribune of the people, a military command-Fr. useis and dexn.

Μερίδαςχία, ας, ή, the office of a μεριδάρχης, Joseph.; a participation of power or of the government; a province; also, authority; a certain jurisdiction. Fr. preced.

Μερίδιον, ου, τό, a particle, a small piece or portion. Fr. µερίς.

Mερίζεν, Dor. for μερίζειν, but μέριζεν, 3. sing. impf. Ion. for εμέριζεν. From

Mερίζω, f. ίσω, Dor. ξω, to divide into parts, to part or portion to, to give a share to, to distribute; also, to separate; 1. a. ἐμέρισα mid. to share with another, to partake; to take for one's share or portion; pas. to be divided or distributed, Demosth. 192, 1; to be separated into factions; to be dispersed; to be split into parties; pf. pas. μεμέρισμαι, 1. a. pas. ἐμερίσθην, part. 1. a. pas. μερισθείς, 1. a. m. εμερισάμην. Th. μείςω.

Magizos, n, ov, relating to a portion or division; partial, as it respects a part. Fr. μιςίζω. Migizas, adv. piece by piece,

partially.

ME'PIMNĂ, ns, n, care, anxious care, anxiety, Eurip. Hec. 885; | MEPMAI'PΩ, f. ăçũ, and μες-

in plur. cares, solicitude, distress of mind; care for; Tivos, also with aupi or regi and the accus. Æschyl. S. Theb. 825; anxious thought, reflection, meditation, Plat. Prot. 134, B; gen. pl. Æol. μεςιμνάων.

Mεξιμνας, 2. sing. contract. pres. ind. act. of

Μεριμνάω, f. ήσω, to be anxious or solicitous for, Demosth. 576. 23; to be distressed in mind about; to search for with painful curiosity; to exercise, as an art or profession; έργον μεριμνών ποιον, η βίον τίνα, Soph. Œd. T. 1124 ; 1. a. ἐμεςίμνησα, subj. μεριμνήσω, ης, η. Fr. μέριμνα. Μερίμνημα, ἄτος, τό, solicitude, anxiety, care, Soph. Phil. 187. Μεριμνήσει, 3. sing. fut., and

Μεριμνήσητε, 2. pl. 1. a. subj. act. of μεριμνάω.

Μεριμνητής, οῦ, ὁ, one who has care or anxiety; one who observes anxiously or is solicitous about, Eurip. Med. 1223. Fr. μέeipeva.

Μεριμνοτόκος, ου, δ, ή, care-producing, wearisome. Fr. τίκτω. Μεριμνοφροντιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a plodding hard-thinker, a nickname for a philosopher, a diligent or pains-taking student, Aristoph. Nub. 102. Fr. μέριμνα and φροντίζω.

Mεριμνῶν, part. pres. act. contract.

of μεριμνάω.

Megis, idos, n, a part, portion, share; a particle, a scrap or fragment; a faction or party, Demosth. 246, 10; ώς ἐν τῆ τῶν έχθεων ούσι μερίδι, as being in the ranks of our enemies, Id. 286, 27. Τh. μείρω.

Mερίσασθαι, 1 a. inf. m. of μεείζω.

Μέρισμα, ἄτος, τό, a share, portion. Fr. μερίζω.

Μερισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a division or distribution; a part, portion, or share; a figure of rhetoric, distribution or arrangement under distinct heads or propositions. Fr. μερίζω.

Megiotás, ou, o, a divider or distributer, N. T.; one who shares or partakes. Same Th.

Msgιστός, ή, όν, divided, divisible, Plat. Tim. 35, A; separable. Fr. μερίζω.

Μεριτεύομαι, to divide, distribute among themselves, LXX.

Mερίτης, οῦ, ὁ, a distributer, divider, Demosth. 889, 7. Same Th.

μίςω, f. εςω, to be anxious about; to revolve in mind; also, to be angry with; hence Μέςμεςα, cares, troubles; acc. pl.

Mieμερος, ου, δ, ή, causing trouble, care, or sorrow; great exertion; distressing, troublesome, injurious; laborious; difficult, terrible (of warlike deeds only); μέρμερα ἔργα, Π. viii, 453. Fr. μέρω, for μείρω.

Μίρμηςα, ας, ἡ, solicitude, care, anxiety; restless curiosity; also, light morning slumbers. Fr. μερμαίρω.

Μεςμηςάων, Æol. for μεςμηςῶν, gen. pl. of μέςμηςα.

Μερμηρίζω, f. ίζω, to meditate upon anxiously, to weigh or ponder in one's mind, to be distracted by doubt, Π. i, 189; to meditate, contrive; to invent, discover, or find after much investigation or inquiry. Fr. μέρμηρα.

Mερμήριξα, Poet. for ἐμερμήριζα, 1. a. ind. act. Ion. of preced. ME'PMIΣ, τθος, ἡ, a rope, cord, line, thread, thong, Odys. x, 23.

Μερόπεσσιν, dat. pl. Ion. for μέροψι, of μέροψ.

Misροπήίος, ου, δ, h, human, relating to man. Fr. μέροψ.
Misροπής, ίδος, h, s, as preced.

Migornis, idos, n, s. as preced. Migos, εος, τό, a part, portion, or share; also, aid, protection; rank, degree; turn; (κατὰ) μέρος, partly, by parts, Eurip. Iph. Taur. 1209; Suppl. 1077; τὰ ἐπὶ μέρους, τὰ κατὰ μέρος, each of any things; oi κατά μίζος, each of any persons, etc.; ἀνὰ μέρος, ἐν μέρει, by turns; ἐν μέρει τινὸς, in the relation of, in the mode of; εν προσθήκης μίζει, in the way of an addition, Demosth. 22, 4; hence, ev méges τιθέναι, οτ τίθεσθαι, Id. 668, 26; ἐν μέρει εὐεργεσίας, in the way of, or as a benefit, Id. 626, 6; μήτε εν ανθρώπου μέρει μήτ' εν Sεοῦ ζῆν, to live neither like a man nor a god, Alex. apud Athen.; ἀπὸ μέρους, from one side; τὸ σὸν μέρος κατά, according to your ability, as far as you are able, Plat. Crit. 45, D; iv ούδένος είναι μέρει, to be in no estimation, Demosth. 23, 14; πρὸς ούδεν εν μέρει τεκμήριον, Æschyl. Ag. 1165; τοὐμὸν ἐν σμικεῷ μέρος ποιούμενοι, making slight of my matter, Soph. Phil. 496. Th. μείρω.

Mέροψ, οπος, δ, dividing the 108

sounds of the voice, i. e. speaking, endowed with speech; hence, a man; also, a particular species of bird, the bee-eater. Fr. μεί-ρω, to divide, and ὄψ, the voice, because endowed with an articulate voice; οὖτις μερόπων, none of mortals, no man, Æschyl. Choëph. 1013.

Mis, Dor. for wiev.

Mεσάξοιον, ου, τό, and μέσαξον, ου, τό, the strap, by which the middle of the yoke was fastened to the pole of the wagon or the beam of the plough, Hesiod. Op. 471. See εχέξοιον. Fr. μέσος and βοῦς.

Mέσαζος, ου, δ, s. as preced.

Μεσαξόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to harness or yoke to a plough or cart. Fr. μ έσαξον.

Μεσάγχυλου, ου, τό, a javelin having a thong in the middle, by which it was thrown, Eurip. Phæn. 1157. Fr. ἀγχύλη.

Mεσάζω, f. άσω, to be in the middle. Fr. μέσος.

Μεσαιπόλιος, ου, δ, ἡ, whose hair is half white; in the decline of life. Fr. μέσος and πολιός.

Mεσαίτὰτος, η, ον, nearest the middle; exactly between or in the middle; superl. for μεσώτατος, obsolete. Th. μέσος.

Mεσαίχμιον, ου, τό, the intermediate space between two armies in order of battle. Fr. αἰχμή. Μεσακτος, ου, δ, ή, situated in the middle of the shore, or between two shores, Æschyl. Pers. 861. Fr. ἀκτή. Μεσαμερίη, ης, ή, Ion. midday, noon, Herodt. iii, 104; the south, Id. i, 6.

Μεσαμβεϊνός, Dor. for μεσημβεινός, which see.

Μεσαμέριος, α, ον, Dor. for μεσημέριος, and this for μεσημβοινός, midday, belonging to noontide; southern. Fr. ημέρα.

Μεσάντιον, ου, τό, a weaver's beam, LXX. Fr. ἀντίον.

Mεσάςαιον, ου, τό, the mesentery, the middle of the bowels or belly. Fr. μέσος and ἀςαιά.

Μεσάτιος, ου, and

Mίσἄτος, η, ον, Poet. by syncop. for μεσώτατος, superl. of μίσος, in the middle, the middle, Aristoph. Vesp. 542.

Miσαυλος, ου, δ, or μέσαυλον, ου, σό, a space between two apartments; a court-yard, Π. xxiv, 29; a door or passage-way between two rooms or halls; a passage or door-way between the porch and entry of a palace.

Eurip. Alcest. 565; a hall between the apartments of the men and the women; the dwelling of the Cyclops, Odys. x, 435. Fr. αὐλή.

Μέσδων, ον, Dor. for μέζων.

Mεσεγγυάω, ω, f. ήσω, and μεσεγγυάομαι, ωμαι, to give security by depositing a pledge in the hands of a third person; mid. to obtain a loan by placing security with a third person, Demosth. 995, 21; pas. to be deposited, Plat. Legg. xi, 914, D. Fr. μέσος and εγγύη.

Mεσεγγύημα, ἄτος, τό, money or a pledge deposited with a third person; καὶ Δημοσδένους ὑτὶς τοῦ μεσεγγυήματος τοῦ ἰξ 'Αμφίσσης ἀντιλέγοντος, and Demosthenes, for the sake of the pledge made to him from Amphissa, opposing, Æschin. c. Ctes. 39.

Μεσεγγυητής, ου, δ, and

Mεσέγγυος, ου, δ, π, a third person with whom a pledge is deposited. Same Th.

Mεσεντέριον, ου, τό, the mesentery, the membrane which connects the intestines. Fr. ἔντερον.

Mεσεύω, f. εύσω, to be placed between or in the middle; to occupy the middle space, Plat. Legg. vi, 756, E; to mediate, arbitrate, be an umpire, Xen. Hist. vii, 1, 31. Fr. μέσος.

Mεσηγύς, and μεσηγύ, adv. in the middle, between. Fr. μίσος. Μεσήεις, ήεσσα, ήεμ, in the middle, middling, indifferent, of the middle rank, neither first nor last; δστε ζεσχος, ὅστε μησήεις, ὅστε χεσείστεσε, the bravest, the middling, and the most cowardly, Il. xii, 269. Fr. μέσος.

Mεσημερία, ας, ἡ, Ion. μεσαμερίη, ης, noon, Herodt. iii, 184: midday; the south, Herodt. ii, 8; also, the acme, greatest height, or most flourishing state of any thing; σμιπρόν τι μετὰ μεσημερίαν, a little after midday, Aristoph. Av. 1499; for μεσημερία. Fr. ἡμίρα.

Μεσημθειάζω, μεσημβειάω, and -ίζω, to be at noon. Same Th. Μεσημβεϊκός, ή, όν, and

Mεσημερίνος, ή, όν, of or relating to midday or noontide, Æschyl. Ag. 551; meridional, southern. Same Th. Fr. preced.

Μεσημέριος, ία, ιον, s. as μεσημ-Ερινός.

Mεσήπειρος, ου, δ, ή, inland, situated in the middle of a country. Fr. ήπειρος.

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ΜΕΣΟ ΜΕΣΟ

ΜΕΣΟ

Mεσήςης, ες, Poet. μεσσήςης, in the middle, midmost, Eurip. Ion. 910; Σείριος ἔτι μεσήςης, Sirius (is) still in mid-heaven. Μέσης, ου, δ, the northeast wind, between βορίας and καικίας, Aristot. Meteor. 2.

Mισθάαλ, indecl., a wardrobe, LXX. Hebr.

Mεσίδιος, and μεσήτιος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , being between or in the middle; impartial. Fr. μέσος.

Mεσιτεύω, f. εύσω, to be in the middle; to be a mediator; to act as an interpreter; to be a stakeholder; and

Mεσττης, ου, δ, and μεσττις, ιδος, ή, one who is in the middle; a mediator; a peacemaker, LXX.; an umpire; a go-between; an interpreter; a stakeholder. Th. μίσος.

Μεσοδασιλεία, ας, ή, an interregnum; and

Μεσοδασιλεύς, έως, and μεσοδασίλειος, ου, δ, ή, ruling during an interregnum. Fr. δασιλεύς.

Mεσογαία, ας, ή, places surrounded by land; the interior of a country, Herodt. i, 175; Id. ix, 89. Fr. μέσος and γαΐα.

Mεσόγαιος, ου, and μεσόγαιος, αία, αιον, midland, inland, mediterranean, interior. Same Th.

Μεσόγειος, α, ον, οτ μεσόγειος, ον, δ, ή, s. as preced.; ἐκ δὲ τῆς μεσογείας, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 162; διὰ μεσογείας, Thucyd. vii, in Coll. Maj. i, 100. Same Th.

Μεσόγράφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, interlined, written between; half-written. Fr. γράφω.

Mεσοδερχής, έος, contract. -οῦς, δ, ή, seen in the middle, clear, plain. Fr. δέρχομαι.

Mεσόδικος, ου, ό, one who decides between two parties, an arbitrator or umpire. Fr. δίκη.

tor or umpire. Fr. δίκη.

Μισίδμη, ης, ἡ, literally, something built between, the space, bay, or recess, in the wall between two pillars or beams of a house; the space or hollow in the middle of a vessel in which the mast is inserted, or the beam in which the mast is stepped, and by which it is secured, Odys. ii, 424. Fr. μίσος and δόμος.

Mεσοζύγιος, ου, ο, a rower of the middle seat in a vessel. Fr. ζυγος:

Misobler, adv. from the middle, Plat. Locr. 95, D.

Miσοι, Poet. μίσσοι, adv. in the middle, between.

Mεσόκοιλου, ου, τό, the hole in which a ship's mast was fastened, called the step of the mast. Fr. κοΐλος.

Mισοκράνής, and μισοκρίνής, έος, contract. -οῦς, ὁ, ἡ, placed or erected in the middle, in order to prop up any thing, as in the mines, etc. Fr. κρίνω.

Μεσοχύνιον, ου, τό, the pastern of a horse.

Mισολαβίω, ω, f. ήσω, to seize by the middle, to hold by the middle; to catch up, intercept. Fr. λαμβάνω.

Mεσολαξής, έος, contract. -οῦς, ἱ, ἡ, holding or held by the middle, Æschyl. Eum. 152; and Μεσολαμβάνω, to hold in the middle; to hold or stop. Fr. λαμβάνω.

Mεσόλευκος, ου, δ, ή, white in the middle; half white, or grizzled. Fr. λευκός.

Mεσομφάλιον, ου, τό, the middle or boss of a shield.

Μεσομφάλιος, and

Msσόμφᾶλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a boss in the middle; situated in the midst of the navel; in the centre; τὰ μεσομφάλα γᾶς μαντεῖα, oracles from the middle or navel of the earth, i. e. Delphi, Soph. Ed. T. 480; Eurip. Phæn. 244; Æschyl. Choëph. 1032. Fr. μέσος and ὀμφαλός. Μέσον, τό, neut. of μέσος, the middle.

Μεσονύκτιον, ου, τό, midnight; neut. of

Μεσονύκτιος, and μεσόνυκτος, ου, δ, ή, belonging to midnight; being at midnight, Eurip. Hec. 902. Fr. νόζ.

Mεσοπάγής, and μεσσοπαγής, έος, contract. -οῦς, ὁ, ἡ, fastened in or by the middle, up to the middle, Il. xxi, 172, where some read μεσοπαλής. Fr. πήγνυμι. See next.

Μεσοπαλής, ές, Poet. μεσσοπαλής, driven in up to the middle. Fr. μέσος and πάλλω. See preced.

Mισοσορίω, ω, f. ήσω, to take a middle route; to go through the middle. Fr. μίσος and

M. εσοπόρος, ου, δ, ή, passing through the middle, Eurip. Ion. 1152; intermediate. Same Th.

Μεσοπόρφυζος, ου, δ, ή, ornamented with purple, interwoven with purple. Fr. πορφύρα.

Μεσοποταμία, ας, ή, a country, Mesopotamia, so called from Μεσοποτάμιος, ία, ιον, being between two rivers; ἡ μισοποτά.
μια (χώςα), a territory between
two rivers, particularly that between the Tigris and Euphrates,
Mesopotamia. Fr. ποταμός.
Μεσοπύλη, ης, ἡ, the middle gate.
Fr. πύλη.

Μεσοπύργιον, ου, τό, the space between two towers. Fr. πύργος. Μεσοπωρίω, ῶ, to be in the middle of autumn. Fr. ὀπώρα.

Mεσόριον, ου, τό, a boundary between two countries, a frontier. Fr. ωρος.

Μεσορράγής, έος, δ, ή, torn in two. Fr. ρήγνυμι.

Mέσος, η, ον, Poet. μέσσος, middle, in the middle, in the midst; intermediate; holding a mean; in common; of a middle size; moderate; present, at hand; neuter, indifferent; μέσον ήμας, the middle of the day, Il. xxi, 111; ἐν μέσω σάχει, in the middle of the shield, Æschyl. S. Theb. 371; ἀνὰ μέσσαν ἀκτῖνα, at midday, i. e. when the sun shoots his midday rays, Soph. Œd. C. 1249 ; εὐθὺς γάς σ' ἔχω μέσον λαθών ἄφυκτον, for I will immediately seize and hold you fast by the middle, Aristoph. Nub. 1046 (the idea is taken from wrestlers); of a middle class, quality, etc.; μέσος πολίτης, a citizen of the middling ranks, Thucyd. vi, 54; τὰ ἐν μέσφ, present affairs, Plat.; τὰ μίσα της πόλεως καὶ της άγορας, Id. Gorg. 485, D; τὸ μίσον, often used as subst. for the middle, the intervening space; µiσος δικαστής, an umpire or arbitrator; είς μέσον τιθέναι or φέρει», to bring forward, to make common; τὰ ἆθλα τοῦ πολίμου κείμενα εν μέσω, the prizes of the war open for all, Dem. Phil. i; ἐκ τοῦ μέσου ἔζεσθαι, to sit apart, keep aloof, Herodt. iii, 83 ; ἐν μέσω, openly ; εἰς μέσον λέγειν, to speak before all; διὰ μέσου (χρόνου), in the interval; άνθεωπος μίσος, a man of no party, Plat. Legg. x, 907, A; τὸ μέσον στρατεύματος, the centre of the army, Xen. Anab. i, 8, 15; compar. μεσαίτερος, superl. μεσαίτατος · μέσον, as an adverb, in the middle, between.

Mεσοσχίδής, ίος, split in two.

Μεσόσης, ητος, ή, the middle; a mean between two extremes; moderation, Plat. Locr. 99, A; a mean quality; mediocrity.

Fr. μίσος.

Μεσότοιχον, ου, τό, a partition or middle wall. Fr. pisos and voi-

Μεσοτομέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to cut in halves. Fr. τέμνω.

Μεσότομος, ου, cut through the middle, halved.

Μεσουρανέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be in the middle of the sky or the heavens; to be in the zenith. Fr. μέσος and οὐρανός.

Μεσουράνημα, ἄτος, τό, the greatest elevation of the sun or of a star; the meridian. Same Th. Mεσουράνιος, ου, δ, ή, being in the middle of the heavens, meridian; τὸ μεσουράνιον, the meridian. Fr. οὐρανός.

Μεσόφευον, ου, τό, the space between the eyebrows. Fr. i opeus. Mεσόχθων, eves, δ, ή, in the interior, inland. Fr. χθών.

Μεσόχλοος, ου, ό, ή, greenish. Fr. χλόα.

Μεσόχορος, ου, δ, the director of a chorus, s. as noguφαίος. Fr. χό-

Μεσόω, ω, f. ώσω, to be in the midst, to be midway; to be or form half; part. pres. μεσόων, ων · ότι μεσούντα την άςχήν, that during the execution of his office (of manager of the theatrical fund), Æschin. c. Ctes. 10; ἐν ἀςχῆ πῆμα, κοὐδέπω μεσοῖ, her sorrows are but commencing, and have not yet reached the middle, Eurip. Med. 59; 'n ημέρα μεσούσα, midday; Βέρους μεσοῦντος, midsummer, Thucyd. v, 57. Th. μέσος.

MEΣIII'AH, ns, 'n, the medlartree; and

Μίσπιλον, ου, τό, the medlartree, or its fruit.

Μισσάς, indecl., a military station, a garrison, LXX. Hebr. Μισσαί, s. as μεσσάχ. Hebr.

Μεσσάνιος, ω, δ, Dor. for Μεσσήνιος.

Μίσσατος, for μέσατος, Poet., s. as μέσος, in the middle space, Il. xi, 6.

Μέσσαυλος, δ, Poet. for μέσαυλος. Mισσάχ, indecl., destruction, demolition, LXX. Hebr.

Μεσσηγύς, or μεσσηγύ, among; between; in the mean while. Th. μέσος.

Meronis, idos, n, a fountain of Thessaly, Messēïs.

Meronun, ns, n, and

Missonvía, as, n, a town in the Peloponnesus, Messene, or Messēnia,

Μεσσηνιακός, ή, όν, adj., Messenian, of or belonging to Messene; as a subst. h Meconvianh $(\gamma \tilde{n})$, Messenia.

Μεσσήνιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, Messenian, an inhabitant of Messenia.

Megatas, ov, o, Messiah, Christ, the anointed, N. T. Hebr., Μεσσήρης, εος, contract. -ους, δ, ή, in the middle, Eurip. Ion. 909.

Μεσσογενής, έος, δ, ή, middle-aged. Fr. Ysvos.

Μεσσόθι, adv. ἐν μέσφ, in the midst, amidst.

Mέσσοισιν, dat. pl. Ion. and Poet. of Μεσσοπάλής, Poet. for μεσοπάλής. Misoros, Poet. for misos.

MEΣΤΟ'Σ, ή, όν, full, full of, Plat. Alc. ii, 146, B; abundant in ; stuffed with ; satiated, Soph. Æd. C. 772; satisfied; replenished with; crowded, Xen. Cyr. vii, 4, 4; laden, Id. v, 3, 3; it governs the genitive case. Μεστότης, ητος, ή, fulness, reple-

tion, satiety. Fr. μεστός.

Μεστόω, ω, f. ώσω, to fill, satisfy, Soph. Antig. 280; with acc. and gen. to satiate; to replenish; to stuff, cram ; pas. μεστόομαι, οῦμαι, to be filled with; 1. a. pas. ἐμεστώθην, was filled, Soph. Antig. 416; pf. pas. μεμέστωμαι, part. pf. pas. μεμεστωμένος. Th. μεστός.

ME'ΣΦÅ, until, Π . viii, 508; even to; as far as; while; a poetic adverb, s. as μίχει.

Mέσωρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, being between youth and manhood, middleaged. Fr. ω̃eα.

Mέσως, adv. moderately, Plat. Phædr. 113, D; indifferently, within bounds. Th. µέσος.

Mετ', for μετά, prep.

META' (µɛθ' before an aspirated vowel), prep. governing the genitive, (dative with the Ionic and Doric poets, rarely with the Attic, unless in the choral odes,) and accusative, as in the following examples;

I. With the genitive; with, together with, sharing with ; µετ' έμοῦ, with me ; μετά τινος γίγνε- $\sigma\theta\alpha i$, to be with one, i. e. of his party; τῶν μεθ ἐαυτοῦ, of those who were with him, or of his soldiers; Σωπράτης....τῶν μεθαὐτοῦ τινας ἔχων, Socrates having some of his disciples, Xen. Mem. iv, 2, 1: μετ' ἀρετῆς, through or by means of virtue ; μετὰ τοῦ γυμνάζεσθαι, by taking exercise. It is often to be rendered in English adverbially; as, μετὰ χαρᾶς, joyfully, i. e. with joy; it sometimes means near; as, συγκατεσχέδασε τῷ μετ' αὐτοῦ τὸ χέρας, poured it upon those near him. Xen. Anab. vii. 3, 16; sometimes it is to be rendered according to; as, μετὰ Πλάτωνος, according to Plato, i. e. with Plato's opinion; it is also used for ύπό · ας, μετὰ πνοιῆς ἀνέμοιο, by (or with) the blowing of the wind, *Il.* xxiii, 367.

II. With the dative, by the Ionic and Doric poets; between, among; μετὰ τριτάτοισιν, among or with those of the third generation, Il. i, 252; μετὰ σφίσιν, among themselves, Id. i, 368; μετὰ ποσσίν, between his feet; μετὰ χερσί, in his hands; it is also used for iv · as, μετὰ πᾶσιν 'Aeyeioioi, among all the Argives, Π. v, 2, and iv, 341; μετά φείσι, in the mind; μετὰ στρατῷ, in the army; sometimes in the sense of after, as with the acc., Odys. ix, 369.

III. With the accusative; after, next to; during; on account of; ας, μετά τὸν τοῦ παιδὸς θάνατον, after the death of the child; 7à μετὰ ταῦτα, the things (which were done) after those things, Xen.; οἱ μετ' ἐχεῖνον βασιλεῖς, the kings after him, i. e. his successors, Id.; μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα, but afterwards, and afterwards; πόλιν την πλουσιωτάτην....μετα Βαζυλώνα, the richest city next to (or after) Babylon, Xen. Cyr. viii, 2, 4; μεθ ἡμέραν, during the day; μετὰ τὸν βίον, during life; μεθ ἡμέρας δύο, two days after; μετ' ολίγον υστερον, a little after; μετὰ χρόνον, after some time, or some time after; also, in; as, μετὰ χείζας, in his hands, Thucyd. i, 138. It is also used with the accusative instead of επί, είς, πρός, and διά. as, δς με μετ' άπρήχτους έριδας βάλλει, who throws me into (or amidst) vain contentions, Il. ii, 376; βη δὶ μετ' ἄλλους, and he went after the others, Id. iv, 292; μετὰ νῆας ἐλαύνειν, to drive to the ships, Id. v, 165; μετὰ δαῖτα, to the banquet, Id. i, 424 ; ίππειον μέτα όχημα, for (after) the chariot-horses, Eurip. Alc. 67; it is often used for είς or διά - as, μετὰ κῶας, after, or for, or on account of, the (golden) fleece, Ap. Rhod. i, 4; μετὰ χαλκόν, for, or on account of, or in quest of brass, Odys. i, 184; พึง อบิ งบึง ที่ x EIS µ E- $\tau \alpha$, for whom you are come, Eurip. Alc. 46.

poets, and by Herodotus, as an adverb, for μετίπειτα, afterwards, after that, after.

V. In composition, it denotes with, i. e. sharing with, after, among, over; very often it implies a change from one situation to another, a change of mind, of opinion, etc.; alteration, transferring, or removing; as, μιταγινώσκειν, to change one's opinion, Isocr.; μετέγνων τὰ πρόσθ εἰρημένα, I repent of what was formerly said, Eurip. Med. 63; and sometimes it is redundant.

VI. It is also used periphrastically; as, οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ, his associates; οἱ μεθ ὑμᾶς, posterity, offspring.

Mίτα, with a retracted accent, is used for μίτιστι, it is together with, among; it is common or belongs to, Herodt. i, 88.

Mετάδαίνω, f. βήσομαι, to pass from one place to another; to pass by or over; to migrate, remove, Herodt. i, 57; to digress; to depart, go aside; pf. μεταδέδηκα, 2. α. μετέδην, imperat. μετάδηθι, part. μεταδάς. Fr. βαίνω.

Μετάδάλλω, f. μεταδάλῶ, pf. μεταθέβληκα, 2. α. μετέβάλον, to alter from one state to another; to change, Eurip. Orest. 1003; to transpose, transfer; to change from one place or state to another; χαλεπῶς ὀργὰς μεταβάλλουσιν, with difficulty change their disposition, Eurip. Med. 121; to turn up the ground; to turn round; to migrate; to pass by; to destroy, to lose; mid. to change what belongs to one's self; τὰ ἰμάτια μεταδάλλεσθαι, to change his clothes, Xen. Mem. ί, 6, 6 ; μεταδάλλεσθαι τὰ ὅπλα, to throw his arms behind, i. e. on his back, hence, to flee; to carry or convey; to change sides; to exchange; to turn back; to desert; to repent or alter one's mind, Demosth. 205, 19; to sell and barter, Plat. Legg. viii, 849, D; pas. to be conveyed, to be changed; ἄνω κάτω μεταζάλλειν, to change up and down, or backwards and forwards, Plat. Phad 102. Fr. βάλλω. Μιτατάττω, f. άψω, to alter the color of any thing; to tinge with a new color. Fr. βάπτω. Mitasás, part. 2. a. act., and Μετάδασαι. Dor. for μεταδήσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of μεταβαίνω.

Μετάζασις, ιως, ή, a transition, a

change; a passage from one place to another, progress. Fr. $\mathcal{B}\alpha'_{IV}\omega$.

Mεταδάτης, ου, δ, one who passes from one place to another; a vaulter from one horse to another. Fr. βαίνω.

Mεταθατίκος, ή, όν, having the power of removing, transitive, passing. Same Th.

Μεταβεβήκα, pf. act. of μεταβαίνω.

Μετάξη, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. act.,

Μετάξηθι, 2. a. imperat. act., and Μετάζησεται, 3. sing. f. m. to μεταζαίνω.

Mεταβιβάζω, f. άσω, to cause to go from one place to another, to transfer, remove, Aristoph. Pac. 947.

Μεταδίοω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσομαι, to outlive, survive. Fr. β ιόω.

Μεταθλάθής, έος, δ, ή, injurious, hurtful, destructive, bringing loss. Fr. βλάπτω.

Μεταβλαστάνω, f. βλαστήσω, to send forth new shoots; to change foliage. Fr. βλαστάνω.

Mεταξλέπω, f. έψω, to look about; look steadily after or at. Fr. βλέπω.

Μεταβληθῶσι, 3. pl. 1. a. subj. pas. of μεταβάλλω.

Μετάθλημα, ἄτος, τό, s. as μεταδολή.

Mεταβλητικός, ή, όν, capable of change or transposition; qualified for traffic; and

Mεταβλητός, ή, όν, displaced, changed; liable to change or transposition; changeable; and Μεταβολεύς, έως, δ, one who exchanges or traffics in, a trafficker, Demosth. 784, 8; and

Mεταδολή, ης, η, transposition, transfer, change; a revolution, Thucyd. vi, 59; a change of opinion, Id. vii; barter; transmigration; paraphrase; change of key or modulation, in music; λε μεταδολης, from a change of party, Eschin c. Ctes. p. 26; μεταδάλλω, 2. pf. μεταδίδολα, obsol. Fr. μεταδάλλω.

Mετάβολία, ας, ή, a carrying or conveying; change; barter; and Μετάβολος, ου, δ, ή, changeable; δ, a merchant, huckster, or trader. Fr. βάλλω.

Μεταβούλευμα, ἄτος, τό, a change of purpose, LXX. From

Mεταθουλεύνμαι, f. εύσομαι, to change one's intention, Herodt. viii, 57; Eurip. Orest. 1541; Demosth. 1444, 16; to repent; 1. a. μετεθουλευσάμην · not used

in the active voice. Fr. μετά and βουλεύω. Th. βουλή. And Μεταδουλεύς, έως, δ, a dealer in goods, a pedler, trader.

Μεταδουλεύω, 8. α8 μεταδουλεύομαι.

Mεταδουλία, ας, ἡ, change of mind or purpose, Simonid. Fragm. 18; where the common reading is erroneously ματαιο- δουλία, for which, also, Bergk proposes μεταιδολία. Fr. βουλή. Μετάδουλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, one who changes his plan, fickle, wavering, Aristoph. Acharn. 632; an epithet given to the Athenians. Fr. βουλή.

Mετάγγελος, ου, δ, ἡ, a messenger between, i. e. between the immortals and mortals, as Iris, Π. xv, 144; a go-between; Wolff and others have μέτ' ἄγγελος. Τh. ἀγγέλλω.

Μεταγγισμός, οῦ, ὁ, transfusion; the act of pouring from one vessel into another. Fr. ἄγγος.

Mεταγειτνιών, ῶνος, ὁ, Metageitnion, the second month of the Athenians, which included the latter part of August and the first purt of September; it corresponded to the Bæotian Πάνεμος, and the Lacedæmonian Καρνεῖος. In this month they sacrificed to Apollo Μεταγειτνιῶν. Fr. γειτνία.

Μεταγενής, έος, δ, ή, born after; subsequent; posterior. Fr. μεταγίνομαι.

Μεταγίγνομαι, οτ γίνομαι, f. γενήσομαι, to be after, to happen after, to be subsequent; to intervene. Fr. γίνομαι.

Μεταγιγνώσκω, οτ μεταγινώσκω, f. γνώσομαι, aor. μετέγνων, to know or discover after, i. e. too late, to change one's intention, ός ών νενικημένος ύπὸ σέο, μεταγινώσκω, Herodt. i, 40; to confess one's error; to repent, Demosth. 278, 7; Thucyd. ix, 40; to maintain a different opinion, Id. i, 44; to amend; to know too late, Leschyl. Suppl. 101; the idea conveyed is, after holding an opinion, to see reason to change that opinion; hence, frequently, to repent. Fr. γινώσκω. Μετάγνοια, ας, ή, a change of opinion, repentance, remorse, Soph. Electr. 571. And

Μετάγνωσις, εως, ή, change of intention, Herodt. i, 87; repentance; regret. Fr. γιγνώσκω. Μεταγεμφεύς, έως, ό, a transcriber, a copier. Fr. γεάφω.

Μεταγράφή, ης, ή, a copy, tran-

script; forgery, interpolation.

Mεταγρέφω, f. γράψω, to change a writing, particularly a law or public document; to transcribe, write out; to alter or abrogate a writing or law; to transmit by writing; to write a postscript; to interpolate, Demosth. 542, 8; to translate, Thucyd. iv, 50; f. pas. μεταγραφήσομα, shall be transferred from one list to another, Aristoph. Eq. 1370. Fr. γράφω.

Μιτάγω, f. μετάζω, to transfer; transport: to lead back, or go by a different route, Xen. Cyr. vii, 4, 8; to convey or carry about; to follow, to follow closely. Th. ἄγω.

 M_{starywy} , \tilde{n}_{s} , \tilde{n}_{s} , a conveying from one place to another, a transporting or leading away. Same Th.

Mεταδαίνυμαι, f. αίσομαι, to feast with others; to partake of a feast with; ἵνα δὴ καὶ ἐγὰ μεταδαίσομαι ἰςῶν, Il. xxiii, 207; in general, to partake of or share. Fr. δαίνυμαι.

Μεταδετίου, verbal adj. that must be loosed or untied. Fr. δέω. Μεταδέω, f. δήσω, to tie differently; to untie.

Miradnuos, ou, δ , \hat{n} , being among the people, native, domestic, Odys. xiii, 46; hence, remaining at home and not going to foreign countries. F_T . $\delta \tilde{\eta} \mu \omega s$.

Mεταδιαιτάω, ω, f. ήσω, to adopt a new mode of life, to change one's manner of living. Fr. δίαιτα.

Μιταδιδάσπω, f. άζω, to unteach, to correct what has been taught, to teach new doctrines. Fr. διδάσπω.

Μεταδίδωμι, f. μεταδώσω, pf. μεταδίδωκα, to give another a share of, to impart, to share, communicate, to bestow; usually with the dative of the person and the genitive of the thing, Eurip. Orest. 275; μήτε μεταδοῖεν ὑμῖν ών αὐτοῖ προήρηνται, Demosth. 255, 15; but the acc. denoting a part is understood, viz., μέρος or μοίραν. The acc. follows in Aristoph. Vesp. 927; Herodt. viii, 5 ; ix, 34 ; 2. a. μετέδων, imperat. μετάδος, inf. μεταδούναι, part. μεταδούς, όντος, pres. inf. μεταδιδόναι, part. pres. act. μεταδιδούς, όντος. Τh. δίδωμι. Meradioual, to run after or at, to pursue after, Æsthyl. Suppl. 799; s. as μεταδι κω.

Μεταδίωκτος, ου, δ, ή, pursued after, overtaken, *Herodt*. iii, 68. Fr. διώχω.

M:ταδιώκω, f. ώξω, to pursue after, Herodt. iii, 4; to overtake; to follow soon after; to inquire into, investigate as a pursuit. Same Th.

Mεταδίωζες, εως, ή, the act of pursuing or overtaking, pursuit. Same Th.

Μεταδοίην, ης, η, 2. a. opt. act. of μεταδίδωμι.

Mεταδοκέω, ω, f. όξω, to change one's opinion or intention; it is generally used impersonally; τε οὕτω μετέδοξε (μοί), I have thus changed my opinion, Herodt. iv, 98; μεταδόξαν αὐτῷ, Demosth. 1241, pen. Th. δοκέω.

Μεταδοξάζω, f. άσω, 1. a. μετεδόξασα, to change one's sentiments or opinions, Plat. Polit. iii, 417, C. Fr. δοξάζω.

Μεταδός πια, τά, a second feast or second course, a dessert, Plat. Crit. 115, B; neut. of

Μεταδόρτιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, being at supper, while at a feast, Odys. iv, 194. Fr. δόρτον.

Mετάδοσις, εως, ή, an imparting or giving a share to, distribution; assistance, help. Fr. δίδωμι.

Μεταδοτέον, verbal adj., (it) must be communicated, imparted; ἀρετῆς σοι μεταδοτέον τοῖς πολίταις, Plat. Alc. i, 134, B.

Μεταδοτίκός, ή, όν, ready to share with, liberal, generous. Fr. μεταδίδωμι.

Μεταδότω, 3. sing. 2. a. imperat. act. of μεταδίδωμι.

Μεταδοῦν', for μεταδοῦναι, 2. a. inf. act. of μεταδίδωμι.

Μετάδουπος, ου, δ, ή, falling between or in the midst; intermediate. Fr. μετά and δοῦπος. Μεταδορμάδην, adv. in the course, while running, Il. v, 80; in the pursuit or race; and

Μεταδρομή, ης, η, a running after, an incursion, attack, Eurip. Iph. T. 942; a crossing over in running. Fr. μετατρέχω.

Mεταδρόμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, pursuing; avenging, Soph. Phil. 1379. Same Th.

Μεταδώ, ώς, ώ, 2. a. subj. act. of μεταδίδωμι.

Μεταείσεσθαι, Poet. for μετείσεσθαι, 1. f. inf. m. of μέτειμι. Μέταζε, adv. afterwards.

Mεταζεύγνυμι, f. εύζω, to change the horses from one car to another, to unyoke or unharness, Xen. Cyr. vi, 3, 10. Fr. ζεύγνυμι.

Μεταθείν, inf. of μεταθέω.

Μεταθεῖναι, 2. a. inf. act., μεταθείς, part. 2. a. of μετατίθημι. Μετάθεσις, εως, ή, change, trans-

Mετάθεσις, εως, 'n, change, transposition, Demosth. 727, 10; alteration of place; removal, Thucyd. v, 29; in Grammar, a figure by which the letters of a word are transposed, metathesis. Fr. μετατίθημι.

Μετάθετος, ου, δ, ἡ, transposed, changed; to be changed, variable. Same Th.

Μεταθέω, ῶ, f. εύσομαι, to run after, Plat. Parm. 128, C; to pursue; to investigate, trace, Id. Polit. 301, E. Fr. Θέω.

Μεταί, Poet. for μετά.

Μεταίγδην, adv. by rushing or hurrying after. Fr. μεταίσσω. Μεταίζω, f. ίσω, Poet. for μεθίζω, to sit with or among, Odys. xvi, 362. Fr. ίζω.

Μεταΐζας, part. 1. a. act. of μεταΐσσω.

Μεταίρω, f. μεταρω, to raise up and remove, to transfer, shift, remove from one place to another, Eurip. Iph. T. 1158; to change, alter, Demosth. 395, pen.; to migrate; to depart; 1. a. act. μέτηρα, ας, ε. Fr. αἴρω.

Mεταΐσσω, f. αΐζω, to rush after; to pursue with impetuosity, Il. xvi, 398; in Hom. always in part. pres. or aor. absol. with another verb; as, ατεῖνε μεταΐσσων, etc. The Attic form is μετασσω. Fr. ἀΐσσω.

Μεταιτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to ask for one's share of, Herodt. iv, 146; μεταιτεῖν μέρος τινός, Aristoph. Vesp. 972; to beg alms or charity to beg. Fr. αιτίω.

Mεταίτης, ου, δ, a beggar, petitioner. Same Th.

Mεταίτιος, ου, δ, ħ, concerned in the same affair or transaction, instrumental; as subst., an instigator, an accomplice, Soph. Trach. 260, 447; guilty of, Æschyl. Choëph. 132. Fr. αΐτιος.

Mεταίφνιος, ου, δ, ή, sudden, unlooked for; s. as αἴφνης.

Mεταίχμιον, ου, τό, the space between two armies, Herodt. vi, 77; the battle-ground; an interval between any two things, Eurip. Phan. 1255; intermediate, Aschyl. S. Theb. 179; a disputed or debatable territory; intervening time; neut. of Μεταίχμιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, intervening, coming between. Fr. αἰχμή.

Μετακαθέζομαι, f. εδούμαι, to change one's seat or place.

Μετακαθίζω, f. ίσω, to remove one's seat. Fr. καθίζω. Μετακαθοπλίζω, f. ίσω, to change

the arms of others; mid. to change one's own arms. Fr. μετά, κατά, and δπλίζω.

Μετακαινίζω, to model anew.

Μετακαλέομαι, ουμαι, to call to one's self, invite; pas. to be sent for, summoned, recalled; 1. f. m. καλέσομαι, 1. a. m. μετεκαλεσάμην, ω, ατο, imperat. μετακάλεσαι · mid. of

Μετακαλίω, ω, f. ίσω, to call, send for, summon, accuse; to recall. See preced.

Μετακάς πιον, ου, τό, the wrist, the part of the hand between the fingers and the arm. Fr. καρπός.

Μετάκειμαι, to be situated or lie in a different place; to be changed in position; in Rhetoric, to be introduced, as a metaphor, Dem. Phal. Fr. xei-

Μετακεράννυμι, f. ράσω, to mix liquids together; to pour out of one vessel into another. Fr. κεράννυμι.

Μετακέρασμα, άτος, τό, a mixture of two things. Same Th. Μετακεράω, οτ μετακιρνάω, to mix together, pour together.

Μεταπιάθω, to come after with hostile intent, Π . xi, 52; to follow after, pursue, Il. xvi, 685; to pass over to; to visit. Fr. μετά and κίω, Poet. κιάθω. Μεταχινέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to shift, to remove from one place to another; to rout; to disperse; to set aside, Demosth. 688, 26; mid. to remove one's self from one place to another, to migrate, Herodt. ix, 51; 1. a. μετεχίνησα. Fr. κινέω.

Μετακίνησις, εως, ή, removal, transposition; transportation, change. Same Th.

Μετακινητέος, α, ον, to be removed. Same Th.

Μετακινητός, ή, όν, that is movable or subject to removal, susceptible of change; liable to objection, Thucyd. v, 21. Fr. ziriw.

Μιτακινούμενος, part. pres. pas. contract. of μετακινέω.

Μεταπιενάομαι, ωμαι, to be tempered by mixture; to be transmuted or converted to, LXX.; ε. αε μετακεράννυμι.

Μετακιονάω. See preced. Μετακίω. See μετακιάθω. Μετακλαίω, Att. μετακλάω, f. κλαύσομαι, to grieve for with tears and lamentations; to deplore; to bewail, Eurip. Hec. 214; f. m. μετακλαύσεσθαι, Il. xi, 763. Th. κλαίω.

Μετακλείω, or κλείζω, to call otherwise or by a different name. Fr. κλείζω.

Μετάκλησις, εως, ή, the act of summoning any one. Fr. xxλέω.

Mετακλῖνω, f. ἴνῶ, to bend in a a different direction; to bend back; to reverse; to give way; pas. to be reversed, Π . xi, 509. Fr. xliva.

Μετακοιμίζω, f. ίσω, to allow to sleep elsewhere; mid. to enjoy an interval of repose, Æschyl. Choëph. 1072. Fr. ποιμίζω.

Mετάκοινος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, being in common with others, shared with, Æschyl. Eum. 331. Fr.

Μετακομίζω, f. ίσω, to transport, Demosth. 368, 10; to convey to another place; to carry over. Fr. κομίζω.

Μετακοσμέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to change the order or arrangement of any thing, to rearrange. Fr. 200-

Μετακόσμησις, εως, ή, a change of arrangement; the transformation or new creation of the world, Plut. Sulla. Same Th. Μετακόσμίος, ου, δ, ή, being between two worlds; τὰ μετακόσμια, the space between different planets. Fr. xóσμος.

Μετακρούω, f. ούσω, to steer or row back, with or without Thy vavv metaphor. to change one's opinion. Fr. κρούω.

Μετακτίζω, f. ίσω, to build in a different way or place; to transform. Fr. κτίζω.

Μετακύλινδέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to roll from one place to another, Aristoph. Ran. 536. Fr. κυλινδέω. Μετακυμιος, ου, δ, ή, being between waves; producing a calm after a storm; εί γὰς μετακύμιος άτας, δ Παίαν, φανείης, may you, O healing Deity, appear bringing a calm after calamity, Eurip. Alc. 91; τὸ μεταχύμιον, the space between the waves. Fr. zupa.

Μεταλάβεῖν, 2. a. inf. act. to μεταλαμβάνω.

Μεταλαγχάνω, to obtain by lot a share with, to participate with, Eurip. Suppl. 1087; 2. a. μετέλαχον. Fr. λαγχάνω. Μετάλακτος, ου, δ, ή. See με- Μεταλλάσσω. - See μεταλλάττω.

τάλλακτος.

Μεταλαμβάνω, f. m. λήψομαι, to have or get a share with to participate, share with; after taking one thing to take another. Thucyd. vi, 18; to take after another; to take one thing instead of or in exchange for another; τὸν πόλεμον ἀντ' εἰρήνης μεταλαμβάνειν, Thucyd. i, 120; to exchange, Plat. Prot. 356, D; mid. to receive in turn; to assume to one's self, Herodt. iv, 45; 2. α. μετέλαβον, pf. μετείληφα μεταλαμβάνειν ιμάτια, to change clothes, Xen. Cyr. iv. 5, 4; λόγους μεταλαμβάνειν, to reply; verbal μεταληστέον. When the gen. follows it is governed by a noun understood; as, μέρος. Fr. λαμβάνω.

Μεταλγέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to partake or share in grief; to regret, repent of, Æschyl. Suppl. 400; to grieve for. Fr. άλγίω.

Μεταλδήσκω, to grow or become something different; to produce or cause to become different, Ap. Rhod. iii, 414. Fr. άλδήσκω.

Μεταλήγεσκεν, Poet. impf. of Μεταλήγω, f. ήξω, to desist, leave off, *Il.* ix, 157. Fr. λή-

Μεταλήξας, part. 1. a. act. of preced.

Μεταληπτικός, ή, όν, capable of sharing; pertaining to the figure Metalepsis. Fr. λαμβάνω.

Μεταληπτός, ή, όν, that may be distributed or shared; and

Μεταλήχω. See μεταλαγχάνω. Μετάληψις, εως, ή, participation; exchange, commutation; an explanation, interpretation; in Grammar, the figure called metalepsis, transposition. Th.

Msτάλλα, pres. imperat. act. of μεταλλάω.

Μεταλλαγή, ης, ή, an exchanging, a change from, Eurip. Herc. F. 761; ἐν μεταλλαγᾶ, by a change, Soph. Phil. 119; an altering; also, a departure;

Μεταλλακτός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, exchanged; changed, Æschyl. S. Theb. 688; liable to change. Fr. μεταλλάσσω.

Μετάλλαξις, εως, ή, an exchanging; an altering. Fr. μεταλλάττω.

Μεταλλάσοντας, Dor. for μεταλλήσοντας, acc. pl. part. 1. f. act. of μεταλλάω.

Μετάλλατος, Dor. for μετάλλητος, that may be discovered by a diligent search. Fr. μεταλλάω.

Μεταλλάττω, and μεταλλάσσω, f. άξω, to change, Aristoph. Αυ. 117; οὐ γὰς τὸν τεόπον, άλλὰ τὸν τόπον μόνον μετήλλαξε, Æschin. c. Ctes. p. 27; to exchange; to remove by changing one place for another; to do any thing in an inverted order; to exchange one thing for another; 1. α. μετήλλαξα. Fr. άλλάσσω, οτ -ττω.

 M_{i} ταλλάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to trace out step by step; to make diligent inquiry; to seek carefully; to inquire, *II.* iii, 177; 1. a. μετάλλησα, Ion. Th. μέταλ-λον. Buttmann, Lexil. § 79, derives it from μετά and ἄλλα others, from μέταλλον, or the idea of mining.

Μεταλλεία, ας, ή, a digging or searching for metals, Plat. Crit. 114, E; mining, working in mines; and

Μεταλλείον, ου, τό, a mine, a foundery, the same as μεταλλεία. Μετάλλευσις, εως, ή, the art of mining or digging metals from the earth. Palæphat. de Lynceo.

Μεταλλευτής, οῦ, ὁ, a miner. Μεταλλευτικός, ή, όν, relating to metals or the exploring of mines. Hence μεταλλευτική, scil. τέχνη, metallurgy, the art of working mines. Fr. μέταλλον.

Μεταλλευτός, ή, όν, dug out of the earth, sought for, fossil; and Μεταλλεύω, f. εύσω, to dig for minerals; to work mines; to search for mines, and metaphor. to make careful search; also, to make mines in besieging a place. Fr. μέταλλον.

Μεταλλήγω, Poet. for μεταλήγω. Μεταλλησαι, 1. a. inf. of μεταλλάω.

Μετάλλητος, ου, δ, ή, to be searched for or sought out.

Μεταλλικός, ή, όν, metallic, relating to metals or mines; µsταλλικός νόμος, Demosth. 976, 24. From

ME ΤΑΛΛΟΝ, ου, τό, properly, a mine whence metals are dug; a pit or quarry, Herodt. v, 17; Thucyd. i, 110; metal; any mineral ore; a salt mine, Herodt. iv, 185; also, μέταλλα, mines to overturn walls. The Athenian mines were public property, and were let out to farmers. Boeckh's Public Economy of Athens, vol. ii, p. 478.

Μεταλλουργείον, ου, τό, a place for working metals. Fr. "pyov. Μεταλλουργός, ου, ό, ή, working in metals. Same Th.

Μεταλλόχουσος, ου, containing gold ore.

Μετάλμενος, part. 2. a. syncop. for μεταλόμενος. Th. μεθάλλοuai.

Μεταλωφάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, and -έω, $\tilde{\omega}$, Ion. to rest from labor. Fr. λωφάω. Μεταμάζιος, ου, ο, n, between the paps or breasts; τὸ μεταμάζιον, the space between the breasts. Fr. μαζός.

See μαίομαι. Μεταμαίεσθαι. Μεταμαίομαι, dep., to search after, chase.

Μεταμανθάνω, to learn one thing instead of another, Æschyl. Ag. 692; to change the plan or course of study; to unlearn, forget, Herodt. i, 57; to learn another course of life, Aristoph. Plut. 924; to change an opinion; also, a custom. Fr. marθάνω.

Μεταμείδω, f. εί ψ ω, to change, exchange, Eurip. Phæn. 845; to transform. Fr. ἀμείζω.

Μεταμέλει (μοι), impers. from μεταμέλω, impf. μετέμελε, it repented; f. μελήσει, aor. μετεμέλησε, it repents me, I repent; μεταμέλει μοί τινος, I repent of something; μεταμέλον αὐτοῖς, since they repented, *Plat. Phædr*. 113, Ε; μεταμέλομαι is also used, Plat. Dem. 382, D. Fr. μέλει.

Μεταμέλεια, ας, ή, penitence; repentance; change of intention, Thucyd. i, 34. Same Th.

Μεταμεληθείς, εῖσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas., and

Μεταμελησαι, 1. a. inf. of μεταμέλει.

Μεταμελητικός, ή, όν, repentant, contrite, regretting; and

Μεταμελητός, ή, όν, repented of, regretted; and

Μεταμελίη, Ion. for μεταμέλεια, repentance.

Μεταμέλομαι, μελήσομαι, to regret, to repent; to be led by repentance; impf. μετεμελόμην, a. pas. μετεμελήθην, part. μεταμεληθείς, 1. f. pas. μεταμεληθήσομαι, η, εται. Τh. μέλει. See μεταμέλει.

Μεταμέλον, part. nom. absolute, it repented him, or he repented.

Μετάμελος, ου, δ, repentance; της στρατιάς δ μετάμελος, their repentance of the expedition, Thucyd. vii, 55; in Plat. Phad. 114, A, as adj. penitent. Fr. μέλομαι.

Μεταμέλπομαι, dep. to sing or dance with; to accompany in music. Fr. μέλπω.

Μεταμέμβλεται. See μέλω. Μεταμήθεια, ας, ή, after-wisdom, an after-thought. Fr. μανθά-

Μεταμίγνυμι, f. μίξω, to mix together, and so to change, confound. Fr. μίγνυμι.

Μετάμιξις, εως, ή, a change by mixture, confusion. Same Th. Μεταμίσγω, s. as μεταμίγνυμι.

Μεταμος Φούμεθα, 1. pl. contract. ind. of

Μεταμορφόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to transform, to metamorphose, to change the shape of any thing; to transfigure, N. T.; 1. a. pas. μετεμοςφώθην, ης, η. Fr. μοςφή. Μεταμόρφωσις, εως, 'n, transformation, a metamorphosis; transfiguration. Fr. pf. pas. of preced.

Μεταμόσχευσις, εως, ή, transplantation.

Μεταμπέχω, 2. α. μετήμπισχον, to cause to change one's dress; mid. to change one's own dress, Plat. Polit. viii, 569, C. Fr ἀμπέχω.

Μεταμφιέννυμι, f. μεταμφιέσω, to change the dress, or put on another's clothes; metaphor. to change one's mind. Fr. ἀμ-Φιέννυμι.

Μεταμώλιος, ου, δ, 'n, (doubtful,) for

Μεταμώντος, ου, ό, ή, with the wind, i. e. idle, vain, futile, ineffectual, Il. iv, 363. Fr. avs-

Μεταναγινώσκω, to dissuade; to cause one to change a resolution, Soph. Ag. 704. Fr. γιγνώσκω. Μεταναιετάω, to dwell with.

Μεταναιέτης, ου, ό, an emigrant, an exile; a new settler; the same as μετανάστης. Fr. ναέ-

Μετανάστασις, εως, ή, removal to another country or settlement, Thucyd. ii, 16; emigration. Fr. aviotnui.

Μεταναστεύω, f. εύσω, to migrate, to go to another country, LXX.; to go into exile. Same Th.

Μετανάστης, ου, δ, and μετανάστεια, 'n, for

Μετανάστιος, ου, δ, ή, exiled; an emigrant; a new settler; a stranger. Fr. νάω, or ναίω. Μετανάστεια, fem. of μετανά-

orns. Μετανείσσομαι, and μετανίσσο-

μαι, to go from one place to another; to migrate; to pass over to; to frequent, visit, Eurip. Troad. 131. Fr. νίσσομαι, or νίσσομαι, s. as νίομαι.

Μετανέομαι, to migrate. Fr.

Μετανεύμενος, Dor. for μετανούμενος, part. pres. m. of the same. Μετανθέω, ω, f. ήσω, to change its flower or color. Fr. ἀνθέω. Μετανιστείς, ίδος, ή, s. as

Mετάνιπτερν, ου, τό, the cup drunk after dining and washing the hands. Fr. νίπτω.

Μετανίσσεαι, Ion. contract. μετανίσση, 2. sing. pres. mid. of Μετανίσσομαι. See μετανείσσο-

Μετανίσταμαι, to remove one's self, to change one's abode, Thucyd. i, 12; mid. of

Mετανίστημι, f. στήσω, to remove any one from one's country, as a captive, settler, etc.; to lead or send out a colony; to expel from their habitations; to cause to migrate. Fr. Ίστημι.

Mετανοέω, f. ήσω, to entertain an opinion different from the former, to change one's mind, Plat. Euthyd. 279, C; to regret doing or omitting any thing; after committing a fault to come to a wiser understanding; to regret, repent, N. T.; 1. a. μετενόησα, imperat. act. μετανόησον, άτω, subj. μετανοήσω. Fr. νοέω.

Mετάνοια, ας, ἡ, change of mind; repentance, Thucyd. iii, 36. Fr. preced.

Μεταντλέω, ω, f. ήσω, to draw from one vessel into another; to transfer. Fr. ἀντλέω.

METAΞĀ, and μάταζα, ας, ἡ, a foreign word, raw silk, silk generally.

Μεταξύ, adv. in the midst of, between, in the interval; while, in the mean time; sometimes rendered afterward or next after, as in Acts xiii, 42; with i, ή, τό, intermediate, intervening. It is used as an adverb, (1) with the article; as, εν τῶ μεταξὺ (χεόνω understood), in the mean time, Xen. Symp. i, 14; τὸ μεταξύ σάξξατον, the next or following Sabbath, Acts xiii, 42; τον μεταξυ βίον, the subsequent part of his life, or his after life, Lys. c. Erastoth.; au' haiwπεὸ ἡμέρας....μεταξύ τούτου. at sunrise....before day....and in the interval between, Nen. Cyn. vi, 13; τὸ μεταξυ είχον, occupied the intervening space, Thucyd. vii, 34; (2) with participles in different cases; as, usταξὺ περιπατῶν, while walking; μεταξύ δὲ λέγοντος, while speaking, Lucian.; τῷ νοσοῦντι μεταξὺ ἀσθενοῦντι, to a sick man while laboring under his disorder, Æschin. c. Ctes. ; μεταξὺ δειπνοῦντες, while supping, Dem. de Coron. p. 127; μεταξὺ τοῦ ὑμᾶς λέγειν, while you are talking, Xen. Symp. vi, 2; (3) as a preposition governing the genitive; μεταξύ τῶν ἀρμάτων καὶ τῶν θωρακοφόρων, between the chariots and the soldiers that wore breastplates, or coats of mail, Xen. Cyr. vii, 1, 6; μεταξὺ ἡμῶν καὶ ὑμῶν, between us and you, Luke xvi, 26; in colloquial language with the genitive λόγων, it is used when the attention is suddenly called off to a different subject; as, ἀλλὰ μεταξὺ λόγων τίνες εἰσὶν οἱ πολεμοῦντες ἐκεῖνοι; but, while we are talking, who are those that are fighting there? Lucian. Dialog. Fr. μετά.

Mεταξύλογέω, ω, f. ήσω, to introduce parenthetically or by the way, to digress. Fr. λέγω.

Μεταξυλογία, ας, ή, a digression. Fr. preced.

Μεταπαίδαγωγέω, ω, f. ήσω, to bring up or instruct in a different manner from formerly. Fr. παίδαγωγέω.

Μεταπαιδεύω, s. as preced.

Μεταπαιφάσσομαι, to drive backwards and forwards rapidly, to go in a zigzag manner. Fr. παιφάσσομαι.

Μεταπάλλομαι, to receive or get by lot with others. Fr. πάλλομαι.

Μεταπαραδίδωμι, f. δώσω, to transmit from one to another, generally by tradition. Fr. παρά and δίδωμι.

Μεταπαύομαι, to intermit or do any thing by intervals, Π. xvii, 373; to rest between. Fr. παύω.

Mεταπαυσωλή, ης, η, an interval of rest, intermission, II. xix, 201. Same Th.

Mεταπείθω, f. είσω, to persuade or bring to another opinion, Aristoph. Acharn. 626; Demosth. 303, ult.; to dissuade from; mid. μεταπείθομαι, to be induced to adopt a different resolution or opinion, f. mid. πείσομαι, 2. α. ἄπιθον, pf. pas. πέστωμαι, 2f. αυτ. πίσσιβα.

Μεταπειζάομαι, to attempt in a different way. Fr. πειζάομαι. Μετάπειστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, prevailed upon by persuasion, that can be prevailed upon. Fr. πείθω.

Μεταπέμπομαι, to send for, summon, Thucyd. ii, 29; Herodt. i, 108; to send, to make a demand; with accus. f. m. ψομαι, l. a. m. μετεπεμψάμην, ω, ατο, imperat. m. μετάπεμψαι, subj. μεταπέμψωμαι, inf. μεταπέμψασθαι, l. a. ind. pas. μετεπεμφθην, part. l. a. pas. μεταπεμφθείς. Fr. πέμπω. See μεταπέμπω.

Μεταπεμπτέος, α, ov, verbal adj., to be sent for, and

Mετάπεμπτος, ου, δ, λ, sent for, summoned; recalled, Thucyd. vi, 29. Fr. μεταπέμπομαι.

Μεταπέμπω, f. ψω, to send for; Thucydides uses the active like the mid. voice, vii, 8, et passim to depute any one, to send to. See μεταπέμπομαι.

Mεταπεμφθείς, part. 1. a. pas., and

Μετάπεμψαι, 1. a. imperat. mid. of μεταπέμπω.

of μεταπέμπω. Μετάπεμψις, εως, ή, a summons, a sending for. Fr. πέμπω.

Μεταπέτομαι, or -πέταμαι, to fly from one place to another, i. e. to fly away. Fr. πέταμαι.

Μεταπηδάω, ω, f. ήσω, to leap after; to leap from one place to another. Fr. πηδάω.

Μεταπήδησις, εως, ή, a leaping or jumping over or after. Same Th.

Μεταπίπτω, f. mid. πεσουμαι, 2. a. ἔπεσον, to fall back or in a different position; to change, Herodt. vi, 61; to change for the better or worse, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 502; to fall to decay, to degenerate, Thucyd. viii, 68; to fall, go to ruin, Plat. Ep. vii, 325, A; to fall to one place instead of another; εἰ τρεῖς μόναι μετέπεσον τῶν ψήφων, ἀποπεφεύγη ἄν, if three only of the votes had fallen out otherwise, (i. e. had fallen into the other urn,) I should have been acquitted, Plat. Apol. 36, A; to be disappointed; to alter an opinion. Fr. πίπτω.

Mεταπλασμός, οῦ, ὁ, transformation, transmutation; change of figure; a figure of Grammar, culled metaplasmus. Fr. pf. pus. of

Mεταπλάσσω, f. άσω, to transform, transmute; to make again; to new-model. Fr. πλάσσω, or -ττω.

Mεταποιέω, ω, f. ήσω, to alter, change, make in a different way; to remodel; to change, pervert, Demosth. 268, 5; to convert, transform; to repair, restore the form; μεταποιέομαι, οῦμαι, το make or appropriate for one's self; to take upon one's self; to the entitled to, Thucyd. ii, 51. Fr. ποιέω.

Mεταποίησις, εως, ή, the changing of the form of a thing, a remodelling. Same Th.

Μεταπομπή, ης, η, a sending for, an invitation. Fr. πέμπω.

Μεταπόντιον, τό, a town of Lucania, in Italy, Metapontum.

Μεταπορεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to go after, follow, pursue, to aspire to; to avenge. Fr. πορεύομαι. Μεταπρέπει, 3. sing. pres. of μεταπρέπω.

Μιταπρεπής, έος, δ, ή, excelling among, preëminent, conspicuous, Il. xviii, 370. From

Mεταπείτω, to excel; to be conspicuous or distinguished above others, Il. ii, 481; μετίπεετον, impf. Fr. πείτω.

Μεταπτάμενος, part. 1. a. of μεταπέτομαι.

Μεταπτοιέω, ω, f. ήσω, to frighten away; to flee through fear, Æschyl. Suppl. 327; to dread, quake. Fr. πτοιέω.

Μετάπτωσις, εως, ἡ, a falling into another place, a change of situation, instability; a reverse. Fr. πίπτω.

Μεταξίθμιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, numbered with, arranged. Fr. ἀριθμός. Μεταβήξω, ῶ, f. βεύσομαι, to ebb and flow, to flow back, fluctuate. Fr. ῥέω.

Μεταβρίατω, f. ίψω, to throw or fling about. Fr. ρίατω.

Μετάρροια, ας, ή, a reflux, the ebb of the tide; fluctuation, unsteadiness. Fr. ρέω.

Mεταδρυθμίζω, f. ρυθμίσω, to change the arrangement, to reform, remodel, correct; to arrange in another order, Æschyl. Pers. 733; to change the order,

to change, Herodt. v, 58. Fr. ρυθμίζω. See μεθαςμόζομαι. Μεταςσιολέσχης, ου, δ, one who talks in high-flown or lofty language; that talks about the

heavenly bodies, etc., Plat. Lys. 389, A. Fr. λίσχη.

Μετάξσιος, ου, δ, ἡ, raised on high, raised aloft, springing up, Soph.

Trach. 783; sublime, lofty, soaring, Eurip. Alc. 936; high

188; towering, proud, arrogant, vain. Fr. μέτεξσις. And hence Μεταξσιόω, ω, to raise up on high; to elevate, Herodt. viii, 65. Fr. preced.

Mέταςσις, εως, ἡ, a raising up on high; elevation; change, transposition. Fr. μεταίςω.

Μετασεύομαι, to go to or with; to rush after; μετέσσυτο, 3. sing. pl. pas. for μετεσέσυτο, Π. xxi, 423. Fr. σεύω.

Μετασκευάζω, f. σκευάσω, to change the form of one thing to another, as dress, equipments, Aristoph. Eccl. 499; mid. to prepare one's self for a change of abode. Fr. σκευάζω.

Mετασκευή, ης, η, change, transformation; embellishing a discourse, Dionys. de Structurâ Orat., sect. ix. Fr. preced.

Μετασπευως έομαι, οῦμαι, s. as μετασπευάζω, to alter, *Plat. Polit.* 276, *C.*

Mετασκηνόω, ω, f. ώσω, to remove the tabernacles, camp, or tents to another place; to change one's abode, Diod. Sic. Fr. σκηνόω.

Μεταστάω, ω, f. άσω, to draw away, to draw asunder; to draw to a different side, Soph. Œd. C. 778. Fr. σπάω.

Μετασπέω, obsol. for μεθέπω, to follow after, pursue.

Μετασπόμενος. See next.

Μετασπών, part. aor. act. of μεθέπω.

Μετασσεύομαι, Poet. for μετασεύομαι.

Msτάσσος, η, ον μίτασσαι, αί, lambs younger than the first-born, and older than the last-born, of an age between lambs and sheep, technically called by farmers, in England, hogs, and the females, gimmers or jimmers; middle-aged, Odys. ix, 221. Fr. μέσος.

Μεταστάθω, 1. a. subj. pas., and Μεταστάς, ᾶσα, άν, part. 2. a. of μεθίστημι.

Mετάστασις, εως, 'n, change of form, place, mind, etc.; transformation, Eurip. Hec. 1248; migration, change of condition, Thucyd. vi, 21; Demosth. 21, 24. change of opinion; reformation, Id. Olynth. 1; change of country; exile; change from life, death; also, a figure of Rhetoric. Fr. μεθίστημι.

Μεταστάω, ω, to migrate, remove. See μεθίστημι.

Mεταστείχω, to follow in order or after; to follow with the view

of recalling, Eurip. Hec. 507. Fr. στείχω.

Μεταστέλλομαι, to send after and bring back, to send for. Fr. στέλλω.

Μεταστέλλω, s. as preced.

Mεταστίνω, f. ενῶ, and μεταστένομαι, to lament after, Æschyl. Eum. 59; with gen.; to deplore or sympathize with, Eurip. Med. 992. Fr. στένω.

Μεταστῆναι, 2. a. inf., and Μεταστῆσαι, 1. a. inf., and Μεταστήσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of

μεθίστημι. Μεταστήσω, fut. of μεθίστημι.

Μεταστοιχεί, and μεταστοιχί, adv. in one line or row, Il. xxiii, 358. Fr. στοῖχος.

Mεταστοιχείωσις, εως, ἡ, a changing into other elements; a change. Same Th.

Mεταστοναχίζετο, 3. sing. impf. m. Ion. of

Μεταστοναχίζω, s. as μεταστένω, to bewail, deplore afterwards. Fr. στοναχίζω.

Μεταστρατοπεδεύω, f. εύσω, to remove a camp; mid. to encamp elsewhere, Xen. Cyr. iii, 3, 12. Fr. στρατοπέδον.

Μεταστράφείς, part. 2. a. pas., and

Μεταστρεπτικός, ή, έν, qualified for turning, changing, etc.; changing, Plat. Polit. vii, 525, A.

Μεταστρεφθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of Μεταστρέφω, f. έψω, to turn orcast back; to throw back, Demosth. 1032, 1; to turn to another side; to turn away from; to convert to; to pervert : to change; to turn any object with the view of examining it, Plat. Conv. 190, E; to divert from; mid. to turn one's self about; μεταστρεφόμενος ἀπήει, Plat. Phæd. 116, D; Id. Polit. i, 327, B; to regard, Demosth. 585, 11; 1. α. μετέστρεψα, 2. a. pas. μετεστράφην, imperat. pas. μεταστράφηθι, ήτω, 2. f. pas. μεταστεαφήσομαι. Fr. στεέφω. Hence Μεταστροφή, ñs, h, a turning; conversion, change; an alteration. From 2. pf. of preced. Μετασυντίθημι, to change a disposition or arrangement, to sub-

stitute another arrangement. Fr. συντίθημι.
Μετασῦρω, to draw in a different direction. Fr. σύρω.

Μετασχείν, 2. a. inf. act. of μετέχω.

Mετάσχεσις, εως, ή, a participation, sharing in.

up, Id. Hec. 497; suspended; also, out at sea, Herodt. vii, 109

Mετασχηματίζω, f. ίσω, to transform, change to another shape or appearance; 1. a. μετεσχημάτισα · ρημα μετεσχηματισαμίνον, a metaphor, Plat. Legg. x, 906, C. Fr. σχηματίζω. Μετασχηματισμός, ου, ό, transformation; change of shape or appearance. Fr. preced.

Μετάσχω, ε. αε μετέχω.

Μετατάσσω, or μετατάττω, f. ξω, to change the order of battle, to arrange in another manner, Xen. Cyr. vi, 1, 22; μετατάσσομαι, to arrange one's self under another, to transfer allegiance, Thucyd. i, 95. τάσσω.

Μετατίθημι, f. μεταθήσω, to place between; to change from one place or thing to another, Herodt. v, 68; to transpose; to remove; to displace, to alter, change; mid. to place in a different situation; to alter one's opinions; to correct, retract; to transfer; μεταθέσθαι τὸν φόδον, to change the object of their fear, Demosth. 287, 7; to convert, Soph. Phil. 511; part. pres. µsτατιθείς, pf. μετατέθεικα, 1. a. μετέθηκα, 1. a. pas. μετετέθην, ης, n, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 388. Th. τίθημι.

Μετατίκτω, f. τέξομαι, to bring forth after, Æschyl. Ag. 737. Fr. τίκτω.

Μετατρέπη, 2. sing. pres. pas. of Μετατρέπω, f. έψω, (usually in mid. or pas.,) to turn back or towards, to turn aside; to change; mid. μετατείπομαι, to turn one's self round or towards an object; hence, to regard, with the gen., Π . i, 162; ix, 626; to have a care of, to take care of. Fr. τεέπω.

Μετατεέφω, f. θεέψω, to bring up with or among. Fr. τεέφω. Μετατείχω, 2. α. μετέδε μον, to run after, Aristoph. Pac. 261; to run to the opposite side. Fr. τείχω.

Μετατροπαλίζω, and μετατροπαλίζομαι, to turn about, particularly for flight, to turn back, Il. xx, 190. Fr. τροπαλίζω. Μετατροπή, ñs, h, a turning round or back, conversion, alteration, Eurip. Androm. 493. Fr. Tel-

Μετατροπία, as, n, s. as preced. Μετάτροπος, ου, ο, ή, turned round or back; changeable, susceptible of alteration or restoration; versatile; shifting or veering, said of the wind, Eurip. Electr.

1147; returned, Æschyl. Pers. 905; changed. Fr. μετατεί-

Μετατρωπάω, ήσω, Poet. for μετατρέπω.

Μετατυπόω, ω, to transform. Fr. τυπόω.

Μεταυγάζω, Dor. πεδαυγάζω, to gaze upon.

Μεταυδάω, f. ήσω, to speak among, to address, speak to; impf. μετηύδων, Il. ii, 109, etc. Fr. αὐδάω.

Mέταυλος, ου, δ, Att. for μίσαυ-

Μεταύριον, adv. the day after tomorrow; ή μεταύριον (ημέρα). Fr. aŭeiov.

Μεταυτίκα, s. as αὐτίκα, immediately after; afterwards. Fr. αὐτίκα.

Μεταῦτις, Ion. for μετὰ ταῦτα, afterwards.

Μέταυτος, for μετά, Tab. Herculanens.

Μετάφέρω, f. μετοίσω, to carry from one place to another; to transfer; έγω δ' ἐκ τῶν ἀπόρων είς τους ευπόρους μετήνεγκα τὰς τειηεαεχίας, Dèm. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 109; to transpose, to change one's mind; πάλιν γνώμην μετοίσεις, you will change your resolution; 1. a. μετήνεγκα · pf. pas. μετενήνεγμαι μετενήνεκται γάς ήμιν τὰ της πόλεως δίκαια, for the justice of the state has been changed, Æschin. c. Ctes. Fr. φέρω. Μετάφημι, to speak to or among, to address, accost; to speak after or in turn; 2. a. μετέφην.

Μεταφορά, ãς, ή, a removal or removing from one place to another; a change of one thing for another; in Rhetoric, a metaphor, i. e. a change from a literal to a figurative sense. Fr. μεταφέρω.

Μεταφορέω, ε. ας μεταφέρω.

Μεταφόρητος, ου, δ, ή, that may be transferred or transported; and

Μεταφορίκός, ή, όν, that may be carried from one place to another, transferred; metaphorical. Fr. μεταφοςά.

Μεταφοείκῶς, adv. metaphorically. Fr. preced.

Μεταφεάζω, f. άσω, to express in a different manner; to translate, interpret; mid. μεταφεάζομαι, to consider or deliberate after or afterwards, Il. i, 140. Fr. φεάζω.

Μετάφεασις, εως, ή, a substituted mode of expression; a translation, interpretation. From 2. sing. pf. pas. of preced.

Μεταφρασόμεσθα, Poet. for με. ταφεασόμεθα, 1. pl. f. m. of μι. ταφεάζω.

Μεταφεάστης, ου, ό, one who expresses the same meaning in a different way; an interpreter, translator. From pf. pas. of μεταφεάζω.

Μεταφραστικός, ή, όν, having the form or appearance of a translation, interpretation, or explica-

tion. Fr. preced.

Μετάφεινον, ου, τό, the space on the back behind the diaphragm, the part of the back between the shoulder-blades, the back, Il. v, 40. Fr. peńv.

Μεταφόρμαι, to grow or be produced after, Plat. Tim. 90, E; 2. α. μετέφυν, inf. μεταφυναι. Μεταφύτεύω, f. εύσω, to trans-

plant. Fr. φυτεύω.

Μεταφύω, f. ῦσω, to produce or cause to grow after. See µ57aφύομαι.

Μεταφωνέω, to address, to accost any one; to speak among, Il. ix, 52. Fr. φωνέω.

Μεταχάζομαι, to shrink from, to retire, recede; to give way. Fr. χάζω.

Μεταχάλκευσις, εως, ή, the forging of metals into a different form. Fr. χαλκεύω.

Μεταχαράσσω, and -ττω, to change, transform.

Μεταχειρίζομαι. See next.

Μεταχειρίζω, and μεταχειρίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, pf. pas. ισμαι, to take in hand, to attempt, Thucyd. i, 13; to handle, treat, Aristoph. Eq. 345; to govern, manage, regulate, Xen. Mem. i, 4, 17; to administer; to make applications to a wound. Fr. xuęίζω.

Μεταχείρισις, εως, ή, and

Μεταχειρισμός, οῦ, δ, the taking any thing in hand, undertaking, management. Same Th.

Μεταχθόνιος, ου, δ, h, being or soaring above the earth, Ap. Rhod. ii, 300; soaring in the air. Fr. χθών.

Μεταχρόνιος, ία, ιον, and

Μετάχρονος, ου, δ, ή, doing any thing after a season; produced after; sublime; among Ecclesiastical writers, meditating on immortality or immortal things. Fr. xeóvos.

Μεταχείω, ω, obsol. to change the color; and

Μεταχρώννῦμι, the same.

Μιταχωείω, ω, to go to another

place, migrate, Xen. Anab. vii, 4, 10; to remove to another place, Æschyl. Prom. 1062; to change one's side or party. Fr. Xeeiw.

Mεταψαίρω, to rub or brush against, Eurip. Phæn. 1405.

Fr. Valew.

Mita ψ nφίζομαι, to transfer by a vote or decree. Fr. ψ nφίζω. Miτίᾶσι, they are among; Ion. for μέτεισι, II. vii, 227. Fr. μέτειμι.

Μετέβάλον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. οf μεταβάλλω.

Μετίθην, ης, η, 2. a. ind. act. of μεταθαίνω.

Μετεγγράφω, f. ά ψ ω, to register anew; to substitute an entry in the place of one erased, Aristoph. Eq. 1367. Fr. $i\gamma$ -γράφω.

Μετεγγυάνμαι, ωμαι, to offer one's self as security for another's debt, Andoc. 147, 17; Att. for μεσεγγυάω.

Μετέισε, Poet. for μετείσε, 3. sing. 1. or 2. a. act. of μετείσω. Μετίησι, Ion. and Poet. for μετήσι, by paragoge, as μετίη, 3. sing. pres. subj. of μετίω, Ion. s. as μέτειμι, to be present or with.

Μετέθηκα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of μετατίθημι.

Μέτει, for μέτεση, 2. sing. f. ind. of μέτειμι.

Μετείην, ης, η, pres. opt. of μέτειμι. Μετείληφα, pf. to μεταλαμβά-

Μέτειμι, Ion. μετέω, to be between, with, along with, or among others, to be present; to pertain to; (2) to participate, share with or in; to have a claim to; generally used impersonally; όπόσον μοι μέρος μετην, what portion belonged to me, Herodt. vi, 107; it very often governs the dat. and gen.; as, κάμοὶ πόλεως μέτεστιν, it belongs to me with the state. Soph. Œd. T. 630; ພັນ μέτεστί μοι πόνων, whose sorrows I share, Eurip. Phan. 256. The neut. participle is frequently used absolutely; as, ώς οὐ μετὸν αὐτοῖς Έπιδάμνου, as they had nothing to do with Epidamnus, Thucyd. i, 28 ; impf. μετῆν, f. m. μετέσομαι, Poet. μετέσσομαι, impers. μέτεσται, inf. pres. μετείναι, originally μετέμεναι, part. pres. Ion. μετέον, Herodt. v, 94. Fr. εiμί.

Μίτειμι, to go between or among, to go after; αὐτὰς μέτειμι γ'

αὐτόν, Aristoph. Nub. 798; to follow, pursue; to prosecute, as a study, Plat. Polit. vii, 530. B; to apply to, Xen. Mem. iv, 2, 9; to pass or go away; to go after so as to honor; to go about so as to accomplish; in the tragic writers, especially, to pursue for vengeance; δόλω μέτειμι τόνδε καὶ σιγη φόνον, I will go about, accomplish, this murder by stratagem and silently, Eurip. Med. 392; to pursue after, persecute, Id. Andr. 259, cf. Soph. Electr. 469. The present used with future time; inf. usτιέναι, part. μετίων, plupf. με-Their, used with the time of an impf., part. 1. a. mid. μετεισάμενος, Il. xiii, 90; generally in the same sense as μετέγχομαι. Fr. εἶμι.

Μετεῖπον, Ερίο μετέειπον, 2. a. act. to μετάφημι, Odys. xix, 140; to speak among, or address, Π. ii, 335. See μετάφημι. Μετείς, Ιοπ. for μεθείς, part. 2. a. of μεθίημι.

Μετεισάμενος, Epic part. 1. a. mid. of μέτειμι, Π. xiii, 90. Μετεισδύνω, to creep or glide into one another. Fr. εἰσδύνω. Μετείσουσι 1. f. ind. m. of μέτ

Μετείσομαι, 1. f. ind. m. of μέττειμι.

Mετείχες, 2. sing. impf. act. of μετέχω.

Mετείω, Poet. for μετῶ, pres. subj. of μέτειμι, to be in the midst.

Μετεκαλέσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. m. of μετακαλέω.

Mετεκθαίνω, to pass out from one into another, Herodt. vii, 41. Fr. in and βαίνω.

Mετεκδιδάζω, f. άσω, to carry or cause to go out of one place to another. Fr. ix and βιδάζω. Μετεκδέχομαι, f. δέζομαι, to re-

ceive from the hands of another. Ft. in and δέχομαι.

Mετεπδίδωμι, f. δώσω, to give from hand to hand. Fr. in and δίδωμι.

Μετεκδύομαι, mid. of

Mετεκδῦω, or δῦμι, to take off clothes one after the other; mid. to change one's clothes. Fr. ἐκ and δύω.

Μετεκίαθεν, 3. sing. impf. of μετακιάθω, Odys. i, 22.

Mετεπφίρω, f. οίσω, to carry to another place; to stand foremost, excel, Il. xxiii, 377. Fr. in and φέρω.

Μετελεύσομαι, fut. m. of μετέςχομαι.

Μέτελθε, 2. a. imperat., and

Μετελθών, part. 2. a. of μετέςγομαι.

Mετεμβαίνω, to embark in a different vessel. Fr. έν and βαίνω.

Μετεμεϊδάζω, f. βιδάσω, to change the crew of a vessel. Fr. iv and βιδάζω.

Μετεμελήθητε, 2. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of μεταμέλομαι or -έομαι.

Μετέμμεναι, Epic and Ion., hence μετεΐναι, pres. inf. of μέτειμι, to be present among.

Μετεμοςφώθη, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. pas., and

Μετεμόρφωσε, 3. sing. 1. a. act. of μεταμορφόω.

Μετέμφυτος, ου, δ, 'n, transplanted. Fr. εν and φύω.

Μετεμψυχόω, ω, f. ώσω, to remove the soul from one body to another. Fr. iv and ψυχόω. Μετεμψυχωσις, εως, ή, the passage of the soul from one body to another; the transmigration of souls the doctrine of the

of souls, the doctrine of the Pythagoreans, called the metempsychosis.

Μετενδύω, f. υσω, to dress in

other clothes; to change clothes; to migrate, Plat. Locr. 104, D. Fr. iv and diw.

Μετενήνοχα, ας, ε, perf. to μεταφέρω.

Μετενόησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of μετανοίω.

Mετεντίθημι, to shift or remove a ship's load or cargo, Demosth. 1290, 19. Fr. εν and τίθημι.

Mετεξαιγέω, ω, f. ήσω, to take away, to substitute, to remove a cargo from one vessel into another, Demosth. 1290, 10; 2. a. m. μετεξειλόμην. Fr. έξ and αίγέω.

Μετεξανίστημι, f. -αναστήσω, to cause to emigrate, to transplant or banish. Fr. iχ, $\dot{\alpha}$ νά, and iστημι.

Mετεξέτεροι, αι, α, certain others, some, any among us, Herodt. vi, 109; any others. Fr. ετερος. Μετέον, Ιοπ. for μετόν, όντος, τό,

ρατί. pres. n. g. of μέτειμι. Μετέπειτ', and μετέπειτα, adv.

afterwards, then. Fr. εἶτα. Μετεπέμψαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. mid. οf μεταπέμπω.

M. τιπιγράφω, to put a different inscription on. Fr. ἐπί and γράφω.

Μετέπω, (probably μετείπω,) obsol., to speak to, to speak in public, to address; 2. a. μετείπον, which see.

Μετέρχεο, pres. imperat. mid. Ion. contract. μετέρχου, from

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Mετίεχομαι, to come among; άτὰς σὺ πόλινδι μετέςχες, Π. vi, 86; to go between; to come to; to reach or attain, Thucyd. i, 124; to go for, Soph. Phil. 343; to pass by or over to; to pursue; to prosecute, threaten; to attack, Il. v, 456; to assail; to avenge upon, Eurip. Orest. 470; to seek for, Demosth. 1149, 27; to entreat, Herodt. vi, 68; to avenge or punish; τίνι χεὴ τιμωεία τοὺς ἀνθεώπους τούτους μετελθείν, Æschin. c. Ctes. p. 34; to canvass for; to go from one side to the other; to go from one place to another; μετελθείν τὸν λόγον, to follow up or prosecute an argument, Plat. Phædr. 88, D; f. mid. ἐλεύσομαι, 2. a. Αλθον. Fr. μετά and ἔεχομαι.

Μετίσσυτω, 3. sing. 2. aor. contract. of μετασεύομαι.

Μετεστεώσης, Ion. for μεθεστώons, gen. sing. pf. part. act. f. g. of μεθίστημι.

Mετίστης, Herodt. vii, 47. μεθίστημι.

Μετέστησα, 1. a. ind. act. of μεθίστημι.

Μέτεστι· μέτεστί μοι τούτου, Ι am a partaker of this, or I participate in this, 3. sing. of uéτειμι, which see.

Μέτεσχε, 3. sing. 2. a. act. of μετέχω.

Μετέσχηκα, ας, ε, pf. act. of μετέχω.

Mετετέθην, ης, η, and in 3. pl. μετετέθησαν, 1. a. ind. pas. of μετατίθημι.

Μετετίθει, 3. sing. impf. from τιθέω, s. as μετετίθη, of μετατίθημι.

Μετεύξει, Att. 2. sing. fut. ind., and μετεύξη, 2. sing. 1. a. subj.

Μετεύχομαι, to retract a prayer, to pray for the contrary of any thing, to reverse one's prayer, Eurip. Med. 600. Fr. εΰχομαι.

Μετέφην, ης, η, 2. a. ind. of μετάφημι, to interrupt. Fr. φημί. Μετεφώνεεν, 3. sing. impf. act. of μεταφωνέω.

Μέτεχε, pres. imperat., μετέχειν, pres. inf. of

Μετέχω, f. μεθίζω, pf. μετέσχηza, with gen., to be a partaker of, to share with, participate in; ούδεμίας παιδείας μετεσχηκώς, α man who had not a particle of politeness, Aschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 37; to be an accomplice; πάντων μετασχών,

Æschyl. Prom. 331; to be conscious of; to make a profession of, Plat. Euthyd. 271, B; with acc., to have, Soph. Œd. C. 1480; see also Aristoph. Plut. 1144; 2. α. μετίσχον· μέρος is generally either expressed or understood. Fr. έχω.

Μετέω, Ion. for μετῶ, pres. subj. of μέτειμι, to be present with, Il. xxii, 388; and in xxiii, 47; μετείω, Ion., the same.

Μετέωςα, ων, τά, meteors, because in the air. Fr. μετέωρος.

Μετεωρίζω, f. ίσω, to raise up on high; to raise aloft; to elevate, Thucyd. iv, 90; Xen. Cyr. vi, 3, 3; to encourage; to give hopes; to elate, inflate, or puff up, Demosth. 109, 23; to excite, incite, or persuade to any thing; μετεωρίζομαι, mid., to put one's self in a state of suspense, Luke xii, 29 (found in no other part of the Scriptures); pas. to be in the upper regions; μετεωgισθείς, Aristoph. Nub. 403; to be tossed on the sea; μετεωρισθείς, carried out to sea, Thucyd. i, 12; to be uncertain, wavering, unsteady, like any object floating in the air. μετέωρος.

Μετεώρισις, εως, ή, a raising up in the air, Plut.; elevation of mind; the rising or swelling of the waves of the sea, LXX.; fluctuation of mind. Fr. 1.pers. pf. pas. of μετεωρίζω.

Μετεωρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, act of raising up, and the being raised up in the air; elation of mind, LXX. Μετεωροκοπέω, ω, f. ήσω, to beat the air with wings, to soar aloft on sounding wings, Aristoph. Pac. 92; to discourse loosely about the heavenly bodies, to lose one's self in the clouds. Fr. κόπτω.

Μετεωρολεσχέω, ω, to discourse ostentatiously about the stars, heavens, etc., or other elevated

Μετεωρολογέω, ω, f. ήσω, to discourse or reason upon sublime things, or upon the heavenly bodies; to prate about abstruse subjects. Fr. λέγω.

Μετεωρολογία, ας, ή, a discoursing about the heavenly bodies; a sublime speculation; meteorology, Plat. Phadr. 270, A. Same Th.

or wander in the air, Plat. Phadr. 246, C. Fr. woes.

Μετεώρως, adv. on high; in ňίσα. Μετηλθον, and μετήλυθον, 2. a. subjects. Fr. λέσχη. ind. of μετέρχομαι. Μετήλλαξα, 1. a. ind. act. of μεταλλάττω. Μέτηλυς, υδος, δ, ή, an emigrant, a foreign settler. Fr. ἐλεύθω. Μετηνέμιος, ου, δ, ή, swift as the wind. Fr. avepos. Msthogos, Poet. for μεταίωρος, s. ας μετέωρος. Μετῆρα, 1. a. act. of μεταίρω. Μετήσεσθαι, Ion. for μεθήσεσθαι, Μετεωροπορέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to travel f. inf. m. of μεθίημι. Μετήυδα, 3. sing. impf. of με-

traveller or voyager. Same Th. METE'ΩΡΟΣ, ου, δ, ή, raised above the earth, raised on high: high, aloft, Xen. Anab. i, 5, sublime, soaring, elevated, lofty; τὰ μετέωρα, elevated places; πεδς τὰ μετέωςα ἀναδςαμόντες, Thucyd. iii, 89; suspended in the air; of a ship, tossed on the high seas, Thucyd. viii, 10; unsettled; καλ μη μετεώςω τε πόλει, with the state in an unsettled condition, i. e. tossed as it were on the high seas, Thucyd. vi, 10; όσοι μη μετέωροι έάλω. σαν, such as were not captured on the high seas, Thucyd. vii; in a state of suspense; μετέωρα πράγματα, matters relating to the heavenly bodies, celestial matters, Aristoph. Nub. 228; meteors. Fr. μετά and ἀείρω, as if είς ἀέρα ἀείρω, to raise into the air. Μετεωροσκοπέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to ob-

serve the heavenly bodies; to meditate upon sublime objects. Fr. σκοπέω.

Μετεωροσκόπος, ου, δ, h, observing the heavenly bodies; a speculator on sublime subjects, Plat. Polit. vi, 488, E. Same Th.

Μετεωροσοφίστης, ου, a sublime or airy sophist; one who studies the heavenly bodies, their origin, revolutions, etc., Aristoph. Nub. 360. Fr. σοφιστής.

Μετεωρόφεναξ, ακος, ό, an astrological impostor; an astrologer, Aristoph. Nub. 332. Fr. φέναξ. Μετεωροφρονέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to think on sublime subjects, to have lofty thoughts, to be Fr. μετέωρος and haughty. Φρονέω.

suspense, doubtfully, anxiously. Μετήϊσαν, Ion. for μετείσαν, 3. pl. 1. a. act. of μέτειμι, to follow; 1. a. sloa, Att. hoa, Ion.

ταυδάω, Π. ii, 109.

Μετεωροπόρος, ου, o, an acrial | Μετίειν, Ion. for μεθίειν, and this

for μεθίναι, inf. of μεθίημι. Μετίναι, to go after, to follow, to pursue; part. 2. a. μετιών, Xen. Hist. ii, 1, 16; Id. Mem. iv, 2, 9. Fr. μέτειμι. But Μετίναι, Ion. for μεθίναι, pres. inf. act., and

Μετίεσθαι, Ion. for μεθίεσθαι, pres. inf. mid., and

Mετίετο, for μεθίετο, was let go, dismissed, Herodt. i, 12; 3. sing. impf. pas. of

Mετίημι, for μεθίημι, Ion.; μετίημι τί σε ίέναι ἐπὶ τὴν ἄγεην, I permit you to go to the chase, Herodt. i, 40.

Mέτιθι, pres. imperat. of μέτειμι, imperat. -ιθι, -ίτω.

Μετίστημι, Ion. for μεθίστημι, Herodt. passim.

Μετίσχω, s. as μετέχω.

Μετιτέον, verbal adj. of μέτειμι, (one) must go after, Aristot. Org.

Mirouxiσία, ας, ἡ, migration, removal to another country; a carrying away; a dwelling in a foreign country; hence, the Babylonish captivity or exile; the word occurs in Judg. xviii, 30; 1 Chron. v, 22; Matt. i, 11, 12, 17. From

Mετοικίω, ω, f. ήσω, to remove from home; to dwell in another place; to emigrate; to be a stranger and an inhabitant, as a μίτοικος, to dwell in a foreign country, Eurip. Suppl. 902. Fr. οἰκίω. See ἀποικία.

Mετσίκησις, εως, ή, a removing to another country, Plat. Phæd. 117, C; a dwelling in a foreign country. Fr. preced.

Mετοικία, ας, ή, a dwelling with, Soph. Antig. 881; Æschyl. Eum. 972; migration; a residing in a foreign land; the condition of a resident foreigner, Thucyd. i, 2; captivity. Fr. δίκος. But

Miroίκια, ων, τά, a festival at Athens in the month Boëdromion, to commemorate the union of the people of Attica, and their settlement in fixed habitations.

Mετοικίζω, f. ίσω, and Att. μετοικιώ, to remove the inhabitants to another place; to lead out a colony, Thucyd. i, 12; to cause to emigrate; mid. to change one's abode, to emigrate, Aristoph. Eccl. 754; l. a. ind. μετώκισα. Fr. οἰκίζω.

Mετοικίκός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, belonging to foreigners, strangers, or sojourners. And

Mετοίκιον, ου, τό, a tax of twelve drachms on foreigners for liberty to reside in Athens, Demosth. 691, 3; μετοίκιον κατατιθέναι, to pay the aliens' tax; the payment was called ξενικὰ τελεῖν. Fr. οἶκος.

Μετοικιστής, οῦ, ὁ, the leader or founder of a colony. Fr. μ ετοικίζω.

Μετοικίω, Att. for μετοικίσω, f. act. of μετοικίζω.

Μετοικοδομέω, ω, to rebuild, to build in another place. Fr. οἰνοδομέω.

Mίτοικος, ου, δ, ἡ, a resident stranger; a stranger domiciled in Athens or Attica, Thucyd. ii, 13; Demosth. 462, 13; ξένος λόγφ μέτοικος, Soph. Œd. Τ. 452; also μέτοικοι, persons sent away to other cities as a punishment; an exile, Æschyl. Ag. 58; every μίτοικος paid a tax of twelve drachms yearly for the protection afforded him by the state; the court in which they were tried was called πολητήριον, and the judges Poletæ, Demosth. 787, 26; the same as the Latin inquilinus. Fr. οἶκος.

Μετοικοφύλαξ, ακος, δ, a magistrate at Athens, whose duty it was to protect strangers, Xen. Polit. 2, 7. Fr. φυλάσσω.

Μετοίσω, fut. to μεταφέρω.

Μετοίχομαι, to go with, accompany; to send for; to go after or for; to pursue; δ δ' "Αξαντα μετάχετο, but he pursued after Abas, Il. v, 148. Fr. οἴχομαι. Μετοκλάζω, f. άσω, to sink down with bended knees; to keep shifting with one's knees, applied to a coward crouching in ambush; to rest on the hams; ἀλλὰ μετοκλάει καὶ ἐπ' ἀμφοτίσους πόδας ἵζει, Il. xiii, 281; to crouch. Fr. ὀκλάζω.

Mετόν, part. of μέτειμι, when it is in one's power.

Mετονομάζω, f. άσω, to change the name of any one; to bestow another name, Thucyd. i, 122; Herodt. i, 94; μετονομάζομαι, to have one's name changed; to be called by another name. Fr. δνομάζω.

Mετονομασία, ας, ή, a calling by a different name; the use of one name for another; in Rhetoric, the figure metonomasia. Same Th.

Μετοπάζω, f. άσω, to give to, to bestow, Odys. x, 204; but in the place here referred to, the prep. and verb are separate; and

the German lexicographers do not recognize the compound. See δπάζω.

Mετόπη, ης, ἡ, in Architecture, a metope, the space between triglyphs. Fr. ὀπή.

Μετόπιν, adv. See μετόπισθε. Μέτοπις, ίδος, ή, s. as όπις, long-

Mitroπis, 100s, n, s. as oπis, longharboured revenge; after-vengeance. Fr. öπis.

Mετόπισθε, and -σθεν, and μετόπιν, Poet. adv. of place, from behind, behind, back; of time, after, afterwards, hereafter, Sopl Phil. 1174. Fr. ὀπίσω.

Mετοπώςα, ή, the end of autumn; hence

Mετοπωρίνόν, adv. in the latter part of autumn. From

Μετοπωρϊνός, ή, όν, autumnal, during the latter part of autumn, Thucyd. vii, 87. From

Thucyd. vii, 87. From Mετόπωρον, ου, τό, the last part of autumn after harvest, Thu cyd. vii, 79; the beginning of complete manhood. Fr. δπώρα. Μετόπωρος, ου, δ, δ, autumnal. Μετορμίζεσθαι, Herodt. ii, 115; to sail to another port, to proceed to another country. Fr. δρμίζω. Μετορμίζω, Ιοπ. for μεθορμίζω. See preced.

Mετόςχιον, ου, τό, the space between rows of vines, trees, etc., Aristoph. Pac. 568. Fr. ος χος.

Mετουσία, ας, ή, a sharing or participation; communion, association, Demosth. 199, 15; community; partnership; fellowship. Fr. μέτειμι.

Μετοχετεύω, f. εύσω, to draw off (water) by another channel; to cause to run in a different course by means of canals; also, to transfer. Fr. ὀχετεύω.

Mετοχή, ῆς, ἡ, communion; a sharing, participation, Herodt. i, 144; in Gram., a participle. Fr. μετέχω.

Mετοχλίζω, f. ίσω, to remove with a bar or lever; to remove (a heavy body) from its place, Odys. xxiii, 188; to push back the bolts, Il. xxiv, 567. Fr. $\partial \chi \lambda / \zeta \omega$.

Μετοχλίσεια, Poet. μετοχλίσσεια, 1. a. opt. of preced.

Mίτοχος, ου, ὁ, ὁ, sharing in or participating, Herodt. iii, 52; an associate; a partner, a partaker, Demosth. 1411, 4; an accomplice, Eurip. Herc. F. 721. Fr. μετίχω.

Μετρείσθαι, pres. inf. pas. of Μετρέω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. μεμέτρηκα, Herodt. ii, 6; to measure, De-

mosth. 314, 24; to deal out; to measure the distance, by traversing the land or the sea, Odys. iii, 179; in the sense of the Latin emetior, to measure by the eye, Soph. Aj. 5; to explore, examine, Eurip. Phan. 186; to judge or estimate, Xen. Anab. iv, 5, 5; to lend out; to return like for like; mid. μετείομαι, οῦμαι, to cause to be measured for one's self; to receive any thing by measure, whether sold or lent; 1. a. act. ἐμέτεησα, pf. pas. μεμέτεημαι, 1. a. pas. έμετεήθης, 1. fut. pas. μετεηθήσομαι. Fr. μέτρον.

Μίτεημα, ἄτος, τό, what is dealt out, an allowance, Eurip. Iph. T. 955; a measure of any thing; a ration; and

Mίτηποις, εως, ή, the act of measuring, measurement, valuation; dimension, Xen. Mem. iv, 6, 2; both from μετηέω.

Mετεητής, οῦ, ὁ, a measurer; also, an Attic measure, equal to the amphora, and containing 12 χόες, or 144 κοτύλαι, equal to about 9 gallons (or, more exactly, 8 gallons and about 7.36 pints) of our measure; but it is variously estimated. Fr. μετείω.

Mετρητικίς, ή, όν, pertaining to measurement, skilled in measuring; the art of measuring (τίχ-νη), Plat. Phil. 55, E. Same Th.

Mετρητός, ή, όν, measured; that may be measured, Eurip. Bacch. 1233. Fr. μετρέω.

Msτριάζω, f. άσω, to be moderate, Demosth. 506, pen.; to act with moderation, Soph. Phil. 1168; to be modest; to speak and act with equity and moderation; also, to moderate or temper, Plat. Legg. iii, 692, B. Th. μέτρον.

Mετείκός, ή, όν, relating to measures; also, relating to metre, metrical. Same Th.

Mετειοπάθεια, ας, 'n, the control of the passions. Fr. πάθος.

Μετειοπάθεω, ω, f. ήσω, to preserve moderation in the emotions, to be moderately affected; in the Epistle to the Hebrews, v, 2, it is expounded by some the same as συμπαθεω, to condole or sympathize with; with dat., more correctly, to be mild, charitable, or forgiving to the faults or vices of others, Schleusn. Lex. Same Th.

Mετριοπάθής, έος, ό, ή, moderating one's own feelings or emotions;

compassionate. Fr. μίτριος and πάθος.

Μετριοποσία, ας, ή, moderation in drinking Fr. πίνω.

Μιτριοπότης, ου, δ, ή, moderate in drinking; superl. μετριοποτίστατος.

Μέτειος, ία, ιον, οτ μέτειος, ου, δ, n, of due measure or proportion; moderate, Eurip. Med. 125, 834 ; μέτρια καὶ δίκαια, moderate and just, Aristoph. Nub. 1137; not excessive; observing a mean; equitable or sufficient, Xen. Mem. ii, 6, 22; few, Cyr. ii, 4, 12; of the middling class of citizens, Demosth. 228, 20; τὸ μίτριον, moderation, mediocrity ; τὰ μέτρια, moderate things, a competency; μη μέτριος αλών, a life abounding in evils, Soph. Phil. 179; avdeas μετείους, moderate men, Plat. Phæd. 82, B; μέτρια οτ μετρίως λέγειν, to speak in moderation, reasonably, Id. Phædr. 87, D; μέτριον σχημα, modest apparel, Plat. Gorg. Fr. μέτρον. Μετρίστης, ητος, ή, moderation, Xen. Cyr. v, 2, 17; frugality; mediocrity. Same Th.

Μετριοφρονέω, ω, f. ήσω, to think modestly of one's self. Fr. μέτριος and φρονέω.

Msτείωs, adv. moderately; sparingly, suitably, sufficiently, Plut. Phæd. 277, B; temperately, Id. 108, C. Fr. μέτειος.

Mετροειδής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, resembling verse or metre. Fr. είδος.

ME'TPON, ου, τό, a measure or rule by which any thing is measured, a measure of any kind, Eurip. Troad. 622; extent of space; δ Νείλος τῷ "Ιστεψ ἐκ τῶν ἴσων μέτεων ὁεμᾶται, the Nile holds a course of equal length with the Ister, Herodt. ii, 33; extent or period of time, said of youth or manhood, Eurip. Ion. 357; due proportion; a vessel by which any thing is measured; a measure in poetry, Plat. Conv. 205, C; Id. Conv. 187, D; a verse, metre; harmony in music, Id. Phil. 17, D. It is sometimes periphrastic; as, μέτρον θαλάσσης, the sea; μέτρα βίου, life; μέτρω, ἐν μέτρω, and κατά μίτεον, moderately; μέτρον έχει, holds a medium or mean, Plat. Legg. viii, 836, A. Μετρονόμοι, οί, inspectors of weights and measures at Athens. Fr. vé $\mu\omega$.

Μετροποίία, ας, ή, versification.

Μετρούντες, pl. contract. part. pres. act. of μετρίω.

Μετώπισα, 1. a. ind. act. of μετοικίζω.

Μετωνυμία, ας, ή, a change of name; metonymy, a figure of Rhetoric. Fr. ὄνομα.

Μετωνυμικός, ή, όν, relating or belonging to metonymy. Fr. preced.

Mετωνυμικώς, adv. in Rhet, by metonymy.

Μετωπηδόν, adv. with an opposing front or opposing fronts, Herodt. vii, 100; in line, as opposed to ἐπὶ κέρως, in column, Thucyd. ii, 90. Fr. μέτωπον. Μετώπιον, ου, τό, the space between the eyebrows above the nose, Il. xi, 95. See μέτωπον. Μετώπιος, ου, ό, ή, relating to the forehead. From

Mέτωπον, ου, τό, the front; the forehead; ἐν δὲ μετώπφ πήξε, Π. vi, 10; the space above the eyes; the prow of a ship; the front of an army, Xen. Cyr. ii, 4, 2; ἐν μετώπφ, exporrecta fronte; μετώπω, gen. sing. Dor. for μετώπου. Fr. ἄψ.

Μετωποσκόπος, ου, δ, ή, one who tells the fortunes or characters of men by inspecting the forehead, a metoposcope. Fr. σκοπός.

Μετωποσώφεων, ονος, δ, ħ, showing modesty on the countenance, Æschyl. Suppl. 195. Fr. σώ-φεων.

Μετώχετο, 3. sing. impf. 1. sing. μετωχόμην. Fr. μετά and δίχομαι.

Mεῦ, for μοῦ, Dor. and Ion. gen. of ἐγώ.

ME'XPI, or, before a vowel, pixeis, adv. governing the gen.; in relation to place, as far as; in relation to time, until; µixeis αν, as long as ; μέχρις οῦ, as far as ; μέχεις οδ αν, until ; μίχει Tivos; how far? μέχρι τινός and τέο μέχεις, in some measure, and until what time? μίχει τοῦδε, thus far ; μέχρι τούτου.... έως προύδωκεν "Ολυνθον, thus faruntil he betrayed Olynthus, Demosth. 241, 23; μέχει πόλλου, a long while; μέχρι ζωπς, during life; μέχρι παντός, for ever; μίχει ποῦ and ἄχει ποῦ, with an infinitive, may be rendered even to, so that; as, wixer ποῦ καὶ ἐπιδάκοῦσαι, so that he wept for (him) or even to weeping for; (2) it is also joined with other adverbs; as, usxes ivταῦθα, thus far, hitherto; ούτω

μέχει πόρρω πεοήγαγον ουτοι τὸ πεᾶγμα, to such a length had they carried matters, Dem. de Coron.; (3) when used with the genitive it sometimes includes and sometimes excludes the object expressed by the noun, as the words to and until, do in English; as, άγωνίσασθαι μέχρι θανάτου, to fight even to death, i. e. including death; but in the saying of Pericles, that he would be a friend as far as the altar, μέχει τοῦ βωμοῦ φίλος, the altar is excluded, because he did not mean to be a friend so far as to perjure himself, Hoogeveen de Partic. Græc. In the much controverted passage of Aristot. Poet., h µèv οὖν ἐπωποιΐα τῆ τραγωδία μέχρι μόνου μέτρου μετά λόγου μίμησις είναι σπουδαίων ηπολούθησεν, c. 5, (c. 12, ed. Tyrwhitt,) some commentators give μίχει the sense of excluding or excepting; but the most satisfactory explanation appears to be that of the recent editor, Græfenhan, who says, in substance, that the word μέχρι is used figuratively, as it were, to correspond with the verb ήπολού-Inor, and this again is used to answer to μεταθάσεις, which occurs just before; the meaning of the passage then will be, that Epic poetry did not arrive at the same degree of perfection, and had not so many successive transitions or advances (μεταζάσεις) as dramatic composition; it, indeed, added metre to the composition; but it could follow the footsteps of tragedy only as far as metre; in the use of metre, however, as well as in the species of composition, it differs from tragedy, etc. This editor adds, contrary to the common opinion, that μέχει nowhere implies exclusion. Aristot. Poet. ed. Græfenhan, cap. v, p. 65. "Axei, or axeis, the same, which see.

MH', a negative and conditional particle, used as a conjunction and adverb, in forbidding or entreating, and may be rendered by not, no, not at all; unless, lest, etc. Its appropriate use is to forbid, like the Latin particle no; μη τύπτι, do not strike; if an aorist, μη τύψης μή σε, γέρον, κιχείω, old man, let me not find thee, Il. i, 26. It is used, (1) with the indicative pf., aor., and fut.; as, νῦν δὲ φοδούμεθα μη ἀμφοτέρων ήμαρτήκαμεν, but the indicative pf.

now we fear lest we have failed in both, Thucyd. iii, 53; δείδω μη δη πάντα θεὰ νημερτέα εἶπεν, I fear lest the goddess may have spoken all things true, Odys. v, 300; βλέπετε μή τις ἔσται, see lest there be any one, Coloss. ii, 8; as a negative adverb, in relative propositions it is construed with the indicative present; as, ἐφ' οις γὰς μη φεονώ, σιγάν φιλώ, Soph. Œd. T. 569. (2) With the imperative present; as, wh οίου δεῖν ἡμᾶς, do not think that we ought, Plat. Polit. iii, 414, C; μη λεγ', ὧ τέπνον, τάδε, do not speak thus, my son, Soph. Phil. 886. (3) With the optative, after a verb denoting past time; ας, περιδείσασα μη μιν αποέρσεις ποταμός, fearing lest the river should overwhelm or swallow him up, Il. xxi, 329, in which case zv seems to be understood; it is also construed with the optative, when a wish or prayer is expressed; as, μη νων δναίμην, may I not prosper, Soph. Œd. T. 644; ολοιο μή πω, I do not wish your death, Id. Phil. 949; the particle un, giving the sense of the imperative, accompanies the first or second aorists subjunctive, and the present imperative, but never the present subj. or 2. aor. imper-There are some few instances of un with the first oor. imperative. (Porson Hec. 1116.) With the optative generally in oblique expressions, or when preceded by another optative; as, την Κορινθίαν....χθόνα έφευγον, ένθα μή ποτ' όψοίμην κακῶν χεησμῶν ὀνείδη, Soph. Œd. T. 796; see Trach. 1225. (4) With the subjunctive 1. and 2. aorists, after verbs denoting present or future time; as, βλέπετε μή τις ὑμᾶς πλανήση, see that no one deceives you, Mark xiii, 5; μη είπης, say not, i. e. see or take care that you do not say, the verb φυλάσσου being understood; οπνω μη μάταιος γένηται, I fear lest it should be fruitless, Dem. Olynth. i; when an imperative precedes, un is construed with the aorists of the subjunctive; it is construed with the subjunctive of verbs denoting a prohibition or caution; as, μη μ' ἀφῆς ἐξῆμον, do not leave me deserted, Soph. Phil. 484; also when some reason is assigned why a thing ought not to be done; as, μη μ' ὅκνω δείσαντες ἐκπλάγητε, Id. 225. (5) With the infini-

tive, the verb dei or evactor being understood; as, μη ἀποβρέμδε- $\sigma\theta\alpha i$, we must not wander or go beyond bounds, Antonin. iv, 14. (6) With a participle; as, πãν δένδρον μη ποιούν, every tree that doth not bring forth, or not bringing forth, Matth. xiii, 19. (7) After several kinds of verbs; as those which signify to beware, take heed, prohibit, command, fear, wish; ας, δεάτε μη καταφεονήσητε, see that ye do not despise; κατείχεν μη ποςεύεσθαι, prevented him from going; \(\phi_0 \)ζουμαι μη ταπεινώση, I fear lest he should humble me; μη γένοι-70, may it not happen, God forbid that it should happen. (8) It is also used with various particles; as, in the following examples (alphabetically arranged); as, εί δη μήγε, but if otherwise, if it should not happen otherwise; εἰ μή, unless; μὴ γάς, μη γάς δή, μη δητα, lest it should happen, let it not happen that; μη καί refers to two incidents, μη καί....ἀκούσαντες Ψηφίσησθε.... καὶ ἐκφύγη τὰ πεάγματα αὐτόν, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 87; μη οτι and μη οπως, not only, not even; μη μή, s. as μή, but more forcible; μη μήν, no certainly, no indeed; μη οὐ, μη οὐκ, not, lest not, commonly after verbs denoting fear; πη δὲ καὶ ἐφοδεῖτο μη οὐ δύναιτο ἐκ τῆς χώρας ἐξελθείν της βασιλέως, Xen. Anab. iii, 1, 9 ; μη νύ τοι οὐ χραίσμη σκηστρον, lest indeed the sceptre do not avail thee, Il. i, 28; unless; ὅπως μη πέσης, that you may not fall, φυλάσσου or some such verb understood; όσον μή, almost; ὅτι μή, unless, beside; οὐ μή, not at all, expressing an absolute negative. (9) With 1. a. subj., Soph. Aj. 1108; also with fut. ind., έπως τουτο μη πεισόμεθα, that we may not suffer this, Dem. c. Leptin.; φυλάσσου, όχα, or some such verb being understood. (10) It is also used as a mere sign of an interrogation; as, μη οίει, do you think? μη οὐκ ἤκουσαν, have they not heard? μη οὐκ ἔχομεν, have we not? (11) Mn is rarely used instead of ov, in direct enunciation; as, μη 'γω νόημα κομψότερον ήκουσα, Aristoph. Av.; μη άδικία παρά τῷ Θέῷ, can there be injustice with God? Rom. ix, 14. (12) The distinction between un and où is, that

MH

the latter is a direct negative, not, no; but μή is used with conjunctions, such as iάν, εί, ἵνα, etc., like ne in Latin, in forbidding, entreating, preventing, etc. Μή, in composition, or joined with other particles, as, μὴ γάρ, μὴ οὐ, etc., will be found in alphabetical order, as follows:

M'n γάę, an elliptical expression, used in an emphatic denial, no certainly; where an imperative or optative verb must be supplied from the preceding passage to which the denial refers; as, μὴ λεγέτω τὸ ὄνομα....answ. μὴ γὰς [λεγέτω], Plat. Theæt. 177, Ε. See under μή, No. 8.

M'n γὰς δή. See μή, No. 8. Μήγι, not, otherwise, or μή, not, and γί, indeed.

Mnoaµã, Dor., and

Mηδαμῆ, used adverbially, also μηδαμά sometimes, in the poets, as in Æschyl. Pers. 431, where it must be taken as a neut. pl., not at all, in no wise, by no means; nowhere; strictly, it is a dat. fem. from μηδαμός, and so sometimes written μηδαμᾶ, μηδαμῆ.

Μηδαμήγε, s. as preced. Μηδαμίνός, ή, όν, vain, worthless,

frivolous. Μπδαμόθεν, adv. from no place; in no respect; in no manner; and Μπδαμόθι, and μπδαμόσε, to no place, nowhere; from

Mηδαμοῖ, adv. no-whither; strictly, a dat. masc. From

Mηδαμός, ή, όν, not one; none. $Fr. \mu \acute{n}$, δέ, and ἀμός.

Μηδαμόσε. See μηδαμόθι.

Μηδαμοῦ, adv. nowhere.

Mηδαμῶς, adv. in no manner; in no respect; not at all; μηδαμῶς μεμνώμεθα, let us not remember, Soph. Œd. Τ. 49; but οὐδαμῶς μεμνήμεθα, we do not remember; μή prohibits, οὐ simply negatives. Fr. μηδαμός.

Mnd, for undi.

Mnδί, conj., μή singly, δί being a copulative, and not, Π. xiii, 48; not at all; in connecting propositions, neither....nor; it is used like, and on the same principle as μέ. nor, nor indeed. Fr. μή and δί.

Mάδεα. See μῆδος. Μάδεια, ας, ή, a woman's name, Medea, Eurip. Med.

Mádeici, ci, for Mádei, Medes.

Mndeios, ov. o. Medeus, the son of Jason and Medea.

Μηδείς. μηδεμία, μηδέν, gen. μηδενός, ιᾶς, ενός, no one, none, nobody; nothing; μηδένα μηδαμόθεν, in no estimation at all, Demosth. 562, 23; it is sometimes repeated in an earnest request, μηδέν, ω 'ταν, δέδιθι, μηδίν, do n't, my friend, be alarmed, do n't, Aristoph. Vesp. 375. The following will show the distinction between οὐδέν and μηδέν οὐδὲν πείσει, μηδεν δείσης, you will suffer nothing (from your attempt), do n't (allow yourself) to be afraid, Id. 387; τὸ μηδέν, nothing at all, worthless, Herodt. viii, 106; μηδὲν ἄλλω, nothing else, only, Plat. Theat. 195, E; μηδέν ήττον, not the less; μηδέν μᾶλλον, not the more; μηδεν ὅτι, nothing except; μηδέν θαυμάons, do n't be at all surprised, Plat. Conv. 215, A. Fr. undis and els.

Mηδεμία, ᾶς, and Ion. ῆς, ἡ. See μηδείς.

Mηδέν, neut. g. of μηδείς, used adverbially.

Μήδεο, Ion. contract. μήδου, pres. imperat. m. of μήδομαι.

Mndinor', and

Mηδέποτε, adv. at no time: never. Fr. μηδέ and ποτέ.

Mηδίπω, adv. not yet; not as yet. Fr. μή and πω, enclitic.

Μηδεπώποτε, adv. at no time whatever. Fr. πώποτε.

Mηδίτερος, α, ον, neither of the two, Thucyd. v, 14; Plat. Phil. Fr. μή, δί, and ἔτερος.

Mηδετέρως, adv. neither way; in Gram., in the neuter gender.

Mηδιτίρωσι, adv. to neither side; on neither side or part.

Μήδετο, for εμήδετο, 3. sing. impf. Ion. of μήδομαι.

Μήδευμα, ἄτος, τό, a cunning trick, a stratagem.

Mη δή, nav, do not.

Mηδία, ας, ή, α country, Media. Μηδίζω, f. ίσω, to imitate the Medes; to speak the language of the Medes; to favor the cause of the Medes; ωστς Μηδίσαι, Herodt. vi, 109; Demosth. 1377, 12.

Mndinn, a plant, lucerne or purple medick, medicago sativa.

Mηδικός, ή, όν, Median, of or relating to the Medes, and also to the Persians.

Mηδισμός, οῦ, ὁ, partiality or sympathy for the Medes or Persians, Medism, Herodt. iv, 165.

Mηδιστί, adv. after the manner of the Medes, in the Median language.

Mηδοκτόνος, ου, Mede-slaying. Μηδόλως, for μηδὶ ὅλως, not at all; by no means; in no respect. Th. ὅλος.

Mήδομαι, f. μήσομαι, to intend, be minded to; to meditate; οὐ δί οἱ κακὰ μήσαο θυμῷ, Π. κίν, 253; to resolve; to consult for; to plan; to attempt, Soph. Trach. 881; to contrive, Eurip. Hipp. 1398; to plot, Il. ii, 38; Eurip. Herc. F. 1067; 1. a. m. ἐμησάμην, ω, ατο· τόσα γὰς κακὰ μήσατ, for such mischief he has devised, Il. x, 52; to take heed of; to foresee; it governs two accusatives, one of the person, the other of the thing. From

MH~ΔOΣ, εος, τό, rarely found in sing.; care, counsel, deliberation, prudence; pl. counsels; μήδεα πυχνά, mature counsels, Il. iii, 208; schemes, Æschyl. Prom. 604; the sexual parts, Odys. vi, 129. Probably from μάω οτ μάομαι.

Mῆδος, ου, ὁ, a national noun, a Mede; μῆδός τις, a frightful object, Aristoph. Vesp. 12.

Mηδοστισοῦν, neut. μηδοτιοῦν, for μηδὲ ὅστις οὖν, μηδὲ ὅ τι οὖν, no one whatever, nothing whatever.

Mndoovin, ns, \dot{n} , counsel, wisdom. Fr. $\mu \tilde{n} \delta o s$.

Μηδοτιοῦν. See μηδοστισοῦν. Μηδοφόνος, s. as μηδοπτόνος.

Mnθείς, ενός, ὁ, and μηθέν, ενός, τό, not one; nothing at all. Fr. μήτε and είς.

Mήθυμνα, ης, ή, a town of the island of Lesbos, Methymna.

Mήθ, for μήτε.

Mηθυμναῖος, αία, αῖον, of or belonging to Methymna, Methymnēan, Herodt. i, 23.

Mηκάζω, to bleat like sheep or goats; and

MHKA'OMAI, to bleat, groan, roar with pain, as a wounded animal or person, Il. xvi, 469; 2. a. μακών, part. only in use, μακών, Id. xvi, 469; 2. pf. μίμπα, with pres. time; part. μιμάνισα, Id. iv, 435; impf. λμίμπον, formed from the pf., Odys. ix, 439. Th. μήκω, obsol. Mnzás, άδος, ή, a she-goat, a sheep, Il. xi, 383; properly, the bleating one Fr. preced.

Μηκάω, and μηκέω, s. as μηκάομαι.

Mnxsdavos, n, ov, long. Fr. unxos.

Mηκέτι, adv. no longer; no more; not hereafter; not farther; sometimes construed with the subj.; Plat. Gorg. 488, B.

Mήκιστα, adv. at a very great distance; finally, at last. From Mήχιστος, η, ον, very long; the longest; the tallest, Il. vii, 155; τὸ μήκιστον, the remotest period, superl. Fr. unnos.

MH~KOΣ, εος, τό, length, generally of time; extension, tallness, height, stature; space, distance; μακρον δὲ μῆκος ἐκτελευτήσας χρόνου, after a long extent of time, Æschyl. Prom. 1022; Eurip. Orest. 72; size, Plat. Legg. x, 896, D; also, μηκος, Ion. for μηχος.

Μήκοτε, adv., Ion. for μήποτε. Μηχῦνω, f. ὄνῶ, l. a. ἐμήχῦνα, to lengthen, produce, draw out; to prolong or protract a discourse, Herodt. ii, 35; λόγους μηκύνειν, to make a tedious harangue, Aristoph. Lys. 1132; to treat a subject tediously; pas. μηκύνομαι, to be deferred. Fr. μηxoş.

Μηχυσμός, ου, ό, prolongation; a lengthening. Fr. mnzos.

MH ΚΩΝ, ωνος, and μηκωνίς, λος, ή, a poppy, the wild poppy, Il. viii, 306; a poppy head; an excrement of shell-fish; a vesicle on the belly of the polypus; a kind of sand in minerals or

Mnzwvizós, ń, óv, of or belonging to poppies; μηκωνικὰ σπερμάτια, Theophr. Hist. Pl. ix, 20, 1.

Μηκώνιον, ου, τό, poppy juice,

Mnxwvis, idos, h, lettuce, whence a kind of opium is extracted. See µnxwv.

 $M\tilde{\eta}\lambda\alpha$, sheep; cattle in general, Il. iv, 279; pl. of μηλον.

Mηλάνθη, ης, ή, a kind of beetle which feeds on the apple-blossom. Fr. aves.

Μηλάω, ω, to gather apples.

MH Λ E'A, α_5 , $\dot{\eta}$, an apple-tree; μηλίαι άγλαόκαρποι, apple-trees with beautiful fruit, Odys. vii, 115. "Citrus Medica, μηλέα Μηδική ή Περσική, Theophr. Hist. Pl. 1, 22; 4, 4."

Mnλείη, ή, Poet. for μηλέα. Mnheios, or unhios, a, ov, of or belonging to sheep, Eurip. Cycl.

217. Fr. μηλον. MH'ΛH, ns, n, a surgical instrument; a probe; a catheter. Fr. μάω.

Μηλειάδες. See next. Μήλιδες, and Μηλιάδες, ων, αί, Nymphs presiding over appletrees; from unlov but Mnλιάδες, Trachynian Nymphs, Soph. Phil. 715.

Μηλιεύς, έως, δ, Melian.

Mηλίζω, f. ίσω, to have a yellow color, like apples or quinces. Fr. μῆλον.

Mήλζνος, η, ον, yellow, or of the color of apples. Fr. μηλον.

Mήλιος, ου, ο, an inhabitant of Melos, one of the Cyclades; also, as an adj., Μήλιος, ία, ιον, Melian, Aristoph. Nub. 820; also Ion. for προδάτειος, relating to sheep.

 $M_n \lambda i_s$, $7\delta_{0s}$, \dot{n} , the apple-tree. Fr. unlov.

Mηλιτης, ου, δ, (δίνος,) made of apples or of the juice of apples or quinces, eider. Fr. μηλον.

Μηλόδιος, ου, ό, Melobius, an Athenian, one of the thirty tyrants of Greece, Xen. Hell. ii, 3, 2; Lys. 12, 12.

Μηλόδοσις, ή, a proper name, Melobosis, i. e. a feeder of sheep, a shepherdess.

Μηλοδοτέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to feed or From keep sheep.

Μηλοβοτής, ῆρος, δ, and

Mηλοβότης, ου, δ, a shepherd, Π. xviii, 529. Fr. βόσκω.

Μηλόδοτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, where sheep feed; pastured with sheep, Æschyl. Suppl. 543; uncultivated; wasted by the enemy and left as a place for feeding flocks. Same Th.

Μηλοδόκος, ου, έ, ή, receiving or containing sheep; an epithet of a temple, so called because of the sacrifices of sheep. Fr. δέχομαι. Μηλοθύτης, ου, δ, one who sacrifices, a priest, Eurip. Alc. 121. Fr. θύω.

Μηλολάνθη, οτ μηλολόνθη, ης, ή, a kind of beetle, with which boys, among the Greeks, used to play, the cock-chafer, Aristoph. Nub. 760. Fr. ἄνθος.

Μῆλον, ου, τό, Dor. μᾶλον, an apple; the fruit of any tree; $\mu \tilde{n} \lambda \alpha$, cheeks; the female breast, Aristoph. Lys. 155; μῆλον κυδώνιον, the quince apple; πεςσικόν, the peach;μηδικόν, the orange.

 $\tilde{M}\tilde{n}\lambda \sigma v$, σv , $\tau \delta$, a sheep, Eurip. Phæn. 1270; any cattle; small cattle, as goats and sheep; also, wealth, riches, which consisted anciently of cattle, Hes. Op. 162. Mηλονόμας. See next.

Μηλονομεύς, έως, μηλονόμος, μηλονόμης, and μηλονόμας, ου, δ, a shepherd, a goatherd, Eurip. Alc. 589. Fr. νέμω.

Μηλονόμος. See preced.

Μηλοπάρειος, and

Μηλοπάρηος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, rosy-cheeked. blooming. Fr. παρειά.

Μηλοπέπων, ονος, ό, the melon. Fr. πίπων.

MH~ΛOΣ, ov, h, the island Melos, one of the group called Cyclades. Μηλόσκοπος, ου, fit for watching sheep.

Μηλόσποςος, ου, δ, ή, planted with apple-trees. Fr. σπείρω.

Μηλοσσόος, ou, Poet. for μηλοσόος, sheep-protecting. Fr. μηλον and σώζω.

 $Μηλοσφαγέω, \tilde{ω}$, to sacrifice sheep, Aristoph. Lys. 189. Fr. σφάζω.

Mnλοσφάγος, ου, δ, ή, that feeds on sheep's flesh. Fr. φάγω. Μηλοτρόφος, ου, δ, ή, keeping or

feeding sheep, Æschyl. Pers. 749. Γτ. τεέφω.

Μηλουχος, δ, a girdle that confines the breasts.

Μηλοφόνος, ου, δ, ή, slaughtering sheep. Fr. pávos.

Μηλοφορίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to bear or carry apples. Fr. φίρω.

Μηλοφόρος, ου, carrying or bearing apples.

Μηλοφύλαξ, ακος, δ, ή, one who watches sheep. Fr. φυλάσσω. $M_{\eta\lambda\delta\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, to sound with a probe; to introduce, insert, or dip, for the purpose of sounding, or to give a color. Fr. μήλη.

Μήλων, ωνος, δ, an orchard. μηλον.

Μηλωτή, ης, ή, scil. δορά, the skin of a sheep; the skin of any animal. Fr. μηλον.

Μηλωτίς, ιδος, ή, and

Mnλωτείς, ίδος, ή, an ear-pick, Gl. Cyr.

Μήλω ψ , οπος, δ, \hat{n} , having the color of an apple; yellow. Fr.

Mη μάν, nay verily.

Mn μέν, Ion. for μη μάν.

MH'N, conj.; used in various ways; but very often when a subject is changed, or some new personage is introduced, Eurip. Alc. 1021, etc.; Soph. Antig. 614, etc.; Aristoph. Nub. 3; with ἀλλά it commonly denotes a strong asseveration, nay more, Xen. Anab. i, 2; yes certainly; truly, indeed; yet, besides, moreover; it is commonly used with other particles; η μήν, yes truly, assuredly, distinctly, solemnly, etc.; καὶ μήν, no doubt, said ironically, in Æschyl. Prom.

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1021; μη μήν, and οὐ μήν, no certainly, no indeed; οὐ μην ἀλλά, but yet, nevertheless; τί μήν, why not? "It is erroneously said to be the same as μίν. See Stephen's Treatise on the Greek Expletive Particles, p. 79, etc." Dunb. Lex. But see Passow and other German lexicographers. Dor. μάν.

MH'N, unvos, b, Æol. and Ion. μείς, dat. μηνί, d. pl. μησί, Dor. μής, a month. The Athenian month was divided into three decades, or parts of ten days each; the first day was called νουμηνία, οτ πρώτη ίσταμένου, οτ άξχομένου· the eleventh πεώτη ἐπὶ δέκα, or πρώτη μεσούντος · the twenty-first δεκάτη φθίνοντος, ἀπιόντος, παυομένου, οτ λήγοντος, i. e. the tenth from the ending; sometimes πρώτη ἐπ' εἰκάδι, or μετ' εἰκάδα, or μετ' εἰκόστην and the last day was called fin xaì via, because it was the day of the old and new moon; κατὰ μñνα. in each month, Theophr. Fragm. 6, 1, 8.

Mηνάς, άδος, ή, s. as μήνη. Μήνατο, Ion. for ἐμήνατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of μαίνομαι.

MH'NH, ns, n, Dor. μάνα, the moon; νύπτερος μήνη, the moon by night, Æschyl. Prom. 799. Μήνι, for μήνιι, pres. imperat. act. of μηνίω.

Μηνιαῖος, αία, αῖον, monthly. Μηνίᾶμα, ἄτος, τό, anger, wrath; s. as μήντμα, LXX.

MH~NIΓΞ, 1γγος, 'n, the membrane called the pia mater, which incloses the brain; any membrane.

M_{nviθμός}, οῦ, ἡ, the divine displeasure, anger, wrath, Π. xvi, 62; indignation. Fr. μῆνις.

Mήντμα, ἄτος, τό, the cause of the divine displeasure, Odys. xi, 73; anger, Eurip. Phæn. 948. From

MH⁻NIΣ, 105, ½, vehement and implacable anger, wrath, Π. i, 1; v, 178; hostility; acc. sing. μñνιν, a poetic noun, but used also by Plat. Polit. iii, 390, E. Fr. μίνος.

Μηνίσας, ασα, αν, part. 1. a. act. of μηνίω.

Mnνίσκος, ου, δ, a small moon; a crescent, the disposition of an army in the shape of a halfmoon; the crescent on statues; dimin. from μήνη.

Mnvirns, ov, b, an irascible person. From

Mnviw, and unviw, f. 10w, to be

angry, to be enraged, Il. v, 178; to rage, Il. xii, 10; to express or discover anger; mid. as the active voice, Eschyl. Eum. 101. Th. $\mu \tilde{\eta}_{VIS}$.

Mnvosidńs, or μηνωδής, έος, δ, ή, crescent-shaped, having the form of a half-moon; horned; τοῦ χωρίου μηνοειδοῦς ὄντος, the place being in the form of a crescent, Thucyd. vii, 34. Fr. εῖδος.

Μηνυθείς, εῖσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas. of μηνύω.

Μήνυμα, ατος, τό, an information against, Thucyd. vi, 29; an indication. Fr. μηνύω.

Mήνῦσις, εως, ἡ, an indication or pointing out; a mark; and Μηνῦτής, ῆςος, ὁ, and

Mηνῦτής, οῦ, ὁ, Æschyl. Eum. 236; one who points out, an informer, Plat. Polit. 272, D; also, a narrator or historian, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 157. Fr. μηνύω.

Μήνῦτρον, ου, τό, a reward for a discovery, Thucyd. vi, 27; and Μηνύτως, οςος, δ, s. as μηνῦτής. From

MHNΥ Ω, f. ύσω, pf. μεμήνῦνα, Plat. Phæd. 277; Id. Soph. 226; to disclose, indicate, or point out, Eurip. Orest. 375; Soph. Œd. T. 102; Plat. Menex. 239, B; to discover; to inform; to signify to; to inform against one judicially, Lys. c. Eratosth.; Xen. Hist. iii, 3, 10; 1. a. ἐμήνῦσα, subj. μηνύσω, ης, η, part. μηνύσως, ασα, αν, 1. a. pas. ἐμηνύθην, ης, η, part. μηνῦθείς, εῖσα, ἐν with acc. and dat. Μηνωδής, δ, ἡ. See μηνοειδής.

Mi ὅπως, followed by ἀλλά, more forcible than οὐχ' ὅπως, an elliptical form for μi ὑπολάβετε ὅπως, do not think that, etc.

Mn őτι, s. as μη ὅπως. See μή, No. 8.

Mì où, and Tò µì où, are construed with the infinitive or a participle, when preceded by a negative expression, and render the proposition more affirmative, or stronger, by a double negative; with the inf., μη παεης το μη ου φεάσαι, do not hesitate to say, Soph. Œd. T. 283; πείσομαι γας οὐ τοσούτον οὐδὲν, ώστε μὴ οὐ καλῶς Saver, for I shall not suffer any thing so severe as not to die honorably, Id. Antig. 97. In the following, from Æschyl. Prom. 630, the negative is implied in the verb μίλλεις · τί δητα μέλλεις μη ού γεγωνίσκειν τὸ πã, why do you hesitate to

communicate the whole? See v. 789; Ag. 1144. It is also implied in interrogative sentences: ας, τὶς ἐναντιώσεται μὴ οὐχὶ "Ερωτος είναι σοφίαν, Plat. Conv. 197, A; equivalent to who will controvert or deny, etc. a participle, οὐ γὰς αν μακεάν "χνευον αὐτὸς, μὴ οὐχ ἔχων τι σύμβολον, for I myself could not prosecute the investigation far, having no clue to guide me, Soph. Ed. T. 221; Ed. C. 361. The negative in the following sentence is included in the adjective δυσάλγητος, Soph. Œd. Τ. 13; δυσάλγητος γὰς ἄν εἴην τοιάνδε μη οὐ κατοικτείρων έδραν, for I should be hard-hearted indeed, i. e. I should have no feelings of compassion. With verbs denoting fear, caution, doubt, etc., où retains its absolute negative power, with subj.; as, δίδοικα μη οὐ Θάνη, I fear lest he should not die; the omission of the absolute negative renders the expression conditional, δίδοικα μη θάνη, I fear lest he should die; δεδίως περὶ αὐτοῦ μη διαφθαςῶ, Plat. Polit. ii, 367, A; with the indicative present denoting a kind of suspicion, άλλ' έξαμη ούχ ούτω ταῦτ' ἔχει, but see lest this be not so, Plat. Alc. ii, 139, D; without the absolute negative, άλλ' δρα μη παίζων ιλεγεν, but see (beware) lest he spoke in jest, Plat. Theat. 145, B; μ n oux totiv ones μ n ou ποιείν τοῦτο, I cannot but do this; I must do this; μή sometimes refers to a preceding negative expression, and, with ov, qualifies the verb following, making the expression conditional, Il. i, 26. There is a singular use of these two negatives in Il. xv, 164, μή μ' οὐδὲ, κεατεεός πεε ἐων, ἐπιόν-τα ταλάσση Μεΐναι. The words in all the editions are incorrectly pointed, and hence convey a very inadequate idea of the force of the expression; they should be pointed and rendered in the following manner:

Μή μ', οὐδὶ, κρατερός περ ἰων, ἐπιόντα ταλάσση Μεῖναι,

let him not dare, no, strong though he be, to await my attack; μή qualifies the verb ταλάσση, and οὐδί, referring to κρατερός πες ἰών, makes the expression more absolute, no, he must not, strong though he be;

one sagacious critic says, οὐ belongs to the participle ἐπιόντα! there is an abruptness in the language, natural in one highly exasperated, and withal the elder born, and the chief of the gods. Dunb. Lex.

Mη ουτως, ώς, not so as....; not so much so, as....

Mήπες, adv. not however.

Mn 'πιδάλης, for μη ἐπιδάλης. See ἐπιδάλλω.

Mn 'πιτάμης, for μn ἐπιτάμης, 2. sing. 2. a. subj. act. of ἐπιτέμνω. Mήποθεν, adv. lest from anywhere; from no quarter. Fr. σόθεν.

Mη πολλάχις, lest perchance.
Μήποτε, adv. lest at some time,
Π. vii, 343; with subj., not at
any time, never, Π. ix, 133;
if perhaps; perchance; whether.
Fr. ποτέ.

Mή που, lest in any way, lest perchance.

Mήπω, adv. not yet; μήπως, lest perhaps, Π. x, 101; lest in some way; ἀλλὰ μήπω τοῦτο, but suppose it was not so, Dem. c. Mid. 17. Fr. πω.

M'n πώποτε, adv. never as yet; not as yet; not any time whatever

Μήπως, adv. See μήπω.

Mηςά, τά, a rare Homeric pl. for μηςία, from μηςίαν, which see.

Mnei', for uneiz, nom. pl. of uneiov, which see.

Mηςιαῖος, αία, αῖον, of or concerning the haunch or thigh, on the thigh. Fr. μηςίον.

Mheirbos, or μήςυνθος, ου, δ, and h, a small rope, a cord, a fishing-line; αὐτη μὲν ἡ μήςινθος οὐδὲν ἔσπασεν, this line has caught nothing, in allusion to anglers, Aristoph. Thesm. 928. Fr. μηςύω.

Mηςίου, ου, τό, properly, the thighbone, the thigh; dimin. of μηεός, and used in the plural only,
Π. i, 40, 460, 464. See Odys.
iii, 456.

Mnetons, ov, &, a proper name, Meriones.

Mηςοβράφής, los, δ, ή, sewed up in a thigh; epithet of Bacchus. Fr. βάπτω.

MHPO'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, the thigh, Xen. Cyr. ii, 3, 7; the haunch; probably the fleshy part near the haunch; pl. οἱ μηςοί, and τὰ μῆςα, Il. i, 464.

Mηςοτομέω, ω, f. ήσω, to cut off the thighs. (?) Fr. τέμνω. Μηςοτς εφής, ές, nursed in the thigh, an epithet of Bacchus. Μηροτύπής, έος, striking the thigh. Μήρυγμα, ατος, τό, a rope, a drag-rope; a thread. See μήρυμα.

Μηςυκάζω. See μηςύκω. Μηςυκάομαι. See μηςύκω. Μηςυκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a chewing of the cud, rumination. From Μηςύκω, μηςυκάζω, and μηςυκάομαι, to ruminate or chew the cud. Fr. μηςύω.

Mήςομα, ἄτος, τό, a roll or ball of thread, cord, or other line. Th. μηςύω.

Mηςύσωσθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of MHPΥ΄Ω, f. ύσω, to draw out thread: to wind the thread round the spindle in spinning; to weave in; to turn up and down; mid. to wind or twine about, Theorr. Id. i, 29; to furl the suils, Odys. xii, 170. Perhaps from ἐξύω.

Mής, δ, Dor. for μείς, μήν. Μήσαο, Ion. contract. ἐμήσω, 2. sing. 1. a. m. ἐμησάμην, ω, ατο, and Ion. μησάμην, μήσω, μήσατο, οf μήδομαι.

Mήσεαι, Ion. contract. μήση, 2. sing. f. mid. of the same verb. Μήστι, Dor. for μὴ ἐστί.

Μῆστο, Epic syncop. aor. of μήδομαι.

Μήστως, ωςος, δ, a counsellor; one who deliberates with wisdom; an author, discoverer, or inventor; an inspirer; μήστως φόδοιο, inspirers of flight, Il. v, 272; κςατεζὸν μήστωςα φόδοιο, the bold inspirer of fright, Il. xii, 39. Th. μῆδος.

Mήτ', and μήτε, conj. neither, nor. Fr. τέ.

Mητέριος, ου, δ, ή, maternal, of the mother. From

MH'THP, and Dor. μάτης, έχος, 'n, a mother; also, the matrix; among the Ecclesiastical writers, the baptismal font; also, the mother of the gods, Cybele; gen. by syncop. μητεός, acc. μητέςα, not syncopated; dat. pl. μητεάσι, voc. sing. ὧ μῆτες.

Mήτι, contract. for μήτιι, dat of μῆτις, Il. xxiii, 316; but Μήτι, neut. from μήτις.

Mήτι, lest any thing, that nothing; much less; not only, or much more, according to the train of reasoning; ἀλλὶ οὐδὶ καθὶ ἐαυτὸν στρατιώτης οὖτος οὐδενὸς ἐστὶ ἄξιος, μήτιγε τῶν ἄλλων ἡγεμών, but this man is not personally entitled to any consideration as a soldier, and much less as a commander over others, Demosth. In μήτι, the

component particles are sometimes transposed τοὺς τῶν δεόντων τὶ μὰ ποιοῦντες, not doing any of those things which were necessary, Isocr. ad Nicoclem.; μήτιγουν, not only, Æl. V. Η. xii, 2; μήτι σύγε, by no means do you, Π. ν, 130; μήτιγε, how much more; not only; μήτι γε δὰ τοῖς θεοῖς, much less (to be commanding) the gods, Dem. Olynth. i. Fr. μή and τί. Μητιάασθε, contract. μητιᾶσθε, 2. pl. imperat. pas. of

Mητιάω, and μητιόω, f. άσω, to consult, deliberate, plan, at tempt; to contrive or project any thing; mid. to contrive or plan together, Π. xii, 17; α poetical word. Fr. μῆτις.

Mήτιγε. See under μήτι.
Μητίετα, formerly considered a
the vocative of μητίετης, bu
now agreed to be an Epic nomi
native of that noun, from the
Æolic or Macedonian dialect, I.
i, 508. See next.

Mητϊτης, ου, ὁ, a counsellor; wise in counsel; also, one who consults; epithet of Jupiter, the source of good counsel or wisdom, the counsellor, the wise; all-wise, II. i, 508, et passim. Fr. the obsolete form μητίω.

Mητίζομαι, and μητίομαι, to deliberate, to consult; to plan or contrive; to determine, destine, Il. xv, 349; to attempt, Il. x, 48. Same Th.

Mñτιν, acc. sing. of μñτις.

Mητίδεις, δεσσα, δεν, abundant in counsel; the giver of counsels; that has much counsel, wise; skilfully prepared, Odys. iv, 227. Fr. μῆτις.

Μητιόων, Poet. for μητιών.

Μητιόωντο, 3. pl. impf. mid. of μητιάω, Ion. for μητιάοντο, contract. μητιῶντο, without augment. Th. μῆτις.

Μητίδωσι, Poet. for μητίῶσι, 3. pl. pres. act. of μητίάω.

MH TIΣ, 105, and Att. gen. 1δος, 'n, counsel, judgment, intelligence, prudence, wisdom, Odys. ii, 279; Π. ii, 169, etc.; skill; a plan; ὑφαίνειν μῆτιν, to disclose (lit. to weave) his plan, Π. vii, 324; subtle counsel; a stratagem, a cunning device; Epic dat, μήτι, for μήτιι, acc. μῆτιν. Th. probably μήδω.

Mήτις, ὁ, ἡ, gen. 1005, neut. μήτι, not one, not any one; with opt., but generally divided, μή, τις. See μήτι.

Mñris, idos, Poet. 105, h, Metis,

one of the Oceanides.

Mήτοι, and μήτοιγε, not indeed, not however, but far from it. Fr. μή, τοι, and γε.

Mήτρα, ας, Ion. μήτρη, ἡ, the matrix, the womb, Herodt. iii, 108; the pith of trees. Fr. μήτης.

Μητε αγύετης, ου, δ, a mendicant priest of Cybele. Fr. μήτης and αγείεω.

Μητραδελ Φεός, and

Μητράδιλφος, ου, δ, a mother's brother, an uncle; ή μητράδιλφος, a mother's sister. Fr. μήτης and άδιλφός.

Μητραλοίας, and μητραλφάς, ου, δ, one who kills his mother, a matricide, Æschyl. Eum. 201. Fr. μήτης and ἀλοιάω.

Mήτεη, η, Ion. for μήτεα.

Μητεί, dat. sing. of μήτης. Μητειάς, άδος, η, a peculiar fem.

of μήτειος. Μητείδιος, ία, ιον, of a mother; having a womb; having a seedvessel; μητείδιαι ἀκαλῆφαι,

vessel; μητείδιαι ἀκαλῆφαι, nettles producing seed, Aristoph.

Lys. 549.

Mητρικός, ή, όν, motherly, maternal; s. as

Mήτριος, ία, ιον, and ος, ον, motherly. Lat. maternus.

Μητροδίδακτος, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, having been taught by a mother. Fr. διδάσκω.

Mητείς, ίδος, ή, (γη οτ χώεα,) the mother country.

Μητρόδοπος, ου, δ, ή, received by the mother, *Pind. Nem.* vii, 124. Fr. δέχομαι.

Mητεόθεν, adv. from the mother, Æschyl. S. Theb. 646; s. as μητεός, on the mother's side. Fr. μήτης.

Mητζοκτονέω, ω, f. ήσω, to kill one's mother, Eurip. Orest. 878; and

Mητροκτονία, ας, ή, a killing of one's mother; matricide; and Μητροκτόνος, ου, δ, ή, killing one's mother, a matricide, Eurip. Orest. 580; but μητρόκτονος, slain by one's mother. Fr. μήτης and κτείνω.

Μητρομήτως, Dor. ματρομάτως, ogos, ή, a grandmother by the mother's side, a maternal grandmother.

Μπτροτό τως, οςος, δ, a mother's father, a maternal grandfather, Il. xi, 224; Herodt. iii, 51. Fr. μέτης and πατής.

Mπτζοταζένος, ου, 'n, the virgin mother an epithet of the Virgin Mary. Eccles. Writ. Fr. μήτης and παςδίνος.

Mητρόπολις, εως, ή, the parent or mother state, said of Athens, Herodt. vii, 51; a metropolis or chief city; as, μήτης πολίων, a mother of cities; the relation of a parent city to its colonies being similar to that of a mother towards her daughters, Thucyd. i, 24; Herodt. vii, 51; the mother country. Fr. μήτης and πόλις.

Mητροπολίτης, ου, δ, an inhabitant of a metropolis; a bishop; a metropolitan. Fr. preced.

Mητροπόλος, ου, δ, ἡ, assisting mothers, epithet of Εἰλείθυια, Eileithyia, Pind. Pyth. iii, 15; a priestess of Cybele. Fr. μήτης and πολέω.

Μητροπρεπής, έος, δ, ή, befitting a mother. Fr. πρέπω.

Mητεόβριπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, cast forth or abandoned by his mother, spoken of Paris. Fr. μήτης and ρίπτω.

Μητεός, gen. of μήτης.

Μητροφθόρος, ου, murdering his mother. Fr. μήτης and φθείςω. Μητροφόνος, ου, and η, ον, s. as preced.

Μητεοφόντης, ου, and μητεοφόνος, ου, δ, ή, a murderer of his mother, a matricide, Eurip. Orest. 1139; Æschyl. Eum. 246; but μητεόφονος, ου, δ, ή, murdered by a mother. Fr. μήτης and φόνος.

Mητευιά, ᾶς, and Ion. μητευιής, ή, a stepmother, Eurip. Alc. 316; Il. v, 389; Plat. Menex. 237, B; an adopted country; having the disposition of a stepmother; cruel; unfeeling; of a coast, destructive of, μητευιάνεων, Æschyl. Prom. 729. Th. μήτης.

Mητρυώδης, εος, contract. -ους, ό, ή, like a stepmother, jealous. Fr. είδος.

Mητεώϊος, ta, ïov, Poet. for μητεώος.

Mητεφον, ου, τό, the temple of the mother of the gods, where the archives of the state were hept, Demosth. 381, 1. Fr. μήτης.

Mητεφος, φα, φον, and μητεφος, Poet., belonging to a mother, Eurip. Med. 1302, 1306; maternal, motherly; on the mother's side; μητεφα (ἱερά), the sacred rites or worship of Cybele. Fr. μήτης.

Mήτεωs, gen. ωος and ω, acc. ωα and ων, pl. always of third declen, like πάτεως, δ, a maternal uncle, Herodt. iv, 80; a mater-

nal grandfather; μήτςωις, ancestors by the mother's side, Pind. Olymp. vi, 130. Fr. μήτης.

Mηχανάαται, Poet. contract. μηχανάται, 3. sing. pres. ind. of Μηχανάομαι, ωμαι, f. ήσομαι, to machinate, plan, to contrive stratagems, to form machinations against, to plot, Odys. iii, 213; to manœuvre, Thucyd. iv, 47; in a general sense, to accomplish; to effect by skill; to contrive, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 19; Demosth. 604, 6; to construct, Il. viii, 177; mid. of μηχανάω. Μηχαναβράφος, s. as μηχανοβρά-Φος.

Mηχανάω, ω, f. ήσω, more commonly in the mid.; to plot, plan, contrive, form machinations against; to invent, Odys. xviii, 143; Soph. Aj. 1016. Fr. μηχανή. See μηχανάομαι.

Μηχανέομαι, Ion. for μηχανάομαι. Μηχάνεύω, f. εύσω, to build, fabricate, construct; devise; to contrive, plan; pf. pas. μεμηχάνευμαι. Th. μηχανή.

Mηχανή, ης, ή, a machine, apparatus; an engine, Thucyd. ii, 18; Xen. Cyr. vii, 1, 13; a contrivance, Aristoph. Nub. 475; a plot; invention, means, to produce any thing, Eurip. Phæn. 904; a stratagem, any instrument or aid used to effect any thing; fraud, cunning; µnχανή οὐδεμία ἐστὶ τὸ μὴ κείνον ἐπιδουλεύειν ἐμοί, there is no doubt but that he is plotting against me, Herodt. i, 209; πάση μηχανή, every way, any how; οὐδεμία μηχανή is spoken of as an impossibility, by no means; so μηδεμιῆ τέχνη, by no means, Herodt. i, 112. μñχos.

Mηχάνημα, ἄτος, τό, a machine; an instrument; a contrivance, Xen. Mem. i, 4, synonymous with τεχνήματι in the same paragraph; Æschyl. Prom. 467; deceit, Demosth. 115, 16: fraud; cunning; a trick, an artifice, Xen. Hist. v, 4, 20; Soph. Œd. C. 766. Fr. μηχανάω. Μηχανητές, οῦ, ὁ, a contriver.

Mηχανητικός, ή, όν, good at forming plans, inventive, crafty.

Maχανίκ'ς, ή, όν, skilled in making machines or in devising expedients, etc.; inventive; also, a mechanic; an engineer; a maker of machines; tricky, cunning, Nen. Hist. iii, 1, 6. Fr. μηχανή.

Mηχανίκώς, adv. after the manner or fashion of an artist, mechanic, etc. Fr. preced.

Μηχανιώτης, ου, δ, Poet. for μηχανητής.

Mηχανοδίφης, ου, δ, an inventor of contrivances or machines, Aristoph. Pac. 792. Fr. διφάω. Μηχανόεις, όεσσα, όεν, ingenious, fertile in expedients, Soph. Antig. 362. Fr. μηχανή.

Mηχάνοποιία, ας, ή, the construction of machines, Eurip. Androm. 447; and

Μηχανοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, making machines, a contriver or inventor, Aristoph. Pac. 174. Fr. μηχανή and ποιέω.

Mηχανοβόζος ω, ω, f. ήσω, to contrive plots, Æschyl. Choëph. 219; and

Mηχανοβράφος, ου, δ, ή, that contrives mischief, employing artifice, Soph. Œd. T. 387. Fr. μηχανή and βάπτω.

Μηχανουργός, οῦ, craftily contrived.

Μηχάνωμα, ἄτος, τό, mechanism, something curiously wrought. Fr. μηχανή.

Μηχανώμενος, part. pres. pas. of μηχανάομαι.

Mñχας, ἄτος, τό, an artifice; invention; attempt; aid, expedient, Æschyl. Ag. 192.

Mηχαρίζομαι, to contrive and accomplish; a word ingeniously formed by Wellauer in Æschyl.

Ag. 295, from μῆχαρ ίζεσθαι.

M $\eta_{\mathcal{K} o f}$, $\epsilon o f$, τo , a means, an expedient, contrivance, II. ix, 249; machination, fraud, deceit; a device; $\mu \tilde{\eta}_{\mathcal{K} o f}$ xxxo \tilde{u} , a remedy against evil, Herodt. ii, 181; Eurip. Androm. 534. Fr. $\mu \eta$ - $\chi \alpha v \tilde{\eta}$.

Mήων, ονος, δ, ή, Dor. and Æol. for μείων.

Mήων, ονος, ό, a man's name, Me-

Mía, $\tilde{\alpha}_{5}$, \tilde{n} , dat. $\mu_{1}\tilde{\alpha}$, and Ion. $\mu_{1}\tilde{\eta}$, of ϵ_{1}^{*} , one, Il. iii, 238.

MIAINΩ, f. ἄνῶ, l. a. μίηνα, ἐμίανα with the Attic Poets; Plato has pf. μεμίαγκα, pf. pas. μεμίασμαι, part. pf. pas. μεμιασμάνος, f. pas. μιανδήσομαι, l. a. pas. ἐμιάνδην, ης, η, l. a. subj. pas. μιανθῶ, ἔς, ῆ, to stain or color with a dye; to stain, pollute, profane; to defile, contaminate, Soph. Antig. 1031; Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1594; Plat. Phadr. 81, B; pas. to be stained, etc.

Μιαιφονέω, ω, f. ήσω, to pollute

one's self with murder, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1364; and

Mιαιφονία, ας, ή, murder, slaughter. From

Mιαιφόνος, ου, δ, ή, a murderer; a homicide; polluted with murder, blood-stained; νος. δ μιαιφόνε, Π. ν, 31; sanguinary, cruel, Herodt. ν, 92. Fr. μιαίνω and φόνος.

Μιαιφονώτερος, compar. of μιαιφόνος, Eurip. Med. 268.

Miάνθην, Π. iv, 146, aor. pas. 3. plur. Epic for ἐμιάνθησαν, from μιαίνω, according to Buttm. 3. dual 2. aor. syncop. for ἐμιάνσθην.

Mίανσις, εως, ή, pollution, defilement, LXX. Fr. μιαίνω.

Mἴαντός, ή, όν, defiled, stained, contaminated. Same Th.

Μιανώ, f. act. of μιαίνω.

Mιαρία, ας, ἡ, contamination, impurity; obscenity. Fr. μιαρός. Μιᾶρόγλωσσος, ου, foul-mouthed. Μιᾶρός, ά, όν, stained, especially with blood; polluted, flagitious, Soph. Antig. 742; obscene, impure, infamous, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 10; Aristoph. Achurn. 285; μιαρόν, μιαρόν τὸ Θηρίον καὶ ἄμιατον, an abominable brute, and with no redeeming virtue, Demosth. 788, 9; ἄμιαρί, Ο wretch! Plat. Phædr. 236, E. Th. μιαίνω.

Mίασμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing which pollutes or defiles; a stain; contagion, infection; pollution, Eurip. Orest. 510, 591; Soph. Ed. T. 97; Id. 313; a grievous crime or sin. Fr. μαίνω. Μιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, the same Th.

Mιάστως, ορος, έ, one who defiles, pollutes, or contaminates; one polluted with murder or other crimes, Soph. Electr. 267; a polluter, Soph. Œd. T. 353; also, s. as ἀλάστως, an avenger, an avenging demon, Eurip. Med. 1371. Fr. μιαίνω.

Μίγα, adv., s. as μίγδα.

Μίγάζομαι, f. άσομαι, to mix in company with, Odys. viii, 271; for μίγνυμι.

Mǐγάς, άδος, δ, and 'n, mixed, promiscuous, confused; μιγάσιν Ἑλλησι βαςβάςοις 9' όμοῦ, Eurip. Bacch. 18. Fr. μίγνυ-

Míγδž, adv. confusedly, promiscuously. Fr. preced.; and Μίγδην, the same.

Miysinv, ns, n, 2. a. opt. pas., and

Μιγείς, έντος, in f. g. μιγείσα, part. 2. a. of μίγνυμι.

Μίγεν, Æol. 3. pl. 2. a. pas. of μίγνυμι, for ἐμίγησαν.

Miγέωσι, Ion. for μιγῶσι, 3. pl. 2. a. subj. pas., and

Miyn, for ἐμίγη, 3. sing. 2. a. pas. Ion. of μίγνυμι, generally used in a middle sense, as in Π. v, 143; and

Μιγήμεναι, Att. and Dor. hence μιγῆναι, 2. a. inf. pas., and

Μιγήσομαι, 2. f. pas. of μίγνυμι, to fall in with, Π. x, 365.

Μῖγμα, ἄτος, τό, a mixture, chiefly of colors; a medley. Fr. pf. pas. of μίγνυμι.

Μιγματοπώλης, ου, δ, a seller of mixtures; an apothecary. Fr.

μίγμα and πωλίω. Μίγνυμι, μιγνύω, and Epic μίσγω, the latter always used by Homer and Herodotus in the pres. and impf. instead of µíγνυμι or μιγνύω, f. μίξω, 1. a. ἔμιξα, f. mid. μίζομαι, Epic 2. aor. syncop. 3. sing. Emixto, to mix one substance with another, as water with wine, to mix, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 9; to mix in battle; to mix thoroughly, to mingle, to blend; to mingle any thing with another, Odys. x, 203; mid. and pas. to come together, mingle, meet; to mingle in love's embraces, Hom. passim; Æschyl. Prom. 740; Soph. Œd. T. 741; part. pres. μιγνύς, inf. μιγνύναι, f. pas. μιγήσομαι, 3. f. pas. μεμίζομαι, Æschyl. Pers. 1009; 1. a. pas. ἐμίχθην, Plat. Tim. 63, E; 2. a. pas. ἐμίγην, more commonly used by the poets; pf. pas. μέμιγμαι. Fr. μίσγω comes the Latin misceo. Th. μίγω, obsol.

Mιγνύναι, inf. act. of preced.

Mίδας, ου, ὁ, a little insect which destroys beans; the luckiest throw at dice; also, a proper name, Midas, a king of Phrygia, proverbial for his wealth and stupidity.

Miζεακώθ, indecl., a dish or goblet; in some editions of the Septuagint, μασμαρώθ, literally, a vessel used for sprinkling; hence, a large dish, a basin, a drinkingvessel. Gesenius's Heb. Lex. by Gibbs.

Mín, Ion. for μία.

Mińνη, 3. sing. 1. a. suhj. act. of μιαίνω.

Μιηφόνος, ου, s. ας μιαιφόνος.

Muθεαδατης, ου, i, a man's name, Mithridates, king of Pontus and Bithynia, by whom, it is said, was invented the antidote against poisons, called mithridate. Mileas, or Milens, ov, o, Mithras, the Sun, so called by the Persians, who were worshippers of him, Xen. Cyr. vii, 5, 18.

Mileidarns, ov, o, Mithridates, king of Pontus and Bithynia. See also Mileadárns.

Mizzós, á, év, Dor for mingés, á, óv, Theocr. viii, 64.

Minzulos, or minulos, dimin. of μικκύς, ε. αε μικκός, οτ μικεός. Mixeudixnthis, ou, o, and

Μικραδικητικός, ή, όν, committing petty acts of injustice. μικούς and άδικίω.

Mixpairies, ou, o, n, querulous; complaining of trifles. Fr. ai-

Mizeaulag, azos, i, i, with small furrows; hence, small, scanty. Mizens, gen. Ion. f. g. of µ1zęós.

Mizgogiveios, ov. o, n, having a small chin. Fr. y ivus.

Mixeoδοσία, ας, ή, a small gift or present. Fr. δίδωμι.

Μιπροθυμίω, ω, f. ήσω, to have a little mind; to be pusillanimous. Fr. μικρόθυμος.

Μικροθυμία, ας, ή, pusillanimity; littleness, meanness of soul. Fr. the same.

Μικεδοθυμος, ου, δ, ή, pusillanimous. Fr. μικεός and θυμός. Μικρόκαρπος, ου, ό, ή, bearing small fruit. Fr. μικεός and καρπός.

Μικροκίνδυνος, ου, δ, ή, exposing one's self to dangers for trifles, Aristot. Eth. iv, 8; timid, cautious. Fr. zívdovos.

Mingónoguos, ou, ò, a little world, a world in miniature, a microcosm. Fr. μικείς and κόσμος. Μικρολογέομαι, οῦμαι, to enlarge on trifles, Xen. Hist. iii, 1, 22; to be parsimonious, sparing.

Μικεολογέω, ω, f. ήσω, to relate minutely. Fr. µ1xeos and 26-

Μικρολογία, ίας, 'n, a feeble, meagre discourse, without elevation of sentiment or dignity of expression; a treatise or discourse full of insignificant details; importance attached to trifles; sordidness. From

Mingoldyos, ou, o, n, that pays great attention to trifles, or things little, insignificant, or worthless; cavilling; sordid, Demosth. 1357, 9; parsimonious. Fr. μικεός and λόγος.

Mizeόλυπος, ου, ό, 'n, grieved by trifles. Fr. λύπη.

Mixeomegás, ios, i, i, consisting of small parts, minute.

μέρος. Μικεοποιίω, ω, f. ήσω, to make small, to lessen, detract from, degrade; to impair; μικροποιοῦν δ' οὐδεν οὕτως εν τοῖς ὑψηλοῖς, but nothing so much lessens or detracts from the sublime, Longin. 41; where, as More remarks, the common editions have µ1xeoποιόν, contrary to the authority of the M.s. and the earlier editions. Fr. moitw.

Mingoποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, making small, lessening, impairing or degrading; οὐκ ἐπ' εἴδους ἐπείγει τὰ μικροποιὰ διαριθμείν, there is no necessity (or urgency) of enumerating specifically those things which lessen the effect of composition, Longin. 43. Same Th.

Μικροπολίτης, ου, ό, an inhabitant of a small state or town. Fr. μικρός and πολίτης.

Μικροπρέπεια, ας, ή, meanness, parsimony; and

Μικροπρεπής, έος, δ, ή, mean, sordid, stingy, parsimonious in little things, Aristot. Eth. 4, 2. Fr. πρέπω.

Μικροπτέρυξ, υγος, ό, ή, having small wings (?). Fr. πτέρυξ. MIKPO' Σ , α , δv , and older Att. σμικεός, small, as to size, quantity, or number, rarely as to quality, except when compounded; little, few, small in stature, Xen. Cyr. viii, 4, 9; short, as to time; inconsiderable; of little value, Xen. Cyr. v, 5, 10; trivial, trifling; insignificant; humble, Soph. Æd. T. 1083; weak; compar. μικεότερος, superl. μικρότατος, or, irregularly, έλάσσων, έλάχιστος · μετὰ μιπρὸν (χρόνον), after a little time; μικεόν, little; μικεοῦ, almost, for the most part; mixeou deiv, wanting but little; almost; iz τοῦ κατὰ μικρόν, by degrees, gradually; παρὰ μικρον ποιείσθαι, to esteem lightly, Demosth. 1416, 21. The penult of µ1κεός and σμικεός is always long, Pors. Hec. 318.

Μικρόστομος, ου, δ, h, having a small mouth or opening. Fr.

Μικεότης, οι σμικείτης, ητος, ή, littleness, insignificance, thinness. Fr. µingós.

Μικρότριχος, ου, ο, ή, short-haired. Fr. Seig.

Μικεοφιλοτιμία, ας, ή, love of petty distinction, petty ambition, Theophr. Char. 21. Fr. μικεός, φίλος, and τιμή.

Μιπροφιλότιμος, ου, ambitious of petty distinctions.

Mizeόφεων, ονος, ό, ή, pusillanimous, of a little mind. φεήν.

Miκροφυής, έος, δ, ή, naturally of small growth. Fr. φύω.
Μικρόφωνος, ου, δ, ή, having a

small voice. Fr. φωνή.

Mingoxagns, ios, contract. -ous. ò, 'n, pleased with minute beauties in composition; τὰ μικεοχαen, minute beauties, prettinesses, affectation, in composition, Longin. 4, 44. Fr. χαίρω.

Mικεόχωςος, ου, ό, 'n, having a small territory, Strabo.

Mingo ψυχία, ας, ή, weakness of mind, meanness of spirit; and Mικεό ψυχος, ου, δ, ή, little-souled, mean-spirited, Aristot. Eth. 4, 3; of little elevation of mind. Fr. ψυχή.

Mικρῦνω, f. ἄνῶ, to lessen, LXX.; μικεύνομαι, to become less; to pine away. Fr. μιπρός.

Minews, adv. in a small degree, a little; meanly. Fr. mizeos. Mίπτο, Ion. or Poet. for εμέ-

μικτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of μίγνυμι.

Mizzis, ń, śv, mixed, mingled, blended together. Same Th. Μίλαξ, Att. for σμίλαξ, ακος, ή, the yew-tree; also, bindweed, Aristoph. Nub. 1003; Eurip. Bacch. 108.

Minnos, ou, i, a tool used in moulding figures made of soft substances, a kind of trowel.

Mιλήσιος, α, ον, adj. Milesian; as a noun, δ Μιλήσιος, a Mile-

Milntos, ou, h, and Milnton, ou, τό, the name of a city, Miletus.

Μιλιάριον, ου, τό, a mile-stone. Fr. µίλιον.

MI' Λ I $\Gamma \triangle O\Sigma$, δv , δ , an implement used in the art of moulding figures in clay, stucco, etc.

Miλιον, ου, τό, a mile, a thousand paces, equal to 1618 yards of our measure; while our mile contains 1760 yards; Matth. v, 42. A Latin word.

Μιλτείον, τό, a vessel for keeping ochre or vermilion in.

Μιλτηλιφής. See next.

Μιλτηλοιφής, more correctly μιλτηλιφής, έος, ό, ή, stained or colored with vermilion or red, Herodt. iii, 58; the same with μιλτοπάς η ος in Il. ii, 637. Fr. μίλτος and άλείφω.

Μιλτιάδης, ου, δ, Miltiades, an Athenian general.

Μιλτοχύθης, ου, ό, a man's name, Miltocythes.

Μιλτοπάρησε, ου, δ, ή, (of a ship,) having the cheeks painted with vermilion, red-cheeked; having a red prow, or both sides of the prow painted red, Il. ii, 637, or both the prow and stern red. Fr. μίλτος and παρπά, for παęsiá.

MΙ'ΛΤΟΣ, ου, ή, red ochre or red earth, (not red lead, as commonly supposed,) Herodt. iv, 191; the rubrica of the Latin writers (see Moore's Anc. Mineral. p. 55); the red blight or mildew (rubigo) of corn.

Μιλτοφυρής, έος, ό, ή, marked or streaked with red paint. Fr. φύεω.

Μιλτόω, ω, f. ώσω, to stain or color with red; to paint red, Herodt. iv, 194; σχοινίον μεμιλτωμένον, a red cord to mark lines (as our artisans use a chalkline); also used to mark those who were backward in attending the public meetings; τὸ σχοινίον Φεύγουσι τὸ μεμιλτωμένον, Aristoph. Acharn. 22. Fr. μίλτος.

Miλτώδης, sos, i, i, having the appearance of red ochre.

Μιλτωτός, ή, όν, stained with red ochre, colored red. Fr. μίλτος. MI'ΛΦΑΙ, ων, al, and μίλφωσις, εως, ή, a falling off of the hair of the eyebrows.

Milo, a celebrated athlete of Crotona, in Italy.

MIMAI'KŤAON, ou, τό, the fruit of the arbutus or strawberry-tree.

Μιμαλλόνες, ων, αί, priestesses of Bacchus.

Μιμαλλών, 'n, sing. of preced. MI'MAPKIΣ, εως, ή, οτ μίμαςxυς, υος, ή, a kind of hare-soup, made of the blood and entrails of a hare, Aristoph. Acharn.

Miuas, artos, i, a man's name, Mimas; also, a rocky promontory opposite Chios, Aristoph. Nub. 273; but

Μιμάς, άδος, ή, a female actress or mime. From

Μτμίομαι, ουμαι, to mimic, to imitate, Demosth. 420, 21; to copy, Herodt. ii, 78; to counterfeit, with acc.; inf. pas. u. μεισθαι, f. mid. μιμήσομαι, pf. pas. μεμίμημαι, σαι, ται, Plat. Menex. 238, A. Th. μιμος.

Mrμηλός, ή, όν, expert in imitating; imitated; counterfeited; μιμηλά, scil. τέχνη, the imitative art; superl. μιμηλότατοι, very skilful in the art of imitating.

Μιμημα, ἄτος, τό, an imitation, resemblance, Eurip. Hel. 74; a copy, example; and

Μιμήσαιντο, 3. pl. 1. a. opt. m. of μιμέομαι.

Μιμησις, εως, ή, an imitating, Thucyd. i, 95; a representation. Fr. µīµos.

Μιμητίον, verbal adj., (it) must be imitated, Xen. Mem. i, 7, 2. From

Miμητίος, α, ον, to be imitated, Xen. Mem. iv, 10, 8. Fr. μι-

Μτμητής, οῦ, ὁ, an imitator; οἱ τε μιμηταί, Plat. Polit. ii, 373, B; Plato explains this word by what follows, πολλοί μέν οί περί τὰ σχήματά (literally, gesturemakers, figurantes), τε καὶ χρώματα (painters) πολλοί δί οί περί μουσικήν, ποιηταί τε καί τούτων ὑπηςέται, ῥαψωδοί ὑποκειταί, χορευταί, ἐργολάβοι (undertakers) σχευῶν τε παντοδαπῶν δημιουργοί (cabinet-makers) των τε άλλων καὶ τῶν περὶ τὸν γυναικείον κόσμον. Fr. pf. pas. of μιμέομαι. Dunb.

Μτμητικός, ή, όν, skilled in imitating; proper for imitation; imitative. Same Th.

Μιμητικώτατος, superl. of preced. Μιμητός, ή, όν, that may be imitated, Xen Mem. iii, 10; proposed for imitation; imitated, copied. Fr. pf. pas. of μιμέομαι.

Μιμικός, ή, όν, like or pertaining to buffoons; indecent, immodest. Fr. µīµos.

Μιμιχμός, οῦ, ὁ, the neighing of a horse. Fr. μιμίζω.

Mιμνάζω, to remain fixed or stationary, Il. ii, 392; to remain, Il. x, 549; to wait for, expect. Fr. μένω.

Μιμνάσκετο, Dor. and Ion. for έμιμνήσκετο, 3. sing. impf. pas.; and

Mιμνήσκη, 2. sing. pres. ind. pas. of μιμνήσκω.

Μιμνήσκομαι. See next.

Μιμνήσχω, f. μνήσω, aor. ἔμνησα, (borrowing its tenses from μνάω, obsol.,) with accus. of the person and gen. of the thing, to cause to remember, to remind one of; mid. μιμνήσκομαι, to remember, recollect, to be mindful of, to make mention of, Il. xxii, 268; with the gen.; pf. pas. μέμνημαι, used as a present, plupf. iusuvnunv, with the time of an impf.; อีรเ รฉึง น้อเมทุนส์ระเท

αν εμέμνητο των εαυτου, Dem. de Coron. in Col. Maj. iii, p. 99; pf. opt. μεμνήμην, Il. xxiv, 745; Att. μεμνοίμην and μεμνώμην, Ιοπ. μεμνεώμην, Π. αχίϊί, 361; subj. μέμνωμαι, η, ηται· 1. a. pas. ἐμνήσθην, I made mention of, Soph. Electr. 365; à μνησθείς, the person who made mention of (περί), Dem. de Coron.; 1. a. m. ἐμνησάμην, ω, ατο · μνήσαντο δὲ χάρμης, and they bethought themselves of the battle, Il. iv, 222; the future form μεμνήσομαι, found in Hom., Il. xxii, 390, is always used by the tragic writers, the form μνησθήσομαι is never used (Porson Med. 929); Plato uses both. See βάλλω, Porson's re-

Míμνον, 3. pl. impf. act. Ion. μίμνοντι, Dor. for μίμνουσι, 3. pl. pres. of μίμνω, s. as μένω, part. pres. μίμνων.

Μιμνόντεσσι, dat. pl. Poet. and Ion. for μίμνουσι. From

Μίμνοντι, Dor. for μίμνουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. of

Mίμνω, to remain, Eurip. Phæn. 201; to stand firm; to wait for, to sustain, Il. xii, 133, 136; used by the poets only. Fr. μένω. Μιμολογέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to compose or recite. Fr. μῖμος. Μιμολόγος, ου, mocking one's

words.

Mīμος, ου, δ, one who imitates an actor, a mimic; a player, a buffoon, Demosth. 23, 21; also, the act of mimicking or imitating; a farce; an indecent play or representation; a species of ancient composition in the dramatic form, for which some have now adopted, from the Greek, the name of mime, Aristot. Poet. c. 1. Th. μιμέομαι.

Miuov, 2. sing. contract. pres. imperat. of μιμέομαι.

Mιμώ, όος, contract. -οῦς, ἡ, an ape, because he imitates, μιμείται, the actions of men.

Μιμωδός, οῦ, ὁ, a singer of vulgar songs, a ballad-singer; a buffoon. Fr. ώδή.

MI'N, him, her, it; and, sometimes, them; perhaps from 1/5, obsol. accus. "v, and with v prefixed, Ion. viv, Dor. uiv. is used by the Attic and Ionic poets, and by Herodotus for aiτόν, αὐτήν, and αὐτό, and sometimes for the accus. pl.; also, for Eautov, Herodt. i, 11, 24. MI'NΘA, or μίνθη, ης, η, an herb, mint.

Mirtos, ov, i, s. as preced; also, excrement, ordure.

Mirθόω, ω, to daub or defile with excrement, Aristoph. Plut. 303. Fr. μίνθος.

Miruar, gen. Dor. for Miruar, of Mirua, a city in Thessaly, Minyæ; Mirua, οί, the Minyæ, a race of nobles in Orchomenos; the Argonauts also were called Minyæ.

Mινύεια, ας, ή, s. as Μινύα. See preced.

Mirvinos, Mirvinios, pecul. fem. Mirvinis, idos, of Minyæ.

Miνύθω, to diminish, lessen; to enfeeble, weaken; ώς νῦν ᾿Αργείων μενόθει μένος, since he is now weakening the force of the Greeks, Il. xv, 493; to reduce to a small number; also, to grow less, decrease, οὐδ᾽ ἄῦπνοι κερίναι μινύθουσι, Soph. Œd. C. 692; Æschyl. S. Theb. 915; to pine away; to fail, grow weak; μινύθεσκον, impf., Odys. xiv, 17; μινύθουσι δὲ οῖκοι ἐν σέλαϊ μεγάλω, Il. xvii, 738; l. a. pas. ἐμινύθην. Fr. μινός.

Miνυνθα, adv. a little; a little while; for a little, II. i, 416.

Hence

Miνυνθάδιος, ου, δ, ή, lasting a short time, short-lived, Π. i, 352. From

Μινδός, ά, όν, small, little, thin, diminutive: according to Eustathius it is the Attic for μιπρός, little. (?) Fr. μινύς.

M:ντείζω, f. ίσω, to bewail with a slender or feminine voice; to sing with a plaintive voice, Plat. Polit. iii, 411, A; to lament; to grumble, Il. v, 889; to hum a song or tune, καὶ μινυρίζοντες μίλη, Aristoph. Vesp. 219; ὅσαν δὶ ἀείδειν ἢ μινύρεσθαι δοκῶ, Æschyl. Ag. 15. Fr. μινυρός, s. as the Th. μινύς.

Μινύρισμα, ατος, τό, a warbling, humming.

Μιντεισμός, οῦ, ὁ, s. as preced. Μιντεομαι, to speak or sing with a moaning or plaintive voice, Soph. Œd. C. 677. From

Mινυξός, ά, όν, singing in a moaning or plaintive tone; plaintive, Eschyl. Ag. 1137; of young birds, chirping. Fr. μινύς.

Mirús, vos, s. as µixeos, an assumed root, and not classical.

Mire ωριος, and μινύωρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of short duration; frail, fleeting. Fr. ωρα.

Μ νύωρος, 8. ας μινυώριος.

Mirws, wos, and w, o, Minos, a

king of Crete, Æschyl. Choëph. 609.

Mινώταυςος, ου, δ, the Minotaur, a monster, half man and half bull, kept in the Labyrinth at Crete.

Μιζαιθεία, ἡ. See μιζαίθειον. Μιζαίθειον, ου, τό, μιζαιθεία, ας, ἡ, variable weather. Fr. αίθεία. Μίζαι, 1. α. inf. act. of μίγνυμι. Μιζάνθεωπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, half man, half brute, a centaur. Fr. ἄνθεωπος.

Miξις, or μῖξις, εως, ἡ, a mixing or mingling; a mixture; tempering by mixture; sexual intercourse, Herodt. iii, 101. Th. μίγνυμι.

Mιξοδάρδαρος, ου, δ, ή, a half-barbarian, or half-foreigner; half Greek, Xen. Hist. ii, 1, 10. Fr. βάρδαρος.

M.ξοδόας, ου, ό, mingled with shouts, of mingled sound.

Miξόθης, ηςος, δ, half man, half brute, Eurip. Ion. 1161. Fr. Sής.

Mižοθροος, ου, ο, η, confused, clamorous, mixed confusion, Æschyl. S. Theb. 318. Fr. 9ρόος.

Μιζόλευκος, ου, mixed with white. Μιζόμιζοτος, ου, δ, ή, mixed mortal, i. e. half mortal, half brute, Æschyl. Suppl. 563. Fr. βρό-

Mιξονόμος, ου, feeding a mixed flock.

Miξοπάρθενος, ου, δ, 'n, having the appearance of a virgin and an animal, epithet of the Sphinx, Eurip. Phæn. 1037. Fr. παρθένος.

Mίζοφους, υος, δ, π, having eyebrows that unite. Fr. δφούς. Μίζω, 1. f. act. of μίγνυμι.

Μισαγαθία, ας, ή, a hatred of goodness. Fr. ἀγαθός.

Mισάδελφος, ου, ό, ή, hating one's brother. Fr. άδελφός.

Μισαθήναιος, ου, δ, ή, hating the Athenians, Demosth. 687, ult. Μισαλάζων, ον, gen. ονος, hating boasters.

Μισαλίξανδρος, ou, hating Alexander.

Μισαλληλία, ας, ή, mutual enmity or hatred. Fr. ἀλλήλων.
Μισανθεωπία, ας, ή, hatred of mankind, misanthropy; and
Μισάνθεωπος, ου, ό, ή, hating mankind, misanthropic; savage.
Fr. μισίω and ἄνθεωπος.

Μισαργύρία, ας, ἡ, hatred or contempt of money. Fr. ἀργύριον. Μισγάγκιια, ας, ἡ, a ravine, gulley, or hollow, made by the confluence of torrents from neigh-

bouring hills, Il. iv, 453. Fr. μίσγω, or μίγνυμι, and ἄγκος. Μίσγιαι, Ion. contract. μίσγη, 2. sing. pres. subj. pas., Il. ii, 232. Μίσγιτο, and μισγίσκιτο, 3. sing. impf. pas. Ion., and

Μίσγοισαι, Dor. for μίσγουσαι, pres. part. pl. f. g. of μίσγω, s. as μίγνυμι.

Mισγολαΐδας, ου, ὁ, Misgolaïdas, a Spartan magistrate, Xen. Hel. ii, 3, 10.

Mισγόμενος, η, ον, part. pres. pas. of

Mίσγω, f. ξω, (Lat. misceo,) to mix, mix thoroughly; to mingle; μίσγομαι, to come together; to have connexion with; 2. a. pas. ἐμίγην, Soph. Œd. T. 995; to engage; to be entangled with; always used by Herodt. and Homer. See μίγνυμι.

Μισέλλην, ηνος, δ, \dot{n} , that hates the Greeks, Xen. Ag. ii, 30. Fr. "Ελληνες.

Mīσέω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. μεμίσηκα, Plat. Phil. 44, C; Ep. vii, 350, D; to hate, detest, Il. xvii, 272; to pursue with hatred; to have no regard for; to despise, abhor, dislike; l. a. act. ἐμίσησα, l. a. subj. μισήσω, mid. to render one's self odious; pas. to be hated or detested; l. a. pas. ἐμισήθην, Æschyl. Prom. 45; pf. pas. μεμίσημαι, part. pf. μεμισημένος, η, ον. Τh. μίσος.

Mισηθείς, εῖσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas. of preced.

Mίσηθρον, ου, τό, a medicine or charm to cause hatred; opposed to φίλτρον, a charm to cause love. Fr. μισίω.

Mίσημα, ἄτος, τό, an object of hatred, Soph. Electr. 281; Æschyl. S. Theb. 168. Fr. μισίω. Μισήσω, 1. f. ind. act. of μισίω, one must hate.

Μισητής, οῦ, ὁ, a hater.

Miσητία, und μῖσητεία, ας, ἡ, lust, lewdness, Aristoph. Plut. 989.

Mīσητός, ή, όν, hated, odious, Xen. Mem. iii, 10, 5; opposed to ἀγαπητά · deserving hatred, detestable; libidinous; μισήτη, a prostitute. Fr. μισίω.

Μίσητεον, τό, s. as μίσηθεον. Μισθάαλ. See μεσθάαλ.

Mισθαποδοσία, ας, n, the payment of wages, recompense; retribution; punishment; and

Mισθαποδότης, ου, ό, one who pays wages; a rewarder, requiter, N. T.; one who punishes στ takes vengeance. Fr. ἀποδίδωμι.

Mισθάριον, ου, τό, small pay, a trifling reward, Aristoph. Vesp. 308; dimin. of μισθός.

Missagrie, w, to labor or let any thing for hire; to receive wages; to earn wages; to prostitute one's self for hire, to suffer one's self to be corrupted or bribed, Demosth. 1351, 21. See under δεκάζω. Fr. ἄρνῦμαι.

Μισθαρνευτικός, ή, όν, s. as

Μισθαρνητικός, ή, όν, pertaining to wages, working for wages, mercenary, Plat. Polit. i, 346, D. Same Th.

Missagria, as, h, the receipt of wages; bribery, corruption, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 92. Fr. μισθός and ἄρνυμαι. Mίσθαρνος, ου, ό, a hired servant or workman.

Miolaexions, ou, o, one who serves as an officer for pay, a mercenary officer, a comic name in Aristoph. Acharn. 597. Fr.άςχή.

Μίσθτος, ία, ιον, οτ μίσθιος, ου, δ, ń, hired, mercenary; corrupted with money; venal. Th. µ10-

Mισθοδοσία, ας, ή, the paying of wages; pay, Xen. Anab. ii, 5, 3; hiring; and

Μισθοδότας, α, à, Dor. for μισθοδότης, which see.

Μισθοδοτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to pay wages; to give wages, Xen. Anab. vi, 1, 8. From

Mισθ πότης, ου, δ, a payer of wages, a paymaster, Xen.; Æschin. c. Ctes. Fr. δίδωμι.

MI $\Sigma\ThetaO'\Sigma$, $\delta \tilde{v}$, δ , the pay for labor, wages, salary; reward, recompense; probably, the rent of public lands, Aristoph. Vesp. 671; (see Boeckh, Pub. Econ. of Athens, b. iii, § 1, note;) the pay of the soldiers, which was two oboli per diem; for a heavyarmed soldier, sometimes a drachma; six for a horseman; the common officers' pay was double; the generals' pay was four times that of a common soldier; see Hermann's Political Antiquities, chap. vi, § 153; μισθὸς δικαστικός, a judge's pay, three oboli a day; punishment, Callim.; as moinn for miobos, Salm. de Usur. p. 22; μισθον φέρειν or λαμβάνειν, to receive pay; πράττειν τι μισθού, to do any thing for hire, Demosth.

Μισθοφορά, ãs, 'n, pay, wages; soldiers' pay, Demosth. Φέρω.

Μισθοφορίω, ω, f. ήσω, to serve | Μισογύνης, ου, δ, Attic, a woman-

for hire or pay, as a mercenary, Demosth. 669, 9; to receive pay for filling any public office, Aristoph. Acharn. 608. Fr. φέρω.

Μισθοφοιητέον, verbal adj., from preced., one must keep in pay. Μισθοφορία, ας, ή, pay, wages, Plat. Gorg. 515, E. Same Th. Μισθοφόρος, ου, δ, λ, that does any thing for hire; a soldier; a mercenary, Xen. Cyr. ii, 1, 7. Fr. φέρω.

Mισθόω, ω, f. ώσω, to let out or deliver to be used for hire: to let out for hire, Demosth, 231, 10; mid. μισθόομαι, ουμαι, to hire for one's self, Id. 236, 23; μισθώσασθαι πλοΐον ἀνδρῶν Κοeινθίων, Herodt. i, 24; to procure services for hire, Thucyd. iv, 52; pas. to be hired; 1. a. pas. ἐμισθώθην. Th. μισθός.

Μίσθωμα, ἄτος, τό, that which is let for hire; wages; reward; gain; expense, Herodt. ii, 180. Fr. μισθόω.

Μισθώσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of μισθόω.

Mισθώσιμος, ου, δ, h, that may be hired or purchased, Demosth. 713, 4; venal, mercenary.

Mίσθωσις, εως, ή, a letting out, a hiring; pay, reward; a bargain, Demosth. 960, 8; rent of houses or lands.

Mισθωτής, οῦ, ὁ, one who serves; one who pays rent, a tenant. Μισθωτικός, ή, όν, serving for

hire, mercenary, Plat. Polit. i, 346, A. Same Th. Mισθωτός, ή, όν, hired, mercenary;

subst. a hireling: a pensioner; άλλα μισθωτὸν έγώ σε Φιλίππου πρότερον, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 92; Id. 238, 16; Thucyd. v, 6. Fr. μίδθόω.

Mionelos, ou, o, n, sordid; parsimonious; one who collects the fragments and refuse of the table; ὁ μίσκελος (οἶνος), mean and black wine. From

MI'ΣΚΟΙ, ων, oi, the scraps, crumbs, and fragments, which are commonly thrown under the table and swept out.

Μισοδάρδηρος, ου, δ, h, hating foreigners or barbarians, Plat. Menex. 245, C, or a barbarous style. Fr. μισίω and βάρδαρος. Μισοδάσιλεύς, έως, ό, a kinghater. Fr. βασιλιύς.

Μισόγκμος, ου, ό, ή, hating or averse to marriage. Fr. yaµos. Missoyins, ou, i, hating jugglery or imposture.

hater; said of Euripides, from his frequent attacks upon women in his plays. Fr. yuvn.

Μισοδημία, ας, ή, hatred of the people or of a popular government, Lys. 177, 20; and

Μισόδημος, ου, ό, λ, that hates the people; ω μισόδημε, Aristoph. Vesp. 473; hostile to a democracy, Xen. Hist. ii, 3, 18. Fr. δημος.

Μισόδικος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, averse to litigation. Fr. dinn.

Mισόθεος, ου, ο, n, hating the gods; also, hated by the gods, Æschyl. Agam. 1061. DE65.

Mισόθηρος, ου, hating the chase. Μισολάκων, ωνος, δ, ή, hostile to the Lacedæmonians, Aristoph. Vesp. 1165. Fr. Λάκων.

Μισολάμαχος, ου, ό, h, a hater of Lamăchus, Aristoph. Pac. 304. Μισολογίω, ω, to hate learning; to be an enemy to literature; to be ignorant; and

Mirología, as, n, a hatred of learning or literature, or of disputations, etc., Plat. Phædr. 89, D; and

Μισολόγος, ου, δ, ή, hating learning, Plat. Polit. iii, 411, D; hating argument, Id. Phædr. 89, C; disputatious, etc.; ignorant, unskilful. Fr. μίσος and λόγος. Micovolos, ou, hating bastards. Mīσοξενία, ίας, n, a hatred of

strangers, inhospitality; and Μισόξενος, ου, ό, ή, hating strangers; inhospitable. Fr. Eivos. Mισόπαις, δος, δ, n, a hater of children. Fr. mais.

Μισοπάρθενος, ου, ο, ή, inimical to maidens. Fr. παρθένος.

Μισοπέρσης, ου, δ, a Persianhater.

Mισοποιέω, ω, to do things offensive, unfriendly, or hostile to others, LXX. Fr. ποιέω.

Mironoiós, ou, o, doing acts offensive or hostile to others; inimical. Same Th.

Μισοπόλεμος, ου, ό, ή, hating war. Fr. πόλεμος.

Μισόστολις, εως, ό, one who hates his native city or country, an enemy to the state, Aristoph.

Vesp. 411. Fr. πόλις. Μισοπονίω, ω, f. ήσω, to hate labor or toil, Plat. Polit. vii, 535, D. Fr. 76vos.

Μισοπονης έω, ω, f. ήσω, to hate the wicked or wickedness; and Mισοπονηεία, ίας, ή, hatred of evil or of the wicked. From Μισοπόνηςος, ου, ό, ή, a hater of evil or of the wicked. Fr. *o-

waás.

Mισοπονία, ας, ή, aversion to labor or trouble. Fr. πόνος.

Mισοπόρπαζ, ακος, i, n, hating the handle of the shield, i. e. hating war; μισοπορπακίστατος, one exceedingly averse to war, Aristoph. Pac. 661. Fr. μισίω and πόρπαζ.

Μισοπράγμων, ονος, δ, ή, averse to business. Fr. πράγμα.

Mrσόστωχος, ου, δ, ħ, hating beggars, shunning the poor. Fr. στωχός.

Mισοπώγων, ωνος, δ, ή, hating beards. Fr. πώγων.

MΓΣΟΣ, 105, contract. -005, σό, hatred, hate; enmity, the object of hatred, Æschyl. Ag. 1385; aversion, dislike; hostility, Eurip. Orest. 426; ὧμῖσος, detested wretch, Id. Med. 1320. Μισόσοφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, inimical to wisdom. Fr. σοφός.

Mισότεχνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, detesting children. Fr. τέχνον.

Mισοτύραννος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, hating tyrants, a tyrant-hater, Herodt. vi, 121. Fr. τύραννος.

Mισοφίλιππος, ev, hating Philip, Æschin. 64, 41.

Μισοφιλόλογος, ου, δ , $\hat{\eta}$, inimical to literature. Fr. φίλος and λόγος.

Mī σόφῖλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, disliking friends; hating or abandoning friends. Fr. φίλος.

Mισόχεριστος, ου, δ, ħ, a hating the worthy or best citizens, Xen. Hist. iv, 3, 18. Fr. χεριστός.

Μισόχειστος, ου, δ, ἡ, inimical to Christ and Christians, Eccles. Writ. Fr. Χειστός.

Mισοψευδής, έος, ό, ή, hating lies. Fr. ψεῦδος.

Mίστυλλον, ες, ε, impf. Ion. of MIΣΤΥ΄ ΛΛΩ, to cut into small pieces, to mince, Il. i, 465.

MI'ΣΥ, a vitriolic mineral found in copper-mines, sulphate of copper; a vegetable like truffles. MI'ΣΧΟΣ, and μίσκος, ου, ό, the stem or footstalk of the leaves or fruit of trees; a kind of spade; as if from "σχω.

Missions, ios, i. i. odious, detestable. Fr. 1700s.

Mιτοιργός, οῦ, working the thread. Μιτορράφης, ίος, sewed with thread, having meshes of thread.

MITOΣ, ου, δ, a thread, the thread of a web, the woof, Π. xxiii, 762; the string of a lyre. See κτίνιου.

Miτόω, ω, f. ωσω, to weave; to stretch the threads or warp, for

weaving; to string a musical instrument; to sound the voice, to sing. Fr. μίτος.

MITPA, ας, Ion. μίτρη, ης, η, a mitre, Herodt. i, 195; a zone or broad belt, covering the lower part of the body below the chest, and next the skin; it consisted of plates of brass, and was lined with wool, Il. iv, 216; (see ζωμα·) a girdle used by females, hence λύειν μίτρων, as λύειν ζώ-ζην, a fillet or head-dress for females, Eurip. Hec. 912; a head-band, a turban; acc. Ion. μίτρην.

Mίτεα, ns, n, the Persian Aphrodité or Venus.

Mιτεαίος, ου, ό, a man's name, Mitræus.

Μιτεηφόρος, ου, δ, ή, wearing a mitre, Herodt. vii, 621. Fr. φίρω.

Μιτεόδετος, ου, bound with a μίτεα.

Mιτροφορίω, ω, to wear a female's head-dress or turban, Aristoph. Thesm. 167; to be effeminate. Fr. φέρω.

Mιτροχίτων, ωνος, δ, ή, having a girded tunic. Fr. χίτων.

Μιτεόω, ω, f. ώσω, to bind with a girdle or a head-band, to adorn with a turban; mid. to bind round. Fr. μίτεω.

Μιτυλάνα, ή, Dor. for Μιτυλήνη. Μιτυληναΐος, α, ον, Mitylenæan, of or belonging to Mitylene.

Μιτυλήνη, ης, ή, a chief city of Lesbos, Mitylene.

MI''ΓΥΛΟΣ, and μύτιλος, η, ον, mutilated; hornless.

MITTE, \check{v}_{05} , \check{n} , the substance with which the bees begin to form the honey, or to make tight the joints of their hives, Aristot. Anim. ix, 40.

Μιτώδης, εος, ὁ, ἡ, consisting of thread; a cord or noose, Soph. Antig. 1207. Fr. μίτος.

Mιχαήλ, δ, indecl., a proper name, Michael. Hebr.

Μιχθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of μίγ-

Mix θn , Poet. for $i\mu i\chi \theta n$, 3. sing. 1. a. pas., and

Mixθήμεναι, Poet. for μιχθήναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of the same verb. MI'Ω, obsol., to diminish.

MNA, \tilde{a}_5 , \tilde{n} , a mina; a pound weight; variously estimated; its weight seems to have been 15 oz. $83\frac{3}{4}$ grs., Attic; the Æginetan, 1 lb. $5\frac{3}{4}$ oz. 78.96 grs.; also, a piece of money, valued at a hundred drachma; the Attic mina was worth about £4. 11s.

3d. sterling, or about 19½ dollars; sixty minæ made a talent.
Μνάα, contract. μνᾶ, ᾶς, which see.

Mνάφ, Poet., by pleonasm of α, for μνᾶ, 2. pers. sing. ind. m. of μνάομαι.

Mνααῖος, αία, αῖον, worth a mina, Xen. Hipp. 404.

Μναμα, Dor. for μνημα.

Μναμήϊον, ου, τό, Dor. for μνη. μεΐον, which see.

Μναμονεύθημεν, Dor. for ἐμνημονεύθημεν, 1. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of μνημονεύω.

Mναμοσύνα, ας, Dor. for μνημοσύνη, Eurip. Herc. F. 679.

Μνάομαι, ῶμαι, obsol., to recollect; to be mindful of; to remember; f. mid. μνήσομαι, Π. ix, 643; instead of uvnobhoouas, the tragedians use μεμνήσομαι 1. a. mid. ἐμνησάμην, ω, ατο, Ι made mention of; pf. pas. μέμνημαι, I remember, commonly with the genitive; Demosthenes has μεμνησθαι τούς λόγους, de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 157; see, also, Il. vi, 223. Hence μιμνήσχομαι, to remember, recollect; ἀναμιμνήσκομαι, to call up to recollection what had been forgot. Fr. μνάω, obsol. See remarks under μιμνήσκω.

Mνάομαι, contract. μνῶμαι, to seek after, to aspire to, Herodt. i, 96; to seek in marriage, to court, woo, Odys. xvi, 431. Perhaps from μάω οτ μάομαι.

Μνάσθω, 3. sing. pres. imperat. of μνάομαι.

Μνάσομαι, Dor. for μνήσομαι. Μνάσσειεν, Æol. and Dor. for μνήσειεν, s. as μνήσαι, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. act. of μιμνήσαω.

Mνάσης, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. Dor. for μνήσης, of μιμνήσκω.

Μνᾶσθαι, pres. inf. mid. contract. for μναίσθαι, of μνάομαι.

Μνάστειρα, ας, Dor. for μνήστειρα, ή, and μνήστρια, a bride; a female suitor; a go-between or match-maker. Fr. μνηστής. Μναστέω, Dor. for μνηστίω, ε. as μνηστεύω.

Μναστής, δ, Dor. for μνηστής. Μναστήσας, ασα, αν, part. l. a. Dor. for μνηστήσας, of μνηστίω. Μνᾶστις, ιος, Dor. for μνῆστις, for μνήμη, memory.

Mνάσων, ωνος, δ, a man's name, Mnason.

MNA'Ω, ω, obsol., for which μιμνήσχω is in use, f. ήσω, to suggest or recall any thing to mind; to admonish, warn, advise. See μνάομαι.

Mνία, ἡ, Ion. for μνᾶ.
Mνία, ας, ἡ, mention of any
thing, Æschin. c. Ctes. p. 36;
memory, remembrance, thought,
Soph. Electr. 384; μνείαν ἔχειν,
to have a remembrance of, Plat.
Menex. 244, A. Fr. μνάω.

Mysioθai, Ion. for μνάεσθαι · μνεώμενος, part. pres. m. Ion. of the same verb.

Μνῆμα, ἄτος, τό, whatever is intended to recall any thing to the mind; a memorial, monument, Il. xxiii, 619; a sepulchre or tomb, Eurip. Phan. 145; ἀκολουθῶν ἐπὶ τὸ μνῆμα, following him to his tomb, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 147; Plat. Menex. 242, C; also, a cenotaph, in the Ceramicus, to commemorate the deeds of those who had fallen in Sicily, Demosth. 1310, 15. Fr. pf. pas. of μιμνήσεω. The μνημα was properly a mound of earth or building over the dead, Xen. Cyr. vii, 3, 4.

Μνημείου, Ιοπ. μνημήϊου, ου, τό, α memorial; τόξων έμῶν μνημεῖα, Soph. Phil. 1418; Plat. Theæt. 192, A; a sepulchral monument, Thucyd. i, 138. From Mνήμη, ης, ή, memory, remembrance; mention, Herodt. iv, 81; tradition, Xen. Cyr. v, 5, 4; ὑπὸ μνήμης, through memory, Soph. (Ed. T. 1131; μνήμην έχει», to remember, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1103; μνήμην ποιείσθαι, to make mention of; a monument or memorial, Plat. Legg. v, 741, C. From pf. pas. of μνάω, obsol. Μνημόνευμα, άτος, τό, any thing remembered, recollected, or mentioned. From

Mνημονεύω, f. εύσω, to retain in memory; to remember, Herodt.; η καὶ μνημονεύσαις ἄν, pray could you remember? Plat. Menex. 236, B; to relate; mid. to remind; to mention; pas. to be remembered, Thucyd. i, 23; to be related; to be celebrated; 1. f. pus. μνημονευθήσομαι, I shall be remembered, Dem de Coron.; f. mid. used also in a passive sense, Eurip. Heracl. 335; and

Mνημονίκός, ή, όν, relating to the memory; having a good memory, Aristoph. Nub. 483; τὸ μνημονικό, the faculty of memory, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 285, E; deserving remembrance. Fr. μνήμον.

Munuovizes, adv. distinctly, Demosth. 1383, 7.

Munmosoun, ns, n, the memory,

remembrance, Il. viii, 181; recollection; the name of the mother of the Muses, Mnemosyné. Fr.

Mνημόσϋνος, η, ον, renewing in the mind the remembrance of any thing; τὸ μνημόσυνον, a monument, Herodt. ii, 135; a memorandum, Aristoph. Vesp. 538. From

Mνήμων, ονος, δ, ἡ, retaining in memory, having a good memory, Aristoph. Nub. 480; retentive, Æschyl. Prom. 791; mindful; μνήμων πάνυ, exceedingly mindful; subst., a recorder; a proper name, Mnemon. From μνάω, obsol.

Muñσαι, 2. sing. imperat. 1. a. mid. to μιμυήσκω, but conjugated from obsol. μυάω· υόσσου δη μυñσαι, pray think of returning, Π. x, 509.

Μνησαίατο, Ion. for μνήσαιντο, 3. pl. 1. a. opt. m., and

Μνησάσκετο, Ion. for ἐμνήσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. to μιμνήσκω, Il. xi, 565; μνήσασθε, 2. pl. 1. a. m.; μνήσασθε δὲ θούριδος ἀλκῆς, bear in mind your ardent courage, Il. vi, 112; φυλακῆς μνήσασθε, think of the guard, Id. vii, 371.

Mνήσεαι, Ion. contract. μνήση, 2. sing. f. m. of the same verb.

Mνησθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of μιμνήσκω, Æschin. c. Ctes.

Μνησθηναι, 1. a. inf., and

Μνησθης, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. pas.,

and Μνήσθητι, and 2. pl. μνήσθητι, 1. a. imperat. pas. of μιμνήσεω.

Mνησίδως ω, Dor. μνασιδως ω, to bring presents in token of gratitude, to be grateful.

Mνησιθείδης, ου, ό, a man's name, Mnesithīdes.

Mνησικακίω, ω, f. ήσω, to retain in memory an injury or evil, to bear a grudge against, Demosth. 259, 25; to remind of an evil, Aristoph. Nub. 999; to be angry or indignant at, Xen. Anab. ii, 4, 1; to be revengeful; generally with dative of the person, gen. of the thing; and

Mνησζκάκία, ας, ή, the remembrance of injuries; a grudge, rancor, animosity. From

Mνησίκακος, ου, δ, ή, not forgetting an injury; bearing a grudge; revengeful, rancorous. Fr. μνησις and κακός.

Mνησίλοχος, δ, aman's name, Mnesilachus.

Mνησιπήμων, ονος, δ, ή, remembering sufferings or misfortunes,

Æschyl. Ag. 173. Fr. πημα. Μνησις, εως, η, remembrance, recollection. Th. μνάω.

Μνήσκομαι, abbreviated for μιμνήσκομαι.

Mνήσομαι, 1. f. m. of μνάομαι. Μνηστεία, ας, ή, the act of wooing, courtship; and

Mνήστειςα, ας, ή, a bride, bridemaid, a female suitor, Pind. Isthm. ii, 7. Fr. μνάομαι.

Μυήστευμα, ατος, τό, courtship; the object of courtship; alliance by marriage, Eurip. Hel. 1513. From

Μνηστεύω, f. εύσω, l. a. εμνήστευσα, to sue for in marriage, to woo, to be a suitor, Eurip. Alc. 736; to be a matchmaker or go-between; to aspire to, to desire or seek for; to betroth one to another, Id. Electr. 313; acc. and dat.; mid. to woo for one's self, to court; to prosecute a suit; pas. μνηστεύομαι, to be asked in marriage; μνηστεύειν γάμον, to contract a marriage, Plat. Legg. vi, 773, B; pf. pas. μεμνήστευμαι, 1. a. pas. εμνηστεύθην, part. μνηστευθείς. Fr. wynorńs.

Mνηστίω, ω, f. ήσω, s. as preced. Μνηστή, η, h, a bride; adj. betrothed, affianced. Fr. μνηστής. Μνηστής, ηςος, h, a suitor or wooer, Soph. Trach. 9; Odys. i, 270; he who makes a marriage present for one betrothed; a candidate, one who seeks for any thing; also, one who is mindful of, Pind. Nem. i, 24. Fr. μνάσμαι.

Mνηστήρεσσι, Poet. for μνηστήρσι, dat. pl. of preced.

Mνηστηροφονία, and μνηστηροκτονία, ας, ή, the Slaughter of the Suitors, the name given to the twenty-second Book of the Odyssey. Fr. φόνος.

Μνηστήσας, part. 1. a. act. of μνηστέω.

Mνηστις, εως, and ιος, η, memory, remembrance, Soph. Aj. 516; a mention. Fr. μνάομαι.

Munoτός, ή, όν, affianced, betrothed; wedded, Π. ix, 399. Fr. μνάομαι.

Mνηστύς, ύος, ή, the demand of a woman in marriage, a courtship, wooing, Odys. xvi, 294. Fr. the same.

Mνήστως, οςος, δ, a wooer; one who remembers, Æschyl. S. Theb. 163. Th. μνάομαι.

Μνήσω, fut. of μιμνήσκω.

Mνιαρός, ά, όν, mossy, covered with moss or seaweed; μνιαροΐο

τάπητος, a carpet as soft as moss, Epig. ap Suid. Fr. μνίον. Μνιαρώδης, εος, contract. -ους, δ, ή, s. αs μνιαρός.

Mνίδις, part. See μνιαςός. MNΙ'ON, ου, τό, moss, seaweed. Μνίω, οτ μίω, to eat.

Mroία, μνωΐα, and μνώα or μνώα, ας, ἡ, the (body of) servants of a family, when spoken of collectively, like household; δισπότης μνοίας κίκλημαι, I am the master of the household of slaves, or of a great number of slaves, Hybrias Cretens. A Cretan word.

MNOΥ-Σ, μνοῦ, δ, the first down or soft hair; the down of birds; the soft wool of lambs. Fr. μνίον.

Mνώεο, Ion. contract. μνώου, pres. imperat. pas., and

Μνώμενος, part. of μνάομαι, to woo.

Mνώομαι, Poet. for μνώμαι, contract. for μνάομαι, to remember, have in mind, Π. xi, 71; to sue for in marriage, Ap. Rhod. iii, 1069.

Mνώοντο, 3. pl. impf. of preced., Ion. and Poet. for ἐμνῶντο. ΜΟΓΓΟ'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, having a thick or confused voice; a hollow voice.

Mογερός, ά, όν, laborious, painstaking; unfortunate, miserable, Æschyl. Prom. 564; ἄχεα μογερά, Eurip. Med. 208; doomed to labor, Aristoph. Acharn. 1207; painful sufferings. Fr. μόγος.

Moγευμες, Dor. for μογουμεν, 1. pl. pres. of

 $\hat{\mathbf{M}}_{o\gamma i\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, \hat{f} . $\hat{n}\sigma\omega$, to toil, labor, II. ii, 690; to be weary with labor or to be in distress, $\mathcal{L}s$ -chyl. $Prom.\ 273$; to suffer afflictions; to be harassed, distressed; to grieve; to be in pain. Fr. $\mu'\gamma\gamma_{\sigma}$.

Μογιάω, s. as preced.

Moγιλαλία, ας, ή, hesitation of speech, difficulty of utterance; and

Moγιλάλος, ου, δ, ή, speaking with difficulty, hesitating, having an impediment in the speech; dumb. F: μόγις and λαλίω. Μόγις, and μόλις, adv. hardly, scarcely, with difficulty; slowly. Μογισαψίδαψα, ή, hardly touching the ground, an epithet of the goat, Luc. Tragop. 199.

MOTOΣ, ou, δ, labor, toil, Π. iv, 27; trouble, affliction, vexation, Soph. Œd. C. 1741; misery, sorrow; a poetical word. Mογοστοκία, ας, ή, laborious parturition; and

Moγοστόκος, ου, δ, ħ, presiding over childbirth, epithet of Lucina, Π. xi, 270; also, having a difficult labor. Fr. τίκτω.

MO'ΔΙΟΣ, ου, δ, a dry measure, called a modius, containing 16 sextarii, and equal to one sixth of a medimus, or nearly one pech of our measure; in the English version of N. T. it is inacurately rendered by the word bushel, for which Dr. Campbell substitutes the generic term cornmeasure, Matth. v, 15.

MO' Θ A Ξ , $\tilde{\alpha}_{xos}$, δ , a bond-servant; a slave born in the house of his master. See $\mu \delta \theta \omega \nu$.

MO'ΘΟΣ, sv, δ, labor, toil; also, war, battle; a charge of cavalry, II. vii, 241; tumult, a mêlée; uproar, terror. Perhaps connected with μόγος.

Móθων, ωνος, ὁ, s. as μόθωξ, a domestic slave, same as Lat. verna. The Helots brought up with young Spartans were so termed; they were free, but had no rights of citizenship; also, base, servile; a valet, Aristoph. Plut. 279; troublesome, insolent, an indecent kind of dance, Id. Eq. 618.

Mοθωνίκός, ή, όν, insolent, petulant; servile. Fr. preced.

Moi, dat. sing. of εγώ.

Μοιμυάω, and μοιμύλλω, to compress the lips. Fr. μύω.

Morea, as, n, Ion. ns, dat. n, a part, share, or portion, Demosth. 1067, 5; Æschyl. Prom. 634; the determined and fixed order of things; hence, fate, destiny, either good or bad; μοῖςα κραταιή, a violent death, Il. v, 83; a degree of a circle, in Astronomy; any distinct portion or division of an army, as a regiment, company, etc., Xen. Hist. iii, 3, 10; condition, station, lot; office, duty . rank or place, Longin. 9; honor, Æschyl. Prom. 291; estimation; ἐν οὐδεμία μοίea αγειν or τίθεσθαι, to hold in no estimation, Herodt. ii, 172; iv μοίρα είναι, to be held in respect; price; an oracle or other divine communication; the dominion of a prince; a decree; death, destiny; θανάτος καὶ μοῖex, death and his destiny, Il. xvii, 672; Soph. Phil. 331; κατὰ μοῖραν, suitably, properly, and παρά μοῖραν, unsuitably; inte morear, contrary to the decrees of fate, Hom.; μοῖξά ἐστι μοί, it is my fate; Μοῖραι, the Fates or Destinies, viz., Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos; μοῖραι τρίμορφοι, Æschyl. Prom. 514. Τh. μιίρω, 2. pf. μίμορα.

Moιςάω, f. ήσω, to divide, distribute; most commonly μοιςάομαι, to receive by lot, Æschyl. S. Theb. 889; pas. to be awarded by lot. Fr. preced.

Moιερηγενής, έος, δ, ή, born to a happy lot; born with a lucky destiny; born under happy stars, Il. iii, 182. Fr. μοῖεα and γίνομαι.

Mosenyiτης, ou, o, the leader of a division. Fr. ηγέομαι.

Moιρίδιος, ία, ιον, (Poet. μοιράδιος, Dindorf.) happening by fate; decreed, fated, destined, Soph. Ed. C. 228; fatal, Pind. Olymp. ix, 39. Fr. μοῖρα. Μοίριος, ία, ιον, falling to one's

share, meet, due. Moiçis, 105, 1805, i, a man's name, Mœris.

Mοιρόπραντος, ου, δ, ή, caused or decreed by fate, Æschyl. Eum. 370; destined. Fr. πραίνω.

Moιρολόγος, ου, i, i, announcing fate, prophetic. Fr. λίγω.

Μοιρολογχίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to participate. Fr. λαγχάνω.

Mοΐσα, ας, Æol. for Μοΐσα. Μοισαΐος, αία, αΐον, Æol. and Dor. for Μουσαΐος.

Moioav, gen. pl. Dor. and Æol. for Movowv.

Mοιχάγεια, ων, τά, the fine or recompense paid by a man caught in adultery to the husband of the adulteress, Odys. viii, 332; whatever was paid for taking adulterers. Fr. ἄγεα. Μοιχάγειον, τό, s. as preced.

 $M_{οι}χάζω, f.$ άσω, to commit adultery. Fr. μοιχός.

Mοιχάλίς, τδος, ή, an adulteress; adultery; also, adulterous; γενεδ μοιχαλίς, adulterous generation, Matth. xii, 39. Fr. μοιχός.

Mοιχάομαι, ῶμαι, to be an adulterer; to commit adultery, Mark x, 11; to violate; f. mid. ἡσομαι, pf. pas. μεμοίχημαι. Same

Mοιχάς, άδος, ή, an adulteress; given to adultery. Fr. μοιχός. Μοιχᾶσθαι, pres. inf. contract. of μοιχάομαι.

Moιχάω, ω, f. ήσω, to seduce the wife of another; to debauch; it is used by Xen, Hist. i, 6, 10, to signify to usurp dominion over, viz., the sea. Fr. μοιχός. Μοιχεία, ας, ή, adultery, Plat. Polit. 443, A. Fr. μοιχεύω.

Moιχεύτεια, ας, ή, an adulteress, Plat. Conv. 191, E.

Μοιχεύω, f. εύσω, to violate, debauch; to be an adulterer; to commit adultery; to prostitute, Plat. Polit. ii, 350, B; 1. a. έμοίχευσα, mid. μοιχεύομαι, to prostitute one's self, Aristoph. Pac. 980. Fr. μοιχός.

Moixídios, ía, ior, begotten in adultery, bastard, spurious, Herodt. i, 137; and

Moixinós, ń, ór, adulterous, prone to adultery. Fr. μοιχός.

Μοιχογέννητος, ου, ό, ή, born in adultery. Fr. γεννάω.

MOIXO'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, an adulterer, seducer, debauchee, Aristoph. Nub. 1079; a mode of cutting the hair, practised upon adulterers; πεκαρμένος μοιχόν, closely shaven, as an adulterer, Id. Acharn.

Μοιχότροπος, ου, δ, ή, addicted to adultery, an adulterer or adulteress, Aristoph. Thesm. 399. Fr. τείπω.

Mondos, ou, o, for moxdos. MOΛΓΟ Σ, οῦ, ὁ, Æol. for βολyós, a leathern bag, a sack, a budget; also, an infamous debauchee, a cully, Aristoph. Eq.

MOΛΕ'Ω, or μόλω, both obsol.; the 2. aor. "μολον is generally used; fut. mid. μολουμεθα occurs in Soph. Œd. C. 1739, and a pres. mid. μολείσθαι in Æschyl. Prom. 691; the pf. μεμόληπα is changed into μέμβλωπα, Odys. xvii, 190; (perhaps from pf. of βλώσκω ·) to come, arrive, Soph. Œd. T. 765; to go, Eurip. Med. 1078: to set out, depart; to reach; the part. of the 2. a. μολών is sometimes construed with another verb; see Soph. Phil. 330; Id. Aj. 341; Æschyl. Choëph. 506; it takes sis or πρός after it, either expressed or understood.

Moλιδαχθής, έος, ό, ή, loaded with lead. Fr. axlos.

Μολίεδαινα, or μολύεδαινα, ns, n, a ball or mass of lead; a plummet, to sink nets, etc.; a leaden vase; molybdæna, a metal resembling lead; also, a kind of leaden vessel. Fr. μόλυβδος.

Μολιεδίος, έα, έον, contract. μο-Libbous, n, our, and modibbines, or μολύβδινος, ίνη, ινον, made of lead, leaden.

Μολιεδοειδής, έος, δ, ή, like lead; livid. Fr. eldos.

ΜΟ'ΛΙΒΔΟΣ, or μόλυεδος, ου, i, lead, Herodt. iii, 56.

Μολιβδουργός, οῦ, δ, a worker in lead, a plumber. Fr. Leyov.

Μολιβδοχοέω, ω, f. ήσω, to pour out melted lead, Aristoph. Eccles. 1102. Fr. χέω.

Μολιεδοχεώς, ῶτος, ὁ, ἡ, leadcolored, livid. Fr. χεώς.

Μολιβδόω, ω, f. ώσω, to solder with lead. Fr. μόλιβδος.

Μολίβδωσις, εως, ή, a soldering or fastening with lead. Fr. 40λιδδόω.

Μόλιτος, or μόλυτος, ou, o, s. as μόλιβδος, Il. xi, 237.

Móλίς, adv. hardly, with difficulty; scarcely, Thucyd. vii, 13; after some time, Eurip. Phan. 319; où μόλις, entirely, surely; "the same as miyis, but μόλις seems to have been more generally used; some suppose that it was not used by the tragic poets; but there seem to be no good grounds for this opinion; μόλις, perhaps, belongs to the old Attic, µóyıs to the new. writers from Plato and Aristophanes downwards use μόγις chiefly." Th. μόλος. Dunb. MOΛOΒΡΟ'Σ, ά, όν, voracious, gluttonous ; ὁ μολοβρός, this beggarly glutton, Odys. xviii, 26; also, a beggar, a parasite. Fr. μόλω and βοεά.

ΜΟΛΟ ΘΟΥΡΟΣ, ου, ή, a kind of plant or herb.

Μολοισα, Æol. for μολούσα, part. 2. a. fem. of μολέω, obsol.

 $MO'\Lambda O\Sigma$, ou, δ , labor, toil; battle, combat, uproar. Perhaps for μῶλος.

MO Λ O Σ DO' Σ , $\delta \tilde{v}$, δ , in poetry, a molossus, the name of a metrical foot containing three long syllables; also, an inhabitant of Molossus, a country of Epirus; also, a Molossian dog or mastiff, Aristoph. Thesm. 416; as an adj. Molossian, Æschyl. Prom. 831.

Μόλοττος, ό, a man's name, Molottus.

Μολουμαι, fut. m. of μολίω. Moλουρίς, ίδος, ή, a species of frog or locust. Fr. οὐρά.

Moλόχ, δ, indecl., the name of an idol, Moloch. Hebr.

Mολόχη, ης, ἡ, the herb mallows. Μολπάζω, f. άσω, to sing, chant, tune; to celebrate in song, Aristoph. Ran. 379. Fr. μίλπω. Moλπαιος, αία, αιον, and ου, ὁ, ἡ, tuneful, melodious; μολπαΐαν aoidav, Erinn. in Anthol. Pal. Μολπαστής, οῦ, ὁ, a minstrel or dancer.

Μολπή, ης, Dor. μολπά, ας, η,

a song; a song with dancing, Odys. i, 152; Il. i, 472; Eurip. Alc. 466; a chant, a musical note or tune; οὐ μολπὰν σύριγγος έχων, Soph. Phil. 213; a hymn; a pastime or sport. Fr. μέλπω.

Moλπηδόν, adv. like a song, Æschyl. Pers. 381; with singing; in sport. Fr. μολπή.

Μολπηστής, οῦ, ὁ, a singer. μολπή.

Μολύβδαινα, and μόλυβδος, lead, Aristoph. Nub. 911. See the compounds, etc., under μόλιβδος. Mολύβδίνος, η, ον, leaden, of lead. Moλυβδίς, ίδος, ή, a ball of lead, Plat. Polit. vii, 579, A.

Μόλυεδος, ου, δ, lead; black lead; hence, a black-lead pencil. Μολυβδοχοέω, to melt lead.

Μολυνοπραγμονέω, to stir up dirty quarrels; pas. to be mixed up in a dirty quarrel.

Μολυνοπραγμονούμενος, part. pres. of μολυνοπεαγμονέομαι, plunged head over ears in his dirty puddle, concerned in a dirty job, Aristoph. Acharn. 382.

Μόλυνσις, εως, ή, a soiling or staining, contamination; halfboiled, raw. Fr. μολύνω.

MOΛΫ́ΝΩ, f. ὔνῶ, l. a. ἐμόλῦνα, pf. pas. μεμόλυσμαι, l. a. pas. ἐμολύνθην, ης, η, to spot, stain; to defile, contaminate, pollute, Aristoph. Plut. 310; to violate a woman; to disgrace, dishonor; to dve, stain, tinge; pas. to be stained, defiled, polluted; to roll or wallow in, like hogs, Plat. Polit. vii, 535, E.

Mόλυσις, 105, ή, and Μόλυσμα, ἄτος, τό, a stain, defilement, pollution. Fr. μολύνω. Μολυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, whatever defiles, pollution, contamination, filth, contagion. Fr. μολύνω.

Μόλω. See μολίω.

Moλών, part. 2. a. of preced. Moμφά, ãs, Dor. for

Moμφή, ης, ή, complaint, blame, Eurip. Orest. 1068; μομφην ἔχειν τινί, to blame any one, s. as μίμφισθαι· reproof, reproach, Pind. Isth. iv, 61. Fr. 2. pf. μέμομφα, of μέμφομαι.

Mova, Dor. for worn.

Moνάδην, and μοναδόν, adv. singly, alone. Fr. μόνος. Μονάζω, f. άσω, to be solitary,

to live alone. Fr. μόνος.

Mοναμπυκία, ας, ή, Poet., the head-band or ornament of a single horse; a single ridinghorse, Pind. Olymp. v, 15; the art of vaulting in horsemanship; the guiding of horses with one bridle. Fr. žunuž and vnos.

Moνάμπυξ, xos, δ, ή, and μονάμ-Tuxos, ou, i, i, having a single front-band; a single race-horse; also called κέλης μονάμπυκον ψήχων δίρην, rubbing the neck of his single steed; a single band or fillet, Eurip. Hel. 1566; καὶ μονάμπυκας Πώλους σιδήςψ τέμνετ' αυχένων φόδην, Eurip. Alc. 440. Fr. ἄμπυξ.

Mévardeos, ou, o, n, having one man or one husband. Fr. ἀνής. Moraexia, Ion. μουναεχίω, ω, f. ήσω, to reign as sole monarch; to be king; to have supreme authority; in a bad sense, as a usurper or tyrant, Schmieder in Plut. Vit. Cas.; and

Moνάςχης, ου, δ, a monarch; a king; the Roman dictator. Fr. μόναςχος.

Moναρχία, ας, ή, government by one; monarchy; the supreme command, Xen. Anab. vi, 1, 21; sovereignty, empire; µ0vaezías lewv, Aristoph. Vesp. 474. Fr. μοναρχέω.

Moναρχίκός, ή, όν, monarchical, favoring a monarchy; aiming to be king, despotic, Plat. Legg. iii, 693, E. Fr. preced.

Movaexos, ou, i, or i, one who reigns alone; a king; a monarch; sole ruler; a supreme ruler, Æschyl. Prom. 324; as an adj. unrestricted, Pind. Pyth. iv, 270. Fr. ἀεχή.

Moνάς, άδος, ό, 'n, unity, Plat. Locr. 96, B; the number one; the ace on dice; as an adj. solitary, alone, Æschyl. Pers. 730. Fr. µóvos.

Moνασμός, οῦ, ὁ, solitude, retirement, loneliness; and

Μοναστήριον, ου, τό, solitude, a place where one may live in solitude, a monastery; and

Mοναστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who leads a solitary life, a monk. Fr. μό-

Moναστικός, ή, όν, leading a solitary life, inclined to a solitary life, monastic. Fr. μόνος.

Mοναυλία, ας, ή, a solitary life. celibacy, Plat. Legg. iv, 721; also, a solo piece of music on the flute Fr. aban.

Moraulos, ou, o, h, playing on the flute alone, without the accompaniment of singing; also, living alone or unmarried.

Movăχη, adv., strictly a dat. fem. from μοναχός, alone, singly, in one way only.

Morazós, ń, óv, single, solitary,

alone; receiving one, Xen. Anab. iv, 4, 11; later, monkish; subst. a monk. Fr. μόνος.

Moναχοῦ, adv. alone, only, Plat. Conv. 184, E.

Moregians, ou, o, one who rows singly.

Monή, ñs, h, and Dor. μονά, a dwelling, habitation, abode; a residence, Xen. Anab. v, 1, 4; rest, delay; from μέμονα, 2. pf. of µένω. But

Moun, ns, n, fem. of wovos.

Μονήκοιτος, ου, ό, ή, that sleeps alone. Fr. xoirn.

Moνημέριος, and -ρος, δ, ή, lasting only one day. Fr. huiga.

Movnens, sos, contract. -ous, o, n, solitary, lonely. Fr. ἄςω.

Movi mos, ou, o, n, stable, firm, Xen. Cyr. viii, 5, 6; immovable, Eurip. Orest. 334; Thucyd. viii, 89; having a fixed abode; diligent; attentive to duty, faithful, Soph. Æd. T. 1322; τὸ μόνιμον, constancy. Fr. μένω.

Moviós, ov, i, solitary, wandering alone; wild, savage. Fr. μόνος. Mόνιππος, ου, ό, ή, with a single horse; as a subst. a horse not in harness; a race or riding-horse, Xen. Cyr. vi, 4, 6; Plat. Legg. viii, 834, B.

Moνοβάμων, ονος, Dor. for μονοβήμων, δ, ή, going alone; having a solitary walk. Fr. βαίνω.

Μονογαμέω, ω, f. ήσω, to marry once only, or to have one wife; and

Mονόγαμος, ου, ό, ή, being but once married. Fr. γαμίω.

Movoyévera, n, a peculiar fem. of Movoyevás, éos, ô, á, born alone, only begotten; only; also, principal, chief, first, Plat. Crit. 113, D; of the same blood, Eurip. Hel. 1684. Fr. povos and yi-205.

Μονογέρων, οντος, ό, a morose old man. Fr. γίρων.

Mονόγληνος, ου, one-eyed.

Mονόγλωσσος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, speaking but one language. Fr. γλῶσσα. Μονογεάμματος, ου, δ, ή, consisting of one letter. Fr. γεάμμα. Μονοδάκτυλος, ου, one-fingered. Movoδίρατας, Dor. for μονοδίραrns, one-eyed, Eurip. Cycl. 78. Fr. δέρκομαι.

Movodouros, ou, of unvaried sound, monotonous.

Movobous, ovros, i, i, having only one tooth, Æschyl. Prom. 728. Fr. δδούς.

Μονόδροπον, ου, τό, (φυτόν,) a plant having a single stem or

stalk, being of a single trunk. Pind. Pyth. v, 56. Fr. deina Moνόδροπος, ου, ο, ή, having a single stem. Same Th.

Moνοειδής, έος, ό, ή, uniform, Plat. ${\it Conv.}$ 211, ${\it E}$; composed of parts absolutely similar, Xen.

Anab. v, 2, 11. Fr. είδος. Μονοείμων, ονος, ό, ή, having but one garment. Fr. εἶμα.

Moνοξυγής, ios, and μονόζυξ, υγος, ò, à, drawn by only one horse; left without a mate, Æschyl. Pers. 135. Fr. Zuyos.

Moνόζυξ, υγος. See preced.

Moνόζωνος, ου, ό, έ, having a single zone or girdle; lightarmed; a marauder; wearing a belt as an honorable distinction. Fr. ζώνη.

Mονόζωος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, living alone, solitary. Fr. ζάω.

Movon µεços, ou, o, n, that is of one day. Fr. nµέea.

Movéduços, ou, o, h, having but one door or entrance; singleshelled. Fr. θύρα.

Moνόκαμπτος, ου, ό, ή, having but one joint. Fr. κάμπτω.

Movózaulos, ou, o, n, having but one stalk. Fr. καυλός.

Movoκέλης, ητος, ό, a single horse. Movoκέρως, ωτος, ό, ή, singlehorned; a unicorn, an animal having one horn. Fr. κέρας. Μονοκέφαλος, ου, ό, ή, having a

single head or summit. Fr. κεφαλή.

Mονόκλαυτος, ου, ό, ή, lamenting alone; lamented by one alone, Æschyl. S. Theb. 1056.

Mονοκοιτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to lie or sleep alone, Aristoph. Lys. 592. Fr. x017n.

Movózozzos, ov, o, n, having but one kernel. Fr. xóxxos.

Mονοκόνδυλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having only one joint. Fr. κόνδυλος. Movone τως, οςος, δ, ή, exercising

sole dominion, or unlimited power. Fr. κρατίω.

Movonenais, idos, o, n, having but one shoe or slipper, Pind. Pyth. iv, 133; epithet of Mercury, who gave one of his to Perseus. Fr. zenwis.

Movéneoros, ou, é, h, moved by a single impulse; single-oared. Fr. xeotiw. See dixeotos.

Movozwaos, ou, o, n, having only one limb or foot; having a single stalk; in Rhetoric, a sentence consisting of one member. Fr. xãlov.

Mονόκωπος, ου, δ, ή, employing a single oar, Eurip. Hel. 1127. Fr. κώπη.

Moνολήπυθος, ου, ό, ή, having nothing but an oil-flask.

MONO

Movoλiθos, ou, o, n, made of one stone or rock. Fr. \(\lambda \iftitle \text{005.}\)

Movoλόγος, ου, δ, ή, speaking alone or to one's self. Fr. λόγος.

Mονόμαζος, ου, ό, ή, having but one pap or breast. Fr. μαζός. Μονομάτως, οςος, ό, having a mother only, Eurip. Phan. 1533, Dor. Fr. μήτης. Μονομαχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to fight in

single combat, Eurip. Phan. 1235 ; μουνομάχίω, Ιοπ., to fight alone with, Herodt. ix, 48. Fr. μονομάχος.

Μονομάχία, ας, ή, Ιοπ. μουνομάχίη, ης, ή, a single combat, Herodt. vi, 92; a duel, combat of two gladiators. Same Th.

Μονομάχιον, ου, τό, ε. ας μονομαχία.

Moνομάχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, fighting in single combat, Æschyl. S. Theb. 780; a gladiator. Fr. μόνος and μάχη.

Μονομαχοτροφείον, ου, τό, a place where gladiators were kept and trained. Fr. μονομάχος and τρέ-

Moroustes, ou, o, n, consisting of one measure or metre. Fr. μέ-

Μονομήτως, οςος, δ, ή, bereft of a mother, having a mother only left. Fr. µovos and µńτης.

Μονόμματος, ου, δ, ή, one-eyed. Fr. ὄμμα.

Μονόμοςφος, ου, having but one form, uniform. Fr. μοςφή.

Movov, adv. yet, notwithstanding; at least, only; alone, but; μόνον οὐ, οὐκ, or οὐχί, only not, almost; μόνον εί, only if. Fr. μόνος.

Morovoú, adv., s. as µovov où, and μονονουχί.

Moνονούκ, or μόνον οὐκ, adv. almost, all but, Longin. 44.

Movovouxí, adv. only not, Dem.

Olynth. ii.

Mονόξυλος, ου, ό, ή, made of an entire piece of wood; μονόζυλα πλοΐα, row-boats or canoes, made of one log of timber; in contradistinction to these the larger vessels were called ai vnes io TIOTETOIημέναι, literally, vessels with sails, Xen. Anab. v, 4, 5; Alschin. 44, 30. Fr. ξύλον.

Mονοπάθεια, ας, ή, suffering in

one part only. Fr. πάθος. Μονόπαις, δος, δ, ή, an only child, Eurip. Alc. 331; having but one child. Fr. mais.

Moνοπάλης, ου, δ, one who conquers alone in wrestling.

one sole.

Μονόπεπλος, ου, ό, ή, clad in a πίπλος or long robe alone, Eurip. Hec. 921. Fr. πέπλος.

Mονοποδία, ας, ή, the measuring of verse by single feet. Fr. $\pi \circ \tilde{v}_{5}$. Moνόπους, οδος, ό, ή, having but one foot. Fr. mous.

Μονοπρόσωπος, ου, ό, ή, in Gram., that has but one person. Fr. πεόσωπον.

Μονόπτωτος, ου, ό, ή, in Gram., that has but one case, indeclinable. Fr. πτῶσις.

Mονοπωλέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be the sole vender of any thing, to be a monopolist. Fr. moves and πωλέω.

Μονοπώλιον, ου, τό, a monopoly; ulso, the place of a monopoly. Same Th.

Moνόπωλος, ου, δ, ή, drawn by one horse, Eurip. Orest. 1001. Fr. πῶλος.

Μονόρρυθμος, ου, δ, ή, adapted for one only; μονοβρύθμους δόmous, private houses, Æschyl. Suppl 939. Fr. δύθμος.

Moνοεύχης, ου, ό, digging with one point.

Mόνοςχις, 105 and εως, ή, having one testis, LXX. Fr. öexis. MO'NOΣ, n, ov, Ion. μοῦνος, Herodt.; alone, left alone, Demosth. 275, 1; Eurip. Med. 513; alone, i. e. above all, Plat. Conv. 215, C; Xen. Cyr. ii, 3, 5; Eurip. Androm. 1072; Aristoph. Plut. 250; only, Soph. $Ed. \ \bar{T}. \ 68$; sole, single; deserted, separated, solitary, Id. Phil. 231; unmarried; widowed; αὐτὸ τοῦτο μόνον, this only, nothing but this. The Attic poets use μοῦνος in anapæstics and the choral odes.

Μονοσάνδελος, ου, ό, ή, wearing but one sandal; s. as povonen wis.

Movooidngos, ov, made of nothing but iron.

Μονοσιτέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to eat alone or but one meal in the day, Xen. Cyr. viii, 8, 5. Fr. σιτέω.

Μονόσκηπτρος, ου, ό, ή, that alone wields the sceptre, Æschyl. Suppl. 369. Fr. σκῆπτεον.

Movoστεος, ου, ο, ή, consisting of one bone. Fr. οστεον.

Movoστιβής, έος, δ, ή, going or walking alone, Æschyl. Choëph. 757. Fr. στείζω.

Μονόστολος, ου, ό, ή, sent alone, deserted on a journey, Eurip. Alc. 418; singly armed, Id. Phan. 754. Fr. μόνος and στέλλω.

Mονόπελμος, ου, δ, ή, having but | Mονόστομος, ου, δ, ή, having but |

one mouth or opening.

Μονοστόρθυγξ, υγγος, δ, ή, carved out of a single block.

Μονόστροφος, ου, ό, ή, consisting of a single strophe. Fr. στεέ-Φω.

Moνοσύλλα δος, ου, δ, ή, of one syllable, monosyllabic.

Μονότεκνος, ου, ό, ή, having one child only, Eurip. Herc. F. 1015. Fr. τέκνον.

Moverns, nros, n, unity.

Μονοτόχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, producing one only at a birth. Fr. τίκτω.

Μονοτονία, ας, ή, uniformity of tone, monotony. Fr. τόνος.

Μονοτράπεζος, ου, ό, ή, having one table, seated alone at table, Eurip. Iph. T. 950. τεάπεζα.

Mονότροπος, ου, ό, ή, uniform, simple; single, lonely, Eurip. Androm. 281; unmarried; austere; morose; self-willed. Fr. μόνος and τρόπος.

Μονοτροφέω, ω, f. ήσω, to rear or bring up one alone. Fr. τεέφω. Μονοτροφία, α, ή, a bringing up one by itself; pas. brought up or fed alone, Plat. Polit. 261, D.

Mονούžτος, ου, one-eared; with one handle.

Mονοφάγος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, eating alone, voracious; μονοφαγίστατος, most voracious, Aristoph. Vesp. 923. Fr. φάγω.

Μονόφθαλμος (Ion. μουν-), ου, ό, ή, one-eyed, Herodt. iii, 116; blind of one eye. Fr. μόνος and δφθαλμός.

Μονόφεουεος, ου, δ, ή, that watches alone, Æschyl. Ag. 248; watched by one. Fr. φρουρά.

Mονόφεων, ονος, δ, ή, keeping one's opinion close, holding one's own opinion, Æschyl. Ag. 735. Fr. φεήν.

Movoφιής, έος, δ, ή, growing into one or together, Herodt. ix, 83. Fr. φύω.

Μονόφυλλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, single-leaved. Fr. φύλλον.

Μονόφυλος, ου, ό, ή, proceeding from one tribe or nation. φυλή.

Mονόχεις, χειζος, ό, ή, one-handed. Fr. X sie.

Μονόχηλος, ου, Dor. μονόχαλος, solid-hoofed.

Moνοχίτων, ωνος, δ, ή, having but one coat; clad with but one coat, Diod. Sic. Fr. µovos and χιτών.

Movóxogdos, ov, i, i, having but one string; τὸ μονόχοςδον, a mon-

ochord. Fr. xoedń.

Mονόχεονος, ου, ό, 'n, that consists of one time or has a determined duration. Fr. χρόνος.

Moνόχεοος, contract. -χεους, g. ου, or μονόχεως, ωτος, ό, ή, consisting of one color; having the same color. Fr. χεόα οr χεώς. Μονόψαφος, Dor. for μονόψηφος, ου, ό, ή, having one vote; also, voting differently from all the rest, or exercising one's own judgment, Pind. Nem. ix, 10. Th. ψηφος.

Mονόψηφος, ου, ο, ή, deciding at his own pleasure, Æschyl. Suppl. 368. Fr. $\psi \tilde{n} \varphi o_5$.

Moνόω, ω, f. ωσω, to leave alone, to abandon, desert; to render solitary to reduce to one; pas. μονόομαι, οῦμαι, to be deserted, left alone, to be bereft, Eurip. Alc. 390, 307; part. pf. pas. f. g. μεμονωμένη, l. a. pas. ἐμονώθην, Plat. Menex. 245, D; with gen., sometimes governed by ἀπό, ὑπό, ἐκ, or ἐξ. Th. μόνος.

Mονφδέω, ω, to sing alone; to sing a monody; to bemoan one's self, Aristoph. Thesm. 1077. Fr. μόνος and ψδή.

Morφδία, α5, ή, a singing alone; a monody, Aristoph. Ran. 848. Same Th.

Mov $\omega\theta$ sís, sĩ $\sigma\alpha$, śv, left alone, part. 1. a. pas., and

Morωθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of μο-

Mονῶνυζ, ὕχος, οr μονώνυχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having solid hoofs; having the hoof undivided. Fr. μόνος and ὄνυζ.

Mόνως, adv. solely, on no other grounds, Thucyd. viii, 81.

Mόνωσις, εως, ή, the being deserted, a forlorn condition, solitariness, Plat. Tim. 31, B. Fr. μόνος.

Mονώτατος, η, ον, superl. of μόνος, quite the only one.

Mονώτης, ου, ὁ, fem. μονῶτις, ίδος, ἡ, leading a solitary life. Fr. μόνος.

Mονωτικός, ή, όν, leading a solitary life, living solitary; ζω̃α μονωτικά, solitary animals, opposed to ἀγελαῖα, living in herds.

Mirwψ, Ion. μούνωψ, ωπος, δ, ή, one-eyed, Eurip. Cycl. 641. Fr. μόνος and ώψ.

Mέςα, ας, 'n, a phalanx or cohort of soldiers, among the Spartans; a division of the army, varying generally from 400 to 900 men; four lochi made a mora, Demosth. 172, 26; Eschin. c. Ctes. in

Coll. Maj. iii, 72; also, a civil division or tribe, of which there were twelve in Sparta, Xen. Lac. 11, 14. Fr. μείρω.

Μόργνυμι, ε. αε δμόργνυμι.

MOPE'A, ας, ή, a mulberry-tree; the modern name of the Peloponnesus; from its general resemblance to the leaf of that tree.

Moχίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be in pain or affliction. A doubtful word, without any good authority.

Moςία, ας, ή, an olive-tree; sacred at Athens to Minerva, Aristoph. Nub. 1003.

Mορίμος, and μόρσίμος, ου, ό, ή, that happens by destiny; fated, destined, Il. xx, 302; Æschyl. Choëph. 356. See μόρσιμος.

Mόριον, ου, τό, a small part, a particle; a part, Aristot. Poet. 1; a fragment; a share, a portion of time, Thucyd. i, 85; any part of the body; dimin. of μόρος.

Móçios, $i\alpha$, $i\alpha$, $i\alpha$, destined, decreed by fate; $\gamma \tilde{n}s$, $\mu o e (\tilde{n}s)$, Tymn. Epigr. ii, in Coll. Maj. ii, 325, the destined grave.

Mόςιος, ου, δ, epithet of Jupiter, the Protector of the Mulberrytree, Soph. Œd. C. 710. Fr. μοςία.

Mogis, idos, n, a part.

Moςμολύκειον, or -εῖον, ου, τό, and -λύκη, κης, ἡ, a hobgoblin or ghost; a mask; a bugbear, Plat. Phæd. 77, E; a scarecrow. Th. μοςμώ, όος, οῦς, ἡ.

Μοςμολύσσω, οτ μοςμολύττω, ε.

Moςμολύττομαι, to terrify, to frighten, properly with masks, spectres, etc.; Plat. Crit. 46, C; to deter, alarm, Aristoph. Av. 1245. Fr. μοςμώ and λύσσα.

Μοςμορωπός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, having a frightful aspect, terrific, Aristoph. Ran. 925. Fr. μοςμώ and ἄψ.

Mόςμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, terrific, terrible; also, vain fear, Hes.

MOPM \tilde{Y} P Ω , to murmur, properly, like running water; to roar like the sea, Il. v, 599; to purl, trickle; it is a reduplicated form, in imitation of the sound of gushing water. Fr. $\mu\nu\rho\omega$.

MOPMΩ, 605, 005, n, an old hag of a frightful appearance; a witch; a goblin or spectre; a mask; a bugbear; a bugbear for his boldness, Aristoph. Eq. 694. See μοςμών.

Mοςμώ, adv. for φεῦ, an exclamation of terror.

Mορμών, ῶνος, δ, a bugbear, Xen.

Hist. iv, 4, 17; a frightful spec-

tre, Aristoph. Acharn. 583.
Μοςμωτός, ή, όν, feared; frightful, terrible, ghastly. Fr. μοςμώ.
Μίςζω, 1. f. act. of μοςγνύω, or

μόςγνυμι. Mogósis, ósora, ósv, in Il. xiv, 183, and Odys. xviii, 298, is generally rendered, exquisitely wrought. "The Schol. interprets it by θανάσιμος, fatal, deadly [destined]; neither meaning seems to be applicable. Heyne says, in his Var. Lectt. et Obs. upon the word in the Iliad, that Ernesti hit upon the conjecture, whether the word might not be applied to gems of a blackish or mulberry color, as if from μόρον, morum bacca. There can be little doubt that the adjective, as used by the poet, was meant to refer to the color of the ear-rings, as resembling that of the mulberry fruit, viz., a dark purple." Dunb. But Crusius says, according to the best critics, carefully or skilfully wrought (ear-rings) of rare art; according to Voss, to be rendered bright; and, by Riemer, derived from μαίοω, to shine. See Crus. Lex. Homer. by Smith.

Mόςου, ου, τό, a mulberry; the bramble-berry.

Mόςος, ου, ό, a lot, share, or portion; generally, destiny, Il. xx, 30; κακὸν μόςον, an evil destiny, Id. vi, 357; fate; death; a violent death, Herodt. i, 117; destruction; mishap; μόςον διδόναι τινί, to be the death of a person. Fr. μίμοςα, 2. pf. of μείρω.

MO POXΘΟΣ, ου, δ, morochthus, an Egyptian earth used to whiten linen; supposed to be the same with French chalk.

Mόςσιμος, ου, ο, η, also μόςιμος, sent by the destinies, decreed, fated, Æschyl. Prom. 935; μέςσιμον ημας, the destined or doomed day, Il. xv, 613; subjected to fate; τὸ μόςσιμον, for μοῖςα ἐστὶ μόςσιμον, it is fated, it is decreed by fate, Eurip. Hel. 1676; fate, Æschyl. S. Theb. 263; Soph. Antig. 236; mortal, fatal. Fr. μόςος.

Moςτός, ή, όν, mortal, Callim. Fragm. 271.

MOPΥ ΣΣΩ, for μολύνω, f. ξω, to pollute, defile, contaminate; to make foul or filthy; pas. to be contaminated, soiled, Odys. xiii, 435.

Moςφά, ας, Dor. for μοςφή · and Mοςφάεις, Dor. for μοςφήεις. Μος ταζω, f. άσω, to shape, to

form; to make faces or grimaces, to mimic, Xen. Symp. 6, 4; to mock by grimaces; and Μόρφασμα, ατος, τό, a form, fig-

ure, image; and

Μος φασμός, οῦ, ὁ, gesticulation, a mimic dance; grimace.

Mοςφάω, to shape, fashion, mould. Moρφεύς, έως, δ, Morpheus, the god of sleep.

MOPΦH', ñs, h, and Dor. μοςφά, ãs, form, Eurip. Hec. 1248; shape, figure, appearance, Soph. Œd. T. 743; the human shape and countenance; aspect; beauty, grace, comeliness; the air, mode, or manner of doing any thing, Soph. Electr. 192.

Μορφήεις, εσσα, εν, having a beautiful or handsome form, beautiful; Dor. μος φάεις, Pind. Isthm. vii, 30.

Μορφνοῖο, gen. Ion. of

Μορφνός, ή, όν, ε. as δρφνός, obscure, dark, shady; yellow, tawny, said of an eagle, Il. xxiv, 316. Th. ος φνη.

Μορφόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\hat{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to shape, fashion, form; to represent by a form or image; pf. pas. μεμόςφωμαι, 1. a. pas. ἐμοςφώθην, subj. μοςφωθώ. Τh. μοςφή.

Mορφώ, όος, contract. -οῦς, ἡ, a surname of Venus at Lacedæmon, where her statue was veiled and fettered. Dunb.

Μόρφωμα, ἄτος, τό, form, appearance, Eurip. Hel. 19; shape. Fr. μοςφόω.

Μόρφωσις, εως, ή, formation; configuration; appearance; image. Fr. pf. pus. of μοςφόω.

Μοςφωτής, ηρος, δ, one who shapes or fashions.

Μορφώτεια, ας, ή, the changer or transformer; said of Circe, who transformed men into hogs, Eurip. Troad. 439. Fr. μοςφή.

MO'ΣΣΥΝ, ũνος, δ, a tower or house or any defence made of wood; any tower or defence; a wooden seat or bench; a tribu-

Μοσσύνοικοι, οτ Μοσύνοικοι, ων, οί, inhabitants of wooden buildings, a people of Asia, Xen. Anab. v, 4, 1. Fr. mooous and olkos.

Mοσχάριον, ου, τό, a calf; dimin. of μόσχος.

Mόσχειος, ου, δ, h, of or belonging to a calf. Fr. μόσχος. Μόσχευμα, ἄτος, τό, a scion taken from a tree to be planted; a sucker, a tender plant. Fr. pf. pas. of

Μοσχεύω, f. εύσω, to set out or

train up scions, Demosth. 785, 4; to ingraft; to rear or bring up. Fr. μόσχος.

 $M_{o\sigma\chi\eta\delta\delta\sigma}$, adv. like a calf.

Mοσχίδιον, ου, τό, a young shoot or sucker, Aristoph. Acharn. 996. Fr. μίσχος.

Mooxiov, ou, vo, dimin. of woo-Xos.

Mόσχιος, ία, ιον, of or belonging to a calf; like a calf; young, tender, soft, Eurip. Electr. 811. Fr. µoσχος.

Μοσχοποιέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to make a calf or calves; to make the image of a calf, N. T.; 1. a. έμοσχοποίησα. Fr. μόσχος and

ποιέω.

MO Σ XO Σ , ov, δ , and $\hat{\eta}$, a young tender shoot of a plant, a sprout; hence applied to the young of animals; as, a calf, Aristoph. Acharn. 13; any young animal, Eurip. Iph. T. 360; applied also to a young female, \overline{Eurip} . Hec. 524; Androm. 709; as adj. young, tender, pliable, δίδη μόσχοισι λύγοισι, ΙΙ. xi, 105; by later writers, the animal perfume musk; μόσχω, Dor. for μόσχου, and μόσχως, Dor. for μόσχος. "Ταῦρος, a bull, was the prize of dithyramb, as a goat was of tragedy; which was the reason why Pindar gives to dithyramb the epithet of βοηλάτης, Olymp. 15: Ταὶ Διωνύσου πόθεν ἐξέφαναν Σὺν βοηλάτα χάειτες Διθυράμεω. 'He calls the dithyramb Bondarns,' says the Schol., 'because the bull was the prize to the winner; that animal being sacred to Bacchus.' as the dithyrambic poet contended for a bull, so the harpers, zibaeωδοί, contended for a calf, Aristoph. Acharn. p. 61 : 'Αλλ' ετεςον ησθην, ηνίκ' επὶ μόσχω ποτε Δεξίθεος είσηλθ' ἀσόμενος Βοιютил. 'Some,' says the Schol., 'interpret it ἐπὶ μόσχω, for a calf, because he that got the victory with his harp had a calf He seems for his premium.' indeed to give preference to the other exposition, that makes Mooxos the name of a harper, and the modern translators follow him in it; but the former is the true meaning of the passage, as both the language and the sense sufficiently show." Bentley's Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris, p. 218. (Dunb.) Mooxos, ov, o, a man's name,

Moschus.

Μοσχοσφεάγιστής, οῦ, δ, one who

marks calves judged fit for sacrifice. Fr. μόσχος and σφοαγίζω.

Μοσχοφάγος, ου, δ, h, that lives on veal. Fr. μόσχος and φάγω. Μοτόν, οῦ, τό, and

MOTO' Σ , $\delta \tilde{v}$, δ , lint, applied as a tent to wounds.

Mοτόω, ω, f. ώσω, to introduce or apply lint as a tent to a wound. Fr. preced.

Μότωσις, εως, ή, the application of lint to a wound or sore. Fr. pf. pas. of preced.

Mουνάξ, adv. apart; separately; singly, Odys. viii, 371; one by one; with the article it is used as an adj. ή μουνάξ μάχη, for μονομαχία. Fr. μοῦνος, for μόνος. Μουναςχέω, Ion. for μοναςχέω. Mouvaexin, Ion. for μοναεχία.

Μούναεχος, for μόναεχος. Mouvegérns, ou, ô, a single rower. Fr. igérns.

Mouvoyevás, éos, ô, å, only begotten, for movoysvás.

Μουνόκωλον οίκημα, a house of one story, Herodt. i, 179. Fr. μοῦνος and κῶλον.

Mουνόκωλος, ου, δ, having one member, one story, or floor. See preced.

Mouvolexás, έος, δ, ά, sleeping alone. Fr. λέχος.

Moυνόλιθος, ου, ό, ή, made of a single stone, Herodt. ii, 175; made of a stone only. μούνος and λίθος.

Μουνομάχέω, s. as μονομαχέω. Mouves, Poet. and Ion. for poves, nom. pl. μοῦνοι used by Herodt. and sometimes by Homer.

Mouvoφuńs, έος, ους, ο, ή, uniform : of one nature; simple; growing together, Herodt. ix, 83. Fr. μοῦνος and φύω.

Μουνόω, ω, f. ώσω, for μονόω, Herodt. i, 102, et passim.

MOΥΝΥΧΙΆ, ας, ή, Munychia, a port of Attica, near the Piraus, where was a temple of Diana, Xen. Hist. ii, 4, 7; also, a surname of Diana.

Mουνυχιάζε, adv. of place, to Munychia. See Oncals.

Μουνυχιάσιν, adv., at Munychia; as, ἐπὶ τὸν βωμὸν Μουνυχιάσιν, to the altar of Diana Munychia, Lys. 460, 3, edit. Reiske; Thu*cyd*. viii, 92.

Μουνοχιών, ωνος, δ, Munychion, the tenth month of the Athenians, including the latter half of April and the first half of May; so called from the rites of Diana, which were celebrated at that season. Fr. μουνυχία.

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Muses.

Moυνωθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of μουνόω.

Mouvay, Ion. for μονώψ.

MOΥ ΣA, ns, n, Eol. Moισα, Pind. Pyth. 2, 88; Dor. Mara, Lacon. Maa Movaawv, gen. pl. Æol., and Movoav, Dor. for Movσων, the Muse, particularly the goddess of poetry and music; the goddess of song; Movoar ένιξα Διος παρθένοι, Aristoph. Ran. 875; Il. ii, 761; poetry or song, Eurip. Alc. 354; a poetess, a songstress; music, Eurip. Med. 199; Phan. 800; Alc. 855 learning and science, Plat. Polit. vi, 499, D; every kind of musical instrument; wit or wisdom; any elegant or ingenious invention or fable. Perhaps from μάω, to seek out, invent. See Plat. Crat. 406, A. Hence, μνάω, μνήσκω, μιμνήσκω, μνήμη, etc.

Mova γίτης, ου, δ, a leader of the Muses, epithet of Apollo. Fr. Μοῦσα and ἡγίομαι.

Moυσεΐον, ου, τό, a place dedicated to study and the Muses; a museum; Μουσεΐα, τά, a festival in honor of the Muses; notes or songs, Eurip. Hel. 174; χελιδύνων μουσεΐα, mere chatterers, Aristoph. Run. 93. Fr. preced. Μουσαΐος, αία, αΐον, and

Mουσεῖος, εία, εῖον, and μουσεῖος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of or pertaining to the Muses, Eurip. Bacch. 404.

Mουσίζω, Æοί. μουσίδδω, to contend in singing; to sing; to play on a musical instrument. Fr. μοῦσα.

Moυσική, ης, η, scil. τέχνη, the art of music; the art of poetry; the study of literature, elegance, refinement; ως φιλοσοφίας μὲν οὕσης μεγίστης μουσικής, Plat. Phædr. 61, A; fem. of

Moυσικός, ή, όν, pertaining to the Muses; belonging to music, skilled in music, musical; a musician. Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 19; μουσικός ἀνής, Aristoph. Vesp. 1244; fond of music; devoted to literature, learned, accomplished in any of the liberal arts, especially poetry and music; song, Herodt. vi. 129; agreeable, Plat. Legg. v, 729, A. Th. Μοῦσα.

Mrυσικώς, adv. musically; according to the rules of music; neatly, elegantly, with taste or skill. Fr. preced.

Moυσίσδειν, Port. and Dor. for μουσίζειν, Theorr. viii, 38.

Mουσίσδω, Dor. for μουσίζω. Μουσόδομος, ου, built by song.

Mουσοιεγός, οῦ, ὁ, a musician, a singer or poet. Fr. ἔργον.
Μουσόληπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, inspired by the Muses. Fr. λαμβάνω.

Mουσομανίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be passionately devoted to the Muses, or to poetry, music, etc. Fr. μαίνομαι.

Μουσομανής, έος, smitten by, or having a mania for the Muses or music, poetry, etc.; hence Μουσομανία, ή, devotion to the

Mουσόμαντις, εως, δ, a prophetic songster, Aristoph. Av. 276.

Mουσομήτως, οςος, ή, the mother of the Muses, the parent of arts, Æschyl. Prom. 459. Fr. μήτης.

Μουσσποίεω, ω, f. ήσω, to write poetry; to compose songs; to celebrate in song, Aristoph. Nub. 334. Fr. ποιέω.

Mουσοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a lyric poet or poetess, Herodt. ii, 135. Same Th.

Mουσοπόλος, ου, δ, ħ, one conversant with poetry, a poet; a votary of the Muses, Eurip. Alc. 457. Fr. πολέω.

Mουσουργίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to play on a musical instrument; to compose poetry; to sing; and

Mουσουεγία, n, the making of music or poetry.

Movoove $\gamma \acute{o}_5$, \acute{o}_7 , \acute{o}_7 , \acute{o}_7 , a minstrel, a female minstrel, Xen. Cyr. iv, 6, 6. Fr. $\ensuremath{\varepsilon_{e\gamma}_{ov}}$.

Mουσοφίλης, ου, δ, and μουσόφίλος, ου, loving the Muses.

Μουσοχαρής, έος, ό, ή, delighting in poetry or music. Fr. χαίρω. Μουσόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to render harmonious or elegant; to make verses or music; to instruct in the elegant arts. Fr. Μοῦσα.

Mουστίν, used in the Attic dialect for μοῦ ἐστίν.

Mουσωμήτως, οςος, ή, the mother of the Muses.

Moχθεῦντας, Dor. for μοχθοῦντας, acc. pl. part. pres. of

Moχθίω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. μεμόχθηκα, Æschyl. Prom. 850; (iκμεμόχθηκεν) to labor; to toil, Eurip. Med. 1101; Thucyd. i, 70; to effect with trouble, Soph. Trach. 1036; to take pains with; also, to suffer pain; to be oppressed with affliction or trouble, Eurip. Androm. 678; μάτεια μοχθείν, to toil in vain, Eurip. Phæn. 1680; μόχθειν ιπί τυν, for, in behalf of any one. Fr. μόχθος.

Μόχθημα, ἄτος, τό, labor, toil, affliction, Eurip. Suppl. 1197;

sorrow, Soph. Œd. C. 1612. Fr. μόχθος.

Mοχθηςία, ας, ή, toil, hardship, distress, Plat. Gorg. 505, A; malice, wickedness, depravity, Id. Polit. 302, A; vice, Aristoph. Plut. 109. From

Moχθης όρμαι, οῦμαι, to labor, to endeavour; to be in pain or affliction.

 $M_{οχ} θηεός, ά, όν, laborious; wretched, Xen. Cyr. v, 1, 7; Soph. Phil. 254; miserable, mean; unhappy; bad, depraved; troublesome, Thucyd. viii, 73; vicious. <math>Fr. μόχθος$.

Moχθηςως, adv. maliciously, slanderously.

Moχθητίον, verbal adj., must be endured, Eurip. Herc. F 1242. Fr. μ oχθίω.

Moχείζοντι, Dor. for μοχείζουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. of

Mοχθίζω, Il. ii, 723. See μοχθέω.

MO'XΘΟΣ, ου, δ, labor, toil; trouble, Eurip. Med. 189; distress; calamity; misery, Soph. Trach. 1091; wretchedness; suffering, Æschyl. Prom. 99; weariness.

Μοχθόω, ω, s. as μοχθέω.

Μοχλεύς, έος, ό, s. as μοχλός. Μόχλευσις, εως, ή, the act of

moving with a lever, crow-bar; the reducing a dislocation. Fr. $\mu \circ \chi \lambda \epsilon i \omega$.

Moχλευτής, οῦ, ὁ, he who heaves or moves, as with a lever; applied to Neptune in Aristoph. Nub. 568; and, at line 1399, one who supports or wields new doctrines or new language. I rom Moχλεύω, f. εύσω, and μοχλίω, f. ήσω, to move or lift with a bar or lever, Il. xii, 259; to heave up rocks, Eurip. Cycl. 240; to set in motion; to wrench with a bar, Eurip. Herc. F. 994; to fasten with a bar or bolt; to endeavour; to contrive. Fr. μοχλός.

Mox λ íos, ou, τ ó, dimin. of Mox λ ós, oũ, δ , a bar, Odys. ix. 382; Nen. Anab. vii, 1, 7; a lever; a bolt; a lock; any

lever; a bolt; a lock; any fastening; a stake hardened in the fire, Eurip. Cycl. 626; in the plur., sometimes μοχλά. See δχλεύς. Th. δχλεύω.

Mόψος, ου, ό, a proper name, Mopsus.

MY, an expression of weeping, sorrow, or discontent, Aristoph. Thesm. 231; Eq. 10.

Μυάγεα, ας, ή, a mouse-trap. Fr. μῦς and ἄγεα.

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Muaz, axos, i, a kind of shellfish, the edible muscle.

Múas, acc. pl. of µus.

Mυάω, ω, f. άσω, to compress the lips, as if in pain; to make a wry mouth, Aristoph. Lys. 126; to wink. Fr. μῦ.

Μυγάλίη, or, contract. μυγάλῆ, or μυγάλη, n, a shrew-mouse, the fleld-mouse, Herodt. ii, 67. Th. γαλίη.

Mwyμός, οῦ, ὁ, the sound which is emitted from the nostrils, when the lips are closed. Th. μύζω.

MΥΔΑ'ZOMAI, to detest, abhor, as if closing the eyes to avoid the sight of. Fr. μύω.

Mυδαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to moisten; to wet; and

Μυδάλίος, ία, ίον, moist, wet; tinged, Il. xi, 54; δάκευσι μυ-δαλία, Soph. Electr. 162; damp, soaked; mouldy, musty. Th. μυδάω.

MΥΔΑ'Ω, f. ήσω, to be wet or moist, Soph. Œd. T. 1278; to decay or become corrupted by too much moisture; to rot or putrefy; to be mouldy. Hence Midnois, εως, ή, moisture, dampness, mouldiness, rottenness; putrefaction occasioned by too much moisture.

Miδος, ου, δ, ή, mute, from μύω, to close the lips; hence Lat. mutus.

Mυδος, ου, δ, moistness, dampness; a poisonous sap or juice; a purulent, corrupted matter. Fr. μύζω.

Μυδόωσαν, Poet. for μυδώσαν, acc. sing. part. pres. f. g. of μυδάω. Μυδείασις, εως, ή, a defect in the eye, occasioned by too great dilatation of the pupil.

Μυδροπτυπίω, ω, f. ήσω, to forge a burning mass of metal, Æschyl. Prom. 366. Fr. πτυπίω. Μυδροπτύπος, ου, δ, ἡ, a worker in iron, a smith, Eurip. Herc. F. 987. From

MΥ ΔΡΟΣ, ου, δ, an ignited mass of iron, used in the ordeal by fire; μύδρους αἵρειν χεροῖν, to hold in our hands the glowing iron, Soph. Antig. 264, ed. Woolsey. See under διέρτω. Herodt. i, 165; a mass of any substance of a white heat; a ball of fire. Mυδών, ὧνος, δ, fungous flesh in a fistulous ulcer; putrid flesh. Fr. μυδῶν.

Mύδων, ωνος, δ, a proper name, Mydon.

Mυέκφοςις, 105, 'n, Myecphoris, a town in Egypt on a small island near Bubastis.

Mυίλἴνος, η, ον, of or belonging to marrow.

Mυελόεις, όεσσα, όεν, full of marrow, Odys. ix, 253; fat, nutritious. From

MTEAO'Z, ov, b, marrow, Il. xx, 482; strong or nourishing food, Id. xxii, 501; the innermost recess of the mind, Eurip. Hipp. 255; strength or support, Odys. ii, 290; the brain, Soph. Trach. 778. The v is short with the Attic poets.

Μυελόω, ω, f. ωσω, to fill with marrow or fat. Fr. μυελός.

Μυελώδης, εος, δ, ή, marrow-like. Μύες, nom. pl. of μῦς, gen. pl. μυῶν, dat. pl. μύεσσιν.

MΫ́E'Ω, ω, f. ήτω, Ion., to instruct in sacred things; to initiate into the mysteries; to instruct, to teach any thing; οἱ μεμυνμένοι, the initiated, Aristoph. Ran. 158; μεμύνημαι, I am initiated or instructed, Philipp. iv, 12; Herodt. ii, 51; 1. a. pas. ἐμυνθενν καὶ μυνθείνε, and be initiated, Plat. Menon. 76, E; Id. Gorg. 497, C.

 $M_{\nu}\zeta\acute{a}\omega$, and $\mu\nu\zeta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, to suck, suck out, press out. Fr. $\mu\acute{\nu}\zeta\omega$. $M_{\nu}\zeta\eta\tau\acute{\eta}\dot{\tau}$, δ , δ , a sucker.

MΥ΄ΖΩ, f. μύξω, 1. a. ἔμυξα, properly, to groan with indignation; to emit a sound through the nostrils with the lips closed, Aristoph. Thesm. 231; to mutter, snuffle. Fr. μῦ.

Μύζω, f. μυζήσω, to suck, Xen. Anab. iv, 5.

Mύησις, εως, ή, the act of initiating into mysteries; instruction. Fr. μυέω.

Mύθεαι, Ion. contract. μύθη, 2. sing. pres. ind. mid. of μύθομαι, for μυθέομαι, Odys. ii, 202.

Μυθέομαι, οῦμαι, f. μυθήσομαι, l. a. ἐμυθησάμην, to say, speak, relate, Soph. Ag. 1141; to describe; to report, utter, II. i, 291; to order, Æschyl. Prom. 667; ποτὶ ὄν μυθήσατο Θυμόν, he said to himself, II. xvii, 200; Ion. impf. μυθέσκοντο, II. xviii, 289. Th. μῦθος.

Mυθεῦ, Dor. for μυθοῦ, pres. imperat. of preced.

Mύθευμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing said or related; and Μυθεῦμαι, Dor. for μυθέομαι.

Mūθεύω, f. εύσω, to relate; to represent; generally, to invent, feign; to tell stories or fabulous narrations, Eurip. Herc. I 77: "δς....μυθεύεται, who is fabled, or of whom stories are told, Eurip. Ion. 195. Fr. μῦθος.

Μυθήσαιμην, 1. a. opt. m., and Μυθήσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. mid. Ion. of ἐμυθησάμην, ω, ατο, of μυθέομαι.

Mυθίδιον, τό, dimin. of μῦθος, a short tale or fable.

Mυθίζοισα, Dor. for μυθίζουσα, part. pres. f. g. of

Muli $\zeta \omega$, to speak, say, declare; to relate; to fable; also, to mutter. Fr. $\mu \tilde{\nu} \theta_{05}$.

Μυθίκός, ή, όν, fabulous. Same Th. Μυθίσδω, Dor. for μυθίζω.

Μυθογραφίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to write fables, or describe in a fabulous way. Fr. γράφω.

Mυθόγεἄφος, ου, δ, ή, writing fables. Same Th.

Μῦθολογεύω, f. εύσω, to relate fictions or stories; to say; to speak or relate, Odys. xii, 450; and Μῦθολογέω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to relate fictions, Demosth. 1398, 6; to embellish with fictions, Plat. Polit. 376, D; to celebrate by fictions; to speculate; to imagine, Plat. Phad. 61, E; to describe or relate in general, Id. 276, E. Fr. λόγος.

Mῦθολόγημα, ἄτος, τό, a fabulous narrative, Plat. Phædr. 229, C; a fable. Fr. μῦθος.

Mῦθολογία, ας, ἡ, a fabulous narration; a fabulous history; mythology; conversation, Plat. Legg. vi, 752, A; and

Mūθολογικός, ή, όν, pertaining to fabulous history; skilled in fabulous history, Plat. Phædr. 61, B; mythological; and

Mυθολόγος, ου, δ, a relater of fables, a mythologist, Plat. Polit. iii, 392, D. Fr. λόγος.

Μυθόομαι, dep. mid., s. as μυθέομαι. Μυθοπλάστης, ου, δ, an inventor of fables or narratives. Fr. πλάστω.

Mυθοπλόκος, ου, weaving fables or legends.

Mυθοποιίω, ω, f. ήσω, to invent or compose fables; pas. to be the subject of fables. Fr. ποιίω. Μυθοποίησις, εως, ή, and

Mυθοποιία, ας, ή, the composing of fabulous or fictitious tales, Plut.; a fable or story, Argum. Eurip. Med.

Mυθοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a composer of fabulous relations and narratives, Plat. Polit. ii, 377. Same Th. MΥ ΘΟΣ αυ ὁ a word: speech.

MΥ~ΘΟΣ, ou, δ, a word; speech, Il. i, 388; Eurip. Orest. 749; a discourse; an expression; news, Soph. Œd. C. 358; a command, Il. i, 25; resolution; a fable or fiction, Demosth. 1219, 14; Plat. Tim. 22, C; Prot. 324, D; a

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fictitious narrative; the plot, story, or contexture of incidents in a tragedy, Aristot. Poet. c. 6; also, counsel, advice, injunction, conversation, Odys. iv, 214; persuasion; a proverb, Æschyl. Choëph. 312; appearance, not reality, opposed to leva, Id. Prom. 1012.

Μυθωδίστατος, superl. of Μυθώδης, εως, δ, ή, fabulous, Thucyd. i, 21, 22. Fr. μῦθος.

 $M\Upsilon I^{\tilde{A}}$, αs , \dot{n} , a fly, Π . ii, 469; xvii, 570; a frequent object of comparison with Homer, on account of its perseverance; see Il. xvi, 641; a gnat; as if from μύζω, to murmur; gen. pl. μυιάwv, Æol. for µviñv.

Μυίαγεος, ου, δ, one who catches flies. Fr. μυῖα and ἄγεα.

Mulorian, ns, n, a fan to drive away flies. Fr. σοδίω.

Μυιοσόδος, ου, ό, ή, flapping away flies.

Mυΐσχος, ου, ό, a small muscle. Μυκάομαι, contract. μυκώμαι, f. μυχήσομαι, Ι. α. έμυχησάμην. It denotes generally the natural cry of large animals; to low, like an ox; to bellow, as a bull; to roar, as a lion; to bray, as an ass; to growl, as a dog; to roar, as thunder; βροντης μυκησαμένης, Aristoph. Nub. 292; to grate harshly, as a door on its hinges; Il. v, 749; to ring, as a shield struck by a spear, Id. xx, 260; 2. a. ἔμὔκον, Ιοπ. μύκον, pf. μέμῦκα, with present time, Æschyl. Suppl. 347. From an imitation of the sounds made by animals. Mυκᾶται, 3. sing. contract. pres.

ind. pas. of

Μυχάω, s. as μυχάομαι.

Muxs, for "µuxs, Ion. 3. sing. 2. a. of μυπάομαι, Il. xx, 260.

Μυκηθμός, ου, ο, a bellowing of oxen, Il.; a roaring, Odys. Fr. μυχάομαι.

Μυκημα, άτος, τό, a lowing; a roaring, βροντης μῦκημ' ἀτίeauvov, Æschyl. Prom. 1064. Same Th.

Muxnuaios, aia, aiov, belonging to Mycenæ, Soph. Electr. 157; oi Mυκηναΐοι, the Mycenæans ; Μυunvis, idos, i, a female of Mycenæ; also, Mycenæan.

Muxnin, in, and Muxnivas, wv, ai, a city of the Peloponnesus, My-

Muzninder, adv. from Mycenæ. Muxneos, or mouxneos, ou, o, an almond, an almond-tree.

MΫ́KHΣ, ητος, or ou, o, a mushroom; a fungus on certain trees like mushrooms; the snuff of a lamp or candle, Aristoph. Vesp. 262; the guard of a sword, or rather the chape of the scabbard, Herodt. iii, 64; a disease or blasting of the olive-tree. Fr. wūxos.

Mύκησις, εως, ή, a lowing, bellowing, or roaring. Fr. μυπάομαι. Munnταν, gen. pl. Dor. for μυκητω̈ν.

Munnis, οῦ, ὁ, one who lows or bellows, a roarer. Fr. μυκάομαι. Muxnativos, ivn, evov, made of mushrooms. Fr. μύκης.

ΜΥΚΛΑΙ, ων, αί, οτ μύπλοι, οί, the black streaks on the necks, backs, and feet of asses; a jackass; also μύκλοι, lascivious men. Μύκλος. See Μύκλαι.

Muxov, Ion. for "Luxov, 3. pl. 2. a. act. of μυκάομαι, to bellow, low, roar; to grate on its hinges, as a door, Il. v, 749. Muxos, & Lat. mucus, slime,

phlegm; also, a mushroom.

MYKTH'P, ñeos, o, the nose, Eurip. Alc. 509; Aristoph. Ran. 853 ; οίον μυκτής μυκᾶται, how the nose snorts, Id. Vesp. 1488; pl. the nostrils; the proboscis or trunk of an elephant; also, a scorner, mocker. Fr. μύζω.

Μυκτηρίζω, f. ίσω, to draw up the breath through the nose, as indicating contempt, to snort; to mock, scorn, deride, treat with contempt; 1. a. ἐμυκτήρισα. Τh. μυκτής.

Μυκτηρισμός, οῦ, δ, a snorting ; a taunting, mocking, or deriding. Fr. μυκτηςίζω.

Μυπτηριστής, οῦ, ὁ, a scorner, mocker, or derider. Same Th. Mυκτηρόθεν, adv. out of the nose. Μυκτηρόκομπος, ου, δ, h, snorting loud or proudly snorting, Æschyl. S. Theb. 446. Fr. κόμπος. Μύχω, obsol. See μυκάομαι.

Muλαῖος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, belonging to or working in a mill, Antipat. Epigr.

Μυλακείς, ίδος, ό, a millstone. Μύλαξ, ἄκος, ό, a millstone; a large round stone, Il. xii, 161. Τh. μύλη.

Μυλεργάτης, ου, δ, one who works in a mill, a miller.

MΫ́ΛH, ns, n, a mill, a handmill; ή ρα μῦλην στήσασα, Odys. xx, 111; the nether millstone; the barley, ground in a mill; the knee-pan; the false birth; a certain plant; a grinder tooth.

Μυλήφατος, ου, δ, h, ground by a mill-stone, Odys. ii, 355. Fr.

μύλη, φάω, and πίφνω. Muλίας, ου, δ, a millstone (λί-

605), Plat. Hipp. Maj. 292, D; ε. αε μύλη.

Μὔλἴάω, ῶ, to have the teeth chatter with cold; to gnash the teeth. Fr. μύλη.

Muλικός, ή, όν, relating or belonging to a mill. Fr. μύλη.

Μυλιόωντες, Poet. for μυλιώντες, nom. pl. part. pres. of μυλιάω. Μυλίται οδόντες, the back teeth,

the grinders; also, millstones. Μυλλαίνω, and μυλλίζω, to make

mouths at, to distort the mouth; like σιλλαίνω. Fr. μυλλός.

Μυλλάς, άδος, ή, a prostitute. Fr. μύλλω.

Μυλλίζω. See μυλλαίνω. Μυλλός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, distorting the lips or mouth; hence, in general, twisted, distorted, awry; also, a kind of cake.

Μύλλος, ου, ό, a kind of fish, perhaps the mullet; called also τείγλα.

Μύλλω, to make a sign by the lips; to compress the lips; to grind. Fr. μύλη.

Μυλοειδής, έος, δ, ή, like a millstone, i. e. large, round, or heavy, Il. vii, 270. Fr. μύλος, or μυλή, and ειδος.

Μυλοεργής, έος, ό, ή, ground in a mill. Fr. "egyov.

Μύλος, ου, ό, s. as μύλη, a mill, a millstone; the upper millstone, also called ovos, as being driven by an ass; pl. μύλοι, the grinder teeth.

Μυλωθείς, ίδος, ή, a woman-miller. Fr. μύλη.

Μυλωθεός, οῦ, ὁ, a miller; a master-miller, who keeps slaves to work in his mill, Demosth. 1251, 5; also, one who works in a mill; as adj., of or relating to millers. Fr. μύλη.

Μυλών, ῶνος, ὁ, a place where a mill is kept, a mill, Thucyd. vi, 21; a place of punishment for slaves; είς μυλώνα καταθαλείν, to send to the mill, to grind corn by way of punishment, as being severe labor, Eurip. Cycl. 240. Th. μύλη.

Μελωρός, οῦ, ὁ, one who watches the mill; a miller. Fr. aga. Μυμα, άτος, τό, food composed

of flesh with blood; a dish made of minced meat, cheese, vinegar, and other articles; a fricassee, a ragout.

Muv, acc. sing. of mus.

Muνδός, ή, όν, dumb, mute; also, divinely inspired. Fr. μύω. Movn, ns, n, an excuse, pretext, pretence, Odys. xxi, 111; means of averting, Etymol. M. Hesych. From

MΥΝΟΜΑΙ, to make excuses; to pretend; to offer a pretext; a doubtful word. Hence ἀμύ-

Mύζα, ns, ns, ns, the moisture or mucus of the nose; the mucilage or slimy substance of oysters. Fr. $\mu u \zeta \omega$.

Μυξωτής, ήρος, δ, the nose; μυξωτήςες, the nostrils, Herodt. Μυδόκος, οτ μυδόχος, ου, δ, ή, that receives mice. Fr. δέχο-

that receives mice. Fr. of

Mυοδόχος. See preced.

Μῦοθήρας, ου, δ, a mouse-catcher. Fr. Απράω.

Mυσθηρέω, ω, to catch mice. Same Th.

Μὔουτόνος, ου, δ, ή, a killer of mice. Fr. υτείνω.

Μυσσωτή, ῆς, ἡ, οτ μυσσωτίς, ίδος, ἡ, οτ μυόσωτον, ου, τό, Plin. 27, 2; the plant called mouse-ear; Myosotis scorpioïdes, Diosc. 2, 214.

Mioueía, as, \dot{n} , the ending in a point, the being curtailed. Fr. $\dot{v}_{i}\dot{v}_{a}\dot{v}_{a}$.

Μύρα, ων, τά, the name of a town, Myra.

Mũeawa, ης, ἡ, a lamprey, Aristoph. Ran. 475; Æschyl. Choëph. 994. Th. μύρος.

Mugaλοιφίω, ω, f. ήσω, to anoint with perfumed oil. Fr. άλοιφή. Μύρισο, 3. sing. impf. Ion. of μύρομαι.

Mυρεψικός, ή, όν, relating or belonging to the preparation of ointments. Fr. έψω.

Muęs ψ ós, $\delta \tilde{\nu}$, δ , \tilde{n} , making or selling sweet oils, a perfumer. Fr. $\tilde{l}\psi\omega$.

Mυρηρός, ά, όν, pertaining to or for containing perfumed oils, etc. Fr. μύρον.

Mugi', for μυςία, nom. or acc. pl. n. g. of μυςίος, innumerable, infinite, Π. i, 2.

Μυριαγωγίς, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, capable of conveying ten thousand; (ναῦς), a large transport-ship. Fr.

άγω. Μυριάδαεχος, ου, i, the commander of ten thousand, Æschyl. Pers. 988. Fr. ἄεχω.

Μυριάδις, nom. pl. of μυριάς. Μυριάκις, adv. ten thousand times,

very often. Th. μυρίος. Μυριάμφορος, ου, ό, ή, containing ten thousand amphoræ, of vast capacity, said of a large ship. Fr. ἀμφορεύς.

Μυριάςχης, οτ μυριαρχος, ου, ο,

the commander of ten thousand men. $Fr. \ \ddot{u}_{\ell \chi o s}$.

Mυρίανδρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having ten thousand men, or very many inhabitants, Plat. Ep. vii, 337, C. Fr. ἀνής.

Mυςιάς, άδος, ή, the number of ten thousand, a myriad, a very large number. Fr. μυςίος.

Mυςιαχοῦ, adv. in innumerable places.

Mυριετής, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, and μυριετής, ios, ὁ, ἡ, lasting ten thousand years, or for a very long period, Æschyl. Prom. 94. Fr. ἔτος. Μυρίζω, f. ίσω, to anoint. Anacr. 4; to perfume, Aristoph. Lys. 938; 1. α. ἐμύρισα, inf. μυρίσαι, pf. pas. μιμύρισμαι, Herodt. i, 195. Th. μύρον.

MYPI'KH, ns, n, the shrub tamarisk; the penult is sometimes short, Il. x, 466, 467, long, xxi, 350, with the ictus.

Muginiveos, ia, sov, and

Mυζικίνος, ίνη, ινον, of or relating to tamarisks or myrtles, Π. vi, 39. Fr. preced.

Mυςτνη, ης, η, s. as μυζότνη. Μυςιόδοιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, with or worth ten thousand oxen.

Mυρίδους, όδοντος, ὁ, ἡ, having immense teeth.

Mυρίδκαρτος, ου, δ, ἡ, abounding in fruits, very productive, Soph. Œd. C. 682. Fr. καρτός.

Mύριοι, αι, α, ten thousand, a myriad; any large indefinite number. Fr. μύρω. See Blomfield, Gloss. in Æschyl. Prom. 94.

Μυςιόκς ανος, ου, δ, ή, manyheaded, Eurip. Herc. F. 418. Fr. κς ανον.

Mυριόλεκτος, ου, δ, ħ, said ten thousand times, said repeatedly. Fr. λέγω.

Mυριόμορφος, ου, δ, ή, of many shapes, multiform. Fr. μορφή. Μῦριόμοχθος, ου, δ, ἡ, having performed ten thousand labors; epithet of Hercules. Fr. μόχθος. Μυριόναυς, αος, δ, ἡ, consisting of numberless ships.

Μυριοντάρχης, ov, and

Mυριόνταςχος, ου, δ, a leader of ten thousand, Æschyl. Pers. 316. Fr. ἄςχος.

Mυριοπάλαι, adv. time out of mind.

Μυριοπλάσιος, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, s. as the next. Fr. πλησίος.

Μυριοπλασίων, ον, gen. ονος, ten thousand fold; infinitely more

Mυςιοπληθής, έος, δ, ή, countless, infinite in number, Eurip. Iph.

Aul. 571. Fr. πληθος.

Mūρίος, ία, ίον, ten thousand; infinite, numberless; zaí σοι μυείαν έξω χάριν, I will give you ten thousand thanks, Eurip. Alc. 560; μυςίη εὐδαιμονίη, infinite prosperity, Herodt. vi, 67; the greatest, the most; extreme; μυρίοι, ίαι, ία, infinite, innumerable; also, ten thousand (though some distinguish this by the accent, µύριοι); ἀσπὶς μυρία, ten thousand troops, Xen. Anab. i, 7, 10; μυρίη ίππος, ten thousand cavalry, Herodt. i, 27; οἱ μυρίοι, the Arcadian senate, Demosth. 344, 13; µueíos χεόνος, a very long period, Soph. Œd. C. 398; µugiov &xfos, very severe distress, Id. Phil. 1153. Words compounded with µueios or µueios may consequently be translated infinite or numberless, or by ten thousand times, as the sense of the whole passage may require; since, by synecdoche, ten thousand may be used to express an infinite multitude. The dative ungine is sometimes used adverbially; μυςίφ κάλλιον, ten thousand times more handsome, Plat. Tim. 33, B; also, µveíos, Theæt. 166, D. Τh. μύρω.

Mυριοστός, ή, όν, the ten thousandth, Xen. Cyr. ii, 3, 3. Fr. μυρίος.

Mυςιοστύς, ύος, ή, a number or body of ten thousand.

Mυριοτευχής, έος, with ten thousand armed men.

Mυρίστυχος, ου, δ, ή, containing an innumerable multitude of armed men, Eurip. Iph. T. 141. Fr. τεῦχος.

Mūgĭότης, ητος, ή, an infinite multitude. Th. μυgίος.

Μῦριόφθαλμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having innumerable eyes. Fr. ὀφθαλ-μός.

Mυξιοφόρος, ου, δ, ή, a ship of ten thousand talents burden, i. e. a ship of great burden, Thucyd. vii, 25. See Dr. Arnold's note on this word in his ed. of Thucydides. Fr. φέρω.

Mυςιοφήςτος, ου, δ, ή, s. as preced. Μυςιόφωνος, ου, δ, ή, having innumerable sounds or tones. Fr. φωνή.

Μυρίπνοος, όου, contract. μυρίπνους, ου, δ, ħ, sweet-scented, fragrant, breathing fragrance. Fr. πνίω.

Mυςίσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of μυςίζω. Μυςισμός, οῦ, ὁ, an anointing or besprinkling with perfumes,

sweet essences, or ointments. Fr.

Μυξιωνύμος, ου, δ, ħ, having innumerable names. Fr. ὄνομα. Μυξιωπός, οῦ, δ, ħ, having innumerable eyes; μυζιωπόν.... βούπαν, Æschyl. Prom. 568. Fr. ωψ.

Μύρμαζ, Dor., βύρμαζ, Æol., for μόρμηζ.

Μυρμηδών, ωνος, o, and

Mυςμηκία, ας, ἡ, an ant-hill, a nest of ants. Fr. μύςμηξ.

Mυρμηκίας, ου, δ, scil. χρυσός, the gold got from Indian ant-hills; μυρμηκίας (λίθος), a precious stone with wart-like lumps upon it.

Mυςμηπιάω, ω, to be troubled with warts.

Mυςμηχολίων, οντος, i, a kind of lion, Job iv, 11; according to others, the ant-lion.

Mύρμηζ, πκος, δ, s. as μύρμος, an ant or pismire, Aristoph. Thesm. 100; a sunken rock, Herodt. vii, 183; a wart.

Mυςμιδόνεσσιν, dat. pl. Ion. and Poet. of

Μυρμιδών, όνος, δ, pl. Μυρμιδόνες, the name of the soldiers of Achilles, Myrmidons.

MΥΡΜΟΣ, ου, δ, and μύρμης, nxos, δ, an ant or pismire; μυςμηδών, όνος, δ, a nest of ants.

Mύρνινος, and σμύρνινος, η, ον, of or belonging to myrrh.

Μυξοδόστευχος, ου, δ, ή, having oiled or perfumed locks. Fr. βόστευχος.

Mυςοδότευς, gen. vos, s. as preced.

Mügolgeschis, éos, contract. - \tilde{ovs} , δ , \dot{n} , moist with ointment. Fr. $\beta g(i\chi \omega$.

Mυζόεις, εσσα, εν, anointed, perfumed. Fr. μύρον.

Mυςοθήπη, ns, n, a box for ointment, a perfume-box. Fr. Snn.

Μυρόλωτος. See λωτός, μελίλω-

Mυςομαι, to melt into tears; (δάκενοι understood), to shed tears, to lament, Il. xix, 213; to mourn, bewail, moan. Fr. μύεω.

Mῦςον, Ion. for ἴμυςον, 3. pl. impf. of μύςω. But
ΜΥ ΡΟΝ, ου, τό, properly, a

MYPON, ου, τό, properly, a liquid perfume or oil; ointment, Aristoph. Eccl. 524; any sweet ointment. Fr. μύςω.

Mυρόπνους, ους, gen. ου, δ, ή, sweet with unguent or oil, breathing perfumes. Fr. πνίω.

Mugowoiós, ov, ó, h, making per-

fumes. Fr. woice.

Mυροπωλείον, or λιον, ου, τό, a shop where unguents or perfumes were sold a perfumer's shop, Lys. and Demosth. Fr. πωλίω.

Μυξοπώλης, or -ος, ου, δ, and -ις, iδος, ή, one who deals in perfumed oils; a perfumer, Aristoph. Eccl. 841. Same Th.

Μυροπώλιον. See μυροπωλείον. Μυρόρρωντος, ου, ό, ή, dripping moist with unguents.

 $M\tilde{\Upsilon}'PO\Sigma$, ou, δ , (better $\mu\tilde{\nu}eos$,) the male of the lamprey.

the male of the lamprey. Μυςοφεργής, έος, shining with unguents.

Mυζόχζιστος, ου, δ, ħ, anointed with perfumed oil, Eurip. Cycl. 498. Fr. χζίω.

Mυρόχροος, ους, gen. ου, δ, ή, having the body perfumed or anointed. Fr. χρόω.

Mυρόω, ω, f. ωσω, to anoint with perfumed oil.

Μύρρα, ας, ή, myrrh; a plant like myrrh. Th. μύρον.

Mυβρίνη, or μυςσίνη, ης, ἡ, myrtle, Aristoph. Nub. 1364; αὶ μυβρίναι, the market where myrtles were sold; also, twigs of myrtles used in sacrifices, Aristoph. Vesp. 869.

Mύρρινος, ίνη, ινον, of or pertaining to myrtle.

Mυβρινών, ωνος, δ, a myrtle-grove. Fr. μυβρίνη.

Mύρρις, a plant, great chervil, scandix odorata, Diosc. 4, 116; perhaps myrrh.

Μυρσενέων, ονος, ό, a myrtle-grove. Μυρσινείον, Æol. μυρσινήον, τό, s. as preced.

Μυροτνη, ης, ή, s. as μύρτος, Eurip. Alc. 173; Electr. 512. See μυβρίνη.

Mυροινοειδής, έος, δ, ή, resembling myrtle. Fr. είδος.

Mύρσων, ωνος, δ, a proper name, Myrson.

Mυρτιδάνον, ου, τό, a kind of Indian fruit used as pepper.

Mυςτίνη, ἡ, s. as μυςσίνη, a myrtle; also, a sort of pear-tree, or olive, from the nature of the fruit.

Mυςτίς, ίδος, ή, the myrtle-berry. Μύςτον, ου, τό, the myrtle-berry, Plat. Polit. ii, 372, C.

MYPTO2, ou, n, the myrtletree, Aristoph. Eccl. 1117; the myrtle-bough carried in processions at sacrifices.

MΫ́PΩ, to drop; to flow; to pour out; to shed torrents of tears. Sec μύςομαι. Hence Μύςωμα, ατος, τό, ointment,

Aristoph. Eccl. 1117.

Mυρωνίδης, ου, δ, Myronides, an Athenian general.

Mύρωσις, εως, ή, the act of perfuming with oils. Fr. μύρον. MΥ-Σ, μὔός, δ, acc. μῦν, voc. μῦ,

pl. μύες, a mouse; a two-shelled muscle; a muscle of the body; metaphor. an abandoned woman. Μύσαγμα, ατος, τό, an odious object, an abomination, Æschyl. Suppl. 973; s. as μύσος.

Μυσάζω, s. as μυσάττω.

Mύσαν, Ion. for ἔμὔσαν, 3. pl. 1. a. act. of μύω.

Μυσᾶρός, ά, όν, wicked, detestable, abominable, Eurip. Med. 1390.

Mυσάρχης, ου, δ, the author of detestable counsels; an execrable ruler, 2 Maccab. v, 24. Fr. μύσος and ἀρχή.

Mυσάττομαι, with an acc., to abominate, detest, abhor, hate, Eurip. Med. 1146; Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 5; to nauseate, loathe, feel disgust at; f. m. ξομαι, pf. pas. μεμύσαγμαι· mid. of Μυσάττω, f. άξω, to defile, pol-

Mυσάττω, f. άξω, to defile, pollute. Fr. μύσος.

Mūσία, ας, ή, the name of a country, Mysia.

Μῦσιος, α, ον, pertaining to Mysia; τὸ Μύσιον, suppl. ἄσμα, the Mysian strain, i. e. the song of woe, Æschyl. Pers. 1011.

Μυσιπολεύω. See μυσπολεύω. Μύσις, εως, ή, a shutting of the eyes, lips, etc. Fr. μύω. Μύσκελλος ου δ. a mun's name.

Μύσκελλος, ου, δ, a man's name, Myscellus.

MΫ́ΣΟΣ, εος, τό, what produces aversion, loathing, disgust; wickedness, a detestable crime; abomination, pollution; τοῦτ' ἀποσκεδῶ μύσος, Soph. Œd. Τ. 138; an execrable crime, Æschyl. Choëph. 640. Fr. μῶν.

Μυσός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, s. as μυσαςός. Μυσός, ὁ, a Mysian.

Μυσπολέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to run about like a mouse. Fr. π ολέω.

Μύσσω, Att. μύττω, f. ύξω, to wipe or cleanse the nose; Lat. mungo, emungo. Fr. μύω.

Mυσταγωγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to initiate in the mysteries. Fr. μύστης and ἄγω.

Μυσταγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, one who initiates in the sacred mysteries, a mystagogue. Same Th.

Mύσταζ, άκος, ή, the upper lip; the whisker on the upper lip, a moustache; a Laconian term.

Μυστηριάζου, f. άρου, to initiate in

Μυστηριάζω, f. άσω, to initiate in sacred mysteries. Fr. μυστήριον-

Muorneixós, n, óv, of or belonging to mysteries, mystical.

Mυστήριον, ου, το, properly a neut. from μυστήριος, a mystery, any secret thing; a religious festival in which mysterious rites were performed, as in the Eleusinian mysteries; τὰ μυστήρια, properly, the Eleusinian mysteries, Demosth. 1352, 19, 29, ult.; Eurip. Suppl. 184; the doctrine of the gospel, Ephes. iii, 9; initiation into secrets; also, the covert way in a fortification. Fr. μύστης.

Mυστηρίς, ίδος, a peculiar fem. of μυστηρικός.

Μυστηριῶτις, ιδος, ή, pl. μυστηριώτιδες (σπονδαί), a truce made during the celebration of the Eleusinian mysteries, Æschin. 45, 38.

Mύστης, ου, ὁ, fem. μύστις, ιδος, ἡ, one initiated in sacred rites or mysteries, Xen. Hist. ii, 4, 13; ἡ τῶν μύστων τελευτή, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 40; used as an adj., Aristoph. Ran. 570; a teacher of mysteries. Th. μυέω.
Μυστικός, ἡ, όν, pertaining to

Μυστικός, ή, όν, pertaining to mysteries, mystical, secret, mysterious; awful; τὰ μυστικά, mystic rites. Fr. μυίω.

Mυστιλάομαι, or μυστιλλάομαι, dep., to sop bread in soup or gravy to eat it with. From MΥΣΤΙ΄ ΛΗ, n5, ή, bread hollowed out like a spoon so as to

lowed out like a spoon so as to contain soup or broth, Aristoph. Eq. 1168.

Μυστίλλω, to cut up into small pieces. See μυστύλλω.

Μυστιπολεύω, to solemnize mysteries or festivals. Fr. πολέω. Μυστιπόλος, ου, δ, ή, solemnizing the mysteries.

Μύστις. See μύστης.

Μυστοδίκος, ου, δ, ή, that receives the initiated, mystic; μυστο-δίκος δόμος, the mystic fane, Aristoph. Nub. 303; perhaps the chapel or sacristy of the temple. Γr. δίχομαι.

Μυστοδότης, ου, δ, one who initiates or introduces into the mysteries. Μύστεν, ου, τό, a spoon; a spoonful; a measure.

Mυτίλος, δ, the fish called a muscle, Lat. mytilus.

M YTI E, i dos, in the nose or snout, particularly of large fishes; the black liquor of the cuttle-fish.

Mυττός, οῦ, οr μύτης, mute; dumb, speechless, silent.

Μύττω. See μύσσω.

Μυττωτεύω, f. εύσω, to pound or

bruise to a jelly, Aristoph. Vesp. 63. Fr. μύττω.

Μυττωτόν, οῦ, τό, a certain dish, composed of cheese, honey, and eggs, minced fine with garlic, and made into a kind of pudding or paste, an omelet, Aristoph. Acharn. 174. Fr. μύττω.

Μυττωτός, δ, s. as preced.

Muχάτος, η, ον, Poet., an irreg. superl. of μύχιος, inner, interior, retired, secret, shut up; concealed, Eurip. Hel. 189. Th. μυχός. Μυχίστατος, η, ον, irreg. superl. of μύχιος.

 $M_{\nu\chi}$ θίζω, f. ίσω, to breathe through the nose, through anger, etc., to snort; to sigh, groan; also, to mock at, deride, contemn. Fr. $\mu\dot{\nu}$ ζω.

Mυχθισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a sigh, groan, Eurip. Rhes. 785; mockery, derision, LXX. Same Th.

Muχθώδης, εος, δ, ή, like one sighing or moaning. Fr. είδος. Μύχιος, ία, ιον, innermost; also, winding, Æschyl. Pers. 854; μυχιαῖος, αία, ον, the same. Fr. μυχός. See μύχατος.

Mυχμός, δ, a moaning, groaning. Mυχόθευ, adv. from the innermost part of the house, Æschyl. Aq. 96.

Mυχοίτατος, η, ου, an irreg. superl. of μύχιος μυχοίτατος ζε, he sat in the farthest corner.

Mυχόνδε, adv. to the far corner. Mυχός, οῦ, ὁ, the most retired part, generally of a house; a secret place; a recess, Æschyl. *Prom.* 134; a corner, Π . vi, 152; a place of retirement, particularly in mountains; any very deep place; a bay or gulf of the sea, a creek, Il. xxi, 23; the bottom of a harbour, Thucyd. vii, 4; also, the most retired part of a house, or temple; superl. μυχώτατος and μυχοίτατος, Odys. xxi, 146. Fr. μύω. $\mathbf{M}\check{\mathbf{\Upsilon}}'\Omega$, f. $\check{\nu}\sigma\omega$, properly, to close together, as the lips or eyes; hence, to wink; to close the eyes, Eurip. Med. 1180; to bend or bow down; to shut against, to shut fast; to hold or retain; to be closed, Il xxiv, 637; to be relieved from pain, Soph. Trach. 1005; to be not in blow, said of flowers; 1. a. ἔμὕσα, pf. μέμῦκα σύν δ' έλκεα πάντα μέμυκεν, are closed together, Π. xxiv, 420.

Mυώδης, εος, δ, ή, like mice; also, muscular. Fr. είδος.

Mūών, ῶνος, δ, a muscle of the body; also, any muscular or

brawny part of the body, as the calf of the leg, Il. xvi, 315. Th. $\mu \tilde{\nu}_{s}$.

Mυων, gen. pl. of μύς.

Mυωπάζω, f. άσω, to be shortsighted, to be dim-sighted; to grow blind; and

Mυωπία, ας, ή, shortness of sight. Fr. $\mu \dot{\nu} \omega \psi$.

Muωπίζω, to goad, spur, Xen. Hipp. 4, 5; pas. to be goaded or tormented by flies; to be vexed, harassed, tormented. Fr. μύωψ. Μυωπός, οῦ, closing the eyes, short-sighted.

Mύωψ, ωπος, δ, ἡ, one who half shuts the eyes to enable him to see; hence, short-sighted or near-sighted; blinking; also, an oxfly or horsefly, Alschyl. Prom. 678; a spur, Nen. Hipp. 8, 5; a goad; any thing that stirs, excites. Fr. μύω and ἄψ.

Mῶα, s. as Mῶσα, Lacon. for Μοῦσα, Aristoph. Lys. 1249. Μωκάομαι, ὧμαι, to mock, to deride, make grimaces at; also, to be mocked, etc. Th. μῶκος. Μωκάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, and μωκίζω, f. ίσω, the same. Fr. μῶκος. Μώκημα, ατος, τό, mockery, ridi-

cule, derision. Fr. μωκάω. Μώκιον, ου, τό, a cloak.

 $M\Omega^{-}KO\Sigma$, ου, δ, a fool, a buffoon; a scorner, a scoffer, LXX. Mωλίω, $\tilde{ω}$, to fight. From

M $\Omega^{\sim}\Lambda O \Sigma$, ov, δ , labor, toil; war, battle, carnage, II. ii, 401; the tug of war, II. xvii, 397; conflict, strife; uproar; a building erected on the shore for the use of sailors; an artificial basin or dock; a mole. Lat. moles.

MΩ[~]ΛΥ, vos, τό, moly, the name of a plant, supposed to be wild rue, Odys. x, 305; a species of garlic; it was supposed to be an antidote against drunkenness.

MΩ'ΛΥΖΑ, ns, n, a head of garlic or onion; a kind of garlic.
MΩ'ΛΥΣ, vos, or μωλυξ, vxos, s, n, sluggish, careless, feeble; stupid.

Mωλύτης, ου, δ, an ignoramus, a clown, a dolt.

Μωλύω, or μωλύνω, to harass; to enfeeble; to make dull; pas. to be weakened, enfeebled. Fr. μώλυς.

Μωλωπίω, ω, f. ήσω, to wound by scourging; to scourge, beat; and

Μωλωπίζω, f. ίσω, to raise a weal by beating. From $M\Omega'\Lambda\Omega\Psi$, ωπος, δ, a weal, a mark of a stripe, a stripe.

Μωμάομαι, Ion. μωμέομαι, to re-

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buke, reprove, deride, blame, Il. iii, 412 to mock at; f. m. -ήσομαι, 1. α. π. Ιμωμησάμην, 1. a. pas. ἐμωμήθην, subj. μωunda, ns, n. Th. uauos.

Μωμάσατο, Dor. and Ion. for ἐμωμήσατο.

MώμεμΦις, ιος, or εος, ή, Momemphis, a town of Lower Egypt.

Μώμενος, part. of μάομαι, desirous, Æschyl. Choëph. 44, 435; Soph. (Ed. C. 836.

Μώμευμα, ότος, τό, reproach, blame, mockery, a gibe; and Μωμεύμενος, part. pres. pas. Dor. for μομούμενος. So μωμεύνται, Dor. for μω, ιοῦνται, 3. pl. pres. ind. pas. of μωμίσμαι, which see. Μωμεύω, f. εύσω, to reprove, reproach, taunt at; s. as μωμέοµai, and from the same Th.

Μωμηθώ, 1. a. subj. pas. of μωμέομαι.

Μώμημα, ἄτος, τό, a reproaching; a rebuke, taunt, blame, LXX. Fr. μωμέομαι.

Μωμήσαιτο, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. m. μωμήσασθαι, l. a. inf. m. μωμήσωμαι, subj. of the same verb. Μωμητής, οῦ, ὁ, a mocker, scoffer;

Μωμητός, ή, όν, blamed; deserving reproof, reproach, or derision; contemptible, Æschyl. S. Theb. 400; reprehensible. Fr. μωμάομαι.

 $M\Omega^{-}MO\Sigma$, ov, δ , blame, ridicule, disgrace, Odys. ii, 86; a mark of reproach or ignominy; a gibe, taunt, jeer; also, Momus, the god of laughter.

Μωμοσκοπέω, ω, to examine a victim to see whether it were free from blemish; to look for blemishes. Fr. σκοπίω.

 $M\Omega$ N, an interrogative particle,

whether? is it so? when followed by un or ou, is it not so? whether? μῶν καὶ σὰ καταγελας; dost thou also laugh then? Eurip. Med. 567. " Most lexicographers consider this particle as formed of μή and οὖν. But the more probable derivation is the participle of μάω, to wish, to inquire; hence, μων, wishing to know. It is sometimes followed by our, and cannot, therefore, be a compound of that particle; µww ούν εν ελάττονί τινι νύν εσμεν ἀποςία....; Plat. Soph. 250, D; also by un, Id. Phædr. 84, C; it generally implies in the mind of the interrogator some doubt as to the sentiments of the speaker." Dunb. This editor then observes (after Passow) that by inversion it seems to be the same as the Latin num.

Mavos, a, ov, Dor. for μούνος, or kóvos, n, ov.

Mωνυξ, υχος, δ, h, by sync. for μονῶνυξ, having one hoof only, i. e. not cloven-footed, having solid hoofs, Il. v, 236, 321; Eurip. Phan. 804. Fr. µóvos and övug. Mώνυχος, ου, δ, ή, s. as preced. Μωραίνω, f. μωράνω, to play the fool; to act foolishly, to be foolish, Eurip. Med. 614; Xen. Mem. i, 1, 11; to become a fool; to act improperly; 1. a. act. ἐμώρανα, Att. ἐμώρηνα, pas. μωςαίνομαι, to become foolish or infatuated, to be made foolish or insipid; pf. pas. μεμώςαμμαι, 1. a. pas. ἐμωράνθην, part. μωeavθείς. Fr. μῶρος. Μωςανθώ, 1. a. subj. pas. of preced.

Mωςέ, a fool, i. e. a wicked, impious man, a despiser of God, Matt. v, 22.

Mugia, as, Ion. in, ins, in, folly, absurdity; stupidity; infatuation, imbecility of mind; The μωρίας, what folly! Aristoph. Nub. 815. Th. wwees.

Μωροκακοήθης, εος, δ, ή, bothstupid or foolish, and wicked. Fr. μωςός, κακός, and ήθος.

Μωςολογέω, ω, f. ήσω, to speak foolishly. Fr. λόγος. Μωρολογία, ας, 'n, foolish talk,

trifling discourse; and

Μωρολόγος, ου, δ, ή, speaking foolishly; as subst., foolish speech. Fr. µweos and loyos.

Μωρόν, οῦ, τό, used substantively; folly; also, µweov, a mulberry. Μωροπόνηρος, ου, ό, ή, foolishly wicked. Fr. πονηφός.

ΜΩΡΟ'Σ, ά, όν, οτ μῶρος, ου, ό, n, Att. foolish, Soph. Ed. T. 436, 540; dull, stupid; silly, imbecile, insipid; idle, vain.

Μωροσοφία, ας, ή, foolish wisdom. Fr. σοφός.

Μωρόσοφος, ου, ό, ή, foolishly wise. Μωρότης, ητος, ή, dulness, silliness, stupidity. Fr. µwoos.

Μωρόφρων, ονος, δ, ή, silly, foolish; a buffoon. Fr. φρήν.

Mωςόω, ω, to make dull or stupid. Fr. µweos.

 $M\omega_{\ell}\tilde{\omega}_{5}$, adv. foolishly, weakly absurdly, extravagantly.

Μώςωσις, εως, έ, dulness, stupidity, silliness. Fr. μῶρος.

Μῶσα, ας, Dor. for Μοῦσα. Μωσης, ου, δ, and Μωσεύς, έως, δ, the name of the Hebrew prophet, Moses.

Μῶσθαι, inf. of μάσμαι, to search for or seek; used by the Lacedemonians for Inter, to seek. Mãü, water, Hesych.

Μωϋσής, οῦ, and Μωϋσεύς, έως, δ, s. as Mwons.

N

N

N

N, ν, (νῦ, τό,) is the thirteenth letter of the Greek alphabet. As a numeral it expresses fifty; and with a mirk underneath (,v) it denotes fifty thousand. phonic changes: (1) v is changed into γ before γ , x, χ , and $\xi \cdot as$, Ίγγονος, ἔγκαιρος, ἱγχώριος, ἰγξίω, etc.; (2) into μ before β, π, φ, and ψ · as, σύμδιος, συμπότης, συμφυής, σύμψηφος, etc.; (3) into λ before λ - as, iλλιίπω, etc.; (4) into e before e. αε, συρράπτω, ερρυθμος, etc.;

(5) into σ before σ · as, σύσσι-Tos, etc.; but there are some exceptions to this; it is omitted before a, followed by a consonant; as, συστεατεύω, etc. The letter ν is called ν Ιφελκυστικόν, οτ παeaywyixin, when added to words

N

ending with a vowel, and preceding other words which begin with a vowel; this happens to plural datives in \(\si\), \(\psi\), \(\psi\), and to the third persons of verbs ending with \(\text{i}\), and to adverbs ending in \(\psi\) and \(\phi\). (as, \(\pi\)ain if \(\pi\) is \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \(\pi\) in \

Nãas, Dor. acc. pl. of ναῦς. Naaσσών, ὁ, indecl., a man's name, Naasson, or Nason. Hebr.

Nαβαταΐοι, οί, the Nabathæans, a people of Arabia Petræa.

Nαζίν, indecl., a bed-chamber. Hebr.

Nάβλα, ἡ, and ναῦλα, ας, ἡ, and ας, ἱ, a stringed instrument of music, a psaltery, harp, 1 Sam. x, 5.

Ναβλή, ῆς, ἡ, s. as preced. Ναβλίζω, f. ίσω, to play on a

νάβλα. Ναβλιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a player on the

νάβλα. Naco a sindad a monen nama

Naγγαί, δ, indecl., a proper name, Naggai. Hebr.

Naγίε, indecl., the south, Jerem. xxxii, 44. Hebr.

Nass, Dor. for vnss, pl. of vaus. Nasshe, neos, o, and

Nαίτης, οτ ναίτης, ου, and ναίτως, οςος, δ, an inhabitant. Th. ναίω. Ναζαςαῖος, αία, αῖον, and Ναζαςηνός, ή, όν, also Ναζαςαῖος, ου, Acts xxvi, 9, of or belonging to Nazareth, Nazarene.

Nαζαείθ, or Ναζαείτ, 'n, indecl., the name of a city, Nazareth. Hebr. Nαθάν, ὑ, indecl., the name of a prophet, Nathan. Hebr.

Ναθαναήλ, δ, indecl., a proper name, Nathaniel. Hebr.

Nαθώ, 'n, Natho, a district in Egypt.

Nat, dat. of vaus, Dor.

NAI', adv. an affirmative particle, yes, truly, certainly; ναὶ μὰ τόδι σκῆπτεον, yes, I swear by this sceptre, Il. i, 234; it neutralizes the negative μὰ · ναὶ οὕτω, just so; ναὶ δή, yes indeed, Il. i, 286. Ναϊάς, άδος, ἡ, usually in the pl. Ναϊάδις. See Ναΐδης.

Nαιδαμῶς, adv. by all means. Nαιδες, and Ναιάδες, and Ion. Νηιάδες, ων, αί, the Naiads or Nymphs of the rivers and streams. Fr. νάω.

Naidios, oυ, τό, a little temple, a shrine, a chapel. Fr. ναός. Nαϊε, for ἔναιε, Ion. 3. sing. impf. act. of ναίω.

Ναίεμεν, inf. pres. of ναίω, originally ναιέμεναι, Π. xv, 190. Fr. ναίω.

Naisons, Poet. or Ion. for εναιε, 3. sing. impf. of ναίω.

Nαιετάεσκον, ες, ε, Ion. for ἐναίεταον, ες, ε, of ναιετάω, s. as ναίω. Ναιετάω, to inhabit, dwell at or in; to live in; also, to be inhabited, Il. iv, 45.

Ναιετάωσι, Poet. and Ion. contract. ναιετῶσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. or, according to some, Dor. for ναιετάουσι, of ναιετάω.

Ναιέτης, ου, and ναετής, ῆςος, ὁ, an inhabitant.

Nαῖκι, or ναίκι, a barbarism for ναίχι, in Aristoph.

Naïv, 'n, indecl., the name of a city, Nain, Luke vii, 11. Syriac.

Nαίοισα, Dor. for ναίουσα, part. pres. f. g., and ναίοισι, Dor. and Æol. for ναίουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. of ναίω.

Nαίον, for ναὶ ὄν, truly, certainly, it is so, Gen. xlii, 21.

Nαῖον, Ion. for ἔναιον, 3. pl. impf. act. of ναίω.

Nάιος, τα, ιον, Dor. for νήιος, nautical; naval, Eurip. Med. 1119; Soph. Aj. 350.

NAI~PON, ου, τό, a certain scent or perfume, used in sweet ointments.

Nats, iδοs, h. See Naiδες. Naιχί, adv. for vaí, yes. Hesychius has also νήχι.

NAI' Ω , both neut. and act.; it is said by Matthiæ, Gram. § 242, to be intransitive; but it is transit. in Æschyl. Pers. 182, πάτραν δ' εναιον, cf. Suppl. 937; also, Il. xiv, 121, ναῖε δὲ δῶμα ἀΦνειὸν βιότοιο, he inhabited a house rich with the means of life; to inhabit, Eurip. Phæn. 381; in ξένα ναίεις χθονί, you live in dependence upon a foreign land, Id. Med. 435; to dwell in; also, to be situated, Soph. Œd. T. 414; to lie, Il. ii, 626; metaphor. to dwell in or to be in, as an inhabitant, την σην δ' όμοῦ ναιούσαν οὐ κατείδες δεγήν, Soph. Œd. T. 338; the 1. aor. is "văra, I caused to inhabit, I colonized, founded, etc.; the f. m. νάσομαι, 1. a. pas. ἐνάσθην, I settled in a place; the verb oineiv is also used in a similar manner; which

Názn, ἡ, Odys. xiv, 530; s. as NĂ'KOΣ, εος, τό, the skin with the fur, fleece, or hair, Herodt. ii, 42.

Nακοτιλτέω, ω, to tear off a hide with the wool: to pluck or shear

off a fleece. Fr. τίλλω.

Νᾶμα, ἄτος, τό, a stream, spring; a rivulet, a fountain, Eurip. Phæn. 110; νᾶμα βάχχιον, Aristoph. Eccl. 14; νᾶμα παμφάχου πυςός, a stream of all-devouring fire, Eurip. Med. 1184; dat. pl. νάμασι. Fr. νάω.

 $NA\Pi H$

Ναμάτιαῖος, αία, αῖον, flowing, running.

Nāματώδης, εος, δ, ἡ, abounding with springs or streams. Fr. είδος.

Nαμερτεία, ας, ή, certainty, Soph. Trach. 172.

Ναμερτής, Dor. for νημερτής.

Nãv, Dor. for vauv, a vessel.

NA'NNH, ns, n, the sister of father or mother, an aunt.

Nαννός, οῦ, ὁ, or Νανός, οῦ, ὁ, a dwarf; a pigmy; one of very small stature. Hence

Nαννοφυής, έος, δ, ἡ, οτ νανοφυής, έος, δ, ἡ, born of a dwarf, dwarfish in size, Aristoph. Pac. 790. Fr. φύω.

Nανώδης, εος, δ, ή, diminutive, small, dwarfish; having the appearance of a dwarf. Fr. είδος. Νάξιος, ία, ιον, of or from Naxos; οἱ Νάξιοι, the Naxians or inhabitants of Naxos.

Nαζιουργής, έος, δ, ή, made or formed at the island of Naxos. Fr. έργον.

Nάζος, 'n, Naxos, one of the Cyclades, once called Dia.

Nasí, nom. pl. of vas;.

Ναοποιέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to build **a** temple. Fr. π οιέω.

Ναοπόλος, ου, Ion. νηοπόλος, dwelling in or busied in a temple; δ ναοπόλος, the keeper of a temple, Lat. ædituus.

Nā's, οῦ, ὁ, Ion. νπός, Att. νεώς, ώ, ὁ, properly, a dwelling-place; a temple, Xen. Anab. v, 3, 9; Eurip. Hipp. 31; a niche in a temple; a shrine; from ναίω, to dwell; πεόναος, ου, ὁ, the vestibule of the temple; neither Sophocles nor Eurip. use νεώς, Æschyl. once only, Pers. 796.

Nαός, Dor. and Att gen. of ναῦς. Ναούμ, ὁ, indecl., a man's name, Nahum. Hebr.

Ναοφύλαξ, ἄκος, δ, the keeper or guardian of a temple. Fr. φύλαξ.

Νάπαῖος, α, ον, woody, Soph. Œd. T. 1026. From Νάπη, ης, η, a wooded valley, a

Nam, ns, n, a wooded valley, a valley between mountains, Pind. Pyth. vi, 9; a mountain glade; a thicket, Il. viii, 554; a grove, wood, Eurip. Med. 3; a forest; ravine.

NA'ΠΟΣ, εος, τό, a hilly place covered with wood; according to others, a shady valley; a forest; a glade, dell, glen. Derivation doubtful.

NA ΠΥ, νος, τό, mustard; βλίστειν νᾶπν, to look bitter, (lit. mustard,) Aristoph. Eq. 631.

Nαρδίτης, ου, δ, resembling or prepared with spikenard. From Ναρδολίτης, ίος, anointed with spikenard oil.

NATP ΔΟΣ, ov, n, spikenard, a shrub; also, the oil of the spikenard, N. T.; valeriana celica.

Nαρθηκίζω, f. ίσω, to bind a fractured bone with splints of the νάρθης.

Naghnaiov, ou, τό, a box for spices or medicines; a book which treats of remedies, i. e. a medical repository; some of the Greek medical writers gave this title to their works. Fr. νάφθηζ. Ναφθηκοπλήφωτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, contained or filled in a cane, Æschyl. Prom. 109. Fr. πληρόω.

Nαρθηκοφόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, bearing a little staff, cane, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 7; or ferule, the thyrsus of Bacchus; εἰσὶ γὰρ δή....ναρθηκοφόροι μὲν πολλοὶ, βάκχοι δὲ τε παῦροι, there are many who bear the outward symbols, but few really initiated, Plat. Phædr. 69, C. Fr. φέρω.

NA'PΘHZ, nros, i, a plant resembling fennel, giant-fennel, used as a cane, Xen. Cyr. ii, 3, 7; Eurip. Bacch. 695; ἀμφὶ δὶ νάρθηκας ὑδοματὰς 'Οσιούσθε, and reverently bear aloft the canes, Id. 113; see also 251; a splint used by surgeons to tie on fractures; a name given to the copy of Homer which was kept by Alexander in the perfume-box of Darius, Plut. Alex. 8.

NA'PKAΦΘΟΝ, ου, τό, a kind of scent brought from Arabia and used in perfumes. Fr. καίω.

Nagráω, ω, f. hoω, to grow torpid, dull, insensible, Plat. Menex. 89, B; to become benumbed; II. viii, 328; to become drowsy. From

drowsy. From
NAPKH, 15, 1, torpor, numbness, Aristoph. Vesp. 713; insensibility, lethargy, drowsiness;
the torpedo or cramp-fish; also,
a plant, the great centaury.

Νάςκημα, άτος, τό, and

Nάρκησις, εως, ή, numbness, stiffness; torpor, lethargy. From pf. pas. of ναρκάω.

Nágzioros, ou, i, a man's name,

Narcissus; a flower, the narcissus poeticus; i καλλίβοτευς νάεκισσος, Soph. Œd. C. 689. Fr. νάεκη, torpor, the effect of its perfume.

Nαρκόω, ω, f. ώσω, to benumb, render torpid, drowsy, or lethargic. Fr. νάρκη.

Nagraddns, 105, δ, ή, benumbed, torpid, dull, drowsy, insensible. Fr. the same.

Nάςκωσις, εως, ἡ, a making stiff, benumbing; a making dull, torpid, or insensible; stupefaction. Fr. νάςκη.

Ναρκωτικός, ή, όν, having the power or effect of making stiff, benumbing, etc., narcotic. Fr. pf. pas. of ναρκόω.

 \tilde{N} \tilde{a} \tilde{c} δs , \tilde{c} δv , fluid; bright. Fr. $v \tilde{a} \omega$.

NA'PTAΛΟΣ, ου, δ, a kind of vessel, Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 672.

NA'PTH, ns, n, a fragrant plant; perhaps from νάρδος.

Nãs, h, Dor. for vavs.

Nασαμῶνες, oi, the Nasamones, a savage people of Libya.

Nάσατο, Ion. and νάσσατο, Poet. 3. sing. 1. a. m. for ἐνάσατο, of νάω, dwelt; 1. a. inf. m. νάσασθαι.

Nασέζ, and

Νασέφ, s. as νασίφ.

Nάσθην, ης, η, Ion. for ενάσθην, etc., both transitive and intransitive, 1. a. ind. pas. of νάω, for ναίω.

Nασίφ, indecl., a ruler, governor, LXX. Hebr.

Nασιώτας, α, δ, Dor. for νησιώτης, an islander.

Nασμός, οῦ, ὁ, the state of flowing; a spring, a stream, Eurip. Hec. 151; Id. Hipp. 225. Fr. νάω.

Naσμώδης, εος, δ, ή, abounding in streams. Fr. είδος.

Nãoos, Dor. for vñoos.

Nάσσα, Ion. and Poet. for ἔνασα, 1. a. ind. act. of νάω, for ναίω, Odys. iv, 174, to dwell.

Νασσα, Dor. for νῆσσα, a duck. Νασσάμην. See νάσατο.

NA ΣΣΩ, later Att. νάττω, f. νάξω, 1. a. ἔναξα, to press, compress; to stop up; to make smooth, press down firmly, Odys. xxi, 122; also, to stuff; part. pf. pas. νενασμένος.

Nάστης, ου, δ, an inhabitant. Fr. ναίω.

Nαστός, ή, όν, pressed together, stuffed; completely filled; also, ναστός, οῦ, ὁ, a spiced cake, made of honey and dried raisins, Aris-

toph. Plut. 1142. Fr. νάσσω. Ναστότης, ητος, ή, compactness. Fr. ναστός.

Nαυᾶγίω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to break the ship, to make shipwreck; to suffer shipwreck, Demosth. 910, 7; to be wrecked and ruined; 1. a. ἐναυάγησα. Fr. ναῦς and ἄγω.

Ναυαγήσας, part. 1. a. act. of ναυαγίω.

Nαναγία, ας, ή, Ion. in, ης, ship-wreck, Eurip. Hel. 1069; Demosth. 293, 5; the wreck or remains of a vessel. Fr. ναῦς and ἄγνυμι.

Nαυάγιον, ου, τό, shipwreck; pl. shattered vessels, fragments or planks from a wreck, Soph. Electr. 730: τὰ δι ναυάγια ἀνίλαντις τῶν Συρακουσίων, Thucyd. vii, 23; Herodt. viii, 18; also, the rudder of a vessel; and Ναυάγός, οῦ, ὁ, one who has been shipwrecked, ruined. Fr. ναῦς and ἄγνυμι.

Nαυαρχέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be the commander or admiral of a fleet, Demosth. 251, 3; with the gen. Fr. ναύαρχος.

Ναυαςχία, ας, ἡ, the command of a vessel or of a fleet. Same Th. Ναύαςχος, ου, ὁ, a commander of a fleet, an admiral. Fr. ἀςχή. Ναυάπης, ου, ὁ, Poet. for ναύπης. Ναυβάπης, Dor. ναυβάπας, ου, ὁ, one who goes on board a ship, a sailor or mariner, Herodt. i, 143; a passenger; also, a commander, Soph. Phil. 1018; also, as an adj., naval, Id. 270. Fr. βαίνω.

Nαύδετον, ου, τό, a ship's cable or mooring-cable, Eurip. Troad. 812. Fr. δέω.

Ναυηγείν, Ion. for ναυαγείν, and Ναυηγία, Ion. for ναυαγία.

Nαυηγίη, Ion. for ναυαγία, shipwreck, Herodt. vii, 190; metaphor. misfortune; and

Ναυήγιον, Ion. for ναυάγιον, and Ναυηγός, Ion. for ναυάγός, one who has been shipwrecked.

Nαυκλείδης, ου, δ, Nauclides, a Spartan, remarkable for his corpulence.

Ναυκληρίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be master of a ship, and to let it out for hire, Aristoph. Av. 598; to steer a ship; to rule, direct, or govern (applied to a city), Soph. Antig. 981. Fr. κλη-ρόω.

Ναυκληρία, ας, ή, a chartering or hiring of a vessel; the business of a sea-captain; the navigating of a vessel; a seafaring life; a voyage, Eurip. Med. 527; a vessel, Id. Alc. 112. Fr. zxñ-

 $NA\Upsilon\Lambda$

Nauxaneixés, n. év, pertaining to ship-masters, Plat. Legg. viii, 842, D; and

Ναυκλήριον, ου, τό, a merchantship, Demosth. 690, ult. Same

Nauxangos, ou, i, the master or owner of a ship, that carried passengers, merchandise, etc., for hire, Thucyd. i, 137; Demosth. 293, 1; a pilot, a ruler, Æschyl. Suppl. 174; also, the master of a family. Fr. $\kappa\lambda\tilde{\eta}$ -

Ναύκοάροι, ων, οί, Att. for ναύκλάςοι, magistrates, at Athens, whose powers, previous to the time of Clisthenes, resembled those given afterwards to the δήμαρχοι. See Thucyd. i, 126; they were probably bound to fit out ships for the use of the republic. Boeckh's Public Econ. of Athens, i, 274; ii, 87; chief officers of the republic.

Ναύχραρος, ου, δ. See preced. Ναυκρατίω, to have the mastery at sea, to command the sea. From

Nauzeāτης, εος, δ, ή, having the dominion of the sea, Herodt. v, 36: maintaining a naval superiority; strong or powerful in shipping. Fr. κρατέω.

Ναυκεατία, ας, ή, naval superiority; a victory at sea.

Ναύκρατις, ιδος, ή, Naucratis, a city of Egypt.

Ναυπείτωε, ορος, ό, the commander of a ship, Soph. Phil. 1061; the pilot; also, s. as ναυκράτης, having the dominion of the sea, Herodt. vi, 9. Same

Nαύλη, ης, ή, a musical instrument, a psaltery; s. as νάθλα. Ναῦλον, ου, τό, and ναῦλος, ου, ό, freight-money, passage-money, paid to the master of a vessel, Demosth. 882, 12; also, the freight, Id. 1192, 3; the price of a lodging paid to an innheeper by a traveller. Th. vaūs.

Nαῦλος, δ, passage-money, fare, freight.

Ναυληχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to station ship; in order to watch or surprise an enemy; to lie in wait for, as in ambush, Thucyd. vii, 4; Herodt. vii, 192. Fr. ναύλοχος. And

Ναυλοχία, ας, ή, a lying in wait | Ναύπορος, ου, ό, ή, frequented by | Ναύσταθμος, ου, ό, the same, Thu-

to intercept vessels; a harbour or place of resort for pirates, Appian, Bel. Mithridat. c. 64. From

Ναύλοχος, ου, δ, ή, having a station or harbour for ships suitable for watching an enemy, Soph. Aj. 455; subst., a harbour or naval station for ships, Odys. x, 141; Eurip. Hec. 1001. Fr. λόχος.

Nαυλόω, ω, to let out one's ship for hire; mid. to hire the ship of another. Fr. $y \alpha \tilde{y} \lambda \delta y$.

Ναυμάχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to engage in a sea-fight, Thucyd. vii, 22; ναυμαχήσαντες άντίπαλα, having fought a drawn battle, Id. vii, 34; also, to fight, generally; to contend, struggle with; with dat., Aristoph. Vesp. 479. Fr. ναῦς and μάχομαι.

Nαυμαχία, ας, ή, a sea-fight; a naval engagement; νικῶν ναυμαχίαν, to gain a naval battle, Plat. Menex. 243, D; Thucyd. vii, 21. Same Th.

Ναύμαχος, ου, δ, ή, proper or useful for a sea-fight, Il. xv, 389; but ναυμάχος, engaging in a sea-fight. Same Th. Nauv, and Poet. vna, acc. sing. of

væūs.

Ναύπακτος, ου, ή, the name of a seaport, Naupactus.

Ναυπηγεύμενος, Dor. for ναυπηγούμενος, part. pres. of

Ναυπηγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to build ships, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 14; Thucyd. i, 31; to prepare a fleet, Xen. Hist. v, 4, 34; mid. to construct or prepare a fleet for one's self or purpose, Herodt. vi, 46; Plat. Menex. 245, A. Fr. vaun-

Ναυπηγήσιμος, ου, δ, ή, suitable or fit for ship-building; ξῦλα.... ναυπηγήσιμα, Xen. Anab. vi, 4, 3. Fr. the same.

Nαυπηγία, ας, ή, the building of ships. ship-building, Thucyd. viii, 4. Fr. vaumnyos.

Ναυπηγικός, ή, όν, belonging to the building of ships; expert in building ships. Fr. preced.

Ναυπήγιον, ου, τό, a place where ships are built, a dock-yard, Aristoph. Av. 1157. Same Th. Ναυπηγός, οῦ, ὁ, a builder of ships, a ship-builder or shipwright, Thucyd. i, 13. πήγνυμι, to construct by putting together compactly.

Nαυπλία, ας, ή, Nauplia, a city of Peloponnesus.

ships, navigable, Æschyl. Eum. 10. Fr. 76005.

ΝΑΥΣ

NAΥ'Σ, Dor. vnus, Ion. gen. vaos. Dor. veós, vews, vnos, Att. and Ion.; dat. Ion. and Att. vni, Dor. vat, acc. vavv, Ion. vña and via, nom. pl. Ion. and Att. งทียร (Ion. งย์ยร), gen. Att. งย์ผัง, Ion. งกผัง, dat. งผบชไ, Ion. งกบชไ and vásor, Il. ii, 688, etc.; Dor. νάεσσι, Pind. Pyth. iv, 98; acc. ναῦς, Ion. νῆας, νέας, a ship, a vessel; the old Doric form vas is found in the oblique cases; as in Eurip, Hec. 1253; Iph. T. 891; vat, Theocr. vii, 152. Fr. νάω.

N α υσθλόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{\omega}$ σω, to convey on shipboard for a fare, Eurip. Troad. 164; mid. ναυσθλουμαι, to hire a vessel to convey one's self, Aristoph. Pac. 126. Fr. ναῦσθλον for ναῦλον.

Nαυσία, ας, ή, sea-sickness, an inclination to vomit, loathing, retching. Fr. $\nu \alpha \tilde{\nu}_s$.

Nau $\sigma_i \tilde{a} \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{a} \sigma \omega$, to be affected

with vomiting, loathing, to vomit; to nauseate, Aristoph. Thesm. 882; Plat. Legg. i, 639, B.; also, to loathe, abhor, contemn. Same Th.

Navoícios, ou, ò, n, gaining a living by ships. Fr. Bios.

Navoídoos, ov, o, a proper name, Nausithous. Fr. vavs and 9'Ew. Ναυσικλειτός, and ναυσικλυτός, δ, å, a distinguished mariner, Odys. vi, 22. Fr. κλείω.

Naurívoos, ou, i, a proper name, Nausinous. Fr. vaus and vios. Naυσιπέδη, ης, ή, a ship's cable for mooring her to the shore. Fr. πέδη.

Ναυσιπές ατος, ου, Ιοπ. νηυσιπές α-705, passable by ships, navigable.

Ναυσίπομπος, ου, δ, h, wafting a ship, sam of a breeze, Eurip. Phæn. 1727; pas. sent or brought by a ship. Fr. πέμπω. Ναυσίποςος, ου, ό, ή, navigable, an epithet of a river, Xen. Anab. ii, 2, 2; but ναυσιπόρος, going in a ship; also, assisting a ship's sailing. Fr. mogos.

Ναυσίστονος, ου, ό, ή, (ΰζεις,) lamentable (disgrace) upon being defeated at sea, Pind. Pyth. i, 140. Γr. στόνος.

Ναυσιφόςητος, ου, δ, ή, conveyed in ships, a navigator, Pind. Pyth. i, 64. Fr. φέρω.

Ναύσταθμον, ου, τό, a harbour or a station for ships, Thucyd. vii, 22; and

cyd. iii, 6; also, naval forces. Fr. ναῦς and σταθμός.

Ναυστολίω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. νεναυστόληκα, Soph. Phil. 546; to send a ship; to transport or convey in a ship; to go to by sea; to sail, Eurip. Troad. 77; to sail on an expedition, Soph. Phil. 245, 552; to navigate; τὰ πτέρυγε ποι ναυστολείς, Aristoph. Av. 1229; to rule, govern, τήνδε ναυστολείς χθόνα, Eurip. Med. 680; to conduct; also, to set out or depart for; pas. to be carried on shipboard; to be conveyed by sea; it generally takes sis or meos with the acc. Fr. στίλλω.

Ναυστόλημα, ατος, τό, a free navigation of the sea, an expedition, Eurip. Suppl. 220; and

Nαυστολία, ας, ἡ, the act of going or sending by sea, Eurip.

Androm. 788. Fr. στίλλω.

Nαυστόλος, ου, δ, ħ, going by sea, navigating; but ναύστολος, sent by sea, Æschyl. S. Theb. 840. Ναύτης, ου, δ, a mariner, a sailor; ναύταν (as an adjective) ὅμιλον, the naval host; also, a marine soldier, Xen. Hist. i, 1, 16; Eurip. Hec. 909. Fr. ναῦς.

Nαυτία, and Ion. ναυσία, ας, ή, properly, sea-sickness; nausea, loathing, inclination to vomit; ναυτίποις and ναυσίασις, the same. Th. ναῦς.

Ναυτιάω. See ναυσιάω.

Nαυτικός, ή, όν, relating to navigation; nautical, naval; skilled in naval affairs; τὰ ναυτικά, naval affairs; and sometimes without the article, ναυτικόν, a fleet, Thucyd. i, 4; Demosth. 260, 9; also, τὸ ναυτικόν, money lent on ships, called lending on bottomry, Demosth. 816, 26; 932, 3; ἡ ναυτική (τεχνή understood), the nautical art, the art of navigation; shipping, naval forces, Thucyd. vii, 48; τὰ ναυτικά, a navy, Xen. Hist. i, 1, 23 ; ναυτική τ' ἀναρχία, a naval mutiny, the license of sailors, Eurip. Hec. 605. Fr. vavs.

Nαυτίκῶς, adv. after the manner of sailors, nautically. Same Th. Nαυτίλία, ας, and Ion. in, ης, ή, a sailing, or going by sea; a naval expedition, Herodt. iv, 145. Fr. ναυτίλος.

Ναυτίλλομαι, to go or sail in a ship, Odys. iv, 672. From Ναυτίλος, ου, δ, s. as ναυτικός, a sailor, Eurip. Androm. 478; as

an adj., naval; ναυτίλω πλάτη, on shipboard, literally, with a naval oar, Soph. Phil. 220; also, the nautilus, a shell-fish. Th. ναῦς.

Nαυτιώδης, εος, δ, ἡ, nauseating; occasioning loathing; accompanied with loathing. Th. ναῦς. Ναυτοδίααι, ῶν, οἱ, the judges or commissioners of naval or maritime affairs at Athens; they took cognizance of all disputes between mariners and merchants. Fr. δίαη.

Ναυτοκράτωρ, ορος, δ, having the command of the sea with ships, superior at sea, Thucyd. v, 97. Fr. κράτος.

Nαυτολογίω, to enlist seamen, take on board; to receive.

Nαυφθορία, ας, ή, the loss of ships, shipwreck. Fr. $\phi\theta$ είρω.

Ναύφθορος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, injured or lost by shipwreck, Eurip. Hel. 1538; but ναυφθόρος, causing shipwreck. Same Th.

Ναῦφι, φιν, Poet. for νεῶν.

Ναυφεακτός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, defended or provided with ships; naval forces, Aristoph. Eq. 567; Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1259; Æschyl. Pers. 912; ναύφεακτον βλέπεις, you look a navy, Aristoph. Acharn. 95. Fr. φεάσσω.

Nαυφύλαζ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, one who watches a ship. Fr. φύλαζ. NA'ΦΘΑ, ης, ἡ, and νάφθος, ου, ὁ, naphtha, a transparent petroleum, light and inflammable.

Nαχάλ, indecl., a valley, torrent, LXX. Hebr.

Na $\chi \omega e$, indecl., a man's name, Nachor, LXX. Hebr.

Nάω, obsol., see ναίω, f. νάσομαι, Epic νάσσομαι, to cause to inhabit, Odys. iv, 174 to lead out, send out, or settle, as a colony, Odys. iv, 175; 1. a. ἔνὰσα, and Poet. ἔνασσα, 1. a. pas. ἐνάσθην, 1. a. m. Poet. ἐνασσάμην.

Náω, f. νάσω, to flow; to trickle down; to flow abroad plentifully; to overflow, Odys ix, 222.

Ναῶν μάχη, Poet. for ναυμαχία, ή, a sea-fight.

Nέ, for νή, in composition, is a privative particle.

Níα, and νῆα, Ion. and Poet., s. as ναῦν, acc. sing. of ναῦς, but Níα, f. g. of νέος, which sec.

Nεάγγελτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, newly announced, recent, Æschyl. Choëph. 725. Fr. ἀγγέλλω.

Νεαγενής, έος, ό, ή, newly born. Fr. γίνομαι.

ντίλω πλάτη,
rally, with a
Phil. 220;
a shell-fish.
nauseating;
Nιάζω, f. άσω, to be a youth,
Eurip. Phæn. 1635; Soph. Œd.
C. 374; to arrive at the age of
a young man; to be young, to
be vigorous; to act or think
like a young person; to pass

new; to plough up fallow gound. Fr. νέος.
Νεαίρετος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, recently taken or caught, Æschyl. Agam. 1033; Id. 1035. Fr. αίρεω.

one's youth in act. to make

Νεαπόνητος, ου, ό, ή, newly sharpened. Fr. απόνη.

Nεαλδής, έος, δ, ή, newly grown. Nεαλής, έος, δ, ή, recent, fresh, vigorous, active, Demosth. 788, 22. Fr. άλς.

Νεάλωτος, ου, δ, ή, recently captured. Fr. νέος and ἀλίσκομαι. Νεάν, ᾶνος, δ, s. as νεᾶνίας.

Nεανθής, έος, new-budding, blooming.

Nεανίαε, ου, δ, a young man, a youth; used also as an adj., daring, Xen. Cyr. viii, 6, 9; strong, vigorous, impetuous, rash, Eurip. Suppl. 590; forward; impudent, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj iii, 117; insolent, Eurip. Alc. 695; ardent, passionate. Th. νέος.

Nεανιδός, ή, όν, youthful, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 615. Fr. νέος.

Νεσνίευμα, ἄτος, τό, the act of a young man, an inconsiderate rash act, Plat. Polit. iii, 390, A. Νεᾶνῖεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to act like a young man; to act rashly or inconsiderately; to be arrogant, presumptuous, Plat. Gorg. 482, C. Fr. νεανίας.

Nεῶνῖκός, ἡ, όν, young, youthful; vigorous; bold, νεανικὸν Φρόνημα, Demosth. 37, 10; ardent, vehe ment, Eurip. Hipp. 1199; also, rash, intemperate; fresh; compar. νεανικώτερος, superl. -ώτα-τος · νεανικώτατον (ἔργον), my most vigorous juvenile exploit, Aristoph. Vesp. 1244. Fr.

Nεανικῶς, adv. like a youth; vigorously, generously; sumptuously.

Νεανίστης, ητος, ή, youth. Fr.

Nεᾶνις, ιδος, ή, a young girl or young woman, Soph. Antig. 784; Eurip. Med. 1147. Fr. νεάω.

Νεανισκεύω, f. εύσω, to begin to be a young man; mid. to act like a young man; to be in the class of youth, Nen. Cyr. 1, 2, 15; to boast; to act with rashness. From.

Neaviones, ou, o, a youth, a young man, Aristoph. Plut. 1016; a vigorous youth; also, petulant, presumptuous, insolent. y£05.

Neasidos, ov, o, h, singing youth-

Νεάπολις, εως, ή, the name of a city, Naples.

 $N_{\tilde{s}}$ χές, ά, όν, new, recent, fresh, Eurip. Iph. T. 836; young, Il. ii, 289; youthful, inexperienced. Th. véos.

Νεαροφάης, εος, coming fresh to light, newly appearing.

Nias, for vñas, acc. pl. Ion. of VÆÜG.

Nέασις, εως, ή, a refreshing, repairing, renewing; the ploughing up of fallow ground. Fr.

Nίαται, by removing the augment, for νενέαται, Ion. for νένονται, 3. pl. pf. pas. of νέω, to heap up; or from νέω, Ion. for νάω, or ναίω, to inhabit.

Νέάτος, Ion. νείατος, by syncop. for νεώτατος, the newest, the last, Soph. Antig. 802; the extremity of, Il. ix, 153. Th.

Νεἄτός, ή, όν, renewed, fallow; substantively, the act of fallowing; also, the time during which the land lies fallow. Fr. véos. Νιαφρονίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to entertain youthful sentiments, to think as a youth, Æschyl. Pers. 768. Fr. φεήν.

Nιάω, ω, to make new, to renovate, especially land, Aristoph. Nub. 1120. Fr. véos.

Νίζαλ, or νεζέλ, indecl., a leathern bottle, 1 Sam. i, 24. Hebr.

Nicesios, ou, o, n, pertaining to a fawn.

Νεβριδόπεπλος, ου, δ, ή, clad in the skin of a fawn. Fr. πέπλος. Νεζείζω, f. ίσω, to prepare fallow

ground; to clothe or cover with the skin of a fawn, in the festival of Bacchus, Demosth. 313, 16. Fr. ve Geós.

Nεβρίς, ίδος, ή, the skin of a fawn or stag, worn by Bacchanalians, Eurip. Bacch. 137; hence

Nεζεισμός, οῦ, δ, the wearing of a fawn's skin, as the votaries of Bacchus. Fr. νε ζεός.

Nέζεισσα, ης, ή, a species of serpent, so named from its spots. From

Νεβρός, οῦ, ὁ, a fawn ; ποικιλόθριζ νεδεός, Eurip. Alc. 601; a young stag, a roe; νεβρω, Dor. for νεερού, and νεερώς, for νεερούς. Νεζεοφόνος, ου, ο, ή, a slayer of

fawns. Fr. φένω. Νεδεώδης, εος, δ, ή, resembling a

fawn. Fr. eldos. Νείλασσα, Hebr., rejoices, is glad,

moves joyfully or nimbly, Job xxxix, 13. Gesen. Lex. by Gibbs.

Nεεμάν, indecl., a man's name, Naaman, Syr.

Néss, Ion. n. pl. of vaus.

Nέεσθαι, inf. of νέομαι, or νέω, to go, to return, Il. ii, 84; used as α fut.; οὐδέ σε Φημὶ ἄπρηκτόν γε νέεσθαι, Il. xiv, 221.

indecl., Νεεσσαράν, detained, LXX. Hebr.

Nésori, Poet. dat. pl. of vaus. Nέn, ns, n, (σελήνη understood,) the new moon.

Nέηαι, Ion. contract. νέη, 2. sing. pres. subj. m. of νέομαι, or νέω, Il. i, 32.

Νεηγενής, έος, ό, ή, new-born, Odys. iv, 336. Fr. γίνομαι. Nenθαλής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, fresh-blown; blooming, verdant, Eurip. Ion. 112. Fr. θάλλω.

Νεήκεσσι, dat. pl. Poet. of Nenzńs, ios, o, n, newly pointed or sharpened, Il. xiii, 391.

Νεηπονής, έος, δ, ή, newly sharpened, Soph. Aj. 807. Same Th. Νεήλατος, ου, ό, ή, newly ground meal, etc.; τὰ νεήλατα, newly baked cakes, Demosth. 314, 1. Fr. ἀλέω.

Néndus, vdos, ô, h, newly come, a new-comer, Herodt. i, 118; a stranger; also, one lately deceased. Fr. νέος and ἐλεύθω, for ἔεχομαι.

Nenvias, Ion. for veavias, a young

Nenvins, ou, o, Ion. for veavias. Nenvis, Ion. for veavis, idos, h, a girl, a young maiden, Odys. vii, 20.

Nenvionos, ò, Ion. for veavionos. Νεήφατος, ου, δ, ή, recently slain. Th. νέος and φάω · but recently said or celebrated, is from vios and φημί.

Nει, 3. sing. pres. of νέω.

of the belly, Il. v, 539.

Neïai, 2. sing. ind. of velouai, Poet for véomas, Odys. ii, 113. Neiaien, and veiaen, ns, Ion. for νειαίρα, ας, ή, the lower part

Νειαρός, or νεαρός, new, recent, fresh. Th. véos.

Neiátios, a later form of veíatos. Nειατόθεν, adv. for νειόθεν.

Nείατος, the lowest, the last; the remotest, Il. viii, 478; by syncop. for velotatos, superl. of velos, for νέος, new, recent; παρὰ νείατον ἀνθερεώνα, beside the lowest part of his chin, Il. v, 292.

NEIO

Neinea, and veine', acc. pl. of veixos.

Neineiegnev, Ion. for eveineie, 3. sing. impf. act. of νεικείω, Poet. for νεικέω, Il. ii, 221.

Neinein, and Ion. by paragoge of σι, νεικείησι, 3. sing. pres. subj. act. of the same, Il. i, 579.

Neineiw, Poet. for veinew.

Νεικεστής, ῆρος, ό, a brawler or wrangler; a railer or rebuker. Fr. 3. pers. pf. pas. of νεικέω.

Neinevoi, Æol. for veinovoi, 3. pl. pres. ind. of

Neinew, and Poet. veineiw, f. έσω, to brawl, wrangle, quarrel; to rebuke, reproach, Il. iii, 38; to abuse, scold; to accuse, calumniate; very often followed by ιπε-Th. veixos. σiy.

Neineger, and veinnger, Ion. for ἐνείκεσε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of preceding verb.

Neixn, h, s. as veīxos.

Neinnoev. See veinegev.

ΝΕΙ~ΚΟΣ, εος, τό, a brawl; scolding, strife, contention; altercation, abusive language, Herodt. vi, 66; dispute, Il. iii, 87; quarrel, Eurip. Med. 900; discord. Fr. vn and elkeiv.

Νειλαιεύς, δ, a native of the Nile. Νειλαΐος, αία, αΐον, or Νειλεΐος, of or belonging to the Nile. Neilos.

Neshoyevás, éos, born in the Nile. Fr. Neikos and yevos.

Νειλοθεφής, έος, δ, ή, fed or brought up in the Nile, Æschyl. Suppl. 67. Fr. 94gw.

Νειλομέτρον, ου, τό, ε. αε Νειλοσκοπεῖον.

Νειλόρουτος, and Νειλόρυτος, watered by the Nile.

Neilos, ov, o, a river in Egypt, the Nile, Aristoph. Nub. 272; Eurip. Androm. 648.

Νειλοσχοπείον, ου, τό, the Nilometer, or pillar on the river Nile, erected near Memphis, to mark the rise and fall of that river, and give timely notice to the inhabitants, Diod. Sic. and Strabo. Fr. σκοπέω.

Nειλωΐς, ίδος, ή, built on or near the Nile.

Νειλώτης, ου, ό, Νειλῶτις, ίδος, ή, one who dwells near the Nile; belonging to the Nile, Æschyl. Prom. 816. Fr. Neilos.

Νείμας, αντος, part. 1. a. νείματο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. Ion., and

Neimen, or reime, 3. sing. 1. a. Ion. for "everue, of vina.

Νειόθεν, by syncop. for νειατόθεν,

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adv. from the lowest part or bottom, from the very bottom.

Νειόθι, adv. by syncop. for νειατό-\$1, in the lowest part or bottom; in the very bottom, Il. xxi, 317. Fr. vsios.

Neioxógos, ou, o, n, Ion. for vewró-

eos. Νείομαι, Ion. for νέομαι.

Nation, adv. lately, recently, newly. From

Nειοποιέω, to fallow, let a field lie fallow; also, to put in a light

Νειός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, ε. ας νεός, (ἄγρος or yn,) land left fallow, fallow land; veioio βαθείης, Il. x, 353; land laid up for fallow; land which is sown every other year. Neios, ein, ov, s. as veos, new, fresh, recent; superl. veióraros, the newest; the lowest; the last.

Nειότατος, n, ov, superl. of νείος, Ion. for véos.

Νειοτομεύς, έως, δ, that cuts or tills the ground for the first time. Fr. τέμνω.

Neiga, or veiga, contract. for veiai-

ea. See νειαίεη. Νείσσεαι, Ion. contract. νείσση, 2. sing. pres. subj. mid. vείσσεο, Ion. contract. veisoov, pres. imperat.

Νείσσομαι, to go, to set out, to depart. See vioromai.

Nειται, 3. sing. pres. mid. of νέομαι, Odys. xii, 188.

Nείφω, to snow; to wet, to bedew; to water. Fr. νίφω.

Nειχθείς, part. 1. aor. pas. of νείσσομαι.

Νεκάδεσσιν, dat. pl. Ion. of Nεκάς, άδος, ή, a heap of dead bodies, slaughter in a battle, Π .

v, 886; the dead. Th. vereos. Νεκράγγελος, ου, a messenger to the dead.

Νεκςαγωγέω, ω, to conduct the dead. Fr. vezeos and ayw.

Νεκεάγωγός, οῦ, conducting the dead.

Νεκεακαδημία, ή, a school for the dead.

Nexernós, n, ov, like a dead body, cadaverous; belonging to funeral ceremonies; relating or belonging to death. Fr. veneos. Νεκροδάρής, έος, laden with corpses. Νεκροδέγμων, ονος, δ, ή, receiving or containing the dead; the receptacle of ghosts, said of Hades, Æschyl. Prom. 153. νεκρός and δέχομαι.

Νεχοοδόκος, ου, Att. νεκροδόχος, receiving the dead; hence

Νεχροδοχείον, ου, τό, a receptacle for the dead, a grave, tomb, sepulchre. Same Th.

Νεπροθάστης, ου, i, one who buries the dead, an undertaker. Fr. θάπτω.

Νεκροθήκη, ης, ή, a grave, tomb, urn. Fr. Tienpi.

Νεκροκόσμος, ου, ό, ή, one who dresses dead bodies for interment. Fr. κοσμέω.

Νεπρολατρεία, ας, worship or service for the dead. Fr. λατρεύω. Νεκρομαντεία, ας, ή, divination or foretelling future events by raising the dead; necromancy. Fr. νεκρός and μάντις.

Νεκρομαντείον, ου, τό, the answer given by a dead person raised by necromancy; the place where such answer is obtained. Fr. the same.

Νεπρόμαντις, εως, ό, a revealer of future events from a communication with the dead; a necromancer. Same Th.

Νεπροπέρνας, ου, δ, one who sells a dead body. Fr. περνάω.

Νεκροπομπός, οῦ, ὁ, a conductor or attendant of the dead, Charon, Eurip. Alc. 453. Fr. πέμ- $\pi\omega$.

NEKPO'Σ (rarely νεκρά), όι dead, Eurip. Hec. 1; deceased; a dead person, Soph. Phil. 945; Æschyl. S. Theb. 1004; a corpse; τον νεκεόν, the dead body, Herodt. i, 44; ghosts in the shades below, of everfler vergoi, Soph. Antig. 25; veneós, in masc. gen., is always used for the Lat. cadaver; where vergov occurs, in the neut. gen., L. Bos. would understand σωμα. Pors. Hec. 665.

Νεχροστολέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to lay out a corpse; to escort or accompany the dead. Fr. στίλ-

Νεκροσυλία, ας, ή, spoliation or violation of the dead, Plat. Polit. v, 469, E. Fr. συλάω.

Νεκροτάφος, ου, δ, one who inters the dead. Fr. $\Im \acute{\alpha} \pi \tau \omega$.

Νεκροτοκέω, ω, f. ήσω, to bring forth a dead child. Fr. Tixtw. Νεκροφαγέω, ω, to live on carrion. Fr. φάγω.

Νεκροφορείον, ου, τό, a bier, coffin. Fr. φέρω.

Νεκροφορέω, ω, f. ήσω, to carry the dead for interment. Same Th.

Nεκρόω, ω, f. ώσω, to kill, slay; to cause to mortify; to render as it were dead; to debilitate; 1. a. ἐνέκεωσα, imperat. νέκεωσον pf. pas. νενέκεωμαι, part. νενεκεωμένος, η, ον. Τh. νεκεός.

Nezewons, sos, o, n, cadaverous, like a corpse. Fr. eldos.

Νεκρωθείς, έντος, part. of ένεκρώ. θην, 1. a. pas. of νεκεόω.

Νεκρών, ῶνος, ὁ, a place for dead bodies, a burial-place.

Νεκρώσατε, 2. pl. 1. a. imperat. act. of νεκρόω.

Néxewois, tws, n, a killing, a slaying (of theologians; also, of surgeons); a slaughtering, extinction; mortification. From 2. pers. pf. pas. of νεκεόω.

NE'KTAP, agos, To, the drink of the gods, nectar, Il. iv, 3, etc., supposed to preserve from decay, and to confer immortality. Probably from vi, or vn, negative, and κτάω, to kill.

Νεκτάρεος, ρέα, Ιοπ. ρέη, ρεον, like or belonging to nectar, having the sweetness of nectar, Il. iii, 385; divine; beautiful; sweet. Fr. preced.

NEK $\tilde{\Upsilon}'\Delta\tilde{A}\Lambda\Omega\Sigma$, ov, i, either the chrysalis or the butterfly of the silkworm.

Νεκύδόν, adv. like a dead body. Fr. véxus.

Nézuss, pl. the dead; ghosts; vs κύεσσι, dat. pl. Ion., νεκύων, gen. pl. of vénus, vos, s. as vengos.

Νεκυηγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a conductor of the dead. Fr. hysomai.

Νεκυομαντεία, ας, ή, s. as νεκρομαντεία, and

Νεχυομαντεΐον, ου, τό, and Νεπυομαντήϊον, ου, τό, Ion. for veπυομαντείον, s. as νεπρομαντείον. the place or oracle where the dead are consulted respecting any thing, Herodt. v, 92. Fr. νέκυς and μάντις.

Νεχυοστόλος, ου, δ, one who carries or transports the dead; ghost-transporting, Æschyl. S. Theb. 856. Th. vixus and στέλλω.

Nízus, vos, o, a person deceased; a dead body, a corpse, Eurip. Alc. 94; Soph. Antig. 432; Il. i, 52; dat. sing. vézvi, acc. sing. νέκυν, acc. pl. νέκυς, for νέκυας, Odys. xxiv, 417, dat. pl. vskúεσσι, generally with Homer, rarely νέκυσι, Odys. xi, 569; adj. dead ; νεκύων κατατεθνειώτων, of the dead bodies of the deceased, Il. vii, 409; in Hom. always in pl. of the inhabitants of the lower world, as the Latin inferi; there seems to be little difference between vexeos and vexus. latter, however, most commonly signifies, a dead body or carcass, and in the pl. the ghosts of the dead, Odys. xi, 568; Plat. Gorg. 536, D; Eurip. Alc. 261; Passow, Lex., says that the v is long with Homer in the nom. and acc. sing.; but when it occurs in these cases, not long by position, it is always the first syllable of the foot, and has the ictus. In the other oblique cases it is always short. Dunb. Th. vixw, s. as Lat. neco.

Nexuσιεύς, εσς, Att. έως, δ, a fictitious proper name, Ghostlander. Grove's Lex.

Nεκύσιος, ία, 10ν, belonging to the dead; τὰ νεκύσια, funeral rites. Νεκώς, ώ, ὁ, acc. Νεκών, a man's name, Necho.

Nέμεαι, Ion. contract. νέμη, 2. sing. pres. ind. pas. of νέμω.

Nεμέα, Nemēa, a town of Peloponnesus, between Argos and Corinth, where games in honor of Jupiter were celebrated, Xen. Hist. iv, 2, 8; Pind. Nem. i, 7. Νίμεα, τά, (ἱερά,) the Neméan games.

Nεμεαῖος, and Νεμειαῖος, αία, αῖον, Neméan. Fr. Νεμεῖα, whichsee.

Nεμεάς, άδος, ή, Poet. for Νεμεαία, a forest in Achaia, Neméa. Νεμέθω, Poet. for νέμω, to feed eagerly; only found once; impf. mid. νεμέθοντο, for ἐνέμοντο, Il. xi, 635.

Nεμεῖα, ας, Ion. -είn, ης, ἡ, the name of a country, Neméa.

Nεμείη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for Nεμεῖα, the name of a district in Achaia, Fr. νέμος.

Nίμειον ἄγαλμα, an ornament worn at the Neméan games; or an image at Neméa.

Nέμειος, α, ον, Neméan, of Neméa, Eurip. Herc. F. 152.

N's µ sos, s. as preced.

Νεμεσάσαι, Dor. for νεμεσήσαι, 3. sing. 1. a. opt act. of

3. sing. 1. a. opt act. of Νεμέσασκου, Ep. impf. of

Νεμεσάω, ω, and Ion. νεμεσσάω, f. ήσω, to blame, censure; to be indignant at; to envy, grudge; with dat to be justly incensed at, Il. iv, 507; to be angry with, Id. x, 115; Demosth. 506, 14; to have a religious awe or fear of incurring blame, to stand in awe; to frustrate the intention of an enemy; mid. to be displeased with one's self, to be dissatisfied; to be reluctant, Odys. iv, 158; with acc. νεμεσσαται κακὰ ἔργα, is indignant at base actions, Id. xiv, 284; 1. a. pas. ἐνεμεσήθην. Τh. νέμω. Νεμίσεια, τά, scil. ίερά, the festival of Nemesis.

Νεμεσήμων, ονος, δ, ή, angry, chiding; provoking anger; and

N_εμεσητικός, ή, όν, prone to anger; easily incensed or roused to indignation; and

Nεμεσητός, ή, όν, reprehensible; blamable; deserving reproof; causing indignation, Soph. Phil. 1178; odious, invidious; also, sent by the anger of the gods; passionate, easily provoked to anger, Π. xi, 648. Fr. νεμεσάω.

Νέμεσθαι, inf. pas. of νέμω.

Nεμέσια, ων, τά, offerings to appease the anger of the dead, Demosth. 1031, 13. Fr. νέμεσις. Nεμεσίζη, 2. sing. pres. subj. pas. of

Nεμεσίζομαι, to be angry or displeased with, Il. viii, 407; to reproach, Odys. i, 263; with acc.; also, to fear, reverence; to blame for, with dat. and acc., Il. v, 757. Th. νεμεσάω.

Νεμεσίζω, s. as preced.

Nέμεσις, εως, ἡ, right retribution; just reprehension; anger provoked by outrageous crimes; divine displeasure or judgment, Soph. Phil. 514; divine vengeance, Eurip. Orest. 1357; calamity, ἔλαδε ἐκ θεοῦ νέμεσις μεγάλη Κροῖσον, Herodt. i; αἰδῶ καὶ νέμεσιν, shame and reproach, Il. xiii, 122; xiv, 80; iii, 156; envy; a malicious feeling; also, Neměsis, the goddess of vengeance, Soph. Electr. 782; also of justice; called also 'Αδράστεια. Th. probably νέμω.

Nεμεσσα, Poet. for νεμεσα, 3. sing. pres. ind. of νεμεσάω.

Νεμεσσατός, Dor. for νεμεσσητός, which see.

Νεμέσσηθεν, for νεμεσήθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. pas.; so νεμεσσήθην, Ion. for ενεμεσσήθησαν, 1. a. pas. of νεμεσάω.

Νεμεσσηθώμεν, Poet. for νεμεσηθώμεν, 1. pl. 1. a. subj. pas. of νεμεσάω.

Νεμεσσητός, ή, όν, Poet. for νεμεσητός, Il. iii, 410.

Νέμεσσις, ἡ, Poet. for νέμεσις. Νεμέτως, ορος, ὁ, a distributer; a dispenser of justice; an avenger; Ζεὺς νεμέτως, Æschyl. S. Theb. 467. Fr. νέμω.

Νεμηθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of νέμω, 1. a. pas. ἐνεμήθην.

Νέμησις, εως, ή, distribution, division; pasturage. Fr. νέμω. Νέμιος, scil. Ζεύς, Jupiter the dispenser, Demosth. 552. Fr. νέμω. Νέμιος, εος, τό, a forest, wood, or grove, Il. xi, 480; a place cov-

ered with trees, serving for grazing or pasturage; pasturage, Soph. Aj. 408; hence the Lat. nemus. From

NE'MΩ, f. νεμῶ, pf. νενέμηκα, 1. a. ἔνειμα, Epic νεῖμα, to bestow, apportion, allot, deal out, distribute, assign to; acc. and dat., Soph. Phil. 1009; to give in the way of distribution; μήτε χέρνιθας νέμειν, nor give the lustral water, Id. Œd. T. 240; Herodt. iii, 16; to possess, occupy, Soph. Phil. 393; Id. Œd. T. 237; to assign a portion of land as pasture, hence to pasture, Plat. Polit. ii, 373, D; to cause to pasture, to graze, Eurip. Cycl. 28; to rule, sway, govern, regulate, Pind. Olymp. x, 17; to wield, Æschyl. S. Theb. 572; to administer medicines, Pind. Pyth. v, 87; to esteem, reckon, Æs-chyl. Eum. 594; Soph. Electr. 150; mid. to receive for one's share, to inherit ; to inhabit, Il. xx, 8; Æschyl. Prom. 410; to feed upon, Soph. Phil. 701; to consume, corrode, Herodt. iii, 183; the idea is taken from cattle eating up the pasture; said of fire, Il. xxiii, 177; pas. to be distributed, assigned; to be fed or nourished; to be consumed, as by fire, Il. ii, 780; to be divided, broken or bruised down, $Plat.\ Legg.\ viii,\ 849,\ C;\ \gamma \widetilde{\eta} v$ νέμειν, to portion out the land for pasture, hence to possess, Herodt. iv, 191; μοῖραν or μέρος vémen, to deal a portion or share, Æschyl. Prom. 292; Soph. Trach. 162; κλῆςον νέμειν, to distribute by lot; νέμειν χάριν Tivi, to bestow a favor upon any one, Aristoph. Av. 384; πόλιν νέμειν, to rule the state, Herodt. i, 59; τὸ ἴσον νέμειν, to give an equal share, Thucyd. i, 74; πλέον νέμειν, to give too much, Eurip. Hec. 856; 1. a. mid. ένειμάμην, pas. ένεμήθην, and ένεμέθην, pf. pas. νενέμημαι, Plat. Legg. vi, 760, B. Derivations, νέμος, νέμεσις · νομός. " Both Passow and Matthiæ give a pf. vevémnna, without any authority. It does not seem to have been used by any classic author." Dunbar. The able editors of the new edition of Steph. Thesaur., however, and the German lexicographers, retain it as a legitimate perfect.

Νένασμαι, pf. pas. of ναίω or νάσσω.

Νένασμαι, Dor. for νένησμαι, pf.

pas. of viw. rerb. pas. of νομοθετέω.

Nevia rai, Ion. for vivnyrai, 3. pl. pf. pas. of viw. Nevergrupives, part. pf. pas. of vioreiúm. Th. vioreos. Nivnza, pf. act. of vndw. NENI'HAOS, ov, δ , purblind; foolish, mad, senseless. Νενίκανται, Dor. for νενίκηνται, 3.

pl. pf. pas. of vinau. Nevinna, pf. ind. act. of vinaw.

Nivinnua, pf. pas. of the same

Νένιμμαι, pf. pas. of νίζω. Névvæ, ns, n, an aunt. Névros, ou, è, an uncle ; but Nivvos, n, ov, accented on the last syllable, stupid, foolish, senseless, a ninny. Fr. vé and vóos. Νενόμισμαι, pf. pas. of νομίζω. Νενομοθέτηται, 3. sing. pf. ind.

Νένοται, by syncop. for νενόηται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of νοέω.

Nένοφα, pf. m. of νέφω, an obsolete form of νείφω.

Νενώμεθα, by synæresis, Ion. for νενοήμεθα, and νένωται, for νενόηται, 1. pl. and 3. sing. pf. pas.

Νεοάλωτος, ου, ό, ή, recently captured or taken, Herodt. ix, 120. Fr. vios and alionopai.

Νεοαρδής, έος, δ, ή, recently watered, Il. xxi, 346. Fr. ἄςδω. Νεόβλαστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, recently blown, said of a flower. Fr. βλαστάνω.

Neocogos, ou, o, n, recently eaten or gnawed. Fr. βορά.

Νεόβροχος, ου, δ, ή, recently watered. Fr. βείχω.

Nεόγνμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a recently married bridegroom or bride, Eurip. Med. 325; Æschyl. Ag. 1152. Fr νέος and γαμέω.

Νεογενής, έος, ό, ή, and νεογνός, \tilde{ov} , \tilde{o} , \tilde{n} , recently born, Eurip. Ion. 1001; Æschyl. Ag. 1135. Fr. yivoua.

Νεογιλής, έος, δ, ή, an infant just born. Fr. preced.

Nεογιλός, ή, όν, the same, and from the same.

Neoyivás. See veoyevás.

Νεόγληνος, ου, ό, ή, with new eyes. Neoyvos, ov, and veoyovos, o, in, new-born.

Νείγραπτος, ου, ό, ή, recently painted or written. Fr. véos and γεάρω.

Neoyvios, ou, o, n, having young limbs : vigorous. Fr. yviov.

Νεοδαμώδης, εος, ό, ή, recently enrolled into the number of citi-Those Helots were called νεοδαμώδεις who obtained their freedom from the Spartans for their good services, Thucyd. vii, 19, 58; Xen. Hist. iii, 1, 3, and iii, 3, 6. See Müller's Dorians, vol. ii, p. 44. Fr. 5aμος, Dor. for δημος.

Νεόδας τος, ου, ό, ή, recently skinned, Xen. Anab. iv, 5, 11; Odys. iv, 437. Fr. δείρω.

Νεοδίδακτος, ου, ό, ή, newly taught, newly composed: recently produced on the stage. Fr. διδάσκω.

Νεόδματος, ω, δ, Dor. for Νεόδμητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, recently built. From vios and δέμω · also, νεοδuns, nros, newly tamed; recently conquered; recently married, i. e. νεοδάμαστος, Eurip. Med. 263. Fr. δαμάω.

Nεόδρεπτος, ου, δ, ή, recently plucked or gathered, Æschyl. Suppl. 329. Fr. δεέπω.

Nεόδροπος, s. as preced.

Νεοεργής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, newly wrought. Fr. Leyov.

Νεόζευκτος, ου, and

Νεοζυγής, έος, δ, ή, and νεόζυγος, ου, also νεόζυξ, υγος, δ, ή, newly yoked; newly married, Eurip. Med. 800; της νεοζύγου νύμφης, scil. έκ, or έν κόλποις, as Euripides himself supplies the ellipsis in Helen. 1159; newly broke, Æschyl. Prom. 1011.

Νεοθάλής, and νεοθηλής, έος, ό, ή, lately or recently green and budding; also, new, fresh, blooming, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 188; Il. vi, 347. Fr. θάλλω.

Nεόθεν, adv. newly, lately, anew, Soph. Œd. C. 1449.

Νεοθηλής, έος, and νεόθηλος, ου, ό, ή. See νεοθαλής.

Nsodai 6ns, fos, newly pressed.

Nεοθνής, ñτος, δ, ή, newly dead, Plat. Legg. ix, 865, D. Fr. θνήσκω.

Νεόθρεπτος, ου, δ, λ, newly made, newly grown. Fr. τείφω.

Νεόθυτος, ου, δ, ή, newly sacrificed. Fr. θύω.

Neoin, ns, h, the juvenile age; the youthful mind; youthful vigor. Fr. vios.

Níoixos, ou, o, n, recently built and inhabited; also, one who has recently begun to occupy a house in any place; a new inhabitant. Fr. vios and oixos.

Νεοκάθας τος, ου, ο, ή, recently purified or cleansed. Fr. nadaigw. Νεοκατάστατος, ου, ό, ή, recently founded or established, Thucyd. iii, 93. Fr. καθίστημι.

Νεόχαυστος, οτ -καυτος, δ, ή, recently burned. Fr. xaiw.

Neoznońs, ios, o, n, suffering a recent affliction; having recent sorrow. Fr. xñdos. Neonans, ious, o, a man's name. Neocles.

Νεόχλωστος, ου, ό, ή, recently woven, recently spun, Theocr.

XXIV, 44. Fr. κλώθω. Νεοκόνητος, ου, δ, ή, recently stained, Soph. Electr. 1386. Fr. vios and xoviw.

Νεόχοπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, newly made or hewn, Aristoph. Vesp. 648. Fr. κόπτω.

Nεόχοτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, new, strange; newly angry, πραγος νεόποτον, Æschyl. S. Theb. 785. Fr. xó-T05.

Νεοκράς, ᾶτος, ὁ, ἡ, newly mixed, newly formed, Æschyl. Choëph. 340. Fr. κεράννυμι.

Νεόχτητος, ου, δ, ή, recently acquired. Fr. κτάομαι.

Nεόκτιστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, recently built or established, Thucyd. iii, 93. Fr. κτίζω.

Νεόκτονος, ου, δ, ή, Poet. recently slain, Pind. Nem. viii, 52. Fr.

Nεολαία, ας, ή, the youth of a place, i. e. all collectively; an assembly of youth of either sex, Eurip. Alc. 103; Æschyl. Pers. 657. Fr. λαός.

Νεολαμπής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, shining with new splendor. Fr. λάμπω. Νεόλεκτος, ου, δ, ή, newly cho-

sen, newly enlisted, a raw recruit. Fr. λίγω.

Νεόλουτος, Poet. νεόλλουτος, ου, i, i, recently bathed. Fr. λούω. Νεόλυτος, ου, δ, ή, recently loosed or freed. Fr. λύω.

Νεολκέω, ω, more correctly νεωλxέω, which see.

Νέομαι, and νευμαι, f. νείσομαι, to come; commonly, to return, Il. i, 32; 2. sing. subj. for vincai, o elided, νέηαι, contract. νέη · νεοία-To, Hom. for violvto, pas. sometimes as a fut., Soph. Antig. 33; generally constr. with sis, reos, or ini, and an acc.

Neómnu, nuos, o, or n, and

Nsounvia, and contract. voumnia, α_5 , $\dot{\eta}$, the new moon; a new month; the first day of the month. Fr. $\mu \acute{n} v$.

Nέον, adv. νεωστί, Att. recently, newly, lately. Th. vios.

Νεόνυμφος, ου, δ, h, newly married. Fr. νύμφη.

Niógiaros, ou, o, n, newly polished or shaved, carved anew. Fr. ξίω.

Nεοπαγής, ίος, ὁ, ἡ, newly joined, constructed, compacted.

πήγυυμι.

Nεοσαθής, έος, contract. -οῦς, ὁ, ἡ, newly or recently afflicted, Æschyl. Eum. 489. Fr. πάθος.

Nsorsibhs, έος, and νεόπειστος, ου, δ, ή, recently persuaded. Fr. πείθομαι.

Neotevens, ios, δ, η, recently thrown into distress, suffering recent grief, Odys. xi, 39. Fr. πίνθος.

Nεοπηγής, έος, newly congealed or frozen.

Nεόπηκτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, recently joined or fastened together. Fr. τήγνυμι.

Νεοπλεκής, έος, and νεόπλεκτος, ου, δ, ή, recently plaited or woven. Fr. π λέκω.

Νεόπλουτος, ου, δ, ή, recently become opulent; proud from newly acquired wealth; new, recent; νεοπλούτφ τουγί, to recent dregs of wine, Aristoph. Vesp. 1349. Fr. πλούτος.

Νεόπλυτος, and νεοπλύντος, ου, ό, ή, recently washed, *Herodt*. ii, 37. *Fr.* πλύνω.

Νεοποιέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to make new or to renew. Fr. ποιέω. Νεόποπος, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, newly shorn,

Νεόποκος, ου, δ, ἡ, newly shorn, Soph. Ed. C. 476. Fr. πόκος. Νεοπολίτης, ου, δ, and νεοπολίτης, ίδος, ἡ, a new citizen, one who has recently obtained his privilege. Fr. πολίτης.

Nεοπρεπής, los, δ, ἡ, suiting the young, of youthful appearance, Plat. Legg. x, 892, D. Fr. πρέπω.

Nεότριστος, ου, ό, ή, recently sawn, newly polished, Odys. vii, 404. Fr. πρίω.

Νεοπτόλεμος, ου, δ. Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles, Soph. Phil.

4, 241. Fr. πόλεμος. Νεόπτολις, and νεόπολις, εως, ή, a new city, recently built, Æs-

chyl. Eum. 657. Fr. πόλις. Νιοβράγης, έος, δ, ή, newly split or rent asunder. Fr. βήγνυμι. Νιόβραντος, ου, δ, ή, newly sprin-

kled, fresh stained, Soph. Aj. 30. Fr. jaíva.

Niéjpöτος, ου, ὁ, 'n, fresh flowing; new-made honey, Meleagr. Idyl. de Vere, 15; Soph. Electr. 882; noρρότω ξίφει, a sword fresh stained with blood, Æschyl. Ag. 1324; where, according to Hermann, the syllable ευ is long, as from ρόω.

Λιόρροτος, ου, newly or just drawn. Νίορτος, ου, ό, ή, newly arisen; a new event, Soph. Œd. C. 1503. Fr. ὄχνυμι.

NE'OZ, $v \in \bar{\alpha}$, Ion. $v \in n$, $v \in ov$, new,

recent, Dem. de Coron. 101; also, a youth, Æschyl. S. Theb. 17; a man of middle age, in contradistinction to an old man; novel, unexpected, Theocr. xxiv, 40 : compar. νεώτερος, α, ον, younger; νεώτερον τί, any thing new or unusual, any innovation, (Xen., Mem. iii, 10, opposes via to παλαία σώματα,) extraordinary, Herodt. viii, 52; ai νεώτεραι, the younger ones; rude, ignorant; φανουμεθά γε νεώτεροι τοῦ δέοντος, Plat. Ap. Rhod. 39, D; superl. νεώτατος, the youngest, Plat. Conv. 195, A; Gorg. 521, E; νέα φεοντίς, a youthful mind, Eurip. Med. 47; vía τροφή, recent offspring, as opposed to σάλαι, Soph. Œd. T. 2; τὶ νέον, something new, unexpected, Eurip. Hec. 81; Thucyd. v, 50; iz viou, from his youth, Plat. Gorg. 1511, D; also, ex véwv, ex véns (åexns), anew, Herodt. i, 60; To ysov, newly, lately; gun xal véa, the last day of the month, i. e. when the new moon succeeds to the old.

Nεός, οῦ, ὁ, or νεῆ, όν, land newly ploughed; fallow land, Xen. Econ 16, 10. Fr. νέον and ποιεῖν.

Nεός, Ion. gen. of ναῦς.

Nεοσίγαλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, admirable for originality and excellence; brilliant, resplendent, Pind. Olymp. iii, 8. Fr. νέος and σιγάω.

Νεοσκαφής, έος, δ, ή, newly dug. Fr. σκάπτω.

Νεοσκύλευτος, ου, newly plundered.

Νεόσμηκτος, ου, δ, ή, lately wiped, rubbed, cleansed, or polished; Θωρήκων τε νεοσμήκτων, Il. xiii, 342. Fr. σμάω οτ σμήχω.

Νεοσπαδής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, recently drawn out, Æschyl. Eum. 42. Fr. σπάω.

Nεοσπάς, άδος, δ, ἡ, newly drawn or wrenched off, Soph. Antig. 1186. Same Th.

Nεόσποςος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, newly sown, Æschyl. Eum. 629. Fr. σπεί-

Νεοσσεύω, and Att. νεοστεύω, f. εύσω, to build a nest; to nestle; to hatch, Aristoph. Av. 669. Th. νεοσσός.

Nεοσσιά, ᾶς, Ion. τή, τῆς, ἡ, a bird's nest with the young, Herodt. iii, 111; a beehive; a bed for the young of any animal; incubation. Fr. νεοσσός.

Nεοσσίον, ου, τό, the little or tender young of any thing, a nursling; dimin. of νεοσσός.

Νεοσσοχομέω, ω, f. ήσω, to rear or keep chickens. Fr. χομέω. Νεοσσοχόμος, ον, rearing young birds or chickens.

NEOΣΣΟ΄Σ, and Att. νεοττός, οῦ, ὁ, the young of any creature, a child, Eurip. Alcest. 414; a chicken just hatched; a young bird, Il. ii, 311; Soph. Antig. 421; a foal, Æschyl. Ag. 799; the yolk of an egg; a nest; any young person is jocosely called νεοστός, i. e. a chicken. Fr. νέος.

Νεοσσοτροφέω, or νεοττοτροφέω, ω, f. ήσω, to rear young birds or animals. Fr. τρέφω.

Νεοσσώς, Dor. for νεοσσούς.

Νεοστεφής, έος, δ, ή, newly crowned. Fr. στέφω.

Νεοστράτευτος, ου, δ, a recent soldier. Fr. στρατεύομαι.

Νεόστροφος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , newly twisted or strung, Π. xv, 369. Fr. στρίφω.

Νεοσφαγής, έος, δ, ή, newly slain, Soph. Trach. 1120; Aj. 542; and

Νεοσφαγία, ας, ή, recent slaughter. Both from σφάζω.

Νεότας, ατος, Dor. for νεότης. Νεότευκτος, ου, newly wrought or fashioned.

Νεοστευχής, έος, δ, ή, recently made, provided, or manufactured, Π. v, 194. Fr. τεύχω.

Nεότης, ητος, ή, newness, youth, Il. xiv, 86; an assembly of youth; a body of young persons collectively; also, indiscretion, rashness, temerity natural to youth, Plat. Apol. 26, E. Th. νέος.

Nεοτήσιος, ου, δ, ή, juvenile, youthful; relating, belonging, or suitable to youth. Same Th.

Νεότμητος, ου, δ, ή, recently cut, split, or divided, Plat. Tim. 80, D. Fr. τέμνω.

Nεοτόκος, ου, ἡ, a female who has recently brought forth, Eurip. Bacch. 690; but νεότοκος, that is newly born. Fr. τίκτω.

Νεότομος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, newly cut, Æschyl. Choëph. 25; νεοτόμοισι πλήγμασιν, by newly inflicted wounds, Soph. Antig. 1268. Fr. τέμνω.

Νεοτζεφής, έος, δ, ή, newly reared, Eurip. Heracl. 93; newly born. Fr. τρέφω.

Nεοτρίδής, έος, ὁ, Ϟ, recently pulverized or ground, or bruised into small pieces. Fr. τρίδω

".. , 11.1 Nεοτροφίω, ω, f. ήσω, to rear or bring up young of any kind. Fr. τρίφω.

Nιότροφος, ου, ό, ή, newly reared, Æschyl. Ag. 706. Same Th. Νιότρωτος, ου, ό, ή, recently wounded. Fr. τιτρώσκω.

Nεοττεία, ας, and νεόττευσις, εως, n, the act of incubation, a hatching of young. Fr. νέος.

Nεσττεύω, Att. for νεοσσεύω.

Nεοττία, ας, 'n, Att. for νεοσσία. Nεοττίον, ου, τό, s. as νεοσσίον, dimin. of νεοσσός, and used as an expression of endearment or of flattery, dear little ones, or dear little offspring, Theophr. Char. 2; Aristoph. Av. 547.

Nεοττοποιέομαι, οῦμαι, to beget or bring forth young; to produce, Longin. 44; f. mid. ήσομαι, l. a. part. νεοττοποιησάμενος. Fr. νεοσσός, or -ττός, and ποιέω.

Nεοττός, οῦ, ὁ, Att. for νεοσσός νεοττὸς ἄρεος, a game-cock, Aristoph. Av. 835.

Νεοττοτροφίω, ω, f. ήσω, to rear young, to bring up children; iξ ης ενεοττοτροφήθης, by which you were reared from your infancy, Aristoph. Nub. 997. Fr. νεοσσός and τρέφω.

Neoveyéw, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. now, to make new, renew. Fr. $\tilde{\epsilon}_{\ell\gamma}$ ov. Neoveyós, o \tilde{v} , making new, re-

Nεουργός, οῦ, making new, renewing; pas. new, fresh, just made.

Neoveίω, ω, f. ήσω, to have favorable winds, to have good weather on a voyage. Fr. οδρος.

Nεούτᾶτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, recently wounded, having a fresh wound, Π. xiii, 539. Fr. οὐτάω.

Νεοφανής, έος, δ, ή, having recently appeared or for the first time. Fr. φαίνομαι.

Νεόφθαςτος, and νεόφθιτος, ου, δ, h, newly destroyed. Fr. φθείςω and φθίω.

Νεόφοιτος, ου, newly trodden.

Nεόφονες, ου, ὁ, ἡ, recently murdered, newly shed, said of blood, Eurip. Electr. 1170. Fr. φόνος. Νεόφῦτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, lately or recently planted or sown; among ecclesiastical writers the word is applied to a person recently converted to Christianity, a neophyte. Fr. φύω.

Nεοφώτιστος, ου, δ, ή, newly enlightened. Fr. φωτίζω. Th. φώς.

Νιοχάςακτος, ου, δ, ή, recently impressed or imprinted, hence, fresh, Soph. Aj. 6. Fr. χα-ράσσω.

Nιοχμίω, ω, and νιοχμόω, f. ήσω, to attempt any innovation, change, or revolution, Herodt. v, 19. From

Nεοχμός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, new, Soph.

Antig. 157; fresh, Theocr. Id.

xxiv, 65; νεοχμὸν κακόν, an

evil having full strength, Eurip.

Hipp. 869; unexpected, Soph.

Phil. 741; νεοχμόν τι ποιείν, to

do something new, Herodt. ix,

99; οἱ νεοχμοί, fresh troops.

Fr. νέος.

Νεοχμόω, to make new, change, especially, to make political innovations.

Nεόχειστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, (οἴκος,) a house recently overlaid or plastered with lime, chalk, etc.; newly anointed. Fr. χείω.

Nείω, ω, f. ώσω, to make new, to renew, to renovate, Æschyl. Suppl. 529; to plough fallow land. Fr. νέος.

NE'IIO Δ E Σ , ωv , oi, in Odys. iv, 405, φωκαι νέποδες καλής 'Αλοσύδνης, seals, the offspring of the fair Halosydne; some translate νέποδες, having no feet, from νέ, for vn, and movs, and hence, according to Appion, anodes is for according to others, ιχθύες equivalent to νηξίποδες, having feet adapted to swimming, webfooted; others interpret it by åπόγονος, a descendant, offspring, posterity, as in Theocr. xvii, 25; Callim. Fragm. 77; Ap. Rhod. iv, 1745; and hence the Latin word nepos, nepotis. In Geopon. iv, 3, veórrobes means a young shoot or sprout; also, having very small feet, so as to appear like having none, as sea-calves or seals; also applied to children who have not acquired the use of their feet, as if anodes. Riem. and Schneid. Lexx.

Nίπους, οδος, ὁ, ἡ. See preced.
Nίρθε, and νέρθεν, by aphær. for ἔνερθεν, adv. from below; beneath, under; in the lower region, Soph. (Ed. T. 416; γῆς νέρθεν, beneath the earth, Eurip. Hec. 279. Hence

Nίρτατος, άτη, ον, superl., the lowest, undermost; the last; and

Nερτίριος, ία, ιον, that which is below, nether, especially underground. Lat. inferus.

Nερτεροδρόμος, ου, ό, the courier of the dead.

Nίρτιςος, ίρα, ερον, compar., situated below, inferior, lower; infernal, Soph. Œd. C. 1548; ἤτι νιςτίρα Βιός, Proserpine, Eurip.

Alc. 1164; οἱ Νίρτεροι, Inferi, the inhabitants of the infernal regions, Plat. Locr. 104, D; the dead; for iνίρτερος.

Nέρτος, ό, a bird of prey, Aristoph. Av. 303.

Nigwe, wees, i, a man's name, Nero.

Nεσσά, indecl., plumage, feathers. Hebr.

Nέσσος, ου, ὁ, Nessos or Nessus, one of the centaurs.

Nestocions, ou, i, the son of Nestor, a patronymic, from

Nίστως, οςος, δ, the name of a Grecian warrior, Nestor, Iliad.

Nεῦμα, ἄτος, τό, a nod, Xen. Anub. v, 8, 9; assent; a sign or gesture; also, a signal, Thucyd. i, 134; an order, Æschyl. Suppl. 368. Fr. νεύω.

Νευμαι, Dor. for νέομαι, νουμαι, or Ion. for fut. m. νεύσομαι.

Νεύμεθα, Dor. for νεόμεθα, by enallage for fut. νευσόμεθα, of νέομαι.

Nεύσιεν, 3. pl. pres. opt. of νεύω. Νευρά, αξ, ἡ, and Ion. ἡ, ῆς, a sinew; the string of a bow, Soph. Phil. 933; Π. ix, 123; also, of a musical instrument, Eurip. Bacch. 733. Th. νεύ-

Ñευρειή, ñs, ἡ, Poet. for preced. Νευρή, ñs, ἡ, Ion. for νευρά.

Νευςήφι, and νεύςηφιν, Poet. and Ion. for νεύςα, dat. sing. of νευςά, Π. viii, 300.

Neuginós, ń, ór, nervous, relating to or having affections of the nerves or sinews. Fr. viū-

Newgives, ivn, iver, made of sinews, Plat. Polit. 279, E; of the fibres of plants. Same Th.

Nευρίον, τό, dimin. of νεύρον, a small sinew or string.

Νευρίς, ίδος, ή, s. as νευρον. Νευροδάτης, ου, ό, a rope-dancer.

Fr. νεῦξον and βαίνω.
Νευζόδετος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, bound with twisted sinews; strung, as a musical instrument. Fr. νεῦξον and δέω.

Neugosidńs, śos, ó, ń, like nerves, nervelike, sinewy. Fr. 1700s.

Nευζοκοτέω, ω, f. ήσω, to cut off the sinews; to main; also, to enervate, weaken. Fr. νεύζον and κόπτω.

Nευρολάλος, ου, with sounding strings.

NEY PON, oυ, τό, a tendon or sinew, Plat. Phadr. 80, D; the thong of a sling, Nen. Anab. iii, 4, 17; a bowstring; the string which binds the head of

an arrow to the shaft; a string of a musical instrument; a cord made of the gut of animals; pl. the fibres of plants, Plat. Polit. 280, C; also, nerve, strength, vigor, Demosth. 432, 10.

Νευφοπλεκής, έος, plaited with sinews.

Νευροράφος, ου, ό, a cobbler, one who sews with thread made of tendons or nerves; a maker of strings for musical instruments. Ετ. βάπτω.

Νευροράφέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to sew with cords; to stitch shoes; to cobble. Fr. δάπτω.

Νευροσπάδής, έος, ό, ή, strung or bent by sinews; νευροσπαδής ἄτεακτος, the arrow-string drawn, or the bent bow, Soph. Phil. 290. Fr. σπάω.

Νευφοσπάστης, ου, ό, one who puts images in motion by sinews or cords; a puppet showman. Same

Νευρόσπαστος, οτ νευρόσπάτος, ου, i, i, moved artificially by strings, like puppets, Herodt. ii, 48; a puppet-show, puppets. Fr. σπάω. Neugoverns, ios, i, n, stretched, bent, or drawn by strings. Fr. TSÍVW.

Νευροχαρής, έος, δ, ή, delighting in bow-strings; loving archery; epithet of Apollo. Fr. χαίεω. Nευρόω, ω, f. ώσω, to give nerve; to strengthen; to make strong; νενεύρωται, pf. pas., is drawn tight, is in a state of tension, Aristoph. Lys. 1079. Fr. vev-

Neupwons, ios, i, i, like sinews or nerves; sinewy, muscular. Fr. ะไอ้อร.

Nevo', and vevoe, Ion for evevoe, 3. sing. 1. a. act. of νεύω.

Nεῦσις, εως, ή, a nodding; a nod or inclination of the head; declination. Fr. pf. pas of νεύω. Also vevous, ews, h, a swimming, sailing, or navigating. Fr. νέω. Νευστάζω, f. άσω, to nod; νευστάζων πόρυθι βριαρή, ΙΙ. ΧΧ, 162; to stoop the head, as if from drowsiness; to beckon or make signs by nodding and winking, Odys. xii, 194. Same

Νευστάς, άδος, ή, (ἐλαία,) a pickled olive, like κολυμβάς. Luc. Νευστέον, verbal adj., (ημίν,) we must swim. Fr. νεύω.

Νευστής, η̃εος, and νεύστης, ου, ό, a swimmer. Fr. νέω.

Νευστικός, ή, όν, capable of swimming, Plat. Soph. 220, A. Fr. Also, nodding readily,

from veúw. Nευστός, ή, όν, swimming; that

can swim; also, nodded or beckoned to. Same Th.

NEΥ'Ω, f. νεύσω, 1. a. "ενευσα, pf. vévsuxa, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1580; to nod, to signify by nodding or beckoning; to assent by a nod, Eurip. Alc. 999; to promise by a nod, Soph. Æd. C. 248; to bend forward, Thucyd. iv, 100; to incline towards, Plat. Legg. xii, 945, D; to tend to, Il. xiii, 133; to respect; to be towards a country or thing, Strabo.

Nέφεα, nom. pl., and

Nεφέεσσι, dat. pl. Ion. of νέφος. Νεφέλη, ης, ή, and Dor. νεφέλα, a cloud, Xen. Anab. i, 8, 5; Soph. Œd. C. 1084; a clouded brow, i. e. a sad countenance, Il. xvii, 591; fog or mist; also, death; νεφέλαι, bird-nets. Fr. νέφος. Νεφέλη, ης, ή, a woman's name, Nephělé.

Νεφεληγερέτα, the original Æolic nominative, and -700, Æol. gen.; the subsequent Ionic, νεφεληγεeέτης, Il. 4, 511; the cloudgatherer or cloud-compelling, epithet of Jupiter; used only in nom. and gen. See remarks under μητίετα. Fr. νεφέλη and άγείρω.

Νεφεληγερέται, gen. Æol. of Νεφεληγεφέτης, ου, ό, assembling the clouds, cloud-gathering or compelling, Il. v, 631; epithet of Jupiter. Fr. ayeiew.

Νεφέλησιν, dat. pl. Ion. of νεφέλη. Νεφέλιον, ου, τό, a little cloud; dimin. of νεφέλη. Th. νέφος. Nepshoyevás, éos, o, a, born or produced by clouds. Fr. yévos. Νεφελοειδής, έος, δ, ή, resembling clouds, cloudy. Fr. Eldos.

Νεφελοχένταυςος, δ, a cloud-centaur, Aristoph. Nub. 346.

Νεφελοκοκκυγία, ας, ή, Cloudcuckoo-town, Aristoph. Av. 905; a comic word. Fr. κόκκυξ.

Νεφελοχοχχυγιεύς, έως, δ, a native of Cloud-cuckoo-town, Aristoph. Av. 1035. See preced.

Nεφελόω, ω, f. ώσω, to cloud, or cover with clouds. Fr. νεφόω. Νεφελωτός, ή, όν, made of clouds. Νεφόδολος, ου, overcast with clouds, clouded.

Νεφοειδής, έος, οῦς, ο, ή, ε. ας νε-Φωδής.

ΝΕ'ΦΟΣ, εος, τό, a cloud; μέλαν νέφος, the dark shade, Il. xvi, 350; a mist; a clouded brow, sadness; metaphor. a great multitude or crowd, Il. iv, 274;

Herodt. viii, 109; a tempest, νέφος οἰμωγῆς, a storm or tempest of grief, Eurip. Med. 106: also, bird-nets, or hunting-nets. Νεφείτης, ου, δ, and νεφείτις, ίδος, n, a disease or affection of the kidneys, nephritis; the stone or gravel, διὰ νόσον νεφείτιν, Thucyd. vii, 15. Fr. νεφρός.

Nεφροειδής, έος, δ, ή, like kidneys, or of the nature of kidneys. Fr. Eldos.

NEΦPO'Σ, οῦ, ἡ, the reins or kidneys, Aristoph. Ran. 475; Plat. Tim. 91, A; the inmost mind, the seat of the secret thoughts and desires of the mind, Rev. ii, 23.

Nέφω, to snow, s. as νίφω. Doubtful form.

Nεφωδής, έος, δ, h, of the voice, hollow, Aristot. Audib.; also, s. as νεφοειδής, and νεφελοειδής, cloudlike, cloudy, murky. Fr. sidos. Nέφωσις, εως, ή, a clouding, obscuration, darkness. Fr. vi pos. $NE'\Omega$, to move away; to go, come, return. See νέομαι. Also $NE'\Omega$, f. νεύσομαι, and νευσοῦμαι, to swim; like πλέω, πλεύσομαι, Aristoph. Eq. 321; Xen. Anab. v, 7, 15 : 1. a. ενευσα, pf. νένευκα, in Plat. Polit. iv, 441, διανένευκα. Also

NE'Ω, f. νήσω, to spin; to draw out or twist a thread; inf. veiv, 1. a. pas. ἐνήθην, pf. νένημαι. Also

 $NE'\Omega$, f. vnow, to assemble or collect together; to heap up, to pile up, to build; 1. a. ἔνησα, inf. vnoai, pf. pas. vévnuai or νένησμαι · Φθάσαντες τους νήσαντας, anticipating those who had erected funeral piles, Thucyd. ii, 52; ἀμφοςῆς νενησμένοι, empty casks heaped together, i. e. useless lumber, Aristoph. Nub. 1204. See vnéw.

Νεωκοgέω, ω, f. ήσω, to sweep a temple, to keep it clean; to be the superintendent of a temple, Plat. Polit. ix, 574, D; and Newzogia, n, the office of a vewzó-

605.

Nεωκόρος, ου, δ, a sacristan, an officer whose business it is to keep the temple clean and to take care of it; a keeper of the consecrated things in the temple. From viús, Att. for vaís, and xo-

Νεωλχέω, ω, (ναῦν ἔλχω,) f. ήσω, to haul up a vessel on shore or into a dock; νεωλκήσας τὸ ποςθμεῖον παράμενε, then haul up your boat and stay here, Luc.

Dial. Fr. TAXW.

Nεωλκία, ας, ἡ, the act of hauling a ship into dock. Same Th. Nεωλκός, οῦ, ὁ, he who docks a ship.

Nίωμα, ἄτος, τό, fallow land newly ploughed; a field prepared for sowing. Fr. νίος.

Nεώμεθ, for νεώμεθα, 1. pl. subj. pas. of νέομαι, to go, return.

Nεωμίνος, part. pres. pas. of νεάω. Nεῶν, Ion. for ναῶν, gen. pl. of νεώς, for ναῦς.

Nεών, ῶνος, ὁ, a dock, basin for ships.

Nιώνητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, recently bought, newly purchased, Aristoph. Eq. 2. Fr. ἀνίομαι.

Νεωποιέω, ω, f. ήσω, to build a temple. Fr. νιώς and ποιέω.

Nεωρής, έος, contract. -οῦς, ὁ, ἡ, fresh, new, Soph. Œd. C. 734. Fr. Ϥρα.

Nεώριον, ου, τό, a dockyard, navy-yard, or arsenal, containing every thing necessary for building and repairing ships, Demosth. 1145, 4; Thucyd. vii, 22; Aristoph. Acharn. 552; "it is probable that it was also a wet dock from the following expression of Plat., Crit. 117, D., τὰ....νεώρια τριπρων μεστὰ ἦν." Dunb. Fr. νεωρός.

Nεωςιοφύλαξ, απος, δ, a warden or superintendent of a naval arsenal or dock. Fr. νεώςιον and φύλαξ.

Nεωρός, οῦ, ὁ, a superintendent or inspector of docks or dock-yards. Fr. ἄρα.

Νεωρυχής, έος, οῦς, ὁ, ἡ, newly dug. Fr. ὀρύσσω.

Nίως, adv. recently, lately, newly, rare, for νεωστί. Th. νέος. Νεώς, ώ, δ, Att. for ναός, οῦ, δ, a temple; νεῶν, gen. pl. for ναῶν. Also

News, Att. gen. of vaus.

Nίωσις, τως, ή, a ploughing fallow ground, and preparing it for seed. Fr. νίος.

Nεώσοικοι, οί, ship-houses, or sheds near the sea, under which ships were sheltered during the winter, adjoining the dockyard or νεωίνοι also, a dock or station for ships, Thucyd. vii, 26; Herodt. iii, 45. Fr. ναῦς, Att. νεώς, and οἶκος.

Νεώσοιχος, ου, δ. See νεώσοιχοι. Νεωστί, adv. newly, recently, not long ago, Plat. Gorg. 505, C. Nee νεώς, adv.

Nίωτα, with or without ils or is, the coming or new year, Theophr. Char. 3; ils νίωτα στεατείας iσομίνης, for the next year's campaign, Xen. Cyr. viii, 6, 7.

Nιωτατος, η, ον, superl. of νίος.
Nιωτιςίζω, f. ίσω, to attempt or meditate any innovation, change, or revolution, Æschin. c. Ctes. 86, 2; to stir up sedition; to innovate or change the established order of things; to cause a change or alteration, Thucyd. ii, 73; vii, 87; to be mutinous; to imitate or adopt the manners of youth. Th. νίος.

Nεωστερικός, ή, όν, juvenile; natural to youth; foolish, headstrong, rash; and

Nεωτερισμός, οῦ, ὁ, innovation; change, Demosth.; and

Νεωτεριστής, οῦ, δ, an innovator; a seditious person. Fr. νεωτερίζω.

είζω. Νεωτεροποιία, ή, innovation, revolution. From

Nεωτεροποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, fond of innovation, an innovator, Thucyd. i, 70; a turbulent person. Fr. ποιέω.

Νεώτερος, α, ον, compar., younger; νεώτερον τί, any thing new; grievous, unusual, οτ unexpected, Aristoph. Eccl. 338; τὶ νεώτερον βούλευμ', what recent measure, Soph. Phil. 556; οἱ νεώτεροι, the young men; τὰ νεώτεροι, innovations; νεώτεροι τρὰ νεώτεροι, to innovate; superl. νεώτατος. Fr. νέος.

Nεωτέρως, adv. ardently, keenly, Plat. Legg. x, 907, C.

Νεωφυλαξ, ακος, δ, one who has the care of a temple. Fr. φύλαξ. NH', an adverb of swearing and protestation or asseveration; it always follows an affirmative sentence; as, và τ òv Δ ía, và Δ ía, or vn μα τον Δία, by Jove, yes, by Jove; νη τω θεώ, yes, by Ceres and Proserpine; the Lacedæmonians say, νη τω σιώ, by Cas-The comic tor and Pollux. writers and also Polybius use it for surely, certainly, yes indeed; νη την ύμετέραν καύχησιν, by the occasion of glorying on your account, 1 Cor. xv, 31. In compounds it is usually privative; as νήνεμος, without wind, but sometimes it increases the force of the word with which it is compounded; it governs the accusative. Nã', for vãa, Ion. for vauv.

Νηγάτεος, ου, δ, ή, for νεήγατος, newly made, Il. xiv, 185; ii, 43; new. Fr. νέος and γίνομαι. Νεγοετος, ου, δ, ή, from which one cannot be roused, sound, said of sleep. Odys. xiii, 80;

eternal. Fr. νή and ἐγείςω. Νήδυιᾶ, τά, the intestines, pl. of νηδύς.

Nήδυμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, sweet, pleasant, refreshing, Il. ii, 2; epithet of sleep; by pleonasm of ν, for ήδυμος. Buttmann, Lexil. § 81, thinks, with great probability, that the true reading was ήδυμος, Il. xiv, 242. Th. ήδύς.

Nηδύοφῖν, Poet. adv., from the womb, out of the womb, Odys. xi, 296; Eurip. Bacch. 91. Fr. νηδύς.

NHΔΥ΄Σ, ĕος, ἡ, the belly, Herodt. ii, 87; the stomach; the womb; a hollow or cavity.

Nnes, nom. pl., and

Nήεσσ', for νήεσσι, dat. pl. Ion. and Poet. of ναῦς, and Ion. νηῦς. Nηέω, ω, f. νηήσω, to collect together; to heap up, pile up, Herodt. i, 50; to load, Il. ix, 137; to accumulate, Il. ix, 358. Fr. νέω.

Nηήσας, part. 1. a. act., and Νηήσασθαι, 1. a. inf. mid., and Νηησάσθω, 1. a. imperat. mid. of νηέω.

Núngis, $\epsilon \omega s$, \dot{n} , the act of heaping up; accumulation Fr. $vn\dot{\epsilon}\omega$. Nún, f. $vn\dot{\sigma}\omega$, to spin; to draw

Nnθω, f. vnσω, to spin; to draw out a thread from the distaff.

Th. viω.

Nni, dat. sing. of ναῦς, Ion. νηῦς Νήῖα, τά, (ξύλα,) wood and materials for ship-building; oars.

Nήιος, τα, τον, οτ νήιος, ου, δ, ή, naval, Æschyl. Pers. 271; Il. iii, 62; pertaining to shipping or the sea; νήτον είναι, to become fit for a ship, Il. xiii, 391. Fr. νηῦς.

Nñis, ιδος, δ, ή, ignorant, raw, unskilful, Odys. viii, 179; οὐδ' ἐμὰ νήϊδα, I am not such a novice, Π. vii, 199; timid, weak. Fr. νή priv. and ἴσημι.

Nnts, one of the Naiads, or Nymphs of the fountains; Κυλλήνην Νητόδα νύμφην, Cyllêne, one of the Naiads, Dion. Hal. Ant. i, 13. See Drakenb. ad Sil. Ital. v, 21.

Nηΐται, ων, αί, one of the gates of Thebes, Æschyl. S. Theb. 142. Nηίτης, ου, ὁ, masc., and

Nnīτīs, iδος, 'n, fem., belonging to ships, nautical, naval, Thucyd. ii, 24; Appian. Alex. vii, 7. Fr. ναῦς.

Nnκερδής, έος, δ, ή, unprofitable, Il. xvii, 469; prejudicial. Fr. νή and κέρδος.

Νήκερος, ου, Epic for

Nazews, wros, o, n, not horned, without horns.

Nήκεστον, adv. incurably. Fr. vá priv. and axiomai.

Νήκεστος, ου, incurable.

Νηχουστέω, ω, f. ήσω, not to hear, not to obey, to disregard. Fr. νή and ἀκούω.

Νηκτόν, οῦ, τό, the faculty of swimming.

Nηκτός, ή, όν, swimming; having the power to swim, Anacr.

Naleyńs, ios, i, i, careless, negligent. Fr. vn and aliyw.

Nnheńs, éos, the Homeric form, seldom vn \(\text{n's}, \text{ios}, \text{ the } \text{Att., and} νελειής, δ, ή, Poet., being without pity, merciless, pitiless; inhuman, savage, Il. ix, 493; in Soph. Œd. T. 180, unpitied; as in Soph. Antiq. 1197; vnla θυμὸν ἔχοντας, with stern resolution, Il. xix, 229; but Gail says it here means afflicted, deeply grieved, according to its Oriental etymology, as given by Rivière. Gail's Hom. Pref. p. xiv. Fr. vn priv. and "LLEOS.

Nnhii, dat. sing. of vnhńs, ios, i, in, merciless, or by syncop. for undsei, dat. of undens.

NELEIńs, ios, Epic for unlins. Νηλεόθυμος, ου, ό, ή, having a cruel disposition. Fr. 9υμός. Naleónoiros, ou, o, h, inflicting a cruel punishment. Fr. νηλεής

and moivn. Νηλεστός, ου, ό, ή, for νήλευστος, invisible. Fr. λεύσσω.

Nηλεῶς, adv. cruelly, unmercifully, Æschyl. Prom. 240. Fr.

Νηληϊάδης, ου, δ, a patronymic, son of Neleus. Fr. Νηλεύς. Nnhhios, possessive adj. of Nn-

λεύς. See Πηληΐδης. Nnhńs, éos, ô, ń, for unheńs.

Νήλιπος, ου, δ, ή, and νηλίπους, odos, o, n, barefooted, unshod, without shoes, Soph. Æd. C. 350. Fr. $\%\lambda\iota\psi$.

Nηλίπους, οδος, δ, h. See preced. Nηλιτής, έος, ό, ή, free from sin, guiltless, blameless, Odys. xvi, 317. Fr. vn and aleitns, or άλιτέω.

Νηλιφής, έος, δ, ή, unanointed. Fr. alsíow.

Nημα, ἄτος, τό, that which is spun, a thread, Plat. Polit. 282, E; yarn, Eurip. Orest. 1432. Fr. véw.

Νημέρτεια, ας, ή, certainty, truth, accuracy, Soph. Trach. 173.

Νημερτής, έος, ό, ή, unerring, free from error, true, Æschyl. Pers. 242; certain; ខាតាន មាន មាន (a | true speech, Il. iii, 204. Fr. νή and άμαρτάνω.

Νημεςτής, έος, ή, a woman's name, Nemertes.

Nηνεμία, ας, Ion., and

Nηνεμίη, ης, ή, a stillness in the air, a calm; vnvsµins, in a calm, Il. v, 523. See yalnin. From Nηνέμιος, α, ον, Ion. η, ον, and

Návemos, ou, o, h, undisturbed by winds, calm, breezeless, hushed, Aristoph. Thesm. 43; quiet; νηνεμίας τε καὶ γαλήνας, Plat. Theæt. 153, C; Eurip. Hec. 531. Fr. vή and ἄνεμος.

Nηνέω, s. as νηέω, Ion. for νέω, to heap.

Nnvis, 105, n, contract. for veavis, a girl, maiden.

Nήξει, dat. sing. of vηξις. Nηζις, εως, ή, a swimming. Fr. νήχω.

Νήξομαι, f. m. of νήχω. Νηοδάτης, ου, δ, Ion. for ναυδά-

Nnois, Ion. for vaois, of vaos. Νηοπόλος, ου, ό, a sacristan, an officer occupied in the service of the temple, a warden or sexton. Fr. νηός, for ναός, and πολέω. Nηοπορίω, to go in a ship.

Nnos, gen. Ion. for vaos, of vaus. Nnos, Ion. for vaos.

Nnoross, ov, o, n, the Protector of Ships, epithet of Apollo. vnos and roos.

Nnoφήρος, ου, bearing ships. Nnixos, ov, sheltering or protecting ships.

Nηπάθής, έος, δ, ή, free from suffering; mitigating suffering. Fr. νή and πάθος.

Νηπεδάνός, ή, όν, firm, s. as ήπεδανός, weak, infirm; as if ἀπεδανός, from a priv. and πέδον. Nn TEVE'S, To, neut. of

Nnatevens, éos, ò, à, exempting from or assuaging grief, Odys. iv, 221; νεπενθές (φάρμακον), an Egyptian charm or drug, taken in wine, to banish trouble from the mind, Odys. iv, 221; probably opium, or the juice of the poppy; but νηπενθής Απόλλων, the serene or cheerful Sun. Fr. vn and mevelos.

Nησευθής, έος, δ, ή, unutterable, not to be inquired of, Orpheus ap. Macrob. Saturn. i, 18. Fr. νή and πεύθομαι.

Nηπἴάα, ας, ή, infancy; childish folly, puerility, Odys. i, 297;

Νηπιάζω, f. άσω, to act childishly; to act like a simpleton; 1. a. ενηπίασα. Th. νήπιος.

Νηπιαχεύω, f. εύσω, to act like a child, Il. xxii, 502; to cry or whimper like a child. Fr. vn-

Νηπίαχος, ου, ό, s. as νήπιος. Νηπιαχώδης, εος, ό, ή, childish, simple, silly. Fr. vnaios and

είδος. Nηπιέη, ης, ή, for νηπιάα, infancy; childishness, folly, imprudence; νηπιέη άλεγεινή, in fro-

ward childhood, Il. ix, 487; vnπιέησιν, childishly, in a childish manner, Il. xv, 363. Fr. vér

Nησιόθεν, adv. from infancy or childhood.

Nn Tiox Tovos, ou, o, n, child-killing, LXX. Fr. vnaios and κτείνω.

Nήπιον, ου, τό, an infant; infan-

Νηπιοπρεπής, έος, ό, ή, suitable for children. Fr. vnarios and πρίπω.

Nήπιος, ία, ov, strictly, unable to speak, hence, an infant; childish, infantine; young, tender, delicate, feeble; βίη....νηπίη, a feeble effort, Il. xi, 560; metaphor. foolish; vn mious ovras, being as ignorant as children, Æschyl. Prom. 441; Soph. Œd. T. 652; without discretion; also, the young of birds, and other animals. Fr. vn priv. and gros. Nηπιότης, ητος, ή, infancy; child-

hood; also, silliness, simplicity, foolery. Fr. vnavos.

Νηπιόφεων, ονος, ό, ή, having a childish mind, puerile, childish. Fr. Opnv.

Νήπλεκτος, ου, δ, ή, not plaited or braided; unadorned, uncombed. Fr. νή and πλέκω.

Νηποινά, and Nn woivei, and

Nnmoivn, and

Narowi, adv. with impunity, Demosth. 639, 6; and

Nήποινος, ου, δ, ή, unavenged, unpunished, not subjected to a penalty; without recompense for any thing; ουτε παγκάρπων φυτών νήποινον, not destitute of fruitful trees, Pind. ix, 103; unrevenged, Odys. i, 160. Fr. vý and moivý.

Núzrns, ou, o, an abstemious, discreet, or prudent man. Fr. νή-Øω.

Νησυτιεύομαι, dep., to be a child, behave childishly. From

Nηπύτιος, ία, ιον, infantine, young, thoughtless, foolish; like a simpleton; νησύτιος γὰς ἔστ' ἔτι, for he is yet a simpleton, Aris-

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toph. Nub. 865; νηπύτι, thou fool, Il. xxi, 474; stupid. Th. PHATIOS.

Nnesús, ños, and iws, i, a proper name, Nereus

Negets. idos, in, and Nnen, for Nnenis.

Nagats, idos, i, a daughter of Nereus; pl. Nnentoss or Nnenδες, Soph. Œd. C. 723.

Nrei, ò, indecl., a proper name, Neri. Hebr.

Nheitus, ou, o, h, innumerable. Br. vn and apilpos.

NH'PION, ov, vo, the oleander or rosebay, a shrub growing near rivers; nerium oleander, Diosc. 4. 82. Fr. vneós.

Nnotrns, ov, o, a species of shellfish, a sea-snail or periwinkle.

Nietros, or vheirros, ou, o, h, not disputed; incomparable, considerable; numberless, countless,

Nngós, for veægés, recent, fresh. NHPO'Σ, ά, όν, humid, moist, wet, watery. Fr. νάω.

Νῆσαι, 1. a. inf., νήσαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. m. Ion. of νέω.

Nησαίη, ης, ή, a woman's name, Nesæe.

Nησαῖος, α, ον, insular, situated in an island, Eurip. Troad. 190. Fr. vñoos.

Νήσαντο, Epic for ενήσαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. m. of νέω, to spin.

Nnoïágyns, ov, and

Νησίαςχος, ου, δ, the governor of an island. Fr. νησος and ἄρχω. Νησίδιον, τό, dimin. of νησος.

Nησίζω, f. ίσω, to be or form an island.

Nnoiov, and vnoidiov, ou, To, a little island, an islet, Thucyd. vii. 23; also, vnois, idos, n, the same, Herodt. viii, 95.

Nñois, sws, h, the act of spinning, Plat. Polit. x, 620, E; via, to spin; also, of heaping, accumulating. Fr. véw.

Nnoitns, ou, o, fem. unoitis, idos, n, of or belonging to an island. Nnoiwens, ov, o, and vnoiweis, idos, n, an islander, Thucyd. i, 8; vnoiwtis, as an adjective, insular, Soph. Trach. 655. Fr.

Νησιωτικός, ή, όν, belonging to an island or islanders, Eurip. Androm. 1250. Same Th.

Νησομάχία, ή, an island-fight. Nãos, ou, n, an island ; iv τã μεγάλα Δορίδι νάσο Πίλοπος, i. e. the Peloponnesus, Soph. Æd. C.

σοι, the isles of the blest, in ancient mythology, the abode of departed spirits, Hes. Op. 164; Pind. Olymp. ii, 123; also, a garment, where the cloth, being inclosed with purple, has the appearance of an island. Fr. víw. Νησοφύλακες, nom. pl. of

Νησοφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a guardian or keeper of an island. Fr. vnσος and φυλάσσω.

ΝΗ~ΣΣΑ, οτ νῆττα, ης, ή, α duck, Aristoph. Av. 566. Fr. νέω.

Νησσάριον, οτ νηττάριον, ου, τό, α term of endearment, (my) little duck, little duckling, Aristoph. Plut. 1011; dimin. of vnooa.

Νηστεία, ας, ή, fasting, hunger. Fr. νηστεύω.

Nhoreis, acc. pl. contract. of vn-OTIS.

Νηστεύω, f. εύσω, to fast; to abstain; 1. α. ἐνήστευσα, part. 1. α. νηστεύσας. Τh. νηστις.

Nηστικός, ή, όν, skilled in or expert at spinning. Fr. νέω.

NH~ Σ TI Σ , $\varepsilon \omega \varepsilon$, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, a fasting, a famishing, Æschyl. Prom. 573; νηστις βοεάς, Eurip. Iph. T. 974; causing hunger, Æschyl. Prom. 602; Ag. 186; a kind of fish; one of the intestines. Fr. vή priv. and ἐσθίω.

Νησύδριον, τό, dimin. of νησος. Nησώ, οῦς, ἡ, a woman's name, Neso.

Nhan, ns, h, (properly fem. of vnτος, lowest, scil. χορδή,) the lowest string of a musical instru-

Nhany, adv. in vain, to no purpose.

Nátitos, ou, unavenged, unpunished.

Νητοειδής, έος, ό, ή, resembling the sound of the last chord of the lyre, sharp-toned. Fr. vnrn and είδος.

Nñros, n, ov, the last, the newest; contract. for viatos. Th. vios. Nητός, ή, όν, spun, twisted; from νέω, to spin; also, heaped or piled up, Odys. ii, 338; from νέω.

Nntesnás, éos, ô, á, real, certain. Fr. vn and areenns.

Nητρον, ου, τό, a spindle. νέω.

Nñ ττα, 'n, Att. for vñooa. Νηττάριον. See νησσάριον. Nnuv, acc. sing. Ion. of

Nnus, Ion. for vaus, Herodt., and Navoi, dat. pl. of the same.

Νηυσιπέρητος, ου. See ναυσιπίearos.

701; a peninsula; μακάςων νή- Νήϋτμος, ου, ό, ή, without breath, | Νικάνως, οςος, ό, a man's name,

breathless; scentless. Fr. w priv. and ἀϋτμή. Νηφαίνω. See vhow.

Νηφαλέος, and

Νηφάλιος, ου, ό, ή, sober, temperate; vigilant, discreet; prudent, attentive; νηφάλια μειλίγματα, rites or oblations to the Eumenides, in which wine was not used, Æschyl. Eum. 107. Th. νήφω.

Νηφαλιεύς, δ, s. as preced.

Νηφαλιότης, ητος, ή, abstemiousness from wine; sobriety; vigilance, prudence, attention. Fr. νήΦω.

 $\tilde{N}_{\eta}\phi_{\xi}$, pres. imperat., and Nήφοσι, Poet. dat. for

Nήφουσι, dat. pl. pres. part. of $NH'\Phi\Omega$, doubtful if used in any other tenses but the pres. and impf. by classical writers; to abstain from wine, Soph. Æd. C. 100; Plat. Conv. 214, C; to be sober, Xen. Cyr. vii, 5, 9; to be vigilant, Demosth. 538, 16;

Nήχετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. Ion. of vnxw.

to be circumspect, discreet.

Nnxí, or vnxi, adv., s. as vaixí. Nãxov, 3. pl. impf. act. Ion. of νήχω.

Νήχυτος, ου, δ, ή, flowing in a wide stream, or in great waves. Fr. νή intens. and χεύω, or χέω. Νήχω, f. νήξω, but νήχομαι is more used, to swim, Odys. v, 399; νηχέμεναι, inf. Fr. νέω. Nήψατε, 2. pl. 1. a. imperat. of νήφω.

 $\tilde{N}\tilde{n}\psi_{i\bar{s}}$, $\epsilon\omega_{\bar{s}}$, \hat{n} , abstemiousness, temperance, sobriety. Fr. νήφω. Nhw, Ion. for viw.

Nηων, Ion. for ναων, gen. pl. of ναũς.

Nηώς, Dor. and Ion. νηούς, for ναούς, acc. pl. of ναός.

Nίγες, δ, indecl., Niger, the surname of Simon, a teacher, Acts xiii, 1.

NΙ'ΓΛΑΡΟΣ, ου, δ, a small kind of whistle or pipe; the music of such a pipe; also, the music or measure by which the movements of rowers were regulated, Aristoph. Acharn. 554.

Nίζω, for νίπτω, but the older form, to wash, properly, the hands, Il. vii, 425; f. viva. νίζου, Ion. impf. for "ενιζου, 1. a. ἕνιψα, pf. pas. νένιμμαι.

Nixa, pres. imperat. act. of nκάω.

Nizaros, aía, arov, relating to victory; bestowing victory; epithet of Jove. Fr. vinn.

Nicanor; i. e. a victorious man. Νικαξώ, εῖς, εῖ, Dor. for νικάσω, and this for νικήσω, f. of νικάω. Νίκαξχος, ου, ὁ, a man's name, Nicarchus.

Nικᾶσαι, Dor. for νικῆσαι, 1. a. inf. act., and

Nικάσαις, Æol. for νικήσας, part. 1. a. act. of νικάω.

Νιπάτής, δ, Dor. for νικητής. Νικάτως, οςος, δ, Dor. for νικήτωρ.

Νιαφορία, ας, Dor. for νισηφορία, ας, ή, the gaining or obtaining a victory, Pind. Nem. ii, 6; so Νιαφόρος, Dor. for νισηφόρος, Pind. Olymp. i, 186.

NIKA' Ω , $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, neut., to be victorious, to be superior, to prevail; act. to conquer, to overcome, to excel, to surpass; νικᾶν λέγων, to prevail by arguments, Eurip. Orest. 934; າເກລັ້ນ dixnv, γνώμην, etc., to prevail in a suit, to carry one's opinion, Aristoph Vesp. 581, 594; Demosth. 1059, 16; vi-มลัง ท่อกง, to obtain the victory; ἔγνως τὴν νικῶσαν βουλήν, you know the preferable opinion, Eurip. Med. 908; pf. νενίκηκα, Plat. Legg. ii, 658, D; iii, 692, D, etc.; Eurip. Phæn. 1431; 1. a. eviznoa, subj. viznow, ns, n, inf. act. νιαησαι, pas. to be conquered, overcome, mastered; 1. a. pas. ἐνικήθην, pf. νενίκημαι. It is properly a forensic word; generally followed in the pas. by υπό. Fr. vή and είκω.

Nízsus, ov, ô, 'n, pertaining to victory, victorious, Soph. Œd. C. 1090; an emend. of Hermann; see Ellendt. Lex. Soph. Fr. vĩzos.

Nizn, Dor. viza, ns. n, victory, Thucyd. vii, 23; triumph; advantage obtained over any one, superiority; the goddess of victory, Xen. Anab. i. 8, 11; Aristoph. Av. 574. Fr. preced. Nizī, Dor. for vizī, 3. sing. pres. act., and

Nikheis, εσσα, εν, Dor. νικάεις, victorious, conquering; and Nikheis, εῖσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas.

of the same.

Νίκημα, ἄτος, τό, victory; the prize of victory. Fr. νικάω. Νίκημι, for Νικάω.

Nizή ο ατος, δ, a man's name, Niceratus.

Νικήσαι, 1. a. inf., and Νικήσαι, part. 1. a., and Νικησέμεν, Epic for νικήσειν, fut. inf. of νικάω.

Χικητέον, verbal adj. from νικάω,

(one) must conquer. Νιχητής, ῆςςς, δ. s. as νιχητής.

Νιπτής, ῆςος, δ, s. as νικητής.
Νικητήςιον, ου, τό, the reward of victory, the prize, Eurip. Alc. 1047; Xen. Cyr. ii, 1, 11; Aristoph. Eq. 1253; νικητήςιακαὶ ἀςιστεῖα ἐκάστοισι τούτων δεῖ διανέμειν, Plat. Legg. viii, 829, C; τὰ νικητήςια φίσειν, to obtain the prizes, Id. Legg. ii, 657, E; a crown, a palm of victory. From

Niknτήριος, ία, ιον, relating to victory, triumphal. From

Ninnτής, οῦ, ὁ, a conqueror or victor. Fr. νικάω.

Ninnτικός, ή, όν, pertaining to victory, knowing how to conquer, Xen. Mem. iii, 4, 11; victorious. Fr. preced.

Nικήτως, ορος, δ, Poet. for νικητής, a conqueror.

Nizηφορέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to carry off as a prize.

Niknφοςία, ας, h, the gaining of a victory, Pind. Pyth. i, 115; and

Ninnφόρος, ov, δ, h, bringing victory, Soph. Trach. 185; victorious, triumphant; excelling or bearing off the victory, Xen. Hist. iv, 5, 10; Eurip. Troad. 355; one who has shown himself superior, Xen. Mem. iii, 4, 5. Fr. vizη and φίρω.

Nικίας, ό, a man's name, Nicias. Νικίων, ωνος, ό, a man's name, Nicion.

Nizόβουλος, ου, δ, victorious in the council, Aristoph. Eq. 615. Fr. νίκη and βουλή.

Nικόδημος, ου, ε, a man's name, Nicodemus; i. e. conqueror of the people.

Nικόκλης, εος, δ, a man's name, Nicocles.

Νικοκρέων, οντος, δ, a man's name, Nicocreon.

Nικολαΐτης, ου, δ, a Nicolaïtan, or follower of Nicolaüs, Rev. ii, 6.

Νικόλᾶος, ου, δ, or

Nικόλεως, Att. ω, δ, a proper name, Nicolaüs; i. e. conqueror of the people.

Nικόμžχος, ου, δ, victorious in battle. Fr. νίκη and μάχη. Νικομάχᾶς, ου, δ, a conqueror in the fight.

Nικόμαχος, a man's name, Nicomăchus.

Nικοσοίεω, ω, to cause or bringvictory. Fr. νίχη and σοίεω. Νικοσοίος, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, bringing or causing the victory. Same Th. Νικόσολις. εως, ἡ, the name of a city, Nicopolis: i. e. the victorious city. Fr. vizη and πό-

Nīzos, εος, τό, victory; the end or conclusion, LXX.; εἰς νῖzos, to eternity, for ever. Th. νι-κάω.

Νικόστρατος, ου, δ, a man's name, Nicostratus.

Νικῶςν, Att. contract. for νικάοιςν, 3. pl. pres. opt. of νικάω. Νίμμα, ἄτος, τό, water that has been used for washing the hands. Fr. νίττω.

Nív, him, her, it (Dor. and Att.;) viv occurs in Pind. and is the only form used by the tragedians; Eurip. Phæn. 39, 41; Æschyl. Prom. 333, for αὐτόν, Eurip. Alc. 834; Hec. 519; Theocr. iv, 30, 54, for αὐτήν· Id. 1, 150, for αὐτό · and for αὐτούς, αὐτάς, αὐτά, Soph. Œd. T. 878; Œd. C. 42; Eurip. Iph. T. 330, 333; for αὐτά, Æschyl. Prom. 55. In Hom. μίν only occurs (Heyne ad Π. iv, 480). Niv appears to stand for αὐτῷ, Orph. Arg. 776; Theocr. 6, 29. In the dative there was also the form "v, for αὐτῶ, αὐτῆ, Pind. Pyth. 4, 63; Nem. 1, 99, τὸν ἐχθερότατον Φᾶσεν ἴν δώσειν μόgov, according to the emendation of Hermann [where, however, Dissen reads φασέ νιν δώσειν μόεω]; Apoll. Dysc. ap. Maitt. 427, b; Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. 114; Brunck and Soph. Œd. C. 421. (Matth. Gr. Gr. § 146.) See μίν.

Nivevé, n, and

Nivevi, h, indecl., the name of a city, Nineveh, N. T. Hebr. 'the dwelling of Ninus.' The Greeks called it Nivos, Herodt. i, 193, and the Romans Ninus, Plin. Nat. Hist. vi, 13.

Nivsviτns, ov, δ, and in pl. Nivsvīται, οἱ, inhabitants of Nineveh.
Nīvos, ου, δ, a man's name, Ninus;
also, as a fem., the name of a
city, Nineveh. See preced.

Nióln, ns, n, a woman's name, Nióbe.

Nitthe, here, i, a basin or laver to wash the hands or feet in, N. T. Fr. vitto.

Nίστζον, ου, τό, water to wash with, Eurip. Ion. 1174.

NΙ' ΙΙΤΩ, (a later and less common present for νίζω,) f. νίψω, to wash, particularly the hands or feet, Eurip. Iph. T. 255; λούω, to wash the whole body; l. a. ἔνιψα, pres. m. νίπτομαι, to wash one's self; f. m. νίψομαι, l. a. m. ἐνιψάμην, ω, ατο,

imperat. vítai, áoba, suhj. vítaμαι, η, ηται, inf. νίψασθαι, part. νιψάμενος, Eurip. Androm. 284. Fr. via, via.

Niesús, iws, o, a man's name, Nireus.

Nigos, ou, o, Nisus, a king of Me-

Niosomai, or vsiosomai, to go, come, return, Il. xxiii, 76; with a future signification. Th. νέομαι.

Niogova', for viogovao, 3. pl. impf. Ion. of viocomai.

Nitotrns, ov, b, and

Nιτρίτις, ίδος, ή, (γη,) nitrous. From

NITPON, (Att. Lirgov,) ou, To, nitre: not our nitre or saltpetre, but an impure carbonate of soda, procured from certain lakes in Egypt. See Moore's Anc. Min-

Νιτεώδης, εος, δ, ή, like nitre, and abounding in it. Fr. Mos.

Νίφα, for νιφάδα, acc. sing. from obsol. vit, vipós.

Νιφάδεσσι, dat. pl. Ion. for νιφάoi, from

Ni φάς, άδος, ή, snow falling in large flakes; a shower of snow or hail, Æschyl. S. Theb. 198; flakes of snow, Il. xii, 156; Herodt. vii, 111; a shower of stones, Eurip. Androm. 1168; it is used as an adj. by Soph., Œd. C. 1060, πέτρας νιφάδος · νιφάδεσσιν χειμερίησιν, wintry flakes of snow, Il. iii, 222.

Ni φετός, ου, δ, snow, falling snow, R. and Odys.; s. as preced. Νιφετώδης, εος, ό, ή, snowy...

Νιφόξολος, ου, δ, ή, snow-beaten, Eurip. Phæn. 213; snowy. Fr. víψ and βάλλω.

Ni Chis, herra, her, covered with snow, snowy, white like snow; snow-topped; Soph. Œd. T. 473. Fr. νίψ.

N. poστιζής, έος, οῦς, ὁ, ἡ, heaped or covered with snow, Soph. Aj. 655; tracked with snow. Fr. στείζω.

NI ΦΩ, and νείφω, f. νίψω, to snow; νιφέμεν, Ion. inf., Il. xii. 280; to moisten; viçouai, to be covered with snow, Xen. Hist. ii, 4, 2; to fall like flakes of snow, Aristoph. Acharn. 1075; Æschyl. S. Theb. 195; νίφει, it snows. " No other tenses appear to have been used but the pres. and 2. aor. In Nen. Cyn. 8, 1, vity seems to be the subj. of the 2. aor., brav vion & Dios. Passow and his followers give a fut. viva." Dunb. This fut., however, occurs in Plut. p. 949, de Primo Frigido.

Niψ, νιφός, ή, obsol., snow; νίφα, for νιφάδα, alone being used; Lat. nix. See vioa.

Nιψάμενος, part. 1. a. m., and Nίψασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of νίπτω. Νιψάτωσαν, 3. pl. 1. a. imperat. act. of virta.

Nóa, for vouv, irreg. acc. of vous. Noin, contract. von, 3. sing. pres. subj. of voica.

Nosis, part. pres. for vosis, (the accent being carried back in the Holic dialect,) from vonus, for

Nosovi, Dor. for vosovoi. See vosa. Noseos, ά, όν, capable of understanding, intelligent, Plat. Alc. i, 133, C; intellectual, relating to the understanding; spiritual, in opposition to material; to be perceived by the understanding rather than by the senses. Fr. ¥005.

Nosuvtes, Dor. for voouvtes, nom. pl. part. pres. act. of

Nοέω, f. νοήσω, pf. νενόηκα, Plat. Phædr. 229, C; Legg. v, 737, E; to have in the mind, to revolve in the mind, to meditate upon; to perceive, Il. iii, 21; to perceive, understand, observe, know, Soph. Phil. 413; to will, purpose, or resolve, Soph. Antig. 44; to have sense or discretion; to mean, or have a signification, Aristoph. Nub. 1187; to notice, regard, Il. xi, 598; to see or discern; mid. to consider with one's self, to reflect, Soph. Œd. T. 1487; 1. a. ένόησα, 1. a. subj. νοήσω, σης, ση, 1. a. inf. act. νοῆσαι, pf. pas. νενοήμαι. " Νοέω, I revolve in my mind, I think of a certain subject, and make use of the discursus mentis, diaνοία, in order to arrive at the truth, but the process is yet incomplete." Class. Journ. xvi, 291. The Ion. pf. pas. is νένωμαι, Herodt. ix, 53; plupf. 3. sing. ἐνένωτο, 1. a. act. ἔνωσα, Id. i, 68. Th. νόος, νους. Nonθείς, έντος, τό, part. 1. a. pas. n. g. of preced.

Nόημα, ἄτος, τό, whatever one has in his mind, thought; intention, project, invention; purpose, Il. xviii, 328; a plan; the understanding, Aristoph. Nub. 230; a sentiment, Id. Vesp. 1057; a notion; mean-

ing. Fr. νοέω. Nóngei, s. as vosw.

Nonmar, ovos, o, n, having a sound mind; intelligent; prudent, Odys. ii, 282; Herodt. iii, 34; ingenious, subtle; also, a proper name, Nöemon. Fr. voiw.

Nonoas, avros, part. 1. a. act., νοñσαι, 1. a. inf. of νοέω.

Nonge, Ion. for evonge, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of νοέω.

Nánois, sws, n, the act of thinking, meditation, Plat. Sis. 388, B; conception, intelligence; mind, Plat. Polit. vii, 529, B. Fr. voice.

Nontiev, verbal adj. from voice, (one) must understand or perceive. Nontikós, ń, óv, having intelligence, intelligent, qualified for understanding. From

Nontos, n, ov, understood, intelligible; conceivable in the understanding, but not an object of sense; intellectual, Plat. Phædr. 80, B; είκων τοῦ νοητοῦ 9εου, Id. Tim. 92. Fr. νοέω. Nonτωs, adv. intelligibly; intellectually.

Noθαγενής, έος, δ, ή, illegitimate, Eurip. Ion. 594. Fr. volos and

YÉVOS. Noθεία, ας, ή, bastardy, illegitimacy, spuriousness; degeneracy.

Fr. νοθεύω.

Nόθευσις, εως, ή, adulteration; falsification. From

Nοθεύω, f. εύσω, to adulterate, corrupt, alienate; to deceive, flatter. Fr. volos.

Νοθοκαλλοσύνη, spurious charms.

 $NO'\ThetaO\Sigma$, ov, b, h, also, os, n, ov, illegitimate, a bastard, Eurip. Hipp. 309; Androm. 636; Il. ii, 727; opposed to yvnoins, also, altered, corrupted, falsified; spurious, Plat. Polit. vii, 536, A; apocryphal.

Noiδιον, ου, τό, a little reasoning, slight consideration, Aristoph. Eq. 100; dimin. from voos.

Noμάδες, ων, oi, pl. of νομάς, Nomades, a name bestowed on pastoral tribes of people, who lived a wandering life with their flocks, like the Scythians and Tartars, Æschyl. Prom. 711. Fr. véuw.

Nομαδικός, ή, όν, living in pastures; gregarious; also, pastoral; nomadic. Th. νέμω.

Νομαδικώς (adv. from νομαδικός), after the manner of wandering tribes.

Nόμαιον, ου, τό, a custom, Herodt. i, 196; iii, 80; an established rite or ceremony; a law; s. as νόμιμα, customs. From

NOMI

Nόμαιος, αία, αιον, customary, conventional; but

N_{ομαῖος}, αία, αῖον, living in pastures; put in pastures; pastoral. Fr. νομή.

Noμάeχης, ou, δ, and

Νόμαςχος, ου, ό, the governor or principal officer of a province, Herodt. ii, 177. Fr. νομός and ἀξχή.

Nομάς, άδος, δ, ħ, living in pastures; wandering, gregarious, Aristoph. Av. 941; Soph. Œd. C. 693; Trach. 270; constituting part of a herd at pasture. Fr. νομή.

Νομέες, εῖς, οἱ, pl. of νόμευς. Νομέομαι, οῦμαι, to rend or pluck asunder. A doubtful word.

Νόμευμα, ἄτος, τό, a herd, Æschyl. Ag. 1390. Fr. νομεύω. Th. νέμω.

Nομεύς, έως, δ, a shepherd or herdsman, II. xi, 696; νομεύς ἀνής, Soph. Œd. T. 1117; one who has the charge of any thing; a giver, a bestower, Plat. Legg. xi, 931, D; a legislator; νομέτς, pl., the ribs or side-timbers of a ship, Herodt. i, 194, s. as ἐγχοίλια also, in Hesych., the rigging of a ship. Th. νέμω, pf. νένομα, obsol.

Νομευσι, dat. pl. of preced. Νομευσικός, ή, όν, pertaining to shepherds, pastoral, Plat. Polit.

267, B. Same Th. Νομεύω, f. εύσω, to put a flock or herd to grazing, Odys. ix, 336. Th. νέμω.

Now, ñs, 'n, a pasture, Xen. Cyr. iii, 2, 9; νομὰς νέμειν and νέμεισθαι, to pasture, Herodt. i, 40, 78; also, herds, Xen Anab. iii, 5, 2; the spread of fire; distribution; division or partition of an inheritance, Demosth. 948, 10; possession; food; feeding, Soph. Œd. T. 760. Fr. νέμω.

Nouñes, oi, nom. pl. of vomeús. Νομίζω, f. ίσω, Att. νομιῶ, pf. νενόμικα, Herodt. iv, 27; Plat. Soph. 265, D; Legg. i, 647, B, et passim; to establish or sanction by law; to institute; to appoint; to think, esteem; to reckon, esteem as being customary, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 1; Thucyd. i, 77; to recognize; νομίζειν or ἡγεῖσθαι Θεούς, to recognize the gods; to approve of; to act justly; 1. a. ἐνόμισα, subj. νομίσω, ης, η, part. νομίσας · ότι ούτε θεούς ούτε ἀνθρώπους νόμιζει, that he regards neither gods nor men, Lys. c. Erat.; to reckon as money, Plat. Eryx. 400, B; hence the meaning of νόμισμα · νομίζομαι, to be esteemed, to be in good repute; to be thought; to be sanctioned; νομίζεται, it is a rule, it is ordained, Aristoph. Nub. 494; τὰ νομίζομενα, the funeral rites, performed on the ninth day, Æschin. c. Ctes. p. 26; ως νομίζεται, as is customary, Eurip. Alc. 99; pas. νενόμισται, it has been enacted; f. pas. νομισθήσομαι, 1. a. ἐνομίσθην. Fr. νόμος. Dunb. Νομίχος, ή, όν, relating to the

Nομῖκός, ή, όν, relating to the laws; legal; learned in the law; having experience in the law; νομική ἐπιστήμη, a knowledge of the law, jurisprudence; also, he who distributes, Plat. de Legg. 317, E.

Νόμιμον, ου, (neuter of νόμιμος,) τό, law, custom, usage, Eurip. Phæn. 548; Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 14; right; unwritten law; τοῖς ἀγεάφοις νομίμοις, unwritten laws; and hence, divine, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 155; pl. τὰ νόμιμα, the rites of burial, funeral ceremonies, Plat. Legg. ix, 871, A, 873, B; Eurip. Hel. 1276. From Νόμιμος, ίμη, ιμον, οτ ος, δ, ή, pertaining to the law; conformable to the established laws; legal, just; τὰ νόμιμα, customs, laws, manners, institutions, Thucyd. vii, 57; legitimate; equitable; obeying the laws; when applied to philosophers and historians, sound, learned, Aristoph. Thesm. 977; the principle of jurisprudence, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 284, D. Fr. vopos.

Nομίμως, adv. legitimately, lawfully; justly; conformably to law. Fr. preced.

Nόμἴος, ου, δ , pertaining to shepherds, pastoral. Fr. νέμω.

Nομιουμέν, 1. pl. f. ind. act. Att. of νομίζω.

Νόμισις, εως, \dot{n} , established usage, opinion. Fr. νομίζω.

Nόμισμα, ἄτος, τό, an established custom, Aristoph. Nub. 248; whatever is established by the civil law, or the supreme authority; coined money; current money, τρῶτον γὰς Θεοὶ ἡμῖν νόμισμι οὐκ ἔστι, Aristoph. Nub. 249; νόμισμα ξύμδολον τῆς ἀλλαγῆς ἕνεκα γενήσεται ἐκ τούτου, Palt. Polit. ii, 371, B; money established by law, whose value is thus determined (νενόμισται), hence the Lat. numisma; νόμισμα ἐν

τοις μέτροις, is τὸ νομιζόμενο μέτρον, the established measure, Salm. de Usur. xv, 437; Demosth. 765, pen. Under the Byzantine emperors, the name of a gold coin; if silver money was spoken of, ἀργυροῦν was added. Clarke de Nummis, p. 180. Fr. pf. pas. of νομίζω. Τh. νόμος. Νομισματικός, ή, όν, pertaining to coin or money. Fr. νόμισμα. Νομισματιστώλης, ου, ό, a moneychanger. Fr. τωλίω.

Nομισμžτοπωλικός, ή, όν, dealing in money, skilled in the art, Plat. Soph. 223, D.

Nομιστίος, ία, ίον, verbal adj. that must be thought, esteemed, etc. Fr. νομίζω.

Nομιστεύω, f. εύσω, to establish as a law; to observe as a custom. Fr. νομίζω.

Nομιστί, adv. according to usage or law.

Νομίω, f. Att. (for νομίσω) of νομίζω.

Νομογραφέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to write laws. Fr. νομογράφος.

Nομογραφία, ας, ή, the appointing of written laws. Same Th. Νομογράφος, ου, ό, ή, a lawgiver, a legislator, Plat. Phad. 278, Ε. Fr. νόμος and γράφω.

Nομοδιδάκτης, ου, ό, a teacher of the law, Plut.

Nομοδιδάσκαλος, ου, δ, a teacher or doctor of the law, an expounder of the laws, N. T.; s. as γραμματεύς. Fr. νόμος and διδάσκαλος.

Νομοδότης, ου, δ, a lawgiver, legislator. Fr. νόμος and δίδωμι.

Nομοθεσία, ας, ἡ, the enacting of a law; legislation, the legislative power, Plat. Legg. iii, 684, E; a law, LXX. and N. T. Fr. νόμος and τίθημι.

Νομοθετέω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. νενομοθετήκα, Plat. Legg. 634, A; to enact, sanction, or promulgate laws; to legislate, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 34; Id. p. 9; to establish or sanction by law; pas. to be ordained or ordered by law; νομοθετουμένου, of the person bound by law, Plat. Legg. xi, 925, E; 1. a. evopoθέτησα, 1. a. mid. ἐνομοθετησάμην, 1. a. pas. ἐνομοθετήθην, pf. pas. νενομοθέτημαι, plupf. pas. ένενομοθετήμην, σο, το. Also Νομοθέτημα, ατος, τό, an enactment, a statute, Plat. Polit. iv,

Nομοθετημα, ατος, τό, an enactment, a statute, Plat. Polit. iv, 427, B. Fr. pf. pas. of νομοθετέω.

Noμοθέτης, ου, δ, a legislator; a lawgiver; a magistrate among

the Athenians, whose duty it was, as a member of the Committee of of Dicasts, to revise or digest the laws; the mover or proposer of a law, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 9; Plat. passim. Solon was called by the Athenians δ νομοθίτης, the legislator, by way of distinction; pl. οἱ νομοθίται, the committee of magistrates appointed yearly to revise the laws, and to suggest others for enactment, Demosth. 706, 22; 59, 12, 18. Fr. νόμος and τί-θημι.

Νομοθετήσεια, ας, ε, 1. a. opt. Æol. of νομοθετέω.

Noμοθίτησις, εως, ή, the enactment of laws, Plat. Legg. ix, 876, D. Same Th.

Nομοθετικός, ή, όν, qualified for enacting laws, relating to legislation; mode of enacting laws, Plat. Gorg. 520, A. Same Th. Νομόνδε, adv. to the pasture.

Nόμος, ου, δ, (1) a law, usage, what was customary and sanctioned by use; also, a mode or measure, as applied to moral maxims, which became laws. It sometimes signifies natural or divine law; also, written law, law in general; a decree; custom, rite; a precept or maxim; νόμος καθεστῶς or xeimevos, the established law, Aristoph. Nub. 1400; Id. Ran. 761; νόμον ποιείν, to frame a law, Herodt. i, 19; also, τιθέναι and τίθεσθαι· κατὰ νόμον, according to law; παρὰ νόμον, contrary to law; διδάσκειν τους νόμους, to explain the laws, Demosth. 27, 37; νόμου βία, in spite of the law, Soph. Antig. 59; (2) a mode or measure in music, an air or strain; ὑπνοδόταν νόμον, a drowsy strain, Æschyl. Prom. 575; also, S. Theb. 935; Ag. 1124; Plat. Legg. iv, 722, D; an ode or hymn, Aristoph. Av. 210; vóμοι Κιθαρφδικοί, Id. Ran. 1282; όρθιος νόμος, a lofty strain, Id. $Eq. \ 1279$; μ ετὰ τῶν πολε μ ικῶν νόμων, with martial strains or warlike songs, Thucyd. v, 69; the songs, or the habits, or wavs of lovers, Anacreont. Basil. in Coll. Maj. ii, 287; also, a coin established by law, and hence the Lat. nummus. Fr. νέμω. But Νομός, οῦ, ὁ, ε. αε νομή, food; pasturage, Nen. Econ. 9, 14; the habitation where one dwells; an abode, Herodt. v, 102; a district, province, or prefecture, Herodt. iii, 90. Fr. viuw.

Nομοτείδής, ίος, δ, ή, skilled in legal knowledge. Fr. τείδω. Νομοφυλαχία, ας, ή, the guardianship of the laws, Plat. Legg.

xii, 961, A. Νομοφύλαζ, ἄκος, δ, ή, a keeper or guardian of the laws; in pl. νομοφύλακες, guardians of the laws; officers at Athens who guarded the laws from violation.

Fr. νόμος and φύλαξ.

Noμώδης, εος, δ, ή, spreading as an ulcer. Fr. είδος.

Νούπληκτος, ου, δ, ή, distracting the understanding. Fr. πλήσσω. NO'OΣ, Att. contract. vous, gen. vou, b, Plat. Phad. 97, C; in N. T. only gen. voos, dat. voi, the understanding; opinion, thought, sentiment; turn of mind, disposition; the mind in general, the thinking principle, and λόγος, the reasoning principle, or faculty of expressing the thoughts, Plut. de Educat., cap. xi; design; wisdom; intelligence, judgment, counsel, il vios ρέξει, Il. xiv, 62; the sense, meaning, or force of any thing; the reason or cause of any thing; an omen or portent, as indicating the purpose, R. xv, 379; τὸν νοῦν ἔχειν, to possess understanding; νοῦν καὶ φρένας ἔχειν πρός τι, to give consideration and thought to any thing, Aristoph. Thesm. 291; νοῦν προσέχειν, to turn the attention to, Id. Nub. 575; κατὰ νοῦν τινί, according to one's mind or wish; τοῦ νοῦ xweis, without consideration, Soph. Œd. T. 550; iv va "x siv, to remember; νοῦν ἔχων καὶ φεέvas, having mind and thought, Aristoph. Ran. 534; vóos is sometimes used by Plato for the exercise of reason, ἄνευ φιλοσο-φίας τε καὶ νοῦ, Phæd. § 70; the sense or meaning of a word, sentence, etc.

Nοοσφαλής, έος, δ, ή, weak in mind, insane. Fr. σφάλλω. Nοσάζω, f. άσω, to cause sickness; pas. to be sick.

Νοσέοντι, Dor. for νοσοῦσι, 3. pl. of νόσεω.

Nοσεφός, ά, όν, sick, diseased, Eurip. Orest. 1014; sickly; subject to diseases; languid or unhealthy. Th. νόσος.

healthy. Th. νόσος.

Nοσέω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. νενόσηκα, Plat. Polit. iii, 407, D; to be sick; to fall sick; to be affected by any disease, either bodily or mental, or by any passion or emotion of the mind, Soph. Phil. 41; to be insane, Soph. Aj.

266; to be afflicted with grief. Id. Œd. T. 60; to be under the influence of any vice; to be infected or diseased with avarice. Longin. 44; τὸ πολύ τοῦ δημο. τιχοῦ μέρος ἐνόσει, a great part of the citizens were in discord and disobedient (to the laws). It is used also in the same sense by Eurip. and Demosth.; Eich. Hist. Antiq.; αί δε πόλεις ένόσουν, but the states were unsound, i. e. corrupted, Demosth. 240, 27; part. 1. a. voonoas, ασα, αν νόσον νοσείν, to be afflicted with a disease, to be sick, Aristoph. Av. 31; Soph. Phil. 173; in N. T., voosiv week τι, to have a diseased longing for any thing, to pine for, 1 Tim. vi, 4. Fr. voros.

Nοσηλεία, ας, ή, the cure or healing of the sick; a disease or sickness, in which attendance is required; a fetid, loathsome disease, Soph. Phil. 39; and

Nοσήλια, ων, τά, the attendance, offices, and remedies which are administered to a sick person; the treatment of patients. From Nοσηλεύω, f. εύσω, to attend or take care of the sick, Herodt. Vit. Hom.; νοσηλεύομαι, to be rich, to be taken care of or attended in sickness. Fr. νόσος.

Nόσημα, ἄτος, τό, a disease, either of body or mind; of the body, Soph. Phil. 748, 888; of the mind, Soph. Aj. 331; a malady; a vice, Æschin. c. Ctes. p. 27; a corruption. Fr. νοσίω. Νοσηματίκος, ή, όν, sick, diseased, sickly; subject to sickness. Fr. preced.

Νοσηματώδης, εος, sickly.

Noσneos, ά, ον, unhealthy, unsalubrious, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 13.

Nοσογνωμονικός, ή, όν, skilled in discovering the nature of diseases from symptoms; pertaining to such skill. Fr. νόσος and γνωμή.

Nοσοκομεῖον, ου, τό, a place where the sick are healed; an hospital, infirmary. From

Nοσοχομίω, ω, f. ήσω, to attend or take care of the sick; to treat the diseases of the sick. Fr. νόσος and χομίω.

Nοσοκόμος, ου, δ, ħ, one attending, healing, administering to, or curing the sick. Fr. νόσος and χομίω.

mental, or by any passion or Roσσποίω, ω, f. ήσω, to cause emotion of the mind, Soph. Phil. diseases. Fr. νόσος and ποίω. 41; to be insane, Soph. Aj. Nόσος, Ion. νοῦσος, ου, ή, a disease

either bodily or mental, Eurip. Orest. 10; νόσω 9' ὑπηρετείν, to administer to the disease, Soph. Œd. T. 217; a contagious distemper; a paroxysm of pain from a wound, Soph. Phil. 729; affliction, calamity; passion, madness, Id. Aj. 59; Dsía vóros, Id. 185; ἐπὶ νόσω νόσον, one evil after another, Id. Œd. C. 550; voσον νοσείν, to be sick; a vice; an evil passion, desire, Plat. Theat. 169, B; the disease, by way of eminence, i. e. the plague, Thucyd. ii, 47. Fr. vn and ofos.

Νοσοτροφία, α_s , \dot{n} , the care of, and regimen of the sick. Fr. νόσος and τρέφω.

Νοσοφόρος, ου, ό, n, causing diseases. Fr. νόσος and φέρω.

Νοσσάδας ὄχνις, for νεοσσάδας ὅςνιθας, chickens. See νεοσσός. Νοσσάς, άδος, δ, ἡ, (ὄζνις,) a young-

ling, a chicken.

Nοσοτύω, f. εύσω, to make a nest νοσσεύνη fan, to be hatched

nest, νοσσεύεσθαι, to be hatched in a nest, Herodt. i, 159. Fr. νόσσος.

Nοσσιά, ᾶς, ἡ, contracted form for Att. νεοσσία, a nest with the young, N. T.; τὰ νοσσία, a brood of young birds, N. T.; a hatching, a chicken. Th. νοσσός.

Nοσσίον, ου, τό, the young of any thing; dimin. of νεοσσός.

Nοσσίς, ίδος, ή, a young pullet, a young maiden. Same Th.

Nοσσοποιέω, ω, f. ήσω, to make a nest; to hatch. Fr. ποιέω.

Norros, for viorros, the young of any thing.

Νοσσοτροφέω, contract. for νεοσσοτροφέω.

NOETE' Ω , $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to return, come back, Odys. ii, 343; to go; to travel, make a journey, Plat. Ep. vii, 335, C; to set out; to arrive at, Aristoph. Acharn. 29. Hence

Νοστησέμεν, Epic for νοστήσειν, fut. inf. of νοστέω.

Nόστιμος, ου, δ, ή, that will return, Eurip. Hec. 928; νόστιμον ἤμας, the day of one's return, Odys. i, 9; sweet, agreeable; the best part of any thing, as the cream or flower of any object; νόστιμον φάος, the joyful return of light, Æschyl. Pers. 55. And

Nόστος, ου, δ. a return, generally, a return home, Soph. Phil. 1457; Eurip. Phæn. 963; νόστος γίνεσθαι, to return, Soph. Ed. C. 1411; ἢ 'πὶ φοςδῆς νόστον ἔξελήλυθε, or has gone out

for a return of (i. e. to bring home) food, Id. Phil. 43; also, sweetness, pleasantness. Same

NO ΣΦΙ, and νόσφιν, as an adv. and prep. with gen., apart from, Il. i, 349; alone, separate from, without; besides.

Nοσφίδιος, ία, ιον, taken away, abstracted.

Nοσφίδόν, adv. furtively, clandestinely.

Nοσφίζομαι, to withdraw one's self; to be aloof from, Odys. xi, 73; to set apart for one's own use; to be averse to; to differ in opinion from; to take away from, to pilfer or purloin, Xen. Cyr. iv; N. T.; pas. to be deprived of, etc.; fut. mid. ίσομαι, 1. a. m. ἐνοσφισάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. inf. m. νοσφισασθαι· 1. a. pas. ἐνοσφίσθην· part. νοσφισθείς, withdrawn from; mid. of νοσφίζω.

Noσφίζω, f. ίσω, to separate, to deprive of (with the acc. and gen.); II άριν μὲν,...νοσφιεῖς βίου, you shall deprive Paris of life, Soph. Phil. 1413; Eurip. Alc. 43; to take away privily; to destroy, Æschyl. S. Theb. 968. Fr. νόσφι.

Νοσφίσωσθαι, 1. a. inf. m., and Νοσφισθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of νοσφίζω.

Nοσφισμός, οῦ, ὁ, separation, a taking away by stealth, embezzlement. Fr. νοσφίζω.

Nοσώδης, εος, contract. -ους, δ, ή, diseased, Eurip. Orest. 474; sick; morbid; pestilential; unwholesome; disorderly, Plat. Polit. iii, 408, B. Fr. είδος.

Νοτεφός, ά, όν, moist, wet, Aristoph. Ran. 1311; humid, νοτεφῶ βλεφάρω, Eurip. Alc. 614; moistening, wetting. Fr. νότος. Νοτηρός, ά, όν, s. as νοτεφός.

Νοτία, ας, ή, s. as νοτίς · also, rain, dew, Il. viii, 307. Fr. νό-

Nοτίζω, f. ίσω, to wet, water, moisten; to be wet or moist; to be southerly. Fr. νοτίς.

Nότιον, ου, τό, a city of Æolia, Notium.

Nότιος, α, ον, wet, trickling, dewy, rainy, Æschyl. Prom. 400; Aristoph. Av. 1398; from νοτίς, moisture; also, southern; from νότος, the south wind, Xen. Cyr. v, 3.

Nοτίς, ίδος, ή, moisture, humidity; ποντία νοτίς, Eurip. Hec. 1241; a stream, Eurip. Phæn. 655; also, rust, mildewing.

Nοτιώδης, εος, ό, ή, moist, humid. Fr. είδος.

Nοτόθεν, adv. from the south. Nότοιο, gen. Ion. of

NO ΤΟΣ, ου, δ, the south, or, strictly, southwest wind, II. ii, 145; ὅτε νότος καὶ ὁ λίψ, ἄνεμοι ὑετώτατοι, Herodt. ii, 25; the south, a southern region, Id. vi, 139; χειμερίφ νότφ, with a stormy south wind, Soph. Antig. 335; Matth. xiv, 14; rain, Æschyl. Ag. 1364.

Nοττεύω, contract. for νεοττεύω. Nουδυστίκός, ή, όν, full of understanding, prudence, and wisdom; a jocular expression, Aristoph. Eccles. 441. Fr. νοῦς and βύζω, or βύω.

Nουδυστικώς, adv. providently, clearly, Aristoph. Vesp. 1334. Nουθεσία, ας, ἡ, admonition, Aristoph. Ran. 1009; suggestion; also, reproof, correction. Fr.

Noυθετίω, ω, f. ήσω, to put in mind, to admonish, Xen. Cyr. viii, 2, 9; Eurip. Orest. 293; to inform; to reprimand; to recall to one's senses, Aristoph. Vesp. 743; to rail at; 1. a. ἐνου θίτησα, inf. νουθετῆσαι · pas. to be admonished, reprimanded, etc., Plat. Phædr. 249, D. Fr. τίθημι.

Noυβίτημα, ἄτος, τό, an admonition; advice, Eurip. Phæn. 601; a remonstrance, Æschyl. Pers. 816. Fr. preced.

Νουθέτησις, εως, ή, s. as νουθεσία, Eurip. Herc. F. 1247.

Noυθετητέος, verbal adj., is to be admonished, Eurip. Ion. 439. Fr. νουθετέω.

Noυθετικός, ή, όν, admonitory, pertaining to admonition, calculated to advise, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 21. Fr. νουθετέω.

Noυμᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, Numa (Pompilius), the second king of Rome.

Novμηνία, ας, ή, the new moon, Aristoph. Nub. 1191; Demosth. 799, ult.; the beginning of the month; a new month; contract. for νεομηνία. See Thucyd. ii, 28. Purchases were usually made on the day of the new moon, see Aristoph. Vesp. 171. Fr. νέος and μήνη.

Nουμηνιάζω, to give a feast at the new moon. Same Th.

Nουμήνιος, ου, δ, ή, happening at the new moon; as a subst., a kind of curlew.

Nοῦμμος, ου, ὁ, money, coin; a piece of money of the value of three oboli, a sesterce at Rome,

Lat. nummus. Fr. vóμος. Nouv, acc. sing. of voos or vous.

Nouvexás, sos, o, n, intelligent, wise, having good sense, prudent. Fr. "xw.

Nouvezás, adv. prudently, discreetly; νουνεχόντως, the same. Fr. preced.

Nous. See voos.

Νουσολέος, έα, έου, sick, sickly, diseased. Fr. vóσος.

Novoos, Ion. for vivos, ou, n, a disease, Herodt. i, 19, 105; a plague or pestilence.

Nουσοφόρος, ου, ό, ή, bringing disease, unwholesome. Fr. voooφόρος.

Nύ, Poet. for νῦν, νύν, indeed, certainly; then. See vuv.

Nύγδην, adv. with a puncture, by pricking. Fr. νύσσω.

Nuyείς, part. 2. a. pas. of νύσσω, 2. a. pas. ἐνύγην.

Νύγμα, άτος, τό, and νυγμή, ης, 'n, and

Νυγμός, οῦ, ὁ, a puncture; a prick, a sting, a spur, etc. Fr. νύσσω.

Νύκτ', for νύκτα, acc. sing. of νύζ, νυκτός, ή, night.

Nυκταίετος, ου, the heron; lit. the eagle of night. Fr. νύξ and alstos.

Νυπταλωπία, ας, ή, a disease, the loss of sight by day. Fr. $\ddot{\omega}\psi$. Νυκτεγερσία, ας, ή, a watching by night, a night-watch; a nocturnal expedition. Fr. νύζ and έγείρω.

Νυκτελέω, ω, to perform sacrifices by night, in honor of Bacchus. Nυκτερεία, ας, ή, any action or

occupation during the night.

Νυατερείσιος, ου, s. as νυατερήσιος, nightly.

Νυκτεφέτης, ου, δ, one who rows by night.

Nuxtequations, in, ov, belonging to, fit for watching by night, especially for hunting, fishing, etc., by night; from

Νυκτέρευμα, ατος, τό, time employed or passed by night, a night-quarter. And

Νυχτερευτής, οῦ, ὁ, one who hunts by night, Plat. Legg. vii, 824.

Νυκτερεύω, f. εύσω, to spend the night, Xen. Cyr. iv, 2, 12; to be occupied in some way during the night.

Nux regivés, n, év, nightly, nocturnal, Aristoph. Vesp. 2; Xen. Hist. v, 4, 10; belonging to the night; dark, opaque, obscure. Fr. vúg.

Nuntegis, idos, n, a night-bird; or, particularly, a bat, Odys. xii, 433; Herodt. ii, 76; Aristoph. 1v. 1296; also, a kind of fish. Same Th.

Νυχτερίων, ωνος, δ, a man's name, Nykterion.

Nuxteeó 6105, ou, o, n, living by night, as an owl or bat. Bioc.

Núztepos, ou, ô, h, going by night, nocturnal; νύκτερον τέλος, gloomy end, i. e. death, Æschyl. S. Theb. 349. Fr. νύξ. Νυπτερωπός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, dark, dusky, Eurip. Herc. F. 111.

Νυκτέσσι, Poet. for νυξί, dat. pl. of vúg.

Νυπτηγοςέω, ω, f. ήσω, to proclaim by night; μεγίστην προσδολην 'Αχαΐδα Νυκτηγοςεῖσθαι, that the Greeks threaten a dreadful assault by night, Æschyl. S. Theb. 29. Fr. vog and ayo-

Νυπτηγορία, ας, ή, an assembly or consultation by night. Fr. νύξ and άγος έω.

Νυκτηφεφής, έσς, δ, ή, enveloped in night; dismal, Æschyl. Ag. 447. Fr. ἐξέφω.

Νυπτίγαμος, ου, ό, ή, that marries by night or clandestinely. Fr. voz and γαμέω.

Νυκτικλέπτης, ου, δ. See vuxtoκλέπτης.

Νυκτικόραζ, ἄκος, δ, a night-bird, prob. the goat-sucker; also, a kind of owl, the screech-owl, Anthol.

Νυκτιλαθραιοφάγος, ου, eating secretly by night.

Νυπτιλάλος, ου, δ, ή, nightly sounding, serenading.

Νυπτιλαμπής, έος, δ, ή, shining in the night; epithet of the moon. Fr. νύξ and λάμπω.

Νυκτίνομος, and νυκτινόμος, ου, δ, ń, feeding by night. Fr. νύξ and vouss.

Νυκτιπαταιπλάγιος, ου, ό, ή, wandering or roaming in all directions by night.

Νυκτίπλαγκτος, ου, δ, ή, wandering by night; νυκτίπλανος, nightly wandering, Æschyl. Ag. 321, and 12. Fr. πλάζομαι.

Νυκτισιλανής, ές, and

Νυχτίπλανος, ου, δ, ή, wandering or rambling about by night.

Νυκτιπόλος, ου, ό, ή, wandering about by night, Eurip. Ion. 718. Fr. πολέω.

Νυκτίσεμνος, ου, ό, ή, solemnized in the night, Leschyl. Eum. 108. Fr. ospevás.

Νυατίζαντος, ου, δ, ή, shining or | Νυμφάων, Led. for νυμζών, gen.

appearing by night.

Νυκτίφοιτος, ου, ο, n, wandering by night, nightly visiting, Æschyl. Prom. 678, 660.

Νυχτιφεούεητος, ου, ό, ή, protected by the night, Æschyl. Prom. 863. Th. φρουρέω.

Νυπτοθήρας, ου, δ, one who hunts by night.

Νυπτοκλέπτης, ου, δ, a nightthief.

Νυπτομάχέω, to fight by night: hence

Νυκτομάχία, ας, ή, a battle fought in the night; Ion. in, ns, Herodt. i, 74. Fr. μάχομαι.

Νυκτοπεριπλάνητος, ου, ό, ή, a night wanderer, Aristoph. Fr. νύξ, περί, Acharn. 264. and πλανάω.

Nυκτοποςίω, ω, to go or proceed by night, Xen. Cyr. v, 1, 10. Fr.

Νυκτοπόρος, ου, δ, ħ, travelling by night.

Νυκτοπότιον, ου, τό, a nightly cup or drink. Fr. πίνω.

Nuntothens, ou, o, a night-watch, one who guards a beacon.

Νυπτοφαής, έος, giving light, shining by night.

Nυπτοφυλακέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to keep watch by night, Xen. Cyr. iv, 5, 1; and

Νυκτοφύλαξ, ακος, δ, ή, a watcher by night, Xen. Anab. vii, 2, 18. Fr. φύλαξ.

Nυκτῷον, τό, the temple of night. Νυπτωπός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, nocturnal, Eurip. Iph. T. 1280. Fr. ωψ. Νύκτως, adv. by night, Soph. Aj. 47; during the night. Th. νύξ.

Νύμφα, Poet for νύμφη, especially in voc.

 $Nυμφαγωγίω, \tilde{\omega}$, to conduct the bride to the house of the bridegroom; to arrange a marriage; and

Νυμφαγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, the conductor of the bride, he or she who conducted the new-married bride from her father's house to her husband's, Eurip. Iph. A. 610. Fr. νύμτη and äγω.

Nυμφαία, ας, ή, the water lily, or pond lily. Fr. νύμφη.

Νυμφάιου, ου, τό, a temple of the Nymphs. From

Νυμφαΐος, αία, αΐον, belonging to Nymphs, Eurip.

Νυμφαν, Dor. for νυμφων, gen. pl. of νύμφα.

Νυμφάς, ã, δ, a man's name, Nymphas.

pl. of νύμφη.

Π. η Τρεγκ. Νυμφεῖος, ου, δ, δ, nuptial, bridal pertaining to a bride; neut. pl. as a subst., νυμφεῖα, a bride, Soph. Antig. 568; νυμφεῖον, a bridal, chamber, Id. 882; τὰ νυμφεῖα, nuptial rites, Soph. Trach. 916. Th. νύμφον.

Νύμφιυμα, ἄτος, τό, a marriage, Eurip. Troad. 422; Soph. Œd. T. 980; and

Nύμφευσις, εως, ή, the bestowing of a maiden in marriage, a betrothing. Fr. νυμφεύω.

Νυμφευτήρια, ων, τά, the rites of marriage, Eurip.

Νυμφευτήριος, ία, ιον, bridal, nuptial.

Nυμφιυτής, οῦ, ὁ, a brideman; a bridegroom; a new-married man.

Νυμφεύτεια, ας, ή, a bridemaid, Aristoph. Fr. νύμφη.

Nυμφεύω, f. εύσω, to bestow in marriage; to marry or betroth, Eurip. Alc. 327; Med. 314; Soph. Antig. 650; with dat. νυμφεύομαι, to receive in marriage; to espouse; pas. to be given in marriage; to cohabit with, Eurip. Med. 1333; παρά, with dat. From

NYMΦH, n5, h, a new-married bride, Eurip. Hec. 352; Soph. Trach. 859; a young maiden; a daughter-in-law, Il. iii, 130; also, a Nymph, one of the female divinities, fabled to preside over fountains, groves, meadows, and mountains; gen. pl. νυμφώων, Ion. for νυμφών, Æol. νυμφών, Odys. xii, 318; the opening rose-bud, an insect in the chrysalis state; in Anatomy, the nymphæ.

Nυμφιάω, ω, f. ωσω, to become insane, mad, or frenzied; as fabled from having seen a Nymph. Fr. νύμφη.

and from the same. Νύμφιος, ου, ο, ή, nuptial, bridal;

betrothed, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 741; also, a bridegroom or bride. Fr. the same.

Nυμφίος, ου, δ, a husband, Eurip. Med. 514; Soph. Œd. T. 1358; a bridegroom. Fr. the same.

Νυμφογενής, έος, δ, ή, born of a Nymph. Fr. γίνομαι.

Νυμφόκλαυτος, ου, ό, ἡ, lamented by brides, Æschyl. Fr. κλαίω. Νυμφοκομίω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to adorn or dress (herself) as a bride, Eurip. Med. 981. Fr. πομίω. Νυμφοκόμοιο, gen. Ion. of

Nυμφοκόμος, ου, δ, ή, occupied in preparing or adorning the newmarried bride, a bridemaid, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1087. Fr. νύμφη and κομίω.

Νυμφόληπτος, ου, δ, ἡ, seized, frenzied by seeing one of the Nymphs, Nymph-mad. Fr. νύμ-φη and λαμβάνω.

Νυμφοστόλος, ου, δ, δ, that prepares or adorns the bride; that directs the marriage or conducts a bride to her husband. See νυμφάγωγος. Fr. νύμφη and στίλλω.

Nυμφότιμος, ου, δ, ἡ, honoring or paying marks of respect to the new-married wife, Æschyl. Ag. 688. Fr. τιμάω.

Nυμφών, ωνος, i, the marriage bed or bridal chamber. Th. νύμοη.

NΥ~N, Att. νυνί, now, at this time; in reasoning, but, now; δ νῦν, ή νῦν, τὸ νῦν, with a noun or participle; as, ή δὲ νῦν ἡμέρα, Soph. Electr. 906; οἱ νῦν ἄνθρωποι, the men of the present time; To vuv, the present time; vũv oũv, now then ; ἄχρι τοῦ νῦν, scil. καιροῦ, until the present time; ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν, scil. χεόνου, from this time, hereafter. " The precise difference between vvv, the adverb, and vúv, the enclitic, is, that the former signifies the now of time, and the latter the now of argument; so we should say, εἰ ποτὲ ἦλθες, ἔλθε καὶ νῶν, if ever you did come, come now, instantly; but where the enclitic occurs, the word may be usually represented in English by then, where it is similar to the Greek obv . as, Miyaκλης μέν νυν ούτως έπρασσε, Μεgacles for his part was then going on so or so; but vuv so circumstanced is generally less emphatic than ovy. It serves frequently to brace together the opening particles of a sentence, where itself is almost universally a sec-The English ondary particle. words, now and then, are used in the same manner; as when we say, come, let it be now; if it is done, let it be done then'; where both now and then have reference to time; on the other hand we say, 'I told you now what would be the consequence; well, then, let him do it'; here there is no reference to time; the historical usage (as it may be called), 'Now Barabbas was a robber,' Now it came to pass, etc., is of the latter sort." Class. Journ. vol. xvii, p. 208.

Nύν, enclit., then, therefore; s. as νό. See preced.

Nuví, see ahove, vũv.

NΥΞ, νυκτός, ἡ, night, ὧ σκοτία νύζ, Eurip. Hec. 68; the setting of the sun, evening, the shades of death; ὁλεθρία νύζ, painful darkness, Soph. Œd. C. 1681; metaphor., in N. T., a time of ignorance; sometimes in Homer, death, i. e. the night of death, Il. v, 310; νύκτες generally signifies the hours of the night, Plat. Protag. 310, D; ἀπὸ μέσων νυκτῶν, Aristoph. Vesp. 218; personified as a deity, ὧ μᾶτες Νύζ, Æschyl. Eum. 394. Lat. nox.

Nύξ', for νύξε, Ion. for ἔνυζε, 3. sing. 1. a. act. of νύσσω.

Νύξαι, 1. a. inf. of νύσσω.

NΥO'Σ, οῦ, 'n, a son's wife, a daughter-in-law; a bride.

Nύσα, and Nύση, ης, ή, a proper name, Nysa.

Nύσιος, ου, ὁ, Bacchus, Aristoph. Lys. 1252.

Nῦσος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a Syracusan word for χωλός, lame, halting.

Nύσσα, ns, n, the goal to which the horses are spurred, Il. xxiii, 338; metaphor. a mark or object aimed at.

Nύσσω, or νύπτω, f. νύζω, to prick, pierce, to thrust at, Π. xv, 278; to strike with the point of any thing, as with the elbow; γνωμιδίω γνώμην νύζωσα, bringing one opinion into collision with another, Aristoph. Nub. 321; to shove, wound, transfix; to drive or impel forwards; 1. a. ἔνυζα, pf. pas. νένυγμαι. Th. νύγω, obsol.

Νύσταγμα, ἄτος, τό, and Νυσταγμός, οῦ, ὁ, heaviness and slumbering, properly with nod-

ding.

Nυστάζω, f. άσω, to nod the head with heaviness or drowsiness; to sleep or slumber, Aristoph. Av. 638; Xen. Cyr. viii, 3, 17; νυστάζοντος δικωστοῦ, of a drowsy judge, Plat. Polit. iii, 14, 405, C; also, to be careless, negligent, and inattentive; 1. a. ἐνύστωσα νυστάζω is used for νευστάζω, and νευστάω. Fr. νεύω.

Nυστακτής, οῦ, ὁ, a slumberer drowsy, Aristoph. Vesp. 12.

Νύττω. See νύσσω. Νύχα, adv. by night. Th. νύζ. Νυχεγρεσία, ή, the being roused

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at night, rising by night. Nozsía, as, i, a watching by night; also, the name of a Nymph, Nychia. Fr. vig. Νύχευμα, ατος, τό, a night-watch, Eurip. Suppl. 1146. $Fr. v \acute{o} \xi.$ Νυρεύω, f. εύσω, to watch through the night. Fr. vúž. Nυχηδόρος, ου, δ, η, feeding by

night. Fr. βορά.

Νυχθήμερον, ου, τό, a space of twenty-four hours. Fr. viz and ἡμέρα.

Nύχιος, ία, ιον, nocturnal; done at night, Æschyl. Pers. 914; nightly, Id. Ag. 574; darkling; ἐκτέταται νύχιος, is lying in darkness, Soph. Phil. 848; δί. ἄλα νύχιον, through or over the nightly wave, Eurip. Med. 211; or, as Brunck thinks, over the western sea, i. e. in respect to Colchis; shaded in darkness, Soph. Œd. C. 1248.

Nύχος, εος, τό, night, darkness. Th. vúg.

Nú, for vãi, nom. and acc. dual. of iya, we or us two. See Buttmann's excellent dissertation on this and some other pronouns, Lexil. § 82. See vai.

 $N\Omega'\Gamma\Lambda\Lambda\Lambda$, $\omega\nu$, $\tau\acute{\alpha}$, sweet meats served at a dessert; the delicacies and refinements of cookery. Nωδός, ή, όν, toothless, Aristoph. Plut. 266. Fr. vn and οδούς. Nωδυνία, ας, ή, exemption from pain, ease; also, strength; and Nώδυνος, ου, ό, ή, free from pain ; mitigating or relieving pain, Soph. Phil. 44. Fr. vn and

όδύνη. $N\tilde{\omega}_{i}$, δ , indecl., a proper name, Noah. Hebr.

Nωθ', for νωτα, on account of the succeeding aspirate, nom. pl. of νῶτος, ου, ό, the back; pl. τὰ νῶ-

Nuteía, as, and Ion. vuteín, ns, ή, sloth, laziness, indifference. From

 $N\Omega\ThetaH'\Sigma$, ios, i, i, slow, sluggish, inactive, lazy, Il. x, 558; stupid, dull, Διὸς νωθέστερος, Æschyl. Prom. 62.

Nώθητι, by synæresis, Ion. for νοήθητι, l.a. imperat. pas. of νοέω. Νωθρεία, ας, ή, sluggishness, laziness, dulness. Fr. νωθεός.

Nuteoxáedios, ou, o, h, having a dull spirit, stupid, sluggish. Fr. καρδία.

Nωθεός, ά, όν, slow, dull, Plat. Theat. 144, B; heavy, inactive, stupid, negligent. Th. vwens. Nωθρότης, ητος, ή, heaviness, slowness, sluggi-hness. Fr. preced. Nãi, vá, nom. and acc. dual, and vãiv, vãv, gen. and dat. dual to iya, we two, us two, and of us two, to us two. The shorter Attic form (according to Passow) is vá, not vá or vã vãi is never found as gen. or dat., nor võiv as nom. or acc. (Buttm. Lexil. 7). The of vai seems to have been a substitution for s, which is preserved in the Latin nos; according to this, vai must have been originally used as a plural, and became afterwards confined to the dual, when husis was generally used in the plural. It is remarkable that the present Italian noi is the old Greek word unchanged. See Buttmann's Lexil. § 82. The theory of Buttmann, that a dual is not among the earliest necessities of a language, but is a mere chance modification of the plural, is, however, opposed by the fact, that many unwritten languages (as those of America) have a proper dual.

Nωΐτερος, α, Ion. n, ov, our, i. e. of us two.

Nωκαρ, αρος, τό, sleep, sloth, insensibility, lethargy; as an adj. very sluggish, sleepy, slothful. Fr. νώ, for νή, and σκαίςω.

Nωκήδ, indecl., a shepherd, keeper of sheep, LXX. Hebr.

Νωλεμές, and

Νωλεμέως, adv. perpetually, incessantly, without cessation. From

Νωλεμής, έος, ό, ή, (τὸ νωλεμές only used,) continual, without ceasing, incessant. Fr. vn and λείπω.

Νῶμα, τό, Ion. for νόημα.

Νωμαν, pres. inf. act. of νομάω. Νωμάσας, Dor. for νωμήσας, part. 1. a. act., and

Νωμάσοισιν, Dor. for νωμήσουσιν, 3. pl. 1. f. act. of

 $Nωμάω, \tilde{ω}, f. \acute{n}σω$, to move hither and thither; to move, Il. iii, 218; to shake, vibrate, Eurip. Phæn. 1400; to revolve in the mind, Plat. Crot. 411, D; Soph. Æd. T. 300; to observe, Herodt. iv, 128; to shift, from side to side, Il. vii, 238; to consider; iv ωσὶ νωμῶν καὶ φρισί, Æschyl. S. Theb. 25; to govern, rule; to distribute, share; to direct the helm, Id. 3; to manage, wield; πολύπονον δόρυ νωμῶν, wielding a horrible spear, Æschyl. Pers. 413; to frequent; to hover about. Th. v/uw.

Nώμησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. Ion., Il. i, 471.

Νώμησις, εως, ή, movement, agitation, investigation, Plat. Conv. 411, D.

Nωμῶ, Dor. for νίμω.

Návumvos, ou, ô. See next.

Νώνυμος, Poet. for ανώνυμος, ου, ò, 'n, nameless, having no name; without celebrity; obscure, unknown, Odys. i, 222; ignoble, inglorious, Il. xiv, 70; Epic collateral form νώνυμνος, like δίδυ. uvos, for δίδυμος, etc. Fr. vn and ovuna, Æol. for ovona.

Nω̃eoψ, οπος, ό, ή, dazzling, bright, glittering, Il. ii, 578; from vá, for vn, and ours, because by its splendor dazzling the sight.

Νῶσαι, by synæresis, Ion. for νοῆ. σαι, 1. a. inf. act. of νοίω.

Nãr', for vãra, nom. pl. of vã. Tos, the back.

Νωταγωγέω, ω, f. ήσω, to carry on the back. Fr. varos and ἄγω.

Νωταΐος, and νωτιαΐος, αία, ον, pertaining to the back, dorsal, Eurip. Electr. 841; Plat. Tim. 74, A. Fr. varos.

Νωτάκμων, ονος, δ, h, having armour on the back, mailed; having a hard shell. Fr. ἄχμων. Nωτάςης, ου, δ, ή, carrying on the back. Fr. alew.

Νωτζαΐος. See νωταΐος.

Νωτίζω, f. ίσω, to cause to turn the back or retire, to put to flight, Soph. Æd. T. 193; neut. to turn the back, to flee; also, to put on the back; to cover or overshadow, Eurip. Phan. 663.

Νώτιος, ου, δ, ή, s. as νωτιαίος. Νωτοδατέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to mount on the back; to cover, etc., said of animals. Fr. varos and Baiyω.

Νωτοκοπέω, ω, to beat or strike the back or loins. Fr. κόπτω. Νωτοπλήξ, ηγος, δ, ή, beaten on the back; act. striking on the back. Fr. πλήσσω.

Νωτον, ου, τό, generally used in the plural, Tà vãta. See next. $N\Omega^{-}TO\Sigma$, ov, δ , the back; the rear, Thucyd. iii, 107; a broad surface; an eminence; a ridge; the aerial expanse; in Anat., the anus; in the plural, τὰ νῶτα, the shoulders, ∠Eschyl. Prom. 428; κατὰ νώτου, in the rear; ἀμφὶ νῶτα, behind, Soph. Antig. 124; νῶτα θαλάσσης, the surface of the sea; in the plural always νωτα.

Νωτοφιείω, ω, f. ήσω, to carry burdens on the back, as camels, Diod. Sic. Fr. vares and poeter. Nωτοφορία, ας, ή, a carrying on the back.

Νωτοφόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, carrying on the back or shoulders; a beast of burden, Xen. Cyr. vi, 2, 11; a porter. Fr. νῶτος and φέςω. Νωχελεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to be slow, lazy, feeble, or careless at work. From

Nωχελής, έος, ό, ή, slow, weak, Eurip. Orest. 791; useless, lazy,

tardy, indifferent. Fr. vή and οκέλλω.

Nωχελία, ας, Ion. νωχελίη, ης, ἡ, laziness, sloth, sluggishness, Il. xix, 411; weakness, carelessness. Fr. preced.

Ξ

FANO

ZAN

ZEIN

Z, the fourteenth letter of the Greek alphabet; as a numeral, E expresses sixty, and with a mark underneath (ξ_i) , it denotes sixty thousand. It is considered as a double consonant, compounded of $\gamma \sigma$, $\kappa \sigma$, $\chi \sigma$. In the Attic dialect, or is often changed into \(\xi\), and in the Doric, ξ often takes the place of $\sigma\sigma$, and of σ in the future and 1. aorist. Zaíviov, and žáviov, ov, 76, a card or instrument for carding or preparing wool for spinning; also, a cook's table. Fr. ξαίνω. Ξ AΙ'ΝΩ, f. ξἄνῶ, 1. a. ἔξηνα, to card, pick, pluck, or comb wool or flax, Odys. xxii, 423; Aristoph. Av. 827; to strike; to scourge or beat with rods; to lacerate, tear, Demosth. 403, 4; ξαινόμενος τε περί τη γη, dragged over the ground with violence and bruised by it, Dion. Hal. iii, 30; s. as κηςύζω· probably from ξάω, s. as ξίω.

Εάμειψει, for ἐξάμειψει, 3. sing. 1. f. of ἐξαμείδω.

Zaνθας, Dor. for ξανθης, fem. gen. of ξανθός.

Zάνθη, ης, ἡ, an herb, xanthe; a kind of blood-stone.

Ξανθῆσιν, for ξανθαῖς, dat. pl. Ion.f. g. of ξανθές.

Zανθίας, ου, ὁ, a common name for a slave in the ancient dramas, Xanthias, Aristoph. Ran. 271; as having reddish hair. Fr. ξανθός. Ξανθίζω, f. ίσω, to make yellow, tawny, reddish; to make brown, by roasting, Aristoph. Acharn. 1047; also, to be yellow, tawny, etc. Th. ξανθός.

Σανθικά, τά. See next.

Ξανθικός, οῦ, ὁ, a Macedonian month, corresponding nearly to April; τὰ ἔανθικὰ (ἰερά), a re-

ligious festival held in that month.

Zaνθίον, ου, τό, the common burdock, xanthium strumarium, Linn.

Zavθίππη, ns, 'n, Xantippe, the wife of Socrates.

Zάνθιππος, ου, δ, the name of an Athenian commander, Xanthippus.

Ξάνθισμα, ἄτος, τό, yellowness; a yellow color. Fr. ξανθός.

Ξανθοδάλανος, ου, δ, α plant, by some supposed to be the nutmeg. Ξανθόγεως, ων, δ, \dot{n} , of yellow soil. Fr. ξάνθος and $\gamma \tilde{n}$.

Zανθόθειζ, τείχος, δ, ħ, having light yellow or auburn hair. Fr. ζανθός and θείζ.

Ξανθοκομᾶν, gen. pl. Dor. of
Ξανθοκόμης, ου, ὁ, having light
yellow or auburn hair; and
Ξανθόκομος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, the same.
Fr. κόμη.

ANΘΟ'Σ, ή, όν, yellow, light yellow; auburn, Π. i, 197; ξανθῷ ἀμφὶ κόμᾳ, Eurip. Med. 976; of a bay color; ξανθαίσι πώλοις, Soph. Electr. 695; reddish, red; also,

Zάνθος, ου, δ, the name of a river, Xanthus. See preced.

Σανθότης, ητος, ή, yellowness. Fr. ξανθός.

Ξανθοφῦής, ἱος, ὁ, ἡ, naturally yellow, pale-colored. Fr. φύω.
Ξανθοχίτων, ωνος, ὁ, who has a yellow or gold-colored coat. Fr.
χιτών.

Ξωνθίχεοος, ου, δ, ή, having a yellow skin, yellow. Fr. χεία. Ξωνθίω, ω, to make yellow; to give a yellow color or tinge.

Ξανθῶ, gen. Dor. for ξανθοῦ, of ξανθός.

Ξάνιον, ου, τό, a comb, a card. Fr. ξαίνω.

Aάντης, ου, δ, a carder of wool, Plat. Polit. 281, A. Fr. ξαίνω. Ααντικός, ή, όν, pertaining to carding wool, skilled in carding, etc., Plat. Polit. 282, A. Same Th.

Zανῶ, 1. fut. of ξαίνω.

Ζάσμα, ἄτος, τό, carded wool. Ζειναπάτης, Ιοπ. for ξεναπάτης,

⊒ειναπατης, 10n. for εεναπατης, perfidious to guests, Eurip. Med. 1389. Fr. ἀπατάω.

Zeivn, n, Ion. for Zevn.

Ξεινηδόκος, ον, Poet. for ξεινοδόκος. Ξεινηΐη, Ion. for ξενία.

Ξεινήϊα, nom. pl. of

Ξεινήϊον, or ξείνιον, Poet. for ξενον, ου, τό, the rites of hospitality; a gift bestowed upon a guest, Π. x, 269; generally used in the plural, Herodt. vii, 29; a rare species of lentil. Th. ξένος.

Zεινίζω, f. ίσω, to entertain or lodge a stranger, Herodt. i, 30; Poet. for ξένος. See ξενίζω.

Zeivin, Ion. for Zevin.

Zεινίκός, ή, όν, foreign, strange, Herodt. i, 135; hospitable, relating to hospitality; Ion. for ξενικός. Same Th.

Ζείνιον, τό, Ion. for ξένιον.

Zείνιος, for ξένιος, ία, ιον, hospitable, Herodt. v, 63; Π. xi, 778; relating or belonging to guests. Same Th.

Ξεινίσαι, Epic for ξενίσαι, aor. inf., and

 Ξ είνισσεν, Epic for ἐξένισσεν, 1. aor. ind. of ξενίζω.

Ξεινοδάκχη, ης, ή, one who has conceived a violent passion for a stranger; epithet of Medea. Fr. βακχεύω.

Zεινοδοπέω, ω, to give a hospitable reception, *Herodt*. vi, 228. Fr. δέχομαι.

Zervodónos, and Zervodónos, ou, o, n,

a host, an entertainer or receiver of guests or strangers, II.
iii, 354. But

Asisόδοχος, ου, δ, ή, the guest or stranger who is entertained. Fr. ξείνος, for ξίνος, and δίχομαι.

Hisrorτονίω, ω, Ion. for ξενοκτονίω, to kill guests or strangers; to kill, Herodt. ii, 115. Fr. κτείνω. Ειῖνος, η, ον, Ion. for ξένος.

Ειινος, η, ον, 10π. 501 ζενος. Ειινοσύνη, ης, ή, Ιοπ. for ζενοσύνη. Ειινόω, Ιοπ. for ζενόω.

Ξινᾶγίτης, Dor. -τας, ου, δ, a guide or entertainer of strangers,
 Pind. Nem. vii, 63; and

Ξενᾶγίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to conduct strangers to see the remarkable things in a place; to instruct strangers in the customs of the the place; to receive as a guest; to maintain, and let to hire, mercenary soldiers; to be the leader of mercenary troops, Demosth. 669, 2; Xen. Hist. iv, 3, 8. Fr. ξίνος and ἡγίομαι. Ξενᾶγία, ας, ἡ, the command of

mercenary troops. Same Th. Ξενᾶγός, οῦ, ὁ, a commander of mercenaries; also, a commander appointed by the Spartans to command the confederate troops, Thucyd. ii, 75; Xen. Hist. iii, 5, 7. Same Th.

Ξεναγωγέω, ω, f. ήσω, s. as ξεναγέω, and from the same.

Ξεναγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, a commander of auxiliary or foreign soldiers. Ξενᾶπᾶτας, α, ὁ, Dor. for

Zεναπάτης, ου, δ, one who deceives strangers or guests, Pind. Olymp. x, 43. Fr. ζένος and ἀπατάω.

Ξιναςκής, ίος, ὁ, ἡ, just towards strangers, protecting strangers. Fr. ἀςκίω.

Ξίνη, ης, ἡ, (γυνή understood,) a foreign woman; (γη understood,) a foreign land. Fr. ξένος.

Ξίνηθεν, adv. from a foreign country, from abroad.

Ξενηλασία, ας, ἡ, the expulsion of strangers; also, prohibition to travel (by a Spartan law), Thucyd. ii, 39; used in the plural by Thucyd., Xen., and Aristot. Fr. ἐλαύνω.

Εινηλατίω, ω, f. ήσω, to expel strangers or foreigners, Aristoph.
 Av. 1013. Same Th.

Ξενία, ας, and Ion. ξενίη, ης, ή, the situation of a stranger or guest, or of one who, as a stranger, acted as a citizen; ε'' τις αὐτὸν ξενίας γράψαιτο, Demosth. 1020. 23; ξενίας γραφή, a prosecution for unlawfully exercising the rights of a citi-

zen, Demosth. c. Timoth. 1204; the right of hospitality, generally between allied states, Soph. Œd. C. 517; Eurip. Hec. 782; a reception as a guest; friendship; reciprocal right of hospitality; friendship with a foreigner, Dem. de Coron. 240, 20; ξενία (τράστιζα), hospitality. Th. ξένος. Ξενιάδης, ου, δ, a man's name, Xeniädes.

Ξενίζομαι, pas. of

Ξενίζω, f. ίσω, to entertain a stranger, Demosth. 414, 10; to receive as a guest, Eurip. Alc. 838; to treat hospitably; to use a foreign language; to imitate foreign manners, customs, etc.; to astonish or surprise with the novelty of any thing; hence, part. pres. pl. neut. τὰ ξενίζοντα, strange or uncommon things; 1. a. ἐξένισα, pas. ξενίζομαι, to be entertained as a guest, Xen. Cyr. vi, 2, 3; to lodge or reside with, Acts x, 6; to be astonished at any thing, as new, unusual, strange, foreign, etc.; 1. a. pas. ἐξενίσθην, subj. Esvioba. Fr. Esvos. Zενίζων, part. of preced.

Zενικόν, adverbially, after the manner of foreigners.

Ξενικός, ή, όν, pertaining to strangers; also, to guests; relating to hospitality; foreign, from abroad; hospitable; foreign, mercenary; ξενικὰ (στρατεύμα-τα), mercenary troops; ξενικὸς στέφανος, a crown conferred by foreigners on an Athenian citizen, Demosth. 59, 42. Th. ξένος.

Zίνιον, ου, τό, a gift bestowed upon a stranger or guest; any gift; generally used in the plural, Eurip. Alc. 770; ξίνια, presents, Xen. Hist. iv, 8, 2.

Zίνιος, ία, ιον, relating to guests or strangers; hospitable; receiving as guests; protecting the rights of strangers, or presiding over hospitality, epithet of Jupiter, Plat. Legg. xii, 953, E. Fr. ξίνος.

Ξενίσαντες, pl. part. 1. a. act., and

Zενισθείς, part. 1. a. pas., and Ξενισθῶμεν, 1. pl. 1. a. subj. pas. of ξενίζω.

 $\Xi_{iνi}$ σις, εως, ή, an entertainment, hospitality, *Thucyd*. vi, 46. *Fr*. ξενίζω.

Ξενισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the reception or entertainment of guests; hospitality, Plat. Lys. 205, C; novelty; the admiration or sur-

prise arising from any thing new or unexpected; also, injury from such a cause. Fr. ξενίζω.

Zενιτεία, ας, ή, an abiding, or journeying, or serving in a foreign country; an inn, lodgings; and

Zενιτεύω, f. εύσω, to dwell or travel abroad; to lead a wandering life; mid. ξενιτεύομαι, the same; also, to be a hired soldier in a foreign country. Th. ξένος. Ζενοδαϊκτής, οῦ, δ, a murderer of guests or strangers, Eurip. Herc. F. 390. Fr. ξένος and δαΐζω. Ζενοδαίτης, ου, δ, a devourer of guests or strangers. Fr. ξένος and δαίτης.

Zενοδοχεῖον, ου, τό, a place where strangers or guests are received, an inn; a hospital; and

Zενοδοχίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to receive or entertain strangers; to be hospitable, Eurip. Alc. 568. Fr. ξένος and δέχομαι.

Zενοδοχία, ας, ή, the reception and entertainment of guests, Xen. Econ. 9, 10. Same Th. Zενοδόχος, or Ion. ξενοδόπος, ου, ό, ή, hospitable; a host; also, a guest; in Homer, ξεινοδόπος is the host, as opposed to ξεῖνος, the guest.

Σενοδώτης, ου, δ, the host. Fr. ξένος and δίδωμι.

Ξενόεις, όεσσα, όεν, abounding in guests or strangers, Eurip. Iph.
 Τ. 1282. Fr. ζένος.

Ξενοκράτης, ου, ε, Xenocrătes, the name of an ancient philosopher.
 Ξενοκτονέω, ω, fut. ήσω, to kill a stranger or a host, Eurip. Hec.
 1229; and

Ξενοκτόνος, ου, δ, ή, a murderer of an entertainer, Æschin. c. Ctes. 85, 42; a murdering or sacrificing strangers, Eurip. Iph. T. 53. Fr. κτείνω.

Zενολογίω, ω, f. ήσω, to receive soldiers in a foreign country; to enlist foreigners, Demosth. 1019, 12. Fr. ζενολόγος.

Ξινολόγιον, ου, τό, a body of foreign troops; and

Ξενολόγος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that makes a levy of troops in a foreign country, or enlists foreigners. Fr. λέγω.

Ξενομανία, ας, ή, an extravagant fondness of foreigners or foreign things. Fr. μαίνομαι.

Ξενόομαι, contract. ξενοῦμαι, to be entertained as a guest or stranger, Nen. Anab. vii, 8, 3; Soph. Trach. 65; to be connected by the bonds of hospitality; to be a stranger; to

travel in a foreign country, to go abroad, Soph. Phil. 303; also, to entertain any one; ξενοῦσθαι παρά τινι, to be received or lodged with any one as his guest, Æschyl. Choëph. 691. Fr. ξενόω.

Σεινοπαθέω, ω, f. ήσω, to feel strange; to have strange feelings or emotions. Fr. πάσχω. Σεινοπρεπής, έος, δ, ή, becoming to a stranger; having a foreign air or aspect. Fr. πρέπω.

ZE'NOΣ, and Poet. ξείνος, ου, δ, a stranger, a foreigner; a guest, Eurip. Iph. T. 613; an alien from one's country, Plat. Phædr. § 15; a stranger to, i. e. ignorant of, ξένος μεν τοῦ λόγου, Soph. Œd. T. 219; also, a host; he to whom one is bound by ties of hospitality; ξένος πατεφος, an hereditary foreign friend, Eurip. Hec. 26; žíva, mercenaries, Demosth. 23, 2; the Esvoi, or foreigners, were not allowed to enter the ayogá until the assembly was dismissed, Demosth. 1375, 19; adj. strange, extraordinary, new, uncommon; foreign, Soph. Œd. T. 455; barbarous.

Ξενόστὰσις, εως, ἡ, an abode for strangers, a retreat, Soph. Œd.
C. 90. Fr. ξένος and στάσις.
Ξενοσύνη, and ξεινοσύνη, ης, ἡ, friendly hospitality, Odys.

Zενότιμος, ου, ό, ή, honoring strangers or guests, Æschyl. Eum. 507. Fr. τιμή.

Ξενοτροφέω, ω, f. ήσω, to have foreign troops in pay; to engage mercenaries, Thucyd. vii, 48; to maintain foreigners and strangers. Fr. ξίνος and τρέφω.

Zενοφονίω, ω, f. ήσω, to murder guests or strangers. Fr. φίνω. Zενοφόνος, ου, δ, ή, a murderer of friendly guests or strangers. Same Th.

Zενοφυής, έος, δ, ή, being of a strange or foreign nature. Fr. συή.

Ξίνοφών, ῶντος, δ, a man's name, Xenophon.

Ξενοφωνέω, ω, to speak in a foreign tongue, or in an uncommon manner. Fr. ξένος and φωνή.

Ξενόω, ω, f. ώσω, s. as ξενίζω. Ξενύλλιον, ου, τό, dimin. of ξένος. Ξενών, ωνος, δ, the guests' or strangers' apartment in a house, Eurip. Alc. 559. Fr. ξένος. Ξένως, adv. in the manner of

Zίνως, adv. in the manner of strangers or foreigners, as a foreigner; strangely or uncommonly; ξίνως ἔχειν τινός, to be

unacquainted with any thing, Plat. Apol. 17, D. Fr. ξένως. Ξένωσις, εως, ή, a strange or unusual situation or condition. Fr. Ξένως.

Zίεξης, a man's name, Xerxes, the Persian king; in the arrowheaded or ancient Persian inscriptions, Ksheärshah.

Ξερός, and ξερόν, $ο\tilde{v}$, τό, the dry shore, the beach, Odys.

Zεσθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of ξέω. Ξέσις, εως, ή, the act of scraping, shaving, smoothing, polishing; also, of carving. Fr. ξέω.

Zίστης, ου, δ, a measure equal to a pint and a half, or twenty-four ounces; gen. pl. ξιστών· in the N. T. used for any small measure or vessel, a cup, a pitcher, etc. From the Latin sextus.

Zιστός, ή, όν, scraped, shaved, hewn. Furip. Alc. 852: pol-

hewn, Eurip. Alc. 852; polished, Π. vi, 244; planed, made even. Fr. ξίω.

Ξεστουργία, α_5 , \dot{n} , the art of carving, smoothing, polishing, planing. Fr. ξεστός and ἔργου. $\Xi Ε'Ω$, f. έσω, to scrape, plane, smooth, hew, polish, grave, carve; pf. pas. ἔξεσμαι, l. a. ἔξεσθην with the prep. ἀπό, to cut off, Π. v, 81.

Ξηξά, ᾶς, ἡ, (γῆ understood,) the land, as distinguished from the sea; the main land. Fr. ξηξός.
 Ξεξαίνεται, 3. sing. pres. ind. pas. of

Angαίνω, f. ανῶ, to dry; to parch; to make dry; to drain, to empty; of the body, to pine away, to wither, Mark iii, 1; pas. to be dried up; to dry up, like a stream; 1. a. ἐξήφωνα, pf. pas. ἰξήφωμμαι, part. pf. pas. ἰξηφωνθην, f. pas. ξηρανθήσομαι. Th. ξηφός. Απραλοιφίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to anoint with oil, without being bathed. Fr. ξηρός and ἀλείφω.

 $\Xi_{nρανθείς}$, part. 1. a. pas., and $\Xi_{nρανθ\tilde{\omega}}$, 1. a. subj. pas. of ξη-ραίνω.

 $\Xi'_{\eta\varrho\alpha\nu\sigma_i\varsigma}$, εως, $\dot{\eta}$, the act of drying up, dryness. Fr. ξη $\varrho\dot{\varsigma}$ ς. $\Xi_{\eta\varrho\dot{\varsigma}\sigma\dot{\iota}\alpha}$, α_{ς} , $\dot{\eta}$, dryness; the act

of drying; also, a disease or affection of the hair; and $\Xi_{\hat{n}\hat{p}}$ $\alpha_{\sigma_1\hat{s}}$, ϵ_{ω_5} , \dot{n} , the same. Fr.

ξηρωίνω. Επροδατικός, ή, όν, going on dry land, Plat. Polit. 264, D.

Fr. ξηρός and βαίνω. Ξηρόκαρπος, ου, ό, ἡ, bearing dry fruit; of dry fruit. Fr. ξηρός

and καςπός. Σηςοπόταμος, ου, i, a river which

becomes dry in summer. Fr. ποταμός.

ZHPO'Σ, ά, όν, dry, i. e. not wet, Eurip. Andr. 1248; ξηςὸς ἄνεμος, Aristoph. Nub. 404; ὁμμάτων ξηςαϊς κόςαις, with glaring expression of eyes, Æschyl. S. Theb. 693; as in Latin, siccis oculis, Horat. Od., lib. i, 3, 18; parched, arid, withered; empty, i. e. without food or drink; meagre, pale; withered; metaphor. dry, insipid; unadorned. Ξηςοτειδέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to rub dry.

Zηροτρίδιω, ω, f. ησω, to rub dry. Ξηρότης, ητος, ἡ, dryness, Xen. Œcon. 19, 11; aridity: soundness of the timbers of a ship, Thucyd. vii, 12. Fr. ξηρός.

Ξηςοφαγέω, ω, to eat dry fruit, i. e. to live on bread and dried fruits only. Fr. ξηςός and φά-γω.

Engoτροφικός, ή, όν, living on dry food, Plat. Polit. 264, D.

ZΙ'ΡΙΣ, or ξύρις, ίδος, 'n, a plant, the iris, corn-flag.

Ziφηςής, έος, δ, ή, holding a sword; with sword in hand, Eurip. Orest. 1644. Fr. ξίφος and ἄςω.

Ξιφηφορέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to bear a sword; to be armed with a sword.
 Fr. ξίφος and φορέω.

Ξίφηφόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, carrying a sword, Eurip. Orest. 1519; adorned with a sword. Fr. ξίφος and φέρω.

 $\Xi_i \varphi_i \alpha_s$, ou, δ , the sword-fish. $Fr. \xi_i \varphi_{0s}$.

Zιφίδιον, ου, τό, a little sword; a dagger; dimin. of ξίφος.

Zιφίον, ου, τό, corn-flag, gladiolus communis. Fr. ξίφος.

Zιφιστής, ῆςος, δ, a sword-belt; also, a sheath.

Ξιφοδήλητος, ου, δ, ἡ, destroying by a sword, Æschyl. Ag. 1820; destroyed by a sword. Fr. ξίφος and δηλέω.

Ξιφοειδής, έος, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, like a sword. Fr. ξίφος and είδος.

Ξιφοθήκη, ης, ή, a scabbard. Fr. ζίφος and θήκη.

Ξιφοκτόνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, slaying with the sword; murderous, Eurip. Hel. 353. Fr. κτείνω.

Zιφοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, a sword-maker. Fr. ποιέω.

AI'ΦΟΣ, εος, τό, a sword to stab with, Xen. Anab. ii, 2, 4; Il. i, 210, et passim; the sword-shaped snout of the sword-fish; metaphor. a man of wit and eloquence. Th. ξίω, ξίω, οr ξύω. Ξιφουλκία, ας, ἡ, the act of drawing a sword. Fr. ἕλκω.

Ειφουλκός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, that draws

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a sword, Æschyl. Eum. 562. Same Th.

Ξιφουργός, οῦ, ὁ, a sword-cutler, Aristoph. Fr. ξίφος and ἔργον.
Ξοἄνογλῦφος, ου, ὁ, a carver of images. Fr. ξίανον and γλύφω.
Ξοάνον, ου, τό, an image or statue made of wood, for a temple; a piece of carved work or sculpture, Hesych.; ξίανα, ἀγάλματα, εΐδωλα, Nen. Anab. v, 3, 13. Fr. ξίω.

Ξοἄνους γία, $α_5$, \dot{n} , the making of images or statues. Fr. ξόανον and ἔςγον.

 Ξ_{ois} , $iδ_{os}$, i, a sculptor's chisel. $Fr. \xi iω$.

Zουθόπτεξος, ου, δ, ħ, having yellow wings, epithet of a bee. Fr. ζουθός and πτίχον.

Zoυθός, ή, όν, yellow; yellowish, streaked with yellow, Eurip. Iph. T. 634; of a whitishyellow. Fr. ξανθός.

型ύγγονος, ου, δ, ή, Att. for σύγγονος.

Ζυγκάτθανε, Poet. by syncop. for συγκατέθανε, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. Fr. σύν, κατά, and 9νή-

Ζυγχομίδη, ης, ή. See συγχομίδη.

Άυγκϋκάω, ῶ, f. κυκήσω, pf. ζυγκεκύκηκα, Att. for συγκυκάω, to mingle, confuse, intermix.

Aυήλη, ης, ἡ, a shaving-knife; a plane, Xen. Cyr. vi, 2, 11; an instrument to scrape and polish with; a short sword used by the Spartans, Xen. Anab. iv, 7, 11. Fr. ξέω or ξύω.

Ξύλα, τά, pl. of ξύλον.

Zυλάξιον, ου, τό, a scion or shoot; a little stick; a little board; dimin. of ξύλον.

Ξυλεία, ας, η, the act of furnishing, hewing, or felling timber for fuel; timbers, materials for ship-building. Fr. ζύλον.

Zυλεύομαι, or ξυλίζομαι, to provide or get wood or timber, Xen. Anab. ii, 4, 5, a military term; to provide or furnish materials. From

Ξυλεύς, έως, ὁ, one who collects or furnishes wood, a woodmerchant. Fr. ξύλον.

Zudeuths, ou, i, the same.

Ξύλίνος, ίνη, ινον, wooden, Xen. Anab. v, 2, 5; made of wood; of cotton, LXX.

Zυλίφιον, ου, τό, a little board, a little table; a little beam; a little piece of wood or timber, Diod. Sic. Fr. ξύλον.

Ζυλλαμβάνω, for συλλαμβάνω. Ξύλληψις, εως, ή, a seizing, Thu-

cyd. i, 134; for σύλληψις. Βυλοειδής, ίος, δ, ή, like wood, wooden. Fr. ξύλον and είδος. Βυλοκοτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to hew or cut wood; to strike with a stick or bludgeon. Fr. ξύλον and κόπτω.

Ξυλοκόπος, ου, δ, a wood-cutter, Xen. Cyr. vi, 2, 11; a provider of wood; one who beats with a cudgel; a hatchet for hewing wood; the woodpecker. Fr. κόπτω and ξύλον.

ΣΥΛΟΝ, ου, τό, wood; a stick, a cudgel; a beam; any timber; ξύλα, vessels, Thucyd. vii, 25; any thing made of wood; also, a tree, Xen. Anab. vi, 4, 3; the stocks, Aristoph. Nub. 592; Eq. 367; Lysist. 680; Demosth. 270, 9; the name of a shrub; a seat in the Pnyx; iπὶ τοῦ πρώτου ξύλου, on the first bench, Aristoph. Vesp. 90.

Ζυλοπαγής, ίος, ὁ, ἡ, constructed of wood. Fr. ζύλον and πή-

Zυλοπέδη, ης, ή, the stocks. Fr.

Ζυλόστεγος, ου, δ, ή, having a wooden roof. Fr. ζύλον and στέγω.

Ζύλοτόμος, ου, δ, ἡ, fit for hewing wood; a wood-cutter. Fr. ξύλον and τίμνω.

Ζύλουργέω, ω, f. ήσω, to perform work in wood; to be a carpenter or joiner, Herodt. iii, 113. Fr. ζύλον and ἔργον.

Αυλουργία, ns, n, a working in wood, carpentry, Æschyl. Prom. 449. Th. ζύλου and ἔεγου.

Ξύλους γίκος, ή, όν, relating to a carpenter or joiner; belonging to the business of a carpenter or joiner, Plat. Phil. 56, B. Fr. preced.

Σὔλοφάγος, ου, δ, ή, that eats or consumes wood. Fr. φάγω.

Ξυλοφᾶνής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, having the wood uncovered; τὸ ξυλοφανές is a place in the building where the wood-work is not covered with plastering, Diod. Sic. Fr. ξύλον and φαίνομαι.

Ξυλοφορίω, ω, f. ήσω, to carry wood; to bear a club, rod, or cudgel. Fr. ξύλον and φορίω.

Zυλοφορία, ας, n, the carrying or conveying of wood; the bearing of a rod. From

Zυλοφόςος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a slave or servant with a staff; one who carries wood, LNN. Fr. ξύλον and φίρω.

Ξυλόφεακτος, ου, δ, ή, inclosed in, secured by, or constructed of

wood. Fr. φεάσσω.

Βυλοχίζομαι, and Dor. -ίσδομαι, s. as ξυλεύομαι, to cut, cleave, or collect wood or fuel. From Εύλοχος, ου, δ, ή, having wood, fuel, or materials; as subst. a wood; a place planted with trees; a thicket, Odys. iv, 335; ξύλοχον καταδοσκομενάων, browsing on the thicket, Il. v, 162; like the Latin virgultum; uncultivated land; the lair of

Zυλόω, ω, f. ώσω, to convert into wood; to cover with wood or boards, LXX. Fr. ξύλου.

a wild beast. Fr. ξύλον and

έχω.

Zυλώδης, εος, δ, ή, like wood, abounding in wood. Fr. ζύλον and είδος.

 Ξ ύλωσις, εως, \hat{n} , the wood-work of a house. Fr. ξύλον.

Ζυμβαίη, Att. or Dor. for συμβαίη, 2. a. opt. of συμβαίνω. Ζυμβαίνω, Att. for συμβαίνω.

Ξυμεάλλειν, for συμεάλλειν. Ξύμελητο, Ion. and Att. for συ

νεθέθλητο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. to συμβάλλω.

Ξυμδολίω, ω, f. ήσω, to give the watchword; to meet. Fr. σύν and βάλλω.

Ξύμμετρος, ου, δ, ħ, suitable, fit; ξύμμετρος γὰρ ὡς κλύειν, for he is within a proper distance to hear, Soph. Œd. T. 84.

Ξύμπαντας, acc. pl. masc. Att. of Ξύμπας, for σύμπας.

Ξύμπᾶσα, fem. of preced.

Άυμπεραίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to perfect with or together; to aid in accomplishing; to concur in. Fr. σύν and περαίνω.

Zυμπεράναι, Eurip. Med. 347; 1. a. inf. of preced.

Ζυμπεφυρμένον, Eurip. Med. 1196; part. pf. from ζυμφύρω. Ζυμπόσιον, ου, τό, Att. for συμπόσιον.

Ξυμφῦρω, for συμφύρω, f. ἔρῶ, to intermingle, intermix. Fr. φύ-

Žιυμφυτεύω, f. εύσω, to plant with or together; to plan or plot with; to participate in, Soph. Œd. T. 347. Fr. φυττύω.

Aύν, old Att. and Ion. for σύν, a preposition governing the dutive, with; used by Thucydides and the other old Attic writers, and occasionally by other writers also. The verbs compounded with ξύν will be found under σύν.

Zύνἄγον, 3. pl. impf. of

Ξυνᾶγω, to collect or heap together; to engage; to unite, associate ; for συνάγω, which see. Συνάειδε, pres. imperat. act. of ξυναείδω.

Zυνάλλάγη, ης, ἡ, a contract; reconciliation; interposition of the gods, in contradistinction to an ordinary occurrence (συμφωμέ), Soph. Œd. T. 34.

Συναμπίς ω, and ξυναμπίσχω, fut. -αμφίξω, to conceal, or wrap up, by throwing a covering around, Æschyl. Prom. 530. See συναμπίχω.

Ξῦνάν, ᾶνος, ὁ, s. as ξυνάων, Pind. Ξυνᾶν παναγυρίων, Dor. for ξυνῶν πανηγυρίων, Pind. Isthm.

Συναςτήσας, for συναςτήσας. Ξυναυλία, ας, ή, s. as συναυλία. Ξύναυλος, ου, ό, ή, harmonizing, agreeing together; literally, playing flutes together. Fr. σύν and αὐλός.

Άυνάων, ονος, δ, ή, Dor. for ζυνήων, a companion; a sharer. Άυνδεδίἔτο, Ion. for συνδέδεντο, 3.

pl. plupf. pas., and

Ζυνδησαι, 1. a. inf. act. of συνδίω. Ζυνδιαιτᾶσθαι. See συνδιαιτάομαι.

Ευνδιαταλαιπορέω, ω, f. ήσω, to endure long-suffering with another, either bodily or mental.

Zυνιδοία, ας, 'n, a flocking together, said of birds; a term of the augurs, opposed to διεδοία, Aristot. Hist. Anim. ix, 1. Abresch.

Zυνεείκοσι, twenty or a score at once or together. Fr. ζύν, for σύν, Att., and ἐείκοσι, Poet. for είκοσι

Zυνίπκα, Ion. (by resolution for συνῆκα), 1. a. act. of συνίπμι, to understand, Il. xv, 442.

Zυνέθου, you agreed or bargained, Plat. Crit. 14.

Zύνειμι, Att. for σύνειμι.

ελάσαι, 1. a. inf. to ζυνελαύ-

Ξύνεργε, 3. sing. impf. Ion. for συνείργε, of συνείργω.

Ξύνες, 2. a. imperat. act. of συνίημι.

Συνεστιάω, Att. for συνεστιάω. Συνέστιος, ου, δ, ἡ, living in the same house with another, a fellow-guest Fr. ζύν, for σύν, and ἐστία.

Ξυνετά, acc. pl. n. g. of Ξυνετός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, intelligible, intelligent, prudent; for συνετός. Ξυνεῦνα, ης, ἡ, a concubine; a wife; ἡ συνευνέτις, ίδος, ἡ ἄκοιτις, ἄλοχος, a bedfellow.

Zυνευνέτης, ου, ο, a partner of a bed; a spouse, husband, Eurip. Med. 244.

Aυνεών, ῶνος, δ, Ιοπ. for ξῦνήων. Aῦνῆ, adv., s. as κοινῆ, in common; strictly, a dat. fem. Fr.

Ξυνήϊος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, common. Ξυνῆκα, 1. aor. of ξυνίημι, Soph. Œd. Τ. 360. Fr. συνίημι.

Zυνήων, ονος, δ, ή, a partner, companion. Fr. ξυνός.

Ευνίωσι, 3. pl. pres. ind., and Εύντε, imperat. of ξυνίημι, as if from ξυνίω.

Ξὐνίει, imperat. pres. from ζυνίημι.
 Ξύνιον, 3. pl. 2. a. Att. of συνίημι.
 μι. from obsol. συνίω.

μι, from obsol. συνίω. Ξυνιόντων, gen. pl. part. 2. a. act.

of ξύνειμι, to assemble. Ξυνκαθελκυσθήσεται, 3. sing. 1. f. ind. pas. of

Συνκαθελκύω, f. ύσω, to draw along with, to seduce. Fr. έλκύω.

Zυνενοφυῖαν, acc. sing. fem. part. pf. act. Att. for συνενεφυῖαν, of συνενεφίω.

Ξύνῖσαν, 3. pl. impf., Il. xiv, 393. Ξύννευσον, 1. a. imperat. of

Zυννεύω, f. εύσω, to incline or bend towards each other; to converge. Fr. νεύω.

Ξυννέω, s. as συννέω.

Ζύννομος, s. as σύννομος. Ζύνοικος, s. as σύνοικος.

Ξυνοίσεις, for συνοίσεις, 2. sing. f. to συμφέρω.

Ζυνομήλικι, dat. sing. of Ζυνομήλιξ, ϊκος, δ, ή, for συνομήλιζ.

Z̄TNO'Σ, ή, όν, common, Herodt. iv, 12; Æschyl. S. Theb. 76; ξυνὸν ἐσθλόν, a common benefit or advantage, Tyrt.; also, uncertain.

Ξυνοτάφιον, for συνοτάφιον, ου, τό, a common sepulchre, as it should be read, instead of ζενοτάφιον, ap. Suid. voce Πολυάνδειον. Τουρ. Ξῦνόφεων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, like-minded. Fr. ζυνός and φεήν.

Zυνοχῶς ής, έος, ό, ἡ, rejoicing with all alike. Fr. ζυνός and χαίςω. Zυνοχή, ῆς, ἡ, for συνοχή, a pressing or squeezing together; a narrowing. See συνοχή. Fr. συνέχω.

Ζύνόω, ω, to join; to associate with; to impart to. Fr. ξυνής. Ζυντέλεια, ας, ή, s. as συντέλεια. Ζύντροφος. See σύντροφος.

Ξυντυγχάνω, s. as συντυγχάνω. Ξυνών, part. pres. act. for συνών, of σύνειμι, to be together.

Ξῦνωνία, ας, ή, ε. ας κοινωνία, partnership, fellowship.

Eυνωρικεύομαι, to drive a twohorse chariot, Aristoph. Nub. 15, 1304. Fr. ξυνωρίς. Ξυνωρίς, for συνωρίς, ίδος, ή, a car drawn by two horses; ξυνωρίς τέκνων, twins, Soph. Œd. C.
 899. Fr. συνείρω.

Zυόμενος, part. pres. pas. fem. of ξύω, s. as ξίω.

Zυεασθαι, pres. inf. act. of

Ξυςάω, ῶ, Ion. ἱω, to shave, as with a razor; to cut off close to the skin, Soph. Aj. 773; to cut deep; in the mid. commonly ξύρομαι ξυρεῖν τὸν λέοντα, to shear the lion, a proverb, lit. to undertake a dangerous enterprise: ξυρεῖ ἐν χρῷ, it touches the quick, i. e. the danger is imminent; pf. pas. ἰξύρημαι, plupf. ἰξυρημένος, 1. a. m. ἰξυρησάμην, ω, ατο, also ἰξυράμην. Fr. ξυρός.

Zυςήκης, εος, δ, ή, sharp as a razor; shaved or shorn, κους ξυςηκεῖ, Eurip. Alc. 439.

Ξυξήσιμος, ίμη, ιμον, susceptible of or requiring to be shaven or shorn. Fr. ξύρον.

Ξύρησις, εως, ή, the act of shaving or shearing. Fr. pas. of ξ υράω.

Συρήσωνται, 3. pl. 1. a. subj. mid. of ξυράω.

Σύριον, ου, τό, a small razor. Fr. ξυρόν.

Zυροδόκη, ης, ή, a razor-case, Aristoph. Thesm. 220. Fr. δέχομαι.

Zύρομαι, to shave one's self; to be shaved, properly with a razor. Zυρόν, οῦ, τό, the same as

Αυρός, οῦ, ὁ, a razor; ἐπὶ ζυροῦ ἴσταται ἀχμῆς, is placed on the edge of a razor, i. e. is in the utmost extremity, Π. x, 173; ἐπὶ ζυροῦ τύχης, Soph. Αj. 996; the same; ώδι ἴζητ ἐπὶ ζυροῦ, Ευτίρ. Herc. F. 630; ἐπὶ ζυροῦ γὰρ ἀχμῆς ἔχεται ἡμῖν τὰ πρήγματα, Herodt. vi, 11. From ζύω.

Zυξός, ά, όν, sharp; substantively, a razor. Fr. ξύω.

 $\Xi_{\nu \rho \sigma \rho \rho \rho \delta \omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, to carry a razor. Fr. $\varphi_{\delta \rho \omega}$.

Zυβρ-, for words so beginning, see under συβρ-.

Zύεω, for ξυεάω.

Ξυσθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of ξύω. Ξυσμή, ης, ή, that which is scraped or planed off, filings, shavings. Fr. ξύω.

Συστάς, part. 2. a. act. of ζυν or συνίστημι, standing foot to foot, i. e. contending with, Aristoph. Vesp. 1034.

Ξύσμα, ατος, τό, what is scraped or shaved off, a shaving, a chip, etc. Fr. ζύω.

Ξυστής, ῆςος, οτ ξύστης, ου, δ, one who scrapes, etc.; also, an instrument for scraping, carving; a scalpel, a chisel, a file. Fr. ξύω.

Zυστίκός, ή, όν, suitable for scraping, shaving, scratching; scraping; corrosive, acrid. Fr. ξύω. Zυστίς, ίδος, ή, a light yellow robe or garment with a train, worn by actors and charioteers, Aristoph. Nub. 70; an embroidered garment chiefly worn by women; κάμφιστειλαμένα τὰν ζυστίδα, Theocr. ii, 74.

Συστοδόλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, spear-darting, hurling the javelin. Fr. ζυστόν and βάλλω.

Ευστόν, οῦ, τό, the polished shaft of a spear; in Hom. once men-

tioned as twenty-two cubits long; (2) like δόςυ, a spear, dart, jave-lin; in general, a pole, shaft; strictly neut. of the adj. ξυστός. Fr. ξύω.

Zυστός, ή, όν, shaven, made smooth, polished; ξυστόν, τό, the wooden part of a dart or spear, polished by scraping or rubbing, Xen. Cyr. iv, 5, 19; also, a boarding-pike; they were long and pointed with brass, Π. xv, 389. Fr. ξύω.

Zυστός, οῦ, ὁ, or ζυστόν, οῦ, τό, a covered gallery, used as a place of exercise for the wrestlers or athletæ, Xen. Œcon. 11, 15. Fr. ζύω, because made smooth and even.

Zυστοφόρος, ου, ό, ή, carrying a

spear, a lancer; pl. a body-guard, Xen. Cyr. viii, 3, 8. Fr. φίζω. Ξύστζα, ας, ή, and

Zυστείς, ίδος, ή, a comb, a scraper. Fr. ξύω.

Ξύστρον, ου, τό, a comb, a scraper, a flesh-brush, a strigil. F_r . ξύω.

Ξυστροφύλαξ, ακος, δ. a case for a comb, scraper, etc. Th. ξύστρα and φύλασσω.

Zῦω, s. as ζίω, f. ύσω, to shave, scrape, smooth to polish; őν οἰ 'Αθήνη 'ἔξυσ' ἀσκήσωσα, which Minerva finished off with great care, II. xiv, 179; to sweep, Odys. xxii, 456; also, to carve in any substance; mid. to polish for one's self; also, metaphor. to fret one's self; pf. pas. ἔξυσμαι.

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O is the fifteenth letter of the Greek alphabet, and is called à μικρόν, omicron, to distinguish it from ω μέγα. As a numeral it denotes seventy, and, with a mark underneath (o,) seventy thousand. In the earliest periods it was called οδ, not δ μικρόν, as the short & was called &, according to the analogy of all the monosylla. bic names for letters, which are long. In the Doric dialect, o is changed into s, in the Æolic, into υ·thus, Απέλλων, for 'Απόλλων. ονυμα, for ονομα. In the Æolic dialect, o seems often to have been used instead of a and s, as in the 2. pf. of verbs; thus, μέμονα from μένω, ἔστολα from στέλλω, στροτός for στρατός but this is rare.

*O, with a rough breathing alone, is the definite article the; but with a rough breathing and accent, "s, it is the neuter of the relative "s, "n, "s, who, which.

'O, h, τ', the definite article, the; also used for the demonstrative pronouns this, that, he, she, it, and the relatives who, which, that, by Homer in particular, who employed it chiefly as a demonstrative pronoun, which appears

to have been its original use. The principal uses and modes of rendering it in English may be seen in the following examples:

I. With nouns it is used like the English article the, to designate the particular person or thing spoken of or referred to, in contradistinction to other individuals of the same class; as, δ ανθρωπος, the man; 'n γυνή, the woman; τὸ πέαγμα, the thing. In this use of the article it is (1) prefixed to a substantive, or to an adjective having its substantive understood, when such subst. or adj. is the subject, or nominative, of the verb, expressed or understood; as, ή ήδονη εὐδαιμονία, pleasure is happiness; noon n εὐδαιμονία, happiness is pleasure; (2) but sometimes it is omitted before the subject or nominative of the verb, and used with the predicate of the proposition; as, είρηνη έστι τάγαθόν (τὸ ἀγαθόν), peace is the (abstract) good; and (3) sometimes it is used with both the subject and predicate; as, & de Kigios Tò πνευμά ἐστιν, the Lord is the spirit, or that spirit, 2 Cor. iii, 17; τουτί τὸ κράνιον ή Έλένη

loriv, this skull is the Helen (whom you seek), Lucian's Dial. xviii. (4) It is also used with names of persons and places, but in such instances it does not admit of being rendered into English; as, δ 'Ιωάννης, John, n 'Ιουδαία, Judea. (5) With the name of a person in the genitive, the article denotes the son, daughter, or child of such a person, the words mais, vios, etc., being understood; as, δ Καμβύσου, the son of Cambyses; ή Ταντάλου, the daughter of Tantalus; but sometimes in similar cases the article is understood; as, Στεομίιχίδης Διοτίμου, Strombichides, the son of Diotimus, Thucyd. (6) The article in the neuter gender, whether singular or plural, when followed by a noun in the genitive case, is taken with it in the sense of such noun; as, The της τύχης, fortune, i. e. the things of fortune ; To The signing, i. e. ή εἰρήνη, peace; τὸ τῶν ἀνδρῶν, i. e. οἱ ἄνδρες, the men; and in other genders also the article is used with a genitive to signify such persons or things as belong or relate to another person or thing; as, οἱ Ξέρξεω, the

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soldiers of Xerxes, Herodt. ix, 69; οί Πιττάλου, the disciples or followers of Pittalus, Aristoph. Acharn. 1051. (7) The neuter article is often put before an entire sentence, which is to be taken as its substantive, such as quotations from authors, and proverbial or other well known sayings, and then it is demonstrative; as, τὸ γνῶθι σεαυτὸν, the (saying of) know thyself; τὸ τοῦ 'Ομήρου, the passage or observation of Homer; τὸ τοῦ Σόλωνος, the saying of Solon, Herodt. i, 86. It is also used before any word which is itself the subject of discussion, or is taken materialiter, as the grammarians term it; as, τὸ "Αγας, the word "Αγας · τὸ λόγος, the word λόγος. And when such word is spoken of, merely as a part of speech, the article agrees in gender with the Greek name of such part of speech; as, h έγώ, i. e. ή ἀντωνυμία έγώ, the pronoun έγω · δ έπεί, i. e. δ σύνδεσμος έπεί, the conjunction ἐπεί· λείπει ἡ εἰς, there is wanting the (preposition, πρόσθεσις) sis, Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 1087. (8) With feminine nouns in the dual number the article is often put in the masculine gender; as, τω χείζε, the hands, Xen. Mem. ii, 3, 18; τω γυναῖκε, the women, Xen. Cyr. v, 5, 2; and sometimes the article is put only once to two words of different genders; as, τὸν ὁμοχέλευθον καὶ ὁμόκοιτιν, for την ὁμόκοι-TIV, Plat. Cratyl. (9) The article frequently stands alone in a sentence, its noun being understood; as, is The Ewutwe, to their own country or territory, yn being understood, Herodt. vi, 15; κατὰ δὲ τὴν ἐμὴν (γνώμην understood), according to my opinion, Plat. Phil.; h αθείον (ἡμέρα understood), tomorrow, i. e. the day of to-morrow. In like manner the article is used in the common forms of oaths or asseverations, μὰ τόν, μὰ τήν, and νη τόν, when the name of the god or goddess sworn by is omitted through reverence, or being well known.

II. (10) When used with possessive or other pronouns, it is not expressed in English; as, δ ἐμός, mine; δ σὸς νἴός, thy son, meaning one particular son; as, νἴός σον, without the article, means any one of thy sons.

(11) With the demonstratives, ou-TOS, ODE, EXETVOS, the article makes a stronger or more emphatic designation of the object mentioned; as, οί Γαλιλαΐοι οὖτοι, these Galileans, Luke xiii, 2; ἐκ τῶν χωςέων τουτέων, from those territories, Herodt. vi, 45. (12) With the interrogatives ποιος and τίς, it implies a reference to something which has preceded; as, τὰ ποῖα ταῦτα, what are those things, i. e. to which you refer, Eurip. Phan. 713. (13) By Aristotle, τὸ τί, substance, as distinguished from form, or other accident of matter. (14) The possessive pronouns are also put with the article instead of the personal pronouns; as, τὸ ὑμέτερον, for ὑμεῖς, Herodt. viii, 140; τάμά, for ἐγώ, Eurip. Androm. 235; τὸ ἐμόν, for ἐμέ, Plat.

III. (15) When used with adjectives, particularly neuters in the singular or plural, it gives them the force of substantives; as, of Duntoi, mortals, or the mortals; τὸ πιστόν, for ἡ πίστις, confidence, Thucyd.; τὸ πρόθυμον, for ή πεοθυμία, zeal or interest for a friend, Eurip. Med. 179; τὰ διάφορα, for ἡ διαφορά, the difference; To Ti, the substance; To Tolor, the quality; τὸ πόσον, the quantity, Aristot.; τὸ καλόν, the abstract quality beauty. (16) Adjectives ending in 1205 are also used alone in the neuter gender with the article; first, in the singular, when a number of persons or things are spoken of as a whole, or collectively; as, τὸ πολιτικόν, the citizens, considered as one body, Herodt. vii, 103; τὸ βαεβαειxór, the barbarians; secondly, in the plural; thus, τὰ Τρωϊκά, the Trojan war, literally, the Trojan affairs, Thucyd. i, 3; τὰ 'Ελληνικά, the Grecian history. But substantives in in are more commonly to be used without the article. (17) The article is also used, in the accusative feminine with adjectives, adverbially; as, την ταχίστην, for τάχιστα, very speedily, most speedily, or with the utmost speed possible, the substantive βάδισις or δδός, probably, being understood; την πεώ-Tny, at first; and also in the neuter gender; as, τὸ πρῶτον, at first; τὸ πολύ, for the most part. IV (18) With verbs in the infinitive mood, the article may be

used in all its cases, in the singular number and neuter gender: and it gives to the verb the signification of a substantive; as, 70 ζην, life, i. e. living; τὸ εἶναι, existence or being; ἐκ τοῦ ὁρᾶν έστὶ τὸ ἐρῶν, from sight (or seeing) comes love (or loving); μικρού δείν δμοιόν έστι τῷ ὀνειδί-CELV, is almost similar to reproach or reproaching, Dem. de Coron. p. 316, ed. Reiske; in τῷ χρῆσθαι, for use, or for the purpose of being used; πρὸς τὸ μετρίων δείσθαι πεπαιδευμένος, disciplined or taught to want (or desire) with moderation, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 1; διὰ τὸ ξένος εἶναι, because you are a stranger, Id. ii, 1, 15.

V. (19) When the article is used with participles, they are to be rendered as substantives, or the article becomes equivalent to the indefinite pronoun Tis . as, & ontiewr, a sower, i. e. any sower, literally, he who sows; of xola. κεύοντες, for οἱ κόλακες, flatter-The neuter of participles, like the neuter of adjectives, is often used in a collective sense; as, τὸ ὑπόμενον ἐν Σπάρτη, for τους υπομένοντας, those who remained, or, literally, what remained in Sparta, Herodt. vii, If, however, the article is connected with nouns or pronouns, it has the sense of a relative; as, ύμεῖς οἱ λαλοῦντες, you who speak or are speaking, Matt. x, 20.

VI. (20) When joined to adverbs, the article gives them the sense of adjectives; as, i syyús, he who is near, in being understood; b πάλαι, the old man, γεγονώς being understood; 'n ἄνω πόλις, the upper city; οἱ τότε ἄνθρωποι, or οἱ τότε, the men of that time; of vur, these (men) of the present day; οἱ πάνυ τῶν στρατιωσων, the best soldiers; ή σήμερον, this day. The article in the accusative neuter is frequently joined to adverbs in the sense of adverbs; as, τὸ πάλαι, of old; τὸ νου, now; τὸ πρῶτον, and τὰ πρῶτα, at first; τὸ πρίν, formerly; τὸ αὐτίκα, immediately; τὸ πάμπαν, entirely.

VII. (21) To prepositions aecompanied by their nouns, the article also gives the force of adjectives; as, τὰ εἰς τὸν πόλεμον, i. e. τὰ πολεμικά, warlike things, or things relating to war; οἱ καθ' ἡμᾶς, our contemporaries;

τὰ πρὸς ἡμᾶς, our affairs, our interests, Demosth., καὶ τὰ πρὸς ήμας (ὑμας) έχειν ἐν εὐνοία. (22) The nom. pl. masculine of the article, with the prepositions άμφί or πιεί, and a proper name, is rendered in three different ways; first, it designates the person named and his companions or attendants; as, οἱ ἀμφὶ II:1σίστεατον, Pisistratus with his troops, Herodt. i, 62; of weel Θρασύζουλου, Thrasybūlus with his soldiers, Thucyd. viii, 105; secondly, it signifies the person alone who is named; as, of & άμφὶ Πείαμον καὶ Πάνθοον ἡδὲ Θυμοίτην, but Priam and Panthous and Thymætas, Il. iii, 146; thirdly, it denotes the companions of the person named; as, οί περὶ αὐτόν, they that were about him, Mark iv, 10; of περί 'Αρχίδαμον, the companions of Archidamus, Xen. Hist. Græc. vii, 5, 12. These constructions must be distinguished from those where the preposition is not followed by a proper name; as, of περί φιλοσοφίαν, those who study (or are conversant about) philosophy; οἱ περὶ τὴν Θήραν, the hunters. (23) The neuter article is also frequently put with prepositions accompanied by their cases in the sense of adverbs; as, τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦδε, after this, Soph. Aj. 1376; τὸ πρὸ τούτου, before this, Thucyd. ii, 15; 7à έπ' έμὲ, οτ τούπ' έμὲ, τούπί σε, as much as lies in me or in you. With prepositions of time; as, έκ τοῦ, ever since; ἐν τῷ, whilst. VIII. (24) The article is also used, particularly by the poets, for autos, exsives, or outos, he, this, that; as in Soph. Œd. T. 1055, γύναι, νοείς, ἐκείνον ὄντιν άρτίως μολείν έφιεμέσθα, τὸν 9' οὖτος λέγει,the person whom he mentions ; τῆ δέ, for ταύτη, and in this or the like manner, Longin. 7.

IX. (25) It is also used by the more ancient writers and the Ionians for the relative ös, and in the genitive τοῦ for οῦ, whose, of whom; as in Il. xiii, 211, 644; xv, 291; xviii, 460; and xxi, 59.

X. (26) The article is also used with μίν and δί, distributively, and may then be rendered, the one and the other, this and that, the former and the latter; in which construction ὁ μίν commonly refers to the latter or

nearer of two things, and à di to the former or more remote of them; but sometimes à pir refers to the former, and à di to the latter. Sometimes à pir and à di are used in speaking of one thing alone, when it is considered in different relations, and in such instances they may each be rendered, partly or in part.

XI. (27) The oblique cases of the article are often used absolutely as demonstrative pronouns; as in the dative masculine, τῶ, for this reason, therefore, Il. ii, 254, ἐπί, perhaps, being understood; and sometimes it may be rendered then, in that case, as in Il. iv, 290. In the dat. fem. รที or รที่อิง may be rendered here or there, the noun ida being understood; τη μέν and τη δέ, on the one hand and on the other, Eurip. Orest. 350; 76, on this account, occurs only in Homer, Il. xvii, 404.

XII. Tov and To, without the accent, are frequently used as TIVOS and TIVI thus, ETTE TOU 9εων, Soph. Œd. T. 42, 396, etc.; ἐναυλίζοντι τω, Soph. Phil. 33 ; κακῷ δέ τω, Id. 731 ; τύχη γέ τω, Œd. Τ. 80; also with the accent for the interrogative τίς; as, τοῦ χάριν, Soph. Phil. 1018; πρὸς τοῦ διδαχθείς; by whom instructed? Id. Æd. Τ. 357; τοῦ πας' ἀνθεώπων μαθών, Id. Truch. 741; τῷ γὰς αν καὶ μείζονι λέξαιμ' αν ή σοι, Id. Œd T. 772. Cf. Œd. C. 1472; Antig. 397. See Weller's Gr. Gram. and Fischer's Animadvers.; Hoogeveen de Partic. Græc.; Matthiæ's Gr. Gram.; Ellendt's Lex. Sophocl.

"O, with a rough breathing and accent, is the neuter of the relative pronoun "s, "η, "δ · δι' "δ, and Poet. ", for διὰ τοῦτο, wherefore. "Oα, ας, 'η, a sheep's skin; also, the fringe or hem of a garment or robe. Fr. δ''s. But

"Oā, ας, ἡ, the service-tree; and τὰ ὄα, the fruit of it.

Oά, interj. oh! alas! s. as φεῦ, Æschyl. Pers. 121.

"OAP, ἄρος, ἡ, a female companion, particularly a wife; familiar chat or discourse; in pl. ὅαρες, and contract. ὧρες, gen. pl. ὁάρων, Il. ix, 327; dat. pl. ὡρεσσι, Poet. for ὧρσι, Il. v, 486. Fr. εἴρω. Hence

Oāρίζω, f. ίσω, to discourse with familiarly, as with a lover or wife; θθι η δάριζε, where he was

conversing, R. vi, 516; to caress, woo, Il. xxii, 127, 128; to be intimate with. Fr. δαρ. 'Οάρισμα, ατος, τό, familiar intercourse or converse. Fr. δαρ. 'Οἄρισμός, οῦ, δ, a friendly talk, conversation; conference; s. as δαριστύς.

'Ό αξιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a familiar acquaintance; an intimate companion, Odys. xix, 179; and 'Ο ἄξιστύς, ὑος, ἡ, conversation, intercourse; the private conversation of a man with his wife; caresses or blandishments, wooing, love-whispers, Il. xix,

versation of a man with his wife; caresses or blandishments, wooing, love-whispers, II. xiv, 216; the intercourse or meed of war, II. xvii, 228; a cheer of combatants, II. xiii, 291; s. as δαρισμός.

"Θἔρος, ου, ἡ, discourse, language, Pind. Nem. vii, 102; converse, familiar intercourse. Fr. ὅαρ. "Θεδην, and ἐσόεδην, adv. within view.

'Όξελίας, ου, δ, a loaf that has been roasted on a spit; and 'Όξελίζω, f. ίσω, to mark with an δβελός (†), as spurious; to set a mark against, to erase.

COξελίσκος, ου, δ, a spit or broach, dimin., Aristoph. Nub. 178; an obelisk, or stone in the form of a pyramid; the blade of a sword; an awl. Th. δεελός.

'Οξελισμός, $ο\tilde{v}$, δ , a marking with the δ ξελός.

'Oεελοῖσιν, dat. pl. Ion. of 'OΒΕΛΟ'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, a spit, Π. ix, 213; an obelisk, Herodt. ii, 111; a mark set in books against particular passages. Fr. βέλος.

COBOΛΟ'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, the small coin called obolus, the sixth part of an Attic drachma, a little more than $1\frac{1}{2}d$. sterling, or about 3 cents of our money; and a weight equal to twelve grains; ὁδολός and ὁδελός appear to have been originally the same, viz., a coin in the form of a spit or dagger, of iron or copper; a handful formed a δραχμή· τριώδολον, ου, τό, three oboli; μηδὶ ὁδολόν, nothing at all. Fr. βίλος. 'Οδολοστατίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to lend

and Γστημι.

'Οξολοστάτης, ου, δ, a usurer, who received his usury in petty sums, Aristoph. Nub. 1158; Plat. Ax. 367, B. Fr. preced. 'Οξολοστατίκή, ῆς, ἡ, (τίχνη understood,) the art or business of a usurer. Same Th.

money at interest. Fr. ¿60λίς

"Oleia, wy, rá, and

'Οζρίκαλα, ων, τά, the cubs or whelps of lions, wolves, etc.; φιλομάστοις δερικάλοισι, to the suckling cubs, Æschyl. Ag. 141. 'Οξειμόγυιος, ου, ό, ή, having robust limbs. Fr. oceimos and

'Oξετμοςεγές, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, performing brave, valiant, or arduous feats or exploits; one who acts with violence, violent, Il. v, 403. Fr. Bepipos and Egyov.

'Οξειμόθυμος, ου, ό, ή, having a bold, hardy, or violent disposition; magnanimous. Fr. Egiμος and Duμός.

'Οβείμοπάτεη, ης, ή, born of a brave, hardy, valiant or terrific sire, epithet of Minerva, Il. v, 747; Aristoph. Eq. 1178. Fr. "εριμος and πατήρ.

"Οξριμος, ου, δ, ή, weighty, exceedingly strong, powerful, impetuous, Il v, 845; epithet of Mars; valiant, courageous; ¿ ¿ ¿ ¿ ... μον ίδως, rapid or impetuous stream, Il. iv, 433; violent, huge, immense, awful; burly; by a prosthesis of δ, and βείμος. Fr. βείθω.

'Οξετμώ, όος, ούς, ή, Proserpine, Lycophr. Cassandr. 696.

"ΟΒΡΤΖΟΝ, ου, τό, (χουσίον,) gold made pure by frequent melting. Fr. βρύζω.

"Οξευζος, ου, δ, ή, pure, refined, unadulterated. Same Th.

 O_{γ} , for γ_{γ} .

'Ογδοαῖος, αία, αῖον, on the eighth day, eight days old. Fr. ἐκτώ. 'Ογδοάς, άδος, ή, the number eight. Τh. δκτώ.

'Ογδοάτη, dat. sing. fem. of 'Ογδόατος, άτη, ατον, the eighth; Poet. for oydoos.

'Ογδοήποντα, οί, αί, τά, eighty;

Όγδοηκονταέτης, εος, δ, ή, eighty years old. Fr. ογδοήποντα and Eros.

'Ογδοηχονταῖος, αία, αῖον, on the eightieth day.

'Ογδοηκοντάπηχυς, υος, ό, ή, eighty cubits long. Fr. ογδοήκουτα and mn xus.

'Ογδοηκοστός, ή, όν, the eightieth;

"Oydoos, on, or, the eighth.

'Ογδώκοντα, Ion. for ὀγδοήκοντα, eighty, Herodt. i, 163; of, al, τά, indecl., all from ογδοος.

'Ογδωποντάέτης, εος, ό, ή, contract.

for δηδοηκουταίτης. Όγε, ήγε, τόγε, this, that.

"Ογκα, or "Ογκη, ης, η, epithet of Minerva at Thebes, Æschyl. S. Theb. 489; "Ογκα Πάλλας, Id. 484. She was so called by the Phænicians, according to the Scholiast. See Blomfield's Gloss. in S. Theb.

ΌΓΚΑΌΜΑΙ, ῶμαι, f. ήσομαι, to bray, as an ass, to roar; to bellow. Hence

Όγκηθμός, οῦ, ὁ, the braying of

an ass. Fr. δγκάομαι. Όγκης ος, ά, όν, swelling, puffed up ; bulky, vast ; proud, scornful. Fr. dynos.

"Ογκησις, εως, ή, a braying; the same as δγκηθμός, Ælian. de Animal. y, 51.

'Ογκητής, οῦ, ὁ, an ass, donkey. Fr. δγκάομαι.

Όγκῖνος, ου, δ, a small hook; a crooked point of any thing. Fr. ο̈γκος.

"Ογκαιον, ου, τό, and

"Ογκιον, ου, τό, a vessel in which any thing is put; a case, sheath, quiver, Xen. Cyr. vii, 2, 11. From

"ΟΓΚΟΣ, ου, δ, originally άγκών, a bend, bending, curve; hence a hook, barb; also, a corner, angle; weight, amplitude, size, vastness; a swelling, tumor; a heap, Odys. xxi, 61; a pile; in a metaphorical sense, έχει τιν' ὄγκον τ' "Αργος Έλλήνων πάρα, Argos ranks high among the Greeks, Eurip. Phæn. 72; elevation, prominence; also, pride, Soph. Aj. 1294; majesty, gravity; weightiness of speech; sublimity, loftiness, elevation of style, Longin. 7; also, a headdress worn by actors on the stage: ἀνάγκη γὰς τὸν ὄγκον τῆς τάζεως ούτω μείζω τε καὶ πυπνότερον φαίνεσθαι, for the extent of the line must thus appear greater and denser, Xen. Hipp. v, 6; as an adjective, bulky, Th. perhaps έγκω, ἐνέγlarge. κω, for φέρω.

"Oyxos, ou, i, the barb of an arrow, Il. iv, 151.

Ογκόω, ω, f. ώσω, to inflate, make great or swelling; to puff up; to extol, Eurip. Heracl. 196; to exaggerate; pas. to swell with pride or arrogance; ωγκωμένω έπὶ γένει, being puffed up with pride on account of their birth, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 25; to be puffed up; to be raised as a tomb; hence, to be entombed, Eurip. Ion. 391. Fr. öyxos.

'Ογκύλλομαι, us pas., s. as δγκόο-

'Ογκώδης, εος, contract. -ους, ό, ή, swelled, rounded, inflated, turgid, Xen. Hipp. i, 12. Fr. "ynos and elbos.

"Oynwois, sws, n, the act of enlarging; a swelling, inflation, elevation. Fr. δγκόω.

Όγκωτός, ή, όν, swollen, enlarged, inflated, elevated; ὀγκωτὰ βέλη, barbed weapons, P. Ægin. vi, 88. Fr. byxos.

Όγμεύω, f. εύσω, to draw a furrow; to reap or mow, to advance in ranks like mowers; and metaphorically, to proceed in a regular order; ἄγμευον αὐτῷ, they proceeded in order before him, Xen. Cyr. ii, 4, 15; στί-Cor δημεύει τόνδε, he follows this foot-path, Soph. Phil. 163. From

ΌΓΜΟ Σ, οῦ, ὁ, a line or furrow traced for planting trees, etc.; a furrow, Π. xviii, 546; βασιλεύς ἐστήκει ἐπὶ ὄγμου, the master of the field stood by the swath, Il. xviii, 557 ; ὄγμον ἄγειν ὀςθόν, to mow straight, Theocr. x, 2; the space which a mower or reaper cuts down, as he advances in his work, a swath or row of grain, as cut in mowing, Il. xi, 68; a series; a way; the orbit of the moon or other heavenly body (not her disk), in Hom. Hymn. xxxii, 11. Perhaps ἄγω.

'Orxnorios, ia, iov, adj., from 'Ογχηστός, οῦ, ὁ, an inhabitant of the city Onchestus, Pind. Isthm. i, 439

"OFXNH, or öxvn, the pear-tree; a pear, Odys. xi, 588.

"Od, for He, this.

'Oδāyós, οῦ, ὁ, Dor. for ὁδηγός, a guide, conductor. Fr. odos and

'Οδαγμός, οῦ, ὁ, a bite or sting; a painful itching. Fr. δδάζω.

'Οδάζω. See όδαξίω.

'Οδαῖος, αίον, αῖον, fit to make a journey; ὁδαῖα, provisions for a journey, Odys. viii, 163. Th. δδός.

'Οδάξ, adv. by biting with the teeth, Il. ii, 418; biting hard; όδὰξ ἔχεσθαι, to hold firm by the teeth, Aristoph. Vesp. 978. Th. όδούς.

'Οδαξᾶσθαι, inf. of όδαξάω.

'Οδαξάω, ῶ, s. as ὀδαξέω.

'Οδαζεῖσθαι, inf. of ὀδαζέω.

'Οδαξίω, ῶ, and ἀδαξάω, ῶ, to bite, prick, sting; to suffer pain from a bite; to feel painful prickings; to scratch or rub to allay itching. Fr. δδάζω.

'Οδαζισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a biting, pricking, stinging; a prickling or itching sensation. Fr. $\delta \delta \alpha \zeta \omega$. 'Οδάω, or όδίω, f. ήσω, to furnish for a journey; to buy provisions for a journey, Eurip. Cycl. 133, 98; mid. to buy or provide one's self with provisions for a jour-Fr. bbbs.

"Οδι, έδι, τόδι, demonstrat. pronoun; this man, woman, or thing; τηδι, in this way or manner; 53' εἰμί, here I am. always refers to an object at hand. Fr. & and &i.

'Οδιία, ας, ή, a journey; a setting out on a journey. Fr. idis.

'Obshis, Dor. for obshis, Aristoph. Acharn. 796.

"Οδευμα, ατος, τό, a departure, a journey. Fr. όδεύω. Th. bbog. 'Οδεύστμος, ου, δ, ή, passable, that may be travelled. Same Th.

'Οδευτής, οῦ, ὁ, a wayfarer, traveller. From

'Οδεύω, f. εύσω, to make a journey; to travel; to set out, Π . xi, 568; to go forth. όδός.

'Οδήγει, pres. imperat. of

'Οδηγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be a guide or conductor on a route, to point out the way, Æschyl. Prom. 730; to lead, direct, teach. Fr. όδηγός.

'Οδηγητής, ηςος, δ, a guide; the same as idnyis, a leader, instructor. Fr. odos and ayw.

'Οδηγία, ας, ή, the act of guiding on a journey; instruction. Same Th.

'Οδηγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a guide, conductor. Fr. odos and ayw. 'Οδί, ἡδί, τοδί, later Attic for έδε, ήδε, τόδε.

'Όδιος, ου, ό, ή, auspicious for a journey; ἀπ' ὀρνίθων όδίων, Æschyl. Ag. 152; also, that protects travellers; an epithet of Mercury and Hecate, whose statues were placed by the sides of roads. Th. obos.

"Οδισμα, ατος, τό, a way, Æschyl. Pers. 71.

'Οδίταν, Dor. for δδίτην, acc. sing. of obirns.

'Οδιτας, α, δ, Dor. for

'Odirns, ov, o, a traveller, one who walks on foot, a sojourner, Soph. Phil. 147; a passenger, Il. xvi, 263. Th. odos.

'Οδμαλίος, ία, ίον, having a strong smell, fetid, stinking. Fr. δδμή. 'Οδμή, ñ;, ή, a smell, a scent; τίς όδμα προσέπτα μ' άφεγγής, what indistinct scent wafts itself to me? Æschyl. Prom. 115. Th. ίζω.

'Οδμή, for δσμή.

strong, rank, fetid, stinking, Nicand. Al. 437. Fr. δδμή. 'Odó, a barbarism for odós, in Aristoph. Thesm. 1222.

'Οδοιπλανέω, ω, s. as όδοιποςέω, Aristoph. Acharn. 69; to wander about; to wander from the road. Fr. πλάνη.

Οδοιπλανής, έος, δ, h, straying from the road, wandering about, losing one's way. Fr. odos and πλανάω.

'Οδοιποςεία, ας, ή, ε. ας όδοιποςία. 'Οδοιπορίω, ω, f. ήσω, to make a journey, to travel, Soph. Æd. T. 801; to pass over; $i\psi \dot{n}\lambda$ ἐκόμπεις κάπ ἄκρων ὧδοιπόρεις, you boasted mightily and took a lofty flight, Soph. Aj. 1209. Fr. όδοιπόρος.

Οδοιπορία, ας, Ion. in, ns, 'n, a journey; a route, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 7; Herodt. ii, 29.

'Οδοιπος ϊκόν, οῦ, τό, preparation for a journey. From

'Οδοιπορικός, ή, . όν, of or belonging to a journey, fit for a journey, relating to travelling; τὸ όδοιπορικόν οτ όδοιπόριον, a recompense to a guide, Odys. xv, 505;

Όδοιπορικώς, adv. in the manner of a traveller. Fr. όδοιπόρος.

Οδοιπόριος, ου, δ, h, of or belonging to a journey or way; 70 όδοιπόριον, provision for a journey. From

'Οδοιπόρος, ου, δ, ή, a traveller, Soph. Æd. T. 292; a passenger, Aristoph. Acharn. 205; a travelling companion. Fr. 5005 and Theos.

'Οδόμετρον, ου, τό, or -os, ου, δ, a measure for determining distances in travelling. Fr. µέ-Teov.

'Οδόντα, acc. sing., δδόντας, acc. pl. of ¿δούς, dat. pl. ¿δοῦσι.

'Οδοντάγεα, ας, ή, an instrument for drawing teeth. Fr. δδούς and äyea.

'Οδονταλγία, ας, ή, the toothache, Galen. Fr. ἄλγος.

'Οδοντίασις, εως, ή, difficult dentition, Dioscor.

'Οδοντιάω, f. άσω, to get teeth. 'Οδοντοειδής, έος, ό, ή, like teeth.

Fr. odous and sidos. 'Oδοντοξέστης, ου, δ, a tooth brush. Fr. Eίω.

'Οδοντόσμηγμα, ατος, τό, a toothpowder. Fr. σμήχω.

'Οδοντοφόρος, ου, ό, κ, that bears or is ornamented with teeth. Fr. φέρω.

'() οντοφυής, έος, δ, ή, teething, 'Οδμήτις, ήτσσα, ητν, smelling | sprung from teeth,

Phæn. 835. Fr. φύω. 'Οδοντοφυίω, ω, to be in the state of dentition; to breed teeth,

Όδοντόφυτος, ου, ό, ή, produced from teeth. Same Th.

Plat. Phædr. 254, C. Fr. Ovw.

Όδοντόω, ω, to furnish with teeth. Fr. ¿δούς.

'Οδοντωτός, ή, όν, furnished with teeth. Fr. οδούς.

Όδοποιέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to make, repair, or fortify a road; to open a passage or way, Demosth. 1274, 26; to offer an opportunity or method of obtaining; to reduce to method, Aristot. Rhet. i, 1; mid. to open a way for one's self, Plat. Phad. 113, C; to advance; to promote. Fr. ποιέω.

'Οδοποίησις, εως, ή, a making of roads, ways, etc.; a paving of the way for any thing; direction, guidance. Fr. ποιέω.

'Οδοποιία, ας, ή, road-making, the duty of a pioneer. From Οδοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, a maker of roads; a surveyor or superintendent of the public ways, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 12. Same Th.

OΔO'Σ, οῦ, ἡ, a way, a journey; a street in a city; a way or method; τριφασίας όδούς, three methods, Herodt. ii, 20; τοῦ ποτάμου όδός, the channel of a river, Xen. Cyr. vii, 5, 8; a mode of life, Id. 3, 4; a military expedition or march; "TI h obos Erosτο πρὸς βασιλέα μέγαν, that the march would be towards the great king, Xen. Anab. i, 4, 11; preparations for a journey; an ambuscade in a way; ¿δὸν ἰλθίμεναι, to proceed on the way, or on an expedition; and, in military phrase, to lay an ambush, Il. i, 151, like λόχονδ' "εναι, line 227; departure; route; όδον διδόναι, to grant a passage, Thucyd. vii, 32; καθ' όδὸν λίyeis, you speak appositely or to the purpose, Plat. Polit. iv, 435, A.

'Odós, ov. ò, Att. for ovdós, a threshold, Soph. Æd. C. 57, 1586.

'Οδοσκοπίω, ω, f. ήσω, to watch roads; hence, to lie in wait for travellers. Fr. σκοπίω.

'Οδοστάτης, ου, δ, one who stands on a road to guard it, or to waylay; hence, a highway robber. Fr. Younge.

'Oδουν, pres. inf. of δδόω.

Eurip. | 'Odoveos, ov, o, n, a guard of the

road, Eurip. Ion. 1617; a guide, a robber. Fr. oueos.

'ΟΔΟΥ'Σ, όντος, δ, a tooth; the pestle of a mortar; the point of any thing ; dat. pl. ¿δοῦσι.

'Οδοφϋλαξ, άκος, δ, 'n, οτ δδοφύλακος, ου, ό, ή, a guard or keeper of the public road; a robber. Fr. φυλάξ.

'Οδίω, ω, f. ώσω, to lead the way; to point out the way, conduct, guide, Eurip. Ion. 1050; 1. a. act. άδωσα, Æschyl. Prom. 496; όδωσον, 2. sing. imperat. 1. a.; pas, to be guided, directed, Herodt. iv, 139. Fr. δδός.

'Οδύζομαι, f. ύσομαι, s. as όδύσσω. 'Odvia, 2. sing. pres. ind. pas. contract. of

'Οδυνάομαι, ωμαι, to be tortured; to feel pain; to be afflicted, Eurip. Hipp. 247. Th. δδύνη.

'Oδὔνᾶρός, Dor. for ὀδυνηρός. 'Oduvarai, contracted for ¿duvásσαι, regularly όδυνα, 2. pers. sing.

pres. of δδυνάομαι.

'Οδῦνάω, ω, f. ήσω, to grieve, afflict, torment; mid. to torment one's self; pas. to feel pain, suffer. Fr. δδύνη.

'Οδυνέονται, Ion. for όδυνάονται, Aretæus.

'Οδὔνάων, gen. pl. Æol. for όδυvay, of

'OΔŤ'NH, ns, ń, grief, pain, Eurip. Hipp. 1348; anguish of mind or body, Soph. Phil. 816; gen. pl. Æol. οδυνάων, Il. xv, 60; dat. pl. Ion. δδύνησιν · δι' δδύνας έδας, σάφ' οίδα, you are in great distress, I know well, Eurip. Alc. 893. Fr. δδύω.

'Οδύνημα, άτος, τό, a pain inflicted. And

'Οδῦνηςός, ά, όν, painful, grievous, distressing; τὰ όδυνηρότατα πάθη πάσχοντας, suffering the most distressing afflictions, Plat. Gorg. 525, C; miserable, Eu. rip. Hipp. 189. Fr. obuvn.

'Οδονήφατος, ου, δ, ή, mitigating or allaying pain, Il. xi, 846; assuaging grief; pl. n. τὰ ὁδυνήφατα · Παιήων όδυνήφατα φάςμακα πάσσων, applying soothing medicines, Il. v, 401. Fr. δδύνη and φάω.

'Οδύρεο, Ion. contract. δδύρου, pres. imperat. of δδύρομαι.

"Όδυςμα, άτος, τό, and όδυςμός, oũ, ò, wailing, lamentation, complaint, Soph. Trach. 50; Eurip. Hec. 153; Med. 112; groans.

Οδυρμός, οῦ, ὁ, weeping, wailing, lamentation, Eurip. Med. 112.

'ΟΛΤ'ΡΟΜΑΙ, f. ιδυρούμαι, to lament bitterly; to deplore, wail, Odys. iv, 740; Eurip. Med. 160; to weep for; to grieve, be afflicted; ώδυς άμην, 1. a. mid. ώδυεμαι, pf. pas.

Όδυςτικός, ή, όν, inclined to complain, querulous, Aristot. Rhet. ii, 13. And

'Οδυρτός, ή, όν, lamented, bemoan-

ed, deplorable, woful, Aristoph. Acharn. 1226. Fr. δδύρομαι.

'Οδύσαντο, Epic for ωδύσαντο, 3. pl. 1. aor. of δδύσσομαι.

'Ōδυσῆα, Epic acc., and 'Odvoñi, dat. sing., and

'Οδυσῆος, Epic gen. of 'Οδυσσεύς, έως, δ, Ulysses.

'Οδυσσάμενος, part. 1. a. mid.,

'Οδύσσἄτο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of δδύσσομαι, to be angry.

'Οδυσσεία, ας, ή, the poem of Homer, called the Odyssey.

'Οδυσσεύς, έως, and 'Οδὔσεύς, Π., and Æol. 'Υδύσσης, a man's name, Ulysses, the king of Ithaca; acc. sing. 'Οδυσσέα, or -ñα. 'Οδύσσομαι, from the obsolete root όδύσσω, neither form in use; 1. a. mid. ωδυσάμην, with a dative, to be angry or enraged at, Il. vi, 138; the only tense in use.

'Οδύσσω. See preced.

'Οδύω, obsol. to cause pain; hence, δδύσσημαι, δδύνη, and δδύρομαι. Perhaps in imitation of a wailing sound.

"Οδωδα, Att. by redupl. from ὧδα, pf. of όζω, inf. όδωδέναι, part. pf. όδωδώς.

'Οδώδει, 3. sing. plupf., and

'Οδώδη, Ion. for ωδώδει, 3. sing. plupf. of the same; δδώδει, it smelled fragrant, Odys. v, 60. Fr. οζω.

'Οδώδυσται, by redupl. for ώδυσται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of δδύσσομαι, to be angry with, Odys. v, 423; where there is a play on the term 'Οδυσσεύς.

Όδών, όντος, ό, Ion. for όδούς.

'Οδωτός, ή, όν, passable, easily done, Soph. Œd. C. 496. Fr.

"Otori, Ion. and Æol. for diri, of dis, contract. ois, gen. oiss, or öios, a sheep, Il. vi, 25.

Όζαινα, ας, ή, an offensive ulcer in the nose; a sea-polypus, which smells offensively. Fr. äζω.

'Οζαλέος, έα, έον, abounding in branches. Fr. o'Cos.

'Οζειν, pres. inf. of όζω.

breath; the stench of the feet. Fr. ὄζω.

'Οζήσω, f. of όζω.

'Oζιας, ου, ό, a man's name, Ozias, N. T.; Uzziah, LXX. Hebr. 'Οζόλαι, oi, the Ozolæ, a tribe of the Locrians.

'OZOΣ, ου, δ, a knot in a tree; a scion, sprout, a branch; metaphorically, a child, descendant, Eurip. Hec. 122; a warrior or brave man; "ζον 'Aenos, an offspring of Mars, i.e. a brave warrior, Il. ii, 663.

Οζόστομος, ου, ό, ή, having an offensive or strong-smelling mouth. Fr. όζω and στόμα.

'Οζόομαι, as pas., to produce or put forth branches, to shoot into branches. Fr. ozos.

'Οζόω, ω, f. ώσω. See preced. "OZΩ, f. οζήσω, and later -ίσω, pf. with pres. signification όδωδα, plupf. δδώδειν, to send forth a good or bad smell; to smell offensively, to stink, John xi, 39; to smell or to savor of; Κρονίων $\partial \zeta_{\omega \nu}$, smelling or savoring of the times of Saturn, i. e. of musty antiquity, i. e. an old dotard, Aristoph. Nub. 397; Id. Lys. 616; to be scented with; to stink; with the gen., "Zwv Tevyds, τρασιας, ερίων περιουσίας, smelling of lees of wine, figs, and wool, Id. Nub. 51; σμίλακος όζων, Id. Nub. 1005 ; τῶν ίματίων οζήσει δεξιότητος, there will be a smell of cleverness from your garments, Id. Vesp. 1062. Hence

'Οζώδης, εος, ό, ή, having a strong smell; fetid; also, full of knots or branches. Fr. όζω.

"On, ns, \dot{n} , the service-tree. Lat.

"Of', for % \upsilon, when; sometimes; 8θ' ουνεκα, because, Eurip. Alc. 801; Soph. Electr. 86.

"Ofer, adv. whence, from whence, and from whom, from which, how, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 121 ; ὁθενδή, ὁθενοῦν, θενπες, wherefore; for what cause; also for onev, adv. where. Fr. %.

"Obst', for öbsto, 3. sing. impf. m. Ion. of "domai.

"ΟΘΗ, ns, n, care, consideration, regard, attention.

"Oh, adv. Poet. for of, of, where.

"Οθμα, Ετος, τό, the forehead, the face, Nicand. Ther. 178. Fr. ὄπτομαι.

Όθνεῖος, εία, εῖον, foreign, not " $O(\zeta_n, n_s, \dot{n}, a \text{ foul smell}; \text{ foul } being one of the family, Eurip.$

Alc. 548, 826; from abroad; outlandish; by metath. for νοθείος, illegitimate. Fr. νόθος. 'Oθνεότυμες, ου, δ, ή, buried in a foreign land. Fr. τύμξος.

"Ofomai, dep. used only in pres. and impf., to care; où o' o'opa, nor cares for us, i. e. does not regard us, Il. xv, 107; αὐτοῦ δ' οὐχ ὄθεται φίλον ἦτος, his heart feels no repugnance, Il. xv, 166; to heed; to be moved, Π. i, 181. Th. öθη.

'OOO'NH, ns, n, (commonly in pl.,) linen cloth, fine linen; a veil, Il. iii, 141; a sheet, a napkin; a linen garment; a sail, Acts x, 11.

'Ofóvivos, ivn, ivov, made of linen. 'Οθόνιον, ου, τό, dimin. of δθόνη, a linen sheet, a bandage, Aristoph. Acharn. 1176; in Luke xxiv, 12, a sepulchral bandage, winding-sheet, or graveclothes.

'Obovva, ns, n, a medicinal plant; according to some, marigold, but according to others, ragwort.

'Oθονοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, making fine linen. Fr. ποιέω. 'Οθονοπώλης,.ου, δ, a dealer in linen; a linen-draper. Fr. 366νη and πωλέω.

"Οθ' ούνεκα, for ότου ένεκα, and sometimes for gri, because, for, Soph. Electr. 47, 1308; Œd. T. 1016; generally used by the tragedians, especially Sophocles.

"Obeig, oreixos, i, i, by syncop. for ὁμοιόθειξ, having similar hair, n. ii, 765. Fr. 9είξ.

'Olevs, vos, and vos, n, the name of a mountain, Othrys, Eurip. Alc. 596.

"Οθω. See wiew.

OI", an exclamation of grief or surprise; hence, οἰμώζω, to bewail; and o' µos, woe is me! Oi, art., nom pl. of i, n, vi. But

O'l, nom. pl. of 65, 7, 6. Oi, adv. where, whither. Also Oi, dat. sing. of the 3. personal pronoun, masc. and fem. for aiτῶ, αὐτῆ, to him, to her; rarely the reflex himself; win of b πάππος ἀποθάνη, lest his grandfather should die, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 2; it is not often used by the Attic prose writers; but see Plut. Phil. 60, D; Conv. 174, E; Homer, like Herodotus, always uses the enclitic of the Epic tor is always reflexive, never enclitic, and in Homer only in the construction ἐοῖ αὐτῷ, Il. xiii, 495; also, of for επυτώ. Also Oi', for ola, of olos and

 $O_{l\alpha}^{r}$, adv. as, like, wherefore, as being. Also

Oïa, and oïn, ns, n, a tribe or demus at Athens, called o'a. Also Oïa, ns, n, a sheep's skin.

Olayeis, idos, n, Œagrian.

O''āyess, sv, s, a proper name, Eagrus, a king of Thrace.

Οἰᾶδόν, adv. only, solely.

Oiaxίζω, Ion. oinxίζω, f. ίσω, to steer a ship; to govern, rule, direct, Herodt. i, 171. Fr. olag. Οἰάκισμα, τό, the act of steering or governing. Fr. οἰᾶκίζω.

Οἰακονόμος, ου, ό, a helmsman, a pilot; a ruler, Æschyl. Prom. 153. Fr. olag and viuw.

Οἰακοστροφέω, ω, f. ήσω, to turn the helm, to steer a ship, Æschyl. Pers. 753. Fr. olaz and στεέφω.

Οἰακοστρόφος, ου, ό, ή, holding the helm of a ship, the pilot or steersman, Eurip. Med. 523; Æschyl. Prom. 523; a comptroller.

OI"AZ, āxos, Ion. olng, b, the helm; the rudder, properly, the tiller, i. e. the handle of the rudder; σίακα νωμών, directing the helm, Æschyl. S. Theb. 3; Eurip. Orest. 785; the ring in a yoke, through which the reins pass, Il. xxiv, 269. Fr. ola.

Oίατις νομός, a pasture in the Attic demus or borough. Fr. oľα.

Olyε, pres. imperat. of οlyω. Olyhoonai, f. pas. of olyw.

Οἴγνομι, οἰγνύω, οἴγω, to open, Æschyl. Prom. 614; Choëph. 69; Eurip. Herc. F. 332; f. οίζω, pf. ἔφγα, to be opened; 1. a. Δξα, Eurip. Alc. 550; Δξα and wita, Hom.; 1. a. pf. pas. ολχθείς, impf. pas. ωϊγνύμην· thrown open, Il. ii, 809; generally compounded with avá, ἀνοίγω, to open; ἀνέωγα, to be open ; hence τὰ ἀνεφγότα, chinks. Οίγνύω. See σίγνυμι.

Οίγω, f. οίξω, pf. ωχα, and έωχα, to open; pf. m. "wya. See pre-

Old', for olde, or

Olda, as, (Att. oloba,) olds, pf.with pres. signif., I know; pl. οΐδαμεν, -δατε, -δασι, pf. to είδεω. oldas is found once only in the Odyssey, i, 337, nowhere in the Iliad; once only in the Attic poets, Eurip. Alc. 796; nowhere in any classic prose writer; but generally in the Hellenistic writere; subj. είδω, opt. είδείην, imperat. "σθι, "στω, and inf. είδεvai, part. είδώς, είδυῖα, είδός, plupf. Hour, and Honv, Soph. Ed. T. 433; for the dual and plural, most commonly, the dual and plural of "onus, to know, are used.

Οίδάνω, Hom., later οίδαίνω, to make to swell, to swell; pas. to be swollen, swell. Fr. oidia.

Oidaíva, or oidava, and oidas, obsol. Ion. oidia, 3. sing. impf. αθεε, Odys. v, 455; to puff up, inflate; to excite to anger; to swell; to swell with rage; pas. οίδάνομαι, to be puffed up; to swell with rage, Π . ix, 642, 550; οίδεόντων πεηγμάτων, matters being in an excited or inflamed state, Herodt. iii, 76.

Oidaíw, s. as oidíw.

Οίδαλέος, έα, έον, swollen, bloated. Fr. οἰδάω.

O'ldamer. See Tomer and Tonmi. Oidáva, and oidáa. See oidaiva. Oldas, 2. sing. from olda, for olota. O'lδασθα, Æol. by paragoge of 9α, for o'ldas, 2. sing. 2. pf. to e'ldw, or elonui.

Οίδίω, f. ήσω, intrans. to swell, swell up, become swollen; oideis τω πόδε, to swell in the feet, i. e. to have swollen feet.

Οιδημα, ἄτος, τό, a swelling, a tumor, an elevation. Fr. oidia. Oιδησις, εως, ή, a swelling; turgidity, elevation, inflation, pride. Fr. oidéw.

Οίδιπόδας, α, δ, Dor. and Æol. gen. Οἰδιπόδαο, Odys. xi, 270; and

Οἰδιποδέω, gen. Ion. of

Oίδιπόδης, ov, ò, a king of Thebes, Œdipus.

O'ldi wos, ou, o, and O'ldiwous, odos, i, s. as preced.; the genitive with the Attic poets is always Oidiπου, with Æschyl. Oidiπου and Oίδιπόδα. See Soph. Œd. T. 925, 1091, et passim; the acc. Οίδιποδα or Οίδιπουν, Id. 495, 514. Fr. οίδίω and πους.

Oίδίπους. See preced.

Oldiona, to puff up; to swell; s. as oidaiva. Fr. oidia.

Οίδμα, ἄτος, τό, a swelling; an elevation; a flood of waters, Il. xxi, 234; a swelling wave, surge, or billow, Eurip. Hec. 26; Aristoph. Av. 250. Fr. οίδω, for οίδεω.

Οίδματόεις, εσσα, εν, swelling, Æschyl. Γr. οίδμα.

Oldos, sos, vo, a swelling, a tumor, any thing raised, an elevation. Fr. o'low.

O''sai, Ion. for o''soai, 2. sing. pres. m of olomai.

Olíavos, ou, o, n, having a single

garment, Ap. Rhod. iii, 646. | Fr. olos and Eavov.

Olis, 2. sing. pres. ind. mid. of οἴομαι.

O" sos, ia, sov, of or from a sheep; η οίξη (δορά understood), a sheepskin. Fr. ois.

Oιισθαι, pres. inf. m. of οιομαι. 'Oisooi, dat. pl. Ion. of dis, Il. Oliens, εος, δ, ή, of the same age, Odys. xvii, 586; equal; like oposetns. Fr. oposos and

'Οτζύος, ου, δ, ĥ, wretched, unfortunate, calamitous. Fr. 31-

'O''Zven, dat. sing. Ion. f. g. of 'Οϊζυρός, Ιοη. οίζυρός, ά, όν, Att., wretched, unfortunate, miserable, unhappy, calamitous, Π . iii, 112; painful, troublesome; the penult is long with Homer; short with the Attic writers; & 'ζυςέ, you poor wretch, Aristoph. Nub. 655. Fr. δίζύς.

'OI"ZΥ'Σ, ŭos, 'n, misfortune, wretchedness, calamity, misery; acc. sing. δίζύν, suffering, Il. xiii, 2. The Attic is oi\(\zeta\tise\). Passow, Lex., says that v is long in the dissyllables, viz. nom. and acc., short in the trissyllables. The dissyllables always terminate a line, and therefore it is impossible to say whether the v is long or short; as it is short in the other cases, it is presumed that it was so also in the nom. and acc. sing. Dunb.

'Οιζύω, f. ύσω, to suffer calamity, to be wretched; to mourn; to suffer, *Il.* xiv, 89; 1. a. act. ἀτζῦσα, Odys. iv, 15. Fr. preced.

Οίζω, to wail, grieve, lament; only found in δυσοίζω, Eurip. Rhes. 724. Th. ol.

Oln, dat. sing. f. g. of olos. Oindnvai, 1. a. inf. of olomai. Oinior, ov, 76, the helm or rudder of a ship, Odys. ix, 683; for oinniov, oianiov, dimin. of olag. Oinxes. See oing.

Oinκίζειν, Ion. for οἰακίζειν. Oinziζω, Ion. for οἰακίζω.

Οἴημα, ἄτος, τό, an opinion; self-conceit. Fr. οἴομαι.
Οἰηματίας, ου, ὁ, a self-conceited

person. Same Th.

Olhov, ou, vó, a rudder, helm, Odys. ix, 483.

Oing, Ion. for olag, axos, i, the helm; olnxes, also, are the rings through which the reins of the horses or mules pass, Il. xxiv, 269.

Oinois, ews, in, the forming an opinion; opinion, thought, supposition, Plat. Phadr. 92, A; self-conceit, arrogance. Th.οίομαι.

Oińoowai, f. m. of olowai, or olwai, Xen. Cyr. vii, 5, 26.

Oἴiδα, acc. sing. of

Olis, olibos, n, a little sheep or ewe ; dimin. of dis.

Oĩna, 2. pf. Ion. of εἴnω, to resemble; to be like; but zoixa is more in use; oina is used by Herodotus. See εἴκω.

Oľnade, Dor. oľnadis, adv., s. as οίκόνδε, to one's house, home, or country, home, homewards; (2) at home. Fr. olxos.

Oinás, ádos, h, an unripe fig. O'naoi, and Att. Loinaoi, 3. pl. 2. pf. of obsol. Elka · so olkate, Att. ἐοίκατε.

Olne, and Att. foine, 3. sing. pf. of the same.

Oixei, 3. sing. contract. pres. ind. of oixéw.

Olneia, as, n, (yn understood,) one's native country; strictly, a fem. of oixeros.

Oineiv, pres. inf. of oinéw.

Oinsιοπεάγέω, ω, f. ήσω, to attend to one's private concerns only. Fr. οίκεῖος and πράσσω.

Οἰκειοπεράγία, ας, ή, the administration of one's own affairs, Plat. Polit. iv, 434, C.

Oineios, eia, eiov, belonging to the house or the family; xai ai οίκεῖαι γυναῖκες ἀφίκοντο, Plat. Phæd. 116, B; Soph. Œd. T. 1162; as subst. in pl., oi oixsioi, the members of one's family; domestic; private, Lys.; native ; ἀπεστερήμεθα μὲν χώρας οίκείας, we have been deprived of our native country, Dem. Olynth. ii; peculiar, familiar, particular, λόγους οἰκείους καὶ άναγκαίους τῆ γεαφῆ πεποιηκώς, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 94; united by friendship, kindred, or alliance; friendly, hospitably; one's own, Plat. Phæd. 75, E; Eurip. Alc. 827; fit, adapted, suitable to; οἰκεία τῷ ກໍຣີພັντι, suitable to a young man, Plat. Polit. v, 468, D; ές τὰς oinsias modeis, each to his own city, Xen. Hist. iii, 5, 2; μãλ-Lov olxelos, more nearly connected, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 158; τὰ οἰκεῖα, domestic affairs; τὰ δωροδόκφ τὰ οίχεῖα μὲν Φαίνεσθαι χαλὰ καὶ δίκαια, that to a corrupted judge (or receiver of Oinsteiomai. See next.

bribes) his own things, or his own cause, seem honorable and just, Longin. 44; superl. oineiá-Tatos, most familiar, most intimate; the nearest relative, Dem. de Coron. 158; oineros is opposed to άλλότειος, Æschin. c. Ctes. 75; Aristoph. Vesp. 1028. Fr. olkog.

Oinsiorns, nros, n, intimacy, familiarity, friendship; οὐ γὰς τὰ ρήματα τὰς οἰκειότητας (ἔφη) βεξαιοῦν, for words, said he, do not cement intimate friendships; διά την οίδειότητα, on account of their connection or alliance, Plat. Tim. 26, E; Demosth. 237, 11; kindred, affinity. Fr. preced.

Οικειοφώνως, adv. with his own voice or words. Fr. olxeios and φωνή.

Oinειόω, ω, f. ώσω, to render domestic or familiar; to render attached; to adapt, Thucyd. iii, 65; mid. to render familiar to one's self; to insinuate one's self into the acquaintance of another; to conciliate the friendship of another, Plat. Polit. v, 466, C; pas. to become familiar; to be adapted to. Fr. oi-RETOS.

Οἰκείτωσαν, 3. pl. pres. imperat. act. of οἰκέω, to dwell.

Oinsiw, Poet. for oinsw.

Οἰκείωμα, ατος, τό, what has been appropriated, fitness; af-Fr. oixeros. finity. Th. ofxos.

Oineiwy, Poet. for oinewy, part. pres. act. of the same verb.

Oinsiws, adv. in a domestic way; privately; particularly; familiarly, benevolently; suitably, fitly; οἰκειότατα, superl., most affectionately. Fr. oixeros.

Oinsiwois, sws, n, the rendering domestic, familiar; the making (a person) one's friend; an appropriation; οἰκείωσιν ποιεῖσθαι, to appropriate, Thucyd. iv, 128. Fr. oiksĩos.

Oinsiwrinos, n, ov, capable of conciliating, adapting, rendering familiar. Same Th.

O'lnevai, Eol. for o'lnestoi, 3. pl. pres. of o'lnnui of o'lnew.

Ointoir, Dor. and Eol. for oiκίουσι, 3. pl. pres. of οἰκίω.

Oinéoiro, Ion. contract. oinoiro, 3. sing. pres. opt. pas. of the same, Il. iv, 18.

Oixετεία, ας, ή, the family, the servants or slaves of the family. Fr. olxos.

Oinsτεύω, f. εύσομαι, to inhabit, Eurip. Alc. 449; οἰκιτεύομαι, to be an οἰκίτης, i. e. a servant or slave. From

Olxiτης, ου, δ, one of the family, Soph. Trach. 904; a domestic, a servant, Thucyd. ii, 4; Eurip. Med. 772; Luke xvi, 13; generally, a slave born in the family, or purchased; ολείτας ἀφίσαν ἀπιλιυθίζους, they emancipated their own slaves, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 17. Fr. ολεος.

Oizετικός, ή, όν, servile, belonging to the menials or slaves, Plat. Soph. 226, B. Fr. οἰκέτης.

Oixivis, 1805, i, a female of the family; a female servant, Eurip. Electr. 104; also, the mistress of the family, Theocr. xviii, 38. Th. oixos.

Οἰκέτως, erroneous reading for οἰκήτως.

Olkeuvtes, Dor. for olkouvtes, part. pres. of olkew.

Olneús, ίως, ὁ, a house-servant; a domestic slave, Soph. Electr. 1090; a servant; acc. pl. Ion. οἰκῆας, Il. v, 413. Th. οἰ-

Οἰχίω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. ϣκηκα (?), 1. a. ψκησα, to inhabit, to have for an abode, Eurip. Orest. 1662; Med. 315; to have a home, to live in, Xen. Cyr. iv, 5, 14; intransitively, to dwell in, Rom. viii, 9; to rule or govern a family or a state, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 7. See Demosth. 665, 27; Aristoph. Ran. 977; Tàs oixías oineiv, Demosth. 665, 27; used also (like ναίω and ναιετάω) in the sense of to be situated, to be inhabited; ἀσφαλῶς οἰκεῖν, to live in security, Dem. in Aristocr.; Eurip. Suppl. 1231; "olzεῖν χέςδη, in an unusual sense, to be of advantage to by dwelling, Soph. Ed. C. 92" (Dunb. Lex.); but according to Matthia, ziedn and arny, in this passage, by a kind of apposition, are represented as the effect of the residence of Edipus there (Gr. Gram. § 433); and Elmsley reads olniouvra, from the transitive oixiζω· κάκιον οίκεῖν. to conduct one's self very ill as an inhabitant, Demosth. 52, 31; ωκησε, Plat. Phæd. 108; mid. οἰκέομαι, οῦμαι, to inhabit; to govern, administer, manage; pas. to be inhabited, to be regulated, governed, etc.; part. pres. pas. οἰπεόμενος, ούμενος, fem. οἰπεομένη, οἰπουμένη, (scil. γη,) the habitable earth; subst. the earth, Plat. Ep. iv, 320, D; the country of Greece, Demosth. 85, 17; the Roman empire, Acts xvii, 6; also, the land of Judea, Luke ii, 1; εδ οἰκουμένη, well inhabited, i. e. populous, Xen. Anab. i, 2, 20; f. mid. οἰκήσομαι, to be inhabited, Plat. Legg. ix, 853; 1. a. φκήθην, II. ii, 668; pf. pas. σκημαι. Th. οἰκος.

Olxñas, Epic for olxsis, acc. pl. of olxsus.

Olκήϊα, τά, domestic concerns or affairs, Herodt. i, 153; goods, possessions; estate. Fr. ολκήtag.

Oinnieuw, Ion. for oineiw.

Olzήϊος, Ion. for οἰκεῖος, domestic, belonging to the household, Herodt. i, 45; οἰκήϊον, proper, becoming, Id. iii, 81. Fr. οἰκός.

Οἰκηϊοῦσθαι, Ion. for οἰκειοῦσθαι, to claim as one's own, to make one's own, Herodt. iii, 2; s. as οἰκειόω.

Olunioths, ntos, h, Ion. for olusioths, ntos, h.

Οἰχηιόω, Ιοπ. for οἰχειόω.

Οἴκημα, ἄτος, τό, a dwelling, an abode; a chamber, ἐκεῖνος μὲν ἀνίστατο εἰς οἴκημά τι ὡς λουσόμενος, Plat. Phæd. 116, A; Herodt. i, 9; a granary or storehouse, Demosth. 1044, 25; a lodging; a house of prostitution, Herodt. ii, 131; a prison, Thucyd. iv, 47, 48; any building; an apartment or hall annexed to the temples of the ancients, Id. i, 134; a temple, Herodt. viii, 144. Fr. οἰκτω.

Oinnμένος, Ion. for ωκημένος, part. pf. pas. of οἰκέω.

O'innui, s. as oinéw.

Oluno, Dor. for olusiv, pres. inf. of oluse.

Οἰκῆσαι, 1. a. inf. of οἰκίω. Οἰκήστμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, habitable.

Olinnois, εως, ή, a dwelling, Soph. Phil. 31; a habitation, Xen. Cyr. v, 3, 14; a place of abode; also, a den of wild beasts; περί πόλεως οἰκήσεως, on the management of the city, Plat. de Legg. 321, B. Fr. οἰκίω.

Oluntής, ῆςος, δ, an inhabitant, Soph. Œd. C. 633; and

Olenτήςιον, ου, τό, a dwellingplace, N. T.; a small abode, Eurip. Orest. 1113. Fr. οίκος. Οίκητής. See οἰκήτως.

(Πεητίς, ή, όν, habitable, inhabited; and

Oluntue, ogos, and oluntus, ov, o,

an inhabitant, Eurip. Suppl. 668; Soph. Œd. T. 1450; Id. Œd. C. 732; a sojourner, Demosth. 1236, 22; a new settler. Fr. εἰκέω.

Oixíα, ας, Ion. -ίη, ης, ή, a house, Xen. Mem. iii, 6, 14; a palace or temple; a race, nation, house, or family, Plat. Menex.; Herodt. i, 107; Demosth. 22, 8; Xen. Mem. ii, 7, 6; Herodt. i, 107; the resort of birds, nests; riches, possessions; xατ' οίχίαν, at home; in the Athenian law, οίχος is the whole property left, at death, but οίχία, the dwelling-house alone. Boechh's Pub. Econ. Fr. οίχος.

Olinaxiós, ή, όν, domestic; belonging to the same house or family, Matt. x, 25, 26, where some read οlineiaxiós. Fr. preced.

Oirtdior, ou, τό, a small house; a cottage, cabin, hut, Aristoph. Nub. 92; a little building for birds; a place or building where animals are kept; dimin. of οἰκίου.

Oixídios, ía, iov, private; domestic. Fr. oixos.

Oiríζω, f. ίσω, l. a. ωπισα, to build, establish, Xen. Anab. v, 6, 8; to found a city, Plat. Polit. v, 470, E; Aristoph. Av. 172; to cause to be inhabited; to transfer the habitation of (one); to found or plant a colony, Thucyd. i, 8, 6, 2; Herodt. vii, 143; to settle; pas. to be settled as a colony; also, to be inhabited; ἐπὶ πῆς γῆς οἰπιζιμενοι, dwelling upon the earth, Plat. Phædr. 114, C; l. a. pas. ἀπίσθην, pf. pas. ϣπίσμαι. Fr. οἴπος.

Ointor, ov, ró, a dwelling-place, a habitation, Il. ii, 750; a small house or cottage; dimin. from oīno;. Herodotus uses this noun to signify a palace, i, 44, and always in the plural number.

Οἰκίσαι, 1. a. inf. of οἰκίζω.

O'ziσis, εως, ή, a building, founding, colonization, Thucyd. vi, 4. Fr. οἰχίζω.

Olxίσκη, ης, ή, and οἰκίσκος, ου, δ, a small house; a chamber. Fr. οἶκος. See next.

Oixíoxos, ov, ¿, a small house; by the Attics, a bird-cage, a dove-cote, an aviary or inclosure for the keeping and breeding of birds, a coop; in which sense, says a late writer, it occurs in the Geoponics, as edited by Niclas; oixos is there so used more

than once; and domus, by Lucretius, at the opening of the first book, domos avium camposque virentes, Class. Journ., vol. Xii, p. 204; and see Varro de Re Rustica, p. 213, ed. 1787; x¾v ἐν οἰκίσκων τις αὐτὸν καθείχξας τήςῆ, even though one should keep himself shut up in an inclosure for preserving life, literally, a feeding-place, Dem. de Coron.

Οὶzισταί, nom. pl. of οἰχιστής. Οἰχιστής, ῆξος, δ, Poet., Æschyl. S. Theb. 19; s. as

Oἰκιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a builder; a founder; one who leads out a colony, Thucyd. vi, 3, 4; οἰκισταὶ πόλεως, founders of a state, Plat. Polit. ii, 379, A; an inhabitant. Fr. οἰκίζω.

Oinιστικός, ή, όν, belonging to the building of a house, or the planting of a colony; fit for such purposes.

Oixoγενεῖς, nom. or acc. pl. of Oixoγενής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, born in the house or family; not purchased; domestic, Aristoph. Pac. 788; as a substantive, a relation; a slave born in the house, Plat. Menex. 82, B. Fr. οῖκος and γίνομαι.

Olizoδίσποινα, ns, n, the mistress of a house or family. Fr. οἶκος and δίσποινα.

Oixοδισποτίω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to be head or master of a house or family; to govern the household, 1 Tim. v, 14. From

Oiroδισπότης, ου, δ, a master or head of a family. Fr. οἶκος and δισπότης.

Οἰποδομέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, l. a. ἀποδόμησα, pf. ἀποδόμηπα, Plat. Gorg. 514, B; to build a house; to build or construct, Xen. Anab. ii, 4, 6; to fortify, Xen. Cyr. iii, 1, 1; to rear; metaphor. to edify, 1 Cor. viii, 1; mid. to construct or build for one's self; pas. to be built, constructed; pf. pas. ἀποδομημαι, plupf. pas. ἀποδομήμη, σο, το, l. a. pas. ἀποδομηθησομαι. Fr. οἰποδόμος.

Oixedoμή, ης, ή, a building; structure, construction; metaphor. edification, correction, N. T. Fr. the same.

Olnoδέμημα, ἄτος, τό, an edifice or building, Thucyd. i, 90; pl. fortifications, Plat. Gorg. 514, A. Fr. οἰποδομέω.

Oixedoμησις, εως, ή, a building; in the pl. fortifications, Plat.

Polit. iii, 394, A. Fr. οίκος and δέμω.

Oiroδομητική, ñs, ἡ, (τέχνη understood,) the art of building.

Οἰκοδομητϊκός, ή, όν, of or relating to building, skilled in building; architectural.

Olizoδομία, ας, ἡ, a construction or building of houses, Xen. Mem. iii, 1, 7; Thucyd. vii, 6; a building, Id. i, 93; also, edification, increase in the knowledge of God, 1 Tim. i, 4.

Οἰκοδομικός, ή, όν, skilled in or belonging to the art of building, Plat. Polit. i, 346, D; as subst. οἰκοδομικός, an architect. Fr. οἰκοδομία.

Οἰκοδόμος, ου, ὁ, a builder, Xen. Hist. vii, 220; an architect, Aristoph. Pac. 514. Fr. οἶκος and δέμω.

Oἴκοθεν, from home, Eurip. Med. 241; τὰ οἴκοθεν, domestic matters; from home; of himself, spontaneously; Isæ. 81, 27; and

O'lnobi, adv. at home. Th. o'l-

Oἴκοι, adv. (an old dat.) at home, at one's house; τὰ οἴκοι, the things at home; also, one's native country, Xen. Cyr. vi, 1, 3.

Οἴκοισιν, dat. pl. Ion. of οἶκος. Οἰκοκερδής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, profitable to a family. Fr. οἶκος and κέρδος.

Oiκόνδε, and οἴκαδε, adv. homeward, towards home. Fr. οῖ-

Oἰκονομέω, ω, f. ήσω, to manage the concerns of the house, to regulate the affairs of a family, Xen. Mem. iv, 3, 12; Soph. Electr. 183; to rule, govern; to distribute, dispense; mid. to regulate one's own affairs. Fr. οἰκονόμος.

Οἰκονομητικός, ή, όν, relating to the management of domestic affairs; skilled in economy.

Οἰκονομητικώτερος, τέρα, τερον, Xen. p. 28, 40; better fitted for the regulation of domestic affairs; compar. of οἰκονομητικός, but the proper reading is οἰκονομικώτερος.

Oir ονομία, ας, ή, the management of a household or estate, of a family, or domestic affairs; stewardship; a prudent management of affairs, management, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 12; dispensation; order or arrangement of a composition, Longin. 1; private

life; divine providence, N. T.

Oixονομίκος, ή, όν, skilled in managing household affairs, Xen. Mem. iii, 4, 12; τὸ οἰκονομικόν, the business or art of domestic management; a steward, Id. i, 1, 8; ἡ οἰκονομικὴ (τίχνη), the art of economy. Fr. οἶκος and νίμω.

Οἰκονόμος, ου, δ, a steward, manager, Xen. Mem. ii, 10, 4; Luke xii, 42; Xen. Anab. i; a distributor. Fr. οἶκος and νέμω.

Olκόπεδου, ου, τό, the place or site of a house, a house, Thucyd. iv, 90; a building, Plat. Legg. 541, C. Fr. οἶκος and πίδου.

Οἰκοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, domestic, prepared at home, τροφή, Soph. Phil. 32. Fr. οἶκος and ποιέω. Οἰκοπορεῖα, ων, τά, household furniture or utensils.

Οἰκόριος, ία, ιον, Poet. for οἰκού-

OI'KOΣ, ου, ὁ, a house, dwelling, abode; a chamber; a home; a cave, Soph. Phil. 159; in law, the whole property; (see οἰκία, hence μίσθωσις οἴκου, not οἰκίας) πῶς ὁ οἴκος, the whole family affairs, Plat. Lach. 165, A; a family, Eurip. Alc. 697; Xen. Mem. iii, 6, 2; ἔπ' οἴκου, homewards, Thucyd. i, 54; patrimony, Herodt. iii, 53; οἱ ἐν οἴκο, the domestics of a family; πρὸς οἶκου, to home, to one's own country; goods, estate.

Oixós, Ion. for toixós · ús oixòs ñv, as was likely, Herodt. i.

Olκόσττος, ου, δ, ή, one who eats at home or lives by his own resources. Fr. οἶκος and σῖ-τος.

Oinoτείζι, ου, and οἰπότειψ, ιξος, δ, a slave born in the family; the destroyer of a family, Demosth. 173, 10; Aristoph. Thesm. 426; a slave who has lived in the family a long time. Fr. οἴκος and τείζω.

Οἰκότειψ, ἴεος, δ. See preced. Οἰκοτύραννος, ου, δ, a domestic tyrant. Fr. οἶκος and τύραν-

Οἰκότως, Ion. for ἐοικότως, part. pf. of ἐοικώς, οἰκώς, reasonably, probably.

Οἰκούμενα, τά, cultivated lands, Palæph.; and

Olκουμένη, ης, η, scil. γη, the habitable earth, Plat. Ep. iv, 320, D. See οἰκέω.

Oixoveyós, ov. ô, 'n, doing household work; in fem. a housewife, Tit. ii, 5; in some Mss. for oixoveós · not found elsewhere, and probably an error in transcribing. Rob. Lex. N. T.

Olxoυρίω, ω, f. ήσω, to take care of; to guard the house; to be a protector; to manage the affairs of one's family, Æschyl. Ag. 783; Soph. Phil. 1312; to remain at home; to keep one's self shut up at home; to remain at home in idleness and sloth. Fr. οἶχος and οὖχος.

Oixούεημα, ατος, τό, the care of a house; attendance, service, Soph. Phil. 868; one who takes care of a house, Eurip. Orest. 924. Same Th.

Oiκουρία, ας, ἡ, the guarding or watching of a house; a retired life; inactivity. Fr. οἰκουρίω. Οἰκουρίων, gen. pl. for οἰκουρίων, of οἰκούριος.

Olxavečixós, ń, óv, fitted to guard the house; accustomed to remain at home, domestic, quiet; and

Oixoveros, ia, iov, and oixovers, ov, i, i, the keeper of a house; remaining at home; domestic, Aristoph. Lys. 759; Eurip. Hec. 1259; waiting for or expecting at home, Æschyl. Ag. 1608; with acc. leading a retired life; living in retirement and inactivity; the mistress of a family. Fr. oixos and ov.

Oiκουρός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, watching or keeping the house; hence, staying at home, domestic; ἡ οἰκουρός, the mistress of the house. Fr. οἶκος and οὖρος.

Oiroφθορίω, ω, f. ήσω, to waste, corrupt, ruin a house; mid. to ruin one's estate or one's self, Herodt. i, 196; to destroy one's domestic comforts. Fr. δίκος and φθείρω.

Oixοφθοςία, ας, η, the ruin or destruction of a family fortune, Plat. Phæd. 82, C. Fr. δίκος and φθείςω.

Οἰκοφθόρος, ου, δ, that ruins a family property, Plat. Legg. iii, 689, D; also, the seducer of a married woman, Eurip. Fragm. Οἰκοτὺλᾶκίω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to guard the house. Fr. οἶκος and φυλάσσω.

Οἰκοφὕλαζ, ακος, δ, ἡ, the keeper or guardian of a house, Æschyl. Suppl. 26. Sime Th.

Oixτείζας, αντος, part. 1. a. act. of οixτείζω.

Oluτιίρημα, ἄτος, τό, pity, sympathy, commiseration, LXX. (Doubtful.) Fr. 1. sing. pf. pas. of οἰντιίρω.

Ointigiω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. ψατίgnau, to compassionate, to pity; deplore, lament. See next.

Oleτείρω, f. οἰατερῶ, to pity, commiserate, have compassion on, Xen. Anab. i, 4, 7; Eurip. Med. 345; Soph. Œd. C. 109; 1. a. ϣατειρα, 1. a. imperat. act. οἴατειρον. Fr. οἴατος.

Oixτίζω, f. ίσω, to have compassion upon, Soph. Phil. 227; Eurip. Orest. 775; Med. 655; to commiserate; to lament, bewail. The present of this verb does not appear to have been used; Thucyd., ii, 52, has the impf. mid. ψχτίζοντο. 2. sing. fut. οίχτιες, Æschyl. Prom. 68; the 1. a.

Oirτιςμός, οῦ, ὁ, and pl. οἰκτιςμοί, ῶν, οἱ, pity, commiseration, compassion, Theocr. xv, 75; κςίσσων οἰκτιςμῶν φθόνος, envy is preferable to pity, Pind. Pyth. 164. Fr. οἰκτιίρω.

act. and mid. commonly used.

Oluτίρμων, ονος, δ, n, compassionate, tender hearted, Luke vi, 36. Same Th.

Οἴατισμα, ατος, τό, compassion; lamentation, a lamentable state, Eurip. Heracl. 159; and

Οἰκτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a lamenting, Xen. Symp. 1, 16. Fr. οἴκτος. Οἴκτιστος, ίστη, ιστον, superl. most wretched, Odys. xi, 411; most deserving of pity; superl. of οἰκτρός.

Ο λατίω, 1. f. Att. for ολατίσω, f. of ολατίζω.

OI'KTOΣ, ου, ὁ, pity, compassion, Eurip. Med. 927; commiseration; also, lamentation, Soph. Trach. 861; δι' οἴκτου ἔχω, s. as οἰκτίζω, I pity, Eurip. Hec. 839; ἐν οἴκτω τίθισθαι οτ προτίθισθαι, to consider as an object of compassion, Æschyl. Prom. 239.

Οἰκτότερος, a former reading in Herodt. vii, 46, now corrected to οἰκτρότερος, which see.

Olπτρά, neut. pl. of οἰπτρός, used adverbially, pitiably, wretchedly, miserably.

Οἰκτρόγοος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, uttering doleful lamentations, *Plat. Phædr.* 267, C. Fr. οἰκτρός.

267, C. Fr. οἰκτρός.
Οἰκτρός, ά, όν, wretched, Eurip.
Phæn. 1774; Soph. Œd. T.
58; worthy of pity; lamentable, an object of pity, Π. xi,
242; compassionate, merciful;
the superlative,

Oluπρόπατος, is used frequently by Eurip., Hec. 900; Electr. 158; Orest. 805; also by Demosth. 1312, 17; οἰπτροπάπην, most lamentable, Odys. xi, 420; οἰπτρόπερος, Odys. xi, 380; also, οἴκπιστος, superl. of οἰπτρός.

Oixτεότατα, and σ''xτιστα, superl. neut. of σ'ικτεός, used adverbially, most miserably.

Οἰκτρότερος, more deserving of pity, more wretched, Herodt. vii, 46; compar. of οἰκτρός.

Olπτροχρίω, ω, f. ούσω, to pour out a piteous strain, to make a pitiful complaint, Aristoph. Vesp. 555. Fr. οἰπτρός and χίω.

Οἰκτρῶς, adv. pitiably, wretchedly. Fr. οἰκτρός. Οἰκῶ, pres. contract. for οἰκίω.

Oiκω, pres. contract. for δικίω. Oiκως, ότος, Ion. for ἐοικως, like, probable, part. from ἔοικα.

Olπωφελής, έος, δ, ή, serviceable or bringing advantage to a family; frugal, Theocr. xxviii, 2. Fr. δίκος and ωφελίω.

Οἰκωφελία, ας, ἡ, Ion. οἰκωφελίη, frugality, economy, good management, Odys. xiv, 223. Fr. preced.

Οἶμα, ἄτος, τό, a sudden attack; a rush; violence; force; impetuosity; οἶμα λέοντος ἔχων, having the fury of a lion, Π. xvi, 752; by syncop. for οἴμημα. Fr. οἰμάω.

Oluai, for olouai.

Oἰμάω, ω, f. ήσω, to rush upon, to make an assault, properly, in a direct course, Π. xxii, 308; οἴμησε, pounces upon, Π. xxii, 140. Th. οἴμη.

Olusiv, pres. inf. of

Oi μ i ω , $\tilde{\omega}$, Ion., to come, go on, proceed.

Oἴμη, ης, ἡ, a way, a path; a song, Odys. viii, 74; a strain, a voice; discourse; a tale, a narrative. Fr. οἴω.

Oἴμοι, and ὤ μοι, adv., an exclamation generally expressing grief, alas! sometimes denoting joy, Aristoph. Nub. 773. Fro oἴ and μοί.

Oἶμος, ου, ὁ, or ἡ, a road, a path or way, Eurip. Alc. 851; land or region, Æschyl. Prom. 2; a wand; a line; a stripe or streak; the bar of a corslet, Il. xi, 24; a verse; a ring; the spoke of a wheel; a song or melody, Callim. Hym. in Jov. 78; like οἵμη. Th. οἵω.

Οἰμωγή, ῆς, ἡ, a wailing, lamentation; νέφος οἰμωγῆς, a brooding cloud of sorrow, Eurip.

Med. 106; Soph. Phil. 190. Fr. οἰμώζω.

Ο"μωνγμα, ατος, τό, lamentation, grief, Eurip. Bacch. 1101; a. wail, Æschyl. S. Theb. 8. Fr.

Οἰμωγμός, οῦ, ὁ, a lamenting.

Oἰμώζω, f. m. οἰμώζομαι, (fut. act. scarcely in use,) to cry woe is me! to groan aloud, Π. iii, 364; to lament, bewail; to howl; to follow with loud lamentations; to suffer punishment; οἰμάζετθ' ἄρα, you shall smart for it then, Aristoph. Nub. 218; οἴμωζε, to the mischief with you, Id. Plut. 257; 1. α. ἄμωζα, pf. pas. οἴμωγμαι · εἶπεν ὅτι οἰμώζοιτο, he said that he should repent it, Xen. Hist. ii, 3, 24; οἰμωγμένος, pf. pas., Eurip. Bacch. 1275. Th. οἵμωι.

Οἰμωκτός, ή, όν, lamentable, deplorable, deploring, Aristoph. Acharn. 1195. Fr. εἰμώζω. Οἰμώζας, part. 1. a. act., and Οἰμώζεις, Epic 3. pas. sing. 1. a. opt. of εἰμώζω.

Οἰμωχθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of οἰμώζω.

Oir, acc. sing. of ois.

Olváνθη, ης, ή, the bud or first shoot of the vine, Aristoph. Ran. 1320; Eurip. Phæn. 237; the blossom of the vine; the plant cenanthe, the wild vine; also, a small bird, probably the wheat-ear. Fr. οἶνος and ἄνθος. Οἰνανθίς, ίδος, ή, s. as οἰνάνθη.

Oivaçiov, ου, τό, and οἴναρον and οἰναρίς, ίδος, ἡ, a vine; the bud or leaf of the vine; weak wine. Th. οἶνος.

Olváçεος, έα, εον, made of or belonging to young vine-branches or leaves. Same Th.

Olvaρίς, ίδος, ή. See οἰνάρεων.
Οἰνὰρίζω, to break off vine-leaves,
to strip the vines. Fr. οἴναρον.
Οἴναρον, ου, τό, a vine-leaf,
Theophr. C. Pl. vi. See οἰνάρεων,
of

Oiveidns, ov, i, a man's name, the son of Eneus.

Oliveasths, ou, o, a lover of wine. Fr. olivos and equoths.

Oivsús, έως, ό, a man's name, Eneus.

Οἰνεών, ῶνος, δ, Att. οἰνών, a winecellar; also, a wine-shop. Fr. οἶνος.

Olviw, gen. pl. Ion. for olvw, of Olvn, ns, Dor. olva, as, n, a

vine; wine, Eurip. Phan. 226. Th. olivos.

Olvnęός, ά, όν, of or belonging to wine, vinous, Eurip. Iph. T. 164; given to excess in the drinking of wine; serving to contain, carry, or measure wine, Herodt. iii, 6. Fr. δίνος.

Oiνήςὕσις, εως, ή, a vessel to draw wine with, Aristoph. Acharn. 1067. Fr. οἶνος and ἀζύω. Οἰνείδαι, ων, οἱ, the Œnidæ, chil-

Olvsíðai, av, oi, the Enidæ, children of Eneus. Fr. Olvsús.

Olvίζω, f. ίσω, to smell of wine; mid. to purchase wine, Π. vii, 472; to draw wine. Fr. οίνος. Οἴνίνος, ίνη, ινον, made of wine; vinous. Fr. οίνος.

Οἰνοζαρείω. See next.

Olvočaξίω, and οἰνοδαξείω, ω, f. ńσω, to be overloaded or oppressed with wine, to be intoxicated, Odys. ix, 374. From

Oivo δάζείων, δ, heavy with wine, drunken with wine; Ion. part. for οινο δαζέων. Fr. οινο δάζεω, s. as

Oiνο Ε΄ χρής, έος, δ, ἡ, drunk with wine, intoxicated, Plat. Polit. iii, 389, E; in voc. sing. οἰνο Ε΄ αξές, drunkard, Il. i, 225. Fr. οἶνος and βαρύς.

Olvoζεχής, έος, drenched with wine, Meleagr. 123. Fr. οίνος and βείχω.

Olvoβρώς, ωτος, eaten with wine, Nicand. Alex. 493. Fr. οἶνος and βιβρώσκω.

Olvόγαλα, απτος, τό, a mixture of wine and milk. Fr. οἶνος and γάλα.

Olvoδίπος, ου, δ, ή, receiving or containing wine, epithet of a cup; Ion. for οἰνοδόχος. Fr. οἶνος and δέχομαι.

Olvoδότας, α, δ, Dor. for Olvoδότης, ου, δ, bestower of wine, epithet of Bacchus, Eurip. Herc. F. 682. Fr. οίνος and δίδωμι.

Olivieis, όεσσα, όεν, made of or with wine; vinous. Fr. οἶνος. Οἰνοηθέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to filter or clarify wine. Fr. οἶνος and ἠθέω. Οἰνοθήρας, ου, ὁ, willow-herb, Theophr. H. Pl. 9, 20.

Οἰνόθρυπτος, ου, δ, ή, softened in wine. Fr. οἶνος and Θρύπτω.

Olνόληπτος, ου, δ, ή, overtaken with wine, intoxicated. Fr. οἶνος and λαμβάνω.

Oiνόμασς, ου, ό, a man's name, Enomaus.

Olνόμελι, ιτος, τό, honeyed wine, mead, P. Ægin.

Οἰνόομαι, to indulge in wine. Οἴνοπα, acc. sing. of οἶνοψ.

Olvoπέδη, ης, ή, a vineyard. Οlvoπέδοιο, gen. Ion. of

Olvóπεδος, ου, δ, h, abounding in wine, or in vineyards, Odys. i, 193. Fr. δίνος and πέδον.

Οἰνόπεδον, ου, τό, land fit for growing wine, a vineyard; strictly a neut. Fr. οἰνόπεδος.

Olvoπέπαντος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, ripe for making wine. Fr. olvoς and πεπαίνω.

Olvonidns, ou, o, a man's name, Enopides.

Oivoπίπης, ου, δ, one who gapes after wine; like Hom. παςθενοπίπης. Fr. οἶνος and πεπαίνω. Οἰνοπλάνητος, ου, δ, ἡ, reeling with wine. Fr. οἶνος and πλανάομαι.

Οἰνοπληθής, ἐος, ὁ, ἡ, full of wine, abounding in wine, Odys. xv,
 405. Fr. οἶνος and πλήθω.

Οἰνόπλημτος, ου, ό, ή, and

Olvoπλήζ, ñγος, δ, 'n, wine-stricken, i. e. drunk. Fr. οἶνος and πλήσσω.

Οἰνοποιέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to make wine. Fr. οἰνοποιός.

Olvoποιΐα, ας, ή, the making of wine. Fr. the same.

Olivoποιός, οῦ, ὁ, 'n, one who makes wine. Fr. οἶνος and ποιέω.

Οἰνοποσία, ας, ἡ, the drinking of wine. Fr. οἶνος and πόσις. Οἰνοποπάζω, Odys vi, 309, and

Οἰνοποτέω, ω, f. ήσω, to drink wine. Fr. οἶνος and πίνω.

Olivoποτής, ῆςος, δ, a drinker of wine, Odys. viii, 456, and

Oἰνοπότης, ου, δ, the same, a wine-bibber, a drunkard, Matth. xi, 19. Fr. οἶνος and πότης. Οἰνοπότις, ἴδος, ἡ, a (female) wine-drinker, Aristoph. Thesm.

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Oiνόπτης, ου, δ, an inspector of wine, one who took care that the wine at feasts should be properly mixed with water. Fr. οἶνος and ο̈πτομαι.

Oἰνοπωλέω, ω, f. ήσω, to sell wine;

Οἶνοπώλιον, ου, τό, a shop where wine is sold. Fr. οἶνος and πωλέω.

OI*NOΣ, ου, δ, wine; a marketplace or the shops where wine is sold; πας' οἴνω, in his cups, Soph. Œd. T. 780; φλὸξ οἴνου, the sparkling or flavor of wine, Eurip. Alc. 775; Cf. Juvenal. Sat. x, 27; also, the fermented juice of apples, pears, etc., cider, perry; a fermented liquor from barley or wheat, a kind of beer, Herodt. ii, 77; palm-wine, Id. i, 193; lotus-wine, Id. iv, 177,

etc.; from all which Herodotus distinguishes grape-wine, οἶνος ἀμπέλινος.

Oiroτόκος, ου, ό, ή, producing wine. Fr. οίνος and τίκτω.

Oiνοτρόπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, changing to wine, Lycophr.

Οἰνοτρόφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, bearing wine; also, bearing or producing wine. Fr. τρίφω.

Οίνοῦς, οίνοῦσσα, Att. οῦττα, οῦν, contract. for οἰνόεις, εσσα, εν.

Olivo τα, ης, η, a cake or porridge made of or with wine and honey, Aristoph. Plut. 1121. Fr. οἰνόεσσα, contract. οἰνοῦσσα. Οἰνοφορία, ας, η, a consuming of wine. Fr. οἶνος and φαγεῖν. Οἰνοδλυνέω. ω, f. ήσω, to be

Oἰνοφλυγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be glutted with wine; to be drunk, LXX. Fr. οἰνόφλυξ.

LXX. Fr. οἰνόφλυξ.
Οἰνοφλῦγία, ας, ἡ, wine-drinking, drunkenness, intoxication, Æschin. Soc., and N. T. From Οἰνόφλυξ, ἔγος, ὁ, ἡ, drunk with wine, heated with wine; as if οἴνω φλύζειν, to boil with wine. Οἰνοφόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, bringing wine; fit to hold or carry wine. Fr. οἶνος and φέρω.

Oivoχάρης, έος, δ, η, rejoicing in wine. Fr. δίνος and χαίρω. Οἰνοχοεία, ας, η, a pouring out

wine; and

Οίνοχοεύω, f. εύσω, or

Olvoχοίω, ω, f. ήσω, to pour out wine, to be cupbearer, to serve with wine, Odys. iv, 233; and Olvoχόη, ης, ή, the can or vessel with which the wine was poured into the cups, a goblet or flagon, Eurip. Troad. 820; a vessel used in libations; a female cupbearer. Fr. οlvoχόος.

Olvoχόος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, pouring out wine; as subst. a cupbearer, a butler, Nen. Cyr. i, 3, 7; also, a goblet. Fr. οἶνος and χέω. Οἰνοχοῶν, όντος, ὁ, s. as preced. Οἰνοχοῦντος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, filled or seasoned with wine, Soph. Phil. 706. Fr. οἶνος and χέω.

Oiroχρώς, ωτος, δ, ħ, having the color of wine. Fr. δίνος and χρώς.

Oνοψ, οπος, ο, η, of the color of wine or grapes, wine-colored, i. e. dark colored, red, purple, dark, Odys. i, 183 dat. pl. οἴνοψι. Fr. οἴνος and ωψ.

Olvoω, ω, f. m. οινωσομαι, pf. pas. οἴνομαι, to make or turn into wine; to fill with wine; to make drunk, to intoxicate; οἰνο-ομαι, οῦμαι, το become intoxicated; οἰνωθέντις, drunk, Odys. xvi, 292. Fr. οἶνος.

Oivadns, cos, d, n, of a wine or dark color, Theophr.

Oiνών, ωνος, δ, Att. for οινέων, a wine-cellar, Xen. Hist. vi, 2, 4; a wine-tavern. Fr. οίνος.

Olvárn, ns, n, the island of Ægina, originally called Œnone.

Οἴνωσις, εως, ἡ, drunkenness. Οἰνωπός, ἡ, όν, also, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, of or like wine, wine-colored. Fr. οἶνος and ὤψ.

Olvωψ, ωπος, and πός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, s. as οἶνοψ·οἰνῶπα Βάκχον, purple-faced Bacchus, Soph. Œd. T. 211; οἰνωπὸς δράκων, the black (fell) dragon, Eurip. Iph. T. 1246; ruddy, purple-faced. Oἴζως, part. 1. a. act. of οἵγω.

1246; ruddy, purple-faced.
 O''ξας, part. 1. a. act. of δ''γω.
 O''δ, Epic for δ'', gen. of δ'ς, his, her.

Oιος ετος, ου, ο, ή, a lonely traveller. Fr. οιος and βαίνω.

Oioδουκόλος, ου, δ, a lonely shepherd or herdsman, Æschyl. Suppl. 300. Fr. δίος and βουκόλος.

Oioδώτας, ου, δ, one who feeds alone or apart; φεινὸς οἰοδώτας, feeding (his mind) apart or alone, self-willed, i. e. stubborn. Fr. οἴος and βόσκω. See next.

Oioδώτης, ου, δ, feeding alone, apart from the flock; said of Ajax in a fit of derangement, Soph. Aj. 607. Fr. δίος and βόσκω.

Oἰόγἄμος, ου, δ, ἡ, married only to one. Fr. σἶος and γαμίω. Οἰόζωνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, alone, unattended by companions, Soph. Œd. T. 846; s. as μονόζωνος. Fr. οῖος and ζώνη.

Oióle, adv. from one side only, alone; oióle of oióle, alone with another, II. vii, 39. Th. oiós. Oiólí, adv. alone, only.

Olioπες, and οίοί πες, such as we now are, Longin. 44, 10. Fr. οίος.

O"ouai, contract. o uai, with Homer dipai, i long, 2. sing. o'lei, Ion. d'eai, (the second form of the 1. person is generally used by the Attic writers,) impf. wount, Att. Zunv, Hom. Diounv, f. m. οἰήσομαι, 1. a. m. ωϊσάμην, and Ion. δισάμην · 1. a. pas. ωΐσθην, and windny, Plat., to think, believe, deem, imagine, suppose; to suspect, to conjecture. synonyme is ὑπολαμβάνω, Plat. Apol. § 17; oùn ols; do n't you expect? Lys. c. Eratosth.; &s έγῷμαι, as I think, Plat. Phædr. 264, Ε; οἴεσθαί γε χεή, one must suppose so, undoubtedly, Id. Crit. 53, D; to intend, iyà μεν ο ζιμαι φιλίαν τε λέγειν, **Id.**Alc. i, 126, E. See ο ζω.
Ο ιόμενος, part. pres. of preced.

Ofor, adv., and pl. ofa, as, the same as, just as, such as; in the same manner as; for the most part; as it were.

Olovsí, adv. as, just as; like, as if; for example.

Olovόμος, ου, δ, ἡ, Poet. δ· δίος καὶ μόνος νεμόμενος, feeding alone or in retired places; a feeder of sheep; a shepherd. Fr. δίς and νέμω.

O?όν τε, s. as δυνατόν, possible; οὐχ' οἴόν τ' ἦν, it was not possible, Lys. See οἶος.

Oloπέδιλος, ου, δ, ή, wearing one sandal, Ap. Rhod. i, 7. Fr. οδος and πέδιλον.

Olóποκος, ου, δ, ή, fleecy, shorn, Soph. Œd. C. 475; a various reading for νεόποκος.

Oloπολίω, ω, f. ήσω, to act as a shepherd; from δίς and πολίω to be solitary, to lead a solitary life, Eurip. Cycl. 74, from δίος and πολίω.

Oloπόλος, ου, δ, ή, one who lives alone, solitary; χώρω ἐν οἰοπόλω, in a solitary place, Il. xiii, 473; retired, recluse; also, one who is busied with the management of sheep, a shepherd or shepherdess; as from δis and πολέω. According to Gail, the true meaning of this word in Homer is, high, elevated, sublime, lofty; as in Odys. xi, 573; Il. xix, 377; xxiv, 614, where it is applied to mountains; as in other passages it is applied to persons, in the sense of sublime, great, elevated, etc. Gail's Hom. Prelim. Obs. p. xii. But the German lexicographers do not adopt this interpretation. See Crusius's Lex. Homer. by Smith. Fr. οίος and πολέω.

Oióg, Scyth. for ἀνής, a man (modern Mongolian, ere); hence Oiógπατα, a Scythian word, equivalent to the Greek ἀνδροκτόνοι, man-slayers, killers of men, Herodt. iv, 110; where the old reading was αἰόςπατα.

OI $O\Sigma$, oin, olov, alone, only, apart; olov used adverbially.

OI OΣ, οία, οίον, of what quality; such as; like, just as, of such kind, etc.; it always has a reference to the quality of an object; able, Eurip. Bacch. 266; fit, suitable for; one who can; one who wishes, desires, aims; the correlative of πρίος and πριούπος.

οίος τε είμί, I am able; οίον τε ໄດτί, it is possible; ພັນ ວບໍ່χ' ວໄດ້ນ τε ήν μείζω κακά, than which greater evils could not befall the state, Lys.; aveugeir oux' oioi TE iγινέατο, Herodt. i, 67; οίος ων θεασύνεται, how bold he is, Aristoph. Ran. 45; ola woiss;

what are you about? Plat. Euthyd. 15, E; olos δήποτε, whosoever; in expressions of surprise, what sort; yuvaixav olov ωπασας γένος, Æschyl. S. Theb. 238; où yàe olov, for not, only not, (as in Latin, where non modo with a negative preceding is used for non modo non,) Polyb. iii, 20; when used with a substantive verb in the sense of being able, its antecedent Tolow-705 is understood; Plato supplies the elliptical words in the following sentence, οὐχ οῖ ἄν (ὀφθαλμοί) δοκούσι τοιούτοι είναι οίοι μή δυνατοὶ ὁςãν, Hipp. Maj. 295, C. The particle TE is rarely omitted after olos. In interrogative sentences its antecedent is ποίος · τὰ σοΐα δη λέγεις; οἶα κλέστουσι, Plat. Polit. ix, 575, B; and

Olos, or dios, gen. sing. of dis, or őiş.

lows, Soph. Trach. 1193.

when ola is interrog. ὁποία fol-

Οίόσπες, such as, just such as, Æschyl. Ag. 593; more forcible than olos.

Olóφεων, ονος, δ, ή, solitary, lonely, Æschyl. Suppl. 776. Fr. οίος and φεήν.

Οἰοχίτων, ωνος, δ, ή, having one coat or tunic only, Odys. xiv, 489; or having a garment made of sheep's wool. Fr. olos, alone, or οίς, a sheep, and χιτών.

Oίω, ω, f. ωσω, to make lonely or solitary, to make desolate; to lay waste; to destroy; to leave alone, deprive; pas. to be left alone, Il. xi, 401; to be deserted, Π. vi, 1; Τρώων δ' οἰώθη καὶ 'Αχαιῶν Φύλοπις αἰνή, the Greeks and Trojans fought alone, i. e. were abandoned by the divinities. Th. olos.

'Οΐπτωτον, ου, τό, οτ

'Ointwros, ou, o, sheep's dung. A false reading from Pollux, see 91, where the manuscripts have δίσπώτη, which see.

OI'Σ, oios, or ois, oios, n, a sheep, or & dis, a ram.

"Ois, idos, h, a little sheep, a ewe. From preced.

O''σατο, and δ''σατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. Poet. of otomai.

apparently formed from the future, Odys. xxii, 106; oloere, Il. iii, 103; Aristoph. Ran. 482; Acharn. 1099. Fr. οίω.

Οἰσέμεν, Epic for οἴσειν.

Οἰσέμεναι, and οἰσέμεν, Π. xviii, 191; fut. inf., and by elision and contraction olosiv. But olosμεναι seems also to be the infinitive of an Epic aorist, in Il. iii, 120; ηδ' ἄρν' ἐκέλευεν οἰσέμεναι, and ordered to bring the lamb; οίσετε, 2. pl. f. act., you will bring, bring, Callim. Pall. 17. Fr. οἴω.

Olosobai, f. inf. m. of the obsolete οΐω. See φέρω.

Olosvues, Dor. and Æol. for olosμεν, 1. pl. f. act. of φέρω. Olon, Dor. for olon, 2. sing. f.

m. of φέρω. Οἶσθα, by syncop. for οἴδασθα, 2.

sing. pf. Æol. for oldas, of οίδα.

'Oïobsis, part. 1. a. pas., Il. ix, 453, and

'Otoθην, 1. a. pas. of δίομαι. Olσθήσομαι, f. ind. pas. of obsol. oïω.

Oloía, as, h, a willow-tree; for oloúa, which see.

Oίσις, εως, ή, the act of bringing, Plat. Crat. 420, B.

Oloomai, and Dor. oloovmai, f. m. of οίω, obsol., whence οἰσθήσομαι ή ψηφος οἰσθήσεται, the vote shall be offered or given. In composition, εξοισθήσεται, Eurip. Suppl. 561.

Οἰσόμεθα, 1. pl. f. m. of οἴσο-

Oloov, ov, 76, a rope, cable; a fast; as if from o'lw.

Oloos, ov, o, a species of willow or osier.

Οισουσι, 3. pl. 1. f. act. to φέρω. Οἰσοφάγος, ου, ὁ, the gullet, swallow, œsophagus, Galen. olω and φάγω.

Οἰσπάτη, ης, ἡ, and οἰσπότη, ης, ἡ, the grease upon wool, unwashed wool; the filth of sheep, the filth of wool, Dion. Cass. xlvi, 337. Fr. öis, ois, and πάτος. See δισπώτη.

Οΐσπες, for ols and πές.

Οἴσπη, or οἰσύπη, ης, ή, uncleansed or greasy wool, Herodt. iv, 187.

Οἰσπότη, ης, ἡ. See οἰσπάτη. 'Οισπώτη, ns, h, the grease or filth of uncleansed sheep's wool, Aristoph. Lys. 575. See οἰσπά-Tn.

'Ororausvos, part. 1. a. m.; and Olos, imperat. of an Epic aorist, Olosano, 3. sing. 1. a. m. (by doubling o) Poet. of the verb oto-

Olo Téos, éa, éov, to be borne, to be endured, sufferable, tolerable; έμοὶ μὲν οἰστέα τάδε, Soph. Œd. C. 1362. Fr. ola.

Οίστέον, verbal adj. from φέρω. 'Οΐστευμα, ἄτος, τό, a discharge of darts or shafts; the arrow shot from the bow. Fr. διστεύω. 'Oïorevrhe, ñeos, ô, and

'Oïoteutás, oũ, ò, an archer. δΐστεύω.

'Οιστεύω, f. εύσω, to shoot at with an arrow, Il. iv, 196; to hit with an arrow. Fr. digrés. 'Οϊστοδίγμων, ονος, δ, ή, containing arrows, a quiver, Æschyl. Pers. 979. Fr. diords and diχομαι.

Oiotobánn, ns, n, a quiver. Fr. τίθημι.

Οιστός, οῦ, ὁ, an arrow; the flight of an arrow; a dart, a javelin; in pl. δίστοί, and sometimes δίστά, by the later poets. Fr. ola.

Oirros, n, ov, borne; that may be borne, tolerable, Thucyd. vii, 75. Fr. ola.

Οἰστεάω, and -έω, ω, f. ήσω, 1. a. diorenou, to drive or harass, as with a sting or goad, Eurip. Bacch. 32; to stimulate, excite; also, to be stung by the ox-fly; to be furiously driven, Id. Iph. Aul. 77; Æschyl. Prom. 838; to be tormented, stung; oio renθείς, Eurip. Bacch. 119; to be excited by any violent passion, as love, anger; to go mad; to be affected by poetic enthusiasm. Fr. olorgos.

Olorpheis, heora, nev, furious, mad; stung, as by the ox-fly; frantic. Fr. the same.

Olorenbsis, part. 1. a. pas. of οίστείω.

Οἰστεήλατος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, goaded by the ox-fly; furious or frantic; οίστεηλάτω δε δείματι, with frantic terror, Æschyl. Prom. 581. Fr. ἐλαύνω.

Οιστεημα, άτος, τό, the sting of the gad-fly; a spur or incitement; any violent impulse; xéyτεων οἴστεημα, the racking of pains, Soph. Œd. T. 1317; frenzy. Fr. οἰστρέω.

Οἰστροβολέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to strike with the sting, especially of love. Fr. eletes and β á $\lambda\lambda\omega$.

Oisteodinatos, ou, o, n, driven to and fro by the gad-fly; in general, made wild, maddened. Fr. οιστρος and δινέω.

Olστροδόνητος, and οίστρόδονος, ου, i, i, Æschyl. Suppl.; agitated

xsi, 3. sing. plupf., Herodt. iv.

with fury or madness, Aristoph. Thesm. 324. Fr. doviw.

Oisteódovos, ou, ò, n. See preced. Οίστροπλήξ, ñyos, struck or stung with the gad-fly, Æschyl. Prom. 684. Fr. πλήσσω.

OI ΣΤΡΟΣ, ου, δ, the gad-fly or οχ-fly; χείει τὶς αὖ με τάλαιναν olorgos, a gad-fly stings me, unhappy that I am, Æschyl. Prom. 566; also, a spur, an incentive; fury, madness, Eurip. Orest. 782; Hipp. 1295; sharp pain, Soph. Trach. 1244; where it occurs in Antig. 989, it is well expressed (as Dunbar observes) in the language of Burns, angry fyke; a violent desire which inflames and goads one, Plat. Polit. ix, 577, E. Fr. olw.

Οίστροφόρος, ου, ό, ή, producing frenzy, madness, or any violent passion. Fr. φέρω.

Oiorewons, sos, o, n, like an animal tormented by the œstrus or gad-fly; frenzied, maddened, Plat. Locr. 102, E. Fr. sidos. OľΣΫ́A, ας, ή, a willow-tree;

Oἰσύινος, ου, δ, ή, made of cosier or willow, Odys. v, 256.

Οἰσυοπλόχος, ου, ὁ, one who works wicker-work. Fr. πλέκω.

Olovan, ns, n. See olomn and δίσπώτη.

Οἰσῦπηρός, ά, όν, soiled, unwashed; ἔρι' οἰσυπηρά, wool retaining its filth, Aristoph. Acharn. 1177; Galen. Fr. olovatos.

Olovaros, ou, o, the filth of sheep; the grease of wool; sheep's dung. Fr. ols and on www. See olown and δίσπώτη.

Oίσω, f. act. of obsol. οίω, for φέ-

 \tilde{O} : $\sigma \tilde{\omega}$, Dor. for preced.

Olow, Dor. for olow, to carry to another ; part. of ola.

Olt, for olts, nom. pl. of 85 and

Ortn, ns, n, a mountain in Thessaly, Œta.

Oltives, nom. pl. of lotis.

OI TOΣ, ov, o, care, trouble, affliction, calamity, Odys. viii, 489; destruction, death; σὸ δέ κεν κακὸν οἶτον ὄληαι, thou mightest die miserably, Il. iii, 417. Th. ol.

Οιτόσυχος, the Scythian name of Apollo, Etosyrus, Herodt. iv.

Oipei, s. as oipi.

 $ΟΓΦΕ'Ω, \tilde{\omega}, or \acute{a}\omega, f. \acute{n}\sigma\omega, to$ have sexual intercourse, Plut. Th. perhaps δπυίω.

Oioí, indecl., a Jewish measure of

ephah.

Οίχίομαι, ουμαι, f. ήσομαι, pf. ώχημαι, s. as οἰχομαι.

Olxiover, Dor. for olxious, over, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of οίχίω. Fr. obsol. δχίω.

Οιχεσθαι, pres. inf. m. of οιχομαι, to depart.

Οἴχηνται, Ion. for ἄζηνται, 3. pl. pf. pas.; and

Οἰχήσομαι, f. m. of οἴχομαι.

Oixθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of οίγω. O"xveorov, Ion. for impf. of o"xo-

Olyvevou, Dor. for olyvovou, 3. pl. pres. ind. of.

Οἰχνέω, s. as οἴχομαι, Soph. Aj. 561; Electr. 305.

Οἰχοίατο, Ion. for οἴχοιντο, 3. pl. pres. opt. mid. of

ΟΙ "ΧΟΜΑΙ, f. οιχήσομαι, pf. pas. ἄχημαι, (with Homer,) I go; with later writers, I am gone; impf. ωχόμην, I was gone, more properly, I was away, I was gone; to go away, depart; to fly; to desert, abandon; to vanish away; to perish; to die; τότε οίχήσεται, then he will die; Plat. Phædr. 118, A; Tois oixoμένοις ὑπὲρ Ἑλλήνων, who died for the Greeks, Eurip. Hec. 137; ο"χεται φροῦδος, he is vanished away, Aristoph. Acharn. 208; τὸ ἐπ' ἐμοὶ οἴχομαι, as far as depends on myself I am undone, Xen. Cyr. v, 4, 6; ώχετο ἀπιών, he departed quickly, Plat. Phædr. 58, Α; ώχετο περιφέewr, he quickly carried away, Xen. Cyr. iv, 5, 5; οἰχόμενοι κόμισαν δέπας, they carried away the goblet, Il. xxiii, 679; it is frequently construed with the participle of another verb, denoting, in general, celerity; ἀλλ' ή χ' οὖτος οἸχεται Βανών, is he also dead? Soph. Phil. 412: ἀποδεάς ἄχου, off with yourself instantly, Aristoph. Ran. 468; αχοντο ἀπιόντες, they went away; ἄχετ ἀποπτάμενος, he flew off; 1. a. pas. wxnenv · part. pres. mid. olxómesvos. There is an Ionic pf. ἄχωκα, used by Æschyl. Pers. 13; Soph. Aj. 880; and another from ζανκα παρώχηκεν, is passed, Π. x, 252. O''χω, obsol. s. as o''χομαι. From οιχω comes a perfect, οιχωκα, Herodt. viii, 108; plupf. οἰχώnee, Id. viii, 126; with the time

of an imperfect. O''zwxa, (removing the augment,) for αχωκα, from obsol. οἰχόω. See o''Xw.

about seven and a half gallons, an

127. Fr. οἰχόω. Oixwxws, via, os, Ion. part. pf.

> of oixow. OI "Ω, or ôtω, with 1 long; to think, II. i, 59, 170, etc.; to believe, be of opinion; to hope, to conjecture. See olouas and ol.

> Oιω, obsol. in the pres., (for φέ. ew,) f. olow, to bear or carry to or for another; mid. o"ouas, to carry to or for one's self, Il. xiii,

> Oἰώθη, 1. a. pas. of οἰόω. Oiώθην, 1. a. ind. pas. Ion. of olίω.

'Otwv, gen. pl. of dis, dios, h.

Οἰωνίζομαι, f. mid. ίσομαι, to take an omen from birds; to judge of future events by the flight, or singing or feeding of birds; to presage, forebode; to divine, to foretell, to conjecture or surmise; to use augury, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 1; to avoid as a bad omen, or as inauspicious; "" οἰωνίσαιτ' ἄν τις ίδων μαλλον ή προσειπείν βούλοιτο, whom one would rather look upon as a bad omen, than feel inclined to speak to, Demosth. 794, 5. Th. οίωvós.

Ο ιωνισαίμην, 1. a. opt. m. οιωνίζομαι.

Οἰώνισμα, ἄτος, τό, an omen, a presage, Eurip. Phan. 853; and Οἰωνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, augury, divination; an omen, prophecy, presaging.

Ο ίωνιστής, ήξος, ό, s. as οἰωνιστής. Οἰωνιστήριον, ου, τό, a place for the practice of augury; an omen, Xen. Apol. 12; and Oiwurths, ov, o, an augur, soothsayer, diviner. Fr. olwizw.

Οιωνιστικός, ή, όν, pertaining to augury; skilled in augury, Plat. Phædr. 244, D. Fr. οἰωνός. Οἰωνόζοωτος, ου, δ, ή, eaten by

birds of prey. Fr. βιδοώσχω. Οίωνοθέτης, ου. δ, s. as οίωνοσκό-πος, Soph. Œd. T. 484.

Oίωνόθρους, ου, ο, n, of or with the voice of birds. Fr. olwios and Deóos.

Οίωνοκτόνος, ου, δ, λ. killing birds, Æschyl. Ag 549. Fr. κτείνω. Οἰωνόμαντις, ιος, δ, one who takes omens from the flight or feeding of birds, an augur, Eurip. Phan. 779. Fr. μάντις.

Οίωνοπόλος, ου, δ, ή, that divines from the flight or singing of birds, skilled in augury, Il. i, 69. Fr. olwvos and molisw.

Oἰωνός, οῦ, ὁ, a bird, a solitary bird, hence, a bird of prey, Π. i, 5; a bird of augury, Soph. Ed. T. 395; an augury by birds, an omen, Xen. Cyr. viii, 7; Herodt. ix, 91; εἶς οἰωνὸς ἄριστος ἀμύνεσθαι περὶ πάτρης, the best of omens is to fight in defence of one's country, Π. xii, 243. Th. οἶος.

Ολωνοσκοπίω, ω, f. ήσω, to watch or observe the flight, etc., of birds for the purpose of divination, Eurip. Phæn. 970; and

Οἰωνοσκοπία, ας, the inspection of birds, the office of augur; and

Οἰωνοσκόσος, ου, δ, one who observes the flight, etc., of birds, an augur, soothsayer, diviner by birds, Eurip. Suppl. 510. Fr. σκοσέω.

0%, adv. in what manner, how, Soph. Aj. 906; in the same manner as, in such a way. Th.

Oἰωτός, ή, όν, made of sheep's skin, woollen. Fr. ότς.

"Οκα, Dor. for ὅτε, when, Aristoph. Acharn. 754; with ind.
"Οκείλαντες, nom. pl. part. 1. a.

'Οκείλαντες, nom. pl. part. 1. a. act. of 'Οκέλλω, 1. a. ἄκειλα, to sail to, arrive at; to run upon shoals,

arrive at; to run upon shoals, Xen. Anab. vii, 5, 8; to drive on shore, Eurip. Iph. T. 1380; to shatter a vessel by running her aground, Thucyd. iv, 11; to board a ship; no other tenses in use, than the pres., impf., inf., and 1. aor. Th. χέλλω, the same.

"Onn, Ion. for onn, Herodt.
"Oniμον, or -υμον, ου, πό, the herb basil.

"Oxxă, Poet. for δxα, and
"Oxxā, or δx κα, for δτε κεν, like
κὰκ κεφαλῆς for κατὰ κεφαλῆς · construed with the subj.
δxx ἐσδάλητε, Aristoph. Acharn.
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"Οκκα, for δπότε, Dor.
"Οκκος, ου, δ, the eye; Dor. Fr.
"πτομαι.

'Oκλαδίας, ου, δ, a folding-stool, carried by servants for their musters, Aristoph. Eq. 1382.

'Orlàžio, adv. with bended knees, cowering down, crouching. From 'OKΛΑ'ZΩ, to fall on the knees, to sink down by bending the knees, Xen. Anab. vi, 1, 5; to sink on his haunches, said of a horse, Xen. Eq. xi, 3; to squat down, to cower down; to faint, fail, succumb; to sink from weariness, Soph. Œd. C. 19t.

"Oxlæois, sws, \hat{n} , a bending the knees, sitting on the heels. Fr. $\partial x \lambda \hat{\alpha} \zeta \omega$.

"Οκλασμα, ατος, τό, a bending the knees, a kind of Persian dance, in which the performers sunk down occasionally on their knees; see Meurs. de Saltat. Vet. Fr. ὀκλάζω.

'Οκναλέος, έα, έον, Poet. for δκνηgós. Fr. őκνος.

'Οκναλέως, adv. sluggishly, lazily, slowly. Fr. ὅκνος.

'Οκνείω, Π. v, 255, Poet. for 'Οχνέω, ω, f. ήσω, 1. a. ἄχνησα, to be slow, sluggish; & de xaipòs ην, ουκ ώκνει μετιέναι, he was not slow in despatching what the season required, Xen. Ag. ii, 1, 5; to be reluctant, to shrink from, Æschyl. Prom. 631; to be afraid of, Demosth. 702, 4; to be ashamed, timid; to hesitate; οὐκ ἄκνησε, did not hesitate, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 13; to procrastinate; to doubt; to shun or avoid; οὐδένα κίνδυνον οκνήσας Thior, shunning no proper danger, Demosth. 294, 4; to turn back, recant; 1. a. inf. oxvñoui, 1. a. pas. ἐκνήθην, Hippocr. Th. äzvos.

'Οκνηςία, ας, ή, sloth, laziness, sluggishness. From

'Oxνηςός, ά, όν, lazy, slow, sluggish; timid, pusillanimous, Thucyd. iv, 55; procrastinating; disagreeable; irksome to others, Soph. Œd. T. 834. Fr. ἄχνος. 'Οχνηςότεςον, more hesitatingly, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 6.

'Oxunçãs, adv. reluctantly, Xen. Anab. vii, 1.5.

'Οκνῆσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of

"OKNOΣ, ου, δ, tardiness, sluggishness, timidity; dulness; reluctance, aversion, Soph. Phil. 875; delay, Æschyl. S. Theb. 54; fear, Id. Ag. 981; fatigue.

'Οκνοῦσιν, 3. pl. pres. of ὀκνέω.
'Οκνώδης, εος, ὁ, ἡ, slothful, sluggish, cowardly. Fr. ὅκνος and εἶδος.

'Oπνῶσιν, 3. pl. pres. subj. of onνέω.

'Οκόθεν, Ion. for δπόθεν.

'Oκοῖα, Ion. for ὁποῖα. Sec ὁποῖος.

'Oχοῖος, Ion. for ὁποῖος, Herodt. ii, 175.

'Οκόσος, Ion. for δπόσος. 'Οκότε, Ion. for δπότε.

Οκότερος, Ion. for δινότερος, Herodt. ii, 82.

"Oxov, Ion. for δπου, where; δχου δή, where indeed.

"Oxeias, acc. pl. of öxeis.

'Oκριάω, ω, f. ήσω, to make sharp; to irritate; to exasperate; mid. to quarrel, Odys. xviii, 33. Fr. ὄκρις.

'OKPI'BĀΣ, αντος, δ, a kind of rostrum or upper part of the stage, on which the actor stood; the pulpit, Plat. Conv. 194, B; a ladder; a painter's easel; a battering-ram. Fr. ὄκεις and βαίνω.

'Oπρίδεις, όεσσα, όεν, having rugged or sharp points; rough; rugged, Il. xvi, 735; δπριδέσση Χθουλ τῆδε πελῶ, Æschyl. Prom. 251; sharp, pointed; revolting, horrific. Fr. ὅπρος.

"Oκρίς, 105, and δκρίδος, ή, a peak, summit, sharp prominence; the process of a bone, Hipp.; sharp, rugged; δκρίδα φάραγγα, Æschyl. Prom. 1018. Fr. ἄκρος. Όκριδωντο, Ερίς for δκριῶντο,

imperat. of ἐκριάω.

Οχεϊόεις, όεσσα, όεν, stiff with cold or fear; horrible, horrid; chilling, making one shudder; of horrid war, Il. ix, 64; dreadful; cruel, detestable, Il. vi, 344; for χευόεις, Poet. s. as χευερός, cold. Th. χεύος.

'Oχουοίσσης, gen. sing. f. of preced.

'Οκτάβλωμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄρτας,) a loaf of bread having eight bits or morsels scored on it, Hesiod. Opp. 440. Fr. ὀκτώ and βλωμός.

'Οκταδάκτυλος, ου, δ, ή, eightfingered. Fr. διτώ and δάκτυλος.

Όλτάεδρος, ου, δ, ή, having eight sides. Fr. δκτώ and έδρα.

'Οκταήμεςος, ου, δ, ή, eight days old; enduring eight days; happening on the eighth day. Fr. δατώ and ἡμέρα.

'Οκτάκις, adv. eight times. Fr.

'Οκτακισχίλιοι, αι, α, eight thousand. Fr. δκτάκις and χίλιοι.

'Οκτακισχίλιος, α, ον, eight thousand; δεκτακισχιλίη ἵστσος, as in English, a body of eight thousand horse, Herodt. vii, 85. Fr. δεκτάκις and χίλιοι.

'Οκτάκνημος, ου, δ, 'n, having eight spokes, said of a wheel. Fr. ὀκτώ and κνήμη.

'Οκτακόσιοι, σιαι, σια, eight hundred. Fr. δκτώ.

'Οκτάμετρος, ου, δ, ή, consisting of eight metres, of eight met-

rical feet. Fr. ἐκτώ and μί-

Οκταμηνιαίος, αία, αίον, born in the eighth month; born after eight months; also, ὀκτάμηνος, Xen. Cyn. vii, 6. Fr. ὀκτώ and μήν.

'Οκτάμηνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, eight months old, in the eighth month. οκτώ and μήν.

'Oxtaviavos, ou, d, a man's name, Octavian, Plut.

Οκτάπιδος, ou, i, n, Dor. for Ι οκτάπους.

'Οκτάπηχυς, εος, ό, ή, eight cubits high or long. Fr. ἀκτώ and any us.

'Οκταπλάσιος, ία, ιου, οτ όκταπλασίων, ονος, eight-fold, Aristoph. Eq. 70.

'Οχταπλασίων, gen. ονος, δ, ή, s. as foregoing.

'Oκταπόδης, ου, ό, having eight feet, Hesiod. Opp. 423; having many feet; a polypus; eight feet long. Fr. ὀκτῶ and ποῦς. Ὁκτᾶπους, οδος, ὁ, ἡ, having

eight feet; among the Scythians, a man whose whole possessions consisted of a yoke of oxen, i.e. eight feet and a cart. Fr. ὀκτώ and wous.

'Οκτάβριζος, ου, δ, ή, having eight roots; in general, with eight

points or antlers.

'Οκτάβρυμος, ου, δ, ἡ · ὀκτάςυμον, scil. ἄρμα, a chariot with eight poles, or having eight yoke of horses, Xen. Cyr. vi, 1, 27. Fr. δκτώ and δυμός.

'Οκταστάδιος, ου, i, i, being eight stadia long, Polyb. xxxiv, 12. Fr. οκτώ and στάδιον.

'Οκτάστυλος, ου, ό, ή, having eight pillars. Fr. ἐκτώ and στῦλος.

'Οκτάτονος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having eight feelers; ἕλικες ὀκτάτονοι, the eight arms which the cuttle-fish stretches out to catch its prey. Fr. oxtá and Triva.

'Oκταχῶς, adv. in eight ways. 'Oπτήςης, εος, adj. eight-fold; having eight benches of oars, Polyb. xvi, 3, 2. Fr. ἐκτώ and lestns.

'OKTΩ', oi, ai, τά, indecl., the number eight.

'Οπτωδάκτυλος, ου, ό, ή, having eight fingers. Fr. inru and δάκτυλος.

'Οκτωκαιδικα, οί, αί, τά, eighteen. Fr. exté, xai, and dixa.

'Οχτωχαιδιχαίτης, ιος, ους, ό, ή, being eighteen years old.

Οκτωκαιδικάδεαχμος, ου, δ, ή, weighing or worth eighteen

Fr.οκτωκαίδεκα drachmæ. and δεαχμή.

Oxtoxaidexaistns, sos, o, n, being eighteen years old. Fr. 1705. Οκτοκαιδεκαταΐος, αία, αΐον, on

the eighteenth day.

'Οκτωκαιδέκατος, άτη, ατον, the eighteenth. Fr. orrwraidira. Οκτωκαιδεκίτης, ου, ό, eighteen years old. Fr. ἀκτωκαίδεκα and Eros.

'Οκτωκαιδικίτις, ή, peculiar fem. of preced.

Οκτώμηνος, ου, ο, ή, of eight months. Fr. ολτώ and μήν. Ολτώπους, οδος, ο, ή, of eight

feet, Plat. Menex. 82, E. Fr. πούς.

"Oxχ' &, Dor. for ὅτε ἡ, when, etc.; önx', for önna, which see. Οκχέουτι, Dor. for δκχέουσι, which is for οχίουσι · ἀπροσόρατον οκχέοντι πόνον, they endure endless pain, Pind. Olymp. ii,

Οκχίω, ω, Dor. for ὀχίω, to bear, support, endure.

Όκχος, ου, h. Poet. for the sake of the measure, used for οχος, a chariot, wagon, vehicle, Pind. Olymp. vi, 39.

"Ozws, Dor. for onws, that, as, so that; thus; as often as; as long as.

"Oxwxa, old pf. to "xw, whence συνοχωκότε.

'Ολαί, ων, αί, a mixture of barley and salt, for sacrifices, Aristoph. Eq. 1167. See οὐλαί.

'Ολείζω, f. ίσω, Att. όλειῶ, Eurip. Hel. 228; to make happy; to pronounce or deem happy, Soph. Œd. T. 1529; to felicitate or congratulate any one on his good fortune, Eurip. Alc. 942. Fr. ön 605.

Ολειοδαίμων, ονος, ό, ή, born under a happy influence; happy, fortunate, successful, Il. iii, 182. Fr. öx Gins and δαίμων. Ολειόδωρος, ου, δ, ή, munificent,

generous, liberal. Fr. Ox Gios

and Sween.

Ολειοδώτης, ου, δ, also -δέτης, fem. -δωτις, ιδος, ή, bestower of bliss. Fr. "L Cios and didwui. Olliegyós, ou, i, in that produces happiness, prosperity, good fortune. Fr. oblios and leyov. 'Ολειόμοιρος, ου, ό, ή, having a

happy lot or fate. Fr. "LGios

and μοῖρα.

"Oxcios, ov, i, i, happy, Soph. Ed. T. 929; fortunate, Herodt. i, 32; prosperous, opulent; ολ εια.... ζωέμεναι, to live happily, Odys. vii, 148. Fr. oblos. 'Ολ διόφρων, eves, i, i, inclining or leaning to the rich. Fr. 626105 and φεήν.

"Ολ ειστος, η, ev, irreg. superl. of öz Gios.

'Ολδοδότειςα, ας, 'n, fem. of 'Ολδοδοτής, ῆςος, δ, and

Όλεοδότης, ου, ό, and όλεοδότειςα, n, a bestower of wealth; a bountiful giver, Eurip. Bacch. 564, 413. Fr. ολθος and δίδωμι.

'Ολ δοδότις, ιδος, n, fem. from preced. All from

'ΟΛΒΟΣ, ou, o, riches, opulence; happiness, Eurip. Orest. 334; good fortune, prosperity; "> % Cou ἐπιρρυέντος, Id. Med. 1226.

'Ολ 6οφόρος, ου, ό, ή, bringing wealth or happiness. Fr. 62605 and φέρω.

Ολέεσθαι, fut. inf. mid. to ὅλλυμι, Ion. for obsirbas.

Ολίεσκε, Epic lengthened, 3. sing. 2. a. act. of ολλυμι.

'Oléegnov, for ölegnov, 1. sing. 2. a. lengthened of ολίσκω, obsol., s. as όλέκω. Th. ὅλλυμι.

'Ολεθεία, ας, ή, destruction, ruin; scarcely used.

'Ολίθετος, ία, ιον, destructive, ruinous, pernicious, deadly, fatal, Π. xix, 294; ολέθριον βιόταν, Eurip. Med. 989; fatal, unfortunate; τάλαιν' ὀλεθεία, unhappy wretch, Soph. Trach. 875; Herodt. vi, 112. Fr. ολεθρος.

Ολεθείως, adv. destructively, ruinously, mortally. Fr. preced.

"Ολεθρος, ου, δ, ruin, destruction, perdition, Thucyd. vii, 27; pestilence; death; also, one who is the scourge or destruction of his country, Demosth. 119, 8; 582, 1; öledeos yieovres, Aristoph. Lys. 325; Æschyl. Choëph. 849; οὐκ εἰς ὅλεθρον, the mischief take you, plague take thee, perdition seize thee, Soph. Œd. Τ. 430; σφιν καὶ πασιν δλίθουν πείρατ' εφήπτο, destruction is near to all, Odys. xxii, 33. Th. ὅλλυμι.

'Ολεί, 2. sing. fut. mid. to ολλυμι. 'Ολείται, 3. sing. f. m. of ὅλλυμι, f. όλουμαι, όλη, όλειται.

"Uxersy, impf. act. Ion., and 'Ολίκοντας, acc. pl. part. pres. of ὀλέχω.

'Ολίκοντο, 3. pl. impf. pas. Ion. of oxina.

Ολίπεανον, ου, τό, s. as ώλίπ**εα**vov, the point of the elbow, Aristoph. Pac. 443; in Anatomy, a process of the os humeri, Galen.

'Oxinu, Poet., s. as ὅλλυμι, to destroy, Il. xvi, 17; to ruin, Soph. Antig. 1276; Tivos àuπλακίας ποινά σ' ολέκει; for what trespass is the punishment inflicted upon you? Æschyl. Prom. 579; Wellauer reads ποινας ολέκη. It is used in the pres. and impf. only.

'Ολίσαι, 1. a. inf. act. to ολλυμι. 'Ολίσας, ασα, αν, part. 1. a. opt. act. to δλλυμι.

'Ολέσεια, ας, ε, 1. a. opt. Æolic of ολλυμι.

'Ολέσειε, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. of ὄλλυμι.

'Olsonrwe, ogos, o, n, bringing destruction on mankind. Fr. ολλυμι and ανής.

'Ολέσης, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. to όλλυμι, f. όλέσω.

'Ολίσθαι, 2. a. inf. m. of the same

'Oliviculos, ou, i, i, destroying or breaking in pieces the clods. Fr. όλλυμι and βωλος.

Oheribne, neos, o, n, and

'Ολεσίθηρος, ου, δ, ή, destroying wild beasts, Eurip. Phan. 668. Fr. Ing.

Όλεσίμεςοτος, ου, δ, ή, destroying mortals, Orph. Fr. βεότος.

'Ολεσιτύραννος, ου, ό, 'n, Poet. ολεσσιτύραννος, destroying tyrants. Fr. όλλυμι and τύραννος. 'Ολίσκω, collateral form of όλλυ-

Ολεσσα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. Ion. and Poet. for and and 'Ολίσσαι, 1. a. inf. Poet., and 'Ολίσσας, αντος, part. 1. a. act. Poet. of "λλυμι.

Olegos, Epic for Llegs, 3. sing. 1. a. act. to ὅλλυμι.

"Oderoei, Epic for oderei, 3. fut. act. to "AAUMI.

'Ολίσση, Poet. for δλίση, 3. sing.

1. a. subj. act. of the same. 'Ολίσω, f. act. to ὅλλυμι.

'Ολέτειςα, ας, ή, a female destroyer; and

'Ολετής, ῆςος, δ, a destroyer, a murderer, a slayer, Il. xviii, 114. Fr. ὅλλυμι.

Όλίω, ω, obsol., for which ολλυμι is used; from ολέω are derived the tenses ολέσω, ώλεσα, ολώλεκα, and thence ολέχω and ολέσχω.

Οληαι, Ion. for ολη, Il. iii, 417, 2. sing. 2. a. subj. m. of ολλυμι, 2. a. m. ωλόμην, 2. pf. ωλα, by redupl. ὄλωλα, I am ruined or undone. Fr. ὅλλυμι.

Όληλυχνία, ας, ή, a whole candlestick or lamp-stand.

'Ολίγα, pl. n. g., and

'Ολίγαι, αί, pl. fem. g. of δλίγος.

'ΟλΥγαιμία, ας, ή, a scarcity of blood. Fr. oxiyos and alua. 'Ολιγάχις, adv. seldom, rarely, Aristot. Poet. 4. Fr. ohiyos.

'Ολιγάμπελος, ου, δ, ή, scant of vines. Fr. ολίγος and ἄμπε-

'Ολιγανθεωπία, ας, ή, a want of inhabitants, thinness of population, Xen. Mem. ii, 7, 2. From 'Ολιγάνθεωπος, ου, δ, ή, thinly peopled, having few inhabitants. Fr. ολίγος and ανθρωπος.

'Ολιγάριστίά, ας, ή, a scanty meal. Fr. odíyos and agiotov. 'Ολιγάρκεια, as, n, the being contented with a little. Fr. δλίγος and ἀρκέω.

'Ολίγαςχέομαι, only pas., to be governed by a few, be subject to an oligarchy. Fr. oxiyos and aexw.

'Ολιγαρχέω, ω, f. ήσω, to rule by an oligarchy; whence δλιγαςχοῦντες, a few leaders governing a state; δλιγαρχεῖσθαι, to be under the government of a few, Xen. Ath. ii, 17; ολιγαρχούμενος, μένη, μενον, governed by an oligarchy, Thucyd. viii, 76, 91. Fr. oliyos and aexń.

Όλιγάςχης, ου, ό, a member of an oligarchy, an oligarch. Same Th.

'Ολιγαρχία, ας, Ιοπ. -ίη, ίης, ή, an oligarchy, or government of a few nobles or leaders, Herodt. iii, 82; Thucyd. i, 19. Fr. ολίγος and ἀρχή.

Όλιγαςχικός, ή, όν, pertaining to the government of a few, Thucyd. viii, 72; oligarchical, aiming at an oligarchy, Plat. Polit. viii, 551, E; 552, D; opposed Same Th. to δημοτικός.

'Ολιγαςχικῶς, adv. after the manner of an oligarchy, Plat. Polit. viii, 555, A. Same Th. 'Ολίγαεχούμενος, part. of όλιγαεχέω.

'Ολιγαχόθεν, adv. from a few places, Herodt. iii, 96.

δλίγος and θθεν. 'Ολἴγἄχοῦ, adv. at few places. 'Ολιγήμερος, ου, δ, ή, of few days,

in a few days; ολιγήμεροι θνήσχουσι, they die in the course of a few days, Aret.

'Ολιγηπελέω, s. as όλιγοπελέω, to be feeble, faint, Odys. xix, 356. See όλιγοπελέω.

'Ολιγησελής, έος, weak, feeble, exhausted. Hence

'Ολιγηπελία, ή, and, Ionic,

'Ολιγησελίη, ης, ή, a failure of strength, weakness, imbecility, Odys. v, 468; Poet. Fr. δλί

yes and wilw.

'Ολιγήζης, εος, δ, ή, Nicand. Ther. 284, careless, unprepared. Fr. ολίγος and ἄρω. (?)

ΟΛΙΓ

'Ολιγήριος, ου, ό, ή, ε. αε όλίγος,

'Ολ' γηςοσίη, ή, deficiency of arable land. Fr. ohiyos and ago.

'Ολιγησίπυος, ου, ό, ή, having a small corn-bin. Fr. ohiyos and σιπύα.

'Ολίγιστος, η, ον, the fewest; the smallest, the least, very small, Il. xix, 223; superl. of olives. 'Ολίγιστον, neut. used adverbially, very rarely, Plat. Polit. ix, 587, B; δι δλιγίστων, in a very small degree, Id. Ep. vii, 351, D.

Ολιγόδιος, ου, ο, h, of short duration, short-lived. Fr. ohiyos and Bios.

Όλιγόγονος, ου, ό, ή, producing but few; unfruitful; barren, Herodt. iii, 108. Fr. ολίγος and yoves.

Ολιγοδάπανος, ου, ό, ή, expending little, frugal. Fr. ολίγος and δαπάνη.

'Ολιγοδεής, έεος, έους, δ, ή, wanting but little, moderate. Fr. δλίγος and δέομαι.

Ολιγοδράνεω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to be capable of doing little, to be without strength; to be faint, feeble, Il. xv, 246; to be near death. Fr. olivos and beairw.

Ολιγοδρανής, έος, ό, ή, being without power to act, feeble, imbecile, Aristoph. Av. 686; unwarlike, unmanly. Fr. δλίγος and δεάω.

Όλιγοδεανία, ας, ή, weakness, feebleness, imbecility, Æschyl. Prom. 547. Same Th.

'Ολιγοέτης, εος, of few years. Hence

'Ολιγοετία, ας, ή, fewness of years, youth, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 3. Fr. oxiyos and Eros.

'Ολίγοι, ων, οί, nom. pl. of ολίγος, the chief men, with the article, οί ολίγοι, Matthiæ, Gr. Gram. § 268.

'Ολιγοκάλἄμος, ου, having few or small reeds; compar. ολιγοκαλαμώτερος, Theophr. C. Pl. iv, 11, 4. Fr. ολίγος and κάλαμoς.

'Ολιγόκας πος, ου, δ, h, having little fruit. Fr. odiyos and xae-

Όλιγομαθής, έος, ό, ή, having learned little. Fr. ohigos and μανθάνω.

Όλιγόμισθος, ου, δ, ή, receiving A 4*

little pay, Plat. Ep. vii, 348, A. Fr. mielos.

'Ολίγον, adv. little, almost. Fr.δλίγος.

'Ολιγόξυλος, ου, ό, ή, with little wood. Fr. oliyos and gulor. 'Oliyómais, aidos, i, n, having

few children, Plat. Legg. xi, 930, A. Fr. wais.

'Ολιγοπελίω, and όλιγηπελίω, ω, to have little power, to be feeble; to be almost dead; δλιγηπελέων, having little life in him, Il. xv, 24; τίη δὶ σὺ....ἦσ' όλιγηπιλίω»; why are you sitting in this feeble state? Il. xv. 245. Fr. olivos and wilw.

'Ολιγοπελία, ας, ή, weakness, want of strength. Same Th. 'Ολιγόπιστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, not deserving credit or confidence; also, incredulous, of little faith, N. T. Fr. δλίγος and πίστις. Not classical.

'Ολιγοποιέω, ω, f. ήσω, to diminish; to reduce to a few. Fr. ολίγος and ποιέω.

'Ολιγοποσία, ας, ή, moderation in drinking. Fr. 321yos and wive. 'Ολιγοπεάγμων, ονος, δ, ἡ, eňgaged in trifling pursuits. Fr.

δλίγος and πεάσσω. 'OAI'TOE, iyn, iyov, (opposed to πολύς,) few, little; small, trifling, insignificant; slender; of ολίγοι, ων, the few, i. e. the nobles who govern the state; ολίγον, a little, scarcely at all; ολίγον is often used adverbially, as in Il. v, 800; in gen. δλίγου χεόνου, in a little, supply διά. ολίγου δεί, it wants little, almost; δλίγου σε κύνες διεδηλάσαντο, the dogs had nearly devoured you, Odys. xiv, 37; ολίγου πάνυ ἀπωλόμην, I had like to have perished, Aristoph. Acharn. 348 ; δι' δλίγου, ὶξ δλίyou, for a short time, suddenly; from a short distance; in dat. ir δλίγω, scil. χεόνω, in a little time, Dem. Olynth. iii, 20; also, nearly, briefly; in acc. δλίγον χεόνον, for a little while ; κατ' δλίγον, παρ' όλίγον, gradually. nearly, by little and little, Thucyd. i, 60; μετ' ολίγον, shortly after; in a small space; in rou zατ' ὀλίγον, by degrees, gradually; δι' ὀλίγων, in a few

'Oxigosberńs, ios, i, n, having little strength, weak, feeble. Fr. oxigos and obisos.

words.

'Ολιγοσιτία, ας, ή, restricted or moderate diet. Fr. oiros. Ολίγοστίχία, ας, ή, the consist-

ing of few lines. From 'Ολιγόστιχος, ου, ό, ή, consisting of few lines or verses. Fr. iliyes and origes.

'Ολίγοστός, ή, όν, being one out of a few, very few, Soph. Antig. 621; accompanied by few; also, the smallest, least. Fr. odiyos. Ολιγότης, ητος, ή, fewness; smallness, Plat. Theæt. 158, D; shortness. Fr. δλίγος.

Ολιγοτιμία, ας, ή, slight estima-

tion or honor. Fr. τιμή. Όλιγοτοχίω, ω, f. ήσω, to bring forth few or seldom. Fr. τίπτω. 'Ολιγοτεόφος, ου, δ, h, taking or giving little food or nourishment, nutritive. Fr. τείφω.

'Ολίγου, used as adv., for the most part, almost; frequently without der or derv · oxiyou inauτοῦ ἐπελαθόμην, Plat. Apol. 1. Fr. odíyos. See next.

'Ολίγου δείν, to fall short of, to be a little deficient, nearly, Dem. de Coron.

'Ολιγόϋδρος, ου, δ, κ, having little humidity, Theophr. H. Pl. vi, 7, 6. Fr. υδωρ.

'Ολιγοχόος, ου, yielding but little, Theophr. viii, 4. Fr. χέω.

Ολιγοφόρος, ου, ό, ή, that bears little; said of weak wine, that will bear but little water. Φέρω.

Ολιγόφεων, ονος, δ, ή, having a

weak mind. Th. φεήν. Ολιγόφυλλος, ου, ό, ή, having few leaves. Fr. φύλλον.

Ολιγοχοεδία, ας, ή, the having few strings. Fr. χορδή.

Ολιγοχεόνιος, ου, ό, ή, of short duration, lasting but a little while, Herodt. i, 38; Xen. Cyr. iv, 2, 19. Fr. ολίγος and χεό-

Όλιγοψυχίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to be pusillanimous, to have a weak or timid mind. Fr. δλιγόψυχος. Ολιγοψυχία, ας, ή, pusillanimity, meanness of spirit. From

'Ολιγόψῦχος, ου, ό, ή, pusillanimous, N. T.; timid, feebleminded, faint-hearted. Fr. 321vos and Juxń.

'Ολιγόω, ω, f. ώσω, to lessen, reduce in numbers, LXX.

'Ολιγωρεί, pres. ind. contract. of 'Ολιγωείω, ῶ, f. ήσω, 1. a. ἀλιγώρισα, to have but little regard, to pay no attention to, to neglect; to omit to do; to despise; used with a genitive, Xen. Mem. ii, 4; and

'Ολιγώς ησις, ιως, ή, and 'Ολιγωςία, ας, ή, carelessness, v, 9; iv odiyweia moistodai, to slight, to hold in little estimation, Thucyd. vii; zarà The της ολιγωείας άξίαν, according to the measure of the offence or crime, Demosth. 249, penult. Fr. ohiyos and Bea.

Ολίγωςος, ου, ό, ή, lightly esteeming, slighting; paying but little attention, negligent, careless; haughty, Herodt. iii, 89; Demosth. 1357, 25. Fr. δλίγη and Lea.

Ολιγώςως, adv. negligently, carecontemptuously. lessly, preced.

'Ολίζων, ονος, δ, ή, small; less; τὸ ὀλίζον, a little, Lycophr. Cassandr. 627. Fr. oxiyes.

'Ολικός, ή, όν, entire, general, universal. Fr. %λος.

Ολικῶς, adv. wholly, universally. Same Th.

'Ολισθαίνω (scarcely used; the present in use, by the Attic writers; but Aristoph. Ran. 690, has odirfovoi. "Passow, Lex., gives a pf. ωλίσθηκα, without any authority." Dunb.), or -άνω, f. ολισθήσω (from. obsol. ολισθέω), to slip, to fall, to slide; to be weak, Xen. Anab. iii, 5, 6; Aristoph. Ran. 690; 2. aor. äλισθον, Soph. Electr. 736; inf. όλισθείν · 1. a. ωλίσθησα. Th. όλισθος.

Ολισθάνει, 3. sing. pres. ind. act.

'Ολισθάνω. See όλισθαίνω.

'Ολισθέω, ω, f. ήσω, to fall, to slip; hence ολισθείν, pres. inf., or, as some think, 2. a. inf. from ωλισθον, and Ion. ολισθον, 2. a. act. No such present is found.

"Ολισθε, Ion. for ωλισθε, from ολισθαίνω, slipped in running, I. xxiii, 774.

Ολισθήις, εσσα, εν, slippery, sliding; s. as ολισθηρός, ά, όν.

'Ολίσθημα, ἄτος, τό, a slip, a fall; a false step; ruin. Fr. ολισθος. Ολισθηςãs, gen. sing. of

Ολισθηρός, ά, όν, subject to fall, liable to slip; prone to; slippery, Xen. Anab. iv, 3, 5; unsteady; causing another to slip or fall; dangerous; ¿λισθηςès οίμος, a dangerous plan, Pind. Pyth. ii, 175. Same Th.

'Ολισθήσας, ασα, αν, part. 1. a. act. of oxioties.

Όλισθογνωμονίω, to make a slip or error in judgment. ολισθάνω and γνώμη.

'Ολισθών, 2. a. part. of ολισθάνω. "ΟΛΙΣΘΟΣ, ov, o, a slip, a fall heedlessness, disregard, Thucyd. in a slippery place; slipperi-

ness; a disaster; a dislocation, Hippocr. 852, A.

'Ολκαΐος, αία, αΐον, that is dragged or slipped along, trailed, drawn along ; όλκαῖον τό, a slip for drawing a vessel along; a large vessel or bathing-tub. Fr. Έλχω.

'Ολκάς, ἄδος, ή, a vessel of burden, a transport-ship, Thucyd. vii, 7; a merchant-ship, Xen. Anab. i, 4, 6; any vessel; as an adj. (like λογάς, μονάς, etc.), for όλκαῖος, and hence σκάφος όλκάς, for δλκάς alone. Hence, in English, HULK. Fr. έλκω.

'Ολκεύς, έως, δ, one who draws or drags nets, a fisherman. έλχω.

'Oλzń, ñs, h, a drawing out or prolonging; a draught, Plut.; a drag; attraction, attractive power or leaning to, inclination; impulse; weight, Dioscor. Lib. i, 32; Theophr. de Lap. 10; force, strength; a drachma; a dram weight; ὁχόσον δραχμῆς ilans, to the weight of a dram, Galen. Th. Lxw.

'Ολκήεις, ήεσσα, ñεν, drawing; weighing, weighty, weighed. Same Th.

Ολκιον, ου, τό, a basin or laver, a copper vessel, a large bowl; the keel or the rudder of a ship. Fr. έλκω.

'Ολκοί, ων, οί, machines, placed on rollers, by which vessels are drawn up on the land, and from the land down to the sea, Herodt. ii, 159; Thucyd. iii, 15. Fr. έλκω.

Όλκός, οῦ, ὁ, a drawing lengthwise; a furrow, Aristoph. Thesm. 779; the track or mark of any body that is drawn or dragged along; the track of a ship, the trail of a serpent, etc.; an aqueduct; a weight; a strap or thong by which any thing is drawn; the rein of a bridle; the train of garments; the whole body of a man or of any animal; a sort of spider; the name of a plant. Same Th.

'Ολκός, κ, όν, drawing, dragging, Plat. Polit. vii, 521, D. Same

"Ολληαι, Ion. and Poet. 2. a. subj. mid. of ὅλλῦμι, hence όληαι, Ion. contract. όλη, 2. a. subj. mid.

'Ολλυμένοιο, gen. sing. Ion. part. pres. pas. of

"ΟΛΛΥΜΙ, δαλύω, δαίω, obsol. f. δλίσω, sometimes by elision and contraction & ... Soph. Ed. T.

448; Id. Phil. 1374; to ruin, destroy, cut off, slay; to annihilate; to lose, Dumór, one's life, Il. i, 203; 1. a. ωλεσα, pf. ολώλεκα, 2. pf. ολωλα, I am undone, I die; mid. ὄλλῦμαι, to be destroyed, to perish; δλοίατο, Ion. for ὅλοιντο, 3. pl. opt.; fut. mid. ὁλοῦμαι, 2. a. m. ωλόμην, 2. a. inf. m. ολέσθαι. See the It has no Epic form δλέκω. passive voice. The part. 2. aor. ολόμενος, Poet οὐλόμενος, Il. i, 2, is used generally with an active signification, destructive; also, wretched, undone, Odys. xviii, 273; pernicious, ruinous; ἐλλύς, part. pres., Il. xi, 83.

'Ολλύς, λῦσα, λύν, pres. part. of foregoing.

Όλλυω, f. ύσω, the inf. 1. aor. is found in Homer with the penult. long, ὀλλῦσαι Τρῶας, Il. viii, 449. See "λλυμι.

Ολμειός, οῦ, ὁ, Holmeius, a river in Helicon, in Baotia, so called from Holmeius, the son of Sisyphus; also, a mortar.

"OΛMOΣ, ou, ô, a mortar, a trough, Aristoph. Vesp. 201; Herodt. i, 200; ὅλμον δ' ώς, as a mortar, Il. xi, 147; a pestle; the hollow of the tripod on which the Pythoness sat; hence, in %2. μω κοίμασθαι, to prophesy; the mouth-piece of a flute; the trunk of the body; a kind of cup; metaphor. stupid. Fr. ἀλίω.

'Ολογεάμματος, ου, δ, ή, written with all the words at full length, i. e. not abbreviated. Fr. 6205 and γεάφω.

'Ολογεάφεω. ω, f. ήσω, to write out at full length or entire, i. e. without omitting any part. Fr. όλος and γεάφω.

'Ολόεις, όεσσα, όεν, destructive, ruinous; s. as ολοός, Soph. Trach. 518. Fr. ὅλλυμι.

'Ολοή, ης, ή, dat. pl. Ion. ολοήσι, of ολοός, ή, όν.

'OΛΟΘΟΥ'PION, holothurium, ου, τό, a kind of zoöphyte or seaanimal, resembling a sponge.

Ολόθρευσις, εως, ή, destruction, ruin, extermination; loss; and 'Ολοθρευτής, ου, δ, a destroyer, a murderer, exterminator, N. T., 1 Cor. x, 10. From

'Ολοθρεύω, for ολεθρεύω, f. εύσω, to bring destruction, to lay waste, destroy; to lose; pf. pas. ἀλόθρευμαι, σαι, ται, Hebr. xi, 28. Τh. ὅλλυμι.

Ολοίατο, Ion. for ολοιντο, 3. pl. 2. a. opt. m. of ὄλλυμι, may they perish; frequently used by the Attic poets, Æschyl. S. Theb.

'Ολοιός, ή, όν, ruinous, destructive; Poet. for ¿λοός. Fr. öλ-

Ολοίτροχος, οτ δλοίτροχος, ου, δ, n, completely round, as a wheel; round; as subst., a large round rock, such as besieged people rolled down upon their assailants, Herodt. viii, 52. Fr. 8205 and τροχός, or, according to some, from odoos. See odooiteoxos.

'Ολοκας πόω, ω, f. ώσω, to burn a sacrifice or victim entire, LXX. Fr. όλος and καρπόω. Hence

Ολοκάςπωμα, ἄτος, τό, a sacrifice in which the victim was consumed whole. Fr. preced.

Όλοκάρπωσις, εως, ή, a making a burnt-offering, LXX.

Όλοκαυστέω, οr όλοκαυτέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, Xen. Cyr. viii, 3, 11, to burn a whole victim; to burn entire; to burn; pf. pas. ώλοκαύ-

'Ολόκαυστον, ου, τό, a whole burnt-offering, a holocaust. Fr. όλος and καυστόν. Hence

'Ολόκαυστος, οr όλόκαυτος, ου, ό, ή, burnt whole, wholly consumed. 'Ολοκαυτίω. See όλοκαυστίω.

'Ολοκαυτίζω. See όλοκαυστέω. 'Ολόκαυτος, ου, ό, ή, burnt whole; as subst. τὸ ὁλόκαυτον, a burntoffering.

[•]Ολοχαυτόω, ῶ, ƒ. ώσω, s. as όλοκαυτέω.

'Ολοκαύτωμα, ἄτος, τό, a victim or sacrifice which was burnt whole; whole burnt-offerings, LXX. and N. T.; and

'Ολοκαύτωσις, εως, ή, the bringing of a burnt-offering, LXX. Fr. ολος and καίω.

Όλοκληςία, ας, ή, entireness, wholeness, of a thing in all its parts; soundness, perfection, N. T. Fr. blos and klneos.

'Ολόκληςος, ου, δ, ή, complete, entire, N. T.; obtaining all as sole heir, inheriting the whole; the whole, Dioscor. i, 11; universal; sound in all its parts, irreproachable, Plat. Tim. 44, C. Fr. blos and klngos.

'ΟΛΟΚΩΝΙ'ΤΙΣ, ίδος, ή, a kind of wild pot-herb, supposed to be cyperus esculentus.

'Ολόλἴθος, ου, δ, ή, consisting wholly of stone. Fr. "Los and λίθος.

Όλολυγή, ης, η, and ολόλυγμα, ἄτος, τό, the wail for the dead; the cries of women performing a sacrifice; ¿λολυγη, with a shout,

R. vi, 301; with shouting for joy, Eurip. Med. 1173; sometimes, but rarely, howling; lamentation, Aristot. Av. 222; outcry of grief, shricking, Eurip. Orest. 1136. Fr. δλολύζω.

'Ολόλυγμα, ατος, τό, a loud cry, usually of joy. Fr. ὀλολύζω. 'Ολολυγμός, οῦ, ὁ, the howling of

women; a joyful shout, Æschyl. S. Theb. 250; of grief, Choëph. 386; and

'Ολολδγών, ῶνος, ὁ, any loud cry; a croaking; the twittering bird or swallow, Lycophr. From

'OΛΟΛΥΖΩ, f. υξω, to raise the wail for the dead; to howl, Æschyl. Eum. 995; to shriek; to lament; to call upon the gods with loud cries, Odys. iii, 450; to shout for joy, Odys. xxii, 411; to bawl with a loud voice, Demosth. 313, 20; l. a. ωλόνυξα, l. a. imperat. δλόλυζον, άτω, f. m. δλολύζομαι, pf. pas. ωλόλυνμαι.

'Ολομελής, έος, δ, ή, having whole limbs, not mutilated. Fr. όλος and μίλος.

*Ολόμην, όλοντο, Epic for ώλοντο, 2. a. mid. of όλλυμι.

"Ολον, τό, (scil. εἰπεῖν,) to say all in one word, Theophr. i, edit. Newton; also, the universe, Plat. 994, C.

²Ολοντο, 3. pl. 2. a. m. Ion. for ωλοντο, of ὅλλυμι.

'Ολόξηρος, α, ον, entirely or wholly dry. Fr. ξηρός.

'Ολοοίτεοχος, ου, δ, 'n, Poet. for δλοότεοχος, destroying as it runs, a destructive roller; πέτεαι δλοοίτεοχοι, round stones, Theocr. xxii, 49; Π. xiii, 137; epithet of a rock. See Buttmann's Lexil. § 83. Fr. τείχω. See, also, δλοίτεοχοι

ολοίτεοχος.

Ολοός, ή, όν, destructive, deadly; murderous, ruthless, Il. xiv, 139; malignant, willing to destroy, Il iii, 363; rufned, undone, Eschyl. Pers. 923; com-

p ir. δλοώτειος, superl. δλοώτατος, which Homer has construed with a feminine noun; δλοώτατος όδμή, the very rank smell, Odys. iv, 442. Fr. ὅλλυμι.

'Ολοί τουνα, acc. sing. of

'Oλοέτοων, ονος, δ, h, (1) evilminded, having an evil purpose, plotting; destructive; poisonous, Il. ii, 723; but, (2) δλοόφοων, possessing an entire or sound mind, intelligent; sagacious, Odys. i, 52. Fr. δλος and φρήν. 'Ολοπόρτοςος, ου, δ, κ, wholly of purple, all in purple. Fr. δλος

and ποςφύςα.

'Ολόπτιρος, ου, δ, π, having the wings entire, as bees, wasps, bats, etc. Fr. όλος and πτιρόν.

'Ολόπτω, f. όψω, to pluck, pluck off; to strip off, to peel; as if from λίπω, the same. Hence, perhaps, in English, TO LOP.

Ολόριζος, ου, δ , \dot{n} , and $\dot{\delta}\lambda\dot{\delta}\dot{\rho}\dot{\rho}\dot{\iota}\zeta_{0}\varsigma$, with all the roots, LXX. Fr.

όλος and ρίζα.

'Ολόρριζος, ου, ό, h, s. as preced. "ΟΛΟΣ, "λη, "λον, the whole, all, universal, whole, entire; solid; mere, unmixed; τὸ ὅλον, τῷ ὅλω, and rois o'loss, wholly, totally, entirely; τὸ ὅλον and τὰ ὅλα, the whole world, the universe, Plat. Lys. 214, Β; διαφέρει δὲ όλον που καὶ τὸ πᾶν, Id. Legg. xiii, 944, D; ως τὸ ὅλον εἰπεῖν, to sum up all in one word; τὰ όλα (πράγματα), the whole affairs of state, or the entire government, Demosth. 234, 25. See, also, under Thor. Hence, in English, WHOLE.

"Ολος, ου, δ, the black liquor of the cuttle-fish, Lat. sepia; s. as Θόλος.

Ολοσηρικός, ή, όν, wholly of silk. Fr. ὅλος and σηρικός.

Odogidness, ou, i, n, all of iron, Diod. Sic. Fr. gidness.

'Ολόστεος, ου, δ, 'n, all of bone. Fr. οκος and δστέον.

'Ολόστιου, ου, τό, the name of a plant, perhaps holosteum umbellatum.

"Ολοσφος, ου, ό, a leathern sack, Nicand. Ther. Fr. όλος and όσφη.

'Ολοσφῦρᾶτος, Dor. for ὁλοσφύρητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, forged or wrought
with a hammer, solid; made of
solid gold, silver, brass, or other
metal, (according to its subsequent noun,) in opposition to cast
and hollow metals, LXX. Fr.
ὅλος and σφύρα.

'Ολοσφυρήλατος. See όλοσφύρα-

'Ολοσφύρητος. See όλοσφύρατος. 'Ολοσχέρεια, ας, ή, entireness, Strab. ii. Fr. όλοσχερής.

'Ολοσχειρής, ίος, δ, ή, entire, whole, sound, complete. Fr. όλος and σχειρός.

Ολοσχερῶς, adv. altogether, wholly, completely, entirely. Fr. preced.

'Ολόσχιστος, ου, δ, ή, entirely cut, Plat. Polit. 279, D. Fr. όλος and σχίζω.

OΛΟΣΧΟΙ, ων, οί, the stems or foot-stalks by which apples, pears, etc., are connected with

the tree.

'Ολόσχοινος, ου, δ, a kind of rush used in making baskets; juncus mariscus.

'Ολοτελής, έος, δ, ἡ, quite, complete, wholly finished, accomplished, perfect. Fr. ὅλος and τέλος.

'Ολοτελῶς, adv. entirely, completely. Same Th.

'Ολότης, ητος, ή, wholeness, entireness, Aristot. Metaphys. Fr. όλος.

'Ολότροχος, δ, s. as δλοίτροχος. 'Ολοῦμαι, f. m. of ὄλλυμι.

'Ολοφλυγδών, όνος, ή, a pimple, a pustule; a blister; and

'Ολοφλυκτίς, ίδος, ή, the same. Fr. ὅλος and φλύζω.

'Ολοφυδνός, ή, όν, sad, lamentable, deplorable. Fr. φύρομαι.

'Ολοφύρᾶτο, Ion. for ωλοφύρατο, 3. sing. 1. a. mid. of δλοφύρομαι. 'Ολοφυρμός, οῦ, ὁ, a sobbing, lamentation, Thucyd. vii, 71, 75; also, a plaintive song to soothe grief.

"ΟΛΟΦΤ POMAI, dep. used mostly in the present, f. δλοφυροῦμαι, 1. α. ἀλοφῦράμηη, to sob aloud, Π. xv, 114; to lament, deplore, Π. viii, 245; to cry out with grief; to weep; to take pity upon, with gen., Π. viii, 202; to entreat with tears, Π. xxiii, 75; to bewail, part. aor. pas. δλοφυρθείς, Thucyd. vi, 78. Hence

'Ολόφυςσις, εως, ή, s. as δλοφυςμός, lamentation, bewailing, Thucyd. ii, 51; and

'Ολοφυρτικός, ή, όν, querulous, given to making complaints, Aristot. Eth.; plaintive. Fr. φύρομαι.

'Ολοφωΐος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, destructive, pernicious, ruinous, Odys. iv, 410; crafty, malicious; χύων δλοφωΐα είδως, an impudent scoundrel, Id. xvi, 248. Fr. ὅλλυμι and φως.

'Ολόφωνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, loud-voiced, full-voiced. Fr. ὅλος and φωνή. 'Ολόχαλκος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, all of brass. Fr. χαλκός.

'Ολόχευσος, ου, ό, ή, all of gold. Fr. χευσός.

'Ολό \sqrt{v} χος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, with or from the whole soul. Fr. ὅλος and \sqrt{v} χή.

'Ολοώτερος, compar., and ολοώτατος, superl. of ολοός.

"O ΛΙΙΙΙ, 25, 5, and Dor. όλπα, an oil-flask or cruise, a leathern sack or vessel to hold oil.

"Ολπις, 10ς, and 1δος, ή, s. as δλ. πη, Callim.

Ολυμπας, ου, ό, a man's name, Olympas.

'Ολυμπία, ας, h, the name of a city, Olympia, Xen. Anab. v, 3, 8; where were celebrated the games called

'Ολύμπια, ων, τά, (άγωνίσματα,) the Olympic games, in honor of Jupiter Olympus; (iseá,) the Olympic festival. Fr. "Olum-Tos. See preced.

'Ολυμπιάδες, αί, the goddesses, as inhabiting Olympus; 'Ολυμπιάδας ἐλαίας, Olympian olivetrees.

'Ολυμπιάζε, adv. to Olympia. See Oncale.

'Ολυμπιακός, ή, όν, Olympic.

'Ολυμπιάς, άδος, ή, an Olympiad, or period of four years; a victory in the Olympic games; pl. 'Ολυμπιάδες also, 'Ολυμπίας, ου, δ, (ἄνεμος,) the west-northwest wind; also, Olympias, the wife of Philip of Macedon. Fr. 'Ολυμπία.

'Ολυμπίασι, dat. pl. of preced., at or during the Olympic games; at Olympia.

'Ολυμπιείον, or 'Ολυμπίειον, τό, the temple of Olympian Jupiter. Fr. 'Ολύμπιος.

'Ολυμπικός, ή, όν, Olympian; of Olympus. Th. "Ολυμπος.

'Ολυμπιονίκας, α, δ, Dor. for 'Ολυμπιονίκης, ου, δ, a victor in the Olympic games. Fr. vinn. Ολυμπιόνικος, ου, δ, h, the same. Fr. 'Ολύμπια and νικάω.

'Ολύμπιος, α, ον, Olympic, belonging to the Olympic games; epithet of Jupiter, 'Ολύμπιος Ζεύς, Soph. Trach. 274.

"ΟΛΥΜΠΟΣ, ου, δ, Olympus, a high mountain of Thessaly, the seat of the gods; also, heaven, Eurip. Orest. 976; Soph. Œd.

'Ολυνθάζω, f. άσω, to impregnate the flower of the female palmtree with the male pollen, Theophr. C. Pl. ii, 9, 15.

"OAYNΘOΣ, ov, ¿, an unripened fig, Herodt. i, 193; also, Olynthus, a city of Pallene, Xen. Hist. v, 2, 11.

'Ολυνθοφοςέω, ω, f. ήσω, to bear untimely figs. Fr. ολυνθος and φέρω.

"OATPA, as, h, (generally in pl.,) a kind of corn or grain like spelt, Il. v, 196; wild oats.

'Ολυςιτης, ου, δ, oaten bread or cake.

'Ολώϊος, ία, ιον, pernicious, noxious, Hesiod. Theog. 591. Th. δλλυμι. 119

"Ολωλα, ας, ε, Att. by redupl. from ωλα, 2. pf., and hence 'Ολώλη, 3. sing. subj. 2. pf. of

"Ολωνται, 2. a. m. subj. to ολίω. 'Ολως, adv. altogether, generally; universally; in fine, Demosth. 760, 14; entirely, Plat. Phil. 36, A. Th. bas.

'Oμά, nom. pl. n. g. of δμός. But 'Oμã, adv., Dor. for ὁμῆ, var. read., Pind. Olymp. iii, 22.

'Ομάγυεις, Dor. for δμήγυεις.

'Ομάδιλφος, ου, ό, ή, one's own brother or sister. Fr. ouis and άδελφός.

Όμαδεύω, f. εύσω, to collect or heap together, to assemble together. Fr. δμάς.

Oμαδέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to make a noise or tumult; to murmur, shout, roar; ὁμάδησαν, talked loudly, Odys. i, 365.

'Oμάδον, adv. on the whole, together. Doubtful.

"Oµãdos, ov, b, the murmur or noise of a multitude, confused din, Il. ii, 96; metaphor. the roaring of a tempest, Il. xiii, 97; loud dispute, din, battle; πεωτος ομαδος, the first line of battle, Il. xvi, 360; a multi-

tude, a throng. Fr. ὁμάς. Όμαίμιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, related by blood, kindred. From

"Ομαιμος, ου, δ, 'n, and

'Ομαίμων, ονος, δ, ή, of the same blood, consanguineous, of the same kindred; a brother or sister; Soph. Æd. T. 639; compar. ὁμαιμονέστερος, Soph. Antig. 483. Rarely used. Fr. δμός and αίμα.

Ομαιμοσύνη, ης, ή, consanguinity, the relationship, of brothers and sisters. Same Th.

 $O_{\mu\alpha\iota\chi\mu\dot{\iota}\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to fight with or assist, Oppian. Halieut. v, 160. Th. δμός and αἰχμή. 'Ομαιχμία, ας, ή, alliance in war, confederation, Thucyd. i, 18; Ion. -in, ins, Herodt. vii, 145. Fr. δμός and αἰχμή.

"Ομαιχμος, ου, ό, ή, fighting together; confederated in war; as subst. a comrade, Thucyd. iii, 58. Same Th.

Όμαλέστερος, more equal or even, Theophr. de Lapid. 5. From

'Ομαλής, ίος, δ, ή, even, level. See oµaxos.

'Ομαλίζω, f. ίσω, to make level and smooth; to soften or appease; metaphor. neut. to be equal; ὁμαλίζομαι, to be made level; to be reduced to an equality. Fr. ὁμαλός.

'Ομαλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a levelling or making even; and

Όμαλιστής, ῆςος, δ, one who makes smooth or levels; a roller; a strike, used in measuring corn, etc. From

OMĂΛΟ'Σ, ή, όν, plane, even, level, smooth; ὁμαλὸν ὥσπερ θάλαττα, smooth as the surface of the sea, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 1; middling, neither very good nor very bad, Theocr. Id. xiv, 56; equable, similar, uniform; τὸ ὁμαλόν, a plain, Thucyd. vii, 45; ὁμαλὸς γάμος, a suitable marriage, Æschyl. Prom. 903 ; ἀνώμαλος, ου, δ, ή, rough, uneven, anomalous; ἀνωμαλής, ίος, δ, ή, the same. Th. δμός. Όμαλότης, ητος, ή, smoothness,

levelness; equableness, evenness, equality of surface, Plat. Legg. vi, 779, B; Tim. 64, A; and

'Ομαλύνω, for δμαλίζω, Theophr. C. Pl. vi, 2, 1.

'Ομαλως, adv. evenly, in an even manner; with equal step, in a line, Xen. Anab. i, 8, 10. Fr. ομος and 1/λη.

Ομαςτάζω, f. άσω, to wipe frequently, for δμοςγνύμι.

Ομάςτει, pres. imperat. act. of Όμαςτίω, ῶ, ƒ. ήσω, to follow; to go with, accompany, Eurip. Iph. T. 1209; to meet in a hostile manner, Il. xiii, 584.

Fr. ὁμός, ὁμοῦ, and ἀςτάω. Ομαςτη, dat., used adverbially, Poet. s. as opou, at the same time, together. Fr. buou and ἄρω.

'Ομαςτήσας, αντος, part. 1. a. act. of δμαςτίω.

Ομαςτήσειεν, Epic 1. a. opt. act. of δμαςτέω.

Ομάς, άδος, ή, the whole mass or body, the whole. Fr. ¿μός.

"Ομασπις, ιδος, δ, 'n, allied in arms; δ δμασπις, a comrade, a fellow-soldier. Fr. ¿μοῦ and

'Ομαυλία, ας, 'n, the dwelling together, cohabitation, Æschyl. Choëph. 591; and

"Ouaulos, ou, i, i, playing together on the flute, harmonious, blending, in unison; responsive, Soph. Œd. T. 187. Fr. bubs and αὐλός · and

"Ομαυλος, ου, ό, ή, living together, cohabiting. Fr. δμός and αὐλή. 'Ομβρέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to rain; to rain upon. See "µ Geos.

"Ομεςημα, άτος, τό, a shower, rain. Fr. preced.

'Outenvos, n, ov, or outeneos, rainy,

full of rain. Th. ὅμβρος.
'Ομβρηςός, ά, όν, rainy, watery.
Fr. ὅμβρος.

'Ομερίζω, f. iσω, to rain on; to wet with rain. Fr. öμερος.

'Ομερική, ñs, h, Umbria, a district of Italy.

'Ομεριμόπατρος, ου, δ, ħ, also, fem. δμεριμοπάτρη, sprung from a powerful sire. Fr. δμερίμος and πατήρ. The reading should probably be δμεριμοπάτρα. See Brunck's Aristoph. Eq. 1178. Dunb.

"Ομεξίμος (better δεριμος), ου, ό, ή, strong, vehement, powerful; ὄμεριμον ἔγχος, Π. iv, 529; awful, κεραυνὸν ὄμεριμον, Eurip. Ιση. 211. Fr. ὄεριμος.

*Ομεριος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of rain, that is rained, Aristoph. Nub. 288; rainy, Herodt. ii, 25; showery, Soph. Œd. C. 1498. Fr. öμεξεος.

'Ομεςοδόκος, ου, δ, h, holding or receiving rain. Fr. όμεςος and

δέχομαι.

'Ομεροκτύπος, ου, δ, ἡ, raining and thundering, Æschyl. Ag. 642. Fr. ὅμερος and κτύπω. *OMBPOΣ, ου, δ, a heavy shower, rain, Π. v, 91; Herodt. viii, 12. Hence ὀμερέω, and the Lat. imber.

'Ομεςοφόςος, ου, δ, ή, showerbearing, Aristoph. Nub. 298. Fr. ὄμεςος and φέςω.

'Ομερώδης, εος, δ, ή, rainy; showery. Fr. ὄμερος and είδος.

'Ομεῖται, 3. sing. fut. m. of ὅμνυμι, f. m. ὁμοῦμαι, ῆ, εῖται, by elision and contract. for ὁμόσομαι.

'Oμευνέτης, ου, δ, a bedfellow, a husband, Eurip. Med. 949;

'Ομευνίτις, τδος, 'n, a wife; also, a concubine or mistress, Soph. Aj. 496; and

"Ομευνος, and δμευναῖος, ου, δ, ή, a spouse, using the same bed. Fr. δμός and εὐνή.

'Oμῆ, or ὁμῆ, adv., Poet. for ὁμοῦ. Fr. ὁμός.

'Oμηγεζής, έος, δ, ή, assembled, collected together; in nom. pl. δμηγεζέες, Il. i, 57. Fr. δμός and ἀγείζω.

'Oμηγυξής, ίος, ὁ, ἡ, Poet. and Æol. for ὁμηγεξής.

'Oμηγυρίζομαι, ίσομαι, dep. mid., to assemble, call together; also, as pas., to be convened; come together. Fr. δμήγυρις.

Ομηγυείζω, f. ίσω, to collect or assemble together; mid. to as-

semble, Odys. xvi, 376; to assemble together; and

*Oμήγὔεις, εως, ἡ, an assembly of people, a crowd, Eurip. Hipp. 1175; a multitude; a choir, Æschyl. Agam. 4; an assembly of the gods, Π. xx, 142. Fr. ὁμοῦ and ἄγνεις.

Oμηλικία, ας, and Ion. in, nς, h, equality of age; εὶ γὰς ὁμηλικίη γεγενοίμεθα, if we were of the same age, Il. xiii, 485; those of the same age, companions, Il. iii, 175; πᾶσαν γὰς ὁμηλικίην ἰκίκαστο, surpassed all her equals, Il. xiii, 431; acquaintance or friends, Il. v, 326. From

'Oμῆλιζ, ἴκος, δ, 'n, of the same age, equal, contemporary; a companion, being of the same age, Eurip. Alc. 974. Fr. δμός and ἢλιζ.

"Ομηλυς, ὕδος, δ, η, a fellow-traveller. Fr. δμός and ἐλεύθω, for ἔχχομαι.

[']Ομηςεία, ας, ή, a pledge, security, Plat. Polit. 310, E; and

'Oμήςευμα, ἄτος, τό, a pledge, pawn, hostage. Fr. δμηςεύω. 'Ομηςεῦσαι, Dor. for δμηςοῦσαι, nom. pl. part. pres. f. g. of

'Oμης είω, f. είσω, to meet together; to agree; to be a hostage to, Eurip. Bacch. 293; to be delivered as a hostage; and 'Oμης έω, ω, f. ήσω, to meet together in one place; to meet, Odys. xvi, 467; to accompany. See preced.

'Oungidas, oi, plural of

'Oμηςίδης, ου, έ, the Homeridæ, a family of poets in Chios, who pretended to trace their descent from Homer, and recited his poems; in general, the admirers of Homer; descendants of Homer. Fr. "Oμηςος.

'Ομηρίζω, f. ίσω, to imitate Homer, in his language, etc. Fr.

"Oungos.

'Oμηρικῶς, adv. like Homer; in Homer's way; boldly, Plat. Phædr. § 100. Fr. 'Oμηρος.

'Oμηςομάστιζ, τγος, δ, Homer's Scourge, a name given to Zollus, a critic who found fault with that poet. Fr. "Oμηςος and μάστιζ.

"Ομηςον, ου, τό, a pledge deposited or security given instead of a hostage. Fr. ημηςος.

Όμηςοπάτης, ου, δ, a contemner of Homer. Fr. πατέω.

"OMHPOS, ov, i, properly, bound or joined together; joined by a pledge or security; hence, a

pledge or security, a hostage, Plat. Theat. 202, E; $\delta\mu\eta_{eo}$, $\sigma\tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha$, the body of a delinquent in custody, Lys. 164, 29; Thucyd. vi, 61; Herodt. vi, 99; an associate, Eurip. Alc. 887; also,

Όμηςος, ου, δ, Homer.

Ομιλάδόν, adv., s. as δμιληδόν.

'Ομίλει, pres. imperat. act. of 'Ομιλέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be together with, associate with, Eurip. Heracl. 872; to live with or in; to have intercourse with, Thucyd. i, 77; to be familiar or intimate with; to be in a crowd or in the midst of a battle; to come to a conference with; to discourse with; to make an address to the people; to converse with; to have a connection with, Xen. Anab. iii, 2, 16; to be connected with by position, Hippocr. (see Erotian.); to be much addicted or devoted to any thing, as to study, etc.; to be conversant with, Thucyd. iii, 11; to have concerns with one; δμιλείν τισὶ τύχαις, to fall into some misfortunes; to experience various success; ὁμιλεῖν φιλοφεόνως άλλήλοις, to live on friendly terms with one another, Plat. Legg. viii, 835, D; it is construed with the dative; impf. ώμίλεον, ουν, pf. ώμίληκα, Plat. Polit. iii, 409, A; 408, D; 1. a. ωμίλησα, part. 1. a. act. όμιλήσας, αντος, part. pres. δμιλών. Fr. Spilos.

'Oμιληδόν, adv. in companies, in throngs; also, in one crowd, promiscuously. Fr. the same Th. 'Ομιλημα, απος, πό, intercourse, connection, Plat. Legg. v, 738, B; and

'Ομιλητής, οῦ, δ, a companion, a disciple, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 12. Fr. ὅμιλος.

'Ομιλητικός, ή, όν, sociable, courtly; polite, elegant; graceful, pleasing. Fr. δμιλέω.

⁶Oμιλητός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, sociable, fit to be associated with, Æschyl. S. Theb. 171.

'Ομιλία, ας, Ion. in, inς, 'n, acquaintance, Eurip. Orest. 1018; intercourse, Soph. Phil. 70; familiar conversation, conference, familiarity, intimacy; intercourse of the sexes, Herodt. i, 182; instruction, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 6; ἰξ ὁμιλίας, by social intercourse, Demosth. 1466, 2; a homily; a crowd; a multitude, Æschyl. Prom. 39. Fr. ὁμιλίω.

"Ομτλος, ου, δ, a multitude, Æschyl. Prom. 415; S. Theb. 35; a throng, an assembly; a troop; the people; the line of an army, Π. iii, 22; a tumult. Fr. δμός and ἴλη.

'OMIXE' Ω , $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to urine, make water, *Hesiod*.

'OMI'XΛH, and Ion. δμίχλη, ης, ή, a cloud, mist, Π. iii, 10; vapor, Aristoph. Nub. 811.

'Ομιχλήεις, εσσα, εν, Ιοπ. δμιχλήεις, misty.

 $Ο_{\mu i \chi} \lambda \delta \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega} \sigma \omega$, to darken or cover with clouds. Fr. $\delta \mu i \gamma \lambda n$.

'Ομιχλώδης, εος, δ, ή, cloudy, misty, Plat. Locr. 99, C. Fr. είδος.

'Ομίχω, to make water.

"Ομμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing seen; the eye, Eurip. Hec. 909; the face, the aspect, countenance, Soph. Œd. T. 81; a spectacle, sight, view; it is applied to the sun, moon, etc.; όμμα αἰθέρος, the sun, Aristoph. Nub. 285; a term of endearment, & σερπνον ὄμμα, Æschyl. Choëph. 236; ομμα γας δόμων νομίζω δεσπότου παρουσίαν, for I reckon the master's presence the eye of the house, Id. Pers. 165; protection; see Soph. Aj. 956; a vision or sight; a spectre; an apparition ; nom. pl. ὄμματα, dat. pl. ὄμμασι· ἐν ὄμμασι, before one's eyes, in presence of. Fr. on Topas. "Ομματ', for ὄμματα. See pre-

'Ομμάτιον, τό, dimin. from ὅμμα, a little eye.

'Ομματογεάφος, ου, δ, ή, used for painting the eyelids. Fr. ὅμ-μα and γεάφω.

Ομματοστερής, έος, δ, ή, taking away sight, Æschyl. Eum. 900; deprived of sight, Eurip. Phæn. 337. Fr. στερέω.

'Ομμάτοω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to give eyes to; to make clear-sighted and vigilant; to illustrate, Æschyl. Suppl. 462; to place before the eyes. Fr. ὄμμα.

"Ομνυ, pres. imperat. act. for öμνυθι, Soph. Trach. 1175. Perhaps rather by contraction for δμνυι, imperat. of δμνύω, as τίθει is the 2. sing. imperat. for τίθει, contracted, as τίθετι is not

used. Fr. ὅμνυμι. Ὁμνῶις, 2. sing. pres. ind. of "OΜΝῆΜΙ, ὁμνῦω, f. m. ὁμοῦμαι, by elision, and contract. for ὁμόσομαι, used by the Attic writers instead of fut. act., to swear; to take a solemn oath; to swear

by; ομνυμι γαΐαν, and ομνυ πέδον γης, i. e. πρός, Eurip. Med. 750, 744; μοι όμοσσον ἀάατον Στυγὸς ὕδως, swear to me by the inviolable water of Styx, Il. 271 ; δμινύω τοὺς θεοὺς ἄπαντας, Demosth. 622, 22; to swear to observe, Id. de Coron. It frequently takes the cognate noun after it in the acc.; xal Tov Bouλευτικόν δεκον δμόσας, and having taken the senatorial oath, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 18; part. pres. ομνύς, inf. ομνύναι, impf. generally of ¿μνύω, with prose writers Δμνυον, Xen. Hist. v, 1, 29; Anab. ii, 5, 12; 1. a. act. ἄμοσα · pf. by redupl. ὀμώμοκα, used by all the Attic writers, ή φεήν ώμοσεν, ή γλῶττα δ' οὐκ ὀμώμοze, Aristoph. Thesm. 275, in ridicule of Euripides; see Hipp. 668; 1. a. mid. ωμωσάμην, Plat. Apol. § 15; 1. a. pas. ώμόσθην, pf. pas. δμώμομαι and δμώμοσμαι · δμώμοται γὰς ὅςκος ἐκ θεῶν μέγας, for a great oath has been sworn by the gods, Æschyl. Ag. 1257.

'Ομνύω, s. as foregoing, only in impf. ωμνυε.

Ομόδιος, ου, δ, \mathring{n} , living together, living in the same manner. Fr. δμός and βιός.

'Ομοβλαστής, έος, δ, ἡ, budding at the same time, Theophr. C. Pl. v, 5.

'Ομοδώμιος, ου, δ, ħ, worshipped at the same altar, Thucyd. iii, 59. Fr. βωμός.

'Ομοδουλέω, ω, f. ήσω, to consult together. Fr. όμός and βουλή. 'Ομογάλαξ, απτος, ό, ή, nursed with the same milk, Aristot. Fr. όμός and γάλα.

'Ομόγαμος, ου, δ, ή, married together, Eurip. Phæn. 137. Fr. γάμος.

'Ομογάστειος, ου, ο, η, a brother or sister by the same mother, a brother or sister of the whole blood. Fr. δμοῦ and γαστής.

'Ομογενέτως, οςος, ό, a brother; and

'Ομογενής, ίος, ὁ, ἡ, of the same family, race, or kind, Eurip. Orest. 238; similarly related; ὁμογενής δ' ἀφ' ὧν, αὐτὸς ἔφυν τάλας, and similarly related to those from whom I wretched sprung, Soph. Œd. T. 1362. See ὁμόγονος.

'Ομόγλωσσος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, using the same language, being of the same speech, Herodt. i, 171. Fr. δμός and γλῶσσα.

'Ομόγνητος, ου, ό, ή, related by

birth, a brother or sister. Fr. δμός and γίγνομαι.

'Ομόγνιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of the same family; ὁμόγνιος Ζεύς, Jupiter presiding over the same families, Soph. Œd. C. 1335. Same Th.

'Ομογνωμονέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be of the same opinion; to assent to, to agree with, Xen. Mem. iv, 3, 10; εἰς τοῦθ' ὁμογνωμονοῦντες, agreeing in this, Dem. de Coron. iii, 124; to consent. Fr. ὁμός and γνώμη.

'Ομογνωμόνως, adv. equally, alike, unanimously; and

'Ομογνώμων, ονος, δ, ἡ, being of the same opinion, unanimous, Xen. Cyr. ii, 2, 18; v, 5, 14; agreeing with, Æschin. c. Ctes. p. 75. Fr. δμός and γνώμη.

*Ôμόγονος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, s. as ὁμογενής, related to by blood; of the same kindred, Plat. Legg. x, 878, D; Pind. Pyth. iv, 260; consanguineous. Fr. ὁμός and γίνομαι. *Ομόγεαμμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of or with the same letters. Fr. ὁμοῦ and γεάμμα.

'Ομόδαμος, Dor. for δμόδημος.
'Ομοδέμνιος, ου, δ, ή, sharing the same bed, the partner of a bed. Fr. δμός and δέμνιον.

'Ομόδημος, ου, δ, ή, of the same people or race, Pind. Olymp. ix, 69. Fr. δμός and δῆμος.

'Ομοδίαιτος, ου, δ, ή, using the same mode of life; a fellow-boarder, chum, companion. Fr. δμός and δίαιτα.

'Ομοδοξίω, ω, f. ήσω, to agree in opinion; to hold the same opinion with, Plat. Phæd. 83, D. Fr. ὁμός and δόξα.

Ομοδοζία, ας, \dot{n} , agreement in opinion. Fr. δμός and δόζα.

'Ομόδοζος, ου, δ, 'n, of the same opinion, agreeing. Fr. ὁμοῦ and δόζα.

[']Ομόδουλος, ου, δ, a fellow-servant or slave. Fr. δοῦλος.

'Ομοδρομέω, ω, f. ήσω, to run together, to run with; to concur; to engage in battle; to go in pairs, or abreast. Fr. δμοῦ and δρίμος.

'Ομοδρομία, ή, a running together or meeting. Fr. όμοῦ and δρόμος.

Ομόδρομος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , running the same course with $(\tau \tilde{\varphi} \dot{n} \lambda i \varphi)$, Plat. Ep. 987, B.

[']Oμοεθνέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be of the same nation, Diod. Sic.

'Ομοςθνής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, of the same nation or people, or of the same tribe or genus, Aristot. Eth. in

Coll. Maj. i, 299; agreeable to the people. Fr. ὁμός and lives.

Ομοιίδεια, ε. αε όμοιιδία.

'Oμοςιδής, ίος, ὁ, ἡ, of the same form, kind, or appearance; of the same species, Aristot. Rhet. Fr. είδος.

'Oμοιδία, ας, ή, similarity in appearance. Fr. ὁμός and είδος.
'Ομοζυγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be united (yoked) together; to be married; and

'Ομοζυγία, ας, η, a being united or married together. Fr. δμός

and Zuyóv.

*Ομόζὖγος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, yoked together, a yoke-fellow; in general, bound together, especially, paired; married. Fr. ὁμοῦ and ζιύγνυμι. Also

'Ομόζυξ, ὕγος, ὁ, ἡ, s. as preced., Plat. Phædr. 256, A.

'Ομοῆλίζ, ἴκος, ὁ, ἡ, of the same age. Fr. ὁμοῦ and ἦλίζ.

*Oμοήθης, εος, δ, η, of the same manners, sentiment, or character, Plat. Gorg. 510, C. Fr. δμός and ήθος.

*Ομοθάλαμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, living in the same chamber or house, a chamber-mate or chum.

*Ομοθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of ομ-

'Oμόθεν, adv. from the same place; at the same time, at hand, Xer. Cyr. ii. 3, 8; δμόθεν γενόπενος, of the same race, Id. viii, 7, 3. Th. δμός.

'Ομόθεονος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a partner of the same throne or kingdom, Pind. Nem. xi, 2. Fr. ὁμός and θεόνος.

*Ομοθῦμαδόν, adv. unanimously, Aristoph. Pac. 484; with one accord. From

*Ομόθυμος, ου, ό, ή, unanimous, of one accord, of one mind. Fr. δμός and θυμός.

"Ομοια, pl. of δμοιος, used adverbially.

*Ομοιάζει, 3. sing. pres. ind. act. of

'Ομοιάζω, f. άσω, pf. ωμοίακα (?), to be like, to resemble, N. T. Fr. ὅμοιος, s. as ὁμός.

Ouoinv, acc. sing. Ion. of the same.

*Oμοίιος, Epic for όμοιος, like, similar; όμοιδον πολέμοιο, Π. ix, 440, commonly translated, of the battle bringing equal danger to all; more likely, of the equal ranks of battle, of the military art, because οὐδ ἀγορίων follows, governed by the same participle είδοπα, nor acquainted with the

mode of addressing an assembly; both arts are comprehended in what immediately follows; δί δμοιοι, the peers or nobles, Xen. Lac. i, 10. Th. δμός, the same. Όμοιοξαξής, ίος, δ, ή, of like weight. Fr. δμοιος and βαξύς. Όμοιογένεια, ας, ή, similarity of birth or of descent. Fr. δμοιος and γένος.

'Ομοιομήτειος, ου, ο, ή, of the same mother. Fr. δμοιος and μήτης. 'Ομοῖον, neut. of ὅμοιος, used adverbially for ὁμοίως.

'Ομοιοούσιος, ου, ό, ή, of the same substance or nature. Fr. όμοιος and οὐσία.

'Ομοιοπάθεια, ας, ή, similarity of affections, passions, or emotions, Diod. Sic. From

*Oμοιοπαθής, έος, δ, ἡ, having the same feelings, affections, or nature, N. T.; παραδείγματα όμοιοπαθῆ τοῦς πονηροῦς, examples of similar affections with the bad, Plat. Polit. iii, 209, B. Fr. υμοιος and πάθος.

⁶Ομοιοπρεπής, έος, δ, ή, of similar appearance or aspect, Æschyl. Ag. 767. Fr. όμοιος and πρέπω.

Oμοῖος, οία, οῖον, Hom. and Ion. for busies, Epic busiles, like, similar, equal to, corresponding, congruous; with the article, & όμοῖος, one similar; also, s. as δ αὐτός, the same (earth), Il. xviii, 329; shared alike or common to both parties, as war, strife, etc.; when followed by οίος, e. g. δμοίη, οίην, like as when, etc., Hom. Hym. Ven. 180; σù δ' αίνεῖν, είτε με ψέγειν θέλεις, ομοιον, whether you choose to praise or to blame me is all one, Æschyl. Ag. 1376. See Markl. ad Eurip. Sup. 1060; ἐν τῶ όμοίω, on equal terms, impartial, Æschin. c. Ctes.; τὸ ὅμοιον, the resemblance, Aristot. Rhet. i, 1; τὰ ὅμοια, things that are expedient; " uoia and ouoiws, adv. equally, in like manner; ¿μοίη yaia, the same earth, Hom. Th. ouos. See ouoiios.

Ομοιόστομος, ου, δ, ħ, having a similar mouth, opening, or front. Fr. δμοιος and στόμα.

*Oμοιστίλευτος, ου, δ, ħ, having the same termination; τὸ ὁμοιστίλευτον, a figure of speech, according to which the members of a sentence have similar terminations. Fr. ὅμοιος and τελευτή. Όμοιότης, ητος, ħ, resemblance, similarity, Plat. Theat. 158, C; equality, N. T. Fr. ὅμοιος.

'Ομοιότητα, acc. sing. of preced.
'Ομοιότροπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having similar manners, habits, or customs; resembling in manners, habits, or customs, Thucyd. vii, 55; similar, resembling; ὁμοιότροπα, adv. by similar manners, Id. i, 6. Fr. ὅμοιος and τρόπος.
'Ομοιόφωνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a

Oμοιοφωνος, ου, ο, n, having a similar voice. Fr. ομοιος and φωνή.

Ομοιόω, ω, f. ώσω, l. a. ωμοίωσα, to make like, Eurip. Hel. 33; to assimilate; to match; to compare; pas. to be like, to resemble, N. T.; to be compared to, Il. i, 187; Eurip. Med. 886; pf. pas. ωμοιώναι, l. a. pas. ωμοιώθη, l. a. subj. pas. όμοιωθης, γ, η, l. a. inf. όμοιωθηναι, Dor. όμοιωθημεναι, part. l. a. όμοιωθημεναι, Eiς, έντος. Fr. όμοιος.

Όμοιωθήμεναι, Epic for

'Ομοιωθήναι, 1. a. inf. pas., and 'Ομοιωθησόμεθα, 1. pl. 1. f. pas. of όμοιόω.

Ομοίωμα, ἄτος, τό, what is made like, likeness, N. T., Rom. i, 23; a similitude, an image, a representation; a simile. Fr. όμοιόω.

Oμοίως, adv. as well as, Plat. Prot. 319, D; in like manner, ως ὁμοίως, Dem. de Coron.; equally, just as, nevertheless; σοφός γ' ὁμοίως, and wise notwithstanding, Soph. Œd. T. 563. Fr. ὁμοίος.

*Oμοίωσις, εως, 'n, the act of assimilating, comparing, representing by figures, similes, etc.; resemblance, N. T.; an image; a figure of rhetoric. Fr. δμοι-

[°]Oμοιώσω, 1. f. ind. act. of δμοιόω. [°]Oμοιωτικός, ή, όν, capable of imitating; ἡ δμοιωτικὴ (τίχνη), the imitative art, the art of taking likenesses or portraits. Fr. ημοιος.

Ομόκαπνοι, ων, οί, persons who live together; literally, using the same fire. Fr. ὁμός and κα-πνός.

'Ομοκας πίω, ω, to bear like fruit, Theophr. C. Pl. i, 111. Fr. ὁμοῦ and κας πός.

*Ομοχίλευθος, ου, δ, ħ, that take the same road, together, Plat. Crat. 405, D. Fr. δμός and xίλευθος.

'Ομόκλαξος, ου, δ, ħ, Dor. for δμόκληξος, sharing the same lot; a coheir, Pind. Nem. ix, 12; a partner; a companion. Fr. δμοῦ and κληξος.

'Ομοκλάω, or -ίω, f. ήσω, to ex-

hort with a loud cry; to call in an angry tone, Il. vi, 54; δμοκλήσαντες, shouting aloud, Il. xv, 354; to encourage with shouts; to threaten; δεινὰ δ΄ δμοκλήσας, with dreadful threats, Il. v, 439; to chide, reproach.
Fr. δμοκλή.

'Ομοκλέω, s. as δμοκλάω.

*Ομοκλή, ης, ή, a calling aloud to, an exhorting, chiding; menace, II. xii, 413; loud threats, II. vi, 137. Fr. δμοῦ and κέκλομαι, s. as κέλομαι, or κέλω.

^oΟμόκληςος, ου, δ, a joint proprietor, joint heir. Fr. δμός and

'Ομοκλής, έος, δ, ἡ, having the same name. Fr. δμοκλέω. 'Ομοκλήσας, part. 1. a., and

Ομοκλήσσοκε, 3. sing. impf. Ion. of obsol. όμοκλησάσκω, for όμοκλάω or -ξω, Il. ii, 199. "The termination σκον, which seems to be the same as ἔσκον, the Ionic impf. of the verb σκω, the same as σχίω, is often subjoined to the 1. aorist of several verbs in Homer. See the whole of the passage in Il. ii, 199." Dunb.

Fr. ὁμοκλέω.
'Όμοκλητής, ῆξος, δ, one who chides, threatens, reproaches; a boaster, Π. xii, 273. Fr. ὁμοκλάω.

*Ομοκλίνής, έος, and δμόκλινος, ου, δ, ή, reclining on the same couch, whether to eat or to sleep, Herodt. ix, 16. Fr. δμός and κλίνη.

'Ομόκλινος, s. as preced.

'Ομόκοιτις, ίδος, 'n, that partakes of the same bed, Plat. Crat. 405, D. Fr. ὁμός and κοίτη. 'Ομολέπτρος, ου, ὁ, 'n, lying in the same bed, a partner, Eurip. Orest. 501. Fr. ὁμός and λέπτσου.

'Ομολογέω, ω, f. ήσω, 1. a. ώμολόγησα, pf. ωμολόγηκα, Plat. Crit. 52, A; Polit. iii, 392, B, etc.; to hold the same language, to be of the same opinion with, to agree with; to assent to; to acknowledge, admit, Soph. Phil. 966; κάν μη νῦν ὁμολογήσητε, though you should not now assent, Plat. Phæd. 115, B; 68' ώμολόγησε ταῦτα ποιήσειν, he agreed to do these things, Lys. c. Eratosth.; to profess, promise; to accept conditions, Herodt. ii, 86; to make a declaration; έως αν ημίν δμολογήση πολεμεῖν, until he should declare war against you, Dem. Phil.

iii; mid. to accord with, όμολογεῖτ' ὢν ἡ κατηγοςία τοῖς ἔςγοις αὐτοῦ, Dem. de Coron.; pas. to be acknowledged, admitted, agreed upon; λίαν δμολογουμένα, quite admitted, undisputed, Æschin. c. Ctes.; ὁμολογεῖται, it is agreed; ἐξ ὁμολογουμένου, by mutual agreement or consent; ἐκ τῶν ὡμολογημένων ἐμοί τε καί σοι, from what has been agreed upon between me and you, Plat. Hipp. Min. 368, E; 1. a. pas. ωμολογήθην, pf. pas. ωμολόγημαι. Fr. δμός and Liyw.

'Ομολογηθέντα, acc. sing. part. 1. a. pas. of ὁμολογέω, which see. 'Ομολόγημα, ατος, τό, what is agreed upon or admitted; an admission. Fr. pf. pas. of ὁμολογέω.

'Ομολογήσας, αντος, part. 1. a. act. of ὁμολογέω.

'Ομολόγησις, εως, ή, a confessing, concession, acknowledgment, Diod. Sic. Fr. ὁμολογέω. 'Ομολογητέον, verbal adj., neut. of

'Ομολογητέος, έα, έον, that must be confessed. Fr. ὁμολογίω. Ομολογία, ας, Ion. -in, ins, n, an agreement, Plat. Crit. 10, 52, D; a confession; consent; a bargain, a compact, Herodt. i, 161; aptness; a capitulation, a composition, Thucyd. iv, 65; a convention, Id. vii, 82; and 'Ομόλογος, ου, ό, ή, using the same words; of the same opinion, δμόλογος γίνεσθαι, Xen. Symp. 8, 36; homologous, proportional, analogous; έξ δμολόγου, confessedly, openly; τὸ ὁμολόγον, any thing admitted or agreed on. Fr. δμός and Κόγος. 'Ομολογουμένος, part. pres. contract. of ὁμολογέομαι, confessed, acknowledged.

'Ομολογουμένως, adv. as admitted by common consent, Plat. Menex. 243, C; constantly, Plat. Legg. vii, 797, B; without dispute; confessedly; indisputably, Thucyd. vi, 90; agreeably to, in accordance with. Fr. part. pres. pas. ὁμολογεύμενος, ούμενος, οf ὁμολογέω.

'Ομολογοῦντες, part. pres. act. contract. of δμολογέω.

'Ομολογω, pres. contract. of δμολογέω.

'Ομολόγως, adv. in a similar manner; by agreement; suitably, openly; without any doubt. Fr. δμόλογος.

Ομολωίδες, ων, αί, (πύλαι,) the Homoloian gate of Thebes, Æschyl. S. Theb. 552.

*Ομομάθής, έος, δ, ἡ, learning together; having received the same instruction. Fr. δμός and μανθάνω.

*Ομομαστιγίας, ου, δ, exposed to the same whip, i. e. a fellowslave, Aristoph. Ran. 756. Fr. μάστιζ.

*Ομομήτειος, ου, δ, ἡ, and δμομήτως, οςος, born of the same mother; δμομήτειος ἀδελφός, a uterine brother, Herodt. vi, 38; Xen. Anab. iii, 1, 12. Fr. δμός and μήτης.

'Ομόν, acc. sing. of ὁμός.

'Ομονέκρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, alike dead, a fellow-ghost, Lucian Dial. Fr. ὁμός and νεκρός.

'Ομονοίω, ω, f. ήσω, l. a. ωμονόησα, to be of the same mind, to agree; to be unanimous, Xen. Mem. iii, 5, 16; to live together harmoniously. Fr. δμός and νόος.

'Ομονοητικός, ή, όν, of the same mind, in accord with.

'Ομόνοια, ας, ή, concord, Callim. vi, 135; agreement, unanimity, Xen. Mem. iv, 4, 16; harmony, Demosth. 121, 3. Fr. preced.

Ομότομος, ου, δ, ή, having similar laws. Fr. δμός and νόμος.

'Ομόνοος, contract. δμόνους, ου, of the same mind. Fr. δμός and νόος.

'Ομονόως, adv. with one mind, unanimously. Same Th.

'Ομοούσιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, οτ ὁμούσιος, being of the same essence or substance, consubstantial. Fr. ὁμός and οὐσία.

'Ομοπαθέω, ω, f. ήσω, to have the same feelings or affections. Fr. ὁμός and πάθος.

'Ομοταθής, έος, δ, ἡ, suffering alike, equally affected, Plut. Euth. 297, E. Fr. δμός and πάσχω.

'Ομόπαις, αιδος, δ, ή, a twin child. Fr. παῖς.

'Ομοπάτειος, ου, δ, ħ, being of the same father, a sister, Æschyl. Prom. 557; and

'Ομόπατρος, ου, δ, 'n, s. as preced. Fr. πατήρ.

Ομοπάτως, ορος, of the same father, Demosth. 1067, 4.

'Ομοπλεκής, έος, plaited together, entwined. Fr. όμοῦ απά πλέκω. 'Ομοπλήθης, εος, ὁ, ἡ, of like numbers. Fr. όμός and πλῆθος. 'Ομοπολέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to turn together, Plat. Crat. 405, D. Fr. όμοῦ and πολέω.

'Ομοπλοέω, ω, to sail together. Fr. δμός and πλέω.

в 4

*Ομόπλοος, ου, δ, ή, contract. - Thous, our, sailing together or in company. Fr. όμοῦ and πλόος. 'Ομόπολις, εως, i, i, of the same city or state. Fr. bubs and **Ψ**όλις.

'Ομόπτιρος, ου, ό, ή, of the same feather or color, Eurip. Electr. 530; a mate; "τω τις ώδι τῶν ἐμῶν ὁμοπτέρων, let some bird of the same feather come hither, Aristoph. Av. 229; having similar sails; δμόπτεροι κυανώπίδες ναες, black-beaked ships having similar sails, Æschyl. Pers. 551. Fr. πτερόν.

Ομόπτολις, εως, ο, η, Poet. for ομόπολις.

'Ομοςγάζω, s. as δμόςγνυμι.

'Ομόργνυ, 3. sing.impf. act. Ion. of 'ΟΜΟ'ΡΓΝΥΜΙ, for μόργνυμι, f. ὀμόςξω, to wipe away; ἀπ' ίχως χειρός δμόργνυ, ΙΙ. ν, 416; to make clean; to dry up; 1. a. ind. act. ἄμοςξα, 1. a. ind. mid. ωμοςξάμην, 1. a. pas. ωμόςχθην, part. δμοςχθείς. δμόςγω, obsol.

'Ομορίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be contiguous to; to have a common boundary. Fr. 6µ0005.

'Ομοςξάμενος, part. 1. a. mid. of δμόργνυμι.

'Ομόςξω, 1. f. act. of δμός γνυμι. "Ouogos, ov, o, n, bordering, Thucyd. vi, 78; neighbouring, Demosth. 24, 10; adjoining; subst. a neighbour; a friend.

ομός and ορος. 'Ομόββητος, ου, δ, ή, spoken together, or alike. Fr. ἰρίω. 'Ομορροθέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to row together; and hence, to act together in any thing, Soph. Antig. 532. Fr. ὁμός and ῥοθέω.

'Ομοβρόθιος, ου, ό, ή, rowing or swimming together with; and 'Ομόρροθος, ου, ό, ή, rowing in unison; acting in concert, Theocr. Idyl. iii. Same Th.

'Ομόρροος, ου, δ, ή, flowing to-

gether. Fr. ρέω.
'()Μ()'Σ, ή, όν, having a similar appearance or form; similar, alike, equal; the same, Il. iv, 437; ouòv cizuv, common affliction, Odys. vi, 563.

'Ομόσαι, 1. a. inf. of ὄμνῦμι. 'Oμόσι, adv. to or towards the same place; to one point, Il. xii, 24; to one channel; together; at or in the same place; δμόσε χωρείν or ίεναι, to advance onward, to engage with, to assail, Plat. Polit. x, 610, C; Aristoph. Lys. 452; ws huas **ιώρα όμόσι** ποριυομίνους, when

he saw us giving way, Demosth. 1287 : δμόσε χωρείν τοίς λόγοις, to withstand what was said, Eurip. Orest. 919; ὁμόσι Φέεισθαι, to rush on ; δμόσ' ήλθε μάχη, the battle was joined, Il. xiii, 337. Fr. ὁμός. But Όμοσε, 3. sing. 1. a. Ion. of

δμόω, to unite; 1. f. m. 3. sing. ὁμώσεται, will be like or is like, Nicand. Ther. 334. See ὁμόω.

Όμοσεχωρέω, ω, f. ήσω, to proceed or advance together; more properly two words, δμόσε χωςίω. See next.

'Ομοσεχωρήσας πράγματι, engaging or involving himself in the affair. Fr. preced.

'Ομόσης, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. act. of ouvul.

'Ομοσθενής, έος, ό, ἡ, of equal strength. Fr. ὁμός and σθένος. Ομοσιτέω, ω, f. ήσω, to eat together; to belong to the same mess, Herodt. i, 146; with dat. Fr. oiros.

'Ομόσττος, ου, ό, ή, that eats with another; a messmate, Herodt. vii, 119. Same Th.

'Ομόσκευος, ου, ό, ή, similarly accoutred or armed, Thucyd. iii, 95. Fr. σκευή.

Όμοσκηνία, ίας, ή, a using the same tent together, the being a companion in war. Fr. σχηνή. Ομόσκηνος, ου, δ, ή, living in the same tent. Fr. buou and oxnvý. Hence

'Ομοσκηνόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to live in the same tent, to be a companion in war, Xen. Cyr. ii, 1, 12. Fr. σκηνή.

Ομόσπλαγχνος, ου, δ, ή, sprung from the same womb or mother; a near relative, Soph. Antig. 507; Æschyl. S. Theb. 871. Fr. σπλάγχνον.

Ομόσπονδος, ου, ό, ή, participating in the same libations or sacred rights on ratifying a treaty, being a party to a treaty, a confederate, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 158. Fr. σπονδή. Ομόσπορος, ου, δ, h, sown together; of the same blood or family; producing to both; the wife of both, Soph. Œd. T. 260; a brother; also, the husband of the same wife with, literally, sowing with, Id. 460. Fr. opics and onsiew.

Ομόσσαι, δμόσσας, Epic for δμόσαι, ομόσας.

'Ομόσση, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. act. Poet., and

"()µ0000, 1. a. imperat. act. of ὄμνυμι.

'Ομόστεγος, ου, ό, ή, living under the same roof, fellow-inhabitants. Fr. στέγη.

'Ομοστίχάω, or -ίω, f. ήσω, to proceed in ranks, to go together; to accompany, R. xv, 635. Fr. στείχω.

Όμοστιχέω, s. as δμοστιχάω. 'Ομόστιχος, ου, ό, 'n, of one series or line, Theophr. C. Pl. vi. Fr. ὁμός and στίζ.

'Ομόστοιχος, ου, ό, ή, placed in the same line, rank, or verse; a companion. Fr. δμός and στοιχος.

'Ομόστολος, ου, ό, ή, sent or going together with others; a companion or attendant, Soph. Æd. T. 212; fr. ὁμοῦ and στίλλω. clothed alike, Æschyl. Suppl. 491; fr. δμοιος and στίλλω. 'Ομόσω, 1. f. act. to ὅμνυμι.

'Ομοταγής, έος, δ, ή, arranged in the same order with. Fr. Tássw. 'Ομόταφος, ου, ό, ή, interred together. Fr. τάφος.

'Ομοτέλευτος, for δμοιοτέλευτος, ου, δ, ή, having a similar ending, Diod. Sic.

Όμοτίςμων, ονος, δ, h, having the same boundary, conterminous, Plat. Legg. viii, 842, E. Fr. τέρμα.

Ομότεχνος, ου, δ, h, practising the same art, trade, or profession, Demosth. 611, 4. σέχνη.

'Ομοτικός, ή, όν, of or relating to an oath; δμοτικόν σχημα, a figure of adjuration or swearing, Longin. 16. Fr. ὄμνυμι.

'Ομότιμος, ου, δ, ή, equally esteemed or respected; of equal dignity and consideration, Il. xv, 186; pl. δμότιμοι, a particular order or class of nobles or chiefs, among the Persians; honorable companions, peers of the realm, Xen. Cyr. i, 5, 5. Fr. δμός and τιμή.

'Ομότοιχος, ου, ό, ή, living in adjoining houses, conterminous, Æschyl. Ag. 976. Fr. oµos and Toixos.

'Ομότονος, ου, δ, h, having similar tension, tone, or strength; having the same tone, Plat. Phil. 117, C. Fr. Tovos.

'Ομοτράπεζος, ου, δ, ή, eating at the same table, Nen. Anab. i, 8, 18; a messmate, Herodt. iii. 132. Fr. τράπεζα.

'Ομότροπος, ου, ό, ή, similar in manners, disposition, or character, Herodt. ii, 49; Plat. Phæd. 83, D; similar, consentaneous. Fr. cuis and roises.

'Ομότροφος, ου, δ, ή, living with [or being brought up with another, Herodt. ii, 66; Plat. Phæd. 83, D; but ὁμοτρόφος, that rears or brings up together. Fr. δμός and τεέφω.

'Oμοῦ, adv., (gen. neut. of ὁμός,) together, at once, equally; to the same place, in or at the same time; Xen. Anab. i, 10, 6; nearly or about, Demosth. 785, 23; nigh, Xen. Cyr. vi, 3, 10; almost; generally; about; ὁμοῦ xαί, equally as, Id. iii, 3, 28; used for σύν, with, Anacr. 17, edit. Fischer; and sometimes accompanied with it, Soph. Electr. 1110. Fr. δμός.

'Ομοΐιααι, f. m. of όμνυμι.

Όμοϋπόστἄτος, ου, δ, 'n, in Ecclesiastical writers, of the same substance. Fr. ὑπόστατος.

'Ομουείω, ω, f. ήσω, to border on; to be a near neighbour, to adjoin, Herodt. ii, 33; to live together, See Suogos. with dat. ομός and θρος.

"Ομουρος, ου, ο, ή, bordering upon, neighbouring. Same Th.

'Ομέφθογγος, ου, ό, ή, having the same sound. Fr. φθόγγος. Όμόφοιτος, ου, δ, ή, a companion,

an attendant; one who accompanies another, Pind. Nem. viii, 54. Fr. φωτάω.

'Ομοφεάδής, έος, δ, ή, holding the same opinions, unanimous. Fr. Φράζομαι.

'Ομοφεάδμων, ονος, δ, ή, unanimous. Same Th.

'Ομόφεονα, and δμόφεονας, acc. sing. and pl. of δμόφεων.

Όμοφεονίω, ω, f. ήσω, to think alike; to have the same intentions, or opinions, Xen. Hist. vii, 5, 7; Herodt. viii, 75; to agree with, with dat. From Ομοφροσύνη, ης, η, sameness of

mind. From

Όμόφεων, ονος, δ, h, having the same intention or opinion with another; agreeing, Il. xxii, 263; living in concord, Hesiod. Theog. 60. Fr. φεήν.

'Ομοφυής, έος, δ, ή, having a similar nature, Plat. Fr. φύω.

'Ομόφιλος, ου, δ, ή, being of the same species, race, or tribe; of the same country or nation, Xen. v, 4, 13; Thucyd. i, 141; a kindred tribe, Plat. Menex. 244, A. Fr. φυλή.

Oμοφωνέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to use the same language, Herodt. i, 142; to produce a sound of the same pitch, to be in unison. $Fr. \phi \omega$ νέω.

'Ομόφωνος, ου, ό, ή, using the same language, Thucyd. iv, 3, 40; of the same nation; whose voice or sound is the same, in accordance with; symphonious, Æschyl. Ag. 154. Fr. φωνή.

'Ομοχεοιΐη, Ion. for δμοχεοία, ας, n, similarity or sameness of color, Herodt. i, 74; the surface, the skin. Fr. χεοία. Όμοχεονέω, to keep time with.

Fr. δμοῦ and χρόνος.

'Ομόχεονος, ου, ό, ή, contemporaneous, being of the same time with. Fr. xgóvos.

'Ομόχροος, ους, ό, 'n, and 'Ομοχεώματος, ου, δ, h, and

'()μόχεωμος, ου, δ, ή, of the same color. Fr. χεωμα.

'Ομόχωςος, ου, ό, ή, bordering upon, adjoining; of the same country. Fr. χώρα.

'Ομόψηφος, ου, δ, 'n, giving the same vote; voting for the same; having the same opinion; having the same right to vote, Herodt. vi, 199. Fr. ψηφος.

 $O\mu \delta \psi \bar{\nu} \chi o s$, δv , δv , δv , of the same mind or opinion. Fr. $\psi \nu \chi \hat{n}$.

'Ομόω, ω, to reduce to one; to unite in one; to cause to coalesce; to unite in love; pas. to be united; 1. a. pas. inf. ὁμωθηναι φιλότητι, to be united in love's embraces, Il. xiv, 209. Fr. ouis. But

'Ομόω, obsol. for δμνυμι.

"Oμπη, and ομπνη, ης, ή, nourishment, food, particularly the produce of the ground, as corn, wheat, barley, etc.; ομπναι, cakes for an oblation.

'Ομπνηρός, ά, όν, and ομπνιος, ια, 10v, belonging to the fruits of the earth, nourishing; well fed, strong; opulent. Fr. ομπνη.

"Outvies, a, ov, rich, fruitful, Lycophr. Cassandr. 621.

Όμφαῖος, αία, αῖον, that prophesies or foretells. Fr. ομφή.

"Ομφάκες, nom. pl. of ομφαξ, unripe grapes or other fruit.

Ομφακίας, ου, δ, sour or bitter, like unripe grapes, Aristoph. Acharn. 352; made of unripe grapes, sour, austere. Fr. 84. φαξ.

Ομφακίζω, f. ίσω, to be sour or bitter; to produce sour or bitter grapes; mid. to gather unripe grapes; to steal. Same Th. 'Ομφάκιον, ου, τό, verjuice, the juice of bitter or sour grapes.

'Ομφακοράζ, αγος, ό, ή, with sour or unripe grapes. Fr. ὄμφαξ and þáξ.

'Ομφακώδης, εος, δ, ή, like unripe |

grapes; harsh to the taste, sour, austere; of a deep purple color, Theophr. H. Pl. iii, 12. Fr. ὄμφαξ.

'Ομφαλη, ης, ή, Omphale, queen of Lydia.

'Ομφάλητομία, ας, ή, the cutting of the navel-string, Plat. Theat. 149, D; ή ομφαλητόμος, a midwife. Fr. δμφαλός and τέμνω. 'Ομφάλιος, ου, δ, ή, pertaining to a navel or the boss of a shield; umbilical. Fr. δμφαλός.

'Ομφαλόεις, όεσσα, όεν, having a boss, epithet of a shield, Il iv, 448; having a navel, formed like a navel. From

'OΜΦΑΛΟ'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, the navel, Il. iv, 525; the navel-string, Callim. i, 44; the boss of a shield, Il. xi, 34; the centre or middle of any thing; the boss on the covers of books among the ancients; a knob or button of any kind; metaphor. the middle or centre of any thing; as, ὀμφαλὸς θαλάσσης, the middle of the sea, i. e. the island of Ogygia, the residence of Calypso, Odys. i, 50; Delphi was also called the δμφαλός, or middle of Greece ; δαφαλόν γης Θεσπιωδόν, Eurip. Med. 666; Soph. Œd. T. 898; the semicircular stone on which the Pythian Apollo sat in the adytum of the Temple at Delphi; so, also, the Jews considered Jerusalem as the middle of the world, Ezek. v, 5; Riem. Lex.; some derive it from ομπη. 'Ομφαλώδης, εος, δ, ή, resembling a navel or boss. Fr. 27805.

"OMΦAΞ, ἄκος, ἡ, bitter, sour, or unripe grapes; any unripe fruit; harsh to the taste, or unpleasant to eat; unripe, i. e. that is not arrived at a mature age; unmarriageable; also, harsh, austere; morose; ὄμφαζ Διοσπολιτική, in Arrian. Peripl., and commonly rendered sour fruit from Diospolis; but, as explained by Vincent, the expressed juice of a fruit boiled to the consistency of honey, and used in the East, either pure or diluted with water, for drinking, Arrian. Peripl. Fr. ωμός and φά-

Όμφαλωτός, ή, όν, shaped like

the boss of a shield.

Th.

ΌΜΦΗ', η̃s, η, Dor. ομφά, α̃s, a voice or sound; Eurip. Med. 176; a response given by the Deity; an oracle, Soph. Œd. C. 102; an augury; an omen;

Sive istand, the divine voice, Odys. iii, 215; in this passage it seems to mean the vox populi, vox Dei. Perhaps from irw, iutw.

'Ομφήεις, ήισσα, ῆεν, prophetic; in an oracular strain. Fr. ἐμφή. 'Ομφητής, ῆςος, ἐ, a soothsayer. Same Th.

'Ομωθήναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of δμόω.
'Ομώμοχα, Att. by redupl. from ἄμοχα, pf. act. of ὄμνυμι, to swear, Eurip. Hipp. 612.

'Ομωνύμιος, ία, ιον, s. as

'Ομώνυμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having the same name, Thucyd. ii, 68; Plat. Theæt. 147, C; under the same name or word having different meanings; ὁμώνυμα λέτγιται, ὧν ὄνομα μόνον ποινόν, Aristot. Categ., homonymous; ambiguous, uncertain; with a gen. and dat. Fr. ὁμῶς and ὄνομα.

*Ομωρόφιος, ου, δ, ή, being of the same house or under the same roof; a companion, a comrade, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Muj. iii, p. 158. Fr. δμός and δροφή.

"Όμως, conjunct. yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless; however; ὅμως δέ, although, Plat. Phæd.; ὅμως δέ, ὅμως γε μήν, notwithstanding; ὅμως δὲ τλῆθι, Soph. Phil. 473; however, nevertheless; with a dat.; it has also a relation to something preceding, as the protasis of the phrase κλῦθι μου νοσῶν ὅμως, hear me, distressed though you be, i. e. though distressed yet hear me, Soph. Truch. 1105. Th. ὁμός.

'Ομῶς, adv. in like manner, equally; together, at once. Th. $\delta \mu \delta \varsigma$.

'Ομωτικός. See 'Ομοτικός. 'Ομωχίται, ων, οί, Thucyd. iv, 97; pl. of

'Ομωχίτης, ου, δ, holding or dwelling together; 9:οὶ ὁμοχίτοι, gods worshipped in the same temple. Fr. ὁμός and ἔχω. "Or, acc. sing. of δε. But

"Ov, part. pres. n. g. of wv, from eim, to be.

'Οιάγος, οῦ, ὁ, Dor. for ὀνηγός, an ass-leader. Fr. ὄνος and ἄγω. 'Οναγεόβοτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, pastured by wild asses. Fr. βόσκω.

"Ονάγεος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a wild ass; a certain military machine or instrument. Ir. ὄνος and ἀγεός. 'Οναίμην, opt. m. of ὄνημι.

"Ovaµai. See övnµi.

"Ονας, τό, indecl., only used as nom. and acc.; for the oblique

cases, overgos and overgov are used instead of it; a dream, a vision, Il. i, 63; κατ' ὄνας, in a dream, Matth. i, 20; in the Attic dialect the preposition is omitted, as observed by Phrynicus, and yet nat' ovae occurs in the very Attic writer Ælian, V. H.; où& ὄνας, not a shadow, not a trace of any thing; ovac xal unac, sleeping and waking, Plat. Phædr. 277, Ε; οὐκ ὄνας ἀλλ' υπας, not a dream but a reality; ουτε δη όνας ουθ' υπας, neither sleeping nor waking, i. e. in no possible way, Plat. Phil. 36, E. Ονάριον, ου, τό, a little ass; dimin. of ovos.

Ονασεῖ, Dor. or Æol. for δνήσει, 3. sing. fut. of ὄνημι.

"Ονασθαι, pres. inf. of ὄναμαι.
"Ονασις, 105, ή, Dor. for ὄνησις, aid, profit, utility, succour, Eurip. Hipp. 754. Fr. the same.

'Oνάσσης, Dor. for ὀνήσσης, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. act. of ὄνημι. 'Ονείαθ', for

'Ονείατα, τά, useful things; supplies of food, victuals, *Hom.*; succour, *Il.* xxiv, 367; food, ix, 91; *pl. of*

"Ονειαρ, ἄτος, τό, utility, advantage, Il. xxii, 433.

Ονειως, είςωτος, τό, a dream, Herodt. i, 120; used in the plural only, Eurip. Alc. 364. Perhaps from δνίνημι.

'Oveidea, and contract. oveidn, nom. or acc. pl. of oveides.

Oνείδειος, or ὁνείδιος, ία, ιον, disgraceful, dishonorable, slanderous, abusive, II. i, 519; that incurs reproach. Fr. ὄνείδος.

Όνειδίζω, f. ίσω, Att. ονειδιώ, Plat. Apol. 29, E, pf. wveidina, Lys., to reproach with; to insult with abusive language, Eurip. Alc. 717; Demosth. 316, 10; to blame, to reprove, to accuse; to upbraid any one with, Dem. de Coron. 242, 18; used with a dative of the person, and acc. of the thing; but rarely with the acc. of the person; Soph. Œd. C. 1006; in Œd. T. 412, ἐπειδή καὶ τυφλόν μ' δνείδισας, Ellendt. (Lex. Soph.) says it governs two accusatives. There is (says Dunbar) only one, viz. µs, as τυφλόν is an adjective; 1. a. ωνείδισα, l. a. subj. ονειδίσω, ης, η, pas. δνειδίζομαι, to be reproached, reviled, etc.; pf. pas. wviidiσμαι, f. mid. used passively, 'τοιαῦτ' ἀνειδιεῖσθε, with such things ye will be reproached, Soph. Œd. T. 1500. Fr. övsidos.

'Oνιιδίσας, αντος, part. 1. a. act., and

'Ονείδισα, 1. a. act. of δνειδίζω.
'Ονειδίσεις, 2. sing. 1. f. act. of the same verb.

'Ονείδισμα, ἄτος, τό, a reproach; a contemptuous act, an insult, Herodt. ii, 133; and

'Oνειδισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a reproaching or taunting; upbraiding, blame, N. T. Fr. ὀνειδίζω.

'Orsidiστής, ῆςος, ὁ, a reviler, one who reproaches, Eurip. Herc. F. 217. Same Th.

'Oνειδιστίκός, ή, όν, reproachful; addicted to reproach. Fr. ονει-

'Ονείδιστος, ου, δ, ή, shameful; deserving blame. Same Th. 'Ονειδίσωσι, 3. pl. 1. a. subj. act.,

'Ονειδιῶ, f. Att. for δνειδίσω, of δνειδίζω. From

ONEΙΔΟΣ, τό, a reproach, blame, rebuke; a disgrace, Demosth. 466, 19; Eurip. Med. 1341; a bad character, Soph. Phil. 956; an insult; ignominy. "It is scarcely used in a good sense, although some have delivered a contrary opinion; when it appears so, it is commonly used ironically. See, however, Soph. Phil. 475; with most authors it is found only in the nom. and acc. sing.; in Æschyl. S. Theb. 378; in the dat. Deiver & overfei, Plat. Conv. 189, E. In the pl., the nom., dat., and acc., with prose writers and Sophocles, are found." Dunb.

"Oνειος, εία, ειον, useful, advantageous. Fr. ὄνημι.

"Outlos, ou, o, n, asinine, belonging to or of the nature of an ass, Aristoph. Eq. 1399. Fr. ονος. "Ουτίζας, άτος, τό, s. as ονας · not used in the nom. case.

'Oνείρᾶτα, τά, always in the nom. or acc. pl. for ὄνειρα, from ὄνειρον, s. as ὄνας, a dream.

'Ονείρειος, εία, ειον, of dreams; as δνειρείαι πύλαι, the gates of dreams, Odys. iv, 809. Fr. δνειρος.

'Ονειροπρίτας, α, δ, Dor. for 'Ονειροπρίτης, ου, δ, an interpreter of dreams. Fr. δνειρος and πρί-

'Ονειζολογία, ας, ή, a discourse on or an interpretation of dreams. Fr. ὄνειζος and λέγω.

'Oνειφόμαντιε, εως, δ. an interpreter of dreams, Æschyl. Choëph. 33. Fr. μάντις.

"()νειρον, ου, τό. See ονειρος.
'Ονειροπολίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be con-

versant with dreams, etc.; metaphorically, ονειροπολεί έν τη γνώ- $\mu\eta$, he dreams of in his mind, Demosth. 54, 10; to dream of, Aristoph. Nub. 16. Fr. ovsigos and πολέω.

Oνειροπόλος, ου, δ, ή, interpreting dreams, II. i, 63; δνειροπόλοιο γέρουτος, Id. v, 149; one who foretells from his own dreams. Fr. ονειρος and πολέω. "Ονειρος, ου, δ, and ονειρον, ου, τό, a dream, a vision, Herodt. vii, 14; Eurip. Hec. 74, 87; Soph. Electr. 1382; overgos in the plural rarely occurs, Odys. xix, 560. The Attic poets generally have the nom. ovsígara, gen. ovsiεάτων, dat. ονείεασι, Eurip. ονείewr, oreigois, oreigous. Th. orag, the same.

'Ονειροσπόστος, ου, ό, ή, an interpreter of dreams. Fr. overges and σχοπίω.

'Ονειρόφαντος, ου, δ, ή, that has appeared in a dream, Æschyl. Ag. 409. Fr. overgos and paí-

'Ονειρόφρων, ονος, δ, skilled in interpreting dreams, Eurip. Hec. 701. Fr. overgos and penv.

Oreiew, dat. sing. of overees. 'Oνειρωγμός, οῦ, ὁ, an impure dream, P. Æginet. Fr. ὄνας. 'Oνειρωδής, έος, δ, ή, like a dream, dreamy. Fr. overgos and eldos. 'Oνείρωξις, εως, ή, a dreaming, Plat. Tim. 52, B.

'Ονειρώττω, f. ώζω, to dream, to augur, Plat. Polit. vii, 533; to have impure dreams, Hippocr.

"Overos, ou, o, a windlass, a crane. 'Oνεύω, f. εύσω, to move round, to work a windlass, to pull up by a crane, Thucyd. vii, 25. Fr. övevos.

'Ounyos, i. See ivayos.

'Ovnenvai, 1. a. inf. pas. of ovnui. 'Oνηλάτης, ου, ό, an ass-driver, Demosth. Fr. övos and ελαύνω. 'Oνημένος, ου, part. pres. pas. of övnuai, from övnui, and ováw or έω, ω, f. ωσω, mid. ὄναμαι, to rebuke, blame, censure.

"ONHMI, and ovivnus, by redupl., Il. xxiv, 45, f. dvnow, from dviw, 1. a. ωνησα, to assist, aid; to benefit, be of advantage; to oblige; ώς ἄνησας, how you have obliged me! Plat. Apol. 27, C; to assist, Il. vii, 172; pres. pas. ovnµai, Odys. xi, 33; impf. ωντνάμην, 2. a. ωνήμην, Eurip. Alc. 342; 1. a. pas. ώνάθην, Dor. ώνάθην μεγαλώς, it was a lucky thing for me, Theocr. xv, 56; pres. pas. ova-

μαι, and δνίναμαι, to derive advantage, to enjoy; πεὶν σφῶν ονασθαι, Eurip. Med. 1021; Demosth. 842, 10; to delight, please, Xen. Cyr. viii, 4, 6; f. mid. δνήσομαι, 1. a. m. ώνησάμην, ω, ατο, opt. ονησαίμην · μη νυν οναίμην, may I not be blessed, i. e. may I be cursed; 1. a. pas. ωνήθην, part. pres. ονήμενος, Odys. ii, 331; ovaio, may you be prosperous or happy, Soph. Œd. C. 1046; Œd. T. 644; Eurip. Med. 533; ἐσθλός μοι δοχεῖ εἴναι, ὀνήμενος (εἴη or ἔστω understood), he seems brave, may he be fortunate! frequently in the 2. a. opt. ovaímny, aco, αιτο, to express good wishes; ούτως ὀναίμην, so may I thrive! ővaio, also, with χάριν· ὄναιο τοῦ γενναίου χάριν, bless thee for thy noble spirit; also ironical, ovaso μέν τἄν εἴ τις ἐκπλύνειέ σε, you would, however, be the better for it if one were to wash you. "Ovnoa, Ion. for wvnoa, 1. a. ind.

act. of ovn µ1. "Oνησαι, 1. a. imperat. m. of ὄνημι.

'Ονήσεαι, Ion. contract. δνήση, 2. sing. f. m. ovńoouai, of ovnui. 'Ornoidwess, ou, i, i, conferring

profit or gain. Fr. ovn us and δωρον.

'Ονήστμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, useful, advantageous, Soph. Trach. 1010; beneficial, Id. Aj. 650; a man's name, Onesimus. Fr. ovnpi.

'Oνησίμως, adv. usefully, advantageously, Plat. Legg. v, 747, C.

"Ornois, sws, h, aid, utility, advantage, Eurip. Med. 256; Demosth. 328, 14; benefit, enjoyment. Th. övnµi.

'Ornoipógos, ou, ô, h, bringing assistance, advantage; a man's name, Onesiphorus, i. e. bringing help. Fr. όνησις and φέρω. "Ovnoo, pres. imperat. pas. of ovnuai.

'Oνητικός, ή, όν, capable of benefiting, advantageous. Fr. ovn-

'Ovntis, s. as ovitis.

'Oνητός, ή, όν, useful, profitable; from övnus · also, blamable, deserving censure; from ovoqua.

'Ονήτως, ορος, δ, useful, profitable; a man's name, Onetor. Same Th.

'Ονθηλεύω, s. as δυθυλεύω.

"ONΘOΣ, ov, i, the dung of cattle, manure, ordure.

'Ονθῦλεύω, f. εύσω, to foul with dung, to manure the ground with dung; metaphorically, to stuff with forced meats; to adulterate by improper mixtures. Fr.

Ονίδιον, ου, τό, a little ass, Aristoph. Vesp. 1306. Fr. övos.

Ovinos, n, ov, of or belonging to an ass, asinine; μύλος δνικός, a millstone, N. T., Matt. xviii, 6, probably from its being turned by an ass. Fr. ovos.

'Ovívnus. See under övnus.

'Ovívnouv, 3. sing. pres. of evívnu. 'Ovis, idos, in, the dung of an ass, Aristoph. Pac. 4. Fr. övos.

'Ovioxos, ou, i, the dimin. of ovos. 'Ονῖτις, ἴδος, ἡ, a plant, sweet marjoram.

'Ονοβατέω, ω, to cover a mare by an ass; and

Ovocătns, ov, i, one who rides upon an ass. Fr. ονος and βαί-

'Ονόξουχις, ίδος, ή, a plant, cock's head or saint-foin.

Ονόγυρος, i, a prickly plant, of the thistle tribe.

Ovosidns, sos, i, i, like an ass, of the ass kind. Fr. övos and sidos. "Ovorto, 3. sing. pres. opt. of "vo-

'Ονοχένταυςος, ου, δ, a monster, half man and half ass; a kind of demon.

Oνοκίχλης, ου, δ, a plant, probably viper's bugloss.

'Ονοχεόταλος, ου, δ, a water-bird, the cormorant.

"Ovou', for ovoua.

"ONOMA, Poet. ouvopa, Æol. ὄνυμα, ἄτος, τό, a name; celebrity, renown, either good or bad; reputation, character; a pretext; an author under whose name any thing is related; xx7' ονομα, by name; εν ονόματι είναι, to be famous or celebrated; ἐπ' ονόματι, under pretence of; μετ' ὀνομάτων καλῶν, with fair or specious words; it is often used in circumlocution; as, ὄνομα τῆς εὐγενείας, της σωτηρίας, for εὐγενεία, σωτηςία, Eurip. Iph. T. 902; Hec. 379; Tav MEτείων ὄνομα, moderation, a moderate condition, Eurip. Med. 125; ἐν ἀτίμω ὀνόματ., under a disgraceful title, Xen. Cyr. vi, 4, 3; ονομα τί σε καλείν ήμας χείων; by what name are we to call you? Eurip. Ion. 813; τοῦ τέλους ὄνομα, a word which denotes the issue or termination of a battle, etc., Longin. 16; ὄνομα ποιείν, to establish a name or character, Plat. Apol. 20, D; ὄνομα τίθεσθαι, (the mid.,) to give a name, as the parent to the child,

Aristoph. Nub. 608; Av. 815; Plat. Theæt. 157, C; but when another gives the name, τιθίναι, the act., Odys. xix. 403; in Gram. a noun.

'Ονομάζω, f. άσω, pf. ωνόμακα, Demosth. 632, 26; Plat. Soph. 219, B; to call, or bestow a name upon; to name or call by name, Eurip. Orest. 37; Xen. Cyr. vii, 1, 10; to say, pronounce, Dem. de Coron. 268, 13; 1259, 17; to declare; to appoint, nominate; to denominate; to celebrate; to commend or praise; mid. to name or call as one's own, Soph. Œd. T. 1021; pas. to be named or called; to be mentioned, Soph. Œd. C. 295; pas. ὀνομάζομαι, Pf. ωνόμασμαι, 1. α. ωνομάσθην. Th. övoµa.

'Oνομαθετέω, ω, f. ήσω, to give a name to. Fr. ὄνομα and τίθημι. "Ονομαι, f. ὀνόσομαι, to think or speak lightly of; to reprove, blame, censure, carp at; to reproach, insult, Herodt. ii, 167; Homer has ωνάτο, Π. xvii, 25; 3. sing. pres. opt. ὄνοιτο, Id. xiii, 287; 1. a. mid. ωνοσάμην, 1. a. pas. ωνόσθην. Fr. ὀνόω, obsol.

Pas. ωνοσεην. Pr. ονοω, obsol.
'Ονομαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, (Æol. and Ion. οὐνομαίνω,) to bestow a name; to call by name, Herodt. i, 86; to call over by name, Il. ii, 488; to name as witnesses, Id. xiv, 278; to name, appoint, Id. xxiii, 90; 1. a. ἀνόμηνα, ὀνόμηνα, Ion., Id. x, 522; 1. a. subj. act. ὀνομήνω. Th. ὄνομα.

'Ονομακλήδην, adv. in calling by name, Odys. iv, 278. Fr. ὄνομα and καλίω.

'Ονομακλης, έους, δ, a man's name, Onomacles.

'Ονομακλυτός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, having a celebrated name, renowned, Π. κκὶ, 51. Fr. ὄνομα and κλύω. 'Ονομάκες τος, ου, ὁ, a man's name, Onomacritus.

'Ονομάντιος, ου, δ, a man's name, Onomantius.

'Ονόμασθεν, Æol. and Bœot. for ωνομάσθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of ονομάζω.

'Ovomaoi, dat. pl. of ovoma.

'Ονομάσία, ίας, ή, a calling by name; a name, denomination; expression; appellation, Plat. Polit. 275, D. Fr. δνομάζω. 'Ονομαστί, adv. by name, De-

Oνομαστί, adv. by name, Demosth. 533, 4; expressly. Fr. δνομα.

'Ονομαστίκός, ή, όν, serving to name, appellative; skilled in giving names, Plat. Crit. 424, A; in Gram. δνομαστική πτῶσις, the nominative case. Fr. δνομάζω.

'Ονομαστός, ή, όν, named, Plat. Polit. i, 330, A; celebrated, renowned, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 14; illustrious, Herodt. vi, 114; also, that may be named; οὐα ὀνομαστός, not to be named, execrable. Fr. ὀνομάζω.

'Ονόματα, -ατι, -ατος, -άτων, cases of ονομα.

'Ονομάτιον, ου, τό, a trivial word, Longin. 43.

'Ονοματογραφία, ας, ή, a catalogue of names, a nomenclature.
Fr. ὄνομα and γράφω.

Ονοματοθέτης, ου, δ, one who affixes names, Plat. Charm. 175, B. Fr. τίθημι.

'Ονοματοποιέω, ω, f. ήσω, to make new words; to invent words imitative of the sense, Aristot. Eth. 2, 7. Fr. ὄνομα and ποιέω. 'Ονοματουργός, οῦ, ὁ, a person who forms names. Fr. ὄνομα and ἐράζομαι.

'Ονόμηνα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. Ion., and

'Ονομήνω, 1. a. subj. act. of ονομαίνω.

'ONOΣ, ov, ô, or 'n, an ass, Aristoph. Nub. 1273; a kind of grasshopper; the axis of a wheel, or axis in peritrochio, Hippocr. (see Erotian); a windlass or crane, Herodt. vii, 36; the upper millstone, Matt. xviii, 6 (see ονικός); όνους άλέτας, millstones, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 5; a spindle or distaff; the acepoint on dice; a kind of vessel or pot with long ears; a drinking-vessel, Aristoph. Vesp. 616; a kind of crane for weighing up heavy bodies, Herodt. vii, 36; pl. over, two stars in the sign Cancer, Theocr. Id. xxii, 21; also, a fish, a species of gadus. 'Ονόσαιτο, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. mid. of ovomai.

"Oνοσις, εως, ή, blame, reproach, contumely. Fr. ὄνομαι.

"Oνοσμα, a wild fragrant plant, a species of anchusa.

'Ονοσσάμενος, Epic for δνοσάμενος, part. 1. a. mid. of ὄνομαι.

'Ονόσσεσθαι, Epic for ονόσεσθαι, fut. inf. of ὄνομαι.

'Oνόσσεται, 3. sing. fut. mid. by doubling σ, of δνόω, s. as ὄνομαι. 'Ονοστάσιον, ου, τό, a stall for an ass. Fr. ὄνος and στάσις.

'Ονοστός, ή, όν, blamable, reprehensible; to be despised, contemptible, Π. ix, 164; pl. n. g. ονοστά. Fr. obsol. ονόω.

'Oνοτάζω, f. άσω, to carp at, reproach, blame, Hesiod. Op. 258; pas. to be blamed, detested, Eschyl. Suppl. 10; s. as ὅνομαι. 'Ονοτός, ή, όν, Poet., reprehensible; blamed, rebuked; despised, blamable, Ap. Rhod. iv, 91; ἐνοτὸς μὲν Τῶισθαι, contemptible at first sight, Pind. Isth. iv, 85; also, complaining of his lot; poor, beggarly. Fr. ὄνομαι.

"Ôvouφις, ή, and

'Oνουφίτης, ου, δ, a city and district of lower Egypt, Onuphis or Onuphites, Herodt. ii, 166.

'Oνοφος ε΄ος, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a keeper or feeder of asses; an ass-driver, Herodt. vi, 68. Fr. ὄνος and φίς εω.

Ovow. See ovomai.

"Οντα, acc. sing. masc. part. pres. ων, ὄντος, of εἰμί, to be; pl. τὰ ὄντα, things that are, property; means, possessions, Demosth. 260, 12.

"Οντε (ον τε), acc. sing. of δς. "Οντινα, acc. sing. of δστις.

"Οντων, 3. pl. imperat. Att. for ἔστωσαν, of εἰμί· δικασταὶ τὶ ὅντων, Plat. Legg. ix, for which Herodotus uses ἰόντων, in the Ionian dialect.

"Oντως, adv. really, indeed, verily, in truth, Eurip. Ion. 229. Fr. gen. pl. of ων, ὄντος, part. pres. of εἰμί, to be.

"Ονυμα, Æol. for ονομα.

'Ονϋμάζω, Æol. for δνομάζω, Plat. Locr. 100, D.

'Ονύμαξα, ας, ε, Æol. and Dor. for ἀνόμασα, 1. a. ind. act. of ὀνομάζω.

'Ονυμάζομαι, 1. f. m. Æol. of δνυμάζω.

'ONΥΞ, ἔχος, δ, a claw, talon, Il. viii, 248; a nail, Aristoph. Av. 8; a hoof, Xen. Hipp. x, 3; a crook or hook; the barb of an arrow; the fluke of an anchor; the extremity of the lobe of the liver; the onyxstone, the name of a gem, comprehending several varieties of agate (Moore's Anc. Mineral. p. 154), and applied also to a species of gypseous alabaster, of which unguent boxes were made (Ib. p. 124); είς ὄνυχα, accurately, exactly, to a nicety, Dion. Hal.; also, a fracture of a bone partly straight and partly rounded, P. Ægin. vi, 89; dat. pl. ovugi, Ion. ovux 1001. Hence

"Ονϋχες, nom. pl., and 'Ονύχεσσι, Epic dat. pl. from preced.

'Oνυχίζω, f. ίσω, to cut off the claws, talons, or nails; to mark out with the claws or nails; to examine with the nail, or critically. Fr. ὄνυζ.

'Ονύχιον, ου, τό, a little claw, nail, talon, etc.; also, an onyx-stone, alabaster. Th. ὄνυξ.
'Ονύχισμός, οῦ, δ, a clipping or

Ον $\tilde{\chi}$ ισμός, \tilde{o} , \tilde{o} , \tilde{o} , a clipping or trimming of the nails; a severe scrutiny or examination. Fr. \tilde{o} νυ $\tilde{\chi}$ ίζω.

'Ονυχιστής, ῆξος, δ, the cleaving of the hoof, LXX.; that cuts or pairs the nails, claws, or hoofs of animals. Fr. ὄνυζ.

'Ονυχίτης, ου, δ, and

'Ονυχῖτις, τδος, ή, the precious stone called an onyx, Appian. Bell. Mithridat.

"Orw, f. orw, obsol., the same as ornur and oronwr.

"ONΩNIΣ, Yδος, 'n, the plant restharrow.

'Οξάλίς, ίδος, ή, a kind of sorrel.
'Οξάλμη, ης, ή, vinegar and brine mixed; ἐξεῖα ἄλμη, a pickle so made, Aristoph. Vesp. 331.

'Oξία, nom. pl. neut., used often adverbially; έξία κεκληγώς, shouting shrilly, Il. ii, 222.

'Οξίι, dat. sing. of οξύς, έος, ο, sharp.

'Οξεῖα, ας, ἡ, nom. f. g. of ὁξύς.

And ὀξεῖα, sharply, in pl. n. g.
for ὀξία (to favor the metre), and
ὀξία is used for ὀξίως, from the
same.

'Όξειῶν, gen. pl. f. g. Dor. for δξειῶν, and

'Οξείησι, dat. pl. Ion. for δξείαις, of δξεία, f. g. of δξύς.

'Οξέλαιου, ου, τό, a mixture of oil and vinegar. Fr. όξος and έλαιου.

'Oğiri, dat. pl. from ¿ğús.

'Οξίως, adv. sharply, keenly; swiftly, alertly, Thucyd. iv, 34; suddenly; vehemently, grievously. Fr. δζύς.

'Όξηςός, ά, όν, like vinegar; containing vinegar. Fr. όζος.

'Oξίνης, ου, δ, sour wine; adj. sour. bitter, sharp; θυμὸν όξίνην πεπωκότες, having imbibed bitter (desperate) courage, Aristoph. Vesp. 1085. Same Th. 'Oξίς. Θρε. δ. a. vinegar-cruet

'Oξίς, δος, 'n, a vinegar-cruet, Aristoph. Plut. 812. Fr. ὄζος. "Oξος, τος, τό, vinegar, Xen. Anab. ii, 3, 9; Aristoph. Acharn. 35; sour wine, medicated wine; metaphor. a cross or peevish per-

son. Th. δξύς. Οξύ, έσε, τό, πεν

'Οξύ, έος, τό, neut. of όξύς, used as subst., sharpness, keenness; point, subtlety; shrillness of the

voice; celerity; vivacity. See

'Oξύ, adv. keenly, sharply; swiftly, promptly; δξὺ βλέσειν, to see acutely, Plat. Conv. 219, A; δξύ δε κωκύουσα, and wailing shrilly, Bion. Adon. Fr. δξύς.

'Οξύα, ης, ἡ, the wild-beech tree.
'Οξύδαφον, ου, τό, a saucer, a vinegar-cruet, Aristoph. Av. 361. Fr. δζύς and βάπτω.

'Όξυάκανθα, or ὁξυάκανθος, ου, ὁ, a kind of plant, the barberry, or, perhaps, the mespilus pyracantha. 'Όξυζελής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, having a sharp point, pointed; armed with a dart; throwing a dart rapidly.

Fr. δξύς and βέλος.

'Όξυβελικός, ή, όν, having a sharp weapon; throwing a javelin swiftly. Fr. όξύς and βέλος.

'Οζυβλέπτης, ου, ὁ, a sharp-sighted person. Fr. ὀξύς and βλέπω. 'Οζυβόας, ου, ὁ, one who cries with a shrill voice, Æschyl. Ag. 57.

'Οξύγἄρον, ου, τό, a mixture of vinegar and the pickle or sauce called garum; a kind of sauce or pickle. Fr. ὀξύς and γάρον.

'Οξύγγιον, ου, τό, grease used for the axle of a wheel; lard, fatness, ointment. Fr. the Latin. 'Οξύγλυχυς, εος, ὁ, ἡ, sweetly acid. Fr. ἐξύς and γλυχύς.

'Οξύγοος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, uttering piercing cries, Æschyl. S. Theb. 382. Fr. ὀξύς and γόος.

'Οξύγράφος, ου, δ, ἡ, writing fast or swiftly. Fr. δξ ς and γράφω. 'Οξυγώνιος, ου, δ, ἡ, having acute

angles. Fr. $\delta \xi \delta s$ and $\gamma \omega v \delta a$.

O $\xi \upsilon \delta \varepsilon \varrho v v \delta s$, δs , δs , δs , sharp-sighted. Fr. $\delta \varepsilon \varrho v v \omega u s$.

Οξύδουπος, ου, ό, ή, making a loud, thundering noise. Fr. δξύς and δοῦπος.

'Οξύδρομέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to run rapidly. Fr. όξύς and δρόμος.

'Οξυέθειρος, ου, δ, ή, with sharppointed hair; also, irreg. pl. δξυέθειρες.

'Οξύη, ης, ή, a sharp spear.

'Οξυπκοΐα, ας, ή, quickness of hearing. Fr. οξύς and ἀκοή.

'Οξυήκοος, δ, λ, perceiving sharply, Plat. Tim. 75, B. Fr. δξύ and ἀκούω.

'Οζύθηκτος, ου, δ, ή, sharpened, sharp-pointed, Eurip. Androm. 1139; stung to madness, Soph. Antig. 1286. Fr. ὄζύς and Θή-γω.

'Οξυθυμία, ας, ή, irritability of temper; and

Οξυθυμέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be exasperated, Eurip. Androm. 687;

commonly, δζυθυμέσμαι · to be prompt to anger; 1. a. part. δζυ-θυμηθείς.

'Οζυθύμια, ων, τά, filth, sweepings, refuse. Fr. όξύς and θύ-

'Öğöθῦμος, ου, δ, ħ, quick to anger, sudden in anger, choleric, irascible, Aristoph. Eq. 706; Eurip. Med. 320; having an ungovernable temper; τὸ ὀξύθυμον, sharp temper, Aristoph. Vesp. 405. Fr. ὀξύς and θυμός.

Οξυκάςδιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, angry, irascible, Æschyl. S. Theb. 889; bold-hearted, Aristoph. Vesp. 430; enraged; s. as δξύθυμος.

'Οξύκεδρος, ου, δ, the red juniper.
'Οξυπινητος, ου, δ, ή, easily moved; quickly roused to action; irritable; also, as δργίλος, irascible; easily or suddenly excited to anger. Fr. δξύς and πινίω.

'Οξύκομος, δ, ή, that has sharp or pointed leaves; also, sharp bristles. Fr. δξύς and κόμη.

'Οξύκρᾶτον, ου, τό, a mixture of wine and vinegar. Fr. δζύς and κρατίω.

'Οξυκώκυτος, ου, δ, ἡ, lamented with piercing cries, Soph. Antig. 1300. Fr. ἐξύ and κωκύω. 'Οξυλαθέω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to seize promptly; to be prompt, Xen. Hist. vii, 4, 27; and

'Οζυλάβής, is, seizing, apprehending quickly; in general, quick, nimble. Fr. δζύς and λαμβάνω.

'Οξυλαθία, ας, ή, promptitude in profiting by opportunities. Fr. όξύς and λαμβάνω.

'Οξυλάλος, ου, δ , \dot{n} , speaking sharply. Fr. λαλέω.

'Οξυλάπαθον, ου, τό, a kind of sorrel.

'Οξυμελής, έος, δ, ἡ, singing in a high or sharp tone, Aristoph. Av. 1095. Brunch has δζὺ μέλος.

'Οξύμελι, ἴτος, τό, a drink of honey and vinegar. Fr. μέλι. 'Οξυμέριμνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, acutely invented, Aristoph. Ran. 877. Fr. μέριμνα.

³Οξυμήνιτος, ου, δ, ή, raging with sharp ire, Æschyl. Eum. 450. Fr. μηνίω.

'Οξυμόλπος, ου, ό, ή, s. ας όξυμελής, shrill; όξυμόλποις οἰμώγμασιν, with loud wailings, Æschyl. S. Theb. 1014. Τh. μολπή.

'Οξυντής, ῆςος, ὁ, one who sharpens; any kind of cutting instrument or edge-tool; a knife; a file.

'Οξῦνω, f. ἔνῶ, to make sharp or pointed; hence, to exasperate, Soph. Trach. 1166; to incite,

instigate, irritate, Herodt. viii, 138; in Gram., to mark with an acute accent; to make sour; pas. to become sour, Theophr. H. Pl. iv, 3; to be exasperated; όξυνθείς, enraged ; 1. a. act. ἄξῦνα. Th. οξύς.

'Ožvótis, pointed, sharp. Th.òξύς.

'Οξυόστεακος, ου, ό, ή, with a sharp, jagged shell. Fr. ὀξύς and orreaxov.

'Oğutevn's, éos, o, h, sharp and bitter, Æschyl. Choëph. 671. Fr. σεύκη.

'Ozúmous, modos, i, n, swift-footed, Eurip. Orest. 1550. Fr. ποũς.

'Oξύπρωρος, ου, δ, ή, sharp-prowed, sharp-pointed, Æschyl. Prom. 421; swift, active, Pind. Olymp. ix, 138.

'Οξύπτερος, ου, ό, ή, having sharp, nimble wings, swift-winged, LXX.; ὀξύπτερα, ων, τά, the wings of a bird.

'Οξύρεπής, έος, ό, ή, οτ όξυβρεπής,

'Οξύρροπος, ου, δ, ή, running swiftly; easily inclined either way, easily moved, unstable; headstrong; prompt; τὸ ἔνθουν καὶ ὀξύρροπον τῆς πεύσεως, the energy and rapidity of the interrogation, or of the interrogative form, Longin. 18. Fr. ρίπω. See "Evbsos.

'Οξυεύγχος, ου, δ, a fish, a kind of sturgeon; according to others, the pike.

'Οξύς, εῖα, ύ, sharp-pointed, as a weapon; sharp to the taste, hence sour, acid, bitter, pungent; sharp to the mind, bitter, severe, painful, acute, poignant; sharp in the intellect, keen, prompt; also, as relating to the senses, clear, bright; loud, shrill; likewise, swift, fleet, rapid; metaphor. keen, ardent, headstrong, irascible; δξὺς κέλαδος, a shrill sound, Soph. Electr. 727; 9vμὸς ὀξύς, violent anger, Id. Œd. C. 1195; ¿¿è äxes, poignant grief, Odys. xix, 125; ήδε (ή νόσος) μοὶ όξεῖα φοιτα, this disease (paroxysm) comes suddenly, Soph. Phil. 797 ; ἀξύν τέ που δει πρὸς αἴσθησιν, Plat. Polit. ii, 375, 1; ¿ξυ δ' ἄκουσεν, he heard distinctly, Il. xvii, 296; ¿¿ò vonos, quickly perceived, Id. iii, 374; μέλος ὀξύ, a loud tune or song, Aristoph. Av. 1095; compar. εξύτερος, superl. εξύτατος. οξύτατον δίρκισθαι, the sharpest sighted, Il. xvii, 675; in Prosody, h ¿ξεῖα, the acute accent. Fr. axús.

'Οξύστομος, ου, ό, ή, having a sharp snout or beak; sharppointed; ὀξύστομος μάχαιρα, Eurip. Suppl. 1216. Fr. στό-

'Οξύσχοινος, ου, δ, ή, a sharp-pointed bulrush.

'Οξύτερος, ου, and in f. g. Ion. όξυτέςη, comparat. of όζύς.

'Οξύτης, ητος, ή, sharpness of a weapon, of taste, of sound, Plat. Phil. 17, C; point, edge; acrimony or pungency; vehemence, ardor, eagerness; acidity; keenness; celerity, Demosth. 730, 18; promptitude, acuteness of the understanding; wit; shrillness; velocity. Th. ¿ξύς.

Οξυτόμος, ου, ό, ή, cutting deeply or sharply, sharp, Pind. Pyth. iv, 468. Fr. τέμνω.

'Οξύτονος, ου, ό, ή, sharp-sounding, shrill, Soph. Phil. 1082; having sharp or piercing tones, Id. Aj. 618; in Grammar, having an acute accent on the last syllable, an oxytone word. Fr. TEIVW.

'Οξυτόρος, ου, δ, ή, sharp and penetrating; loud, shrill. Fr. Til-

'Οξυφεγγής, έος, ό, ή, shining brightly. Fr. Piyyos.

Οξυφοινίη, ης, ή, the tamarind. Actuar., as cited by Dunb.

'Οξύφρων, ονος, δ, ή, sharp-witted, subtle, skilful in judging, Eurip. Med. 642. Fr. φεήν.

'Οξυφωνία, ας, ή, a sharp tone of voice, Aristot. Eth.; and

Οξύφωνος, ου, δ, ή, sharp-voiced, shrill-toned, loud-piped; ἐξύφωvos às andáv, Soph. Trach. 959. Fr. Φωνή.

'Οξύχεις, εος, δ, ή, dexterous, expert with the hands, with ready hands, Æschyl. Choëph. 23; light-fingered, thievish, Lucian. Fr. xeię.

'Οξύχολος, ου, δ, passionate, irascible; and

'Οξυχόλως, adv. passionately, with prompt ire, Soph. Antig. 945. Fr. χολή.

'Οξυωπής, ίος, ὁ, ἡ, sharp-sighted. Fr. äψ.

'Οξώδης, εος, δ, ή, acidulous, sourish. Fr. sidos.

"Oov, Poet. for ov, gen. of %s. "O π , the cry of sailors, Aristoph. Ran. 208. See under Lon.

' $O\pi$ ', for όπα, acc. sing. of $i\psi$.

"Oπα, Dor. for oπη.

'Οπαδίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, Ιοπ. ὀπηδίω, to follow, accompany, go on;

to be present; to assist. From 'Oπάδός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, an attendant, a tutor or guardian; τίκνων ὀπάδὶ πρεσδυ τῶν Ἰάσονος, thou aged guardian of Jason's children, Eurip. Med. 52; a follower; οπηδοί, s. as οπαδοί, Eurip. Alc.

137. Fr. Eπομαι.

'Οπαζόμενος, ου, part. pres. pas. of ΌΠΑ ΖΩ, f. άσω, to pursue; to follow close, Il. v, 334; xaliπὸν δέ σε γῆςας ὀπάζει, the difficulties of age beset you, Il. viii, 103; to command or cause one to accompany another; to make a present; to impart, bestow, Eurip. Med. 425, to make, form, Æschyl. S. Theb. 238; to furnish; πῦς ἐγώ σφιν ἄπασα, Ι furnished them with fire, Id. Prom. 252; οπασσε, has resigned, Π. xvii, 196; ὀπάζομαι, to take along with one as a companion, Il. x, 238; pas. to be closely pursued or pressed; to be accompanied.

Οπαῖος, αία, αῖον, having a hole or opening. Fr. οπή.

'Οπαῖον, ου, τό, the mouth or orifice of a pot or vase; the top or opening of a chimney, oven, or furnace, through which the smoke escapes. Th. ожн.

'Οπάλλιος, ου, δ, opal.

'Οπανϊκα, Dor. for δπηνίκα.

"Οπασα, ας, ε, Ion. for ἄπασα, 1. a. ind. act., and

'Οπάσαι, 1. a. inf. act., and 'Οπάσαιμι, 1. a. opt. act. to iπάζω.

'Οπάσαις, Æol. for ἐπάσας, part. a. of ὀπάζω.

'Οπάσσαις, Poet. for ἐπάσας.

"Οπατρος, ου, δ, h, Poet. for δμόπατρος, sprung from the same father, Il. xi, 257. Fr. ouis and πατής.

'Οπᾶων, ονος, δ, ή, a servant, Soph. Antig. 1095; an attendant; a companion; an armor-bearer, IL vii, 165. Th. ὀπάζω.

"Οπεας, ατος, τό, an awl.

"Onte, which. Fr. 6 and nie. 'Οπεύω, and οπιπεύω, and οπιπτεύω, f. εύσω, to look at, behold; s. as περισχοπίω.

'Οπέων, ωνος, δ, Ion. for δπάων. 'OHH', ñs, n, an opening, which may be seen through, a hole, Aristoph. Plut. 715; Vesp. 137; a window. Fr. on Topal.

"ОПн, adv., where; in what place or wherever, Soph. Phil. 479; on yns, in what part of the earth, Æschyl. Prom. 563; by which way; by which means; as, in the same manner as; the dat. sing. fem. of öπος ὅπη δυνατόν, by whatever possible way,
Xen. Cyr. vi, 1, 13. It is
sometimes responsive to πη, at
other times it is used relatively to
some other word, as ἐνταῦθα,
Æschyl. Prom. 641.

'Οπηδιύω, f. εύσω, and ὀπηδίω, ω, f. ήσω, with dat., to accompany, follow, attend, Π. v, 216. Th. ὀπάζω, to give a companion. See ὀπαδίω.

'Οπηδίω. See preced. 'Οπηδός. See ὁπαδός.

'Οπήεις, ήεσσα, ῆεν, having an opening. Th. ὀπή.

'Όπηλίχος, η, ον, how great, how much, *Plat. Legg.* v, 737, *C. Fr. δπος and ἡλίχος*.

'Οπηνίκα, when; whenever; after; for as much as; since; when it refers to future time it has for its relative τηνικαῦτα, when...then, Soph. Phil. 462; it fixes the time more definitely than ὁπότε. Fr. ὅπου and ἡνίκα.

[']Oπηοῦν, in any manner, Plat. Prot. 353, D.

'Οπήτιον, ου, τό, a shoemaker's awl. $Th. \partial \pi \acute{\eta}$.

'Oπi, dat. sing. of öψ.

'Οπίας, ου, ὁ, curdled milk, cheese (τυρός). Fr. ὀπός.

'Οπιδνός, ή, όν, reverend, to be reverenced; that should be looked to or guarded against; awful; ἀπιδνόταπος, the most to be feared, Ap. Rhod. ii, 292. Th. ὅπις.

'Οπίζετο, 3. sing. impf. Ion. of 'Οπίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to regard, to hold in reverence; to fear, stand in awe of, Odys. xiii, 148; also, to requite, Pind. Pyth. ii, 34.

'Oπίζω, f. ίσω, to curdle milk by the juice of plants; to extract juices for medicinal purposes, Dioscor. i, 180. Fr. ὁπός. "Oπίθε, Poet. for ὅπισθε, and

"Οπίθεν, Poet. for ὂπισθεν. 'Οπιθόμβεοτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, posthu-

Uπιβόμεςοτος, ου, δ, ἡ, posthumous, Pind. Pyth. i, 179. Fr. ὅπιβεν and βροτός.

'Οπικία, ας, ή, the country of the Opici or Osci; the district along the coast of the Tyrrhenian sea, from the Tiber southwards, Thucyd. vi, 4.

"Όπιν, acc. sing. of öπις.
"Όπιον, ου, τό, opium, the juice of the poppy; dimin. of òπός.
"Όπιστείνης" for improvious acc.

'Οπιπτεύοντ', for δπιπτεύοντα, acc. sing. part. pres. of δπιπτεύω. 'Οπιπεύω. See δπιπτεύω.

Οπιπτευτής, ῆρος, δ, a curious observer, one who looks closely,

a starer; a spy or scout. From 'Οπιπτεύω, and δπιπτεύω, f. εύσω, to look at closely, to watch, as from curiosity; to behold attentively, Il. iv, 371; to look about; to seek a point of attack; λάθεη δπιπτεύσας, aiming a covert blow, Il. vii, 243; to look with a lascivious eye at a woman, Odys. xix, 67; by reduplication from δπτεύω, obsol.

"OΠΙΣ, τδος, ή, regard, respect, Herodt. ix, 76; favor, Pind. Pyth. viii, 101; divine vengeance, Π. xvi, 388; Odys. xxi, 28; acc. ὅπιν, in Hom. and Hes., and ὅπιδα, in Odys. and in other poets, ὅπιδα, Mosch. Fr. ὄψ.

'Oπίσαμεώ, όος, ή, a going backwards. Fr. οπίσω and ἀμεαίνειν, i. e. ἀναθαίνειν.

"Οπισθά, adv., Æol. and Dor. for 'Οπισθάγχων, ωνος, δ, ή, having the hands tied behind the back, Eich. Antiq. Hist. Græc.

"Oπισθε (and before a vowel ὅπισθεν), adv. behind; backwards;
afterwards, for the future, hereafter; inferior; in the rear; οἱ
ὅπισθε, those behind, in the rear;
it is opposed to πρόσθεν, Soph.
Aj. 1228.

"Οπισθεν, adv. See preced.

'Οπισθίνας, αξος, τό, the back of the hand. Fr. Θένας.

'Οπίσθιος, ία, ιον, posterior, hinder; πόδες ὀπίσθιοι, the hind feet; the hinder part, Herodt. ii, 103. 'Οπισθίως, adv. afterwards; behind, backwards.

'Oπισθοβάμων, ον, δ, ħ, gen. ovos, going, walking backwards. Fr. οπισθε and βαίνω.

'Οπισθοβάτης, ου, δ, s. as δπισθοβάμων.

'Οπισθόγεμφος, ου, δ, π, written on the back or cover. Fr. ὅπισθε and γεμφω.

'Οπισθόδετος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, tied behind. Fr. ὅπισθεν and δέω.

'Oπισθόδομος, ου, δ, the back part of a temple or other building; at Athens, the cella used as the treasury, behind the temple of Minerva, Demosth. 170, 6; Thucyd. vi, 20. Fr. ὅπισθε and δόμος. 'Οπισθόκας πος, ου, δ, ἡ, having the fruit behind the leaves. Fr.

καςπός. 'Οπισθοκόμης, and

'Οπισθόκομος, ου, δ, h, wearing the hair flowing behind. Fr. κόμη. See ακεόκομος.

'Οπισθόμεξοτος, s. as δπιθόμεςοτος. 'Οπισθονόμος, ου, δ, h, grazing and walking backwards, Herodt. iv, 183. Fr. νέμω.

'Οπισθονύγής, έος, pricking from behind. Fr. ὅπισθε and νύσσω. 'Οπισθόπους, οδος, ὁ, ἡ, following, an attendant, Eurip. Hipp. 54. Fr. ποῦς.

'Oπισθότονος, ου, δ, ἡ, drawn backwards, stretched backwards, as the body in certain convulsions; a certain form of tetanus, Aretæus, and Plat. Tim. 84, E. Fr. τείνω.

'Οπισθουρηπικός, ή, όν, discharging the urine backwards, retromingent, Aristot. H. An. Fr. οὐ-ρίω.

'Οπισθοφ≊λἄπερος, ου, δ, ή, bald on the back part of the head. Fr. φαλαπερός.

'Οπισθοφάνῶς, adv. as seen backwards. Fr. φαίνω.

'Οπισθοφύλακίω, ω, f. ήσω, to guard the rear, to form the rear-guard, Xen. Anab. vii, 3, 40. Fr. φύλαξ.

'Οπισθοφυλακία, ας, ή, the command of the rear; and

'Οπισθοφύλαξ, ακος, δ, a soldier of the rear-guard, Xen. Anab. iv, 1, 5.

'Οπισμα, απος, τό, the inspissated juice of vegetables, Galen. Fr. οπός.

'Οπισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the collection of the sap of trees, Theophr.

'Οπίσσω, Poet. for ἐπίσω.

'Οπίστατος, η, ον, hindermost or last. Fr. ὅπισθε.

'Οπίστεςος, α, ον, subsequent, posterior, later; following behind; δπίστατος, latest, last; the hindmost, Π. viii, 342.

'OΠΙ'ΣΩ, Épic ὀπίσσω, adv. backwards, Plat. Phædr. 254, E; behind; after, in after times; again, anew, Herodt. i, 61; afterwards, subsequent, Id. i, 76; governing a genitive; also without any case, τὰ ὀπίσω, scil. ὄντα, the things which are to come; it has always a reference either to the immediate, or to the more distant future. See Soph. Ed. T. 488, where ὀπίσω means time to come.

"Όπλα, τά, arms, particularly, offensive arms; also, defensive, a shield, Thucyd. vii, 45; a camp, Demosth. 624, 15; guards, garrisons, troops, Soph. Antig. 115; defences; ἔθετο τὰ ὅπλα, he adjusted his arms, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 14; τίθετθαι τὰ ὅπλα signifies, also, to ground arms, Id.; κατὰ χώραν ἔθεντο τὰ ὅπλα, they stood to their arms, Id. iii, 3, 14; δἰπὶ τῶν ὅπλων,

the person in charge of the arms, corresponding to the master of the ordnance; the quæstor, Demosth. 238, 13; ὅπλα ἰπιφίειν, to attack; ὅπλα μὰ ἐπιφέ-ειν, Thucyd. vii, 18; ὅπλα λαμβάνειν, to become a soldier, also, to seize arms, Xen.; equipments, tools, or implements of any sort, as military weapons; the tackle or rigging of a ship; and in Odys. xxi, 390, a large rope, like a hawser or cable; ropes made of flax, or hemp, or the like. Fr. οπλον. See οπλον. 'Oπλãs, Dor. for ὁπλῆs, gen. of όπλή.

"Οπλεσθαι, inf. of ὅπλομαι. 'Οπλέω. See ὁπλίζω. Οπλέων Jon for ὁπλῶν, gen. nl.

Οπλίων, Ion. for δπλῶν, gen. pl. of

Όπλή, ης, ή, a hoof. Th. ὅπλον. 'Οπλίζω, f. ίσω, to arm (another person), to prepare with arms; to furnish; to equip; to exercise in arms; mid. ὁπλίζομαι, to arm one's self, Eurip. Med. 1237; to prepare one's self; δπλισθεν δε γυναίκες, for ώπλίσθησαν, Ion., the females prepared themselves (for dancing), Odys. xxiii, 143; θράσος ὁπλίζεσθαι, to arm with courage, Soph. Electr. 984; to fit out, Odys. xvii, 288; to equip for action, Eurip. Herc. 672; 1. a. m. ώπλισάμην, imperat. ὅπλισαι, άσθω· όπλίζεσθαι έκ παρασκευής, to be armed according to discipline, Thucyd. iv, 94. ὄπλον.

'Οπλίσασθε, 2. pl. 1. a. imperat. mid. of preced.

"Οπλίσις, εως, ή, an arming, equipment, training; an array of men in arms, Aristoph. Ran. 1056. Fr. δπλα.

"Οπλισμα, ἄτος, τό, an equipment, array of weapons, of troops, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 253; Id. Suppl. 724; preparations for war; a cable; and

'Οπλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the act of arming; armor. Fr. ὁπλίζω.

'Οπλισόμεθα, 1. pl. 1. f. m. Poet. of ὁπλίζω.

'Οπλιστέον, verbal adj. (we) must arm, Xen. Hipp. i, 6. Fr. δπλίζω.

Οπλιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a soldier under arms. Fr. 3. sing. pf. pas. of ὁπλίζω.

'Οπλιτάγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, (ναῦς,) transporting heavy-armed troops, Thucyd. vi, 25. Fr. ὁπλίτης and ἄγω.

'Oπλιτεία, ας, ή, a military or

naval establishment, Plat. Legg.

iv, 706, C. Fr. ὅπλον.

Ὁπλιτεύω, f. εύσω, to be a soldier in the heavy-armed infantry; to command the heavy-armed troops; to be in arms.

Fr. ὅπλα.

'Οπλίτης, ου, δ, a soldier of the heavy-armed infantry; ἱππεῖς ὁπλῖται, Eurip. Phæn. 1207; one armed with the ὅπλον, or large shield, Eurip. Herc. F. 189; Pind. Isth. i, 32; a soldier in arms. Fr. ὅπλον.

Οπλιτικός, ή, όν, belonging to the heavy-armed infantry; τὸ ὁπλιτικόν, the heavy-armed soldiery. Fr. ὅπλα.

'Οπλιτοδεόμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, running a race in heavy armor. Fr. δεό-μος.

'Οπλοδοτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to distribute arms. Fr. δίδωμι.

'Οπλοθήκη, ης, ἡ, an armory, an arsenal; a place of deposit for arms; the arsenal of the Piræus, Plut. Vit. Sullæ, 20. Fr. Sή-

 $^{\circ}$ Οπλολογέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to collect arms, LXX. Fr. λέγω. $^{\circ}$ Οπλομαι. See $^{\circ}$ οπλω.

'Οπλομανίω, ω, f. ήσω, to have a passion for war; to fight with desperation. Fr. μαίνομαι.

'Οπλομᾶχίω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to fight with arms; to fight as a heavy-armed soldier; and

Οπλομαχία, ας, ή, a battle or combat fought with arms; a fight of heavy-armed soldiers; practice in the use of arms.

'Οπλομάχος, ου, δ, ħ, an armed warrior; one who fights with arms or weapons; also, one who teaches the use of arms. Fr. μάχομαι.

"OΠΛΟΝ, ου, τό, a weapon, Herodt. iv, 23; a shield; a tool; pl. τὰ ὅπλα, all kinds of warlike weapons, arms, Thucyd. vii, 28; ἐφ' ὅπλοις, under arms; seldom used in the singular; τὰ ὅπλα also signifies the heavy-armed troops, Thucyd. iii, 1. See ὅπλα.

Οπλοποιίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to manufacture arms or equipments, LXX. Fr. ποιίω.

'Οπλοποιία, ας, ή, the making of arms. Same Th.

'Οπλοποιϊκός, ή, όν, skilled in making arms; (τίχνη,) the art, etc., Plat. Polit. 280, D.

Οπλοσκοπία, ας, ή, the inspection of arms or troops. Fr. ὅπλα and σκοπίω.

'Οπλοτεςαων, Æol. for δπλοτίεων, gen. pl. fem. of

'Οπλότερος, έρα, ερον, younger, i.e. more fit to bear arms; όπλότατος, the youngest. Th. ὅπλα. 'Οπλοφῶγος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that corrodes or rusts arms. Fr. φάγω. 'Οπλοφορίω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to bear arms; to belong to a bodyguard; pas. ὁπλοφορίομαι. Also 'Οπλοφόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, bearing arms; an armed attendant. Fr. φίρω. 'Οπλοφῦλῶκιον, ου, τό, an armory or arsenal. Fr. φυλάσσω.

Οπλοχαρής, έος, δ, ή, delighting in arms. Fr. χαίρω.

"Οπλω, obsol., but ὅπλομαι, Poet. in use, to arm; also, to prepare any thing, Il. xix, 172; hence ὁπλίζω. Fr. ὅπλα.

'Οποβάλσἄμον, ου, τό, the juice of the shrub producing balm of Gilead. Fr. ὀπός and βάλσωμον.

'Οποδάπός, ή, όν, of what nation; of what country, Demosth.; Herodt.; the correlative to ποδαπός. Fr. υπου and δάπεδον.

'Oπόεις, όεσσα, όεν, juicy, full of sap, Nicand. Ther. Fr. ὁπός. 'Oπόθεν, and Poet. ὁππόθεν, adv. whence; from whatever place; the correlative to πόθεν. Th. δς. 'Οπόθενοῦν, adv. from whatever place, Æschyl. Suppl. 117. Fr. ὁπόθι and οῦν.

'Oπόθι, adv. where.

"Oποι, adv. to what place; whither; ὅποι γῆς, to what place on the earth; ὅπου γῆς, in what place on the earth; it is construed with a verb of motion. See ποῖ.

Oποῖος, οία, οῖον, what; such; of what kind or sort whatever, Soph. Œd. T. 1076; ὁποῖα, for ἄσπες, as, in the same manner as, like as, Eurip. Hec. 398; of the same kind; the correlative to πῶος · it is sometimes used interrogatively, but always after another interrogative word either expressed or understood, Plat. Gorg. 463, C; Polit. iii, 400, A. See οἴος.

"Οποιπες, adv. in whatsoever way, Soph. Œd. T. 1458; howsoever, Id. Aj. 797.

'Οποκάλπάσου, or ὀποκάςπάσου, ου, τό, the poisonous juice of the carpasus, a gum like myrrh.

'Οποπάναξ, ακος, i, the juice of the lorb πάναξ, the pastinaca oper lax.

'OIIO'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, juice, moisture; sap of a tree, flowing from an incision in the bark; sap of a fig-

tree used as rennet to curdle milk, Il. v, 902; opium, Plat. Legg. vii, 824; also, ὁπός, juice or sap flowing spontaneously; χυλός, juice pressed out. It is applied, κατ' έξόχην, to the Cyrenaic juice, or assafætida, Theophr. H. Pl. ix, 1, 4.

'Οποσάκις, adv. as often as. Fr. ¿πόσος.

'Οποσαπλάσιος, ια, ιον, and όποσαπλασίων, δ, ή, as many fold. Fr. δπόσος and πλάσιος.

'Οποσἄχῆ, adv. in as many places

'Οπόσε, Epic όππόσε, adv., Poet. for one, whither.

'Οπόσην, acc. sing. of δπόσος. 'Οποσονοῦν, adv. how much soever. Fr. oπόσος and οὖν.

'Οπόσσος, n, ov, Epic for Οπόσος, and Poet. ὁππόσος, η, ov, how great; how much; how many; as many, as great; whatever, whatsoever, Xen. Anab. i, 2. Fr. 6005.

'Οποσοσοῦν, and

'Οποστοσοῦν, adv. how much soever; οὐκ ὁποστοσοῦν, in no degree, Demosth. 328, 25.

'ΟπότΣν, Ερία όππόταν, conj. when, whensoever, as soon as; seeing that; for as much as; it always takes the subjunctive, and it always refers to an indefinite future act or event; ὁπόταν δὲ μόλη, Soph. Phil. 146. οπότε and äv.

'Οπότε, Poet. δππότε, adv. when, whenever; the time definite, and therefore it takes the indicative; but it takes the optative when the action is future, and the time not definitely marked; όπότε βούλοι-To, whenever he should wish, Soph. Trach. 821; at length; at some time; until; while. Fr. 7672.

'Οπότερος, α, ον, which of the two; whichever side, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 14; one of the two; one or the other, either; always responsive or as a relative. Fr. πόσερος.

Όποτεροσοῦν, adv. to either one or other, Thucyd. v, 41; whichsoever of the two.

Όποτέρωθε, and -θεν, adv. from which of two sides; from either

Οποτέρωθι, adv. on either of both sides; whither; and

Οποτίρως, adv. in which of two ways; whether in the one way or the other. Fr. πόσερος.

Οποτέρωσε, adv. to which side, in which way, Thucyd.

"O nov, adv., Ion. "xov, (1) of place, where; also with gen., οπου γης, where in the world; ἔσθ' ὅπου, there are places where, i. e. in some places; ὅπου ἄν, or oπουπες αν, wherever; οπουνοῦν, όπουδή, όπουδήποτε, wheresoever; (2) onov, of time, when, at the time when; (3) of manner, how; (4) causal, because, since; strictly, it is the gen. of an old pron. % Tos . (5) as a related adverb with av, wheresoever, wherever, with subj.; % που μέν, ὅπου δέ, at one time, at another; ὅπου μή, unless, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 9. It is always construed with a verb of rest or a substantive verb; the correlative to ποũ.

'Οπουδήποτε, adv. wheresoever, wherever.

"Οπουπες, adv. whereseover.

'Oππα, Dor. for υππη, and this for oxides.

'Οππάτεσσιν, dat. pl. Æol. for δμμάτεσσιν, Sappho Fragm.

"Οππη, Poet. for έπη, in what way, whither. See ὅππα.

'Οππόθεν, δππόθί, Epic for δπόθεν, δπόθι.

'Οπποίος, όππόσε, Epic for όποίος, δπόσε.

'Οππόκα, Dor. for δππότε.

'Οππόσε, adv. whithersoever; to whatever place.

'Οππόσος, η, ον, Epic for δπόσος. 'Οππότ', Poet. for δππότε. See δπότε.

Οππόταν, δππότ' αν, adv., Epic for ὁπότ' ἄν.

'Οππότε, adv., Epic for ἐπότε. 'Οπποτέςην, acc. sing. f. g. Ion.,

Οπποτέροισι, dat. pl. Ion. and Poet. of

'Οππότερος, Poet. for δπότερος.

"Οππως, adv. Epic for οπως. 'Οπτάζομαι. From

'Οπτάζω, and δπτάνω, and δπταίνω, to see; all doubtful. From οστομαι, obsol.

'Οπτάλέος, έα, έου, roasted, toasted, broiled, R. iv, 345. Fr. δπτάω.

'Οπτανείον, and οπτάνιον, ου, τό, a place for roasting; a kitchen, Aristoph. Eq. 1033. Fr. отταίνω.

'Οπτάνομαι. See δπτάνω.

'Oπτανόμενος, part. pres. pas. of 'Οπτάνω, f. ἄνῶ, to see; ὀπτανόμενος, being seen, N. T. ὄπτομαι. But see ὀπτάζω.

'Οπτασία, ας, ή, a vision; an apparition; any thing seen in a dream; the sight of an appa-

rition, N. T. Fr. οπτάζω. ΟΠΤΑ'Ω, ω, f. ήσω, 1. a. ωπτησα, to roast, to toast, to broil, to boil, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 2, 88, D; to bake, Herodt. viii, 137; to cook; pf. pas. ἄπτημαι· шита, contracted for оптак, 3. sing. impf., was roasting, Æsop. Fab.

'Οπτεύμενος, Dor. for ὀπτούμενος, from δατίομαι, for δατάομαι, part. pres. mid., Theocr.

'Θπτεύω, f. εύσω, to inspect, to view, Aristoph. Av. 1061.

'Oπτῆ, Dor. for ὀπτᾶ, 3. sing. pres. ind. act., and

'Οπτηθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of όπτάω.

Οπτης, ηςος, ό, a spy, a scout, Odys.; a spectator, or beholder, Xen.; Soph. Aj. 29. Th. отτομαι.

'Οπτήριος, ία, ιον, usually τὰ όπτήρια, (scil. δωρα,) presents made by the bridegroom on seeing the bride without the veil; in general, presents upon seeing a person.

"Ontnois, ews, h, the act of roasting, broiling, toasting. Fr. onτάω.

'Οπτήσωμεν, 1. pl. 1. a. subj. of ὀπτάω.

'Oπτικός, ή, όν, relating to sight, visual; optical; hence ή οπτική, scil. τέχνη, the science of optics. Th. οπτομαι.

'Ontilos, ou, i, the eye; Dor.

"OHTOMAI (not used in the pres. and impf., see ὁράω), f. mid. οψομαι, to see; to behold; 2. pf. ὅπωπα, I have seen, only with the Poets, Soph. Antig. 6; П. ii, 799; pf. pas. ый ина, фа, πται, 1. a. pas. ἄρθην, 1. f. pas. ὀφθήσομαι, 1. a. m. ωψάμην, subj. m. οψωμαι the 2. pers. of the fut. is always of the. Th. ὄπω.

'Οπτός, ή, όν, roasted, broiled, baked, toasted, Eurip. Cycl. 358; ἐφθὰ καὶ ὀπτά, boiled and roasted; baked or burned, as bricks, Xen. Anab. ii, 4, 6; yav οπτην προς τον ήλιον, land scorched by the sun, Id. Econ. xvi, 12; heated, said of iron, Soph. Antig. 471. Th. ἀπτάω. Also 'Οπτός, ή, όν, seen, visible.

'Oπτῶ, Dor. for ἀπτοῦ, gen. sing of ouros.

'OΠΥΙ'Ω, and Att. οπύω, (not used,) f. ύσω, to have to wife, οσυιέμεν, Il. xiii, 379; to have intercourse, as man and wife; according to Porson, a forensic term, corresponding to the Eng-

lish legal expression, to beget upon the body of, Aristoph. Acharn. 254; impf. ἄπνιον, pas. ἐπνίομαι, to be or become a wife; ἐπῦιομίνη, married, Π. Fr. ἐπύω.

'Oπώδης, εος, δ, ή, like the sap or juice of plants. Fr. είδος.

"Οπωπα, 2. pf. Ion. for ὧπα εξω
εῶχε (τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶ τὸ ὅπωπε),

Plat. Crat. 399; οὐ μὲν γὰε

ποτ' ὅπωπα, for I never saw, Il.

vi, 124; ὅπωπα δ' οὐ μάλα, but

I never at all have seen, Soph.

Phil. 672, and Antig. 6. Hence

ἐπώπειν, plupf. Th. ὅπω.

'Οπώπει, Ion. for ὀπώπει, 3. sing. plupf. See preced.

'Οπώπεσαν, for ὀπώπεισαν, 3. pl. plupf. of ὀπώπειν. See ὅπωπα. 'Οπωπά, ñs, 'n, Poet. for ὄψιs, a sight or view; a prospect; aspect; the eye; vision, sight, Odys. ix, 512. Th. ὅππομαι. 'Οπωπηπής, ῆρος, ὁ, s. as ὀππής.

'OΠΩ'PA, as, Ion. ὁπωρη, ns, n, the beginning of autumn, the autumn; the age of manhood, Æschyl. Suppl. 976; autumnal fruits, especially, apples, figs, and the like, Galen.; also, the name of a goddess, Aristoph. Pac. 523, 706.

'Οπωριεῖ, Att. for ὀπωρίσει, 3. sing. 1. f. of ὀπωρίζω.

'Οπωριεύντες, Dor. or Æol. for δπωριούντες, Att. for δπωρίσοντες, nom. pl. part. f. act. of

'Οπωρίζω, f. ίσω, Att. ίω, to gather the fruits of autumn, Herodt.; to eat autumnal fruits. Th. οπώρα.

'Οπωρικός, ή, όν, relating to harvest or fruit time; made of harvest fruits; and

'Oπωςινός, ή, όν, autumnal; appearing in early autumn, belonging to early autumn. The penult with Homer is always long; the autumnal star, ἀστῆς ὀπωςινός, or, more strictly, the summer star, i. e. Sirius, Hom.; with the Attics short. Fr. ὁπώρα.

Attics short. Fr. δπώςα.
'Οπωρισμός, οῦ, δ, the gathering of fruits, the vintage. Same Th.

'Οπωςοθήκη, ης, ή, a fruit-room. Fr. δπώςα and 3ήκη.

'Οπωροπώλης, ου, ό, a fruiterer. Fr. πωλίω.

'Oπωροφορίω, to bear fruit.

'Οπωροφίρις, ου, ό, ή, bearing fruit. I'r. ὀπώρα and φίρω.

'Οπωροφυλάκιον, ου, τό, the hut of a garden-watcher. Fr. φύλαξ. 'Οπωρώνης, ου, ό, a fruiterer, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 152. Fr. ωνίομαι.

"Onws, Epic onnws, Ion. onws, adv.; when, as to time; how, as to the manner ; with indicat., onws van ereved vios obrooi, when this son was born to us, Aristoph. Nuh. 61; όπως κούψεις τάφφ φεάζον τον ἄνδεα, consi er how you shall bury the man, Soph. Aj. 263; with 1. aor. indic., Id. Trach. 499; ὅπως ἔχω, the situation I am in, Soph. Phil. 808; φράζ', ὅπως οὐκ εἶ κακός, Id. Œd. T. 548. It sometimes indicates a comparison; θύελλ' ὄπως, βέληκας, like a storm, Id. Electr. 1140 ; κῦμ' ὅπως, Æschyl. Prom. 1003; οὐκ ἔσθ' οπως, it cannot be that; οὐκ εσθ' όπως όψει σύ, it is not possible you shall see, Soph. Antig. 329; sometimes with a double negative, οὐ γὰς ἔσθ' ὅπως ὅδ 'Ogiorns ioriv, it cannot be but this is Orestes, i. e. this must be Orestes, Id. Electr. 1471; it is frequently construed with the superlative of adverbs, " www delστα, as well as possible, Æschyl. Ag. 586; ὅπως τάχιστα, as quickly as possible, Id. Suppl. 817; it is construed with the future indicative, denoting a certainty in the act, and frequently the verbs όρα, φρόντιζε, φυλάσσου, μέμνησο, see, consider, take care, remember, are understood; άγε νῦν, ὅπως εὐθέως ὑφαρπάσεις, come now, consider how you will immediately seize upon it, Aristoph. Nub. 485. See 821. As a conjunction, it generally has the same meaning as the Latin ut, that, so that, in order that. It is construed with the subjunctive after verbs denoting present or future time, generally when there is any uncertainty in the act or when it depends upon the will or inclination of the subject; with the optative, after verbs denoting past time, when the future event depends upon circumstances; ήξομεν πάλιν.... όπως φέρωμεν, Soph. Electr. 56; οὐπ έχω όπως σοι πιστεύσω, Plat. Menex. 91, D; apinounv, onwsεὖ πεάξαιμί τι, Soph. Œd. T. 1005; ἐκθεέψατ' οἰκιστῆρας,.... όπως γένοισθε περος χείος τόδε, Æschyl. S. Theb. 20; when äν follows έπως with the subjunctive, the contingent power depends upon some word or clause preceding; τοῦτ' αὐτὸ νῦν δίδασχ', όπως αν ἐκμάθω, Soph. Œd. C. 5, 81; μηχανητίον όπως αν δια- Ι

φύγη...δίκην, Plat. Gorg. 481. A; see Æschyl. Prom. 10: όπως αν οίμαι, καὶ παραστώσιν τύχαι, that is according as it happens, Elmsley, on Eurip. Med. 335. It seems to be indifferent whether αν is added or not. "Οπως μή, should not, frequently construed with the future indicative 2. aor. subjunctive, but not often with the 1. aor. subjunctive ; όπως τοῦτο μη γενήσεται, in order that this should not take place, Dem. de Coron.; όπως μη....δόξομεν (the fut. ind. instead of the subj. δόξωμεν), Dem. Olynth. ii, 2, where, Elmsley says, ὅπως signifies not ίνα, but ὅτω τρόπω, in what manner; όπως μη ἀπίωσιν έκ Μακεδονίας, that they might not return from Macedonia, Dem. de Coron.; φυλάττειν όπως μη άδικήση, Plat. Gorg. 480, A: Bekker has άδικήσει · (Prof. Woolsey retains άδικήση ·) όπως is sometimes construed with the indicative of a past tense, when the signification is, that if such a thing had taken place, such another then would be the result; τί δῆτ' ἐμοὶ ζῆν κέρδος, ἀλλ' οὐκ έν τάχει ἔρριψ' ἐμαυτὴν....δπως σεδω σχήψασα τῶν πάντων πόνων ἀπηλλάγην, what advantage is it for me to live, nay, why do I not immediately throw myself down, in order that, being dashed on the ground, I may be delivered from all these troubles? Æschyl. Prom. 751; here, however, ippida may be translated as a present; see Choëph. 194; onws notwo, as you are off for feet, i. e. with all speed, Æschyl. Suppl. 817; υπως has frequently ουτως as its antecedent, Plat. Polit. iii, 403,

'Οπωσοῦν, in what possible manner; in what manner soever. Fr. preced.

"Οπωσπες, όπως and πες, just as, Soph. Œd. T. 1336.

*Oπωστιοῦν, adv. οἰδὶ ὁπωστιοῦν φθονερῶς, without any or the least envy, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 15; οἰδὶ ὁπωστιοῦν, by no manner of means, Plat. Gorg. 496, A; with οἰδὶ, not in the least.

'Οπωστοῦν, adv. in any way, Plat. Theat. 138, D.

'Oeã, 3. sing. pres., but δeα, pres. imperat. act. of δεάω.

'Οράας, Epic for δοᾶς, 2. pers. sing. of δράω.

'Ocaaolai, for beaolai, Odys.

*Ορᾶμα, ἄτος, τό, and δραματισμός, οῦ, ὁ, and δρασις, εως, ἡ, a sight, a view; a vision or apparition seen in a dream; a spectacle, Xen. Cyr. Fr. δράω.

"Οραμνος, ου, δ, a leaf; a sprig; a little branch; contract. for δρόδαμνος.

'ົງ ເຂັ້ນ ຂໍ້ນະຂົ້ນ, Dor. for ວໍດູຂຶ້ນ ຂໍ້ນະຕົ້ນ, (βλέσειν ຂໍ້ນວິດເດັນ,) to affect valor, to carry valor in his looks, to look bold; a poetic expression for πρόσωπου ຂໍ້ນວິດເດັນ ເປັນເນ, to have a martial look.

'Ος ἄνός, ω, δ, Æol. for οὐς ανός, οῦ, δ, heaven.

'Οράσει, dat. sing. of

"Όρᾶσις, εως, ή, appearance, vision; the eye or sight. Fr. δοάω.

'Oράται, 3. sing. pres. m. of δράω.
'Oράτης, οῦ, δ, a spectator or beholder; and

'Oρατικός, ή, όν, having the faculty of seeing; sharp-sighted; visual, optical; τὸ ὁρατικόν, the seat of vision; ὁρατικὴ δύναμις, the faculty of sight. Fr. ὁράω. 'Oρᾶτο, Ion. for ὡρᾶτο, 3. sing. impf. m. of ὁράω.

¹Ορατός, ή, όν, visible, that may be seen. Fr. δράω.

'Οραυγέομαι, οῦμαι, to look sharply at.

'OPA'Ω, ω, Ion. δείω, and Epic όχόω, to see, discern, observe, understand; to know, (particularly 2. aor. sidov,) to look for, expect; to hope; to view, examine, consider; pres. imperat. δεαε, δεα, impf. Att. έωεαον, έωews. The future is not in use; instead of it the future of ourreμαι (scil. ὄψομαι) is used, pf. ὤςᾶκα, and Att. ξώςᾶκα, pf. inf. εωρακέναι, plupf. act. εωράκειν, εις, ει, Att. 1. pers. εωφάπη, Plat. Polit. 328, C; 2. pf. отыта, Soph. Phil. 672; Æschyl. Eum. 57; 2. a. 2780v, of obsol. είδω, pres. mid. ὁςωμαι, Soph. Antig. 590; 2. a. είδομην, Id. Phil. 531; pf. pas. ἐώςāμαι, also, ωμμαι, from obsol. οπτομαι· ὄζα, beware, look to yourself. In the compounds of δεάω, as προοράω, ὑφοράω, Demosth. always uses the participle of the middle voice; see De Cor. in Coll. Maj. iii, 90; των δρωμένων, of visible objects, Xen. Mem. iii, 1; 1. a. pas. ἄφθην, f. ὀφθήσομαι. The impf. m., used by Homer, has no augment, δεώμην.

Όςγά, ãs, å, Dor. for δεγή. Όςγάζω, f. άσω, to soften by the hands, to knead, Aristoph. Av. 839 ; to dress leather ; to mix. Fr. δεγάω.

'Όργαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to make angry, provoke, excite to anger, Soph. Ed. T. 335; to irritate; also, to be angry; οὐ γὰρ ὑργαίνειν καλόν, for it is not a handsome thing to be in a passion, Soph. Trach. 549; Eurip. Alc. 1125. 'Όργανείας, 2. sing. Æol. 1. a. act. of ὑργαίνω.

'Oργάνη, ης, η, an epithet of Minerva; also called Εργάνη, from έργον, a work; because she sometimes wove.

'Ogγανικός, ή, όν, of or belonging to instruments or tools, instrumental, organical; musical. Fr. ὄργανον.

'Οργάνιον, τό, dimin., a small tool or instrument. From

"OPΓÄNON, ου, τό, an instrument, an engine, a tool, Xen. Cyr.; Soph. Trach.; a musical instrument; a work completed, as if ἔξγανου, an operator or agent, Soph. Aj. 373; any of the senses are called organs. Fr. ἔξγου. Hence in Engl. AN ORGAN.

'Oργανοποιία, ας, ή, the making of instruments, etc., Plat. Tim. 101, E; and

'Οργανοποίος, οῦ, ὁ, ἑ, a maker of instruments, engines, machines. Fr. ὄργανον and ποίέω.

"Οργανός, ου, δ, ή, working, performing, Eurip. Andr. 1005.
'Οργανόω, ω, f. ωσω, to arrange, dispose, organize. Fr. ἔργα-

'OPΓA'Σ, άδος, 'n, rich or productive soil or earth; a place or grove consecrated to the gods;

a lawn. Fr. ἔργον.
'Οργασμός, οῦ, ὁ, kneading, softening, moistening; venereal orgasm, Hippocr. Fr. ὀργάζω.
'Οργαστήριον, ου, τό, the place where orgies are performed, Ni-

cand. Al. 8.
'OPΓA'Ω, ω, f. άσω, to swell, to be tumid, to be inflamed with eager desire, Aristoph. Lys. 1113; to be under the influence of any ardent passion, Thucyd. viii, 2; to be eager for, Id. ii, 21: to have sexual desire; to be in a fret; to swell with moisture, as plants; to germinate, Theophr. C. Pl. ii; to be ripe, Herodt. iv, 199. Hence δογάζω.

'Ος γεών, ῶνος, ὁ, a priest at Athens.
'Ος γή, ῆς, ἡ, the working of the mind; the natural temperament of the mind; μεγαλήτος ες ὀςγαί, a generous disposition, Pind.

Isth. v, 44; disposition, vehemence of mind, Soph. Œd. T. 1241; anger, choler, rage, Id. Phil. 368; character, inclination, temperament, Herodt. vi, 128; pl. manners, prevailing taste; propensity; δεγης νοσούσης είσὶν ἰατροὶ λόγοι, arguments are the physicians of a distempered mind, Æschyl. Prom. 386; ως δεγης έχω, in the state of excitement in which I am, Soph. Œd. T. 345; arrogance; cruelty; ὀργῆς λήγειν and ἀνιέvai, to cease from or forego anger, Eurip. Med. 615; Aristoph. Ran. 90 ; δεγη φέρειν τὸν πόλεμον, to prosecute the war with an implacable spirit, Thucyd. i, 31; προς δργήν, passionately; δργην ἔχειν τινί, to be angry with any one; δργην ποιείσθαι, to show one's indignation; from the pf. μοςγα, as if the working of the mind; ieyn, also, Ion., pitch.

OPΓIA, ων, τά, sacrifices with solemn rites; the sacrifices or ceremonies of Bacchus; orgies, Eurip. Bacch. 34, 79; applied, also, to those of any other god, Aristoph. Ran. 356; Δημητὰς, ἄγνων ὀςγίων ἄνασσα, Id. Lys. 832; sacred mysteries, Æschyl. S. Theb. 164; σεμνῶν ὀςγίων, the holy sacrifices, Soph. Trach. 762. Fr. ὀςγή.

'Ος γιάζω, or ὁς γιάω, f. άσω, to celebrate the orgies of Bacchus, Eurip. Bacch. 410; to perform sacred ceremonies, to consecrate, dedicate. Fr. preced.

Οργιαστές, οῦ, ὁ, one who celebrates orgies, one initiated; a disciple. $Fr. \delta \rho \gamma \iota \delta \zeta \omega$.

'Οςγιάω. See δςγιάζω.

'Οςγίζω, f. ίσω, Att. ιω, to excite or provoke to anger, to irritate, Aristoph. Vesp. 223; pas. δεγίζομαι, to be angry, Eurip. Med. 129; Soph. Œd. Τ. 339; with dat. f. m. δεγίσυμαι, Att. δεγισύμαι, Xen. Anab. vi, 1, 20; παροξύνω, synonymous, Demosth. 514, 10; 1. a. pas. δεγίσθην, ns, η, part. δεγισθίσ, ίντος, 1. f. pas. δεγισθήσομαι, pf. pas. δεγισμαι. See δεγαίνω. Th. δεγή.

'Οργιζώμεθα, 1. pl. pres. subj. pas. of preced.

'Όςγίλος, ίλη, ίλου, prone to anger; irascible, Demosth. 73, 27; ἀκράχολοι καὶ ὀςγίλοι, pettish and irascible, Plut. Polit. iii, 405, C. Fr. ὀςγή.

'Οργιλότης, ητος, ή, disposition

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to anger; proneness to anger; wrath. Fr. preced.

'Οεγίλως, adv. passionately, Demosth. 583, 12.

'Oeyioth, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. pas. of δεγίζομαι, to be angry with. 'Oeyiwr, eros, o, a priest. Fr. δεγια.

'Oργυιά, αs, Ion. δργυιή, ñs, ή, a fathom, Xen. Anab. i, 7, 11; Odys. ix, 325; a length equal to both arms extended; also, a pace, a cubit. Fr. ὀείγω, 2. pf. Leoya, obsol., and yviov.

Ocyviaios, aia, aios, and

'Oeyvissis, soou, ev, of the length of a fathom, Nicand. Ther. 216. Th. δεγυιά.

'Οργυίοω, ω, to extend the arms; πέδαις χαλκείησιν ωργυιωμένη, bound with chains of brass, Lycophr. 1077.

"Οεδειλον, ου, τό, an umbelliferous plant, hartwort.

'Ōęśydn, adv. with outstretched Fr. ὀξέγω. hands; eagerly. 'Ogiyerbai, inf. pas. of deiyw.

"Ορεγμα, άτος, τό, any thing extended, stretched out, Eurip. Phan. 316; a stretching or lengthening; also, a step or pace, i. e. the distance between the feet in walking; a space, Æschyl. Choëph. 788. Fr. the same.

'Ορέγνυμι. See δρέγω. 'Ορεγνύς, part. of δρέγνυμι. 'ΟΡΕ'ΓΩ, οτ δρέγνυμι, f. έζω, 1. a. ἄρεξα, to stretch out the hands, bestor.... x sieas, Œd. C. 850; to stretch forth, Eurip. Phan. 101; to extend or offer the hand, to extend or grant, Soph. Phil. 1188; to stretch out the feet; to extend; to reach forth; to strike with the hand or with a weapon; mid. δείγομαι, to stretch one's self after, to strain after; hence, to desire, with the genitive, Thucyd. vi, 10; to throb or palpitate, Ap. Rhod. ii, 880; detξασθαι της όμιλίας αὐτοῦ, courted his society, Xen. Mem. i, 215; this is its general meaning; Homer, however, has ἐπορεζάμεvos, Il. v, 335, in the sense of pressing upon, scil. Venus; also, reaching so as to wound, εφθη οριξάμενος πρυμνόν σπίλος, Il. xvi, 314; τρὶς μὲν ὀρίξατ' ἰών, thrice he strode on his way, i. e. thrice he extended his legs, Il. xiii, 20; also, to be extended; fut. m. δρίξομαι, 1. a. m. ωριξάμην, ω, ατο, 1. α. pas. ωρέχθην, ης, η Σωκράτους ωρεχθήτην,

they courted Socrates, Xen. Mem.; part. 1. a. mid. desgáμενος, extending his hands, Hom.; 3. pf. pas. δεωείχαται, Π. xvi, 834; δεωείχατο, plupf., Id. xi, 26. Hence, in Engl., TO REACH, STRETCH.

'Oρειαν, Dor. for δρείων, gen. pl. of oesios, mountainous. Fr. oeos.

See desivos and desios.

"Oesi, dat. sing. of beos.

'Oesiáexns, ov, o, lord of the mountains. Fr. oeos and aexw. Ogsiás, ádos, n, a mountain Nymph. Fr. beos.

'Ορειδατέω, ῶ, ƒ. ήσω, to traverse or wander among mountains. From

Oesibarns, ou, i, wandering among mountains, as a hunter, shepherd, etc.; a mountaineer; mountain, as an adj., Soph. Phil. 943; Aristoph. Av. 276; Brunck has deicarns. Fr. des and Baiva.

Όρει ερεμέτης, ου, δ, thundering or roaring on the mountains. Fr. όρος and βρέμω.

'OPEI'ΓΑΝΟΝ, or δείγανον, ου, τό, wild marjoram; origanum, a medicinal plant, so called because it grows on the mountains. Fr. beos and yavos.

Ogsiyevns, ios, o, n, of mountain birth. Fr. opos and yévos.

'Ορειδρομία, ή, a running wild over the hills. From

'Ορειδρόμος, ου, ό, ή, running over the hills, ranging on the mountains, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1592. Fr. όρος and τρέχω.

Όρειθαλής, έος, δ, ή, blooming on the mountains, Lycophr. 323. Fr. όρος and θάλλω.

'Oρεικός, ή, όν, relating to mules, drawn by mules. Fr. desús.

Oρειλεχής, έος, δ, ή, couching on the mountains. Fr. beos and λέχος.

Ορεινόμος, ου, ό, ή, grazing or living among mountains, Eurip. Herc. F. 364. Fr. egos and νέμω.

Oesivos, n, ov, mountainous, growing on the mountains; wild, Dioscor. Hence desivn, ns, n, scil. χώςα, a mountainous country or district. Th. δρος. Όρειονόμος, ου, ό, ή. See δρεινό-

Mos.

"Όςειος, ου, ό, ή, or ὄςειος, εία, ειον, that lives, grows, or is produced on the mountains, Eurip. Alc. 511; mountainous, mountain (adj.), Soph. Trach. 785; desions ποιμνέοις, mountain pastures, Id. Œd. T. 1028. Same Th.

'Ορειοπτελία, ας, ή, the mountain elm. Fr. egos and πτελέα. 'Οςειοχᾶςής, έος, delighting in the hills. Fr. όζος and χαί-

Όρείπλαγκτος, ου, ό, ή, ranging or roving over the mountains, Aristoph. Fr. όρος and πλάζο.

'Ορεῖται, 3. sing. of f. m. δροῦμαι, of Jew.

'Ορείτης, ου, ό, a mountaineer. Fr. ogos.

'Ogειτρεφής, έος, ό, ή, reared or grown upon a mountain. Fr. τεέφω.

Ορειτύπος, ου, ό, ή, working in the mountains. Fr. oes and

Ορειφοίτης, ου, mountain-ranging. Fr. όρος and φοιτάω.

'Οςειχάλκοιο, gen. Ion. of

'Ορείχαλκος, ου, δ, ore of copper, containing a mixture of zinc, and called mountain brass, Plat. Critia, 114, E, orichalcum; sometimes adjectively, i, i, made of brass. See Moore's Anc. Mineral. p. 35. Fr. ορειος and χάλκος.

'Οςειχάλκινος, η, ον, made of orichalcum, Plat. Critia, 119, C. 'Ogsιώτης, ου, ό, a mountaineer.

'Ogεκτής, ου, δ, one who fights at spear's length. Fr. δείγω.

'Ορεκτός, ή, όν, extended in length, stretched out; also, that is longed for, desirable. Fr. δείγω. 'Ορίζαι, 1. a. inf. act., and

'Ορεξάμενος, μενη, μενον, part. mid., and

'Oεέξας, part. 1. a. act., and 'Οείξασθαι, 1. a. inf. m., and 'Οείξη, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. act., all from δεέγω, which see.

"Oęsžis, εως, ή, a longing for, lust, eager desire, Plat. Def. 413, C; appetite, N. T. Th. desγομαι.

'Oρεοκόμος, ου, ό, ή, a muleteer, Dion. Hal. iv, 39. Fr. desús and xouiw.

'Οείομαι, as pas., s. as ὄενυμι. 'Οεέοντα, Ion. for δεάοντα, part. pres. act. of be'sw, Ion.

Octovro, Ion. and Poet., by pleanasm of E, for Leovto, 3. pl. impf. pas. of bew, to excite, Il. ii, 398; they rushed forth; better from an obsol. pres. δείω. See δεώεηται.

'Oesoπολέω, ω, f. ήσω, to frequent or wander among the mountains. Fr. oeos and woliw. Όρεοπόλος, ου, ό, ή, haunting or

living on mountains. Fr. 6005 and Toliw.

*Oρεος, gen. sing. of δρος.
*Oρεοσίλινον, ου, τό, mountain parsley.

Όρεσι βάτης, τυ, δ, Poet. δρεσσιβάτης, which see.

'Oρεσίχοιτος, ου, δ, 'n, that lies or lives in mountains. Fr. ὄζος and κοιτή.

'Ορεσίτροφος, ου, δ, ή, bred on mountains, mountain-bred. Fr. τρίφω.

'Oρίσχιος, ου, δ, ή, overshadowed by mountains. Fr. ὄρος and σχιά. 'Ορίσχοος, ου, δ, ή, mountain bred, Æschyl. S. Theb. 528. See ὀρεσχώρς.

'Oρισχώρισι, dat pl. Poet. of 'Oρισχώρις, ου, ὁ, ἡ, dwelling or sleeping on the mountains, of or belonging to the mountains; φηροίν δρισχώρισι, with the wild beasts of the mountains, Il. Fr. ὄρος and χίω, οr χιῖμαι.

'Ορίσσωυλος, ου, ό, ή, dwelling in the mountains. Fr. όρος and αὐλή.

*Operoi, and operopi, dat. pl. Poet. of oper.

'Όρισσιβάτης, ου, δ, ή, wandering or ranging in the mountains, Soph. Ed. T. 1100. Fr. βαίνω.

'Ogεστίγενής, έος, and δοςεστίγονος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, born or bred in the mountains. Fr. ὄςος and γίνος. 'Oςεστινόμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, feeding on the mountains. Fr. ὄςος and νέμω. 'Οςεστεία, ἡ, the tale of Orestes, the general name for the Agamemnon, Choëphoræ, and Eumemides of Aschylus, being the only extant trilogy; some read 'Θιςεστία.

'Oρίστειος, ου, δ, ή, belonging to Orestes, Soph. Electr. 1106. From 'Ορίστης.

'Oξίστιξος, α, ον, mountainous, mountain, Soph. Phil. 391; wild, savage, Eurip. Hec. 1041; Troad. 553. Fr. όζος.

'Ogίστης, ου, δ, Orestes, the son of Agamemnon.

'Oριστιάς, άδος, h, a female inhabitant of the mountains, Il. vi, 420. "The reading should probably be 'Oριάδες the transcribers, finding the short vowel the first syllable of the foot, and being ignorant of the principles of hexameter verse, thought it necessary to change the orthography. The line in Homer should be scanned thus:

The German scholars do not object to the received reading.

"Όρεσφι, ὄρεσφιν, Epic gen. and dat. sing. and pl. of öρος.

'Ogεύς, Ion. οὐgεύς, έος and έως, δ, ή, a mule; perhaps from ὄgος, a mountain, because mules are used on the mountains. But

"Oceus, Dor. for beous, gen. sing. of beos.

'Ός ενώω, f. εύσω, to watch, to guard.
'Ός εχθέω, ω, f. ήσω, s. as δςέγομαι, to stretch out, extend towards; to long for; to bellow; to beat or roar against the shore, Theocr. xi, 43; τὴν κας-δίαν δςεχθεῖν, my heart beat, Aristoph. Nub. 1372; to be stretched out, Herodt. Fr. δςέγω.

'Ogίω, Ion. for ὁςάω, to see, Herodt.; so ὁςίει, for ὁςᾳ, 3. sing. pres. ind. of ὁςάω.

'Óρεωκόμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, for ὀρεοκόμος, Aristoph. Thesm. 491.

'Οείων, gen. pl., and

"Oen, contract. for ¿¿ea, neut. pl.
of ¿¿es.

⁴O_ξn, Dor. for εξα, pres. imperat. of εξάω.

"Oenai, Ion. 2. sing. pres. of δenμαι, for δeάω, Odys.

^dOenμι, Æol. and Dor. for δεάω, hence inf. δεῆν.

'Oeñv, Dor. for beav.

'Oę̃ns, Dor. for δε̃αs, 2. pers. sing. pres. ind. of δείαω.

"Όρηται, 3. sing. subj. pas. or 2. a. subj. m. of ὄρομαι.

'Oeñτε, Dor. for δράτε, 2. pl. pres. of δράω.

'Oentos, Ion. for Seatos.

"Octas, by systole, Ion. for ὧεθαι, pf. inf. pas. of ὄςω. Buttmann, Irreg. Verbs, considers it the infin. of the 2. nor. mid. ὡςόμην, by syncop. ϫ εμην.

'Oρθαί, nom. pl. f. g. of δεθός.
'Ορθεῦν, Dor. or Æol. for δεθοῦν,
pres. act. of δεθόω.

'Oρθεύω, f. εύσω, to set upright, Eurip. Orest. 399. Fr. δοβός. 'Oρθήν, adverbially, straight forward. Fr. δοβός.

'Oρθία, ας, ή, an epithet or name of Diana, at Sparta. But

"Oρθια, neut. pl., used also as an adv., from öρθιος.

'Ορθιάζω, f. ἀσω, to raise a noise, to cry aloud, Æschyl. Pers. 693. Fr. ὄρθιος.

'Oρβίασμα, ατος, τό, a loud speech or command, Aristoph. Fr. öρ-

'Ορθιάδε, adv. to lofty places.
'Ορθιᾶν, Dor. for δοθίων, gen. pl.
of

"Oedios, ia, iov, or bedios, ou, i, i, perpendicular, lofty, steep, Xen. Anab.; oglios oluos, a steep or difficult road, Hesiod.; erect, Soph. Œd. C. 1620, said of the hair standing on end, Æschyl. S. Theb. 546; craggy; also, straight, said of a road, Thucyd.; firm, not wavering; loud, Eurip. Troad. 1257; "Ορθιος νόμος, the Orthian measure, an inspiring strain, Aristoph. Acharn. 16; a loud strain, Herodt.; "efior and octia pareir, to shout with a loud, strong voice, Il.; δεθία (τάξις), having a narrow front, or in column.

'Oρθοδατίω, ω, f. ήσω, to go erect or straight forward. Fr. βαίνω. 'Ορθοδόας, ου, δ, one who cries aloud. Fr. δρθός and βοάω.

'Οξθόβουλος, ου, δ, ή, one who gives right or honest counsel; wise; prudent, Æschyl. Prom. 18. Fr. βουλή.

'Oρθογνώμων, ονος, δ, ħ, judging correctly. Fr. γνώμη. 'Ορθογραφίω, ω, f. ήσω, to write

'Όρθογραφίω, ω, f. ήσω, to write in a straight line, to write correctly or according to the rules of spelling; and

'Oρθογράφία, ας, 'n, orthography, the science of correct spelling or writing; a knowing how to write or spell correctly. Fr. γράφω.

'Όρθογώνιος, ου, δ, ή, rectangular; having right angles, Plat. Locr. 98, A. Fr. γωνία.

'Oρθόγωνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, s. as preced.
'Oρθοδάής, ἱος, ὁ, ἡ, that knows with certainty; one who understands rightly, Æschyl. Ag. 993; skilful. Fr. δάω, or δαίω.
'Ορθοδίκαιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, upright, just, Æschyl. Ag. 948.

'Oρθοδίκας, ου, δ, Dor. for 'Ορθοδίκης, ου, δ, giving right judgment, an upright judge. Fr. δίκη.

'Ορθοδοξέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to have a right opinion. Fr. δόξα.

'Ορθοδοξία, ας, ή, sound opinion, orthodoxy. Fr. δόξα.

'Ορθοδρομέω, ω, to run right forward. Fr. δρόμος.

'Ogθοδρόμος, ου, δ, h, a running straight forward. Fr. δοβός and δεαμεῖν.

'Oρθοδωρον, ου, τό, the length of the hand from the wrist to the points of the fingers; a span. Fr. δωρον.

'Oρθοίπεια, ας, ή, correctness of language, orthopy. Fr. ἔπος. 'Ορθοθρίζ, gen. ἀρθότριχος, ό, ή, having the hair standing erect,

or causing it to stand erect; epithet of terror. Fr. debis and Sel.

'Oεβοκεαιεάων, gen. pl. f. g. Dor.

'Oeθόκεαιςος, αίςα, αιςον, an epithet applied to ships, oxen, etc., in Homer; holding the head or horns erect, Il. viii, 231; having the prow or stern elevated or erect, Id xix, 344; having the sail-yards raised or braced up. Ir. δεθός and κεαίςα.

'Ogθόκεωνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having its head creet or raised high, Soph. Antig. 1188. Fr. κεᾶνον.

'Og! τλογίω, ω, f. ήσω, to speak or express one's self with correctness and propriety; to make a correct reckoning. Fr. λέγω. 'Ogθομάντεια, ας, ἡ, a true prediction, Æschyl. Ag. 1188; and Ogθόμαντις, τως, ὁ, ἡ, a true prophet; one whose predictions are exactly accomplished, Pind. Nom. i, 92. Fr. δρθός and μάντις.

'Oρθονόμος', ου, ὁ, ἡ, distributing or dispensing justly, Æschyl. Eum. 9, 21. Fr. νέμω.

'Oρβόνους, νους, g. νόου, νου, δ, ή, that has a correct or upright mind. Fr. δρθός and νόος.

'Ος θοπάγής, έος, δ, ή, fixed upright. Fr. πήγνυμι.

'Ορθοπάλη, ή, wrestling upright. Fr. δρθός and πάλη.

'Ορθοπλοίω, ω, to have a prosperous voyage. Fr. πλίω.

'Oρθόπλοος, ου, δ, ή, contracted for δρθόπλους, ουν, sailing straight before the wind; having a prosperous voyage. Fr. δρθός and πλίω.

Ορβόπνοια, ας, ή, breathing in an upright position, difficulty of breathing except in an upright posture, Aretæus. Ir. πνέω.

'Oρθοπνοϊκός, ή, όν, of or belonging to orthopnœa.

'Ορθοποδίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to walk straight; to walk without limping or lameness; to walk uprightly, N. T. Fr. δρθόπους.

'Oeβόπολις, εως, ό, 'n, building, raising, regulating, or preserving cities; epithet of a good prince; the protector of the state, Pind. From δεβός and πόλις.

'Oeβόπους, οδος, ό, ἡ, walking with sound or straight feet; walking upright; δεβόποδος ὑπὶς πάγου, with upright foot on the ice, i. e. upon the ice sustaining the foot, Soph. Antig. 972. Fr. δεβός and ποῖς.

'OPΘO'Σ, έ, όν, upright, in an

erect position, Xen.; also, in a straight line, straight, direct, applied to a road, Xen. Anab. vi, 6, 22; extended; standing; tall; comparat. δεθότερος, also, right, equitable, just, upright, true ; ὀξθῷ λόγω, in reality, Herodt.; in an upright or favorable position, Soph. Œd. T. 50; to speak correctly, Id. 1220; ορθον ουν, rightly, therefore, Demosth.; τιθέναι δεθον πόδα, to place the foot straight in advance, as in the act of commencing the combat, Æschyl. Eum. 284; δεθή φεινί, with an unerring mind, Pind. Olymp. viii, 37.

'Ορθοστάδην, adv. by standing erect, Æschyl. Prom. 32. Fr. "στημι.

Ορθοστάδίας, ου, δ, and δοβοστάδιος, a loose, ungirded tunic, which hung down in straight folds.

'Ορθοστάδιον, ου, τό, and ιος, ου, ό, a loose gown or cloak, καὶ κιμζερίκ' δρθοστάδια, Aristoph. Lys. 45.

'Όςθοστάτης, ου, δ, that stands upright, an upright pillar, Eurip. Herc. F. 975; and

'Oρθότης, ητος, η, straightness; erectness of body, erect posture, Xen.; justness; uprightness, correctness, Plut. Menex. 97, B; rectitude, Aristoph. Ran. 1212. Fr. δρθός.

'Oρθοτομέω, ω, f. ήσω, to divide with a straight line; to distribute fairly; to open a straight road; to think, understand, or explain correctly, N. T. From 'Oρθοτόμος, ου, δ, ή, cutting in a straight line; but δρθότομος, being cut in a straight line. Fr. δρθός and τέμνω.

'Οςθοτομοῦντα, acc. contract. part. pres. act. of ὀςθοτομέω.

'Όρθότονος, ου, ό, 'n, having the right accent; opposed to enclitic. Fr. τόνος.

'Οςθοτριχίω, ω, f. ήσω, to have the hair erect; and

'Oρθοτριχία, ας, 'n, an affection which causes the hair to stand erect. Fr. ὀρθός and Θρίζ.

'Oeθοῦν υμνον, to raise a hymn, i. e. to compose a song in praise of one, to be sung with an elevated voice.

'Ορθόφεων, ονος, δ, ή, having the mind roused or awakened. Fr. φεάν.

'Ogβοχαίτης, ου, i, having the mone or hair erect. Fr. χαί-

'Ορθόω, ω, f. ώσω, l.a. ωρθωσα. to set upright, to make straight. either in a perpendicular or horizontal position; to erect; to support, Soph. Antig. 1143; to set up, build up, Xen.; to elevate: extol; regulate; direct; to cause to prosper; to reform or set right; to push forward in a straight line; to support or maintain upright, for these things maintain the prosperity of the republic, Æschin. c. Ctes. 12; mid. ὀρθόομαι, οῦμαι, to raise one's self; hold up, Eurip. Alc. 398; δεθωθείς, sitting upright, Π. ; ἢν τάδ' ὀρθώθη βέλος, if this arrow should speed, or go in a right direction, Soph. Phil. 1238; to prosper, Thucyd. v, 9; to be successful. Th. delis. Ορθρεύοισα, Dor. for δρθρεύουσα, part. fem. of δεθεεύω.

'Oρθείνω, f. εύσω, to rise or do any thing early in the morning; to be wakeful, Eurip. Troad. 183; δοβεευοίσα, Dor. for δοβεευούση, being awake in the morning, coming early. Fr. δοβος. 'Ορθείδιος, ία, ιον, Poet. for δοβειος. 'Ορθείζω, f. ίσω, to come in the morning; to watch; to be awake in the morning; to watch; to be awake in the morning; to watch.

morning; to watch; to be awake in the morning; 1. a. ἄρθρισα, imperat. ὅρθρισον, N. T. Th. ὅρθρος.

Oρθοϊνός, ή, όν, early in the morning, belonging to the morning or daybreak. Th. ἄρθος.

'Όξθεῖος, ία, ιον, early; at daybreak; ἔξθειος ἥκων, coming early, Plat. Prot. 313, B; ἄρθειον ἔδειν, to crow early, Aristoph. Av. 487. Same Th.

'Ορθριοφοίτης, ου, ό, one who goes or comes early. Fr. φοιτάω. 'Ορθρίσαντες, part. 1. a. of èq-

θείζω.
'Ορθεισμός, οῦ, ὁ, an early search.
'Ορθειῶ, Att. for ὀρθείσω, f. ind.
act. of ὀρθείζω.

'Oeteoδοας, ου, i, an early crier, that crows early, i. e. the cock. Fr. δεθεος and βοάω.

Octoryon, ns, n, lamenting in the morning; epithet of a swallow, Hes. Opp. 568. Fr. öctos and

Octoolatos, ou, δ, ħ, early-chattering, early-twittering. Fr. σεθεος and λαλίω.

"OPΘPOΣ, ou, ô, daybreak; twilight of the morning; the dawn, Thucyd. iv, 110; ὄςθεου, before day; ὅςθεος βαθύς, gray dawn, Aristoph. Vesp. 216; sec, also, Plat. Crit. 43, 1.

'Ορθροφοιτοσυχοφαντοδικοταλαι**πώ-**

εων τρόπων, a comic word formed by Aristophanes (Vesp. 505), thus explained by the Schol.: παρα το δρεξεύειν καὶ φοιτάν καὶ συτοφαντείν καὶ ἐν δίκαις ταλαιπωρείν. Mitchel translates it, a mode of life which embraces in it all the miseries of early movements, and a subsistence gained by sycophancy and suits of law. Fr. δρεξος, φοιτάω, συκοφάντης, δίκη, and ταλαίσωρος.

*Oρθρω, dat. sing. of *Oρθρος, ου, i, a man's name, Orthrus.

'Ορθωθή, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. pas. of δρθόω.

'Oρθώνυμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, rightly named, Æschyl. Ag. 680. Fr. ἄνομα.
'Oρθῶς, adv. rightly, justly; ὀρθῶς ἔχειν, to be right, proper, τὰ δίνδρα καταβάλλειν, that it would be useful to cut down the trees, Xen. Hist. v, 2, 29; correctly; properly, Demosth. 101, 23.
Th. ὀρθός.

Octorais, Æol. for

'Ορθώσας, αντος, part. 1. a. act. of δρθόω.

'Ορθωσία, ή, s. as δρθία.

"Ορθωσις, εως, ή, a making straight; direction, guidance; elevation. Fr. δρθόω.

'Ορθώσιος, ου, ο, κ, a restorer; Ζεὺς δρθώσιος, Jupiter Stator, Dion. Hal.

'Ορθωτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, Poet., one who relieves, raises, restores; Θεὸς ὀρθωτήρ, a god who shall restore or reinstate him, i. e. to health, Pind. Pyth. i, 109. Fr. ὀρθόω. 'Ορῖαῖος, αία, αῖον, relating to boundaries. Fr. ὄρος.

'Oριβάτης, ου, δ, (doubtf.) for δριβάτης.

[']Οξίγανον, ου, τό, origanum Creticum, wild marjoram, Aristoph. Acharn. 874.

Οξιγνάσμαι, ωμαι, with gen., s. as δείγομαι, to desire; to aim at, Eurip. Bacch. 1244; also, to fight attack; combat. Th. δοίνω.

'Θρίζω, Ion. οὐρίζω, Herodt. f. m. οἰρίσωμαι, Att. ὁριοῦμαι, 1. a. act. ωρισα, pf. ωριπα, διωρικίναι, Demosth. 317, 24; to separate from, as a boundary; to assign, fix, or mark bounds or limits, Thucyd. i, 46; to separate one thing from another; the acc. and gen.; the latter probably governed by ἀπό or ἐκ. Soph. Phil. 623; to define, determine, decree; to decide; mid. to fix for one's self, Æschyl. Suppl. 253; to decide for one's self, Id. 389; to separate for one's self; to

claim; to define; to decree, order; to constitute, enact, ordain; pas. to be bounded, separated, defined; ordained, etc.; δείζω is used by Eurip., Med. 433, in the sense of περάω or διαπεράω, to pass through; also by Æschyl. Suppl. 541; the idea seems to be taken from running a boundary line through; 1. a. mid. ώρισάμην, Plat. Menex. 239, E; 1. a. pas. ωρίσθην, pf. pas. ωρισμαι, part. ὡρισμίνος, decreed, ordained, Dem. de Coron.; κατὰ τὸ ώρισμένον, according to what is decreed. Th. 8005.

'Ορίζων, οντος, δ, (ἀής understood,) the horizon, i. e. the boundary line, Plat. Locr. 97, A. Fr. δρίζω.

Ociκός, ή, όν, limiting, bounding, defining; also

Oρικός, ή, όν, s. as ὀρεικός, relating to mules, Plat. Lys. 208, B; ζεύγη τε ἡμιόνων ὀρικά, the teams of mules, Dion Hal. viii, 44, where Hudson (after Portus) considers ἡμιόνων as an interpolation; τρία ζεύγη ὀρικά, Æschin. c. Ctes. p. 26.

Oρίκτῖτος, ου, δ, ή, for δρείκτιτος, built on the mountains, dwelling or nourished among mountains. Fr. δρος and κτίζω.

'Οριμαλίδις, ων, αί. See δρομαλίδες.

'Ogívais, 2. sing. 1. a. opt. act., and

'Ορίνετον, dual. pres. ind. act. of δρίνω, Il. ix, 4.

'Ο εινθείην, 1. a. opt. pas. of δείνω. 'Ο εινός, s. as δεεινός.

'Oρίνω, f. ἴνῶ, to stir up, excite, move, II. xi, 791; to provoke, encourage; to persuade by exhortations; to disturb, agitate; mid. to move rapidly, to hasten; pas. to be agitated, distressed, hard pressed, struggling, II. xiv. 14; v, 29; δοινομένη τὶ Θάλασσα, and a stormy sea, Id. ii, 294. Th. ὄρω.

*Oριοθετέω, ω, f. ήσω, to fix limits or bounds, to mark or place a boundary. Fr. όρος and τίθημι. "Όριον, ου, τό, an end, limit, boundary: usually in pl. τὰ όρω, ων ἐπὶ τοῖς ὁρίοις, close on the borders, Thucyd. ii, 12. Th. όρος.

"Οςιος, ου, δ, ħ, relating to limits or boundaries; presiding over limits or boundaries; Διὸς δςίου νομές, the law of Jupiter Terminus, Plat. Legg. viii, 842, E. Same Th.

'Οριουμαι, Att. for δρίσομαι, I will | 965 define, Theophr. Proæm.; and 'Oργσω, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. act. or 1. a. inf. act. of δρίζω.

"Όρισμα, ατος, τό, a limit, a boundary, Eurip. Hec. 16; a defining; an enactment; and 'Όρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the defining or limiting precisely; an enactment austem.

ment, custom. Fr. δείζω.
 Oριστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who sets marks or bounds; one who determines the rights of parties, an arbitrator, judge, umpire, Demosth. 199, 17. Fr. δείζω.
 Oριστικός, ή, όν, qualified for fixing boundaries or limits, or for defining or determining. Fr. δείζω.

'Οριχάομαι, ωμαι, f. ήσομαι, for δρέγομαι, to desire.

'Oριῶ, Att. for δρίσω, 1. f. of δρίζω.

Ociws, gen. pl. of beios.

'Oexan, ns, n, s. as εξκάνη, an inclosure; works round a besieged town, Æschyl. S. Theb. 338; a barrier, fence; a trap or pitfall. Fr. είργω.

⁶Oξααπάτης, ου, δ, one who deceives by false oaths. Fr. ες. κος and ἀπατάω.

"Όςκη, ης, ή, an oil-flask; a vinegar-cruet; a box of paints for women. See "εχη.

'Ορχιαν, Eurip. Med. 212; δρχίαν Θέμιν. See δρχιος.

'Oρχίζω, f. ίσω, to administer an oath, Dem. de Coron. 235, pen.; οὐδενὸς ὁρχίζοντος, no one exacting an oath, Xen. Symp. iv, 10; to bind by oath, to adjure, 1. a. ωρχίσα, often with two accusatives. Th. υρχος.

Όρχιον, ου, τό, usually in pl. δεnια, τά, used instead of isρόν, or iερά, an offering or victim slain in order to give sanction to an oath or solemn engagement; and hence, the oath or engagement itself, which is thus sanctioned; όρκια πιστά, i. e. πιστοποιά, πιστοῦντα, or πίστιν ποιοῦντα, the victims which establish or give faith and security to an engagement; a pledge, security; πίστον Jexiov, a trusty pledge, Pind. Ólymp. xi, 6 ; δεκια ταμόντες, Π. ii, 124, and Herodt. iv, 70, literally, slaying the victims to confirm an oath or other engagements; making a truce or treaty, Heyne ad Homer. and Schneid. Lex.; also, Aristoph. Nub. 529; äλιον ὄρκιον, a fruitless engagement, *Il.* iv, 458. Ionians generally use "exior, the Attics sexos, for an oath; sexioiσι γὰς μιγάλοισι κατιίχοντο, Herodt. i, 29; Homer uses the word always in the plural. Also "Όςκιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, pertaining to an oath, sworn by; sworn: sworn to; ὁςκίαν Θίμιν, Themis, who bears witness to the oaths of men, Eurip. Med. 212; Ζῆνα δ' ὅςκιον καλῶ, Jupiter, the guardian of oaths, I invoke, Soph. Phil. 1304; ὅςκιον σκῆπτζον, ξίφος, the sceptre, sword, etc., by

Antig. 305. Fr. δεχος.
'Οεχισμός, οῦ, ὁ, an oath, the administering of an oath. Fr. δε

which one swears; ὅρχιος λέγω,

I say it under my oath, Soph.

κίζω. 'Oξκομοσία, ας, ή, the taking of an oath. Fr. δεκος and δμνυμι. "Oexos, ov, o, an oath; that which restrains, checks, or binds; hence originally, the object that checks, restrains, etc., Il. xv, 38; ii, 758; an oath, Æschyl. Ag. 1257; τὸνδ' ὅρκον αίδεσθεὶς 免εῶν, reverencing the oath by the gods, Soph. Œd. T. 647; hence it seems originally to have signified, the object by which the oath was taken, as the gods, the head, etc.; this is, benov didovai. thus, in our own country, to swear upon the Gospels, etc.; a treaty, promise, or covenant to be kept sacred; also, the king of the infernal regions, Orcus, the avenger of perjury, Hes. Op. 804, and Theog. 231; a sepulchre, Menand. ap. Varronem; Græv. ad Hes. Op. 804; sexos is an outh or obligation by words, βωμός, by victims, and mioris, by right hands, Porson ad Med. 21; τους δέχους λαβείν τε καὶ δοῦναι, to receive the oaths, and to take them in turn, Dem. de Coron. 235, 13 ; δεχους λαμβάνειν, δέχεσθαι, διδόναι. Fr. εἴργω.

'Ο ε κοῦςος, ὁ, ε. ας ἱς κοῦςος.
'Ο ε κόω, f. ώσω, for ὁς κίζω, or ἔς-κω, to make one swear, Thucyd.
viii, 75; ἕς κον ὁς κοῦν τινά, Aristoph. Lys. 187. Th. ἔς κος.

"Opzuvos, ou, o, the name of a fish, a kind of thunny.

"Ορχωμα, ατος, τό, what has been sanctioned; an oath, Æschyl. Eum. 464. Fr. ερχος.

'Ορχωμοσία, ας, 'n, an oath, a swearing, N. T. Fr. δρχόω. But 'Ορχωμόσια, ων, τά, rites observed in swearing; a place where a treaty has been sworn to. Fr. δρχός. See preced.

*Ορκωμοτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to take an oath, Plat. Crit. 120, B; to swear by, Soph. Antig. 264; Æschyl. S. Theb. 46. Fr. οςπος and ομνυμι.

'Oeχωμότης, ου, ό, one who is bound by an oath.

Ορκώμοτος, ου, i, i, sworn by, Lycophr. Cassand. 707. See preced.

Ορκωτής, οῦ, ὁ, one who binds another by an oath; ambassadors sent to demand an oath were called ὁρκωταί, Xen. Hist. vi, 5, 3. Fr. ὁρκόω.

Ορμάθεῖν, an aor. form of δρμάω, to rush, whence conj. δρμάθῶ · but δρμάθῆ is Dor. for δρμηθῆ, subj. 1. a. pas. from δρμάω.

'Ορμάθίζω, f. ίσω, to place in a row. From

'OPMĂΘΟ'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, a row, cluster, Odys. xxiv, 8; succession, concatenation; a chain or series, Plat. Ion. 533, E; a train; also, a recess, a lurking-place. Fr. ερως.

'Οςμάθω, to hasten to, to approach, Eurip. Med. 192; Androm. 851; used in the 2. aor. only. Fr. δεμάω.

Oρμαίνω, f. ανῶ, to rush headlong, Æschyl. S. Theb. 376; to break forth; act. to instigate, excite, Il. x, 28; Æschyl. Ag. 1361; to revolve in one's mind, Il. x, 4; in this sense it is generally used by Homer, followed by κατὰ φείνα · kence, to think, to meditate. Th. ὁρμή.

'Όρμᾶν, inf. contract of δρμάω.
'Όρμᾶν, inf. contract of δρμάω · also, to go forth, depart, set out, Xen. Anab. iii, 2, 15; to sally forth, Thucyd. viii, 3; to set sail, Id. vii, 18; δρμώμενος, pres. part.; ἤδη δρμώμενος δίκαδε, being now preparing to go home, Xen. Anab. vii, 6, 9; κάκειθεν δρμώμενος, decamping, Id. Hist. i, 4, 10; iκ Πέλλης δρμώμενος, sprung from, i. e. a native of Pella, Demosth. 78, 13.

"Οξμασται, 3. sing. pf. pas. by metathes. for ἄξμοσται, Ion. for ἤξμοσται, Ion. for ἤξμοσται, of ἀξμόζω, f. σω, pf. ἤξμοσα, to fit or suit, to adapt; pf. pas. ἤξμοσμαι, σαι, σται. Th. ἄξω.

*Oρμάω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. ωρμηκα, Plat. Euthyd. 277, B; Polit. 264, E; 274, B; to incite, Thucyd. iii, 24; to excite, rouse, set in motion, urge, animate; to move forward; δρμῆσαι τὸν στράτον, to move on the troops, Herodt. i, 76; to instigate, Soph. Aj. 175; ωρμήθη Ακάμαντος, he fell upon Aca-

mas, Il. xiv, 488; neut. to rush upon, Il. xxiii, 817; to break or rush forth, Xen. Anab. i, 8, 18; to desire, to be eager, Id. Mem. ii, 1, 28; iii, 7, 9; δεμᾶν ποτί πελώριον κλέος Θεοῦ σὺν παλάμα, with the hand (or aid) of God to urge on towards great glory, Pind. Olymp. x, 24; mid. δεμάομαι, ῶμαι, to advance, Xen. Mem. ii, 1; to set out or to march; to resolve; ἦτος ἄλκιμον ώρμᾶτο, he felt a strong impulse in his heart, Il. xxi, 572; Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 1; ἐγγύθεν ὁρμηθείς, Il. xiii, 562; oi 'Adnvaioi deunv. 70, the Athenians were eager; ἔνθεν ὥρμηντο, whence they had advanced, Xen. Anab. i; Thuκαῦθ' ὁςμώμεθα, then let us set sail, Soph. Phil. 463; to commence; της πέρι όδε ο λόγος ώρμηται λέγεσθαι, was begun to be reported, Herodt. iv, 16; 1. a. pas. ωρμήθην, pf. pas. ωρμημαι, l. a. act. ωςμησα. δεμή.

'Ορμέατο, Ion. for ωρμηντο, 3. pl. plupf. pas. of δρμάω.

Όρμειά, ή, s. as δημιά. Όρμενίδαο, gen. Æol. of

'Oρμενίδης, ου, ό, the name of a man, Ormenides.

"O εμενος, by syncop. for δεόμενος, roused, rushing, Soph. Œd. T. 177; part. pres. pas. of ὅεω, for ὅενυμι.

"Ogussos, ou, o, a shoot of wild asparagus; a cabbage-stalk.

'Oquiw, ω, f. ήσω, to be moored or at anchor, Xen. Anab. i, 4, 3; Thucyd. vii, 25; to be in port; to be at a station; to arrive at; δρμεῖν ἐπὶ τινί, to depend upon any one, Soph. Œd. C. 146; οἰν ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς δρμεῖ τοῖς πολλοῖς, he has not the same interests with the multitude, Demosth. 319, 18. Th. ὅρμος.

'Ορμεώμενος, Ion. for δημώμενος, part. pas. of δημάω.

'OPMH', ης, η, an impulse or movement; impetuosity, shock, violence; a throw; ἐς ὁρμὴν ἔγχεις ἐλθεῖν, to come within the range of my spear, Π. v, 118; an attack, commencement, Id. x, 123; a beginning; ηδη καὶ ἐν ὁρμῆ ὄντων, already setting out on their march, Χεη. Απαδιίί, 1, 3; departure; οὐ γὰρ ῆδιι τὴν ἐπὶ βασιλία ὁρμῆν, for he did not know that the expedition was against the king, Χεη. .1nab. iii, 1, 3; στόλος is used synonymously; οὕτω καθ ὁρμῆν

δρῶσιν, are so eager, Soph. Phil. 562; enterprise; τίς ὁρμή; what enterprise? Id. 239; ἀπὸ μιᾶς δεμῆς, with one impulse, Thucyd. vii; πυρὸς ὁςμῆ, by the fierceness of the fire, Il. xi, 157; ardor or enthusiasm, Thucyd. vii, 43; tendency, Theophr. C. Pl. vi; an inclination or desire, Thucyd. iv, 4; instinct, emotion, passion; resolution; (είς) τοῦ τὰ δέοντα ποιεῖν ὁρμήν, to the resolution of doing your duty, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 147; δεμήν λάθοις αν των ξαῶν βουλευμάτων, Eurip. Suppl. 1060; impression made on the mind; a natural impulse, Æschin. Socrat. See also Aristot. Ethic.; as if from ὅρνυμαι. Ορμηδόν, adv. impetuously, eagerly. Fr. ὁρμάω.

Ορμηθείς, έντος, part. 1. a. pas. of δρμάω.

Oρμηθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of preced.

"Ορμημα, ἄτος, τό, an impetuous movement of the soul towards an object; violent emotion; pl. recollections rushing upon the mind; Έλίνης δρμήματα, the deep regrets of Helen for having deserted her home, Il. ii, 356. See Buttmann's Lexil. § 85.

'Ορμήσειε, Epic 1. a. opt. act. of δρμάω.

'Ο εμήσωσι, 3. pl. 1. a. subj. act.
of δεμάω.

Ορμητήριον, ου, τό, a spur, a whip, or the like, to hasten a horse; an incitement, a provocative; a place from whence warlike incursions may be made or to retreat to for safety, Demosth. 445, pen.; opportunity. Fr. δημάω.

'Oρμητικός, ή, όν, tending strongly towards any object; impetuous; capable of exciting or impelling. Fr. δημάω.

'OPMIA', ãs, 'n, a small line, Eurip. Hel. 1614; a fishing-line of horse-hair. Fr. ὅρμος.

'Όςμίζω, f. irω, to bring ships to anchor, into port, to their roadstead, Demosth. 80, 10; Thucyd. i, 46; πρὸς ταὐτὸν ὁςμισθεὶς πέδον, moored at the same spot, Soph. Phil. 542; ὡς οἴκαδ' ὁςμίση πλάτην, Eurip. Troad. 155; to render secure; ὁςμίζομαι, to come to anchor, to moor a ship, Thucyd. vii, 34; Π. xiv, 77; ἐπ' ἀγκυρῶν ὁςμίζοντες, riding at anchor, Thucyd. vii; ὁςμιούμαι, fut. for ὁςμίσομαι. Fr. δίχως.

'Ορμτηθολος, ου, δ, ἡ, throwing a line, angling. Fr. δρμιά and βάλλω.

"OPMINON, ov, vó, a plant, a kind of sage.

"Ορμίνος, ου, ό, s. ας δρμινον.

"Ορμίσις, εως, ή, the bringing a ship to anchor; the act of landing, arrival. See δομίζω.

Ορμίσκος, ου, δ, a little jewel for the neck, LXX. Fr. δρμος.

'Ος μοδοτής, ῆςος, ὁ, one who affords or conducts into harbour, a pilot. Fr. ὅς μος and δίδωμι.

"OPMOΣ, ου, δ, a jewel for the neck, a necklace; χούσεον ὅςμον ἔχων, μετὰ δ' ἢλέκτροισιν ἔεςτο, having a golden necklace, and studded with amber, Odys. xv, 459; a collar, Aristoph. Lys. 408; Eurip. Electr. 177; Æschyl. Choëph. 608. Also

"Όρμος, ου, δ, a harbour, mooringground, or station for ships, Π. i, 435; Æschyl. Ag. 651; ξς τὸν ἀπόζενον ὅρμον, Soph. Œd. Τ. 196; Thucyd. vii, 41; a kind of dance. See preced.

'Όςναπέτιον, ου, τό, a bird; in the Bact. Dial. for όςνιον, Aristoph. Acharn. 913.

'Οςνεάζομαι, to catch birds; metaphor. to hold up the head, like a bird catcher. Fr. δενεον.

'Ορνεόμαντις, εως, δ, one who predicts from birds, an augur. Fr. ὄρνεον and μάντις.

"Oevsov, ou, τό, a bird, a little bird; dimin. of öevs.

'Ορνεοπωλείον, ου, τό, a bird-market. Fr. ὄρνεον and πωλέω.

'Ορνεόφοιτος, ου, δ, ħ, frequented by birds. Fr. ὄρνεον and φοιτάω.

'Ος νεωδης, εος, ό, ή, like a bird; of the bird species. Fr. είδος. "Ος νιθα, acc. sing. of ός νις.

'Oρνιθάς τον, ου, τό, a little bird; the young of a bird. Fr. ὄςνις. 'Oρνίθας χος, δ, a prince or king of birds. Fr. ὄςνις and ἀςχός.

"Oρνιθας, acc. pl. of δρνις, ιθος.
'Oρνιθεία, ας, ἡ, bird-catching; observation of the flight, etc., of birds. Fr. δρνις.

^oO_gνίθειος, α, ον, of or relating to a bird; κεία ὀενίθεια, the flesh of domestic fowls, Xen. Anab. iv, 5, 21. Fr. ὄενις.

'Oevídeos, ou, ò, à, Poet. for òevídeios.
"Οενίdes, pl. of devis.

'Ορντθευτής, οῦ, ὁ, a bird-catcher, a fowler. Fr. ὀρντθεύω.

'Ορνιθεύω, f. εύσω, to go a fowling, Xen.

'Oρντθίας, ου, δ, belonging to birds; ἄνεμος being understood; χειμών deνιθίας, a storm driving the birds before it, Aristoph. Acharn. 877. Fr. δενις.

'Oeviθικός, ή, όν, belonging or relating to birds.

'Oρνίθιον, ου, τό, a little bird; a cockerel. Fr. öρνις.

'Οςνιθοδοσκείον, ου, τό, a poultryhouse, an aviary. Fr. όςνις and βόσκω.

'Οςνιθόγαλον, ου, τό, a plant, the star of Bethlehem.

'Ορντθογονία, ας, ή, a brood of birds or chickens; and

'Ogviβόγονος, ου, δ, ή, sprung from a bird, Eurip. Orest. 1302. Fr. ὄςνις and γίγνομαι.

'Ορνιθοθήρα, ας, ή, fowling, birdhunting. Fr. δρνίς and θήρα.

Ogviθοθήςας, ου, ὁ, a fowler, Aristoph. Av. 62. Th. Sής.

'Ogντθολόγος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that treats of birds. Fr. ὄςνις and λόγος. 'Oςνιθολόχος, ου, ὁ, Dor. ὀςνιχολόχος, Pind. Isthm. i, 68; a bird-catcher, fowler. Fr. λόχος. 'Oςνιθομανέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be

Oρντθομάνίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be bird-mad, Aristoph. Av. 1284. Fr. μαίνομαι.

'Ορντθομανής, έος, bird-mad. Fr. "όρνις and μαίνομαι.

'Ορντθοπέδη, ή, a snare for birds. Fr. βρνις and πέδη.

'Oeviloπώλης, ου, δ, a dealer in birds. Fr. πωλέω.

'Ορνῖθοσκοπέω, ω, f. ήσω, to divine or foretell by observing birds, LXX. Fr. σχοπέω.

'Oguθοσκόπος, ου, δ, an augur, an observer of birds for the purpose of foretelling events; a soothsayer. Fr. σκοπέω.

'Οςνιθοτροφεΐον, ου, τό, a poultryhouse; an aviary. Fr. τρέφω. 'Οςνιθοφάγος, ου, δ, ἡ, that eats birds. Fr. φάγω.

"Ogviv, Poet., and ögviba, acc. sing. of ögvis.

'Oeviξ, τχος, δ, or h, Dor. for δενις.
''Οενίος, ου, δ, h, also ος, ον, Poet.
for δενίθειος.

OPNIΣ, τθος, δ, or h, and sometimes oevios, with the poets, Aristoph. Vesp. 825; "evis, nom. and acc. pl. for ogvides, and -as, Soph. Œd. T. 966; Eurip. Hipp. 1069; a bird; a large bird or bird of prey, as the eagle; a cock or hen, used in augury; a cock, by way of distinction, Aristoph. Vesp. 825; a hen, Xen. Anab. iv, 5, 19; also, an omen or presage, like olwvós, Eurip. Hec. 730 ; sometimes used as an adj., as ὄρνις ἀπδών, Soph. Antig. 617; the nightingale, Id. Œd. T. 52; favorable auspices or fortune;

fate, Æschyl. S. Theb. 579. The i in the oblique cases is generally long; in Soph., Electr. 146, Antig. 1008, short; in the plural it signifies poultry, and sometimes the poultry-market, Demosth. 417, 21.

"Oevis, acc. pl., and

"Oevioi, dat. pl. of preced.

"Oevixa, Dor. for "evila, acc. sing. of Jeviz.

Oevixolóxos, ou, o, n, Dor. for δενιθολόχος.

"Oevixos, xa, Dor. gen. and acc. of bevis · dat. pl. bevix sooi.

"Oevil, 2. sing. imperat. of bevu-

"Ορνύμαι, to rise up ; ἔρνυσθε, 2. pl. imperat., press on, Il. v. 102; to rise; to proceed with hurried steps, to rush to, with eis, Eurip. Iph. T. 1150; to increase, Two δὲ σθένος ὄρνυται αἰέν, whose strength is always on the increase, Π. xi, 826; ἔρνυσθαι, to arise from bed, Il. xxiii, 488; mid. of ἔξενυμι, s. as ἔξω, to ex-

'Οενύμεν, and δενύμεναι, hence δεvútiv, pres. inf. act., and 'Ο ενυμένοιο, Ion. gen. part. pres.

pas. of "Όρνυμι.

See ogw.

*Oevvobs, 2. pl. pres. imperat. pas. ὄενυσο, of

*Οςνυτο, οςνυντο, Epic. for ωςνυτο and ω̃ενυντο, 3. sing. and pl. impf. of Jevuli.

'Ορνῦω, obsol. ὄρνῦμι, to move, stir up, excite, impel, Il. xii, 142; to encourage, fut. ὄρσω, 1. α. ἄρσα, 2. pf. ὅρωρα, to arise; plupf. weween, Soph. Ed. C. 1618; Leve, 3. sing. plupf. pas., Æschyl. Ag. 960 ; ἄςνυτο, sprang forward, Il. v, 17. Fr. őęω.

'Οξοβάγχη, ης, ή, a parasitical plant called dodder, or, according to some, broom-rape, orobanche. Fr. Teocos and ayxw.

Ocolitus, ov, i, and icolitus, idos, h, resembling pease or vetches. "OPOBOE, ov, i, a kind of pulse, vetches, Demosth. 598, 4.

"Ocoynos, ou, o, the peak of a mountain, Dion. Per. Th. "gos and byxos.

Ogoyeatos, ou, i, that describes boundaries, a geographer. γεάφω.

'Ocóyvia, as, n, for deyviá.

'Oροδαμνιάδες, ων, οί, 8. αε όροδεμ-

'Οροδαμνίς, ίδος, ή, ε. ας δρόδαμ. vos, a little branch or bough of a tree.

'Ορόδαμνος, ου, i, a little bough or branch. Fr. δάμνος.

Οροδιμνιάδις, ων, αί, mountainnymphs, Oreades; also an epithet of bees. Fr. dimvior.

'Ogofεσία, ας, 'n, the assigning of limits; a boundary, N. T. όρος and τίθημι.

'Oροθῦνω, f. ἔνῶ, to excite, animate, rouse, Il. x, 332; Odys. v, 292; στάσις ωροθύνετο, dissension was excited, Æschyl. Prom. 200; to trouble. same as ὄενυμι.

Όροκτύπος, ου, δ, ή, resounding on the mountains. Fr. πτύπω. "Ogomas, to keep watch, mid. of obsol. ὄρω.

'Ορομάλίδες, Dor. ai, mountainapples, wild apples or crabs. Fr.

'OPO'NTION, ov, to, a plant, orontium.

'Οροπέδιον, ου, τό, a piece of tableland among mountains. πέδον.

"OPOΣ, εος, τό, a mountain, Soph. Œd. T. 1106, 1451; a hill; an elevation; the ceiling of a room; the upper part of the foot near the toes; the wooden part of an olive press. Fr. ὄρω or ὄρνυμι. And

'Oρός, οῦ, ὁ, whey, Odys. ix, 222; the serum of the blood, Plat. Tim. 83, C; buttermilk; moisture in pitch; tar. But

"OPOΣ, ου, δ, Ion. οθρος, a boundary, limit, Thucyd. iv, 92; Eurip. Orest. 437; a boundary stone, Herodt. i, 93; a landmark; a goal, extremity; a frontier; a mark aimed at, an object proposed, Demosth. 548, 24; a rule, a mode; a definition; a measure or modification; a rule or prescription, Id. 598, 7; a distinction, & A A & Els beos, Plat. Menex. 238, D; a mark set on any thing pledged or mortgaged, as a tablet set up in a field mortgaged; a guide-post. Όροσάγγαι, ων, οί, men who have

rendered services to the king, Herodt. viii, 85. A Persian

'Ορόσπιζος, ου, ό, a bird, the mountain-finch.

'Οροτύπος, ου, ό, ή, striking the mountain, causing the mountain to resound; working among the mountains, as a wood-cutter, a stone-worker, etc.; s. as δεειτύ-

"Ocovoar, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. Ion. for weoveas.

'Ορούω, f. ούσω, 1. a. ωζουσα, Ion.

eρουσα, to rush upon, to make an attack or onset; to hasten. Eurip. Phan. 1251; xxies ωρουσαν ελέσθαι, they eagerly pursued fame, Pind. Olymp. ix, 155. Th. öevuui.

'Οροφή, ñs, 'n, the ceiling or roof of a house, Thucyd. iii, 68; Aristoph. Nub. 174; a story in a building; the main beam of a house. Fr. ἰφίφω.

Οροφηφάγος, ου, ο, ή, roof-devouring (fire). Fr. ¿coph and ou. yeiv.

'Ocopapócos, ov, o, n, bearing its roof or covering, as a tortoise, etc. Fr. φίρω.

'Oροφίας, ου, δ, what is under the roof, Aristoph. Vesp. 206. From Oeoφos, ou, o, the roof or covering of a house; a thatch roof. Τh. ἐξέφω.

Oροφόω, ω, f. ώσω, to thatch over; to cover with a roof; to raise stories in a house. Fr. έρέφω.

Ορόφωμα, άτος, τό, a roof, LXX. Fr. preced.

Όροχθειος, ου, ο, ή, shelving, sloping, hilly.

Όροω, s. as δράω.

'Οςόων, Poet. contract. ὁςῶν, part. pres. of becau.

 $^{f t}$ Ορόωντι, Dor. for δρόωσι or δρ $ilde{m \omega}$ σι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of ὁξάω. Ορόωτε, Poet. for δρώτε, 2. pl. pres. opt. act. of preced. verb. "Oenat, anos, o, Dor. for beant. "Οςπετον, ου, τό, ε. ας έςπετον.

"Oennua, acc. sing. of "OPIIHZ, nros, Dor. seraž, i, a sapling, a branch, Il. xxi, 38; hence, a javelin made of a straight, round limb of a tree, a pole, Eurip. Hipp. 221; a goad for oxen, Hesiod. Op. ii, 86; metaphor. a child, descendant.

Oppavos, o, Æol. for obeavos. 'O̞̞̞̞̞̞̞̞̞̞' si, Poet. for ö ja auτῷ. 'Ορρόπισσα, ας, ή, tar, pitch.

Ορροπυγιον, οτ δεοπύγιον, or οὐεοπύγιον, ου, τό, the lower part of the spine, the extremity of the os sacrum, the rump, Aristoph. Nub. 159; the rump or tail; the tail of birds; a sting, Id. Vesp. 1078. Fr. oppos and

O'P'PO'E, ou, o, whey of milk; the serum of the blood; tar; it is also called deis, ou, as if from ρίω, to flow; but

"O'P'POΣ, ou, o, the extremity of the os sacrum, the os coccygis; in Anatomy, the division between the anus and scrotum, Aristoph. Ran. 222; it is also

written ogos.

'Ορρόω, ω, to turn into whey. Fr.

'Ομωδίω, or δεωδίω, f. ήσω, to apprehend, fear, be afraid, Thucyd. vi, 9; to shudder; to have a horror of, Xen. Cyr. ii, 4, 8. "The idea is taken from animals, which, when afraid, draw the tail between the hind legs." Dunb. But the German lexicographers do not admit this etymology. Th. ὄμρος and δίος. 'Ομωδίως, adv. timorously.

'Ορρωδία, ας, ή, horror, fear, apprehension, Eurip. Med. 318; trembling, alarm, Eurip. Ion. 406; panic, Thucyd. ii, 89. See ὀρρωδέω.

"Oea', for deco.

"Oçoai, Æol. for öçai, 1. a. inf. act. of öçw.

"Ορσας, part. 1. a. to ορνυμι.

*Oρσεο, Ion. contract. ὅςσου, 2. sing. imperat. of ὅςσομαι, Poet. from f. Æol. ὄςσω, of ὅςω, Il. iii, 250.

"Ορσασκεν, for Δεσεν, 3. sing. 1. a. Il. xvii, 423. Fr. όςνυ-

'Òρσίκτϋπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, noisearousing; Ζεύς, the arouser of thunder. Fr. ὄρνυμι and κτύπος. 'Όρσιγύναιζ, αικος, ὁ, that excites women to frenzy; an epithet of Bacchus. Fr. ὄρω and γυνή. 'Όρσίκτϋπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, Poet., sounding terribly; causing a roaring, Pind. Olymp. x, 97. Fr. ὄρνυ-

μι and κτύπος. Th. τύπτω. Όξοίλοχος, ου, δ, a man's name, Orsilŏchus.

⁰Oξοῖνιφής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, collecting the clouds, cloud-compelling, an epithet of Jupiter, Pind. Nem. v, 63. Fr. νέφος.

'Ορσίπεδος, ου, δ, ή, shaking the ground. Fr. πέδον.

'Όροίπους, ποδος, δ, ή, raising the foot, light-footed. Fr. ὄςνυμι and πούς · ὀρσίπους βοή, a cry that puts feet in motion.

"Ogo, aor. imperat. mid. of ὄςνυμι, bestir thyself, up! Hom.; by apoc. for ὄζοσεο · ὅζοσο, πέπον, up, my friend, Il. v, 109.

'Oρσοδάκνη, ης, ἡ, the name of an insect that eats the buds of plants. 'Oρσοδύρα, ας, ἡ, and Ion. ὀρσοδύρη, ης, ἡ, a great or lofty gate or window, probably approached by steps or a ladder; a door opening from a balcony, Odys. XXII, 132. Fr. ὄρσω, of ὄρω, and Θύρα.

'Ορσοθύρη, 'n. See preced. 'Ορσολοπεύω, f. εύσω, and

'Ogσολοπίω, f. ήσω, to attack, lacerate; to make war on, embroil; δισολοπεῖσθαι, to be vexed, harassed, Æschyl. Pers. 10. Fr. ὄζω and λόπος.

'Όςσόλοπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, provoking strife, turbulent. Derivation uncertain.

'Oeros, Laconic for delos.

'Oeσός, οῦ, ὁ, a shoot or seion; a young animal. Fr. ὄρω.

'Όρσοτρίαινα, nom. Æol. for Dor. δεσοτριαίνας, gen. δεσοτριαίνα, for 'Όρσοτριαίνης, ου, δ, the wielder of the trident, trident-wielding, Pind. Olymp. viii, 64; epithet of Neptune. Fr. τρίαινα.

"Ocow, fut. Æol. to čevoui.

"Όςσω, to move, excite; raise, encourage; ἔςσομαι, to rise; to make haste; a verb formed from the Æol. fut. of ἔςω.

'Ορτάζω, Ion. for ἐορτάζω, Herodt. ii, 60.

'Oρταλίζω, f. ίσω, to begin to extend the wings and attempt to fly, to skip or frisk, as young animals do, Aristoph. Eq. 1344; metaphor. to begin to raise or aggrandize one's self. From

'OPTĂΛΙ'Σ, Νος, ή, the young of any animal; a young bird, a pullet; as if from οςω, to elevate, Nic. Hence

'Οςτάλιχεύς, δ, and

'Ορτάλιχος, ου, δ, a chicken, a cockerel, Aristoph. Acharn. 871; a young creature, Æschyl. Ag.

'Oerń, ñs, 'n, Ion. for coerń.

'Ορτυγία, ας, ή, Ortygia (Quail Island), the ancient name of Delos, Odys. v, 123; Diana is called 'Ορτυγία, Soph. Trach. 212.

'Οςτυγοκοπία, ας, ή, the striking of quails, a game practised at Athens.

'Ορτύγοκόπος, ον, playing at knocking down quails. Fr. ὄρτυζ and κόπτω.

'Oρτῦγομήτρα, ας, ἡ, a bird called a land-rail; a mother quail, Aristoph. Av. 870. Fr. ἔρτυζ and μήτρα.

'Oρτυγοπώλης, ου, δ, a dealer in quails. Fr. πωλίω.

'Ορτῦγοτροφίω, ω, f. ήσω, to feed or keep quails. Fr. τρίφω. "OPTΥΞ, ῦγος, δ, a quail.

"Ορυγμα, ἄτος, τό, a ditch, trench, pit; a pit at Athens, into which malefactors were thrown. Fr. δρύσσω.

"OPYZA, ns, h, and

"Όρυζον, ου, τό, rice, both the plant and the grain.

'Ορυπτής, ῆρος, δ, one who digs; a ditcher. Fr. δρύσσω.

'Oρυκτός, ή, όν, dug; also, any thing dug up, a fossil, Dioscor. and Galen.; ἰχθῦς δρυκτοί, fossil fish, Theophr. Fr. δρύσσω.

'Ορυγμαδός, ό, a late form for δρυμαγδός.

'OPYMAΓΔΟ'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, any loud fushing or roaring noise; a crashing or clashing; an uproar, a tumult, Il. ii, 810; a mass of people, a multitude, Id. x, 539. Perhaps from ἀρύω.

"Ogvē, vyos, s, a trenching or digging tool; a mason's chisel; a hoe, spade, or mattock; a species of gazelle or antelope.

"Ορυξα, Poet. for ὧρυξα. 'Ορύξαι, 1. a. inf. act. to δρ

'Oρύζαι, 1. a. inf. act. to δρύσσω.
"Ορυζις, εως, ή, a digging or excavating.

"Oeus, vos, 6, an unknown wild animal in Lybia.

*OPΥ ΣΣΩ, or δεύττω, f. ύζω, pf. ἀξύχα, Att. δεώξύχα, to dig; to dig through; to dig round; to disinter; to bury in the ground, Soph. Aj. 644; to plant; to perforate; 1. a. ἄξυξα, 2. f. pas. δευχήσομαι, 1. a. pas. ἀξύχθην, pf. δεώξυγμαι, plupf. δεωξύγμην, pf. Plat. Crit. 118, C; part. δεωξυγμένος. Th. δεύκω. Hence

'Oρυχή, ñs, ή, a digging; the snout of a hog.

'Ος φάνευμα, ατος, τό, orphanage. From

'Ος φανεύω, f. εύσω, to take the charge of orphans; τέκν' ἐς φανεύσαι τὰμά, to be the guardian of my orphan children, Eurip. Alc. 167; -ομαι, to be an orphan, Id. 551.

Θεφανία, ας, ή, orphanage, the condition of orphans, Demosth. 990, 8; bereavement; and

'Oρφανίζω, f. ίσω, to make orphans, to deprive of one or both parents, Eurip. Alc. 407; to deprive of; δρφανίζεσθαι, to be rendered orphans. Th. δρφανός. Όρφανίχός, ή, όν, relating to wards, or orphans; ἦμαρ δρφανικόν, destitute condition, as of an orphan. Fr. δρφανός.

'Oρφανιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a guardian of orphans, Soph. Aj. 507. From OPΦĀNO'S, ή, ὁν, deprived of either parent; being in the state of an orphan; orphan; deserted, Eurip. Alc. 673; forsaken, deprived of any thing; wanting or destitute; ὀρφανοὶ

"sepsis, free from insolence, Pind. Isthm. 18, 14. See Plat. Crit. in Coil. Maj. i, p. 275. Fr. δρφός, δρφός, and hence Lat. orbus.

'Ορφανοτροφείον, ου, τό, an orphan hospital or asylum. Fr. τρίφω. 'Ορφανοφύλαζ, απος, ό, the guardian of an orphan.

'Ορφανόω, ω, s. as δρφανίζω.
'Ορφιύς, ίως, δ, the poet Orpheus,
Pind. Pyth. iv. 253.

'Οεφναία, or -αίη, substantively for ὄεφνη, f. g. of

'Oρφναίος, αία, αίον, also ὄρφνίνος, ἐνη, ινον, and ὀρφνός, ἡ, όν, very dark, obscure, indistinct, black, dusky, Il. x, 83, 276; Xen.; also, glimmering in darkness; ἐναγγίλου φανέντος ὀρφναίου πυρός, a flame, the messenger of gladness, appearing amid the darkness, Æschyl. Ag. 21. From "OPΦNH, ns, ἡ, and Dor. ὄρφνα, darkness, shade, obscurity, night, Plat. Locr. 97, C. Fr. ὀρφός. "Ορφνηθέν, adv. from night.

*Όρφνίνος, η, ον, of a darkish or deep purple color. Fr. ὄρφνη.
*Όρφνώδης, εος, δ, η, dusky, dark, black. Fr. ὄρφνη and εΐδος.

'Ορφοδότης, ου, δ, one who maintains orphans. Fr. δεφός, for δεφανός, and βόσκω.

'Oρφός, Att. δεφώς, δ, a delicate kind of sea-fish that keeps itself concealed during winter, Aristoph. Vesp. 493; perhaps an anchovy. 'Oρφώς, δ, Att. for δεφος.

'Oęχάμος, for ἀεχός, a file-leader; a sovereign; s. as ἄεχαμος, Π. xiv, 102; ii, 837; a bailiff, Odys. xiv, 22. Th. ὄεχος.

'Ός χάς, άδος, ἡ, a hedge; also, a kind of olive, Nic. Alc. 87.

"Όςχᾶτος, ου, ὁ, s. as ὅςχος, ου, ὁ, any thing arranged in a row, rank, or order; plants or trees arranged in order; a row of trees, etc.; according to its Oriental etymology, this is properly a place inclosed, an inclosure, as a garden, orchard, etc.; see Odys. vii, 112; II. xiv, 123, etc.; Gail's Clef d'Homère, Observ. Prelim. p. xiv.

*OPXE'OMAI, οῦμαι, to move in regular order; to dance, Demosth. 23, 16; Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 9; to trip, skip, bound, jump; to beat, i. e. palpitate, Æschyl. Choëph. 165; to imitate in a pantomimic dance, Plat. Legg. vii, 803, E; f. m. ήσομαι, 1. a. m. ωεχησάμην, ω, ατο, purt. δεχησάμινος, η, ον. Fr. δεχος.

'Οεχεύνται. Dor. for δεχούνται,

3. pl. pres. of preced. 'Ορχηδόν, or δρχειδόν, adv. man by man, Herodt.

Ορχηθμός, οῦ, ὁ, a dancing, a dance, gen. Ion. ὁρχηθμοῖο.

"Οςχημα, ατος, τό, a dance, Soph.
Αj. 684. Fr. δςχίομαι.

'Ος χησάμενος. See δοχίομαι. "Ός χησις, εως, ή, s. as ὅς χημα· τὴν ἐν ὅπλοις ὅς χησιν, the military dance, Plat. Fr. ὀς χίομαι. 'Ός χησμός, οῦ, ὁ, a dance, Æschyl. Eum. 354; and

'Οςχήσομαι, 1. f. m. of δςχέομαι ·
and

Ορχηστής, ῆρος, and ὀρχηστής, οῦ, ὁ, a dancer, Il. xviii, 494; a vaulter or leaper. And

Όςχηστής, οῦ, ὁ, s. as ὀςχηστής. Fr. ὀςχέομαι.

'Όρχηστικός, ή, όν, of or belonging to dancing; a dancer; fond of dancing; διὰ τὸ σατυρικὴν καὶ ὀρχηστικωτέραν είναι τὴν ποίησιν, because poetry was satirical and more adapted to the dance, Aristotle, Poet. 4; ὀρχηστικὴ (τέχνη), the art of dancing, Plat. From ὀρχηστής.

'Οιχηστικώτειος, compar. of preced.

'Ορχηστοδίδάσκαλος, i, a dancingmaster. Fr. iρχίομαι and διδάσκαλος.

'Oeχηστομᾶνέω, to be dancing mad. Fr. δεχέσμαι and μαίνομαι. 'Oeχήστεα, ας, ή, an orchestra; among the Greeks, the lowest part of the theatre, where the chorus performed the dances, Plat. Apol. 26, E; ἐν τῆ δεχήστεα χοερηὸς ἄν, in the orchestra, while manager of the entertainment, Æschin. c. Ctes. 19; at Rome, the place where the senators had their seats; and

Oρχηστείς, ίδος, ἡ, a female dancer on the stage, Aristoph. Nub. 994; and

Οεχηστύς, ὔος, ἡ, the art of dancing, Odys. Fr. δεχέομαι.

Oεχίλος, ου, i, a species of bird; perhaps, the crested wren, Aristoph. Vesp. 1553.

'Oeχἴπέδη, ης, ή, impotency.

'Ορχίπεδον, τό, in plur. τὰ ὀρχίπεδα, in Anat. the testes. Fr. ὄρχις and πέδον.

"OPXIE, 1ωs, i, a plant, the orchis; a kind of olive; a species of fish; pl. the testes, Aristoph. Nub. 713.

'Ορχομενός, ου, ό, the name of a man and of a city, Orchomenus. ''ΟΡΧ()Σ, ου, ό, a row, rank, range of any thing, as of plants, Theocr. i, 48: an orchard, a

garden, Odys. vii, 127. Probably from sleyw.

'Οςχοτομίω, ω, f. ήσω, to emasculate. Fr. έςχις and τίμνω.

'Oρῶ, contract. of ὁράω, to see.
"OPΩ, obsol., see ὄρνυμι, f. ὁρῶ, and Æol. ὄρσω, to rouse, excite, Il. v. 139; l. a. ὧρσα, 2. pf. ὄρωα, intrans. 2. a. ὧροορ, by redupl., Il. xiii, 78; ὅρομα, obsol. ὅρνυμαι, to be roused; to rise, to be set in motion, to rush on with violence; pf. pas. ὁρωρομαι, from obsol. ὁρώμω, Odys. xix, 377; 2. a. mid. ὡρόμπι, 3. sing. ὧρτο, by syncope, ὧρτο. ὧρτο, he rose, Odys. vii, 18; part. ὀρόμενος, Æschyl. S. Theb. 87; f. mid. ὀροῦμαι, 3. sing. ὡρεῖται.

Ορώατο, Ion. for δρώντο, 3. pl. opt. m. of δράσμαι.

'Oεώην, ώης, ώη, pres. opt. Att. for δεάοιμι, ພັμι, of δεάω. 'Οεῶμαι, contract. of δεάομαι.

'Ορωμεν, 1. pers. pl. ind. act. of ὁρώω.

'Ορῶν, gen. pl. of ὄρος, εος, τό, but 'Ορῶν, part. pres. act. of ὁράω.

"Ο εωεα, by redupl. for ωεα, 2. pf. of εεω, to arise, Il. iii, 87; plupf. εεωειν, and ωεωειν.

'Ορώρει, 3. plupf. to ὄρνυμι. 'Ορωρεγμένοι ἦσαν, plupf. pas. of

ορέτου.
'Ορώρεται, pres. pas. of δρώρομαι, is moved, excited, or distracted, Odys. xix, 377; Eurip. He-

Odys. xix, 377; Eurip. Heracl. 719; δεώεηται, 3. sing. subj. ὅποτε νεῖκος δεώεηται πολίμοιο, whenever the strife of battle (tug of war) may arise, Il. xiii, 271. Buttmann, Irreg. Verbs, calls it a perfect, and compares it with ἀπήχεμαι, ἀεῆεμαι. Analogy would lead us to form it from an obsol. pres. δείω, for ἔξω, pf. pas. ἄεημαι, by redupl. δεώξημαι. We find indeed in Homer an imperfect of this verb, ἔξεεντο, Il. ii, 398. Dunb. Οξωξίχαται, 3. pl. pf. pas. to δείγω.

'Ορωρίχατο, 3. pl. plupf. pas. Ion. for δρωρεγμένοι ποαν.

'Ορώρη, 3. sing. pf. subj. See ὄρωρα.

'Oξώςηκα, pf. act. Att., by redupl. for ὤςηκα, of ὀςίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, whence pf. pas. ὀςώςημαι. 'Οξώςυκτο, 3. plupf. pas. of ὀςύσ-

"Oeweov, Att. for Leov, 2. a. or impf. act. of "ew.

'Όρωρυχα, by redupl. for ωρυχα, pf. act. of δρύσσω.

Theocr. i, 48: an orchard, a Ogwow, part. pres. f. g. pl. con-

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tract. of ¿¿áω. Os, #, 8, pron. relat., who, which, that. Its antecedent is very often understood, particularly when it The Ionic writers, as Homer and Herodotus, often use the article instead of it; the Attic never but with a participle. It sometimes both precedes and follows a demonstrative, Soph. Phil. 86. The article, with the Ionic writers, is sometimes used in a similar construction : as, τήνδ' ων μεγίστην τε δαίμονα ήγηνται είναι, καὶ μεγίστην οἱ δετὴν ἀνάγουσι, ταύτην ἔρχομαι ἐρίων, but I am now going to declare the goddess whom they esteem the greatest, and to whom they perform the greatest festival, Herodt. ii, 40. It agrees with its antecedent, not only in gender and number, but frequently also in case, Il. x, 32; it is often joined with particles; ας, δοδε, δοπες, δοτε, δοκε it is sometimes used for overos or exervos · also for sitis, Il. xiv, 81; sometimes also for ids, his, hers, its, as in Odys. i, 59, etc.; and also for mine, thine, Ap. Rhod. iv, 1015; Odys. 1, 402: in the expression, \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & \$\vec{h}\$ & said he, said she, it stands for ούτος or έδε, etc.; but ές in this sense ought to be considered the personal pronoun, 3. pers.; &s µèv 85 de, and, in like manner, 2 μέν, & δέ, the one, the other; os xai os, this and that one, Herodt. iv, 88; by the poets, i for di's, wherefore; is also used by Homer, Il. i, 120, in the same sense as ori . os av, whosoever; if ov, because, on which account, Xen. Anab. vi, 6, 8; iξ ω, for which reason, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 3; ov, where, Xen. Anab. ii, 1, 5; ἀφ' οδ, after, Soph. Œd. T. 758. Dunb. "Os, H, & (never &), his, hers, its;

from of, of himself, used chiefly by the Epic poets, Π . x, 32. "Ooa, nom. pl. n. g. of boos, as

an adverb, how much, as much as, just as, so as, so that; őσα μή, only not, except that.

Orăzı, and

'Oσžχις, adv. as often as; how often soever. Th. bros.

*Oσαπες, just as, Xen. Cyr. i,

'Οσαπλάσιος, ία, ιον, and όσαπλασίων, ονος, δ, ή, of as many kinds as, how many fold. From the

'Οσάτιος, ία, 10ν, Ion. δσσάτιος, Ι

Poet. for boos.

Οσἄχῆ, and -περ, adv. inasmuch as, as much as, as far as, to the utmost, in as many ways as; όσαχησες ήν δυνατόν, as often as possible, Plat. Tim. 43, E.

Οσἄχοῦ, adv. in whatever place, wherever; as often as, every time that. Fr. δσος. "Όσγε, ηγε, δγε, who indeed,

which indeed. Fr. 65 and γέ.

"Oσδοντι, Dor. for ¿ζουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. of ισδω, for ιζω.

"Οσδος, Æol. for όζος.

"Οσδω, Dor. for ὄζω.

'Ornuigas, used adverbially, daily, day by day.

Οσία, ων, τά, funeral rites; religious duties; acts of liberality or bounty; but

'Οσία, ας, Ion. δσίη, ης, ή, a pious office; piety, religion, Herodt. ii, 45; expiation; the divine law; also, funeral rites or obsequies.

'Οσίην, acc. sing. Ion. f. g. of " $O\Sigma IO\Sigma$, 10, 10, sanctioned by divine law or natural right, especially the former; holy, pure, just; όσίου γὰς ἀνδεὸς ὅσιος ὧν ἐτύγχανον, being holy myself I met with a holy man, Eurip. Alc. 10; pious, religious; ὁσίων χειρων, of pure hands, i. e. washed for the performance of sacred rites, Soph. (Ed. C. 471; also, common, not consecrated to the gods; To low, whatever is agreeable to the divine or human laws, especially the former ; Tega xaì Voia, xaì Toia xaì δημοσία, sacred and profane, private and public, Plat. Polit. i, 344, A; it is used in contradistinction to Sixaios, which imports laws established by men and not by the gods; also, to iseds, consecrated to religious purposes, hence, sacred; "ora for "oriov ἐστι, it is a religious duty; ὅσια ποιείν, to act religiously, Thucyd. ii, 52 ; ὕσιά τε φωνεῖς, you speak with due reverence, Soph. Phil. 658; boiov xugiov, a common place, i. e. not consecrated, and which one could enter without profanation, Aristoph. Lys.

'Orións, nros, n, holiness, piety, Plat. Prot. 329, C; religion, devotion; integrity, Xen.; and 'Οστόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make holy, Eurip. Orest. 508; to explate; to consecrate; to perform the last rites; δσιοῦσθαι, to be restored to one's rights, or puri-

fied by certain ceremonies, Demosth. 644, 9. Fr. 50105. Οσίως, adv. in a holy or religious manner, justly, Plat.

Οσιωτής, ῆςος, δ, a victim offered on the election of a priest.

"Oonev, Poet. for os äv.

'Οσμάσμαι, to scent, snuff up; perceive. Fr. δσμή. 'Οσμή, ης, ή, a smell, good or

bad, Thucyd.; scent, Xen. Mem. i, 4, 4; fragrance. Fr. $\delta \zeta \omega$, Dor. Boow.

'Οσμητός, ή, όν, emitting odor. Fr. ὄζω.

"Over, neut. of Fores, as an adverb, as much as; as far as; about; κάτωθεν όσον δύ' ή τρία στάδια, as far as two or three stadia downwards, Plat. Phædr.; 600 παρασάγγην, about a parasang, Xen. Cyr. iii, 3, 15; near; ὅσον μή, almost, except, unless; δσον oບປຣ໌ສພ, and ວິວານ ວບໍ່ນ ກໍວິກ, in a short time, immediately, Eurip. Hec.; où d' boov, and who' boov, not in the least; μικρον δσον δσον, the least number, N. T.; the shortest time possible; τυτθὸν őσον, a very little, Theocr. i, 45; όσον παιδείας χάριν, only for the sake of sport, Plat. Gorg. 485, Α; όσον τάχος and τάχιστα, as quick as possible; "orov 2' iu' είδέναι, as far as I know, Aristoph. Nub. 1252.

"Oσονπες, οσοντε, and οσονοῦν, Ion. adv., s. as goover, almost, etc.

"O ovte. See preced.

'Οσονων, Ion. for δσονοῦν, almost, for the most part; commonly. From

"OSOS, n, ov, Epic and Ion. "orσος, (its antecedent is τοσοῦτος,) as much as; as great as; of the same sort as; whoever; who; pl. "σοι, "σαι, "σα, whoever; what persons soever; as many as; how many soever; όσοι μῆνες, every month; όσημέραι, daily ; ὅσαι ὧραι, hourly; is sow, in the mean time; sow is often construed with an adj., expressing a difference, in quantity, number, etc.; τοσούτα, its correlative, being either expressed or understood, έσφ πλείονες,.... τοσούτω αν θάττον, Xen. Cyr. vii, 5, 4; also, with τόσω, Id. vii, 5, 3; δσφ μᾶλλον, and in Thucydides, gra, alone, by so much the more; is "orov, zad" οσον, εφ' οσον, and οσα, in as far as, as long as, as much as; it όσου τις έμελλεν ἀκούσεσθαι, as far as one could hear, Thucyd. vii; "oran "oran, only just, the

least bit, Aristoph. Vesp. 213. After adjectives it expresses surprise, magnitude; εὔκλειαν οὐκ ὁξας δσην, Soph. Electr. 961; see Antig. 118; with πλειστος it indicates much, or as many as possible, Thucyd. vii, 21; πλειστα ὕσα, very much, many, ever so much or many, a great quantity or number; θαυμαστὸν ὅσον, wonderful, how much, immense; ἀμήκανον ὅσον χεόνον, an inconceivably long time, Plat. Legg. 782, A.

"Οσοσπες, ηπες, ονπες, however much, or however great; pl. such indeed as, Soph. Œd. C. 1305.

"Οσπες, ηπες, οπες, who or which indeed, with emphasis of the pronoun; all those who; οδπες, as an adv., where, Soph. Œd. C. 1171; ηπες, as the Lat. quemadmodum. Th. ος.
"ΟΣΠΡΙΟΝ, ου, τό, all kinds of

"ΟΣΠΡΙΟΝ, ου, τό, all kinds of pulse, as pease, beans, etc. Fr.

'Οσπειώδης, εος, δ, η, like pulse, leguminous. Fr. ὄσπειον and είδος.

'Oσπρολέων, οντος, δ, the name of a plant, probably orobanche.

"Oσσ', for doσε, or doσεε.
"Oσσ', for doσα, from doos.

"OΣΣΑ, ns, n, Ion. boon, ns, a voice; divine voice: renown; a report, Odys. i, 281; rumor, Il. ii, 93; a prophetic voice; an oracle, presage, foreboding, a prophecy; an omen.

"Όσσα, İon. neut. pl. for δσάκι.
"Όσσα, Poet. for δσάκις, which see.
'Όσσάκι, adv. Ion. for δσάκι.

"Οσσαι, Poet. for "σαι, pl. nom. f. g. of "σσος, and Poet. "σσος. "Οσσάτιος, Ion. for δσάτιος.

'Οσσάτιον, for δσον.

"Oσσι, τώ, dual, the eyes, Π. iii, 427; Soph. Antig. 1230; used in the nom. and acc. dual by Homer, who often, however, adds a plural adj., Il. xiii, 435. In the same cases by the Attic poets, with the gen. and dat. pl. δσσοις, with the two eyes, Eurip. Med. 902; Troad. 1306. Fr. δσσομαι.

"Όσσετο, 3. sing. impf. Ion. of σσομαι.

'Οσσεύομαι, to divine from some voice, to prophesy, to forebode. ''Οσση, ης, η, the name of a mountain in Thessaly, Ossa.

'O o o ĭ xov, Dor. for o oov. See next.

'Oσσίχος, ίχη, ίχον, how little, as little as; dimin. of "σος,

Theoer. iv, 55.
"Oooo, Poet. for Sooi.

"Οσσομαι, to see, Æol. for ὅστομαι, ὁσσόμενος, part. pres. mid.;
to foretell, divine, forebode, portend: to have a presentiment;
also, to imagine; to foresee; to
fancy, think; κάκ' ὀσόμενος (as
in Lat. torvè intuens), sternly
eyeing; ὀσσόμενος, prescient, Id.
xiv, 17; ὀσσόμενος πατίρα ἐνὶ
φεσί, figuring to himself his
father, Odys. i, 115: in Homer
it generally indicates, to look at
significantly. Fr. ὄσσα.

"Ocoov, for boov, as much as.

"() σσος, ου, ὁ, and ὄσσος, εος, τό, an eye, not used in the sing.; in dual ὄσσε, which see.

'Οστᾶ, pl. of ὀστόν, οῦ, τό, a shell; but ὀστᾶ, contract. for ὀστία, pl. of ὀστίον, a bone.

'Οστακός, s. as ἀστακός.

'Οστάριον, ου, τό, a little bone. Fr. δστέον.

"Οστε, ήτε, ότε, who, which. 'Οστεα, α, pl. of δστέον.

'Οστίνος, είνη, ίνον, and ὄστίνος, ου, also, ὀστώδης, εος, ὁ, ἡ, bony, of bone. Fr. ὀστέον.

'Οστεογενής, έος, δ, ἡ, produced by bones. Fr. δοπέον and γένος. 'Οστεολογία, ας, ἡ, the gathering of bones, the description of bones; osteology. Fr. δοπέον and λόγος.

'OΣΤΕ'ON, contract. οῦν, gen.
-ίου, οῦ, τό, a bone; the stone
or kernel of fruit.

'Οστεοφίν, of the bones.

"Οστίνος, ίνη, ινον, s. as δστέϊνος, bony, of bone; esp. τὰ ὄστινα. Fr. δστέον

'Οστις, ήτις, δ τι, and ε, τι, gen. οὖτινος, ηστινος, etc., who, whoever; whatever person; whosoever; in some instances it seems to be used in assigning a reason, and may be rendered as being one who, as being that which; as, δστις πέφασμαι φύς, who am shown to be sprung, etc., Soph. Æd. T. 1184; it is a relative to Tis, and also to other words as antecedents; as, οὐκ ἔστιν, οὐδεὶς έστιν, τίς έστιν; sometimes also by πãs, ἄπας, and οἶτος, Æschyl. Prom. 35; but only in the singular; it is rarely used for 65, the relative, see Soph. Æd. T. 1054; Eurip. Hipp. 924; but οστις, in these and other passages, may be used emphatically; & TI μή, except, Plat. Polit. 8. For obtives the Attics commonly use ότου, and for ωτινι, ότφ. For gen. pl. wvrivwy, grwy, and grosos for οιστισι. The Ionic poets for δστις used sometimes ὅτις, the gen. ὅτιν, dat. ὅτιν, gen. pl. ὅτιν, dat. ρl. ὁτίοισι, etc.; ἰξ ὅτου, from the time when; ἴως ὅτου, until; ἀνθ' ὅτου, for what reason; ὅτου is sometimes used for τίνος, ὅτου χάριν, for what purpose, Aristoph. Plut. 260. Fr. ὅς and τίς. Ὁστισοῦν, and ὅστις οὖν, whoever, whosoever, whatsoever.

"ΟΣΤΛΙΓΞ, ιγγος, 'n, curling flame or a flash, Ap. Rhod. i, 1297; a gleam; a curl, hair; a bunch of grapes or flowers. 'Οστοειδής, έος, ὁ, 'n, osseous, bony.

Fr. δστέον.

'Οστοθήκη, ης, η, a receptacle for bones. Fr. δστέον and θήκη.

'Οστολογέω, to gather bones, especially after the burning of a body. Fr. δστέον and λέγω.

'Πστολογία, ας, ή, a collecting together of bones; a search for bones. Fr. δστοῦν and λέγω.

'Οστόν, οῦ, τό, a shell; a jar, pot, pitcher.

'Οστοῦν, τό, Att. contract. for
δστέον.

'Οστοφάγέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to eat bones. Fr. ϕ άγω.

'Οστοφεής, έος, δ, ή, naturally bony; osseous by nature. Fr. δστέον and φύσις.

*Οστρακεύς, έως, δ, a potter, one who makes earthenware. Fr. οστρακον.

Oστρακίζω, f. ίσω, to ostracize or banish by the ostracism or casting shells (as votes) into an urn; to banish from the Athenian territory for the space of ten years, Herodt. viii, 79; Thucyd. i, 135. Fr. δστρακον.

Οστρακίνδα βλίστειν, to threaten ostracism by the looks, Aristoph. Eq. 855.

'Οστεάκινος, ίνη, ινον, having a shell; made of potter's earth, resembling earthen ware, Theophr. H. Pl. Fr. δστεακον.

'Οστεακισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the ostracism, or banishing by throwing shells (used for votes) into an urn; the name of the person was marked upon the shell. Fr. same Th. 'Οστεακίδεεμως, ου, ὁ, testaceous, covered with a shell, like a class of marine animals. Fr. δίεμα. 'Οστεακόεις, s. as ὀστεάκινος.

"OETPÄKON, ov, 76, baked or burnt clay, earthen ware; any earthen vessel; a shell; the shell of an egg, or of shell-fish; an earthen vessel filled with lustral water, and placed before the door of the house where a

corpse lay, Aristoph. Eccles. 1033; a tile or brick; a scale: a little shell used in giving votes or suffrages; ὀστράκου μεταπεcorres, a sudden and unexpected change, Plat. Phædr. 241, B.

'Οστρακοφορία, ας, ή, the act of ostracizing, or voting by the ostracism. Fr. Φέρω.

'Οσσεακόχεοος, ον, contract. for ous, our, having a hard skin, shell, or rind.

'Οστρακόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make earthen ware, to make hard as a shell; also, to break into potsherds; to cover with a shell. Fr. ὄστεακον.

'Οστρακώδης, έος, δ, ή, like earthen ware. Fr. 27005.

'Orreivos, n, or, testaceous; of or belonging to shell-fish, Plat. Phil. 21, C.

"ΟΣΤΡΕΟΝ, οτ δοτρειον, ου, τό, a shell-fish in general, Dioscor.; an oyster; the purple color obtained from a certain species of shell-fish.

'Οστρεώδης, εος, δ, ή, like a muscle or oyster; of the oyster kind, etc. Fr. 27005.

"Οστείμον, ου, τό, a stable, Lycophr. 94.

'Οστεύα, ας, 'n, a kind of tree, like hornbeam or the ash.

"ΟΣΤΡΥΣ, υος, ε. αε ὀστεύα.

'Οστώδης, εος, also ες, contract. ovs, b, h, bone-like, bony. Fr. είδος.

"Oovers, idos, h, a plant, probably chenopodium, called by the modern Greeks ἄξυρις.

ΌΣΦΡΑΙ'ΝΟΜΑΙ, f. δσφρήσομαι, to smell or scent, Aristoph. Pac. 151; Id. Lys. 618; to get scent of, to smell of; to emit a smell, scent, or perfume, to use as a fumigation or perfume, Dioscor.; to be smelled at, Id.; 2. a. m. ωσφεόμην, Aristoph. Acharn. 179 : ωσφεάμην, Herodt. i, 80, as if from or openμι· 1. a. pas. ωσφεάνθην.

'Οσφεαντής, ῆρος, δ, one who scents out, a searcher. Fr. δσφεαίνο-

'Οσφεαντήριος, ία, ιον, yielding an odor or scent, Aristoph. Ran. 893. Fr. δσφεαίνομαι.

"Οσφεαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. mid. of οσφεαίνομαι.

Όσφεασία, ας, ή, smell, scent, odor; and

"Οσφεησις, εως, ή, the act of smelling; the sense of smelling, Plat. Fr. δσφεαίνομαι.

'Οσφεόμενος, part. 2. a. m. of όσφεαίνομαι.

 $^{\circ}$ Oσφὔαλγίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to have a pain in the loins, or hips. άλγέω.

'ΟΣΦΤ'Σ, ĕος, 'n, the loins; the hips, Æschyl. Prom. 495; acc. οσφύν, Etymol. Mag. p. 636, 23; in Anatomy, the cervical, dorsal, and lumbar regions.

Όσχέα, ας, ή, and

"Orxsor, ov, vé, and

"Ooxn, ns, h, and

"Ooxos, ou, o, a vine-branch full of ripe grapes; a young vinebranch, Aristoph. Acharn. 997; a bag; in Anatomy, the scrotum. Fr. έχω.

Όσχοφορία, ας, ή, a carrying of vine-branches loaded with fruit from the temple of Bacchus to that of Minerva, during the festival called Σκίρα. Fr. φέρω.

"Οτ', or δθ', for δτε.

"Οτα, Æol. for ότε, like πότα for πότε.

"Οταν, or "τ' αν, whenever (indefinite); seeing that; since; it refers to future and indefinite time; and always requires the subjunctive; in Mark iii, 11, with indicative. Fr. 57 and av.

"Οτε, neut. of ὅστε, also Ion. masc. for gote.

"OTE, adv. when (definite), Aristoph. Nub. 23; at what time; for a smuch as; seeing that; $\delta \tau \hat{\epsilon}$ $\mu \hat{\epsilon} \nu$, and $\delta \tau \hat{\epsilon}$ $\delta \hat{\epsilon}$, are used by Thucydides, vii, 27, for τότε μέν, and τότε δέ ότεπες, when, Aristoph. Av. 71; Poet. Tree, Dor. бкка. It is usually construed with the indicative of the past tenses, sometimes also of the present; when an indefinite future act. is implied, it takes the optative.

Οτέοισιν, Epic for δίστισιν.

"Orso, Ion. and Dor. Poet., and

"Ότεν, Ion. for οδτινος.

"Οτ!ω, Ion. for ὧτινι. 'Οτεώδη, Ion. for ώτινιδή.

'Οτέων, for ώντίνων, Odys.

"Οτι, Epic ὅττι, conj., that; Hom. frequently joins ὅτῖ ῥα, also ὅτι $\delta n \cdot in \ Hom. \ always \ with \ indic.;$ Att. or is used like our that in quoting another's words, for the sake of emphasis; and often introduces the very words of a speech when it is not rendered in English; ετι in Att. often represents a whole sentence, especially in affirmative answers; as in οίδ' ὅτι, subj. οὕτως ἔχει, I know that it is so; so olod' ori, lod' ori. hence the use of δηλονότι, as adv.; őτι μή, unless, except, except that, like εἰ μή· μὰ ὅτι, followed

by άλλά, like μη δπως, and μη "να, I do not say that but not only not so, but; μλ őτι, itself, without an answering άλλά, not to mention that not to say that. "Ori, as a causal particle, for that, because; sometimes with a demonstrative force, therefore; with a subst. only in the phrase ότι τάχος, for ότι τάχιστα, as quickly as possible; with the superlative it increases its force; as, oti aleiotoi, as many as possible; οὐδὲν ὅτι μή, nothing else than, nothing but, Longin. 44; sometimes it is redundant. When the sentence is oblique, or when a person makes any statement to others, it requires the optative; ήχεν ἄγγελος λέγων, ὅτι λελοιπως είη Συέννεσις, a messenger came saying that Syennesis had left, Xen. Anab. i; it is the acc. sing. neut. of boris.

"O, Ti, ö, Ti äv, that, whatever it may be ; neut. of boris.

'Oτιή, conj. for δτι, why, wherefore; ότιλ τί, wherefore, Aristoph. Nub. 784; ότιλ τί δή; why so, pray?

"O Tiva, acc. sing. masc. and neut. pl. Fr. ortis, Epic for ovtiva and ativa.

OTIVAS, acc. pl. from offis, Epic for ovorivas, Lotivas.

'Oτιοῦν, any thing whatever, that whatever it may be; in the least; ៰ὐδ' ὁτιοῦν, not in the least, Aristoph. Nub. Fr. 5, 71 and oiv.

OTIS, s. as Sortis, Hom.

'Οτλέω, ω, f. ήσω, and ότλεύω, f. εύσω, to bear, endure, or suffer cares, troubles, afflictions, or Rhod. misfortunes, Ap. iv, 1227; Lycophr. Cas. 819. Fr. ὄτλος.

'Οτλήμων, ovos, δ, ή, miserable, wretched. From

"Οτλος, ου, δ, care, toil, Æschyl. S. Theb. 18; calamity, affliction, misery, disappointment; by pleonasm of o, with τλάω, syncopated for ταλάω, to suffer.

'Οτοβέω, and όττοβέω, ω, f. ήσω, to make an uproar, to resound, Æschyl. Prom: 574; to make a loud noise. From

"OTOBOS, and orroses, ou, i, a tumult, Soph. Œd. C. 1476; an uproar, a loud sound, Id. Aj. 1181; ὄτοδον ἀρμάτων, the rattling of chariots, Æschyl. S. Theb. 136.

'Ototoi, an exclamation of pain or grief, alas! ah!

Οσοτύζω, f. ύζω, to lament, bewail, Æschyl. Choëph. 324. Fr. οσοτοί.

'Οτοτίζιοι, οί, com. pr. u., the Bewailers or Wailers.

"O Tou, Att. for ov Tivos, sing. of ortis.

'() τραλέως, adv. quickly, promptly, diligently. Th. δτρύνω.

'Οτρηρός, ά, έν, diligent, prompt, active, assiduous; nom. dual ότρηρώ. Fr. ότρύνω.

"Οτείχες, for ὁμότειχες, having similar hair, pl. of ὅθειξ, Poet. ὁμόθειξ, Il.

'Οτρύνεια, ας, ε, 3. pl. οτρύνειαν, Epic 1. a. opt. act. of οτρυνώ.

'Οτρυν:ω, fut. for δτεύνω, Att. δτευνω.

'Οτεύνομεν, 1. pl. pres. ind. act. of δτεύνω.

'Οτευντήε, ῆξος, δ, one who incites, stimulates, urges on. Fr. δτεύνω.

'Οτεύντης, s. as ότευντής.

'Οτευντύς, ύος, ή, urgent solicitation, instigation, Π. Τh. δτεύ-

'OTPΥΝΩ, f. ἔνῶ, Ion. and Epic υνίω, aor. ὡτρῦνα, Il. \(\), 55; to instigate, incite, spur on; to animate, encourage, Il. \(\)ii, 266; τομπίν ὀτρύνει ἔςῖνος, the guest begs that his dismissal may be accelerated, Odys. vii, 30; pas. ὀτρύνομαι κλητοὺς ὀτρύνομεν, let us urge the duty on select persons, Il. ix, 164. Fr. ιάθω.

"OTTE, Att. for orga.

'Οττεία, ας, ἡ, divination; fore-boding, presentiment; presage; awe occasioned by presentiment of evil, religious feeling, or belief, Dion. Hal. Fr. ἐττεύ-ομαι.

"Όττεο, Epic gen. of ὅστις.
"Όττεύομαι, Att. for ὀσσεύομαι.

"Οττι, Epic for ότι, neut. from δστις.

"Οττικεν, Poet. for ὅτε, and κέν.
'Οττοδέω, ὅττοδος, ὁ, Poet. for ὁτοδέω.

"Οττοβος. See ότοδος.

"OTTOMAI, Att. for Toromai.

Οττοτοί, ε. αε οτοτοί.

'Οττοτύζω, ε. ας οτοτύζω.

"Οτω, Att. for ὅτινι. Fr. ὅττις. Οὖ, gen. sing. of 3. pers. masc. and fem. for αὐτοῦ, αὐτής, and αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς.

OΥ, adv., when a consonant follows; οὐκ, when a vowel with a smooth breathing, and οὐχ, when an aspirated vowel follows; later Att. οὐχί, not, no; οὐ is an ab-

solute negative, used in independent propositions; μή, a conditional negative, used with dependent propositions; où µń, and µn où, are construed with negative sentences, generally with the fut. indicative, no, not at all; two negatives in Greek enforce the negative, and may be translated, not at all; by no means; if a negative, compounded with the privative a follows, the sentence is affirmative; as, ώς οὐκ ἀτυχήσεις, as you shall not fail to obtain, Aristoph. Nub. 426; oux 871, ούχ όπως, not only; οὐ γὰς, μὰ $\Delta i'$ å $\lambda \lambda a'$, indeed, and what is more, Aristoph. Lys. 45; with the subjunctive, it expresses a future; as, οὐ μὰ πίω αὐτό, shall I not drink it? John xviii, 11; οὐ μὴ λαλήσεις, you must not talk; ἀλλ' ἀκολουθήσεις ἐμοί, but you must follow me, Aristoph. Nub. 501; the indicative with ou sometimes has the power of a conditional mode; as, οὐ πείθω, ἔφη, ὧ ἄνδρες, Κρίτωνα, I cannot, said he, my friends, persuade Crito, Plat. Phædr.; οὐ Φέρομεν, we cannot bear, Lucian. Dial. M. In general où corresponds to the Latin non, and wn to the Latin ne. It is used in forms of swearing with µá, which is sometimes suppressed; οὐ μὰ τὴν δέσποιναν "Aeτεμιν, Soph. Electr. 616; οὐ τὸν πάντων θεῶν θεὸν πρόμον "Aλιον, Id. Œd. T. 600. Twoor more negatives of the same character are sometimes subjoined to strengthen the negatives, as ouτε, ούδε, οὐδείς, Id. Phil. 1009 ; Id. Œd. T. 857.

Oũ, adv. where, whither; ἐστὶν οῦ, in some place, there is a place where.

O.J., also "so, gen. of "s, so", so", ", of himself, to himself, himself; sometimes, but more rarely, to him, him.

Ov, contracted from Loo, or Lo, 2. sing. 2. a. ind. m. or 2. a. imperat. m. of Inu, to send; rarely uncompounded.

Ová, interj. of scorn or derision, Mark xv, 29.

Oὐαί, interj. of grief and anger; also of threatening; denouncing or cursing; alas! woe to, N. T., and Arrian; with the dutive. ἡ οὐαί, misery, evil.

ΟΥ ΑΣ, ἄτος, τό, Poet. for ους, an ear; a handle; dat. pl. ου-ασιν.

Ουατα, ears; handles of vessels,

Il.; nom. pl. of οἶας. Οὐᾶτόιις, ισσα, ιν, with ears, longeared; with a handle. Οὐ γάς, interrogatively, is it not true, is it not so, are not? as an

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Où γὰς οὖν, a negative answer, where οὖν refers to a foregoing conclusion, why, then, certainly

Οὐ γάρ ποτε, for never.

Où γάς που, for in no manner.

Obyyía, or obyxía, a Latin word, the twelfth part of a Roman pound, an uncia or ounce.

Οὐγώ, Att. contract. for δ ἐγώ. Οὐδαῖος, αία, αῖον, on the ground; terrestrial. Fr. οὖδας.

Οὐδăμã, Dor., and Ion.

Οὐδάμῆ, adv. nowhere; in no respect; in no way; never. Fr. οὐδαμός.

Οὐδαμῖνός, ή, όν, worthless; unworthy of notice; contemptible.

Οὐδαμόθεν, adv. from no quarter or no place. Fr. οὐδαμός.

Οὐδαμόθι, adv. nowhere; not.
 Same Th.
 Οὐδαμός, ή, όν, no one; none,

Herodt.; nobody; a worthless fellow. Fr. οὐδί and ἀμός. Οὐδαμόσε, adv. not anywhere, to no quarter.

Οὐδαμοῦ, adv. nowhere; οὐδαμοῦ γῆς, in no part of the world. Οὐδαμῶς, adv. not at all.

Oξδας, τό, used by the Attics in the nom. and acc. sing. only. Homer has οξδεις, Il. xii, 348; and οξδει, Il. v, 734; these are, however, the oblique cases of οξδες, not used in the nom.; τό, the floor or pavement, Eurip. Med. 1192; the ground, the earth, Il. xi, 748; s. as οξδος.

Oὐδί, conj., none, not even, and not; it connects entire clauses, so as to put them in strong opposition, or simply in transition, while οὔτε connects parts of clauses only; βροτοῖς ἄστειπτος, οὖδ' οἰκουμίνη, untrod by men, uninhabited, Soph. Phil. 2; οὐδ΄, τἰ τι μὲν μείους γένοιντο, not, even though they should be re-

duced in numbers, Xen. Anab. i. These adverbs, with the corresponding negative adjectives, are often repeated to strengthen the negative; οὐδὲ ἄλλου οὐδανὸς ἐμψύχου κεφαλῆς γεύσεται Αἰγυ-Triws oudsis, no one of the Egyptians will taste the head of any living creature, Herodt. ii, 39. When ou precedes μόνον, and there is a series of negatives made by ouds, di is the connecting particle, and µovov must be repeated after the negative ou, thus: ouποῦν οὐ μόνον τὸ Χερρονησον καὶ Βυζάντιον σῶσαι, οὐδὲ τὸ κωλῦσαι τὸν Έλλήσποντον ὑπὸ Φιλίππω γενέσθαι τότε, οὐδὲ τὸ τιμᾶσθαι την πόλιν έκ τούτων η προαίρεσις ή έμη, καὶ ή πολιτεία διεπράξατο, άλλὰ καὶ πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις ἔδειξε, therefore my preconcerted measures and my policy effected not only the salvation of the Chersonesus and Byzantium, and not only prevented the Hellespont from being brought under Philip's dominion at that time, and not only procured honors to the state from their adoption, but also, etc., Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 104. If another negative follows µovov, it must be repeated along with it in the succeeding clauses. See a few lines below those quoted. Fr. où and

Οὐδείς, ενός, δ, οὐδεμία, ας, ή, οὐder, erós, vó, no one, nothing; oudeis is an older form, and more Attic, than overis, which last is used by Aristotle and later writers; oddives, persons of no consideration, Aristoph. Eq. 153; ouder, of no moment, Demosth. 1107, 17 ; οὐδὰν ἄςα ἔτι ἐσμέν, we are now reduced to insignificance, Xen. Hist. iv, 8, 4. Fr. oùd's and els.

Οὐδέκοτε, Ion. for οὐδέποτε.

Οὐδεμιᾶ, dat. sing. of οὐδεμία. See oudeis.

Οὐδέν, ενός, τό, nothing; σὸ οὐδεν s, you are nothing, or nobody, Eurip. Andr. 639; οὐδὲν είμι, I am undone, Aristoph. Vesp. 997; οὐδὲν λέγεις, you trifle, Id. Thesm. 625; οὐδὲν πάντως, by no means; ouder herror, nevertheless; οὐδὲν μᾶλλον, not the more; no more; not at all; κάτ' οὐδέν, in no respect, Dem. de Coron. See oudsis.

Οὐδενία, ας, ή, nothingness, fee-bleness. Th. οὐδείς.

Οὐδινίζω, f. ίσω, to consider as nothing. Fr. ouder.

Οὐδενόσωρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, deserving no regard, contemptible. Fr. oùδείς and ώρα.

OYEN

Οὐδέπη, adv. not in any way. Οὐδέποτε, Ion. οὐδέκοτε, adv. and

not ever, never. Fr. oùdi and ποτέ.

Οὐδέποτ', for οὐδίποτε, adv. never; at no time; not ever; in no manner. Fr. oùds and

Οὐδέπω, adv. not yet, Xen. Cyr. ii, 1, 7.

Οὐδεπώποτε, never before, never at any time, at no time whatever, never as yet, Soph. Phil. 250. Fr. οὐδί and πώποτε.

Οὐδέτερος, έρα, ερον, neither; οὐδετέρων οντες, being of neither party, neutral, Thucyd.; indifferent, i. e. neither good nor bad, Plat. Apol. 35, C; in Grammar, of the neuter gender. Fr. obdé and Eregos.

Οὐδετέρωθεν, adv. from neither side; and

Οὐδετέρως, adv. in neither way. Fr. οὐδέτερος, for οὐδὲ έτερος. Οὐδετέρωσε, adv. to or towards

neither side. Fr. οὐδετέρως. Οὐδέτι, not any; not any thing.

Fr. où and vi. Oủ δή, certainly not.

Οὐδήεις, ήεσσα, ῆεν, terrestrial, on the ground, pavement, or floor, Odys. v, 334. Fr. ov das.

Οὐ δή που, οτ οὐ δήπου, no, I surely suppose not, Plat.

Οὐδοπωστιοῦν, and

Οὐδοπωσοῦν, adv. not in any way whatever, not in the least. Fr. οὐδέ, ὅπως, and οὖν.

OY Δ O Σ , (not used,) $\epsilon o \epsilon$, $\tau \acute{o}$, the ground, Il. xii, 448; the floor or pavement, Π . v, 734; the earth. Fr. odos. But

Oùdós, oũ, ó, the threshold of a door; λάϊνος οὐδὸς ἀφήτοgos, the stone pavement of the archer, Il. ix, 404; the entrance, R. vi, 375; ές μυχον έζ οὐδοῦ, from the door to the innermost parts, Odys. vii, 87; οὐδ' Ίκετο γήραος οὐδόν, nor had he reached the threshold of old age, Id. xv, 246. This must be distinguished from

Oὐδός, οῦ, ἡ, for ὁδός, a way, Herodt. ii, 7. See preced. Οὐδοστισοῦν, and neuter

Οὐδοτιοῦν, adv. nothing at all; not at all; not in the least. Fr. oùdeis, ori, and ouv.

Οὐέναφουν, ου, τό, a city of Campania, Venafrum.

Οὐενέτιος, α, ον, Venetian, of or belonging to the Veneti.

Οὐεσσούιον όρος, Mount Vesuvius, Oud', for ours.

ΟΥ ΘΑΡ, ἄτος, τό, the udder or teats of animals; the female breast, a pap; abundance, fertility, rich; οὖθαρ ἀρούρης, rich of soil, Il. ix, 141.

Οὔθατα, neut. pl. Fr. foregoing. Οὐθατόεις, εσσα, εν, of or belonging to the udder or pap. οὖθας.

Οὐθείς, (the fem. οὐδεμία never passed into οὐθεμία,) οὐθέν, for ούδείς φέρει δε ούθέν, it is of no importance, Aristot.; doubtful if used either by the one author or the other; it seems to be of later origin. Fr. over and els.

Oυθην, adv. no indeed; no certainly; not; more properly read separate, ou Inv.

Οὔίγγον, ου, τό, an Egyptian plant, probably the arum colocasia.

Oùz, not. See où.

Oùr ắça, so not, not then; surely not.

Οὐκέτ', for οὐκέτι.

Οὐκέτι, no more, no longer, not again. Fr. oux and "TI.

Ouxí, Poet. for ouxí, and this for οűκ.

Oŭzov, adv. with an acute accent, no therefore; not certainly; no indeed; by no means. See next. Ouxouv, with a circumflex, is interrogative, is there not therefore? is it not then? indeed; then, Soph. Phil. 635; used as an inferential adverb denoting a consequence drawn from a preceding statement, it signifies, therefore, wherefore; consequently. Elmsley advises to write either อบัxอบง or อบัx อบัง. Fr. our and ov. See preced.

Οὔκω, Ion. for οὔπω, not yet, never, not at all.

Ούκων, Ion. for ούκ or ούκουν, no therefore, not therefore.

Ouxws, Ion. for ouxws, adv. in no manner; not at all.

Οὐλαί, ων, αί, (κείθαι understood,) Att. δλαί, coarse-ground barley; barley-meal toasted and mixed with salt; it was thrown on the head of the victim to be sacrificed. Th. perhaps ἀλέω. See Buttmann's Lexil. § 87.

Οὐλαμηφόρος, ου, ό, ή, leading a body of soldiers, Lycophr. Fr. οὐλαμός and φέρω.

Οὐλἄμός, οῦ, ὁ, a body of men in close order, Il.; a troop of Lacedæmonian cavalry consisting of fifty men; a crowd, a swarm. Fr. oblas.

Οὐλἄφός, ου, ό, ή, dead.

Oὐλή, ñs, ή, a scar, a wound almost healed.

Οὐλίας, α, δ, Dor. for Οὐλίας, ου, δ, a name of a man.

Οὕλίος, ία, ιον, and οὕλίμος, ιμη, ιμον, and οὐλός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, fatal, pernicious; οὕλιος ἀστής, the ominous dogstar; it is also rendered, bestowing health or safety; an epithet of Apollo and Diana. Th. οὐλίω.

and Diana. Th. οὐλίω. Οὐλοβόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a venomous bite, devouring all things.

Οὐλοδίτης, ου, ό, one who binds sheaves. Fr. οὖλος and δίω.

Οὐλόδετον, ου, τό, a string or band of straw, with which bundles or sheaves of barley, etc., were tied. Same Th.

Οὐλόθειζ, τεἴχος, δ, 'n, having crisped or curled hair. Fr. οὖ-λος and θείζ.

Οὐλοθυσία, ας, ἡ, a perfect sacrifice. Fr. οὖλος, for ὁλος, and Ͽύω. Οὐλοθῦτίω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to immolate, offer a sacrifice; to sprinkle the barley on the victim. Same Th.

Οὐλοκάς ηνος, ου, δ, ή, having a bushy, curled head of hair. Fr. οὐλος und κάς ηνον.

Οὐλομέλεια, and

Οὐλομελία, α_5 , $\dot{\eta}$, completeness of limbs, entireness. Fr. $\ddot{\delta}$ λος and μ έλος.

Ουλομένη, ης, Poet. for δλομένη, part. 2. a. m. fem., and

Οὐλομένοιο, gen. Ion. of

Οὐλόμενος, part. 2. a. mid. of ὅλλυμι, 2. pf. ὅλωλα, 2. a. m. ώλόμην, and hence part. ὁλόμενος, η, ον, Poet. οὐλόμενος, destructive, pernicious, II. i, 2; v, 876; passively, ruined, Eurip. Iph. T. 1110; undone; doomed, infatuated.

Οὖλον, ου, τό, the gum, in which the teeth are set, Æschyl. Choëph. 885; generally in the plural, Plat. Phædr. 251, C. Fr. οὖ-λος.

Οὐλοός, οή, οόν, Epic for δλοός. Οὐλόπους, οδος, ὁ, ἡ, having sound feet, not lame. Fr. οὖλος and ποῦς.

OΥ ΛΟΣ, n, ov. old Epic and Ion. form of όλος, whole, sound, entire. Th. όλος soft, tender; shaggy; οὐλας κόμας, the thick hair, Odys. vi, 231 (see Damm); woolly, curled; οὐλη δ' ἰπενήνοθε λάχνη, the shaggy nap mantled upon it, Il. x, 134; οὐλα δὶ Κούρητες γε περί

πρύλιν ωρχήσαντο, and the Curetes danced around in a dense body or in close order, Callim. Hymn. in Jovem, 52; see Schol. and Damm, Lex. Hom.; Herodt. vii, 70; twisted; also οὖλος, for ὀλοός, pernicious, ruinous, destructive; oblos overgos, Il. ii, 6 and 8, not a mere unsubstantial vision, but the very actually existent Dream-god, where the sense requires a general epithet, and the term pernicious cannot be so applied to the Dreamgod. Hence the English word WHOLE.

 $O\tilde{\nu}\lambda o s$, o u, \tilde{o} , a bundle, sheaf, handful. Fr. $si\lambda \tilde{\epsilon} \omega$.

Οὐλότης, ητος, ή, curliness, woolliness; downy, soft. Fr. εἰλέω. Οὐλοτειχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to have curled hair. Fr. \mathfrak{F}_ℓ έξ.

Οὐλόχὕτα, ων, τά, s. as οὐλοχὕται. Οὐλοχὕται, ων, αί, the cake or the coarsely-ground barley used in sacrifices, like the mola salsa of the Romans, which was scattered on the victim about to be sacrificed, Odys. iii, 445; also, the basket from which it was scattered, II. i, 449; an oblation, Odys. iv, 761. Fr. οὐλαί and χέω, or χύω.

Οὐλοχῦτας, acc. pl. of

Οὐλοχὕτης. See οὐλόχυται. Οὐλόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to heal a wound. Fr.

Οὐλύμπιος, ου, Poet. for ὀλύμπιος, celestial; belonging to Olympus. Οὔλυμπος, ου, and gen. Ion. Οὐλύμποιο, ὁ, Poet. for "Ολυμπος, Olympus.

Οὔλω, to be well, to be in good health; οὖλέ τε, καὶ μέγα χαῖςε, farewell, and may you enjoy good health. Th. οὖλος.

Οὐ μᾶλλον, adv. no more; οὐμὲν δη, οὐδὶ τοῦτ' ἄν τις εἴποι, no indeed, assuredly no one could say this, Xen. Anab. i.

Οὐ μάν, Dor. for οὐ μήν.

Oὐ μέν, no truly, nay verily, old form for οὐ μήν.

Où μὲν δή, in truth not, nay verily.

Οὐμενοῦν, or οὔμενουν, adv. no indeed, certainly not, yet, nevertheless, Demosth. 786, 26.

Où μέν πως, adv. not by any means, not any how.

Οὐ μέντοι, adv. not indeed; not however; not perhaps.

Où µń, no not; they are always preceded by negative propositions in dependent sentences, and are generally construed with the subj. of the aorists, particularly the

second; in independent sentences, with the future; οὐ μὰ λαλήσιις, don't talk, Aristoph. Nub. 500; οὐ μὰ φλυαξήσεις, Id. Ran. 202. See μὰ οὐ. Dunb.

Οὐ μήν, no truly, no indeed; a stronger negative than οὐ μίν.

Οὐ μὴν, ἀλλά, no indeed, but; Isocr. Panath.

Où μήν γι, after a negative, no nor even yet.

Οὐ μὰν οὐδέ, nay not even.

Obuos, for à èmos.

Oir, conj. therefore; then, consequently, but; it denotes the conclusion drawn from a preceding statement; annexed to pronouns it signifies soever, δστισοῦν, whosoever.

Oυνεκα, before a vowel ουνειν, adv. for ου ένεκα, on which account, wherefore; the antecedent τουνεκα being omitted, therefore since, for that, because; after certain verbs, so far as, how or so that, in general.

Οΰνεκα, and οΰνεκ', for οδ ἕνεκα, adv. for, on account of, for the sake of any thing; as far as concerns, Aristoph. Acharn. 958; wherefore, since; "οῦνεκα, or öθ' οῦνεκα, is always used by the Attic poets, except in the Choral Odes, for ἕνεκα. So τοῦνεκα, for τοῦ ἕνεκα." Dunb.

Oυνεσθε, Poet. for ονεσθε, 2. pl. pres. of ονομαι· η ουνεσθε, is it a malicious pleasure to you? Il. xxiv, 241.

Ouvoua, Poet. for ovoua.

Οὐνομάζω, for ὀνομάζω, and οὐνομαίνειν, Ion. for ὀνομαίνειν, to name, to call by name. Fr. ὄνομα.

Οὐνομαίνεω, Ion. for ὀνομαίνεω, to name, to call by name.

Oὐνομαίνω, Ion. for ὀνομαίνω, to give a name.

Οὐνομάκλῦτος, ου, Poet., having a celebrated name; famous.

Οὐνομάςχης, ου, ὁ, Ion. for ὁ νομάςχης, governor of a province. Fr. νόμος and ἀςχή.

Οὐνομαστός, Ion. for ὀνομαστός, celebrated, renowned. Fr. ὀνομάζω.

Ουξ, contract. for δ έξ. Ουπά, Dor. for ουπω.

Οὐπες, where namely, Soph. Aj. 1216; Œd. C. 337; when.

Οὖπες, gen. sing. of ὅσπες, ἤπες, ὅπες, who.

Oυπη, by no means, nowhere. Ουποθι, adv. nowhere.

Οὔποκα, Dor. for οὔποτε.

Ουποτι, never. Fr. où and ποτί.

Ourof, contract. for i " not. Oura, not yet, Dem. de Coron. 259, 13 ; οὐ γάς πω ἰκανοί είσι, for they are by no means able, Xen. Cyr. i, 5, 7; not at all, never. Fr. sv and nw, enclit. Οὐπώποτε, adv. never, certainly never, Il. iii, 442.

Οὔπως, adv. not at all.

OY'PA', ~; i, the tail; the rear or the rear-guard of an army; the stern of a vessel, the poop; κατ' οὐράν, behind. Fr. όρος. Oven, ra, for oven, ogen, boundaries, limits.

Oυράγεω, ω, f. now, to lead or bring up the rear. Fr. oveá and hytomai.

Ouçãyía, as, h, the rear-guard of an army, the bringing up of the rear. From

Over yos, ov, o, the commander of the rear-guard, Xen. Fr. oùed and hytomas.

Οὐραῖος, αία, αῖον, having a tail; belonging to the tail; the rear; the last. Fr. οὐρά.

Οὐράνη, ης, ή, a chamber-pot. Obeavia, as, h, and Ion. Obeavin, ns, n, Urania, one of the Muses. Fr. οὐρανός.

Oueavidas, a, i, Dor. for Oueavidns, ov, o, a son of Uranus; a child of heaven.

Oue aviδης, ου, δ, one having a celestial origin, an inhabitant of heaven, a celestial, Eurip. Hec. 145. Th. οὐρανός.

Obeávios, ía, 10v, Poet., or obeávios, ou, o, n, heavenly, celestial, Soph. Ed. T. 866; of divine origin; dwelling in heaven; sublime, admirable, great; lofty or high, Eurip. Alc. 234 : φλόξ οὐρανία, Id. Med. 144; τὰ οὐράνια, the heavenly bodies, Xen. Mem.; οὐράνιον ὕδωρ, rain ; οὐράνιον ὅσον, Aristoph. Ran. 781, the same as θαυμάσιον όσον, enormous, wonderfully great or big; οὐςάνια äχη, extreme pain or suffering, Soph. Antig. 414.

Ουρανίσκος, ου, δ, a little heaven or sky; a canopy or dome; the Southern constellation called the Crown.

Οὐρανίων, ωνος, ό, a heavenly inhabitant, a celestial, Il. i, 570; used by Homer always in pl., oùξανίωνες, the heavenly deities; the Titans, Il. v, 898.

Οὐςανοβάμων, ονος, δ, h, that ascends to heaven. Fr. οὐρανός and Baiva.

Οὐρανογνώμων, ον, skilled in the heavens. Fr. obeavos and yvavas. Οὐρᾶνόδεικτος, ου, ό, ή, shown from heaven, showing itself in heaven. Fr. obeaves and δείκνυμι.

Ούρανοδρομέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to run through the heavens. Fr. oùeavos and δεόμος.

Οὐρανοειδής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, resembling the vault of heaven, arched, vaulted. Fr. zidos.

Οὐρανόεις, εσσα, εν, belonging to the roof of the mouth, Nicandr. Alc. 16.

Οὐςἄνόθεν, adv. from heaven; and Οὐρἄνόθι, adv. in heaven; οὐρανόθι $\pi_{\ell}\acute{o}$, forth in the heaven, R. iii. 3; or, according to Didymus, in the air; according to Suidas, in the space below the clouds. Th. ούρανός.

Οὐρανομήκης, εος, δ, ή, reaching heaven in height, Odys. v, 239; high as heaven; very high, sublime, Aristoph. Nub. 357. Fr. ούς avés and μηκος.

Οὐςανόντκος, ου, ό, ή, conquering heaven, Æschyl. Suppl. 156. Fr. οὐρανός and νίκη.

ΟΥ PĂNO Σ, οῦ, and Dor. ὡςαvós, ô, heaven, the firmament; the air; the sky, Xen. Cyr. iv, 2, 8; στρατιώτας τρέφειν ἐκ τοῦ oueavou, to feed the soldiers on air, Demosth. 96, 16; a tent with a canopy; οὐράνω σκέλη προφαίνων, showing his heels aloft, i. e. turning topsy-turvy, Soph. Electr. 742. From bees, a boundary, an extremity; perhaps rather from à είρω, to raise up; as heaven is from the verb to heave up.

Οὐρᾶνόσε, adv. to heaven; towards heaven. Fr. preced.

Ους ανοσκό πος, ου, ό, ή, a contemplater of the heavens; also a species of fish. Fr. οὐρανός and σκοπέω.

Οὐρανοῦχος, ου, δ, ή, possessing heaven, Æschyl. Choëph. 657. Fr. οὐρανός and ἔχω.

Οὐρανοφάντως, ορος, ό, ή, shining to heaven. Fr. φαίνω.

Οὐρανοφόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, supporting heaven. Fr. φέρω.

Οὐρανόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega}$ σω, to place in heaven, to deify. Fr. οὐρανός. Oueava, gen. Dor. and Æol. for οὐεανοῦ, of οὐεανός.

Οὐράχός, ου, ό, οτ οὐραγός, the urinary duct of a fetus.

Ove £avos, ov, i, the name of a man, Urbanus.

Οὔρεα, τά, nom. and acc. pl. of οὖρος, Ion. for ἔρος, τό, a mountain.

Ούρεα, and δυρέων, Ion. for όρεα See ouesos. und őgswy.

Οὐρειβάτης, δ, Poet. for δρειβάτης. Οὐρείθρεπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, bred on the

Fr. όρος and τεέφω.

Ouesios, a, ov, s. as besios, mountainous, Eurip. Hipp. 143.

mountains, Eurip. Hec. 204.

Ouesos, Poet. for desos, gen. sing.; so overa for vera, nom. pl. overoi, dat. pl. of ogos, a mountain, Il. iii, 34; ii, 456.

Οὐρεοφοιτάς, ἄδος, ή, dwelling or roving among mountains; a mountain nymph; dat. pl. oùεεοφοιτάσι, Lucil. Epigr.

Οὐρεσιβάτης, s. as next.

Οὐρεσιδώτης, ου, δ, feeding on the mountains, Soph. Phil. 1133. Fr. βόσκω.

Οὐρεσιφοίτης, ου, δ, and fem.

Ούρεσιφοίτις, ίδος, ή, and

Οὐρεσίφοιτος, ου, ό, ή, roving among the mountains, a mountaineer. Fr. φωτάω.

Ougeus, tos, i, Ion. for igeus, a mule. Fr. ögos, a mountain. There is also

Ouesús, éos, Ion. ños, i, a guard, guardian, keeper, warden.

Οὐρέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to make water, Aristoph. Nub. 372; to stale; impf. ἐούρουν, f. m. οὐρήσομαι. Th. obeov.

Oven, Ion. for oven, Nicand.

Oven, Ion. dat. of oveá.

Ougñas, acc. pl. Ion. of ougeus, éos, and Ion. nos.

Οὐρήθρα, ας, ή, the passage through which the urine flows, the urethra. Fr. οὐρέω.

Ουρημα, άτος, τό, urine. Fr. 1. pers. pf. pas. of οὐρέω.

Ovenv, acc. sing. Ion. of oved. Ουςηςός, ά, όν, pertaining to urine; ούρηςον άγγεῖον, a chamber-pot. Fr. οὐρέω.

Ovenosia, desiderat. of oveia, to want to make water.

Ovenons, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. act. of οὐρέω.

Ouenois, sws, n, the act of making water; and

Oυenτής, ηgos, b, the name of the two passages which conduct the urine from the kidneys to the bladder, ureter. Fr. οὐρέω.

Οὐρητιᾶω, f. ᾶσω, to desire to make water, Aristoph. Vesp. 807. Fr. οὐςέω.

Obentizés, n, év, relating to the urine; provoking urine, diuretic, passing the urine. Fr. pf. pas. of οὐείω.

Ouenteis, idos, n, a chamber-pot, Aristoph. Vesp.

Οὐεία, ας, ή, a favorable gale, Plat. Prot. 338, A. Th. obeos.

Oueías, ou, i, the name of a man, Uriah. Hebr., the light of the Lord.

Obeiaxos, ou, i, the end of a spear. Fr. ove a and ixw.

Oυρίζω, Ion. for δρίζω, to bound, to limit, to separate as a boundary, Herodt.; to serve as a boundary, Id. iv, 42; so οὔρισμα, Ion. for "eloua. See next.

Oὐρίζω, f. ίσω, Att. οὐριῶ, to waft with a fair wind ; κατ' ὀρθον ουerous, who hast directed me favorably or prosperously, Soph. Æd. T. 696; Æschyl. Pers. 608; to bring to a favorable

Oueides wros, n, or, Poet. for desiθειπτος, mountain-bred. egos and τρέφω.

Ouelos, ia, ior, or ouelos, ou, o, n, that has a favorable breeze; prosperous, fortunate, lucky, favorable, Thucyd. vii, 53; πλοῦν oueiov, a favorable voyage, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1595; Zeùs oueios, propitious or favorable Jupiter; οὐρίω πλάτη, with a prosperous voyage, Soph. Phil. 355; ούρία πρᾶξις, a prosperous undertaking, Æschyl. Choëph. 801; «Ομηρος μέν ούριος συνεμπνεῖ τοῖς άγῶσιν, Homer, as a breeze fills the sails, breathes spirit and animation into the contest, Longin. 9. Fr. objecs.

Oueios, ov, o, the name of a man, Urius.

Ουριοστάτης, ου, ό, propitious, Æschyl. Fr. ούγιος and ίστημι. Οὐριόω, to give to the winds, let flow. Fr. ougios.

Ούρισμα, ατος, τό, Ion. for δρισμα, a boundary, limit, Herodt. Obevis, contract. for & bevis.

Overs, Ion. for vers.
Or PON, ov, vo, urine. But Over, ou, to, like overs, ou, o, space, distance; the space between two points, Il. xxiii, 431.

ΟΥ POΣ, ov, δ, a favorable wind, Xen; ούρος λαβρός, a violent gale, Odys. xv, 293; good fortune, success; κατ' ουξον, with the wind; also, with the stream, Soph. Trach. 468.

Overs, ou, i, a guard; a guardian; Nestor is called oveos 'Axaiw, R. viii, 80; an inspector; surveyor, controller; a sentinel, Pind. Fr. beaw. But

Obeos, sos, vo, Ion. for beos. Oueos, ou, o, a hollow way or channel, by which a vessel is drawn down or launched into the sea, Il. ii, 153. Also

Overs, ov, i, Ion for vers, a boundary, a limit, Herodt.; and Oueis, ou, o, the whey of milk; the serous part of the blood. Fr. ôppos. And

Overs, ov, o, the wild bull or buffalo.

Οὐροτάλ, indecl., Bacchus, probably for the Sun, with the Arabians, Herodt. iii, 8.

Οὐροτομέω, ω, f. ήσω, to cut off the tail. Fr. oved and τέμνω. Οὖς, ἀτός, τό, dat. ἀτί, the ear, Π. xi, 109; δί ωτων πν πολύς λόγος, much talk filled people's ears, Eurip. Med. 1136; the sense of hearing, hearing, Soph. Antig. 317; pl. τὰ ὧτα, ears; spies or informers were so called; also, the handles of vessels.

Ous, acc. pl. of is, i, i, whom; also of os, n, ov, his.

Οδσα, part. pres. f. g. of εἰμί, to

Oὐσῖα, ας, Ion. οὐσίη, ης, ή, the essence, nature, substance, or existence of any thing; substance, i. e. wealth, property, goods, possessions, Thucyd. i, 121; Demosth. 582, 8; φανιεά οὐσία, landed property, houses, etc.; ἀφανης οὐσία, money, furniture, etc.

Οὐσιαςχία, ας, ή, the commencement of being; the power of creating or changing things. Fr. οὐσία and ἀεχή.

Οὐσιόω, ω, f. ώσω, to give being, to create, produce. Fr. οὐσία. Οὐσιωδῶς, adv. in, or by, or of its own substance, essence, or nature; substantially, essentially. Fr. ovoía and sidos.

Οὖσον, ου, τό, for οἶσον, a rope or cord, Lycophr. Cassand. 20. Our ae', for ours aga, neither, nor then.

Οὔτα, by apoc. for οὔτασε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of οὐτάζω, according to others, 3. sing. impf. act. of οὐτάω, impf. οὔταον, ων, -αις, ας, -αι, α. "Matthiæ (Gram. § 244) says οὖτα is from outnut, but the a ought to be long, whereas in Homer it is short; the reading should probably be οὔτασι, thus, Il. v, 376, instead of οὐτά με Τυδέος υίός, read M' ούτασι Τυδίος υίος. Dunb.

Οὐτάζω, f. άσω, s. αs οὐτάω. Οὐτάμεν, Ion. from οὐτάμεναι, and hence ovráva, pres. inf. act. of ουτημι, s. as ουτάω, Il. v, 132; it is governed by some verb understood, as κελιύω.

Οὐτάμενος, part. pres. pas. of ου. ταμαι, from ουτημι, for ουτάω, or by syncop. for οὐτασμέτος. part. pf. pas. of οὐτάζω, s. as οὐ. τάω.

Ουτασται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of OY'TA' Ω , f. now, to wound, to inflict a wound; to strike with any weapon; hence οὐτάζω, οὐτάσκε, Il. xv, 745, and ουτημι, the same.

Οὔτε, and οὔτ', also οὔθ', neither, nor, not even ; ουτε τί, not at all, Il. i, 115; over in the first clause, and over in a subsequent one, must be translated by neither nor, i. e. neither this nor that; they refer to different subjects; but if a negative is repeated, referring to the first subject, it is οὐδέ, equivalent to and not; οὐzouv oute the ikaexhs eighons ήγεμών, οὐδ' αἴτιος ών έγω φαίνομαι, ούτε τῶν ἄλλων, ὧν κατεψεύσατο μου, οὐδὲν ἀληθὲς ὄν δείкичта, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 84; οὔτε ὀρθῶς ἔχον, ούτε πολιτικόν, ούτε δικαίον έστις. is neither correct, nor political. nor just, Id. p. 81 ; ουτε Φιλίπ. που φίλον, ούτε 'Αλεξάνδρου ξένον, έποιμ' αν εγώ σε, Id. p. 92 (see οὐδέ); οὔτε repeated is neither nor; oùdi in a series, eitheror; with Thucydides it is very often used for TE ou, and not; ούτε καταλύουσ' τὸν πόλεμον, neither do they put an end to the war, Id. vii, 31; ουτε έπισταμένους νείν, nor knowing how to swim, Id. vii, 30. Fr. où and τέ.

Ourses, Ion. contract. for & irs. ess, the other.

Οὐτηθείς, 1. a. part. pas. of ou-

Οὐτήσασκε, Epic 3. sing. 1. a. act. for ουτησε, from ουτάω. Οὔτημι, s. as οὐτάω.

Οὐτήσασκε, for οὕτησε, 3. sing. impf. from οὐτάω, Il. xxii, 375. Oυτησις, εως, ή, the act of wound-

ing; a wound. Fr. οὐτάω. Οὐτήτειρα, ας, ή, fem. from Ournthe, neos, and outnanens, ou,

à, one who wounds, a striker. Ovri, not at all; far from; neut. of ouris.

Ουτίγε, not at all ; far from. Obridavos, ou. o, h, and -vos, h, ov, of no account, worthless; deserving no consideration, Il. xi, 390; as if from ουτινος, gen. of outis, by pleonasm of da, or from

ουτις, no, none, and δάνος. Ουτιν', for ουτινα, acc. sing. of ου-TIS.

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Οὖτίνος, gen. sing. of ὅστις, whosoever; for οὖτινος, Attic ὅτου,
Ion. ὅτεο, Dor. ὅτευ for ὧτινι,
Attic ὅτω, Ion. ὅτεω for ὧντινων, Attic ὅτων, Ion. ὅτεων · for
οἶστισι, Attic ὅτοις, Ion. ὅτεοις,
and ὁτεοισι.

Oυτίτω, adv. not at all; not yet; in questions, it may be rendered according to the verb with which it is connected, do you not yet, does he not yet, etc. Fr. ουτι and πω.

Oὖτις, δ, acc. οὖτίν, Outis, a feigned name, assumed by Ulysses, Odys. ix, 366; which is afterwards confounded by the Cyclops with οὖτις, nobody, Id. ix, 410.

Oğrış, no one, nobody; gen. οὖτινος. Fr. οὖ and τίς.
Oὖτοι, adv. certainly not; no indeed, R. iii, 65. Fr. οὖ and τοί.

Οὐτοί, nom. pl. masc. of οὖτος. It should be pronounced οὐτουί, as the diphthong of is short, Aristoph. Nub. 187.

Οὖτος, αὖτη, τοῦτο, demonstrative pronoun, this person here; ixeivos, that person there; it may sometimes be translated by the adverb here; this; also, that man; that person; that; it always has a reference to what is in the view of the speaker, or what has been just spoken of, nom. pl. οδτοι, αδται, ταῦτα · from à and αὐτός · obros, in voc., ho! thou, sirrah, hark you, Sir, Aristoph. Plut. 499; Eurip. Alc. 789: τοῦτο μὲν....τοῦτο δέ, this on the one hand, that on the other. This mode of expression is very often found in Herodotus, i, 30; τοῦτο μέν....τοῦτο δέ καὶ ταῦτα, and that too, though; Mένωνα δὶ οὐκ ἐζήτει, καὶ ταῦτα, παρὰ 'Agialou wv; he did not seek for Menon, though he was sent from Ariæus, Xen. Anab.; καὶ ταῦτα, in expressions of this kind, may be often translated and that too, having a reference to a particular renson assigned; τοῦτο and ταῦ-Ta are often used to signify for this reason, Plat. Conv. 204, A; ταύτη, for this reason, therefore, Longin. 3, 9; Plat. Crit. 2; ταῦτα, for δία ταῦτα, on this account; also, in this way, in this direction, Soph. Phil. 1315; πρὸς τοῦτο or ταῦτα, wherefore; πρὸς τούτοις, in addition to these things, moreover. In Attic law proceedings, obvos was applied to the plaintiff as well as to the defendant or the judge; in pl. it meant all present in court, Wolf. Dem. Lept. p. 222.

Οὖτος, with ω, adverbially, you, Sir, ho! hark ye.

Oὐτοσί, αὐτηί, τουτί, are used by the later Attic writers; never by the Tragic poets. In Aristophanes the particle γι is sometimes subjoined to certain cases of the pronoun; as, αὐτηγί, Acharn. 784; τουτογί, Lys. 147; ταυταγί, Id. 92.

Ούτω, ούτως, when followed by a vowel; later Attic οὐτωσί, adv. so, thus, in this manner, equally; abruptly; without premeditation, Plat. Phadr. 237, C; that; wherefore; in answer to a question, yes; to such a degree, Thucyd. ii, 47; in this case, consequently; ώς οῦτως ἢ ἄλλως, as thus or otherwise; ούτωσί, in this point of view, Dem. de Coron. 147; ωσπες, for ούτω, 80, Plat. Prot. 329, A; especially in wishes, with opt., εἰ γὰς ἐγὼν ούτω γε Διὸς παὶς εἴην, would I were the son of Jove so (truly) as; so, Att., in protestations, e. g. έγωγ' ούτως οναίμην τῶν τέκνων, μισῶ τὸν ἄνδρα, I, so help me my children, hate the man ; οὖτω μέν...., οὖτω δέ, partly...., partly; on the one hand, on the other; cf. obros in beginning a story, ούτω ποτ' ñν μῦς καὶ γαλῆ, so there were once on a time.

Ούτωσί, and ούτωσίν, s. as οὕτως. Οὐχ, before an aspirate; οὐκ, before a vowel; οὐ, before a consonant; not, no.

Oὐχί, adv., used in asking a question, and to be rendered with a verb, is not? has not? does not? etc.; also Attic, s. as Th. οὐ. Οὑχῖνος, for ὁ ἐχῖνος.

'Οφειλέστον, ου, τό, a small debt or obligation. Fr. ὀφείλω.

^OΦειλέτης, ου, ὁ, ὁφειλέτις, ιδος, ἡ, a debtor, Soph. Aj. 587; one bound to make compensation to another. Fr. ὀφείλω.

'Οφειλέτις, ιδος, ή, fem. of foregoing.

'Οφειλή, ης, η, and

Οφείλημα, $\check{\alpha}$ τος, τό, a debt, an obligation; a sin, N. T. Fr. $\mathring{\epsilon}$ φείλω.

'Ο φειλόμενος, part. pres. pas. of 'Ο φείλω, f. δφειλήσω, 1. a. ἄφελλα, 3. sing. opt. δφέλλειεν, Il. xvi, 651; pf. ἀφείληκα (?), 2. a. ἄφελον, Ion. ὄφελον, to owe, to be indebted to, to be under an obligation to, to be bound by

duty, necessity, etc.; οίς ὀφείλων τυγχάνω, to whom I happen to be in debt, Aristoph. Nub. 1138: ¿φείλων ού, being under no obligation, Eurip. Alc. 698; ζ_{n-1} μίαν or δίκην δφείλειν, to owe punishment, i. e. to incur punishment; χάριν ὀφείλειν τινί, to owe thanks to any one, Plat. Polit. init.; Soph. Antig. 331. See Plat. Phæd. 118, A. The 2. aor. ἄφελον, with εἰγάς, εἴθε, alls, and is, and sometimes without them, generally expresses a wish; είγὰς ἄφελον οἶοί τε είναι οἱ πολλοί, I wish the multitude were able, Plat. Crit. 44, D; είθ' ἄφελ' 'Αργοῦς μη διαπτάσθαι σκάφος, would that the ship Argo had never sailed through, Eurip. Med. 1; α"θ' ὄφελες.... ησθαι, I wish you were sitting, Π. i, 415; μή ποτ' ἄφελον λιπείν την Σκύρον, would I had never left Scyros, Soph. Phil. 957; ὀλέσθαι δ' ἄφελον τῆδ' ἡμέea, I ought to have perished on that day, Soph. Œd. T. 1157 pas. δφείλομαι, to be owing, to be indebted; η ζην άπασιν, η θανείν δφείλειται, it is incumbent on all either to live or die, Eurip. Orest. 1244; τὰ ὀφειλόμενα, debts, tribute, Xen. Hist. See ὀφλισκάνω and ὄφλω.

"Οφελες. See οφελον.

"Οφελλεν, Poet. for ὄφελεν, Ion. for ὤφελεν, 3. sing. 2. a. of ὀφείλω. 'Οφέλλω, for ὀφείλω, Odys. viii, 462, in the pres. and impf. only. 'Οφέλλωσιν, 3. pl. pres. subj. of 'ΟΦΕ' ΛΛΩ, f. ὀφελῶ, 1. a.

αφειλα, to increase; "ις ἀνίμως μάλιστά γε κύμας" ὁφέιλει, the force of the wind greatly swells the waves, Π. xv, 383; to augment; ὀφίαλει δ' ἀνδρὸς ἐρωήν, augments the man's force, Id. iii, 62; Æschyl. S. Theb. 235; ὀφίαλειν τινὰ τιμῆ, Π. i, 510; to accumulate; to aid, assist, to succour, to do good to, Ap. Rhod. ii, 803; to strengthen; to be serviceable; pas. ὀφίαλομαι, Æschyl. S. Theb. 231.

"Οφελον, ες, ε, and ώφελον. See δφείλω.

"Όρελμα, ατος, τό, augmentation, aid, advantage. Fr. δρέλλω.

"Όφελος, τό, utility, use; any thing useful or profitable; ε" τι καὶ σμικροῦ ἡμῶν ὄφελος ἦν, if we were good for any thing, Plat. Crit. 54, A; Soph. Phil. 1370; ὅφελος τοῦ στραπεύματος, the flower of the army, Nen. Hist. v, 3, 6. Fr. ὀφέλλω.

Οφιλτειύω, to sweep, Lycophr. Cassand. 1165. From

*Οφιλτεον, ου, τό, a broom. Fr. δφίλλω.

'Οφεώδης, εος, έ, ή, of or belonging to a snake, Plat. Fr. έφις and είδος.

'Οφίων, gen. pl. Att. of ὄφις.
"Οφεως, gen. Att. of ὄφις.

'Οφθαλμία, ας, ή, inflammation of the eyes, Xen. Mem. iii, 8, 3, any affection of the eyes, Aristoph. Plut. 115; ophthalmy; and

'Οφθαλμιαμένους ἄνθεαξι, having the eyes affected with ulcers, Suidus, under the word ἀφθαλμισμένους.

'Όρθαλμιάω, ω, f. ωσω, to have a disease in the eyes, Herodt. vii, 229; Xen. Hist. ii, 1, 3; to be blear-eyed; also, to envy the prosperity of others; ἐπί τινι οτ περί τι, to be struck with the sight of an object. Fr. ἐφθαλμός.

'Òφθαλμίδιον, ου, τό, a small or diminutive eye, Aristoph. Eq.

'Οφθαλμϊκός, ή, όν, pertaining to the eyes; made use of for the eyes, Diosc. i, 11. Same Th.

'Όφεαλμοδολίω, ω, to ogle, to look at with amorous glances. Fr. ὀφθαλμός and βάλλω.

'Οφθαλμοδουλεία, ας, ή, eye service, N. T., Eph. vi, 6. From 'Οφθαλμόδουλος, ου, δ, ή, a servant who, in his master's presence only, shows himself diligent and active. Fr. δφθαλμός and δοῦ-

'Ορθαλμός, οῦ, ὁ, an eye ; πρόθυμον είχ' ὄφθαλμον είς Ίάσονα, she kept a wishful eye upon Jason, Eurip. Med. 1143; the sense of sight; μέγας....ὀφθαλμός, a great illustration or evidence, Soph. Œd. T. 987; metaphor., the understanding or mind's eye; a bud or eye of a plant, Xen. Econ. xix, 10; also, an illustrious man; as, Σικελίας ὀφθαλμός, the ornament of Sicily, Pind. Olymp. ii, 18; άμφὶ δ' ὀφθαλμοῖς φόζος, I am in alarm about the light of my eyes, viz. Xerxes, Æschyl. Pers. 164; όλος ὀφθαλμός, the disc of the full moon, Pind. Olymp. iii, 36; certain officers in Persia were called ὀφθαλμοὶ βασίλεως, from inspecting and reporting every thing to the king, Aschyl. Pers. 941 ; dut. pl. Ion. iplax. μοῖσιν· ὀφθάλμώς, Dor. for ¿φθαλμούς. Th. ὅπτομαι, obsol.

*Οφθαλμόσοφος, ου, δ, ħ, skilled in the eyes; as subst., an oculist. Fr. δφθαλμός and σοφός.

'Οφθαλμότεγκτος, ου, δ, η, wetting the eyes with tears; δφθαλμοτέγκτος δεύεται πλημμυςίδι, she is bedewed with a flood of tears, Eurip. Alc. 185. Fr. δφθαλμός and τέγγω.

'Οφθαλμοφάνῶς, adv. manifestly, distinctly, plainly, LXX. Fr. φαίνω.

*Οφθαλμώδης, εος, δ, ή, like eyes; of the nature of eyes. Fr. εξ-

'Οφθαλμώςἔχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, tearing out the eyes, Æschyl. Eum. 177. Fr. δςύσσω.

'Οφθαλμώς, Ďor. for ὀφθαλμούς. 'Οφθείς, έντος, part. 1. a. pas. ὀφθῆναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of ὅπτομαι, obsol. See ὁράω.

'Οφεῆναι, ὀφθήση. See preced.
'Οφεακός, ή, όν, relating to serpents. Fr. ὄφις.

'Οφίασις, εως, ἡ, a disease of the hair, P. Ægin. iii. Cels. 'Οφίδιον, ου, τό, a small serpent.

'Οφίδιον, ου, τ ό, a small serpent.

Fr. $\ddot{\theta}$ φις.

'Opisooi, Poet. for öpioi, dat. pl.

"Όφιν, acc. sing. of ἄφις.

'Οφτοδόλος, ου, δ, ή, striking or killing serpents. Fr. ὄφις and βάλλω.

'Οφιογενής, έος, δ, ή, sprung from a serpent. Fr. γένος.

Οφιοδόρος, ου, δ, ή, that eats serpents. Fr. βόρα.

'Οφιόδηκτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, bitten by a serpent. Fr. ὄφις and δηκτός.
'Οφιομάχης, ου, ὁ, that fights with snakes, LXX.; a lizard; a kind of locust or grasshopper without wings; also, the ichneumon. Fr. μάχομαι and ὄφις.

Οφιοειδής, έος, ό, ή, like a serpent. Fr. είδος.

Όφιοπλόκἄμος, ου, ο, η, having snaky locks. Fr. πλόκαμος. Όφιόπους, ποδος, having snakes

for legs. Fr. ὄφις and πούς.
'Οφισπόροδον, ου, τό, a plant, wild garlic.

"Όφιος, gen. sing. of έφις.

'Οφιούχος, ου, δ, one of the constellations, Serpentarius. Fr. ὄφις and ἔχω.

"Οφις, indecl., the name of a country, Ophir. Hebr.

"ΟΦΙΣ, τος, Ion., and εως, Att., δ, ή, a serpent, II. xii, 208; a snake; an eel; the name of a constellation; a twisted bracelet; also, a creeping plant.

'Oφίτης, ου, δ, a precious stone. 'Οφιώδης, εος, δ, ή, of or belonging to a snake, like a snake; full of snakes. Fr. ὄφις and τίδος. 'Οφλεῖν, 2. a. inf. act. of ὄφλω or ὀφλίω.

'Οφλέω. See έφλω.

"Οφλημα, ἔτος, τό, a fine; a penalty; a debt, Demosth. 1047, 27. Fr. ἐφλίω.

"Οφλησις, εως, η, the being in debt; an obligation to pay; a debt.

'Οφλήσω, f. act. See ὄφλω.

'Όρλητής, οῦ, ὁ, a debtor; one who has incurred a fine or penalty. Same Th.

'Οφλισκάνω, (s. as ἔφλω,) to incur, be liable to, or expose one's self to punishment or a penalty; πατὴς δ' ές αὐτὸν ἀμαθίαν ὁφλισκάνει, my father did a foolish act against himself, Eurip. Phæn. 775; to expose one's self to merit a penalty, to be convicted, etc., Eurip. Med. 581; μωςίαν ὀφλισκάνεις, you incur the charge of folly, Eurip. Alc. 1112; Soph. Œd. T. 512; ὀφλισκάνειν δίανν, to be culpable, to deserve punishment, Aristoph. Av. 1457. See also under ὀφείλω.

'Οφλίσκω, s. as δφλισκάνω.

"Οφλω, obsol., f. ήσω, pf. ἄρληκα, 2. a. ὧφλον, inf. ὀφλεῖν, 1. a. ἄφλησα, s. as ὀφείλω · the present in use is ὀφλισκάνω, which see; to owe, Xen.; to be fined; to be condemned in a penalty; ώφλε την δίαιταν, he was condemned by the arbitrator, Demosth. 862, 2; γέλωτ' οφλήσεις, you will incur ridicule, Aristoph. Nub. 1034 : ὅτε καὶ δίκας ἄρληza, when I incurred failure, i.e. when I was cast in a lawsuit, Id. 34; παρανοίαν, δειλίαν, etc., δφλισκάνειν, to incur the charge of folly, cowardice, etc.; Saráτου δίκην ὄφλων, incurring the penalty of death, Plat. Apol. 39, Β; τῷ....ἀφληκότι φόνου, Id. Legg. ix, 874, B; to be guilty of a crime; to incur or be lia-

'Οφλών, οῦσα, όν, part. 2. a. act. to ὀφλισχάνω.

'OΦPĀ, conj. in order that; that; until adv. wherefore; as far as, while; as long as; τόφεα is the respondent particle, Il. iv, 220; ὄφεα often takes the indicative with Homer in the sense of ut; also the subj. and opt., Il. i, 133; with the Attic writers, the subj. and opt., Æschyl. Choëph.

355; Eum. 323; Soph. Electr. 218. It is not used by any Attic prose-writer except Plato, and by him from Homer; rarely by the Attic poets; never, it is believed, by Euripides or Aristophanes; often by the Ionic and Doric writers.

*Opea, as adv. of time, like Lat. donec, of indefinite time during which a thing happens to be, so long as, while; of duration of time up to a definite limit, until. 'Όφευάζω, f. άσω, to knit the brows, to scowl. Fr. ¿φεύς.

'Οφεύη, ης, ή, a brow; a long mound, Herodt. iv, 181. Fr. δφεύς.

'Οφεύόεις, όφευόεσσα, όεν, high, lofty, Il. xxii, 411; craggy, steep, overhanging; situated on a craggy mountain, Herodt. v, 59; also, proud, haughty. Fr. οφεύς.

'Οφευόομαι, ουμαι, f. ώσομαι, to be supercilious, disdainful, or haughty. From

'OΦΡΥ'Σ, ύος, 'n, the eyebrows, the brow; pride, haughtiness; arrogance; superciliousness; a disdainful gravity; also, an elevation, eminence, hill, brow of a hill, the elevated bank of a river or shore, Pind. Olymp. xiii, 130; ¿φρῦς συνάγειν, to knit the brows, to frown; also, TogoToisiv, Aristoph. Lys. 8; μέθες ὀφρύν, unbend your brows, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 648; τὰς ὀφρῦς ἀνάγειν, to lift up the eyebrows; also, αἴρειν, ἀνασπᾶν, to express astonishment, contempt, haughtiness, etc., by raising the eyebrows; μετ' ὀφεύος, superciliously, Xen.

'Οφεῦς, contract. for ἐφεύας, acc. pl. of foregoing.

"Όχἄ (ἔχω), Epic adv. only found in Homer before superl.; ὄχ' ἄειστος, far the best, eminently the best; later, έξοχα.

" 0_{χ} ', for $\ddot{b}_{\chi}\ddot{a}$, adv. greatly, very much, more than the rest; by far; οχ' ἄριστος, by far the bravest, used as a superlative; from 2. pf. of $i\chi\omega$, to have; έξοχον and έξοχα are more in use, from ¿¿έχω.

'Οχάνη, ης, ή, and ὅχᾶνον, τό, the handle of a shield, the strap by which it was fastened on the arm, Herodt.; a tie, a fastening. Fr. ἔχω.

"Όχἄνον, ου, τό. See preceding. Όχεισκον, Ion. for ἄχεου, impf. act. of ἀχέω.

'Oxisooi, Epic for oxsoi, dat. pl.

of oxos.

Οχεία, ας, ή, the copulation of animals. Fr. οχεύω.

"Οχεσφι, dat. pl. Poet. for ὅχεσι,

Όχεσφιν, dat. pl. Ion. for ὄχεσιν, Il. v, 28, 107; ¿χέεσσι also occurs, dat. pl. Ion. of oxos.

Οχετάγωγία, ίας, ή, an aqueduct, Plat. Legg. viii, 844, A. Fr. χετός and ἄγω.

'Οχέτευμα, ἄτος, τό, an aqueduct, canal. From

Όχετεύω, f. εύσω, to conduct streams, Herodt. ii, 99; to form a sluice or drain; to draw off water by a canal, drain, etc.; also, to add to, to connect with; pas. to be carried, Æschyl. Ag. 841. Fr. οχετός.

 $Ο_{χετηγέω, \tilde{ω}, to draw off water}$ by canals, etc.; to irrigate by channels, etc. Fr. ἄγω.

'Οχετηγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, leading the streams; making a channel, an aqueduct, a canal; sometimes used in f. g.; as, a conductress. Fr. ἄγω.

'OXETO'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, a canal, Xen. Anab. ii, 4, 7; an aqueduct, Thucyd. vi, 100; a watercourse, a stream, Eurip. Orest. 800; a gutter or ditch to drain off water; a sewer; ἀχετὸς ἄτας, that is, a stream of calamity, for perpetual calamities. Fr. ὀχέω.

'Οχεύς, έως, δ, any thing to hold by or fasten with; a bar; a bolt; the strap of a helmet; a clasp, band, strap, or string, Il. iii, 372; pl. οχηες. Fr. ἔχω.

'Οχευτής, οῦ, ὁ, a stallion, Dioscor.; a lewd person. δχεύω.

OXEΥ'Ω, f. εύσω, to cover, as a male animal; to impregnate. Όχίω, f. ήσω, to carry, to bear, Aristoph. Ran. 23; to sustain, endure, suffer; νησιάας ὀχέειν, to practise childishness, Odys. i, 297; φεουεάν ἄζηλον όχήσω, Ι shall support an unenvied guard, Æschyl. Prom. 143; also, to ride or be carried by or in; ὀχέομαι, οῦμαι, to be conveyed in a carriage or vessel, Xen. Cyr. vii, 3, 1; to ride on a horse; to draw a chariot; οίδ' άλεγεινοί δαμήμεναι ήδ' όχέεσθαι, they (the horses of Achilles) are difficult to be managed by mortal men, or to drag a chariot, Il. x, 403; also, to be mounted by a horseman; to be sustained or supported; to be elevated. Fr. oxos.

support, Lycophr. Cassand. 482. Fr. ἔχω.

"Οχημα, ἄτος, τό, a vehicle, carriage, Eurip. Med. 1318; Xen. Cyr. iv, 2, 14; a ship, Æschyl. Prom. 466; Soph. Trach. 653; any conveyance. Fr. οχίω.

Οχήσιος, ου, ό, a man's name, Ochesius.

"Οχησις, εως, ή, a conveyance; the act of riding, riding, Plat. Polit. v, 452, C. Fr. οχέω.

'Οχθάομαι, to lament much; to bewail; to groan at, Hesych.

"Oxlas, acc. pl. of öxln, ns, n, a bank, Il. iii, 187; Eurip. Hel. 490; dat. pl. οχθαις, and Ion. ὄχθησιν, and ὄχθαισι, Poet.

 $OX\Theta E'\Omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to take amiss; to groan as a person oppressed with a burden; to be indignant at, Π. xv, 101; μέγα οχθήσας, groaning aloud, Id. xvi, 48; to be angry with, Id. i, 517. "It seems to be derived from "x, a natural expression of grief, anger, or indignation, like the Gaelic oich." Dunb.

ΌΧΘΗ, ñs, h, a bank, properly of a river, Soph. Phil. 716; a rising bank, a hill; used in the plural only by the Attic writers; Homer has it in the singular, Il. xxi, 171.

'Οχθηρός, ά, όν, hilly, raised, swelling, Cassand. Ly cophr.

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'Οχθήσας, αντος, part. 1. a. of ὸχθέω.

"Οχθησιν, dat. pl. Ion., and with v, for oxfais, of oxfn.

"Οχθησις, εως, ή, displeasure, indignation, vexation. Fr. ix-

"Oxfoicos, ou, o, the fringe or border of a garment, or a purple stripe down the front of the χίτων or tunic. Suidas has οχθοδος. From

" $O_{\chi} heta$ os, ov, δ , a high place; a hill, Soph. Phil. 719; Eurip. Suppl. 665; "Αρεος οχθος, the hill of Man Eurip. Electr. 1169; a mound or elevated tomb, Æschyl. Pers. 639, 650; τύμδου δ' ἐπ' ὅχθω, Choëph. 4; the swollen lips of sores orwounds; large masses of matter of any kind, Longin. 35 and 43. Fr. ὄχθη.

'Οχθώδης, εος, δ, ή, having mounds or protuberances. Fr. 27005.

Οχλάγωγίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to collect, rouse, or excite the people to tumult, etc., to lead the mob. Fr. οχλος and άγω.

'Όχή, ης, ή, food, sustenance, 'Όχλαγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, one who

leads the people, a mob-leader, a demagogue. Same Th.

 $^{\circ}O_{\mathcal{X}}\lambdalpha\zeta\omega$, f. $lpha\sigma\omega$, to make a tumult or riot.

'Οχλινιται, Dor. for δχλούνται, 3. pl. pres. pas. of δχλίω.

'Οχλεύς, έος, έ, a lever, a bar or bolt; a hinge; a band or fastening.

'Οχλεύω, *f. εύσω*, to move by a lever; to remove; pas. to be rolled onward. Fr. έχλεύς.

 $O_{\chi\lambda i\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. how, to agitate by a crowd; to be troublesome, to disturb, Soph. Æd. T. 446; ὄχλεις μάτην με, you urge me to no purpose, Æschyl. Prom. 1003; to make a disturbance; to throng. Fr. oxlos.

'Οχληεία, ας, ή, trouble, vexation, annoyance, LXX. From 'Οχληςός, ά, όν, troublesome, Aristoph. Acharn. 460; Demosth. 427, 20; disagreeably urgent, importunate; riotous, turbulent, Plat. Polit. viii, 569, A; and

"Οχλησις, εως, ή, trouble, vexation. Fr. οχλίω.

 $O_{\chi\lambda}i\zeta\omega$, f. $i\sigma\omega$, to move by a lever, to move or lift any thing, Odys. ix, 242; to put in commotion. Th. δχλεύς.

'Οχλικός, ή, όν, relating to the people; troublesome, disorderly, riotous, seditious. Fr. οχλος.

'Οχλίσσειαν, 3. pl. 1. a. opt. act. Æol. of ¿χλίζω.

 O_{χ} λοχοπίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to seek popular favor. Fr. οχλος and χόπτω.

'Οχλοκρατία, ας, ή, the government of the multitude or mob, mob-rule. Fr. οχλος and zeατέω.

 $^{\circ}$ Oxlouaria, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to be passionately attached to the multitude, to court the mob. Fr. μαίνομαι.

'Οχλοποιίω, ω, f. ήσω, to collect a mob, to raise disturbances, to set in an uproar, N. T.; 1. a. ώχλοποίησα. Γτ. ποιέω.

"ΟΧΛΟΣ, ου, i, a multitude, a throng, a crowd; the vulgar or common people, Xen. Hist.; Pind. Pyth. iv, 151; Thucyd. vii, 8; i, "χλ,, in a crowd, i. e. in public, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 14; trouble or commotion; tumult, disorder, vexation; όχλον παρέχειν, to give trouble, Eurip. Med. 338; Il ox hou sivai vivi, to be troublesome to any one, Aristoph. Eccl. 888; ὄχλον μάταιον, useless trouble, Demosth. 299, 22; οχλος υπιε-

Qu'ns 800s, such an immense crowd, Aristoph. Plut. 750; Eol. Fόλγος, by transposing the letters, and prefixing the digamma; otherwise φόλγος, Lat. vulgus, the vulgar; by the Cretans, πόλχος, in Engl. FOLK, German, volk.

'Οχλούμενος, part. pres. pas. of έχλέω.

Όχλοχἄρής, έος, ό, ή, loving popularity, popular. Fr. έχλος and χαίρω.

Οχλώδης, εος, δ, ή, like the multitude, turbulent, difficult, Thucyd. vi, 24. Fr. oxlos and ะเชื้องร.

"Οχμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing which serves to hold, stop, or retain, as a bond, fetter, etc. Fr. "xw. Hence

Οχμάζω, f. άσω, to detain, restrain, withhold; to hold fast or grasp, Eurip. Orest. 259; to carry, Lycophr. Cassand. 41; to bind, Æschyl. Prom. 5, 621; to tame horses, Eurip. Electr. 817. Fr. οχμή.

'Οχμή, ns, ή, a handle; any thing that holds or binds. Fr.

"Οχμος, ου, δ, a series, succession; where one thing ἔχεται ἄλλης, adheres to another; a fortress or stronghold, Lycophr.

Όχνη, ης, ή, a wild pear.

'Οχοισα, ας, Poet. and Dor. οχοῦσα, ή, part. pres. f. of οχίω. "Oχος, ου, ό, Dor. ἄκχος, that which holds; harbours are called vnων ὄχοι, places to hold ships. Fr. έχω.

"OXOΣ, ou, i, and Ion. cos, τό, any thing that holds, carries, or bears; a chariot, Æschyl. Prom. 135; a vehicle of any kind; a ship, Æschyl. Suppl. 32; also, a haven for ships, Odys. v, 404. In Homer and Pindar oxos is always of the third declension, Il. xi, 160; v, 745; viii, 389; et passim. In Herodt. and the Attic writers, always, it is believed, of the second. Fr. "xw. Οχυρός, ά, όν, s. as ix υρός, strong by nature, fortified, Xen. Anab.; firm, stable, fast, Id. Cyr. Fr. εyω.

Οχυξότης, ητος, ή, a fortified state; a fastness. Fr. έχυξός. Όχυς έω, ω, f. ωσω, to fortify, to make strong, Plat. Ax. 371, B; οχυρόσμαι, σύμαι, to fortify or protect one's self, Xen. Cyr. v, 4, 18. Fr. οχυρός.

'Οχύρωμα, ἄτος, τό, a natural fastness, a fortified place, LXX.; Oysiw, f. ew, to desire to see or

a bulwark, Xen.; a castle, a citadel; a garrison; a prop. Fr. ὀχυρόω.

'Οχυεωμάτιον, ου, τό, dimin. of preced.

Οχυρως, adv. safely, in safety, securely, Eurip. Med. 124. Th. òxŭeós.

'Οχύρωσις, εως, ή, the act of fortifying; a hold or fort. Fr. δχυεόω.

"ΟΨ, οπός, dat. οπί, ή, the voice of man or other animals; ὑστάτην όπα, the last words, Eurip. Hec. 553; a singing, a song; an omen; news, olarpas ora, Soph. Electr. 1057. Fr. elaw, obsol.

"O4, onos, n, the eyesight; the countenance. Fr. 2. sing. pf. pas. of obsol. ἔπτομαι.

'Οψāμἄτης, ου, ό, one who reaps till late in the evening, Theocr. x, 7. Fr. οψέ and ἀμάω.

"Ο ψάνον, ου, τό, s. as όψις, Æschyl. Choëph. 527.

'Οψάομαι, ῶμαι, f. ήσομαι, to eat any kind of meat or victuals with bread; to eat something with one's bread. Fr. ov, which see.

'Οψάςιον, ου, τό, a little fish, fish. Th. of or.

'Ο ψ ἄς ότης, ου, δ, one who ploughs or labors late, Hes. Opp. 488. Fr. it's and aciow.

Οψαρτυσία, ας, ή, the art of cookery; and

Οψαρτυτικός, ή, όν, pertaining to cooks or cookery; ¿ \u00e4aevτική (τέχνη), the art of cookery. From

Οψαρτῦω, f. νσω, to cook, season, or prepare food. Fr. ae. ₹ύω.

ΟΨΕ', adv. late, Eurip. Orest. 99; after a long time; at length, Id. vii, 94; after, with a genitive; ἐψὶ τῶν Τρωικῶν, after the Trojan war, Philostrat.; μίχει ὀψί, until late, Thucyd. vii : δψὶ τῆς ἡμίρας, late in the day; μάλα γε όψε, and πάνυ "ψε, very late, Plat.; "ψε της ήλικίας, at an advanced period of life. In composition, s is changed into i, compar. ofirseor and Att. ifiairegov, Plat. Crat. 433, A; superl. όψιαίτατα, Id. Prot. 326, C. Fr. οπίσω.

"Ofen, Ion. ife, Att. contract. 2. sing. f. m. of ortowal, and "Out, Att. 2. sing. f. mid. of the same; also, "\u03c4\u03c4\u03c4, dat. sing. of öψις, εως, ή, the countenance, face. Th. "πτομαι.

to know, R. xiv, 37. Fr.

"()ψεσθαι, fut. inf. to ὁςἀω. "()ψεσθε, 2. pl. 1. f. m., and "()ψησθε, 2. pl. 1. a. subj. m. of the same.

" $O\psi$, adv. **Eol.** for $\delta\psi$. $O\psi$ (a, α_5 , $\dot{\eta}$, $(\ddot{\omega}_{\ell}\alpha)$, the evening, the close of the day; $\delta \iota$ (λn_5) $\delta \psi$ (α_5 , Demosth. 1301, pen. Th. $\delta \psi$ ($\dot{\iota}$).

'Ο ψιαίτερος, Att. compar. of όψιος, ερα, ερον, used as compar. adverbs to όψε.

'Οψιαίτατος, superl. very late.
'Οψίανδής, έος, ό, ή, flowering late. Fr. όψε and ἄνθος.
'Οψιανός, οῦ, ὁ, obsidian.

'Οψίγαμος, ου, δ, ή, marrying late in life. Fr. δψέ and γαμέω.

'Όψίγονος, ου, δ, ή, born late, posthumous; young, a youth, Æschyl. Suppl. 356; δψίγονοι, descendants; δψιγόνων ἀνθεώπων, of remote descendants, Π. iii, 353. Fr. δψί and γίνομαι.

'Οψιέστερος, δψιέστατος, compar. and superl of όψιος.

'Οψίζω, f. ίσω, to do any thing late or tardily; to do any thing in the evening; δψίζομωι, to return late, Xen. Lac. 6, 4. Th. δψί.

'Οψίκοιτος, ου, δ, ή, lying late in bed. Fr. δψέ and κοίτη.

'Οψιμάθεω, to learn late or too late.

'Oψιμαθή, acc. sing. of

Oψιμαθής, έος, δ, ħ, late in learning, Plat. Polit. iii, 409, B; having made but little proficiency in letters; half-learned, pedantic. Fr. ὀψέ and μανθάνω. Όψιμαθία, οτ εια, ας, ħ, learning acquired in advanced life, Theophr. Char. 27. Fr. μαν-

"Οψίμος, ου, δ, ἡ, doing any thing in the evening; late; coming late, Il. ii, 325; slow, tardy. Th. ὀψέ.

'Οψίνοος, ου, δ, 'n, late in becoming wise, Pind. Fr. νόες.

'Οψινός, ή, όν, late, slow; towards evening, s. as

"Οψιος, ία, ιον, late, Pind.; compar. δψιαίτερος, superl. δψιαίτατος. 'Οψιότης, ητος, ή, lateness, Theophr. C. Pl. iv, 11, 9.

'Οψιπέδων, ώνος, δ, ή, long fettered, i. e. an old slave. Fr. πέδη. Oψις, εως, ή, the act of seeing; the sight; όψιν δμμάτων, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 233; the face, Id. Med. 901: Demosth. 413, pen.; Soph. Æd. T. 1375; the countenance, aspect, appearance, view, or presence, Eurip. Med. 174; the sense of seeing; a spectacle or scene, Thucyd. vii, 44, 75; a vision or apparition, έννυχον όψιν, Eurip. Hec. 72; Herodt.; a mask; the representation, spectacle, or show in a tragedy, Aristot. Poet. 6. Fr. ὄπτομαι, obsol.

'Ο ψίση, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. act. of δψίζω.

'Οψισμός, οῦ, ὁ, tardiness.

'Οψίτεκνοι, οί, late posterity, Lycophr. Cassand. 1270. Fr. τέκνον.

Ο Ψἴτίλεστος, ου, δ, ħ, finished late, that will be late in being accomplished, Π. ii, 325; imperfect. Fr. τελέω.

 $\stackrel{\circ}{O}$ ψ iτομος, ου, δ, ἡ, cut late, Theophr. C. Pl. iii, 2, 3. Fr. τ έμνω.

'Οψιφόρος, ου, δ, ή, bearing late, Theophr. C. Pl. i, 17.

'Οψιφἄνής, ἱος, δ, ἡ, rising or appearing late, as a star. Fr. φαίνω.

"О форал, f. m. of опторал.

"ΟΨΟΝ, ου, τό, strictly, boiled meat eaten with bread; all kinds of meats, as fish, vegetables, fruit, etc., Odys. iii, 480; it afterwards signified fish only, as the favorite dish of the Athenian See Boeckh on the epicures. Public Economy of Athens, vol. i, 137; any thing used as a relish or condiment; "what in Scotland is vulgarly called kitchen, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 8." It is derived by some from ψ_{ω} , to cook, in which use it will mean, something cooked with bread. By others, from ἐπτάω, to roast,

'Ο ψονόμος, ου, δ, a magistrate at Athens, who regulated the fishmarket. Fr. νέμω.

'Ο ψοποίημα, ἄπος, πό, s. as ὄψον.
'Ο ψοποίτα, ας, the cooking or preparing of victuals, Plat. Gorg. 462, B; and

'Οψοποιϊκός, ή, όν, of or belonging to cookery, Plat. Gorg. 467, B; and

'Οψοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, one who prepares victuals, a cook, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 30; Plat. Gorg. 521, E. Fr. ὄψον and ποιέω.

'Οψοποιούμαι, to eat meat or some dainty with bread. Fr. οψοποιός.

'Οψοπόνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, dressing food elaborately. Fr. öψον and πο-

'Οψοπωλείον, ου, τό, a cook's shop, eating-house. Fr. πωλέω.

'Οψοπώλης, ου, δ, and

'Οψόπωλις, ίδος, ή, a vender of cooked victuals, particularly fish or any delicacies for the table. Fr. πωλίω.

'Ο ψοφάγεω, to eat, live upon dainties alone, to fare delicately. 'Ο ψοφαγεῖν, 2. a. inf., to feed on fish or dainties, Aristoph. Nub. 901; to be a gourmand. Fr. φάγω.

'Οψοφάγία, ας, ή, dainty living; eating delicacies. From

'Οψοφάγος, ου, δ, π, gluttonous, eating to excess, Xen. Mem. iii, 14, 2: a fish-eater, Aristoph. Pac. 810; compar. δψοφάγίστατος. Fr. φάγω.

'Οψών, ῶνος, ὁ, a place where victuals are set away, a basket or bin to contain them.

'Οψωνίω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to purchase flesh, fish, etc.; to cater, Aristoph. Vesp. 491. Fr. ἀνίσμαι. 'Οψώνης, ου, δ, a purchaser of victuals, a purveyor. Fr. ἀνίσ-

'Οψωνία, ας, ή, the purchasing of victuals. Same Th.

³Οψωνιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, the providing for an army, *Polyb*. i, 69.

'Οψώνιον, ου, τό, victuals eaten with bread; also, provisions for an army; money to buy provisions, pay. Fr. δψώνης.

the morning.

and by others from \$\psi\si\$, late, be-

cause that kind of food used to

be taken in the evening and not in

ΠΑΓΚ

II, A, Ai, indecl., the sixteenth letter of the Greek alphabet; as a numeral it denotes the number eighty, and when it has a mark under it (π_i) , eighty thousand. In the Æolic dialect w is often used for β, as, πάλλω for βάλλω, πατίω, βατίω, etc.; and also for μ, αs, ὅππα for ὅμμα, πεδά for μετά · in Æol. and Dor. π is for τ, as πέμπε for πέντε. ar is sometimes interchanged with γ, as in λαπαρός, λαγαρός. It is often redupl. in relatives for the sake of the metre, especially in Æol., as, for example, onan, όππως, όπποῖος, όππόσος, for όπη, etc.; Poet. \(\tau\) is sometimes inserted after m, especially in military and πτόλεμος, for πόλις and πόλεμος, with their derivatives. In the Ionic, x frequently. Thus κότε for πότε κῶς for πῶς. οκότερος for οπότερος, etc. the same dialect it is often used for the aspirated mute, φ , thus: άπικόμην for άφικόμην, ἐπιέννυμι for ioivvous, etc.

 Π_{α} , without an accent, is an enclitic, for π_n .

 $\Pi_{\tilde{a}}$, Dor. for $\pi_{\tilde{n}}$, in which way; in what manner.

Πα, for πατής, or πάτες, as μα

for μάτης. Παα, Lacon. for πασα, as μῶα

for μῶσα, Aristoph. Lys. 994. Παγάν, Dor. for πηγήν, acc. sing.; but παγᾶν, gen. pl. for

πηγῶν, from πηγή. Παγασίς, ίδος, ἡ Παγασίδος, κράνας, of the Pegaséan foun-

tain, Mosch. Epitaph. Bion. Πάγασος, Dor. for Πήγασος, ου, δ, the winged horse of Perseus, Pegusus.

Παγάσω, Dor. for Πηγάσου. Παγγίλους, ου, δ, λ, wholly or quite ridiculous, Plat. Phædr. 260, C. Fr. γελοΐος.

Παγγενεί, and παγγενί, adv. with the whole race. Fr. $\pi\tilde{\alpha}$; and γίνος.

Παγγενίτειζα, ας, ή, mother of all.

Παγγενετής, ῆςος, δ, and Παγγενέτης, ου, δ, the father of

all. Fr. γενέτης. Παγγλυκερός, ά, όν, very sweet. Fr. γλυκερός.

Παγγλωσσία, ας, ή, excessive loquacity, Pind. Fr. παν and γλωσσα.

Π΄ χγείς, έντος, part. 2. a. pas. of πήγνυμι, or πηγνύω. Th. Æol. πάγω.

Πάγεν, Ion. for ἔπὰγε, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. of πήγνυμι · also for ἐπάγησαν · 3. pl. 2. a. pas., Il. xi, 571.

Παγεζός, ά, όν, congealed, frozen, coagulated, icy, cold. Same Th. Παγετός, οῦ, ὁ, frost, ice, hoar frost. Th. πάγω.

Παγετώδης, εος, ό, ἡ, frosty, icy, cold as ice, Soph. Phil. 1071. Same Th.

Παγή, or παγά, ἡ, Dor. for πηγή.

Πάγη, Ion. for ἐπάγη, 3. sing. 2. a. pas. of πήγνυμι. Τh. πάγω. Πάγη, ης, ἡ, a snare, trap, gin, Plat. Legg. vii, 824. Same Th. Παγιδεύσωσιν, 3. pl. 1. a. subj. act. of

Παγιδεύω, f. εύσω, to ensnare, entrap, LXX.; l. a. pas. ἐπαγιδεύθην. Fr. παγίς.

Πάγιος, ία, ιον, fixed, firm, stable. Fr. πήγνυμι.

Παγίς, ίδος, ή, a trap fixed in the ground, a snare; cunning, a trick; acc. sing. παγίδα. Fr. the same.

Παγίως, adv. firmly, confidently, with decision, Aristot. Eth. ix, 13; definitely, Plat. Theat. 157, A. Fr. σάγιος.

Παγκαίνιστος, ου, δ, ħ, ever new, Æschyl. Ag. 934. Fr. πã; and καινής.

Πάγκᾶκος, ου, δ, ή, wholly depraved, very vile, altogether wretched; very bad, quite useless, Plat. Prot. 334, B; superl. παγκάκιστος, Soph. Antig. 738. Fr. κακός.

Παγκάκως, adv. thoroughly ill; most miserably, as wretchedly as possible, Æschyl. S. Theb. 534; Eurip. Med. 1144. Same Th.

Πάγκαλος, ου, δ, ή, exceedingly | 984

good, noble, or beautiful, most excellent, most honorable, very good, very excellent, Plat. Phædr. 276, D. Fr. καλός. Παγκελως, adv. very finely, very

11αγκολως, adv. very finely, very beautifully, most honorably, nobly. Fr. preced.

Παγκαςπία, ας, ή, an offering of all kinds of fruit. From

Πάγκας πος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, bearing all kinds of fruit, fruitful; παγκάς- σου δάφνης, Soph. Œd. T. 83. Fr. πᾶς and κας πός.

Παγκατάς ατος, ου, δ, ή, wholly depraved, execrable. Fr. κατά-ρατος.

Παγκευθής, έος, δ, ħ, wholly concealed; concealing every thing, Soph. Ed. C. 1559. Fr. πας and κεύθω.

Πάγκλαυστος, ου, ό, ή, and

Πάγκλαυτος, ου, δ, π, constantly bewailing, Soph. Trach. 649; much lamented; greatly to be deplored, Æschyl. Pers. 808. Fr. κλαίω.

Παγκληςία, ίας, ή, sole inheritance or fortune, Æschyl. Choëph. 486.

Πάγκληςος, ου, δ, ἡ, inheriting the whole property. Fr. κλῆ-

Ilάγκοινος, ου, δ, ή, common to all, Soph. Electr. 136. Fr. κοινός.

Παγκοίτης, ου, δ, that receives all as in a place of rest, that quiets all; said of the grave, Soph. Antig. 805. Fr. κοίτη. Παγκόνιτος, ου, δ, ή, sprinkled with dust for any kind of contest or game, successful in every contest, Soph. Fr. κοίω. Παγκράτης, ίος, and παγκράτος, ου, δ, ή, almighty, all-powerful; παγκρατες τῦς, fire that subdues or consumes all things, Pind. Nem. iv, 101; παγκρατά.

Παγκεατιάζω, άσω, to be a wrestler and boxer, Plat.

Παγκεῶτιαστής, οῦ, δ, a wrestler and boxer, one skilled in the several games of the pancratium, Nen. Mem.; and

Παγκεατιαστικός, ή, όν, belong-

ing to the pancratium, Plat. Euthyd. 272, A; and

Παγκεάτιον, ου, τό, the pancratium or the several games of athletic combat, to which xãy πράτος was to be applied; boxing and wrestling.

See Tay-Παγκράτος, ου, δ, ή. κρατής.

Πάγκειας, ἄτος, τό, the pancreas, a glandulous substance behind the stomach. Fr. war and neias. Παγκρότως (ἐρίσσειν), adv. to row all in time, to keep time with the oars, Æschyl. Suppl. 723; with a loud noise. Fr. reótos.

Παγκτήμων, ονος, ό, ή, possessing every thing. Fr. ×τημα.

Πάγξενος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, all-hospitable, common to all. Fr. #as and Esvos.

Πάγος, ου, ό, a rising ground, an eminence, a hill, a cliff, Æschyl. Prom. 130; ice; πάγου χυfires, the ice being spread over the surface of the waters, Soph. Phil. 293; congelation; crystallization; efflorescence; salt. Th. πήγνυμι, or obsol. πάγω.

Πάγος, ου, δ, a village or borough, Eurip. Androm. 1002; generally situated on the tops of cliffs or hills. Th. πάγω, obsol., s. as πήγνυμι.

Πάγουρος, ου, δ, a shell-fish, a kind of crab.

Παγχάλεπος, ου, δ, h, very difficult, Plat. Fr. χάλεπος.

Παγχαλίσως, adv. with great difficulty.

Παγχάλκεος, and πάγχαλκος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, wholly of brass, of solid brass, Æschyl. S. Theb. 573. Fr. χαλκός.

<u>Π</u>άγχαλκος, ου, δ, ἡ, s as preced.Πάγχεηστος, ου, δ, h, thoroughly useful or beneficial. Fr. xenστός.

Πάγχειστος, ου, δ, ή, anointed all over, Soph. Fr. χείω.

Παγχεύσεος, ου, and πάγχεύσος, ou, o, n, wholly of gold, golden; πάγχευσον δέχος, the golden fleece, Eurip. Med. 5. Fr.χευσός.

 $\prod_{\alpha} \hat{\alpha}_{\gamma} \chi_{\ell} \bar{\nu}_{\sigma o s}$, $o \nu$, δ , \hat{n} , s. as preced. Πάγχὄ, adv., Poet., wholly, entirely, absolutely; for πάνυ. Fr.

Πάγω, Æol., πήγω, Ion., both obsol., but the themes whence πήγνυμι is conjugated.

Παδάω, Dor. for πηδάω.

Παδήτε, Dor. for πηδάτε, 2. pl. pres. of andáw.

Πάδος, ου, δ, a tree or shrub, per-

haps the prunus padus, Theophr. Παθα, ας, Dor. for πάθη.

Παθαίνομαι, to be greatly affected and excited; also, to labor under mental disorders or emotions. Fr. πάθος.

 $\Pi \acute{a} \theta \iota$, 2. a. imperat. act. or 3. sing. 2. a. ind. Ion. for ἔπαθε, and

Παθέειν, Ion. contract. παθείν, 2. a. inf. act. to πάσχω. Πάθει, dat. sing. of πάθος, εος. Παθείν, 2. a. inf. act. to πάσχω.

See παθέειν.

Πάθεσιν, dat. pl. of πάθος, 205. $\Pi \check{\alpha} \theta \eta$, ηs , $\dot{\eta}$, what one suffers, an affection or passion, calamity, defeat, misfortune, Herodt. i, 52, 122; Soph. Antig. 965; slaughter, disease. Fr. πάσχω.

Πάθη, nom. pl. πάθος.

 $\Pi \acute{a} \ell \eta$, 2. sing. 2. a. subj. mid., or $\Pi \acute{a} \ell \eta$, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. act. to πάσχω.

 $\Pi \acute{a} \ell n \mu \alpha$, $\check{\alpha} \tau o s$, $\tau \acute{o}$, that which any one has suffered or is suffering; an affection of any kind, Plat. Polit. ii, 19; affliction, calamity; state, condition, lot, Xen.; infliction, as of a wound, Soph. Phil. 193; corrupt affection, Gal. v. 24; Herodt. viii, 136.

Πάθησθα, lengthened for πάθη, 2. sing. subj. 2. a. mid. to πάσχω. Παθητικός, ή, όν, liable to suffering; capable of being affected, subject to passions, Plat. Locr. 102, E; adapted to excite emotion, pathetic. In Gram., passive. Fr. πάθος.

Παθητός, ή, όν, liable to or susceptible of suffering. Same Th. Πάθοιμι, 2. a. opt. to πάσχω.

Πάθοιτε, 2. pl. 2. a. opt. to πάσχω.

Πάθοκράτεια, ας, ή, a command over the affections or passions. Fr. κρατέω.

 $\Pi_{\alpha\theta o\lambda o\gamma i\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, to treat of affections or diseases. Fr. 26yos. Παθολογικός, ή, όν, pertaining to the knowledge of disease; pa-

thological; παθολογική (τέχνη), pathology. Same Th.

Πάθον, Ion. for ἔπαθον, 2. a., and Παθόντες, nom. pl. part. 2. a. to πάσχω· τί παθόντες, an Attic phrase, on what account? why? Παθοποιΐα, ας, 'n, an exciting of the passions. Fr. πάθος and ποιέω.

Πάθος, εος, contract. ους, τό, suffering, misfortune, calamity, disaster, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 124; disease, slaughter; passion; expression of any passion, Xen. Mem. iii, 10, 8; an affection or emotion of any kind; a calamity, Id. iv, 2, 44; also, pathos; πάθη τῶν ἀμπωτέων, the effects of the tides or flowing of the sea, Strabo; 72 πάθη, the properties or powers, Theophr. i, 1; οὐράνια πάθη, the revolutions of the heavenly bodies, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 285, C; τι έξωθέν πάθος, any external affection, Plat. Polit.; a scene of suffering; an accident, in a philosophical sense. Fr. πάσχω.

 $\Pi \acute{a} \ell \omega$, obsol., whence 2. a. $\ell \pi \alpha$. θον, 2. pf. part. πεπαθώς, υῖα, to πάσχω.

Παθών, όντος, part. 2. a. act. to πάσχω.

Παῖ, voc. sing. of παῖς.

Παιάν, ανος, Ion. παιήων, ονος, δ, Pæan, the physician of the gods; Apollo, the physician or deliverer from sickness, etc., Æschyl. Ag. 144; a physician, Eurip. Hipp. 1370; Soph. Œd. T. 154; a pæan or hymn in honor of Apollo, or any other god; a dirge or lament; αίδή τ' ἐχθεὸν παιᾶν' ἐπιμέλπειν, to chant the detested dirge to Pluto, Æschyl. S. Theb. 851; ἀντηχήσατε παιᾶνα τῷ κάτωθεν ἀσπόνδῳ θεῷ, Eurip. Alc. 436; a hymn or song to Mars on joining battle, Xen. Cyr.; after the victory to Apollo; a triumphal hymn; άλώσιμον παιᾶν' ἐπεξιακχάσας, shouting the song of triumph for the captured city, Æschyl. S. Theb. 617; a supplicatory hymn, Soph. Œd. T. 5; παιὰν δε λάμπει, loud peals the suppliant strain, Id. 187. Perhaps from παίω.

Παιανιεύς (δημος), the Pæanian

 Π αι $\bar{\alpha}$ νίζω, and π αιωνίζω, f. ίσω, to sing a pæan or hymn; the Greeks used to sing two paans, one before the battle, to Mars, and the other after it, to Apollo, Schol. on Thucyd. i, 50; to raise a shout, αὖθις παιανίσαντες, Xen. Anab. i, 10, 9; to celebrate a victory; to exult, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 158. Fr. παιάν.

Παιανισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the war-shout, Thucyd. vii, in Coll. Maj. i, 72; the hymn of victory. Fr. παια-

Παιάων, avos, i, Dor. for παιήων. Παίγμα, ἄτος, τό, a game, play. Fr. παίζω.

Παιγμοσύνη, ης, ή, sport, play, recreation. Th. παίζω.

Παίγνια, roguish cheats; and Παίγνια, ας, ή, and Ion. παίγνια, ας, ή, and Ion. παίγνια, ής, ή, play, sport, Herodt. i, 94; anusement.

Παιγνιαγεάφος, ου, δ, π, writing sportive poetry. Fr. παιγνιά and γεάφω.

Παιγνιή, ης, ή. See σαιγνιά. Παιγνιήμων, ονος, ό, ή, fond of jesting, jocose.

Παίγνιον, ου, τό, a play, sport, pastime, Aristoph. Eccl. 992; a sportive poem; any thing ludicrous. Fr. παίζω.

Παίγνιος, ου, δ ή, sportive, droll, done in play. Fr. παιγνιά.

Παιγνιώδης, εος, δ, ή, sportive, gay, frolicsome. Fr. παίγνιον. Παίδ', for παίδα, acc. sing. of παίς.

Παιδαγωγείον, ου, τό, a school, a school-room; καὶ τὸ παιδαγωγείον κορῶν, and sweeping the school-room, Dem. de Coron. 313, 12; a place of education; and Παιδαγωγέω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to educate boys, to give instruction, as to a boy; to direct, train, govern; to follow the footsteps of any one, Plat. Polit. x, 600, E. From

Παιδαγωγία, ας, ή, instruction, training, discipline, *Plat. Polit.* vi, 491, E; and

Παιδαγωγικός, ή, όν, like a schoolmaster, pedantical, Plat.; adapted to the instruction of youth; and

Παιδάγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, a schoolmaster, one who trains and teaches boys; a servant who conducts or accompanies children to the public schools, Herodt. viii, 75; a pedagogue, a tutor. Fr. ἀγωγός. Παιδάριον, ου, τό, a little child, Aristoph. Plut. 536. Fr. παῖς. ΙΙαιδαρίσκος, for παιδάριον.

Παιδαριώδης, εος, ο, ή, puerile, childish, proper for a boy. Fr.

Παίδδω, Lacon. for παίζω· παιδδωᾶν for παιζουσῶν, Aristoph. Lys. 1313. Fr. παῖς.

Hαιδεία, ας, 'n, education or training of youth, learning, erudition: παιδεία φυτῶν, the training of plants, Theophr. C. Pl. iii; discipline; mode of life; science, Xen. Mem. iv, 2; talent, art, Eurip. Troad. 129; youth, Theogn. 1305 and 1348. Fr. παιδείω.

Παίδειος, ου, δ, ή, belonging to children, puerile, childish; παί-δειος υμνος, a hymn sung amongst

boys. Fr. the same.
Παιδιραστίω, ῶ, ήσω, to love boys, Plat. Conv. 192, A.
Παιδιραστής, οῦ, ὁ, a lover of boys, Plat. Fr. ἐράω.

Παιδεραστία, ας, ή, a love of boys, Plat.

Παιδέρως, ωτος, δ, an herb, bearsfoot.

Παίδεσσι, Epic for παῖσι, dat. pl. of παῖς.

Παίδευμα, ατος, τό, that which is taught, instruction, knowledge, doctrine; παιδεύματα, a pupil, Eurip. Hipp. 11; Plat. Tim. 24, D. Fr. παιδεύω.

Παιδεύσας, part. 1. a. act. of παιδεύω.

Παίδευσις, εως, ή, the act of instructing, instruction, education, discipline, doctrine, erudition, Plat. Menex. 234, A. Same Th. Παιδευτήριον, ου, τό, a place of instruction, a school. Fr. παιδεύω.

Παιδευτής, οῦ, δ, a teacher, preceptor, master, instructer. Fr. παιδεύω.

Παιδευτικός, ή, όν, pertaining to instruction; παιδευτική (τέχνη), the art of instruction.

Παιδευτός, ή, όν, instructed, taught; that may be taught. Same Th.

Παιδεύω, f. εύσω, pf. πεπαίδευκα, Plat. Menex. 96, D; Polit. x, 606, E; to educate or bring up a child; to instruct, Soph. Œd. C. 923; to teach; to admonish, censure, chastise; to discipline, train, to form the body or mind by exercise or practice, Xen. Mem. i, 3; 1. a. ἐπαίδευσα, 1. a. pas. ἐπαιδεύθην, subj. παιδευθω, πε, η παιδευθείς έλευθέρως, liberally educated, Aschin. c. Ctes.; pf. pas. πεπαίδευμαι, part. πεπαιδευμένος οί πεπαιδευμένοι, pupils, students. Th. παïς.

Παιδήτος, in, τον, Ion. for παίδειος.
Παιδιά, ᾶς, ἡ, sport, pastime,
play; also, a jest; child's play,
Æschyl. Prom. 314; Thucyd.
vi, 28. Th. παίζω. But
Παιδία, ας, ἡ, childhood, Plut.

Haidia, as, n, childhood, Plat. Legg. vii, 808, E; childishness. Th. παῖς.

Παιδικά, ῶν, τά· παιδικὰ (μέλη understood), songs to or about a beloved boy; neut. from

Hαιδικός, ή, όν, belonging to children, puerile, youthful; a young person, Nen. Mem. ii, 1; an object of pleasure; τὰ παιδικά, a beloved object, Aristoph. Vesp. 1021; ἀνθρωπίνων μὶν

παιδικῶν, of human objects of affection, Plat. Phædr. 73, D; sometimes used in an impure sense, Plat. Parm. 127, B; παιδικὰ ποτὲ ὧν αὐτοῦ, who was once an object of his affection, Thucyd. i, 132; jocose. Fr. παιδία.

Παιδικῶς, adv. childishly, jesting, jocosely, Plat. Crat. 406, E.

Παιδιόθεν, adv. from a child or from childhood, N. T. Same Th.

Παιδίον, ου, τό, an infant, a young child; a young slave; dimin. of παῖς.

Παιδισκάριον, τό, dimin. from παιδίσκη, a little girl.

Παιδίσκη, ης, η, a damsel, a maid, girl; Phrynicus condemns this word as not purely Attic; but it is found in Lysias, Oratt. i and ii, contr. Agorat.; also Aristoph. Acharn. 1147. Fr. παῖς.

Παιδίσκος, ου, δ, dimin., a little boy; used as a term of endearment. Fr. παῖς.

Παιδιώδης, εος, δ, ή, playful, sportive, like a child, childish. Fr. είδος.

Παιδνίς, ή, όν, belonging to a child, childish, puerile, Æschyl. Ag. 466; παιδνίς, very young, Odys. xxiv, 337. Fr. παῖς. Παιδοθόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, devouring

Παιδοδόξος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, devouring children, Æschyl. Choëph. 1064. Fr. βορά.

Παιδοδοσχός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, maintaining children. Fr. παῖς and βόσχω. Παιδοδοφός, ῶτος, for παιδοδόφος, Lycophr. Col. 347.

Παιδόβεωτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, nearly the same as παιδοβόζος, Lycophr. Col. 1199.

Παιδογίεων, οντος, δ, a childish old man, an old dotard. Fr. παῖς and γίεων.

Παιδογονία, ας, ή, the procreation of children, Plat. Conv. 208, E. From

Παιδογόνος, ου, δ, ή, begetting children. Fr. γίνομαι. Παιδόθεν, adv. from a child, from

childhood. Th. σαῖς. Παιδοχομέω, ῶ, f. ńσω, to take

care of children. Fr. κομίω. Παιδοκόραζ, ἄκος, ό, a boy-raven. Fr. παῖς and κόραζ.

Παιδοκτονέω, ω, f. ήσω, to slay children, Eurip. Herc. F. 1271. Fr. κτείνω.

Παιδοατόνος, ου, δ, ή, a slayer of children, Soph. Intig. 1290. Παιδολέτειρα, ας, ή, and παιδολέτεια, άς, ή, a destroyer of her own chil-

dren, i. e. Medea, Eurip. Med. 842; fem. of

Παιδολετής, ῆρος, δ, a destroyer of his own children; the same ας παιδολέτως.

Παιδολίτος, voc. sing. of

Παιδολέτως, ορος, ό, ή, a destroyer of his or her own children, Eurip. Med. 1404; a destroyer of youth, Æschyl. S. Theb. 708. Fr. ολλυμι.

 $\Pi_{\alpha i}$ δολ $\bar{\nu}$ μης, Dor. ας, ου, δ, a destroyer of children, Æschyl. Choëph, 796. Fr. λύμη.

Παιδολύμας, ου, δ, ruining, hurting children. Fr. mais and λύμη.

Παιδομάθής, έος, δ, ή, that has learned in his childhood, well instructed; that has been accustomed from childhood, Longin. 44; opposed to οψιμαθής. Παιδονόμος, ου, ό, a magistrate who superintends the education

of youth. Fr. νέμω. Παιδοποιέομαι, ουμαι, to beget children; pf. pas. πεπαιδοποίημαι, Demosth. 794, 1; synonym. τεχνοποιείσθαι, παίδας ποιείσθαι · hence παιδοποιητίον, a verbal adj. Fr. wais and woike.

Παιδοποιέω, to beget children. Fr. παιδοποιός. See preced. Παιδοποίησις, εως, ή, the procreation of children; and

Παιδοποιΐα, ας, ή, the procreation of children, Soph. Electr. 579; Plat. Legg. vi, 784, A;

Id. vi, 784, B. Same Th. Παιδοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, producing children, procreative, Eurip. Androm. 4. See παιδοποιέω.

Παιδοπόρος, ου, ό, ή, through which a child passes. Fr. mais and πείρω.

Παιδός, gen. of παις.

Παιδοσπορέω, ω, f. ήσω, to beget children, Plat. Phædr.

Παιδοτριβείον ου, τό, a school of exercise for children. Fr. mais. Παιδοτριτέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to train boys in athletic exercises; to instruct, to train, harden, Demosth. 771. From

Παιδοτείζης, ου, δ, one who trains boys in athletic exercises, Aristoph. Nub. 971; a master of gymnastic sports, a superintendent, Plat. Fr. wais and rei-

Παιδοτεί εικός, ή, όν, of or belonging to a training-master or his art.

Παιδότριψ, ίζος, δ, a slave that attends upon children. παις and τρίδω.

Παιδοτροφέω, to feed or rear child-

ren. Fr. παιδοτρόφος. Παιδοτροφία, ας, ή, the education of children. Same Th.

Παιδοτεόφος, ου, ό, ή, that rears or brings up children; adapted to the education of children, Soph. Œd. C. 706. Fr. τεί-

Παιδότρωτος, ου, ό, ή, wounds inflicted by children, Æschyl. Eum. 473. Fr. τιτρώσκω.

Παιδουργέω, s. as παιδοποιέω. Fr. παι; and έργω. Hence Παιδουργία, ας, ή, the procrea-

tion of children, offspring, Soph. Œd. T. 1248. Fr. "eyov.

Παιδοφθοςία, ας, ή, the destruction or corruption of children. Fr. φθείوω.

Παιδοφιλίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to love or be fond of children. Fr. Qiλέω.

 Π αιδοφίλης, ου, δ, fond of boys. Fr. παῖς and φιλέω.

Παιδοφονεύς, έως, δ, and

Παιδοφόνος, ου, ό, a murderer of children, Herodt. vii, 190. Fr. Φονεύς.

Παιδοφόνος, ου, ό, ή, killing, murdering children; παιδοφόνος συμφοςά, the calamity of having killed a son. Fr. mais and Φονεύω.

Παιδοφορέω, to bear or waft away a boy. Fr. παις and φορέω.

 Π αιδόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to impregnate; to be with child; ή παιδοῦσα, a pregnant woman, Xen. Symp. Fr. mais.

Παιδῶν, Dor. for παίδων, gen. pl. of mais.

Παίζω, f. m. παίξομαι, and παιξουμαι, Att. 1. α. ἔπαισα, ἔπαι- $\xi \alpha$, rare, Dor., to play like boys, to sport, to frolic, to play the fool, Plat. Menex. 236, C; to jest, to dance, Odys. xxiii, 147; 1. a. pas. ἐπαίχθην · pf. pas. πέπαισμαι· πέπαισται μετείως ήμιν, Aristoph. Thesm. 1227; pas. to be framed in jest, Herodt. iv, 77 ; παίζειν πρός τινα or είς, Eurip. Herc. F. 947.

Ilainovios, ία, ιον, also fem. παιnovis, idos, healing. Fr. Παιήων. Παιήων, ονος, ό, Ion. for Παίαν, Παιών, Pæon, the physician of the gods; παιήων as appellative for παίαν, a festal song; cf. Παιάν.

Παίκτης, ου, ό, a dancer or player. Fr. παίζω.

Παικτός, ή, όν, played, joked, sported with; sportive, merry. Fr. παίζω.

Παίνεται, barbarism for Φαίνεται, in Aristoph.

Παίονες, οί, Pæonians.

ΠΑΙ'ΠΑΛΑ, ων, τά, steep and rugged places. See παίπαλος.

Παιπάλη, ης, ή, fine meal; flour: fine dust, powder; metaphor. subtlety, cunning, finesse, Aristoph. Nub. 261. Fr. παιπάλλω.

Παιπάλημα, ἄτος, τό, the same. Fr. παιπάλλω.

Παιπάλιμος, ίμη, ιμον, difficult to deal with; crafty.

 Π αιπάλλω, f. ἄλ $\tilde{\omega}$, to shake; s. as σείω.

 Π αιπάλόεις, εντος, ὁ, f. g. παιπαλόεσσα, steep, craggy, rough, rugged, Thucyd. iii, 104; هُوَهُ ἐπὶ παιπαλοέσση, Il. xii, 168; αὐτίκα ἐξ ὄρεος κατεβήσετο παιπαλόεντος, straightway descended from the rugged mountain, Il. xiii, 17; difficult. The derivation is very doubtful; some refer it to πάλλω, others, with Damm, Lex. Hom., to almus. Παιπαλοέσσης, dat. pl. Ion. f. g.

for παιπαλοέσσαις. Fr. preced. Πάις, Ion. for παις.

ΠΑΙ~Σ, παιδός, Ερία πάϊς, ό, and h, a boy or girl, a child; it is used in an impure sense, Aristoph. Plut. 154, and in a good sense, Eurip. Suppl. 1088; zaiδας ποιείσθαι, to beget children, Plat. Crit.; οὐχ ὑπὲς τὴν οὐσίαν ποιούμενοι τοὺς παῖδας, εὐλαβούμενοι πενίαν η πόλεμον, not procreating children on account of their substance, guarding against poverty or war, Plut. Polit. ii; παίδων έραστής, for τέκνων, desiring children, Plat. Euthyd. 278; Gorg. 470; Xen. Ag. i, 17. Instead of παις, the Cretans and Lacedæmonians use πόιε, whence the Latin puer, a son ; γίγνονται παῖδες δύο, two sons are born to him, Xen. Anab. i, 1, 1; a slave, Id. Mem. iii, 13, 6; ã παῖ, my son, a term of endearment. In the pl., followers or disciples, Plat. Legg. vi, 769, B; Polit. iii, 408; as, παίδες ίατεων, ad. v. the sons of physicians; probably because the son followed the profession of the father; the descendants, Plat. Polit. iii, 107, E. It is often used with a noun in the gen. plural, as belonging to a tribe, family, class, etc., as, viες 'Αχαιών. Παίσας, αντος, part. 1. a. act. παίσης, 2. sing. subj. act. of

παίω and

 $\Pi_{\alpha i\sigma \alpha \tau \epsilon}$, 2. pl. 1. a. imperat.

act. of παίζω.
Παίσδα, Dor. for παίδα, acc. sing. of παίς.
Παίσδη, Dor. for παίζη, 3. sing. pres. subj. act. of
Παίσδω, Dor. for παίζω.
Παίσφ. See παίσας.
Παισός, οῦ, ἡ, dat. Παισῷ, the name of a country, Pæsus.
Παιστίκός, ἡ, ὁν, sportive, playful. Fr. παίζω.

Παιφάσσω, to cast the eyes rapidly on every side; to rush with impetuosity; σὺν τῆ παιφάσσουσα, with which with the speed of light, Il. ii, 420. Fr. φάω, φάσσω.

Παιχθείς, f. έντος, part. 1. a. pas. of $\pi \alpha i \zeta \omega$.

ΠΑΙ'Ω, f. seldom παίσω, commonly παιήσω · τοιαύταις σφενδόναις παιήσομεν, Aristoph. Nub.
1127; pf. αιπα, Demosth. to
smite, strike, beat; to dash
against, Æschyl. Prom. 887;
mid. to beat one's self, etc., 1.
a. pas. ἐπαίσθην · 1. a. act. ἔπαισα to strike, Xen. Cyr. vii,
3, 2.

Παίω, to eat, Aristoph. Acharn. 835. Fr. πάω.

Παιών, ῶνος, ὁ, like Παιάν, Pæon, the god of medicine, i. e. Apollo; a physician; a hymn in honor of Apollo, or some other god; a remedy, a healing deity, Soph. Phil. 821. Th. Παιάν. Παιώνια, τά, a festival celebrated at Athens in honor of Apollo, the healing god, Aristoph. Acharn. 1213. See Müller's Dorians, vol. ii, c. 6.

Παιωνίζω, f ίσω, to sound the onset, or attack, Thucyd.; Herodt. Fr. παιών.

Παιώνιος, ου, and ιος, ία, ιον, healing, salutary, assuaging, medicinal, medical, Soph. Phil. 1329; Æschyl. Pers. 597; assuaging. Fr. παιών.

Παιωνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, singing the pæan or hymn of victory, Thucyd. vii, 44. Fr. παιών.

Πακτά, ᾶς, ἡ, Dor. for πακτή, ῆς, Theocr., cheese, curdled milk. Τh. πήγνυμι.

Πακτίς, ίδος, Dor. for πηκτίς. Πακτός, Dor. for πηκτός.

Παπτόω, ω, f. ωσω, to join together, make fast, Aristoph. Vesp. 128; to secure with a bolt, Id. Lysistr. 265; to bar, to shut, to stop or fill up. Fr. πήγνυ-

Πακτών, ωνος, i, a small boat that may be taken to pieces at pleasure. Fr. πάγω οι πήγνυμι.

Πάπτωσις, 1ως, ή, a joining firmly or rendering compact. Fr. πήγυψι.

Πάλα, ης, η, a word used by the natives of Spain to signify a mass or lump of gold ore in an unrefined state, Strabo iii, p. 146, edit. Cusaub.; it is explained in Strabo by the Greek word βῶλος.

ΠΑΛΑΘΗ, ης, η, a lump or cake of dried figs or other fruits, a sort of marmalade.

ΠΑΛΑΙ, adv. formerly, in ancient times, long since, long ago; καὶ πάλαι γεγοννίας καὶ νῦν ἐφ' ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, that happened long ago, and recently in your own time, Demosth. 259, 19; also, for some time back; just now, Plat. Phæd. 65; τὸ πάλαι, formerly, of old; οἱ πάλαι, those long ago, the ancients, οἱ πάλαι ἥκοντες, Xen. Anab. iv, 5, 5.

Παλαιγενής, έος, δ, ή, born long since, ancient. Fr. γίνομαι.

Παλαίγονος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, s. as παλαίγονος, pl. παλαίγονος, ancestors; παλαιγόνος denotes one who long since begat, but παλαίγονος, one who was born long ago, and who belongs to ancient times; Μινυῶν παλαιγόνων, of the ancient Minyæ. Fr. γίνουμαι.

Παλαίθετος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , made long since; old. Fr. τίθημε.

Παλαιμονείν, Poet. for παλαίειν, Pind.

Πάλαιμονέω, s. as παλαίω, to wrestle, fight.

IΙαλαίμων, ονος, δ, α sea-deity,Palæmon.

Παλαιογενής, έος, 8. α8 παλαιγε-

Παλαιολογίω, ω, f. ήσω, to discourse of ancient matters or of antiquity. Fr. λίγω.

Παλαιομήτως, οςος, δ, ancient mother. Fr. παλαιός and μή-

Παλαιομώλωψ, ωπος, δ, a knave, a rogue, impostor.

Παλαιόπλουτος, ου, ό, ή, rich of old; παλαιόπλουτον γὰς ἦν τὸ χωςίον, for the place was opulent from ancient times, Thucyd. vii, 28. Fr. πλοῦτος.

Παλαιοπράγμων, ονος, ό, ή, long versed in business. Fr. πρᾶγ-

11 αλαιόριζος, ου, δ, λ, with aged roots. Fr. παλαιός and ρίζα. 11 αλαιός, ά, όν, antique, belonging to former times, ancient, old; advanced in life, aged.

Plat. Conv. 182, B; former; παλαίῶν πραξίων, the actions of former days, Xen. Mem. ii, 1; οἱ παλαιοί, the ancients; τὸ παλαίον, formerly, Eurip. Med. 820; τὰ παλαιά, ancient events; also, futile, frivolous, out of date, Soph. Œd. T. 290; ἀπὸ παλαιού, of old; compar. Att. παλαίτερος, superl. παλαίτατος. Fr. πάλαι.

Παλαιότερος, έρα, ερον, Ion. compar. of παλαιός.

Παλαίστης, ητος, ή, antiquity, oldness, Eurip Hel. 1055. Fr. παλαιός.

Παλαίοφεων, ονος, δ, ή, old in mind, Æschyl. Eum. 802. Fr. φεήν.

Παλαίου, ῶ, f. ώσω, to make old, Plat. Polit. x, 609, E; to antiquate, abolish; pas. παλαίουμαι, οῦμαι, to grow old, antiquated, obsolete, Plat. Tim. 59, C; 1. f. pas. παλαιωθήσομαι. Same Th.

Πάλαισμα, ἄτος, τό, wrestling; an artifice, stratagem, effort, struggle, Soph. Œd. T. 879; a contest, Æschyl. Eum. 746. Th. πάλη.

Παλαισμάτεσσι, Ion. for παλαίσμασι, dat. pl. of preced.

Παλαισμοσύνη, ης, ή, the art of wrestling.

Πάλαισταῖος, αία, αῖον, having the length or thickness of a palm. Fr. παλαιστή.

ΠΑΛΑΙΣΤΗ', η₅, η, the measure of a palm; a handbreadth, the breadth of four fingers.

I Ι αλαιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a wrestler, antagonist, Æschyl. Prom. 922; σοφὸς παλαιστής κεῖνος, he is a wary wrestler, i. e. cunning, crafty, Soph. Phil. 484. Fr. πάλη.

Παλαιστιαῖος, αία, αῖον, a palm long or broad. Fr. παλαιστή. Παλαίστρα, ας, ή, a place for wrestling, a palæstra; a wrestling. Fr. παλαίω.

Πάλαιστροφύλαξ, άπος, i, the superintendent of a palæstra. Fr. παλαίστρα and φύλαξ.

Παλαίτατος, by syncop. for ταλαίστατος, used by Thucydides and the Poets; so also παλαίτιεος, by Callimachus.

Παλαίτερος, Ion. and Att. for παλαίτερος. See παλαίος. Παλαίστερος is never used, Toup. in Suid. i, p. 106. See preced. Παλαίφατον, Poet. for παλαιφάτως, according to ancient story. From

old; advanced in life, aged, Παλαίφατος, ου, δ, ή, celebrated

in former times; long since predicted, Soph. Trach. 820: Æschyl. S. Theb. 784; ancient, Id. 527; the name of a peripatetic philosopher, Palæphatus. Fr. πάλαι and φάτος.

Παλαίχθων, ονος, ό, ή, aboriginal, indigenous; that has possessed the land immemorially, said of Mars, Æschyl. S. Theb. 100.

 $\Pi_{\alpha\lambda\alpha'\omega}$, f. $\alpha'_{i\sigma\omega}$, to wrestle, to have a conflict with; 1. a. ἐπάλαισα, 1. a. pas. ἐπαλαίσθην, Eurip. Electr. 686. Fr. πάλη. Παλαίωμα, ἄτος, τό, and

Παλαίωσις, εως, ή, a making old; a growing old, LXX. Fr. παλαιός.

Παλάμαις, dat. pl. of παλάμη. Παλαμάομαι, ωμαι, f. ήσομαι, to handle; to perform with the hands; to make, construct, contrive; to invent, plan; τί οὖν πρὸς τἄλφιτ' ἐπαλᾶμήσατο; what then did he contrive for a meal? Aristoph. Nub. 177.

ΠΑΛΑ'ΜΗ, ης, ή, and Dor. παλάμα, the palm of the hand, the hand; metaphor. art, contrivance, device; πλέκειν παλάμας, Aristoph. Vesp. 656; a stratagem; ὧ παλάμαι θνητῶν, O the toils of mortals! Soph. Phil. 177. Fr. πάλλω.

Παλαμήδης, ου, ό, a Grecian, Palamēdes.

Παλαμναίος, ου, ό, ή, one who has committed murder with his own hands, a murderer, Soph. Trach. 1197; Æschyl. Eum. 426; an avenger of murder or other guilt, Xen. Cyr. viii, 7; Plat. Locr. 105; μη παλαμναῖor λάξω, lest I contract the guilt of murder, Eurip. Iph. T. 1219. Fr. παλάμη.

Παλαξέμεν, Ion. or Æol. for παλάξειν, 1. f. inf. of παλάσσω. Παλάσιον, τό, ε. ας παλάθη.

Παλάσσετο, 3. sing. impf. pas.

Παλάσσω, f. άξω, to jumble, Hom.; to throw filth upon, to sprinkle with, to pollute, defile, contaminate; to stain; to bruise; l. a. ἐπάλαξα· mid. to stain one's self or what is one's own, Il. xi, 169; pas. to be stained, polluted, Id. v, 100; to shake the dice, to cast lots, the pf. pas. used in this sense, σεπάλαγμαι, Id. vii, 171; πεπάλαχθε, 2. pl. pf. pas. imperat., πεπάλακτο, 3. sing. plupf. p. Th. πάλλω. Πάλοχή, ης, ή, any thing decided by lot; a lot. Same Th. Πάλευμα, ατος, τό, an allurement, a trick. From

ΠΑΛΕΥ'Ω, f. εύσω, to draw into a net, to entice, seduce, deceive, decoy, Aristoph. Av. 1083.

ΠΑ΄ΛΗ, ns, h, wrestling, struggling, combat, Thucyd. i, 6; also, fine flour, fine ashes.

 $\Pi \alpha \lambda n$, \dot{n} , the finest meal or flour; hence, παιπάλη.

Πάλημα, άτος, τό, a fine powder, Nicandr. Alc. 564. Th. πάλη. Πάλι, for πάλιν, adv. again.

Παλία, ας, ή, the day after marriage, a feast on the day after a wedding.

Παλίβλαστος, ου, δ, h, budding forth anew, an autumnal shoot, Theophr. Fr. βλαστάνω.

Παλιγγενεσία, ας, ή, a second birth, a renovation, as of nature, in the spring of the year; a restoration to life; restoration, generally, as to one's rank, fortune, etc.; regeneration, Antonin. xi, 1; N. T., Matt. xix, 28. Fr. πάλιν and γένεσις.

Παλίγγλωσσος, ου, ό, ή, using a different language, giving different information from what had been previously reported, Pind. Nem. 188. Fr. πάλιν and γλώσσα.

Παλιγκαπηλεύω, f. εύσω, to sell by retail, Demosth.

Παλιγκάπηλος, ου, δ, a retailer, Demosth.; a huckster. κάπηλος.

Παλίγκεαιστος, ου, δ, ή, very swift. Fr. πάλιν and κραιπνός. Παλίγκοτος, ου, ό, ή, renewing his enmity towards another, rancorous, malignant, Æschyl. Ag. 837; irascible, vindictive; a bitter enemy, Id. Suppl. 371. Fr. xóros.

Πάλιγκότως, adv. revengefully, vindictively. Fr. preced.

 Π αλιλλογέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to say the same thing over again, to use repetition, to repeat, Herodt. i, 118, and also, according to some, in i, 90, where the common reading is ἐπανηλόγησε. παλίλλογος.

Πάλιλλογία, ας, ή, repetition of words; recantation; also, contradiction or inconsistency in discourse, Theophr. Char. 1. See also Thonn.

Παλίλλογος, ου, δ, ή, counted or gathered the second time, again collected.

 Π $\tilde{\alpha}$ λ $\tilde{\lambda}$ $\tilde{\lambda}$ $\tilde{\nu}$ τ 05, ou, $\tilde{\delta}$, \tilde{n} , loosened again. Fr. λύω.

Παλίμβάμος, ου, δ, ή, Dor. for | Πάλιμπευμνηδόν, adv. stern fore-989 Ε 4*

παλίμεημος, retrograde; reciprocal, alternating; άδὸς σαλίμεαμος, a way leading backwards and forwards, Pind. Pyth. x, 33: it is applied also to the motion backward and forward of the hands and of the shuttle in weaving. Fr. πάλιν and βαίνω.

Παλιμελαστής, έος, δ, ή, budding or springing anew, growing again, Eurip. Herc. F. 1265. Fr. βλαστέω.

Πάλιμβολία, ας, ή, change of mind, fickleness. From

Παλίμεολος, ου, ό, ή, thrown backwards and forwards, changeable, inconstant; knavish, Plat. Legg. iv, 705, A. Fr. βάλλω. Παλιμμηκής, έος, ό, ή, as long again, long protracted, Æschyl. Ag. 189. Fr. unxos.

Παλίμσαις, σαιδος, ό, ή, one who is in his second childhood. Fr. πάλιν and παῖς.

Πάλιμπετές, adv. falling back, backward. From

Παλιμπετής, έος, ό, ή, falling back, retrograde, Il. xvi, 395. Fr. πάλιν and πίπτω.

Παλίμπηγος, ου, δ, ή, joined again, united anew. Fr. πή-איטעני.

Παλίμπλαγκτος, ου, ό, ή, turning back, backwards; retrograde, Æschyl. Prom. 840; wandering up and down. Fr. πάλιν and πλάζομαι.

Πάλιμπλαγχθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of

Παλιμπλάζομαι, f. πλάγξομαι, to wander back; to retrace one's steps. Fr. πλάζω.

Παλιμπλανής, έος, wandering to and fro. Fr. πάλιν and πλάνη. Πάλιμπλεκής, έος, δ, ή, twisted or plaited backwards. πλέκω.

Παλίμπλυτος, ου, δ, ή, washed anew, Dioscor. Fr. πλύνω.

Παλίμπλωτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, sailing back, Lycophr. 1431. Fr. πλώω.

Παλίμποινα, ων, τά, a recompense, retribution, Æschyl. Choëph. 782. Fr. жылы.

Πάλίμποινος, η, ον, requiting, revenging; τὸ παλίμποινον, requital, retribution. Fr. πάλιν and mouvn.

Παλίμπους, οδος, δ, ή, retrograde, Lycophr. 126.

Παλιμπροδοσία, ας, ή, double treachery, a deceiving both parties. Fr. προδίδωμι.

Παλιμπροδότης, ου, δ, a double traitor. Same Th.

most. Fr. πάλιν and πρύμνη. Παλίμφημος, ου, ό, ή, slanderous, contradictory, Eurip. Ion. 1096. Fr. Onun.

Παλίμφοων, ovos, δ, ή, that has changed his mind, Lycophr. 1349. Fr. Penr.

Παλιμφυής, έος, growing again, revived. Fr. πάλιν and φύω. Παλίμψηστος, ου, ό, ή, that has been scraped again; parchment, the writing of which is effaced for other writing; we now use the term palimpsest. Fr. ψάω. ΠΑ'ΛΙΝ, adv. back, back from, again, anew; on the other hand, on the contrary, in an opposite sense; πάλιν αὖθις, a second

Παλινάγρετος, ου, ό, ή, a second time, again, taken again, taken back, revocable, Il. i. 526. Fr. πάλιν and άγείω.

time, again.

Πάλιναίζετος, ου, ό, ή, chosen again, reëlected; rebuilt; overturned, Plat. Tim. 82, E. Fr. πάλιν and αἰρέομαι.

Παλίναυξής, έος, growing again. Fr. πάλιν and αύζω.

Παλιναυτόμολος, ου, δ, ή, deserting back again. Fr. αὐτομολίω. Παλινδικία, ας, ή, the bringing of a second action in law. Fr. dixn.

Παλινδίνητος, ου, ό, ή, whirling to and fro, eddying. Fr. πάλιν and δίνέω.

Παλινδρομέω, ω, f. ήσω, to run back; to revert, 2. pf. δίδουμα. Fr. τείχω.

Παλινδεομία, ας, ή, a going backwards. Fr. πάλιν and δεόμος. Παλίνδρομος, ου, ό, ή, running

back, returning. Same Th. Πάλινόςμενος, η, ον, hastening or turning back. Fr. πάλιν and ögμενος, part. a. mid. of ögvuμι.

Παλίνοςος, ό, 'n, Aristoph. Acharn. 1178; s. ας παλίνορσος.

Παλίνοςσος, ου, ό, ή, recoiling with violence, starting back, springing back, Il. iii, 33. Fr. πάλιν and ὄεω, Æol. ὄεσω.

Παλίτοςτος, ου, ό, ή, rising up again, Æschyl. Ag. 149.

Παλίνσκιος, shady, shaded, Theophr. C. Pl. v, 9, 11.

Παλινστομέω, ω, f. ήσω, s. as παλιλλογίω, to speak again, Æschyl. S. Theb. 240; to renew lamentation, to whine again. Fr. στόμα.

Παλίνστριπτος, ου, δ, h, turned or bent back; turning back. Fr. στείφω.

Παλίντιτος, ου, δ, ή, repaid or | Παλίββοπος, ου, δ, ή, inclining or

repunished; avenged or punished after a time, revenged, Odys. i, 379. Fr. τίω.

Παλίντονος, ου, ό, ή, bent or stretched back, bending backward, reflexed, elastic, bent, Hom.; παλίντονα τόξα, a bent bow, Soph. Trach. 509. Fr. σείνω.

Παλιντράπελος, ου, ό, ή, turned back or in an opposite direction; s. as παλίντροπος, Pind. τεέπω.

Παλιντεϊδής, έος, δ, ή, a thoroughpaced villain, a complete rogue, Soph. Phil. 446.

Παλίντριψ, τρίδος, δ, ή, rubbed or worn again. Fr. τείδω. Παλιντροπάομαι, ωμαι, to turn one's self back, to return. Fr. τεέπω.

Παλίντροπος, ου, δ, ή, turned back; back again, Soph. Phil. 1202; turning back, averted, Æschyl. Aj. 753. Fr. τείπω. Παλιντυπής, έος, ό, ή, beaten back, Ap. Rhod. Fr. τύπτω. Παλιντυχής, έος, ό, ή, suffering a reverse of fortune. Fr. τύχη. Π αλινφδέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to sing an ode in opposition to a former; to recant, retract, change one's opinion. Fr. ώδή.

Παλινωδία, ας, ή, a recantation, disavowal, retraction of what one has said or written. Fr. ώδή.

Παλίνωρος, ου, δ, ή, returning again at the same seasons. Fr. చులడు.

Πάλιον, τό, Dor. for Πήλιον. Παλίουρος, ου, n, a species of thorn, rhamnus paliurus, Theocr. Idyl. xxiv, 87; Christ's thorn.

Πάλιουροφόρος, ου, ό, ή θριναξ παλιουροφόρος, a shovel with a handle of the paliurus. παλίουρος and φέρω.

Παλιρροέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to flow backwards and forwards; metaphor. to be unsettled. Fr. δίω. Παλιββόθιος, ου, δ, ή, having refluent waves, flowing backward and forward; recoiling; zvuz παλιβρόθιον, the refluent wave. Fr. polos.

Παλίρροθος, ου, δ, ή, beaten by the ebbing waves, Æschyl.

Παλίρροια, ας, ή, the ebb and flow of the tides. Fr. piw. Παλίρροιος, οίη, οιον, Epic for

Παλίρροος, contract. ρους, gen. ρόου, contract. ρου, ό, ή, that flows back, refluent, Eurip. Iph. T. 1398; constantly agitated, fickle, inconstant. Fr. ρίω.

sinking back, Eurip. Electr. 492. Fr. pira.

Παλίσκιος, ου, ό, ή, shadowed over, gloomy, dusky. Fr. 76. λιν and σκιά.

Παλισσϋτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to rush back; and

Παλίσσυτος, ου, ό, ή, springing or bounding back; hastening back, Soph. Œd. T. 193; also simply going back or returning. Fr. σεύω.

Παλίωξις, for παλιδίωξις, εως, ή, repulsing anew or in turn, a sally back, Il. xii, 71; a retreat, Id. xv, 601. Fr. διώχω. Πάλλα, ns, n, a ball, s. as σφαίρα. Hence perhaps the English word BALL.

Πάλλαγμα, ατος, τό, concubinage.

Παλλάδ', for Παλλάδα, acc. sing. of Παλλάς.

Παλλάδιον, ου, τό, the Palladium or sacred statue of Pallas, Herodt. iv, 189; also, the gilded image of the goddess Minerva, placed on the prow of the Athenian ships of war, Παλλαδίων χρυσουμένων, Aristoph. Acharn. 547. Fr. Παλλάς.

Παλλάδιος, ία, ιον, of, belonging, or sacred to Pallas. Fr. Παλλάς.

Παλλάθη, ε. αε παλάθη.

Παλλακεύομαι, with a dat., to be a concubine; with an acc., to have a concubine. From

Παλλακή, ης, ή, a concubine, a mistress. Herodotus distinguishes between zougidin yurn, a lawful wife, and παλλακή, in i, 135. Τh. πάλλαξ.

Παλλακίοισι, dat. pl. Ion. of Παλλάκιον, ου, τό, a youth; dimin. of πάλλαξ.

Παλλακίς, ίδος, ή, ε. ας παλλακή, a maiden; a concubine.

ΠΑ'ΛΛΑΞ, ἄκος, ό, 'n, Xen. Anab. i, 10, 4; a youth, a young man, because able to brandish (παλλιίν) a spear. Непсе талланий.

Παλλάς, άδος, ή, Pallas, the tutelary goddess of Athens, who is also called Minerva; σαλλάδις, virgin priestesses, Strab. 17, 601.

Πάλλας, αντος, δ, Pallas, masc. proper name.

Πάλλε, Ion. for ἔπαλλε, 3. sing. impf. act., and

Πάλλιτ', for Ιπάλλιτο, 3. sing. impf. pas. Ion. of πάλλω.

Πάλλευκος, ου, ό, ή, entirely white, snow-white, Eurip. Med. 30. Fr. Asunos.

Παλλήνη, ης, ή, a proper name, Pallene.

Παλλόμενος, part. pres. pas. of ΠΑ'ΛΛΩ, f. παλω, to brandish, shake, wield, hurl, toss; to stir; to wave, χεεί πάλλων, Soph. Phil. 1110; Tñas, caressed him, Il. vi, 474; to shake the lots in a helmet, Id. iii, 316; to tremble with fear, Soph. Æd. T. 153; to quiver; 1. a. $i\pi_n$ λα, 2. a. part. πεπάλών, in Homer, with ava, mid. to shake the lots in an urn; hence, to cast lots; pas. to be shaken, agitated; παλλομένη κραδίην, agitated in heart, Il. xxii, 461; to palpitate, Id. xxii, 452; to tremble, δείματι παλλόμενοι, Herodt. vii, 140; Æschyl. Suppl. 562; pf. pas. πέπαλμαι. This verb is connected with βάλλω, with the Lat. pello, palpito, etc.

Πάλμα, ἄτος, τό, and παλμός, ov, i, the act of brandishing, shaking, etc.; the thing shaken or brandished. Fr. preced.

Παλματίας, ου, δ, an earthquake attended with a shaking.

Παλμός, οῦ, ὁ, palpitation, Galen. and Nicand. Al. 27.

Πάλμυς, υος, δ, ε. αε βασιλεύς, Lycophr. 691, epithet of Jupiter. Perhaps from πάλος.

Παλμώδης, εος, ό, ή, subject to palpitation or trembling; pulselike. Fr. παλμός and είδος.

Πάλος, ου, δ, a shaking, concussion; a shaking of dice, and hence, lot, hazard, Eurip. Ion. 419; λαγχάνειν πάλον, to obtain the lot, Æschyl. S. Theb. 358; also, πάλφ λαχών, Id. 55; Herodt. iv, 94. Fr. πάλ. λω.

Πάλτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of πάλλω, ἐπεπάλμην, σο, το, and Ion., both augments being dropped, πάλτο, Il. xv, 645. Buttmann, Irreg. Verbs, considers it a 2. a. mid. by syncop. for ἐπάλετο, with pas. signification; pf. pas. πίπαλμαι.

Παλτόν, οῦ, τό, a dart, javelin, because (πάλλεται) it is shaken or brandished, Xen.

Παλτός, ή, όν, thrown, hurled, launched; παλτῷ ρίπτει πυρί, Soph. Antig. 131; that may be thrown.

Παλύνας, part. 1. a. act. of παλύνω.

Παλυντή, Æol. πολυντή, ης, ή, meal dried by the fire, malt.

 $\Pi_{\alpha\lambda\bar{\nu}\nu\omega}$, f. $\bar{\nu}\nu\tilde{\omega}$, to sprinkle with flour; to sprinkle, Soph. Antig. 247; to whiten, Il. x, 7;

primarily used in reference to meal and flour sprinkled upon.

Πᾶμα, ἄτος, τό, a possession, property, goods; sometimes erroneously written πάμμα. See Valchenar, ad Ammon. 187.

Παμβασίλεια, ας, ή, queen of all, absolute queen; all-powerful, Aristoph. Nub. 1153; but with the accent on the penult., - \sia, absolute power or authority; and

Παμβασιλεύς, έως, δ, an absolute sovereign. Fr. πας and βασιλεύς.

Παμεδελυρός, ά, όν, utterly abominable. Fr. παν and βδελυρός. Παμβίας, ου, δ, Poet., all-subduing, all-powerful, Pind. man and Bia.

Παμβότανον τοῦ ἀγροῦ, the whole herbage of the field; the vegetable world, Job v, 52. Fr. βοτάνη.

Πάμβοτος, ου, i, i, feeding or nourishing all, Æschyl. Suppl.

Παμεωτις, ιδος, ή, all-nourishing, Soph. Phil. 392.

Πάμμα. See πᾶμα.

Παμμάταιος, ου, δ, ή, utterly fruitless, Æschyl. Ag. 377.

 $\Pi \acute{a} \mu \mu \breve{a} \chi o_5$, ov, \acute{o} , \acute{n} , fighting everywhere, Æschyl. Ag. 163; all-assailing, victorious.

Παμμέγας, μεγάλη, μεγά, very great. Fr. mas and miyas.

Παμμεγέθης, εος, δ, ή, very great, huge, indisputably great, immense. Fr. μέγεθος.

Παμμέλας, αινα, αν, all black, wholly black. Fr. μίλας.

 $\Pi \alpha \mu \mu \dot{n} \times n_5$, sos, \dot{o} , \dot{n} , immensely long, Soph. Œd. C. 1605. Fr. μñκος.

 Π αμμήτειςα, ας, ή, mother of all. Παμμητις, ιδος, ό, ή, all-knowing, all-planning. Fr. mas and untis. Παμμήτως, ορος, ή, mother of all, universal parent, Æschyl. Fr. μήτης.

Πάμμηνος, ου, δ, ή, enduring every month in the year, Soph. Electr. 842. Fr. μήν.

Παμμήστως, ορος, contriving all things, Lycophr. Fr. μήστως. Παμμίαρος. See παμμυσαρός. Παμμιγής, έος, δ, ή, mixed, composed of all sorts of substances, Æschyl. Pers. 261. Fr. µí-ואטעע.

Πάμμικτος, ου, δ, ή, s. as παμμιγής.

Πάμμοςος, ου, δ, ή, altogether wretched, Soph. Œd. C. 150. Fr. μόρος.

Παμμυῖα, ας, ή, every kind of

flies, Exod. viii, 21, in the version of Aquila; Ps. lxxviii, 47. Fr. μυῖα.

Παμμυσαρός, ά, όν, altogether abominable, very detestable, Aristoph. Lys. 968. Fr. uvσαρός.

Παμπαιδί, adv. with all one's children. Fr. mais.

Παμπάλαιος, ου, δ, ή, very ancient, Plat. Fr. wadaios.

Πάμπαν, adv. wholly, entirely, altogether, quite; πãν, πãν, for παντῶς · οὐα ἔτι πάμπαν, not at all, Odys. xiv, 149.

Παμπειθής, έος, ό, ή, all-persuasive, Pind. Pyth. iv, 327; insinuating, convincing. Fr. aciθω.

Παμπήδην, Poet. adv. thoroughly, wholly, quite, entirely, Æschyl. Pers. 735. Fr. πάομαι.

Παμπησία, ας, ή, universal possession, Æschyl. S. Theb. 799; abundance. Fr. πάομαι.

Πάμπλειστος, η, ov, superl. of πάμπολυς.

 $\Pi_{\alpha\mu\pi\lambda\eta\theta\epsilon i}$, adv. by the whole multitude, in one body. From $\Pi_{\alpha\mu\pi\lambda\eta\theta'is}$, neut., used adverbially, innumerable, numberless. Fr. πληθος.

Παμπληθής, έος, δ, ή, very numerous, crowded together, as many as possible. Fr. $\pi\lambda\tilde{\eta}\theta\sigma_{\delta}$. $\Pi \dot{\alpha}\mu\pi\lambda\eta\kappa\tau\sigma_{\delta}$, σ_{δ} , $\dot{\sigma}$, in which all kinds of blows have been struck; struck in every way, Soph. Trach. 504. Fr. πλήσσω. Παμπλούσιος, ου, ό, ή, very rich. Fr. πλούσιος.

Παμποίκτλος, ου, δ, ή, all-variegated; painted with various colors; of every kind of color, party-colored, Eurip. Hel. 1358. Fr. ποικίλος.

Πάμπολις, εως, δ, ή, the whole,universal, Soph. Antig. 610, where some read πάμπολυς.

Πάμπολλα, pl. n. g., and

Πάμπολλοι, pl. m. g. παμπόλλων, gen. pl. from πάμπολυς.

Πάμπολυ, adv. very much; τὰ πάμπολυ ἀπέχοντα, things far distant, Xen. Cyr. viii, 6, 9.

Πάμπολυς, παμπόλλη, πάμπολυ, gen. παμπόλλου, etc., very many; a great many; very numerous; of wide extent, Plat. Soph. 263, B. Fr. πολύς.

Παμπόνηςος, ου, δ, ή, very wicked or bad, very depraved, very evil. Fr. movneós.

Παμπόςφυζος, ου, δ, ή, wholly purple, Pind. Fr. πος φύςα. Παμπότνια, ας, ή, all-venerable. Fr. πας and πότνια.

Πάμπεεπος, ου, δ, ή, most august, venerable, excellent. Fr. πεί-

Πάμπρεπτος, ου, δ, ή, very conspicuous, Æschyl. Ag. 117; very dignified. Same Th.

Παμπεόσθη, Æschyl. Ag. 714; a fulse reading.

Πάμπρωτος, ου, δ, ή, first of all. Fr. πρώτος.

Παμφάγος, ου, δ, ἡ, all-devouring, Eurip. Med. Fr. φάγω. Παμφάής, ἱος, δ, ἡ, all-bright, all-illuminating, Eurip. Med. 1246; blazing, Soph. Phil. 718; quite clear, transparent, Æschyl. Pers. 604.

Παμφαίνησι, 3. sing. pres. subj. act. Ion. of

Παμφαίνω, οτ παμφανάω, ω, impf. πάμφαινον, Il. xi, 30; to be all-resplendent; to shine in every part or all over; to shine conspicuous; to be resplendent, Il. v, 6; see also Id. vi, 473; παμφανώντα, for παμφανώντα, part. pres. act., as alsο παμφανώνσαν, for παμφανώσαν, acc. sing. part. pres. f. g. Fr. φχίνω.

Παμφανάω, f. ανω, pf. πέφαγκα, 2. a. ἔφανον. See preced.

Παμφανόωντα, and παμφανόωσαν. See παμφαίνω.

Παμφάνόων, gen. ωντος, fem. παμφάνόωσα, Epic part. of παμφαίνω, as if from παμφάνάω.

Παμφάεμἄκος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, acquainted with every kind of poison or of drugs, Pind. Pyth. iv, 415; skilled in preparing poison, or in sorcery. Fr. φάεμακου.

Παμφεγγής, έος, ό, ή, s. as παμφαής, very bright, very splendid, Soph. Electr. 105. Fr. φέγγος.

Πάμφθαρτος, ου, δ, ħ, all-destroying, Æschyl. Choëph. 294;wholly destroyed. <math>Fr. φθείρω.Πάμφῖλος, ου, δ, ħ, beloved byall. <math>Fr. φίλος.

Πάμφλικτος, ου, δ, ħ, flaming with great violence or all around, Soph. Electr. 1128;
 Antig. 993. Fr. φλίγω.

Hάν Σος βος, ου, ό, ή, also η, ου, all-feeding. Fr. πας and φος βή. Πάν φος ος, ου, ό, ή, producing all things. Eschyl. Pers. 610; producing every kind of fruit, Plat. Leag. iv, 704, C; bearing off all things; very fertile, Herrott. vii, 8 superl., most productive. Xen. Mem. ii, 4. Fr. φίς ω.

Παμφοεώτατος, superl. of preced.

Παμφολία, ας, 'n, the name of a country, Pamphylia; a community collected from mixed nations. From

Πάμφῦλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, composed of various tribes or races, Aristoph. Av. 1063. Fr. φῦλου.

Πάμφυετος, ου, δ, 'n, composed of many things mixed together, Longin. Fr. φύεω.

Πάμφωνος, ου, δ, ἡ, of all kinds of sounds; full-toned, epithet of flutes, Pind. Pyth. iii, 29. Fr. φωνή.

 $\Pi_{\alpha\mu}\psi_{\eta}\varphi_{i}$, adv. with all the votes, unanimously. Fr. $\psi_{\eta}\varphi_{\sigma}$ ς. $\Pi_{\alpha\mu}\psi_{\overline{\nu}\chi_{\sigma}}$ ς, ου, δ , δ , entirely alive; according to others, ruling over all souls; immortal, Soph. Electr. 831. Fr. $\psi_{\nu}\chi_{\eta}$.

ΠΑ'N, Πανός, δ, Pan, the god of shepherds; but

 $\prod \tilde{\alpha}$ v, n. g. of $\pi \tilde{\alpha}$ s.

Πάναζεος, ου, δ, ħ, quite or very soft. Fr. $\pi \tilde{\alpha}_s$ and $\tilde{\alpha}_s \tilde{\zeta}_s$.

Πᾶνάγᾶθος, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, very good, quite good. Fr. $\dot{\alpha}$ γαθός.

Παναγής, έος, δ, ή, entirely holy or sacred, pure. Fr. άγος.

Πἄναγρεύς, έως, έ, one who catches every thing. Fr. $π\tilde{a}_5$ and $\mathring{a}_{\gamma\rho}$ ίω.

Πανάγριος, ου, ο, ή, quite ferocious, savage. Fr. πãς and ἄγριος.

Πάναγεον, ου, τό, a net, because it takes all. Fr. ἄγεα.

Πάναγεος, ου, δ, ἡ, catching or encompassing all. Fr. πᾶς and ἄγεα.

Πᾶνάγουπνος, ου, δ, ή, quite sleepless, wakeful, watchful. Fr. τᾶς and ἄγουπνος.

Πανάγυρις, Dor. for πανήγυρις. Πανάθήναια, ων, τά, the Panathenéan festival at Athens, at which all the nation attended, Aristoph. Nub. 386; τὰ μεγάλα ἄγειν, Id. Pac. 418. Fr. 'Αθηναῖος.

Πἄνᾶθλιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, altogether wretched, most miserable, Soph. Phil. 1015; Œd. C. 1112. Fr. ἄθλιος.

Παναιγλήεις, εσσα, εν, all-shining, radiant. Fr. $\pi \tilde{\alpha} \varepsilon$ and $\alpha \tilde{n} \gamma \lambda \eta$. $II \acute{\alpha} v \alpha \iota \theta \sigma \varepsilon$, σv , δ , $\dot{\eta}$, all-bright, splendid, glittering; refulgent, II. xiv, 372. Fr. $\alpha \tilde{n} \theta \omega$.

Παναίολος, ου, δ, ή, extremely various; embroidered with various colors; ζωστῆρα παναίολον, the sash of various colors, Id. xi, 236; also, very artful, cunning. Fr. αἴολος.

Πάναισχερς, ου, ό, ή, utterly ugly or shameful; superl. παναίσχι-

στος. Fr. πας and αἰσχεός: Παναίτιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, the cause or author of all, Æschyl. Ag. 1465; Eum. 191. Fr. αἴτιος.

Πανᾶκεια, ας, 'n, a remedy for every disorder; a panacéa, or universal remedy; also the name of a daughter of Æsculapius, Panacēa; an herb, so called because it cures all disorders. Fr. ἀκίσμαι.

Πάνακες, εος, τό, an herb, all-heal. Πανὰκης, εος, ὁ, ἡ, curing all disorders, all-healing. Same Th. Πἄνὰλάστως, οςος, ὁ, an all-avenging genius; an evil spirit. Fr. πᾶς and ἀλάστως.

Παναληθής, έος, δ, ή, altogether true, quite true; never failing to accomplish, an epithet of Erinnys, Æschyl. S. Theb. 704. Fr. ἀληθής.

Παναλχής, έος, δ, ή, possessing very great strength; omnipotent, Æschyl. S. Theb. 150. Fr. ἀλχή.

Πανάλωτος, ου, δ, ή, taking or capturing all, Æschyl. Ag. 352. Fr. ἀλίσκομαι.

Πανάμερος, Dor. for πανήμερος. Παναμέριος, ου, ό, ή, the whole day or time, Eurip. Hipp. 371. Fr. ἡμέρα.

Πἄνάμμοςος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, without all share in; hence, all-luckless. Fr. πᾶς and ἄμμοςος.

Πἄνάμωμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, quite blameless, wholly free from reproach. Fr. μῶμος.

Πάναζ Χειρώνιον, laserpitium latifolium, Theophr. H. Pl. 9, 12, all-heal.

Πἄνἄοίδιμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, sung by all. Fr. πᾶς and ἀοίδιμος.

Πανάπαλος, ου, δ, ή, very tender, extremely delicate. Fr. άπα-

Πανάπαστος, without tasting, Nicand. Al. 605. Fr. πάω. Πἄνᾶπενθής, έος, wholly without grief, sorrowless. Fr. πᾶς, ἀνά, and πένθος.

Παναπήμων, ονος, δ, ή, entirely harmless. Fr. απήμων.

Παναπηρής, έος, δ, ή, entirely free from injury, Callim. vi, 126. Πανάποτμος, ου, δ, ή, most wretched. Fr. πᾶς and ἄποτμος. Πανάπυστος, δ, ή, altogether unheard of; also, that has not heard all. Fr. πυνθάνομαι.

Πανάργυρος, ου, ό, ή, wholly silver, of solid silver, Odys. ix, 203. Fr. ἄργυρος.

Πανάριστος, η, ον, the very best. Fr. σᾶς and ἄριστος.
Πάναρκέτας, all-sufficing, all-

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powerful, dub. fem. gen. of Πανάρκετος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, all-sufficient; all-powerful, Æschyl. Choëph. 67; a corrupt reading. Fr. ἀρχίω.

Παναρμόνιος, ου, δ, ħ, altogether harmonious, adapted to every musical mode, Plat. Polit. iii, 399, C. Fr. άρμονία.

Πάναςχος, ου, δ, a sovereign ruler; all-powerful, Soph. Œd. C. 1295. Fr. πᾶς and ἄςχω.

Πανατρεκής, έος, δ, ή, entirely true, Ap. Rhod. iv, 1382. Fr. πᾶς and ἀτρεκής.

Παναυγής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, very bright or luminous, all-splendid. Fr. αὐγή.

Παναφῆλιζ, ϊκος, δ, ἡ, one who has no coevals or companions of his own age; that has survived all his contemporaries, Il. xxii, 490. Fr. ἀφῆλιζ.

Πἄνάφθῖτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, all-imperishable. Fr. πᾶς and ἄφθιτος.

Πάνάφυκτος, ου, δ, ἡ, all-inevitable. Fr. πᾶς and ἄφυκτος.
Πᾶνάφυλλος, ου, δ, ἡ, all-leafless

Πἄνάφυλλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, all-leafless. Fr. πᾶς, ἀνά, and φύλλον.

Παναχαιοί, ων, οί, all the Achaians or Greeks.

Πάνάχραντος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, all-unstained, spotless. Fr. $\pi\tilde{\alpha}_{5}$ and $\tilde{\alpha}_{-}$ χραντος.

Παναώριος, ου, δ, ħ, entirely out of season, untimely; premature, Π. xxiv, 540. Fr. πᾶς and ἀωριος, s. as ἄωρος.

Πανδαισία, ας, Ιοπ. ίη, ης, ἡ, a splendid banquet; a complete feast, Herodt. v, 20; Aristoph. Pac. 565. Fr. πᾶς and δαίς. Πανδακίτης, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that bites every one, quarrelsome. Fr. δάκνω.

Πανδάκεῦτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, full of tears, lamenting deeply; lamentable, deplorable, Æschyl. S. Theb. 636. Fr. $\pi\tilde{a}_{5}$ and δάκευ.

Πανδαμάτως, οξος, δ, all-subduing, irresistible, Soph. Phil. 1453. Fr. πᾶς and δαμάω. Πανδαμεί, Dor. for πανδημεί.

Πάνδάςος, ου, ό, a man's name, Pandărus.

Πανδεινος, ου, δ, all-fearful, all-terrible; very grave, severe; πάνδεινον πρᾶγμα, a very dreadful action, Demosth. 1267, 17; very subtle or cunning, Plat. Phil. 290, B; quite clever at any thing. Fr. πᾶς and δεινός. Πανδεκτης, ου, δ, (containing all,) a book containing all that relates to a subject; also, in later times, the Pandects of the Ro-

man Law, drawn up by order of the Emperor Justinian. Fr. δέχομαι.

Πανδελέτειος, ου, δ, 'n, dishonest, knavish, deceitful. From Pandeletus, a famous deceiver, Aristoph. Nub. 921.

Πανδερχέτης, ου, δ, all-seeing, Eurip. Electr. 1186. Fr. πας and δέρχομαι.

 $\Pi_{\alpha \nu \delta_{\varepsilon} \chi \dot{n}_{\varepsilon}}$, έος, δ, \dot{n} , receiving every thing, *Plat. Tim.* 51, A. Fr. $\pi \tilde{\alpha} \nu$ and $\delta_{\varepsilon} \chi_{\varepsilon} \nu_{\alpha \varepsilon}$.

Πανδημεί, adv., and

I Ιανδημί, adv. in a full assembly of the people, by unanimous consent of the people; in a body, Aschin. c. Ctes.; Thucyd. i, 73; in a mass; with all their forces, Xen. Hel. ii, 2, 4. Fr. πάνδημος.

Πανδημία, ας, ή, the whole people, Eschyl. Suppl. 602. Same Th.

Πανδήμιος, ου, δ, ή, popular, public, Odys xviii, 1. Fr. $\pi \tilde{\alpha}_{\varsigma}$ and $\delta \tilde{\eta} \mu_{0\varsigma}$.

Πάνδημος, ου, δ, ή, relating to the whole people, general, universal, common, vulgar. Same Th. Πάνδια, ων, τά, (ἱερά understood,) a festival of the Athenians in honor of Jupiter. Fr. πᾶς and Δός.

Πάνδικος, ου, δ, ή, most just, very just, Æschyl. S. Theb. 155. Fr. δίκη.

Πανδίχως, adv. very properly, very justly, Soph. Trach. 608. Same Th.

Πανδιονίς, ίδος, 'n, fem. patronym., daughter of Pandion, i. e. the swallow; one of the Athenian tribes, φυλή understood.

Πανδοκεία, the business of an inn-keeper; and

Πανδοκεΐον. See πανδοχείον. Πανδοκεύς. See πανδοχεύς.

Πάνδόκευσις, εως, ή, s. as πανδοκεία.

Πανδοκεύτρια, ας, ή, a female inn-keeper, a hostess. Fr. πανδοκεύω.

Πανδοκεύτειος, ια, ιον, all-receiving, voracious, Aristoph. Vesp. 35. Fr. πανδοκεύω.

Πανδοκέω, ω, f. ήσω, and

Πανδοκεύω, f. εύσω, to undertake the whole labor, Æschyl. S. Theb. 18; to entertain or receive as guests, Herodt. iv, 95; to keep an inn. Fr. πανδοκεύς, for πανδοχεύς.

Πάνδοπος, or πανδόπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, Poet., that receives all or every body; a universal receptacle; Charon's boat is called by Æschyl., S. Theb. 858, πάνδοκος an inn-keeper, Pind. Nem. i, 13. Fr. πᾶς and δίχομαι.

Πανδοξία, ας, ή, universal fame. Fr. π ας and δόξα.

Πάνδοξος, ου, δ, π, all-famous. $Fr. \pi \tilde{\alpha} s$ and δόξα.

ΠΑΝΔΟΥ PA, ας, ή, or πανδουρίς, ϊδος, ή, a musical instrument with three strings. Hence in old Engl. A BANDORE.

Πανδοχεῖον, ου, τό, an inn, tavern, place of public resort; a caravansary, in the East, Theophr. de Lap. 95, and Strabo, p. 867. Fr. πᾶς and δίχομαι whence δοχεῖον, a receptacle; but the better reading is πανδοκεῖον.

Πανδοχεύς, έος, ό, an inn-keeper.

The better reading is πανδοπεύς,

Plat. Legg. xi, 918, B.

Πάνδυςτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, for πανόδυςτος, full of lamentation, mournful, querulous, Soph. Electr. 1066. Fr. πᾶς and ὁδύςομαι. Πανδύσία, ας, ἡ, the total setting of a star. Fr. πᾶς and δύω.

Πανδώςα, ας, 'n, the name of a female, Pandora; ulso an epithet of the earth, which produces all kinds of fruits. Fr. δώςον.

Πάνδωρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, giver of all. Fr. πας and δωρον.

Πανδώτειρα, ης, η, that bestows all things, an epithet of the earth; fem. of

Πανδώτης, ηρος, δ, giver of all. Πανδώτης, s. as preced.

Πανεθνεί, or πανεθνί, adv. together with the whole nation. Fr. ἔθνος.

Πανεῖα, ων, τά, (δείματα,) panic terrors; (ίερά,) sacrifices to Pan; s. as the Latin Lupercalia. Fr. Πάν.

Πανείδατος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having every thing eatable. Fr. ταε and ε δαρ. Th. εδω, Quint. Smyr. i, 89. Πανελεύθερος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, wholly free. Fr. ελεύθερος.

Πανέλληνες, ων, οί, Dor. Πανέλλανες, all the Greeks. Fr. "Ελλην.

Πανελλήνεσσι, dat. pl. Ion. from preced.

Πάνεμος, ου, δ, a Corinthian month, corresponding to the Athenian month βοηδεομιών, Dem. de Coron.

Πἄνεπήςἄτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, all-lovely. Fr. πᾶς, ἐπί, and ἐςατός.

Πανεπίσκοπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that sees all things; epithet of the Deity, LXX. Fr. πᾶς and ἐπίσκοπος. Πανεπόπτης, ου, ὁ, ἡ, beholding all things, LXX. Fr. ὅπτομαι.

Πάνεπόρφνιος, quite in the dusk, quite dark. Fr. xãs, ixí, and őeφvn.

Havierians, ou, i, one who performs all, Æschyl. Ag. 1465. Fr. Leyov.

Havienmos, ou, o, n, wholly desert or barren. Fr. lenmos.

Πανέσπερος, ου, ό, ή, lasting the whole evening. Fr. mas and έσπέρα.

Πανέστιος, ου, ό, ή, that relates to or concerns a whole household or family. Fr. εστία.

Πανίσχατος, ου, δ, ή, the last of all, .1p. Rhod.

Πάνετες, see πανέτης.

Πάνετις, Poet. adv., the same with σᾶν ἔτος κατὰ σᾶν ἔτος, during the whole year.

 Π averns, sos, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, lasting the whole year, Pind. Pyth. i, 38. $Fr.\ \Hef{} au_{os}.$

 Π ανετήτ $\ddot{\nu}$ μος, ου, $\dot{\nu}$, $\dot{\nu}$, perfectly true, Orph. Arg. 532.

Πανευδαίμων, ονος, δ, ή, perfectly happy, completely prosperous. Fr. πας and εὐδαίμων.

Πανεύκηλος, ου, ό, ή, perfectly calm, Ap. Rhod. iii, 1195.

 $\Pi \acute{a} v \epsilon \phi \theta o s$, o v, δ , \dot{n} , completely cooked; refined, as a metal; πάνεφθος κασσίτερος, tin well purified or refined, Hes. Scut. Herc. 208. Fr. πãs and εψω.

Πανηγύρει, dat. sing. contract. of πανήγυρις.

Πανηγυζέω, ω, to celebrate, rejoice.

Πανηγυρίας, Herodt. vi, 111. See πανήγυρις.

 Π ἄνηγῦ είζω, f. ίσω, to go to hold a solemn assembly, Herodt. ii, 58 : to hold a general festive assembly; to celebrate a festival; to eulogize, or pronounce a eulogy; to speak in a full as-Fr. πανήγυρις. sembly.

Πανηγυείκός, ή, όν, belonging to a public meeting or festival; worthy of celebration, pompous, famous; splendid; joyful; panegyrical, encomiastic; and

Πάνηγυς κῶς, adv. encomiastically.

Πανήγυζες, εως, ή, and πανηγυeía, as, ή, a general assembly; a convocation, Thucyd. v, 50; an assembly for a religious or festive purpose; an assemblage, Æschyl. S. Theb. 206; a fair or market ; Surias 'Afnvaiwe ava. γόντων καὶ πανηγύριας, when the Athenians have holy rites and assemblies, Herodt. vi, 111; a festive meeting, Eurip. Herc. F. 1274; the public games, viz.

the Pythian, Nemean, Olym- i pian, and Isthmian, are called πανηγύρεις in the decree of the Byzantines in favor of the Athenians; see Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 103; Plat. Hipp. Min. 367, C; Legg. xii, 947, A. Fr. mas and ayveis. Πανηγυρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a public celebration. Fr. πανηγυείζω. $\Pi_{\alpha\nu\tilde{\eta}\mu\alpha\varrho}$, adv. all day.

Πανημερεύω, f. εύσω, to pass the whole day. Fr. πãs and nμί-

Πανημέριος, ου, δ, ή, continuing through the whole day.

Πανημερόν, or πανήμερον, adv., s. ας πανημας.

Πανήμερος, ου, δ, ή, daily, through the whole day, Æschyl. Prom. 1026. Fr. ημέρα.

Πανήγης, εος, δ, ή, agreeable to all, adapted to every thing. Fr.

Πάνθ', for πάντα.

 $\prod \acute{a} v \theta \epsilon_i \alpha$, αs , \acute{n} , a woman's name, Panthēa.

 $\Pi \acute{\alpha} \nu \theta \epsilon_{i} \sigma \nu$, $\sigma \upsilon$, $\sigma \acute{\sigma}$, a temple dedicated to all the gods, Pantheon. Fr. mas and Deós.

 Π ανθελκτής, ῆςος, δ, fem.

Πανθίλατειζα, ας, ή, a charmer, soother of all. Fr. mas and θέλγω.

Πανθηλής, έος, (a soil,) growing with all kinds of products, especially shooting with all sorts of trees. Fr. πã; and θάλλω. Πάνθης, ηςος, δ, a panther.

Πανθοίνη, ης, ή, a public feast of which all partake. Fr. John. ΙΙανθυμάδόν, adv. with all one's

heart or might, cheerfully, willingly; angrily, with violence, Odys. xviii, 33. Fr. Dupós.

Π άνθ \ddot{v} τος, ου, \dot{o} , \dot{n} , celebrated with every sacrifice, with every religious feeling, Soph. Aj. 698. Fr. Diw.

Πανϊκός, ή, όν, influenced by Pan; hence panic. Fr. Hav.

Πανίμερος, ου, δ, ή, all-lovely, alldesired. Fr. was and "useos. Πανίσδεται, Dor. for πηνίζεται, 3. sing. f. mid. of . πηνίζω.

Πανίσδομαι, Dor. for πηνίζομαι. Πανιώνια, τά, a festival celebrated by the united "Iwves of Asia, Herodt. i, 148. From

Πανιώνιον, ου, τό, the place where all the Ionians used to assemble to consult on public business, the Panionium, a temple built and named by the twelve cities of Ionia. From mas and "Iwv, the name of the person from whom the Ionians received their designation. "A spot near the promontory of Mycale, (about three stadia from the sea, according to Strabo,) where the "Iwvis assembled to celebrate the festival. and to arrange their political affairs, Herodt. i, 143, 144, 148, 170 ; vi, 70."

Πανλώβητος, ου, ό, ή, much injured, Lucian. Fr. λωβάομαι. Πάννυχα, and πάννυχον, neut. of πάννυχος, used adverbially, all night.

 $\Pi \alpha \nu \nu \tilde{\nu} \chi i \zeta \omega$, f. iow, to pass the whole night, Aristoph. Nub. 1065; to watch, study, or work by night; φλόξ παννυχίζει, the flame burns all night, Pind. Isthm. iv, 112. Fr. marroxis. Π avv $\dot{\nu}\chi$ ios, ia, iov, and π avv $\ddot{\nu}\chi$ os,

all night, lasting through the night, Æschyl. Pers. 374; Soph. Antig. 153. And

Παννύχίς, ίδος, ή, a feast continued through the night; xal Thy παννυχίδα θεασόμεθα, and we shall see the night festival, Plat. Polit. 328, A; Herodt. iv, 76; a watching or sitting up all night, Aristoph. Ran. 374. Fr. νύξ.

Πάννὔχος, ου, ό, ή, s. as παννύχιος as adv. in neut. pl. πάννυχα, the livelong night.

Πανόδυρτος, ου, δ, ή, much lamented; making great lamentations. Fr. δδύρομαι.

Πανοιζύς, ύος, δ, ή, wholly wretched, Æschyl. Choëph. 48. δίζύς.

 Π avoinnoía, as, \dot{n} , the whole community, Thucyd. iii, 57. Fr. olknois.

 $\Pi_{\alpha \nu o i \kappa i}$, or $\pi_{\alpha \nu o i \kappa s i}$, adv. with a whole house, entirely. oĩxos.

Πανοικία, as, Ion. in, ins, n, a whole family or household; and Πανοίκιος, ου, δ, ή, accompanied by a whole family. Fr. olnos. Πανοίμοι, O, utter woe! Fr. πãs and o"μοι, Æschyl.

Πανόλ Ειος, and στάνολ Εος, ου, δ, ή, perfectly happy. Fr. πã; and

Πανολεθεία, ας, ή, Thucyd. vii. 87. A rare form for πανωλιθεία, which see.

Πανόλιθεος, ου, o, n, entirely destructive, ruinous, fatal; a rare form for πανώλεθρος.

Πανομίλεί, adv. in troops or crowds, in a crowd, Æschyl. Suppl. 278. Fr. "μιλος.

Πανόμοιος, ου, δ, h, Epic for πανομοίτος, exactly like. Fr. πας and Spoiss.

Πανομφαίος, ου, δ, an epithet of Jupiter, Panomphæus, the source of oracles and omens, Il. viii, 250. Fr. πãs and ὁμφή.

Πανόπη, ης, ή, the name of a woman, Panope.

Πανοπλία, ας, Ion. in, ins, n, a suit of armor covering the whole body, complete armor, Æschin. c. Ctes. p. 47; panoply; used figuratively for a man in armor or a warrior, Anacr. 17; see Fisch. Not. Fr. οπλα.

Πανοπλίτης, ου, δ, a man in full armor, Tyrt.

Πάνοπλος, ου, δ, ή, completely armed, Æschyl. S. Theb. 59. Fr. %πλα.

Πανόπτης, ου, δ, all-seeing; πανόπτην κόκλον ήλίου, the allseeing orb of the sun, Æschyl. Prom. 91. Fr. оптонал.

Πανοπλότατος, η, ον, the very youngest, Ap. Rhod.

Πάνοςμος, ου, δ, ή, convenient for a landing-place for all kinds of vessels; a most convenient harbour. Fr. Temos.

Havos, ov, o, bread, a word of the Messapians; also, an 'epithet of Jupiter, Æschyl. Eum. 997; hence Lat. panis.

Πανός, οῦ, ὁ, for φανός, a light, lamp, or candle; a torch, Eurip. Ion. 194; Æschyl. Ag. 275. Fr. Qaiva.

Πανος, Faunus, for Πάν, Æol. Πανούργευμα, and πανούργημα, ἄτος, τό, cunning, craftiness, LXX., knavery, Soph. Electr. 1379; a piece of craft, ingenuity. From

Πανουργεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to be crafty, artful; to act craftily;

 Π ανουργέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to act artfully, or in a knavish, deceitful, crafty manner; ὅσια πανουργήσασα, Soph. Antig. 74; to perpetrate any wicked act. Fr. πανοῦργος.

Πανούργημα, ἄτος, τό, an artifice; knavery, villany. preced.

Πανουργία, ας, ή, craft, knavery, wickedness, Æschyl. S. Theb. 585; πανουργίαι, sad doings, Aristoph. Vesp. 942.

Πάνους γιππας χίδας, ου, ό, a captain of rascals. Fr. wavoueyos and Ίππαιχος.

Πανούργος, ου, ό, ή, capable of doing every thing, generally in a bad sense, Æschyl. Choëph. 378; cunning, artful, wily; villanous, Eurip. Alc. 782; τὸν

δὲ μὴ πανοῦργον, ἀπαίδευτον ἐνόμιζεν είναι, the person who was not a thorough knave, he considered to be a novice, Xen. Anab. ii, 5; ingenious, capable. Fr. πῶν and ἔργον.

Πανούργως, adv. craftily, artfully, ingeniously.

Πανούριος, ου, δ, ή, perfectly favorable, as a breeze. Fr. oveos. Πανόψιος, ου, ό, ή, visible to or seen by all, exposed to public observation. Fr. ö415.

 Π ανσάγία, ας, ή, full armor, Soph. Antig. 107. Fr. Tav and σάγος.

Πανσέληνος, ου, ό, the full moon, being at the full, Æschin. c. Ctes. p. 33; πανσέληνος ἐν μέσφ σάκει, the bright full moon in the middle of the shield, Æschyl. S. Theb. 371; πανσεληνοῖς, at the seasons of the full moon, Theophr. H. Pl. viii, 10, 2. Fr. σελήνη.

Πάνσεμνος, ου, δ, ή, very stately or dignified. Fr. 725 σεμνός.

Πάνσκοπος, ου, δ, ή, all-seeing, all-surveying. Fr. mas and σκοπέω.

Πάνσμικρος, ου, δ, ή, very small, Plat.

Πάνσοφος, ου, δ, h, all-wise, very wise or sensible; very cunning or artful, Plat. Fr. σοφός.

Πανσπερμία, ας, ή, a mixture of all sorts of seeds, Plat. Tim. 73, C. Fr. σπέρμα.

Πάνσπερμος, ου, ό, ή, composed of all sorts of seeds. Fr. πã; and σπέρμα.

Πανστράτί, adv. with the whole army; and

Πανστρατιᾶ, Ion., and πανστρατιῆ, the same, with the whole of their forces, Thucyd. ii, 31. Fr. στεατός.

Πανσυδεί, and πανσυδί, adv., also πανσυδίη, as if from πανσυδία, in all haste, with all one's might, with the greatest impetuosity, with the whole of an army, Thucyd. viii, 1. Fr. σύδην.

Πανσυδία, as, and in, ns, h, great haste. See preced.

Πανσύδίη, adv. in the greatest haste or speed, used like mavoinia, πανστεατία, as if dut. from a nom. Fr. πας, σεύω, and έσσυμαι. πανσυδία not in use.

Πάνσυςτος, ου, ό, ή, mixed or crowded together, Soph. Electr. 851. Γι. σύρω.

Πάντ', for πάντα, acc. sing. m. g. or pl. n. g. of mas.

Παντά, Dor. for πάντη, on all every art, the instrument of

sides, everywhere. Παντάκῆ, Ion. for πανταχῆ.

Παντάλας, αινα, αν, gen. ανος, utterly wretched, Æschyl. Pers. 629. Fr. τάλας.

Παντάπασι, or παντάπασιν, altogether, wholly, entirely; first of all, Xen. Fr. 725.

Παντάςχας, ου, ὁ, Dor. for παντάςχης, ruler of all. Fr. $π\tilde{α}$ ς and åexń.

Πανταρκής, έος, δ, ή, fit for every thing, all-sufficient, Æschyl. Pers. 844. Fr. agriw.

Πάνταςχος, ου, ό, universal ruler, Soph. Œd. C. Fr. ἄρχω.

Παντάχη, adv. in every way, everywhere, on every side, Thucyd. vii, 79.

Πανταχόθεν, adv. from all sides, from every part, Thucyd. iii, 32. Παντάχοι, and παντάχόσε, adv. in every direction, every way. $Fr. \pi \tilde{\alpha}_{s}$.

Πανταχόσε, adv. on every side, in every part, Thucyd. vii, 42. Παντάχοῦ, adv. everywhere, in all places; ἀεὶ καὶ πανταχοῦ, always and everywhere, Plat. Legg. ii, 667, A. Th. $\pi \tilde{\alpha}_5$.

 $\Pi \alpha \nu \tau \alpha \chi \tilde{\omega}_{5}$, adv. in every way, Plat. Parm. 143, C.

Παντέλεια, ας, ή, completeness, perfection. Fr. τέλος.

Παντελής, έος, δ, ή, finished, complete, perfect; accomplishing all things, Æschyl. S. Theb. 41; full, entire, accomplished; insiνου γ' οὖσα παντελὴς δάμας, Soph. Œd. T. 930; according to Ellendt, Lex. Soph., a lawful wife; he compares παντελῆ μοναρχίαν, Antig. 1148; the epithet seems to have no relation to the rank of Jocasta as a queen, but to her character as a wife; εἰς τὸ παντελές, quite, entirely, wholly; having accomplished every purpose. Fr. πãν and TELOS.

Παντελώς, and παντελέως, Ion. adv., completely, wholly, Xen. Hist. ii, 2, 7; κεί χρή με παντελως Saveiv, though I must to all intents die, Soph. Æd. T. 669; entirely, quite. Fr. preced.

 $\prod_{\alpha'} v_{\tau \in S}$, nom. pl., and

Πάντεσσι, dat. pl. Ion. and Poet. for πασι, from πας.

 Π αντευχία, ας, ή, full armor, Æschyl. S. Theb. 31; s. as πάνοπλία. Fr. τεῦχος.

Παντέφορος, ου, ό, ή, that oversees all. Fr. έφορος.

Πάντεχνος, ου, ό, ή, exercising

every art, Æschyl. Prom. 7. Fr. Tixvn.

Πάντη, Dor. παντᾶ, adv. in every way, everywhere, Herodt. i, 126; on all sides, Il. v, 739; always. Fr. πãς.

Πάντιμος, ου, δ, ή, universally honored: most honorable, Soph. Electr. 677. Fr. τιμή.

Παντλήμων, ονος, δ, h, thoroughly wretched, completely miserable, Soph. Œd. T. 1379. Fr. τλή-

Παντογήρως, ω, i, i, affecting every thing as with old age, producing debility, Soph. Antig. 602. Fr. γη̃εας.

Παντοδαής, έος, ό, ή, all-wise, Epigr. Fr. πãς and δαίω.

Παντοδαπός, ή, όν, of every sort, of all kinds, various, multifarious, belonging to every region and country. Fr. δάπεδον.

Παντοδάπῶς, adv. in every manner or way, variously. Fr. preced.

Παντοδύναμος, ου, ό, ή, all-powerful, omnipotent. Fr. δύναμαι. Παντοθάλής, έος, δ, ή, very flourishing, Orph. 33, 17. Fr. θάλλω.

Πάντοθεν, adv. from all sides, everywhere. Fr. πας.

Πάντοθι, adv. everywhere, on all sides, in every part.

Παντοῖος, οία, οῖον, of every sort or kind; various, trying every shift or expedient. Th. πας.

Παντοίως, adv. in every manner. Παντοκράτως, ορος, ό, ή, the ruler of all, almighty. Fr. κράτος. Παντολέτως, ορος, ό, one who destroys all; παντολέτειρα, ας, fem. Fr. ὅλλῦμι.

 $\Pi_{\alpha\nu\tau\sigma\lambda\tilde{i}\gamma\sigma\chi\varrho\acute{o}\nu\iota\sigma s}$, ov. δ, utterly shortlived. Fr. $\pi\tilde{\alpha}s$ and δλιγοχεάνιος.

Πάντολμος, ου, ό, ή, that dares or attempts every thing, exceedingly daring, Eurip. Suppl. 1085. Γr. τόλμα.

Παντόμιμος, ου, ό, ή, an actor in an imitation piece or pantomime. Fr. μιμίομαι.

Παντομισής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, odious or hateful to all, Æschyl. Eum. 614. Fr. mas and miros.

Παντόμοςφος, ου, ό, ή, assuming every shape, multiform. Fr. παs and μορφή.

Παντοπάθής, έος, all-suffering. Fr. πas and παθείν.

Παντοπόρος, ου, δ, ή, fertile in expedients, ingenious, Soph. Antig 356. Fr. mogos.

Παντόπτας, Dor. for

Παντέπτες, Dor. -τας, ου, ό, see- |

ing all things, epithet of Jupiter, Alschul, Prom. 178; Soph. Œd. C. 1088. Fr. οπτομαι.

Παντοπωλείον, ου, τό, s. as

Παντοπώλιον, ου, τό, a general market, Plat. Polit. viii, 597, D; a bazaar. Fr. πωλίω.

Παντορέκτης, ου, δ, Poet., desiring all things, applied to Cupid; aiming at every thing. δεέγω.

Πάντοσ', for πάντοσε, adv. on all sides, everywhere.

Πάντοσε, adv. every way, in all directions. Fr. $\pi \tilde{\alpha}_{5}$.

Παντόσεμνος, ου, δ, ή, most venerable, Æschyl. Eum. 607. Fr. σεμνός.

Παντόσϋνος, ου, ό, ή, various, diversified.

Πάντοτε, adv., Luke xviii, 1, always. This word is not found in the Septuagint, and very rarely in profane writers; it does, however, occur in Achil. Tat. l. i; Dion. Hal. Ant. xi; Diog. Laërt. l. iv, c. 3, 84; Jos. Bel. Jud. l. viii, c. 2. Th. $\pi \tilde{\alpha}_{s}$.

Παντότολμος, ου, δ, ή, attempting all, audacious, Æschyl. Ag. 1216.

Παντοτεόφος, ου, ό, 'n, nourisher or nurse of all, Æschyl. Prom. 178. Fr. τεέφω.

Παντόφυςτος, ου, ό, ή, mixed altogether; complete confusion, Æschyl. Eum. 524. Fr. φύεω. Παντουργός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, capable of attempting every thing, clever, cunning; very wicked, Soph. Aj. 440; s. as πανοῦργος.

Πάντεομος, ου, ο, n, all-trembling, Æschyl. S. Theb. 276.

Παντεόπος, ου, ό, ή, that turns all; totally routed or defeated, Æschyl. S. Theb. 936. Fr.

Παντεόφος, ου, i, all-nourishing or rearing. Fr. πας and τρίφω. Παντων, Dor. for πάντων, gen. pl. of mas.

Πάντως, adv. wholly, entirely, absolutely, without doubt, Æschyl. Prom. 979; assuredly, by all means, Aristoph. Nub. 1355. Fr. mas.

Παιό, adv. altogether, quite, very; greatly, exceedingly; καὶ πάνυ μάλα, even very much so, Plat. Phadr.; πάνυ μὶν οῦν, certainly, undoubtedly; πάνυ μικρός, very small; πάνυ καλῶς, very well, but excuse me, Aristoph. Ran. 512; & rave, the celebrated, the illustrious. qualifies those adjectives that are not compared; as, πάνυ μαλία nou sivas avdeos, belongs to a very soft person, Plat. Phedr. § 78. Fr. #as.

Πανυπέςτατος, η, ον, far above all others, the farthest, i. e. towards the west, Schol. on Odys. ix, 25. Πάνυσσα, ας, ή, from πανος, Dor. for mnvos, a fillet.

Πανύστατον, and πανύστατα, neut., adverbially, last of all.

Πανύστατος, άτη, ατον, the last of all, Soph. Trach. 871. Fr. *ботато*ς.

Πανώδυνος, ου, ό, ή, altogether painful; suffering excessive pain. $Fr. \delta\delta \dot{\nu} v\eta.$

Πανωλεθεία, ας, ή, utter destruc-

tion of any thing. From Πανώλεθρος, ου, ο, η, entirely ruined, Æschyl. S. Theb. 70; utterly undone; very pernicious, Æschyl. Pers. 554; Soph. Electr. 997; abandoned, Id. Phil. 322; destructive; utterly wretched, undone, Eurip. Med. 279. Fr. ολεθρος.

Πανωλέθοως, adv. with utter destruction. Fr. preced.

Πανώλης, εος, δ, ή, entirely ruined: very wicked, abandoned, Eurip. Electr. 86; very destructive or pernicious; the most wicked, Soph. Phil. 1347. Fr. wav and ὄλλυμι.

Πανωνία, ας, ή, merchandise of all kinds, Zosim. ii, 38.

 Π ανωπήεις, πανωπήεσσ $oldsymbol{lpha}$ visible to all. Fr. 24.

Πάνωρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, growing in all seasons; at every season, Æschyl. Suppl. 672. Fr. Lea.

Πάξ, adv., used to express astonishment, or to interrupt one who is speaking, hush, hist, 'st.

Πᾶξαι, Dor. for πῆξαι, 1. a. inf. to πήγνυμι.

Πάξαιτο, Dor. for πήξαιτο, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. m. See preced. Παομαι, 1. α. ἐπασάμην, to acquire, possess; pf. pas. πιπάται καὶ ά πεπάτο αὖτις, Xen. Anab. i; πασάμενος ἐπίτασσε, give orders to your servants when you have got them, Theocr. Idyl. xv, 90.

Παομαι, to taste, eat; ήθίλησι δ' αίματος Κοινοῦ πάσασθαι, who wished to taste of kindred blood, Soph. Antig. 202; pf. pas. πέπασμαι. See πατέομαι.

Παός, οῦ, ὁ, allied by marriage; acquired by matrimonial connection. Fr. πάομαι.

Παπαῖ, an expression of wonder and grief, Soph. Phil.; παπῶι μάλ' αὖθις, wo's me again, Id. 782; also of surprise, curiosity, pleasure; wonderful! strange!
And

Παπαίαζ, adv., expression also of grief, acute pain; sometimes of impatience; also of pleasure, Eurip. Cycl. 153.

Παπαΐος, the Scythian name for Jupiter, Herodt.

Πάποχ' όλως, for πάποκα όλως, ever, at any time, Dor. for πήποσε όλως.

Πάππα, voc. of πάππας.

Παππάζουσιν, 3. pl. pres. ind. of Παππάζω, f. άσω, to call one papa, Aristoph. Vesp.; Π. v, 408. Th. πάππας.

ΠΑΠΠΑ'Ξ, a word to imitate the passing of wind from the bowels, Aristoph. Nub. 389.

ΠΑ΄ΠΠΑΣ, ου, δ, papa, a term of endearment used by children to their father. Fr. πα.

Παππίας, ου, δ, a dimin. of πάππας, παππία, dear papa, Aristoph. Vesp. 297.

Παπεπίπαππος, ου, δ, a greatgrandfather.

Παππίδιον, ου, τό, a dear little papa, Aristoph. Vesp. 667.

Παποκτόνος, ου, δ, a murderer of his grandfather. Fr. $\pi \& \pi$ πος and κτείνω.

Πάππος, ου, δ, a grandfather, Xen. Cyr.; the down or pappus of vegetables; the down on the cheek; a kind of bird like a hedge-sparrow; πάππος πρὸς πατός, a grandfather by the father's side; πρὸς μππρός, by the mother's.

Παπποφόνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a murderer of his grandfather. Fr. πάππος and φόνος.

Παππῶςς, ὡα, ῷον, relating to or of a grandfather, Plat. Lach. 179, A. Fr. πάππος. Th. πάππας.

Πάπραξ, ακος, δ, a Thracian lake-fish; a forcign word.

Παπταίνοισα, Dor. for παπταίνουσα, part. pres. f. g. of

ΠΑΠΤΑΙΝΩ, f. &νω, to look around inquisitively, cautiously, or anxiously for; with acc., Aschyl. Prom. 334, 1036; to pry; to survey; fix the eyes upon; 1. a. iπάπτηνα, prrt. 1. a. act. παπτήνας a Homeric verb, Il. iv, 200, 497; δεινδν παπταίνων, taking steady aim, Odys. xxiv, 178.

Παπτήνας, part. 1. a. act. of παπταίνω.

Παπυρεών, ωνος, δ, a plantation of papyrus. See next.

ΠΑ'ΠΥΡΟΣ, ου, δ, or 'n, the

papyrus, an Egyptian plant of the rush or flag tribe, and anciently used for making writingpaper, of which many specimens of great antiquity have been brought to light by the late researches in Egypt; cyperus papyrus.

Πας', οτ πάς, by apocop. Poet. for παςά · in poetry it frequently stands for πάςεστι, and has then the accent thrown back, αἰάζειν πάςα, Soph. Aj. 880; πάςα στενάζειν, Id. 961. "The old poets, as well as the Dorians (Gregor. 92, 116), omit the α in παςά, ἀνά, before a consonant, e. gr. πὰς Ζηνί, II. iv, 1; ἄν στόμα, Odys. v, 456 (comp. s. 38, Obs.), but the apostrophus is not employed." Matth. Gr. Gram. § 44.

IIAPA', prep., governing the genitive, dative, and accusative, as follows:

I. With the genitive, from the side, generally, motion from along side of, from ; n yae παρ' ἄλλου μ' ἔλαθες, pray did you receive me from any other? Soph. Œd. T. 1039; μαθών ἄλλου πάρα (with the accent thrown back, when placed after its noun), Id. 704; with verbs active and neuter, especially those to hear, learn, announce, etc., and with animated beings. uzθείν οτ άγγελλειν παρά σινος. παρ' ξαυτοῦ διδόναι, Herodt. ii, 129; vii, 29; viii, 5; to give something from his own substance, share of booty, Wessel. ad Herodt. 621, 56; παςὰ μηeov, from his thigh, Il.; παε' αὐτῶν, of them, Matt. ii, 4; παρὰ τούτου, of him, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 18; παρὰ τῶν σοφῶν, by or among the poets, Anacr. liii, 23. II. With the dative, beside, close beside, Il. xiii, 176; Id. i, 358; at, to the question 'where?' Odys. i, 154; seldom put thus to the question 'whither?' Xen. Anab. ii, 5, 27; παρὰ Τισσαφέρνει, to or beside Tissaphernes; among, Odys. i, 154; παε' ἐμοί, in my opinion ; ὡς τὰ πας' ήμῖν, for us, or considering he is one of us.

past any place; παρὰ τὴν Βαζυλωνα παριέναι, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 29; it is frequently put thus to the question where?' Odys. xii, 32; comp. iii, 460; iv, 333; it sometimes denotes comparison, i. e. the placing one object beside another so as to compare them; παρὰ τὰ ἄλλα ζῶα, compared with other animals, Xen. Mem. i, 4, 14; see Plat. Phædr. 276, E; during, throughout; παρ' όλον τον βίον, through one's whole life, Herodt. vii, 46; especially when a definite point of time is expressed, Herodt. ii, 124; παρὰ τὴν πόσιν, in time of drinking, Demosth. 229, 159; πας' αὐτὰ τὰ ἀδικήματα, at the very moment of the unjust transaction, while the facts were recent, Dem. de Coron.; against, contrary to, otherwise than; παρὰ δόξαν, contrary to expectation; παρὰ φύσιν, contrary to nature; παρὰ τὸ δίκαιον· παρὰ & νῦν μανθάνουσιν, differently from the present mode of learning it, Plat. Polit. vii, 529, E; ή κατὰ γεάμματα, ή παεὰ γεάμματα, Id. Polit. 296, D; παρὰ τὰ εἰωθότα, contrary to custom, Plat. Hipp. Maj.; παρὰ τὰς σπόιδας, contrary to the treaty, Thucyd. i, 67; παε' έλαττον τοῦ δέοντος ἡγεῖσθαι, to form a lower estimate than proper, Plat. Polit. viii, 546, D; πας' ὀλίγον ποιεῖσθαι, to make nothing of, to despise; παρά τοσούτον γιγνώσκω, as far as I know, Thucyd. vi, 37; also after comparatives for n, Thucyd. i, 23 (see s. 455), and after allos, Plat. Phædr. 211. Hence, Plat. Apol. S. p. 66, $^{\prime}$ Αχιλλεὺς τοσοῦτον τοῦ κινδύνο $oldsymbol{u}$ κατεφεόνησε παρά τὸ αἰσχρόν τι ὑπομεῖναι, ὧστε, rather than commit any disgraceful thing; besides, οὐκ ἔστι παρὰ ταῦτ ἄλλα, Aristoph. Nub. 698.

IV. In certain phrases as follows:

παρὰ πολύ, μικρὸν, ὁλίγον, εspecially with the verbs ἔρχεσθαι,

πκειν, have also a negative sense,
it wants much, little of, Isocr.

Ægin. 388; Thucyd. iii, 49;
vi, 37; Plat. Apol. § 25; παρ΄

εὐδὶν μὰν πλθον ἀποκτεῖναι, they
were on the point of putting
him to death, Æschin. c. Ctes.
in Coll. Maj. iii, 76; on account
of, by means of; παρὰ τί; on
what account? Matth. Gr. Gram.
s. 588. Παρά, with the acc.,
also signifies going side by side

with; and hence, drawing support, assistance; οΰδι γὰρ οὖτος παρά την αύτου ρώμην τοσούτον ἐππύξηται, ὅσον παρὰ τὴν ἡμιτίear αμίλειαν, for he did not wax so great by means of his own strength, as by your negligence, i. e. his power increased, not by support from his own strength, but from your negligence, Demosth. 43, 15. In the oration, De Coron., we have these words: Πάνυ γὰς παςὰ τοῦτο, (οὐχ ὁςᾳς;) γίγονε τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων πράγματα, εί τουτὶ τὸ ρημα, άλλα μη τουτί διελέχθην έγω, η δευρί την χείρα, άλλα μη δευρί παρήνεγκα, quite according to or in conformity with this.

V. In composition, παρὰ generally signifies beside, to the side of; sometimes to the farther side, beyond; παραχωρεῖν ὁδοῦ, to go aside from the direct path; sometimes it increases, and sometimes diminishes, the force of the simple word, and in some instances negatives or destroys its force.

ΙΙάςα, for πάςεστι, or πάςεισιν, from πάρειμι, it is present with; ούτε τὸ βούλεσθαι πάρα, I have not the inclination or will, Herodt. i, 42. It is doubtful if πάρα was ever used by the Attic tragedians and prose-writers for πάρεισι. There is only one example I know of, in Æschyl. Eum. 31; κεί πάς' Έλλήνων Tives, but it is probable that the verb siri is understood, and that παεά is the preposition. It occurs with the Epic poets, and Aristoph. Acharn. 862. Dunb. Παςαδαθη, Thucyd. iii, 67. Matth. Gr. Gram. § 225.

Παραδαθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of Παραδαίνω, παράδημι, obsol., f. παραδίδησι, pf. παραδίδηκα, to pass by; to offend, Herodt. vi, 12; in the pf. act. sometimes, to stand beside, Π. xi, 522; to go beyond; to pass over; metaphor. to transgress, to violate the laws, or an oath; to omit, neglect; to digress, Aristoph. Pac. 719; part. παραδαίνων, 2. a. ind. παρίδην. Fr. βαίνω.

Παράδακτρος, ου, ο, η, next the staff or rod, Eurip. Phan. 1564. Fr. βάκτρον.

Παραδάλλω, f. παραδάλῶ, pf. παραδίδληκα, to throw, Thucyd. iii, 64; to cast to the side; καὶ τὰ φθαλμὰ παραδάλλω, and looks askance, Aristoph. Nub. 361; to cast beside or near; to

of, Thucyd. ii, 77; vii, 2; to bring near, to present, deliver; to display; to lay down, to deposit as a trust, Herodt. ii, 154; to bring to land; to pass over; to approach; to turn, as the head, eyes, etc.; παραβαλών την κεφαλήν, having turned the side of his head (that he might hear more distinctly), Plat. Phæd. 107, A; to liken, compare; παςαβάλλων τὸ ἄλλον ήθος πεὸς ταῦτα, comparing the moral character of another with these, Xen. Mem. iv, 3; mid. to expose one's self to risk, to hazard; also with πρός and the acc., Plat. Conv. 214, C; to commit to; to abandon to; to put one thing beside another, as a compensation; hence, to repay, Soph. Œd. C. 231; pas. to be thrown to, to be compared; παραβάλλεσθαί τινι, to deceive, to be unfaithful to any one, to expose him, Thucyd. i, 132; Herodt. i, 108; it is used by Herodotus in the mid. voice, with an accusative after it; παραδαλλομένων τὰ τίχνα, depositing, one with the other, our children, as a pledge, Herodt. vii, 10; 2. a. παρέβάλον, 2. a. subj. παραβάλω, 2. pf. παραθέβολα, obsol. Fr. βάλλω.

Παραβαλόμενος, ου, part. 2. a. m. of preced.

Παζάδαπτος, η, ον, deeply tinged or dyed, stained, colored. Fr. βάπτω.

Παραδάς, ᾶσα, άν, 2. a. part. act. of παραδαίνω.

Παραδασίλεύω, f. εύσω, to abuse the authority of a king; to make a bad use of one's influence with a prince. Fr. βα-σιλεύς.

Παράδασις, εως, and παραδασία, n, a passing by or beyond; a transgression, a mistake; a digression; in the ancient comedy, the parabasis, i. e. a part in which the chorus came forward and addressed the audience in the name of the author; but it was not always an indispensable part, as it is wanting in some plays now extant. See Aristoph. Nub. 514; Ran. 686. Fr. βαίνω.

Παραδάσκω, to fight from a chariot, as παραδάτης είμί, impf., Il. xi, 104. Fr. βάσκω, s. as βαίνω.

Ηαραβάτης, ου, δ, one who stands beside another in a chariot; a soldier; also, a transgressor, Æschyl. Eum. 553; παραιζέ. της is also used. Fr. βαίνω. Παραζάτος, ή, όν, transgressed; to be transgressed, Soph. Antig. 866. Same Th.

Παραβεβάσθαι, inf. pf. pas., and Παραβῆναι, 2. a. inf., and

Παραβής, 2. sing. 2. a. subj. act. of παραβαίνω.

Παραδιάζομαι, and -άομαι, to force contrary to right or justice; to compel, constrain; f. άσομαι, 1. a. m. παριδιασάμην. Fr. βιάζω.

Παραδιδάζω, f. άσω, to cause to go away; to take away, LXX. Fr. βιδάζω.

Παραδλαστάνω, f. - δλαστήσω, to bud forth beside, to grow beside, Plat. Polit. ix, 573, D. Fr. βλαστάνω.

Παςάβλεμμα, ἄτος, τό, a side look or glance. From

Παραδλέπω, to look awry or askance, like squint-eyed persons; to wink or peep out of one corner of the eye, Aristoph. Vesp. 497; also, to look negligently, to overlook. Fr. βλίπω. Παραδλήδην, adv. with irony or dissimulation; παραδλήδην άγωρεύων, obliquely alluding to her, II. iv, 6; indirectly; in a parallel situation; in reply. Fr. παραβάλλω.

Παράβλημα, άτος, τό, something thrown to an animal for food, food; also, what is placed before another thing, as a curtain, etc. Same Th.

Παραβλύζω, f. ύσω, to gush forth; to vomit forth involuntarily. Fr. βλύζω.

Παραδλώψ, ῶπος, ὁ, ἡ, squinteyed; pl. παραβλῶπες ὀφθαλμώ, Π. ix, 499. Fr. παραβλίπω. Παραβοάω, ῶ, f. ἀσομαι, to cry

aloud at, to vociferate, Demosth. 1359, 16. Fr. βοάω. Παραδοηθεία, ας, ἡ, assistance,

Παραβοηθεία, ας, ἡ, assistance, succour, Plat. Legg. vi, 778, A; and

Παραβοηθίω, ω, f. ήσω, to run to succour, Thucyd. ii, 90. Fr. βοηθίω.

Παραδολεύομαι, 1. a. inf. mid. παραδολεύσασθαι, to expose one's self to dangers, to meet dangers. Fr. παραδάλλω.

Παραβολή, ñs, h, a putting beside; hence, comparison, parable, type, adage; in Mathematics, a parabola. Hence in Engl. PARABLE.

Παραξολικός, ή, όν, pertaining to comparison, in the form of a comparison. Same Th.

Παράδολος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that rashly runs into danger, precipitate, rash, hazardous, Herodt. ix, 45. Fr. βάλλω.

Παραδόλως, adv. rashly, suddenly, unexpectedly. Same Th.

Παραδουλεύομαι, to adopt a bad measure; part. 1. a. m. παρα. δουλευσάμενος, which is found in Epist. to Philipp. ii, 30, according to the received text; but according to Griesbach it is a corruption for παραδολευσάμενος (τῆ ψυχῆ), exposing himself to danger in respect to his life, i. e. regardless or careless of his life; παραδουλευσάμενος, disregarding, making light of. Fr. βουλευσμαι.

Παραδράδεύω, f. εύσω, to adjudge a prize unjustly; to decide amiss. Fr. βραδεύω.

Παραδράχύ, adv. almost; within a little. Fr. βραχύς.

Παράζυστος, ου, δ, π, forced or thrust in, inserted; intrusive, uninvited. From

Παραδύω, f. υσω, to force or thrust in, to cram in, to force in, as an intrusive guest. Fr. βύω. Παραδώμιος, ου, δ, ή, that which is near an altar, or on the side of an altar. Fr. βωμός.

Παραγάγεῖν, 2. a. inf., and Παραγαγούσα, fem. g. of Παραγάγών, όντος, part. 2. a. of παράγω.

Παραγγείλας, part. 1. a. act. of παραγγέλλω.

Παραγγελία, ας, ή, a command, order, notification; the command or order of a military officer passed through the ranks; the summoning of one's partisans to aid or countenance a lawsuit; a canvassing for office, canvassing, ὅση μὲν...σπουδή περὶ τουπουὶ τὸν ἀγῶνα, καὶ παραγγελία γέγονε, Demosth. Fals. Legat. 341; a denunciation, prohibition. From

 Π αραγγέλλω, f. παραγγελ $\tilde{\omega}$, to communicate a message, Plat. Phad. 59, E; to announce, give the word of command; to command, charge, proclaim; to summon, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 13; to summon for aid; to order, παραγγείλας δὲ πέντε ἡμερῶν σιτία, Thucyd. vii, 43; to solicit an office as a candidate, Demosth. 515, 19; to admonish, exhort; 1. a. παρήγγειλα, part. 1. α. παραγγείλας, αντος · τὰ παραγγελλόμενα, orders, commands, Thucyd. i, 121; 1. a. pas. παιηγγέλθην· pf. pas. παεήγγελμαι, inf. παεηγγέλθαι. Fr. άγγέλλω.

Παράγγελμα, ἄτος, τό, an order, a command, announcement, prohibition; εἰθισμένον παράγγελμα, the customary order, Lys. c. Erat. Fr. preçed.

Παράγγελσις, εως, ή, the communicating an order; a command, direction, exhortation; military order, parole, Plat. Legg. xii, 942, B. Fr. same. Παραγγελτικός, ή, όν, commanding, imperative; prohibitory, monitory. Fr. ἀγγέλλω.

Παραγέγονα, ας, ε, 2. pf. of παραγίνομαι, and

Παραγεγόνει, plupf., Plat. Conv. 166. The second augment is sometimes omitted by the Attics when there is a repetition of the same letters. Jungerm. ad J. Poll. 3, 102, 27. (Dunb.)

Παραγεγραμμένος, η, ον, part. pf.
pas. of παραγράφω.

Παραγενόμενος, ου, part., and Παραγένωμαι, 2. a. subj. m. of παραγίνομαι.

Παραγεύω, f. εύσω, to afford a slight taste of, to cause to taste; mid. to taste slightly of any thing. Fr. γεύω.

Παραγήραμα, ατος, τό, dotage; a dotard; and

Παραγηράω, ῶ, f. ἀσομαι, to manifest the weakness and folly of old age, to dote, Æschin. 89, 28. Fr. γῆρας.

Παραγίγνομαι, and, in later Greek, παραγίνομαι, η, εται, to be present at or with, to be at hand, to come against, followed by επί κεφαλαίω δε επὶ την 'Αττικήν παρασκευάζεται παραγίγνεσθαι, Dem. de Coron.; to arrive, approach; to go, so as to be at, to come into, with sis, Andoc. 20, 41; & \lambda \' o \' o o u \(\sigma \) o \(\delta \) \(\delta \) πώποτε μέμνηται πρός άγῶνα δημώσιον παραγενομένους, but such a number as no one remembers ever to have come to a public trial, Æschin. c. Ctes. p. 21; to happen, Xen. Mem. iv, 2, 2; Plat. Menex. 99, E, with dat.; impf. m. παρεγινόμην, 1. f. pas. παραγενήσομαι, 2. α. m. παρεγενόμην, ου, ετο, subj. παςαγένωμαι, part. παραγενόμενος · οί παεαγενόμενοι, the persons present, Thucyd. Fr. γίγνομαι.

Παραγιγνώσκω, f. παραγνώσομαι, 2. α. παρέγνων, to decide contrary to justice; to decide unjustly, to give an unjust judgment υπέρ τούτων περλαυτοῦ παραγνῶναι τοὺς δικαστάς, that the judges formed a wrong decision on these matters respecting him, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 17. Fr. γιγνώσχω.

Παραγίνομαι. See παραγίγνομαι. Παραγϊνώσκω, a later form for παραγιγνώσκω, which see.

Παςαγκάλισμα, ατος, τό, what is taken in the arms, Soph. Antig. 646. Fr. άγκαλίζομαι.

Παραγχιστρόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to furnish with a hook: παρηγχιστρωμίνος, having a hook. Fr. ἄγιστρον.

Παραγκωνίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to push with the elbows, to elbow. Fr. άγκών.

Παραγνούς, part., and

Παραγνώναι, Xen. Mem. i, 1; 2. a. inf. of παραγιγνώσκω.

Παράγοισα, ας, Dor. for παράγουσα, part. pres. f. from παρά-

Παραγορείτο, Dor. for παρηγορείτο, 3. sing. impf. pas. of παρηγορίω.

Παραγόρευσις, εως, ή, a denial, negation. Fr. άγορεύω.

Παράγραμμα, ἄτος, τό, something written beside or in addition to, Demosth. 997, 10; an additional clause, a codicil or rider; any thing written improperly; a change in the manner of writing a word; substitution of one word for another; falsifying a writing; a play upon words. Fr. γράφω.

Παραγραφή, ñs, 'n, a plea or exception taken to a legal process, Demosth. 912, 15, as a plea of the limitation acts, etc.; any dilatory plea or counterplea; also, a marginal note; an emendation or correction. Fr. παραγράφω.

Παραγραφίς, ίδος, ή, an implement used in writing, a ruler, scraper, or smoother. Same Th. Παράγραφος, ου, ό, a mark to distinguish the divisions of a discourse, or of a dramatic piece. Same Th.

Παραγράφω, f. άψω, to write in addition to or by the side of; to write on the margin: to write wrongly; to circumscribe, as in order to remove a passage from a book; mid. to cause to be registered, Demosth. 1013, 4; in Law, to take an exception to an action, on account of its being brought too late, or contrary to law, Isocrat. adv. Callim. 618; παραγράφεσθαι δεδώπασιν οἱ νόμοι, the laws give permission to except against an indictment,

Demosth. 984, 4; to plead prescription or limitation; hence, to annul, abrogate; παραγιγραμμίνοι νόμοι, laws proposed or cited in opposition to other laws, in order to bar a claim, etc., Dem. de Coron.; also, to place before the judges, Æschin. 82, 27. Fr. γράφω.

Παξαγυμνόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to strip naked; to expose, Herodt. i, 26; to disclose, contrary to propriety. Fr. γυμνόω.

Παράγω, f. παράζω, to produce, bring forward ; μηδίν τὸ τῶν νόμων είς μέσον παράγοντες, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 298, D; to advance; to mislead by sophistry, to lead aside, Thucyd. v, 46; to pervert, seduce, deceive, Soph. Electr. 844; to pass away; to bring before a public assembly; mid. to lead aside for one's own purpose, to deceive, Soph. Æd. T. 974; to bend the mind, Plat. Polit. ii, 365, E; to lead a division obliquely from rear to front, Xen. Cyr. ii, 3, 9; seamen are said παράγειν, when, in order to take advantage of the wind, they sail obliquely for their port, which is technically called beating; to draw from, hence to derive a word from its root; 2. α. act. παξήγαγου, part. παξαγαγών, 2. a. mid. παςηγαγόμην, 1. a. pas. παρήχθην, pf. pas. παςήγμαι. Fr. άγω.

I Ιαραγωγή, ñs, h, a leading or bringing beside; a leading or conducting by or beyond; a leading astray, Demosth. 651, 14; a fault, Plat. Legg. v, 741, D; the extending a line of troops beyond the flank and presenting a new line or front; the derivation of a word from its root; an addition to a word, paragoge; and

Παραγώγιον, ου, τό, an export or transit duty; passage money. Same Th.

Same 1h.

I Ιαραγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, one that conducts beside, by, or beyond; that leads astray; also, led astray; dislocated; derived, as a word, from its root. Same Th. Παραγωνίζω, f. ίσω, to terminate in a point or angle. Fr. γωνία. Η αραγωνίσκος, ου, ὁ, the forming an angle; a corner or angle: a carpenter's square. Name Th. Παραδακρύω, to weep beside or

Παραδαπεύω, to weep beside or along with. Fr. παρά and δα-

Παραδαρθάνω, to sleep with or beside; 2. a. εδαρθον, for which

ίδραθον, παραδραθίειν, Π. xiv, 163. Fr. δαρθάνω.

Παραδιδομίναι, part. pf. pas. having been surrendered to, Herodt. iv. Fr. δίδωμι.

Παραδίδωκα, pf. ind. act. of παραδίδωμι.

Παράδιιγμα, άτος, τό, an example, Soph. Œd. Τ. 1193; a model; a pattern, proof; in Grummar, a paradigm or model of conjugations, etc.; dat. pl. παραδείγμασι. Fr. δείανυμι.

Παραδειγματίζω, f. ίσω, to hold up as an example; to expose to public scorn; to disgrace. Fr. preced.

Παραδειγματισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the making a public example, exposure to disgrace or punishment. Same Th.

Παραδειγματώδης, εος, έ, ή, serving as or in the manner of an example; exemplary. Fr. εἶ-δος.

Παραδείκνυμι, and παραδεικνύω, f. δείζω, to show by the side of, to manifest; to exhibit as an example, Plat. Legg. viii, 829, E; to make an example of; to assign. Fr. δείκνυμι.

Παραδειπνέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to sup or feast with. Fr. δειπνέω.

IIAPA'ΔΕΙΣΟΣ, ου, δ, a garden, Xen. Anab. i, 3, 14; a large inclosed park in which game was kept, Id. Cyr. i, 4, 5; paradise, the place of the blessed, LXX. and N. T. In Sanscrit, paradêsa.

Παραδίξονται, 3. pl. f. ind. mid. of

Παραδέκομαι, Ion for

Παραδίχομαι, to receive from another, II. vi, 178: hence, to succeed; to receive from, traditionally, Plat. Legg. iv, 7, 3, and Tim. 23, D; to admit, Ion.; to approve; f. mid. παραδίζομαι, pf. pas. παραδίδιγμαι. Fr. δίχομαι.

Παραδηλόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to make evident or to explain along with. Fr. δηλόω.

Παραδιακονίω, ω, f. ήσω, to serve and be near to, to wait upon, Aristoph. Av. 838. Fr. διακονίω.

Παραδιατρίδή, ῆς, ἡ, an unprofitable employment or exercise; fruitless discussion, useless disputation, N. T. Fr. παρά, implying failure or waste, and διατριδή.

Παραδιδόναι, pres. inf. act., and Παραδίδοσθαι, pres. inf. pas., and

Παραδίδούς, όντος, part. pres. act.

Παραδίδωμι, impf. παρεδίδουν, from παραδιδόω, f. παραδώσω, to deliver from, give up, to give by one to another; hence, to adjudge from ; ὅτι τὰ πάτρια τιύ. χεα παρεδίδοσαν, Soph. Phil. 402; to deliver into one's power; to betray, Thucyd. vii, 68; to permit, Herodt. vi, 103; to surrender, Thucyd. vii, 86; to leave to children or posterity, Xen. Hist. vi, 3, 4; in the N. T., it may also be rendered to betray; to hand down or deliver by way of instruction, Plat. Polit. i, 331, D; also, to give one's self up to or indulge in any thing, Plat. Phæd. 82, C; 1. a. ind. act. παρέδωκα, 2. a. παρέδων, subj. παραδώ, ως, ω, inf. παραδούναι, part. παραδούς, όντος, pf. act. παςαδίδωκα, 1. a. pas. παςεδόθην, f. pas. παραδοθήσομαι, pf. pus. παραδίδομαι, part. παραδιδομένος, has been transmitted, Plat. Ep. xii, 359, D.

Παραδιήγησις, εως, ή, an incidental or cursory relation. Fr. διηγέσμαι.

Παραδιοικέω, ω, f. ήσω, to govern along with; also, to govern badly. Fr. διοικέω.

Παραδιόρθωσις, εως, ή, emendation by something subjoined; improper correction. Fr. διοςθόω.

Παραδιώκω, f. ώξω, to pursue closely. Fr. διώκω.

Παραδοθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of παραδιδωμι.

Παραδοξάζω, f. άσω, to adopt an incorrect opinion; to dishonor, render infamous; also in the opposite sense, to honor greatly, to render illustrious, wonderful, LXX. Fr. δόζα.

Παραδοξολογίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to advance paradoxical or absurd opinions. Παραδοξολογία, α_s , $\dot{\eta}$, a strange story, marvel. Fr. π αράδοξος and λόγος.

Παραδοζοποιίω, ω, to do extraordinary or incredible things. Fr. δόζα and ποιέω.

Παράδοξος, ου, ό, ἡ, that which is παράδοξος, ου, ό, ἡ, that which is παράδοξαν, contrary to the general opinion, unexpected; also, astonishing, Plat. Legg. vii, 821, A; incredible. Fr. δόξα. Παραδόξως, adv. contrary to expectation, unexpectedly. Same Th.

Παράδοσις, εως, ή, transmission, Thucyd. i, 9; iii, 53; a sur-

rendering, yielding, giving up; a bequeathing to; tradition, Plat. Legg. xi, 915, D; doctrine orally transmitted, that which is handed down from ancestors, N. T. Fr. παςαδίδωμι.

Παραδοτίον, verbal adj., from Παραδοτίος, ου, ό, ή, must be given up; and

Hagadoros, ou, o, n, given up; to be given up; to be delivered or taught to one, Plat. Menon, 93, *B*.

Παραδούναι, 2. a. inf., and Παραδούς, όντος, part. 2. a. of παραδίδωμι.

Παράδοχή, ñs, h, reception, accommodation, approbation, tradition, Eurip. Bacch. 201. Fr. δίχομαι.

Παραδράθέειν, Ion. contract. σαeadeadeiv, to sleep beside. παραδαρθάνω.

Παραδράμεῖν, 2. a. inf. to παρατεέχω.

Παραδράω, f. āσω, to wait upon, serve; παραδρώωσι, Odys. xviii, 323. Fr. δεάω.

Παραδρομάδην, adv. in running by, in passing. From

Παραδρομή, ης, ή, the act of running by, running beyond; the lapse of time. Fr. δεόμος.

Παραδρομίς, ίδος, ή, an open gallery or portico for taking exercise. Same Th.

Παράδρομος, ου, δ, ή, running beside, that may be run through; τὰ παράδρομα, spaces for getting through, gaps. Fr. mapadeaμείν and παρατρίχω.

Παραδυναστεύω, f. εύσω, to possess authority or power with, Thucyd. ii, 97. Fr. δυναστεύω. Παράδυμι, and παραδύομαι, f. δύσω, pf. -δέδυκα, 2. αοτ. έδυν, to creep into, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 15; to insinuate one's self; ὅτε πρῶτον έχείνος είς Πελοπόννησον παςεδύετο, when he first made an unexpected eruption into the Peloponnesus, Dem. de Coron. 100 ; λανθάνει παραδυομένη, secretly insinuating itself, Plat. Polit. iv, 421, E. Fr. δύω.

Παραδύμεναι, Epic for Παραδύναι, 2. a. inf. of παραδύω. Παράδυσις, εως, ή, a creeping or insinuating into. Same Th. Παραδύω, 2. a. act. παρίδυν, inf. παραδύναι, Ερίο παραδύμεναι, to

creep in underhand, slink or steal in. Fr. raeá and δύω. See παράδυμι.

Παραδωσείω, to wish to surrender; from

Παραδώσω, f. ind. act. of παραδίδωμι.

Παραείδω, to sing near, with, or in the presence of any one, Odys. xxii, 348. Fr. ἀείδω.

Παράείρω, and contract. παραίρω, to lift up, suspend next to; mid. to hang at the side, as a sword; pas. to be hung from, παρήερη δε κάρη, Π. xvi, 341. Fr. ásíew.

 Π αραζάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to live along with; to live amiss; to abuse life; παραζην βούλεται, is inclined to live wrong, Menand. Reliq. 293 ; ζῆν καὶ οὐ παραζῆν προσήχει, it is proper to use life and not to abuse it, Plut. de Educat. 41. Fr. ζάω.

ΙΙαραζεύγνῦμι, f. ζεύζω, to join together, yoke with, connect with, Eurip. Ion. 22. ζεύγνυμι.

Παραζευγνύω. See preced.

 Π αραζηλόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f ώσω, to make jealous, LXX.; to emulate, vie with, to be jealous. Fr. ζ_n λόω.

 Π αραζήλωσις, εως, ή, emulation, envy. Fr. preced.

Παράζυξ, υγος, δ, ή, yoked next to another, but not drawing; superfluous. Fr. ζεύγνυμι.

Παραζώνη, ης, ή, a belt or girdle, LXX. Fr. ζώνη.

Παραζώννυμι, and -ζωννύω, f. ζώσω, to gird to the side of another; mid. to gird to one's own side. Fr. ζώννυμι.

Παραθαλασσίδιος, ου, ό, ή, lying or being near the sea, on the coast; a diminutive adjective to agree with πόλισμα, a little town, Thucyd. vi, 62. Th. θάλασσα. Παραθαλάσσιος, ου, δ, ή, and ή παραθαλασσία, maritime, belonging to or being near the sea, Herodt. Fr. Θάλασσα or

Παραθάλπω, f. ψω, to warm, cherish; to assuage, soothe, cheer, Eurip. Med. 143. Fr. θάλπω.

Παραθαρσύνω. See next.

Παραθαβρύνω, and παραθαρσύνω, f. uva, to give confidence; to encourage; to animate, Thucyd. iv, 115. Fr. θαβρύνω or θαςσύνω.

Παραθιάομαι, ωμαι, to compare, to take a comparative view, Theophr. Char. Proæm.

Παραθείεν, 3. pl. 2. a. opt. act.,

Παραθείναι, 2. a. inf. act., and Παραθείς, part. 2. a. act., and Παράθες, 2. a. imperat. act. to жаратівпри.

Παραθίλγω, f. ξω, to soothe,appease, Æschyl. Fr. Θίλγω. Παράθεμα, άτος, τό, an addition to any thing; a supplement, an appendage; a repository; a side-board; a case for books, etc. Fr. παςαπίθημι.

Παραθέμενος, part. 2. a. m., and Παραθέντων, for παραθέτωσαν, 3. pl. imperat. 2. a. act. of magaσίθημι.

Παραθερίζω, f. ίσω, to mow or cut down in passing. Fr. 9 :είζω.

 Π αραθερμαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to warm beside another; to heat to excess. Fr. Δερμαίνω.

Παράθερμος, ου, δ, ή, over-warmed or violent, daring. Fr. Θερμός. Παραθέσθαι, 2. a. inf. m. of παεατίθημι.

Παράθεσις, εως, ή, a placing by the side of, juxtaposition; a comparison or parallel; a depositing; a noting down; a citation from an author; a stock or provision laid aside for use; a supply of money, military stores, etc.; a matching in the athletic games, Plut. Fr. vi-Onus.

Παραθέτης, ου, ό, the server at a banquet or feast. Fr. παρατί-

Παραθέω, f. θεύσομαι, to run with or near; to follow; also, to run by or beyond; to run by the side of, Plat. Theat. 171, C; to touch cursorily. Sέω.

 Π αραθεωρέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to observe and compare an object clearly when placed beside another, Xen. Mem. iv, 8, 7; s. as παeαθάλλω· to despise or disregard, N. T; impf. pas. παρεθεωρεόμην, ούμην. Fr. Δεωρέω. Παραθήγω, f. ξω, to whet, sharpen; to instigate. Fr. Θήγω.

Παραθήκη, ης, ή, something placed beside, a deposit, Herodt.; an addition. Fr. παρατίθημι.

 Π αραθλίζω, f. iψω, to press to or at the side; to oppress, afflict. Fr. 92/6w.

Παράθου, 2. sing. imperat. 2. a. mid. of παρατίθημι. See 9οῦ. Παραθρόσουνω. See παραθαρρύνω. Παραθραύω, f. αύσω, to break; to infringe a law, Plat. Fr. θραύω.

Παραθρίζαντα, purt. 1. a. act.

of παρατρέχω.

Παραθύρα, ας, ή, a side or backdoor; a wicket, as it were a false door. Fr. 9 úga.

Παραδώσι, 3. pl. 2. a. subj. act. of παρατίθημι.

Παραί, Poet. for παρά.

Παραιδασία, ας, ή, transgression, fault, Æschyl. S. Theb. 725;
 s. as παραδασία.

Παραιθάτίω, παραιβάτης, Poet. for παράβατίω.

Παξαιξάτης, ου, ὁ, for παξαξάτης, an offender, a transgressor of the laws; also, one who stands beside another, generally in the field of battle, Eurip. Suppl. 687; one who fights beside another in a chariot, a chariot-soldier, Il. xxiii, 132. Fr. βαίνω.

Παραιζάτις, ίδος, 'n, fem. of preced.

Παραίδολος, ου, δ, ή, Poet. for παράδολος · παραίδολα κερτομείν, to teaze with sneering words. Fr. παραδάλλομαι.

Παραιθύσσω, f. ζω, to excite, stir up; to break forth, Pind. Olymp. x, 89; to emanate from, Pind. Pyth. i, 169. Fr. αἰθύσσω.

Παραίνεσις, εως, ή, exhortation, admonition, Thucyd. iv, 59; consolation, counsel; and . Παραινέτης, ου, δ, an adviser,

counsellor, instructer: and Ηπεραινετίκός, ή, όν, hortatory, monitory, persuasive. From

Παραινίω, ω, impf. παρήνιον, contract. ουν, f. ίσω, to advise past any measure or resolution; hence, to advise to the adoption of any new measure, Æschyl. Prom. 274; to exhort; to advise, Thucyd. iii, 37; to encourage, admonish, Eurip. Alc. 1097;

admonish, Eurip. Alc. 1097; to persuade; to enjoin, direct, command, Soph. Phil. 1420; to dissuade, Thucyd. vi, 8; 1. a. παξήνεσα. Fr. αἰνέω.

Παραιπιπίθησιν, Epic for παραπίθη, and

Παραιπεπιθούσα, part. 2. a. by redupl. for παραπιθούσα. See παραπείθω.

Παραιρίεσθαι, contract. παραιρείσθαι, pres. inf. pas. of παραιρίω. Παραίρισις, εως, ή, a taking away, a deprivation, diminution, Thueyd. i, 122. From

eyd. i, 122. From
Παραιρίω, ω, f. ήσω, to remove,
Eurip. Hec. 589; to take away,
destroy; to lessen, diminish.
Fr. αἰρίω, 2. a. εἶλον. Mostly
used in the middle voice; 2. a.
παρειλόμην.

Παραίρημα, ἄτος, τό, that which is taken away; the selvage or edge of cloth; a girdle; a bandage, Thucyd. iv, 48. Fr. σαραίρω.

Παραίρω, contract. for Poet. πα-

Παραισθάνομαι, f. αισθήσομαι, to mistake in regard to the perception of; to misunderstand; to guess at; also, to perceive, observe, Xen. Cyr. Fr. αισθάνομαι.

Παραίσιμος, ου, ô, 'n, and

Παραίσιος, ου, δ, ή, adverse, inauspicious, ill-boding, ominous, Π. iv, 381. Fr. αΐσιος.

Παραΐσσω, f. ίξω, to rush past, II. viii, 98; to spring past, Aristoph. Vesp. 992; to pass by; to rush violently. Fr. αΐσσω. Attic generally ἄσσω.

Παραιτίομαι, οῦμαι, to ask from; to entreat for pardon, etc., Herodt. v, 33; to deprecate; to seek to avert, Thucyd. v, 63; οῦ παραιτοῦμαι, Dem. de Coron.; to refuse, excuse; also, to supplicate, entreat; to beg one's life, Herodt. i, 24; f. mid. ήσομαι, 1. a. m. παρηπησάμην, part. παραιτησάμενος, pf. pas. παρήπημαι, part. παρηπημένος. Fr. αἰπέομαι or αἰπέω.

Παραίτησις, εως, 'n, earnest entreaty, the act of begging pardon; a supplication, Thucyd. i, 73; petition; a begging off. Fr. preced.

Παραιτητίου, verbal adj., one ought or must avoid or deprecate. From

Παραιτητίος, ία, ίον, to be deprecated; to be shunned. See preced.

Παραιτητής, οῦ, ὁ, one who deprecates, intercedes, or pleads for another. Same Th.

Παραιτητός, ή, όν, that may be entreated, placable.

Παραίτιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, one who is partly the cause or author of any thing, Æschyl. Choëph. 897. Fr. αἴτιος.

Παραιτοῦ, imperat. pres. ind. mid. of παραιτέομαι.

Παραιφάμενος, for παραφάμενος, advising, addressing, part. 2. a. m. Poet. of παράφημι, Il. xxiv, 771. Th. φήμι or φάω.

Παραίφασις, εως, ἡ, admonition, address, advice; ἀγαθη δὶ πα-ραίφασίς ἐστιν ἐταίρου, and excellent is the advice of a friend, Π. xi, 792; encouragement, consolation. Fr. the same.
Παραιφρονίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to be

11αραιφρονίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be senseless through fear or pain, Aristoph. Plut., and Theocr. XXV, 262; for παραφρονίω.

Παραιωρίομαι, οῦμαι, f. ήσομαι, to hang at or by the side, as a

sword, Herodt. vii, 61; to be suspended; to hang or flow down, as garments. Fr. αὶωρίω. Παραιωρεύμενος, Ion. for παραιωρούμενος, part. pres. mid. of παραιωρεύμα.

Παςαιωςίω, to hang up beside; pas. to be hung or hang beside. Fr. παςά and αἰωςίω.

Παςακάβεᾶλι, Epic for παςακα. τίβαλι, 3. 2. a. of παςακατα. βάλλω.

Παράκαθίζομαι, to sit next to or beside. Fr. καθίζομαι.

 Π αρακαθεύδω, f. ευδήσω, to sleep by the side of. Fr. καθεύδω.

Παρικάθημαι, to sit beside or near; impf. παρικαθήμην, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 292, D. Fr. κά. θημαι.

Παρακαθίζω, f. παρακαθίζήσω, Att. ιῶ, to place near, to cause to sit near or beside; to sit beside; mid. to seat one's self beside or next; 2. a. παρικαθιζόμην, Plat. Charm. 153, C. Fr. καθίζω, κατά, and ίζω.

Παςακάθίημι, f. καθήσω, to let fall down at the side. Fr. κατά and ἵημι.

Παρακαθίστημι, to place near, to place by one's side; to place or station an army near; mid. παρακαθίσταμαι, to stand near; l. a. παρακατεστησώμην, Demosth. 47, 5. Fr. καθίστημι, κατά, ἵστημι.

Παράκαίριος, οτ παράκαιρος, ου, ό, ή, unseasonable, ill-timed, immoderate. Fr. καιρός.

Παράκαιρος, ου, δ, ή, s. as preced.

Παρακαίρως, adv. unseasonably. Fr. preced.

Παςακαίω, f. καύσω, to light, kindle, burn beside or near. Fr. παςά and καίω.

Παρακαλέω, ω, f. έσω, pf. παρακίκληκα, Demosth. 52, 22; to call any one beside; to invite, Herodt. vii, 158; to summon, Thucyd. vii, 20; to send for; to convoke, Id. i, 67; to converse; to ask, entreat, beseech; to encourage, animate; to admonish; to comfort, console; πάλιν τοὺς Δεοὺς παρακαλίσαι, again to invoke the gods, Dem. de Coron. in Coll Maj. iii, 80; παρακαλείς είς φόδον, you terrify me, Eurip. Orest. 1583 : #ugiκαλείν εἰς μάχην, to provoke to battle, Eurip. Phæn. 1269; 1. a. ind. act. παρεκάλεσα, pas. παρακαλίομαι, οῦμαι, to be comforted, to receive consolation; 1. u. pas. ragendien, inf. wa-

ęακληθῆναι, 1. f. pas. παςακληθήσομαι, pf. pas. παρακέκλημαι. Fr. καλέω.

Παρακάλυμμα, ἄτος, τό, & covering, veil, curtain; also, a pre-

text, an excuse. From Παρακάλύπτω, f. ύψω, to veil, conceal, hide, by placing some-thing at the side of or before another; mid. to veil or conceal one's self or purpose, etc.; pf. pus. παςακεκάλυμμαι. Fr. καλύστω.

Παράκάμπτω, f. ψω, to bend tothe side; to give way. Fr. κάμπτω.

Παραπασσύω. See παραπαττύω. Παρακαταβαίνω, f. m. βήσομαι, to descend, dismount, disembark. Fr. καταβαίνω.

Παςακαταθάλλω, f. ἄλῶ, pf. δίθληκα, to put down by the side; to deposit; to tender in court previous to trial a certain sum of money (which was one tenth of the amount in controversy) by way of pledge to abide the event of the suit, Demosth. 1051, 22. Fr. κατά and βάλλω.

Παρακατάβἄσις, εως, δ, ή, a dismounting or descending beside; also, a deposit, in the sense of the verb, Plat. Legg. xii, 956, E. Same Th.

Παρακαταθολή, ης, ή, a deposit in a court of justice. See παρακαταδάλλω.

Παςακαταθήκη, ης, ή, a deposit, a trust, Thucyd. ii, 72; the making a deposit, Ælian. xiii, 2. Fr. παρακατατίθημι.

Παρακαταθνήσκω, to die near or beside. Fr. Dvnonw.

Παςακατάκειμαι, to lie next to; to recline beside at meals. Fr. reipai.

Παςακατακλίνω, to lay down beside: pas. to lie down beside. Fr. παςά, κατά, and κλίνω.

Παρακαταλέγομαι, to lie with or by one's side; to sleep next to. Fr. κατά and λέγομαι.

 Π αρακιταλείτω, f. λείψω, to leave behind with, Thucyd. Fr.

Παρακαταλογή, ης, ή, a change, variety; inequality. Th. λέγω. Παρακαταπήγνυμι, f. ήξω, to fix near, to fix to, Thucyd. iv, 90. Fr. πήγνυμι.

Παρακατατίθημι, f. καταθήσω, to deposit with, intrust with; to commit to one's care or charge; mid. to deposit, as with an umpire, Æschin. in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 7; Herodt. iii, 59. Fr. κατά and τίθημι.

Παρακαταχράομαι, ῶμαι, to abuse or make a bad use of. Fr. χράομαι.

Παρακατέλεκτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. by syncop. for παρακατελέλεκτο, of παςακαταλέγομαι.

Παρακατίχω, f. καθίζω, to retain, hold; to restrain, retard, Thucyd. viii, 93. Fr. κατέχω. Παρακατοικίζω, to make to dwell beside; to settle another near one's self. Fr. #agá, zaτά, and οἰκίζω.

 Π αρακαττῦω, f. ύσω, to stitch to; mid. to stitch one's own, στιβάδα παρεκαττύετο, flung together his own bedding, Aristoph. Plut. 663.

Παράκειμαι, σαι, ται, to be adjacent, Soph. Phil. 849; to be situated near; to lie near; to recline next to; f. mid. xxiooμαι. Fr. κεῖμαι.

Παρακειμένως, adv. parallel with, successively, in order, next to. Παρακεκαλυμμένος, part. pf. pas. of παςακαλύπτω.

Παρακεκαλυμμένως, adv. clandestinely, in a concealed manner. Same Th.

 Π αρακίκλημαι, pf. pas. of παρακαλέω.

Παρακεκριμένος, part. pf. pas. of παρακρίνω.

Παρακεκρόαται, they were beside themselves, acted like madmen; 3. pl. plupf. pas. Ion. for παρακεκρουσμένοι είσί. Fr. παρακρούω.

Παρακελεύομαι, dep. mid., to order, advise, recommend, prescribe; to exhort, encourage, cheer on by shouting; 3. sing. plupf. παρακεκέλευστο is used as pas., orders had been given, Herodt. Fr. παρά and κελεύομαι. Hence

Παραπέλευσις, εως, ή, exhortation, Plat. Apol. 36, D; encouragement, Thucyd. vii, 70; an appeal to. And

Παρακέλευσμα, ατος, τό, an encouragement, invitation, exhortation, Eurip. Suppl. 1165. Fr. κελεύω.

Παςακελευσμός, οῦ, δ, an exhortation, Thucyd. iv, 11; and

Παρακελευστής, οῦ, δ, one who encourages or animates; and Παρακελευστικός, ή, όν, tending to encouragement, encouraging.

Παρακελευστός, ή, όν, called out to, summoned, cheered on. Fr. παρακελεύοααι.

Παρακελεύω, f. εύσω, generally

παραπελεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to exhort, encourage, urge, stimulate, Thucyd. vii, 63; with dat. of the person, and acc. of the thing. Fr. κελεύω.

 Π αρακελητίζω, f. ίσω, Att. $i\tilde{\omega}$, to ride beside one, to ride past, Aristoph. Pac. 900. Fr. xshn-

 Π αραχεντέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to pierce next to; to tap for the dropsy; to puncture for a cataract. Fr. χεντέω.

Παρακέντησις, εως, ή, the operation of tapping or puncturing. Same Th.

Παρακερδαίνω, f. ανῶ, to gain something in addition to; to gain unfairly. Fr. κερδαίνω.

Παρακεώμεθα, 1. pl. pres. subj. of παρακέομαι.

Παρακινδύνευσις, εως, ή, an exposing to danger or needless risk, Thucyd. v. 100. Fr. κίνδυνος. Παρακινδύνευτικός, ή, όν, venturesome; boldly undertaken, Plat. Soph. 242, B. Fr. κινδūνεύω. Παρακινδύνεύω, f. εύσω, to attempt any thing dangerous,

venture. Fr. χινδυνεύω. Παξακ $\overline{ι}$ ν $\acute{ε}$ ω, $\tilde{ω}$, f. ήσω, pf. -κεκίνηxa, Xen. Mem. iv, 2, 38; to shake, move, agitate, stir; to excite, irritate, provoke; to derange, disturb; neut. to be disturbed; to be provoked; to be violently affected or deranged in

Plat. Legg. xii, 967, B; to risk,

mind, Xen. Fr. ztvíw. Παρακίνησις, εως, ή, a stirring up or encouraging; also, a derangement, a displacing. Same Th. Παρακίνητικώς έχειν, show signs of madness, Plut.

Παρακίω, to pass by. Fr. παρά and xíw.

Παρακλαίω, f. κλαύσομαι, to weep beside or with: to weep without cause, to weep in vain. Fr. κλαίω.

Παρακλάω, ω, f. ήσω, to break, cut, sever; to bruise, crush; to ravage or desolate; to wound or mangle. Fr. κλάω.

 Π αρακλείω, f. είσω, \emph{Ion} . κλητω, to shut up to exclude, Herodt. vi, 60; to seclude. Fr. κλείω. Παρακλέπτω, f. έψω, to steal from the side of any one, or in passing by, Aristoph. Pac. 414. Fr. κλέπτω.

Παρακλήειν, Ion. for σαρακλείειν, pres. inf. of παρακληίω.

Παρακληΐω, Ion. for παρακλείω. Παράκλησις, εως, ή, a calling beside one; a calling to, entreaty, supplication; also, consolation,

exhortation. Fr. παρακαλίω. Παρακλητίκός, ή, όν, qualified for encouraging, consolatory, hortatory, Plat. Polit. vii, 523, D

Παράκλητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, one who has been invoked or called upon; an advocate, 1 John ii, 1; a counsellor, teacher; a comforter, supporter, helper: a name of the Holy Spirit in John xiv, 16; and Παρακλήτωρ, φρος, ὁ, an exhorter, intercessor, comforter; also, one who implores. Fr. παρακαλίω.

Παρακλίδο, adv. by turning away, swerving from, giving way, Thucyd. iv, 61; aside, on one side. Fr. παρακλίνω.

Παρακλίντως, ορος, δ, s. as παρακλίτης

Παρακλίνω, f. ἴνῶ, pf. κέκλἴκα, to place beside; to cause to recline next at table; to open the door a little, Herodt. iii, 156; to bend aside; to swerve aside, Il. xxiii, 424; to swerve from the right path, Æschyl. Ag. 724; to pervert, Hesych.; to lean or incline; mid. to lie by or next to; παρακεκλιμμένος, part. pf. pos. naturally inclined to. Fr. κλίνω.

Παρακλίτης, ου, δ , one who reclines next to another, Xen. Cyr. ii, 2, 16. Fr. κλίνω.

Παρακλύω, to hear beside or amiss, to hear wrong. Fr. παρά and κλύω.

Παρακμάζω, f. άσω, pf. παρήκμάκα, Aristot. Rhet., to pass the prime of life, to lose one's vigor; to grow old, Nen. Mem. iv, 4, 23. Fr. ἀκμάζω.

Παξακνήμιον, ου, τό, the shinbone. Fr. κνήμη.

Παρακούω, Ion. for σαρανούω.
Παρακού, ης, ή, which is not properly listened to; disobedience, indocility, N. T.; hearsay, Plat. Ep. vii, 314. Fr. σαρακούω.
Παρακοιμάομαι, ωμαι, to sleep beside. Fr. σαρακοιμώ, the

beside. Fr. παςαποιμέω, the same. Παςαποινάομαι, mid., to take

counsel with another. Fr. πα
ea and xoivos.

Παρακοινάω, ω, f. ήσω, for παραποινίω, Pind. Pyth. iv, 266.

Παρακοίτης, ου, δ, a bedfellow, a husband; and

Παράκοιτις, 10ς, η, a wife. Fr.

Παράκοιτος, ου, δ, ή, s. ας σάρα. κοίτης, lying with. Same Th. Παρακολουθίω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. σαεπκολούθηκα, Demosth. 423, 24; to go by the side of or with; to follow, accompany, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 128; to attend assiduously as a courtier or flatterer, Demosth. 25, 8; to follow as an enemy, Xen. Anab. iv, 4, 4; to comprehend, Plat. Legg. ii, 667, C; Demosth. 285, 21; used with the dative. Fr. αχολουθέω.

Παρακολούθησις, εως, ή, a following side by side, a following; a consequence. Same Th.

Παραπομιδή, ñs, 'n, a carrying beside or past, a conveyance past, Thucyd. vii, 28. Fr. κομίζω. Παραπομίζω, f. ίσω, to carry beyond, transport: to import; to conduct, accompany; παραπομίζομαι, to convey for one's self, Xen. Hist. v, 4, 57; to sail or coast along, Thucyd. vi, 44. Fr. κομίζω.

Παρακονάω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to whet, sharpen; stir up. Fr. ἀκονάω. Παρακοπή, ῆς, ἡ, a striking falsely, particularly false money, counterfeiting; madness, iusanity, Æschyl. Ag. 216. And Παράκοστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, struck falsely, counterfeit; deranged in mind; distracted, Æschyl. Pers. 582. From

Παρακόστω, f. όψω, to cut or clip; to stamp or coin false money; to counterfeit; to falsify; defraud, deceive; παρακεπομμένος τὸν νοῦν, s. ας παραφονῶν, deranged in mind, insane; 2. α. pas. παρεκόσην, I was cheated, Aristoph. Nub. 636; παρακεκομμίνα, ill-stamped, base metal, Id. Acharn. 517. Fr. κόστω.

Παρακόσμως, adv. indecorously; in a disorderly manner. Fr. κόσμος.

Παράκουσμα, ατος, τό, any thing ill-heard, ill-understood report.

Παρακούω, f. ούσομαι, pf. παρακόκοα, to hear wrongly; to hear incidentally, Herodt. iii, 129; to hear with restlessness and inattention; to refuse to hear, to disregard; to hear secretly or by stealth; to disobey what has been heard; l. a. παράκουσα, subj. παρακούσω. Fr. ἀκούω. Παρακρεμάννυμι, -αννύω, f. κρεμάσω, to hang beside or next; to let hang down by his side, Il. xiii, 597. Fr. κεμμάννυμι.

Παρακητμάσας, part. 1. a. act. of preced.

Παράκοντίζω, ίσω, to throw a dart beyond, to overshoot. Fr.

παρά and ἀκοντίζω.

Παρακείνω, f. ἴνῶ, pf. κίκρἴκα, to arrange near; pf. pas. κίκρἴκα, 1. aor. pas. ἐκρίδην, act. ἕκρῖκα mid. to extend the lines of an army near, Herodt. ix, 98; ἐκρινὰμην, to judge erroneously, to mistake. Fr. κρίνω.

Παςακροτίω, ήσω, to pat or touch on the side. Fr. παςά and κροτίω.

Παράπρουσις, εως, ή, a striking badly; striking a false note, a failing; deception, fraud, trick, Demosth. 679, 3; insanity; and Παραπρούομαι, mid. of

Παρακρούω, f. m. ούσομαι, to strike on the side; to disturb; to warp; circumvent, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 155; καὶ οὐκ ἄν σε παρακρούοι ἡ παροῦσα ξυμφορά, to warp, Plat. Crit. 47, A; to cast off, repel; to deceive, overreach; to defraud; pas. to be struck also, to be in error, to act at random; to be disordered in mind. Fr. κρούω.

Παρακτάσμαι, ωμαι, to acquire in addition, to add to one's possessions, Herodt. iv, 80; to have possessions near to. Fr. κτάσμαι.

Παζάκτιος, ία, ον, along the shore, close to the shore, Æschyl. Prom. 838. Th. ἀκτή.

Παρακύττω, f. ύψω, to bend forward, looking first on one side then on another; to look cautiously, as from a half-opened door, Aristoph. Thesm. 797; to stoop down for the purpose of seeing distinctly; to inspect by the way; l.a. παρίκυψα, inf. παρακύψω, part. παρακύψας, αντος. Fr. κύττω.

Παρακυρόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega}$ σω, to annul, make void, vacate. Fr. xv-ρόω.

Παράκυψις, εως, ἡ, a looking or prying into; a place to look from, as a window. Same Th. Παράκωφος, ου, δ, ἡ, somewhat deaf. Fr. κωφός.

Παρακωχή, ης, η, a yielding, contribution. Fr. παρά and κωγεύω.

Παραλαδών, όντος, part. 2. a. act. to παραλαμβάνω.

Παραλαλίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to speak improperly or foolishly; to speak of things one does not understand. Fr. λαλίω.

Παραλαμβάνω, f. m. παραλήψομαι, Ion. παραλάμψομαι, Herodt ii, 120; pf. παρτίληφα, to receive from another; to take in addition, Plat. Gorg. 523, A; to receive, take; to succeed to; to receive by inheritance; to receive, as a pupil, Plat. Phadr. § 72; to find, Xen. Cyr. i, 1, 4: to assume, to seize, Herodt.; to intercept, Id. iv, 203; Plat. Hipp. Maj. 298, B; to bring to; 2. a. παρέλάδον, part. παραλαδών, 1. a. ind. pas. παρελήφθην, 1. f. pas. παραληφθήσομαι. Ετ. λαμβάνω.

Παραλανθάνω, or -λήθω, f. λήσω, to be concealed from, to lie hid. Ετ. λανθάνω.

Παραλίγομαι, to lie by one's side; to sail near the shore, to coast along. Fr. λέγομαι.

 Π αραλέγω, f. έξω, to speak from the purpose, to rave. Fr. λίγω. Παραλειπτέον, verbal adj., one must pass over. From

Παραλείπω, f. ψω, pf. λέλοιπα, to leave on the one side; to pass by, omit, neglect, Thucyd. iii, 26; Plat. Euth. 279, C; to pass over in silence; 2. a. παρέλιτον · with an acc. Hence, τὰ παραλειπόμενα, things omitted. Fr. λείπω.

 Π αραλείφω, f. είψω, to anoint. Fr. alsiow.

Παράλειψις, εως, ή, a passing by or over, neglect, omission. Fr. παξαλείπω.

Παραλελειμμένος, part. pf. pas., παραλέλειπται, 3. sing. pf. ind. pas., παραλελείφθαι, pf. inf. pas. of παραλείπω.

Παραλελυμένος, part. pf. pas. of παραλύω.

Παράλευχος, ου, δ, ή, whitish.

Παραλεύσσω, to look aside from; to overlook, Eurip. Hipp. 1119. Παραλέχομαι, to lie beside one, Il xiv, 237. Fr. λέχομαι.

Παραλήδω, obsol. for παραλαμδάνω.

 $\Pi_{\alpha e \alpha \lambda \dot{n} \gamma \omega}$, f. ξω, to be next to the last, or the penultimate.

Παραληπτέον, one must take to one's self, verbal adj. from maεαλαμβάνω.

Παραληπτός, ή, όν, to be received; acceptable. Fr. Aau-

 Π αραληρέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to talk in a silly or foolish manner, Plat. Euthyd. 288, B.

 Π αραληφθήσεται, 3. sing. 1. f. pas. of παραλαμβάνω.

Πἄςἄλίᾶ, ίας, Ιοπ. ίη, ης, ἡ, (χώςα being understood,) a territory bounding on the sea; also, near the sea; the sea-shore, Herodt. νίι, 185; παραλίαν ψάμμον, Æschyl. Prom. 573. From

Πἄράλιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, maritime, near the sea, Eurip. Ion. 1592. Fr. παρά and άλς.

Παράλιπείν, 2. a. inf. act. of παραλείπω.

Παραλίτίω, and παραλίτω, (the same with άλιτέω,) f. ήσω, 2. a. παρήλιτον, to be a delinquent, to neglect; to offend the gods, Ap. Rhod. ii, 246.

Παξαλλάγή, ñs, 'n, change, alternation, Plat. Theæt. 196, C; variableness, N. T.; the act of changing; exchange, Æschyl. Ag. 476; and

Παςάλλαγμα, ἄτος, τό, a change, a difference; that which constitutes a difference; and

Παραλλάξ, adv. by turns, alternately, in an alternate series, or alternating or quincuncial rows, Thucyd. ii, 102.

Παράλλαξις, εως, ή, discrepancy, change, Plat. Polit. 269, E; aberration; alteration, change; mental aberration; in Astronomy, parallax. From

Παραλλάσσω, οτ άττω, f. άξω, to make things alternate, to change alternately; to change one place for another; to change in general, Soph. Antig. 298; to alternate; to differ from, Plat. Legg. xii, 957, B; to deviate from; to differ, vary; to pass by or over; to avoid; to escape from, Æschyl. Ag. 412; to miss; to confound; to overcome; to surpass; 2. pf. παξήλλαγα(?), παραλλάσσει, it makes a difference, it imports, Plat. Theæt. 169, Ε; παρηλλαγμέvos, part. pf. pas., extraordinary, strange. Fr. άλλάσσω.

 $\Pi_{\alpha \ell \alpha \lambda \lambda n \lambda o s}$, ou, δ , \dot{n} , beside each other, equidistant, parallel. Fr. άλλήλων. Th. ἄλλος.

Παραλογία, ας, ή, false reasoning, a pretext. Fr. λόγος.

Παράλογίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to impose upon by false reasoning or reckoning; to deceive, Æschin. c. Ctes.; to overcharge, Lucian; 1. a. mid. παρελογισάμην, pf. pas. παραλελόγισμαι. Fr. λογίζομαι.

Πάραλογισμός, οῦ, ὁ, fallacious reasoning; in Logic, a paralogism; overreaching; and

Παραλογιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a fallacious reasoner, a sophist; a cheat. Fr. παςαλογίζομαι.

Παραλογιστίκός, ή, όν, skilled in misleading by fallacious reasoning; expert at deceiving or cheating; captious; and

Παραλογιστός, ή, όν, liable to be

deceived by false reasonings or calculations; and

Παράλογος, ου, δ, ή, as a noun, disappointment, καὶ ὁ παράλογος αὐτοῖς μέγας ñv, Thucyd. vii, 55; unlooked for, unexpected; καὶ τὸν παράλογον τοσούτον ποιήσαι τοῖς "Ελλησι τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ τόλμης, and gave such an unexpected idea to the Greeks of their power and enterprise, Id. vii, 28; absurd, unreasonable; τὸ παράλογον, unexpected. something λόγος.

Πάςἄλοι, οί, inhabitants of the sea-coast; nom. pl. of

Πάραλος, ου, δ, ή, maritime, relating to or bordering on the sea, Soph. Aj. 408; ἡ πάξαλος (τριήρης understood), the public ship or galley, at Athens, used in the service of the State; oi πάραλοι, or παραλίται, the crew of the sacred galley. Fr. als. Παραλοφία, ας, ή, the nape or back part of the neck. Fr. λοφιά.

 Π αραλῦπέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to afflict, distress, trouble, Thucyd. ii, 51. Fr. λυπέω.

Παράλὔσις, εως, ή, a loosening at the side; relaxation; paralysis or palsy, LXX.; and

Παραλύτικός, ή, όν, afflicted with the palsy, paralytic. Fr. $\pi\alpha$ εαλύω.

Παράλυτος, ου, δ, ή, loosened, weakened, feeble, relaxed; unwarlike, Diod. Sic. From

Παραλύω, f. ύσω, pf. παραλέλύκα, to loosen at or by the side; to untie; to remove or unship rudders, Herodt. iii, 136; to dismiss, release, Thucyd. vii, 16; to deprive of; to exempt; to free or relieve from anxiety; to relax, enervate, enfeeble; pf. pas. παςαλέλυμαι, part. pf. pas. παςαλελυμένος, loosened; also, affected with palsy. Fr.

Παραμαρτάνω, f. τήσομαι, pf. παρημάρτηκα, to miss by going on one side, to fail; to miss. Ετ. άμαςτάνω.

Παραμαρτυρία, ας, 'n, in Law, counter evidence given to stop a legal process. Fr. $\mu \alpha \varrho \tau v$ εία. See παραγραφή.

 Π αραμείδω, f. είψω, to change from; to pass by, go beyond; to excel, to surpass, Soph. Æd. T. 504 but rare in act.; mid. παραμείζομαι, to pass by one place to another, Herodt i, 72, 75 ; παςαμειψάμενος, having changed, Xen. Anab. i, 10, 17; to get beyond, outstrip, Plat. Lach. 183, E. Fr. ἀμιίζω.

Παξαμελίω, ω, f. ήσω, to neglect, Thucyd. i, 25; to despise, to treat with disrespect, Herodt. i, 85, has παξημελήκει, pf. act.; see Xen. Cyr. i, 5, 7. Fr. αμελίω.

Παραμιμιγμίνος, part. pf. pas. of παραμίγνυμι.

Παραμέμελωκα, ας, ε, to go beside one, especially, to go to one's help, Il. iv, 11; strictly, pf. of παραελώσκω, and by syncop. παρμέμελωκε, pf. act. of παραμολίω, with gen.

Παραμέμνημαι. See μέμνημαι. Παραμένω, f. μενώ, 1. a. παρέμεινα, to remain beside; with dat. to abide with; to await, Eurip. Orest. 1247; Plat. Apol. 39, E; to persevere; παραμένειν άγωνιζομένων, to remain or stay by them while fighting, Herodt. i, 82; καὶ παραμένων sirsiv, and continuing or persisting (in his praises, imaniσαι) will say, Theophr. Char. 2 (where there is some uncertainty as to the reading); to remain alive, Herodt. i, 30; to endure, continue. Fr. μένω.

Παράμερος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, Dor. for παρήμερος, daily, ordinary; as, τὰ παράμερα πράγματα, everyday affairs. Fr. ἡμέρα.

Παράμεσος, ου, ό, ή, next to the middle. Fr. μέσος.

Παραμετρέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to measure by placing one thing on or by another; to make of equal length: to deceive in measure; to retaliate; παραμετρεῖν ὁδόν, to pass by a road. Fr. μετρέω. Η αραμεύομαι, Poet., to pass by; to excel, surpass, Pind. Nem. 11, 17. Fr. ἀμεύω.

Παραμείω, Dor., s. as παραμείδω mid. παραμεύεσθαί τινος μος φῆ, to surpass one in beauty. Παραμήτης, εος, ὁ, ἡ, oblong. Fr. μῆτος.

Παραμηρίδιον, ου, τό, a cuish or piece of armor to protect the sides of the thighs, Xen. Cyr. vi, 4, 1. Fr. μηρός.

Παραμηρίδιος, ου, i, i, being on, or covering, or belonging to the thighs, Id.

Παςαμίγνυμι, f. μίζω, to mix with, Plat. Polit. iii, 415, C. Fr. μίγνυμι.

Παραμικρόν, almost, wellnigh. Fr. μικρός.

Παράμιλλος, ου, δ, h, vying, racing with. Fr. παρά and

ἄμιλλα.

Παραμμνήσχομαι, dep. with fut. mid. -μνήσομαι, pf. pas. -μίμνημαι, to mention besides, or by the way, to make mention of one thing along with another; to recollect a thing beside or along with another. Fr. παρά, μιμνήσχομαι, and μνάομαι. See next. Παραμιμνήσχω, f. μνήσω, to remind by the by, Soph. Trach. 1114; mid. to remember by the way (said in a doubtful manner); pf. pas. παραμίμνημαι. Fr. μιμνήσχω. See preced. Παραμίωνω. Poet. for παραμίνω.

Παραμίμνω, Poet. for σαραμίνω, obsol., to abide, tarry, stay.

Παραμίζ, adv. mixedly, by mixing. Fr. μίγνυμι.

Παραμίσγω, s. as παραμίγνυμι. Παραμνάομαι, Ιοπ. for παραμιμνήσκομαι.

Παρκμολεῖν, inf. of παρίμολον, 2. a. to παραβλώσχω, to go beside one; to go or come to. See also παραμίμβλωχα.

Παραμολίω, obsol., pf. παραμεμόληπα, whence παραμίμελωπα, to approach, arrive at; to aid, help. Fr. μολίω, obsol.

Παραμονή, ñs, h, a remaining beside or with; continuance, permanency; 2. pf. of παραμένω.

Παραμόνιμος, ου, δ, λ, remaining, abiding with; permanent, lasting; constant, stedfast, Xen. Same Th.

Παξάμονος, ας, δ, 'n, Poet. πάξμονος, rarer form for preced.

Παραμπίχω, f. αμφίζω, to conceal, to disguise, by drawing off the mind's attention from a distressing object, Eurip. Med. 286. Fr. ἀμφί and ἔχω.

Παραμπίσχω, s. as preced.

Παραμπυκίζω, Dor. παραμπυκίδω, to bind the hair with a fillet or head-band. Fr. παρά and ἄμπυζ.

Παραμῦθίομαι, οῦμαι, to exhort, Aischyl. Prom. 1065; to encourage; with acc., to console, soothe, comfort by words or otherwise, Plat. Phad. (in Coll. Maj. i, 289) 115, D; to remedy, repair, compensate; f. mid. - ήσομαι, 1. a. m. παριμυθησάμην. Γr. μυθίομαι.

Παραμυθητίκός, ή, όν, qualified to encourage or console, Plat. Phad. 70, B; consolatory; and Παραμυθία, ας. ή, ον παραμύθιον,

ου, τό, solace, support; consolation, encouragement, persuasion, Plat. Polit. i, 329, E; Soph. Electr. 128; παραμύδια πλησμονής, provocations to a sated appetite, Plat. Crit. 115, B; argument, palliation. Fr. μῦδος. Παραμύδιον, τό. See preced. Παραμυπάομαι, to low or bellow

11αραμῦπάομαι, to low or bellow near by, Æschyl. Prom. 1084 Fr. μῦπάομαι.

Παραναθαίνω, f. εήσομαι, pf. είείνα, to ascend by the side of or with. Fr. βαίνω.

Η αραναγιγνώσκω, later form Παραναγινώσκω, f. γνώσομαι, pf. έγνωκα, to read near by or to; to read along with, so as to compare, Æschin. c. Ctes. 61; καὶ τὰς ἰπιστολὰς ἀλλήλοις παιραναγινώσκουσι, and they read the letters to each other, Id. p. 74; to read incorrectly, Polyb. Fr. γιγνώσκω.

Παραναιετάω, ω, f. ήσω, to dwell near, Soph. Trach. 632. Fr. ναιετάω.

Παρανακλίνω, f. ἴνῶ, to bend downwards, to cause to lie down. Fr. ἀνακλίνω.

Παραναλίσκω, f. αλώσομαι, pf. άλωκα, to consume uselessly, to waste; also simply to consume. Fr. ἀναλίσκω.

Παζανατέλλω, to arise or appear near. Fr. τέλλω.

Παςανέχω, to hold up beside, Thucyd. iii, 22. Fr. έχω.

Παρανέω, ω, f. νεύσομαι, and νευσομαι, to swim by or near to; also

Παρανίω, and παρανηνίω, impf. παρινήνιον, s. as παρανήω, to heap up beside, Odys. i, 147. Παρανηνίω. See preced.

Παρανήχομαι, f. νήξομαι, to swim at the side of, near, beyond, or round, Odys. v, 417. Fr. νή-

χω. Παρανθέω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to put forth flowers besides others; to flower in succession; to decay. Fr. ἀνθέω.

Παρανικάω, ω, f. ήσω, to overcome, to conquer, Æschyl. Choëph. 592. Fr. νικάω.

Παςανίσσομαι, dep., s. as παςανίσομαι, to go or pass beside, or near.

Παρανίσχω, s. as παρανίχω, to raise, set up beside.

Παρονοίω, ω, f. ήσω, to entertain foolish thoughts, think amiss, Plat. Theat. 195, 1. Fr. νοίω. Παράνοια, ας, ή, foolishness, silliness, perverseness, insanity, madness; πότερα παρανοίας αὐτὸν

εἰσαγαγών ἔλω, whether having brought him into court am I to recognize him, Aristoph. Nub. 842 ; παρανοίας ἐᾶλωκώς, seized with madness, Æschin. c. Ctes. p. 74. Fr. vous.

Παρανοίγνυμι, and παρανοίγω, f. οίζω, to open at the side, or a little. Fr. waea and avoiyw. Παρανομέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, pf. παραverounna, Xen. Hist. ii, 3, 18; to act contrary to law or justice; to transgress the laws, Id. Mem.; to pass a law contrary to existing laws; to act unjustly toward, with sis, Herodt. vii, 238; 1. α. παρηνόμησα. Fr. νόμος. Παρανόμημα, άτος, τό, a violation of law, transgression, offence, violation of a treaty or truce; τὸ παρανόμημα μᾶλλον γενέσθαι, Thucyd. vii, 18.

Παρανομία, ας, ή, transgression of the law, iniquity, injustice; also, a violation or disregard of the laws, manners, or customs of one's country, Thucyd. i, 132; excess, Id. vi, 15; lawless will, Lys. Fr. voµos.

Παράνομος, ου, ό, ή, violating the law, transgressing; illegal; παράνομον ψήφισμα, an illegal decree, Demosth. 243, 11; παρανόμων γράφη, a charge for violating the constitution or laws, Æschin. in Coll. Maj. iii, 6; παρανόμων γράφεσθαί τινα, to charge any one with a violation of the laws, generally, by proposing one in opposition to another unrepealed; γίνη παρανομώτατα, a most lawless race, Id. 34; τὸ παράνομον, the illegality, Id. 14. Fr. vóμος.

Παρανόμως, adv. illegally, unjustly. Fr. preced.

Παράνους, ου, ό, ή, contract. -νους, vouv. See next.

Παράνους, ου, ό, ή, insane, mad,

Æschyl. Ag. 1430.

Παρανοχλέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to disturb, to make a tumult. Fr. ὄχλος.

Πάραντα, adv. obliquely, sideways, *Il.* xxiii, 116.

Παραντέλλω, Poet. for παρανατέλλω.

Παράντης, εος, contract. -ous, δ, ή, being in an oblique direction. Fr. ἄντα.

 Π αςανυχτεςεύω, f. εύσω, to pass the night beside. Fr. vunts**ε**εύω. Th. νύξ.

Παρανύμφιος, ου, ό, a brideman, he who does the honors to the bridegroom, and has a place by his side when he leads the bride

home; he who attends the bride to the bridegroom. Fr. νύμφη. Παράνυμφος, ου, ή, a bridemaid. Παρανύσσω, or -νύττω, to prick the side, secretly to excite; to irritate. Fr. νύσσω.

Παράξενος, ου, ό, ή, a pretended friendly guest, false-hearted, Aristoph. Acharn. 518; strange, Fr. Esvos.

Παραξέω, έσω, to scrape beside; to graze in passing. Fr. παρά and ξέω.

Παραξιφίς, ίδος, ή, a poniard, a dagger. Fr. Zípos.

Παραξόνιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, nigh the axletree; subst. the linchpin.

Παραζύω, ύσω, to shave or smooth at the side; metaphor. to graze, closely border on.

Παραπαίω, f. παιήσω, to strike a wrong chord; also for παρα-πίπτω, to wander or deviate from, as from the truth; to wander in mind, or be delirious; to rave, Æschyl. Prom. 1058; μαίνομαι καὶ παραπαίω, Plat. Conv. 173, E. Fr. παίω.

 Π αξαπάλλω, f. αλῶ, to throw or brandish near or close to, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 228. Fr. πάλλω. Παράπαν, adv. wholly, entirely,

absolutely, altogether; To Taeάπαν, universally, Lucian. Fr.

 Π αραπατάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to mislead, deceive, beguile, lead astray, Æschyl. Eum. 698. Fr. ἀπατάω.

Π ἄξἄ π ἄφίσχω, f. ήσω, and Πἄρἄπάφω, s. as παραπατάω, to mislead by artful flattery; to cajole; to deceive, lead into error, Il. xiv, 360; Odys. xiv, 448; 2. a. παρήπαφον. ἀπάΦω.

 Π αραπείθω, f. είσω, to persuade by artful arguments; to deceive, Plat. Legg. x, 892, D; to gain over by arguments, to pacify; παραιπεπιθούσα, part. 2. aor. act. by redupl. for παςαπιθούσα, Il. xiv, 208.

Παραπειράομαι, f. άσομαι, dep. mid., to make trial of one. παρά and πειράω.

Παραπειράω, ω, οτ -άομαι, ωμαι, f. arouxi, to essay, to make a slight attempt, to make a trial of, Pind. Olymp. viii, 4. πεῖρα.

Παραπέμπω, f. ψ ω, to send beside or near; to convey to or beyond; παρέπεμψεν έμοὶ στόνον ἀντίτοπον, reëchoed my groans, Soph. Phil. 1445; to transport, carry to; to conduct,

lead, escort; to send by; to pass by, omit; to neglect; mid. to send away from one's self; to repudiate a wife. Fr. πέμπω. Παραπεπήγασι, 3. pl. pf. act. of παςαπήγνυμι.

Παραπεριπατέω, ω, f. ήσω, to walk about near to. Fr. πατέω. Παραπεσών, part. 2. a. of παραπίπτω.

Παραπέταμαι, Ion. for παραπέторан.

 Π αραπετάννῦμι, f. πετάσω, to expand, to stretch before, as a curtain or veil. Fr. πετάννυμι.

Παραπετάρμαι, ωμαι, and παραπέταμαι, to fly near or by; to fly near to.

Παραπέτασμα, άτος, τό, a curtain, covering, awning, canopy, Herodt. ix, 82; metaphor., a covered meaning, a pretence. Τh. πετάννυμι.

 Π αραπέτομαι, f. πετήσομαι, usually πτήσομαι, Ion. παραπετάομαι and παραπέταμαι, dep. mid., to fly beside, near by; to fly along, fly over; to fly to. Fr. παρά, πέτομι, and πέταμαι. Παραπηγμα, άτος, τό, primarily a table fastened to a pillar, etc., for instance, a table of laws; an astronomical table, on which were represented the heavens, the rising and setting stars, the seasons of the year, etc.; a table containing the elements of any science; a sort of calendar affixed to the walls, Cic. ad Attic. v, 14, 1. From

Παραπήγνυμι, f. ήξω, to fasten to or near; to fix in; to describe or trace on a tablet, Plat. Ax. 370, C; to cling to, Isocr. Fr. πήγνυμι.

 Π αραπηδάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to leap over. Fr. πηδάω.

Παραπιέζω, f. έσω, to press down on one side; to press down, overload. Fr. πίεζω.

Παραπικραίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to provoke, exasperate, embitter; 1. a. 7aρεπίκρανα. Fr. πικραίνω.

Παραπικρασμός, οῦ, ὁ, violent anger, provocation, exasperation, LXX. Fr. preced.

Παραπίμπρημι, f. πρήσω, to kindle, burn beside, or near; pas. to be inflamed. Fr. παιά and πίμπεημι.

Παραπίπτω, f. mid. πεσούμαι, pf.act. παραπέπτωκα, to fall in the way of; to fall upon; to meet with; to fall out; happen incidentally to, occur by chance, Plat. Ep. vii, 324, C; Demosth. 11, 8; to intervene, Plat.

Phædr. 30; to miss, fail of; to err; to sin; 2. α. παείπισον, part. παεαπισών. Fr. πίπτω. Πἔξἄπλἔγιάζω, f. άσω, to make sloping on the side; to go round or encompass; to border or skirt. Fr. πλάγιος.

Παραπλάζω, f. άγξω, to lead astray or into error; to cause to miss, Odys. ix, 81; to deceive;
1. a. pas. παρεπλάγχθη, flew aside, Π. Fr. πλάζω.

Παραπλασσω, or πλάττω, to plaster up; to alter; to change the form of. Fr. πλάσσω.

the form of. Fr. πλάσσω.
Παράπλαστος, ου, δ, ή, counterfeit, spurious. Fr. πλάσσω.

Παράπλειος, ου, δ, ἡ, nearly full, full, Plat. Polit. iii, 390, A. Fr. πλείος.

Παραπλίπω, f. ίζω, to twine among, intertwine, to braid with. Fr. πλίπω.

Παραπλευρίδια, τά, and sing. Παραπλευρίδιον, ου, τό, a covering or armor for the sides of a war-horse, Xen. Cyr. vi, 4, 1.

Fr. πλευρά.

Παραπλίω, f. πλεύσομαι, to sail by or beyond; to coast along; παρίπλεον ἰφ' οἴκουν, they coasted on homewards, Thucyd. vii, 26; l. a. παρίπλευσα, inf. παραπλεύσαι. Fr. πλέω.

Παραπληγας, acc. pl. of παραπλήξ.

Παραπληπτικός, ή, όν, struck and disabled by a blow, paralyzed. Fr. παραπλήσσω.

Παράπλημτος, ου, δ, ή, struck with madness, Soph. Aj. 226; frantic, insane. Same Th.

Παραπλήξ, ῆγος, ὁ, ἡ, striking or playing falsely on a musical instrument; also, beaten or struck sideways by the waves, Odys. v, 418, 440; touched or grazed; also, insane, deranged in mind, Herodt. v, 92; παραπλήξ ἄνθρωπος, Aristoph. Plut. 242; the same as παράπληπτος. Fr. πλήσσω.

Παραπληζία, ας, ή, paralysis; madness, insanity. Same Th. Παραπληρίω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to fill near or by the side; to superadd. Fr. πληρόω.

Il ας ατλής ωμα, ατος, τ΄, something added to fill up; in Rhetoric, an expletive. Same Th. Πας απλήσιος, adv. very nearly; as much as, in as great num-

bers as; neut. of

Παραπλήσιος, ου, ό, ή, nearly approaching, akin to, similar, Thucyd. vii, 44; resembling; pl. n. g. παραπλήσια, used adverbial-

ly. Fr. πλησίος. Παραπλησίως, adv. in like manner, just as. Fr. preced.

Παραπλήσσω, and -στω, f. ήξω, to strike badly, as in playing on a musical instrument, to play false; to strike near or by the side of; pas. to be struck with palsy; to lose one's reason; γίλωτι παραπιπληγμένω, with frantic laughter, Eurip. Herc. F. 930. Fr. πλήσσω.

Παραπλοκή, ης, η, an interweaving or intertwining. Fr. πλίκω. Παραπλόμενος, η, ον, coming to a place, Epic syncop. part. from a pres. παραπίλομαι, not in use.

Παράπλοος, δ, and, contracted, Παράπλους, ου, δ, a coasting along; a sailing along the coast, Thucyd. i, 44. Fr. πλίω.

Παραπλώω, Ion. for παραπλίω. Παράπνευσας, part. 1. a. act. of Παραπνίω, f. εύσω, to breathe or blow from the side, to blow gently, Odys. x, 24. Fr. πνίω. Παραπόδιος, ου, δ, ἡ, at the feet, at hand, present; Poet. παρπόδιος.

Παραποιέω, ῶ, and παραποιέομαι, οῦμαι, to make something wrong; to counterfeit, forge, Thucyd. i, 132; to adulterate. Fr. ποιέω. Παραποδίζω, f. ίσω, to entangle, implicate, delude, Plat. Legg. ii, 652, B.

Παραποδύομαι, to strip one's self near or beside; to strip for a combat, Plat. Theæt. 162, B. Fr. ἀπό and δύω.

 Π αραπόλλ $\bar{\nu}$ μι, f. ολέσω, Att. ολ $\tilde{\omega}$, to destroy or waste unjustly; to destroy. Fr. ἀπόλλ ν μι.

Παραπολύ, and παρὰ πολύ, by much, by far.

Παραπομπή, ñs, 'n, conveyance; conduct, attendance, escort, retinue. Fr. πέμπω.

Παραπόντιος, ου, ό, ή, beside or near the sea. Fr. παρά und πόντος.

Παραπορεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to pass by or over, to go with or by one's side; impf. m. παρεπορεύομαν. Fr. πορεύομαι.

Παραπόρφυρος, ου, ό, ή, having a purple border, Diod. Sic. Fr. πορφύρα.

Παραποτάμιος, ία, ιον, situated near the banks of a river, Eurip. Bacch. 862; Thucyd. v, 53. Παραπράσσω, and -ττω, Ion. πρήσσω, f. άξω, to do any thing amiss, or beyond the main purpose, Herodt. v, 45; to act

Aj. 254; to make an unjust exaction. $Fr. \pi e \acute{\alpha} \sigma \sigma \omega$.

Παραπρεσθεία, ας, ή, an illmanaged or faithless embassy, Dem. de Fals. Legat.

Παραπρεσθεύομαι, dep., and

Παραπρεσθεύω, and -εύομαι, to be faithless as an ambassador, Plat. Legg. xii, 941, A. Fr. παρά and πρεσθεία.

Παράπρισμα, ατος, τό, sawdust, filings, chips, Aristoph. Ran. 882.

Παραπρίω, to saw beside. Fr. π αρά and π ρίω.

Παραπροσποίδομαι, οῦμαι, f. hoo.
μαι, to dissemble. Fr. πρός
απα ποιέω.

Παραπροσποίησις, εως, ή, dissimulation. Same Th.

Παραπταίω, to strike against, to stumble; to commit a fault; to mistake. Fr. πταίω.

Παράπτομαι, to touch on the side or improperly. Fr. ἄπτο. μαι.

Παράπτω, ψω, to fasten beside, near, or along side; pas. παραπτομένα χεροὶ πλάτα, the oar fastened to, i. e. grasped by the hands; mid. to touch beside or at the side. Fr. παρά and ἄπτω.

Παράπτωμα, ἄτος, τό, a slip, fault, transgression, N. T. Fr. παραπιπτω.

Παράπτωσις, εως, ή, a slip, blunder, fall; neglect of duty; in Grammar, the putting one case for another. Same Th.

Παραπύθια, τά, like παρίσθμια, a sickness which prevented one from being victor at the Πύθια. Fr. παρά and Πύθια.

Παραπϋκίδδει», to wear the hair in a knot on the top of the head, according to the Lacedæmonian custom; hence Horace, Od. ii, 11, incomptam Lacænæmore comam religata nodo. Fr. πυκίζω. Dunb.

Παραπύλιον, ου, τό, a small gate by the side of a larger, a wicket. Fr. πύλη.

Παραραθυμέω, ω, f. ήσω, an intensive of ραθυμέω, which see.

Παραρίω, οτ παραβρίω, f. εύσωμαι, to flow by or away; to pass away; to vanish; to fall out; παρεβρύηχεν, Soph. Phil. 649. Γτ. βίω.

Παραρθηίω, ω, f. ήσω, to dislocate, relax, Plat. Ax. 367, B. Παράρθησις, εως, ή, a slight or partial dislocation, a subluxation. Fr. ἄρθρον.

Πάραρος, ου, δ, ή, having an ill-

made body; having a disordered or ill-constructed mind; crazy, foolish; also, useless. Fr. παρά, sometimes used in a privative sense, and ἄρω.

Παραφπάζω, Att. fut. άσω, later άξω, to take away besides, or from the side. Fr. παρά and άρπάξω.

Παραβράπτω, f. ψω, to sew to or beside, Herodt. iv, 109. Fr.

Παραφέω, f. σομαι, α. ερρύνη, pf. ερρύνη, con past; with acc. and dut., to slip off one; to slip, glide away, escape; hence, to slip from one's memory; to slip in unawares. Fr. παρά and ρέω.

Παραβρήγνυμι, f. ρήζω, to break forth; to burst asunder; to burst forth beside or near; to break through; pas. to be broken, routed, Thucyd. vi, 70: 2. pf. Att. παρίβρωγα, to burst out, Soph. Phil. 813. Fr. ρήγνυμι.

Ταραβρητός, ή, όν, one who may be moved by words, exorable, appeased, Π. ix, 522; persuasive, giving advice. Fr. iείω. Παραβριγόω, to freeze beside or near. Fr. παρά and ριγόω.

Παραβήτατω, f. δίψω, to throw aside as of no value; to despise; to risk; who will run the risk of such disgrace by taking you? Soph. Œd. T. 1493. See ἀναβρήτατω, which is also used in the same manner. Fr. βίπτω.

Παραβρίω, obsol., but the pf. παριβρίπα is formed from it; as, παραβρίω, to flow by, pass by; 2. a. pas. παρεβρίπη, sulj. παραβρίω. Fr. βίω. Th. βίω.

Παράβρυθμος, ου, δ, ἡ, Poet. παράρυθμος, out of time or tune, discordant. Fr. παρά and δυθμός.

Παραβρύομαι, dep., to draw along the side of, to cover as with a curtain. Fr. παρά and βύομαι. Παράβρῦσις, εως, h, a covering or bulwark of leather, stretched on the sides of a ship to retard missile weupons, Æschyl. Suppl. 936.

Παραρτάω, ω, f. ήσω, to suspend from a belt, to gird on, as a sword. Fr. ἀρτάω or ἀρτίομαι, which see.

Παραρτίω, ω, f. ήσω, Ion. for παραρτάω, to prepare, get ready. Παράρτημα, ἄτος, τό, any thing worn hanging from the belt, any thing suspended from an-

other, an appendage. Fr. παεαετάω.

Παράρυθμος, and παράρρυθμος, ου, δ, ή, contrary to harmony, proportion, time, or measure. Fr. ρυθμός.

Παράς ῦμα, ἀτος, τό, a rope; also, a covering of skins, etc., for protecting the sides of a ship. See παράβρυσις.

ΠΑΡΑΣΑ ΓΓΑΣ, or παρασάγγης, ου, ό, a parasang (in the Persian language, a farsang), a Persian measure containing 30 stadia, or about 3\frac{1}{2} miles.

Παρασάγγης, ου, δ. See preceding.

Παρᾶσᾶλείω, f. εύσω, to shake or agitate beside; neut. to be tossed or agitated. Fr. σαλείω. Παρασάττω, f. ζω, to stuff in at the side, or about, Herodt. vi, 125. Fr. σάττω.

Παράσειρος, ου, δ, ή, (ἵππος,) a horse attached to the side of another, a led horse; a companion, Eurip. Orest. 1016. Fr. σείρα.

Παρασείω, f. είσω, to shake at the side; to spread out and swing the arms in running. Fr. σείω.

Παρασημαίνω, f. σημάνω, to make or mark a false signature; to make a false impression; to counterfeit; mid. to fix one's seal beside; to put down marks at the side, Plat. Legg. xii, 954, B; to note down. Fr. σημαίνω. Παρασημείνω, ω, f. ώσω, to make a sign or mark by the side of or near to, or upon. Same Th.

Παράσημον, ου, τό, a particular mark, sign, token, or badge, by which any person or thing is hnown; a ship's flag; an image or figure on the prow of a ship, called the ship's head, Larcher's Herodt. From

Παράσημος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, marked with a false mark or impression (said of coins); counterfeit, Aristoph. Acharn. 518; noted, famous, distinguished; παράσημος ἡήτως, Dem. de Coron. p. 146, said ironically; infamous, Æschyl. Ag. 755. Fr. σῆμα.

Παράσηρος, ου, δ, ἡ, white along the side. Derivation uncertain. Παρασιτίω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to eat beside any one; to be a mean flatterer or parasite. Fr. σῖτος. Παρασιτῖκός, ἡ, όν, belonging to a parasite or flatterer, parasitical. Sume Th.

Παράσιτος, ου, ο, one who eats with another, or at his expense, 1009

a parasite, a flatterer. Th. σῖτος. Παρασιωπάω, ῶ, f. ἡσομαι, to pass over in silence; to conceal. Fr. σιωπάω.

Παρασιώπησις, εως, ή, a keeping silence; a passing over something in a discourse. Same Th. Παρασκέπω, to cover at the side. Fr. σκέπω.

Παρασκευάζω, f. άσω, pf. παρεσκεύακα, Plat. Soph. 251, B; to prepare besides, to make ready; to procure, obtain; to equip, furnish, provide, Xen. Cyr. i, 5, 7; mid. to prepare one's self, Xen. Anab. iii, 4, 22; also, for one's self besides; to procure for one's self, Plat. Gorg. 479, C; to form a plan, purpose, or resolution; pas. to be prepared, ready, etc., Xen.; to arrange; to pave the way for, Æschin. c. Ctes. 28; 1. a. m. παρεσκευασάμην, pf. pas. παρεσχεύασμαι, παρεσχευάδατο, 3. pl. plupf. Ion. for παρεσκευασμένος й oav, Herodt. v, 34; f. m. таρασκευάσομαι. Fr. σκευάζω. Th. σκεῦος.

Παρασκεύασις, εως, ή, for παρασκευή, Diod. Sic.

Παρασκεύασμα, ατος, τό, that which has been provided, prepared; a preparation. Same Th.

Παςασκευαστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who prepares, procures, Plat. Gorg. 518, C.

Παρασκευαστίκός, ή, όν, skilful or able in preparing things necessary for war, Xen. Mem. iii, 1, 6; well prepared. Same Th. Παρασκευαστός, ή, όν, that can be prepared procured Plat

Παρασκευαστός, ή, όν, that can be prepared, procured, Plat. Prot. 319, B. Same Th.

Παρασκευή, ñs, h, preparation; a force, equipment, reinforcement; an armament, Thucyd. iv, 1; a preconcerted measure; από παρασκευῆs, by concert or agreement, Id. i, 132; iκ παρασκευῆs, by intrigue, Æschin. c. Ctes. 1; γνόντες τὴν παρασκευήν, Lys. c. Eratosth. Same Th.

Παρασκηνίω, to pitch one's tent beside or near. Fr. παρά and σκηνή.

Παρασκήνια, τά, the space at the sides of the stage, the side scenes; or the side entrances to the theatre. Fr. παρά and σχηνή.

Παρασχήντον, ου, τό, pl. ια, the side entries in a theatre. Fr. σχηνή.

Παρασκηνόω, -ίω, and -άω, ω, to

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dwell in a tent near to; to eat together in the same tent; to stretch out, as the covering of a tent, Æschyl. Eum. 604, Well. Fr. σχηνή.

Παρασκήπτω, f. ήψω, to strike on the side; to graze or touch slightly; to burst into at the side; to strike, as lightning, Lucian, tom. i, p. 81, ed. Bipont. Fr. σκήπτω.

Παρασκοπέω, ω, to behold unconcernedly, Æschyl. Ag. 1225. Fr. σκοπέω.

Παρασκώπτω, f. ώψω, to jeer or banter beside; to banter in a covert manner. Fr. σκώπτω. Παρασοδίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to pass by

in a proud or insolent manner, Plut. Cato. 24; to scare off beside. Fr. σοδέω.

Παρασοφίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to make an improper use of knowledge; to argue beside the point. Fr. σοφίζομαι. Th. σόφος.

Παρασπάω, ῶ, f. άσω, to draw aside, to pull to the side, Soph. Electr. 722; to draw off from what is right; mid. to draw or assume to one's self, Plat. Soph. 241, C. - Fr. σπάω.

Παρασπείρω, f. σπερῶ, to sow or strew near or among; pf. pas.

-ίσπαςμαι. Fr. σπείςω.
Πποσαστίζω, to have a shield by the side of; to wield or use by the side of; to fight beside, Eurip. Phæn. 1449. Fr. ἀσπίς. Παςασπίστής, οῦ, ὁ, who carries a shield beside; who fights along with; a companion in battle, Eurip. Phæn. 1181. Same Th.

Παρασποιδίω, ω, f. ήσω, to break a treaty, to violate the conditions of a treaty, Demosth. Fr. σποιδαί. Th. σπίνδω.

Παρασπόνδημα, απος, τό, an act violating a solemn treaty. Same Th.

Παράσπονδος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that violates a treaty, contrary to treaty, perfidious, Lys. c. Erat. in Coll. Maj. i, 165. Same Th. Παραστάδον, adv. in standing near or by one's side; beside, close by, Il. xv, 22. Fr. παρείστημε.

Παρασταθμίζω, f. ίσω, to preponderate, outweigh. Fr. σταθμός. Th. ἵστημι.

Παρασταίην, 2. a. opt. act., παραστάς, ασα, άν, part. from παρίστημι.

Παραστάς, άδος, 'n, what stands near; a door-post; pl. a portico; and

Παράστασις, εως, η, a placing by the side or near; a standing by or near; appearance of a party in a court of justice; the fee of an arbiter called διαιτήτης, being a drachma; exhibition, representation; presence of mind; resolution, courage, arising from self-confidence, Plut. Legg. ix, 855, D; banishment; Soph. (Ed. T. 400; the view of the mind respecting any object of perception; a sedentary or petty trade, retail trade, Aristot. Polit. i, 7. Fr. παρίστημι.

Παραστατίω, ω, f. ήσω, to stand by or near, assist, Æschyl. Pers. 918. From

Παραστάτης, ου, δ, one who stands by the side of another; a comrade, a defender; a military term. Fr. παρίστημι.

Παρασσάτικός, ή, όν, capable of bringing beside, or of representing; capable of inspiring resolution, etc. Same Th.

Παραστατίκῶς, adv. with presence of mind, intrepidly; and Παραστάτις, ίδος, ἡ, an assistant, an aid, a helpmate, Xen. Mem.; Soph. Fr. παρίστημι.

Παραστείχω, f. είζω, to approach; to pass by, Soph. Œd. T. 808; Æschyl. Choëph. 561; aor. παρεστίχου. Fr. στείχω.

Παράστημα, ἄτος, τό, presence of mind, courage; aid; a conception, thought, sentiment, Longin. 9. Fr. παρίστημι. Παραστῆναι, 2. a. inf., and

Παςαστήσαι, 1. a. inf., and Παςαστησάμενος, part. 1. a. m. of παςίστημι.

Παραστορέννυμι, or -στρόννυμι, f. -στρώσω, and -στορῶ, Aristoph. Eq. 481; to spread near, to stretch out by the side. Fr. σ τορέννυμι.

Παραστράτοπιδιύω, f. εύσω, to encamp near; to besiege a town. Fr. στρατόπεδον.

Παράστηεμμα, άτος, τό, any thing twisted; a joint, a sprain. Fr.

Παραστρέφω, f. έψω, to twist, bend from its natural position; to change, Plat. Crat. 418, A; to distort, pervert; to corrupt; παραστρέφειν Ιμάτιον, to partly turn a garment; ἐκστρέφειν, to make it as it were anew. Fr. στρέφω.

Παραστῶσιν, Eurip. Med. 335, from παρίστημι.

I Ιαρασυγγραφέω, ω, f. ήσω, to infringe the articles of a contract or treaty, Demosth. 1291,

17. Fr. συγγεαφή.

Παρασυλλίγομα, to assemble privately for a sinister object, Andoc. 17, 24. Fr. σύν and λίγω.

Παρασυμβάλλω, to liken, compare; to be like, LXX. Fr βάλλω.

Παρασυνάπτω, to fasten to. Fr. απτω.

Παρασύνθετον, ου, τό, (ὅνομα being understood,) a word derived from a compound; a compound derived from a verb. Fr. τίθημι.

Παζασύνθημα, ατος, τό, a countersignal; in the military art, a countersign. Same Th.

Παρασύρω, f. ὕρῶ, to draw wrong or awry, to pervert: to drag in unnecessarily, Æschyl. Prom. 1067; to drag or sweep along with itself, as a torrent does. Fr. σύρω.

Παρασφαλίζω, f. ίσω, to fortify by the side; to strengthen by a side work, LXX. Fr. σφαλίζω.

Παρασφάλλω, f. άλῶ, l. a. ταρίσφηλα, to push aside; to cause to err, fail, miss; to turn aside, Il. viii, 312; mid. to err; pas. to be deceived. Fr. σφάλλω. Παρασφηνόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to bind or wedge down on the sides.

Fr. $\sigma\phi\acute{n}v$. $\Pi \alpha \rho \alpha \sigma \rho \rho \alpha \gamma i \zeta \omega$, f. $i\sigma\omega$, to set a seal beside; to set a false seal

upon. Fr. σφεαγίς. Παεασχεδόν, adv. close beside;

immediately. Fr. σχεδόν. Παρασχέθω, s. as παρέχω.

Παρασχείν, 2. a. inf. παρέχω. Παρασχετίον, verbal adj., must afford. Fr. παρέχω.

Παρασχίω, ω, obsol., s. as παρί-

 χ_{ω} . Παρασχηματίζω, f. ίσω, to alter the form, to disfigure. Fr. $\sigma_{\chi\eta\mu\alpha\tau}$ ίζω.

Παράσχου, 2. a. imperat., and Παρασχών, όντος, part. 2. a. of σαρέχω.

Παρατανυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, a tent. Fr. τανύω.

Παραταξάμενος, part. 1. a. m. of παρατάσσω.

Παράταξις, εως, ή, the arranging of an army along side of or with another, Æschin. c. Cies.; an army in battle array, Thucyd. v, 11; a battle, contention; preparations for a contest of any

kind, Æschin. 52, 1. Fr. $\pi\alpha$ -

Παράπασις, εως, ή, extension by the side, or the act of lengthening or stretching along side. Fr. παραπείνω.

Παραπάσσω, and τάττω, f. τάξω, pf. τίτἔκα, to arrange or draw up beside; to draw up in battle array; to array against; mid. to arrange one's self, or one's soldiers against, Xen. Cyr.; to give battle to; to be drawn up for battle; to fight along with, Dem. de Coron. 297, 12: pf. pas. part. παραπεταγμένος, drawn up beside, or in battle-order, Xen. Anab. iv, 8, 7; also, engaged in a broil, Aristoph. Vesp. 1123. Fr. τάσσω.

Παραπατίκός, ή, όν, capable of extending; in Grammar, παραπατικός (χρόνος), the imperfect tense, because it is still extending or continuing (παραπείκται) to the future. Th. τείνω. Παραπατίκῶς, adv. in an extended manner; indefinitely; loosely. Fr. preced.

Παρατάττω. See παρατάσσω. Παρατιθεαμίνος, part. of παραθιάσμαι, Theophr.

Παρατείνω, f. ενω, pf. παρατέτάκα, to stretch or extend along side of; to lengthen, prolong the time, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 10; to extend the line of troops, Xen. Anab. vii, 3, 28; to defer, detain, retard; to harass, vex; mid. παραπείνομαι, to persevere, to be vigorously occupied with any thing; pas. to be extended along side of another, Aristoph. Nub. 218; to be prolonged, persevered in; to be wearied out, exhausted, Xen. Mem. iii, 13, 6; 1. a. act. παρίτεινα, 1. a. pas. παρετάθην, pf. pas. παρατίταμαι. Th. τείνω.

Παρατιιχίζω, f. ίσω, to erect a fortification or wall near. Fr.

Παραπείχισμα, απος, τό, a side wall or fortification, a counterwork, Thueyd. vii, in Coll. Maj. i, 71. Fr. τ εῖχος.

Παρατεκταίνω, f. ανῶ, αοτ. παξετίκτηνα, to build near; to alter a structure; to alter the truth; to frame or determine, Il. xiv, 54. "The verb seems to have been used in this sense as being suggested by the preceding τιτείχαται." Dunb. Fr. τε-

Παρατεκτήναιτο, 1. a. opt. mid. from foregoing.

Παρατίμνω, f. εμῶ, 2. a. π αρέταμον, to cut by the side of or along. Fr. τέμνω.

Ιίαςαπεταγμένως, adv. reluctantly, Plat. Polit. iii, 399, B.

Παρατεταμένως, adv. constantly, fixedly. Fr. pf. pas. of παρατείνω.

Παραπετολμημένος, part. pf. pas. of παραπολμάω.

Παρατηρίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to observe, mark, or watch narrowly, Xen. Mem. iii, 14, 4; to observe scrupulously or superstitiously, Galat. iv, 10; 1. a. παρετήρησα, part. παρατηρήσας, mid. παρατηρίσμαι, the same. Fr. τηρίω.

Παρατήρησις, εως, ή, observation, the act of watching; superstitious observance, N. T. Same Th.

Παρατηρητής, οῦ, ὁ, a close observer. Same Th.

Παρᾶτησις, εως, ή, extension, the act of lengthening or stretching out. Fr. παραπείνω.

Παρατίθημι, f. παραθήσω, to put beside, to adjoin, Il. xi, 778; to set before, Plat. Theat. 157, C; to place opposite; to afford, give; to compare; to propose; to commit, intrust to; 1. a. παρέθηκα, 2. a. act. παρέθην, inf. παραθείναι, pf. παρατέθεικα mid. παρατίθεμαι, to serve up, deposit with, Herodt. vi, 86; to commit to; to present as a gift; to bring forward, Plat. Phil. 44, D; to recommend; to bring to one's aid; to cite a passage in proof from a writer, to expose, to hazard, Odys. iii, 74; to treasure up; f. m. $\pi\alpha$ ραθήσομαι, 2. a. m. παρεθέμην. Fr. Tilnpi.

Παρατίλλω, f. ἴλῶ, to pull out the hair, Aristoph. Plut. 168; mid. I pluck my own hair, Id. Acharn. 31. Fr. τίλλω.

Παρατίλτρια, ας, ή, a female slave who pulls out superfluous hair; warm pitch was used for the purpose. See Juvenal, Sat. ix, 13. Fr. preced.

Παρατολμάω, ω, f. ήσω, to be very bold or daring, as in poetic flights, Longin. 8. Fr. τολμάω. Παράτολμος, ου, δ, ή, rash, foolhardy. Same Th.

Παράτονος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, hanging by the side, weak, feeble, Eurip. Alc. 409. Γr. παρά and τείνω. Παρατράγεῖν, 2. a. inf. of παρατρώγω.

Παραπράγωδος, ου, δ, ή, overtragic, ridiculously tragic; pompous, bombastic. Fr. τράγωδος. Παρατρίπω, f. τρίψω, to turn aside; to cause to deviate; to lead astray; to turn the course of a river, Herodt. vii, 128; παρατρίπτιν τὸν λόγον, to pervert an argument or discourse, Herodt. iii, 3; mid. to turn one's self from; to miss, deviate, digress; pres. to degenerate or be perverted, Longin. 9. Fr. τρίπω.

Παρατρέφω, f. θ ρέψω, to nourish or bring up by the side of; to rear in addition to, near, or with; pas. to be brought up along with, Demosth. 403, 23. Fr. τρέφω.

Παρατρέχω, f. θρέζομαι, and usually δραμοῦμαι, to run by one's side, to run beyond, outstrip; to run by, H. x, 350; to overreach; 2. a. ἔδράμου.

Πᾱεωτείω, ω̄, f. ίσω, to start aside from fright, Π. v. Fr. τείω.

Παράτριδω, f. iψω, and παρατρίδομαι, to rub upon, bruise; to strike one thing against another, Herodt. vii, 10; to come into collision with; to quarrel with; to have animosity against any one. Fr. τρίδω. Παράτριψις, εως, ή, a rubbing together, collision. Fr. παρατρίδω.

Παρατροπέω, to lead from the right path, to deceive, Odys. iv, 465. Fr. παρατρέπω.

Παρατροπή, ῆς, ἡ, a turning aside; a digression, Eurip. Androm. 526; escape; and

Παράτροπος, ου, δ, ή, turned aside, that has deviated from; perverse, not right, improper; capable of turning aside or averting. Fr. παρατρέπω.

Παραπροχάζω, Poet. for παραπρέχω.

Παςατεώγω, f. ώξομαι, to eat up clandestinely. Aristoph. Ran. 988, with gen. Fr. τεώγω.

Παρατρωπάω, Poet. for παρατρίπω.

Παρατρωπῶσ', for παρατρωπῶσι, 3. pl. pres. of παρατροπάω.

Παράττω, f. άξω, to rush rapidly by, Aristoph. Vesp. 988. Fr. παρά and ἄττω οτ ἄσσω.

Παράτυγχάνω, f. παραπεύζομαι, to happen to be at hand or present: δ παραπυχών, one accidentally present; to meet; to happen to arrive; 2. a. παρέτυχον, part. 2. a. act. παραπυχών, όντος · τὸ παραπυχὸν (κατά), fortuitously, accidentally; ἐκ

παρατυχόντος λίγιιν, to speak extemporaneously; pf. παραπετύχηκα, from παραπυχίω· είς καιρόν γι παραπετύχηκεν ήμιν έν τοις λόγοις Πρόδικος δίς, opportunely indeed Prodicus here happened to join us, Plat. Prot. 340, E; with dat. Fr. πυγχάνω.

Παράτυπος, ου, δ, ή, marked with a false stamp, counterfeit. Fr. παρά and τύπτω.

Παρᾶτῦπόω, ω, f. ώσω, to impress a bad mark, to imprint carelessly. Fr. τύπος.

Παξατυχών, οῦσα, όν, 2. a. part. act. of παξατυγχάνω.

Παραυδάω, ω, f. ήσω, to soothe, console, Odys. xvi, 279. Fr. παρά and αὐδάω.

Παραυλίζω, f. ίσω, to dwell, or be, or lie near, commonly, at night, Eurip. Ion. 496. Fr. αυλίζω.

Πάρανλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, unlike the sound of the flute, discordant. Fr αὐλός. But πάρανλος, dwelling near, neighbouring, Soph. Œd. C. 789. Fr. παρά and αὐλή.

Παραυζάνω, f. αυζήσω, to give additional increase. Fr. αὐζίω. Παραυτά, adv. immediately, instantly, in like manner, Æschyl. Ag. 719. Fr. αὐτός.

Ag. 719. Fr. αὐτός.
Παραυτίκα, adv. immediately,
forthwith; τὸ παραυτίκα, Herodt. i, 19; ἐν τῷ παραυτίκα,
on a sudden. Fr. παρά and
αὐτίκα.

Παραυχίνιος, ου, δ, ή, also, α , ον, beside or on the neck. Fr. π αρά and αὐχήν.

Παραφάγειν, used as 2. a. inf. to παρεσθίω.

Haęαφαίνω, f. ανω, to show beside, or close to, to cause be seen; mid. to appear near or beside; to appear accidentally; 2. a. pas. παριφάνην, Plat. Theug. 122, A. Fr. φαίνω.

Παράφασις, εως, 'n, with Homer, Π. xiv, 217, πάρφασις, and παραίφασις, Id. xi, 792; persuasion, admonition, an alluring. Fr. φημί.

Πᾶράφιενα, ων. τά, goods at the wife's disposal, paraphernalia. Fr. φιενή.

Παραφίρω, f. παροίσω, to bring beside; to bring forward; to produce; to carry hither and thither: to carry about; to carry off; to carry beyond; to pass beyond; hence, to surpass; to turn aside a weupon; to lead astray; neut. to pass, elapse,

Thucyd. v, 20; pas. to be brought towards; to be produced, as arguments, etc.; to be led astray; to be deranged in mind; σημαίνει ὅτι τὰς ὥρας παρινίγκατε τῆς Βυσίας, the oracle declares that ye have suffered the season of sacrifice to pass by, Demosth. c. Mid. l. 12; 2. a. παρίνεγκον, 2. a. imperat. act. παρίνεγκεν, 2. a. inf. παρενεγκεῖν, 1. a. pas. παρινέχθην. Fr. Φέρω.

Παραφεύγω, f. ξομαι, and ξοῦμαι, to flee close by, past, or beyond. Fr. παρά and φεύγω.

Παράφευκτος, ου, δ, ή, easy to be escaped, avoided, or shunned. Fr. φεύγω.

Παράφημι, to advise, Il i, 577; to persuade from; to deceive or seduce by specious arguments. Fr. φημί.

Παραφθαίην, 2. a. opt. act., παραφθάμενος, part. 2. a. mid., and Παραφθαίησι, 3. sing. 2. a. opt. act. by paragoge for παραφθαίη, from παραφθάνω.

Παραφθάδόν, adv. by anticipation; in prevention. From

Παραφθάνω, παραφθάω, and παράφθημι, f. φθάσω, to run or arrive before, to outstrip; to anticipate; mid. παράφθαμαι, part. παραφθάμενος, getting the start of, Il. xxiii, 515; 2. a. παρέφθην, from φθήμι. In Homer the α is long; with the Attics short. Th. φθάνω.

Παραφθέγγομαι, to sound contrary to measure; to sound a false note; to answer vaguely, not to the purpose or with qualifications, Plat. Euthyd. 296, A. Fr. Φθίγγομαι.

Παράφθεγμα, ατος, τό, an addition or qualification to a speech, Plat. Euthyd. 296, B. Παραφίημι, f. ἄφήσω, to send away from, dismiss. Fr. "ημι. Παραφορά, ᾶς, ἡ, an irregular course; alienation of mind, mental aberration, madness, Æschyl. Eum. 317, 326; fraud. Fr. φίρω.

Παραφορίω, ω, f. ήσω, to produce, bring forward, collect. Fr. πα-ραφίρω.

Παράφορος, ου, δ, ή, borne or hurried aside, wandering; παραφόρω ποδί, bewildered, Eurip. Hec. 1032; delirious in a slight degree. Fr. φίρω.

Παραφορότης, ητος, ή, awkwardness, confusion, bewilderment, madness, Plat. Tim. 87, E. Same Th.

Παράφραγμα, ατος, τό, a place walled or palisaded; a bulwark added to a fortification; the parapet of a wall; the gunwale of a ship, Thuc. vii, 25. Fr. φράσσω. Παραφράζω, f. άσω, to illustrate the thoughts of another by expressing them in language more diffuse; to paraphrase; 2. a. ἄφράδου. Fr. φράζω.

Παράφρασις, εως, ή, a paraphrase. See preced.

Παραφραστής, οῦ, ὁ, a paraphrast, an interpreter. Fr. the same. Παραφραστικός, ή, όν, explanatory, paraphrastic. Fr. σαραφράζω.

Παξάφράσσω, and παςαφράττω, f. άξω, to block up, to fortify against. Fr. φράττω.

Παραφρονέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be destitute of reason; delirious; to lose one's senses from intoxication, Herodt. iii, 34; to be beside one's self, Aristoph. Nub. 477; τί παραφρονεῖς αι, why are you again raving? Soph. Phil. 804; παραφρονοῦντος τοῦ πατρός, my father being insaue, Aristoph. Nub. 841; and Plut. 2; Xen. Mem. iv, 7, 6; παραφρονοῦν φόθω λόγου, I am confounded at your report, Æschyl. S. Theb. 788. Fr. φρονέω. Παραφρόνησις, ἡ, and

Παραφρονία, ας, ή, madness, folly, insanity. Fr. παράφοων.

Παραφρόντμος, ου, δ, ἡ, insane, mad, raving, beside one's self, Soph. Œd. Τ. 691. Same Th. Παραφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, insanity; deviation from truth or sound reason, Plat. Soph. 228, D. Same Th.

Παραφρουρίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to keep watch beside. Fr. φρουρίω. Παραφρυκτωριύομαι, dep. mid., and

Παραφρυντωρίω, to make signals to the enemy underhand. Fr. παρά, φρυντός, and ώρα.

Παράφρων, ονος, δ, ή, mad, senseless; false or foolish, Soph. Electr. 464; παρὰ τὴν Φρίνα, contrary to reason. Fr. Φρήν.

Παραφυάς, άδος, ή, a shoot, scion; nom. pl. παραφυάδις. Fr. παράφυμι.

Παράφυκτος, ου, \dot{o} , \dot{n} , to be shunned or avoided. Fr. φιύγω.

Παραφυλάκή, ης, ή, preservation; a watch; a guard; also, a watching. Fr. φυλάσσω.

Παραφυλακτίου, verbal adj., it is necessary to guard against, one should watch; from

ΙΙαξαφυλακτίος, ία, ένν, to be

guarded or watched. See pre-

Παραφυλάσσω, and -φυλάττω, f. άζω, to watch beside or near; to guard, to observe attentively; to take care, Plat. Polit. 284, A. Same Th.

Παραφῦσάω, ήσω, to puff up, N.T. Fr. παρά and φυσάω. Παράφῦσις, εως, \dot{n} , a growth at the side; an excrescence, an offshoot. Fr. φύω.

Παραφύω, f. ύσω, to cause to grow beside or near; to cause to bud forth; mid. to grow beside; to grow or shoot out as an excrescence, 2. a. παρίφῦν, pf. πίφῦνα. Same Th.

Παραφώνησις, εως, ή, a speaking beside; a speaking in a low tone: and

Παράφωνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, accompanying or corresponding in sound. Fr. Φωνίω.

Παρεχαλάω, ῶ, f. ἄσω, to unloose, unbrace, relax, Aristoph. Eq. 422; to let in water, or leak. Fr. χαλάω.

Παραχαλκεύω, f. εύσω, to cast or work brass.

Παραχαράσσω, or -ττω, f. άζω, to mark with a false stamp; to forge, to counterfeit; to falsify. Fr. χαράσσω.

Παραχειμάζω, f. άσω, to winter, to be in winter quarters; l. a. *αρεχείμασα, inf. παραχειμάσαι. Τh. χεῖμα.

Παραχειμασία, ας, ή, a wintering. Fr. παραχειμάζω.

Παραχίω, f. εὐσω, to pour on; also, $-\chi$ όω, f. -ώσω, to throw up a mound, Herodt. i, 185. Fr. χ ίω or χ όω.

Παραχορδίζω, to miss the string, to touch a wrong string; to produce discord; to blunder, Aristoph. Eccl. 295. Th. χορδή. Παραχορδίω, Att. for παραχορδίω, fut. of preced.

Παραχράομαι, ωμαι, f. m. ήσομαι, to misuse, abuse; to despise, treat with contempt; to neglect or disregard, Herodt. i, 108; to do any thing negligently, Id. v, 92; used with a dat., gen., and acc. Fr. χράομαι.

Παξαχεῆμα, adv. immediately, forthwith, at the present moment; as it were in the very act; in τοῦ παραχεῆμα, at the moment, momentary; is τὸ παραχεῆμα, for the moment, i. e. for a temporary purpose; is τὸ πα-ξαχεῆμα ἀκούειν, to listen for a temporary purpose. Fr. χεῆμα. Παράχερος, contract. χεους, ὁ, ἡ,

discolored, ill-colored. Fr. χεόα. Παεαχύτης, ου, δ, one who pours out water into a bath. Fr. χέω. Η αεαχύω, f. ύσω, to pour upon, near, or over. Fr. χύω.

Παραχώννῦμι, f. χωσω, to throw up a mound near or beside. Fr. παρά and χώννυμι.

Παραχωρίω, ω, f. ήσω, to cede, give way to; to yield; to give up, abandon; it governs the gen. and dat.; to abandon, Dem. de Coron. p. 96; ὅτι λήσετε κατὰ μικρὸν τῆς πολιτείας τισὶ παραχωρήσαντες, Æschin. c. Ctes. Fr. χωρίω.

Παραχώρημα, ἄτος, τό, any thing conceded or relinquished. Sume Th.

Παραχώρησις, ή, the act of giving up or relinquishing; a cession. Fr. παραχωρίω:

Παραχωρητίον, verbal adj., (one) must give way.

Παραχώριος, ου, ό, 'n, bordering on; adjoining. Fr. χώρα.

Παραψάλλω, f. λω, to touch the strings lightly in playing. Fr. ψάλλω.

Παραψαύω, f. αύσω, to touch gently. Fr. ψαύω.

Παράψογος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , incidental blame or censure on the spot, Plat. Phædr. 267, A. Fr. $\psi_{i\gamma\omega}$.

Παζαψυχάομαι, ῶμαι, ƒ. ἡσομαι, to console, cheer. Th. ψυχή. Παζαψῦχή, ῆς, ἡ, consolation, comfort, Eurip. Herc. 277.

Παραψυχομαι, as dep., to refresh, to cheer; and

Παραψύχω, to cool, refresh. Παρδασία, ας, ή, for παραδασία,

Æschyl. S. Theb. 739. Παβάτης, ου, δ, a transgressor,

for παραιβάτης, Æschyl. Eum. 523. Fr. βαίνω.

Παςδεδάώς, βεδαῶτος, having transgressed, Il. xi, 522. Fr. παςαδαίνω.

ΠΑΡΔΑΚΟ'Σ, ή, όν, humid, moist, wet; as if from ἄςδω.

Παρδαλέη, ης, ή, (δερά being understood,) a panther's or leopard's skin. From

Παρδάλειος, and παρδάλειος, έα, εον, of or relating to a panther or leopard. Fr. πάρδαλις.

Παρδάλῆ, contract. for παρδαλίη. Παρδαλήφορος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, belonging to a panther; wearing a panther's skin. Fr. φίρω.

Πάρδαλις. See πάρδος.

Πάρδαλος, ου, δ, s. as πάρδαλις. Παρδαλώδης, εος, δ, ή, like a panther; of the leopard race. Fr. είδος, Παρδαλωτός, ή, όν, spotted like the pard. Fr. πάρδαλις.

Παρδείν, 2. a. inf., and παρδήσομαι, fut. of πέρδω.

Πάρδιον, ου, τό, an unknown animal, Aristot. Hist. Anim.

ΠΑΡ'ΔΟΣ, ου, ὁ, a male panther or leopard; but πάρδαλις, εως, ἡ, a female one, Aristoph. Nub. 346.

Πάρδω, 2. a. subj. of πίρδω.

Παρέασι, Ion. for πάρεισι, 3. pl. pres. ind. of πάρειμι, Il. v, 192. It is for the original 3. pl. πάρεισι, by the Ionic conversion of the v into α.

Παρίδαλου, 2. a. act. of παραδάλλω.

Παρέδασκον, ες, ε, impf. of παραβάσκω, for παραβαίνω.

Παρίδην, 2. a. ind. act. of παραβαίνω.

Παρεδιασάμην, 1. a. ind. m. of παραδιάζομαι, f. mid. άσομαι, to force, oblige, compel, do violence to. Fr. διάζω.

Παρεγγίζω, f. ίσω, to approach a little. Fr. έγγίζω.

Παείγγραστος, ου, and σαείγγρε φος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, fraudulently or clandestinely inscribed or enrolled; interpolated. From

Πας:γγςἔφω, f. άψω, to inscribe falsely or clandestinely into the roll of citizens; to insert fraudulently. Fr. παςά and ἐγγςά-φω.

Παριγγύάω, ω, f. ήσω, to deliver up or over to; to recommend to, Herodt. iii, 8; to encourage, Xen. Cyr. iii, 2, 3; to animate; to order; to announce; to promise, Soph. Ed. C. 94; to give the word of command along the whole line, Xen. Cyr. ii, 3, 9; with acc. and dat. Fr. iγγνάω.

Παρεγγύη, ης, ή, an announcing or ordering from another. Same Th.

Πάρεγγυς, adv. very near to. Fr. εγγύς.

Παρεγενόμην, 2. a. ind. m. of παραγίνομαι.

Παρέγκειμαι, to lie between. Fr. ès and κεῖμαι.

Παρεγαλίνω, f. ινω, to incline or lean a little to the side. Fr. is and αλίνω.

Παζίγκλἴσις, εως, ή, a leaning aside, Paulus Ægin. 3, 68; Plut.

Παρεγχείρησις, εως, ή, a meddling with other people's matters; improper interference. Fr. λγχειρέω.

Il αρεδόθην, ης, η, 1. a., and G 4* Magidorar, 3. pl. 2. a. act. of παραδίδωμι.

Παρίδραθεν, 3. sing. 2. a. act. to παραδαρθάνω.

Παρίδραμον, 2. a. act. to παρα-Teixu.

Παριδρεύω, f. εύσω, to sit at or near, to be assiduous; to be an assistant judge or assessor. Fr. ₩άęεδρος.

Παριδρία, ας, ή, a sitting beside, the office or dignity of assessor. Fr. πάρεδρος.

Mágedgos, ou, o, n, one who sits beside another, a companion, Eurip. Hec. 614; one who sits beside, an assistant to, Eurip. Med. 839; a counsellor, an associate in counsel or government; an associate judge; at Athens, the assistant of the chief archon and polemarch; an assessor in court, to assist the sitting magistrate; a colleague in office. Fr. "dea.

Παρίδωκα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act., and

Παρίδων, 2. a. act. of παραδίδω-

Παρίζιο, Ion. contract. παρίζου, pres. imperat. m. of

Παρίζομαι, to sit near or by the side of, Π. i, 577. Fr. ίζομαι, f. mid. έδουμαι.

Παρεθείς, έντος, part. 1. a. pas. of παείημι.

Παριθέμην, σο, το, and in 3. pl. σαρίθεντο, 2. a. ind. m. of παρα**σ**ίθημι.

 Π agí θ nxa, 1. a. act., and Παρίθην, 2. a. act. of παρατίθημι. See παρεθείς.

Πάρει, pres. imperat. of πάρειμι. MAPEIA', and Æol. ragnia, as, i, the cheek, Soph. Antig. 779;

the jaw. Παρείας, ου, δ, (ὄφις,) a species of harmless serpent, sacred to Æsculapius, Dem. de Coron.; Aristoph. Plut. 690.

Παρείατο, Ion. for παρείντο, 3. pl. plupf. from pf. παφείμαι. Fr. παρίημι.

Παρείδον, 2. a. of παρείδω, obsol. Βεε παροράω.

Παρείθη, usually παρίθη, 3. a. 1. pas. of παείημι.

Παρεικα, pf. act. of παρίημι. Παρεικάζοιτ', for ζοιτο, 3. sing. pres. opt. pas. of

Παρεικάζω, f. άσω, to place beside and compare, Plat. Polit. v, 473, C; to liken or compare to, Longin. 9; to assimilate. F_r . είκάζω.

Haginader, Att. a. form of wagrizw.

Παριικάθω, to yield, Soph. Œd. C. 1336; Antig. 1089; used in the 2. aor. only. Fr. si-

Παρείκω, to yield, grant, coincide; to permit; "oor y' ar δύναμις παρείκη, as far as our power will permit, Plat. Polit. ii, 374, E; impers. παρείκει, it is conceded, allowed, it may be done. Fr. slxw.

Παρείλετο, 3. sing. 2. a. m. to παραιρίω.

Παρειλίσσω, Poet. for παρελίσ-

Παρείλου, ες, ε, 2. a. act. to παεαιεέω.

Παρειληφώς, ότος, part. pf. act. of παςαλαμδάνω.

Παρείμαι, pf. pas. of παρίημι. Παρειμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. II αρειμένως, adv. negligently,carelessly. Fr. παρίημι.

Πάρειμι, πάρει, πάρεστι, pl. πάρεσμεν, πάρεστε, πάρεισι· pres. inf. παρείναι, part. παρών, όντος, imperf. παρην, to be present, to be by the side of, to stand by one, as a defender; παρείναι τινί πάρεστι (μοι), it is permitted to me, I can; it is sometimes followed by ils or is, particularly with Thucyd. vii, 50; παςῆσαν ές τὰς Συρακούσας · so construed, it denotes, not merely the being present at the time, but also the act of coming ; καὶ λαδόντες τὰ ύπλα, παρησαν είς Σάρδεις, Xen. Anab. i, 1, 4; παρεγένετο is used in the same sense, in the next sentence, παρεγένετο είς Σάρδεις · f. mid. παρέσομαι, and 3. sing. πάρεσται· ἐκ τῶν παeόντων, according to circumstances; τὰ παζόντα, present circumstances, the present; $\pi\alpha$ ρόν μοι, it being in my power, Eurip. Alc. 295; iν τῷ παęόντι, also, iν τῶ νῦν παςόντι, at present, Plat. Phædr. 67, C; παρείναι τινί, to be with any one, as a guest, assistant, etc. Fr. siµí. See also under πάριστιν, and next.

Πάρειμι, to come forward, advance, arrive at; to pass by or beyond; όπου παρίοι κώμην, Xen. Anab. iv, 5, 1; hence, to excel, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 5; to pass by, omit; παριών τῷ λόγφ, Plat. Legg. vi, 776, D; to enter clandestinely, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 2; 2. a. πάριον· οἱ παριόντες, those who come forward to address an assembly, the orators, Demosth. 170, 6. in 2. and 3. sing. xaeus, maeuri. Fr. ihi.

Παρείναι, pres. inf. of πάρειμι, to be present.

Παρείπον, 2. a. with no present in use, παράφημι being used instead; with acc. of person, to talk over, persuade; hence, to overreach, with acc. of the thing; to talk into a thing, persuade to it, absol. to persuade, advise. In Il. παρειπών, παρειπούσα, for the sake of the metre. Fr. Taga and sixov.

Παρείπω, ης, η, 2. a. subj. act. of raggina, obsol., to persuade from any purpose; to induce; παρειπούσα φρένας, having persuaded the mind, Æschyl. Prom. 131 ; αισιμα παρειπών, Il. vi, 62. Th. ETTW.

Παρείργω, to exclude.

Παρειρύω, Ion. See παρερύω. Παρείρω, f. ερω, to put in or near; to insert; to push between; νόμους παρείρων χθονός Θεών τ' ένορχον δίχαν ὑψίπολις, Soph. Antig. 365; "which passage," says Ellendt, Lex. Sophocleum, "is one of the most perplexing in all the plays of Sophocles; παρείρειν always seems to signify to insert, and, as Herman shows, cannot signify applying, observance of, etc.; the Scholiast writes, & Angar τούς νόμους καὶ την δικαιοσύνην ύψίπολις γίγνεται, and Brunck's Glosserist to the same effect, i φυλάττων τοὺς ἐν γῆ ὄντας νό-Movs." It is unnecessary to state the various readings that have been suggested by commentatators for παρείρων, as it appears to be the genuine one, but altogether misunderstood. The poet evidently refers to the administration of justice by the Dicasts, which, as we learn from Aristophanes and Demosthenes, was not always in conformity with the laws of the country. He hints at the oath taken by the judges, who were frequently denominated of δμωμωκότες, 'sworn to administer justice according to the laws.' See Demosth. Oration for the Crown, § 1; and he infers that the person who paid a regard to the laws of the country, in administering justice, and was not influenced by improper motives, exalted the state. II zesiew not only signifies to insert, but also to connect with side by side; hence, the passage may be translated, connecting together the laws of the country and the

administration of justice, sauc-

tioned by the oath to the gods, he elevates or exalts the state. i. e. by administering justice according to the laws of the country, as bound by his oath, he exalts the state. The particle wir seems to be necessary to mark the contrast with what follows; and εψίπολις must be taken in an active sense." Dunb. Πάρεις, 2. sing. pres. ind. of πάesipi, and

Παρείς, part. 2. a. of παρίημι. Παρεισάγω, f. άξω, to introduceimproperly, or clandestinely; pf. pas. παξεισηγμαι, ξαι, κται. Fr. sis and ayw.

Παρεισαγωγή, ης, ή, a private introduction. Fr. παρεισάγω.

Παρείσακτος, ου, δ, ή, brought in clandestinely or privily, N. T.; an intruder. Fr. παρεισάγω. Παρεισθάλλω, f. αλω, to throw

in at, near, or in addition to; to throw in secretly; to fall or get in beside. Fr. els and βάλλω.

Παριισδίχομαι, f. ίξομαι, to receive besides or secretly, Soph. Trach. 534. Fr. είς and δέχο-

Παςεισδύνω, f. ύσω, to creep in slily, to insinuate one's self; 1. a. παρεισέδυσα. Fr. είς and δύνω οτ δύω.

Παρεισδύω, s. as preced.

Παρεισείδου, 2. a., to look at the side, to view aside; inf. ideiv, aor., but no present in use. Fr. eis and elbor.

Παρείσειμι, s. as

Παρεισίρχομαι, to enter privately, to steal into; to pass by; to enter, come, arrive; f. mid. παρεισελεύσομαι, 2. a. παρεισηλθον. Fr. ils and έρχομαι. $\Pi_{\alpha\rho\epsilon i\sigma\theta\omega}$, 3. sing. pf. imperat. pus. πάρεισο, σθω, of παρίημι.

Πάρεισι, 3. sing. of πάρειμι, to arrive, from Eiui, and 3. pl. of πάρειμι, to be present, from είμί. Παρεισκομίζω, f. ίσω, to bring or carry into privately. Fr. ils and nouitw.

Παρεισοδεύω, to bring in covertly. Fr. nagá and eloodos.

Παξεισπέμπω, f. ψω, to send into privately or by the side of. Fr. Tiurw.

 Π αςεισπίπτω, f. -πεσούμαι, to get in by the side or secretly. Fr. είσπίπτω.

Παςεισποςεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to enter secretly, LXX. Fr. 70εεύομαι.

Παρεισπράσσω, and

any thing, as taxes, etc., illegally. Fr. πράσσω.

Παρεισρέω, and -ρυέω, and -ρύημι, to flow into unperceived; to glide into. Th. ῥέω.

Παρεισφέρω, f. παρεισοίσω, to introduce in addition to or privately; to bring in a law in opposition to another, Demosth. 484, 1, 12; 1. a. ind. act. παρεισήνεγκα. Fr. εis and φέ-

 Π αρεισφθείρομαι, f. φθεροῦμαι, to creep into, to slily insinuate one's self to the injury of another, Jos. Bell. Jud. iv, c. 8. See Taylor ad Lycurg. § ii, p. 329. Bos, Animadv. c. xxiii. Fr. φθείρω.

Παρείχον, impf. of παρέχω.

Πάρίκ, or, before a vowel, παρίξ, prep. for παρά in or παρά ig, without, separate from; except, Herodt. i, 130. It governs the gen. or acc.; as an adv., besides, yet, like xweis.

Παρικάλισα, 1. a. of παρακαλίω. Παρίκαστα, adverbially, everywhere, throughout.

Παρεκδαίνω, f. - δήσομαι, to go aside from, to depart from; to deviate from; to digress, pass over; hence, to violate, transgress, Æschyl. Choëph. 635, with acc.; 2. a. magicny. Fr. ix or if and Bairw.

 Π ας εκδάλλω, f. ἄλῶ, to make a collection of critical remarks on authors. Fr. βάλλω.

Παρέκδασις, εως, ή, a departure from; a passage through or over, digression; transgression. Fr. παςεκδαίνω.

Παρεκδολή, ης, ή, a collection of critical remarks on an author, e. g. those of Eustathius on Homer, excerpta. Fr. wager-

Παρεκδέχομαι, f. ίξομαι, to take in a wrong sense, to misapprehend. Fr. dixouai.

Παρεκδύνω. See next.

Παρεκδύω, or δύνω, to go out of

or away stealthily. Fr. δύω. Παρικίσκιτο, Epic lengthened impf. of παράκειμαι, for παρέ-XEITO.

 $\Pi_{\alpha \ell \in \kappa \ell \in \omega}$, to run or sail by. Fr. Sέω.

Παρεκλέγω, f. ίξω, to collect clandestinely for one's own use, to embezzle the public money, Demosth.; to engage in peculation. Fr. λέγω.

Παρεκλείπω, f. λείψω, to fail, to want, LXX. Th. λείπω.

 Π αρεισπράττω, f. άζω, to exact | Π αρεκπεράω, f. ασω, to pass or 1015

cross over. Fr. περάω.

Παρεκπίπτω, f. πεσούμαι, to steal away or escape privately, to elude. Fr. πίπτω.

Παρεκπροφεύγω, φεύξομαι, and Φευξουμαι, to escape from, to fly away from, elude; 2. a. 7a. **εεκπε**οέφ**ὔγον. Τh. φεύγω.**

Παρεκρίθην, 1. a. pas. of παρακείνω.

Παρεκτανύω, ύσω, to stretch out... at length, or alongside of. Fre παρά, έκ, and τανύω:.

Παρέκτασις, εως, ή, a figure of Grammar, by which a word is lengthened, by inserting a syllable, parectăsis.

Παρεκτείνω, f. εκτεν $\tilde{\omega}$, pf. τέτ $\tilde{\alpha}$ κ α , to lengthen, stretch out near; to be extended alongside; 1. α. παρεξέτεινα. Fr. έκ and τεί-

 Π ωρεκτελέω, f. έσω, to accomplish against a wish. Fr. παρά, ix, and TEXÍW.

Παρεκτέον, verbal adj., it is necessary or a duty to afford, one must or ought to exhibit. From Παρεκτέος, α, ον. See preced. Παρεκτϊκός, ή, όν, ready or

prompt to supply; qualified to supply, afford, etc.; verbal adj. from παρέχω.

Παρίκτοπος, ου, ό, ή, out of place, out of the way, devious. Fr. in and Tomos.

Παρεκτός, adv. out of, without, from without, besides, LXX. and N. T.; except that; used with a genitive. Fr. 22765.

Παριατρίτω, f. ίψω, to turn aside; to turn into another way, Eurip. Suppl. 1121; to distort, pervert. Th. τείπω. Παρικτροπή, ñs, 'n, a deviation

from the right path; a by-way. Same Th.

Παρεκφέρω, f. εξοίσω, to carry forth beyond or by; pas. to be carried beyond, to be carried away by passion. Th. O'sew.

 Π αρεκχέω, f. εύσω, to pour out at the side. Th. χ_{ω} .

Παρέκχυσις, εως, ή, a pouring out at the side of a river; extravasation. From

Παρεκχύω, to pour upon; to overflow, Diod. Sic. Fr. χύω

οι χέω. Παρέλάζον, 2. a. ind. act. to παεαλαμβάνω.

Παρελάσσω, παρέλασσα, Epic for παρελάσω, παρήλασα, l. fut. and a. to

Παρελαύνω, f. ελάσω, l. a. ήλασα, to drive or ride by or beyond; to drive alongside; Σεμα, δίφεον, ίππον, etc., being understood or expressed, xagiλαύνων ἐπὶ τοῦ Ίππου, Xen. Anab. iii, 4, 28; Id. i, 2, 16. Ετ. Ιλαύνω.

Παρίλικτο, 3. sing. a. mid. of παραλίγομαι, as if from 1. sing. παρελέγμην.

Παρελεύσεαι, Ion. contract. παεελεύση, 2. sing. f. m. to παείεχομαι.

Παρέλευσις, εως, ή, the act of passing by or beyond. Same

Παρελεύσομαι, f. to παρέρχομαι. Παρεληλυθέναι, pf. inf., and Παρεληλυθώς, ότος, neut. παρεληλυθός, part. pf., and

Παρελθείν, 2. a. inf., and Παρελθών, όντος, part. 2. a. to παείεχομαι. Th. ἔεχομαι.

Παρέλκον, οντος, τό, redundancy, excess; and

Παρελκόντως, adv. by postponing, protracting unnecessarily; in Grammar, redundantly.

Παρέλαϋσις, εως, ή, a protraction, deferring. Th. Exxw.

Παρελπυστής, οῦ, ὁ, a procrastinator, temporizer.

Παρελπύστρια, ή, fem. of pre-

Παρελχύω, f. ὔσω, to draw aside, draw along; to pilfer; to drag in or introduce improperly, Aristoph. Nub. 549; and

Παςίλκω, to draw out or beyond due length; to draw side by side, Herodt. iii, 102; to protract, defer; also, to abound, to be superfluous; τὰ παφελκόμενα, things drawn out beyond due proportion, redundant. Fr.

Παρεμβαίνω, f. βήσομαι, to pass by, in, or into a chariot or vessel. Fr. ¿µCaiva.

Παρεμδάλλω, f. βάλῶ, pf. σαειμοιόληκα, to throw into contrary to what is proper, Plat. Legg. v, 741, A; to throw in beside; to thrust in, Aristoph. Vesp. 481; to intermix; to interpolate things foreign to the subject, Demosth. 1026, 20; to arrange in order of battle: to encamp; 2. α. παρενεζαλον, παespessonairos, part. pf. pas. Fr. is and Bakka.

Παριμείζη ηκυΐαν, acc. sing. f. g. part. pf. act. of the same.

Παρισιλίτω, f. έψω, to look at askance, Eurip. Fr. βλίπω.

Παριμέον ή. ής, ή. an insidious introduction or interpolation, a throwing in, . Eschin. c. Cles. ; order of battle; a camp, any fortified place, a castle, N. T. Fr. παρεμβάλλω.

Παρεμεύω, to push or stuff in. Fr. παρά, iv, and βύω.

Παρέμμεναι, Epic inf. of πάρειμι, for παρείναι.

Παρεμπίπτω, 2. α. παρενέπεσον, to fall amongst, to meet with; to intervene; to happen accidentally; to insinuate one's self into, Plat. Charm. 173, D; to take part in ; f. m. παρεμπεσοῦμαι. Τh. πίπτω.

Παρεμπλάσσω, οτ πλάττω, f. ἄσω, to plaster or stop up at the sides. Th. πλάσσω.

Παρεμπλέκω, f. έξω, to interweave or plait between.

Παρεμπολάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to purchase or make merchandise of marriage, Eurip. Med. 906. Τh. πολάω.

Παρεμπόρευμα, άτος, τό, any thing given to boot in a bargain; surplus; a by-work. Th. πορεύομαι.

Παρεμπορεύομαι, dep., to traffic in besides; metaphor. to yield, afford besides. Fr. παρά and ἔμπορος.

Παςεμφαίνω, f. ανώ, to show along with at the same time, Plat. Tim. 50, E; mid. to appear indirectly. Fr. φαίνω.

Παρεμφερής, έος, δ, ή, somewhat like. Fr. παρεμφέρω.

Παρεμφύομαι, as pas., to grow on the side, to grow upon, to depend upon. Fr. φύω.

Παρενδίδωμι, f. δώσω, to give or yield up. Th. δίδωμι.

Παρενδύνω, to enter in by stealth. Th. δύνω or δύω.

Παρενδύω, s. as preced.

Παρενέβαλον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. of παρεμβάλλω.

Παρένεγκε, 2. a. imperat., and Παρενεγκείν, 2. a. inf. to παραφέρω.

Παρενείδου, 2. a. inf. παρενιδείν, (no present in use,) to observe by a side look or glance. Fr. : Nov. Παρενήνεον, Poet. impf. of παρανηνέω.

Παρενθείν, Dor. for παρελθείν, 2. a. inf., and Tugevens, Dor. for παρ λθης, 2. a. subj. act. to παείεχομαι.

Παρενθεσις, εως, ή, insertion; in Grammar, a parenthesis; and Παρενθήκη, ης, ή, an insertion, an addition; appendix; a digression, Herodt. vii, 5; a supplement, appendage. Fr. ma. esvrienus.

Παςενθυμίομαι, to pass one un-

noticed, to neglect; to dissemble. Fr. Dupiopai.

Παρένθυρσος, ου, ό, inflation or affectation of style; false sentiment. Th. 9 veros.

Παρεννέπω, to admonish, speak to, Ap. Rhod. iii, 367; s. as παραυδάω.

Παείννομι, or παείω, intensive of "εννυμι, which see.

 Π αρενοχλέω, f. ήσω, to disturb in an unseasonable way; to cause a tumult; to give trouble to; to annoy; παρηνώχλησθε δὲ καὶ busis "lows, and ye also were, perhaps, annoyed, Dem. de Coron. 242, 15; used with a dative. Fr. παρά, έν, and οχλίω. Παρενράπτω, f. ψω, to sew, patch beside, to, or on. Fr. παρά, έν, and δάπτω.

Παρενσαλεύω, f. εύσω, to shake to and fro; to toss or move the feet in dancing. Fr. σαλεύω. Π αρεντάσσω, f. άξω, to arrange

or place between, to insert. Th.

Παρέντες, pl. part. 2. a. of παρίημι. Π αρεντίθημι, παρενθήσω, to insert, place in. Fr. τίθημι.

Παρίζ. See παρέκ.

Παρεξάγω, f. άξω, to lead past; to lead astray, to lead an army against by a lateral movement. Fr. ἄγω.

 $\Pi \alpha \rho \epsilon \xi \alpha \nu \lambda \epsilon \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, to be worn out, like the mouthpiece of a flute, by long use; παρεξηυλημένους, part. pf. pas. alone used, unable to sound a note, Aristoph. Acharn. 681. Fr. αὐλέω.

Παρίζει, Luke vii, 4, according to Beza, Pasor, Castel, Vulg. Lat. Markl. Quæst. Gram., 2. sing. 1. fut. in Attic for magign, do thou perform or do this. Fr. παείχω.

Παρίζειμι, to pass by o beyond; to transgress; to derange, Æs-chyl. Prom. 551; to violate, Soph. Antig. 60; to escape. The Eight.

Hagegeineiv, for nageg eineiv, to speak contrary to the truth or falsely, Odys. iv, 348.

Παρεξειρεσία, ας, ή, that part of a ship which is beyond (i. e. not occupied by) the rowers, and so applied both to the for eastle and the steerage, but usually to the former; Tas Tags :: es rius, their forecastles, Thucyd. vii, 34. Fr. siesoia.

Παρεξελαύνω, f. ελάσω, Att. ελώ, to drive or ride beyond or by the side, to pass by; to advance to battle. Fr. iλαύνω.

Παριξιλίγχω, f. ίγξω, to refuteby sophisms. Fr. ελέγχω. Παρεξεληλάκεε, Ion. for παρεξεληλάπει, 3. sing. plupf. of παρεξελαύνω.

Παρεξελθών, part. 2. a. to παρεξέρ-

χομαι.

 Π αρεξέμεν, Epic for παρεξεῖναι, 2. a. inf. of παρεξίημι.

Παρεξερέω, ω, to speak wide of the truth, to speak falsely; παρὶξ ы тощи, Odys. iv, 348; to ask, request, Ap. Rhod. Fr. ἐρέω. Παρεξέρχομαι, f. ελεύσομαι, to go past or beyond, to transgress, Soph. Antig. 912; παςεξελθεῖν τινά, to get beyond, to surpass any one, Herodt. vi, 117. Th. ἔρχομαι.

 Π αρεξετάζω, f. άσω, to examine by comparing one thing with another. Th. ἐξετάζω.

Παρεξευρίσκω, f. ευρήσω, to find out besides or in addition to. Fr. παρά and ἐξευρίσκω.

Παρεξηγέομαι, ουμαι, to misinterpret. Fr. ny iouai.

Παρεξήια, impf. Ion. of παρέξειμι. Παρεξηκα, 1. α. ος παρεξίημι.

Παρεξιέναι, inf. of παρέξειμι. Παρεξίημι, to let pass; to omit,

leave off. Th. Ίημι. Παρεξίμεν, Epic for παρεξιέναι,

inf. of magizeimi.

Πάρεξες, εως, ή, the act of offering or supplying. Fr. παθίχω. Παριζίστημι, f. παρικοτήσω, pf. εξίστηκα, to displace, remove; to change, corrupt, make sour, as wine, etc.; 2. α. παρεξέστην, to be insane. Th. Tornui.

Παρίζοδος, ου, ή, a side way or passage. Fr. 6865.

Παρεοίσα, Dor. for παρεούσα, part. pres. f. g., and

Παριόντα, acc. sing. part. pres. of παριών, Ion. for παρών, of πά-

Παρίσταινος, ου, δ, incidental or by-praise, Plat. Phædr. 267, A. Fr. έπαινος.

Παριπάλλομαι, Ion. for παρεφάλλομαι.

Παρίπεισα, 1. a. act. of παραπείθω, to dissuade from any purpose.

Παριπιδοηθίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to bring aid from the side to assist, Diod. Sic. Fr. Bond'Ew.

Παρεπιγραφή, ñs, h, a writing at the side or margin, an annotation. Fr. γεάφω.

Παρεπιδείκνυμαι, f. δείξομαι, as dep. mid., to exhibit out of season, make a display, Plut.; the active επιδείχνυμι is found in the LXX., to point out beside or | along with.

Παρεπιδείκνυμι, f. δείζω. preced.

 Π αρεπιδημέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be with others in a foreign country, to be recently arrived as a stranger. Th. Sn µos.

Παρεπιδημία, ας, ή, travelling abroad, Plat. Ax. 365, B; and Παρεπίδημος, ου, δ, ή, a sojourner or stranger along with others. Fr. παρά and ἐπίδημος.

Παρεπίκρανα, 1. a. act. of παραπικεαίνω, f. ανώ. Fr. παρά and πικραίνω, the same with πικεόω.

Παρεπινοέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to invent or discover besides, Diod. Sic. Fr. νοέω.

Παρεπισκοπέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to examine any thing beside another, so as to compare them. Th.

Παριπιστρέφω, f. στρέψω, to turn about to the side of; mid. to turn about in passing.

 Π αρέπλαγζεν, 3. sing. 1. a. of παραπλάζω, Odys.; and

Παρεπλάγχεη, the arrow glanced aside, Il. xv, 464; 3. sing. 1. a. pas. of παραπλάζω.

Παςεπλάγχθην, 1. a. pas. to παραπλάζω.

Παρέπλαξαν, Dor. for παρέπληξαν, 3. pl. 1. α. παραπλήττω. Παρέπλω, 3. sing. 2. a. of παραπλέω, as if from παρέπλων.

Παρέπομαι, f. έψομαι, to follow closely or beside another, Plat. Soph. 266, B. Fr. Exopai.

Παρέπτην, 2. a. act. of παρίπτημι, obsol.

Παρίπω, to speak to, to address; advise wrongly, deceive; obsol. Παρεργάτης λόγων, one who cultivates speaking in addition to his regular profession, a loquacious person, Eurip. Suppl. 426. See Markl., ib. Fr. leyarns. Π άρεργον, ου, τό, something done over and above what is necessary; an appendage, any thing accessory, additional, or incidental; ἐκ παρέργου, in a slovenly manner, as a by-job, negligently; oùx ix παρίργου, not a secondary consideration, Thucyd. vi, 58; ἐν παρέργω θοῦ με, stow me as lumber, or as subordinate, Soph. Phil. 477; un in παρέργου μέρει, not in the way of a by-job, Plat. Polit. ii, 374, C; άλλὰ παρέργω χρώμενος, but occasionally practising them, Id.; and

Παρεργος, ου, ό, ή, undertaken in | Παρεσκευασμένως, udv. with prep-

addition to a previous work, or as subordinate, supplementary, accessory. Fr. Legov.

Παρίργως, adv. cursorily, superficially, Plat. Legg. vii, 793, E; beyond a set task.

Παρερεθίζομαι, to be greatly provoked, irritated; pas. of

Παρερεθίζω, to provoke, irritate beyond measure. Fr. ἐρεθίζω. Πάρερμα, ἄτος, τό, a prop placed at the side. Th. "ema.

Παρερπύζω, to creep or steal in from or at the side. Fr. παρά and ερπύζω.

Παείεσω, f. ψω, and παειεσύζω, s. as preced., Aristoph. Eccl. 1398; to attack insidiously, Theocr. xv, 48. Fr. έρπω.

Παρεβρύηκα, ας, ε, pf. ind. act. of παραβρέω, to flow by.

Παρερύω, Poet. and Ion. -ειρύω, f. ύσω, to draw near, beside, before, round; to draw a hedge or inclosure round, Herodt. vii, 36. Th. ἐρύω.

Παξέρχομαι, 1. f. m. παρελεύσομαι, 2. a. παςηλθον, imperat. πάρελθε, inf. παρελθείν, part. παρελθών, όντος, 2. pf. παρελήλυθα, to pass by, Herodt. iii, 72; to pass away; χίνδυνον πα*φελθεῖν ἐποίησεν, ὧσπες νέφος*, caused the danger to pass away, like a cloud, Dem. de Coron.; to elapse, Soph. Phil. 1342; to escape from, Soph. Trach. 225; hence, to get rid of, Dem. de Coron. § 3; to come to; to come forward to speak, etc., Plat. Alc. i, 105, A; Demosth. 559, C; to go beyond, hence, to outstrip, excel, Id. 132, 7; to overreach, Il. i, 132; to pass over, neglect, Plat. Phad. 278, E: παρεληλυθώς χρόνος, time past. Fr. ἔξχομαι.

 Π άρες, 2. a. imperat. of παρίημι, and

Πάρεσαν, 3. pl. impf. without the augment, Il. xi, 75.

Παρεσθίω, to gnaw or nibble at; to eat privately; to eat together with. Fr. ἐσθίω.

Πάρεσις, εως, ή, remission, laxity, weakness, want of tone. Fr. παείημι.

Παρεσιώσα, 3. sing. impf. act. of παρασιωπάω.

Παρεσκευάδαται, Ion. 3. pl. pf. pas. of παρασκευάζω.

Παρεσκευάδατο, Ion. for παρεσκευασμένοι ήσαν, 3. pl. plupf. pas., and

Παρεσκευάσθην, 1. a. pas. of παρασκευάζω, and

ПАРЕ aration. Fr. the same. feint, evasion. From Παρευρίσκω, to find out some-Παρίσομαι, f. m. of πάρειμι. thing besides, Herodt. iii, 26: Παείσπαεμαι, pf. pas. of παεα-Παρίσσομαι, Poet. for παρίσομαι, f. m. of πάςτιμι. Παρισται, 3. sing. f. m. of the Παρίστακι. See ίστημι. Παρεστάμεν, Ion. for παρεστάναι, originally παρεστάμεναι (in Hom.), pres. inf. act. of παείστημι, for παρίστημι. Παρέσταν, Poet. by syncop. for παρίστησαν, 3. pl. 2. a. of παείστημι. Παρίστην, 2. a. of παρίστημι. Παρεστήσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. of the same. Πάρεστιν, 3. sing. of πάρειμι, it is present, and, with the infinitive of a verb, it is permitted, it is in one's power. Th. simi Παρίστιος, ου, ό, ή, being by or at the hearth, domestic; of the same family, Soph. Antig. 369; an inmate, Eurip. Med. 1345. Fr. εστία. Παρεστώς, ωτος, part. pf. act. for παςεστηκώς, from παςίστημι. Παρεστῶτα, acc. sing. of preced. Παρίσχεθον, impf. act. of παρεσχέθω, the same with παρέχω. Th. έχω. Παρέσχον, 2. α. το παρέχω. Παρετέος, έα, έον, verbal adj., one must let pass, must omit. Fr. παρίημι. Πάρετος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, relaxed, languid. Fr. παςίημι. Παρέτραπον, 2. a. of παρατρέπω. Παρέτρεσσαν, 3. pl. 1. a. of παeaτείω, the σ being doubled in poetry. Παρευδοκιμέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to surpass in fame, etc. Fr. εὐδοκιμέω. Παρευθύνω, f. υνώ, to direct another against his will, Soph. Aj. 1048. Th. εὐθύνω. Παζευκηλέω, ω, to calm, soothe, Eurip Herc. F. 99. Fr. iun-

to discover something previously concealed; to discover, invent, fabricate. Fr. εὐρίσκω. Παρεύσας, Dor. for παρούσης, gen. sing. part. pres. f. of má-Παρευτρεπίζω, f. ίσω, to prepare moreover, to put to rights, Eurip. Iph. T. 726. Fr. surgeπίζω. Παρεφεδρεύω, to sit and keep watch beside. Fr. ἐφεδρεύω. Παρεχάλκευσα, 1. a. act. of παεαχαλκεύω, to be a brasier, to forge. Fr. χαλκεύω. Πάρεχε, pres. imperat. act., and Παρεχέμεν, Ion., hence παρέχειν, pres. inf. of παρέχω. Παρέχουτι, Dor. for παρέχουσι, 3. pl pres. of the same. Π αρέχω, impf. παρείχον, 3. impf. παρεχέσκετο, var. reading for παρεκέσκετο, Odys. xiv, 521, f. παρέζω, or παρασχήσω, pf. παρέσχηκα, to furnish, impart; to hold near, to hold out, offer, render; to bestow, exhibit; to produce witnesses, Lys.; to pay; δασμόν, ον παρείχομεν, Soph. Œd. T. 36; the middle is used much like the active, to hold out from one's self, hence, to produce, display, exhibit, furnish, Herodt. vi, 15; to promise; to procure for one's self; to declare themselves, Id. vii, 161; 2. α. παρέσχον, part. παρασχών, όντος, pres. m. παρέχομαι, impf. m. παρειχόμην, 2. a. mid. παρεσχόμην, frequently used by Demosthenes, De Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 146; χεήσιμον έαυτον παρέχειν, to make himself useful, Dem. Olynth. ii; raegixu, impersonal, there is an opportunity, occasion, xaigos, Herodt. i, 9. Fr. έχω. See under παρέξει. Παρεών, Poet. or Ion. for παρών, Παρευνάζομαι, to sleep beside one, part. pres. of πάρειμι. Παρεωρασθαι, inf. pf. m. of πα-Παρευνέτης, ου, ό, a bedfellow, a ροράω. Παρηθώω, f. ήσω, to be past one's Παρευνετις, ιδος, ή, a female bedyouth, Herodt. iii, 53; to verge towards old age, Æschyl. Ag. Πάρευνος, ου, ό, ή, lying beside; 958. Fr. ἡ6άω. a bedfellow, Æschyl. S. Theb. Πάρηθος, ου, ό, ή, past the age of puberty. Same Th. Παρεύρεσις, εως, ή, pretext, pre-Παρήγγειλα, 1. a. of παραγtence, Dem. de Coron. p. 88. γέλλω. Παξηγκιστεωμένος, part. pf. pas. Παρεύρημα, άτος, τό, an evasion, υς παραγκιστρόω. Hagnyon, impf. of magayw.

from a purpose, Æschyl. Prom. 1093; to address, to exhort; to soothe, appease; to entice, to seduce, Æschyl. Prom. 649; more frequently as a dep. mid. παςηγοςίομαι, f. ήσομαι, to console, etc.; παρηγορίατο, Ion. for παρηγόρηντο, 3. pl. plupf. pus. Fr. παιά and αγοιίω. Παρηγορία, ας, ή, consolation, solace, Æschyl. Ag. 95; alleviation, relief. Same Th.

Παρηγορικός, ή, όν, capable of affording consolation, relief, etc.; encouraging, soothing. Th.

Παρήγορος, ου, ό, έ, comforting, a comforter, Soph. Electr. 221; consolatory. Fr. παρηγορίω. Παρηέρθη, 3. sing. 1. a. pas. of

παραείρω. Παρήιζα, 1. a. ind. act. of πα. ραΐσσω. Th. àtrow.

Παρήϊον, ου, τό, the cheek, for

Παρήϊον, ου, τό, an ornament for horses, which used to be fastened to the cheek-pieces of the bridle, Il. iv, 142. From

Παρήϊος, ου, δ, ή, of or relating to the cheek or jaw. Fr. 7a. esiá.

Hagnis, idos, in, the neck or throat, Eurip. Med. 919; also, the cheek, Æschyl. S. Theb. 516.

Παρήκα, Ι. α. of παρίημι. Παρήχους, όου, ό, ή, that does not listen; disobedient. ἀκούω.

Παρηχουσμένως, adv. imperfectly heard.

 Π αρήκω, f. ήξω, to come to : to reach, extend to, to extend alongside, Herodt. ii, 32; to come forth, Soph. Aj. 729; sis τὸ παρηκον τοῦ χρόνου, up to this time, Plat. Alc. ii, 148, C; to appear. Th. $\% \times \omega$.

Παρήλασε, 3. sing. 1. a. to παριλαύνω.

Παρηλθον, 2. a. to παρέρχομαι. Παρήλθοσαν, Boot. for παρηλθον, 3. pl. 2. a. to παρέρχομαι.

Παρήλιος, ου, δ, a mock-sun, or representation of the sun in a cloud, a parhelion. Th. #2105. Παρήλιτον, 2. α. ος παραλιτίω,

Ap. Rhod. ii, 246. Παρηλλαγμένως, adv. unusually,

in an extraordinary manner; with dat., otherwise, Diod. Sic. Fr. παςαλλάσσω.

Πάρημαι, inf. ñσθαι, us pas., to sit by or near, to sit by the side of, Eurip. Suppl. 300. Fr. ήμαι.

subterrage, feint; and Παςειζημενως, adv. by way of | Παςηγωνω, ω, f. ήσω, to dissuade |

Odys. xxii, 37.

husband; and

995. Fr. suvn.

Fr. Evoloxw.

fellow, a wife: und

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Παρημελήκεε, Ion. for παρημελήκε, 3. sing. plupf. of παραμελίω. Παρημελημένωε, adv. negligently. Fr. παρημελίω.

Παρημεν, Dor. for παρείναι, pres. inf. of πάρειμι.

Παρήμερος, ου, ο, ή, on every day, daily. Fr. ημέρα.

Παρήνει, 3. sing. impf. act. of παραινέω, f. ήσω, to admonish. Th. αΐνο:

Παρηνόμουν, and παρηνόμησα, impf. and 1. a. of παρανομέω. Παρήνουν, impf. of παρανέω. Πάρηζις, εως, ή, an arrival, Æs-

chyl. Ag. 542. Fr. παρήκω. Παρησνίτης, ου, δ, fem. ῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, a dweller on the shore. Fr.

παρά and ἡών.

Hαρχορία, ας, ή, the rein or thong by which the outer or third horse was tied by the side of the pair that were harnessed to the chariot, Il. viii, 87; insanity, folly. See παρήσρος.

Παρήσος, ου, δ, ἡ, extended by the side; stretched out; lumbering; παρήσου δέμας, Æschyl. Prom. 363; tied, as a horse by the side of the pair harnessed to a chariot, which were called ζυγίται, οr ζύγιοι also, out of his senses, stupid, crazy, foolish. Fr. είρω, or ἀείρω. Th. ἄρω.

Παρήπαφι, 3. sing., and Παρήπαφον, 2. a. of παραπαφάω. Παρηρμίνος, part. pf. of παραιρίω. Πάρηρος, ου, ό, η, shortened for παρήρος, mad; Dor. πάραρος. Παρησήμην, plupf. pas. of πα-

Παρής, ñδος, for παρητς.

Παςῆσαν, 3. pl. impf. of πάςειμι. Th. εἰμί.

Παςῆσθα, Epic for παςῆς, impf. to πάςειμι.

Παξήσθευ, Dor. for παξήσθου, 2. sing. 2. a. m. αἰσθάνομαι.

Παρήσομαι, f. m. of παρίημι. Παρητημένος, pf. part. pas. of παραιτέομαι, οῦμαι.

 $\Pi_{\alpha\rho\eta\chi^{\epsilon}\omega}, \tilde{\omega}, f. \acute{\eta}\sigma\omega, \text{ to imitate in tone or sound.} Fr. \tilde{\eta}\chi_{0s}.$

Παρθέμενος, Poet. Ion. by syncope for παραθέμενος, part. 2. a.m. of παρατίθημι.

Παρθενεία, ας, ή, virginity, Eurip. Herc. 592; and

Παρθενεῖα, ων, τά, virginity; verses sung by, or in honor of virgins. See also παρθένια, τά. From Παρθένειος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of or relating to a virgin, maidenly, Eurip.

to a virgin, maidenly, Eurip. Troad. 678; Alc. 178. Fr. παρθένος.

Παρθένευμα, ατος, τό, the work or deed of a virgin; pl. assem-

blies of virgins, Eurip. Phæn. 1280. Fr. παρθένος.

Παρθενεύομαι, usually in pas. See next.

Παρθενεύω, f. εύσω, to bring up as a virgin; and παρθενεί ομαι, f. εύσωμαι, to live a virgin; τὶ παρθενεύει δαρόν. Æschyl. Prom. 651; to preserve one's virginity. Fr. the same.

Παρθενεών, οτ παρθενιών, ῶνος, δ, Ion. for παρθενών, an apartment for virgins, Æschyl. Prom. 649; and

Παρθίνια, ων, τά, songs sung by maidens to the flute and with dancing, Pind. Fragm.; marks of virginity, LXX.; and

Παρθενία, ας, ή, virginity; virgin modesty, Eurip. Phan. 1501. Fr. παρθένος.

Παρθενίας, ου, δ, the son of an unmarried woman.

Παρθενικάων, gen. pl. Æol. for παρθενικών. from

Παρθενική. ης, η, Poet. for παρθένος strictly fem. from Παρθενίκός, η, όν, of or relating to a virgin. Th. παρθένος.

Παρθένιον, ου, τό, a plant, perhaps a species of pellitory.

Παρθένιος, ία, ιον, the son of an unmarried woman; also, pure, chaste, unsullied; and

 $\Pi_{\alpha \ell} \theta^{i_{\nu_{105}}},$ ov. δ, δ, of or belonging to a virgin, Eurip. Hel. 1312. Fr. $\pi_{\alpha \ell} \theta^{i_{\nu_{05}}}$.

Παρθενιών, ῶνος, οτ παρθενεών, Ion. for παρθενών, ῶνος, ὁ, an apartment for virgins; also, the Parthenon, a temple of Minerva at Athens, Demosth. 174, 24. See also παρθενεών.

Παρθενομήτως, ορος, ή, the virgin mother, the Virgin Mary, Eccles. Writers. Fr. μήτης.

Παρθενοπίπης, ου. δ, an observer of virgins, a gallant, II. xi, 385; said of Paris. Fr. παρθένος and δτιπτεύω.

ΠΑΡΘΕΊΝΟΣ (Lacon. παρσένος, Aristoph. Lys. 1263), ου, ή, a virgin; a maiden; this is sometimes an adjective; as, θυγάτης παρθένος, a virgin daughter, Nen. Cyr. iv, 6, 4; pure, untouched; lovely, modest; παρθένου πηγῆς μέτα, of the unpolluted fountain, Æschyl. Pers. 605; παρθίνου ψυχὴν ἔχων, Eurip. Hipp. 1010.

Παρθενόσφαγος, ου, δ, ή, of an immolated virgin, Æschyl. Ag. 202. Th. σφάζω.

Παρθενοτροφέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. \acute{n} σω, to rear or bring up a virgin, or as a virgin. Fr. τρέφω.

Παρθενόχρως, ωτος, δ, ή, of maidenly, delicate color. Fr. παρθένος and χρώς.

Παρθενών, ωνος, δ. See παρθενιών and παρθενεών.

Παρθενωπός, οῦ, ὁ, having the face or countenance of a virgin, Eurip. Electr. 949. Fr. ἄψ.

Πάςθεσαν, Poet. for παςίθεσαν, 3. pl. 2. a. act. to παςαπίθημι. Παςθεσίη, ης, ή, a deposit, pledge. Fr. παςαπίθημι.

Πάρθος, ου, ό, a Parthian.

Παριαύω, f. αύσω, to sleep by, to spend the night with or near; τῆ παριαύων, Il. ix, 336. Th. ἰαύω.

Παριδεῖν, to neglect, overlook, to observe with or in, οὔτε τινὰ δειλίην μοι παριδών, Herodt. i, 37.

Παριέναι, pres. inf. of παρίημι, from παρά und "ημι.

Παείεσαν, 3. pl. impf. of παείημι, from "ημι.

Παρίζω, f. ίσω, to place near or by, Herodt. v, 20; to sit by the side of, Id. vi, 57; also, παρίζομαι. Fr. ίζω.

Παείημι, f. παεήσω, pf. παεείκα, to allow to pass by; to let pass; to omit, Soph. Phil. 657; to pass over; to admit, permit to enter; to permit; to intrust; σοί παρεὶς τάδε, having intrusted this business to you, Id. 132; to dismiss, send away; to desert; to surrender, i. e. give past; ພິ, οὐ παρήσω τῷδ' ἐμὴν τυράννιδα, Eurip. Phæn. 533; to loosen, relax; to enfeeble, Soph. Œd. T. 688; 2. a. act. πάρην, imperat. πάρες, omit, give over, leave off, part. maesis pas. παςίεμαι, to be languid, enfeebled; to be in the wrong, Eurip. Med. 888; mid. to entreat; τοῦτο ὑμῶν δέομαι καὶ παρίεμαι, this I ask and beseech of you, Plat. Apol. 17, C; and Id. Polit. 1, 341, Β; παρείναι συμφοράν, to overlook a fault, Aristoph. Ran. 699; παρέντες αΰζειν, neglecting to augment or cherish their immortal part, Longin. 44; ἀπὸ λύπης παρεὶς ἑαυτόν, for sorrow easting himself on the ground, Dion. Hal. Ant. i, 87; οὐδέν σου παρίεμαι, I want no concession from you, Plat. Polit. i, 341, B; Soph. Œd. C. 1662; παείημι καιείν, to lose the opportunity, Plat. Polit. ii, 374, C; παρείθην, 1. a. pas.; ή δὲ παφέθη, but it (the chord) hung down, Il. xxiii, 868; παρεθείς, part. 1. a. pas., neglected, Dem. de Coron.; pf. pas. παρείμαι, σαι, ται, pf. part. παesimives, enfeebled, drooping, Eurip. Alc. 204; remiss. Fr. ings or in.

Παρίκω, old Poet. form of waeńzw. Naejvos, the same with

ΠΑ ΡΙΟΣ, ία, ιον, Parian stone. From the name of the island Paros; and

Πάριος, Dor. for Παρίδος, gen. of ΙΙ άρις.

Παριππεύω, f. εύσω, to ride by on horseback, Diod. Sic.; to ride beside or with, Thucyd. vii, 78; to ride beyond; hence, to outstrip, surpass: and

Πάριππος, ου, ό, ή, running by the side of a horse; riding beside. Fr. "maros.

Παρίπταμαι, to fly beside or near; 2. a. παςεπτάμην.

Πάρισος, ου, ό, ή, almost equal, just like.

 Π αρισόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to make equal, to suppose equal, to compare; to render like; mid. to compare one's self to, Herodt.iv, 166. Fr. ἰσόω. Th. Ἰσος. •

Παριστάνω. See παρίστημι. Παριστάς, άντος, part. pres. act.,

Παρίστασο, pres. imperat. mid. of Παρίστημι, f. παραστήσω, pf. παρίστηκα, to place before; τὴν ύπόθεσιν ούχὶ τὴν οὖσαν παριστάντες ὑμῖν, Dem. Olynth. ii; to bring forward, exhibit, produce; to put into one's power; τούτο παραστήσαι τούς θεούς สฉังเง บู่ผู้เง สะยู่ สฉบาทง) รที่ร γεαφης γνώναι, may the gods put it in your power to adopt this in the present suit, Dem. de Coron.; to demonstrate, prove, make appear, Lys. c. Eratosth.; to place beside in order; to compare; to move, excite, inspire; to suggest; to come into one's mind, to occur to one, i. e. to present itself to one's mind, Herodt. vii, 46; Demosth. 109, 39; Lys. c. Eratosth.; to give up, yield to, Herodt. vi, 99; in the pf. and 2. a. it is used passively, and signifies to be present, Soph. Electr. 287; Id. 1359; to be seen, or to appear; to be near, so as to assist, Id. Aj. 92; to stand by, so as to assist, Il. xv, 255; also, to occur to, Plat. Phadr. 233, C; in the middle voice it commonly has an active sense; to approach to to place one's self near; to stand beside; to force to one's terms,

Herodt. iv, 136; viii, 80; to subdue, Demosth. 14, 12; part. pf. act. παριστηκώς, ότος, and contracted παριστώς, Ion. παεεστέως, plupf. act. παρειστήπειν, 1. a. act. παρίστησα (used actively), imperat. παράστησον, inf. παραστήσαι, 2. α. παρέστην, ης, n, neut. 1. f. m. παραστήσομαι, sometimes used passively, Herodt. iii, 155; 1. a. pas. παςεστάθην, part. παρασταθείς όπως αν, οίμαι, καὶ παραστῶσιν τύχαι, that is according as it happens, Elmsley on Eurip. Med. 331, in Cambr. Mus. Crit., vol. ii, p. 15; τὸ παραστάν, what has occurred; ούχὶ ταυτὰ παείσταταί μοι γινώσκειν, it is not in my power to form the same opinion, Dem. Olynth. ii. Fr. Tornus.

Παριστίδιος, ία, ιον, by or at the loom. Fr. παρά and iστός.

 Π αριστορέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to investigate in a cursory manner; to relate incidentally. Fr. Ιστορέω. Παρίσχειν, pres. inf. for παρέxeiv, and

Παςίσχω, to afford, exhibit; s. as παρέχω. Fr. έχω.

Παρίσωμα, άτος, τό, a likeness, resemblance. Fr. παρισόω.

Παρίσωσις, εως, ή, an equalizing, a making like. Fr. παρισόω. Παριτητέον, verbal adj., it is necessary to pass by or advance.

Fr. είμι. Παριτός, ή, όν, easy of access. Παριών, όντος, and in acc. pl. παριόντας, part. 2. a. of πάρειμι.

Παρκατίλεκτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. by syncope for παρακαταλέλεκτο, of παρακαταλέγομαι. Παρκείμενος, used in poetry by syncope for παρακείμενος, adja-

cent, near. See παράκειμαι. Παςκλίνω, Epic for παςακλίνω. Παρκύπτοισα, Dor. and Poet. for

παρακύπτουσα, part. pres. f. of παρακύπτω.

Παρκύπτω, Epic for παρακύπτω, whence Dor. part. fem. παςκύπτοισα, for παςακύπτουσα.

Παςμέμβλωκε, Æol. by syncope for παραμέμελωκε, 3. sing. pf. act. of παρά and μέμβλωκε, formed from obsol. βλώσκω, pf. βίτλωκα, Poet. μίμτλωκα.

 $\Pi_{\alpha \in \mu \in \nu \tilde{\alpha} s}$, $\tilde{\alpha}$, $\tilde{\delta}$, the name of a deacon, mentioned by St. Paul, Parmenas.

Παρμενίων, ωνος, ό, a man's name, Parmenio.

Παςμένω, Epic for παςαμένω. Πάρμονος, ου, ό, 'n, Poet. for παεάμονος.

Παςμονώτερος, ov, used in poetry 1020

by syncope for παραμονιμώτιρος. more durable and steadfast; positive παραμόνος. Fr. παρα. μίνω.

Παρνασιάς, άδος, Poet. fem. of Παρνάσιος, Ιοπ. Παρνησιάς.

Παρνάσιος, ία, ιον, also, ος, οτ, Ion. Παρνήσιος, of or from Parnassus. From

 Π αρνασός, οῦ, ὁ. See Π αρνησός. Π άρνης, ηθος, ἡ, sometimes ὁ, Parnes, a mountain of Attica. Π αρνησιάς, άδος, ή, and Π αρνήσιος,

ου, ό, ή, of or belonging to Parnassus, Παρνησίαδος κορυφαί, Ευrip. Ion. 86.

Παρνησσοίο, gen. Ion. and Poet. of

Παρνησσός, οῦ, ὁ, Ion., or

Παρνησός, Dor. Παρνασός, οῦ, ὁ, a mountain of Delphi, Parnassus, Soph. Œd. T. 475.

ΠΑ'ΡΝΟΠΕΣ, ων, οί, a species of locust or grasshopper, Aristoph. Acharn. 150; Vesp. 1351. Πάρνοψ, οπος, δ, sing. of preced. Παε' ő, and

Παρό, because, therefore; παρό, for which reason, Aristot.

Παροδεύω, f. εύσω, to pass by, go beyond. Fr. nagodos.

Παρόδιος, ου, δ, n, that passes by; near the road; common; obvious; well known. Fr. 6865. $\Pi_{\alpha \varrho \circ \delta \iota \tau n s}$, ov, δ , a passer by, a traveller; παροδίτις, ιδος, ή, a female passenger or traveller.

Πάροδος, ου, ή, a by-path or road, Xen. Anab. i, 4, 4; a passing by, an arrival; an entrance; the entrance of the Chorus on the stage; the first verses sung by the Chorus; a passage; ώς is παρόδω, as it were in passing. Fr. idis.

Παροδύρομαι, to bewail with. Fr. οδύρομαι.

Παροίγνυμι, and

Παροίγω, f. οίζω, to open a little, Aristoph. Pac. 30. Fr. οίγω. Πάροιθε, and πάροιθεν, adv. und prep., before, referring either to time or place, Soph. Æd. T. 491, 1282; used with a genitive. Th. mapos.

Παροικεσία, ας, ή, residence near, s. as παροικία, LXX. From Παροικίω, ω, f. ήσω, to dwell in or near, to sojourn with; to be a stranger in; to dwell in a country as a sojourner or stranger, and not as a native; 1. a. παρώχησα, inf. παροικήσαι. Fr.

Παροικησία, ας, ή, and παροίκησις, ή, a dwelling beside or near, neighbourhood.

Παροικία, ας, ή, a residence near or beside; the sojourn of a stranger. Fr. preced.

 $\Pi_{\alpha \rho \omega x i \zeta \omega}$, f. $i \sigma \omega$, to cause to dwell beside or near; pas. to dwell near, Herodt. iv, 180. Fr. πάροικος.

Παροικοδομίω, ω, f. ήσω, to build in a parallel line with, Thucyd. vii, 6; to build near or close to; to build in addition to; pf. раз. пасоподонина. Fr. одноδομέω.

Παροικοδόμημα, ατος, τό, an adjacent building. Same Th. llάροικος, ου, δ, ή, a borderer, near inhabitant, neighbouring; πάροικοι Θρηκίων ἐπαύλων, Æschyl. Pers. 850; Herodt. vii, 235; an emigrant; those who in Athens were called μέτοικοι were in Rhodes called magainer, Eich.; a neighbour, Sapph. 45. Fr. olxos.

Παροιμία, ας, ή, a proverb or common saying, Æschyl. Ag. 255; Soph. Aj. 649. olun, or oluos.

Παροιμιάζω, f. άσω, to speak proverbially, to use proverbs; mid. to make use of proverbs, Plat. Theæt. 162, C; to make proverbial, with acc., Plat. Legg. vii, 818, A; pas. to become proverbial. Fr. preced.

Παροιμιακός, ή, όν, as a metrical term (στίλος understood), a paræmiac, an Anapæstic dimeter catalectic, usually at the end of an Anapæstic system, and sometimes in the middle of a long one. Παροιμιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, a maker of proverbs, an utterer of proverbs. Same Th.

Παροιμιογράφος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , that writes proverbs. Fr. γεάφω. Πάροιμος, ου, ο, ή, next to a road, neighbouring. Fr. oimos.

 $\Pi_{\alpha\varrho\sigma\nu\ell\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, with a double augment, impf. ἐπαρώνουν, 1. a. act. ἐπαρώνησα, 1. a. pas. ἐπαεωνήθην, to speak or act indecently under the influence of wine; to commit excesses by reason of intoxication; to insult any one when drunk, Plat. Euthyd. 4, C; to live intemperately. Fr. πάροινος.

Παροινία, ας, ή, drunkenness; insolence, the consequence of intoxication; intemperate or disgraceful conduct, Æschin. 9, 19. Same Th.

Πἄροινικός, ή, όν, addicted to wine; παςοινικώτατος, superl. exceedingly intoxicated, beastly drunk; 8. as magoivios.

Παροινικώς, adv., Cic. ad Attic. | x, 10, 1; from παροινικός. Παροίνιος, ου, δ, ή, and

Πάζοινος, ου, δ, ή, intemperate in the use of wine, intoxicated; insolent by reason of excess; insolent in drink, Aristoph.

Acharn. 981. Fr. οίνος. Παροινοχοέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to be cup-bearer to any one. οίνοχοέω.

 Π aeou $\sigma\theta$ sís, part. 1. a. pas. to παςαφέςω.

Πάροιστράω, ω, and Ion. παροιστείω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be frantic, raving, mad; s. as οἰστράφ in LXX.; 1. a. παρώστησα, pf. й отепка (?). Th. оботеоз.

Πάροιστρος, ου, ό, ή, half-frantic. Same Th.

Παροίτατος, η, ον, superl. of πάgoids, the foremost.

Παροίτερος, α, ov, compar. of πάeoids, of place, the more forward one; of time, the earlier, first. Fr. παρός.

Παροιχνεύω, and παροιχνέω, Poet. for

 Π αςοίχομαι, impf. m. παςωχόμην, f. m. π αροιχήσομαι, pf. pas. παρώχημαι, to pass by; to pass away, to vanish; to avoid, escape; μοίρας όσον παροίχει, Eurip. Med. 991; to perish, to die; part. pf. pas. παρωχημένος. Fr. οἴχομαι.

Πάροίχω, f. ήσω, pf. παρώχηκα, s. as παροίχομαι· παρώχηπεν, is past, Il. x, 252.

Παροιχώπει, Ion. and Poet. for παρωχώκει, 3. sing. plupf. of παροίχομαι, Herodt. viii, 72. Παροίω (obsol.), f. οίσω, 1. a.

παροισθείς. See παραφέρω. Παρολίγωρέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to neglect, be negligent of, Plat. Epin.

991, D; s. as όλιγωρέω. Παρολισθαίνω, and σθάνω, f. σθήσω, to fall over, to slip from. Fr. παρά and ολισθαίνω.

Παρολκή, ης, ή, prolongation; the act of protracting, delay, procrastination; in Gram. s. as πλεονασμός. Fr. παρέλκω.

Παρομαρτέω, to accompany, follow, attend. Fr. παρά and δμαρτέω.

Παρομοιάζω, f. άσω, to be like, bear a resemblance to; to assimilate, N. T. From

Παρομοίίος, Poet. for

Παρόμοιος, ου, δ, ή, nearly similar, Thucyd. i, 80. Fr. Spois.

Παρομοίωσις, εως, ή, a resemblance in the terminations of successive members of sentences, Aristot. Rhet. iii, 9, 9.

Παρόν, neut. part. of παρών · τὸ παρόν, and τὰ παρόντα, the present, present circumstances: παρόν, it is possible, is allowed according to circumstances; iv τῷ παρόντι, for the present; ἐκ τῶν παρόντων, according to present circumstances.

Παρονομασία, ας, ή, a play upon words that nearly resemble each other in sound, but differ in sense, a pun. Fr. ὄνομα. Παροζυντικός, ή, όν, stimulative,

exciting, goading, Isocr. and Xen. From

 Π αςοζῦνω, f. υν $\tilde{\omega}$, to sharpen against; to excite by improper means; to stimulate, irritate, exasperate; in Grammar, to acute the penultimate of a word; 1. a. παρώξυνα · pas. to become exasperated; 1. a. pf. παρωξύνθην, Æschin. c. Ctes.; pf. pas. παςώξυμμαι, and Att. πα-<u>ε</u>ώξυσμαι. Fr. ὀξύνω.

Παροξυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, excitement, exasperation, irritation; a paroxysm. Fr. preced.

Πάροξύ τονος, ου, ό, ή, in Grammar, having an acute accent on the penultimate, a paroxytone word. Fr. ¿¿ús and τόνος.

 Π αςοπλίζω, f. ίσω, to disarm. Fr. ὁπλίζω.

Παροπτάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to roast a little, Diod. Sic. ὀπτάω.

Παροπτέος, έα, έον, to be slighted or overlooked. Fr. onro-

Παρόπτομαι (not used), παροράω, f. όψομαι, to overlook, neglect, disregard; to look aside. See παροράω.

Παρόραμα, άτος, τό, an oversight,

neglect, error. Fr. δεάω. Παεδεκασις, εως, 'n, the act of looking obliquely; oversight, neglect. From

Παροεάω, ω, to look away obliquely or aside; to connive at, overlook; to disdain; to neglect; παρεωςᾶσθαι, Dem. Olynth. i, 23, 13; to observe something wrong in any one. Fr. ὁςάω, pf. act. έωρακα.

Παροργίζομαι, as pas., to be or be made angry at. Fr. παρά and δεγίζω.

Παροργίζω, f. ίσω, and Att. ιω, to provoke to anger, exasperate; the active only in LXX.; pas. to be angry or irritated on account of something; pf. pas. παρώργισμαι. Fr. δργίζω. Παρόργισμα, ἄτος, τό, LXX.,

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Παροχγισμός, οῦ, ὁ, provocation to anger; animosity, LXX. Fr. παροργίζω.

Παρορίζω, f. iσω, to pass boundaries; to circumscribe or give limits to, Longin. 10. Fr. ogiζω.

Παρορισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the passing a boundary, an encroachment on a neighbour's property. Same

 Π αρος χέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to violate an oath; to forswear. Fr. dexos.

Παρορμάω, to exhort earnestly; to urge, excite; mid. to rush violently in an oblique direction. Τh. δεμάω.

Παρορμίω, ω, f. ήσω, to ride at anchor beside or near. Fr. be-

Παρορμητικός, ή, όν, adapted to incite; stimulating, inciting, Longin. 14. Fr. παςοςμάω. Παςοςμίζω, f. ίσω, Att. τω, to

bring a ship to anchor near, Lys. 132, 6. Fr. δεμίζω.

Hágogvis, thos, o, n, of ill omen, inauspicious, Æschyl. Eum. 740. Fr. Bovis.

Παρορύσσω, f. ύξω, to dig alongside of, or next to, Thucyd. vi, 101. Fr. ὀζύσσω.

Παρορχέομαι, ουμαι, f. ήσομαι, to dance badly. Fr. δεχέομαι.

 $\Pi A'PO\Sigma$, adv., has a reference both to time and place, before; πάρος τάδε έργα γενέσθαι, before such events had happened, Il. νί, 348; στείχε δομάτων πάρος, go before the house, Soph. Aj. 73; before, in point of time, Id. Œd. T. 48; before that, until; in presence of; Τυδείδαο πάρος, in presence of Diomede, Il. viii, 254; formerly; τοῦ πάρος λελιγμίνου, of the one formerly mentioned, Æschyl. S. Theb. 537; compar. παιοίτειος (which see), superl. παροίτατος · used with a genitive. Hence πάροιθε and προπάροιθε, the same.

Hágos, n, Paros, one of the Cyclades, famous for its white mar-

Παροπρώνω, f. υνώ, to instigate, stir up, excite, N. T.; 1. a. παρώτευνα. Fr. ότρύνω.

Παρούσα, part. pres. fem. of πάφειμι, and

Παρούσι, οτ παρούσιν, dat. pl. part. pres. παρών, of the same.

Παρουσία, ας, ή, presence, arrival; παιουσίαν έχειν for παρείναι, to be present, Soph. Aj. 536; όταν παρουσία φράζη, whenever present occasion shall administer, Id. Electr. 1242. Fr. πάρει-

Παροχίομαι, ουμαι, f. ήσομαι, to ride with or by the side of. Fr. δχέομαι.

Παροχετεύω, f. εύσω, to draw out by a side passage; to put off, lead over. Fr. ὀχιτιύω.

Παροχεύω, f. εύσω, act. to commit adultery with another man's wife; pas. to commit adultery with another's husband. ὸχεύω.

Παροχέω, ω, f. ήσω, to convey or carry by the side of or beyond. See παροχέομαι.

Παροχή, ης, ή, a supplying or furnishing; a supply, Thucyd. vi, 85. Fr. παρέχω.

 Π αροχλίζω, f. ίσω, to move aside with a lever. Fr. παρά and οχλίζω.

Πάροχος, ου, δ, a furnisher, purveyor, provider (from παρέχω), or one who rides by the side of; one who conducted the bride, Aristoph. Av. 1740. Fr. oxos. Παροψίς, ίδος, δ, a platter; a dish to serve up meats in, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 4; also, a dainty side-dish, or entre-met; also, the meats in the dish, as the word dish is used in English to signify both. Fr. őYov.

Παρόψομαι, used as fut. to παεοεάω.

 Π αςοψωνίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to serve up side dishes as a dessert. Fr. ¿ wvéw.

Παροψώνημα, ατος, τό, an additional dainty or gratification, Æschyl. Ag. 1422. Th.

Πας σε σιθείν, and σας σε σιθών, by syncope for παραπεπιθείν and παραπεπιθών, used, by Ion. reduplication, for παραπιθείν and παραπιθών, 2. a. inf. and part. of παραπείθω, to persuade, entice, mislead, Odys. xiv, 290; Il. xxiii, 37. Th. πείθω.

Παςπεπίθών, οντος, Epic for παeaπιθών, redupl. part. 2. a. of παραπείθω.

Παρπόδιος, ία, ον, or δ, ή, being before the feet; present. Fr. ποῦς.

 $\Pi \alpha \hat{\rho} \hat{\rho} n \sigma i \alpha$, αs , \hat{n} , freedom of speech, Eurip. Orest. 896; assurance, confidence in speaking; hence παβρησία, openly, plainly; in παβρησία είναι, to be publicly known. Th. ieiw.

Παρρησιάζομαι, to speak freely and fearlessly; to act freely and openly; f. m. -άσομαι, pres. inf. παρβησιάζεσθαι, 1. a. m. επαρβη- | Πάρφασις, εως, η, by syncope for

σιασάμην. Fr. preced.

Παρρησιαστής, οῦ, ό, one who speaks his mind freely, Aristoph. Eth. Same Th.

Παβρησιαστικός, ή, όν, bold of speech; that speaks his mind freely; independent in his opinions, Aristot. Rhet. iv, 8. Same

Παρσίνος, Lacon. for παρθίνος. Παρστάς, part. 2. a. act. for πα. εαστάς, Π. x, 157.

Παρσταίη, παρστασα, etc., Epic for παρασταίη, παραστάσα, opt. and part. fem. 2. a. to Tagiorn.

Παρστήετον, Epic for παραστήτον, 2. dual 2. a. subj. of maciornus. Παςτέμνω, σαςτάμεῖν, Epic for παρατέμνω, παραταμείν, 2. α. inf. act. of TagaTiuva.

Παρτιθεί, by syncope for παρατιθεί, 3. sing. pres. from παρατιθέω, for παςατίθημι. Th. τί-

Παρτιθέτω, by syncope for παρα. τιθέτω, 3. sing. pres. imperat. of the same.

Πάρυγρος, ου, δ, ή, moist, somewhat wet. Fr. byeos.

 Π αρῦ πάρχω, f. ξω, to be near, to assist. Fr. υπάςχω.

Παρύπομιμνήσαω, f. μνήσω, to remind incidentally; to hint in passing, Polyb. Fr. ὑπό and μιμνήσκω.

 Π αςυφαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to weave along the side of, to weave a border; to border; to extend along by the side of, Xen. Cyr. v, 4, 20 ; ἐσθὰς παρυφασμένη, a garment with a border or stripe, Diod. Sic. Fr. ὑφαίνω.

Παρύφαντος, ου, δ, ή, woven to; having a border or stripe. Same

Παεύφασμα, άτος, τό, ε. ας παευφή.

Παρυφάω, ω, f. ήσω, s. as παρυφαίνω.

Παρυφή, ης, ή, a robe with a purple border, a stripe; the same as the Roman clavus of a gar-

Πάρφαινε, Poet. imperat. pres. for παςάφαινε.

Παεφάμεν, by syncope for παεα φάμεν, hence, Ion. παραφάναι, 2. a. inf. act.; and

Παρφάμενος, for παραφάμενος, part. 2. a. m. παςφαμίνα, Dor. for παεφαμένη, and

Παρφασθαι, 2. a. inf. m. of waεάφημι.

Παρφασία, ας, n, Poet. for παςαφασια.

παράφασις, Il. xiv, 217. Fr. φημί.

Παρφίρομαι, Poet. for παραφί-

Παρφυγέτιν, Poet. for παραφυγείν, 2. a. inf. act. of παραφεύγω. Πάρφυκτος, ου, τό, Poet., and by syncope for παράφυντος.

Παρώας. See πάρωος.

Παρωδίω, ω, f. ήσω, to sing beside; to compose a song in imitation of another, to parody. Fr. ώδή.

Παρφδός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, together with a song; spoken by circumlocution or in a disguised manner; παρωδοίς αινίγμασιν, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1147. Same Th.

Παρωθίω, ω, f. ώσω, (seldom ωθήσω,) to push aside; to remove with the view of concealing, Soph. Trach. 357; to expel, eject; also, to reject, Eurip. Orest. 621; to disdain, neglect; to defer, procrastinate; 1. a. πάρωσα. Fr. ώθεω.

Παρωπεανίτις, ιδος, ή, the seacoast, bordering on the ocean. Fr. wzeavós.

Παρώπησα, 1. a. ind. act. of παροιχέω.

Παρφαισμαι, pf. ind. pas. of παεοικίζω.

Παρωκοδόμημαι, pf. pas. of παεοιχοδομέω.

Παρώμαλος, ου, ό, ή, nearly smooth. Fr. ὁμαλός.

Παρών, part. pres. of πάρειμι.

Παρών, ῶνος, δ, a pinnace or light vessel or boat.

Παςωνυμιάζω, s. as

Παρωνυμίζω, f. ίσω, to derive from another word; to denominate from, Aristot.; and

 Π αςωνύμιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, what is denominated by another; $\pi\alpha$ εωνύμιον, τό, a denomination, Plat. Soph. 268, C.

Παρώνυμος, ου, ό, ή, derived from, receiving its name from; named otherwise, Æschyl. Eum. 8. Fr. ονυμα, Æol. for ονομα.

Παρωνυχία, ας, ή, a whitlow; also, a species of plant. Fr.

Πάρωος, ου, ό, ή, of a color between gray and red. Fr. mui-

Παρωπίαι, ων, αί, the external angles of the eyes. Fr. $\ddot{\omega}\psi$. Παρώπιον, ου, τό, the blinder of a horse's bridle. Same Th.

Παρῶπτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of παξόπτομαι.

Παρωρείτης, ου, δ, one who dwells on a mountain side. Fr. παρά and oess.

Παρωρμημένως, adv. impetuously, eagerly. Fr. παρορμάω.

Παρωροφίς, ίδος, ή, the projecting part of a roof, the eaves of a house, Herodt. ii, 155. Fr. δεοφή.

Παρωτίς, ίδος, ή, a tumor under the ears; the parotid gland; also, in pl., ringlets of hair hanging down between the ears and the cheeks. Fr. obs.

Παρώτρυνα, 1. α. οf παροτρύνω. Παρώχετο, impf. to παροίχομαι. Παςώχηκα, pf. ind., and

Παρωχηκώς, ότος, part. pf. act.,

Παρωχημίνος, η, ον, pf. part. pas. of παροίχομαι.

Πάρωχρος, ου, δ, ή, pallid, sallow.

Fr. ώχρός.

 $\Pi A^{\sim} \Sigma$, $\pi \tilde{\alpha} \sigma \alpha$, $\pi \tilde{\alpha} v$, gen. $\pi \alpha v \tau \acute{o} s$, πάσης, παντός, gen. pl. masc. and neut. πάντων (not παντων), every, the whole, all; (1) in the singular, and joined to a noun without the article, it means each, every; as, πãς ἄνθρωπος, every man; also, with Tis, each one, every one; (2) for őlos, n, ον, as, πύλαι πᾶσαι, all the gates or every gate, R. iv, 809; πάντα νέκυν, the whole dead body or corpse, Id. xxiii, 135; πᾶσα ἀλήθεια, the whole truth; (3) with the article following, all, the whole; as, πάντα τὸν δῆμον, the whole people, all the people; (4) πάντες, almost all, the greater part, the most, Aristot. Poet. 25; σάντες ὅσοι, all such, as many as; ἄμα πάντες, or commonly ἄπαντες, altogether; πάντ' αριστος, that has all the qualities or characteristics of excellence, Soph. Œd. C. 1453; (5) with numerals; as, δώδεκα πάντες, twelve in all, Odys. xxiv; (6) τὸ πᾶν, the whole, the essential or principal thing; the universe, all things; but without the article was is often the same as the Latin quod libet, Aristoph. Acharn. 660; also, adverbially for παντῶς, as, τὸ πᾶν, totally, in general; in the plural, πάντα, all things, every thing; iν πάντι είναι, or έν παντὶ κακοῦ είναι, to be in the greatest danger; πάντα είναι έν τινι, to be every thing to a person, Herodt.; (7) ἡ διὰ πασῶν (χοςδῶν συμφωνία being understood), an octave in music, the diapason; (8) τῷ πάντι, totally, universally : in i vò mãv, in general, πάντα, in generally; κατὰ

every respect. In the N. T., πασα χαςά, the greatest joy; the highest, the greatest; mere, nothing but; to man libos, wholly of stone, Theocr. Idyl. xv, 20; πάντες, all; but οί πάντες is joined with numerals in the sense altogether, in all. " Proper names in the sing, are often accompanied by the adjectives πεῶτος, πᾶς, and others in the neuter plural, as predicates. or in opposition, Herodt. iii, 157; πάντα δη ην (ἐν) τοῖσι Βαζυλωνίοισι, was every thing to them, Id. vii, 156; Thucyd. viii, 95. In these phrases πιῶτα is commonly put with, and πάντα without, the article; yet Eurip. Hec. 788, πεωτα των έμων φίλων, where, however, Brunck reads τὰ πρῶτα τῶν, Porson, πρῶτος ล้ง · Herodt. i, 122, ก็ง ซะ อ่ เง τῷ λόγῳ τὰ πάντα ἡ Κυνώ, Cyno was every thing in his story, he talked of nothing but Valck. Herodt. 576, Cyno. 66; Ducker ad Thucyd. viii, 95; Herm. ad Viger. 722." Matth. Gr. Gram. § 438. But when πάντα is thus used without the article, the sense is all; with the article, the whole, and in the latter form it is more emphatic. With regard, however, to Ta Tea-Tu, the presence of the article seems essential to fix the meaning, and to prevent it from being taken in its usual sense of first in order, first in time, instead of first in rank, first in importance; πάντη, Dor. παντᾶ, adv., everywhere, on all sides; παντή, in every way; πάντως, wholly, entirely. The neuter πᾶν is long, but in compounds as is short, as arav, etc. Dunb. Πασάμην, Epic and Ion. 1. a.

to πατέομαι. Πασᾶν, Dor. for πασᾶν, gen. pl.

f. of mas. Πάσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of πάο- $\mu\alpha$, to taste, eat, Π . ix, 483; πάσασθαί τινος, to enjoy any thing, Il. xix, 160; Soph.

Antig. 202. See πατέομαι. Πασίγνωστος, ου, ό, ή, known to all. Fr. γιγνώσκω.

Il ασιθέη, ης, ή, one of the Graces, Pasithěa.

Πασιμέλουσα, ns, n, an epithet of the ship Argo, and commonly rendered known to all, or regarded by all, renowned, Odys. xii, 70; but, according to its Oriental etymology, it means speaking, uttering, declaring;

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so that 'Αργω πασιμίλουσα means the speaking Argo, in allusion to her uttering oracles from the Dodonæun oak of her prow. Rivière, as cited in Guil's Hom., Pref., p. xvii. See ιὔλαλος and λαληθεός. Fr. μέλω.

Πασις, εως, ή, possession, property. Ir. πάομαι.

Πασπάλη, ης, ή, the finest meal, dust; a grain, Aristoph. Vesp. 91; s. as παιπάλη.

Πασσαλευτός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, fixed to or by; fastened to, Æschyl. Prom. 113. Fr. σάσσαλος.

Πασσαλεύω, f. εύσω, to fasten with pegs, to fasten or pin, Æschyl. Prom. 56, 65. Fr. πάσσαλος.

Πασσαλίσκος, ov, o, dim. of

ΠΑ΄ΣΣΑΛΟΣ, and Att. πάτταλος, ου, δ, a nail or spike; a peg or nail to hang any thing upon, Pind. Olymp. i, 27; πασταλόφιν, gen. for πασσάλου, Odys. viii, 67; more particularly a wooden pin; a stake, Herodt. iv, 72. Fr. Dor. πάσσω, for πήσσω.

Πασσαλόφι, and -φιν, Homer, gen. and dat. of preced.

Πασσαλόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega}$ σω, to furnish with pegs.

Πασσάμενος, ου, part. 1. a. m. (σ being doubled) from πάομαι. Πάσσαζ, ἄκος, ὁ, a little stake; s. as πασσαλίσκος.

Πάσσε, Ion. for ἔπασσε, 3. sing. impf. act. and pres. imperat. of πάσσω.

Πάσσομαι, obsol. for πάουαι. Πάσσοφος, ου, δ, π, for πάνσοφος.

Πασσύδει, and πασσυδί, and Πασσύδίη, the same with πανσυδίη, the same with πανσυδίη, with the whole force together; πασσύδει also adverbially, with one's whole force; entirely. Fr. πᾶν and σύομαι. ΠΑ΄ΣΣΩ, or -ττω, f. ἄσω, l. a. ἔπᾶσα, to plaster or coat over, to sprinkle, strew, throw upon: met. to ornament, adorn; χρυσᾶπάττων μ' οὐ γιγνώσκεις, you do not know that you are paying me the highest compliment, lit. sprinkling me with gold,

pf. pas. πίπασμαι. Πάσσω, for πήσσω, Dor.

Πάσσων, ονος, δ, λ, irreg. compar. of παχύς, thicker, fatter, as παχύτερος, Odys. vi, 230.

Aristoph. Nub. 910; also, to

diversify; 1. a. pas. ἐπάσθην,

Πάστας, άδος, η, a nuptial chamber, from πάσσω, to ornament, because it was variegated and finished with skill; it also denotes

a portico, hall, *Herodt*. ii, 148; a banquet-room.

Παστίος, ία, ίου, verbal, to be sprinkled, strewed; adorned, variegated. Fr. πάσσω.

Πάστη, ης, ή, a dish composed of various ingredients.

Παστός, οῦ, ὁ, a nuptial chamber, a nuptial bed; the curtains of the nuptial bed; a small chapel. Παστός, ή, όν, sprinkled; also, as subst., a nuptial chamber. Fr. πάσσω.

Παστοφόριον, ου, τό, a chamber containing the marriage-bed; also, a small chapel containing the image of a god. Fr. φίρω. Παστόφορος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, carried about in a shrine. Fr. παστός and φίρω.

Παστόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to prepare a bed-chamber, to receive as a guest; to shelter, protect, harbour. Fr. παστός.

Πάσχα, τό, indecl., the passover, a word of Hebrew origin.

Πασχέμεν, Ion., hence πάσχειν, pres. inf. of

 $\Pi A' \Sigma X \Omega$, f. m. $\pi \epsilon i \sigma o \mu \alpha i$, 2. a. ἔπάθον, inf. παθείν, part. παθών, 2. pf. πέπονθα, also πέπηθα, from obsol. πήθω, Odys. xvii, 555; πεπαθυίη the radical meaning is, to be subjected to action from without, one's self being passive; to suffer, to be affected with or towards, with πρός · οίόν τι πρός αύτην πεπονθως τυγχάνω, Plat. Tim. 49, B; to experience joy or sorrow, good or bad fortune; to feel (particularly in Plat. Apol. Locr. i, quoted below); εὖ πάσχειν, to receive favor, to be well treated; κακῶς πάσχειν, to be ill treated; καὶ κακῶς πάσχουσ' ὅμως, although in evil plight, Eurip. Med. 282; παθείν μέν εύ, παθεῖν δὲ θάτερα, to be fortunate and the reverse, Soph. Phil. 501; πολλά καὶ δεινά πεπόνθασι, they have suffered many grievous calamities, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 154; τà....πεπονθώς είη, what he had suffered, Herodt. i, 54; ταὐτὸν οὖν ἔγωγε τοῦτο πάσχω καὶ πςὸς τοὺς φιλοσοφοῦντας, I have then the very same feeling towards philosophers also, Plat. Gorg. 485, Α; τοιουτονί τι πάθος πεπονθότων ἀπάντων, and all being in some sort affected with the same feeling (the cognate noun with the verb), Dem. de Coron. 241, 4; οὐδὲν δεινόν πάσχετε, you experience nothing strange or wonderful, Tab. Ceb. 1; ofar καὶ Ζεύξις πρός Πολύγνωτον πέπονθεν, as (among painters) Zeuxis is when compared with Polygnotus, Aristot. Poet. 6; τί παθών; on what account? wherefore? why? τί πάθω; what a state am I in? Ti yàe πάθω; for how can I help myself? Plat. Euthyd. 302, D; τί αν πάθοιμι; what could I do? πάσχειν τι πρός τινα, to be affected towards another, to have love or affection for; 571 μεν ύμεις πεπόνθατε, how you may have been affected, Xen. Apol.; τί χεῆμα πάσχεις; what ails you? Aristoph. Nub. 813; τί παθοῦται; what has happened to them? Id. 339; πάσχει δὲ ταὐτὸ τοῦτο, is in the same condition, Id.; Ti Til. σομαι; what shall I gain by it? Id. 461; τί γὰς παθόντ' εἰς τοὺς Deoùs εξείζετον; what business had you to insult the gods? Id. 1510; πείσομαι ώς σὺ κελεύεις, I will do as you command, Il. xxiii, 96; οἱ παθόντες, sufferers, patients; τί μαθών is often improperly used for Ti Talw' (see μανθάνω). Hence πάθημα, ἄτος, τό, a misfortune, affliction; πάθος, εος, τό, passion ; ἀντιπάθεια, ας, ή, antipathy; συμπάθεια, ας, n, sympathy; also, pity.

Πασῶν, Ion. πασίων, gen. pl. of πᾶς.

Πάτα, a Scythian word for κτείνειν. See αἰόςπατα and οἰόςπατα, Herodt. iv, 110.

Πάταγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to make a loud noise or crash; to make a loud clap like thunder, Aristoph. Nub. 377. Fr. πάταγος.

Παταγητικός, ή, όν, producing a loud clattering; making an uproar. From

Πάτᾶγος, ου, δ, a loud noise, a crash or clash, Æschyl. S. Theb. 100; gnashing of the teeth, IL. xiii, 283. Fr. πατάσσω.

Πάταικοι, ων, οί, images of the gods upon the sterns of Phænician ships, Herodt. iii, 37.

Πατάνη, ης, ή, a platter, a flat dish.

Πατάξαι, πατάξας, inf. and part.
1. a. act. of πατάσσω.

Πατάξας, αντος, part. 1. a. act. of πατάσσω.

Πάτῆςα, ων, τά, the name of a city of Lycia in Asia, so called from Patarus, its founder.

ΠΑΤΑ΄ΣΣΩ, f. αξω, to strike, beat; to beat loudly, palpitate,
 Il. vii, 216; 1. α. ἐπάταξα

(used in the active voice only). Hence πάτἄγος.

Πατίομαι, to taste, Herodt. ii, 47; l. a. ἐπασάμην, pf. pas. πίπασμαι. See πάσασθαι.

Πατίοντι, Dor. for πατίουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. of πατίω.

Πάτες, voc. sing., but

Πατίς', for πατίεα, acc. sing. of πατής.

Πατερίζω, ίσω, to call father; μη πατίριζε, don't father me, Aristoph. Vesp. 664. Fr. πατής. Πατίριο, ου, τό, dimin. of πατής, a term of endearment or affection, father, dear father, etc.

ΠΑΤΕ' Ω, f. ήσω, pf. σεπάτηκα, Plat. Phæd. 273, A; to trample upon, to trample under foot, Aristoph. Vesp. 377; to insult, scorn, spurn, Soph. Aj. 1314; to tread; to walk; ποῖ δὰ παriis, whither pray are you going? Æschyl. Choëph. 721; 1. a. pas. ἐπατήθην, part. πα-TOUTTES, those who tread out grapes, to make wine, Anacr. 17; πατεῖν χεόνον, to live, literally, to tread or travel the time; οὐδ' Αἴσωπον πεπάτηκας, you have not read (literally, travelled over) Æsop, Aristoph. Av. 477; to tread the soil, hence to inhabit, Soph. Phil. 1049; to treat, Plat. Phadr. 273, A.

Πάτημα, ἄτος, τό, any thing trampled on; a footstep: a vile object; a vile person, LXX. Fr. πατίω.

ΠΑΤΗ'Ρ, έφος, and by syncop. πατρός, δ, a father: an author, inventor, Plat. Phædr. 275, E; capital or principal, Id. Polit. viii, 555, E; gen. τοῦ πατέρος, Odys. xi, 500, by syncop. πατρός, dat. τῷ πατίρα, not contracted; gen. τῶν πατίρων, Odys. iv, 687; viii, 245; dat. τοῦς πατίρισι, πατίρισι, πατρώσι, ας πατρώσι, ας πατέρισι, πατρώσι, ας πατρώσι, αν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, αν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, αν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, αν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, αν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσι, εν κατρώσ

Πατησείς, Dor. for πατήσεις, 2. fut. of πατέω.

Πατησμός, οῦ, ἱ, a treading or trampling, Æschyl. Ag. 931. Fr. πατίω.

 $\Pi_{\alpha\tau\eta\tau\delta\varsigma}$, ή, δv , trod on, trampled on. Fr. $\pi\alpha\tau\iota\omega$.

Πάτμος, ου, 'n, an island in the Ægeun Sea, Patmos.

Πάτνη, ης, ἡ, Dor. for φάτνη. Πάτος, ου, ὁ, a beaten path, a footpath; πάτος ἀνθεώπων ἀλεείνων, avoiding the footsteps of men, Π. vi, 202; a haunt. Fr. πατίω. Πάτςᾶ, ας, and Ion. πάτςη, ης, ή, one's native country, a family, race; ηδ' ια πάτςη, and one family, II. xiii, 354; the same with πατςίς. Th. πατής.

Πατραδελφεία, ας, ἡ, relationship from a father's brother, Æschyl. Suppl. 38. Fr. ἀδελφός.

Πατραδελφεός, οῦ, ὁ, Poet. for Πατράδελφος, ου, ὁ, an uncle, a father's brother; ὁ τοῦ πατρὸς ἀδελφός.

Πάτραθε. See πάτρηθεν. Πατραλοίας, ου, δ, οτ πατραλώας, ου, δ, one who kills his father, a parricide, Plat. Phad. 144, A.

Fr. άλοάω, οτ άλοιάω. Πατράσι, dat. pl. of πατής. Πάτεη, ης, η, Ion. for πάτεα. Πάτεηθε, and πάτεηθεν, Dor. πάτεαθε, adv., s. as εκ πάτεης, from one's native land, from a

race or lineage.

Πάτρηθεν, adv. from or of one's native country. Fr. πάτρη. Πατριά, ᾶς, Ion. τή, ῆς, ἡ, a family, tribe, race; descendants from the same father. Th. πατήρ.

Πατριάζω, f. άσω, to resemble or imitate a father. Fr. πατής.

Πατριάρχης, ου, δ, the founder or head of a family; a patriarch. Fr. ἀρχή.

Πατριαρχικός, ή, όν, belonging to the head of a race or family, patriarchal.

Πατρίδα, acc. sing. of πατρίς. Πατρίδιον, ου, τό, a dear little father, Aristoph. Vesp. 990; dimin. of πατής.

Πατείκός, ή, όν, of or belonging to a father; paternal, hereditary; διὰ τὸ πατεικὸς κὐτῷ φίλος εἶναι, upon account of his being his hereditary friend, Æschin. c. Ctes.; patrimonial; and Πάτειος, ία, ιον, and also

Πάτριος, ου, δ, ħ, pertaining to a father, paternal; native, national; πάτριον γὰρ ἡμῖν, it is our national character, Thucyd. i, 123; transmitted from a father or from ancestors; hereditary; constitutional, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 11; οὐ γὰρ πάτριον, ὧ Σώπραπες, Λακεδαιμονίοις κινεῖν τοὺς νόμους, it is not constitutional, etc., Plat. Hipp. Maj. 284, B; τὰ πάτρια, native customs; one's native land, country, or home; ὧ γὰρ πατρίας πολῖται, Soph. Antig. 800. Th. πατήρ.

Πατρίς, ίδος, 'n, a country, one's native land or city, Soph. Œd.

T. 641; Aj. 514; used in poetry for πόλις, Pind. Od. v, 112, etc. Same Th.

Πατριώτης, ου, δ, one of the same country, a countryman, Soph. Œd. T. 1091; generally applied to slaves, Xen. Cyr. ii, 2, 15. Hence the English word PATRIOT.

Πατειῶτις, ίδος, ή, a countrywoman; fem. of preced.

Πατζογενής, έος, δ, ή, sprung from the father, paternal. Fr. γένος.

Πατροδώρητος, ου, δ, ħ, given by a father. Fr. πατής and δωρίω.

Πατρόθεν, adv. from a father; after the father; from the father's side; by descent; an honorable distinction as being descended from a particular family. See Il. x, 68; Thueyd. viii, 69. Fr. πατής.

Πατροκασίγνητος, ου, δ, a father's brother, an uncle. Fr. κάσις and γίνομαι.

Πατροκλίης, ης, (no nom.,) gen. έεος, contract. ovs, dat. έει, έι, and εί, acc. έεα, έα, voc. εες, εις. Also

Πάτροκλος, ου, δ, Patroclus, the friend of Achilles.

Πατροκτονίω, ω, f. ήσω, to commit parricide, Æschyl.; and Πατροκτόνος, ου, δ, ή, a murderer of his father, a parricide, Æschyl. Choëph. 968; but πατρόκτονος, one who is slain by

Πατρομήτωρ, ορος, δ, a maternal grandfather. Fr. μήτης.

his father. Fr. xTEÍVW.

Πατρονομέω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to rule as a father; οἱ πατρονομούμενοι, governed by their native laws, Plat. Legg. iii, 680. Fr. νέμω. Πατρονομία, ας, ἡ, a father's authority; also, patriarchal government. Fr. πατήρ and νόμος. Πατρονομικός, ἡ, όν, pertaining to a paternal government, Plat. Legg. xi, 927, E.

Πατρονόμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, ruling as a father; exercising paternal government. Fr. νίμω.

Πατροπάράδοτος, ου, δ , \hat{n} , transmitted from a father or from ancestors. Fr. πατήρ, παρά, and δίδωμι.

Πατζοπάτως, οςος, δ, (δ πατζός πατής,) a father's father, a paternal grandfather.

Πατεός, gen. sing. of πατής. Πατεοστερής, έος, δ, ή, deprived of a father, Æschyl. Choëph. 260. Fr. στερέω.

Πατροτύπτης, ου, ό, one who

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strikes his father. Fr. τύπτω. Πατρούχος, ου, ό, ή, possessing the estate of a father; as, πατρούχος παρθίνος, an orphan virgin, sole heir to her father's estate, Herodt. vi, 57. Fr. ἔχω.

Πατροφονεύς, έως, Ιοπ. ños, i, a parricide; also, one who has killed another man's father, Odys. i, 299. Fr. warne and Coveúc.

Πατροφόνος, ου, ο, ή, and πατροφόντης, ου, ό, a killer of his parents, a parricide, Soph. Æd. T. 1441. See above.

Πατροφόντης, s. as preced. Πατεώζω, to tread in a father's steps, to imitate the conduct of a father. Th. πατής.

Πατεώϊος, ία, Ιοπ. ίη, ιον. Epic form. See watewos.

Πάτεων, ωνος, δ, a patron. Πατζωνεύω, f. εύσω, to patronize; to be a patron.

Πατεωνόμιος, ου, ό, ή, having a father's name, Æschyl. Pers. 142. Fr. öroua.

Πατεωνύμιος, ου, ό, ή, named after one's father. Fr. πατής and ovoua.

Πατεώρος, ώα, ώρον, also Att. occasionally πατεώος, ου, ό, ά, paternal; belonging to a father, Soph. Phil. 369; hereditary; also, of one's country, Æschyl Prom. 228. The maregoi Deoi of the Athenians were Jupiter and Apollo, Aristoph. Vesp. 388. The difference between πάτριος and πατεώος seems to be, that the former respects the country, the latter the family; thus, τύμ. δου πατεώου, Soph. Electr. 24; ίερὰ πάτρια, national sacrifices, Thucyd. ii 16; but leea waτεῷα, family sacrifices, or as instituted by ancestors; où yàe ημίν πάτριον, Æschin. c. Tim., is correct; not so où yàe nuïs πατεώον however, the distinction is not always observed; naτεικός, properly, what comes by descent, hereditary; as, maτρικός φίλος, ξίνος, etc.; but also ξείνος πατεμίος, Odys. i, 417; as, πατεωα, Soph. Phil. 365; τάλλα μέν πάριστί σοι πατρώ ελέσθαι, and ότε τὰ πάτρια τεύ. χια παριδίδοσαν, Id. 397. See Ellendt's Observations, in Lex. Sophocl. Th. πατής. (Dunb.) Πάτεως, gen. ω, or ωος, dat. ω, acc. wv, an uncle, by the father's side, Herodt. vii, 10; a paternal ancestor. Fr. marne.

Παττάλιύω, Att. for πάσσάλιύω. | Παυστίος, must be stopped.

Πάτταλος, ου, δ. See πάσσαλος. Πάττω, Att. for πάσσω.

Παῦι, pres. imperat. act., and Παύε', for παύτο, 2. sing. imperat. mid. of wave the pres. imperat. mid. is never used by the Attic writers, but always the imperat. of the 1. aor. mid.

Παύεσκον, 3. pl. impf. for "παυον, Odys.

Παῦλα, ns, n, cessation, Soph. Phil. 1313; rest, resting-place, the end. Fr. παύω.

 $\prod \alpha \tilde{v} \lambda o_5$, ov, δ , a man's name, Paul, the apostle of the Gentiles; a word of Latin origin, denoting small in stature.

Παῦλος, η, ον, few, Aristoph. Lys. 772; s. as παῦρος.

Παυράκις, or -κι, adv., like ολιγάzis, few times.

Παυρίδιον, adv. very little, rarely. Fr. παῦρος.

Παυρίδιος, ία, ιον, Poet. for παῦ-

Παυρίδιος, ου, δ, ή, small, few; παυρίδιον χρόνον, a short time, a little while, Hes. Op. 131.

Παυροεπής, έος, of few words. Fr. waveos and inos.

Παῦρον, adv. little, seldom; and Παυρόνπες, a little, for a little while. From

Παῦρος, α, ον, Poet., few, Eurip. Heracl. 328; not numerous, small; παῦρος seems to have been used in the singular only with a collective noun; xaveos & ἔοι είπετο λαός, Il. ii, 675; παῦgov yévos, Eurip. Med. 1083; but Pind. Pyth. ix, 43, has παυρον υπνον· compar. παυρότερος. Th. παύω.

Πανσαι, 1. a. inf. act., and Παυσάμενος, part. 1. a. m. παύσασθαι, inf. παύσασθε, 2. pl. imperat. m. of παύω.

Παυσάνεμος, ου, δ, ή, calming the wind or storm, Æschyl. Ag. 207. Fr. ἄνεμος.

Παυσανίας, ov, i, the name of a Spartan king, Pausanias.

Παύσειεν, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. act. Æol. of the same.

Παυσικάπη, ης, ή, a muzzle put on animals and slaves to prevent them from eating too much, or when at work. Fr. κάπη. Π αυσίλῦπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, soothing, assuaging pain or grief, Eurip.

Bacch. 761. Fr. λύπη. Παυσίπονος, ου, ό, ή, causing trouble to cease, Eurip. Iph. T. 452. Fr. #6vos.

Παῦσις, εως, ή, cessation, rest. Fr. παύω.

Παυστής, ῆςος, ό, an alleviator. one who cures; ivà d' 'Arxan. πιὸν Παυστῆςα πέμψω σῆς νόσου πεὸς "Ιλιον, Soph. Phil. 1424. Fr. παίω.

Παυστήριος, ία, ιον, and παυστικός, ή, όν, assuaging, alleviating, soothing, healing; xal vicou παυστήριος, and the stayer of the plague, Soph. Œd. T. 150: they govern the genitive. παύω.

Παυσωλή, ης, ή, cessation, rest, repose, alleviation. Fr. παύω. Παυσώμεσθα, Poet. for παυσώ- $\mu \varepsilon \theta \alpha$, 1. pl. 1. a. subj. m. of ΠΑΥ'Ω, f. παύσω, pf. πίπαυκα, Demosth. 478, 7; to cause to cease or leave off; to put an end to; to let remain; to restrain; to put a stop to, to check, R. x, 250; to calm; to omit; mid. παύομαι, to cease, desist; to remain quiet, Herodt. vii, 9 ; παύομαι λέγων, Ι omit to state, Dem. Phil i , impf. m. έπαυόμην, 1. a. mid. έπαυσάμην, ω, ατο, f. mid. παύσομαι. pas. παυθήσομαι, rarely used; 1. a.pas. ἐπαύθην and ἐπαύσθην, pf. pas. πέπαυμαι · Σωκεάτης, άντὶ του διαφθείρειν τους νέους,....φα-หะอุธิร ทั้ง ชพิ่ง ฮบหองชพง ชอบิร สองทeàs ἐπιθυμίας ἔχοντας τούτων παύων, Χεπ. Μεπ. i, 2, 64; with a part., Γλαύκωνα τον 'Agiστωνος οὐδεὶς ἦδύνατο παῦσαι έλχόμενόν τε ἀπὸ τοῦ βήματος καὶ καταγέλαστον όντα, Xen. Mem. iii, 6, 1; παῦσαι φλυαew, cease your folly, Aristoph. Plut. 360; the imperat. 1. a. mid. is always used for that of the present; πεπαύσομαι, 3. f. pas. Soph. Trach. 584; Id. Antig. 91; παῦε, 2. sing. imper. act., is used in a middle sense, Soph. Phil. 1269 ; παῦε, μη λίξης πέρα, Aristoph. Acharn. 829; and passim; it governs the acc. with the gen.; the lutter is, perhaps, governed by & zó or in understood; as, il τήνδ' ἔπαυσας της πολυγλώσσου βοης, Soph. Electr. 788; in is added in Electr. 965; παῦσον ἐκ κακῶν ìμí.

Παφλαγών, όνος, δ, a Paphlagonian, an inhabitant of Paphlagonia.

 Π αφλάζω, f. άσω, to boil, to foam up, II. xiii, 798; to be in a state of agitation, in a rage. Th. φλάζω.

Πάφλασμα, ατος, τό, ebullition; agitation of waves, from pf. pas. of the above.

Πάφος, ου, ή, Paphus, the name of a Grecian city, so called from Paphus, its founder.

Πάχεας, Dor. for πήχεας, of πήχυς, Bion. Epitaph. Adon. Παχεῖα, ας, ἡ, nom. sing. f. g.

of παχύς. Πάχετον, neut. of

Πάχετος, irreg. compar. for παχύτερος, thicker.

Παχθή, Dor. for πηχθή, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. pas. of πήγνυμι.

Πάχιστος, n, ov, irreg. superl. of παχύς.

Πάχίων, ον, gen. ονος, irreg. compar. of παχύς.

Πάχνη, ης, ή, hoar-frost, frost, Æschyl. Prom. 25; dew; sleet; clotted blood, Æschyl. Aj. 1493; τὸ δ' ἐπὶ γῆς ξυμπαγὲν, ἐπ δρόσου γενόμενον, πάχνη λέγεται, Plat. Tim. 59, A. Fr. πήγνυμι.

Παχνήεις, ήεσσα, ñεν, covered with hoar-frost. Th. πάχνη.

Πάχνος. See πάχος.

Παχνόω, ω, to cover with hoarfrost, to congeal, freeze; also,
to make sad, to grieve; pas. to
become frozen, stiff, etc., Il.
xvii, 112; λύση παχνωθεῖσα,
frozen with grief, Eurip. Hipp.
803. Fr. πάχνη.

Πάχος, εος, τό, grossness, fatness, fat; thickness, breadth, bulk, size, Odys. ix, 324. Fr. $\pi\alpha\chi\dot{\nu}_{s}$.

Παχύαιμος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , having thick blood, *Odys*. ix, 334. Fr. αΐμα.

 $\Pi_{\alpha}^{i}\chi_{i}\hat{\nu}_{i}$ ϵ_{i} ν_{i} , ϵ_{i} , ϵ_{i} , ϵ_{i} , having a thick skin; callous; stupid, foolish. Fr. δ_{i} ϵ_{i} ν_{i}

foolish. Fr. δέρμα. Πἄχύθριζ, τρίχος, δ, 'n, having thick bushy hair or fur. Fr. Θρίζ.

Πάχύκαυλος, ου, δ, ή, having a thick stalk or stem. Fr. καυλός.

Παχύπνημος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having thick calves of the legs. Fr.

Πἄχυμεςνίς, i_{05} , i_{0} , i_{0} , composed of thick parts; clumsy; gross; stupid. Fr. μέρος.

Παχυνθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of Παχῦνω, f. ὕνῶ, to make fat, to fatten; to stuff out; to augment, increase, Æschyl. Suppl. 613; pf. pas. πεπάχυμμαι, 1. a. pas. ἐπαχύνθην · παχυνείς, fattened, augmented, Æschyl. Εκρη.

ΠΑΧΫ́Σ, εῖα, ψ, thick, gross, fat; rich, παχεῖς καὶ πλουσίους, Aristoph. Vesp. 294; opulent, Herodt. v, 77; v, 30; fleshy,

muscular; large, rarely huge, Aristoph. Pac. 639; stupid, dull, rude; heavy, stout, applied to raiment and furniture; from πάγω, Æol. for πήγυνμι.

Πἄχυσπελής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, having thick or clumsy legs. Fr. σχέλος.

Παχύτης, ητος, ἡ, fatness, grossness; thickness, *Herodt.* vii, 36; from preced.

Παχύφεων, ονος, δ, h, dull of understanding. Fr. φεήν.

Παχυφύλλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, thickleaved. Fr. φύλλον.

ΠΑ΄Ω, or πἄομαι, (both obsol.,) f.

m. ἄσομαι, pf. pas. πέπασμαι, 1.

a. ἐπἄσάμην, to taste, to eat, feed; but

Παομαι (obsol., see πάτιομαι), to acquire, possess; l. a. ἐπασά-μην, pf. pas. πιπαμαι.

Πίδα, prep., Æol. for μετά, after; used with an acc.; perhaps from Æol. πίς.

Πεδάφ, by an Ionic pleonasm for πεδά, 3. sing. pres. ind., and Πεδάφν, for πεδάν, inf. act. Ion. of πεδάω.

Πεδάασκον, Ion. for ἐπέδαον, ων, 3. pl. impf. act. of the same.

Πιδάγειτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, caught in flight by pursuers. Fr. π ίδα, for μετά, and ἀγείω.

Πεδαίρω, to raise high from the ground, Eurip. Herc. F. 815; for μεταίρω. Fr. πίδα, Æol. for μετά, and αἵρω.

Πεδαίχμῖος, ου, δ , \hat{n} , aloft in the air, aloft, Æschyl.

Πεδαμεςος, ου, δ, λ, diurnal, daily, Æschyl. Choëph. 582.

Πεδαμείθειν, Æol. for μεταμείθειν.

Πεδάμείςω, Eol. for μεταμείεςω.

Πεδανός, ή, όν, low, short. Th. πέδον.

Πεδάορος, ου, δ, ή, Æol. for μετήορος.

Πεδάρσιος, ου, δ, ή, Poet. for μεπάρσιος, lofty; Æol. πίδα, for μετά. "In Æschyl. Prom. 712, πεδάρσιοι seems to be derived from πίδον and αἴρω, raised above the ground." Dunb.

ground." Dunb. Πεδασαι, Dor. for πεδησαι, 1. a. inf., and

Πιδάσου, Dor. for πίδησου, 1. a. imperat. act. of πιδάω.

Πεδαυγάζω, Æol. for μεταυγάζω.

Πεδάφεων, ονος, δ, ħ, having the mind shackled, wise too late; silly, foolish. Fr. πίδη and φεήν.

Πεδάω, f. ήσω, to put in fetters, to shackle, bind, hinder; to restrain, withhold, Pind. Olymp. i, 122; 1. a. pas. ἐπεδήθην, Plat. Tim. 71. Th. πέδη.

Πεδέςχομαι, Æol. for μετέςχομαι. Fr. πίδα, Æol. for μετά, and $ἔ_{ξχομαι}$.

Πεδέχω, Æol. for μετέχω.

Πιδίω, ω, f. ήσω, 1. a. ἐπίδησα, to fetter, shackle, bind. See πεδάω.

ΠΕ' ΔΗ, ης, η, a fetter, Æschyl. Prom. 6; a shackle. Fr. the Æol. π'ές.

Πεδητής, οῦ, ὁ, he who chains or fetters; but

Πεδήτης, ου, δ, one shackled or in bonds, a bondsman. Fr. πίδη. Πεδιαῖος, αία, αῖον, and πεδιάσιος, δ, ἡ, belonging to the plain. The Attic inhabitants of the plain were called πεδιαῖοι or πεδιάσιοι.

Πεδιάς, άδος, ή, a plain or level, as commonly rendered; but it is more properly an extensive or vast plain, a champaign country, Plat. Legg. i, 625, D. Fr. πίδον.

Πεδιήρης, εος, δ, ή, consisting of plains, Æschyl. Pers. 566, where the usual reading, ἀμπεδιήρως, should be separated, ἄμ πεδιήρως, should be separated, ἄμ πεδιήρως, sli'ΔΙΛΟΝ, ου, τό, a shoe, slipper, buskin, sandal; a fetter or fetlock. Fr. ποῦς and εἰλίω, because it is wrapped round the foot; generally in the plural, and by Homer and Hesiod always so. Πεδίνός, ή, όν, and πεδίνός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, plain, level, flat, champaign. Fr. πέδον.

Πεδίον, ου, τό, a plain, an open country, a level field, Eurip. Phæn. 109; Xen. Anab. i; in Anatomy, the metatarsus; gen. Ion. πεδίοιο. Th. πέδον.

Πέδιον, ου, τό, dimin. of πέδη.

Πεδίονδε, adv. to a plain or field. Πεδιονόμος, ου, δ, ή, guarding (as rural divinities) or inhabiting the plains, Æschyl. S. Theb. 254. Fr. νέμω.

Πεδιοπλόπτυπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, resounding with the trampling of horses' hoofs; πεδιοπλόπτυπος βοά, the sound of hoofs striking the plain, Æschyl. S. Theb. 83. Fr. οπλή and κτύπος.

Πιδοδάμων, Dor. for πεδοδήμων, going or creeping on the earth. Fr. βαίνω.

 $Π_εδόθεν$, adv. from the ground; from the foundation, Eurip. Troad. 98. Fr. πέδον.

Πεδοί, or πέδοι, adv. on the earth

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or ground, Æschyl. Prom. 272; old dat. of widor.

Πιδοικίω, Æol. for μιτοικίω.

Πίδοικος, ou, i, n, Æol. for μί-Toixos, Æschyl. Fragm.

Hidonoirms, ou, i, making one's bed or lair on the ground. Fr. midor and rolen.

Πίδον, ου, τό, the ground, earth, country; λιπούσα δ' Εὐρώπης aridor, leaving the country of Europe, Æschyl. Prom. 736; πίρσαι τοῦ Δαρδάνου πίδον, Soph. Phil. 69; with the name of the place, by a periphrasis for the place itself, & Λήμνου πίδον μφίαλον, Id. 1450; a plain, Soph. Electr. 720.

Hidovds, adv. to the ground, earthwards; and

Πιδόσε, adv., Eurip. Bacch. 137. Πεδοστιβής, έος, contract. οῦς, ὁ, i, treading or trampling the plains, treading the ground, Æschyl. Pers. 132. Fr. orsi-

Πεδότειψ, Gos, i, i, whose feet are galled by fetters, epithet of a worthless slave. Fr. Teila.

Πίδων, ωνος, i, (like preced.,) a worthless slave kept in fetters. Fr. πίδη.

Πιδώς υχος, ου, δ, h, digging the soil. Fr. widov and beiorow.

 $\prod_{i} \zeta \tilde{a}$, ns, \tilde{n} , a foot, the anklebone, or the sole of the foot; a border; the fringe of a garment; the extremity of any thing, as a bank, or shore, etc.; the end of a pole, Il. xxiv, 272; a parapet.

Πίζαςχος, ου, ό, a commander of foot-soldiers or infantry, Xen. Cyr. v, 3, 16. Fr. ἄςχω.

Πεζέταιροι, ων, οί, select footguards in the Macedonian army. Fr. Etaigos.

 Π εζεύω, f. εύσω, to travel on foot; πόδα πεζεύων, travelling on foot, Eurip. Alc. 886; the cognate noun in the acc. Th. πίζα.

 $\Pi_{i}\zeta\tilde{n}$, on foot : $\pi i\zeta n \mu i \nu$,.... $\nu \alpha v$ of di, Plat. Menex. 329, E; สะไก้ (เอ็ติ being understood), in a pedestrian tour, by land, Herodt. vii, 110; in prose, πεζη τε.... καὶ μιτὰ μίτεων, Plat. Soph. 237, A. Fr. same Th. Πιζίδιον, ου, τό, a band or fillet, a diadem.

Πιζικόν, οῦ, τό, infantry, footsoldiery, Thucyd. vii, 7. From Πιζικός, ή, όν, belonging to persons on foot, performed on foot, being on foot; πεζική δύναμις, infantry, foot-soldiers, Xen. Cyr.; τὸ πεζικόν, infantry; τοὺς ἀγαθούς τὰ πεζικὰ (ἀγωνίσματα), those skilled in foot exercises, Xen. Cyr. Th. πίζα.

Πεζίς, ίδος, ή. See πίζα.

Πεζοδόᾶε, ου, δ, one who fights on foot, a foot-soldier, Pind. Nem. ix, 81; Poet. Fr. βοή. Πιζογράφος, ου, ό, a prose-writer.

Fr. γεάφω.

Πεζοθηςικός, ή, όν, belonging to hunting on foot, or on land, Plat. Soph. 220, A. Fr. Shea. Πεζομαχίω, ω, to fight on foot; and

Πεζομάχας, α, δ, Dor. for πεζομάχης, ου, δ, and πεζομάχος, ou, δ , \hat{n} , that fights on foot. Fr. μάχομαι.

Πεζομάχης, ου, ό, fighting on foot, as opposed to cavalry; also, fighting on land, as opposed to sea. Fr. πεζός and μάχομαι.

 $\Pi_{\varepsilon} \zeta_{0} \mu \alpha_{\chi} i \alpha$, α_{ε} , Ion. in, n_{ε} , \hat{n} , \hat{n} combat of infantry, a battle by land, Herodt. viii, 15. Fr. the same.

 Π εζομάχος, ου, δ , $\hat{\eta}$. See # 50μάχας.

Πεζονόμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, grazing on the land, possessing the land, Æschyl, Pers. 76. Fr. νέμω. Πεζονομικός, ή, όν, pertaining to the pasturing of animals, acquainted with the pasturing, etc., Plat. Polit. 265, C; and Π εζοπορέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to go on

Πεζοπόρος, ου, ό, ή, going on foot by land. Fr. ze Zos and πορεύω.

Πεζός, ή, όν, and ου, δ, ή, being on foot ; πεζὸς πρόσθ' Ίππων, Π. xiii, 385; travelling on foot, Id. v, 204; δ πεζός, a footsoldier; τὸ πεζὸν (στράτευμα), infantry; πεζὸς ἐών, being on foot, Id. iv, 231; πεζὸς λόγος, prose, ordinary; τὰ πεζὰ (ζῶα or Θηςία), animals, quadrupeds, Plat. Conv. 207, A; πεζαλ ἐταῖραι, street-walkers, common prostitutes. Th. πίζα.

Πεζοφόρος, ου, i, h, having a tuck or border, bordered, Æschyl. Fragm. 226.

 Π_{i} , Dor. for π_{i} , in what place. $\Pi_{\mathfrak{l}\mathfrak{l}\theta}$, for $\mathfrak{l}_{\pi\mathfrak{l}\mathfrak{l}\theta\mathfrak{l}\mathfrak{l}}$, 3. sing. impf. act. Ion. of meilw.

Πειθανάγκη, ης, ή, forced obedience; it is said of the persuasion and entreaties of those whom we feel obliged to obey, Cic. ad Att. ix, 13. (Ernesti.)

Heidarwe, ogos, o, obedient to a

husband, Æschyl. Ag. Fr. arip. Πειθαρχέω, f. ήσω, l. a. έπειδάρχησα, to obey one in authority. or an officer, Xen. Anab. i, 9, 10. Fr. ἄεχω.

Πειθαρχία, ας, ή, obedience to a magistrate, subordination, discipline, Æschyl. S. Theb. Fr. preced.

Πείθαεχος, ου, δ, ή, obedient, submissive to authority, Æschyl. Pers. 374; Aristot. Eth. Same Th.

Πειθέμεν, Ion. and Dor. hence πείθειν, pres. inf. of πείθω. Πείθεο, Ion. contract. σείθου, pres.

imperat. m. and pas., and Πειθέω, ω, Poet. for πείθω.

Πείθημι, Æol. for πείθω.

Πειθήνιος, ου, ο, ή, obedient to the rein, submissive, tractable. Fr. πείθομαι and hvíα.

 $\Pi_{\mathfrak{s}i\theta o i}$, adv. by persuasion.

Πείθομαι, to obey, comply with; pres. m. and pas., and

Πείθοντο, 3. pl. impf. pas. Ion. of

Πειθός, ή, όν, for πιθανός, persuasive; πειθοῖς λόγοις, 1 Cor. ii, 4; a word which occurs nowhere else as an adjective. Th. πείθω.

Πείθου, pres. imperat. m. and pas. of πείθω.

Πειθώ, όος, contract. οῦς, ἡ, persuasion, persuasive language; confirmation; προς την πειθώ, towards confirming, Plat. Phad. 96, A; obedience; the goddess of persuasion; sis well äyen, to persuade, to lead the hearer to be persuaded, Longin. 1.

 $\Pi ext{EI'}\Theta \Omega$, f. π είσω, 1. aor. i π εισα, 2. aor. ἔπῖθον, 1. pf. πίπαza, Plat. Ax. 372; Polit. iii, 414, C; ii, 357, A; 2. pf. πέποιθα, intrans., to persuade, induce; to gain over, to conciliate; to convince, prevail upon; with acc. scious the seλι, having persuaded the state, i. e. with the consent of the state, Plat. Legg. viii, 857, B; mid. to comply with, to consent to, to yield to, to obey; with dat. xixola, to trust to, to confide in; with dat. Homer has a fut. act. πιθήσω, from obsol. widia, in the sense of to obey, Odys. xxi, 369; and milious, part. 1. aor., having trusted to, Il. iv, 398; also, memilines, a reduplicated fut., I shall persuade, Id. xxii, 223; 2. aor. mid. ἐπιθόμην, Ερίς πιπιθόμην,

opt. πεπιθοίμην, Id. i, 100; οὐ μη πίθηται, he will not submit, Soph. Phil. 103; f. mid. Trioμαι, sometimes used in a passive sense : οὐ γὰρ πείσονται οἱ πολλοί, for the multitude will not be persuaded, Plat. Crit. 44, C; f. pas. πεισθήσομαι, 1. aor. pas. ἐπείσθην, I was persuaded; also, I was obedient to; οὐχὶ πεισθέντας τῷ ἐμῷ ψηφίσματι, not in obedience to my decree, Dem. de Coron.; pf. pas. πέπεισμαι, I am persuaded; plupf. ἐπεπείσμην, I was persuaded, Id.; πείσθητι, 2. sing. imperat. 1. a. pas., be persuaded, yield to me, Soph. Phil. 483. In the pas. πείθομαι, to be in the situation of being persuaded; to be the dupe of; ώστ' ἀνδεάσιν πείθει χολῶσιν, so as to be the dupe of choleric men, Aristoph. Nub. 130; Id. Acharn. 940, has πεποιθοίη, 3. sing. opt. 2. pf.; inf. πεποιθέναι, part. πεποιθώς, plupf. Exercideiv . the 2. aor. ιπίθον is Ionic; Homer has πέπιθον, inf. πεπιθείν, Il. ix, 184; πεπίθοιμεν, Id. i, 100; 1. a. ใสยเธน, of a later origin; สะใθεσθαί τινος, ὑπό understood, to be persuaded by any one, Herodt. i, 126; πιθοῦ, yield to me, Aristoph. Nub. 87; καί τι πείou, and will you give your consent? Id. 91; τί σὺ λέγεις; οὐ πείθομαι, I don't believe you, Id. 208; the imperat. of the 2. aor. mid. is often used instead of the present; as, πιθοῦ θελήσας, Soph. Œd. Τ. 649; ἀλλ' ἐμοὶ живой, Id. Œd. C. 1443. Fr. $\pi i \ell \omega$, the original form. Dunb. Πείκω (Epic for πέκω), f. πέξω, to comb wool, Odys. xviii, 315; to comb hair, Il. xiv, 176; to card, shear; 1. a. mid. ἐπεξάμην, part. πεξάμενος, 1. a. pas. ἐπέχθην.

ΠΕΙ ΝΑ, and Ion. πείνη, ης, ἡ, hunger, famine; eagerness, intense desire, Plat. Phil. Fr. πίνομαι.

Πειναλέος, έα, έον, hungry. Th.

Πεινᾶντι, Dor. for πεινῶντι, dat. sing. part. pres. of

Πεινάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, pf. πεπείνηπα, Plat. Polit. x, 606, A; to be hungry, to be pressed with hunger, Il. iii, 25; to desire eagerly, to long for; inf. πεινῆν. The contractions of as and an are into η. Fr. πεῖνα.

Πωνίω, ω, f. ήσω, Ion., the same, and from the same Th.

Πεινή, 3. sing. contract. pres. ind. act. of πεινάω.

Πεινήμεναι, Epic inf. from πεινάω, for πεινήν.

Πείνημι, s. as πεινάω.

Πεινῆν, Dor. for inf. of πεινάω, to be hungry, and πεινήμεναι, Dor. and Æol.; hence πεινῆν, to be in want, Plat. Polit. vii, 591, A; to desire eagerly, Id. Legg. viii, 837, E.

IIEI PA, ας, ἡ, an effort, undertaking, trial, attempt; a stratagem; proof; τῷ πεῖραν ἔργω δεδωκέναι, by giving actual proof, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 108; ἴεναι ἐς τὴν πεῖραν τοῦ ναυτικοῦ, to proceed to a trial of their fleet, i. e. to hazard a naval engagement, Thucyd. vii, 21; εἰς πεῖραν ἐλθεῖν, Eurip. Heracl. 310; πεῖραν λαμθάνειν, Id., a contrivance, way, or means; a temptation, an attempt to seduce. Fr. πείρω. But

ΠΕΙΡΑ΄, ᾶ5, ħ, the point or edge of a sword, Æschyl. Choëph.
847. See also preced.

Πειράζω, f. άσω, to attempt, try, prove, tempt (scarcely used by the Attic writers); πείραζεν ἀοιδῆς, Ap. Rhod. i, 295; 1. a. ἐπείρασα, pas. πειράζομαι, to be tempted, solicited to do wrong; pf. pas. πεπείρασμαι ἀλλ΄ ἔργω πεπείρασθε, but ye have in reality experienced, Dem. de Coron.; 1. a. pas. ἐπειράσθην, subj. πειρασθῶ, inf. πειρασθῆναι. Th. πείρα.

Πείραθ', for πείρατα, pl. of πεῖρας.

Πειραθείην, ης, η, 1. a. opt. pas. of π ειράω.

Πειζαιεύς, έως, contract. πειζαιῶς, (contracted in all the oblique cases except the voc.,) ὁ, the port of Athens, called the Piræus.

Πειραίνω, from περαίνω, to complete, finish; to join to, Odys. xxii, 192.

Πείς αμα, ατος, τό, a trial, attempt, temptation.

Πεῖραν, Ion. for ἐπεῖραν, 3. pl. 1. a. act. of πείρω, Il. vii, 317.
Πεῖραρ, or πεῖρως, πό, an end, termination, extremity, completion; πείρατα, ropes or cords, Odys. xii, 51; πεῖραρ ἐπαλλά-ξαντες, drawing tight over, as with a rope, Il. xiii, 359; πείραπ' ὀλέθρου, complete ruin, Id. vi, 143; πεῖραρ or πεῖρας is not used by the Attic writers; with Homer it is found in the nom. and acc. sing., in the nom.

dat., and acc. pl. Th. Tieas. Πειέας, ατος, τό. See preced. Πείρας, τέλος, τελευτή, especially in the Epic poets, are used in circumlocution, and seem chiefly intended to mark the perfection of a thing, Il. vi, 143; ως κεν Βάσσον ολέθρου πείραθ' Ίκηαι. See Matth. Gr. Gram. § 430. Πειρασείσθε. " The Dorians used the circumflex in the fut. in -ow $(-\xi\omega, -\psi\omega)$ in the active and middle; πειρασείσθε, Aristoph. Acharn. 743. That this circumflexed termination implied a contraction is probable from the other form, πεισεῦμαι, Theocr. iii, 52 ; ἀσεῦμαι, iii, 38 ; and still more from the Ionic weresμαι, πεσέεται, πεσέεσθαι, Il. xi, 823; ix, 235; xii, 107; Herodt. vii, 163; viii, 130, etc. This Doric form, moreover, is used by the Attics in some verbs; as, πεσεισθαι, Æschyl. Ag. 334; Choëph. 884; Soph. Aj. 641; Eurip. Med. 986; Bacch. 611; πλευσουμαι, Demosth. 1222; πλευσούμενος, Thucyd. iv, 13; vii, 64; Plat. Hipp. Men. 213, 214." Matth. Gr. Gram. § 180. Πείςἄσις, εως, ή, temptation, trial, attempt at seduction; and Πειζασμός, οῦ, ὁ, temptation; trial, etc.; and Πειραστής, οῦ, ὁ, a tempter; a seducer. All from πειράω. Πειραστικός, ή, όν, capable of

trying or attempting. Fr. πειεάζω.

Πείρᾶτ', for πείρατα, nom. pl. of πείρας, for πέρας, ατος, τό, an end, a boundary, extremity; issue, event, Il. vii, 102.

Πειραπεία, ας, ή, piracy.

Πειρατίεν, one must or ought to endeavour; a verbal adj. from πειράομαι, to endeavour, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 28. Th. πείρα.

Πειρατίος, ία, ίον, must be attempted or tried. Same Th.

Πειζατεύω, f. εύσω, to be engaged in piracy; to seize and plunder vessels upon the sea. Fr. πιι- ζάτής.

Πειρατήρ, ηρος, δ, collat. form of πειρατής.

Πειρατήριον, ου, τό, a place of resort of pirates, a place infested by pirates; a crowd of pirates, Eurip. Iph. T. 968. Fr. πειρατής.

Πειρατήριος, ου, δ, ἡ, trying, to be tried; making an experiment: also, piratical.

Πειράτής, οῦ, ὁ, a pirate; a robber. Fr. πειράω.

Πιιρατίκίς, ή, όν, piratical. Πιιεάω, ω, f. aσω, Ion. and Epic ήσω, 1. a. ἰπιίρᾶσα, to make trial; to prove by trial; to attempt a woman's honor, to attempt to seduce; it is commonly used in the middle voice; στιράομαι, f. στιράσομαι, to endeavour, to try, Æschyl. Prom. 337; to make trial of; to inquire; used by the Attic and Ionic writers; καὶ πειράσαντες άλλήλων, Thucyd. vii; σειρώμενοι ἀλλήλων, Id. vii ; to sound, Il. ii, 193; ων ἐπειράθημεν, of whom we have had experience, Plat. Phæd. 118; πειράν τών τείχων, to attempt our fortifications, Thucyd. vii, 12; to exercise one's self in, Il. xvi, 590; to practise; impf. m. ἐπειραόμην, f. πειράσομαι, l. a. ἐπειρασάμην, 1. a. pas. ἐπειράθην, pf. pas. πεπείεαμαι, with gen. Th.

Πείρη, ης, ή, Ion. for πείρα. Πειρηθείης, and πειρηθηναι, 1. a. opt. and inf. pas., and

Πείρησαι, 1. a. imperat. m. of πειράω.

Πειρητίζω, f. ίσω, to try, examine, prove; to provoke, Il. vii, 235 ; στίχας ἀνδρῶν πειρητίζων, trying to break through the ranks of the men, Id. xii, 47. Fr. πειζάω.

Hugiboos, ou, b, the name of a man, Pirithoüs.

Πείρινθα, acc. of

ΠΕΙ ΡΙΝΣ, ινθος, ή, the wicker body of a car or chariot; a chest or frame of wicker-work, bound to a chariot, in order to carry presents, etc., Il. xxiv, 190. Homer uses only the acc. πείρινθα.

ΠΕΙ'ΡΩ, f. ερῶ, 1. a. ἔπειρα, 2. a. ἔπἄρον, 2. pf. πέπορα, obsol., to pierce, transfix; to traverse, pass; transfix, Il. i, 465; with πύματα, πέλευθον, δδόν, to perform a journey, voyage, etc.; pf. pas. πέπαςμαι· οδύνησι πεπαρμένος, pierced with sorrows, Id. v, 399; 2. a. pas. ináenv. Πωςω, pres. imperat. pas. con-

truct. from πειράου.

Heira, ns, in, according to some, obedience, acquiescence, as mifu according to others, a firm anchorage, a mooring, Odys. xx, 23.

Hsious, Eol. for msious, and Πείσαισα, Æol. for πείσασα, part. 1 . g. of πείθω.

Hisarders, ou, i, i, persuading men; in Homer only a proper

name. Fr. neile and avne. Πεισαχάλίνος, οτ πεισιχάλίνος, ου, i, i, obedient to the bit or rein; πεισαχάλινα άρματα, chariots obedient to the reins; see Virgil. Georg. i, 5, 14. Fr. xa-

Πείσεαι, Ion. contract. πείση, 2. sing. f. m., and

Πείσειε, 3. a. opt. Æol. to πείθω, and

Πείσεμεν, Ion., hence πείσειν, f. inf. act., and

Πείση, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. act. or 2. sing. f. m., and

Πεισθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas., and Πεισθήσομαι, 1. f. pas. of πείθω. Πεισίδροτος, ου, δ, persuading or controlling mortals, Æschyl. Choëph. 361, where the old reading, πεισίμεςοτον, is admitted by Wellauer. See next.

Πεισίμεροτος, ου, ό, ή, making men obey, Æschyl. Choëph. 357. Fr. πείθω and βεότος. See preced.

Πεισίστε άτος, ου, δ, a man's name, Pisistratus.

 Π _{εισιχά}λιγος, ου, δ, ή, obedient to the bridle or bit. See ASIGAχάλινος.

Πεῖσμα, ἄτος, τό, confibence in any undertaking; assurance; also, a cable, hawser, or rope, Ap. Rhod. i, 434; Odys. ix, 136; ἔλῦσε οἶον νέως πείσματα, Plat. Tim. 85, Ε; πείσματα, the rigging, Æschyl. Pers. 112. Πεισμονή, ης, ή, persuasion, Gal. v, 8, and Eustath. ad. Odys. x, 167, and other places.

Πείσομαι, f. m. to πάσχω. Πεῖσος, εος, τό, a well-watered place, a garden, meadow; stiσεα ποιηέντα, Odys. vi, 124. Fr. πιπίσκω.

Πειστέον, verbal adj. of πείθω, one must persuade; in passive sense, one must obey. See &e-

Πειστέος, έα, έον, must be obeyed or complied with; with dat. Fr. Trilw.

Ilειστής, ήςος, δ, one who obeys, one who persuades; a cable (?). Fr. πείθω.

Πειστήριος, ία, ιον, and πειστικός, ń, óv, capable of persuading, persuasive, Eurip. Iph. 1054.

Πείσω, fut. of πείθω.

Πίκος, τος, τό, a sheep's skin, a fleece. Fr. wixw.

Πεκούλιον, ου, τό, (from Lat. peculium,) private property, one's own share or property.

Πικτίω, ήσω, ε. ας πίκω.

Πεκτής, ῆξος, δ, one who plucks out wool; a shearer.

Πεκτός, ή, όν, shorn, carded, combed. From

Πίκω, f. πίζω, l. a. pas. ἐπίχ. Inv, Aristoph. Nub. 1360; to pluck off wool; to shear; to card; to comb the hair, Il. xiv.

Πελαγίζω, to inundate, overflow, Herodt. i, 184; to be like a sea; and

Πελάγιος, ία, ιον, belonging to the sea, marine, Æschyl. Pers. 419; in the open sea. Fr. πέλαγος.

 Π ελαγίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. ῖτις, ιδος, of or on the sea. From

ΠΕ'ΛΑΓΟΣ, εος, τό, the sea or ocean, the open sea; a storm or tempest, Æschyl. Prom. 748; immensity, boundless extent, Plat. Prot. 338, A; commonly, a particular sea; as, πίλαγος Alyaior, Soph. Aj. 436; Końow, Id. Trach. 118; in nom. pl. πελάγη.

 Π ελάζω, f. άσω, with the dat., to draw near, approach; also, to cause to approach, to bring near, Il. xiii, 1; with Homer always active; Soph. Phil. 1135; to conduct to; πελάζειν κράτει, to give victory to; so κράτει πέλασσον, give me victory, 1. a. imperat. act. Poet.; 1. a. pus. ἐπελάσθην, Soph. Phil. 1311. Τh. πέλας.

Πελάθω, s. as preced.

 $\Pi E' \Lambda \tilde{A} NO \Sigma$, ov, δ , a cake made of barley-meal, and afterwards, of the finest flour, and used in sacrificing; a liquid mixture of wine, flour, and honey, used as a libation, Æschyl. Pers. 209; Choëph. 90; πελάνων Φλόγα, Eurip. Troad. 1056; clotted foam or froth, Eurip. Orest. 214; clotted blood, Æschyl. Pers. 802.

Πελαργίδεύς, ό, a young stork. Fr. πελαργός.

ΠΕΛΑΡΓΟΣ, οῦ, δ, a stork, a crane, Plat. Alc. i, 135, E. Fr. withos and devis.

Πελαργώδης, εος, ό, ή, resembling a stork. Fr. eldos.

 $\Pi \to \Lambda \Lambda \Sigma$, adv., with gen.; near; ό πέλας, one near, a neighbour; another, Plat. Phil. 48, B; compar. Alnois, superl. Allaστάτω.

 Π ελασαίατο, Epic for π ελά σαιντο, 3. pl. 1. a. opt. mid. to πεπάζω.

Πίλασαν, Ion. for Ιπίλασαν, 3. pl. 1. a. act., and

Πιλάσως, αντος, part. 1. a. act., πιλάσωι, 1. a. inf. of πελάζω. Πιλασγικός, ή, όν, of or belonging to the Pelasgi, Pelasgic. Πιλασγός, δ, us, oi, the Pelasgi or Pelasgians. The Ionians were called Πελασγοί Αἰγιαλέες, Ægialian Pelasgians, before Danaus and Xuthus passed over into the Peloponnesus, Herodt. vii, 94. They were so called from King Ægialeus; the Athenians, Πελασγοί Κραναοί. Πελασγοί Κραναοί.

Πελατεία, ας, ἡ, clientship.
Πελατεία, ας, ἡ, clientship.
Πελατης, ου, ὁ, one who approaches, Soph. Phil. 679; a neighbour; a servant, Plat. Euthyd. 4, C; a client, Æschyl. Pers. 49; a domestic or mercenary, called 9ής by the Attics, and πενέστης by the Thessalonians, and πελάτης by the rest of Greece, Salm. de M. Usur. p. 871. Fr. πελάω.

Πελάτις, ιδος, ή, a female client. Fr. preced.

Πελάχνη, ης, ή, a dish.
Πελάω, the same with πελάζω.
Πέλεθος. See σπέλεθος.
Πέλεθον, for πλέθον, τό.
Πέλει, it is, it happens; from the verb πέλω.

Πίλεια, ας, ἡ, and πελειάς, άδος, ἡ, a species of pigeon, the woodpigeon, a dove. Fr. πελός.
Πελειάς, άδος, ἡ, s. as preced.
Πελειάδες, αί, s. as Πλειάδες, the Pleiades; also, in sing., a Pleiad.

Πελεισξέμμων, ονος, δ, ή, that feeds or keeps doves; the nurse of pigeons, Æschyl. Pers. 301; scil. Salamis. See Blomfield's Gloss. Fr. πέλεια and τζέσω.

Îέλειος, εια, ειον, dark blue, dusky. Fr. πέλος.

Ιελεκάν, ᾶνος, δ, a pelican, a species of bittern, but strictly, the woodpecker; $\piελεκᾶς$, ᾶν-τος, δ, and πελέκας, αντος, and Dor. πελεκᾶς, ᾶ, are in use, from πελεκᾶω, to cut.

Ιιλεκᾶς, ᾶντος, ό, s. as preced. Ιιλεκάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to cut, hew with an axe. Fr. πέλεκυς. Ιιλέκημα, ᾶτος, τό, a chip. Fr. preced.

Iελεκητής, οῦ, ὁ, one who uses an axe; and

Ιελεκητός, ή, όν, cut, hewn, or wrought with an axe. Fr. πέλεκυς.

Ιελεκίζω, f. ίσω, to strike with an axe; pf. pas. πεπελέπισμαι, part. pf. pas. πεπελεπισμένος,

smitten with an axe. Th. The Accus.

Πελεκῖνος, ου, δ, an herb, whose seed is like πέλεκυς, an axe.

Πελέκκησε, Epic 3. 1. a. for επελέκησε. Fr. πελεκάω.

Πελέκκησεν, Ion. and Poet. for ἐπελέκησε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of πελεκάω.

Πέλεκκον, ου, τό, an axe-handle, an axe; and

Πελεκοειδής, έος, δ, ή, like an axe. From

ΠΕ'ΛΕΚΥΣ, εως, δ, an axe, a pole-axe, a battle-axe; ῦς, short, but long with the ictus, Π. iii, 60; acc. πέλεκυν.

Πελεπυφόρος, ου, δ , δ , one who carries an axe or hatchet; a lictor. Fr. $\phi_{\delta e\omega}$.

Πελεμίζετ', Ion. for ἐπελεμίζετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. from

ΠΕΛΕΜΙΖΩ, f. ίξω, to move, agitate, shake, brandish; to cause to quiver, Odys. xxi, 125; II. xiii, 443; pf. pas. πεπελέμιγμαι, 1. a. pus. ἐπελεμίχθην ὁ δὲ χασάμενος πελεμίχθη, but he, giving way, was driven back, II. iv, 535.

Πελεμίχθη, Epic for ἐπελεμίχθη, 3. sing. 1. a. pas. to πελεμίζω. Πέλεν, Ion. for ἔπελεν, 3. sing. impf., and

Πελέσκευ, Ion. for ἔπελου, 2. sing. impf. of the poetic verb πέλω.

Πέλευ, Dor. for πέλου, pres. imperat. of πέλομαι, the same with πέλω.

 Π εληϊάς, άδος, \dot{n} , Ion. for π ελειάς. Π ελίας, ου, \dot{o} , a man's name, Pelias.

Πελιδνός, ή, όν, of a leaden color; livid, Thucyd. ii, 49. Th. πελός.

Πελιδνόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make livid. Fr. preced.

 Π ελίδνωμα, $\tilde{\tilde{\alpha}}$ τος, τό, a livid spot. Π ελίδομαι, $\tilde{\tilde{o}}$ μαι, to become livid or black and blue, to grow dark-colored. Fr π ελός.

Πέλιος, ια, ιον, black, livid. Fr.

ΠΕ΄ΛΛΑ, Ion. σίλλη, ης, ἡ, a milk-pail, Π. xvi, 642; σελλίς, ίδος, ἡ, the same; hence in Engl. PAIL; also, a cup, a porringer.

Πίλλη, ης, ἡ, Pella, a city of Macedonia. The birthplace of Alexander; hence, he is often called the Pellman.

Πελλίς, ὶδος, and πελλάς, αδος, ή, a dish, a bowl.

Πέλλος, η, ον, ον πελλός, ή, όν, the same with πελός, dark blue,

dark colored; dusky; livid. ΠΕ'ΛΜΑ, ἄτος, τό, the sole of

the foot; also, a slipper; the stalk of fruit.

Πίλομαι. See πίλω.

Πέλομες, Dor. for πέλομεν.

Πέλοντο, 3. pl. impf. Ion. of πέλομαι.

Πελόμεσθα, Dor. for πελόμεθα, 1. pl. pres. ind. m. of preced.

Πελοπηιάδαι, Ion., Dor., and Poet. for Πελοπίδαι, οί, nom. pl. from

Πελοπίδης, ου, δ, a son of Pelops. Fr. Πέλοψ.

Πελοποννησιὰκός, ή, όν, of or belonging to the Peloponnesus, Peloponnesian.

Πελοποινησιστί, adv. after the manner of the inhabitants of Peloponnesus; in the Doric dialect, Theocr. xv, 92. From Πελοπόννησος, ου, ή, Peloponnesus, the southern part of Greece, separated from the rest of it by the Isthmus of Corinth. Fr.

ΠΕΛΟΣ, ή, όν, of a dark or dark blue color; brown; also, black.

History and vnoos.

Πίλοψ, οπος, δ, strictly, the dark-eyed; Pelops, son of Tantalus, said to have given his name to the Peloponnesus. Fr. πελός and ὄψ.

 $\Pi_{\epsilon\lambda}\tau\dot{\alpha}\zeta_{\omega}$, f. $\dot{\alpha}\sigma_{\omega}$, to wear the pelta or light shield; to serve as a $\pi_{\epsilon\lambda}\tau_{\alpha\sigma}\tau_{ns}$, or light-armed soldier. $Fr. \tau_{\epsilon\lambda}\tau_{ns}$.

 Π ελτάριον, ου, τό, a small buckler or shield, a target.

 $\Pi_{\epsilon\lambda}$ ταστής, $\delta \tilde{\nu}$, δ , a soldier armed with the shield called a pelta; a light-armed soldier, Plat. Ep. vii, 348, E.

Πελταστικόν, οῦ, τό, a body of peltastæ or targeteers.

II sλταστίκός, ή, όν, relating to a soldier armed with the pelta; also, one skilled in the use of the pelta, Plat. Theæt. 165, D; οἱ πελταστικοί, targeteers. From ΠΕ΄ ΛΤΗ, ης, ή, a short shield or buckler, in the shape of a half-moon; a light-armed soldier, Eurip. Alc. 514.

Πελτοφόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, bearing a target. Fr πέλτη and φέρω. Πέλυξ, υπος, ὁ, or πέλυς, εως, ἡ, an axe; a basin for washing the feet, properly wooden. ΠΕΛΩ, and πέλομα, to move,

or to be in a state of motion; hence, to exist; to be, Soph. Œd. T. 245; to become; to befall, Il. ix, 588; ἄπλετο, by syncope for ἐπίλετο, is generally used by Homer with the time of a present; καὶ ἐπίδρομον ἄπλετο τεῖχος, and the wall is open to assault, Il. vi, 434; ἔπλευ ἄριστος, you are the best, Il. ix, 54; δεινή τις δργὴ καὶ δυσίᾶτος πίλει, Eurip. Med. 520; used only in the pres. and impf.; ἴπλε, 3. sing. impf., Il. xii, 11. ΠΕΛΩΡ, ωρος, τό, a monster; a prodigy.

Πελωριώς, ιάδος, ή, s. as πελωρίς. Πελώριος, ία, ιον, and ου, ό, ή, monstrous, gigantic, huge; also, astonishing; venerable, Æschyl. Prom. 151; gigantic, Π. iii, 229; marvellous, remarkable; τεύχεα δι χρύσεια, πελώρια, massive, Π. Χ, 439. Τh. πέλωρ. Πελωρίς, ίδος, ή, a sort of large

Πελωςίς, ίδος, ή, a sort of large cockle, or muscle.

Πίλωςον, τό, s. as πέλως, a monster, prodigy; πέλωςα θεῶν, portents sent by the gods; strictly neut. From

Πίλωςος, ώςη, ωςον, and ου, δ, ή, monstrous, portentous; also, vast, huge, gigantic. Fr. the

II (μμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing cooked, particularly a sort of cake, pastry; pl. sweetmeats, dainties, Plat. Polit. ii, 373, A. Fr. πίπτω.

Πεμμάτουργός, δ, a pastry-cook. Fr. πέμμα and ἔργω.

Πεμπάδαςχος, a commander of five men; s. as πεντάδαςχος.

Πεμπάζω, or πεμπάζομαι, f. άσω, and m. άσομαι, to count by the fingers, particularly by fives; to count, Æschyl. Eum. 718; to review; to consider; to meditate. From

Πεμπάς, άδος, ή, the same with πεντάς, άδος, the number five; a pentade; a company of five persons.

Πεμπαστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who counts, numbers, or reviews, Æschyl. Pers. 942. Fr. πεμπάζω. Πέμπε, Æol. for πέντε.

Πέμπε, Ion. for επεμπε.

Πίμπελος, ου, ό, ή, an old person; as if to be sent to the grave. Fr. πέμπω.

Πεμπέμεναι, πεμπέμεν, Epic for πέμπειν.

Πίμποισα, ας, ά, Dor. for πίμπουσα, part. pres. f. g. of πίμπω. Πίμπον, Ion. for ἔπεμπον, impf. Ion. of πίμπω.

Πεμπταΐζω, f. τοω, to divide or arrange by fives. Fr. πεμπτός. Πεμπταῖος, αία, αῖον, the fifth in

order; five days old; that which happens, comes, returns, etc., on the fifth day. Th. πέντε. Πεμπτάμεξος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, Ion. and Dor. for πεμφθήμεξος, οr πενθήμεξος, lasting five days, or five days since. Fr. πέμπτος and ἡμέξα.

Πεμπτάς, άδος, ή, the number five.

Πεμπτέον, verbal adj. from πέμπω, one must send.

Πεμπτημόριον, ου, τό, the fifth part, *Plat. Legg.* xii, 936, *C. Fr.* μέρος.

Πέμπτος, η, ον, the fifth. Fr. πέμπε, Æol. for πέντε.

Πεμπτός, ή, όν, sent; sent on an embassy, Thucyd. viii, 86. From

ΠΕ'ΜΠΩ, f. $\psi \omega$, pf. $Att. <math>\pi'$ επομφα · ας ήτε έκπεπομφότες, Æschin. c. Ctes., p. 21; to send, dismiss, send forth, send into, send up, as ἀναπέμπω to send forth; hence, to cast or throw; to produce, Soph. Phil. 1146; to send away; to convey, conduct; πέμψον προς οἴκους, Soph. Phil. 1354; to send ambassadors; πέμπειν μαντεΐα σεμνά, Eurip. Phæn. 293; 1. a. ἔπεμ. ψα, imperat. πέμψον, άτω, subj. πέμψω, inf. πέμψαι, part. 1. a. πέμψας, αντος, pas. πέμπομαι, 1. a. pas. ἐπέμφθην, 1. f. pas. πεμφθήσομαι, pf. pas. πέπεμμαι· mid. to cause to be conducted, to send for, Eurip. Hec. 372; Orest. 107, 111; Soph. Æd. C. 608.

Πεμπώθολον, ου, τό, a spit with five points or prongs. Fr. πίμπει, Æol. for πίντε, and δεελός. Πεμφιγώδης, εος, δ, ή, full of blisters or bubbles. ΠΕ'ΜΦΙΞ, ιγος, ή, a blast, breeze; also, breath; a drop, a bubble, a blister. Fr. πίμπω. ΠΕΜΦΡΗΔΩ'Ν, όνος, ή, an insect of the wasp species.

Πέμψαν, Ion. for ἔπεμψαν, 3.pl. 1. a. ind. act., and

Πέμψας, αντος, part. 1. a. act. of πέμπω.

Πέμψειας, 2. sing. 1. a. opt. Æol., and

Πεμψέμεναι, Epic πέμψειν, fut. inf. of πέμπω.

Πέμψις, εως, ή, a sending, transportation, method of sending, Thucud, vii. 17. Fr. πίμπω.

Thucyd. vii, 17. Fr. πέμπω. Πεμψῶ, Dor. for πέμψω, 1. f. of πέμπω.

Ilívioθαί τινος, to be in want of something, Æschyl. Eum. 434; των σοφων, Id. 409. Mutth.

Gr. Gram § 330.

Πενέστερος, and πενέστατος, compar. and superl. of πένης.

Πενίστης, ου, ὁ, one of a class in Thessaly, similar to the Helots or Serf's at Sparta, Aristoph. Vesp. 1314; a laborer; a servant, from πενόμαι· s. as Sής, of the Attics.

Πενεστικός, ή, όν, relating to a servant, servile; τὸ Θετταλῶν αενεστικὸν ἔθνος, Plat. Legg. vi, 776. Fr. αένης.

Πένηαι, Ion. contract. πένη, 2. sing. subj. m. of πένομαι.

Hins, ητος, δ, one who earns a living by daily labor, poor, destitute, Herodt. ix, 51, with gen. Fr. τίνομαι. "Hins is only masc.; for the fem. the form πίνησσα wis used (in Hesychius), as from 9ης, 9ησσα (Fisch. 2, p. 70)." Matth. Gr. Gram. § 97, 112; compar. πενέστερος, superl. πενέστατος.

 $\Pi_{ενητοχόμος}, oυ, that attends to the poor. Γr. χομέω.$

 Π ενθαλέος, έα, έον, mournful. Π ενθάς, άδος, ή, she who is

mournful. Πένθεια, ας, ή, collat. form of

πένθεια, ας, η, contail form of πένθος. Πένθει, pres. imperat. of πενθέω.

Πενθείετον, Epic for πενθείτον, 3. dual of πενθέω.

 $\Pi_{\mathfrak{s}\nu}\theta_{\mathfrak{s}\varrho}\check{\alpha}$, $\tilde{\alpha}_{\mathfrak{s}}$, $\tilde{n}_{\mathfrak{s}}$ a mother-in-law. Π ENΘΕΡΟ Σ, $o\tilde{\nu}_{\mathfrak{s}}$, $\delta_{\mathfrak{s}}$ a father-in-law, a wife's father; $\pi_{\mathfrak{s}\nu}\theta_{\mathfrak{s}\varrho}\check{\alpha}_{\mathfrak{s}}$, $\tilde{n}_{\mathfrak{s}}$, $\tilde{n}_{\mathfrak{s}}$ a mother-in-law, a wife's mother; as, $i_{\mathfrak{s}}\nu_{\mathfrak{s}\varrho}\delta_{\mathfrak{s}}$, and $-\varrho\check{\alpha}_{\mathfrak{s}}$, a husband's father or mother.

Πενθεύς, έως, δ, a man's name, Pentheus.

Πενθίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to weep, mourn, grieve, bewail; l. a. ἐπένθησα, l. a. inf. πενθῆσαι. Τh. πένθος.

Πένθημα, ατος, τό, grief, sorrow, Æschyl. Choëph. 426. Fr.

ΙΙενθήμεναι, Dor., and hence πενθήναι, pres. inf. of πένθημι, for πενθέω.

Πενθήμερος, ου, δ, 'n, of or lasting five days. Fr. ἡμίρα.

Πένθημι, s. as πενθέω.

Πενθημίμερής, έος, consisting of five halves, i. e. of two and a half; hence, in Prosody, τομή πενθημίμερής, the casura after two feet and a half, especially in Iamb. trim.; opposed to τομή έφθημίμερής, the casura after three feet and a half. Fr. πέντε and ήμιμερής.

Πενθημί ποδιαΐος, αία, αΐον, consisting of five half-feet, i. e. of

two and a half feet. Fr. πέντε and ἡμιπόδιον.

Πινθήμων, ονος, ό, lamentable, Æschyl. Ag. 409. Fr. πενθέω. Πινθήρης, εος, ό, ή, mourning, suffering grief, sorrow, Eurip. Phæn. 333. Same Th.

Πινθητής, ῆςος, ὁ, a mourner, Æschyl. S. Theb. 1054. Fr. πενδίω.

Πινθητήριος, ία, ιον, pertaining to mourning, mournful, Alschyl. Choëph. 8; πενθητήριος πλόκαμος, hair cut off as a sign of mourning. Fr. πενθέω.

Πενθήτεια, ας, ή, a female mourner, a weeper. Fr. πενθέω.

Πενθίκός, ή, όν, mourning, melancholy, lamentable. Fr. πενθίω. Πίνθίμος, ου, ό, η, and πίνθιμος, ίμη, ιμον, mournful, sad, Æschyl. Suppl. 574; Eurip. Orest. 452. From

ΠΕΝΘΟΣ, εος, τό, grief, mourning; affliction; misery, distress, Herodt. iii, 14; also, a funeral; as if πόνθος, from 2. pf. πίπονθα, of πάσχω.

Πίνθω, obsol., whence πίπονθα, πείσομαι. See πάσχω.

Ηινία, α_5 , \dot{n} , Ion. -n, n_5 , poverty; iν πενία μυρία, in the greatest poverty, Plat. Apol. 23, C; want, destitution. Fr. πένης. Th. πένομαι.

Πίνισσα, ης, ή, and πενιχεά, ας, ή, a poor woman.

Πενιτεύω, f. εύσω, to be poor. Πενιχεάλέος, έα, έον, poor, indigent, needy. From

Πινίχεός, ά, όν, poor, needy, destitute, Odys. iii, 348. From ΠΕΝΟΜΑΙ, to labor for one's daily bread; to labor about; to work; to make, effect, do, prepare by labor, to attend to; to be poor; to be in want, Æschyl. Eum. 409; with gen. πενόμενος, part. pres. m., πίπονα, 2. pf. obsol.; used in the pres. and impf. only.

Πένοντο, Ion. for ἐπενοντο, 3. pl. impf. m. of preced.

Πεντάγεαμμος, ου, δ, ħ, consisting of five lines or letters. Fr. γεάμμα.

Il εντάγωνος, ου, ο, ή, pentagonal, or five-cornered.

Πενταδάκτυλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of five fingers' length. Fr. δάκτυλος. Πεντάδαεχος, ου, ὁ, a commander of five men. Fr. πέντε and άεχή.

Πεντάδεκα έτης, ου, δ, one who is fifteen years old; but σεντάδεκα τως τής, έος, for fifteen years. Fr. δίκα and έτος.

Πενταδραχμία, ας, ή, five drachms, or one twentieth of a mina.

Πεντάδραχμος, ου, δ, 'n, of the weight or value of five drachms. Fr. πέντε and δραχμή.

Πενταέθλιον, τό, Poet. for πέν-

Πεντᾶεθλον, ου, τό, the contest of the five Grecian games, i. e. leaping, running, throwing the quoit, wrestling, and boxing; and Πεντᾶεθλος, ου, δ, (ἀνής,) one

Πεντάεθλος, ου, δ, (ἀνής,) one who engages in the πεντάεθλον. Fr. ἄεθλος.

Πιντάετηρικός, ή, όν, occurring every five years, quinquennial. From

Πεντάετηρίς, ίδος, ή, a period of five years; but in the Attic dialect it is used as an adjective for πενταετηρική.

Πενταέτηςος, ου, δ, ή, five years old. From

Πεντάίτης, ου, οτ πενταετής, έος, δ, ή, five years old; lasting five years; τὸ πεντάετες, for five years. Fr. πέντε and ἔτος.

Πεντάθλιον, τό, collat. form of Πένταθλον, ου, τό, the contest of the five Grecian games. See τεντάεθλον.

Πίνταθλος, ου, δ, one who practises, is victorious, in the πίνταθλον.

Πένταιχμος, ου, δ, ή, five-pointed. Fr. πέντε and αλχμή.

Πενταχέφαλος, ου, δ, \mathring{n} , fiveheaded. Fr. κεφαλή.

Πεντάκις, adv. five times. Fr. πέντε.

Πενταπισμύριοι, ιαι, ια, fifty thousand. Fr. πεντάπις and μύριος. Πεντάπισχίλιοι, αι, α, five thousand. Fr. χίλιοι.

Πεντακόςωνος, ου, δ, ħ, five-crowslives-old, i. e. very old. Fr. κοςώνη.

Πεντακοσίαςχος, or χης, ου, δ, a commander of five hundred men. Πεντακοσιαστός, ή, όν, the five hundredth.

Πεντακόσιοι, αι, α, five hundred; πεντακοσία Ίστος, five hundred horse. Fr. πέντε and κόσιοι.

Πεντακοσιομίδιμνος, ου, δ, ή, containing five hundred Attic bushels or medimni; having an annual property amounting to five hundred medimni, Thucyd. iii, 16. Πεντακοσιοστός, ή, όν, the five hundredth. Fr. πεντακόσιοι.

Πεντακοστύς, ύος, δ. See πεντηκοστύς.

Πεντάχ $\tilde{\nu}$ μία, ας, ή, an enormous wave. Fr. $\tilde{\nu}$ $\tilde{\nu}$ μα.

Πεντάλιτεος, ου, ό, ή, consisting of five pounds. Fr. λίτεα.

Πενταμεςής, έος, δ, ή, divided into five parts. Fr. μέςος.

Πεντάμηνος, ου, δ, ή, lasting five months; five months old. Fr. μήν.

Πενταπάλαιστος, ου, δ, ή, five hand-breadths wide. Fr. πέντε and παλαιστή.

Πεντάπετές. See πεντάφυλλον. Πεντάπέτηλος, ου, \dot{o} , $\dot{\eta}$, fiveleaved. Fr. πέτηλον.

Πεντάπηχὔς, εος, ὁ, ἡ, five cubits high. Fr. $\pi \tilde{\eta} \chi \nu_{\varsigma}$.

Πεντάπλάστος, ία, ιον, Ion. πενταπλήσιος, five times greater. Th. πέντε.

Πενταπλήσιος, in, ιον, Ion. for πενταπλάσιος.

Πεντάπλασίως, adv. in five-fold proportion, in five ways. Fr. preced.

Πενταπλόος, οῦς, ὁ, ἡ, and -πλόη, ῆ, -πλόον, οῦν, quintuple, five-fold. Fr. πλέω.

Πεντάπολις, ιος, ή, five cities composing a state.

Πεντάς, άδος, ή, the number five; a pentade or half a decade. Fr. πέντε.

Πεντασπίθαμος, ου, δ, ή, five spans long or broad. Fr. πέντς and σπιθαμή.

Πενταστάδιος, ου, ό, 'n, measuring five stadia. Fr. στάδιον.

Πεντάστιχος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , consisting of five lines or verses. Fr. π έντε and σ τίχος.

Πεντάστομος, ου, δ, π, having five mouths or openings. Fr. στόμα.

Πεντασύλλᾶβος, ου, δ, ή, having five syllables. Fr. συλλαβή. Πεντατάλαντος, ου, δ, ή, worth five talents. Fr. τάλαντον.

Πεντάτευχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, composed of five; the five books of Moses, or the Pentateuch. Fr. τεῦχος. Πεντατηρίς, ίδος, ἡ, the fifth year,

Thucyd. iii, 104. Fr. ἔτος.
Πεντάφικς, έος, of a five-fold nature. Fr. πέντε and φυή.

Πεντάφυλλον, ου, τό, cinquefoil. Πέντάχα, and πεντάχ $\tilde{\eta}$, in five parts, in five ways, \tilde{H} . xii, 87. Fr. π έντε.

Πενταχοῦ, adv. in five places or divisions, Herodt. iii, 117.

ΠΕ'ΝΤΕ, οί, αί, τά, five. Πεντεκαίδεκα, fifteen.

Πεντεκαιδεκάνατα, ας, ή, a squadron of fifteen ships. Fr. πεντεκαίδεκα and ναῦς.

Η εντεκαιδεκαταΐος, αία, αΐον, on the fifteenth day; and

Πεντεκαιδεκατάλαντος, ου, δ, ή, of fifteen talents' worth or weight. Fr. πεντεκαίδεκα and τάλαντον.

Πεντεκαιδίκατος, άτη, ατον, the fifteenth. Fr. δίκατος.

Πεντελικός, λίθος, Pentelic marble.

Πεντεκαιπεντηκονταίτης, ου, ό, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. Fr. πεντήκοντα and έτος.

Πεντέπους, οδος, δ, h, having five feet, Plat. Theæt. 147, D. Fr. τέντε and ποῦς.

Πεντεσύριγγος, ου, δ, π, having five openings or apertures; τὸ σεντεσύριγγον (ξύλον), a kind of pillory having five openings for the head, arms, and legs, Aristoph. Eq. 1044. Fr. σέντε and σύριγξ.

Πεντετάλαντος, ου, δ, ħ, s. as πεντατάλαντος πεντετάλαντος δική, an action for the recovery of five talents. Fr. πέντε and τάλαντον.

Πεντετηρίς, ίδος, ἡ, a term or period of five years, a lustrum; διὰ πεντετηρίδος, every fifth year, Herodt. iii, 97. Fr. πέντε and ἔτος.

Πεντέτης, εος, of five years.

Πεντετριάζω, f. άσω, to be victorious five times. Fr. τριάζω. Πεντήχοντα, οί, αί, τά, fifty.

Πεντηχονταετής, έος, ό, ή, of fifty years, fifty years old. Fr. πεντήχοντα and έτος.

Πεντηκονταετία, ας, ή, a period of fifty years. Fr. preced.

Πεντηπονταπάςηνος, ου, ό, ή, having fifty heads. Fr. πάρηνον. Πεντηπονταπεφαλος, ου, ό, ή, s. as

preced.

Πεντηποντάλιτρον, ου, τό, fifty pounds; a Sicilian money, so called from its weight, which was fifty pounds, Diod. Sic. "We have an account of this coin from Diod. Sic. p. 21; that after Gelon had vanquished the Carthagians in Sicily, Ol. 75, 1, Demareta his wife interceded in their behalf, and obtained for them an honorable peace; and upon that occasion she caused a new coin to be stamped, weighing fifty libræ, that is, five δεκάλιτρα, denares; or, as Diodorus computes it, ten Attic drachms. This money was called δημαθέτιον, from her name; and by the Sicilians πεντηκοντάλιτεον, from the weight and value of it." Bentley's Dissert. on the Epistles of Phalaris, p. 329.

Πεντηκοντάπαις, παιδος, δ, ή, consisting of fifty children. Fr. πεντήκοντα and παῖς.

Πεντημόντας χος, ου, δ, a commander of fifty soldiers.

Πεντηκόντεςος, ου, δ, ή, a vessel impelled by fifty oars; a fifty-oared vessel; also, πεντηκόντο-

Πεντηκοντής, ηρος, ό, s. as πεντηκοστής.

Πεντηκοντόγυσε, ου, δ, ή, fifty acres in extent. Fr. πεντήκοντα and γύα or γυία.

Πεντηκοντόπαις, αιδος, δ, ή, having fifty sons, Æschyl. Suppl. 316. Fr. παίς.

Πεντηχοντοκάς ηνος, ου, δ, ή, havfifty heads. Fr. κάς ηνον.

Πεντηκοντός γυιος, ου, ό, ή, fifty fathoms deep, high, etc. Fr. πεντήκοντα and δεγυια.

Πεντηχόντοςος, ου, ή, (ναῦς understood,) a fifty-oared ship or galley, a vessel of war.

Πεντηκοντούτης, ου, δ , fifty years old. Fr. έτος.

Πεντηκόσιοι, ιαι, ια, Epic for πεντακόσιοι, five hundred.

Πεντηχοστεύω, to collect the tax πεντηχοστή, or two per cent.; pas. to pay the tax. Fr. πεντηχοστή.

Πεντηκοστή (ἡμίρα being understood), the fiftieth day from the resurrection of the Saviour; the pentecost; also, a duty of the fiftieth levied at Athens on all exports and imports. See Boeckh's Publ. Econ. of Athens. Th. πίντε.

Πεντηποστής, ῆρος, δ, the commander of fifty men; a title peculiar to the Spartan army. Fr. πεντήποντα.

Πεντηχοστολόγος, ου, δ, ή, collecting the tax πεντηχοστή, or two per cent.; as subst. δ πεντηχοστολόγος, the collector or farmer of the πεντηχοστή, tax. Fr. πεντηχοστή and λίγω.

Πεντηκοστόπαις, παίδος, δ, ἡ, with fifty children. Fr. πεντήκοντα and παῖς.

Πεντηκοστός, ή, όν, the fiftieth. Πεντηκοστύς, ύος, ή, a number consisting of fifty, Thucyd. v, 68; a company in the Lacedæmonian army, consisting of two Enomotiæ, and therefore of seventy-two men; but this number only in particular engagements, as at Muntinæa.

Πεντήρης, εος, δ, ή, having five banks of oars. Fr. έρέσσω.

Πίντοζος, ου, δ, h, divided into five branches: sometimes applied to the hand (Hes. Op. 740), the fingers bring, as it were, five branches. Fr. δζος.

Πεντόργυιος, ου, ό, ή, of five fathoms. Fr. πέντε and δργυια.

Πιντούγκιον, "a coin of five ounces brass, or of silver equivalent to them, is mentioned by Epicharmus, Fragm.; δικαλιτεῶν τε πλῆρες, ἔξάντων τε, καὶ πεντουγκίων the Latins called it quincunx." Bentley's Dissert. on Phalaris's Epistles; Epicharmus ap. J. Pol. 9, 82.

Πεντώβολος, ου, δ, ἡ, of five oboli, Aristoph. Eq. 795. Fr. δβολός. Πίξαιτ', for πίξαιτο, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. mid., and

Πεξαμένη, fem. 1. a. mid. of πέκω. Πέξις, εως, ή, a plucking or shearing wool; combing. Fr. πέκω. Πεξῶ, Dor. for πέξω, 1. f. of πέκω. Πέος, εος, πό, in Anatomy, the penis, Aristoph. Acharn. 1060, etc.

Πεπάγασι, Dor. for πεπήγασι, 3. pl. pf. to πήγυμι.

Πεπάθυια, Epic fem. pf. part. to πάσχω, for πεπονθυία.

Πεπάθυίη, Odys. xvii, 555. See preced.

Πεπαίδευμαι, pf. pas. of παιδεύω. Πεπαίδευμένως, adv. skilfully. Fr. preced.

Πεταίνω, f. ανω, to bring to maturity; to ripen; met. to mitigate, assuage, appease, Aristoph. Vesp. 646; to soften, soothe; pas. to become hot; 1. a. pas. ἐπετάνθην, Eurip. Herc. F. 160; f. pas. πετάνθησομαι, Xen. Cyr. Fr. πέπτω.

Πεπαισμένος, pf. part. pas. of παίω.

Πεπαίτερος, έρα, ερον, more mature, riper, compar.; πίπων, ripe, is also found.

Πεπαλαγμένος, part. pf. pas. of παλάσσω.

Πεπάλακτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. Ion., and

Πεπάλαχθε, 2. pl. pf. imperat.pas. of παλάσσω, Il.

Πεπαλών, Ion. for παλών, part. 2. a. of πάλλω.

Πέπ $\bar{\alpha}$ μαι, pf. of πάομαι.

Πέπανος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, collateral form of πέπων.

Πεπαρείν, by redupl. for παρείν,
2. a. inf. of πείρω, to show,
Pind. Pyth. ii, 105.

Πίσαςμαι, pf. ind. pas. of πείςω. Πεσαςμένος, part. pf. pas. to πείςω.

Η επαρώνημένος, part. pf. pas. by redupl. for παρώνημένος, from παροινίω.

Πεπασθαι, pf. inf. to πάομ ι, to possess.

Πεπάσμην, Epic plupf. to πατέομαι.

Πίπασται, Poet. for

Πίπᾶται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of πάομαι, Pind Pyth. viii, 103; Eschyl. Ag. 808; Choëph. 189. Πιπείθᾶται, Ion. for πεπεισμένοι εἰσί, 3. pl. pf. ind. pas. of πείθω. Πιπείθετο, by the Ion. reduplication for ἐπείθετο, 3. sing. impf. pus. of the same.

Πεπείραμαι, Dor. for πεπείρημαι, pf. pas. of πειράω.

Πεπειράσθω, 3. sing. imperat. pf. pas. of πειράω, let the trial be made, Aristoph. Vesp. 1178.

Πίστιρος, ου, δ, ή, ripe, mellow; mild; marriageable. Fr. πίπτω. Πίπτισθῖ, an irreg. 2. imperat. pas. of πείθω, Æschyl. Eum. 599.

Πεσείσθω, 3. sing. pf. imperat. pas., and

Πίπεισμαι, pf. ind. pas. of πείθω. Πεπεισμένως, adv. boldly, with resolution. Fr. same.

Πεπεςημένος, Epic pf. part. pas. of περάω.

HE'ΠΕΡΙ, $εω_s$ and $ε_{os}$, Ion.

105, τό, pepper; the pepper-tree.

Hέπηγα, $α_s$, ε, pf, and

Πέπηγε, 3. sing. 2. pf. of πήγνυ-

Πεπηγώς, ότος, pf. part. of πήγυμι or πήγω.

Πεπίεσμαι, pf. pas. of πίεζω. Πεπίθεϊν, Ion. redupl. for πιθεῖν, 2. a. inf. of πείθω.

Πεπιθημένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas., and

Πεπιθήσω, Ion. by redupl. for πιθήσω, 1. f. of πιθέω, for πείθω. See πείθω.

Πεπίθοιμεν, and in 3. pl. πεπίθοιεν, by the Ion. redupl. for πίθοιωεν, and πίθοιεν, 2. a. opt. act. of the same; ως πεπίθοιεν αμύμανα Πηλείωνα, to persuade the noble Achilles, II. ix, 181; πεπίθοιθ εξα αὐτοῦ θυμῷ τολμήεντι, would trust to his own daring courage, Id. x, 204; πεπίθοιθ for πεπίθοιτο, and by redupl. for πίθοιτο.

Πιπιθών, part. 2. a. act. Ion. for πιθών, from πείθω, Π. ix, 184. Πιπίνωμένως, adv. brightly, of simple beauty, Cic. ad Attic. xv, 16. See πινόω.

Πεπιστωμένως, adv. faithfully, sincerely.

Πιπλανημίνος, having wandered, been tossed about, part. pf. pas. of πλανάω.

Πεπλανημένως, adv. in the manner of a wanderer. Fr. $\pi \lambda \alpha$ νάομαι.

Πίπλασμαι, pf. pas., πεπλᾶσθαι, pf. inf. pas., πεπλασμίνος, part. pf. pas. of πλάσσω, fictitious,

false, Æschyl. Prom. 1066. Πεπλασμένως, adv. hypocritically, falsely; with dissimulation, Plat. Polit. vi, 485, D.

Πεπλεγμένος, part. pf. pas. of πλέκω, Aristot. Poet. See πλέκω.

 Π ίπληγα, 2. pf., and

Πεπληγέμεν, Ion. and Dor. hence πεπληγεῖν, 2. aor. inf. to πλήσσω.

Πίπληγον, 2. aor. by redupt. of πλήσσω, or πλήγω.

Πεπλήγοντο, 3. pl. 2. a. mid., Il., and πεπλήγετο, 3. sing. 2. a. mid.; θαλεξὼ πεπλήγετο μηξώ, struck his brawny thighs, Il. xv, 113.

 Π επληγώς, vīα, ός, pf. part. 2. act. to πλήσσω.

 Π επληθώς, vīα, ός, full; part. 2. pf. of πλήθω.

Πεπλημένος, part. pf. pas. of obsol. πελάω, for πεπελημένος, Odys., having approached.

Πέπληντο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. Ion. of πίμπλημι.

Πεπλήςωκα, pf. ind. act., and Πεπλήςωμαι, 1. sing., πεπλήςωνται, 3. pl. pf. ind. pas. of πληεόω.

Π΄ πλησμαι. See π΄μπλημι. Πεπλίς, ίδος, ἡ, a plant, euphorbia peplus, Diosc.

Πεπλογεαφία, ας, ή, a description of the peplus. Fr. πέπλος. ΠΕ'ΠΛΟΣ, ov, Ion. oio, a long, flowing robe of state, worn both by men and women, and particularly by actors on the stage, Il. vi, 271; Soph. Trach. 771; Æschyl. Ag. 1097; Xen. Cyr. v, 1, 2; it was particularly used for a loose outside mantle, like a shawl, which was much worn by the Grecian women; it may sometimes be rendered a veil; a piece of drapery that covered the statue of Minerva Polias; it was commonly embroidered; Plat. Euth. 6, C; a large veil, or perhaps a mantle serving for a veil, Π. vi, 90; pl. πέπλοι and πίπλα · a plant, euphorbia peplus.

Πιπλύσθαι, pf. inf. pas. to πλύνω. Πίπλωμα, ἄτος, τό, a loose, flowing robe, a mantle, Æschyl. S. Theb. 1030. See πίπλος. Πίπλως, acc. pl. Dor. for πίπλους.

Πέπνυμαι, pf. ind. pas. of πνυμι, obsol., or πνέω.

Πεπνυμένος, η, ον, spirited, animated; prudent, discreet, wise, intelligent; part. pf. pas. of πέπνυμι, of the verb πνύμι, or

πνύω. See αμπνύω.

Πέπνοσο, 2. sing. plupf. ind. with the time of an impf. from πνύω or πνύμι.

Πεποίηκα, and in 3. pl. πεποιήκαντι, Dor. for πεποιήκασι, pf. ind. act., and

Πιποίημαι, pf. ind. pas. of ποιίω, used very often by Demosthenes in an active and middle sense, 259, 21.

Πίποιθα, 2. pf. to πείθω, c. intrans. signif., to trust, confide. Hence πεποίθησις.

Πεποιθέναι, pf. inf. πεποιθώς, ότος, part. from πείθω.

Πεποίθησις, εως, ή, persuasion, confidence, trust; from 2. pf. πέποιθα, of the same.

Πεποιθότως, adv. confidently, with confidence. Fr. πεποιθώς.

Πεποίθω, conj. of πέποιθα, 1. pl. πεποίθωμεν, Epic for πεποίθωμεν. Πεποιθώς, υῖα, ός, part. 2. pf. of πείθω, relying upon, trusting in. See πεποιθέναι.

Πεπόλιστο, Epic 3. plupf. pas. to πολίζω.

Πίτομαι, pf. ind. pas. of πίνω. Πίτομφα, pf. ind. act. of πίμπω. Πίπον, τό, soft, weak, cowardly; also, dear; νος. of πίπων.

Πέπονα, 2. pf. of πένομαι, to labor, obsol.

Πεποναμένος, Dor. for πεπονημένος, wrought.

Πεπονηφευμένος, part. pf. pas. of πονηφεύω.

Πιπόνητο, 3. sing. plupf. for ἐπεπόνητο (κατά), Π. xv, 447. Πίπονθα, pf. ind. to πάσχω, Aristot. Poet. 6.

Πεπόνθεσαν, plupf., Æschin. c. Ctes. 534. The second augment is sometimes omitted by the Attics, Matth. Gr. Gram. § 164.

Πεπονθώς, υῖα, ός, pf. part. to πάσχω.

 Π έποςδα, pf. of πέςδω.

Πεπορείν, Ionic redupl. for πορείν, 2. a. inf. act. of πόρω, obsol. Poet., the same with πορίζω.

Πεποςθημένως, adv. with devastation.

Πεπόσθαι, pf. inf. pas. of πίνω. See πίνω.

Πίποσθε, by syncope for πεπόννησθε, 2. pl. pf. ind. pas. of πονέω, Il. iii, 99; some think it to be formed by syncope for πεπόνθατε, σ being inserted by pleonasm, pf. of πάσχω. See πάσχω.

Πεποτήαται, Ion. for πεπότηνται, 3. pl. pf. pas. of ποτάομαι. Πεπότημαι, pf. pas. of πέτομαι, from obsol. ποτάομαι.

Πισέτηται, flutters, Aristoph. Nub. 312; Odys. xi, 221. See σίτομαι.

Πιτότητο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. Ion. from the same.

Πίτεσχα, 2. pf. uct., and Πίτεσχμαι, pf. pas. of πεάσσω. Πιτεσχμίνος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. of πεάσσω. See πίτεσχα. Πίτεσκα, pf. of πιτεάσκω.

Πίπεᾶχα (I have done), in an active sense, Aristoph. Eq. 683; Xen. H. Gr. v, 2, 32; Anab. v, 7, 29; 2. pf. πίπεᾶ-γα, in a neuter sense; e. gr. εὖ, κακῶς, I have been fortunate, unfortunate (Angl. I have done well or ill), Matth. Gr. Gram.

well or ill), Matth. Gr. Gram. § 190, 494; both are used in an intransitive sense; the latter more common than the other. See τράσσω.

Πίπεηκα, πίπεησμαι. See πίμπεημι.

Πιπεροσθαι, Ion. for πιπερασθαι, which see.

Πίπεωμαι, I am destined by fate; and

Πεπεωμίνος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. of περόω, by syncope, πρόω, to destine, decree; τὸ πεπεωμίνον τίλος, the end appointed by fate, i. e. death, Xen. Mem. ii, l; ἡ πεπεωμίνη (μοῖρα), fate, doom, destiny; s. as ἡ εἰμαρμένη. "Buttmann, Irreg. Verbs, derives this perf. part. pas. from πορίω, with which it does not seem to have the least connection."

Πίπρωται, 3. sing. pf. pas., and Πίπρωτο, 3. sing. plupf. Ion. See πεπρωμένος.

Πίπταμαι, by syncope for πεπέτ πασμαι, so in the 3. pl. πέπτανται, for πεπέτανται, pf. pas. of πετάννυμι, but formed from πετάω, Il. v, 195. See πέτομαι.

Πεπτεώς. See πέτω.

II ιπτιῶτα, acc. sing. part. pf. act. of πιπτιώς, which by pleonasm of ι is for πιπτώς, and this by syncope for πιπτωκώς, gen. ιῶτος, part. pf. act. from πίπτω, pf. πίπτωκα.

Πιπτηώς, ῶτος, Epic part. pf. act. of πτήσσω, pf. πίπτηχα, and omitting the χ, πίπτηα, hence the part. πιπτηώς, and in the acc. πιπτηῶτα, which, however, some suppose to be for πιπτῶτα. See πίτω.

Πιστικός, ή, όν, fit for cooking, promoting digestion, digestive. Fr. σίστω.

Πιττός, ή, όν, cooked, capable of

being boiled; digestible. Fr.

ΠΕΊΙΤΩ, f ίψω, to cook, bake; to ripen; to soften; to knead; to digest food; to repress anger, Heyn. ad Pind. Olymp. i, 88; κατατίψαι, to bear with equanimity, Ib.; Æol. πίσσω, Att. πίττω.

Πίπτωκα, pf. act., and πιστωκώς, ότος, part. pf. act. of πίπτω. Πιπτώς, Att. 2. pf. part. to πίπτω, or πτήσσω.

Πεσύθοιτο, 3. sing. 2. a. opt. m. by redupl. for σύθοιτο, Poet., II. vi, 50; and

Πεπύθωνται, Ion. by redupl. for πύθωνται, 3. pl. 2. a. subj. m. of πυνθάνομαι.

Πιτυκασμίνος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. of τυκάζω, thickly covered; σισυκασμίνος νόον, prudent, wise, Græv. in Hes. Op. 793. Th. πύκα, adv.

Πεπύσθην, Ion. for ἐπεπύσθην, 3. dual plupf. pas. of πυνθάνομαι. Sec πεπύθωνται.

Πίπυσμαι, pf. pas., and πίπυστο, Ion. for ἐπέπυστο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of the same.

Πέπυστο, Epic 3. plupf. mid. to πυνθάνομαι.

Πέπωκα, pf. act. of πίνω. See πίνω.

Πίπων, ονος, δ, π, baked or ripened by the sun; ripe, applied to fruit; metaphor., softened, mitigated, Soph. Œd. C. 438; also, mild, gentle, Æschyl. Eum. 66; weak-hearted, weak, effeminate, cowardly; soft-hearted; a term of endearment or affection, Il. vi, 55; my dear friend, Il. v, 109; compar. πεπαίπερος, Theorr. vii, 120. Th. πίππω.

ΠΕ'P, an enclitic and expletive particle, usually joined to other words, and signifying generally though; as, άγαθός περ ίων, brave though he be, R. i, 311; καίπες, although; εἴπες, even if; sometimes it answers to the particle cunque in Latin, and ever in English; it often gives an adjective the force of the superlative degree; as, μίγας πίς, very great, as great as can be; it frequently corresponds with the Latin scilicet; as, gorage, qui scilicet, who namely; it is Æol. for areei.

HE'PĀ, and πίραν, with the gen., beyond the bounds; beyond, Æschyl. Ag. 1173; beyond measure, farther than, farther; more than, above; excessively; δίκης πίςα, beyond what is just; καιςοῦ πίςα, beyond what is proper, Id. Prom. 505; Soph. Phil. 332; Id. 1261; compar. πεςαιτίςω. Fr. πίςας.

Πιράαν, Epic and Ion. for πιράν, pres. inf. of πιράω, Il. xii, 63. Πιράασκι, 3. sing. impf. of πιράασκον.

Πέραθεν, Ion. πέρηθεν, adv. from beyond. Fr. πέρα.

Πεςαία, ας, ἡ, and Ion. πεςαίη, ης, ἡ, (γῆ or χώςα being understood,) a region which is beyond any place, beyond the sea, ulterior. Fr. πεςαῖος.

Περαίνω, f. ανω, to go through; to finish; to complete, accomplish, achieve, effect; mid. to accomplish, Thucyd. vii, in Col. Maj. i, 71; also, to conclude or infer in arguing, to come to a conclusion; οὐκ ἄν φθάνοις πεeairwr, you cannot too soon come to a conclusion, Plat. Phædr. § 112; to go through or pronounce, περαινούσης ἐπιτά. φιον λόγον, Id. Menex. 236, B; to extend to, Æschyl. Choëph. 55; to speak publicly; f. mid. πιςανούμαι, 1. a. act. ἐπέςανα, 1. a. pas. ἐπεράνθην· pf. pas. πεπέρασμαι, Plat. Parm. 144, A; also, πεπείραμμαι, Soph. Trach. 578. Th. πέρας.

Πεςαιόθεν, adv, s. as πέςαθεν, Ap. Rhod. From

Περαῖος, αία, αῖον, ulterior, situated beyond, on the further side of the sea or a river. Fr. πίρα. Περαίοω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to carry over; to convey across or to the other side; to finish, complete, Soph. Aj. 22; mid. to pass over to the other side or beyond; to traverse, to pass through, Plat. Ax. 368, B; to pass over or through; περαιοῦνται διὰ ποῦ πορθμοῦ, they pass through the strait, Thucyd. vii, 1; to cross over; frequently used by Thucyd., vii, 50, et passim. Th. πίρας.

Περαίτερος, έρα, ερον, farther, being beyond. Fr. πέρα.

Περαιτέρω, and περαίτερον before a vowel, farther, more than. Fr. πέρα.

Περάϊτης, ου, δ. See περάτης. Περαίωσις, εως, η, transportation, passage. Fr. περαίου.

Πίραν, Ion. and Epic πίρην, adv. over, across; also, with a gen., on this side of, near to; s. as πίρα, beyond. But

Πιράν, pres. inf. of πιράω. Πιραντικός, ή, όν, capable of accomplishing, Aristoph. Eq. 1378. Fr. περαίνω.

ΠΕ'ΡΑΣ, ἄτος, τό, and πεῖρας, τό, and πεῖρας, τό, and πεῖραρ, ἄτος, τό, an end, limit, a boundary; an extremity, a goal; an accomplishment, completion; also, adv., finally.

Περάσαις, Æol. for περάσας, αντος, part. 1. a. act. of περάω. Περάσιμος, ου, δ, η, passable, that may be traversed; and

Πίςασις, τως, ή, a passage, a passing over, a passage from; πίςασις βίου, a passage from life, Soph. Œd. C. 103; and

Περασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a passage over, a fluishing. Fr. περάω.

Πίράτα, τά, extremities, remotest parts, nom. or acc. pl. of πέρας, an end; ἐκ περάτων τῆς γῆς, from the extremities of the earth, i. e. a very remote country, Matt. xii, 42.

Περάτη, ης, ἡ, $(\gamma \tilde{n} \text{ or } \chi \omega \rho \alpha_{\gamma})$ a country beyond; an end, extremity; also, the extremity of the horizon towards the west; the evening. Th. $\pi i \rho \alpha s$.

Περάτης, ου, ό, a traveller, passenger. Fr. π εράω.

Περατοειδής, έος, δ, ή, determined, ascertained, defined, Plat. Phil. 25, D. Fr. είδος.

Πίςὰτος, η, ον, usually ἡ περάτη, subj. $\gamma \tilde{n}$, or χώρα, as subst. like περαίη, the opposite land or country; also, the opposite quarter of the heavens, especially of the west as opposed to the east. Fr. πέρα.

Περᾶτός, ή, όν, passable, but πέρατος, η, ον, on the farther or opposite side. Fr. π εράω.

Περατόω, f. ώσω, to finish, terminate; pf. ind. πεπεγάτωμαι, by syncope πέπεωμαι, to be destined by fate ; part. πεπρωμένος, n, ov, fatal, destined, allotted, ordained; believed to be a fictitious verb. See πεπρωμένος. Περάω, f. περάσω, Ιοη. περήσω, Pf. πεπέραπα, Æschyl. Pers. 65; to pass or cross over, to traverse, Id. Prom. 720: to pass through, to transpierce, Il. v, 291; to go to the extremity of, Soph. Œd. T. 674; to transgress, to violate; ὅρχον περῶν-Tas, Æschyl. Eum. 467; with nivouvov, to run a risk, Id. Choëph. 268; περᾶν πόδα, to move the foot, to advance, Eurip. Hec. 53. Fr. πέρας. Πιράω, f. άσω, Att. πιρώ, 1. a.

ἐπίρασα, Ερίο ἐπέρασσα, to car-

ry over, transport; to convey

across; to sell, Odys. xiv, 297; see Il. xxi, 78; pas. to be trafficked, sold as slaves, Il. xxi, 58. See πιπράσκω. Fr. πέρας.

Περγομία, ας, η, s. as Περγαμος. Περγαμον, ου, τό, a citadel, castle, fortress. Fr. περγη, whence βεργη, and hence burg, burgh. Πεγαμος, ου, η, a citadel, Π. υ, 460°, approach in the n. σείνου.

Πίεγαμος, ου, η, a citadel, Π. v, 460; generally in the pl., πίεγαμα, the citadel of Troy, so called from its situation upon a high rock; also, the city of Troy, or any fortified place, Eurip. Phæn. 1014; ἀπενθη Πίεγαμα, strongholds, inaccessible to grief, Æschyl. Prom. 992; also, a general name for all elevated places.

Πέργαμος, ου, ή, a city of Asia, Pergamus. See preced.

Περγασίδης, ου, δ, a patronymic, Pergasides.

Πέργη, ης, η, the metropolis of Pamphylia, Perga.

Περδικίου, ου, τό, a small partridge; also, a plant, pellitory of the wall.

Περδικοτροφείον, ου, τό, a place where partridges are kept. Fr.

HE'P ΔIZ, τκος, δ, 'n, a partridge, Aristoph. Av. 297; metaphor. crafty, sensual.

Πέρδομαι, and

ΠΕ'Ρ $\Delta\Omega$, impf. ἐπερδόμην, Aristoph. Vesp., f. παρδήσομαι, to break wind; 2. a. ἔπαρδον, 2. pf. πέπορδα, Id. Nub. 392.

Περεμμένον, Æol. for περιειμένον, pf. pas. part. to περιέννυμι. Πέρηθεν, adv. from the farther side; s. as πέραθεν.

Πίρην, Ion. for πίραν.

Περησέμεναι, Epic for περήσειν, fut. inf. to περάω.

Περητός, Ion. for περατός.

Πέρθαι, Ion. for πεπέρθαι, pf. inf. pas of

ΠΕ'ΡΘΩ, f. σω, (no perfect,) 1. a. ἔπερσα, 2. a. ἔπρὰδον, to destroy, lay waste; to sack, pillage; to exterminate; to kill; to pluck out, Æschyl. Pers. 1013.

HEPI', prep., used with the gen., dat., and acc.; the radical meaning is, around, round about; with the gen. about, the objects in a fixed position, and may be at some distance from each other; also, of, concerning; with the dat. close about, generally so as to touch each other; also, for; with the acc. motion or action about, tending about, etc.

I. (1) Its common meaning is 1037

about, concerning, of, and it answers to the Latin de; reel τινος λέγειν, to speak concerning or of any person; the most general sense is, in consideration of, in respect to, concerning; περὶ τούτων οὐκ ἔρχομαι ἐρέων, respecting these I am not going to speak, Herodt. i, 5; also, for, in defence of; περὶ τοῦ σώματος κινδυνεύειν, Andoc. i, 22; περί πατείδος, for one's country, also expressed by brig also, about, so as to obtain; τυράννιδος πέρι, for the possession of sovereign power, Eurip. Phan. 534; Seδιέναι περί τινος, also in the dat. περί τινι, Thucyd. iii, 102. (2) The following phrases are deviations, περὶ πολλοῦ, πλείονος, πλείστου, μικροῦ, ἐλάττονος, ἐλαχίστου, οὐδενός, ποιεῖσθαι or ἡγεῖσθαι, magni, pluris, parvi, minoris, nihili aliquid facere, where the idea of avri seems to be implied, as in Thucyd. vi, 69. (3) In Homer περί often signifies præ, and expresses a preference, Il. i, 287.

II. (4) With the dat. it signifies close about, about, in answer to the question where? περὶ τῆ χειρὶ (a ring) φέρειν, Plat. Polit. ii, 359, D. It is joined particularly with the verbs 'to fear,' in the sense of for, properly in consideration of, Il. v, 566; TER χάρματι, from joy. Thus likewise Sappeir regi rivi, Plat. Phædr. 114, D. (5) With other verbs it is used only in this sense by the Poets, e. gr. μαχέσασθαι περί δαιτί for δαιτός, Odys. ii, 245, etc.; Plato also, Protag. 313, E, has εκα μη περί τοις φιλτάτοις χυβεύης τε καὶ κινδυνεύης. With the dat. it signifies also præ; περὶ φόθω, for fear, from fear, præ metu, Æschyl. Choëph. 35; περὶ δείματι, Pind. Pyth. v, 78; Π. xvii, 22; περὶ σθένει βλεμεαίνων, but in ix, 237; xii, 42; xvii, 135, is merely σθένει βλεμεαίνει περί τάρθει, Æschyl. Pers. 682. The prep. is always understood, where it is not expressed: see many instances of the ellipse in Matth Gr. Gram. § 402.

III. (6) With the acc. it signifies particularly motion or action about, round about, in answer to the question where? and whither? περὶ πᾶσαν τὴν Σικελίαν, in the whole of Sicily, round about, Thucyd. vi, 2. It is often put with definitions of time; περὶ

τούτους τους χρόνους, about this period; περὶ λύχνων ἀφάς, about the time of lighting lamps, i. e. about nightfall; περὶ πλήθουσαν άγος άν, about the filling of the forum, i. e. about the forenoon. With the numerals it signifies about, nearly; wiel reioxilious, about three thousand. It signifies, also, with regard to, with reference to, Plat. Gorg. 705, A; also, against; as, ίξαμαςτάνειν σερί τινα, to offend against any one. It also signifies, with είναι, γίγνεσθαι, ἔχειν, to be engaged about, to be conversant with any thing, Id. Phædr. 259, D; of Tegi TI OVTES, those who are occupied about any thing, Id. 69, C. See Matth. Gr. Gram. § 589. (7) Heei, with the article prefixed, and followed by a proper name, indicates the person signified by the proper name, with his companions, followers, etc.; οἱ περὶ Θρασύδουλον, those about Thrasybulus, i. e. Thrasybulus with his soldiers, Thucyd. viii, 105; of steel Kéκροπα, Cecrops and his assessors in judgment, Xen. Mem. iii, 5, 10; οἱ περὶ Ξενοφῶντα, Χεποphon and his company, Id. Anab. vii, 4, 12. "Sometimes the phrase signifies merely the person, whom the proper name expresses, Plat. Epist. 9, p. 165; οί περὶ "Αρχιππον καὶ Φιλωνίδην, Aristoph. Vesp. 1301. phrase occurs particularly in this sense in the later Grammarians. In other cases, οί περί 'Αρχίδαμον, Xen. Hist. Gr. vii, 5, 12, means 'the companions of Archidamus, without himself,' particularly in later writers; instead of which, Plat. Soph. 200, of άμφὶ Παρμενίδην καὶ Ζήνωνα iraieo. We must distinguish from these the cases in which the prepositions are not followed by a proper name, but by another subst., or when the article is neuter; of πιεί φιλοσοφίαν, those who study philosophy; οί περὶ την θήραν, the hunters, Id. 209; of reel την σοφίαν, Hipp. Maj. p. 5." Matth. Gr. Gram. § 271; the participle διατείζοντες, or some such, is understood.

IV. (8) In compound words περί often strengthens the sense of the simple word; as, πιείιεγος, very busy, etc.

Tief denotes distinction or eminence, and is commonly construed with simi or yivomas . of steel mis

βουλή Δαναών, περί δ' έστὶ μάχισθαι, who surpass the Greeks in counsel, and surpass them in battle, Π. i, 258; τῷ σε χεὴ πίρι μὲν φάσθαι ἔπος, Il. ix, 100. Πέρι, for περίεστι, but always with anastrophe; as in for iverti. See regieivai.

High, when placed after the word it governs, transfers its accent to the first syllable, πίρι · as, των σεαυτοῦ πέρι, Soph. Phil. 549. The last vowel is never elided in composition before another vowel. $\Pi_{\mathfrak{t}\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{l}\alpha\gamma\gamma}$ έλλω, f. ελ $\tilde{\omega}$, to announce on all sides; with acc. to put in requisition, Thucyd. v, 54. Fr. άγγέλλω.

Περίαγείρω, f. ερῶ, to collect together all round. Fr. ἀγείρω. $\Pi_{i \in i \alpha \gamma \nu i \zeta \omega}$, f. iσω, to purify all over. Fr. άγνίζω.

 Π ες τάγν $\bar{\nu}$ μι, f. άξω, to break in pieces, to bend; περιάγνὔται αὐδή, the voice is broken round about, i. e. reëchoes, resounds, Il. xvi, 78. Fr. ἄγνυμι.

Περιάγω, f. άξω, to lead about, to go about, to bring to or near, to induce ; impf. act. Treinyor, 2. a. περιήγαγον · mid. to lead about with one, conduct about, Xen. Fr. πιεί and αγω.

Περιάγωγεύς, έως, δ, a machine for twisting round, a tourniquet. Περιαγωγή, ης, ή, a leading or turning about, Plat. Polit. vii, 578, D; circumduction. preced.

Περιαθρέω, ω, f. ήσω, to look round about. Fr. ἀθρέω. Περιαιρετός, ή, όν, that may be

taken off, able to be taken off.

Περιαιρέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, pf. pas. περιήρημαι, to take away, to prune; to remove, to deprive of, to relieve from, Xen. Cyr. ii, 1, 21; 2. a. περιείλον, 2. a. inf. περιελείν · mid. to deprive others for one's own advantage, Dem. de Coron, in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 95; to take off from one's self, Herodt. iii, 41; pas. περιαιρέο-μαι, οῦμαι, impf. 2. aor. m. πε-ριειλόμην. Th. αἰρέω.

Περίακτος, ου, δ, n, led about, turned about. The periacti on the stage were triangular shafts placed at the angles of the stagescreen, and movable upon a pivot, in order to change the scenery. There were different views and prospects painted upon the sides of them. See Müller's Eum. of Fischylus, p. 96. Fr. ayw.

Πιριαλγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be very |

much grieved, Thucyd. vi, 54. Fr. ἀλγίω.

Πιεταλείφω, f. είψω, to anoint round about, to plaster all round. Fr. ἀλείφω.

Περίαλλα, or περιάλλως, adv. See next.

Περίαλλος, ου, ό, ή, excelling others, distinguished; περίαλλα, or περιάλλως, adv. excellently, above measure; ώς περίαλλα, Soph. Œd. T. 1218. Fr. äλ. 205.

Περιαλουργής, έος, ό, ή, deeply dyed in purple; deeply imbued, immersed; περιαλουργός τοις καxois, immersed in villany, Aristoph. Acharn. 856. Fr. άλουςy65.

Περιαμαρτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, expiation, atonement. Fr. άμαςτάνω.

Πιριαμπέχω, and πιριαμπίσχω, to put around, enfold, envelope, invest with clothing, Eurip. Med. 286; to disguise or veil; mid. to cover one's self quite round, to veil, metaphor., Plat. Conv. 211, Ε. Fr. αμπίχω. Περιαμύνω, f. ὔνῶ, to defend from

surrounding dangers, Il. Π εριαμύσσω, οτ ύττω, f. ύξω, to tear or lacerate all round, Plat. Ax. 365, D. Fr. ἀμύσσω.

Περιανθέω, ω, f. ήσω, to blossom all round, to be in full bloom. Fr. ἀνθέω.

Περιανθίζω, f. ίσω, to cover all over with flowers, to decorate. Fr. ἀνθίζω.

Περιαμφιέννυμι, f. αμφτέσω, to put round about, impf. wieinuφίεννυ, Plat. Tim. 76, A. Fr. αμφιέννυμι.

Περίαπτον, ου, τό, what is hung round the neck or arms, an amulet or charm, Plat. Polit. iv, 426, B. Fr. äπτω.

Περίαπτος, ου, ό, ή, hung around; appended. Same Th.

 Π εριάπτω, f. άψω, to connect with, fasten to, fix upon; to impose, as a fine; also, to occasion disgrace to, Plat. Apol. 35, A; to sprinkle, Polit. iii, 417, A; to enjoin. Fr. ἄπτω. Περιάργυρος, ου, ό, ή, plated with silver, of silver. Fr. apyuess.

Περιαργυρόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to plate with silver. Same Th.

Πευιαρμόζω, and -μόττω, f. όσω, to fit all round, to adjust round about. Fr. άρμόζω.

 Π εριαρτάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to hang or suspend round about. Fr. deτάω.

Πιειασχολίω, to be busy about

a thing. Fr. week and doxoliw. Πιριαστράπτω, f. άψω, to flash all around, to shine around; 1. α. πιριήστρα ψα. Fr. άστρά-

 Π ιριαυγάζω, f. άσω, to shine round about; to enlighten all around. Fr. αὐγάζω.

Περιαυγής, έος, δ, ή, bright round about, glittering, splendid, radiant, brilliant. Th. αὐγή. Ilseiauyos, ou, o, n, bright all

around. Same Th.

Πιριαυτολογέω, ω, to talk boastingly of one's self. Fr. αὐτός and Liyw.

Περιαυτολογία, ας, ή, self-praise, ostentation. Fr. preced.

 $\Pi_{i \rho i \alpha \dot{\nu} \omega}$, f. αύσω, to pass the night. Th. ἰαύω.

Περιαυχένιος, ου, ό, ή, worn round the neck; hence to περιαυχένου, a necklace. Fr. περί and αὐχήν.

Περίαχε, 3. sing. 2. a. of περιηχίω, Dor. περιαχέω.

Higibadny, adv. going round about, going astride. Fr. Baiva.

Περιδαίνω, f. m. βήσομαι, to go round about, to go round; also, to protect, defend by going round, R. v, 21; to bestride ahorse, "mmov . 2. a. "Env, inf. βήναι. Fr. βαίνω.

 Π ιςιδάλλω, f. βἄλ $\tilde{\omega}$, pf. βέδληxa, to throw around, to surround, encompass; to sail round, Herodt. vi, 44; to clothe, cover; to caress, embrace; to affect, Plat. Ep. vii, 351, E; to surpass, excel; to confer, bestow, Herodt. i, 129; mid. to throw round one's self; hence, to put on clothes or armor, Id. i, 195; to gird on a sword; to inclose one's own, Id. i, 141; to embrace; to acquire for one's self; to throw one's self about or on; hence, to seize upon for one's self, Xen. Anab. vi, 3, 1; Demosth. 304, 25; to convert to one's own use, Herodt. viii, 8; also, to love a circumlocution, to be ambiguous, Plat. Conv. 222, C; Id. Phædr. 272, D; pas. to be involved in, ἀνηκέστω συμφοςã, Demosth. 102, 28; 2. a. έδαλου, pres. pas. περιδάλλομαι, fut. mid. βαλουμαι, 2. a. m. ἐξαλόμην, imperat. βαλοῦ, έσθω, 2. pf. βίζολα, obsol.; pf. pas. βέξλημαι · τὸ περιξεξλημέvov, the circuit, inclosure, Herodt. ii, 91. Fr. βάλλω.

Πιριδαρίδες, αί, a sort of women's shoes. Fr. περί and βάρις.

Higibaeus, sos, i, n, exceedingly

heavy, Æschyl. Eum. 155. Fr. βαρύς.

Περιδάς, ασα, άν, 2. a. part. of περιδαίνω.

Περίδασις, εως, ή, a going about, for defence. Fr. βαίνω.

Περιδεβλημένος, part. pf. pas. of πεςιδάλλω.

Περίδη, Epic for περίέδη, 3. s. 2. a. act. of περιδαίνω.

Περιδήναι, 2. a. inf. act. of πεειδαίνω.

Περιδιόω, f. ώσομαι, pf. βεδίωκα, to survive, outlive. Fr. βίοω. Περίθλεπτος, ου, δ, ή, regarded by all around; conspicuous, Eurip. Herc. F. 506; remarkable, illustrious. Fr. βλέπω.

Πιειδλέπτως, adv. admirably, conspicuously; περιδλέπτως άγωνίζεσθαι, to fight admirably, Diod. Sic. Same Th.

 Π εριδλέπω, f. έψω, to look around; with reos and the acc. to admire; to covet, aspire after; to have regard to; oudi rourdinor regiελέποις, nor would you have any regard for justice, Soph. Æd. C. 1000; mid. περιδλέπομαι, the same; 1. a. m. εξλεψάμην, part. βλεψάμενος. βλέπω.

Περίδλεψις, εως, ή, a looking or gazing round, admiration. Same

Περίδλημα, άτος, τό, clothing, a cloak thrown round the whole person; any covering, Plat. Polit. 288, B. Fr. βάλλω.

Περίδλητος, ου, δ, ή, thrown round, put round or on. Fr. περιδάλλω.

Περίβληχρος, ου, δ, ή, exceedingly weak. Fr. βληχεός.

Περιβλύζω, f. ύσω, to cause to gush out all around; to gush forth; to bubble up. Fr. βλύζω.

Περιδοάω, f. άσομαι, or Ion. ήσομαι, to cry round about; to proclaim all round; to raise an uproar. Fr. βιάω.

Περιβόητος, ου, ό, ή, proclaimed all round, noised abroad, with loud shouts, Soph. Æd. T. 192; famous, celebrated; much talked of; infamous, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 161. Fr. βοάω.

Περιδόλαιον, ου, τό, what is put round about, as a cloak or cover-

Περιδολή, ης, ή, a putting round about or on, a vesture, dress; the act of encompassing, surrounding, embracing, or caressing; a period in discourse; a circuit, an inclosure, a wall, ἐπτάπυργοι περιδολαί, Eurip. Phæn. 1094; the extending the wings of an army round an enemy. Fr. περιδάλλω.

Περίδολος, ου, ό, a circuit, the circuit of a wall; μείζων γὰς δ περίδολος πανταχή εξήχθη τῆς πόλεως, Thucyd. i, 93; an inclosure, Ceb. Tab. 1; a hedge, wall, fence. Same Th.

Περιδομδέω, ήσω, to hum or buzz round. Fr. περί and βομβέω. Περιδόσκω, to feed cattle all round; mid. to graze round

about. Fr. βόσκω. Περιδραχιόνιον, ου, τό, a bracelet

or armlet, Xen. Cyr. Fr. βeα-

Περιδρέμω, to roar or thunder all round. Fr. βείμω.

Περιβρυχιος, ου, ό, ή, roaring all round, Soph. Antig. 336. Fr. βεύχιος.

Περιδρώσκω, to eat or gnaw round about. Fr. βιδρώσκω.

Περιδώμιον, ου, τό, an image, a statue. Fr. Bumis.

Περίζωτος, for περιδόητος, famous, celebrated.

Περίγειος, ου, δ, ή, encompassing the earth; on the earth, terrestrial. Fr. γία, contract. γñ.

Περιγίγνομαι, οτ περιγίνομαι, to remain over and above, Demosth. 185, 10; to remain, to survive, Herodt. v, 46; to be an advantage to; to be superior to, Id. i, 124; Demosth. 24, 25, with gen.; to be superfluous; to overrule, Æschin. c. Ctes.; to overcome; to escape, Plat. Legg. x, 905, A; to happen, to result, Demosth. 1483, 18; to obtain; 2. a. m. περιεγενόμην, part. -γενόμενος, inf. περιγένεσθαι μέν οὖν Κέρῦπρα οὕτω περιγίγνεται τῷ πολέμῳ τῶν Κορινθίων, thus got out of the war, Thucyd. i. 55; περιγίγνεσθαί τινος, to surpass; τάχιστ' αν περιγένοιο της του βασιλέως δυνάμεως, Xen. Cyr. viii, 2, 20 ; ἐκ δὲ τούτων περιγίγνεται, the result of this is, Demosth. 102, ult. γίγνομαι.

Περιγλαγής, έος, δ, ή, full of milk, Fr. γλάγος, Il. xvi, 642. Poet. for γάλα.

Περιγληνάομαι, ωμαι, to look around. Th. yann.

Περιγληνώμενος, looking around. Fr. preced.

Περίγλυκυς, εια, υ, exceedingly sweet. Fr. γλυκύς.

Περίγλυφος, ου, ό, ή, carved round or all over. Fr. γλύφω.

Πιρίγλωσσος, ου, ό, ή, excellent in speech, eloquent. Fr. γλῶσσα. Πιριγνάμπτω, f. ψω, to bend round, to go round, to sail round, Odys. ix, 30. Fr. γνάμπτω. Πιριγογγύζω, f. ύσω, to murmur

about. Fr. γογγύζω.

Πιείνρα, ας, ή, a pair of compasses, by which the περιγορίς or circumference of wheels is described. Fr. γράω.

Πιρίγραμμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing circumscribed or inclosed, an inclosed space. Fr. γράφω.

Περιγραπτός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, (τόπος,) a circumscribed space, Thucyd. vii, in Coll. Maj. i, 75; delineated. Fr. γράφω.

II εριγράφή, ñs, ĥ, a circuit, circumference, inclosure; a circumscribing, delineation, Æschyl. Choëph. 205; Plat. Legg. vi, 768, C; and

Περιγράφω, f. άψω, to write or describe round; to circumscribe, limit, define; to finish or close, as a book, etc.; to describe faintly, give an outline; to delineate, trace round, Herodt. viii, 137; to efface; to remove, περιγράφειν ἐκ τῆς πολιτείας, Æschin. 83, ult.; to banish. Fr. γράφω.

Περιγτείς, ίδος, ή, a periphery. Fr. γύρος.

Περιγωνία, ας, ή, and περιγώνιον, and

Περιγωνίσκος, ου, δ, a rule, or rather a square.

Περιδαίδαλος, ου, δ, ή, much variegated, highly ornamented.

Fr. δαίδαλος.

Περιδάκρῦτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, weeping abundantly, grieving excessively. Fr. δακρύω.

Περίδδεισα, Epic for περίέδεισα, 1. a. act. to περιδείδω.

Περιδδείσασα, Poet. for περιδείσασα, part. 1. a. act. of περιδείδω.

Περιδέδρομα, pf. to περιτρέχω. Περιδεής, εέος, δ, ή, very much afraid for or about; with a gen.; very fearful. Fr. δέος.

Περιδείδια, 2. pf. of

Περιδείδω, to fear on all sides; to fear very much, Il. x, 93; 1.

a. περιέδεισα. Fr. δείδω. Περιδειπνέω, ω, f. κσω, to celebrate a funeral feast. Fr. δεί-

Περίδεισνον, ου, τό, a funeral feast, the same as the Roman Silicernium, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 158. Fr. δείσνον.

Περιδέξιον, ου, τό, a bracelet, an ornament for the arm. From

II ερδίζιος, ου, δ, ħ, round the right arm; using both hands equally; ambidexter; capable; acute, ingenious; νῦν δείζετον τὰ πισύνω τοῖς περιδεξίοισιν λόγοισι, Aristoph. Nub. 949. Fr. δεξίος.

Περιδέραιον, ου, τό, a necklace, collar; a bracelet; most frequently in the former sense. From Περιδέραιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, round the neck, of or belonging to the neck. Fr. δέρη.

Περιδέρκομαι, f. ξομαι, to look round about, to consider. Fr.

δέρχομαι.

Περίδεσμα, τά, bonds, fetters, Eurip. Herc. F. 1029; and Περίδετος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, bound round or upon. From

Περιδίω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. περιδίδεκα, to bind all round; pres. pas. περιδέομαι, pf. pas. δίδεμαι, plupf. pas. ἐδεδέμην. Fr. δίω.

Περίδηλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, very manifest, quite clear. Fr. δῆλος.

Περίδημα, ἄτος, τό, a bandage, any thing bound round. Fr. δίω. Περιδήριτος, ου, δ, ή, fought for, disputed, contested. Fr. περί and δηρίω.

Περιδίδομαι, to lay down as a wager, to stake or wager; περίδου νῦν ἐμοί, Aristoph. Nub. 640; Id. Eq. 791. Fr. δίδωμι.

Περιδιδόω, Ion. for

Περιδίδωμι, f. δώσω, to give or put round about.

Περίδτνος, ου, δ, one who turns round about; a pirate, Plat. Legg. vi, 777.

Περιδινέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to roll round, to turn round about; ὅτε κύκλῳ περιδινῶν σεαυτὸν ἐπὶ τοῦ βήματος, Æschin. c. Ctes. 51; describing the gestures of Demosthenes.

Περιδινηθήτην, Epic for περιεδινηθήτην, 3. dual 1. a. pas. to preced. Περίδινής, έος, whirled round. Fr. περιδινέω.

Περιδίνητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, whirled round about, capable of being turned round; versatile. Fr. δινέω.

II εριδιπλόω, ω, f. ωσω, to double about, as it were, to involve, i.e. to cover. Fr. διπλόω.

Περιδίω, old Epic form for περιδείδω, to fear very much, to be much afraid about one. Fr. περί and δίω.

Περίδοσις, εως, ή, a giving round about; a staking or pledging. Fr. δίδωμι.

Περίδραμον, Epic for περιέδραμον, and

Περιδράμών, part. 2. a. act. to περιτρέχω.

Περίδραξις, εως, \dot{n} , the act of grasping in the hands. F_r . δράσσω.

Περιδράσσομαι, or δράττομαι, to grasp in the hands.

Περιδρομάς, άδος, fem. of περί. δρομος, running round, surrounding, encompassing.

Περιδρομή, ης, η, a running round, a circuit, revolution; περιδρομὰς ἔτων, Ευτίρ. Hel. 775; circumvention. Fr. περιτρέτχω.

Περίδρομος, ου, δ, ἡ, running round, round about, circular, Æschyl. S. Theb. 491; περίδρομος ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα, Π. ii, 812; swift, encircling, Id. v, 726; encompassed; surrounded; the outer rope of a net; ὁ περίδρομος, a circuit, circumference, a corridor; a portico. Fr. δρόμος.

Πιειδούπτω, f. ύψω, to pluck, tear, or lacerate all round. Fr. δεύπτω.

Περιδονω, or περιδύω, f. ύσω, to strip off. In Homer περίδυσε means he spoiled, deprived of, as in Il. xi, 100. Th. δύνω, or δύω.

Περιδώπε, Epic for περιέδωπε, 1.
α. of περιδίδωμι.

Περιδώμεθον, let us two stake, 1. dual 2. a. subj. mid. of περιδίδομαι, Π. xxiii, 485.

Περιεθάλετο, 3. sing. 2. a. m. of περιβάλλω.

Περιεγένετο, 3. sing. 2. a. m. of περιγίγνομαι.

Περιέδω, to gnaw all round. Fr. έδω.

Περιεζωσμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas.
of περιζώννυμι.

Περιείδον, 2. a. with no pres. in use, περιοράω being used instead; περίοιδα· with pres. signif., plupf. περιήδειν· with impf. signif., Att. and Hom. περιήδη, inf. περιιοδίναι, Ερία περιίδμεναι, to know or understand better; βουλή περιίδμεναι ἄλλων, to be better in counsel than others. See next.

Περιείδω, obsol., 2. a. -είδον, to look around, survey; to contemplate; to know well; to be more skilful; to surpass in wisdom, βουλή περίδμεναι άλλων, Il xiii, 728; to overlook; to neglect; to allow, suffer; περίδειν αὐτὸν ἀεῖσαι, to permit him to sing or play a tune, Herodt. i. 24. Th. είδω. See περιοράω.

Περιειλάς, άδος, ή, that is wound round, encircling. Fr. σεριείλω. Περιειλαύνω, f. ελάσω, to ride about; to scour the country, Thucyd. vii, 45. Fr. ελαύνω. Περιειλίω, ω, f. ήσω, to roll, wind,

or wrap about; to envelope.

Περιείλησις, εως, ή, the act of wrapping about, circumvolution. From the same.

Περιείληφα, pf. act. to περιλαμβάνω.

Περιειλίσσω, and -ττω, s. as περιειλέω.

Περιείλου, 2. a. to περιαιρέω. Περιείλω, to fold or wrap round. Fr. περί and είλω.

Περίειμι, to be over and above, to remain over; to survive, Herodt. i, 120; to accrue; to abound, to be superfluous, to be over and above, Demosth. 1483, 18; to be superior to, surpass; to excel, Odys. xviii, 247; &s δὶ ἔτι περίοντας αὐτοὺς κατέλα-Cov, Herodt. vii, 146; εί....τοῦ πάντα ποιούντος & δεί περίημεν, if we got the better of one doing every thing that was necessary, Demosth. Olynth, 1; meριεστί μοι, it belongs to me; ix τοῦ περιόντος (χρόνου), from time to spare, Demosth.; ἐκ τῶν πεειόντων, out of the overplus, Isocr. 55, 13. Fr. siµí. Πιείειμι, to go round or about; Teginei, Plat. Tim. 39, A; to turn round; to revolve; to encircle, encompass; to go to the conclusion or end; περιϊόντι τῷ Sign, about the end of summer, Thucyd. i, 30. Fr. Equ.

Πιριείρω, f. ερῶ, to fasten or secure with wooden pins, Herodt. ii, 96. Fr. εἶρω.

Πιρικατικός, ή, όν, containing within itself, comprehensive, general; πιρικατικά, in Grammar, verbs of the middle voice. Fr. πιρίκω.

Πιριδιάσις, εως, ή, the act of driving round, of collecting and driving off cattle as plunder. Τh. ἐλαύνω.

Πιριιλαύνω, f. ελάσω, to drive together cattle as booty; to ride round or about; to drive about; pf. περιελήλακα, Xen. Hipp. 3, 2; part. pr. pas. περιελαυνόμενω, embarrassed, vexed, perplexed, harassed, Herodt. i, 60; or, perhaps in this place, reduced to straits, as used by Polybius. Schweigh. Lex. Herodt.; 1. a. pas. περιηλάθην, was harassed, Demosth. 1049, 10. Fr. ελαύνω.

Περιελεύθω, obsol. See περίερχο-

Περίελευσις, εως, ή, the act of going round about; a circuit, Herodt. ii, 123; circumvention. Περιελθών, όντος, part. 2. a. act. of περιίγχομαι.

Περιέλιζις, εως, ή, circumvolution. Fr. περιελίσσω.

Περικλίσσω, and -ελίσσω, f. ίζω, to wind round, coil, enfold. Fr. λίσσω.

Περιέλπω, f. ξω, to draw round about; also, to draw asunder. Fr. έλπω.

Περίκλοιμι, 2. a. opt. act. περιελείν, 2. a. inf. act. of περιαιρίω. Περιέννῦμι, f. έσω, to wrap up, cover, dress; to put about one's self, περὶ δ' ἄμδροτα είματα εσσον, Il. xvi, 670. Fr. έννυμι. Περιέπεσον, ες, 2. a. ind. act. of περιπίπτω, to fall about.

Πιεριάπλεκον, impf. act. of περιπλέκω, to entwine, involve, embrace. Fr. πλέκω.

Περίετω, and περίετομαι, to put the hands about any thing; to occupy one's self about; to go about any person or thing; to pay respect to; to honor; to guard; to surround, as attendants; to treat, Herodt. ii, 69. Fr. ετω.

Περιεγάζομαι, f. m. άσομαι, pf. pas. περιείργασμαι, to do a superfluous work; to be too officious; to take unnecessary trouble; to labor in vain; περιείργασμαι μὲν ἐγώ, I was too officious, Dem. de Coron in Coll. Μαj. iii, p. 97; περιεργάζεται ζητῶν, is officiously inquisitive about, Plat. Αpol. 19, B; 1. a. περιειργασάμην, ω, ατο. Fr. ἐργάζομαι. Th. ἔργον.

Περιεργεία, and περιεργία, ας, ή, curiosity; excessive diligence; great exactness; anxious care; scrupulosity; and

Περίεργος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, uselessly active; unnecessarily careful; elaborate; vainly and foolishly diligent, Lys. c. Erat.; performed with unnecessary care; not to the purpose, Plat. Polit. 286, C. Th. ἔργον.

Περίεργω, f. ξω, Att. περιείργω, to inclose all round, encompass. Fr. περί and ἔργω, or εἴργω.

Περιερέσσω, f. έξω, to row at both sides; to row round about. Fr. ερέσσω.

Πιρίεχομαι, to go round; to complete by going round, Plat. Tim. 89, C; to rove about; to wander; to go about spreading 1041

reports; to come or pass to, Herodt. i, 7; to surround; πεειέεχεσθαι πινά, to circumvent any one, Id. iii, 4: to deceive; to punish; f. m. περιελεύσομαι, 2. a. περιῆλθον. Th. ἔεχομαι. Περιεσθίω, to gnaw round about. Fr. περί and ἐσθίω.

Περίσσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. (σ being doubled) of περίεννυμι, to put on clothes; to wrap round.

Περιεσταλμένος, η, ον, wrapped up, covered all round; part. pf. pas. of περιστέλλω.

Περιεσταλμένως, adv. secretly. Fr. σεριστέλλω.

Περιεστάναι, pf. inf. of περιΐστημι, to come round to; τὸ παρανόμημα....αἶθις ἐς τοὺς 'Αθηναίους τὸ αὐτὸ περιεστάναι, Thucyd. vii, 18.

Περιέστην, 2. a. ind., and

Περίστησαν, 3. pl of 2. a. act. περίστην, or 1. a. of περίστημι. Περίεστιν, 3. sing. pres. ind. of περίειμι, to be superior to; to abound.

Ηιειιστῶτα, acc. sing. of περιεστώς, ῶτος, contracted for περιεστηκώς, part. pf. act. of περιϊστημι.

Περίσχὰτος, άτη, ατον, almost the last, π ερίσχατα, Herodt. i, 86. Th. $\tilde{\epsilon}$ σχατος.

Περίεσχον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. to περιέχω.

Περιετέτμητο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of περιτέμνω.

Περιέτυχον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. of περιτυγχάνω.

Περίεφθος, ου, δ, ή, well boiled. Fr. έψω.

 $\Pi_{\xi \varrho i \xi \chi \omega}$, $f. i \xi \omega$, to take hold of; to comprehend, contain; to surround, inclose, besiege; to be superior to; to excel; mid. to hold fast by; to hold fast; hence, to embrace; to be enamoured of; to have an affection for, περιεχόμενος του νεηνίεω, Herodt. iii, 53; to defend; to protect, Il. i, 393; τὸ περίεχον, what surrounds, the circumambient air; the atmosphere; pas. to be surrounded, inclosed, Herodt. viii, 10; Plat. Crit. 118, A; 2. a. περίεσχον, ες, ε. Th. έχω.

Περιεώρα, 3. sing. impf. act. of περιοράω.

Περιζαμενῶς, ado. with great vehemence or ardor. Fr. ζαμενής.

Περίζεω, έσω, to boil round about. Fr. περί and ζεω. Περίζεσμα ομι δ ώ also περίζες.

Περίζυγος, ου, δ, ή, also περίζυξ, υγος, over and above a pair,

more than a pair; so of horses' harness, περίζυγα are spare straps. Fr. περί and ζυγόν.

Πιρίζωμα, άτος, τό, a girdle, a belt around the waist; an apron.

Η εριζώννυμι, and .ύω, f. περιζώσω, to gird round; to put round; to invest; 1. a. weekζωσα mid. to gird one's self; to put on a girdle or belt; to encircle; pf. pas. περίεζωσμαι, part. περιεζωσμένος, 1. a. m. περιεζωσάμην, imperat. περίζωσαι, άσθω, part. περιζωσάμενος. Fr. ζωννύω or ζώννυμι.

Περιζώστρα, ας, ή, a girdle, cincture, band, girth; a fillet; it seems to have been a girdle with a short skirt appended. Fr. περιζώννυμι.

Περιηγέομαι, ουμαι, to lead round about; to explain, describe; to relate. Fr. ἡγέομαι.

Περιήγησις, εως, ή, like περιγραφή, a sketch, outline; in gen. a form, figure. Fr. περιηγέσμαι. Πεςιηγηματικός, ή, όν, led or drawn round; completely descriptive. Same Th.

Περιηγής, έος, contract. -ους, δ, ή, Dor. περιαγής, led or conducted round : circular, lying in a circle, circumjacent; Κυκλάδας πεeinyéas, Callim. Hym. in Del. 198, as the reading ought to be; bent or curved, like a fish-hook. Same Th.

Περιήγησις, εως, ή, the act of leading round; also, a description or explanation of any thing by leading the reader from one particular to another; minute description, Herodt. ii, 73. Fr.περιηγέομαι.

Heginyntinos, n, ov, adapted to guide or conduct round; explanatory. Same Th.

Περιήγον, ες, ε, impf. of περιά- $\gamma \omega$.

Περιήδη, Att. 3. sing. plupf. of περιείδω, obsol.

Περιήειν, εις, ει, plupf. of στερίειμι. Th. $\epsilon i\mu$, 2. pf. $\epsilon i\alpha$ and $\delta \alpha$, plupf. heir, 3. pl. heirar, and Att. herav used with the time of an impf.

Heginans, eos, o, n, very sharppointed. Fr. axn.

II ε gińκω, f. ήξω, to come round to; to arrive at, reach, attain to, Herodt. vii, 16. Th. Hrw. Il ερικλθον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. to περιέρχομαι.

Περιήλυσις, εως, ή, a going round; a circuit, Herodt. ii, 123. Fr. σιειέςχομαι.

Περιηλυτεύω, to go about; for περιέρχομαι.

Περιημεκτέω, f. ήσω, to be offended, indignant at; the same with δυσφορείν, ἀνιᾶσθαι · to bear any thing ill; to endure with difficulty; to be afflicted, pained, or grieved; to lament bitterly, Herodt. i, 44; to be vexed or indignant at, Id. i, 114. Suidas derives this and ἡμακτέω from the same origin with αἰμάσσω, conformably to which it should be written ἡμακτέω (Schneid. Lex. and Schweigh. Lex. Herodt.), which gives support to the interpretation, to lament as with tears of blood. Τh. ἡμεκτέω. Περίην, 3. sing. impf. of περίει-

Περιήνεικα, Ion. for περιήνεγκα, 1. a. ind. act. to περιφέρω.

Περιηρημένοι, part. of περιαιρέω, being entirely stripped, Dem. Olynth. ii.

 Π εριηχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to resound around; to echo; to reëcho; to ring aloud, Il. vii, 267.

Περιθαλπής, έος, δ, ή, exceedingly warm. Fr. θάλπω.

 Π εριθάλ π ω, f. ψ ω, to cherish around; to warm around.

Περιθαμεής, έος, δ, ή, exceedingly terrified; very fearful. θάμβος.

Περιθαρσής, έος, ό, ή, very bold or daring, Ap. Rhod. i, 195. Fr. θάρσος.

Περίθειος, ου, δ, ή, most divine or illustrious. Fr. 9είος. Περιθείοω, ω, to fumigate or

purify all round with the vapors of sulphur. Fr. 9:105.

Περιθείς, έντος, part. 2. a. act. of περιτίθημι.

Περιθείωσις, εως, ή, fumigation, purification, lustration, Plat. Crat. 405, A. Fr. TEQIBEIÓW.

Περίθεμα, άτος, τό, that which is put round. Fr. περιτίθημι.

Περίθεσις, εως, ή, the act of placing round. Fr. περιτίθημι. Περιθετός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ · περιθετὴ κόμη, false hair.

Περιθέω, f. θεύσομαι, to run round; to go about, as a circle; to surround, Herodt. i, 181; to run about. Fr. 9'iw.

Περιθεωρέω, ω, f. ήσω, to examine or observe every object around. Fr. DEwelw.

Περιθήκη, ης, ή, what is put around, as a cap, hood, etc. Fr. περιτίθημι.

Πιρίθου. See 9ου.

Η εριθραύω, f. αύσω, to break all

round; to break in pieces. Fr. θραύω.

Περιθεηνέομαι, οῦμαι, to resound with lamentations. Fr. Senviw. Πιριθεηνέω, ω, f. ήσω, to go about bewailing.

 Π εριθριγκόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to strengthen or fortify around; to surround with a moulding. Fr. θειγκόω.

 $\Pi_{\xi e}$ iθευλλέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to sound continually about; to din with talking; pas. to be stunned with the constant noise. Fr. θευλλέω.

Περίθυμος, ου, δ, h, very angry, highly incensed, Æschyl. S. Theb. 706. Th. Dupis.

 Π εριθύμως έχειν, to be highly enraged, Herodt. i, 162; Plat. Tim. 87, E.

Περιϊάπτω, f. άψω, to be affected: to suffer, Theocr. ii, 81. Fr. Ιάπτω.

Περιϊάχω, to sound all round, reecho, Epic inf. περίαχε, for περίαχε. From περί and iáχω.

Περιϊδέειν, or περιϊδείν, Herodt. i, 24. See περιείδω.

Περιϊδείν, infin. of aor. περιεί-Sov.

Περιϊδέμεναι, and by syncope

Περιίδμεναι, Epic inf. of pf. πεeioida, for regieidevai, to look round; to know well; also, to overlook; to neglect; to allow.

Περιιέναι, inf. pres. of περιίημι, or περίειμι, Plat. Phæd.; to walk about.

Περιίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to sit around, environ. Fr. ζω.

 Π εριΐζω, or, as dep., ίζομαι, to sit round about. Fr. περί and Ίζω.

Περιϊούσα, part. 2. a. f. g. of περίειμι, to approach.

 Π εριϊππεύω, f. εύσω, to ride round about. Fr. Taxos.

Περιΐπταμαι, to fly round about. Fr. Tarapai.

Περιϊστάμενος, part. pres. pas. of Περιτοτημι, f. περιστήσω, 1. a. περιέστησα, 2. α. περιέστην. pf. περιέστηκα, to place round about; to surround, fence; to bring round to a different state ; hence, to change, alter; 2. aor. pf. and plupf., to stand round, Herodt. i, 43; also, to come round; to happen, Plat. Men. 70, C; περιέστηκεν οὖν τῆ πόλει τοὐναν-Tion n ws sinds no, but it happened or turned out to the state contrary to what was fit or right, Lys. c. Eratosth.; aulis is Tous

Αθηναίους τὸ αὐτὸ περιεστάναι, that the same in turn was attributable to the Athenians, Thucyd. vii, 18; 2. a. περιέστην, to stand round, so as to threaten; κοινού κινδύνου τοῖς "Ελλησι περιστάντος, Dem. de Coron. 146; σοσούτος κίνδυνος καὶ φόδος περιέστη την πόλιν, such danger and alarm threatened the state, Demosth. 293, 14; of περιεστηzóres, the by-standers, not those admitted within the court as judges or witnesses; mid. # seitσταμαι, to stand round about; to surround, beset; to surround one's self with; to change one's opinions or sentiments, Thucyd. iv, 4; περιΐστασο, oppose, restrain, avoid, pres. imperat. with an acc. Fr. Tornui.

Περιτοχω, s. as περιέχω.

Περιϊών, οῦσα, όν, 2. a. part. to περίειμι. Fr. είμι.

Πιοτκάπε, έος, δ, π, blazing brightly around; totally burnt, glowing; ardent. Fr. καίω.

Πιρικαθαίρω, f. καθάρῶ, to cleanse round about; to purify thoroughly, Plat. Crit. 120, A; it is sometimes rendered to circumcise.

Περικαθαρίζω, f. ίσω, and Att. $ι\tilde{\omega}$, to purify thoroughly. Fr. καθαρίζω. Th. καθαίρω.

Περικάθαρμα, ἄτος, τό, offscouring sweeping, refuse; an outcast, N. T. Fr. περικαθαίρω. Περικαθαρμός, οῦ, ὁ, and -κάθαρσις, εως, ἡ, a purification, purifying, lustration, Plat. Legg. vii, 815, C. Fr. καθαίρω.

Πιρικαθίζομαι, to sit round about: to besiege. Fr. ζομαι. Πιρικάθημα, ἄτος, τό, a siege or blockade. From

Περιχάθημαι, to sit around; to besiege. Fr. κάθημαι.

 $\Pi_{i \varrho i \varkappa \alpha} \beta_i \zeta \omega$, f. $i \sigma \omega$, to place around; mid. to besiege, invest. Fr. $\varkappa \alpha \beta_i \zeta \omega$.

Πιρικαίω, f. καύσω, to burn all round, to scorch. Fr. καίω. Πιρικακίω, ω f. ήσω to be sur-

Πιρίκακέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be surrounded with evils, misfortunes; to be in grievous trouble. Fr. κακός.

Περικαλλής, έος, δ, ή, very beautiful; exceedingly handsome, Il. v, 389. Fr. καλός.

Πιρικάλυμμα, ἄτος, τό, an envelope, covering, wrapper. From Πιρικαλίστω, f. ύψω, to cover, envelope; to veil around: to encompass, surround, protect, Plat. Legg. vii, 793, C; 1. a. πιρικαλυψα, pf. pas. σιρικικά.

λυμμαι, prrt. περικεκαλυμμένος. Fr. καλύπτω.

Περικαλϋφή, ης, ἡ, a veiling, enwrapping; a veil, Plat. Legg. xii, 942, D. Same Th.

Πιρικαμπή, ñs, h, a bending round, a winding, circuit, turning. From

Περικάμπτω, f. ψω, to bend round, to turn round; neut. to go, ride, or sail round. Fr. κάμπτω.

Περικάρδιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, being round the heart; in Anatomy, τὸ περικάρδιον, the pericardium. Fr. καρδία.

Περικάρσιον, ου, τό, the covering of seeds, etc.; a pod, shell, or capsule. Fr. καρπός.

Περιπαρφισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the shaking off the straw by the hen when she leaves her nest, after laying her eggs; purification. Fr. πάρφος.

Περικατάγνῦμι, f. άζω, to break all round, to break quite in pieces. Fr. ἄγνυμι.

Πειικαταλαμθάνω, f. λήψομαι, to seize all around; to include; to comprehend wholly; to overtake. Fr. λαμβάνω.

Περιzατάλαμψις, εως, ή, the shining orbit of a planet, Plut. Locr. 97, B. Fr. λάμπω.

Περικαταλείσω, f. λείψω, to leave round about. Fr. καταλείσω.

Περικαταπίπτω, to fall down on all sides. Fr. πίπτω.

Περικατάληστος, ου, δ, ή, caught, taken possession of. Th. λαμβάνω.

Περικαταβρέω, f. ρεύσομαι, to flow or fall down on all sides; to go to ruin, Lys. 185, 20. Fr. ρέω.
 Περικαταβρήγνῦμι, f. ήξω, to rend asunder, to tear all round. Fr. καταβρήγνυμι.

Η ερικαταστρέφω, f. έψω, to overturn and destroy. Fr. στρέφω. Περικατατίθημι, f. Sήσω, to place round about. Fr. τίθημι. Περικατεβρήξατο, 3. sing. 1. α. m. ο f σερικαταβρήγνυμι.

Περικάτημαι, Ion. for περικάθημαι.

Περικάτησθαι, Ion. for περικάθησθαι, pres. inf. m.; so περικατημένω, Ion. for περικαθημένω, dat. sing. part. pres. m. of περικάθημαι, Herodt. i, 103.

Περικάω, Att. for περικαίω.

Περίπειμαι, to lie around, to be circumjacent; to lie close round, Il. xix, 4; to be about, as a piece of dress, Herodt. i, 171; περίπειται, used impersonally, it

remains; it is an advantage to; impf. περίεκειτο.

Περικείρω, f. ερῶ, to shear round about, to cut off. Fr. κείρω. Περικεκομμένως, adv. concisely.

Γεςικεκομμενως, ααυ. concisei Fr. πεςικόπτω.

Περικεντέω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to pierce on all sides, to goad. Fr. κεντέω. Περικεφαλαία, ας, ἡ, a helmet or any covering for the head. Fr. κεφαλή.

Περικήδεο, Ion. contract. περικήδου, pres. imperat. pas. of

Περικήδομαι, the same with κήδομαι, to have the care of, to be much concerned about. Fr.

Περίκηλος, ου, δ, ή, very dry, parched, Odys. v, 240; also, rent or cracked all round. Fr. κήλεος.

Πεζίκηπος, ου, δ, a neighbouring garden, Diod. Sic.; a passage or walk round a garden, Longin. Fr. κῆπος.

Περικίδναμαι, as pas., to spread round about. Fr. περί and κίδναμαι.

Περικινέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to move round about. Fr. \varkappa ινέω.

Περικλάδής, έος, δ, ή, abounding in branches. Fr. κλάδος.

Περικλασθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of Περικλάω, ω, f. ἄσω, to break on all sides, to break to pieces. Th. κλάω.

Περικλεής, εέος, contract. -εοῦς, δ, ή, celebrated, illustrious; as subst., the distinguished Athenian politician, Pericles. Γτ. κλέος. Περικλείομενος, ου, inclosed, encompassed, part. pres. pas. of

Περικλείω, and Ion. περικληΐω, to inclose, shut up.

Περικληΐω, Ion. for περικλείω. Περικλινής, έος, δ, ή, sloping or shelving all round. Fr. κλίνω. Περικλύζω, f. ύσω, to dash the waters all round; to flow or wash round; press. to be washed all round by the sea, Thucyd. vi, 3. Fr. κλύζω.

Περικλύμενου, a plant, lonicera periclymenum, probably woodbine or honeysuckle.

Περίκλυσις, as applied to a garment. See περίνησος.

Περίπλυστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, washed round, sea-girt, Æschyl. Pers. 588.

588. Περικλυτός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, heard of all round; far-famed; very celebrated, illustrious, Odys. i, 325.

Fr. κλυσός. Th. κλύω. Περικλώθω, f. ώσω, to spin round about, LXX.

Περικνημίς, τόος, ή, a covering

for the legs, greaves. Fr. ανήμη. Πιεριανίδιος, Γα, Γον, rough with prickles, like the nettle, etc. From Πιεριανίζω, f. ίσω, to rub, scrape, prick all round. Fr. ανίζω, the same with ανάω.

Πιεικοκκύζω, to cry cuckoo all round, Aristoph. Eq. 694. Fr. κοκκύζω.

Περικολλάω, ῶ, f. ἄσω, to glue or fasten round about. Fr. κολλάω.

Πιεικολτίζω, f. ίσω, to sail about a bay or coast, to coast, Arrian. Peripl. Eryth. c. 40. Fr. κόλπος. Πιεικομίζω, f. ίσω, to carry round; pas. to be conveyed round, hence to go round. Fr. πιεί and κομίζω.

Πιρίπομμα, ατος, τό, that which is cut off all round, a clipping or trimming; πιρικόμματα in σοῦ σπινάζω, I will make minced meat of you. Fr. πιρικόπτω. Πιρικομμάτιον, τό, dimin. from πιρίκομμα.

Πιείκομος, ου, ό, ή, leafy, having leaves; bushy, hairy. Fr. κόμπ. Πιεικομπίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to proclaim boastfully, to trumpet about. Fr. κομπίω.

Πεείπομψος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, very clean, elegant, Aristoph. Pac. 959. Fr. πομψός.

Περικουδύλοπωροφίλα, ή, fem. adj. loving swelled knuckles; epithet of gout. Fr. περί, κόνδυλος, πωρος, από φιλέω.

Περικοπή, ης, η, a cutting about, a section; circumcision; also, any mutilation, Thucyd. vi, 27; a delineation, outline; superfluous ornament; extravagance. From

Περικόπτω, f. κόψω, to cut round, to prune round about, to cut off; to cut down, mutilate; to curtail; also, to diminish any one's power or resources; to plunder, lay waste, 2. a. pas. περικόπην, Plat. Polit. vii, 519, A. Fr. κόπτω.

Περικοσμέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to adorn highly, to decorate. Fr. κοσμέω. Περίκουρος, ου, δ, ἡ, shorn all round, clipped round about. Th. κείρω. Περικράνιος, ου, δ, ἡ, surrounding the skull. Fr. κράνον.

Πιεικεστίω, ω, f. ήσω, to have extensive power, II. xxi, 214; to conquer or vanquish. Fr. κεμτίω.

Περικράτής, έος, δ, ή, having the command or able to control; very strong or powerful; also, superior; used with a gen. Fr. κρατίω.

Περικρεμάννυμι, f. κρεμάσω, Att. κρεμώ, to hang up all round; pas. to be hung about, to cling to. Fr. περί and κρεμάννυμι Hence

Περικρεμάω, ω, to hang all round; mid. περικρέμαμαι, to be suspended all round. Fr. κρεμάω. Περικρεμής, έσς, hung round with a thing.

Περίπρημνος, ου, ό, ή, steep all around. Fr. πρημνός.

Περικρούω, f. ούσω, to strike all round, to hammer round; to strike an earthen or other vessel in order to try its soundness, Plat. Phil. 55, C. Fr. κρούω. Περικρύπτω, f. ύψω, l. a. περιέκρυψα, to cover round about; to hide, to hide round about; 2. a. pas. περιεκρύθην. Th. κρύπτω.

Περίπτησις, εως, ή, acquisition, possession. Fr. πτάομαι.

Πεςικτίονες, όνων, οἱ, like ἀμφικτίονες, the dwellers around, neighbours. See πεςικτίων.

Περικτίται, ῶν, οἱ, s. as preced. Περϊκτίταις, ου, ὁ, one who dwells near, a neighbour; pl. περικτίται, Odys. xi, 287. Fr. κτίζω. Περικτίων, ίονος, ὁ, a neighbouring inhabitant; pl. περικτίονες, dwellers around, probably members of confederate states, Il. xvii, 220; Thucyd. iii, 104. Fr. κτίζω.

Περικυδής, έος, ό, ή, very famous. Fr. κυδος.

Περικυκλέω, f. ήσω, also as dep. περικυκλέομαι, to encircle, encompass, inclose. Fr περί and κυκλέω.

Περικυπλόω, ω, f. ωσω, to surround, encircle, inclose, invest; l. α. σεριεκύκλωσα. Th. κύπλος.

Περικύκλω, adv. in a circle, round about.

Περικύκλωσις, ή, an encircling, surrounding.

Περικυλινδέω, ω, and Περικυλίνδω. See next.

Πεξικυλίω, f. ίσω, to roll round upon, to turn round on; pas. to be rolled round, Plat. Legg. x, 693, E. Fr. κυλίω.

Περικύλζσις, εως, ή, a rolling round, circumvolution. Same Th.

Πιεικυμαίνω, f. ανώ, to overflow around. Fr. κυμαίνω. Th. κῦμα.

Περικυμων, ονος, δ, ή, surrounded with waves or by the sea, Eurip. Troad. 802. Fr. κυμα. Περικωδωνίζω, f. ίσω, to ring a

vessel all round, as in trying its soundness. Fr. κώδων.

Περικωμάζω, f. άσω, to revel about. Fr. κωμος.

Περικωνέω, ῶ, f. ńσω, to besmear with pitch; to black shoes, Aristoph. Vesp. 612. Fr. κῶνος.

Περιλαλέω, ῶ, f. ńσω, to talk all about, or too much, to babble, Aristoph. Eccl. 230. Fr. λα. λίω.

Περιλαμέανω, f. λήψομαι, to embrace, take hold of, seize, grasp; to encircle, surround, inclose; to comprehend; ἄπασας ἐνὶ περιλαθῶν ὀνόματι, comprehending all in one name, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 9; pf. act. περιέληφα, pf. pas. - είλημμαι, 1. a. pas. - ελήφην. Fr. λαμβάνω.

Πιριλαμπής, ίος, ὁ, ἡ, shining brilliantly, very brilliant. Fr. λάμπω.

Περιλάμπω, f. ψω, to shine bright around; to irradiate, enlighten; l. a. περιέλαμψα, part. περιλάμψας, αντος. Th. λάμπω.

Περιλείζομαι, pas. to be shed all over. Fr. περί and λείζω.

Περίλειμμα, ἄτος, τό, a remnant, Plat. Menex. 236, B. From Περιλείσω, f. ψω, pf. περιλέλοι-πα, to leave behind; pas. περιλείπομαι, to remain; to survive; l. a. pas. περιλείφθην, part. pf. pas. περιλελειμμίνος. Fr. λείσω.

Περιλείχω, f. $\xi \omega$, to lick about or over. Fr. λείχω.

Περίλεζις, εως, ή, a talking about, circumlocution. Fr. περιλίγω. Περιλεπίζω, s. as next.

Πιειλίπω, f. ίψω, to strip a tree of its bark : to take off the husk or shell. Fr. λίπω.

Περιλεσχήνευτος, ου, δ, ή, celebrated, far-famed, Herodt. ii, 135. Fr. λεσχηνεύω.

Περίλευκος, ου, δ, ή, edged with white all round; very white. Fr. λευκός.

Περίλημμα, ἄτος, τό, the thing taken, a seizure; conception, comprehension. Fr. περιλαμ- βάνω.

Περιληπτός, ή, όν, comprehensible: that which may be grasped, contained, comprehended. Fr. περιλαμβάνω.

Πιείληψις, εως, ή, an embracing, including, or taking hold of; comprehension, LXX. Same Th. Πιειλιμιάζω, f. άσω, to overflow all round, so as to form a lake or marsh. Fr. λίμνη.

Πιεριλιπής, έος, ό, ή, left over, surviving, Plat. Legg. iii, 762, Α. Fr. λείπω.

Περιλιχμάζω, and

Περιλιχμάω, or -άομαι, the same with π εριλείχω.

Περίλοιπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, the rest, the residue. Fr. λείπω.

Περιλούω, f. ούσω, to wash round about. Fr. λούω.

II. ε(λύπος, ου, δ, ή, very sorrowful, deeply afflicted, Demosth. 180, 30. Th. λύπη.

Πιριλύω, f. ύσω, to loosen all round or entirely; to dissolve, melt. Fr. λύω.

Πιριμάθής, έος, δ, ή, very learned or intelligent. Fr. μανθάνω.

Περιμαιμάω, and περιμαιμόω, f. άσω, to peep or seek about for any thing; to examine attentively, Odys. xii, 95. Fr. μαιμόω.

Περιμαιμώωσα, for περιμαιμῶσα. See preced.

Περιμαίνομαι, as pas., to be very furious or mad. Fr. μαίνομαι. Περιμαρμαίρω, f. ἄρῶ, to glitter all around, to irradiate all round. Fr. μαρμαίρω.

Πιειμάεναμαι, to fight round about; also, to fight for a thing. Fr. πιεί and μάεναμαι.

Πιριμάσσω, οτ μάττω, to clean all round, to wipe away; to cleanse, purify. Fr. μάσσω.

Πιεζιμάχητος, ου, ο, ή, fought about, contended for; πειμμάχητον ἦν τοῖς πολλοῖς, and it was fought for by many, Thucyd. vii, in Coll. Maj. 103; worth fighting or contending for, Plat. Legg. iii, 678, E; precious, much desired. Fr. μάχομαι.

Περιμάχομαι, dep. mid., to fight on all sides. Fr. περί and μά-

Περιμίνω, f. περιμενῶ, to remain about or at, Thucyd. vii, 26; to wait for, await, to tarry, delay, Soph. Antig. 1282; Plat. Crit. 46, A; 1. a. περιέμεινα, Æschin. c. Ctes. p. 21. Th. μένω.

H_{ερ}(μεστος, ου, δ, ħ, very full, quite full, crammed, *Plut. in Cas.* 7, 709, *D. Fr.* μεστός.

Περίμετρον, ου, τό, the circumference, perimeter. From

Περίμετρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, circular, round ἡ περίμετρος, scil. γραμμή, the circumference, circuit; immense, Odys. xix, 140. Th. μέτρου.

Περίμετρος, ή. See preced. Περιμήκεες, pl. of περιμήκης. Περιμήκετος, ου, δ, ή, very long; very lofty or high, Odys. vi, 103.

Περιμήκης, εος, δ, ή, very long, very great, huge, immense, Herodt. ii, 108, 171. Fr. μῆκος. Περιμήρια, ων, τά, any covering for the thighs. Fr. μηρός.

Πετιμηχανάομαι, ω̃μαι, f. ήσομαι, to make contrivances, or lay snares all round, Odys. vii, 200. Fr. μηχανάω.

 $\Pi_{εριμιννθω}$, to lessen, diminish, impair on all sides; to become impaired, to decrease. Fr. μινυθω.

Πιειμυτάομαι, ωμαι, f. ήσομαι, to bleat or low all round. Fr. μυκάω.

Περιμυκής, έος, δ, ή, roaring loudly. Same Th.

Περιναιετάω, ω, f. ήσω, to dwell around, Odys. viii, 551. Fr. ναιετάω.

Περιναιετάωσι, 3. pl. subj. of preced.

Περιναίετης, ου, ό, a neighbour, one who lives near.

Περιναίω, to dwell round about, Æschyl. Suppl. 1000. Fr. ναίω. Περιναύτιος, nauseating, making sick, Diod. Sic. ii, 56; where some Mss. have περιναύσιος. Fr. ναυτία.

Περινενοημένως, adv. with circumspection or reflection. Fr. περινόξω.

Περίνεος, or περίναιον, ου, τό, in Anatomy, a part of the human body, the perinæum.

Περινεύω, f. εύσω, to outweigh; to bend; to incline towards a certain part of the heavens; to stoop and look round cautiously, Appian. Fr. νεύω.

Πεξινέφελος, ου, ό, ἡ, covered over with clouds, quite overcast, Aristoph. Av. 1192. Fr. νεφέλη. Πεξινέω, f. νεύσομαι, to float round about; to flow around; νέω, to swim; but, f. νήσω, to heap up all around, Herodt. vi, 80. Fr. νέω.

Περίνεως, ω, δ, a supernumerary on board of a ship, a passenger. Fr. νέως.

Περινήσας, and -nήσας, part. 1. a. of π ερινέω.

Πεζίνησος, and πεζινήσαιος, ου, ό, ή, having a purple stripe or border. Fr. νῆσος.

 Π ερινήχομαι, to swim round about. Fr. νήχω.

Περινήω, f. ήσω, to heap round about. Fr. νήω.

Περινίστω, f. νίψω, to wash all round about. Fr. νίστω.

Περίνθιος, ου, ό, an inhabitant of Perinthus, in Thrace, a Perinthian.

Περινίσσομαι, to go about, Eurip. Alc. 461. Fr. νίσσομαι.

Περινισσομενάων, gen. pl. Æol. part. pres. m of preced.

Πιενινίω, ω, f. ήσω, to think about, consider thoroughly; to know well, to comprehend; to devise, design. Fr. ννίω.

Περίνοια, ας, ή, consideration; penetration; perspicuity, ingenuity, wisdom, Plat. Ax. 370, C. Same Th.

Περινοστέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to go round about, to wander about; to ramble about, Plat. Polit. viii, 558, A; Aristoph. Plut. 121. Fr. νοστέω.

Περινύμφιος, ου, δ, ή, relating to a bride. Fr. νύμφη.

Πίριξ, adv., and, as a prep., with the gen., around, round about, Soph. Antig. 1286; πίριξ λαμβάνειν τινά, to seize fast hold of any one. Th. περί. Περιζέω, ω, f. ήσω, to polish

Περίζεω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to polish around, make smooth, LXX. Same Th.

Περίζεστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, οτ ἡ, όν, smoothed or polished all round. $Fr. \, \xi \dot{\epsilon} \omega$.

Περιζύράω, and -ρέω, ήσω, to shear or shave all round. Fr. περί and ζυράω.

Περίζύω, f. ύσω, to shave or plane round about, LXX.; to scrape off; to curry a horse. Fr. ζύω.

Περιοδεία, ας, and περιόδευσις, εως, 'n, a going or travelling about, making a circuit. Fr. όδός.

Περιοδεύω, f. εύσω, to go round, travel about; to peruse. Same Th.

Περιοδικός, ή, όν, coming round at stated times, periodical; and Περίοδος, ου, ή, a circuit; a passage round, a tour round a country; a description of a tour or voyage round; the course of life, or of time; a period; a circumference (applied to a map or chart of the world), αυτη δέσοι γῆς περίοδος πάσης, ὁρᾶς; Aristoph. Nub. 207; a periodical return of a planet, or of years; in Rhetoric, a period. Fr. δδός.

Περίοιδα, pf. of περιείδον.

Περιοικέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, 1. α. περιώκησα, to dwell near or about. Fr. οἰκέω.

Περιοικίς, ίδος, ή, (χώρα,) neighbouring, Herodt. v, 76; near,

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a place near a city, a suburb. Fr. περίοικος.

Περιοικοδομέω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. -ωκοδόμηκα, to build round, to inclose: l. a. περιωκοδόμησα, pf. pas. περιωκοδόμημαι · part. περιωκοδομημένα (θηριά), game inclosed in the park, Non. Cyr. i. Fr. δίμω.

Περίοικος, ου, ό, ή, a dweller around; of regionson, those who settled around a fortified post for protection, generally strangers, not citizens. The Lacedamonians were so called, as distinguished from the Spartans, as they occupied an intermediate station between the free citizens and the slaves; they were excluded from all the political rights enjoyed by the Spartans, and paid a tribute or rent to the state for the land they possessed; they fought along with the Spartans, both as heavy-armed and light-armed troops, Herodt. vi, 58; Xen. Hist. iii; Id. Anab. v, 1; a neighbour. Fr. olnos. Περιοίσω, fut. to περιφέρω.

Πιριολισθαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, and περιολισθίω, f. ήσω, to slip round about; to fall on. Fr. ολισθίω. Πιριόν, όντος, τό, what remains over, a surplus; an additional profit or advantage; τὰ περιόντα, abundance, wealth; part. pres. of περίειμι.

Περιοππέος, έα, έον, verbal adj. to be despised, to be neglected, Herodt. vii, 168. From

Περιόστομαι, not used in the pres. and impf., to permit to happen; to neglect; to look around; also, to overlook, neglect, slight. See σεριοράω.

Περίοπτος, ου, δ, ή, conspicuous; negligent. Fr. περίοπτομαι.

Περιοράω, ῶ, f. περιεψομαι, pf. περιεώραχα, 2. a. περιείδον, inf. περιεύδεν, to look around, survey; to overlook; mid. to wait for; also, to be anxious about any one, Thucyd. iv, 135; to look about one's self, Id. vii, 33; ulso, to overlook, neglect, Aristoph. Nub. 125; Id. Vesp. 439. Fr. δράω.

Περιοργής, έος, very angry, wrathful. Fr. περί and δργή.

Περίοργος, ου, δ, ή, s. as περιοργής. Περιοργῶς, adv. of περιοργής, furiously angry, Æschyl. Ag. 209.

Πιριόρθειον, ου, τό, about the break of day, the morning. From Πιείορθεον, ου, τό, the same. Fr. ὄρθεος.

Περιορίζω, f. ίσω, to confine within certain limits or bounds; to limit, define: to determine; to explain. Fr. δρίζω.

Πιεριορίσμός, οῦ, ὁ, the act of bounding or inclosing; a boundary, a limit, definition; also, exile. Fr. preced.

Πιριόριστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, bounded, circumscribed; that may be limited or defined. Same Th. Πιριορμίω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to be in a station around, Thucyd. iv, 23; to sail or cruise round. Fr. ὀρμέω.

Περιορμίζω, f. ίσω, to sail round and into a harbour. Fr. ὁρμίζω. Περιορύσσω, or ύττω, f. ύζω, to dig round about; to inclose with a ditch or trench. Fr. ὀρύσσω. Περιόστεον, ου, τό, in Anatomy, a membrane that covers a bone, the periosteum. Fr. ὀστίον.

Περιοσφεαίνομαι, to smell round about. Fr. δσφεαίνομαι.

Περιουσία, ας, ή, what remains over and above, saving, gain, abundance; superiority; superfluity, property, wealth; escape from danger; preservation; in περιουσίας, at great advantage, Dem. de Coron.; gratuitously; ex abundanti, Quintil. Th. είμί.

Πιξιουσιάζω, f. άσω, to have wealth; to abound in. Fr. πεςιουσία.

Περιουσιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, the possession of wealth; substance. Fr. preced.

Περιούσιος, ου, δ, ή, abundant, opulent, precious, peculiar. Fr. περιών, οῦσα, of περίειμι.

Περιοχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, \tilde{f} . ήσω, to convey round about. Fr. $\delta \chi$ έω.

II εριοχή, ñs, 'n, an encompassing or containing; an argument or summary; a passage of an author; a full sentence or period, Cic. Att. xiii, 26; a circuit; the contents; a husk or pod. Fr. περίεχω.

Περίοχος, ου, δ, ή, encompassed, inclosed, contained. Same Th. Περίοψομαι, used as fut. to περιοσάν.

Il εριπάθης, έος, δ, η, affected strongly by any passion, as with sorrow, anger, etc. Fr. πάθος.

Περιπαθῶς, adv. passionately, an-

grily. Same Th.

Περιπάσσω, οτ πάττω, f. άσω, to sprinkle or strew about. Fr. πάσσω.

II εριπάτεω, ω, f. ήσω, to go or walk about; to walk about and discourse, as Aristotle and his

disciples used to do, and hence were called Peripatetics. Fr. πατίω.

Περιπάτημα, ἄτος, τό, a walk, a walking about.

Πιερισάτητής, οῦ, ὁ, one who walks round about, or backwards and forwards. Same Th.

Περιπάτητικός, ή, όν, a walker about, belonging to the Peripatetic school, or school of Aristotle. Hence, a Peripatetic philosopher, a follower of Aristotle. The name was derived from their practice of walking in the Lyceum. Hence in Engl. PERIPATETIC.

Περίπάτος, ου, ὁ, a walk; a promenade; public walk, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 10; a discussion while walking; the place in which philosophers, and particularly the school of Aristotle, used to discuss subjects while walking, Aristoph. Ran. 942, 953. Fr. περιπατίω.

Περιπέζια, ων, τά, being round the feet; an edge or border.

Περιπεζία, ας, ή, the edge, border; lowness. See next.

Περιπέζιος, $i\alpha$, $i\alpha$, near the earth; hence \dot{n} περιπεζία, lowness. Fr. πέζα.

Περιπείρω, f. περιπερώ, to pierce on all sides, to transfix; l. a. περιέπειρα, pas. περιπείρομαι, to be pierced. Fr. πείρω.

Περιπελόμενος. See περιπλόμε-

Περιπέλομαι, mid. of περιπέλω, to be about, to remain, survive; to surpass, excel; to surround; περιπλομένων, Il. xviii, 220; to be conversant among; to revolve. Fr. πέλω.

Περιπέλω, usually περιπέλομαι, dep. contract. Epic part. περιπλόμενος, to move round; of place, with acc., to be round or about; of time, to pass on, revolve, recur. Fr. περί and πέλω.

Περίπεμπτος, ου, δ, ή, sent round about, Aschyl. 19.87 From Περιπέμπω, f. πέμψω, to send about. Fr. πέμπω.

Περιπέπταμαι. Sec τέπτυμαι. Περιπέσσω, or -ττω, f. έψω, to cover all round; to gloss over, deceive, Aristoph. Fr. πίσσω. Περιπεσών, οντος, part. 2. a act. of περιπίστω.

Περιπετάννιμι, and περιπεπαννύω, f. άσω, to spread round about; καὶ φοινικίδας περιεπέπασε, and spread carpets all around, .T.s-chin. c. Ctes. 64, 27; to cover

all over; pf. pas. περιπέπταμαι. Fr. πετάννυμι.

Πιριπέτασμα, άτος, τό, any thing spread, expanded, etc.; a curtain, veil, awning, hanging. Same Th.

Περιπεταστός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, being spread about; τὸ περιπεταστόν, hugging me about, Aristoph. Acharn. 1201. Fr. πετάννυμι. Η ενιπέτεια, ας, ή, a turning short about, i. e. a fall or change from a better to a worse state; misfortune, accident; in Tragedy, a revolution or change of fortune contrary to what is expected from the events which precede it, and on which the plot in a tragedy hinges; as Œdipus's discovery that he is the son of Laïus and Jocasta, Aristot. Poet. 6, and 11; Twining's Notes, p. 218. Fr. πίπτω.

Περιπετής, έος, δ, ή, falling or having fallen; tottering, in a precarious situation, Herodt. vii, 20; fallen upon or around; hence, embracing, Soph. Ant. 1208; veiled, Æschyl. Ag. 225; περιπέτεα πράγματα, affairs having a different aspect, reverse of fortune; ἔγχος περιπετές, the sword that was fallen upon, Soph. Aj. 891. Fr. πίτω, for πίπτω.

Περιπέτομαι, f. πτήσομαι, to fly or flutter round about. Fr. 76-

Πιειπέτω, obsol. for πιειπίπτω. Περιπευκής, έος, δ, ή, very bitter, severe, painful, Il. xi, 844. Fr.

Περιπεφλευσμένος, part. pf. pas. of περιφλεύω, for περιφλύω.

Περιπήγνυμι, f. ήξω, to fasten round about; to make compact; and

Πιριπηδάω, f. ήσω, to leap round about. Fr. περί and πηδάω.

Περίπηζις, εως, ή, a fixing all round; a congealing, freezing. Fr. πήγνυμι.

Πιριπίμπρημι, to burn, set on fire round about. Fr. mee' and πίμπεημι.

 Π εριπίπτω, f. m. περιπεσούμαι, Pf. περιπέπτωκα, used with the dat., to fall upon, into, among; to fall into misfortunes; σοι έωυτῷ περιπέσης, beware how you bring destruction upon yourself, Herodt. i, 108; to meet; to befall; 2. α. περιέπεσον, inf. περιπεσείν. Fr. πίπτω.

Περιστενέω, ω, f. ήσω, to fall round about; to settle about, come over or upon the heart,

Περιπλάζω. See περιπλανάω. Περιπλάκην, for περιεπλάκην, 2. a. pas. of περιπλέκω.

Περιπλανάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, and περιπλάζω, f. άσω, to cause to go astray; mid. to go astray, wander about; at meals, to go from one dish to another, to taste of various things, Xen. Cyr. Fr. πλανάω.

Περιπλάνησις, εως, ή, a going astray, wandering about. Same

Περιπλάνιος, ου, δ, ή, wandering, roving about.

Περιπλάσσω, οτ πλάττω, f. άσω, to plaster all round.

Περίπλεκτος, ου, ό, ή, entangled, intricate, entwined; verbal adj., from

Περιπλέχω, f. έξω, to entwine, fold round, embrace; to implicate; mid. to twine one's self round; also, to involve an idea in obscure language. Fr. πλέ-

Περίπλεος, ου, δ, ή, quite full. Περιπλευμονία, ας, ή, an inflammation about the lungs.

Περίπλευρος, ου, δ, ή, covering or surrounding the sides, Eurip. Electr. 472. Fr. πλευρά.

 $\Pi_{\xi \ell i\pi} \lambda_{\xi \chi} \theta_{\xi i \xi}$, part., and

 $\Pi_{\mathfrak{sgi}}$ πλέχθη, Epic 3. 1. a. pas. to περιπλέκω.

Περιπλέω, f. εύσομαι, to sail round; to sail about; to sail up and down; 1. a. περιέπλευσα, part. περιπλεύσας, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 87. Fr. πλίω.

Περίπλεως, ων, Ιοπ. περίπλεος, quite full, overfull. Fr. 7561 und πλέως.

 Π εριπληθής, έος, ό, ή, very full; redundant; immense, ample. $Fr.~\pi\lambda\widetilde{n} heta$ os.

Η εριπλήθω, f. ήσω, in the pres., to be quite full, to fill quite full. Fr. πλήθω.

Περίπλικτος, ου, ό, ή, moving, tripping, dancing; entwined, involved. Fr. πλίσσομαι.

Περιπλοκάδην, adv. twined round. Fr. περίπλοκος.

Περιπλοκή, ñs, h, a twisting or coiling round; an embracing; implication, intricacy; περιπλοκὰς λόγων, intricacies of language, perplexed discourses, Eurip. Phæn. 504. Fr. πλέκω. Περίπλοκος, ου, ό, ή, twisted about, enfolded; entwined; implicated, perplexed. Fr. πλέκω.

Æschyl. S. Theb. 816. Fr. | Περιστλόμενος, by syncope for σεειπελόμενος, revolving about; hence περιπλόμενος ένιαυτός, the revolving year, Odys. xi, 247. Fr. περιπέλω.

> Περίπλοος, -όου, -ου, ό, ή, a sailing round; as an adj., that can be circumnavigated; alira περίπλους έστὶν ή γη, Thucyd. ii, 97. Fr. πλέω.

> Περιπλύνω, f. ὔνῶ, to wash or scour thoroughly, Demosth. 1259, 27. Fr. πλύνω.

> Περιπλώω, Ion. for περιπλέω. Περιπνευμονία, ας, ή, inflammation of the lungs, peripneumony. Fr. πνευμα.

Περιστυείω, Poet. for

 Π εριπνέω, f. εύσω, to blow round about, to blow upon. Fr. πνέω. Περιπνιγής, έος, δ, ή, nearly suffocated, choked. Fr. Tviya.

Περιπόθητος, ου, ό, ή, much desired or wished for, longed for; dearly beloved. Fr. ποθέω.

 Π εριποιέω, f. ήσω, pf. π ερι π εποίηκα, to preserve, secure to any one, Dem. de Coron. 242, 7; to produce, procure; to arrogate, assume; to preserve alive or safe, Herodt. iii, 36; διαφθείζαι καὶ περιποιῆσαι, to destroy or to save, Id. vii, 52; mid. to acquire for one's self; to assume to one's self, obtain, Æschin. c. Ctes. p. 30; to purchase; 1. a. m. περιεποιησάμην. Fr. ποιέω.

Περιποίησις, εως, ή, the acquiring, acquisition; preservation. Fr. preced.

Περιστοιητικός, ή, όν, having the means of acquiring, procuring, etc. Same Th.

Η εριπολάρχης, and -χος, ου, δ, the inspector of a watch or patrol, Thucyd. viii, 92. Fr. ἄςχω.

Περιπολεύω, and

 $\Pi_{\xi \ell i \pi \sigma \lambda \hat{\epsilon} \omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n} \sigma \omega$, to go round about; to roll about; to encompass, Soph. Œd. T. 1254. Fr. πολέω.

Περιπόλιον, ου, τό, a watch-tower, guard-house, fort, or castle, for the defence of a city, Thucyd. vi, 45; iii, 99; an outpost, Id. vii, 48; a surrounding territory. Fr. πόλις.

Περιπόλιος, ου, δ, ή, lying about a city. Fr. πάλις.

 Π ερίπολος, ου, δ and 'n, one who goes round or about, a patrol or guard, Aristoph. Av. 1177; οι περίπολοι, at Athens, the young men who, from the age of eighteen till twenty, served in garrison on the frontiers. Fr.

Πιειπομπή, ñs, r, a sending round about. Fr. πέμπω.

Hsqirávngos, ov, δ, ή, utterly abandoned, very wicked, Aristoph.
Achain. 850. Fr. πονηgός.

Περιπορεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to go or travel round about. Fr. πορεύω.

Πιειποεπάομαι, ωμαι, f. ήσομαι, to fasten round with a clasp or buckle. Fr. ποεπάω.

Περιπορφύρον, ου, τό, a garment bordered with purple.

Πιειποτᾶται, 3. sing. pres. of Πιειποτάομαι, ωμαι, to fly or spread around, to be prevalent, Soph. Œd. T. 482. Fr. ποτάομαι.

Πιριπρό, adv. extremely, exceedingly, particularly. Fr. πρό.
Πιριπροχίω, f. χεύσω, to pour forth, round, or over; hence 1.
a. part. pus., ἔρος θυμὸν περιπροχύθεὶς ἐδάμασσε, love gushing forth over his soul overcame it.
Fr. περί, πρό, and χέω.

Περιπροχυθείς, είσα, έν, 1. a. part. pas. from preced.

II εριστροχύω, f. ύσω, to pour out around, to overflow, Il. xiv,
316. Fr. χύω or χίω.

Πιεισταίω, to stumble upon; with a dat. (ὀλίθεω, Tryph. 383). Fr. πταίω.

 $\Pi_{ερίπτερος, ου, δ, π, surrounded}$ with wings or battlements, LXX.

Fr. πτερόν.

Πιριπτίσσω, f. ίξω, to shell beans, or to take corn from the husk; to winnow; hence pf. pas. part. πιριπτισμίνος, freed from the husk; metaphor. freed from impurity, Aristoph. Acharn. 507. Fr. πτίσσω.

Περίπτυγμα, ἄτος, τό, an envelope, covering, wrapper.

Πιριπτύξας, ασα, αν, part. 1. a. of Πιριπτύσσω, f. ύξω, to fold round, to enwrap, enfold, Eurip. Alc. 360; to wheel round, Xen. Anab. i, 10, 6; mid. to fold one's self round; to coil round; to embrace. Fr. πτύσσω.

Περιπτυχή, ñs, 'n, a folding round, enveloping, surrounding, embracing; a circuit, Eurip. Phæn. 1376. Fr. πτύσσω.

Πιειστύχής, ίος, δ, ή, folded round; surrounding; enveloped, Soph. Aj. 898. Fr. στύσσω. Πιείστωμα, ἄτος, τό, an accident, misfortune, Plat. Prot. 345, B. Fr. σίστω.

Πιειπτώσσω, to fear very much. Fr. περί and πτώσσω.

Περίπυστος, ου, ο, ή, celebrated, famous. Fr. πυνθάνομαι.

Περιβράγής, έος, δ, ή, rent or torn all round; act. rending all round. Fr. βήγνυμι.

Περιβράνω, f. ράνω, to sprinkle all round, Aristoph. Lys. 1130; to moisten: to sprinkle, especially with holy water, Theophr. Char. 16. Fr. ράνω.

Περίβρανσις, εως, 'n, a sprinkling, aspersion, Plat. Crat. 405, A; and

Περιβραντήριον, ου, τό, a vessel for sprinkling holy water upon those who entered a temple, Herodt. i, 51. Fr. περιβραίνω.

 Π εριδραντίζω, s. as π εριδραίνω, LXX.

Περιβράντισμος, ου, δ, a sprinkling, Zach. xiii, 1. Same Th.

Περιβράπτω, f. άψω, to sew or stitch all round. Fr. ράπτω.

Περιδρέω, f. ρεύσομαι, to flow round, to wash; περιεδρεῖτο δὲ αὕτη ὑπὸ τοῦ Μασκᾶ κύκλω, and it was watered on every side by the Maska, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 4; to flow or trickle down; metaphor. to flow about, as riches, etc., Soph. Electr. 354. Fr. ρέω.

Περιβρήγνῦμι, f. σεριβρήξω, 1. a. - έβρηξω, to rend or tear all around; to burst, break in pieces. Fr. βηγνυμι.

Περιβράδην, adv. sliding downwards, slanting, falling to either side; and

Περιβρηδής, έος, δ, ή, falling round or about, falling backwards. Fr. βίω.

Περιβροή, ης, η, a flow round about, an overflow. Fr. βέω.

Περίβρος, contract. -ους, ου, ὁ, ἡ, washed on all sides by the sea, sea-girt, circumfluent, Herodt. iv, 42; and

Περίρρτος, ου, δ, ή, s. as preced.; ἄχτη μὲν ήδε τῆς περιρύτου χθοεός, Soph. Phil. 1. Fr. περιβρίω.
Περιβράζ, ῶγος, δ, ή, abrupt or
steep all round. Fr. βήσσω.

Περισαίνω, to fawn about, Odys. x, 215; to coax, wheedle, flatter. Fr. σαίνω.

Πιεισάττω, f. άξω, to heap up about and press all round. Fr. σάττω.

Περισείω, to shake all round; mid. to wave around, Il. xxii, 315. Fr. σείω.

Περίσεμνος, ου, δ, ή, very respectable, very dignitied, Aristoph. Vesp. 616. Fr. σέμνος.

Περίσεστος, ου, δ, ή, very venerable, highly to be revered, Es-

chyl. Eum. 990. Fr. σίδομαι. Πιερίσημος, ου, δ, ή, very famous or distinguished. Fr. πιερί and σῆμα.

Περισθενίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be superior in strength, to conquer, Odys. xxii, 368. Fr. σθένος. Περισζάλόω, ω, f. ώσω, to inclose,

 $\Pi_{\text{ερισῖ}}$ αλόω, ω, f. ωσω, to inclose, encompass. Fr. σιαλόω. $\Pi_{\text{ερισίδηρος}}$, ου, δ, ή, covered with

iron, iron-bound. Fr. σίδηςος. Περισκάπτω, f. άψω, to dig round about. Fr. σκάπτω.

Περισκελής, έος, δ, ή, very hard, obstinate, obdurate, rough, cruel, Soph. Aj. 635. Fr. σκέλλω.

Περισκελής, έος, δ, ή, encircling or covering the legs; τὰ περισκελή, trowsers. Fr. σκέλος.

Πεςισκίλιον, ου, τό, a garment for the legs, as trowsers, drawers, leggins. Fr. σκίλος.

Περισκελίς, ίδος, ή, an ornament for the legs, a woman's garter, a ring for the ancle. Same Th. Περίσκεμμαι, pf. of περισκέπτομαι.

Περισκεπής, έσς, ὁ, ἡ, covered, protected; act. covering, protecting, Callim. Fr. σκεπάζω. Περισκέπτομαι, f. ψομαι, to look around, to survey, observe: pf. pas. περιέσκεμμαι, to consider carefully, Plat. Prot. 318, A. Fr. σκέπτομαι.

Περίσκεπτος, ου, δ, ή, high, conspicuous, elevated, Odys. i, 426; remarkable. Th. σκέπτομαι.

Περισκέπω, f. έψω, to cover. Fr. σκέπω.

Περίσκεψις, εως, ή, a looking round about, observing carefully; circumspection. Fr. σκέπτομαι.

Περισκέψομαι, fut. from περισκέπτομαι, not in use. See περισκοπέω.

Περισκιάζω, f. άσω, to overshadow; to throw a shade all round. Fr. σκιάζω.

Περισκιρτάω, f. ήσω, to leap, jump about a thing. Fr. πιρί and σκιρτάω.

Περίσκληρος, ου, δ , δ , exceeding hard. Fr. σκληρός.

Περισποπέω, ω, f. ήσω, to look round about, Soph. Electr. 885; to survey; to look round upon; to scrutinize. Fr. σποπέω.

Hερισκυθίζω, f. ίσω, to scalp or cut off the skin with the hair from the head, like the Scythians. See ἀποσκυθίζω. Fr. Σκύθης Hερισκυλακίζω, f. ίσω, to purify by means of a whelp. The ancients had a custom of purifying themselves by drawing a

whelp round the body; which purification they called περισκυλάκισμος. Fr. σκύλαξ. See

Περισχυλαχισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a purification by means of sacrificing a dog. See preced.

Πιρισχυτίζω, f. ίσω, to take off the skin, excoriate, flay all round, LXX.; like πιρισχυθίζω. Πιρισμάρἄγίω, f. ήσω, to rattle all round. Fr. πιρί and σμαραγίω.

Περισμύχω, to burn away by a smouldering fire. Fr. π ερί and σμύχω.

Πιρισοδίω, ω, f. ήσω, to cause to move rapidly round about, to push about the wine-cup; to move rapidly round about, Aristoph. Av. 1425. Fr. σοδίω. Πιρισοφίζομαι, to deceive by artful representations; to overreach, Aristoph. Av. 1646. Fr. σοφίζομαι.

Περισπασμός, οῦ, δ, a drawing round about a drawing different ways; distraction, contention, diversion. Fr. σπάω.

Πιρισπάω, ῶ, f. άσω, l. a. περίεσπασα, to tear away; to plunder in a forcible manner; to distract; to make a diversion by separate movements in war; in Grammar, to circumflex; impf. pas. περιεσπάομην, ῶμην. Τh. σπάω.

Περιστείν, 2. a. inf. to περίεπω. Περιστείρω, f. ερῶ, to sow or sprinkle round about. Fr. σπείρω.

Περιστεχέω, only in the phrase, Λοκεων περισπερχεόντων τη γνώμη, the Locrians being very indignant at this opinion; s. as περισπερχής είμι.

Περισπεχής, έος, δ, ή, rapid, prompt: urgent; causing pain, distressing, Soph. Aj. 961; urged on; and

Πιεισπέεχω, and Att. or Ion. πιεισπέεχω, to be in great haste; to be offended, indignant at, Herodt. vii, 207. Th. σπέεχω.

 $\Pi_{i \ell i \sigma \tau \epsilon i \delta \omega}$, to hurry on; to press closely all round. Fr. $\sigma \tau \epsilon i \delta \omega$.

Περίστλαγχνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, magnanimous. Fr. σπλάγχνον. Περισπογγίζω, f. ίσω, to wipe off with a sponge; like ἀποσπογγίζω, and ἐκσσογγίζω, Hippocr. and Theophr. Char. 25, ed. Newt., p. 242. Fr. σπογγίζω.

Περισπόριον, ου, τό, a suburb.

Πιρισπουδάζω, f. άσω, to use diligence, take pains. Fr. σπουδάζω.

Η sρισπούδαστος, ου, δ, ή, much sought after, highly respected. Fr. σπουδάζω.

Περισπωμένη, ης, (scil. προσφδία,) the circumflex accent; part. pres. pas. f. g. of περισπάω.

Πιοισπωμίνως, adv. with the circumflex accent, circumflexed. Fr. σπάω.

Περισσά, excellent, nom pl. n. g. for π ερισσώς, from π ερισσός.

Περισσαίνω, Poet. for περισαίνω. Περισσακις, or περιστάκις, adv. in unequal number, Plat. Parm. 143, E.

Περισσεία, ας, ή, abundance, superfluity, excess, superiority;

Περισσείω, Poet. for περισείω. Περίσσευμα, ἄτος, τό, abundance, excess; a remainder. From Περισσευω, οτ περιπτεύω, f. εύσω, to abound; to be redundant or superfluous; to overflow, as with a torrent of words, Soph. Electr. 1280; to surpass, be superior to; to excel; l. a. ἐπερίσσευσα, I have caused to abound, 2 Cor. ix, 8, 12; Eph. i, 8; 1 Thess. iii, 12; τὸ περίσσευσν, οντος, what remains, the remainder, pres.; τὸ περισσός.

 $\Pi_{\text{εμοσολογέω}}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to use a superabundance of words; to be verbose. Fr. λ έγω.

Περισσολογία, ας, ή, superfluous discourse, verbosity, florid diction. Same Th.

Περισσολόγος, ου, δ, 'n, loquacious, verbose, over-talkative. Same Th.

Περισσόν, ου, τό, subst., abundance, excellence, superiority; n. g. of Περισσός, and Att. περιττός, ή, óv, uncommon, or exceeding in number, magnitude, etc.; excellent, eminent, superior to; extraordinary, Eurip. Hipp. 952; singular, Soph. Œd. T. 841; huge, Id. Aj. 745; also, excessive, Id. Electr. 1233; redundant; superfluous, Æschyl. Prom. 383; ix περισσού, much more; εἴκοσι περιττά, more than twenty; περισσών, eminently, acutely, Plat. Ax. 370, E; ἄριθμος περισσός, an odd number. Th. περί.

Περισσότερος, ου, compar. of π ερισσός.

Π΄ ερισσοτέςως, adv. more, especially, exceedingly. Fr. preced.

Περισσότης, ητος, ή, superabundance, superfluity, redundance; any extraordinary quality; excellence. Fr. περισσός.

Περισσόφεων, ονος, δ, ή, abundantly wise, Æschyl. Prom. 328. Fr. Φεήν.

Περισσώς, and περισσά, adv. abundantly, extremely, excellently; magnificently, Herodt. ii, 129. Fr. περισσός.

Πιείσσωσις, and πιείπτωσις, ιως, ή, an abundance, superfluity. Same Th.

Περιστάδόν, adv. standing round about, on all sides. Fr. περιιστημι.

Περιστάζω, ξω, to drop, trickle round about. Fr. π ερί and στάζω.

Περιστάθη, Epic 3. 1. a. pas. to περιϊστημι.

Περισταίην, ης, η, 2. a. opt. of π εριϊστημι.

Πιρισταλτικός, ή, όν, drawing together all round, compressing, contracting; in Anatomy, peristaltic. Fr. πιριστίλλω.

Περιστάς, άντος, part. 2. a. of the same.

Περίστὰσις, εως, ἡ, a standing about or around; hence, a circumstance, a condition, state; situation of affairs; vicissitude, urgent necessity; means; a multitude of affairs demanding attention: a circuit; an equipment; a crowd or throng around, Theophr. Char. 8. Fr. σερίσσημε.

 $\Pi_{\epsilon \ell}$ iστάτος, ου, δ, ή, surrounded by a crowd; as subst., δ, a high place. Fr. the same.

Περισταυρόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to surround with palisades, Thucyd. ii, 75; Xen. Fr. σταυρός.

Περισταύρωμα, ἄτος, τό, a place defended by palisades. Same Th.

Περιστείλας, ασα, αν, part. 1. a. of περιστέλλω.

Περιστείχω, f. ζω, to go round about, or in a circle. Fr. στεί-

Περιστείωσι, Poet. for περιστέωσι, and this Ion. for περιστώσι, they surround, Il. xvii, 95; 3. pl. 2. a. subj. act. of περιστημι.

II εριστέλλω, f. ελω, 1. a. περίεστειλα, to put about; to cover or wrap up with a garment in order to protect from the cold, Theophr. Char. 2; to adorn; to dress, decorate; to watch, observe; to arrange, άλλ' εῦ περιστέλλουσιν αὐτὰ δαίμονες, Soph. Phil. 445; to lay out a 14*

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corpse, to cover or swathe a dead body for a funeral, Eurip. Orest. 1065; Odys. xxiv, 292; to pay the last rites: καλῶς τιξιστιλάντι ὑπὸ τῶν αὐτοῦ ἰκτγόνων, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 291, D; to protect, defend, maintain, Herodt. iii, 31; Demosth. 958, ult.; τιξιστίλλιν ἀριδάν, to compose a song. Th. στίλλω.

Περιστενάζω, and περιστενάχω, f. άζω, and περιστεναχίζω, f. ίσω, to bemoan round about; to bemoan or lament grievously, Odys. x, 10. Fr. στενάζω.

Περιστεναχίζω, f. ίσω. Fr. περί and στενάζω. See preced.

Περιστίνω, f. ενῶ, to bemoan around, to groan, to moan; pas. to be distended, Π. xvi, 163. Fr. στίνω.

Περίστεπτος, ου, δ, ή, crowned, wreathed. Fr. περιστέφω.

ΠΕΡΙΣΤΕΡΑ', ãs, 'n, a dove, a pigeon, Aristoph. Lys. 755.

Περιστερεών, ῶνος, δ, a pigeonhouse, a dove-cote, Plat. Theæt. 198, B; also an herb, a species of verbena. Fr. σεριστερά. Περιστερίδιον, ου, τό, dimin., a

young pigeon.

Πιριστεροειδής, ίος, δ, ή, resembling a pigeon or dove. Fr. είδος.

Περιστεφανόω, ω, f. ώσω, to enwreathe, encircle with a crown, to surround, to encompass, Il. v, 739; Herodt. vii, 130. See στεφανόω.

Πιριστιφής, ίος, ὁ, ἡ, wreathed around, encircled, as with a crown, Soph. Electr. 883. Fr. στίθω.

Πιςιστέφω, f. ίψω, to wreathe about; to encircle with a crown. Th. στέφω.

Πιειστήθιον, ου, τό, something about the breast, a breast-band, LXX. Fr. στήθος.

Πιείστησαν, Ερίο for σεειίστησαν, 3. pl. 2. a. of σεειΐστημι. Πιειστήσαντο, Epic for σεειιστήσαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. mid. of σεειΐστημι.

Περιστήωσι, Epic for περιστώσι, 3. pl. subj. 2. a. to περισστημι. Περίστια, ων, τά, the lustral victims used in purifying the place of the public assemblies (ἐκκλησία); ceremonies of purification at Athens. Fr. ἐστία.

Περιστίαςχος, ου, ό, the performer of the above sacrifice, Aristoph. Eccl. 128. Fr. ἄςχω.

Πιριστιδής, ίος, δ, ή, trodden all round, made firm by treading. Fr. στιίδω.

Πιριστίζω, f. ίζω, to mark all round with spots; to stick or place all round, Herodt. Fr.

Περιστίλδω, f. ψω, to · beam, flash round about. Fr. περί and στίλδω.

Περιστιχίζω, f. ίσω, to surround, encompass, Æschyl. Ag. 1356; s. as next.

Περιστοιχίζω, f. ίσω, and περιστοιχίζομαι, to surround or encircle, as hunters do wild beasts with snares; to hem in all round, Dem. Philip. 43, 1. The στοῖχοι were ranges of snares or toils with which the forests and haunts of wild beasts were surrounded by the hunters. Reiske Index. Græcit. Demosth.

Περίστοιχος, ου, δ, ἡ, set round in rows. Fr. τερί and στοῖχος. Περιστολή, ῆς, ἡ, clothing, attire; a funeral robe or dress for a

corpse, Dion. Hal. Fr. στίλλω. Περιστόμιον, ου, τό, an orifice or opening; an opening of a robe for the head to pass through; an edge or border; the rim. Th. στόμα.

Περιστοναχίζω, f. ίσω, s. as περιστένω.

Περιστράπτω, for περιαστράπτω, f. άψω, to shine round. Th. ἀστράπτω.

Περιστρατοπεδεύομαι, to pitch a camp round about; to encamp round, Xen. Fr. στρατοπεδεύω. Περιστρέφω, f. έψω, to turn round, to turn, to whirl; mid. to turn one's self about, Plat. Lys. 507, A. Th. στρέφω.

Πιοιστροφάδην, adv. by turning round about, spinning round.

Πιριστροφή, ης, η, a turning round, a winding or curling round, as smoke; rotation, revolution, intercourse, concourse, LXX. Fr. πιριστρίφω.

Πιείστεωμα, ἄτος, τό, tapestry, a curtain; a quilt; a carpet. From

Περιστρώννυμι, f. στρώσω, to spread round, to cover over. Fr. στρώννυμι.

Περιστρωφᾶσθαι, Ion. for περιστρέφεσθαι, to go round about, to go about; to resort to, Herodt. viii, 135. Fr στρωφάω. Περιστρωφάω, f. ήσω, to turn round often; pas. to go round about to; περιστρωφώμενος πάντα τὰ χρηστήρια, going round to all the oracles. Fr. περί and στρωφάω, or στρέφω.

Περιστύλιον, ου, τέ, and πεσίστυλον, a peristyle, a colonnade, a gallery with pillars. Fr. eq.,

Περίστῦλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, surrounded or supported by pillars, Eurip. Androm. 1088. Th. στύλος. Περιστῦφω, to dry up by astringent applications. Fr. στύφω. Περισῦλάω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to spoil, despoil, Plat. Gorg. 486, B; to carry away from all quarters. Fr. συλάω.

 $\Pi_{\epsilon \ell \iota \sigma \bar{\nu}_{\ell} \omega}, f. \nu_{\epsilon} \tilde{\omega}, \text{ to drag about;}$ to rend asunder, to lacerate, to strip off, LXX.; to vex, to harass; to plunder; to defame. Th. $\sigma \dot{\nu}_{\ell} \omega$.

 $\Pi_{\text{ερισ}}$ φάλλω, f. ἄλῶ, to cause to totter or fall; mid. to totter like a child. Fr. σφάλλω.

Περισφίγγω, f. ίγξω, to fasten round about. Fr. σφίγγω.

Περισφεαγίζω, f. ίσω, to seal up together, to mark round; to mark or stamp, as with a mark of good quality. Fr. σφεαγίζω. Περισφύριον, ου, τό, a riband used as an ornament for the ankles, or for sandals, anklets, Herodt. iv, 176. Fr. σφύρα.

Περισφύριος, ου, ό, ή, round the ankle. Fr. περί and σφυρόν.

Περισχείν, 2. a. inf. to περιέχω. Περισχέμεν, Epic 2. a. inf. to περιέχω, for περισχείν.

Πιείσχει, Ion. contract. πιείσχου, 2. a. imperat. m. Fr. έχω. Πιείσχετος, ου, δ, ή, surrounded. Same Th.

Περισχέω, ω, s. as περιέχω.

Περισχίζω, f. ίσω, to cleave round about; to divide, separate all round; mid. to separate one's self about; to sever from, Plut. Prot. 315, B. Fr. σχίζω.

Περισχοινίζω, f. ίσω, to inclose by a rope, as in the law courts of Athens, in order to prevent the intrusion of by-standers, Demosth. 776, 20; and

Περισχοίνισμα, ἄτος, τό, an extended rope or cord, a tight rope; a place inclosed by a rope, to keep the council separate from the by-standers. Fr. σχοίνος. Η ερισώζω, f. ώσω, to save, protect, secure from harm. Fr. σώζω.

Ηεζισώφεων, ονος, δ, ħ, remarkably wise, modest, prudent. Fr. σώφων.

Περιταμνέμεν, Ion., hence σεριτάμνειν, pres. inf. act. of

Hεςιτάμνω, Ion. for σεςιτέμνω, to cut round; mid. to cut round any thing of one's own, Herodt. iv, 71; pas. to be deprived of, Id. iv, 159. Th. τέμνω, οτ τάμνω.

Περίτασις, εως, n, a stretching or tension all round; distention or swelling. Fr. περιτείνω.

Περιταφρεύω, f. εύσω, to surround with a ditch or entrenchment, Xen. Cyr. Fr. τάφεος.

 $\Pi_{\epsilon\rho\iota\tau\dot{\epsilon}\theta\epsilon\iota\kappa\alpha}$, as, ϵ , pf. act. of $\pi\epsilon$ ριτίθημι.

Περιτείνω, f. ενω, to stretch round or about; to draw out, extend; to distend greatly. Fr. τείνω. $\Pi_{\xi \rho i \tau \xi i \chi} i \zeta o \mu \alpha i, f.$ is o $\mu \alpha i$, to surround with a wall; to draw lines around, Thucyd. vii; to fortify; pas. of

Περιτειχίζω, f. ίσω, to wall or fortify around, Aristoph. Av.

Περιτείχισις, εως, ή, and Περιτείχισμα, άτος, τό, and Περιτειχισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the act of surrounding with a wall or constructing a wall round, a circumvallation, Thucyd. vi, 96; iii, 25; a fortification. Fr. περιτειχίζω.

Περίτειχος, εος, τό, a rampart, a surrounding wall, a bulwark; s. ας περιτείχισμα.

Πιριτέλλομαι (Poetic), to go round about, to roll round; to revolve, to come round, Il. ii, 551; περιτελλομέναις ώραις, in revolving seasons or years, Soph. Œd. T. 156. Fr. τέλλω.

 Π εριτέμνω, f. τεμ $\tilde{\omega}$, to cut all round; to cut off; to lop off; to circumcise; to curtail; to cut off an enemy, Xen. Cyr.; to retrench; 2. a. ἔτἄμον, inf. περιταμείν, pf. pas. περιτέτμημαι, part. pf. pas. περιτετμημένος, 1. a. pas. περιετμήθην, 2. pf. περιτίτομα, obsol. Fr. τέμνω.

Περιτενής, έος, δ, ή, much strained, very stiff. Fr. τείνω.

Ligir ερμων, ον, with a boundary all round. Fr. περί and τέρμα. Πιειτέχνησις, εως, ή, very great art or cunning. Fr. τέχνησις. Πιριτήπω, f. τήξω, to make liquid, to melt; to cover or line with a coating of tin, etc., Plat. Crit. 116, B. Fr. τήκω.

Περιτιθέασι, Ion. for περιτιθείσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of

Hegiridami, to place round; to put on, clothe; to invest, inoi di ατιμίαν περιέθετε, Thucyd. vi, 89; to bestow, Herodt. i, 129; f· περιθήσω, pf. περιτέθεικα, 1. α. περιέθηκα, 2. α. περιέθην, part. περιθείς, έντος mid. to put about one's self, to put on, Plat. Crit. 53, D; to appropriate to one's own use. Th. Tienpu.

Πιεισίλλω, f. ιλῶ, to pluck out |

entirely, Herodt. iii, 32; Aristoph. Eq. 373. Fr. τίλλω.

Περιστμήεις, ήεσσα, ηεν, highly esteemed, honored. Fr. τιμή. Περιτίταίνω, f. ανώ, to stretch or extend all round. Fr. TITAÍNA. Περιπίω, f. τσω, to honor beyond others or greatly. Fr. Tiw.

Περιτμηθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of περιτέμνω.

Περίτμημα, ατος, τό, any thing cut round or cut off; a section, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 304, A. τέμνω.

Περίτμητος, ου, δ, ή, circumcised; whence aregiruntos, ov, o, n, uncircumcised. Fr. περιτέμνω.

Περιτομή, ης, ή, circumcision; by metonomy, the circumcised, i. e. the Jews, Rom. iii, 30; also, the true worshippers or people of God, Phil. iii, 3. Fr. the

Περίτομος, ου, ό, ή, cut all round about; steep, abrupt. Th.

Περιτόναιος, αία, αιον, οτ ειος, εία, eroy, what is stretched round or over; in Anatomy, the peritoneum; the covering of the abdomen.

Περιτονία, ας, ή, a stretching, a

straining. Fr. τείνω. Περιτοζεύω, f. εύσω, to shoot arrows all round, Aristoph. Acharn. 712. Fr. τοζεύω.

Περιτορνεύω, f. εύσω, to turn any thing, as in a lathe; to fabricate, fashion, Plat. Tim. 73, E, and 69, C. Fr. τορνεύω.

Περιτραπείς, part. 2. a. pas. of περιτρέπω.

Περιτραχήλιον, ου, τό, a collar, necklace. Fr. τεάχηλος.

Περιτραχήλιος, ου, ό, ή, being round the neck, on the neck. Same Th.

 Π εριτρέπω, f. έ ψ ω, pf. περιτέτροφα, to turn round, to turn from, to bring to, reduce; to subvert; mid. to turn one's self about; to whirl round; 1. a. περιέτρεψα, 2. α. περιέτραπον. Fr. τεέπω.

Περίτρεσαν, 3. pl. Epic 1. a. of περιτρέω.

 Π εριτρέφω, f. θρέ ψ ω, to congeal or curdle round, to congeal thoroughly; pas. to be condensed round, Odys. xiv, 477. Fr. τρέφω.

 Π εριτρέχω, f. περιθρέξομαι, to run round, to run over; περιτρίχων, common, vulgar, Plat. Ep. 333, E; to travel over, to go through; to return; 2. a. περιέδε αμον, part. περιδεαμών, όντος, pf. περιδεδράμηκα, Id. Clit. 410, A; as if from δραμέω.

Περιτρέω, f. έσω, to shake in every limb, to tremble exceedingly. Fr. τείω.

Περιτριδής, έος, ό, ή, much rubbed or worn; well exercised in, very expert, artful. Fr. τείδω. Περιτείδω, f. $i\psiω$, to rub all round; to render expert, hackneyed. Fr. τείδω.

Περίτριμμα, a knave, from being well rubbed in, or well exercised in any art; litigious, hackneyed; περίτριμμα δικών, a hackneyed litigant, Aristoph. Nub. 446. Fr. τείδω.

Περιτρομέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to tremble exceedingly. Fr. τεομέω.

Περιτροπάδην, adv. by turning round, driving forward or away. Περιτροπάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, and τροπέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to turn round, revolve, Il. ii, 295. See next.

Περιτροπέω, Epic collat. form of περιτρέστω, intr., to turn one's self round, turn round; of time, to revolve; to scour the country; with acc., to drive about, harass.

Περιτροπέων, returning; collecting booty as we go, Odys. ix, 465; Ion. for περιτροπάων, from περιτροπάω.

Περιτροπή, ñs, h, a turning round, a revolution, regular succession or change, Plat. Polit. viii, 546, A; ἐν περιτροπῆ, by turns. Th. τρέπω.

Περιτρόχαλος, ου, ό, ή, running round about; περιτρόχαλα κείρεσθαι, to have the hair cut round the head, Herodt. iii, 8. Fr. τεοχάλος. See ὑποτεόχαλος.

Περίτροχος, ου, ό, ή, running round, circular, Il. xxiii, 455. Fr. τεέχω.

Περιτρώγω, f. τρώξομαι, to gnaw round about, to nibble; to corrode; metaphor. to filch, purloin, Aristoph. Acharn. 258; 2. α. περιέτραγον, subj. περιτράγω. Τh. τεώγω.

Περίττωμα, ατος, τό, what is left over and above; excrement, urine, sediment, etc. Fr. 76ρισσός.

Περιττεύω. See περισσεύω. Περιττός, ου, etc. See περισσός. Πεζιτυγχάνω, f. m. τεύζομαι, 2. a. ἔτῦχον, to fall in with, to meet accidentally; to find or obtain by chance, Xen. Mem. iii, 10, 2. Th. τυγχάνω.

Περιτύμειος, ου, δ, ή, round about the grave. Fr. περί and τύμ-Cos.

Περιτύχών, όντος, f. περιτυχούσα, part. 2. a. act. of περιτυγχάνω. Περιϋζρίζω, f. ίσω, to insult greatly, Herodt. i, 114. Fr. ὑθείζω. Περιφαίνομαι, to be conspicuous on all sides, Il. xiii, 179; to be clearly known. Th. φαίνω.

Περιφαίνω, f. φάνω, pf. τέφαγκα, to show around, to cause to ap-

Περιφάνεια, ας, ή, a clear view; clearness, splendor; hence, distinctness, full knowledge, Herodt. iv, 24. Fr. πιριφανής.

Περιφανής, έος, ό, ή, conspicuous, manifest, Soph. Aj. 66; remarkable, splendid, illustrious; also, notorious, in a bad sense, LXX. Th. φαίνω.

Περίφαντος, ου, ό, ή, conspicuous, manifest; too plainly he will die, Soph. Aj. 225. Same Th.

Περιφάνῶς, adv. openly, publicly, plainly, very clearly, Æschin. c. Ctes.; evidently, brightly. Fr. περιφανής.

Περιφεγγής, έος, ό, ή, shining all round, surrounded with light, Orph. Fr. φίγγος.

Περιφέρεια, ας, ή, a going or carrying round about; a periphery or circumference, Aristot. Eth.; roundness; περιφέρεια θαλάσσης, the margin of the sea; a margin, bank; hallucination, a wandering, LXX. From

Περιφερής, έος, δ, ή, turned round, rolled round; round, Plat. Phædr. 108, E; circular. From Περιφέρω, f. οίσω, l. a. ήνεγκα, 2. a. nveyxov, to carry round or about, to hand about; to carry in one's train; to make known; to bring round to a certain point or state; to bring back or recall to the recollection, Plat. Lach. 180, E; Herodt. vi, 86; to support or hold out, Thucyd. vii, 28; mid. to wander about; pas. to be carried about, to be borne away; to be brought to the same point, Plat. Gorg. 517, C; 1. a. pas. περιηνέχθην. Fr. φέρω. Περιφεύγω, f. εύξομαι, to escape, Plat. Legg. iii, 677, B; to flee from, to get off in safety, to elude Fr. φιύγω.

Πιρίφημος, ου, δ, ή, renowned, known far and wide. Fr. φήμη. Περιφθάς, part. 2. a. act. of πεείφθημι, for which πιειφθάνω is used. Th. Φθάνω.

 Π εριφϊλέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to love very much. Fr. \$iλίω.

Περιβλίγω, f. ίξω, to burn up all round, to consume wholly. F_r . φλίγω.

Περιφλεύω, οτ περιφλύω, f. εύσω, and vow, to burn up; to scorch, to singe, Aristoph. Nub. 396; pas. to be burned up, Herodt. v, 77. Fr. φλύω.

Περιφλογισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a conflagration, a great fire. Fr. φλογίζω. Πιρίφλοιος, ου, ό, ή, having bark all round. Fr. περί and φλοιός. Περιφλύω. See περιφλεύω.

Περιφοζίομαι, as pas., with fut. mid. -ήσομαι, to fear greatly. Fr. περί and Φοβέομαι.

Περίφοδος, ου, ό, ή, very much alarmed, full of fear, Æschyl. Suppl. 717; Xen. Anab. Fr. Oócos.

 $\Pi_{\mathfrak{sgi}}\phi_{\mathfrak{si}}\tau\acute{a}\omega$, $\widetilde{\omega}$, to wander about. Fr. φοιτάω.

Περίφοιτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, roaming about, Same Th.

Περιφορά, ãs, 'n, the act of carrying about, or leading about; the orbit or revolution of a planet, Aristoph. Nub. 173; περιφοeàs ἄστεων, Plat. Ax. 370, B; Id. Theæt. 153, D; the act of offering dishes to guests at a feast; distraction of mind, agitation; wandering, error, LXX. Fr. περιφέρω.

Περιφορίω, s. as περιφέρω. Hence Περιφορητός, ή, όν, capable of being carried about, movable, Herodt. iv, 190; versatile. Fr. TEPIφέρω.

Περίφραγμα, άτος, τό, a defence; a defence of; δστία...μυελών πεειφεάγματα, Plat. Locr. 100, B; a hedge, wall, rampart, etc. Fr. περιφράσσω.

Περιφεάδέως, adv. very judiciously, skilfully. From

Περιφεάδής, έος, δ, ή, judicious, skilful; circumspect, prudent; intelligent, Soph. Antig. 348. From

Περιφράζομαι, as mid., to think over, consider on all sides. Fr. περί and φράζω. See next.

Περιφράζω, f. άσω, to speak in a circumlocutory manner; mid. to consider well; to reflect on; to examine. Th. φιάζω.

Περίφρακτος, ου, ό, ή, fortified on all sides, encompassed with a Fr. Φεάσσω.

Περίφρασις, εως, ή, circumlocution, periphrasis. Th. φράζω. Περιφεάσσω, and -ττω, f. άζω, to inclose or fortify all round with bulwarks; to inclose with a hedge or fence; pf. pas. wiφοαγμαι. Fr. φεάσσω.

Πιοιφραστικός, ή, όν, circumlocutory, in a periphrastic manner. Ετ. περιφράζω.

Πιοιφονίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be very wise or knowing, Plat. Ax. 365, C; to contemplate or consider attentively ; zai περιθρογώ Tor Allor, and I am contemplating the sun, Aristoph. Nub. 226; to despise, Thucyd. i, 25. Fr. περίφρων.

Περιφρουρέω, ω, f. ήσω, to watch or guard all round; to guard on all sides, to blockade, Thucyd. iii, 21. Fr. φρουρέω.

Περιφρύγω, f. φρύζω, to parch or

roast all round. Fr. φεύγω. Πεείφεων, ονος, δ, ή, very wise, prudent; also, for ὑπίεφεων, haughty, overbearing, Æschyl. Suppl. 738. Fr. Φεήν.

Περιφυής, έος, ό, ή, growing on, or creeping round about, clinging about. From

Περιφύομαι, f. m. ύσομαι, pf. pas. περιπέφυμαι, to grow to or around, to cleave or cling to. $\Pi_{\varepsilon\rho}$: φ is φ is φ is φ is φ is φ is φ is φ is φ is φ is φ is φ is φ is φ is φ is φ is φ is φ is φ is φ is φ is φ is φ is φ is φ is φ is φ is φ is φ is φ is φ is φ is φ is φ is φ .

περιφύω.

Περιφύσητος, ου, ό, ή, blown up. Fr. φυσάω.

Περιφύτεύω, f. εύσω, to plant round about. Fr. φυτεύω.

Περιφύω, f. ūσω, to cause to grow to; 2. a. περιεφύν, to grow upon or about ; περιέφυσαν Περσικαί, Persian slippers were formed about it, Aristoph. Nub. 152; pf. to adhere to, Plat. Polit. x, 612, A; to embrace, cling to, Odys. xxiv, 235. Fr. que.

Πεςιφωτίζω, f. ίσω, to enlighten round about. Fr. φωτίζω.

Περιχαίρω, f. χαιρήσω, to rejoice greatly, to be filled with joy; also used in mid. 2. a. "x x zeov . pf. pas. κέχαρμαι. Th. χαί-

 Π εριχαλκόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to cover or plate with brass or copper, LXX. Fr. xalxos.

Περιχαρακόω, ω, f. ώσω, to encircle with a rampart or palisade, Aschin. 87, 30. χάξαξ.

Περιχάραζις, εως, ή, a scarifying or making incisions around. Fr. χαράσσω.

Περιχαράσσω, Att. -άττω, f. άξω, to scarify around, to make incisions about. Fr. χαιάσσω.

Περιχάρεια, and περιχαρία, ας, ή, excessive joy, Schol. Thucyd. ii, 51; Plat. Legg. v, 732, C. Fr.

Heerxagns, ios, i, n, highly rejoiced, delighted, Soph. Aj. 678; τῷ παραχοῆμα περιχαρεί, on account of their present joy, or in the transports of the moment,

Thucyd. ii, 51 ; περιχαρής τῷ πράγματι, quite overjoyed at the affair, Aristoph. Vesp. 1517. Fr. xuiew.

 $\Pi_{\mathfrak{sgi}\chi\mathfrak{si}\lambda\delta\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\omega\sigma\omega$, to put a rim, edge, or border round about. Fr. xsīlos.

Πιειχεύας, part. 1. a. act. of περιχέω.

Πιρίχευμα, απος, τό, any rim or edging melted or soldered round, Il. xxiii, 561. Th. χεύω. Πιριχεύω, f. εύσω, Epic for

Περιχέω, f. χεύσω, αοτ. περιέχεα, to pour or shed around, to diffuse, to spread about or over; to inlay or border silver or other things with gold, Odys. vi, 232, and iii, 437; to fuse metals; 1. a. Ion. περίχευα, Att. περίεχεα, 1. a. pas. περιεχύθην, part... χυθείς. Th. χέω.

Περιχορεύω, f. εύσω, to dance around, to move round. Fr.

Περίχρεματος, ου, ό, ή, abominable, Æschyl. Suppl. 856. Fr. χείμπτομαι.

Περιχρίω, f. τσω, to anoint or plaster around or all over. Fr. χείω.

Περίχευσος, ου, δ, ή, inlaid or chased with gold. Fr. χεύ-

 Π_{i} είχευσόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to inlay or mount with gold, to border with gold. Same Th.

Πιρίχυμα, ατος, τό, that which is poured around or on; an ablution. Fr. χέω or χύω.

Περιχύω, f. ύσω, s. as περιχεύω. Περιχώννυμι, f. χώσω, to throw up a mound or embankment around. Fr. χώννυμι.

Περιχώομαι, f. χώσομαι, Epic 1. a. περιχωσάμην, to be exceeding angry or wroth. Fr. seef and χώομαι.

Πιριχωρίω, ω, f. ήσω, to go round about, to come round in regular order. Fr. χωρίω.

Περίχωρος, ου, ό, ή, adjoining a neighbouring territory; round about a place. Fr. χώρα.

Πιριψαύω, f. αύσω, to feel, handle, examine all around. Fr. ψαύω.

Πιειψάω, f. ψήσω, to wipe all round; to cleanse thoroughly. Fr. ψάω.

Πιείψημα, άτος, τό, dirt, offscouring; hence, in N. T., for a worthless or vile wretch, as in Engl., the scum or offscouring. Fr. pf. pas. of preced.

Πιριψήν, the Ionic and Doric form for seer far, retained by

the Attics, Aristoph. Eq. 909. Matth. Gr. Gram. § 194.

Περίψησις, εως, ή, (τοῦ μύλου,) a grinding or friction of a millstone, or a wiping or cleaning, Suid.

 Π ερι ψ τλόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{\omega}$ σω, to strip entirely, to make bare; pas. to be entirely stripped, Herodt. ix, 83; to deprive of. $Fr. \psi_{i}$

Περίψυξις, εως, ή, and περιψυ- $\gamma \mu \delta s$, $\delta \tilde{\nu}$, δ , a cooling, refreshing; chilliness. From

 Π ερι ψ $\bar{\nu}$ χω, f. $\acute{\nu}$ ξω, to cool, refresh by cooling. Fr. $\psi i \chi \omega$. Περιωδέω, f. ήσω, to subdue by spells, charm. Fr. meet and ώδή.

Περιωδυνία, ας, ή, excessive pain. Περιώδυνος, ου, ό, ή, suffering, and also, causing great pain, Æschyl. Ag. 1423. Fr. δδύνη. Π εριωθέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to push about, to treat with rudeness, to repel, Plat. Tim. 79, C; to abuse. Th. ἀθέω.

Περιώμιος, ου, δ, ή, placed round or about the shoulders. ũμος.

Περιώνυμος, ου, δ, λ, far renowned, celebrated. Fr. ovoua.

Περιωπή, ης, ή, the act of looking round; a place for watching, a watchtower, Plat. Polit. 272, C; an eminence commanding an extensive prospect, Π. xiv, 8. Fr. ö↓.

Περιώσιον, adv. enormously, greatly, exceedingly, beyond measure. From

Περιώσιος, ου, δ, ή, vast, enormous; numerous; excessive; Ion. for περιούσιος. Fr. περίει-

Περκάζω, f. άσω, to grow darkcolored or black, to change the color, like grapes, etc. coming to maturity; metaphor. to approach the age of puberty, when the beard begins to darken the face, Callim, Lavacr. Pall. 76. πέρκος.

Πέρκη, ης, and περκίς, ίδος, ή, a perch.

Περανόστερος, ου, ό, ή, having dark-colored wings; a species of eagle. Fr. πτέρον.

Περανός, ή, όν, dark colored, strictly of grapes ripening, dark, dusky; the name of a kind of eagle.

Περχνός, οῦ, ὁ. See preced. ΠΕΡΚΟΣ, or περχνός, ή, όν, dark colored; dark blue, like ripening grapes.

Περμησσός, οῦ, and Ion. -οῖο, ὁ, the Permessus, a river in Baotia,

rising in Mount Helicon, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Πέρνα, ns, n, a ham or gammon of bacon; πτίρνα, ης, ή, the heel; from which, by the omission of τ, is formed πίρνα.

Περνάς, part. pres. act. of πίρνημι. Περνάω, s. as next.

Πέρνημι, to carry away for sale, to sell, to vend, commonly slaves; pas. πέρναμαι, to be carried away and sold, Aristoph. Eq. 176. See πιπεάσκω. Fr. πεεάω.

Πέροδος, ή, Æol. for περίοδος. Περόναμα, άτος, τό, Dor. for πεgóvnμα, needle-work; work. Fr. περονάω.

Περονάτρίς, ίδος, ή, a loose garment, which was fastened by clasps at the breast, a shawl, Theoer. xv, 21. Th. περόνη.

Περονάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to fasten with a clasp or buckle; to pierce, as the tongue of a buckle, Il. vii, 145. Fr. περόνη.

ΠΕΡΟ'NH, ης, η, the tongue of a buckle, Soph. Æd. T. 1269; a clasp, a buckle; a linchpin; the shinbone of the leg.

Περόνημα, άτος, τό, needlework, work; a shawl. Fr. regovn. Π seovnitis, idos, and -teis, idos, i,

a robe worn by women, open at the sides.

Περονητείς, ίδος, ή, Dor. - ατείς, a robe fastened on the shoulder with a buckle or brooch. Fr. περόνη.

Περονίς, ίδος, ή, a buckle or clasp for fastening the περόνημα about the breast; χευσήλατος πεούκειτο μαστών περονίς, Soph. Trach. 921.

Περπερεύομαι, f. m. εύσομαι, to boast or vaunt one's self, to exaggerate; to behave improperly, to be rash or precipitate. Th. व्यर्धक १६०५०

 $\Pi_{ε ρ περία}, ας, ἡ, boastfulness;$ rashness. From

ΠΕ'ΡΠΕΡΟΣ, ου, δ, ή, vainglorious, boastful; light, inconstant, fickle, rash.

Περρέχειν, for περιέχειν, hence the verbal adjective περίοχος, and by syncope, Poet. πέρροχος.

Πέρροχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, excellent, eminent. See preced.

Πιρσαία, ίας, ή, Poet. also πίρσεια and περσία, an Egyptian tree, often confounded with the peach-

Πέρσαι, 1. a. inf. of πέρθω, and Πέρσαι, nom. pl. of Πέρσης. Περσέα, ή. See περσαέα.

Περσέπολις, εως, n, the name of a city, Persepolis; also

Πιρσίπολις, sws, in and πιρσίπτολις, ιως, ή, a destroyer of cities, an epithet of Minerva, Callim. in Lavacr. Pall.; 769σέπτολις ήδη βασίλειος στρατός, Leschyl. Pers. 65. Fr. πίεθω and wolls.

Πιεσέπτολις, s. as preced. $\Pi_{\xi \varrho \sigma \xi \dot{\nu} \dot{\varsigma}}$, $\dot{\iota}_{\omega \dot{\varsigma}}$, $\dot{\delta}$, a man's name, Perseus.

Πιρσίφασσα, and -αττα, ης, ή,

 $\Pi_{\mathfrak{s}\varrho\sigma\mathfrak{s}\varphi\acute{o}\mathsf{v}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{i}\alpha}$, $\alpha\mathfrak{s}$, $\dot{\mathfrak{n}}$, and

Πιεσεφόνη, ης, n, the daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, Proserpine. Fr. πέρθω and φόνος.

Περσή ios, ov, Poet. for Περσείος, a descendant of Perseus. Fr. Περσεύς.

Περσητές, ίδος, ή, the name of a woman, Perseïs.

 $\Pi E' P \Sigma H \Sigma$, ov, δ , a Persian; nom. pl. οἱ Πέρσαι, voc. sing. πίρσα · also Perses, the brother of Hesiod.

 Π ις σίζω, f. ίσω, to imitate the dress, language, etc., of a Persian; to side with the Persians in politics. Fr. Πέρσης.

Περσικός, ή, όν, Persian; Περσικὰ (ὑποδήματα), Persian slippers, red slippers, Aristoph. Nub. 151; περσικοί, peaches; περσιxai, walnuts, perhaps rather the fruit of the almond; περσικόν (μῆλον), the orange or lemontree; τὰ Περσικά, the affairs of Persia.

 Π ιεσικὰ (μῆλα), commonly rendered peaches; according to others, a species of orange.

Πίρσιον, cordia myxa, Theophr. H. Pl. 2, 3; 4, 2; prob. the same as n Accora.

Πέρσις, εως, ή, destruction, devastation; a sacking. Fr.πέεθω.

Περσίς, ίδος, ή, (γυνή,) a Persian woman.

Περσιστί, adv. in the Persian fashion or language.

Πιοσοδιώκτης, ου, δ, a pursuer of the Persians. Fr. Higgins and διώχω.

Πιοσονομίομαι, ουμαι, to be governed by Persian laws, Æschyl. Pers. 577. Fr. νέμω.

Περσονόμος, ου, ό, 'n, ruling the Persians, Æschyl. Pers. 883. Same Th.

ΠΕΎΣΙ, or πέρὔσιν, adv. a year ago, the last year, Plat. Prot. 327, D; before, formerly; άπὸ πίρυσι, a year ago, 2 Cor. viii, 10. Perhaps fr. wiens. Πίρυσιν. See πίρυσι.

Heguatros, n, or, belonging to the

year past, Aristoph. Ran. 906; of the past year, Plat. Legg. ix, 855, C. Fr. preced.

ΠΕΣΣ

Πέρφερες, oi, the name of the five Officers who escorted the Hyperborean maidens to Delos, Herodt. iv, 33. See Niebuhr's Rom.

 Π ερῶ, fut. of πείρω, 1. a. ἔπειρα, 2. a. pas. ἐπάρην, 2. pf. πέποςα, obsol.; hence πόρος, a passage.

Πεσδα, adv., Dor. for πεζη. Ties, or wiser, Ion. for exert,

3. sing. 2. a. to πίπτω. Πετέεσθαι, contract. πεσείσθαι, f.

inf. m. to πίπτω. $\Pi_{E\sigma E IV}$, 2. a. inf. act., and

Πεσείται, 3. sing. f. m. πεσείσθαι, inf. to the same verb.

Πεσέμεν, Ion., hence πεσείν, 2. a. inf. act. to πίπτω.

Πεσέομαι, πεσέεται, πεσέεσθαι, contract. Asosiolas, fut. mid. to πίπτω · πεσέονται, they will fall, Il. xi, 824.

Πεσευμαι, Dor. for πεσουμαι, f. m. to πίπτω.

Πέσημα, ἄτος, τό, any thing that has fallen out or occurred, a fall, Soph. Aj. 1012; misfortune, Eurip. Bacch. 578; an occurrence. Fr. m/mTw.

Πίσησι, Ion. by paragoge for πίση, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. to πίπτω

Hionos, sos, To, the same with πίκος, a skin to be sheared, a hide, a fleece. Fr. πέκω.

Πέσον, Ion. for ἔπεσον, 2. a. act. to minto.

Πέσος, εος, τό, a fall, mischance, weight. Fr. πίπτω.

Πεσούμαι, f. m. to the same verb. See TETW.

Πεσσεία, or Att. πεττεία, ας, ή, a game of draughts, a game played on a table or board, like chess or draughts; ผืดสะดุ เ๋ง รกุ๊ πεττεία είναι τους πεττούς, Plat. Eryx. 395, B; πεττεία τε καὶ κυβείας, Id. Phædr. 274, D.

Πεσσέμεν, Ion., hence πέσσειν, pres. inf. act. of risoow, Æol. for πέπτω.

Πεσσευτής, ηρος, δ, and

Πεσσευτής, οῦ, ὁ, a draught or chess-player; the supreme disposer, Plat. Legg. x, 903, D.

Πεσσεύω, f. εύσω, to play at draughts. From

Heoroi, the game of draughts, literally, pebbles with which it was played, Herodt. i, 94; Odys. i, 107.

Πεσσονομέω, to set the σεσσοί in order for playing; to arrange, dispose, adjust. πισσός and νέμω.

Πισσός, or πεπτός, ov, b, a die or | Πίταταν, and, with the σ doubled,

pebble to play with; a gamingtable; a place of gaming; Tit. σους προσελθών, having gone to the draught-tables, Eurip. Med. 67. Fr. πέσσω.

 Π sooves, and wisvess. "The Æolians said πέσσυρες (Hesych.), and wiovers instead of Tiorages, by changing the τ into π, Π. xxiii, 171; Odys. v, 70; (Fisch. 1, p. 64)." Matth. Gr. Gram. § 22, 139.

Πέσσω, Æol., and σέττω, Att., to bring to maturity; to ripen; to cook; to bake bread, Herodt. viii, 137; to dress a wound; to cherish, Il. ix, 561; to broad over; to digest, keep down; to enjoy, Pind. Pyth. iv, 331; mid. to cook for one's self, Herodt. i, 161; s. as πέπτω, probably an older form; f. πέψω, 1. a. ἔπεψα, 1. a. pas. ἐπέφθην, pf. pas. πέπεμμαι. See πέπτω.

Πεσών, part. 2. a. to πίπτω. Πετά, Æol. for μετά. See πέδα. Πετάζω, f. άσω, to spread, stretch out, extend; s. as πετάω.

Πίταλ', for πίταλα, leaves, nom. pl. of πέταλον.

Πετάλειον, Poet. for πέταλον. Πεταλίζω, f. ίσω, to push forth leaves, Hesych.; to condemn by petalism. See next.

Πεταλισμος, οῦ, ὁ, petalism, i. e. the banishment of a citizen by voting with olive-leaves in an urn, as practised in Syracuse; like the ostracism of the Athenians. Fr. πέταλον.

Πέταλον, ου, τό, a leaf; a plate or leaf of gold, silver, etc.; a thin plate of metal; ρόδεα πέταλα, Eurip. Hel. 245; dat. pl. Ιοη. πετάλοισι. Τh. πετάω.

Πέταλος, η, ον, expanded, broad, flat; newly blown, as a rose; young. Fr. πετάω.

Πεταλόω, ω, to form into leaves, or into thin plates.

Πίταμαι, to fly, Eurip. Ion. 90. See πέτομαι.

Πετάννυμι, σεταννύω, f. σετάσω, Att. πετῶ, 1. a. ἐπέτἄσα, Ερίς πέτασσα, Π. i, 480; pf. pas. πεπίτασμαι, by syncope πέσταμαι, used as a present; ἀμφὶ δὶ πέπλοι πίπτανται, Id. v, 195; 1. a. ἐπετάσθην, to spread out, expand, unfold, open; πιπταμένος, expanded, displayed.

Πετανός, ά, όν, Poet. and Dor. for πετεινός, capable of flying, winged. Th. πέτομαι. Πετάομαι, f. σετήσομαι, to fly;

s. ας πέτομαι.

Th. ori-

gy, Matth. xvi, 18.

πίτασσαν, Ion. for ἐπίτασαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of πετάω. Πέτασεν, Epic for έπετασεν, 3. sing. 1. a. to πετάννυμι. Πετασθήσομαι, 1. f. pas. of πετάομαι, s. as πέτομαι. Πετασίτης, a plant, tussilago petasites, a kind of colts-foot. Πέτασμα, ατος, τό, any thing spread out, as a carpet, curtain, etc., Æschyl. Ag. 883. πετάννυμι. Πίτασος, ου, δ, a broad-brimmed hat or covering for the head; the petasus or cap of Mercury. Fr. πετάω. Πετάσσας, Epic for πετάσας. Πετασώδης, εος, ό, ή, resembling a broad-brimmed hat; in Botany, having umbellated flowers. Fr. eldos. Πετασών, ῶνος, ὁ, a ham or gammon of bacon. Fr. πετάω. Πεταυρίζω, f. ίσω, to dance on a rope. From ΠΕ ΤΑΥΡΟΝ, ου, τό, a perch or pole for fowls to roost upon; a hen-coop; a rope stretched across a stage for a rope-dancer. Fr. Æol. πέδαυρος, for μετέωρος. Πίταχνον, οτ πέδαχνον, ου, τό, α broad, flat cup. Fr. πετάω. Πεηςεινός, and σεσεηνός, ή, όν, Poet. for TETEIVÓS, winged, Il. ii, 459. Fr. πέτομαι. Tetenvos, n, ov, lengthened Epic form for mernyos, able to fly, winged, flying; hence πετεπνά, winged creatures, fowls of the air; of young birds, fledged. Fr. the same. Πετεινόν, and πετεηνόν, οῦ, τό, pl. πετεινά, τά, winged creatures; a bird; and Πετεινός, ή, όν, winged. Fr. the same Th. Πετέσθην, Ιοπ. for ἐπετέσθην, 2. dual impf. m. of πέτομαι. Πίτετο, 3. sing. impf. of πέτο-1έτευ, Dor. for πέτου, pres. imperat. m. of the same. Ιέτευρον, τό, ε. ας πέταυρον. Ίετεών, ῶνος, ἡ, a city of Bæotia, Peteon. Πετεώς, ω, Ion. ωσ, a man's name, Peteus. Τέτηλον, ου, τό, Ion. for πέταλον. Istnvós, ń, óv, able to fly, winged, flying; τὰ πετηνά, fowls, birds of the air. Fr. πέτομαι. Ιετήσομαι. See πέτομαι. IE'TOMAI, the form generally used, -σμαι, and πετάομαι, to expand the wings for flight, to fly as a bird, Il. iii, 5; to fly

with speed, as horses, Id. x, 514;

to proceed or advance, Soph. Œd. T. 17; to hover over, to flutter, Id. 487; νῦν γὰς πέτει τε, for now you fly off, i. e. you are flighty, Eurip. Bacch. 332. " The aor. ἐπιτόμην becomes by syncope ἐπτόμην, Soph. Aj. 693; ἐπ-ἐπτου, Aristoph. Av. 118; ἐπ-έπτετο, 48; προσ-έπτετο, Soph. Aj. 282; opt. ἀνάятыть, Plat. Phæd. 248; subj. ἀνα-πτῶνται, Aristoph. Lys. 777; inf. πτέσθαι, Soph. Œd. T. 17; ἐπι-πτέσθαι, Π. iv, 126; part. ix-πτόμενος, Aristoph. Av. 789." "Fut. πέτησομαι, used by Homer, shortened into πτήσομαι, e. gr. ἀναπτήση, Plat. Legg. 10, p. 108; and πετήσομαι, as from πετάομαι, Aristoph. Pac. 77, 1126; aor. 2. ἔπτην, ἐξέπτη, Hesiod. Op. 98; Attic ἀπέтти, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 3; 3. pers. pl. προσέπταν, Aristoph. Acharn. 865; opt. wrain, Meleager Ep. 90; subj. $\pi \tau \tilde{\omega}$, e. gr. катаятя, Lucian Prom. p. 149. For πτῆναι, πτάς, the Attics use rather πτάσθαι, πτάμενος, from έπτάμην, 2. a. m., although this is also rare for πτίσθαι, πτόμενος (Thom. M. 506, Mæris, p. 206); 2. a. mid. ἐπτάμην, Soph. Aj. 678. There was also a form πίταμαι, but little used by the Attics." "In Homer and Æschylus S. Theb. is found ποτάομαι, Il. ii, 463; Æschyl. S. Theb. 54; Suppl. 644; (hence πεπότηται, Odys. xi, 221; πεποτήαται, Il. ii, 90; πεποτημέyos, Ap. Rhod. 2, 1043;) with the Ionic flexion norioual, Odys. xxiv, 7, and πωτάομαι, Il. xii, 287; πετάομαι occurs only in later writers, e. gr. Aristot. Metaphys. 3; hence 1. α. ἐπετάσθην, Anacr. 40, 6; Aristot. Hist. An. 9, 40. This appears to have been confounded with πετάννυμι, from πετάω, to spread, by which was expressed the spreading of the wings in flying, and afterwards merely that of spreading. Another form is πιτνάω, Hesiod. Op. 510, and πίτνημι, impf. πίτνα, Il. xxi, 7; πιτνάς, Odys. xi, 391." Matth. Gr. Gram. § 245. (Dunb.) Πέτρα, ας, Ιοπ. πέτρη, ης, ή, α rock or cliff of immense size, or lofty, Il. xiii, 137; Æschyl. Prom. 4, 31; the βημα, or tri-

Πετεάεσσα, ας, à, Dor. for πετρήεσσα, ης, ή, rocky. See πετρήεις. Πετραίος, αία, αίον, that grows or lives amongst rocks and stones; rocky, stony, Soph. Phil. 457. Τh. πέτρος. Πετραίος Ποσειδών, an epithet of Neptune; for the reason of which, and the people by whom it was given, consult the Greek Scholia upon Pindar, Pyth. iv, 248, 12. Πίτεη, ης, ή, Ion. for πέτεα. Πετρηγενής, έος, rock-born. πέτρα and γένω. Πετιπδόν, adv. like stone or rock. Πετρήεις, ήεσσα, ñεν, rocky, stony. Th. TETROS. Πετεηρεφής, έος, δ, ή, stone-roofed, Æschyl. Prom. 308. Fr. ἐψέφω. Πετεήρης, εος, δ, ή, stony, rocky, Soph. Phil. 1246. Fr. πέτεα. Πετείδιον, τό, dimin. from πέτεα. Πετείδιος, ία, ιον, Poet. for Πετείνος, ίνη, Ίνον, made of stone, rocky, Soph. Phil. 160. Fr. πέτρα. Πετροδάτέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to ascend rocks. Fr. Baiva. Πετροδολέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to cast stones. Fr. βάλλω. Πετροδολία, ας, ή, a stoning. FromΠετροδόλος, ου, δ, h, casting stones. Same Th. Πετρόχοιτος, ου, δ, h, lying or sleeping on a rock. Fr. πέτρα and noith. Πετροκοπέω, ω, to break stones. Fr. κόπτω. Πετροβριφής, έος, δ, ή, thrown from a rock, Eurip. Ion. 1222. Fr. ρίπτω. Πετεόρρυτος, ου, ό, ή, flowing from a rock. Fr. ρέω, or ρύω. $\Pi E'TPO\Sigma$, ou, i, properly a stone, sometimes a rock, as #2τρα (whereas the latter never signifies a stone); whence is derived Peter, the name of the Apostle, in Matt. xvi, 18, and other places of N. T.; also, the betel nut of the East, Arrian. Peripl. Mar. Erythr. Πετροσέλινον, ου, δ, rock-parsley. Πετροτόμος, ου, δ, ή, hewing or cutting stone. Fr. τέμνω. Πετροφυής, έος, ό, ή, growing or clinging to a rock, living among rocks. Fr. φύω. Πετρόω, ω, f. ώσω, to turn into a bunal in the Pnyx, Aristoph. rock, to petrify; to stone one, Eq. 926; Id. Eccl. 87; also Eurip. Orest. 936; pas. to be the Pnyx itself, Id. Eq. 754; changed into a stone. Fr. 75fig. a man of firmness and ener-T005.

Πιτεώδης, ιος, ό, ή, rocky, stony, Soph. Antig. 948. Fr. sidos. Πίτοωμα, ἄτος, τό, a change into stone; a stoning, Eurip. Orest. 50; a stone.

Πιτρών, ῶνος, ὁ, a rocky place.

Πεττεία. See πεσσεία.

Πεττευτικές, ή, όν, a skilful player at draughts or chess, Plat. Polit. i, 133, B; Id. Alc. i, 110, E; fem. the art of play-

 Π εττεύω, f. εύσω, to play at draughts or chess, Plat. Alc. i, 110, E.

Πεττός. See πεσσός.

Πίττω. See πέσσω.

 $\Pi E T \Omega$, an old form, whence came afterwards πίπτω, from πιπέτω, in the poetic dialect of the Attics πίτνω. The Dor. aor. ἔπετον, κάπετον, Pind. Olymp. 8, 50. In the other dialects έπεσον, fut. πεσουμαι, Thucyd. v, 9; Ion. πεσέομαι, as from πέσω. From TETW comes the Homeric πεπτηώς, Odys. xiv, 354, 474; or πεπτεώς, Π. xxi, 503; Odys. xxii, 384; οτ πεπτώς, πεπτῶτος, Soph. Aj. 840; for πεπ'τηκώς, from πέπτηκα. (Dunb.) Πετώμενος, ou, contract. from πεταόμενος, of πετάομαι.

 $\Pi_{\varepsilon} \acute{\upsilon} \theta \varepsilon \tau o$, 3. sing. impf. Ion. of πεύθομαι.

Πευθήν, ηνος, δ, an inquirer; a

scout, a spy. Same Th. Πευθοίατο, Ion. for πεύθοιντο, 3.

pl. opt. pres. m. of

Πεύθομαι, s. as πυνθάνομαι, to inquire, ask; to hear, be informed, learn; also, to reach from hearsay, Il. xi, 21; Soph. Œd. T. 604; f. m. πεύσομαι, 2. a. m. ξσυθόμην.

Πευθώ, όος, ή, information obtained by inquiry, πευθώ τιν' ημίν....νέαν φέρει, Æschyl. S. Theb. 352.

Πευκάεις, Dor. for πευκήεις. Πευκάλιμος, ίμη, ιμον, collected

in mind, prudent, cautious; acute, observing, sagacious, Il. xiv, 165; perhaps from πύπα, for πυχνός, i. e. συνετός.

Πευκεδάνόν, οῦ, τό, a plant, hog's fennel, or sulphur-wort.

Πευπεδανός, ή, όν, sharp, bitter, pungent; deadly, R. x, 8. Th. πεύκη.

ΠΕΥ'KH, ns, h, the pine or fir, the larch; whatever is made of this wood, as a torch, Eurip. Troad. 298; σύν πεύκαις σελαγεῖ Βάκχαις Δελφίσιν Ιμπρέπων Κωμάστης Διόνυσος, Aristoph. Nub. 600; a wooden tablet on which to write.

Πευκήτις, ήτσσα, ης, Dor. πευκάτις, of pine wood; fiery, like the flames of pine wood; πευκάενθ' "Ηφαιστον έλεῖν, Soph. Antig. 123 bitter, Æschyl. Choëph. 381. Τh. πεύκη.

Πεύκϊνος, ίνη, ινον, of pine or fir, viz. resin; made of fir. στεύκη.

Πευσείσθε, Dor. for πεύσεσθε, 2. pl. f. m. of πυνθάνομαι.

II ενσις, εως, ή, a question, interrogation, Longin. 18; inquiry. Τh. πεύθομαι.

Πεύσομαι, fut. to πυνθάνομαι. Πευσόμενος, part. f. m. of the same.

Πευστηφία, ας, ή, inquiry, search, Eurip. Electr. 835. Fr. πεύθομαι.

Πευστήριος, ία, ιον, belonging to asking or learning; ή πευστηγία (θυσία understood), a sacrifice in order to learn the will of the gods. Πευστικός, ή, όν, inquisitive, seeking information. Same Th. Πέφαγκα, later pf. in Dinarch. p. 40, 44; Reiske, Matth. Gr. Gram. § 183.

Πίφαμαι, pf. pas. from φάω, obsol., is slain, Il. xv, 140; some suppose it to be the pres. pas. of πέφημι, s. as φάω. Hence 3. sing. pf. πέφαται, and in 3. pl. πέφανται, inf. πεφάσθαι, Π. v, 531; paulo-post-f. πεφήσομαι, Il. xiii, 829.

 Π έραμμαι, Att. π έφασμαι, and 3. sing. πέφανται, pf. pas. of φαίνω, and

Πέφανται, 3. pl. pf. pas. of φένω, Æschyl. Ag. 374.

Πεφάσθαι, pf. inf. pas. to φένω. Πέφασμαι, pf. Att. for πέφαμμαι.

Πεφασμένος, part. pf. pas. of φαίνω, visible, evident; also, spoken, said, part. pf. pas. of φημί, Il. xiy, 127.

Πέφαται, from obsol. φάω (φημί), which see; also from φάω, to kill. Πεφιδήσεαι, Ion. contract. πεφιδήση, 2. sing., and

Πεφείσεται, 3. sing. paulo-post-f. of φείδομαι.

Πεφεισμένως, adr. sparingly, parsimoniously. Fr. φείδομαι.

Πεφευγέναι, pf. inf. of φεύγω. Πεφευγοίην, Att. for πεφεύγοιμι, pf. opt. of the same verb. Πεφευγώς, pf. part. to φεύγω.

Πέτημι, ε. αε φάω, οτ φένω. Πέτηνα, 2. pf. of φαίνω.

Πεφήσεαι, Ion. contract. πεφήση, 2. sing. paulo-post-f., and Πεφήσεται, 3. sing. paulo-post-f. of φάω, to slay, Il. xiii.

Πεφήσομαι, Poet. fut. pas. to

Πεφιδέσθαι, Ion., by reduplication. for φιδέσθαι, 2. a. inf. m. of φείδομαι, Il. xxi, 106; also, to be manifest, Il. xvii, 155. Fr. φάω, for φαίνω.

Πεφιδήσομαι, paulo-post-f. φιδέω.

Πεφίδοιτο, Ion., by reduplication, for φίδοιτο, 3. sing. 2. a. opt. m. of φείδομαι, 2. a. έφίδον, and Ion., by reduplication, πέφιδον. Πεφιλαμένος, Dor. for πεφιλημέ. vos, part. pas. of Φιλέω.

Πεφίμωσο, ώσθω, imperat. pf. pas. of φιμόω. Th. φιμός, ου, or φί μος, ου, δ.

Πέφνε, Ion. for έπεφνε, and

 Π εφνέμεν, Ion. inf. 2. aor. of Πέφνω, obsol. impf. (equivalent to the aor.) ἔπεφνον, Îl. v, 69; vi, 12; Soph. Œd. T. 1497; part. πεφνών, inf. πεφνείν, Poet. πεφνέμεν, to kill. From φένω, by redupl. πεφένω, by syncope πέφνω. as from τέμω, τετέμω, τέτμω, πέτω, πιπέτω, πίπτω, etc. Hence povos, death, a putting to death, slaying. Fr. φένω.

Πεφοδή ατο, Poet. and Ion. for ἐπεφόζηντο, 3. pl. plupf. pas. of φοδέω, plupf. pas. ἐπεφοδήμην.

Πεφοζημένος, η, ον, pf. pas. part. to φοδίω.

Πεφορτισμένος, η, ον, loaded, burdened, pf. part. pas. of φοςτίζω. Πεφεάδαται, Ion. for πεφεασμένοι είσί, 3. pl. pf. pas., and

Πεφράδατο, Ion. for πεφρασμένω ñσαν, 3. pl. plupf. pas. of φεάζω. Πέφεάδε, 2. sing. 2. aor. imperat., used with the time of a present, Odys. i, 273; Il. xiv, 500; and

Πεφραδέμεν, 2. a. inf. act., hence πεφραδείν, by reduplication for φεαδείν, from φεάζω.

Πέφραδμαι, Dor. for πέφρασμαι, pf. pas. of φεάζω.

Πεφοηδώ, όος, ή, the name of a woman, Pephrēdo; one of the Phorcydes, Æschyl. Prom. 819. Πέφεικα, pf. act. of φείσσω. It is used as a present; πίρικ' είσιδοῦσα, I shudder at seeing, Æschyl. Prom. 697.

Πεφείκω, an assumed new present, the same as coisou, to shudder. Ηεφείκων, οντος, part. pres. from πεφείκω, formed from the perfect, like many other verbs. See

πέψεικα. Πεφροντικός, adv. thoughtful, Eurip. Alc. 789.

Πεφροντισμένως, adv. wisely, carefully. Fr. φροντίζω.

Πίφῦα, 2. pf. of φύω, Poet. Πιφύασι, for πεφύκασι, 3. pl. pf. act. of the same.

Πεφυγμένος, part. pf. pas. of Φιύγω.

Πεφυγμίνος, with a gen., Odys. i, 18; which in other cases is put with the acc., Π. vi, 488.

Πιφύγω, to flee; pres. from πίφυγα, formed in the Syracusan manner.

Hεφυζότες, nom. pl. pf. part. Ερίς for πεφευγότες. Fr. pres. φύζω, s. as φεύγω.

Πιφυζώς, Ion. for πεφυγώς, part. πεφυζότες, fugitives; as πεφυγότες, 2. pf. of φεύγω.

Πίφῦκα, ας, ε, I am naturally, I am constituted by nature; in 3. pl. σεφύκασι, pf. act. of φύω. Πεφύκει, 3. sing. plupf. Ion. from the same.

Πεφυκότως, adv. naturally, in a natural manner.

Πιφύνω, Hes. Op. 151; s. as, and formed from, the pf. πίφῦνα. Πιφῦνώς, part. pf. act. of φύω οἱ πφυκότες μάλιστα, those who have the strongest natural genius for any thing, Aristot. Poet. 4. Fr. φύω.

Πιφυλαγμένος, watching, vigilant, Il. xxiii, 343; part. pf. pas. of φυλάσσω.

Πεφύλαξο, χθω, pf. imperat. pas. of the same.

Πιφυρμένος, pf. pas. part. to φύρω. Πιφϋσιγγωμένος, part. pf. pas. of φυσιγγάω, Aristoph. Acharn. 506

Πεφυνία, Epic fem. part. of φύω. Πεφύωτες, Epic pl. pf. part. to φύω, for πεφυκότες.

Πέψις, εως, ή, cooking, concoction, digestion. Fr. πέπτω.

Π_z, without the accent, is an enclitic; as, πω₅, in any way; ε^γ πη δή, if anywhere; but

Πη, not interrogatively, somehow, in some way, in some manner; s. as πως and πως πη, interrogatively, how? in what manner? in what way? in what direction or way? Il. vi, 377; in what part? Soph. Trach. 1003; Aj. 895; $\pi \tilde{n} \mu \hat{s} \dots \pi \tilde{n}$ di, here....there; also, on the one hand, on the other, Xen. Anab. iii, 1, 9; $\tau \tilde{\eta} \delta \epsilon \ \sigma \tilde{z}$, in some such manner, Thucyd. vi, 2; σκεψώμεθα δ' αὐτὸ τῆδε πῆ, let us examine this somewhat in this way, Plat. Phæd.; when it is interrogative, its responsive is τῆδε· πῆ; in what direction? ຈຶກປະ, in that direction; $\pi \tilde{\eta}$ α້λλη; in what other way? It ought not to be confounded with ποῖ, Plat. Polit. 258, E. Fr. the obsol. interrog. pronoun, πός, πή, πό.

Πηγάζω, f. άσω, to gush out, to flow as a fountain; to cause to spring forth. Th. πηγή.

Πηγαίος, αία, αίον, of a fountain; πηγαίον χέρνιβα, Eurip. Alc. 99. Same Th.

Πηγανίζω, f. iσω, to imitate or resemble the herb rue. From Πήγανον, ου. τό. rue. an herb: it

Πήγανον, ου, τό, rue, an herb; it was considered an emblem of chastity.

Πηγάς, άδος, ή, ground hardened by frost, ice. Th. πηγυύω.

Πηγάσιον, τό, dimin. from

Πήγᾶσος, ου, δ, the winged horse of Perseus, Pegasus. Th. πηγή. Πηγεσίμαλλος, ου, δ, ἡ, thick-fleeced, shaggy, Il. iii, 197. Fr. πηγός and μαλλός.

ΠΗΓΗ', ñs, ħ, a fountain, a spring, a well, Eurip. Alc. 1087; a pouring out, as a libation, Soph. Electr. 883; a source, cause, origin, Plat. Menex. 237, E.

Πῆγμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing compacted, condensed, or congealed; a structure; a compact or agreement, Æschyl. Ag. 1171; a composition; what produces coagulation.

Πήγνῦμι, πηγνύω, πήγω, obsol. f. πήζω, 1. α. ἔπηζα, pf. πέπηγα, intrans., to join firmly together, to fasten, frame, consolidate; to cause to freeze; to congeal, Æschyl. Pers. 488; to fix, drive, or strike into; to confirm or ratify; to be fixed, secured, Il. iii, 135; Thucyd. vii, 38; έκείνω τὰ παρόντα πεπηγέναι πράγματα άθάνατα, that his present affairs are fixed immovably, or for eternity, Demosth. 42, 15; mid. to fasten together, to construct for one's self, Herodt. v, 83; pas. to be fixed, condensed, etc.; to become stiff, rigid; 2. f. pas. παγήσομαι, will be frozen, Xen. Mem.; shall be fixed, Aristoph. Vesp. 437; 2. a. pas. ἐπάγην, 1. a. pas. ἐπήχθην (scarcely used), pf. pas. πέπηγμαι. Fr. πάγω, Æol., πήγω, Ion.

Πηγός, ή, όν, well compacted, well framed, firm; δώδεκα δ' ἵππους πηγούς, and twelve compact steeds, Π. ix, 124; swollen, as a wave, Odys. v, 388. Fr. preced.

Πηγείοω, ω, ώσω, to make wild, to exasperate.

Πηγὔλίς, δος, λ, iey, cold; subst., hoar-frost, Odys. xiv, 476. Fr. pf. πίπηγε.

II πδάλιον, ου, τό, a rudder, a helm, Herodt. iv, 110; the Greek ships usually had two, and hence often used in the plural, ππδάλια· they were in fact more properly two broad oars, one being placed on each side of the stern of the vessel, and not at the extremity like the modern rudder; the two were often joined by a cross-bar, so as to move simultaneously; in N. T., ζευχτήριας, bands or fastenings, Acts xxvii, 40; a bridle, Æschyl. S. Theb. 188. Fr. ππδόν.

Πηδαλιουχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to hold the rudder, to steer, LXX. Fr. $\tilde{\epsilon}_{X}\omega$.

Πήδἄσος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, well watered; abounding in fountains; also the name of a country and of the horse of Achilles, Pedasus.

ΠΗΔΑ΄Ω, ω, f. ήσομαι, to leap; τίς δ πηδήσας μείζονα δαίμων των μακίστων, what demon has made longer strides than the longest? i. e. has gone beyond all former examples, Soph. Œd. T. 1300; to spring forth, gush; to tremble, palpitate, Plut. Conv. 215, E.

Πήδημα, ἄτος, τό, a leap, Æschyl. Pers. 95; a bound, spring, Soph. Aj. 820. Fr. preced.

Πήδησις, εως, ή, a leaping; palpitation: τη πηδήσει της καρδίας Plat. Tim. 70, C.

Πηδητής, οῦ, ὁ, a springer, dancer, leaper.

Πηδόν, τό. See next.

IIH[~]ΔΟΣ, ου, δ, οτ πηδόν, οῦ, τό, a species of wood; the blade or broad part of an oar; an oar, Odys. xiii, 78.

Πήθω, obsol. for πάθω.

 $Π_{ηχτή}, η̃_s, η̄, curdled milk, a snare or trap to catch birds, a cage. Fr. πήγν<math>\bar{\nu}$ μι.

Πηκτίς, ίδος, ἡ, artificial ice; from πήγω, to compact; also, a musical instrument, like a lyre, used by the Lydians, Plat. Polit. iii, 399, C; a shepherd's pipe, composed of reeds joined together. See next.

Πηκτίδες, αί, pl., strings of such a musical instrument; any musical instrument.

Πηπτός, ή, όν, compacted, consolidated; firm, strong, Π. x, 353; πηπτὰ δομάτων, the doors, Aristoph. Acharn. 479; fixed, Soph. Aj. 891; coagulated, Plat. Locr. 99, C; Tim. 59, C;

Alciphr. Epist. i, 39. Th. πήγνυμι. Πῆλαι, l. a. inf. to πάλλω. Ηπλαῖος, αία, αῖον, made of clay or potter's earth. Fr. πηλός.

IIηλακίζω, f. ίσω, primarily, to bespatter with mud; to defame, to insult. Fr. πηλός.

II ηλακισμός, οῦ, ὁ, an insult, outrage, shameful treatment. Fr. preced.

Πηλαμίς, ίδος, and πηλαμύς, ὶδος, ἡ, a species of fish, probably the thunny. Th. πηλός.

Πήλας, part. 1. a. act., and

Πῆλι, Ion. for ἔπηλι, caressed, Il. vi, 474, l. a. ind. of πάλλω. Πηλείδης, ου, δ, and Πηλείων, ωνος, δ, the son of Peleus, Pelides; a patronymic of Achilles; also the name of a frog in Batrachom. Fr. πηλός.

Πηλείων, ωνος, δ, s. as preced. Πηλεύς, έος, Att. έως, Ion. ñος, δ, a man's name, Peleus.

Πηληϊάδεω, Ion. gen. of the patronymic Πηληϊάδης, ου, the regular form would be Πηληίδης, but the verse requires the insertion of a short vowel before the termination. Πηληϊάδης, ου, Ion. εω, s. as Πηλείδης, a patronymic. Fr. the dut. of Πηλείδ, d. Πηλεί, hence Πηλείδης, Ion. Πηληΐ, hence Πηληϊάδης. See above.

ΠΗ΄ ΛΗΞ, ηκος, ή, a helmet, a casque. Fr. πάλλω, the original Ion. πήλω, to shake; others derive it from πίλος, a cap.

Πηλιῶοφόνος, ου, ό, ή, murdering Pelias. Fr. Πηλίας and φονεύω. Πηλίας, άδος, ή, of or from Mount Pelion. Fr. Πήλιον.

Πηλίκος, η, ον, of what size; of what quantity; of what extent, Plut. Menex. 85, A; how great? how old? Th. ήλίκος, its correlative; how great, not interrog.; so also πόσος, όσος; how much? ποῖος, οῖος; of what sort? πότε, ότε; when? ποῦ, οῦ; where? πόθεν, öθεν; whence? πῶς, ὡς, ὡς, how? etc.

Πηλικότης, ητος, ή, quantity, size. Fr. preced.

II ήλινος, ίνη, ινον, of clay; made of clay. Fr. πηλός.

II ήλιον, ου, τό, a mountain in Thrace, Pelion.

Πηλιώτης, ου, δ, fem. -ωτις, ιδος, from Pelion.

II πλοδάτης, ου, δ, the name of a frog, Pelobates, i. e. walking in the mud, Batrachom. Fr. βαίνω. Πηλοδομίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to build of clay or mud. Fr. δίμω.

Πηλόοςμος, ου, ό, ή, clay-built.
Fr. πηλός and δίμω.

Πηλοπλάθος, ου, \dot{o} , \dot{n} , one who works in clay; a potter. Fr. πλάσσω.

Πηλόπλαστος, ου, δ, ή, formed of clay. Fr. πλάσσω.

ΠΗΛΟ'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, clay, potter's earth; mud, Theocr. x, 13; also, mortar. Also

Πηλός, οῦ, ὁ, wine, Ion. properly thick wine, or lees which appear thick.

Πηλουργός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, one who works with clay or potter's earth. Fr. ἔργον.

Πηλουσιακός, ή, όν, of or belonging to Pelusium, in Egypt, Pelusian.

Πηλούσιος, ου, δ, the name of a frog, Pelusius, Hom. Batrach. Fr. πηλός.

Πηλοφοςίω, to carry clay. Fr. πηλός and φοςίω.

Πηλόχ ῦτος, ου, δ, ἡ, cast in clay, earthen. Fr. πηλός and χέω. Πηλόω, ω, to turn into clay or mud; mid. to roll in mud. Fr πηλός.

Πηλώδης, εος, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, like mud, muddy, miry. Fr. είδος.

Πῆμα, ἄτος, τό, (which remains unchanged in Dor.,) injury, damage, II. iii, 50; suffering, calamity; Κρέων δί σοι πῆμ' οὐδίν, Creon has done you no injury, Soph. Œd. Τ. 379; πήματα ἐπὶ πήμασι, calamities upon calamities, Id. Antig. 590; evil or misfortune, Eurip. Med. 59; a paroxysm of suffering, Soph. Phil. 754; πημάτων ἔξω πόδα ἔχειν, to be exempt from trouble, Æschyl. Prom. 263. Hence ἀπήμων, ὁ, ἡ.

Πημαίνα, f. ανῶ, fut. mid. πημανοῦμαι, in an active sense by Aristoph., in pas. by Sophocles, to
inflict an injury; pas. to receive
an injury; it governs the acc., μή
τι πημάνθης δδῷ, lest you should
have received some injury (lest
your character may have suffered) from this journey, Eschyl. Prom. 342; to damage,
injure, to do injustice; Epic
πημανίω, 1. a. iπήμανα, 1. a. pas.
iπημάνθην, 1. a. inf. pas. τημανθῆναι. Fr. πῆμα.

Πημαντός, ή, όν, hurt, injured, violated. Fr. $\pi \tilde{\eta} \mu \alpha$.

Πημήνειαν, 3. pl. 1. a. opt. Æol. to πημαίνω.

II ημήνειας, ε, 1. a. opt. Æol.,II. iii, 299, from πημαίνω.

II ημονή, ης, η, s. as πημα, injury, wrong, Eurip. Med. 1369; injurious language, reproaches,

Soph. Œd. T. 363.

Πῆμος, Dor. for πηνίκα, when? correlative ημος, then.

Πημοσύνη, ης, ή, s. as πημονή, for πημα, suffering.

Πήμων, ονος, δ, ή, bad, injurious. Fr. πημα.

Πηνειός, οῦ, ὁ, the name of a man and of a river, Peneus.

Πηνελόση, ης, η, the wife of Ulysses, Penelopé.

Πηνέλοψ,οπος, δ, a kind of widegeon.

Πήνη, ης, ή. See πηνος.

Πηνήκη, or πηνίκη, paint; false hair. Fr. Φενάκη.

Πηνίζω, πηνίζομαι, and Dor. πανίσδομαι, to wind off yarn for a web; also, to weave. Fr. πήνη. Πηνίκα, interrog. adv. of time, when? what time of day, of the morning, etc.? Plat. Crit. sub. init.; correl. ήνίκα πηνίκ' ἐστὶν ἄρα τῆς ἡμέρας; what time of the day then is it? Aristoph. Av. 1498.

Πηνίκη, ης, ή, false hair, a ring. Fr. πήνη.

Inνικίζω, f. ίσω, to deceive, to gull, cheat, trick. Fr. πηνίκη. Πήνιον, ου, τό, the distaff or spindle: also, the thread, the woof which is wound upon the spindle or upon a bobbin, Il. xxiii, 762; also, an insect. Th. πῆνος.

Πήνισμα, ατος, τό, the thread wound on a spindle; in gen. a thread. Fr. πηνίζω.

IIH NOΣ, ου, δ, and πήνη, ης, ή, yarn wound upon a spindle; a web, Eurip. Hec. 469; texture. Fr. πίνομαι.

Πηξάμενος, ου, 1. a. m. of πή-

Πῆξε, Epic for ἔπηξε, 3. 1. a., and πῆξαι, 1. a. inf. to πήγνυμι. Πῆξεν, 3. sing. 1. a. act. Ion. for ἔπηξεν, from the same.

Πῆζις, εως, 'n, a joining together; a consolidation, condensation, congelation, Plat. Phil. 32, A. Fr. πήγνυμι.

Πηός, οῦ, Dor. σαός, οῦ, related to; a relation, Odys. viii, 581; Il. iii, 163; akin. Th. σάω οτ σάομαι.

Πησσύνη, ης, ή, a relationship by marriage, affinity, Ap. Rhod. i, 48. Fr. πηός.

Πήποτε, adv. sometimes, ever.
ΠΗ'ΡΑ, αε, Ion. πήξη, πε, ή, a wallet, bag, sack; a leathern pouch or pocket for holding provisions; making it a bag for provisions. Fr. πάω.

IIngiδίον, ου, τό, a little bag; a

wallet; εκ πηριδίου γνώμας τρώyou Hardelersious, cramming yourself from your wallet, with sentiments worthy only of (the miserable) Pandeletus, Aristoph. Nub. 921; dimin. of preced. Mneiv, tros, o, or angis, tros, h, in Anatomy, the scrotum.

Πηρόδετος, ου, ό, ή, tying a wallet. Fr. whom and δέω.

Πηρομελής, έος, δ, ή, injured in the limbs; injuring the limbs. Fr. µέλος.

ΠΗΡΟ'Σ, ά, όν, maimed, mutilated, crippled; blind, Il. ii, 599; dumb, stupid, Anthol.

 $\Pi_{\eta \ell \acute{o}\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to mutilate, maim, pf. pas. πεπήρωμαι· τὸ σχέλος πεπηεωμένον, maimed of a leg, Dem. de Coron.; to injure any of the organs. Fr. สหอุ่ธระ

Πήρωμα, ατος, τό, a maiming or mutilating; injury done to a limb or any organ. Fr. πηρόω. Πήρωσις, εως, ή, deprivation of a limb, loss of a sense. Fr. the same.

Πήσημαι, Ion. fut to πάσχω. Πήσσω, or -ττω, s. as πήγνυμι. $\Pi_{\eta\tau\dot{\nu}\alpha}$, ας, $\dot{\eta}$, runnet. (Doubtf.) $\prod_{n} \chi \theta_{iv}$, Boot. by syncope, and Ion. for επήχθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of πηγνύω.

Πήχισμα, ἄτος, τό, a cubitmeasure, a cubit's length; and Πηχυαίος, αία, αίον, and πηχύϊος, a, ov, a cubit in length, Plat. Phadr. 96, E; Herodt. viii, 55. From

 $\Pi H^{*}X\Upsilon\Sigma$, sos, δ , the elbow; the arm from the elbow to the end of the middle finger; a measure of that length, consisting of six hands' breadth, Herodt. ii, 149; a cubit, an ell, Plat. Alc. i, 126, D; a carpenter's square; the middle part of a bow, Odys. xxi, 419; the beam of a balance; the curved ends of a lyre. Πιάζω, f. άσω, to lay hold of, to seize, to take; 1. α. ἐπίασα, 1. a. ind. pas. ἐπιάσθην, ης, η, f. pas. πιασθήσομαι, Dor. for πίεζω. Πιαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to make fat; to fatten, Æschyl. S. Theb. 569; to manure, enrich; to exalt, Id. Ag. 267, 1654; 1. α. ἐπίανα, subj. πιάνω· πιαίνειν πλούτον, for τὸν πλοῦτον αὔξειν, to increase one's wealth; pf. pas. πιπίασμαι. Th. πίων. Πιαλίος, ία, έον, plump, fat; manured; fertile; rich. Same

Πιάξας, Dor. for πιάσας, part. a. act. of πιάζω.

Πῖας, τό, fatness, fat, tallow, suet; adj. fat, greasy. Th. πίων. Πι ἄ ξός, ά, όν, fat, fruitful, rich. Same Th.

Πίασμα, ατος, τό, a fattener, a fertilizer, Æschyl. Pers. 792; manure. Fr. πιαίνω.

Πίασμα, ατος, τό, Dor. for πίεσμα.

Πιγκέονης, ου, δ, a cupbearer, Gl. Cyr. Lat. pincerna.

Πιδάκιον, ου, τό, a small spring or fountain. Fr. πίδαξ. Πιδακίτις, ιδος, ή, of the spring or fountain. Fr. πίδαξ.

Πιδακόεις, όεσσα, όεν, abounding in springs of water, Eurip. Androm. 116.

ΠΙ-ΔΑΞ, ἄκος, ὁ or ἡ, a spring, a fountain (the masc. very doubtful).

Π.δάω, s. as πηδάω.

Πιδήεις, ήεσσα, ηεν, abounding in springs of water, Il. xi, 183. Th. widag.

Πιδύω, f. ύσω, to flow or gush out; to cause to flow through; mid. to spring out, as waters from a fountain.

II'ε, 2. a. imperat., as also πίθι, from obsol. πίω, for πίνω.

Πιέειν, Il. iv, 263; Ion. contract. πιείν, 2. a. inf. of πίνω.

Πιέζευν, Ion. and Dor. for επιέζουν, 3. sing. impf. act. of πιεζέω, s. as πιέζω, Odys. xii, 174.

 Π IE'ZΩ, f. έσω, 1. α . ἐπῖεσ α , to press firmly or hard, σφόδρα πιέσας αὐτοῦ τὸν πόδα, and having pressed his foot hard, Plat. Phæd. 1107, E; to press hard upon, Herodt. xx, 63; to squeeze, to straiten, to distress; to urge strongly in argument; pas. to be pressed, or hard pressed, Xen. Anab.; pf. pas. TEπίεσμαι· ἐπιέζοντο, were seized on or overcome, Thucyd. ii, 54; a. ἐπιέσθην.

Πιείν, 2. a. inf. of πίνω.

 $\Pi_{i \leq i \neq \alpha}$, $\alpha \leq n$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\alpha \leq n$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal{M}$, $\beta \in \mathcal$ fertile, juicy, sappy; κάπὸ πιείeas δευός, and from the sappy oak, Soph. Trach. 763; πεδία πλήρη γης πείρας, Plat. Crit. 111, C.

Πιέμεν, Ion. 2. a. inf. to πίνω, for misiv.

Ilisgía, as, and Ion. Hisgín, ns, n, Pieria, a district of Macedonia, supposed to be the abode of the Muses. Hence

Πιερίδες, ai, the Pierides, a name of the Muses, from Mount Pierus in Thessaly.

Πιερίηθεν, adv. of place, from Pieria; also

Πιερίς, ίδος, h, and pl. Πιερίδες, Pierides, a name given to the Muses. Fr. Iliteia.

Πτερός, ά, όν, ε. ας πιαρός.

Πιεσθείς, εῖσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas. of TIEZW.

Πιέστμος, ίμη, ιμον, that squeezes, presses; also, that may be squeezed. $Fr. \pi i \zeta \omega$.

Πίεσμα, ατος, τό, what has been squeezed out; dregs, lees. πιέζω.

Πιεστός, ή, όν, pressed, squeezed; that may be compressed. πίεζω.

Πιήεις, εσσα, εν, Poet. for πίων, fat, rich.

Πίησθα, Æol. by paragoge from πίης, 2. sing. 2. a. subj. act. of πίνω.

Πιθάχνη, ης, ή, a small cask; a goblet. Th. milos.

 Π ίθακος, Dor. π ίθηκος.

 $\Pi i \theta \alpha v \circ \lambda \circ \gamma i \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\hat{n} \sigma \omega$, to speak in a persuasive manner. Fr. πιθανός. Πἴθανολογία, ας, ή, persuasive

language, probability, Pl. Theæt. 162, E. Fr. preced. Πιθανός, ή, όν, persuasive, attractive, Xen. Mem.; probable, plausible; pleasing, acceptable, popular, particularly applied to an orator; also, one who uses a specious pretext; specious; adapted to, imitating or expressing with exactness; obedient, docile, easily persuaded, Æschyl. Ag. 472; compar. πιθανώτερος, more acceptable, Plat. Phæd. 69, E; πιθανώτατος τοῖς πολλοῖς, most acceptable to the multitude, Thucyd. vi, 35; superl. πιθα-

Πἴθἄνότης, ητος, ή, persuasiveness, probability, Plat. Legg. viii, 839, D; xii, 949, B; plausibility. Th. πείθω.

νώτατος and hence

Πιθανουργικός, ή, όν, fit for persuading, rendering persuasive, Plat. Soph. 222, D. Fr. Leyov. Πιθανόω, ω, f. ώσω, to render probable, Aristot. Rhet. iii, 7.

 $\prod_{i}\theta\alpha\nu\tilde{\omega}_{i}$, adv. persuasively, probably. Πἴθανώτερον, adv. more persua-

sively, Plat. Phad. 63, B. Πιθάριον, ου, τό, a small keg. Fr. willos.

 Π i θ ε $\sigma\theta$ ', for π i θ ε $\sigma\theta$ ε, 2. pl. 2. a. imperat. m. of πείθω.

Πιθέσθαι, 2. a. inf. mid. to πείθω. $\Pi_i\theta_i^i\omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to confide in, to trust, Il. vi, 183; to comply with, to obey. Th. πείθω. $\Pi_i \theta_{\epsilon} \acute{\omega}_{\nu}$, $\widetilde{\omega}_{\nu o \epsilon}$, δ, a wine-store, a

cellar. Fr. πίθος.

Hiθηαι, Ion. contract. πίθη, 2. sing. 2. a. subj. m. of πιίθω.

Πιθηκαλώπης, ηκος, ό, partaking of the character of the ape and the fox. Fr. ἀλώπης.

Πιθήπειος, εία, ον, of an ape, like an ape. Fr. πίθηπος.

Πιθηκίζω, f. ίσω, to play the ape, play monkey's tricks. Fr. πίθηκος hence πἴθηκισμός, δ, a playing the ape, aping.

Πιθηκοειδής, έος, δ, ή, like an ape. Fr. είδος.

Πίθηκος, ου, δ, an ape, the same with πίθης, Dem. de Coron.

Πιθηκοφαγίω, to feed upon apes, Herodt. iv, 194. Fr. φάγω.
ΙΙΙ'ΘΗΞ, ηκος, ὁ, απα πίθηκος, ου, ὁ, απα ape; αὐτοτραγικὸς πίθηκος, a mere tragic ape, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 146. Πιθήσας, 1. a. part. to πείθω, as if from πιθίω.

Πίθηται, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. m., 1. sing. πίθωμαι, of πείθω.

Πίθι, for πίε, from which, by the addition of θι, is formed πίεθι, and by contr. πίθι, 2. a. imperat. act. of πίνω· πίθ' ἐλλέδορον, drink hellebore, Aristoph. Vesp. 1259.

Πιθοίγια, ων, τά, a festival celebrated on the eleventh day of the month 'Ανθεστηρίων, and the first of the festival when the casks of wine were opened. Fr. οἴγνυμι.

Πίθοιο, for πίθου, gen. sing. from

Πιθοποίτης, ου, δ, one who sleeps in a cask; epithet of Diogenes. Fr. ποίτη.

Πιθόμην, 2. a. ind. m. Ion. for επιθόμην, of πείθω.

II iθον, Ion. for ἔπιθον, 2. a. ind. act. of πείθω.

III'ΘΟΣ, ov. i, a cask, a jar, or large earthen vessel for holding wine, Odys. xxiii, 305; πίθους κεξαμίνους, Herodt. iii, 96; hence πιθεών, a wine-press, a wine-store, or cellar.

Πίθω, obsol. for πείθω, whence 2.

α. act. ἴπιθον, mid. ἐπιθόμην.
Πίθω, Dor. for πίθου, gen. sing.

Πίθω, Dor. for πίθου, gen. sing. of πίθος.

Πιθώδης, εος, ό, ή, like a cask. Fr. είδος.

Πίθων, δ, s. as πίθηκος, an ape. Πιθών, part. 2. a. of πείθω. ΠΙΚΕΤΙΟΝ, ου, τό, butter. (Phryg. word.) Πικράζω, to make bitter; for πικραίνω.

Πικραίνομαι, to be bitter or sour, to be embittered, to be exasperated; 1. a. pas. ἐπικράνθην, of Πικραίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to make bitter or sour, to embitter, to exasperate; 1. a. ἐπίκρανα, inf. πικρᾶναι. Τh. πικρός.

Πικρασμός, οῦ, ὁ, bitterness, illwill, hatred, anger. Fr. σικραίνω.

Πικεία, ας, ή, bitterness, sourness, harshness. Th. πικεός.
Πικείς, ίδος, ή, a bitter herb, particularly wild succory or endive.
Πικεόγαμος, ου, δ, ή, married unhappily, married to his cost, Odys. i, 266. Fr. γάμος.

Πικεόγλωσσος, ου, δ, ή, bitter or severe with the tongue, censorious, abusive, Æschyl. S. Theb. 769. Fr. γλῶσσα.

Πικεόκας πος, ου, ό, ή, bearing bitter fruit, Æschyl. S. Theb. 675. Fr. κας πός.

HIKPO'Σ, ά, δν, sharp-pointed, sharp, piercing, penetrating (Buttmann, Lexil.); bitter, sour, harsh; severe, rigid, austere; peevish, spiteful, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 109; disagreeable, hence hated, odious, Soph. Phil. 254; sad, dismal, Id. 355; πικρόν νόστον, Eurip. Phæn. 963. Πικροτάτα, Dor. for πικροτάτη, fem. sing. superl. of preced.

Πικρότης, ητος, ή, bitterness, Plat. Tim. 83, B; severity, cruelty, Herodt. i, 130. Fr. πικρός.

Πικεόχολος, ου, δ, ή, with hitter gall; splenetic. Fr. πικεός and χολή.

Πικεόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make bitter; metaphor. to embitter, to exasperate. Th. πικεός.

Πικρῶς, adv. sharply, bitterly, cruelly, harshly; strictly, rigidly, with animosity, spitefully. Fr. πικρός.

Πιλάτος, ου, ο, Pilate, the Roman governor of Judea, who condemned our Saviour.

Π/λεος, ου, ό, a cap, the Roman pileus.

II.λίω, ω, and πιλόω, ω, to crowd together, compress, to condense, thicken by compression; to squeeze. Th. πίλος.

Π/λημα, ἄτος, τό, any thing compressed, as felt, wool, etc.; consolidated without weaving. Fr. preced.

Πιλήσει, for φιλήσεις, a barbarism in Aristoph. Thesm. 1190. Πίλησις, εως, ή, a thickening, felting, condensing, condensation, Plat. Tim. 58, B. Fr. πίλες. Πιλητής, οῦ, ὁ, one who makes felt. Fr. πιλίω.

Πελητικός, ή, όν, relating to the art of felting, thickening, condensing, weaving, Plat. Polit. 280, C. Fr. πιλίω.

Πιλίδιον, ου, τό, dimin., a quilted nightcap, worn by sick persons, Plat. Polit. xxx, 15; a bonnet, Aristoph. Acharn. 439. Th. πίλος.

 Π/λ īvos, Ivn, Ivov, made of felt. Th. π ī λ os.

Πιλίον, ου, τό, a cap, a small hat, s. as πιλίδιον.

 $\Pi_{i\lambda\nu\tilde{\alpha}}$, 3. sing. pres. ind. of $\pi_{i\lambda}$. νάω, s. as $\pi_{i\lambda}$ άω.

Πίλναμαι, pas. of πίλνημι.

Π/λνατο, Ion. for ἐπίλνατο, 3. sing. impf. of π/λναμαι.

Πιλνάω, s. as πελάζω, to bring near to; pas. πίλναμαι, to draw near to, come near, approach, meet, encounter; with dat.

Πίλνημι, πιλνάω, for πειλώω, or πειλάζω, to bring to, to cause to come near; pus. πίλναμαι, to approach, Plat. Conv. 195, D; for πειλάω· pf. pas. πίπλημι, Odys. xii, 108. "The aor. is formed as from a verb in μι, πλημι· πληντο, Π. xiv, 438, 468, etc. (Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. 91). In the 1. aor. pas. the Attics use the form, by syncope, ἐπλάσθην and ἐπλάθην (Porson ad Eurip. Hec. 884)." Matth. Gr. Gram. § 246.

Πιλοποίω, ω, f. ήσω, to make felt, or hats of felt. Fr. ποίω. ΠΙ ΛΟΣ, ου, δ, wool or hair pressed together; felt: a shoe or slipper made of felt; socks, Hes. Op. 542; also, a hat or cap; a woollen carpet or mat; a mattress; a defence for the breast made of felt; a thick down on some plants; the pile on cloth; a covering or shelter made of woollen materials, under which the Scythians dwelt, Herodt. iv, 23. Engl. PILE. Πιλοφοφίω, ω, f. ήσω, to wear a

hat or cap of felt. Fr. φίςω.
Πιλοφορικός, κ, όν, accustomed to
wear, fit for wearing a felt hat.
From

Πιλοφόρος, ου, δ, ή, wearing a felt hat. Fr. πίλος and φίρω. lliλόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, and πιλίω, to render compact or close, to press; s. as πιλίω.

II λώδης, εος, δ, ή, resembling felt; pressed closely together. Fr. είδος.

Πιμελέσμαι, συμαι, to grow fat.

ΠΙΜΕΛΗ', ης, η, fat, Soph. Œd. C. 994; fatness; and hence Πιμιλής, ίος, δ, η, fat, greasy. Πιμπλάνειται, 3. sing. pres. pas. οf πιμπλάνω, Π. ix, 675. Πίμπλαντ', Ion. for ἐπίμπλαντο, 3. pl impf. pas. and

Πίμπλαντο, Epic for ἐπίμπλαντο, 3. pl. impf. pas. to πίμπλημι. Πιμπλάνω, Poet. for πίμπλημι,

hence pres. mid. πιμπλάνεται for

πίμπλαται.

Πίμπλημι, but μ is omitted after another μ, as ἐμπίπλημι, inf. πιμπλάναι, f. πλήσω impf.ἐπίμπλην· ἐπίμπλασαν χόρτου κούφου, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 10; from πλήθω, 1. a. act. ἔπλησα, pf. πίπληκα, Plut. Gorg.; 1. a. m. ἐπλησάμην, 1. a. pas. ἐπλήoθny, 2. aor. m. ἐπλήμην, Poet. πλήμην, from obsol. πλημι, opt. πλείμην, or πλήμην, Aristoph. Lys. 235; 1. f. pas. πλησθήσομαι, pf. pas. πίπλησμαι, to fill, fill up; mid. πίμπλαμαι, to fill for one's self; to satisfy, satiate; pas, to be filled, satiated; also, disgusted, Soph. Phil. 516; in the act. it governs the acc. and gen.; πεδία πίμπλαθ' άρμάτων, fill the plains with chariots, Eurip. Phan. 532; in the pas. the gen., υδατος εμπληθ' ή κύλιξ, Aristoph. Acharn. 236.

Πιμαφάς, ᾶσα, άν, pres. part. of πίμαφημι, the same with πρήθω. Πίμαφημι, and πίπρημι, with ὶμ-, f. πρήσω, from πρήθω, to set fire to, to burn, to inflame; to inflate, Soph. Antig. 201; 1. a. ἴπρησα, pres. pas. πίμαραμαι, to be burnt; to swell; inf. πίμαρασαμι, pres. inf. πιμαράναι, Æschyl. Pers. 796; 1. a. pas. ἐπρήσθην, pf. pas. πίπρησμαι, Αristoph. Lys. 322. Fr. πρήθω. Πίν', for πίνι, pres. imperat. of πίνω.

Πίνα or πίνη. See πίννα.

Πινακηδόν, adv. in the manner of or like planks. Fr. πίναξ. Πινακίδιον, ου, τό, a small board or tablet. Fr. πίναξ.

Πινάχιον, ου, τό, a small board covered with wax for writing on, a tablet; and

Πινακίσκος, έ, s. as preced.

Πιτάπογεμό μα, ας, ή, a writing on tablets or boards, making a picture, drawing a chart. Fr. γεάφω.

Πεναποθήπη, ης, η, a place where pictures are kept, a picture-gallery. Fr. πίναζ and πίθημι.

ΠινΣκοπώλης, ου, δ, one who sells boards; one who carries about birds for sale on a board, Aristoph. Av. 14. Fr. πωλίω.

III'NAΞ, ἄκος, δ, a small board or plank; a table or board; a wooden tablet; a smooth plank for drawing or painting upon, hence, a picture; a salver; a register or list, an inventory; also πίναξ, a quoit; a square. Perhaps from πίνος.

Πιναροποίος. See next.
Πιναροποίος. &, όν, greasy, filthy, dirty, soiled, Dion. Hal.
Πινάω, to be dirty. Fr. πίνος.
Πίνδωρος, ου, ὁ, the poet Pindar.
Πίνδος, ου, ὁ, Mount Pindus.
Πίνε, 2. sing. pres. imperat. of πίνω.

Πίνεθ', for πίνεται, before an aspirate, 3. sing. pres. pas. of πίνω. Πινέμεν, Ion., and πινέμεναι, Dor., hence πίνειν, inf. of πίνω.

Πίνετο, Ion. for ἐπίνετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. of the same.

Πίνης ός, ή, όν, Ion. for πινας ός.
ΠΙ΄ΝΝΑ, and πίννη, or πίνα,
and πίνη, ης, ή, a kind of shellfish, the nacre or pearl-oyster.
Hence

Hivvivos, and mivivos, n, ov, of or belonging to the mivva.

Πἴνδεις, δεσσα, δεν, foul, dirty,

squalid. Fr. πίνος.
Πίνον, ου, τό, beer; a beverage made from barley. Fr. πίνω.
Πίνος, ου, ή, the pine.

Πίνος, ου, ὁ, dirt, filthiness (Lat. "nitor palæstricus ex oleo et sole contractus"), Cicero ad Att. 14,
7; grease, squalidness, Soph. Œd. C. 1261; filth; also, a vigorous and neat style of composition.

Πινοτήρης, or πινοτήρης, ou, δ, the pinnotera or guard of the pinna, a minute species of crab in the shell of the pinna, Aristoph. Vesp. 1550.

Πινόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make oily, greasy, dirty; to incrust with the appearance of antiquity; to invest modern compositions with archaic elegance and force, and sometimes, to give to them an antique form and manner; it is in these latter respects used in a good or bad sense according to circumstances. If the writer refers to the compositions of an anterior age as models of good style, then he attributes to them ancient art and elegance. Fr. σίνος.

Πίνῦσις, εως, ἡ, prudence, good sense, intelligence. From Πινύσκω, οτ πινύσσω, to admonish,

Æschyl. Pers. 816; to caution, Il. xiv, 249; to advise; to restore to a right mind. F_{τ} . $\pi \nu i \omega$.

Πινύσσω, to make wise or prudent, admonish, instruct, inform.
Fr. πνίω. Hence

Πινῦτή, ῆς, ἡ, wisdom, good sense, Π. vii, 289. Fr. πῖνυτός. Πινῦτής, ῆτος, ἡ, s. as preced.

Πἴνῦπός, ἡ, όν, wise, prudent, discreet, Odys. xi, 444. Fr. πινύω. Πινυπόπης, ηπος, ἡ, wisdom, sense, prudence. Fr. πινύω.

Πιντόφεων, ονος, δ, ή, of wise or understanding mind. Fr. πινυτός and φεήν.

Πινῦτῶς, adv. wisely, prudently. Πζινῦω, f. ύσω, to make understand; to inform, advise. See πινύσκω.

ΠΙΝΩ, to drink; to imbibe, impf. ἔπῖνον, pf. πέπωκα - πέπωκεν αἷμα γαῖ' ὑπ' ἀλλήλων πόνω, Æschyl. S. Theb. 808; 2. a. ἔπίον, 2. a. imperat. πίε, and πῖθι, from obsol. πῖμι, inf. πιῖν πίομαι, η, έται, pres. mid. used as a future, like εἶμι, φάγομαι, etc.; pf. pas. πέπομαι, inf. πεπόσθαι, l.a. pas. ἐπόθην (the fut. m. πιοῦμαι is used by writers after Aristot.) Th. πίω οr πόω. Πινώδης, ὁ, ἡ, s. as πινόεις.

Πίνωσις, εως, ή, the act of making dirty or foul; also, an ornament of pearl or shell, Prov. xxv, 12. Fr. πινόω.

 $\Pi \tilde{\iota}_{osi} \delta \tilde{n}_{s}, \tilde{\iota}_{os}, \delta, \tilde{n}$, shaped like the letter Π .

Πίοιμι, 2. a. opt. to πίνω.

Πίομαι, the pres. mid. used with future time.

Πίον, Epic for ἔπιον, 2. a. to πίνω.

Πίος, εος, τό, fatness, fat. Th πίων.

Πιότερος, and πιότατος, compar. and superl. of πίων.

Πιότης, ητος, ή, fatness, fat. Th.

Πίστει, εως, τό, s. as πίστει, pepper.
Πιστείς, ίδος, h, the pepper plant.
Πισίσχω, f. πίσω, to give to drink; to water; in a transitive sense, though derived from πίω, πίνω, to drink, as from πινύω, πνύω.

Πιπλάω, πίπλημι. See πιμπλάω, πίμπλημι.

Πίπλω, Poet. for πίμπλημι, impf. ἔπιπλον, to fill.

Illas, ov, i, a young piping bird, a chick. Fr. alw.

Πισσίζω, f. low, to pipe or cry like a young bird; to chirp. Fr. σίσος.

Πισεύσκω, Ιοπ. σισεήσκω, to transport or carry anywhere for sale; to sell; f. σιεώσω, Att. σιεώ, l. a. ισίεζοα, from σιεώω, pf. act. without α, σίσεζαα, plupf. ισισεάκιν ι το κωλύσαι την των Έλληνων κοινωνίων ιστετεάκιιν ιγώ Φιλίσσω, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 84; pf. pas. σίσεζαμαι, I am sold, Soph. Phil. 966; εἰ οἱ καιξοὶ σίσεχανται τηλικοῦτοι, Æschin. c. Ctes. 31; f. pas. σισεάσωμαι, Aristoph. Vesp. 179; l. a. pas. ισεάθην, Ion. ισεήθην, part. σεαθείς. Fr. σιεώω.

Πιπράω, πίπρημι, Poet. for πιμπράω, πίμπρημι.

Πίπεημι, f. πεήσω. See πίμπεημι.

Πιπεήσκω, Ion. for πιπεάσκω. $\Pi I' \Pi T \Omega$, from $\pi_{I} \pi i \tau \omega$, (Th. πέτω,) f. m. πεσουμαι, inf. Ion. πεσέεσθαι, Il. ix, 235; Att. πεσεῖσθαι, to fall; to fall out, i. e. to happen, Herodt. viii, 130; to fall in battle, Id. ix, 67; to fall or subside, as the wind; to sink under; to be prostrate; to go to ruin, Soph. Œd. T. 129; to fall headlong, Id. Aj. 1062; Herodt. viii, 16; to fail as a poetical candidate, Aristoph. Eq. 540 to fall upon, to attack; to roll in the dust, and in bed, Eurip. Orest. 88; to lurk in, Soph. Antig. 778; ἀλλ' οὐδ' έγω μέντοι πεσών γε χείσομαι, but I shall not however lie being thrown, i. e. I shall not resign the combat, Aristoph. Nub. 127; pf. act. πέπτωκα, and πέπτηκα, though rarely; part. Epic πε-πτηώς, Odys. xiv, 354; and πεπτεώς, Il. xxi, 503; and πεπτώς, ῶτος, Soph. Aj. 905; πρός τὰ πεπτωχότα, as things have happened, Plat. Polit. x, 604, C; 2. a. "TETOV, subj. TÉσω, ης, η, inf. πισείν, part. πεσών, ουσα, όν. Pindar has a 2. aor. exerov, for exerov. Doubtful if irioa, a. 1. act. was used. See Buttmann's Irreg. Verbs, 212. Πίρωμις, an Egyptian word, equiv-

11 μμις, an Egyptian word, equivalent to καλός κάγαθός, according to Herodt. ii, 143; but the analysis of the word in Coptic is, pi, the, and romi, a man; pl. piromi, the men.

Πίσα, ης, ή, Pisa, a city in Elis, Pind. Olymp. xi, 51.

Πισᾶτις, ιδος, ή, a female citizen of Pisa.

II.σάγας, α, δ, a Persian word, signifying one that has the leprosy.

Πίσαι, 1. a. inf. of πιπίσκω. Πίσινος, ίνη, ίνον, of peas, Aristoph. Eq. 1171.

Πίσον, ου, τό, a pea, pulse.
Πῖσος, and τεῖσος, εος, τό, a piece

of moist ground; a garden, meadow. Fr. π/ω .

III'EEA, or $\pi/\sigma \pi \alpha$, ns, n, pitch; the turpentine that flows from the pine or fir, Π . iv, 277.

Πισσαλοιφίω, ω, f. ήσω, to anoint with pitch or tar. Fr. ἀλείφω. Πισσήμε, ήκοσα, ῆκν, resembling pitch, pitchy, tarry; made of pitch. Fr. σίσσα.

Πισσήρης, εος, δ, ή, pitchy, Æschyl. Choëph. 266.

 Π logives, n, ev, made of pitch. Fr. π loga.

Πίσσω, Æol. for πίπτω. See πίσσω.

Πισσόω, οτ πιστόω, ω, f. ώσω, to besmear with pitch. Fr. πίσσω. Πισσώδης, εος, δ, ή, like pitch, abounding in pitch. Fr. είδος. ΠΙΣΤΑ΄ΚΙΑ, ων, τώ, a pistachio nut, similar to a pine nut.

Πίστευμα, ατος, τό, a pledge of fidelity, Æschyl. Ag. 852. Fr. σιστεύω.

Πιστευτικός, ή, όν, disposed to trust, trusting, confiding, credulous; inspiring confidence, Plat. Gorg. 455, A; and

Πιστευτικώς, adv., πιστευτικώς ἔχειν, to trust, Plat. Hipp. Min. 364, A. From

Πιστεύω, f. εύσω, pf. πεπίστευπα, Plat. Gorg. 454, D; to believe, trust, confide in, commit to, intrust with; ως οὐχ ὑπείζων οὐδὲ πιστεύσων λέγεις; do you say that you will not yield, nor obey me? Soph. Œd. T. 625; plupf. Ion. πεπιστεύπειν, for ἐπεστεύπειν, 1. a. ind. act. ἐπίστευσα· with dat. πίστις. Th. πείδω.

Πιστικός, ή, όν, liquid. Fr. πίνω. Πιστικός, ή, όν, pertaining to belief, persuasive, Plat. Gorg. 455, A; credible, probable. From Hioris, sws, Ion. 105, n, belief, faith; assent; confidence, reliance; proof, argument, producing belief; 'n di mloris, andδειξίς τις, Aristot. Rhet. i, 1; testimony; a promise, pledge; fidelity, Xen. Anab. i; Soph. Œd. C. 617; an oath or obligation, by laying the right hand on the head of the victim on pledging; as bexos is by words, and βωμός by victims at the altar; fidelity to one's engagements, integrity, Matt. xxiii, 23; that which is believed, particularly the Christian religion, N. T.; πίστις 9ιῶν, the faith which is pledged in the presence of the gods, or to which the gods are witnesses, Eurip. Med. 415; πίστιν διδάνει καὶ λαμβάνειν, to give and receive pledges of fidelity, Xen. Cyr. vii, 1, 21; πίστιν λαβεῖν, to obtain a pledge, Lys. c. Erat.; τὰς πίστις (as πίστις) ποιείσθαι, to give mutual assurances, Herodt. iii, 8. Fr. πείθω, orig. πίθω.

Πιστόν, οῦ, τό, a covenant; τὰ πιστά, pledges; adv. faithfully. From

Πιστός, ή, όν, liquid, fluid; τὰ πιστά, liquid medicines, draughts. Fr. πίνω.

Πιστός, ή, όν, worthy of belief, Soph. Phil. 1256; see also Id. 71; credible; faithful; τάδι μὶν Πιεσῶν πιστά, for οἱ μὶν.... πιστοί, Æschyl. Pers. 2; believing; undoubted; trusting to, Id. Prom. 919; convincing, Id. Suppl. 53; Plat. Legg. viii, 824.

Πιστός, οῦ, ὁ, a believer in Christianity, a Christian; οἱ πιστοί, believers. Fr. πιίθω. But

Πιστός, ή, όν, fit to drink, potable, Æschyl. Prom. 478. Fr. πίω οτ πίνω.

Πιστότερος, compar., and πιστότατος, superl. of πιστός.

Πιστότης, ητος, ή, fidelity, integrity, Xen. Fr. πίστις.

Πιστοφύλαξ, ἄχος, ὁ, ἡ, a guardian of fidelity. Fr. πίστις and φυλάσσω.

Πιστόω, f. ώσω, to give and exact a promise or pledge, Thucyd. iv, 88; mid. to confirm to one's self or establish by a pledge, Il. vi, 233; pas. to be convinced, induced to trust, Soph. Œd. C. 1043; πιστωθηναι εν Συμῷ, to be convinced in his mind, Odys. xxi, 218; pf. pas. πιπίστωμαι, 1. a. pas. ἐπιστώθην. Fr. πιστός.

Πίστρα, ας, ή, a vessel for giving drink in or for watering, Eurip. Cycl. 47. Fr. πιστής, whence πιστήςιος, ία, contract. πίστρα. Πίστρον, ου, τό, a drinking-cup, a trough for water, Eurip. Cycl. 29. Fr. πίνω.

Πίστωμα, ἄτος, τό, an assurance, confirmation, Æschyl. Eum. 205; faithful men, Πίεσαι, γη-εαλία τιστώματα, Id. Pers. 167. Fr. πείθω.

Πιστῶς, adv. faithfully, certainly. Fr. πιστός.

Πιστώσαντο, Epic for ἐπιστώσαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. mid. of πιστόω.
Πίστωσις, εως, ή, confirmation,
Plat. Legg. xii, 943, C; assurance. Same Th.

ΠΙΎΣΥΓΓΟΣ, ου, δ, a shoemaker, a cobbler, Sappho, 38. Πίσῦνος, η, ου, trusting to, relying upon, Π. ν, 205; Æschyl. Pers. 112; Eurip. Orest. 895; νῦν δείζετον τὰ πισύνω τοῖς περιδείζωειν λόγοισι, καὶ Φροντίσι, now do you two show, trusting to your dexterous arguments and ideas, Aristoph. Nub. 949; docile, obedient, Orph. Th. πέιδω.

Πίσυςες, and πέσσυςες, Æol. for τέσσωςες, four, Odys. v, 70. See πέσσυςες.

Πίσω, fut. to πιπίσκω.

ΠΙΤΑΝΑ, ns, n, a troop, cohort; a certain tribe. (Doubtful.) Πίτνα, impf. Ion. for ἐπίτνα, from πίτνημι, by a change of n

from πίτνημι, by a change of n into a, as "lba, for "bn, Il. xxi, 7; hence πιτνάς, part. pres., Odys. xi, 391.

Πιτνάω, οτ πίτνημι, to spread out, extend; to expand, to stretch. Πίτνημι, s. as πιτνάω, πετάννυ-

Πίτω, s. as πετάω, πετάννυμι.
Πίτω, or πίτνημι, impf. ἔπιτνον,
to fall, fall out; κακῶς πιτνοῦντα, falling out ill, misfortunes,
Eurip. Med. 54; to fall, i. e. to
die, Soph. Œd. C. 1729. It
seems, according to Elmsley. to
be formed from πίτω, for πίτω,
by inserting γ to strengthen the
sound, πίτω, πίτνω, as τέμω,
τίμνω. Τh. πίπτω.

Πιττάκίον, ου, τό, a leaf out of a tablet to be written on; a plaster. Τh. πίττα, οτ πίσσα.

Πίτταζυς, the fruit of the corneltree, κρανεία. See κρανεία.

Πίττα, Att. for πίσσα, ns, 'n, pitch, turpentine, Aristoph. Acharn. 197.

Πίτσινος, η, ον, Att. for πίσσινος. Πιττόω, Att. for πισσόω.

Πιτυίδες, αί, the fruit or kernel

of the pine-tree. Πιτύϊνος, ίνη, ϊνον, of pine. Fr.

Πίτυινος, ivn, ivov, of pine. Fr

Πιτυκάμπτης, ου, δ, and πιτυοκάμπτης, a pine-bender. Fr. πίτυς and κάμπτω.

Πιτυλεύω, f. εύσω, to move the hands rapidly in rowing; to make great exertions, Aristoph. Vesp. 678.

Πιτυλίζω, f. ίσω, to clap the hands.

ΠΙΤΥΛΟΣ, ου, δ, the plashing

noise of water when dropping into a basin or when struck by oars; rowing; frequent agitation, rapid motion; ἐνὶ πιτύλω, with one movement, Æschyl. Pers. 937; the sound of repeated strokes, blows, Eurip. Heracl. 834; Theocr. xxii, 127; the dropping of tears, Eurip. Hipp. 1462; πίτυλος σπάφου, the rush of the boat, Id. Alc. 814; constant dropping.

Πἴτυόεις, όεσσα, όεν, abounding in pines, of the nature of pines. Fr. πίτυς.

Πιτυοκάμπη, ης, ή, a poisonous grub or worm on pine-trees.

Πιτύοκάμπτης, ου, δ, the Pinebender, epithet of the robber Sinis, who killed travellers by tying them between two pine-trees bent down so as nearly to meet, and then let go again. Fr. πίτυς and κάμπτω.

Πιτύοτρόφος, ου, δ, ή, growing or producing pines. Fr. πίτυς and τρέφω.

Πιτυοῦσα, ns, 'n, a plant, euphorbia pityusa.

ΠΙΤΎΡΟΝ, ου, τό, bran; scurf. ΠΙΤΎΣ, ὕος, 'n, the fir or pinetree; pinus picea, Il. xiii, 390. Fr. πῖος, because it is very resinous.

Πιτύστεπτος, ου, δ , δ , pinecrowned. Fr. πίτυς and στέ- $\varphi\omega$.

Πιτυώδης, εος, ό, ή, abounding in pines or pitch. Fr. είδος.

II ιτυών, ῶνος, δ, a pine-forest. Fr. πίτυς.

Πιφάσκιαι, Ion. contract. πιφάσκη, 2. sing. pres. subj. m. of Πιφάσκομαι, and πιφάσκω, to say. mention. declare. Th.

say, mention, declare. Th. φάω, οτ φημί.

Πἴφαύσκεο, Ion. contract. πιφαύσκου, pres. imper. pas. of

Πιφαύσκομαι, and πιφαύσκω, to bring to light, to show, Æschyl. Pers. 652; to exhibit, Il. xii, 280; οῖα Ζεὺς κακὰ ἔργα πιφαύσκεται, what infamous actions Jupiter threatens (by his speech), Id. xv, 97; to point out, to give out orders; to relate, describe. The formation is φάω, φάσκω, φαύσκω, πιφαύσκω, s. as φημί.

Πιφαύσκω, redupl. form of φαίνω, akin to φάσκω, as διδάσκω, of δαίω, δαῆναι, only in pres. and impf.; to let be seen, show, give a token, esp. by words, to make known, tell, declare, reveal; πιφαύσκομαι, as dep., to make manifest, show, esp. by words,

to make known, declare.

Πίφιγξ, γγος, ή, a kind of bird, Aristot. Hist. An. ix, 1; supposed to be the lark.

Πίω, for πίνω, to drink; not in use; from it comes the 2. aor. ἔπιον, pres. mid. πίομαι. It is also 2. a. subj. act., and

Πίωμεν, 1. pl. 2. a. subj. act. of the same.

ΠΙ'ΩΝ, ονος, δ, ή, fat, Π. i, 40; rich; πίονος ποτοῦ, of a rich beverage, probably the must of wine, Soph. Trach. 700; fruitful, abundant, fertile, compar. πίοτερος, superl. πίοταπος. Th. πῖος. Πιών, part. 2. a. act. of πίνω.

Πλαγά, Dor. for πληγή.

Πλαγγών, όνος, δ, a small puppet or image of wax. Fr. πλάσσω.

Πλαγιάζω, f. άσω, to place obliquely; to tack a vessel; to declare in ambiguous terms; to deceive, lead into error. Fr. πλάγιος.

Πλαγιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a placing awry or in an oblique direction. Same Th.

Πλάγίαυλος, ου, δ, a transverse or cross-pipe or flute, like the German flute, Bion, iii, 7; Theocr. xx, 29. Fr. αὐλός.

Πλάγιον, adv. obliquely.

Πλάγιοω, to turn or move sideways. From

Πλάγιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, and πλάγιος, ία, ιον, oblique, transverse; ἐκ πλαγίου, on the flank, Thucyd. vii, 6; devious, Aristoph. Nub. 224; ambiguous; artful, crafty; insidious, πλάγια φεονεῖς, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 332. Fr. πλάζομαι. Πλάγιοτης, ητος, ἡ, an oblique position or direction. Same Th. Πλάγιοφῦλαξ, ακος, ὁ, he who guards the side or flank of an army. Fr. φύλαξ.

Πλαγίως, adv. obliquely, transversely; ambiguously, darkly, craftily. Fr. πλάγιος.

Πλαγκτής, ῆςος, ὁ, act. he that leads astray, a misleader; pas. a roamer. Fr. πλάζω.

Πλαγατός, ή, όν, wandering, Æschyl. Pers. 269; Herodt. iv, 85; foolish, an epithet of Bacchus. Fr. πλάζομαι.

Πλαγκτοσύνη, ης, ἡ, a wandering or roaming about, Odys. xv, 342. Same Th.

Πλάγξομαι, fut. mid. to πλάζω. Πλαγχθίντες, nom. pl. part. 1. a. pas. of πλάζω.

Πλαγχθῆναι, -θείς, inf. and part. 1. a. pas. to π λάζω.

Πλάδαρόομαι, ουμαι, f. ώσομαι,

to be flaccid or flabby.

Πλαδάξός, ά, όν, very moist, having excessive moisture, loose, flaccid, flabby. Fr. πλάδος.

Πλάδάω, ω, and -όω, ω, f. ήσω, and ώσω, to have excessive moisture, to be watery; to be soft or flabby. Fr. πλάδον.

Πλαδδιάω, Lacon. dialect, to play the fool, talk idly, Aristoph. Lys. 171.

excessive $\Pi \Lambda A' \triangle O \Sigma$, ov, δ , moisture.

Πλάζομαι, mid. of

Πλάζω, f. πλάγζω, to cause to wander, to drive hither and thither; to distract, Il. ii, 132; to divert the course of a stream, Id. xvii, 751; πλάζομαι, to wander; l. a. ἔπλαγξα, l. a. pas. Ιπλάγχθην· πλάζω is also used by syncope for πελάζω, to approach. Th. πλάγχω.

Πλαθάνη, ης, ή, a platter or mould to bake cakes in. Fr. πλάσσω.

Πλάθἄνον, ου, τό, οτ πλαθάνη, ης, i, a table or board, on which bread is made up. Fr. πλάσσω. Πλαθηναι, inf. a. pas. (syncope) to πελάζω.

Πλάθω, f. άσω, to approach, go to, Soph. Phil. 717: to bring to; mid. and pas. to approach, Æschyl. Prom. 899; 1. a. pas. iπλάθην, by syncope for πελάθω. Τh. πέλας.

Πλαίσιον, ου, τό, a rectangular figure, oblong; the division of an army in the form of a square, Xen. Anab. i, 8, 6.

Πλάκείς, part. 2. pas. of πλέκω. Πλάκερός, ά, όν, ε. ας πλατύς, broad. Fr. πλάξ.

 $\Pi \lambda \alpha \varkappa i \alpha$, αs , \dot{n} , error, fault. Fr. πλάζω.

Πλακίνος, η, ον, made of a board or plank, wooden. Fr. πλάξ. Πλακόεις, όεσσα, όεν, broad and thin, flat Fr. & Adg.

Πλακουντοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, a pastrycook. Fr. ποιέω.

Πλακούς, ούντος, δ, a cake; contract. from wharfels.

Πλακτεον, ου, τό, Dor. for πλη-

II λακώδης, εος, ό, ή, broad, flat, in the form of a platter or leaf. Fr. eldos.

Πλάν, Dor. for πλήν.

Πλάνάω, ω, f. ήσω, 1. a. επλάνησα, to cause to wander, cause to err; to mislead, deceive, seduce: η γνώμη πλανώ, or can I mislead in my judgment? Soph. Œd. C. 317; mid. to wander, roam about, go astray; to wan-

der in mind, Æschyl. Prom. 471; to be misled, deceived; pas. to be circulated about, Soph. Æd. C. 305; pf. pas. πιπλάνημαι, part. pf. πεπλανημένος, 1. a. pas. ἐπλανήθην, ης, η. From Πλανίω, πλανίομαι, Ion. for πλανάω, πλανάομαι.

 $\prod \Lambda \dot{A}' NH$, ns, \dot{n} , a wandering; error, travels, xai σοφίης είνεκεν τῆς σῆς καὶ πλάνης, Herodt. i, 29; Dem. de Coron. p. 141; πολύδονον πλάνην, erratic wandering, Æschyl. Prom. 790; πλάναι, winding courses, labyrinths; a digression, a rambling discussion, Plat. Legg. iii, 683,

Πλάνημα, ἄτος, τό, going astray; an error; wandering or agitation of mind, Soph. Œd. T. 727. Fr. πλανάω.

Πλάνης, ητος, ό, a wanderer, one who rambles about or goes astray, Eurip. Heracl. 878; wandering about, Soph. Æd. T. 1029; going astray, erratic; wandering, Thucyd. viii, 42; a vagabond. Same Th.

Πλάνησις, εως, ή, addicted to error, mistake, deceit. Fr. πλανάω.

Πλανητίον, verbal adj., one must wander. Fr. πλανάομαι.

Πλανήτης, ου, δ, a wanderer; also (ἀστής being understood), a wandering star, a planet. Fr. πλανάω.

Πλανητικός, ή, όν, wandering, roving, causing to wander. Same Th.

Πλανῆτις, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of πλανήτης, a (female) wanderer or vagabond, erratic, roving; deluded, Job ii, 9. Fr. πλανάω. Πλανητός, ή, όν, wandering about; erratic; liable to error. Same Th.

Πλανοδία, ας, ή, a wrong way, by-way. Fr. πλάνος and όδός. Πλάνος, η, ον, wandering, roaming about, erratic; as subst., a straying or wandering, aberration, Longin. 9; φεοντίδος πλάvois, in a maze of thought, Soph. Œd. T. 67; πλάνοις "σως, by fits as it were, Id. Phil. 748; an error, mistake; a digression; a vagabond. Fr. πλάνη.

1Ιλάνος, η, ον, deceitful, fraudulent. Fr. πλανάω.

Πλανοστικής, έος, ό, ή, trodden by wanderers, wandered over, Aschyl. Eum. 76. Fr. orsica. Πλανύσσω, und

Πλανύττω, to wander.

IΙλάξ, απός, ή, any flat body; a

plank; a broad table; a surface. a plate; flat space, a plain; the top of a mountain, Soph. Phil. 1416; a glade; τῷ Γὰς πλάκις άγρονόμαι πασαι Φίλαι, Id. Œd. T. 1103; the flat summit or top of any thing, Id. Aj. 1199; a flat grave-stone; a cake, Fr. πλάσσω. Epigr.

Πλάξεν, Dor. and Ion. for รีสามทรัยง.

Πλάξιππος, ω, i, h, Dor. for πλήξιππος, a driver or tamer of horses, a horseman.

Πλάσας, αντος, part. 1. a. act. of πλάσσω.

Πλάσις, εως, ή, formation; a making of images; fiction. Fr. πλάσσω.

Πλάσμα, ἄτος, τό, what has been formed (from pf. pas. of πλάσσω); a figment, fiction, Demosth. 1110, 18; an image, a model; an assumed character; an imitation; πλάσματα πηλοῦ, a composition of clay, Aristoph. Lys. 685; studied ornament, affected modulation in speaking.

Πλασματίας, ου, δ, (λόγος,) false, feigned, fictitious; a feigner; a writer of fiction. Fr. πλάσσω. Πλασμάτικῶς, adv. in imitation. Πλασματώδης, εος, δ, ή, fictitious, invented. Fr. 27005.

Πλάσσω, and, later Att.,

Πλάττω, f. πλάσω, l. a. ἴπλάσα, pf. pas. πέπλασμαι, to form, fashion, make; to plaster over; to invent, imagine, feign, assume; in music and declamation, to adopt an affected style; ouματα πλάττοντες, fashioning their bodies, Plat. Phæd. § 72; i. e. paying every attention to them; 1. a. ἐπλασάμην, 1. a. pas. ἐπλάσθην, pf. pas. τίπλασμαι (see πλάσμα); mid. to disguise one's character, to dissemble; to fabricate for one's own advantage, Dem. de Coron.; deπερ μειρακίω πλάττοντι λόγους, Plat. Apol. 17, C. Th. πλάω. Πλαστής, ῆςος, ὁ, fem. πλάστειea, as, h, one who moulds or models, a modeller.

Πλάστης, ου, δ, one who forms or moulds, a potter, a sculptor, a statuary, etc. Fr. πλάσσω. Πλάστιγξ, ιγγος, n, the scale of a balance, the needle or index of a balance; a board or table with which the game of the cottabus was played; πλάστιγξ, Dor. for Thoring, 1770s, h, & whip, Æschyl. Choèph. 288. Fr. πλήσσω.

Πλαστική (τέχνη being understood), the plastic art, art of moulding images in clay, etc.

Πλαστίκός, ή, όν, suitable for being wrought or fashioned; skilled in fashioning or forming, skilled in the plastic art; compact, solid, Plat. Tim. 55, C; fabricated, false. Fr. πλάσσω. Πλαστογραφία, ας, ή, forgery of writings. Fr. γράφω.

Πλαστός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, contract. for πελαστός.

Πλαστός, ή, όν, formed, feigned, counterfeit, supposititious; πλαστὸς ὡς εἴην πατεί, that I was imposed upon my father, Soph. Œd. T. 780; Eurip. Bacch. 217. Fr. πλάσσω.

Πλαστός, ή, όν, that may be approached, Æschyl. Eum. 53. Fr. πλάθω.

Πλαστουργός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, one who moulds, forms, fashions, etc.; one who invents. Fr. ἔργον.

Πλάστζα, ων, τά, ear-rings. Πλαστῶς, adv. in a fabricated, fictitious manner, pretendedly, in appearance, Plat. Soph. 216,

B. Fr. πλαστός.

Πλάταγέω, ω, f. ήσω, to rattle, to clap, to make a loud and sudden noise; to applaud by clapping the hands; to sound the timbrel; to beat the breast,

Bion. i, 4. From $\Pi \lambda \tilde{\alpha} \tau \tilde{\alpha} \gamma \tilde{n}$, \tilde{n}_5 , \tilde{n}_5 , \tilde{n}_6 , a clapping, as of the hands, or by the collision of two bodies; a rattle, a clapper; a rattling noise; the roaring of the sea; an incessant talker. Fr. $\pi \lambda \alpha \tau \tilde{\alpha} \sigma \omega$.

Πλάτάγημα, ἄτος, τό, a noise made by clapping the hands, a rattling sound. Fr. $\pi \lambda \alpha \tau \alpha \gamma i \omega$. Πλαταγίζω, s. as $\pi \lambda \alpha \tau \alpha \gamma i \omega$.

Πλάταγών, ῶνος, ὁ, and ἡ, a clapper.

Πλάταγώνιον, τό, dimin. of preced., a small rattle; the broad petal of the poppy; it was a good omen if it burst with a loud crack. Πλάταια, usually in pl., Πλαταιά, ων, αί, Platææ, a city in Βωυτία; hence adverbial dat., Πλαταιάσι, at Platææ.

Πλαταμών, $\tilde{\omega}_{VOS}$, δ , a broad or flat body, a broad, flat rock; a flat stone; a level place. Fr. $\tau \lambda \alpha \tau \nu_S$.

Πλατάνιστος, and πλάτανος, ου, π, platanus Orientalis, II. ii, 307; the plane-tree, Herodt. vii, 27. Πλάτανιστοῦς, οῦντος, ὁ, contract. for πλατανιστόεις, a place where planes grow, a grove of plane-trees. Πλάτἄνος, ου, ἡ, the plane-tree; because it has spreading branches. Τh. πλατύς.

Πλασανώδης, εος, δ, ή, like the plane-tree; abounding in plane-trees. Fr. είδος.

Πλατανών, ωνος, ό, a grove of plane-trees. Fr. πλάτανος.

Πλατάσσω, f. άξω, to make a noise by striking or collision; to clap, clatter. Th. πλατύς.

Πλατεῖα, ας, ἡ, (ὁδός understood,) a broad way, a street. Fr. the same.

Πλατειάζω, Dor. πλατειάσδω, f. άσω, to speak with a broad pronunciation, like the Dorians; πλατειάσδοισαι άπαντα, pronouncing every thing so broad, Theocr. xv, 88; and

Πλατειασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a broad or Doric pronunciation. Fr. πλατύς.

Πλάτη, ης, Dor. πλάτα, ἡ, the broad part, or blade, of an oar; the oar itself; a ship, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 765; a voyage; οὐρίφ πλάτη κατηγόμην, I reached with a favorable gale, Soph. Phil. 358. Fr. πλατύς.

Πλατίου, Dor. for πλησίου, near. Πλᾶτις, ιδος, ή, a wife, a spouse, Aristoph. Acharn. 132; for πέλατις.

Πλάτος, εος, τό, breadth, width. Πλάτος, ή, όν, s. ας πλαστός, πελαστός, Εν. πελάζω.

λαστός. Fr. π ελάζω. Πλατόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to make broad or flat; pas. to be flattened, Aristoph. Acharn. 552. Fr. π λατύς.

Πλάττω, later Att. for πλάσσω. Πλατυάζω, s. as πλατειάζω.

Πλατυάσδοισαι, Dor. for πλατυάζουσαι, to pronounce in a broad or rustic manner, Theocr. xv, 88; nom. pl. part. pres. f. g. of πλατυάζω. Others read πλατειάσδοισαι, of πλατειάσδω, Dor. for πλατειάζω, the correct reading. Th. πλατύς.

Πλᾶτῦγίζω, f. ίσω, to strike the water with the flat part of the oar; to strike with a clapper, to make loud vaunts; to brag. From

Πλάτυγξ, or rather πλάτιγξ, γγος, ή, the blade or broad part of an oar.

Πλατύκεςως, ωτος, δ, ħ, having broad horns; a chamois, an animal of the goat kind. Fr. κίςως.

Πλατὔκός, ή, όν, ample, diffuse, prolix. Fr. πλατύς.

Πλάτὔλέσχης, ου, δ , a babbler. Fr. πλατύς and λέσχη. Πλατυντεόν, verbal adj. of πλα. τύνω, one must widen.

Πλατῦνω, f. ὕνω, to make broad; to widen, enlarge, extend; mid. to extend one's self or itself; to boast; l. a. ἐπλάτῦνα, pf. pas. πεπλάτυμμαι, l. a. pas. ἐπλατύνθην. Fr. πλατύς.

Πλατύνωτος, ου, δ, ή, having a broad back. Fr. νωτος.

Πλατὔόφθαλμος, ου, δ, ἡ, having large or wide eyes. Fr. ὀφθαλμός.

Πλατυπός φύςος, ου, δ, ή, having a robe with a broad purple border or stripe. Fr. πος φύς α.

Πλατυπρόσωπος, ου, δ, ή, having a broad, flat face. Fr. πρόσω-

Πλατύρρους, ου, ό, ή, contract.
Πλατύρρους, ου, ό, ή, wide flowing; πλατύρρους Νείλος, Æschyl. Prom. 854. Fr. ρέω.

ΠΛΑΤΥ΄Σ, πλατεῖα, πλατύ, broad, large, spacious; numerous, as being wide spread; τόσσ' αίπόλια πλατέ' αίγων, ΙΙ. Χί, 678; bulky; οὐ γὰς οἱ πλατεῖς οὐδ' εὐρύνωτοι Φώτες ἀσφαλέστα-Toi, Soph. Aj. 1229; when applied to water it means salt water, as in Herodt., πλατυτίεοισι έχείοντο τοῖσι πόμασι, ii, 108, and in Aristotle; some also explain Homer's πλατὺν Ἑλλήσποντον in the same manner, not as being salt, but the broad Hellespont (i. e. considered as a river). An English critic observes, "We suppose nobody can really believe that Homer used the word in the sense of salt, although the grammarians have invented this fiction to save the poet's credit for accuracy." Cambr. Mus. Crit. vol. i, p. 255. Ernesti observes, that the Hellespont may be called broad or narrow, according to the objects with which it is compared by the poets. Homer speaks of it as a river, and therefore calls it broad; ἐπὶ πλατεῖ Ἑλλησπόντω, Π. vii, 86; "Ελλας τ' ἀμφὶ πόρον πλατύν, Æschyl. Pers. 854; πλατὺς κατάγελως, loud peals of laughter, or, perhaps, a broad grin, Aristoph. Acharn. 1091.

Πλατύσημος, ου, δ, ή, having a broad or wide border; ή πλατύσημος, the Roman tunica laticlavia. Fr. σῆμα.

Πλατυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, dilatation, enlargement; ostentation, boasting, loquacity.

Πλατύστερνος, ου, δ, ή, having a broad breast. Fr. στέρνον.

Πλατυστομέω, ω, f. ήσω, to speak with a broad pronunciation. Fr. στόμα.

Πλατύτης, ητος, ή, breadth, width, size. Fr. πλατύς.

Πλατύφυλλος, ου, δ, ή, broadleaved. Fr. φύλλον.

Πλατυώνυχος, ου, ό, ή, having broad claws, Plat. Def. 415, E. Fr. övug.

Πλατύψοχος, ου, δ, 'n, insatiable, avaricious. Fr. ψυχή.

ΠΛΑ'Ω, to fill, obsol. See πίμπλημι.

Πλάω, by syncope for πελάω, to approach; not used.

Πλίας, by syncope for πλίονας, acc. pl., Il. xi, 395; compar. of πολύς, superl. πλείστος, Il. ii, 129.

Πλίες, πλίας. See preced. Π λίγδην, adv. by weaving. Fr.

Πλέγμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing plaited or woven; wicker-work, a basket; net, texture, cloth; also, a tress or braid of hair; πλέγματα, baskets or panniers. Τh. πλέκω.

IIλεθειαΐος, αία, αΐον, of or belonging to the measure called a plethrum, of the length of a plethrum, equal to a hundred and one English feet, Plat. Crit. 116, A. See next.

ΠΛΕΘΡΟΝ, ου, τό, the sixth part of a stadium, Herodt. ii, 124; Plat. Theæt. 174, E; ποταμὸν τούτον τὸ εὖρος δύο πλέleu, Xen. Anab.; according to Suidas, a measure of a hundred Greek or a hundred and four Roman feet, equal to a hundred and one English feet; a space of ten thousand square feet. The Roman writers render πλίθεον by jugerum; but the jugerum contained three times the quantity, being two hundred and forty feet in length, and a hundred and twenty in breadth; so also the Greek writers, on the other hand, translated jugerum by πλίθεον. See Hutch. in Xen. Cyr. vii. Poet. πέλεθεον.

Πλειάς, άδος, Ιοπ. πληϊάς, άδος, n, a constellation of seven stars in the sign of the Bull, the Pleiades. Fr. πλίω, to sail, as indicating the time for sailing, Æschyl. Ag. 800; Il. xviii, 486.

Πλείειν, Ion. or Poet. for πλίειν, pres. inf. of πλίω.

Hasin, Ion. for Adeia, as, i, from the masculine & Xios, full; Poet. TASTOS, Att. TXEWS.

Πλείμην, πλείο. See πίμπλημι.

Πλείν, for πλέον, Aristoph. Nub. 1041; Ran. 103, 751. See πλείων.

Πλείον, or πλέον, more; compar. n. g. nom. or acc. pl. n. g. πλείονα, πλείοα, πλείω · ἐκ πλείονος i φευγον, they fled with more speed, Xen. Anab. i. Th. Toλύς.

Πλείος, Poet. for πλέος. See πλέως.

Πλειότερος, έρη, ερου, compar. of πλείος, fuller.

Πλείους, nom. pl. m. g. for πλείοves, compar. of Tolis.

Πλείστα, adv. See πλείστον.

Πλειστάκι, and

Πλειστάκις, adv. for the most part, most frequently, very often, Plat. Phil. 40, D.

Πλειστήρης, εος, ό, ή, every, all, Æschyl. Eum. 733. Fr. πλεῖ-

Πλειστηριάζω, f. άσω, to bid more than others. Fr. πλεῖστος.

Πλειστηριασμός, ου, ό, the offer of one who bids more than others. Same Th.

Πλειστηρίζομαι, to make the most of one's self; to boast or vaunt one's self, Æschyl. Choëph. 1026. Same Th.

Πλειστοδόλος, ου, ό, ή, throwing the most, throwing highest. Fr. πλεῖστος and βάλλω.

Πλειστόζροτος, ου, δ, h, and

Πλειστόμεροτος, ου, δ, ή, (ξορτή,) a festival, attended by great numbers of men, Pind. Olymp. vi, 116. Fr. βροτός.

Πλείστον, and πλείστα, adv. the most, very much, extremely, by far; To The most part, most frequently, in a great measure; at most; the greatest part; sis masiora, to the greatest number.

Πλείστος, η, ον, most, the greatest part, the greatest; very much; οἱ πλεῖστοι, the greatest number, the multitude; superl. of πολύς, compar. πλείων and πλέων· τὰ πλείστου ἄξια, their most valuable effects, Xen. Anab. i; περὶ πλείστου ποιεῖσθαι, to put the highest value upon, to estimate very highly; also, περὶ πλείστου ποιητέον, Plat. Crit. § 8. It is sometimes construed with another superlative; as, Βάσσον αν της πλείστον έχθίστης έμοὶ....κλύοιμ' έχίδνης, Phil. 627. See Tohús.

Πλειστοφόρος, ου, ό, ή, carrying the most or much. Fr. φίρω. Πλείω, acc. sing. m. g. or nom. pl. n. Att. and Ion., by elision | II λεκτικός, ή, όν, capable of twist-

and contraction, for alsiera. R is sometimes used adverbially, as πλείον, Soph. Œd. T. 75.

Πλείων, ονος, ό, ή, more, greater, larger; n. g. aleiov, compar. of πολύς, superl. πλείστος, assigned to πολύς, appears to come from πλέος, compar. πλείων or πλείων. The Ionians and later Attics more usually say πλίων, except in the contracted cases, in which the Attics use πλείους, πλείω (the Ionians πλεύνες, πλεύτων, πλεύvas), or Théores (Thucyd. iv. 85), πλέονας, πλέονα, ποι πλέου;, πλέω. Herodt., however, has this, viii, 66. Instead of πλέονες we have also πλέες, Il. xi, 395; and πλέας for πλέονας, Id. ii, 129. The neut. πλέον is the most common; but πλείον also occurs, Plat. Rep. 1, p. 192; 9, p. 244, 273; Euth. p. 24; Thucyd. vii, 63; Aristoph. Eccl. 1132; Lys., p. 296, R. Instead of this the Ionians said also πλεῦν, Herodt. ix, 41. The Attics Their (Piers. ad Mær. 294); but only in such expressions as πλείν η μύριοι. The Dorians said πλήων (Fisch. 2, p. 102)." Matth. Gr. Gram. § 135; τί πλέον ἐστὶ μοί; what advantage is it to me? Xen.; οὐδὲν πλέον ἐστί, it is of no use; πλέον ἔχειν, to have more, have the advantage; τὸ δὲ πλέον, but what is more; is maken mouse, to accomplish; of or According, the greater number; also, the dead, Aristoph. Eccl. 1073.

Πλειών, ωνος, δ, a year; so called, as if it were from πλέος, Poet. πλείος, because in it a certain period is completed.

Πλέκος, εος, τό, a plaited work; wicker-work; a wicker basket, Aristoph. Acharn. 454. πλέκω.

Πλεχόω, to embrace.

Πλεκτἄνάω, to twine, twist into wreaths, coil. From

Πλεκτάνη, ης, ή, any thing plaited or woven, a curl; braid of hair; a wreath of smoke, Aristoph. Ar. 1717; net, noose; the spiral folds of a serpent, Æschyl. S. Theb. 477; the feet of the polypus. Fr. πλίκω.

Πλικταί, ων, αί, ropes, cables (σωeas understood), Eurip. Troad. 951, and 1003. Fr. πλίκω. Πλεκτανόω, ω, to twine, interlace. Πλεκτή, ης, η, strictly fem. from πλεκτός, a coil, wreath; a twisted rope, cord, string.

ing, netting, weaving; fem. the art of weaving, Plat. Polit. 288, D. Fr. πλέκω.

Πλεπτός, ή, όν, plaited, woven, twisted; πλεκτάς στέγας, wicker sheds or covered wagons, Æschyl. Prom. 711; ἄνθη πλεκτά, garlands of flowers, Id. Pers. 610; πλεκτή, a net, Plat. Legg. vii, 824.

 $\Pi \Lambda E' K \Omega$, f. έξω, to twine, plait; χεροί πλοκάμους ἔπλεξε φαεινούς, Π. xiv, 176; to join together, weave; to prepare, plot, contrive; to compose, arrange; to dispose; pf. pas. πέπλεγμαι, part. pf. pas. πεπλεγμένην, complicated or complex, Aristot. Poet. c. 13 (see also under ἀπλόος); 1. a. pf. ἐπλίχθην, 2. a. pas. ἐπλάκην, 2. pf. πέπλοκα, obsol.

Πλίννα, or βλέννα, mucus of the nose, phlegm.

Πλεξάμενος, part. 1. a. mid. of πλίχω.

Πλίξις, εως, ή, a knitting, twining, texture, Plat. Polit. 398, D. Fr. πλέκω.

Πλέον, ονος, τό, for πλείον, more; πλίον ποιείν, to benefit, advantage, Plat. Phædr. 115, C; πλέον είναι, to be profited, receive advantage, extend farther; τί δη ποιείς πλέον; Οὐδέν, what advantage have you by weeping? None, Menand. 174.

Πλέονα, for πλείονα. See πλείον. Πλεοναζόντως, adv. superabundantly; very often. From

Πλεονάζω, f. άσω, to be superabundant, too great, greater or more than is necessary; to have more; to abound; to exceed due bounds; to be overbearing, arrogant, Thucyd. i, 120; to magnify, augment, exaggerate; l. a. ἐπλεόνἄσα. Fr. πλέος.

Πλιονάκις, adv. often, oftentimes, very often. Fr. πλέον.

Πλιόνασμα, ἄτος, τό, a surplus, abundance. Fr. πλεονάζω. Πλεονασμός, οῦ, ὁ, redundance, superabundance, superfluity; in Grammar, a pleonasm, an extended explanation.

Πλεοναστός, ή, όν, abundant, rich, of doubtful authority, LXX. (Schneid. Lex.)

Πλεοναχή, adv. in various ways, Plat. Polit. v, 477, A.

 Π λεον $\tilde{\alpha}\chi\tilde{\omega}_{s}$, adv. in a greater number of ways, in many ways. Πλεονεκτέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to have more, to have the advantage, Plat. Legg. iii, 683, A; to be superior to; to surpass, Plat.

Parm. 149, B; to excel; to be eager for gain, to be covetous, avaricious, Herodt. viii, 112; to assume authority over, Plat. Legg. iii, 691, Α; πολλὰ ἰδία πλεονεκτῆσαι, to acquire much private gain, i. e. many separate advantages, Dem. Olynth. i; 1. a. ἐπλεονέκτησα, 1. a. pas. ἐπλεονέκτηθην, subj. πλεονέκτηθ $\tilde{\omega}$, ñs, ñ, to be inferior to, to be overcome. Fr. alsov, for alsiov, and εχω.

Πλεονέκτημα, άτος, τό, an advantage; πλεονέκτημα,....μέγα υπηρές Φιλίππω, Philip had a great advantage, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 94; superior condition, greater share or portion, greater power, wealth, etc.; victory, the thing by which one is circumvented. Fr. πλεονεκτέω.

Πλεονέκτης, ου, ό, an avaricious or covetous man, a defrauder; insolent, arrogant, Herodt. vii, 158. Same Th.

 Π λεονεκτικώς, adv. advantageously, Plat. Phædr. 91, B. Same Th.

Πλεονεξία, ας, ή, a possessing more, having a greater portion, superiority, advantage over; avarice; an excessive or insatiable desire of any thing, such as praise, power, pleasure, etc.; arrogance, an overbearing temper, Herodt. vii, 149; ιδία πλεονεξία, self-interest, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. p. 95. Fr. ἔχω.

Πλέονες, πλέονας. See πλείων. Πλεόνως, adv. more, rather, above, greatly, much.

 $\Pi \Lambda E'O\Sigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}ov$, full, filled, Poet. πλειος, είη, είον, and Att. πλέως, ω· καὶ φόδου πλέα τις εἶ ; Æschyl. Prom. 689; with gen. Πλέτο, Ion. for έπλετο, and by syncope for ἐπέλετο, 3. sing. impf. m. of πέλομαι.

 Π λευμονάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to have a disease of the lungs. Fr. πλεύ-

Πλευμονώδης, έος, ό, ή, like the lungs, spongy. Fr. είδος. Πλεύμων, ονος, δ, pl., the lungs;

Ion. and Att. for πνεύμων, Æschyl. Choëph. 630; a kind of mollusca, pulmo marinus, Plat. Phil. 21, C.

Πλεῦν, Dor. for πλέον, more. See πλείων, and

Πλεῦνα, for πλέονα, acc. sing. m. g., and

Sce Π λ ε $\widetilde{\nu}$ ν ε ε , π λ ε $\widetilde{\nu}$ ν α ε . πλείων.

Πλεύνως, for πλεόνως, adv. more. very, too much, excessively, to excess. All from aliwn, for πλείων.

 $\Pi\Lambda E\Upsilon PA'$, $\tilde{\alpha}_{5}$, \tilde{n}_{7} , the side, Eurip. Hec. 498; a rib.

Πλευρίτις, ίδος, ή (νόσος), an inflammation of the Theugá, pleurisy.

ΙΙλευρόθεν, adv. from the side.

Πλευροποπέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to cut the sides, Soph. Aj. 232. Fr. κόπτω.

Πλευρόν, τό, the same with πλευeά, Herodt. ix, 72; Soph. Œd. C. 1114.

Πλευροτί πής, ίος, striking the sides or ribs. Fr. πλευρόν and τύπτω. Πλεύρωμα, ατος, τό, the same as πλευρόν, a rib.

 Π λευσοῦμαι, and πλευσούμενος. See Aliw.

Πλευστέον, or -έ α , verbal adj., one must sail. Fr. π λέ ω .

Πλευστικός, ή, όν, belonging to or fit for sailing.

Πλεύσομαι, or πλευσουμαι, fut. mid. to

 $\Pi\Lambda \mathrm{E}'\Omega$, f. $\pi\lambda$ εύσομαι and -οῦμαι, pf. πέπλευκα, Eurip. Hel. 404; Soph. Phil. 72, 402; to sail; to navigate; to swim; metaphor, to fluctuate, be in uncertainty or doubt; ἔπλων, Poet. aor.; 1. a. ἔπλευσα, pf. pas. πέπλευσμαι· πλέω, not contracted, πλεῖς, πλεῖ πλέουσι, not contracted. In this verb so and sw are never contracted. The Ionic form is πλώω.

 $\Pi \Lambda E' \Omega$, obsol., whence $\pi \lambda \acute{\eta} \theta \omega$. See πίμπλημι.

Πλέω, by syncope and contr. for πλέονα, οα, nom. or acc. pl. n. compar. of πολύς, n. g. πλέον.

Πλέω, Att. nom. pl. m. of πλέως.

Πλέων, for πλείων. Πλέως. " The fem. and neut. pl. πλέαι, πλέα (Eurip. Med. 263, 903; Ion. 601; Hel. 751), do not come from πλίως, but from the old word & Léos, whence came πλέον, Eurip. Alc. 730, and instead of which Homer and Hesiod have πλείος, Odys. iv, 319; xii, 92; Il. viii, 162." Gr. Gram. § 118.

Πλέως, Att. for πλέος, full; ώς ἔφυν οἴκτου πλέως, Soph. Phil. 1063.

Πλήγανον, ου, τό, a stick, a cudgel, a rod.

Πληγείς, έντος, f. g. πληγείσα, part. 2. a. pas. of πλήσσω.

Πληγενής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, a half-brother or sister. Th. πέλας. Fr. γένος. Πληγή, ης, ή, Dor. πλαγά, a

blow, wound; a stroke or stripe; a beating or pelting of a storm, etc., Soph. Phil. 1443; pl. blows; from 2. pf. πεπλήγα, of πλήσσω.

Πληγηναι, 2. a. inf. pas. of the same.

Πληγήσομαι, 2. f. pas.; καὶ ἀεὶ πληγήσεσθαι προσδοκῶν, and always expecting to be beaten, Dem., de Coron. 314, 24. Fr. πλήθτω.

Πληγμα, ατος, τό, a blow, Soph. Trach. 519; s. as πληγή, and same Th.

Πλήγνυμι, Att., collateral form of πλήσσω.

Πλήθεν, Ræot. by syncope for ἐπλήθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. pas. ἐπλήθην, of πίμπλημι.

Πλήθοντι, dat. sing. part. pres. act. of πλήθω · πλήθοντος ὅχλου ἐν ἀγοςᾶ, when there was a great crowd in the market-place; which is otherwise expressed, πληθούσης ἀγοςᾶς.

Πληθος, εος, τό, a multitude, great number; a mass; the rabble, populace; constituency of a state; popular form of government, Lys.; number; size, extent, Herodt. i, 77, 204; πλήθει πολλών μηνών, after the lapse of many months, Soph. Phil. 717; ad. v. with the fulness, etc.; πλήθει χεόνου καὶ ολιγότητι, Plat. Theæt. 153, D; ώς πλήθει, in general; ώς έπὶ τὸ πληθος, as for the most part; a number or constituted body, as the Thirty Tyrants; ὅτε μὲν τὸ πληθος δεν ύμων κύριον της σωτηείας της ημετέρας, Lys. c. Erat.; see Piat. Apol. § 5; τὸ πληθος, the sovereign people, the multitude, Aristoph. Vesp. 267. Fr. πλέω.

Πληθόχωρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, containing a vast quantity. Fr. χωρίω. Πληθύνω, f. ὄνῶ, to multiply, increase the number of; to increase; to enlarge, augment; neut. to be full, abound; pres. pas. πληθύνομαι, to increase; also, to be swayed by numbers, Æschyl. Aj. 1343; neut. pf. pas. πεπλήθυμμαι, 1. α. ἐπληθύνθην. Fr. πλήθω.

Πληθύς, ἔος, ἡ, a multitude, a throng, a crowd, Il. xi, 305; ἡ πληθύς, the crowd, as distinguished from the chiefs, Id. xv, 305; acc. πληθύς, s. as πλῆθος, Id. ii, 278. Same Th.

Πληθυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, augmentation, increase. $Fr. \pi \lambda \tilde{\eta} \theta o \varsigma$.

Πληθῦω, f. τσω, to be full; to be

numerous; to abound, Soph. Trach. 54; πληθυούσης άγοςῆς, the forum being full, Herodt. iv, 181; δ πληθύων λόγος, much talked of report, Soph. Œd. C. 378; χεόνος, a full (advanced) period of life, Id. 934; increase. Fr. πλήθω.

Πλήθω, in the present, to be full; with a gen., σελήνην τε πλήθουσαν, and the full-orbed moon, II. xviii, 484; πληθούσης ἀγοεᾶς, the market-place being full, i. e. in the forenoon; the fut. and aor. are active; ποταμᾶπλήθοντι ἐοικώς, like a swollen river, Id. v, 87; l. a. ἔπλησα, I have filled, Æschyl. Pers. 277; governs acc. and gen.; l. a. pas. ἐπλήσθην, ης, η, part. πλησθείς, είσα, ἐν.

Πληθώςα, ας, ἡ, and Ion. πληθώςη, fulness, abundance, redundancy; satiety; large assemblage of men; μέχρι ὅτου πληθώςης ἀγοςῆς, Herodt. ii, 173; plethora, a disease. Fr. πλήθω. Πληθωςίω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to be full, or satiated. Fr. πλήθω.

Πληθώςη, ης, ή, fulness, satiety. F_r . π λήθω.

Πληθωρικός, ή, όν, inclined to be full, plethoric. Fr. πλήθω.

Πληϊάδες, Poet. or Ion. for Πλειάδες, which see.

Πλήμτης, ου, ὁ, a striker, one who strikes; quarrelsome, fond of fighting; a brawler. Fr. the pf. pas. πίπληγμαι, of πλήσσω. Πλημτίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to come to blows; to fight; to excite pity, by beating the breast or exhibiting violent signs of grief. Fr. πλήσσω.

Πληκτϊκός, ή, όν, able to strike, quarrelsome, brawling; finished by a blow, Plat. Soph. 221, B. Πληκτισμός, δ, dalliance. Fr. πληκτίζομαι.

Πληκτός, ή, όν, struck. Fr. πλήσσω.

Πλημτρον, ου, τό, the quill or plectrum for striking the strings of a musical instrument, Eurip. Herc. F. 351; the shaft of a spear; a scourge; the spur of a cock; an oar, Herodt. i, 194. Πλήμτως, ορος, δ, a striker, brawler. Fr. πλήσσω.

Πλήμη, ης, ή, or πλήμμη, the rising tide.

Πλημην, πλησ. See πίμπλημι. Πλημι, obsol., to approach. Fr. πλάω, by syncope for πελάω. Th. πέλας.

Πλημμέλεια, ας, ή, a false note in music, a violation of har-

mony; a vice, fault, error; an oversight. Fr. πλήν and μίλος Πλημμελίω, ω, f. ήσω, to strike a wrong chord or note, to jar, to be discordant; to conduct one's self disorderly, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 26; to exceed orders, Dem. de Coron.; to be outrageous; to transgress; to commit a fault, offend. Fr. μίλος.

Πλημμέλημα, ἄτος, τό, a fault, crime, offence, Æschin. c. Ctes. p. 34. Same Th.

IIλημμελής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, discordant, jarring, out of tune; faulty, wrong, absurd; καὶ γὰς ἄν, ἀ Κρίτων, πλημμελὶς εἶη ἀγανακτεῖν, τηλικοῦτον ὄντα, for it would be absurd in me, Crito, at such a period of life, to be distressed, Plat. Crit. 43, B; committing a mistake; irregular, disorderly; culpable, vicious. Fr. μέλος.

Πλημμέλησις, εως, ή, an offence, fault; error. Same Th.

 Π λήμμη, $\dot{\eta}$, s. as π λήσμη.

Πλήμμῦςα, ας, ἡ, the flow of the sea, inundation. Fr. πλήμη, or πλήμμη, the tide of the sea, and μύςω, to flow; to which is opposed ἄμπωτις, εως, ἡ, the reflux of the sea, for ἄμπωτις, from ἀνάπωτις. Th. ἀναπίνω.

Πλημμῦς ἐω, ω, and πλημμῦς ως f. ήσω, to flow, overflow, inundate; to foam, rage. Fr. μύςω. Πλημμῦς ἰς, ίδος, ἡ, the same with πλήμμῦς ω, a flood, Eurip. Alc. 185; an inundation; flood-tide of the sea, Herodt. viii, 129. Fr. μύςω.

ΠΛΗ'MNH, ης, ἡ, the nave of a wheel, Π. xxiii, 339; πλῆμναι are the holes into which the axles are inserted, or the nave.
Fr. πλήθω.

Πλημνόδετον, ου, τό, the iron which fastens the spokes to the nave of a wheel. Fr. πλήμνη and δέω.

Πλημοχιόη, ης, ή, an earthen vessel for holding water, used on the last days of the Eleusinian mysteries. Fr. χίω.

Πλήμυρα, and -ία, ας, ἡ, and -ίς, ίδος, ἡ, a flood; the flowing tide; overthrow; superabundance; a vast crowd. Fr. μύρω. Πλημῦρίον, ου, τό, an estuary near Syracuse, Thucyd. vii, 22. Πλημῦρός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, overflowing, full. Same Th.

II AH'N, adv., probably, over and above, besides; except, unless; but, but only, yet, however; with gen. moreover, only, especially;

οὐδὶν ἄλλο πλήν, nothing else but; πλήν πὸ μὴ νοσεῖν με, Soph. Phil. 299; πλήν ὅσον, except that: πλὴν τῶν ἀποστόλων, except the Apostles, Acts viii, 1; it is commonly construed with the gen. Th. perhaps πλέω, πλήθω. Πλῆντο, 3. pl. impf. pas. Ion. of πλῆμι, the same with πλήθω. Πλῆξα, Ion. for ἔπληξεν, 4. a.

Πληξα, Ion. for ἔπληξεν, Α. a. act. of πλήσσω.

Πλήζιστος, ου, δ, ἡ, striking horses; a tamer of horses; a horseman; a warrior, Π. xi, 93. Fr. "σπός.

Πληζις, εως, ή, a striking, percussion; a blow; consternation. Fr. πλήσσω.

Πληςεύντες, πληςεύμεναι, Ion. for πληςούντες, πληςούμεναι.

Πλήσης, εος, δ, ἡ, full; infected, τῆς νόσου πλήςης ἔφυς, you are deeply infected with this disease, Soph. Antig. 1039; whole, perfect, entire; with gen.; πλήςεις, the full months; superl. πληςέστατος ὧ πληςέστατον αὐλιον Λύπας τᾶς ἀπ' ἐμοῦ τάλαν, Soph. Phil. 107; compar. πληςέστεςος, Plat. Conv. 175, D. Πληςόομαι, οῦμαι, to be filled. See πληςόω.

Πληφότης, ητος, ή, fulness. Fr. πληφής.

In Απροφορομίω, ω, f. ήσω, to give just weight or measure; to make certain; to certify; to satisfy by gifts, arguments, testimony; to prove clearly; 1. α. iπληροφόρησω pas. to be assured, convinced of the truth and reality of any thing; to be fully persuaded; to know certainly; pf. pas. πεπληροφόρημωι, part. πεπληροφορημένος, η, ον, 1. α. pas. iπληροφορήθην, part. πλη-ροφορηθείς. Fr. φέρω.

Πληςοφόρημα, ατος, τό, full measure, full satisfaction, complete certainty. Same Th.

Πληςοφοςία, ας, ή, full assurance; full conviction, belief. Same Th. Πληςόω, $\tilde{ω}$, f. ώσω, l. a. ἐπλήeωσα, to fill; to fill up; to complete; to supply, furnish; to make pregnant; to perfect, finish; to satisfy, satiate, Soph. Phil. 324; to fulfil; to pay; πληφοῦν τὴν ναῦν, to man a ship, Thucyd. vii, 19; πληςοῦσθαι την ναῦν, to man one's own ship, Demosth. πεὸς Πολυκλ.; 1. a. subj. act. πληρώσω, pf. pas. πεπλήςωμαι, 1. a. pas. ἐπληςώθην, ns, n, subj. πληςωθώ, η̃s, η̃. part. Pf. pas. πεπληρωμένος, filled, perfected. Fr. πληςής.

Πλήςωμα, ἄτος, τό, what is filled up; fulness, abundance; an addition, supply of the defects of any thing; completion, Soph. Trach. 1203; consummation; sum or amount, Aristoph. Vesp. 672; complement or crew of a vessel, Thucyd. vii, 4, 14; the ship with the crew, Herodt. viii, 43; populace, πλήςωμα δη πόλεως εΐσιν, ως ἔοικε, καὶ μισθωτοί, Plat. Polit. ii, 371, A; πληςώματα, a ship's complement of seamen, rowers, and naval soldiers, Demosth. 565, 1.

Πλήρωσις, εως, ή, a filling up; fulness; perfection, completion, Herodt. iii, 67; consummation, satisfaction; also, a complement of men; payment. Fr. πληρόω. Πληρωτής, οῦ, ὁ, one who completes, who pays up his contribution, Demosth. 547, 18; also, a collector of dues, Id. 776, 7. Fr. πληρόω.

Πληςωτικός, ή, όν, capable of filling or completing. Fr. πληςόω. Πλησαίατο, for πλήσαιντο, 3. pl. 1. a. opt. mid. to πίμπλημι.

Πλήσας, αντος, part. 1. a. act. of πλήθω or πίμπλημι.

Πλησθείς, εῖσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas. ὥστε δάκρυσι πᾶν τὸ στράτευμα πλησθέν καὶ ἀπορία, Thucyd. vii. Same Th.

Πλῆσθεν, Epic for ἔπλησθεν, 3. pl. 1. a. pas. to πίμπλημι.

Πλησιάζω, f. άσω, to approach; to have intercourse with, Plat. Lach. 197, D; to be intimate with; to be near, Soph. Œd. T. 91; to be a follower or disciple of, Isocr.; to have sexual intercourse with. Fr. πλησίον. Πλησιαίτατος, superl. of πλήσιος,

Πλησιαίτατος, superl. of πλήσιος, Xen. Cyr. vii, and

Πλησιαίτερος, α, ον, nearer; and Πλησιαιτέρω, Ion. adv. for έγγύτερον, nearer, Herodt. iv, 112.

Πλησιάστερος, the same with πλησιαίτερος · πλησιαίτερον, used adverbially, ως δ' εγένοντο πλησιαίτερον τοῦ 'Ηρακλέους, when they came nearer to Hercules, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 23.

Hλησίον, adv. near; but δ πλησίον, scil. ἄν, a neighbour; also, without the article, Luc. x, 29, 36. Such an instance is hardly to be found elsewhere, as Markl. observes, Eurip. Suppl. 110; δπλησίον καὶ δ γείτων, Plat. Theat. 974, B; τὰ πλησίον ὄρη, the nearest mountains.

Πλησίος, ία, ίον, near, next to, neighbouring, Soph. Œd. C. 58. Th. πίλας.

Πλησίόχωςος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, neighbouring, adjacent, Plat. Legg. v, 737, C; an inhabitant of a neighbouring country; a contiguous terratory: a neighbour, Aristoph. Vesp. 393. Fr. χω-ρος.

Πλησίστιος, ου, δ, 'n, filling the sails; having a prosperous voyage, or with the wind filling the sails, Odys. xi, 7; πλησίστιον οῦξου, a favorable wind, i. e. prosperity, Erin. in Coll. Maj. ii, 285. Fr. iστίον.

Πλησἴφἄής, έος, δ, ἡ, resplendent, shining fully. Fr. φάος.

Πλῆσμα, ατος, τό, what fills or satisfies; impregnation. Fr. <math>πλήθω.

Πλήσμη, ης, η, also πλήμη and πλήμμη, the flood-tide, as opposed to the ebb; in pl. the swelling or rising of a river, etc. Fr. πλέος and πλήθω.

Πλήσμιος, ία, ιον, cloying, satiating, applied to food; delicate, fastidious; τὸ πλήσμιον, satiety, loathing. Fr. πλήθω.

Πλησμονή, ης, η, satiety or excess in reating; a surfeit, Plat. Gorg. 518, D; fulness, abundance, Eurip. Fr. πλήθω.

Πλήσσω, or -ττω, to strike: used once only in the pres. ind. by classical writers, so far as I can discover, εκ γάς με πλήσσουσι, Odys. xviii, 230; Brunck, in his edition of Aristophanes, has given πλήσσει Φρύνιχος, instead of the correct reading, manager Φεύνιχος, Phrynichus cowers through fear. (Dunb.) impf. is not used; f. from obsol. πλήγω, πλήξω, 1. α. ἔπληξα, Poet. 2. aor. πέπληγον, Il. xxiii, 363; and ἐπέπληγον, Id. v, 504; pf. πέπληγα, part. πεπληγώς, υῖα, ός, having struck, Id. v, 762; xxii, 497; 1. a. m. ἐπληξάμην, 2. aor. mid. πε-πληγόμην, Id. xviii, 31; 2. fut. pas. πληγήσομαι, Demosth. 314, 24 : 3. fut. πεπλήξομαι, Eurip. Hipp. 898; Plat. Theat. 180, A; 2. aor. pas. ἐπλήγην (it does not appear that the form ἐπλάγην is used except in compounds); pf. pas. πέπληγμαι, to strike; to wound; to smite; to strike or affect in any way; mid. to strike one's self, Herodt. iii, 14; pas. to be struck, affected, afflicted, overcome, Id. viii, 5; πῶς δ' οὐ πέπληγμαι; how should I not be affected? Æschyl. Pers. 1013; τὸν Διὸς πληγέντα πυςί, struck by the

lightning of Jupiter, Eurip. Suppl. 944; ούτε φθινάσιν πληγείσα νόσοις, nor wasted by consuming diseases, Soph. Antig. 813; Eolic root, πλάγω.

Ilληστεύω, f. εύσω, to fill up, Il. xviii, 50. Fr. πλήθω.

Πληστιγέ, ιγγος, ή, Ion. for πλάστις ξ.

ΙΙλήσω: See πίμπλημι.

Πλητίς, ῖνος, ἡ, a table, tablet (?). Πλητο, 3. sing. aor. pas. of πλημι, the same with πλήθω· it also signifies approached to, Il. xiv, 438; iv, 449; it appears to be the impf. of πλημι, for πέλημι, the same as πελάω or πελάζω, to approach. Heyne considers it the plupf. pas. of πλάω, for σελάω ἐπέσλητο, πλῆτο. Il. xviii, 50, it has the time of a plupf.

Πλήων, ovos, i, h, Dor. and Æol. for Theiws.

Πλίγμα, ἄτος, τό, a step, stride; the position of standing with one foot advanced. Fr. πλίσσω. Πλινθεία, and πλινθία, ας, ή, the making of bricks; brick-work; a square battalion. Fr. π πίνθος. Πλινθείον, ου, and πλίνθιον, ου, τό, a small brick; a making of bricks.

Πλινθευτής, οῦ, ὁ, a brick-maker, a tile-maker. Fr. πλίνθος.

Πλινθεύω, f. εύσω, to make bricks, Herodt. i, 179: to build of bricks : ἤν δὲ πλινθεύοντ' ΐδωμεν, and if we see him slating his house, Aristoph. Nub. 1126. Fr. πλίνθος.

Πλινθηδόν, adv. like brick-work, Herodt. ii, 96. Fr. πλίνθος. Πλίνθίνος, ivn, ivov, of brick.

Πλινθίον, ου, τό, dimin., a small brick; a body of troops drawn up in a square; the squares or regions of the heavens used in augury. And

Πλινθοποιέω, to make bricks. Fr. πλίνθος and ποιέω.

ΠΛΙΝΘΟΣ, ου, ή, a brick, tile; the square work, as the base of a pillar, a plinth; πλίνθους οπτῶν, to bake bricks.

Πλινθουργέω, to make bricks. Fr. πλινθουργός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, making bricks. Fr. Thirdes and Leyw. Πλινθουργία, as, n, brickmaking. Fr. Leyov.

Πλινθουργός, οῦ, ὁ, a brickmaker, Plat. Theat. 147, A. Fr. Leyov. ΙΙλινθοφορίω, to carry bricks.

Πλινθοφόρος, ου, ό, ή, carrying bricks. Fr. ALivens and Osew. Πλινθόω, ω, f. ώσω, to construct

with bricks; to fashion in the shape of bricks. Fr. aliveos. Πλινθυφής, έος, ό, ή, made of bricks; covered with tiles, Æschyl. Prom. 448. Fr. ὑφαίνω. Πλίξ, ίγος, ή, a step, a pace; the distance between the end of the thumb and the end of the middle finger.

плок

 $\prod \Lambda I' \Sigma \Sigma \Omega$, or $\pi \lambda i \sigma \sigma o \mu \alpha i$, to advance one foot before the other; to move step by step; to amble ; εὖ δὲ πλίσσοντο, stepped or moved gracefully, Odys. vi, 318. $\Pi \lambda i \chi \acute{a}_{5}$, \acute{a}_{05} , \acute{n} , the skin between the thighs, under the groin. Fr. πλίσσω.

Πλοιάς τον, ου, τό, dimin., a boat. $\Pi \lambda \sigma i \zeta \omega$, and $-i \zeta \sigma \rho \alpha i$, f. $i \sigma \sigma \rho \alpha i$, to navigate; to follow a seafaring life. Fr. πλοῖον.

Πλοιοειδής, έος, δ, ή, resembling a ship. Fr. Eldos.

Πλοῖον, ου, τό, a vessel, boat, especially of burden, Herodt. vi, 48; έν τε πλοίοις καὶ ναυσί, Plat. Menex. 260, A; a large ship was called πλοΐα μακεά. Fr. the obsol. pf. πέπλοα, of πλέω. Πλοιοφόρος, ου, δ, ή, bearing ships. Fr. φέρω.

Πλοκαμίς, ίδος, ή, curled hair, curls, the hair; and

Πλόκαμον, ου, τό, s. as πλόκανον or πλόχανον, ου, τό, wickerwork; a winnowing fan or sieve made of wicker-work; a halter or noose, Nen. Cyn. 9, 13; a chain, Sol. Song, iv, 9. Fr. πλέκω.

Πλόκαμος, ου, δ, a curl or lock of hair; curled or braided hair; a curl or tress, Æschyl. S. Theb. 310; a twisted rope; a folding together. Fr. πλέκω.

Πλόκανον, ου, τό, a wreath, texture; also, a sieve, van, Plat. Tim. 52, E. See Alónapov.

Πλοκάς, ἄδος, ή, ε. ας πλόκαμις. Πλοπερός, ά, όν, plaited, woven, wreathed. Th. πλέκω.

Πλοκή, ης, ή, a twining, a tress, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 936; woven, Plat. Legg. viii, 849, C; a knot, tissue; a braid of hair; the connection or tenor of a discourse; a scheme; plot; τοιαύτας,....πλοκάς καὶ παλιλλογίας, such artful windings and often repeated phrases, Theophr. Char. 1. See also παλιλλογία. Fr. πλέκω.

Πλόκζμος, ou, and iun, iuov, fit for being plaited; pliable. Fr. πλέκω.

Πλόχιμος, ου, ο, a species of reed. Πλόκζον, ου, τό, a small tress of hair, a braid, braided hair; a sort of collar or necklace.

Πλόπιος, ία, ιον, plaited, braided. woven; perplexed, intricate. From

Πλόκος, ου, δ, Poet., a braid, a tuft of hair, braided hair, Soph. Aj. 1158. Fr. πλίκω.

Πλόμενος, Epic contract. pres. part. to πέλομαι.

Πλόος, contract. -ους, δ, gen. -όου, ου, pl. πλοι, πλων, etc., and by later writers, gen. sing. πλόος, as if of 3d declens., the art of sailing, navigation, a voyage; obz ἐνθάδ' οἱ πλοῖ τοῖσι σώφροσι βρο-Two, Soph. Phil. 304; time or sign for sailing, Id. 637; Eurip. Hec. 887; course of a ship; πλουν ποιείσθαι ές, to sail to, Thucyd. vii, 26; δεύτερον πλοῦν παρασκευάζεσθαι οτ πραγματεύεσθαι, to prepare or undertake another voyage, Plat. Phadr. 99, D; a proverbial expression, said of those who, having failed in a first, make a second attempt; a favorable wind, Soph. Phil. 463; perhaps connected with πνέω. Th. πλέω.

Πλουθυγίεια, ας, ή, the possession of health and wealth, Aristoph. Vesp. 689. Fr. byisia.

Πλουμάκιον, ου, τό, a pillow or bolster. Fr. Lat. pluma.

Πλοῦς, δ, Att. contract. for πλόος. Πλουσιάζω, to enrich; s. as πλουτίζω.

Πλούσιος, ία, ιον, rich, opulent; rich in any thing; πλούσιος κακων, Eurip. Orest. 388; πλουσία πόλις, an opulent city; compar. πλουσιώτερος, έρα, ερον. Fr. πλουτος.

Πλουσίως, adv. richly. Fr. πλοῦ-

Πλοῦτε, Œd. Τ. 380, voc. of πλοῦτος.

Πλουτέω, $\tilde{ω}$, f. ήσω, pf. π επλούτηκα, Plat. Lys. 218, C; to become rich, to be rich, to abound in, Æschyl. Ag. 572; 1. a. ἐπλούτησα and

Πλουτητέος, α, ον, to be enriched, that must be enriched. Fr. πλουτέω.

Πλουτηρός, ά, όν, relating to wealth, lucrative. Same Th. Πλουτίζω, f. ίσω, to enrich, make rich; pas. to be enriched: 1. a. ἐσλούτισα, 1. a. pas. ἐπλου-τίσθην "Αιδης.... πλουτίζεται, Hades is enriched, Soph. Œd. T. 30. Fr. πλουτος.

Πλουτίνδην, adv. on account of or according to wealth, i. e. in choosing public officers. άριστίνδην and ivδήν.

Πλουτογάθής, έος, δ, ή, rejoicing in riches, Æschyl. Choëph. 790. Fr. γηθέω.

Πλουτοδότειρα, ας, ή, a giver of riches. Fr. δότειρα.

Πλουτοδοτής, ῆςος, δ, and πλουποδότης, ου, δ, that gives or yields riches, Hes. Op. 126. Fr. δίδωμι.

Πλουτοκράτία, ας, ή, the dominion of wealth; a moneyed aristocracy, Xen. Mem. Fr. κρατίω.

ΠΛΟΥ ΤΟΣ, ου, δ, riches, Soph. Œd. T. 380; Id. Aj. 515; wealth; abundance; Plutus, the god of riches.

Πλουτοφόρος, ου, δ, ή, bringing riches. Fr. φέρω.

Πλουτόχθων, ονος, δ, ή, rich in land or territory, Æschyl. Eum. 907. Fr. χθών.

Πλουτώ, όος, ή, the name of a woman, Pluto, i. e. rich.

Πλούτων, ωνος, δ, Pluto, the god of the infernal regions; also, riches; the god of riches, Aristoph. Plut. 737; Soph. Antig. 1185.

Πλοχμός, οῦ, ὁ, braided or curled hair, a curl, tuft of hair; by syncope for πλόκαμος. Th. πλίκω.

Πλοώδης, εος, δ, ή, like persons sailing; floating in uncertainty, unsteady. Fr. είδος.

Πλῦναν, Ερίο for ἔπλύναν, 3. pl. 1. a. act. from πλύνω.

Πλύνεσκε, Ion. for ἔπλυνε, 3. sing. impf. act. of π λύνω.

Πλυνεύς, έως, ό, one who washes, a washer. $Fr. \pi \lambda \dot{\nu} \nu \omega$.

Πλυνθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of πλύ-

Πλῦνός, οῦ, ὁ, a laver, basin, tub or vessel for washing clothes; πλυνὸν ποιςῖν τινά, to heap reproaches and insults on any one, Aristoph. Plut. 1061; and

Πλυντήριος, ια, ιον, adapted for washing; το πλυντήριον, a washing-tub; τα πλυντήρια (ιερά), a festival celebrated at Athens on the 25th of the month of Θαργηλίων. Fr. πλύνω.

Πλύντης, ου, ό, a fuller, one who washes clothes. Same Th.

Πλυντικός, ή, όν, pertaining to or adapted for washing; accustomed to washing; fem. skilled in washing, Plat. Polit. 282, A. Fr. πλύνω.

ΠΛΫ́ΝΩ, f. πλῦνῶ, to wash, particularly clothes, as λούω, the body, and νίπτω, the hands and feet; to rinse; to abuse, revile, reproach, Aristoph. Acharn. 381;

Demosth. 997, 24; 1. a. ἔπλῦνα, imperat. πλῦνον, άτω, 1. a. pas. ἐπλῦθην, Poet. ἐπλύνθην, pf. pas. πέπλῦμαι. Prof. Dunbar observes, that "Passow gives πέπλῦκα as a pf. act., but without any authority"; but Buttmann and Kühner both admit it. Fr. πλύω.

Πλύσις, $\dot{\epsilon}\omega_5$, $\dot{\eta}$, the act of washing, washing, *Plat. Polit.* iv, 429, *E. Fr.* $\pi\lambda\dot{\nu}\nu\omega$.

 Π λυτός, ή, όν, washed, cleansed. Fr. πλύνω.

Πλύω, f. ύσω, s. as πλύνω.

Πλωάς, άδος, ή, that swims, sails. Fr. π λώω.

Πλῶς, 3. sing. impf. act. Ion.; so πλώςσκς, 3. sing. impf. Ion. See πλώω.

Πλωεύσας, for πλωούσας, acc. pl. f. g. part. pres. Ion. for πλεούσας, from πλώω, for πλέω.

Πλωΐζεσκε, 3. sing. impf. Ion. or Poet. for ἐπλώϊζε, from

Πλωίζω, to sail, navigate, Plat. Polit. iii, 388, A; to swim. Fr. πλώω.

Πλώϊμος, ου, δ, ή, fit for navigating, navigable, nautical, Thucyd. i, 7. Fr. πλώω.

Πλῶμι, or πλώω, Ion. f. πλώσω, l. a. ἔπλωσα, 2. a. ἔπλων, part. πλώς, for πλέω, to swim, sail, Herodt. i, 24.

Πλώσιμος, ου, δ, ή, navigable, Soph. Œd. C. 669. Fr. πλώω. Πλωτής, ῆςος, δ, s. as πλώτως, οςος, δ, a navigator, seaman; a merchant-man, Plat. Polit. vi, 489, A; a swimmer. Fr. πλώω.

Πλωτῖκός, ή, όν, adapted to navigation or sailing; employed in or addicted to nautical affairs; skilled in navigating, sailing, or swimming; subst. a sailor, Plat. Ax. 368, B; and

IIλωτός, ή, όν, navigable; floating; πλωτὴ νῆσος, Herodt. ii, 156; swimming. Fr. πλῶμι. Πλώτως, οςος, δ, s. as πλωτής.

IIλώω, to sail, float : πολλὰ δὲ τεύχεω....πλῶου καὶ νέκυες, much armor and many carcasses were floating, Il. xxi, 302; Herodt. viii, 108.

Πνείω, Poet. for πνέω.

Πνεῦμα, ἄτος, τό, breath, blast of wind; wind, Soph. Phil. 635; a tempest; ἀλλ' ἐν μεγάλω τινὶ σνεύματι, Plat. Phædr. 77, Ε; Æschyl. Prom. 1049; breathing, breath of life, Æschyl. S. Theb. 966; life; soul or mind;

in the Scriptures, inspiration, the Holy Ghost; a spirit, a spiritual being, N. T., a demon; in Gram., a breathing. Fr. πνέω, pf. pas.

 $\Pi_{v \in \nu \mu \alpha \tau i \alpha s}$, σv , δ , one who breathes with difficulty; distended with wind affected with flatulency. Fr. $\pi v \in \tilde{\nu} \mu \alpha$.

Πνευματικός, ή, όν, pertaining to breath; qualified for respiration; windy, inflated; flatulent, subject to flatulency; spiritual; relating to the soul or mind. Fr. πνεῦμα. Th. πνέω.

Πνευματίκῶς, adv. spiritually, etc.

Πνευμάτιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, windy; exposed to the wind; causing flatulency. Fr. πνεῦμα.

Πνευμάτομάχος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , a contending against the wind or a spirit. Fr. $\mu\dot{\alpha}\chi_0\mu\alpha_1$.

ΠνευμΣτοποίω, ω, f. ήσω, to produce wind; to cause flatulency. Fr. ποίω.

Πνευματόρρους, ου, ὁ, ἡ, agitated by the winds, *Plat. Crat.* 410, **B.** Fr. ρεω.

Πνευματοφος έσμαι, οῦμαι, to be borne along by the wind; to be inspired; pf. pas. πεπνευματοφός ημαι. Fr. φέςω.

Πνευματόφορος, ου, δ, ή, borne by the wind; inspired.

Πνευματώδης, εος, δ, ή, full of wind; windy; exposed to the wind; asthmatic; aspirated; πνευματώδη γεάμματα, aspirated letters, Plat. Crat. 427, A. Fr. είδος.

Πνευμονία, ας, a disease of the lungs. Fr. πνεύμων.

Πνεύμων, ονος, δ, Att. πλεύμων, the lungs or organs of breathing; the nostrils; ἱππικῶν ἔκ πνευμόνων, Æschyl. S. Theb. 61; also, the entrails, Soph. Trach. 775. Fr. πνέω. Also the medusa pulmo marinus.

IIνεῦσις, εως, ἡ, a breathing or blowing; respiration; a blast. Fr. πνέω.

Πνευστιάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to breathe short, to pant, palpitate. Fr. $\pi v \dot{\epsilon} \omega$. Πνεύσω, fut. to

ΠΝΕ'Ω, Poet. σνείω, f. σνεύσομαι, and σνευσοῦμαι, to blow, breathe, pant, exhale; metaphor. to breathe rage, anger, vengeance, etc., Soph. Electr. 610; Æschyl. Ag. 1209; μέγα οτ μεγαλῶς σνεῖν, to be arrogant, haughty; the Epic pf. is σέσνουμαι, from σνύω, in the sense of to reflect, be prudent, wise, intelligent; σέσνοσο, 2. sing. plu-

pf. with the time of an impf.; 1. α. pas. ἐπνεύσθην.

liviγαλίων, ωνος, ό, the nightmare.

Πνίγείς, είσα, έν, suffocated, strangled; part. 2. a. pas. of πνίγω.

II ηγεύς, έως, ό, a furnace, Aristoph. Nub. 97; it cannot mean, as some German translators understand it, "a hollow cover put over coals to extinguish them." Dunb. Fr. πνίγω.

Πνιγηφός, ά, όν, suffocating, smothering; oppressive by reason of closeness, Thucyd. ii, 52. Fr. TVIYW.

Πντγίζω, s. as πνίγω.

Il νιγιτις γη, a sort of clay.

Πνίγμα, ατος, τό, a choking. Fr. πνίγω.

Πνιγμός, οῦ, ὁ, and πνιγμονή, ῆς, n, suffocation, stifling, strangling.

Πντγόεις, εσσα, εν, choking, stifling. From

II νίγος, εος, τό, heat, suffocation from close confinement. From ΠΝΙ ΓΩ, f. ίξομαι and ουμαι, impf. " aviyor, to stifle by a close heat, to suffocate, choke; to drown; to smother or quench; to cook in a close vessel without suffering any of the steam to escape; to stew; εν λοπάδι πεπνιγμένον, stewed in a saucepan, Aristoph. Vesp. 511; 1. a. ἔπνιξα · pas. to be choked, suffocated, etc.; 2. a. ind. pas. έπνι γην, f. pas. πνιγήσομαι.

Πνιγωσης, εος, ό, ή, suffocating with heat, uncomfortable on account of heat, stifling; hot. Fr. Triyw and Eldos.

Ilνιzτός, ή, όν, suffocated, strangled; and

Πνίξ, τγός, ή, suffocation, strangulation. Fr. Tviyw.

IIvíξις, εως, ή, suffocation, strangulation. Same Th.

II νοή, ης, ή, a blast, wind, breeze, Soph. Phil. 19; air; breath; the breath of life; exerv gronv, to have breath, i. e. to live, Æschyl. Prom. 802; a sound, the voice; Θεῆσσαι πνοαί, the north wind, Soph. Antig. 585. Th. Triw.

Hvoiń, ñs, n, by epenthesis of i, Poet. for avon · avoingiv λιγυeñoi, Il. v. 526; สงอเที Bogia άλεγεινη, by the chilling breath of the north, Id. xiv, 395.

Ilvées, é, Att. contract. Avous, 8. as Tvoń.

Houstons, ou, i, one who fre-

where the assemblies of the people were held; δημον πνυκίτην, Aristoph. Eq. 750.

Πνῦμι, and πνῦμαι, obsol., pf. πέπνῦμαι, to breathe, live; to be wise, prudent, intelligent, to understand; for πνέω.

Πνύζ, ὔκός, ὁ, the Pnyx, or place where the people of Athens held their assemblies; in Ilvuni, in The ἐκκλησία, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 93. Fr. πυκνός. Πνύω, s. as πνῦμι, obsol., pf. pas. πέπνυμαι, I have breath; πεπνυμένος, intelligent.

ΠΟ'A, ας, ή, Ion. ποιή, grass, herbage; a plant, a weed.

 Π οάζω, f. άσω, to weed; to become grass or grassy. Fr. πόα. Ποασμός, οῦ, ὁ, the act of weeding. Fr. ποάζω.

Ποάστρια, ας, ή, a weeder. Fr. ποαστής, whence ποαστήριος, ία, by contract. ποάστεια.

Πόδα, acc. sing., πόδας, acc. pl. of mous.

Ποδαβρός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, having tender or delicate feet; delicate, Herodt. i, 55. Fr. α ερός.

 $\Pi_{0}\delta\bar{\alpha}\gamma\delta_{5}$, $\delta\bar{\nu}$, δ , an attendant, Soph. Antig. 1181. Fr. nyéo-

 $\Pi \circ \delta \alpha \gamma \circ \alpha$, $\alpha \circ$, δ , a snare, trap, gin for the feet; the gout. Fr. äγeα.

Ποδαγράω, ω, to have the gout, Plat. Alc. ii, 140, A; Aristoph. 11. 558. Same Th.

Ποδαγεικός, ή, όν, οτ ποδαγεός, that has the gout, gouty; 72 ποδαγεικά (πάθη being understood), the pains of the gout. Same Th.

Ποδαγεός, ου, ό, ή, gouty. Fr. ποδάγεα.

Ποδαΐος, α, ov, of a foot long or broad. Fr. wous.

Ποδαλγής, έος, ό, ή, having pains in the feet; affected with gout. Fr. άλγέω.

Ποδάνιπτής, ηξος, ό, and ποδανίπτεα, ας, ή, a vessel for washing the feet, Odys. xix, 506. Fr. νίπτω.

Ποδάνιστρον, ου, τό, water for washing the feet. Same Th.

Ποδαπός, ή, όν, from what place, of what country, of what race, Aristoph. Pac. 186; whence; ποδαπη χοῖρος ήδε, Aristoph. Acharn. 768. Fr. πός, δά, Dor. for ya, and midov.

Πόδαργος, ου, ό, ή, having white or swift feet; the name of one of Hector's horses, R. viii, 185. Fr. aeyos.

quented the Pnyx, the place Hodaexiw, w, f. now, Poet., to be

strong in the feet, swift of foot. Ποδάρκης, εος, δ, ή, strong in the feet, swift of foot, Il. i, 121. Fr. dexiw.

Ποδικμάγιον, ου, τό, a towel for wiping the feet. Fr. μάσσω. Ποδένδυτος, ου, ό, ή, drawn upon the foot; but To Todivdutor, a robe or garment reaching to the feet. Fr. ποῦς and ἐνδύω.

Πόδεσσιν, dat. pl. Ion. of ποῦς. Ποδεών, ῶνος, ὑ, the neck or prominent part of a skin-bottle, from which the wine was drawn, Herodt. ii, 121; a narrow extremity or tongue of land, Id. viii, 31; the shape of any thing having a narrow termination, and having some resemblance to the human foot; a rustic sort of shoe; also, in ships, the ropes called bowlines, or perhaps the braces. See Tous.

Ποδηγεσία, ας, ή, guidance; and Ποδηγέτης, ου, δ, a conductor, leader, guide. Fr. ny iouas.

 Π οδηγέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to lead, conduct, Plat. Legg. x, 899, A. Same Th.

Ποδηγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, Dor. and Att. ποδαγός, guiding the foot; as subst., a guide; an attendant. Fr. wove and ayw.

Ποδηνεκής, έος, ό, ή, hanging down to the feet, Il. x, 24. Fr. nuskás.

Ποδήνεμος, ου, ό, ή, swift as the wind, Il. ii, 786. Fr. art-

Ποδήρης, εος, δ, ή, (ἐσθής heing understood,) a garment hanging down to the feet; furnished with oars, Hesych.; τὰ ποδήςη, the feet, Æschyl. Ag. 1576; and στῦλον ποδήςη, a principal or main pillar of a building, Id. Ag. 872. Fr. ἄςω.

Ποδιαίος, αία, αίον, a foot in length or breadth, Plat. Theat. 147, D; belonging to the rudder of a vessel. Fr. #005.

 $\Pi_0\delta i\zeta\omega$, f. $i\sigma\omega$, to measure by the foot; to shackle or fetter, Xen. Cyr. Fr. Tous.

Ποδίπροτος, ου, ό, ή, fixed on the feet. Fr. ποῦς and προτίω.

Πόδιον, ου, τό, a small foot; also, a foot-band.

Ποδίσκος, ου, ό, dimin., a small

Ποδιστήρ, ηρος, ο, (πέπλος understood,) a robe falling down to and covering the feet, Eschyl. Choëph. 994; pots or caldrons with feet, LXX.

Ποδίστεα, ας, ή, a trap or snare for the feet. Fr. ποδίζω.

Ποδιῶ, Att. for ποδίσω, f. ind. act. of ποδίζω.

Ποδοΐν, Ion. for ποδοΐν, gen. and dat. dual of ποῦς, ποδός, ὁ, a foot, Π. xiv. 228.

Ποδοκάκη, ης, ή, a binding in fetters or in a wooden trap, Lysias contr. Theomnest. c. 16. Ποδόκοιλον, ου, τό, the hollow of the foot. Fr. κοῖλον.

Ποδοπρουστία, ας, \dot{n} , the act of stamping with the feet. Fr. χρούω.

Ποδοκτύπη, ης, ή, a dancing-girl. Fr. ποῦς and κτυπέω.

Ποδοβράγής, έος, bursting forth at a stamp of the foot. Fr. ποῦς and ἐἡγνυμι.

Ποδόςτῖον, ου, τό, a garment hanging down to the feet.

Ποδοστεάδη, ης, ή, an instrument of torture, which was applied to the foot of the criminal; a surgical instrument used in replacing dislocated limbs; a trap for catching stags. Fr. στεέφω. Ποδότης, ητος, ή, having feet. Fr. σοῦς.

Ποδόψελον, a bandage for the feet.

Ποδόψηστου, ου, τό, a cloth for wiping the feet; a foot-cloth, Æschyl. Ag. 900. Fr. ψαύω. Ποδοψόφος, ου, δ, ħ, that makes a noise with the feet. Fr. ψόφος. Ποδόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to stretch a sail by the foot-braces. Fr. $\tau \circ \tilde{\nu} \circ \tilde{\nu}$.

Ποδώκεια, ας, ή, swiftness of foot, Eurip. Iph. T. 33.

Ποδώκης, εος, δ, ή, swift of foot, rapid; ποδώκες υμμα, whose glance is rapid, Æschyl. S. Theb. 605; comp. ποδωκέστερος. Fr. ωκύς.

Ποδωκία, ας, ή, s. as ποδώκεια. Πόδωμα, άπος, πό, a pulpit, desk; as if supported on a foot.

Πόει, for ποίει, pres. imperat. act. of ποίω.

Ποισιτρόφος, ου, ὁ, producing grass, rich in grass or herbs. Fr. τρέφω.

Ποίω, for ποιίω, to do. (Doubtf.) Πόη, ης, ή, any kind of grass or herbage.

Ποηφαγίω, ω, to feed or live on grass or herbs. Fr. φάγω.

Ποηφαγής, έος, δ, ή, and φάγος, ου, δ, ή, feeding on grass, graminivorous, herbivorous. Same

Ποθ', before an aspirate for ποτέ. Ποθέεσκε, Ion. for ἐπόθεε, ει, 3. sing. impf. of ποθέω, Π. i, 492. Ποθεινός, ή, όν, desirable, Xen. Mem.; longed for; lovely; la-

mented, regretted. Fr. στοθέω. $\Pi \delta \theta \epsilon \nu$, whence? Fr. $\delta \theta \epsilon \nu$, its correlative, whence. Th. 25, who. " II ofer is used, besides its common meaning, 'whence,' especially by the Attics, as an emphatic negative, importing, 'whence should that happen?' 'how should that come to pass?' Demosth. 949. Οὐ μὰ Δί', οὐ Τιμοκράτει χαρίσασθαι βουλόμενοι πόθεν; άλλ' αὐτῷ συμφέρειν έκαστος οἰόμενος τὸν νόμον 'by no means; which Pliny imitates, Epist. 4, 14; πόθεν δὲ οΰ; on the contrary, means 'why not? certainly.' As an enclitic, πόθεν means 'from any place whatever." Matth. Gr. Gram. § 611.

Ποθέν, adv. elsewhere, Soph. Phil. 156.

Hοθέοισαι, Dor. for ποθέουσαι, nom. pl. part. pres. f., and Ποθέοντε, nom. dual part. pres. of

ποθέω. Ποθέςπω, Dor. for προσές πω.

Πόθεσαν, Ion. for ἐπόθεσαν, 3. pl.

1. a. ind. act. of ποθέω.

Ποθέσπεςα, adverbially, towards evening, Dor. for προσέσπεςα. Ποθέσπεςος, ου, δ, λ, Dor. for προσέσπεςος, hence τὰ ποθέσπεςα, as adv., towards evening, at even. Fr. πρός and ἔσπεςος. Ποθεῦντες, Dor. for ποθοῦντες, nom. pl. part. pres., and

Ποθεῦντι, Dor. for ποθοῦσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. of

Ποθέω, f. ποθήσω, and ποθέσομαι, Att. ποθέσω · Homer has πόθεσαν, 3. pl. 1. a. act., Il. xv, 219; to desire greatly; to long for; to wish for; to regret the loss of; to feel the absence of; 1. a. ἐπόθεσα, and ἐπόθησα, Xen. Hist.; Homer has ποθήμεναι, a present from πόθημι· pf. act. πεπόθηκα, which Buttmann, Irreg. Verbs, has given without authority; pf. pas. πεπόθημαι (always with the acc., Plat. Menex. 84, C; Xen. Mem. iv, 7). Π οθή, ης, ή, a desire; a longing; οἱ μ έγ' ἐμεῖο ποθὴν ἀπεόντος ἔχουσιν, who have a great longing for me absent, Il. vi, 362.

Πίθημα, ἄτος, τό, an object beloved, desired, regretted; a longing, desire. Fr. ποθίω.

Ποθήμεναι, for ποθέειν, Epic inf. pres. of ποθέω, for ποθέειν, as if from πόθημι.

Πόθησις, εως, ή, a desiring or longing for, regret for an absent object. Fr. ποθέω.

Ποθητός, ή, όν, desired, longed for, regretted, beloved. Fr. ποθέω.

II οθι, adv., interrogative, where, whither; but "in Homeric Greek πόθι takes the place of ποῦ, as δθι of οδ, ὅπου." Matth: Gr. Gram. § 611; Pind. Olymp. 10, init.; πόθι φενὸς ἡμᾶς γέγεμαται, properly, in what part of my mind, § 357. See Sι.

Ποθί, adv. somewhere, Soph. Aj. 870; at some time. Th. δς. Ποθόβλητος, ου, δ, ἡ, smitten with love; enamoured. Fr. βάλλω. Πόθοδος, ἡ, Dor. for πρόσοδος.

Ποθοράω, ποθόρημι, Dor. for προσοράω, whence fem. part. ποθοείνσα, for προσορώσα.

Ποθορεύσα, Dor. for προσορώσα, part. pres. f. g., and

Ποθορή, Dor. for προσορά, 3. sing. pres. ind. of ποθοράω, Dor. for προσοράω.

Ποθόρημι, Dor. for προσόρημι, Poet.

Ποθοςῆσθα, Dor. and Æol. for προσοςᾶς, 2. sing. pres. ind. act. of ποθοςάω.

Ποθορώσα, ας, ή, Dor. for προσορώσα, ης, ή, part. pres. f. of the same.

ΠΟΌΟΣ, ω, δ, desire for an absent object; also, regret for the loss of some object; a longing for, sexual desire, Eurip. Med. 623; love; ε" τι μὴ τῷ 'μῷ πόθψ κατίφθιθ', unless he died through a longing for me, Soph. Œd. T. 769.

Ποῖ, adv., interrog., whither? to what purpose? where? ποῖ λέγεις; whither or where do you mean? Soph. Phil. 803; how far? how long? indef. with a gen., οὐκ ἔχω, τάλαινα, ποῖ γνώμης πίσω, Soph. Trach. 702. (It is always construed with a word denoting motion or action.) See ποῦ. Th. πός.

Ποί, in some place, somewhere, η μάθω μολοῦσά ποι, Soph. Œd. C. 26; in some sort, as it were. Ποία, ας, ή, what, of what sort; fem. of ποῖος. But

Ποιά, ᾶς, or ποία, ας, and ποίη, ης, ή, Poet. for πόα, grass or herbs, Eurip. Cycl. 333; the season of herbs, summer.

Ποιάεις, άεσσα, ᾶεν, grassy; Dor. for ποιήεις, which see.

Ποιανθής, έος, ό, ή, grassy. Fr.

Ποίας, αντος, δ, Pœas, the father of Philoctetes. See Soph. Phil. 5. Ποιῦ, Dor. for ποιοῦ, pres. imperat. pas. ποιῦντι, Dor. for L 4*

ποιούντι, dat. sing. part. pres. act. ποιεύντα, Dor. for ποιούντα, acc. sing. part. pres. act. of ποιέω. Η οιεύμενος, for ποιούμενος, mid. part. pres., and

Hοιεύμην, Dor. and Ion. for ἐτοιούμην, 1. sing. impf. pas.; so ποιεύμεν, Dor. and Ion. for ἐτοιοῦμεν, 1. pl. impf. act. of ποιέω.

Ποιεύντα, Dor. for ποιούντα, part.

pres. of $\Pi \text{OIE}'\Omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. how, pf. heroinka, Plat. Gorg. 519, B; Id. Apol. 20, D; et passim; to do, make, perform; to effect, to cause to do; to prepare; to exhibit, form, fashion; to perform sacrifices; to assign, fix, procure, provide; to compose verses; ταῦτ' ἀρ' imolouv, they therefore celebrate in their verses, Aristoph. Nub. 334, μουσοποιούσιν, ν. 333; 1. a. ἐποίησα, part. ποιήσας mid. ποιέομαι, ουμαι, to make or do for one's self, or for one's use; μήδ' & μή "Διγες ποιού σεαυτής, what you did not touch do n't make your own, Soph. Antig. 542; also, to act in concert with others, Herodt. viii, 3; to deem, esteem, with certain adjectives, as πολύς, πλείων, etc., in the gen.; see below; pf. pas. σε σοίημαι, 1. a. pas. ἐσοιήθην, 1. α. π. ἐποιησάμην· ποιεῖν πόλεμόν Tivi, to involve one in war, but ποιούμαι πόλεμόν τινι, I wage war with any one; moisiv δεινά, to act cruelly, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 154; δεήσει τοὺς λέγοντας λέγειν καὶ τοὺς ποιούντας ποιείν μή πάντων αίτιον τὸν θεὸν ἀλλὰ τῶν ἀγαθῶν, it will be incumbent on speakers to describe, and poets to represent, the deity, not the author of all things, but of the good, Plat. Polit. ii, 19; to suppose, Herodt. vii, 186; ποίησον, like fac, in Latin, imagine, suppose; πετριήσθω δή, let it be supposed, Plat. Theat. 197, E; Toisiv Tov νόμον, to observe the law, but ποιείσθαι νόμον, to enact a law; ποιείν θυσίας, to sacrifice; έρρτήν, to celebrate a festival; πρός τι, to be efficacious, useful; λίγοντα, to introduce one speaking with iπi, to place, etc.; ποιείν ἐκκλησίαν, to assemble the people, Eschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 16; χεόνον, to tarry; Toler Tiva ed or xaxas, to treat one well or ill: ἔξω, to send away; πλέον or πλείον ποιείν, to be more successful, to gain more, Plat. Phæd.; ποιεῖσθαι λόγον, to speak; ἀξχήν, to begin; παίδα, to adopt as a son; τον γάμον, to marry; to estimate, value; ποιείσθαι περί πολλοῦ, to value, esteem of great importance; περὶ πλείονος, to value more highly; περὶ ὀλίγου, to have a low opinion of, to despise; ἐφ' or ὑφ' ἑαυτόν, also έαυτῷ, ποιεῖσθαι, to reduce under, to subject; εν θαύματι, to wonder at, admire; ἄν σοι ποιῆ, if it avails thee, Arrian. Epict. ii, 6, 22; τί μοι ποιεῖ; how does that affect me, what is that to me? Id. iv, 1, 88; δέος ποιείσθαι, to be afraid, fearful; ἐν αἰσχύνη σειεῖσθαι, to think a disgrace; ἐν ὁμοίω ποιεῖσθαι, to look on as like, to value alike with another thing; ποιείσθαι πεηγμα οὐδέν, to regard of no importance; δείνα ποιείσθαι, to be enraged, offended; πεποίημαι, pf. pas., is frequently used by Demosthenes in a middle sense, see Coll. Maj. iii, 136; xai οὐδὲν ἐξαίρετον, οὐδ' ἴδιον πεποίημαι· ταῦτα ἀγῶνα ἐπεροι χωρὶς ήμῶν ἦσαν πεποιημένοι · ἐπιμελὲς πεποίημαι, I took special care, Plat. Conv. 172, C; πολύν λόγον πεποίημαι, Plat. Phæd.; to adopt, Id. Legg. xi, 923, C. The participle serves to express the action, with reference to which the finite verb determines any condition or quality. Finite verbs of this kind are to distinguish one's self in any thing, to be inferior, to benefit, wrong, etc., Xen. Mem. Socr. ii, 6, 5; έπιχειρήσομεν Φίλον ποιείσθαι έκείνον, δε Φιλόνικός έστι πρός τὸ μὴ έλλείπεσθαι εὖ ποιῶν τοὺς εὐεργετοῦντας ξαυτόν,not to be behindhand in benefits, Herodt. v, 24; εὖ ἐποίησας ἀΦικόμενος, thou hast done well in coming; xaλως ποιείν is also put in the participle, Plat. Symp. 170; Error οὖν ὅτι καὶ αὐτὸς μετὰ Σωκρά-τους ἤκοιμι, κληθεὶς ὑπ' ἐκείνου δεῦς' ἐπὶ δεῖπνον. Καλῶς γ', έφη, ποιών σύ (Heind. ad. Plat. Charm. p. 64). Matth. Gr. Gram. § 554; πολλά τινα εδ Tousiv, to confer many favors upon any one, Aristoph. Vesp. 1023. Instead of a verb active, a circumlocation is often used, the subst. derived from that verb active being joined with moistofar. την μάθησιν ποιείσθαι, for μαν-Páveir, Thucyd. i, 68; bπόμνησιν ποιείσθαι, Id. i, 72; for ὑπομιμνήσκειν· λήθην ποιεῖσθαι, to forget; λόγον ποιεῖσθαι, to mention; βουλὴν ποιεῖσθαι, to deliberate, Herodt. vi, 101. Ποιῶ is sometimes used in the sense of πάσχω, to suffer, to happen, όπερ φιλεῖ τὰ μεγάλα στρατό. πεδα ἐν ταὶς προσόδοις ποιεῖν, Thucyd. v, 70; τὰ στρατόπεδα ποιεῖ μὲν καὶ ἄπαντα τοῦτο, Id. v, 71.

Ποίη, ης, Ion. for πόα, ης, ή, grass.

Ποιηθόρος, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, that feeds on grass. Fr. βόσκω.

Ποιήεις, ήεσσα, ῆεν, grassy, covered with grass, abounding in herbage, verdant, green.

Ποιηθείς, είσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas. of ποιέω.

Ποίημα, ἄτος, τό, any thing made or done (from pf. pas. of ποιίω); an action, a work, a poem, being the work of a poet, ὅτι ἡ Ἰλιὰς κάλλιον εἴη ποίημα τῷ ὑμήςῳ ἡ ὑδύσσεια, Plat. Hipp. Min. 363, B; ποιήματα, ων, τά, preserves or comfits.

Ποιημάτιον, ου, τό, a little poem. Ποιημένος, Ion. for πεποιημένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. of ποιέω.

Ποιηφός, ή, όν, grassy, pastoral, Eurip. Cycl. 45. Fr. ποιά. Ποιήσειαν, 3. pl. opt. a. Æol. of ποιέω.

Iloinσις, εως, ή, the making, forming, or composing of any thing; ή της τραγφδίας ποίπσις, Aristot. Poet. 1; πιρί ῶν "Ομηςες την ποίησιν πεποίπεις, Plat. Ion. 531, D; performance; poesy, the poetic art, οἱ πιρὶ την ποίησιν (διαπρίδοντες), Poets. Fr. 2. sing. pf. pas. of ποίω.

Ποιητίου, verbal adj., one must or ought to do, etc. Fr. ποιίω. Ποιητίος, ία, ίου, to be made or done; οἱ συμμαχεῖν ἐθίλοντες εῦ ποιητίοι, those willing to aid us must be well treated, Nen. Mem. Fr. ποιέω.

Ποιπτής, οῦ, ὁ, a maker (the original name for a poet), a poet, Plat. Prot. 327, D; ὅτι τὸν ποιπτην δέοι εἴπτρ μέλλει ποιπτής εἶναι ποιεῖν μύθους, ἀλλ΄ οὐ λόγους, Id. Phædr. 61, B; an author, particularly an author of poetry; also, a writer of orations; λόγων, a performer; an inventor, a contriver. The ἀοιδός sung his own poetry or that of others; a composer of music, Id. Legg. ii, 670, E.

Ποιητίκός, ή, όν, inaking, effecting, capable of making, etc.; efficient; poetic, Plat. Polit. i,

332, Β; ἀλλ' ὅσω ποιητικώτε- $_{\ell^{\alpha}}$, Id. iii, 387; adapted to poetry or the poetic art. Fr. TOIÉW.

Ποιητικῶς, adv. poetically, in poetry. Fr. ποιέω.

Ποιητός, ή, όν, made, executed; artificial; factitious; elegant, δόμοις ένὶ ποιητοίσιν, Π. ν, 198; probably used originally to distinguish a house constructed with cure from a rude hut or a cave; invented, contrived, adopted, Plat. Legg. ix, 878, E; verbal adj. from ποιέω.

Ποιητεία, ας, ή, a poetess. Fr.

Πωηφαγέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to feed on grass, herbage, or roots, Herodt. iii, 25. Fr. φάγω.

Ποικίλανθής, έος, ό, ή, variegated with flowers or brilliant colors. Fr. ävlos.

Ποιχιλάνιος, ου, δ, ή, Dor. for สอเมเมิท์ขอร, with embroidered reins. Fr. woizilos and nvia.

Ποιπιλείμων, ονος, ό, ή, having a robe of various colors; h moiniλείμων νύξ, the starry-mantled night, Æschyl. Prom. 24. Fr.

Ποικιλήνιος, ου, ό, ή, having variegated or ornamented reins. Fr. hvía.

Ποικιλία, ας, ή, a variety, diversity; Σικελικήν ποικιλίαν öψου, the Sicilian variety of seasoned dishes, Plat. Polit. iii, 13; embroidery, Id. iii, 461, A. Fr. ποικίλος. And

Ποικίλλω, f. ĭλω, to variegate, diversify, ornament; to trick out, Plat. Menex.; to use insidious language, Soph. Trach. 1111; to play tricks on; pf. pas. πεποίκιλμαι. Fr. ποικίλος. Ποίκιλμα, ἄτος, τό, an ornament of various colors; beautiful ornament; ος κάλλιστος έην ποικίλμασιν, Π. vi, 294; a picture, figure, sign : τὰ ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ ποικίλματα, Plat. Polit. 529, C. Same Th.

Ποιχιλόδουλος, ου, ό, ή, crafty, artful, full of expedients, ready.

Ποικιλόγης υς, υσς, ό, ή, having a variety of sounds; many-toned. $Fr. \gamma \tilde{\eta} e u s.$

Ποικιλόγεαμμος, ου, δ, ή, marked with lines of different colors. Γr. γεάφω.

I ouziλόδειρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a spotted neck of various colors; also, uttering various sounds, an epithet of the nightingale; is & ίζηξ προσέειπεν ἀηδόνα ποικιλό-

deigov, as the hawk addressed the nightingale of various-toned, or probably various-colored throat, Hesiod. Op. 201; Alc. 53; it being an old opinion, that this bird changed its color with its note; see Clem. Alex. Pæd. ii, 10, p. 221, as cited by Ruhnken in Gaisford's Poet, Minor. common reading here is erroneously 28' leng. See Class. Journ. vol. xii, p. 410, and Etymolog. Gudianum, p. 19, 26, word Alvos in the latter of which also, p. 137, 3, the word design is said to mean the front part of the neck, where the windpipe is, in contradistinction to αὐχήν, the back part of the neck. But if, with Ruhnk. (Hesiod. Op. 201), we adopt it as an epithet of the nightingale, it must be ποικιλόyneus.

Ποικιλοδέρμων, ovos, ό, ή, having a variegated skin, spotted, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 227. Fr. δέρμα. Ποικίλος εγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, of varied work. Fr. Toixilos and Epyov. Ποικιλόθειζ, τείχος, ο, ή, having hair of different colors, Eurip. Alc. 600. Fr. 9eig.

Ποικιλόθρονος, ου, ό, ή, having a many-colored, i. e. beautiful throne, or, according to others, having various thrones or abodes; an epithet of Venus, Sappho i, 1; where some read ποικιλόφρον, voc. of ποικιλόφεων, wily, artful, which reading is adopted by Blomfield in an edition published in the Cambr. Mus. Crit. for 1814, vol. i, p. 3. The last German editor, Mæbius, retains ποικιλόθουν. See his Anacr. et Sapph. Fragm.

Ποικιλομήτης, ou, δ, and Ποικιλόμητις, 105, δ, ή, artful, wily, having various plans or

expedients. Fr. μητις. Ποικιλομήχἄνος, ου, ό, ή, possessing various contrivances or expedients. Fr. μηχανή.

Ποικιλόμοςφος, ου, δ, ή, having various forms, of different colors. Ετ. μοεφή.

Ποικιλόνωτος, ου, ό, ή, having a spotted back. Fr. varos.

Ποικιλόπτερος, ου, ό, ή, having wings or feathers of various colors, Eurip. Hipp. 1265. Fr. πτερόν.

 $\Pi OIKI'\Lambda O\Sigma$, n, $o\nu$, of various colors, variegated, checkered, diversified; many-colored, Il. x, 149; spotted; various, diverse, artful, wily, Æschyl. Prom. 316; crafty, designing,

insidious, Soph. Ed. C. 766; .ambiguous, Plat. Gorg. 491, D; perplexed, Herodt. vii, 111; είδεναι τι ποικίλον, to know something exquisite, Eurip. Med. 302; ποικίλην εὐμοςφίαν, used by Æschyl., Prom. 493, to denote the healthy appearance of the entrails of victims, marbled; & Ποικίλη, scil. στοά, the painted porch at Athens; it was situated in the Agora; Æschin. c. Ctes. 575. It has a reference both to form and color, chiefly the latter. Ποίκιλος, ov, o, the name of a fish, in Oppian, Hal. i, 381. Ποικιλοσάνδαλος, ου, ό, ή, Æol.

ποικτλοσάμβάλος, ου, ό, ή, with broidered sandals. Fr. worki λος and σάνδαλον.

Ποικιλόστικτος, ου, ό, ή, spotted with various colors, speckled. Fr. στίζω.

Ποικιλόστολος, ου, δ, ή, finely equipped, gallantly appointed, Soph. Phil. 348. Fr. στόλος. Ποικίλοτες πής, έος, with varied delights; delighting by variety. Fr. ποικίλος and τέςπω.

Ποικιλότευκτος, ου, δ, ή, variously wrought. Fr. ποικίλος and τεύχω.

Ποικιλότοαυλος, ου, δ, ή, lisping in various ways; lisping or stammering. Fr. τραυλός.

Ποιπιλοφόρμιγξ, γγος, δ, ή, accompanied by the various-toned lyre. Fr. φόρμιγξ.

Ποικιλόφεων, ονος, δ, h, wily, artful, cunning, shrewd, Eurip. Hec. 130. Fr. φεήν. See ποικιλόθρονος.

Ποικιλόχρους, ου, ό, ή. See πολύχεους.

Ποικιλόχοωμος, ου, and ποικιλόχεως, ωτος, δ, h, having the surface or body of different colors, party-colored. Fr. χρώς. Ποικιλόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to variegate. Ποίκιλσις, εως, ή, variety, diversity, Plat. Legg. v, 74, A. Fr. σοικίλλω.

Ποικιλτέον, verbal adj., one must adorn or crnament, Plat. Polit. ii; and

Ποικιλτής, οῦ, ὁ, one who diversifies, that makes garments of various colors. Fr. σοικίλλω. Ποικιλτικός, ή, όν, skilled in embroidery; ποικιλτική (τέχνη understood), the art of embroidery. Fr. ποικίλλω. Th. ποικίλος. Ποικιλτός, ή, όν, variegated, of

different colors, party-colored. Same Th.

Ποικιλωδός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, singing various melodies; singing enig-

matically; poetic and riddling; ή ποικιλφδὸς Σφίγζ, artful songstress, Soph. Œd. T. 130. Th. ποικίλος and φδή.

Ποικίλως, variously, in many ways, craftily, artfully, Soph. Phil. 130. Fr. ποικίλος.

II οιμαίνω, f. ανῶ, to feed, pasture cattle; to attend the herds; to conduct, rule; to take care of; to instruct; to soothe: ἐποίμαινεν τὸν ἔξωτα Μουσίζων, he soothed his love by song, Theocr. xi, 80; 1. α. ἐποίμανα, 1. α. imperat. ποίμανον, άτω, and 2. pl. ποιμάνατε· mid. to wander about grazing; to roam, Æschyl. Eum. 240. Fr. ποιμήν.

Ποιμάν, δ, Dor. for ποιμήν.

Ποιμανόριον, ου, τό, a crowd of men, an army of men, Æschyl. Pers. 75. Fr. ποιμαίνω and ἀνάρ.

Ποιμαντέος, α, ον, to be fed or pastured. Same Th.

Ποιμαντικός, ή, όν, of or relating to shepherds, pastoral.

Ποιμανώ, fut. of ποιμαίνω.

Ποιμάνως, οςος, ό, a leader of men, a ruler, Æschyl. Pers. 287. Ποιμενικός, ή, όν, of a shepherd, pastoral; fem. the pastoral art. From

Ποιμήν, ένος, ὁ, a shepherd; chief, ruler, conductor; a watchful friend, a guard, guardian, Æschyl. Ag. 643; νος. ποιμήν, Theocr. i, 7. Fr. Ion. ποιή. Hence

Ποίμνη, ης, ἡ, Dor. ποίμνα, a flock; also, a fold or stall, Æschyl. Prom. 656. Th. ποιή.

Ποίμνηθεν, adv. from a herd or flock; and

Ποιμικίος, ία, ιον, relating or belonging to a flock of sheep; and Ποίμνιον, ου, τό, dimin. of ποίμνη, a herd of cattle, Soph. Œd. T. 761.

Ποιμνίτης, ου, δ, pastoral, Eurip. Α/c. 593. Fr. ποίμνη.

Ποιμνοτεόξος, ου, δ, ή, a shepherd, a feeder of flocks; as an adj., tending of flocks or herds. Γι. τρέφω.

Hοινάζω, f. άσω, to punish, avenge. Fr. σοινή.

Ποιναίτς, αία, αΐον, punishing, avenging. Fr. ποινή.

Ποίνατως, ορος, δ, a punisher, avenger, Eurip. Electr. 23. Fr.

Ποινάω, ω, to obtain compensation for an injury; mid. ποινάομαι, to punish, inflict punishment. From

ΠΟΙΝΗ', ε̃, 'n, Dor. ποινά, com-

pensation for an injury, or reward for a benefit, Herodt. vii, 134; a penalty, punishment; discharge, payment, or satisfaction; remuneration; a price; δωχ', υίος ποινήν Γανυμήδεος, gave, as a compensation for his son Ganymede, Il. v, 266; muνὰς ἔτισαν, they always suffer punishment, Pind. Olymp. ii, 106. From the ancient ποίνος is formed the Lat. fcenus. Salm. de Usur. 22. The primary signification of mouvé is a compensation, punishments being originally only compensations for injuries done; whence ἄποινα, τά, a ransom. Probably it was the compensation given as the price of blood; quit-money for blood spilt, the fine paid to the kinsman of the person killed, as a ransom to exempt from all consequences; hence moivny or dinny διδόναι, to suffer punishment, i. e. to give compensation; and so in Latin, dare poenas, to give or pay the penalty, i. e. to be punished; in pl. the Furies.

Ποινηλᾶσία, ας, ή, persecution by the avenging Goddesses, or the Furies. Fr. ἐλαύνω.

Ποίνημα, ἄτος, τό, compensation for injury; penalty; punishment. Fr. ποινάω.

Ποινήτης, ου, δ, fem. ñτις, ιδος, one that punishes or avenges, an avenger.

Ποίνιμος, ου, δ, λ, avenging, punishing, Soph. Electr. 203; Trach. 805. Fr. ποινή.

Ποιοίην, ης, η, Att. or Æol. for Ποιοίμι, opt. act. of ποιέω.

Ποιολογίω, ω, to gather herbs or grass, Theocr. iii, 32. Fr. ποιολόγος.

Ποιονόμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, feeding on grass or herbs; ποιόνομος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, with rich pastures. Fr. ποία and νομή.

Ποΐος, οία, οΐον, Ion. κοΐος, oln, oron, Herodt., of what kind; what; τὰ ποῖα ταῦτα; what is the meaning of this? Soph. Ed. T. 291; xal rolou unvos, καὶ ἐν σοία ἐκκλησία, and in what month,....and in what assembly, Æschin. c. Ctes. p. 12; τὸ ποῖον λέγεις; what do you mean? Plat. Polit. ii, 15. It is often used to mark contempt or indignation in the mind of the interrogator, Id. Euthyd. 291, A; xoin; in what manner? Il. i, 552. It is generally interrogative; but oxoros never is. Th. olog. But

Ποίος, ά, όν, having a certain property or quality; such; τὸ ποίον, s. as ποίοτης.

Ποίστης, ητος, property of any thing, quality, Plat. Theæt. 182, A. Fr. ποῖος.

Ποιούμες, Dor. for ποιούμεν, 1. pl. pres. act. of ποιέω.

Hοιούντων, Att. for ποιείτωσαν.
The Attics make the 3. pers. pl.
of the imperat. in the same form
as the gen. pl. of the participle
of the same tense.

Ποιόω, ω, to give any thing a quality, make a thing what it is, Aristot. Nicom iii, 2. Fr. ποίος.

Ποιστυύς, οῦ, ὁ, an active servant. From

II οι πνῦω, f. ῦσω, to bustle about, so as to get quite out of breath, II. i, 600; to be busy or active; to be actively engaged in or about, ἔγνω τὸν μὲν ποιπνύοντα μάχην ἀνὰ κυδιάνειραν, II. xiv, 155. "The v is always long, contrary to what Passow states." Dunb. Fr. πνέω, πνύω, by redupl. ποιπνύω.

IIό τ. "The Æolo-Doric tribes were fond of ε, as the Lacedæmonians, who said "πτοε, πόε, σίες, for "απος, ποϊς, θεός · πότες, for παῖς (hence the Lat. puer). Hence, in the Decret. Laced. contra Timoth., Τιμόσεος ὁ Μιλήσιος παεαγινόμενος, τὰς ἀκόας, τὰς τὰς. So, also, Lat. honor and honos." Matth. Gr. Gram. §§ 22, 31.

Ποιφύγδην, adv. breathing quickly or strongly. Fr. ποιφύσσω.

Ποίφυγμα, ἄτος, τό, a panting or hard breathing; a puffing, snorting, puffing or blowing; heavy sighs, Æschyl. S. Theb. 262. Fr. ποιφύσσω. See Blomfield's Gloss. Æschyl. S. Theb. 286.

Ποιφύσσω, f. ύξω, to blow hard from the nostrils, to snort, to puff and blow. Fr. φυσάω.

Ποιώδης, έος, like grass, grassy. Fr. ποία and είδος.

Ποιώην, Att. for ποιοίμι, pres. opt. act. of ποιέω.

Πόκα, Dor. for ποτέ.

Ποκάς, άδος, ή, any animal that is fleecy or woolly long hair, Aristoph. Thesm. 574.

Hoκίζω, f. ίσω, Dor. ίζω, to shear wool; mid. to shear or clip for one's self. Fr. πόκος.

Ποκίζατο, Dor. and Ion for iππκίσατο, 3. sing 1. a. m. of ποκίζω, to shear or comb wool, Theor. v, 26. Fr. πόκος.

Ποκοειδής, έος, δ. ή, like fleece; fleecy; resembling uncombed wool; rough, unpolished, Longin. 15. Fr. eldos.

Πόχος, ου, ό, a fleece; οἰὸς εὐέρου πόκψ, Soph. Trach. 672. Th. πέκω.

Ποχόω, α, f. ώσω, to wrap, cover, or clothe with wool. Fr. 76-

Πόκως, Dor. for πόκους, pl. acc. of monos.

Πολέας, Poet. for πολλούς, acc. pl. m. g. of πολύς. But

Πόλιας, acc. pl. of πόλις.

Πολίες, Ion. or Poet. for πολλοί,

Πολέεσ', for πολέεσι, dat. pl. Poet. and Ion. for Toldois, from Toλύς, many.

Πολεμαςχείον, ου, τό, the residence of a polemarch, Xen.

Πολεμάςχειος, ου, δ, ή, belonging to a polemarch. Fr. 2eχω.

Πολεμαρχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to begin a war; to hold the office of commander of an army, or office of polemarch among the Athenians, Herodt. vi, 109. Some

Πολεμάςχης, ou, δ, and in prose generally

Πολέμαςχος, ου, δ, a commanderin-chief, Æschyl. Choëph. 1068; a polemarch, minister at war; at Athens, a judge who tried causes of the μέτοικοι, or foreign residents; in Sparta, the commander of a µóga, or 400 men; in Baotia, a chief magistrate. Fr. πόλεμος and ἀεχός.

Πολέμειος, ου, ό, ή, martial, warlike. Fr. πόλεμος.

Πολεμέω, ω, f. ήσω, with σινί, to wage war; to contend with; to be at variance with; to be an enemy to, Xen. Cyr.; to attack; l. a. ἐπολέμησα, inf. πολεμῆour pas. to be attacked, or threatened with hostilities, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 90. It is generally construed with the dat. οὖτος ἐπολέμησεν ἐμοί, Xen. Anab. i; with the acc. it signifies, to attack, treat in a hostile manner; also construed with me's and the acc. It has sometimes the cognate noun after it; as, of τοῦτον τὸν πόλεμον πολεμήσαν-Tis, Plat. Menex. 242, D. Fr. πόλεμος.

Πολεμηδόκος, ου, ό, ή, that undertakes a war, warlike. Fr. δέ-

Πολεμήτος, Ion. for πολέμιος, ου,

ό, ή, warlike; πολεμήτα έργα, war, Hom. From the same.

 $\Pi_{\sigma\lambda \in \mu n \sigma \in i\omega}$, $f. \in i\sigma\omega$, to be about to wage war; to wish for war; from fut. of πολεμέω.

Πολεμητέον, verbal adj. from πολεμέω, one must go to war.

Πολεμία, ας, ή, (χώρα being understood,) the territory of the enemy, a hostile land.

Πολεμίζω, f. ίσω, Dor. ίζω, to wage war, carry on war; to fight, Aristoph. Nub. 418; used by the poets and with Homer synonymous with μάχομαι, R. ii, 452.

Πολεμικός, ή, όν, pertaining to war; warlike, military, hostile. Hence πολεμική, ης, ή, (ἐπιστήμη or τίχνη being understood,) the military art; τὸ πολεμικόν, ov, a trumpet of war.

Πολεμίκῶς, adv. in a warlike or hostile manner. Fr. preced.

Πολέμιος, ία, ιον, pertaining to war, or to an enemy, hostile, injurious; also, military, warlike, Soph. Aj. 993; πολέμια φορτία, contraband goods, Aristoph. Acharn. 912; πολέμια έργα, hostilities; οἱ πολέμιοι. Fr. πόλεμος.

Πολεμιστά, δ, Epic for πολεμιστής, a warrior.

Πολεμιστής, ῆςος, δ, s. as πολεμιστής.

Πολεμιστήςιος, ου, δ, ή, warlike, ready for war, military; τὰ πολεμιστήρια (ἄρματα), war-chariots, Herodt. v, 113; Aristoph. Nub. 28; and

Πολεμιστής, οῦ, and πολεμιστής, $\tilde{n}e^{05}$, δ , a warrior, prepared for war. Fr. πόλεμος.

Ιιολεμιστεία, ας, ή, a female warrior, Æschyl. Choeph. 418.

Πολεμοδόκος, ου, ό, ή, Poet., one who wages war, fond of war. Fr. δέχομαι.

Πολεμοχέλἄδος, ου, δ, ή, the tumult of war; delighting in the tumult of war. Fr. κέλαδος.

Πολεμόπλονος, ου, δ, ή, warlike, full of the bustle of war. Fr. κλόνος.

Πολεμόπεωντος, ου, δ, ή, finished by war, Æschyl. S. Theb. 146; that terminates war. Fr. xexiyω.

Πολεμολάμαχαϊκός, ή, όν, a Lamachaic war; ίω στράτευμα πολεμολαμαχαικός, alas for the army led to battle by Lamachus! Aristoph. Acharn. 1080. Fr. Λ άμαχος.

Πολεμόνδε, adv. at or to a war. Πολεμοποιέω, to stir up, provoke | Πολίαςχος, ου, δ, a protector or

Fr. πόλεμος and ποιέω. ΠΟ'ΛΕΜΟΣ, ov, and Ion. -oio, o, battle, combat, war, strife; πόλεμον αἴρεσθαι, to engage in a war, Thucyd vi, 9; an armament, troops, warlike preparations. Th. perhaps πέλλω, for βάλλω, Lat. pello, etc.

Πολεμοτροφέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to foment a war, prosecute a war. Fr. τεέφω.

Πολεμοφθόρος, ου, ό, ή, destroying by war, Æschyl. Pers. 645. Fr. φθείρω.

Πολεμόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to excite to war or hostility. Fr. πόλεμος. Πολεμώνιον, ίου, τό, a plant, vale-

Πολέος, gen. sing. Poet. for πολ. λοῦ, gen. pl. πολέων, like πολλων, from πολύς, much, many.

Πόλεσι, dat. pl. Att. of πόλις. Πολέσκετο, Ion. for ἐπολέετο, είτο, 3. sing. impf. p.is. of πολέω, to turn.

Πολεύω, f. εύσω, to turn round in; to dwell in; to plough, Soph. Antig. 341; mid. to be in a place, to go about. Fr. πολέω.

 $\Pi O \Lambda E' \Omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma \omega$, s. as $\sigma \sigma \sigma$ λεύω, to turn round; to be with, live with; to be employed about; τί σὺ τῆδε πολεῖς; what are you doing here? Eurip. Alc. 2; to plough; to turn, Plat. Crat. 405, D; πολέομαι, to come and go, Æschyl. Prom. 648.

 Π $\delta \lambda \epsilon \omega \nu$, gen. pl. of $\pi \delta \lambda \iota \epsilon$, $\pi \delta \lambda \epsilon \omega \nu$, Ion. gen. pl. of πολύς, for πολλῶν.

Πόλεως, gen. sing. of πόλις, ή, a city.

Πόληες, ήων, ηας, Ion. pl. of πόλις, for πόλεες, πόλεις, gen. and acc. sing. πόληος, πόληα.

Πόλησις, εως, ή, a turning round, Plat. Crat. 405, C. Fr. 70λέω.

Πολία, ας, ή, grayness, hoari-

Πολιαίνομαι, to grow white or hoary, Æschyl. Pers. 109. Fr. πολιός.

Πολιαίνω, to make gray or white; pas. to grow gray or white. Fr. πολιός.

Πολιάνομέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be the ruler of a city, Plat. Ep. xiii, 363, C. From

Πολιᾶνόμος, ου, ὁ, an ædile, a prefect, ruler of a city. Fr. vi-

Πολιάοχος, ου, δ, ή, Dor. for πολιήοχος, πολιούχος.

guardian of cities; a governor. Fr. ἄρχω.

Πολιάς, άδος, ħ, the protectress or patroness of a city, presiding over a city; an epithet of Minerva, who was supposed to have cities under her protection and patronage, Soph. Phil. 134; 'Λθάνα τολιάς, more particularly the guardian Deity of Athens, whose statue was made of olivewood, and was at the Panathenaic festival covered with the σίτλος. See Aristoph. Av. 826. Th. τόλις.

Πολίεθρον, ου, τό, a city, town. Fr. πόλις.

Πολιες, πολίεσσιν, Epic pl. nom. and dat. of πόλις.

Πολίζω, f. ίσω, to found a city, to fortify a city, Π. vii, 453; 1. a. ἐπόλισα. Fr. πόλις.

 α. ἐπόλισα. Fr. πόλις.
 Πολιήσχος, ου, δ, ἡ, for πολιοῦχος, which see.

Πολιήτης, ου, δ, Ion. and Poet. for πολίτης, a citizen, Herodt. i, 120; κοσμησάμενος πολίήτας, Π. ii, 806.

 $\Pi_{2\lambda_{1}\tilde{n}\tau_{1}}, \tilde{i}\delta_{0}, \tilde{n}, a \text{ female citizen.}$ zen. $Fr. \pi \delta_{\lambda_{1}}$.

Πόλινδε, adv. from πόλιε, into or to the city.

Πολιόθειξ, τείχος, δ , \dot{n} , gray-haired. Fr. Θείζ.

Πολιοπρόταφος, ου, δ, ή, having gray temples, gray-headed, II. viii, 518. Fr. πρόταφος.

Πόλιον, ου, τό, "teucrium polium."

Πολιόσμαι, συμαι, to be hoary or gray. Fr. πολιός.

Ηολιοπλόκαμος, ου, δ, ή, having gray hairs. Fr. πλόκαμος. Th. πλέκω.

Πολίοςκίω, ω, f. ήσω, to invest or besiege a city, to assault; to invade a territory; to harass, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 17; fut. mid. in a passive sense, Herodt. v, 34; Xen. Cyr. vi, 1, 11; pas. to be besieged; with ὑπό and gen. εξε 205, an inclosure.

Πολιοςκητέος, α, ov, verbal adj., that must or can be taken by siege.

Πολιοφκητής, οῦ, ὁ, a besieger of cities. Same Th.

Πολίοςκία, ας, Ion. in, ins, h, a siege, assault. Same Th.

ΙΙΟΛΙΟΣ, ιά, ιόν, hoary, white, gray; πολιαί is used for πολιαί τρίχες, white or gray hairs, Anacr. 36, and Theophr. Char.
2. Hence πολιός, an old man, Theocr. i, 44; also, ancient, old, Æschyl. Suppl. 658; Eurip. Electr. 701; άλὸς πολιῆς, of the

hoary deep, II. i, 350; πολίδυ αἰθέρα, bright or clear sky, Id. Otest. 1371.

Πολίότης, ητος, ή, grayness, hoariness. Fr. πολίός.

Πολίνυχος, ου, δ, ή, presiding over a city, a tutelary god or goddess: an epithet of Minerva, the guardian of the citadel, Aristoph. Nub. 598; πολιούχοι θεοί, guardian gods, Æschyl. S. Theb. 294. Fr. έχω.

Πολιόχεως, ωτος, δ, ή, white, Eurip. Bucch. 1354. Fr. χεώς. Πολιπόρθης, ου, \dot{o} , sacker of cities. Fr. πόλις and πίξθω.

Πόλις, εως, Ion. πόλιος, with the Poets in a few instances πόλεος, see Eurip. Hec. 845; and Porson's note, Æschyl. S. Theb. 200, 162; a city, where many men assemble; a state, a commonwealth, Dem. de Coron. passim; the citadel of Athens, Thucyd. vi, 15; Aristoph. Lys. 245; Eq. 1089; the inhabitants of a city, Soph. Æd. T. 179; one's native country, Id. Phil. 1198; Athens, by way of distinction; hence, Zευς πολιεύς, Jupiter the guardian of Athens; and 'Aθήνη πολιάς · τὰ τῆς πό- $\lambda \varepsilon \omega \varepsilon$, the affairs of the state. In Homer πόληος, πόληες, etc., are found. " These forms, however, are contrary to all analogy, and seem to have been introduced to prop the verse. The derivation seems to be from πολ, a multitude, whence πολύς, and was used when an influx of inhabitants was added to the original αστυ, or the citadel, with the houses around it. In Herodt. the dat. is πόλι, nom. pl. πόλιες and πόλις, gen. πολίων, dut. πόλισι, acc. πόλιας and πόλτς." Dunb. Πόλισμα, ἄτος, τό, a city, a town; an establishment, Herodt. i, 57. Th. πόλις.

Πολισμάτιον, ου, τό, a small town; dimin. from preced.

Πολισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the foundation of a city. Fr. πόλις.

Πολισσονόμος, ου, δ, ή, living in a city; πολισσονόμου βιοτᾶς, a city life, Æschyl. Pers. 838; also, ruling a city or state, Id. Cho¨eph. 851. Fr. νέμω.

Πολισσόος, ου, ό, ή, guarding a city. Fr. πόλις and σώζω.

Πολισσοῦχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, s. as πολιοῦχος, very common in Æschylus.

Πολιτάςχης, ου, ὁ, the ruler of a city; a city magistrate, N. T.; s. us πολίαςχος. Fr. άςχή.

Πολιτεία, ας, 'n, and Ion. πολιτηΐη, ης, a state, a commonwealth, Xen. Mem.; a free state
or republic, Longin. 44; citizenship, Herodt. ix, 34; Demosth.
161, 11; freedom of a city; the
state and administration of a
commonwealth or city; form of
government; civil government;
system of government or plan

of policy, Dem. de Coron. 254,

18; the constitution; mode of

life, conduct. Fr. πόλις. Πολίπευμα, ἄπος, πό, the constitution or the administration of a state; conduct in the management of state affairs, Demosth. 262, 27; citizenship; a city life; the same as πολιπεία · usually in plural.

Πολιτευτής, οῦ, ὁ, the governor of a city, a magistrate, a politician or statesman. From

Πολισεύω, f. εύσω, to govern the state, conduct the affairs of the state, be engaged in public affairs; to confer the right of citizenship; mid. πολιτεύομαι, the same; to conduct one's self as a citizen; to engage in politics, Demosth. 430, pen.; to manage state affairs, Id. 226, pen.; i. τῶ πολιτεύεσθαι, in administering the government, Demosth. 240, 28; pf. pas. πεπολίτευμαι, to have served or conducted one's self as a statesman (generally used as a deponent); καὶ πότι αὐτὸν οὐ τὰ βέλτιστα Φημὶ τῷ δήμω πεπολιτεῦσθαι, and when I say that he did not consult the best interests of the people in his administration, Æschin. c. Ctes. p. 20; pas. to be well regulated, Plat. Polit. iv, 427; the active voice is not found in Demosthenes, nor Plato.

Πολιτηΐη, ης, ή, Ion. for πολιτεία.

Πολιτης, ου, ὁ, a citizen, a member of a state or city, Æschyl. S. Theb. 235; πολίτην ποιείσθαι, to make or adopt a citizen, Demosth. 1375, 4; ἄνδρες πολίται, fellow-citizens, Soph. Œd. T. 513.

Πολίτικός, ή, όν, of or relating to a city or citizen; qualified to conduct state affairs or to be a statesman: politic, urbane, popular; political, civil; a politician, statesman; τὸ πολιτικόν, forensic power or talent, Longin. 9; ἀνδράσι πολιτικοῖς, orators, forensic speakers, Id.; πολιτικοῦς δυνάμεις, militia, i. e. forces composed of citizens, Æschin. c.

Ctes. 31. Hence h πολιτική, ñs, (rixvn being understood,) the art of governing a state, political science; πολιτικός ἀνής, a man who directed his talents to the good of the state; τὰ πολιτικὰ (ἔργα οτ πράγματα) πράττειν, to manage state affairs, to be a statesman, Xen. Mem. i, 2; τὰ πολιτικά, state affairs, the republic, Plat. Polit. iii, 407; Apol. 34, D. Πολιτικώς, adv politically, civilly; πολιτικώς έχειν, to be patriotic. Fr. πολιτικός. Πολιτις, ίδος, ή, a female citizen.

Fr. πόλις.

Πολιτογραφία, a new census of the citizens, a placing on the roll of citizens, Diod. Sic. Fr. γεάφω.

Πολιτοφθόρος, ου, δ, h, destructive to the state, Plat. Legg. ix, 854, C. Fr. φθείςω.

Πολιτοφύλακες, οί, guardians of a city, Aristot. Polit. 5, 6. Fr. φύλαξ.

 Π ολίχνη, ης, ή, a fort, Thucyd. vii, 4; a small town; and Πολίχνιον, ου, τό, a small city or state; a township, Plat. Polit.

ii, 370, D. Fr. πόλις. Πολιώδης, εος, δ, ή, like one hoary, hoary, grayish. Fr. 27005.

Πολλά, nom. or acc. pl. n. g. or adv. for πολύ, much, many; sometimes for πολλάκις, often.

Πολλάκις, in Att. after εί, ἐάν, äv, perhaps, perchance; also after µń.

Πελλάκι, Poet. for πολλάκις, adv. often, frequently; in various ways.

Πολλαπλάσιος, ου, and πολλαπλασίων, ονος, δ, ή, manifold; also, much more, much more numerous, much greater, etc. Fr. πολλός and πλάσιος.

Πολλαπλασιόω, ω, f. ώσω, to multiply, Plat. Polit. vii, 525, E; and

Πολλαπλάσίων, ον, gen. ovos, adv. -όνως, ε. ας πολλαπλάσιος, -ως. Πολλαπλασίωσις, εως, ή, multi-plication, Plat. Polit. ix, 587, Ε. See πολλαπλασίων.

Πολλαπλήσιος, Ion. for πολλα-

Πολλαπλούς, ñ, ούν, manifold, Plat. Polit. iii, 397, E; also, much larger, Id. Tim. 75, B. Πολλάχη, adv. in many places, in many ways, altogether; everywhere; often; and $\Pi_{\delta\lambda\lambda\alpha\chi\delta\theta_{5}\nu}$, adv. from many places or parts. Fr. πολύς. Πολλαχόσε, adv. to many places. Πολλαχοῦ, adv. in many places, frequently. Fr. the same. Π ολλαχῶς, adv. in many ways or modes. Fr. πολλά.

 Π ollnahí oios, Ion. for π ollaπλάσιος.

Πολλοδεκάκις, adv. many tens of times. Fr. πολλός and δεκάκις. Πολλόν, Ion. for πολύ, much, very, by far. From $\Pi O \Lambda \Lambda O' \Sigma$, n, ov, used chiefly by

Herodotus, and sometimes by Homer, much, many; strong, large, vehement, earnest, Herodt. ix, 91; numerous; πληθος πολλόν, Id. i, 141; πολλός λόγος, frequent report, Id.; To Tollow, the multitude; πολλὸς ἦν λισσόμενος, he was earnest in his entreaty, *Id.* ix, 91.

Πολλοστημόςιον, ου, τό, one of many parts, the least part. From

Πολλοστημόριος, ου, δ, ή, consisting of one out of many parts, having one out of many parts; also, the least. Fr. πολλοστός and μόριον.

Πολλοστός, ή, όν, one of many, one of the crowd; very small, the very least, Plat. Legg. x, 896, B; insignificant, trifling; πολλοστῷ χρόνω, in a very long time after, Demosth. 761, 21. Fr. πολλός.

Πολλοῦ, adv. (χρόνου,) a long time ago; gen. of πολύς.

Πόλος, ου, ό, an axis, the point on which the globe turns; the north or south pole, the sky, heavens, a globe; a dial, Herodt. ii, 109; a circular ornament placed on the heads of the statues of divinities, Paus. ii, 10.

 $\Pi O'\Lambda TO\Sigma$, δv , δ , a kind of pudding; pottage, porridge, pap. $\prod_{o \lambda i} n. g.$, much; it is used ad-

verbially, signifying very; ἐπλ πολύ, a long time; to a great extent ; ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς παρεξειρεσίας, to a great extent beyond their sweeps, Thucyd. vii, 40; so in the pl. τὰ πολλά, much, very. Fr. πολύς.

Πολὔᾶγᾶπητος, ου, δ, ἡ, muchbeloved. Fr. ἀγαπάω.

Πολυαγεία, ας, ή, the catching of much game. Fr. ayea.

 $\Pi_{\delta\lambda\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\alpha}\theta\lambda\delta\tilde{\gamma}}$, $\delta\nu$, δ , δ , δ , engaged. conquering in many contests. Fr. πολύς and άθλον.

Πολύαιγος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, abounding in goats. Fr. πολύς and αίζ.

 Π ολυάϊκος, gen. sing. of πολυάϊξ, Il. i, 165.

Πολυαίμάτος, ου, ό, ή, full of blood. Fr. aiµa.

Πολυαίμων, ovos, δ, ή, full of blood, bloody, Æschyl. Suppl. 820. Same Th.

Πολυαίνετος, ου, δ, ħ, and

Πολύαινος, ου, ό, ή, much praised, worthy of great praise; illustrious; & πολύαιν' 'Οδυσεῦ, Il. ix, 669; Eurip. Heracl. 761. Fr. alvos.

Πολυάιζ, τκος, δ, ή, impetuous, toilsome. Fr. ἀΐσσω.

Πολυαλγής, έος, δ, ή, exceedingly painful; causing much pain. Fr. άλ.γος.

Πολυανδείω, to be full of men, to be populous. Fr. πολύανδρος. Πολυανδεία, ας, ή, abundance of men; populousness, population. Fr. àvne.

Πολυάνδεϊον, ου, τό, οτ πολύανδρον, ου, τό, where there are many people; a cemetery, or common burying-place, containing many bodies. Fr. ἀνής.

Πολύανδρος, ου, δ, ή, having many men, populous. Same Th.

Πολυάνθεμος, ου, δ, ή, s. as

Πολυανθής, έος, δ, ή, having many flowers, abounding in flowers, Odys. xiv, 353. Fr. ἄνθος.

Πολυανθεωπία, ας, ή, a large population, populousness. Fr. 70λυάνθεωπος.

Πολυανθεωπησία, ας, ή, οτ πολυανθεωπία, ας, ή, great populousness, a great concourse of people; and

Πολυάνθεωπος, ου, ό, ή, thickly peopled, very populous, Thucyd. ii, 54. Fr. ἄνθρωπος.

Πολυάνως, οςος, δ, ή, for πολύ-ανδςος, Aristoph. Αυ. 1313; having many husbands, Æschyl. Ag. 62.

Πολυάργυρος, ου, δ, h, abounding in silver, very rich. Fr. ἄργυ-

Πολυάρην, ενος, δ, ή, rich in sheep or lambs.

Πολυάρητος, ου, δ, ή, sought for by many prayers; ardently longed for, Odys. xix, 403. Fr. ἀράομαι.

Πολυάριθμος, ου, δ, ή, very numerous, Diod. Sic. Fr. ἀριθμός. Πολυαρκέστατος, η, ον, superl. of

Πολυαρκής, έος, δ, ή, useful for many purposes, having many uses, very useful; lasting long. Fr. ἀρκέω $oldsymbol{\cdot}$

Πολυάρματος, ου, δ, ή, having many chariots; πολυαρμάτω.... Θήζα, Soph. Antig. 149.

Πολυαρμόνιος, ου, ό, ή, manytoned. Fr. πολύς and άρμονιά. Πολύαςνι, dat. syncop. of πολύας; (not in use), Il. ii, 106. Fr. πολύς and ἀςνός, gen.

Πολύαςνος, ου, δ, ή, with many lambs or sheep; rich in flocks; with irreg. dat. πολύαςνι. Fr. πολύς and αςς.

Πολύαςχία, ας, ή, the authority or government of many. Fr. π ολύς and ἄςχω.

Πολύαςχος, ου, ό, a commander of many; ό πολλῶν ἀςχός.

Πολύαστεάγαλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, with many vertebræ or joints. Fr. πολύς and ἀστεάγαλος.

Πολύαστρος, ου, ό, ή, having many stars, thick with stars, Eurip. Ion. 869.

Πολυάσχολος, ου, δ, ή, very busy. Fr. ἄσχολος.

Πολυαυλαζ, άπος, έ, ἡ, with many furrows; hence, with broad acres, spacious. Fr. πολύς and αυλάζ. Πολυαυζής, έος, much grown, strong, large. Fr. πολύς and αυζάνω.

Πολυαύχενος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, manynecked; full-necked, strongnecked. Fr. αὐχήν.

Πολυᾶχητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, loud-sounding, Eurip. Alc. 941. Fr. ἡχίω. Πολυβᾶφής, ἱος, ὁ, ἡ, much stained, deeply tinged, soaked, Æschyl. Pers. 217. Fr. βάπτω. Πολυβενθής, ἑος, ὁ, ἡ, very deep. Fr. βένθος, from βάθος.

Πολύβιβλος, ου, δ, ή, having many books. Fr. βίβλος.

Πολυβλάβής, έος, δ, ή, very hurtful; easily injured. Fr. βλάπτω. Πολυβόρος, ου, δ, ή, devouring much, voracious, Plat. Crit. 115, A. Fr. βόρα.

Πολύβοσκος, ου, ό, 'n, an epithet of the earth, which feeds many, many-feeding. Fr. βόσκω.

Πολυβότειρα, ας, ἡ, and Poet. πουλυβότειρα, the nurse of many, nourishing many, the universal nurse; bountiful. Fr. βόσχω. Πολύβοτος, ου, δ, ἡ, having many pastures, abundant in pasturage; nourishing many, Æschyl. S. Theb. 773. Fr. βόσχω.

Πολύδοτοϊ, ἔος, ὁ, ἡ, having many grapes, Eurip. Bacch. 640. Fr. βότους.

Πολύξουλος, ου, δ, ή, full of wisdom or prudence, *Il.* v, 260. Fr. βουλή.

Πολυξούτης, ου, δ, having many cattle. Fr. βοῦς.

II ολυβεόμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, loudly roaring. Fr. βείμω.

Πολύβεοχος, ου, δ, λ, thoroughly drenched; having many nooses or meshes, Eurip. Herc. F. 1029. Fr. βεόχος.

Πόλυθος, ου, δ, a man's name, Polybus, a hing of Corinth, Soph. Œd. T. 774.

Πολυδώτα, Dor. for πολυδούτου, gen. of πολυδούτης.

Πολυγάθής, έος, Dor. for πολυγηθής.

Πολύγαλα, polygala amara, Diosc. 4, 142; Spreng. 1, 183. Πολύγαλον, ου, τό, a plant, polygala.

Πολῦγἄμίᾶ, ας, ἡ, a plurality of wives, polygamy; having been frequently married. Fr. γαμέω. Πολυγηθής, ἑος, ὁ, ἡ, causing great joy, very delightful, charming, Il. xxi, 450. Fr. γηθέω.

Πολυγήςως, ω, δ, ή, very old, Plat. Ax. 367, B. $Fr. \gamma \tilde{\eta} \varepsilon \omega \varepsilon$, Πολύγλευνος, ου, δ, ή, abounding in must. $Fr. \pi \circ \lambda \dot{\psi} s$ and γλεῦνος.

Πολύγληνος, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, having many eyes. Fr. γλήνη.

Πολύγλωσσος, and Att. -γλωττος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, many-tongued, uttered by many voices, Soph. Electr. 631; uttering many oracular sounds; said of the Dodonean oak, Soph. Truch. 1158. Fr. γλῶσσα.

Πολυγλώχιν, τνος, δ, ή, having many points or angles. Fr. γλώχιν.

Πολύγναμπτος, ου, δ, ή, bent in various ways, having many bendings or windings. Fr. γναμπτός, from γνάμπτω, for κάμπτω.

Πολυγνώμων, ονος, δ, ή, knowing much, very intelligent, Plat. Phædr. 275, A. Fr. γιγνώσκω.

Πολύγνωτος, ου, δ, ή, extensively known, very celebrated. Fr. γνωτός.

Πολύγομφος, ου, δ, ή, fixed with many nails, well-bolted or fastened, applied to ships, Æschyl. Pers. 71. Fr. γόμφος.

Πολυγόνατον, convallaria latifolia, Diosc. 4, 6.

Πολύγονέομαι, to be prolific. Fr. πολύγονος.

Πολυγονία, ας, ή, abundance of offspring, a numerous family, Plat. Prot. 321, B. Fr. γίγνομαι.

Πολύγονον, ου, τό, the herb polygonum.

Πολύγονος, ου, ό, ή, very fruitful, or productive, Herodt. iii, 108; having many young. Fr. γο-

Πολύγεαμμος, ου, δ, ħ, marked with many lines or strokes. Fr. γεάφω.

Πολυγύμναστος, ου, ό, ή, much exercised. Fr. γυμνάζω.

Πολιδαίδαλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, curiously wrought, Il. iii, 358: working skilfully, ingenious, Id. xxiii, 743. From Δαίδαλος, the famous artist, Dædalus.

Πολυδάκευος, ου, ό, ή, and

Πολύδακοῦς, ὁ, ἡ, with many tears; tearful, prone to weep, weeping much; much lamented causing many tears, epithet of Mars, Il. iii, 132; πολύδακουν άδονάν, Eurip. Electr. 126. Fr. δάκου.

Πολυδάκεοῦτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, much lamented, greatly deplored, Æschyl. S. Theb. 952; very deplorable. Same Th.

Πολυδάπανος, ου, δ, ή, causing great expense; of a person, expensive, extravagant. Fr. πολύς and δαπάνη.

Πολύδαπάνως, adv. very sumptuously, at very great expense. Fr. δαπάνη.

Πολύδειράς, άδος, ό, ή, manytopped, having many ridges or peaks, Il. i, 499. Fr. δειρή.

Πολυδίατης, ου, δ, that receives many or much; epithet of Pluto. Fr. δίχομαι.

Πολιδένδρεος, and πολύδενδρος, ου, δ , \hat{n} , having many trees. Fr. δένδρον.

Πολύδενδρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ. See preced. Πολύδερκής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, seeing many things, far-sighted, sharp-sighted. Fr. δέρκομαι.

Πολύδεσμος, ου, ό, ή, having many fastenings, firmly fastened, Odys. v, 33. Fr. δέω.

Πολυδευκής, έος, δ, ή, very sweet.

Πολόδεύκης, εος, δ, Pollux, the son of Tyndarus and Leda, Eurip. Orest. 1653.

Πολύδημος, ου, δ, ή, exceedingly populous. Fr. δήμος.

Πολυδικίω, ω, f. ήσω, to bring many lawsuits, Plat. Legg. xi, 938, B. Fr. δίκη.

Πολυδίψιος, ου, δ, π, very thirsty or dry, as ill-watered countries, parched, Il. iv, 171. Fr. δίψα. Πολυδονος, ου, δ, π, much driven or tossed about; hence, weary, Eschyl. Prom. 813. Fr. δονέω.

Πολύδοξος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, very famous. Fr. σολύς and δόξα.

Πολύδζομος, ου, ε, ε, running much about or swiftly, Æschyl. Suppl. 718. Fr. δεόμος.

Πολιδροσος, ου, ό, ή, very dewy. Fr. πολύς and δρίσος.

Hολίδωςία, ας, ή, liberality, munificence. From

Πολυδωφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, giving much, generous, Il. vi, 394; richly endowed; munificent. Fr. δωρον. Πολυέδρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having many seats, sides, or bases. Fr. ἔδρα. Πολυέδος, ἱος, ὁ, ἡ, of different forms or colors; having various forms or shapes, Plut. Phæd. 80, B; said of the τὸ σῶμα, opposed to the ἡ ψυχή (which is denominated μονοειδή;), various. Fr. είδος.

Πολυειδία, ας, ή, variety of form. Fr. είδος.

Πιλυίλαιος, ου, δ, ή, yielding much oil, abounding in oil. Fr. σολύς and έλαιον.

Πολυίλεος, ου, δ, ή, very compassionate, merciful, LXX. Fr. ἄλεος.

Πολυείμων, ονος, δ, 'n, clad in many robes. Th. έννυμι.

Πολυέλικτος, ου, δ, ή, rolled into many folds, manifold, Eurip. Phan. 323. Fr. έλίσσω.

Πολύέπαινος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , much praised. Fr. ἔπαινος.

Πολυετής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, of many words, verbose, Æschyl. Ag. 1105. Fr. ἔπος.

Πολύξομστος, άστη, αστον, very amiable, much beloved. Fr. ἐράω.

Πολύεργής, έος, and

Πολύτεγός, or πολύτεγος, ου, δ, ή, laborious, hard-working, Theocr. xxv, 27. Fr. έγγον.

Πολύςτής, έος, δ, ή, old, aged, full of years; after many years, Eurip. Orest. 467. Fr. ἔτος. Πολύζυκτος, ου, δ, ή, much wished for, ardently desired, Æschyl.

Eum. 509. Fr. εὕχομαι. Πολὔεύχετος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, s. as pre-

ced.
Πολύζηλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, envying greatly; emulating ardently; much

ly; emulating ardently; much envied or coveted, Soph. Œd. T. 381. Fr. ζῆλος.

Πολυζήλωτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, much envied; much to be envied; glorious, Eurip. Hipp. 168. Fr. ζηλος. Πολυζύγος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having many benches or seats for rowers, Il. ii, 293. Fr. ζυγός.

Πολύήγορος, ου, ο, ή, speaking much, wordy. Fr. πολύς and αγορεύω.

Πολυήκους, ου, ό, ή, who has heard much, acquainted with much, learned, Plat. Legg. vii, 810, E. Fr. ἀκούω.

Πολυήμερος, ου, δ, ή, that which lasts or has been many days. Fr. ἡμέρα.

Πολυήρατος, ου, ό, ή, much loved or longed for, Herodt. iv, 159;

very lovely, Odys. xi, 214. Fr. ἔξαμαι. "Passow is wrong in deriving this compound from ἐξάω, which should have the penult long; it is from the Epic ἔξάμαι." Dunb. (?)

Πολυηχής, έος, δ, ή, having or producing a variety of sounds; loud-sounding, or loud-roaring, Π. iv, 422. Fr. ηχος.

Πολυήχητος, ου, δ, ή, Dor. πολυάχητος, loud or far-sounding. Fr. πολύς and ηχέω.

Πολυθαμεής, έος, δ, ή, much amazed or terrified. Fr. 9άμ- 6ος.

Πολύθεάμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, who has seen much, very observant, Plat. Phædr. 251, A. Fr. Θεάομαι. Πολυθαφοής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, having much boldness or courage, courageous, Π. xvii, 156. Fr. Θάφος.

Πολύθεος, ου, δ, λ, belonging to many gods, Æschyl. Suppl. 419; consisting of many gods. Fr. 9:66.

Πολύθηςος, ου, δ, ή, abounding in wild animals or game, Eurip. Hipp. 144. Fr. Sής.

Πολυθεέμμων, ονος, δ, ή, nourishing many; an epithet of the Nile, as abounding with various creatures, Æschyl. Pers. 33. Fr. τείφω.

Πολύθρι πτος, ου, ό, ή, much nourishing. Fr. πολύς and $\tau e^{i\varphi_{\omega}}$.

Πολύθεους, contract. - ους, δ, ή, with much clamor or noise, Æschyl. Suppl. 800. Fr. Seóos.

Il ολυθεήνητος, ου, δ, ή, much bewailed; lamentable. Fr. πολύς and θεηνέω.

Πολύθρηνος, ου, δ , \dot{n} , mourning grievously; very lamentable, Æschyl. Ag. 696. Fr. Θερίνος. Πολύθριζ, τρίχος, $\dot{\delta}$, \dot{n} , with much hair. Fr. πολύς and Θρίζ.

Πολύθορος, ου, δ, ἡ, contract. -θους, ουν, with much noise, clamorous. Fr. πολύς and θοός. Πολυθούλλητος, ου, δ, ἡ, very celebrated, famous, much talked of or about, Plat. Phæd. 100, B. Fr. Θουλλέω.

Πολύθῦρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having many doors or entrances. Fr. Θύρα. Πολύθῦτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, an epithet, applied to a banquet or solemn feast, furnished with many victims; where many sacrifices are offered, πολύθυτον ἄλσος, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 185; πολυθύτους τεύχειν σφαγάς, to offer many victims, Soph. Trach. 753. Fr. Θύω.

Πολοΐδμων, ον, gen. ονος, knowing much, wise. $Fr. \piολύς$ and είδεω.

Πολυίδρεια, ας, ή, much knowledge, sagacity, cunning. Fr.

Πολύτδεις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, knowing or skilled in many things, having great skill; πολύτδεις ἀσιδός, the skilful songstress, Theocr. xv, 97. Th. ἴσημι.

Πολύϊδοις, Ion., gen. 105. See preced.

Πολυϊδεία, or -ίδεεια, ας, ή, great prudence, much skill. Fr. ἴσημι. Πολυϊσπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, abounding in horses. Fr. ἵσπος.

Πολυΐστως, ορος, δ, ή, very learned. Fr. ἴσημι.

Πολύτχθεος, ου, δ, ή, abounding in fish. Fr. σολύς and ἰχθύς. Πολυκαγκής, έος, δ, ή, extremely dry, parching. Fr. κάγκω.

dry, parching. Fr. κάγκω. Πολυκαής, έος, much burning. Fr. πολύς and καίω.

Πολχάλἄμος, ου, δ, ἡ, having many reeds, stalks, or stems. Fr. χάλαμος.

Πολυκάματος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, causing great toil; performed with great toil. Fr. κάμνω.

Πολυκάμμορος, ου, ό, π, very illfated or miserable. Fr. πολύς and κάμμορος.

Πολυκαμπής, έος, οτ καμπτος, ου, δ, ή, much bent, having many inflections in music. Fr. κάμ.

Πολυκάνής, έος, δ, ή, slaying many, murderous, Æschyl. Ag. 1142. Fr. καίνω.

Πολύκατνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, full of smoke, very smoky, Eurip. Electr. 1140. Fr. καπνός.

Πολυκάρανος, Dor. for

Πολυκάς ηνος, ου, δ, ή, manyheaded. Fr. κάς ηνον.

Πολυκας πία, ας, ή, abundance of fruit, plenty. Fr. κας πός. Πολύκας πον, ου, τό, a plant, poly-

Πολύκας πον, ου, τό, a plant, polygonum Persicaria.

Πολύκας πος, ου, δ, ħ, very fruitful, productive; also, rich in fruit, Herodt. v, 49; and

Πολυκας πόσατος, η, ον, producing fruit in very great abundance; rich in fruit. Fr. κας πός.

Πολυκέλαδος, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, much sounding, vocal. Fr. π ολύς and κέλαδος.

Πολυκέρδεια, ας, ή, great craft or cunning. From

Πολυκερδής, έος, δ, ή, very lucrative; very artful; very clever, Odys. xiii, 235. Th. κέρδος. Πολύκερως, ω, δ, ή, many-horned,

πολύκερων φόνον, Soph. Ag. 55;

declined -ωτος in the gen. by Passow and others. Fr. κίρας. Πολύκεστες, ου, δ, ħ, elegantly embroidered, or embroidered with various colors, Il. iii, 371. Fr. κεστός.

Πολυκίφτλος, ου, δ, ή, having many heads, Plat. Soph. 240, C. Πολύκηδής, έος, δ, ή, causing much care, anxiety, or concern, Odys. ix, 37. Fr. κήδος.

Πολυκήτης, εος, δ, ή, abounding in great fishes. Fr. κῆτος.

Πολυκίνδυνος, ου, ο, ή, very hazardous, attended with much danger. Fr. κίνδυνος.

Πολύκλαυστος, οτ πολύκλαυστος, ου, ό, ή, much lamented; mournful, sorrowful, weeping much, Eurip. Herc. F. 1420. Fr. κλαίω.

Πολυκλεής, έος, far-famed. Fr. πολύς and κλέος.

Πολύκλειστος, ου, δ, ή, shut fast, well secured. Fr. κλείω.

Πολύκλειτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, far-famed, much celebrated. Fr. κλείω or κλέω.

Πολυκλήτις, τσσα, τν, s. as preced. Fr. πολύς and κλέος.

Πολυκλήϊς, ήιδος, δ, ή, having many benches, II. vii, 88; composed of many pieces, having many pieces or joints. Fr. κληΐς, a bench for rowers; or from κληΐς, for κλείς, a key.

Πολύκληςος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having large hereditary possessions, Odys. xiv, 211. Fr. κλῆςος.

Πολύπλητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, assembled from many places, called by many, Il. iv, 438. Fr. παλίω. Πολύπλυστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, much washed or purified; constantly washed by the sea; tossed by the waves; much agitated, Odys. iv, 354. Fr. πλύζω.

Πολύκμητος, ου, δ, ή, produced or made with much labor, well wrought, Odys. xiv, 524. Fr. κάματος. Th. κάμνω.

Πολύκνημον, ου, τό, a plant, perhaps field-mint.

Πολύκνημος, ου, δ, ή, having many wooded sides of hills, II. ii. 497; having many forests. Fr. κνημός.

Hoλύκοινος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, common to all, Soph. Aj. 1172. Fr. κοινός. Hoλυκοιζάνία, ας, ἡ, and Ion. -ίη, ης, ἡ, the government of many; a multitude of rulers, Il. ii, 204. From

Πολυποίεἄνος, ου, commander or king of many, Aristoph. Ran. 1270. Fr. ποίεανος.

Πολύπολπος, ου, ό, ή, having

many bays, gulfs, or creeks.

Fr. κόλ πυς.

Πολυκόλυμβος, ου, δ, ή, constantly diving and swimming. Fr. κολυμβάω.

Πολύπομος, ου, δ, ή, having much hair or leaves. Fr. πόμη.

Πολύκομπος, ου, δ, ή, boasting much. Fr. κομπίω.

Πολύκο ανος, ου, δ, ή, many-headed, Eurip. Bacch. 1005.

Πολυκεάτής, έος, δ, ή, very powerful, Æschyl. Choëph. 400. Fr. κεάτος.

Πολύπςἴτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, widely separated or different. Fr. κςίνω. Πολύκςοτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, loud-sounding; singing loud; having many oars; very artful. Fr. κςότος. Πολύκςουνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, with many springs. Fr. πολύς and κεουνός. Πολυκτάχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having many possessions, a rich proprietor. Fr. κτάκου.

Ηολυπτημοσύνη, ης, ή, great wealth, opulence; and

Πολυκτήμων, ονος, ό, ή, rich, wealthy, opulent; also, chief, Soph. Antig. 835. Fr. κτάσμαι.

Πολύκτητος, ου, δ, ή, also η, ον, held in great honor, very glorious. Fr. πολύς and κύδιστος. Πολυκτόνος, ου, δ, ή, slaying many, Æschyl. Ag. 448; Eurip. Hel. 238. Fr. κτείνω.

Πολυπύμων, ονος, δ, ή, swelling with great waves; pregnant with a numerous brood. Th. πύμα.

Πολυκώκυτος, ου, δ, ħ, lamenting much, abounding in wailings; lamentable, mournful, deplorable. Fr. κωκύω.

Πολύκωπος, ου, δ, ħ, having many oars, Eurip. Iph. T. 982. Fr.

Πολυκώτιλος, ου, δ, ή, much chattering; also, warbling. Fr. πολύς and κωτίλος.

Πολύλᾶλος, ου, δ , \dot{n} , talkative, loquacious, garrulous, LXX. Fr. $\lambda \alpha \lambda \dot{\epsilon} \omega$.

Πολύλαμπής, έος, bright, shining, resplendent. Fr. πολύς and λάμπω.

Πολυλήϊος, ου, δ, ή, having many fields, rich in corn-fields, wealthy, II. v, 613; Ap. Rhod. i, 51. Fr. λήϊον.

Πολύλλιθος, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, very stony. Fr. πολύς and λ lθος.

Πολύλλιστος, ου, δ, ή, much prayed or wished for, Odys. v, 445. Fr. λίσσομαι.

Πολύλογία, ας, ή, loquacity, talkativeness. From

creeks. | Πολυλόγος, ου, δ, ή, loquacious, talkative; but πολύλογος, much onstant- spoken of. Fr. λόγος.

Πολυμάθεια, ας, ή. See πολυμαθία.

Πολυμαθής, έος, ό, ή, very learned, erudite. Fr. μανθάνω.

Πολυμαθία, ας, ή, great learning, extensive erudition. Same Th. Πολυμάχητος, ου, δ, ή, much contended for. Fr. μάχομαι.

Πολυμεθής, έος, very drunk. Fr. πολύς and μέθη.

Πολυμελής, έος, δ, ή, having many melodies; very melodious; also, having many members. Fr. μέλος.

Πολυμεγής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, consisting of many parts, multifarious, of different kinds. Fr. μέρος.

Πολυμέριμνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, causing many cares, attended with many cares. Fr. μέριμνα.

Πολυμερῶς, adv. in various ways, Hebr. i, 1; variously, in various parts. Fr. μ έρος.

Πολύμετρος, ου, δ, ή, having many measures; very great, abundant; also, having many metres. Fr. μέτρον.

Πολυμηκάς, άδος, ή, bleating much, Herodt. viii, 20. Fr. μηκάς.

Πολύμηλος, ου, δ, ή, having many sheep. Fr. μῆλον.

Πολύμηνις, ιος, δ , \dot{n} , very wrathful. Fr. πολύς and μῆνις.

Πολύμητις, 105, δ, ħ, wise in counsel, wise, sagacious, prudent, Π. i, 311; fertile in expedients. Fr. μ $\tilde{η}$ τις.

Πολύμηχανία, ας, ή, Ιοπ. πολύμηχανίη, fertility of resources, inventiveness. From

Πολυμήχᾶνος, ου, δ, ή, full of schemes and artifices, sagacious, II. ii, 173; Soph. Phil. 1120; an epithet of Ulysses, artful; active. Fr. μηχανή.

Πολυμίγής, έος, mixed of many parts, blended, motley. Fr. πολύς and μίγνυμι.

Πολυμίσης, έος, much hated. Fr. πολύς and μίσος.

Πολύμισθος, ου, δ, λ, receiving much pay, hired at a high rate. Fr. πολύς und μισθός.

Πολύμἴτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, woven with various kinds of threads, of varied tissue, like damasked cloths. Πολυμνήμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, remembering much, having a retentive memory. Fr. μιμνήσχω.

Πολυμνήστη, ης, ή, much sought after, much courted, Odys. iv, 770. Fr. μνηστεύω.

Πολύμνηστος, ου, δ, h, having &

good memory, very mindful, Alschyl. Ag. 795. Same Th. Πολυμνήστως, οξος, δ, ή, the same, Id. Suppl. 530. Fr. μνάω.

Πολύμνια, ας, ἡ, (contract. from Πολυύμνια,) one of the Muses, Polymnia or Polyhymnia. Fr. υμνος.

Πολύμος φος, ου, ο, ή, having many forms, multiform. Fr. μος φή.

Πιλύμουσος, ου, δ, ħ, rich in the gifts of the Muses, versed in the polite arts, learned, polite, ingenious. Fr. μοῦσα.

Πολύμοχθος, ου, ό, ή, very laborious, toilsome, wearisome, grievous, Soph. Œd. C. 162, 1233. Fr. μόχθος.

Πολύμῦθος, ου, δ, ἡ, wordy, talking much; of many words; much talked of; containing many narratives. Fr. μῦθος.

Πολύν, acc. sing. masc. of πολύς. Πολύνλος, ου, δ , \hat{n} , having many temples. Fr. ναός.

Πολυναύτης, ου, δ, having many sailors or ships, Æschyl. Pers. 83. Fr. ναύτης.

Πολουςίκης, εος, δ, ή, very quarrelsome; also a proper name, Polynīces, one of the sons of Œdipus, Eurip. Phæn. 55. Fr. νέλος.

Πολυνεφέλας, α, δ, Dor. for σολυνεφέλης, ου, δ, and πολυνέφελος, ου, δ, ή, having many clouds, covered with clouds, cloudy.

Πολυνίφελος, ου, δ, ή. See preced. Πολύνησς, ου, δ, ή, Ion. for πολύ-

Πολυνίκης, ου, δ, often victorious. Fr. νίκη.

 $\Pi_{\delta\lambda\nu\nu}$ το $\dot{\gamma}$, $\dot{\epsilon}_0$, $\dot{\epsilon}_0$, $\dot{\epsilon}_0$, $\dot{\gamma}$, covered with much snow, Eurip. Hel. 1325. Fr. ν ($\sigma\omega$.

Πολύνοια, ας, ἡ, great natural intelligence, much knowledge, Plat. Legg. i, 641, Ε. Fr. νόος. Πολύνοος, contract. -ους, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having much natural sagacity or prudence. Fr. νόος.

Πολύξεινος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, Ion. for πολύξενος.

Πολύζεινος οίπος, Eurip. Alc. 584. Πολυξένα, ας, ά, Dor. for πολυξένη, ης, ή, for which is used elsewhere πολύζενος, having many guests.

Πολύζενος, or -εινος, ου, δ, ħ, entertaining many guests, very hospitable, Æschyl. Suppl. 148. Fr. ξείνος, Poet. for ξένος.

Πολύξεστος, ου, δ , k, much polished, elegant, Soph. Œd. C. 1506. Fr. ξ έω.

Πολύξυλος, ου, δ, ή, abounding in

wood. Fr. $\xi \acute{\nu} \lambda o \nu$. $\Pi \delta \lambda \nu o \delta \acute{\alpha}$, αs , \acute{n} , many ways, a long tour. Fr. $\delta \delta \acute{\sigma} s$.

Πολυόδους, οντος, ό, ή, having many teeth. Fr. όδούς.

Πολύοινέω, to be rich, to abound in wine. From

Πολύνινος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, abounding in wine. Fr. πολύς and οἶνος.

Πολυσινία, ας, ή, abundance of wine, inebriety, Plat. Legg. ii, 666, B. Fr. σίνος.

Πολύολδος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, very happy, prosperous, rich. Fr. ὅλδος.

Πολύομβρος, ου, δ, h, very rainy. Fr. πολύς and όμβρος.

Πολυόμματος, ου, δ, ή, many-eyed. Fr. δμμα.

Πολύοςκος, ου, δ , δ , swearing much. Fr. δ ςκος.

Πολυός ντθος, ου, δ, ή, abounding in birds, Eurip. Iph. T. 436. Fr. ὄςνις.

Πολυόφθαλμος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , having many eyes or buds. Fr. \ddot{o} φ-θαλμος.

Πολυοχλία, ας, ή, a great crowd or concourse of people. Fr. $\ddot{o}_{\chi\lambda\sigma}$.

Πολυοψία, α:, ή, abundance of victuals, particularly fish, Xen. Mem. iii, 14, 3. Fr. őψον.

Πολύοψος, ου, δ, ή, luxurious; abounding in dainties. Fr. π ολύς and öψον.

Πολύ παί τάλος, ου, δ, ἡ, very skilful or cunning, Odys. xv, 418. Fr. παι πάλη.

Πολύπαις, παιδος, δ, h, having many children. Fr. πολύς and παϊ:

Πολῦπάμφἄος, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, having very refulgent light. Fr. πολύς, πᾶς, and φάος.

Πολυπάμων, or Πολυπάμμων, ovos, δ, ή, very wealthy, rich, having much property. Fr. πάομαι.

Πολυπειεία, ας, 'n, great or long experience. From

Πολύπειςος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , having great experience, experienced, very cunning. Fr. $\pi s i q \alpha$.

Πολυπείρων, ονος, δ, ή, multifarious. Fr. πείρας.

Πολυσενθή:, έος, ὁ, ἡ, full of grief, disconsolate; mournful, Æschyl. Pers. 539. Fr. σένθος.

Πολυπένθιμος, ου, ό, ή, much mourned or lamented. Fr. πολύς and πένθος.

Πολυπημονίδης, ου, δ, a proper name, from πολυπήμων, and having allusion to its meaning as an adjective, Polypemonides, i. e.

doing or suffering much harm, Odys. xxiv, 304. See next.

Πολυπήμων, ονος, δ, \dot{n} , very noxious or hurtful; suffering much injury or wrong. Fr. $\tilde{\pi}\tilde{\eta}\mu\alpha$.

Πολύπηνος, ου, δ, ή, thick woven, close woven. $Fr. \piολύς$ and πήνη. Πολϋπίδακος, ου, δ, ή, and

Πολυπίδαξ, άπος, δ, ή, having many springs or sources, Il. xv, 151. Fr. πίδαξ.

Πολύπικος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, very keen, bitter, *Odys*. xvi, 255. *Fr.* πικρός.

Πολύπἴνής, έος, very dirty. Fr. πολύς and πίνος.

Πολύπιστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, very confiding, credulous; very faithful or trustworthy. Fr. πείθω.

Πολύπλαγκτος, ου, ό, ή, wandering much; πολύπλαγκτοι πλάναι, long and tedious wanderings, Æschyl. Prom. 567: vagrant; causing delusion, delusive, Soph. Antig. 611; έξ
ἀνέμοιο πολυπλάγκτοιο ἰωῆς, by
the wandering gusts of the wind,
Π. xi, 308. Fr. πλάζομαι.

Πολυπλενής, έος, δ, ή, wandering much about, full of error, Eurip. Hel. 203; and

Πολυπλάνητος, ου, δ, ἡ, that wanders much, a wanderer, subject to mistake or error, Eurip. Hipp. 1111. Fr. πλανάημαι. Πολύπλάνος, ου, δ, ἡ, wandering

much about, Eurip. Phæn. 671. Same Th.

Πολυπλασιάζω, f. άσω, to multiply. From

Πολυπλάσιος, ευ, δ, ή, and Πολυπλασίων, ονος, δ, ή, manifold; much greater, longer, etc. Fr. πλάσιος.

Πολύπλεθρος, ου, δ, 'n, of many acres, or plethra, in extent, Eurip. Alc. 703. Fr. πλέθρου.

Πολύπλεκτος, ου, δ, ή, closely twined. Fr. πολύς and πλέκω. Πολυπλήθεια, and πολυπληθία, ως, ή, a great number or multitude; abundance; and

Πολυστληθέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be very numerous, to increase in number. From

Πολυπληθής, έος, δ, ή, very numerous. Fr. $\pi \lambda \tilde{\eta} \theta \sigma \varsigma$.

Πολυπλόκεμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, with many locks, long-haired. Fr. πολύς and πλόκαμος.

Πολυπλοκία, ας, ή, artifice, finesse.

Πολύπλοκος, ου, δ, ή, much entangled, very complicated; having many πλοκαί or knots; artful, cunning, politic, Aristoph. Thesm. 434. Fr. πλίκω.

11 ολυπόδιον, ου, πό, dimin. of πολύπους, a little polypus; a species of fern, polypody, palemountain; polypodium vulgare, Diosc. 4, 188; Spreng. i, 192. Πολυποίκιλος, ου, ό, ή, extremely various, having a great variety of forms or appearances. Fr. ποικίλος.

1Ιολύπολις, εως, δ, ή, containing many cities. Fr. πόλις.

Πολυπονία, ας, ή, great toil or labor; and

1Ιολύπονος, ου, δ, ħ, suffering much toil, trouble, or labor; distressing, attended with many troubles, Soph. Phil. 766; causing much toil; doing much work, laborious, Æschyl. Pers. 312.

Πολύπορος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having many passages, outlets, etc. Fr. πίρος. Πολυπόταμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having many rivers. Fr. ποταμός. • Πολιπότνια, ας, ἡ, very venerable or awful. Fr. πολύς and πότνια. Πολύπους, οδος, ὁ, οr ἡ, manyfooted, said of the Έρινύς, Soph. Electr. 479; the polypus, a fish, so called, from the number of its feet; a disease or excrescence in the nose; gen. Att. -που, acc. -οδα and -πουν. Fr. ποῦς.

!Ιολυπεαγμονέω, ω, Ion. πολυπεηγμονέω, f. ήσω, to be very busy in affairs which do not concern one, Plat. Polit. iv, 433, A; to be a meddler, Aristoph. Plut. 913; to be very prying or inquisitive, Plat. Parm. 137, B; Id. Theat. 184, E; to plan innovations, Herodt. iii, 15; to examine accurately or carefully; to seek, particularly power; and Πολυπεαγμοσύνη, ης, ή, an engaging in several occupations or pursuits; useless concern; officiousness, intermeddling propensity, applied to private men, who concern themselves about public business; careful investigation, study, particularly of history. From

Hολυπεάγμων, ονος, δ, π, occupied with a variety of affairs, very busy; intermeddling; officious; inquisitive, curious; studious. Fr. πεᾶγμα.

Πολύπερος, ου, δ, ή, exceedingly mild. Fr. περος.

Πολυπερηγμονέω, f. ήσω, Ion. for πολυπεαγμονέω.

Πολυπρόδατος, ου, δ, ή, abounding in flocks, Herodt. v, 49. Fr. πρόδατον.

Πολυπεόσωπος, ου, ο, η, having many faces, having different aspects: having many characters or personages, as a tragedy, pantomime, etc.; πολυπεόσωπος γενέα, a numerous progeny, Jos. Bell. Jud. i, 17. Fr. πεόσωπου. Πολυπεώπιστος, η, ου, s. as πολυ πεώπιστος.

Πολυπτόηπος, ου, δ, ή, Ion. πολυπτοίητος, much scared, shy, timorous. Fr. πολύς and πτοίω. Πολύπτολις, εως, ή, having many cities, Callim. Hymn. in Delum, 225. Fr. πόλις.

Πολύπτυχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having many folds, many times covered; of mountains, having many hollows, Eurip. Iph. T. 678. Fr. πτύσσω.

Πολύπτωτον, ου, τό, a figure of Grammar, when a word occurs in several cases in the same sentence, a polyptote. From

Πολύπτωτος, ου, δ, ή, in Grammar, having many cases. Fr. πίπτω.

Πολύπυργος, ου, δ, ή, having many towers or bulwarks. Fr. πύργος.

Πολύπυξος, ου, δ, ħ, abounding in wheat or corn, Odys. xv, 383; Il. xv, 372; fr. πυςός but πολύπυξος, ου, δ, ħ, very fiery, inflamed. Fr. πυς.

Πολύπυστος, ου, δ, δ, having been much inquired about. Fr. πύνθανομαι.

Πολύβραπτος, having many stitches; and

Πολυβράφης, έος, δ, ή, much patched, firmly sewed, Soph. 1j. 572. Fr. βάπτω.

Πολυβρήμων, ονος, δ, ή, talkative, loquacious. Fr. leέω.

Πολύββην, ηνος, δ, ή, having many sheep, rich in sheep; wealthy; gen. ἀρνός.

Πολύββηνος, ου, δ, h, s. as preced., Odys. xi, 257.

Πολύρριζος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having many roots. Fr. ρίζα.

Πολύρροδος, ου, δ, ή, full of roses, Aristoph. Ran. 449. Fr. ρόδον. Πολύρροθος, ου, δ, ή, rushing with a loud noise, loud-sounding, noisy, Æschyl. S. Theb. 7; a gush of water. Fr. ρόθος.

Πολυβροίεδητος, loud-whirring. Πολύβρος, contract. -ους, ου, δ, ή, flowing abundantly. Fr. βίω. Πολύβρυτος, ου, δ. ή, poured out or flowing abundantly, Soph. Electr. 1410. Fr. ρίω.

ΠΟΛΥΈ, πολλή, πολύ, gen. πολλου, ñs, ου, dat. πολλώ, ñ, ω, acc. πολύν, πολλήν, πολύ, Ion. nom. πολλός, etc.; the Epic form πουλύς, acc. πουλύν, masc. and fem., and πουλύ, neuter. The Ionic, used by Herodotus, and occasionally by Homer, πολλός, πολλή, πολλόν, declined regularly; (1) of number, strictly, many, much, numerous; frequent; vehement, in great force; opposed to olives (2) of size or degree, vast, large, extensive; compar. Alsiws and πλέων, and superl. πλείστος, properly from πλέος πολλή όδός, a long way or distance; πολλή γη, and Att. πολλή της yns, much land or territory; (3) of the value or worth of a thing, valuable, worth a great deal; πολύν χρόνον, for a long time; μετ' οὐ πολύ, not long after; ἐπὶ πολύ, a long time; πολύ, πολλόν, and πολλά are all used adverbially for much, very greatly, frequently; and μάλα πολλά, very many. It is used partitively, with genitives, thus, πολλοί Τρώων, many of the Trojans, as πολλοί Τρώες · but with the article, in TOAL' THE yns, the most or greatest part of the territory; ώθει σὺ πολλοὺς των λίθων πρός την θύραν, do you roll a quantity of these stones against the door, Aristoph. Vesp. 197; τὸ πολύ, the greatest part ; πολύς τις, many a one; τὰ πολλά, and ώς τὰ πολλά, frequently, generally, commonly; τίμοι πολύ; what advantage is it to me? pl. oi πολλοί, the many, the multitude. In the Scriptures it is sometimes used for πάντις sometimes it denotes only a few; #02λοῦ γὲ δεῖ, far from it, i. e. it wants much of it; πόλλ' ἐπὶ πολλοίς, one after another, Aristoph. Vesp. 148; πολύ, πολλόν, and also the dat. πολλώ, frequently qualify adjectives; as, πολύ μείζων κίνδυνος, much greater danger, Plat. Prot. 314, Α; πολύ έτὶ μᾶλλον, Id. Lys. 204, C; πολλώ μείζον, much greater, Id. Polit. 274, E; στολύ κράτιστον έστίν, is by far the best, Id. Phadr. 228, C; πολλώ γ' ἀμείνων, Æschyl. Prom. 335; πολλον λαθίων, Soph. Antig. 86; besides the nom., the following cases occur:

gen. sing. m. and n. Tolios, Il. iv, 244; v, 597; nom. pl. m. πολέες, Il. ii, 610, etc.; and πολείς, xi, 707; gen. pl. πολέων, Il. v, 691; xv, 680, etc.; Eurip. Hel. 1352 ; dat. πολέσι, Il. iv, 388; Eurip. Iph. T. 1272, in a choral song; also πολλέσσιν, Il. xvii, 236, 308; and πολλέεσσι, ix, 73; acc. πολέας, i, 559; also πολείς, xv, 66; πολία, neut., Æschyl. Ag. 705. The fem., the dual and pl. numbers are entirely taken from Toxλός. The nom. πολλός occurs in Il. vii, 156, etc.; Herodt. i, 75, 102; πολλόν, Π. i, 91; v, 636, etc.; Herodt. i, 8; Soph. Antig. 86; acc. πολλόν, Π. x, 572. The form πολύς, n. πολύ, is used only in the nom. and acc. sing. Matth. Gr. Gramm. § 123. "Πολλοί, many; but οἱ πολλοί, sometimes the greater number, and sometimes the multitude, the many, plebs (Schæf. Meletem. 1, p 3); except in the cases where the article, as a pronoun, refers to something that has been mentioned, e. gr. Plat. Hipp. Μαί, p. 26, ἀπαλλάξεις αὐτὸν των πολλων λόγων," Matth. Gr. Gramm. § 268; πολύς sometimes denotes frequency, repetition, much; Ersondins av els πολύς κατὰ πτόλιν ὑμνοῖτο, Eteocles would be one much talked of through the city, Æschyl. S. Theb. 6; δ Γέλων πολλός ένέκειτο λέγων, Herodt. vii, 158; πολλός ην λισσόμενος ό ξείνος...., was very assiduous in supplicating, Id. ix, 90; ἐπειδή δὲ πολ ὺς τοῖς συμβεβηχόσιν ἔγχειται, since he presses much on past events, Dem. de Coron.; σφοδεοί καὶ πολλοί, vehement and assiduous, Plat. Apol. § 10.

Πολύσαθρος, ου, i, i, much decayed, unsound. Fr. πολύς and σαθρός.

Πολυσαρεία, ας, 'n, corpulency, fleshiness, obesity, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 22; and

Πολύσαρχος, ου, δ, ή, very fleshy. Fr. σάρξ.

Πολύσιβαστος, ου, δ, ή, most august. Fr. πολύς and σεβαστός. Πολύσεμνος, ου, δ, ή, very venerable. Fr. σεμνός.

Πολύσημάντως, οςος, δ, one who rules many. Fr. πολύς and σημαίνω.

Πολυσθενής, έσς, δ. ή. having great strength. Fr. σθένος.
Πολύσινής, έσς, very hurtful, baneful, mischievous. Fr. πολύς

and σίνομαι.

Πολύστνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, very hurtful or pernicious, Æschyl. Choëph. 440. Fr. σίνομαι.

Πολύσττία, ας, ή, abundance of corn or food. From

Πολύσττος, ου, δ, ή, producing abundance of corn. Fr. στος. Πολύσκαλμος, ου, δ, ή, manyoared. Fr. πολύς and σκαλμός.

Πολύσκαςθμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that leaps with great agility, far-bounding, nimble, swift, Il. ii, 814. Fr. σκαίρω.

Πολύσκηπτρος, ου, δ, ή, wideruling. Fr. πολύς and σκῆπτρον.

Πολύσκτος, ου, δ, ή, very shady. Fr. πολύς and σκιά.

Πολυσκόπελος, ου, δ, ή, very rocky. Fr. πολύς and σκόπελος.

Πολυσπάθής, έος, δ, ή, of a very close texture. Fr. σπάθη.

Πολύσπειζος, ου, δ, ή, having many spiral folds. Fr. σπείζα. Th. σπείζω.

Πολυσπεςής, έος, δ, ή, much scattered or dispersed, II. ii, 804. Fr. σπείρω.

Πολύσπλαγχνος, ου, δ, ħ, having great compassion or tenderness, N. T. Fr. σπλάγχνου.

Πολύσποςος, ου, δ, ή, plentifully sown, abounding in grain; fertile, Eurip. Troad. 750. Fr. σπίςω.

Πολυστάγής, έος, ό, ή, dropping fast, shedding drops abundantly: and

Πολυστάγῶς, adv. (from the preceding), Schol. Ap. Rhod. iii, 805, as proposed to be corrected by Schæfer, instead of the common reading πολυστεγῶς, by dropping fast, by drops.

Πολυστάφυλος, ου, δ, ή, abounding in grapes. Fr. σταφυλή. Πολύσταχυς, υος, δ, ή, abound-

ing in ears of corn, rich in corn. Fr. στάχυς.

Πολύστεγος, ου, δ, ή, having many roofs or stories. Fr. στέ-

Πολύστειον, a false reading for πολυστιόν, Callim. Hymn. in Jov. 26.

Πολυστένακτος, ου, δ, ή, deepsighing, miserable. Fr. πολύς and στενάζω.

Πολυστεφής, ίος, contract. - οῦς, ὁ, ἡ, crowned thick, covered. It is followed by the genitive, παγ-κάς που δάφνης, Soph. Œd. Τ. 83. Fr. στέφω.

Πολύστιατος, ου, δ, ή, much-spot- 1085

ted, dappled. Fr. πολύς and στίζω.

Πολύστίος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having many pebbles or small stones.

Πολύστοιχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, with many rows or lines. Fr. π ολύς and σ τοῖχος.

Πολυστομίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be loquacious, Æschyl. Suppl. 497. Fr. στόμα.

Πολύστονος, ου, ο, ἡ, groaning or sighing much, Æschyl. S. Theb. 827; miserable; also, causing many sighs, mournful, fatal; πολύστονος ἔμπεσεν ἰός, the fatal arrow fell upon him, Il. xv, 451; εἶτα τὴν πολύστονον Τροίαν ἐλόντα, Soph. Phil. 1330 Fr. στένω.

Πολυστεόφαλιγξ, ιγγος, ό, ή, whirling much.

Πολυστροφία, ας, ή, a turning one's self to and fro. Fr. πολύς and στρέφω.

Πολύστροφος, ου, δ, ή, much turned about, easily turned, Plat. Polit. i, 331, Λ. Fr. στρέφω. Πολύστυλος, ου, δ, ή, having many pillars or columns. Fr. στῦλος.

Πολυσύλλα ζος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having many syllables, polysyllabic. Fr. συλλαζή.

Πολυσύνδετον, a figure in Grammar (the opposite of ἀσύνδετον), denoting a multiplication of conjunctions, Dem. de Coron. Fr. σύνδετος.

Πολυσύνδετος, ου, δ, ή, bound together. See preced.

Πολυσύνθετος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, composed of many things joined; very much compounded, polysynthetic. Fr. τίθημι.

Πολυσφόνδύλος, ου, δ , δ , δ , manyjointed. Fr. σφόνδυλος.

Πολυσχημάτιστός, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, having many forms or figures. Fr. $\sigma_{\chi}\tilde{\eta}_{\mu}\alpha$.

Πολύσχιστος, ου, δ, ħ, divided or separated into different parts, different, Soph. Œd. C. 1583. Fr. $\sigma \chi' \zeta \omega$.

Πολύσωςος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, yielding large heaps of corn. Fr. πολύς and σωςός.

Πολυτάλαντος, ου, δ, ή, weighing or worth many talents. Fr. πολύς and τάλαντον.

Πολυτεκνία, ας, ή, a great number of children or young. Fr. τέχνον.

Πολύτεκνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having many young or many children, Æschyl. Prom. 137. Fr. τέκνον. Πολυτίλεια, ας, ἡ, great or lav-

ish expense, Thucyd. vi, 12;

wealth, pomp, magnificence;

Πολυτελής, έος, έ, ή, very expensive, lavish, costly, Plat. Hipp. Min. 368, C; sumptuous, magnificent, exquisite; great; remarkable; πολυτελές έφαίνετο, appeared expensive or too costly, Thucyd. vii, 27. Fr. Tiλος.

Πολυτελώς, adv. sumptuously, magnificently, expensively. Fr. preced.

Πολυτες πής, έος, ό, ή, causing great delight. Fr. Tigww.

Πολυτέχνης, ου, δ, an artist skilled in many arts. Fr. πολύς and Tixvn.

Πολυτεχνία, ας, ή, a knowledge of many arts, much skill, Plat. Alc. ii, 147, A; and

Πολύτεχνος, ου, ό, ή, wrought with much skill, having very great skill. Fr. τίχνη.

Πολυτίμητος, ου, ό, ή, worthy of much honor, much honored, Aristoph. Nub. 968; of great value, precious; and

Πολύτιμος, ου, δ, ή, very precious, of great value; worthy of much honor. Fr. TIM'n.

Πολυτιμώςητος, ου, ό, ή, much punished. Fr. τιμωρίω.

Πολύτιτος, ου, ό, ή, highly honored or venerated, Herodt. v, 92. Fr. Tiw.

Πολύτλας, αντος, δ, ή, that has endured or suffered much, Soph. Aj. 935 : unfortunate; daring; capable of enduring much. Fr. τλάω οτ ταλάω.

Πολυτλήμων, ονος, δ, ή, very miserable, *Il.* vii, 152.

Πολύτλητος, ου, ό, ή, having suffered, endured, or experienced much, Odys. xi, 38. Fr. τλάω.

Πολυτόκος, ου, δ, ή, bearing many children, fruitful. Th. Tintw. Πολύτολμος, ου, ό, ή, very bold, very audacious. Fr. τόλμα.

Πολυτεήςων, ωνος, i, i, abounding in pigeons, Il. ii, 502. Fr.τρήρων.

 Π ολύτηπτος, ου, ό, ή, having many perforations, Odys. i, 111; having many cells, like a honeycomb, Meleagr.; Id. de Vere, 15. Fr. τείω.

Πολυτμίπους, ποδος, ό, ή, with many tripods. Fr. πολύς and

Πολύτριπτος, ου, ό, ή, much rubbed or worn, crafty. Fr. Toi. 64.

Πολυτροπία, ας, ή, and

Πολυτροπίη, ης, ή, Ion. variety, various ways; versatility, Herodt. ii, 121; craftiness. From Πολύτεοπος, ου, δ, ή, turning many ways, various, multifarious; clever, cunning, δ'Αχιλλεὺς οὐ πολύτροπος τῷ 'Ομήρω πεποίηται, Plat. Hipp. Min. 364, E; pliant, crafty, Odys. i, 1; where, however, some render it, that has travelled or wandered much, or undergone many changes of fortune. Fr. Teóπος. Fr. 2. pf. of τρέπω.

Πολυτεόπως, adv. in many ways, in divers manners.

Πολύτροφος, ου, δ, ή, abundantly fed, fat; but when accented on the penultimate, πολυτρόφος, that nourishes or feeds well. τρέφω.

Πολυτεόχαλος, ου, ό, ή, running about much, bustling. Fr. 70λύς and τεέχω.

Πολυϋδεία, ας, ή, much water. Fr. Sowe.

Πολύθρος, ου, ό, ή, abounding with water, well watered, Plat. Legg. vi, 761, B. Same Th.

Πολυθμιητος, ου, ό, ή, very much celebrated. Fr. ὑμνέω. And

Πολυθμνια, ας, ή, ς. ας πολύμνια.

Πολύϋμνος, ου, δ, ή, much celebrated in song, Eurip. Ion. 1074. Fr. 5 peros.

Πολυφάγία, as, h, voracity, gluttony. Fr. φάγω, obsol.

Πολυφάρμακος, ου, δ, h, consisting of many drugs; having the knowledge of many medicines or poisons; said of Circe, Herodt.; Odys. x, 276; of physicians, Il. xvi, 28. Fr. φάρμαxov.

Πολύφατος, ου, δ, h, Dor. for πολύφητος, far-famed, Pind. Olymp. i, 13.

Πολύφημος, ου, ό, ή, much celebrated, very famous; where much is said, as in a public market place, Odys. ii, 150; rich in song, Id. xxii, 376; that speaks much, clamorous. Fr. Φημί or Φάω.

Πολυφθόρος, ου, ο, n, that destroys many, wide-wasting, ruinous, Æschyl. Prom. 636 much-consuming, destructive, Eurip.Phan. 1036. But

Πολύφθορος, ου, i, n, proparoxytone, totally destroyed, perishing in numbers, Æschyl. S. Theb. 920; utterly ruined, Soph. Trach. 477; paroxytone, Toluφθόρος, destroying or destructive to many, Eurip. Phæn. 1036. Same Th.

Πολύφιλος, ου, ό, h, having many friends. Th. φίλος.

Πολύφιλτεος, ου, ό, ή, loving violently. Fr. φίλτεον.

Πολύφλοισβος, ου, ό, ή, loud-resounding, roaring, throwing up foam, murmuring, as the sea, Il. i, 34; where it is perhaps intended to express, not the roaring of a winter ocean, but the gentle laving of the shore of the Hellespont by a summer wave. See Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. vii, 370, cited in Mem. Amer. Acad., vol. iv, 288, note. But the German lexicographers retain the common interpretation, loud-resounding. Fr. φλοίσδος. Πολύφοιτος, ου, δ, ή, always wandering or roaming about; a wanderer. Fr. φωτάω.

Πολυφόνος, ου, ό, ή, that slays many, murderous. Fr. φένω. Πολυφόρεη, ns, f. g. of

Πολύφος Cos, ou, o, n, and πολύpoglos, n, ov, feeding or nourishing many; πολυφόρδου πείρατα yains, the extremities of the bountiful earth, Il. xiv, 200. Fr. φέρδω.

Πολυφοεία, ας, ή, productiveness. From

Πολυφόρος, ου, δ, ή, bearing or yielding much; metaphor. strong. Fr. φέρω.

Πολύφος τος, ου, δ, ή, having many burdens, heavily loaded; opulent, Herodt. Fr. φόρτος. Th. φέρω.

Πολυφεόδής, έος, ό, ή, very skilful, wise, intelligent. Th. Opáζω, 2. α. ἔφεαδον.

Πολυφεαδία, as, h, wisdom, intelligence, eloquence. Same Th. Πολύφεοντις, ιδος, δ, ή, full of cares. Fr. Peovris.

Πολυφεόντιστος, ου, ό, ή, muchthinking, thoughtful. Fr. 40λύς and φροντίζω.

Πολυφροσύνη, ης, ή, skill in many things, great prudence, discretion; cunning, Herodt. v, 121. Fr. penv.

Πολύφεων, ονος, δ, ή, very prudent, intelligent, Il. xviii, 118; cunning, crafty. Fr. φεήν.

Πολυφυής, έος, ό, ή, multifarious, divided into many parts. Fr.

Πολύφυλλος, ου, ό, ή, having many leaves, umbrageous. Fr. φύλλον.

Πολύφυτος, ου, δ, ή, abounding in plants. Fr. φύω.

Πολύρωνος, ου, ο, ή, many-voiced, many-toned, talkative; the name

of a frog, in Hom. Batrach. 216. Fr. φώνη.

Πολύχαλχος, ου, ό, ή, having much brass, abounding in brass; well secured with brass; firm,

strong. Fr. xalxos.

Πολύχαςμος, ου, ό, ή, very warlike. Fr. πολύς and χάρμη. Ilολύχειο, χειοος, δ, ή, many-handed, having many hands, Soph. Electr. 480; epithet of Erinnys and Revenge, to denote the speed or certainty with which rengeance pursues the guilty; having numerous forces, Aschyl. Pers. 83.

Πολυχειεία, ας, ή, a body or gang of workmen, Thucyd. ii, 77. Fr. x :ie.

Πολύχους, contract. -ous, gen. ou, pouring or shedding in great abundance, abundant in produce. Fr. χέω.

Πολυχοεδία, ας, ή, a great number or set of strings. From Πολύχοςδος, ου, δ, ή, having many strings; having various tones or notes, Eurip. Med. 200; καὶ πολυχόρδοις ώδαῖς, and with songs on many-stringed instruments, also Plat. Polit. iii, 399, D. Fr. χοεδή.

Πολυχεημάτία, ας, ή, dearness, costliness, expensiveness; also

Πολυχεημάτιας, ου, δ, und Πολυχοήματος, ου, δ, ή, possessing much property, very wealthy. Fr. χεημα.

Πολυχεονίζω, f. ίσω, to delay a long time; to stay, tarry; and Πολυχεόνιος, ου, ό, ή, of long continuance, lasting, ancient, aged. Fr. xeóvos.

Πολύχρους, contract. -ous, gen. ου, δ, ἡ, many-colored, variegated. Fr. χεόα.

Πολύχουσος, ου, δ, ή, abounding in gold, rich in gold, Æschyl. Pers. 53; τᾶς πολυχεύσου Πυθῶνος, Soph. (Ed. T. 1510. Fr. xevoss. Πολύχῦλος, ου, ό, ή, having much sap or juice, sappy. Fr. χυλίς. Πολύχῦτος, ου, ό, ή, poured out profusely or abundantly. Fr. X'EW Or XUW.

Πολύχωςος, ου, ό, ή, roomy, spacious, capacious. Fr. χώρα. Πολύχωστος, ου, ό, ή, highheaped. Fr. πολύς and χώννυμι. Πολυψάμαθος, ου, ό, ή. Γr. πολύς and ψάμαθος, s. as

Πολύψαμμος, ου, δ, ή, very sandy. Fr. πολύς and ψάμμος.

Πολυψηφία, ας, ή, a number of different votes or opinions, Thucyd. iii, 10. Fr. ψηφος.

Πολυψήφες, εδος, δ, ή, abounding

in pebbles or small stones, Herodt. i, 55. Fr. ψηφος.

 Π ολύ ψ ηφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, many votes. Fr. Vnpos.

 Π ολύ ψ οφος, ου, δ , δ , loud-sounding, noisy. Fr. πολύς and ψοφέω. Πολυώδυνος, ου, ό, ή, suffering severe pain; causing many pains. Fr. δδύνη.

Πολυώνυμος, ου, ό, ή, having many names, epithet of Bacchus; celebrated, Aristoph. Thesm. 327; Soph. Antig. 1102. Fr. ὄνομα.

Πολυωπής, έος, δ, ή, having many holes or openings, like a net. See πολύωψ.

Πολυωπός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ. See πολύωψ. Πολυωρέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to take great care of, or a deep interest in; to receive with great marks of attention and respect, to reverence highly. Fr. ω̈́ξα.

Πολυωφελής, έος, ό, ή, of manifold advantage, very advantageous. Fr. ἀφελέω.

Πολυώψ, ῶπος, and πολυωπής, έος, and πολυωπός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, having many holes, eyes, or openings, like a net; many-meshed, Odys. xxii, 386. Fr. &4.

Πολφός, οῦ, ὁ, a mixture of roots scraped, vegetables, and meal, boiled together; pulp.

Πόμα, or πῶμα, ἄτος, τό, a drink, Herodt iii, 23; a draught; wine, Anacr. 36. Th. Tive.

 Π ομπαῖος, αία, αῖον, οτ ου, ὁ, ἡ, conducting, sent, conducted, of a (favorable) wind, which carries a ship to the desired port; δ πομπαῖος, Mercury, the conducting god. Fr. πίμπω.

Πομπάν, πομπᾶς, Dor. for πομπήν, πομπῆ:.

Πομπεία, ας, ή, a conducting, a procession; a triumphal procession; scurrility, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 81; raillery or jeers, thrown out against each other by those who went in procession to any of the festivals. Fr. πομπεύω.

Πομπείον, ου, τό, a utensil used in solemn processions; τὰ πομπεῖα, vessels of gold and silver, images of the gods carried in procession, Demosth. 615, 2; a place called by that name at Athens, where the vessels were lodged. Fr. πομπεύω.

Πομπεύς, έως, Ion. ños, and πομπευτής, οῦ, ὁ, a leader of a solemn procession, or one who escorts;

Πόμπευσις, εως, ή, a procession,for πομπή, generally the Pana-

thenaïc and Eleusinian. From Πομπεύω, f. εύσω, to send, convey, conduct; to march in procession or triumph; to lead a procession, Soph. Trach. 617: to assume a lofty look, like a person in a procession; to be haughty, to insult; to be scurrilous, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 114; to jeer, banter.

Πομπή, ης, ή, a mission, sending; a procession or show, Thucyd. i, 20; iv, 108; Plat. Polit. i, 227, A; Suciai zai πομπαὶ τοῖς θεοῖς, Dem. de Coron.; πομπάς πέμπειν, Demosth. 47, 13; Herodt. i, 62; triumphal parade; escort, convoy; divine impulse or inspiration; hence Lat. pompa. Τh. πέμπω. Πομπηες, ημες, nom. and acc. pl. of πομπεύς.

Πομπήμων, ονος, δ, ή, that sends or conducts; favorable, as a wind, Ap. Rhod. ii, 675. Fr.

Πομπικός, ή, όν, fit for conveying or conducting, relating to or suitable for triumphal processions, shows, etc.; splendid, magnificent, pompous, adapted for display. Fr. πέμπω.

Πομπίλος, ov, o, a kind of fish, which follows ships, erinna, the gasterosteus ductor, Linn.

Πόμπιμος, ιμη, ιμον, and δ, ή, an epithet of Mercury; sending, conveying, conducting; that may be conveyed or conducted; conducted, carried, sent, Eurip. Med. 200. Fr. πέμπω.

II ημπός, οῦ, ὁ, an attendant, conductor, also an epithet of Mercury, Soph. Æd. C. 1345; a guide, Soph. Phil. 498; a messenger, ἔπεμψα γὰς....διπλοῦς πομπούς, Id. Œd. T. 289. Fr. πέμπω.

Πομποστολέω, to conduct a fleet or ship. Fr. πέμπω and στόλος. Πομφολυγοπάφλασμα, ατος, τό, a bubble rising with a noise in boiling water, Aristoph. Ran. 251. Fr. πομφόλυξ and παφλάζω.

 Π ομφολυγόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to raise blisters or bubbles. Fr. πομφόλυξ. Πομφολυγώδης, εος, ό, ή, full of blisters or bubbles. είδος.

Πομφολύζω, f. ύσω, s. as πομφολύσσω.

Πομφόλυξ, ύγος, ή, a bubble, Plat. Tim. 83, D; a blister; the slag or scoria on the surface of melted ore; the boss of a

shield; flowers that rise upon brass or zinc when in fusion. Fr. $\pi \circ \mu \phi \circ \varsigma$.

Πομφολύσσω, f. ύζω, to bubble up, to boil up with bubbles; to gush forth, Pind. Pyth. iv, 215; σομφόλυζαν, 3. pl. 1. a. act. Ion. See σομφός.

Πομφός, οῦ, ὁ, a swelling on the body containing matter, a pustule, a blister; a bubble; something emitted, as it were. Fr. πίμπω, or from πίμφιξ.

Hovaθη, Dor. for πονηθη, 3. sing.

1. a. subj. pas. of πονέω. Πονεύμενος, Dor. for πονούμενος,

part. pres. pas., and Πονεῦμες, Dor. for πονοῦμες, 1. pl. of πονέω.

Πονεύντας, Dor. for πονούντας, acc. pl. part. pres. act. of

 $Πονέω, \tilde{ω}, f.$ ήσω, l. a. ἐπόνησα,pf. πιπόνηκα, Aristoph. Pac. 820; Xen. Hipp. 3, 11: pf. pas. πεπόνημαι, to labor for the supply of natural wants; to labor at, work out, toil; to occasion labor, trouble, toil, distress, pain; to strive to perform, to make; to endure; to be worn out, shattered, πονησάντων αὐτῷ τῶν σκεύων, Dem. de Coron.; to be wearied, fatigued; to be sick, in pain; εί τὸ κέντρον πονεί τὸ της μελίττης, if the sting of the bee gives you such pain, Anacr. xl, 14; εἴτις τι ἐπεπονήπει, if any one had received any injury, Thucyd. vii; pas. to be distressed; also, to be occupied about, Herodt. ii, 63; moveiv πόνον, to engage in labor or toil, Æschyl. Pers. 668; πονείν περί and κατά τι 1. a. pas. ἐπονή-Onv (neither Homer nor Herodotus use the active voice). Fr. πένομαι.

Πόνημα, ατος, τό, a work; πόνημα μελισσῶν, honey, Eurip. Iph. T. 165. Fr. πονέω.

Πονήρευμα, άτος, τό, a wicked action. From

Πονηξεύω, f. εύσω, to act wickedly . πονηξεύομαι more frequent; and

Ποτηρία, α;, 'n, baseness, badness, worthlessness, perversity, depravity; wickedness, vice, malice.

Πονηφοκοματία, ας, ή, the rule of wicked persons. Fr. κράτος.

Πονηφολογία, ας, ή, a discourse on bad subjects; bad language or discourse. Fr. λόγος.

Horneós, á, ór, causing trouble, depraved, wicked, perverse, malignant, vicious; bad, in a moral

sense; bad, in reference to condition; miserable, wretched; by way of eminence, πονηρός, δ, the evil one, i. e. the devil; ὧ πόνφ πονηρί, O, wicked in the extreme, Aristoph. Vesp. 467; also, a coward, Soph. Phil. 435; πονηροί γ', σίδα, rascals, I know. Aristoph. Nub. 102; in bad health, weak; compar. πονηρότειος, superl. πονηρότατος. Fr. πονέω.

Πονηςόφθαλμος, ου, δ, 'n, having an evil eye, envious, LXX. Fr. ὄφθαλμος.

Πονηφόριλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, loving the wicked. Fr. Φιλέω.

Πονηςῶς, adv. wickedly, badly; wretchedly. Fr. πονηςός.

Πονήσαις, Æol. for πονήσας, part. 1. a. act., and

Πονήσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. Ion. for ἐπονήσατο, of πονέω.

Πονητέος, α, ον, to be labored, etc., as in the verb πονέω.

Πονητικός, ή, όν, laborious. Fr. the same.

Πονικός, ή, όν, laborious, painstaking; miserable. Fr. πονίω. Πόνος, ου, ό, work, labor, Eurip. Alc. 497; pain, toil, struggle, conflict, Herodt. vi, 114; Soph. Phil. 248; trouble, fatigue, distress, misery, affliction; injustice, iniquity, Ps. vii, 14.

Ποντιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Poet. for ποντία, of the sea; a sea-nymph; ποντιὰς αΰρα, a sea-breeze, Eurip. Hec. 444. Fr. πόντος.

Hec. 444. Fr. πόντος. Ποντίζω, f. ίσω, to sink in the sea, Soph. Electr. 498. Same Th.

Ποντϊκόν, οῦ, τό, (πέλαγος,) the Euxine Sea, the Pontic Sea.

Ποντικός, ή, όν, of or relating to the sea, marine: a native of Pontus; ποντικὸν δένδρεον, the hazel, Herodt. iv, 23. Fr. πόντος.

Πόντιος, ια, ιον, of the sea, marine; the marine god, Neptune, Eurip. Ion. 285.

Πόντισμα, ἄτος, τό, something cast into the sea, Eurip. Hel. 1457. Fr. πόντος.

Ποντόξροχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, wet by the sea; immersed in the sea. Fr. βρέγω.

Ποντόθεν, adv. from the sea. Ποντοθήςης, ου, δ, one who fishes

in the sea. Fr. πόντος and 9neάω.

Ποντομίδων, οντος, δ, an epithet of Neptune, i. e. king or ruler of the sea, Æschyl. S. Theb. 122; ποντομίδουσα, a Nereid. Fr. μίδω.

Πόντονδε, adv. towards the sea. Ποντοπλάνητος, ου, ό, ή, wandering on the sea. Fr. πλανάομαι. Η οντοπόςεια, ας, ή, a Nereid, the Sea-Traverser; later, as adj. fem. of ποντοπόςος.

Ποντοπορεύω, f. εύσω, to go over the sea; to sail about the sea; to traverse the sea; and

Ποντοπορίω, f. ήσω, the same; and Ποντοπόρος, ου, ό, ή, that goes over the sea, sails on the sea; ποντοπόρω δούρωτι, a ship, Soph. Phil. 712; Il. iii, 240; passim, traversing the sea. Fr. πόρος. Ποντοποσειδών, ώνος, ό, Neptune, Lord of the Sea, Aristoph. Plut. 1050. Fr. Ποσειδών.

IIO'NTOΣ, ου, ὁ, the sea, the deep sea; the Ægean Sea, Herodt. iv, 99; the Euxine Sea, generally the Mediterranean Sea, Id. iv, 177; the kingdom of Pontus; πόντος ἀλὸς πολιῆς, Il. xxi, 59, and πόντος ἀλὸς βαθύς, Theogn. 10, the high sea, the depth of the sea, the deep.

Ποντοστεφής, έος, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, surrounded by the sea. Fr. $\sigma \tau \dot{\iota} \varphi \omega$.

Ποντοτίνακτος, ου, δ, ή, seashaken. Fr. πόντος and τινάσσω. Ποντόφιν, ποντόφι, Poet. gen. of πόντος.

Ποντόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to convert into sea. Fr. π όντος.

Ποπάνευμα, ατος, τό, s. as next. Πόπανον, ου, τό, a large, thin, round cake; pl. πόπανα. Fr. πίπτω.

Πόπαξ, with loù, loú, an exclamation like πόποι, Æschyl. Eum. 138; probably s. as πύπαζ. Ποπάς, άδος, ή, s. as πόπανου.

Ποποί, the cry of the hoopoe;

IIO ΠΟΙ, an exclamation expressive of amazement, sometimes of anger; ω τόποι, equivalent to ω θεοί, O gods! In the Dryopian language the gods were called πόποι, as if πάντω δπτένοντες. It is also an adv. of admiration or indignation; perhaps a reduplication of ποί; ποί; whither? whither? denoting amazement at something unexpected.

Ποποπό, cry of the hoopoe.

IIOIIIIΥ΄ΖΩ, f. ύσω, and ποππυλιάζω, to smack with the tongue, under the influence of amazement or fear; ποππύζουσι καὶ πάνυ σεμνοί, even the very respectable express amazement, Aristoph. Vesp. 637; to make a sound of soothing or encouragement with the voice, as nurses use the word hush to quiet a child, Theophr. Char. 20; to coax; to kiss, Aristoph. Plut. 723; to pat a horse; to touch lightly.

Ποπτυλιώσδειν, Dor. for ποππυλιάζειν, s. as ποππύζειν. Ποππύσδειν, Dor. for ποππύζειν. Ποππύσδω, Dor. for ποππύζω. Πόππυσμα, άτος, τό, a sort of chucking, chirping; a gentle stroking or patting; coaxing, flattery. Fr. ποππύζω.

Ποππυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, the same, and from ποππύζω.

Πός, Lacon. for ποῦς. See πόἰο. Πόρδὰλις, s. as πάρδαλις, εως, ή, from πάρδος, a female panther. Πορδή, ῆς, ἡ, a breaking wind, Aristoph. Nub. 393. Fr. πέ- πορδα, pf. of πέρδω.

Πίρε, 3. sing. 2. a. act. Ion. for ἔπορε, and 2. a. imperat. act. of πόρω, obsol. Poet. for πορίζω. Πορεία, ας, ἡ, a departure, journey, march, route, expedition, conveyance, transportation; and Πορείον, ου, τό, a machine for

moving heavy bodies; a vehicle for conveying persons, Plat. Legg. iii, 678, C; pl. travelling expenses. Fr. πορεύω.

Πορευθήναι, 1. a. inf. to πορεύομαι.

Πόςευμα, ατος, τό, a journey, voyage, expedition, Æschyl. Eum. 230. Same Th.

Πορεύομαι, to go, depart; to travel; to journey; to go through; to encounter, attack: it is applied to those who ride on horseback or in a chariot; to ride on horseback, Nen. Cyr. i, 3, 3; to go by land, in oppoposition to sailing, Id. Anab. v, 3, 3; also, in the Scriptures, to walk, live, be engaged in one's employment; ποςεύσομαι, in the strict sense of the middle voice, Soph. Antig. 81; πορεύω, I make others go; πορεύομαι, I make myself go, I go; ποςεύεσθαι ἐπί τινα, to attack any one, Demosth. 781, 25 ;εἰς τὰ κτήματα, to enter upon a property, Id. 1090, 8 ; οίδε....ποςεύονται την είμαρμένην πορείαν, Plat. Menex. 236, D; fut. m. ποςεύσομαι, pf. Pas. πεπόρευμαι, 1. a. pas. έποξεύθην, ης, η, 1. a. imperat. pas. πορεύθητι, 1. a. subj. πορευθώ.

Πορεύσιμος, ου, ό, ή, passable; that may be travelled or sailed over. Fr. πορεύω.

Πόρευσις, εως, \dot{n} , a way, a journey. Same Th.

Πορευτέος, έα, έον, must be trod-

den, ήδ' όδὸς πορευτία, Soph.

Phil. 981. Τh. πορεύω.

Προκομάς ή το passable: con-

Ποζευτός, ή, όν, passable; conveyed, transported. From

Πορεύω, f. εύσω, 1. a. ἐπόρευσα, to transport, conduct, Eurip. Alc. 455; Soph. Phil. 512; Eurip. Med. 182; to cause to go or come, to send; to provide, furnish, Id. 364. Fr. πόρος. Πορθέω, ω, f. ήσω, to lay waste,

Πορθέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to lay waste, ravage, desolate, destroy, Herodt. i, 162; to overthrow; to assault; 1. a. ἐπόρθησα, part. πορθήσας. Th. πέρθω.

Πόςθημα, ἄτος, τό, what has been ravaged; a devastation; a sacking, laying waste; and Πόςθησις, εως, ἡ, a sacking, a

11ορθησις, εως, η, a sacking, a laying waste, devastation, plundering. Fr. πορθέω.

Πορθητής, οῦ, ὁ, à ravager, plunderer. Fr. πορθίω.

Πορθήτως, ορος, δ, one who lays waste, a devastator, Æschyl. Ag. 881. Fr. πορθίω.

Πορθμεία, ας, ή, the conveying or ferrying of passengers across a river; and

Ποςθμεῖον, Ιοπ. ποςθμήῖον, ου, τό, a ferry-boat by means of which a river or frith is crossed; the fare, or price of a passage. Fr. ποςθμεύω.

Πόρθμευμα, ατος, τό, a passage over a river, Æschyl. Ag. 1539; and

Ποςθμεύς, ίως, δ, a ferryman; ποςθμεύς νεκύων, the ferryman of the dead, Eurip. Alc. 261. Fr. ποςθμεύω.

Ποςθμευτικός, ή, όν, fit for ferrying over, or for being a ferryman.

Ποςθμεύω, f. εύσω, to ferry over; to convey, transport; neut. to cross or pass over; pas. to be conveyed over, Eurip. Troad. 570.

Ποςθμήϊον, τό, Ιοπ. for ποςθμεῖον. Πόςθμια, ων, τά, ferry-money, fare; s. as ποςθμεία.

Πορθμίς, ίδος, ή, a ferry or strait; a ferry, passage-boat. Fr.

Ποςθμός, οῦ, ὁ, a passage, channel, a strait, frith; τὸν Ποςθμών, the Straits of Eubœa, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 87; a crossing, Soph. Trach. 568.

Πορίζω, f. ίσω, 1. α. ἐπόρισα, pf. πεπόρικα, Plat. Phil. 30, D; Demosth. 805, 15; to open a way or passage, to carry through; to provide, Plat. Legg. i, 631, B; to provide for; to furnish; to procure; to devise, contrive;

mid. to provide for one's self; to obtain, acquire, procure, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 10; 1. a. m. ἐποςἴσάμην, 1. a. pas. ἐποςίσθην, pf. pas. πεπόρισμαι, Demosth.; to acquire or obtain by one's own efforts or labor, Dem. Olynth. i, c. 6.

Πόρῖμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, passable, that may be gone through, pervious, passing through; act. abounding; ἄπορα πόριμος, abounding with difficulties, Æschyl. Prom. 906; profitable, πόριμος, used actively, Thucyd. viii, 76. Fr. πόρος.

ΠΟ PIΣ, 105, ή, a heifer, a rare poetic form for πόρτις.

Πόρισμα, ἄτος, τό, what has been procured or gained; gain; in Mathematics, a corollary, inference: and

Πορισμός, οῦ, ὁ, furnishing provision; supply, gain; a contrivance, revenue; and

Ποριστές, οῦ, ὁ, one who provides or supplies; one who devises expedients or modes of gain, Demosth. 49, 16. Fr. πορί-

Ποριστικός, ή, όν, capable of procuring or providing, Xen. Mem. iii, 1, 6; that procures or obtains any thing, that procures or obtains with ease. Fr. πο ρίζω.

Ποριστός, ή, όν, invented, devised, provided; that may be devised, provided, etc. Fr. πορίζω.

 Π O'PKH Σ , $\delta \nu$, δ , the ring which fastens the steel of a spear to the wood, Il. vi, 320.

ΠΟ'ΡΚΟΣ, ου, δ, a fishing-net; by the older Attics, a hog, Plat. Soph. 220, C. Hence, Engl. PORK.

Πορνεία, ας, ἡ, prostitution, fornication, adultery, Matt. xv, 19; incest, 1 Cor. v, 1; and Πορνείον, ου, τό, a brothel, Aristoph. Ran. 113; and

Ποριεύω, f. εύσω, to debauch, cause to prostitute; mid. to prostitute one's self; to commit fornication; 1. a. act. ἐπόρνευσα. From

Πόρνη, ης, ἡ, a harlot, who περνῷ, i. e. prostitutes her body; πορνικὸν πέλος, the tax on prostitutes, levied at Athens. Fr. περνάω, or πέρνημι, 2. pf. πέπορνα, obsol.

Πορνίδιον, ου, τό, a little harlot, a wanton, Aristoph. Nub. 995. Πορνικός, ή, όν, of or relating to prostitutes, meretricious: and Πορνοδοσκέω, ῶ, f. ήτω, to keep a

brothel, Aristoph. Pac. 849;

Ποςνοδοσπός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a brothelkeeper, a debauchee, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 73. Fr. βόσπω.

Ποςνογενής, έος, δ, η, born of a harlot, base-born. Fr. γίγνομαι.

Ποςνοχόπος, ου, δ, a pimp, a procurer, a debauchee, LXX. Fr. χόπτω.

Hógvos, ov, δ, a fornicator; primarily, a male who prostitutes his body for hire, 1 Cor. v, 9, 10; Aristoph. Plut. 155. See πόρνη.

Ποςνοσχόπος, ου, δ, a follower of harlots. Fr. σκέπτομαι.

Ποροποιίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to open a way or passage; to open the pores. Fr. ποιίω.

Hôgos, ov, ô, a passage, way; a ford; a strait or frith; a stream or channel, Soph. Trach. 561; a river, Æschyl. Prom. 808; a bridge, Herodt. iv, 136; a track, Æschyl. Prom. 281; an escape from, Eurip. Alc. 214; a way or method of effecting any thing, Eurip. Med. 262; a fistula, Plat. Locr. 101, A; acquisition, gain, revenue, income; πόροι, means, contrivances, Æschyl. Prom. 486; the pores of the skin. Fr. 2. pf. of πείρω, scil. πέπορα, obsol. Engl. A PORE.

Ποςπακίζω, f. ίσω, to fasten with a buckle or clasp; mid. to fasten or buckle to one's self by a clasp, Aristoph. Lys. 106.

Πός ταμα, Dor. for πός πημα, ατο;, τό, a clasp, or what is fastened by a clasp or buckle, Eurip. Electr. 820. Fr. πός-πη.

Πός ταξ, ακος, δ, s. as its Th.πός τη, Bacch.

 Π_{0} eπάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\bar{\omega}$ σω, to clasp, fasten with clasps, E schyl. Prom. 61. From

IIO'PΠΗ, ns, n, a clasp, buckle; properly, the ring of the buckle; περόνη, the tongue; the ring or handle of a shield. See περόνη. Ilερπηδόν, adv. in the manner of a clasp.

Γκος πημα, ατος, τό, Ion. for πίς παμα.

Il όρρω, adv. farther, farther on, forwards; at a distance, far, before, beyond; ἤδη δὰ πόρρω τῆς ἡμίζας οὔσης, and now the day being far advanced, Æschin. c. Ctes., p. 38; πόρρω τῆς ἡλικάς, far advanced in life; διελε-

γόμην πόρρω τῶν νυκτῶν, we were conversing far on in the night, Plat. Conv. 217, D. It is the same as πρόσω, the opposite to which is ὀπίσω· πρόσω καὶ ὀπίσω, before and behind; with gen.; compar. πορρώπερος, superl. πορρώπαπος. Th. πρό. Πόρρωθεν, adv. from afar, at a distance; afar off; again and again, Plat. Polit. vi, 499, A. Πόρρωθε, adv. far.

Ποδρωτάτω, adv., superl., and Ποδρωτίρω, adv., compar. from πόδρω.

Ποςσαίνω, s. as ποςσύνω, to offer, give; hence, to cherish, to attend to; to manage, arrange.

Πόρσιον, Poet. adv. for ποξέματεgov, farther, Pind. Olymp. i, 183; at a greater distance; from πρόσω, and by metath. πόρσω, hence the compar. πόρσιον.

Πόρσιστα, adv., superl. of πόρσω or πρόσω, farthest.

Πορσυνω, f. ŭνω, Poet., but used by Xen. Cyr. iv, 2, 20; to prepare, furnish, provide, iyà yàe είμ' ὁ πορσύνας τάδε, Soph. Œd. T. 1476; to get ready; to procure, Eurip. Alc. 1093; to reverence or worship, Pind.; Herodt. ix, 7; to take care or cherish; to prepare and share a bed with, κείνου πορσυνέουσα (fut. part.) λέχος, Π. iii, 411, and Ap. Rhod. 111; and also the Tragedians; pas. to be promoted; χώ στόλος πορσύνεται, and this expedition is promoted, Soph. Phil. 770. Fr. πόρω.

Πόρσω, adv. far, farther, compar. πόρσιον. See πόρρω.

Πόςταζ, ὅκος, ὁ, ἡ, s. as ΠΟΥΤΙΣ, 105, ὁ, or ἡ, a calf, heifer, steer; s. as πόςις.

Ποστιτεόφος, ου, δ, h, feeding calves or kine. Fr. τεέφω.

HOPΦŤ'PĀ, ας, ή, purple; a shell-fish, from which purple was supposed to be obtained; cloth dyed with purple; a purple robe; ποςφύςαι, purple carpets, Æschyl. Ag. 931.

Hogφύρειος, εία, ειον, s. as
Ποςφύρειος, έα, ον, contract. -οῦς, ᾶ,
οῦν, purple, of a purple color;
dark red, generally applied to
clothes; also, dark-colored, as the
sca in a storm; ποςφύρειος Θάνατος, gloomy death, Π. v, 83;
violet-colored; splendid, ele-

Πορφυρεύς, έως, δ, a purple dyer; also one who fishes for the πορφύρα.

Πορφυριυτικός, ή, όν, pertaining 1090

to purple dyers, skilled in dying purple. Fr. πος φύςα.

Ποςφυρεύω, to catch purple-fish; mid. to dye purple.

Ποςφύςίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to be or to become purple. Same Th. Ποςφύςίς, ίδος, ἡ, βασίλειος, the

imperial purple, a purple dress, Aristoph. Av. 304.

Ποςφυζίων, ωνος, δ, the name of a sea-bird, so called from the color of its beak and feet; probably a species of gallinule or coot; the cuttle-fish.

Ποςφυζόδαπτος, ου, δ, ή, dyed purple. Fr. βάπτω.

Πορφυροειδής, έος, δ, ή, resembling purple, purplish, Æschyl. Suppl. 524. Fr. είδος.

Πορφυρόεις, εσσα, εν, s. as πορ. φύρεος.

Ποεφυεοπώλης, ου, i, and

Ποςφυςόπωλις, ιδος, κ, a seller of purple. Fr. πωλίω.

Ποςφυςόστεωτος, ου, δ, ħ, spread with purple carpets, Æschyl. Ag. 874. Fr. στεώννυμι.

Πορφυρούς, α, ούν, Att. contract. for πορφύρεος.

Ποςφυςίω, ω, to make or dye purple; to adorn with purple. Fr. ποςφύςα.

Πορφῦρω, f. ὕρῶ, to be or to become of a dark purple-color; the agitated sea is said πορφύριν, to darken with its noiseless wave, Il. xiv, 16; hence also the mind is said πορφύριν, when it is somewhat agitated, to be darkened, Il. xxi, 551. Fr. πορφύρα.

Πόςω (assumed as pres. to 2. aor. έποςον), to furnish, afford, supply: to present with, Il. xvi, 185; Buttmann, Irreg. Verbs, p. 217, says, " By the principle of the metathesis, as shown under βάλλω, καλέω, we find that to the stem or root of Togsiv (with the sense of to impart, allot) belongs the pf. pas. πέπεωμαι, Ι am allotted by fate, fated; part. πεπρωμένος · whence 3. sing. plupf. πέπρωτο, Hes. Th. 464." It seems to be very doubtful whether the pf. Bibana was formed by changing the 100t Bax into Bla. It is more likely that it was formed from Balin, pf. βιδάληκα, by syncope βίδληκα. Besides, πόρω is properly to hold out; and is evidently connected with the Latin verb porrigo; πίπρωμαι seems to be formed from an obsol. pres. πεόω, connected with the preposition Tel, to determine beforehand; Poet. s. as πορίζω.

Πός, πή, πό, interrogative pronoun, obsolete except in the gen. and dat.; hence, ποῦ, ποῖ, πῷ, πῶς; πύθεν, πόθε, πότε, πότερος.

Ποσ', for ποσί, and ποσσ', for ποσσί, Poet. dut. pl. of ποῦς.

Ποσάχις, interrog. adv., how often? from πόσος, how great? Th. δσος, not interrogative.

Ποσαπλάσιος, ία, ιον, and ποσαπλασίων, ό, ή, how many times greater? how many fold? and Ποσαπλώς, adv. in how many ways? how often? how many times, LXX.

Ποσάπους, οδος, ὁ, ἡ, of how many feet? Plat. Menex. 85, B. Fr. ποῦς.

Ποσάχη, adv. in how many places? Fr. πόσος.

 $\Pi_{\sigma\sigma\alpha\chi\tilde{\omega}_5}$, adv. in how many ways?

Hósz, adv. whither? to what place? $Fr. \pi \acute{o}s$.

Ποσειδαν, and Ποσειδαν, ανος, δ, Dor. for Ποσειδων.

Ποσειδάόνιος, ία, 10ν, s. as Ποσειδώνιος.

Ποσειδάων, ωνος, δ, s. as Ποσειδών. Ποσειδίον, ου, τό, a temple of Neptune. Fr. Ποσειδών.

Ποσείδειος, α, ον, s. as Ποσειδώνιος. Ποσειδεών, ῶνος, δ, the sixth Attic month, including the latter half of December, and the first of January.

Ποσειδίων, ωνος, δ, Ion. for ΠΟΣΕΙΔΩ~N, gen. ωνος, Neptune, the god of the sea; acc. Ποσειδώ, by apocope for Ποσειδώνα, Aristoph. Nub. 85; voc. Πόσειδων, Ionic for Ποσειδώνν. Ποσειδών ον, ου, τό, the temple of Neptune.

Ποσειδώνιος, ία, ιον, of or belonging to Neptune, Neptunian; τὰ Ποσειδώνια (ἰερά), sacrifices in honor of Neptune.

ΠΟΣΘΗ, and ποσθή, ῆς, ἡ, the prepuce or foreskin; the male organ of reproduction, Aristoph. Nub.

Πόσθιον, ου, τό, dimin of preced., Aristoph. Thesm.

Πόσθων, ωνος, δ, a young man.
Ποσί, and Poet. ποσσί or -σίν,
Ιου. πόδεσσι, dat. pl of ποῦς.
Ποσίδεσμος, ου, δ, ή, binding the
feet, Plat. Crat. 402, E. Fr.
ποῦς and δίω.

Ποσιδήϊον, οῦ, τό, for Ποσείδειον, Herodt. viii, 120.

Ποσιδήϊος, in, iov, Ion. for Ποσείδειος, sacred to Poseidon.

Πόσῖμος, ίμη, ιμον, potable, drinkable, that may be drunk. Fr.

Πόσις, εως, Ion. 10ς, ή, drink, s. | as πόμα. But

Πόσις, 105, Ion., and Att. δ, a husband, bridegroom; one who is betrothed, Aristot. Polit. vii, 16; one who has a concubine, a paramour.

Πόσος, η, ον, Ion. and Æol. χόσος, how much? how great? πόσοι, how many? πόσφ χεόνφ; in how long a time? ποίφ χεόνφ; at what time? πόσου; what is the price? μίχει ποσοῦ; how far? Th. ὅσος, how great, not interrogative. But

Ποσός, ή, όν, somewhat, of some size, extent, etc; some one; τὸ ποσόν, quantity; and

Ποσότης, ητος, ή, quantity, size, extent, number. Th. πόσος.

Ποσόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega}$ σω, to give quantity; to confer value; to give or enhance a price. Fr. π οσός.

Ποσσῆμας, adv. how many days? in how many days? Fr. ἦμας. Ποσσίαςοτος, ου, δ, ἡ, beaten with the feet, in dancing; epithet of the earth. Fr. κεότος.

Ποσσίν, dat. pl. Epic for ποσίν, from ποῦς.

Πόσσω, Dor. for πόσσου, at what price? Fr. πόσος and πόσσος, by doubling the σ.

Ποσταῖος, αία, αῖον, on what day? construed with the subject of a verb, Xen. Cyr. v, 8, 14. Ποστός, ή, όν, how many, how high, in number, rank, etc.; πόστφ αὐτῶν μέξει μαχεσάμενοι,

Xen. Cyr. iv, 1, 8; what, how great; as if πόσατος, πόσος. Th.

Ποστώς, adv. somewhat.

Ποσῶς, adv. in a certain quantity, a little, in some measure. Fr. ποσός.

Ποτ', and ποθ', for ποτί, at some time; once, formerly; also, hereafter, Eurip. Hec. 11; with ἐάν, if ever; ποτί, at length, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 2

Πότα, Æol. for πότε.

Πόταγε, Dor. for πρόσαγε, pres. imperat. act. of the Doric verb ποτάγω, for προσάγω· πόταγ' ώδε, come hither, Theocr. Id. xv, 78.

Ποτάγχυμεν, Dor. for προσάγχυμεν, 1. pl. pres. ind. of προσάγχυμι. Τh. ἄγχι.

Ποταγωγίδες, ων. αί, the female spies of the Sicilian tyrants, Aristot. Polit. v, 9. Fr. ἄγω. Ποταείδω, Dor. for προσαείδω.

Ποταίντος, ία, ιον, new, recent, Æschyl. Choëph. 1051; unexpected, Id. Prom. 102; sudden, Id. S. Theb. 221; unusual, Soph. Antig. 842; and

Ποταινός, ή, όν, the same. Fr. ποτέ.

Ποταμείδεσθαι, Dor. for προσαμείδεσθαι.

Ποτάμειος, εία, ειον. See ποτάμιος.

Ποταμείψατο, Dor. for προσημείψατο, 1. a. mid. to προσαμεί- $G\omega$.

Ποτκμέλγω, f. ίλξω, to milk in addition; mid. to give still more milk, or milk besides, Theocr. i, 26. Fr. ποτί, Dor. for πζός, and ἀμίλγω.

Ποτάμηδόν, adv. like a stream. Fr. ποταμός.

Ποταμήτος, in, τον, Ion. and Poet. for ποτάμειος.

I Ιοτάμητε, τδος, Poet. fem. of ποτάμειος.

Ποτσμής ὅτος, ου, δ, ἡ, drawn or like as if from a stream, in streams. Fr. ποταμός and ἀςύτω.

Ποτάμῖος, ία, ιον, of or from a riv r, Eurip. Alc. 471; riverwater, Id. 160; dwelling in rivers. Th. ποταμός.

Ποταμογείτων, ονος, δ, ħ, living near a river; a water plant, pond-weed, potamogiton natans, Dioscor. 4, 11. Fr. γείτων.

Ποταμοδιάςτης, ευ, δ, a ferryman. Fr. διά and αἴοω.

Ποταμοῖο, gen. Ion. for ποταμοῦ. From

Ποταμόνδε, adv. from ποταμός, into, to, towards a river.

Ποταμός, οῦ, ὁ, a river: a stream; a river-god, Soph. Trach. 9, 506; from πότος, because it contains water fit to drink, and not sult like the sen; is εῶν ποταμῶν ἡ πόλις, the city of the sacred rivers, i. e. Athens. Elmsley. Th. πίνω.

Ποταμοφός ητος, ου, δ, ή, carried or borne away by a river or torrent. Fr. φος εω, s. as φέςω. It occurs no where but in Hesychius and in N. T.

Ποταμόχωστος, ου, δ, ή, covered with mud or sand from a river; alluvial. Fr. χώννυμι.

Ποτανός, that flies, winged; epithet of the Loves, Theorr. Idyl. XXX; Pind.; Dor. for ποτηνός. From

Ποτάομαι, to fly; ποτῶνται, Il. ii, 462; pf. pas. πεπότημαι, hence 3. pl. Ion. πεποτήαται, for πεπότηνται, to flutter, Aristoph. Nub. 318; πατῶντο is found, Il. xii, 287, but the read-

ing should probably be ποτάοντο. Τh. πέτομαι.

Ποτάπός, ή, όν, what? of what kind? etc.; as ποδαπός, from what country? by changing &

Ποταύλει, he accompanied with the flute, Dor. for προσηύλει, 3. sing. impf. act. of αὐλίω.

Ποταυλίω, Dor. for προσαυλίω. Ποταῶος, Dor. for προσηῶος, Oriental, Eastern, eastward. Th. 'nώς.

Πότε, interrog. adv., when? at what time? "ws more, how long? also, when? But, more frequently,

Ποτέ, adv. enclit. once, ever, Soph. Phil. 456; formerly; some time or other, at length; indeed; also, perhaps, Soph. Œd. T. 224. It has a reference both to the past (Id. Phil. 5) and the future (Id. 316). The time is generally indefinite; ποτε μίν, at one time; ποτε δέ, and ἄλλοτε, at another, Id. Antig.: 67. It is joined to the particles on, un, undé, oudé, etc.; οὐδεποτε, μηδέποτε. It is used in interrogative sentences to express a degree of imputience; vis ποτε, with what possible meaning, Soph. Œd. T. 151. Th. őτε, when, not interrog.

Ποτέδεαμε, Dor. for προσέδεαμε, 3. sing. 2. a. to τρέχω.

Ποτειδαν, Dor. for Ποσειδων, Neptune, Pind. Olymp. xiii, 5. Ποτεμάζατο, Dor. for προσεμάξατο, 1. a. m. of πεοσμάττομαι. Ποτέομαι, s. as πέτομαι.

 $\Pi_{\sigma\tau' = \sigma \nu \tau \sigma}$, 3. pl. impf. m. Ion. of preced.

Ποτίος, έα, έον, drinkable, to be drunk, that ought to be drunk. Fr. πίνω.

Ποτερίζω, Dor. for προσερίζω. Ποτεφίσδεν, Dor. for προσερίζειν. Πότερον, and πότερα, adv. whether; n. of πότερος.

Πότερος, ποτέρα, πότερον, which of the two; also, interrogatively, like wooss . not interrogative, woτεςός, either. Fr. έτερος.

Ποτίοχευ, Dor. and Eol. for πεοσέοχου, approach, pres. imperut. m. of

Ποτέρχομαι, Dor. for προσέρχο-

Ποτέρωθι, adv. on which side or part? Plat. Phadr. 263, B. Ποτίρως, adv. how, in what man-

ner? in which way? Plat. Gorg. 502, B.

Horipwee, adv. to which side? Ποτερύετο, Dor. for προσεφύετο, 3. sing. impf. m. of ποτιφύομαι, for προσφύομαι.

Πότεχ', and πότεχε, Dor. for πρόσιχι, pres. imperat. act. from προσέχω, Theocr. xv.

Ποτέχω, Dor. for προσέχω. Ποτή, ñs, h, a flying, flight. Fr. ποτάομαι.

Πότημα, ἄτος, τό, drink; a draught. Fr. πίνω.

Ποτήμεν, Dor. for προσείναι, pres. inf. of πρόσειμι.

Ποτήμενα, Dor. for ποτώμενα, part. from ποτάομαι.

Ποτηνός, ή, όν, winged, Plat. Phadr. 252, B; capable of flying. See also moravos.

Ποτής, ῆρος, ό, a drinking-cup, a goblet. Fr. πίνω.

Ποτηρίδιον, ου, τό, a small cup. Ποτης τογλύπτης, ου, δ, an engraver of drinking-cups. γλύφω.

Ποτήριον, ου, τό, a cup, goblet; a kind of shrub, astragalus poterium, Dioscor. 3, 17. Fr. πίνω. Ποτηφοθήκη, ης, ή, a cupboard, a beaufet. Fr. ποτής and 9ήκη. Ποτημοπλύτης, ου, δ, a washer of cups. Fr. πλύνω.

Πότης, ου, δ, a drinker, tippler; bibulous, drinking up; wasteful, spendthrift, πότην....λύχνον, Aristoph. Nub. 58; but

Ποτής, ητος, ή, drink. Fr. πίνω. Ποτητός, ή, όν, winged. Fr. ποτάομαι.

Ποτί, and ποτίν, and προτί, for πρός, in Homer and the Dorians, particularly in compound words, ποτιδάλλω, for προσδάλλω · ποτιδέγμενος, for πεοσδέγμενος, etc. Ποτιάπτω, to fasten to, for προσάπτω.

Ποτίδλεπεν, Dor. for προσδλέπειν, Τλ. βλέπω.

Ποτιδέγμεναι, Dor. for προσδεχόμεναι, nom. pl. part. aor. of πεοσδέχομαι.

Ποτιδέγμενος, Dor. and Epic for προσδεχόμενος.

Ποτιδείν, Dor. for προσιδείν. Ποτιδέςκεται, Dor. for προσδέςκεται, 3. sing. pres. ind. of προσδέςκομαι.

Ποτίδίεκομαι. See preced. Ποτιδεύομαι, Dor. for προσδέομαι. Ποτίδοι, Dor. for προσίδοι, 3. sing. 2. a. opt. of ildu.

Ποτιδός πίος, ου, δ, ή, Dor. for προσδόρπιος.

Ποτίδω, Dor. for προσίδω, 2. a. subj. act. to προσοράω.

Ποτιειλέω, Dor. for προσειλέω. Ποτίζω, f. ίσω, Att. ιω, to give to drink, Plat. Phadr. 247, E; to water; 1. a. ἐπότισα, subj. ποτίσω, 1. a. ind. pas. ἐποτίσθην. ns, n. Fr. miva.

Ποτίθει, for προστίθει, imperat, of προστίθημι.

Ποτίθες, Dor. for πρόσθες, 2. a. imperat. of προστίθημι.

Ποτικάεδιος, Dor. for πεοσκάεdies, that is in the heart.

Ποτικεκλιμένος, Dor. for προσκεκλιμένος, ου, ό, inclining towards.

Ποτικέκλιται, Dor. for προσκί. nlitai, pf. pas. of neognalism. Ποτικός, ή, όν, addicted to drinking, a tippler. Fr. πίνω.

Ποτίπρανον, Dor., a bolster or pillow. Fr. xágnyov.

Ποτιλέγειν, Dor. for προσλέγειν,

Ποτιλίξατο, for προσελίζατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of προσλέγω.

Πότιμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, potable, drinkable, fresh, opposed to salt or brackish (water); a boon companion, Theocr. xxix, 31. Fr. wi.

Ποτινίσσομαι, η, εται, to approach, arrive at; Dor. for προσνίσσομαι, Æschyl. Prom. 528. Ποτιόσσομαι, he looks on, beholds; 1. sing. pres. ind. Dor.

for προσόσσομαι. Π otiveathulai, for neogneath-

κυίαι, part. pf. act. of προσπίπτω. Fr. πίπτω. Π οτιπίπτω, Dor. for προσπίπτω.

Ποτιπίσω, 1. sing. subj. 2. aor. act., Æschyl. S. Theb. 92. Ποτιπτύσσω, Dor. for προσπτύσσω.

Ποτιβριπτείν, Dor. for προσρί-

Πότις, ίδος, ή, a female tippler. Ποτίσδειν, Dor. for στοτίζειν, inf. of ποτίζω.

Ποτίσδω, Dor. for ποτίζω.

Πότισις, εως, ή, a watering, a giving of drink. Fr. ποτίζω. Ποτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, drink. Fr. πό-

Ποτιστάζω, Dor. for προστάζω, to instil, infuse. Fr. στάζω. Ποτίστάτος, i, superl. of πότης, a very deep drinker, Aristoph.

Av. 735; LXX. Fr. πίνω. Ποτιστήριον, ου, τό, an aqueduct; a trough. Fr. ποτίζω.

Ποτιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a waterer.

Ποτίστρα, α:, \dot{n} , a watering-place. Same Th.

Ποτιτέρπω, Dor. for προστέρπω, s. us προσηγορίω, or θεραπεύω, to tend, take care of, cherish, Il. xv, 401. Fr. τέςπω.

Ποτιτές πω, Dor. for προστίς πω. Ποτιτεόσαιος, ου, ό, ή, Dor. for πεοστείπαιος.

Ποτιφόρος, ου, δ, ή, Dor. for προ- |

Ποτίφωνήεις, ήεσσα, ηεν, having the power of speech; capable of speaking or addressing, Odys. ix, 401. Fr. φωνέω.

 $\Pi_{\sigma\sigma}$ ψαύω, f. αύσω, to reach and touch, Soph. Trach. 1204. Fr. ψαύω.

Ποτιώ, fut. Att. of ποτίζω. ΠΟ TMOΣ, ου, δ, lot, fate, decree, Soph. Phil. 1103; Il. vii, 52; destiny, death; πότμω, Dor. gen. for πότμου. Fr. πί-TTW.

Πότνα, ή, see next.

Πότνια, ας, ή, and by syncop. πότνα, most venerable or revered; most august sovereign or mistress. It is a title of respect, used principally in addressing females, whether goddesses or mortal women, and is found only in the feminine nom. acc. and voc.; πότυα μήτης, honored mother, Π. i, 357; πότνια χθών, honored land, Eurip. Hec. 70; val tàv πότνιαν, by Proserpine, Theocr.; πότνα θεων, Eurip. Bacch. 366. Adjectives and substantives, in which the idea of governing is implied, and which are mostly derived from such verbs, have a genitive after them; "thus also adjectives, which are used as substantives in this sense, Il. xvi, 470; πότνια θηςῶν, queen or mistress over wild beasts, Pind. Pyth. 4, 380; πότνια δζυτάτων βελίων, mistress of sharpest darts, viz. Venus." Matth. Gr. Gramm. § 339; it has some affinity to the old Latin adj. pos, potis, whence potens, possum, etc.

Ποτνιάδες, ων, αί, the Bacchantes, Furies; ποτνιάδες θεαί, the Furies, Eurip. Orest. 312; the Furies, Herodt. ix, 97.

Ποτνιάναπτος, ου, ό, ή, a venerable sovereign. A false reading for ποντοτίνακτος. Fr. ἄναζ. Ποτντάω, ω, f. άσω, or dep. ποτνιάομαι, ωμαι, to supplicate, beseech, implore. Used only in the later prose. Fr. πότνια.

Ποτόδδω, Lacon. ποτόσδω, Dor. for πεοσόζω, Aristoph. Lys. Ποτόν, οῦ, τό, drink; a potion; also, a fountain; ποτον κεηναΐον, a spring or fountain, Soph. Phil. 21. Fr. πίνω.

Πότος, ου, ό, a drinking, Plat. Conv. 176, A; drink; and Ποτίς, ή, όν, potable, fit to drink. Fr. Tive.

Ποτόσδω, Dor. for προσόζω.

Ποττάν, οτ ποτ' τάν, for ποτὶ τάν, Dor. for προς τήν. So ποττόν, Dor. for ποτὶ τόν, and this for moos vov.

Ποττῶ, Dor. for ποτὶ τῶ, or ποτ' τω, and this for προς του.

 $\Pi_{\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\nu}}$, adv. in what place? where? ποῦ 'στὶ; where is he? ποῦ γῆς; in what part of the world? always denotes rest; moi, motion; πη, either motion or rest. See Porson's Hec. 1062. See next. Hov, without an accent, adv. somewhere, anywhere; about, apparently; perhaps; n wow, most assuredly; ἐκατονταέτης που ὑπάρχων, being about a hundred years old, Rom. iv, 19; ireai sou eïxoai, about twenty years: nov is used to express something indefinite, uncertain; thus, δδέ που άμμι Ζεὺς ἐπὶ γίνομένοισιν ίει κακότητα βαρεΐαν, Jupiter somehow or other inflicted upon us, at our birth, a heavy responsibility (a grievous evil), Il. x, 70. See preced. Πουγγή, and πουγγίον, a small

bag.

Πουγγία, τά, bands or fillets, of silken threads, for superstitious purposes or charms.

Πουλυβότειρα, ας, ή, Ion. for πολυδότειςα.

Πουλυθοτείζη, ης, ή, nourishing many, nurse of many, Il. iii, 89. Fr. βόσκω.

Πουλυπλάνητος, ου, ό, ή, Ion. for πολυπλάνητος.

Πουλύπους, ποδος, δ, Ion. for πολύπους · also, πουλύπος.

Πουλύς, neut. πουλύ, Ion. form of πολύς. See under πολύall the Ion. compounds of πουλύ. ΠΟΥ'Σ, ποδός, δ, dat. pl. πόσι, Poet. ποσσί and πόδεσσι, dual. ποδοῖίν or ποδοῖν, the foot, either of men or animals; a foot in measure; four palms or sixteen fingers breadth; a foot in Prosody; the foot or bottom of a mountain; πόδες, the ropes by which the lower corners of a vessel's sail are drawn in or let loose, technically called the sheets; also, the two bottom corners of the sails; a journey or visit made on foot, Il. ix, 519. Hous is used with various prepositions, which here follow in alphabetical order : — 'Ανὰ πόδα, backwards, in a retiring or retreating manner; and hence, άναποδίζειν, to retreat or draw back. - 'Από, as ἀφ' ἡσύχου ποδός, quietly, noiselessly (literally, with quiet step), Eurip.

Med. 219; as in Gray's Elegy, 'the noiseless tenor of their way.'- 'Ex ποδός, close by, at the heels of; in mode, more commonly written in one word ix noδών, from the midst of, afar off: ας, πως αν έκποδών γένοιντο, how they might withdraw themselves from the midst of the battle, Xen. Cyr. i, 5, 7; ἐκποδών εἶναι or ἰστάσθαι, to die; to be taken out of life; also, out of the way; and ποιείν ἐκποδών, to make way with; to kill or put out of life. -- 'Er mooi, before or at one's feet; Tà iv Tori, the present things in contradistinction to τὰ παρεληλυθότα, the past, and to τὰ μελλόντα, the future ; ἐπὶ πόδα ἀναχώςειν, to retreat. -- Έπὶ πόδα, like ἀνὰ πόδα, backwards, in a retiring manner; also, step by step; ini ποδών, on foot. — Κατὰ πόδας, in the track of; κατὰ πόδα, step by step, by little and little; τῆ κατὰ πόδας ἡμέρα, on the following day, Herodt.; κατὰ πόδας, and more frequently πό- $\delta \alpha$, immediately, instantly. — Παρὰ ποδί, near or by the feet, used like πὰς ποδός and πὰς ποσί, the same; τὸν παρὰ πόδας xivduvov, the present danger, the danger which is at our feet, as we say in English, at hand. -Περί πόδα, suitably, fitly; τὸ περὶ πόδα, that which is adapted to any purpose. - Hed Todos, and πρὸ ποδῶν, at the feet of; τὰ προ ποδῶν ὁρᾶν, to look directly forward, Xen.; προς ποσί, at the feet, on hand; τὰ πρὸς ποσὶ σκοπείν, Soph. Œd. T. 130. -'Υπὸ πόδας πίθεσθαι, to put under foot, trample on, despise; ορθός πούς, the foot advanced, in the attitude of attack; κατηρεφής πούς, the foot covered with the robe or πέπλον· ἔζω πόδα έχειν (κακῶν), to be free from misfortunes. Note. The compounds of move, beside their gen. in odos, and acc. in oda, have, Attice, a gen. in ov, and acc. in ουν, αε Οίδίπους, πολύπους, etc. Ποχ' &, Dor. for ποτέ ή.

Πόω, Att. for ποιῶ, ποιέω. Πόω, not in use, to drink. It gives the pf. act. πέπωκα, pas. πέπομαι, with its derivatives, πότος, πόμα, etc. See πίνω. Ποώδης, εος, δ, ή, abounding in or

resembling grass. Fr. 27005. Πεάγμα, άτος, τό, Ιου. πεῆγμα, a thing done; a deed; an act; from pf. pas. of πεάσσω, πί-

πεαγμαι· a thing, affair, business; trouble; οἱ οὐ πρῆγμα εἶναι, that it was not his business, Herodt. vii, 12; πεῆγμα οὐδὶν ποιείσθαι, to make no account of ; pl. affairs of state ; οἱ ἐν τοῖς πράγμασι, magistrates; civil rulers; τὰ πράγματα πάντα, the commonwealth, Herodt. iii, 137; πράγματα ἔχειν, to have business; παρέχειν πράγματα τινί, to give business or trouble to any one; μίγα πεᾶγμα, of great moment; μηδέν πρός τὸ πεᾶγμα, nothing to the purpose, Æschyl. Prom. 1007; τὰ πεάγματα, power, empire.

Πραγμάτεία, ας, ή, business; attention; application; traffic; a commission, πεαγματείας πεο-στεταγμένας κατὰ ψήφισμα, commissions (commissioners) appointed according to a decree, Æschin. c. Ctes.; ingenuity, dexterity, Plat. Phædr. 63, A; a treatise; a literary work. Fr.

Πραγματειώδης, εος, ό, ή, looking like business (without beina such,) Plat. Parm. 137, B. • Fr.

Πραγματεύομαι, to prosecute a business or undertaking; to be eagerly engaged in, occupied about; to strive to effect; to study, labor; to labor about or for (ὑπές with gen., Demosth.); to prosecute a lawsuit; f. m. εύσομαι, 1. α. π. έπραγματευσάμην, ω, ατο, pf. pas. πεπραγμάτευμαι · πεπραγμάτευται ὁ δρ-205, the oath is employed in such a manner that, etc., Longin. 16. Fr. πεάσσω.

Πραγματικός, ή, όν, skilled in transacting business; skilled in affairs of any kind; efficient, operative; τὸ πεαγματικόν, the fact, the mere fact, Longin. 15. Hence, Engl. PRAGMATIC. Fr. πεάσσω.

Πραγματίκῶς, adv. actively, efficiently. Same Th.

Πραγμάτιον, ου, τό, a little affair or concern ; τι πραγμάτιον ἰμόν, a little affair of my own, Aristoph. Nub. 197; dimin. of πeã-

Πραγματοδιφης, ου, δ, one who searches for lawsuits; a litigious, meddling person, Aristoph. Av. 1424. Fr. διφάω.

Πραγματοειδής, οτ ώδης, έος, ό, ή, causing trouble or difficulty; troublesome. Fr. 17305.

Πραγματομάθής, έος, δ, ή, well

business. Fr. μανθάνω. Πεάγος, ιος, contract. -ους, τό, Poet., the same as πεωγμα, the commonwealth or state; the affairs of the state; ὄστις φυλάσσει πεᾶγος ἐν πεύμνη πόλεως, Æschyl. S. Theb. 2; an enterprise, transaction; ἐν παντὶ πεάγει, Id. 581. Τh. πράσσω.

Πραθέειν, Ion. contract. πραθείν, 2. a. inf. of πέρθω.

Πραθείς, part. 1. a. pas., and $\Pi_{\ell} \alpha \ell \tilde{\eta} \nu \alpha i$, 1. a. inf. pas. of πi πεάσκω.

Πεάθον, ες, ε, Ion. for ἐπεάθον, 2. a. act. of πέρθω, 2. α. ἔπαρθον, and by metaphor. "πεάθον.

Πραικόκια, τά, a variety of the apricot or prunus Armeniaca.

Πραιτώρίον, ου, τό, the general's tent; the place where a prætor or provincial governor held his court, a hall of judgment; the palace of a provincial governor of the Roman province, Acts xxiii, 35; the prætorian band in the city, Phil. i, 13. From the Lat. prætor.

Πρακτέος, α, ον, to be done; that must be done. Fr. πράσσω.

Πεακτής, η̃εος, δ, and Ion. πεηπτής, a performer, Il. ix, 443; a merchant, trader; a collector of tribute, for πράκτωρ. Fr. πράσ-

Πρακτήριος, ου, δ, ή, executing, accomplishing.

Πεακτικός, ή, όν, pertaining to business or affairs; capable of doing, active; enterprising, ready; effective, able; applied to a soldier who accomplishes what he undertakes; successful; παρά τῶν θεῶν πρακτικώτερος, more easily obtaining, Xen. Cyr. i, 63; τὸ πρακτικόν, the faculty of acting. Fr. πράσσω. Πεακτικώς, adv. practically, efficiently. Same Th.

Πρακτός, ή, όν, done, managed, transacted; practicable; required, that may be required to be done. Fr. πράσσω.

Πράκτωρ, ορος, δ, a performer, perpetrator; an exacter of fines and forfeits; an avenger, Æschyl. Ag. 111; Soph. Electr. 941; a collector of imposts, Demosth. 1327, ult. Fr. πεάσσω. Πράμνειος, οτ πράμνιος, (οίνος,) Pramnian wine, so called from the Pramnian rock or vine, Odys. x, 235; a very strong and rough

Πράμος, δ, ε. αε πρόμος. Πράν, Dor for πρώην. instructed in public affairs or | IIeavns, ios, i, n, s. as menvns, | IIearraios, ou, i, the name of a

prone; κατὰ πεανοῦς γηλόφου, down a steep descent, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 8. Πρανιχθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of

πεανίζω, Dor. for πεηνίζω. Πεάξιμος, ου, ο, ή, practicable; feasible; that may be required or recovered. Fr. πράσσω.

Πρᾶξις, εως, ή, acting, action, πεᾶξιν δὲ ἀνδεός οὐ πεάξεις, Æ8chin. c. Ctes. p. 51; enterprise, deed; a business, transaction, occupation, condition; an unfortunate event or accident, Soph. Aj. 777; an exaction, Demosth. 607, 13; Plat. Prot. 328, B; state of affairs; pl. acts, history; acc. sing. zeagiv, nom. pl. πεάξεις. Fr. 2. sing. pf. pas. of πεάσσω.

Πράξω, f. of πράσσω. Πράξωσι, 3. pl. 1. a. subj. act. of

πράσσω. Ποᾶον, adv. mildly, gently; also, mild, gentle; n. g. of πeãos. $\Pi_{\rho\alpha\delta\nu\omega\varsigma}$, adv. meekly, gently.

ΠΡΑ-ΟΣ, and πεῶος, ov, mild, gentle, soft, meek; it takes its feminine from meavs, scil. meaεία, humane; compar. πεαότεeos, superl. πεαότατος.

Πραότης, ητος, ή, mildness, gentleness, meekness, lenity. Fr. πρᾶος.

Πραότητα, acc. of preced.

ΠΡΑΠΙ' Δ EΣ, ων, αi, the diaphragm or midriff; the understanding, heart, mind; skill, industry; dat. pl. πραπίδεσι · πραπίς is found in Eurip. Bacch. 421, 987, for the heart, the breast, Pind. Pyth. ii, 112.

 $\Pi P \tilde{\mathbf{A}} \Sigma \tilde{\mathbf{I}} \mathbf{A}', \tilde{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}_{s}, \tilde{\boldsymbol{n}}, \mathbf{a} \text{ bed } or \text{ plot}$ of ground in a garden, Odys. vii, 127. Fr. πεάσον.

Πρασιάομαι, to droop, thirst (like a flower) for rain.

Πρασίζω, f. ίσω, to be green as a leek. Fr. πράσον.

 Π εάσιμος, συ, δ, ή, to be sold, vendible, Plat. Legg. viii, 847, Ε. Fr. πιπράσκω.

Πράσϊνος, ου, δ, ή, of the color of a leek, green. Fr. πράσον.

Πράσιον, ου, τό, hoarhound. Π_{ℓ} α σ i05, i00, i0, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00, i00,

Πρᾶτις, εως, ή, a selling, sale, Ion. πεñσις, ιος, Herodt. Fr. πιπεάσκω.

Πρασίτης λίθος, a gem, according to Prof. Cleveland, a subspecies of quartz.

Πρασοκουρίς, ίδος, ή, a kind of caterpillar.

ΠΡΑΊΣΟΝ, ου, τό, a leek.

Πεασοφάγος. See πεασσοφάγος.

frog, Prassæus, in Batrachom. Fr. geásov, leek, on account of its green color.

Πράσσομες, Dor. for πεάσσομεν, 1. pl. pres., and

Πράσσοντας, acc. pl. part. pres.,

Πράσσοντι, Dor. for πράσσουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of πεάσσω. Πρασσοφάγος, ου, ό, ή, Leekeater, the name of a frog in Batrachom. Fr. neárov and φάγω.

ΠΡΑ'ΣΣΩ, and later Att. - στω (the Tragedians always use πράσσω), Ion. πεήσσω, f. άξω, l. a. ἔπραξα, 2. a. ἔπράγον, 1. pf. πέπράχα, used transitively by Xen. Cyr. vii, 5, 42; Id. Anab. v, 7, 29; Demosth. 617, 24; 1. a. pas. ἐπράχθην, 3. f. πεπράξομαι, 1. f. pas. πραχθήσομαι, to do, act; to administer, manage, accomplish; to be engaged in; νῦν δὲ πεάσσομεν οὐχ οἶα κώμου καὶ γέλωτος ἄξια, we are not now in such a condition as to admit of revelry and mirth, Eurip. Alc. 819; to take care of; to treat with; to be in a certain condition or situation; πράττειν τὰ ἐαυτοῦ, to mind his own affairs, Plat. Gorg. § 82; opposed to πολυπεαγμονέω· καλως πράττειν, to be prosperous or in flourishing circumstances; κακῶς πράττειν, to be unfortunate, miserable, in a bad condition, Æschyl. Prom. 273; 71 πράσσει; how fares? to suffer, as πάσχω sometimes signifies to do; βελτίον πράττειν, to be more fortunate; ἄριστα or βέλτιστα πράττειν, to be very fortunate or successful; πράσσειν φίλα, to do what is agreeable; to endeavour; to avail, gain; to exact, with an acc.; ouder πεήσσει, he derives no benefit, Id. Pers. 482; to obtain; to tamper with, bribe, Soph. Æd. T. 125; to betray, plot secretly; to be tampered with, Soph. Œd. Τ. 125; εὖ πράξαιμί τι, I might obtain some advantage, Id. 1006; but εὖ ποιήσαιμί τι, I might render some service; mid. πεάττομαι, to require for one's self; to stipulate, make an agreement, Aristoph. Nub. 246; χεήματα πεάττομαι, to make money for one's self; hence, to exact payment, Plat. Apol. 19, D; Aristoph. Acharn. 1212; to require; 2. pf. πέ-≖ęāγα, used intransitively, κακῶς πίπεαγα, I am in a bad plight; | δύο κακῶς πεπραγότας, us two in evil plight, Eurip. Alc. 253; οί δὲ Συρακόσιοι κατὰ μὲν τὴν ναυμαχίαν ούτως ἐπεπράγεσαν, 80 fared the Syracusans as to the naval engagement, Thucyd. vii, 24; pf. pas. πέπραγμαι· ώς πεπραγμένων, as if it were all over with Alcestis, Eurip. Alc. 88; see also Æschyl. Choëph. 130; πέπρακται, practicable; πράττειν κλέος, to gain renown; πράττειν τὰ κοινά or τὰ τῆς πόλεως, to manage the affairs of state, to be a statesman; φόρον ἔπρησσον παρ' ἐκάστων, they exacted tribute from each, Herodt. i, 106; ἀντίποινα πράσσειν, to demand compensation, Æschyl. Pers. 468; τὰ πεπεαγμένα, transactions, res gestæ; also, public decrees, Demosth.; the root is πεάγω, whence the 2. pf. πίπεαγα, 2. fut. pas. πεαγήσο-

Πράσσω, to sell; s. as πιπράσκω, from περάω, to pass over, or go round, for the sake of buying or selling. Hence πεάτης, a seller. Πεάσω, fut. of πιπεάσκω.

Πρατέος, έα, έον, that must be sold, to be sold. Fr. πιπράσκω. Πράτής, ῆρος, δ, a seller; and Πρατήριον, ου, τό, a place for selling, a market. Fr. πιπεάσκω. Πράτης, ου, δ, s. as πρατής. Πεάτιστος, ω, ὁ, Dor. for πεώ-

τιστος, superl. of πρῶτος. Πέατος, α, ον, Dor. for πέωτος. But

Πρατός, ή, όν, for sale, to be sold, vendible, Soph. Trach. 275. Fr. πιπεάσκω. See preced.

Πράττω. See πράσσω. Πραύγελως, ωτος, ό, ή, softly smiling. Fr. yilws.

 $Π_{\ell} \alpha \ddot{v} \theta \bar{v} \mu \sigma s$, σv , $\dot{\sigma}$, $\dot{\sigma}$, of a mild, gentle disposition. Fr. πεαΰς and Dumos.

Πράθμητις, ιος, δ, ή, mild, gentle, kind, gracious, Pind. Olymp. vi, 71. Fr. πραΰς, s. as πρᾶος, and untis.

Πράϋνσις, εως, ή, a softening, appeasing, calming. From

Πράΰνω, f. ϋνῶ, to render mild; to soften, appease, Æschyl. Pers. 195; to calm, mitigate; to assuage; ώστε πραθνειν πάνυ, so as entirely to assuage it, Soph. Phil. 652; 1. a. ἐπεάῦνα, 1. a. pas. ἐπραΰνθην, pf. pas. πιπράϋσμαι. Fr. πραΰς.

Πράϋπάθεια, ας, ή, gentleness of disposition. Fr. πάθος.

Πράΰς, εῖα, ΰ, Ιοη. πρηΰς, s. as its Th. πεãos, mild, tame, gen-

tle, meek; gen. πραίος. Πεαύτης, ητος, ή, lenity, mildness, gentleness, meekness, LXX. Fr. πραΰς. Πραύτροπος, ου, δ, ή, of gentle disposition or manners.

теожос. $\Pi_{\ell}\acute{a}\omega$, not in use, to sell. See πιπεάσκω, *Il.* xxi, 58.

Πράως, adv. mildly, meekly, gently, lightly; πράως λέγει τὸ αὐτοῦ πάθος, should speak lightly of his misfortune, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 14. Fr. πρα̃ος.

 Π_{ξ} μνίζω, f. ίσω, to pull up by the roots; to eradicate; and Πρέμνοθεν, adv. by the roots, Æschyl. S. Theb. 71; utterly; as in Lat. a stirpe, Sallust. Cat. 3.

ΠΡΕ'MNON, ου, τό, a trunk or stump of a tree, a tree.

Πρεμνώδης, εος, δ, ή, like a trunk, thick. Fr. sidos.

Πρέπει, it is becoming, it becomes; it beseems, it is like, Æschyl. Suppl. 297; impf. ἴπειπι, part. pres. n. g. τὸ πείwor, what is becoming, fit, decorous; pres. inf. πρέπειν. It is construed with the dat., and also the acc. and inf. Fr. πρέπω.

Πρεπέμεν, Ion. for πρέπειν, pres. inf. of πρέπω or πρέπει. Πρέποι, 3. sing. opt. pres., πρέ-

πουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind., πρέποντος, gen. sing. part. pres. of πείπω.

Πρέπον, τό, that which is becoming, proper, fit, or decorous; Att. adv., decently, properly; part. pres. n. g. of πείπω. It is construed sometimes with, and often without, the substantive verb, in an absolute sense.

Πρεπόντως, adv. properly, suitably, Plat. Crit. 439; in a becoming manner. Fr. πεέπει.

Πρεπτός, ή, όν, worthy of honor, distinguished, Æschyl. Eum. 874. Fr. πρέπω.

ΠΡΕ'ΠΩ, f. πρέψω, 1. a. ἔπρε- $\psi \alpha$, Plat. Charm. 158, C; to be honorable, distinguished; to be conspicuous or distinguished by ; τὶ χεῆμα κουεᾶ τῆδε πενθίμω πρέπεις, Eurip. Alc. 528; Æschyl. S. Theb. 117; Id. Choëph. 12; to be entitled as being distinguished, Soph. Œd. T. 9; to resemble, be like; to excel; impers. πείπει, which see above. "The verbs to accommodate one's self to, to become, πρέπειν, ἀρμόττειν, ἐοικέναι, govern the dat.; πείπειν is found also with the gen., Soph. Aj. 534; Plat. Rep. 3, p. 289; ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν καὶ μιτὰ Δάμωνος βουλιυσόμιθα τίνις τι ἀνιλιυθιρίας καὶ υθείως, ἢ μανίας καὶ ἄλλης κακίας πρίπουσαι βάσις. In the latter passage, however, the gen. may also be governed of βάσις, and πρίπουσαι be put absolutely, which are the natural proceedings of; and in the former the participle may be put substantively; πρίπτιν also is accompanied by an acc. with an inf., Isocr. Evag. 191." Matth. Gr. Gram. § 386.

Πρεστώδης, εος, δ, ή, meet, becoming, decorous; τὸ δὲ κάλλιον σρεστώδιστερον; is not the more noble the more becoming? Plat. Alc. i, 135, B. Fr. είδος.

Πρέσδα, Ion. πρίσδη, ης, η, old, venerable; for πρέσδεια, f. g. of πρέσδυς, old, and in n. g. πρέσδυ the α of πρέσδα in Homer is short, Il. xiv, 243.

Πρεσθεία, ας, ή, dignity, honor, respect due to age; κατὰ πρεσ-Criar, according to his rank, Æschyl. Pers. 4; request, prayer, entreaty. "In prose meso-Ceiai, for meioceis, embassies, for ambassadors, is very common; also in connection with xheures, Thucyd. ii, 12; xhevra xai πρεσθείαν μη προσδέχεσθαι, comp. iv, 118; Plat. Legg. xii, 950, D; Isocr. Panath. 268; thus in Eurip. Suppl. 184, πρεσβεύματα is used (Casaub. ad Athen. 30; Matth. Miscell. Philol. I. 256)." Matth. Gr. Gram. § 429. Fr. πρεσδεύω.

Πρεσδείον, ου, τό. See πρεσδήίον. Πρέσδειοα, ας, ή, an elderly female; fem. of πρεσδύς, Eurip. Iph. T. 964.

Ilgίσζεις, ambassadors, deputies, nom. and acc. pl. contract. of τείσζυς, εως.

Ileίσεςυμα, άτος, τό, an embassy; an ambassador, Eurip. Suppl. 184; honor; a present in compliment to age or rank, Plat. Gorg. 524, A. See πρεσεξία.

Πρισθεύς, έως, δ, s. as πρέσθυς. Πρίσθευσις, ή, a serving on an embassy. Fr. πρεσθεύω.

Πεισθευτής, οῦ, ὁ, an ambassador, a deputy; a messenger. In the plural, πείσθεις generally is used. Th. πείσθυς.

Πεισδευτίχός, ή, όν, relating to an ambassador or an embassy; qualified to be an ambassador, etc. Fr. πεισδευτής.

Πρεσθεύω, f. εύσω, pf. πεπρέσ-

Ciuna, Dem. de Fals. Leg. 440, 17; to be an ambassador; to be a senior, or the oldest, Herodt. vii, 2; to surpass in dignity; to go on an embassy, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 122; to manage an embassy; to honor, respect as a distinction due to age, Eurip. Alc. 293; καὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς πεεσδεύω καὶ τιμῶ, Plat. Crit. 46, B; mid. πρεσθεύομαι, I send ambassadors, Id. Hipp. Maj. i, 281, B; to have the chief place of distinction, Æschyl. Ag. 1273; to be honored, revered; to enjoy distinction; 1. a. ἐπεέσ-Geυσα, construed with εis, pf. pas. πεπρέσδευμαι. Fr. πρέσδυς.

Πρίσεη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for πρίσεα.
Πρεσεῆες, the elders; nom. pl.
Ion. of πρεσεεύς, s. as πρέσευς.
Πρεσεήϊον, Ion. for πρεσεείον, ου,
τό, an honorary present given to
the oldest; or in general, which
one receives as being older, Demosth. 955, 11; a mark of distinction, higher rank or dignity;
Μίνω....πρεσεεῖα δώσω ἐπδιακρίνειν, to Minos I will give the
distinguished honor to review
their decisions, Plat. Gorg. 524.
Th. πρέσευς.

 $\Pi_{\ell^{\varepsilon\sigma}\ell^{\sigma}n^{i}s}$, $i\delta_{\sigma s}$, i, an aged or venerable woman. Th. $\pi_{\ell^{i}\sigma}$ - $\ell_{\nu s}$.

Πείσδις, εως, ή, an ambassadress; an aged woman; age; κατὰ πείσδιν, by seniority, Plat. Legg. ix, 855, D. Fr. πείσδυς.

Πεέσδιστος, and πεεσδύτατος, superl. of πρέσθυς · πρέσθιστον αστεων, the glory of the stars, Æschyl. S. Theb. 386; said of the moon; Υγίεια πρέσθιστα μακάρων, Ariphron Syc. i; compar. πρεσθύτερος the eldest, most ancient, Hom. Hym.; most honored, venerated or revered, Erin. Od. l. 5, where F. Morel has wrongly rendered it by antiquissima, most ancient, Ilgen. Animadv. in Scol. Græcor. p. 122. A late editor reads here πείσθειεα for πείσθιστα, Mæbii Anacr. Sappho et Erinn. p. 111.

Πρίσθος, εσς, τό, honor, distinction; also, a venerated person, Æschyl. Pers. 615. Fr. πρίσθυς. Πρισθυγένεια, ας, ή, and πρισθυγενείη, Ιοπ., primogeniture. From

Πρισθυγινής, ίος, δ, ή, senior; Herodt. vi, 51; the eldest, old; ancient. Fr. πρίσθυς and γιίνομαι. Πρέσδυν, acc. sing. m. g. of ΠΡΕ΄ ΣΒΥΣ, εια, ν, gen. νος, and Att. εως, etc., an old man; respectable, venerable; a chief; in the Æol. πρέσγυς, ancient, old; οί πρέσδεις, venerable old men, Æschyl. Pers. 826; but in the plural generally ambassadors, deputies.

Πρέσδυτας, acc. pl. of πρεσδυτής, ñτος, ή, age.

Πρισδύτάτος, άτη, ατον, the eldest, the most ancient; most honored, most venerable; superl. of πρέσδυς, compar. πρισδύτερος.

Πρεσθυτέρα, ας, ή, older; f. g. of πρεσθύτερος.

Πρεσθυτέριον, ου, τό, the Jewish sanhedrim or council of elders; a presbytery or assembly of presbyters in the church. Fr. πρέσθυς.

Πρεσδύτερος, έρα, ερον, older, more venerable, etc.; old, when opposed to νεώτερος, as πρέσδεις commonly signifies deputies, etc.; an elder, presbyter, member of the sanhedrim; οἱ πρεσδύτεροι, the presbyters or teachers in the church; and hence priests; the ancients, Aristoph. Nub. 956; more inveterate; εἰ δὲ τι πρεσδύτερον ἔφυ κακοῦ κακὸν, τοῦτ' ἔλαχ' Οιδίπους, Soph. Œd. Τ. 1264; compar. of πρέσδυς.

Πρισθύτίρως, adv. with more respect, rather, Plat. Polit. viii, 548, C.

Πρεσδύτης, ου, δ, an old man; καὶ μάλα πρεσδύτης, and very old, Plat. Polit. i, 328, A. Fr. πρέσδυς.

Πρεσθύτικός, ή, όν, pertaining to old men, old, ancient. Fr. preced.

Πεισεύτιδα, and

Πρεσεύτιν, acc. sing. of

Πρισδύτις, ιδος, ή, an old woman; acc. sing. πρισδύτιδα, and -υτιν, Eurip. Hec. 830. Th. πρίσδυς. Πρισδυτοδόκος, ου, δ, ή, receiving old men, Æschyl. Suppl. 653. Fr. δέχομαι.

Πρισγύς, Æol. for πρίσθυς. Hence Lat. priscus.

Πρευμένεια, ας, ή, good-will, kindness, benevolence, Eurip. Orest. 1317. From

Πρευμενής, έος, δ, ἡ, kind, mild, benevolent, well disposed, Eurip. Hec. 53. Fr. πρῶος and εὐμενής. Πρέψας, αντος, purt. 1. a. act. of πρέπω.

Πριών, όνος, ό, ε. ας πρηών. Πεηγμα, Ion. for πεᾶγμα. Πρηγματεύομαι, Ion. for πραγμάτεύομαι.

Πεηγμ', for πεηγμα, Ion. for πεαγμα, ατος, τό, a thing, an affair, business; price; πεήγματα ἔχειν, to have troubles; οὐ πεῆγμα είναι, that it was not an advantageous thing (colloquially, not the thing), Herodt. vii, 12; dat. pl. πεήγμασι. Th. πεάσ-

Πεηγοειών, for πεοηγοειών, the throat, Aristoph. Av. 1113.

Πεηθήναι, Ion. for πεαθήναι. See

πραθείς.

ΠΡΗ ΘΩ, f. σω, pf. πέπεηνα, 1. a. ἔπεησα, to kindle, inflame; to set fire to; to blow, blow up; to inflate, to cause to swell; to blow into a flame. Perhaps from obsol. πείω, whence Lat. premo, to press out; to swell or belly out, Odys. ii, 427; Hesiod. vii, 856, has "πρεσε. See Buttmann, Lexil., § 94, p. 484. Πεηκτής, ηεος, δ, Ion. for αεαπτής, a doer, performer. Fr. πεήσσω.

Πρημαίνω, f. ανω, to blow furiously, to blow with violence, Aristoph. Nub. 335. Fr. neńlw and μαίνομαι.

Πεηνηδόν, adv. headlong, prone. From

ΠΡΗΝΗ'Σ, έος, contract. -οῦς, ὁ, i, prone, bending forward, with the head foremost; on the belly, Il. vi, 43; the opposite is มีสาเอร, on the back.

Πεηνίζω, f. ίσω, to cast down headlong; to lean forwards; s. ας καταξάλλω.

Πεῆξαι, 1. a. inf. of πεήσσω, Ion. for reássa.

Πεηξάσπης, εος, δ, a proper name, Prexaspes.

Πεήξεις, 2. sing. 1. f. ind. act., πεήξης, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. act. of πεήσσω, Ion. of πεάσσω.

Πεήξεις, nom. pl. of Πρηξις, εως, h, Ion. for πραξις, Il. xxiv, 524.

Πεῆσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of πεήθω. $\Pi_{\tilde{e}n\sigma\epsilon}$, or π $\tilde{e}n\sigma\epsilon$ ν, Ion. for έπεησε, sing. 1. a. act. of πεήθω.

Πεῆσις, εως, ή, a selling, sale, Ion. for weasis, Herodt. iv. Fr. πεήθω.

 $Π_{\tilde{e}\tilde{n}\sigma\sigma\epsilon}$, pres. imperat. act. Ion. of πεήσσω, for πεάσσω. Πεήσσω, Ion. for πεάσσω.

Πεήσσω, to accomplish a journey, go over a road, Odys. xiii, 83; Id. xv, 47. Fr. περάω.

Πεηστής, ñεος, δ, in gen. pl. πεη- |

στήρων, and acc. πρηστήρας, one who kindles, sets fire to: a meteor bursting from the clouds, a waterspout, a flash of lighting, Plat. Ax. 370, C; βεονταί τε καὶ πρηστήρες ἐπειστίπτουσι, Herodt. vii, 42; a serpent; the veins in the neck, the exterior of the throat. Fr. πέπεησται, 3. pf. ind. pas. of πεήθω. Πρήστης, ου, ο, the saw-fish.

 Π εήσω, fut. of πεήθω, to blow; also fut. to πίμπεημι, to burn. Πρητήν, ηνος, ο, a lamb of a year old; a kid. Fr. πρήν.

Πεητήριον, ου, τό, Ιοπ. for πεάτήριον, a market-place.

Πρηύνει, Ion. for πραύνει, 3. sing. pres. ind. of πεαύνω.

Πρητυομος, ου, δ, ή, having mild laws, mild, gentle. Fr. vóµos. Πεηύνω, Ion. for πεαύνω. From Πρηΰς, εῖα, ΰ, Ion. for πράθς. Πρηϋτένων, οντος, δ, with tamed neck. Fr. πρηΰς and τένων.

Πεηών, ωνος, ο, the top of a mountain; also πεών and πεώων. Fr. πεό and εἰμί.

IIPI'AMAI, to buy, purchase; redeem; hire; as if from πεeάω · not used in the present indicative; the subjunctive and other modes in use; impf. or rather 2. aor. ἐπριάμην· πρίασθαί τι τινος (ἀντί), to purchase something for a certain price; πόσου αν πείαιο; for how much would you buy? Xen. Cyr. iii, 1, 36; imperat. πείασο, πείω, Aristoph. Nub. 614. See ωνέομαι. Πριάμενος, part. of the same.

Πριαμίδης, ου, δ, a son of Priam, patronymic; Homer.

Πριαμίς, ίδος, ή, $(\gamma \tilde{n},)$ the land of Priam, Eurip. Hel. 1157.

Πείαμος, ου, ό, a man's name, Priam.

Πεταπίζω, f. ίσω, Ιοπ. Πειηπίζω, to be like Priāpus. From ΠΡΙ'ΑΠΟΣ, ου, δ, and Ion.

Πείηπος, Priāpus, the god of gardens; in the Poets, Πείηποι, pl., is used like Πανες, Σάτυροι, Σιληνοί the male organ of reproduction, Riem. Lex.

Πριαπώδης, εος, ό, ή, that resembles Priāpus. Fr. eldos.

Πρίατο, Ion. for ἐπρίατο, 3. sing. impf. or 2. a. m. of πείαμαι. Πείζω, the same with πείω, to saw, Plat. Theag. 124, A.

Πρίηπος, ὁ, Ion. for Πρίαπος. ΠΡΙ'N, or πειν, before, before that; formerly; used for πρό, with the gen., πείν φωνησαι, for πρὸ τοῦ φωνῆσαι, before he shall have crowed; η is sometimes

placed after it, as well h xaroszeiv, before he dwelt; it is also joined with other particles, as a, δέ, γέ, μή, and is frequently used with η separately, πείν η, or united, meivn, before. The article is sometimes prefixed to it, as πείν, former, τὸ πείν, formerly, Il. xiii, 105; past, ancient; ό πεὶν χεόνος, the former time; τοῦ πρὶν Αἰγέως τόπος, i. e. of Ægeus who was formerly, i. e. τοῦ γενομένου, Soph. Œd. C. 69. $\Pi_{\ell i \nu}$ is construed with \ddot{a}_{ν} and the subjunctive only when it is preceded by a negative; thus, φεάσης μοι μη περά πρίν ἄν μάθω, Soph. Phil. 332. See Œd. T. 1529; Æschyl. Prom. 175, 721, etc. Yet äv is sometimes omitted; μη στέναζε πεὶν μάθης, Soph. Phil. 905. See Trach. 942. Ast., Lex. Platon., says, " where äv is omitted, it seems to have happened by the fault of the transcribers"; it is construed with the optative, under the same law, when the event is future and uncertain, and a verb of past time precedes; λόγος μέν ἐστ' ἀρχαῖος....ώς οὐκ ἀν αἰῶν' ἐκμάθοις βροτών, πεὶν ἀν θάνοι τις, Soph. Trach. 2; but av is also omitted after a negative clause, thus, έδοξέ μοι μη σίγα, πείν φεάσαιμί σοι, τὸν πλοῦν ποιεῖσθαι, Id. Phil. 547. See Œd. T. 505. It is very often construed with the infinitive, chiefly of the present and the aorists; it has an affinity to the old Latin pris; Teir for πεότερον, formerly, Anacr. 31; weir Leus, before that, Pind.

Πρινή, before; for which πρὶν ή is more common.

Πεινίδιον, τό, dimin. of πείνος. Hetvivos, n, ov, of the holm-oak; strong and stiff, rigid; στευφνὸν xai retvivor nos, a sour and rigid disposition, Aristoph. Vesp.; Id. Acharn. 180. From

ΠΡΙ~NOΣ, ov, h, the holm-oak or scarlet oak; quercus ilex, Theophr. H. Pl. 3, 16.

Πρινώδης, εος, ό, ή, like the scarlet oak, τὸν πεινώδη θυμὸν ἄπαντες καλέσαντες, Aristoph. Vesp. 383. Ποιονώδης, ες, like a saw, jagged. Fr. πείων and είδος.

Πριονωτός, ή, όν, serrated; like a saw. Fr. πείω.

Πρίσαντες, pl. part. 1. a. act., and Πρισθείς, είσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas. of πείω or πείζω.

Πείσις, εως, ή, the act of sawing, a sawing through, a grinding of the teeth. Fr. πείω.

Πείσχας, ¿, a man's name, of Latin origin, Priscus.

Πείσκιλλα, ns, n. Latin, the name of a woman, Priscilla; as if from Prisca, N. T.

Πείσμα, ατος, τό, what has been sawn, cut; sawdust; a prism. Fr. TPiw.

Πριστήρ, ήρος, δ, ε. αε πρίστης. Πριστηροειδής, ίος, ό, ή, having the form of a saw. Fr. πριστήρ and sides.

Πείστης, ου, δ, a sawyer; a fish of the ray kind; a sort of cup; a war-galley. Fr. πείω.

Πριστός, ή, όν, sawed, divided by a saw. Fr. 3. sing. pf. pas.

 Π PI'Ω, or πείζω, f. σω, pf. πέπρικα, to saw, divide by a saw; to grind, gnash the teeth, Aristoph. Ran. 927; to draw close, bind, Soph. Aj. 1030; pas. to be bound firmly, Id. 1009. The idea seems to be taken from bringing the teeth firmly upon one another; to buy; pf. pas. πίπεισμαι, σαι, σται, 1. a. pas. Emeladny.

Πείω, Att. and Ion., by elision and contraction, for impiaco, 2. sing. impf., or πείω, pres. imperat. (like "orw, for "oraco) of melaμαι, to buy, Aristoph. Acharn. 35.

 $\Pi_{\ell I \omega \nu}$, ovos, ô, a saw, Soph. Trach. 696. Fr. πείω.

Πείων, ωνος, δ, one who saws, a

sawyer. Fr. πείω. ΠΡΟ', a preposition, governing the genitive case. It denotes, (1) the position of one body before another in point of place, but differs from avri, which originally signified fronting; (2) before, in time; as, τοῖς πρὸ ἡμῶν, our predecessors, those who have preceded us as writers, Plut.; (3) before, denoting preference; (4) before, i. e. placed or standing before, so as to defend or protect; (5) before, i. e. in place of another, hence, in behalf of, instead of; πρὸ τῶν τειχισμάτων, before the fortifications, Thucyd. vii ; πρὸ τῆς μάχης, before the battle, Xen. Anab. i, 7, 10; πεὸ πασῶν γυναικῶν, before, i. e. beyond, all women, Æschyl. S. Theb. 987; προ της Σπάρτης ἀποθνήσκειν, to die for, i. e. in defence of, Sparta, Herodt. vii, 134; πρὸ τῶνδι φωνεῖν, to speak for, i. e. in behalf of, these, Soph. Œd. T. 10; πεὸ τούτου γὰς λέγειν οὐχ άζομαι, Eurip Alc. 336. " The following senses

advantage or at the command of any one, άθλεύειν πρὸ ἄνακτος άμειλίχου, Il. xxiv, 734. The expression, ναυμαχίειν πεὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου, Herodt. viii, 49, is similar; comp. viii, 68; Xen. Mem. ii, 4, 7, πεὸ αὐτοῦ, πεὸ τοῦ φίλου · comp. Cyrop. iv, 5, 44. (Fisch. 3, b., p. 131.) Again, πεὸ φόθοιο, Il. xvii, 667, for fear, on account of the flight. In the phrase γην πρὸ γης ἐλαύνομαι, Æschyl. Pers. 687; Aristoph. Av. 234, the idea of porro appears to be implied in πεό, as in провавчиги." Matth. Gr. Gram. § 575; πρὸ πολλῶν ἐτῶν, many years ago; πεὸ τοῦ, before the time (χεόνου); πεὸ τοῦ χεονού, formerly, Aristot. Poet. xiii; πρὸ ὁδοῦ εἶναι, to contribute to; πρὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν, for the good of the soldiers, Xen.; πρὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ, near the river, Xen. Anab. ii ; πρὸ τῶν τοξευμάτων, opposite to or over against the archers, Id. viii, 8; ἀπὸ πρό, far from ; περὶ πρό, exclusively, beyond measure. composition it denotes priority of time, place, dignity, etc.; also, for, before, from, to, and increase; it is sometimes used for παρά διὰ πρό, quite through, wholly, entirely; ἐπὶ πρό, in advance, farther forward; Ίλιόθι στεό, before Troy, etc., Π. viii, 557; προύξένεις, προύκείμεθα, προύτυψαν, προύπεμψεν, προύятоs, although this sign does not stand over the original form meosξένεις, προεκείμεθα, προέτυψαν, προέπεμψεν, πρόοπτος. The o is not elided before another vowel in compound words, but generally contracted with it, having the mark of the apostrophe; as προυλαδον. Προαγαγών, part. 2. a. act. Att. of περάγω. Π_{ℓ} οαγγέλλω, f. ελ $\tilde{\omega}$, to announce beforehand, to predict. Fr. 27- Π ξοάγγελα, nom. pl. n. g. of Προάγγελος, ου, ό, ή, a forerunner, harbinger. Fr. πρό and Προάγγελμα, άτος, τό, an announcement, a prediction. Same

Προαγοράζω, f. άσω, to purchase first. Fr. ayogáζω. Προαγόρευσις, εως, ή, a prediction; previous declaration; an

interdiction, denunciation, such as that which excluded a homicide from the Athenian territory, Salm. de M. Usur. 771. From

 Π ξοαγοξεύω, f. εύσω, to foretell, forewarn, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 4; to announce before; to direct, proclaim, declare; to propose to an assembly, Herodt. iii, 142; to call to witness. Fr. πεό and άγος εύω. Th. άγος ά.

 Π ροαγορέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, properly s. as preced., to announce or speak in the name of another, Xen. Anab. v, 5, 6.

Προάγω, f. άξω, pf. προῆχα, Dem. c. Aristog. 772, 5; Id. 346, 24; to lead or conduct forward; to conduct, impel, drive forward, urge or lead on to, Longin. 1; to bring to, to forward or promote; to draw forth or elicit, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 15, 49; to induce or entice, Demosth. 63, 3; to lead on; to promote to honor; to go before another, to precede, surpass; 2. a. πεοήγαγον, part. προαγαγών, 2. a. m. προηγαγόμην, f. pas. προαχθήσομαι, I shall be induced, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 154; a. pas. προήχθην, pf. pas. προῆγμαι. Fr. πρό and ἄγω. Προαγωγεία, ας, ή, an entice-

ment, seduction, Plat. Theat. 150, A. Fr. προάγω.

Προαγωγεύσης, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. act. of

Προαγωγεύω, primarily, to bring forward; to prostitute, Aristoph. Nub. 978. Fr. προάγω. And Προαγωγή, ης, ή, promotion, advancement, Aristoph. Vesp. 1035; inducement; ἐκ προαγωγῆς ὑμῖν ὄντα φίλον, being a friend to you from an inducement, Demosth. 678, 19; Aristoph. Ran. 1079;

Προάγωγός, οῦ, δ, he who brings forward; a pimp; a prostitute. Fr. πεοάγω.

Προαγών, ωνος, ό, a skirmish preparatory to an engagement; a prelude, preamble. Fr. ἀγών. Προαγωνίζομαι, to fight before another, or for another; to skirmish. Fr. άγωνίζομαι.

Προαδικέομαι, οῦμαι, to receive unprovoked injury, to be attacked; part. pf. pas. Teondianμίνος · mid. of

Προαδικίω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. προη-

 Π ξοάγγελσις, εως, ή, previous

Προάγει, 3. sing. pres. ind. of

announcement. Same Th.

πεοάγω.

of πεοάγω.

diznza, to do an injury first, to be the aggressor, to offend. Fr. άδικέω.

Προάδω, to sing before, or in one's presence. Fr. πρό and ἄδω.

Προαιδείσθαι τινί, to feel respect and gratitude for favors received, Herodt. i, 61; Id. iii, 140; to feel bashful before any one. Fr. αἰδεόμαι.

Προαιδέομαι, ουμαι, ήσομαι, and εσομαι, to revere, respect, reverence. See preced.

Προαιρείται, 3. sing. contract. pres. ind. mid. of

Προαιρέομαι, ουμαι, to make choice of for one's self, to prefer ; προαιρεῖσθαι τί τινος, to prefer one thing (πρό τινος) before another; to purpose or determine deliberately; f. m. ήσομαι, 2. a. m. προειλόμην, ου, ετο, pf. pas. π eonenmai, σ ai, τ ai. Th. aigi ω , f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to choose; 2. α . είλον. See προαιρέω.

Προαίρεσις, εως, ή, a deliberate purpose or scheme, Æschin. c. Ctes. p. 30; a principle, intention, determination, choice, Dem. de Coron.; a plan of conduct, agreeing with the Latin ratio; h προαίρεσις ή έμη και ή πολιτεία, my preconcerted plan and my policy, Dem. de Coron. 257, 7; τοῦ δὲ παρόντος ἀγῶνος ἡ προαίgeois αὐτή, the head and front of this present contest, Id. § 6; a party, a sect, a faction; in meoαιεέσεως, designedly.

Προαιρετέον, verbal adj. προαιζετέος.

Προαιρετέος, α, ον, to be preferred, preferable.

Προαιρετικός, ή, όν, capable of choosing, selecting; having a decided preference for, inclination to; neut. free, voluntary.

Προαιρετός, ή, όν, resolved upon; preferred, chosen, voluntary; from pf. pas. of προαιρέομαι.

 $\Pi_{\rho\sigma\alpha_1\rho^2\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to take out or away; to draw out; 2. a. προείλου · mid. to take or choose for one's self; to prefer, select; to resolve on; to wish or be willing, Isocr.; 2. a.m. προειλόunv. pf. pas. πεοήρημαι, with a middle sense, Dem. de Coron.

Προαιζουμένοις, dat. pl. part. pres. pas. of προαιρέομαι.

 $\Pi_{\ell \circ \alpha' \ell \omega}$, f. $\check{\alpha}_{\ell \widetilde{\omega}}$, to advance, rush forward. Fr. alew.

 Π ροαισθάνομαι, f. Θήσομαι, to foresee, perceive beforehand; to obtain previous notice, Thucyd. i, 135; 2. α. πεοησθόμην. Fr. αἰσθάνομαι.

Προαίσθησις, εως, ή, the act of perceiving beforehand, presentiment. Same Th.

Προαιτιάομαι, ωμαι, to blame or accuse before; fut. m. ārouai, 1. α. π. πεοητιατάμην, ω, ατο, have before shown or proved. Fr. αἰτιάομαι, a forensic term, to plead a cause.

Προακήκοα, pf. of προακούω. $\Pi_{ξοακηκουῖα}$, part. pf. m. f. g. from προακούω.

Προακμάζω, f. άσω, to come early to maturity; to ripen before. Fr. ἀκμάζω and ἀκμή.

 Π ξοακοντίζω, f. ίσω, to throw javelins beforehand or before. Fr. ἀκοντίζω.

 Π ξοακούω, f. ούτω, pf. πζοήκουκα, f. m. ούσομαι, to hear before; to learn previously, Herodt. viii, 79; 1. α. προήκουσα, 2. pf. προήκοα, and Att. προακήκοα, hence part. προακηκοώς, υΐα. ἀκούω.

Προακροδολίζω, f. ίσω, to throw javelins before; to skirmish before a battle. Fr. axeoColi-

Προαλής, έος, δ, ή, inclined downward, Il. xxi, 262; sloping; prompt, eager; precipitate. Fr. πεοάλλομαι.

Προαλίσκομαι, pas. with fut. mid. αλώσομαι, 2. a. act. and pf. -εαλών, -λωκα, to be taken or convicted beforehand. Fr. πεό and άλίσκω.

Προαλίσκω, f. αλώσομαι, to take before or beforehand; προαλωvai, inf. 2. a., to be condemned before, Demosth. 595, 17. Fr. άλίσκομαι.

Ποσάλλομαι, to spring or leap forward. Fr. άλλομαι.

Προαμαρτάνω, f. προαμαρτήσομαι, pf. πεοημάετηκα, to commit a fault before, to sin before; part. pf. act. πεοημαετηκώς, νία, ός. Fr. ἀμαρτάνω, f. ήσω, 2. a. ημαρτον.

Προαμείζω, f. είψω, to exchange before; mid. to answer beforehand; προαμείψασθαι έργον, to cause a work to be delivered beforehand without the stipulated price, Plat. Legg. xi, 921, C. Fr. ἀμείδω.

Προχμύνομαι, to defend one's self from danger before, Thucyd. vi, 38. Fr. ἀμύνω.

Προαναβαίνω, f. βήσομαι, to go up before, or first. Fr. βαίνω. Προαναδάλλομαι, to prelude, Aristoph. Pac. 1233. Fr. βάλ-

Προανάδλέπω, f. έ ψ ω, to look up | 1099

before. Fr. βλέπω.

Προαναγτγνώσκω, f. γνώσομαι, to read before. Fr. γιγνώσκω.

Προανάγω (ναῦν), to draw a ship forward for sea; mid. to sail onward. Fr. ἄγω.

 Π ζοαναιζίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to remove or destroy beforehand, Demosth. 398, ult.; 2. a: προανείλον. Fr. αίεέω.

 $\Pi_{\mathcal{C}^{\alpha \alpha \nu \alpha \iota \sigma \iota} \mu \acute{\nu} \omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, to consume previously; pas. to be consumed, Herodt. Fr. αἰσιμόω.

Προαναπρούω, f. ούσω, to push back first; mid. to give way first; pas. to be repelled first. Fr. ἀναπρούω.

 Π ξοαναλαμβάνω, f · λή ψ ομαι, to take first or beforehand. Fr. λαμδάνω.

 $\Pi_{\varrho o \alpha \nu \alpha \lambda i \sigma \kappa \omega}$, to consume before; to lavish beforehand; to advance money to be repaid, Demosth. 1031, 14. Fr. ἀναλί-

Προαναμέλπω, f. ψω, pf. προαναμέμελφα, to sing before or first. Th. μέλπω.

Προαναρπάζω, f. άσω, to carry off, to spirit away before. Fr. πεό and ἀναεπάζω.

Προανασείω, to shake before, Diod. Sic.

Προανατάττω, to place or station before. Fr. τάσσω.

Προανατέλλω, to rise before. Fr. τέλλω.

 Π ξοἄνἄφωνέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to announce beforehand, to predict. $Fr. \phi \omega v \acute{\epsilon} \omega.$

 Π ξοᾶνᾶχως έω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to retire before, or to be the first to retire. And

Προαναχώρησις, εως, ή, previous departure, Thucyd. iv, 128. Fr.

 Π ξοάνα Ψ η φίζω, f. ίσω, to put the vote first; mid. to decree previously. Fr. $\psi n \phi i \zeta \omega$.

Προανίσταμαι, to rise or get up first. Fr. ἀνίστημι.

Προανύτω, and προανύω, f. ύσω, to accomplish, complete first. Fr. πρό and ἀνύω.

Προάξω, 1. f. ind. act. of προάγω. Προαπαγγέλλω, to announce before, publicly. Fr. πρό, ἀπό, and άγγέλλω.

Προαπάγορεύω, to give in, give up, fail too soon. Fr. πεό and ἀπαγορεύω.

 $\Pi_{\rho \nu \bar{\alpha} \pi \alpha \lambda \lambda \dot{\alpha} \sigma \sigma \omega}$, f. άξω, to dismiss before; to despatch before; to slav before; mid. to depart or die before. Fr. ἀλλάσσω.

 Π_{ℓ} οαπαντάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to go forward, to meet. Fr. ἀπαντάω.

Προάπειμι, to depart before. Fr. ἄπειμι.

Προάπειπου, 2. aor. προαπείρηκα, pf. to renounce before; to be the first to renounce. Fr. είστο

Προαπελθείν, 2. a. inf. act. of Προαπίρχομαι, to depart before, Thucyd. iii, 17; to depart or die before another. Fr. πρό, ἀπό, and ἴρχομαι.

Ποσαπεχθάνομαι, f. δήσομαι, as pas., to be hated beforehand. Fr. πρό and ἀπεχθάνομαι.

Προάπηγέομαι, οῦμαι, to expose or state before, Herodt. iii, 138. Fr. ἡγέομαι.

Προαπηλθον, 2. a. act. of προαπίρχομαι.

Προαπικνέομαι, Ion. for προαφι-

Προαποδείκνυμι, and -δεικνύω, to show or demonstrate before; f. είζω, pf. δίδειχα, to show; pf. pas. δίδειγμαι, 1. a. pas. ἰδείχθην, part. 1. a. pas. δείχθην, Fr. πρό, ἀπό, and δείκνυμαι.

Προαποδειχθέντων, gen. pf. part. pas. of the same.

Προϋποδημίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to remove to a foreign country before a certain period. Fr. ἀποδημίω.

Ποραποθνήσκω, f. Sνήζω, and f. m. Sανούμαι, to die before another, or prematurely. Fr. αποθνήσκω.

Προᾶποικίζω, f. ίσω, to found a colony before others, or before a certain period. Fr. ἀποικίζω. Προαποικάμνω, f. καμῶ, to be fatigued before, to leave off before, Plat. Euth. 10, E. Fr. κά-

Προαποκληρόω, to allot, assign away beforehand. Fr. πρό and ἀποκληρόω.

Προαποκόπτω, f. κόψω, to lop off from the fore part or before others. Fr. ἀποκόπτω.

Προαποκτείνω, or -κτιννύω, or -κτίννυμι, to kill first or before another. Fr. άποκτείνω.

Προαπολαμβάνω, to take or receive before another.

Προαπολείπω, f. ψ ω, to leave before or previously; to die before. Γr. ἀπολείπω.

Προαπόλλυμι, and -απολλύω, f. ίσω and ύσω, to destroy before; mid. to perish before; προαπόλλυμαι, I perish before my time. Fr. ἀπόλλυμι.

Προαπολύω, f. ῦσω, to free or ransom before or previously. Fr. ἀπολύω.

Προαποπίμπω, f. ψ ω, to send |

forward beforehand, Thucyd. iii, 25. Fr. ἀποπίμπω.

 $\Pi_{\rho o \alpha \pi o \pi i \pi \tau \omega}, f.$ πεσοῦμαι, to fall prematurely. Fr. ἀποπίπτω.

Προαπορίομαι, οῦμαι, to be at a loss before, to state hesitatingly, Plat. Tim. 49, B. Fr. ἀπορίω. Προαποστίλλω, f. λῶ, to send forward before. Fr. ἀποστίλλω.

Πρωποσφάζω, f. ξω, to slay or butcher before. Fr. πρό and ἀποσφάζω.

Προαποτέμνω, f. τεμῶ, to cut off the fore part or before. Fr. ἀποτέμνω.

Προαποτείπω, f. ψω, to turn off or away beforehand; mid. to turn one's self away from a thing, to leave off doing, desist. Fr. πεό and ἀποτείπω.

Προαποφαίνομαι, to show or declare before, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 288, D. Fr. Φαίνω.

Προαποχωρίω, f. ήσω, to go away before. Fr. πρό and ἀποχωρίω. Πρόᾶρον, ου, τό, a wooden vessel for mixing or drawing wine. Fr. ἀρύω.

Προυρπάζω, f. άσω, to take, seize, or plunder before another. Fr. ἀρπάζω.

Π_{ξοάςχομαι}, f. άςξομαι, to begin first. Fr. ἄςχω.

 Π_{ℓ} οασχίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, \tilde{f} . ήσω, to practise beforehand. Fr. ἀσχίω.

 Π_{ℓ^0} ασστίζω, to protect by a shield, to shield, defend. Fr. ἀσπίς.

Προασπιστής, ῆςος, or -τής, οῦ, ὁ, one who defends another with a shield, a defender, champion. Fr. ἀσπίς.

Προάστειον, τό, and

Προαστήίον, ου, τό, Ion. or Att. προάστειον, προάστιον, a suburb, a house in the suburbs, Eurip. Alc. 852; Soph. Electr. 1425. In the Schol. on Theocr. xv, 112, σπείρειν εν τισι προαστείοις seems to be a false reading for δστράποις, Riem. Lex. But προαστείοις, is defended in Bast. Ep. Crit. p. 193. Fr. πρό and αστυ.

Προάστιον, τό, s. as προάστειον. Προαυδάω, ω, to declare before; to predict. Fr. αὐδάω.

 $\Pi_{\xi \circ \alpha \dot{\nu} \lambda i \circ \nu}$, and $\pi_{\xi \dot{\alpha} \alpha \nu \lambda \circ \nu}$, $\delta \nu$, $\tau \dot{\alpha}$, the vestibule of a hall; $\pi_{\xi \dot{\alpha}} \dot{\nu} \tilde{\pi}_{5}$, before the hall. Th. $\alpha \dot{\nu} \dot{\nu} \dot{n}$. And

Προαύλιον, ου, τό, a prelude on the flute or pipe; τὰ προαύλια, the day preceding a marriage. Th. αὐλός.

Προαφηγίομαι, f. ήσομαι, Ion. προαπηγίομαι, dep. mid., to relate, detail, or explain before. Fr. πρό and ἀφηγίομαι.

Προαφικνέομαι, οῦμαι, f. νήσομαι or αφίζομαι, to arrive first or before another. Fr. ἀφικνέομαι.

Προαφίσταμαι, pas. contract., fut. mid. -στήσομαι, 2. a. act. -ίστην, pf. -ίστηκα, to revolt beforehand. Fr. πεό, ἀπό, and ἵστημι.

Προἄφίστημι, f. - αποστήσω, to withdraw first from; mid. to withdraw one's self, to resile from, Plat. Phæd. 85, C. Fr. "στημι. See preced.

Πρόδα, 2. a. imperat. of προδαίνω, Aristoph. Acharn. 262.

Προδάδην, adv. in advancing, in marching, Aristoph. Ran. 354. Fr. προδαίνω.

 Π_{ℓ} ος ἄθύς, έος, ὁ, ἡ, of vast depth. Fr. βαθύς.

Πρόβαινι, pres. imperat. act. of Προβαίνω, to advance, go before, go beyond; μή πού τι προϋδης τῶνδι καὶ περαιτέρω, see that you have not gone a little even beyond these, Æschyl. Prom. 247; to put forward, advance, with acc., Eurip. Phæn. 1427; to surpass, excel; to succeed; f. m. προβάσομαι, pf. προβέβηκα, part. pf. act. προβέβηκώς, νία, ός, advanced; 2. a. ind. act. πρόξβην, contract. προϋβην, ης, η, part. προβάς, άντος. Th. βαίνω.

Προδακχήϊος, ου, δ, the leader of the Bacchantes, said of Bacchus, Eurip. Bacch. 407.

Προδάλεσκον, Εpic 2. a. for προέδαλον, προύδαλον. Fr. προδάλλω.

Προδάλλω, f. προδαλώ, pf. προ-Cichnza, to throw before; to send forth, to bring forward, to hold forth or forward, to drive forward, to propel; to propose; to present; to expose; mid. πεοδάλλομαι, to hold out for one's advantage, Dem. de Coron.; to produce witnesses; to oppose or present a shield in defence, whence, to protect one's self with any thing, to defend; The Eccuαν προδαλέσθαι πρὸ τῆς Αττιxñs, to place Eubœa before Attica as a defence, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 162; it also signifies, figuratively, to propose, όταν τι προδάλωμαι σοφόν, Aristoph. Nub. 489; the 2. aor. mid. is used in this sense; to obtrude one's self; to strik the senses, as a sound, etc.; to allege

as an excuse or pretext; to accuse of a crime against the state; to reject; to make mention of, Herodt. iv, 48; to surpass or excel, Il. xix, 218; to have an aversion to; to speak of; to ask; to offer one's self for, or to seek, public honors; pas. to be elected, appointed; meoβληθεὶς πυλαγόρας, Demosth. 277, 1; 2. a. προίδαλον, and contract. προύδαλον, subj. προβάλω, ης, η, and 3. pl. προβάλωσι, 2. a. mid. προύβαλόμην, 1. a. pas. προύβλήθην, pf. pas. προζέβλημαι, 1. f. pas. προβληθήσομαι, 2. pf. obsol. προδέβολα. Τh. βάλλω.

Προδάλοιμι, 2. a. opt. act. of preced.

Προβάλοντο, Ion. for προεβάλοντο, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. m., and

Προδάλωσι, 3. pl. 2. a. subj. act. ο στο στο δάλλω.

Προβάς, ασα, άν, part. 2. a. act. of προβαίνω, which see.

Προδασανίζω, f. ίσω, to put to the rack, to examine beforehand. Fr. βασανίζω.

Πρόδασι, for προδάτοις, from πρόδατον, Matth. Gr. Gram., § 92.

Πρόβασις, εως, η, progress, the act of one going forward or προδαίνοντος · that which προβαίνει, succeeds, as a flock, produce or income from flocks, Odys. Fr. βαίνω.

Προδασπάντον, ου, τό, an amulet or charm against any thing; a scarecrow. Fr. βάσπανος.

Προδάτεία, ας, ή, the breeding or pasturing of sheep; property in sheep or cattle. Fr. προδατείω.

Προδάτειος, εία, ειον, pertaining to sheep; τὰ προδάτεια (χωρία), land fit for sheep-pasture. Fr. πρόδατον.

Προδατεύσιμος, ου, δ, ή, adapted for the breeding or pasturage of sheep. Fr. προδατεύω.

Προδάτιυτικός, ή, όν, belonging or suited to the breeding of cattle; ή προδάτευτική (τίχνη), the art of breeding or keeping cattle, especially sheep. From Προδάτιω, to keep or breed cattle, especially sheep. Fr. πρόδατου.

Προξάτογνώμων, ονος, δ, ή, a good judge of sheep or cattle; also,

a good judge of men, Æschyl. Ag. 769. Fr. γνώμη.

Πρόβατον, ου, τό, a sheep, a flock; pl. προβάτα, dat. pl. προβάσι, Poet. πρόβασιν, for προβάτοις in Attic authors, a sheep; a four-footed animal, particularly of the domestic kind; θύουσι καὶ τάλλα πρόβατα καὶ ἵππους μάλιστα, Herodt. i, 207; iv, 61; also, a kind of fish.

Προβατοπώλης, ου, ό, a cattledealer, Aristoph. Eq. 132. Fr. πωλέω.

Ηροδέθηκα, pf. act. to προδαίνω. Προδέθηκε, 3. sing. pf. ind. act. of προδαίνω.

Προβέδληκα, pf. act. to προδάλλω. Προβέδλημένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. of προβάλλω.

Προδίδουλα, Il. i, 113, 2. pf. of π ροδούλομαι, not in use. Fr. βούλομαι.

Προδεδουλευμένως, adv. after previous consultation or deliberation.

Πρόδημα, ἄτος, τό, a step in advance; a step, Aristoph. Plut. 759. Fr. προδαίνω.

Πρόδημι, obsol., s. ας προδαίνω. Προδήσεται, 3. sing. f. m. of προδαίνω.

Ποοδήσομαι, fut. of προδαίνω. Προδιάζομαι, f. άσομαι, dep. mid., to obtain by force, force through before. Fr. πρό and βιάζω.

Προδιδάζω, f. άσω, to bring forward, Soph. Œd. C. 176; to urge forward; to instruct, admonish, persuade; to impel; to produce; to advance, assist, promote; 1. α. προιδιδάσθην, part. 1. α. pas. προιδιδάσθην, part. 1. α. pas. προιδιδασθείς, είσα, έν. Τh. βαίνω.

Προδιδάς, part. 2. aor. of obsol. προδίδημι, s. as προδιδάζω, in a neuter sense, having advanced or advancing; κραιπνὰ ποσὶ προδιδάς, Π. xiii, 18.

 Π_{ℓ} οδίδῶσις, εως, ἡ, an advancing, furtherance, advancement. Fr. π_{ℓ} οδιδάζω.

Προδίδων, ωντος, Epic part. pres. of προδαίνω.

Προδιόομαι, to live before.

Προδιόω, f. ιώσομαι, to live before; τὰ προδεδιωμένα, what were done during the past period of life.

Προβλέπομαι, to foresee, f. m. ψομαι, l. a. m. προβλεψάμην, ω, απο, part. l. a. m. προβλεψάμενος. From

 Π_{ℓ} οδλέπω, f. έψω, to foresee. Th. βλέπω.

Προβλεψάμενος, μένη, μενον, part.
1. a. m. of προβλέπομαι.

Πρόδλημα, ἄτος, τό, something put before or forward, as a bulwark, rampart, shield; a fortification; a defence; κυκλωτῷ σώματος προδλήματι, Alschyl. S. Theb. 522; a shield, corresponding to Homer's ἀσπίδα άμφιερότην, Il. ii, 389, and covering the whole man; see Ilgen. Scol. Græcor., p. 106; a screen or cover, Soph. Phil. 998; any thing which is prominent, a promontory, Id. Aj. 1198; πεόδλημα κακῶν, a defence against evils; a covert, pretext, excuse, Demosth. 1122, 21; any thing proposed, a proposition, problem, Aristoph. Vesp. 613. Fr. προδάλλω.

Προδληματικός, ή, όν, pertaining to a proposition, problematic. Same Th.

Προβληματουργικός, ή, όν, pertaining to the construction of a defence, capable of constructing, etc., Plat. Polit. 280, D. Fr. έργον.

Προδληματώδης, εος, δ, ή, of the nature of a problem; disputable, problematical. Fr. προδάλλω. Προδλής, ήτος, δ, ή, put or placed before, put forward, jutting forward, a buttress; a promontory, Soph. Phil. 924; projecting, prominent; στήλας τὲ προδλήτας ἐμόχλεον, they heaved with levers the projecting buttresses, Il. xii, 259. Fr. προδάλλω. Πρόδλητος, ου, δ, ή, s. as preced.;

also, thrown away, rejected, Soph. Aj. 817. Same Th.

Προδλώσκω, 2. a. προύμολον, inf. προμολοίν, pf. προμέμδλωκα, to go or come before, forth, or out, especially to go out of the house. Fr. πρό, βλώσκω, and μολείν.

Προδοάω, ω, f. ήσω, and f. m. ασομαι or ήσομαι, to cry in front of; to shout before, to encourage; to cry aloud to, Soph. Phil. 218. Fr. προδάλλω. Προδοηθίω, ω, f. ήσω, to assist before. Fr. βοηθίω.

Προδόλωιον, ου, τό, a fortification; a projecting rock, which breaks the current of the sea; a shield or any weapon held forward; a spear. Fr. προδάλλω.

Προβόλαιος, α, ον, or ου, δ, ħ, placed before, placed in the way of, presented to. Same Th.

Προδολή, ñs, h, a presenting, placing before one's self; defensive armor; a shield, fortification, rampart; a protection,

Soph. Aj. 1191; s. as the Lat. propugnaculum; a breastwork; a breakwater; a projection; throwing a dart; presenting or holding out a shield in one's defence; whence soldiers are said to be in προδολή, when they are in the attitude of presenting their shields, and receiving the attack of the enemy, Xen. Mem. iii, 5, 27; the attack itself, or a blow, Theorr. xxii, 120; a bank of a river; a screen, cover, pretext; a designation, Plat. Legg. vi, 765, A; in Athenian law, a process against a public offender, after a previous deliberation of the people. Fr. προδάλλω.

Προδόλιον, τό, dimin. of προδολή, a weapon held out for attack or defence, especially a boar-spear. Πεόδολος, ου, ό, a defence, a protection, Xen. Cyr. v, 36; a hunting-spear, Herodt. vii, 76. Fr. προβάλλω.

Προδοσκίς, ίδος, ή, the trunk or proboscis of an elephant, or of

insects.

Πρόδοσχος, ου, δ, an under herdsman, under the βουκόλος, who was the chief director of the flocks, Herodt. i, 113. Fr. Bóoxw.

Προδούλευμα, ἄτος, τό, previous deliberation; afterwards proposed for the sanction of the people; a decree of the senate, as the Roman senatus consultum. Fr. πρό and βουλεύω. Th. Bouln.

Προδουλευμάτιον, τό, dimin. of προδούλευμα.

Προδουλεύω, f. εύσω, to provide for, take care, deliberate on previously; to frame a decree. Fr. βουλεύω.

Ποοβουλή, ns, ή, forethought; malice prepense. Fr. web and Bouzń.

Προδούλομαι, pf. προδίδουλα, to wish, prefer.

Προδουλοπαίς, αίδος, ή, a female counsellor (πειθώ), Æschyl. Ag. 376. Fr. Bouln and wais.

Πρόξουλος, ου, δ, a senator, counsellor, leader; a magistrate, Æschyl. S. Theb. 997; Æschylus uses, within a few lines of each other, προδούλοις, τω γε.... τέλει, Id. 1027, and προστά. ταις, Id. 1028, as synonymous expressions; a deputy, Herodt. vi, 7. Th. βουλή.

Προδύω, f. ύσω, to push forward, synonymous with woiw, Aristoph. Vesp. 250, 51. Fr. βύω.

Προδωθίω, Ion. for προδοηθίω.

Προδώμιτον, ου, τό, the space before an altar; a foremost altar, Eurip. Ion. 379. From

Προδώμιος, ου, δ, ή, at or in front of the altar. Fr. πρό and βωμός. See preced.

Προγάμειος, ου, ο, ή, that precedes a marriage; τὰ προγάμεια, presents made before a marriage. Fr. γάμος.

Προγαστρίδιον, τό, a piece of armor for the belly, as προστέρviov was for the breast. πεό and γαστής.

Προγάστως, ορος, δ, ή, big-bellied. Προγεγεννημένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. of προγεννάω, to generate before. Fr. yevváw. Th. yeiνομαι.

 Π ρογεγονότων, gen. pl. of Προγεγονώς, υῖα, ός, part. 2. pf. of πεογίνομαι.

Προγεγραμμένος, part. pf. pas. of πεογεάφω.

Προγείνω, οτ προγένω, ε. ας προγίνομαι.

Προγένειος, ου, ο, n, having a long beard, Theocr. iii, 9. Fr.

 $\Pi_{\varrho o \gamma \epsilon \nu \epsilon \sigma \tau \alpha \tau o \epsilon}$, n, $o \nu$, earliest in birth, i. e. oldest; and

Προγενέστερος, έρα, ερον, older; γενέη προγενέστερος, older by birth, Il. ix, 161; more ancient; compar. of προγενής. Th. yeivouai.

Προγενής, έος, contract. -οῦς, δ, ἡ, born before; older; an ancestor, predecessor; very ancient, Soph. Antig. 929. Fr. γίγνομαι.

Προγεννάω, ω, f. ήσω, to create or beget before; to be a progenitor or forefather. Fr. γεννάω.

Προγεννήτως, ορος, δ, a forefather, a progenitor. Same Th.

 Π_{ℓ} ογενομένων, gen. pl. part., and Προγένοντ', for προγένοντο, and Ion. for προεγένοντο, 3. pl. 2. a. m. of προγίνομαι.

Πρόγευμα, άτος, τό, a foretaste; what has been tasted before; a meal before the usual hour. Fr. γεύομαι.

Προγεύστης, ου, δ, one who tastes before another; a taster, a cupbearer. Same Th.

 Π _ξ α γεύω, f. εύσω, to cause to taste beforehand; mid. to taste beforehand, to taste before another. Fr. γεύω.

Προγηράσκω, or Π ξογης άω, ω, f. άσω, to grow old beforehand, or prematurely. Fr. γηςάσκω.

Προγίγνομαι, and προγίνομαι, to precede, to be before; to go before, to issue forth, to go forth,

Il. xviii, 525; f. m. προγενήσο. μαι, pf. pas. πεογεγένημαι, 2. a. m. προεγενόμην and προυγενόμην. part. προγενόμενος, 2. pf. προγέ. youa of acoyeyeunution or apoγεγονότες, ancestors. Th. vii.

Προγινώσκοντες, pl. part. pres. act. of προγινώσχω.

Προγιγνώσκω, und προγινώσκω, f. m. προγνώσομαι, pf. προέγνωκα, to know beforehand, Plut. Theat. 203, D; to foreknow; to decree, appoint beforehand; 2. a. προέγνων, ως, ω, pf. pas. προίγνωσμαι, part. pf. pas. προεγνωσμένος. Fr. γιγνώσκω.

Πεόγλωσσος, ου, ό, ή, voluble, loquacious. Fr. γλῶσσα.

Πρόγιωσις, εως, ή, foreknowledge, prescience, prognostication, determination. Fr. γιγνώσκω.

Προγνώστης, ου, δ, one who knows the future, a prophet. Fr. 3. sing. pf. pas. of Teoryνώσκω, which see.

Προγνωστικός, ή, όν, capable of prognosticating; having foreknowledge; τὸ προγνωστικόν, οῦ, a prognostic, sign of something future. Fr. preced.

Προγονικός, ή, όν, of or relating to ancestors, ancestral. πεόγονος.

Πεόγονοι, ων, οί, ancestors, forefathers, Herodt. vii, 150; oi žzyovos, descendants.

Πρόγονος, ου, δ, an ancestor, forefather; a precursor, Soph. Aj. 1176; as an adj. πεόγονος, of or relating to ancestors; a son by the first marriage, a stepson; ή προγόνη, a step-daughter. Fr. yéyova.

Πρόγραμμα, άτος, τό, a public notice, posted up; a proclamation, announcement, edict; pf. pas. of προγράφω.

Προγράφή, ñs, h, an advertisement or placard posted up; a public notice, a prescription.

Προγράφω, f. άψω, pf. προγίγεαφα, to write beforehand; to announce, proclaim; to advertise; to post up a notice; to prescribe, to give notice of an action at law; to write; l. a. πεοέγεαψα, οτ πεούγεαψα, 2. a. pas. προεγράφην, ης, η, pf. pas. πεογέγεαμμαι, part. πεογεγεαμμένος, η, ον, designated before, appointed to. Fr. γεάφω.

Προγυμνάζω, f. άσω, to exercise or practise beforehand.

γυμνάζω.

Πεογύμνασμα, άτος, τό, prepara-

tory exercise; dat. pl. πεογυμνάσμασι. Fr. γυμνάζω. Th. γυμνός.

Προδαείς, see προδάπναι.

Προδαίω, obsol., f. δαήσω, pf. δεδάηκα, to know or learn beforehand; 2. a. προύδάην, hence προδαήναι and δαήμεναι, part. προδαείς, pf. mid. δέδαα for δέδηα, Odys. iv, 396.

Προδάπναι, inf. a. pas. of προύdány, with act. signif., from the root δάω, to know beforehand, part. reodăsis.

 Π_{ℓ} od $\tilde{\alpha}$ v si ℓ $\tilde{\alpha}$, f. si $\sigma \omega$, to lend at interest previously, Xen. Anab. vii, 5, 5. Fr. δανείζω.

Προδαπανάω, ω, f. ήσω, to lavish or expend before or in anticipation. Fr. δαπανάω.

Προδέδαι, 3. sing. pf. m. of προδαίω.

Προδεδομένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas.,

Προδέδωκα, pf., and

Προδιδωκέναι, pf. inf. act., and Προδεδωκώς, νῖα, ός, part. pf. act. of πεοδίδωμι.

Προδείδω, f. σω, 1. αοτ. προύδεισα, to be afraid beforehand, to be apprehensive; part. 1. aor. 700delous, Soph. Ed. T. 90. Προδείελος, ου, δ, ή, doing any

thing before evening, Theocr. xxv, 23. Th. δείλη.

Προδείκνυμι, or

Προδεικνύω, f. ζω, to show or point out beforehand; to point out, Æschyl. Prom. 781; to set an example of any thing to be done, or of the manner of doing any thing, Herodt. i, 60; to predict, Id. vii, 37. Fr. δείκνῦμι. Προδειμαίνω, f. ανω, to fear beforehand or prematurely, Herodt. vii, 50. Fr. δειμαίνω. Ιροδείσας. See προδείδω.

Teodinaue, ogos, o, one who points out the future, or predicts, Herodt. vii, 37. Th. δείκνυμι.

Ιροδίζαντες. See προδείκνυμι. Ιροδίρησμαι, f. ζομαι, to look forward to, Æschyl. Prom. 248. Fr. δέρχομαι.

Ιροδηλέομαι, f. ήσομαι, to injure first. Fr. dnlie.

Ιρόδηλος, ου, ό, ή, very manifest, evident; πεό, signifying before, so as to be distinctly seen. Fr.

leoδηλόω, ω, f. ώσω, to show or expose before; to declare or make known beforehand.

Ιροδήλως, adv. manifestly. πεόδηλος.

Ιροδηλωτικός, ή, όν, qualified to

point out previously, previously indicating, Plat. Def. 414, B. Προδιαθαίνω, to pass through or over before another. Fr. dia-Gαίνω.

Προδιαβάλλω, f. αλω, to calumniate before or first. Fr. diaβάλλω.

Προδιαγιγνώσαω, f. γνώσομαι, to acquire a previous knowledge of. Fr. διαγιγνώσκω.

Προδιαίτησις, εως, ή, previous diet or regimen, training. Fr. diaiτάω.

 Π ροδιαλέγομαι, dep. mid. with aor. pas. προδιαλέχθην, to speak or converse beforehand. πρό, διά, and λέγω.

Προδιάλεξις, εως, ή, previous conversation. Fr. διαλέγομαι.

 Π ροδιάσῦρω, f. υρῶ, to banter or ridicule beforehand, Rhet. 3. Fr. σύρω. Aristot.

 Π_{ℓ} οδιαφθείςω, f. εξω, to corrupt or ruin before, Demosth. 520, 25. Fr. διαφθείςω.

Προδιδάσκω, f. άξω, to teach or instruct beforehand. $Fr. \delta\iota$ δάσκω.

Προδιδούς, part. pres. act., and Προδιδούσιν, 3. pl. pres. ind. of

Προδίδωμι, f. δώσω, pf. προδέδωκα, to give before; also, from; to give first, to give up, to betray, Thucyd.; Herodt.; to surrender; to desert, Plat. Crit. 45, C; to fail, Herodt.; δ προδιδούς, a betrayer, a traitor, Demosth. 241, 14; προδέδομαι, I am betrayed, Soph. Phil. 911; to lose; ἐπ' ἀργύρω γε τῆν ψυχήν προδούς, Id. Antig. 322, and 1151; to cease, Herodt. viii, 52; 1. a. act. προύδωκα, 2. a. προέδων, προύδοσαν, Plat. Ep. vii, 334, A; 1. a. pas. προεδόθην, part. προδοθείς, betrayed, Dem. de Coron. Fr. δίδωμι.

 Π ροδιεξέρχομαι, f. ελεύσομαι, dep. mid., to go through and out again before, pass through first. Fr. πρό, διά, ἔξ, and ἔρχομαι. Προδιέρχομαι, f. ελεύσομαι, 2. a.

ñλθον, dep. mid., to go through, narrate before. Fr. πρό, διά, and ἔρχομαι.

Προδιηγέομαι, ουμαι, f. ήσομαι, to explain or recount beforehand. Fr. διηγέομαι.

Προδιήγησις, ή, a detailing beforehand.

Προδιάστημι, f. -διαστήσω, to separate or set asunder before; 2. aor. προδιέστην, to withdraw first. Fr. ditornui.

Προδικάζω, f. άσω, to judge beforehand, to prejudge. Fr. δικάζω. Προδικαστής, οῦ, ὁ, that judges before or in place of another. Th. dinn.

Πεόδικος, ου, ό, a proper name, Prodicus, a celebrated ancient sophist, Xen. Mem.

Πρόδικος, ου, ό, ή, (δίκη,) a suit submitted to an umpire; à πρόδικος, an umpire or arbitrator; a supporter of justice, Æschyl. Ag. 439. Fr. δίκη. Προδιοικίω, ω, f. ήσω, to arrange

beforehand, Demosth.

Προδιομολογέομαι, οῦμαι, to agree or settle with another beforehand, Plat. Soph. 241, A. Fr. όμολογέω.

Προδιώπω, f. ώζω, to pursue farther. Fr. διώκω.

Προδοθείς, εῖσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas. to προδίδωμι.

Προδοκάζω, f. άσω, to lie in wait for, to watch; and hence

Προδοκεί, impers., it seems on previous consideration; 3. pf. pas. προδέδοκται, it has been previously resolved on or decreed. Fr. δοκέω.

Προδοκέω, impers. προδοκεί, pf. pas. προδέδογμαι, 3. plupf. προύδέδοκτο, to think beforehand; impers., it seems good or is determined beforehand; τὰ προδεδογμένα, previous resolutions. Fr. πρό and δοκέω.

Προδοκή, ης, ή, a place suitable for an ambuscade, Il. iv, 107. Th. δοκάζω.

Πρόδομος, ου, δ, the front hall or vestibule of a house. Fr. πρό and δόμος.

 Π φ οδοξάζω, f. άσω, to judge of beforehand, Plat. Theat. 178. Ε. Fr. δοξάζω.

Πρόδοξος, ου, ό, ή, passing judgment without previous examination. Fr. δόξα.

about to betray. Fr. meodiδωμι.

Προδοσία, ας, Ιοπ. ίη, ίης, ή, treachery, treason, 238, 11. Same Th. Demosth.

Πρόδοσις, εως, ή, previous payment, bounty-money, Demosth. adv. Polycl. And

Προδότης, ου, ό, a betrayer, a traitor; dat. προδότη, acc. pl. προδότας, Soph. Phil. 94; and Προδοτικώς, adv. treacherously, traitorously; and

Προδότις, ίδος, ή, a traitress, a female traitor. Fr. προδίδωμι. Πρόδοτος, ου, ό, ή, betrayed, abandoned, Soph. Electr. 125. Fr.

προδίδωμι. Πρόδουλος, ου, ο, ή, acting as a

slave, Æschyl. Ag. 913. Fr. δοῦλος.

Προδουναι, 2. a. inf. act. of προδίδομαι,

Προδραμίω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. προδεδράμηκα, to run before.

Προδραμών, part. 2. a. act. of προτρέχω.

Προδρομή, ης, ή, a running before, previous discussion; an onset;

Πρόδρομος, ου, ό, ή, a forerunner, a goer before; a scout, spy; precocious; rapid, Æschyl. S. Theb. 193; φυγάδα πεόδεομον, headlong flight, Soph. Antig. 105; as a subst., a going before, precession. Fr. πρό and τρίχω. Προδυντὸς ἡλίου, before sunset. But I suppose the true reading to be πρὸ δύντος, gen. sing. part. 2. a. from δύνω, to descend.

Προδυστυχέω, to be unhappy beforehand. Fr. πρό and δυστυ-

Προδωμάτιον, ου, τό, a vestibule or antechamber. Fr. dopos.

Προεδίδασαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of πεοδιδάζω.

Προέγκειμαι, to lie in before, to be in before. Fr. zeiµai.

Προέγνω, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act.,

Προεγνωσμένος, η, ον, foreknown, predetermined; part. pf. pas. of προγιγνώσκω.

Προεγράφην, ης, η, 2. a. ind. pas. of πεογεάφω.

 Π_{ξ} οίγεα ψ α, 1. a. ind. act. of the

 Π εοίδε \ddot{a} μον, 2. a. ind. act. of προτρέχω, to run before. Fr. τεέχω.

Προεδρεύω, f. εύσω, to sit before; to preside, to be president; h προεδρεύουσα φυλή, the presiding tribe, Æschin. in Coll. Maj. iii, Fr. Edea.

Προεδρία, ας, ή, and προεδρίη, ης, in, Ion., the chief seat; precedency, Herodt. i, 54; a right to the first seat in an assembly or in the theatre, Demosth. 286, 7. Fr. έδρα.

Πεόεδεος, ου, ό, he that occupies the principal seat, the president, the moderator in the assemblies of the people; the president of the senate of five hundred at Athens; the reoison were chosen by lot, Demosth. 728, 27. Fr. πεό and Toea.

Προέδωκα, 1. a. ind. act. of προδίδωμι.

Προεέργω, to avert, keep back, drive off; to keep in check, viz., the Trojans, Il. xi, 568;

others render it, to protect or cover, i. e. the Greeks, so that they could reach their ships. Fr. "eyw, for Eleyw.

Προέηκα, Epic 1. a. to προΐημι, for πεοήκα.

Πρόεηκε, 3. sing. 1. a. Ion. for προηκε, of προίημι, to send before or forward. Th. Ίημι. Προεθέμην, 2. a. ind. mid. of

προτίθημι.

 $\Pi_{\ell^{os}\theta i\zeta\omega}$, f. isw, to accustom or inure beforehand. Fr. neó and iθίζω.

Προειδέναι, pf. inf. act. by syncope for προειδηκέναι.

Προειδέω, and

Προείδημι, f. ειδήσω, to know beforehand, to foresee. See Teosiow. Προείδον, aor. with no pres. in use, προοράω being used instead, part. προϊδών, inf. προϊδείν, to look forward, keep a lookout ahead; to see from afar; to foresee, to have a care for, provide against. Fr. πεό and είδον.

Προείδω, obsol. in the pres., 2. a. προείδον, to foresee, foreknow; to provide for, take care of, Herodt. viii, 144; τὶ προειδώς, knowing something (of it) beforehand, being previously somewhat informed, Thucyd. ii, 48; f. m. εἴσομαι, part. 2. a. προιδών, ουσα, όν, plupf. προήδειν, with the time of an impf., Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 135; pres. inf. προειδέναι, Demosth.

 $\Pi_{\varphi \sigma \varepsilon i \varkappa \alpha} \zeta \omega$, f. άσω, to suspect beforehand. Fr. εἰκάζω.

Προειλόμην, ου, ετο, 2. a. ind. m. to προαιρέομαι.

Πρόειμι, to precede, go before, go forward, go out; to go on, Plat. Charm. 169, D; to proceed, Id. Gorg. 453, C. Fr. Equ. Πρόειντο, 3. pl. 2. a. mid. of πeoinμι, Dem. de Coron.

 $\Pi_{\ell^{0}\tilde{\imath}\tilde{\imath}\pi\alpha}$, $\alpha_{\tilde{\imath}}$, ϵ , 1. a. ind. act., and Προείπον, ες, ε, and 1. pl. προείπομεν, 2. aor. ind. of πεοέπω, to tell or announce beforehand, Plat. Legg. iii, 698, C; to forewarn; προείπατε, Dem. de Coron.; 2. pl. 1. aor. act. always used, never προείπετε to proclaim, announce; to enjoin, command; pf. προείρηκα, Plat. Polit. 292, D; pf. pas. προείρημαι, Id. Phæd. 75, B; 1. a. pas. προέρράθην, or προυβράθην, Id. Conv. 198, E; part. προβρηθείς.

Προείρηκα, as, ε, pf. act.; so in pf. pas. προείρημαι, σαι, ται, part. pf. pas. προειρημένος, η, ον, from προβρέω.

Προεισάγω, Ιοπ. προεσάγω, f. ξω, to bring in, introduce before: mid. to bring in for one's own use before, import before. Fr. πεό and εἰσάγω.

Προεισαγωγή, ης, ή, previous introduction. Fr. sis and ayw. Προεισενεγχείν, aor. inf. to προεισφέρω.

Προεισίηχομαι, dep. mid., to come or go in before. Fr. meó, els, and ἔξχομαι.

Πρόεισιν, 3. pl. pres. of πρόειμι, to go forward, to advance.

Προεισοίσω, fut. to προεισφέρω. Προεισπέμπω, to send in before. Ετ. πέμπω.

Προεισπέμψας, part. 1. a. act. of preced.

 Π ε ω εισφέρω, f. οίσω, 1. a. π ε ο εισήνεγκα, inf. 2. aor. προεισεveyxer, to contribute for others, Demosth. 564, 8; and

Προεισφορά, ãs, ή, a contribution for others, made by the Symmoriæ, to be afterwards repaid, Demosth. 977, 19. Fr. sis and φέρω.

Προείχου, ες, ε, impf. of προέχω. Προεκδάλλω, to send out before, throw out first. Fr. neó and ἐκδάλλω.

Προεκδρομή, ης, ή, the skirmishing of troops. Fr. in and δρό-

Προεκθέω, f. θεύσομαι, to sally forth, run forward, as a skirmisher, Thucyd. vii, 30. Fr. in and Diw.

Προεκινδυνεύετε, impf. of προκινδυνεύω.

Προέκκειμαι, to lie before; τὰ προεκκείμενα, passages previously quoted. Fr. neimai.

Προεκκομίζω, to carry out beforehand. Fr. neó, ix, and xoμίζω.

 $\Pi_{\mathcal{L}^{0}}$ εκκ \mathcal{L}^{0} νω, f. νω, to separate before, to decide first. Fr. in and xeiva.

Προεκλέγω, f. ίξω, to collect beforehand; pas. to be collected before due, or in advance, xuì ταῦτα προεξειλεγμένα, Demosth. 305, 17. Fr. ix and λέγω. Προεκμανθάνω, to learn before.

Fr. πρό, έκ, and μανθάνω. Προέκοστον, impf. act. of σροχόπτω.

Προεκπέμπω, to send out before. Προεκπλέω, f. εύσομαι, to sail out before. Fr. πλέω.

Προεκπονέω, to work out, finish before. Fr. πρό and ἐκπονίω. Προέκρινα, οτ προϋκρινα, 1. α. ind. act. of neonelyw.

 Π εξείσω, to bring

out before; to produce before. Fr. Φίεω.

Προεκφόδησις, εως, ή, previous alarm, Thucyd. v, 11. Fr. έχφοδέω.

Προέλάδον, or προϋλαδον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. to προλαμβάνω.

Προέλασις, ή, a going or riding forward. From

Πρεελαύνω, f. ελάσω, to drive forward or before; to push forward; προεληλακέναι, to be riding before them, Xen. Anab. i, 10, 10; προελήλατο, 3. sing. pl. pas., it was well advanced. Herodt. ix, 44. Fr. ελαύνω. Προελέσθαι, 2. a. inf., to wish, desire, prefer, Isocr.

Προελεύθω. See προέρχομαι. Προέλευσις, εως, ή, a going before, preceding, progression, advance; departure, going out. Fr. ἐλεύθω, obsol. ἔρχομαι.

εω, 1030t. εξχοματ. Πρειλεύσοματ, f. m., and Πρειληλακέναι, pf. inf., and Πρειληλάτω, 3. sing. plupf. pas. Ion. and Att. to πρειλαύνω. Πρειληλύθεν, 3. sing. 2. pf. Att.

to πεοίεχομαι.

Προελθείν, inf. προελθών, οῦσα, όν, 2. a. part., and Πρόελθη, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. of πρόεχυμαι.

Προελοίμεθα, 1. pl. 2. a. opt. m. to προαιρέομαι.

Προελπίζω, f. ίσω, pf. προήλπικα, to hope before or first. Fr. iλπίζω.

Προελών, οῦσα, όν, part. 2. a. to προαιρέω.

Προεμαντεύου, 2. sing. impf. ind. mid. Ind. and Att. of προμαν-

Πρημβαίνω, f. Cήσω and Cήσομαι, pf. Cίξηκα, to enter into, or embark before. Fr. ἐμβαίνω. Πρημβάλλω, f. λῶ, to push forward and into, Herodt. iv, 183; to make a previous attack upon. Fr. ἐμβάλλω.

Προεμβάτήριος, ου, δ, ή, pertaining to prior embarkation, $\pi_{\varphi o}$ εμβατήριον (γέρας), a reward to the first boarder of a vessel. Fr. $i\mu \delta \omega_{i\nu\omega}$.

Πενιμειεάζω, f. άσω, to induce before or beforehand. Fr. βιεάζω.

 $\Pi_{\ell o \epsilon \mu} \mathcal{E}_{o \lambda} i_{\epsilon}$, $i \delta_{o \epsilon}$, i, the fore part of a ship, under the prow. Fr. $i \mu \mathcal{E}_{a \lambda \lambda \omega}$.

Πρόεμβολος, ου, δ, the projecting beak of a ship, for piercing the enemy's ships.

Πρόεμεν, Ion. or Dor. for προείναι, 2. a. inf. act. of προέντμι. Προεμπίπτω, f. πτώσω 2. a.

-έπεσον, to fall into, on, or before; to meet before. Fr. π ί- π τω.

 $\Pi_{\xi \delta \epsilon} \mu \pi \lambda \acute{n} \ell \omega$, to be quite full. Fr. $\pi_{\xi \delta}$, $\dot{\epsilon}_{\nu}$, and $\pi \lambda \acute{n} \ell \omega$.

Προενάςχομαι, f. m. ζομαι, to begin before; l. a. m. προενηςξάμην, ω, ατο. Fr. πρό, έν, and ἄρχομαι.

Προενεγκείν, 2. a. inf. act. to προφέρω.

 Π ε ο ενεγχών, part. 2. a. to the same.

Προενέπω, and, lengthened, προεννέπω, to foretell, announce. See Poet. προύννέπω. Fr. πρό, ἐν, and ἔπω.

Προενέχομαι, to be already or long since involved in. Fr. πρό and ἐνέχομαι.

Προενής ξατο, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. m. of προενάς χομαι.

 $\Pi_{\xi \circ \delta \circ i \times n \sigma \circ \xi}, \, \dot{n}, \, \dot{n}, \, \dot{n} \, dwelling before in a place. Fr. <math>\pi_{\xi} \dot{o}, \, \dot{\epsilon}_{\nu}, \, and \, \dot{o}_{i \times n \sigma \circ \xi}.$

 $\Pi_{goiξωγγίλλω}, f. ελω, to announce before. Fr. <math>iξαγγίλλω$. $\Pi_{goiξαγω}, f. άξω, to lead forward or forth; to transgress. Fr. <math>iκ$ and αγω.

Προεξαΐσσω, to rush forth or before, Herodt. ix, 62. Fr. πρό, έξ, and ἀΐσσω.

Προεξάμαρτάνω, to fail, to do wrong before. Fr. πρό, έξ, and άμαρτάνω.

Προεξανάγομαι, to sail out before. Fr. πρό, έξ, and ἀνάγω.

Προξανίσταμαι, to rise before others; to rise up beforehand, Demosth. 282, 2; to start before the signal, e.g. from a goal or ambush, Herodt. ix, 62. Fr. πρό, έξ. and ἴστημι.

Προεξέδρα, ας, Ion. δρη, ης, ή, a lofty seat, a raised seat, Herodt. vii, 44. Fr. έδρα.

 Π_{ℓ} ούξει μ ι, to go out before, to sally forth before. Fr. $\pi \ell$ ο, iξ, and εIωι.

 $\Pi_{\varphi o \xi \xi \lambda \alpha \dot{\varphi} \nu \omega}$, f. ελάσω, to drive or push forward before others; to advance forward. Fr. ἐξελαύνω.

Προεξεπίσταμαι, to learn exactly beforehand, Æschyl. Prom. 701. Fr. ἐπίσταμαι.

Προεξερευνάω, contracted προύξερευνάω, to explore, investigate, search out before. Fr. πρό, έξ, and ερευνάω. Hence

Προεξεφευνητής, contracted προύζερευνατής, οῦ, an explorer sent before.

Προεξέρχομαι, to go out before others; to advance before; to proceed out. Fr. ἐξέρχομαι.

 $\Pi_{\ell^{oi}\xi^{i}\tau\acute{a}}$ ζω, to examine, search out before. Fr. $\pi_{\ell^{o}}$ and $i\xi_{i}\tau\acute{a}$ -ζω.

Προεξεφίεμαι, contract. προὶξεφίεμαι, to order before or previously to, Soph. Trach. 761. Fr. ἱφίημι.

Προεξίσταμαι, to rise before others; to give way sooner than. Fr. έκ and Ιστημι.

Προεξομάω, to set out, start beforehand. Fr. πρό, ἐξ, and ὁρμάω.

Προεόντα, ων, τά, Ion. for προόντα, past events; part. of πρόειμι.

Προεορτάζω, to celebrate a feast before. Fr. έορτή.

Προεόρτιος, ου, δ, ή, preceding a festival. Same Th.

Προεπαγγέλλομαι, to promise before; 1. α. m. προεπηγγειλάμην, ω, ατο. Fr. πρό, ἐπί, and ἀγγέλλω.

Πρωταγγέλλω, to announce before; mid. to promise before. Fr. πρό and ἐπαγγέλλω.

Προεπαινίω, f. έσω, Epic ήσω, to praise beforehand or in the presence of others. Fr. πρό and ἐπαινίω.

Προεπανασείω, to brandish against before; to threaten. Fr. σείω. Προεπαφίημι, to send forward against. Fr. πρό, ἐπί, ἀπό, and ἵημι.

Προέπεμπον, impf. of προπέμπω. Προεπηγγειλάμην, 1. a. m. of προεπαγγέλλω.

 $\Pi_{\rho \sigma \varepsilon} \pi_i \mathcal{E}_{\sigma \nu} \lambda_{\varepsilon} \iota_{\omega}$, to form an ambush previously σr by anticipation. $Fr \cdot \beta_{\sigma \nu} \lambda_{\varepsilon} \iota_{\omega}$.

Προεπιλαμβάνω, f. λήψομαι, to take first in addition to, receive over and above. Fr. λαμβάνω. Προεπιλογίζομαι, to calculate before. Fr. λογίζομαι.

Προεπιζενόνμαι, as pus., to be received as a guest before, abide in one's house first. Fr. π ρό, $\frac{1}{6}\pi$ ί, and ζενόω.

Προεπίσταμαι, to become previously acquainted with, Plat. Gorg. 459, E. Fr. ἐπίσταμαι.

Προεπιχειρέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to make an attack beforehand, Thucyd. vi, 34. Fr. ἐπιχειρέω.

Προέπω, to foretell, to speak before.

Προξογάζομαι, f. άσομαι, to work out or procure before; to prepare the ground $(\gamma \tilde{n} \nu)$ beforehand. Fr. ἐργάζομαι.

Προερέσσω, to row forward, Odys. xiii, 279. Fr. ερέσσω.

Προερευνάω, f. ήσω, to search out

before; in mid. οἱ προερευνώμενοι ἰππεῖς, the horse reconnoitring in advance. Fr. πρό and ἰρευ-

Προέρευσσεν, Ion. and Poet., σ being doubled, for προείρυσε, 3. sing. 1. a. act. of προερύω, to draw.

Heoseμω, ω, obsol., f. εεω, pf. slenκα, to foretell; to proclaim, publish. Fr. igiω, which is equivalent to its Th. είωω.

Προέφυσσε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of προεφώ, Poet for προείφυσε. Προεφύσσω, προέφυσα, Ερία fut. and 1. a. from

Προερύω, f. ύσω, to draw or drag forward or farther. Fr. ἐρύω. Προέρχομαι, to go before; to go forward, step forward, advance; to advance to, reach, Herodt. vii, 50; to accomplish a journey (ἐδόν), Plat. Polit. i, 328, E; impf. m. προηρχόμην, ου το, f. m. προελεύσομαι, 2. a. act. προῆλθον, ες, ε, 2. a. subj. προελεύων, οῦσα, όν. Fr. ἔρχομαι.

Προερωτάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. Νόω, to question previously. Fr. ἐρωθάω. Πρόες, έτω, 2. a. imperat. act. of πρίτημι.

Προισάγω, f. άξω, to bring in or import first. See προισάζαντο. Πρόισαν, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. act. of προίημι. See πρόις.

Προεσάζαντο, Ion. for προεσήζαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. m. of προεσάγω, to bring in before; to introduce before. Fr. εἰς and ἄγω.

Προίσθαι, 2. a. inf. m. of προίεμαι, to throw away, abandon; frequent in Demosthenes.

Πρόεσις, εως, η, the act of letting go or sending emission, ejection, dismissal. Fr. προΐημι.

Προεστάναι, inf. pf. for προεστηκέναι, to stand before; to command, take the lead of, προεστάναι τῶν ἄλλων, Dem. de Coron., p. 135; also, pres. inf. of προέστημι, for προΐστημι. Fr. προΐστημι.

Προεστέατε, by syncope Ion for προεστήκατε, 2. pl. pf. act. See προεστωτες.

Προιστώς, ῶτος, ὁ, the president, prefect, overseer, part. pf. by syncope for προιστηκώς, and Προιστῶτις, nom. pl. part. pf. Att. for προιστηκότις, of προϊστημή, to preside over. Th. Γοτημι.

Πρότοχον, τς, τ, 2. a. of πρότχω. Πρότοτιος, ου, ο, n, belonging to the preceding year. Fr. 1705. Προτείου, verbal adj. from προίη-

μι, one must throw away, must yield up.

Προετίος, ία, ίον, to be rejected or cast away; to be abandoned. Fr. προίνμι.

Προιτίκός, ή, όν, prone to waste or profusion; profuse, lavish of money, Xen. Mem. iii, 1, 6; opposed to Lenaz. Fr. προίημι.

Προετοιμάζω, f. άσω, to prepare before, generally used in the middle, Herodt. viii, 24; 1. α. προπτοίμασα. Fr. ετοιμάζω. Th. ετοιμός.

Προευαγγελίζομαι, to give a joyful promise before; to announce glad tidings, as the Christian religion; 1. a. m. προευηγγελισάμην, ω, ατο. Fr. πρό, εὖ, and ἀγγέλλω.

 Π _{ξοευηγγελισάμην}, 1. a. ind. m. of preced.

 Π ροευλαξίομαι, οῦμαι, to take heed previously, Demosth. 798, pen. Fr. εὐλαζίομαι.

Προευπορίομαι, οῦμαι, to be well provided with money beforehand, Demosth. 731, 3. Fr. εὐπορίω.

 $\Pi_{\ell^{0}}$ ενχομαι, to pray for another. Fr. ενχομαι.

Προεφήτευον, ες, ε, impf. προεφήτευσα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of προφητεύω, to prophesy; to preach, teach; which is from προφήτης. Th. φημί.

Προϊφθασα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of προφθάνω, f. προϊφθάσω, pf. προϊφθακα, to anticipate, do any thing before another. Fr. φθάω.

Προίχειν τινί, to distinguish one's self in any thing, "where sometimes the acc. with κατά is put for the dat., Isocr. Hel. Enc. 217. Τοῖς κατὰ σύνεσιν ἢ κατ' ἄλλο τι προέχουσι φθονοῦμεν." Matth. Gr. Gram. § 404.

Προεχειρίσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. m. of προχειρίζω.

Προεχόμεθα, 1. pl. pres. ind. m. of

Προίχω, contract. προύχω, etc., f. προίζω, to have before or first, Herodt. ix, 4; to hold before, as a shield, etc.; to hold out, as a pretext (πρόφασιν), Soph. Antig. 80; οὐ δυνάμει ἔστιν ὅτε προϋχοντες, Thucyd. vii, 21; to have the start of; τὸ πρόεχον, the projecting part, Id. ii, 76; to hold forth; to have the advantage or the better of; to excel, surpass, with gen., τίχνα γὰς τίχνας ἰτίρας προϋχει, for one art surpasses another, Soph. Phil. 138; to be eminent, He-

rodt. ii, 136; also with dat. mid. προίχομαι, to have or hold before one's self, Aristoph. Nub. 1389; to hold forward a shield or spear for one's defence; προίχει, it is of advantage, it is useful, Herodt.; impf. mid. προειχίμην, 2. a. προύσχόμην. Fr. έχω.

Προεχώρησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. of προχωρέω, to proceed. Th. χωρέω.

Προεωρακότες, pl. part. pf. act.
Att. of προοράω.

Προήγάγον, Att. redupl. for προ. ῆγον, 2. a. act., and προηγαγό. μην, 2. aor. mid. of προάγω. Προηγεμών, όνος, δ, a leader; guide. Fr. ἡγίομαι.

Προηγεν, 3. sing. impf. ind. act. of προάγω.

Προηγέσμαι, οῦμαι, f. m. πιοηγή. σομαι, pf. pas. πιοήγημαι, to go before, take the lead, precede; to be the principal; with the acc. in 3. sing. m. πιοηγείται. Fr. ἡγέσμαι.

Προηγητής, ῆρος, δ, and προηγητής, οῦ, δ, one who goes before; a leader, guide, conductor, Soph. Œd. T. 1292; Eurip. Bacch. 1148. Same Th.

Προηγμένα, ων, τά, things brought forward, as preferable, excellent, holding the next place in moral estimation to the τὰ ἀγαθά, pf. part. pas. of προάγω.

 $\Pi_{\rho \circ n \gamma \circ \varrho \in \omega}$, f. ήσω, to speak for others. Fr. προήγορος.

ΠΡΟΗΓΟΡΕΩ'N, ωνος, δ, the crop or craw of a bird; because the food προαγείρεται, is gathered there before entering the stomach.

Προηγορία, ας, ή, the act of advocating another's cause. From Προήγορος, ου, ό, one who pleads for or in defence of another, an advocate; a defender. Fr. προαγορείω, which is from ἀγορείω, to harangue. Th. ἀγορά.

Προηγούμενος, μένη, μενον, part. pres. m. of προηγίσμαι προηγουμένη (αἰτία being understood), the internal cause, as προκαταρκτική, the external and manifest cause; προηγουμένην όξυ ήν, an impelling desire, previous design or determination, Longin. 44.

II conγουμένως, adv. essentially, primarily; principally; after the manner of a leader or chief, Lucian. v, 265, ed. Bip.; professedly; προηγουμένως ὑπισχόμεθα, i. e. προὺπισχόμεθα, I have previously promised, Lon-

gin. 44, p. 263, edit. Mori, sect.

Προήδομαι, to be delighted before. Fr. ήδομαι.

Προηδυνθέντας, acc. pl. part. 1. a. pis. of

Προηδόνω, to delight before. Fr. πρό and ηδύνω. Th. ηδύς. Προήκη, εις, ει, plupf., used with the time of an impf., of πρόειμι. Προήκα, 1. a. to προίναμ.

Προήκατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of προίημι, to send forward.

Πρόπκης, εος, ὁ, ἡ, pointed or sharp on the forepart, Odys. xii, 205. Fr. ἀκή.

Προηκούσατς, pl. 1. a. act. of προακούω.

Πρόπκω, to go or come before; to go forward; to advance; to be superior to; πρόπκων, part., advanced; πρόπκων is βαθὺ τῆς ἡλικιας, being well advanced into the vale of years, Aristoph. Nub. 510. Th. ἥκω.

Προπλθον, 2. a. ind. act. of προέρχομαι, to come before.

 $\Pi_{eon\lambda\pi_{i}\kappa\acute{o}\tau\alpha s}$, acc. pl. m. g. part. pf. act. of $\pi_{eos\lambda\pi\acute{i}}$ ζω.

Πεοημαε, for πεδ ημέεας, before the day, for the whole day; as πεονύζ, the whole night, Simonid. Πεοημαετηπόσι, dat. pl. part. pf. act. of πεοαμαετάνω.

Πεόην, 2. a. ind of πεοίημι. Πεοήνεγκα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of πεοφέεω, formed from the obsol. πεοενέγκω.

Προηρείτο, 3. sing. impf. pas. of προαιρέομαι.

Προηφόσιος, ία, ιον, that precedes ploughing; whence προηφόσια (ὑιρά), sacrifices to Ceres before preparing the ground for sowing. Fr. πρό and ἀρόω.

Περίκχομην, impf. m. of περίκχομαι, to come, go before, with the gen. impf. m. περιηχόμην, ου, ετο.

Προήποιης, εως, ή, a previous feeling of pleasure, Plat. Polit. ix, 584, C. Fr. ήδομαι.

Προποκήσαμην, 3. sing. 1. a. m. ο στροωσκίω, to exercise before. Προήσομαι, η, εται, 1. f. m. of προίημι.

Προητιασάμην, 1. a. ind. m. of προαιτιάομαι.

Προῆχα, rare pf. to προάγω. Προήχθην, ns, n, 1. a. pas. of προάγω.

Προβάλής, έος, growing, flourishing before the time, precocious. Fr. πρό and θάλλω.

Προθείς, είσα, έν, 2. a. part. to προσίθημι.

Προθέλυμνα, adv. from the roots,

radically, entirely. From Προβίλυμνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, torn up from the roots or foundation; pressed close together, Il. xiii,

130; s. as ἐπάλληλος. Fr. πρό and θέλυμνον.

Πείθεμα, ατος, τό, a notice, proclamation; an edict posted up. Fr. πεοτίθημι.

Προθέντα, acc. sing. m. g. part. 2. a. of προτίθημι.

Προθέουσι, 3. pl. ind. pres. of προθέω.

Προθεραπεία, ας, ή, previous care or treatment. Fr. Θεραπείω. Προθεράπείω, f. εύσω, to take care of or prepare beforehand.

care of or prepare beforehand, Plat. Polit. iv, 429, E. Same Th.

Προθερίζω, f. ίσω, to reap or gather before. Fr. Θερίζω.

II ξόθεσις, εως, ή, a placing before; a proclamation; a laying out of a dead body in the porch, Plat. Legg. xii, 959, E; a proposition, purpose, design; in Grammar, a preposition. Fr. περτίθημι.

Προδισμία, ας, ἡ, (ὅςα or ἡμίςα being understood,) the appointed time; the time or day appointed by law for a trial, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 114; or for payment of a debt. From Προδίσμιος, ία, ιον, appointed, fixed before, prescribed. Fr. προτίθημι.

Προθεσπίζω, f. ίσω, to prophesy; to predict, Æschyl. Prom. 211. Fr. Aεός and ὅπις.

Πιοθίω, to set before, propose, permit; προθέουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind., Π. i, 291. See τίθημι. But Προθίω, f. θεύσομαι, to run forward to; to run before, outstrip in running, Π. x, 362. Fr. Θέω.

Προθέωνται, Herodt. i, 194; v, 24; vii, 191; viii, 4. (Fisch. 2, p. 470.)

 $\Pi_{\xi \circ \theta} \epsilon_{\omega \xi}(\alpha, \alpha_{\xi}, \dot{\eta}, \text{ previous contemplation } or \text{ examination. } Fr.$ $\exists \epsilon_{\omega \xi} \epsilon_{\omega}.$

 $\Pi_{\ell o}\theta \acute{n}$ κη, ης, ἡ, a proposition. Fr. προτίθημι.

Προθνήσχω, f. θνήζω, and f. mid. θανοῦμαι, pf. τίθνηχα, to die before another; διὰ τὸ συχνοὺς ἤδη προτεθνάναι σφίσιν, because many had died in rapid succession before them, Thucyd. ii, 52; see <math>συχνός also, to die for another, Eurip. Alc. 726. Fr. Ωνήσχω.

Προθορέω, ῶ, (not used,) to spring or leap forward. See προθρώσκω. Προθορών, leaping before, part.

2. a. act. of προθορίω· μίγα προθορών, Π. xiv, 363. Th. Θόρω or Θορίω.

Προθευλλίω, or -θεῦλίω, to prate, chatter before; to bruit abroad. Fr. πρό and θευλλίω.

Προβρώσκω, f. θοροῦμαι, 2. a. προῦθορον, part. προθορών, inf. προθορείν to spring before, forth, forward, to dart in front. Fr. πρό and θρώσκω.

Πρόθυμα, ἀτος, τό, the preliminary offering before a sacrifice, a prelibation, Aristoph. Plut. 660. Fr. Θύω.

Προθυμέομαι, οῦμαι, f. ήσομαι, 1. a. προύθυμησάμην, 1. a. pas. ἐπροθυμήθην and προύθυμήθην, to feel inclined to; to be zealous, Æschyl. Prom. 381; to be willing, eager, prompt; to be courageous; to desire earnestly, Plat. Crit. § 3; to strive. Fr. πρόθυμος.

Προθυμία, ας, ή, Ion. -in, ins, forwardness of the mind, good-will, inclination; readiness, zeal, Soph. Œd. Τ. 48; promptitude, Plut. Phædr. 91, C; courage, II. ii, 588, where the i of προθυμίησι is long; in all other places it is short. Fr. Sυμός.

Πρόθυμος, ου, δ, ἡ, willing, eager, earnest; desirous, zealous; ardent, prompt; well inclined, Soph. Aj. 36; hearty goodwill; τὸ πρόθυμον, used substantively, ardor, zeal, earnestness, Longin. 44; it governs the genitive. Th. Δυμός.

Προθυμως, adv. willingly, readily, eagerly, promptly, strenuously; προθυμως ἔχειν πρός τι, to be eager for any thing, Plat. Conv. 176, C. Fr. preced.

Προθύραιος, ου, δ, ή, before the door; τὰ προθύραια, the space before a door. Fr. πρό und θύρα.

Πρόθυρον, ου, τό, s. as προθύραιον, the vestibule before the door; a porch, Plat. Prot. 314, E; Il. xv, 124. Fr. θύρα.

Πρόθὔσις, εως, \dot{n} , the foot of an altar. Fr. προθύω.

Περθῦω, f. ύσω, to make a previous oblation; to offer a sacrifice for any one. Fr. θύω.
Περΐ, adv., s. as πεωΐ.

Προϊάλλω, f. αλῶ, to throw or cast forward or forth; to shoot off; to send forward, Odys. xiv, 18; to send before; to let fly, as an arrow, Theorr. xxv, 235. Fr. ἰάλλω.

 Π_{θ} οϊάπτω, f. ά ψ ω, to send off

or away; to send to the lower world; perhaps, to send prematurely, R. i, 3; or in the same sense with the simple verb iánta, for the prepositions of compounds do not always vary the force of the simple words. Ernesti's and Heyne's notes. See R. v, 190; 1. α. πεοΐαψα, ας, s, 1. f. inf. # coïa 4 siv. Th.

Προϊάψε, 1. a. 3. sing., and Προϊάψειν, inf. fut. of preced. Heorder, 2. a. inf. act., and Προϊδέσθαι, 2. a. inf. m. of προείδω. Προιδών, ουσα, όν, part. 2. a. of

Προίει, contract. for προίεε, 3. sing. impf. act. of the obsolete verb προϊέω, s. as προίημι, to send forward.

Προίειν, 1. sing. impf. Ion. for πεοίην, Odys. x, 100. Fr. πεοΐημι.

Προιείς, part. of προίημι. Π φοΐεμαι, pres. m. of προΐημι. Προϊέμεν, Ion., and προϊέμεναι, Dor., hence προϊέναι, pres. inf. act. of reolinus.

Προϊέμενος, part. pres. pas. προϊεται, 3. sing. pres. ind. m. of the same.

Προϊέναι, pres. inf. of προίημι. Προϊέω, ε. αε προίημι.

Προίζω, f. προίζήσω, to set or place before; mid. to set before, take the first seat. Fr. πεό and Tw.

Προίζεσθαι, pres. inf. of Προϊζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to sit down before others; to have prece-

dency. Fr. 12ω . Προίηλε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of πεοϊάλλω. Th. ιάλλω.

Πεοίημι (not used), to proceed, advance. See πρόειμι.

Πεσίημι, and πεσίεω, to send or throw forward; to send forth, as a messenger, Il. iii, 118; to send before; to send to; to throw a spear; to let off an arrow; to send away; to throw away, Aristoph. Nub. 1216; to dismiss; to give up, abandon; to neglect, omit, pass by; to permit, allow; to leave to the disposal of another; meoins, Odys. ix, 88; meoieis, Id. xxiv, 332; πρόεσαν, Id. iv, 681; pf. προηκα, Epic προέηκα, imperat. 2. α. πρόες, Π. i, 127; ἐκ χειεων προέηκε, let go out of his hands, Odys. v, 316; "4705 Teoinxiv, let fall or let escape a word or expression, Id. xiv, 466; el προείεν αὐτῷ οί θεοί, if

him, Xen. Anab. vii, 2, 8; mid. πεοίεμαι, to send from one; to dismiss, let go; to give up and betray, Xen. Anab. i, 9, 9 and 10; v, 8, 14; to give up one's own, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 110; hence, to intrust, έπεθύμησαν καὶ χρήματα, καὶ πόλεις καὶ τὰ ἐαυτῶν σώματα προέσθαι, Xen. Anab. i, 97; τὸ παρον άει προιέμενοι, always abandoning the present, Demosth.; in the second Olynth. of Demosth. it governs the gen.; everywhere else it governs the acc.; to neglect and suffer to be lost, Xen. Cyr. iv, 2, 44; τήνδε θεῷ προές, resign her to the god, i. e. to the disposal of the god, Π. i, 127; προΐεντο σφας αὐτούς, they gave up or abandoned themselves to the disease, Thucyd. ii, 51; sometimes, like its theme, 'in \mu i, it means, to send. Προίητι, Dor. for προίησι, 3. sing. pres. ind. of Teolinus. Προικά, adv. gratis, without comtoph. Eq. 575. Th. πεοίξ.

pensation, gratuitously, Aris-

Προίκειος, ου, ό, ή, of a dowry; given as a dowry. Fr. προίξ. Il gοικίζω, f. ίσω, to bestow a dowry.

Προϊκνέομαι, to come before, arrive before. Fr. inνέομαι.

Προικός, for προϊκά, for nothing, gratuitously, Odys. xiii, 15. Προιποφορέω, ω, to bring a dowry;

mid. to receive a dowry. φέρω.

Προΐκτης, ου, δ, a beggar, Odys. xvii, 449. Fr. πρό and inétas, or because he asks προίκα.

ΠΡΟΙ~Ξ, and ΠΡΟΙ*Ξ, κός, ή, a gift, portion, dowry; favor; acc. Teoina, used adverbially for κατὰ πεοῖκα, gratis; for nothing; προικός δίκη, a suit by which a portion is claimed, Dem. c. Near. Fr. web and Ίκω, to come, because in this gift one voluntarily comes before or anticipates another; or fr. #e61ois, liberal donation, which is from meotimas, to pour out copiously.

Προίζασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of προϊκνέομαι.

Προϊσσεύω, f. εύσω, to ride before on horseback; to ride forward. Th. ίππος. Fr. πρό and ίππεύω.

Προΐπταμαι, to fly before. Fr. Ίπταμαι.

Πεσίσημι, to know beforehand. Fr. Innui.

the gods would let or permit | II gologopua, to hold out the hand |

for an alms or gift, Archiloch. ap. Suid. voc. καταπροίζεται. Th. Yoxw.

Προΐσσω, to bestow. See preced. Προϊστάμενος, part. pres. mid. of Προίστημι, f. προστήσω, l. a. προύστησα, 2. a. προύστην, inf. προστήναι, part. προστάς, pf. act. πεοέστηκα, part. πεοεστηκώς, and προεστώς · mid. προίσταμαι, σαι, ται · to place before; to set before, Herodt. iv, 172; to propose, Eurip. Cycl. 319; λόγω, to hold forth; to offer as a pretext, to pretend; to place over or at the head of; to preside over; mid. to place one's self before; to stand before; hence, to take precedence; to surpass, excel; to prefer, Plat. Polit. vii, 531, B; in the 2. a. and pf. act. and in the pas., to stand before, surpass, excel; to be at the head of; πολέμιος προύστη, stood forward as an enemy, Soph. Aj. 1112; to govern; stand up for, defend; of meosστηχότες αὐτῶν, their rulers, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 35; μεγίστων δη πραγμάτων....προστάς, Dem. de Coron. 161; the active tenses govern the acc., the neuter the gen. Fr. Yornui.

Προϊστορέω, ω, f. ήσω, to inquire previously, to relate previously. Fr. ἱστορέω.

 Π ξοΐσχω, for πξοέχω, and πξοtoχομαι, to hold out, propose, Herodt. i, 3; to stretch out; to hold out as a cover; to allege, pretend. Fr. $7\sigma\chi\omega$ or $1\chi\omega$.

 $\Pi_{\xi^{0i}}$ τίδες ($\pi \dot{\nu} \lambda \alpha i$), one of the seven gates of Thebes, Æschyl. S. Theb. 359. [373.]

Προϊών, όντος, f. προϊούσα, part. 2. a. of πεόειμι. Th. είμι.

Προΐωζις, εως, ή, a farther pursuit; by syncope for προδίωξις. Fr. προδιώκω.

ΠΡΟ'ΚΑ, adv. suddenly, immediately, instantly; in the manner of meoxos, i. e. of a hind, Herodt.

Πεοκαθέζομαι, to sit down before; to encamp before; to preside. Fr. καθέζομαι.

Προκαθεστηκυΐας, gen. sing. f. of Προκαθεστηκώς, υῖα, ός, part. pf. act. of προκαθίστημι.

Προκαθεύδω, f. δήσω, to sleep before or first; to sleep in front of. Fr. πρό and καθεύδω.

Προκαθηγέομαι, οῦμαι, f. m. ήσομαι, pf. pas. προκαθηγήμαι, to lead the way, conduct; to point out the way, advise. Fr. 7 y 10 µ 21. Προκάθημαι, to sit before; to stand before to protect; to preside; to guard; impf. m. προικαθήμην. Fr. πρό and κάθημαι. Προκαθίζω, f. ίσω, to place before another; to put in the first place; mid. to seat one's self before. Fr. καθίζω.

Προκάθίημι, to let down before; τὶς ταραχὴν προκαθιέναι τὴν πόλιν, to bring the state into confusion, i. e. to embroil the state, Demosth. 179, 20.

Προκαθίστημι, to place, arrange, or prepare before; pas. to be previously arranged or established. Fr. πρό, κατά, and ἴστημι. Προκαίω, f. καύσω, to burn before or in front of. Fr. πρό and καίω.

Προκάκοσάδίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to suffer misfortune before, Æschyl. Suppl. 844. Fr. πάσχω.

Πρόκακος, ου, δ, ή, very wicked; κακὰ τρόκακα λέγεις, you mention calamities, horrible calamities, Æschyl. Pers. 948. Fr. κακός.

 Π_{ℓ} οκακόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{\omega}$ σω, to be the first to maltreat; to devastate or lay waste. Fr. κακός.

Προκαλέομαι, ουμαι, to call forth; to challenge, provoke; to incite, excite; to exhort; to summon to trial; to encourage; to make proposals, offer conditions; #20καλεισθαί τινά τι, for είς, έπί, πρός τι, " Thucyd. ii, 72. "Απερ. καὶ τὸ πρότερον ἤδη προύκαλεσάμεθα, Plat. Euth., p. 9. Ag' ούν μοι κράτιστόν έστι, πρό της γεφρής της πεός Μέλιτον αὐτὰ ταῦτα προκαλεῖσθαι αὐτόν, τοquire that he should give me an answer on this subject, i. e. to make use of this against him, Aristoph. Eq. 792; τὰς πρεσθείας....αί τὰς σπονδὰς προκαλοῦνται" Διὰ ταῦθ' ὑμᾶς Λακεδαιμόνιοι την είρηνην προκαλούνται, Aristoph. Acharn. 652. "It is complete in Thucyd. iv, 19. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ὑμᾶς προκαλοῦνται ες σπουδάς, Id. v, 43. 'Επί την ξυμμαχίαν προχαλούμενος. (Duker ad Thucyd. iv. 9; v, 7; Abresch. Diluc. Thucyd. viii, 90, p. 802.)" Matth. Gr. Gram. § 413, p. 588. Hence the preposition is always understood, where it is not expressed; impf. m. προύκαλούμην, 1. a. προύκαλεσάμην, mid. of

Προκαλέω, f. έσω, to call forth, to summons. Fr. καλέω.

Προκαλίζετο, 3. sing. impf. m. Ion., from

Προκαλίζομαι, to provoke, excite to; to call forth, to challenge, Π. iii, 19. Fr. καλίω.

Προκαλινδέομαι, οῦμαι, to roll or fall down before, Demosth. 450, 3; with gen. καλινδέομαι, for κυλινδέομαι.

Προκαλινδίω, s. as προκυλινδίω, to make roll forward or in front; pas. to fall prostrate before another. Fr. πρό and καλινδίω, or κυλινδίω.

Προκαλούμενος, part. pres. pas. contract. of προκαλέομαι.

Προκάλυμμα, άτος, τό, any thing interposed for concealment or protection; a screen, veil, curtain; a pretext, excuse. Fr. καλύπτω.

Πιοκαλύπτω, f. ύψω, to place something before, to conceal; to mask; mid. to place before one's self something to screen or protect; to use a pretext, Eurip. Phan. 1500. Fr. καλύπτω.

Προκάμνω, f. κάμῶ, to labor or toil beforehand, to be fatigued; 2. a. προίκαμον, or προϋκάμον, Plat. Prot. 316, D; to be previously afflicted with, Thucyd. ii, 49; to labor for, Soph. Aj. 1249. Fr. κάμνω.

Προκαμών, όντος, part. 2. a. act. of preced.

Προκάρηνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, headlong, with the head downward. Th. κάρηνον.

 $\Pi_{\ell o n \acute{a} s}$, $\acute{a} \acute{b} o s$, \acute{n} , s. as $\pi_{\ell} \acute{o} \xi$, the roe-deer.

Προκατάβλημα, ἄτος, τό, money paid down in advance. Fr. βάλλω.

Προκαταδολή, \tilde{n}_5 , \tilde{n}_5 , a portion of the purchase-money paid in advance to farmers of the public revenues at Athens. Fr. καταβάλλω.

Προκαταγγείλαντες, 'nom. pl. part. 1. a. act. of

Προκαταγγέλλω, f. ελῶ, to announce before, to declare before; l. a. προκατήγγειλα, part. pf. pas. προκατηγγελμένος.

Προκαταγίτης, ου, fem. προκαταγίτις, ιδος, one who goes before, a leader. Fr. πρό, κατά, and ἡγίομαι.

Προκαταγιγνώστω, f. -γνώσομαι, pf. -έγνωκα, to decide against beforehand, to prejudge, Dem. de Coron. Fr. γιγνώστω.

Προκατάγομαι, to reach a port, arrive in a harbour first. Fr. ανω.

Προκατάγω, f. ξω, to lead down or back before. Fr. πρό and κατάγω.

Προκαταδικάζω, f. άσω, to pronounce sentence before. Fr. δικάζω.

Προκαταθέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. εύσομαι, to run before, Xen. Anab. vi, 3, 10. Fr. $\Im(\omega)$.

Προκατακαίοντες, part. pl. of Προκατακαίω, f. -καύσω, to burn or lay waste with fire before, to send or go forward to lay waste with fire, Xen. Anab. i, 6, 2. Fr. κατακαίω.

Προκατάκειμαι, f. κείσομαι, dep., to lie down in front. Fr. πρό and κατάκειμαι.

Προκατακλίνομαι, and

Προκατακλίνω, f. ινῶ, to place at table before others; mid. to sit above, take an upper place at table. Fr. κατακλίνω.

Προκαταλάζειν, 2. a. inf. act. of Προκαταλάμεδονω, to take beforehand, to anticipate, Thucyd. v, 30; to seize before. Fr. πρό, κατά, and λαμβάνω.

Πζοκαταλίγω, to detail, describe beforehand. Fr. πρό, κατά, and λίγω.

Προκαταλῦω, f. ύσω, to dissolve or destroy before; to finish before; τροκαταλῦεσθαι τὴν ἐχθρήν, previously to get rid of the enmity; hence, to come to a reconciliation, Herodt. vii, 6. Fr. πρό, κατά, and λύω.

Προκατάμανθάνω, f. μαθήσομαι, to learn beforehand. Fr. μαν-

Προκατας κτίκός, ή, όν, primary, principal, radical, original. Fr. ἄςχω.

Προκάταςξις, εως, ή, the first beginning, origin, previous commencement. Same Th.

Προκαταρτίζω, f. ίσω, to prepare beforehand; 1. a. προκατήρτισα, 1. a. subj. act. προκαταρτίσω, ης, η, and in 3. pl. προκαταρτίσωσι. Fr. πρό, κατά, and ἀρτίζω. Th. ἄρτιος.

Π_ξοκαταςτίσωσι, 3. pl. 1. a. subj. act. of preced.

Προκατάρχομαι, to begin first, but usually in technical sense, to offer the first of the sacrifice. Fr. πρό and κατάρχομαι.

Προκατάρχω, f. άρξω, to begin before ; to anticipate.

Πορκατάς χεσθαι (της δίκης), to commence an action at law. Fr. ἄςχω.

Προκατασκευάζω, f. άσω, to prepare beforehand. Fr. πρό and κατασκευάζω.

Προκατασκιβρόομαι, to grow hard or callous; to become scirrous. Fr. σκιβρός.

Προκατάστασις, εως, ή, preparation, previous regulation, or disposition. Fr. καθίστημι.

Προκατατίθημι, f. Θήσω, to place or put down before; mid. to make a previous deposit. Fr. τίθημι.

Προκαταφεύγω, f. εύξω, to flee to, take refuge before being overtaken, Thucyd. i, 134. Fr. καταφεύγω.

Προκαταχράομαι, ωμαι, to make use of beforehand; to expend before, Demosth. 389, 13. Fr. χράομαι.

Προκατέδω, f. έδομαι, to eat up beforehand. Fr. τρό and κατέδω.

Προκατειλημμένη, ης, fem. part. pf. pas. of προκαταλαμβάνω.

 $\Pi_{\rho \nu \kappa \sigma \tau \epsilon \lambda \sigma'}(\tilde{\zeta}_{\omega}, f. i_{\sigma \omega}, \text{ to indulge in premature hopes.} Fr. ἐλπίζω.$

Προκατέρχομαι, to go down before, go or come before. Fr. κατέρχομαι.

Προκατέχω, f. καθέζω, to take and hold possession of before.

Προκατήγγειλα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act., and

Προκατήγγελκα, ας, ε, pf. ind. act. of προκαταγγέλλω.

Προκατηγορίω, to accuse beforehand. Fr. πρό and κατηγορίω. Hence

Πεοκατηγοεία, ας, ή, a preceding accusation, Thucyd. iii, 53. Fr. κατηγοείω.

Προκάτημαι, Ion. for προκάθημαι. Προκατήμενος, Ion. for προκαθήμενος, sitting before; also, guarding, Herodt. viii, 36; part. pres. m. of προκάθημαι, which is from καθήμι.

Προκατηχίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to instruct previously in the elements. Fr. κατηχίω.

Προκατίζειν, Ion. for προκαθίζειν, Herodt. i, 14.

Προκατίζω, Ion. for προκαθίζω. Προκατόπτομαι, obsol., f. όψομαι, to go before in order to explore. Προκατόψομαι, fut. (without pres. in use), to view, examine beforehand. Fr. πρό, κατά, and ὄψομαι.

II ζοκατοψόμεναι (νῆες), ships sent forward for the purpose of exploring; part. f. mid. pl. f. g. Th. ὅωτομαι.

Πρόκειμαι, to lie before; to be placed before; to be situated before; to be proposed; to be exposed; abandoned, Soph. Aj. 422; hence part. pres. προκείμενος, η, ον, f. m. προκείσομαι, pres.

inf. m. neozerobai, from neó and κείμαι· πρόκειται is opplied either to a version which is placed side by side with the original, the same as παράκειται, Hesych.; or to a book which is open to the inspection of all; to be laid out as a dead body, Aristoph. Eccl. 537; to press upon; προκείμεvos, established or promulgated, said of a law; νόμους ὑπες δαίνουσα τοὺς προκειμένους, violating the established laws, Soph. Antig. 477; Tè προκείμενον, what is proposed, a subject for discussion; τὰ προκείμενα σημήïa, the prescribed mark for ascertaining the soundness of victims, Herodt. ii, 34. Fr. zerpai. Προκείμενος, part. pres. mid. of πεοκείμαι.

Προκεκηςυγμένος, η, ον, previously announced or published; part. pf. pas. of προκηςύσσω.

Προκεκυςωμένος, part. pf. pas. of προκυρόω.

Προκέλευθος, ου, δ, ή, forerunning. Fr. πρό and κέλευθος.

Προκελευσματικός, ή, όν, capable of excitement, or adapted to it; a metrical foot, consisting of four short syllables, which admit of a rapid and animating pronunciation. Fr. προκελεύω.

 $\Pi_{\ell o \varkappa \varepsilon \nu \delta \omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, to exhaust or empty before. Fr. $\varkappa \varepsilon \nu \delta \omega$.

Προκεχειροτονημένος, previously elected or designated; part. pf. pas. from προχειροτονέω, which is from πρό and χειροτονέω, to elect by raising the hand or hand vote. Fr. χείρ and τείνω.

Προκήδομαι, to be very careful of any one, Soph. Antig. 737. Fr. κήδομαι.

Προκηφαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to have anxiety about, Soph. Truch. 29. Fr. κηφαίνω.

Προκήρυγμα, ατος, τό, a proclamation by a herald : and

II gonng ῦπείομαι, f. είσομαι, to cause to be announced publicly (and previous to sending deputies) by a herald, Æschin. 51, 11. And

Προκηρύζαντες, pl. part. 1. a. act. of

Προκηρύσσω, or later Att. -ύττω, f. ύζω, to proclaim publicly before, Soph. Electr. 674; 1. α. προϋκήρυζα, pf. προκικήρυχα, pf. pns. προκικήρυγμαι. Fr. κηρύσσω. Th. κήρυξ.

Προκινδυνεύω, f. εύσω, to expose one's self to danger; to fight or expose one's self to danger for another, Longin. 16; and Dem.

de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 137; to defend by incurring danger. Fr. πξό and κινδυνιώω. Th. κίνδυνος.

Προκινέω, ω, f. ήσω, to move forward; mid. to approach near. Fr. κινέω.

Προκλαίω, or Att. κλάω, f. κλαύσομαι, to weep for, or lament beforehand, Eurip. Alc. 542; to lament openly, Soph. Trach. 959; impf. προϋκλαιον. Fr. κλαίω.

 $\Pi_{\xi \delta \kappa \lambda \alpha \sigma \tau \sigma s}$, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, broken in the fore part. Fr. $\kappa \lambda \dot{\alpha} \zeta \omega$.

Προκλέης, έεος, δ, a man's name, Procles.

Προκληθείς, εῖσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas. of προκαλέομαι.

Πρόκλησις, εως, ή, a calling forth, a provocation, a challenge, defiance; a proposal, condition; a proposal to submit a cause to arbitration, Demosth. passim.; the schedule in which the proposal was made, Id. 978, 22. Fr. the same.

Προκλητικός, ή, όν, calculated to excite, call forth; provocative. Fr. προκαλέομαι.

Πρόκλητος, ου, δ, ή, called forth, provoked; prompt, prepared. Same Th.

Πζοκλίνω, f. κλἴνῶ, to stoop forward, Soph. Œd. C. 201. Fr. κλίνω.

Πρόκλὕτος, ου, δ, λ, heard of before, ancient, known before, long since known. Fr. κλύω.

 $\Pi_{\text{gorλίω}}$, to hear or learn beforehand. Fr. κλίω.

Πζόκνη, ης, η, Procne, the daughter of Pandion.

Προκνήμιον, ου, τό, the front bone of the leg, the tibia. Fr. κνή-μη.

Π΄gοπολᾶπεύω, f. εύσω, to flatter before; to gain over by previous flattery, Plat. Polit. vi, 494, C. Fr. πολαπεύω.

Προκομίζω, f. ίσω, to carry or bring before; to bring forward; to bring out, as a dead body; mid. to carry to a greater distance, Herodt.

Προκόμιον, τό, the front hair; the forelock of a horse. Fr. κόμη. Περοκοπή, ῆς, ἡ, advancement, progress; profit, revenue; progress in learning, Cic. ad Att. 15, 16. See next.

Προκόπτω, f. κόψω, to cut or clear the way, so as to make progress; to forward by cutting a way, as pioneers, to proceed to open a way for success, Thucyd. vii, 56; to make progress,

to advance; τίδ ἄν προκόπτοις; what would you gain? Eurip. Alc. 1098; mid. to advance, proceed, succeed, Herodt. iii, 56. Fr. προκέκοπα, obsol., whence προκοπή.

Προκόσμιος, ου, ό, ή, added as an ornament before; existing before the world. Fr. κόσμος.

Πρόκριμα, ατος, τό, judgment passed before; a preference. Fr. κρίνω.

Προκρίνω, f. ινώ, to decide previously; to prefer, give the preference, Plat. Apol. 35, B; to select, Id. Legg. vi, 765; pres. inf. προκρίνω. Fr. πρό and κρίνω.

 $\Pi_{\acute{\varrho}\acute{\varrho}\acute{e}}$ \acute{e} \acute{e} \acute{e} , \acute{e} , prejudgment, preference, choice, prejudice. Same Th.

Πρόπριτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, judged or decided previously; chosen, preferred, Plat. Polit. vii, 537. Same Th.

Πρόπροσσαι (νῆες), Herodt. iv, 152. See next.

Πρόπροσσος, η, ον, (of ships or galleys,) drawn up on a beach or shore in rows, one behind the other, on account of the beach not being sufficient to contain them if placed side by side in one row; so that their sterns had the appearance of a line of defence with battlements, Il. xiv, 35 (see Eustath. and Suid.); so in Herodt. vii, 188, ranged in rows turned seaward, eight deep; (of the heads of griffins on a carved cup,) set at regular distances round it, Herodt. iv, 152. Schweighaeuser, however, understands πρόκροσσαι to mean like steps, or, as called in French, par echelons. But see Baehr's note, referred to in Cary's Lex. Herodt.

Προκρούω, f. ούσω, to beat out, to lengthen by beating or striking; to knock at, Aristoph. Eccl. 1009. Fr. κρούω.

Προκυλινδέω, and

Πεοκυλίνδω, to roll before or forward, Il. xiv, 18; mid. to fall down upon one's knees before, Aristoph. Av. 504. Fr. κυλίνδω. Πεοκύλισις, εως, ή, a rolling before, prostration before, as a suppliant, Plat. Legg. x, 887, E. Same Th.

Προκῦμαια, οτ προκῦμία, ας, ἡ, a mole or breakwater. Fr. κῦμα. Προκύπτω, f. ὑψω, to stoop forward in order to look out of; to lean over; to project. Fr. κύπτω.

Προχυρόω, ω, f. ωσω, pf. προκεκύεωχα, to confirm or sanction before; part. pf. pas. προκεκυεωμένος, n, ον. Fr. πρό and κυρόω. Th. κύρος.

Προκύων, ονος, δ, Procyon, a constellation, which rises before the dogstar. Fr. πρό and χύων.

Προκωμίζω, to bring forward, produce.

Προκώμιον, ου, τό, s. as προσίμιον, what is sung or written before the hymn, the prelude, Pind. Nem. iv, 17. Fr. κῶμος.

Προκώμιος, ου, δ, κ, before the festal revel; τὸ προκόμιον υμνου, the prelude of a hymn. Fr. πρό and κῶμος.

Προκωνία, ας, ή, and πρόκωνα, ων, τά, barley-flour, first soaked and then toasted; a polenta. Fr. χῶνος.

Πρόκωπος, ου, δ, ἡ, held by the handle ready for an attack; a rower, one who is at the oar; πρόκωπον ξίφος, a drawn sword, Æschyl. Ag. 1636; Eurip. Orest. 1485. Th. κώπη.

Προλάβή, ης, ή, a handle, hilt. Fr. λάβω.

Πεολαγχάνω, pf. σεοείληχα, to obtain by lot beforehand, Aristoph. Eccl. 1150. Fr. λαγχάνω.

Προλάζυμαι, to take or seize beforehand; to anticipate, Eurip. Ion. 1027. Fr. λάζυμαι. Προλαλίω, ω, to be talkative; to prate; to foretell, Epigr. Stratonicis ap. D'Orville ad Chariton., p. 348. Fr. λαλίω.

Προλαμέζνω, f. προλήψομαι, pf. προκίληφα, to take before or beforehand; to anticipate; to go before, precede; to adopt, Dem. Olynth. ii, in Coll. Maj. i, 202; to prefer, Soph. Œd. C. 1143; to prejudge; 2. a. προκλαθον οτ προβλαθον.

προύλαδον. Fr. λαμδάνω.
Προλίγω, f. λίξω, pf. χα, to speak of before; to foretell; to choose before, predict, Herodt. i, 53; to declare, Æschyl. S. Theb. 318; to declare previously, Demosth. 306, 1; pas. to be selected before others; impf. προίλεγον προλελεγμένοι, the select bands, Π. xiii, 689; impf. προύλεγον. Th. λίγω.

Προλείπω, f. είψω, to leave another behind; to abandon, forsake, Aristoph. Thesm. 330; to leave before the proper time; to faint, Eurip. Hec. 438. Fr. λείπω. See προλελωπότες.

Προλεκτικός, ή, όν, foretelling, prophetic. Fr. προλέγω.

φ, pf. προπεκύ η ο σ sanction pas. προπεκυ ρ pf. pas. ο σ τρολέγω.
 ρ pf. pas. ο σ τρολέγω.
 Γρολελοιπα, 2. pf. ο σ προλείπω.

Προλέλοιπα, 2. pf. of προλείπω. Προλελοιπότες, nom. pl. part. pf. of προλείπω, προύλιπον, 2. a. m. προελιπόμην and προύλιπόμην, pf. προλέλοιπα. Th. λείπω.

Προλεπτῦνω, f. ὔνῶ, to attenuate, render thin, Plat. Tim. 66, A. Fr. λεπτύνω.

Προλεσχηνεύομαι, dep., with pf. pas. π ρολελεσχήνευμαι, and

Προλεσχηνεύω, to talk first with some one, Herodt. vi, 4. See λ εσχηνεύω.

 Π_{ξ} όλεσχος, ου, δ, ή, fluent in speech, voluble, Æschyl. Suppl. 797. Fr. λέσχη.

Προλεύσσω, to see beforehand, or long before, Soph. Phil. 1344. Fr. λεύσσω.

 $\Pi_{\xi \circ \lambda \acute{\eta} \nu i \circ \nu}$, $\epsilon \nu$, a wine-press, Is. v, 2. Fr. $\pi_{\xi \acute{\sigma}}$ and $\lambda \eta \nu \acute{\sigma}_{\xi}$. $\Pi_{\xi \circ \lambda} \eta \varphi \ell \widetilde{\omega}$, 1. a. subj. pas. to

προλαμδάνω.

Πρόληψις, εως, ή, a taking or seizing before another, preoccupation; anticipation; an innate notion or idea, a conception of the mind; prejudice, presumption, suspicion. Fr. πεολαμβάνω.

Προλιπεῖν, 2. a. inf. of προλείπω. Προλιπόνθ, and προλιπόντ, for προλιπόντα, acc. sing., or for προλιπόντε, nom. dual part. 2. a. act. of προλείπω, to leave, which see under προλελοιπότες. Προλιπών, οῦσα, όν, 2. a. part.

of $\pi e \circ \lambda s i \pi \omega$. $\Pi_{e \circ \lambda} \delta G_{i \circ v}$, σv , σc , the tip of the ear. Fr. $\lambda \circ \delta c$.

Πρόλοδος, ου, δ, s. as προηγορεών. Προλογίζω, f. ίσω, to make an introductory discourse, Argum. ad Medeam, in Coll. Maj. ii, 163; mid. to consider beforehand. Fr. λίγω.

 Π_{ℓ} όλογος, ου, ὁ, a preface; a prologue, all that precedes the first chorus. Fr. λ έγω.

Προλούω, f. ούτω, to wash previously; mid. to bathe before. Fr. λούω.

Πεόλοχος, ου, δ, the name of a man, Prolochus; as if the first in an ambuscade.

Προλύπησις, εως, ή, previous suffering, Plat. Polit. ix, 584, C. Fr. λύπη.

Προλύπουμαι, to be previously grieved, *Plat. Phil.* 39, *D. Fr.* λυπέω.

Προμάθεια, ας, ά, Dor. for προμήθεια.

Προμάθειν, 2. a. inf. act. of προ-

Πρημαθεύς, έως, δ, Dor. for IIeoμηθεύ;.

Πρόμαλος, ου, ή, tamarisk; the heath; a species of willow. Τh. μαλός, s. as άμαλός.

 Π ξομανέἄνω, f. προμαθήσομαι, pf. προμεμάθηκα, 2. α. προέμαθον, to learn before, or beforehand, Soph. Phil. 534; to advance in learning, Theophr. Char. 7. Fr. μανθάνω.

Προμαντεία, ας, and Ion. προμαντηΐη, ή, prediction; the privilege of prior consultation of an oracle, prophecy, Herodt. i, 54. Fr. μαντεύομαι.

 $\Pi_{\zeta \circ \mu \alpha \nu \tau \epsilon \nu \circ \mu \alpha i}$, f. εύσομαi, to foretell, prophesy. Fr. μάντις. Περμαντηΐη, ή, Ion. for προμαν-Ticc.

Πρόμαντις, εως, Ιοπ. 10ς, δ, ή, α prophet or prophetess; a soothsayer; prophesying, having the gift of prophecy; as an adj., prophetic, Eurip. Androm. 1061; πεόμαντις, the Pythea or priestess of Apollo at Delphi. Fr. μάντις.

Προμαςαίνομαι, to fade first. Προμαρτύρομαι, to testify or declare beforehand ; f. m. ou μα, 1. α. περεμαετυεάμην, ω, ατο. Fr. μαςτύςομαι. Τh. μάςτυς. Προμάτως, Dor. for προμήτως, oco, n, the ancestress or foundress, Æschyl. S. Theb. 127. Fr. µńτης.

Προμάχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, pf. προμεμάχηκα, to fight for, or in the front ranks. Fr. μάχομαι.

Προμάχεών, ωνος, δ, Ion. for προμαχών, a bulwark, a rampart, an outwork, Herodt. i, 98.

 Π_{ℓ^0} μαχίζω, f. ίσω, to fight in the front ranks, Il. iii, 16. Fr. μάχομαι.

Πεόμαχοις, and Ion. πεομάχοισι, dat. pl. of πρόμαχος.

Προμάχοναι, to fight for any one, or in the front ranks before all, Π. xi, 217. Fr. μάχομαι. Η είμο χος, ου, δ, ή, one who fights in the front ranks, Il. iii, 31; amongst the foremost; a champion, Eschyl. S. Theb. 401; a defender; by syncope πεόμος · a man's name, Promachus. Th. μάχομαι.

Πορμά γων, gen. pl. of preced., and Προμάγών, ωνος, δ, an outwork, a fortification; for πεομαχεών. Προμεθίημι, to send forth. μετά and Inμι.

Προμέλετάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, pf. προμεμελέτηκα, to meditate before,

premeditate; to exercise beforehand, Plat. Soph. 218, D; 1. α. προεμελέτησα. Fr. πρό and μελετάω. Th. μέλει.

Προμένεια, ας, h, the name of a prophetess of Dodona, Promenia. Προμεριμνᾶτε, 2. pl. contract. pres. imperat. act. of

 Π εριμεριμνάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, pf. προμεμεςίμνηκα, to be anxious beforehand, to be previously troubled. Fr. πεό and μεςιμνάω. Τh. μέριμνα.

 $\Pi_{\xi^{0}\mu}$ ετείω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to measure out, or beforehand, or for another. Fr. μέτρον.

Πρόμετρος, ου, δ, ή, tall, lofty,

Προμετωπίδιον, ου, τό, a frontlet or armor for the forehead of a horse, Xen. Cyr. vi, 4; an ornament or covering for the forehead; in Herodt. vii, 70, it means the skin of a horse's head, worn on the head of a man, to inspire terror, Schweig. Lex. Herodt.; the forepart of an ox's head, Theophr. Char. 21. Fr. πεό and μέτωπον. Τh. ὅπτομαι. Προμετωπίδιος, ου, δ, ή, worn or being on the forehead. πεό and μέτωπον. See preced. Προμήθεια, ων, τά, (ίεςά,) a festival in honor of Prometheus, Lys. 161, 46.

Προμήθεια, ας, ή, οτ προμηθία, for Ion. πεομηθίη, ης, previous knowledge, forethought, providence, foresight, Plat. Gorg. 506, B; prudence, regard to; and Προμηθέομαι, οῦμαι, and -εύομαι, to care for, provide for; to have regard for, to respect; to be anxious about, Plat. Crit. 44, E; Herodt. Fr. προμηθής. Προμηθεύς, έως, δ, prudent, pru-

dence; also a proper name, Prometheus, Æschyl. Prom. 85; Τιτὰν ΙΙ εομηθεύς, Soph. Œd. C. 56. Fr. μήτις. And Πζομηθής, έος, δ, ή, provident,

circumspect, concerned about, Soph. Electr. 1067. Fr. undos or μητις.

Προμηθία, Ιοπ. ίη, s. as προμή-

Προμηθικός, ή, όν, inclined to forethought, circumspect; adv. πεομηθικώς. Fr. πεομηθής.

Προμήκης, εος, δ, ή, long on the forepart, prolonged; oblong; slender. Fr. mnxos.

Προμηνύω, f. ύσω, pf. προμεμήvuxa, to signify before, announce before; to indicate beforehand, Soph. Antig. 84. Fr. neó and μηνύω.

Περμήτως, Dor. μάτως, ορος, ή, the original mother of a race, Eschyl. S. Theb. 127. Fr.

Πεομηχανάομαι, ωμαι, to plan or contrive beforehand, to prepare before. Fr. μηχανάομαι.

Προμιγηναι, 2. a. inf. pas. of Προμίγνυμι, to mix, mingle before. Th. μίγνυμι.

Πεομίσγω, collut. form of προ. μίγνυμι.

Προμνάομαι, ωμαι, and προμιη. στεύομαι, f. ήσομαι, to conciliate for another, to court; to be a matchmaker, to procure for, to advise, Plat. Menex. 239, C; to forebode, Soph. Œd. C. 1077. Fr. μνάομαι.

Προμνηστικός, ή, όν, skilled in wooing or courting for another; an expert matchmaker, Plat. Theæt. 150, A. Same Th.

 $Π_{\ell^0μνηστίνοι}$, ΐναι, ΐνα, g. ων, Odys. xi, 233; generally translated one after the other, as if from πεόμος. It seems, however, to come from πεόμνος, chief, principal, as in Aschyl. Suppl. 882, ἀγοὶ πρόμνοι · the meaning of αίδε προμνηστίναι επήεσαν seems to be, they advanced the first, in rank or dignity, as it was such only that Ulysses interrogated. Dunb.

Προμνήστρια, ας, ή, s. as προμνηστείς, Aristoph. Nub. 41.

Προμνηστείδας, acc. pl. of

 Π εομνηστείς, ίδος, ή, one who negotiates marriages, a matchmaker, Xen. Mem. 11, 6, 36. Fr. μνηστεύω. See μνηστής.

Πεόμοιεος, ου, ό, ή, before the proper time, untimely. μοῖça.

Προμολείν, inf. to προβλώσκω. hence προμολή.

Προμολέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to go forward, advance; used in the 2. a. only, inf. προμολείν. μολέω οτ μόλω.

Πεομολή, ης, ή, a vestibule, a portico; because we προμολούμεν or go through it. Fr. μολίω.

Πεομολών, part. to πεοελώσκω. II εόμος, ου, ό, ή, one who fights in the van, in the front of the battle : an antagonist; τζόμος ἔμεναι "Επτορι δίω, to be the opponent of the gallant Hector, vii, 75; πρόμος Ίσταται, stands in the front, Id. xv, 293; a chief, Æschyl. Eum. 377; by syncope of πεόμαχος. Th. μάχομαι. Unless from πεό and μάω, so as to mean one who rushes first against the enemy.

Προμοχθίω, f. ήσω, to work beforehand. Fr. π ρό and μ οχθίω. Προμυίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to initiate previously in religious mysteries. Fr. μ υίω.

Προμυδεϊσθαι, a reading, in Æschyl. Prom. 381, for which προθυμεϊσθαι is adopted as the received text by Wellauer and others. It is ingeniously conjectured by Professor Woolsey, that προμυδεΐσθαι (preferred by
Brunck, Porson, and others) is
only an emendation of a bad
reading, προμυδεΐσθαι. See his
note on the passage, and line 341,
referred to by him.

 $\Pi_{\ell \circ \mu \bar{\nu} \ell \bar{\nu} \sigma \nu}$, $\sigma \nu$, $\sigma \dot{\sigma}$, an introduction to a narrative. $Fr. \mu \bar{\nu} \ell \sigma s$.

Προτάϊος, ου, δ, ή, Ion. προτήϊος, in, ϊου, before a temple; as subst. τὸ προτήϊου, the court before a temple.

Πούκτον, Ion. προνάϊον, ου, τό, the vestibule or porch of a temple. Th. ναός.

Πρόνᾶος, ου, δ, ή, in front of a temple, Æschyl. Suppl. 489. Fr. ναός.

 Π_{ℓ} οναυμαχίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be engaged in a naval battle before, or in defence of, Herodt. viii, 60. Fr. π_{ℓ} ό and ναυμαχίω.

Προνέμω, or προσνέμω, f. νεμω, to give, distribute beforehand; mid. to advance; to stretch forth, Æschyl. Eum. 303, primarily, while feeding or grazing. Th. νέμω, the same.

Προνεύω, f. νεύσω, pf. νένευπα, Plat Euthyd. 274, B; to incline the head forward, to lean forward. Fr. νεύω.

Προνκική 'Αθηναίη, Minerva Pronæa, so called, as her statue was placed in the vestibule of, or before, the temple at Delphi, Herodt. Προνκίος, 'τη, 'τον, Ιοπ. for προνάϊος, before a temple.

Προνηστεύω, to fast beforehand. Fr. νηστεύω.

Προνήχομαι, f. ζομαι, to swim before. Fr. πρό and νήχομαι. Προνικάω, f. ήσω, to gain a victory beforehand. Fr. πρό and

tory beforehand. Fr. πεό and wxάω.

Προνοεί, 3. sing. contract. pres. ind. act. of

Προνοίω, ω, and -ίομαι, οῦμαι, f πω, pf. προνενόηκα, Thucyd. vi, 9; with the gen.; to perceive beforehand, to foresee, Demosth. 1170, 8; to conceive, imagine, or think of before; to take care of; pres. inf. act. προνοίν, pres. inf. pas. προνοισθαι, 1. a. m. προύνοησάμην, pas. προύνοήθην, Id. 98, 46; to provide for; τὰ συμφέροντα προνοεῖσθαι ὑπὲς τῶν μελλόντων, to provide for the interests of the future, Xen. Mem. iv, 3, 12. Fr. νοίω. Th.

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Π_{ζονοή}, η̃s, ἡ, the name of a woman, Pronoë.

Προνοήσας, ασα, αν, part. 1. a. act. of προνοίω.

Προνοητίον, verbal adj., one must take care.

Προνοητικός, ή, όν, having foresight, disposed to provide for, provident, Xen. Mem. iv, 3; prudent, careful. Fr. προνοέω. Πρόνοια, ας, ή, foresight, foreknowledge, Aschyl. Ag. 649; care, prudence; regard, provident care : ix προνοίας, with deliberation; providence; xal τῆς θανούσης....πολλην πρόνοιαν δεῖ μ' ἔχειν, Eurip. Alc. 1080. In the Ionic dialect the nominative is πρόνοια, but the gen. προvoins, Herodt., passim. Fr. voos. Προνομεία, είας, ή, foraging, pillaging. Fr. νομεύω.

Προνομεύω, f. εύσω, to go out on a foraging expedition; to harass with depredations; to plunder a country; pns. προνομεύομαι, to be taken captive by a foraging party. Fr. νομεύω.

party. Fr. νομεύω. Πεονομή, ῆς, ἡ, forage; plundering; the booty itself. Fr. νομή. Th. νέμω.

Πρόνομος, ου, δ, 'n, that pastures; grazing forward, Æschyl. Suppl. 673. Fr. νέμω.

Πρόνους, contract. πρόνους, ου, δ, ή, provident, foreseeing, Æschyl. Suppl. 947; prudent, circumspect, wise. Fr. νόος.

Προνοούμενος, part. pres. m. contract. of προνοέω.

Προνοοῦσι, 3. pl. pres. of σ τονοίω. Προνουμηνία, α5, \dot{n} , the day before the new moon, LXX. Fr. νουμηνία.

Προνύζ, adv., Poet., s. as πεὸ νυκτός, before night; also, for the night.

Περνωπής, ίος, δ, ἡ, inclining forward, prone to, Æschyl. Ag. 226; precipitate; rash; ready; on the point to, inclined or ready, Eurip. Alc. 144. See περνώπιος.

Προνώπτον, ου, τό, a vestibule, portico; neut. of

Πιονώπιος, ια, ιον, οτ δ, ħ, placed or being outside of, or before. Fr. ἐνώπια. See under ἤρως. ΠΡΟ΄ Ξ, προκός, δ οτ ħ, a kid, doe, or fawn.

Πρόξεινος, δ, Ion. for πρόξενος.

Hgoξενίω, ω, f. ήσω, to entertain as a guest, to perform the rites of hospitality, Dem. de Coron.; to receive as the guest of the city; to render a service to any one; to be an agent in contracts, etc.; to procure for, as a broker, etc.; to recommend one as a friend to another, Demosth. 969, 18; Plat. Alc. i, 109, D; to furnish as an entertainment; hence, to exhibit, Soph. Œd. T.

Προξενητής, οῦ, ὁ, a mediator; a broker or agent, etc. Same Th. Προξενία, ας, ἡ, public hospitality, hospitality, Eurip. Med. 363; the duty of hospitality; the office of πρόξενος · a hospitable reception, Æschin. C. Ctes. Fr. ζένος.

1483. Fr. Zévos.

Πρόζενος, ου, ὁ and ἡ, Ιοη. πρόζεινος, a person engaged to render the duties of hospitality to ambassadors or others coming from a friendly state; also, one who guards the rights and interests of the citizens of any place, as a consul of our time, Lys.; one who procures any thing in the name of the city; a patron, Æschyl. Suppl. 414; Herodt.; a procurer, author, cause of; an agent; associate, Lys.; the πεόξενοι were chosen by a public decree, Demosth. 497, 9; certain families were appointed πρόζενοι of particular states. Fr. Zívos. Π gοξ \check{v} $g\acute{a}ω$, f. $\acute{n}σω$, to shave beforehand. Fr. ζυράω.

Προογκάομαι, to bray beforehand. Fr. ογκάομαι.

 $\Pi_{\varphi oo}$ δεύω, f. εύσω, to go or travel before. Fr. δδός.

Προοδηγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a guide.

Πρόοδος, ου, ἡ, a march, advance, increase, progress; as an adj. going before; acting as a guard. Fr. δδός.

Προσικονομία, ας, ή, previous arrangement or regulation.

Προοίμην, 2. a. opt. m. of προίημι. Προοιμιάζομαι, f. άσομαι, to make a preamble, introduction, or exordium, Plat. Lach. 178, B; to preface, Theophr. Char. Fr. προοίμιον.

Προοιμιάση, 2. sing. 1. f. m. of προοιμιάζομαι.

Προσίμτον, ου, τό, a prelude to a hymn, Pind. Nem.; a proœ-

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mium, exordium, introduction to a discourse; a beginning or commencement, Æschyl. Prom. 766; a promise; προσιμίσις ήδονής, by promises of pleasure, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 27; a hymn, Plat. Phædr. 60, D. Th. σίμπ. Προσίχομαι, f. χήσομαι, dep. mid., to have gone on before. Fr. σίχομαι.

IΙ ζοομαλῦνω, f. ὕνῶ, to level before, Plat. Tim. 50, E.

Ποόοιντο, Thucyd. i, 120; Demosth. 311, 27; πρόοισθε, Id. 67, 21; ορτ. 2. a. m. of προίημι, for προείντο, etc. (?)

 $\Pi_{\rho \delta \delta \lambda \lambda \bar{\nu} \mu i}, f. ολούμαι, to destroy or slay before. Fr. ὅλλνμι.$

Πρόμνυμι, to swear before or previously, Demosth. 861, 14. Fr. ὄμνυμι.

Προομολογίω, ω, f. ήσω, to agree before, to comply beforehand, Plat. Phædr. 93, D. Fr. δμολογίω.

Προσπτάνω, f. ἄνω, to see beforehand.

Προσπτέον, verbal adj. of προσράω, one must look beforehand, must take care of.

Προοπτίος, έα, έον, to be considered beforehand. Fr. ὅπτομαι. Προόπτομαι, f. όψομαι, to see or observe beforehand.

Πρόσπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, contract. προύπτος, foreseen, known beforehand; manifest, Herodt. ix, 17. Fr. ὅππομαι.

Προσφατός, ή, όν, that may be foreseen, Xen. Cyr. Fr. δράω. Προσφάω, ῶ, f. προόψομαι, impf. προτώρων, to foresee; to see beforehand, Herodt. ii, 121; to use foresight respecting; to provide for, take care of; impf. m. προωραόμην ἃ ἰγὰ προσφώμενος, which I foreseeing, Dem. de Coron.; pf. act. προσώρακα, part. προσωρακώς, υῖα, ός. Fr. δράω. Προσφθρίζω, f. ίσω, to rise before day. Fr. δρθρος.

Προορίζω, f. ίσω, previously to fix the boundaries or limits; to define; to appoint or determine before; to predestinate; 1. α. προωρίσας, ματί. 1. α. αετ. προορίσας, ασα, αν mid. to place a post or signal before an estate to give notice of its being mortgaged for debt, Demosth. 877, 7. Fr. ἐρίζω.

Προορίσας, part. 1. a. act. of προορίζω.

Heοοςμάω, ω, f. how, to urge on previously; to bring farther forward; to advance; neut. to move forward before; to get

the start of. Fr. δεμάω. Προσεμίζω, f. ίσω, 1. a. ώεμἴσα, to anchor (ships) before, Thucyd. vii, 38. Fr. δεμίζω.

Πρόου, 2. a. imperat. m. from πρόεσο, πρόεο, contract. πρόου, of προίημι.

Προοφειλόμενος, μένη, μενον, part. pres. pas. of

Προσφείλω, to owe before; to owe; to incur a debt beforehand, Aristoph. Vesp. 3; pas. to be previously owing to any one, either as a debt, reward, or through enmity, Herodt. v, 82. Fr. δφείλω.

 $\Pi_{\dot{\varphi}\acute{o}}$ $\dot{\psi}_{i\dot{\varsigma}}$, εως, \dot{n} , the act of foreseeing. Fr. ὅπτομαι.

Προύψομαι, fut. to προοράω. Προπάγής, έος, fixed in front, glaring upon. Fr. πήγυυμι.

 $\Pi_{\xi \sigma \pi \alpha \theta \epsilon_{i} \alpha}$, $\bar{\alpha}_{s}$, \dot{n} , the first symptoms of disease, previous suffering. Fr. $\pi \dot{\alpha} \sigma \chi \omega$.

Προπαθεῖν, 2. a. inf. to προπάσχω. Προπαθόντες, pl. part. 2. a. act. of προπάσχω.

 $\Pi_{ξοπαιδεία}, α₅, ἡ, preliminary instruction. <math>Fr. παιδεία$.

Προπαιδεύω, f. εύσω, to give previous instruction, Plat. Polit. vii, 526, D. Same Th.

Πρόπαλαι, adv. long before. Πρόπαν. See πρόπας.

Πεόπαππος, ου, δ, a great-grand-father, a forefather. Fr. πάπ-πος.

Πρόπας, by apocop. for προπάροιθε, adv., before, formerly; in presence of, in front of; with gen. Fr. πάροιθε, the s. as its Th. πάρος.

Προπαραβάλλω, to put beside or along beforehand. Fr. πρό, παρά, and βάλλω.

Προπαρασκευάζω, f. άσω, to make previous preparations or arrangements, Plat. Polit. iv, 429, D. Fr. παρασκευάζω.

Προπαρεγγυάω, f. άσω, to approach; with dat.

 $\Pi_{\xi \circ \pi \alpha \xi \acute{\chi} \omega}$, to supply, furnish beforehand. Fr. $\pi_{\xi \acute{\alpha}}$ and $\pi_{\alpha - \xi \acute{\chi} \omega}$.

Προπάροιθε, and before a vowel προπάροιθεν, prep., with gen., before, in front of; προπάροιθε ποδῶν, before one's feet, close at hand; as adv. of place, in front, forward, before; of time, before, formerly. Fr. πρό and πάρομοι.

Προπαροξύνω, to mark the antepenult with the acute accent. Fr. ὀξύς.

Πρόπας, πασα, παν, the whole before one, Soph. Œd. T. 169;

all, the whole, every one; πρόπας στόλος, Id.

Προπάσχω, to suffer before, be affected before; 2. a. act. προί. παθον, part. 2. a. act. προπαθών, οῦσα, όν. Th. πάσχω.

Προπάτωρ, ορος, δ, a grandfather, ancestor, forefather, progenitor, Herodt. ii, 161; a patriarch; pl. progenitors. Fr. πατής.

Προπαύω, f. αύσω, to cause to cease before; mid. to desist or give over before another. Fr. παύω.

 $\Pi_{\ell o \pi \epsilon i \ell \omega}$, to persuade beforehand. Fr. $\pi \epsilon i \ell \omega$.

Πρόπειρα, ας, ή, a previous trial, experiment. Fr. πρό and πείρα. Προπειράω, to attempt or experience beforehand; also dep. προπειράομαι. Fr. πρό and πειράω.

Πρόπεμπτα, adv. on the fifth day previously.

Προπέμπω, f. ψω, to send before or forward; to conduct, accompany; to escort, Aristoph. Vesp. 317; to attend, ἐπὶ τύμβον, to the grave, Æschyl. S. Theb. 1051; Plat. Menex. 236, D; to hand to, Soph. Phil. 1190; to inflict, Id. 105; 1. a. προέπεμψα, 1. a. subj. act. προπέμψων, ης, η, 1. a. pas. προπεμφθηνα, ης, η, 1. a. inf. pas. προπεμφθηνα, part. 1. a. pas. προπεμφθίες. Fr. πρό and Th. πέμπω.

Προπεμφθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of προπέμπω.

Προπεπευσμένος, or

Ηςοπεπυσμένος, η, ον, having been previously informed, part. pf. pas. of προπυνθάνομαι.

Προπεπωκώς, υία, ός, part. pf. act. of προπίνω.

Προπερισπώμενος, η, ον, having the circumflex accent on the penult. Fr. περί and σπάω.

Προπέςὄσι, adv. more than two years since; three years ago, Plat. Euthyd. 272, B. Fr. πέςυσι.

Προπεσόντα, acc. sing., and Προπεσών, οῦσα, όν, 2. a. part. to προπίπτω. Τh. πίπτω.

Προπετάνντμι, to stretch out before, to extend in front. Fr. πετάννυμι.

Προσέτεια, ας, ἡ, inclination forward, inclination, propensity; petulance, insolence; precipitancy, rashness. Fr. προσετής, which see.

Προπιτίς, and προπιτώς, adv. pertly, forwardly; violently, headlong, inconsiderately. See προπιτής.

Προπετεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to act rashly or hastily; and

Προπετή, acc. sing. from

Προπετής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, inclining forward; ready to fall, Soph. Trach. 972; inclined to, Plat. Legg. vii, 792, with πρός and the acc.; γέλωτα προπέτή, an inconsiderate, silly, unmeaning laugh, Isocr.; προπετές, adverbially, precipitately; insolently, petulantly; headstrong, inconsiderate, hasty. Fr. πέτω, whence πίπτω.

Προπέφανται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of προφαίνω, seen all round, Il.

Προπιφεαδμένα, proclaimed by heralds, Hesiod. Opp. 655; Dor. for προπιφεασμένα, nom. or acc. pl. n. part. pf. pas. of προφράζομαι, to be proclaimed, announced beforehand. Th. φράζω. Προπιφεαδμένος, η, ον, pf. pas. part. to προφράζω.

Προπηδάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to leap before, to spring forward. Fr.

Προπηλακίζω, f. ίσω, to be patter with mud; to throw dirt upon; to ravish; to insult; to abuse grossly, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 91; to spurn, Id. 241, 21; to affront; to revile, slander, treat contumeliously, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 49. Th. πηλός.

Προπηλακισθείς, εΐσα, έν, part. 1. a. act. of προπηλακίζω.

Προπηλαισμός, οῦ, ὁ, and προπηλάκισις, εως, ἡ, the act of throwing mud or dirt upon; gross abuse, reproach, scurrility, καὶ προπηλακισμὸν ὁμοῦ, Dem. de Coron. 81. Fr. πηλός.

Προπίνω, 2. α. προέπίον, contract. προύπιου, pf. προπέπωκα, (Lat. propino, præbibo,) to drink first, or before, at an entertainment; to drink to one, to pledge him in drinking; to make a present, as was sometimes done, of the cup, Pind. Olymp. vii, 5; hence, to make a present of, give over to; to sacrifice, in a drunken fit; την έλευθεςίαν προπεπωπότες πρότερον μέν Φιλίππω, νῦν δὲ 'Αλεξάνδοω, having pledged away (sacrificed) your freedom, formerly to Philip, and now to Alexander, Demosth. 324, 23; πεοπέποται τῆς παραυτίκα ήδονης καὶ χάριτος τὰ της πόλεως πεάγματα, the affairs (interests) of the state are sacrificed to some momentary pleasure and gratification, *Id.* 34, 24. *Fr.* πεό and πίνω.

 $\Pi_{ξοπίπτοντες}, nom. pl. part.$ pres. of

Προπίπτω, f. πτώσω, and f. mid. πεσούμαι, pf. πέπτωκα, to fall before, fall forward, to stoop or lean forward, as rowers, Odys. xii, 194; to fall out of the way, Soph. Œd. C. 157. Fr. πίπτω. Προπιστεύω, f. εύσω, to believe done or to trust previously, Demosth. 662, 20. Fr. πιστεύω. Προπιτνίω, ω, f. ήσω, and προπίτνω, to fall down in the presence of; to fall down as a suppliant; to supplicate, entreat, Soph. Electr. 1372. Fr. πίπνω. Προπίτνω. See preced.

Πρόπλασμα, ἄτος, τό, a model. Fr. πλάσσω.

 $\Pi_{\xi \circ \pi \lambda \acute{\epsilon} \omega}$, f. εύσομαι, to sail before others. Fr. $\pi \lambda \acute{\epsilon} \omega$.

Πρόπλους, contract. -ους, ου, δ, ή, a sailing before, Thucyd. vi, 44; Xen. Hist. v, 1, 24. Fr. πλέω. Προπλώω, Ion. for -πλέω, Herodt. Προπδίζω, to advance one step before another, in a cantious or stealthy manner, Π. xiii, 158; to go forward, advance. Fr. ποδίζω. Th. ποῦς.

 $\Pi_{\xi \sigma \sigma \sigma \delta \delta \omega \nu}$, adv. before the feet, in one's presence; within one's reach. Fr. $\pi \sigma \tilde{v}_5$.

Προποιίω, ω, f. ήσω, to do before another, to make before, Herodt. i, 41. Fr. ποιίω.

Προπολεμέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to make war before another or for another, Plat. Polit. iv, 429, B. Fr. πολεμέω.

Ποσπόλευμα, ἄτος, τό, a servant, attendance upon, service, Eurip. Ion. 113. Fr. πρόπολος.

Προπολέω, s. as

 $\Pi_{\xi \circ \pi \circ \lambda \epsilon \nu \omega}$, to be a servant, to serve a god Fr. $\pi \circ \lambda \epsilon \omega$.

 Π_{ℓ} οπολλοῦ (χρονοῦ understood), long ago.

Πρόπολος, ου, ὁ, and ἡ, a servant who continues near his master; a servant, an attendant, a director; a minister, priest, or officer in a temple; an agent, Aristoph. Nub. 435. Th. πολίω. Πρόπομα, απος, πό, a draught before meals, consisting of wine mixed with certain ingredients. Fr. προπίνω.

Προπομπεία, ας, ή, a leading, conducting, or escorting in a procession. From

Προπομπεύω, f. εύσω, to lead the way, to march forward, to precede in a procession; and

Προσομπή, ñs, 'n, a sending or going before; escorting, accompanying, conducting. Fr. πέμ.

Προπομπία, ας, ή, the first place in a procession. Fr. πομπή. Προπομπός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, one who goes before in an escort or solemn procession; also, as an attendant or chief mourner in a funeral procession, Æschyl. S.

Theb. 1061. Fr. πίμπω.
Προπονίω, ω, f. ήσω, to labor before; to labor to accomplish any thing; γᾶς προπονουμίνας, the country being in distress, laboring under distress, Soph. Œd. T. 685. Fr. πονίω.

Προπονούμενος, part. pres. of preced.

Προποντίς, ίδος, ή, the Propontis, or Sea of Marmora, that leads into the Pontus or Black Sea. Fr. πεό and πόντος.

Προπορεύομαι, to go before, precede; f. m. εύσομαι, pf. pas. προπεπόρευμαι. Fr. πρό und πορεύομαι.

Προποςείω, f. εύσω, to cause to go before or precede; to transport. II ροποςίζω, f. ίσω, to provide or procure for another beforehand; mid. to procure for one's self, etc. Fr. ποςίζω.

Πεόποσις, εως, ή, a drinking before eating, a pledging, etc. See πεοπίνω.

Προπότης, δ, one who pledges or drinks to one. Fr. προπίνω.

 $\Pi_{\xi \circ \sigma \circ \tau' \zeta \omega}$, f. iσω, to present drink to any one; to present a potion. Fr. $\sigma \circ \tau' \zeta \omega$.

Προπράσσω, f. ξω, to do or perform one thing before another. See next.

Προπράττω, Att. to do before or beforehand. Fr. πράσσω.

Προπρεών, ῶνος, ὁ, prompt, willing, eager, well disposed, benevolent; s. as πρόθυμος. Fr. πρέ-

Προστρηνής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, inclining forward, inclining downward, prone, Π. xxiv, 18; inclined to; well disposed, prompt, eager. Th. στηνής.

Πιροπιρό, adv. totally, entirely; when used as a preposition in compounds, it increases the force of the word with which it is compounded.

Περσκοκαλύπτομαι, to wrap one's self completely up. Fr. καλύπτω.

Προπροπυλίνδομαι, for the sake of emphasis, instead of προπυλίνδομαι, to be prostrate at one's

feet, in the manner of a suppliant, Π. xxii, 221; with gen., to roll forward still farther; to wander from place to place; σεροπροκυλινδόμενος, supplicating first one, then another, Odys. xvii, 525. Fr. κυλίνδω, the same as the Th. κυλέω.

Πρόσφυμνα, adv. before the stern; πρόσφυμνα ἐκδολάν, thrown out from the stern, Æschyl. S. Theb. 751.

Προπταίω, to stumble, make a false step. Fr. πταίω.

Προστύω, to spit before. Fr.

Πρόπτωσις, εως, ή, a falling down or forwards, a falling out, an event. Fr. πίπτω.

Προπύλαιον, and πρόπτλον, ου, τό, from

Προπύλαιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, before the gate, usually as subst., neut. pl. τὰ προπύλαια, a gateway, entrance, Herodt. iii, 101; Soph. Electr. 1367; especially at Athens, the entrance to the Acropolis, built by Pericles. Fr. πρό and πύλη.

Προπυνθάνομαι, f. πεύσομαι, 2°. a. προϋπυθόμην, pf. pas. προπέστυσμαι, to inquire previously, to know by previously inquiring, Herodt. v, 63. Fr. πυνθάνομαι.

Πρόπυργος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, done or performed for the safety of the city, Æschyl. Ag. 1141. Fr. πύργος. Προπώλης, ου, ὁ, one who buys first, a forestaller; one who sells for another, a broker, commission-merchant; a principal seller. Th. πωλίω.

Προρέει, 3. sing. pres. ind., and Προρέοντι, dat. sing. pres. of

Περοίω, οr προβρίω, obsol., f. ρεύσομαι, to flow out or forwards. Fr. βίω. But

Προβρίω, f. ήτω, pf. προίβρηκα, and Att. προείρηκα, to say before, announce publicly, to proclaim before; to command; predict; l. a. προεξέθην, and ερήθην, pf. pas. προεξέθηνα. Th. ἐξέω.

Ilρόρρησις, εως, ή, a prediction; a command, previous order, Thucyd. i, 49; Luc. de Sacrif., p. 368; dat. pl. προβρήσεσι. Fr. έρεω.

Πρόβρητος, ου, δ, ή, declared beforehand, predicted, Soph. Trach. 681. Fr. έρέω.

Hessiela, neut. pl., and

Προξέριζου, weut. sing. of περόβριζος, used adverbially, by the roots, Æschyl. Pers. 798; radically,

fundamentally. From $\Pi_{\xi \hat{\rho} \hat{\rho} \hat{\rho} \hat{\epsilon} \zeta \hat{\sigma}_{\xi}}$, ov, $\hat{\delta}$, \hat{n} , or $\pi_{\xi \hat{\rho} \hat{\rho} \hat{\epsilon} \zeta \hat{\sigma}_{\xi}}$, with the roots; from the foundation. Th. $\hat{\rho} \hat{\epsilon} \zeta \alpha$.

IIPO'Z, prep. governing the genitive, dative, and accusative, as follows:

I. With the genitive, from, with, or on the part of, for the interest of, in favor of, against, for, to, towards, according to, by or by the side of, before or in presence of, near; as, πρὸς ἐνὸς ἄρχεσθαι κάλλιστον, it is best to be governed by one; οὖτς πρὸς ὑμῶν ούτε πρὸς τῆς Ἑλλάδος, neither on your part (or with you) nor on the part of all Greece, Xen. Anab. ii, 3, 11; προς ήμων πείσεται κακά, shall suffer evils from us, Aristoph. Nub. 1120; πρός του Φεύγοντος είπειν, to speak in favor of the accused; πρὸς ξαυτοῦ τὸ λόγιον ἐλάμδαver, he interpreted the oracle in favor of himself, Zosim. 16; είναι μέν γὰς πςὸς αὐτοῦ τὸν ἀετόν, (the omen of) the eagle was in his favor; είναι πρός Tivos, to be in favor of or to be on the side of any one; πρὸς σοῦ, οὐδ' ἐμοῦ φεάσω, Ι will say what is for your interest and not mine, or what concerns you and not myself, Soph. Œd. T. 1434; πρός ἀνδρός έχθροῦ ἐπιφέρων τῆν ψηφόν, giving his vote against an enemy or adversary, Dion. Hal. vii ; ἔστι μοὶ πρὸς ἀγαθοῦ, it is for my interest or advantage, literally, it is to me for good; κάκεῖνο δη τοῖς πολεμίοις προς κακοῦ γένοιτ' ἄν, and that would certainly be an injury or disadvantage to the enemies; πρὸς τῆς βουλῆς ἐστί, it is for the interest of the senate, Demosth.; πρὸς ἀνδρός ἐστι, it becomes or belongs to a man, Aristoph. Plut. 355; πεδς λόγου or λόγον είναι, it belongs to or concerns the matter; πρὸς τρόwov, suitably, fitly, or according to fitness, as ἀπὸ τρόπου means the contrary; πρὸς θυμοῦ, agreeable, literally, according with one's mind, as ἀπὸ θυμοῦ is contrary to one's mind or disagreeable; προς αλλης, at the command of another woman; τὸ ποιεύμενον πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίων, that which has been done by the Lacedæmonians, Herodt. vii, 209: πεδς άλός, by or towards the sea; it is also used in expressing the relationship of families; thus, οἱ πρὸς αἴματος, those of the same blood; of πρός πατρός οτ πρός μητρός, the relations on the father's or mother's side; and in the same manner, οί πρὸς ἀνδρῶν οἰκεῖοι, and οἱ πεὸς γυναικῶν, the relations on the side of the males and of the females; also, 40 πεδς πατεός, μητεός, etc., the father's or mother's family, the noun yévos being understood. In oaths and attestations, Teòs Sews, or προς των θεων, by the gods; and sometimes, προς θεών καί πρὸς ἀνθρώπων, before or in the presence of gods and men; but πρὸς Διός, from Jupiter, Il. i. 239, and πρὸς Τρώων, from or of the Trojans, i, 160. In this formula of adjuration, πρός, with a genitive, the article with the noun is seldom omitted by the comic, and never expressed by the tragic, writers. Porson ad Orest. 92. πρό; and ὑπό, with the genitive, have nearly the same force, denoting the instrument or agent by or from which any thing is effected.

II. With the dative, to, towards, at or in, by, near, close, before, moreover, besides or in addition to, Plat.; πρὸς τοῖς ποσίν, at his feet; πρὸς ταῖς θύραις, by or at the door; προς τη πόλει, by or near the city; πεδς Αλγύπτω, in Egypt; πρὸς τοῖς κριταῖς, before or in presence of the judges; εἶναι πρὸς ἑαυτῷ, to reflect or consider within himself; προς δε τούτοις, besides or in addition to these things, like έπὶ τούτοις. sometimes it is used with the dative to denote an office or official duty, like ini with the genitive; as, οἱ πρὸς ταῖς κύλιζι, those who had charge of the drinkingvessels, Herodian iii, 5.

III. With the accusative, to, at, towards, for or on account of, for the purpose of, in order to, among or with; ἔρχομαι πρός σε, I come to you; πρὸς τοὺς πόδας αὐτοῦ, at his feet; σρὸς την γην, on the earth; προς τον οὐρανόν, towards the sky, Cyrop. i, 4, 11; τὰ πρὸς ἡμᾶς, the things which concern us; 70 πεδς χάριν, beauty or elegance of composition, Longin. i; reds την πόλιν, in regard to the city, Lys.; προς ἄπαντας, towards all; πρὸς τὶ ταῦτα λέγεις, why or for what do you say these things; it may also be rendered with its noun adverbially; as, πεδς δεγάν, angrily or through

anger; πρὸς ὑπερβολήν, excessively, to excess; πρὸς χάριν, in order (to gain) favor; πεὸς inideigiv, for the purpose of show or exhibition; meds xaseov, for the time, for the moment; and also, seasonably; προς βίαν, by force; πρὸς ἡδονήν, willingly; προς αὐλόν, to the (sound of the) flute; πεὸς καταδίκας ἢ χεέα, on account of the sentences against them, or of their debts, Dion. Hal. iv; προς άλλήλους, with one another, between themselves; πρὸς την νόσον, (efficacious) against a disease; πρὸς ἀξίαν ἐκάστοις διανεῖμαι, to distribute to each according to rank or merit; προς αλλον ζην, to live according to (the will of) another; πρὸς γὲ τὸ παιών, according to or considering the present (state of things); πεὸς μίαν ἡμέραν, for one day; προς πολύν χρόνον, for a long time; πρὸς τὰ ἔτη, for your years, Theophr. Char. 2; πεὸς βασίλεα, with the king; πρὸς οὐδέν, on no account; πρὸς ταῦτα, on this account; ώς πρὸς τὸ μέγεθος της πολέως, in comparison with the size of the city, Thucyd. iii, 113.

IV. In compound words Teos implies, (1) accession, approach, coming to; as, προσκαλείσθαι, to call (a person) to one; TPOTγεάφειν, to write in addition to any thing already written; πρόoodon, revenues, i. e. things which come to the treasury; (2) proximity; as, προσκαθίζεσθαι, to sit near to; (3) προσφέρεσθαί rivi, to be affected towards any one; (4) it increases the force of the simple word; as, προσαιreiv, to ask for something in addition, to ask earnestly, to beg; προσεπιστίζεσθαι, to procure provisions in greater abundance, or in addition to, Po-

Προσάββάτον, ου, τό, the day before the Sabbath, Mark xv, 42. Fr. σάββατα.

Προσάββατος, ου, δ, ħ, before the Sabbath. Fr. πρό and σάβ-

Προσάγαγε, 2. a. imperat. act., and

Προσαγάγω, ης, η, 2. a. subj. act. of προσάγω.

Προσαγανακτίω, ω, to be still more displeased or indignant. Fr. άγανακτίω.

Προσαγγέλλω, f. γελώ, pf. προσήγγελκα, to announce to, to

bring information to. Th. ἀγ-

Π΄ ροσαγνοίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be ignorant further; to commit a farther mistake. Fr. ἀγνοίω.

Προσαγορευθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of προσαγορεύω.

Προσαγόρευμα, ατος, τό, a salutation. Fr. άγορεύω.

Προσαγορευτικός, ή, όν, salutatory. From

Προσάγοςεύω, f. εύσω, pf. προσηγόςευκα, to accost, to address, salute; to call, surname; to admonish, advise, Plat. Legg. iv, 719, E; pas. προσαγοςεύομαι, l. a. ind. p. προσηγοςεύθην, ης, η, Æschyl. Prom. 834. Fr. ἀγοςεύω. Th. ἀγοςά.

Προσάγχυμι, to approach, draw nigh.

Προσάγω, f. άξω, to bring to, to bring forward, to the senate, to the people, etc.; Att. to introduce, Dem. de Coron.; to apply to; to add; προσάγειν τινὶ όρχον, literally, to bring forward an oath to any one, to make one take an oath, Herodt. vi, 74; to draw near, approach; mid. to gain over to one's self, conciliate, Id. iv, 172; to embrace, Aristoph. Av. 141; to bring under one's power; to induce, Soph. Æd. T. 131; to take food, etc.; 2. a. προσήγαγον, 2. a. subj. προσαγάγω, 1. a. pas. προσήχθην, to have been brought forward, induced; προσάξομαι, f. m. used in a passive sense. Fr. ἄγω.

Προσάγωγεύς, έως, δ, one who introduces or brings to; who conciliates the favor of another, a wheedler, Demosth. 750, 21; a mediator; and

Προσαγωγή, ñs, 'n, a leading to or towards; access, admission to, introduction; an approach to the altars of the gods, supplication, Herodt. ii, 58. Fr. προσάγω.

Προσαγώγιον, ου, τό, a screw for straightening pieces of timber, *Plat. Phil.* 56, *E*.

Προσαγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, attractive, seductive, alluring. Fr. προσάγω.

Προσάδω, Dor. ποταείδω, f. ποταείσομαι, to sing to; τὶν ποταείσομαι, to thee will I sing; προσάδω τραγωδίαν, to sing the songs in a tragedy to music; to harmonize, agree with. Fr. πρός and ἄδω.

Προσαείδω, and προσάδω, f. άσομαι, to accord with, Soph. Phil. 418, 3; to speak to the point, Plat. Phæd. 86, E; to sing to, to chime in with. Fr. άδω.

Προσαίζας, 1. a. part. of προ-

Προσαιρίομαι, as mid., to choose to one's self, attach to one's self, to choose or elect in addition to. Fr. αἰρίω.

Προσαιρίω, ω, f. ήσω, to choose besides; to select, adopt, to add, to increase, take to; mid. to choose for one's self, to choose a colleague, Herodt. Fr. αίρίω. Προσαίρω, f. αρῶ, to lift up, carry to; mid. to help one's self. Fr. αίριω.

 $\Pi_{\it cooatooω}$, to rush to or towards. Fr. ἀΐσσω.

Προσαιτίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, pf. προσήτηκα, to ask more or in addition to, to ask alms, to beg, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 29. Fr. αἰτίω. Προσαίτης, ου, ὁ, a beggar. See προσαιτίω.

Προσαιτών, part. pres. act. contract. of προσαιτίω.

Προσάκούω, f. ούσομαι, to hear besides. Fr. ἀκούω.

Προσακτέον, verbal adj., one must bring to, introduce. Fr. προσάγω.

Προσακτέος, α, ον, to be led to. See preced.

Προσαλείφω, to anoint with, to spread on, Odys. Fr. ἀλείφω. Προσαλίσκομαι, to be convicted besides, Aristoph. Acharn. 701. Fr. ἀλίσκομαι.

Προσάλλομαι, f. αλοῦμαι, 1. α. ηλάμην dep. mid. to jump up, at, or upon one. Fr. ἄλλομαι. Προσάμεᾶσις, εως, ἡ, the advance upwards, the step of a ladder, Æschyl. S. Theb. 448; an assault. Fr. ἀναθαίνω.

Προσαμείδομαι, to answer, reply to. Fr. άμείδομαι.

Προσαμέλγω, Dor. ποταμέλγω, to milk more.

Προσαμπέχομαι, to be held fast in a thing. $Fr. \dot{\alpha}\mu\pi\dot{\epsilon}\chi\omega$.

Προσαμύνει, 3. sing. pres. ind. act. of

Προσαμῦνω, f. ἔνῶ, to afford more assistance; to avert; to repel, make head against, Il. v, 139. Th. ἀμῦνω.

Προσαμφιέννυμι, f. φιέσω, Att. φιῶ, to put on besides or in addition. Fr. ἔννῦμι.

Προσαναβαίνω, f. m. βήσομαι, pf. βίθηκα, to ascend towards; 2. a. προσανίθην, ης, η, 2. a. imperat. προσανάβηθι, and προσανάβαθι, by apocop. προσανάβα. Fr. πρός, ἀνά, and βαίνω.

Προσαναβάλλω, f. ἄλῶ, to throw up together with, or besides. Fr. βάλλω.

Προσανάβασις, εως, ή, an ascent, ascending; a step. Fr. βαίνω. Προσανάξηθι, 2. a. imperat. to προσαναδαίνω.

Προσαναγιγνώσκω, to read besides. Fr. αναγιγνώσκω.

Προσαναγκάζω, f. άσω, to force besides, to press besides, Aristoph. Vesp. 623.

Προσαναγκαστίον, verbal adj., must force, convince by arguments, etc., Plat. Polit. 284; convince.

 Π _{ξοσαναγε}άφω, f. ψ ω, to write down, note besides. Fr. πρός, ἀνά, and γεάφω.

Προσαναιρίω, ω, to take up besides; to undertake besides, xal πόλεμον οὐδὲν έλάσσω προσανείλοντο, Thucyd. vii, 28; to destroy; also, to answer or advise besides, (ἐἀν) ἡ Πυθία προσαvaien, Plat. Polit. ix, 461, E. Fr. αίρεω.

Προσαναισιμόω, to spend, use up besides. Fr. πρός and ἀνασαι-

Προσανακαλύπτω, f. ύψω, to explain still farther. Fr. xaλύπτω.

 Π _{ξοσανακίνέω}, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to move, agitate, or stir up still farther. Fr. κινέω.

Προσανάκλτμα, τό, that on which one leans. From

Προσανακλίνομαι, as pas., to lean on. Fr. πρός, ἀνά, and κλίνω.

Προσανάκλἴσις, ή, a leaning or lying on.

 Π *ξοσανακουφίζω, f. ίσω,* to lighten still farther. Fr. πουφίζω.

 Π ξοσαναχείνω, f. ἴνῶ, to examine still farther into; to resume the examination. Fr. κείνω.

 Π ξοσανάλαμβάνω, f. λή ψ ομαι, to take still more; to acquire more; to renew strength. Fr. $\lambda \alpha \mu$ -

Προσαναλέγομαι, to mention or relate besides, or farther. Fr. λέγω.

Προσανάλίσαω, f. προσανάλώσω, pf. πεοσανήλωκα, to spend besides or in addition to, Demosth. 460, 2; 1. a. act. πεοσανήλωσα, part. 1. a. act. πεοσαναλώσας, ασα, αν. Fr. πρός and αναλίσκω. Τh. άλίσκω.

Προσανάλλομαι, to spring up to or towards. Fr. άλλομαι.

Η Ιροσαναλώσας, part. 1. a. act. of προσαναλίσκω.

Προσαναμένω, f. ενώ, to wait still

farther. Fr. µíva. Προσαναπαύομαι, to rest in, to rest, f. m. παύσομαι, pf. pas. πέπαυμαι, mid. of

Προσαναπαύω, f. σω, pf. πίπαυxx, to let rest with, to refresh. Fr. παύω.

Προσαναπείθω, f. πείσω, to persuade besides. Fr. πείθω.

Προσαναπίμπλημι, to fill, load still more. Fr. πίμπλημι.

Προσαναπλάσσω. See προσαναπλάττω.

Προσαναπλαττόμενος, part. pres. ης πεοσαναπλάττω.

 Π ροσαναπλάττω, and -σσω, f. άσω, to form anew on, to construct, or build besides; meoσαναπλαττόμενον, needlessly or superfluously added, Longin. 7. Ετ. πλάσσω.

 Π εοσαναπληςοῦσα, part. pres. fem.

 Π ξοσαναπληξόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to fill up in addition, Plat. Menex. 84, D; to supply; 1. a. ind. act. προσανεπλήρωσα. Fr. πληeόω. Th. πλέος.

Προσαναρτάω, to hang up besides or upon. Fr. πρός, ἀνά, and ἀρτάω.

 Π ξοσανασπάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\alpha}$ σω, to tear or root up; to shatter, break in pieces. Fr. σπάω.

Προσανατίλλω, to rise up besides, to arise towards. Fr. άνατέλλω.

Προσανατίθεμαι, to take something more upon one's self, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 8; to confer or consult with ; προσανεθέμην, σο, το, 2. a. ind. m. Fr. τίθημι.

Προσανατίθημι, f. θήσω, to place upon in addition. Fr. πρός, ἀνά, and τίθημι.

Προσανατρίπω, f. ίψω, to overthrow besides. Fr. τεέπω.

Προσανατρίφω, f. θρίψω, to refresh by nourishment, to restore to vigor. Fr. τείφω.

Προσανατρέχω, f. Βρίζω, and f. m. δεαμούμαι, to run up; run back, retreat, Polyb. Fr. τεί-

Προσανατρίδω, f. ίψω, to rub besides; mid. to engage in a dispute with one, Plat. Theat. 169, C. Fr. τείδω.

Προσαναφέρω, to bring up to, to present, offer; to refer to or propose. Fr. φέρω.

Προσαναχρώννυμι, to add a color to a body; to infect by contagion; mid. to give a coloring of itself to, to communicate to. Fr. χεώννυμι.

Προσανδραποδίζω, f. iow, to re-

duce besides to slavery, to enslave. Fr. ανδραποδίζω.

Προσανεθέμην, 2. a. ind. mid. of προσανατίθημι.

Προσάνειμι, to go up to. Fr. πρός, ἀνά, and εἶμι.

Προσανείπον, 2. a. without present in use, to declare, publish, order besides. Fr. weos, ava, and ยโดรอง.

Προσανεπλήρωσα, l.a.ind. act. of προσαναπληρόω.

Προσανέρομαι, to interrogate farther. Fr. Leonas.

Προσανέρπω, to creep up into, to crawl through or into.

Προσανερωτάω, ω, to inquire still farther or besides. Fr. igwráw. Προσανεσπάσθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of πεοσανασπάω. Fr. neós, ἀνά, and σπάω.

Προσανέχω, f. έξω, or σχήσω, to hold up towards, to direct to; to wait for. Fr. ἀνίχω.

Προσανήει, 3. sing. plupf. (used with the time of an impf.) of προσάνειμι, was besides advancing up, Thucyd. vii, in Coll. Maj. i, 72.

Προσανής, έος, δ, h, Dor. for προonvńs.

Προσανοίγω, f. οίξω, to open still more. Fr. avoiya.

Προσανοικοδομέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to build opposite to. Fr. oixodoμέω.

Προσαντέχω, f. ανθέζω, to persist or withstand still farther. Fr. ἀντέχω.

Προσαντής, έος, δ, ή, steep, precipitous; difficult of access; also, adverse, offensive, Europ. Med. 306; κατάντης, descending, sloping downwards. Fr. ἄντα inimical, Herodt. vii, 160.

Προσαπαγγέλλω, to announce or declare besides. Fr. aray-

Προσαπαγορεύω, f. εύσω, to prohibit besides. Fr. ἀπαγοςιύω. Π ξοσαπαιτέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to ask as a duty something additional. Fr. altíw.

Προσάπαξ, adv. once only, once for all. Th. anag.

Προσαπειλέομαι, οῦμαι, to add threats; f. m. noouai, 1. a. m. προσηπειλησάμην, ω, ατο, part. 1. α. π. προσαπειλησάμενος.

Προσαπειλέω, ω, f. now, to add threats, to threaten besides, Demosth. 544, 26. Fr. agu-

Προσαπειλησάμενος, part. 1. a. m. of preced.

Προσαπείπον, 2. a. (no present in use), to forbid, renounce; s. as προσαπαγορεύω.

Προσαπικτεινα, 1. a. of προσα-

Προσαπέρχομαι, dep. mid., to go away besides. Fr. πρός and ἀπέρχομαι.

Προσαποδάλλω, f. αλω, to throw away or lose besides, Aristoph. Nub. 1256.

Προσαπογράφω, f. ψω, to enrol or register besides. Fr. πρός and ἀπογεάφω.

Προσαποδείχνυμι, f. δείξω, to show or point out besides, Plat. Phæd. 77, C.

Προσαποδίδωμι, to pay back or return besides, to give or relate moreover, Longin. 9. Fr. ἀπο-

Προσαποθνήσκω, to die with or besides, LXX. Fr. ἀποθνήσκω. Προσαποκρίνομαι, to make a farther reply. Fr. anongivouas.

Προσαποκτείνω, to kill besides. Fr. κτείνω.

Προσαπολαύω, f. σω, to enjoy (something) besides. Fr. ἀπολαύω.

Προσαπόλλυμι, οτ ἀπολλύω, Ηεrodt. vi, 138; to kill or destroy with or besides; mid. to perish with, etc. Fr. zeos, and, and ὄλλυμι.

 Π _{ξοσαπολωλέναι}, 2. pf. inf. of preced., should have perished, Lys. Fr. ἀπόλλυμι.

Προσαπολων, part. 2. f. act. of πεοσαπόλλυμι.

Προσαποπέμπω, to send away or off besides. Fr. πρός, ἀπό, and πέμπω.

Προσαποστέλλω, to send away besides. Fr. στέλλω.

 Π_{ℓ} οσαποστε ℓ έω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to deprive of besides, with gen., Demosth. 536, 14. Fr. στερέω.

Προσαποτιμάω, f. ήσω, to value or estimate besides. Fr. Teos and άποτιμάω.

 $\Pi_{eoσαποφαίνω}$, f. $\check{α}ν\tilde{ω}$, to show besides. Fr. Qaiva.

Προσαποτίνω, f. ίσω, to pay besides, Plat. Legg. xii, 845, A. Fr. Tivw.

Προσαντοφέρω, to carry off besides; to return or bring in besides; mid. to carry off for one's self. Fr. πεός, ἀπό, and

Προσάπτω, f. άψω, to attach to, fasten to, to join to, Eurip. Electr. 1319; to join or contract in addition to, Soph. Æd. T. 667; to attribute; mid. to touch or reach to. Fr. ἄπτω. Π_{ℓ} οσαπωθέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to expel or drive away besides, expel also or moreover, LXX. Fr. ἀπωθέω.

Προσαράσσω, f. ζω, Att. for Προσαράττω, to push or strike violently against. Fr. ἀξάσσω. Προσάρηρα, Ion. of προσάρω, part. προσαρηρώς.

Προσαρήρεται, 3. sing. pf. pas. Ion. of προσάρω.

Προσαρήρομαι, to join with, to suit, fit, adapt to. The present is formed from the 2. perfect, and has the same signification as the primitive; thus, ἄρω, f. ἀρῶ, 2. pf. nea, and Att. aenea, whence the present ἀρήρομαι. See σρο-

Προσαρηρότα, nom. pl. n. g. or acc. sing. m. g. part. from πeoσάρω. See προσαρήρομαι.

Προσαρχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. έσω, to help, succor, aid, assist, Soph. Œd. T. 12; hence, to avenge or to do a duty to, Id. 141.

Προσαρκτικός, ή, όν, and προσάςχτίος, ου, ό, ή, northerly, northern. Fr. agaros.

Προσαρμόζω, οτ όττω, f. όσω, to adapt, to fit or adjust to; neut. to suit. Fr. άρμόζω.

Προσαρμόττω, Att. for preced. Προσαρτάω, ω, to attach to, make fast to; mid. to be attached to one; with dat. to bind or attach another to one's self; with acc. pas., to pine away. άετάω.

Προσάρτημα, άτος, τό, an appendage. Same Th.

Προσάρχομαι, f. άρξομαι, to prepare for, bring to, Plat. Theat.

Προσάρω, 2. a. προσήράρον, 2. pf. προσάρηρα, Ion., to fit or adjust to, to fasten upon, R. v, 725. Fr. ἄςω.

Προσαπιμόω, ω, to disgrace or dishonor still more, Demosth. 842, 16. Fr. ἀτιμόω.

Προσαυαίνομαι. See next.

Προσαυαίνω, in pas., to wither upon, to waste or pine away upon, Æschyl. Prom. 147. Fr. αὐαίνω.

Προσαυγάζω, to glance at, look at, behold.

 Π ξοσαυδάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to address, speak to; to accost, Il. i, 200; Soph. Œd. T. 352; impf. προσηύδων προσαυδήτην, 3. dual impf. Fr. αὐδάω.

Προσαύλειος, ου, ό, 'n, being near a farm-yard, rustic. Fr. πρός and αὐλή.

Προσαυλέω, ω, f. ήσω, to play on 1119

the flute or pipe; to play an accompaniment to. Fr. αὐλός. Π ξοσαυξάνω, f. αυξήσω, to increase still farther. Fr. αΰξω. Προσαυράω, to move to, bring near. Fr. πρός and αὐράω.

Προσαφαιρέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to take away besides; mid. to take for one's self. Fr. ἀφαιρέω.

Προσφφής, έος, ό, ή, contiguous. Fr. ἄπτω.

Προταφικνέομαι, dep. mid., to come to, arrive at. Fr. άφικνέομαι.

Προσαφίστημι, f. στήσω, to cause to revolt besides, draw away from allegiance; pas. with 2. a. act. έστην, and pf. έστηκα, to revolt besides. Fr. #765 and ἀφίστημι.

Προσαφοδεύω, to evacuate the bowels. Fr. δδεύω.

Προσθαίνω, to ascend; to go to or towards; to approach to; to be present with to assist, Herodt. vi, 136; to happen to, Plat. Legg. vii, 789, A; f. m. βήσομαι, pf. βέβηκα, 2. a. "βην, 1. a. m. προσεζήσὰτο, Π. ii, 48. Th. Baiva.

Προσθαλλόντων, gen. pl. part. pres. act. of

Πεοσβάλλω, f. αλω, pf. - θέβληκα, to throw to, to bring to, to arrive at, to add or contribute to, Herodt. i, 136; to attack, assail, Id. vii, 211; to run foul of, said of ships, Thucyd. i, 49; to give attention to, Soph. Trach. 577; to give out, emit, as a smell, Aristoph. Pac. 1880; neut. to rush against or upon, Plat. Theat. 153, E; mid. to throw one's self upon, to cause, to assail, attack, προτιδάλλεαι, Il. v, 879; 2. a. act. προσέβάλον, 2. a. mid. προσεβαλόμην. Fr. βάλλω.

Προσθάς, part. 2. a. act. of προσδαίνω.

 $\Pi_{\varrho \delta \sigma \beta \check{\alpha} \sigma \iota \varsigma}$, $\varepsilon \omega \varsigma$, $\check{\eta}$, an entrance, approach, advance, Thucyd. vii, 45. Th. προσβαίνω.

Προσδασχάνιον, ου, τό. See Teoξασκάνιον.

Προσδάτός, ή, όν, accessible. Fr.Balva.

Προσδιάζομαι, to use force or violence to accomplish. Fr. βία. Π ξοσδί δάζω, f. άσω, to move forward, propel, bring to; to persuade, induce, Xen. Mem.; to reduce to, Plat. Crat. 427, C. Fr. βιζάζω.

Προσελέπω, to look to or at, to behold. Fr. βλέπω.

 Π gοσ Gλη τ \acute{o} s, \acute{o} s, superadded, LXX. Fr. προσθάλλω.

Προσδοάω, to shout, call to, f. mid. δοήσομαι, contract. δώσομαι, 1. α. προσεδωσάμην, to call to one's self, call in. Fr. πρός αnd βοάω.

Προσδοηθέω, ω, f. ήσω, to run to one's assistance, Demosth. 1377, 10. Fr. βοηθέω.

Προσβολή, ñs, h, an adding, a casting to, towards, or against; a putting near, pushing against, an assault, Herodt. iv, 200; a shock, engagement, assault, e. g. of a city, or of troops, Æschyl. S. Theb. 28; a casting at or to, Thucyd. vii, 84; a coming to land; access; approach to, xai την προσβολήν της Σικελίας, Thucyd. vii, 4; an embrace, Eurip. Med. 1070; a glance of the eyes (ὀμμάτων being understood); προσδολαί θεῖαι, the stroke of fate, or divine retribution, Antiphon. Fr. προσβάλ-

Προσδόλωσις, εως, ή, force.

Πρόσδοβρος, ου, δ, ή, towards the north, northern.

Προσδωθέω, Ion. for προσδοηθέω. Ηρόσγειος, ου, δ, π, near the earth or land, Plat. Locr. 96, D.

Προσγελάω, ω, f. άσομαι, to smile on one, to wear a smiling face to, Æschin. c. Ctes. p. 29; with an acc., Herodt. v, 92; τί προσγελῶτε τὸν πανυστατὸν γέλων; why do you smile on me for the last time? Eurip. Med. 1037. Fr. γελάω.

Προσγενής, έος, δ, ή, near of kin to. Fr. γένος.

Προσγίγνομαι, οτ προσγίνομαι, to come to; to come besides; to grow to or on. Fr. γίγνομαι.

1Ιςοσγεάφω, f. άψω, to write something in addition, Demosth. 217, 24; to add to a writing, roll, etc. Fr. γεάφω.

Προσδαίω, to kindle or light up besides. Fr. πρός and δαίω.
 Προσδανείζω, f. είσω, to lend at

interest; mid. to borrow at interest. Fr. daveico.

Προσδαπάνάω, ω, f. ήσω, to consume, spend besides; 1. a. προσιδαπάνησα, 1. a. subj. act. προσδαπανήσω, ης, η. Fr. δαπανάω.

Προσδαπανήσω, 1. a. subj. act. of προσδαπανάω.

Πρόσδιγμα, άτος, τό, a reception, Soph. Truch. 625; admission. Fr. προσδίχομαι.

Προσδιής, είος, δ, ή, that is in want besides, needing more. Fr. δίω.

Προσδεί, there is need besides. Fr. δίω.

Προσδείκνυμε, f. δείζω, pf. δίδειχα, to show besides. Fr. δείκνυμε.

Προσδέκομαι, Ion. for προσδέχομαι.

Προσδεπτός, ή, όν, acceptable, LXX; agreeable. Fr. προσδέχομαι.

Προσδεξάμενος, part. 1. a.m. of προσδέχομαι.

Προσδέξασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of προσδέχομαι.

Προσδίομαι, to require besides, to feel want, to need; with the gen., to ask for besides; προσδίοθαι, pres. inf. m., προσδίομενος, part. pres. m. See προσδί.

 $\Pi_{qo\sigma}$ δίςκομαι, to look at, view, behold. Fr. δίςκομαι.

Πρόσδετος, ου, δ, ή, bound to. Fr. δέω.

Προσδεύομαι, Poet. for προσδέομαι, Dor. ποτιδέομαι.

Προσδέχομαι, f. m. -δίξομαι, to admit, adopt, receive, wait for, to expect; to accept of, Thucyd. vii, 83; to receive or sustain an assault; pres. imperat. m. προσδέχου, pf. pas. προσδέδιμην, ω, ατο, imperat. προσδέξάμην, ω, ατο, imperat. προσδεξάμην, ατο, imperat. προσδεξάμου, The Ionic form is προσδεξάμενος, Herodt.; the Dor. and Poet. part. pres. ποτιδέγμενος, Il. x, 123. Fr. δέχομαι.

Προσδίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to bind or tie to, to fasten on. Fr. δίω. Προσδηλίομαι, οῦμαι, to add a

fresh injury or calamity, Herodt. viii, 68. Fr. δηλίω.

Προσδιαδάλλω, to misrepresent or accuse besides. Fr. πρός and διαδάλλω.

Προσδιαιρέομαι, dep. mid., to distinguish farther. Fr. πρός and αίρέω.

Πισοδιαλέγομαι, to converse still farther, Plat. Soph. 217, C. Fr. διαλίγομαι.

Προσδιαμαςτυρέω, to testify in addition. Fr. πρός, διά, und μαςτυρέω.

Προσδιανέμω, f. εμω, to distribute still farther; mid. to distribute or divide anew among themselves, Demosth. 393, 26. Fr. νέμω.

Προσδιανοίομαι, οῦμαι, f. νοήσομαι, to consider still farther, Plat. Legg. ix, 857, D.

Προσδιαπασσαλεύω, f. εύσω, to fasten to by nails or pegs, Herodt. vii, 33. Fr. πάσσαλος.

Προσδιαπράσσω, or -ττω, to effect besides for another; mid. to effect for one's self. Fr. πράσσω.

Προσδιατείδω, f. $i \psi_{\omega}$, to dwell still longer on; to hold an intercourse with. Fr. διατείδω.

Ποοσδιαφθείοω, f. ερω, to ruin besides, Soph. Phil. 76. Fr. διαφθείοω.

Προσδίδασκω, f. άξω, to give further instruction, Plat. Acharn. 173, D. Fr. δικάσκω.

Προσδίδωμι, f. δώσω, 1. a. τδωκα, to give in addition to, to bestow besides, to impart also, Soph. Phil. 309. Fr. δίδωμι.

Προσδιέρχομαι, f. ελεύσομαι, to go through besides; to explain still farther. Fr. διέρχομαι.

Προσδιηγίομαι, οῦμαι, to relate or tell in addition to, to relate further, Theophr. Char. 7. Fr. διηγίομαι.

Προσδικάζω, f. δικάσω, to pronounce a farther judgment. Fr. δικάζω.

Προσδιορθόω, to ordain besides; mid. to correct one's self besides. I'r. πρό; and διορθόω.

Προσδιορίζω, f. ίσω, to define or limit still farther, Demosth. 414, 17. Fr. διορίζω.

Προσδιώκω, f. ξω, to pursue besides. Fr. πρός and διώκω.

Προσδοκεᾶ, 3. sing. contract. pres. ind. of

Προσδοκάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to expect, to hope for; to await; πάνυ προσδοκῶ, I fully expect, Æschin. c. Ctes., p. 21; l. a. προσεδόκησα. Fr. πρός and δοκάω, the same as its Th. δοκάζω προσδόκα, 2. sing. imperat., expect, Herodt. i, 44.

Προσδοκίω, ῶ, f. δόζω, to think of or deem besides or farther, Demosth. 617, 7. Fr. δοκίω. Προσδόκημα, ἄτος, τό, any thing expected, an expectation; and Προσδόκητος, η, ον, to be looked for or expected, πάντα προσδόκητά μοι, Æschyl. Prom. 937. Fr. προσδοκάω.

Προσδοκία, ας, ή, expectation; προσδοκίαν παρίχειν, to furnish the expectation, Thucyd. vii, 12; hope; a dread of evil, Plat. Prot. 358, D. Fr. δοκίω.

Προσδόκζμος, ου, δ, ή, expected, Thucyd. vii, 15; Herodt. i, 78. Fr. προσδοκάω.

Προσδοκωμεν, 1. pl. contract. ind. or subj. act. of προσδοκάω.

Προσδοκώμενος, ov, part. pres. pas. from the same.

Προσδοξάζω, f. άσω, to form an additional conjecture or supposition. Fr. δόξα.

Προσδός πτος, ου, δ, ή, fit for supper; added to a supper. Fr. δός πον.

Προσδοσία, ας, ή, a giving up, betraying, surrendering. Fr. προσδίδωμι.

Προσδραμείν, to run to or towards, inf. 2. a. of προστρέχω.

Προσδραμίω, f. ήσω, pf. προσδεδράμηκα, to run to, l. a. προσεδράμησα.

Προσδράμων, όντος, part. 2. a. act. to προστρέχω.

Προσδρομή, ñs, 'n, a running to or towards; an attack. Same Th. Προσεᾶω, ῶ, f. άσω, to permit farther; l.a. προσείασα. Fr. ἐάω. Προσέαν, for προσέασαν, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. act. of προσέαίνω.

Προσέδην, 2. α. προσεδησάμην, 1. a. mid. to προσδαίνω.

Προσεβήσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of the same.

Προσεγγελάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ἄσομαι, to laugh at, smile on. Fr. γελάω. Προσεγγελῶσιν, 3. pl. pres. act. of προσεγγελάω.

Προσιγγίζω, f. ασω and f. m. ίσω, to draw near to, approach to; 1. a. προσήγγισα, inf. act. προσιγγίσαι. Fr. έγγυς.

 $\Pi_{\ell o \sigma \iota \gamma \gamma \ell} \dot{\alpha} \phi_{\omega}$, f. $\dot{\alpha} \psi_{\omega}$, to write or inscribe besides, Herodt. Fr. $\gamma_{\ell} \dot{\alpha} \phi_{\omega}$.

Προσιγκαλίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. έσω, to call besides or call to. Fr. ἐγκαλίω. Προσιγκελεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to exhort or encourage still farther. Fr. χελεύω.

Προσεγχείω, to smear or daub on besides; to besmear. Fr. πρός, εν, and χείω.

Heρτεδαφίζω, f. ίσω, to fling to the ground, dash on the floor; to fasten to the floor or ground; to pave; to make solid or firm, Æschyl. Suppl. 478. Fr. έδα-φες.

Προσεδέχετο, 3. sing. impf. m., and Προσεδέχομεθα, 1. pl. impf. m. of προσδέχομαι.

Προσεδόκησα, 1. a. act. of προσδοκάω.

Προσεδόκων, impf. προσεδόκαον, ων, of the same.

Προτέδραμον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. to

προστρίχω. Προσεδρεία, οτ προσεδρία, ας, ή, a sitting near or beside; a siege, tion, assiduity, attendance upon, Eurip. Orest. 93; and

Προσεδρεύοντες, pl. part. pres. act. of Προσεδρεύω, f. εύσω, to sit at or near, Eurip. Orest. 397; to attend to, to pursue, be occupied, labor about an object; to besiege; and

Προσεδρία, ας, ή, s. as προσεδρεία. Πρόσεδρος, ου, ό, ή, one that sits by or near, Soph. Trach. 791; assiduously occupied about any thing, assiduous in; an assessor sitting as a magistrate. Fr. έδρα. Προσέετε, Att. or Poet. by pleonasm for προσείπε, 3. sing. 2. aor. of προσείπω, obsol.

Ηροσεζημίωσε, 3. sing. 1. a. of προσζημίοω.

Προσέθηκα, 1. a. ind. act. to προσεθέμην, σο, το, 2. a. ind. mid. of προστίθημι.

 $\Pi_{go\sigma \in \ell' \mid \zeta_{\omega}}$, to accustom a person to any thing; acc. and dat. Fr. " $\ell_{\sigma_{\sigma}}$.

Προσέθου, 2. sing. 2. a. ind. m. of προστίθημι.

Πρόσει, or εις, 2. sing. pres. ind. of πρόσειμι.

Προσειδέναι, προσειδώς, inf. and part. of πρόσοιδα.

Προσείδον, inf., προσίδειν, part., προσίδειν, 2. a. (without any present in use), προσοράω being used instead; inf. mid. προσιδίσθαι, to look at or upon; pas. προσείδομαι, to appear beside or near to; hence, to be like. Fr. πρό; and είδον.

Προτείδω, obsol. (προσοράω in use), to look on, behold; 1. f. m. προσείσομαι, 2. a. act. προσείδον, mid. προσειδόμην, inf. προσείδεναι, pf. προσοίδα, inf. προσειδέναι, both with present time.

Προσείκα, Att. for προσέοικα.
Προσεικάζω, f. άσω, to liken or compare to, Xen. Mem. iii, 10, 8; to make like, Plat. Tim. 40, A; to guess; to suspect. Fr. εἰκάζω.

Προσείκελος, ου, δ, ή, like, having a resemblance to, Herodt. ii, 12. Fr. εἴκελος.

Προσείκω (not in use), to be like, have a resemblance; to appear; pf. with present time προσείνεα, inf. Att. προσεικέναι, Aristoph. Eccl. 1153. Fr. εἴκω.

Eccl. 1153. Fr. εἴκω.
Προσειλέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to roll or
press together; to turn towards; to drive forward; to urge
on; Ερίς προτιειλέω, Π. x, 347.
Fr. εἰλέω.

sitting near or beside; a siege, Προσείληφα, pf. act. προσειλόμην, Thucyd. i, 26; close applica- 2. a. mid. to προσαιρίω.

Πρόσειλος, ου, δ, ή, exposed to the sun, warm, Æschyl. Prom. 449. Fr. πρός and εἴλη.

Προσειλήφει, 3. sing. plupf. act. Att. to προσλαμβάνω.

Προσείλου, 2. sing. 2. a. m. of προσαιρέομαι.

Πρόσειμι, to go near, to approach; to go to, to come before, as an orator; inf. προσιένναι, from "ημι, part. προσιών τὰ προσιόντα, what comes in, revenue; plupf. προσήμεν, 1. pers. pl. προσήμεν, Plat. Prot. 316, B. Fr. είμι.

Πρόσειμι, to be near, at, or with, to sit at or by, Œd. T. 15; to be suitable to, or to become, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 113; to be added: ὡς ἄν ἀγνοία πρόση, that ignorance may be added, Soph. Phil. 129; προσεῖναι, adesse. Fr. εἰμί.

Προσείναι, pres. inf. of πρόσειμι, ulso for προσιέναι.

Προσειπεῖν, 2. a. inf. act. of the obsol. προσείπω, to address, accost; προσείπωτε, 2. pl. 1. aor. imperat. (always used instead of the 2. pl. of the 2. aor.), fut. προσερῶ, pf. προσερέηκω, 1. a. pas. προσερῆθην, Plat. Tim. 59, A; fut. pas. προσερθήθην, pf. pas. προσερθημαι.

Προσείπον, inf. προσειπείν, 2. a. (without any present in use), to speak to one, to address or accost, to salute. Fr. πρός and είπον.

Προσειργάσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. mid. of προσεργάζω.

Πρόσεισι, 3. sing. pres. ind. of πρόσειμι.

 $\Pi_{\xi \circ \sigma \in \tilde{\iota} \chi \circ v}$, ες, ε, impf. act. of $\pi_{\xi \circ \sigma \in \chi \omega}$.

Προσείω, f. είσω, to hold out (the hand) and shake, so as to call attention to, Eurip. Hel. 444. See Plat. Phædr. 230, B. Fr. στίω.

Ποσεκδάλλω, f. βάλῶ, to throw out forward, to push farther; to throw or expel out of, Demosth. 555, 2. Fr. βάλλω.

Προσεκέατο, Ion. for προσέκειντο, 3. pl. impf. m. of πρόσκειμαι. Προτέκειτο, 3. sing. impf. m. of πρόσκειμαι.

Προσεκκαίω, f. καύσομαι, to set fire to, to burn besides, l. a. εξέκαυσα, εκκέκαυκα. See εκκαίω.

Προσεκολλήθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of προσκολλάω.

 Π ξοσέκοψα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of π ξοσκόπτω.

 $\Pi_{\it ροσεκπέμπω, f. } \psi_{\it ω}$, to send ${\bf p} \, 4^*$

away, despatch besides. πρός, ix, and πέμπω.

Προσικατιρόω, to kindle, set on fire besides. Fr. πρός, ix, and πυςόω.

Προσεκτίον, verbal adj., attention must be given to. Fr. πεοσέχω. Προσεκτήσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of πεοσχτάομαι.

Προσεκτικός, ή, όν, attentive; adv. προσικτικώς. Fr. προσί-

 $\Pi_{\rho\sigma\sigma\epsilon\kappa\tau'\lambda\lambda\omega}$, f. $i\lambda\tilde{\omega}$, to pluck off besides, Aristoph. Av. 286. Fr. τίλλω.

 $\Pi_{\rho\sigma\sigma\epsilon\kappa\dot{\nu}\lambda I\sigma\alpha}$, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of προσχυλίω.

Προσεκύνει, 3. sing. impf. act. of προσκυνέω.

Προσέχυρσα, 1. α. ος προσχυρέω. Προσέκυρσε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. Æol. of προσκύρω.

Προσεκχέω, f. εύσω, pf. εκκέχευxa, to pour in besides; 1. a. ιξίχευσα, Att. ίχεα. Fr. χίω. $\Pi_{\ell o \sigma \epsilon \varkappa \chi \lambda \epsilon \nu \alpha \zeta \omega}$, f. άσω, to turn also into ridicule, Demosth. 704, 24. Fr. χλευάζω.

Προσελασία, ας, ή, οτ ις, εως, ή, an approach towards; riding or sailing towards; arrival. Fr. ἐλαύνω.

 Π_{ξ} οσελαύνω, f. ἐλάσω, to drive towards or against, to ride to, to approach rapidly; to drive a chariot to, to ride up to, Thucyd. vi, 63. Fr. ἐλαύνω.

Προσελείν, to insult.

 $\Pi_{eo\sigma}$ έλεκτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. Poet. for προσελέλεπτο, of προσλέγω.

Προσελέξατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of the same.

Προσελεύσεται, 3. sing. f. m. to προπέρχομαι.

Προσελέω, ω, f. ήσω, with acc., to treat ignominiously; to abuse, Aristoph. Ran. 730; Æschyl. Prom. 435. See προύσελέω.

 Π ξοσελήλυθα, 1. sing. 2. pf. of πιοσέιχομαι.

Προσέληνος, ου, ό, ή, before the moon. Fr. σελήνη.

Προσελθείν, inf., προσελθών, 2. a. purt. to προσέρχομαι.

Προσελπόμενος, μένη, μενον, drawing to; part. pres. mid. of meoσέλχω.

Προσελκύω, f. υσω, and προσέλκω, f. $\xi \omega$, to draw towards, to attract, allure, entice, seduce; mid. to draw towards one's self. Fr. έλκω.

Προσέλκω, to draw to or towards, draw on; mid. to draw towards Fr. Teos one's self, attract. and ixxw.

Προσελλείσω, to be still wanting. Fr. πρός and ελλείπω.

 $\Pi_{go\sigma \epsilon \lambda \pi}$ ίζω, f. ίσω, to have still farther hopes. Fr. ἐλπίζω.

Προσεμβαίνω, f. m. βήσομαι, 2. a. Tenv, to mount upon besides, to go into, to trample upon, to insult, to treat with indignity, Soph. Aj. 1327. Fr. #265, iv, and Baiva.

 Π φ οσεμβάλλω, f. \check{a} λ $\tilde{\omega}$, to throw into in addition or besides, Plat. Crat. 439, C. Fr. βάλλω.

Προσεμβλέπω, f. ψ ω, to look into besides. Fr. πρός, iν, and βλέπω.

Προσεμβριμάομαι, ωμαι, to threaten besides. Fr. meós, èv, and βειμάομαι.

Προσέμενον, impf. act. of προσμένω.

 $\Pi_{\rho o \sigma \epsilon \mu i \xi \epsilon}$, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of περσμιγνύω.

Προσεμπικραίνομαι, to be more exasperated or more embittered, Herodt. iii, 146. Fr. 41neós.

Προσεμπρήθω, οτ προσεμπίπητμι, f. now, to burn besides, to inflame still farther. Fr. iuni-

Προσεμφερής, έος, ό, ή, s. as έμφερής, like, similar, Herodt. iv, 2. Th. φέρω.

Προσέναγχος, adv. lately, recently, Longin. 44.

 Π ξοσέν $\bar{\alpha}$ χε, Dor. for π ξοσένηχε, 3. sing. impf. of προσνήχω.

Προσενδείκνυμι, f. δείζω, to show still farther, Æschin. 85, 15. $\Pi_{\rho o \sigma \epsilon \nu \epsilon \gamma \kappa \alpha \tau \omega}$, 3. sing. 1. a. imperat. act., and

 Π ξοσενεχθέντος, gen. sing. part. 1. a. pas. to προσφίρω. Τh. ἐνέγκω, obsol,

Προσενεχυράζω, to seize as a pledge for payment. Fr. πρός, iv, and Exugov.

Προσενήνοχα, ας, ε, 2. pf. Att. to προσφίρω.

Προσενθυμέομαι, dep., with fut. pas. neńrowai, and mid. ńrowai, to think on, take into consideration besides. Fr. Teos and ivθυμέομαι.

Προσενθυμέω, ω, f. ήσω, to understand, comprehend. Fr. ivdū-

Προσεννέσω, to accost, Soph. Aj. 844; Eurip. Orest. 422. Fr. έννέστω.

Προσεννοίω, to think on, observe besides. Fr. Teos and ivvoiw.

 Π ροσεντείνω, f. τενώ, to stretch more; to beat more, to redouble blows.Fr. TEINW.

Προσεντίλλομαι, dep. mid., to en-1122

join or command besides. Fr. πρός and εντέλλομαι.

Προσεντίλλω, οτ -εντίλλομαι, to enjoin still farther. Fr. i. τέλλω.

Προσεξαιρέσμαι, mid., to choose out for one's self, select besides. Fr. πρός, ίξ, and αἰρίω.

Προσεξάμαρτάνω, to fail still more. Fr. πεός, έξ, and άμας. τάνω.

Προσεξανδράποδίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to reduce besides to slavery, Herodt. i, 156. Fr. ἀνδεαπο-

 Π ξοσεξαποστέλλω, f. ελώ, to dismiss besides, send away besides. Fr. στέλλω.

Προσεζεργάζομαι, to effect something besides. Fr. leγάζομαι. Προσεξετάζω, to examine, search

into besides. Fr. meós and ἐξετάζω.

Προσεξευρίσκω, to make a farther discovery, to devise against besides, Thucyd. ii, 76. Fr. ivείσκω.

Προσεξηγέομαι, to relate besides. Th. hy tomai.

Πρόσεξις, εως, ή, attention; ἐμπόδιον τη προσέζει, a hindrance to the attention, Plat. Polit. iii, 407, B. Fr. προσέχω.

Προσέοικα, to be like, resemble; to appear, to seem ; 2. pf. of And προσείκω.

Προσέοικε, impers., it is fit, meet, becoming, proper. Fr. #200501névai, inf.

Προσεοικώς, υῖα, ός, like, resembling, fitting, becoming; part. 2. pf. of προσείκω, obsol.

Προσεπάγω, to add still more. Fr. äyw.

 Π_{ℓ} οσεπαινέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to praise still more, Æschin. 49, 13. Fr.

Προσέπαισε, Att. for προσέπαιζι, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of πεοσπαίζω.

Προσεπέπω, to observe still farther.

Προσεπαράομαι, f. ασομαι, to pray or imprecate against still more. Fr. agaopas.

Προσεπεισφέρω, f. οίσω, to bring in still more. Fr. φίρω.

Πεοσεπεμβαίνω, s. as πεοσεμβαί-

Προσεπεζευρίσκω, to invent, devise for any purpose besides. Fr. weos, iwi, it, and sveionw. Προσέπεσον, 2. a. ind. act. of

προσπίπτω, f. προσπτώσω, and f. m. προσπισούμαι, pf. προσπέπτωκα, to fall at one's feet; 2. a. προσέπεσον, 15, 1, part. προσπεσών, οῦσα, όν. Τh. πίπτω. Προσεπεστάλθαι, from προσεπιστέλλω, Thucyd.

Προσεπηχύναντο, 1. a. of προσπηχύνομαι.

Προσεπιγράφω, f. άψω, to inscribe further, or in addition to, Theopher. Char. 13. Fr. γράφω. Προσεπιδείκνυμι, f. δείζω, to show farther or in addition to. Fr. δείκνυμι.

Προσεπιδείζαιμι, 1. a. opt. act. of προσεπιδείχνυμι, to show besides. Fr. πρός, ἐπί, and δείχνυμι or δειχνύω.

Ποσταιδίδωμι, f. δώσω, s. as προσδίδωμι, to give in addition to, Plat. Soph. 222, E.

 $\Pi_{\ell o \sigma \circ \pi i} \zeta_{n \tau \acute{\epsilon} \omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, to seek still farther. Fr. ζητέω.

Προσεπιθεάομαι, ωμαι, f. άσομαι, to behold or look on besides. Fr. θεάομαι.

Προσεπιθεωρέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to observe further. Fr. \Im εωρέω.

Προσεπικάλίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. έσω, to impute farther blame to any one. Fr. καλέω.

Προσεπίπειμαι, as pas., to press or bear hard upon. Fr. πρός and ἐπίπειμαι.

Προσιπιπτάομαι, ῶμαι, to acquire in addition to, Herodt. i, 29. Fr. πτάομαι.

Προσεπικτώμενος, part. from preced.

Προσεπιλαμβάνω, f. λήψομαι, to take in addition to or besides; mid. to take a share along with in, Herodt. v, 45; with dat. and yen. Fr. λαμβάνω.

Προσεπιμανθάνω, f. μαθήσομαι, to learn something additional. Fr.

Προσεπιμελέσμαι, συμαι, to take care of beside, to regard beside, Plut. Legg. vi, 755, B.

 $\Pi_{\ell^{\gamma\sigma_{\varepsilon}\pi_{i}\mu_{\varepsilon}\pi_{\ell}'_{\varepsilon}\omega}, \tilde{\omega}, f. \acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to give more than just measure, to give in addition. Fr. $\mu_{\varepsilon}\tau_{\ell}'_{\varepsilon}\omega$.

Προσεπιορκίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to swear an additional false oath, to forswear again, Aristoph. Lys. 1238. Fr. ἐπιορκίω.

Προσεπίπονέω, ω, to have still farther trouble, Æschin. 34, 1. Fr. πονέω.

Προτέπιστον, impf. of προσπίστω. Προτέπιστομαι, to know besides, Plut. Phædr. 268, B. Fr. ἐπίσταμαι.

Προσιπιστέλλω, f. ελῶ, to command, order, direct (something) further or in addition to; pas. to be ordered, etc.; pf. inf. pas. προσεπεστάλθαι, Thucyd. i, 132. Προσεπιφέρειν, pres. inf. of

Προσεπιφέρω, f. επισοίσω, to introduce besides. Fr. φέρω. Προσεπισφραγίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to ratify or confirm still farther by an additional seal, Demosth. 1487, 3. Fr. σφραγίζω.

Προσεπιτέςπομαι, to be still more delighted, Aristoph. Ran. 274. Fr. τέρπω.

Προσεπὶτιμάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to reprove or rebuke besides. Fr. ἐπιτιμάω. Προσεπιτροπεύω, to act as guardian to one further; pas. to be subject to a guardian, be a ward. Fr. $\pi e^{i s}$, ἐπί, and $\pi e^{i s}$.

Προσεπίφύομαι, to grow to or on besides. Fr. πρός, ἐπί, and φύομαι. See ἐπίφυμι.

Προσεπιχᾶρίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, dep. mid., to gratify besides. Fr. πρός, ἐπί, and χαρίζομαι.

Προσέπλαζε, for προσεπέλαζε, Odys. xi, 582. Fr. πελάζω. Προσεπλάκη, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. pas. of προσπλέκω.

Προσεποιείτο, 3. sing. impf. pas. of προσποιέομαι.

I Ιροσίπτα, 3. sing. 2. a. act. of προσίπταμαι, Dor. for προσίπτη, to fly towards, Æschyl. Prom.
 554; 2. a. mid. προσίπτάμην, Eurip. Alc. 433.

Προσέπταισεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of προσπταίω.

Προσέπτετο. See πέτομαι.

Προσέπτυκτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of προσπτύσσομαι, to fold round in an embrace; to salute in a friendly manner; f. m. ξομαι, pf. pas. προσέπτυγμαι, ζαι, κται. Fr. πρός und πτύσσω.

Προσέτω, to salute, address.

Προσεργάζομαι, f. άσομαι, to devote additional labor to; to effect along with, Herodt. vi, 61; to gain; f. m. άσομαι, 1. a. m. προσειργάσάμην, ω, απο. Fr. πρός and ἐργάζομαι. Th. ἔργον.

Πρόσεργος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, pertaining to work; being a helper. Fr. έρ-

Προσερεί, 3. sing. fut. ind. of προσερέω, obsol., to speak to, address. See προσερέω.

Προσερείδω, f. είσω, to fasten to, apply to, or as a support, as ladders to a wall; to besiege, to press upon or against, to push against. Fr. ἐρείδω.

Προσερεύγομαι, dep., to vomit forth against; metaphor. χύμα- τα προσερεύγεται πέτρην, the waves break foaming against the rocks.

Προσερεύγω, to belch on or 1123

against; to beat or dash against, applied to the sea, Π. xv, 621. Fr. ἐξεύγω.

Προσερέω, obsol., f. ερω, pf. είρηπα, to speak to, accost, address; 2. a. προσείπον. But

Προσερέω, Ion. for προσέρομαι, to ask at, consult, Herodt. v, 72. Προσερίζω, f. ίσω, to contend against or with; Dor. ποπερίσδω, Theorr. v, 60. Fr. ἐρίζω. Προσεριστώς, οῦ, δ, a contentious person, a quarreller. Same Th. Προσέρομαι, to question still farther, Plat. Prot. 311, E. Fr. ἔρομαι.

Προσέρπον, neut. part. pres. of προσέρπω.

Προσερπύζω, f. ύσω, or Προσερπύω, or

Προσίρπω, Dor. ποθίρπω, to creep or glide towards; to approach insidiously, Theorr. v, 36; insidiously creeping on, or proceeding, Soph. Œd. T. 539; τὸ προσίρπων, what approaches.

προσίρπον, what approaches, what is coming, Id. Aj. 225. Fr. πρός and έρπω.

Προσέρδηζα, 1. a. ind. act. of προσεήγνυμι.

Προσέευγγάνω, f. άνῶ, s. ας προσερεύγω, to belch on or against, Theophr. Char. 19. Fr. ἐρυγγάνω.

Προσίεχομαι, f. m. προσελεύσομαι, to come to, to approach, to go to, as a suppliant, Eurip. Alc. 172; to go to, as income or tribute, Herodt. vii, 144; to go to, so as to address, Dem. de Coron.; to go to, so as to have communication with, Nen. Symp. iv, 38; to be related to, akin to; impf. m. προσηρχόμην, 2. a. act. προσῆλθον, imperat. πρότελθι, part. 2. a. act. προσελθών, οῦσα, όν, 2. pf. προσελθών οῦσα, όν, 2. pf. προσελθών (the 2. aor. and pf. are mostly used). Fr. ἔρχομαι.

Προσερωτάω, ω, f. ήσω, to ask still farther, to put additional questions, Plut. Theæt. 165, D. Fr. έρωτάω.

Πρόσεσθε, 2. pl. 2. a. ind. or imperat. m. of προσίημι, προσέσθαι, inf. from 'ίημι.

Προσέσπερος, ου, δ, ή, Dor. ποθεσπερος, verging towards evening; τὰ ποθέσπερα, as adv., towards evening. Fr. πρός and εσπερος.

Πρόσεστι, 3. sing. pres. of πρόσειμι. Fr. εἰμί.

Προσέσχηκα, ας, ε, pf. ind. act. of προσέχω.

Προσεταιρέομαι, οῦμαι, f. ησομαι, to belch on or s. as προσεταιρίζομαι.

Προσεταιρίζεσθαι (ἐαυτῷ τινά), to associate one as a companion, to take as an associate or ally, Herodt. iii, 70; to attach any Fr. εταῖρος. one as a friend

Προσεταιρίζομαι, mid., to take to one's self as a friend, choose as one's friend or comrade, attach to one's self, Herodt. v, 66. Fr. πρός and έταιρος. Hence προσεταιριστός.

 Π gοσεταιρίζω, f. ίσω, to join any one to another, as a companion or friend. Same Th.

 $\Pi_{\ell^0\sigma\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\ell\iota\sigma\tau\acute{o}s}$, δ , δ , δ , δ , one who joins as a companion, a volunteer (ὁπλίτης), Thucyd. viii, 100. Same Th.

 $\Pi_{\xi \circ \sigma i \tau \alpha \xi \alpha}, \alpha \varsigma, \epsilon, 1. a. ind. act.$ οf πεοστάσσω or -ττω, f. ξω, pf. προστέταχα, pf. pas. προστέταγμαι, part. pf. pas. προστεταγμένος, η, ον. Τh. πράσσω. Π _{ξοσετέθη}, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. pas. of προστίθημι.

Προσέτι, adv. besides, moreover. Fr. "171.

Προσετίθει, 3. sing. impf. act. of προστιθέω, for προστίθημι.

Προσετιθέμην, impf. pas., and • Προσετίθην, ης, η, impf. ind. of προστίθημι.

Προσεύζαι, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. of προσεύχω.

Προσεύζομαι, 1. f. m. of προσεύχομαι.

Προσευπορέω, ω, f. ήσω, to provide still farther. Fr. εὐποςέω. Προσευρίσκω, f. ευρήσω, to find out, discover, Soph. Electr. 1344. Fr. εύρίσκω.

Προσευχή, ñs, h, a prayer, petition; an oratory, building, or place for prayer, without the city,

Acts xvi, 13, 16. Fr. εὐχή. Προσεύχομαι, f. m. προσεύζομαι, to pray to; to make vows to the gods; to worship, adore; impf. m. Att. προσηυχόμην, 1. a. m. προσευξάμην, ω, ατο, imperat. πρόσειζαι, άσθω, subj. προσεύζωμαι, η, ηται, inf. προσεύξασθαι πιοσευχήμεθα τοῖσι σοῖς ἀγάλματι, Eurip. Hipp. 115; Plat. Conv. 220, D; προσεύχεσθαι τον 9εόν, Aristoph. Plut. 958; generally with dat. Fr. εὔχομαι. Προσευχόμενος, part. pres. of προσεύχομαι.

Προσέζερον, impf. act. of προσφέeω, to bring to.

Προσέφην, ης, η, impf. or 2. a. to πεός φημι.

Προσεφώνεον, 3. pl. impf. act. of προσφωνέω.

 $\Pi_{\ell^{\acute{o}j}i\chi i}$, 2. sing. pres. imperat. of πεοσέχω.

Προσέχεια, ας, ή, attention; contiguity, connection. Fr. Teoσέχω.

Προσεχής, έος, δ, ή, holding of or by, connected with, contiguous to, Herodt. iii, 13; continous, adjoining, next, near; attentive; attached to, as a disciple; keeping close to, as to land, Arrian Ind. 33; exposed, as land to winds; having recently occurred. Fr. προσέχω.

Προσέχοντας, acc. pl. part. pres. of πεοσέχω.

Προσέχοντης, gen. sing. part. pres. act. of the same.

Προσεχόντως, adv. attentively. From

Προσέχω, f. προσέζω, pf. προσέσχηκα, to hold of or from, to hold to; to have something besides or in addition, Demosth. 877, 26; Plat. Polit. vii, 521, D; to apply, $\tau \delta v$ $v \delta \tilde{v} v$, $\sigma r \delta v$ γνώμην, the mind or attention to any thing, Thucyd. vii, 23; to mind, attend, operam dare; to take heed; to listen to, obey; to bring to, bring to land, the shore, or port; 'τί σ'....πεοσέσχε; what has brought you hither? Soph. Phil. 236; Teoσέχειν την ναῦν, to bring a ship into port; πρόσχετε τὸν νοῦν, attend, or give attention, Aristoph. Vesp. 1021; to continue, adhere to; impf. προσείχου, 1. a. subj. act. προσέζω, ης, η, pres. inf. προσέχειν· μη οίνω πολλώ προσέχοντας, not given to much wine, 1 Tim. iii, 8, an uncommon signification; πρόσχες, and πρότχετε, 2. sing. and 2. pl. imperat. 2. a. act.; προσίσχω is also used in the same sense; in the sense of coming or approaching to, though it commonly takes the dative after it, the accusative also is found; as, τίνι στόλω πεόσεσχες τήνδε γην...., Soph. Phil. 244. Fr. πρός and έχω. Προσεχώς, adv. closely, hard by; s. αs προσεχές.

Προσεώντος, gen. part. pres. of πζοσεάω.

Προσέωξα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. Att. of προσοίγω.

Προσεφος, ου, ο, ή, towards dawn or morning. Fr. πρός and εώς. Προσζεύγντμι, f. ζεύξω, to yoke, bind, fasten to; pas. to be bound or yoked to. Fr. #e65 and ζεύγνυμι.

additional punishment, to cause additional loss or injury; autn δε μόνη (εc. ἀπαιδευσία) καὶ προσεζημίωσε τοὺς ἔχοντας, but this alone (want of instruction or cultivation of mind) also causes loss or injury to its possessors, Isocr. ad Dem. Fr. Enuia.

Προσή, 3. sing. subj. of πρόσειμι. Πεόση Cov, acc. sing. of

Πεόσηθος, ου, ό, ή, nearly arrived at puberty, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 4. Fr. Hen.

Προσήγαγον, 2. a., and

Προσηγε, 3. sing. impf. ind. of πεοσάγω.

 Π ξοσήγγισα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of TEODETYIZE.

Προσηγόρευκα, ας, ε, pf. ind., and προσεγόρευσα, 1. a. ind. act., προσεγορεύθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of προσαγορεύω.

Προσηγορέω, ω, f. ήσω, to address, accost, Soph. Electr. 1463. Fr. άγορεύω.

 Π ροσηγός ημα, ἄτος, τό, that which is addressed, the object of one's address.

Προσηγορία, ας, ή, an addressing, salutation, a name, appellation. Same Th.

Προσήγορος, ου, i, h, that addresses, calls by name, salutes another, Soph. Antig. 1185; Ίκοιμεν εύγμάτων προσήγορος, that I might come to address my prayers, Id. 1184; affable, courteous, Plat Theæt. 146, A; to be accosted, greeted, Soph. Œd. T. 1338; τῶ πεοσήγορος; with whom hold converse? Id. Phil. 1337; vocal or prophetic, αί προσήγοροι δρύες, Æschyl. Prom. 834. Fr. ἀγορεύω.

Προσήδομαι, to be delighted at. Fr. Hoopan

Προσήςσαν, 3. pl. plupf., with the time of an impf., of πρόσειμι.

Προσήγμαι, used as pf. pas. to προσέοικα.

Προσή ικται, 3. sing. pf. pas. Ion. (by resolving the diphthong) for προσείκται, of προσείκω, to be like; pf. pas. προσείγμαι, ξαι, κται, and (by resolving the diphthong, and changing s into n) προσήγμαι, ήιξαι, ήικται. Th. εïκω.

Προσηκάμην, 1. a. mid. to προσinμi.

Προσήκατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of προσίημι.

Προσήπει, it is meet, fitting, proper; it behoves, concerns; impf. Teonines, it was fitting, ete.; προσήκει μοί τινος, any thing becomes me, it concerns me, Xen. Cyr. iv, 2, 40; τί δὲ προσήπει δῆτ' ἐμοί Κορινθίων; what are the Corinthians to me? Aristoph. Av. 970.

Προσηχόντως, adv. part. pres. of προσήχω, suitably, fitly, becomingly.

Προσήκω, f. ήξω, 2. pf. προσήκα, to pertain to; to belong to; to come to, Soph. Phil. 229; to be related or connected; γίνει τι προσήκων βασιλεῖ, connected by birth with the king, Xen. Anab. i, 6, 1; οὐδὲν προσήκοντα τῆδι τῆ γραφῆ, that has no relation to this decree, Æschin. c. Cles.; τὸ προσήκον ἐπίγραμμα, the appropriate inscription, Id. p. 36; it is generally used impersonally. Fr. ἥκω.

Προσήκων, οντος, and τὸ προσήκον, belonging to, related to; κατὰ τὸ προσήκον, as is fit, proper; τὰ προσήκοντα, suitable to; προσόκοντα τοῖς ἡμετέχοις ἡθεσιν, Dem. de Coron.; οἱ προσόκοντες (γίνει), related by birth, relations; τὰ προσόκοντα πράττειν, to do what is suitable, proper, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 12; pl. n. g. from preced.

Προσηλθον, ες, ε, 2. α. to προσέρχομαι.

Προσηλιάζω, f. άσω, to expose to the sun's heat. Fr. ήλιος.

Προσήλἴος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, exposed to the sun, facing the sun, sunny. Fr. ηλιος.

Πρόσηλος, δ, ħ, the same, and from the same Th.

Προσηλόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega}$ σω, pf. προσήλωκα, to nail to; to fasten with a nail, Plat. Phædr. 83, D; 1. a. προσήλωσα. Th. $\tilde{\eta}$ λος.

Προσηλύτευσις, εως, ή, a sojourning, pilgrimage. From

Προσηλύτεύω, f. εύσω, to sojourn, be a stranger. From

Προσήλυτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, one come from a different country; a stranger, foreigner; in N. T., a proselyte, i. e. a convert to the Jewish religion; so called in distinction from one who was born a Jew; literally, a comer to. Fr. προσέρχομαι.

Προσηλώσας, part. 1. a. act. of προσηλόω.

Πρόσημαι, to sit, sit by, near, before; to besiege. Fr. η-

Προσημαίνω, f. ανῶ, to signify or make known before; ώς τοῦ δαιμονίου προσημαίνοντος, Xen. Mem. i, 1; to presage; to give a signal or order; to announce by a herald or by a public pro-

clamation, Herodt. vi, 77; to forewarn, Eurip. Med. 723. Fr. σημαίνω.

 $\Pi_{\xi \circ \sigma \eta \mu \alpha \sigma i \alpha}, \quad \alpha_{\xi}, \quad \dot{\eta}, \quad \text{a presage,} \\
 \text{omen, prediction.} \quad Same Th. \\
 \Pi_{\xi \circ \sigma \dot{\eta} \mu \xi \xi \circ \xi}, \quad \delta v, \quad \dot{\delta}, \quad \dot{\eta}, \quad \text{that takes} \\
 \text{place in a short time.} \quad Fr. \\
 \dot{\eta} \mu \dot{\xi} \dot{\chi} \dot{\chi}.$

Πρόσημον, ου, τό, an omen, forerunner. Fr. $\sigma \tilde{\eta} \mu \alpha$.

Προσην, impf. of πρόσειμι.

Προσηνδραποδίσθαι, pf. inf. pas. of προσανδραποδίζομαι. See άνδραποδιεῦνται.

Προσήνεγκα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. to προσφέρω.

Προσήνεια, ας, ή, mildness, gentleness. Fr. προσηνής.

Προσήνεμος, ου, δ, ή, towards the wind, windward. Fr. πρός and ανεμος.

Προσήνεπε. See ήνεπον.

Προσήνεπον, 2. a. ind. act. of προσενέπω.

Προσηνέχθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. to προσφέρω.

Προσπνής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, agreeable, kind, mild, benign, gracious; fit, appropriate, Herodt. ii, 94; favorable, Thucyd. vi, 77. Fr. ἐΰς.

Προσηνία, ας, ή, mildness, gentleness, etc. Same Th.

 $\Pi_{\ell \circ \sigma n \nu \widetilde{\omega}_{\delta}}$, adv. mildly, smoothly. kindly. $Fr. \pi_{\ell \circ \sigma n \nu \acute{n}_{\delta}}$.

Προσηρτημένος, part. pf. pas. of προσαρτάομαι.

Προσήρχουτο, 3. pl. impf. m. of προσέρχομαι.

Προσηύδα, 3. sing. impf. act. of προσαυδάω.

Προσηυζάμην, 1. a. m. Att. of προσεύχομαι.

Προσήχα, ας, ε, pf. ind. of προσάγω.

Προση $\tilde{\omega}$ ος, α , ω , situated towards the east, Oriental, *Theocr.* iv, 33. Fr. $\tilde{\eta}\omega_5$.

Προσθά, adv., Æol. for πρόσθε. Προσθάκεω, ω, to sit near, as a suppliant, Soph. Œd. C. 1168. Fr. θάκος.

Πρόσθε, before; from πρό · πρόσθε βαλών, exceeding, rising above. See πρόσθεν.

Προσθείναι, 2. a. inf. of προστίθημι.

Προσθείς, nom. sing., and Προσθείσης, gen. sing. f. g. part. 2. a. act. of προστίθημι.

Πρόσθεμα, ἄτος, τό, an addition, appendage. Fr. the same.

Προσθέμενος, part. 2. a. m. of the same.

Πρόσθεν, before, formerly; in point of time, before, former; in point of place, before; είς τὸ πρό-

ofer, forward, Aristoph. Acharn. 43; also, ές τὸ πρόσω, Herodt.; έχώρουν ές τὸ πρόσθεν, they advanced, Thucyd. vii, 43; as a preposition, with the gen.; πεόσθε πυλαν, Dor., before the gates, Æschyl. S. Theb. 507; οἱ πεόσθεν, those in advance, the foremost persons; τοὺς πρόσθεν is opposed, in Xen. Mem., to τους λοιπούς, the rest; also to τους ὑστέρους, those after; οἱ πρόσθεν ἄνδρες, men of former times; τοῦ πρόσθε Κάδμου, of ancient Cadmus, Soph. Ed. T. 268; τὸν πρόσθε γεννηθέντα, the firstborn, the elder, Id. Œd. C. 376; πεόσθ' ἄλλων, before others. Th. πρό. See πρόσω.

Περάσθεσις, εως, ή, a placing to, adding to, application; increase, supplement; and

Προσθετέον, verbal adj. of προσπίθημι, one must add; one must inform; and

Προσθετός, ή, όν, and πρόσθετος, ου, δ, ή, additional, added; affixed; inclined to serve; προσθέτοις κόμωις, with false locks, Xen. Cyr. i. Fr. τίθημι.

Προσθέω, ω, f. εύσομαι, to commit to, intrust to, enjoin upon, Herodt. i, 108: and mid., to be obedient to the orders or will of another, Id. i, 109; see προστίθημι· also, to run forward or to, Xen. Fr. Θέω.

Προσθή, Herodt. See προσθέω. Προσθήκη, ης, ή, an addition, support, assistance; ἀλλὰ προσθήκη, Θεοῦ, but by the assistance of God, Soph. Œd. T. 38; a supplement. Fr. τίθημι.

Πρόσθημα, ατος, τό, an addition, Eurip. Electr. 192. Fr. τί-

Προσθήσομεν, 1. pl. 1. a. act. of the same.

Προσθιγγάνω, 2. a. - έθίγον, to put the hands upon; to handle, touch, feel. Fr. Βιγγάνω.

Προσθίδιος, ou, o, h, and

Πρόσθίος, ία, ιου, anterior, fore; τὰ πρόσθια σκέλη, and οἱ πρόσθια σκέλη, the forelegs, the feet, Herodt. ii, 69.

Προσθλίδω, f. ίψω, pf. τ ίθλιφα, to press to or against; to bruise, crush. Fr. $\Im \lambda$ ίδω.

Προσθόδομος, οῦ, δ, the front of a house; as an adj., formerly inhabiting the mansion; the protector of the mansion, Æschyl. Choëph. 319. Fr. δό-

Προσθοῦ, 2. a. imperat. mid. to προστίθημι.

Προσθρόίω, ω, to address or accost, Æschyl. Prom. Fr. Θρόίω. Προσθῦμῖος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, well disposed to, agreeable. Fr. Θυμός.

Προσιδείν, 2. aor. inf. to προσοράω. Προσιέναι, pres. inf. act. of πζοσίημι, to advance to, Xen. Mem. iv, 3; to approach. See προσίημι. Fr. "ημι.

Προσίζάνω, f. ἀνῶ, and προσίζω, f. ήσω, to sit by or before; to adhere to, Æschyl. Prom. 276.

Προσίζημι, and

Προσίζω, f. ιζήσω. See preced. Προσίημι, f. ήσω, l. a. προσήπα, to send to, throw to; to let go; mid. to admit, allow, Herodt. i, 135; to permit, approve; to reach to or affect, Id. i, 48. Fr. "ημι- γ short in Epic poetry, τ long with the Attic writers. Προσίημι, to come to, approach;

προσίεσθαι, to admit, receive. Fr. πρός and ἴημι, or ἵημι. Προσίησαν, Poet. by ectasis for

προσίπσαν, Γουτ. by εctasis for προσίπσαν, 3. pl. impf. of προσίπμι. Προσικνίομαι, οῦμαι, to go or come to, arrive at; to reach; to approach, as a suppliant, Æschyl. Choëph. 1029. Fr. ἐκνέσμαι.

Προσίκτως, οςος, ό, a suppliant, Æschyl. Eum. 118. Same Th. Πρόσιου, 2. a. ind. act. of προσίημι.

Προσιόντι, dat. sing. of προσιών, οῦσα, όν, part. 2. a. of πρόσειμι. Προσιππεύω, f. εύσω, to ride to or towards, Thucyd. Fr. Ίππος. Προσίπτημι, obsol., to fly to; 2. a. προσίπτην, Æschyl. Prom. 115; 2. a. m. προσιππάμην. Fr. ἵπτημι.

Προσίσταμαι, to be present, to stand by or near, to meet, to be next to, to resist, oppose; to strike. Fr. προσίστημι.

Προσίστημι, to put or place to, direct to or against, Eurip. Troad. 103; to place, set before; to weigh out; 2. a. προσίστην, pf. προσίστηκα, to stand near, Theophr. Char. 11; to be with, with dat.; with the acc., ω; δὶ ἄρα μιν προστῆναι, when this then entered his mind, Herodt. i, 86; also, to give offence, be disagreeable to, Demosth. 1393, 16; mid. to be present at or before, Æschyl. S. Theb. 119; to withstand, oppose. Fr. 『στημι.

Προσιστορίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to make further inquiries; to relate further; to read or study again; to know further, Longin. 9. Fr. ιστορίω.

 $\Pi_{\ell o \sigma' \sigma \chi \omega}$, to apply to, bring to; to land on; to attend. Fr. "σχω, for "χω.

Προσιπίου, verbal adj., it is necessary to go to. Fr. πρόσειμι. Προσιπίος, α, ου. See preced.

Προσιών, όντος, part. 2. a. of πρόσειμι· τὰ προσιόντα, income, revenue.

Προσκαθέζομαι, to sit near or at; to besiege, Xen. Hist. i, 5, 13; to be assiduous about. Fr. καθέζομαι.

Προσκαθήκω, f. ήξω, pf. εκάθηχα, to pertain to, be requisite; l. a. -εκάθηξα. Fr. πρός, κατά, and ήκω.

Προσκάθημαι, Ion. -τημαι, to sit down before; to besiege, Xen. Cur. ii. 4. 9. Fr. κάθημαι.

Cyr. ii, 4, 9. Fr. κάθημαι. Προσκαθίζω, f. Ισω, to take a seat, Eurip. Hel. 894; mid. to sit down at or before; to besiege. Πρόσκαιρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, temporary, transient; as if from lasting for a time; timely, opportune. Th. καιρός.

Προσκαίρως, adv. for a time; transiently. Fr. καιρός.

 $\Pi_{ξοσκαίω}$, f. αύσω, to burn besides. Fr. καίω.

Προσκαλεσάμενος, μένη, μενον, part. 1. a. m. of προσκαλέομαι, οῦμαι.

Προσκαλίω, ω, f. έσω, pf. κέκληκα, to call upon, invite; to send for; mid. to call to one's aid; to accuse; to prosecute; to summon before a court, Demosth. 277, 14. Fr. καλίω. Προσκάρδιος, ου, δ, ἡ, being at the heart. Fr. καρδία.

Προσκαρτερίω, ω, f. now, to persist in; to continue; to continue steadfast to; to be constantly engaged; to persevere; to urge, Herodt. i, 123; 1. a. προσεκαρτέρησα. Fr. καρτερίω. Προσκαρτέρησις, εως, ή, perseverance. Same Th.

Προσκαταθαίνω, to go down to, descend besides. Fr. πe^{is} , κατά, and βαίνω.

Προσκατάβλημα, ατος, τό, contributions paid in addition in order to make up deficiencies in the revenue, Demosth. 751, 5. Fr. κατά and βάλλω.

Προσκαταβολή, ñs, h, payment of arrears. Same Th.

Προσκαταγιγνώστω, f. γνώσομαι, to adjudge and condemn besides, Demosth. 1281, 3. Fr. γιγνώστω.

Προσκατακτείνω, to kill in addition. Fr. πρός and κατακτείνω.

Προσκαταλείπω, f. λείψω, pf. λέλειφα, 2. pf. λέλοιπα, to leave besides or over and above. F_{7} . κατά and λείπω.

Προσκατασκευάζω, f. άσω, to contrive besides or in addition to, Demosth. 467, 9. Fr. κα-τασκευάζω.

Προσκατασύρω, to pull down, raze, demolish besides. Fr. πρός and κατασύρω.

Προσκατάτίθημι, f. ήσω, to put down or pay in addition, Aristoph. Nub. 1237. Fr. κατά and τίθημι.

Προσκατηγορίω, ω, to accuse or blame still farther, Xen. Mem. ii, 6, 34. Fr. κατηγορίω.

Προσκάτημαι, Ion. for προσκάθημαι.

Πρόσκαυμα, άτος, τό, a burning. Fr. προσκαίω.

Πρόσκειμαι, f. κείσομαι, to be situated near; to lie beside or upon; to be addicted to, Thucyd. vii, 50; to be added, joined to; to be devoted to any one; to favor, incline to: to press closely, Thucyd. vii, 18; to be beset; to solicit earnestly; to importune; to rest on; to be incumbent on; to lean against, οὺ δὲ τῆ θύρα πρόσκεισο, Aristoph. Vesp. 142; οὔατα δ' οὔπω προσέκειτο, handles (or ears) were not yet added or joined to it, Il. xviii, 378; χή χάρις προσκείσεται, and thanks also shall be added, Soph. Æd. T. 232; to approve of or consent to, Herodt. iv, 11; πρόσκε:μαι χεηστῶ, and κακῶ, to have good fortune and ill fortune, Soph. Electr. 240 and 1040.

Προσχέκλημαι, pf. pas. of προσκαλέω.

Προσκελησάμενος, μένη, μενον, part. 1. a. m. of

Προσχέλομαι, to exhort, encourage. Fr. χέλομαι.

Προσκίπτομαι, f. ψομαι, to deliberate, consider beforehand or weigh previously, Herodt. vii, 10. Fr. σκέπτομαι.

Προσκερδαίνω, f. δήσω, to gain besides. Fr. πρός and κειδαίνω. Προσκεφάλαιον, ου, σό, a pillow. on which the head of a deceased person was placed, Lys. c. Erat.; a bolster, a cushion, in general, Æschin. c. Cles. p. 26; Theophr. 2. Fr. κεφαλή.

Προσκεφαλή, ης, η, the same.
Πιροσκηδής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, taking care of; related to by marriage, Herodt. viii, 36; akin to. Fr. κηδος.

Προσκήδομαι, properly, to take farther care of, Soph. Œd. Τ. 966, but incorrectly for προκήσομαι. Schneid. Lex. Same Th. Προσκήντον, ου, τό, the proscenium, or space before the stage of the theatre, to which the players came from behind the scenes to perform; the entrance to a tent, LXX. Fr. σχήνη.

Προσκήπτω, f. ήψω, to forebode. Fr. σκήπτω.

Προσκης ῦκεύομαι, dep., to send a herald to one. Fr. πςός and κηρυκεύω.

Προσκηρύσσω, and -ττω, f. ύζω, to proclaim by a herald. Fr. κηρύσσω.

Πιοσκιγκλίζω, f. ίσω, to wag the tail towards. Fr. κιγκλίζω. Προσκινέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, more frequently προσκινούμαι, to move towards. Fr. κινέω.

 Π_{ℓ} οσκλάω, f. άσω, to break in pieces, shatter, shiver against. Fr. π_{ℓ} of and κλάω.

Προσκλίπτομαι, f. ίψομαι, to lead off to another privately; to steal off secretly to another. Fr. κλίπτω.

Προσκληρόω, ω, f. ωσω, pf. προσκεκλήρωκα, to choose in addition by lot; to assign by lot an additional portion. Fr. κλῆρος. Πρόσκλησις, εως, ἡ, a calling to, a citation or summons to a court of justice, Demosth. 1054; 21; also, a proposal to both litigants in a cause to make up their differences. Fr. προσκαλέω.

Πρόσπλιντρον, ου, τό, a seat with a back; an easy chair. Fr.

Προσκλινω, f. Υνῶ, to put or incline any thing to another, as an arrow to the string, Odys. xxi, 138; to cause to incline towards; to lean, rest against; neut. to bend towards, incline to; pas. to be bent or inclined towards. Fr. κλίνω.

Πρόσκλισις, εως, ή, inclination towards; a leaning to one side; partiality for; favor; metaphor. drawn from a balance. Fr. κλίνω.

Προσκλύζω, f. ύσω, to wash or dash against, of the waves. Fr. πρός and κλύζω.

Πρόσκλυσμα, άτος, τό, a fomentation. Fr. κλύζω.

Προσκυαίω, Att. προσκυάω, f. κυήσω, to rub, scrape besides or against; mid. to rub one's self against. Fr. πρός and κυάω, or κυαίω.

Προσκοιμίζομαι, as pas., to lie down, go to sleep beside. Fr. τεός and κοιμίζω.

Προσκοινόω, to communicate to, give a share in a thing to another. Fr. πρός and κοινόω.

Προσκοινωνέω, ω, to share with, Plat. Soph. 252, A; to impart to, with dat. Fr. κοινωνέω.

Προσπολλάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήτω, to glue to, fasten to; mid. to cling to, attach one's self to; l. a. pas. προσπολλήθην, ns, n, l. f. pas. προσπολληθήσομαι, l will cleave to; pf. prs. προσπελόλημαι, to be closely united to, Plat. Phad. 82, E. Fr. πολλάω. Th. πόλλη.

Προσπολληθήσεται, 3. sing. 1. f. ind. pas. of preced.

Ποοσκομίζω, f. ίσω, to bring to, carry to. Fr. κομίζω.

Πεόσκομμα, ἄτο;, τό, an obstacle in the way; a stumbling-block; an impediment; a wound, swelling on the feet in consequence of stumbling. Fr. κόπτω.

Προσκοπέω, ω, f. ήσω, to foresee, look out for, provide for, Soph. Antig. 684; mid. to look out and provide for one's self, Eurip. Med. 461. Fr. σκοπέω.

Πισοποστή, ης, ή, a looking out towards; a reconnoitring, Thucyd. i, 116; a stumbling, offence, i. e. state of being offended, indignation; cause of offence, N. T.; and

Προσποπή, ης, η, s. as πρόσπομμα. Fr. προσπόπτω.

 $\Pi_{\text{ξοσκόπησις}, εως, h, a providing for. Fr. προσκοπέω.}$

Πρόσκοπος, ου, δ, one who looks forward; a spy or scout sent to reconnoitre; a sentinel at an outpost, Xen. Lac. 12, 6. Fr. σκοπέω.

Προσκόστει, 3. sing. ind. act. of Προσκόστω, f. όψω, pf. προσκέποφα, to dash or strike against; to stumble against; to be offended at, scandalized with; with the dat., or before πρός with the acc.; 1. a. προσκούα, subj. προσκόψω, ης, η, pf. pas. προσκίτομμαι, 2. pf. προσκέπομαι, 2. pf. προσκέποσα, obsol. Fr. κόστω.

Προσκορής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, adj. that gluts or satiates; that causes satiety or loathing. Fr. κόρος. Πρόσκορος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, causing satiety, palling, disgusting. Fr. πρός and κόρος.

Προσκόψης, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. act. of προσκόπτω.

Πρόσχρανος, ου, δ, ή, on or for the head; τὸ πρόσκρανον, Dor. πο-

τίκεανον, a cushion for the head, pillow. Fr. πεός and κεᾶνον.

Ποσσεοίνω, f. ινῶ, to pronounce sentence upon; to adjudge to; pas. to be adjudged or assigned to. Fr. κείνω.

Πρόσκρισις, εως, ή, an adjudication. Same Th.

Πρόσκρουμα, άτος, τό. See πρόσκρουσμα.

Προσκρουσάσης, gen. sing. f. g. part. l. a. act. of προσκρούω.

Πρόσπρουσις, εως, ή, a throwing or dashing against, striking against; an offence, scandal. Fr. προύω.

Πρόσκρουσμα, ἄτος, τό, what one comes in collision with; a stumbling-block; metaphor. the cause of enmity or hostility; misunderstanding, Dion. Hal. Ant. Rom.; offence, scandal. Fr. κρούω. Προσκρουστϊκός, ή, όν, calculated

Προσπρουστίπος, ή, όν, calculated to excite animosity, offensive. From

Προσπρούω, f. προύσω, pf. - πίπρουπα, Demosth. 581, 2: to strike or dash against; to run against; to come into collision with; to offend; to cause enmity; to be odious to, Dem. c. Mid. 13. Fr. προύω.

Προσκτάομαι, f. m. κτήσομαι, pf. pas. κίκτημαι, to gain over; προσκτάται τον Καλλίμαχον, he gains over Callimachus, Herodt. vi, 110; with the acc. and dat., to acquire. Fr. κτάομαι.

II ρόσετησις, εως, ή, a possessing besides; additional gain; increase of property. Fr. ετάσμαι.

Πεόσκτητος, ου, δ, ή, acquired besides, Diod. Sic. Same Th. Πεοσκυλίω, f. τοω, pf. πεοσκεκύλικα, to roll to, Aristoph. Vesp. 202: 1. α. πεοσκεκύλισα. Fr. κυλίω, for κυλίνδω.

Προσκυνείν, pres. inf. contract. of Προσκύνεω, ω, f. ήσω θεραπεύ-σομέν τε καὶ προσκυνήσομεν αὐτῶν τὰς θήκας, Plat. Polit. v, 469, B; more frequently -ήσομαι, pf. πεοσκεκύνηκα, 1. a. πεοσεκύνησα, Xen. Cyr. ii, 4, 14; but with the Poets, προσέκυσα, inf. προσκύσαι, Soph. Phil. 653; properly, to kiss the hand and bend forward as a mark of reverence and respect; thus, meonκυνέειν βασιληα προσπίπτοντας, Herodt. vii, 136; to kiss, salute; to do reverence to; to worship, adore; to venerate, Plat. Polit. iii, 398, A; to reverence, Æschyl. Prom. 938; to entreat as suppliants, Soph. Æd.

T. 327; with the acc., but in the N. T. with the dat. Fr. $xvvi\omega$, $xv\omega$.

Προσχύτημα, ἄτος, τό, salutation, adoration, profound respect. Same Th.

 $\Pi_{\it goσπυνῆσαι,}$ 1. a. inf. act. of $\pi_{\it goσπυνίω}.$

Προσκύνησις, τως, ή, a kissing; homage; adoration. Fr. κυνίω, κύω.

Προσκυνητής, οῦ, ὁ, a worshipper; and

Προσκύνητός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, worshipped, venerated; worshipful, venerable. Same Th.

Προσεύπτω, f. ύψω, κέκὔφα, Plat. Polit. v, 449, B; to stoop towards; to bend towards, Aristoph. Vesp. 606. Fr. κύπτω. Περσκυρίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be near. Περσκυρώ, f. ύρσω, 1. α. έκυρσα, Æschyl. Choëph. 13; to arrive at, happen to; impf. προσέκυρο ο σ΄ ἐγὰ προσέκυρο ἤλη, which I have yet fallen upon or met with, Soph. Œd. T. 1299; to reach, attain. Fr. κυρέω. Th. κύρω.

Προσκυρόω, ω, f. ώσω, to ratify, sanction. Fr. κυρόω.

Προσκύρωσις, εως, ή, ratification. Same Th.

 $\Pi_{\text{ροσπύσαι, 1. a. inf. to προσπυνέω.}}$

Προσκύω, f. ὖσω. See προσκυνίω. Πρόσκωπος, ου, δ, ἡ, being at the oars, a rower. Fr. πρός and κώπη.

Προσλαβείν, 2. a. inf. to προσλαμβάνω.

Προσλαβόμενος, μένη, μενον, part. 2. a. m., and

Προσλαθών, οῦσα, όν, part. 2. a. of προσλαμβάνω.

Προσλαγχάνω, to obtain something additional by lot; pf. προσείληχα - προσείληχε δίκην, Demosth. 884, 26. Th. λαγχάνω.

Προσλάζυμαι, Poet. for προσλαμβάνω, to lay hold of, Eurip. Hec. 64. Fr. λάζυμαι.

Πιοστλαλίω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. προσλελάληκα, to speak to, address; with the dat., l. a. προσελάλησα, inf. προσλαλήσαι. Fr. λαλέω.

Προσλαλήσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of π ροσλαλέω.

Προσλαμβάνω, to take, seize any thing additional, Eschyl. Prom. 321; to receive besides; to take by the hand, take, e. g. food; to take with, join with, as an associate or helper, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 16; to procure, pro-

vide, help; to assist, Herodt. vii, 90; with acc. f. m. ποσολήψομαι, 2. a. ποσοίλη δον, inf. ποσολάδειν, 2. a. m. ποσοιλαδόμην, imperat. ποσολαδοῦ, ίσθω, part. ποσολαδόμενος, pf. ποσοίλησα. Fr. λαμβάνω.

Προσλάμπω, f. ψω, to enlighten farther, Plat. Polit. x, 617, A. Fr. λάμπω.

Προσλέγω, f. ίξω, to say besides; pres. mid. προσλέγομαι, to speak to; to think, meditate, resolve, Hesiod.; to reply to, Theocr. i, 92; in the aor. mid., probably from λίχω, to lie close to, Odys. xii, 34. Fr. λίγω.

Προσλεύσσω, to look at, behold, Soph. Œd. T. 1376, with dat. Fr. λεύσσω.

Προσληστέον, rerbal adj., we must understand, take for granted, assume. Fr. λαμδάνω.

Πρότληψις, εως, ή, a taking, assuming; a taking for granted; an assumption, Plat. Theæt. 210, A. Same Th.

Προσλιπάρίω, f. ήσω, to continue, persevere in; especially to importune. Fr. πρός and λιπαρίω. Hence

Προσλιπάρησις, εως, ή, perseverance; earnest solicitation; continued stay at a place. Fr. λιπαρίω.

Προσλογίζομαι, to reckon besides; to take into account; to add to a former number, Herodt. v, 54; to refer, attribute to; f. mid. ίσομαι, pf. pis. λελόγισμαι. Fr. λογίζομαι.

Προσλογιστέον, verbal adj., one must count besides, reckon in, so also in pl. προσλογιστέα.

Προσλογιστέος, έα, έον, must be enumerated with or added to the number of. Same Th.

Προσμέθησις, εως, ή, a learning something additional; additional learning, Xen. Mem. Fr. μανθάνω.

Προσμαθητίον, verbal adj. of προσμανθάνω, one must learn besides.

Προσμανθάνω, f. μαθήσομαι, to learn besides or something additional, Æschyl. Prom. 689. Fr. μανθάνω.

Προσμαςτυρίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to bear witness to; to confirm by farther evidence, Demosth. 1105, 2; and

Προσμαρτύρομαι, to call on as a witness. Fr. μάρτυρ.

II ξοσμάσσω, and -μάττω, f. άξω,
 to knead or work up together;
 to press close to, Theorr. xii,

32; to make unite; to fix on, stick on or to; pas. to knead; 1. a. pas. to adhere close to, Soph. Trach. 1042. Fr. μάσ. σω.

Προσμάχομαι, to fight against or with; to contend with, Plat. Legg. i, 617, C, with dat. Fr. μάχομαι.

Προσμείναι, 1. aor. inf., and Προσμείνας, ασα, αν, part. 1. a. act., and

Π_{ξοσμενέτω}, 3. sing. pres. imperat. act. of

Προσμένω, f. προσμενῶ, to continue with; to continue, endure, sustain; to persevere; to wait for, await, i. e. to threaten, Æschyl. Eum. 474: with the dat.; 1. a. ind. act. προσέμεινα. Fr. μένω.

Προσμεταπέμπομαι, mid. to send for, fetch besides. Fr. πρός, μετά, and πέμπω.

Προσμηχανάομαι, -ωμαι, to contrive still farther or besides; pas. to be artificially wrought, Aschyl. S. Theb. 523, 625. Fr. μηχανάομαι. And

Προσμηχανάω, ω, f. ήτω, and Προσμηχανεύω, f. εύσω, s. as the simple verbs μηχανάομαι, etc., with the addition of besides, still farther, moreover, etc.

Προσμίγνυμι, and -μιγνύω, f. ίζω, to mix or mingle with; to mix or unite with, Thucyd. vii, 22; to bring near or to; to land upon ; 1. a. inf. προσμίζαι, to approach, Herodt. vi, 96; to accost, Soph. Phil. 106; to happen, Id. Trach. 818; to engage with, encounter, Herodt. ν, 64 ; προσμιγνύναι τινά κράτει, to join one with, to lead one to victory; i. e. to gain the victory for one; pres. inf. act., to assault, come into collision with: to unite with, Plat. Legg. x, 904, D. Fr. πρός and μίγνυ-

Πρόσμιζις, εως, ή, a mingling with; a joining to; a conflict, engagement. Fr. προσμίγνυμι. Προσμίσγω, s. as προσμίγνυμι προσίμισγον τοῦς 'Αθηναίοις, Thucyd. vii.

Προσμισίω, ω, f. ήσω, to hate besides, to hate together, Demosth. 1001, 16. Fr. μισίω.

Πιοσωισθόω, ω, f. ωσω, pf. μιμίσθωκα, Demosth. 948, 12; to hire out additional; mid. to hire in or for one's self besides, Thucyd. vii, 20. Fr. μισθόω. Προσμολιίν, 2. aor. inf. to προσ-

ίεχομαι, Soph. Aj. 72.

Πεόσμοςος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, doomed, illfated. Fr. neos and woeos.

Προσμυθέομαι, ουμαι, to accost or address any one; Epic, meoriμυθέομαι, Odys. xi, 142; Dor. ποτιμυθέομαι. Fr. μύθος.

Προσμυθεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, and Προσμυθεύω, f. εύσω, to relate besides or further; to add other fictions. Fr. μῦθος.

Προσμῦθολογέω, to chatter to. Fr. πρός, μῦθος, and λέγω.

Προσμύρομαι, dep., to flow to, with. Fr. πρός and μύρομαι. Προσναυπηγέω, ω, f. ήσω, to build

additional ships, Herodt. vii, 144. Fr. πήγνυμι.

 $\Pi_{\rho \sigma \sigma \nu i \mu \omega}$, f. νεμ $\tilde{\omega}$, to pasture beside or near, Eurip. Cycl. 36; to assign to, attribute; προσνέμω ἐμαυτόν, I give up myself, attach myself to; with the dat. mid. προσνέμομαι, to attribute to, assign to, add to; pas. to be enrolled amongst, to be reckoned amongst, as servile dependants or retainers, and having no will of their own as citizens, Dem. Olynth. 26, 25. νέμω.

Προσνενέμησθε, Dem. Olynth. i. See προσνέμω.

Προσνεύω, to nod to, make a sign to, to approve by a nod.

Προσνέω, f. νεύσω, and f. m. νεύσομαι, to swim to. Fr. νέω.

Προσνήχω, -ήχομαι, s. as preced., to flow or dash against, Theocr. xxi, 18. Fr. νήχω.

Προσνίσσομαι, to go to, approach in a hostile manner, Soph. Antig. 129.

 $\Pi_{\varrho \sigma \sigma \nu \sigma \ell \omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to observe besides, Xen. Symp. 2, 16. Fr.

Προυνομάω, ω, impf. 3. sing. προσενώμα, to move to or towards, Soph. Phil. 709. Fr.

 Π ξοσνομοθετέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to enact further; to ordain by a further enactment. Fr. vomo-

Προσογκάομαι, f. ήσομαι, dep. mid., to roar or bellow to, especially to bray like an ass. F_r . πεός and δγκάσμαι.

Προσόδιον, ου, τό, a chant or hymn sung on solemn occasions in the temples.

Προσόδιος, ου, ό, ή, belonging to a procession for giving thanks to, or supplicating the gods. From Πεόσοδοι, public prayers; nom. pl. from

Πρόσοδος, ου, h. a going to, a Προσοπείλας, part. 1. a. act. of

visit, an entrance, access to, approach, particularly to the altars of the gods; hence, a procession to offer thanksgiving; τω θυσίας τοῖς θεοῖς καὶ προσόδους....ὑμᾶς πεποιησθαι, Dem. de Coron. 254, 16; revenue; αὶ δὲ πρόσοδοι ἀπώλλυντο, but the revenue was ruined, Thucyd. vii, 28; income; reward, emolument, Plat. Legg. viii, 846, E; an onset or attack, Herodt. vii, 212. The ἐπιμελητής τῆς κοινῆς προσόδου, the treasurer or curator of the public revenue was chosen by the people, and continued in office four years; he received the money from the collectors, ἀποδέκται, and placed in the treasury. Fr. πρός and όδός.

Πεοσοδύφομαι, to lament on account of, weep over; with the dat. Fr. πρός and δδύρομαι.

Προσόζω, Dor. ποτόσδω, f. -οζήσω, 2. pf. προσόδωδα, 1. a. προσώζεσα, to smell of or be scented with, Theocr. vii, 11; to give out an odor, to stink. See Toτόσδω. Fr. όζω.

Προσοίγνυμι, and οίγω, f. οίξω, pf. προσέφχα, to open, disclose. Fr. ο"(γνυ μ ι.

Προσοίγω. See preced.

Πεόσοιδα, pf. (without any present in use), to know besides, 2. pf. inf. προσειδέναι χάριν, to owe thanks besides. Fr. πρός and οίδα.

Προσοικείν τινί is the more usual construction, but Tivá is used by Thucyd. i, 24; πεοσοικοῦσι δ' αὐτὴν Ταυλάντιοι. Matth. Gr. Gram. § 425, p. 610. Fr. οἰκέω.

 Π ξοσοιχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to dwell at or near.

 $\Pi_{\rho \circ \sigma \circ i \times i \zeta \omega}$, $f. i \sigma \omega$, to found and people a city. Fr. olivos.

Προσοικοδομέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to build an addition to, Plat. Tim. 20, C. Fr. οἰκοδομέω.

Πρόσοικος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, bordering on, neighbouring, a neighbour, contiguous to, Thucyd. i, 7. Fr. อโหอร.

Προσοίσειν, f. inf. act. of προσφέęω.

 $\Pi_{\rho \sigma \sigma \sigma i \sigma n \sigma \theta \epsilon}$, 2. pl. 1. a. subj. m. of the same.

Προσοιστέος, έα, έον, that must or ought to be brought to, added, Eurip. Herc. 394. Fr. φέρω. Th. o'lw.

Προσοίσω, fut. to προσφέρω.

 $\Pi_{\varphi o \sigma o i χ j μαι}, f. oιχήσομαι, to$ come or go to, to go forward to. Fr. οιχομαι.

Προσοκέλλω (ναῦν understood), to bring a ship to port, to run her up on the shore; to push, kick, or strike against; to force; with the dat. Fr. δχέλλω.

Προσολοφύρομαι, to lament over or for. Ir. ολοφυρομαι.

 Π ροσομαςτίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to accompany; dat. Fr. δμαςτίω. Th. ὁμαρτῆ, s. as ὁμοῦ.

Προσομαρτή, 3. sing. pres. subj. act. of the preced.

Προσομίλει, pres. imperat. act. of Π ζοσομιλέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to have intercourse with, to associate, converse with, be familiar with, Eurip. Med. 1081. Fr. 6μος.

Προσομιλητικός, ή, όν, qualified to hold familiar intercourse or to converse with others, Plat. Soph. 222, C. Fr. ὁμιλία.

Προσομιλία, ας, ή, intercourse with, conversation. Same Th. Προσόμνυμι, to swear besides or in addition. Fr. πρός and όμ.

Προσόμοιος, ου, δ, 'n, nearly resembling, very like. Fr. 6µ01-

 Π_{ℓ} οσομοιόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to render like, Demosth. 1398, 24. Same

Προσομολογέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to confess or promise besides; to confess; to agree to. Fr. δμολογέω.

Προσομολογία, ας, ή, confession, admission.

Προσόμουρος, ου, δ, π, near, neighbouring, Herodt. iv, 173. Fr. δμός and οδρος, Ion. for δρος.

Προσόν, όντος, τό, that which remains, the surplus; τὰ προσόντα, income, revenue; part. pres. n. g. of πεόσειμι.

Προσονομάζω, f. άσω, to surname. Fr. övoµa.

Προσοπτάζω, Dor. ποτοπτάζω, Poet. for προσοράω.

Προσοράω, ω, to behold, look at; f. -όψομαι, 2. α. προσείδον, to look upon as, Soph. Phil. 140; In Att. also προσοράομαι, as a deponent, Id. 244. Fr. δεάω.

Προσορέγομαι, -to urge more strongly or by additional arguments, Herodt. vii, 6.

Πεόσοεθεος, ου, δ, ή, Dor. πότος- θ_{eos} , towards morning. Fr. πεός and ὄεθεος.

Προσορίζω, f. ίσω, to assign limits; enlarge the boundaries. 6005.

Προσορμάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to rush violently against, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 21. Fr. ὁςμάω.

Προσοεμίζομαι, to come to port,

to land; to come to anchor near, Herodt. vi, 97; f. m. iooμαι, pf. pas. προσώρμισμαι, 1. a. pas. προσωρμίσθην, ns, n. Fr. πρός and δεμίζω.

Προσορμίζω, f. low, to bring into a harbour, cast anchor. Fr. όρμος.

Προσοεμιούμεθα, Longin. 18. See προσορμίζω.

Προσόρμίσις, εως, ή, a coming into harbour, a preparing to anchor, Thucyd. iv, 10. Fr. προσορμίζω.

Πεόσοςμος, ου, ό, a haven, landing-place. Fr. 8emos.

Πρόσορος, ου, ό, ή, bordering on, Xen. Cyr. vi Fr. 6005.

Προσόσσομαι, to look on, behold, view; to augur, foresee, by inspection. See προτιόσσομαι.

Πεόσου, contract. from πεόσεσο, 2. a. imperat. m. of προσίημι. Π ροσουδίζω, f. ίσω, to dash on the ground, Herodt. v, 92. Fr. obdas.

Προσουρέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to have a favorable breeze; to succeed; to make urine into; to make a feeble attempt, Aristoph. Run. 95. Fr. obeá.

Πρόσουρος, ου, δ, ή, neighbouring, contiguous to, Herodt. ii, 12; Soph. Phil. 686. Fr. 00005, Ion. for beos.

Προσούσαν, acc. sing. part. pres. f. g. of πεόσειμι.

Προσοφείλω, f. ήσω, pf. προσωφείληκα, to owe besides; to incur an additional obligation, Herodt. vi, 59: Demosth. 650, 23; to incur an additional penalty; å έχθη ή προσοφειλομένη, the hatred still due, i. e. not yet discharged, Herodt. v, 81. Th. ὀφείλω.

Προσοφλισκάνω, and προσοφλω, f. ήσω, s. as προσοφείλω, to owe besides; προσοφλισκάνειν αίσχύvnv, besides to merit disgrace, Demosth. 93, 9.

Προσοχή, ης, ή, attention, consideration, care; prudence. Fr. προσέχω.

Προσοχθέω, for προσοχθίζω, f. ίσω, pf. προσώχθικα, to be offended, enraged at; with the dat. Fr. πρός and ὀχθίζω, s. as ὸχθίω.

Προσοχθίζω. See preced. Προσόχθιτμα, άτος, τό, and

Προσοχθισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a cause of offence, an offence; a term applied to an idol in the LXX. Fr. òx θίζω.

Πεόσοχος, ου, i, i, attentive, intent on. Fr. προσίχω.

Προσοχυρόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to fortify further Fr. oxugos.

Πρόσοψις, εως, ή, aspect, appearance, sight, spectacle, Eurip. Orest. 942; the face, countenance, Soph. Electr. 1278. Fr. πρός and όψις. Τh. όπτομαι. Προσπάθεια, ας, η, a passion or

love for, inclination towards; assent to. Fr. πάθος.

 $\Pi_{\rho \sigma \sigma \pi \alpha}$ ίζω, f. ξω and σω, and f. m. παίξομαι, to play with; to jest; προσπαίζω σοί, I sport with you, Xen.; to make game of, to banter, ἀεὶ σὺ προσπαίζεις, ω Σώπρατες, τους βήτορας, Plat. Menex. 235, C; to fondle, Id. Phædr. 265, C; 1. a. προσέπαισα. Fr. παίζω.

ΠΡΟ ΣΠΑΙΟΣ, ου, δ, ή, recent, fresh, Æschyl. Ag. 338; suddenly stumbled upon.

 Π ροσπάλαίω, f. αίσω, to wrestle against, Plat. Alc. i, 107, E. Fr. παλαίω.

Προσπαραγράφω, f. άψω, to write something still farther in addition, Demosth. Fr. yeá-

 Π ροσπαρακαλέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. έσω, pf. κέκληκα, to exhort still farther. Fr. καλέω.

Προσπαρακελεύομαι, to call in still farther aid. Fr. κελεύω.

Προσπαραμένω, to confine one's self to. Fr. πρός and παραμένω. Προσπαρασκευάζω, f. άσω, to prepare still farther, Demosth. 94, 20. Fr. σκευάζω.

Προσπαρατίθημι, f. Sńow, to add to, to add besides.

Προσπαρδείν, 2. a. inf. of προσπέρδω.

 Π _{ξοσπαξέχω}, f. ξω, to furnish, supply, provide besides. πρός and παρέχω.

Προσπαροικέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to dwell

at or near Fr. οίκεω. Προσπασσαλεύω, οτ πατταλεύω, to nail to or on; to hang up by a nail or peg, Theophr. Char. 21; Æschyl. Prom. 20. Fr. πάσσαλος.

Προσπάσσω, f. άσω, pf. προσπέπακα, to sprinkle on. πάσσω ΟΤ - ΤΤω.

Προσπάσχω, 2. α. προσέπαθον, to have a liking or inclination for ; with dat. Fr. πάσχω.

Προσπατταλεύσαι, Theophr. 21. See προσπασσαλεύω.

Πρόσσεινος, ου. ο, n, very hungry, famished. Fr. Teiva.

Προσπελάζω, f. άσω, to approach, Odys. xi, 582; to have intercourse with, Soph. Æd. T. 1101; with gen.; to bring (the ship) to land; to drive against. Fr. πέλας.

Προσπέλασις, εως, ή, an approach. a bringing near. Same Th. Π ροσπελάτης, ου, δ, a slave.

Προσπέμπω, f. ψω, pf. προσπέπεμφα, to send to, to send besides; pf. pas. προσπίπεμμαι, with dat. Fr. πέμπω. Προσπέρδω, 2. a. προσέπαρδον, to

break wind at; to insult, treat with contempt, Aristoph. Ran. 1074; with dat. Fr. πέρδω. Προσπεριδάλλομαι, to throw a-

round, as a garment; to embrace, encompass; to encompass more and more, as with a net, Dem. Phil. i, 42, ult. Fr. me. ριδάλλω.

Προσπεριβάλλω, to throw, put around besides; mid. to put round one's self; pas. to be put, thrown round; mid. also, to compass, seek to obtain. Fr. πρός and περιδάλλω.

Προσπεριγίγνομαι, to be in addition to, to be as surplus, Demosth. 467, 18.

Προσπεριλαμβάνω, f. λήψομαι, pf. $\epsilon i \lambda n \phi \alpha$, to get or seize over and above or beside, Demosth. 765, 2. Fr. λαμβάνω.

Προσπεριποιέω, ω, f. ήσω, to save still farther, Demosth. 832, 24. Fr. TOLEW.

Προσπερονάω, ω, to fasten with a clasp, buckle, pin, etc., Xen. Anab. vii, 3, 10; to buckle to, Plat. Phad. 85, D. Fr. Tt. ρόνη.

Προσπεσούσαν, acc. sing. f. g. of Προσπεσών, οῦσα, όν, part. 2. a. of προσπίπτω.

Προσπέτομαι, to fly to or towards, Soph. Aj. 275; 2. aor. m. προσεπτάμην. Fr. πέτομαι. Προσπεύθομαι, to inquire at, Soph. Œd. C. 121. Fr. πεύθομαι.

Πεόσπηγμα, άτος, τό, something fastened on, an appendage. From Π ροσπήγν $ar{v}$ μι, f. ήξω, pf. προσπέ- $\pi n \chi \alpha$, to fasten to, as to the cross, N. T.; 1. α. προσίπηξα. part. προσπήξας. Fr. πρός and πηγνύω οτ πήγνυμι.

Προσπήγω. See προσπήγνυμι. Π ξοσπηδάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to spring at, on, or after. Fr. πηδάω. Προσπήξαντες, nom. pl. part. 1. a. act. of προσπήγνυμι.

Προσπηχύνομαι, to take into the arms, as a nurse, Callim. Hymn. in Jov. 46. Fr. πηχυς.

 Π ξοσπίέζω, f. έσω, to press upon, to press on still more, Æschyl-Choëph, 299. Fr. Tis Zw. Προσπιλνάμαι, to approach to,

to be brought to. Fr. πίλνημι, ε. ας προσπελάζω.

 $Π_{ξοσπίπτουσι}$, 3. pl. ind. pres. of Προσπίστω, to fall down before or at one's feet, Herodt. ii, 2; hence, to be a suppliant; to incline towards, to embrace; to happen; to flatter; to occur; to present itself to one's mind, Longin. 14; to fall upon, Xen. Cyr. v, 4, 20; Soph. Phil. 46; to attack, Thucyd. i, 5; Id. vii, 23; to fall into; to fall foul of, as a ship; to give way to; to meet, fall in with; impf. act. προσέπιπτον, ες, ε, f. προσπτώσω, pf. προσπέπτωκα, f. m. προσπεσούμαι, 2. a. act. προσέπεσον, ες, ε, part. 2. a. act. προσπέσων, οῦσα, όν· τὸ προσπεσόν, an occurrence, event, accident. It generally governs the dat., sometimes also the acc. Fr. πίπτω. See ποτιπεπτηυῖαι.

Προσπιτνέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, s. as προσπίπτω.

Προσπίτνω, s. as προσπίπτω · also, to fly to, Æschyl. Pers. 453; to adore, Id. 145. Fr. πίτνω. Προσπλάζω, by syncope for προσπελάζω, the same with the simple verb πλάζω, by syncope for πελάζω.

 Π_{ℓ} οσπλάζω, f. πλάγξω, to cause to wander more. Fr. πλάζω. Πεισπλάσσω, and -πλάττω, f. ασω, to form; to glue or paste on, Herodt. iii, 111; to form or fill with additional matter. Τh. πλάττω.

Πεόσπλαστος, for πεοσπέλαστος, ου, ό, ή, glued upon, annexed; accessible, to be approached, Æschyl. Prom. 718.

Προσπλέκω, f. έξω, to plait together, entwine; to tie to. Fr. πλίχω,

Προσπλέω, f. εύσομαι, to sail to, towards, or against, Xen. Cyr. vi, 2, 5. Fr. πλέω.

Προσπληρόω, ω, f. ώσω, to fill up; to complete an equipment, Xen. Hist. i, 6, 3; Thucyd. vii, 34. Fr. πληγόω.

Προσπλωτός, ή, όν, navigable; accessible to ships, said of a river, Herodt. iv, 47. From Προσπλώω, Ion. for προσπλέω, to sail to or towards, Herodt. viii, 6. Fr. πλέω.

Πρόσπνευσις, εως, ή, a blowing or breathing on: Fr. πνέω.

 $\Pi_{\ell^{0\sigma}\pi^{\nu}\ell\omega}$, f. εύτω, to breathe on; to blow upon, to waft towards; to mark with an aspirate, in speaking or writing. Fr. πνέω. Π_{ℓ} οσποθέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to desire | still farther, Plat. Charm. 174, A. Fr. ποθέω.

Προσποιέομαι, ούμαι, to claim, to gain, acquire; to reduce under one's power; to pretend or feign, Theophr. Char. 1; to possess or hold out; impf. m. προσεποιεόμην, ούμην, -έου, οῦ, -tero, eiro · mid. from

Προσποιέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to add to, annex; to procure for another; προσποιέομαι, οῦμαι, to make, procure, or provide for one's self; to lay claim to, to arrogate to one's self; to profess, Demosth. 269, 9; to put one's self forward, and hence, to pretend or feign, Æschin. c. Ctes. 29; Theophr. Char. 1; to gain over to one's side; to conciliate; to reduce under; to get possession of ; impf. m. προσεποιεόμην, ουμην. Fr. ποιέω.

Προσποιή, 2. sing. pres. ind. or subj. m. or pas. of preced.

Προσποίησις, εως, ή, claiming, assuming, acquiring; acquisition; feigning, pretending; affectation. Fr. προσποιέω, pf.

Προσποίητος, ου, δ, ή, and προσποιητός, ή, όν, feigned, affected, assumed. Same Th.

 Π ξοσπολεμέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to make war upon, Xen. Anab. i, 6, 6; with a dat. Fr. πολεμέω.

 Π gοσπολεμόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to excite hostility still farther; mid. to make more enemies to one's self, Thucyd. iii, 3. Fr. πόλεmos.

 $\Pi_{\rho \sigma \sigma \sigma \delta}$ είω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to approach; pas. to be conducted, as by a servant, Soph. Œd. C. 1100. From Πεόσπολος, ου, δ, ή, a servant, an attendant; the attendant on a temple, Soph. Œd. C. 1056. Τh. πολέω.

Προσπονέομαι, ουμαι, to labor at or perform besides. Fr. πόνος. Προσπορεύομαι, f. m. εύσομαι, pf. pas. προσπεπόρευμαι, to go to, come to; to canvass; with the dat. Fr. πρός and πορεύομαι. Th. Tsiew.

Π_ξοσπος εύονται, 3. sing. pres. ind. of προσπορεύομαι.

Προσπορίζω, f. ίσω, to provide besides, to acquire in addition to; to gain more, to add to what one has; to restore, Xen. Fr. πορίζω.

Προσπορπάτός, ου, δ, ή, bound to, fastened on, as with a clasp or buckle, Æschyl. Prom. 141. Fr. πόοπη.

pas. πεάχθην, and mid. επεαξάμην, to exact or demand besides. Fr. πρός and πράσσω.

Πρόσπταισμα, άτος, τό, a stumbling, a fall; a hurt caused by a stumble, Theophr. Char. 19. Fr. πταίω.

Προσπταίω, f. αίσω, s. as πταίω, to strike against, to be defeated, Herodt. vi, 134; to fail against; πρός Τεγεήτας μούνους ποοσέπταιον, Herodt. i, 65; to offend; to occasion scandal. Fr. πταίω. Προσπτηναι, 2. a. inf. act. of προσίπτημι, to fly to. Fr. πτη-

 $\Pi_{\rho o \sigma \pi \tau \tilde{\eta} \sigma \alpha i}$, 1. a. inf. act. of προσίπτημι, to fly to; which is from ἵπτημι.

Προσπτήσσω, to crouch or cower towards. Fr. πρός and πτήσσω. Πρόσπτυγμα, ατος, τό, a folding round, an embrace. Fr. πτύσσω. $\Pi_{\xi o \sigma \pi \tau \dot{\nu} \sigma \sigma \omega}$, f. $\dot{\nu} \xi \omega$, to wrap or fold round; to apply to; mid. to wrap in, to enfold; to embrace, Eurip. Med. 1397; to accost, salute, address kindly; to do homage to, Eurip. Electr. 1253; pas. to be applied, folded, or wound round. Fr. πτύσσω.

Πρόσπτυστος, ου, ό, ή, spurned, despised, abhorred. Fr. πτύω. Προσπτύω, f. ŭσω, to spit on : to treat with contempt, Theophr. Char. 19; to spurn. Fr. πτύω. Προσπυρόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to inflame more; to enrage more. σũę.

Προσφαίνω, f. φανώ, to sprinkle on, besprinkle; 1. a. ἔρρανα, pf. προσέρραγκα. Fr. πρός and ραίνω. Προσφέω, f. φεύσω, f. m. φεύσομαι, to flow to; to flow in crowds,

Herodt. i, 62. Fr. $\dot{\rho}$ έω. Προσρήγν $\bar{\nu}$ μι, f. ήξω, to dash against; to fracture; l. a. προσέρρηζα, ας, ε. Fr. ρήγνυμι. Πρόσοημα, ἄτος, τό, an address, greeting, calling by name; a name, Demosth. 630, 8; 7à των Μοιρων προσρήματα, Plat. Legg. xii, 960, C. Fr. προσρέω. Πεόσεησις, εως, ή, an accosting, salutation, Plat. Charm. 164, D; an appellation, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 341. Same Th.

Πρόσρηζις, εως, ή, a dashing or breaking against; eruption. Fr. δήγνυμι.

Προσρήσσω, Att. προσρήττω, s. as πεοσεήγνυμι.

Προσρητέος, έα, έον, verbal adj., that must or ought to be accosted, addressed. Fr. προσρέω. Προσπράσσομαι, dep., with 1. a. | Προσρίπτω, f. ίψω, to cast or

throw on or against. Fr. βίπτω. Προσσαίνω, to fawn on, as a dog; to caress, soothe, flatter, Æschyl. Prom. 837; ἰλπὶς μ' ἀιὶ προϋσηνε, hope always flattered me, Eurip. Andr. 27. Fr. σαίνω.

Προσσίζω, and σίζομαι, to reverence, honor, Æschyl. S. Theb. 1014. Fr. σίζω.

Προσσιαλίζω, and σροσσιελίζω, f. iσω, to spit on, LXX.

Πρόσσοθεν, adv., Poet. for πρόσω-

Προσσοτίοω, adv., Poet. for προσωτίρω.

 $Π_{eoσστάζω, f. άζω, to drop or trickle into. Fr. στάζω.$

Προσσταυρόω, ω, f. ώσω, to place palisades before, Thucyd. iv, 9. Fr. σταυρόω.

Προσστείχω, to go or approach to. $Fr. \sigma \tau s i \chi \omega$.

Προσστέλλω, f. ελω, to put a garment close round the body; part. pf. pas. προσεσταλμένος, drawn closely about; metaphor. shy, retired, Plat. Gorg. 511, D. Fr. στέλλω.

Προσστρατοπεδεύω, f. εύσω, to pitch a camp close to. Fr. στρατόπεδον.

Προσσῦποφαντίω, to slander besides. Fr. πρός and συκοφαντίω.

Προσσυμθάλλομαι, to contribute to besides or at the same time; with gen. Fr. πχός and συμξάλλομαι.

Προσσυμπλέχομαι, to stick or cling together. Fr. πλέχω.

Προσουνίστημι, to recommend further. Fr. πρός and συνίστη-

I Ιροσουνοικίω, to settle with others in a place, make a joint settlement with. Fr. πρός, σύν, and οἰκίω.

Πρόσσω, adv. before one, in front, Poet., by doubling the σ, for πρόσω. Th. πρό.

Πιόσταγμα, ἄτος, τό, a command, order, Æschin. c. Ctes. p. 47; Demosth. 216, 11. Th. προστάσσω.

Προσπάζω, f. ἄσω, to drop or trickle into.

Προσταθείς, είσα, έν, 1. a. pas. part. to προϊστημι.

Προσταθίντα. See προσταθείς. Προστακείς, part. προστακηναι, 2. a. inf. pas. to προστήκω. Προστακτίον, verbal adj. from

πενετάσσω, one must order.

Πρόστακτος, ου, ό, ή, ordered in addition, Demosth. 256, 10. Fr. προστάσσω.

Προσταλαιπορίω, ω, f. ήσω, to endure or suffer still longer, or more, Thucyd. ii, 53. Fr. ταλαιπωρίω.

Προστάξαι, 1. a. inf. act., and Προστάξη, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. act. or 2. sing. 1. a. subj. m. of προστάσσω.

Πρόσταζις, εως, 'n, an arrangement, command, Plat. Legg. ii, 673, C. Fr. τάσσω.

Προστάξομεν, 1. pl. 1. f. of προστάσσω.

Προστας άττω, f. άξω, to trouble more, add trouble to. Fr. τα-ράσσω.

Προστάς, άδος, ή, the vestibule of a portico, a portico; an antechamber; and also part. 2. a. of προΐστημι.

Προστασία, ας, ἡ, a station before or in front; eminence, authority, prefecture, office of prefect, Thucyd. ii, 80; care, protection, patronage, assistance; show, pomp, state; also, factious opposition, Demosth. 872, 6. Fr. Τστημι.

Πεόστασις, εως, 'n, preëminence, power, office; outward show or pomp, Plat. Polit. ii, 577, A. Same Th.

Προστάσσω, or -ττω, f. άξω, pf. προστέταχα, to station or place forward; to place over; to command, give directions; to order, to assign to, join to, Herodt. iii, 89; l. a. προσέταζα, ας, ε, pf. pas. προστέταγμαι, part. pf. pas. προστέταγμένος, η, ον, in pl. n. g. τὰ προστέταγμένω, arranged in order of battle; also, ordered, enjoined, as by a general. Fr. τάσσω.

Προστάτεία, ας, ή, superintendence, prefecture, administration, protection; patronage of the μέτοικοι or clients; the office of προστάτης. Fr. Ίστημι.

Προστάτεύω, f. εύσω, s. as προστάτεω, with gen.

Προστατίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to preside over; to rule; εἰ συμφίρει τῆς πόλεως προστατεῖν, Χεπ. Μεπ. i, 1, 8; to superintend; to be president or prefect; to patronize, defend; also, what is at hand; ὁ προστατῶν χρόνος, the time close at hand, Soph. Electr. 771. Fr. ἴστημι.

Προστατή νος, ου, ο, ή, standing before to defend or protect; protecting, tutelary, Æschyl. S. Theb. 431; προστατήριος Απόλ-

λων, Apollo, the patron of Athens, Demosth. 531, 8. Fr. Υστημι.

Προστάτης, ου, δ, one who stood before, or at the head of others; a front-rank man; hence, a leader, a superintendent; a president; προστάτης γενόμενος πόλεως, being president of the city, i. e. being the president of the assembly of the people, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 32; a chief, leader, a patron, protector, a guardian, Soph. (Ed. T. 303, 882; où προστάτου γεγράψομαι, I shall not be registered under the patronage of, Id. 411; as every μέτοικος, sojourner, was obliged to choose a patron; προστάτην τινὶ νέμειν, to assign a patron to any one; a suppliant, Id. C. 1280. Fr. προΐστημι.

Προστατικός, ή, όν, pertaining to the office of president, protector, etc., Plat. Polit. viii, 565, D; and

Προστάτις, ιδος, ή, a patroness, Soph. Œd. C. 459; a deaconess. In N. T. Phæbe is so called, who was wont to assist and entertain Christians, Rom. xvi, 2.

Προστατούντι, dat. sing. part. pres. from προστατίω.

Προστάττω. See προστάσσω. Προσταυρόω, to draw a stockade

 $\Pi_{\varphi o \sigma \tau \alpha \nu \varphi \delta \omega}$, to draw a stockade in front of or along (the sea). Fr. $\pi \varphi \delta$ and $\sigma \tau \alpha \nu \varphi \delta \omega$.

Προστίγιον, ου, τό, and προστίγιον, άτος, τό, a space before the door of a chamber, etc.

Προστεθείς, εῖσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas., and

Προστεθήσομαι, η, εται, fut. ind. pas. of προστίθημι.

 $\Pi_{\varrho \sigma \sigma \tau \iota \iota \chi}$ ίζω, f. $i\sigma \omega$, to add to the fortifications of a city; to wall in an additional space. Fr. $\tau \iota \iota \chi$ ίζω.

Προστείχοντα, part. pres. of

Προστείχω, to go forward or before; to come to; to approach, Soph. Œd. T. 79. Fr. $\sigma \tau \epsilon i \chi \omega$.

Προστελίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. έσω, to spend or disburse farther. Fr. τ ελέω.

Προστίλλω, to cover, protect, Thucyd. v, 71; mid. προστίλλισαι, in Æschyl. S. Theb., is not incites or impels, but prepares and sends him to the field, or equips him for the field, as a defender, Riem. Lex.; προδοσάλης όδον, you have gone a journey, Soph. Œd. C. 20. Fr. στίλλω.

Προστενάζω, f. άξω, to lament or groan prematurely, Æschyl. Prom. 698. Fr. στενάζω.

Προστερνίδιον, ου, τό, neut. of the adj. προστερνίδιος, and used substantively, a breastplate for horses, Xen. Cyr. vi, 4, 1. Fr. στέρνον.

Προστερίδιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, before or on the breast; τὸ προστεριίδιον, a covering or ornament for the breast. Fr. πρό and σπέρνου.

Πρόστερνος, ου, δ, η, before or on the breast. Fr. πρό and στέρνον. Προστέρπω, Dor. ποτιτέρπω, to delight, please beside. Fr. πρός and τέρπω.

Προστεταγμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. of προστάσσω.

Προστήκω, f. ήξω, to pour any thing melted on; hence metaphor. to adhere to; pas. to be permanently fixed on, Soph. Trach. 830; 2. a. pas. ἐτάκην. Fr. τήχω.

Προστήναι, 2. a. inf. act. of προϊστημι.

Προστήσας, part. 1. a. to προσίστημι.

Προστίθει, 2. sing. imperat. of προστιθέω, s. as προστίθημι, add to, Æschyl. Prom. 83; supply, used always instead of TPOOT. PETI. Προστιθείς, είσα, έν, part. pres. act., προστιθέναι, pres. inf. act. of Προστίθεμαι, to join one's self to, to assent to $(\tau \hat{n} \nu \psi \tilde{n} \phi o \nu)$, Herodt. i, 109 ; ἢν σὺ γνώμη τῆ ἐμῆ προσθή, if you accede to my opinion (την ψηφον), Id. vi, 109; προστίθεσθαι τινά, to join any person to one's self, as a friend, ally, etc.; προσθέσθαι τινὶ πόλεμον, to stir up war against any one; προσθέσθαι χάριν, to add an additional favor, Soph. Œd. C. 771; vi, 107; impf. m. προσετιθέμην, σο, το, 1. a. ind. pas. προσετέθην, 1. f. pas. προστεθήτομαι, 2. α. m. προσεθέμην.

Προστίθεμεν, 1. pl. pres. ind. act., and

Προστιθέμενος, μένη, μενον, part. pres. pas. of preced.

Προστίθημι, f. θήσω, pf. τέθεικα, to place or put to, to add, to impose; to subjoin; to apply; to join or unite to enjoin, to attribute, ascribe to; to inflict upon, Herodt. vii, 11; to bestow upon, Æschyl. Prom. 83; Soph. Œd. T. 820; to close, Herodt. iii, 78; impf. act. προστίθην, and in 3. sing. προστίθη, and προστίθιι, as if from προστίθιο, 1. a. προσέθηκα, 2. a. προσέθην, ης, η,

2. a. imperat. act. πρόσθες, 2. a. inf. προσθείναι, part. 2. a. act. προσθείς, εῖσα, εν. Fr. πρός and τίθημι.

Προστιλάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to bespatter, τὰ 'φθαλμώ μου προσετίλησεν, Aristoph. Nub. 411. Fr. τιλάω.

Προστιμάω, ω, f. ήσω, to adjudge a punishment or fine upon any one; to condemn. Fr. τιμάω. Whence

Προστίμημα, ἄτος, τό, s. as πρόστιμου, an additional fine, a penalty adjudged by a court, Demosth. 700, 16. Fr. τιμάω. Προστίμησις, εως, ἡ, the act of imposing a punishment or fine. Fr. προστιμάω.

Πρόστιμον, ου, τό, a punishment, an additional fine. Fr. τίμημα. Προστόμιον, τό, a mouth, especially of a river. Fr. πρό and στόμιον.

Πρόστομος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, sharp-pointed. Fr. στόμα.

Προστραγφδίω, ω, to describe or speak as in tragedy; to set off or magnify by lofty language, or in an inflated style; whence Προστραγφδούμενος, part. magnified or described in a pompous style, Longin. Fr. τραγωδίω. Προστραπών, οῦσα, όν, part. 2. a. act. of

Προστρέπω, f. τρέψω, to turn to or towards, as a suppliant, hence, to supplicate, entreat, Soph. Aj. 818; also, to overthrow; mid. used in the same sense as the active; 2. a. ἔτρᾶπον, 2. pf. τέτροπα, obsol. Fr. τρέπω.

Προστρέφω, f. ερέψω, to nourish or rear at, or in; προσεθρέφθη, was brought up, Æschyl. Ag. 718. Fr. τρέφω.

Προστείχω, f. θείξω, and f. m. δεαμούμαι, pf. πεοσδεδεάμηχα, to run to; to court the favor of; to accede or agree to; to run towards with a hostile purpose, Xen. Cyr. v, 4, 20; in 3. pl. πεοσσείχουσιν, 2. a. πεοσέδεμων, purt. πεοσδεξμών, ούσα, όν, 2. pf. πεοσδίδεομα, obsol. Fr. τείχων

Πρόστει εω, f. (ψω, to rub against or on, to bruise; to inflict; mid. to rub in any thing; hence, to stamp, imprint; to inflict blows; to fix upon, as a stain, brand, etc.; πληγὰς προστείδεσθαι τινί, to inflict blows upon any one; πλούτον δόζαν προστείψατο, he acquired for himself a reputation for wealth, Demosth. 617, 4; to attach one's

self closely to another; pas. προσπρίδομαι, to be rubbed against; to be inflicted, Æschyl. Prom. 329. Th. πρίζω.

Πεόστειμμα, ατος, τό, what has been rubbed in, inflicted on; hence, affliction, Æschyl. Ag. 384; a stain, disgrace, reproach. Fr. τείδω.

Προστρόπαιος, ου, δ, 'n, one turned to or towards; hence, a suppliant, Æschyl. Ag. 1569; one whose crime demands expiation, or draws on the place of his abode the anger of the gods; a criminal, Æschyl. Choëph. 285; expiatory, Soph. Œd. C. 1311; Æschyl. Eum. 41, 225; a surname of Jupiter, as protecting or listening to suppliants. Fr. προστρέπω.

Προστροπή, ης, η, a supplication, Eschyl. Pers. 212; a turning to an altar to supplicate, either for pardon or redress, Eschin. c. Ctes., p. 35; Eurip. Iph. Aul. 618; imprecation; a consciousness of guilt, pollution, etc.; προστροπήν τινος ἔχειν, to have the office of praying to any one, Eurip. Iph. T. 619. Fr. προστρέπω.

Πρόστροπος, ου, δ, ή, a suppliant, Soph. Phil. 762; Id. Œd. Τ. 41. Fr. τρέπω.

Προστυγχάνοντες, nom. pl. part. pres. of

Προστύγχἄνω, to come before, to meet with; to obtain something; to occur, happen; to be devoted to any thing; δ προστυχών, a chance comer, one who accidentally makes his appearance; τὰ προστυχύντα, chance events; ἐπ τοῦ προστυχύντος, fortuitously, unexpectedly; 2. a. προσέπῦχον it governs the dat. and gen., Soph. Electr. 1455. Fr. τυγχάνω.

Προστυγχάνων, part. pres. ind. of προστυγχάνω.

Προστυχής, ίος, ό, ή, having happened, having experienced; with γίγνομαι, s. as προστυγχάνω, Plat. Polit. 264, C.

Προσυξείζω, f. ίσω, to insult besides, Demosth. 524, 24. Fr. \dot{v} ερίζω.

Προσυγγίγνομαι, also προξυγγίγνομαι, dep. mid., to be with beforehand, converse with beforehand. Fr. πρό, σύν, and γίγνομαι.

Προσυμμίγνῦμαι, and προσυμμίσγω, to intermix, mingle together first. Fr. π ρό, σύν, and μίγνυμι.

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Προσυμμίσγω, to unite before, Herodt. vii, 129.

Προσυν-. See προσσυν-.

Προσυνοικίω, ω, f. ήσω, to cohabit before marriage, Herodt. iii, 83. Fr. οἰκίω.

Προσυπάκούω, f. ακούσομαι, to understand something besides, Plat. Legg. x, 898, D. Fr. υπακούω.

Προσυπάςχω, f. ζω, to be in one's power; to be able, Demosth. 549, 12. Fr. ὑπάςχω.

Προσυπεδείζα, 1. a. ind. act. of προσυποδείχνυμι.

Προσυπέχω, to be accountable also, stand surety for. Fr. πρός and ὑπέχω.

Προσυπογράφω, f. άψω, to subjoin or write together with; to delineate together with; to delineate in the mind, i. e. to imagine, Longin. 14. Fr. ὑπογράφω.

Προσυποδείκνυμι, to show besides. Fr. πρός, ὑπό, and δείκνυμι.

Ποσυπομιμνήσκω, to remind besides. Fr. μιμνήσκω.

Προσυποστέλλομαι, to contract, diminish. Fr. στέλλω.

Προσυφαίνω, f. ανῶ, to weave along with, to weave to, Plat. Tim. 41, D. Fr. ὑφαίνω.

Προσυψοω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. υψώσω, to raise, make higher. Fr. ὑψόω.

Προσφάγιον, ου, τό, s. as τὸ ὄψον, any thing eaten with bread.

Πρόσφαγμα, ατος, τό, a victim offered at a tomb, Eurip. Hec. 41, and 265; an offering; used commonly in the plural; πλησίου προσφαγμάτων, Eurip. Alc. 861. Fr. σφάττω.

Προσφάζω, and προσφάττω, f. άζω, to slaughter victims for sacrifice, Eurip. Hel. 1254; to sacrifice before, Plat. de Leg. 315, C. Fr. σφάζω.

II ροσφαίνομαι, to appear; to become visible; to make one's appearance, ἄσμενοι πολλοί προσεφάνησαν, Χεπ. Cyr. iv, 5, 11. Ir. φαίνω.

Προσφάσθαι, inf. m. Ion. of πρόσφημι, to accost, Odys. xxiii, 106.

Πρόσφατον. See προσφάτως. Πρόσφατος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, primarily, recently said; recent, Herodt. ii, 89; new; πρόσφατον, αds. fin νιωστί, just now, lately. Th. φάω, to speak; also, recently slain, Π. xxiv, 757. Fr. φάω.

Προσφάτως, and πρόσφατον, adv. lately, recently. Fr. preced. Προσφερές, έος, δ, ή, like, similar,

resembling; in the compar. more advantageous, Herodt. v, 111; more engaging or attractive, Eurip. Hel. 558. From

Προσφερόμενος, part. pres. pas. of Προσφέρω, f. οίσω, l. a. ήνεγκα, to bring or carry to; to administer; to bring forward, Aristoph. Nub. 480; to propose, as a condition, Demosth. 1168, 22; to produce or yield fruit, etc.; to bring to, as tribute, etc.; to address, with λόγον, Herodt. iii, 134; to present or offer to, Xen. Mem. iii, 11, 14; mid. to carry one's self forward; hence, to rush forward, Id. Cyr. i, 4, 8; to advance against; to make an attack upon, Herodt. v, 34: to present one's self to, Id. vii, 6; to come together, to deal with, hence, to agree; to join or attach one's self to any one; to support as a partisan; to comfort one's self, Demosth. 688, ult.; Herodt. i, 116; to meet; to resemble; to make use of, Plat. Theat. 151, B; pres. imperat. act. πρόσφερε, έτω, impf. προσέφερον, 2. aor. act. προσήνεγκον, 1. a. mid. προσηνεγκάμην, 1. a. pas. προσηνέ- $\chi \theta n \nu$, pf. act. $\pi \varrho o \sigma \varepsilon \nu n \nu o \chi \alpha$, αs , ε , Att. for προσήνοχα. Fr. πρός and φέρω.

Προσφεύγω, f. m. φεύζομαι, 2. a. ἄφῦγον, to flee to; to betake one's self to; to desert to. Fr. φεύγω.

Προσφευκτέον, verbal adj., one must be defendant in an action besides.

 $\Pi_{\dot{\varphi}\dot{\alpha}\sigma}\phi_{n\mu i}$, to speak to, accost, address. $Fr. \phi_{n\mu i}$.

Προσφείγγομαι, f. ίγζομαι, to accost, salute, address. Fr. φείγγομαι.

Προσφθεγκτός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, accosted, spoken to; a petitioner, Soph. Phil. 920; οὐδέ σου φωνῆς ἔτι Γενήτομαι προσφθεγκτός...; and shall I not yet have speech of you? Id. Phil. 105.

Πρόσφθεγμα, ατος, τό, a speech, accent, address, Soph. Phil. 235; Hec. 413; exclamation, Æschyl. Choöph. 249. Fr. φθέγγομαι. Προσφθείρω, and

Προσφθείρομαι, to approach, arrive at to one's cost, Aristoph. Eccl. 248, to creep into, to come into, against. Fr. φθείρ, a serpent, Taylor ad Lycurg. § 11, p. 329.

Πεόσφθογγος, ου, ό, ή, saluting, accosting, Æschyl. Pers. 149. Fr. φθέγγομαι.

Προσφίλεια, ας, 'n. See προσφιλία.

Περοσφιλῆ, acc. sing. or neut. pl. of Περοσφιλής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, dear, lovely, agreeable; friendly; περοσφιλιστάτης ἐμοί, Soph. Phil. 224; grateful, ὡς μ' ἔθεσθε περοσφιλῆ, Id. 528. Th. φίλος.

Προσφιλία, and προσφίλεια, ας, ή, friendship, kindness, regard, affection, attachment, Æschyl. S. Theb. 497. Fr. φιλέω.

Προσφιλοσοφέω, ω, f. ήσω, to philosophize farther or in addition to s. as φιλοσοφέω, with the addition of still farther, moreover, etc. Fr. φιλοσοφέω.

Προσφίλῶς, adv. kindly, in a friendly manner: προσφίλῶς ἔχειν τινί, to be friendly disposed towards any one, Xen. Hist. iii, 3, 18. Fr. προσφίλής.

Προσφοιτάω, ω, f. ήσω, to go frequently to, Demosth. 786, 8; to frequent the society of any one. Fr. φοιτάω.

Προσφορά, ας, ή, a presenting, offering; hence, a present, Soph. Œd. C. 587; an oblation, N. T.; the act of taking food; reproach, censure. Fr. φέρω.

Προσφορίω, s. as προσφίρω. Hence Προσφόρημα, ατος, τό, that which one has brought to one, especially food, victuals.

Πρόσφοςος, ου, δ, 'n, brought forward, conducive; also, suited to, suitable, advantageous, Æschyl. Choëph. 700; proper, like, similar, Eurip. Phæn. 130; τὰ πρόσφοςα, suitable things, Thucyd. ii, 65. Fr. προσφέςω.

 $\Pi_{\varphi \sigma \sigma \sigma \nu \gamma \acute{\eta}, \ \widetilde{\eta}_s, \ \acute{\eta}, \ a \ refuge, asylum. Fr. <math>\sigma_{\varepsilon \acute{\nu} \gamma \omega}$.

Προσφύγιον, ου, το, a refuge, asy-

Προσφύέως, Ion. adv. from προσφυής.

Προσφυή, acc. sing. of

Προσφυής, ίος, ό, ή, grown upon or adhering to, natural, innate; naturally suited or adapted to, Plat. Polit. vii, 519, B; with dut. Fr. προσφύω.

Προσφυλακή, ης, ή, an outpost, a watch, a defence. Fr. φυλακή.

Πρόσφυμα, ἄτος, τό, whatever has grown upon or is connected with any thing else; an appendage. Fr. Φύω.

Πεόσφυξ, ὕγος, ὁ, ἡ, one who has fied to another for protection or patronage; a client; a deserter. Th. φεύγω.

Προσφύς, νσα, adhering or clinging to, Odys. xii, 433; part.

2. a. act. of πεόσφυμι, which is from πεοσφύω.

Προσφυσάω, ω, f. ήσω, to blow to or towards; to lift up.

Πρόσφὔσις, εως, ἡ, a growing or adhering to another body, adhesion, annexation. From

 $\Pi_{\rho \sigma \sigma} \phi \bar{\nu} \omega$, f. $\bar{\nu} \sigma \omega$, pf. $\pi_{\rho \sigma} \sigma \pi_{\rho} \phi \nu \pi_{\sigma}$, to cause to grow to or upon; to affix to; to assist, to bring out; σούτο γέ τοι δη τῷ νῦν λόγω εὖ προσεφυσας, this in very deed you have brought well out by your present observation, Aristoph. Nub. 371; to make appear, prove, establish, confirm, Æschyl. Suppl. 291; 2. aor. pf. and plupf. are intransitive; to grow to or upon; to be born with; to be natural to; to adhere to; mid. προσφύομαι, to grow to or with; to be attached to, incorporated with. Th. φύω. Προσφύως, adv. suiting naturally, adhering to; ingeniously, pertinently, Herodt. i, 27.

Προσφωνέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, pf. προσπεφώνηκα, to call out to, to speak to, to address, Eurip. Orest. 47; to accost, pronounce; 1. a. ind. act. προσεφώνησα. Fr. φωνέω.

Προσφωνήεις, εσσω, εν, having the gift of speech, vocal; ποτιφωνήεις, Odys. ix, 456.

Ποσφώνημά, ατοι, τό, an address, a speech, Eurip. Alc. 1163; Soph. Ed. C. 326. Same Th.

Προσφωνούσι, or -σιν, dat. pl. contract. of pres. part., or 3. pl. pres. ind. of προσφωνέω.

Προτχαίνω, f. χανούμαι, 2. α . προσέχανον, pf. -κέχηνα, to gape at, to gape and stare at; to bawl out to with open mouth, Aschyl. Ag. 894; to gape after. Fr. χαίνω.

Προσχαίρω, f. χάρω, pf. είχαρα, to rejoice with, take pleasure in. Προσχαρίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to do a favor or kindness; to gratify any one. Fr. χαρίζομαι. Th. χάρις.

 $\Pi_{\it cooxedeiv}$, s. as προσχείν, 2. a. inf. to προέχω.

Προσχίθομαι, to hold out before one's self, to pretend; s. as προέχομαι.

Προσχέθω, Poet. for προέχω, to hold out.

Πρόσχειρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, what is at one's hand, at hand, Thucyd. i, 96. Fr. χείρ, χειρός.

Προτχέω, f. χεύτω, to pour upon; mid. to pour on one's self. Th. χίω.

Πεόσχημα, ἄτος, τό, what is held out before, generally to cover, conceal; hence, a pretext, a pretence or color for doing any thing, Demosth. 58, 16; Herodt. vi, 133; a preface, πεόσχημα δέ μοί ἐστι καὶ ἀρχὴ τοιάδε τις τοῦ λόγου, Plat. Hipp. Maj.; appearance; ornament, Soph. Electr. 672; Herodt. v, 28; glory, splendor, pomp, dignity, Dem. de Coron. 288, 1; the state, condition of a thing. Fr. σχημα.

Πρόσχης, 2. sing. 2. a. subj. act., προσχείν, 2. a. inf. act., προσχέν, 2. a. inf. m., προσχών, part. 2. a. act. of προσέχω.

 $\Pi_{\varrho \delta \sigma \chi_{i} \sigma \mu \check{\alpha}}$, $\check{\alpha} \tau o_{i}$, $\tau \delta$, a split or slit; a shoe having a slit in the upper leather; the upper leather itself, Aristot. Rhet. ii, 19. Fr. $\sigma \chi' \zeta \omega$.

Πιοσχώντες, nom. pl. of προσχών. Πρόσχορδος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, in tune with a stringed instrument, in accord with, Plat. Legg. vii, 812, D. Fr. χορδή.

Προσχόω, old pres. for προσχώννυμι, to dam up, Thucyd. ii, 75. Προσχράομαι, ωμαι, f. ήσομαι, to use or employ still farther, Plat. Polit. 44, C; i, 346, C. Fr. χράομαι.

Προσχεήζω, f. ήσω, to want something more, to wish for more, Æschyl. Prom. 644; to request farther or besides, Soph. Œd. T. 1255; to want, Id. Phil. 1155; οὐδί σου προσχεήζομεν, we do not need you in addition to what we have, i. e. we have enough without you, Herodt. v, 28. Fr. χεήζω.

Προσχεήζων, part. pres. of preced.

 Π_{ℓ} όσχὕσις, εως, \dot{n} , a pouring upon, affusion, Hebr. xi, 28. From

Προσχύω, f. ύσω, pf. προσκέχυπα, to pour upon; pf. pas. προσκέχυμαι. Fr. χύω, s. as χέω.

Πρόσχωμα, άτος, τό, a mound of earth, LXX; a fortification, made by a mound; a bank formed by the sand and mud thrown up by a river; Νείλου πρὸς αὐτῷ στόματι καὶ προσχώματι, Æschyl. Prom. 849. Fr. προσχόω.

Προσχώννυμι, and προσχόω, f. χώσω, to heap up, Herodt. ii, 99; to raise a mound of earth against, Thucyd. ii, 75. Fr. χώννυμι.

Προσχωρέω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. κεχώηκα, Demosth. 171, ult.; to go to or towards; to advance towards, Xen. Mem. iv, 3, 8; to join one's self to, to go over to; to accede to, Soph. Phil. 952; to assign to, to yield to, Xen. Cyr. v, 5, 9; to accommodate one's self to, Eurip. Med. 224; with dat.; mid. to surrender one's self to, Xen. Hist. vii, 4, 16; Plat. Polit. vii, 539, A; with the prep. πρός, and the acc., Herodt. viii, 60. Th. χωρίω. Πρόσχωρος, ου, δ, ἡ, near, contiguous, neighbouring, Soph.

Æd. T. 1127. Th. χω̃ξος. Περόσχωσις, εως, \dot{n} , the heaping together of earth, an earthy mound, Thucyd. ii, 177. Fr. πξοσχόω.

Προσψαύετε, 2. pl. pres. ind. of Προσψαύω, f. αύσω, pf. προσέψαυκα, to touch, Soph. Phil. 1043; to handle, to touch upon, to touch slightly; with a dat. Fr. ψαύω, s. as ψάω.

Προσψεύδομαι, f. εύσομαι, to invent falsehoods. F_r . ψεῦδος. Προσψηφίζομαι, to vote something in addition or besides. F_r . ψῆφος.

Πρόσω, by metaphor. πόρσω, and πόρρω (whence Lat. porro), udv. before, in front; forwards, farther; beyond, far, at a distance, Herodt. iv, 196; πρόσω τῆς νύπτος, well advanced in the night, Id. ii, 121; farther on; τὰ πρόσω, places at a distance; πρόσω ἤδη βίστος, now advanced in life, Eurip. Hipp. 795; ἐς τὰ πρόσω οὐδὲν προεκόπτετο, Herodt. iii, 56. Th. πρό.

Προσώδης, εος, δ, ή, fetid, stinking; but

Προσώδης, εος, δ, ή, swollen, inflated. Fr. οἰδέω.

Προσφδία, ας, ή, the quantity of syllables and measure of verse; accentuation, Plat. Polit. iii, 399, A; prosody; a hymn or song. Fr. φδή.

Προσωδός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, singing with an instrument: harmonizing with, in conformity with, Eurip. Phæn. 1513; agreeing with; according with, Eurip. Ion. 362. Fr. ὦδή.

Ποροσωθεν, adv. from the fore part; from afar, Aschyl. Ag. 921. Fr. πρόσω.

Ποροκωθέω, f. ήσω, generally ώσω, pf. ώθηχα, to push farther; to thrust into or against; l. a. ώθησα. Fr. ώθεω.

Προσωνέσμαι, οῦμαι, to purchase besides. Fr. ἀνέσμαι.

Ηξοσωνυμία, ας, ή, a name in

addition to one's previous name, a by-name, an epithet. πρός and öνομα.

Προσώπασι, by metaplasm for προσώποις, dut. pl. of πρόσωπον, τό, the countenance, visage, Il. vii, 212.

Ποοσώτατα, τά, Epic pl. of πεόσωτην.

Προσωστείον, ου, τό, a mask used by actors, Demosth. 433, 22; an assumed character, a pretence. Fr. πρόσωπον.

Προσωπίδίον, ου, τό, a small mask. Ετ. πρόσωπον.

Προσωπίτις, ιδος, 'n, a proper name, Prosopitis.

 Π ροτωποληπτέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to have respect to persons, to be partial, James ii, 9; and

Προσωπολήπτης, ου, ό, a respecter of persons; one who is unduly influenced by external distinctions; a word used in N. T., Acts x, 34, for the force of which see under πρόσωπον. Fr. πρόσωπον and λαμβάνω.

Πεοσωποληψία, ας, ή, respect to persons, partiality. See meoσωποληπτέω.

Πρέσωπον, ου, τό, the face, the countenance, Demosth. 913, 4; (it is that part of the face below the eyebrows, as μέτωπον is the part above them;) the mien, aspect, look, appearance; external distinction; a person, a man; hence, βλέπειν είς πρόσωπον, λαμβάνειν πρόσωπον, to regard the person, i. e. the rank, station, etc.; πεόσωπον πεός πεόσωπον, face to face, i. e. in presence of, 1 Cor. xiii, 12; ἵνα ἐκ πολλῶν προσώπων, from many persons, i. e. men, 2 Cor. i, 11; a threatening countenance, Soph. Œd. T. 448; see also 533; the bill of a bird, Herodt. ii, 76; a mask, Demosth. 433, 22; a character or person on the stage; and hence used for the dignity or ranh with which one is clad or invested, as in Soph. Œd. T. 448; hence also in N. T., "God is no respecter of person." i. e. of the character or figure which one makes in the world, whether rich or poor, high or low; which is an expression taken from the Stoics, who considered the world as a stage, and men as players, broxeirai, who exhibited not their real but fictitious characters, Riem. Lex. It is sometimes redundant; neò προσώτου της είσόδου αὐτοῦ, Acts xiii, 24, before his entrance or

coming; πρόσωπον καλόν, beautiful babe! literally, beautiful face, Simonid. Fragm. de Don. 13. It sometimes denotes the front of an edifice. Fr. Teos and $\ddot{\omega}\psi$.

Προσωποποιία, ας, ή, attributing life, speech, and action to inanimate objects; prosopopœia or personification, a figure of Rhetoric. Fr. πρόσωπον and ποιέω. Προσωποποιός, ου, ό, ή, introducing inanimate objects, as above, personifying; making masks. Same Th.

Προσωρεύω, to pile, heap up before. Fr. πρό and σωρεύω.

Προσωρμίσθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of προσορμίζομαι.

Προσώτατα, adv. very far; superl.; and

Προσώτατος, άτη, ατον, foremost, who has proceeded farthest; most remote; superl. of πεόσω, before one. Th. πεό.

Προσωτάτω, adv. farthest. preced.

Προσώτερος, έρα, ερον, who has advanced farther; farther; compar. of πρόσω, before, far. Th. πρό. Προσωτέρω, adv. farther; to a greater distance, Xen. Mem. iv, 3; οὐκ ἔχω προσωτέρω εἰπεῖν, I have nothing farther to say, Herodt. vi, 124.

 Π _{ξοσω}φελέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be of farther advantage; to aid farther, Eurip. Alc. 41; to assist, Herodt. ix, 103; generally with dat. Fr. ωφελέω.

Προσωφέλημα, ἄτος, τό, additional aid, further assistance, supply, Eurip. Med. 611. Same Th.

Προσωφέλησις, εως, ή, additional aid or service, advantage, Soph. Phil. 1392. Fr. ωφελέω.

Προσωφελητέον, verbal adj., must aid or assist. Same Th.

 Π ξοσώχθισα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of προσοχθίζω.

Πεόταγμα, ἄτος, τό, a vanguard. Fr. τάσσω.

Προταινί, adv. before, in front, recently. Fr. meó.

Προτακτέον, verbal adj. from προτάσσω, one must place, post in front; one must prefer.

Προτακτικός, ή, όν, capable of being placed before; To Terτακτικὸν ἄρθρον, the prepositive article; and

Πεότακτος, ου, ό, ή, placed forward or in front; determined beforehand. Fr. τάσσω.

Προταμιεύω, also as dep. εύομαι, to lay in beforehand. Fr. agé and Tapias.

Προτάμνω, Ion. for προτέμνω. Προταμοίμην, 2. a. opt. mid. of προτέμνω.

Προτομοίμην, 2. a. opt. mid. to προτέμνω.

Προταμών, part. 2. aor. of προτέμνω.

Πρόταξις, εως, ή, a placing before, the first rank in order of battle. Ετ. τάσσω.

Προταρδίω, ω, f. ήσω, to dread beforehand, to dread, to fear, to be terrified, Eurip. Herc. F. 963; to fear for, with gen., Soph. Antig. 83.

Πεοσαειχεύω, f. εύσω, previously to preserve with salt, Herodt. ii, 77. Fr. ταριχεύω.

Πεότασις, εως, ή, a proposition, an antecedent; the beginning of a drama, containing an exposition of the subject; opposed to ἐπίτασις, or that part in which the chief interest lies. Fr. 700σείνω.

Προτάσσω, or -ττω, f. άξω, pf. πιοτέταχα, to place or station before, or in the front, Xen. Hist. ii, 4, 10; to arrange previously, Soph. Trach. 163: to appoint; mid. to place one's own before; 1. a. pas. mediτάχθην, pf. pas. προτέταγμαι, part. pf. pas. προτεταγμένος, η, ον. Τh. τάσσω.

Προτατικός, ή, όν, pertaining to a proposition. Fr. τείνω.

Προτεθείς, είσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas. of πεοτίθημι, to set before, to propose; προτέθηκα, for προτέθεικα, pf. act., Th. τίθημι.

Προτείνω, f. τενω, pf. προτέτακα, 1. a. προύτεινα, to stretch forth, Demosth. 332, 9; Eurip. Alc. 1136; to extend; to hand to, to deliver, to present; τοῖς ίμᾶσι, Acts xxii, 25, to bind or extend with cords for punishment, s. as προσθάλλω, or rather, to deliver up to scourges, i. e. to be scourged; see Kuinoel in loco; to propose conditions, Herodt. viii, 140; to hold out; προτείνειν κέρδος, to hold out an advantage, Æschyl. Prom. 779; to hold out, as a pretext, Soph. Phil. 980; mid. to propose conditions or terms for one's own advantage, to offer, Herodt. ix, 34. Th. Tivw.

Προτειχίζω, f. ίσω, to raise a wall before; to defend by walls; pf. pus. προτετείχισμαι. Fr. TEIN 05.

Προτείχισμα, άτος, τό, a wall, a fortification, an outwork, Thucyd. vii, 4, 43. Fr. preced.

Προτίλεια, neut. pl. of Προτίλειος, ου, δ, ή, preceding any solemn ceremony, as marriage, initiation, etc., or any important undertaking, Plat. Legg. vi, 774, E; τὰ προτίλεια (ἰερά understood), preliminary or preparatory sacrifices; as in Æschyl. Ag. 226; Eurip. Iph. Aul. 718.

Προτελευτάω, to die before. Fr. τελευτάω.

 $\Pi_{\varrho\sigma\tau}$ ελέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. έσω, to pay beforehand, to pay a debt before it is due, Xen. Ages. 1, 18; to prepare beforehand, as by consecration. Fr. τ ελέω.

Π_{ζοτ:}λίζω, f. lσω, to prepare beforehand, as a sacrifice before a marriage, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 433. Same Th.

Προτεμένισμα, ἄτος, τό, the vestibule of a temple, Thucyd. i, 134. Fr. τέμνω.

Προτέμνω, f. τεμῶ, to cut off, to cut or turn up, as a field with the plough; to cut up or carve for, R. ix, 485; 2. a. προέσαμον, part. προταμών, having previously cut it. Fr. τέμνω.

Προτενθεύω, f. εύσω, to taste beforehand, Aristoph. Nub. 1209; also, to taste before others; and Προτένθης, ου, δ, a taster of dishes before others, a taster, a greedy person, a glutton, Aristoph. Nub. 1198. Fr. τένθης.

Προτέρα, scil. ἡμέρα, the day before. Fr. πρότερος.

Προτεραῖος, αία, αῖον, the former, first, preceding, Demosth. 553, 10; Herodt. vii, 212; προτεραῖος ἦλθε, he came on the day before; προτεραῖα (ἡμέρα), on the day before. Fr. πρότερος. Th. πρό.

Προτεραίτερος, α, ου, compar. from preced., for πρότερος, very long before, much earlier.

Προτιρεῖ, 3. sing. pres. ind. of Προτιρεῦω, f. εύσω. See next. Προτιρεῦω, ω, f. ήσω, to go before, to precede; to be first in place, time, dignity; to excel; to conquer; to get the start of; οὐδὲν προτιρήσετε ἔξω τοῦ ἐφθακίναι ἀδικοῦντες, you will gain no farther advantage than being the first to do an act of injustice, Demosth. 239, 9. Fr. πρότιρος.

Προτίξημα, ἄτος, τό, precedency, the first place or part; a privilege, prerogative; an advantage, a victory; τὰ ψυχικὰ προτεξήματα, the intellectual

powers (or advantages), Longin. 44. Fr. preced.

Προτέροισιν, dat. pl. Ion. from πρότερος.

Πρόστερον, adv. before, previously, formerly; rather; πολὺ πρόστερον, much rather, Plat. Lys. 211, E; μὴ οτ οὐ πρόστερον.... τως, not before, not until, Lys. in Eratosth. et Simon; in the same sense, οὐ πρόστερον....πρίν, not before, Æschin. 2, 17; τὸ πρόστερον, and τὰ πρόστερα, formerly. Th. πρό.

Πρότερος, έρα, Ion. έρη, ερον, the first, former, he who is before; sooner, prior; superior, better, first; πρότερος πόσις, her former husband, Il. iii, 163; οἱ πρότεροι, the ancients, with ἄνθρωποι, ancestors: ἡ προτέρα οr προτέρι ἡμέρα, the day before, yesterday; dut. pl. Ion. προτέροισι. Th. πρό.

Προτέςω, -ωs, and -ωσε, adv. before, farther, onward; formerly. Fr. preced.

Προτέρωσε, adv. from προτέρω, toward the front, forward.

Προτεταγμένος, part. pf. pas. of προτάσσω.

Προτεταμένως, adv. in an extended manner, stretched before. Fr. τείνω.

 $\Pi_{\ell \ell \sigma \tau \ell \nu \omega}$, to prepare before; $\pi_{\ell \ell \sigma \tau \tau \nu \omega} (\delta \omega_i)$, inf. pf. pas., to have been performed, Il. xvi, 60.

 $\Pi_{co\tau n\theta n}$, ns, n, a great-grand-mother. Fr. $\tau n\theta n$.

Πρότι, Dor., s. as πρός, Iliad, passim.

Προτιάπτω, Dor. for προσάπτω, to attach to, to fasten to, to join, Il. xxiv, 110; also, to attribute to, ascribe to. Fr. ἄπτω.

Προτιδάλλεαι, Dor. and Ion., contract. προσδάλλη, 2. sing. pres. ind. pas. of προσδάλλω, Il. v, 879.

Προτιδάλλομαι, Dor. for προσδάλλομαι.

Προτιδέγμένος, Dor. and Æol. for προσδέδεγμένος, part. pf. pas. of προσδέχομαι.

Προτιείδειν, Dor. for προσείδειν, to look upon, pres. inf. act. of προσείδω.

Προτιειλείν, pres. inf. Dor. of προτιειλέω, for προσειλέω, Il. x, 347. Th. είλέω.

Προτιείποι, Dor. for προσείποι. Προτιελείν, in the same way for προσελείν, 2. a. inf. to προσαιείω.

Πεοτίθημι, f. προθήτω, pf. προτέ-

Buza, Demosth. 918, 4; to set before, place before, as food, Herodt. i, 207; to propose, Eurip. Med. 546; Demosth. 33, 18; to expose; to grant, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 145; Herodt. ix, 27; to recommend, publish; to prefer; to resolve; to appoint; to hold out as a pretext, Soph. Aj 1030; mid. to place before one's self, to hold out, Æschyl. Prom. 239; to place before, as a guard or protection, Soph. Electr. 1326, to purpose, Plat. Theæt. 169, C; ή πόλις προυτίθει 3. sing. impf. from προτιθίω· καὶ γνώμας προτίθει αδθις 'Αθηναίοις, and again put the opinions of the Athenians to the vote, Thucyd. vi, 14; to fix by a decree or edict; to expose to view, as a corpse, Eurip. Hec. 611; προύθεντο αὐτόν, they laid out his body, Lys. c. Eratosth.; πόλεμόν τινι προτίθεσθαι, to declare war against any one; to exhibit, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 12; Herodt. vi, 21; to destine, ordain; 2. a. act. προύθην, inf. προθείναι, 2. α. π. προεθέμην, σο, το. Th. τίθημι.

Προτίκτω, 2. a. inf. προτέκεῖν, to produce or give birth to before. Fr. τίκτω.

Προτιμάσσω, Dor. for προσμάσσω, f. άξω, to touch lightly. Th. μάσσω, or -ττω.

Π ξ σ τ μ άω, ω, f. ήσω, to prefer, Herodt. ii, 37; Æschyl. Ag. 1389; to honor one above another; it is also used, like many compounds, for the simple verb, to honor, to respect, to esteem; to think worthy of any thing, as in Thucyd. i, 138; οὐδὲν προτιμαν, not to care about, not to trouble one's self about, Eurip. Med. 344; προτιμῶσ' οὐδεν, they have no concern about, Aristoph. Acharn. 27; อนิธิรา προτιμώ σου, I care nothing for you, Id. Plut. 883; προτιμήσεσθε, 2. pl. fut. mid., ye shall be honored, Xen. Anab. i, 4, 14; Id. i, 6, 5. Th. τίω.

Προτίμησις, εως, ή, an honoring before others, preference.

 $\Pi_{\varrho\sigma\tau'\mu\iota\sigma\nu}$, $\sigma\nu$, $\tau\delta$, earnest-money. $\Pi_{\varrho\delta\tau'\tau\mu\sigma\delta}$, $\sigma\nu$, δ , δ , valued σ honored more than others: deserving superior esteem, honor. Fr. $\tau'\iota\omega$.

Προτιμῦθέομαι, Dor. for προσμῦθίομαι, Odys. xi, 142. Προτιμῶν, part. pres. act. of προ-

τιμάω.

Προτιμωρέω, ω, f. ήσω, to honor before others; mid. to punish before.

Προτίσμαι, to be honored before, mid. of προτίω.

Προτίοπτος, ου, ò, h, Dor. for πεόσοπτος.

Προτιόσσομαι, to look upon or at; to presage, forebode; to suspect, suppose, Il. xxii, 356; Dor. for προσόσσομαι, Æol. for прососторая. Th. отторая, f. m. Ψομαι. Others suppose it to be derived from oσσομαι, to divine, forebode. Th. ὄσσα.

 Π _{ξοτ} $\tilde{\iota}$ ω, f. $\tilde{\iota}$ σω, to honor more than another, to venerate, prefer, Æschyl. Eum. 516. Fr. τίω.

Πρότμησις, εως, ή, the cutting off, the thing cut off; whence also the navel, because at birth the umbilical chord is cut, κατὰ τεότμησι», Il. xi, 424. Fr. τροτέμνω.

 Π ξοτολμάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to dare before; to surpass in courage; pas. to be previously attempted, Thucyd. iii, 84. Fr. τολμάω. Προτομή, ης, ή, the face of an animal, us of a dog, etc.; the visage, appearance; the image of a man as far as the waist, a bust, the prow of a ship. Fr. προτέμνω.

Προτονίζω, to haul up with ropes. Fr. πρότονος.

Προτόνοισι, dat. pl. of

Πρότονος, ου, δ, οτ ον, τό, a rope which extends from the top of the mast towards the prow or stern, in order to secure or stay the mast, and technically called a stay, Il. i, 434; Eurip. Iph. T. 1135; a rope or cable, Æschyl. Ag. 871. Τh. τείνω.

Προτοῦ, adv. before.

 Π ξοτεαγωδίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to represent a tragedy beforehand; figuratively, to make a pompous display beforehand. Fr. Teaγωδέω.

Προτραπίσθαι, 2. a. inf. mid. with pas. signif. Fr. προτρέπω. Προτρίπουτο, 3. pl. impf. pas. Ion. of προτρέπω.

Προτρεπτίκός, ή, όν, qualified to urge or persuade, etc., Plat. Euthyd. 282, D; exhortatory, persuasive, Æschin. c. Ctes. 47; προτρεπτικούς λόγους, exhortations, literally, hortatory or admonitory discourses, Isocr. ad Demon. Fr. Teinw.

Προτρεπτικώς, adv. encouragingly, in an admonitory or exhorting manner. Same Th.

Προτρέπω, f. έψω, pf. τέτρεφα, 1. α. προύτρεψα, to turn to. turn towards; to drive forwards, to impel; to urge, excite, persuade, exhort, Demosth. 309, 3; mid. to turn one's self to, to proceed to, Il. v, 700; to submit to, Id. vi, 336: 1. a. m. εσειψάμην, inf. πεοτείψασθαι ἐπ' ἀφετήν, to encourage to virtue, Nen. Mem. i, 4, 1; to impel, incite, encourage, Herodt. i, 31. Fr. τεέπω.

Προτρέχω, to run before, outstrip, precede; f. m. θείξομαι and δεαμουμαι, 2. a. έδεαμον, pf. act. δεδράμηκα, 2. pf. δέδρομα, obsol. Th. τρέχω.

Προτρεψάμενος, part. 1. a. m. of προτρέπω.

 $\Pi_{\ell \acute{o} \tau \ell \check{\iota} \tau \check{a}}$, adv. three days before, Thucyd. ii, 34.

Προτροπάδην φοβείσθαι, to flee with backs turned to the enemy, or in a disorderly, confused manner, in great haste, Pind.; hastily, rapidly, Plat. Conv. 221, C. Fr. προτεέπω.

Προτροπή, ης, ή, exhortation, encouragement, excitement. προτρέπω. Τh. τρέπω.

Πρότροχος, ου, ό, a fore-wheel. Fr. τεέχω.

Προτρώγω, f. ώξομαι, 2. a. προΰτράγον, to eat, gnaw, nibble at, or corrode previously. Fr. τεώ-

Προτυγχάνω, f. τεύξομαι, to obtain before others; to be before; to precede. Fr. τυγχάνω. Πρότυπος, ου, ό, 'n, formed before; as subst., a model, pattern. From Προτυπόω, ω, f. ώσω, to form beforehand, to make previously a model, pattern, etc.; to prefigure. Fr. τύπτω.

 Π φ σ τ ω φ ω , to strike before; to clear the way forward, Il. xiii, 136; to go forward farther; to come forth. Fr. τύπτω.

Προτύχον, όντος, τό, for παρατυχόν, that which meets or is presented by chance. Th. Tuyχάνω.

Προτυχών, οῦσα, όν, part. 2. a. to προτυγχάνω.

Προύδαλε, προύδη, etc., for προί-6αλε.

Προυθάλεν, Att. by crasis for προέδαλεν, 3. sing. 2. a. act. of πεοβάλλω.

Heoven, in the same way, for πεοίζη, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. of προβαίνω.

Προύγραφε, for προέγραφε. Προυδιδάξατο, for προεδιδάξατο,

3. sing. 1. a. m. of προδιδάσκω Προύδωκας, by crasis for προέ-Swras, 2. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of προδίδωμι.

Προύθετο, by crasis for προί. θετο, 3. sing. 2. a. m. of προτίθημι.

Προύθηκε, for προέθηκε, 1. a. to προτίθημι.

Προύθηκεν, by crasis for προέ-Annev, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of πεοτίθημι.

Προϋπειτο, προϋπινδύνευε, for προίκείτο, προεκινδύνευε.

 Π ξουκεχωξήκεισαν, Att. for πξοεκεχωρήκεισαν, 3. pl. plupf. of προχωρέω.

Προύλεγε, for προέλεγε, from πεολέγω.

ΠΡΟΥΝΗ, ns, n, a plum-tree. Προύντκος, οτ προύνεικος, ου, ό, α

porter; a quarrelsome fellow Fr. πεό and ἐνείκω, or from veīzos.

Προύννέπω, for προεννέπω, to predict, to tell beforehand, to warn, Eurip. Med. 355; Soph. Trach. 226. Fr. ἐννέπω.

Προύζενησε, for προεξένησε.

Προυξένησεν, for προεξένησεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of προζενέω. Th. Zévos.

Προύξεπίσταμαι, to know beforehand, Æschyl. Prom. 101.

 Π ξουξες ευνάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to explore previously, Eurip. Phan. 90. Fr. ἐρευνάω.

Προύξεφίεμαι, to order or enjoin before, Soph. Trach. 756. Fr. ἐφίημι.

 Π_{e} οῦπᾶγω, f. άξω, to prevail over or to bring under gradually before; to withdraw by stealth previously; mid. to bring previously under subjection, Xen. Hist. Fr. ὑπάγω.

Προύπαρξις, εως, ή, preëxistence. From

Προϋπάρχω, f. άρξω, pf. προϋπηέχα, impf. act. προυπηέχον, to exist before; to be first in conferring a favor; also, to begin before; to anticipate another, Demosth. 314, 9; obder των προϋπηργμένων, none of your former actions, Id. 1191, 26. Fr. πεό and ὑπάεχω.

Προύπειλήφασιν, 3. pl. pf. ind. Att. from meo, imi, and hausaνω, pf. Att. ε"ληφα.

Προύπεμψα, for προέπεμψα, 1. α. to προπέμπω.

Πεούπεμψαν, Att. by crasis for προέπεμψαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of προπίμπω, to send before, Il. viii, 367; to conduct. Τh. πίμπω.

Προϋπτέρομάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, and .άομαι, $\tilde{\omega}$ μαι, to go forth by stealth previously, to sally out or charge first. Fr. $\delta e \mu \dot{\omega} \omega$.

Προϋπηργμένα, τά, favors first conferred, n. g. part. pf. pas., and Προϋπηργμένος, η, ον, pf. pas. part. to προϋπάρχω.

 $\hat{\Pi}_{\varrho o i \sigma h \varrho \kappa \tau \alpha \iota}$, 3. sing. pf. ind. pas. of προϋπάρχω, which see. $\Pi_{\varrho o i \sigma h \varrho \kappa \sigma \kappa}$, ε, impf. act. of προϋπάρχω.

Προϋπισχνίομαι, οῦμαι, to promise beforehand, Xen. Cyr. iii, 3, 18. Fr. ὑπισχνίομαι.

Ποοϋπολαμβάνω, to receive previously, to admit previously. Fr. ὑπολαμβάνω.

Προϋποπτεύω, f. εύσω, to suspect previously. Fr. ἐπτεύω.

Προϋποτίθημι, f. θήσω, to lay down a previous proposition, to premise, Longin. 1 and 9. Fr. δποτίθημι.

Προϊποτυπόω, ῶ, to give a previous sketch. Fr. ὑποτυπόω. Προδπτον, neut. of

Προύντος, by crasis for πρόοντος, ov. i, i, placed before the eyes, foreseen, Æschyl. S. Theb. 830; manifest, Eurip. Hipp. 1363; Soph. Œd. C. 1442; Dem. Olynth. ii, 5. Fr. ὄστομαι.

Προύργιαίτερος, α, ον, more conducible to the attainment of an object, more to the purpose; compar. of προύργιαῖος, better, more useful, preferable, Aristoph. Lys. 20. Fr. προύργου, for πρὸ ἔργου. Th. ἔργον.

Προύργου, for προ ἔργου, for the advantage, something to the purpose; προύργου εἶναι, to be of use, important, Demosth. 57, 4; Aristoph. Plut. 623; ποιεῖν οτ δράν τὶ προύργου, to do something to the purpose, Id. Eccl. 784. See preced.

Προυσελέω, ω, to treat with contempt.

Προυσελούμενον, part. pres. pas., treated with contempt, Æschyl. Prom. 447.

Προυσίας, ου, δ, a proper name, Prusias.

Προύτειν', for προέτινε, 3. sing. impf. of προτείνω.

Προυτίθει, contract. for προετίθει, 3. sing. impf. act. of προτιθέω,

for προτίθημι. Προύτρίπετο, Att. by crasis for προετρίπετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. of προτρίπω.

Προύντες ψω, 2. sing. 1. α. m., thou hast impelled me, Soph. Œd. T. 3.

Προύτυψαν, Att. by crasis for

προέτυψαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of προτύπτω.

Προύφαινε, for προέφαινε.

Προϋφαιρέω, to withdraw from one before. Fr. πρό, ὑπό, and αἰρέω.

Προύφείλει, contract. for προοφείλει, Ion. for προωφείλει, 3. sing. of προοφείλω, Eurip. Heracl. 241. Fr. δφείλω.

Προύφείλω. See προοφείλω. Προϋφίσταμαι, s. as

Προϋφίστημι, προϋποστήσω, to precede, to be before, to precedist. Fr. ιστημι.

Προύχειν, by crasis for προέχ χειν, pres. inf. of προέχω, to excel.

Προύχοντο, by crasis for προείχοντο, 3. pl. impf. mid. of Προύχοι, opt. from προέχω.

Προΐχω, for προίχω, to excel, Hom.; Soph. Phil. 138; mid. to make a pretence of, Id. Antig. 80. Th. "έχω.

Προύχων, for προέχων, part. pres. of προέχω.

Προφάγεῖν, inf. a. of ind. προὔφαγον, of προεσθίω, to eat before. Προφάγω, to eat before or previously.

Προφαίνω, f. ανῶ, to hold a light before, to give light, Odys. ix, 145; to show before, to make known before; to announce, promise, signify; to forebode; mid. to become apparent or conspicuous at a distance, Odys. ix, 143; Soph. Phil. 202; 2. a. pas. προύφάνην προσήφανται, appear open, 3. sing. pf. pas., Il. xiv, 332. Th. φαίνω.

Προφανείς, είσα, έν, part. 2. a. pas. to προφαίνω.

Προφάνη, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. pas. of προφαίνω.

Προφανής, έος, δ, ή, seen beforehand, appearing at a distance; manifest, clear, plain; ἐν τοῦ προφανοῦς, manifestly, plainly, Thucyd. ii, 35. Γr. προφανίω. Προφανία, ας, ή, clearness, perspicuity. Γr. προφανής.

Πρόφαντον, ου, τό, the response of an oracle, Herodt.; neut. of Πρόφαντος, ου, δ, ἡ, s. as προφανής, before announced, predicted, Soph. Trach. 1149; conspicuous, illustrious. Fr. προφαίνω. Προφανώς, adv. openly, plainly, manifestly. Fr. προφανής.

Προφάσει, dat. sing. Att. contract. of πρόφασις.

Προφασίζομαι, f. m. ίσομαι, to hold forth as a public orator, with a view to deceive, Dem. de Coron., p. 121; to pretend rea-

sons; to make excuses, Xen. Anab. ii, 3, 12; to make pretexts; pas. to be pretended as an excuse, Thucyd. iv, 25. From Πρόφασις, εως, ή, a pretence, Plat. Menex. 245, B; a pretext, an occasion, an evasion, subterfuge; a cause, motive, or reason, Plat. Tim. 20, C; Æschin. c. Ctes. 12; Demosth. 1173, 2; Thucyd. i, 90; indication or symptom of a disease, Id. ii, 49 ; ἐπὶ προφάσει, under the pretext or pretence; also, έκ or ἀπὸ προφάσεως, Ion. προφάσιος, Herodt. iv, 135; τίνα πεόφασιν έχων, under what pretext? Aristoph. Vesp. 339; a specious inducement, Soph. Trach. 659. Fr. πρόφημι.

Προφασιστικός, ή, όν, offered in excuse; apologetical. Fr. preced.

Προφάτας, α, Dor. for προφήτης. Πρόφάτος, ου, δ, ή, shown forth, renowned. Fr. προφαινομαι. Προφάτεύω, προφάτης, Dor. for προφητεύω, προφάτης.

Πρόφερε, pres. imperat., τροφέρεμ. 3. sing. pres. ind. act. of προφέρω. Προφερής, έος, ό, ή, brought forward; hence, distinguished, preferable, superior; advanced in age, older in appearance, Plat. Euthyd. 271, B; Æschin. 7, 35; chief, excellent; compar. προφερέστερος superior to oxen, II. x, 352; superl. προφερέστες, Odys. viii, 128; and προφέρτατος, Soph. Œd. C. 1528. Fr. προφέρω.

Προφέρησι, 3. sing. pres. subj. act. for προφέρη, by paragoge of σι, Il. ix, 323. From

Προφέρω, f. οίσω, l. a. ήνεγχα, to bring forward, produce, exhibit; to bear away, Eurip. Med. 1108; to utter, pronounce, as an oracle, Herodt. v, 63; to object to, charge with; to upbraid, Il. iii, 64; Herodt. i, 3; Demosth. 311, 10; to excel, Herodt. v, 28; to surpass; to advance, promote; προφέρειν πόλεμον, to wage war, Herodt. vii, 9, 3; pas. to be produced, brought forward, uttered. Fr. φέρω.

Προφεύγω, f. εύζω, and f. m. εύζομαι, to flee before or forwards; to escape, avoid; 2. a. προέφτγον, by crasis προὔφυγον. Πρόφημι, to say beforehand, to foretell, to predict; 2. a. προέφην. Fr. φημί.

Προφημίζω, f. ίσω, to spread a rumor previously. Fr. φήμη.

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Προφητάναζ, ακτος, δ, the prophetking, or royal prophet, i. e. David. Fr. ἄναξ.

Προφησεία, ας, ή, a prediction, prophecy; the prophetic office.

Προφητεύω, impf. προεφήτευον, ες, ε, f. εύσω, to predict, to prophesv; to interpret the responses, Herodt. vii, 111; Eurip. Ion. 372, 416; ἡ μανία....πεοφησεύσασα, Plat. Phædr. 244, D; in the N. T., to interpret the prophets, and other sacred writings: to instruct in religion, to preach ; 1. a. ind. προυφήτευσα, ας, ε, imperat. προφήτευσον, άτω. From

Προφήτης, ου, i, an interpreter of the will of God, or of oracles, Herodt. viii, 135 : Aristoph. Av. 972; a prophet, a soothsayer; an interpreter, προφήτης λόγων, Eurip. Bacch. 207; in the N. T., an inspired teacher; a public speaker, a preacher; also, a poet, Plat. Phædr. 262, D. Fr. πεό and φημί.

Προφητίκός, ή, όν, prophetic, 2 Peter i, 19. Fr. preced.

Προφήτις, ίδος, ή, a prophetess, Eurip. Ion. 42. Fr. the same. Προφητοπτόνος, ου, ό, ή, a slayer of prophets. Fr. z τείνω.

 Π ροφητόφθεγκτος, ου, δ, ή, uttered by a prophet. Fr. $\varphi \ell i \gamma$ γομαι.

Προφθάνω, f. προφθάσω and προφθάσομαι, to do one thing before another person; to anticipate, Plat. Polit. vi, 500, A; 1. a. προέφθασα, 2. α. προέφθην, by crusis προυφθην· προυφθης με παρακύψασα, Aristoph. Eccl. 884. Τη. φθάνω.

Προφθάς, ᾶσα, άν, part. 2. a. of preced.

Προφοθέσμαι, ούμαι, to fear for, Xen. Cyr i, 6, 19; to dread, Æschyl. Suppl. 1029. Fr. 00-Cέω.

Ποροδίω, f. ήσω, to frighten beforehand; pas. with fut. mid. ήτομαι, to fear beforehand. Fr. πes and totiω.

Προφοβητικός, ή, όν, calculated to in-pire fear; terrifying, frightful; also, timid, fearful of the future, Aristot. Eth. ii, 13. Fr. Collower.

Ποοτορά, ας, ή, a bringing forward; utterance, pronunciation; a proposal, upbraiding, reproof. Fr. προξέρω.

Προφος εσμαι, ουμαι, to drive the shuttle backwards and forwards in weaving; hence, to run back-

wards and forwards, and so weary one's self, Aristoph. Av. 4. Fr. φορέω.

Προφορίω, collat. form of προφέρω, mid. προφορίομαι, to pass the warp to and fro; metaphor. to run to and fro.

Προφορίκός, ή, όν, that which is pronounced, spoken. Fr. φορέω. $\Pi_{\ell} \delta \phi_{0005}$, ou, δ , the fluid in which the fœtus is. Fr. φέρω.

 $\Pi_{\rho\rho}\phi\delta\omega\sigma\delta\varepsilon$, adv. to the light, Π . xvi, 188. Fr. que and di.

 Π_{ℓ} οφεάζω, to declare beforehand, to predict, speak openly, Herodt. i, 120. Th. φζάζω.

Πεόφεασσά, ης, ή, inclined, having an inclination; well disposed, kind, Il. x, 290; fem. of πεόφεων. Th. φεήν.

Προφρόνως, Ιοπ. προφρονίως, adv. promptly, willingly. Fr. the

Πρόφεων, ονος, δ, ή, a prompt mind, well disposed, Soph. Electr. 1372; cordial, willing, readily, Il. i, 77; prudent; zealous, earnest, Eurip. Alc. 759; circumspect, considerate. Fr. φεήν. Προφύγεῖν, inf., προφυγών, part. 2. a. of προφεύγω.

Προφύγοις, 2. sing. 2. a. opt. act. of the same.

Προφυλακή, ης, ή, an advanced guard, Thucyd. iv, 30; a watch, precaution. Fr. φυλάσσω.

Προφυλακίς, ίδος, (ναῦς,) a guardship, Thucyd. i, 117. Same Th. Προφυλακτικός, ή, όν, qualified for guarding against, preservative, preventive, prophylactic. Fr. φυλάσσω.

 Π_{ℓ} οφύλαξ, ἄκος, δ , one who keeps guard before; a sentinel, Thucyd. iii, 112; a sentinel at an outpost, Nen. Anab. ii, 4, 8. Same Th.

Προφυλάσσω, or -στω, f. άξω, to stand sentinel before, to be on guard at the outpost, to keep watch before, Herodt. viii, 92; to guard, protect, guard against, Thucyd. vi, 28; Herodt. viii, 92; with the gen., governed by Teó, the acc., by the verb; mid. Teoφυλάττομαι, to guard against, Xen. Mem. i, 4, 13; to beware of, Herodt. vii, 176; with acc. Fr. Φυλάσσω.

Πεοφύλαχθε, irreg. 2. pl. pres. imperat., contract. from Teoquλάσσετε, of preced.

Περοφυμι, 2. a. περούφυν, to be or exist before, Soph. Aj. 1270. $Fr. \phi \dot{\nu} \omega$.

Ποροφορία, ω, f. āσω, previously to mix together; pas. to be ready mixed and kneaded, Aristoph. Av. 462. Fr. φυράω.

Προφυτεύω, f. εύσω, to plant before, to devise previously, Soph. Electr. 191. Fr. Φυτεύω.

Προφύω, to generate before; pas. with 2. a. act. πεοέφυν, and pf. προπέφυκα, to be born, be before another. Fr. πεό and φύω.

 Π ξοφωνέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to declare previously, to warn, Soph. Œd. T. 223; Aj. 1068. Ir. φωνίω Προχαίρω, f. προχαιρήσω, to bid farewell: προχαιρέτω, far be it, Æschyl. Ag. 243. Fr. xaiew. Προχαλκεύω, f. εύσω, to forge beforehand, Æschyl. Choëph. 637. Fr. χάλκος.

Πεοχάνη, ης, ή, a pretext, Callim. Cer. 74. Fr. "xw.

Προχαριστήρια, ων, τά, a festival celebrated at Athens in the beginning of spring. Fr. xagiζομαι.

Προχέειν, pres. inf. of προχέω, Π. xxi, 219; ii, 465; προχέαντες, Herodt. vii, 192; part. 1. a. $\Pi_{eoχειμάζω, f. άσω, to go early}$ to winter quarters; to become wintry before the usual period. Fr. χειμών.

 Π ξοχειρίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to have any thing ready at hand, Demosth. 45, 10; to produce, exhibit; to undertake; to treat or discuss previously; to select or choose for performing any thing; to destine; to purpose; to put forth, exert; to make manifest to all; 1. a. m. προιχειρισάμην, ω, ατο, inf. προχειείσασθαι. From

 $\Pi_{g\circ\chi_{\mathfrak{Slg}}}(\zeta_{\omega}, f.$ ίσω, to take in hand; begin, undertake; make ready, appoint, nominate, choose, bring out, produce; doubtful if used in the active voice; and Πρόχειρος, ου, ό, ή, at hand, Plat.

Phad. 61, B; Æschyl. Prom. 54; being in readiness, ready, prepared, Soph. Phil. 787; τὰ πεόχειεα, commonplace arguments, Plat. Apol. 23, D. Fr.

Προχειροτονέω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. που. κεχειροτόνηχα, 1. α. προύχειοτόνησα, to appoint or choose before; to appoint or choose in preference to others, Demosth. 703, 18; pf. pas. Teoxixiieτόνημαι, part. προκεχειροτονημέvos, n, ov, appointed or chosen before ; 1. a. pas. προύχειροτονήθην. Fr. πρό and χειροτονίω. Fr. xeie and reiva.

Προχείρως, adv. promptly. Fr. πρόχειοος.

Προχέοντι, Dor. for προχέουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. Th. χέω.

Πρόχευμα, ατος, τό, what is poured out or upon, a libation. Fr. χέω.

Πρόχευσις, εως, ή, a pouring out, effusion. Th. χέω.

 $\Pi_{\ell^0\chi^{'}_1\omega}$, f. εύσω, to pour forth or out, Herodt. vii, 192.

 $\Pi_{\ell\delta\chi\ell}$ is, adv. the day before yesterday. Fr. $\chi \theta_{is}$.

 $\Pi_{\ell^{\acute{o}}\chi^{\imath\check{o}}}$, adv. upon the knees, Π . ix, 566; entirely, fundamentally. Fr. πeó and γόνυ.

 $\Pi_{\ell o \chi o \acute{n}}, \ \widetilde{n}_{5}, \ \acute{n}, \ a \ {
m pouring out} \ ;$ an alluvial deposit; the mouth of a river, a current, stream; a flood, inundation; a wave; έπὶ προχοῆσι διϊπετέος ποταμοῖο, Aristoph. Nub. 273. Fr. #20-

Προχοΐς, ίδος, ή, a chamber-pot, Xen. Cyr. viii; and

Πρόχοος, contract. πρόχους, ου, ή, a pitcher, a basin, an ewer, for pouring out water, wine, etc.; ύδάτων χουσέης ἀρύτεσθε προ-χοῖσιν, Aristoph. Nub. 273. Some read πρόχουσιν, as in Eursp. Ion. 438. Fr. the same.

Πρόχορδα προύειν, s. as άναβάλλισθαι, to make a prelude in music, or perhaps simply to give the pitch, Plut. de Mus.

 $\Pi_{\ell 0}$ χος εύω, f. εύσω, to lead the dance, Eurip. Phæn. 802; to dance before the chorus. Fr. χοφός.

Πείχους, ου, ή, Att. for πείχρος, and πεόχουσι, irreg. dat. pl. Π ροχεάομαι, ωμαι, f. ήσομαι, to use instead of; to use frequently. Προχείω, f. ισω, to anoint before, Soph. Trach. 693. Fr. xeiw. $\Pi_{\ell o \chi \ell o \nu \epsilon \omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to precede

in order of time; to be prior. Fr. χεόνος.

Πρόχρονος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, previous, prior. Fr. πρό and χρόνος.

Πρόχυσις, εως, ή, a pouring out, a libation; an accumulation, as of earth from floods, Herodt. ii, . 5, 12; a strewing or sprinkling upon; a sprinkling of the salted cake upon the head of the victim, Herodt. i. Fr. χέω.

Προχύται, ων, αί, (ποιθαί understood,) s. as οὐλοχύται, in Ap. Rhod. i, 425, and προχύτης, in Eurip. Iph. Aul. 955, etc., Electr. 803 (which some put for πεοχόη, and interpret a watering-pot, an ewer, or a drinking vessel, Athen. xi, p. 463, where, however, προχαίσιν, or προχόαισιν, is to be read), the consecrated meal strewed on the heads of victims to be sacrificed; also flowers, fruits, etc., strewed before persons as a mark of respect, Plut. Dion. 29; Riem. Lex. Fr. χέω.

Προχύτης, ου, ὁ, ἡ, sing. of preced. Προχυτός, ή, όν, poured before; poured out. Fr. προχέω.

Πεόχωλος, ου, δ, ή, very lame or halt. Fr. πρό and χωλός.

Προχώννυμι, f. προχώσω (from χώω), to heap before, to raise a mound before, to exaggerate, Plat. Crit. 111, B.

 Π ξοχωξέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, pf. zεχώenza, Thucyd. vii, 30; to go forward, to advance to, Soph. Phil. 148; to grow, increase; it is also often used impersonally, to prosper, or succeed, ώς δὲ αὐτῷ οὐ προχώρει, Thucyd. vii, 7; i, 109; to be suitable, fitting. Th. χωςίω. Hence

Προχώρημα, ἄτος, τό, what advances, comes forth, hence, progress, success; also, dung, excre-

Προχώρησις, εως, ή, a going forward, progress, Plat. Tim. 40, C. Fr. χωρίω.

 $\Pi_{\mathcal{C}} \psi_{\eta} \varphi_{i} \zeta_{\omega}$, f. iow, to put the vote before; mid. to vote previously. Fr. ψηφίζω.

Πρόω, f. ώσω, pf. pas. πέπρωμαι, to allot, distribute; for πόρω, by transposition. Schneid. Lex. See πέπεωμαι.

Προωδοπεποίηκε, Aristot. Rhet. ii, 13. See προοδοποιέω.

Προωθέω, ω, f. ωθήσω, rather ώσω, to push forward, propel, incite, instigate, Plat. Phadr. 84, D. Fr. ὧhetaέ ω .

Προώλης, εος, δ, ή, speedily destroyed, utterly ruined, Dem. de Coron. 332, 22, who joins with it ἐξώλης.

Προώμαι, or πρόωμαι, and in 1. pl. πεώμεθα, 2. a. subj. m. of προΐημι, to send away, abandon. Th. Inui or www.

Προώριος, ου, δ, ή. See πρόωρος. Προώρισα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of προορίζω, f. ίσω, pf. προώρικα, to appoint, predetermine, foreordain, predestinate: pf. pas. προώρισμαι, 1. a. pas. προωρίσθην. Πρόωρος, ου, δ, ή, before the time or season; premature, out of season; unripe; like ἄωςος.

Προωρώμην, impf. m. of προοράω, ũ, to foresee, etc., impf. m. προ-ωραόμην, ώμην. Th. δράω.

Πρόωσις, εως, ή, a pushing forward, pushing out, driving off. Fr. ۵θέω.

Πρυλέες, έων, οί, soldiers, com-

batants on foot; opposed to chiefs fighting from chariots; έκατον πόλεων πουλέεσσι άραeviar, protecting or sufficient to protect the armies of a hundred cities, Il. v, 744. But see next. Πρυλής, έος, ό, used in the plural, heavy-armed foot-soldiers; also soldiers on foot; Damm derives it from πέρολις, by syncope πρύλις. Th. περύω.

Πρύλις, εως, ή, a martial dance; the Pyrrhic dance, Callim. H. in Jov. 52. Fr. πρυλής.

Πρύμνα, Ion. -η, ης, ή, the stern of a ship, the poop; πεύμναν προύεσθαι, or άνακρούεσθαι, in nautical language, to back a ship; to impel a ship backwards without turning her round; to row stern foremost, Thucyd. i, 50; Aristoph. Vesp. 399; χωρείν πρύμναν, to withdraw, Eurip. Androm. 1109; κατὰ πεύμνην, on the stern, said of a wind blowing on the stern, Soph. Phil. 1437. Th. πουμνός.

Πρύμνη, ης, η, Ion. and Hom. for πρύμνα.

 Π ξύμνηθεν, adv. from the stern, Æschyl. S. Theb. 191. Fr. πεύμνα.

Πευμνήσι', for πευμνήσια (σχοινία or πείσματα being understood), cables or fasts for securing the stern of a vessel to the shore, Il. i, 476. From

Πουμνήσιον, ου, τό, a cable, a rope by which a vessel is fastened to the shore. From

Πρυμνήσιος, ία, ιον, of or relating to the stern of a vessel, by the stern. Fr. πεύμνα.

Πουμνήτης, ου, δ, a steersman, helmsman, pilot, who was stationed in the πεύμνα, or stern of a vessel; also used adjectively for πευμνήσιος, as πευμνήτην χάλων, the stern-rope, i. e. the hawser, fast, or cable, by which a vessel was secured to the shore, on arriving at her port, Eurip. Med. 768. Fr. πεύμνα.

 $\Pi_{\ell} \nu \mu \nu \delta \theta \varepsilon v$, adv. from the poop or back part; from the root or foundation, i. e. entirely, thoroughly, Æschyl. S. Theb. 71. Fr. πεύμνα.

Πουμνόν, τό, the lower part, end; strictly, neut. from

ΠΡΥΜΝΟ'Σ, ή, όν, the last, extreme, remotest; πρυμνη ναῦς, s. as ή πεύμνα, the stern or poop of a ship; so πευμνή γλώσσα, the root of the tongue, Il. v, 292; πευμνον δοεύ, the end of a spear, etc.; πευμνην εκτάμνοντες υλην, having cut the wood to the roots, Id. xii, 149; πρυμνοῖσιν κεράεσσι, at the roots of the horns, Id. xiii, 705; πρυμνοῖο βραχίονος, from the lower part of the arm, i. e. next the shoulder, Id. xiii, 532. See πρέμνον.

Πουμνούχος, ου, δ, 'n, holding the stern, Eurip. Electr. 1022. Fr. έχω.

Πρυμνώ, όος, ή, the name of a woman, Prymno.

Πουμνώσεια, ας, Ion. είη, ης, η, the lower part of a mountain. πουμνός, the foot, and όσος, τό, a mountain, Π. xiv, 307. Fr. πουμνάς.

Πρῦτανεῖα, ων, τά, the money deposited in the Prytaneum by the plaintiff and defendant, as security for the costs of suit; θείς μοι πευτανεία, Aristoph. Nub. 1139; Demosth. 708, 22. The loser refunded the expense of the gainer. The money so deposited (the same as the Roman sacramentum) was, when confiscated to the state, paid into the treasury, and formed a fund for the payment of the salary of the Dicasts. See Kuster. ad Aristoph. Nub. 1139. It was then the same as the Roman sportula. In a suit from a hundred to a thousand drachmas, three drachmas were lodged by each party; above that to ten thousand, thirty drachmas, and so on in proportion; and

Πρυτανεία, ας, Ion. πρυτανηΐη, ή, at Athens, the office of Prytanis; the period of thirty-five or thirty-six days, during which the tribe chosen by lot presided in the Senate of Five Hundred by its προστάτης. See πρύτανις.

Πρυτάνειον, ου, τό, the Prytaneum, the place of assembly of the Prytanes (the presidents of the Senate for the time being), where they and other meritorious citizens were maintained at the public expense, Demosth. 350, 24; ἐπήνεσέ με καὶ ἐπὶ δεῖπνον είς τὸ πρυτανεῖον ἐκάλεσε, Aristoph. Ran. 1210, 22; 764; there was a court adjoining it where certain causes were tried. See Reiske's Index, Græc. Demosth.; a town-hall, συνεληλυθότας,...είς αὐτὸ τὸ πρυτανεῖον της σοφίας, Plat. Prot. 337, D.

Il εντάνειω, f. εύσω, to be a Prytanis, i. e. one of the presidents of the Senate of Five Hundred; to preside over; ιπιμεληθηναι

την πρυτανιύουσαν φυλήν, that the presiding tribe take charge of it, Dem. de Coron.; compare Plat. Apol. 32, B; to govern, direct; to allow a person to make proposals, ην μη περὶ εἰρήνης γε πρυτανεύσητε μοι (because the presiding πρυτανές put the matter to the vote), Thucyd. vi; to guide, regulate, direct, dispense, Aristoph. Acharn. 60. Fr. πρύτανις.

Πευτανηΐη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for πευτανεία, ας, the right of presiding or commanding; πευτανηΐη τῆς ἡμέρας, the command of the army for that day, Herodt. vi, 110.

ΠΡΥΤΑΝΙΣ, εως, Ion. 105, δ, a Prytanis, one of the fifty presidents of the Senate of Five Hundred, who managed the public affairs one tenth part of the year, Demosth. 238, 3; 266, 1; Thucyd. iv, 118; Aristoph. Thesm. 654, et passim; each tribe was chosen by lot, and the fifty were divided into five decades, the first seven of which presided in turn; τοὺς δὲ πευτάνεις κελεύει τιθέναι τοὺς καδίσχους ὁ νόμος, καὶ τὴν ψῆφον διδόναι προσιόντι τῷ δήμφ, Demosth. 1375, 17; a ruler, Æschyl. Prom. 169; μακάρων πρύ-Tavis, a high-priest, as the Roman Pontifex Maximus; oi πρυτάνις, contract. for πρυτάvees, Herodt. v, 71; a president, prefect; an overseer, superintendent; a protector, guardian; Κρόνιε πρύτανι, Eurip. Troad. 1279; acc. sing. πεύτανιν, nom. pl. πευτάνεις, annual magistrates at Corinth of the family Bacchiadæ; also a proper name, Prytanis; as if from πυρόταμις, or from πεωτος.

Πεώ, or πεῶ, or πεώ, Soph. Trach. 628; early, Herodt. ix, 101; prematurely. See πεωί. Πεώῶν, Dor. for πεώην.

Πεώην, adv. properly, the day before yesterday, but commonly it means, a short time since, lately, recently; πεώην τι καὶ χθίς, yesterday and the day before, Herodt. ii, 53; formerly; fem. of πεώῖος, probably for πεοῖην (ἄραν).

Πρωθήξης, ου, δ, and πρώθηδος, ου, δ, ή, one who has just attained the age of puberty; early youth, Odys. i, 431. Fr. πρωσος and ήξη.

Πρώθηθος, ου, δ, ή, also η, ον, in the prime, bloom, or flower of youth. Fr. πρῶτος and ήθη.

Πρωθύστερον, ου, τό, in rhetorical writers, an inverted order of words. See next.

Πρωθύστερος, ου, ό, ή, in reversed or inverted order, and πρωθύστερον, a figure called υστερόπρωσον, οτ υστερον πρότερον.

IIPΩI*, and πεώ, adv. early, in the morning, to which ὀψί, in the evening, is opposed; ἄμα πεω, at daybreak: πεω ἄτι τῶς ἡμίξης, the day being yet early, i. e. before midday, Herodt. ix, 101; seasonably, in good time, prematurely. Th. πεω. II εωᾶα, ας, ἡ, (ὥεα understood,) the morning. Th. πεωῦ.

Πρωϊαίτατα, adv. very early, Thucyd. vii, 19. Same Th.

Πρωϊαίτερον, adv. earlier, Plat. Phæd. 59, D.

Πρωϊανθής, έος, δ, ή, flowering early. Fr. ανθος.

Πρώτζα, adv. the day before, yesterday, χθιζά τε καὶ πρώιζ, II. ii, 303; lately, not long ago, Plat. Alc. ii, 141, D; prematurely. Fr. πρωΐ.

Πρώϊζον, οτ πρωϊζόν, adv., the same, the day before yesterday. Πρώϊζος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, s. as πρώϊος, early, timely, in good time; adv. πρώῖζα, like πρώην, the day before yesterday; but also, too early, before the time.

Πρωίθεν, adv. from the morning. Same Th.

Πρωϊκαρπία, ας, ή, the bearing of early fruits. Fr. καρπός.

Πρώϊμος, and Att. πρώμος, ου, δ, 'n, of or in the morning early, Aristoph. Vesp. 264. Th. πρωί. Πρωϊνός, ή, όν, of or in the morning early. Fr. the same.

ing early. Fr. the same.
Πεμίσος, τα, τον, early in the morning, Π. xv, 470; early, of, or in the morning, belonging to the morning; περὶ διίλην πεμίτην γινομίνην ἀπίκετο, about early dawn..., Herodt. viii, 6; early, Xen. de Vect. 1, 3; compar. πεμιαίτετος, earlier, more seasonably; superl. πεμιαίτατος, most seasonably, at a very early period. Fr. περί. Τh. περί. Πεμίστης, ητος, ή, earliness; pre-

cocity. Fr. πεωΐ. Πεωϊόδιν, adv. from the morning, since the morning, LXX. Fr.

πeωï.

Πρωκτοσεισετηρίς, ίδος, ή, five years of debauchery. Fr. σεωκτός and σεισετηρίς.

ΠΡΩΚΤΟ Σ, $\tilde{\omega_v}$, δ_v , the posteriors, the rump, the rectum or anus, Aristoph. Nub. 165. Fr. $\pi e \omega^* \pi \omega$.

Πρωκτοτηρίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to inspect the bottom or anus, Aristoph. Eq. 874. Fr. τηρίω.

πρών, ωνός, οτ πρώνος, and πρώων, ονός, δ, for πριών, ωνός, δ, any projecting object, a peak, the summit of a mountain, Soph. Trach. 785; πρώονες ἄπροι, Π.; a mound or bulwark, Id. viii, 553; xvii, 747; a promontory, πρώνα ποινόν αΐας, Æschyl. Pers. 129; Id. Ag. 298. Fr. προών. Πρώζ, -πός, δ, a drop, primarily of dew. Th. πρωΐ.

Πρώονες, οί, summits of mountains. See πρών.

Πεωρος, Att. for πεώιος, Aristoph. Vesp. 204.

ΠΡΩΡΑ, ας, ἡ, Ion. πρώρη, the prow of a ship, Herodt. i, 194; Thucyd. ii, 83; Odys. xii, 230 (not in the Iliad); μηδὶ προσίστη πρώραν βιότου πρὸς κῦμα, nor push forward the prow of life against the waves, Eurip. Troud. 103. Fr. πρό and ρίω.

Πρώρεθεν, adv. from the prow, with the prow, Thucyd. vii, 36; τὰ πρωρεθεν, the parts from, next, the prow, Id. vii, 26. Th.

πεώεα. Πεωεατεύω, f. εύσω, to direct the course of a vessel, Aristoph. Eq. 540; to be a pilot, steersman.

Fr. πεώεα.

Πεωράτης, ου, δ, and πεωρεύς, έως, δ, a pilot; one who sits at the prow and keeps a look-out to direct the ship, Demosth. 884, 5; Xen. Anab. v, 8, 9. Th. πεώ-

Πρωρεύς, έως, ή, a look-out-man,

like πρωράτης.

Πρώρηθεν, adv., Ion. for πρώραθεν. Πρώσαι, inf. 1. a. of obsol. πρώ- δω, or προώδω, to push forward. Πρώπα, adv. first; τὰ πρώπα, for οἱ πρώποι, the first in rank, Eurip. Med. 913; Herodt. vi, 100; tis τὰ πρώπα, to the highest rank, Thucyd. iii, 81. Fr. πρώπος. Th. πρό.

Πρωταγός, οῦ, ὁ, leading in advance; hence οἱ πρωταγοί, the vanguard. Fr. πρώτος and ἄγω. Πρωταγωνιστής, οῦ, ὁ, the first combatant; one who acts the first part; the actor who performs the leading part or character in a play, Aristot. Poet. See under λόγος.

Πεῶται, ων, αὶ, applied to a city which is the metropolis or capital of a country; thus ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΑCIAC, on a coin of Gallienus, and of others. Spanheim.

 $\Pi_{\ell\omega\tau\acute{\alpha}\ell\chi nc}, o\nu, \delta, a \text{ commander, leader. } Fr. \mathring{\alpha}_{\ell\chi\acute{n}}.$

Πεωταεχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a commander, leader, originating, causing, Æschyl. Ag. 1165. Same Th. Πεωτεία, ας, ἡ, the first place, preëminence, Plat. Phil. 33, C. And

Πρωτεῖον, ου, τό, the first prize, the palm, the first rank; τὰ πρωτεῖα, i. e. πρῶτα, the first rank, the precedence, the preeminence; ἀεὶ περὶ πρωτείων, καὶ τιμῆς ἀγωνιζομένην τὴν παπρίδα, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 95, or 247, 5. Fr. πρῶτον. Th. πρό.

Πρωτεῖος, α, ον, chief, first, foremost, principal; excellent, superior.

Πρωτεσίλαος, ου, δ, and

Πρωτεσίλας, α, δ, Dor. for Προτεσίλαος, ου, δ, a proper name, Protesilaus.

 $\Pi_{\ell^{\omega\tau_{\ell}\dot{\nu}'_{5}}}$, ϵ_{o5} , δ , a sea-god, Proteus, Odys. iv, 365.

Πρωτεύω, f. εύσω, pf. σεπρώτευκα, to maintain the first rank, to hold the first place, Xen. Anab. ii, 6, 13; Id. Mem. i, 2, 24; to be first, Demosth. 436, 15 Fr. πρωτος.

Πρώτη, ης, ή, Prote, a woman's name.

Πρώτη, ης, ή, first, f. g. of πρω-

Πρωτηρότη, dat. sing. of

Πρωτηρότης, ου, δ, that ploughs first, an early ploughman, Hes. Op. 488. Fr. πρῶτος and ἀρόω. Πρώτιστ', for πρώτιστα, also πρώτιστον, adv. first, in the first place, Π. i, 105; chiefly, above all things; superl. of πρῶτον.

Πρώτιστον. See preced.

Πρώτιστος, ίστη, ιστον, superl. of σεωτος, by far the first. Th. πεό.

Πρωτοδαθρίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to place upon the first or highest seats; 1. a. ἐπρωτοδάθρησα, pf. πεπρωτοδάθρησα, impf. ἐπρωτοδάθειον, ουν. Fr. πρῶτος and βάθρον.

Πρωτοδολέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, pf. πεπρωτοδόληκα, to send or put forth first; to shed the first teeth; 1. a. ἐπρωτοδόλησα. From

Πρωτοβόλος, ου, δ, ή, casting first, i. e. the first teeth; but πρωτόδολος, ου, first struck, Eurip.
Troad. 1061. Fr. βάλλω.

Πρωτογένης, εος, contract. ους, δ, a man's name, Protogenes. But Πρωτογενής, έος, δ, ή, first-born; first instituted, Pind. Olymp. x, 63. Fr. γόνος. Th. γίγνομαι. Πρωτογέννημα, ἄτος, τό, first

fruit, a firstling, LXX. Fr. πεωτος and γέννημα. Th. γεν-

Πρωτογεύστης, ου, δ, one who first tastes of dishes. Fr. γεύω. Πεωτόγονος, ου, δ, ή, first-born; a firstling; 'Αρνῶν πρωτογόνων, Π. iv, 102; also, ancestors; πρωτόγονοι, first in rank, Soph. Phil. 180; ancient; πρωτόγονος τε φοίνιξ, Eurip. Hec. 457. But Πρωτογόνος, ή, who has brought forth for the first time. Fr. γίνομαι, 2. pf. γέγονα, to be born. Πρωτογόνων, gen. pl. of πρωτογόνος.

Πρωτοδžής, έος, δ, ή, that has received his first instructions. Fr. δαίω οτ δάω.

Πρωτόζυζ, ὕγος, ὁ, ἡ, yoked or married for the first time. Fr. ζεύγνυμι.

 $\Pi_{\ell\omega\tau\delta\ell\varrho\sigma\nu\sigma\varsigma}$, σ , δ , δ , δ , placed on the first seat. Fr. $\mathfrak{S}_{\ell}\delta\nu\sigma\varsigma$.

Πρωτοχαθεδρία, ας, ή, the first or chief seat; as if ή πρώτη καθέδρα, from έδρα. Τh. έζομαι.

Πρωτοκλήσια, ων, τά, the first summons or citation, the first calling. Fr. καλίω.

I Ι ε ωτόκλητος, ου, δ, ή, first called or invited. Same Th.

Πρωτοκλισία, ας, ή, the first or chief place at table. Fr. σρώτη and κλισία. Th. κλίνω.

Πεωτοκουεία, ας, 'n, the first shearing: the first tonsure, by which, according to the Romish custom, the candidates for the sucred orders are initiated and called Clerici. Fr. κείρω.

Πρωτοκτίστης, ου, δ, the first creator or founder. Fr. κτίζω. Πρωτόκτονος, ου, δ, ή, first slain: but πρωτοκτόνος, ου, committing the first murder, Æschyl. Eum. 688. Fr. κτίνω, from the pf. πκτίνω.

Πρωτοκύων, δ, the first dog, that is the chief of the Cynics. Fr. πρῶτος and κύων.

Πρωτόλειος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, pl. τὰ πρωτόλεια, the first spoils. Fr. λεία.

Πρωτολογία, ας, ή, the right of speaking first, or of opening a cause; a playing the first part in a dramatic piece. Fr. λόγος. Πρωτολόγος, ου, δ, the orator who speaks first; the actor who plays the first part. Same Th.

Πρωτόμαντις, εως, δ, h, the first prophet or prophetess, Æschyl. Eum. 2. Fr. μάντις.

 Π_{ℓ} ωτόμαςτὕς, ΰςος, δ, the first martyr or witness. Fr. μάςτυς. Π_{ℓ} ωτόμοςος, ου, δ, ή, the first

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fallen in battle, Æschyl. Pers. 560. Fr. μόρος.

I Ι εῶτον, τὸ πεῶτον, adv. first, at first. See under οὖτος.

Πεωτοπάγεῖς, nom. pl. of Πεωτοπάγεῖς, sos, contract. οῦς, ὁ, ἡ, recently framed or made; πεωτοπαγεῖς, νεοτευχέες, recently framed, newly made, Π. v, 194. Fr. πεῶτος and πήγνυμι. Πεωτοτάξεια ας, ἡ, a first suffering or passion; the first symptoms of disease. Fr. πάσχω. Πεωτοτάξης, ίος, ὁ, ἡ, suffering for the first time; showing the first symptoms. Same Th.

Πρωτόσειρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, one who tries any thing first. F_r . $\pi ε \tilde{i}$ -ρα.

Πρωτοπήμων, ονος, δ, ή, inflicting the first injury, Æschyl. Ag. 216. Fr. πῆμα.

Πεωτοπλάστης, ου, ο, the first former. But

II εωτόπλαστος, ου, δ, first formed, as Adam. Fr. πεωτος and πλάσσω or -ττω.

Πεωτόπλοος, contract. ους, gen. ου, ὁ, ἡ, navigating or going to sea for the first time, new, applied to a ship, Odys. viii, 35; Eurip. Hel. 1530; or that goes before another, Xen. Hist. v, 1, 24. Fr. πλοῦς.

Πρωτοπολίτης, ου, δ , the first citizen in a state. Fr. πολίτης. Πρωτοπόρος, ου, δ , \hat{n} , marching first. Fr. πόρος.

Πρωτόρριζος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, being the first root or origin. Fr. πρωτος and ρίζα.

Πεῶτος, πεώτη, πεῶτον, properly, a superl. from πρό, πρότερος, πεότατος, by syncope and lengthening the vowel, as in most instances of syncope, or as in Towi, πεώξ, etc.; according to others, from πρό, πρόατος (like μέσατος, νίατος, etc. ; first, in place, time, number, rank, dignity, worth, merit, or eminence; the first, the most eminent, distinguished, or illustrious; the principal; oi πεωτοι, men of the first rank; Φίλοις ων τοῖς πεώτοις, Xen. Anab. ii, 6, 9; Soph. Phil. 1289, 1411; also for the comparative, prior, superior to any others; as a numeral, belonging to the series of ordinals, δεύτερος, δεύτατος, τείτος, etc.; τη πρώτη τῶν ἡμερίων, on every other day, Herodt. viii, 168. In Homer, πεωτοι is often used for πεό. μαχοι, like the cognate πρόμος, that fights in the first ranks, II. xii, 315; in Odys. xxiv, 28,

at first, from the first. The neuters πεῶτον, τὸ πεῶτον, and πεωτα, are used as adverbs; first, for the first time, at first, first of all; in the beginning, principally, chiefly; τὸ πεῶτον is also used after ἐπεί, ἐπειδάν, οταν, like the Latin ut primum; as, ἐπειδὰ πρῶτα, when once, after, as soon as, Π. i, 235; την πεῶτην (ώραν understood), at the first, at the beginning; την γε πεώτην (όδον understood), for the first time, Xen. Mem. iii, 6, 10; beforehand, Aristot. Polit. iii, 11; τὰ πρῶτα Φέρεσθαι (γέρατα understood), to bear off the palm; τὰ πςῶτα, in philosophy, elements or first principles; also by the Attics for δ πρωτος ας, τὰ πεῶτα τῶν ἡμῶν Φίλων, the first among my friends, Eurip. Hec. 794; 'Αθηναίων τὰ πεωτα, the first man, or a man of the first rank, in Athens; & Di μηχανικών τε ών τὰ πρώτα, he is first (in the science) of mechanics, Lucian. Baln. 3; τà πεωτα της έκει μοχθηςίας, the first there in wretchedness, Aristoph. Ran. 424; also for πρότεeos, with a gen.; as οί πεῶτοι μου ταῦτα ἀνιχνεύσαντες, Hist. A. viii, 12; Wessel. ad Herodt. p. 104, no. 41, Riem. and Schneid. Lexx.

 Π_{ℓ} ωτοσέληνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, the first of the moon; the first day of the month. Fr. σελήνη.

Πεωτόσποςος, ου, δ, 'n, first sown or begotten; but πεωτοσπόςος, sowing or begetting first. Fr. σπίεω.

Πρωτοστασία, ας, \dot{n} , the first place, station, rank. Fr. $\pi \rho \tilde{\omega}$ τος and στάσις.

Πρωτοστάτης, ου, δ, one who stands in the front ranks, Thucyd. vii, 71; the leader of a file, the Enomotarch among the Spartans; also, the head or chief commander. Fr. πρῶτος and ἴοτημι.

Πρωτοτοκεία, ων, τά. See πρωτοτοκία.

Πρωτοτοκεύω, f. εύσω, pf. πεπρωτοτόκευκα, to bring, to confer the right of primogeniture, LXX.; and

Πεωτοτοκίω, ω, f. ήσω, to bring forth for the first time, LXX. Fr. τίκτω.

Πεωτοτόκια, ων, τά, the right of primogeniture or of the first-born, Hebr. xii, 16; LXX. and Etymol.

Πρωτοτόκος, ου, ή, that brings

forth for the first time; having her first child or birth, Il. xvii, 5; but

Πρωτότοκος, ου, δ, ἡ, the firstborn, Matth. i, 25; also, the first in dignity, etc., Colos. i, 15; as, πρῶτου τίκος, the first offspring. Fr. τίκτω.

Πρωτοτομέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to cut first or for the first time. Fr. τ ίμνω.

Πρωτότομος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, first cut or cut off. Fr. πρῶτος and τέμνω. Πρωτότὔπον, ου, τό, the original of a copy; a first model; a prototype; a primitive word, from which others are derived. Fr. τύπτω.

Πρωτότυπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, first stamp, of original formation; primitive, radical. Same Th.

Πρωτουργός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, the first maker or author, Plat. Legg. x, 897, A. Fr. ἔργον.

 Π_{ℓ} ωτοφόνος, ου, δ, 'n, the first murderer. Fr. φένω.

Πρωτοφυής, έος, δ, ή, first-born or produced. Fr. φύω.

Πρωτόχνοος, contract. χνους, ου, δ, δ, having the first down. Fr. χνοῦς.

Πρωτόχυτος, ου, δ, ἡ, first poured out. Fr. χέω οτ χύω. Πρωτώ, όος, ἡ, the name of a wo-

man, Proto; ἡ πρωτεύουσα. Πρώτως, adv. first, primarily, originally; preferably; τὸ πρώ-

originally; preferably; τὸ πρώτως ψυχρόν, the primary cause or principle of cold, Plut. Fr. πρώτος.

Πρωὐδῷν, for προαυδῷν, to announce or declare, Aristoph. Av. 556.

Πρώων, ονος, δ, s. as πρών and προών, the top of a mountain, a summit, a promontory; πρώονες ἄχροι, the headland heights, II, viii, 553; xii, 282. Th. πρό. Ππαίει, 3. sing. pres., and

Πταίην, 2. a. opt. to πτημί, obsol. Πταίοισα, Dor. for πταίουσα, part. pres. f. g. from πταίω.

ΠΤΑΙ'ΡΩ, f. πτάςῶ, 1. a. ἔπτάεα, part. πτάςας, to sneeze;
2. a. ἔπτάςον, Herodt. vi, 107.

It means to cause something to fall, so that it may come from πτόω.

Πταίσει, 3. sing. fut., and Πταίσειν, 1. f. inf., πταίσητι, 2. pl. 1. a. subj. act. of πταίω. Πταΐσμα, ἄτος, τό, a stumbling; a failure; a calamity, a defeat, Demosth. 154, 11; Herodt. vii, 149. Fr. pf. pas. of

IITΛΙ'Ω, f. πταίσω, pf. ἔπταικα, Isocr.; to strike the foot upon any object and to stumble: ή που πταίων, Soph. Phil. 215: to stumble, slip, fall; to trip; to err; to fail; to trespass; to be defeated; to miscarry, Thucyd. vi, 33; ii, 43; Demosth. 321, 8; ἐν οἶς ἔπταισεν ἡ πόλις, when the state was unfortunate, Xen. Cyr. iii, 1, 15; to go to ruin; πταιεῖν τῆ διανοία, to be disappointed in expectations, Plat. Theat. 160, D; to light upon; as if from πέτω, to fall; 1. a. "πταισα, 1. a. subj. act. ятаюш, ης, η, pf. pas. Ента:-

Πτάμενος, μένη, μενον, part. pres. mid. of πτημι, and in pas. πτάμαι, to fly; others suppose it to be part. 2. a. m. of Tatamai, to fly; f. m. πτήσομαι, Il. v, 282; 2. a. m. ἐπτάμην. Fr. πέτομαι. Πτανός, Dor. for πτηνός, δ, ή, winged, swift, Eurip. Hipp. 1270.

Πτάξ, ἄκός, δ, 'n, timid, fearful; a hare, Æschyl. Ag. 135. Th. πτήσσω, Æol. πτάγω.

Πταρμική, ης, ή, a plant, sneezewort, or yarrow, or milfoil. Fr.

Πταςμικός, ή, όν, causing sneezing; sneezing strongly. And Πταρμός, οῦ, ὁ, a sneezing, Aristoph. Av. 720. Fr. πταίρω.

Πτάρνυμαι, to sneeze, Xen. Anab. iii, 2, 5.

Πτάσθαι, πτάμενος, 2. a. mid., to proceed, Soph. Œd. T. 17. See πίτομαι.

Πτάτο, Ion. for ἔπτἄτο, 3. sing. impf. mid. of πτάμαι, or 2. a. mid. of πτημι. See πτάμενος. Πτάω, for πετάω, obsol., from which Ίπτημι takes its future, πτήσω. See πτημι.

Πτί, a poetic particle, from ποτί, like winte, for minore, Latin, sua-pte. Schrevel. Lex., ed. Kritsch.

ΠΤΕΛΕ'Ā, ας, ή, the elm; ulmus campestris; as it were msταλία, from πέταλον, a leaf, Il. xxi, 242; πτελιην εὐφυέα, the noble elm, Aristoph. Nub. 1008. It is covered with branches and leaves from the root.

Πτιεά, nom. or acc. pl. of πτι-(όν, οῦ, τό, wings, Il. xix, 386; πτιρὰ νίκας, the wings of victory, i. e. a victory speedily

Πτίεινος, Ivn, Ivov, made of feathers, winged, Eurip. Orest. 1428. Fr. πτέρον.

Πτέρις, ίδος, ή, fern or brakes. Fr. πτιρόν, a wing, because the leaves are notched or pinnated and expanded.

ΠΤΕ'PNA, ns, n, the heel, Demosth. 86, 2; the extremity of any thing. Hence

Πτερνάω, ω, s. as

Πτερνίζω, f. ίσω, to strike with the heel, to kick; to trip up; to spurn; to circumvent, to cheat. Fr. πτέρνα.

Πτέρνιξ, ικος, ή, the middle stalk of an artichoke.

Πτερνίς, ίδος, ή, the heel; also, the bottom of a basin, or dish. Fr. πτέρνα.

Π τερνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a kicking; a plotting, deception. Fr. 4752νίζω.

 Π τερνοδατέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to lean on the heels in walking. Fr.

Πτερνογλύφος, ou, δ, the name of a mouse, Pternoglyphus, i. e. Ham-scraper, Hom. Batrachom. 227. Fr. πτέρνα, for πέρνα, and γλύφω.

 $\Pi \tau \epsilon \rho \nu o \pi \sigma \epsilon \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, to strike or stamp with the heel. Fr. xó-

Πτερνοτρώκτης, ου, δ, a nibbler of hams; the name of a mouse, in Hom. Batrachom., Pternotrochus, i. e. Ham-nibbler. Fr. πτέρνα, for πέρνα, and τρώγω.

Πτερνοφάγος, ov, b, the name of a mouse, Pternophagus, i. e. Hameater, Hom. Batrachom. 230. Fr. φάγω.

Ππεροδάμων, ονος, δ, n, flying or moving with sails.

Πτεροδόνητος, ου, δ, ή, whirled round with wings, Aristoph. Av. Fr. δονέω. 1390.

Πτεροδρομία, ας, ή, a winged flight. Fr. δεόμος.

Πτεροείμων, ονος, δ, h, clad or covered with feathers or plumes. Fr. έννυ μ ι.

Πτερόεις, όεσσα, όεν, winged, swift; πτερόεσσα κορά, the winged maid, the Sphinx, Soph. Æd. T. 508. It is sometimes applied to arrows; πτεροέντες δίστοί, Il. v, 171; and also to words, because when once uttered they cannot be recalled; ἔπεα πτεροέντα προσηύδα, Id. i, 201; πτερόεις κεραυνός, the volleying thunder, Aristoph. Av. 576. From

ΠΤΕΡΟ'N, οῦ, τό, a wing; a plume, a pinion; a feather; the blade of an oar, Eurip. Hel. 147; Id. Troad. 1076; a sail; a bird, Aristoph. Av. 1303; also, an augury, Soph. Œd. C. 97; Æschyl. Suppl. 324; flight; ที่ อีเ' อโผงผึง สระยุอเีร, Eurip. Ion. 380; a roof of a temple; the wall of a portico; by syncop. for πετερόν. Fr. πέτομαι.

Πτεροποίκιλος, ου, ό, ή, having a varied or painted plumage, Aristoph. Av. 248; Plat. Phædr. 248, C. Fr. ποικίλος.

Πτερόπους, gen. ποδος, wing-footed. Fr. ATEPON and Tous.

Πτεροβροέω, and πτεροβρυέω, to shed the feathers, lose feather, moult; metaphor. to be plucked, fleeced, pigeoned. Fr. πτερόν and ῥέω.

Πτεροβρυέω, ω, f. ήσω, to moult, shed the feathers, Aristoph. Av. 106. Fr. βέω.

Πτερόφοιτος, ου, δ, h, wandering hither and thither, on inconstant wing, Plat. Phædr. 252, C. Fr. Φοιτάω.

Πτεροφόρος, ου, δ, h, bearing wings, winged, Eurip. Orest. 371; πτεροφόρον Διὸς βέλος, Aristoph. Av. 1714. Fr. φίοω.

 Π σεςο ϕ ὔέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to put forth plumes, to become fledged. Fr. φύω.

Ππεροφυής, έος, δ, ή, to have wings, to become winged, fledged. See preced.

 Π τερόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to furnish with wings, to give wings to; τοζεύματος περί τὰς γλυφίδας περιειλίζαντες καὶ πτερώσαντες τὸ CuCλίον, Herodt. viii, 128; to furnish with sails or oars, Eurip. Iph. Taur. 1347; to raise as it were on wings, hence to elevate, animate, raise hopes; pas. to be winged; elevated, Plat. Phædr. 248, E; pf. pas. ἐπτέρωμαι, Aristoph. Ran. 1388. Fr. πτερόν.

Πτέρυγας, acc. pl., and Ππερύγεσσι, Ion. for ππέρυζι from πτέρυξ, υγος, 'n.

Πτερυγίζω, f. ίσω, to try the wings, like young birds; to flut ter, Aristoph. Plut. 575; Id. At 1466; to clap the wings, to fly: to make an essay or attempt. And

Πτες υγιον, ου, τό, a small wing; the fin of a fish; the side plates of a corslet, Xen. Anab. iv, 7, 10; the pinnacle of a building; the top of the ear; the extremity, the border; dimin. of πτέ-

Πτερυγοειδής, έος, δ, ή, contract. πτερυγώδης, wing-like; ὅλον τὸ πτερυγώδες, Theophr. H. Pl. 3, 12, 2. Fr. sidos.

Πτεουγοειδώς πτεουγοειδώς πεφύκατι τὰ φύλλα, Theophr. H. Pl. 3, 12, 2. Same Th. R 4*

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 $\Pi_{\tau i \ell} \tilde{\nu} \gamma \acute{\omega} \omega, \, \tilde{\omega}, \, f. \, \, \omega \sigma \omega, \, \text{to furnish with wings } or \, \text{feathers}; \, mid. \, \text{to flutter the wings in running.}$ Fr. $\pi \tau i_{\ell} \nu \xi$.

Πτιουγωκής, έσς, δ, ή, swiftwinged, Aschyl. Prom. 286. Fr. πτίουζ and ωκύς.

Πτιρύγωμα, ατος, τό, a wing; also, any projecting body, the lobe of the ear. Fr. ατιρυγόω. Πτιρύγωτς, ή, όν, winged, Aristoph. Εq. 1084. Fr. ατίρυξ. Πτίρυξ, ύγος, ή, a wing, Eurip. Androm. 505; also, a feather or fin; a plume, pinion; the extreme part of any body, as the wing of a house, the skirt of a garment, etc.; any projection, as a promontory; metaphor. a course, Soph. Electr. 235. Fr. ατίρον.

Πτέρυσμα, ατος, τό, a clapping of the wings. From

Πτεζύσσομαι, to strike the sides with the wings, as cocks do before crowing; also, to exult; f. m. ύζομαι. Fr. πτέρυξ.

Πτέςωμα, ατος, τό, a wing; τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς πτέςωμα, Plat. Phæd. 246, 8; the fin of a fish, a feathered shaft. Fr. πτέςον. Πτέςωτις, εως, ἡ, plumage, Aristoph. Av. 94. Fr. πτερόω.

Πτερωτός, ή, όν, winged, feathered; πτερωτός Αΐδως, Eurip. Alc. 271; Eschyl. Prom. 135; πτερωτός φθόγγος, Aristoph. Av. 1198: swift, fleet; τόζων πτερωτός γλυφίδος, the swift feathers of the arrows, Eurip. Orest. 208. Fr. πτερόω.

Πτέσθαι, inf. a. to πέτομαι. Πτῆμα, ἄτος, τό, a flying, flight. From

Πτημι (for πτάω), and ἴπτημι, obsol., f. πτήσω, pf. πέπτηκα, 2. a. ἴπτην, 2. a. m. ἰπτάμην, 2. a. subj. act. πτῶμαι· πτῆται νιφάς, the flakes of snow fall, Il xv, 170: to fly, to spread the wings. Νις ἵπταμαι.

Πτηνά, ῶν, τά, pl. of πτηνόν.

Ητηναι. πτάς. See πέτομαι. Ητηνολέτης, ου, δ, bird-killing. Fr. πτηνός and δλλυμι.

Πτηνόν, οῦ, τό, that flies, a bird.
Fr. πτηνός.

Πτηνοπέδιλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having winged buskins. Fr. πτηνός and πέδιλον.

Πτηνόπους, οδος, δ, ή, having winged feet; having swift feet. Fr. τοῦς.

Πτηνός, ή, όν, Dor. στανός, winged: from στῆμι· στηνοῖσι μύθοις, with winged words, Eurip.

Orest. 1175; στηνῆς ὡς ὅμμα

πελείας, Soph. Aj. 140 · πτηνδε κύων, Æschyl. Prom. 1024; πτηνδις iδις, with winged arrows, Soph. Phil. 166; αὶ πτηναί, and τὰ πτηνά, birds, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 11. The Epic form is πετεηνόες, II. ii, 459. Fr. πίτομαι.

 $\Pi_{\tilde{\tau}\tilde{\eta}}$ ξαι, 1. a. inf. of πτήσσω. $\Pi_{\tilde{\tau}\tilde{\eta}}$ ξις, εως, ή, the act of terrifying. Fr. πτήσσω.

 $\prod \tau \tilde{n} \xi_{15}$, $\epsilon \omega_5$, \hat{n} , the act of flying, the motion of birds, flight, Aschyl. Prom. 486. Th. πέτομαι. $\Pi \tau \tilde{n} \sigma i \tilde{s}$, $\tilde{s} \omega \tilde{s}$, \tilde{n} , the act of flying. Πτήσσω, f. πτήξω, pf. έπτηχα, to strike with fear or terror, to terrify, alarm, Il. xiv, 40; Soph. Œd. C. 1465; to shrink through fear, to be awed or cowed, Plat. Conv. 184, B; to crouch, quail through terror; 1. α. ἔπτηξα, 2. a. ἔπτἄκον Epic part. pf. πεπτηώς, ῶτος · 2. α. καταπτή-Thy, Il. viii, 136; from obsol. πτημι; to be in terror, Xen. Cyr. iii, 1, 15; to flee, to hide one's self. It is connected with πτώσσω, πτοέω, πέτω, πίπτω, denoting as it were something fulling suddenly on.

Πτῆται, Ion. for πτᾶται, subj. a. to πέτομαι.

Πτήσω, 1. a. act. of πτημι, or ιπτημι, to fly.

Πτίλον, ου, τό, a soft feather, a plume, Aristoph. Acharn. 585; Herodt. ii, 76; a fin, the wing of an insect, down, a down pillow or cushion. Fr. τίλλω.

Πτιλόνωτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, with a feathered, downy back. Fr. πτίλον and νῶτον.

ΠΤΙ ΛΟΣ, or πτίλλος, ου, δ, from whose eyebrows the hair is gone; bald.

Πτίλωσις, εως, h, the moulting of birds; the falling of the eyelashes. Fr. πτίλος.

Πτιλωτός, ή, όν, furnished with wings, like those of insects; having soft, downy plumes. Fr. πτίλος.

Πτισάνη, ης, ή, barley-water, ptisan, peeled barley.

Πτίσμα, ατος, τό, hulled or peeled grain.

ΠΤΓΣΣΩ, or -ττω, f. ίσω, 1. a. ἔπτιτα, to bruise out, to bruise corn, to pound; to strip off the bark, Herodt. ii, 92. Fr. πίσσω, hence Latin pinso.

Πτόα, ας, ή, Ιοπ. πτοία, fear, terror. Fr. πτοίω.

IITOΕ'Ω, f. ήσω, to frighten away, to terrify; also, to confound, astonish; to inflame with

love or any violent passion; pas to be struck with terror or alarm ως ἐπτόπται, Eurip. Bucch 214; to be infatuated; pf. pas. ἐπτόπμαι ἐπτοπμένοι Φρένας, Æschyl. Prom. 858: 1. a. pas. ἐπτοκθην, subj. πτοπθω, ῆς, ῆ, purt. πτοπθείς, εῖσα, ἐν, terrified, amazed; σωφροσύνην τὸ περὶ τὰς ἐπτθυμίας μὴ ἐπτοῆσθαι ἀλλ' ὁλιγώρως ἔχειν καὶ κοσμίως, the not being too eager about our desires, Plat.

Πτοηθήτε, 2. pl. 1. a. subj. pas. of πτοέω.

Phad. 48, C. Fr. TETW.

Πτοημένος, Ion. for ἐπτοημένος, pf. part. pas. of the same.

Πτόπσις, εως, ή, a striking with terror, violently affecting any one; fear, consternation, infatuation; violent desire.

Πτοία, ας, ή, violent desire, Plat. Locr. 103, <math>B; and

Πτοιάω, and πτοίω, s. as πτοίω. Πτοιέω, πτοίησις, πτοιητός. See πτοίω.

Πτοιδλίος, or πτοαλίος, ία, ίον, terrified; put to flight; over-powered with passion or emotion. Fr. πτοίω.

Πτοίμην, οῖο, οῖτο, for πταίμην, αῖο, αῖτο, 2. a. opt. m. of ἵπταμαι.

Πτοιόδωςος, ου, δ, Ptoiodorus, a man's name.

Πτοιούμαι, pres. pas. of πτοίέω, Poet. for πτοίω.

Πτοιωτός, ή, όν, terrified, perturbed.

Πτολεμαΐος, ου, Ptolemy, the name of several kings of Egypt. Πτολεμᾶΐε, ίδος, ή, the name of a city, Ptolemais.

Πτολεμίζω, Poet. for πολεμίζω, to carry on war, to fight, Il. Th. πόλεμος.

Πτόλεμος, ου, δ, Poet. for πόλεμος, war, Il.

Πτολίαςχος, ου, δ, ἡ, Epic for πολίαςχος.

Πτολίεθρον, ου, τό, a small town; dimin. of πτόλιε, εωε, ή, Poet. for πόλιε, a city, II.

Πτολίεσσιν, dat. pl. Ion. and Poet. of στόλις, εως, ή, Poet. for τόλις, a city.

Πτολιπόρθιος, and πτολίποςθος, and πτολιπόρθης, ov, δ, a destroyer of cities, II.; Eschyl. Ag. 459. Fr. πτόλις, εως, π, Poet. for πόλις, and πέρθω, 2. pf. πέπορθα.

Πτολίποςθος, ου, δ, ή, sacking, wasting, or consuming cities. Fr. πτόλις and πίεθω.

Π τόλις, εως, η, Poet, for τόλις, 8 city, I'.; Eurip. Hec. 755.

Πτόλισμα, ατος, τό, Epic for πόλισμα.

Πτόρθοιο, gen. Ion. of

Πτόρβος, ου, δ, a branch, shoot, scion, Odys. vi, 128; Eurip. Hec. 20; a budding or shooting forth. Th. δεβός, or πτερόν.

Πτόω, obsol., to fall, whence pf. πέπτωκα, part. πεπτωκώς, and πεπτεώς, and πεπτώς. See πίπτω.

 $\Pi_{\sigma\nu\alpha\lambda}i\zeta\omega$, f. $i\sigma\omega$, to have a copious flow of saliva, to spit much; and

Πτύᾶλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a copious flow of saliva, ptyalism. Fr. πτύω. Πτύγμ', for

Πτύγμα, άτος, τό, a folding, fold; πέπλοιο πτύγμα, the double fold of her robe, Il. v, 315; Eurip. Hec. 755. Fr. pf. pas. of πτύσσω.

IITY $\Gamma \Xi$, γ_{05} , δ , a species of water-bird, supposed to be the same as the $i \mathcal{E}_{\rho} i_5$.

Πτύελον, ου, τό, spittle. Fr. πτύω. Πτύελος, ου, ή, Ion. for πύελος, s. as πτύελον.

Πτυκτίου. See πτυχή.

Πτυκτός, ή, όν, folded, doubled; ἐν πίνακι πτυκτῷ, in a folded tablet, i. e. the tablet consisted of two boards, the one of which was folded on the other, Π. vi, 169. Fr. πτύσσω.

Πτύζ, ὕχός, ἡ, a fold of a garment; a thickness; the folds or layers of a shield, Π. xviii, 481; Eurip. Suppl. 989; Π. vii, 247; a leaf, a tablet, Eurip. Herc. F. 240; the hollow or recess of a mountain, Eurip. λύμποιο, the ridges of Olympus, Π. xi, 77; it properly means any inequality of surface; πτύχες, folding-doors; the top of a mountain. Th. πτύσσω.

Πτ ζας, part. 1. a. of πτύσσω. Πτύζις, εως, ή, a folding, a fold. Fr. πτύσσω.

Πτίον, ου, τό, a winnowing-fan, by which the chaff, πτύεται, is cast out from the grain, Il. xiii, 588. Th. πτύω.

Πτυόφι, Poet., with a winnowingfan. Fr. πτύον.

Πτύρημι, s. as πτύρω.

Πτύρμα, άτος, τό, a fright, terror. Πτύρομαι. See πτύρω.

Πτυρόμαι. See πτυρω. Πτυρόμενος, purt. pres. pas. of Πτῦρω, f. πτῦρῶ, pf. ἔπτυρα, to terrify, scare; to affright; pas. πτύρομαι, to be in terror; to startle; 2. a. prs. ἐπτύρην, to be fearful of, with acc., Plat. Ax. 370, A. Th. πτοέω.

Πτύσας, part. 1. a. act. of πτύσσω.

Πτύσμα, ἄτος, τό, spittle, saliva. Fr. πτύω.

ITΥ ΣΩ, f. ξω, pf. πίπτυχα, l. a. ἔπτυξα, to fold, fold up together, Odys. vi, 111; to double up; to fold around; ποὶν ἄν τουτί πτύξωμαι, Aristoph. Nub. 268; to fold or clasp the hands, Soph. Œd. C. 1607; mid. to fold about one's self; to become bent, as a spear pushed against a resisting body, II. xiii, 134; to contract into folds and wrinkles; l. a. pas. ἔπτύχθην, pf. pas. ἔπτυγμαι.

Πτύχες, folds, folding-doors; also, inequalities of ground, ridges; nom. pl. of πτύζ, πτυχός, h. Th. πτύσσω.

II τῦχή, ῆς, ἡ, a fold; a winding, Eurip. Suppl. 767; a recess or valley, Soph. Œd. T. 1026; pl. the involutions or turns of music, Pind. Olymp. i, 170, the folds or rolls of a book, Æschyl. Suppl. 925; ἐν αἰθέρος πτυχαῖς, in the windings of ether, Eurip. Orest. 1648; the boards of a tablet that fold, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 98; and

Πτυχθείς, εῖσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas. of πτύσσω.

 $\Pi \tau \tilde{\nu} \chi \omega \delta n_5$, sos, δ , \tilde{n} , having many folds. Fr. sidos.

ΠΤΫ́Ω, f. ἔσω, to spit, disgorge, vomit, Il. xxiii, 697; Herodt. i, 99; to treat with contempt; 1. a. ἔπτἔσα, Soph. Antig. 629; pf. pas. ἔπτυσμαι.

Πτωκάζεμεν, Ion. or Dor. contract. πτωκάζειν, pres. inf. of Πτωκάζω, rather πτωσκάζω, s. as πτώσσω, to fear, to be in terror, Il. iv, 372. Fr. πτώξ.

Πτωκάς, άδος, ή, timid, flying through fear, Soph. Phil. 1082. Fr. πτώσσω.

Πτωμα, ἄτος, τό, a fall; πεσεῖν ἀτίμως πτώματ' οὐκ ἀνασχετά, to experience a disgraceful, awful fall, Æschyl. Prom. 921 (the cognate noun after the verb); misfortune, calamity, ruin, defeat; fault; a crime; a dead body, Eurip. Orest. 1195; τὰ Θεῶν πτώματα, misfortunes sent by the gods, Eurip. Herc. F. 1219. Fr. pf. pas. of πίπτω. Πτωματίζω, f. ίσω, to throw down, cause to fall; ίζομαι, to have the falling-sickness. Fr. πτῶμα.

Πτώζ, κός, δ, ή, timid, timorous, fearful, shy; also as a substan-

tive, a hare, Il. xvii, 676. Fr. πτώσσω. Th. πτοέω.

Πτώξ, Libyæ fera, Theophr. H. Pl. 4, 3, 5.

Πτώσιμος, ου, δ, ή, fallen, slain in war, Æschyl. Ag. 625. Fr. πίπτω.

Πτῶσις, εως, ἡ, a fall, ruin, Matt. vii, 27; overthrow, defeat; a throw of dice, Plat. Polit. x, 604, C; also, in Grammar, the case of a noun, etc. Fr. πίπτω.

Πτωσκάζω, Poet. for πτώσσω, to crouch or cower for fear.

Πτώσσης, 2. sing. pres. subj. of πτώσσω, pres. inf. πτώσσων.

Ητώσσοντι, Dor. for πτώσσουσι, 3. pl. pres. act. of

Πτώσσω, f. ώζω, to tremble with fear, R. v, 634; to crouch, cower, or shrink, like a terrified bird, II. iv, 371; to hide one's self, to be in terror, to flee from through terror, with acc., ἀλλήλους στώσσοιμεν, II. xx, 427; Eurip. Bacch. 223; to fly through fear, Herodt. iv, 48; to cringe, as a beggar, Odys. xviii, 362. Th. στοέω, s. as στήσσω.

Πτωτός, ή, όν, fallen; liable to fall. Fr. πίπτω.

Πτωχεία, αε, ἡ, poverty, beggary, Aristoph. Plut. 549; Plut. Legg. xi, 936, B; Ion. πτωχπ'in, Herodt. iii, 14. From Πτωχεύω, f. εύσω, pf. πεπτώχευκα, to be poor; to be a beggar, to beg for, Aristoph.

beggar, to beg for, Aristoph. Nub. 921; to obtain by begging, Odys. xvii, 19; 1. a. επτώχευσα. Fr. πτώσσω.

Πτωχηΐη, Ion. for πτωχεία. Πτωχίζω, f. ίσω, pf. πεπτώχικα, to make poor; to reduce to

beggary. Fr. ατώχος. Πτωχικός, ή, όν, relating to beggars, mendicant, Odys. vi, 208; Demosth. 26, 20; beggarly,

miserable. Fr. πτωχός. Πτωχίστεςος, more beggarly, Aristoph. Acharn. 425. Fr. πτωχός.

Πτωχοδοχεῖον, ου, τό, a poorhouse. Fr. δέχομαι.

Πτωχοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a beggarmaker; an epithet bestowed by Aristophanes (Ran. 841) on Euripides. Fr. ποιέω.

Hτωχός, ή, όν, primarily, timid; crouching; hence, poor, beggarly; πτωχῷ διαίτη, beggarly diet, Soph. Œd. C. 755; beggarlike; a beggar, Id. Œd. Τ. 455; compar. πτωχίστερος. Fr. πτώσσω.

Πτωχοτεοφιίον, ου, τό, a poorhouse or almshouse; and

 $\Pi_{\tau\omega\chi_{\sigma}\tau_{\ell}\acute{\sigma}\rho\sigma_{\delta}}$, ου, $\dot{\delta}$, $\dot{\eta}$, one who supports the poor. Fr. $\tau_{\ell}\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$. Πτωχοφάνής, έος, contract. οῦς, δ, ń, appearing poor, feigning want, beggarly, mean, Prov. xiii, 17. Πυανέψια, ων, τά, (ἰερά understood,) and πυανεψία, ας, ή, (ἐορτή understood,) a festival at Athens, in the month of TURYEψιών, or October, in honor of Apollo, during which a dish of beans or other pulse was cooked in commemoration of an occurrence under Theseus. Other Greeks called it πανόψια, Riem. Lex. Fr. wvavos and & Jw.

Πυανεψιών, ῶνος, ὁ, the fourth month of the Attic year, answering to the latter half of October and the first half of November. Same Th.

Πύᾶνον, ου, τό, a bean; any kind of pulse; also πύαμος and πύαμον.

Πύανος, δ, a bean.

ΠΥΆΡ, ἄτος, τό, the first milk of the female after bringing forth, called beestings; also, curd or rennet, a favorite dish of the ancients; perhaps because it is thich like πύον. See πύος.

Πυγαία, τά, scil. μέςη. Fr.πυγή.

Πυγαῖος, αία, αῖον, pertaining to the rump; τὸ πυγαῖον (μέρος), the buttock, the rump, Herodt. ii, 183. Fr. πυγή.

Πυγαργος, ου, ό, ή, having white buttocks or a white tail; a kind of antelope, called the pygarg, Herodt. iv, 192, and Deuteron. xiv, 5; also, a species of eagle, Aristot. Hist. An., l. vi, c, b. Fr. άργός. According to Dr. Shaw, a species of antelope.

ΠΥΓΗ', ñs, h, and πύξ, πυγός, \dot{n} , the rump, posteriors; the buttocks, Aristoph. Ran. 1070. Perhaps from wina, because the flesh is thick on that part of the body.

Πυγηδόν, adv. at the buttocks. Fr. πυγή.

Πυγίδιον, ου, τό, dimin., a little or thin buttock, Aristoph. Eq. 1368. Τh. πυγή.

 Π υγίζω, f. ίσω, to strike on the buttock. Hence

Πυγισμα, άτος, τό, a stroke or blow on the buttock.

Πυγμαΐοι, ων, οί, the Pigmies, a nation of dwarfs in the extreme parts of India, or according to others, of Ethiopia.

Πυγμαΐος, αία, αῖον, dwarfish;

άνής, Herodt. iii, 37. Fr. πυγμή. Πύγματος (ἔσχατος), Hesych., for πύματος, the last.

Πυγμαχίω, ω, to fight with the fists; to contend in boxing;

Πυγμάχία, ας, Ιοπ. ίη, ης, ή, the contest of boxing; a pugilistic combat, Il. xxiii, 653. From

 $\Pi_{\nu\gamma\mu\check{\alpha}\chi os}$, δ_{ν} , δ_{ν} , a boxer, Odys. viii, 246. Fr. μάχομαι.

Πυγμή, ης, ή, the fist; boxing, pugilism, Demosth. 1408, 16; Eurip. Alc. 1050; a measure extending from the elbow to the fist, 1 foot $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; whence πυγμαΐοι, pigmies, as if of the height of a cubit; $\pi\alpha$ τάσσειν συγμη, to strike with the fist; $\pi \nu \gamma \mu \tilde{\eta}$, adverbially, frequently, repeatedly, earnestly. Th. πύξ.

Πυγολαμπάς, άδος, and -λαμπίς, ίδος, ή, the glowworm. Fr. λάμπω.

Πυγοστόλος, ου, δ, ή, that covers or adorns the back part of the body. Fr. πυγή and στέλλω. Πυγούσιος, ου, δ, ή, of the length or extent of a cubit, Odys. x, 517. From

Πυγών, όνος, ή, the elbow; a cubit; a measure extending from the elbow to the end of the hand clenched, or twenty fingers' breadth, Herodt. ii, 175. Th. πύξ.

Πυδαρίζω, to leap, spring, kick; to dance the Laconic dance, ποτί πυγάν ἄλλεσθαι, Aristoph. Lys. 82. It probably resembled the Highland fling. Dunb. Fr. πυγή οτ πηδάω.

 $\Pi\Upsilon'E\LambdaO\Sigma$, ou, i, a bowl for holding milk; a pail, Odys. xix, 553; a trough; a bathing-tub; a basin for the bath, Aristoph. Thesm. 562; a shell or coffin; πύαλος is also used, but not Attic. The v is long with Homer, short (v) with the Attic poets. Perhaps from wvos, akin to Latin pelvis; or from ποῦς and λούω. Πυελώδης, εος, δ, ή, like a trough, hollow. Fr. sidos.

 $\Pi_{\nu i\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to promote suppuration; mid. to suppurate. Fr. Tuov.

Πύη, ης, ή, and πύησις, εως, ή, a discharge of matter from the lungs, consumption.

Πύθαγος ας, ov, and a, i, a man's name, Pythagoras.

Πυθαγόρειος, ου, δ, n, and Πυθαγος ικός, ή, όν, Pythagorean.

i, a pigmy, a dwarf; πυγμαῖος

 $\Pi \bar{\nu} \theta \tilde{\alpha} \gamma \sigma e^{i} \zeta \omega$, to be a disciple of Pythagoras. Fr. Πυθαγόρας. Πυθαγοριστάς, ã, δ, Dor. for Πυθαγοριστής, οῦ, à, a Pythagorean, a disciple of Pythagoras. Πῦθάγομιστής, Dor. -ικτάς, οῦ, ὁ, a Pythagorean, follower of Pythagoras. Fr. Πυθαγορίζω. Πύθαρχος, ου, ό, a man's name, Pytharcus.

Πυθαύλης, ου, δ, one who plays on the flute the Pythian air in honor of Apollo's victory over the serpent Python. Fr. ablos. Πυθέας, ου, ό, a man's name, Pytheas.

Πῦθεδών, όνος, ή, rottenness, putrefaction. Fr. πύθω.

Πυθέσθαι, 2. a. inf. m. of πυνθάvouai.

Πύθεται, 3. sing. pres. ind. mid. of πύθω.

Πύθευ, Dor. for πύθου, 2. a. imperat. mid. of πυνθάνομαι.

 $\Pi i \theta \eta$, 3. sing. pres. subj. act. of $\pi i \theta \omega$ · also 2. sing. 2. a. subj. m. of πυνθάνομαι.

Πύθηαι, Ion. contract. πύθη, 2. sing. 2. a. subj. m. of πυνθάνο-

 $\Pi_{\nu\theta\acute{n}\nu}$, $\tilde{n}_{\nu\sigma s}$, δ , Pythen.

 $\Pi \bar{v} \theta i \alpha$, αs , \dot{n} , the Pythonissa or priestess of Apollo at Delphi, who delivered the oracles of the god. Fr. πύθομαι.

Πύθια, ων, τά, Pythia, (ἱερά,) i. e. the Pythian games, or the season of them, Demosth. 380, 20. Fr. willios.

 $\Pi_{\nu\theta}$ ιάζω, f. άσω, to be under the influence of Apollo; to deliver oracles like a Pythian priestess; and

Πυθιάς, άδος, ή, Poet., the Pythian priestess; Pythian, Aristoph. Av.~857; and

Πυθικός, ή, όν, Pythian ; Πυθική δάφνη, the laurel sacred to Apollo, Aristoph. Plut. 213; Πυθικὸν θεοῦ μαντεῖον, Soph. Œd. T. 242. Fr. Πύθιος.

Πυθιονίκας, α, δ, Dor. for

Πυθιονίκης, ου, δ, victorious in the Pythian games, Herodt. viii, 47; and

Huliovinos, n, ov, the same. Hence ΙΙυθιόνταον υμνων Απσαυρόν, a multitude of odes in honor of the Pythian victor, Pind. From

Πῦθιος, ία, ιον, Pythian, an epithet of Apollo, given him in consequence of his having killed the serpent Python with his arrows, Eurip. Alc. 586 Demosth. 274, 27; Aristoph. Vesp. 869; pertaining to the Pythian games; of Il ofton, four persons who were deputed, two by each of the Spartan kings, to consult the oracle at Delphi, Herodt. vi, 57. Πυθμενόθεν, adv. from the bottom or roots. From

IITOMH'N, ivos, & the bottom, Plat. Phædr. 109, C; the hinge of a door, Soph. Œd. T. 1261; the root or lower part of the branch of a tree; the lower part of a vessel or cup; the lower part, Il. xi, 634; a foundation, Æschyl. Prom. 1048; the basis or foot of a mountain; a branch, stock (stirps), Id. Choëph. 202; a shoot; a stalk; an abyss; in Arithmetic, the radical or fundamental number, Plat. Polit. viii, 546. The derivation is uncertain.

Πυθόθεν, of or from Pytho or Delphi, a town of Phocis.

Πῦθοῖ, at Pytho or Delphi; dat. sing. from Πυθώ, όος, ἡ, the city Pytho or Delphi, Herodt. i, 54; Odys. viii, 80; Πυθώδε, towards Pytho, Aristoph. Av. 189.

Πυθοίάτο, Ion. for πύθοιντο, 3. pl. 2. a. opt. m. of πυνθάνομαι, Il. i, 257.

Πῦθοῖδε, adv., s. as Πυθώδε, to Pytho or Delphi.

Πυθοκλῆς, έους, δ, Pythocles, a man's name.

Πῦθόκεραντος, ου, δ, ἡ, confirmed by the Pythian god; τὰ Πυ-θόκεραντα, the Pythian oracles. Fr. Πυθώ and κεαίνω.

Πύθομαι, pres. mid. and pas. of πύθω, to become putrid, II. xi,

Πυθόμαντις, εως, δ, a soothsayer inspired by Apollo; oracular; την Πυθόμαντιν εστίαν, the prophetic shrine, Soph. Œd. Τ. 965. Fr. μάντις.

Πυθόμενος, part. 2. a. m, and Πύθοντο, Ion. for ἐπύθοντο, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. m. of πυνθάνο-μαι.

Πυθοχεήστης, ου, δ, sent by the Pythian oracle, Æschyl. Choëph. 928; and

Πυθόχεηστος, ου, δ, ή, (an exile,) announced or commanded by the Pythian oracle, Eurip. Ion, 1218. Fr. χεάω.

11 νθώ, όος, contract. οῦς, dat. οῖ, ἡ, a city of Phocis, Pytho, the ancient name of Delphi, Æschyl. Prom. 661. See Πνθοῖ.

 $\Pi \tilde{\mathbf{T}}' \Theta \Omega$, f. $\pi \acute{\nu} \sigma \omega$, 1. a. $\tilde{\epsilon} \pi \tilde{\nu} \sigma \alpha$, to make rotten; to cause to putrefy; as it were to reduce to $\pi \acute{\nu} \omega$, or putrefied matter; hence,

πύθομαι, to putrefy, to rot, Il.

Πῦθώδε, adv. to Pytho or Delphi, Odys. xi, 581.

Πῦθῶθεν, adv., from Pytho. Πὔθών, ῶνος, ἡ, Pytho or Delphi, Soph. Œd. T. 152.

Πυθών, ῶνος, ὁ, Python, the dragon or serpent which Apollo slew, and thence received the name of Pythian; Apollo himself, as the slayer of the serpent, Hesiod. Theog. 499; Diog. Laërt. i, 99; likewise, any demon. Fr. πύθω. Πὔθωνικός, ή, όν, pertaining to

Ποθωνικός, ή, όν, pertaining to Pytho or Delphi. Fr. Πυθώ. Πυθωνόθεν, adv. from Pytho.

ΠΥ΄ΚΑ, adv. thickly, closely, solidly; also, carefully, Π. v, 70. Fr. πυννός. Perhaps from πήγνυμι.

Πὔκάζω, f. άσω, to thicken; to make dense, close, compact, firm; to make thick, so as to cover; hence, to overload, make sad, Il. viii, 124; to close, shut, Soph. Aj. 578; to adorn, deck; πυκάζομαι, mid. to cover one's self; to put on or clothe; to put on armor; to arm one's self with, Æschyl. S. Theb. 134; pas. to be thickly or elaborately wrought, Il. xxiii, 503; to be covered over, decorated, or ornamented with, Herodt. vii, 197; 1. a. pas. ἐπυzάσθην, pf. pas. πεπύπασμαι. Τh. πύπα. Πυπάσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of πυπά-

ζω. Πυπάσδεν, Dor. for πυπάζειν, and πυπάσδη, Dor. for πυπάζη · Fr.

Πυπάσδω, Dor. for συκάζω. Πύπασμα, άτος, τό, any thing made thick or close; a thick covering or shade. Fr. συπάζω.

Πὔκἴμηδής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, sensible, wise in counsel; prudent, careful, provident, Odys. i, 438. Fr. μῆδος.

Ποκινά, neut. pl. used as adv., from συκινός, closely, thickly; shrewdly.

 Π uxivns, gen. sing. f. of

Πυκῖνός, ή, όν, s. as πυκνός, thick, crowded, close lines, II. iv, 281; numerous; prudent, Soph. Phil. 843, Il. xxiv, 744; πυκιναῖς δρόσοις, with heavy dews, Soph. Aj. 1187; πυκινὸν ἄχος, pungent grief, Il. xvi, 599; elegant. Th. πύκα.

Πὔκἴνόφοων, ονος, wise, shrewd-minded. Fr. πυκινός and φεήν. Πὔκἴνῶς, adv. wisely, providently, firmly.

Πυπνά, adv. frequently, often, prudently, wisely.

Πυκνίτης, ου, δ, the true and old form for πυυκίτης, assembling in the Pnyx. Fr. Πνύζ.

Πυκνόκαρπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, thickly covered with fruit. Fr. καρπός.

Πυκνόκομον, ου, τό, a plant, a species of scabious.

Πυκνόν, adverbially, s. as πυκνά.

Ηυκνόπτερος, ου, δ, ħ, close-fluttering or close-fledged, Soph. Œd. C. 17. Fr. πτερόν.

Πυκνόβρωγος, ου, δ, ή, and -ρωξ, ωγος, thick with berries. Fr. πυκνός and ρώξ.

Πυκνός, ή, όν, by syncope for πυκινός, thick, Eurip. Androm. 1118; dense, close, ώς πυπνοί ἐφέστασαν, as they were standing close, Il. xiii, 133; compact, firm, stout; closely pressed together; hence, frequented, crowded, thronged; frequent, Æschyl. Prom. 661; πυκνὰ πτιρά, close feathered wings, Il. xi, 454; πυκνη νιφάδι, with a thick or heavy fall of snow, Eurip. Androm. 1118; applied to the mind, firm, collected; intelligent, wise, μήδια πυκνά, Il. iii, 202 ; μήτιδι πυχνή, with prudent counsel, Herodt. vii, 141; clever, skilful, Eurip. Phan. 1167; cunning, Aristoph. Av. 429; of grief, heavy, pressing heavily on the heart, Hom. In music, the tones were denominated πυκινοί, when the intervals in the tetrachord were such, that the two first together were less than the third; the opposite state to this was the anunvoi, Schneid. Lex.

Πυπνός, Att. gen. of Πνύζ.

Πυπνόστημος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having the threads closely placed. Fr. στήμων.

Πυχνόστικτος, ου, δ, ή, thickly spotted, Soph. Œd. C. 1094. Fr. στίζω.

Πυκνόστϋλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having the pillars set close together. Fr. στύλος.

Πυκνότεςος, compar. of πυκνός. Πυκνότης, τητος, ή, thickness,

closeness, compactness, frequency; density, Aristoph. Nub. 383; prudence, wisdom, dexterity, cunning. Fr. συκνός. Πυκνόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to condense;

to thicken, make compact, close; to make firm; σαυτόν....πυκνώσας, having concentrated your-

self, i. e. your faculties, Aristoph. Vesp. 702; pas. to be filled or saturated, Xen. Cyr. i, 7. Fr. TURVOS.

Πύχνωμα, ἄτος, τό, a thickening, that which makes thick or stiff; a garment, Æschyl. Suppl. 232. Fr. Auxvow. Th. Auxvos.

Πυκνῶς, adv. thickly, closely, frequently; cunningly, shrewdly; compar. πυχνότιρον. From the same.

Πυχτάλίζω, s. as πυχτεύω, to box, spar.

Πύκτας, α, δ, Dor. for πύκτης. Πύκτευσις, εως, ή, boxing, pugilism. Fr. πύπτης.

Πυπτεύω, f. εύσω, to be a boxer or pugilist; to box, Eurip. Cycl. 229; Demosth. 51, 24. From Πύκτης, ου, ό, a pugilist, boxer, Soph. Trach. 442; Xen. Mem. iii, 10, 6. Th. πύξ, adv.

Πυκτικός, ή, όν, pertaining to boxing, Plat. Gorg. 456, D; πυκτική τέχνη, the art of boxing. Fr. πύξ.

Πυπτίς, ίδος, ή, a writing-tablet. Fr. πτύσσω.

Πυπτίς, ίδος, ή, probably a beaver, Aristoph. Acharn. 879, where some read TIKTis.

Πυκτός, ή, όν, folded; for πτυκτός. Fr. πτύσσω.

Πυπτοσύνη, ης, ή, the pugilistic art. Fr. πύκτης.

Πύλαγόςας, ου, δ, and πυλαγόςος, ou, Herodt. vii, 213; a deputy or delegate, sent from several cities in Greece to the Amphictyonic Council, which was held at Thermopylæ and Delphi, to deliberate on the general affairs of Greece, Herodt. vii, 213; Demosth. 277, 1. Fr. Hun and άγορά. See Πυλαία.

 Π $\tilde{\nu}$ λαγος $\tilde{\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. \tilde{n} σ ω , to perform the office of deputy to the Amphictyonic Council, Demosth. 279, 15.

Πυλαγόςος, i, older form of πυλαγόςας.

Πολαι, αί, nom. pl. gates; also, a folding-door, a gate; the passage from Phocis into Thessaly, called Thermopylæ; also, Πύλαι οτ Πύλαι Κιλίπιαι, α place near Mount Taurus, so called because there were the gates or straits leading from Cilicia to Syria ; ἦσαν δὶ ταῦτα δύο τείχη, Xen. Anab. i, 4, 4; also, Θερ. μόπυλαι, Herodt. vii, 176; Aristoph. Lys. 1131; gen. pl. Æol. πυλάων for πυλών. In Homer always plural, as the gate consisted of two folding-doors. Fr. πύλη.

Πυλαία, ας, ή, and Πυλαίη, Ion. for Πυλαία, scil. άγοςά or συνιδρία, the Amphictyonic Council, which used to be held at Pylæ or Thermopylæ twice in the year, in the spring and autumn, Demosth. 278, 18; Herodt. vii, 213. See preced.

Πυλαιμάχος, ου, δ, ή, the Stormer of Gates; an epithet of Minerva, whose statue was often placed at the gates of cities; but in Aristoph. Eq. 1169, Cleon applies it to himself as the conqueror of Pylus. Fr. μάχομαι. Πύλαιος, αία, ον, situated at doors or gates; vulgar. Fr. πύλη. Πυλάρτης, ου, δ, having strong or well-framed gates; one who closes gates; according to some, it is an epithet of Pluto, who keeps the gates of hell closely shut, εὖτε μιν εἰς ἀΙδαο πυλάςταο προύπεμψεν, Π. viii, 367.

Πυλάτις, ιδος, Poet. fem. of πύλαιος.

Πυλαωρός. See πυλωρός. Πυλέων, and πυλάων, gen. pl. Ion. and Æol. for wulle, Il. vi, 80; vii, 1. Fr. πύλη.

 Π υληγενής, έος, δ, ή, born at Pylos, Il. ii, 54. ΠΫ́ΛΗ, ης, ή, a gate, a door;

one of the folding-doors or gates; hence, πύλαι, the two valves or folds of a door; also, the Straits of Thermopylæ; πύλας....ἀςαęυίας, δικλίδας, Π. xii, 454; Herodt. iii, 156; σκότου πύλας λιπών, leaving the gates of darkness, Eurip. Hec. i.

Πυληγόςης, ου, ό, Ion. for πυλαγόςας.

Πυληδόπος, ου, δ, ή, who watches at gates. Fr. δίχομαι.

Πύλησ', for πύλησι, dat. pl. Ion. of πύλη.

Πύλιγγες, ων, αί, hairs growing on the posteriors.

ΙΙύλιγξ, ιγγος, ή. See preced. Πυλίος, ου, δ, ή, a Pylian, inhabitant of Pylos; Níστως δ Πύλιος, Soph. Phil. 420.

Πυλίς, ίδος, ή, a little gate or postern, Thucyd. vi, 52; Plat. Legg. 203, A. Fr. πύλη.

Πυλόθεν, adv. from Pylos. Fr.

Πύλοιγενής, έος, born or sprung from Pylos. Fr. Πύλος and YÉYW.

Πυλόνδε, adv. to or towards Pylos. Fr. Πύλος.

Πύλος, δ, ε. αε πύλη.

Πύλος, ου, ή, a town in Peloponnesus, Pylus.

Πυλουξός, ου, δ, Herodt. iii, 72;

πυλωεός, Soph. Aj. 559; Eurip. Herc. F. 1268; and wuλαωρός, οῦ, Il. xxi, 530; the keeper of the gate; a porter, janitor. Fr. πύλη and οὖρος. Πυλούχος, ου, ό, ή, that holds or sustains doors or gates. Fr. "Xw. Πυλόω, ω, f. ώσω, to furnish with doors or gates; to close by doors, etc.; pas. to be defended

Πύλωμα, άτος, τό, ε. αε πύλη, α door, gate, Eurip. Phan. 1129: Hipp. 808; an entrance, vestibule. Fr. πύλη.

by doors or gates, Aristoph. Av.

1158. Fr. πύλη.

Πὔλών, ῶνος, ό, a hall, a vestibule; also, a gate, a door, Acts x, 17. Fr. πύλη.

Πυλώνα, -νας, -νες, -νων, -σι, cases of πυλών.

 Π υλωςiω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to keep watch at the gate or door. Fr. űea.

Πυλωρός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a porter, doorkeeper, Æschyl. S. Theb. 603; the lower orifice of the stomach, the pylorus. See πυλουρός.

Πυμάτη, dat. sing. f. g. of Πύματος, άτη, ατον, Poet., the last, Il. iv, 254; extreme; at the bottom; ή πυμάτη θίεν ἀσπίδος ὀμφαλοέσσης, which ran round the bottom of his bossy shield, Il. vi, 118; ἐν πυμάτῷ, at the last, Soph. Æd. C. 1671. Fr. πυθμήν.

 $\Pi \Upsilon' N \Delta A \Xi$, $\check{\alpha}_{\kappa o s}$, δ , the bottom; the handle of a sword.

Πυνθάτομαι, f. πεύσομαι and πευσουμαι, Æschyl. Prom. 990; to learn by inquiry; to investigate, question, ask, inquire about, Thucyd. vii, 12; to ascertain, hear of; to perceive; to hear, learn, understand, Herodt. vii, 139; sometimes construed with the gen., ώς ἐπύθοντο τῆς Πύλου κατειλημμένης, Thucyd. iv, 6; also followed by & \(\pi_6, \cdot \kappa, \pi_6, \) and παρά, with gen., Demosth. 1150, 24; πυνθάνεσθαί τί τινος, also πυνθάνεσθαι τινά τινος, Aristoph. Acharn. 205; 2. aor. mid. 170. θόμην, pf. pas. πίπυσμαι, 2. sing. πίπυσαι, Plat. Prot. 310, B; imperat. 2. aor. Tulou, Ion. πύθευ, Herodt. iii, 68; Epic opt. πεπύθοιτο, Π. x, 381. Fr. πεύθομαι, used by Homer.

ΠΥΞ, adv. with the fist or fists; πὺξ μάχεσθαι, to fight with the fist; πὺξ ἀγαθός, good or skilful in boxing; a good boxer or pugilist.

 Π ύξ, adv. continually, frequently, contracted from wixa. See preced. Πυζίνειος, εα, εον, and Πυζίνος, ίνη, ινον, of box-wood,

Πυζίον, ου, τό, a tablet for writing, which was formerly made of box-wood; also, a small box; dimin. from

Πυζίς, ίδος, ή, a box made of boxwood, or of any other material. Fr. πύζος.

Πυξογρὰφέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to write or trace on tablets of box-wood. Fr. γράφω.

Πυζοειδής, έος, δ, ή, like box-wood.

III' $\Xi O \Sigma$, $\delta \nu$, δ , the box-tree; buxus sempervirens, Linn.

Hužώδης, εος, δ, ή, like box-wood, abounding in box-trees. Fr. ເປີອς.

Πῦον, ου, τό, and πύος, εος, τό, putrefied or purulent matter, pus. Th. π ύθω.

Πύος, ου, δ, the first milk which comes after child-birth, Aristoph. Pac. 1150; beestings, Id. Vesp. 721. See πύας.

Πύος, τος, τό, pus, the purulent matter of a sore.

Πυίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to produce suppuration. Fr. $\pi\tilde{\nu}_{ov}$.

Πύπαζ, or πύππαζ, whistling, used in stroking or patting a horse, Aristoph.; an exclamation of wonder or admiration; πόπες ου οὖν.... ὁ Ἡρακλῆς πυππάζ ἱστιν ἢ ὁ πυππὰζ Ἡρακλῆς, Plat. Euthyd. 303, A.

ΠΥ-P, πυρός, τό, fire ; a burning, a conflagration, Π . v, 4; Eurip. Hec. 606; a funeral pile, Il. xv, 350; in the pl. sometimes used, τὰ πὕρά, watch-fires, sacrificial fires, Æschyl. Choëph. 478; a fever, Soph. Phil. 1418; an altar, Eurip. Troad. 485; as fire was the emblem of destruction, the term is applied to one who is the author of another's speedy ruin; so Soph. Phil. 917, 🗓 πῦς σὺ, καὶ πᾶν δεῖμα, καὶ πανουργίας Δεινής τέχνημ' έχθιoros, O you my destroyer, my utter horror, and the most detested contriver (author) of the direst villany! Fr. obsol. πεάω, οτ πεήθω.

Πυρά, ρῶν, τά, watch-fires, only in pl.

Πυρά, $\tilde{\alpha}_5$, Ion. $\pi \nu \rho \dot{\eta}$, $\dot{\eta}$, a fire-place, Soph. Trach. 1203; a pile of wood; a funeral pile, Π . i, 52; Eurip. Hec. 386; fire. Fr. $\pi \tilde{\nu} \rho$.

Πυξάγεα, ας, ή, pincers, tongs, Odys. iii, 434, an instrument to lay hold of things in the fire,

from which πυς άγεεύομεν. Fr. άγεεω. Th. άγεα.

Πυζαγείτης, ου, ό, s. as preced. Fr. πύς and γείςω.

Πυραιθής, έος, ό, ή, burning hot, glowing. Fr. α"θω.

Πυςαίθουσα, pres. part. f. g. of Πυςαίθω, to kindle a fire, Eurip. Rhes. 41. Fr. αἴθω.

Πυςάκανθα, ας, ή, the pyracantha, a thorny shrub.

Πυμάππιος, ία, ιον, red; s. as πυββάπης.

Πυξαπτίω, ω, and -όω, to turn about in the fire; to harden in fire, Odys. ix, 327; to make hot.

Πῦςἔμη, ης, ἡ, a sickle, with which πυρός, grain, is reaped. Fr. πυρός and ἄμη.

Πυς αμητός, οῦ, ὁ, the wheat-harvest; harvest. Fr. ἀμητός.

Πυράμϊνος, η, ον, of wheat, wheaten. Fr. πυρός, s. as πύρινος. Πυράμίς, ίδος, ή, a pyramid, Plat. Locr. 98, D. Th. πύρ.

Πυράμοειδής, έος, δ, ή, like a pyramid. Fr. είδος.

Πυραμοῦς, οῦντος, δ , a wheaten cake dipped in honey, Aristoph. Eq. 277. Fr. $\pi \nu \rho \delta \varsigma$.

Πυραύστης, ου, ό, a moth that gets singed in a candle.

Πυςαυγής, έος, fiery bright. Fr. πῦς and αὐγή.

Πύς αυνον, ου, τό, a chafing-dish. Fr. αὔω.

Πυργηδόν, adv. like a tower; in squares, in ranks, Il. xii, 43. Fr. πύργος.

Πυργηςίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to besiege, beleaguer, Æschyl. S. Theb. 23; to shut up in a tower; pas. to be besieged, beleaguered. Fr. $\pi'\nu e \gamma o s$.

Πυργήρης, εος, shut up in a tower, beleaguered, besieged. Fr. πύργος and ἄρω.

Πυργίδιον, ου, τό, a turret, Aristoph. Eq. 793. Fr. πύργος.
Πύργἴνος, ίνη, ινον, pertaining to towers or cities; νομίσματα πύργινα, laws regarding captured cities, Æschyl. Pers. 844.

Πυργίου, τό, dimin. of πύργος. Πυργόδαρις, εως, ή, a fortification having towers. Fr. βάρις.

Πυργοδάϊκτος, ου, ὁ, overthrowing towers, storming forts, Æschyl. Pers. 105. Fr. δαΐζω. Πυργοειδής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, like a tower. Fr. είδος.

Πυργομαχίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to attack or besiege a tower, Xen. Anab. vii, 8, 13. Fr. μάχομαι. ΠΥΡΓΟΣ, ου, δ, a tower, a fort; a turret; the turreted wall of a

city, Il. iii, 154; Aristoph. Plut. 180; Eurip. Alc. 322; and hence, a fortified city, or one having a fort; a fortification; a defence from; Θακάτων δ' μμα χώρμ πύργος ἀνέστας, you arose, the defence from death to my country, Soph. Œd. T. 1200; a battalion or close body of troops, Il. iv, 334; a besieging tower on wheels; an upper apartment for female slaves, Demosth. 1156, 10; a dice-box, Ern.; also, βύργος, and hence, burg or burgh.

Πυργοσκάφος, ου, δ, one who digs down or undermines towers. Fr. σκάπτω.

Πυςγοφύλαζ, ἄπος, δ, the guard of a tower or turret, Æschyl. S. Theb. 182.

Πυργόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to fortify with a tower, Herodt. i, 174 *o erect in the form of a tower; to suild; to furnish with towers; to raise like towers, Eurip. Suppl. 1008; cf. Milton's Lycidas 11, and build the lofty rhyme; also, Aristoph. Ran. 1004, to exaggerate, Eurip. Med. 526 πυργόσμαι, οῦμαι, το appear lofty, Æschyl. Pers. 188. Fr. πύργος. Πυργώδης, εος, δ, ἡ, like a tower, lofty, Soph. Trach. 273. Fr. είδος.

Πύργωμα, ἄτος, τό, a bulwark, rampart, Æschyl. S. Theb. 451; a fort, a castle, Eurip. Phæn. 294; Æschyl. S. Theb. 30.

Πυργῶτις, ιδος, ἡ, a turret, a bulwark, Æschyl. S. Theb. 328.

Πυρδἄής, ἱος, ὁ, ἡ, consuming with fire, Æschyl. Choëph. 598; burning. Fr. δαίω.

Πύρεθρον, ου, τό, a plant, pellitory of Spain.

Πυζεία, ας, ή, a furnace, forge, hearth. $Fr. \pi \tilde{\nu}_{\ell}$.

Πυρείον, ου, τό, tinder, or perhaps flint, Soph. Phil. 36; a censer or vessel in which to carry the sacred fire, Ion. πυράιον. Τh. πῦρ. Πυρέσσουσα, fem. part. pres. of

Πιξέσσω, or Att. -ττω, f. έξω, to have a fever; to be ill of a fever, Aristoph. Vesp. 290; εἶτ' ἴσως κεῖτωι πυξέττων, to be taken ill of a fever, Æschin. c. Ctes., p. 36; 1. a. ἐπύρεξω. From

Πυρετός, οῦ, ὁ, a fever, a burning heat, Demosth. 1360, 20; the hot fit of a fever, Aristoph. Vesp. 1040. Th. τῦρ.

Πυρετοφόρος, ου, ό, ή, producing fever.

Πυρετώδης, εος, δ, ή, attended with fever; producing fever;

very hot. Fr. 1780,

Πὔρεύς, έως, δ, one who lights a fire; a fire-proof vessel. Fr.

Πυσευτικός, ή, όν, expert in fishing by torch-light, Plat. Tim. 85, C: πυρευτής, a fisher by torch-light. Fr. Tue.

Πιοή, ης, η, Ion. and Epic for πυρά.

Πυρήτον, τό, Ion. for πυρείον.

ΠΥΡΗ'N, ñros, δ, the kernel or stone of fruit, the grain of fruit; a berry.

Πυρηναΐα, ων, τά, the Pyrenees. Πιρήνεμος, ου, ο, ή, blowing or fanning a fire. Fr. Two and

Πυρητόκος, ου, ό, ή, producing wheat. Fr. πυρός and τίκτω.

Πιζητόκος, ου, δ, ή, producing fire, Phil. Thessal. v, 6 (a doubtful reading).

Πυρηφάτος, ου, δ, ή, wheat-slaying or crushing. Fr. πυρός, φάω, and πέφαμαι.

Πυεηφόρος, for πυροφόρος, ου, δ, ή, producing wheat, Odys. viii, 495. Fr. πυρός and φέρω.

Πυρία, ας, Ion. in, ins, n, a vapor-bath; a dry sweat, caused by heated air; a warm bath, Herodt. iv, 75; also, the vessel in which the πυρία is performed. Fr. πῦς.

Πυεία, ας, ή, a woman's name, Pyria.

Πυρίαμα, άτος, τό, a warming; sweating produced by a vaporbath. Fr. πυριάω.

Πυριάτη, ης, ή, a cake baked on hot ashes; warm milk, Aristoph. Vesp. 710; Latin, colostra, Plaut. Pan. i, 2, 54; meum mel, meum cor, mea colostra, meus molliculus caseus. Brunck. 11 δεί απήριον, ου, δ, a room heated to sweat in, a hot bath, or stove-Th. πυ̃ę. room.

Ηιτριάτης, ου, δ, a pudding made of beestings, that is, of the first milk after calving. Fr. wios. Η $\overline{\omega}$, $\overline{\omega}$, $\overline{\omega}$, $\overline{\sigma}$, to produce sweat by a vapor-bath.

Πυριγενέτης, ου, δ, produced or generated by fire; wrought by fire, Aschyl. S. Theb. 189.

Πυριγενής, ίος, born in or from fire; wrought or forged by fire. Fr. πυ̃e and γένω.

Πυριγόνος, ου, ό, ή, producing fire; but πυρίγονος, produced by fire. Εr. γίγνομαι.

Πυρίοαπτος, ου, i, i, consumed by fire, Æschyl. Eum. 993. Fr.

δάπτω. Πι είδιον, ου, τό, a little fire. Fr. πῦρ. But

Πυρίδιον, ου, τό, a small loaf, Aristoph. Lys. 1206. Fr. wu-

Πυρίδρομος, ου, δ, ή, running a fiery course; said of the sun and stars. Fr. δεόμος.

Πυρίεφθος, and πύρεφθος, ου, ό, ή, cooked by fire. Fr. Tie and žψω.

 $\Pi_{\nu e}i\zeta \omega, f.$ is $i\sigma \omega$, to set on fire, to kindle. Fr. $\pi \tilde{\nu}_{\ell}$.

Πυριήκης, εος, δ, ή, sharpened in the fire, Odys. ix, 387. Fr.

Huginains, sos, s. as

Ηυρίκαυστος, ου, ό, ή, burned or hardened by fire; scorched; singed, Il. xiii, 564. Fr. καίω.

Πυείκμητος, ου, δ, ή, wrought by fire, Callim. iv, 145. Fr. κά-

Πυρικοίτης, εος, wherein fire nestles or sleeps. Fr. $\pi \tilde{v}_{\ell}$ and

Πυρίκτυπος, ου, δ, ή, a crackling in the fire. Fr. κτύπος.

Πυριλαμπίς, ίδος, ή, a glowworm. Ετ. Λάμπω.

Πυρίληστος, ου, ό, ή, caught by the fire; producing fire. λαμξάνω.

Πυρίμαχος, ου, δ, ή, resisting the action of fire, Theophr. de Lap. Fr. μάχομαι.

Πύρτμος, ου, δ, ή, s. as πύρινος. Fr. πῦρός.

Πυείνη, ης, ή, s. as πυεήν, the hard kernel or stone of certain fruits, as of the olive, etc. πυρήν.

Πυρίνιον, ου, τό, dimin. of πυρίνη. Πυρίνος, η, ον, fiery. Th. πυρ.

Πυρίνος, η, ον, wheaten. Th. πυ-

eós. Πύριον, ου, τό, a torch, Æl. Hist. Anim. xii, c. 43.

Πὔριπνείοντας, acc. pl. part. pres. act. from

Πυ ειπνείω, for the sake of metre, for πυριπνέω, to breathe fire.

Fr. πυθ and πνέω. Π υριπνεύστοισι, dat. pl. of

Πυρίπνευστος, ου, ό, ή, breathing fire, flaming, fiery. From the same.

Πυριπνέω, ω, to breathe fire, Eurip. Ion. 201. Fr. πνέω.

 $\Pi \tilde{v}_{\ell'} \pi v \tilde{\epsilon} \omega v$, $\tilde{\epsilon} o v \sigma \alpha$, $\tilde{\epsilon} o v$, fire-breathing. Fr. πυρ and πνέων.

Πυρίπνοος, όου, contract. πυρίπνους, ου, δ, ή, emitting or breathing fire; bearing fire, fiery, ardent, Simm. Rhod. Secur.

Πυρίσπαρτος, ου, ό, ή, sowing fire, inflaming. Fr. πυρ and σπείρω.

Πυρισπείρητος, ου, ό, ή. Fr. πυρ and σπειράω.

Πυρισπόρος, ου, ό, ή, sowing or scattering fire; but πυρίσπορος, produced or born in fire, epithet of Bacchus. Fr. σπείρω.

Πυςίστακτος, ου, δ, ή, dropping or emitting fire, Eurip. Cycl. 298. Fr. στάζω.

Πυρισφάραγος, ου, δ, ή, which, like fire, tears and consumes with a certain noise. Fr. σφάραγος.

 $\Pi \tilde{v}_{\ell} \tilde{\tau} \pi_{\ell}$, δv , δ , a stone from which fire may be struck, a flint; also, one who works by fire; a smith. Fr. $\pi \tilde{\nu}_{\ell}$.

Πυριτρεφής, έος, δ, ή, nourished by fire. Fr. τρέφω.

Πυριτρόφος, ου, δ, ή, cherishing fire. Fr. πυρ and τρέφω.

Πυρίφατος, ου, ό, ή, destroyed by fire, consumed, Æschyl. Suppl. 627. Fr. φάω.

Πυριφεγγής, έος, ό, ή, glittering with fire, flaming. Fr. φέγ-

Πυριφλεγέθης, εος, δ, ή, afflicted with a burning heat. Fr. Tue and φλεγέθω.

Πυριφλεγέθων, οντος, δ, burning with fire; a river in the infernal regions, Pyriphlegethon, Odys. x, 513. Fr. φλεγέθω.

Πυριφλεγής, έος, contract. οῦς, ὁ, ἡ, the same as

Πυριφλέγων, οντος, ό, blazing with fire, glowing; raging, ardent, Eurip. Bacch. 1006. Fr. φλέγω.

 Π υρίφλεκτος, ου, δ, ή, consumed with fire; fiery; violently inflamed, Eurip. Ion. 194; scorching. Same Th.

Πυρκαεύς, έως, δ, a fire-kindler. Fr. πυ̃ς, καίω, and κάω.

Πυςκαϊά, ᾶς, Ιοπ. πυςκαϊή, Π. vii, 428, h, a blazing funeral pile; also, a burning, a conflagration, Herodt. ii, 66. καίω.

Πυρκόος, όου, ό, a diviner by the sacrificial fires at Delphi. Fr.

Hugvaios, aia, aiov, ripe, ruddy, fit to eat, Theocr. Idyl. i, 46. From

Πύρνον, τό, shortened for πύρινον, neut. from πύρινος, wheaten bread (ouries understood). Fr. πυρός.

Πύρνος, n, ov, by syncope for πύgives, wheaten, of wheat; also, πύςνον, subst., a piece of bread, Odys. xvii, 362. Fr. πυξός.

Πυροβόλον, ου, σό, a fiery missile weapon, a fire-ball; a shell.

Πυροδόλος, ου, δ, ή, throwing or hurling fire. Fr. βάλλω.

Πυςοδόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, devouring fire; a fire-eater. Fr. βορά.

Πῦρογενής, έος, δ, ή, born of or produced in or by fire. Fr. γ έ-

Πυροειδής, έος, δ, ή, like fire, fiery, Plat. Legg. x, 895, C. Fr.

Πυρόεις, όεσσα, όεν, flery, flaming, burning. $Fr. \pi \tilde{v}_{\ell}$.

Πύροκλοπία, ας, ή, the fire-theft. From

Πὔροκλόπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, stealing fire. Fr. πῦρ and κλέπτω.

Πῦρολόγος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, reaping wheat. Fr. πυρός and λέγω.

Ηυρομαντία, ας, ή, divination by fire. Fr. μάντις.

Πυρομάχος (λίθος), the common pyrites of modern mineralogists. Πυρόν, οῦ, τό, a watch-fire; always in the plural, Xen. Hist. iv, 5, 4; πυρὰ ἔρημα, watch-fires extinguished, Id. Anab. vii, 2, 10.

Πυροπνόος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, breathing fire or flames. Fr. $π\tilde{ν}_{\ell}$ and πνέω. Πυροποίκιλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, spotted with red. Fr. ποικίλος.

Πυροίο, gen. Ion. for πυρού, from πυρός.

Πυζοπωλεῖον, ου, τό, a wheatmarket. Fr. πωλέω.

Πῦροπωλέω, to deal in wheat.

Πῦροπώλης, ου, δ, a wheat-merchant, corn-merchant. Fr. πv -gός and $\pi \omega \lambda \acute{\epsilon} \omega$.

Ποτροβάγής, έος, δ, ἡ, fire-cracked, Aristoph. Acharn. 933. Fr. βήγνυμι.

ΠΥΡΟ Σ, οῦ, ὁ, wheat, a grain of wheat; μελιηδέα πυρὸν ἄδοντις, eating delicious wheat, Il. x, 569; corn. Perhaps from πῦς, in reference to the color.

Πυρούμαι, ind. pas. contract. of πυρόω.

Πυζοφλεγής, έος, δ, ή, burning with fire, like fire; fiery; ardent; burnt. Fr. φλέγω.

Πυροφόρος, ου, ό, ή, fire-bearing. Fr. πυρ and φέρω.

Πυροφόρος, ου, ό, η, producing wheat, Π. xiv, 123; abounding in wheat, Id. xii, 314. Fr. πυρός and φίρω.

Πυρόω, ω, f. ωσω, to heat, to set on fire, inflame, burn, Herodt. vii, 8; Eurip. Orest. 1559; to try by fire, Apoc. i, 15; to roast, Eschyl. Prom. 495; to in-

flame, Id. Ag. 468; pas. πυρόσμαι, οῦμαι, το be burned or inflamed, Plat. Tim. 52, D; inf. πυρόσσαι, οῦσθαι, pf. pas. πεπύρωμαι, part. pf. pas. πεπυρωμένος, η, ον, on fire, burning. Th. πῦρ.

Πυςπαλαμάομαι, s. as κακοτεχνίω, according to Eustathius; literally, to have the activity of fire in cunning and wickedness, Hom. H. in Merc. 357, according to Hermann; perhaps, to manage fire, to work by fire.

Πυρπαλάμάω, to handle fire; in general, to play tricks with fire, play mischievous pranks. Fr. πῦρ and παλαμάομαι.

Πυς πάλαμος, η, ον, emitting fire, fiery; having the power of fire, συς πάλαμον βέλος, a thunderbolt, Pind. Olymp. x, 96, because it is thrown by the hand of Jupiter. Fr. παλάμη.

Πυρπνόος, ου, δ, ἡ, breathing fire, Eurip. Med. 478; blazing; τινάσσον χειρὶ πυρπνόον βίλος, the fire-flashing bolt, Æschyl. Prom.

Πυζπολέειν, and - εεσθαι, to be about the fire; to set fire to, to destroy by fire. Fr. πῦς and Th. πολέω. See next.

Πυρπολέομαι, and

Πυς πολίω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to light up a fire, kindle a fire, Il. x, 30; to light up, kindle; to be about the fire; to set fire to, to destroy by fire, Herodt. viii, 50; Aristoph. Nub. 1501; Id. Vesp. 1082. Fr. πολέω.

Πυρπόλημα, ἄτος, τό, a watchfire; any thing destroyed by fire, Eurip. Hel. 766. Fr. πυρπολίω.

Πυςπόλος, ου, δ, ħ, engaged about fire; fiery, red, Eurip. Suppl. 650; an epithet of Bacchus.

Πύρρα, ας, ή, a woman's name, Pyrrha.

Πυβράζει, 3. sing. ind. pres. of Πυβράζω, f. άσω, to be red. Fr πυβρός.

Πυβράκης, ου, δ, red; s. as πυβρός. Πυβρήν, for πυβράν, from πυβρός. Πυβρίας, ου, δ, name of a slave, especially of the red-haired slaves from Thrace. Fr. πυβρός.

Πυρρίχη, scil. ὄρχησις, the Pyrrhic dance, the armed or martial dance, Aristoph. Av. 1169; Eurip. Androm. 1124. Fr. Πύρρος, Pyrrhus, the inventor of it. Πυρρίχιακος, ή, όν, in the Pyrrhic metre. Fr. πυρρίχιος.

Πυβριχίζω, to dance the Pyrrhic or armed dance.

Πυἢρίχιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, pertaining to the Pyrrhic dance; $(\pi ο \tilde{\nu}_5)$ a Pyrrhic, a foot of two short syllables. Fr. $\pi υἢρίχη$.

Πυβριχιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a performer of the Pyrrhic dance. Fr. συβριχίζω.

Πύρριχος, Dor. for πυρρός.

Πυβρογένειος, ου, δ, ή, red-bearded. Fr. πυβρός and γένειον.

Πυβρόθουξ, τρίχος, δ, ή, red-haired; s. as πυβρότουχος, Eurip.

Iph. Aul. 225. Fr. Spiz.

Πυβρόομαι, οῦμαι, to grow red, to be reddish.

Πυβροπίπης, ου, δ, an admirer of red-haired persons, Aristoph. Eq. 407.

Πυρρός, ά, όν, fiery, red, having the color of fire, ruddy, reddish; dark red, Æschyl. Pers. 308; tawny. But

Πυρρόσε, ου, δ, a king of Epirus, Pyrrhus.

Πυβρότης, ητος, ή, redness; a bright yellow or gold color.

Πυβρότειχος, ου, δ, ή, having red or reddish hair. Fr. πυβρός, πυς, and Αρίζ, τριχός, ή.

Πυβρούλας, ου, ο, n, a red-colored bird, Aristot. Hist. An. viii, 5.

Πύρρω, gen. Dor. for Πύρρου, from Πύρρος.

Πυβρωδης, εος, δ, ή, having a reddish appearance, ruddy, Plat. Crit. 11, 6, C; πυβρωδης ἀσπερόση, Aristoph. Av. 1746.

Πυςσαίνω, f. ανῶ, to dye or tinge with red, Eurip. Troad. 229. Fr. $\pi \tilde{\nu}_{\ell}$.

Πυρσαυγής, έος, δ, ή, radiant like fire. Fr. αὐγή.

Πυρσεύω, f. εύσω, to give a signal with a lighted torch, Eurip. Hel. 1125; Xen. Anab. vii, 8, 8; to announce. Fr. πυρσός.

Πυςσοδόλος, ου, \dot{o} , \dot{n} , shooting forth fire. Fr. πυςσός and βάλλω.

Πυςσόχομος, ου, δ, ή, red-haired. Fr. πυςσός and χόμη.

Πυςσόνωτος, ου, δ, ή, having a back marked with red, Eurip. Herc. F. 398. Fr. νῶτον.

Πυρσός, οῦ, ὁ, a torch, Eurip. Electr. 587; πυρσοί τε φλεγέθουσιν ἐπήπριμοι, Herodt. vii, 182; a fiery signal made by night, Π. xviii, 211; nom. pl. sometimes πυρσά, a firebrand, the Tuscan signal of battle, before trumpets were used, Eurip. Phæn. Th. πῦρ.

Πυρσός, ή, όν, s. as πυζός, ruddy, Eurip. Phæn. 32; tawny, of a flame color. Fr. πυρ. 5 4 Πυρσοτόχος, ου, ό, ή, giving birth to fire. Fr. Tugros and TixTw. Πυςσόω, to light, illumine. Fr. πυρσός.

Πυρσώδης, εος, δ, ή, fiery, ruddy, blazing, Eurip. Bacch. 416. Fr. Tueros.

Πυρσωρός, οῦ, ὁ, a watchman who makes signals by torches, Xen. Hel. vi, 2, 34. Fr. ω̃εα.

Πυς φορέω, ω, f. ήσω, to carry fire, Æschyl. S. Theb. 323. And Πυρφόρος, ου, ό, ή, bearing or bringing fire; the fire-bearer, i. e. the person who carried the sacred fire in the Spartan army, and whose person was held sacred, Herodt. viii, 6; the goddess Ceres; τήν τε πυρφόρον θεάν Δήμητεα, Eurip. Suppl. 262; an epithet of Prometheus, who brought fire from heaven; also, of lightning; πυρφόρος θεός, Soph. Œd. C. 55; and Antig. 138; πυρφόρος θεοῦ κεραυνός, the thunderbolt, Id. 1654; the consumer or destroyer, said of the pestilence, Id. T. 27; Aristoph. Av. 1749; carrying fire, Thucyd. ii, 75. Fr. φέρω.

Πυςώδης, εος, δ, ή, on fire, flaming, fiery, glowing, Aristoph. Av. 1746 ; for πυβρώδης.

Πυρωθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of πυρόω.

Πυρωπός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, having a fiery aspect, flaming, Æschyl. Prom.

Πύρωσις, εως, ή, a burning, a hardening in the fire; cooking or roasting by fire; a trial by fire; a conflagration; blasting. Fr. πυρόω.

Πυρωτής, οῦ, ὁ, one who purifies or tries by fire. Same Th.

Πυρωτικός, ή, όν, capable of setting on fire; combustible, inflammable. And

Πυρωτός, ή, όν, fiery, gleaming like fire. Fr. πυ̃ę.

Πύσει, 3. sing. 1. f. act. of πύθω. Πυσθείς, είσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas. of πυνθάνομαι.

Πύσμα, ἄτος, τό, what has been asked, question, inquiry. Same

Πυσματίκός, ή, όν, interrogative. Fr. πυνθάνομαι.

Πύστις, εως, ή, a question, inquiry, Thucyd. i, 5; information, Eurip. Electr. 690; report ; zai τωνδι πύστις, and the report of them, Æschyl. S. Theb. 54.

 $\Pi \dot{\nu} \sigma \omega$, fut. of $\pi \dot{\nu} \theta \omega$, to rot. Πῦτίζω, f. ίσω, to spit often; to sip, taste. Fr. πύω, connected

with Lat. putisso and spuo. Πυτιναΐος, αία, αΐον, made of twigs, wicker-work; πυτιναῖα

πτιρά, wicker wings, Aristoph. Av. 798.

IITTI'NH, ns, n, a bottle or flask, having a covering of wicker-work; also, of leather; a wine-vessel or πίθος.

Πύτισμα, ατος, τό, that which one spits out, especially in tasting a thing. Fr. πυτίζω.

Πυώδης, εος, δ, ή, purulent. πũον.

Πυωσις, εως, ή, suppuration. Fr. πυόω. Τh. πῦον.

 $\Pi \tilde{\omega}$, how? where, whence? Dor. for \(\sigma_0\tilde{\epsilon}\), where ? and

 Π_{ω} , enclitic, somehow, in some way; somewhere; ever; οὐ πέφυκέ πω, is not yet born, Æschyl. Prom. 27; it is either preceded by a negative word, or joined with some negative particle, as οὐδέπω, μηδέπω, etc.; οὐδέ τί πω, not at all, Il. i, 108; never in any way; it is frequently joined with ποτέ, πώποτε, ever; it seems to be the Doric gen. of πός, namely πός, contract. πω and mov.

Πω, pres. imperat. of πωμι, imperat. πόθι, and by ectasis, πῶθι. hence by apoc. Two. Th. Tivw.

 $\Pi\Omega'\Gamma\Omega N$, wvos, δ , the beard, Herodt. i, 175; Aristoph. Eccl. 24, 100, 127; curling flame, Æschyl. Ag. 297; the tail of a comet.

Πωγωνίας, ου, δ, having a beard. Fr. preced.

Πωγώνιον, τό, dimin. from πώγων, a little beard.

Πωγωνοχουρείον, ου, τό, a barber's shop. Fr. κείρω.

Πωγωνοτροφέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to nourish the beard, to let the beard grow. Fr. τείφω.

Πωγωνοτροφία, ας, ή, letting the beard grow, the wearing of a beard. Same Th.

Πωγωνοτεόφος, ου, δ, ή, letting the beard grow. Fr. πώγων and τεέφω.

Πώεα, acc. pl. of πῶϋ, Odys. xii, 129.

Πώλεαι, Ion. contract. πωλη, 2. sing. pres. ind. pas. of πωλέω. Πωλίεσπε, Ion. for ἐπώλεε, 3.

sing. impf. act. of πωλίω.

Πωλεέσκω, or

Πωλέσκω, Ion. for πωλίω.

Πωλεία, ας, ή, the breeding of horses. Fr. malos.

Πωλέομαι, ουμαι, f. ήσομαι, part. πωλεύμενος, Odys. ii, 55; to go about, to go frequently to a

place, to frequent, impf. 3. sing. πωλέσκετο, Ion. for επωλείτο, Il. i, 490; also, v, 788; to dwell or live with. See under πολήσεαι.

Πωλίσκετο, 3. sing. impf. mid. Ion. for emodeiro, by changing o into ω, which is from πολέω, to dwell or live with ; for πωλίω, with w, signifies to sell; or it is impf. m. of πωλίσκομαι, s. as πωλέω, Poet. for πολέω, to be or live with.

Πωλεύμην, Ion. and Dor. for ἐπωλούμην, impf. pas. of πωλέω. Πώλευσις, εως, ή, the training of young horses or other animals, Xen. Hipp.

Πωλεύω, f. εύσω, to train colts. etc., Xen. Hipp. 2, 1. Fr. www.

Πωλέω, Poet. for πολέω. But ΠΩΛΕ'Ω, impf. επώλεον, ουν, f. ήσω, to go about and sell goods, to barter, to sell, Demosth. 241. 9; Thucyd. vii, 39; 1. a. pas. ἐπωλήθην, Plat. Polit. 260, D. Perhaps from σέλω or πέλομαι. $\prod_{\omega} \lambda \tilde{n} \sigma \alpha_i$, 1. a. inf. act., and

Πωλήσας, ασα, αν, part. 1. a. act. πώλησον, άτω, imperat. act., and

Πωλήσεαι, Ion. contract. πωλήση, 2. sing. f. m. of πωλέω (it is found Il. v, 350), in all the editions of the Iliad, for πολήσεαι. The reading, El di où y' is woλεμον πωλήσεαι, is evidently incorrect. The particle ye should not render σύ emphatic, but πόλεμον, as is evident from what immediately follows, ἦτε σ' ο"ω 'Ριγήσειν πόλεμον γε, καὶ εἴκ' ετέρωθι πύθηαι. Read thus, Ei δὲ σὺ ἐς πόλεμον γε πολήσεαι. By this reading, besides the transposition of the emphatic particle to the proper word, the confusion of the two verbs Twliw and πολέω is avoided. Dunbar. Πώλης, ου, δ, a seller, a vender of goods, a shopkeeper. Fr. τωλέω.

Πώλησις, ή, a selling, sale. Fr. πωλέω.

Πωλητήριον, ου, τό, a shop or other place where articles were sold; a place of sale; πωλητήgiov τοῦ μετοικίου, the office where the tax on the mirora or sojourners was leased out, Demosth. 787, 26. From

Πωλητής, οῦ, ὁ, a vender; at Athens, a magistrate who superintended the sale of public property, the customs, and other duties of mines, leases, etc.; vide Harpocrat. in voc.; one was appointed from each tribe, Demosth. 788, 6. Fr. πωλίω.

Πωλητικός, ή, όν, vendible, Plat. Soph. 224, D.

Πωλικός, ή, όν, of or belonging to a colt or other young animal, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 623; belongto a virgin, Æschyl. S. Theb. 436.

Πώλιον, ου, τό, a foal, Aristoph. Vesp. 189. Fr. πῶλος.

Πωλοδαμνέω, ω, f. ήσω, to break colts or young horses, to train, Soph. Aj. 545. Fr. δαμάω.

Πωλοδάμνης, ου, ό, a trainer of young horses or other young animals. Same Th.

Πωλομάχος, ου, δ, ή, fighting on horseback, or in a chariot. Fr. πῶλος and μάχομαι.

ΠΩ ΛΟΣ, ου, δ, ἡ, a young animal, most commonly a foal or colt, Il. xi, 680; a horse; a young man or woman, Eurip. Phæn. 961; Id. Hec. 141; also a man's name, Polus, a celebrated Grecian actor.

Πωλοτροφέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to rear or keep horses. Fr. τρέφω.

Πωλοτρόφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, one who rears or keeps horses. Same Th.

Πωλούμενος, part. pres. pas. of πωλίω.

Πώλυπος, δ, Æol. and Dor. for πολύπους.

Πῶλυψ, ὅπος, δ, the polypus. Fr. πολύς and ποῦς. Πῶμ', for

ΠΩ-MA, ἄτος, τό, a cover, Π. iv, 116: a lid, a stopper; also Πῶμα, ἄτος, τό, drink, a draught, Eurip. Hec. 392; Anucr.; liquor; βεωμίου πῶμα, wine, Eurip. Cycl. 123; a cup, goblet. Fr. fr. pas. of πίνω, or obsol. πόω. Πωμάζω, f. άσω, to cover with a lid, to shut up.

Πώμᾶλᾶ, adv. by no manner of means, Demosth. 357, 2; assuredly not, Aristoph. Plut. 66. Fr. μάλα.

Πωματίας, ov, i, a species of esculent snail.

Πωμενϊκός, ά, όν, Dor. for ποιμενικός, ή, όν, of a shepherd, pastoral. Th. ποιμήν.

Πῶμι, obsol., s. as πίνω, to drink. Πώποτε, adv. at any time, ever; with a negative, at no time whatever. Fr. ποτέ.

Πωρίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be wretched, afflicted, unfortunate, sad. A doubtful word.

Hώρινος, ίνη, ινον, of or relating to the stone called πῶρος, which resembled the Parian marble, but was not so solid and heavy; made of the porus stone, Herodt. v, 62.

 $\Pi\Omega^{\sim}PO\Sigma$, ov. 5, grief; a callousness; a stone resembling Parian marble, white and friable; sandstone; callosity. But

 $\Pi\Omega PO'\Sigma$, $\acute{\alpha}$, \acute{ov} , blind.

Πῶρος, ου, ὁ, Poros, or Porus, a hing of India, B. C. 335.

Πωρόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to harden, indurate, to render callous; to render insensible; pas. πωρόομαι, οῦμαι, to become hard, to be hardened; also, to make blind; pf. pas. πεπώρωμαι, 1. a. pas. ἐπωρώθην, ης, η. Τh. πῶρος.

Πώςωσις, εως, ή, a hardening or making callous; induration, hardness, callousness. Fr. preced.

ΠΩ^{\sim}Σ, adv. how? in what way? by what means? hence, $\pi\tilde{\omega}_s$ $\pi\sigma\tau_s$; in what possible way? how in the world? for what reason? $\pi\tilde{\omega}_s$ δή; how so, pray? $\pi\tilde{\omega}_s$ $\nu\tilde{\nu}_r$; how now? what do you mean? $\pi\tilde{\omega}_s$ δή $\tau\sigma\tilde{\nu}\tau_o$; how may this be? $\pi\tilde{\omega}_s$

γάς; how should it be so? Demosth., an emphatic negative; πως γὰς οὐ; why not? of course, certainly ; πως ἄν, Ι wish, how I wish, would I were, often construed with the optative, Soph. Aj. 388; Id. Phil. 789; πῶς δ' οὐ; how should I not? πως δοκεῖς; how do you suppose? what do you think? πως εἶπας; what do you say? what do you mean? Soph. Electr. 399 . when was is interrogative, it is sometimes followed by όπως, repeating the question, πως δή; $\phi \acute{\epsilon} e'$, $\acute{\sigma} \pi \omega s$; how so? come, how? Aristoph. Nub. 660; Twis με χεὴ καλεῖν; ὅπως, Id. 673. $\Pi \omega_s$, enclitic, in some way, in a certain degree, somehow, by some means, rendering the sense indefinite; with the particles si, μή· as, εἴπως, if possibly; μήπως, lest possibly, in some way; alλως πως, in some other way; καί πως, and somehow, Soph. Phil. 446; ἐάν πως, if perhaps, Id. Trach. 581. See preced. It frequently corresponds with the Latin fere and forte.

Πώσω, 1. fut. act. of πίνω.

Πωτάομαι, Poet. for ποτάομαι, to fly; from πίτομαι, the same; λίθοι πωτῶντο, stones flew, Il. xii, 287.

Πώτημα, ατος, τό, a flight, Æschyl. Eum. 241.

Πωτήση, 2. sing. 1. f. m. or 1. a. subj. m. of πωτάομαι.

Πωτῶ, Dor. for πίτω.

Πῶυ, εος, τό, a flock of sheep, Il. iii, 198; frequently followed by μήλων and δίων, Id. xviii, 528: nom. pl. πώςα, always a flock of sheep. Th. πάω or πάομαι.

ΠΩΥΓΞ, γος, 'n, a kind of seafowl; also written πῶυξ, Aristot. Hist. An. ix, 12.

P

P

P

P, the seventeenth letter of the Greek alphabet; as a numeral it denotes a hundred; and, with a mark underneath (,e), a hundred

thousand. The later Attics, in words usually written with eσ, use a double e, as, for ἄρσην, ἄρρην. The Æolo-Doric tribes, as

P

the Lacedæmonians, terminated several words with ε, instead of ε · as, "ππος for "ππος, πόις for παῖς, and hence the Latin puer;

also, arbos and arbor, etc. The Æolians frequently prefixed the letter & before i. as, Beidov for The poets are said to have doubled the e in the middle of words, especially compounds, to lengthen the syllable; as, ἀποβρίπτω for ἀπορίπτω, etc. It seems very doubtful if the ancient poets adopted this practice, as it is well known that the Greeks disliked the harsh and grating sound of this letter; and besides, in almost every example where double e is found, the harmony of the verse requires the lengthened tone, independent of two consonants, Plat. Crat. 434,

'P', for ¿á, which see.

Pá, enclitic particle, like ae, from which it is made by metathesis, truly, indeed, certainly, surely. In Homer it is often equivalent to I say; τὸν ρά, him I say, Il. xiii, 177.

'Pά, for ράδιου, easily, readily. PA, 76, in medicine, a kind of root, perhaps rhubarb, the rheum Rhaponticum.

'Pαάε, or 'Pαχάε, indecl., a proper name, Rahab. Hebr. 'Paláσσω, and Att. ραβάττω, to make a noise by stamping, dancing, etc. Fr. ἀράσσω.

'Patti, a Syriac word, master, teacher; so called from possessing great learning; jactoví and passivi are used in the same sense, but imply a higher rank.

Pactoví, or jactwví, j, indecl., Rabboni, my master, a term of higher honor than the preced. Hebr.

'Ραβδηφόρος, ό, ή. See jacto. Φόρος.

'Pacδίζω, f. ίσω, to scourge with rods, Aristoph. Lys. 587; to thresh corn; 1. a. ippátolora, pf. pas. ἐρράβδισμαι, 1. a. pas. ἐρραβδίσεην, ης, η. Fr. ράβδος.

'Pacòior, ου, τό, a little rod; dimin. of pactos.

'Ραβδοειδής, έος, ό, ή, rod-like. Fr. Eldos.

'Pasδομαντία, as, ή, divination by rods. Fr. μάντις.

'Ραβδομαχία, ας, ή, a fighting with sticks or clubs. Fr. μάχομαι.

'Ραζδονομίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be a judge, literally, to hold the rod or badge of office in any controversy, Soph. Trach. 513; and

Paccorómos, ou, o, a judge or umpire; a Roman lictor. Fr. νέμω. Payoλόγος, ου, δ, ή, gathering

'PA'BΔOΣ, ov, n, a staff, a rod, a wand; a fishing-rod, Odys. xii, 251; the caduceus of Mercury, Id. v, 47; a sceptre, Pind. Olymp. ix, 51; a verse or stave; κατὰ ράθδον, through a series of staves, Id. Isth. iv, 60; pl. the Roman fasces; the shaft of a spear; a stroke or line; a vein of metal. Hence, in Latin, radius, and, in English, rod.

'Ραβδουχέω, ω, f. ήσω, to carry a rod or staff as a badge of office, or as a judge at the public games; to bear the fasces, to perform the office of lictor, or officer of justice, as a constable or bailiff.

'Pαβδουχία, ας, ή, the office of bearing the fasces; the office of lictor, like that of a beadle or constable; also, the privilege of having the fasces borne before one; and

Pacoouxos, ou, i, i, bearing the fasces, a lictor, Thucyd. v, 50; Aristoph. Pac. 734; the bearer of a rod or staff of office: also, one who had the right of having the fasces borne before him; a president of the public games, Plat. Prot. 388, A. The jagδούχοι were officers employed in giving notices and serving legal processes on parties. Fr. "xw. 'Pαεδοφόρος, ου, ό, ή, a bearer of a rod, or the fasces, a lictor. Fr.

φέρω. Pacowois, sws, h, the fluting of

pillars, etc. Fr. ράβδος. 'Paβδωτός, ή, όν, made of reeds or rods; also, reeded, fluted; striped; ραθδωτοίς ίματίοις, purple-striped garments, Xen. Cyr. viii, 3, 8. Same Th.

'Payás, ăδος, ή, a breach, rupture, cleft, crevice, chink; a cracking. Th. ρήγνυμι. Dor. βάγω.

'Payav, a man's name, Ragau, Luke iii, 35.

Paydaios, aía, aiov, rending, tearing; impetuous, violent. Fr. ρήγνυμι.

'Pάγδην, adv. with a crash; violently, abruptly, with impetuosity. Same Th.

Payeis, part. 2. a., and Paynosodai, 2. fut. inf. pas. of ρήγνυμι, Æol. ράγω.

'Pāγίζω, f. ίσω, to gather the stones of grapes. Th. ράξ. 'Paγίον, ου, τό, a small berry or

fruit, a grape. Fr. ράξ. Payoeis, osooa, oev, having chinks, crevices, etc. Fr. ρήγνυμι.

berries or grapes. Fr. jág and

Páya, the Æolic and original form of the verb phyvum, whence is derived the 2. fut, and the 2. nor. pas.

'Păδăλός, ή, όν, pliant, delicate, tender, effeminate. Fr. ράδιος. 'Ραδαμανθυς, ὔος, δ, Rhadamanthus, a judge in the infernal regions, Eurip. Cycl. 273; Plat. Gorg.; acc. 'Ραδάμανθυν.

'Pάδαμνος, ου, ό, a shoot, sprout, a tender branch. Fr. pádios.

Padías, a kind of shoes or sandals, because they are padius, or easily put on.

Padivánn, ns, n, a kind of oil, petroleum or naphtha, Herodt. vi, 119. A Persian word.

Padivās, dat. pl. Ion. f. g. for ραδιναῖς, from

Padivos, ń, óv, flexible, Il. xxiii, 583; pliant; slender, slim, thin, delicate, tender, Æschyl. Prom. 399; also, easily moved, rapid in its movements, nimble, active. Th. pasios.

'PĀ'AIZ, 1205, 'n, a branch, limb of a tree. Hence, in Latin, ra-

dix.

 $^{\prime}$ ΡΑ΄ Δ \mathbf{I} ΟΣ, ία, ιον, and ῥάδιος, ὁ, ń, Ion. śnibios, in, iov, easy, Demosth. 11, 21; Eurip. Hec. 743, et passim; easy to be done; light; easy to be borne; inidior ϊπος, a ready speech, i. e. a speech made without hesitation, Odys. xi, 145; prompt, ready; easy of access, affable, courteous; also, easy of disposition, thoughtless, careless; having a propensity to; compar. and superl. païwe, païores, or with a subscript, ράων, ράστος compar. with the Epic poets, βηΐτερος, Il. xviii, 258; superl. ρηΐτατος, Odys. xix, 577; and phiores, Id. iv, 565. Hence in Engl. READY. Th. probably jais or jás, whence

Padioveria, w, f. now, to act with ease, facility, etc.; to be ready in committing a crime; to act foolishly or heedlessly; to be indolent, inactive, Nen. Cyr. i, 6, 8; mid. to neglect one's own duty, Nen. Lac. 5, 2. Fr. βαδιουργός.

'Ραδιούργημα, άτος, τό, a piece of knavery; mischief; idleness, carelessness. Fr. preced.

Paδίουργία, as, n, facility in working; an easy work, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 20; supineness, indolence, negligence, Id. Cyr. vii, 5, 26.

Padioupyos, ou, o, h, ready for action; a thoughtless, careless, or indolent person; ready to commit crimes or to do evil, a villain, ready for any villany; dexterous, artful, crafty; with later writers, a forger of documents. Fr. Egyov.

Padius, adv. easily, patiently; ραδίως φέρειν, to bear easily or patiently; unhesitatingly, rashly. Fr. ράδιος.

'Pάζω, obsol., the same with ραίνω, f. βάσω, whence the 1. a. βάσσα. τε, for βάσατε, Odys. xx, 150. The theme seems to have been ράδω, whence ἐρράδαται, 3. pl. pf. pas., and εξράδατο, 3. pl. plupf. pas., they were sprinkled, Il. xii, 431.

'Pάζω, s. as ρύζω, to bark; also figuratively, to bark or cry out against, to snarl at.

'PA'ΘĂΓΟΣ, ov, ò, a noise made by the rushing of water, a sound; a tumult; as if from jobos and ayw.

'PAΘA'MIΓZ, 1γγος, 'n, Poet., a drop; a shower of dust, Il. xxiii, 502; pl. δαθάμιγγες, Id. xi, 536. Fr. ραίνω.

'Păθžπῦγίζω, f. ίσω, to slap the buttocks smartly with the palm of the hand, Aristoph. Eq. 793. Fr. πυγή.

'Paθμέν, indecl., the herb called dyer's broom or genista; or the juniper.

'Ραθυμίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be remiss or wanting in diligence, to be slothful or indolent, Demosth. 13, 22 to be easy or careless about; also, to be at rest, to repose one's self, Thucyd. ii, 39; and

'Ραθυμία, ας, ή, easiness of mind, remissness, carelessness, want of attention, indifference to any thing, sloth, negligence, Eurip. Med. 220; Demosth. 241, 7; ραθυμία... τοῦ λόγου, a looseness or incorrectness of expression, Plat. Phad. 99, B. From

Pátūμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, one possessed of an easy or facile mind; of an easy, indolent disposition; thoughtless, negligent, indolent, inactive, Soph. Electr. 946; remiss, wanting in attention, inconsiderate, Plat. Theat. 106, A. Fr. Dupiós.

Paθυμουντες, nom. pl. part. pres. of ραθυμέω.

'Paθυμως, adv. remissly, indolently, supinely. Fr. ράθυμος. Paia, as, h, health, soundness. Fr. paizw.

'Pαιβόκς ανος, ου, δ, ή, having the | head curved or bent; wryheaded. From

'PAIBO'Σ, ή, όν, curved, bent, crooked, bandy-legged.

PaiGoozeλής, έος, bandy-legged. Fr. paibos and σχέλος.

Paιβόω, ω, f. ώσω, to bend inwards, to crook, to twist. Fr. ραιδός.

'Païζω, f. tow, to grow better or recover from sickness, Demosth. 13, 2; to be more at ease or relieved from any thing, Xen. Cyr. vii, 5, 24. Fr. pádios.

Painávn, ns, n, a whip, a scourge. Fr. ῥαίω.

'ΡΑΙ'ΝΩ, f. ἄνῶ, 1. a. ἔρρανα, a. pas. ἐρράνθην, to sprinkle, to moisten, shed upon; paireir τινὰ υμνω, to sprinkle one with songs, i. e. to praise, Pind. Pyth. viii, 81; so also, ραινέμεν εύλογίας τινά, to praise; pas. to be besprinkled, Il. xi, 282; to be submerged, Æschyl. Pers. 563; ἐρράδαται, 3. pl. pf. pas. Ion., Odys. xx, 354; ἐρράδατο, 3. pl. plupf. pas. of the same, Il. xii, 431. See ράζω. Hence Engl. TO RAIN.

Páïos, a, ov, Ion. phios, s. as pãos and ράδιος.

'Ραισέμεναι, Epic for δαίσειν, inf.fut. of ῥαίω.

Paiora, most comfortably, the same with ράστα, which see; superl. of pádios.

'Ραιστής, ῆςος, δ, a hammer, a mallet; a sledge or large smith's hammer, Il. xviii, 477; Æschyl. Prom. 56. Fr. ραίω.

'Pαιστήριος, ία, ιον, destroying, destructive, Ap. Rhod. iii, 803; τὰ ἐαιστήρια, hammers, perhaps rather pincers.

'Patτερον, Poet. for ράον, compar. of ράδιος.

'Ραιφάν. See δεμφάν.

'PAI' Ω , f. $\sigma\omega$, to tear or break in pieces, to break, shatter, Odys. v, 221; to destroy, ruin, spoil; 1. a. pas. ἐρραίσθην, subj. ραίσθω, Æschyl. Prom. 189; pas. to be broken in pieces, shivered, as a sword, Il. xvi, 389; to be dashed about, Odys. ix, 459; to be broken down with toil, Soph. Trach. 267. Th. perhaps ράω, whence ράγω, ρήγω, ρήγνυμι, etc.

Patav, i, n. See jauv.

'PAKA', a word of reproach, as it should seem from the Chaldee, vain, empty, worthless, a fool, Matt. v, 22; Wahl's Lex. by Robinson.

Pázior, ou, ró, a tattered garment, a rag, Aristoph. Run. 1063. Fr. βάκος.

'Ρακιοσυρραπτάδης, ου, ό, a patcher, one who stitches together ragged garments; a nickname given to Euripides, in Aristoph. Ran. 845. Fr. ράπτω.

Pānis, idos, n, a shoot, sucker, sprout, branch.

'Ράχοδύτος, ου, ό, ή, clothed in rags, ragged, Eurip. Rhes. 708. Fr. δύω.

Paxósis, sooa, sv, ragged, tattered. From

'Păκος, εος, τό, a rag (from Æol. ράγω), i. e. what is rent or torn; a ragged garment, pl. rags, Eurip. Hel. 1078; Soph. Phil. 39; Odys. xiv, 512; a rent, Æschyl. Prom. 1025; also, a wrinkle of the face. Hence in Engl. RAG. Th. ἑήγνῦμι, or rather Æol. ράγω, obsol.

'Paxόω, ω, f. ώσω, to tear in pieces; to produce wrinkles; pas. to become wrinkled. Fr. ξάκος.

Páxros, ov, ô, a rugged or rough hill, a precipice, a declivity. Fr.

Paradns, sos, o, n, broken, torn, ragged, tattered. Fr. 27005.

'Ράκωμα, ατος, τό, a ragged or tattered garment, Aristoph. Acharn. 432.

'Paμã, ἡ, indecl., the name of a city, Rama. Hebr.

'Ράμμα, ἄτος, τό, something stitched; a seam, a sewing. Fr. βάπτω, pf. pas. ἔββαμμαι.

'PA'MNOΣ, ου, ο, the white thorn, a shrub.

'Ραμνούς, ούντος, ό, Rhamnus, a demus or borough in Attica; strictly contract. from ραμινόεις, thorny.

'Pαμνουσία, ας, ή, Rhamnusia or Nemesis, the goddess of vengeance. From Rhamnus, a village of Attica, where she had a statue.

'Paμνούσιος, ία, ιον, of Rhamnus, Rhamnusian; ή 'Ραμνουσία, epithet of Nemesis, from her temple at Rhamnus.

'PA'MΦOΣ, εος, τό, the beak of a bird, Aristoph. Av. 99.

Pavesis, sīra, ev, part. 1. a. pas. of pairw.

Pavelos, ov, b, and

'I ăvis, idos, n, a sprinkling, drop, rain, a drop of rain, Aristoph. Acharn. 171; Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1514. Hence in Engl. RAIN. Fr. paíva.

Parthers, ia, ior, of wetting or

besprinkling; fit for wetting, etc., besprinkled, Æschyl. Ag. 1063. Fr. jaíva.

'Pαντίζουσα, pres. part. f. sing. of 'Pαντίζω, f. ίσω, and Att. ιῶ, ιιῖς, ιεῖ, to sprinkle, shed upon; to purify or cleanse, Hebr. ix, 13; l. a. ἐρράντισα, pf. pas. ἐρράντισμαι, part. pf. pas. ἐρράντισμένος. Fr. ράινω.

'Pαντισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a wetting or besprinkling, LXX. Fr. ἐαίνω. 'Pαντός, ή, όν, sprinkled, wetted, besprinkled; having any thing shed upon. Fr. ἐαίνω.

'PA Ξ, ράγος, η, a berry, a grape, a grape-stone or seed, Plat. Legg. viii, 845, A. Fr. ράγω. 'Pᾶον, adv. more easily; neut. of ράων, compur. of ράδιος.

'Paόνως, adv. from ράων, more easily.

*Păπάταυλος, ου, δ, ή, and ραπαταύλης, or ραπταύλης, ου, δ, that plays on the pipe or flute,

a piper. Fr. αὐλός.

'Pāπίζω, f. ίσω, to strike or beat with a rod, to scourge, Herodt. vii, 35; to strike with the fist or hand, to slap, buffet, ouff, Demosth. 787, 23. Engl. To RAP; 1. a. ἐξράπῖσα, pf. pas. ἐξράπῖσα.

'PAΠΙ'Σ, ίδος, ή, a rod, a stick; the same with ράβδος.

'Paπίσας, ασα, αν, part. 1. a. act. of ραπίζω.

'Υάπισμα, απος, τό, a slap or blow with the hand, John xix, 3; a blow with a rod. Fr. the same.

'Pαπιστός, ή, όν, struck, buffeted, cuffed. Fr. ραπίζω.

'Pάπτης, ου, δ, one who sews, a sempster; a mender; ράπτρια, ας, ή, a sewer, a sempstress; and 'Pαπτός, ή, όν, sewed, stitched; patched, mended; ράπτον, τό, a quilted cushion or pillow, Xen. Hist. iv, 1, 13. Fr. ράπτω.

'PA'ΠΤΩ, f. ψω, l. a. ἔρραψα, pf. pas. ἔρραμμαι, inf. ἐρραφαι, Eurip. Bucch. 289; 2. a. pas. ἐρράφει, to sew, stitch, mend, patch; to put together or contrive with art, Odys. iii, 118; to plot or contrive, Herodt. ix, 17. Fr. ράπω or ράφω.

'Pάπυς, and ράφυς, υος, 'n, a turnip. Hence, in English, the root called RAPE.

'Pαριάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Ceres, so called because she strengthens men. Fr. ρώω.

'Ράριον, τό, a very small child. 'Ράριος, ία, ιον, from Raros, Rarian; especially 'Ράριον, τό, the

Rarian plain near Eleusis, sacred to Demeter; whence the goddess was herself called 'Paçiás. From 'Pãços, ov, ô, Raros, father of Triptolemus.

'Pάρος, ου, ὁ, the belly; also, strong, Hesych. Fr. ἐάω.

' Ράσσατε, 2. pl. 1. a. imperat. act. of ράζω, for ραίνω, Odys. xx, 150.

'Pασίμ, guards, attendants, couriers, 2 Kings xi, 4, 20. Hebr.
'PΑ΄ΣΣΩ, f. ξω, l. a. ἔρἰμᾶξα, the same with ἀράσσω, to throw down, Demosth. 1259, 11; to overturn, dash to pieces; to sever, divide; connected with ράω, Æol. ράγω. Fr. ρήγνυμι. 'Pῷστα, adv. most or very easily, very patiently, or nom. pl. neut. and superl. of ράδως.

'Ρᾶστος, η, ον, contracted for ράιστος, superl. of ράδιος, most easy. 'Ραστωνεύω, s. as ραθυμέω, to be idle, listless. From

Ταστώνη, ης, ἡ, ease, facility, Nen. Mem. iii, 13, 5; alleviation, Plat. Legg. iv, 720, C; diminution of, παςασκευάζεσθαι ἡαστώνην τινὰ τῆς πόσεως, Plat. Conv. 176, B; prosperity; sloth, indolence, Demosth. 133, 12; ease, quiet, repose, Id. Legg. vi, 779, C; synonymous with ἡαθυμία. Fr. ἡᾶστος.

'Pάστως, οςος, ό, a cup, a drinking-vessel. Fr. ράζω.

'Ράτερος, έρα, ερον, irreg. compar. of ράδιος, more easy.

Paφasíµ, indecl., giants, LXX. Hebr.

'Ρἄφάνη, ης, ή, a radish.

'Pαφανιδώω, ω, f. ώσω, ραφανιδωθη, subj. 1. a. pas., to force a radish up the fundament, as the punishment of an adulterer, Aristoph. Nub. 1083. From

'Pἔφἔνίς, ῖδος, ἡ, a radish, Aristoph. Nub. 979; Id. Plut. 544. 'PÄ'ΦĂΝΟΣ, ου, ὁ, a turnip, a radish; also, cabbage, colewort; also, a cauliflower.

Pαφεύς, έως, δ, a sewer or stitcher; a contriver, plotter, Æschyl. Ag. 1586. Fr. δάπτω.

'Ρἄφή, ns, ἡ, a seam, a suture of the skull, Herodt. ix, 83; Eurip. Phæn. 1175; a junction. Th. ῥάπτω.

'Paφιδεύς, έως, δ, one that sews or stitches, an embroiderer; a shoemaker; and

Papideuths, ov, i, s. as preced.;

Pαφιδευτός, ή, όν, sewed, stitched; embroidered; patched. Fr. ραφίς.

'Pαφίδος, gen. sing. of

'Pαφίς, iδος, ή, a needle; awl, Nen. Eq. 12, 9; a kind of fish, perhaps the hornfish or garfish. 'Pαχαί, ων, αί, the annual sprouts of a vine. Fr. ἡήσσω.

'Paχήλ, 'n, indecl., the name of a woman, Rachel. Hebr.

'Paχθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of ράσσω.
'Pāχία, ας, ἡ, Ion. ραχίη, ης, a rocky shore on which the waves dash; ἀλιστόνοις ραχίαισιν, Æschyl. Prom. 714; a pebbly shore, Thucyd. iv, 10; the flux of the sea, Herodt. ii, 11; vii, 37; viii, 129; the noise of dashing waves. Fr. ρήγνυμι.

'Pāχίζω, f. ίσω, to cut through the spine, to cleave the backbone, to dissect, Soph. Aj. 292. From

Paχis, εως, ή, Æschyl. Pers. 418; the backbone or spine; the chine, the processes of the spine, Il. ix, 208; the ridge of a mountain, Herodt. vii, 216; the rump; the bridge of the nose. Fr. ἡήχνυμι.

'Păχιστής, οῦ, and ραχιστής, ῆςος, δ, that cuts or dissects the victims for sacrifice; also, a boaster. Fr. ραχίζω.

'Pαχίτης, ου, i, pertaining to the backbone or spine, spinal; and 'Pαχίτις, ίδος, ή, a disease of the spine; rickets.

'Pάχος, ου, Ion. ρηχός, οῦ, a thornbush, a prickly bush; a thornhedge, Herodt. vii, 142; a young shoot of the vine. Fr. ρήγνυμι. Probably ράγω, Æol.

'Ράψαι, 1. a. inf. to ράπτω.

Paψωδίω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. ἰρραψωδηκα, Demosth. 770, 13; to stitch or join verses together; to write poetry, to celebrate in verse, to recite poetry as a rhapsodist, particularly that of Homer; to spout poetry; to babble, talk idly, Demosth. 181, 14; and

'Pαψφδία, α5, ή, the composition of verse, particularly heroic, Plat. Legg. ii, 658, B; the chanting of poems, particularly those of Homer. Hence in Engl. RHAPSODY. From

RHAPSODY. From
'Pαψφδός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a maker of
verse, a poetaster; properly, one
who puts together and recites
detached poetry of others; and
hence, players or declaimers,
Diod. Sic. xiv, 109; an itinerant reciter of Homer's poetry,
Plat. Ion. 530, C; Herodt. v,
67; ἡαψφδός....κύων. the sphinx,
who proposed her riddles in verse,

Soph. Œd. Τ. 391. Fr. βάπτω and ผู้อีท์. Th. ฉะเอิพ.

'Pάω, to moisten, wet, sprinkle. 'Pάων, compar. of ράδιος, easy.

'Piā, as if ρέδα, from ρέζω, to do, as in Latin, facile from facio. Also

'Pía, s. as 'Pín, the name of a goddess, Eurip. Bacch. 59; Soph. Ed. C. 1075, as one syllable. Perhaps by transposition for "ea. Dunb.

'Piα, adv. easily, Il. xii, 58, 381 (as one syllable, οὐδὲ κέ μιν ῥέα).

Th. péos, same as pádios.

Picixxa, h, indecl., the name of a woman, Rebecca. Hebr.

'Pέγκος, εος, τό, a snoring, snorting. From

'PE'ΓΚΩ, and ρέγχω, f. ξω, to snore, Aristoph. Nub. 5; Æschyl. Eum. 53; to snort or neigh, as a horse.

Υρίγμα, άτος, τό, an act, action, thing done. $Fr. \dot{\rho}$ ίζω.

'Ρέγος, εος, τό, s. as ρπγος, a rug, coverlet.

'Pίγχω, s. as ρέγχω, which see. Pida, as, h, and

'PE' Δ H, ns, \dot{n} , a chariot, a carriage called a rheda, with four wheels. Used by no writer before St. John, Rev. xviii, 13.

'Pίδω, from ρέζω, and of the same signification.

Pie, and pies, 3. sing. imperf. Ion. for "copser, Il. iv, 451. Fr.

Pistea, nom. pl. of

'Ρέεθρον, or βείθρον, ου, τό, the current of a river, a stream, R. ii, 461; Eurip. Alc. 470; Soph. Antig. 708. (The Ionic writers always use perfer.) Fr.

Piet, pei, 3. sing. pres. ind. of the same Th.

'Ρίζεσκου, Ion. for "μρρεζου, 3. pl. impf. act., Il. viii, 250.

'Pέζημαι, to become; pres. pas.,

'Pίζουσαν, acc. sing. part. pres.

act. f. g. of

'PE'ZΩ, f. ρέξω and ἔξξω, 1. a. "esža. II. ix, 453, and "eğainf. pezai and lezai, to do, to perform, to effect, perpetrate; to cause to sacrifice (iερά); ἄλλος δ' άλλα έρεξε θεῶν αἰειγενετάων, Il. ii, 400: x. 292; Soph. Trach. 287 . 2. pf. " proya, and by metuth. ἔρεγα, plupf. ἐώεγειν, 1. a. pus. Εξέχθην, part. ρεχθείς ρεχθέντος κακοῦ, when the mischief is done, Il. ix, 250; "edw for ρέζω, is also used. It governs

the acc. and dat. and also two accusatives; as, τινὰ κακόν, Odys. ii, 72. (The old Saxon word werk, and work and wrought, is connected with this

Pén, ns, h, Ion., a proper name, Rhea or Cybele, the mother of the gods.

'Ρεθομαλίδης, ου, ό, having a ruddy face, like an apple.

ρέθος and μηλον, Dor. μαλον. 'PE'ΘΟΣ, εος, τό, a limb or any part of the body, the face, Soph. Antig. 525 ; ψυχή δ' ἐκ ῥεθέων πταμένη ἀϊδόσδε βεβήχει, the soul, flitting from the members of the body, descended to Hades, Il. xvi, 856. Perhaps from ρέζω.

'Pεῖα, Poet. for ῥέα, easily. Homer generally uses ρεία. Δεοί ρεία ζώοντες, Il. vi, 138.

'Ρεία, ας, ή, ς. ας 'Ρέη.

Pein, ns, n, the same with Pin. Psín, 3. sing. pres. subj. act. of

ρείω. Poet. for ρέω.

Perdeov, ov, To, Ion. and Poet., a stream, current, channel of a river, Eurip. Electr. 794. Fr. δέω.

Peirns, ou, o, that flows; hence ຂັບບໍ່ດີຣໄຕກຣ, ວບ, ວໍ, ກໍ, beautifully flowing, having beautiful streams, well watered, Il. vi, 34.

'Pεῖτος, ου, ὁ, a stream, river; hence เมื่อดู้ระบางรุ, abundantly or beautifully flowing, beautifully or well watered, Ap. Rhod.

'Ρέκτειρα, ας, ή, fem. from ρεκτήρ. 'Pεκτής, ῆςος, ὁ, one that is effective, active. Fr. ρέζω.

* 'Pεμβάζω, f. άσω, to be wandering in mind, to have the attention distracted. Fr. βέμβω.

* Pεμβασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a wandering of the mind, agitation, LXX.; inconstancy or want of steadiness of mind.

* 'Ρεμβεύω, f. εύσω, to wander, stray. reel about.

'PE'MB Ω , to turn or whirl about, reel about; to wander,

Psμεώδης, εος, δ, ή, wandering, roving; having the mind distracted or absent, careless.

'Ρεμφάν, οτ 'Ραιφάν, οτ 'Ρηφάν, δ, indecl., the name of an idol or god, Remphan, or Keóvos · Rephan, Acts vii, 43. A Coptic word, the same as the Roman Saturn, and Greek Keóvos. Wahl's Lex. by Robinson.

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Pέμφος, Ion. for δάμφος.

Pέξ, for ρέξε, Ion. for έρρεξε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of βίζω.

'Ρέξαι, inf. ρέξας, ασα, αν, 1. α. part. to ῥέζω.

Pigeie, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. act. Æol. of ρίζω.

'Pέζω, 1. fut. of ρέζω.

Pέον, for ἐρρέον, 1. sing. or 3. pl. impf. act. of ρέω, to flow.

'Pέοντε, dual nom. part. pres. act.. and

PÉOUTI, Dor. for péouti, 3. pl. pres. ind. of the same.

Pέος, τό, a stream. Fr. ρέω.

'Pεούμενοι, nom. pl. part. pres. of the same.

'PE'ΠΩ, f. ρέψω, to tend or incline to; είς τοῦτο ρέπει, inclines to this, i. e. means this, Aristoph. Plut. 51; εἰς ἐμὲ ῥέπον, tends to me, affects me, Soph. Œd. T. 847; to incline downwards, to sink; to preponderate, to turn the scale, Demosth. 325, 13; Il. viii, 72; to prevail, be superior, Herodt. vii, 139; metaphor. to incline or have a propensity for, to have a regard for; εὖ* ρέπει θεός, the deity is favorable, i. e. is inclined to us, Æschyl. S. Theb. 21; pas. to be weighed, Id. Suppl. 400. Fr. δέω.

'Pέρἴφα, for ἔρρἴφα, pf. act., ρέριμμαι, for ἔρριμμαι, pf. pas. of βίπτω.

'Ρεούπωμένος, pf. pas. part. of δυπόω.

'Pεῦμα, ἄτος, τό, that which flows, a current, stream, torrent, Thucyd. iv, 75; also, the force of a current; a concourse of people, Æschyl. Pers. 88; in medicine, a rheum, a defluxion. Hence in Engl. RHEUM. Th. ρέω.

'Ρευματίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, to be affected with rheumatism, Plat. Locr. 103, A; also, with a diarrhea. Fr. $\dot{\rho}\dot{\epsilon}\omega$.

'Pευματικός, ή, όν, pertaining to a flux or diarrhea, subject to, etc.; also, rheumatic. Fr. ρεῦμα. Th. ῥέω.

'Ρεύσεται, 3. sing. f. m., and 'Pεύσης, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. act. of pew.

'Pεύσω, 3. pl. βεύσουσι, fut. to βέω, to flow.

'Pεχθείς, είσα, έν, 1. a. part. pas. to βέζω.

'Ρεχθέν, δεχθέντος, τό, part. 1. a. pas. n. g. of ρέζω ρεχθέν δέ τε νήπιος ἔγνω, even a fool is taught by experience, Il. xvii, 32.

'PE'Ω, to flow, run, or drop, as * N e of these words are classical. | liquids; to flow, like a torrent,

Demosth. 272, 20; to issue out, flow forth ; ὄστ' εὐρὺ ῥεεὶ IIuλίων διὰ γαίης, which flows in a broad stream through the country of the Pylians, Il. v, 545; τοῦ καὶ ἀπὸ γλώσσης μέλιτος γλυχίων ρεέν αὐδή, from whose tongue the speech flowed sweeter than honey, Il. i, 249; to fall off, as fruits; metaphor. to disappear, perish, fail; to waste away, Plat. Phad. 87, D; to cause to flow, Eurip. Hec. 528; Suppl. 530; Soph. Trach. 468; f. ¡sύσομαι, but the Hellenistic writers have ρεύσω, John vii, 38; 1. a. ἔρρευσα, pf. ἐρρύηκα, Plat. Polit. vi, 485, D; pf. pas. "iρευμαι. Connected with this verb is ρυέω, ω, Demosth. 1379; also Pίω, obsol., from ἐρέω, or ῥέω, and ρημί, ρήσω, to flow, as words from the lips; from ἐξέω comes the fut. ἐρέσω, obsol. ἐρέω, Ion. içã, Att. pf. elenna, part. eienκῶς, υῖα, ός, plupf. ind. εἰρήκειν, εις, ει, f. m. εἰρήσομαι, with a passive sense, εἰρήσεται, it shall be said; pf. pas. εἴρημαι, σαι, ται, part. εἰρημένος, η, δν· κατά τὸ εἰρημένον, according to what was spoken; πολλῷ ῥέοντι καθ' ύμῶν, pouring out a torrent of words against you, Dem. de Coron. 270, 20; 1. a. ind. pas. έρβίθην, ns, n, most commonly έρρήθην, Eurip. Iph. T. 91; to say, to speak, to make a speech; ellento, it had been ordered. Thucyd. vii, 4, 10; part. 1. a. pas. pndsis, sīra, ev, never pedsis, 1. f. ind. pas. inthroquai. From this verb come ρημα, ρησις, ρητός, and βήτως.

Pnyñvai, for βαγñναι, 2. a. inf. pas. of βήσσω, οr βήγνυμι.

Pnyivos, ou, o, a Rhegian.

Pήγιον, ου, τό, the name of a city, Rhegium. Fr. ρήγνυμι.

Prywa, ἄτος, τό, a breaking, a fracture, a rupture, rent, bruise, Demosth. 294, 21; a crack or fissure. Fr. ρήγνυμι.

'Pηγμίν, Γνος, 'n, a rugged shore, of splintered and shattered rocks, or, on which the sea breaks; a shore or bank, Il. i, 437; also, breakers, a rocky shore. Th. έπγνυμι.

Phyvous, and phyvow, f. phzw, 1.

a. ερρηζα, used both transitively and intransitively, to break, rend, tear; to break or burst forth; to send forth, as a sound; to break silence; to sever, force asunder, force through; phzws of πίπλους, and having rent the

garments, Æschyl. Pers. 460; ρήξατε....φώνην, sound a peal, Aristoph. Nub. 356; like the Lat. rumpere vocem, Virg. Æn. ii, 129; όποῖα χεήζει ρηγνύτω, let what will break forth, Soph. Œd. T. 1076; 2. pf. "ρρωγα, neuter, to be broken; also, to burst forth ; ἔρρωγεν παγά δακεύων, a stream of tears bursts forth, Soph. Trach. 849; 1. a. mid. topngaunv, 2. f. pas. payńσομαι, Alschyl. Prom. 375, with έκ. βρόντη δ' ερράγη δι' ἀστράπης, the thunderbolt burst through the lightning, Aristoph. Nub. 503 (both tenses from obsol. Æol. βάγω); pf. pas. ἔββηγμαι. The original form seems to have been the Æolic βάγω, Ionic βήγω, then ρήγνυμι and ρηγνύω. The 2. pf. ἔρρωγα, I am broken, must have come from an obsolete present βώγω, s. as βάγω.

Pήγνυνται, 3. pl. ind. pas. of preced.

'Pήγνυσκε, 3. sing. impf. of obsol. ἡηγνύσκω, Il. vii, 141.

'Pñγος, εος, τό, what has a shaggy appearance; a blanket, coverlet; a cushion, pillow, Il. ix, 657; shag; a woollen covering, like a blanket, Odys. iii, 349. "It is probable that the woollen stuff was dyed of brilliant colors; hence the epithets καλά, πορφύρεα, σιγαλόεντα, with Homer. Fr. ρήγνυμι οτ ρήσσω." Dunb.

Pholos, n, ov, Ion. contract. from philos, easy.

'Pnθείς, είσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas. of ἐξέω · τὴν μὲν πεόσθεν ἡηθεῖ-σαν, the one first spoken of, Xen. Mem. ii, 1.

'Pnθέον, verbal adj. from ἐρέω, it must be spoken or said; neut. of

'Pηθίος, α, ον, to be said or spoken. 'Pηϊδία, ας, ή, f. g., and ρηϊδίη, Ion. for ρηϊδία, f. g. of ρηΐδιος.

'Pniδιος, in, ιον, Ion. for ράδιος, easy, Il. xii, 54.

'Pniδίως, adv. easily, with facility. Fr. preced.

'Pήϊστος, η, ον, Ion. superl. of ράδιος, for ράστος.

Pniτατος, η, ον, Epic superl. of ράδιος.

Privilegos, n, ov, and phiotos, ov, and privatos, compar. and superl. of pridios, Odys. iv, 565.

'Pnκτός, ή, όν, rent, torn, broken; capable of being rent, etc.; penetrable: χαλκῷ τς ἡηκτός, Il. xiii, 323. Γι. ἡήγνυμι.

 $P\tilde{n}\mu\alpha$, $\alpha\tau\sigma_5$, $\tau\delta$, what has been said, a thing spoken; a word,

a discourse, speech, Demosth. 237, 11; an expression, Soph. Œd. T. 355; a song or chant; a saying; in Grummar, a verb. Ir. ἔρρημαι, pf. pas. of ἐρίω. 'Υημασι, dat. pl. of preced.

'Pημάτιον, ου, τό, a little or short speech, Aristoph. Nub. 942; a low expression, dimin. of ἡῆμα. 'Pημί. See ῥίω.

'PH~MOZ, ov, i, a flat board with which bread is put into an oven, called a peel.

Priv. nvos. i, a sheep or lamb; not in use. See appnv.

'Pñνος, εος, τό, a flock of sheep, obsol., Kritsch. Schrevel. See also next.

Pñvos, ov, ò, the river Rhine.

'Pηνοφορεύς, έος, ό, one who is clothed in a sheepskin. Fr. ρ΄ήν.

'Pnνοχορεύς, a false reading for ρηνοφορεύς.

'Pñξαι, inf. ρήξας, ασα, αν, part. 1. a. to ρήγνυμι.

'Pήξας, αντος, f. ρήξασα, part. 1. a. act. of ρήγνυμι.

Pnξάτω, 3. sing. 1. a. imperat. act. of ρήσσω οτ ρήγνυμι.

'Pῆξε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. Ion. for ἔρρηξε, from the same.

'Pηξηνορία, ας, ἡ, and Ion. ἡηξηνορίη, power or courage in breaking an enemy's ranks, Odys. xiv, 217; impetuous courage. From

'Pηξήνως, οςος, δ, a soldier who pierces or breaks the ranks of his enemy; an impetuous warrior. Fr. ἀνής.

'Pnξικέλευθος, ου, ο, ή, opening a path, clearing the way. Fr. ρήγνυμι and κέλευθος.

'Pagívoos, ou, δ, n, contract. -vous, ouv, heart-breaking. Fr. ρήγνυμι and νόος.

'Pηζίχθων, ονος, δ, ħ, rending or cleaving the ground. Fr. χθών. 'Pῆζις, εως, ħ, a rupture, a rending, Eurip. Phæn. 1271; a fracture, breach, rent, a cleft. Fr. ἡἡγνυμι.

'Pήξω, 1. f. ind., and

'Ρήξωσι, 3. pl. 1. a. subj. of ρήσσω, f. ρήξω, 1. a. ἔρρηξα, part. 1. a. ρήξας, ασα, αν.

'PHHAI', ων, αi, piles or posts to support a structure; substructions.

'Pnσά, δ, indecl., a proper name, Rhesa, Luke iii, 27. Syriac. 'Pήσαντο, Ion. for ἐβρήσαντο, 3.

Procents, 10n. for ερράσωντο, 3 pl. 1. a. ind. m. of ρίω.
Proceidios, ου, τό, the same with

Pησιδίον, ου, τό, a short sentence or saying. From

·Pñσις, εως, ή, a saying, Herodt. iv, 127; a sentence; discourse, speech, oration, Thucyd. v, 85; Plat. Polit. 393, B; phoiv mazeάν, a long speech, Aristoph. Acharn. 416; อัติสเท ธนี นิร์ชุรเห, to make a fine speech; a passage in a book; a stave, Id. Nub. 1375; a proclamation or official notice, Herodt. i, 152. Fr. igiw.

Pñoos, ov, o, the name of a river, Rhesus.

'Phoosi, 3. sing. ind. pres. of Phoow, is used by Homer, in the sense to beat, strike; τοὶ δὲ ρήσσοντες όμαρτη, Π. xviii, 571; yñv or πίδον is understood. Perhaps it may be translated beating time together. This form of ρήγνυμι occurs only in Homer. Pnotávn, ns, n, Ion. for paotávn, indulgence, favor, Herodt. iii, 136.

Pnτίου, verbal adj. from ἐψέω, to be said or spoken.

Pntne', for pntnea, acc. sing. of Pnrne, ñeos, δ, an orator; μύθων τε ρητηρ' έμεναι, πρηκτήρα τε leywr, literally to be a speaker of speeches, and a doer of deeds, i. e. to be an orator and a warrior, Il. ix, 443; a rhetorician. Fr. ἐρέω.

Pntien, ns, h, resin or rosin, balsam of Mecca, Gen. xxxviii, 25; Fr. ρέω.

Pητινίζω, f. ίσω, to be resinous. 'Pητοί, and ἄρρητοι, celebrated and ignoble. Fr. $iei\omega$.

Pnrogsia, as, n, oratory, Plat. Polit. 303, E; the art of speak-

ing; a rhetorical speech; and 'Ρητοςεύω, f. εύσω, to be an orator, to act the orator, Plat. Gorg. 502, D; to act the rhetorician, to declaim, speak, ha-

rangue. Fr. βήτως. Pητορική, ης, η, (τέχνη under-stood), the art of rhetoric, or oratory, Aristot. Rhet.; Plat. Gorg. 455, B.

Pnrogizós, ń, óv, pertaining to oratory, rhetorical, oratorical, eloquent; ¿ ¿nrogizós, an orator, Plat. Phæd. 260, C. Fr. έρέω. 'Pήτοςος, gen. sing., and

Phrogos, dat. pl. of phrug.

Pnrós, ń, óv, spoken, said, expressed, stated; certain, fixed upon, specified, Thucyd. iv, 69, 76; celebrated; παρείναι ές χρόνον ρητόν, to be present at a fixed period, Herodt. i, 77; pnτόν is often opposed to αρρητον or άπορρητου, Demosth. 10, 10; to Seμιστόν, Soph. Œd. T. 993; | Piγτον, adv. colder, more chill-

ρήτα καὶ ἄρρητα ὀνομάζων (as in Latin, fanda et nefanda fundens), Demosth. 268, 13; oude ρητόν, not to be told, unspeakable, Soph. Phil. 746; ἐπὶ ἡητοῖς, on certain conditions; κατὰ ρητόν, literally. Fr. ἐζέω.

Pήτεα, ας, Ιοπ. βήτεη, ης, ή, the result of a conference, a convention, an agreement, a treaty; a speech, a saying; the report of the senate; λαθών ἐκ τῆς βουλης ρήτεαν, Demosth. 255, 21; the laws of Lycurgus, so called, as they do not seem to have been recorded, but transmitted orally; also, a decree of the senate at Sparta, before it received the sanction of the people. Fr. ἐρέω. Pήτως, οςος, δ, a speaker, a pleader, an orator, Demosth. 257, 20; a rhetorician or a teacher of eloquence, Plat. Menex. 235, C; a sophist, Demosth. 575, 24; of phroges, the ten orators, appointed by Solon to defend the interests of the state; they had fixed salaries, see Demosth. 1359, 14; some of them were of the council, others of the people, Demosth. 55, 9. Fr. ἐψέω.

Pητῶς, adv. expressly, in express terms, formally. Fr. pnros.

'Pηφάν. See 'Pεμφάν.

Pnxin, ns, h, Ion. for paxia, the flow of the tide and the breaking of the waves upon the shore, Herodt. vii, 37; a breaker. Fr. βήγνυμι.

'Pnχός, οῦ, ὁ, a hedge, a wall; a palisade, Herodt. vii, 142. Th.

δήγνυμι.

Piyedaros, n, ov, terror-striking, horrible; odious, detestable, Il. xix, 325. Th. piyos.

'Pτγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to shiver with cold or through fear, Soph. Œd. C. 1633; to shudder, Il. xv, 34; to shudder at; ριγήσειν πόλεμόν γε, Il. v, 351; iii, 259; to be struck with astonishment, to stiffen with fear; 2. pf. ἔρριγα (with present time), applied to the mind, as piyow is to the body, to shiver with cold, Aristoph. Nub. 415; to dread, shrink from, Odys. xiv, 431; Il. iii, 259; τοῦ γὰς ὑπὸ πληγῆς Φύσεως πάντ' ἐρρίγασιν, all nature stands aghast, Cleanth. Hymn in Jov. 11 ; καὶ δ' 'Αχιλεύς.... ἔρριγ' ἀντιδοληται, Il. vii, 114.

Prynhós, ń, óv, chilling; horrible, that strikes horror into one. Fr. ριγέω.

'Ριγήσειν, 1. f. inf. of ριγέω.

See next.

Piyiora, most or very horrible. superl. n. g. pl.; compar. piyiov, more horrible, more insupportable, worse, Il. i, 325. From

Plyiotos, n, ov, superl. formed like compar., adv. piyiov, from \$1yes, most frosty, coldest; most horrible.

'Pιγομάχης, ου, δ, fighting with frost or cold. Fr. piyos and máχομαι.

'PI~ΓΟΣ, εος, τό, cold, Odys. v, 472; shivering, shuddering through fear; terror. Hence the Latin rigor and frigus.

'Pτγόω, ω, to be cold, to be stiffened with cold, to shiver, Aristoph. Nub. 441; to freeze, f. ριγώσω, inf. pres. ριγῶν, Dor., Aristoph. Vesp. 446; also, iγοῦν, Id. Nub. 442; opt. ριγώην, Id. Acharn. 1146; Id. Av. 935. Fr. pryos.

Piyworener, Ion. inf. fut. of piγόω, Odys. xiv, 481.

'PI'ZĂ, ns, n, a root, Il. xi, 845; a sucker, a shoot; origin, source, Eurip. Iph. T. 611.

'Pιζηδόν, adv. like roots. ρίζα.

'Pίζηθεν, adv. from or by the Fr. ρίζα. roots.

Piznoi, Ion. for pizais, dat. pl.

of ρίζα. 'Ριζίον, ου, τό, a small root, dimin. Fr. ρίζα.

'Pιζόθεν, adv. from the root or roots. Fr. ρίζα.

'Pιζοκέφαλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having the flower springing from the root. Fr. κεφαλή.

'Pιζολογίω, ω, to gather roots; extirpate. Fr. λέγω.

 P_i ζοτομέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to cut roots; to extirpate; and

'Pιζοῦχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, holding the root, securing the root or foundation. Fr. έχω.

'Pιζοτόμος, ου, ό, ή, cutting or gathering roots, a botanist; hence, by way of reproach, a quack. Fr. τέμνω.

' Ριζοφαγέω, ω, f. ήσω, to eat roots, to live upon roots; and

'Pιζοφάγος, ου, δ, ή, eating or living on roots. Fr. φάγω.

'Ριζόφυτος, ου, ό, ή, growing from

the root. Fr. $\varphi v \omega$. Piζ $v \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega} \sigma \omega$, to cause to take root; to plant; to strengthen, consolidate, make firm, Herodt. i, 64; to fix deeply; 1. a. ἐρρίζωσα, pas. ριζόομαι, ουμαι, to be firmly rooted or established; pf. pas. ἐρρίζωμαι, σαι, ται, part. έρριζωμένος, η, ον. Hence

'Pίζωμα, ἄτος, τό, what has taken root; a root: a descent, stock, race; Σταρτῶν δ' ἀπ' ἀνδρῶν ρίζωμ' ἀνεῖται, he traces his descent from the sown men, i.e. the Spartan race, Æschyl. S. Theb. 395. Fr. ρίζα.

'Pίζωσις, εως, ή, a taking root, an establishing or confirming. Fr. ρίζοω.

'Pικάω, to deceive, mislead.

'Pικνόομαι, οῦμαι, properly, to grow stiff with cold; more usually, to be shrivelled or wrinkled, to be bent or curved, to be bent out of place. From

'Pizνός, ή, όν, properly, stiff with cold; wrinkled, bent, curved, shrivelled, contracted; old, broken down, Ap. Rhod. ii, 198. Fr. ρίγος.

'Pικνώδης, εος, δ, ή, wrinkled, full of wrinkles. Fr. είδος.

Pizvώσεαι, Ion. for

'P. κνώση, 2. sing. 1. f. m. of ρίκνομαι.

'Píμφα, adv., literally, with bounds, leaps, springs, Il. xiii, 29; swiftly, with celerity. Th.

'Pιμφάςμάτος, ου, δ, ħ, carried, a rapid chariot or car, Soph. Œd. C. 1063; rapid driving, Pind. Olymp. iii, 67. Fr. ἄςμα.

'PI'N, but more correctly $\hat{\rho}$ is, $\hat{\rho}$ ivés, \hat{n} , the nose; in the pl. $\hat{\rho}$ ives, the nostrils, Il. v, 291; xiv, 467; acc. $\hat{\rho}$ iva.

Prνάζιον, ου, τό, a small nose, dimin. Fr. ρίς.

'Prνάω, ω, to lead by the nose, to deceive, properly in the sense of smelling, as dogs are deceived in the scent; την έξων ρίνα, Alian. Hist. An. vi, 3. Fr. preced.

Piνεγχύτης, ου, δ , an instrument for injecting liquids into the nose. Fr. χ $\dot{\epsilon}\omega$.

'Pīνίω, ω, f. ήσω, to file, polish with a file. From

*PI'NII, no, n, a, a file or rasp, Xen. Cyr. v, 2, 11; also, pirn. a kind of dog-fish having a rough skin, which is used in smoothing or polishing wood, etc.

'Pirnλατίω, ω, f. ήσω, to trace by the scent; to follow closely; to hunt out, chase, Æschyl. Ag. 1158. Fr. ἐλαύνω.

'Prinhάτης, ου, δ, one who tracks by the mose or scent, a hound. Fr. ρ̃ίς and ἐλαύνω.

'Piνημα, ἄτος, τό, filings. Fr.

'Pτνίον, ου, τό, a small file; pl. the nostrils. Fr. ρίνη.

'Pινόδατος, ου, δ, a kind of skate, a rough-skinned skate.

'Pινόβολος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, forced through the nostril, snorting. Fr. ρ΄΄ς and βάλλω.

'Pινόπεςως, ωτος, δ, having a horn on the nose, a rhinoceros. Fr. πέςως.

Pivoxódouga, as, n, or

'Pινοχόςουςα, ας, η, Rhinocolura, or Rhinocorura, a frontier town between Egypt and Syria.

'Pινοχοπέω, ω, to cut off the nose. Fr. κόπτω.

'Pίνον, ου, τό, the hide of an ox, Il. x, 155; a shield made of an ox-hide, Odys. v, 281. Fr. ρίς.

'Pινοπύλη, ης, ἡ, a kind of gate or postern-door; a wicket. Fr. πύλη.

'PINO'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, the skin, either of man or beast, but chiefly the hide of a bull or ox, Π. v, 308; the cuticle; also, one of the plies of a shield; ἐν τῆ ἐξδομάτη ἡνῷ σχέτο, it stuck in the seventh fold, Π. vii, 248; ἀλλ' οἵγε ἡνοῖσι βοῶν Φράξαντες ἐπάλξεις, Ιd. xii, 263.

Privoothos, ou, o, n, snub-nosed. Fr. ois and othos.

'Pινοτόμος, ου, δ, ή, cutting off the nose. Fr. τέμνω.

'Prνστόχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, shield-piercing, the cleaver of shields, an epithet of Mars, Il. xxi, 392; also, the destroyer of armies. Fr. τοχέω.

'Pίνων, gen. pl. of ρίν, the nose.
'Pίον, ου, τό, the top or ridge of a mountain, a peak; περὶ ρίων Οὐ-λύμποιο, Il. viii, 25; a promontory. Th. ρίς.

Pizzeroi, Epic pl. dat. of piv.

Pιπή, ñs, 'n, a jet or cast, a throw, impulse, velocity or rapid movement, Eurip. Iph. T. 886; impetuosity, Il viii, 355; a gust or storm of wind, Soph. Antig. 137; a blast; ὑπαὶ ῥιπῆς αἰθεηγενέος βοςέωο, Il. xv, 171; a hurricane, Æschyl. Prom. 1091; the rapid flight of a missile weapon; the sparkling of the stars; ἄστεων ριπάς, Soph. Electr. 106; a vibration, the fluttering of wings; althe &' ila-Φραϊς πτερύγων βιπαϊς υποσυρίζει, and the air rustles with the light fluttering of wings, Æschyl. Prom. 126; any violent emotion of the mind, Soph. Antig. 920. Τh. ρίπτω.

'Pιπιζόμενος, part. pres. of 'Pιπίζω, f. ίσω, to blow the fire, to ventilate, to fan; to inflame,

excite, Aristoph. Ran. 360: pas. to be blown about, agitated; also, to be roasted by blowing the fire, Id. Eccles. 842. From 'Ptris, 780s, 2, a blast of wind, a

pair of bellows, Aristoph. Acharn. 669; also, a fan. Fr. ρίπτω.

'Pίπισμα, ατος, τό, what is fanned, a fanning. Fr. ριπίζω.

'Prπιστός, ή, όν, that may be ventilated, fanned, or blown; exposed to the wind; aired, cooled. Fr. ριπίζω.

'Pros, εος, τό, and -ου, ὁ, a hurdle, a mat made of osier or willow, Herodt. ii, 96: Odys. v, 256, etc.; the same as ρίψ.

*Pιπτάζω, f. άσω, to toss about, to drive about, Il. xiv, 257; to move in an agitated manner; mid. to tumble and toss about. Fr. βίπτω.

Pintagnov, 1. sing. impf., Il.

'Pιπτασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a tossing about; perturbation or agitation of mind, indicated by restlessness of body. Fr. ρίπτω.

'Pίπτει, 3. sing. pres. ind. of μίπτω. But

Pintei, 3. sing. pres. ind. of

'Pιπτίω, ω, to throw, cast, toss, hurl, Herodt. iv, 94; Eurip. Troad. 736; Soph. Trach. 780; to plunge, Thucyd. ii, 49; used in the pres. and impf. only. See ρίπτω.

'Piπτός, ή, όν, verbal adj. from ρίπτω, thrown, cast, hurled; ρίπτὸς μόρος, death by being thrown down a precipice.

'Pιπτουμαι, Att. for βίπτομαι, or from βιπτει.

'Pιστούντων, gen. pl. contract. of ριστέω.

'PI'ΠΤΩ, f. ρίψω, l. a. ἄρριψα, f. pas. ρίφθήσομαι, l. a. pas. ἐρρίφθην, to throw, II. viii, 13; to cast, fling, launch, hurl. precipitate; to throw away, throw out; to expose, Soph. Œd. T. 719; Thucyd. vii, 44; νεανίας λόγους ρίπτων ἐς ἡμᾶς, Eurip. Alc. 696; mid. to throw one's self; pas. to be thrown out, exposed, Soph. Aj 817. The Epic impf. ρίπτασχον, Homer passim.; 2. a. pas. ἐρρίφην, pf. pas. ἄρρίμμαι.

'Prs. ρίνος, η, the nose; πλατία δὶ ρίς, a flat nose, Theorr. xi, 33: the sense of smell; pl. ρίνις, the nostrils, Aristoph. Nub. 344.

'PI'EKOE, ov, o, a chest or trunk covered with leather, a leathern box. Piodelis, Evros, part. 1. a. pas. of

'PI'Ψ, ριπός, ή, a mat, a hurdle, made of osiers, reeds, or rushes, Herodt. iv, 71; κέρδους έκατι καν ἐπὶ ριπὸς πλέοι, for the sake of gain he would go to sea in a hurdle, Aristoph. Pac. 700; a twig of willows, a reed.

Piya, 1. a. inf. act., and Pivais, Eol. for pivas, part. 1. a. act. of ρίπτω.

Pivas, part. 1. a. act. of piarw. Pitarnis, idos, o, one who throws away his shield, a deserter or coward, Aristoph. Nub. 352. Fr. ἄσπι;.

Pits, Ion. for "ppits, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of the same.

'Pίψις, εως, ή, a throwing, casting, flinging. Fr. ρίπτω.

'Pιψοχίνδυνος, ου, δ, ή, that throws himself into danger, adventurous; foolhardy, Xen. Mem. i, 3, 9. Fr. xivduros.

'Pιψοκινδύνως, adv. in an adventurous manner, fearlessly. Fr. preced.

'Pίψοπλος, ου, δ, h, throwing away his arms; ρίψοπλον ἀτάν, a deserter, causing the shield to be thrown away, s. as ρίψασπις, Æschyl. S. Theb. 297. Fr. ρίπτω and δπλα.

'Pίψω, ης, η, 1. a. subj. act. of βίπτω.

POA', or joiá, ãs, h, a pomegranate; also, the pomegranatetree, Odys. vii, 115.

'Poά, ãs, Dor. for jon, a stream, Pind. Olymp. ii, 62; a flow of song or a poetic vein, Id. Nem. vii, 17. Fr. ρέω.

'Poaioi, dat. pl., and Poás, acc. pl. of bon, ns, n.

Pοζοάμ, δ, indecl., the son of Solomon, Roboam, or Rehoboam. Hebr.

'Ρογκάζω. See ρογχάζω. Υρόγκος, ου, δ, s. as δόγχος.

Póyos, ou, o, a pile of any thing, a granary; used chiefly in Sicily and the Greek colonies in Italy;

hence the Latin rogus. 'Ρογχάζω, or ρογκάζω, to snore. 'Pόγχος, ου, δ, a snoring, a snorting. Th. ρέγχω.

'Pόδα, nom. pl. of βόδον.

Pôdamvos, a sprout, bud, shoot. See pádauvos.

'PO Δ Ă'NH, η_5 , $\dot{\eta}$, the woof, a web, thread, yarn.

'POΔĂNO'Σ, ή, όν, slender, slight, bending or perhaps easily moved; περὶ ροδανὸν δονακῆα, around the bending reeds, Π xviii, 576; as a subst., the name of a river in Gaul, the

Podapós, á, óv, rosy, having a good color, florid, of complexion; rose-like, delicate, Joseph. Antiq. xvii, 11, where the Mss. have ράδαλον, ράδαρον, and ράδινόν, Schneid. Lex. Th. ρόδον. 'Ροδία, α, ή, contract. ρόδη, a

rose-tree or bush. Fr. iodov. Poderos, sía, eror, and podeos, éa,

sor, rosy, of roses, Eurip. Med. 846; rose-colored, fragrant with roses, rose-scented. Fr. βόδον.

'Ρόδεος, έα, εον, of roses. Fr. δόδον. Poδεών, ῶνος, ὁ, a rose-shrubbery. Fr. jódov.

Podn, ns, n, the name of a female, Rhodé.

'Pοδία, ίας, ή, an herb called the Rhodian root, having the scent of a rose; a kind of vine; also, a kind of shoe; a proper name, Rhodia, Hesiod. Theog. 351.

Podianos, n, ov, Rhodian. Fr. Pódos.

Podíás, ádos, h, a kind of cup or goblet, Athen. xi, 13.

'Pοδίζω, f. ίσω, to resemble roses

in color. Fr. βόδον. 'Ροδικός, ή, όν, made of roses, Anacreon. Fr. δόδον.

Podivos, n, ov, made, twined of roses. Fr. βόδον.

Podios, ov, i, the name of a river, Rhodius; also, 'Podios, ia, 10v, Rhodian, belonging to the island of Rhodes.

'Ροδοδάκτϋλος, ου, ό, ή, rosyfingered, Il. i, 477, et passim; an epithet of Aurora. Fr. δάκτυλος.

Pοδοδάφνη, ης, η, a shrub, called by Apuleius the laurel-rose; the oleander. Fr. δάφνη.

'Ροδόδενδρον, ου, τό, a shrub; the rhododendron. Fr. bodov and δένδρον.

Podosidns, sos, o, n, rose-like, rosy. Fr. eldos.

'Ροδόεις, όεσσα, όεν, rosy, of or belonging to the rose, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1298; made of roses, oil of roses, Il. xxiii, 186. Fr. δόδον.

Podóniosos, ô, rose-ivy. Fr. pódov and xiooos.

'Ροδόμαλον, Dor. for ροδόμηλον, ου, τό, a rosy cheek; also, a confection of roses and quinces. Fr. μηλον.

'Ροδόμηλον, τό, Dor. ροδόμαλον, a rose-apple; metaphor. a rosy cheek. Fr. ρόδον and μῆλον.

'PO'ΔON, ου, τό, a rose, Aristoph. Nub. 910; Anacr. Hom. Cer. 6.

Pοδόπαχυς, Dor. for

'Ροδόπηχυς, Dor. ροδόπαχυς, υ, gen. vos, rosy-armed. Fr. podov and anxus.

Podónvoos, ov, ó, h, contract. joδόπνους, ουν, breathing of roses. Fr. jodov and wvéw.

Podos, ov, n, the name of a Nymph; also, the island of Rhodes; for merly called 'Polos, ov, n, as it should seem from the noise of the waves.

Podopógos, ou, o, n, bearing or producing roses. Fr. φέρω.

'Ροδόχρους, ου, ό, ή, rose-colored, Theocr. xviii, 31. Fr. χεόα.

'Ροδόχεως, ωτος, ό, ή, s. as preced., and from the same.

'Ροδών, ῶνος, ό, s. as ροδεών, ῶνος, a bed of roses.

Pόδωνες, ων, οί, the Alexandrian name of the winds called δονιθίαι. Pοδωνία, ας, ή, a rose-shrubbery or plat of roses; a rosebush; a dish flavored with roses. Fr. ρόδον.

'Pόζω, or rather ροιζω, and ρυζω, to bark, as a dog; and figuratively, to snore or snort. Fr. ροῖζος.

'Poń, ñs, Dor. ροά, ãs, 'n, a stream, a current, Aristoph. Thesm. 888; Eurip. Med. 831; juice or liquor; "σ' αν πλησθωσιν αμπέλου ροής, Id. Bacch. 281; ροάων, Æol. gen. pl., Il. vi, 4; in Homer always in the plural. Fr. ρέω.

'Ροθέω, ῶ, f. ńσω, to rush impetuously, like a rushing stream, to roar, to murmur loudly, Soph. Antig. 290.

'Pοθιάζω, to rush like water, or the waves dashed from the side of a ship in motion; to make a murmuring noise in eating, as pigs; οἶον ροθιάζουσ', how they murmur, Aristoph. Acharn. 801 Fr. δόθος.

Poθιάς, άδος, adj. causing a rush or noise of water; κώπης ροθιά-Dos, of the dashing oar, Æschyl. Pers. 388. Same Th.

Poblov, ou, To, the impetuosity or violence of the waves; a billow, Æschyl. Prom. 1080; the roaring surge of the sea, Eurip. Iph. T. 427; the spray or foam of the sea, Thucyd. iv, 10; any loud noise, applause, Aristoph. Eq. 546. From

'Pόθιος, α, ον, rushing with a loud noise, as the surge of the sea, and breaking on the shore, Soph. Phil. 683; violent, impetuous, Odys. v, 412; furious, as waves; noisy, loud. From

'PO'ΘΟΣ, ou, i, the noise of the surge or of oars, striking the waves; tumult, violence, impetus, Eschyl. Pers 454; γλώσσος ρ΄θος, a shout of the Persian tongue, Æschyl. Pers. 398. Probably from ρίω.

'Poiά, ãς, ή, a pomegranate, Odys. vii, 115.

'Poi δίω, ω, f. ήσω, s. as ροφίω, to engulph or absorb with a noise, Odys. xii, 106; ροιβδοῦσα κόλπον αἰγίδος, causing the hollow of my shield to roar, Æschyl. Eum. 382; the idea seems to be taken from the sail of a vessel, bellied out by the wind and making a roaring noise, when the ship is in rapid motion. The goddess opposed the hollow of her shield to the wind, which bore her rapidly along; the rapidity of her motion is indicated by the booming sound of the shield; and

Postonouser, 3. sing. Æol. 1. a. opt. from postoséw.

'Poίεδησις, εως, ή, the whizzing noise of a body moving swiftly, rushing, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1086; s. as ροίζησις.

Poiedos, ου, ὁ, the gush, the rush of water, Aristoph. Nub. 406; the rustle of wings, πτιςῶν γὰς ροίεδος οὐκ ἄσημος ἦν, Soph. Antig. 991. Fr. ρέω.

'Pοίζασκε, Epic impf. to ροίζεω.
'Pοίζασκ', for ροίζασκε, on account of the subsequent aspirate, 3. sing. impf. act. for ἐρροίζει.

'Poιζίω, ω, f. ήσω, to make a hissing, gushing, or rustling noise; to make a shrill noise, to give a low whistle, ροίζησεν δ' ἄρα, πιφαύσκων Διομήδεϊ δίω, Π. x, 502. Fr. ροίζος.

'Poιζηδόν, adv. with a loud or shrill noise. See preced. Fr. ροῖζος.

'Pοίζημα, ατος, τό, a rustling or whizzing noise, Aristoph. Av. 1182. Fr. βοιζίω.

Poignois, ews, n, a whizzing or hissing noise. See poisonois.

"'Pοιζέθεμις, (ή,) Lis et tumultuosa controversia, Cicero ad Att. 14, 10." Ernesti's Clavis Cic.

'Poίζομαι, f. σομαι, s. as ροιζίω.
'POI'ZO', ου, δ, a whizzing or hissing noise, as of an arrow or spear flying rapidly through the air; the whizzing of arrows and the clashing of spears, Il. xvi, 361; clamor, Odys. ix, 315; the impetus of any body; probably imitated from the sound.

Poin, ns, n, Ion. for poiá, a pomegranate. See poá.

'Pοϊκός, ή, όν, curved, bent, crooked: also, that has a flowing or running, fluid, feeble. I'r. ρόος. 'Pοΐσκος, as if a small ροά, the figure of a pomegranate, on the high priest's robe, LXX.

'Pομάστρα, ας, ή, a spear, LXX. 'Pομβίω, ω, to whirl round, as a wheel; to spin. Fr. βόμβος.

'Pομβητός, ή, όν, spun round like a top, whirled, hurled, swung. Fr. ρομβίω

'Pομβοειδής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, in the form of a rhomb; rhomboidal. Fr. εΐδος. 'Pόμβος, ου, ὁ, a top; a magical wheel, Theocr. ii, 30; the hurling of a weapon, Pind. Olymp. xiii, 133; a kind of cymbal or tambourine, Eurip. Hel. 1361; in mathematics, a rhombus, or diamond-like figure; also, a fish, the turbot.

'Pόμοξ, ὄκος, δ, a worm that gnaws wood, a wood-worm.

Pομφαία, ας, 'n, a large sword or sabre, with a broad blade, chiefly used by the Thracians; in N. T., a sword. Fr. ῥέμεω.

'Poμφεῖς, ων, αί, thongs or strings of leather for sewing shoes.

Poor, acc. sing. of

'Poos, contract. οῦς, ου, ὁ, a current, a stream, Il. xii, 25; Herodt. ii, 96; a river; the acc. ῥίου · ἀνὰ ῥίου, up the stream; κατὰ ῥίου, down the stream. The poets always have ῥίου in the acc.; prose-writers sometimes ῥοῦν, Plat. Polit. vi, 492; Crat. 411, D; though it is doubtful if this be correct. Fr. ῥίω.

'Pοπαία, the same with ρομφαία.
'Pοπαλίζω, f. ίσω, to beat with a club, staff, rod; to strike. See ρόπαλον.

'Pοπαλικός, ή, όν, a kind of verse called rhopalic, i. e. club-like (from ρόπαλον), in which each succeeding word is longer by one syllable than the preceding; as, ω μάπας 'Ατρείδη, μοιρηγενίς, ολειοδα/μον, II. iii, 182; and in Ausonius, Spes Deus, æternæ stationis conciliator. Kritsch. Schrevel. Lex.

'Ροπαλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a blow of a club; a state of priapism, Aristoph. Lys. 553. From

'Pόπᾶλον, ου, τό, a club, Herodt. vii, 63; a staff, a rod; a sceptre, αἴεν ἀᾶγίε, Odys. xi, 574; Soph. Trach. 510; the virile member, Aristoph. Ran. 47. Fr. ῥίπω.

'Pοπαλωτός, ή, όν, club-like, having the form or appearance of a club, an epithet of a cup or bowl, Dion. Cuss. From preced.

Poπń, ñs, 'n, a leaning or inclination forward; also, downwards, as the scale of a balance; the act of preponderating; σμικρά παλαιά σώματ' εὐνάζει ροπή. a slight inclination (of the balance of the Fates) puts to sleep, i. e. kills, the aged bodies, Soph. Œd. T. 961 ; μικοᾶς βοπης δεῖσθαι, Plut. Cic. 15, edit. Gail; impetus, force, weight, Demosth. 154, 18; Eurip. Hipp. 1158; preponderance, advantage; the preponderance of a scale; in μιᾶς ροπης, on a single turn of the scales, at the critical moment, Thucyd. v, 103; σμικεὰjowń, a slight turn of the scale, a slight depression, Soph. Œd. T. 961; ροπη βίου, the sinking of life, Id. Œd. C. 1504: έν ροση, in hazard; άδ' έχεται ροπᾶς, she is on the turn of the scale, i. e. she is going to ruin, Aristoph. Vesp. 1274; the event or issue of a war, Diod. S. Th. pera.

'Pοτικός, ή, όν, prone to, inclining downwards; τὸ ῥοτικόν, a low style, Longin. § 3, 2; also, act., giving a decision. Fr. ῥίπω.

'Pόστρον, ου, τό, a club, mace, cudgel, Eurip. Hipp. 1167; a ring or knocker of a door; a hind of cymbal or tambourine, Eurip. Ion. 1612. Fr. βίμβω. 'Pουθήν, ό, indecl., the name of a man, Reuben. Hebr.

'Povθ, ή, the name of a woman, Ruth.

Pous, poos, o, a current, a flowing. See next.

Povs, gen. pow and poos, s and h, a tree called sumach, the bark and fruit of which are used in tanning.

Povous, ov, i, i, a color, reddish brown; red, Lat. russus.

Pοῦφος, ου, δ, the name of a man, Rufus. Fr. the Latin rufus.

'POΦE'Ω, and -άω, f. ήσομαι, to absorb, swallow up, sup up, Aristoph. Vesp. 906: Id. 814; Soph. Trach. 1044; Lat. sorbere. The word has evidently been formed from the sound made by the lips in drawing in water. Dunb.

'Pόφησις, εως, ή, an absorbing or swallowing. Fr. ροφέω.

'Pόφος, δ, a swallowing or gulping down; that which is gulped down. $P_{οχ}θ_{εω}$, $\tilde{ω}$, f. $\acute{n}σω$, to send forth a noise, to roar, as the sea, Odys. v, 402; to murmur hoarsely. From

·Pόχθος, ου, ό, the noise of waves; a loud murmuring. Fr. ρόθος, probably from ρέω.

'Pou, to move, shake, agitate. Fr. وέω.

Powons, sos, o, n, flowing, fluid, like a fluid; tumultuous, Thucyd. iv, 24. Fr. sidos.

Powr, wvos, i, a place having pomegranate trees, LXX. Fr. δοά.

Puadinos, n, ov, pertaining to flowing; ρυαδικόν πάθος, a diarrhœa. Fr. pvás.

'Pύαξ, ἄκος, δ, a flowing; an overflowing; a brook; a gully, Thucyd. iv, 96; a torrent of water or volume of flame; a stream of burning lava, Plat. Phæd. 111, E; a volcano. Fr.

Pvás, ádos, ó, h, flowing, loose, weak, feeble, relaxed; also, a kind of fish, αὶ ρυάδες, supposed to be herrings.

'Pύἄτο, 3. pl. a. contract. of ρύομαι. 'Puāχετος, ου, δ, a rapid torrent; a turbulent rabble; a mob, Aristoph. Lys. 170; dregs. Fr. ρυάς.

'Ρυγχελέφας, αυτος, δ, with an elephant's trunk. Fr. ρύγχος and ἐλέφας.

Pυγχίον, ου, τό, dimin., a little snout, Aristoph. Acharn. 744. From

'PΥ'ΓΧΟΣ, εος, τό, the beak of a bird, Aristoph. Av. 347; the snout of a hog; and hence, by way of ridicule, an ugly face, Epigr. Lucil. 19, in Anal. ii, 321.

'Pŭδńv, adv. in a crowd; rushing as a crowd. Fr. ρέω.

Pubov, adv. abundantly, copiously, Odys. xv, 425. Fr. ρύω, the same with piw.

Pueis, part. 2. a. pas. of ρέω. Pues, Ion. for puon, pres. imperat., and

'Pύιται, 3. sing. pres. of ρύομαι. 'Ρυίω, ω, obsol., f. ήσομαι, 2. a. pas. ἐρρύην, pf. act. ἐρρύηκα, to flow, flow away; to run as water, Xen. Hist. v, 4, 58. Fr. δίω.

'Ρυζίω, or ρύζω, to growl, snarl. Formed from the sound.

'Pύζην, adv. in the manner of any thing flowing; copiously, abundantly.

'Pύζω, f. ύσω, to grin, snarl, like a dog.

Pún, Epic for lipiún, 3. sing. a. pas. to δέω.

'Pύηθι, 2. a. imperat. pas. of ¿υέω. ' Ρυήσομαι, η, εται, 2. fut. pas. of the same.

'Ρυηφένεια, ας, ή, and ρυηφενία, ns, n, wealth, abundance, riches, Callim. Jov. 84.

'Pυθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of ρύομαι. 'Pυθμίζω, f. ίσω, to adjust to time, measure, etc.; to modulate; to cause to harmonize; to arrange in due order; to adjust, Xen. Cyr. viii, 8, 10; to examine strictly, Soph. Antig. 318; pf. pas. ἐρρύθμισμαι, to be reduced to order or measure; hence, to be fettered, Æschyl. Prom. 241.

'Pυθμικός, ή, όν, formed in due proportion; in accordance with time, measure, etc.; rhythmical. From

'PΥΘΜΟ'Σ, οῦ, δ, (1) measured or equable motion, as in dancing, i. e. the step adapted to measured time; (2) measured time, as in music, i. e. when the sounds succeed each other in a certain regular order; (3) rhythm or measured harmony in verse, i. e. in which the successive sounds of the words are made agreeable to the ear; it differs from metre, which depends on the quantity and arrangement of syllables according to certain rules; "nam," says Quinctil., Inst. Or. 9, 4, "rythmi, id est, numeri spatio temporum constant; metra etiam ordine"; (4) rhythm in prose, harmonious flow or cadence of sound, produced by the skilful arrangement of words, and the disposition of members of sentences; it corresponds with the Lat. numerus; (5) it also signifies shape, form, fashion; due proportion; equable temper, etc. Hence the general term, rhythm, cadence, Aristoph. Nub. 638, what is now called measure, both in poetry and music; harmony, proportion ; μετὰ ἡυθμοῦ, in measured time; said of the Lacedæmonians advancing to battle, Thucyd. v, 70; in concert ; ἐν ῥυθμῷ, in proper time ; a measured movement of any kind; the form or figure of the alphabetic letters, Herodt. v, 58. \vec{H} ence in English RHYTHM.

Purávn, ns, n, a plane.

'Ρύμα, ἄτος, τό, for ῥεῦμα, a stream, current. Th. ῥέω. Also 'Ρυμα, ατος, τό, a pull, drawing; ρύμα τόξου, the drawing of the impf. m. of ρύομαι.

bow; a defence, shelter, protection, Soph. Aj. 159; a rope by which a vessel is drawn or towed, Arrian. Peripl.; a weapon's throw; a bow-shot, Æschyl. Pers. 143; Xen. Anab. iii, 3, 15. Fr. ρύομαι.

'Pύματα, nom. pl. of ἑῦμα. 'Pύμεος, the same with δόμεος. Fr. pepen.

Pūµn, ns, n, a rushing on, impetuous or rapid motion, Thucyd. ii, 76; force, strength; struggle; a rush, Aristoph. Nub. 406; Demosth. 546, ult.; a hostile charge, Xen. Cyr. vii, 1; a shock, impetus, Thucyd. vii, 10; a street; a line of direction; a track; a current, Eurip. Rhes. 64. Fr. δύω.

'Ρύμμα, ἄτος, τό, dirt, filth, Aristoph. Lys. 377; what is removed by washing or cleansing; also, the material used in cleansing, as soap, lye, etc.

Pupis, ou, i, the pole of a carriage, by which ῥύεται, it is drawn, Herodt. iv, 69; Il. x, 505; ἐν πεώτω ρυμῶ, at the extremity of the pole, Il. vi, 40. Th. ῥύω.

 $P\bar{\nu}$ μοτομέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to divide into streets; hence, to lay out a city, Polyb. xvii, 22. τέμνω.

'Ρυμοτομία, ας, ή, the laying out or division of streets. Same Th. 'Ρύομαι, fut. m. δύσομαι, 1. a. ερουσάμην, Epic ουσάμην, imperat. ρυσαι, to draw or drag to one's self; to draw from the power of an enemy; hence, to save, preserve, protect; to hberate, deliver, rescue, R. xvii, 645 ; δν θανείν ἐρρυσάμην, whom I saved from death, Eurip. Alc. 11; Herodt. iii, 132; also, to defend one's self. It is generally followed by the gen., governed by ix, ἀπό, ὑπό · with the latter it signifies to draw or drag from under the power of another; as, Τρώων ἀλόχους καὶ νήπια τέκνα προφρονέως ρύοισθε φιλοπτολέμων ὑπ' 'Αχαίων, Π. xvii, 224. The quantity of the v may be considered short in Homer; when it is lengthened, it is either by the ictus, or the other form of the verb should be adopted; viz. ἐρύouas with the Attics it is always long in the fut. and the 1. aor. Τh. ῥύω.

Puómivos, part. pres. of preced. 'Pύονται, 3. pl. ind. pres. m., and Pύοντο, Ion. for ἐρρύοντο, 3. pl.

'Ρύτα, ων, τά, pl. of ρύτος, Odys. vi, 93.

'Pυπαίνω, f. ανῶ, l. a. ἐρμύπηνα, to make foul or dirty; to soil or tarnish; also, to defame or blacken the reputation; "να μὴ μυπαίνηται ταχύ, that it may not be soiled, or want cleaning again soon, Theophr. Char. 10, edit. Newton. Fr. μύπος.

'Ρύπαζ, ακος, δ, filthy, sordid. Fr. δύπος.

'Pυτάται, and ρυππαπαί, a cry or call of sailors, in Aristoph. Ran. 1105, like 'ωόπ, ibid. 182, and Æschyl. Suppl. 827 (which resembles the ho! up, of our mariners in its sound and meaning); τὸ ρυπαπαί, the crew of a ship, Aristoph. Vesp. 909; as iπτοπαί is used also in the comic writers for a company of horsemen. The reduplication of the π is on account of the metre.

'Pυπαρευθήτω, 3. sing. 1. a. imperat. pas. of

*Pῦπἄρεύω, f. εύσω, to be dirty or foul. Th. ρύπος.

'Pὖπἄςία, ας, 'n, foulness, filthiness, dirt; and

"Pυσάρός, ά, όν, filthy, dirty, foul; squalid; avaricious, mean, sordid. Fr. δύσας.

sordid. Fr. ρυπος. 'Pυπάω, to be foul.

'Punóeis, εσσα, εν, foul, dirty. Fr. ρύπος.

'Pύπον, ου, τό, filth; ἄπαν δύπον, mere trash, Theocr. xv, 20.

'PΫ́ΠΟΣ, ου, ὁ, dirt, foulness, scurf; and metaphor. avariciousness; also, sealing-wax, Aristoph. Vesp. 1201.

'Pυσόω, ω, f. ώσω, to be dirty, foul, or squalid; to be soiled; μάλα σες ρυσόωντα, though ever so dirty, Odys. vi, 87; to be in a mean dress; 1. a. ἐρρύσωσα, imperat. ρύσωσον, άτω. Th. ρύσος.

'Pυπόω, to make foul.

'Pυππαπαί, a cry of the Athenian rowers, yoho! hence, πὸ ἡυππαπαί is put for the rowers, the crew.

'Pυπτής, ῆξος, ὁ, and ῥύπτειρα, ας, ἡ, one who cleanses, purifies, washes; and

*Pυπτικός, ή, όν, adapted to cleansing or purifying, Plat. Tim. 65, D. From

'Υνίστω, f. ρύψω, to cleanse, purify, purge, Plat. Locr. 100, E; pas. ρύστομαι, to be scrubbed up, Aristoph. Acharn. 17. Th. ρύσος.

'Puσά, ή, or ρυσή, ns, ή, (γήρας,)
a wrinkle, and hence, old age.

Fr. ρυσός or ρυσός, wrinkled, when the skin is furrowed, or ρύιται, for a wrinkle is a drawing of the skin into folds. Th. ρύω.

Purai, nom. pl. of purá.

'Ρύσαιτο, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. m., and

'Ρύσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of δύομαι.
'Ρῦσάσθην, 3. dual 1. a. pas. of δύω, to draw or drag; δύομαι, to save, protect, Π. xiv, 406.

Pυσάσθω, 3. sing. 1. a. imperat.
m. of the same.

'Pύσει, dat. sing. contract. of ρύσες. 'Ρῦσθαι, Ion. by synæresis for ρύσσθαι, pres. inf. m. of ρύομαι, Il. xv. 141; Passow calls it a syncopated agrist.

'Pυσθῶ, and in 1. pl. ἡυσθῶμεν, 1. a. subj. pas. of the same verb.

'Pūσιάζω, f. άσω, to take away by force; to take or carry away, Eurip. Ion, 525, 1405; to drag away, Æschyl. Suppl. 419. Fr. ἡύω.

'Poor έωμος, ου, δ, ἡ, defending the altar, Æschyl. Suppl. 880. Fr. βωμός.

'Pυσιδιφρος, ου, δ, ħ, epithet of a charioteer, that guides or directs a chariot, Pind. Isth. ii, 31. Fr. δίφρος.

'Pύσιμον, ου, τό, the plant called rue, for ερύσιμον. See ρυτή.

'Poσιον, ου, τό, what is given for ρύσις, or liberation from any thing, a ransom, a pledge; sacrifices or votive offerings for deliverance, Æschyl. Suppl. 709; a security, Soph. Œd. C. 862; booty taken by way of reprisals, Il. xi, 673, which is expressed in one word, ρυσιάζειν, by Diod. S. in Excerpt. de Vit. et Virt. ii, 549; Wessel.; Ernesti's Notes on the Iliad; expiation; φόνου δὶ ρύσιον τίσω τάλως, Soph. Phil. 947; deliverance, Æschyl. S. Theb. 310. Th. ρύω.

'Pύσιος, ία, ιον, protecting, Æschyl. Suppl. 141; defending, delivering. Fr. ἡύομαι.

'Pυσίπολις, εως, ή, and ρυσίπτολις, εως, ή, a protector or defender of a city or state; an epithet of Minerva; ρυσίπολις γενοῦ, Παλλάς, Æschyl. S. Theb. 121. Fr. πόλις.

*Pūσίπονος, ου, δ, ή, setting free from toil and trouble. Fr. ρύομαι and πόνος.

Pῦσις, εως, ἡ, deliverance; ransom. Th. ῥύω οτ ῥύομαι.

Puois, sws, n, n flowing, Plat.

Legg. xii, 944, B; flux; current, stream. Fr. $\dot{\rho}\dot{\nu}\omega$, for Th. $\dot{\rho}\dot{\nu}\omega$.

'Pύσκομαι, to guard, defend, preserve; the same with ρύω · ρύσκου, Ion. for ρύσκου, you preserved, Π. xxiv, 730.

'Ρύσκω. See ρύσκομαι.

'Pυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, Poet., figure, form; extent of a country. Th. ῥίω. 'Pῦσός, ἡ, όν, wrinkled, shrivelled, Plat. Polit. v, 452, B; old, Il.

Plat. Polit. v, 452, B; old, Il. ix, 499; Aristoph. Plut. 266; peevish, cross, sour. Th. μω.

Puddos, n, ov, for pudos.

'Pυσσότης, ητος, η, the being wrinkled, wrinkles. Fr. preced. 'Pυσσόω, ω, f. ωσω, to produce wrinkles, to wrinkle, shrivel; to make old; pas. to become wrinkled or shrivelled. Fr. μυσός.

Pυσταζέσκω (not used), to drag or pull with violence; but, ρυστάζεσκον, impf. Ion. for ἐρρυσταζον, Π. ΧΧΙΝ, 755.

'Pυστάζω, f. άζω, to draw, to drag violently, Odys. xvi, 109; to maltreat; to treat with violence. Th. ῥύω.

'Pυστακτύς, ύος, ἡ, a violent pulling or dragging, a carrying away by force; gross violence, Odys. xviii, 223. Fr. ἡύω.

'Pύστης, ου, δ, a deliverer, a saviour. Fr. δύω.

'Purώdns, εος, δ, ή, wrinkled. Fr.

'Pūτά, τά, a bridle, the reins. Fr. ρυτός.

'Ρυταγωγεύς, έως, δ, a horse's halter. Fr. ἄγω.

'Pυταίνω, to revile, reproach.
Probably for ρυπαίνω.

'Pūτή, η̃ς, ἡ, the plant called rue; also written ῥύτη.

'Pυτήνη, ἡ, or ἡητίνη, resin, Genesis xxxvii, 25.

'Pυτής, ῆςος, δ, one that draws or drags; ρυτῆρα βιοῦ, a puller of the bow, an archer, Odys. xxii, 173; a check-rein; in Il. xvi, 475, εν ρυτηροι τάνυτθεν, seems to signify, they were placed along in the traces; σπεύδειν ἀπὸ ἡυ-Theos, to go with loosened reins or at full speed, Soph. Æd. C. 904; a whip or scourge, Soph. Aj. 237; probably formed by the end of the reins; puringer maxeois, with long straps or thongs, Dion. Hal. Antig. iii, 30; a guard or keeper, Odys. xvii, 187; Æschyl. S. Theb. 300. Fr. βύομαι.

'Pυτιδόφλοιος, ου, δ, ή, with shrivelled rind. Fr. ρυτίς and φλοιός.

Pυτίδοω, ω, f. ωσω, to draw into wrinkles; to draw into folds: pres. pas. ἡυτιδόομαι. From

Puridudns, sos, o, n, having a wrinkled or shrivelled appearance. Fr. Eldos.

'Pὕτίς, ίδος, 'n, a wrinkle, Aristoph. Plut. 1051; a fold. Fr. ρύω.

'Pύτο, Ion. or Poet. for ἔρρυτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of ρύομαι or ρύω. Poróv, ov, ró, a drinking-cup from which the liquor was poured in a stream, Demosth. 565, penult. 'Pūτός, ή, όν, drawn, dragged; τὰ ρῦτά, a bridle or rein. Fr. **ρύω οτ ἐ**ξύω.

Poros, n, ov, flowing, running; well watered, Eurip. Hel. 1125; fluid; ρυτᾶς ἐξ ἀλός, Æschyl. Ag. 1382. Fr. βέω.

'Ρύτρος, εος, τό, " Echinops ritro." Sprengel et al.

'Ρύτως, οςος, δ, s. as ρυτής, the drawer of a bow; The Archer, an epithet of Apollo, Aristoph. Thesm. 101; a defender or protector. Fr. ἐρύω.

'Pύψις, εως, ή, a cleansing, purging, Plat. Tim. 65, E. Fr. δύπτω.

'Pυφός, ή, όν, curved, bent, Æol. from j'smw.

'Pτ'Ω. See ἐςύω, mid. ῥύομαι, to draw or drag to one's self; hence, to deliver, deliver the Greeks, R. xvii, 645; Soph. Œd. Τ. 72 ; τήνδε βυσαίμην πόλιν, Id. 312, 313; to defend, protect; also

'Pύω, and ἐυίω, obsol. 2. a. pas. έρύην · ρύη, 3. sing., it gushed, Odys. iii, 455.

Puwdns, sos, o, n, flowing, abundant, Plat. Tim. 86, C. Fr. είδος.

'Pωβικώτερος, ου, δ, ή, that cannot easily pronounce the letter pa.

'Pωγαλέος, έα, έον, split, cleft, Il. ii, 417; torn, ragged, tattered, Odys. xiii, 435; and

'Pωγžs, άδος, δ, ή, rent from a mass, split, cleft, rent; abrupt; ή ρωγάς, a cleft or fissure. Fr. ρήγνυμι.

'Pωγή, ñs, ή, a split, a fissure, a cleft. Th. ρήγνυμι.

'Pωγμή, ης, ή, a fissure, crevice, cleft, chink. Same Th.

'Pωγμός, οῦ, ὁ, a crevice, hole, perforation, cavity, Bion. Fragm. хi.

'PΩ'ΘΩN, ωνος, δ, the nose; generally in the plural, ρώθωνες, nostrils. Fr. βέω.

Paua. See Paun.

Romans; to be a partisan of the Romans. Fr. 'Pώμη.

'Pωμαϊκός, ή, όν, and 'Pωμαΐος, αία, αῖον, Roman. Fr. 'Pώμη. 'Pωμαΐς, ΐδος, ή, a Roman female. 'Pωμαϊστί, adv. in the language of the Romans, in Latin, John xix, 20; after the Roman custom, etc.

Ρωμάλέος, έα, έον, strong, robust; vigorous, Herodt. iii, 22. δώμη.

'Pωμαλέως, adv. with strength, with force. Fr. preced.

'Pώμη, ης, ἡ, bodily strength, force, Eurip. Orest. 69; vigor, firmness; courage, boldness; power, Demosth. 259, 1; Thucyd. vii, 63, 71; τις βώμη, an addition of strength, Id. 18; ρώμη, with the Attic writers, is generally applied to the mind, ίσχύς to the body. Fr. βώννυμι. Also

'Pώμη, ης, ή, the city of Rome. In Erin. Ode, ρώμη is frequently rendered fortitude, strength, or force; but the better opinion is, that the city of Rome is the subject of the ode, Meibomii, Anacr. Sapph. et Erinn., edit. 1826. See Coll. Maj. ii, 284.

'Ρώννυμι, and ρωννύω, f. ρώσω (from ρώω), 1. a. ἔρρωσα, to render strong, vigorous; to strengthen, confirm, corroborate; to make firm; to strain every nerve, to be active; mid. to exert one's self, to put forth one's strength; to act strenuously; pres. pas. ρώννυμαι, σαι, ται, pf. pas. ἔρρωμαι, I am strong, or in good health: 1. a. pas. ἐρρωσθην, part. pf. pas. ἐρρωμένος, strengthened, made firm, courageous, bold; also, in good health; plupf. ἐρρώμην, σω, το, with the time of an imperfect; καὶ γὰς, ὅτ' ἐρρώμην, for, when I possessed strength, Thucyd. vii, 15; pf. imperat. pas. 1. sing. ἔρρωσο, ώσθω, farewell, and 2. pres. pl. ἔρρωσθε, fare ye well, to bid farewell, i. e. to dismiss with contempt; πολλὰ ἐρρῶσθαι φράσας τῷ σοφῷ Σοφοκλεῖ, Demosth. 419, 12. Th. ρώω. Pώννῦσι, 3. sing. pres. ind. of

preced.

Pωξ, ωγός, δ or h, a fissure, cleft, a chink; a rock, craggy hill; a step or stair; ἀνὰ ρῶγας μεγάροιο, Odys. xxii, 143; a grape-stone, a berry; for ράξ. Fr. δήγνυμι. Hence in Engl. A ROCK.

'Pωμαΐζω, f. τσω, to imitate the 'Pώομαι, from ρώω, obsol., to move

quickly or with agility in dancing, Il. xxiv, 616; to bestir one's self, to move nimbly, Il. xviii, 417; xi, 50; χαῖται δε ρώοντο μετά πνοιης ανέμοιο, and their manes waved with the breeze, Il. xxiii, 367. different meanings attached to the word and its derivatives seem to be incorrect. It is commonly derived from βώννυμι, with which it has no connection; and hence the idea of violent motion. It evidently belongs to the family of ρέω, to flow, and is expressive of an undulating, wavy motion, as is well stated by Buttmann, Lexil., § 54; and this meaning is corroborated by every passage where the verb occurs. See Il. xxiii, 367. Dunb.

'Pώοντ', for ἐρρωοντο, 3. pl. impf. m. or pas. Ion. from the obsolete verb ρώομαι, Il. xi, 50. Fr. ρώω. 'Pωπεῖον, τό, Ion. ρωπήῖον, a thicket, copse of brushwood. Fr. jay.

'Pωπήϊον, ου, τό, a place covered with shrubs or bushes; a thicket; ρωπήια πυκνά, close or dense thickets, Il. xiii, 199. ρώψ. Th. ρέπω.

'Ρωπίζω, f. ίσω, to deal in small wares or trumpery; and

'Pωπικός, ή, όν, relating to ordinary wares or trinkets; τὰ ρωπικά, small wares, trinkets, trash; figuratively, mean, worthless: Longinus uses ρωπικόν καὶ κακόζηλον as equivalent to ψυχεότητα, i. e. tinsel, puerility or affectation in style, § 3.

'Ρωπογεάφία, ας, ή, a painting of woodland scenery; landscape painting. Fr. γεάφω.

'Pωποπώλης, ου, δ, a vender of small wares; a seller of worthless articles. Fr. πολέω.

Paros, ou, i, wares or goods of small value; trinkets of every kind; trash, trumpery; a bundle of rubbish, Demosth. 910, 1. Fr. ρώψ.

'Pωρός, ά, όν, strong, robust, vigorous; vehement, violent. Fr. ρώννυμι.

'Pás, a Hebrew word, the head, the face, Ezek. xxxviii, 2.

Pωσθείς, είσα, έν, 1. a. part. pas. to βώννῦμι.

'Pωσις, εως, ή, a strengthening, confirming; force, firmness; sound or firm health. Fr. ρώνvupei.

'Pώσω, 1. fut. act. of ρωννύω. 'Ρωτάζω, and ρωτακίζω, f. ίσω, to be repeating the letter pa.

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Pωτακισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the frequent use of the letter ja.

' Ρωχμή, ης, ή, and ρωχμός, ου, ό, a rent, a chink, crevice, fissure, R. xxiii, 420. Perhaps from **ρώ**σσω or βήγνυμι.

Pωχμός, οῦ, ὁ, like ῥῆγμα, a cleft; έωχμὸς γαίης, a gutter or channel

worked out in the earth. Fr. ρώξ. ' $P\Omega'X\Omega$, to gnash the teeth.

'Pώψ, ωπός, ή, a place covered with shrubs, a thicket, a twig; pl. twigs, small branches, Odys. x, 166; also, wares of small value. Fr. ρέπω.

'Pώω, the same with ρωννύω or

βώννυμι, which borrow their tenses from this form; as, pwolai, pwrai. ρώσασθαι, for ρώεσθαι, ρώεται. Nicander has pasto, Ther. 351, Schneid. Lex.; ρώομαι, to be agitated or shaken; to move with vehemence, quickness, or violence, in dancing, Hom.

$oldsymbol{\Sigma}$

ΣΑΒΑ

Σ, or C, σιγμα, the eighteenth letter of the Greek alphabet; as a numeral it denotes two hundred, and with a small mark underneath (, o) two hundred thousand. In many words, beginning particularly with x and μ, this letter was prefixed, probably to strengthen the sound; as, Σπάμανδρος, σμικρός, etc.

The old Attics sometimes used ξ and τ, instead of it; and the Dorians and Æolians &; thus, όδμή for όσμή, ίδμεν for ίσμεν, etc. The Lacedæmonians, Cretans, and Eleans employed it frequently for 9, as having a hindred sound; thus, 'Aoava for 'Αθήνη, ελσών for ελθών, etc.; in the 1. pers. pl. of verbs, s was used by the Dorians and Aolians, as v afterwards; thus, τύπτομες for τύπτομεν, λέγομες, hence the Latin legimus. The later Attics substituted a double ττ for two σσ; as, πεάττω for πεάσσω, θάλαττα for θάλασσα, etc. \(\Sigma \) was sometimes prefixed instead of the spiritus asper, as σύς for ὑς serpo in Latin, from έρπω· sex from έξ, etc. The Dorians called this letter Σάν, according to Herodotus, i, 139.

Y', by the poets, for oi, never for ooi. Σά, Dor. for σή.

Σã, contract. for σάα, as from σάος, the same with σόος, safe.

Σὰ μάν, Dor. for τὶ μήν, Aristoph. Acharn. 757 and 784. Schneid. Lex.

Σἄβάζιος, ου, δ, a Phrygian name of Bacchus, pertaining to Sabazius, Aristoph. Vesp. 9; Av. 873. Fr. σαζάζω.

ΣABB

Σαβάζειν, inf. of

Σἄζάζω, to revel like a bacchanal; to dance lasciviously. Fr. σαζοῖ, which see.

Σἄβάκτης, ου, ό, a shatterer, destroyer, smasher. Fr. σαθά-

Σαβακῶς, ῶ, ὁ, Sabacos.

ΣĂ'BĂNON, ου, τό, a coarse or rough cloth for wiping the body after bathing.

Σάβαρις, ιδος, δ, a man's name, Sabăris.

Σαδασμός, οῦ, ὁ, the celebration of the festival of Bacchus. σαβοĩ.

Σαζαχά, indecl., a little net. Hebr.

Σαδαχθάνι (ἐγκατέλιπές με), hast forsaken me, Matt. xxvii, 46. Chaldaic.

Σαβαωθ, hosts, armies: also written σαββαῶθ, Rom. ix, 29; Κύgios σαθαώθ, the Lord of hosts. Σάββας, ἄτος, τό. See σάββἄτον.

Σάββασι, irreg. dat. pl. of σάββα-

Σαββάτίζω, f. ίσω, and $Att.ι\tilde{\omega}$, to observe the Sabbath, to rest or repose one's self; 1. a. ἐσαβ-Cάτισα. Fr. σά66ατον.

Σαβάτισμός, οῦ, δ, observance of the Sabbath; eternal felicity, Hebr. iv, 9. Fr. preced.

Σάββἄτον, ου, τό, a cessation from labor, rest; the Sabbath, a day of rest; by synecd., a week, Mark xvi, 7; Luke xviii, 12; Matt. xxviii, 1, etc. In the pl. it is of the third declension of simple nouns, σάββατα, ων, σάββασι· also, ráccas, aros, ró, the same. Σαββάτων, gen. pl. of σάββατον or σάββας.

Σαββάώθ. See σαδαώθ.

Σαβεί, and

Σαζείς, and σαζί, indecl., glory. Hebr.

ΣΑΓΗ

 $\Sigma \alpha \mathcal{E}_{\text{IVN}}$, η_{S} , $\dot{\eta}$, $(\gamma \tilde{\eta} \text{ understood},)$ the country of the Sabines, in

Σάβτνοι, ων, οί, the nation of the Sabines.

ΣĂΒΟΙ~, for εὐοῖ, the cry of bacchanals, when invoking Bacchus. See σαβάζειν. Also

Σἄβοί, ῶν, οί, the initiated in the rights of Bacchus, Demosth. 213, 26; priests of Bacchus. Fr. preced.

Σάβρα, h, by the later writers for σαύρα like the change of λαυρος for λάβρος, Riem. Lex.

Saleias, ov. i, and rauleias, a kind of drinking-cup.

Σαγάλινα (with ξύλα), or σαντά. λινα, σατάλινα, σανδάλινα, probably sandal-wood, Arrian. Peripl. p. 20. Riem. Lex.

Σαγαπηνόν, the gum-like juice of an umbelliferous plant, used as a medicine, Diosc.; also, οπὸς σαγάπηος.

ΣΑ'ΓΑΡΙΣ, εως, ή, a battle-axe or two-edged sword, used by the Scythians in the army of Xerxes, Herodt. vii, 64; Schweigh. Lex. Herodt.; an Amazonian battle-

Σάγγαζα, a kind of large ship of India, Arrian. Erythr. 34. Riem. Lex.

Σαγγάριος, ov, i, the name of a river, Sangarius, Il. iii, 187. Σἄγή, ñs, 'n, harness, equipments for horses, etc.; complete armor, Æschyl. S. Theb. 373; Id. Choëph. 552; Eurip. Herc. F. 187; a military garment. Fr. σάττω.

Σάγηναῖος, αία, αῖον, belonging to a drag, or sweep-net. Fr. σα-γήνη.

Σαγηνέσσα, ή, ensnaring. Fr. σαγήνη.

Σάγηνεύω, to take, as in a snare, ambush, or net; to capture, Herodt. iii, 149; ως συνάψαντες.... τὰς χεῖρας σαγηνεύσαιεν πᾶσαν τὴν Ἐρετρικὴν οἱ στρατιῶται τοῦ Δάτιδος, Plat. Legg. iii, 698, D.

Σἔγήνη, ης, ἡ, a large net, a dragnet, a seine, Matth. xiii, 47; as if from σάττω, to load.

Σάγηνοβόλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, throwing the drag-net; as subst., a fisherman. Fr. σαγήνη and ζάλλω. Σάγηνόδετος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, binding to a net. Fr. σαγήνη and δέω.

Σαγηνοφορέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to wear the sagum or military cloak. Fr. σάγη.

Σαγίς, ίδος, ή. See σάγος. Σάγμα, ἄτος, τό, the load of a beast of burden; also, his covering or harness; a pack-saddle; the covering of a shield, Aristoph. Acharn. 574; a large woollen cloak, Id. Vesp. 1181, 1142. Th. σάττω.

Σαγοειδής, έος, \dot{o} , \dot{n} , like a military cloak. Fr. είδος.

Σάγος, ου, δ, a military garment called a sagum, a soldier's cloak (Lat. sagum); hence σάπος, σάππος, σάγηπος Τh. σάππω. Σάγεα, ας, ἡ, the river Sagra, in Mugna Græcia.

Σαδαΐ, or σαδδαΐ, indecl., all-sufficient, all-bountiful; the mighty-One. Hebr.

Σαδδουκαΐος, ου, δ, a Sadducee, of the Jewish sect called Sadducees, who were so named from Sadoc, their founder.

Σαδημώθ, a Hebrew word, a plain, a field, 2 Kings xxiii, 4.

Σαδηρώθ, ranks or rows of soldiers, 2 Kings xi, 8, 15; of chambers, 1 Kings vi, 9. Gesen. Lex. by Gibbs.

Σαδώκ, indecl., one of the ancestors of Jesus, Sadoc, Matth. i, 14. Hebr.

ΣΑΘΕ'PION, ου, τό, the otter or beaver, Aristot. Hist. An.

Σάθη, ης, ή, the male organ of generation, Aristoph. Lys. 1119.
Σάθεός, ά, όν, decayed, tarnished, spoiled, damaged, flaccid; weak, rotten, infirm, Dem. Olynth. ii; Herodt. vi, 109; unsound, as a cracked vessel, Eurip. Hec. 1172; worthless, Demosth. 305, 25; frivolous. Fr. σήπω.

Σαθεότης, ητος, ή, unsoundness,

decay; weakness. From $\Sigma \alpha \theta \epsilon \delta \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\omega \sigma \omega$, to weaken, damage, debilitate; spoil. From preced.

Σάϊν, acc. sing. of Σάϊς, τος, ἡ, a city of Lower Egypt, Sais, Herodt. ii, 28.

Σαίνει, 3. sing. pres. ind. of σαίνω. Σαίνουρος, ου, δ, ή, wagging the tail, by way of fawning, Odys. xvi, 6. Fr. σαίνω and ουρά.

Σαίνω, f. σανω, s. as σείω, properly, to move, agitate, shake; to fawn, as dogs do by wagging their tail, Odys. xvi, 6; to shun through fear; to cringe from; to wheedle, to soothe, Soph. Antig. 1199; Æschyl. S. Theb. 365; to flatter; 1. a. "conva pas. σαίνομαι, to be soothed, flattered; to be wheedled out of, beguiled, Æschyl. Chöeph. 192. ΣΑΙ'ΡΩ, f. σἄςῶ, 1. a. ἔσηςα· perhaps originally to show the teeth and grind them, hence to imitate the sound by sweeping. This meaning is confined to the 2. perfect σίσηςα, Dor. σίσαςα, Aristoph. Pac. 620; to brush, sweep, δωμα, Eurip. Hec. 363; to sweep away; hence, to clean by sweeping, Soph. Antig. 405; to grin, to snarl; to stand with open mouth ; pf. pas. σίσαςμαι. Lat. sario.

Σάις, 'n, Sais, in Egypt.

Σαίτης, ου, ὁ, Saites, a district of Egypt.

Σάκα, gen., and Σάκα, dat. of Σάκας.

Σακαί, ων, εί, the Sacæ, a people of Scythia.

Σάκανδρος, ου, ἡ, Aristoph. Lys. 824. Fr. ἀνής.

Σάκας, gen. α, δ, a Sacian, a servant, Xen. Cyr. i.

Σἄκίστάλος, ου, δ, ἡ, that brandishes a buckler or shield, the shaker of shields, Il. v, 126. Fr. σάπος and πάλλω.

Σάκεσφόρος, ου, δ, ἡ, that bears a shield, shield-bearing, Eurip. Phæn. 139; Soph. Aj. 19. Fr. φίσω.

Σάκευς, Dor. for σάκεος, σάκους, gen. sing. of σάκος.

Σάκης, ου, δ, a Sacian, one from the country of the Sacians, or Scythians, Herodt. vii, 64. Σάκίον, s. as σακκίον.

Σακίταν, acc. sing. of σακίτας, α, δ, Dor. for σηκίτης, ου, δ, a domesticated lamb, familiarly called a pet lamb, Theocr. i, 10. Th. σηκός.

Σακκελίζω, f. ίσω, s. as σακκεύω, or σακκέω, and σακκίζω, f. ίσω, to filtrate or purify wine, etc., by straining it through a cloth, Herodt. iv, 23. Fr. σάκκος.

Σακκέω, to strain, filter. Fr σάκκος.

Σακκίου, Att. σἄκίου, τό, dimin. from σάκκος, a small bag.

Σακκογενειοτρόφος, ου, δ, ή, cherishing a large beard. Fr. σάκκος, γένειον, and τρέφω.

Σάκκος, and σάκος, ου, δ, a sack, Aristoph. Acharn. 745; sackcloth; a coarse covering; a long beard, Id. Eccl. 502. Engl. A SACK. See σάγος.

Σακκοφορέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to wear sackcloth. Fr. φ έρω.

Σάκος, δ. See under σάκκος.
Σάκος, εος, τό, a buckler, a shield,
Il. v, 619; et passim; σάκευς,
Dor. for σάκους, from σάκεος,
for the Dorians often change the
genit. ou into ευ. The σάκος was
probably made originally of wattles, and covered with hides. It
seems to have been small and not
so strong as the ἄσσις. Th. σάτ-

Σακός, ω, δ, Dor. for σηκός, which see.

Σάκτας, ου, δ, a sack.

Tw. But

Σάκτως, οςος, δ, a person who stuffs or fills, Æschyl. Pers. 888. Fr. σάττω.

ΣΑ ΚΧΑΡ, αξος, τό, or σάκχαξον, ου, τό, sugar, saccharum.

Σακχυφάντης, ου, ὁ, a weaver of sackcloth or sacks; also, a maker of nets for the hair; a sailmaker, Demosth. 1170, 27. Fr. ὑφαίνω.

Σακῶν, gen. pl. of Σακαί, the Sacæ, a people of Scythia.

Σαλά, δ, indecl., the name of a man, Sala, N. T. Hebr.

Σαλαγίω, ω, and σαλάγω, to make a loud noise. Fr. σάλος. Σαλαγκών, ωνος, δ, the name of a river, Salancon, Ap. Rhod.

Σαλαθιήλ, δ, indecl., the name of a man, Salathiel, N. T. Hebr. Σαλαΐζω, to bewail, lament. Fr. σαλάω.

ΣΑΛΑ΄ΚΩΝ, ωνος, δ, a poor man who affects to be rich; a boaster; dissipated; as if from σαλεύω, to boast. Fr. σάλος.

Σαλακωνεύω, f. εύσω, and σαλακωνίζω, f. ίσω, to make a pompous display of wealth; to make lofty pretensions; to walk indecorously, by twisting the haunches.

ΣÀ ΛĂΜΑ'ΝΛΡΑ, ας, 'n, a salamander, a species of lizard.

Σαλάμεη, a hole, an opening, a door, Lycophr. 98; a window.

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Σάλαμίν, and Σαλαμίς, Ives, ή, the name of an island, Salamis, on the western coast of Attica, in the Saronic bay, Soph. Aj. 594. Fr. αλς.

Σαλαμιναφέτης, ου, ¿, betrayer, forsaker of Salamis. Fr. Σαλαμίς and ἀφίημι.

Σαλαμίνιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a Salaminian, of Salamis, Aristoph. Av. 147; η Σαλαμινία, one of the sacred vessels employed in conveying ambassadors and deputies for the performance of sacred rites; also, state prisoners or those accused of capital crimes. It was sent to convey home Alcibiades. Thucyd. vi, 53. Fr. Zalauis. Σάλαμίς, gen. īvos, h, Salamis, an island opposite Athens; a town of Cyprus, founded by Teucer of Salamis.

Σάλασσα, η, in the Laced. dialect, for θάλασσα.

Σαλάστω, or -ττω, f. ξω, to put in motion, to shake; to toss, agitate; to fill up, as a measure, to fill so as to run over. Fr. σαλεύω.

Σαλάω, ω, the same.

Σαλείμ, τό, indecl., the name of a city or town, Salim, N. T.

Σαλευθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas., and Σαλευθήσονται, 3. pl. 1. f. ind. pas., and

Σαλευθώ, 1. a. subj. pas. of σαλεύω.

Σάλευμα, ατος, τό, agitated motion; like that of a vessel in a storm. From

Σαλευόμενος, part. pres. pas., and Σαλεῦσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of

Σᾶλεύω, f. εύσω, to agitate, move, properly applied to the waves; to shake, toss; by synecd. to incite, stir up; and as a neuter, to be tossed, to be agitated, Soph. Œd. T. 23; to fluctuate; to have a haughty or affected air in walking, Xen. Cyr. ii, 4, 9; 1. a. ἐσάλευσα, 1. a. inf. act. σαλεῦσαι · pas. to be shaken, agitated; part. pres. pas. σαλευόμενος· τὰ σαλευόμενα, uncertain or unstable things ; pf. pas. σεσάλευμαι· χθών σεσάλευται, the earth reels, Eschyl Prom. 1083 ; 1. a. pas. ἐσαλεύθην, 1. a. ind. pas. σαλευθήσομαι. Fr. σάλος. Th. άλς, άλός.

Σαλήμ, η, indecl., the most ancient name of Jerusalem, Salem. Hebr.

Σαλμυδησσός, οῦ, ὁ, a city situated on the eastern coast of Thruce, on the Euxine Sea, Salinydessus, Prom. 728.

Σαλμών, i, indecl., the name of an ancestor of David, Salmon. Hebr.

Σαλμωνεύς, έως, δ, the name of a man, Salmoneus.

Σαλμώνη, ης, ή, the name of a woman, Salmone; also, of a promontory of Crete, Acts xxvii,

 $\Sigma A' \Lambda O \Sigma$, ov, i, a tossing or rolling of the sea, a troubled sea, Eurip. Iph. T. 263; the tossing of a ship; the open sea; fluctuation ; βυθών....φοινίου σάλου, from the depths of a bloody tide, Soph. Ed. T. 24; iv movτου σάλω φορούμενος, borne by the tide of the sea, Eurip. Hec. 28 ; πολλῷ σάλῳ σείσαντες, tossed by great commotion, Soph. Antig. 163; motion felt on board of a vessel in a storm. ix πολλοῦ σάλου, Id. Phil. 271; also, metaphor., anxiety, perturbation, agitation of the mind. Fr. άλός, gen. of ἄλς, obsol.

ΣA' ΛΠH, ns, n, a kind of fish, the stock-fish, called by the French, saupe.

Σάλπιγγα, acc. sing., and Σάλπιγγες, nom. pl. of σάλπιγζ. Σαλπιγγολογχύπηνάδαι, ων, οί, bearded-lance trumpeters. Fr. σάλπιγξ and λόγχη.

Σαλπιγγολογχύπηνάδης, ου, δ, having trumpet, spear, and beard, Aristoph. Ran. 966. Fr. σάλπιγξ, λόγχη, and ὑπηνή.

Σαλπίγγω, f. ίγξω, to sound a trumpet, to make proclamation by the sound of a trumpet. See σαλπίζω. Fr. σάλπιγξ.

Σαλπιγκτής, οῦ, ὁ, a trumpeter, Thucyd. vi, 69; Demosth. 284. Same Th.

ΣΑ' ΛΙΙΙΓΞ, ιγγος, ή, a trumpet, τυςσηνικής σάλπιγγος ήχή, Eurip. Phan. 1393; a signal by trumpet, Xen.

Σαλπίζω, f. ίγξω, and ίσω (only with later and unclassical writers), 1. a. ἐσάλπιγξα, to sound a trumpet; to resound, ἀμφί δὶ σάλπιγξεν μέγας οὐρανός, Il. xxi, 388; to announce, proclaim; to give a signal by sound of trumpet. Fr. σάλπιγξ.

Σαλπικτής, ου, h, later form of σαλπιγκτής.

Σάλπιζ, Ιγος, ή, Poet. for σάλ-TIYE.

Σαλπίσει, 3. sing. 1. f. ind. act.,

Σαλπίσης, 2. sing. 2. a. subj. act. of $\sigma \alpha \lambda \pi i \zeta \omega$.

Σαλμυδησσίος, ία, ίον, Æschyl.

Σάλπισμα, ατος, τό, a trumpetsound, a signal by sound of trumpet. Fr. σαλπίζω. Σαλπισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a sounding of a trumpet, a trumpeting.

Σαλπιστής, ου, ό, a trumpeter. Fr. σαλπίζω.

Σάμ, or rather σάν, the Doric name for the letter \(\See \) See \(\Same \) φόρας.

Σάμα, άτος, τό, Dor. for σημα, which see.

Σαμαίνεται, Dor. for σημαίνεται, 3. sing. pres. pas. of σημαίνω. Th. onua.

Σαμαίνω, Dor. for σημαίνω.

Σάμάρεια, ας, ή, the name of a city and country, Samaria, now a village called Shemrun.

Σαμαρείτης, ου, ό, a Samaritan. Fr. Σαμάρεια.

Σαμαςεῖτις, ιδος, ή, a Samaritan woman.

Σάμασιν, dat. pl. of σαμα, Dor. for onua, Pind.

Σάμβάλον, ου, τό, s. as σάνδαλον. hence ἀσάμβαλος, destitute of sandals; also, footsteps.

SAMBTKH, ns, n, an ancient musical instrument called a sambuca, described by some writers as a wind instrument, and by others as stringed, Burney; a warlike engine.

Σάμεα, τά, Laconice for σημεία. See παράσημος.

Σάμερον, Dor. for σήμερον, to-day, this day, Att. Thusgon. See Thpeegov.

Σăμn, ns, h, the name of an island, Samé.

Σαμήον, τό, Dor. for σημεῖον. Σάμιος, ίου, ὁ, ἡ, Samian, of Sa-

Σάμιος λίθος, the Samian stone. Σαμοθεάκη, ης, ή, an island, Samothrace; so called from the Samians, who occupied its territory. An island in the Ægean Sea, near Lemnos, and opposite to the Troad. It was famous for the mysteries of Ceres and Proser-See Pompon, Mel ii. pine. Suidæ Gloss. See also Herodt. ii, 51; Id. vi, 47.

Σαμόθραζ, ακος, δ, an inhabitant of Samothrace.

Sauos, ov, n, the name of an island in the Ægean Sea, Samos; also the city of Samos. See Herodt. i, 142; Id. vi, 22, 23.

Σαμουήλ, i, indecl., the name of a prophet, Samuel. Hebr.

Σαμπί, an old letter, whose character, 7), was retained as a numeral, denoting 900.

Σαμφόρας, ου, i, a horse which

Σαπφικός, ή, όν, Sapphic, of or

belonging to Sappho. From Σαπφώ, όος, contract. οῦς, ἡ, the

xxi, 19. See ποςφύςα.

bears or is branded with the letter Sigma, Σὰν Φέρει, anciently marked C, which was called by the Dorians Záv, Aristoph. Nub. 122; a blood horse, Id. 1298.

ΣΑΜΥΫ́'XON, ou, τό, the herb called marjoram; origanum marjoranoides, Diosc. 3, 47.

Σαμψών, i, indecl., the name of a man, Sampson. Hebr.

Σάν, the Doric name of the letter Sor C, from the Phanician letter shin, Herodt. i, 139.

Σανδάλιον, ου, τό, dimin. of σάνδαλον, a sandal, i. e. a sole of wood or hide covering the bottom of the foot, and bound on with leathern straps, Herodt. ii, 91.

Σανδαλίσκος, ου, δ, a little sandal, Aristoph. Ran. 405. Same Th. Σάνδαλον, ου, τό, ε. ας σανδάλιον. also, a footstep.

ΣΑΝ ΔΑΡΑ'KH, ης, ή, and σανδαγάχη, red arsenic, a red pigment.

Σανδάράκινος, η, ον, pertaining to arsenic, of a reddish yellow color, Herodt. i, 98.

ΣΑ'ΝΔΥΞ, υκος, ή, red lead, vermilion.

Savides, ai, tablets on which the laws were recorded, or on which the names of debtors and others were written, Demosth. 791, 11; Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 16: also, tablets on which the roll of causes to be discussed in the δικαστήριον were written; they were covered with gypsum, Aristoph. Vesp 349; also, planks for doors, foldingdoors, Il. ix, 579; Id. xvi,

Σανίδιον, ου, τό, dimin. of σανίς, Aristoph. Pac. 202; Æschin. in Coll. Maj. iii, 60.

Σανιδωτός, ή, ήν, covered with boards or planks.

ΣΑΝΙΈ, ιδος, ή, a plank, a board the deck of a vessel; also, a cross to which malefactors were bound, Herodt. vii, 33. See σανιδες.

Σανισι, dat. pl. of preced.

Σάννας, or σάννος, ου, δ, a fool, an idiot.

 $\sum_{\alpha\nu\tau\tilde{\alpha}\lambda\sigma\nu}$, $\sigma\nu$, $\sigma\delta$, σ tree, the sandal-wood tree.

Σαντόκικον, ου, τό, οτ

Σαντόνιον, ου, τό, a plant, Artemisia santonica, wormwood.

Σάξις, εως, ή, a filling up, stuffing. Fr. σάττω.

Σαξίφεαγον, ου, τό, a plant, saxifrage.

 $\Sigma \alpha \omega$, 3. sing. pres. opt. act. of |

Σάος, s. as σόος, sound, entire, safe; contract. $\sigma \tilde{\omega}_5$, compar. $\sigma \alpha$ ώτερος, Il. i, 32.

Σαούλ, i, indecl., the name of a king, Saul; also of an apostle. It is also declined in Greek Σαῦλος, ου, δ, Acts viii. Hebr.

Σάοφεονέω, σάοφεοσύνη, σάόφεων, Poet. for σωφρονέω.

Σαόφεοσιν, dat. pl. of σαόφεων.

Σαοφεοσύνη, ης, ή, soundness of mind, prudence, Odys. xxiii, 13; for σωφεοσύνη.

Σάόφεων, and σώφεων, ονος, δ, ή, of sound mind; wise, prudent, Odys. iv, 158. Fr. φεήν.

Σαόω, obsol. Ion., f. σαώσω, 1. a. ἐσάωτα 1. a. pf. ἐσαώθην, s. as σώζω. Th. σάος.

Σάπαξ, ἄκος, δ, a moth, so called because it σήπει, destroys garments. Th. σήπω.

Sarelny, opt. 2. a. pas., and Σαπείς, είσα, έν, part. 2. a. pas. of onaw.

Σαπείσης, part. gen. sing. f. g. 2. a. pas. of σήπω.

 $\Sigma \bar{A} \Pi E' P \Delta H \Sigma$, ov, δ , a fish called a groundling or anchovy, brought from the Black Sea.

Σἄπήη, Epic for σάπη, 3. conj. 2. a. pas. to σήπω.

Σαπρία, ας, ή, rottenness, putridity; and

 $\sum \alpha \pi \varrho i \zeta \omega$, f. $i\sigma \omega$, to cause to putrefy, to grow rotten, to become rancid. From

Σαπεός, ά, όν, rotten, putrid; insipid, old, obsolete, Demosth. 615, 11; Aristoph. Pac. 554; mouldy, filthy, rancid; weak, infirm, Id. Vesp. 138; metaphor. vicious, depraved, wicked, corrupt, N. T. Fr. σήπω.

Σαπρότη:, ητος, ή, rottenness, putridity, filth. Fr. σαπεός.

Σαπρόφιλος, ου, δ, ή, loving ugly, deformed, or monstrous things. This word is wanting in all the Lexicons, ancient and modern; but is found in the learned, though but little known, treatise of St. Augustine on Music; some, says he, seem to love deformities, and such the Greeks call σαπροφίλους. According to Phrynichus, too, the vulgar used σαπεάν for αἰσχεάν, as in Latin, turpem. So in Phædra, filia turpissima, and in Ovid de Arte Am., pulchræ turpesque, and in Martial, lib. viii, 79; Kritch. Schrev. Lex. 1822. Fr. Øiλos.

Σαστφείο, the land of Ophir. ΣΑ' ΠΦΕΙΡΟΣ, ov, h, the precious stone called sapphire, Rev.

σάω, Poet. for σώζω. Th. σόω.

Lesbian poetess, Sappho. Σαπφώθ, or ἀφφώθ, a basin, a vessel in which the drinking-cups were washed, Jerem. lii, 16.

Σαπών, οῦσα, όν, part. 2. a. act. of σήπω. But

Σάπων, ωνος, δ, soap.

Σαράδαλλα, τά, and σαράδας, a kind of garment for the legs, worn by the Persian satraps, drawers, trowsers, Dan. iii, 27, 28; "a foreign name for the long trowsers or pantaloons of the Oriental nations; called also by the Hungarians shariwari." Riem. Lex. Hence probably the English name of the riding-dress called sherrivallies.

Σαράζαρα, see preced.

ΣΑΡΓΑ'NH, ns, n, a basket, a network of cords, made like a basket, 2 Cor. xi, 33; a twisted cord, Æschyl. Suppl. 769; s. as σπυρίς.

 $\Sigma A'P\Gamma O\Sigma$, ov, δ , a fish called the sarge; a kind of mullet.

Σαρδάζω, f. άσω, to give a forced laugh, to laugh in derision, to sneer sarcastically. Fr. σαίρω. See σαρδόνιος.

Σαρδανάπαλος, ov, b, the name of the last Assyrian king, Sardanapālus, Aristoph. Av. 1021.

Σαρδάντος, ία, ιον, a forced laugh (γ έλως), a bitter, scornful or derisive laugh. Fr. σαίρω.

Σάρδεις, ων, αί, the capital city of Lydia in Asia Minor, Sardis; used only in the plural, Aristoph. Vesp. 1139; Ion. Zágdiss, contract. 15, Herodt. i, 15, 84.

Σάρδεις, εων, αί, Sardinia, an island of the Mediterranean.

Σαρδινία, ας, ή, the island of Sardinia. See Σαρδώ.

Σαρδίνη, ης, ή, the sardine, a small fish.

Σάρδινος, ου, δ, and σάρδιος, ου, δ, Lifos being understood, the precious stone called a carnelian, a sardius; so called from Sardis, in Lydia, where it was first discovered, Plin. H. N. xxxvii, 7. Σάςδιον, ου, τό, the Sardian stone, used for seal-rings; and

Σάρδιος, ου, ό, ή, ε. ας σάρδινος. Σαρδόνιος, or σαρδάνιος, ία, 10, sardonic; σαρδόνιος γέλως, a forced laugh, "a sardonic grin," Burke; Plat. Polit. i. 317, A; μείδησε δε θυμώ σαρδάνιον μάλα τοῖον, he smiled in his heart just such a bitter smile, Odys.

ακ, 302; σαρδόνιον πίλαγος, that part of the Mediterranean near the island Sardinia, Herodt. i, 166.

Σαρδόνυξ, υχος, i, the precious stone called the sardonyx. σάεδιος, ου, ό, and ὄνυξ, υχος, ό, because it resembles the color of the nails. See Rev. xxi, 20.

 $\Sigma AP\Delta\Omega'$, 605, contract. \tilde{ovs} , and Σαςδών, όνος, 'n, the island of Sar-

Σαρδών, όνος, ή, the upper cord of the standing hunting-nets or toils, Xen. Cyn. 6, 9.

Σαρδώσι, ων, οί, Sardinians.

Σαρδώρος, α, ov, Sardinian.

Σαρεί, 3. sing. 1. f. act. of σαίρω. But σαξοί, 3. sing. pres. opt. act. of σαρόω, s. as σαίρω.

Σάριπτα, Hebr., the name of a city nearly half way between Sidon and Tyre, Sarepta. It is either n. g. pl. Σάρεπτα, ων, τά, or sing. fem.

ΣA'PI, τό, a plant, cyperus fastigiatus, Theophr. H. Pl. 4, 9. $\Sigma A'PI\Sigma\Sigma A$, n_5 , \dot{n} , a Macedonian spear, which was very long.

Σάρκα, acc. sing. of σάρξ.

Σαρκάζειν, or σαρκίζειν, pres. inf. act. of

Σαρκάζω, άσω, οτ σαρκίζω, ίσω, to strip the flesh from the bones, Herodt. iv, 64; also, to grin at one, Aristoph. Pac. 474; to give a sarcastic sneer. σάςξ.

Σαρκασμοπίτυοκάμπτης, ου, δ, lit. a sneering pine-bender; it is explained by the Schol.; σαρκάζοντες καὶ προσποιούμενοι τὰ πολεμικά, with a sneering affectation of warlike prowess, like Pityocamptes or Sinnis, Aristoph. Ran. 966. Fr. Tirus and κάμπτω.

Σαρκασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a sarcasm, cutting raillery, a sneer, a scoff. Hence in Engl. SARCASM. Fr. pas. of σαρκάζω.

Σαρκαστικός, ή, όν, pertaining to scornful laughter; cutting irony, sarcastic. Fr. σαρκάζω.

Σαρκίζειν, or σαρκάζειν, inf. act.

Σαρκίζω, to rend, tear off flesh; σαρκίζω τὸ δίρμα, to draw off the skin, to flay. Fr. σάρξ.

Σαρκικός, ή, όν, of flesh, fleshy; In Script., imperfect, carnal. frail, weak, as being human. Fr.

Σά κίνος, ίνη, ινον, fleshy; corpulent, Plat. Legg. x, 906, E; also, carnal, N. T. Fr. the same.

Σαρκοδόρος, ου, δ, ή, living upon Fr. Bogá. flesh, carnivorous. Σαρκογενής, έος, δ, ή, born of the flesh. Fr. YÉVOS.

Σαρκοειδής, έος, ό, ή, like flesh. Fr. σάοξ and είδος.

Σαρκοκήλη, ης, ή, a fleshy excrescence in the scrotum. Fr. xnln. Σαρχοκόλλα, ης, η, α kind of gum, used in plasters. Fr. σάεξ and πολλάω.

Σαρκολίπής, ές, forsaken by flesh, lean. Fr. σάρξ and λείπω.

Σαςκοπαγής, έος, with firm, compact flesh. Fr. σάεξ and πήyvuui.

Σαρχοποιέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to make flesh; pas. to be made flesh, to become incarnate. Fr. ποιέω.

 $\sum_{\alpha \in \kappa \circ \phi \alpha \gamma \neq \omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, to eat flesh, to be carnivorous; and

Σαρχοφάγία, ns, n, the eating of flesh. Fr. φάγω.

Σαρκοφάγος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, carnivorous, that feeds on flesh; consuming flesh; also, as a subst. (λίθος understood), a sarcophagus or coffin for the dead, made of a calcareous stone, which quickly consumed the flesh. Fr. φάγω.

Σαρκοφορέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to bear flesh, to become incarnate. Fr. φέρω.

Σαςκόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make fleshy, to incarnate; pas. to be made flesh, become incarnate. Fr.σάξξ.

Σαρκώδης, εος, δ, ή, fleshy, Herodt. iii, 29; Plat. Tim. 75, B. Fr.

Σάρχωμα, ατος, τό, a fleshy excrescence; sarcoma. Fr. σαρ-

Σάρκωσις, εως, δ, the producing of flesh, an excrescence. Th.

Σάρμα, ἄτος, τό, an opening of the earth; a hole; sweepings or cleanings. Fr. σαίρω.

Σαρμάται, των, οί, the Sarmatians.

Σαυμάτία, ας, ή, the country of Sarmatia.

ΣA'PΞ, κός, ἡ, flesh, Eurip. Med. 1186; Æschyl. Ag. 1068; the body, Id. S. Theb. 604; & Lóyos σὰςξ ἐγένετο, John i, 14; Rom. iii, 20; πᾶσα σάςξ, all flesh, i. e. all mankind, Luke iii, 6; où πᾶτα σάρξ, no one, not even one, Matt. xxiv, 22; ή σάςξ μου, my kindred or kinsmen, Rom. xi, 14; 1 Pet. i, 24; imperfection or corruption; also, the law of Moses.

Σαρός, οῦ, ὁ, a broom or brush; sweepings, refuse; a worthless

Fr. σαίρω. fellow.

Σαρούχ, indecl., a man's name. Saruch. Hebr.; sometimes written Σιζούχ. Wahl's Lex. by Rob. Σαρούχι, à, indecl., the name of a man, Saruchi. Hebr.

 $\Sigma \tilde{\alpha} e^{\delta \omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega} \sigma \omega$, to sweep; to make clean; to drive about; part. pf. pas. σεσαρωμένος · s. as σαίεω, but of later origin. Fr. σαρός.

Σαρπηδών, όνος, and όντος, ό, the name of a hero in the Iliad, Sarpedon, Il. ii, 876.

 $\Sigma A'P \Pi O \Sigma$, ov, δ , a wooden chest, a box, a wooden hut.

Σάρρα, ας, n, the name of Abraham's wife, Sarah.

Σἄςῶ, fut. of σαίςω.

Σαρσερώθ, or σερσερώθ, chains, 1 Chron. iii, 16.

Σάρωθρον, ου, τό, a broom, a besom. Fr. σαςόω.

Σάρων, ωνος, δ, the name of a country, Saron or Sharon. But Σάρων, nets; also a sea-god, Sa.

Σαρωνικός, ή, όν, Saronic ; Σαρωνικὸς πορθμός, the Saronic Strait, Æschyl. Ag. 297; πόντος, the Saronic Gulf, Eurip. Hipp. 1155.

Σαρωνίς, ίδος, ή, a hollow oak; because σέσηςε, it has seams or crevices in the bark. Fr. oaiew. Σάς, acc. pl. f. g. of σός.

Σατᾶν, δ, Satan, the adversary, the devil.

 $\Sigma \alpha \tau \breve{\alpha} v \widetilde{\alpha}_5$, $\widetilde{\alpha}$, \widetilde{o} , 2 Cor. xi, 14, s. as preced.

Σατίνη, ης, ή, and σάτινον, ου, τό, a wagon, a wain, a war-chariot, Eurip. Hel. 1310; a car. Fr. σάττω.

 $\sum \acute{\alpha} \tau o \nu$, $o \nu$, $\tau \acute{o}$, a measure for dry things, equal to a third part of an ephah; according to Josephus, one peck and a half, English, Wahl's Lex.; nearly one peck and a half, English, in Matth. xiii, 33; Luke xiii, 31. See μόδιος.

Σατραπεία, ας, ή, ε. ας σατραanin, the office of satrap, Xen. Hist. iii, 1, 8.

Σατραπεύω, f. εύσω, to be a satrap or governor of a province, Xen. Anab. i, 7, 5.

Σατραπηίη, ns, Ion. h, the office of a satrap, a vicerovship, Herodt. i, 192; the province ruled by a satrap. From

ΣΛΤΡΛΊΙΗΣ, ου, δ, a satrap or governor of a province in Persia, Demosth. 153, 21; Xen. Anab. iv, 4, 1.

Σατραπία, ας, ή, ε. ας σατραπηίη.

ΣΑ'ΤΤΩ, or σάσσω, f. ξω, 1. a. ἴσαξα, pf. pas. σίσαγμαι, to stuff, fill up; to load a beast of burden; to put on a saddle, to harness, equip, accoutre; to furnish; to press down; ἐσεσάχατο, 3. pl. plupf. pas., Herodt. vii, 62; pas. to be filled, provided with; loaded, Æschyl. Ag. 530; Xen. Œcon. 8, 18; to be armed, equipped, accoutred, Herodt. vi, 70.

Σἄτυρίζω, f. ίσω, to have the wantonness and salacity of a satyr. Fr. σάτυρος.

Σατυρικός, ή, όν, satirical, sarcastic, cutting; σατύρικον δράμα, a satiric poem or drama, as the Cyclops of Euripides. It was represented after the Trilogia, and was therefore the fourth piece of the entertainment, Æl. ii, 8. Σατύριον, ου, τό, satyriou, an herb; orchis bifolia.

Σάτυρίσκος, ου, ὁ, a little satyr, Theocr. iv, 62; a wanton or lecherous person, Id. xvii, 48. Fr. σάτυρος.

Σατυριστής, οῦ, ὁ, a soldier who played the buffoon, in a Roman triumphal procession, Dion. Hal. vii, pp. 477, 478.

Σατυρογράφος, ου, δ , a writer of satires. Fr. γράφω.

ΣΑΤΥΡΟΣ, ου, δ, a satyr, a fabulous animal, half-man and half-goat, as if from σάθη· σασυροί, satirical dramas; γράψας σατυρούς, Μενέδημου, who wrote a satiric play, called Menedemus, Eurip. Cycl. 100; Athen. 10, p. 420; Xen. Anab. i, 2, 13.

Σάτυρος, ου, δ, Satyrus, a Greek actor.

Σαυκός, ή, όν, dry, arid; friable. Perhaps from αὔω.

Σαυλά, adverbially, slowly, tardily.

Σαυλόομαι, οῦμαι, to move the limbs, in an affected manner; to play the wanton, to frolic, Eurip. Cycl. 40.

Σαυλοπρωκτιάω, ω, to wag the tail; to twist the buttocks in a lascivious manner, Aristoph. Vesp. 1212. Fr. πρωκτός.

ΣΑΥ ΛΟΣ, n, ov, moving softly, delicately, or in an affected manner; soft, effeminate, delicate; also, foppish, affected. Th. probably σάλος. Also

Σαῦλος, ου, ὁ, a man's name, Saul. Σαυνιάζω, f. άσω, to strike or pierce with a javelin. From Σαυνίαν, συ, σό, a spear or javelin.

Σαυνίον, ου, τό, a spear or javelin. Σαυνίται, ων, οί, (from their use

of the σαύνιον,) the Samnites. Σαυνισταός, ή, όν, Samnite, of or belonging to the Samnites.

Σαυνός, ή, όν, soft, delicate, tender; for σαῦλος.

ΣΑΥ-PA, or σαύρα, ας, 'n, Ion. n, ns, Herodt. iv, 192, a lizard; also, a kind of fish.

Σαύεη, ης, ή, and

Σαυρίδιον, ου, τό, the plant called nasturtium.

Σαυροειδής, έος, ό, ή, resembling a lizard. Fr. σαῦρα.

Σαυρομάται, ων, οί, and Σαρμάται, a Scythian nation east of the Tanais (the Don), Herodt. iv, 21; also called Σαμάται, Dionys. Perieg. 304, and Συρμάται, Steph. B; Riem. Lex.

Σαυφοπάτίδες, αί, a name of the Amazons, Riem. Lex.

Σαῦςος, ου, ὁ, a lizard, Herodt. iv, 183; also, the name of a fish resembling a lizard.

Σαυρωτής, ῆρος, δ, a piece of iron or a spike at the lower end of a spear, by which it was stuck into the ground, Il. x, 153; they had golden pomegranates, Herodt. vii, 41; as if σταυρωτής from σταυρώω.

Σαυσαρισμός, οῦ, οἱ, a dryness of the tongue; a hesitation of speech. Fr. αΰω.

Σανσάζός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, dry or parched; crumbling down; perishable. Fr. αἴω.

Σαυτῆς, by crasis for σεαυτῆς. So σαυτοῦ, for σεαυτοῦ, and σαυτόν, for σεαυτοῦ. In Homer the pronouns are kept separate except in two or three instances. As the article precedes every one of them, the reading is most probably incorrect; ἀλλ' εἰς οῖκον, ἰοῦσα τὰ σαυτῆς ἔξγα κόμιζε should be readἰοῦσα σοῦ αὐτῆς

- 0 0 1 - - 1 εξγα κόμιζε, Π. vi, 490. The same reading occurs in Odys. i, 356; xxi, 350. See σεαυτοῦ. Fr. σύ and αὐτός. Dunb.

Σαυτοῦ, σαυτῆς, contract. for σεαυτοῦ, etc.

Σάφὰ, adv. clearly, distinctly, accurately; certainly, evidently, Eurip. Orest. 253; οἱ σάφ' εἰ-δότες, Aristoph. Thesm. 596. Fr. σαφής.

Σαφᾶνής, έος, δ, ἡ, Dor. for σαφηνής, clear, perspicuous, manifeet.

Σαφές, Poet. n. g. as adv., σαφῶς, which see.

Σαφέστατος, superl., and σαφέστεξος, έρα, ερον, compar. of σαφής. Σαφέω. See σαφηνίζω. Σαφίως, and σαφηνίως, Ion. for σαφῶς, which see; Herodotus uses both forms, i, 21: i, 140. Σαφή, acc. sing. of σαφής.

Σαφήνεια, ας, ή, clearness, perspicuity, explicitness; in rhetoric, perspicuity or clearness in writing and speaking; σαφηνεία λόγου, by sure intelligence, Æschyl. S. Theb. 67. Fr. σαφηνής.

Σαφηνής, έος, contract. οῦς, ὁ, ἡ, s. as σαφής, Soph. Trach. 808. Σάφηνία, ας, ἡ, Poet. for σαφήνεια.

Σαφηνίζω, f. ίσω, and Att. -ιω, to exhibit clearly, make manifest, to relate, Æschyl. Prom. 227; Xen. Mem. iv, 3, 44; to render visible, to explain, clear up, elucidate. Th. σαφής. Σαφηνως, s. as σαφως.

ΣΑΦΗ Σ, έος, δ, ħ, clear, evident, manifest, plain, distinct, Eschin. c. Ctes. 13; intelligible; explicit; accurate, true, Soph. Œd. T. 390; certain, sure; τὸ σαφές, the truth, Thucyd. i, 34. Lat. sapiens, sapio.

 $\sum_{\alpha} \varphi_{\omega} \theta$, indecl., milk; cheese. Hebr.

Σαφῶς, adv. manifestly, plainly, clearly, Thucyd. vii, 14; distinctly; σαφῶς εἰδέναι, to know certainly, Id. iii, 12. Fr. σαφής. Σαχθείς, 1. a. part. pas. of σάττω. Σαχών, learned, wise. Hebr.

Σαώ, όος, contract. οῦς, ἡ, a woman's name, Sao, a Nereid.

Σάω, for ἐσάωσε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act., by rejecting the augment and apocope, σάω · also, for σάωσον, 1. a. imperat. act. by the same apocope. But others consider it the 3. sing. impf. for ἐσάου, by contraction, and without the augment, of σάω ον σάομαι, obsol., to preserve, save, Il. xvi, 363; also, for σάωθι, of σάωμι, obsol., Odys. xvii, 395. See Matth. Gr. Gram., pp. 281 and 362; some say that σάω is Doric for σάου. Fr. σάος, Poet. for σόος.

Σάω, for σήθω, to sift, strain, percolate, Herodt. i, 200.

Σάω, or σάομαι, to preserve or save, properly, according to Ernesti, by rescuing from danger by another's aid. Fr. σάος, Poet. for σόος.

Σάω, or σαών, tumult, Jer. xlvi, 17. Hebr.

Σαώζω, Poet. obsol. in the pres. for σώζω, Il. xxi, 274; v, 469. Σαωθείς, part., σαωθηναι, l. a. inf. pus. to σαόω.

Σάωσι, Ion. for ἰσάωσι, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of σαώζω, Poet. for σώζω, Il. v, 23. Same Th. Σαώσι, 3. sing. 1. f. of the same verb and Th.

Σαώσεμεν, Ion., hence σαώσειν, f. inf. of σαώζω. See σάωσε.

Σαωσίμεναι, the original fut. inf. of σαώζω· σαωσίμεναι νίας ἀμάς, Il. xiii, 96 (ἀμάς, Dor. or Εοl. for ἡμίτεςας).

Σαώσετον, dual 1. f. act. of the same.

Σαώσμεν, Ion. for σαώτειν, 1. f. inf. of σαώζω. See σάωσε.

Σαώσομεν, 1. pl. 1. fut. ind. of the same.

Σαώσω, fut. of σαόω.

Σαώτερος, compar. of σάος, the same with σόος, Π. i, 32.

Σαωτής, ηςος, δ, Poet. for σωτής, a saviour, deliverer.

Σαώτης, ου, δ, Poet. for σωτής, a saviour. Fr. σαόω.

 Σ βεννυμενάων, Eol. for σ $\mathfrak G$ εννυμένων, gen. pl. part. pres. pas. of ΣΒΕ'ΝΝΥΜΙ, or σεεννύω, and σείω, obsol., to extinguish, quench, put out : to suffocate, stifle; to suppress; to compose; to drain, dry up; pres. imperat. σβέννῦθι, ύτω, f. σβέσω, from the obsol. σείω, f. m. σεήσομαι, Plat. Legg. vii, 805; pf. ἔσθηκα (Buttmann's Irreg. Verbs, without authority. Dunb.), 1. a. ισεισα, part. σείσας, pres. pas. σδίννυμαι, σαι, ται, to be extinguished, die away; to run dry; pf. pas. "σεεσμαι, 1. a. pas. ισθέσθην, inf. σβεσθηναι, 1. fut. pas. σεεσθήσομαι, η, εται, 2. a. act. "σεην, from obsol. σεημι neut. to become extinguished; οὐδί ποτ' ἴσθη πῦς, nor was the fire ever extinguished, Il. ix, 467; the pres. pas. σείννυμαι, the 2. aor., and pf. act., are intransitive, to become still or calm.

Σείσα, ας, ε, Ion. for ἔσεισα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of the above verb.

Σείσαι, Ερίο σείσσαι, 1. a. inf. to σείννυμι.

Σείσις, ιως, ή, extinction, a quenching. From the pf. pas. of the same verb.

Σξίσσαι, Poet. for σξίσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of σξίννυμι, Π. xvi, 621. Σξιστήςιος, ου, δ, ή, capable of extinguishing; σξιστήγια, extinguishers, Thucyd. vii, 53. Fr. σξίννυμι.

Σειστικός, ή, όν, having the quality of extinguishing. Fr. σείν.

Σείσω, εις, ει, 1. fut. act. of the same. Σείω and σεῆμι, obsol. See σείννυμι.

Σδεύγλα, Æol. and Dor. for ζεύγλη.

-σε, adverbial termination, denoting motion towards; for example, ἄλλοσε, to some other place, etc.

Σέ, acc. sing. of σύ · σὲ φείνας, Att. for σοῦ φείνας, or rather for κατὰ φείνας, by synecdoche.

Σεαυτοῦ, ῆς, οῦ, and contracted σαυτοῦ ῆς, οῦ, a reflex pronoun, of yourself, Ion. σεωυτοῦ, ῆς, οῦ, see σαυτοῦ · compounded of σέο and αὐτοῦ.

Σιδάζομαι, s. as σίδομαι, to worship, venerate, adore, reverence; to have a religious scruple, Il. vi, 167, 417; f. m. άσομαι, pf. pas. ἰσίδασμαι, σαι, σται, 1. a. pas. ἰσιδάσθην. Th. σίδω. Σίδᾶς, τό, indecl., reverence, awe,

respect, Aristoph. Nub. 293; the object of veneration or reverence, Æschyl. Prom. 1091; a worshipper or venerator, Aristot. Paan 21, the abstract being put for the concrete, Ilgen. Carm. Convic. Grac. p. 169; worship, Odys. iii, 123; Eurip. Orest. 1241; σέζας ὑπέρτατον, the highest honor, Soph. Phil. 400; awe; σέβας μ' έχει είσος όωντα, I feel admiration and awe as I behold them, Odys. iv, 75; veneration, Soph. Antig. 304; the object of veneration or reverence, Id. Phil. 1273; pl. oiln, Æschyl. Suppl. 736; it seems to be used by Æschyl. Prom. 1093, in the same sense as the Latin numen ; & unreds iuns σέθας, Odys. iii, 123; admiration, wonder. Th. σίζομαι.

Σιδάσθησαν, Ion. for ἐσιδάσθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of σιδάζομαι. Σίδασμα, ἄτος, τό, veneration; an object of worship or reverence; σιδάσματα, ων, τά, sacred or holy things, Acts xvii, 23. Fr. σιδάζω.

Σεβάσμιος, ου, δ, ή, οτ σεβάσμιος, ία, ιον, the same with σεβαστός, venerable, to be reverenced, adored.

Σεβασμός, οῦ, ὁ, worship, adoration, reverence.

Σιθάσσατο, Ion. and Poet. by doubling σ for ἐσιθάσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of σιθάζομαι· σιθάσατο γὰς τόγι θυμῷ, for he had a scruple of conscience against this, II. vi, 167; to reverence; to cultivate, to

court, to be devoted to, Eurip. Med. 156; to contemplate with admiration; σιδίζομαι, the same; άγω σιδισθείς, Soph. Œd. C. 642; cf. Pind. Isth. v, 37.

Σιδαστός, ή, όν, to be venerated or reverenced, august; Augustus, a title of the Roman emperors; Σιδαστή, ῆς, ἡ, Augusta, a title of the empresses. Fr. pf. pas. of σιδάζομαι, s. as the Th. σίδω. Σίδι, pres. imperat. act. of σίδω. ΣΕΒΕ΄ΝΙΟΝ, or σιδέννιον, συ, τό, the covering or fusk of the fruit of the palm-tree.

Σεθεννύτης, ου, δ, Sebennytes, an Egyptian district.

Σεξεννυτικός, ή, όν, Sebennytic.

Σεβίζω, Poet., to venerate, to honor, Eurip. Alc. 290; to regard with veneration, respect, etc., Soph. Œd. C. 1379; Aj. 692.

Σέθομαι, to worship, revere; to be struck with awe, to be abashed; pas. to be venerated; to be ashamed, οὐ νυ σεθέσθε, Π. iv, 242.

Σίδοντι, Dor. for σίδουσι, 3. pl. pres. act. of

ΣΕ'ΒΩ, to inspire awe, veneration, reverence; to worship, is δμοίω και σέξει καὶ μή, Thucyd. ii, 53; to honor, venerate, revere, Eurip. Med. 396; Soph. Œd. C. 187; Aristoph. Nub. 600; Æschyl. Eum. 499. Doubtful if any tenses but the pres. act. and mid. were in use; the part. 1. a. pas. is found in Plat. Phædr., p. 254; ἔδεισέ τε καὶ σεφθεῖσα ἀνέπεσεν ὕπτια, but the correct reading seems to be στειφθεῖσα οι στραφεῖσα, as in the Var. Lectt.

Σίθεν, by syncope for σίοθεν, Poet., Dor., or Ion. for σοῦ, gen. sing. of σύ, Il. i, 180, 186, etc. Σεῖ, for σεῖο, Il. vi, 454.

Σειληνός, οῦ, ὁ, Silenus, the attendant of Bacchus, and chief of the Satyrs.

Σεῖν, Dor. for θεῖν, inf. of θέω. Σεῖο, and σέο, Ion. for σοῦ, gen. sing. of σύ, Il. iii, 137, 365, etc. Σείομενος, ου, part. pres. pas. of σείω.

Σείοντες, nom. pl. part. pres. act. of the same.

Σείος, Laconic, for Sεῖος, divine. Th. Θεός.

Σείς, εος, ό, (from σείεω, to dry,) the sun.

ΣΕΙΡΑ', α;, Ion. -çń, ñ;, n, a chain, a cord, a rope, Herodt. vii, 85; Il. xxiii, 115; a fastening; a noose, by which the

Scythian tribes used to catch their enemies, as the people of South America catch wild horses and oxen with the lasso; σειραί are also bunches of bulbous roots and herbs. From Elew.

 $\sum_{i \neq a} \delta_{nv}$, adv. with a rope. Fr.

Σειράζω, f. άσω, to lead or draw with a rope. Fr. σειρά.

Σειραίος, αία, αίον, (Ίππος), equivalent to σειραφόρος, led or fastened by a rope to the off horse, Soph. Electr. 712; Eurip. Herc. 443. Fr. σειςά.

Σείραμα, ατος, τό, the noose or coil of a rope, a coil. Fr. σειρά.

Σεινασφόρος, and

Σειράφόρος, ου, σειρηφόρος, and σειροφόρος, δ, h, with ίππος, fastened or led by a rope, Aristoph. Nub. 1700; opposed to ζύγιος ζευζάμενος καμήλους, τρείς, σειρηφόρον μέν έκατέρωθεν έρσενα παρέλκειν, θήλεαν δε ες μέσον, Herodt. iii, 102; they were called by the Latins, Funarii; also, yoked to another, Æschyl. Ag. 816. Fr. φέρω.

Σωρέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to dry up, parch. Fr. σείσιος.

Σειρήν, ñvos, h, a siren, n kind of marine monster, which, by its singing, charmed passengers to their destruction, Odys. xii, 39, 44; Demosth. 86, 19; a flatterer, one who charms by his eloquence, Æschin. 86, 17; also, an insect resembling a bee; a sort of scarabæus or beetle, Arist. and Sept.; vid. Voss. de Sibyllis, p. 262. Some derive it from elew, to connect, and others from σύρω, to draw; but others again from σειεά, because those who listen to a siren are drawn as if by a cord.

Σειριάω, f. άσω, to lighten or be enlightened, to burn by the sun's rays, to produce a sun-stroke or coup de soleil. Fr. osígios.

 $\Sigma_{i\ell i\nu os}$, η , σv , pertaining to the dog-star. Fr. $\sigma_{i\ell \ell ios}$.

Σειριόκαυτος, ου, δ, ή, scorched by the heat of the dog-star. Fr. σείριος and καίω.

Σείριον, ου, τό, a star or constellation.

Σείριος, ου, ό, ή, hot, glowing, burning; ...σείριος ἀστής, the sun; also, the dog-star, Eurip. Hec. 1085; σκίαν....σειφίου κυνός, Æschyl. Ag. 941. Fr. σείρος. Probably for Sigos. Th. Sigw. Σειρίε, ίδος, ή, a small rope or cord. Fr. σειρά.

Σειρομάστης, ου, δ, a spear, 2 |

Kings.

Σειρός, ά, όν, hot, glowing, burning, properly from the heat of the sun. Th. 9'égos. Fr. 9'égw.

Σειροφόρος, ου, ό, ή, s. as σειςαφόρος. Fr. σειρά and φέρω.

Σειρόω, $\hat{\omega}$, f. $\hat{\omega}$ σω, pf. σεσείρωκα, to exhaust, to evacuate, to dry up. Σείρω, to make dry, exsiccate. Hence osig, the sun.

Σειρωτός, ή, όν, chained. σειρά.

Σεισαμένας, Dor. for σεισαμένης, part. 1. a. m. f g. of σείω.

Σείσατο, Epic for ἐσείσατο, 1. a. mid. of σείω.

Σεισάχθεια, ας, \dot{n} , a release of debts or burdens, Diog. Laërt. in Solone; so called from an enactment of Solon, abolishing the rights of creditors over the persons of their debtors. See Plut. Vit. Alexandr. 263. Fr. ἄχθος. Σεισθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of σείω, to shake, 1. a. pas. ἐσείσθην, ης, n, and in 3. pl. έσείσθησαν.

Σειτίχθων, ονος, δ, epithet of Neptune, Earth-mover, Earth-shaker; like ἐνοσίχθων, Pind. Isthm. i, 76. Fr. χθών.

Σείσμα, ατος, τό, a concussion, a shock, an earthquake.

Σεισμός, οῦ, ὁ, an agitation, concussion, earthquake, Thucyd. i, 128; Demosth. 899, 2. From 1. pers. pf. pas. of σείω.

Σεισοπυγίς, ίδος, ή, the wagtail. $Fr. \pi v \gamma n.$

Σειστός, ή, όν, shaken, Aristoph. Acharn. 346; agitated. σείω.

Σείστρον, ου, τό, a timbrel; a sistrum or clapper, used in the musical festivals in honor of Isis.

-σείω, ending of verbs expressing desire or intention, desideratives, like Lat. -urio. They are formed from the fut. of the orig. verb; ας, δράω, δράσω, δρασείω · γελάω, γελάτω, γελασείω. ΣΕΙ'Ω, f. σείτω, pf. σέσεικα, 1. a.

έσεισα, pf. pas. σέσεισμαι, to shake; "σεισε, it shook, i. e. there was an earthquake, Thucyd. iv, 52; to brandish, to toss; to disturb, threaten, bully, Soph. Antig. 580 ; Aristoph. Acharn. 511; to agitate, make tremble; also, to accuse, harass, Id. Pac. 639; pas. to be shaken; agitated; to be jumbled, Aristoph. Nub. 1276; to reel, quiver; 1. a. pas. ἐσείσθην connected with σεύω.

Serouvdos, ou, o, the name of a man, Secundus.

Σέλα, dat. sing. of σέλας, dat. σέ-

λαί, contract. σέλα, Odys. xxi, 246; Il. xvii, 739.

Σελαγέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to shine, be resplendent; to shine resplendent, Eurip. Electr. 714; more commonly σελαγέομαι, ουμαι σὺν πεύκαις σελαγεῖ, Aristoph. Nub. 286, 604. Th. σέλας. Σελαγίζω, f. ίσω, to enlighten ,

scarcely used by any writer; for σελαγέω.

Σέλαγος, ου, δ, a proper name, Selagus.

Σελάηγενέτης, ου, δ, father of light. Fr. o's \as and yiyvw.

Σελάνα, Dor. for σελήνη, and Σελαναία, ας, Dor., and σελαναίη, ns, n, Ion., Luna, the moon.

Σελάναν, Dor. for σελήνην, acc. sing. of σελήνη.

ΣΕ'ΛΑΣ, ἄτος, τό, a blaze, light, brilliancy, lustre, flame; vnòs καιομένης σέλας, the flames of the burning fleet, Il. xv, 600; λαμπρον ήλίου σέλας, the bright beams of the sun, Soph. Electr. 17; the light of day, Id. Aj. 843 ; σέλας καὶ τὸ Φῶς ταὐτόν, Plat. Crat. 409, B; Soph. Phil. 976 ; θεοῦ σέλας, Eurip. Suppl. 479; the sun; lightning, Herodt. iii, 28; Soph. Œd. C. 95; found only in the nom. and acc.; with Homer in the dat. also. Passow and his followers give ofλαος as a gen. ; Damm. σέλατος. neither form, I believe, is found in any classic author. Fr. έλη, or sinn. Dunb.

Σελασφόρος, ου, ό, ή, bringing light. Fr. φέρω.

ΣΕ'ΛΑΧΟΣ, εος, τό, a general name for cartilaginous fishes, that have no bones, but cartilages; from σέλας, because emitting a phosphorescent light.

Σελάω, ω, to shine, enlighten,

Greg. Naz. Fr. σέλας. Σέλγη, τά, Lucian v, 150; α fulse reading for y'Elyn, Schneid. Lex.

Σέλει, Lacon. for θέλει, Aristoph. Lys. 1080.

Σελεύκεια, ας, ή, Seleucia, α city *so called from Seleucus.

 $\Sigma E \Lambda E \Upsilon K I' \Sigma$, idos, h, the name of a kind of cup; also of a kind of ship or galley; also, a hind of hose worn by women.

Σέλευκος, ου, a man's name, Seleucus.

Σεληναίη, η, Ion. and Epic for σελήνη, Att.

Σεληναία, the moon; strictly fem. From

Σεληναΐος, αία, αΐον, lunar, belonging to the moon, Aristoph.

Nub. 614; σεληναίη νόξ, the night enlightened by the moon, Herodt. i, 62. Hence substantively σεληναία, the moon, Bion. xvi, 5.

Σελήνη, ης, ή, the moon, Eurip. Alc. 443 Aristoph. Nub. 17; the full moon. The Persians worshipped the moon, Herodt. i, 131; also the Libyans, Id. 188. It was a prognosticator among the Persians according to the doctrine of the Magi, vii, 37. The festival of the moon among the Egyptians, ii, 47; in σελήνης, πρὸς σελήνην, by moonlight; ὅτι ή σελήνη ἀπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου ἔχει τὸ φως, Plat. Crat. 409; σελήνην zalaiesiv, to bring down the moon by magical incantations, Aristoph. Nub. 750. Fr. ofλας, or έλη, σ for the spiritus. Also, a kind of fish.

Σεληνιάζεται, 3. sing. pres. ind. pas. of

Σεληνιάζομαι (σεληνιακὸς εἰμί), to be a lunatic, Matth. iv, 24, to be moon-struck; f. m. άσομαι, 1. a. m. ἐσεληνιασάμην, part. pres. m. σεληνιαζόμενος. Fr. preced.

Σεληνιαζόμενος, part. pres. pas. of preced.

Σεληνιακός, ή, όν, lunar, of the moon; lunatic, afflicted with the falling-sickness. Fr. σελήνη.

Σεληνίς, ίδος, ή, dimin. of σελήνη, a little crescent or moon; as the lunula or crescent worn on the shoes of the Roman senators.

 $\sum_{i} \lambda_{n\nu} \bar{\tau}_{ns}$, ov, δ_{i} , fem. $\sigma_{i} \lambda_{n\nu} \bar{\tau}_{rs}$, $i\delta_{os}$, \hat{n} , belonging to the moon; a fossile stone, selenite. Fr. σ_{i} - $\lambda_{n\nu}$.

Σεληνοειδής, έος, δ, ή, like the moon, moon-shaped. Fr. είδος. Σελιδηφάγος, ου, δ, ή, devouring leaves of books. Fr. σελίς and φαγεῖν.

ΣΕ' ΛΙΝΟΝ, ου, τό, the herb parsley, Il. ii, 776 ; οὐδὶ μέν γ' οὐδ' έν σελίνω σούστιν ούδ' έν πηγάνω, no indeed, your business is neither yet among the parsley nor rue, Aristoph. Vesp. 480 (as parsley and rue were planted at the entrance of flower-beds, the meaning here seems to be, your business is scarcely at the commencement). Wreaths of parsley were used to crown the victors in the Nemean and Isthmean games, σελινων δύο πλόκοι, Pind. Olymp. xiii, 45. It was sacred to the infernal gods, and hence was placed on tombstones. Σιλινουσία γη, Selinu-ian earth.

ΣΕΛΙ΄Σ, βος, π, the interval between lines; also, between the benches of rowers, or any benches; also, the page of a book.

Σελισία, of three years old, Jer. xlviii, 34 where some read σα-λισία. Hebr.

 $\sum_{i}\lambda\lambda\alpha$, ns, n, a seat, a bench. Lat.

Σελλασία, ας, ή, Sellasia.

Σελλάστεωσις, εως, 'n, the ceremony of placing seats or couches in the temples, on holy occasions, Gl. Cyr. Fr. σελλῶν and στεῶσις.

Σελλοί, of, the priests of the oracle at Dodona, R. xvi, 234; Soph. Trach. 1157.

Σελλός, οῦ, ὁ, a poor man who wished to be thought rich, Sellus. Hence, a boaster.

Σίλμα, ἄτος, τό, the space between the sides of a ship, the benches or thwarts on which the rowers sat, Eurip. Orest. 236; Soph. Antig. 713; also, the place where the helmsman sat in a vessel; and hence, the ruler of a state, Æschyl. Ag. 176; a platform; κἀπὶ σίλμασι Πύργων στάθητε, and take your stations on the platforms of the towers, Id. S. Theb. 32. Fr. σελίς.

Σέλω, Dor. for θέλω.

Σεμεΐ, δ, indecl., the name of a mun, Semeï. Hebr.

Σεμίλη, ης, η, Semele, the mother of Bacchus and daughter of Cadmus, Eurip. Bacch. 3. It is said to be derived from σίλας and μίλειν, because she would be associated with Jupiter in thunder and lightning.

Σεμιάμιθος, a small lizard; a tarantula; by the ancients called the Chalcidian lizard.

ΣΕΜΙ' Δ Ā ΛΙΣ, ω_{S} , $\dot{\eta}$, fine flour, Rev. xviii, 13; Diod. Sic. iii, 13.

Σεμίρἄμις, ιδος, 'n, the wife of Ninus, Semiramis, an Assyrian queen.

Σεμιδάλιτης, ου, δ, (ἄρτος,) bread made of the finest flour.

Σεμνολογέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to speak or discourse with gravity, to speak in lofty language; to boast, Demosth. 421, 19. Fr. σεμνός and λόγος.

Σεμνεῖον, ου, τό, a sacred place, a temple or place dedicated to the Furies. Fr. σεμνός.

Σεμνόθεσμος, ου, δ, ή, worshipped with solemn rites. Fr. σεμνός and θεσμός.

Σεμνοχομπέω, ω, f. ήσω, to make a pompous boasting. Fr. χομπέω.

Σιμνολογίω, f. ήσω, to speak gravely and solemnly; dep. σιμνολογίσμαι, to talk in solemn speech. Ir. σιμνός and λίγω. Σιμνολογία, ας, ή, a grave or dignified discourse; and

Σεμνολόγος, ου, δ, that speaks with gravity or in a solemn style, pompous. Fr. σεμνός and λόγος.

Σεμνόμαντις, εως, δ, a venerable soothsayer or prophet; σεμνόμαντιν ἄνδςα, ironically, the venerable or holy seer, Soph. Œd. T. 556. Fr. μάντις.

Σεμνομῦθέω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to speak in an affected, solemn, or pompous manner, Eurip. Androm. 233. Fr. μῦθος.

Σεμνοπροσωπέω, ω, f. ήσω, to have a solemn countenance; to assume a grave or important air, Aristoph. Nub. 362. Fr. πρόσωπον.

Σεμνός, ή, όν, entitled to respect, veneration, honor, etc.; applied originally to the gods, Soph. (Ed. C. 55; sacred, Id. Œd. T. 953; venerable: to be revered or respected; respectable; bea Tis του γείτονος ούδεν σεμνοτέραν ουσαν, sees that it was not more respectable than his neighbours, Dem. Olynth. ii, 352; solemn, serious; august; holy, Eurip. Med. 68; grave; σεμνὸν "Ολυμπον, sacred Olympus, Erinn. 3; grand, dignified, proud, haughty, stately, Soph. Aj. 1086; pompous; πανὺ σηwvoi, of a lofty bearing, Aristoph. Vesp. 627; οἱ Φθεγξάμενοι τοῦτο τὸ σεμνόν, who use such grand expressions, Id. Nub. 314; ofμνη νόσος, the leprosy; also, the plague, Schol. Ap. Rhod. i, 1019; σεμναί θεαί, the Furies, Aristoph. Eq. 1312; Thucyd. i, 126, so called by euphemism, i. e. bestowing a good name on an odious subject, through superstitious dread. Their temple rested on the base of the hill of Mars. Fr. σέδω.

Σεμνόστομος, ου, δ, ħ, haughty, proud speaking, Æschyl. Prom. 955. Fr. στόμα.

Σεμνότερος, compar., more venerable, etc.

Σεμνότης, ητος, ή, gravity, sanctity, majesty, authority; weight or gravity of character, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1344; conceit. proud feeling; καί μοι αυτη ή σεμνότης παραμένει ήμέρας πλείω ή τειις, Plat. Menex. 235, B. Th. σεμνός.

Σεμνότητα, acc., and Σεμνότητι, dat. of σεμνότης. Σεμνότιμος, ου, δ, ή, venerable, entitled to high honor, Æschyl. Choëph. 352. Fr. τιμή.

 $\sum_{i} \mu \nu \delta \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, to make venerable, illustrious, or famous, to adorn, to embellish, Herodt. i, 95; to boast, Id. iii, 16; to venerate, Eurip. Hel. 865. Fr. σεμνός. Σεμνύνομαι, to be grave or serious in one's deportment : also, to boast, to display one's merits; σεμνύνεσθαι πρὸς τοὺς ἔξωθεν, to display his merits before strangers, Æschyl. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj iii, 14; to give one's self airs of importance, to be proud, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 108, or 313, 7; καλῶς, οἶμαι, σεμνυνόμενος, being, I think, justly proud έπλ πέντε καλ είκοσι καταλόγω προγόνων σεμνυνομένων, being proud of five-andtwenty descents, Plat. Theat. 175, A; mid. of

Σεμνῦνω, f. ὕνῶ, to make venerable or august; to honor, adorn, exalt, Herodt. i, 99; to exaggerate, to boast falsely, Id. i, 95. Fr. σεμνός.

Σιμνῶς, adv. with gravity; decorously; σεμνῶς πάνυ, with great gravity, Æschin. c. Ctes., p. 31; σιμνῶς δνομᾶζειν, to speak with great pomp, Demosth. 237, 11; honorably, becomingly. Same Th.

Σίνα, a purgative plant, senna. Σίο, Ion. contract. σοῦ, gen. sing. of σύ.

Σέοθεν, and σέθεν, Poet. for σοῦ, gen. sing. of σύ.

Σιοί, Dor. for Θεοί, the gods. Σεστικός, ή, όν, qualified for veneration, worship, venerable; and

Σεπτήριος, ίω, ιον, the same; τὸ σεπτήριον, a festival of Apollo celebrated at Delphi every seventh year. Fr. σέζω.

Σεπτός, ή, όν, to be worshipped, sacred; ἵησι σεπτὸν Νεῖλος εὔποτον ῥίος, Æschyl. Prom. 814; venerable, holy. Fr. σέδω.

ΣΕΡΑΠΙ'ΑΣ, άδος, ή, the name of a plunt of the orchis tribe; orchis morio, ὄεχις ἕτεερος, δν σεραπίαδα καλοῦσιν, Diosc. 3, 142; Spreng. 1, 189.

Σίρᾶπις, ίδος, δ, Serapis, an Egyptian god.

Σεραφείμ, or σεραφίμ, indecl., the seraphim, angels or archangels. Σίργιος, ου, δ, the name of a Roman citizen, Sergius.

 $\Sigma E'PI\Sigma$, $\varepsilon \omega \varepsilon$, $\dot{\eta}$, $\dot{\alpha}$ kind of endive

or succory; "Cichorium intybus, σέρις ἀγρία Βριδακωδιστέρα, Diosc. 2, 160; cichorium endivia."

ΣΕΡΙΦΙΌΝ, and σίρτφον, ου, πό, and σίρτφος, ου, i, the plant called seraphium or marine wormwood, Artemisia fragrans.

Σέχιτος, ου, 'n, the island of Seriphus, one of the Cycludes, Pind. Hence Σεχίτος, ὁ, a Seriphian, or inhabitant of that island.

Στετφος (γεαῦς), ἡ, an old maid. Στεστερώς, s. as σαρστερώς. Hebr. ΣΕ' ΡΦΟΣ, ου, ὁ, a species of gnat, Aristoph. Av. 82, 569. Σέσαγμαι, pf pas. of σάττω.

Σεσαλευμένος, part. perf. pas. of σαλεύω.

Σεσαενία, f. g. of σεσαεώε, part. pf. m. Dor. of σαίεω. See next.

Σεσᾶρώς, Dor. for σεσηρώς, but σεσᾶρυῖα, in Hesiod. Sc. 268. See preced.

Σεσεῖσθαι, pf. inf. pas. of σείω. ΣΕ' ΣΕ ΛΙ, εως, τό, and σέσελις, εως, η, the name of a tribe of plants of the umbelliferous class, seseli.

Σεσερίνος, ου, δ, a small fish. Σέσηπα, 2. pf. of σήπω.

Σίσηςα, p. m., and

Σεσηρώς, υῖα, ός, part. pf. of σαίρω, to grin, Aristoph. Vesp. 911.

Σίσθεν, and σίθεν, Poet. for σοῦ, gen. sing. or acc. sing. of σύ.

Σεσιγαμένος, Dor. for σεσιγημένος, part. pf. pas. of σιγάω.

Σεσιωπαμένος, α, ον, Dor. for σεσιωπημένος, part. pf. pas. of σιωπάω.

Σεσοφισμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. of σοφίζω, f. ίσω, pf. σεσόφικα. Th. σοφός.

Σεσοφισμένως, adv. skilfully, shrewdly, artfully, Xen. Cyn. 13, 5. Fr. σοφίζω.

Σίσωκα, pf. act. of σώζω. Σεσωρευμένος, part. pf. pas. of σο-

ειύω. Σίσωσμαι, pf. pas. of σώζω. Σισωφεονισμένως, adv., pf. part. pas. to σωφεονίζω, temperately,

Σέτω, Lacon. for Θέτω, 3. imperat. 2. a. to τίθημι.

 $\Sigma_{\tilde{\iota}\tilde{\nu}}$, Dor. for $\sigma_{\tilde{\iota}\tilde{\nu}}$, gen. of $\sigma_{\tilde{\iota}}$, Il. ii, 27.

Σεῦα, 1. a. Ion. for ἔσευα, from σεύω, Il. xx, 189.

Σεύας, 1. a. part. of σεύω.

Σεύάτο, Ion. for ὶσεύατο, 3. sing.
1. a. mid. of the same; σεύατ'
ἰφ' ἰπποπόλων Θοηκῶν ὅρεα νιφόεντα, she sped to the snowy

mountains of the horse-rearing Thracians, Il. xiv, 227; σενάμενος, rushing, Id. xxii, 22.

Σεύθω, by syncope for σευάσθω, 3. sing. 1. a. imperat. m. of σεῦαι. άσθω, of the same.

Σευμαι, contract. pres. pas. for σεύομαι, whence

Σεῦται, for σεύεται, 3. sing. pres. pas. of σεύω, Soph. Truch. 642.

Σευτλαίος, ov, o, the name of a frog, Seutlæus, Batrachom. 208. Σευτλίον, οτ τευτλίον, ου, τό, οτ Σεῦτλον, οτ τεῦτλον, ου, τό, beet. Σεύω, f. σεύσω, 1. a. έσευα, Epic σεῦα, 1. a. mid. ἐσσευάμην, Ερίς σευάμην, 1. a. pas. ἐσσύθην, and ἐσύθην, 2. a. ἐσύην, Lacon. ἔσσουαν, Nen. Hist. i, 1, 23; to urge on; to agitate, excite, drive, goad, or push on; to toss, έσσευε χυλίνδεσθαι δι' ομίλου, Il. xi, 147; Id. vi, 133; pursue; mid. to put to flight; to cause to flow; ἀτρεκὲς αἶμα ἔσευα. Ι drew real blood from both, Id. v, 208; σεύομαι, to hasten, hurry forward; σύτο for ἔσσῦτο, Eurip. Hel. 1132; Il. xxi, 167; with the time of an aorist, to rush forth; όδ' ἐσσύθη μόνος. he rushed out alone, Soph. Aj. 287; 1. f. συθήτομαι, pf. pas. σέσυμαι, and ἔσσυμαι, to be put in motion, to be eager for, Il. xiii, 79; part. ἐσσύμενος, αccented as a pres. participle, Id. xvi, 585; pl. ἐσσύμην · ψυχήἔσσῦτο, the spirit rushed out, i. e. fled, Id. xiv, 519; σόω is a kindred form; hence, σοῦσθε, Æschyl. Suppl. 843; σούσθω, Soph. Aj. 1414; σοῦ, imperat., Aristoph. Vesp. 209; σοῦται, Æschyl. Choëph. 639. The interjectional expression σεῦ is probably the root.

Σεφηλά, a plain, a low country, Jer. xxxii, 44.

Σεφθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of σέξω.

Σιφθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of σίζω. Σίψασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of the same.

Σίω, Lacon. for θίω.

Σεωϋτοῦ, Ion. for σεαυτοῦ, Herodt. i, 45.

Σήθ, δ, indecl., the name of a man, Seth. Hebr.

Σήθω, to sift, to winnow. Fr. σείω.

Σηκάζω, f. άσω, to put into a stable or stall; to shut in, inclose; pas. to be shut in, Il. viii, 131. Th. σηκός.

Σηκακόρος. See σηκοκόρος. Σήκασθεν, Butt. by syncope for

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iσημάσθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of σημάζω.

Σημημόρος. See σημομόρος.

Σηκίζω, for σηκάζω.

Σηκίς, ίδος, ἡ, a maid-servant born in the house, a female slave, Aristoph. Vesp. 768. Fr. σηκός.

Σηκίτης, ου, ὁ, a lamb or other animal brought up in the house, called in colloquial language a pet. Theocr. i, 10. Fr. σηκός. Σηκοκόρος, σηκηκόρος, and σηκακόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, an attendant or keeper of cattle-stalls; a stable-keeper, a goat-herd, Odys. xvii, 224; a keeper or sweeper of a temple. Fr. κορέω.

ΣΗΚΟ΄Σ, οῦ, ὁ, properly, any inclosure; hence, a stall for animals, a sheepfold, Odys. ix, 319; a house; a temple or the chancel of a temple, where the statue was placed, Herodt. iv, 62; Soph. Phil. 1312; a shrine, Id. Anacr.; a cave or den, Eurip. Phæn. 1024; Id. Ion, 303; a tomb, Id. Bucch. 11; a bird's nest; also, a balance, a weight. Whence

Σηκόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to inclose; to weigh, to balance; to keep suspended. Th. σηκός.

Σήκωμα, ἄτος, τό, a counterpoise or balance, weight; an inclosure, or temple, Eurip. Electr. 1272. Fr. σηκόω. Th. σηκός. Σήμ, δ, indecl., the name of a man, Shem. Hebr.

 $\Sigma \tilde{n} \mu'$, for $\sigma \tilde{n} \mu \alpha$, which see.

ΣΗ~MA, ἄτος, τό, a sign, signal, mark, or spot, Il. x, 466; designation; σήμασι πείθονται aoidoi, the singers obey thy notes, literally, the signs, or signal, given by the notes of the lyre, Pind. Pyth. i, 5; a character or mark, πόρεν δ' όγε σήματα λυγεά, Il. vi, 168; an impression on a seal, coin, etc.; a standard; badge of nobility; .a device on a shield; "xii " ύπες φεον σημ' επ' ἀσπίδος τό δε, and he has this proud device upon his shield, Eschyl. S. Theb. 369; a prodigy, Il. ii, 308; an augury, or omen, Æschyl. Prom. 496; a sepulchral monument or tomb, οί δε πας' Ιλου τημα παλαιού Δαρδανίδαο, Il. xi, 166: Herodt. i, 93; τὰ σήματα, constellations.

Σημαία, ας, ή, the standard, banner or flag of an army; an image or statue; a heraldic badge or escutcheon. Fr. σημα. Σήμαιν, for σήμαιν, pres. imperat. of onuaiva.

Σημαίνοισα, Dor. for σημαίνουσα, part. pres. f. q. of the same. Σημαίνω, f. ανῶ, Ion. σημανίω, l. a. Ισύμδνα and Ισύμννα inf

1. a. lonuava and lonunva, inf. σημάναι, to give a sign or portent by thunder or any extraordinary appearance; to point out by signs, to signify, indicate, Herodt. vii, 18; to give a signal for battle, Id. viii, 11; to give a signal or order, to order, command, Il. i, 289; τοῖο γὰς υίδς σημαίνει φυλάκεσσι, for his son commands the outposts, Id. xi, 58; to indicate, make known, explain, show, Thucyd. i, 72; to express; to portend, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 19; mid. to mark, designate, Herodt. ii, 38; to mark by certain signs or tokens, οί δε κληρον έσημήναντο έκαστος, Il. vii, 175; to affix a mark or seal on a letter, etc., Demosth. 837, 18, 21; Aristoph. Lys. 1199; to form an opinion from signs, hence, to conjecture, Soph. Aj. 32; 1. a. pas. ἐσημάνθην, pf. pas. σεσήμασμαι, to be signed, Plat. Legg. xii, 954, A; vò onμαινόμενον, what is meant, signified; it commonly governs the dat., sometimes the gen., Il. xiv, 84. Fr. σημα.

Σημαίνων, part. pres. act. of σημανέω.

Σημαιοφόρος, ου, δ , a standardbearer. Fr. φέρω.

Σημαναι, 1. a. inf. act. of

Σημανίω, Ion. contract. σημάνῶ, f. ind. act. of σημαίνω, Odys. xii, 26.

Σημαντέον, verbal adj. from σημαίνω, it must be indicated, etc. Σημαντέος, α, ον, to be indicated or signified. See preced.

Σημαντής, ῆςος, δ, one who gives a sign or signal, a commander, leader, ruler; a sentinel; and Σημαντήςιον, ου, τό, a mark or seal, Æschyl. Aj. 595; a stamp, a mint. Fr. σημαίνω.

Σημαντικός, ή, όν, significant, expressive of. Fr. σημαίνω. Σημάντρια, ας, ή, fem. of σημαν-

τήρ, Soph.

Σημαντείς, ίδος, ἡ, fem. adj., suited for sealing; σημαντείς γῆ, earth used for sealing. Fr. σημαίνω.

Σήμαντρον, ου, τό, a seal; δείνοις σημάντροισιν ἐσφραγισμένοι, Ευrip. Iph. T. 1372. Fr. σημαίνω.

Σημάντως, οςος, δ, for σημαντῆς, he who gives a signal, a leader, an inferior commander, Herodt.

vii, 81; a shepherd, Π. viii, 127; a sentinel or watchman, Id. xv, 325. Fr. σημαίνω.

Σημασία, α , \dot{n} , a signal, indication, declaration, a proclamation. Fr. $\sigma \tilde{\eta} \mu \alpha$.

Σήματα, a letter; n. pl. of σῆμα, ατος, τό.

Σημάτιον, τό, dimin. from σημα. Σημάτόεις, εσσα, εν, of or belonging to a tomb or monument. Fr. σημα.

Σημάτοῦς γος, ου, ὁ, a maker of figures or armorial bearings on a shield, Æschyl. S. Theb. 473. Fr. ἔεγον.

Σημειογραφέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to write in ciphers, or short hand. Fr.

γεάφω.

Σημείον, ου, Ιοπ. σημήίον, τό, 2 signal, mark, note, sign, a device on a shield; ἔχων σημεῖον έν μέσω σάκει, Eurip. Phoen. 1130; a seal on a door, etc., Demosth. 1039, 11; a token by which any thing is known: a seal, Aristoph. Eq. 952; a flag or signal, to indicate the meeting of a public assembly, Aristoph. Vesp. 701; Herodt. vii, 128; any military signal, Thucyd. vii, 34; a standard, Xen. Cyr. vii, 1, 2; the place where a signal is hoisted; in mathematics, a point; an image or figure on the prow of a ship, Aristoph. Ran. 933; a prodigy; a miracle, Mark xvi, 17; in the N. T. it is often joined with τίρατα, in the same sense; a symptom, indication, proof, Soph. Ed. T. 710; σημεία, pillars or landmarks, to point out the boundary of the Athenian jurisdiction, Demosth. 932, 14; onμεῖον οὐδὲν ἔστι, there is no proof, Andoc. 117, 2; τὸ σημεῖον καθαισείν, to draw down the flag, i. e. to dissolve the meeting, Id. 6, 4. Th. σημα.

Σημειόομαι, οῦμαι, to note or mark; to designate; pres. imperat. m. σημειόου, -οῦ, -οἱσθω, -ούσθω, and in 2. pl. -όεσθε, -οῦσθε, f. m. -ώσομαι, pf. pas. σεσημείωμαι. Fr. σημείω.

Σημειοσκοπίομαι, οῦμαι, to observe signs, to divine, prognosticate; and

Σημειοσκόπος, ου, δ, ή, an observer of signs; a diviner, prognosticator. Fr. σποπίω.

Σημειοφόρος, ου, δ, a standardbearer, an ensign. Fr. φίρω. Σημειόω, ω, to note, designate, mark; mid to take note of, mark carefully; to presage; 1. a. m. ἐσημειωσάμην, pf. pas. σεσημείωμαι. Th. σῆμα.

Σημείωσις, εως, ή, a marking or noting; a designation; also, a note to a book; annotation; the act of making memoranda; in medicine, the observation of symptoms; observation. From 2. pers. pf. pas. of σημείω.

Σημιωτικός, ή, όν, pertaining to signs or indications; skilled in prognosticating from signs; τέχνη σημειωτική, the act of prognosticating the issue of disease from symptoms. Fr. σημείωω. Σημεξίνός, ή, όν, of the present day.

Σήμεςον, Att. τήμεςον, adv. for τη ήμεςο, this day, to-day, now, Il. vii, 30; 'n σήμεςον, scil. ἡμέςα, this day; έως or ἄχει τῆς σήμεςον, until this day, i. e. until our times, Matt. xi, 23, etc.

Σημήϊον, for σημεῖον, which see. Σήμηνα, Epic for ἐσήμηνα, 1. a. act. of σημαίνω.

Σημικίνδιον, and σιμικίνδιον, ου, τό, from the Latin semicinctium, i. e. an apron, worn by artisans and others while at work to prevent their clothes being soiled, Acts xix, 12. Wahl's Lex. by Robinson, with Class. Auth. Also, a towel, a handkerchief. Fr. περίζωμα. Σημόδετος, ου, δ, ή, marked with a sign, stamped. Fr. σῆμα and τίθημι.

Σημύδα, ης, ή, the birch-tree. Σήν, acc. sing. f. g. of σός, ή, όν. Σηπεδών, όνος, ή, putridity, rottenness, putrefaction; also, digestion of food in the stomach, Plat. Phæd. 95, B. Fr. σήπω.

Σηπία, ας, ἡ, the cuttle fish or sepia, which discharges a black liquid, Aristoph. Acharn. 1041; also, ink, Athen. 7. Th. σήπω. Σηποποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, producing putrefaction or corruption. Fr. σήπω and ποιέω.

Σηπτικόν, οῦ, τό, an unguent which causes putrefaction, neut.

Σηστίκός, ή, όν, that causes putrefaction, septical. Fr. σήπω. Σηστός, ή, όν, the same with preced.; also, putrid.

2H'IIΩ, f. ψω, to cause to rot or decay, to make putrid or rotten, to corrupt; σήπομαι, to become putrid, Eurip. Electr. 319; 2. pf. σίσηπα, is rotten, decayed; καὶ δὴ δοῦρα σίσηπε νιῶν, Il. ii, 135; to putrefy, rot, decay; 2.

a. pas. ἐσἄπην, ης, η, 2. f. pas. σαπήσομαι.

Σήρ, ρός, δ, a silkworm. See σῆρες. Σήρ, δ, Lacon. for Υήρ.

Σηράγγιον, ου, τό, a hollow, a cavity, a cavern. Fr. σήραγξ. Σηραγγώδης, εος, δ, ή, full of holes or cavities, Plut. Fr. είδος.

Σῆραγζ, γγος, ἡ, a fissure, an opening in the earth, a chasm, a cave, a den, a hollow rock in the sea, Plat. Phæd. 110, A. Fr. σαίρω.

ΣΗ~PEŽ, ων, οί, the Seres, a people of Tartary or India, perhaps the Chinese; sing. Σής, εός, ό, which also means a silkworm, so called because it is found among those people.

Σης κός, ἡ, όν, of or belonging to the Seres; also, silk, silky. Fr. σής.

Σηροκτόνος, ου, δ, ή, a slayer of wild beasts, an epithet of Diana. Fr. σής, Lacon. for θής, and κτείνω.

Σηγοκτόνος, ου, ό, ή, Lacon. for δηγοκτόνος.

Σής, gen. σητός, δ, a moth, an insect that eats woollen cloths; also, a bookworm. The cases are formed from obsol. σεύς, namely, στός, nom. pl. σίες, gen. σίων, acc. σίως: Schneid. and Passow's Lex.; of these cases the gen. and ucc. pl. alone are used. Fr. σήτω.

Σῆς, and σῆσι, Ion. dat. pl. fem. for σαῖς.

2H Σ Å MH, ns, ħ, or σήσαμον, ου, τό, sesamum Orientale, Hippocr., Theophr., a kind of grain which grows in Egypt and the East, sesame, Herodt. i, 193; Xen. Anab. i, 2, 22; the oil extracted from the seeds is much used in the East instead of olive-oil; also, σησαμῆ, ῆς, ħ, a cake made of sesame.

Σησἄμῆ, ἡ, a mixture of sesameseeds roasted and pounded with honey, a sesame-cake.

Σησάμινος, ίνη, ινον, made of sesame; as ἔλαιον, sesame oil. Σησαμοειδής, έος, like sesame.

Σησάμοιους, εσς, inte sesame; Σησάμοις, εσσα, εν, of sesame; contract. δ σησαμούς (ἄρσος understood), a sesame-cake. Fr. σησάμη.

Σήσαμον, ου, τό, fruit or seed of the sesame-tree.

Σησαμότυςου, τό, sesame-cheese. Fr. σησάμη and τυρός.

Σησαμοῦς, οῦντος, ὁ, a cake made of sesame, Aristoph. Acharn. 1092. Fr. σησαμῆ.

Σησις, εως, ή, a sifting. Fr. σήθω.

Σηστιάς, ἄδος, ή, a female native of Sestos.

Σηστός, οῦ, the city of Sestos.

Σητάνειος, α, ον, and σητάνιος, α, ον, sifted; made of sifted or fine flour; σητάνιος (ἄςτος), bread made of the finest flour. Fr. σήθω.

2H TEΣ, Dor. and Æol. σᾶτες, adv., Att. τῆτες, as if from τῷ ἔτει τούτῳ, in this year. But Duport says, on Theophr. Charact. c. iii, p. 249, that he is still without an example where σῆτες is used in this sense. According to Passow, it is probably derived from ἔτος. See under τῆτες.

Σήτἴνος, η, ον, of this year.

Σητόθεωτος, ου, δ, ή, moth-eaten. Fr. σής and βεωτός. Th. βιδεώ-σκω.

Σητόκοπος, ου, δ, ή, perforated by moths, moth-eaten. Fr. κόπτω. Σῆττα, indecl., a cedar, Is. xli, 19. Hebr.

 $\Sigma \dot{n} \psi$, $\pi \dot{o}_5$, \dot{o} , and \dot{n} , a kind of serpent, or lizard, the seps; so called because its bite occasions instant putrefaction. Th. $\sigma \dot{n} \pi \omega$. $\Sigma \tilde{n} \psi_{15}$, $\varepsilon \omega_5$, \dot{n} , putrefaction, putridity. Fr. $\sigma \tilde{n} \pi \omega$.

-σθα, an ancient ending of 2. pers. sing. in the act. especially in conj.; so Hom. has ἐθέλησθα, ἔχποθα, εἴσησθα, also in opt. κλαίοισθα, etc.; in Att. it was retained only in some irregular verbs, ἦσθα, ἔζησθα, ἦσθα, οἶσθα, etc.

Σθεινώ, όος, ἡ, Sthino, one of the three Gorgons; as if from σθένος, strength.

 $\Sigma \theta_{i\nu} \tilde{\chi}_{i} \theta_{i}$, ά, όν, robust, strong, vigorous, Il. ix, 501. Fr. σθίνος.

Σθενελαΐδης, a proper name, Sthenelaides. From

 $\Sigma \theta_{\text{evs}} \lambda_{\text{os}}$, ov, i, the name of a man, Sthenelus.

Σθίνος, εος, τό, strength of body, force, power, vigor; σθένος Έχτορος, the might of Hector, i. e. Hector, Il. ii, 451; ix, 351, etc.; prowess; παντὶ σθίνει, with all our might, Xen. Hist. vi, 5, 2; moral force, Soph. Electr. 325. Th. σθένω.

Σθενόω, ω, f. ώσω, to strengthen, make strong; l. a. ἐσθενωσα, opt. σθενώσαιμι, αις, αι, to be strong, vigorous, powerful, to have strength. Fr. σθένος.

Σθενώ, όος, 'n, Stheno, one of the three Gorgons. Fr. σθένος.

Σθίνω, to be able, to be competent to any thing, to have power to do any thing, Eurip. Hec.

295; Alc. 277; xad' "σον αν ofive, as far as I am able, Aristoph. Plut. 912; to rule; τοὺς κάτω σθένοντας, those ruling below, the infernal Gods, Eurip. Hec. 49; used in the pres. and impf. only. Fr. ofivos.

Σθενώσαι, 3. sing., and

Σθενώσαιμι, 1. sing. 1. a. opt. of σθενόω.

Σί, Scyth. for τί, Aristoph. Thesm. 1096.

Σιά, Lacon. for Sεά, Aristoph. Lys. 1263.

Σιαγόνιον, ου, τό, a part of the jaw-bone. From

 $\Sigma I \tilde{A} \Gamma \Omega' N$, over, \tilde{n} , the cheek, the jaw-bone.

Σιαίνομαι, to be overcome with tedium or ennui, Gloss. Cyr.

ΣΙΆΛΟΝ, ου, τό, οτ σίαλος, ου, ó, saliva or spittle; also called σίελον, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 54.

Σίαλος, ου, δ, n, fattened; gen. Ion. σιάλοιο, as if from σιτεύω and alis, because well fattened, Odys. ii, 300 ; iv di συος σιάλοιο ράχιν τεθαλυῖαν άλοιφῆ, Π. ix, 208.

Σἴαλόω, ω, f. ώσω, to fatten; to diversify, Sept. Fr. σίαλος. Σίεδας, gen. Dor. of

Σίεδη, ης, ή, for σίδη, a pomegranate, Callim.

ΣΙΈΥΛΛΑ, ns, h, a sibyl or prophetess; perhaps from Σιοῦ βουλή, the will of God, σιός being used by the Laconians for 9:65, Aristoph. Pac. 1095, 1116. Σιδυλλαίνω, and σιδυλλιάω, to prophesy as a sibyl; to be crazy, Aristoph. Eq. 61. Same Th. Σι εύλλειος, εία, ειον, Sibylline.

Σίδυλλιάω, to play the Sibyl; metaphor. to be like a Sibyl, credulous, silly. Fr. σίθυλλα.

Σιδύνη, ης, ή, a hunting-spear, particularly such as is used in hunting the wild boar; it is also called outhin. Fr. ous.

Σῖγα, adv. silently; σῖγα ἔχοντες, being silent, Soph. Phil. 258; like oiyñ. See oiyń. But

Σίγα, pres. imperat. of σιγάω, be silent, Il. xiv, 90.

Σίγα, 3. sing. pres., he is silent. Fr. otyáw.

Σίγα, Epic for ἐσίγα, 3. sing.

impf. of σιγάω. Σιγάζω, f. άσω, to silence, make

still, Xen. Anab. vi, 1, 22. Fr. σιγάω. Σιγαλίος, ία, ίον, silent, that

keeps silence. Fr. σιγάω. Σιγαλόεις, όεσσα, όεν, beautifully made, elegant, brilliant; splendid; ἡνία σιγαλόεντα, handsome reins, Il. v, 226; skilfully wrought; perhaps from σίαλος, fat, as having an oily, shining appearance.

 Σ ιγάλός, ά, όν, Dor. for σιγηλός. Σιγάς, άδος, ή, silent. Fr. σιγή. $\Sigma I \Gamma A' \Omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. m. hoomas (Euripides has σιγάσω, Ion. 858), 1. a. ἐσίγησα· to be silent, to keep silence; καὶ στγα λόγον, and keep silence upon the report, Eurip. Med. 80; Aristoph. Nub. 1088; actively, to pass over in silence; οὖτε μὰ σιγᾶν τύχας οίον τε μοι τάσδ' ἐστί, Æschyl. Prom. 106; 1. a. pas. ἐσιγήθην, pf. σεσίγημαι · Plat. Ep. 311, B, has σεσιγήσουται, 3. f. pas.; σιγᾶν is, to refrain from speaking, generally through prudence; σιωπᾶν, to be silent about any thing, having respect to consequences.

Σίγειον, ου, τό, Sigéum, or Sigeion, or Sigæum, a promontory of Troas.

Σιγείν, Lacon. for Διγείν.

Σιγεύς, έος, Sigean, Dion. Hal. i, p. 58, ed. Sylb.

Σιγή, ñs, ή, silence, taciturnity, quiet, calmness; σιγη, dat. used adverbially, in silence, silently, found in no other case in Homer; σίγην έχειν, to keep silence, to be silent; σίγην τῶνδε Θήσομαι πέρι, I will maintain silence about these matters, Eurip. Med. 65; σιγη φίλων, without the knowledge of friends, Id. 587; γυναικὶ σιγή τε καὶ τὸ σωφρονείν κάλλιστον, to a woman silence and modesty are most becoming, Eurip. Heracl. 477; γυναιξί κόσμον ή σιγή φέρει, Soph. Aj. 286. Th. σιγάω.

Σιγηθείς, είσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas. of σιγάω.

Σιγηλός, ή, όν, silent, taciturn, mute, Soph. Phil. 731; quiet, hushed. Th. σιγάω.

Σίγην, Dor. for σιγάν, pres. inf. of the same verb, Aristoph. Acharn. 778.

Signess, &, ov, silent, noiseless, quiet (doubful). See σιγηλός. Σιγητέον, verbal; must be silent, Eurip. Hel. 1386.

ΣΙ'ΓΛΑΙ, ων, αί, ear-rings.

Σιγλαί, ων, αί, abbreviations or characters used in writing, for the sake of despatch.

Sighos, and oinhos, ou, o, an Asiatic coin, the shekel of the Hebrews; according to Xen., the Persian olylos was equal to seven and a half Attic oboli, about 93d., Xen. Anab. i, 56: also, a measure.

Σίγμα, the letter Σ or C, pl. σίγματα, in Xen. Hist. iv, 4, 10; also, a table, or any thing of a semicircular shape, like the latter of the above forms of this letter. All the names of the Persians ended with this letter, Herodt, i. 139.

Σιγματοειδής, έος, ό, ή, having a semicircular form, like the C, or sigma. Fr. eldos.

Σιγμός, οῦ, ὁ, a hissing sound. Fr. olζω.

Σιγνοφόρος, ου, ό, ή, a standardbearer; also, a soldier. σίγνον, a Latin word, and φέρω. Σἴγῦνης, ου, ὁ, a hunting-spear; s. as σιδύνη, Oppian. 1.

Σιγῶντι, Dor. for σιγῶσι, 3. pl.

pres. of σιγάω. Σιδάρεος, Dor. for σιδήρεος, Eurip. Hec. 708; Aristoph. Nub. 249.

Σιδαρόδετος, ου, δ, Dor. for σιδηρόδετος, iron-bound.

Σίδαρος, Dor. for σίδηρος, Eurip. Orest. 956; steel, iron.

Σιδαςόφεων, ονος, ό, ή, iron-hearted, cruel, Eurip. Phan. 683. Fr. σίδαρος, Dor. Φρήν.

Σιδάροχάρμας, α, δ, Dor., that delights in iron arms, warlike; oiδαροχαρμᾶν, Dor. gen. pl. Fr. σίδηρος and χαίρω.

ΣΙ'ΔΗ, a pomegranate, both the tree and fruit. See σίοδη. From Sida, a town of Bœotia.

Σίδηςεία, ας, ή, a working in iron. Fr. σιδηρεύω.

Σιδηςείον, ου, τό, a smith's shop. And

Σιδήρειος, εία, ειον, Π. vii, 141, and

Σιδήρεος, οῦς, -έη, η, and Dor. -έα, ã, -ίον, οῦν, of iron or steel; also, σιδήριος, Thucyd. iv, 4; Aristoph. Acharn. 491; σιδηςεία (τέχνη), the art of working in iron, Xen. Anab. v, 5. Th. σίδηρος.

Σιδηφεύς, έως, ό, a worker in iron, a smith, Xen. Ag. i. 26. Fr. σίδηρος.

Σιδηφεύω, f. εύσω, to work in iron, to forge iron. And

Σιδης τκός, ή, όν, s. ας σιδής εος. Σιδήριον, ου, τό, iron-work, an iron instrument or weapon, Herodt. vii, 18. Fr. oidners.

Σιδηρίτας, and σιδαρίτας, α, δ, Dor. for

Σιδηρίτης, ou, i, and σιδηρίτις, ιδος, ή, of iron, pertaining to iron; \(\lambda i\theta_0\);, the loadstone. vidneos.

Σίδηςῖτις, ίδος, ή, belonging to the working of iron; σιδηρίτις yn, ground from which iron ore is dug; and σιδηεῖτις λίθος, the magnet or stone which draws iron; also an herb, called sideritis. Σιδηροβριθής, έος, δ, ή, heavy or loaded with iron, Aristoph. Ran. 1449. Fr. βείθω.

Σίδηροβρώς, ῶτος, ὁ, iron-eating; sharpening iron, Soph. Aj. 807. Fr. βιδεώσκω.

Σίδηφοδάκτυλος, ου, ό, ή, with iron fingers. Fr. oidness and dáκτυλος.

Σιδηφόδετος, iron-bound, ironfastened, Herodt. ix, 37. Bacchyl. Fr. δέω.

Σίδηςοχμής, ητος, δ, ή, subdued or kept down by the sword, slain by the sword, Soph. Aj. 318. Fr. κάμνω.

Σίδηςομήτως, οςος, ό, ή, the mother of iron, producing iron ore; την σιδηρομήτορα έλθεῖν ἐς αἶαν, to come to a land rich in iron mines, Æschyl. Prom. 304. Fr. μήτης.

Σίδηρον, ου, τό. See σίδηρος. Σιδηρονόμος, ου, ό, ή, dividing or distributing by the sword, Æschyl. S. Theb. 770. Fr. νέμω. Σιδης ενωτος, ου, δ, ή, having an iron back, Eurip. Phæn. 146. Fr. varos.

Σιδηφοπέδη, ης, ή, an iron fetter. Fr. πέδη.

Σιδηφόπλακτος, ου, δ, ή, Dor. for σιδηγόπληκτος.

Σιδηρόπλαστος, ου, ό, ή, moulded of iron. Fr. σίδηςος and πλάσ-

Σιδηρόπληκτος, ου, ό, ή, smitten or wounded by the sword, Æschyl. S. Theb. 894. Fr. πλήσσω.

Σιδηφοπώλης, εος, δ, an ironmonger. Fr. πωλέω.

 $\Sigma i' \Delta HPO \Sigma$, i, and oilneor, ou, τό, iron, steel; also, any weapon of iron, as a sword, spear, etc., Eurip. Hec. 565; Æschyl. S. Theb. 799; a forge or workshop of iron, Xen. Hist. iii, 3.

Σιδηφόσπαςτος, ου, ό, ή, sown or produced by iron. Fr. sidness and σπείρω.

Σιδηφοτίκτων, ονος, ό, a worker in iron, a smith, Æschyl. Prom. 716. Fr. τεύχω.

Σίδηφοτόκος, ου, ό, ή, producing iron. Fr. oidness and Tintw. Σίδηςοτομέω, to cut or cleave with iron. Fr. σίδηφος and τέμνω. Σιδηγοφογέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to use weapons of iron, to bear arms, to wear armor, Thucyd. i, 6. Fr. φέρω. Σιδηφοφόφος, ου, ό, ή, carrying !

iron; bearing iron weapons, armed. Same Th.

Σιδηρόφρων, ονος, δ, ή, iron-hearted, hard-hearted, cruel, Æschyl. Prom. 242; S. Theb. 52. Fr. φęńν.

Σιδηφόχαλκος, ου, ό, ή, of iron and copper. Fr. sidness and χαλκός.

Σιδηςοχάςμης, ου, ὁ, ἡ, delighting in arms, Pind. Fr. χαίςω.

 $\Sigma_i \delta_n g \delta \omega, \ \tilde{\omega}, \ f. \ \omega \sigma \omega, \ \text{to arm with}$ iron, to strengthen with iron, Thucyd. iv, 100. Th. σίδηρος. Σίδιον, ου, τό, the rind of a pomegranate; κάκ τῶν σιδίων βατράχους έποίει, and of the rind of pomegranates he used to make frogs, Aristoph. Nub. 881. Fr. σίδη.

Σιδονίηθεν, adv. from Sidon, Il. vi, 291.

Σιδόνιος, ία, Ion. in, ιον, Sidonian, Il. vi, 290. From

Σιδών, ωνος, ή, a city of Phænicia, Sidon; also, a Sidonian. Hence Σιδώνιος, ία, ιον, a Sidonian; Σιδωνίην γυναίκα, the Sidonian female, i. e. Europa, Anacr. 35. Σιελίζω, f. ίσω, to discharge spit-

tle or saliva. Fr. σίελον. Σίελον, ου, τό, and σίελος, ου, ό,

saliva, spittle. See σίαλον. $\Sigma I'Z\Omega$, f. $\sigma i\sigma \omega$, or $\sigma i\xi \omega$, to hiss, as hot iron does when plunged into water, Aristoph. Eq. 930; Odys. ix, 394; pf. σεσιγα given by Passow.

Σιθωνία, ας, ή, Sithonia, a part of Thrace, in general for the whole country; hence,

Σιθώνιος and Σιθόνιος, α, ον, Thracian; Σιθών, όνος, ό, a Sithonian; and Στθονίς, ίδος, ή, a Sithonian woman.

Στκανία, ας, h, the ancient name of Sicily, Sicania, properly a part of Sicily, near Agrigentum.

Σικάνοί, ων, οί, the people called Sicanians or Sicilians.

Σικάριος, ου, δ, an assassin, a cut-throat, a bandit. A Latin word.

Στκελία, ας, ή, Sicily, Æschyl. Prom. 369; Thucyd. vii, 18, et passim.

Σικελίδης, ου, δ, a Sicilian.

Σἴκελίζω, to do or speak like the Sicilians; to favor the Sicilians. Σικελικός, ή, όν, Sicilian, Aristoph. Vesp. 838.

Σικελιώται, ων, οί, Sicilian Greeks, Thucyd. vii, 18; and

Σἴκελιώτης, ου, ὁ, a Sicilian Greek, as distinguished from the Σικελοί, the more ancient inhabitants; cf. 'Ιταλιώτης.

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Σικελός, ή, όν, Sicilian, Eurip. Cycl. 95: a native Sicilian; pl. Σικελοί, Sicilians.

Σίπεςα, τό, indecl., fermented liquor of any kind, as beer, etc. Σίκιμα, ων, τά, Sichem, a city, and its vicinity.

Σικίννη, ης, ή, ε. ας σίκιννις.

ΣΙ΄ ΚΙΝΝΙΣ, 105, and 1805, h, a sort of satiric or comic dance, Eurip. Cycl. 37; it is generally supposed to have been of a wanton or lascivious kind, and was danced at the representation of the satirical drama or farce.

Σίκιννος, ου, δ, Sicinnus, the inventor of the satiric dance.

Σίκλος and σίγλος, a shekel, a Jewish money, weighing four Attic drachmæ. See σίγλος.

Σίκδα, ας, Ion. ύη, ης, ή, a gourd (πολοπύνθη), because it is like τῷ σίχυι, a cucumber; a cupping instrument.

Σιχυήλατον, ου, τό, a bed or ground for cucumbers, melons, gourds, etc. Fr. ἐλαύνω.

Σικυής ἄτον, ου, τό, a bed or ground for cucumbers; also, σικυήλατον, because in it σικύαι έλαύνονται. or σικυήςατον, because σίκυας κρατεῖ.

ΣΙ'ΚΫ́ΟΣ, ου, or σικυός, οῦ, δ, and in the older Greek, xixvós, a cucumber, Aristoph. Acharn. 520; Hippocr. Affect.

Σἴκιϊών, ῶνος, ἡ, the city of Sicyon, in the Peloponnesus; vais & b' by ἐν εὐρυχόρω Σικυῶνι, Il. xxiii, 299.

Σιχυών, ῶνος, ὁ, a bed of gourds or cucumbers.

Σικυώνοθε, adv. from the city of Sicvon.

Σιχυωνία, ας, ή, Sicyonia.

Σικυώνια, ων, τά, (ὑποδήματα,) shoes worn by women, manufactured at Sicyon.

 $\Sigma_{i\varkappa\chi\alpha'i\nu\omega}$, f. $\check{\alpha}\nu\tilde{\omega}$, to loathe, have a disgust at, be tired of; pas. to be squeamish, fastidious; pf. pas. σεσίκχαμμαι. And

Σικχάσία, ας, ή, loathing, disgust. Fr. oizxós.

Σίαχη, contract. from σίαχεα, ων, τά, loathsome or nauseating things, things to be abominated. $\Sigma IKXO'\Sigma$, $\delta \tilde{v}$, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, disagreeable, unpleasant; also, disgusted, fastidious; also, one that derides, a mocker, a scoffer.

Σίλας, ov, δ, the name of a man, Silas.

Σιληνός, δ. See Σειληνός.

Σιληποςδέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to break wind in one's face; to offer a gross insult. Fr. πίεδω. u 4*

Σίλι, τό, the palma Christi, called also σιλλικύπριον.

ΣΙ' ΛΙΓΝΙΣ, εως, η, flour of wheat. From the Latin.

Σιλλαίνω, to insult, mock, jeer. Fr. σίλλος.

Σιλλικύπειον, ου, τό, sillicyprium, an Egyptian shrub, from the fruit of which oil, called kiki or castor oil, was extracted, Herodt. ii, 94; Schweigh Lex. Herodt.; the palma Christi.

Σίλλοι, ων, οί, revilings, reproaches, sarcasms; as if from σείειν Ίλλους, to move the eyes, Hesych.; σελλὸς, χλεουασμὸς μῶμος, κακολογία also, σιλλὸς ἀναφάλαντος.

Σίλλος, ου, δ, banter, jibe, mockery, derision; a satirical poem,

satire. Fr. εἴλλω or ἴλλω. Σίλλυθον, ἀκάνθιον τὶ ἀδρὸν καὶ ἐδωδιμον, Diod. S. iv, a kind of thistle (perhaps a species of artichoke), the tops of which were eatable. See next.

Σίλλυδον (τῶν βιβλίων τὸ δέρμα), the leather or parchment covering of books.

Σιλουάνός, οῦ, ὁ, a man's name, Silvanus. From the Latin. Σιλούϊος, ου, ὁ, a man's name, Sil-

Σίλουςος, ου, δ, a kind of fish, called silurus, the shad fish.

Σίλυζου, ου, τό, a plant like a thistle.

ΣΙ'ΛΦΗ, ης, η, the beetle; an insect like a moth; also, a bookworm.

ΣΙ' ΛΦΙΟΝ, ου, τό, the name of a plant, ferula tingitana, laserwort; assafœtida, Herodt. iv, 169; Aristoph. Plut. 925; Av. 534.

Σιλφῖοφόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, producing laserpitium or assafætida. Fr. φίρω.

Σιλφιωτός, ή, όν, prepared with silphium.

Σιλ.ωάμ, δ, indecl., the name of a pool or fountain, Siloam, Luke xiii, 4. Hebr.

 $\sum_{i} \mu \alpha_i$, α_i , the upper parts of a harp.

Σιμαί, bees, as if from σιμός. Σιμβλεύω, to form, grow in the hive, of honey.

Σίμελη. See σίμελον. Σιμελήτα, neut. pl. of

Σιμελλίως, in, ιον, Poet. for σίμε 6λ ιος, of or belonging to a beehive; σιμελλίω ἔχγα, honey, Ap. Rhod. iii, 1036. Fr. σίμε 6λ ος.

ΣΙΜΕΛΟΝ, τό, or σίμελος, ου, i. and σίμελη, ns. h. a bee-hive:

metaphor. a heap, a treasure, Aristoph. Vesp. 241; pl. τὰ σίμβλα.

Σιμεών, or Συμεών, δ, indecl., a man's name, Simeon. Hebr. Σιμή, \tilde{n}_5 , \tilde{n} , and pl. σιμαί, α i, bees. Σιμιχίνθιον. See σημιχίνθιον.

Σιμόσις, εντος, Simoīs, a river in the Trojan plain, Il. v, 774; also, the adjectives Σιμοσντίς, ίδος, ἡ, Σιμούντιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, and Σιμουντίς, ίδος, ἡ, belonging to Simoīs, Eurip. Androm. 1172; Orest. 800; Hec. 638.

Σιμοπρόσωπος, ου, δ, ἡ, having a flat face; also, flat-nosed, Plat. Phædr. 253, E. Fr. πρόσωπου.

2IMO'Σ, ή, όν, flat-nosed; depressed, Xen. Cyr. viii, 4, 9; concave, hollow; σιμός is also sloping, steep; Lat. acclivis, opposed to κατάντης, declivis; σιμόν χωςίον, Aristoph. Lys. 288; σιμότερος, more flat, Id. Eccl. 617; hence σιμά, ῶν, steep places; σιμά adverbially, with turned-up nose, jeeringly; σιμά γελᾶν, to laugh sneeringly; σιμότης, ητος, ή, flatness of nose, Plat. Theæt. 209, C. From preced.

Σιμοῦντα, contract. for Σιμόεντα, acc. sing. of Σιμόεις.

 $\Sigma i \mu \omega \tilde{\nu}_s$, $\omega \tilde{\nu} \nu \tau \sigma s$, δ , s. $as \Sigma i \mu \omega \tilde{\nu} s$. $\Sigma i \mu \omega \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\omega \sigma \omega$, to make flatnosed: to bend the nose, also, the back; to mock, deride, banter, etc. Fr. $\sigma_i \mu \omega \tilde{\nu}_s$.

Σιμύλος, ου, δ, Simylos, a man's name.

Σίμωμα, ἄτος, τό, s. as σιμότης but ναὸς τὸ σίμωμα, in Plutarch, means the curved forepart or bow of a ship, Passow's Lex.

Σίμων, ωνος, δ, the name of a man, Simon.

Σιμωνίδης, ou, i, the name of a poet, Simonides.

Σινᾶ, τό, indecl., the name of a mountain, Sinai. Hebr.

Σιναμωςίω, ω, to injure; to ravage, lay waste, Herodt. i, 152; to debauch; pas. to be debauched, Aristoph. Nub. 1070.

Σιναμωρία, ας, ή, wanton mischief; destructiveness; gluttony; lasciviousness, Aristot. Eth.; lechery; and

Σινάμωρος, ού, δ, mischievous, hurtful, destructive, Herodt. v, 92; sensual; lascivious, lecherous. Fr. μωρός.

Σινᾶσέω, ω, to contract the countenance, as in eating mustard. Σίνᾶσι. See σίνησι.

i, and σίμελη, ης, ή, a bee-hive; | Σιναπίδιον, ου, τό, a little mustard.

Σινάρος, ά, όν, noxious, hurtful. Fr. σίνομαι.

Σινδονοφόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, wearing fine linen or cotton. Fr. φέςω. Σινδώ, οῦς, ἡ, ..ltt. for

ΣΙΝΔΩ'N, όνος, ἡ, linen, fine linen, Herodt. ii, 86; Soph. Antig. 1207; also, fine cotton cloth or muslin; λεπτῶν σινδόνων, light or thin linen, thin clothing, Thucyd. ii, 49; a napkin, a towel; so called from Σινδός, i. e. 'Ινδός, India, where it was first made; as we say Nankeens or Nankins, from the name of the place. Schneider adopts the Egyptian etymology, given by Jablonski, in his Voces

Στνίομαι, Ion. for σίνομαι, to injure, Herodt. ix, 13, 49.

 $\cancel{E}gypt.$ 297.

Σινέσποντο, for ἐσινέσποντο, they harassed, Odys. vi, 6.

Σίνεται, 3. sing. pres. ind. of σίνομαι.

ΣΙ'ΝΗΠΙ, and σίνᾶπι, εως, τό, mustard.

Σινιάζω, f. άσω, to fan, sift, winnow; to shake, agitate; to disturb, N. T.; 1. a. ἐσινίασα, inf. σινιάσαι; a rare word in the Greek writers. Is. Cas.

Σινιάσαι, 1. a. inf. of σινιάζω. ΣΙΝΙΟΝ, ου, τό, a sieve. Fr. σίνω.

Σίνις, ίδος, δ, the robber Sinis, slain by Theseus, Eurip. Hipp. 981; also called Πιτυοκάμπτης, from tying his victims to two bent pines, which tore them to pieces by their recoil; also, as an adj., destructive, ἔθειψεν δὶ λέοντα σίνιν δόμοις, Æschyl. Ag. 700. Fr. σίνομαι.

Σινομαι, to injure, harass; to lay waste, destroy, Odys. xii, 114; to damage, Herodt. ii, 68; to ravage a territory, Id. v, 74; to torture; to tear, wound, lacerate; used in the pres. and impf.; Herodt., however, has ισίναντο, viii, 31.

Σινόπη, ης, ή, Sinope, a city of Pontus.

Σίνος, εος, τό, injury, hurt, damage, loss, calamity, μέγα τι σίνος εσται τῷ βασιλῆος στρατιῷ, Herodt. viii, 65; Æschyl. Ag. 378.

Σίντης, ου, δ, noxious, destructive; epithet of the lion, wolf, etc.; λῖν...σίντην, Il. xi, 481. Fr. σίνομαι.

Σίντις, 105, δ, s. as preced., only in pl. as proper name, δι Σίντις, the Sintians, the early inhabitants of Lemnos, who were

pirates, Π. i, 594. Fr. σίνομαι. Σίντως, οςος, δ, s. as σίντης.

Σινύς σσα, ns, n, a city of Italy, Sinuessa.

Σίνω, or σίνομαι, to injure, to damage; to ravage, lay waste. Σινωσεύς, έως, δ, an inhabitant of Sinope.

Σίνωπη, ης, η, Sinopé, a town of Paphlagonia on the Black Sea; hence,

Σῖγωπίτης, ου, δ, an inhabitant of Sinope; adj. Σῖγωπικός, ή, όν, of or belonging to Sinope.

 $\sum_{i\nu\omega\sigma}i\langle\omega$, to behave lewdly; to be utterly debauched; from the courtesan, Sinope; also the name of a city, Sinope.

 $\Sigma_{i}\xi\alpha_{i}$, 1. a. inf. to $\sigma_{i}\xi\omega_{i}$.

 $\sum_{i \in I_5} \epsilon_{i \omega_5}$, ϵ_n , the hissing of hot iron plunged in water. Fr. $\epsilon_i \zeta_{\omega}$.

ΣΙ'ΟΝ, ου, τό, an aquatic plant, sium, watercresses, or waterparsley.

Σίος, Lacon. for θεός. See πόις. Σύς, Dor. and Lacon. for θεός, God; νη τω Σιώ, by Castor and Pollux, Aristoph. Pac. 214; Id. Lys. 81, 174.

Σιούφ, Siouph.

ΣΙΠΑΛΟ'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, deformed, maimed.

Σιπταχόρα, the name of a river in India.

 $\Sigma \tilde{\mathbf{I}} \Pi \tilde{\mathbf{Y}}' \mathbf{H}$, or $u \bar{a}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, \hat{n} , a chest or box for holding bread, meal, or flour, Aristoph. Plut. 806.

Σίπυλος, ου, δ, a mountain in Lycia, Sipylus.

Σιρά. See σειρά, and in Latin etymol. sira.

ΣΙ'ΡΑΙΟΝ, ου, τό, wine of which the goodness is sodden away; inspissated juice, and therefore, harsh, sour, Aristoph. Vesp. 878.

Σιγός, or σειγός, οῦ, ὁ, a cellar for keeping corn; as if from σωγός, Demosth. 135, 27.

Σιρωνες, ων, οί, little crescents or half-moons, worn as ornaments. Hebr.

Σισαμίς, τδος, ἡ. See σησάμη. ΣΙ'ΣΑΡΟΝ, ου, τό, a parsnip. Σισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a hissing. See σίζις and σίζω.

ΣΙΣΟΉ, n5, h, a mode of dressing the hair by curling or trimming it. Suid.

 $\Sigma I' \Sigma \Upsilon B() \Sigma$, ov, i, a fringe.

ΣΙΣΥ΄ MBPION, συ, τό, a tribe of plants including watercresses, water-rocket, etc., Aristoph. Av. 160.

Σίσυμεςον, ου, τό, a sweet-smelling plant, mint or thyme.

ΣΙΣΫ́ PA, or σίσυρνα, ας, \(\frac{1}{2}\), a garment of goat-skin with the hair on; a rough woolly garment, used as a blanket, Aristoph. Nub. 10; Id. Vesp. 750; Θηρία τῶν τὰ δίρματα περὶ τὰς σισύρνας παραβράπτεται, Herodt. iv, 109; a leathern jerkin.

Σισυριγχίον, ου, τό, Iris sisyrinchium, Theophr. H. Pl. i, 16; vii, 13.

Σίσυςνα, ας, ἡ, s. as σισύςα, a rough cloak, strictly of goatskin.

Σισυρνοφόρος, ου, δ, ħ, wearing a woollen garment or cloak, Herodt. vii, 67. Fr. φέρω.

Σίσυς βαίτη, a coarse or ordinary garment.

Σισύφειος, ου, δ, λ, belonging to Sisyphus, Eurip. Med. 406.

Σισυφίδης, ου, δ, the son of Sisyphus, Soph. Aj. 189; Ulysses so called.

Σισύφος, ου, δ, the name of a Corinthian robber, Sisyphus, Odys. xi, 592; Il. vi, 154.

ΣΙ΄ΣΩΝ, or σίνων, or σίων, ovos, ô, a small seed of a Syrian plant, like parsley.

Σιτα, τά, irreg. pl. of σιτος.

Σιτάγέςτης, ου, ὁ, one who superintended the collection of grain in the public granaries; a commissary. Fr. σῖτος and ἀγείοω.

Σιταγωγά, neut. pl. of σιταγωγός.

Σιτἔγωγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to convey grain from one port to another; and

Σττάγωγία, ας, ή, conveyance of corn to a place. From

Σιτάγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, bringing grain or corn, laden with corn, Xen. Anab. i, 7, 12; σιταγωγὰ πλοῖα, naves frumentariæ, transports, Herodt. vii, 147; Thucyd. viii, 4. Fr. ἄγω.

Σιτάθην, Dor. for ἐσιτήθην, 1. a. pas. to σιτέω.

Σιτάκη, ης, ή, Sitace.

Σιτανίας, ου, δ, a species of σι-

 $\Sigma_{I\tau\alpha\varrho\kappa^i\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, to feed; to furnish provisions for an army, etc. Fr. $\dot{\alpha}\varrho\kappa^i\omega$.

Σιταρεία, ας, ħ, provision, food; an allowance or ration for soldiers. Same Th.

Σιτάρχης, ου, δ, a superintendent of provisions; a commissary-general. Fr. ἄρχω.

Σιτεία, $α_5$, \dot{n} , a furnishing with provisions; maintenance in the Prytaneum at Athens. Fr.

Σιτέομαι, οῦμαι, f. σιτήσομαι, to take food, to eat, feed upon; κυνηδὸν τὴν σοφίαν σιτήσομαι; shall I devour wisdom like a dog? Aristoph. Nub. 491; ἐν Πευτανείω σιτεῖσθαι, to be supported in the Prytaneum at the public expense, Plat. Apol. 36, D; Herodt. i, 200; iv, 183. Σιτέσκοντο, to feed upon, Odys.

xxiv, 208. Σιτευτός, ή, όν, fattened, well fed. From

Σιτεύω, f. εύσω, and σιτευέσχω, used in the impf.; to fatten, to nourish; κτήνεα σιτεύεσχον, Herodt. vii, 119. Fr. σῖτος.

Σιτίω, ω, to nourish, feed; to eat, devour, Aristoph. Nub. 491. Fr. σῖτος.

Σιτηγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to trade in corn; to import grain, Demosth. 467, 24. Fr. ἄγω.

Σιτηγία, ας, ή, the conveyance or importation of corn.

Σιτηγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a corn-dealer; with πλοῖον, etc., a transport, Demosth. 1213, 2. Fr. ἄγω.

Σιτης εσιάζω, f. άσω, to furnish corn or supplies in general. From Σιτης έσιον, ου, τό, provision; rations given to soldiers monthly, Xen. Anab. vi, 2, 3; Demosth. 48, 3. Fr. αίς έω.

Σιτηρόν, οῦ, τό, (μέτρον,) a measure for corn, Aristot. Eth. v, 7. Σττηρός, ά, όν, of or belonging to corn. Fr. σῖτος.

Σίτπσις, εως, 'n, food, a supply of bread, victuals, Herodt. iii, 23; σίτησις iv Πρυτανείω, Aristoph. Ran. 764; Demosth. 663, 10; an entertainment at the public expense in the Prytaneum, conferred as a mark of honor for public services. Fr. σῖτος. Σιτίζω, f. ίσω, to nourish, fatten;

mid. to feed or live upon; pf. pas. σεσίτισμαι. Th. σῖτος. Sitixos, n, ov, and oitivos, n, ov, pertaining to corn. Fr. oîros. Σιτίον, ου, τό, food, provision; pl. provisions, Herodt. i, 94; ii, 36; rations, Thucyd. iii, 1 (every Athenian soldier, previous to an expedition, was obliged to provide himself with provisions for three days, Aristoph. Pac. 912; "χοντας ήκειν σιτί' ἡμερῶν τριῶν, Id. Acharn. 197); maintenance in the Prytaneum; dimin. of σιτος, generally used in the plural. Σίτισις, εως, ή, ε. ας σιτισμός, ου,

δ, the act of feeding, nourishing, etc. Fr. pf. pas. of σιτίζω.
 Σιτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the act of feeding.
 Fr. pf. pas. of σιτίζω.

 $\Sigma_{i\tau,\sigma\tau\delta}$, \acute{n} , $\acute{o}v$, fattened, nourished. $Fr.\sigma_{i\tau}$, $\zeta\omega$.

Σιτοβολών, ῶνος, ὁ, and σιτοβόλιον, ου, τό, a granary. Fr. βάλλω. Σιτοβολῶνας, acc. pl. of preced. Σιτοβεία, ας, Ion. σιτοβηΐη, ης, ή, scarcity of provisions; famine, Thucyd. iv, 36; Herodt. i, 22.

Fr. oiros and δίομαι.

Σιτοδόχη, ης, ή, a receptacle for corn, a granary. Fr. δίχομαι. Σιτοδόχος, ου, δ, ή, holding food. Fr. σῖτος and δίχομαι.

Σιτοδοσία, ας, ή, distribution of corn or provisions. Fr. δίδωμι. Σιτοδοτίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to give out provisions; mid. to receive corn or provisions, Thucyd. iv, 30. Same Th.

Σιτολογέω, ω, f. ήσω, to collect corn, provisions, etc.; to forage. Fr. λέγω.

Σιτομετείω, ω, f. ήσω, to measure out or distribute grain; mid. to receive rations. Fr. μετείω.

receive rations. Fr. μετζέω. Σιτομέτζης, ου, ὁ, one who measures out provisions; an inspector of the corn-market. Same Th.

Σιτομετρία, ας, ή, a measurifig out or distributing of corn, Diod. S. 89. Same Th.

Σιτομέτζιον, ου, τό, οτ σιτόμετζον, a measure or allowance of corn. Same Th.

 $\Sigma \tilde{i} \tau_{\sigma \nu}$, $\sigma \nu$, $\tau \delta$, bread made from corn. Th. $\sigma \tilde{i} \tau_{\sigma \delta}$.

Σιτονόμος, ου, δ, ħ, distributing or providing food, Soph. Phil. 1080. Fr. νίμω.

Σιτοποιείσθαι, inf. of

Σιτοποιέω, ω, f. ήσω, to make or prepare bread, Eurip. Troad. 496; to give bread or food, Xen. Cyr. iv, 4, 2; mid. to procure bread for one's self; to take food, Xen. Cyr. vi, 2, 11; to cat. Fr. ποιέω.

Σιτοποιΐα, ας, ή, making bread, baking, Xen. Œcon. 7, 21; and Στοποιϊκός, ή, όν, pertaining to the making of bread or preparing food, Xen. Cyr. vi, 2, 11. Fr. ποιέω.

Σιτοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a baker; σιτοποιοὶ γυναῖκες, women to dress food, Thucyd. vi, 22; Eurip. Hec. 362; a cook, Herodt. vii, 187. Fr. ποιέω.

Σιτοπομπεία, and ία, ας, ή, the transportation of corn through the Hellesport to Attica, Demosth. 254, 22; 326, 11; the corn-trade. Fr. πίμπω.

Σιτοπομπία, ας, ή, the conveyance of corn; also, a providing for its safe conveyance, an es-

cort, a convoy. Fr. σῖτος and πέμπω.

Σιτοπώλης, ου, δ, a seller of corn or of bread. Fr. πωλίω.

ΣΙΤΟΣ, ου, ὁ, corn; bread; food in general; also, flour, meal; fodder, Xen. Cyr. viii, 1, 13; pl. σῖτα, provisions of any kind; ἑπτὸς σῖτος, baked bread, Herodt. ii, 168; δίκη σίτου, a suit for alimony or support, when the husband refused to support a wife from whom he lived separate; ἐπισάκτω σίτω χεώμεθα, we use imported grain, Demosth. 466, 21.

Σῖτος, "bread made from the fruit of the palm-tree by the Babylonians, Herodt. i, 193; bread ἐκ τῶν ὁλυςῶν (supposed by Sprengel to be the triticum spelta), among the Egyptians, Id. ii, 77; also, from the lotus, Id. ii, 92; a marvellous story, probably referring to the leavening of breud, Id. viii, 137; bread, called in the language of the Phrygians βέκος, Id. viii, 137." Long's Index to Herodt.

Σιτουργός, οῦ, ὁ, a baker, Plat. Polit. 267, E; also, a cook. Fr. ἔργον.

Σιτοφάγος, ου, δ, Sitophagus, the name of a mouse, in Batrachom.; also, eating bread or wheat, Odys. ix, 191; Herodt. iv, 109. Fr. φάγω.

Σῖτοφόςος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that bears or carries corn; σιτοφόςοι κάμηλοι, Herodt. i, 80. Fr. φέςω.

Σιτοφύλακείου, ου, τό, a granary. Fr. Φυλακή.

Σιτοφύλαχες, ων, οί, public officers at Athens, appointed to see that corn, meal, and bread were sold according to lawful measure and weight, Lysias, p. 722; also, to prevent the importation or exportation of corn without payment of the duty, Demosth. 467, 5; their number was fifteen; in the city ten; in the Piræus five. Fr. Φυλάσσω.

Σιτοφύλαξ, δ. See σιτοφύλακες. ΣΙ΄ΤΤΑ, a shepherd's cry to his flock, to urge them forward, Theocr. iv, 46.

 $\Sigma i \tau \tau \alpha$, η_5 , $\dot{\eta}$, a bird, the nuthatch.

Σιττύθη, ης, ή, a garment of skins. See σύλλαβος.

Σίττύδος, a kind of vase or utensil made of clay; qu. if because στος is put into it.

Σίττω, f. ίζω, to cry σίττα, a sound used to encourage any animal, Theory, vi, 29.

Σιτώ, όος, contract. οῦς, ἡ, a name of Ceres. Fr. σῖτος.

Σιτώδης, εος, δ, ή, like corn. Fr. είδος.

Σιτώνης, ου, ὁ, a purchaser of corn or grain; a public contractor for corn; a commissary, Demosth. 310, 1. Fr. ώνεομαι.

Σῖτώνησις, ἡ, and σῖτωνία, ας, ἡ, a buying of corn. Fr. σιτώ-

Σιτωνία, ας, ή, the business of a σιτώνης, Demosth. 918, 27. See above.

Σιφλός, ή, όν, deformed, Ap. Rhod. i, 203; feeble, imbecile, mean; by syncope from σιπαλός, π being changed into φ. Hence

Σιφλόω, f. ώσω, to make deformed, to disfigure, to debase; to disgrace; to palsy, Il. xiv, 142. Σίφιος λίθος, δ, a mineral called the Siphnian stone.

ΣΙΦΝΟ΄ Σ, ή, όν, vacant, empty.
ΣΙ'ΦΩΝ, ωνος, ὁ, a hollow reed,
a tube; a siphon or crane for drawing off liquors; a waterspout; a horse or gad-fly, Eurip. Cycl. 438.

Στοωνίζω, f. ίσω, to draw or suck wine through a pipe, Aristoph. Thesm. 557. Fr. σίφων.

Σιώ, dual of σιός, Lacon. for θεός, the twin-gods; νη τὰ Σιά, by the twins, i. e. Castor and Pollux. (These were sworn to by the Lacedæmonians, and the Athenian men; Ceres and Proserpine by the Athenian women; Amphion and Zethus by the Bæotians. Bergler's Annott. in Aristoph. Acharn. 905.)

Zιών, τό, indecl., the name of a mountain, Sion.

Σιώπα, pres. imperat. of

ΣΙΩΠΑ'Ω, f. ήσομαι, pf. σεσίωπηκα, Aristoph. Vesp. 948; to be silent, to keep silence, Id. Pac. 309; Il. ii, 280; to pass over in silence; οὐ σιωτήσας ἔσει; you will not keep silence? Soph. Œd. Τ. 1146; pres. imperat. act. σιώτας, contract. α, 1. u. ἱσιώτησα, subj. σιωτήσω, ης, η, etc.; mid. 1. α. ἰσιωτησάμην, to impose silence; pf. pas. σισιώτημαι. See σιγάω.

Σιωπή, ης, ή, silence, reserve; taciturnity; σιωπη, dat., is used adverbially, silently, in silence, Il. iii, 95; Demosth. 1176, 2. Fr. σιωπάω.

Στωπηλός, ή, όν, silent, quiet, taciturn, reserved, Eurip. Med. 321. Same Th.

Σιωπηςός, ά, όν, silent, taciturn, Nen. Symp. 1, 9. Same Th. Σιωπήσειαν, 3. pl. Æol. 1. a. act. to σιωπάω.

Σιώπησις, εως, ή, keeping silence, silence. Fr. 3. pers. pf. pas. of σιωπάω.

Σιωπητίος, α, ον, verbal adj. from σιωπάω, to be passed over in silence; σιωπητίον, one must pass over in silence.

ΣΚΑ ΖΩ, f. άσω, to be lame, to limp, to halt; σκάζων ἐκ πολέμου, limping from the battle, Il. xi, 810; to hobble; certain Iambic verses are called σκάζοντις, when the last foot is a spondee.

Σκαιαὶ πύλαι, the Scæan gate, on the left part of the city Troy, or western gate, Π. iii, 145; used in the plural, because the gate had two leaves or folds. See σκαιός. Σκαιῆ, dat. sing. Ion. of

Σκαίς, ά, όν, on the left hand or side; of the left hand, Il. i, 501; awkward, as one who uses his left hand, Aristoph. Nub. 625; dull, stupid; foolish, Eurip. Med. 193; unlucky, of ill omen, Soph. Aj. 1204; Herodt. iii, 53; rude, uncivil; inluman, wicked, Demosth. 803, 118; western; compar. σκαίστεος, superl. σκαίστατος σκαίστατος άτος, Aristoph. Av. 174; Latin, scævus. Fr. σκάζω.

Σκαιοσύνη, ης, ή, folly, Soph Œd. C. 1213; and

Σκαιότης, ητος, ή, stupidity, Plat. Polit. iii, 411, E; awkwardness, Demosth. 70, 20; Herodt. vii, 9; folly; incivility, rudeness. Fr. σκαιός.

Σκαιουργίω, to be left-handed, to behave rudely or indecorously. Fr. σκαιός and ἔργω.

ΣΚΑΙ'ΡΩ, f. σκάςῶ, to leap, skip, bound; to trip; ποσὶ σκαίξοντις ἕποντο, they followed, tripping along, Π. xviii, 572.

Σκαιῶς, adv. on the left, unluckily; foolishly; σκαιῶς λέγειν τι, to say any thing malapropos, Aristoph. Eccl. 644. Fr. σκαιός. Σκαλαβώτης, ου, ό, a small lizard. See ἀσκαλαβος.

Σκαλάθυςμα, ατος, τό, a subtle thought, a quibble; and

Σκαλαθυρμάτιον, ου, τό, a trifling subject; a pitiful quibble, Aristoph. Nub. 626. Fr. σκάλλω. And

Σzαλαθῦρω, f. υρῶ, to prick, pierce, in an obscene sense, Aristoph. Eccl. 657. Fr. ἀθύρω.

Σκάλιώς, $\dot{\epsilon}\omega_5$, $\dot{\epsilon}\omega_5$, $\dot{\epsilon}$, one who digs or hoes, a hoer; also, a hoe. Fr. σκάλλω.

Σκαλεύω, f. εύσω, to dig, Aristoph. Pac. 440; to rake, hoe. Th. σκάλλω.

Σκάληνός, ή, όν, tottering, staggering; oblique; unlike, unequal, Plat. Euth. 12, D; σκαληνόν τείγωνον, a triangle having unequal sides; an odd number. Fr. σκάζω.

Σκάλίας, ου, δ, the head of an artichoke.

Σκαλίζω, f. ίσω, s. as σκαλεύω. Σκαλίς, ίδος, ἡ, and σκαλιστήςιον, ου, τό, an instrument for digging or hoeing, a hoe, a rake.

ΣΚΑ'ΛΛΩ, to dig, hoe, rake; to scratch, as hens do; to search into, LXX. Hence σχαλεύω and σκαλίζω.

Σκαλμός, οῦ, ὁ, a pin or peg to which the oar is attached in rowing, technically called the thole, or thole-pin, Eurip. Hel. 1597; Æschyl. Pers. 368; it is also used for the vessel or boat itself. Fr. σκάλλω.

Σκάλοψ, οπος, δ, a mole, so called because it digs under ground, Aristoph. Acharn. 879. Fr. σκάλλω.

Σκαμάνδομος, ου, δ, ħ, of or belonging to the Scamander, Soph.

Aj. 414. From

Σκάμανδρος, ου, δ, the Scamander, a river in the Troad, Π. v, 77, etc.

Σκαμβός, ή, ότ, oblique, crooked, twisted, bent inwards. Fr. σκάζω.

Σκάμμα, ατος, τό, a trench, a pit; the pit of a theatre, or the palæstra; metaphor. a struggle, a combat. Fr. σκάπτω.

ΣΚΑΜΩΝΙ'Α, ας, ή, or -ov, ov, τό, the herb scammony; a convolvulus.

Σπανά, ᾶς, ἁ, Dor. for σπηνή. Σκανδάληθεον, ου, τό, the crooked hook or stick in a trap, to which the bait is attached, and which, when pulled, causes the mouth of the trap to fall; hence, a snare; a trap; σπανδάληθεα iτῶν, ensnaring words, Aristoph. Acharn. 687; and

Σκανδαλίζω, f. ίσω, to cause to stumble; hence, to cause to sin, to be an occasion of sinning, to induce to sin; σκανδαλίζομαι έν σινι, to commit sin in respect to any one, Matt. xxvi, 31; to give offence, to scandalize, N. T., LXX.; pas. to be indignant; 1. a. ἐσκανδάλισα, 1. a. subj. σκανδαλίσω, ης, η, and 1. pl. ωμεν, pf. act. ἐσκανδάλικα, 1. a. ind. pas. ἐσκανδαλίσθην, ης,

n, 1. a. subj. pas. σκανδαλισθῶ, ῆς, ῆ, and 2. pl. σκανδαλισθῆτε, 1. f. pas. σκανδαλισθήσομαι, η, εται. This verb is found only in the N. T. and the Eccles. writers. See Wahl's Lex.

Σκανδαλισθη, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. pas. of preced.

Σκάνδάλον, ου, τό, a trap, a snare; a stumbling-block, a cause of offence, used only by ecclesiastical writers. Th. σκάζω.

Σκανδικοπώλης, ου, δ, a dealer in chervil. Fr. σκάνδιζ and πωλίω. ΣΚΑ'ΝΔΙΞ, ικος, δ, a kind of herb, chervil or cicely, Aristoph. Acharn. 478.

Σκάνδυζ, υπος, ή. See preced. Σκανθαςίζω, or rather σπινθαςίζω, to strike the nose with the middle finger, to fillip; σπαςίζω, in the same sense in Hesych.

Σκάνθης (κράβδατον), a couch or bed. See ἀσκάντης.

Σκάνος, fault, impediment; as if something done σκαιῶς.

Σκάπἄνεύς, έως, δ, a laborer, digger. Fr. σκάπτω.

Σκάπἄνη, ης, and Dor. -α, ἡ, the act of digging; a spade, a hoe. Fr. σκάπτω.

Σκαπίςδα, ας, 'n, a kind of game or sport, Pollux, lib. ix, c. 7.

Σκάπετος, ου, δ, a ditch, trench; a grave. Fr. σκάπτω.

Σκαπος, Dor. for σκήπος, a bough, a branch. Fr. σκήπτω.

Σκάπτειρα, ας, ή, fem. of σκαπτήρ, a woman that digs.

Σκαπτής, ῆςος, δ, a digger. Fr. σκάπτω.

Σκαπτησύλη, ης, ή, a city of Thrace, Scaptesyla.

Σκάπτον, ου, τό, Dor. for σκήπτζον, a sceptre, Pind. Pyth. iv, 270.

Σκαπτός, ή, όν, dug; that may be dug. Fr. σκάπτω. Σκαπτη υλη, a country in Thrace, named after a forest in which mines had been worked.

Σκάπτρον, τό, Dor. for σκήπτρον. ΣΚΑ'ΠΤΩ, f. σκάψω, 1. a. ἔσκαψα, subj. σκάψω, ης, η, to dig, Thucyd. iv, 90; to excavate; to clear out; pf. pas. ἔσκαμμαι, 2. a. ἐσκάφην, Eurip. Hec. 22; τὰ ἐσκαμμένα, the trenches in a stadium; hence, limits or bounds; ὑπὲς τὰ ἐσκαμμένα πηδᾶν, to leap over the bounds; to overdo. Fr σκάπω or σκάφω.

Σκαρδαμυκτής, οῦ, δ, one who constantly winks, or has the eyelids in perpetual motion. From

Σκαρδαμύσσω, οτ σκαρδαμύττω, to wink with the eyes, Eurip. Cycl. 619; Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 28; to cause the eyelids twinkle. Fr. μύω.

Σκαςθμός, οῦ, ὁ, a leap, bound; a jump, spring. Fr. σχαίρω. Σκάρίζω, f. ίσω, to leap, jump,

spring; to palpitate; to bubble.

Fr. σκαίρω.

Σκαφίς, ίδος, ή, the maw-worm. Σκάς τφάομαι, ωμαι, f. ήσομαι, to make a scratch or mark with a sharp-pointed instrument; to make a sketch; to carve; to scarify. Fr. σκάριφος.

Σκαριφεύω, f. εύσω, to make an outline, to sketch; to scarify;

Σκαριφισμός, ου, δ, a rough draught or outline; superficial quibbling, Aristoph. Ran. 1497. $\Sigma KA'PI\Phi O \Sigma$, ov, δ , a style or pen, a pencil; a graver's tool; also, a straw, reed; as if from κάρφος.

Σκάρος, ου, δ, a kind of fish called scarus. Th. σκαίρω.

Σκασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a limping or halting, lameness. Fr. σκάζω.

Σκατός, gen. of σκώς, excrement, dirt.

Σκάτοφάγος, ου, ό, ή, an eater of dirt; a sordid miser, Aristoph. Plut. 706. Fr. φάγω.

Σκαῦρος, ου, δ, having large projecting ankles; Lat. scaurus. Fr. σκαίρω.

Σκαφεία, ας, ή, a digging, hoeing. Fr. σκαφεύω.

Σκάφεῖον, ου, τό, a spade, pickaxe, mattock. Fr. σκάπτω. Σκάφεῖσι, part. 2. a. pas. of

σκάπτω.

Σκαφεύς, έως, ό, a digger, Eurip. Electr. 252. Fr. σκάπτω.

Σκαφεύω, f. εύσω, to dig; to bury alive, with the hands and head above ground. Fr. oxá- $\pi \tau \omega$.

Σκάφη, ns, ή, any hollow vessel; a tray, Aristoph. Eccl. 742; a trough; the keel or hull of a vessel; a boat, a canoe; hence the English word SKIFF. Fr. σκάπτω, because made of hollow trees. But

Σκἄφή, ñs, h, a digging; a ditch, trench. Th. σχάπτω.

Σκάφηφόρος, ου, ό, ή, carrying a tray, containing the offerings at the festival Panathenæa; the μέτοικοι or sojourners performed this office. Fr. φέρω.

Σκα βρηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of σχάπτω, f. ψω, 1. a. pas. ἰσχάφέην, 2. a. pas. ἐσκάφην.

Σκαφίδιον, ου, τό, dimin. of σκάφος, and

Σκαφίον, ου, τό, a little boat, Aristoph. Thesm. 640; any hollow vessel, a drinking-cup; a spade, a hoe; a kind of tonsure, the crown of the head, Aristoph. Av. 806.

 $\sum_{\kappa\check{\alpha}}\varphi'_{is}$, $i\delta_{os}$, \dot{n} , a milk-pail, a bowl, Odys. ix, 223; a utensil for holding honey; a tray; a small canal, a chamber-pot, Aristoph. Thesm. 633. σκάπτω.

Σκάφος, εος, τό, a ditch, a digging; the hull or hold of a ship, Æschyl. Pers. 11; Soph. Aj. 1257; a skiff or canoe; a ship; 'Αργούς σπάφος, Eurip. Med. 1; a ship of burden; σκάφη....ξαὶ τὴν τοῦ σίτου παeαπομπήν, Soph. Aj. 1278; any hollow, Demosth. 128, 21. Fr. σκάπτω.

Σκάφώςη, ης, ή, ε. ας καφώςη, α vixen-fox.

Σκάψω, 1. f. ind. act. of σκάπτω. Σκεδα, Att. for σκεδάσει, 2. sing. f. m. or 3. sing. fut. act. σχιδάσει, σκεδάει, σκεδᾶ, shall dissipate, Æschyl. Prom. 25; or Bœot. for σκεδάση, 2. sing. 1. f. m., σ being taken away, σκεδάη, whence by contr. one day of oneδάννυμι, f. m. σκεδάσομαι.

Σκεδάννυμι, σκεδαννύω, and σκεδάω, obsol., f. άσω, Att. σκεδῶ, a. ἐσχέδἄσα, to scatter, dissipate; to shiver in pieces, Æschyl. Prom. 927; to disperse, Π . xix, 171; to put to flight, expel; to strew; to dispel sleep, Soph. Trach. 985; ἐσκεδάνυντο, they were dispersed about, Thucyd. ii, 25; 1. a. pas. ἐσκεδάσθην, pf. ἐσκέδασμαι· another form is κίδναμαι. Th. perhaps σχίζω, Ion. σχίζω.

Σκεδάζω. See σκεδάννῦμι.

Σκέδασε, Epic for ἐσκέδασε, 1. a. act. to preced.

Σκεδάσεις, 2. sing. 1. f. act. of σχεδάω.

Σκέδασιν, acc. of

Σκέδασις, εως, ή, dispersion, scattering, Odys. i, 116. Same Th. Σκεδαστός, ή, όν, scattered, dispersed, Plat. Tim. 37, A; capable of being scattered, etc. Fr. σκεδάννυμι.

Σκεδάω. See σκεδάννυμι.

Σκεθρός, ά, όν, distinct, clear, exact, accurate; adv. σκεθεως, distinctly, clearly, accurately. Perhaps from σχίθω, Ion. σκίθω, for "xw.

EKEI'PON, over, i, the wind

Sciron, which blows from the Scironian hills near Corinth, Eurip. Hipp. 1203.

Σκειρωνίδες πέτραι, the Scironian rocks, Eurip. Hipp. 984.

Σκελετεία, ας, ή, dryness, emaciation. Fr. σχελετεύω.

Σπελετεύω, f. εύσω, to dry, emaciate; to dry flesh. Fr. oxiλετός.

Σκελετίων, ονος, δ, a fictitious name, from σκέλετος.

Σχελετόν, τό, scil. σωμα, a dried body, a mummy. From

Σκελετός, ή, όν, dried, exsiccated, parched, withered. Th. oxilla. Σκελέω, the same with σκέλλω.

Σκέλη, nom. pl. of σκέλος, a limb. Σκελιαγές, neut. of

Σκελιαγής, έος, contract. ους, δ, ή, having a broken or a fractured leg. Fr. ἄγνυμι.

Σκελίζω, f. ίσω, pf. ἐσκέλικα, to debilitate, overturn.

Σκελίε, ίδος, ή, a leg of bacon, a ham. Fr. σχέλος.

Σκελίσκος, ου, δ, a little leg, Aristoph. Eccl. 1203. Fr. σχέλος. Σκελλός, ή, όν, dry, arid, parched; also, distorted. From

 $\Sigma KE'\Lambda\Lambda\Omega$, and $\sigma \kappa \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \omega$, 1. a. ἔσκηλα, to make dry, to desiccate; to make slender; to make lean; to wither, Π . xxiii, 191. The reading is σχήλη ἀμφὶ περὶ χεόα Ίνεσιν, but it should probably be σχήλει' ἀμφὶ, χ. τ. λ., 3. sing. opt. for σπήλειε, as σπήλη άμφί ruins the metre; see Prosod. Græc., p. ii, p. 34, etc.; σκίλλομαι, to become dry; f. σκλήσομαι, 2. a. ἔσκλην, from σκλημι, obsol. pf. ἔσκληκα · the part. ἐσκληῶτες, having become dry, withered. The acc. occurs in Apol. Rhod. ii, 53. Hence susλετός, dried; also, dead.

ΣΚΕ'ΛΟΣ, εος, τό, a leg, a foot; a shin-bone; σευμνόν σχέλος, the lowest part of the leg, Π . xvi, 314; Aristoph. Eq. 272; it sometimes signifies the whole bones of the body, but generally the thighs, legs, feet, and also the fingers, Aristot. Hist. An. 1, 15; Xen. Cyr. viii, 3, 7; έπὶ σκέλος ἀνάγειν, for ἐπὶ πόδα ἀνάγειν, to retreat with the face to the enemy, Aristoph. Av. 383; ἐπὶ σκίλος πάλιν χωρίῖ, the same, Eurip. Phan. 1415.

Σχέμμα, ἄτος, τό, a view or consideration ; μη ώς άληθῶς ταῦτασχέμματα ή τῶν ῥαδίως ἀποκτινύντων, Plat. Crit. 48, C; a purpose, resolution; a question, Id. Polit. 445, A; a thought, a subject of thought, Longin. Fr. σκέπτομαι.

Exevos, Mol. for Zevos.

Σκίπά, acc. pl. Poet., coverings; as σκίπαα or σκίπεα, s. as σκιπάσματα, from σκίπας. See σκίπασμα.

Σκιτάζω, f. άσω, to cover, Xen. Mem. ii, 10, 19; to shelter, protect; to envelope; pf. pas. ἰσκέτασμαι. Th. σκιτάω.

Σκεπάνός, ή, όν, covering, protecting. Fr. σκέπας.

ΣΚΕΠΑΡΝΟΝ, ου, τό, a double-edged axe, a hatchet, Odys. v, 237; a surgical bandage.

Σκέπας, τό, a covering, a protection, Odys. v, 443; found in the nom. and acc. only, Poet.

Σπεπάσας, part. 1. a. act. of σπεπάζω.

Σκέπἄσις, εως, ή, a covering, a shelter; and

Σχίστομα, ἄτος, τό, a covering, Plat. Polit. 279, D; protection; a veil. From the same.

Σκεπαστής, οῦ, ὁ, a coverer, protector, Sept.; and

Σκεπαστός, ή, όν, covered, sheltered; and

Σκέπαστοον, ου, τό, a covering, a veil, a wrapper. Fr. σκεπάζω. Σκεπάω, s. as σκεπάζω, to cover, protect; αΐτ' ἀνέμων σκεπόωσι δυσάμων μέγα κῦμα, Odys. xiii, 99.

Σκιπεινός, ή, όν, s. as σκιπηνός. Σκίπη, ης, ή, a covering, Plat. Tim. 76, D; clothing; a case; protection, shelter, defence, Xen. Mem. iii, 10, 9; a pretext or pretence; safety from; δί Μιλήσοιο μὲν ἦσαν ἐν σκίπη τοῦ φόδου, Herodt. i, 143. Fr. σκιπάω. Σκιπηνός, ή, όν, protected, fortified, covered. Fr. σκιπάω.

Σκεπινός, οῦ, ὁ, s. as σχεπανός. Σκεπόωσι, Epic for σκεπῶσι, 3. pl. pres. to σκεπάω.

Σχίπτιο, Ion. contract. σκίπτου, pres. imperat. m. of σκίπτομαι, Π. xvii, 652.

Σκεπτέου, verbal adj., it must be considered, we must examine, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 14; Id. Anab. i, 3, 11. Fr. σκέπτομαι.

Σκεπτέρε, α, ον, to be considered or examined. And

Σκεπτικός, ή, όν, pertaining or qualified for consideration, examination; οἱ Σκεπτικοί, the Skeptics, who took nothing for granted. From

ZKE'IITOMAI, to look from under a shade; to look around, survey, contemplate, Eurip. Med. 847; to consider, exam-

ine; to examine narrowly, Herodt. viii; to reflect on, Eurip. Orest. 488; f. m. σχέψομαι, 1. a. ἐσκεψάμην, pf. pas. ἔσκεμμαι, ψαι, πται, 2. pf. ἔσκοπα, obsol.; ἐσκεμμένος, having weighed, considered, Demosth. 9, 6; studied, Plat. Gorg. 601, A. The Attic writers always use the imperat. of the 1st aor. mid. instead of the imperat. of the present; they never use the present and impf. of this verb, but those The Epic Poets of σκοπέω. have both. Homer has oxigres, Π. xvii, 652; 3. f. pas. ἐσκέψομαι, Plat. Polit. iii, 392, C; Lat. specio, specto. Th. σκέ-

ΣΚΕ' ΠΩ, f. έψω, to cover, veil, protect, shelter. (Not used.) Σχες βολέω, and

Σκεςδόλλω, f. ολῶ, to assail with sarcastic or injurious language; to revile, abuse, Aristoph. Eq. 822. And

Σκές δολος, ου, δ, ħ, a calumniator, reviler. κέως, βώλλω, to aim at the heart, to wound the feelings.

Σπευαγωγέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, pf. ἐσπευἄγώγηπα, to carry military utensils and implements; to pack up one's effects for removing, Æschin. c. Ctes., p. 27; ἐσπευαγωγήπατε, Demosth. 237, 21; σμιπεὸν ὕστερον σπευαγωγεῖν ἐπ τῶν ἀγρῶν, shortly after to remove your effects from the country, Id. de Coron. p. 87. And

Σκευαγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, one that carries baggage, etc., a campboy, latro, Xen. Cyr. viii, 5, 3. See the preceding verb. Fr. ἄγω.

Σκευάζω, f. άσω, pf. εσκεύακα, Xen. Mem. iv, 3, 3; to prepare, equip, furnish, fit out; to arrange, provide, accoutre, Herodt. i, 60; to prepare food, Id. i, 207; to use or prepare for use, Longin. 16; mid. to prepare for one's self; to contrive, hatch, Herodt. iv, 100 ; pf. pas. ἐσκεύασμαι, to be equipped, accoutred, Thucyd. iv, 33; part. ἐσκευασμένος, prepared, cooked, Aristoph. Eq. 1104; ἐσπευάδαται, for ἐσκευασμένοι εἰσί, 3. pl. pf., Herodt. iv, 58; ἐσκευάδατο. 3. pl plupf., Id. vii, 62. Fr.

Σκευάριον, ου, τό, a preparation, equipment, Aristoph. Ran. 170; clothing, Plat. Alc. i, 113, E. Σκευᾶς, ᾶ, δ, Sceva, the name of

the high-priest, Acts xix, 14. Σκευᾶσία, ας, ή, preparation, a condiment or seasoning. Fr. σκευάζω.

Σκεύασμα, ἄτος, τό, that which is prepared, any composition or preparation, as of medicine, etc. Σκευαστέον, verbal adj. from σκευ-

Σκευαστέον, verbal adj. from σκευάζω, one must prepare, make ready.

Σκευαστός, ή, όν, prepared, made, compounded or put together. Fr. σκευάζω.

Σκεύει, dat. sing. contract. of σκεῦος.

Σκευή, ñs, 'n, preparation, equipment, accourtement; all kinds of armor and other equipments; equipage; loading of a vessel, etc.; apparel, dress; ἐν τῆ σκεύη πάση, in full dress, completely equipped, Herodt. i, 24: Thucyd. i, 130; costume, Herodt. vii, 62. Σκευθήκη, ηs, 'n, an armory or arsenal, Æschin. c. Cres. in Coll. Maj. iii, 12; ornament, furniture; the rigging of a ship; a storehouse. Fr. τίθημι.

Σκευοποίεω, ω, f. ήσω, to make utensils, arms, clothes, etc.; to fabricate, forge. Fr. ποίεω.

Σκευοσοιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, one who makes utensils, etc., Aristoph. Eq. 232. From

ΣΚΕΥ~ΟΣ, εος, τό, a vessel, Xen. Mem. i, 7, 5; a utensil, implement, furniture, apparatus; pl. τὰ σκεύη, bundles, Aristoph. Ran. 12: baggage, Xen. Mem. iii, 13, 6; accoutrements, ornaments, trappings for horses, Id. Cyr. iv, 5, 18; the rigging of a ship; instruments of music, Id. Mem. i, 7, 2; γεωργικά σκεύη, implements of husbandry, Demosth. 871, 22; military implements, baggage, or stores, Xen. Cyr. v, 3, 16; the tackling of a ship, Thucyd. vii, 24; in Acts xxvii, 17, probably the mast, which was lowered with the sails in the vessels of the ancients. See Wahl's Lex.

Σκευουργία, ας, ή, the making of utensils, etc., Plat. Polit. 299, D. Fr. ἔργον.

Σκευοφορίω, ω, f. ήσω, to carry or bear baggage or implements, Xen. Anab. iii, 2, 18. And Σκευοφορικός, ή, όν, accustomed or

qualified to carry baggage; τὸ σενοφορικὸς βάρος, the weight of baggage, Xen. Cyr. vi, 1, 28; a carrier, Id. iii, 1, 24; a sutler, Thucyd. iv, 128. And

Σκευοφόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, one that carries baggage or movables, a

sutler, Thucyd. ii, 79; a porter; τὰ σχειοφόρα, baggage, Xen. Anab. i, 10, 2. Fr. φέρω.

Σκευοφύλαζ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, the keeper of baggage, and of utensils or furniture; a storekeeper. Fr. φύλαζ.

Σκευωεέσμαι, dep. contract. fut. mid. ήσομαι, and pf. pas. ἐσκευώεημαι. Fr. σκευωεός. See following.

Σκευωρέω, commonly σκευωρέομαι, to take care of baggage or utensils; to manage; to plot, contrive, Demosth. 217, 16; to watch for: to examine scrupulously; 1. a. mid. ἐσκευωρησάμην, pf. pas. ἐσκευώρημαι, part. ἐσκευωρημένος, falsely or knavishly contrived, Id. 1103, D. And Σκευώρημα, ατος, τό, machination, villanous contrivance, craft, imposture, Demosth. 955, 3. And

Σευωςία, ας, ή, assiduous care; also, a trick, stratagem, Demosth. 1272, 8; Lat. insidiæ.

Σκευωρός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, s. as σκευοφύλαξ, watching, guarding the baggage. Fr. μe α .

Σκεψάμενος, 1. α. part. to σκέπτομαι.

Σκίψατθαι, 1. a. inf. m. σκεψόμενος, part. f. m. of σκέπτομαι. Σκίψις, εως, ή, contemplation, examination, deliberation, reflection, like what the skeptics practise; consideration, Eurip. Hipp. 1319; Plat. Crit. 48, E (σκίμματα seems to be used synonymously in the same sentence); a treatise. Fr. σκίπτομαι.

Σκηλαι, 1. a. inf. to σκέλλω, 3. sing. opt. σκήλειε.

Σκήλειας, ε, 1. a. opt. Æol. of σκέλλω.

Σκήλη, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. of σκίλλω, or σκάλλω, f. σκάλλω, f. σκάλω, 1. a. ἔσκαλα and ἔσκηλα · 1. a. subj. act. σκήλω, ης, η, 1. a. inf. σκήλαι.

Σεῆμα, ατος, τό, for σχῆμα.

Σχινάω, ω, f. ήσω, to live in a tent, to be in a tent; to dwell or live in; mid. to pitch a tent, Thucyd. ii, 52; pas. to be in a tent, Aristoph. Acharn. 69. And Σχινίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be encamped or quartered, Nen. Cyr. ii, 1, 12; to mess together in the same tent, Id. Anab. iv, 5, 23. From

EKHNH', \tilde{n}_5 , \tilde{n}_5 , a tent, Eurip.

Hec. 53; a booth, tabernacle;
a pavilion; any temporary
dwelling; the awning or cover-

ing of a chariot or wagon; a booth; a house, and thence a family, N. T.; a stage, namely, the part occupied by the actors; also, the part of the stage where objects were painted, representing places; hence, in English, SCENE, Demosth. 208, 18; τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς απνῆς, Xen. Cyr. vi, 1, 28; a repast, Id. ii, 2, 4; also, a hearse; οὐκ ἀμφὶ σκηναῖς τροχηλάτοισιν ὅπισθεν ἐπομένοι, Æschyl. Pers. 961.

Σκήνημα, ατος, τό, a tent, Xen. Hist. v, 3, 19; Æschyl. Choëph. 249.

Σκηνήτης, ου, δ, a dweller in a tent. Fr. σκηνέω.

Σκηνίδιον, ου, τό, a small tent, a marquee, Thucyd. vi, 37. Fr. σκηνή.

Σκηνῖκός, ή, όν, pertaining to a tent; pertaining to a theatre, scenic, dramatic; an actor. Fr. σκηνή.

Σκηνίστω, s. as σκος πίζω, to hurt the body. Fr. σκῆνος, the body, in which the soul dwells, σκηνεί. Σκηνογεμοία, ας, ή, the scenery or decorations of a theatre; the painting of scenery or landscapes; metaphor. an exaggerated representation of any object. And

Σκηνογράφος, ου, δ, ή, a scenepainter; one who paints or describes with high and exaggerated colors. Fr. γράφω.

Σκηνοπηγέω, to put up a tent or booth. Fr. σκηνή and πήγνυμι. Hence

Σεπνοπηγία, ας, ή, the pitching of tents or booths; the festival of Tabernacles of the Jews, so called in commemoration of their forty years' wandering in the desert, Zech. xiv, 16; John vii, 2; σεπνοπήγια, πά, also occurs. Fr. πήγνυμι.

Σκηνοποιίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to make tents or tabernacles; mid. to construct a tent for one's self. Fr. ποιίω.

Σκηνοποιΐα, ας, ή, the making of tents or huts. And

Σπηνοποίός, οῦ, ὁ, and ἡ, a tentmaker, Acts xviii, 3. From the same.

Σκηνορράφος, ου, δ, ή, sewing or making tents; δ σκηνορράφος, a tent-maker. Fr. σκηνή and ράπτω.

Σκῆνος, Dor. σκᾶνος, εος, τό, a tabernacle, a tent; in the Script., the human frame, 2 Cor. v, 1; the body, as being the abode or dwelling-place of the soul, Plat.

Locr. 101, C. Th. σχηνή. Σχηνοφύλαξ, ακος, ή, the keeper of a tent, a sentinel, Xen. Hist. iii, 2, 4.

Σκηνοῦντες, part. pres. act. of Σκηνόω, f. ώσω, l. a. ἐσκήνωσα, to pitch one's tent; αἰ δὶ κῶμαι, ἐν αῖς ἐσκήνουν, Παςυσάτιδος ἦσων, and the villages, in which they pitched their tents, belonged to Parysatis, Xen. Anab. ii, 4, 8; to dwell, lodge in, Id. v, 5, 7; to mess in a tent, Id. vi, l, 25; mid. to pitch one's own tent, to dwell at or in, Plat. Polit. x, 621, C; 610, E. Fr. σχηνή.

Σκήνωμα, ἄτος, τό, a tabernacle, tent, Eurip. Herc. 690; by metaphor. the human body, 2 Pet. i, 13, 14. From 1. pers. pf. pas. of σκηνόω.

Σκηπάνιον, ου, τό, and Ion. σκη πήνιον, and Dor. σκαπάνιον, a staff, a cane, a rod, F. xiii, 59. Fr. σκήπτω.

Σκηπίων, ωνος, δ, a man's name, Scipio.

Σκηπτοβάμων, ον, gen. ονος, sitting perched on the sceptre. Fr. σχήπτον, or σχήπτον, and βαίνω. Σχήπτομαι, to support one's self, as with a cane, to fall upon like lightning; to feign, make excuses, pretend; οὐ σχήψομαι τὸ μὰ εἰδέναι, I will not pretend not to know, Herodt. vii, 28; Aristoph. Plut. 904; mid. of σχήπτω.

Σκήπτον, τό, σκήπτον, only in Dor. form σκάπτον, and compounds σκηπτοῦχος, σκηπτουχία.

Σκηττός, οῦ, ὁ, a thunderbolt, a flash of lightning, Nen. Anab. iii, 1, 9; a stroke or sudden misfortune, Æschyl. Pers. 701; a violent storm of thunder and lightning, Soph. Antig. 414; a hurricane, Demosth. 292, pen.; the storm of war, Eurip. Androm. 1025. Th. σκήττω.

Σκηπτουχία, ας, ή, the office of a Persian prince, or a field-marshal, Æschyl. Pers. 289.

Σκηπτοῦχος, ου, δ, ἡ, bearing a sceptre; a sceptre-bearer, II. ii, 86; a satrap, a high officer at the Persian court, Nen. Anab. i. Fr. ½χω.

Σκήπτου, ου, τό, a sceptre or staff, borne by a king or prince; properly, a staff or rod, upon which one σκήπτωτα, leans, II. i, 28, et passim; hence, a support, stuy, Soph. Ed. C. 582; rule, sway; sovereignty, Id. 426.

Σχηπτροφορέω, ω, f. ήσω, to carry a sceptre, to possess regal power. Fr. φέρω.

Σκηπτροφόρος, ου, ό, ή, bearing a staff or sceptre; hence, lordly, imperial. Fr. σκήπτρον and φίρω.

ΣΚΗΠΤΩ, f. σκήψω, l. a. ἴσκηψα, l. a. ἴσκηψα, l. a. pas. ἐσκήφθην, to lean upon, rest on; to let fall upon; to send down with violence or with a crash; to dash down; to rush upon, Soph. Œd. T. 28; to launch upon, Eurip. Med. 1330; πεδῷ σκήψασα, being dashed on the ground, Æschyl. Prom. 774; to pretend, Eurip. Hel. 833; to strike like lightning; mid. to lean upon, to rush or fall down. See σκήπτομαι.

Σχήπων, ωνος, δ, a staff; a sceptre. Fr. preced.

Σκηρίπτομαι, to lean upon, to support one's self. Fr. σκηρίπτω.

Σκηριπτόμενος, part. pres. pas., supported, propped up, leaning on, Odys. xi, 594. Fr. σκη-ρίστομαι.

Σκηρίστω, like σκήστω, to prop, stay; mid. σκηρίστομαι, to support one's self, to lean.

Σκήψις, εως, ή, a pretence, a pretext, Demosth. 373, 10; Eurip. Med. 742; a false excuse, Aristoph. Acharn. 392. Fr. σχήστομαι.

ΣΚΙΑ΄, ᾶς, Ιοπ. σκιή, ῆς, ἡ, a shade, a shadow, Eurip. Med. 1221; Soph. Aj. 126; σκιᾶς ὄνας ἄνθρωστοι, Pind. Pyth. viii, 136; compare Job xiii, 25; a departed spirit, Æschyl. Ag. 813; an unbidden guest, who accompanies another.

Σκιαγράφίω, ω, f. ήσω, to shadow out, to sketch, delineate in outline; to portray. Fr. γράφω. Σκιαγράφημα, ατος, τό, a sketch, a delineation, a perspective, a painting, Plat. Theæt. 208, E;

Σκιαγράφία, ας, ή, a delineation, an outline, a sketch: μη σκια-γραφία τις η ή τοιαύτη άρετή, a descriptive representation, Plat. Phadr. 99, B; also, painting in chiar-oscuro; and

Σκιαγράφος, or σχιογράφος, ου, ό, ή, one who sketches or delineates, one who paints in perspective; a painter. Fr. γράσω.

 $\sum_{x'} \lambda \hat{\sigma}_{\xi_1 o y}$, $\tau \hat{o}_{\tau}$, any thing that shades, a screen, shelter. Fr. $\sigma_{x_1 \hat{\alpha}}$.

Σκιάδιον, or σκιάδειον, ου, τό, a little shade, an umbrella or parasol, τουτὶ λάξών μου τὸ σκιάδειον ὑπέρεχε, Aristoph. Av. 1508; a shaded place. Th. σκιά.

Σκιαδηφόρος, ου, δ, ή, carrying a parasol; in Botany, having the flowers spread out like a parasol, umbelliferous. Fr. φέρω.

Σκιαδίσκη, ης, ή, s. as σκιάδειον, an umbrella, parasol.

Σκιάζω, f. άσω, to cover with a shade, to overshadow, Eurip. Hipp. 133; to cover, Herodt. vi, 117; to darken, Π. xxi, 232. Fr. σκιά.

Σκιαίνα, ας, ή, a sea-fish.

Σχιαθήρας, ου, δ, and -ρον, ου, τό, a sun-dial. Fr. σκιά and 9n-ράω.

Σκιαμάχέω, ω, to fight with a shadow, i. e. to contend or labor in vain; ἀλλ' ἀνάγκη ἀτεχνως ἄσπες σκιαμαχεῖν, Plut. Apol. 18, D. Fr. σκία and μάχομαι.

Σεἴ αμάχία, α, δ, a fighting with a shadow or with an unresisting adversary. Same Th.

Σκιάποδες, ων, οἰ, having webbed feet, broad enough to cover the body when lying down, Aristoph. Av. 1540; some suppose it to apply to the philosophers, having legs like shadows, spindle-shanked. See Süvern's Essay on the Birds of Aristophanes, p. 138. Fr. ποῦς.

Σκιαςᾶν παγᾶν, Dor. for σκιαςῶν πηγῶν, shady fountains, Pind. Olymp. iii, 25 and 31.

Σκἴᾶρόκομος, ου, δ, ή, shaded or shading with the hair or with leaves, shady, Eurip. Bacch. 864. Fr. κόμπ.

Σκικρός, and σκιερός, ά, όν, shady, Xen. Hist. v, 3, 19; a shade, Aristoph. Vesp. 771. Th. σκιά. Σκίας, άδος, ἡ, an arched shade, a shady arcade, a tent or awning; a pavilion, an arbor, Theocr. xv, 119; the umbel of a plant. Fr. σκιά.

Σχίασμα, ατος, τό, a shadowing, the reflection of a body from a mirror or the water. Fr. σκιάζω. Σκίασφοφέω, Ιοπ. σκιπσφοφέω οτ σκιπτραφέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, pf. ἐσκιατρόφηκα (?), to rear in the shade, bring up delicately; also, as the pas., to live in the shade, Herodt. vi, 12; to lead an effeminate life. Fr. τρέφω.

Σεἴατζοφής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, reared in the shade, brought up delicately. Same Th.

Σκιαω, f. άσω, to shade, overshadow, σκιόωντο, Odys. ii, 388. Fr. σκιά.

ΣΚΙ'ΓΓΟΣ, or σπίγκος, ου, δ, a land-crocodile or lizard, used in medicine; the skink.

Σκίδναμαι, like κίδναμαι, in pas. signif., only used in pres. and impf., to be spread or shed abroad; σκιδναμένης Δημήτερος η συνιούσης, when the corn is scattered abroad or gathered in, i. e. at seedtime or at hurvest.

Σκιδνάμενος, part. pres. pas. of Σκίδνημι, not used; mid. and pas. σκίδνημι, to scatter, to disperse themselves, Odys. i, 274; Herodt. viii, 23; to be dispersed, scattered, etc.; αὐτοὶ δὲ ἐσκίδναντο κατὰ κλισίας, and they dispersed themselves among the tents, II. i, 48¼; ἄμα ἡλίφ σκιδναμίνη, with the sun dispersing his light, i. e. with the rising sun. Connected with σκεδάννυμι. Th. probably σχίζω, Ion. σκίζω.

Σκιερός, Dor. σκιαρός, ά, όν, shady. Σκιή, ης, ἡ, Ion. for σκιά.

Σκιπτροφέω, Ion. for σκιατροφέω. ΣΚΙ' ΛΛΑ, ης, η, the bulbous root called squill, scilla maritima; a sea-onion.

ΣΚΙΜΑ ΛΙ'ΖΩ, f. iσω, to point the middle finger by way of scorn; to treat with contempt, either by words or actions; to stigmatize, Aristoph. Acharn. 444; properly, to ascertain whether fowls have eggs.

Σκιμβός, ή, όν, lame, limping, distorted. Fr. σκίμπτω.

Σκιμπόδιον, ου, τό, a couch or small bed, a litter. From

Σκίμπους, οδος, δ, a folding couch, a litter; Κάθιζε τοίνυν ἐπὶ τὸν ἰεςὸν σκίμποδα, Aristoph. Nub. 254. Fr. ποῦς.

Σχίμπτω, for σπήμπτω, to bend down, kneel, to lean upon; mid. to press down, to fasten or fix by pressure, Pind. Pyth. iv, 399; hence σχίμφθη, it is fixed, Ion. Th. σχήπτω.

Σκίμφθη, Ion. for ἐσκίμφθη, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. pas. of preced.

Σχίμπων or σχίπων, ωνος, δ, a staff, a cudgel, Aristoph. Vesp. 727; Eurip. Hec. 65.

Σκίναξ, ἄκος, δ, ή, active, swift, nimble. Fr. κινέω.

Σχίνας, ἄρος, τό, the young of an animal; a young animal.

Σκινδάλαμος, ου, δ, and σκινδαλ-

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μός, οῦ, ὁ, a chip, splinter; a shaving of a reed or piece of wood; hence used for subtle trifling in argument, a quibble, Aristoph. Nub. 130; hence, in Engl., A SHINGLE, or thin board for covering a roof. See σχιν-δαλμός. Fr. σχίζω.

Σχινδήλόμοφράστης, ου, δ, a hairsplitter, quibbler. Fr. σχινδάλαμος and φράζω.

Σπινδαλμός, οῦ, ὁ, contract. for σπινδάλαμος.

ΣΚΙΝΔΑΨΟΈ, οῦ, ὁ, α plant resembling ivy; also, a musical instrument of four strings.

Σκίνθαςος, ου, δ, Skintharos, a man's name.

ΣΚΙΝΘΟ'Σ, ή, όν, shipwrecked; also, substantively, a diver.

Σκιογεάφος, ου, δ, h, the same with σκιαγεάφος.

Σκίσειδής, έσς, δ, ή, like a shadow, shady, Aristoph. Av. 686. Fr. είδος.

Σχίδεις, δεσσα, δεν, shady, *II.* i, 157; casting a shade. *Fr.* σχιά.

Σχίουςος, ου, ὁ, a squirrel; so called because he shades himself with his tail. Fr. οὐςά.

Σκιοφόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, producing a shade. Fr. φέρω.

Σκιόωντο, Ion. and Poet. for ἐσκιῶντο, 3. pl. impf. pas. of σκιάω or σκιόω, Odys. ii, 388. Th. σκιά.

Σχιπναῖος, αία, αῖον, leaning upon a staff as he goes, slow, tardy. Th. σ χήπτω.

Σχιπων, ωνος, δ, a stick, staff, Aristoph. Vesp. 727; Eurip. Hec. 65; in Latin, scipio; it is often interchanged with σχήπων.

Σκίςα, τά, s. as Σκιςοφόςια, which see. Fr. σκίςον.

Σκιζάς, άδος, η, epithet of Athena. See Σκιζοφόρια.

Σπιζάφειον, τό, a gambling-house. Fr. σπίζάφος.

Σκιραφευτής, οῦ, ὁ, a dice-player;

Σπιραφεύω, f. εύσω, to play at dice. Fr. σπίραφος.

Σκιζάφος, ου, δ, a dice-box; a gambler.

Σκιρίται, ων, οί, a band of six hundred men in the Lacedæmonian army, who acted generally as skirmishers, so called from Σκίρος, a city of Arcadia, Diod. Sic. 15, 63; Xen. Cyr. iv, 2, 1; Id. Hist. v, 2, 16; Thucyd. v,

Σκίζον, ου, τό, a shade, a parasol. Fr. σκία. Βυτ Σκίζα, τά, a

certain festival at Athens, in honor of Minerva, Aristoph. Thesm. 834; whence Σκιζοφο-ριών.

Σκῖζον, τό, s. as σκιββός · hence, the hard rind of cheese, cheese-parings.

ΣΚΙ ΡΟΣ, ου, δ, a fragment or chip of marble; cement, plaster, gypsum, Aristoph. Vesp. 935. Fr. σειβός.

Σκίζοφόρια, or Σκιρροφόρια, τά, the festival of Athena.

Σκιροφοριών, ῶνος, ὁ, the twelfth Attic month, comprehending the last half of June and first half of July. The festival of Minerva, called Σκιροφόρια, was celebrated in this month. Fr. φίρω.

Σκιδράω, or σκιδρόω, ω, to harden or make scirrhous; -δομαι, to grow or become hard or scirrhous.

Σκίρρον, ου, τό, the rind of cheese, Aristoph. Vesp. 925.

Σκιβρός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, hard, indurated; subst. σκίβρος, ου, ὁ, a tumor, called scirrhus in the liver, etc., Xen. Hipp. i, 5.

Σκιβρόω. See σκιβράω.

Σκιφτασῆτε, for which we read σκιφτάσητε, 2. pl. 1. a. imperat. Dor. for σκιφτήσατε, from

Σκιρτάω, ω, f. ήσω, to leap, to bound, spring, to skip, R. xx, 226; to frisk, Plat. Legg. ii, 653; 1. a. imperat. σκίρτησον, άτω, and in 2. pl. σκιρτήσωτε. Th. σκαίρω. Hence ἀνασκιρτάω, to leap up, Æsop.

Σκίςτημα, ατος, τό, a leaping, bounding, frisking, Eurip. Hec. 524; a bound, Æschyl. Prom. 602, 678. Fr. σκιςτάω.

Σκιςτῆσαι, 1. a. inf. act., and Σκιςτήσατε, 2. pl. 1. a. imperat. of σκιςτάω.

Σκιρτητής, οῦ, ό, a leaper, jumper. Fr. σκιρτάω.

Σκιρτητίκός, ή, όν, frisky, skipping, frolicsome, gay. Same Th.

Σκιρτοπόδης, ου, i, spring-footed, with bounding foot. Fr. σκιρτάω and ποῦς.

Σκιρτοποιίω, ω, to cause to skip or leap. From

Σκιρτόω, ω, the same with σκιρ-

Σκιςτῶεν, 3. pl. pres. opt. to σκιςτάω.

Σκιφτῶσιν, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of

ΣΚΙ ΤΑΛΟΙ, ων, οί, vile or worthless men; from Sciton, a man notorious for his wickedness; by some translated 'demons of wantonness and immodesty,' Aristoph. Eq. 617, Mitchell's edit.

Σκίτάλος, ου, οί. See σκίτάλοι. Σκίφίζω, Dor. for ξιφίζω.

Σκίφος, τό, Dor. for ξίφος, a sword.

Σκιώδης, εος, δ, ή, shady, Eurip. Suppl. 769; dark, dusky, obscure. Fr. είδος.

Σπιωναΐος, ου, ό, a Scionian.

Σκιώνη, ης, ή, Scione. See Thucyd. iv, 120, 121; 130, 133. Σκιρωνίδες, ων, ωί, the Scironian rocks, between Megara and Corinth, so called from the robber Sciro.

Σκλέω, and

Σκλῆμι, to be hard from dryness, found in the 2. aor. only, ἔσκλην, inf. σκλῆναι.

Σκληναι, 2. a. inf. to σκέλλω.

Σκληςαγωγέω, ω, f. ήσω, to treat or bring up harshly. Fr. ἄγω.
 Σκληςία, ας, ἡ, harshness, roughness. Fr. σκληςίς.

Σκληςοκαςδία, α_s , $\dot{\eta}$, hardness of heart, *Mutt.* xix, 8. *Fr.* καςδία.

Σκληφοκάφδιος, ου, δ, ή, hardhearted. Same Th.

Σκληςοκέφαλος, ου, δ, ή, having a hard head. Fr. κεφαλή.

Σκληςόν, adv. roughly, with a harsh or rumbling sound, Hes. Theog. 838.

Σκληςοπρόσωπος, ου, δ, ἡ, harshfeatured; impudent. Fr. πρόσωπον, and

Σκληρός, ά, όν, hard, firm, stiff, rough, harsh to the ear; austere, Aristoph. Pac. 350; stern; ύπὸ σχληςᾶς ἀνάγχης βιαζόμεvos, being compelled by stern necessity, Andoc. 121, 18; dry, withered; grievous, cruel, Soph. Ed. T. 36; Aristoph. Nub. 1264; obdurate, Soph. Trach. 1250; inclement; σκληςὰν ψυχήν, a stern mind, Soph. Aj. 1340; σκληςαὶ βςονταί, awful thunders, Herodt. viii, 12; σκληeà τιτθία, firm breasts, Aristoph. Acharn. 1197; Xen. Mem. iii, 10, 1, contrasts σκληρά with μαλακά. Connected with Engis.

Σκληφόστομος, ου, δ, ή, hard-mouthed, intractable, stubborn. Fr. στόμα.

Σκληςότης, ητος, η, hardness, stiffness, harshness. Fr. σκληςός.

Σκληςοτςάχηλος, ου, δ, ή, stiffnecked, hard-necked; said of an unbroken horse. Fr. τεάχηλος. Σκληρίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to harden, indurate, stiffen. Fr. $\sigma κληρός$. Σκληρ $\tilde{\nu}$ ν $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\nu}$ ν $\tilde{\omega}$, to harden, render hard, obstinate, σr stubborn; 1. a. $i\sigma κληρυνα$, 1. a. ind. pas. $i\sigma κληρυνδην$, ης, η. Fr. $\sigma κληρός$. Th. $\sigma κίλλω$.

Σκλήςυσμα, ατος, τό, a hardened substance; a hard tumor. Fr. σκληςύνω. Th. σκληςύς.

Σκληςω, Dor. for σκληςού, gen. of σκληςός.

Σκληςώδης, εος, δ, ή, like a hard or rough body, hard, rugged. Fr. είδος.

Σκληςως, adv. roughly, rudely, harshly. Fr. σκληςός.

Σκληφεός, ά, όν, thin, attenuated; younger than from appearance; άλλ' ἐκεῖνος μὲν σκληφεὸς, οὖτος δὶ προφερίς,the latter older than he really is, Plut. Euthyd. 271, B.

Σκνί παῖος, αία, αῖον, (ὁδίτης,) a benighted traveller, Theocr. xvi, 93. Fr. σκνῖφος, for κνέφος.

Σανῖπός, ή, όν, sparing, parsimonious, sordid, avaricious. Fr. σανίψ.

Σενιπός, and σεν φός, ή, όν, dusky, dim, darkling; dull of sight, near-sighted; also, sordid, parsimonious, griping.

Σκνίφος, εος, τό, twilight, dusk. Fr. κνέφας.

Σκύψ, ιπός, 'n, the same with κύψ, a small kind of ant; a griping miser.

Σκοιός, ά, όν, dense, shady; a rare poetic form for σκιερός. Passow's Lex.

Σκολιάζω, f. άσω, to be bent, to be oblique; to be crooked or perverse in one's conduct. Fr. σχολίός.

Σκολιῆσι, dat. pl. Ion. f. g. for σκολιαῖς.

Σεολιόγραπτος, ου, δ, \hat{n} , marked with oblique lines. Fr. γράφω.

Σκολιόθειζ, σείχος, δ, h, with curled, twining hair or leaves. Fr. σκολιός and θείζ.

Σκόλιον, ου, τό, (μέλος,) a convivial or drinking song, a glee, a catch, Aristoph. Ran. 1302; Id. Acharn. 532; τὰ σκόλι ὅτως δίξει καλῶς, how well you will take up the catch, Id. Vesp. 1261. In convivial entertainments each guest sung a catch in order.

ΣΚΟΛΙΟ΄Σ, ά, όν, bent, crooked, tortuous, oblique; and meta-phor. depraved, oblique, knavish, crafty, unjust; οἱ βίη εἰν ἀγοςῆ σκολιὰς κείνωσι θέμιστας, who

with violence in the forum pronounce crooked judgments, Il. xvi, 387; εἰ; πλάγια....καὶ σκολιά, Plat. Theæt. 194, B; δίκας σκολίας, Demosth. 423, 3. Fr. σκέλλω.

Σκολιότης, ητος, ή, crookedness, obliquity, tortuousness, perversity. Fr. σκολίός.

Σκολιόφεων, ονος, δ, ή, having a crooked or perverse mind. Fr. φεῆν.

Σχολιόω, ω, to bend, to make crooked or perverse. Fr. σχολιός. Σχολιως, adv. obliquely, tortuously.

Σκολίωσις, εως, ή, a bending, making oblique; a distortion of the spine. Fr. σκολίος.

Σκόλλυς, ĕος, δ, hair, because it is σχολιός, or curled.

ΣΚΟΛΟ'ΠΑΞ, ἄκος, δ , a large kind of snipe or woodcock; a kind of fish with a long snout, like a σκόλοπος.

Σκόλοσας, acc. pl. of σκόλοψ. ΣΚΟΛΟΠΕ'ΝΔΡΑ, ας, 'n, an animal of the centipede tribe, a scolopendra.

Σκολοπένδριον, ου, τό, a kind of fern.

Σκολόσεσσι, Epic dat. pl. of σκόλοψ.

Σκολοπίζω, f. ίσω, to pierce with a sharp stake, to impale. Fr. σκόλοψ.

Σκόλος, ου, δ , a kind of spine or thorn.

ΣΚΟ'ΛΟΨ, οπος, δ, a sharpened stake or pile, Il. xii, 63; as a thorn, etc., Xen. Anab. v, 2, 5; a pole, spit, pike; pl. a palisade; any thing sharpened or pointed, Il. xv, 1; also, a cross or crucifix. Th. uncertain.

Σκολύθειον, and σκολύφειον, ου, τό, a low seat or stool, Plat. Euthyd. 278, B. See

Σκόλυθρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, low, sparing; also, a low seat.

 $\Sigma KO'\Lambda \Upsilon MO\Sigma$, ov, δ , a sort of thistle; an artichoke.

ΣΚΟΛΥΊΠΤΩ, f. ύψω, to shorten; to lacerate, tear, mutilate; to denude, to pull off or back the skin. Th. perhaps κόλος.
Σκόλυς. See σκόλλυς.

Σκόλυφος, ου, δ, ή, harsh, morose, crabbed.

ΣΚΟ'MBPOΣ, ov, δ, a sort of fish, probably a mackerel, or of the thunny tribe, Aristoph. Eq. 1008.

Σκόνυζα. See κόνυζα.

Σκοπαΐος, or σκωπαΐος, ου, δ, a dwarf.

Σκοπάρχης, ου, δ, the captain of

the watchmen or scouts in an army, Xen. Cyr. vi, 3, 3. Fr. σκόπος and ἄςχω.

Σκοπεῖ, 3. sing. pres. ind., and Σκόπει, pres. imperat., and Σκοπεῖν, pres. inf. of σκοπέω.

Σκοπελοδεόμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, running over rocks. Fr. σκόπελος and δεμμεῖν.

Σκοπελοειδής, έος, ό, ή, like a rock or cliff. Fr. είδος.

Σκόπελου, ου, τό, a high rock; used for a sepulchre, 2 Kings xxiii, 17.

Σκόπελος, ου, δ, a high or lofty rock, a high place, an eminence from which one may look out, Odys. xii, 73; προδλητι σκοπέλφ, to a projecting rock, II. ii, 396; a steep crag or rock, Æschyl. Prom. 142; a cliff, promontory; a lofty eminence. Th. σκέπτομαι.

Σκόπευμα, ατος, τό, a looking out, a watching; a kind of dance. Fr. σκοπίω.

Σκόπευσις, εως, ή, a watching, a looking out. From

Σκοπεύω, f. εύσω, to look around, examine, watch, spy; not used, except perhaps by Xen. Hipp. 7, 6. From

Σκοπέω, ω, to direct the view to; to look out, to survey from an eminence; to observe, investigate, consider, Xen. Mem. iv, 2, 10; to examine, Demosth. 9, 3; to aim at, Xen. Mem. iv, 5, 11; to look for; to understand, Id. Anab. ii, 1, 5; mid. σκοπέομαι, οῦμαι, to consider, weigh attentively, Soph. Phil. 467; πῶς οὖν ἄν μετειώτατα σκοποίμεθα αὐτά, Plat. Crit. 46, C; σχοπείν περί τινος, to ponder about any thing ; ...πεός τι, to regard any object; the f. and the other tenses from σκέπτομαι, viz. σκέψομαι, 1. α. ἐσκεψάμην· σκοπέω is used in the present and impf. only; σχοπείσθε....τοῦτο, consider this, 2. pl. imperat. mid., Dem. Olynth. 1; 2. pl. pres. imperat. σκοπέςτε, είτε, part. pres. σκοπέων, ῶν.

Σκοπῆ, 3. sing. pres. subj. act. of preced.

Σκοπή, ης, η, a watchtower, Xen. Cyr. vi, 4, 3; an eminence; and

Σκοπιά, ᾶς, Ion. ιή, ῆς, ἡ, a spying, surveying, observing; a watchtower or eminence, Herodt. ii, 15; a peak or summit, Il. iv, 275; σκοπιὴν ἔχειν, to survey, Herodt. v, 13: Il. viii, 553; Eurip. Phæn. 240; σκο-

πιὰ τελεφανές, Aristoph. Nub. 281. Fr. σκοπίω.

Σκοτιαζέμεν, Ion. or Dor., hence σκοτιαζέιν, pres. inf. act. of

Σχοτιάζω, f. άσω, to watch, to spy, to observe, Il. x, 40; μάλα στις σχοσιάζων, the examining very closely, Il. xiv, 58. Fr. σχοσιά.

Σκοπιάω, later Poet. form for preced.

Σκοπίῆ, ῆς, dat. and gen. Ion. of σκοπιά.

Σκοτιήτης, ου, δ, a spy, scout, a mountaineer, epithet of Pan. Fr. σκοσιάω.

Σχοσιωρίομαι. to keep watch from a tower, Aristoph. Vesp. 361; hence σχοσιωρός, a watchman. Fr. ωσα.

 $\sum x_0 \pi c_5$, $\delta \tilde{v}$, δ , and \tilde{h} , one who views or looks out from an elevated position, a watchman, a sentinel, Il. ii, 792; an observer, a spy; a scout, Xen. Anab. ii, 2, 7; Il. x, 526; 'Ολύμπου σκοποί, the watchmen or rulers of Olympus, Pind. Olymp. i, 86; an overseer or guardian; a steward, housekeeper, Odys. xxii, 306; a messenger, Soph. Æd. C. 35, 298; a mark or aim, Plat. Legg. iv, 717, A; Soph. Antig. 1020; Æschyl. Ag. 614; an object, a purpose. Fr. σκέπτο-

Σκοπός, οῦ, ὁ, the scope, object, aim. Th. σκέπτομαι.

Σκοπούντα, acc. sing., and

Σκοποῦντες, nom. pl. part. pres. of σκοπίω.

Σκοξακίζω, f. ίσω, literally, to send to the crows; to turn away any one angrily; to treat contumeliously, Demosth. 155, penult. Fr. κόξαξ.

Σπος απισμός, οῦ, ὁ, contumely, contempt.

ΣΚΟΡΔΙΝΑ'ΟΜΑΙ, ωμαι, to stretch and yawn as in waking up, Aristoph. Ran. 922; στίνω, είχηνα, σκορδινωμαι, Id. Acharn. 30; to be in a state of agitation, to be tossing about, Id. Vesp. 653. Qu. if from κόρος and δινείσθαι, because that motion of body proceeds from satiety and weariness.

Σχοςδίνημα, ατος, τό, a stretching the limbs and yawning. See above.

Σκόςδιον, ου, τό, an herb having the odor of garlic, used in malignant diseases; teucrium scordium.

Σκορία. See σκωρία.

Σκοροδάλμη, ης, ή, garlic pickle, Aristoph. Eq. 199. Fr. άλμη. Σκοροδίζω, f. ίσω, to feed with garlic; pf. pas. ἐσκορόδισμαι, to be fed with garlic, Aristoph. Acharn. 166. (The Athenians fed their fighting cocks with garlic.) And

Σκοφόδιον, ου, τό, a small plant of garlic; pl. stalks or leaves of garlic.

Σποςοδομάχος, ου, δ, Skorodomăchos, Garlic-fighter, an imaginary being. Fr. σπόςοδον and μάχομαι.

ΣΚΟ ΡΟΔΟΝ, ου, τό, garlic, Aristoph. Ran. 555; Herodt. ii, 125; a necessary article of Athenian food; allium sativum. Σκοροδοπανδοκευτριαρτοπῶλις, ιδος, ἡ, a garlic-bread-selling hostess. Fr. σκόροδον, πανδοκεύτρια, and ἀρτόπωλις.

Σχοροδόπερασον, ου, τό. See preced. Σχοροδοπώλης, ου, ὁ, a seller of garlic. Fr. πωλίω.

Σκοφοδών, ῶνος, ὁ, a garlic-bed in a garden.

Σχορπίδιον, ου, τό, a little scorpion; an engine of war, *Polyb.* viii, 7, 6.

Σκος τίζει, 3. sing. pres. ind. act. of ΣΚΟΡΠΙ'ΖΩ, f. σκος τίσω, to scatter, disperse, dissipate; 1. a. pas. ἐσκος τίσθην, 1. a. subj. pas. σκος τίσθω.

Σκος πιοειδής, έος, δ, ή, like a scorpion; having the nature of a scorpion. Fr. είδος.

Σκος πίστληκτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, stung by a scorpion. Fr. πλήσσω. ΣΚΟΡΠΙΌΣ, ου, ὁ, a scorpion, a serpent; poisonous; πος εύεται διὰ τῆς ἀγος ᾶς, ὥσπες ὄφις, ἢ σκος πίος, ἡςκὼς τὸ κέντος ν, he proceeds through the forum, like a serpent or scorpion, protruding its sting, Demosth. 786, 4.

Σκος πίους ος, ου, ο, ή, having a tail like a scorpion; subst. the heliotrope. Fr. οὐς αί.

Σκος π΄ις, ίδος, ή, a hind of sea-fish. Σκος π΄ισθητε, 2. pl. 1. a. subj. pas. of σκος π΄ιζω.

Σκορπισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a dispersion, a scattering. Fr. σκορπίζω.

Σκοτάζω, f. άσω, to darken; to obscure; also, to become dark, LXX.; and

Σκοταῖος, or σκοτιαῖος, α, ον, dark, obscure; by night; οἱ τελευταῖοι κατίδαινον ἤδε σκοταῖοι, the last were now descending in the dark, Xen. Anab. iv, 1, 7; and

Σκότει, dat. sing. contract. of σκότος.

Σκοτεινός, ή, όν, dark, obscure, Xen. Mem. iv, 3, 4; in darkness, Soph. Œd. T. 1326; clandestine, Pind. Nem. vii, 89; Xen., Mem. iii, 10, 1, opposes τὰ φωτεινά το τὰ σκοτεινά. Fr. σκότος.

Σκοτεινότης, ητος, ή, darkness, obscurity, Plat. Soph. 254, A. Fr. σκότος.

Σκοτεινῶς, adv. darkly, obscurely. See preced.

Σκοτία, ας, ἡ, darkness, Eurip. Phæn. 346; also, a dark place; a triglyph, in architecture. Fr. σκότος.

Σκοτίζω, f. ίσω, pf. ἐσκότικα, to darken; to obscure; to cover with darkness; pf. pas. ἐσκότισμε, part. pf. pas. ἐσκοτίσμενος, η, ον, 1. a. pas. ἐσκοτίσθην, ης, η, 1. a. imperat. pas. σκοτίσθητι, ήτω, and 3. pl. σκοτισθήτωσαν, 1. a. subj. pas. σκοτισθήτωσαν, 1. a. subj. pas. σκοτισθήσομαι. Th. σκότος.

Σκότιος, ία, ιον, dark, Eurip. Hec. 68; black, Aristoph. Pac. 1389; done in darkness, nocturnal; clandestine; σκοσίας εὐνάς, clandestine intercourse, Eurip. Troad. Ion. 859; obscure, of obscure or illegitimate birth, Π. vi, 24; Θεῶν σκότιοι παῖδες, the illegitimate offspring of the gods, Eurip. Alc. 1009. Fr. σκότος. Σκοτισθῆ, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. pas. of σκοτίζω.

Σκοτοδασυπυκνόθοιξ, τείχος, ό, ή, having dark, bushy, thick hair, Aristoph. Acharn. 389. Fr. σκότος, δασύς, συκύς, and θείξ. Σκοτοδινίομαι, dep., also in act. ινίω, to grow blind and dizzy, to have a dizziness or vertigo. Fr. σκότος and δινίομαι. Hence Σκοτοδινίω, s. as σκοτοδινίαω.

Σκοτοδῖνία, ας, ἡ, vertigo, dizziness, Plat. Soph. 264, E; Legg. x, 892, E; and

Σκοτοδινιάσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of Σκοτοδινιάω, to be dizzy; καὶ σκοτοδινιώ, and my eyes reel, Aristoph. Acharn. 1219; Plat. Theat. 155, E. Fr. δινέω.

Σκοτοειδής, έος, δ, ή, like darkness, dark, obscure. Fr. είδος. Σκοτόεις, όεσσα, όεν, dark. Th.

σκότος. Σκοτόμαινα, ας, ή, Att. for σκοτομήνη.

Σκοτομήνη, ης, ή, a dark or moonless night; and

Σκοτομηνία, ης, η, the same; and Σκοτομήνιος, ου, ο, η, moonless, an epithet of the night, Odys. xiv, 457. Fr. μήνη.

ΣΚΟ ΤΟΣ, ου, δ, or εος, τό, darkness, the shades of death; Tou δε σχότος όσσε χάλυψεν, Π. iv. 461, et passim; the darkness of the infernal regions, Soph. Aj. 388; of blindness, Id. Œd. T. 1313; more frequently of the second declension than the third; with the prose-writers generally of the third; σπότον δεδοςπώς, looking darkness, i. e. blind, Eurip. Phan. 388; obscurity; κατά σχότον, darkly, obscurely, Soph. Phil. 574; σχότου πύλας λιπών, Eurip. Hec. 1. (This noun is always of the 2d declension with Homer and with the Attic poets; Soph., Aj. 388, has iω σκότον νίφος ιμόν. Th. probably σκιά. Σκοτόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to darken; envelope in darkness, Soph. Aj. 85; to obscure; to produce dizziness or vertigo; pas. σχοτόομαι, ουμαι, to be in the dark; to be subject to vertigo, Plat. Prot. 339, E; 1. a. pas. ἐσκοτώθην, pf. pas. ἐσκότωμαι. From preced.

Σκοτώδης, εος, δ, ή, dark, obscure, Plat. Phædr. 81, B. Fr. sidos. Σκότωμα, ἄτος, τό, a dizziness, vertigo. Fr. σχοτόω.

Σκουτάριον, ου, τό, a small shield or buckler. From the Lat.

Σκύβαλίζω, f. ίσω, pf. ἐσκυβάλιxa, to cast away with scorn, as refuse, or any worthless thing, to treat with scorn ; pres. pas. ozvβαλίζομαι, 1. α. π. ἐσκυβαλισάμην. Fr. σκύδαλον.

Σκύβαλικός, ή, όν, vile, worthless, contemptible, despicable. And Σκυβάλισμα, ἄτος, τό, a thing rejected with scorn or contempt. From

ΣΚΫ́BAΛΟΝ, ου, τό, dung, ordure, excrement, sweepings, lees, refuse, rubbish. Perhaps from εύων βάλλω, to cast to the dogs.

Σκυδμαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to be angry with, Il. xxiv, 592; to scowl at. τινί. Fr. σκύζομαι.

Σκυζάω, f. άσω, to go after the female, as animals; to rut.

Σκύζομαι, to be angry at; to be enraged at, Il. iv, 23; to scowl by contracting the brows; to frown dreadfully, connected with σκυθεός. Th. perhaps σκύνιον. Σκύζω. See σκύζομαι.

Σκυζομένω, dat. sing. part. pres. pas. of preced.

Σκύθαινά, ας, η, fem. of Σκύθης. Σκύθα, voc. sing., and Σκόθαι, nom. pl. of

 $\Sigma K \Upsilon' \Theta H \Sigma$, $\delta \nu$, δ , a Scythian; 150

in Aristoph., a sergeant-atarms or lictor, Lys. 451; Thesm. 1017; the public executioner; also, a ferocious or savage man; voc. Σκύθα, Scythian; Σκύθην ές οίμον, Æschyl. Prom. 2; Σκύθη σιδήςω, Id. S. Theb. 799.

Σκυθία, as, h, the country of Scythia.

 $\sum x v \theta i \zeta \omega$, f. iow, to imitate the Scythians; to drink deep like the Scythians: to shave the head as the sign of mourning, after the Scythian fashion, Eurip. Electr. 241. Fr. Σκύθης. Σπυθικός, ή, όν, pertaining to the Scythians; Scythian.

Σκυθίς, ίδος, ή, a Scythian wo-

Σκυθιστί, adv. like a Scythian; in the Scythian language, Herodt. iv, 27.

Σκυθοπολίται, ων, οί, people of the city of Scythopolis.

Σχυθοτοξόται, ων, οί, archers armed with bows like the Scythians, Xen. Anab. iii, 4, 8. Fr. τοξότης. Σκύθοτοξότης, ου, ό, a Scythian bowman. Fr. Σκύθης and τοgórns.

Σκυθεάζω, f. άσω, to contract the brow; to be gloomy, melancholy, Eurip. Electr. 830. σχυθρός.

Σπυθοός, ά, όν, morose, gloomy, sullen, sad, melancholy. σχύζομαι.

Σκυθεωπάζω, f. άσω, pf. ἐσκυθεώтака, Plat. Alc. ii; sub. init. to contract the eyebrows; to be gloomy, morose, sullen, sad, Eurip. Electr. 830; Demosth.1267, 22; Aristoph. Lys. 7. From

Σκυθεωπός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, οι ός, ἡ, όν, having a severe or morose countenance, grim-visaged, gloomy, sullen, Eurip. Med. 273; dejected, Id. Alc. 790; Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 14; sad; ἐπὶ μὲν γὰρ τοῖς άγαθοῖς Φαιδροί, ἐπὶ δὲ τοῖς κακοῖς σκυθεωποὶ γίγνονται, at their prosperity they are joyful (zaτὰ τὰ πρόσωπα), at their adversity sad, Id. Mem. iv, 10, 4. Fr. ä↓.

Σκυθεωπῶς, adv. morosely, sullenly; σπυθρωπῶς ἔχειν, to be sad or sullen, Xen. Mem. ii, 7, 1. Σκὔλάκαινα, ας, ἡ, fem. from σκύλαζ, a she-whelp.

Σκύλακας, acc. pl. of σκύλαξ. Σκυλάκεία, ας, ή, the breeding, training, etc., of young dogs. Fr. σκυλακεύω.

Σκυλάκεσσιν, dat. pl. Ion. of σκύ

Σκυλάκευμα, ἄτος, τό, a whelp, a puppy; άχειιον σπυλάπευμα, thou worthless whelp, Epigr. Tymn. Th. σκυλακεύω.

Σκυλάκεύω, to pair dogs for breeding; in gen. to breed dogs. Fr. σκύλαξ.

Σχυλάχη, ης, ή, a young bitch. Σκυλακοτεόφος, ου, ό, ή, rearing or training dogs. Fr. σκύλαξ and τεέφω.

Σχυλάκιον, ου, τό, dimin., a little dog or puppy. And

Σχυλαχώδης, εος, ό, ή, dog-like, fawning; τὸ σπυλακῶδες (ἤθος understood), a fawning manner, like dogs, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 4. Fr. είδος.

Σκύλαξ, ἄκος, δ, ή, a whelp, *prop*erly, of a dog, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 15; Αίδου τείκε ανον σκύλακα, Cerberus, Soph. Trach. 1088. Fr. κύων.

Σχυλατικός, ή, όν, qualified for taking spoils; pertaining to spoils. Fr. σχυλάω.

Σκυλάω, ω, for συλάω, which see. Σκυλεία, ας, ή, depredation, booty, plunder. Fr. σκυλεύω. Σκύλευμα, ατος, τό, spoil, plunder, booty, Thucyd. iv, 44;

Eurip. Phæn. 871. Same Th. Σκῦλεύσαντες, nom. pl. part. 1. a. act. of σχυλεύω.

Σκύλευσις, εως, ή, spoil, plunder, depredation, pillage. And Σχυλευτής, οῦ, ὁ, a pillager, spoiler, robber. From

Σκυλεύω, ε. ας συλεύω, f. εύσω, to strip the bodies of the slain; σχυλεύσας τοὺς 'Αργείων νεχρούς, Herodt. i, 82; ix, 80; σκυλεύειν τι ἀπό τινος, to plunder, Thucyd. v, 74.

Σκυληναι, 2. a. inf. pas. of σκύλλω.

Σκύλιον, ου, τό, the dog-fish.

Σκύλλα, ns, n, a proper name, Scylla, Eurip. Med. 1340; ενθα δ' ἐνὶ Σκύλλη ναίει, δεινὸν λελακυῖα, τῆς ἦτοι Φωνὰ μέν, ὕση σπύλακος νεογιλής γίνεται, Odys. xii, 85.

Σχύλλε, pres. imperat. act., and Σχυλλοῦ, pres. imperat. pas. of $\Sigma K \Upsilon' \Lambda \Lambda \Omega$, f. $\ddot{\nu} \lambda \tilde{\omega}$, to tear in pieces, lacerate; to vex, harass, torment, molest; pas. σχύλλοual, to be lacerated or torn in pieces, Æschyl. Pers. 569.

Σκύλμα, ατος, τό, a tugging, pulling, tearing; molestation. Fr. σπύλλω.

Σκυλμαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, s. as σκυδμαί-

Σχυλμάνεῖς, 2. sing. 1. f. ind. act. of preced.

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Σχυλμός, οῦ, ὁ, a tearing, laceration; trouble, vexation. Fr. σχύλλω.

Σχυλοδεψίω, ω, f. ήσω, to tan or curry leather, Aristoph. Plut. 514.

Σκύλοδίψης, εος, δ , a tanner, currier, Aristoph. Eccl. 420. Fr. δ εψέ ω .

Σχελοδέψος, δ, s. as preced.

Σκύλον, and σκύλον, ου, τό, properly, the hide of an animal; a covering, dress, arms; commonly, spoils taken from the slain in battle, consisting of their armor; plunder, booty, Thucyd. vi, 71; Soph. Phil. 1417; σκύλον οἰωνοῖσιν, a prey to birds, Eurip. Electr. 897. Not used by Homer, Æschyl., Demosthenes, Plato, Xenophon; but by Soph., Eurip. Σκύλος, τος, τό, the skin of an animal, a lion's hide. Fr. σκύλλω.

Σκυλοφόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, carrying or wearing the hide of an animal; loaded with spoils. Fr. φέρω. Σκυλοχᾶρής, έος, delighting in spoils or booty. Fr. σκυλον and χαίρω.

Σκύμνιον, ου, τό, the young or whelp of an animal. Dimin. from

Σχύμνος, ου, δ, ή, a young animal; generally, a lion's cub; the young of any animal, Eurip. Hec. 204; Aristoph. Ran. 1431; a child, Eurip. Orest. 1212; Androm. 1159. Th. χύων.

Σκύμνως, acc. pl. Dor. for σκύμνους. From preced.

ΣΚΫ́NΙΟΝ, ου, τό, the eyebrow.

Σκύρον, ου, τό, a chip of stone, broken off in the act of hewing; of the σκύρα roads were made; hence σκυρωτή όδός.

Σκύξος, ου, δ, the island Scyros, one of the Cyclades, Soph. Phil. 240; Odys. xi, 508.

Σκυζόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to petrify, change into stone; to become stone. f r. $\sigma\kappa\tilde{\nu}_{\ell}\rho\sigma_{\ell}$.

Σχυζωτή (όδός), a paved way, Pind. Pyth. v, 124. See the Greek Scholiast. See

Σκῦςωτός, ή, όν, an artificial way or road made with chips or broken stones, Pind. Pyth. v, 90, as explained by Boeckh. Passow's Lex.

Σκότάλη, ns, h, and Dor. -a, and Poet. σκόταλον, τό, a staff, club, mace; a roller used by the Lacedæmonians for conveying intelligence secretly, by means of a strip

of parchment wrapped round it. The parchment was taken off and sent to a person who was provided with a similar roller, who wrapped the parchment round it, and was thus enabled to read the desputch; see Thucyd. i, 131; Xen. Hist. iii, 3, 8; σπυτάλης.....περιτροπή, Plat. Theæt. 209, D; also, the writing itself; a despatch, message. Fr. σπῦτος, Damm. Lex. ξύω.

Σκυταληφόρος, ου, δ, ή, bearing a staff or club. Fr. φέρω.

Σκυτάλιον, τό, dimin. from σκύταλον, a stick, switch, cane.

Σκἔτἄλίς, ίδος, ἡ, a small staff, Herodt. iv, 60; an angler's roller; a windlass; a shrimp.

Σκύταλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a beating with sticks; a cudgelling. Fr. σκυταλίζω.

Σχύταλον, ου, τό, a club.

Σκῦτεῖον, ου, τό, a cobbler's shop. Fr. σκῦτος.

Σκῦτεύς, έως, δ, a currier or leather-dresser; a shoemaker; a cobbler, Xen. Hist. iii, 4, 17. Same Th.

Σκύτεύω, f. εύσω, to follow the business of a shoemaker; to be a shoemaker or cobbler, Xen. Mem. iv, 2, 22. Same Th.

Σκύτη, Dor. σκύτ $\bar{\alpha}$, α_5 , \hat{n} , the head.

Σευτικός, ή, όν, belonging to a shoemaker; $(\tau_i \chi v_i)$, the art of shoemaking, *Plat. Polit.* v, 456, *D*.

Σκύτἴνος, ίνη, ινον, made of leather or hide, leathern, Herodt. i, 194; ἀμαζίδας τε σκυτίνας εἰργάζετο, he made leathern go-carts, Aristoph. Nub. 880. Fr. σκῦ-

Σκῦτοδέψης, ου, δ , a currier, a tanner. Fr. $\delta \epsilon \psi \epsilon \omega$.

Σκῦτοδεψικός, ή, όν, pertaining to the dressing of leather. Same Th.

ΣΚΥ ΤΟ Σ, εος, τό, a skin, hide, Aristoph. Eq. 868; a scourge or whip; σεύτη βλέπειν, to look as if whipped, Id. Vesp. 654. Th. εύτος. Lat. cutes.

Σκυτομείου, τό, a shoemaker's shop. From

Σκῦτοτομέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήτω, to cut leather; to be a shoemaker, etc. Fr. τέμνω.

Σκυτοτομία, ας, ἡ, the cutting of leather; the trade of a shoemaker, Plat. Polit. x, 601, A. Same Th.

Σκῦτοτομικός, ή, όν, pertaining to the trade of a shoemaker; σκυτοτομικὸν πλῆθος, the shoemak-

ing rabble, Aristoph. Eccles. 432. Fr. σχῦτος.

Σκῦτοτόμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, one who works in leather, as a shoemaker, currier, etc., Il. vii, 221. Fr. τέμνω.

Σκυτοτράγίω, to eat, consume leather. Fr. σκυτον, τρώγω, and τραγείν.

Σκῦτώδης, εος, δ, ή, like leather. Fr. είδος.

Σχυφοειδής, έος, δ, ή, like a goblet or cup. Fr. είδος.

ΣΚΥ ΘΟΣ, ου, δ, and εος, τό, a drinking-cup or bowl, Eurip. Alc. 814. From σκάπτω, to hollow out, allied to κῦφος, κύπέλλον, etc.

Σκωληκίᾶσις, εως, ή, the breeding or production of worms.

Σχωληχόδεωτος, ου, δ, ή, wormeaten, gnawed. Fr. σχώλης and βεωτός, from βιδεώσχω.

Σπωληποτόπος, ου, δ, ή, engendering worms. *Fr. τίπτω.* Σπωληπόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to cause to

Σκωληκόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to cause to swarm with worms; pas. to be infested with worms. Fr. $\sigma\kappa\dot{\omega}$.

ΣΚΩ'ΛΗΞ, ηπος, ή, a worm, Π. xiii, 654; the larvæ of bees or wasps, Aristoph. Vesp. 1114.

Σκῶλον, ου, τό, an obstacle, a stumbling-block, impediment. Qu. if from σκάζω, because it makes one limp.

ΣΚΩ~ΛΟΣ, ου, δ, a kind of thorn or spine; a stake hardened in the fire; ωστε σχωλος περίχαυστος, like a stake calcined in the fire; ad v., burned round, Il. xiii, 564.

Σκωλόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\dot{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to place an impediment, cause to fall; pus. to be ensnared or entrapped. Fr. $\sigma\kappa\tilde{\omega}\lambda$ ον.

Σκωλύπτω, for σκολύπτω, Poet. Σκώμμα, ἄτος, τό, raillery, wit, satife, sarcasm, scurrility, Demosth. 1261, 12; ribaldry, ἀφανίζων πονηρὰ σκώμματα, casting a veil over obscene ribaldry, Aristoph. Nub. 542. Th. σκώπτω.

Σχωμμάτιον, ου, τό, a little jest, raillery, Aristoph. Vesp. 1289. Fr. σχώπτω.

Σκώστης, ου, δ, a satirist, one who is sarcastic, a mocker. Same Th.

Σκωπτόλης, ου, δ, a buffoon, Aristoph. Vesp. 802. Fr. σκώπτω. ΣΚΩ' ΠΤΩ, f. σκώψω, generally σκώψομαι, 1. a. act. ἔππωψα, 1. a. pas. ἐσκώφθην, to deride, banter; to satirize, make game of; to mock; to joke or jest;

σκώστουσαι την μανίαν αὐτοῦ, making a jest of his folly, Aristoph. Nub. 350; to ridicule, Id. 540; Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 7; Theophr. Char. 2; pf. pas. ἔσκωμμαι. Engl. Το SCOFF. Th. perhaps

ΣΚΩ'P, gen. σκᾶτός, τό, excrement, fæces, Aristoph. Plut. 305; ordure.

Σκωρἄμίς, ίδος, ἡ, a close-stool, Aristoph. Eccl. 371. Fr. σχώς. Σχωρία, ης, ἡ, dross, scoria of metals; also, fæces, ordure. Same Th.

Σχώψ, σκωπός, δ, α sort of owl, Odys. v, 66; Theocrit. Idyll. i, 136. Fr. σκώπτω.

 $\sum \tilde{\kappa} \tilde{\omega} \psi_{i\tilde{\gamma}}, \ \tilde{\kappa} \omega_{\tilde{\gamma}}, \ \tilde{n}, \ \text{jesting, bantering, sarcastic raillery.}$ Same Th.

Σμᾶνος, εος, τό, Dor. for σμῆνος. Σμαζάγδινος, ίνη, ινον, of emerald. And

Σμαράγδιον, τό, small emerald. Fr. σμάραγδος.

Σμάραγδίτης, ου, δ, an emerald.

Σμέςαγδος, ου, ὁ, and 'n, the precious stone called an emerald; s. as μάςαγδος, Herodt. ii, 44; Plat. Phæd. 110, D; probably the aqua marine.

ΣΜΑΡΑΓΕ'Ω, ω, f. ήσω, to resound; to reëcho, reverberate; to roar, as the ocean; σμαραγεί δί τε σόντος, Il. ii, 210; an imitative word.

Σμάςὰγίζω, f. ίσω, to resound, to reëcho; as the preceding, used by Hesiod.

Σμάςάγνα, or μαςάγνα, a whip, a scourge.

Σμάςἄγος, δ. a brawling goblin. Fr. σμαςαγέω.

Σμαράσσω, or μαράσσω, to shine, to be brilliant.

ΣΜΑΡΙ'Σ, τδος, 'n, a kind of fish, the pickerel.

ΣΜΑ'Ω, Ion. σμίω, f. σμήσω, Ior. σμάσω, 1. a. act. ἔσμησα, 1. a. pas. always ἐσμήχθην, from σμήχω, pres. contract. σμῶ, σμῆς, σμῆ, inf. σμῆν, and never σμᾶς, σμᾶν, etc., to wipe, cleanse, purily, 1. a. mid. ἐσμησάμην · σμησάμενο τὰς κεφαλάς, having wiped their heads, Herodt. iv, 73; to anoint, daub, smear.

Σμεςδαλέα, and έον, adv. frightfully, ferociously, horribly, II. v, 302.

Σμερδαλέος, έα, έον, terrific, of a frightful appearance, awful, horrible, Il. ii, 309; s. as σμερδνός, from σμέρδνω. Th. μέρδω.

Σμεοδνός, ή, όν, frightful, horrible,

Il. v, 742; Æschyl. Prom. 355. See preced.

Σμέςδνω, to look at steadily, gaze upon.

Σμέρδω, s. as preced. Σμέω, Ion. for σμάω.

Σμῆγμα, ἄτος, τό, a wiping, rubbing, cleansing; any substance like soap, etc., used in cleansing.

like soap, etc., used in cleansing. Fr. σμήχω, s. as σμάω.

Σμηγματοπώλης, ου, δ, a seller of soap, etc. Fr. τωλέω.

Σμηττρὶς $(\gamma \tilde{\eta})$, Cimolean earth. Σμῆμα, ατος, τό, soap. Fr $\sigma \mu \acute{\alpha} \omega$.

Σμήνεσι, and σμήνεσσι, dat. pl. Ion. and Poet. of

2MH NOΣ, εος, τό, a swarm of bees or wasps, Aristoph. Vesp. 425; Aschyl. Pers. 126; a swarm or multitude; a bevy, μίγα γάς τι θεῶν κινεῖται σμῆνος ἀοιδαῖς, for a great bevy of goddesses is on the move with songs, Aristoph. Nub. 297.

Σμηνουςγός, οῦ, ὁ, one that takes care of bees, a bee-keeper. Fr. σμῆνος and ἔςγον.

Σμῆξις, εως, ή, a wiping, rubbing, cleansing. Fr. σμήχω.

Σμήςινθος, ου, ή. See μήςινθος, a cord or string, Π.

Σμήχω, f. ήζω, to wipe, wipe off, rub: mid. to cleanse one's self, Aristoph. Nub. 1237, διασμηχθείς.

Σμίκοασπις, ιδος, δ, ἡ, armed with a small shield, Plat. Crit. 119, B. Fr. ἄσπις.

Σμίπρο-. For words beginning thus see under μιπρο-.

Σμικοολογία, ας, ή, trifling discussion, frivolity, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 304, B. Fr. λόγος.

Σμικρολόγος, ου, δ , \dot{n} , weak, silly, mean, *Plat. Conv.* 210, *D. Same Th.*

Σμῖκρός, ά, όν, small, short, few, little, Eurip. Med. 390, 368, etc.; small in value, amount, weight, etc., Soph. Œd. T. 961; weak, Id. Aj. 158; ἐν σμικρῦς, in little estimation; ἐπὶ σμικρῦν, to a small extent; οὐολ ἐπὶ σμικρῶν λόγων, not with the slightest allusion, Id. Aj. 1247; used generally by the Attic poets for μιπρός. See μιπρός.

Σμικρότης, ητος, ή, smallness, littleness, Plat. Phæd. 102, D. Σμικρύνω, for μικρύνω, f. ὕνῶ, to lessen, diminish. Fr. σμικρώς. Σμικρῶς, adv. by little, a little. Fr. σμικρός.

ΣΜΙ'ΛΑΞ, ἄκος, ή, and σμίλος, ov, δ, and μίλαξ, and μίλαξ, the yew-tree; emery; also, bind-

weed, Aristoph. Nub. 1007; Eurip. Bacch. 108; a tree of the oak kind, probably quercus faginea.

Σμίλευμα, ατος, τό, a paring, a chip, Aristoph. Ran. 818. From Σμιλεύω, f. εύσω, to cut with a knife, to carve or sculpture. From

EMÍ'AH, ns, n, a chisel or graver used by sculptors, etc., Aristoph. Thesm. 779: a carver's instrument; a surgeon's scalpel.

Σμίλιον, ου, τό, dimin. of preced.

Σμίλος, ου, δ, Poet. for σμίλαξ. Σμίνθα, ας, ή, and σμίνθος, ου, δ, the domestic mouse.

Σμινθεῦ, voc. sing. of

Σμινθεύς, έως, and Σμίνθιος, ου, δ, Sminthian, an epithet of Apollo, Il. i, 39; so called because he freed the city of Sminthia from rats or mice; in commemoration of which a temple was erected to him, and a statue with one of those animals at its feet. In the first book of the Iliad, v. 39, instead of Σμίνθις, the reading should be Σμίνθις, for the metre. Fr. σμίνθα.

Σμινύη, ης, ἡ, a mattock, a pitchfork, Aristoph. Nub. 1486; a spade, Plat. Polit. 370, D.

Σμυγείς, part. 2. a. pas. of σμύχω.

Σμυτγερός, ά, όν, laborious, oppressive, afflicted, care-worn, wretched, Ap. Rhod. ii, 244; for μογερός. Th. μογέω.

Σμύζαι, 1. a. inf. act. of the same. ΣΜΥ ΡΙΣ, and σμίρις, and σμιρίτης, ου, δ, a stone used now, as anciently, in polishing gems, probably emery.

Σμυζίτης, ου, δ, (λίθος,) s. as σμύεις.

Σμύρια, ns, n, myrrh, Herodt. ii, 40; also, the name of a city, Smyrna, so called from an Amazom.

Σμυζναῖος, αία, αῖον, of or belonging to myrrh, myrrhine; also, Smyrnæan, of Smyrna.

Σμυςνιάζω, f. άσω, and σμυςνίζω, f. ίσω, to flavor with myrrh. Fr. σμύςνα.

Σμυςνίζω, f. ίσω, to mix or flavor with myrrh; pf. pas. ἐσμύςνισμαι, part. ἐσμυςνισμένος. Fr. σμύςνα.

Σμύρντνος, ίνη, ινου, made of myrrh, myrrhine; s. as μύρνινος.

Σμύονιον, ου, τό, smyrnium perfoliatum, wild parsley.

 $\Sigma M \tilde{\Upsilon}' X \Omega$, f. $i \xi \omega$, to consume with hidden fire, to destroy by

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fire; κατά τε σμύξαι πυρὶ νῆας, Il. ix, 649; to destroy, waste; to burn without a flame; pas. to be consumed, Il. xxii, 411:2. a. pas. ἐσμῦγην, to be slowly consumed, to smoulder.

Σμώδιγγες, nom. pl. of

 $\Sigma M\Omega' \Delta I\Xi$, 17705, $\hat{\eta}$, a black and blue mark from a blow, a weal, or wen, Il. ii, 267.

 $\Sigma M \Omega' X \Omega$, $\omega \xi \omega$, to chew; to eat like a glutton, Aristoph. Pac. 1308. There seems to be no good authority for its connection with σμήχω, to wipe, or the other meanings which Passow and his followers give of it, as to beat violently, to maul, etc.

 $\sum_{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} \mu$, indecl., an onyx, a sardonyx, 1 Chron. xxix, 2. Hebr. Σόανες, ων, οί, the Soanians, a people near the Euxine Sea.

Σοξάρεύομαι, dep. to stalk about in a haughty way, strut. σοδαρός.

Σοβάροβλέφάρος, ου, δ, ή, with haughty eyebrows, in a pompous fashion. Fr. σοδαχός and βλέφαρον.

Σοξάρον, Poet. for σοδαρώς.

Σοξάρός, ά, όν, bouncing; ἔξω φέρςται σοδαρός διὰ τὴν πυκνότητα, Aristoph. Nub. 406; haughty, disdainful, proud, impetuous, hasty in temper; rapid, arrogant. Fr. oobéw.

Σοδάρῶς, adv. haughtily, insolently, proudly, disdainfully. Fr. oobagos.

Σόδας, αδος, ή, an insolent, shameless woman; also, a prostitute.

ΣΟΒΕ'Ω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to move rapidly; to drive away, expel; to toss; to hasten; to move or strut with an air of importance, Demosth. 565, pen.; Aristoph. Vesp. 1523; to shake off, Xen. Eq. 5, 5; pas. to be moved,driven, agitated, impelled; σόθεονται πάρεξ Τιδερήνιδα γαΐαν, they are driven beyond the territory of Tiberinis, Ap. Rhod. Sien, ns, n, a brush of hair to drive away flies. Fr. σοθέω.

Σόδησις, εως, ή, a driving away; rapid motion; a proud demeanour; a haughty air in walking. Fr. ooliw.

Σόγκος, ov, b, and

 $\Sigma O(\Gamma X O \Sigma$, ov, δ , the sow-thistle, sonchos oleraceus.

Σόδομα, ων, τά, the name of a city, Sodom.

Σόεις, σοίς, σόει, σοί, 2. and 3. sing. pres. ind. act. of oow, Poet. for σώζω.

Σόη, σοῖ, 3. sing. pres. subj. of the same verb.

Σοί, dat. sing. of σύ.

Σοίο, Ion. gen., Odys. xv, 510, and

Σοις, for σόης, or σόεις, from σόω. and

Σοισι, dat. pl. Ion. for σοις, of oóc.

Σοκχώθ, indecl., tents, inclosures, LXX. Hebr.

Σολοικία, ας, ή, s. as σολοικισμός. Σολοικίζω, f. ίσω, to make a solecism in speaking, to speak incorrectly, Demosth. 1110, ult., Herodt. iv, 117; to make a false step in dancing. Fr. Σ_{δ}

Σολοικισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a solecism, an error or blunder in speaking,

dancing, etc. Fr. preced. Σολοικιστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who speaks or pronounces wrongly, commits solecisms. Fr. σολοικίζω.

Σόλοικοι, ων, οί, the inhabitants of Soli (an Athenian colony in Cilicia), particularly those who were originally of Attica, but by residing among the Solians had departed from the Attic purity of speech, and used a mixed dialect; generally, any one who speaks incorrectly or like a foreigner.

Σόλοικος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, rude, foreign, barbarous, uncultivated, Xen. Cyr. viii, 3, 10; absurd.

Σολομών, ῶνος, ὁ, the name of a king, Solomon.

 $\Sigma O'\Lambda O\Sigma$, ov, i, a mass of iron; also, a round quoit; σόλον αὐτοχόωνον, a quoit, as it came from the furnace, i. e. rude, not polished, Il. xxiii, 826.

Σόλων, ωνος, the Athenian lawgiver, Solon, Xen. Symp. 8, 39. Σ OMΦΟ'Σ, \vec{n} , $\vec{\delta \nu}$, porous, spungy, fungous, empty, hollow.

Σόν, neut. sing. of σός.

 Σ_{oois} , 2. sing. pres. opt. act. of

Σόομαι, always contract. σουμαι, pres. mid. of σόω, which occurs in the 3. sing. σοῦται, imperat. σοῦ, σοῦσθω, Soph. Aj. 1393; inf. σουσθαι, Æschyl. Pers.

 $\Sigma OO'\Sigma$, $\acute{\pi}$, $\acute{\nu}$, safe, secure, unharmed, uninjured, Il. i, 344, etc.; also contract. $\sigma \tilde{\omega}_{5}$. But Σόος, contract. σοῦς, rapid motion upwards, Aristot. 1, 4, de Cœlo, cap. ult. Fr. σόσμαι, σοῦμαι, connected with Dεός and DÉw.

Σοςδισμός, ου, δ, a barbarism in speaking Greek. Qu. if from Lat. sordes.

Σοροπηγός, οῦ, ὁ, a coffin-maker,

an undertaker, Aristoph. Nub. 846. Fr. πήγνυμι. And ΣΟΡΟ Σ, οῦ, ἡ, a coffin, Aristoph. Plut. 277; Acharn. 691; Herodt. ii, 78; a sarcophagus; an urn for the ashes of the dead; a bier; also, one requiring a coffin, an old person, Aristoph. Vesp. 1405. Perhaps from σόω, to preserve. See Damm. Lex. Σός, σή, σόν, thine, yours; σὸν δέ, it will be your part, or your business, Theophr. Char. Procm.; τὸ σὸν μέρος, supply κατά, as far as in you lies. The Doric and Ionic form was TEOS, TEN, TEON.

 $\Sigma_{o\tilde{\nu}}$, gen. of $\sigma\hat{\nu} \cdot also$ of $\sigma\hat{\nu}$. Σοῦ, contract. from σόου, pres. imperat. pas. of σόομαι, contract. σουμαι, shu, the noise made in driving or scaring away birds; σοῦ, σοῦ, run quick, Aristoph. Ran. 209. Fr. σόω.

(Rarely found in the nom. pl.)

Σουαρείμ, indecl., mean, vile, ordinary; in Jerem. xxix, 17, applied to figs. Hebr. Gesen. Lex. by Gibbs.

 $\sum_{\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\nu}} \epsilon \lambda \alpha$, n_5 , \tilde{n} , an awl. the Lat. subula.

Σουθλίον, an awl; dimin. of σου-Cλα. Gl. Cyr.

Σοῦθος, or σοῦγος, ou, o, a kind of antelope, Oppian. Cyneg. ii, 382.

Σουδάριον, ου, τό, a napkin, a cloth for wiping off the sweat, a handkerchief, Lat. sudarium. Gr. Übwe.

Σουμαι, contract. from σόομαι, mid. of σόω. See σόομαι.

Σούνηκα, by crasis for σοῦ ένεκα. Σουνιάρατος, ου, δ, ή, invoked at Sunium, namely, Neptune, Aristoph. Eq. 557. Fr. Σούνιον and

Σουνιάς, άδος, Sunian, belonging to Sunium. From

ἀράομαι.

Σούνζον, ου, τό, the promontory of Sunium, Odys. iii, 278; Aristoph. Nub. 401; the extreme southern point of Attica, now Cape Colonna, so called from the pillars of the temple of Mine va. Σουσα, ων, τά, the city of Susa, in Persia, and the capital of Media, Eschyl. Pers 16; called also Memnonia.

Σουσαμίθοης. ou, a proper name, Susamithres.

Σουσάννα, ns, n, the name of a woman, Susanna.

Σουτθαι, inf., and σουσθε, σούσθω, imperat. to σουμαι.

Σούσθω, and σοῦσθε, 3. sing. and 2. pl. pres. imperat. pas. of σόομαι. σοίσθω βάτω, Soph. Aj. 1393.

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Σουστ΄γενής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, born in Susa, Æschyl. Pers. 635. Fr. γένος. Σουσίς, ίδος, ἡ, the city of Susa, in Persia, Æschyl. Pers. 118. ΣΟΥ~ΣΟΝ, ου, τό, a lily in the

Persian language. Hence Susa, the name of a city in Persia. Σοὐστί, by crasis for σοι ἐστί,

Σούστι, by crasis for σοι εστι, when σοι is enclitic.

Σουτοῦ, for σεαυτοῦ. Fr. σύ and αὐτός.

Σουφίς. See Σοφείς. Σούχινα, perhaps for πεύκινα.

Σοφαίνετος, ου, δ, Sophænetus. Σοφείς, and Σοφείς, and Σουφείς, and Σουφίς, the name of a country, Ophir, LXX.

 $\Sigma_0 \varphi_{i\alpha}$, α_5 , and Ion. in, n_5 , \dot{n} , the original meaning seems to have been acquired knowledge, skill; hence, cleverness, wisdom, Eurip. Med. 824; also, prudence, knowledge, learning; likewise, dexterity, art, cunning, Soph. Œd. T. 593; Xen. Mem. ii, 3, 10; σοφίη καὶ μη βίη, by cunning, not force, Herodt. iii, 127; σοφίαι αἰπειναί, lofty studies or pursuits, Pind. Olymp. ix, 161; talent, ability; καὶ σοφίαν ἐπαoxii, and he prosecutes the study of wisdom, Aristoph. Nub. 517. Th. oopos.

Σοφίζομαι, as pas., to become or be wise; to be clever or skilled in a thing; absol., to be or become wise, to pursue wisdom; in 1. a. inf. σοφισθήναι, as pas., to be devised or contrived; σοφίζομαι, as dep., pf. στοφισμαι, to devise, contrive skilfully, shrewdly, to perceive. Hence σόφισμα.

Σοφιζομένω, dat. part. pres. pas. of Σοφίζω, f. ίσω, to make skilful or wise, to teach wisdom to; 1. a. ἐσόφισα (scarcely used in the active voice); mid. σοφίζομαι, to contrive ingeniously, to invent, discover; to dispute in a shrewd and subtle manner; to show one's good sense, Aristoph. Nub. 547; to impose upon by a show of wisdom; to deceive by artful arguments; εἶτα σοφίζεται, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii ; Herodt. ii, 66; Eurip. Bacch. 200; Plat. Gorg. 497, A; to overreach, obtain by fraud; pas. to be artfully contrived; Pf. pas. σεσόφισμαι, part. pf. pas. σεσοφισμένος, Soph. Phil. 77; 1. a. pas. ἐσοφίσθην, inf. σοφισθηναι. Th. oopos.

Σοφίσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of preced. Σόφισμα, ἄτος, τό, any invention or expedient whether good or ill,

more commonly the latter, Soph. Phil. 14; a trick; a ruse, feint; τὸ Θεσσαλὸν σόφισμα, Eurip. Phæn. 1423; a pretext, Demosth. 775, 6; a device, Æschyl. Prom. 457; Aristoph. Nub. 205; an artful scheme, Thucyd. vi, 77; a sally of wit, Aristoph. Ran. 17; a captious argument. Fr. σοφίζω. Hence in Engl. A SOPHISM. Th. σοφός. Σοφισματικός, ή, όν, pertaining to captious arguments or sophisms, skilled in the same; captious, sophistical. Fr. σόφισμα.

Σοφιστεύω, f. εύσω, to be a sophist, to act, speak, or argue, as a sophist, Demosth. 1415, pen.; to profess or teach philosophy. From

Σοφιστής, οῦ, ὁ, one skilled in any art, particularly in speaking or reasoning, Plat. Gorg 520, A. It was originally used in an honorable sense, as wise, learned, Herodt. i, 29; also by Æschines, when speaking of Socrates, busis, ῶ ᾿Αθηναῖοι, Σωκράτην μὲν τὸν σοφιστην άπεπτείνατε, Id. 24, 34; also, an ingenious contriver, Æschyl. Prom. 62; afterwards, when the sophists prostituted their talents for gain, and other unworthy purposes, the term denoted an artful speaker, or one who deceives by specious arguments; an artful impostor, Æschyl. Prom. 946; Aristoph. Nub. 331, 1111; English, A SOPHIST. Fr. σοφός.

Σοφιστικός, ή, όν, pertaining to sophists, a pretender to wisdom, a pedant, Xen. Cyn. 13, 7; sophistical. Fr. σοφός.

Σοφιστεία, ας, ή, a female sophist, Plut. Euthyd., as cited in Porson's Index Aristoph. (297 C.) Σοφοκλεῖ, dat. sing. of

Σοφοπλίης, contract. ης, είος, δ, the name of the dramatic writer Sophocles.

Σοφόνοος, ου, δ, ή, contract. -ους, ουν, clever, wise of mind. Fr. σοφός and νόος.

20Φ0'Σ, ή, όν, skilful, clever, Aristoph. Nub. 1370; wise, able, ingenious, Id. 764; πρὸς ἀνδρὸς σόφου ἀστί, est sapientis; σοφῆ δὲ χεῖρι τεκτόνων, by the skilful hand of artists, Eurip. Alc. 358; skilled in any art; learned; prudent, intelligent, Soph. Phil. 119; artful, cunning, Herodt. vii, 130; Soph. Phil. 1228; σοφὸς λέγειν, a clever speaker, Eurip. Med. 582; σοφὸς νοεῖν, a skilful in-

venter; τὸ σοφόν, prudence; also, an ingenious expedient; καινὰ-σοφά, new doctrines; τὸ σοφόν δ' οὐ σοφία, cunning indeed, but not wisdom, Eurip. Bacch. 389; compar. σοφώτερος, superl. σοφώτατος, not used by the early Epic poets, as Homer, Hesiod.; sometimes, a poet, Anacr. liii, 23.

Σοφόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to make wise, able, or skilful (doubtful). Fr. σ οφός.

Σοφῶς, adv. wisely. Fr. σοφός. Σοφώτατα, adv. most ingeniously, Aristoph. Av. 1144.

Σοφώτερος, α, ον, compar. of σοφός, superl. σοφώτατος.

Σόω, Poet. for σώζω, f. ώσω, in 3. pl. subj. σόωσι, Π. ix, 677. Fr. σόος.

2όω, not used by the Attics; mid. σοῦμαι, commonly used to incite, urge on; put to flight; σοῦσθε σὺν παντευχία, rush on with all your arms, Æschyl. S. Theb. 31; Id. Suppl. 822; οὐχὶ σοῦσθ'; wont you make off? Aristoph. Vesp. 458. Fr. σόος. Σπάδίζω, f. ίξω, to pull or take off, to tear off, Herodt. v, 25. Th. σπάω.

Σπάδιζ, τκος, ή, a bough or branch torn off; especially, a palmbranch; hence, as adj., of palm color, bay. Fr. σπάω.

Σπάδονίζω, to tear to pieces. Fr. σπάω. Hence

Σπαδόνισμα, ατος, τό, and -μός, οῦ, δ, a tearing off, laceration, a grating the ears. Fr. σπαδονίζω. Σπάδων, ωνος, and οντος, δ, an eunuch, spado. Th. σπάω.

Σπάδωνίζω, f. ίσω, to emasculate, Dion. Hal.

Σπἄθὰλάω, for σπαταλάω.

Σπαθάρισκος, ου, ο, a sort of veil worn by females, Gen. xxviii, 14; interpreted by the Scholiast Θέριστρον, a thin or summer garment.

 $\Sigma_{\pi\alpha\theta\acute{\alpha}\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}_{\tau\omega}$, to drive close the threads with the $\sigma\pi\acute{\alpha}\theta\eta$, to weave; to waste the threads in weaving; hence, to be prodigal or extravagant, Aristoph. Nub. 54; Demosth. 354, ult.; Schol. τὸ ἄγαν κοούειν την κοόκην. From ΣΠΑ'ΘΗ, ns, n, the weaver's reed, used in beating close the threads; σπάθης τε πληγάς, Æschyl. Choeph. 230; της σπάons n The reguldos, Plut. Lys. 208, D; a spattle; a palmbranch, Herodt. vii, 69; the broad end of an oar, the shoulder-blade; a sword.

Σπάθημα, ατος, τό, a web rendered compact by the σπάθη, hence, any thing close, solid. Fr.

Σσάθησις, εως, η, a thickening by the σπάθη, or weaver's reed; metapher. lavish expenditure, prodigality. Fr. σπαθάω.

Σπαθητός, ή, όν, made close and thick by the σπάθη, woven. Same Th.

 $\sum_{\pi} a \delta i \zeta \omega$, f. iow, to stir with a ladle or spatula; to put on with the same. Fr. $\sigma \pi \acute{a} \delta n$.

the same. Fr. σπάθη. Σπάθιον, τό, dimin. from σπάθη, a little spatula.

 $\Sigma \pi \alpha \theta \bar{\imath} \tau n_5$, ov, δ , wine made of the stalk of the palm. Fr. $\sigma \pi \acute{\alpha} \theta n$. $\Sigma \pi \alpha \ell \tilde{\omega} \sigma \iota$, 3. pl. pres. act. of $\sigma \pi \alpha - \ell \acute{\alpha} \omega$.

ΣΠΑΙ'ΡΩ, to struggle convulsively; to gasp, writhe with pain; to struggle with death; commonly ἀσπαίρω, Il. xiii, 571; σπαίρω is also used for ἐκπνίω, to breathe out one's life, as animals do in their last struggles; scarcely used.

Σπάκα, a bitch, σπάκα τὴν κύνα καλίουσι Μῆδοι, Herodt. i, 110. Σπάλαζ, άκος, δ, a mole; also called ἀσπάλαζ.

Σπαλείς, Æol. for σταλείς, part. 2. a. pas. of στέλλω.

Σπαλίων, ωνος, δ, a military machine of wicker-work and skins, to protect soldiers while attacking a place; like the vinea of the Romans.

Σπαλύσσομαι, to be torn, disturbed, or confused; as if from σπαράσσω.

Σπάνει, dat. sing. of σπάνις.

Σπάνη, ης, and σπανία, ας, η, want, scarcity, rarity. Fr. σπα-

Σπανία, ας, ή, the same with σπανιότης, ητος, ή. Fr. σπανός.

Σπανία, ας, ή, Spain.

Σπανίζω, f. ίσω, pf. ἐσπάνικα, to be poor; to be rare, scarce, with a dat.; to be in want of, δοκεῖς σπανίζειν δῶμα βασίλειον πέπλων, Eurip. Med. 877; to be scarce of, Aristoph. Nub. 1285; with the gen., to be deprived of; also, σπανίζοιωι, in the same sense, to render scarce, Æschyl. Pers. 983, with acc.; pf. pus. ἐσπάνισμαι, l. a. pas. ἐσπανίσθην. Fr. σπανός.

Σπάνιος, ία, ιον, rare, scarce, Xen. Cyr. vi, 3, 4; scanty, Thucyd. vii, 4; slender; and

Σπονίότης, ητος, ή, rarity, searcity, want; and

Σπάνις, ιως, ή, want, scarcity,

Thucyd. i, 142; Soph. Œd. T. 1461; Xen. Anab. vi, 4, 5; rarity, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1163; penury, indigence. Th. σπανός. Σπανισθῆναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of σπανίζω.

Σπάνιστός, ή, όν, used with the gen., deficient, lacking, wanting, rare, Soph. Œd. C. 4.

Σπανίως, adv. rarely, scarcely. ΣΠΑΝΟ'Σ, ή, όν, rare, scarce, small, scanty; scarcely used.

Σπάνοσιτία, ας, ή, scarcity of provisions, Xen. Hist. iv, 8, 7. Fr. σίτος.

Σπάξ, σπακός, δ and 'n, a dog, in the Persian language, Herodt. i, 110.

Σπάξαγμα, ἄτος, τό, a fragment of any thing torn, a shred; a tearing off, Eurip. Andr. 818; laceration, Soph. Antig. 1068; and

Σπαςαγμός, οῦ, ὁ, a laceration, a tearing, convulsion, Soph. Trach. 775, 1244. From

ΣΠΑΡΑ ΣΣΩ, or -άττω, f. άζω, to lacerate, rend, tear, Eurip. Med. 1214; to shiver in pieces (as if from σπάω and ἀράσσω); 1. α. ἰσπάραξα, pf. pas. ἰσπάραχημαι· ἄνδρα Τίθωνον σπαράττων καὶ παράττων καὶ κυκῶν, tearing, and disturbing, and confounding the miserable old man, Aristoph. Acharn. 688.

Σπαεγανάω, ω, and σπαεγανίζω, f. ίσω, to envelope, to swathe or wrap in swaddling-clothes, Plat. Legg. vii, 782, E.

Σπαργανίζω, f. ίσω, to swathe, wrap up. Fr. σπάργανον.

Σπαργάνιον, ου, τό, and

Σπαργανίσας, part. 1. a. of σπαργανίζω.

Σπαργανώτης, ου, δ, a child in swaddling-clothes. From

ΣΠΑ'ΡΓΑΝΟΝ, ου, τό, a swathe or band for children, swaddling-clothes, Soph. Ed. T. 1035; Eurip. Troad. 761; rags, tatters, Aristoph. Acharn. 471. Fr. σπάργω.

Σπαεγανόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to wrap in swathing-bands or swaddling-clothes, Eurip. Ion. 955; 1. a. ἐσπαεγάνωσα, pf. pas. ἐσπαεγάνωμαι, purt. ἐσπαεγανωμένος. Th. σπάεγω.

ΣΠΑΡΓΑ΄ Ω, ω, f. κσω, to swell, or to be distended, as with milk, Eurip. Bacch. 690; Cycl. 55; to be full of sap: to swell with desire, Plat. Phadr. 256, A; to be ready to bring forth, Id. Conv. 206, D. Hence

Σπάργη, ης, ή, vehement passion,

lust, desire, particularly of the female to be relieved of her milk. Σπάεγω, f. σπάεξω, to swathe, wrap about.

Σπαρίδρα, ας, ή, the wife of Amogus, king of the Saci, Sparedra. Σπαρείς, part. 2. a. pas. of σπείρω. Σπαρίζω, to palpitate. Fr. σπαί-

Σπαρνός, ή, όν, scattered, rare, few, Æschyl. Ag. 542; unfrequent, scarce. Probably from σπίρω.

Σπάρος, ου, ὁ, α sort of fish, probably the gilt-head, sparus annularis, or the sparlin.

Σπάςτη, ης, ἡ, the chief city of Lacedæmonia, Sparta, Xen. Lac. 1, 1; Mem. iv, 4, 15; also, a rope, made of the bark of Spanish broom, a cord.

Σπάςτη, ης, ή, a rope or cord of spartum.

Σπαρτιάτης, ου, δ, a Spartan, of Sparta, Eurip. Orest. 451. Fr. Σπάρτη.

Σπαρτίᾶτις, ιδος, ή, of Sparta, also, a Spartan woman, Eurip. Hel. 115.

Σπαςτίου, or σπάςτιου, τό, and σπάςτος, ου, δ, a rope or cord made of the vegetable called spartum or broom, Herodt. v, 16; ἐκ τῶν λίνων καὶ σπάςτων, Plat. Polit. 280, C.

Σπαρτοί, οί. See Σπαρτῶν.

Σπάρτον, ου, τό, the plant called broom or spartum; also, a rope made of it; σπάρτα, ropes or cables; καὶ σπάρτα λέλυνται, and the cables are unsound, II. ii, 135; also, ὁ σπάρτος, a shrub, spartium scoparium or junceum. Σπαρτοπόλιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having white or gray hairs scattered about the temples, half-gray. Fr. σπαρτός and πολιός.

Σπαρτός, ή, όν, sown; Σπαρτών δ' ἀπ' ἀνδρών, Æschyl. S. Theb. 394; Eurip. Phæn. 1022. They were the same as the Athenian Autochthenes, original natives, and native nobility. See Wachsmuth's Historical Antiquities of the Greeks, vol. i, § 30; planted, scattered abroad. Also, Σπάρτος, ὁ, and ἡ, the shrub σπάρτος, growing in Spain, used for making cords or ropes.

Σπαςτῶν γίνος, the sown race of men, i. e. the Thebans, so called, because they are said to have sprung up from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, Eurip. Phæn. 808, 954. Th. σπίζω.

Σπασάμενος, part. 1. a. mid. of σπάρω.

Σπάσεν, Ion. for ἔσπασεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of the same verb. Σπασθείς, εῖσα, έν, 1. a. part. pas. to σπάω.

 $Σ \pi \acute{a} \sigma_{ii}$, εως, \acute{n} , a drawing, pulling, stretching; distension. Fr. $\sigma \pi \acute{a} ω$.

Σπάσμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing drawn; the edge or point of a sword, dagger, or other weapon; a spasm, a sprain, Dem. de Coron. 135; cramp; σπάσμα θαλάσσης, the flowing of the sea. Th. σπάω.

Σπαπματώδης, εος, δ, ή, like a convulsion or spasm; convulsive, spasmodic. Fr. είδος.

Σπασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a spasm, convulsion, Soph. Trach. 802; σπασμὸν ἐνδιδοῦσα ἰσχυρόν, bringing on violent spasms or convulsions, Thucyd. ii, 49; violent tension, vertigo, Aristoph. Lys. 845. Fr. σπάω.

Σπασσάμενος, Epic for σπασάμενος, l. a. part. mid. to σπάω. Σπαστικός, ή, όν, capable of drawing, contracting, etc.; subject to spasms or convulsions. Fr. σπάω.

ΣΠΑ'ΤΑΓΓΟΣ, ου, δ, or σπαπάγγη, ης. ἡ, a kind of echinus or sea-urchin.

Σπάττλάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, pf. ἐσπατάληκα, part. pres. σπαταλάων, ῶν, -ἀουσα, ῶσα, -ἀον, ῶν, to live voluptuously or luxuriously; 1. a. ἐσπατάλητα. From

Σπἔτἄλη, ης, ἡ, luxury, profusion, gluttony; effeminacy. Th. σπάθη.

Σπἄτάλιον, τό, also, σπαθάλιον, a kind of bracelet.

Σπάτάλός, $ο\tilde{v}$, \dot{o} , \dot{n} , riotous, gluttonous. Fr. σπατάλη.

Σπαταλῶσα, sing. fem. contract. part. pres. of σπαταλάω.

Σπάτειος, εία, ειον, made of leather or skin. Fr. σπάτος.

Σπάτιλη, ης, ή, excrement, ordure, Aristoph. Pac. 48; also, shreds of leather thrown away by the workmen. Fr. σπάτος. ΣΠΑΤΟΣ, εος, τό, a skin, a hide; Bæot. from σπάω, because it is stripped off. Hence Σπάτου, ω, to make any thing of leather.

ΣΠΑ'Ω, f. σπἄσω, pf. ἄσπᾶκα, Dem. de Coron. 11; 1.
a. ἔσπᾶσα, to draw, draw out,
drag, Eurip. Hec. 89; to pull
away, pull up, tear, Soph.
Trach. 687; to draw or unsheathe a sword, Eurip. Orest.
1193; Xen. Cyr. vii, 5, 11;
also, to pull or pluck, as the

branches of a tree, Odys. x; to draw water; to draw a net or line; ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔσπᾶσεν ταύτη γ', but he has hooked nothing that way at least, Aristoph. Vesp. 175; mid. σπάσμαι, to draw to one's self or what belongs to one's self; pas. to be drawn, pulled, torn away; to be dislocated, Herodt. vi, 134; l. a. m. ἐσπασάμην, ω, ατο, part. ἐσπασάμενος, l. a. pas. ἐσπασθην, pf. pas. εσπασμαι. Σπεῖν, a. inf. to επω.

Σπεῖο, Poet., the original form was σπέσο, hence the σ changed into ι, σπεῖο, elided σπέο, contract. σποῖο, 2. a. imperat. m. of σπόμαι, Poet. for ἔπομαι· σπεῖό μοι, Il. x, 285. Th. ἔπω.
Σπεῖος, Poet. for σπέος, Odys. v, 194.

ΣΠΕΙ PA, α5, π, a spiral line, a twisted cord, Eurip. Med. 481; a net, Soph. Antig. 346; a coil, wreath, curl; pl. the coils of a serpent; also, cables; σπεί-ραι βοεῖαι, leathern bands tied round the hands, forming the cestus, Theocr. XX, 80; also, the Roman manipulus, a band of soldiers, N. T. Hence, in Engl., A SPIRE.

Σπεῖραι, 1. a. inf. act. of σπείρω. Σπειραία, ας, 'n, a plant, spiræa salicifolia, Theophr. H. Pl. 1, 23. Σπείραμα, ατος, τό, Dor. for σπείρημα.

Σπείρας, part. 1. a. act. of σπείρω. Σπειράω, ω, f. σπειράσω, to wind, to wind round or about; 1. a. pas. ἐσπειράθην.

Σπείρειν, pres. inf. act. of σπείρω. Σπείρηδόν, adv. in spiral folds or lines; in companies, in bands or troops. Fr. σπείρα.

Σπείρημα, ατος, τό, what is twisted about, a fold, winding, coil, Æschyl. Choëph. 246. Fr. σπείρα.

Σπειρίον, τό, dimin. from σπείρον, a light, thin garment.

Σπείζον, ου, τό, a garment, a veil, a covering, whether good or ragged; a shroud, Odys. xix, 147; a ship's sail, Id. v, 318; also, a hawser, a coil of rope. Fr. σπείζα.

Σπειροῦχος, ου, ὁ, a circle. Fr. σπεῖρα and ἔχω.

ΣΠΕΙ ΡΩ, f. σπιρῶ, to sow, to scatter seed, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 6; to scatter, strew, throw about, Herodt. vii, 107; to disseminate an idle rumor through the whole city, Soph. Electr. 632; to beget children, Eurip. Med.

716; 1. a. žoveica, part. 1. a. act. σπείρας, ασα, αν· δ σπείρας, a father, Eurip. Alc. 1117; pas. σπείρομαι, to be dispersed. scattered; to be sown, engendered, begot, Plat. Polit. v, 460, B; to be spread abroad, as a report, Aristoph. Ran. 1204; pf. pas. "σπαρμαι, part. έσπαρμένος, η, ον, 2. a. ind. pas. ἐσπά. εην, ης, η έθεν πες αυτός έσπάen, whence namely he himself was sprung, Soph. Æd. T. 1498 ; part. 2. a. pas. σπάρείς, 2. pf. "conoea. The roots are, Æol. σπάεω, Ion. σπέεω and σπείρω.

Σπειρώδης, εος, δ, ή, spiral-shaped. Fr. είδος.

Σπείρων, part. pres. act. of σπείρω. Σπεῖσαι, inf. σπείσας, ασα, αν, 1. a. part. to σπένδω.

Σπείσαντ'. Ion. for ἐσπείσαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. m., Il. ix, 177.

Σπείσωσθαι, 1. a. inf. mid., to make a truce or agreement, properly, to pour out a mutual libation (Lat. inducias facere, pacisci). See σπένδω. Σπείσωσκε, Poet. for ἔσπενδε, 3.

Σπείσασκε, Poet. for εσπενδε, 3. sing. impf. act., Odys. viii, 89; and

Σπείτω, fut. to τπένδω.

Σπειώ, οῦς, ἡ, a woman's name, Speo, a Nereid.

Σπεκλάφιον, ου, τό, selenite. See Senec. Ep. 60; Plin. Hist. Nat. xxxvi, 45. Dunb.

Σπίκλον, from the Latin, a speculum or mirror, Gloss. Cyr.

Σπεκουλάτως, οςος, δ, (a Latin word,) a guard, a life-guard man, who was also an executioner. Others say it should be spiculator, but in that case it should be written with an ι, from the spiculum, a javelin or spear which was carried by a δοςυφόςος or δεξιολάδος, which was the Greek name for the same men.

ΣΠΕ' ΛΕΘΟΣ, and πέλεθος, ου, δ, excrement, ordure, dung, Aristoph. Eccl. 591; Acharn. 1170.

Σπένδεσκε, Ion. for εσπενδε, 3. sing. impf. act., Il. xvi, 227; and

Σπένδησθα, subj. pres. of σπένδω, Odys. iv, 591.

Σπενδόμενος, part. pres. pas. of ΣΠΕ΄ΝΔΩ, f. σπείσω, to pour out a libation as an offering to the gods; to pour out, sprinkle; σπένδειν οίνον, to pour out wine as a libation; εδαπι, to make a libation with water; σπένδομαι, to pour out a libation with

others : sometimes σπόνδα; follows, Eurip. Alc. 1035; to make a truce, adjustment, or settlement of differences, by making libations as the sign of agreement; hence, to make a mutual agreement, to be reconciled to, Thucyd. vii, 3; εἰ τῷ σπείσαιτο, if he made an agreement with any one, Xen. Anab. i, 9, 5; σπένδομαι, to be sacrificed; 1. a. ἔσπεισα, 1. a. mid. ἐσπεισάμην, pf. pas. Εσπεισμαι, 2. pf. "σπονδα, obsol.; the pf. pas. is sometimes used in a middle sense; ας, σὲ καὶ πόσιν σὸν νεῖκος ἐσπεῖσθαι, to have made up your quarrel, Eurip. Med. 1137; a libation was poured out after eating, ἀπονενίμμεθ' ήδη σπένδομεν, Aristoph. Vesp. 1256. This verb is evidently the origin of the Latin spondeo, which denoted an oath taken when a libation was poured out to one or other of the gods. The formation of the fut. is by changing v into i, for euphony, as σπένδω, f. σπέντω, σπείσω.

ΣΠΕΌΣ, έεος, τό, a cavera, cave, grotto, den, Eurip. Med. 1356: Poet. σπεῖος, gen. σπείους, Odys. ix, 141; Ion. σπῆος, dat. pl. σπέεσσι· σπέσσι and σπέσι, Poet. and Ion. σπήεσσι. Σπέρδὸς, εος, τό, seed. Fr. σπεί-

eω. Σπέρμα, ἄτος, τό, seed of any kind, Dem. de Coron. 280, pen.; grain: progeny, offspring, Eurip. Med. 821; Soph. Phil. 364: also, origin, Soph. Ed. T. 1077; source, cause. Fr. the pf. pas. of σπέγω.

Σπερμαγοραιολεκιθολαχανοπῶλις, ίδος, ή, a seller in the market of seeds, yolks of eggs, and pulse, Aristoph. Lys. 457. Fr. σπέρμα, ἀγορά, λέκιθος, λάχανον, und πωλίω.

Σπερμαίνω, the same with σπεί-

eω. Στίου ασι or -σιν, dat. pl. of

Στιοματία, ας, ή, a sowing, the act of sowing, any thing sown. Στιρμάτίζω, f. ίσω, to produce seed, to go to seed; to impregnate. Fr. στίρμα.

Στεμαστικός, τ', όν, belonging or relating to seed; elementary.

Hence in Engl. SPERMATIC.

Fr. σπέρμα.

Σπερυπτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, shedding seed: also, produced from seed. Fr σπερμπτίζω.

Σπεουατόω, ω, f. ώσω, to sow or

scatter seed, to sow a field. Fr. $\sigma \pi \epsilon i \rho \omega$.

Σπερμοδολέω, ω, to scatter seed; to discharge semen. Fr. βάλλω. Σπερμολόγος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that picks up seeds, as birds do; a babbler, Xen. Mem. iv, 4, 23; a loquacious person, Acts xvii, 18; a parasite, a gossip, Dem. de Coron. 269, 19. Fr. σπέρμα and λέγω.

Σπερμοφυέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to produce seed. Fr. φύω.

2περχειός, οῦ, ὁ, the name of a river, Sperchius, Π. xxiii, 142; Soph. Phil. 716. Fr. σπέρχω. 2περχθείς, εῖσα, έν, part. 1. α. pas. of σπέρχω, Herodt. i, 32; 1. a pas. ἐσπέρχθην.

Σπερχνός, ή, όν, swift, rapid, alert, nimble, Æschyl. S. Theb. 267; impetuous, acute. Fr. σπέρχω.

ΣΠΕΡΧΩ, f. ξω, to urge on, hasten, ὅποτε σπέρχωιν ἄελλαι, Odys. iii, 283; ὅθ' ὑπὸ λιγέων ἀνέμων σπέρχωσιν ἄελλαι, when the tempest bursts forth by the effect of the shrill winds, Il. xiii, 334; to impel, incite, instigate; mid. to hurry one's self, Eurip. Med. 1130; to hasten; pas. to be irritated or enraged; 1. a. pas. ἐσπέρχθην. Σπερῶ, f. act. of σπείρω.

 $\Sigma_{\pi'is}$, for $\sigma_{\pi'i}$, 2. a. imperat. act. of the form of verbs in μ_i , from $\sigma_{\pi'i\omega}$, or $\sigma_{\pi'i\omega}$.

Σπέσθαι, pres. inf. m. of the Poet. verb σπόμαι for ἔπομαι, Eurip. Phæn. 437; Odys. xxii, 324. Σπέσσι, Epic dat. pl. from σπέος. Σπέπε, 2. pl. 1. a. imperat. of

Σπεύδει, 3. sing. pres. ind., and Σπεύδοι, 3. sing. pres. opt., and Σπεύδοντ', for σπεύδοντα, acc. sing., and

Σπεύδοντες, nom. pl. part. pres.,

Σπεύδοντι, Dor. for σπεύδουσι, 3. pl. pres. of

ΣΠΕΥ ΔΩ, f. σπεύσω, to urge, press on, to hasten, ταῦτα δ' ἄμα χεὰ σπεύδειν, II. xiii, 236; Herodt. i, 38; Xen. Anab. i, 5, 9; to use diligence; to desire earnestly, Thucyd. vi, 79; to be anxious, Τοιαῦτα σπεύδειν πεὶ σαυτὸν γένεσθαι, Plat. Crit. 545, C; σπεύδειν βίον ἀθάνατον, to aim at immortal life; in Thucyd. vi, 16, σπεύδω does not signify, as generally interpreted, that they (Nicias and Plistoanax) aspired to the chief power, but, in an active sense, had a

strong desire to have their country obtain the preëminence, Gail's Racines Gr. Pref. p. xi; to pursue or prosecute eagerly; σπεῦσον πείν τι κακῶσαι, hasten, or make haste, before she (Medea) does any injury, Eurip. Med. 185; τὰς ἡδονὰς σπεύ-δοντες, Id. Ion, 461; σπεύδειν πρός τινα, to pay diligent court to any one, Aristoph. Vesp.; pres. imperat. σπεῦδε, 1. a. ἔσπευσα, 1. a. imperat. σπεῦσον, άτω mid. to strive or contend eagerly, to prepare, Æschyl. Ag. 147; also, to hasten, Il. xv, 402; pas. to be urged, hastened; to be eagerly sought after, Herodt. vii, 53; f. mid. σπεύσομαι · no other tenses used.

Σπεύδωμες, Dor. for σπεύδωμεν, 1. pl. pres. subj., and

Σπεύσως, part. 1. a. act. of σπεύδω.

Σπεῦσον, hasten, make haste; 1.
a. imperat. of the same verb,
Eurip. Med. 185. See σπεύδω.
Σπευστέον, verbal adj. of σπεύδω,
one must hurry, hasten.

Σπευστίκός, ή, όν, hastening, making despatch, zealous, urgent.

Σπέω, and σπέομαι, for ἔσπομαι, to follow, accompany, pursue.

Σπέω, or σπῶ, f. σπήσω, for ἔσπω, obsol., inf. 2. a. σπεῖν, mid. σπέσθαι.

Σπήεσσι, Epic dat. pl. from σπίος. Σπηϊ, dat. sing. of σπίος, Ion. σπης, contr. for σπίες ἐν σπηϊ γλαφυςῆ, Odys. ii, 20.

Σπήλαιον, ου, τό, a cave, grotto, cavern, den. Th. σπέος. Σπηλαιώδης, εος, ὁ, ἡ, like a cave,

Σπηλαιώδης, εος, δ, ή, like a cave, grotto, etc., Plat. Polit. vii, 515. Fr. είδος.

Σπήλυγξ, υγγος, ή, a cavern, a rocky cave, Theocr. xvi, 53. Same Th.

 $\Sigma \pi \hat{n} \lambda \omega v \varepsilon s$, ωv , oi, large or long stones put in the road instead of a bridge. Fr. $\sigma \pi i \lambda \delta s$.

 $\sum \tilde{\pi} \tilde{\eta} \mu_i$, s. as $\sigma \tilde{\pi} \epsilon \omega$, obsol., 2. a. imperat. $\sigma \tilde{\pi} \epsilon \epsilon$.

Σπίδής, έος, ό, ή, extended, broad, wide; διὰ σπίδέος πεδίοιο, Il. xi, 753. The common reading is δι' ἀσπίδέος πεδίοιο. Fr. σπίζω. Σπίδνός, ή, όν, dense, thick. Same Th.

Σπίζα, ns, 'n, a small bird, with a note like a sparrow, supposed to be a chaffinch.

ΣΠΙΊΧΩ, f. iσω, to extend, spread, expand; as if from $\sigma\pi\acute{a}ω$.

 $\Sigma \pi i \zeta \omega$, f. $i \sigma \omega$, to peep, ohirp,

like small birds; hence probably πιπίζω, and Lat. pipio.

Σπίθαμαίος, αία, αΐον. See σπιθαμώδης.

ΣΠΙ ΘΑΜΗ', πς, n, a span, measured by the thumb and little finger extended; the measure called a palm, of about nine inches so called from τὸ θαμὰ στίζισθαι τοὺ; δακτύλους, extending the fingers, Herodt. ii, 106; Plat. Alc. i, 126, C.

Σπίθάμιαῖος, αία, αῖον, s. as Σπίθάμιαὖδης, εος, δ, ἡ, a span in length, a span long. Fr. εἶδος. Σπικουλάτως, ωςος, δ, a spearman. Fr. the Lat. speculator.

Σπιλάδεσσιν, dat. pl. Ion. of Σπιλάς, άδος, ἡ, a rock, crag on the sei-shore; a rock, above the water, on which ships would be likely to founder, Odys. v, 401, 405. From

ΣΠΙ'ΛΟΣ, ou, ô, a rock or crag; a cliff.

 $\Sigma \pi i \lambda o s$, ou, δ , a stain, spot, a blemish. Root uncertain.

Σπιλόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\omega \sigma \omega$, to stain, to soil, to taint, defile, LXX.

Στίλωμα, ἄτος, τό, a spot, a stain. ΣΠΙ'ΝΔΑΣΙΣ, 105, 'n, a rare foreign bird, Aristot.; a bird of bad omen, Plin.

Σπινθάξ, or σπιντράξ; άπος, δ, a spark of fire.

Σπινθάριγζ, ιγγος, ή, and σπινθαρίς, ίδος, ή, s. as σπινθής, a spark. Σπινθαρίδες, sparks. Th. σπινθής. Σπίνθάρος, ου, δ, a Corinthian architect, Spinthärus.

ΣΠΙΝΘΗ Ρ, ῆρος, δ, a spark of fire, Il. iv, 77; used also figuratively of the eyes; Lat. scintilla.

Σπινθηςίζω, f. ίσω, to emit sparks. Fr. σπινθής.

Σπινθεάκες, ων, οί, flames; pl. of σπιντεάξ.

Σπίνος, ου, δ, a bird, supposed to be the chaffinch, Aristoph. Av. 1079.

Σπιντεάξ. See σπινθάξ.

Σπλαγχυεύω, f. εύσω, to take the entrails of an animal into one's hand in order to swear by; to augur by consulting the entrails; also, to partake of the entrails of victims, Aristoph. Av. 981; and

Σπλαγχνίζομαι, f. ισθήσομαι, dep. pas., to feel bowels of pity, have pity, compassion, or mercy.

 $2\pi\lambda\alpha\gamma\chi\nu$ ίζω, generally, -νίζομαι, to pity, compassionate, to be moved with compassion, N. T: 1. a. pas. $\epsilon\sigma\lambda\alpha\gamma\chi\nu$ ίσθην, part. $\sigma\pi\lambda\alpha\gamma\chi\nu$ ισθείς, έντος. Fr.

σπλάγχνον.

Σπλαγχνισθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of preced.

Σπλαγχνισμός, $ο\tilde{v}$, δ , compassion, pity, N. T.

 $\Sigma \Pi \Lambda A' \Gamma X N O N$, ov, $\tau \delta$, a bowel, an entrail, Il. i, 464; the womb, Pind. Olymp. vi, 73; the mind or feelings, Soph. Aj. 974; in the N. T. used only in the plural, bowels of compassion; also, an object of one's affection, Philem. i, 8; σπλάγχνον is often used for the heart, as in the compounds ἄσπλαγχνος, destitute of heart or feelings; ευσπλαγχνος, compassionate, of kind feelings; πείν ἀνδεὸς σπλάγχνον ἐκμαθεῖν σαφως, before knowing thoroughly a man's disposition, Eurip. Med. 222; also, the temper, Aristoph. Ran. 844; a feast after a sacrifice; zäv zeñ σπλάγχνων μ' ἀπεχέσθαι, even though I should be excluded from the public sacrifices, Id. Vesp. 666. Persons guilty of homicide or murder were excluded from tasting the entrails of the victim sacrificed. Eustath. derives it from Dor. onláv, for σπλήν, one of the viscera of the body, the spleen.

Σπλαγχνοσκόπος, ου, δ, ἡ, an inspector of the entrails of victims, for the purpose of divination. Fr. σκοπέω.

Σπλαγχνοφάγος, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, feeding upon entrails. Fr. ϕ άγω Σπληδός, $ο\tilde{v}$, $\dot{\delta}$, ashes. Fr. σ ποδός,

 $\Sigma\pi\lambda\eta\delta\delta s$, $\delta\tilde{v}$, δ , ashes. Fr. $\sigma\pi\delta\delta\delta s$, the same. $\Sigma\Pi\Lambda H'N$, $\sigma\pi\lambda\eta\nu\delta s$, δ , one of the

viscera, the spleen, Herodt. ii, 47; pl. a disorder of the spleen.

 $\sum \pi \lambda n v i \acute{a} \omega$, f. $\check{a} \sigma \omega$, to have the spleen, Plut.

Σπληνικός, ή, όν, pertaining to the spleen; having a diseased spleen. $Fr. \sigma \pi \lambda \dot{\eta} \nu$.

Σπληνίσκος, ου, ὁ, and σπληνίον, ου, τό, a plaster or compress; also, a plant, spleenwort.

 $\Sigma \pi \lambda \eta v \bar{\iota} \tau \eta s$, ov, δ , and $-\bar{\iota} \tau \iota s$, $\iota \delta os$, $\dot{\eta}$, that belongs to the spleen. Fr. $\sigma \pi \lambda \dot{\eta} v$.

 Σ πογγιά, ας, ή, a sponge.

 $\Sigma \pi \sigma \gamma \gamma i \zeta \omega$, f. iou, to wipe or cleanse with a sponge, Dem. de Coron. 313, 12; Aristoph. Thesm. 247. And

Σπογγίον, ου, τό, a small sponge, Aristoph. Acharn. 462. From ΣΙΙΟΊΓΟΣ, ου, δ, a sponge, Il. xviii, 414; Odys. xx, 151; pl. the glands of the throat. Hence Σπογγώδης, εος, ό, ή, spongy. Fr. είδος.

Σποδά, ᾶς, ἡ, Lacon. for σπουδή. Σποδεύνας, α, ὁ, Dor. for σποδεύ. νης, ου, ὁ, that sleeps on ashes or cinders. Fr. εὐνή.

Σποδέω, the original meaning probably was, to sprinkle with ashes or dust, as a sign of deep grief, after the manner of the Oriental nations; then, to throw off the ashes; to beat out the dust; to drub soundly, to abuse; used by Aristoph. in an obscene sense, as βινέω, Eccles. 942; pas. to be dashed upon, destroyed, Eurip. Hipp. 1233; Æschyl. Ag. 656; to be covered thick, as with ashes, Eurip. Androm. 1118; Aristoph. Nub. 1376; καὶ μύςτα καὶ φηγούς σποδιούσι πρός τὸ πυe, Plat. Polit. ii, 372, C. Th. σποδός.

 $\sum \pi o \delta i \alpha$, $\tilde{\alpha}_s$, \tilde{n} , ashes, a heap of ashes.

Σποδιάς, άδος, 'n, according to Sprengel, the bullace-tree, prunus insititia, Linn.

Σποδίζω, f. ίσω, to roast or bake under ashes or embers; to reduce to ashes, Aristoph. Vesp. 329; to assume an ash-color. Fr. σποδός.

Σπόδιον, ιου, πό, white calamy. Σποδοειδής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, like ashes. Fr. είδος.

2110 ΔΟ Σ, οῦ, ἡ, ashes, dust, Herodt. ii, 140; Eurip. Suppl. 836; ἀμφὶ σποδὸν κάςα κεχύμε-θα, Id. 1170; the ashes of a dead person, Soph. Electr. 748; a shrine; ἐπ' Ἰσμήνου τε μαντεία σποδῷ, at the prophetic shrine of Ismenian Apollo, Soph. Œd. T. 21. As if σεεδός, from σείω, because it remains after the wood is consumed or extinguished.

Σποδόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega}$ σω, to reduce to ashes. Fr. σποδός.

ΣΠΟΛΑ΄Σ, ἄδος, ἡ, a garment of leather or skin, a leathern jerkin, Aristoph. Av. 933. Probably as στολή.

Σπολή, for στολή, Dor. Hesych. Σπόλια, τά, the wool sheared from the legs of sheep. Fr. σπάω. Σπόμαι, Dor. or Poet. for ἕπομαι. See ἕπω.

Σπόμενος, for ἐπόμενος, and σπομένα, for ἐπομένη. See σπεῖο. Σπονδαϊκός, ή, όν, spondaic, con-

sisting of spondees.

Σπονδαεχία, ας, Ion. in, nς, n, the right of commencing the sacrifice, by pouring out the first libations, Herodt. vi, 57. Fr. αεχω.

Σπονδάς, acc. pl. of σπονδή. Σπονδειακός, ή, όν, ε. αε σπονδαϊκός. Σπονδείον, ου, τό, a goblet or vessel used in sacrificing. σπένδω.

 $\sum \pi o \nu \delta \epsilon \tilde{\iota} o \epsilon = (\pi o \tilde{\nu} \epsilon)$, a spondee, in verse, a foot of two long syllables; also, pertaining to libations; Zεùs σπονδείος, Jupiter who presides over libations in forming agreements.

Σπονδή, ης, ή, a libation; wine poured out on the head of the victim to be sacrificed, when an agreement or treaty was to be made; σπονδησι, dat. pl., Ion. for σπονδαίς · σπονδαί, pl., libations which were offered on making a treaty or league; often used for the treaty or truce itself, as in Thucyd. viii, 10; Herodt. vii, 149: because each party poured out his libation, and, therefore, it was necessarily used in the plural to signify the agreement so ratified by both, Il. ii, 341; σπονδαί ήμιν, Eurip. Med. 894; σπονδάς ποιείσθαι τρός τινα, to make an agreement with any one; 9:0is ἐσπεισάμην σπονδάς, Id. Alc. 1035; in rais omorbais, in time of truce, Xen. Fr. $\sigma \pi \acute{\epsilon} v \delta \omega$. Hence the Lat. spondeo, sponsio, sponsus.

Σπονδοφόρος, ου, δ, ή, that makes libations or brings the sacred vessels for that purpose, Aristoph. Acharn. 216; also, δ σπονδοφόρος, a herald who proclaimed at the Olympic games a general truce, Pind. Isthm. ii, 23; Thucyd. v, 49. Lat. fecialis. Fr. φέρω.

Σπονδύλη, ης, η, a small species of oyster, mentioned by Pliny and Galen; also, an insect noticed by Aristot. Hist. Anim. v, 7. $\Sigma\PiO'N\Delta\tilde{\Upsilon}\LambdaO\Sigma$, ov, δ , a vertebræ, a joint of the backbone; a ball or knob fixed on the lower end of a spindle to act as a balance; balls or ballots of brass used in voting; the head of an artichoke.

Σποςά, ας, ή, seed; origin, Æschyl. Prom. 873; offspring; generation, Soph. Trach. 315; progeny, Id. Antig. 1149: 9 ηλυν σποράν, the female race, Eurip. Hec. 653. From 2. pf. "τσποςα, of ortiow.

Σποράδες (νησοι), ων, ai, the name of a cluster of islands, the Sporades. Fr. Toxoga, 2. pf. of σπείρω.

Σποράδην, adv. scattered, dispersed hither and thither, Thucyd.

ii, 4. Same Th. Σποςαδίκός, ή, όν, dispersed, scat-

tered; in medicine, attacking at all times and in all places; sporadic. And

Σποςάς, ἄδος, ό, ή, dispersed, scattered, Thucyd. i, 49; wandering, Eurip. Rhes. 697. And Σπορεύς, έως, ό, a sower. Fr. σπείρω.

Σποςητός, ή, όν, sowing, Xen. Hist. iv, 6, 13; sown or planted; a crop; Διὸς νότο γάνει σποεητός, Æschyl. Ag. 1365. Fr. σπείρω.

 $\sum \pi \delta \rho I \mu \sigma s$, $\sigma \nu$, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, that may be sown, Xen. Hist. iii, 2, 8; σπόειμα, ων, τά, things sown, plants; corn-fields, N. T. Same

Σπόρος, ου, δ, the act of sowing; seed, Xen. Œcon. 7, 20; καί τις σπόρου ἀναχῶς ἐχέτω, Ηεrodt. viii, 109.

Σπόρω, gen. Dor. for σπόρου. Σποῦ, and σπεῖο, Ion. and Poet. 2. a. imperat. m. of oxóuxi, Poet. for Exomai. See oneio.

 $\Sigma \pi \circ \tilde{v}$, in the Scythian language, the eye, Herodt. iv, 27.

Σπουδάζοντες, pl. part. pres. act.

Σπουδάζω, f. άσω, pf. ἐσπούδακα, Aristoph. Vesp. 705; Plat. Gorg. 502, B; to hasten; to use one's endeavours; to be anxious or solicitous; with ini and the dat., Tee' and the acc.; ip' & μάλιστα σπουδάζω, about which I am particularly anxious, Æschin. c. Ctes. p. 18; ἐσπουδακέναι περὶ τὰς ἡδόνας, Plat. Phad. 65, D; to prosecute assiduously; to strive earnestly; to make haste, Aristoph. Thesm. 572; to act or speak with gravity or earnestness; with the prep. περί, it denotes zeal or earnestness for one's own advantage; but with πρός, another's; ὅπερ διατελῶ σπουδάζων, which I make my constant endeavour, Æschin. c. Ctes., p. 15; παίζω is opposed to it, to be in jest, Plat. Gorg. 481, Β; σπουδάζο- $\mu\alpha i$, to be the object of one's zeal or interest; to be valued, held in great esteem, to be pursued diligently, eagerly, etc.; pf. pas. ἐσπούδασμαι. Fr. σπουδή. Σπουδαιολογέω, ω, f. ήσω, to speak upon or discuss grave subjects; ἐσπουδαιολογεῖτο, engag. ed in earnest conversation, Xen. Anab. i, 9, 15. Fr. λίγω.

Σπουδαῖος, αία, αῖον, earnest, diligent, attentive, zealous, active; clever, Demosth. 701, 4; honest; able, capable; skilful, Xen. Cyr. iv, 2, 20; good, excellent, distinguished, Herodt. viii, 69; of moment, Id. Hist. i, 4, 5; compar. σπουδαιότερος and σπουδαίεστερος. Γr. σπουδή.

Σπουδαιότατος, superl. of σπου. δαīos.

Σπουδαιοτέρως, and σπουδαιότερον, adv., compar. of σπουδαίος.

Σπουδαιότης, ητος, ή, zeal, activity, diligence; seriousness; probity, integrity. Fr. oroudn.

Σπουδαίως, adv. diligently, attentively; σπουδαίως ἔχειν, to be diligent or studious.

Σπουδαςχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be eager for rule, authority, command. Fr. o πουδή and aexw.

Σπουδάρχης, ου, i, one whe canvasses eagerly for offices of state. Fr. σπουδή and ἀςχή.

Σπουδαρχίδης, ου, δ, fond of rule: eager for authority or rule, Aristoph. Acharn. 595. Fr. onoudh and ἄεχω.

Σπούδασμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing done with care or attention. Fr. σπουδάζω.

Σπούδασον, 2. sing. imperat. pas. of σπουδάζω.

Σπουδαστέον, verbal adj., must be eagerly pursued, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 902. Fr. σπουδάζω.

Σπουδαστέος, α, ον, verbal adj., from σπουδάζω, to be sought for zealously; σπουδαστέον, one must be anxious, be in earnest.

Σπουδαστικός, ή, όν, active, earnest, zealous, diligent, Plat. Polit. v, 452, E.

Σπουδαστικώτερος, α, ον, compar. of preced.

Σπουδαστός, ή, όν, worthy of serious attention, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 297, B.

Σπουδή, ης, η, and Dor. σπουδά, haste, eagerness, diligence, promptness, earnestness; serious consideration, Soph. Æd. T. 778; metaphor. application of mind, assiduity, zeal, ardor, study, promptitude; xuigios σπουδή, seasonable haste, Soph. Phil. 633; σπουδήν ποιείσθαι, to be zealous; καὶ τίνα σπουδήν ποιείσθs, and what haste ye are making, Dem. de Coron. ; κατὰ σπουδήν, hastily, Thucyd. i, 93; ἀπὸ o moudis, in earnest, Il. xii, 233; σπουδήν ἔχειν, to hasten; σπουδην έχειν τινός, to be attentive to any one, to be concerned for; Δυραίου πήματος σπουδήν έχων, being concerned for an out-ofdoor calamity, Eurip. Alc. 794; σπουδήν τιθέναι, to bestow care; σπουδαὶ λόγων, disputes, Eurip. Herc. 129. Th. σπεύδω.

Σανδῆ, dat. of the preceding, used adverbially, with haste, with diligence, zealously, earnestly, promptly, carefully, quickly, Xen. Anab. vi, 5, 8; eagerly, II. xiii, 687.

Σπυραθία, as, n, and

Σπύράθος, ου, δ, or ή, and σπυράς, άδος, ή, the dung of goats. Σπυράς. See preced.

Σπυράς. See preted. Σπυρίδιου, τό, dimin. from σπυρίς, a small basket, hand-basket.

ΣΠΥΡΙ΄Σ, ίδος, ή, a basket, a pannier; and σπυρίδιον, ου, τό, a little basket, Aristoph. Acharn. 453.

Σπῶ, Poet. for ἔπω, to speak. Στὰγετός, οῦ, ὁ, a drop. Fr. στάζω.

Στάγιον, ου, τό, the notation of the number six, ε'.

Στάγμα, ατος, τό, what has been dropped: liquor, a fluid, Æschyl. Pers. 604. Fr. στάζω.

Στάγών, όνος, ή, a drop, Soph. Ed. T. 1278; οἴνου χλωφαὶ σταγόνες, Eurip. Cycl. 67. Fr. στάζω.

Στάδαῖος, s. as στάδιαῖος σταδαῖος δταδαῖος διαται, is placed or represented, Æschyl. S. Theb. 495; ἔγχη σταδαῖα, spears for close combat, Id. Pers. 236.

Στάδην, adv. in a standing posture, upright. Fr. "στημι.

Στεδιαῖος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, standing, firm, set or placed, pitched, said of a drawn battle; on foot. Th. Γστημι.

Στάδιοδραμούμαι, irreg. fut. to Στάδιοδρομίω, ω, f. ήσω, to run in the stadium, to contend in the race, Demosth. 1386, 10.

Στάδιοδρόμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, one who runs in the stadium, Plat. Legg. viii, 833, A. Fr. στάδιος, or -ου, from ζιστημι, and δρό-

Στάδιον, ου, τό, and στάδιος, ου, ό, the stadium or race-ground; containing 165 paces or 625 feet; about 7 π/4 made a Roman mile; the Olympic course; μέλλων ἀσχήσειν στάδιον είς Νεμέαν, Plut. Theog. 128, Ε; also, a furlong, Aristoph. Nub. 430 (in the plural it is either στάδια οι στάδιοι); σταδίους, Thucyd. vii, 19; Εοl. στάδιον, space. Fr. στάδιος.

Στάδιος, ου, δ. And Στάδιος, ία, Ion. in, 10ν, standing erect, firm, stable, secure, immovable, Pind. Olymp. v, 30; ἐν σταδίη ὑσμίνη, in a set combat, i. e. a close combat, where spears or swords were used, Il. xiii, 314; ἐσθλὸς δ' ἐν σταδίη, Il. xv, 283; also, long and straight. Fr. ἱστάμαι.

Στάζοντα, acc. sing. part. pres. of

ΣΤΑ΄ΖΩ, f. στάζω, to drop, to shed by drops, to distil, Eurip. Hipp. 528; to pour on, to drip; also, to drop, as fruit; καιρὰ στά-ζων ίδρῶτι, his head dripping with sweat, Soph. Aj. 10.

Σταθείς, έντος, part. 1. a. pas. of Γοτημι.

Στάθεν, Bœot. by syncope for εστάθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. pas. of "στημι but σταθέν, neut. part. 1. a. pas. of "στημι.

Στάθεςος, ά, όν, stable, firm, steady; at the resting or highest point; σταθεςὰ μεσημεςία, noonday heat. See Plat. Phædr. 248, A. Fr. Ἰστημι.

Σταθευτός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, parched, Æschyl. Prom. 22. From

Σταθεύω, f. εύσω, to burn or heat with a slow fire; to singe; to roast; to fry, Aristoph. Acharn. 1041. Fr. "στημι.

Σταθη, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. pas., and

Σταθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of "στημι.

Σταθήσομαι, η, εται, 1. f. pas. of Τστημι.

Σταθι, Dor. for στηθι, 2. a. imperat. act. of the same verb.

Στάθμα, ας, ὰ, Dor. for στάθμη. Σταθμάομαι, Ion. σταθμέομαι, f. ήσομαι, dep. mid., to measure, prove by rule; hence to calculate, estimate; metaphor. to measure, estimate, judge of a thing.

Σταθμάω, ῶ, more commonly σταθμάομαι, ῶμαι, το make according to a standard; to ascertain by rule or measurement with exactness; to measure, Eurip. Ion, 1137; to weigh, Aristoph. Ran. 797; to conjecture, Soph. Œd. T. 1111; to value, estimate; to consider, to judge,

Σταθμεύμενος, Ion. for σταθμούμενος, from σταθμέομαι, for σταθμάομαι, Herodt. vii, 237.

Herodt. ii, 2. Fr. στάθμη.

Σταθμεύω, f. εύσω, to fix one's station or quarters in any place, to pitch one's tent. Fr. σταθμός.

Στάθμη, ης, η, a rule or line marked with chalk or red ochre, for marking a straight line, Il. xv, 410; καὶ ἐπὶ στάθμην ἴθυνα, and

I made it straight to line, Odys. xxiii, 197 ; Υλλίδος στάθμας ἐν νόμοις, in accordance with the laws of the ordinance of Hyllus, or the Dorian laws, Pind. Pyth. i, 120; a standard or rule, a measure, a guage; a plumbline, Hesych.; Plut. Phil. 56, B; κατὰ στάθμην, and πρὸς στάθunv, with exactness, according to rule; παρὰ στάθμην, improperly, not according to rule, Æschyl. Ag. 1015; pl. the lines or ropes for marking off places in assemblies, etc.; hence, a limit, boundary, goal; λευκή στάθμη, Lat. linea alba, a white line, i. e. a line not marked, and therefore leaving no mark to judge by; άτεχνῶς γὰς λευχή στάθμη εἰμὶ πρὸς τοὺς καλούς, for unquestionably I am a white line, as regards handsome persons, i. e. I have no means of forming a judgment of them, Plat. Charm. 154, B. Fr. Tornui.

Σταθμητός, ή, όν, drawn according to rule; weighed, measured; ξμοὶ μὲν οὖν, ὧ ἑταῖςε, οὐδὲν σταθμητόν, I indeed, my friend, have no rule of judging, Plat. Charm. 154, B. See above. Fr. στάθμη.

Σταθμίζω, f. low, to weigh, value, ascertain by a standard. Fr. στάθμη.

Σταθμίον, ου, τό, a balance, scales, a steelyard. Fr. σταθμός.

Σταθμίς, pl. σταθμίδες, the timbers in a ship, on which the planks are fastened, Kritsch. Schrev. Lex.

"Σταθμοί, the halting-stations or post-houses of the king of the Persians, by which distances were measured; — the whole way from "Εφεσος to Σοῦσα was measured in σταθμοί, Herodt. v, 52, 53." Long's Index to Herodt.

Σταθμόνδε, adv. to the stall, Odys. ix, 451.

Σταθμόσμαι, mid., to weigh, to consider, Herodt. iii, 15.

Σταθμός, οῦ, ὁ, a balance or scales, Eurip. Bacch. 800; weight; ἤτε σταθμὸν ἔχουσα καὶ εἴριον, she holding the weight (in the one scale), and the wool (in the other), Il. xii, 434; Xen. Mem. iii, 10, 10; Plat. Legg. v, 746, E; the post of a door, Eurip. Orest. 1481; a stall for cattle; a pen or fold for sheep, Il. xii, 304: v, 140; a stable, Eurip. Orest. 1450; σταθμοῖς ἐν οἰκείοισι κάμψειεν γόνυ, Æschyl. Prom. 396; a hut or cottage,

Odys. xv, 305; a resting-place for soldiers or travellers; πλησίον ἢν ὁ σταθμὸς ἔνθα ἔμελλε καταλύσειν, Χεπ. Απαδ. i, 8, 1; a district; ἢ πρὸς τὰ Χαλκώδοντος Εὐδοίας σταθμά, Soph. Phil. 487; dat. pl. Ion. σταθμῶσ: pl. either σταθμοί οr σταθμά with Homer always σταθμά (as ὅστημι sometimes signifies to weigh, as well as to place; hence the meaning of σταθμός, a weight, as also, a place of rest, a stall, etc.) Fr. ιστημι.

Σταθμοῦχος, ου, ὁ, one who keeps a house for travellers, an inn-keeper. Fr. σταθμός and ἔχω. Σταθμόω, ῶ. See σταθμόομαι. Στᾶθος, εος, τό, Dor. for στῆθος. Σταίνν, ης, η, 2. a. opt. to ἴστη-μι.

Σταῖμεν, σταῖτε, σταῖεν, Att., by syncope for σταίημεν, ητε, ησαν, pl. 2. a. opt. act. of Ίστημι.

ΣΤΑΙ⁻Σ, and σταίς, αιτός, τό, meal or flour of wheat made into dough; leaven; also, fat.

Σταίτἴνος, η, ον, made of meal or flour, wheaten dough, Herodt. ii, 47.

Στακτή, ῆς, ἡ, a drop; also, the oil which drops from myrrh.

And

Στακτός, ή, όν, that drops, that falls drop by drop; στακτὸν μύρον, Aristoph. Plut. 529. Fr.
στάζω.

Στάλα, ας, ά, Dor. for στήλη. Στάλαγμα, ατος, τό, that which drops, a drop. Fr. σταλάζω. Στάλαγμός, οῦ, ὁ, and στάλα-γμα, ατος, τό, a drop, Eurip. Ion. 354; a dropping or distillation, Soph. Antig. 1224; φόνου σταλαγμοί, gouts of blood, bloody tears, Eurip. Hec. 241; flakes, Æschyl. S. Theb. 61. Στάλάζω, ξω, s. as στάζω, to drop, trickle.

Σταλάσσω, f. άξω, to fall by drops, to trickle; also, to cause to fall by drops; δάκευ σταλάσσω, Eurip. Hel. 932. Fr. στάζω.

Στάλάω, s. as preced.

Στάληναι, 2. a. inf. pas. of στέλλω, 2. a. pas. ἐστάλην.

Σταλιδώματα, ων, τά, the stakes or props which support nets or snares.

Στάλιζ, κος, and σταλίς, ίδος, ή, a stake used in supporting nets. Fr. "στημι.

Στάλίς, λόος, ἡ, Dor. στάλιζ, any thing set up; a pole or peg, to which nets were fastened. Fr. "στημι.

 $\sum_{\tau \tilde{\alpha} \lambda i s}$, idos, in, Dor. for $\sigma \tau n$ -

Στάλουργός, ου, ὁ, ἡ, Dor. for στηλουργός, masked, furnished with a gravestone. Fr. στάλα, or στήλη, and ἔργω.

Σταλόω, ω, to erect a pillar. Fr. στήλη, Dor. στάλα.

Σταλύζω, f. ύσω, from σταλάω, or σταλάζω, to weep.

Στάμεν, Poet. hence στῆναι, 2. a. inf. act. of Ίστημι.

Σταμίν, ίνος, 'n, the timber of a ship's side; pl. the ribs, Odys. v, 252; also, a beam of a ship. Fr. "στημι.

Σταμνίον, ου, τό, a pitcher or goblet, Aristoph. Lys. 196. From ΣΤΑ'ΜΝΟΣ, ου, ὁ, or ἡ, an urn, pitcher, goblet; a vessel for holding wine. Fr. Ἰστημι.

Στάν, Ion. for ἴσταν, and this Boot. by syncope for ἴστησαν, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. act. of ἵστημι · στὰν δ' ἀντίοι, Π. xi, 216.

Στάξευμες, Dor. and Æol. for στάξομεν, 1. pl. fut., Theocr. xviii, 46; and σταξοῖσι, Æol. and Dor. for στάζουσι, 3. pers. pl. fut. of στάζω.

Σταξοῖσι, Æol. and Dor. for στάζουσι, 3. pl. 1. f. of στάζω.

Σταότα, Ion. for ἐσταότα, n. pl. part. pf. act. of Ἱστημι, part. pf. ἐστακώς, ότος, and Ion. by syncop. ἐστακώς, ότος, and by aphæresis σταότος, etc.

Στάσει, dat. sing. Att. contract., and

Στάσεως, gen. sing. of στάσις. Στάση, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. m. Dor. for στήση, of "στημι.

Στασιάζω, f. άσω, to excite sedition, discord, dissension, Xen. Anab. vi, 1, 19; to make a faction; to become seditious, Id. Mem. ii, 6, 20; to quarrel, Demosth. 1053, 5; Herodt. i, 59; διὰ τὸ στασιάζειν, upon account of being in a state of sedition, Thucyd. i, 23; στασιάζει αὐτὸ αὐτῷ, is at variance with itself, Plat. Polit. viii, 586, E. See στάσις.

Στασιάςχης, ου, δ, and στασίαςχος, ου, δ, the chief of a band or company; especially the head of a faction, a leader in sedition. Fr. στάσις and ἄςχω.

Στασιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, exciting dissension; sedition, faction. Fr. στάσις.

Στασιαστικός, ή, όν, tending to | 1204

excite sedition or discord, seditions. Same Th.

Στασιαστικῶς, adv. seditiously; στασίαστικῶς ἔχειν, to be turbulent, seditious, Plat. Phædr. 263, A. Same Th.

Στάσιμος, ου, ό, ή, firm, stable, steady; tranquil, quiet; λίξις στάσιμος, his speech composed, Aristot. Eth.; ἀργύριον στάσιμον, money lent or borrowed on interest, Law of Solon in Lysias; that part of a choral ode which was sung after the chorus had taken its station in the orchestra, From

Στάσις, εως, ή, a placing, a position, Herodt. ix, 21; a stationary posture, a stand, Xen. Cyn. 2, 9; Demosth. 428, 19; a pause, rest; posture, attitude; state, condition; character; disposition; sedition, faction, Thucyd. vii, 33; tumult, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 63; dissension, Id. Anab. vi, 1, 19; discord, Æschyl. Prom. 200; a band of men, Id. Chöph. 451; in rhetoric, the state of the question or point in controversy. Fr. Υστημι.

Στασιώδης, εος, δ, ή, a factions person, Xen. Mem. ii, 6, 4; one of the same party or faction. Th. Ίστημι.

Στασίωςον, ου, τό, a shepherd's cot on a mountain, Eurip. Cycl. 53. Fr. στάσις and ὄζος.

Στασιωτεία, ας, ή, sedition, faction, Plat. Legg. viii, 832, C. And

Στασιώτης, ου, δ, one of the same party, a partisan, Herodt. i, 60; iii, 83; also, of the opposite party; a factious person; one who assumes as fixed, Plat. Theat. 181, A. Fr. στάσις.

Στασιωτικός, ή, όν, inclined to sedition or faction, seditious, factious, Thucyd. vii, 57. Fr. στάσις. Th. Ίστημι.

Στάσκι, Ion. for ιστη, 2. a. to ιστημι.

Στάσκεν, was standing, Ion. and Poet., s. as εἰστήκει, plupf. of Γστημι, Il. iii, 217.

Στάσομαι, Dor. for στήσομαι, f. mid. of the same verb.

Στάσω, Dor. for στήσω, f. act. of the same.

Στάτανος, Statanian; Στάτανος οίνος, Statanian wine, Strabo. Fr. οίνος.

Στατίον, verbal adj., it must be fixed or resolved. Fr. "στη-

Στατής, ῆςος, δ, a stater, a silver Greek coin, equal in value to the

Jewish shekel, or four Attic drachmæ, Matt. xvii, 27. In the republic of Athens, a foreign ! gold coin called the Daric, weighing two Attic drachmæ, or one hundred and this ty-two grains, about £1. 1s. The stater Cyzicenus is supposed to have been about £1. 2s. 9d. of our money, or twenty-eight Attic drachmæ. The stater of Alexander, £1. 3s. 5d. or 6d. See Demosth. 914, 11; 1019, 15; also, a debtor; πολλοὶ στατῆess, 2ποδοτήςες δ' οὐδ' είς, there are many who borrow, but not one who pays, Epicharm. See Wahl's Lex. Fr. Ίστημι. Στατίζω, f. ίσω, to stand at,

Στατίζω, f. ίσω, to stand at, Eurip. Alc. 90; Id. Electr. 316. Th. Ίστημι.

Στατίκή, ñs, 'n, (i. e. ἐπιστήμη,) statics, or the science of weights or equilibrium, fem. of στατικός, ή, όν, pertaining to weighing, statical; capable of stopping, astringent, Plat. Phil. 55, E. Th. ἴστημι.

Στάτικός, ή, όν, causing to stand, skilled in weighing; hence, ή στατική (τίχνη understood), statics, the science which treats of the properties of bodies at rest, opposed to dynamics; adv. στατικώς. Fr. "στημι.

Στάτός, ή, όν, that stands or remains, standing still; said of a horse in Homer, fed at the stall, Il. vi, 506; στατὸν εδως, standing water, Soph. Phil. 746. Fr. "στημι.

Στατὸς χιτών, a loose coat or frock.

Σταῦ, τό, an old Greek letter, ς, which stood between ε and ζ, and was retained as a numeral, s. as 6; cf. κόττα, σάμπι.

ΣΤΑΥΡΟ Σ, οῦ, ὁ, a stake, a palisade, Thucyd. vii, 25; a cross or crucifix. Fr. ιστημι. Σταυροῦνται, 3. pl. contract. pres.

pas. of σταυεόω.

Σταυροφόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, carrying a cross or stake. Fr. φίρω.
Σταυρόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to fix or place stakes, to drive piles, Thucyd. vii, 25; to fasten upon a cross; and metaphor. to crucify the flesh by the aid of the Holy Spirit; 1. a. ἐσταύρωσος, imperat. σταύρωσος, 1. a. subj. act. σταυρώσω, 1. a. part. act. σταυρώσως, inf. σταυρώσαι, pf. pas. ἐσταυρωσας, inf. σταυρώσαι, pf. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. part. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. part. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. part. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. part. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. part. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. part. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. part. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. part. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. part. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. part. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. part. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. part. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. part. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. part. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. part. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. part. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. part. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. part. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. part. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. part. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. part. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. part. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. part. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. part. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. pas. ἐσταυρωμαι, pf. pas. ἐστανρωμαι, ένος, 1. a pas. ἐσταυςώθην, 1.

a. imperat. pas. σταυεώθητι, 1.

a. subj. pas. σταυρωθώ, 1. a. inf.

pas. σταυρωθηναι. Th. σταυρός.

Σταυρωθί, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. pas. of σταυρόω.

Σταύξωμα, ατος, τό, a place inclosed with palisades, an intrenchment, a palisade, Thucyd. vii, 53; Xen. Anab. v, 2, 12. Fr. σταυξόω.

Σταυςωσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of σταυςόω.

Σταυςώσῖμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, belonging or relating to a cross; a culprit. From

Σταύςωσις, εως, 'n, a making a palisade, Thucyd. vii, 25; a erucifying, crucifixion. Fr. 2. pers. sing. pf. pas. σταυςόω.

Σταυρωτής, ῆρος, οτ σταυρωτής, οῦ, ὁ, one who makes palisades, or who crucifies. Fr. σταυρόω. Σταφὶδόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to dry grapes into raisins. From ΣΤΑΦΙ΄Σ, ὶδος, ἡ. a raisin or dried grape.

Σταφύλή, ñs, 'n, a grape; σταφυλη ἐπὶ νῶτον ἐἰσας, Il. ii, 765; hence also σταφυλη ἀνθεώπου, a swollen uvula; but σταφύλη, ns, is a plumb-line; also, a chalkline, used by artisans for marking off their work.

Σταφυλησι, dat. pl. of preced.

Σταφυλητόμος, ου, δ, ή, cutting grapes; the act of amputating the uvula. Fr. τέμνω.

Σταφῦλίζω, f. $i\sigma\omega$, to make even or level with the plumb-line. Fr. σταφύλη.

Σταφυλίνος, ου, δ, the wild carrot. Σταφυλίς, ίδος, ἡ, a bunch of grapes with the stalk.

Στάφυλοκλοπίδης, ου, δ, a stealer of grapes. Fr. σταφυλή and κλοπή.

Σταφύλοφόρος, ου, ό, ή, bearing grapes. Fr. φίρω.

Σταφύλωμα, ατος, τό, a small tumor in the corner of the eye. Fr. σταφυλή.

Σταχάνη, ης, ή, a balance or scales; Dor. Fr. Ιστημι.

Στάχυας, acc. of στάχυς. Σταχυπρός, ά, όν, bearing ears of corn, in ear. Fr. στάχυς.

Στάχυπτόμος, ου, δ, π, cutting ears of corn, reaping. Fr. στά-χυς and τέμνω.

Σταχύητεόφος, ου, δ, 'n, feeding, growing ears of corn. Fr. στάχυς und τείφω.

Σταχυηφόρος, or οφόρος, ου, δ, ή, bearing spikes of corn. Fr. στάχυς and φέρω.

Σταχυμήτως, οςος, ή, mother of ears of corn. Fr. στάχυς and μήτης.

Σταχυόθειζ, τείχος, δ, ħ, with leaves like ears of corn. Fr. στάχυς and θείζ.

Σταχὔολόγος, ου, δ, ή, gathering or picking ears of corn. Fr. λέγω.

Σταχυοπλόκὰμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, wearing wreaths of ears of corn in the hair. Fr. στάχυς and στέφανος.

Σταχὔοστίφανος, ου, δ, ή, crowned, wreathed with ears of corn. Fr. στάχυς and στίφανος.

ΣΤΑ'ΧΥΣ, ὕος, ὁ, an ear or spike of corn, Eurip. Hec. 591; πολύμετρον....στάχυν, an abundant crop, Aristoph. Ran. 1240; a spike, fruit, produce, Æschyl. Pers. 807; offspring; nom. pl. στάχυςς · a star called the Virgin's Spike; also, an herb, stachys Germanica.

Στάχυς, ὕος, δ, the name of a man, Stachys, Rom. xvi, 9.

Σταχυώδης, εος, δ, ή, like spikes of corn. Fr. είδος.

Στάω, contract. στῶ, Lat. sto; to stand, to remain; from this obsol. root comes f. στήσω, etc. Στιάζω, f. ἄσω, to fatten.

ΣΤΕ' ΑΡ, ἄτος, contract. στῆς, στητός, τό, suet, tallow, fat, Odys. xxi, 178; Xen. Anab. v, 4, 16; dough. In Odys. xxi, 178, and 183, στίατος must be pronounced as a dissyllable. Fr. ἵστημι.

Στεάτινος, ίνη, ινον, pertaining to fat or tallow. Fr. στέας.

Στεατόομαι, οῦμαι, f. m. ώσομαι, to become fat. Fr. στέας.

Στεατώδης, εος, δ, 'n, like fat or tallow, abounding in, etc. Fr. είδος.

Στεγάζω, f. άσω, to cover with a roof; to cover, overshadow, Soph. Electr. 771. Fr. στέγω. Στεγᾶνά, ων, τά, a general term for any thing like a roof, which keeps in or keeps out other things.

Στεγάνη, ης, ή, a covering. Fr. στεγανός.

Στεγανογεζφία, ας, ή, the art of writing in cipher, steganography. Fr. στεγανός and γεάφω. Στεγανός, and by syncope στεγνός, ή, όν, covered, Thucyd. ii, 21; Soph. Antig. 114; hidden, concealed; covering, Æschyl. Ag. 349; that keeps secret. Fr. στέγω.

 $\sum_{\tau \in \gamma^{\gamma} \vee \tilde{\omega}_{5}}$, adv. under cover, Thucyd. iv, 100.

 $\Sigma_{\tau i \gamma \alpha \varrho \chi_{05}, ov, \delta}$, the master of a house, Herodt. i, 132. Fr. $\sigma \tau i \gamma_{05}$ and $\ddot{\alpha} \varrho \chi_{\omega}$.

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Στίγασμα, ἄτος, τό, a covering, a roof, shelter, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 10. It is not certain whether the word here means tents or clothing, Sturz. Lex. Xen. (there can be little doubt that the στεγάσματα were the coverings of the tents).

Στιγαστίου, verbal adj. from στιγάζω, one must cover.

Στεγαστείδες, nom. pl. of

Στιγαστείς, ίδος, ή, a covering; suitable for a covering; στιγαστείδις διφθίεαι, hides for covering, Herodt. i, 194. Fr. στίγω. Στίγαστεον, ου, τό, a cover, wrapper, Æschyl. Choëph. 978; a coverlet, a carpet. Same Th. Στίγιι, 3. sing. pres. ind. of στίγω.

Στίγη, ης, η, a roof, Xen. Mem. iii, 8, 9: a covering; a house, Soph. Œd. Τ. 533; Eurip. Med. 890; a chamber, Soph. Œd. Τ. 1262; κατὰ στίγας, in the house, Id. 637; a cave, grotto, Id. Phil. 286: a tent, Id. Aj. 108; a pit, Id. Antig. 879; the deck of a ship; an edifice. Hence, in Engl., · A STAGE. Th. στίγω.

Στεγνός, ή, όν, firm, solid, Herodt. iv, 23. Fr. στέγω.

Στεχνοφύής, έος, of a thick nature. Fr. στεχνός and φυή. Σ τεχνόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to make

Στεγνόω, ω, f. ωσω, to make thick, close, compact; to stop up. Fr. στεγνός.

Στέγομεν, 1. pl. pres. ind. of στέγω.

Στίγος, οτ τίγος, εος, τό, a house, an abode, Soph. Aj. 309; an oven, Id. Electr. 1156. Fr. στίνω.

ΣΤΕΓΩ, f. έξω, 1. a. ἔστεξα, to cover, Thucyd. iv, 34; to hide, conceal, Soph. Œd. T. 341; to protect; to cover, so as not to admit; to keep in, Plat. Polit. x, 621, A; to be water-tight; to keep or ward off, Æschyl. S. Theb. 198; Thucyd. ii, 94; to endure, suffer; pas. στίγομαι, to be concealed, kept secret; Lat. tego.

Στίγων, part. pres. act. of στίγω. ΣΤΕΙ'ΒΩ, f. στίψω, 2. a. ἴστ'δον (?), to trample under foot;
to tread on, Il. xi, 534; to
press down clothes in washing,
Odys. vi, 92; to render compact, close; to track, Eurip.
Hipp. 217; pas. to be trodden,
etc.; στιβομίνη όδος, a beaten
road, i. e. the highway, Nen.
Anab. i, 9, 8; 2. a. pas. ἐστίδην, pf. pas. ἵστιμμα, ἐστίξηται, Soph. Aj. 861, is from obsol. στιζίω · Lat. stipo, stipes, stupa.

Στείλα, 1. a. Epic to στέλλω, for ἔστειλα.

Στείλαντο, Ion. for ἐστείλαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. m. of στέλλω.

Στιλιά, ᾶς, ħ, the socket or hole of an axe, into which the handle is fastened, Odys. xxi, 422; also

Σπειλειόν, οῦ, πό, the handle, helve of an axe fitted in the σπειλειάν. Σπειλεόν, and Poet. σπειλειόν, οῦ, πό, and σπειλείός, οῦ σπελείος, οῦ, δ, the handle or helve of an axe, Ódys. v, 236. Fr. σπέιλλω. Σπεινομένη, Ion. for σπενομένη, part. pres. pas. f. g. of σπένω. Σπεινόμενος, part. pres. pas. of σπένω.

στείνω. Στειναύχην, ενος, δ, ή, narrownecked. *Fr.* στενός, οτ στεινός,

and αὐχήν.

Στείνομαι, to become narrow; to be narrowed, cramped; στεινόμενος νεκύεσσι, to be choked up with the dead, Π. xxi, 220; loaded; λαχμῷ στεινόμενος, Odys. ix, 445. Fr. στένω.

Στείνοντο, Ion. for ἐστείνοντο, 3. pl. impf. of στείνω, to compress, huddle together; στείνοντο δὲ λαοί, Il. xiv, 34.

Στεινόπορος, ου, δ, ή, narrow, strait, Herodt. vii, 211; τὰ στεινόπορα, straits, Id. vii, 223. Fr. πόρος.

Στεινός, Ion., the same with στενός. Στεινός, εος, τό, a narrow passage or space, Π. xii, 66; straits, anxiety, distress; στείνει ἐν αἰνοτάτφ, in very grievous straits, Π. xiii, 476; στείνος μάχης, the press of battle, Id. xv, 426. Th. στενός.

Στεινόω, Ion. for στενόω · and Στείνω, Ion. for στένω. Th. στενός.

Στεινωπός, οῦ, Ion. for στενωπός, a narrow passage or way, Il. vii, 143. Fr. στεινός and ὀπή. Στείομεν, Ion. for στῶμεν, 1. pl. 2. a. subj. act., ω being resolved into εο, στέομεν, and Poet. by ectasis στείομεν, Il. xv, 297. Most likely the original fut. for στόσομεν, the σ being converted into an ι, as was often done; thus ἔσμεν, εἴμεν, etc.

Στείρα, ας, and Ion. στείρη, ης, 'n, the keel and bottom of a ship, the fore keel, a ship's bows, II. i, 482; fem. of στείρος.

Στεῖρα, ας, ἡ βοῦς στεῖρα, a barren cow. Fr. στεῖρός. (Query, English word STEER.) Στείζος, α, ον, sterile, barren, Eurip. Andr. 707; στείζα, ας, ή, a barren female; στείζος is also used of a female, for στείρος. Στειζόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to harden, to make barren; pas. to be barren; to be unprolific.

Στείχησι, Ion. for στείχη, 3. sing. pres. subj. act., and

Στείχου, Ion. for ἔστειχου, 3. pl. impf, act. of

ΣΤΕΙΧΩ, f. ξω, 1. a. ἴστιζα, to go, to go or proceed in order, Æschyl. Choëph. 11; to proceed, Eurip. Med. 973; Soph. Antig. 98; to march, travel; to come, approach, Soph. Antig. 186; to depart, Id. Phil. 1054; 2. a. ἵστιχον(?); στιίχειν σέδον, χθόνα, etc., to go over the plain, etc., Poet. and Ion. See Salm. de M. Usur., p. 518.

Στεκτικός, ή, όν, qualified for covering, defending, protecting, Plat. Polit. 280, C; στεκτική (τέχνη), the art of self-defence. Fr. στέγω.

Στελγίς, ιδος, ή. See στελεγγίς. Στελεγγίς, ιδος, ή, a scrubbing brush, a strigil, with which the athletæ rubbed themselves before anointing themselves with oil. Fr. στέλλειν and γυῖα. See στλεγγίς. Στελειόω, to furnish, fit with a handle or haft. From

Στελεόν, τό, s. as στειλειόν, a handle.

Στελεόν, and ός. See στειλεόν. Στελεφούζος, ου, δ, a species of rye (?).

Στελεχητόμος, ου, δ, ή, cutting stems or trunks. Fr. στέλεχος and τέμνω.

ΣΤΕ ΛΕΧΟΣ, εος, τό, the trunk of a tree, Herodt. viii, 55; Pind. Nem. x, 115; Aristoph. Acharn. 236; a stem; Lat. stipes.

Στελεχόω, to form a stem, to shoot out with.

Στελεχώδης, εος, δ, ή, resembling a trunk or stem.

ΣΤΕΛΙ΄Σ, /δος, ή, a viscus or gum which grows on trees; loranthus Europæus.

Στέλλεν, Dor. for στέλλειν, pres. inf. act. of

ΣΤΕ΄ ΛΛΩ, f. στελῶ, Epic στελίω σ'ς τοι νῆα θοὴν στελίω, Odys. ii, 287; 2. f. σταλῶ, 2. pf. ἔστολα, 1. a. ἔστειλα. Buttmann and Passow give a pf. ἔσταλαα, without any authority. It is believed that no classic author used it. The primary idea seems to be, to set or arrange in a certain order, to arrange, Π. iv, 294; to get in readiness, to

prepare, equip; to get ready to send out, Odys. ii, 287; to prepare an expedition, Herodt. iii, 141; to send, Æschyl. Prom. 387; to send for, to bring, Soph. Phil. 60; Id. Antig. 165; to put in order; hence, to dress, array, clothe, Xen. Hist. v, 4, 5; Soph. Trach. 609; to furl or take in a sail, Acschyl. Suppl. 704; mid. to prepare one's self for a journey, expedition, etc., Herodt. vii, 239 ; ήδη, τέκνον, στέλλεσθε; are you now, my son, preparing to go? Soph. Phil. 464; to send for, σχολη σ' αν οίκους τοὺς έμους έστειλάμην, Id. Œd. T. 434; to put about one's self, Eurip. Bacch. 809; to contract one's self, to shrink; στέλλου, κομίζου, away, off with you, Æschyl. Prom. 392 ; κέλευθον στέλλειν, to set out on a journey, Id. Pers. 601; στέλλειν στρατόν, and στόλον, to prepare forces for an expedition, generally by sea, Herodt. v, 64; 1. a. mid. ἐστειλάμην, 2. a. pas. ἐστάλην, used in a reflex sense, I prepared myself for going, I set out, I went, Eurip. Med. 666; δστις ήμῶν ἐπὶ τυραννίδ' ἐστάλης, whoever of you is upon an expedition to tyrannize over us, Aristoph. Vesp. 487 (doubtful if any future passive was used); pf. pas. ἔσταλμαι, plupf. pas. ἐστάλμην, part. ἐσταλμένος, fitted out, equipped; adorned, Herodt. iii, 14; Æschyl. Choëph. 755; Herodt., vii, 89, has ἐσταλάδατο, for ἐσταλμένοι ἦσαν · Buttmann, however, thinks it an error for ἐστάλατο, Irreg. Verbs, pf. 229. The roots are Æol. στάλω, Ion. στίλω and στίλλω, the latter also Attic.

Στελμονία, ας, \hat{n} , a girdle or band to protect the loins of a dog in hunting, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 1. Fr.

Στελμονίαι, αί, broad belts or girths, put round dogs when used to hunt wild beasts. Fr. τελαμών. Στελῶ, l. f. of στέλλω.

 $\Sigma TE'MB\Omega$, to stamp, to insult, to outrage. Also

Στίμεω, to move constantly. See στίμφω.

Στίμμα, ἄτος, τό, a chaplet, a crown, a fillet, a band for the head, Il. i, 14; the same with στίφανος, a garland or crown, Anacr. 31. Fr. 1. pers. pf. pas. of στίφω. In Engl., A STEM.

Στεμμάτιον, ου, τό, a small crown or wreath. $Fr. \sigma \tau = \phi \omega$.

Στεμματόω, ω, to bind a victim with a garland, Eurip. Heracl. 530. Fr. στέμμα.

Στέμφῦλα, τά, the husks or skins of grapes or olives, after pressing, Aristoph. Nub. 46; the dregs or lees of wine, etc., wine. Στέμφῦλον, ου, τό, commonly used in the plural, στέμφυλα, above. Στέμφω, for στέμδω, f. ψω, to

move; whence ἀστεμδής, and ἀστεμφής. Th. στείδω.

Στέναγμα, ἄτος, τό, a groan, lamentation, Soph. Œd. T. 5; and

Στεναγμός, οῦ, ὁ, a groan, a sob, lamentation, Soph. Œd. T. 30; Eurip. Alc. 86; wailing, a sigh. Fr. στενάζω. Th. στενός.

Στενάζω, f. άξω, 1. a. ἐστέναζα, to groan, sob, Eurip. Med. 1181; to sigh, moan, lament, Eurip. Phæn. 1654; Soph. Phil. 905; Demosth. 690, 10; pres. imperat. act. στέναζε, έτω, and 2. pl. στενάζετε. Fr. στένω. Th. στενός.

Στενακτέον, verbal adj., one must groan.

Στενακτός, ή, όν, to be lamented, bemoaned, Soph. Œd. C. 1659; mournful, deplorable. Fr. preced.

Στεναύχην, ενος, δ, ἡ, narrownecked. Fr. στενός and αὐχήν. Στενάχιζε, 3. sing. impf. Ion. of Στεναχίζω, f. ίσω, to groan, lament, to wail, Odys. i, 243; Π. xix, 304; Poet. from

Στενάχω, Poet., and στεναχίω, the same with στίναζω, and from the same, Eurip. Phæn. 1576; Il. viii, 334; xvi, 391; Soph. Electr. 139; στεναχίω, Aristoph. Acharn. 548; βαξία στενάχοντε, Il. xiii, 423. (The prose-writers seem to have used στενάζω, and also the poets; but the latter the other forms also, in the pres. and impf. only.) Fr. στένος and ἀχίω.

Στενέω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. ἐστένηκα, to contract, straiten, restrict.

Στενόεις, όεσσα, όεν, to be lamented. Th. στενός.

Στενόεντα, acc. sing. m. g. or pl. n. g. of preced.

Στενοπώπυτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, causing loud groans or sobs; στενοπώπυτοι τρίχες, hairs that cause groans in plucking, Aristoph. Lys. 448. Fr. στενός and πωπύω.

Στενολεσχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be | 1207

engaged about frivolous things; to trifle; to prate about; και περὶ καπνοῦ στενολεσχεῖν, and to prate about trifles, Aristoph. Nub. 320. Fr. στενό; and λεσχέω.

Στενολέσχης, ου, δ, a quibbler. Fr. στενός and λέσχη.

Στενολόγος, ου, δ, \hat{n} , s. as στενολόγος, one who talks about trifles. Same Th.

Στενόποςθμος, ου, δ, h, having a narrow channel or passage, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 167.

Στενόποςος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a narrow passage, narrow; τὰ στενόποςα, narrow passes, defiles, Thucyd. vii, 73; στενοπόροις πύλαις, Æschyl. Prom. 731. Στενοπός, οῦ, ὁ, a narrow passage or opening. See στενωπός.

Στένος, εος, τό, a groaning, lamentation; ξυμφέρει σωφρονεῖν ὑπὸ στένει, Æschyl. Eum. 495.

ΣΤΕΝΟ Σ, ή, όν, Ion. στεινός, narrow, contracted, pinched up; iν τῷ στενῷ, in the strait, Thucyd. iv, 8; vii, 51; penurious, parsimonious; τὸ στενόν, and τὰ στενά, straits, defiles; στενὸν σοιεῖν, to contract, Xen. Anab. iv, 1, 3.

Στενόσημος, ου, δ, ή, having a narrow edge; the narrow or smaller edge of a robe, in opposition to the πλατύσημος or latusclavus. So πλατύσημον, the broad or large edge. Fr. στενός and σῆμα.

Στενόστομος, ου, δ, ή, having a narrow mouth, or small aperture. Fr. στενός and στόμα.

Στενότης, ητος, ή, narrowness of space, Thucyd. vii, 62; parsimony, penury. Fr. στενός.
 Στενοχωρέω, ω, f. ήσω, to make

Στενοχωρίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to make narrow, to contract; to restrict, confine, compress; neut. to be narrow; to be in straits, difficulties, etc.; pres. pas. στενοχωρέομαι, οῦμαι. Fr. στενό; and χωρίω.

Στενοχωρία, ας, ή, a narrow place; want of space, Thucyd. vii, 49, 87; in N. T., straits, distress, perplexity, calamity. Fr. στενός and χῶρος.

Στενόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make narrow, to contract, to confine, restrict, reduce to straits. Th. στενός.

Στέντως, οςος, δ, a man's name, Stentor, a herald who had a voice as loud as fifty common men, Il. v, 785.

Στενυγεός, ή, όν, Ion. for στενός, narrow, straitened.

Στένω, Ion. στείνω, to contract, make narrow, to press into a narrow compass; metaphor. to press out groans; to groan, lament, bewail, Soph. Æd. T. 64; to be in great distress, Il. ix, 16; to bemoan, with acc., n κείνον στένω, Soph. Phil. 338; ∠Eschyl. Prom. 397; to grieve for, σων ύπες στένω πόνων, Id. 66; pas. to be squeezed or close pressed, to be sore pressed, Aristoph. Vesp. 89 (used in the pres. and impf. act., and pres. middle and passive). Fr. GTEVĆS.

Στενωπός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, Poet. for στενοπός, having a narrow or limited view; a narrow passage or road, Soph. Œd. T. 1399; a strait, στενωπου πλησίον θαλασσίου, Æschyl. Prom. 364. Fr. στενός and οπή.

Στενως, adv. closely, narrowly, contractedly. Fr. στενός.

Στένωσις, εως, ή, the act of making close or of contracting; narrowness. Fr. στενόω.

Στέομεν, Ion. for στῶμεν, 1. pl. 2. a. subj. act. of "ιστημι, Il. xi, 348.

 $\Sigma \tau \varepsilon \pi \tau \delta \varepsilon$, \acute{n} , $\acute{o}v$, crowned. Fr.στέφω.

Στίργηθρον, ου, τό, a charm or filter to excite love; natural affection, attachment, love, Æschyl. Prom. 490. Th. στέργω.

Στέργημα, ατος, τό, a potion to provoke love, Soph. Trach. 1128. Γr. στέργω.

Στέργοισα, Dor. for στέργουσα, part. pres. f. g. of

ΣΤΕ ΡΓΩ, f. στίρξω, pf. ἔστερχα, 1. a. ἔστερξα, 2. pf. ἔστοργα, Herodt. vii, 69; to love, love tenderly, to like, Soph. Antig. 277; to have a natural affection for, as parents for children, etc., Id. Œd. C. 1526; to wish earnestly for, δείσαντες η στέρξαντες, Id. Œd. T. 11; to solicit earnestly, Id. Œd. C. 1096; to submit to; ἐγώ δ' άνάγκη προύμαθον στέργειν κακά, I have learned by necessity to submit to evils, Id. Phil. 534; Æschyl. Prom. 11; to acquiesce in or be contented with; στίργειν τὰ παρεόντα, to be contented with what one has, Herodt. ix, 117; κάγὼ στίεξω καὶ σιωπήσομαι, and I will acquiesce and be silent, Demosth 264, 8. Στίογωσιν, 3. pl. pres. subj. of

Στερεθείσαι, nom. pl. f. g. part. 1.

a. pas. of στιείω, for στιεηθείσαι. Στερέμνιος, ια, ιον, solid, hard, firm, fast. Fr. στερεός.

Stepeoeidńs, śos, i, i, like a solid body, solid, Plat. Tim. 32, B. Fr. Eldos.

Στεςεοπάςδιος, ου, δ, ή, hard of heart, firm of purpose. Fr. στερεός and καρδία.

Στερεοποιέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to make hard, firm, solid; to consolidate. Fr. στερεός and ποιέω.

ΣΤΕΡΕΟ Σ, εά, εόν, solid, firm, stiff, Xen. Hipp. 1, 13; massy, massive, applied to matter; metaphor. harsh; στερεοίς ἐπέεσσι, in harsh terms, Il. xii, 267; stern; severe, cruel, Soph. Antig. 1248; steady; difficult, resolute, unyielding; also, barren from being hard; στερεδς πους, a solid or cubic foot; στερεδς ἀριθμός, the cube root; στερεῶ πυρί, with eager fire, Pind. Olymp. x, 45; Plat. Tim. 74, E. Hence

Στερεότης, ητος, ή, solidity, firmness, hardness, Plat. Tim. 74, Ε. Fr. στερεός.

Στερεόφρων, ονος, δ, ή, having a firm purpose, Soph. Aj. 909. Fr. στερεός and φρήν.

Στερεόω, ω, f. ώσω, pf. ἐστερέωκα, to strengthen, to make firm or strong, Xen. Hipp. 4, 3; to harden; mid. to strengthen themselves or their own, Xen. Cyr. viii, 8, 5; impf. pas. iots. εεόμην, ουμην, and 3. pl. έστεείοντο, ούντο, pf. pas. έστερέωμαι, 1. a. pas. ἐστερεώθην, ης, η. Th. στερεός.

Στερέσαι, s. as 1. a. inf. act. of στερέω, Odys. xiii, 262.

Στέρεται, 3. sing. pres. pas. of στέρομαι, the same with στερέομαι, οῦμαι.

ΣΤΕΡΕ' Ω , $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, Epic στεeίσω, to deprive one of, Soph. Antig. 570; to despoil, plunder, bereave; to frustrate; στέρομαι, with Xen., Cyr. v, 1, 6; Id. Anab. iii, 22; to be deprived of, to be defrauded; 1. a. pas. ἐστερήθην, f.m. στερήσομαι, I shall be deprived of, Xen. Anab. vii, 6, 13; i, 4, 8. part. στεςηθείς, pf. pas. ἐστέρημαι, plupf. ἐστερήμην. της τε γάς χώςος άπάσης έστέenvro, for they were deprived of the use of the whole country, Thucyd. vii, 27. (In the act. voice it governs the acc. and gen., in the pas. the gen.) Perhaps from στερεός.

Στερίωμα, ατος, τό, what has been made hard or firm; a foundation, basis; strength, firmness; the firmament, Gen. i, 6. Fr. στερεόω. Th. στι. esós.

Στερεως, adv. firmly, solidly, obstinately, sternly, Il. ix, 506. Fr. στερεός.

 $\Sigma \tau \epsilon \ell \omega \sigma i s$, $\epsilon \omega s$, \dot{n} , a strengthening. Fr. 2. sing. pf. pas. of ott. εεόω.

Στέρημα, ατος, τό, that which is taken away, plunder, booty. Ετ. στερέω.

Στερήσας, αντος, part. 1. a. act. ος στερέω.

Στέρησις, εως, ή, a privation, a taking away; a loss, Thucyd. ii, 63; in the philosophical writers, the absence of an existence; the loss of profits in trade, Aristot. Econ. l. ii; V. Salm. de M. Usur., p. 616. Fr. στερέω.

Στερητικός, ή, όν, capable of depriving, privative. Fr. pf. pas.

of στερέω.

Σπερθέμεν, by syncope for σπερηθημεν, or στεςηθήμεναι, Ion. and Dor. for στερηθήναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of στιζίω, f. ήσω, 1. a. pas. ἐστερήθην.

Στερίσκονται, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of

Στερίσκω, the same with στερίω, Herodt. iv, 159; Thucyd. iv,

Στέριφος, εος, τό, the breast; because it is στερρόν, or solid; and Στέρἴφος, φη, φου, solid, firm, hard, Thucyd. vii, 36; also, barren, sterile, Aristoph. Thesm. 641; ή στερίφη, a barren woman. Στερίφωμα, άτος, τό, a securing, fortifying, strengthening; the making a foundation. Fr. ortειφόω.

Στερκτός, ή, όν, lovely, to be loved, amiable, Soph. Œd. T. 1338. Fr. στίργω.

Στερνίδιον, ου, τό, a little breast. Dimin. of στέρνον.

Στεςνοποπέομαι, ουμαι, to beat the breast. Fr. στέρνον and κόπτω.

ΣΤΕ PNON, ου, τό, the breast; the front part of the chest. (Almost always used in the plural, as including both breasts.)

Στερνοτύπής, έος, ό, ή, beating on the breast; στερνοτυπείς κτύποι, blows violently inflicted on the breast, in sign of great sorrow. Fr. στέρνον and τύπτω.

Στερνοτύπία, ας, ή, a beating of the breast for grief.

Στερνούχος, ου, ό, 'n, an epithet of the earth, containing or including in its bosom; wide, extend-

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ed, Soph. Œd. C. 697. Fr. στίρνον and έχω.

Στερνώδης, εος, δ, ή, like a breast. Fr. στέρνον and είδος.

Στέρξαι, 1. a. inf. act. of στέργω, f. ξω, 1. a. ind. pas. ἐστέρχθην. Στέρξις, εως, ή, affection, natural affection, love. Th. στέργω.

Στέρομαι, Att., the same with στεείομαι, I am deprived of, and without any thing, Eurip. Ion, 864; Id. Med. 651; 2. a. pas. ἐστέςην, part. στεςείς, Eurip. Hel. 95. (Frequently used by the Poets, and Xenophon and Plat.) $\sum_{\tau \in \rho \circ \pi \acute{n}}, \ \widetilde{n}_{5}, \ \acute{n}, \ \text{lightning}, \ \emph{Π}. \ \ \text{xi},$ 66, 83; Soph. Aj. 250; brilliancy, illumination; splendor of the sun's rays, Id. Truch. 99; by aphæresis for ἀστεροπή, Poet. for ἀστραπή. Fr. ἀστράπτω. Στεροπηγερέτα, Epic or Æol. form of the nominative, for oreροπηγερέτης.

Στεροπηγερέτης, ου, δ, that makes the lightning shine or burst forth, an epithet of Jupiter, Il. xvi, 298. Fr. στεροπή and

έγείρω.

Στερόπης, ou, i, one of the Cyclops, Steropes, who forged the thunderbolts of Jupiter. Fr. στερο-

Στίροψ, πος, ή, s. ας στεροπή, flashing, Soph. Antig. 1124.

Στερρός, ά, όν, s. as στερεός, hard, solid, firm; sturdy, stiff, stubborn, Aristoph. Acharn. 219: harsh, cruel; also, barren, unprolific, Eurip. Troad. 114; στεβρά ψυχή, a stubborn soul, Aristoph. Nub. 420 ; στεβράν δαίμονα, Eurip. Androm. 98. Στερβότης, ητος, ή, hardness, firm-

ness, harshness. Fr. στεδρός. Στερρώς, for στερεώς.

Στερφόπεπλος, ου, δ, ή, clad in a skin or hide, an epithet of Hercules. Fr. στέρφος and πέπλος. Στέρφος, εος, τό, a skin, a hide; a husk. Fr. στέφω, by pleonasm

Στερχθείς, είσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas. of στέργω. See στέρξαι. Στέρω, used only in some tenses of the passive. See στέρομαι.

Στεῦμαι, an Epic dep., used by Hom. only in 3. pers. sing. of pres. and impf., στεῦται, στεῦτο, and in 3. pl. στεῦνται, to stand on the spot; to make gestures or show of doing something; hence, to promise, engage to do.

Fr. Yornui.

Στεύομαι, to stand to any thing; to promise, to engage, give assurance of, στεῦνται, Æschyl. Pers. 49.

 $\Sigma_{\tau \tilde{\nu} \tilde{\nu} \tau}$. See under next word. Στεῦται, by syncope for στεύεται, 3. sing. pres. m. of στεύομαι, to promise, assure, Il. iii, 83; so στεῦτ' for στεῦτο, Ion. and by syncope for ἐστεύετο, 3. sing. impf. m. of the same, Il. v, 832. Στεφάνᾶς, α, δ, the name of a man, Stephanas.

Στεφάνη, ης, ή, what encircles, a circlet, a crown, Herodt. viii, 118; the brow or summit of a rock, Il. xiii, 138; the pinnacle of a battlement, Eurip. Troad. 726; a circuit or inclosure; an ornament for the head; a kind of helmet, Il. x, 30; oùδὲ στεφάνη δόρυ οἱ σχέθε χαλκοβάρεια, Π. xi, 96 ; στεφάνη τριχῶν, a crown of hair, i. e. the hair gathered up on the top of the head like a crown. Fr. στέφω.

Στεφανηπλοχέω, ω, to wreathe a garland, Aristoph. Thesm. 448. Fr. στεφάνη and πλέχω.

Στεφάνησιλόκος, ου, δ, ή, plaiting wreaths or chaplets. Fr. στε-Φάνη and πλέκω.

Σπεφανηφορέω, ω, f. ήσω, to bear or wear a crown or fillet, Demosth. 530, pen. And

Στεφανηφοςία, ας, ή, the wearing of a crown; also, the privilege of wearing it, Demosth. 525, 2; Eurip. Electr. 862; Pind. Olymp. viii, 13. And

Στεφανηφόρος, ου, ό, ή, wearing a crown or fillet; στεφανηφόρος äγων, a contest in which a crown was given to the victor, consisting of a wreath of ivy, Aristoph. Ran. 392; στεφανηφόρους Βιάσους, Eurip. Bacch. 523. The στεφανηφόρος was chosen every year by the priests to take charge of holy things; like the chief priest in other cities, or the Roman Flamen. According to Athenœus the stephanephorus was dressed in a purple robe marked with white, and always wore a laurel crown, while the other priests only wore it during the holy ceremonies. Vaill. de Num. Græc. p. 318. Fr. στιφάνη and φέρω.

Στεφάνίζω, f. ίσω, Dor. ίζω, to crown, Aristoph. Eq. 1225; to decorate with a crown or garland. Fr. στέφανος, στέφω.

Στεφάνιον, τό, dimin. from στέφαvos, a chaplet, wreath.

Στεφανίσκος, δ, dimin. from στέφαvos, s. as preced.

Στεφάνιτης, ου, ό, belonging to a | Στεφάνωμα, άτος, τό, whatever

crown; στεφανίτης άγων, Xen. Mem. iii, 7, 1. Same as στεφανηΦόρος.

Στεφανοποιός, ου, δ, ή, a maker of crowns or garlands. Fr. orf. Φανος and ποιέω.

Στέφανος, ου, ό, a circle ; στέφανος πολέμοιο, the circle of the battle, Il. xiii, 736; the circuit of a wall, Pind. Olymp. viii, 42; a crown or garland, Eurip. Med. 980; a wreath; στέφανοι είσὶν άρετης σημείον, φιάλαι δὲ πλούτου, Demosth. 616, ult.; χλωεοκόμω στεφάνω δάφνας κοσμηθείσαν, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 759; στεφάνους ἀνείζειν, to weave garlands, Aristoph. Acharn. 1006; metaphor. ornament, honor, distinction, victory, glory, Soph. Phil. 830 ; στέφανον εὐκλείας μέγαν, a great crown of glory, Id. Aj. 460; also, a man's name, Stephen; στεφάνως, Dor. for στεφάνους. Th. στέφω.

Στεφανούνται, 3. pl. pres. ind. pas.,

Στεφανοῦται, 3. sing. pres. ind. pas. of στεφανόω.

Στεφανοφορία, ας, ή, the wearing of a crown, Eurip. Herc. F. 777. From

Στεφανοφόρος, ου, ό, ή, crowned, wearing a crown, as στεφανηφόgos. Fr. στέφανος and φέρω. Στεφάνόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\dot{\omega}$ σω, pf. ἐστεφάνωκα, to crown, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 104; to encircle with any thing; to confer a crown, to honor; τύμβον στεφανοῦν αίματι, Eurip. Hec. 125; to decorate, adorn; to confer honor or a reward; pas. στεφανόομαι, οῦμαι, -όη, οῖ, -όεται, οῦται "θι δή, στεφανοῦ, come, pray, on with the crown, Aristoph. Eccles. 148; ἐστεφάνωτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas., was encircled, Il. v, 739; also, to be diffused round; ἀμφὶ δέ μιν θυόεν νέφος έστεφάνωτο, and about him a fragrant cloud was diffused, Il. xv, 153. When an orator addressed the people, he put on a chaplet or crown. See Aristoph. Eccles. 131, 133; 1. f. pas. στεφανωθήσομαι, Dem. de Coron. 256, 24; 1. a. pas. ἐστεφανώθην · χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ στεφανωθηναι, Plat. Ion. 530, D; pf. pas. ἐστεφάνωμαι, σαι, ται, part. pf. pas. ἐστεφανωμένος. Fr. στέ-Ouvos.

Στεφανώδης, εος, δ, ή, like a crown or wreath, of a garland, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1058. Fr. : idos.

surrounds or encircles; a crown; what is used for crowning; metaphor., an ornament, decoration; a reward, Eurip. Herc. F. 355: στιφάνωμα πύργων, the battlements of the towers, Soph. Antig. 122. Fr. 1. pers. sing. pf. pas. of στιφανόω.

Στεφάνως, Dor. for στεφάνους, acc. pl. of στέφανος.

 $\sum_{\tau \in \varphi} \hat{\alpha}_{\nu} \omega \sigma_{is}$, $\epsilon \omega_{s}$, n, the art of crowning or enwreathing. Fr. $\sigma \tau_{\epsilon} \varphi \alpha_{\nu} \hat{\omega}$.

Στέφον, Ion. for "στεφον, 3. pl. impf. of στέφω.

Στέφος, εος, τό, a crown, Eurip. Med. 945; Soph. Æd. T. 913; a garland, Æschyl. Choëph. 93. ΣΤΕ'ΦΩ, f. στέψω, 1. a. ἔστε- $\psi \alpha$, pf. $i\sigma \tau i \varphi \alpha$, to encircle with a fillet or band; to surround; to crown, Eurip. Alc. 775; Plat. Phæd. 58, \bar{C} ; to adorn with a crown or wreath; to adorn, to honor, Soph. Electr. 450; to honor, by hanging up or suspending as a garland, etc., Æschyl. S. Theb. 50; Soph. Aj. 93; νέφος στέφειν, to decorate with a crown, Il. xviii, 205; to fill a goblet or cup to the brim; with έπὶ, Κοῦροι μὲν κρητήρας ἐπεστέ-Фачто потоїо, П. i, 470; 1. a. pas. ἐστέφθην, Eurip. Hel. 1380; pf. pas. gotemmai.

Στέψας, αντος, part. 1. a. act. of preced.

Στέωμεν, Ion. for στωμεν, 1. pl. 2. a. subj. act., and

 $\Sigma \tau \tilde{\eta}$, Ion. for " $\sigma \tau \eta$, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act., and $\sigma \tau \tilde{\eta}$, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. act. of " $\sigma \tau \eta \mu$.

Στήη, Poet. for στίη, Ion. for στῆ, 3. sing. 2. a. subj., or στήη, by pleonasm of η, for στῆ, 3. sing. subj. Ion., 2. a. ἔστην, Il. v, 598; xvii, 30. See ἵστημι.

Στήης, στήη, Epic for στής, στή, 2. and 3. sing. subj. 2. a. to

Στήθεσσιν, dat. pl. Ion. for στήθεσι, and

Στήθεσφιν, dat. pl. of στηθος, Il. v. 41.

Στηθι, 2. a. imperat. act. of "στημι.

Στηθιαΐος, αία, αΐον, pertaining to the breast. Fr. στήθος.

Στηθοδεσμίς, ίδος, ή, and στηθόδεσμος, ου, δ, a band for the breast. Fr. στηθος and δέω.

Στηθόδισμου, ου, τό, s. as preced. Στηθοείδης, ίος, δ, ή, resembling a breast. Fr. στήθος and είδος. Στηθομελής, έος, singing with or from the breast. Fr. στήθος and μέλος. 2τῆθος, τος, τό, the breast, II. ii, 218; Thucyd. ii, 49; the breastbone; the bosom; also, the heart, as the seat of the affections and passions, Plut. Tim. 91, 2. It is not used by Sophocles, Euripides, Herodot., Aristoph., Pind.; τὰ στήθη, banks of sand or rocks covered by the sea. Th. "στη-

Στηθύνιον, ου, τό, (dimin. of στῆθος,) a little breast.

Στήχει, 3. sing. pres. ind., and Στήχετε, 2. pl. pres. ind. of

Στήκω (from ἐστηκα), to stand firmly, to remain in one place; it is found only in the present, and is put for ἐστήκω by aphæresis; f. ξω. (Not a classic word.) It is formed from ἐστηκα, of the verb Ἱστημι.

Στήλη, ης, Dor. στάλα, ας, ή, a stone or pillar placed upright; a stone erected as a monument of any kind; also, a cippus or gravestone, Il. xvi, 457; xviii, 434; a column, a pillar; στήλη λιθίνη, a stone pillar, Thucyd. v, 18; ἐπιγεαφὴ στηλῶν, an inscription on pillars; πολλαί τε στῆλαι άπὸ σημάτων καὶ λίθοι είςγασμένοι έγκατελέγησαν, Id. i, 93; τὰς στήλας καθελεῖν, to demolish the columns on which a treaty was engraved, Demosth. 209, 5; είς την αυτήν στήλην ἀναγεγεάφθαι, Æschin. c. Ctes., p. 24; a limit or boundary, a jail, Soph. Electr. 710, 734; αί στῆλαι, the pillars, by way of eminence, i. e. the pillars of Hercules; a buttress or prop, Il. xii, 259; στήλας ίστάναι, to erect pillars. Th. Tornui.

Στηλήτης, ου, δ, fem. ῆτις, ιδος, Dor. σταλάτας, fem. -ᾶτις, s. as στηλίτης, στηλῖτις.

Στηλίδίον, ου, τό, and στηλίς, ίδος, ή, a small column, pillar, or cippus. Th. στήλη.

Στηλίς, ίδος, ή, a small column or cippus; acc. pl. στηλίδας. Th. στήλη.

Στηλιτεύω, f. εύσω, to inscribe on a pillar; to publish any thing, by affixing it to a pillar; to publish in this way the infamy of a person. Fr. στήλη.

Στηλίτης, ου, i, pertaining to a pillar; inscribed on a column by way of disgrace; proscribed; posted up to infamy, Demosth. 122, 24; fem. στηλίτις, ίδος. Fr. στήλη.

Στηλογεαφέω, ω, to write or inscribe on a pillar. And

Στηλογεάφία, ας, ή, engraving or

writing on a pillar; the being inscribed on a column by way of disgrace; the being disgraced. Fr. γεάφω and στήλη.

Στηλοειδής, έος, δ, η, resembling a pillar. Fr. στήλη and είδος.

Στηλόω, ω, f. ώσω, to form into a pillar; to raise or erect a cippus or column; to establish; to fix securely; pas. to be established or fixed securely. Fr. στήλη.

Στήλωμα, ἄτος, τό, a column, a cippus. And

Στήλωσις, εως, ή, an erection or establishing, a fixing. Fr. στηλόω.

 $2 \tilde{\tau} \tilde{\eta} \mu \alpha$, $\tilde{\alpha} \tau \sigma s$, $\tau \dot{\sigma}$, the stamen of a plant; the warp of a web; the glans penis; pl. the fibres of a leaf. Fr. $\tilde{\gamma} \sigma \tau \eta \mu \iota$.

Στήμεναι, Epic for στῆναι, 2. a. inf. to Ίστημι.

Στήμονα, acc. sing. of στήμων. Στημονητικός, ή, όν, skilled in weaving, Plat. Polit. 282, E. Fr. στῆμα.

Στημονίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to lay the warp of a web; to begin to weave. Fr. στήμων.

Στημονοφυής, έος, δ, ἡ, like the warp of a web, *Plat. Polit.* 281, *A. Fr.* φύω.

Στημοδραγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be rent or torn by the bursting of the threads, Æschyl. Pers. 822. Fr. στήμων and δήγνυμι.

Στήμων, ονος, δ, the thread called the warp of a web; τὸ μὲν ἀτράκτω τε στραφὲν καὶ στερεόν νῆμα γενόμενον στήμονα μέν φασι, Plat. Crat. 388, B; Polit. 281, A; κρόκη, the woof; dut. στήμονι, Aristoph. Lys. 519; a net or toils. "Στήμων et stamen dicitur, quod in telæ perpendicularis jugo suspensum stut erectum." Schneider's Index ad R. R. Scriptt. 7, 365. Th. Ιστημι. Στῆναι, 2. α. inf. act. of Ιστημι.

ΣΤΗ NIA, ων, τά, a festival of Ceres, at Athens, at which the women ridiculed or railed at each other in gross terms, Aristoph. Thesm. 834.

ΣΤΗ'NΙΟΝ, ου, τό, the breast or bosom. Fr. στῆναι.

Στηνίδω, and στηνίδω, whence στηνίωσαι, to revile, to lampoon; to use indelicate and obscene jests. Fr. στηνία.

Στῆς, τό, gen. στητός, contract. for στίας, fat, suet, as κῆς for κίας.

Στήριγμα, ἄτος, τό, a support or prop, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 617; a stay; the pole of a chariot or car. Fr. στηρίζω.

Στηριγμός, οῦ, δ, the act of fixing or establishing; stability. From 1. pers. pf. pas. of ornei-

Στήριγξ, γος, ή, a prop, a support; a forked stick, used as a support.

 $\Sigma THPI'Z\Omega$, f. $i\xi\omega$, to make firm; to prop, support; to place firm, as the foot on the ground; to fix, establish, strengthen, Soph. Aj. 193; Eurip. Bacch. 1072; to confirm or strengthen the mind, N. T.; mid. to support one's self, to lean or rest upon; καὶ όπότε ἐς τὴν καρδίαν στηρίζαι, and when it fixed itself on the stomach, or the orifice of the stomach, Thucyd. ii, 49; 1. a. ἐστήριξα, pf. pas. ἐστήειγμαι, ξαι, κται, plupf. ἐστηςίγμην, 1. a. pas. ἐστηςίχθην. Th. perhaps στεςέος.

Στήριζε, Ion. for έστήριζε, 3. sing. 1. a. act., and

Στηςιχθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of στηςίζω.

 $\Sigma_{\tau \tilde{n}_5}$, 2. sing. 2. a. subj. act. of Ίστημι.

 $\Sigma \tau \tilde{n} \sigma \alpha$, Epic for $\tilde{\epsilon} \sigma \tau n \sigma \alpha$, 1. a. to

ιστημι, inf. στησαι. Στησαι, 1. a. inf. act., and

Στήσαιτο, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. m. of Yornui.

Στήσαντ', for στήσαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. m. Ion. for isothouves. Ίστημι.

Στήσας, 1. a. part. of Ίστημι, having placed, weighed; n ornσαντας, or by weight, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 9.

Στήσει, 3. sing. 1. f. ind. act. of Tornui.

Στήσιος, ου, δ, one standing as guardian or protector; an epithet of Jupiter; Lat. Jupiter Stator. Στησίχορος, ου, δ, one who arranges the chorus; the number 8 in the game of dice; the name of a lyric poet, Stesichorus. Fr. Tornus and xogos.

Στήσομαι, fut. mid. to ίστημι. Στήσομεν, 1. pl. 1. f. act. of "στη-

Στῆτε, στήτωσαν, 2. and 3. pl. 2. a. imperat. act. στηθι, στήτω. ΣΤΗ ΤΗ, or στητα, ns, h, a female, a woman; in Dosiad. Ara, 2; a rare Doric word, and in this passage probably interchanged with τήθη · probably from στήθη, the breast; according to others, however, it has originated in a false reading of the word διαστή-The leisarts, in Riad i, 6, where some divide the first word and read, διὰ στήτην ἐξίσαντε, were

at strife about a woman (Briseïs); but στήτη is not so well made from this meaning, as the meaning itself is from στήτη. Passow's Lex; as if from στήθη, the breast.

Στήτην, Ion. for έστήτην, 3. dual. 2. a. ind. act. of Tornus.

Στήωσι, Epic 3. pl. subj. 2. a. to Ίστημι, for στῶσι.

Στήωσιν, 3. pl. 2. a. subj. act.

Poet. for στῶσιν, of Ἱστημι (most probably for στέωσιν, of the obsol. στέω, s. as στάω).

ΣΤΙ'A, ας, and στεία, ας, h, and στίον, ου, τό, a small stone, a pebble.

Στιάζω, f. ἄσω, to pelt with stones, to stone.

 $\Sigma \tau i 6 z \delta o x o i \tau i \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\hat{n} \sigma \omega$, to lie on straw, leaves, etc. Fr. στιβάς and noiTh.

Στιδαδοποιέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to make a bed of straw, leaves, etc. Fr. στιβάς and ποιέω.

Στιδάρος, ά, όν, dense, thick, firm, compact; brawny, ἄμφ ἐνὶ στιεαρώ, Il. v, 400; robust, powerful, vigorous, έλων χεροί στιδαρησιν, Id. xii, 397. Fr. στείδω. $\Sigma \tau_i \tilde{\epsilon} \tilde{\alpha}_{\ell} \tilde{\omega}_{\tilde{s}}$, adv. densely, closely. Fr. preced.

Στιβάς, άδος, ή, a bed or couch made of straw, leaves, grass, etc.; a paillasse, a bed of leaves on the ground, στιδάδα πεδς χαμαιπετη, Eurip. Troad. 509; Xen. Cyr. v, 2, 7; Herodt. iv, 71 ; κατακλινέντες ἐπὶ στιδάδων, έστρωμένων σμίλακι τε καὶ μυρpivais, Plat. Polit. ii, 372, B; στοιξάς, the same and from the same. Th. στείδω.

Στιζεύς, a treader, a fuller.

Στιβεύω, f. εύσω, pf. ἐστίβευκα, to trace, follow after, investigate, Gl. Cyr.; properly, to tread or step. Fr. στείζω.

 $\Sigma_{\tau i} \mathcal{E}_{\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n} \sigma \omega$, to tread, ortrample; to track; to trace, follow after, investigate, xão istíζηται πλευρόν έσπερον νεῶν, Soph. Aj. 861. Fr. 47816w.

Σττζη, ης, ή, hoar-frost, Odys. v, 467. Fr. στείδω.

Στιζι. See στίμμι.

Στιβιαω, to cool by hoar-frost. Fr. orien.

Στιδίζομαι, f. ίσομαι. See oti-Gίζω.

Στιβίζω, f. ίσω, to paint or tinge with στίμμι, stibium or antimony; mid. to paint one's eyelids with origi.

Στίδος, ου, ό, a beaten path or way, a track, a foot-mark; sináζετο δε είναι ο στίδος ώς δισχιλί-!

ων Ίππων, Xen. Anab. i, 6, 1: Herodt. iv, 122; the pressure of a body, Æschyl. Ag. 399; κατὰ στίζον, following the track. Τh. στείζω.

Στιγεύς, έως, δ, one who imprints a mark, or brand, Herodt. vii, 35; the instrument itself. F_{r} . στίζω.

Στίγμα, ἄτος, τό, a mark made with a sharp-pointed instrument; a brand, a stigma; pl. τὰ στίγματα, spots or marks; and hence

Στιγματηφορέω, ω, f. ήσω, to bear a brand or mark of infamy, and Στιγμάτίας, ου, δ, branded or marked as slaves were; an infamous person; and also

Στιγμή, ñs, h, a puncture, prick, a point; a moment; στιγμή χεόνου, the very moment; the smallest mark, Demosth. 552, 7. Fr. 1. pers. pf. pas. of στίζω.

Στιγμός, οῦ, ὁ, a puncture, Æschyl. Suppl. 819. From

ΣΤΙΖΩ, f. ίξω, 1. a. ἔστιξα, to puncture, prick, to mark with points, Xen. Anab. v, 4, 18; to tattoo; to put a mark as an honorable distinction, Herodt. v, 6; to brand, Aristoph. Av. 760; to mark, variegate; to mark with points; metaphor. to defame, revile; pf. pas. ἔστιγμαι· Lat. stigo, instigo, distinguo, stimulo, etc. Hence

Στικτός, ή, όν, punctured, pricked; spotted, variegated, στικτῶν λασίων μετὰ Αηςῶν, Soph. Phil. 184; νεβροῦ στικτὸν δέρα, Eurip. Bacch. 823 branded, marked. Fr. 3. pers. pf. pas. of preced.

Στικτόχροος, ου, δ, ή, contract. -xeous, our, with spotted skin. Fr. στικτός and χρόος.

Στίλθη, ns, n, brilliancy, brightness, lustre, a flash or coruscation.

Στίλ ζοντα, neut. pl. part. pres. act. of στίλδω.

Στιλ 665, ή, όν, bright, shining; and hence

Στιλ ζόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to make bright, shining, brilliant. Fr. στίλδω.

 $\Sigma TI'\Lambda B\Omega$, to glitter, shine, flash, Eurip. Orest. 474; to be brilliant: στίλθων, part., resplendent, Il. iii, 392; refulgent, Plat. Phad. 110, C. This verb appears to have been used in the pres. act. only.

Στίλ ωσις, εως, ή, brilliancy, brightness. Fr. στιλ 6ίω.

Στιλδωτής, $\tilde{\omega \nu}$, $\tilde{\delta}$, one who renders

brilliant, glittering, etc.

Στίλδωτζον, ου, τό, an instrument for polishing, rendering bright. Fr. στίλδω.

ΣΤΙ'ΛΗ, n_i, n̄, a drop; a piece of money of the smallest value, a mite, Aristoph. Vesp. 213.

Στιλανός, ή, όν, shining, bright, brilliant, clear, transparent; στιλαναί δ' ἀνίσιατον ἔεφσαι, Il. xiv, 351. Fr. στίλεω.

Στιλ πνότης, ητος, ή, brightness, lustre, brilliancy. Same Th.

ΣΤΙ ΜΜΙ, or στίμι, τό, and στίμμις, or στίμις, ιος, 'n, black oxyde of antimony or, stibium, used in the East for coloring the edges of the eyelids.

Στιμμίζομαι, to tinge the edges of the eyelids with stibium or antimony. See preced.

Στιμμίζω, f. Ισω, s. as στιμμίζομαι.

Στίμμισμα, ἄτος, τό, a kind of pigment, made of στίμμι.

 $\Sigma \tau_i \zeta$, obsol. $\sigma \tau_i \chi \delta_i$, $\dot{\eta}$, order, rank, or line of soldiers, Il. ii, 525; Id. iv, 201; Eurip. Suppl. 679; $\tau \tilde{\omega}_i \gamma \tilde{\delta}_i$ $\sigma \tau_i \chi \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_i \tilde{\omega}_i \tau \sigma \tau \nu \nu \nu \omega_i$, and their close ranks stood in order, Il. vii, 61; also, a line or verse; pl. $\sigma \tau_i \chi \varepsilon_i$, a series of words, Pind. Pyth. iv, 100. Only in Il. xx, 362, in the singular. Th. $\sigma \tau_i \chi \omega$.

 $\Sigma \tau i \xi_{is}$, $i\omega_{i}$, \hat{n} , a puncturing or marking, a branding; piercing with reproaches; punctuation. Fr. $\sigma \tau i \zeta \omega$.

Στίον, ου, τό, a small stone, a pebble.

Στιππύϊνος, ου, δ, ή, made of tow or flax. Fr. στίππυον.

Στιππύϊος, ου, δ, ή, s. as στιππύϊ-

Στίππυον, ου, τό, tow; the coarse part of flax; s. as στυππεῖον.

Στιπτός, ή, όν, closely pressed together, firm, dense, close, thick; hardy, sturdy, Aristoph. Acharn. 180. Fr. στίζω.

Στίτος, εσς, τό, a band or body of soldiers; a close body of troops; μίσον στίφος, the centre division, Nen. Anab. i, 8, 9; Id. Cyr. i, 4, 10; Herodt. ix, 70; a crowd, Aristoph. Eq. 852. Fr. στείδω. Στιτάω, οτ στιφέω, to make dense, to thicken.

Στιδεός, ά, όν, close pressed together, dense, solid, compact; strong, Nen. Cyn. 4, 1. Fr. στίζω.

Στιχαοιδός, οῦ, ὁ, a poet, a rhapsodist. Fr. στίξ and ἀοιδός.

Στιχάριον, ου, τό, a tunic, a vestment of the bishops. $\sum \tau'_i \chi \alpha_i$, acc. pl. of $\sigma \tau'_i \xi$. Th. $\sigma \tau_i \tau'_i \chi \omega$. But

Στιχάς, άδος, ή, with the accent on the last syllable, the herb called lavender. See preced.

Στιχάω, and -άομαι, to move or proceed in order, to march in order; ἐστιχόωντο, for ἐστίχωντο, Il. ii, 92. Th. στίχω.

Στίχε, 2. a. imperat. act. of $\sigma \tau \epsilon i \chi \omega$.

 $\Sigma \tau i \chi \epsilon \epsilon$, αi , nom. pl. of $\sigma \tau i \xi$, which see.

Στιχηγοςίω, οτ στοιχηγοςίω, ω, f. ήσω, to narrate in order, Æschyl. Pers. 422. Fr. στίχος and ἀγοςιύω.

 $\sum_{\tau_i \chi_n} \eta \delta_{i'}$, adv. in rows, ranks, files; in lines, verses. Fr. $\sigma \tau_{i'}$.

Στιχήρης, εος, δ, ή, arranged in rows; written in lines or verse. Στιχηρός, ά, όν, s. as preced. Fr. στίχος.

Στιχθείς, εῖσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas. of στίζω, 1. a. pas. ἐστίχθην. Στιχίζω, f. ίσω, to arrange, place

in order, or in rows. Fr. στεί-

Στίχογράφος, ου, δ, 'n, writing verse. Fr. στίχος and γράφω. Στίχομυθίω, ω, to hold a dialogue in verse. Fr. στίχος and μύθος. Στίχοσοιός, οῦ, ὁ, a mere versifier. Στίχος, ου, ὁ, a series, a row, a rank; order, arrangement, Xen. Cyr. viii, 3, 5; a file of troops; a verse, Aristoph. Ran. 1239; Plat. Legg. xii, 958, E; a line of numerical letters, also of writing; the same with στίζ. Th. στίχω.

Στιχός, της, gen. of στίξ, which see.

 $\Sigma_{\tau i}\omega\delta ns$, sos, δ , \dot{n} , stony, rough, harsh, rude. Fr. $\sigma\tau i\alpha$.

Στλεγγίζω, f. ίσω, to brush, rub, scrape, curry, cleanse. See next.

ΣΤΛΕΓΓΙ΄ Σ, ίδος, ἡ, s. as στελγίς, a strigil, a sort of fleshbrush, or comb, for scrubbing and cleansing the body in the baths, Aristoph. Thesm. 556; τὰ δε ἄθλα ἦσαν στλεγγίδες χευσαῖ, and the prizes were golden fleshbrushes, Xen. Anab. i, 2, 10; also, from the resemblance, a gilded ornament for the head, a sort of ταινίδιον, or fillet, worn by persons deputed to consult oracles.

Στοά, and στοιά, ας, ή, a portico, Thucyd. iv, 90; a porch; στοὰ βασίλειος, the piazza of the temple, Demosth. 776, 20; also, a place for storing corn, Aristoph. Eccl. 14; and selling it, Id. Acharn. 548: a covering for protecting besiegers when making an assault; the Roman Vinea; οἱ ἱα τῆς Στοᾶς, the Stoic Philosophers, the followers of Zeno; στοὰ σοικίλη, the painted porch at Athens. Fr. ὅστημι. Στοβάζω, f. άσω, to revile, reproach, abuse. Fr. στόβος. Στοβίω, Æol. for στομίω, s. as στομόω.

 $\Sigma \tau \delta \hat{\mathcal{C}} o_{\mathcal{S}}$, $o_{\mathcal{S}}$, i, reproach, reviling, abuse, insult. Fr. $\sigma \tau \epsilon \ell \hat{\mathcal{C}} \omega$. $\Sigma \tau o_{\ell} \hat{\alpha}$, $\alpha_{\mathcal{S}}$, $\hat{\eta}$, see under $\sigma \tau o_{\ell} \hat{\alpha}$.

Στοιδάζω, f. άτω, to heap or gather together, to collect, to pack; to arrange in order; to fill up, by laying one thing over another. Fr. στοιδή.

Στοιβάς, άδος, ἡ, a leaf, a branch; twigs laid together for a couch. The same with βαΐον.

Στοι Εάσῖμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, packed or stuffed together; heaped up. Στοί Εάσοις, εως, ἡ, a heap or pile, as of leaves, straw, etc.

Στοιδάστης, ου, ο, ή, one who heaps or fills up; who stuffs, packs, etc. Fr. 3. sing. pf. pas. of στοιδάζω.

Στοιβή, ης, η, a filling or stuffing; a vegetable used for stuffing beds, etc.; also, a heap or pile; any thing used for filling up; an expletive to help out the verse, Aristoph. Ran. 1178. Fr. στεί-βω.

Στοϊκός, ή, όν, of or belonging to the porch, a Stoic Philosopher. Fr. στοά.

Στοιχάς, άδος, ή, a species of lavender.

Στοιχεῖν, pres. inf. contract. of στοιχέω.

Στοιχείον, ου, τό, an element of which any thing is composed, or into which it may be resolved; πυρός στοιχεϊόν τε καὶ σπέρμα, Plat. Tim. 56, B; 48, B; the first principles of any thing, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 1; στοιχεία, the alphabetic letters, or, more properly, the elementary sounds represented by those letters, Plat. Theæt. 202, D: the first rudiments of knowledge, or the Jewish philosophy, Gal. iv, 3; Heb. v, 12; the figures of the constellations of the zodiac, engraved on gems and rings, and used as amulets, according to Salmas. de Annis Climactericis. The shadow of a sun-dial, by which the time of going to meals was regulated, according to Jul. Pollux, vi, 8; Aristoph. Eccl. 652; and also, the letters on a dial to denote the hours by; the signs of the zodiac, as used by Epiphanius and Eusebius, according to the remarks of Menage on Laërtii Menedemum, l. 6, § 102. Fr. στοίχος. Th. στείχω, 2. pf. ἔστοιχα, obsol.

Στοιχείοω, ω, to teach the first principles; to hand down the rudiments of any thing. Fr. στοίχος.

Στοιχειώδης, εος, δ, ή, like elements, elementary. Fr. στοιχεῖον and εἶδος.

Στοιχείωμα, ατος, τό, an element, first principle; a rudiment. Fr. στοιχειόω.

Στωχείωσις, εως, 'n, the teaching the first principles or rudiments, the handing down the rudiments of science, etc. From preced.

Στοιχίω, ω, f. ήσω, to proceed or advance in regular order, Xen. Cyr. vi, 3, 11; to conform to; to advance; to go. Fr. στοῖ-γος.

Στοιχηγος ω, f. ήσω, to tell in regular order. Fr. στοῖχος and ἀγορεύω.

2τοιχηδόν, adv. in a row, in an orderly manner, in order. Same Th.

Στοίχημα, ἄτος, τό, an agreement, a paction, Artemid. c. xxxii. Fr. στοιχέω.

Στοιχίζω, f. ίσω, to arrange in rows; to plant stakes in a line, Xen. Cyn. 6, 8; to institute, τεόπους δὲ πολλοὺς μαντικής ἱστοίχισα, Æschyl. Prom. 482. Fr. στοίχος and στείχω.

Στοιχισμός, οῦ, οἱ, a surrounding with hunting-stakes and nets. Fr. στοιχίζω.

 $\Sigma_{\tau\delta}\chi_{\sigma\xi}$, $\delta\nu$, δ , a row or rank of any thing; a line, Thucyd. ii, 100; a row of stakes for supporting hunter's nets. Fr. $\sigma\tau\epsilon i$ - $\chi\omega$.

Στολάξχης, ου, δ, a commander of a fleet, an admiral. Fr. στόλος and αξχω.

 $\Sigma_{\tau o \lambda \acute{a}_{5}}$, $\acute{a}\delta_{o 5}$, \acute{n} , a leathern or buff coat, Xen. Anab. iii, 3, 12. Fr. $\sigma \tau \acute{a} \lambda \lambda \omega$.

Στολή, ñs, 'n, an equipment of any kind, generally of dress; hence costume, σχῆμα τ' Ἑλλάδοs, στολῆs, Soph. Phil. 224; a robe, a vestment, Eurip. Alc. 439; a gown, Aristoph. Thesm. 92; στολη γυναικόs, the dress of a woman; clothing, Soph. Phil. 309; an expedition, Æschyl. Suppl. 765. Th. στίλλω,

pf. ἔστολα, obsol.
 Στολητής, οῦ, ὁ, a keeper of the wardrobe, 2 Kings x, 23.

Στολίδόω, ω, f. ωσω, to dress, attire; to fold; pas. to be attired; l. a. mid. ἐστολιδωσάμην · part. στολιδωσάμενος, η, ον, having put on; Καδμείαν νεξείδα, Ευτίρ. Ρhæn. 1768. Fr. στολίς. Στολίδωμα, ατος, τό, a fold-hanging robe. Fr. στολιδώ.

Στολιδωτός, ή, όν, having folds or plaits, by way of ornament to a garment, Xen. Cyr. vi, 4, 1. Fr. στολιδόω.

 $\Sigma \tau \circ \lambda i \zeta \omega$, f. $i\sigma \omega$, to clothe; to array, Eurip. Suppl. 699; to dress; to equip, accounte. Fr.

Στόλιον, τό, dimin. from στολή, a small or scanty garment.

Στολίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a fold or plait of a garment, Eurip. Phæn. 1505; a wrinkle. And

Στολίσως, part. 1. a. act. στόλισον, 1. a. imperat. act. of στολίζω.

Στόλισμα, ατος, τό, dress, Eurip. Hec. 1138; attire. Fr. στολίζω.

Στολισμός, οῦ, ὁ, clothing, dress. Same Th.

Στολιστήριον, ου, τό, a robing-room.

Στολιστής, and στολιστός, οῦ, ὁ, s. as στολητής. From 3. pers. sing. pf. pas. of the same verb. Στολμός, οῦ, ὁ, a dress; καὶ μέλανα στολμὸν πέπλων 'Αμφιβαλώμεθ' ἢδη, Eurip. Alc. 218; a covering, a shroud. Th. στέλλω.

Στόλος, ου, δ, an equipment or fitting out; a military or naval expedition, generally the latter, Soph. Phil. 270; a fleet, πλέων γάς οὐ πολλῷ στόλφ, Id. 543; Herodt. v, 43; an armament, Soph. Phil. 904; an army, Id. Trach. 496; Æschyl. Pers. 781; Thucyd. i, 31; a voyage; τὸν οΐκαδ' ήπειγον στόλον, hastened their voyage homewards, Soph. Phil. 497; a passage by sea; ils Οιτην στόλος, Id. 488; an assemblage of persons prepared for a journey, etc., Æschyl. Eum. 818; Pind. Pyth. viii, 141; the cut-water of a ship, Æschyl. Pers. 400. See Blomf. Gloss. From στέλλω, 2. pf. ἔστολα,

ΣΤΟ MA, ἄτος, τό, a mouth, Il. vi, 43; the mouth or entrance of a harbour, Thucyd. vii, 5; a gate, Soph. Antig. 119; an orifice, an opening; the edge of a

sword; the front of an army, Xen. Anab. v, 2, 18; also, speech, discourse, Plat. Crat. 414, D; Soph. Œd. T. 671; the face, Id. 426; the countenance; the front, πολέμου, of battle, Il. xix, 313; the mouth of a river, Æschyl. Prom. 843; also, the source ; στόμα ἔχειν, to hold one's tongue; ἀνὰ στόμ' ἀεὶ καὶ διὰ γλώσσης ἔχειν (τὰ κακά), Eurip. Androm. 95; στόμα πρὸς στόμα λαλῆσαι, to speak face to face; ἀπὸ στόμα-Tos siasiv, to speak from memory; ἐξ ἑνὸς στόματος, with one mouth, one accord, Aristoph. Eq. 660; κατὰ στόμα, up to the point, to the very face; ἔχειν διὰ στόμα, to be constantly speaking about; κατὰ στόμα, close to the face, Herodt. viii, 111.

Στομαλγής, έος, grievous with the mouth, talking incessantly. Fr. στόμα and ἄλγος.

Στόμας γος, ου, ο, η, very loquacious; a brawler; a babbler, Soph. Electr. 597. Fr. στόμα and ἀςγός.

Στομάτεσσιν, dat. pl. Ion. and Poet. of στόμα.

Στοματουργός, οῦ, ὁ, working with the mouth, voluble, Aristoph. Ran. 826. Fr. ἔργον. Στομαυλέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to play on

Στομαυλέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to play on the flute; to imitate with the mouth the notes of the flute, *Plat. Crat.* 417, E. Fr. $\alpha \dot{\nu}$. $\lambda \dot{\epsilon} \omega$.

Στομαχικός, ή, όν, pertaining to the stomach; stomachic. From Στόμαχος, ον, δ, any orifice; the stomach; the throat or fauces, Il. iii, 292. Fr. στόμα. Hence in Engl. STOMACH.

Στόμθος, ου, δ , a brawler, that insults by making a loud noise with the mouth at one. Fr. $\sigma \tau i \mu \delta \omega$.

Στομίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to take into the mouth.

Στόμιον, ου, τό, dimin. of στόμα, a little mouth or opening; an orifice, Soph. Antig. 1202; the bit of a bridle, Herodt. i, 215; Eurip. Iph. Aul. 219; δακών δὲ στόμιον ὡς νεοζυγὴς Πῶλος, Æschyl. Prom. 1011; the mouth of a cave, Id. Choëph. 796; a check, Soph. Electr. 1454; the idea is taken from a bit keeping a horse in check, or obedient. Th. στόμα.

Στομίς, ίδος, λ, the mouthpiece of a flute, used to soften the sound; hard-mouthed. Same Th.

Στόμος, ου, δ, a reviling or reproaching; garrulousness. Fr. στόμα.

Στομόω, ω, f. ωσω, to stop the mouth, Herodt. iv, 69; to make an opening or mouth; to sharpen, set an edge upon; to give an edge to; to harden; to sharpen the mouth or tongue; hence, to make eloquent, Aristoph. Nub. 1108; to make sharp or cutting; pas. to be sharpened or edged against, Eurip. Iph. T. 288. Same Th.

Στομφάζω, f. άσω, to use highsounding words; to talk big; to boast, Aristoph. Vesp. 721. Fr. στόμβος.

Στόμφαζ, ακος, δ, ἡ, mouthing, pompous, bombastic, Aristoph. Nub. 1367. Fr. στόμφος.

Στόμφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, high-sounding, bombastic, pompous; subst. insolence, abuse, insolent boasting. Fr. στόμα.

Στόμωμα, ἄτο:, τό, what has received an edge; any thing sharpened; also, a mouth or opening; an entrance or strait, Æschyl. Pers. 855; strength, force. Fr. στόμα.

Στόμωσις, εως, ή, the act of hardening iron; also, of giving an edge or point, power or keenness of speech, Soph. Œd. C. 799; strength, force. Fr. pf. pas. of στομόω.

Στοναχεῦντι, Dor. and Æol. for στοναχοῦσι, 3. pl. ind. pres. or Dor. for στοναχοῦντι, dat. sing. part. pres. of

Στονὸχίω, f. ήσω, to groan, sob, sigh, II. xviii, 124; Soph. Electr. 131. From

Στονἄχή, ῆς, ἡ, a sob, a groan, a sigh, grief, sorrow, H. ii, 39; lamentation. Fr. στίνω. Th. στίνος.

Στοναχίζετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. Ion. of

Στοναχίζω, οτ -ομαι, f. m. ίσομαι, s. as στίνω, to groan, Π. ii, 784. (Not used by the Att. writers.) Fr. στοναχή. Th. στενός.

Στονόεις, στονόεσσα, όεν, exciting grief or groans, mournful, Soph. Œd. T. 187; fatal, II. viii, 159; deadly, lamentable, woful; στονόεσσαν ἀοιδήν, the melancholy dirge, II. xxiv, 721. Fr. στόνος. Th. στενός.

Στόνος, ου, δ. a groan, sob, moan, lamentation, Il. iv, 445; Soph. Phil. 742; roaring of the sea,

Id. Antig. 588; the groans of the wounded, Id. Trach. 519. Fr. στίνω.

Στόνυξ, for ὄνυξ, a claw or nail of an animal, Oppian; a sharppointed instrument; also, a sharp rock or crag.

Στοργή, ñs, 'n, natural affection, which parents and children have for each other; tender affection, love. Th. στέργω, 2. pf. έστοργα. Στορέννυμι, στόρνυμι, στρόννυμι, and στοςέω, obsol., ω, f. έσω, and στεώσω, to spread, as a bed, Il. ix, 617; to strew; to lay flat; to depress; to calm, Thucyd. vi, 18; to allay; λημα οὔπω στόςνυσι χεάνος τὸ σόν, Eurip. Heracl. 702; 1. a. ἐστόρεσα, and ἔστεωσα · pf. pas. ἔστεωμαι, 1. α. ἐστοψέσθην and ἐστρώθην, to be spread; to be rendered calm. Lat. sterno.

Στορέσαι, 1. a. act. inf. στόρεσαν, Ion. for ἐστόρεσαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. στορέσας, στορέσασα, part. 1. a. act. of preced.

Στορεσεύντι, Dor. for στορέσουσι, 3. pl. fut. to στορέννυμι.

Στοςίω. See στοςίννυμι. ΣΤΟ ΡΟΥΙΞ. γγος, ή, the point of a spear; the extremity of a

of a spear; the extremity of a promontory.

Στόςνυμι, a later form of στος έννυμι, which see.

Στοςχάζω, f. άσω, to shut up; to pen cattle.

Στοχάζομαι, f. άσομαι, pf. ἐστόχασμαι, to aim at a mark or any object in a direct line, with gen., Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 19; Plat. Gorg. 465, A; to endeavour to attain, Longin. 1; Demosth. 176, 27; to conjecture, Plat. Phil. 56, A; Soph. Antig. 241; to form an opinion from conjectures, Xen. Mem. ii, 2, 5; to go along with in opinion, Plat. Lach. 178, B. Fr. στείχω. Στοχασάμενος, part. 1. a. m. of

preced. Στόχἄσις, εως, ή, a conjecture,

Στοχασις, εως, n, a conjecture, Plat. Phil. 62, C. Fr. στοχάζομαι.

Στοχασμός, οῦ, ὁ, and στόχασμα, ατος, τό, the act of aiming at; conjecture; a javelin, Eurip. Bacch. 1194. And

Στοχαστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who takes a good aim; one that conjectures or guesses. Fr. pf. pas. of στοχάζομαι.

Στοχαστίκός, ή, όν, dexterous at hitting a mark or obtaining an object; aiming at the mark; conjectural, Plat. Gorg. 463, A. Fr. preced.

Στοχαστίκῶς, adv. conjecturally. Fr. στοχαστικός.

Στόχος, ου, ὁ, a mark, an aim; a conjecture, Æschyl. Suppl. 240. Fr. στέιχω.

Στεάξαλος, ου, δ, ή, tortuous, winding, twisted. Fr. στεί-

Στεαδίζω, f. ίσω, to squint. And Στεαδισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a squinting; Lat. strabismus. Fr. στείφω. Στεαδός, ἡ, ὁν, and στεαδών, ῶνος,

λη τράθος, η, ον, απά στράθων, ωνος,
 λ, ή, twisted; squinting; as
 στρεβλός. Th. στρέφω.

Στεαδών, ῶνος, δ, s. as στεαδός. Also the name of the ancient geographer, Strabo.

Στραγγάλη, ns, h, a halter or noose; also, the act of strangling. And

Στραγγάλιά, ᾶς, ἡ, a twisted cord; a noose, gin; a stratagem; an insidious measure.

Στεαγγαλίζω, f. ίσω, to strangle, choke; to squeeze. And

Στεαγγάλίς, ίδος, ή, a twisted noose or halter; treacherous advice; pl. hard tubercles after inflammation. Th. στεαγγός.

Στεαγγαλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, strangulation. Fr. στεαγγαλίζω.

Στεαγγαλιώδης, εος, δ, ή, twisted, tortuous; insidious. Fr. στεαγγαλιά.

Στεμγγαλόω, ω, f. ώσω, to strangle, choke, throttle. Hence in Engl. TO STRANGLE.

Στραγγεύομαι, to twist and turn one's self; to delay; to loiter, wear away time; Τί ταῦτ' ἔχων στραγγεύομαι; why do I in this situation hesitate? Aristoph. Nub. 131; mid. of

Στραγγεύω, f. εύσω, to squeeze out by drops; to press; metaphor. to vex, harass. Fr. στράγ-γω.

Στραγγίας, ου, i, a kind of wheat or corn. Qu. if from the roundness of its kernel.

Στραγγίζω, f. ίσω, to press, squeeze.

ΣΤΡΑΓΓΟ΄Σ, ή, όν, twisted, winding, oblique, distorted. Fr. στρίφω.

Στεαγγουεία, ας, η, a difficulty in passing the urine; hence, in Engl., STRANGURY, Aristoph. Vesp. 810; Plat. Ep. xi, 338, E. Fr. στεάγξ and οὖεον.

Στεαγγουειαώ, f. ασω, to have a difficulty in passing urine; to be affected with strangury, Aristoph. Thesm. 616; Plat. Legg. xi, 916, A.

Στζάγγω, to squeeze out; not used. Lat. stringo.

ΣΤΡΑ'ΓΞ, στραγγός, ή, a drop; as if from στάζω, f. στάξω, to fall by drops; whence, by epenth. of γ and ρ, στράγξ.

Στράπτω, for ἀστράπτω, to lighten; to flash; used actively in Apol. Rhod. iii, 1018; Soph. Ed. C. 1511. Probably from στράφω, Æol. for στράφω, from the zigzag appearance of the lightning.

Στρατάομαι, ωμαι, to station an army; to encamp; hence, στρατόωντο, Ion. and Poet. for εστρατώντο, 3. pl. impf. m. Th. στρατός.

Στράτάρχης, ου, δ, the same with στρατηγός, the general-in-chief of an army, Herodt. iii, 157. Fr. στρατός and ἀρχή.

Στράταρχος, ου, δ, Poet., the same with στρατάρχης, the leader of an army, a commander. Fr. the same.

Στρατεία, ας, Ion. στρατηΐη, ης, ή, warfare, a military expedition, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 23, 33; Æschyl. Ag. 589; κοπτόμεναι δι αἰεὶ ταῖς στρατείαις ταὐταις ταῖς ἄνω τε καὶ κάτω, being harassed by those incessant expeditions up and down, Dem. Olymp. i, 10; iποιοῦντο τὴν στρατείαν, they undertook the expedition, Isocr. Archid.; Eurip. Suppl. 23; an army. Fr. στραπεύω.

Στράτεία, ας, 'n, fem. adj., the Warlike, epithet of Athena.

Στεατεύεται, 3. sing. pres. mid. of στεατεύομαι.

Στεάπευμα, ἄπος, τό, an army, Eurip. Hec. 38; Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 13; Thucyd. vii, 5; an armament, an expedition, Herodt. iii, 48; a division of an army, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 11; a camp, Id. i, 5, 13. Fr. στεαπείω. Same Th.

Στρατεύομαι, to carry on a war, Herodt. iv, 28; to serve as a soldier, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 13. See στρατεύω.

Στρατεύσιμος, ου, ο, 'n, fit for military service, fit for the army, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 4. Fr. στρατεύω.

Στράτευσις, εως, ή, an expedition. Fr. στρατεύω.

Στρατιντίον, verbal adj, the expedition must be undertaken, Xen. Hist. vii, 129. Fr. στρατιύω. Στρατιύω, f. εύσω, to make war upon (with ἐπί and the acc., Herodt. i, 77); to march out to war, Xen. Cyr. iv, 4, 3; to lead out an army to war; to

make war, Id. iv, 6, 4; στραστεύομαι, to serve as a soldier, Herodt. vii, 61; to march against the enemy, Demosth. 156, 25; Xen. Mem. iii, 2, 3; Soph. Aj. 1090; to lead an army against (είς), Xen. Hist. iv, 7, 5; also, to, with είς against, with ἐπί, Demosth. 142, 47; 1. a. ἐστράτευσα, 1. a. mid. ἐστρατευσάμην, pf. pas. ἐστράτευμαι, part. ἐστρατευμένος, skilled in war. Th. στρατός.

Στρατηγείον, and στρατήγιον, ου, τό, a general's tent; an encampment, Soph. Aj. 708; the tribunal of the Στρατηγό at Athens, Æschin. 73, 21; and

Στρατηγέω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. ἐστρατήγηκα, Dem. in Timocr. 30, 13; to command an army, Soph. Electr. 1; Thucyd. i, 29; to discharge the duties of στρατηγός · pas. to be commanded by a general. Fr. στρατός and ἡγέσμαι.

Στεμιτήγημα, ἄτος, τό, what is effected by a general; the scheme of a general; a stratagem, artifice, a manœuvre, Nen. Mem. iii, 5, 22. Hence, in Engl., STRATAGEM. Fr. στεμιτήνω. Στεμιτήνα, ας, Ion. -ίη, ης, ή, military command; the office of a general; military skill, Nen. Cyr. i, 6, 12; Thucyd. v, 16; an expedition, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 19; the highest distinction, Demosth. 415, 7. Fr. στεμιτήνος.

Στρατηγιᾶω, f. ᾶσω, to aim at the command of an army, Xen. Anab. vii, 1, 33. Fr. στρατηγός.

Στεάτηγικός, ή, όν, skilled in military science, Xen. Cyr. viii, 4, 4; becoming a commander, Id. i, 6, 12; οἱ στεατηγικοί, the prætorian soldiers; λωείαν ὑτίσχετο τοῖς αὐλικοῖς καὶ στεατηγικοῖς περοσαγοςευομένοις, he promised a largess or present to the soldiers called the Prætorian bands; τὸ στεατηγικόν, the art of a commander, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 8. See more in Perizon. de Præt. 124, 125, etc. From Στεατήγιον, ου, τό, the tent of the general; the proposition. Die

Στράτηγιον, ου, τό, the tent of the general; the prætorium, Dio. iii; Demosth. 1043, 11; Soph. Aj. 708; the court of the Στρα τηγοί at Athens, Demosth. 1043, 11. See Perizon. de Præt. 224, etc., 624, 628.

Στεμάτηγίς, ίδος, ή, pertaining to a general, Soph. Aj. 49; a female general, Aristoph. Eccl.

835; prætorian band, Appian. B. C. 672; he also calls the prætorian band $\sigma \tau_{\ell} \alpha \tau_{\eta \gamma} i \delta_{\alpha} \sigma_{\tau \gamma} i.$ $\ell \alpha v$, in l. iv, p. 656; $\sigma \tau_{\ell} \alpha \tau_{\eta \gamma} i \gamma_{\gamma} \sigma_{\tau} i$, the admiral's ship, Demosth. 1162, ult.; and

Στράτηγός, οῦ, δ, a military commander, a leader, a general or admiral, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 19; Thucyd. vi, 44; a prefect; στεατηγός ἐπὶ τῶν ὅπλων, the prefect of arms, or military prefect, Marm. Oxon. XXV ; ἐπικρινέτω ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν ὅπλων στρατηγὸς, καὶ ὁ ἐπὶ της διοικήσεως, Demosth. 238, 13; στρατηγοί τοῦ ίεροῦ, the prefects of the temple, Luke xxii, 52, etc.; ὑπατὸς στρατηyos, the commander-in-chief; the dumnviri of the provinces, Reines. Inscr. Cl. I. 1xx, p. 430. At Athens, latterly, the generals had the power of summoning the assemblies of the people, Dem. de Coron. 238, 3. There were two orders of generals; the one of έπὶ τῶν ὅπλων, the other οἱ ἐπὶ της διοικήσεως, Demosth. 238, 13; at first ten were appointed with military command, Herodt. vi, 103; afterwards three were generally nominated, but the first named was considered the principal commander, see Thucyd. ii, 58, 65; iv, 42; v, 4; ἐπωμόσαντο ἐπὶ τῶν στρατηγῶν, they swore in presence of the generals, who took cognizance of accusations of treason against the state, Demosth. 273, 8; they also provided the army and fleet with provisions, Demosth. 1043, pen., and 1029, 12. Fr. στεατός and hyéouai.

Στρατηΐη, Ion. for στρατεία.

Στράτηλασία, ας, ή, and στρατηλασίη, ης, ή, Ion., a leading out of an army, a military expedition, Herodt. ii, 1. Th. στρατός and ἐλαύνω.

Στρατηλάτεω, ω, f. ήσω, to lead an army, Herodt. i, 122; the same with στρατηγέω, Eurip. Orest. 709; sometimes construed with the dutive; μαινάσι στρατηλατων, Eurip. Bucch. 52.

Στρατηλάτης, ου, ὁ, a commander of an army, a general, Eurip. Orest. 507; Soph. Phil. 782, 861. Fr. στρατός and ἐλαύνω. Στρατιά, ᾶς, ἡ, properly, an army, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 17; Νιαίας δὲ,ἡγε τὴν στρατίαν, Thucyd. vii; a levy of forces, Id. i, 17; ἐτὶ στρατία; on service, in a campaign, Aristoph. Vesp. 354;

a military expedition; a camp; the common soldiers, Xen. Anab. vii, 2, 19; a convention or meeting, Pind. Pyth. xi, 75. (It properly signifies an army on service; στρατεία, an expedition.) Th. στρατός.

Στεάτιάεχης, s. as στεατάεχης·

Στεατίαεχος, ου, δ, the leader of an army, a general, Xen. Lac. xiii, 4. Fr. στρατός and ἄρχω. Στεάτιος, ία, ιον, military, of or belonging to war; also as an epithet of Jupiter and Mars; warlike, presiding over war, Herodt. v, 119. Fr. στρατός.

Στεάτιώτης, ου, δ, and Dor. στεατιώτας, a common soldier, Thucyd. vii, 15; Demosth. 375, 24; also, a sailor, Thucyd. ii, 89; an aquatic plant. Fr. στράτιος. Στράτιωτικός, ή, όν, pertaining to a soldier, qualified for being a soldier, martial, warlike, military, skilled in war; τὰ στεατιωτικά, military affairs, Xen. Cyr. ii, 1, 9; στρατιωτικώτερον, better adapted for service, Thucyd. ii, 83 ; στρατιωτικά, stil. χεήματα, soldiers' pay, Demosth. 14, 20. Fr. στρατός.

Στράτιωτικώς, adv. in a military manner. Fr. preced.

Στρατιῶτις, ιδος, ή, a female soldier; adj. military, Æschyl. Ag. 47; $(\nu\alpha\tilde{\nu}_5)$, a transport for conveying troops, Thucyd. vi, 43. Fr. στρατός.

Στράτοκήρυξ, ύκος, δ, a herald of an army. Fr. στρατός and κήρυξ.

Στεάτολογέω, ω, to levy troops. Fr. στεατολόγος.

Στεάτολογήσαντι, dat. sing. part.

pres. of στρατολογέω. Στεάτολογία, ας, ή, the levy of an army, the enlistment of soldiers. From

Στεάτολόγος, ου, i, i, that levies or enlists soldiers. Fr. στρατός

and λέγω. Στεάτόμαντις, εως, δ, a soothsayer or prophet accompanying an army, Æschyl. Ag. 121; like Calchas in Il. i, 71. Fr. oreaτός and μάντις.

Στεάτονικη, ης, ή, the name of a *woman*, Stratonica.

Στεατόομαι, οῦμαι, to encamp, Π. iii, 187; impf. 3. pl. готратоωντο · pas. to be conducted to war; στεατωθέν, Æschyl. Ag. 132; part. 1. a. pas.

Στεατόπεδα, ων, τά, Stratopeda, a place.

Στρατοπεδάρχης, ου, ό, ή, that

commands a camp; the commander of the prætorian cohorts, the prefect of the prætorian camp, at Rome, Acts xxviii, 16; this officer also had the custody of accused persons, etc., Wahl's Lex. by Robinson. Fr. άρχή and στρατόπιδον.

Στρατοπεδεία, ας, ή, an encampment, the camp, Xen. Hist. iv, 1, 11; the stationing of an army; and

Στρατοπέδευσις, εως, n, the pitching a camp, an encampment, Xen. Cyr. viii, 5, 3. From

Στρατοπεδεύω, f. εύσω, pf. εστρατοπέδευκα, Xen. Cyr. iv, 253; most commonly στρατοπεδεύομαι, to make an encampment, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 19; to cause a camp to be pitched, Id. Lac. 12, 1; to be encamped, Id. Cyr. viii, 5, 1; to encamp, Id. Anab. i, 3, 7. From

Στρατόπεδον, ου, τό, a camp, Xen. Cyr. iii, 3, 14; Herodt. iv, 4; an encampment, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 13; hence, by metonymy, an army, Soph. Phil. 10; ή μόνη δη στρατοπέδων μεγάλων, which alone of large armies, Thucyd. vii, 44; also, a fleet, Id. i, 117; a crowd, Plat. Legg. ii, 666, D. Fr. στεατός and πέ-Dov.

ΣΤΡΑΤΟ Σ, οῦ, δ, properly, an army assembled in a camp, an army, Il. i, 10, et passim; Thucyd. ii, 21; land or naval forces; a crowd of people, Æschyl. Prom. 421; Soph. Electr. 739; Xen. Cyr. vi, 3, 11; Pind. Pyth. ii, 85. Perhaps from στροννῦμι.

Στεατόφι, Epic gen. of preced. Στρατόφιν, adv., Π. x, 347, like στρατού.

Στεχτόω, to encamp, whence Epic 3. pl. impf. mid. iστρατόωντο, they were encamped. Fr. orea-

Στρατόωντο, Ion. and Poet. for ἐστρατῶντο, 3. pl. impf. m. of στεατάομαι.

Στρατωνίδης, ου, ό, a common soldier, Aristoph. Acharn. 596. Fr. στρατός.

Στεαφείς, part. 2. a. pas. of στεέφω.

 $\sum \tau \varrho \alpha \phi \widetilde{n} v \alpha i$, 2. a. inf. pas. of στεέφω, f. ψω, 2. a. pas. ἐστεά-Onv.

Στραφθείς, εῖσα, έν, 1. a. part. pas. to στείφω.

Στείθλευμα, άτος, τό, torture; also, the helm of a ship.

Στείβλη, ης, ή, a roller; a screw

or press, Æschyl. Suppl. 436; an instrument of torture; fem. of στρεβλός.

Στρεβλοκάρδιος, ου, ό, a man of a perverse heart. Fr. xaedia.

Στρεβλός, ή, όν, twisted, tortuous, crooked; crafty, perverse, Aristoph. Ran. 878; insidious. Th. στεέφω.

Στρεβλότης, ητος, ή, obliquity, tortuousness, perverseness. Same

Στρεβλόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to twist, distort, pervert, make crooked; to put to the question or torture; στρεβλούτε καὶ δικάζετε, ye put to the torture and condemn, Herodt. iii, 120; Aristoph. Nub. 620 ; στρεβλώσεται, shall be tortured, fut. mid. used passively, Plat. Polit. ii, 361, E. Στρεβλωτήριον, ου, τό, an instrument of torture. Same Th.

Στείμμα, άτος, τό, any thing twisted, strained, or dislocated, a sprain, Demosth. 156, 1. Fr. pf. pas. of στρέφω.

Στείπταιγλος, n, ov, averting or reflecting the light; launching the forked lightning, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 2; Aristoph. Nub. 335. Fr. στεέφω and αιγλη.

Στρεπτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, any thing which turns, one of the vertebræ of the neck; also, a socket. Fr. στείφω.

Στρεπτοῖο, gen. Ion. of στρεπτός. Στρεπτόν, ου, τό, and στρεπτός, οῦ, ὁ, a chain or necklace, a collar; pl. cakes of a twisted form, Demosth. 341, 1. From Στρεστός, ή, όν, flexible, bent; wreathed, turned, twisted, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 2; voluble, στρεπτή δὶ γλῶσσα 'στὶ βροτῶν, Ιί. ΧΧ, 248; στρεστοῖο χιτῶνος, a shirt of mail, Il. v, 113; placable, στρεπτοί δέ τε καὶ θεοὶ αὐτοί, Π. ix, 493; flexible, yielding, i. e. not obstinate in error, στεεπταί μέν τε φρένες ἐσθλῶν, Π. ΧΥ, 203. Fr. στείφω.

Στρεπτοφόρος, ου, δ, h, wearing a chain or necklace, Herodt. viii, 113. Fr. φέρω and στρεπτός. Στεεύγομαι, to pine or waste away as it were by drops; to pine away or be consumed, R. xv, 512; to be exhausted. Th. στεάγξ.

Στρεύγω, to grieve or afflict; in mid. to stay, abide, wait, Homer. Qu. στεαγγεύομαι. Th. στεάγξ. Στρεφεδινέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to whirl, turn in a circle; pas. to be wheeled or rolled round, to roll round; to reel, στειφιδίνηθεν δλ οί ὅσσε, and his eyes reeled, Il. xvi, 792. Fr. στεέφω and δινέω. Th. δίνη.

Στείφειν, pres. inf. act., and Στειφθείε, έντος, part. 1. a. pas., and

Στρεφθέν, έντος, part. 1. a. n. g., and στρεφθέντε, nom. dual, στρεφθέντε, dual, στρεφθέντι, dat. sing. of στρεφθείς, part.

1. a. pas. of. Στείφω, f. στείψω, 1. a. ἔστειψα, pf. "στροφα, Lobeck. Phryn. 578; but no good authority is given; Poet. impf. στέξ ψασκον, Il. xviii, 546; to turn, Il. viii, 168; to turn round, Eurip. Med. 30; to bend, twist round; to turn over, throw down; to turn upside down, with ava and zάτα, Æschyl. Eum. 621; to turn in the mind, to revolve, reflect upon, Eurip. Hec. 738; mid. to turn one's self, Xen. Cyr. vi, 3, 11; to turn against or to bay, κάπειος η λέων στε φεcai, Il. xii, 42; to turn back, retreat; to turn one's self in a place (s. as Latin versari); to sojourn; to plot, contrive; πάσας....στροφάς στρέφεσθαι, to betake one's self to every shift, Plat. Polit. iii, 405, C; pas. to be turned, changed, Soph. Electr. 506; to be occupied or concerned about, with gen., Id. Aj. 1096; to be dislocated, στραφηναι τὸν πόδα, Herodt. iii, 129; Plat. Legg. vii, 789, E;71 ταῦτα στρέφει; why are you occupied about these things? Aristoph. Acharn. 385; f. pas. στρεφθήσομαι(?), 1. a. pas. ἐστρέφθην, Dor. ἐστράφθην, seldom used; 2. α. ἐστεάφην, commonly used, and with a middle signification, Soph. Antig. 315; pf. pas. ἴστεαμμαι, a different form of Teinw.

Στείψασκον, Εpic for εστειψαν, 1. a. to στείφω.

 $\Sigma_{\tau \ell}(\psi_{is}, \epsilon_{\omega s}, \dot{n}, \text{ the act of turning; artifice, deceit.} Fr. <math>\sigma \tau_{\ell}(\varepsilon)$

 Σ' τρεψοδικέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to pervert justice; $\dot{\alpha}\lambda\lambda^{2}$ δσ' ἐμαυτῷ στρεψοδικῆσω, but as much as to pervert justice to my own purpose, Aristoph. Nub. 434. Fr. στρέφω and δίκη.

Στρεψοδί κοπάνουργία, ας, ή, a perversion of justice by every kind of roguery, Aristoph. Av. 1455. Fr. στρέφω, δίκη, and πανουργία.

Στερνίς, adv. roughly, loudly, with a noise. From

ΣΤΡΗΝΗ'Σ, έος, ό, ή, rough,

noisy, loud, shrill; riotous, tumultuous.

Στεηνιάσαντες, pl. part. 1. a. act. of Στεηνιάω, or στεηνιάζω, f. άσω, to live wantonly or luxuriously, to riot, N. T.; to express joy by gestures or motions of the body; to behave arrogantly. Th. στεῆνος.

ΣΤΡΗ NOΣ, εος, τό, a straining after; luxury, dissipation; rudeness of manners; insolence; as if from στρηνής.

Στει ειλικίνε, γγος, κ, the smallest or weakest chirping, the smallest drop, Aristoph. Acharn. 1035. From

ΣΤΡΙ΄ΒΟΣ, ου, δ, a shrill note of a bird. $Fr. \sigma \tau \varrho i \zeta \omega$, $for \tau \varrho i \zeta \omega$. $Στ \varrho i \gamma \mu \dot{ο} \dot{ο} , ο \ddot{ο} , δ, a kind of noise or sound. <math>Fr. \sigma \tau \varrho i \zeta \omega$, for $\tau \varrho i \zeta \omega$.

Στείζω. See τείζω.

Στείνζ, στειγγός, ή, the screechowl; the channel or fluting of a pillar; Lat. strix.

Στριατός, lean, thin, lank, Gloss. Cyr.

Στειφνός, ή, όν, firm, close; hard, solid, connected with στέριφος, στέριφνος, hence στριφνός. Th. ἵστημι.

Στροθεύς, έως, ή, a fuller's instrument for turning cloth.

Στροδέω, ω, f. ήσω, to drive around, to whirl, twist, turn round; πάντα τρόπον τε σαυτὸν στρόδει πυκνώσας, turn yourself every way, condensing your thoughts, Aristoph. Nub. 700; to roll, Id. Ran. 817. Th. στρέφω.

Στροβητός, ή, όν, whirled round or about.

Στροδίλη, ης, ή, a tent of lint of a twisted and conical form, Hippocr. Fr. στροδέω.

Στροδιλίζω, f. ίσω, to twist, twirl round or about. Fr. στρόδιλος. Στρόδιλος, ου, ό, any thing shaped like a top, which children play with, Plat. Polit. iv, 436, D; a whirligig; a whirlwind, a tornado; a kind of dance; the cone of the pine-tree; a kind of shell fish, broad at one end and small at the other, Aristoph. Pac. 864; a cockle.

Στεόδος, ου, ό, any whirling thing; a vortex; a whirling, vertigo, Æschyl. Ag. 643; a top to play with; a twisted girdle, Id. Suppl. 452. Fr. στεοδίω.

Στρογγυλεύω, f. εύσω, to draw into a short compass, to express in concise terms, Dion. Hal.; and

Στρογγύλλω, to round off, make round. Fr. στρογγύλος.

Στρογγυλοειδής, έος, ό, ή, having a round shape or appearance. Fr. στρογγύλος and είδος.

ΣΤΡΟΓΓΥΛΟΣ, η, ον, round, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 288, D; globular: smooth or even, Aristoph. Nub. 676; στρογγύλοις τοῖς ἡήμασι, with rounded, hence terse or polished, language, Aristoph. Acharn. 686; στρογγύλα πλοῖα, round vessels, i. e. merchant-vessels, unlike the μακρὰ πλοῖα, long ships or ships of war; ξύλα στρογγύλα, unhewn timber; χαλάζαις στρογγύλαις, with round hailstones, Id. Nub. 1127. Fr. στράγγω.

Στρογγύλότης, ητος, ή, roundness, Plat. Men. 74, B. Fr. στρογγύλος.

Στρογγυλόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make round or globular. Fr. στρογγύλος.

Στρογγύλωμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing made into a round shape; roundness; and

Στρογγύλωσις, εως, ή, a making round, a rounding. Same Th. Στρομβέω, f. ήσω, s. as στροβέω, to whirl. Hence

Στρομεηδόν, adv., like a ball, spun round.

Στεόμεος, ου, δ, any thing twisted, turned, or rounded; a ball, Π. xiv, 413; a top, a cone or pyramid, a spindle; a whirlwind, Æschyl. Prom. 1086; a shell of a conical form; the same with στεόδιλος. Fr. στεοθέω. Τh. στεέφω.

Στρομδόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to whirl round, cause to spin round, like a top. Not classical.

Στρουθίζω, f. ίσω, to chirp like a sparrow.

Στρουθιοκάμηλος, ου, δ. See στρουθοκάμηλος.

Στρουθίου, ου, τό, dimin. of στρουθός, a little sparrow.

Στεουθοδάλανος, ου, δ, Strouthobalanos, Sparrow-acorn, an imaginary being. Fr. στεουθός and βάλανος.

Στρουθοκάμηλος, ου, δ, an ostrich. Fr. στρουθός and κάμηλος.

2ΤΡΟΥΘΟ'Σ, or Att. στροῦθος, ου, ὁ, οτ ἡ, a sparrow, Il. ii, 311; also, an ostrich; οὐκ ὀλίγαι δὲ στρουθοὶ αὶ μεγάλαι, and large ostriches not a few, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 2; καλόν γε καὶ λευκὸν τὸ τῆς στρουθὸν πτερόν, Aristoph. Acharn. 1105; an eagle, Æschyl. Ag. 143. (Herodotus gives the ostrich the epithet κατάγαιος,

from its motion on the ground, half flying and half running.)
A kind of plant.

Στρούς, contracted from στρουθός, a sparrow. Hesych.

Στροφάδες, ων, αί, the Strophådes, islands in the Ionian Sea. Fr. στρίφω.

Στοοραίος, ου, δ, an epithet of Mercury, whose statue was placed at the doorpost to keep away thieves, Aristoph. Plut. 1153. Fr. στρίφω.

Στροφέλιγξ, ιγγος, ή, a whirlwind, Il. xvi, 775; a vortex, a whirling; a circular band; the hinge of a door; a cheese. From

Στροφάλίζω, the same with στρέφω, to turn; ἀλάκατα στροφαλίζετε, whirl the spindle, ·Odys. xviii, 314.

Στροφάς, άδος, ή, a winding or turning, a circular course, Soph. Trach. 132. Fr. στρέθω.

Trach. 132. Fr. στρίφω. Στροφάω, ω, and στροφάομαι, ωμαι, to turn about, to wander backwards and forwards, Herodt. ii, 85. Fr. στρίφω.

Στροφεῖον, ου, τό, an instrument for winding any thing upon, a windlass; a twisted rope. Fr. στρέφω.

Στροφεύς, έως, δ, a joint of the back-bone; the hinge of a door, Aristoph. Thesm. 487. Same

Στροφίω, s. as στρέφω, to turn, whirl round; especially, to have the colic.

Στροφή, ης, η, a turning, Aristoph. Ran. 775; a revolution; a bending; a subterfuge, evasion, Æschyl. Suppl. 818; ἐκανος πάσας μὲν στροφὰς στρέφεσθαι, capable of betaking himself to every shift and turn, Plat. Polit. iii, 405, C; said of a litigious person; the turning of the chorus on the stage towards the spectators; hence, the choral ode, a strophe; κατακάμπτειν τὰς στροφὰς οὐ ράδιον, Aristoph. Thesm. 68; a trick. Fr. 2. pf. ἔστροφα, of στρέφω.

Στρόξιγζ. 1γγος, 'n, a vertebra, Plat. Tim. 74, C; a hinge, Aristoph. Ran. 892; a pivot, Eurip. Phan. 1142; στρόφιγζ γλώσσης, volubility of tongue, Aristoph. Ran. 892; a turning, a bending. Fr. στρίφω.

Στροφικός, ή, όν, pertaining to turning; capable of being turned. Fr. στρίφω.

Στροφίοιο, gen. Ion. of Στρόφιος, ου, δ, a proper name, Strophius.

Στεόφιον, τό, dimin. from στεόφος, a band or girdle worn by women round the head or round the breast.

Στροφίς, ίδος, ή, s. as στρόφιον, a band, girdle.

Στροφίς, ίδος, ή, a turning, a rolling; twisting, a fold, Eurip.

Andr. 716; and

Στεόφις, εως, ό, one who shifts and turns, a shuffling fellow, Aristoph. Nub. 450. Fr. στεί-

Στροφοδινέομαι, as pas., to wheel eddying round, of birds. Fr. στρόφος and δινέομαι.

Στροφοδίνέω, ω, f. ήσω, to whirl round; mid. to hover round, Æschyl. Ag. 51. Fr. στρέφω and δινέω.

Στεόφος, ου, δ, any thing twisted, a cord, Odys. xiv, 438; a rope, Herodt. iv, 60; a band or girdle, Æschyl. S. Theb. 853; a tress or braid of hair; a griping in the bowels, στεόφος μ' ἔχει τὸν γωστές', Aristoph. Thesm. 483. Hence, in Engl., ROPE. Fr. στεέφω, 2. pf. ἔστεοφα, obsol. Στεοφωμέναι, pl. fem. contract. part. pres. pas. of στεοφάω.

Στροφωτός, ή, όν, apt to turn. Fr. στρέφω.

Στεόω, obsol., for στεώννυμι.

Στεύμαεγος, ου, δ, 'n, furiously lustful: to be referred to στρούς, contracted from στρούθος, a sparrow.

Στευμόνα, acc. sing. of στευμών. Στευμονίας, Ion. .ίης, ου, ὁ, a violent wind blowing from the river Strymon, Herodt. viii, 118. Στευμόνιος, α, ον, Strymonian.

Στοῦμών, όνος, δ, a river near Amphipolis in Thrace, the Strymon.

Στευφνός, κ, όν, sour, harsh, Plat. Tim. 67, D; astringent, austere, surly, Aristoph. Vesp. 877; the same with στυφνός, from which it is formed by inserting ε. Fr. στύφω but some refer it to στείφω, to constrain.

Στευφνότης, τητος, ή, harshness, austerity, sourness; severity. Fr. στυφνός.

ΣΤΡΥΧΝΟ Σ, οῦ, ὁ, a species of the plant called solanum or nightshade.

Στεῶμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing spread out, a mattress, a couch, a bed; a blanket, coverlet: a carpet; a horse-cloth, Xen. Cyr. viii, 8, 9; a gown or wrapper, Plut. Prot 315, D; τὰ στεώματα, bed-clothes, Id. Cyr. vi. 2, 11; Œcon. 9, 3. Fr. στεών-

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νυμι, from obsol. στείω.

Στρωμᾶτεύς, έως, δ, a pillow, bedding; a garment or robe of different colors.

Στεωματόδισμον, τό, a sack in which slaves put the bed-clothes, and tied them up. Fr. στεωμα and δισμός.

Στρωματόδισμος, ου, δ, a sheet or sack in which bed-clothes were packed up, Xen. Anab. v, 4, 7; Plat. Theat. 175, E. Fr. στρωμα and δισμός.

Στεωμνάς, acc. pl. of

Στεωμνή, ñ, h, the same as στεωμα, a low couch, Æschyl. Choëph. 660; a bed, Pind. Nem. i, 75; a covering for a bed, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 30; Thucyd. viii, 81. Fr. στεώννυμι.

Στεώννῦμι, or στεωννύω, impf. ἐστεώννυον, f. στεώσω, from obsol. στεώω, to spread out; to strew; to spread or make a bed; to furnish; τὸ χῦμα ἔστεωτο, the waves were calmed or laid, Herodt. vii, 193; to cover, as if spread over, Æschyl. Ag. 883; 1. α. ἔστεωσα, imperat. στεῶσον, pf. pas. ἔστεωμαι, σαι, ται, part. ἐστεωμένος. Hence, in Engl., το strew. Fr. στεώω.

Στρώσον, 1. a. imperat. act. of στρώννυμι.

Στρῶσις, εως, ἡ, a covering, a spreading, a strewing. Fr. 2. pers. sing. pf. pas. of the preced. Στρώσω, l. f. act. of στρώννῦμι. Στρωτήρ, ῆρος, and στρώτης, ου, δ, one who spreads or strews; a cross-beam; pl. joists; also,

a cross-beam; pl. joists; also, laths, which support the coverings of the roofs.

Στεωτός, ή, όν, spread, strewed, Soph. Trach. 912; covered. Fr. 3. sing. pf. pas. of στεών-νυμι.

Στεωφάσθαι, pres. inf. pas. of Στεωφάω, ω, to turn; to turn round, to whirl; mid. to turn one's self in a place; hence, to be an inmate in, II. ix, 459; the same as στείφω, in the sense of the Latin versari, Æschyl. Ag. 1197; 1. f. m. στεωφήσωμαι. Fr. στεοφή. Th. στείτω. Στεωφώμινος, part. pres. pas. of στεωφάω.

Στυγάνός, ή, όν, odious, hateful, Æschin. 21, 4; contract. στυγνός, which see.

Στυγάνως, ορος, δ, ή, hating men, a husband-hater, Æschyl. Prom. 726. Fr. στυγίω and ἀνής. Στυγερή, Ion. for στυγερά, ᾶς, dat. pl. στυγεραῖς. From

Στυγερός, ά, όν, odious, hateful,

Il. xiv, 158; horrible; frightful, sad, dismal, Id. v, 47; miserable, wretched, Æschyl. Pers. 873; an object of hate or aversion, Aristoph. Acharn. 1206. Th. στυγέω.

Στυγερώπης, εος, ό, ή, having a revolting appearance, horrible to the sight, odious, hateful, Hesiod. Op. 193. Fr. στυγερός and &\$\psi\$.

Στυγερωπός, ου, δ, h, s. as preced.; in gen., hateful.

Στυγερως, adv. frightfully; sadly, wretchedly, Soph. Phil. 166. Fr. στυγερός.

 $\Sigma T \check{\Upsilon} \Gamma E' \Omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, and $\sigma \tau \acute{v} \xi \omega$. Herodt., ii, 47, has a compound perfect, ἀπεστύγηκα · to hate, Eurip. Med. 36; to have an aversion for, to abhor, Soph. Phil. 87; to pursue with hatred; to dread, Il. i, 186; and νίι, 112; τόν τε στυγέουσι καὶ αλλοι, Id. xv, 167; 1. α. ἐστύynsa, Eurip. Troad. 712; also, from the obsol. στύγω, Epic 1. a. ἔστυξα, to cause to fear, make terrible; opt. στύζαιμι, in this sense, Odys. xi, 502; f. mid. στυγήσομαι, with a passive sense, Soph. Œd. T. 672; 2. a. "στὔyov.

Στυγημα, άτος, τό, odium, hatred; aversion; στύγημ' ἐμόν, my utter aversion, Eurip. Orest. 474; and

Στυγητός, ή, όν, odious, hateful, detested, Æschyl. Prom. 594. Fr. pf. pas. of στυγέω.

Στύγιος, ου, δ, ή, hateful, odious, horrible, Eurip. Med. 198; Stygian, Soph. Ed. C. 1560; Æschyl. Pers. 656. Fr. ovuγέω.

Στυγνάζω, f. άσω, to be sad, gloomy, or dejected, N. T., 1.
u. ἐστύγνᾶσα, part. 1. a. act.
στυγνάσας. Fr. στυγνός.

Στυγνάζων, part. pres. act., and Στυγνάσας, ασα, αν, part. 1. a. act. of στυγνάζω.

Στυγνός, ή, όν, abhorred, detested, Æschyl. Pers. 951; cruel, ruthless, Eurip. Electr. 769; hateful, odious, Eurip. Alc. 793; grudging, Soph. Æd. T. 673; severe, harsh; ὁςᾶν στυγνὸς ἦν, he was harsh in his appearance, Xen. Anab. ii, 66; sad, melancholy, Eschyl. Ag. 625; mournful; an epithet of Orion, ominous, unlucky. Fr. στυγέω.

Στυγνόω, to make sad or gloomy; pas. to be or become gloomy. Fr. στυγνός.

marriage-bed. Fr. στυγίω and δέμνιον.

Στύγος, εος, τό, odium, abhorrence, an object of aversion, Æschyl. S. Theb. 635; a hateful object, Id. Choëph. 1024. Τλ. στυγέω.

Στύγω, obsol., f. ύζω, s. as στυγέω.

Στῦλοειδής, έος, δ, ή, resembling a pillar or a stylus, for writing; the styloid process, in anatomy. Fr. στύλος and είδος.

 $\Sigma T \Upsilon \Lambda O \Sigma$, ov, δ , a column, a pillar, Æschyl. Ag. 872; Eurip. Iph. T. 50; a support, Id. 57; a style for writing. Hence, in Engl., STYLE. Τh. στέλλω. Στυλόω, ω, f. ώσω, to raise or place a pillar; to support by pillars.

Στῦμα, ατος, τό, priapism. Fr. στύω.

Στυμφάλιος, α, ον, Stymphalian. Στυμφάλις, ίδος, 'n, the name of a lake, Stymphalis; in pl. a kind of birds, the Stymphalides, which were about the lake, and preyed on human flesh.

Στύμφαλος, ου, δ, a city and fountain of Arcadia, Stymphalus. Στύξ, στὔγός, ή, a river in the infernal regions, Styx, Il. xiv, 271; viii, 369; a horrible ob-

ject, Æschyl. Choëph. 525; icycoldness. Fr. στῦγέω.

Στύξαιμι, 1. a. opt. act. of στυγέω, Odys. xi, 501.

Στυπείον, ου, τό, and στυππείον, and στυππίον, tow, flax, Xen. Cyr. vii, 5, 9; Herodt. viii, 52. Στυπειοπώλης, ου, ό, a seller of tow and ropes, Aristoph. Eq. 129. Fr. στυπείον and πωλέω. ΣΤΥΠΗ, and στύππη, ης, ή, tow, coarse flax or hemp; also $\Sigma \tau \dot{\nu} \pi \eta$, a stalk or stem, tow. Fr. στύφω. Lat. stupa.

Στύπϊνος, η, ον, made of tow. Fr. στύπη.

Στύπος, εος, τό, a stump, a stem, stalk, a club. Fr. στύφω.

Στυππείίνος, ε. αε στυπίνος. Στυππείον, or στυππίον, ου, τό,

s. as στυπείον. Στύππη. See στύπη.

Στυπτηρία, ας, Ιοπ. ίη, ης, ή, alum; so called because it στύφει, is astringent, Herodt. ii, 180; Plat. Locr. 99, D. Fr. στύφω.

Στυπτήριος, α, ον, binding, astringent. Fr. στύφω.

Στυπτικός, ή, όν, astringent. Hence, in Engl., STYPTIC. στύφω.

Στυγόδεμνος, ου, δ, ή, hating the | Στυράκινος, ίνη, ινον, made of the |

storax-tree; or white poplar. Gen. xxx, 37.

Στυράκιον, τό, dimin. of

Στύραξ, ακος, δ, the spike at the butt-end of a spear-shaft, the spear or lance itself.

ΣΤΥ PAZ, žxos, 'n, styrax officinalis, the storax or styraxtree; in m. g. b, the sharp iron at the lower end of a spear, by which it was stuck in the ground, Xen. Hist. vi, 2, 10; Plat. Lach. 183, E; also, the shaft of the javelin.

Στυφεδανός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ. See τυφεδανός.

Στυφελιγμός, δ, a striking, beating, pushing about; in gen. ill-usage. From

Στῦφελίζω, f. ίξω, to beat, to treat harshly or contumeliously; to repulse roughly; to thrust out; to tumble from, Il. i, 581; τείς δε έοι στυφέλιζε φαεινήν ἀσπίδ' 'Απόλλων, thrice Apollo dashed his shining shield at him, Id. v, 437; to cause to reel or stagger; στυφέλιξε δέ μιν μεμαῶτα, Id. vii, 261; to batter, thump, agitate; to drive along; ώς όποτε Ζέφυρος νέφεα στυφελίξη, Id. xi, 305. Th. στύΦω.

Στυφελίζαι, 1. a. inf. act. of στυφελίζω. Th. στύφω.

Στυφελισμός, οτ στυφελιγμός, οῦ, ò, harsh or ill usage, Aristoph. Eq. 537. Fr. στυφελίζω.

Στυφελός, ή, όν, and στύφλος, ου, condensed, pressed close; hence, close, rough, rugged, hard, Soph. Antig. 250; Eurip. Iph. T. 1430; ἔρριψ' ἐμαυτὴν τῆσδ' ἀπὸ στύφλου πέτεας, Æschyl. Prom. 750; harsh, severe, Id. Pers.

Στυφλός, οῦ, also ή, όν, shortened from στυφελός, hard, rugged; rough, stern.

Στυφνός, ή, όν, astringent, etc.; the same with στρυφνός.

Στυφοκόπος, ου, ό, ή, one who strikes quails, a quail-fighter. Fr. στύπος and κόπτω.

Στυφεός, ά, όν, hard, harsh, rigid. Same Th.

 $\Sigma T \bar{\Upsilon}' \Phi \Omega$, f. $i \psi_{\omega}$, to draw together, by its astringent qualities; to constrict, to make compact or dense; to have a sour or austere taste; to be astringent.

Στῦψις, εως, ή, a contracting, puckering, thickening, astringence, sourness. Fr. στύφω.

 $ΣΤ\bar{\Upsilon}'Ω$, f. $\breve{v}σω$, pf. $\breve{e}στ\breve{v}κα$, Aristoph. Pac. 728; to make erect or rigid; pas. to be made stiff, erect; to be in a state of priapism, Id. Lys. 152; to be stiff. Στωά, ας, ἡ, Dor. for στοά.

Στωϊκός, ή, όν, belonging to a porch, in particular the στοὰ σοικίλη, at Athens, where the philosopher Zeno taught his doctrines; stoical; subst. a stoic. Fr. στοά.

Στωμελίω, ω, to be loquacious or talkative; to prattle idly. Fr. στόμα.

Στωμιλία, ας, ή, flippancy, loquacity, talkativeness, facetiousness, Aristoph. Ran. 1069. Fr. στωμύλος.

Στωμυλιοσυλλεχτάδης, ου, δ, a collector of flippant sayings, excessively loquacious, Aristoph. Ran. 841. Fr. στωμυλία and συλλέγω.

Στωμύλλω, f. υλω, the same with στωμυλέω, to prate, Aristoph. Nub. 1003; to chatter; generally στομύλλομαι, Id. Ran. 1071. Fr. στόμα.

Στώμυλμα, ἄτος, τό, loquacity, facetiousness; chattering; καὶ στωμύλματα, and flippant things, Aristoph. Ran. 92. Fr. preced.

Στωμύλος, ου, ό, ή, flippant, talkative, facetious; a babbler, a prater, Aristoph. Acharn. 429. Fr. στόμα.

ΣΥ', and Dor. τό, thou; the personal pronoun of the second person; the original gen. seems to have been σίσο, hence σ converted into ι, σεῖο, omitted, σέο, contract. σοῦ, Ιοπ. σεῦ, Ερίς τέο.

Σῦαγρεσία, ας, ή, a boar-hunt. Fr. σῦς and ἄγρα.

Σῦᾶγεος, ου, ὁ, απ if σῦς ἄγειος, a wild boar; also, a hunter of the wild boar.

Συαγεώδης, εος, δ, ή, resembling a wild boar. Fr. σῦς, ἄγειος, and είδο:.

 $\sum_{i=\alpha, \zeta_i}^{i} \tilde{\alpha}_{\kappa o_{\xi_i}}$, $\tilde{\delta}_i$, $\tilde{\delta}_i$, filthy or nasty, like swine. Fr. $\sigma \tilde{v}_{\xi_i}$.

Συδαείζω, f. ίσω, to live luxuriously, like the Sybarites, Aristoph. Pac. 344. From

ΣΫ́BAPIΣ, ιδος, and ιος, 'n, Sybaris, a city in ancient Italy, in the Gulf of Tarentum; the inhabitants were noted for their luxury and effeminacy; hence also, effeminacy, luxury, voluptuousness.

Σὕθάριτης, ου, ὁ, an inhabitant of Sybaris; a Sybarite, Aristoph. Vesp. 1427.

Σεξάριτικός, ή, όν, of or belonging to Sybaris; effeminate,

Artstoph. Vesp. 1259; luxurious. Th. Σύζαρις.

Σὔβάρῖτις, τδος, ή, a woman of Sybaris.

Συθήνη, or συθίνη, ης, η, a sheath or case for a flute made of leather, skin, or hide; properly that of a hog, Aristoph. Thesm. 1197; also, a boar-spear, a hunter's pole. Fr. σῦς.

Συβόσιον, ου, τό, a herd of swine feeding, Π. xi, 678; Odys. xiv, 101; in both places the quantity of the i is long by the ictus; the place where swine lie, or are fed. Fr. σῦς and βόσις. Th. βόσκω.

Σύθοτα, τά, the name of islets near Corcyra, and spots on the mainland opposite; originally, swine-pastures. Fr. σῦς and βόσκω.

Σῦ ζότης, ου, δ, s. as

Συθώτης, ου, δ, a swineherd, Odys. xiv, 7, 18, etc.; Plat. Polit. ii, 373, C. Same Th. Σύγ', for σύγε, σύ and γε, you

indeed, you at least.

The following beginning with our are mostly compounds of σ_{iv} .

are mostly compounds of σύν. Συγγαμέω, ῶ, to marry together. Fr. σύν and γαμέω.

Σύγγχμος, ου, ό, ή, a person married to another, a sharer of the marriage-bed, a wife, Eurip. Andr. 828. Same Th.

Συγγεγεαφότες, ων, οί, nom. pl. of Συγγεγεαφώς, υῖα, ός, part. pf. act. of συγγεάφω, to write or commit to writing; to write a history; to stipulate in writing. Th. γεάφω.

Συγγελάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. γελάσομαι, to laugh with or together. Fr. σύν and γελάω.

Συγγενεαλογίω, f. ήσω, to reckon up one's pedigree. Fr. σύν and γενεαλογίω.

Συγγίνεια, ας, ή, consanguinity, kindred, Xen. Hist. ii, 4, 13; relationship by blood, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 510; Plat. Charm. 155, A; lineage, Id. Legg. i, 627, C; parentage. Fr. συγγενής.

Συγγενέσθαι, 2. a. inf. m. of συγγίνομαι, to be with.

Συγγενέσιν, dat. pl. of συγγενής. Συγγενέτειςα, ας, ή, fem. of the following, a common mother.

Συγγενέτης, ου, \dot{o} , a common father. Fr. σύν and γίγνω.

Συγγενής, έος, δ, ή, of the same kindred or blood; of the same family or race, kindred, Soph. Œd. T. 1082; allied, related, Eurip. Heracl. 230; Demosth.

722, 9; τὸ συγγενές, relationship, Soph. Electr. 1461; Id. Œd. Τ. 814. Fr. σύν and γένος. Τh. γίνομαι.

Συγγίνησις, ίως, ἡ, a meeting together, Plat. Legg. xii, 948, E; an assembly; a conference. Same Th.

Συγγενικός, ή, όν, becoming, like kinsmen. Fr. συγγενής, adv. See next.

Συγγενικῶς, adv. as relations, affectionately.

Συγγεννάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to beget along with. Fr. σύν and γεννάω. Συγγεωργέω, to be a fellow-laborer in farming.

Συγγεωργός, οῦ, ὁ, a fellow-laborer or husbandman. Fr. γεωργός.

Συγγενώμεθα, 1. pl. 2. a. subj. m. of συγγίγνομαι.

Συγγηθίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to rejoice along with. Fr. γηθίω.

Συγγηράσκω, to grow old together, Herodt. iii, 134. Fr. σύν and γηράσκω.

Σύγγηςος, ου, δ, ή, growing old with or together. Fr. σύν and γῆςας.

 $\Sigma_{\nu\gamma\gamma'\gamma\nu\rho\mu\alpha\iota}$, to be together, Xen. Cyr. iv, 2, 5; to be with; to assemble or come together; to have commerce with; to meet with, Id. Anab. i, 1, 9; to be present at; to assist; oi συγγινόμενοι, disciples, Id. Mem. i, 2, 16; Plat. Men. 91; συγγενήσομαι, 2. a. mid. συνεγενόμην, to have sexual intercourse with, Plat. Polit. iii, 390, C; Herodt. ii, 121; to be produced or begotten at the same time; συγγενέσθαι είς λόγους, to converse with, Aristoph. Nub. 252; Tivi, Æschyl. Choëph. 449. Fr. our and yiyuomai.

Συγγινώσεω, and συγγινώσεω, f. m. -γνώσομαι, to know with, to agree in opinion with; to acknowledge, to assent to, Herodt. i, 91; to be conscious of; to consider, to admit; to pardon; σύγγνωθί μοι, pardon me, Aristoph. Nub. 138; Xen. Cyr. v, 1, 7; mid., also, to assent to, Herodt. vii, 12; to be conscious of or sensible, Id. v, 86; pf. act. συνίγνωκα, 2. aor. συνίγνως, imperat. σύγγνωθι. Fr. σύν and γιγνώσεω.

Συγγίνεσθαι, pres. inf. m. of Συγγίνομαι, s. as συγγίγνομαι, which see.

Συγγινώσκω. See συγγιγνώσκω. Σύγγνοια, ας, ή, indulgence, pardon. Fr. σύν and γιγνώσκω. Συγγνώμη, ης, η, consent, leave, indulgence, pardon; συγγνώμην ἔχειν τινί, to forgive any one, Theophr. Char.; συγγνώμην άλληλοις ἔχεμεν ῶν τ' ἐτοιήσαμεν, ῶν τ' ἐτάθρμεν, Plat. Menex. 244, B (observe the construction of the dat. and gen.); συγγνώμη μέν τοι, pardonable in you, Herodt. i, 39; forgiveness; συγγνώμης τυγχάνειν, to obtain pardon or forgiveness, Æschin. c. Ctes., p. 2. Fr. σύν and γνώμη.

Συγγνωμονϊκός, ή, όν, indulgent; ready to forgive; deserving pardon, pardonable, excusable.

And

Συγγνωμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, for συγγνώμη, Soph. Trach. 1255. From Συγγνώμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, agreeing with, of the same opinion; inclined or ready to forgive, merciful, indulgent, Xen. Cyr. vi, 1, 20; deserving pardon, excusable; συγγνώμων εἶνωι τινί, to be disposed to pardon any one. Fr. συγγνώμη.

Συγγνωσθηναι, to obtain pardon, 1. a. inf. pas. of συγγινώσκω.

Συγγνωστός, ή, όν, pardoned, forgiven; excusable, pardonable, deserving forgiveness, Eurip. Alc. 140. Same Th.

Συγγογγὔλίζω, f. ίσω, to whirl round together, Aristoph. Lys. 975. Fr. γογγυλίζω.

Σύγγονος, ου, δ, ή, Poet., sprung from the same parents or race, kindred; a brother, Eurip. Orest. 13; innate, natural to; σύγγονο βρόσοισι, Æschyl. Ag. 858; same as συγγενίς, which see.

Σύγγεαμμα, ἄτος, τό, a writing, composition, a written work; a history; a treatise, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 21; a book; a prescription; dat pl. συγγεάμμασι, Plat. Legg. 316, E. Fr. συγγεάσω.

Συγγεἄφιΰς, ίως, ὁ, a writer, generally of history; an historian, Aristoph. Acharn. 1150; Plat. Phædr. 235, C; an author, a composer; used by Longinus for any prose-writer, in contradistinction to a poet, ποιήτης, Pearce. Fr. the same.

Συγγράφή, ñ5, ĥ, a writing; a history or composition, Herodt. i, 93; a deed or other legal instrument or obligation, Dem. de Coron. 268, 13; Plat. Legg. xii, 953, E. And

Συγγεμφικῶς, adv. as a written agreement; ξυγγεμφικῶς lesīv, to speak with the correctness

of a written agreement or contract, Plat. Phæd. 102, D. From Συγγεάφω, f. άψω, to write, commit to writing, Herodt. i, 48; to write a prose work or history, Thucyd. vii, 18; to compose, to paint; mid. to stipulate in writing, Demosth. 1280, 3; Aristoph. Av. 805; to make a written contract or agreement; to cause to be written, Herodt. i, 47; to enter into a written agreement, Demosth. 1280, 19; to draw up charges to be brought before the people, Plat. Gorg. 451, B; 1. a. συνέγρα ψα, pf. συγγέγεαφα, pf. pas. συγγέγεαμμαι, part. συγγεγεαμμέvos, written, painted. Fr. σύν and γεάφω.

Συγγυμνάζω, commonly συγγυμνάζομαι, to exercise together, Plat. Conv. 217, B. Fr. γυμνάζω.

Συγγυμνασία, ας, ἡ, an exercise with others; the act of exercising in company with others. Fr. σύν and γυμνασία. Th. γυμνός.

Συγγυμναστής, οῦ, ὁ, a companion in gymnastic exercises, a schoolfellow, Æschin. c. Ctes. 90, 6. Same Th.

 $\Sigma \dot{\nu} \gamma \epsilon$, for $\sigma \dot{\nu}$ and $\gamma \epsilon$, thou for thy part, thou indeed, thou even thou.

Συγκαθαγίζω, f. ίσω, to purify or consecrate together with. Fr. κατά and äγιος.

Συγκαθαιρέω, ω, Ion. συγκαταιρέω, to destroy together, to assist in destroying; to assist by removing a burden; to aid in any undertaking, Herodt. ix, 35. Fr. σύν and καθαιρέω. Th. κατά and αἰρέω.

Συγκαθαεμόζω, f. όσω, to adjust to another; to assist in composing; to arrange for a funeral. Soph. Aj. 905. Fr. κατά and ἀξμόζω.

Συγκαθίζομαι, f. εδοῦμαι, to sit together with. Fr. καθέζομαι. Συγκαθείργω, to shut up, inclose, or imprison with, Xen. Cyr. vi, 1, 20. Fr. σύν απά καθείργω. Συγκαθέλκω, απά συγκαθελκών, to draw or drag down together with; pas. to be dragged down with, Æschyl. S. Theb. 596. Fr. καθέλκω.

Συγκαθεύδησις, εως, ή, a sleeping or lying down together with. From

Συγκαθεύδω, f. καθευδήσω, to lay down or sleep together with, Xen. Symp. 4, 53; Æschyl.

Choëph. 893. Fr. σύν and καθεύδω.

Συγκαθεψίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to cause to boil together. Fr. κατά απα εψω. Συγκάθημαι, Ion. συγκάτημαι, Herodt. i, 59; to sit down together. Furing Parch 700.

Herodt. i, 59; to sit down together, Eurip. Bacch. 799; Xen. Anab. v, 7, 13; to live with, Herodt. ii, 86; to be in session with. Fr. σύν and κάθημαι. Th. Ψμαι.

Συγκαθίζω, f. ίσω, to place or seat together; to sit together; also, συγκαθέζομαι, Demosth. 1434, 6; l. a. ind. act. συνεκάθισας, part. συγκάθισας. Fr. σύν and καθίζω. Th. ίζω.

Συγκαθίημι, f. θήσω, to let down with, to deposit, Eurip. Hel. 1066; to condescend, stoop, submit; to accommodate one's self to, Plat. Polit. viii, 563, A. Fr. καθίημι.

Συγκαθισάντων, gen. pl. part. 1. a. act. of συγκαθίζω.

Συγκαθίστημι, f. καταστήσω, to place or establish with another, to assist in establishing, Æschyl. Prom. 305; Thucyd. iv, 107; to place along with, Demosth. 569, 6; to put down, cure, (νόσον,) Eurip. Hipp. 294. Fr. καθίστημι.

Συγκαθοσίοω, ω, f. ώσω, to consecrate along with. Fr. κατά and υσιος.

Συγκαθυφαίνω, f. ανῶ, to interweave, to weave together. Fr. κατά and ὑφαίνω.

Σύγκαιςος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, seasonable, opportune. Fr. σύν απα καιςός. Συγκαίω, f. καύσω, to burn with, consume together, Plat. Tim. 22, C. Fr. καίω.

Συγκὰκοπὰθίω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to participate in the affliction of another; to sympathize with, to compassionate; to suffer together; κακοπαθίω, to suffer evil or affliction. Fr. κακός and πάσχω.

Συγκακοπάθησον, 1. a. imperat. of preced.

Συγκακουργίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to work evil along with. Fr. κακός and $\tilde{\epsilon}$ εγον.

Συγκάκουχίομαι, as pas., to endure trouble or suffering with. Fr. σύν and κακουχίω.

Συγκακουχείσθαι, pres. inf. mid. contract. of

Συγκακουχέω, ω, f. ήσω, to vex, harass, inflict evil upon together; pres. pas. συγκακουχέσμαι, οῦμαι, to be vexed or troubled together. Fr. κακουχέω. Th. κακός and έχω.

Συγκαλίω, ω, f. ίσω, to convoke, call together, Xen. Hist. i, 6, 4; Il. ii, 55; to invite as a guest; mid. to call to one's self or to one's side; pf. act. συγκίκλισα, l. a. m. συνεκαλεσάμην. Fr. καλίω. Συγκάλυμμα, άτος, τό, a complete covering, a cover, a lid. Fr. pf. pas. of συγκαλύπτω.

Συγκαλυμμός, οῦ, ὁ, a veil, a cover, Aristoph. Av. 1496.

Συγκαλυπτίος, verbal adj., must be concealed, Æschyl. Prom. 521. And

Συγκαλυπτός, ή, όν, covered over, concealed, Æschyl. Prom. 194. Fr. καλύπτω.

Συγκαλύστω, f. ύψω, to cover with, to conceal, hide; to veil or muffle up, Xen. Cyr. viii, 7, 3; Eurip. Phæn. 886; mid. to cover one's self up; l. a. pas. συνεκαλύφθην, pf. pas. συγκεκαλυμμαι, part. pf. pas. συγκεκαλυμμίνος, η, ον, covered, veiled over, hidden. Fr. σύν and καλύστω.

Συγκαλύψειεν, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. Æol. of συγκαλύπτω.

Συγκάμνω, f. κάμῶ, 2. α. συνέκτ μον, to work with any one, to labor with, to aid, Soph. Electr. 975; to be a companion in labor; to condole or sympathize with, Eurip. Alc. 630; Æschyl. Prom. 412. Fr. κάμνω.

Συγκαμπή, ñs, 'n, a bending together, a bend, joint. Fr. κάμ-

Συγκάμπτω, f. ψω, to bend or crook together, to bend, Plat. Phædr. 60, B; to weigh down; to fold or roll up; 1. a. συνέκαμψα, 1. a. imperat. act. σύγκαμψον, άτω. Fr. κάμπτω. Σύγκαμψον, 1. a. imperat. of

Συγκάπτω, ε. αε συγκάμπτω. Συγκάσιγνήτη, ης, ή, a full sister, Eurip. Iph. T. 801. Fr. κάσις and γίνομαι.

preced.

Σύγκᾶσις, εως, ή, a sister, Eurip. Alc. 421. Fr. κάσις.

Συγκαταβαίνω, f. m. - ζήσομαι, to go down together, to descend with or under the protection of, Eurip. Androm. 505; to coincide with; to accommodate one's self to the occasion or the manners of another; to agree to a condition, to come to terms with; 2. a. ind. act. συγκατίζην, part. συγκαταβάς. Fr. σύν, κατά, and βαίνω.

Συγκαταδάντις, nom. pl. of Συγκαταδάς, ασα, άν, part., συγ-

καταίηναι, 2. a. inf. to συγκαταξαίνω.

Συγκαταγήςἄσις, εως, ἡ, a growing old together, Plat. Legg. xi, 930, B.

Συγκαταγηράσκω, and συγκαταγηράω, to grow old together. Fr.. σύν, κατά, and γηράσκω.

Συγκαταγηράω, ω, or γηράσκω, to grow old together. Fr. σύν, κατά, and γηράσκω.

Συγκατάγνυμι, f. άζω, to break down together with, to assist in breaking down. Fr. σύν, κατά, and ἄγνυμι.

Συγκατάγω, f. άξω, to bring back together, Aristoph. Thesm. 339; to assist in bringing back from exile, Plat. Ep. vii, 333, E. Fr. σύν, κατά, and ἄγω.

Συγκαταδαεβάνω, f. δαεβήσω, to sleep with, Aristoph. Eccl. 613. Fr. δαεβάνω.

Συγκαταδιώκω, to pursue with or in company. Fr. σύν, κατά, and διώκω.

Συγκαταδουλόω, to join in enslaving. Fr. σύν, κατά, and δουλόω.

Συγκαταδύνω, to sink down with, to plunge or dive with. Fr. δύνω.

Συγκαταζεύγνῦμι, to unite closely together, Soph. Aj. 123; to join together; to marry to. Th. ζεύγνυμι.

Συγκαταθάπτω, f. ψω, to bury along with one. Fr. σύν, κατά, and θάπτω.

Συγκαταθέσθαι, 2. a. inf. m. of συγκατατίθημι.

Συγκατάθεσις, εως, ή, mutual consent, agreement; approbation. From the same.

Συγκαταθέω, ω, f. θεύσομαι, to run together, to make a hostile incursion with others, Xen. Cyr. v, 3, 1. Fr. κατά and Δέω.

Συγκαταθνήσκω, 2. α. συγκατίθάνον, to die along with. Fr. Βνήσκω.

Συγκαταίθω, to set fire to at the same time; to join in burning, Soph. Antig. 1187. Fr. αἴθω. Συγκαταινίω, ῶ, f. ίσω, to favor, approve of, Xen. Cyr. iii, 3, 10.

Fr. alviw.

Συγκάταινος, ου, δ, ἡ, agreeing with, consenting; βουλόμενοι ὑμᾶς συγκαταίνους γενέσθαι τοῖς ὑπ' αὐτῶν παρακαλουμένοις, wishing you to become parties to their proposals, Demosth. 284,

Συγκαταιείω, Ion. for συγκαθαιείω.

Συγκατακαίνω, to slay with; 2. 1222

α. συγκατέκτανον, Eurip. Orest.
 1088.

Συγκατακαίω, f. καύσω, to burn together with, Xen. Anab. iii, 2, 17. Fr. κατά and καίω.

Συγκατακαλύπτω, f. ύψω, to cover, conceal, or hide together. Fr. καλύπτω.

Συγκατάκειμαι, to recline or lie with another, Aristoph. Eccl. 614; to lie near to. Fr. κατά and κεῖμαι.

Συγκατακλείω, Ion. -κληΐω, f. είσω, to shut up or inclose with any one; συγκατακληΐεται, Ion. 3. sing. pres. pas., Herodt. i, 182. Fr. κλείω.

Συγκατακληςονομέω, ω, f. ήσω, to possess or inherit together; to be coheir with. Fr. κληςονομέω.

Συγκατακλίνω, f. ινω, to recline with, to sleep along with, Aristoph. Nub. 50. Fr. κατά and κλίνω.

Συγκατακτάομαι, ᾶμαι, to possess along with, Demosth. 246, 3. Fr. κτάομαι.

Συγκατακτείνω, f. ενῶ, 2. α. συγκατάκτην, part. συγκατακτάς, to slay together with, Soph. Aj. 226.

Συγκάταλαμβάνω, f. λήψομαι, to take or share along with. Fr. κατά and λαμβάνω.

Συγκαταλείπω, f. ψ ω, to leave all together. Fr. σύν, κατά, and λ είπω.

Συγκαταλύω, f. ύσω, to unloose with, to destroy together, Æs-chin. 27, 10. Fr. καταλύω.

Συγκαταμαςτυςίω, ω, f. ήσω, to bear testimony along with, Demosth. 855, 18. Fr. μαςτυςίω.

Συγκαταμίγνυμι, to mix or mingle together, Eurip. Herc. F. 674; to share along with. Fr. σύν, κατά, and μίγνυμι.

Συγκαταμύω, to shut, close. Fr. σύν, κατά, and μύω.

Συγκατανίμω, to allot jointly; mid. to share with another. Fr. σύν, κατά, and νίμω.

Συγκαταπίμπλημι, f. πλήσω, to fill along with, contaminate with, Andoc. 116, 13.

Συγκαταπράσσω, οτ άττω, to accomplish along with, to assist, Demosth. 63, 2. Fr. πράσ-

Συγκαταβρίστω, f. είψω, to throw down with, to precipitate with. Fr. βίστω.

Συγκατασθέννυμι, -ύω, and -σθημι, f. σθέσω, to extinguish with, to destroy with. Fr. σθέννυμι.

Συγκατασήπω, to make rotten with, to cause to putrefy. σήπω.

Συγκατασκάπτης, ου, δ, a waster or spoiler. From

Συγκατασκάπτω, to batter down, overthrow, destroy together, Eurip. Phan. 898; to undermine. Fr. σκάπτω.

Συγκατασκεδάζω, or -σκεδάννυμι, f. άσω, to pour upon at the same time, Xen. Anab. vii, 3, 16. Fr. σκεδάννυμι.

Συγκατασκευάζω, f. άσω, to equip or make preparation together; to cooperate with, to assist in preparing, Demosth. 275, 16. Fr. σύν, κατά, and σκευάζω.

Συγκατασκευάσας, ασα, αν, part.

1. a. act. of preced. Συγκατασκηνόω, ω, f. ώσω, to pitch tents together: to dwell in the same tent; to place under the same tent, Xen. Cyr. v, 4, 9. Fr. σύν, κατά, and σκηνόω.

Συγκατασπάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. άσω, to pluck away, pull down, destroy together, Xen. Cyr. v, 5, 9. Fr. σύν, κατά, and σπάω.

Συγκαταστείσω, to overturn, throw down together. Fr. σύν, κατά, and στείπω.

Συγκαταστεέφω, f. στεέψω, to overthrow or overturn with; to lay down or terminate (life) with; mid. to reduce under one's power along with, Xen. Cyr. viii, 1, 2. Fr. κατά and στεέ-

Συγκαταστες ψαμένων, gen. pl. of part. 1. a. m. of preced.

Συγκατατάσσω, Att. συγκατατάττω, f. ξω, to arrange, draw up with or together. Fr. σύν, κατά, und τάσσω.

Συγκατατάττω, f. τάξω, to place, arrange with others, Xen. Cyr. vi, 3, 11. Fr. κατά and τάσ-

Συγκατατεθειμένος, part. pas. of Συγκάτατίθημι, f. θήσω, to put down together; συγκατατίθεμαι, I put myself in the way along with; hence, I assent to, Plat. Gorg. 501, C; to agree with, Demosth. 283, 22; to approve of; $\sqrt{\tilde{\eta}}$ for is understood, as in Lat. after concedo, Bos. de Ellips. voce ψηφος · pf. pas. συγκατατέθειμαι, part. συγκατατεθειμένος. Fr. σύν, κατά, and τίθη-

Συγκάτάφαγόντα, acc. sing. part. 1. a. act. of

Συγκάτἄφάγω (obsol. in the present), to eat, feast, or devour together. Fr. σύν, κατά, and | φάγω, 2. a. έφαγον, inf. φαγείν, to eat.

Συγκαταφέρω, to bear or carry down with; to snatch or bear away; mid. to descend with; to agree with; with dat. Fr. xaτά and φέρω.

Συγκαταφθείρω, f. ερώ, to destroy along with. Fr. κατά and φθεί-

Συγκαταφλέγω, to burn or consume together. Fr. xará and φλέγω.

Συγκαταψεύδομαι, f. εύσομαι, to invent falsehoods against any one (TIV65) with others, Æschin. 49, 21. Fr. κατά and ψεύ-

Συγκαταψηφίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to join in voting against or condemning; also, to elect together; pas. to be elected or appointed by a majority, or by the plurality of the votes; 1. a. pas. συγκατε ψηφίσθην. Fr. σύν, κατά, and Inpizw. Th. Inpos.

Συγκαταψηφίζω, f. ίσω, to condemn with or together, to reckon along with. Fr. σύν, κατά, and ψηφίζομαι.

Συγκάτειμι, to go down with, descend together with. Fr. κά-TEILLI.

Συγκατείργω, f. ζω, Ion. for συγκαθείεγω, which see.

Συγκατέλθωμεν, 1. pl. 2. a. subj. act. of συγκατέρχομαι, to approach below; to go down together; to return together. Fr. κατέςχομαι.

Συγκατεργάζομαι, to work or finish together; to assist in finishing, Eurip. Herc. F. 1018; to aid in executing, Herodt. i, 162. Fr. ἐργάζομαι. Th. ἔρyou.

Συγκατέςχομαι, to come or return together, to come with. See

Συγκατεύχομαι, f. εύζομαι, to wish or pray at the same time, or along with, Soph. Antig. 1317. Fr. κατεύχομαι.

Συγκατέχω, f. καθέζω, to hold together with, Plat. Crat. 404, A. Fr. κατά and έχω.

Συγκατεψηφίσθην, 1. a. pas. of συγκατεψηφίζω.

Συγκατηγος έω, ω, f. ήσω, to accuse together, Demosth. 434, Fr. κάτηγος εω.

Συγκατηγόρημα, ατος, τό, that which can be said of a person or thing along with other words, a syncategorematic word, such as adjectives, and adverbs.

Συγκατήεσαν, for συγκατηείσαν, 3. pl. plupf. m. of συγκάτειμι. Συγκάτημαι, Ion. for συγκάθη-

> Συγκατοικέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to dwell together, Soph. Œd. C. 1267. Fr. κατά and οἰκέω.

Συγκατοικίζω, f. ίσω, to cause to dwell together, Eurip. Hipp. 642. Fr. κατά and οἰκίζω.

Συγκατοικτίζω, f. ίσω, to compassionate along with; mid. to lament along with, Soph. Trach. 532. Fr. κατά and οἰκτίζω.

Συγκατοεύξαι, 1. a. inf. act. of Συγκατοεύσσω, or -ύττω, to dig together, to bury together. Fr. σύν, κατά, and δεύσσω, or -ττω. Συγκαττύω, to patch up, cobble; to furbish up. Fr. σύν and

Συγκέως, 1. a. part. to συγκαίω. Σύγκειμαι, to be placed or situated together; to be composed of; to be agreed upon with, Herodt. iii, 58; συγκεῖσθαι, to be of the same opinion; subj. συγκέωμαι, Plat. Phædr. 93, A. See next.

Suynsimera, neut. pl. of ouynsi-MEVOS.

Συγκείμενον, ου, τό, an agreement; a treaty. Th. xeiµai.

Συγκείμενος, part. pres. of σύγκειμαι, put together or composed, as by Poets, Isocr.; consisting of, Xen. Cyn. 5, 29; κατά τὰ συγκείμενα, according to what had been agreed on, Id. Anab. vii, 2, 4; τὰ συγκείμενα, the agreements or stipulations made in treaties, etc., Æschin. 34, 18. Fr. σύν and κείμαι.

Σύγκειται, it is certain; it appears; it is agreed; 3. sing. pres. ind. of preceding verb.

Συγκεκαλυμμένος, part. pf. pas. of συγκαλύπτω, covered or overspread with; covered or con-

Συγκεκλεισμένος, part. pf. pas. of συγκλείω.

Συγκεκομμένος, pf. pas. part. to συγκόπτω.

Συγκεκραμένος, mixed together; by syncope for συγκεκερασμένος, part. pf. pas. of συγκεξάννυμι.

Συγκεκραμένως, adv. pf. pas. part. to συγκεράννυμι, in a tempered manner.

Συγκεκοοτημένος, hammered or beaten together; stout; firm; part. pf. pas. of συγκροτέω. Συγκεκροτημένως, adv. pf. part.

pas. to συγκεοτίω, as if welded together; hence, firmly, closely. Συγκελεύω, f. εύτω, to order along with, to give positive orders, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 892. Fr. πελεύω.

Συγκεντέω, to pierce, prick, stab; to slay with a sword, Herodt. iii, 77. Fr. κεντέω.

Συγκεράννυμι, συγκεραννύω (κεęάω, obsol.), f. συγκεράσω, to mix or mingle together, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 1; to combine; to temper by mixture; mid. to conciliate to one's self, to unite in friendship with, Herodt. vii, 151; pas. to be mixed or mingled together; to be united in friendship with, Æschyl. Choëph. 733; 1. a. act. συνεχέρχσα, 1. a. mid. συνεκερασάμην, 1. a. pas. συνεκεάθην, part. συγκεαθείς, Soph. Trach. 659; pf. pas. by syncope συγκέκεάμαι, part. συγκεκεάμένος, η, ov, tempered, mixed together. Fr. σύν and κεράννυμι.

Συγκερατίζω, and -τίζομαι, to strike or engage with the horns. Fr. x έρας.

Συγκεραυνόω, ω, f. ώσω, to thunder simultaneously; to dash to pieces with a thunderbolt simultaneously. Fr. Regauvos.

Συγκεράω, obsol., the same with συγκεράννυμι.

Συγκεςκίζω, f. ίσω, to weave together, Plat. Polit. 310, E.

Συγκεφαλαιόω, ω, f. ώσω, to recapitulate; to review briefly; to run over the heads of a subject; and -όομαι, οῦμαι, to sum up, take the amount; ἀλλ' ημως έπειδαν ο λογισμός συγκεφαλοιω- $\theta \tilde{\eta}$, but nevertheless when the computation has been brought to a head, i. e. when the amount has been summed up, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 21. Fr. σύν and κεφαλαίοω. Th. κεφα-

Συγκεφαλαίωσις, εως, ή, a summoning up, recapitulation, Plat. Def. 415. Same Th.

Συγκεχυμένος, η, ον, poured out together, confused, promiscuous; lying in confused heaps, as if promiseuously thrown in together, Aristot. Phys.; part. pf. pas. of συγχύω, or έω.

Συγκεχωρήσθω, 3. sing. perf. imperat. pas. of συγχωρίω, to grant, yield, indulge.

Συγκεχωσμένος, covered or sheltered by earth heaped up, part. pf. pas. of συγχόω or χώννυ-

Συγκηδιστής, οῦ, ὁ, one married to the sister of a wife, a brotherin-law, Demosth. 949. Fr. xnδεστές.

Συγκινδυνεύω, f. εύσω, to run the same risk, Thucyd. i, 32; Plat. Legg. vii, 969, A. Fr. zívou-

ΣυγκΙνέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to move together or at the same time; to remove with; to agitate together; 1. a. συνεκίνησα, ας, ε. Th. zivia.

Suynīungis, ews, h, the act of moving, shaking, or agitating together; commotion.

Συγκίονημι, mid. συγκίοναμαι, to mix together; 3. sing. impf. συνεκίονατο, Plat. Locr. 96, A. Fr. κίρνημι, for κεράννυμι.

Συγκλαίω, Att. κλάω, f. κλαύσομαι, to weep, lament with. Fr. σύν and κλαίω.

Σύγκλᾶσις, εως, ή, the act of breaking, bruising, or crushing;

Συγκλασμός, οῦ, ὁ, the same. From

Συγκλάω, f. άσω, to break or bruise in pieces, to break off, Aristoph. Eccl. 1031; to bend. See κλάω.

Σύγκλεισις, εως, ή, the act of inclosing or shutting up, Plat. Tim. 81, B; a narrow pass among mountains; and

Σύγκλεισμα, άτος, τό, a joining or binding together, a tie or bond. And

Συγκλεισμός, οῦ, δ, the act of shutting up together; a blockade or siege. Fr. pf. pas. of συγκλείω.

Συγκλειστός, ή, όν, inclosed, shut up with; connected with seams or joints, LXX.

Συγκλείω, f. είσω, to shut up, to close, Eurip. Hec. 430; Xen. Anab. vii, 1, 10; to close together the eyes, Demosth. 1259, 14; ... shields, Xen. Cyr. vii, 1, 17; to inclose, throw into prison; to reduce to straits; 1. a. συνέκλεισα · pas. to be shut together, Id. Mem. i, 4, 6; pf. pas. συγκέκλεισμαι, part. συγκεκλεισμένος. Th. κλείω.

Συγκλέπτω, f. $\psi \omega$, to steal along with. Fr σύν and κλέπτω.

Συγκληίζω, and συγκληίω, Ion. for συγκλείω, Herodt. vii, 129; Eurip. Ion. 244.

Συγκληςονομέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be a coheir with. Fr. xxñgos and νέμω.

Συγπληςονόμος, ου, ό, ή, a coheir. Fr. σύν and κληςονόμος. Same

Σύγκληςος, ου, ό, ή, sharing in the lot, shared in common, Eu- | Συγκοινόομαι, ουμαι, to commu-

rip. Herc. F. 32. Fr. ou and κλῆρος.

Συγκληςόω, ω, f. ώσω, to unite in drawing lots; to cause to share, to participate in the same lot, Plat. Legg. v, 745, C. Same

Σύγκλησις, εως, ή, a locking together, Thucyd. i, 93. σύν and κλείω.

Σύγκλητος, ου, ό, ή, called or summoned together, assembled together, convoked, invited; σύγκλητος ἐκκλησία, an assembly of the people convened by order of the generals, with the concurrence of the senate; συγ. κλήτου έκκλησίας ύπὸ στρατηγων γενομένης καὶ πρυτάνεων καὶ βουλης γνώμη · hence, an extraordinary meeting, Demosth. 249. 12; subst. ή, scil. βουλή, the senate, Soph. Antig. 159; especially, the Roman senate. Fr. συγκαλέω.

Συγκλήω, s. as συγκλείω, Eurip. Ion. 246.

Συγκλἴνής, έος, δ, ή, lying together, a bedfellow, a husband or wife; also, inclining towards. Fr. σύν and κλίνω.

Συγκλῖνω, f. iνω, to cause to incline together, to lie down with: pas. to lie together, Eurip. Alc. 1109. Fr. κλίνω.

Συγκλονέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to throw into confusion; συνεκλόνεον γὰρ δίστοί, for the arrows falling thick threw them into disorder, Il. xiii, 722. Fr. σύν and κλο-

Συγκλύζω, f. ύσω, to inundate, overwhelm, drown. Fr. πλύζω. Σύγκλὔς, ὕδος, ὁ, ἡ, gathered or heaped together, of all sorts; assembled together from all parts, a promiscuous multitude; colluvies, Thucyd. vii, 5; Plat. Ax. 369, A. From the preceding.

Συγκλύω, to agree to, to assent to. Fr. σύν and κλύω.

Συγκοιμάομαι, ωμαι, to lie together, Eurip. Phan. 53; to sleep together; to have commerce with; f. m. ήσομαι. Fr. σύν and κοιμάω.

Συγκοίμημα, ατος, τό, a sleeping together, concubinage; a bedfellow, Eurip Androm. 1262. Same Th.

 $\Sigma_{v\gamma\kappa ol\mu n\sigma is}$, $\epsilon \omega_s$, \dot{n} , a sleeping together, Plat. Polit. v, 460, B. Fr. κοιμάω.

Συγκοινολογέομαι, ουμαι, to hold secret counsels with, Dem. Dinarch. 93, 40. Fr. x0110λογία.

nicate with, to impart, Thucyd. viii, 75. Same Th.

Σύγκοινος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, in common with. Fr. σύν and κοινός.

Συγκοινωνείτε, 2. pl. contract. pres. ind. or imperat. act. of Συγκοινωνέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be a partaker with; to have in common; to share of, Demosth. 1299, 20; with the gen.; to have intercourse with, with dat.; l. a. συνεκοινώνησα. Fr. σύν and κοινωνέω.

Συγκοινωνός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a partner, a sharer; a companion or associate. Fr. σύν απά κοινωνός. Συγκοιτάζομαι, f. άσομαι, to lie down with, to be a bedfellow. From

Σύγκοιτος, ου, δ, ħ, one who lies down or sleeps in the same bed with another; a husband; a wife; a concubine. Fr. σύν and κοίτη.

Συγκολάζω, f. άσω, to punish together, Plat. Legg. v, 730, D. Fr. κολάζω.

Συγκολλάπτω, f. άψω, to bruise together with.

Συγκολλάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to glue or cement together, to patch together, patch up, Aristoph. Vesp. 1041; στεριλείμματα ἄττα ἐξ ἐκίνου συγκολλῶσα, patching together some shreds from it, Plut. Menex. 236, B; to compose; to combine. Th. xολλῶω.

Συγκολλητής, οῦ, ὁ, one who glues or cements, a fabricator; ψευδῶν συγκολλητής, a fabricator of falsehoods, Aristoph. Nub. 446. Same Th.

Σύγκολλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, glued together, joined or patched together. Same Th.

Συγκόλλως, adv. agreeably to, consistently with, Æschyl. Suppl. 306. Fr. σύγκολλος. Συγκολυμβάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to swim with. Th. κολυμβάω.

Συγκολυμβήσει, 3. sing. 1. f. act. of συγκολυμβάω.

Συγκομιδή, ης, ή, a collection or gathering, as of fruits, historical facts, etc.; ή ξυγκομιδή ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν ἐς τὸ ἄστυ, the collection of things from the country into the city, or, more properly, the resort of people from the country to the city, Thucyd. ii, 52; as in a similar passage of Livy, agrestibusque in urbem receptis, lib. iii, cap. 6; Gail's Mem. sur Thucyd. iv, part. No. 5, p. 160; Plat. Theæt. 149, E. From Συγκομίζω, f. ίσω, to carry or

convey together; to bring together; to collect fruits, etc., Xen. Mem. ii, 8, 3; to convey in a body, Thucyd. vii, 85; to carry for interment, Soph. Aj. 1027; Thucyd. vi, 71; συγκομίζομαι, to gather for one's self; to store up, Xen. Cyr. i, 5, 7; 1. a. act. συνεκόμισα. Fr. σύν and κομίζω.

Συγχομιστήςια, ων, τά, (ἰεςά,) a festival at the conclusion of the harvest. Same Th.

Συγκομιστός, ή, όν, carried together, collected. Fr. κομίζω. Συγκοπή, ῆς, ἡ, a cutting off or short; abbreviation, abridgment; a sudden failure of the strength and faculties of the human body; fainting; also a grammatical figure, syncope. From

Συγκόπτω, f. κόψω, to pound, bruise, beat, Herodt. vii, 34; to assist in beating; to cut in pieces, to cut down, as a robe, Xen. Cyr. vi, 4, 2; to shorten by elision; to lacerate; to harass, to lash; pf. pas. συγκέκομμαι, Eurip. Cycl. 228; pas. to be cut in pieces, to be cut off, abridged; to be worn out with fatigue; 2. a. συνεκόπην. Fr. σύν and κόπτω.

Συγκος δαντιάω, ω, f. άσω, to revel together, Plat. Phadr. 228, B. Fr. σύν and κος δ δαντιάω.

Συγκοσμέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to decorate, adorn, or honor together, Nen. Cyr. ii, 2, 15; 1. a. συνεκόσμησα. Fr. σύν and κοσμέω. Συγκουφίζω, ίσω, to assist in lightening. Fr. κουφίζω. Th. κοῦψος.

Σύγκερᾶσις, εως, ħ, the act of mixing; a mixture, combination, Plat. Polit. 277, C. Th. κεράννυμι.

Συγκεατίω, ω, f. ήσω, to hold or maintain together, Xen. Cyr. viii, 7, 3; to rule together. Fr. κεατίω.

Σύγκς ἄτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, mixed together, matched, Eurip. Andr. 494. Fr. κες άννυμι

Σύγκεζτμα, ἄτος, τό, a whole formed by the union of different parts, a compound body; a comparison, LXX.; an edict; an ordinance. Fr. συγκείνω. Συγκείναι, 1. a. inf. act., and Συγκείναι, ασα, αν, part. 1. a. act. from

Συγκείνω, f. ἴνῶ, pf. -κέκεικα, to mix together, Plat. Tim. 67, D; to contract; to compose, com-

pound; to compare; to interpret; pas. to be joined together, to grow together, Plat. Legg. x, 893, E; 1. a. συνέχεινα, inf. συγκεῖναι, 1. a. pas. συνεκείθην. Th. κείνω.

Σύγκει σις, εως, ἡ, a gathering or growing together, Plut. Tim. 65, C; union; amalgamation; comparison; interpretation; fashion; κατὰ τὴν σύγκεισιν αὐτῶν, Numb. xxix. Fr. preced.

Συγκειτικός, ή, όν, capable of being joined or united together, joined; h, the art of joining, Plat. Polit. 282, B. Same Th. Συγκροτέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to strike or clap together; to put together; to construct, to make firm by hammering; to applaud; to train or form; to make preparation; to collect into one body; to forge or weld; συγκεκροτηmiros, prepared or trained together; συγκεκροτημένοι τὰ τοῦ πολέμου, well skilled in the affairs of war, Demosth. 23, 3. Fr. σύν and κροτέω.

Συγκροτήμα, ατος, τό, what has been hammered together, made firm; a compact body; a conspiracy. Same Th.

Συγκρότησις, εως, ή, a striking together or clapping; a making firm; a coalition, conspiracy. Same Th.

Σύγκρουσις, εως, ή, collision, a dashing together, concussion, conflict, strife; and

Συγκρουσμός, οῦ, ὁ, a beating or bruising together.

Συγπρουστός, ή, όν, beat together;ίμάτιον, a rough garment.

Συγκρούω, f. ούσω, to beat or strike together; to clap the hands, Aristoph. Ran. 1027: to embroil with; to bring into collision, as hostile ships or states, Thucyd. vii, 36; πάντας, συνέκρουε, brought them all into collision, Demosth. 231, 12; to come into collision, Isocr. Panegyr., c. 27; to clash together, to be at variance. Th. κρούω. Συγκρύπτω, s. as κρύπτω, f.

Συγκρύπτω, s. as κρύπτω, f. ύψω, 2. a. pas. ἐκρῦθην, to cover over or up, to conceal entirely; to conceal, to hide.

Συγκούψαι, 1. a. inf. act. of preced.

Συγκτάομαι, ωμαι, to assist in acquiring, Thucyd. vii, 57. Fr. κτάομαι.

Συγκτίζω, f. ίσω, to found, create, or build together, Herodt. iv, 156; to build, construct; to lead out a colony. Fr. κτίζω.

Y.

Συγκτίστης, ου, δ, an associate in leading out a colony, *Herodt*. v, 46. *Fr. preced*.

Συγκύζευτής, οῦ, ὁ, a fellow-gamester.

Συγκε δεύω, f. εύσω, to play at dice with another, Herodt. ii, 122. Fr. κυδεύω.

Συγκὖκάω, ω, to mix or jumble together, to confound, agitate, Aristoph. Acharn. 531. Fr. κυκάω.

Συγκυκλέω, ω, f. ήσω, to roll together, Plat. Polit. 269, C. Fr. κυκλέω.

Συγκύλινδέομαι, as pas., to roll about, especially, to wallow in vice. Fr. σύν and κυλινδέομαι. Συγκύνηγέτης, ου, δ, a fellowsportsman, Æschin. c. Ctes., p. 75. Fr. σύν, κύων, and ἡγέομαι.

Συγκῦνηγός, οῦ, ὁ, a fellow-sportsman, Eurip. Hipp. 1096. Same Th

Συγκύπτω, f. ύψω, to stoop down together; to lay their heads together; hence, to act in concert; to conspire together, Herodt. iii, 82; to proceed with the heads inclined, Xen. Anab. iii, 4, 11; to bend downwards, Aristoph. Vesp. 570; 1. a. συμένωλα.

νίκυψα. Th. κύπτω. Συγκύξίω, ω, f. ήσω, and also συγκύξοω, l. a. συνεκύξησα, and συνίκυξοσα, to meet together, come into collision, Il. xxiii, 435; to belong to, to happen, Herodt. ix, 90; pf. pas. συγκεκύξημαι, part. συγκεκύξημένος, having taken place mutually; τὸ ἔχθος τὸ ἐς Λακεδαιμονίους συγκεκυζημένον, the hatred that mutually arose between them and the Lacedæmonians, Id. ix, 37. Fr. κυζίω.

Συγκύς ημα, ἄτος, τό, and συγκύενσις, and

Συγκυρία, ας, ή, a meeting together, an occurrence; a casualty, accident; whatever happens by chance; κατὰ συγκυρίαν, by chance. Γr. συγκυρίω.

Συγκύςσειαν, 3. pl. 1. a. opt. to συγκυς ω.

Συγκῦςω, s. as συγκυςίω, to meet with, light upon; to happen. Fr. σύν and κύςω.

Συγκύφιον, ου, τό, casualty, chance, accident, LXX.

Συγκῦφω, to contract; to bend; in N. T., to be bowed together or bent double Th. κύπτω.

Σύγκωλος, ου, ὁ, κ. closely joined together. Fr. κῶλον.

Συγκωμάζατε, Dor. for συγκω.

μάσατε, 2. pl. 1. a. imperat. of Συγκωμάζω, f. άσω, to join together in a debauch, to revel with; συγκωμάζατε, Dor. for συγκωμάσατε, 2. pl. 1. a. imperat. of συγκωμάζω, Pind. Olymp. xi, 16. Th. κῶμος.

Σύγκωμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a participator of a revel, Eurip. Bacch. 1162. Fr. χῶμος.

Συγκωμφδέω, f. ήσω, to play with in a comedy. Fr. σύν and κωμωδέω.

 $\Sigma_{\nu\gamma\chi\alpha'\ell\ell'}$, 3. sing. pres. ind. act. of

Συγχαίρω, f. ήσω, to rejoice together, Æschyl. Ag. 767; to felicitate or congratulate any one, τινί, Demosth. 194, 23; impf. συνέχαιρον, 2. a. pas. συνεχάρην, imperat. συγχάρηθι, ήτω. Τh. χαίρω.

Συγχαρείται, 3. sing. 2. f. m., and

Συγχάρητε, 2. pl. 2. a. imperat. pas. of συγχαίρω.

 $\Sigma_{\nu\gamma\chi}$ ίας, 1. a. part. of συγχίω. $\Sigma_{\nu\gamma\chi}$ ει, pres. imperat. act. of συγχίω.

Συγχειμάζομαι, to winter with, Aristoph. Plut. 847. Fr. χει-

 $\dot{\Sigma}$ υγχειμάζω, f. άσω, to winter with or at the same time; pas. to weather the same storm. Fr. σύν and χειμάζω.

Συγχειροπονίω, f. ήσω, to do at the same time with manual labor. Fr. σύν, χείρ, and πονίω. Συγχειρουργίω, f. ήτω, to bear a hand at the same time, to accomplish, finish. Fr. σύν, χείρ, and πονίω.

Συγχεῦαι, Epic 1. a. inf. to Συγχέω, f. συγχεύσω, to pour out together; to mix together; to throw into confusion, Herodt. iv, 127; Eurip. Med. 790; to violate a treaty; to trouble, disturb, perplex; to overturn, Soph. Æd. C. 615; to perplex, Herodt. vii, 142; to render useless, Il. xv, 473; pas. to be troubled, confounded, perplexed; 1. a. Epic συνέχευα, Att. συνέχεα, part. συγχέας, Id. xv, 366; 1. a. pas. συνεχύθην, I am confounded, amazed; τί συγχυθεῖσ' ἔστηκας; why are you standing confounded? Eurip. Med. 1002; pf. pas. συγκίχύμαι, part. συγκεχυμένος · it corresponds with the vulgar expression, to be taken all in a heap. Th. χίω.

Συγχιλίαςχος, ου, δ , a fellow-tribune.

Συγχορευτής, οῦ, ὁ, a partner in a dance, frm. συγχορεύτεια. Fr. χορεύω. Th. χορός.

Συγχορεύω, f. εὐσω, to dance together, Anacr. v, 11; Aristoph. Av. 1761. Fr. σύν and χορεύω. Συγχορηγός, οῦ, ὁ, an assistant in fitting out the chorus, a colleague, Demosth. 853, 1. Fr. σύν and χορηγός.

Σύγχοςτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, bordering upon, Æschyl. Suppl. 5. Fr. χόςτος.

Συγχόω, ω, f. ώσω, to cover over by a rampart of earth thrown up, Xen. Hist. iii, 1, 15; to cover with earth, to fill up, by throwing together the ruins, Herodt. iv, 120; also, to level with the ground, to destroy; to obstruct, by throwing up something in the way, Id. viii, 71; to confound, Æschyl. Prom. 1051; Herodt. viii, 144. Fr. χόω, for χώννυμι.

Συγχράομαι, ωμαι, to use together; to use, Soph. Antig. 23; to have intercourse, dealings, or commerce with one; with dat. with a preposition, to borrow; to receive as a loan; συγχρησάμενοι παρά Λόρρων τριήρεις, borrowing galleys of the Locrians, Polyb., l. 20; f. m. ήσομαι, pf. pas. συγκέχρημαι. Th. χράω.

Συγχρίω, f. ίσω, to anoint with. Fr. χρίω.

Συγχεονίζω, f. ίσω, and συγχεονίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be of the same age with; to be contemporary with; to tarry or dwell with. Fr. σύν and χεονίζω. Th. χεό-

 $\Sigma \acute{\nu} \gamma \chi \xi o \nu o s$, $\acute{\nu}$, $\acute{\nu}$, corresponding in time; being at the same time. $Fr. \chi \xi \acute{\nu} o s$.

Σύγχεοος, ου, contract. - ους, ουν, of like color, of one color. Fr. σύν and χεόα.

Συγχεώζω, f. ώσω, to lay on colors, to blend colors. Fr. σύν and χεώζω.

Συγχεωνται, 3. pl. contract. pres. ind. of συγχεάομαι.

Συγχίνω, and συγχύω (obsol.), s. as συγχέω, to jumble or mix together; to confuse; to trouble; pf. pas. συγκέχὔμαι, σαι, ται, I was disturbed or troubled; part. συγκέχυμένος, η, ον, 1. a. pas. συνεχύθην, ης, η. Fr. σύν and χύω, οr χύνω. Th. χέω. Σύγχῦσις, εως, ἡ, a confused mixture; confusion, Eurip. Androm. 291; trouble, disorder: a breaking up or violation of a truce,

Plat. Polit. ii, 379, E. Fr. preced.

Σύγχυτο, Epic 3. a. pas. toσυγχέω.

Συγχύω. See συγχύνω.

Συγχωνεύω, to melt or cast together, Demosth. 615, 12. Fr. χωνεύω.

Συγχώννυμι, or συγχωννύω, to heap up or together; to fortify with a rampart or mound of earth; to cover with a heap of earth. See συγχόω. Fr. χών-

Συγχώςα, ας, ή, belonging to the same district or country. Fr. our and xwea. Th. xweos.

Συγχωρέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to go together; to go in concert; hence, to assent, to concede, to agree upon, with acc.; to grant, Xen. Hist. iii, 2, 22; to acquiesce in, Demosth. 303, 23 ; έγωγε τους τύπους τούτους συγχωςῶ, Plat. Polit. iii, I; to indulge, pardon, forgive; to permit, to yield, Thucyd. v, 41; Eurip. Hipp. 399; impersonal, συγχωesi, it is allowed; impf. συνεχώes, it was allowed; part. pres. pas. συγχωρούμενος, 1. a. pas. συνεχωεήθην, part. συγχωεηθείς είζήνη συγχωρηθείσα, peace being conceded or concluded, Dem. de Coron.; συγχώςει θέλων, yield with a good grace, Soph. Phil. 1327: it commonly governs the dat. of the person with the acc. or gen. of the thing, Herodt. vii, 161; γυναϊκα χεῆν πάντα συγχωρείν πόσει, Eurip. Electr. 1052; pf. pas. συγκεχώςημαι. Fr. σύν and χωρέω.

Συγχώρησις, εως, ή, a concession or yielding, permission, allowance, agreement. Same Th.

Συγχωρητέον, verbal adj., it must be allowed, granted. See preced. Συγχωρητέος, έα, έον, Soph. Œd. C. 1428. See preced.

Συγχωςητικός, ή, όν, capable of yielding, pardoning, etc.; inclined to yield. Fr. χωρέω.

Συγχῶσαι, 1. a. inf. of συγχόω. Συδην, adv. quickly; impetuously, tumultuously, Æschyl. Pers. 472. Fr. σύω. Th. σείω.

Σύειος, α, ον, of a pig, swinish, Xen. Anab. iv, 4, 7. Fr. σῦς. Σύες, nom. pl. of σύς, συός, ὁ and n, a hog, for which us, vos, is more in use.

Σύετο, 3. sing. impf. or 2. a. m. Ion. for εσύετο, from σύομαι, or σεύομαι, to push, agitate; to put to flight. Th. σείω.

 $\sigma \nu \zeta \tilde{\eta} \nu$, Demosth. 13, 10. Fr. σύν und ζάω.

Συζεύγνυμι, or συζευγνύω, f. συζεύξω, to yoke together, Xen. Cyr. vi, 1, 26; to join together; to join in marriage; pas. to be united with, Eurip. Ion. 346; 1. α. συνέζευξα, 1. α. mid. συνεζευξάμην, Xen. Cyr. vi, 1, 26; pf. pas. συνέζευγμαι, 2. a. pas. συνεζύγην, I am yoked with, Eurip. Hel. 254. σύν and ζεύγνῦμι.

Σύζευξις, εως, ή, a joining, coupling, or uniting together; union, marriage; conjunction; in Grammar, a conjunction. Same Th.

Συζην, Dor. for συζην, from συζάω, which see.

Συζητείν, pres. inf. contract. of Συζητέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to seek or inquire together, Plut. Crat. 384, C; to discuss, dispute; 1. α. συνεζήτησα. Fr. σύν and ζητέω.

Συζήτησις, εως, ή, discussion along with another; disputation; debate; and

 $\Sigma \nu \zeta \eta \tau \eta \tau \acute{n} s$, $\delta \acute{v}$, δ , one who investigates with another, who discusses; a philosopher, one who scrutinizes or examines. συζητέω.

Συζοφόω, to darken at the same time or together. Fr. σύν and ζοφόω.

Συζυγέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be yoked with another, united with; to stand in the same rank. Fr. Zuyús.

Συζυγής, έος, δ, ή, yoked together, united; married; and

Συζυγία, ας, ή, a junction, union; a team, Eurip. Hipp. 1142; a uniting together; marriage; in Grammar, conjugation. From

Συζύγιος, ία, ιον, yoked, united together, copulative; συζύγιαι χάριτες, the sister graces; and Σύζυγος, ου, and σύζυξ, υγος, δ, n, joined together, connected; paired, conjugal, Æschyl. Choëph. 591; a consort, Eurip. Alc. 324, 944; a companion, a partner, Aristoph. Plut. 945. Fr. ζυγός. Th. ζεύγνυμι.

Σύζυξ, ἔγος, έ, ἡ, s. as preced. Σύζωμα, ατος, τό, a band or girdle, Æschyl. Suppl. 457.

Fr. σύν and ζώννυμι. Συζων, ωντος, part. pres. act. of

συζάω, to live together. Συζώννυμι, to bind or gird to-Συζάω, ω, f. συζήσω, to live to- gether; to bind to; to prepare,

gether; to live with; pres. inf.

Aristoph. Thesm. 255; f. ζώσω, 1. α. συνέζωσα. Γr. ζώννυμι. Συζωοποιέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to recall to life together; to restore to life together; 1. a. συνεζωοποίησα. Fr. ouv, Zwos, and Toisw.

Συηνός, ή, όν, like swine, swinish; having low, vulgar manners; stupid; foul, base. Hence ounνία, hoggish manners; gross behaviour; filth; stupidity. Th. ous.

Συθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of σεῦω, or σύω, to stir up ; pf. pas. σέσυμαι, and ισυμαι, by aphæresis; a. pas. ἐσύθην.

 $\Sigma i\theta i \nu$, Eol. 3. pl. 1. a. pas. toσεύω, for ἐσύθησαν, part. συθείς.

Σῦθι, by syncope for σύθητι, 1. a. imperat. pas. of σύω. See συsis. Or it may be the 2. a. imperat. act. of σῦμι, obsol. for σύω. Th. σείω.

Σῦχάζω, f. άσω, to gather figs, Xen. Œcon. 19, 19; Aristoph. Av. 1699. Fr. σῦκον.

Σοκαλίς, ίδος, ή, a bird that feeds upon figs. Th. συκίη.

Συκαμινέα, ας, ή, a mulberry-tree. Σῦκάμινον, ου, τό, the fruit of the mulberry-tree.

Συκάμτνος, ου, δ, morus nigra, a mulberry-tree.

Σοκέα, ας, ή, Ion. and Epic σοκέη, contract. σῦκῆ, ῆς, Ion. gen. pl. συκέων, the fig-tree. Fr. σῦκον.

ΣΥΚΕ'ΙΙ, generally contracted η, -éns, ns, h, a fig-tree, Herodt. iv, 23; a soft tumor on the eyelids.

Συκεών, or συκών, ῶνος, ό, a place planted with fig-trees, a figplantation.

Συκῆ, ῆς, ἡ. See ouxén.

Σοκία, as, h, Dor. for συκέη.

Suxidion, ou, vó, a little fig-tree, Aristoph. Pac. 598. Fr. ounin. $\Sigma \bar{\nu} x i \zeta \omega$, f. $i \sigma \omega$, to fatten with figs. Fr. ouxov.

Soutives, ivn, ever, of or belonging to a fig-tree; weak, frail, easily broken; useless, like the wood of the fig-tree; σύκινος ἄνης, a useless or worthless man, Aristoph. Vesp. 145; also, a calumniator. Fr. συκίη. Σῦκίς, ίδος, ἡ, a fig-plantation; a slip of a fig-tree, Aristoph.

Acharn. 996. Fr. ouxov.

Suritans, ou, i, wine of figs; also, an epithet of Bacchus. Same Th. Συπολογέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to gather figs. Fr. σῦκον and λέγω.

Στχολόγος, ου, ό, ή, gathering figs. Fr. σῦχον and λέγω.

Συπομοςία, ας, ή, συπόμοςος, ου, ή, the Egyptian fig-tree; the leaves resemble the mulberry-tree. Fr. σῦπον and μοςία.

Συχόμοςος, ου, ή, a sycamore-tree. Fr. the same.

Σῦκον, ου, τό, the fruit of the figtree, a fig, Dem. de Coron. 314, 12; Xen. Anab. vi, 4, 4; a fleshy tumor on the eyelids, resembling a fig, Aristoph. Ran. 1238.

Σῦκοτίδιλος, ρυ, δ, ἡ, fig-slippered, i. e. having slippers made of a fig-tree; an epithet of an informer, Aristoph. Eq. 527; Δω-εοῦ συκοπίδιλε, the commencement of a choral song by Cratinus, probably intended as a parody on the Homeric χευσοπίδιλος.

Σῦκοτράγίω, ω, to eat figs, Theophr. Charm. 10. Fr. σῦκον and

τεώγω.

Συκοτραγίδης, ου, δ, a fig-nibbler. Σῦχοφαντέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, pf. σεσυκοφάντηκα, Demosth. 890, 4; properly, to inform against those who exported figs from Athens without paying the duties; by synecdoche, to calumniate, to bring false charges against; to slander, misrepresent; συχοφαντηθέντας ύστερον έκ μεταβολής υπό Δημοσθένους, being afterwards, from a change of circumstances, calumniated by Demosthenes, Æschin. c. Ctes. 23; ulso, to jest or banter; 1. a. εσυχοφάντησα, pf. pas. σεσυχοφάντημαι, Demosth. 794, 28. (The above origin of the term has been disputed, as no law has been found of such a nature. It has been supposed to have had a reference to information against those who stole figs from the sacred grove.) Fr. συκοφάντης.

Σεκοφάντημα, ατος, τό, a false accusation, slander, misrepresentation.

Συκοξάντης, ου, i, originally, an informer against those who exported figs from Athens, which was prohibited by law; and hence, any informer, a false accuser, Aristoph. Plut. 31, 885; Av. 1423; a slanderer; one who calumniates, Dem. de Coron. 264, 6; 307, 23; συκοφάντης τοῦτ' ἐστιν, αἰτιᾶσθαι μὲν πάντα, ίξελέγχειν δὲ μηδίν, Demosth. 1309, 12. The meaning of flatterer or sycophant is not found in any ancient writer. Fr. συκον and Φαίνω.

Σῦκοφαντία, ας, ἡ, a false accusation; the business of an informer or of a false accuser; calumny, Aristoph. Eq. 437; and

Συκοφαντίας, ου, δ· πνεῖ καικίας καὶ συκοφαντίας, Cæcias is blowing, and the sycophant-wind; with allusion to καικίας καὶ συκοφαντίας, there is a wind of villany and sycophancy.

Συκοφαντικός, ή, όν, pertaining to a false informer or a calumniator; calumniating, slanderous. Fr. συκοφάντης.

Συκοφάντεια, ας, ή, a female informer or calumniator, Aristoph. Plut. 970.

Συκοφορίω, ω, to carry or bear figs. Fr. σῦκον and φίρω. Συκχάς, άδος, ἡ. See ὑπόδημα. Συκχίς, ίδος, ἡ, also συγχάς, άδος, ἡ, a kind of shoe or sock. Σύκχοι, Phrygian sandals, shoes,

socks, slippers.

Σῦκώδης, εος, δ, ἡ, like a fig; like the tumor σῦκον · abounding in figs. Fr. σῦκον and είδος. Σῦκών, ῶνος, δ, a place planted with fig-trees. Fr. συκέη.

Σύλα, Epic for ἐσύλα, 3. sing. impf. act. of σῦλάω.

Σῦλᾶγωγίω, ω, to carry off prey or booty; to plunder, spoil, pillage, rob. Fr. σύλη and ἄγω. Συλᾶγωγῶν, part. pres. contract. of preced.

Συλαθείς, έντος, Dor. for συλυθείς, which see.

Συλάσκε, 3. sing. impf. act. Ion. for ἐσύλα. From

Συλάω, f. ήσω, pf. σεσύληκα, Demosth. 616, 19; to rob, plunder; to take away from by force; to snatch away; to force away; to strip; ἔπειτα δὲ τεύχει ἐσύλα, and then he stripped them of their arms, Π. v, 164; and xiii, 202; 1. a. ἐσύλησα, to take off; αὐτὰς ὁ σύλα πῶμα φαςίτςτης, Π. iv, 116; pas. to be stripped, robbed, etc.; πρὸς τοῦ τύραννα σεῆπτρα συληθήσειται, Æschyl. Prom. 761; it governs two accusatives; in the pas. one.

Συλεύμενος, ω, Dor. for συλούμενος, ου, part. pres. m. of συλάω. Th. σύλη.

Συλεύω, to rob, pillage, plunder, Il. xxiv, 436; to strip a dead body, Il. v, 48. From

ΣΥ΄ΛΗ, ης, ή, prey; booty; spoils; the act of robbing or plundering; also, reprisals; a seizure for debt, Demosth. 1232; 931, 23; σύλας διδόναι κατά τινος, to give a right of seizure

against any one.

Συληθείς, εῖσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas. of συλάω.

Συλήσαντες, nom. pl. part. 1. a. act. of συλάω, which see.

Σύλησις, εως, ἡ, spoliation, robbery, Plat. Legg. ix, 853, D. Fr. συλάω.

Συλήτειςα, ας, ή, a female robber. Συλητής, ῆςος, and συλήτης, ου, δ, for συλήτως.

Συλήτως, οςος, δ, a robber, plunderer, Æschyl. Suppl. 905. Fr. συλάω.

Συλλάβεῖν, 2. a. inf. act., and Συλλαβίσθαι, 2. a. inf. m. of συλλαμβάνω, which see.

Συλλάβή, ñs, 'n, a taking together, viz. of certain letters; a syllable, because comprising letters; καὶ γράψαντος ᾿Αριστονίκου τὰς αὐτὰς συλλαβάς, Dem. de Coron. 270, 22; Plat. Theat.; γραμμάτων ἐν ξυλλαβαῖς, Æschyl. Ş. Theb. 464; what holds together, a band; συλλαβὰς πέπλων, Id. Suppl. 452. Fr. συλλαμβάνω.

Συλλαβίζω, f. ίσω, to form syllables, spell by letters. Fr. συλλαβή.

Συλλάζικός, ή, όν, belonging to syllables, syllabic.

Συλλάζομαχέω, to fight for syllables, Philo.

Συλλαβοῦσα, part. 2. a. act. f. g. of συλλαμβάνω.

Συλλαγχάνω, f. συλλήζομαι, pf. συνείληχα, to hold or share with (another) by lot, Plat. Polit. 266, C. Fr. σύν and λαγχάνω. Συλλαλέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, l. a. συνελάλησα, to speak with; to talk, converse, or transact affairs together. Fr. σύν αnd λαλέω.

Συλλαλούντες, pl. contract. part.

pres. of preced.

Συλλαμβάνου, pres. imperat. m. of Συλλαμβάνω, to take or seize with the hands, Soph. Aj. 303; to lay hold of with another; to take along with, Xen. Cyr. iii, 3, 1; to take a part with, assist, σοὶ δέ....συλλαμβάνει (τι μέρος) τοῦ πράγματος, Aristoph. Vesp. 745; to include, Herodt. iii, 82; to shut, i. e. to close the eyes and mouth of the deceased, ίδων δὶ ὁ Κρίτων συνέλα-Cε τὸ στόμα τε καὶ τοὺς ὀΦθαλμούς, Plat. Phæd. 118; to succour, aid, with dat., Herodt. vi, 125; *Demosth.* 231, 25; to contain or comprehend, Herodt. i, 91; to understand; to apprehend as a criminal; to seize, Xen. Anab. i, 1, 3; Lys. c.

Erat.; to be conscious; to conceive, as a woman; mid. generally, to assist, aid ; xaì auròs ἔφη ζυλλήψεσθαι, and he said that he would assist them. Thucyd. i, 118; to take hold of with another, so as to aid, assist, with dat. and gen.; συλλήψομαι δε τουδέ σοι κάγὼ πόνου, Eurip. Med. 942; f. m. συλλήψομαι, pf. Att. συνείλη τα, part. συνειληφώς, υία, ός, 2. a. ind. act. συνέλαβον, pres. m. συλλαμβάνομαι, 2. α. π. συνελαβόμην, pf. pas. συνείλημαι. Th. λαμβάνω.

Συλλάμπω, f. ψ ω, to shine with or together. Fr. σύν and λάμπω.

Συλλέγεται, 3. sing. pres. ind. m.

Συλλέγω, f. συλλέξω, pf. συνείλοχα, Demosth. 522, 12; to collect together, Herodt. i, 68; to summon together, Xen. Cyr. viii, 4, 14; to assemble together, Xen. Anab. iv, 8, 7; Thucyd. ii, 10; to draw a conclusion; to infer; 1. a. συνέλεξα, 1. a. imperat. act. σύλλεξον, άτω, subj. συλλέξω · mid. to collect for one's self; to enlist soldiers; pas. συλλέγομαι, to be convoked or assembled together; to be assembled or collected, Xen. Cyr. iii, 2, 2; to meet or assemble together, Herodt. i, 81; pf. pas. συνείλεγμαι, Demosth. 131, 5; 1. a. pas. συνελέχθην, 2. a. pas. συνελέγην οτ ξυνελέγην · έπεὶ ξυνελέγη αὐτῷ τὸ στράτευμα, Thucyd. vii, 26; Plat. Phæd. 59, D; also, to lie or sleep together. Fr. ous and ligw.

Σύλλεπτζος, ου, δ , \hat{n} , one who shares the bed of another, a bedfellow, Eurip. Herc. F. i. Fr. σύν and λέπτζον.

Συλλέξατε, 2. pl. 1. a. imperat. act. of συλλέγω.

Σύλλεξις, εως, 'n, a collecting together, a collection. Fr. συλλέγω.

Συλλήεδην, adv. finally, in a word, Æschyl. Prom. 503; briefly, in short, summarily. Fr. συλλαμβάνω.

Συλλήγω, \hat{f} . ξω, to make to cease or rest at the same time; mid. to cease or leave off together. Fr. σύν and λήγω.

Σύλληξις, εως, ή, the matching of combatants by lot, Plat. Legg. 7, 819, B. Fr. συλλαγχάνω. Συλληστέου, verbal adj. from συλλαμβάνω, one must lay

hold of together.

Συλλήπτρια, ας, ἡ, a (female) helper or assistant; a coadjutor, ἀγαθη δὲ συλλήπτρια τῶν ἐν εἰρήνη πόνων, Χεπ. Μεπ. ii, 1, 32; and

Συλλήστως, οςος, οτ συλληστής, ῆςος, δ, an assistant, a helper, Eurip. Orest. 1229; Xen. Mem. ii, 2, 12. Fr. συλλαμβάνω.

Συλληφθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of συλλαμβάνω.

Συλλή ψ_{η} , 2. sing. 1. f. m. of the same.

Σύλληψις, εως, ἡ, the act of seizing, a seizure, Thucyd. i, 134; Æschin. 85, 37; a containing, embracing, comprehending; aid, assistance; conception: syllepsis, a figure in Grammar. Fr. συλλαμξάνω.

Συλλογή, \tilde{n}_5 , \tilde{n}_1 , a collection, assemblage, a levy of troops, $\tau \tilde{n}_V$ συλλογ \tilde{n}_V ποιε $\tilde{i}\sigma \theta \omega i$, Yen. Anab. i, 1, 6. Fr. συλλέγω.

Συλλογίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, dep. mid., to reckon all together, to sum up, reckon up. Fr. σύν and λογίζομαι.

Συλλογίζω, f. ίσω, to collect together; mid. to come to a conclusion from weighing different reasons; to infer; to draw a conclusion from; to reflect upon or consider, Plat. Phil. 41, C; to recapitulate; to reckon together; to deliberate upon; to compute, Demosth. 285, 25; Herodt. ii, 148; 1. f. m. ίσομαι, and Att. ιοῦμαι, 1. a. m. συνελογισάμην, pf. pas. συλλελόγισμαι. Fr. σύν and λογίζομαι.

Συλλογίμαῖος, αία, αῖον, picked up, collected from different places. Fr. συλλέγω.

Συλλογισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a reckoning together; an inference or conclusion; a deliberating with one's self; a reasoning together; calculation, computation. Hence, in Engl., SYLLOGISM. Fr. preced.

Συλλογιστικός, ή, όν, capable of drawing conclusions, syllogistic. Same Th.

Σύλλογος, ου, ό, an assembly, council, meeting, convention, Demosth. 378, 24; Herodt. vii, 8; a conference, Xen. Hist. iv, 1, 18; σύλλογον ποιεῖν ου ποιεῖσθαι, to call a meeting, Thucyd. iii, 27; a rendezvous; company; σύλλογον διαλύειν, to dissolve a meeting, Herodt. vii. 10; διαλύεσθαι ἐχ ποῦ συλλόγου, to depart from the meeting, Id.

iii, 73; ξύλλογον ψυχῆς λάζε, have a firm mind, Eurip. Herc. F. 625. Fr. συλλέγω.

Συλλοιδορίω, ω, f. ήσω, to join in reproaching or reviling; to insult; to taunt. Fr. σύν and λοιδορίω.

Συλλοχάω, ω, to collect forces; to assemble in companies; to place in ambush.

Συλλοχιτέων, Ion. gen. pl. of

Συλλοχίτης, ου, δ, one who belongs to the same cohort or company, a fellow-soldier, a comrade, Herodt. i, 82. Th. λόχος.

Συλλῦπέσμαι, σῦμαι, to sympathize with; to share in one's affliction, Herodt. ix, 94; Plat. Polit. v, 462, E. Fr. σύν and λυπίω. Th. λύπη.

Συλλῦπίω, f. ήσω, to hurt together; pas. to feel pain for, sympathize or condole with. Fr. σύν and λυπίω.

Συλλυπούμενος, part. pres. contract. of preced.

Συλλυσσάω, to rave, be mad with. Fr. σύν and λυσσάω.

Συλλῦω, f. ῦσω, to loosen with another, Eurip. Androm. 721; to reconcile; to cause to agree; to settle or compromise a dispute, Soph. Aj. 1296; pas. to become reconciled; 1. a. pas. συνελῦθην. Fr. σύν and λύω.

Σῦλον, ου, τό, prey, booty, capture; pl. spoils; σῦλα ποιεῖσθαι, to make reprisals. Fr. συλάω. Σῦλόνυξ, ὕχος, ὁ, ἡ, cutting off, pairing the nails. Fr. συλάω and ὄνυξ.

Συλούμενος, part. pres. pas. of συλέω, s. as συλάω.

Συλων, part. pres. act. of συλάω, part. pres. pas. συλώμενος.

Συμβάδην, adv. with the feet close together. Fr. συμβαίνω.

Συμβαίην, 2. a. opt. of Συμβαίνα. Att. Συμβαίν

Συμβαίνω, Att. ξυμβαίνω, to walk with the feet close; to walk with or together; to come together; hence, to meet; to agree together, Herodt. i, 82; to happen, Xen. Cyr. v, 5, 7; to come to pass, occur, fall out, N. T.; to make an agreement, Eurip. Med. 735; to agree, Herodt. i, 13; Demosth. 360, 5; τὸ συμβεβηκός, an event, an occurrence; ἄν τι σύμξη, if any disaster should happen, Demosth. 551, 15; (with Plato συμβαίνω is frequently used in a logical sense to denote a deduction from certain premises, εί ἐκ πάντων τῶν είρημένων τάδε ήμιν ξυμβαίνει,

Phad. 92, B;) f. m. συμδήσομαι, pf. συμδίδηκα, part. συμδιδηκός, via, is, 2. a. ind. act. συνίδην, subj. συμδ $\tilde{\omega}$, $\tilde{\eta}$ s, $\tilde{\eta}$, part. συμδ $\tilde{\omega}$ s, $\tilde{\alpha}$ σα, $\tilde{\alpha}$ v, impers. συμδαίνει, it happens, it turns out. Fr. σύν and Th. βαίνω.

Συμβακχεύω, f. εύσω, to revel with any one, Eurip. Bacch. 715. Fr. βακχεύω.

Σύμδακχος, ου, δ, ή, celebrating the orgies of Bacchus with others; inspired with Bacchanalian frenzy, Eurip. Troud. 502. Fr. βάκχος.

Συμβαλεῖν, 2. a. inf. act. of συμβάλλω.

Συμβαλλεόμενος, Ion. for συμβαλλόμενος, part. pres. m., and Συμβάλλετον, 2. dual impf. act.

Ion. for συνεβάλλετον, from Συμβάλλω, Att. ξυμβάλλω, f. συμβάλῶ, to throw together; to join or mix; to meet, Soph. Œd. C. 905; to put together; hence, to close, Æschyl. Ag. 15; also, to draw an inference or conclusion; to excite one against another, τινά τινι, Herodt. iii, 32; to engage in hostility with, Æschyl. Choëph. 454; Plat. Menex. 242, A; Θανάτω άγωνα συμβαλείν, Eurip. Alc. 1160; to conjecture, or discover by conjecture, Plat. Crat. 384, A; to understand; to come to a meeting with; to fight or engage with; ὅταν φίλοι φίλοισι συμβάλωσ' ἔριν, Eurip. Med. 521; to furnish; to contribute towards; to compare together, Herodt. ii, 10; to make an agreement with, Demosth. 80, 30; to lend money, Id. 907, 5; to invent or compose, as fulsehoods; mid. συμβάλλομαι, to put together for one's self; hence, to form an opinion, to conjecture, Herodt. i, 68; to reflect with one's self, Soph. Œd. C. 1153; to contribute money, Xen. Cyr. iii, 1, 13; to add something, Herodt. iv, 50: to compute, cast up the amount, Id. vi, 63; Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 8; to aid in obtaining any thing; to bestow, etc.; 2. a. συνέβαλον, inf συμβάλεῖν, pf. συμβέβληκα, 2. a. m. συνεξαλόμην, ου, ετο, 2. f. pas. συμβλήσομαι· ότε κεν συμβλήσιαι αὐτῷ, ΙΙ. xx, 335; 1. a. pas. συνεβλήθην, pf. pas. συμβίβλημαι. Fr. σύν and βάλλω.

Σύμβᾶμα, ᾶτος, τό, an event, occurrence; an affirmative proposition, in which the sense is complete; as, Σωκράτης περιπατεί, Socrates walks.

Συμβάμεν, Dor. for συμβήναι, 2. a. inf. act. of συμβαίνω, which see.

Συμβάντα, acc. sing. m. g. of Συμβάς, ᾶσα, άν, part. 2. a. act. of συμβαίνω.

Συμβασείω, desiderat. from συμβαίνω, to wish to make a league or covenant with.

Συμθασιλεύσομεν, 1. pl. 1. f. ind. act. of

Συμβασιλεύω, f. εύσω, to reign together; to reign jointly; 1. a. συνεβασίλευσα. Fr. σύν and βασιλεύω. Th. βασιλεύς.

Σύμβασις, εως, 'n, a coming together, Plat. Ep. xi, 359, B; an agreement, compact, composition, bargain, treaty, Thucyd. iii, 67; Herodt. i, 74; a convention; an occurrence. Fr. συμβαίνω.

Συμβαστάζω, f. άσω, to carry with or together. Fr. σύν and βαστάζω.

Συμβάτεύω, f. εύσω, to go together; to couple. Fr. βαίνω. Συμβατήγιος, ου, δ, ή, pacific, relating to peace, Thucyd. v, 75. Συμβάτικός, ή, όν, tending to agreement, conciliatory. Fr. συμβαίνω.

Συμβάτός, ή, όν, come together, agreed upon. Fr. συμβαίνω.

Συμβιβάναι, Ion. for συμβιβηχίναι, pf. inf. act., and συμβιβηχόνα, τά, pl. part. pf., the accidents or accidental and variable properties of things, Aristot.

Συμβέβηκα, ας, ε, pf. ind. act., and

 $\sum_{\nu\mu} \tilde{\epsilon_{n}}$, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. act.,

Συμβήναι, 2. a. inf. to συμβαίνω. Συμβήσομαι, f. m. of συμβαίνω, to happen.

Συμβιάζω, f. άσω, to force together, to compel, Demosth. 100, 3.

Συμβιβαζόμενος, part. pres. pas. of Συμβιβάζω, f. άσω, to bring together, cause to come together; hence, to conciliate; to reconcile or make peace between, Herodt. i, 74; Thucyd. ii, 29; to adapt; to teach, instruct; to prove by collating passages, Plat. Hipp. Men. 369, 1); to conjecture; mid. to enter into a treaty with others; to become reconciled; 1. a. ind. act. συνεείδασα, 1. a. ind. pas. συνεζιβάσθην, part. συμβιβασθείς, εῖσα, iv, joined together. Fr. ouv and βιβάζω. Τh. βαίνω.

Συμβιβάσει, 3. sing. 1. f. ind. act. of preced.

Συμβιβασθέντων, gen. pl. part. 1.
a. pas. of preced.

Συμβιβώ, contract. from -αώ, Att. for συμβιβάτω, f. of συμβιβάζω. Συμβιόω, ω, f. ώσομαι, pf. συμβιε δίωπα, Demosth. 310, 5; to live or cohabit with, Id. 315, 18; to be a guest to. Fr. σύν and βιόω. Th. βίος.

Συμβίωσις, εως, ή, the act of living with, cohabitation, marriage. Same Th.

Συμβιωτής, οῦ, ὁ, one who lives with another; one who eats at the same table; a fellow-boarder, a comrade. Same Th.

Σύμβλημα, ἄτος, τό, a joint, a union. $Fr. \sigma \nu \mu \delta \lambda \lambda \omega$.

Συμβλήμενος, pas. part. a. to συμβάλλω.

Σύμελησις, εως, ή, a setting together; a joint; a conjecture; interpretation. Fr. the same.

Συμβλήσομαι, Epic fut. pas. to συμβάλλω.

Σύμβλητο, or ζύμβλητο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. for συμβίβλητο $\cdot i v \theta^{\circ}$ υπνου ζύμβλητο, then she met with sleep, Il. xiv, 231; ζύμβλητο, 3. pl. of the same, Il. xiv, 27.

Συμβλητός, ή, όν, that may be compared with; comparable. Fr. the same.

Συμβοᾶω, to call out together, to shout aloud, Xen. Cyr. iii, 2, 3; with dat., Id. Anab. vi, 3, 6; with acc. Fr. σύν and βοᾶω. Συμβοηθεία, ας, ἡ, joint aid or assistance. From

Συμβοηθέω, ω, f. ήσω, to bring assistance together, or at the same time, Thucyd. vii, 30; Xen. Anab. vii, 8, 10. Fro σύν and βοηθέω.

Συμβοηθός, οῦ, ὁ, one who, together with others, agrees to furnish supplies; giving aid or succour; an auxiliary. Fr. σύν and βοηθός.

Συμβολαιεύω, s. as συμβάλλω, to draw together.

Συμβόλαιον, ου, τό, intercourse together, for business, commerce, etc.; a compact, contract, agreement, Demosth. 882, 6; a treaty; a deed or instrument; a token, Herodt. v, 92; an obligation, Demosth. 907, ult.; a debt; money lent; any business or affair relating to money; τὰ συμβόλαιά σου, your symptoms, Soph. Phil. 872.

Συμβόλαιος, αία, αιον, of or referring to bargains, contracts,

especially in trade. Fr. σύμ-Godov.

Συμβολαίων, gen. pl. of preced., Lys.

Συμβολεύς, έως, ό, a plaiter or twister of ropes.

Συμβολίω, ω, or ζυμβολίω, to meet; ζυμβολίι φίρων φίροντι, Æschyl. S. Theb. 334. An admirable description of a plundering mob.

Συμεολή, ης, ή, the act of throwing with or together; a meeting, junction; συμβολάς τειών κελεύθων, Æschyl. Fr. 160; a combat, Herodt. i, 74; conflict, Aristoph. Acharn. 1210; Id. 1211; ἀποσπεύδειν την συμβολήν, to dissuade from the engagement, Herodt. vi, 109; one's contribution at an entertainment; compact, agreement; a joint, Herodt. iv, 10; alweovμένων οὖν τῶν ὀστῶν ἐν ταῖς αὐτων ξυμεολαίς, Plat. Phæd. 98, D; conjecture; pl. the sutures of the skull. Fr. συμβάλλω.

Συμβολίκος, ή, όν, belonging to a contribution, or to putting some things together; hence, significative enigmatical; symbolical, conjectural. Fr. συμβάλλω. Συμβολίκῶς, adv. by conjecture; symbolically, figuratively, significantly. Fr. preced.

Συμεολοποτέω, ω, to pay one's scot or share of the reckoning; to furnish one's share or contribution to a feast; to give one's self up to feasting, LXX. Fr. σύμεολον and πόσος.

Συμβολοκόπος, ου, δ, one fond of feasting, a bon-vivant.

Σύμβολον, ου, τό, something put together, a token, agreed upon between friends, Xen. Cyr. vi, 1, 24; a sign, mark, Demosth. 191, 22; Soph. Œd. T. 221; ἔχοντες, ὡς ἔοικε, σύμβολον σαφὲς λύπης, Soph. Phil. 401; a symbol or token; a watchword, a signal : μη ούκ έχων τι σύμ-60λον, having no clue to guide me, Soph. (Ed. T. 221; a suggestion; Eurip. Orest. 1029; Sischyl. Ag. 8; a compact or agreement, between different states, chiefly of a maritime nature, Demosth. 79, 13; Æschyl. Ag. 112: an omen, Nen. Mem. i, 1, 3; pl. a commercial treaty or convention; also, conformity; σύμξολον, a counter, which judges received, and carried to the crier of the court to which they had been appointed; καὶ παςαλαμβάνειν άμὰ τῆ βακτηρία καὶ τῷ συμβόλω, Demosth. 298, 6. Fr. συμβάλλω.

Σύμθολος, ου, ό, an omen, a presage, an occurrence, Xen. Mem. i, 13; ἐνοδίους σε συμβόλους, Æschyl. Prom. 485; omens occurring by the way; a meeting, Id. Suppl. 497. Fr. συμβάλλω.

Συμβόσκω, f. βοσκήσω, to feed together with. Fr. βόσκω. Συμβούλευμα, ατος, τό, advice given. Fr. συμβουλεύω.

Συμβουλεύσας, part. 1. a. act. of συμβουλεύω.

Συμβουλευτίος, α , or, to be deliberated upon; to be advised. Fr. συμβουλεύω.

Συμβουλευτής, οῦ, ὁ, a fellowmember of the senate; a senator or counsellor, one who consults; one who advises with. Fr. συμβουλεύω. Hence

Συμβουλευτίκός, ή, όν, persuasive; τὸ συμβουλευτικόν, the deliberative style, or adapted for advice; relating to consultation, deliberation, persuasion.

Συμβουλεύω, f. εύσω, to give advice to; Lat. consulere alicui; to advise, Demosth. 108, 4; Xen. Anab. vii, 1, 20; to persuade; with the dat. also, to consult with; mid. to deliberate together, consult; to ask counsel of; Lat. consulere aliquem, Herodt. ii, 107; Xen. Anab. i, 1, 10; with the dat., also with μετά and the gen., Aristoph. Nub. 475; 1. a. συνεβούλευσα, ας, ε, part. συμβουλεύσας, 1. a. m. συνεβουλευσάμην, ω, ατο. Fr. σύν and βουλεύω. Τh. βουλή. Συμβουλή, ñs, h, counsel, advice,

Plat. Alc. i, 145, A; Herodt. i, 157; consultation; persuasion; will or purpose, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 2; and

Συμβουλία, ας, and Ion. in, ns, n, counsel, advice, Xen. Mem. i, 3, 4; counsel given, Herodt. iv, 97; vii, 15; and

Συμβούλιον, ου, τό, a council or senate; a council or tribunal, for the trial of persons accused, Acts xxv, 12; deliberation, counsel; συμβούλιον ἔλαβον, they took counsel or held a consultation, Matt. xii, 14; advice, counsel; a deliberation taken in common. Th. βουλή.

Συμβούλομαι, to wish along with others, to agree in opinion with, Eurip. Hec. 373. Fr. σύν and βούλομαι.

Σύμζουλος, ου, δ, ή, one of a council; a fellow-counsellor,

Æschyl. Pers. 166; an adviser, persuader; a counsellor, Thucyd. iii, 69; Dem. de Coron. 226, 4; Id. 257, 20; σύμξουλος δήμου, one who advises or persuades the people, Fragm. Menandri, as remarked by Bos. Anim. c. iii, the meaning of which is mistaken by Bentl., p. 34. Fr. σύν and βουλή.

Συμβςἄβεύω, to be judge or arbiter with another; to work together, to assist. Fr. βςαβεύς. Συμβςάζομαι, to be thrown up together, as if by the sea. Fr. βςάζω.

Συμβρέμω, to roar together. Fr. βρέμω.

Συμβύω, or ζυμβύω, f. ύσω, to crush or jamb together; pas. to be crushed or jambed together, Aristoph. Vesp. 1113; pf. pas. συμβίβυσμαι.

Σύμδωμος, ου, δ, 'n, worshipped at the same altar. Fr. σύν and βωμός.

Συμεών, or Σιμεών, indecl., a man's name, Simeon. Hebr.

Συμμαθητής, οῦ, ὁ, a schoolfellow.

Συμμαίνομαι, pas. with 2. pf. συμμάμηνα, to rave or be mad along with or together. Fr. σύν and μαίνομαι.

Συμμανθάνω, to learn together, to know with, Soph. Aj. 856; to be schoolfellows; to be accustomed to, Xen. Anab. iv, 5, 27. Th. μανθάνω.

Συμμάς στω, f. ψω, to grasp, to pluck up, Il. x, 467. Fr. σύν and μάς στω.

Συμμάςτυς, ὕςος, δ, ή, a joint witness, Plat. Phil. 12, B; and Συμμαςτυςεῖ, 3. sing. contract. pres. ind. act. of

Συμμαςτυςίω, ω, f. ήσω, to attest or bear witness together; to prove by testimony; to confirm another's testimony; ξυμμαςτυςω σοι, I agree with you, Soph. Phil. 436; 1. α. συνεμαςτύςησα. Fr. σύν and μαςτυςίω. Th. μάςτυς.

Συμμαςτυςούμαι, pres. ind. pas. of συμμαςτυςίω.

Συμμάρτυς, ύρος, δ, ή, a fellowwitness; hence συμμαρτυρίω.

Συμμάχέομαι, f. ήσομαι, Ion. for συμμάχομαι, to fight with, assist.

Συμμᾶχέω, ῶ, f. ἦσω, to fight along with; to be an ally in war, Thucyd. vii, 50; Demosth. 42, 2; to side with; to assist as an ally, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 13; to defend, protect; mid. to fight

for one's self, to be on one's side, Herodt. vii, 239; pas. to be assisted in war, with dat. Fr. σίν and μάχομαι.

Συμμηχία, ας, and Ion. In, ης, π, assistance in war, alliance in war, Demosth. 232, 23; a league offensive and defensive; συμμαχίαν τοιιτοθαι, to make a league offensive and defensive, Thucyd. i, 15; Id. v, 22; assistance, Xen. Hist. iv, 8, 24. Fr. preced.

Συμμαχίδα, acc. sing. of συμμα-

Συμμάχικός, ή, όν, relating to allies; concerning a league or confederation; κατὰ τὸ ξυμμαχικόν, according to the league or alliance, Thucyd. vii, in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 52; ξυμμαχικόν στεάτευμα, an auxiliary force, Herodt. vi, 9. Fr. σύμμαχος.

Συμμάχίς, ίδος, ή, associated or allied in war, Xen. Hist. i, 6, 21; πόλις ξυμμαχίς παρά τὸ καθεστηκὸς ἐδουλώθη, an allied city, contrary to agreement, was enslaved, Thucyd. i, 98; a confederacy. Fr. σύμμαχος.

Συμανχομαι, to fight together against; to assist in war, Xen. Anab. ii, 1, 5; to side with in war; with dat. From

Σύμμάχος, ου, δ, ħ, one who fights along with, a fellow-combatant, a companion in arms; an ally or confederate, an assistant, Soph. Ed. T. 135, 274; Thucyd. v, 18; Demosth. 153, 3; a supporter, Æschyl. Choöph. 490. The Greek σύμμαχου were like the Lutin socii, allies in name, but in reality subjects. Th. μάχομαι.

Συμμεθέπω, to sway jointly with. Fr. σύν and μεθέπω.

Συμμεθισταμι, f. μεταστήσω, to transfer from one place to another along with; mid. to remove one's self, etc. Fr. σύν, μετά, and "στημι.

Συμμεθύσκομαι, and συμμεθύω, to become intoxicated with. Fr. μεθύω.

Συμμελετάω. f. ήσω, to practise with or together. Fr. σύν and μελετάω.

Συμμίλτω, to sing with. Fr. συν and μίλτω.

Σεμοίνω, f. μενῶ, 1. a. συνέμεινα, to remain with, to remain united with, Demosth. 101, 7; to endure; mal. to maintain one's self in the same position. Th. μένω.

Συμμερίζομαι, to take a share with; to participate; with dat., to divide, share, distribute; pf. pas. μεμέρισμαι. Fr. σύν and μερίζω. Th. μέρος.

Συμμερίζω, to give a share of a thing with others; mid. to receive a share of a thing jointly with others, with dat. pers., N. T. Fr. σύν and μέρος.

Συμμεταβαίνω, to go in company after. Fr. μετά and βαίνω.

Συμμεταθάλλω, f. δάλ $\tilde{\omega}$, to join in changing; pas. to change sides and take part with. Fr. σύν and μεταθάλλω.

Συμμεταδίδωμι, f. δώσω, to impart along with, to communicate to. Fr. μετά and δίδωμι. Συμμεταίτιος, ου, δ, ἡ, affecting along with, the efficient cause, Plat. Tim. 46, E. Fr. σύν, μετά, and αἴτιος.

Συμμεταλαμδάνω, to take along with. Fr. μετά and λαμδάνω. Συμμετασχηματίζω, to transform or transfigure. Fr. σύν and μετασχηματίζω. Th. μετά and σχημα.

Συμμεταχειείζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to undertake together with, Isaus, 71, 17. Fr. μετά and χεῖς.

Συμμετεῖχον, ες, ε, imperf. act. of

Συμμετέχω, to partake of; to participate with, Xen. Anab. vii, 8, 10; Eurip. Suppl. 658; to join with, Plat. Theæt. 181, C; with the gen.; 2. a. συμμέτσχον, part. συμμετασχών. Fr. σύν and μετέχω.

Συμμετίσχω, s. as preced.

Συμμέτοχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that partakes or shares with; a partner or sharer. Fr. preced.

Συμμετεείω, ω, f. ήσω, to measure together with, to mark out; to be of the same measure with; συμμετεείομαι, οῦμαι, to compute, Herodt. iv, 158; μακεξῶ συμμετεεούμενος χεονῶ, having passed through a long course of years; literally, measuring his life by a long period of time, Soph. Œd. T. 963. Fr. σύν and μέτεον.

Συμμίτησησις, εως, ή, a measuring by a standard, admeasurement. Συμμετηεία, ας, ή, an apt arrangement of parts or members; symmetry; proportion, Nen. Mem. iii, 10, 3; Plat. Phil. 64, E; a correspondence in parts; harmony; moderation. From

Σύμμετρος, ου, δ, 'n, corresponding in measure with something

else; having a just degree, measure, or proportion; proportionate, Xen. Cyn. 4, 2; corresponding to; τῷδε τὰνδεὶ σύμμετερος, Soph. Œd. T. 1113; within measure or distance; ξύμμετερος γὰρ ώς κλύειν, Id. 84; of an equal measure; moderate; suitable; adapted to, Plat. Legg. i, 635, D; symmetrical. Fr. σύν and μίτερον.

Συμμετρούμενο:, part. pres. contract. pas. of συμμετρέω.

Συμμέτρως, adv. proportionately; moderately, suitably; sufficiently; in just measure or proportion; in just measure as to time, hence, at the proper time; ξυμμέτρως δ' ἀφίκετο, and he has come at the proper time, Eurip. Alc. 26; συμμέτρως ἔχειν, to be moderate; also, to be proportionate. Fr. σύμμετρος. Συμμητιάσμαι, to consult with, to deliberate together; συμμητιάσσθαι, Il. x, 197. Fr. σύν

Συμμηχανᾶσθαι, pres. inf. m. of preced.

and untis.

Συμμηχανάομαι, ωμαι, to invent or contrive together; to procure, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 11. Fr. σύν and μηχανάομαι.

Συμμιαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to defile or pollute with. Fr. μιαίνω.

Σύμμῖ γα, adv. confusedly, promiscuously, indiscriminately. Fr. συμμίγνῦμι.

Συμμῖγής, έος, δ, ή, mixed together, promiscuous, intermingled, Soph. Œd. T. 1281. Fr. μίγνυμι.

Συμμίγνυμι, and συμμιγνύω, f. μιζω, to mix together; to intermingle; to join or form a junction with, Il. ii, 753; to be together, as marriage, Plat. Legg. xi, 930, D; to engage in hostile conflict with one another, Thucyd. v, 9; Id. i, 49; mid. to converse together, Eurip. Hel. 323; Herodt. vi, 23; to communicate with; 1. a. pas. συνεμίχθην, pf. pas. συμμίμιγμαι. Τh. μίγνυμι.

Σύμμικτος, ου, δ, λ, mixed or mingled together, promiscuous, confused, Thucyd. vi, 5; heterogeneous. Fr. preced.

Συμμιμητής, οῦ, ὁ, an imitator of the same thing with others; one of a number of imitators; a fellow-imitator. Fr. σύν and μιμητής. Th. μιμέρμαι.

Συμμτμίομαι, οῦμαι, to imitate along with, *Plat. Polit.* 274, *D. Fr.* μιμίομαι.

Συμμιμνήσχομαι, pf. μέμνημαι, dep., to remember, bear in mind along with. Fr. σύν and μιμνή-

Συμμίζης, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. act., συμμίζαι, 1. a. inf. act. of συμμίγνυμι.

Σύμμιζις, εως, ή, a mixture, Plat. Tim. 60, D; partnership, fellowship; a fray. Same Th.

lowship; a fray. Same Th. Σύμμισγε, pres. imperat. act. of

Συμμίσγω, s. as συμμίγνυμι, Herodt. ii, 25; to join or unite with; καὶ ταῖς τριάκοντα ναυσὶ τῶν 'Αθηναίων ζυμμίσγει, Thucyd. vii, 26; Il. ii, 753; συμμίσγω always used by Herodotus in the present and impf. act. mid. and pas.

Συμμισοπονηςίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to unite in hating wickedness, or the wicked, LXX. Fr. σύν and μισοπονηςίω.

Συμμιχθῆς, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. pas. of συμμίγνυμι.

Σύμμολπος, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, harmonizing with, Eurip. Ion. 163. Fr. μέλπω.

Συμμοςία, ας, ή, a class of citizens at Athens, who contributed towards the fitting out of ships of war; the whole consisted of 1200; but 300 were selected, in the first instance, to defray the expense; and they afterwards levied their proportion from the rest. See Wolf's Prolegomen. in Demosth. Orat. contra Leptin., p. 96, etc.; ήγεμόνες συμμοριών, the principal persons of each class; imimeληταὶ συμμοριῶν, the curators or managers, etc. See Demosth. Orat. περὶ συμμοριῶν. By a law of Demosthenes (see De Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 108), the possessor of ten talents was bound to fit out a trireme; those who did not possess that sum were allowed to form a συντέλεια or company to make up the ten talents. See Dem. Olynth. i, 26,

Συμμοριάρχης, or αρχος, ου, δ, the magistrate who superintended the σ υμμορίαι. Fr. ἄρ-

Σὖμμοςος, ου, δ, a member of a dependent state, or who inhabited the same μοῖςα, or division, of Bœotia with the Thebans. They were also called συντελεῖς, Thucyd. iv, 93.

Συμμοςφίζω, s. as συμμοςφόω, from

Σύμμοςφος, ου, δ, ή, having the same shape or figure, similar. Fr. σύν and μοςφή.

Συμμος φούμενος, part. pres. pas. contract. of

Συμμος φόω, ῶ, f. ὡσω, to give a similar form to; to make conformable to; pres. pas. συμμος-φόομαι, οῦμαι, to be conformed to; to receive the same shape. Same Th.

Συμμοχθέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to toil or labor with, Eurip. Iph. T. 691. Fr. $\mu_0 \chi \theta$ έω.

Συμμνίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to imitate along with. Fr. σύν and μνίω. Συμμύω, f. ύσω, to shut the mouth or eyes; to suppress, conceal; pf. συμμίμ $\tilde{\nu}$ κ α , to be shut, Plat. Polut. viii, 529; Tim. 45, E. Fr. μ νω.

Συμπάγής, έος, δ, ή, joined or fitted together, constructed, Plat. Tim. 45, C; 46, B. Fr. σύν and πήγνυμι, Æol. πάγω.

Συμπάθεια, α₅, 'n, conformity of feeling, agreement in affections, sympathy; agreement in nature; pity, commiseration. And

Συμπαθίω, ω, f. ήσω, to have a conformity of feelings or affections with others; to have a fellow-feeling with; to sympathize or condole with; to be affected in the same way; to suffer together; 1. a. συνεπάθησα, imperat. συμπάθησον, άτω, inf. συμπαθησαι. And

Συμπαθής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, one who suffers with another, or who sympathizes with another; affected in the same manner; sympathetic; compassionate. Fr. σύν and πάθος.

Συμπαθήσαι, 1. a. inf. of συμπαθίω.

Συμπαθία, ας, ή, Poet. for συμπάθεια.

Συμπαιᾶνίζω, to sing, raise the pæan with another; to shout out together. Fr. σύν and παιανίζω.

Συμπαίγμων, ονος, δ, a playfellow. Fr. παίζω.

Συμπαιδεύω, f. εύσω, to educate along with, Isæus, 77, 32. Fr. παιδεύω.

Συμπαίζειν, inf. of

Συμπαίζω, f. αίζομαι, to play with or together, to be a play-fellow, Soph. Œd. T. 1109. Th. παίζω.

Συμπαικτής, ῆςος, δ, and συμπαίκτης, ου, δ, s. as συμπαίστης · fem. συμπαίκτεια.

Συμπαίντως, οξος, δ, a partner in a game, a playfellow, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 12; an associate. Fr. συμπαίζω.

Συμπαίκτεια, ας, ή, a playmate, | 1233

Aristoph. Ran. 411. Same Th. Συμπαίσδειν, Dor. for συμπαίζειν.

Συμπαίστης, ου, ό, a playfellow, Plat. Legg. 310, E; for συμπαικτήρ.

Συμπαίστως, οςος, δ, s. as preced. Συμπαίω, f. αιήσω, to strike together, Soph. Electr. 717. Fr. παίω.

Συμπαιωνίζω, or συμπαιανίζω, f. ίσω, to sing the triumphal song along with, Demosth. 380, 27. Fr. παιανίζω. Th. παΐαν.

Συμπἄλαίω, to wrestle with, Plut. Alcib. 4, etc.

Σύμπαν, τό, neut. of σύμπας, which see.

Συμπὰνηγυρίζω, f. ίσω, to celebrate a festival together. Fr. πανηγυρίζω.

Συμπάντων, gen. pl. of σύμπας. Συμπαραδύω, to cram in along with. Fr. σύν, παρά, and δύω. Συμπαραγγέλλω, f. ελῶ, to be a competitor for office: to support a candidate for office, Dion. Hal. x, 58. Fr. παραγγέλλω. Συμπαραγενόμενος, part. 2. a. m. of συμπαραγίνομαι.

Συμπαραγίγνομαι, dep. mid., to come in, come to hand at the same time; to come in to assist. Fr. σύν, παρά, and γίγνομαι.

Συμπαζαγίνομαι, to come together, Thucyd. ii, 82; to be present at together; to assist together; fut. m. συμπαζαγενήσομαι, 2. a. m. συμπαζεγενόμην. Fr. σύν, παζά, and γίνομαι.

Συμπαρᾶγω, f. άξω, to lead aside or astray with; to pass by together. Fr. σύν, παρά, and αγω.

Συμπαραθίω, ω, f. θεύσομαι, to run together with, to accompany in running, Demosth. 52, 2. Fr. παρά and δίω.

Συμπαραινίω, ω, f. ίσω, to concur in advising or exhorting, to inculcate besides, Aristoph. Acharn. 656. Fr. παραινίω.

Συμπαραπαθίζομαι, to sit down beside, Plat. Lys. 207, B. Fr. καθίζω.

Συμπας απαθίζω, to set beside with another; mid. συμπας απαθίζομαι, to sit beside or with. Fr. σύν, πας ά, and παθίζω.

Συμπαρακαλέομαι, οῦμαι, to receive the same consolation; 1. a. ind. pas. συμπαρεκλήθην, inf. συμπαρακληθήναι, to receive comfort from each other, Rom. i, 12; mid. of

Συμπαρικαλέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. έσω, to call or invite with; to invoke with

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or besides, Xen. Cyr. iii, 3, 11; to exhort or encourage at the same time, Plat. Polit. vii, 655, A: to ask for at the same time. Fr. παξά and καλίω.

Συμπαρακληθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of συμπαρακαλίω.

Συμπαρακελεύω, f. σω, also dep. mid. συμπαρακελεύομαι, to join in encouraging or exhorting. Fr. σύν, παρά, and κελεύω.

Συμπας ἄπομίζω, f. ίσω, to carry along with; pas. to be carried, etc., Thucyd. viii, 39. Fr. πομίζω.

Συμπαραχολουθίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, pf. -nκολούθηκα, Plat. Polit. 271, C; to follow along with, to accompany. Fr. παρά and ἀχολουθίω.

Συμπαζακομίζω, to conduct or convey along with beside, esp. along shore; of ships, to convoy. Fr. σύν and παζακομίζω.

Συμπαξακύπτω, Ψω, to stoop, bend one's self along with. Fr. σύν, παξά, and κύπτω.

Συμπας 2λαμβανω, f. mid. λήψομαι, to take or receive together, Plat. Phædr. 65, A; to associate one's self with; to take along with, Acts xii, 25; 2. a. ind. act. συμπας έλαβον, ες, ε. Fr. σύν, πας ά, and λαμβάνω.

Συμπαραληχέῆς, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. pas. of preced.

Συμπαραμίνω, f. ενῶ, to remain along with side by side; to stand firm, withstand or endure together; to persevere together, Thucyd. vi, 89; to remain with; l. a. ind. act. συμπαρίμεινα. Fr. σύν, παρά, and μίνω.

Συμπαραμίγνυμι, or συμπαραμιγνύω, to mix, mingle with, unite, blend together. Fr. σύν, παρά, and μίγνυμι.

Συμπαζανείω, to nod assent, incline both ways, of ambiguous oracles. Fr. σύν, παρά, and μίγνυμι.

Συμπαρανήχομαι, f. ζομαι, dep. mid., to swim or float along with. Fr. σύν, παρά, and μίγνυμι.

Συμπαραπίμπω, f. ψω, to send along with. Fr. πίμπω.

Συμπαςατόλλύμαι, to perish along with, Demosth. 396, 6. Fr. παςά and ἀπόλλυμι.

Συμπαραπόλλυμι, to destroy along with; pas. and mid. with 2. pf. όλωλα, to perish along with or besides. Fr. σύν, παρά, and ἀπόλλυμι.

Συμπαρασκιυάζω, f. άσω, to prepare or furnish with, to cooperate with, Demosth. 413, 5; to

concert along with, *Id. Coll. Maj.* iii, 123; *Xen. Cyr.* v, 3, 8. *Fr. σχινάζω*.

Συμπαραστατίω, ω, f. ήσω, to stand beside, so as to support, Æschyl. Prom. 218. And

Συμπαραστάτης, ου, δ, a support, Soph. Phil. 671; said of a soldier standing beside his comrade in the ranks; an aid, assistant, auxiliary. Fr. παρά and "στημι.

Συμπαρατάστομαι, Att. συμπαρατάττομαι, as pus., to be set in array with others, be drawn up, fight along with. Fr. σύν, παρά, and τάσσω.

Συμπαρατάττω, f. τάξω, to arrange along with; pas. to be drawn up along with, Demosth. 300, 15. Fr. σύν, παρά, and τάσσω.

Συμπαρατηρίω, ω, f. ήσω, to watch along with or at the same time, Demosth. 204, 19. Fr. τηρίω. Συμπαρατρίφω, f. θρίψω, to nourish together at the same time. Fr. παρά and τρίφω.

Συμπαραφέρω, to carry, lead forth along with; pas. to rush forth or along with. Fr. σύν, παρά, and φέρω.

Συμπαρεδρεύω, to sit beside or along with. Fr. σύν and παρεδρεύω.

Συμπαρεγένετο, 3. sing. 2. a. m. of συμπαραγίνομαι.

Συμπάρειμι, to be present at together; to attend, Thucyd. iv, 83; to join in assisting; συμπαρήτει, he proceeded along with, 3. sing. plupf. Fr. σύν, παρά, and είμι.

Συμπαρείποντο, 3. pl. impf.m. of preced.

Συμπαρεισέρχομαι, to creep in or enter secretly with any one. Fr. εἰσέρχομαι.

Συμπαρεόντες, nom. pl. part. pres. Poet. for συμπαρόντες, from συμπάρειμι.

Συμπαρίπομαι, to accompany; to follow together; to go with, Plat. Legg. ii, 667, B. Th. Υπομαι.

Συμπαρέστασεν, Dor. for συμπαρέστησεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of συμπαρίστημι.

Συμπαςίχω, f. ίξω, to afford together; to inspire at the same time, Xen. Anab. vii, 4, 15; mid. to produce.

Συμπαςίστημ, to place near to; 2. uor., to stand by, assist, Soph. Œd. C. 1342; to appear together; to cause to appear together, Pind. Olymp. vi, 72. Fr. σύν, παρά, and ἴστημι. Συμπαρομαρτίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, s. as συμπαροίπομαι, to accompany, attend, Xen. Cyr. vii, 5, 26; to follow, as a train; τοῖς πλίουσιν δομαί συμπαρομαρτοῦσιν ἤδισται, the most delightful odors accompany or follow those who sail there, Æl. V. H. iii, 1. Fr. δμαρτίω.

Συμπαροξύνω, f. υνῶ, to instigate or excite together, Xen. Œcon. 6, 10. Fr. ἀξύς.

Σύμπᾶς, ᾶσα, ᾶν, the whole taken together, the whole, Soph. Aj. 1034; all together; τὸ σύμπαν, the whole, summa rei, Herodt. viii, 143; στρατὸς τε σύμπας, and the whole army, Soph. Phil. 387; of every description, Plat. Crat. 432, B. Fr. σύν and πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν.

Συμπάσχει, 3. sing. pres. ind. of Συμπάσχω, to suffer together, or with; to be affected at the same time; to sympathize with, Plat. Polit. x, 605, D; to suffer the same thing; to be in the same situation; ταὐτὸν τοῦτο συμπάσχουσι, Id. Charm. 169, C; 2. a. συνίπαθον, 2. pf. συμπίπονθα. Fr. σύν and πάσχω.

Συμπατάσσω, f. άξω, to strike together, or with; to make a joint attack upon, Eurip. Suppl. 709. Fr. πατάσσω.

Συμπατέω, ω, f. ήσω, to trample under foot; to stamp on with both feet. Fr. σύν and πατέω. Συμπατειώτης, ου, δ, a fellow-countryman. Fr. σύν and πατειώτης.

Συμπεδάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to bind together, Xen. Anab. iv, 4, 7. Fr. πεδάω.

Συμπείθω, f. πείσω, to join in persuading, Thucyd. vii, 21; to persuade; pas. to be persuaded; to obey, to consent. Th. πείθω.

Σύμπειςος, ου, δ, ή, one who tries or attempts the same with another; having experienced the same, Pind. Nem. vii, 15. Fr. σύν and πεῖςα.

Συμπέμπω, f. ψω, to send together, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 7; Demosth. 272, 17; 1. a. συνέπεμ-ψα. Τh. πέμπω.

Συμπενθίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, pf. συμπεπίνθηκα, Demosth. 1399, 26; to mourn along with, to condole with. Fr. πενθέω.

Συμπένομαι, to be equally poor, Plat. Prom. 171, B.

Σύμπεντε, five together, by fives; see σύνδυο. Fr. σύν and πέντε.

Συμπέπτω, f. ψω, to cook or concoct together; to digest thoroughly. Fr. πέπτω.

Συμπεραίνω, f. περανώ, to conclude or finish together, Demosth. 281, 27; to join in finishing; to draw a conclusion; καὶ ζυμπεράναι φροντίδα, and to form a plan in my mind, Eurip. Med. 343; to provide; συμπεραίνεσαι, it is concluded, it follows from. Fr. σύν and περαίνω. Συμπέρασμα, άπος, τό, a conclu-

Συμπίρασμα, ᾶτος, τό, a conclusion of a syllogism, Aristot.; a consequence.

Συμπέςθω, to destroy with, help destroy. Fr. σύν and πέςθω.

Συμπεριάγω, f. άζω, to lead round together, Xen. Cyr. iv, 3; mid. to lead about with one's self. Fr. περιάγω. And

Συμπειρίζογωγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, leading round about, conducting together. Συμπειρίδινέω, ῶ, to roll round together; pas. to be rolled about with, Plat. Locr. 96, D. Fr. δυέω.

Συμπεριαιρεπέος, έα, έον, to be taken wholly away. Fr. αίρέω. Συμπεριαιρέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to take away on every side. Fr. σύν, περί, and αίρέω.

Συμπερίειμι, to go about with. Fr. περίειμι.

Συμπεριλαθών, part. 2. a. act. of Συμπεριλαμβάνω, f. λήψομαι, to embrace, inclose, envelope at the same time; to comprehend along with; συμπεριλαμβάνοντας καὶ τοὺς ἐκατέρων συμμάxous, comprehending also the allies of each, Demosth. 235, 16; to wrap up or surround, as with a garment; τὰ ἤθη συμπεριλαμβάνουσι διὰ τὰς πράξεις, they (the poets) embrace the manners or characteristic qualities, by means of the actions, Aristot. Poet. 6; 2. a. συμπεειέλαζον, part. συμπεοιλαζών. Fr. σύν, περί, and λαμβάνω.

Συμπερινοστέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to return about with. Fr. π ερί and νοστέω.

Συμπεριπάτεω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to walk or go about with. Fr. πατέω. Συμπεριπλέχω, f. πλέζω, to fold round, wrap round together. Fr. πλέχω.

Συμπεριπλοκή, ης, η, an encompassing or surrounding with. Fr. συμπεριπλέχω.

Συμπεριτρέχω, to run about with. Fr. σύν, περί, and τρέχω.

Συμπεριτυγχάνω, 2. α. συμπεριτυγχάνω, 2. α. συμπεριτυχον, to meet with at the same time, Xen. Anab. vii, 8,

12. Fr. σύν, πεζί, and τυγχά-

Συμπεριφέρω, to carry round with; to cause to turn round together; συμπεριφέρομαι τινι, to turn round with any one; to go and come together; to be often at a place or with others; to live together with, to be on a familiar footing with; to be obsequious to, to conform to the dispositions or affections of others; to manage an affair; pas. to be carried round with, Plat. Crat. 437, A; 1. a. pas. συμπεριηνέχθην, pf. act. συμπεριενήνοχα. Fr. σύν, περί, and φέρω. Συμπεριφορά, ãs, ή, a going about with any one, familiar intercourse; obsequiousness; lenity.

Συμπέσσω, Att. συμπέττω, fut. ψω, also συμπέστω, to help in cooking; to digest entirely. Fr. σύν and πέσσω.

Συμπέττω, Att. for συμπέσσω. Συμπήγνῦμι, and συμπηγνύω, f. πήξω, to fix or fasten together; to construct, Επίρ. Suppl. 948; to join together; to cause to coagulate; $ω_5$ δ' ὅτ' ὁπὸς γάλα λευκὸν ἐπειγόμενης συνέπηξεν, Π. γ. 902; to assemble together; to form, compose. Th. πήγνυμι. Σύμπηκτος, ω, δ, $\mathring{η}$, joined or fastened together, close compacted. $Same\ Th$.

Σύμπηζις, εως, ή, a joining together, as of timber or wood; coagulation; cohesion, union. Same Th.

Συμπίζω, f. έσω, to press together; to depress; τὰ συμπιεζόμενα, the parts depressed, Xen. Mem. iii, 10, 7. Fr. πίζω.

Συμπιλέω, ω, f. ήσω, to press close together; to condense, Plat. Tim. 49, C; pf. pas. συμπεπίλημαι. Fr. πίλος.

Συμπιλητικός, ή, όν, capable of pressing together, or of condensing, Plat. Locr. 100, E.

Συμπίνω, pf. συμπέπωκα, with dat., to drink with one, to drink together, Demosth. 1352, 27; συμπιείν δεινός, a dreadful drunkard, Æschin. 34, 42; to absorb; 2. a. συνέπίον, ες, ε. Th. πίνω.

Συμπίπτοντα, acc. sing. part. pres. of

Συμπίπτω, f. m. πισοῦμαι, pf. συμπίπτωκα, to fall together, to meet or concur; to coincide, Eurip. Troad. 1029; to shake or totter, to fall, Demosth. 899, 3; to happen to at the same

time, Herodt. i, 82; to be reduced to; to collapse, as the body after death; συμπεσὸν γὰρ τὸ σῶμα καὶ ταριχευθίν, Plat. Phæd. 86, C; to agree or quadrate with; to engage in battle; to come into collision: to come to blows; συμπεσούτης νηὶ νεώς, ship having engaged with ship in close combat, Thucyd. Vii, 63; συμπεσεῖσθαι πρὸς ἀλλήλους, to fall foul of one another, Id. iii, 59; 2. a. συνέπεσον. Τh. πίπτω.

Συμπιτνίω, the same, Eurip. Hec. 834, 952.

Συμπίτνω, Poet. for συμπίττω, 2. a. -ίπιτνον, to fall, dash together; to agree. Fr. σύν and πιτνίω.

Συμπλάκῆ, 2. α. of συμπλέκω. Συμπλακήσομαι, η, εται. See συμπλέκω.

Συμπλανάομαι, $\tilde{\omega}$ μαι, f. ήσομαι, to rove or wander with; to go astray with. Fr. πλανάω.

Σύμπλὰνος, ου, δ, ħ, wandering, roaming about together. Fr. σύν and πλάνος.

Συμπλάσας, ασα, αν, part. 1. a. act., and

Συμπλάσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of συμπλάσσω.

Σύμπλἄσις, εως, ή, invention, fabrication. From

Σύμπλασσε, Ion. and Poet. for συνέπλασε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of

Συμπλάσσω, or -άττω, f. συμπλάσω, to shape, fashion; to adapt; to invent, fabricate, devise; συμπλάτας ξαυτῷ ἐνύπνιον, having devised with himself a dream, Æschin. c. Cles. 64, 34; Demosth. 949, 13; to imagine. Fr. σύν and πλάσσω, or -ττω.

Συμπλᾶτᾶγίω, ῶ, to make a noise by clapping the hands; to clap the hands at the same time, Il. xxiii, 102. Th. πλατάγή. Fr. πλατάσσω.

Συμπλεκής, έος, έ, ή, interwoven, connected with; tied to or with. Fr. συμπλέκω.

Συμπλευτικός, ή, όν, capable of joining together, of intertwining, Plat. Polit. 282, D; and Σύμπλευτος, η, ον, capable of joining or entwining, folded or wrapped together; entwined; joined together.. Same Th.

Συμπλέκω, f. ίξω, to wreathe or twine together; to knit, fold, or weave together; to wreathe, Thucyd. iv, 4; to engage in close combat with; to entangle; to grapple with; mid. to en-

twine with one's self; to embrace; pas. to be entwined with in close connection; also, to be closely engaged, as ships in close action, Herodt. viii, 84; to be in close contact with, Aristoph. Acharn. 669 ; irsidav di oµogos πόλεμος συμπλακώ, but when a war in their vicinity involves them, Demosth. 24, 10; 2. f. ind. pas. συμπλακήσομαι, 2. a. pas. συνεπλάκην, subj. συμπλάκω, inf. συμπλακήναι, part. συμπλάκείς, είσα, έν. Fr. σύν and σελέχω.

Συμπλίω, f. πλευτομαι, to sail with, to accompany in sailing, Thucyd. i, 2, 10. Fr. πλίω. Συμπληγάδες, ων, αί, the Symplegades, islands or rocks at the mouth of the Thracian Bosphorus, which were supposed to strike together and destroy ships as they passed, Eurip. Med. 2. They were called also the Cyanean rocks or islands, Apol. Rhod. i, 3. Fr. our and anhor-

Συμπληγάς, άδος, ή, a striking together, collision, Eurip. Andr. 787. Fr. πλήσσω.

Συμπλήγδην, adv. in collision with; by dashing or knocking together. Fr. συμπλήττω.

Συμπληθύνω, f. ὔνω, and συμπληθύω, f. ύσω, to augment, make increase, fill up; to cause to swell by tributary waters, Herodt. iv, 50. Fr. πληθῦνω.

Συμπλημελέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to sin with any one.

Σύμπληξις, εως, ή, a collision. Fr. πλήσσω.

Συμπλήςης, εος, δ, ή, quite full. Fr. συμπληςόω.

Συμπληςοῦνται, 3. pl. ind. pas. of Συμπληςόω, ω, f. ώσω, to complete along with, Herodt. viii, 1; to fill up to the top; to complete, finish; to man a ship, Nen. Hist. i, 1, 12; Thucyd. vii, 60; to consummate; to accomplish; 1. a. pas. ouveπληςώθην, part. συμπληςωθείς, pf. pas. συμπεπλήρωμαι. Fr. σύν and πληρόω, from πλήρης. Th. Thio;.

Συμπλήρωμα, ατος, τό, what is filled up or complete, a complement of men to man a ship. Same Th.

Συυπλήρωσις, εως. ή, the act of filling up: the act of perfecting, finishing, completing: consummation. Fr. the same.

Συμπλήττω, or -σσω, f. ήξω, to strike or dash together; to engage in fight. Th. πλήσσω, or

Συμπλοκή, ñs, h, a connecting or entangling together; interweaving, entwining, embracing; engaging hand to hand; tissue, contexture; a conjunction (a logical term, Aristot. κατηγόριαι, c. 2), κατὰ συμπλοκήν. Fr. συμπλέκω.

 Σ ύμπλοκος, ου, δ, ή, entwined, interwoven. Fr. συμπλέκω.

Σύμπλοος, contract. - ους, δ, ή, a fellow-passenger or shipmate, Xen. Mem. ii, 2, 12; Herodt. ii, 115; a companion, Soph. Antig. 537. Th. πλέω.

Συμπλώω, Epic and Ion. for συμπλέω.

Συμπνέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. εύσω, to blow or breathe together; to conspire or confederate together, to agree, Demosth. 284, 17; where the reading is ούκ αν συμπνευσόντων ὑμῶν καὶ Θηβαίων it should be συμπνευσάντων. Τh. πνέω.

Συμπνῖγω, f. ίξω, to press or squeeze together; to strangle, choke, suffocate; 1. a. συνέπνίξα. Fr. σύν and πνίγω.

Σύμπνοια, ας, ή, a blowing or breathing together; an agreement, intention; conspiracy; confederacy. Fr. πνέω.

Σύμπνοος, contract. ους, δ, ή, a blowing together, conspiracy. Same Th.

Συμποδίω, ω, f. ήσω, and συμπο- $\delta i \langle \omega, f. i \sigma \omega, \text{ to tie the feet to-} \rangle$ gether; to hinder, impede; to restrain; pas. to be caught, entangled, Xen. Mem. iii, 11, 8; 1. α. συνεπόδισα, ας, ε. Fr. σύν and ποδίζω.

Συμποδηγέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to conduct or guide along with; to conduct, Plat. Polit. 269, C. Fr. σύν, πούς, and ἡγέομαι.

Συμποδίζω, to tie the feet together, bind hand and foot: metaphor. to entangle, involve. Fr. σύν and ποδίζω.

Συμποδίσας, part. 1. a. act. of preced.

Συμποθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of συμπίνω, 1. a. pas. συνεπόθην. Th. Tiva.

Συμποιέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to do or act together; to aid, assist, Aristoph. Thesm. 158, with the dat.; to form a partnership; mid. to collect or assemble, as an army. Fr. σύν and ποιέω.

Συμποιμαίνομαι, to feed or pasture together ; impf. συνεποιμαινόμην, Eurip. Alc. 596. Fr. Th. ποίμην. ποιμαίνω.

Συμπολεμέω, ω, f. ήσω, to carry on war together; to aid in war, Thucyd. vii, 1, 12; Xen. Anab. i, 4, 2; to be in alliance with; to form a junction with. Fr. σύν and πολεμέω.

Συμπολιοςκίω, ω, f. ήσω, to assist in blockading, Demosth. 663, 21. Fr. πολιορκέω.

Συμπολιτεία, ας, ή, the right of administering public affairs together; the common laws, customs, and institutions of a state; also, a league or union of states, as the Achæan league; and

Συμπολιτεύω, f. εύσω, to administer public affairs together; mid. to live under the same government, to enjoy the same laws and rights, Demosth. 1431, 22; to share in the government of the state, Plat. Ep. i, 109, A. Fr. σύν and πολιτεύω, from πολίτης. Τh. πόλις.

Συμπολίτης, ου, ό, a fellowcitizen; συμπολιτίς, ίδος, ή, a female citizen. Same Th.

Συμπομπεύω, f. εύσω, to march in the procession along with, Fr. Tou-Æschin. 6, 42. πεύω.

Συμπονέω, ω, f. ήσω, to labor or work together, Xen. Cyr. ii, 1, 14; to bear or sustain together; hence, to condole with, Æschyl. Prom. 274. Fr. πονέω.

Συμπονης εύομαι, to perpetrate wickedness together; to be an accomplice in wickedness, Aristoph. Lys. 404. Fr. our and πονηρός.

Συμπορεύομαι, to go together; to be a fellow-traveller; to accompany, Nen. Anab. i, 3, 5; with dat.; f. m. συμποςεύσομαι, 1. a. ind. pas. συνεπορεύθην, part. συμπορευθείς, είσα, έν. Fr. σύν and πορεύομαι. Th. πόρος.

Συμποςεύονται, 3. pl. pres. ind. of preced.

Συμποςθέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to aid in destroying or laying waste, Eurip. Orest. 879. Fr. our and πέρθω.

Συμπορίζω, f. ίτω, to proceed along with; to assist in proceeding. Fr. πιρίζω.

Συμποςπάω, ω, to fasten together with a clasp or buckle. Fr.

Συμποςπητός, ή, όν, fastened together with a clasp, i. e. a loose vest, drawn together and fastened by a clasp, either on the breast or left shoulder. Fr. our and πόρπη.

Συμποσία, ας, ή, a drinking to-

gether; a banquet, Pind. Pyth. iv, 524. Fr. πίνω.

Συμποσιάζω, f. άσω, to feast or carouse together. Same Th.

Συμποσιάςχης, ου, δ, the master or president of the feast, the symposiarch, Xen. Anab. vi, 1. 20. Fr. σύν, πόσιον, and ἄρχω. Συμποσίαςχος, ου, δ, the president of a drinking party, toast-master. Fr. συμπόσιον and ἄρχω. Συμπόσιον, ου, τό, a drinking or feasting together, a banquet, Xen. Symp. 6, 5; Demosth. 402, 13; the banqueting-room, Xen. Cyr. viii, 8, 6; the guests, collectively. Fr. our and wirw. Συμπότης, ου, δ, one who drinks with another; a guest, Eurip. Cycl. 597; οἱ δὲ συμπόται εἰσίν, and the guests are, Aristoph. Vesp. 1259; Plat. Conv. 213, B. Same Th.

Συμποτικός, ή, όν, pertaining to drinking parties; convivial, jovial, Aristoph. Acharn. 1142; Id. Vesp. 1247; a jolly fellow, a pleasant companion at the table. Same Th.

Συμπραγματεύομαι, to have business with any one; to manage business together; and

Συμπράκτως, ορος, δ, Ion. συμπρήκτως, an assistant, auxiliary, coadjutor, Herodt. vi, 125; a companion of the way, a fellowtraveller, Soph. Œd. T. 116. Th. σύν and πράσσω.

Σύμπράσσω, or -ττω, to do any thing with another, to accomplish along with, Soph. Aj. 1375; to coöperate with, assist, Demosth. 404, 13; to second; to succour, with the dat.; συμπράσσεσθαι, Ion. συμπρήσσεσθαι, to aid another in obtaining satisfaction, Herodt. v, 94. Fr. σύν and πράσσω, or -ττω.

Συμπειτής, ίος, ὁ, ἡ, becoming, befitting, Æschyl. Suppl. 453, with dat. Fr. σύν and πείτω. Συμπεισειντής, οῦ, ὁ, a fellowambassador or deputy, Æschin. 24, 10. From

Συμπεισθεύω, f. εύσω, to go together on an embassy, to be a fellow-delegate, Demosth. 400, 11. Fr. σύν and πρισθεύω.

Σύμπος: τδυς, εος, δ, a fellow-ambassador or delegate, Xen. Anab. v, 5, 12. Fr. σύν and ποςίσδυς. Συμποςεσδύπερος, ου, δ, one of the body of elders of the primitive church; a member of the priesthood, a fellow-presbyter, N. T. Fr. σύν and ποςίσδυς, comp. πρεσδύπερος.

Συμπεήθω, to burn or consume together with. Fr. πεήθω.

Συμπεήκτως, οςος, δ, Ion., one who assists; a coadjutor, an auxiliary. Fr. συμπεάσσω.

Συμπεήσσω, Ion. for συμπεάσσω. Συμπείαμαι, dep. mid., to buy along with. Fr. σύν and πείαμαι.

Συμπρόειμι, to advance, proceed, go together. Fr. ε \tilde{i} μι.

Συμπροθυμέομαι, οῦμαι, to be equally zealous with another, to be zealous in support of, to strive eagerly together, Thucyd. ii, 80; Xen. Anab. iii, 1, 7. Ir. σύν, πρό, and θυμός.

Συμπροζενέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to entertain hospitably along with; to aid in rendering friendly services, Eurip. Hel. 146. Fr. σύν and προζενέω.

Συμπροπέμπω, f. ψω, to send forward along with, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 1; to accompany, attend, or wait upon, to go forth with, Aristoph. Ran. 402; to convey, Thucyd. i, 27. Fr. σύν, πρό, and πέμπω.

Συμπροπέμψαι, 1. a. inf. act. of preced.

Συμπροπηλακίομαι, to provoke, harass, Dan. xi, 10; where some more correctly read συμπροπηλακίομαι. Biel. Thes.

Συμπρόσειμι, to be present together with; to be a sharer; f. m. συμπροσέσομαι, impf. συμπροσήν. Fr. εἰμί. Also, to go to a place with. Fr. εἴμι.

Συμπεοσμίγνυμι, f. προσμίζω, to mix along with in addition to; to mingle along with in close union, to hold intercourse with, Plat. Theat. 185, E. Fr. σύν, πρός, and μίγνυμι.

Συμποροστλέκω, f. σλίζω, to engage with in close combat, to grapple together, LXX. Fr. πλέκω.

Συμπροχίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. χεύσω, to pour out together. Fr. πρό and χίω. Συμπτύσσω, f. ύζω, to fold up with, Soph. Trach. 688. Fr. πτύσσω.

Συμπτωθέν, έντος, τό, neut. 1. a. part. pas. to συμπίπτω.

Σύμπτωμα, ἄτος, τό, what happens with another thing; an accident or casualty; a case or predicament. Thucyd. i, 27; Demosth. 1295, 20; a calamity or disaster; a symptom, a disease, Plat. Ax. 364, C. Fr. συμπίπτωμαι, pf. pas. of συμπίπτωμαι, pf. pas. of συμπίπτω.

Συμπτωματικός, ή, όν, happening | 1237

along with something else; liable to accident; concurrent; symptomatic. Same Th.

Σύμπτωσις, εως, ή, a meeting or coincidence; a junction; a concurrence of events; a collision; a collapse. Fr. συμπίπτω.

Σύμπυκνος, ου, δ, ή, put closely together, compact, Xen. Hipp. 10, 10. Fr. πυκνός.

Συμπυνθάνομαι, f. πεύσομαι, 2. a. συνεπϋθόμην, to hear or learn along with, Eurip. Hel. 327. Fr. πυνθάνομαι.

Συμπυςόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to burn together, Eurip. Cycl. 308. Fr. $\pi \tilde{\nu} \rho$.

Συμφάγω, to eat together; to sup with, συμφάγομαι, pres. with fut. time; 2. a. συνέφάγον. Th. φάγω.

Συμφαίνομαι, to appear with, be seen with. From

Συμφαίνω, f. ανῶ, to show with. Σύμφᾶσις, εως, h, an appearing together. Fr. σύν and φαίνω. Συμφέρει, it is expedient, useful, advantageous to; 3. sing. ind. pres. of συμφέρεν σοι, it is profitable for you.

Συμφέρον, τό, neut. of part. συμφέρων, used substantively, advantage, utility, convenience, interest; κατὰ τὸ συμφέρον ἰσταμένων, placing themselves in the way of their interest (i. e. studying their own interests), Dem. de Coron.; πράττειν τὰ συμφέροντα, to prosecute one's interests, Æschin. c. Cles., p. 23. Fr. συμφέρω.

Συμφέροντα, τά, neut. pl. of part. συαφέρων, used substantively, in the sense of the preced.

Συμφερόντως, adv. advantageously, profitably. Fr. συμφέρω.

Συμφερτός, ή, όν, furnished or contributed by several; composed of several things; heaped up or gathered together, compact, useful; combined, united, Π. xiii, 237. From

Συμφέςω, f. συνοίσω, l. a. συνήνεγκα, 2. aor. συνήνεγκον, pf. συνενήνοχα, to bear or carry along with, to aid in carrying; to bring together, Xen. Anab. vi, 4, 6; to labor together; to contribute; σφῶν δ' ὅπας ἄριστα συμφέςοι θεός, may the Deity make every thing contribute to you for the best, Soph. Phil. 623; to be profitable, useful, expedient, advantageous; to agree to, acquiesce in; to accommodate to, Soph. Electr. 1457; to happen, come to pass,

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Herodt. vi, 23; viii, 88; mid. to go along with, accompany one; agree with, Plat. Prot. 317, A; Herodt. i, 73; to have intercourse with, Soph. Phil. 1074; Herodt. iv, 114; to engage in combat, Il. xi, 735; συμφίρισθαί τινι, to agree with any one; συμφίρει, it is useful, profitable, advantageous; συνε-Φίριτο, also συνηνέχθη and συνήveixe, it happened, it turned out, Herodt. iv, 157, et passim; 1. a. act. Ion. συνήνεικα, 1. f. mid. συνοίσομαι, 1. a. pas. συνηνέχθην, pf. pas. συνενήνεγμαι. Fr. σύν, Φέρω, ola, and ενέγκω.

Σου φεύγω, to fly together; to accompany in flight; to flee; f. m. φεύξουαι, 2. a. act. συνέφουν. Th. φεύγω.

Σύμφημι, properly, to speak with or together; to join in saying; by metonymy, to agree or assent to, Xen. Cyr. iii, 2, 8; to be of the same opinion. In dialogues, it is often used to denote assent to the speaker; σύμφημι, I agree with you, Plat. Polit. x, 608, B, with dat.; 1. a. συνίφησα, 2. a. συνίφην, ης, η, ορτ. συμφαίην, imperat. σύμφαδι. Th. Φημί.

Συμφθίγγομαι, f. ίξομαι, to sound along with, to converse with, to speak with; to agree together. The same with συλλαλίω.

Συμφθείρω, f. εςῶ, to corrupt along with, to destroy together, Eurip. Androm. 939. Fr. φθεί-

Σύμφθογγος, ου, δ, ή, uttering the same sound, accordant, Æschyl. Ag. 1160. Fr. φθογγή.

Συμφιλέω, ῶ, f. nơω, to love along with, to have mutual affection, Soph. Antig. 519. Fr. φιλέω. Συμφιλονεικέω, ῶ, to vie with another to obtain the favor of, Plat. Prot. 336, E. Fr. φιλέω and νείκος.

Συμφιλοτοφέω, ω, f. ήσω, to discourse learnedly with, to philosophize together, Lucian. Dial. Fr. φιλοσοφέω.

Συμφλίγω, f. ίξω, to set on fire, to burn together, Eurip. Bacch. 535. Fr. φλίγω.

Συμφλογίζω, f. ίσω, to set on fire together; to inflame; to blaze together. Fr. φλογίζω.

Συμφοδέω, f. ήσω, to frighten along with; pas. to be afraid at the same time. Fr. σύν and φοδέω.

Συμφοιτάω, ω, f. ήσω, to go to school with or together, De-

mosth. 1001, 27; to go frequently with another. Fr. φ_{0i} - $\tau \acute{\alpha} \omega$.

Συμφοίτησις, εως, ή, a going to school together.

Συμφοιτητής, οῦ, ὁ, a schoolfellow, Plat. Euthyd. 272, C; a classmate. Fr. συμφοιτάω.

Συμφονεύω, f. εύσω, to slay along with, Eurip. Hec. 391. Fr. φονεύω.

Συμφορά, ãs, Ion. φορή, ñs, h, the act of carrying to the same place; a contribution; accident, casualty, Soph. Œd. T. 33; an occurrence, an event, sometimes prosperous, Æschyl. Ag. 24; Aristoph. Eq. 655; Soph. Electr. 1221; generally, adverse; ήδοι' αν οίμαι, τήνδ' ίδουσα συμφοράν, Soph. Phil. 873; Æschyl. Prom. 763; disaster, calamity, misfortune, Thucyd. i, 140; Eurip. Hec. 595; Demosth. 412, ult.; συμφοςη έχόμενος, involved in a calamity, Herodt. i, 35; disaster, Thucyd. vi, 10. Fr. συμφέρω.

Συμφοράζω, f. ασω, and

Συμφοςαίνω, f. ανῶ, to lament one's misfortunes, to deplore. Fr. συμφοςά.

Συμφοράω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to condole or sympathize with. Fr. συμφορά.

Συμφορεύς, έως, δ, the adjutantgeneral, an aid-de-camp, Xen. Hist. vi, 4, 14; same as the Roman legatus. Fr. συμφίρω. Συμφορέω, ω, for συμφέρω, to

carry to the same place; to heap together, Demosth. 230, 6; Herodt. v, 92.

Συμφορή, Ion. for συμφορά, ãs, 'n, which see. Fr. συμφέρω.

Συμφοςήσαντες, pl. part. I. a. act. of συμφοςίω.

Συμφορητός, ή, όν, brought together, contributed. Fr. συμφορέω.

Σύμφορος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, useful, profitable, expedient, Xen. Cyr. ii, 2, 12; fit, suitable, Soph. Phil. 287; convenient, Thucyd. v, 98; advantageous; superl. συμφορώτατος, Eurip. Med. 872; also, a companion. Fr. συμφίεω.

Συμφόρως, adv. usefully, conveniently, fitly, advantageously, Thucyd. iii, 40; compar. συμφορώτατα, Xen. Cyr. v, 3, 12. Same Th. Συμφραγίζω, f. ίσω, to seal together with. Fr. φραγίζω.

Συμφεάδμων, ονος, δ, ή, one who deliberates with others; a counsellor, Il. ii, 372; also, having

the same opinion, with dat.

Συμφεάζομαι, f. m. άσομαι, and Poet. συμφεάσσομαι, to deliberate together, to share in one's counsels, II. ix, 374; βουλὰς συμφεάζομαί τινι, to hold counsel with any one; to meditate, reflect; συμπίφεασμαι, I contrive for myself, used in a reflex sense; νόσων δ' ἀμηχάνων φυγὰς ξυμπίφεασται, Soph. Antig. 361. Th. φεάζω.

Συμφεάσσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. Poet., and

Συμφεάσσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. Ion. and Poet. for συνεφεάσατο, when Thetis was intriguing with him, Il. i, 537. Fr. συμφεάζομαι.

Συμφράσσω, or συμφράττω, f. άξω, to press closely or crowd together; to shut up together; to inclose, Xen. Hist. i, 1, 4; to shut in closely, Herodt. iv, 73; to surround with palisades; pf. pas. συμπίφραγμαι, part. συμπιφραγμάνος, shut in, obstructed, Plat. Phædr. 25, E. Fr. σύν and φράσσω.

Συμφενέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be of the same opinion; to conspire with others, to be of the same party or faction; to consent; to assent to. Fr. σύν and φεννέω. Th. φεήν.

Συμφεόνησις, εως, η, agreement in opinion with, unanimity. Same Th.

Συμφροντίζω, f. ίσω, to have a joint care for. Fr. σύν and $φ_{ξοντίζω}$.

Σύμφεουςος, ου, δ, ή, keeping watch along with, a fellow-watchman; ὧ μέλαθςον ζύμφουςον ἐμοί, O cave, the witness of my watchings, Soph. Phil. 1439. Fr. φεουςός.

Συμφευγμός, οῦ, ὁ, a burning, conflagration, LXX. Fr. φού-γω.

Συμφεῦγω, f. ύζω, to toast, roast, fry, broil together. Fr. φεύγω. Σύμφεων, ονος, δ, ἡ, agreeing together in opinion, consentient, unanimous, Æschyl. Ag. 110. Fr. φεήν.

Συμφυγάς, άδος, ό, ἡ, a fellowexile, Thucyd. vi, 81; Xen. Hist. i, 2, 8. Fr. σύν and φιύ-

Συμφυεῖσαι, nom. pl. f. g. part. 2 a. pas. of συμφύομαι, which see. Συμφῦής, έος, δ, ή, born with innate, natural, grown together with, Plat. Soph. 247, D; congenial, coherent. Fr. φύω. Συμφῦλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a fellow-keeper, a fellow-guard, Xen. Cyr. viii, 1, 3. Fr. σύν and φυλάσσω.

Συμφῦλάσσω, f. ξω, to watch, keep guard along with or together. Fr. σύν and φυλάσσω. Συμφυλάττω, f. άξω, to guard or protect along with, Xen. Mem. ii, 8, 3. Same Th. Συμφῦλέτη:, ου, δ, belonging to

Συμφῦλέτη:, ου, δ , belonging to the same tribe, class, family, or nation. Fr. σύν and φυλέτης. Th. φυλή.

Σύμφῦλος, ου, δ, ἡ, being of the same stock, race, or nation; kindred, Plut. Ax. 366, A; related, congenial; conformable to nature. Same Th.

Σύμφυμι, s. as συμφύω.

Συμφύομαι, mid., to grow together; to cohere, to coalesce, amalgamate; 2. a. pas. συνεφύην, ης, η, part. 2. a. pus. συμφυείς, εῖσα, έν. Fr. συμφύω.

Συμφυςάω, ω, s. as συμφύςω. Συμφυςμός, οῦ, ὁ, a mixture. Fr. pf. pas. of συμφυςω.

Σύμφυςτος, ου, ό, 'n, mixed or jumbled together, thrown into confusion, Eurip. Hipp. 1229. Fr. φύρω.

Συμφυρώ, f. φυρώ, to mix together; to blend or jumble together; pf. pas. συμπέφυρμαι, part. συμπέφυρμένος, mixed, Eurip. Med. 1196. Fr. φύρω.

Συμφῦσάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to blow or breathe together; to conspire with or together, to agree together, Plat. Legg. iv, 708, E; συμφυσάσμαι, ῶμαι, to be cast, as metal, Aristoph. Eq. 468. Fr. Φυσάω.

Σύμφῦσις, εως, \dot{n} , a growing together, *Plat. Tim.* 77, D; natural cohesion; symphysis. Fr. συμφύω.

Συμφύτεύω, f. εύσω, to cause to grow together; to engraft; to contrive together, Soph. Œd. T. 347; pas. to be inborn, innate, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 23. Fr. φυτεύω.

Σύμφυτον, ου, τό, a plant, comfrey; in old English, BONESET.

Σύμφῦτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, born with or together, innate, natural, native, Eurip. Androm. 946; naturally inclined or disposed; like, conformable or agreeable to; social. From

Συμφύω, f. υσω, to cause to grow together; to incorporate; pf. to grow together; to unite, Plat. Polit. ix, 588, D; 2. a. συνέφυν, pf. συμπέφυκα, part. συμπεφῦ-

κώς, growing together, united; pas. to be naturally united together, to exist together, to cohere. Th. φύω.

Συμφωνεί, 3. sing. contract. pres. ind. of

Συμφωνίω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to make one combined sound; to sound together; to accord in one song or tune; metaphor. to accord with, harmonize, agree with, Nen. Hist. i, 3, 7; Plat. Phædr. 101, D; to conspire together; to make an agreement or treaty; to form a concert; l. a. συνεφωνήθην, ης, η, συνεφωνήθην ὑμῖν, it is agreed among you. Fr. σύν and φωνέω.

Συμφωνηθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of preced.

Συμφώνησις, εως, ή, harmony of voices or sounds; concord, concert; consent, agreement, unanimity. Fr. συμφωνέω.

Συμφωνία, ας, ή, harmony of sounds; ή γὰς ἄςμονία συμφωνία ἐστί, Plut. Crat. 405, D; συμφωνία δὲ ὁμολογία τις, Id. Conv. 187, B; a singing or sounding together; a concert of musical instruments or voices; consent; agreement; a compact; a symphony; and

Σύμφωνον, ου, τό, an agreement, compact, treaty; neut. of

Σύμφωνος, ου, δ, 'n, having the same sound, sounding together, reëchoing, Soph. Œd. T. 421; metaphor. consonant to; unanimous, agreeing with, Plat. Gorg. 457, E; Id. Polit. ii, 380, C; suitable to, consistent with each other, Palæph. Fr. σύν and Φωνή.

Συμφωνούντως, adv. concordantly, in accord with, Plat. Legg. ii, 662, E. Fr. συμφωνέω.

Συμφώνως, adv., the same.

Συμψαύω, f. ψαύσω, to come into contact, to kiss, Xen. Symp. 4, 26. Fr. ψαύω.

Συμψάω, ω, to scrape together, scrape out, to wear out; to rub out, efface, Aristoph. Nub. 975; to scrape off; to remove all traces or vestiges; to sweep away, Herodt. i, 189; part. 1. a. συμψήσας. Th. ψάω.

Συμψηφίζω, f. ίσω, to put the vote along with, to reckon, calculate, compute; mid. to vote with, to join in decreeing; 1. a. συνεψήφισα, α s, ε. Fr. σύν and ψηφίζω. Th. ψῆφος.

Σύμψηφος, ου, i, i, voting with others; of the same opinion;

agreeing with, Demosth. 206, 14, $\sigma \nu \mu \psi \eta \rho \phi_5 \sigma \omega$ sine, I agree with you, Plat. Polit. ii, 380, C. Fr. $\sigma \nu \nu$ and $\psi \eta \rho \phi_5$.

Σύμψῦχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of the same sentiment or opinion; unanimous; friendly. Fr. σύν and ψυχή.

ΣΫ́N, a preposition, governing the dative; in the old Attic, Eur, which also occurs in the Ion. and Dor.; but in Hom., only when the verse requires the lengthening of the short syllable by means of a ξ following it; as, τὸν σὰ ξὰν Βορέη...., Il. xv, 26; Odys. x, 268. It signifies with, together with; generally, with the accessory idea of help, or assistance; as, σύν θεῷ, with God's assistance; and in the same manner, où baiμονι, σὺν Διΐ, etc.; σύν τινι είναι, to be with one, i. e. of his party or on his side; sometimes, by, or by means of; as, σὺν γήρα βαesis, heavy with age, or oppressed by old age, Soph. Æd. T. 17; in Hom., où vnt, or vnuol, at the ship or ships; σὺν Ἰπποισιν καὶ ὅχεσφιν, by the horses and cars; σὺν τῷ σῷ ἀγαθῷ, with or to your advantage; σὺν τῷ δικαιῷ, justly ; σὺν τοῖς νόμοις, according to the laws, lawfully; σύν, without its case, is used as an adverb, in the sense of aua, together; and is used also with it, as ἄμα σύν, together with, like the Latin simul cum and unà cum. In composition, it has the force of together, equally, at the same time; it is used with the accusative in the Septuagint, Eccles. Wr., contrary to the practice of the Greeks. For the composition of our with words beginning with any of the mutes or liquids, and also with o, see

 $\Sigma \tilde{v}v$, acc. of $\sigma \tilde{v}s$, a swine, Π . ix, 535.

Συναγάγεῖν, 2. a. inf. act. of συνάγω.

Συναγάγετε, 2. pl. 2. a. imperat. act., and

Συνάγαγον, Dor. for συνήγαγον, 2. a. to συνάγω.

Συναγανακτέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be indignant or angry with, to partake of the indignation of another. Fr. ἀγανακτέω.

Συνάγγελος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, one associated in an embassy or legation; a joint messenger, Herodt. vii, 230. Th. ἀγγέλλω.

Συνάγει, 3. sing. pres. ind. act. of συνάγω.

Συναγειράμενος, 1. a. part. mid. From

Συναγείρω, f. ερῶ, 1. a. συνήγειρα, to collect or assemble together, Thucyd. vii, 30; Xen. Anab. i, 5, 9; to convoke; mid. to collect for one's self, to assemble together for a mutual object; to collect one's self, i. e. to recover spirits, to become collected; 2. a. part. συναγρόμενοι, assembled together, Il. xi, 686. Fr. σύν and ἀγείρω.

Συταγελάζω, f. άσω, to drive together into a herd, to collect into one herd; mid. to herd with, congregate. Fr. ἀγελή.

Συνάγερθεν, Bœot. for συνηγέρθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of preced.

Συνάγνυμι, f. -άζω, to break together or along with, or at the same time; l. a. συνέαζα, Il. xi, 114. Fr. σύν and ἄγνυμι. Συνάγονται, 3. pl. pres. ind. pas. of συνάγω.

Συναγοςεύσας, αντος, part. 1. a. act. of

Συναγοςείω, f. εύσω, to speak together; to enter into stipulation with; to defend the same cause, Xen. Cyr. ii, 2, 12; to defend one, to give one's assent to, to agree with; also, to join in advising, with the dat.; to advocate one's cause, Xen. Cyr. ii, 3, 6. Fr. σύν and ἀγοςείω, s. as ἀγοςαόρωα. Th. ἀγοςα.

Συναγεεύω, f. εύσω, to hunt with. Fr. άγεεύω.

Συναγεόμενος, part. 2. aor. m. of συνάγεομαι, for συναγείς ομαι, to assemble, Il. xi, 686.

Συναγυρμός, οῦ, ὁ, a collecting or assembling, a congregation; εἰς συναγυρμόν φρονήσεως, to collect or learn wisdom, Plut. Polit. 272, C. Fr. ἀγείρω. Whence Συναγυρτός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, collected at the same time; assembled together, Plut. Legg. viii, 845, E. Fr. συναγείρω.

Συνάγχη, ης, ή, an inflammation of the throat, a quinsy. From Συνάγχομαι, to be choaked or suffocated; to be squeezed or pressed, as by conscience, etc.; to draw together, as forces, Herodt. vii, 60. Fr. ἄγχω.

Συνάγω, f. συνάξω, to collect, bring together, II. iii, 269; Eurip. Bacch. 555; to join together, to unite; to assemble: συνήγαγεν ἐχκλησίαν τῶν αὐτοῦ στρατιωτῶν, he assembled (summoned) a meeting of his own soldiers, Xen. Anab. i, 3, 9; to

reconcile, Demosth. 1360, 6; to contract, Herodt. iv, 52; to draw together, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 10; to compress; to infer: sometimes said of a single person, to receive as a guest; ξένος ήμην, καὶ συνηγάγατε με, I was a stranger and ye received me, Matt., LXX.; 2. a. συνήγαγον, imperat. συνάγαγε, 2. a. subj. συναγάγω, part. συναγαγών, ουσα, όν · pf. ind. act. συναγήοχα, pf. pas. συνηγμαι, ξαι, κται · part. συνηγμένος, συναγμένα, Dor. for συνηγμένα, contracted, Plat. Locr. 101, B; 1. a. ind. pas. συνήχθην, part. συναχθείς, f. ind. pas. συναχθήσομαι. Fr. σύν and άγω.

Συναγωγεύς, έως, δ, one who brings together or unites; one who reconciles, a conciliator, Lys. 124, 13. Same Th.

Συναγωγή, ñs, 'n, a bringing or assembling together; an assembly; a collecting of troops, Thucyd. ii, 18; the act of assembling: a meeting; an armament; a reconciliation, Plat. Theocr. 150, A; contraction; an inference, conclusion; a synagogue. Fr. συνάγω.

Συναγώγιμος, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, pertaining to a contribution. Fr. συνάγω.

Συνᾶγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, fit for collecting or assembling together; uniting, joining, Plat. Prot. 322, C.

Συνάγων, part. pres. act. of συνά-

Συνάγωνίζομαι, f. m. ίσομαι, pf. pas. συνηγώνισμαι, to contend together against; to be a companion in arms, Xen. Cyr. iv, 5, 15; to join in a contest, Thucyd. iii, 64; to aid or support, Dem. de Coron. 233, 19; τί οὖν συνηγωνίζετο αὐτῷ; Id. 231, 20; 1. a. m. συνηγωνισάμην, inf. συναγωνίσασθαι. Fr. σύν and ἀγωνίζομαι. Th. ἀγών.

Συναγωνιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a companion in arms; a fellow-soldier; a supporter or confederate; an auxiliary, Plat. Alc. i, 119, D; καὶ ταύτης ἐλπίζων συναγωνιστήν Φίλιστον λήψεσθαι, and hoping to obtain the support of Philip for this, Eschin. c. Ctes. p. 30; Dem., de Coron. 239, 21, couples it with σύνεργος · acc. pl. συναγωνιστάς. Fr. σύν and ἀγωνιστής. Th. ἀγωνίζομαι.

Συνάδελφος, ου, δ, ħ, having brothers or sisters, Nen. Mem. ii, 3, 4. Fr. άδελφός.

Συναδίκίω, ω, f. ήσω, to injure another at the same time with, Xen. Anab. ii, 6, 14; to annoy with; to be an accomplice in injustice or wrong; pas. to be injured with. Fr. άδικίω.

Συνάδουσι, 3. pl. pres. of Συνάδω, f. άσομαι, to sing with; to sing in concert, Aristoph. Av. 858; to agree with; "εν τε γὰς μακςῷ Γήςα ξυνάδει, Soph. Œd. Τ. 1113; to be in unison with. Th. ἀείδω, and contract. ἄδω.

Συνάείδω, resolved form of συνά.

Συναείρω, f. ερῶ, to lift up with, Odys. ix, 332; to take up and together, σὺν δ' ἄειρεν ἰμῶσι, Il. x, 499. Fr. ἀείρω.

Συνάέζω, Poet. for συναύζω.

Συναθλέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to assist in fighting; to fight on the same side; 1. a. συνήθλησα. Fr. άθλέω, for άεθλέω. Th. ἄεθλος. Σύναθλος, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, a fellow-com-

Σύνᾶθλος, ου, δ, ἡ, a fellow-combatant, an auxiliary in a contest. Same Th.

Συναθλοῦντες, pl. part. pres. act. of συναθλέω.

Συναθεοίζω, f. οίσω, to assemble or collect together, Xen. Anab. vii, 2, 5; to collect a force or forces, Æschin. 69, 6; Plat. Menex. 243, B; mid. to unite themselves with, Xen. Anab. vi, 5, 19; to heap or hoard up, accumulate; 1. a. συνήθεοισα, part. συναθεοίσας, 1. a. pas. συνηθεοίσην, pf. pas. συνήθεοισμαι. Fr. σύν αnd άθεοίζω. Th. άθεος. Συναΐγδην, adv. at once; with one onset; all together. Th. άισσω.

Συναιθειάζω, f. άσω, to encamp in the open air. Fr. αἰθεία.

Συναΐκτην, Ion. for συνηΐκτην, 3. dual plupf. pas. of συναΐσσω, to rush upon.

Συναίμοις, dat. pl. of

Σύναιμος, ου, ο, 'n, of the same blood or family; related by blood; a brother or sister, Soph. CEd. C. 1366; an epithet of Jupiter, as the guardian of relationship, Soph. Antig. 655. Fr. σύν and αίμα.

Συναίνεσις, εως, ή, approbation, assent, consent. From

Συναινέω, ῶ, f. έσω (never συναινήσω), l. a. συνήνεσα, to approve along with, Herodt. v, 92; to assent to, Xen. Cyr. v, 4, 13; Soph. Electr. 394; to announce, Æschyl. Aj. 471; to promise, Soph. (Ed. C. 1504.

Συναίνυμαι, to seize or lay hold of together; to collect; impf.

συνήνὔτο, Π. αχί, 502. Fr. αϊνμααι.

Συναίος, 3. sing. pres. act. of συναίοω.

Συναίζεσις, εως, ή, a drawing together, a contraction; a synæresis, in Grammar. Fr. σύν and αίχεω.

Συναίρεται, 3. sing. pres. pas. of συναίρω.

Συναιζέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, fut. -αιζήτω, 2. a. ouveilor, to take with others, Herodt. v, 44; to draw together, to fold up, Odys. xx, 95; to contract, embrace together; to take or tear off with it, Il. xvi, 740; to join in destroying, to consign to common ruin; to prey or seize upon, as a disease does, Thucyd. ii; to destroy, Soph. Trach. 884; pas. to be destroyed with, Thucyd. viii, 24; συνελόντι είστεῖν, to speak in restricted terms or briefly, Xen. Mem. iii, 8, 10; to undertake with another, to take part with. Fr. σύν and αίρεω.

Συναίρω, f. συνάρω, to take up together; to assist in raising or lifting up; to undertake together or with (acc. and gen.); to assist, to second; to interfere, Thucyd. iv, 10; to perpetrate with; to form a union, zuvaigeσθαι Κύπριν θέλει, Æschyl. Prom. 698; Eurip. Orest. 758; to succour; to join one's self with; 1. a. mid. συνηςάμην, to take a share in any lubor, Demosth. 16, 5; Thucyd. ii, 71; to have the same sentiments or feelings with others; to perceive along with; 1. a. σύνηςα, 1. a. inf. act. συνάραι. Th. αίρω.

Συναισθάνομαι, f. αισθήσομαι, to feel with or be affected by the same things as others; to be conscious of, etc. Fr. αἰσθάνομαι.

Συναΐστω, f. τζω, to rush together upon; also, to meet together; pf. pas. συνηΐγμαι, plupf. συνη- τγμην, ζο, ατο. Th. άΐσσω.

Συναίτιος, ία, ιον, being the cause or author (with another) of any thing, the joint cause or author, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 15; Demosth. 246, 11; a sharer of the crime, Æschyl. Ag. 1087. Fr. σύν and αἰτία.

Συναιχμάζω, f. άσω, to contend with or on the side of. Fr. σύν and αἰχμάζω.

Συναιχμάλωτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a fellowprisoner or captive. Fr. σύν and αἰχμάλωτος.

Συναιωρέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to raise |

aloft or on high with, Plat. Phæd. 112, B. And

Συναιώς ησις, εως, ἡ, elevation along with, Plat. Tim. 80, D. Fr. σύν and αἰςίω.

Συνακμάζω, f. άσω, to flourish at the same time with another, to grow up with, to arrive at maturity with, Longin. 44. Fr. $\lambda \kappa \mu \dot{\alpha} \zeta \omega$.

Συνακολουθίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to follow together; to attend, accompany, Xen. Anab. iii, 1, 4; to agree with; to follow one's opinion or example; 1. a. συνηκολούθησα. Th. ἀκόλουθος.

Συνακολουθησαι, 1. a. inf. act. of preced.

Συνάκοντίζω, f. ίσω, to throw a javelin together or at the same time. Fr. σύν and ἀκοντίζω.

Συνακούω, f. ακούσομαι, to hear together; to be a joint hearer, Xen. Hist. ii, 4, 16. Fr. ἀκούω. Συνακροάομαι, ῶμαι, to hear along with or together, Plat. Menex. 235, B. Fr. ἀκροάομαι.

Συνακτικός, ή, όν, able to bring together; τὸ συνακτικόν, power of accumulation in oratory. Fr. συνάγω.

Συναλάλαγμα, ατος, τό, a common shout. From

Συνάλλαζω, f. άζω, to shout together; to celebrate together, Eurip. Herc. F. 11. Fr. άλαλαζω.

Συναλγέω, ω, f. ήσω, to share in one's grief, pain, affliction, Demosth. 321, 19; to sympathize or condole with, Eurip. Alc. 649; Æschyl. Prom. 288. Th. ἄλγος.

Συναλγηδών, όνος, ὁ, suffering with, compassionating, Eurip. Suppl. 85. Fr. ἀλγέω.

Συναλέγω, to aid in affecting, to assist in procuring, Pind. Isthm. viii, 103. Fr. σύν and ἀλέγω. Συναλείφω, f. ψω, to anoint with, cover over, with fat, grease, etc., so as to efface, to gloss over; to blend together, confound. Fr. ἀλείφω.

Συναλίαζω, f. άξω, to collect together into one assembly; τίς δ' αὐ ξυναλίαζε τόνδε τὸν στόλον, τὸν τᾶν γυναικῶν; who was engaged in collecting together this assemblage of women? Aristoph. Lys. 92. Fr. σύν and ἡλιαία, a court, where the Heliastæ sat in the open air to try criminal causes. Th. ἥλιος. One lexicographer translates the verb, "to collect into the same salt-cellar." A wonderful place to collect a

company of mutinous women! Συναλίζω, f. ίσω, to assemble, collect together, Herodt. i, 176; part. pres. m. συναλιζόμενος, assembling, coming together; part. 1. a. pas. συναλισθείς. Fr. άλίζω. Th. άλις.

Συναλίσκω, to consume together; to furnish the expense of, or spend together. Fr. ἀλίσκομαι. Συναλλαγή, ῆς, ἡ, an exchange; commerce; an agreement, concord, Thucyd. iv, 19; reconciliation, Xen. Cyr. iii, 1, 23; intervention, Soph. Ed. T. 34, 960; Id. Trach. 842. And Συνάλλαγμα, ἄτος, τό, commerce, exchange, traffic, Demosth. 766, 3; merchandise: money transactions; an exchange; a contract, Aristot. Rhet. i, 1; a bargain, sale; a contract of mar-

Συνάλλαξις, εως, 'n, a change, exchange, commerce, *Plat. Legg.* viii, 850, *A. From*

riage. Fr. pf. pas. of συναλ-

λάσσω.

Συναλλάσσω, οτ συναλλάττω, f. άξω, to make a mutual exchange, to make a bargain, treaty, agreement with one; to have business or affairs with one; η ξυναλλάξας τί πω, Plat. Legg. xi, 390, A; to conciliate, to reconcile; to form a coalition, Thucyd. v, 5; to associate to, Æschyl. S. Theb. 579; to share with another or have mutual intercourse, Soph. Aj. 488; pas. to be reconciled, Xen. Anab. i, 2, 1, with reos and acc. Fr. άλλάττω, f. ξω, 2. a. pas. ήλλάγην, inf. άλλαγηναι, change.

Συνάλοάω, f. ήσω, Poet. συνάλοιάω, to thresh with or together; to dash to pieces, smash. Fr. σύν und ἀλοάω, Epic ἀλοιάω.

Συναλοιάω, ω, to strike or thrust together, to bruise, Theocr. xxii, 128.

Συναλοιφή, ης, η, an anointing or besmearing together; mixture, union; a synalæphe in Grammar. Fr. σύν and ἀλείφω.

Συνάμ', for συνάμά, adv. at the same time with; together. Fr. μμα.

Συνάμα, adv. for σύν άμα, together.

Συναμαςτάνω, f. ἀμαςτήσομαι, to sin or trespass along with. Fr. ἀμαςτάνω.

Συναμιλλάομαι, to begin a contest together. Fr. άμιλλάομαι. Τh. άμιλλα.

Συνάμοςος, οτ συνάμωςος, ου, δ, ή, z 4*

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destructive, pernicious: a ravager, destroyer: evil-doer. See συναμωσίω.

Συναμτίχω, and συναμπίσχω, to wrap round with, to envelope, to conceal, Æschyl. Prom. 519. Fr. ἀμψί and ἔχω.

Συναμῦνω, f. ἔνῶ, to defend or succour with others; to aid in repelling, etc., Eurip. Iph. Aul. 62. Fr. ἀμύνω.

Συναμφότερον, for αμφότερον, neut.

Συναμφότερος, α, ον, each of the two, Plat. Phil. 21, E; both, Id. Alc. i, 130, A; pl. both together, Herodt. iii, 97 and Demosth. 22, 6. Fr. ἀμφότερος. Th. ἄμφω.

Συνάμφω, both together, Plat. Polit. 278, C. Fr. σύν and ἄμφω.

Συναμωςίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to hurt, lay waste, destroy. Others read σιναμωςίω, fr. σινάμωςος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, one destined to hurt others; one born to injure others; it is also written σινάμοςος. Fr. σίνω and μόςος. Th. μείςω.

Συναναξαίνω, f. m. βήσομαι, to ascend together, go up together, Xen. Anab. i, 3, 18: to be a companion in an expedition; 2. a. συνανίζην, part. συναναζάς. Fr. σύν, ἀνά, and βαίνω.

Συναναβάσαι, nom. pl. f., and Σῦνὰνάβᾶσι, dat. pl. m. and n. g. part. 2. a. act. συναναβάσα, ης, 2. a. f. g. of preced.

Συναναδοάω, ω, f. άσομαι, or ήσομαι, to cry out or shout together, Xen. Cyr. v, 1, 3. Fr. άναδοάω.

Συναναγιγνώσκω, f. γνώσομαι, to read or recite along with. Fr. ἀνά and γιγνώσκω.

Συναναγκάζω, f. άσω, to force or compel together with, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 395; Demosth. 803, 24. Fr. ἀναγκάζω.

Συνανάγω, f. άξω, to conduct along with mid. to embark with; to sail with, Demosth. 910, 27. Fr. ἀνάγω.

Συναναδίδωμι, to distribute along with or together. Fr. σύν, ἀνά, and δίδωμι.

Συναναθερινίω, ω, f. ήσω, to lament loudly together. Fr. ἀνά and Θερινίω.

Συνάναιείω, ω, to take up together; to carry off together; to join in destroying; also, to give the same response; ἱἀν καὶ ἡ Πισθία ξυναναίεη, Plat. Polit. vii, 540, C. Fr. τύν, ἀνά, and αἰρίω.

Συνανακάμπτω, f. ψω, to bend at the same time, Xen. Anab. v, 1, 4. Fr. κάμπτω.

Συντάκειμαι, to recline at table or eat together; to lie down together to sleep; impf. m. συνανεκείμην, 3. pl. συνανέκειντο. Fr. σύν, ἀνά, and κείμαι.

Συνανακείμενος, part. pres. of preced.

Συνανακλίνομαι, to recline along with. Fr. κλίνω.

Συνανακυκλέω, ω, f. ήσω, to roll round along with, to revolve with, Plat. Polit. 271, B. Fr. κυκλέω.

Συναναλαμβάνω, f. λήψομαι, to take up along with. See ἀναλαμβάνω.

Συνὰνᾶλίστω, f. ᾶλώσω, 1. α. συνανάλωσα, to spend together, to consume with, Xen. Mem. ii, 4, 6; Demosth. 12, 12. Fr. ἀναλίστω. Th. ἀλόω.

Συναναμίγνυμι, f. συναναμίζω, to mix or mingle together; to associate or keep company with; 1. a. συνανέμιζα, pres. inf. pas. συναναμίγνυσθαι. Fr. σύν, ἀνά, and μίγνυμι.

Συναναμίγνυσθαι, pres. pas. inf. of preced.

Συναναμιμνήσχομαι, to remember along with; 1. a. pas. συνανεμνήσθην to remind with, Plat. Legg. x, 897, E. Fr. μιμνήσχω.

Συν νάμιξις, εως, ή, the act of mixing together; commixture; intercourse. Fr. συν αν αμίγν υμι. Συν αν αν αν τος the same time or together; to be refreshed together; f. m. - αν σομαι. Fr. σύν, ἀνά, and παύω.

Συναναπείθω, f. πείσω, pf. πέπεικα, 2. a. συνανέπτθον, to persuade together, to join in persuading, Thucyd. vi, 88. Fr. ἀνά and πείθω.

Σὔνἄνᾶπλέπω, f. πλίξω, to tie, knit, interweave together; to connect or tie together again. Fr. σύν, ἀνά, and πλίπω.

Συναναπράσσω, Att. συναναπράττω, f. ξω, to join in exacting payment. Fr. σύν, ἀνά, and πράσσω.

Συναναπεάττω, f. ζω, to assist in exacting, Nen. Anab. vii, 7, 8. Fr. ἀνά and πεάσσω.

Συναναβριπτίω, f. ήσω, and συναναβρίπτω, f. ψω, to throw up along with or together. Fr. σύν, ἀνά, und βίπτω, or βιπτίω. Σῦνδνασπάω, ῶ, f. άσω, to lift or take up with; to draw with. Fr. ἀνασπάω. Συναναστείφω, f. στείψω, to cause to turn back together; to return together; to recede or retreat together. mid. to be conversant or keep company with; to frequent. Fr. σύν, ἀνά, and στείφω. Hence

Συναναστροφή, ñs, h, the act of withdrawing, retreating, returning together; a frequenting or being conversant with, associating with.

Συνανατέλλομαι, to rise or appear together. Fr. ἀνά and τέλλομαι.

Συνανατίθημι, to set up along with. Fr. σύν, ἀνά, and τί- θημι.

Συνανατολή, \tilde{n} , \tilde{n} , the simultaneous rising of the heavenly bodies. $Fr. \sigma \dot{v}v$, $\dot{\alpha}v\dot{\alpha}$, and $\tau \dot{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega$. Συναναφαίνω, $f. \alpha v\tilde{\omega}$, to hold up to view along with; mid. to appear conspicuous together. $Fr. \dot{\alpha}v\alpha\varphi\alpha \dot{\nu}\omega$.

Συναναβίεω, f. συνανοίσω, to raise up, elevate together; to join in carrying off; l. a. συνανήνεγκα. Fr. σύν, ἀνά, and φέεω.

Σὖνῶνἄφοςά, ᾶς, ἡ, a reference or relation to any thing; ... ἐπὶ τὰ ઝεῖα, to things divine, Antonin. iii, § 13. Fr. preced.

Σὔνἄντ φύρομαι, to mix with, to have corrupting intercourse with. Fr. ἀναφύρω.

Συναναφύρω, to knead or mix up together; pas. and mid. to have constant intercourse with, associate constantly with. Fr. σύν, ἀνά, and φύρω.

Συναναχείματομαι, dep., to cough up, expectorate at the same time. Fr. σύν, ἀνά, and χείματομαι.

Συναναχωρίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to retire along with, retreat with, Plat. Lach. 181, B. Fr. ἀναχωρίω. Συνάνειμι, to grow up with. Fr. ἄνειμι.

Συνανέκειντο, 3. pl. impf. m. of συνανακείμαι.

Συνανέςχομαι, to go up at the same time. Fr. ἀνέςχομαι.

Συνανεστράφην, 2. a. ind. pas. of συναναστρέρω.

Συνανθεωπεύομαι, to live in a domestic state with. Fr. ανά and ἄνθεωπος.

Συνανίπτημι, obsol., 2. a. συνανίπτην, to fly up together. Fr. ανά and ιπτημι, obsol.

Συνανίστημι, to cause to rise up together, to restore together, Xen. Hist. iv, 8, 9; 2. a. to rise up together, Id. Symp. 9, 5; Cyr. v, 1, 2. Fr. ανίστημιο

Σὔναντάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, with dat, to meet, Xen. Anab. i, 8, 11; to happen; 1. a. ind. act. συνήντησα, part. 1. a. συναντήσας. Fr. σύν and ἀντάω.

Συνάντημα, ατος, τό, a meeting; an event; a result; an occurrence. *Fr. preced*.

Συναντήσας, part. 1. a. act. of συναντάω.

Σῦνάντησις, εως, ή, a meeting. Fr. the same.

Συναντιάζω, f. άσω, to meet with, Soph. Œd T. 804. Fr. ἀντί. Συναντιλάδηται, 3. sing. 2. α. subj. of

Συναντιλαμβάνομαι, dep. mid., to lay hold along with, help in a thing. Fr. σύν, ἀντί, and λαμ-βάνω.

Συναντιλαμόξνω, f. m. λήψομαι, to take with; mid. to assist, succour in turn; to undertake together, with dat.; 2. a. m. συναντελαθόμην, ου, ετο, 2. a. subj. m. συναντιλάθωμαι, η, ηται. Fr. σύν, ἀντί, and λαμβάνω.

Συναντλέω, ω, f. ήσω, to exhaust with, to endure with, Eurip. Ion. 198. Fr. σύν and ἀντλέω. Συνάντομαι, to meet, Eurip. Ion. 830; Odys. xv, 537; to go against; with dat. to accommodate to, Pind. Isth. ii, 4; Poet. for συναντάω, which see.

Συναντώντων, gen. pl. part. pres., and

Συναντῶσιν, 3. pl. pres. subj. of the same.

Συνᾶνύτω, to accomplish, finish with or together; intrans. to come to an end together with. Fr. σύν and ἀνύτω.

Συνανύω, and συνανύτω, f. ὕσω, to finish with; to accomplish with, to come to a close with, Æschyl. Ag. 1094. Fr. ἀνύτω.

Συναζιόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\dot{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to deem worthy with; to concur with, to join in wishing, Xen. Cyr. vii, 1, 8. Fr. $\dot{\alpha}Z_i \dot{\omega}\omega$.

Σύναζις, εως, ή, an assembly, a convening: in theology, the assembling of Christians at the Lord's Supper; also, the partaking of the holy sacrament, Kritsch. Lex. Schrev. Fr. συνάγω.

Συνάζω, 1. f. act. of συνάγω. Συναοιδός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, one who sings in concert with, Eurip. Herc. F. 783. Fr. σύν and ἀείδω.

Συνάσρος, Dor. for συνήσρος, ου, ό, ή. yoked or joined together, Pind. Nem. iv, 9; a companion, a yoke-fellow, partner, a consort, Eurip. Alc. 840. Th. ἀείρω. Συναπάγω, f. άξω, to carry or drag away together; to carry along with, Xen. Cyr. viii, 3, 10; to carry away by the force of example; part. pres. mid. συναπαγόμενος, obeying, complying with; l. a. ind. pas. συναπήχθην, part. συναπαχθείς, έντος, neut. to agree with, correspond. Fr. σύν, ἀπό, and ἄγω. Συναπαίρω, to carry away with; depart with. Fr. σύν and ἀπαίρω.

Συναπαρτίζω, f. loω, to finish or complete together; to prepare together with. Fr. ἀπαρτίζω. Σὕνᾶπᾶς, ᾶσα, ᾶν, all together, on the whole, Herodt. ii, 112; the whole, the entire. Fr. σύν and ἄπας. Th. πᾶς.

Συναπαχθέντες, part. 1. a. pas. of συναπάγω.

Συναπεθάνομεν, 1. pl. 2. a. act. of συναποθνήσκω.

Συνάπειμι, to go away, depart together. Fr. σύν, ἀπό, and είμι.

Συναπέκουψα, 1. a. ind. act. of συναποκούπτω.

Συναπελαύνω, f. -ελάσω, to drive away together; to ride or drive together; to march an army together. Fr. ἀπό and ἐλαύνω. Συναπέρχομαι, f. ελεύσομαι, to go away or depart with or together; to depart. Fr. ἀπίρχομαι. Συναπέστειλα, l. a. ind. act. of συναποστέλλω.

Συναπήχθη, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. pas. of συναπάγω.

Συναπίναι, to go away together, Xen. Anab. ii, 2, 1. Fr. ἄπειμι. Συναπίσταμαι, Ion. for συναφίσταμαι.

Συναπιστέατο, Ion. for συναφίσταντο, 3. pl. impf. m. or pas. of συναφίστημι. See ἀφίστημι. According to Schweighaus., Lex. Herodt., it should be συναπισταίατο, they revolted along with, Herodt. v, 37.

Συναποβαίνω, to go away along with or together; to disembark along with. Fr. σύν, ἀπό, and βαίνω.

Συναποδιδεάσπω, f. δεᾶσω, to run away together, Aristoph. Ran. 81; 2. α. συναπίδεαν, inf. συναποδεᾶναι.

Συναποδοκιμάζω, f. άσω, to disapprove along with, Xen. Œcon. 6, 5. Fr. δοκιμάζω.

Συναποδράω, ω, to run away together.

Συναποθάνειν, 2. a. inf. of Συναποθνήσκω, f. m. θανοῦμαι, pf. act. τέθνηκα, to die at the same time or together, Xen. Hist. iv, 8, 39; Plat. Phad. 88, D; with dat.; 2. a. ind. συναπίθανον, ες, ε, inf. συναποθανείν. Fr. σύν, ἀπό, and θνήσκω.

Συναποικίζω, to join in removing to another country. Fr. σύν, ἀπό, and οἰκίζω.

Συναποκάμνω, f. αμῶ, to be weary or exhausted with, Eurip. Iph. T. 1372. Fr. ἀπό and κάμνω. Συνᾶπόκειμαι, to lie or be treasured up with, Soph. Œd. C. 1749. Fr. ἀπόκειμαι.

Συναποκείνομαι, to answer at the same time with another. Fr. ἀποκείνομαι.

Συναποκεύπτω, f. ύψω, to hide together; to conceal at the same time. Fr. εύν, ἀπό, and κεύπτω. Συναποκτείνω, f. κτενῶ, to slay along with or at the same time, Æschin. 48, 3. Fr. ἀποκτείνω. Συναπολαμεάνω, to take or receive along with, Xen. Anab. vii, 7, 23.

Συναπολάμπω, f. ψ ω, to shine forth together. Fr. σύν, ἀπό, and λάμπω.

Συναπολέσης, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. act., and

Συναπόλη, 2. sing. 2. a. subj. mid. of

Συναπόλλυμι, f. απολέσω, Att. ολῶ, l. a. συναπώλεσα, to destroy together, Thucyd. vi, 12; συναπόλλυμαι, to perish together, Id. v. 12; 2. a. m. συναπωλόμην, ου, ετο. Fr. σύν, ἀπό, and ὅλλυμι.

Συναπολογέομαι, οῦμαι, to defend one's self conformable to the laws, Demosth. 707, 15, with dat. Fr. ἀπολογέομαι.

Συναπομαραίνομαι, to waste or pine away together, Xen. Symp. 8, 14.

Συναπομάςαίνω, to make to wither along with or together; pas. to fade away, wither along with or together. Fr. σύν, ἀπό, and μαςαίνω.

Συναπονεύω, f. εύσω, to bend the body in sympathy, as it were, with others, Thucyd. vii, 71. Fr. ἀπονεύω.

Συναποπέμπω, f. ψω, to send away along with. Fr. ἀπό and πέμπω.

Συναποσθέννυμι, f. σθέσω, to extinguish together, or at the same time. Fr. ἀπό and σβέννυμι. Συναποστέλλω, f. συναποστέλλ, to send together; to send out of the way; to send away, Demosth. 53, 5; 1 α . συναπέστειλα. Fr. σύν, ἀπό, and στέλλω.

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Συναποστεξίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to deprive of along with, Demosth. 864, 16. Fr. ἀπό and στεξίω. Συναποφαίνομαι, as mid., to declare, assert along with or together. Fr. σύν, ἀπό, and φέχω. Συναποφέχω, to carry off along with or together. Fr. σύν, ἀπό, and φέχω.

Συναπτός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, joined, united, Aristoph. Eccl. 508. Fr. απτω. Συνάπτω, f. άψω, to tie, bind, connect, join, unite together, Aristoph. Thesm. 955; to join battle, συνάπτειν μάχην, Herodt. vi, 198; εί γάς τινα άλλήλοις μάχην συνάψετε, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 15; Æschyl. Pers. 328; the noun is sometimes omitted, Eurip. Bacch. 52; to grapple with; to put together, contrive, Eurip. Med. 1229; to approach to; to urge, ωξα γὰς συνάπτει, Pind. Pyth. iv, 440; to be contiguous to, Herodt. ii, 75; mid. to unite with; to assist, Æschyl. Pers. 729; to engage in conversation with, συνάπτειν λόγοις, also είς λόγους τινί, Eurip. Phæn. 714; to touch or affect; γνώ-• μης δέ που τὶς δαιμόνων ξυνήψα-70, one of the gods has somehow affected his mind, Æschyl. Pers. 710; to contract, Thucyd. ii, 29; συνάπτειν πόλεμον, to stir up a war;vsīxos,strife; συνάπτειν χείζας, to join hands, Plat. Menex.; 1. a. mid. συνηψάμην, pf. pas. σύνημμαι · ώσπες έκ μιας κορυφής συνημμένω δύ οντε, Plat. Phæd. 60, B. Fr. σύν and Επτω.

Συναπώλετο, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. m. of συναπόλλυμι.

Συνᾶραι, 1. a. inf. act. of συναίρω. Συνάρασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of the same.

Συταφάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. αφάζω, to beat or dash; to strike or clash together; to crush together, Il. xii, 384; xxiii, 673; Herodt. ii, 63; to disturb. Th. ἀφάσσω.

Συναρέσκω, f. ἄρίσω, to be pleased along with, Xen. Hist. ii, 3, 18; συναρέσκει μοι, it pleases me, or it is my opinion, συνήρεσκε ταῦτά μοι, Demosth. 404, 12: 1. α. συνήρεσα. Fr. ἀρίσκω. Συναρήρακται, Att. by redupl. for συνήρακται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of συνάράσσω.

Συνάξηςι, 3. pf. to συνάζω, which see.

Σύναρθρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, connected by a joint, connected together. Fr. ἄρθρον. Τh. ἄρω.

Συναριθμέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to count or reckon with; to enumerate with, to reckon. Fr. σύν and ἀριθμέω. Συνάριθμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, included in a number, of like or equal number. Fr. σύν and ἀριθμός.

Συναριστάω, ω, f. ήσω, to dine with or together. Fr. ἀριστάω. Συναριστεύω, f. εύσω, to distinguish one's self with; to fight bravely with, Eurip. Troad. 806. Fr. ἀριστεύω.

Συνάριστος, ου, δ, ή, breakfasting with. Fr. σύν and άριστον.

Συναρκίομαι, with dat., to suffice; to put up with, bear patiently; to be complaisant to, Theophr. Char. 3. Fr. σύν and ἀρχίομαι. Συναρμογή, ῆς, ἡ, conjunction, joining, close junction, Plat. Locr. 95, B. From

Συναεμόζω, f. όσω, Dor. ξω, to adapt together; to compose, form, combine; to adjust, Xen. Cyr. ii, 1, 13; to accommodate; to suit; to unite; to agree or harmonize with, Xen. Mem. ii, 6, 20; to close the eyes of a dying person, Eurip. Phæn. 1465; pas. to be fitted, adapted, etc.; pf. pas. συνήεμοσμαι. Fr. σύν and ἀξμόζω. Th. ἄρω.

Συναρμολογέω, ω, f. ήσω, to adapt together; to join together properly; to fit together; to construct with exact proportion; part. pres. pas. συναρμολογεόμενος, ούμενος. Fr. σύν and άρμολογέω. Th. ἄρω and λέγω. Συναρμολογούμενος, part. pres.

contract. of preced. Συνάεμοζεν, Dor. for συνήεμοζεν, 1. a. ind. act. of συναεμόζω.

Συναρμοσθήναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of the same.

Συναεμοστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who sets in order, adjusts, or arranges; one who orders affairs of state; also, one who sets precious stones, Lucian. Fr. σύν and ἀξμόζω. Συναεμόττω, f. όσω, 1. α. συνήςμοσα, s. ας συναεμόζω. Nenophon uses συναεμόζω. Plato συναεμόττω, and probably the other Attic writers.

Συνας παγή, ñs, h, the act of seizing together, carrying off, plundering. From

Συναφπάζω, f. άσω, pf. συνήςπακα, Xen. Cyr. iv, 2, 12; to snatch off, carry away hastily together: to carry off together, Id. ii, 4, 14; to rob; to spoil, plunder; to seize with the mind, i. e. to comprehend, συναφπάζειν φεινί, Soph. Aj. 16; plupf. συνης πάκειν, 1. a. ind. act. συνήςπασα, 1. a. pas. συνης πάσθην, part. συνας πασθείς, είσα, έν. Th. άρπάζω.

Συνας πάσαντες, pl. part. 1. a. of συνας πάζω.

Συναφπάσας, αντος. See preced. Συναφπάω, ω, f. ήσω, to hang up with; to fit to, fasten to; to join together, Eurip. Med. 564; συναφπήσθαι, to be jammed close together, Thucyd. vii, 70; pf. pas. συνήφπημαι. Th. ἀφπάω.

Συναρτύω, f. ύσω, to fit out or equip together; to arrange together. Fr. ἀρτύω.

Συναξχία, αs , \dot{n} , conjoint rule, the body of magistrates. Fr.

Συνάρχω, to command or govern jointly with another, Xen. Anab. vi, 1, 22; to be a colleague in command, Thucyd. vii, 31; mid. συνάρχομαι, to begin with another. Fr. ἄρχω.

Συνάρχων, οντος, δ, a joint ruler or archon, Demosth. 762, 13; a colleague in command, Thucyd. vii, 16. Same Th.

Συνάρω, only in pf. συνάρηρα, intrans., to be well fitted, hang well together. Fr. σύν and ἄρω. Συνάρωγός, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a joint helper. Fr. σύν and ἀρήγω.

Συνάσεβέω, f. ήσω, to join in impiety. Fr. σύν and ἀσεβέω.

Συνασκίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to exercise with; to support, *Demosth.* 450, 6. Fr. ἀσκίω.

Συνἄσοφίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be unwise along with, Eurip. Phæn. 415. Fr. ἀσοφίω.

Συνασπίδόω, to keep the shields locked close together. Fr. σύν and ἀσπίς.

Συνασπίζω, f. ίσω, to fight with the shields close together; to be in alliance with, Xen. Hist. iii, 5, 8; to fight forming a military tortoise; to accompany in a band, Eurip. Cycl. 39. Fr. ἀσπίζω. Th. ἀσπίς.

Συνασπισμός, οῦ, ὁ, mutual defence, when the soldiers, with their ranks closed, defend each other with their shields close and spears held out, forming a military tortoise. Fr. preced.

Συνασπιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a fellow-combatant, Soph. Œd. C. 379. Same Th.

Συνασχᾶλάω, ω, f. ήσω, to feel indignant with; to grieve with, sympathize with, Æschyl. Prom. 161. Fr. σύν and ἀτχαλάω.

Συνάτυχέω, f. ήσω, to be unlucky with or together, to share a

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person's ill luck. Fr. σύν and ἀτυχέω.

Συναυαίνω, f. αν $\tilde{\omega}$, to dry up together or altogether. Fr. αναίνω.

Συναυδάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to speak together; to assent to; to agree with, Soph. Aj. 923. Fr. $\alpha \dot{\nu}$ -δάω.

Συναυλίω, f. ήσω, to play the flute along with or together. Fr. σύν and αὐλίω.

Συναυλία, ας, ή, a playing (of flutes) together; a concert of flutes or pipes, Aristoph. Eq. 9; Plat. Legg. vi, 765, B; concord, union; marriage. Th. αὐλός. Also, a living or co-habiting together; a meeting, conflict, Æschyl. S. Theb. 821. Fr. σύν and αὐλή.

Συναυλίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to lodge, dwell together, take up one's abode with. Fr. σύν and αὐλίζομαι.

Συναυλίζω, f. ίσω, pf. pas. συνηύλισμαι, to assemble into the same place, Xen. Hist. i, 1, 21; mid. to take lodgings with; to dwell with; pas. to be assembled in the same house. Th. αὐλή.

Σύναυλος, ου, δ, ἡ, according with in music, particularly on the flute; concordant, harmonious, Aristoph. Ran. 214. Th. αὐ-λός. Also, dwelling with, inhabiting, Soph. Œd. T. 1126; Sτία μανία σύναυλος, dwelling with divine madness, i. e. mad, Soph. Aj. 605. Fr. αὐλή.

Συναυξάνω, f. συναυξήσω, to cause to grow together; to enrich; to cause to increase with, Xen. Mem. iv, 3, 6; and συναύξομαι, to grow together; to thrive together, Herodt. iii, 184; also, συναυξάνομαι, Demosth. 107, 27; to increase or augment together. Fr. σύν and αὐξάνω.

Συναυξηθῆ, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. pas. of preced.

Συναφαιρέω, f. ήσω, to take away together. Fr. σύν, ἀπό, and αίρέω.

Συνάφεια, ας, \dot{n} , a joint, junction, connection. Fr. συναφής. Th. συνάπτω.

Συνάφετις, εως, \dot{n} , a letting go, dismissing, releasing. Fr. σύν and \dot{a} \dot{p} (ημι.

Συνἄφίημι, f. αφήσω, to dismiss, let go, release at the same time. Fr. σύν, ἀπό, and ἵημι.

Συναφίστημι, f. αποστήσω, to cause to revolt together; to join in a revolt, Thucyd. i, 115, 16. Fr. ἀφίστημι.

Συνάχθεντες, pl. part. 1. a. pas. of συνάγω.

Συναχθῆναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of συνάγω.

Συναχθήσομαι, η, εται, 1. f. ind. pas. of the same verb.

Συνάχθομαι, to grieve with; sympathize with, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 19; Demosth. 317, 20; with dat. Fr. ἄχθομαι.

Σύναψις, εως, ἡ, a joining together, conjunction, connection, Plat. Theat. 195, C; contact. Fr. συνάπτω.

Συνάψομεν, 1. pl. 1. f. act. of συνάπτω. Th. ἄπτω.

Συνδαΐζω, f. ΐζω, to slay with or together, Soph. Aj. 354. Fr. σύν and δαΐζω.

Συνδαίτως, οςος, ὁ, a fellow-guest, Æschyl. Eum. 331. From Συνδαίω, f. σω, to feast with; to celebrate a festival with, Eurip. Hel. 1438. Fr. σύν and δαίω. Συνδάκνω, to bite or gnaw with; to bite close, Nen. Hipp. 6, 9; to sting. Fr. δάκνω.

Συνδάκουω, f. ύσω, to weep together, lament with, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1242. Fr. δακούω. Th. δάκου.

Συνδεδεμένος, part. pf. pas. of συνδέω.

Συνδειπνίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to sup with another, *Demosth.* 400, 20; to live together; to eat together. Fr. δειπνέω.

Συνδείπνησον, άτω, 1. a. imperat. m. of preced.

 Σ ύνδει π νον, σ ο, σ ό, a common meal, or banquet. Fr. σ ύν and δεῖ- π νον.

Σύνδει πνος, ου, δ, a fellow-guest, Xen. Anab. ii, 5, 5. Fr. δεῖπνου.

Συνδεκάζω, f. άσω, to bribe with others, Demosth. 1137, 1. Fr. δικάζω.

Συνδέομαι, f. εήσομαι, to entreat along with; to beg or entreat, Plat. Parm. 136, E. Fr. δέομαι. Σύνδεσις, εως, ή, a binding together, Plat. Tim. 43, D; and Σύνδεσμος, ου, δ, a tie, chain, bond, Thucyd. ii, 75; connection; σύνδεσμα, ων, τά, a band or fillet, Eurip. Med. 1190; in Grammar, a conjunction. Fr. συνδίω.

Συνδεσμώτης, ου, i, one bound with another, a fellow-bondsman, Plat. Polit. vii, 516, C; and

Σύνδιτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, bound together, Soph. Aj. 289; σύνδιτα, bonds, Eurip. Ion. 1389. Same Th. Συνδεύμενος, Ion. for συνδεόμενος, ούμενος, bound with another. From

Συνδέω, f. ήσω, pf. συνδέδεκα (?), to tie together, Xen. Cyr. iv, 2, 16; Soph. Phil. 1004; to bind, fasten, connect together; to conciliate; pf. pas. συνδέδεμαι, part. pf. pas. συνδέδεμένος, bound together; 1. a. pas. συνδέθην, Plat. Fr. σύν and δίω.

Συνδημιους γός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, founding together, *Plat. Legg.* ii, 671, D.

Συνδιαβαίνω, f. βήσομαι, to pass over together, Nen. Anab. vii, 1, 3. Fr. σύν, διά, and βαίνω. Συνδιαβάλλεσθαι, inf. of

Συνδιαδάλλω, f. ξἄλῶ, to calumniate at the same time, Lys.; to defame, Demosth. 1000, 1. Fr. διαδάλλω.

Συνδιαβαπτίζομαι, to besprinkle one who besprinkles me; hence, to return like for like; to retaliate, Demosth. 782, 25. Fr. διά and βαπτίζομαι.

Συνδιαθιβάζω, f. άσω, to assist in conveying over, Xen. Hist. vi, 2, 7. Fr. διαθιβάζω.

Συνδιαγιγνώσκω, 2. α. συνδιέγνων, to agree with another, Thucyd. ii, 64. Fr. διά and γιγνώσκω. Συνδιάγω, f. άξω, to lead along with; (τὸν βίον) to spend life together. Fr. διάγω.

Συνδιαιτάομαι, ωμαι, or συνδιαιτέομαι, οῦμαι, to live together, Thucyd. ii, 50.

Συνδιαιτητής, οῦ, ὁ, one who lives with another. Fr. δίαιτα.

Συνδιάθίω, ω, f. θεύσομαι, to run together in a race, Plat. Polit. 266, C. Fr. Sίω.

Συνδιακινδῦνεύω, f. εύσω, to run risks; to incur danger together, Herodt. vii, 220. Fr. σύν, διά, and κινδυνεύω. Th. κίνδυνος.

Συνδιακοσμέω, ω, f. ήσω, to arrange or set in order along with. Fr. διά and ποσμέω.

Συνδιακετνω, f. ινω, to judge or determine along with, Plat. Locr. 104, E. Fr. κείνω.

Συνδιάκτορος, ου, δ, a fellowmessenger, one sent with another. Fr. διάκτορος.

Συνδιακύ εξεγάω, ω, f. ήσω, to govern or direct along with, Plat. Polit. 304, A. Fr. κυ- εξεγάω.

Συνδιαλέγομαι, to converse along with others. Fr. διαλέγομαι. Συνδιαλλάσσω, or -ττω, f. άξω,

to reconcile together. Fr. dialλάσσω.

Συνδιαλύω, f. ύσω, to pay along with; to assist in reconciling, Demosth. 897, 28. Fr. διαλύω. Συνδιαμάχομαι, to fight along with or in defence of, Plat. Phil. 66, E. Fr. μάχομαι.

Συνδιαμένω, f. ενω, to remain along with for some time, Xen. Cyr. iv, 5, 17. Fr. diá and μένω.

Συνδιαμνημονεύω, to mention or bring to remembrance along with. Fr. ov, διά, and μνημο-

Συνδιαπεραίνω, f. ανω, to accomplish along with, Plat. Gorg. 506, B. Fr. περαίνω.

νεύω.

Συνδιαπέτομαι, to fly through with, Plat. Theat. 199, E. Fr. πέτομαι.

Συνδιαπολεμέω, ω, f. ήσω, to carry on the war along with, as an ally, Thucyd. viii, 13. Fr. πολεμέω.

Συνδιαπονέω, ω, f. ήσω, to continue to labor or toil along with. Fr.

Συνδιαπράσσω, Att. συνδιαπράττω, f. $\xi \omega$, to carry through, effect together; mid. to negotiate with. Fr. σύν, διά, and πράσσω.

Συνδιαπράττω, to accomplish with; to execute with; to transact business with, Xen. Anab. iv, 8, 17. Fr. διαπράσ-

Συνδιασκέπτομαι, f. σκέψομαι, to consider or examine along with, Plat. Prot. 349, B. Fr. oxiπτομαι.

Συνδιασκοπέω, ω, f. σκέψομαι, to examine thoroughly along with, Plat. Prot. 361, D. Fr. oxo-

Συνδιασώζω, f. σω, to assist in preserving, Demosth. 840, 16. Fr. διά and σώζω.

Συνδιατάλαιπωςίω, ω, f. ήσω, to toil along with, Plat. Crit. 45, D. Fr. ταλαιπωρίω.

Συνδιατάομαι, ωμαι, f. ήσομαι, to be habitually conversant with, to live with or among, Thucyd. ii, 50.

Συνδιατελέω, ω, f. έσω, to remain or persevere along with, Plat. Phad. 91, B. Fr. τελέω.

Συνδιατιθέναι, inf. of

Συνδιατίθημι, to dispose the mind for or affect it by the sublime, Longin. 7. Fr. diá and Tienui. Συνδιατείξω, f. ψω, to dwell or abide at or with; to have intercourse or familiarity with, Plat. Conv. 172, C; to be em-

ployed or engaged in or about; to apply one's labor about; τοῦς συνδιατείθοντας ξαυτῶ, those attending on him as their master, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 3; impf. συνδιέτρι Cov. Fr. σύν, διά, and reica.

Συνδιαφέρω, f. διοίσω, to endure or sustain with another; to assist in bearing any thing; συνδιαφέρειν πόλεμον, to aid in carrying on a war, Herodt. v, 79. Fr. διαφέρω.

Συνδιαφθείρω, to destroy with or at the same time. Fr. diá and Φθείρω.

Συνδιαφυλάσσω, to watch, guard along with or together. Fr. σύν, διά, and φυλάσσω.

Συνδιαχειρίζω, f. ίσω, to kill or slay; to assist in killing; to kill together; to perform or execute together, Herodt. ix, 103. See διαχειείζω.

Συνδιδάσκω, f. ξω, to teach along with. Fr. διδάσκω.

Συνδίδωμι, f. δώσω, to give along with, or at the same time; to give way; to relax; to decay. Fr. δίδωμι.

Συνδιέξειμι, to go through with or together; plupf. συνδιεξήειν, Xen. Mem. iv, 7, 8, with the time of an impf. Fr. διέξειμι.

Συνδιέτει τον, ες, ε, 2. a. act. of συνδιατείζω.

Συνδιηθέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to filter through or together, Plat. Tim. 66, E. Fr. ηθέω.

Συνδιημερεύω, f. εύσω, to spend the day together, Xen. Symp. 43. Fr. διά and ἡμέρα.

Συνδιητᾶτο, 3. sing. impf. m. of συνδιαιτάομαι, ωμαι, to dwell or live with. Fr. διαιτάιμαι. Th. δίαιτα.

Συνδικάζω, f. άσω, to administer justice with; to assist in administering justice; to avenge along with, Eurip. Med. 158. Fr. δικάζω. Th. δίκη.

Συνδικαστής, οῦ, ὁ, a fellow-judge, Aristoph. Vesp. 266. Same Th.

Συνδικίω, ω, f. ήσω, to defend the cause of another; to patronize, Demosth. 503, 18; Xen. Mem. i, 2, 41. Fr. dinn.

Durdian, ns, n, a law process; the defence of a cause; and

Συνδικία, ας, h, the same, Plat. Legg. xi, 938, B.

Συνδικός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a witness, Pind. Olymp. ix, 148; an assistant; an advocate, Æschyl. Suppl. 707; a syndic; σύνδικοι is properly applied to the patrons, orators, or advocates, who together defend the same cause at the trial, Demosth. 501, 22. Th. dinn.

Durdinas, adv. with justice, justly. Same Th.

Συνδιοικέω, ω, f. ήσω, to administer or manage with others, Theophr. Char. 21; Demosth. 750, 11. Fr. διοικέω.

Συνδίολλυμι, f. ολέσω, to destroy along with. Fr. ὅλλυμι.

Συνδιοςάω, f. όψομαι, to see through, examine together. Fr. σύν and διοράω.

Συνδισκεύω, to play at quoits along with or together. Fr. σύν and δισκεύω.

Συνδιωκέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, or

Συνδιώκω, to follow or pursue together, Thucyd. i, 135; to prosecute; to assist in prosecuting, Demosth. 1068, ult. Fr. διώχω. Suvbonei, 3. sing. ind. pres. of συνδοκίω. See

Συνδοκέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. δόξω, to be of the same opinion; to agree with; used impersonally, ovodonei, it seems proper or fit; it is agreed with, Thucyd. vi, 44; the neuter participle is frequently used absolutely, as συνδοκοῦν, Xen. Cyr. iv, 5, 17; συνδόξαν, Id. Hist. v, 1, 1; pf. part. pas. συνδεδογμένος, has been agreed, Plat. Legg. iv, 719, C. Th. δοχέω.

Συνδοκιμάζω, f. άσω, to put to the test, try or prove together, Plat. Theæt. 197, B. Fr. Soκιμάζω.

Συνδοκιμάσοντας, acc. pl. part. 1. f. act. of preced.

Συνδοξάζω, f. άσω, to glorify together, to give the same honor to; 1. a. ind. pas. συνεδοξάσθην, subj. συνδοξασθώ, η̃ς, η̃. δοξάζω.

Συνδόξαν, 1. a. part. neut. to συνδοκέω, used absol., it having seemed good to us severally.

Συνδοζασθῶμεν, 1. pl. 1. a. subj. pas. of preced.

Συνδουλεύω, f. εύσω, to be a fellow-slave, Eurip. Hec. 203. Fr. σύν and δοῦλος.

Σύνδουλος, ου, ό, ή, a fellow-servant or slave, Eurip. Med. 64; Herodt. ii, 34. Th. δοῦλος.

Συνδεαμίω, ω, f. ήσω, and συνδεί- $\mu\omega$, to run together; to concur; pf. mid. δέδρομα.

Συνδεαμόντων, gen. pl. part. 2. a. act. of συντεέχω.

Συνδεάω, f. ασω, to aid with, Soph. Electr. 488; to perpetrate with, Eurip. Orest. 400. Fr. δράω.

Συνδρομάδες, ων, engaging, running together; an epithet of certain islands, called also \(\Sigmu_{\nu}\)πληγάδες, because fubled to dash or rush against each other, ourδρομάδες πέτραι, Eurip. Iph. T. 423. Fr. σύν and δεό-

Συνδρομάς, άδος, fem. of σύνδρομος, especially αι συνδρομάδες πέτραι, s. as συμπληγάδες, which see.

Συνδρομή, ñs, h, a running together; a concourse; an engagement. Fr. συντεέχω.

Σύνδρομος, ου, δ, ή, running to the same place; concurring, Plat. Legg. viii, 844, E; agreeing with; a companion in a chariotrace; a fellow-passenger. Fr. σύν and δεόμος.

Συνδεόμως, adv. running together, agreeably. Same Th.

Συνδυάζω, f. άσω, to connect two things together; to join in marriage; to couple, Plat. Legg. viii, 840; mid. to have intercourse with; to couple, pair, Xen. Cyn. 5, 6; to unite; to be in collusion with. Fr. δυάζω. Th. δύο.

Συνδυάς, άδος, ή, paired with another; a partner, Eurip. Alc. 488. Same Th.

Σύνδυο, οί, αί, τά, Poet., two together; by two and two; twins. Fr. our and buo.

Συνδυστυχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be a sharer in misfortune, Eurip. Orest. 1098. Fr. δυστυχέω. Συνδώδεκα, indecl., οί, αί, τά,

twelve together, Eurip. Troad. 1068. Fr. δώδεκα.

Συνίζα, Dor. for συνίζη, 3. sing. 2. a. to συμβαίνω.

Συνέβαινον, impf. act. of συμβαίνω. Συνέβάλον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. of συμβάλλω.

Συνίθη, and Dor. συνίθα, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. of συμβαίνω.

Συνέζην, 2. α. το συμβαίνω.

Συνεβόσκετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. of συμβόσχω.

Συνεβούλευον, ες, ε, impf. of συμ-Coυλεύω, to advise, exhort. Fr. βουλεύω. Th. βουλή.

Συνεβουλεύσατο, and συνεβουλεύσαντο, 3. sing. and pl. 1. a. m. of the same verb.

Συνεγγίζω, f. ίσω, to approach, draw near to. Fr. σύν and έγγύς.

Σύνεγγυς, adv. near or close together, Xen. Hist. vi, 5, 17. Same Th.

Συνεγείρω, f. ερω, to stir up, rouse, or excite at the same time. Th. έγείρω.

Συνέδε μον, 2. a. ind. act. of συντρέχω.

Συνεδρευόντων, gen. pl. part. pres. act. of

Συνεδρεύω, f. εύσω, to take a seat in an assembly; to sit or have a session together; to be a member of an assembly, Æschin. c. Ctes., pp. 26, 30; Demosth. 215, 20; οἱ συνεδρεύοντες, senators, members of council; also, members of the Amphictyonic Council, Demosth. 215, 20. Th. έδρά.

Συνεδεία, ας, ή, a sitting together, a session, Nen. Mem. iv, 2, 3; a congress, Æschin. 67, 8; a sitting or holding a session; a sitting down by one; a flocking together, Æschyl. Prom. 490. Fr. preced.

Συνεδοιάζω, f. άσω, s. as συνεδοεύω. Συνέδοιον, ου, τό, a session, a place of assembly, Xen. Hist. ii, 4, 14; a council; μετὰ κοινοῦ συνεδρίου τῶν Ἑλλήνων, with the common council of the Greeks, Æschin. c. Ctes., p. 21; Demosth. 37, 12; also, the Chamber of Commerce at Athens, Id. 1324, 11; the senate of Areopagus, Æschin. xiii, 11. From

Σύνεδρος, ου, ό, a sharer of the same seat; sitting in council with, Soph. Æd. C. 1384; a member of a senate, council, assembly, or tribunal; a councillor, a deputy to the Common Council of the Greeks, Demosth. 1491, 3; Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj., p. 26; an assessor, Herodt. iii, 34; Thucyd. iv, 28; as an adj., consonant to, allied to. Fr. σύν and εδρά.

See συνείκοσι. Συνεείποσι.

Συνεεργάθω, Epic for συνειργάθω, impf. συνεέργαθον.

Συνείργω, Poet. contract. συνείργω, and συνεςργάθω, to confine together, Il. xiv, 36; to shut up together, to bind together, Odys. xiv, 72; to bind fast or tight. Th. Eleyw.

Συνεζευγμένος, η, ον, bound, yoked, or joined together, coupled; part. pf. pas. of συζευγνύω or -ύμι. Fr. σύν and ζεύγνυμι.

Συνεζευγμένως, adv. jointly, together. Fr. preced.

Συνεζεύζἄτο, 1. a. ind. mid., and Συνέζευξεν, 3. 1. a. act. to συζεύ-יושטען.

Συνεζήτει, 3. sing. impf. act. of συζητέω.

Συνεζωοποίησε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of συζωοποιέω.

Συνέηκα, ας, ε, Ion. for συνηκα, 1. a. ind. act. of ovvinus, Il. i. 8. Συνεθέλω, to wish together, to be unanimous, Xen. Hipp. 9, 7. Fr. leina.

Συνεθέμεθα, 1. pl. 2. a. ind. m. of συντίθημι.

Συνεθέντο, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. m. of the same.

Συνέθευ, Dor. from συνέθεσο, -θεο, contract. - fov, 2. sing. 2. a. ind. m. of συντίθημι.

 $\sum_{\nu\nu} \theta i \langle \omega, f. i\sigma\omega, \text{ to accustom, to}$ habituate; pas. to be accustomed, Xen. Mem. iii, 14, 6. Fr. WiZw. Th. "Hos.

Συνεθισθης, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. pas. of ourseize.

Συνέθλιζον, impf. act. of συνθλίζω. Συνειδέναι, inf. to σύνοιδα, which see. Hence συνείδησις.

Συνειδέω, or συνείδω, obsol. f. m. συνείσομαι, pf. σύνοιδα, to be conscious of, either in a good or bad sense; to be privy to; σύνοιδα έμαυτῷ πάντα έψευσμένος αὐτόν, I am conscious with myself that I have deceived him in every thing, Xen. Anab. i, 3, 10; συνειδέναι, inf. pf., opt. συνειδείην, fut. mid. συνείσομαι, Xen. Hist. ii, 4, 20; συνειδώς, part., conscious or aware of, Soph. (Ed. T. 250; τὸ συνειδός, consciousness, conviction; it is sometimes followed by the dat., Plat. Phadr. 92, D. See Matthiæ Gram. § 548. Fr. είδέω. Th. εἴδω.

Συνειδήσει, dat. sing., and Suverdnosor, or or, dat. pl. of

Συνείδησις, εως, ή, consciousness, the testimony of one's own mind, conscience; understanding. Fr. συνειδέω.

Suverdov, 1. sing. or 3. pl. 2. a. act. of συνείδω, obsol.

Συνειδώς, part. to σύνοιδα, which see.

Συνειδυΐα, ας, ή, f. g., συνειδώς, ότος, m., contracted for συνειδηκώς, νῖα, ός, part. pf. act. of συνειδέω, but used as a present; conscious, and in n. g. συνειδός, ότος, τό, consciousness, conscience; τὸ συνειδὸς ὑπάρχειν μοι, I am conscious to myself, Dem. de Coron. 263, 18.

Συνείδω. See συνειδέω. Συνείχοσι, twenty together, every twenty, Ion. συνεείκοσι, and ξυνεείκοσι.

Συνείκω, to yield together. Fr. σύν and είκω.

Συνειλεγμένος, η, ον, Att. for συλλελεγμένος, part. pf. pas. of συλλέγω.

Sureilée. e, f. ice, to roll or wrap together, Herodt. iv, 67; to roll up; to collect together; to drive together; to shut up together in, with is, Id. iii, 45. See siliew.

Συνειλημμένος, part. pf. pas. of συλλαμβάνω.

Συνείληφα, pf. ind. act. Att., whence part. συνειληφώς, υία, ός, of συλλαμβάνω, which see.

Suveilinga, as, e, Att. for oulleληχα, ας, ε, pf. ind. act. of συλλαγχάνω, to get at the same time, or together, by lot. Th.λαγχάνω.

Συνείλοχα, pf. ind. act. Att., and συνειλοχέναι, pf. inf. Att., and συνειλοχώς, υία, ός, part. pf. Att. of συλλέγω, to collect. Th. λέγω.

Σύνειμι, with dat., to be with, to live with, Soph. Electr. 268; to be involved with, Id. Œd. T. 303; to have intercourse with, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 32; to be conversant with, Aristoph. Nub. 144; to discourse with; to debate in an assembly; pres. inf. συνείναι, part. pres. συνών, associating with; impf. συνην, f. m. -έσομαι· οἱ συνόντες τῷ Σωκεάτει, the friends, disciples, followers, or associates of Socrates, Xen. Mem. i, 4, 1; $\epsilon \vec{v}$ ξυνείναι, to be propitious to, Soph. Ed. T. 275; συνείναι yuvaixi, to have sexual connection with a woman; συνείναι ἐλπίσι, to live in hopes; συνείναι νόσω, to be affected with disease; rivi, to be of the same party with any one. Fr. σύν and εἰμί. But

Σύνειμι, to go along with, to accompany; to meet; is μέσον άμφοτέρων συνίτην, they met between both armies, Il. xx, 159 (συνίτην, 3. dual impf.); to assemble, Id. iv, 446; vi, 120; 2. αοτ. σύνιον συνίεναι, pres. inf. of ouvinus. Dear geide guνιόντων, the gods engaging in strife, Id. xx, 66. Fr. our and εĭμι.

Συνειπείν, 2. a. inf., to join in saying, to assent to any one, Demosth. 434, 27; Xen. Cyr. iv, 2, 20; to approve of, to speak in favour of, to be an advocate for one. Fr. Flores.

Συνείτετο, 3. sing. impf. m. of συνέπομαι.

Severary, inf. erreir, used as a. to σύμ † ημι, there being no present in use; to speak with any one, confirm: to advocate a person's cause, in gen.; to help further, to tell along with one, help one to tell. Fr. ove and sixov.

Συνειργάθω, s. as συνείργω, Epic συνεεργάθω.

Συνείεγνυμι, and συνειεγνύω, s. as Συνείργω, and συνειργάθω, to bind together, confine; to close together; to collect together. Fr. είργω.

Συνείρηκα, used as pf. to σύμφημι. Συνείρω, to tie, connect, or join together; to continue an uninterrupted discourse (λόγον); to discourse or declaim tediously and prolixly; συνείρειν λόγους σαφῶς καὶ ἀπνευστί, Demosth. 328, 12; to form a connected series or chain of arguments. Th. εἴρω.

Suveis, part. 2. a. act. of ouvinui, to understand.

Συνεισάγω, f. άξω, to import together, Xen. Cyr. iii, 2, 11; to introduce together. Fr. sis and ἄγω.

Συνεισβαίνω, f. - βήσομαι, 2. a. -ienv, to embark along with, Æschyl. S. Theb. 584; to accompany. Fr. 115 and Bai-

Συνεισδάλλω, f. αλ $\tilde{\omega}$, to make an irruption together, Xen. Cyr. vii, 1, 15; to join in an expedition, Thucyd. iv, 94. Fr. εis and βάλλω.

Duveroelesiv, 2. a. inf. act. of Συνεισέρχομαι, with dat., to enter together; 2. a. ind. συνεισηλθον, Es, E, Thucyd. iii, 34; Eurip. Hel. 335. Fr. σύν, είς, and ξεχομαι.

Συνεισέφεησε, Att. by syncope for συνεισεφόρησε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of συνεισφορέω. Fr. φορέω. According to others, from siaplęω.

Συνεισηλθε, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. of συνεισέςχομαι.

Συνεισχομίζω, f. ίσω, to carry or convey in together. Fr. 21'5 and κομίζω.

Συνείσομαι, fut. without any pres. in use. See συνείδον, σύνοιδα.

Συνεισπίπτω, 2. α. συνεισέπεσον. to fall in with, to break in together, Xen. Anab. vii, 1, 12. Fr. els and minra.

Συνεισπλέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. πλεύσομαι, to sail together to. Fr. els and πλέω.

Συνεισπράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ξω, to help in exacting money from. Fr. σύν, είς, and πράσσω.

Συνεισπεάττω, f. άξω, to cause to pay together, Demosth. 1205, 9. Fr. els and πράττω.

Συνεισφέρω, to contribute together with, to pay tribute together, Xen. Hist. ii, 1, 4; and

Συνεισφορά, α;, ή, a bringing in, a bringing together; a contribution along with, tribute. Fr. eis and Φέρω.

Συνεισφορέω, ω, f. ήσω, to bring in, introduce; to pay a contribution. Same Th.

Συνεισφείω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσομαι, to introduce with; to go in together. Fr. φεέω, for φέρω.

Συνείχε, 3. sing. impf. act. of συνέχω, to contain. Th. ἔχω. Συνείχετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. συνέχω, to bind fast, to contain. See preced.

Συνεκάθισα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of συγκαθίζω, to place or set together.

Συνεκαίετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. of συγκαίω.

Συνεκβαίνω, f. ήσομαι, to ascend together from a place, Xen. Anab. iv, 3, 17. Fr. βαίνω.

Συνεκδάλλω, f. -εκδαλῶ, to drive away or expel with, to banish with or at the same time. Fr. βάλλω.

Συνεκδιδάζω, f. άσω, to assist in dragging out, as from the water, etc., Xen. Anab. i, 5, 7. Fr. βιζάζω.

Συνεκδοάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσομαι, to proclaim or cry out with others. Fr. Boáw.

Συνέκδημος, ου, δ, ή, a companion of one's journey; an attendant. Fr. "Exdnµos. Th. dnuos.

Συνεκδίδωμι, f. δώσω, to assist a father in settling his daughter by paying a part of her portion, Demosth. 316, 4. Fr. σύν, ἐκ, and δίδωμι.

Συνεκδοχή, ης, ή, a taking one thing with another. In Grammar, synecdoche, a taking a part for the whole, etc. Fr. our, ix, and δέχομαι.

Συνεπδρομή, ης, ή, a hostile incursion or attack made with others. Fr. δείμος.

Συνεκδύω, to put off, strip off together; mid. to strip one's self of, put off together. Fr. σύν, ix, and δύω.

Συνεκέκοστο, by syncope for συνεκεκέρατο, 3. sing. plupf. pas.,

Συνεκέροσα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of συγκεράννυμι.

Συνεκθνήσκω, 2. α. συνεξέθανον, to die with or together, Eurip. Cycl. 568. Fr. Svnoxw.

Suvexivnouv, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of συγκινέω, ω, f. ήσω, to shake together, to agitate. Fr. σύν and κινέω.

Συνεκκαίδεκα, num., sixteen together or at a time. Fr. σύν, έξ, and δέκα.

 $\sum_{v \in \mathcal{X}} \alpha \lambda \hat{\omega}, \quad \tilde{\omega}, \quad f. \quad \hat{\omega} \sigma \omega, \quad \text{to call}$ forth or summon together. Fr.

Συνεκκεντάω, ω, or

Συνεκεντίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to pierce, wound, transfix, slay together. Fr. σύν and ἐκκεντίω.

Συνικκλίστω, f. ίψω, to assist in stealing, to concur in secretly evading, Eurip. Hel. 1369; to bring out privately. Fr. σύν, ix, and κλίστω.

Συνεκεομίζω, f. ίσω, to bear along with, to share in, Eurip. Electr. 73. Fr. κομίζω.

Συνεκεόστω, f. κόψω, to cut in pieces at the same time; to cut, Xen. Anab. iv, 8, 6. Fr. κόστω.

Συνειλάμπω, f. ψω, to shine out or be conspicuous with, Longin. 44. Fr. λάμπω.

Συνεκλέγω, f. έξω, to select with or together; mid. to select for one's self along with. Fr. σύν, ix, and $\lambda i \gamma \omega$.

Συνέκλεισα, 1. a. ind. act. of συγκλείω, to shut up together, which see.

Συνεκλεκτός, ή, όν, chosen or selected at the same time, or together. Fr. σύν and ἐκλέγω. Th. λέγω.

Συνεχμαχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to fight bravely together, Aristoph. Lys. 1154. Fr. $\mu\acute{a}\chi\acute{n}$.

Συνεχμοχλεύω, f. εύσω, to lift up or burst open with a lever together; to burst open, Aristoph. Lys. 430. Fr. μοχλεύω.

Συνεκόμισαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of συγκομίζω.

Συνικτίμσω, f. ψω, to send away with, to send out with, Xen. Hist. vii, 2, 18. Fr. πίμσω. Συνικτιράω, f. άσω, Ion. ήσω, to run out from the end along with. Fr. σύν, ἐκ, and πιράω. Συνικτίσσω, or -πίτσω, f. πίψω, to boil or concoct together; to soften, alleviate together. Fr. πίσσω.

Συνεκτίνω, 2. a. συνεζέττιον, to drink up along with, Xen. Anab. vii, 3, 16. Fr. π ίνω.

Συνεκπίστω, f. -εκπεσούμαι, to fall out at the same time, i. e. in balloting, when the name of a person was drawn out with that of another, their opinions coincided; αὶ γνῶμαι τῶν λεγόντων, αὶ πλεϊσται συνεξίπιστον...ναυ-

μαχέειν, Herodt. viii, 49; i, 264; hence, to agree in opinion. Fr. σύν, εκ, and πίπτω.

Συνεκπλίω, f. πλεύσομαι, to sail out with, to embark or set sail with, Thucyd. iv, 3. Fr. πλίω. Συνεκπνίω, f. εύσω, to expire with, Eurip. Iph. T. 684. Fr. πνέω.

Συνεκπολεμέω, ω, f. ήσω, to conquer or take at the same time, or together. See πολεμέω.

Συνεκπονέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to labor along with, to assist in finishing; to aid in difficulties, Eurip. Hel. 1405. Fr. πονέω.

Συνεκπορεύομαι, to go out together. Fr. πορεύομαι.

Συνεπορίζω, to help in supplying or providing. Fr. σύν, έκ, and πορίζω.

Συνεκποτέα, pl. of verbal συνεκποτέον, must drink up together, Aristoph. Plut. 1085. Fr. σύν, ἐκ, and πίνω.

Συνεκποτέον. See preced.

Συνεπφάσσω, f. πφάξω, Ion. πφήσσω, to assist in accomplishing or finishing; to demand tribute together; mid. to avenge together, Herodt. vii, 169. Fr. σύν, λη, and πφάσσω.

Συνεκτύζόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to warm together, Plat. Tim. 65, E. Fr. $\tilde{\tau}\tilde{\nu}_{\ell}$.

Συνεχότησε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of συγκροτέω, to clap, to strike together.

Συνεκσώζω, f. σώσω, to assist in saving at the same time, Soph. (Ed. C. 572. Fr. σώζω.

Συνεκτάσσω, and συνεκτάττω, f. τάξω, to arrange together or with at the same time, Xen. Cyr. iv, 3, 8. Fr. τάσσω.

Συνεπτέμνω, f. εμω, to cut out or off, to castrate. Fr. τέμνω.

Συνεκτέον, verbal adj., must be kept together, Xen. Cyr. vii, 5, 25. Fr. συνέχω.

Συνεκτέος, α, ον, to be withheld, to be held together.

Συνεκτικός, ή, όν, having a restraining or containing power; containing and preserving in its state; tight, compact, dense; succinct; comprehensive. Fr. συνέχω.

Συνεκτίνω, f. ίσω, to pay with another, to pay a fine with others, Plat. Legg. 855, B; to assist in paying, Demosth. 1254, 27. Fr. τίνω.

Συνεκτοκίζω, f. ίσω, to make productive, to cause to produce or bear.

Συνεπτεέφω, f. -επθεέψω, to bring | 1249

up, nourish together, Eurip. Iph. T. 710; to assist in nourishing or maintaining; 2. a. pas. συνεξετράφην, part. συνεχταραφείς. Fr. τρέφω.

Συνεκτρέχω, to run out of together; to start together in a race; to make an excursion with any one; to concur with; to happen. Th. τρέχω. Συνεκτρίδω, f. ίψω, to grind,

Συνεκτείδω, f. ίψω, to grind bruise, or crush together. The τείδω.

Συνέκτροφος, ου, δ, 'n, brought up, nourished with or together. Fr. συνεκτρέφω.

Συνεκφέρω, f. συνεξοίσω, to carry forth with; to produce or exhibit with, to bring out with, to endure with; to accompany a funeral procession, Thucyd. ii, 34. Fr. εκ and φέρω.

Συνεκφορά, ᾶς, ἡ, a carrying forth together, a carrying out with others a dead body for interment, Thucyd. ii, 34. Same Th. Συνεκφωνέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to utter a sound or exclamation along with. Fr. σύν, ἐκ, and φωνέω. Συνέλᾶβον, 2. a. ind. act of συλλαμβάνω, to contain, to take.

Συνελάζόμην, ου, ετο, 2. a. m. of the same. Συνελάλουν, 1. sing. or 3. pl. impf. act. of συλλαλίω.

Συνέλασσα, Ερίς 1. a. to συνελαύνω, for συνήλασα, part. συνελάσσας.

Συνελαύνω, f. συνελάσω, Att. ελω, to drive together, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 14; Il. xi, 676; to reduce to a smaller size; to engage or to cause to engage in combat, Id. xxi, 394; 1. a. συνήλασα. Th. ἐλαύνω.

Συνελείν, inf., and σύνελεν, Epic 3. sing. 2. a. to συναιζέω.

Συνέλεξα, 1. a. ind. act of συλλέγω. Συνελευθερίω, ω, f. ώσω, to assist in liberating or in obtaining freedom, Thucyd. vi, 56; συνελευθέρου αὐτοὺς τοῦ μονάρχου, Herodt. v, 46. Fr. σύν and
ελευθερίω.

Συνελεύθω, obsol. See συνέρχομαι. Συνέλευσις, εως, ή, an assembling together; a concourse; a convention; a council. Fr. συνέρχομαι.

Συνελεύσομαι, fut. to συνέγχομαι. Συνεληλυθόταε, acc. pl. part. m. of συνέγχομαι.

Συνελήφθην, and in 3. pl. συνελήφθησαν, 1. a. ind. pas. of συλλαμβάνω.

Συνελθείν, 2. a. inf. to συνέρχομαι, part. συνελθών.

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Συνελθόντων, gen. pl. part. 2. a. act. of συνέρχομαι.

Durelioow, or -ittw, f. igw, to roll together. Fr. our and έλίσσω.

Συνελχυστεόν, verbal adj., one must Fromdraw, gather together. Συνελκύω, f. ύσω, and συνέλκω, f. ίλξω, to draw tight; to cause to contract, Aristoph. Nub. 585; to draw together. Fr. ouv and έλκύω. Τh. έλκω.

Συνελογίσαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. m. of συλλογίζω.

Συνελόντι, dat. sing. part. 2. a. act. of συναιρέω, to draw or contract together; ώς γὰς συνελόντι eireir, to comprehend all in one word, Xen. Mem. iv, 3. Th. αίρέω.

Συνελών, 2. a. part. to συναιρέω. Συνεμάχησα, 1. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of συμμαχέω, f. ήσω, to be a companion in fight; to side with. Th. μάχομαι.

Συνεμβαίνειν, inf. pres. of

Συνεμβαίνω, to accompany, go with, proceed with; to ascend or mount up with, Longin. Fr. βαίνω.

Συνεμβάλλω, f. αλω, to make an irruption or attack together, to throw together; to rush in together, Xen. Hist. vii, 4, 22; Demosth. 299, 10. Fr. iv and βάλλω.

Συνεμβολή, ης, ή, a blow given together, a conjoint attack, a joint stroke of oars, Æschyl. Pers. 388; and

Συνέμβολος, ου, ό, a combined attack, Æschyl. Ag. 957. Fr. σύν, εν, and βάλλω.

Συνέμεν, 1. a. inf. act. Dor. and Æol. from συνέμεναι, hence συveivai, of ouvinui, to perceive, understand.

Συνέμιζα, 1. α. το συμμίγνυμι. Συνέμιχθεν, 3. pl. 1. a. pas. to συμμίγνυμι.

Συνεμπίπεημι, to burn along with or together. Fr. σύν, iv, and πίπεημι.

Συνεμπίπτω, to fall in with, coin-Fr. σύν, έν, and cide with. πίπτω.

Συνέμπορος, ου, ό, a fellow-traveller or voyager, Soph. Trach. 317: Id. Phil. 538; Plat. Phæd. 108, B. Fr. our and

Συνιμπρήθω, f. ήσω, to burn, consume, or destroy together. Fr. πρήθω. See πίμπρημι.

Συνεμπεησαι, 1. a. inf. to συνεμ. πίπεημι.

1. a. opt. act. of συμφέρω. See Éveineie.

ΣΥΝΕ

Suvereinstal, 3. sing. pres. ind. pas. of συνενείκω, Poet. for συμφίρω, to be borne or carried off with.

Συνενείπομαι, pas. Epic for συμφέρομαι, to be carried so as to meet, to strike or dash against. Συνενήνοχα, 2. pf. of συμφέρω οὐδὲ. τοῦτο συνενήνοχεν αὐτῷ, neither did this avail him aught, Dem. de Rhod. Lib.; see also 294, 15.

Συνένησε. See συννέω.

Συνεξάγω, f. άξω, to lead or conduct forth together, Plut. Theæt. 157, D. Fr. ἄγω.

Συνεξαιζέω, ω, f. ήσω, to rob or pillage together, to assist in taking or in storming a town, Xen. Hist. vii, 4, 12; to destroy together, Eurip. Ion. 1044. Fr. σύν, ἐκ, and αίρέω.

Συνεξαίρω, f. αρω, to raise up together from a position. αίνω.

Συνεξακούω, f. ακούσομαι, to hear together, to hear at the same time, Soph. Trach. 371. ἀκούω.

Συνεξαμαρτάνουσι, 3. pl. ind. pres.

Συνεξάμαρτάνω, f. άμαρτήσομαι, to wander, err, \sin , or be in fault together, Thucyd. iii, 43. Fr. σύν and αμαςτάνω.

Συνεξανίσταμαι, to rise at the same time with, to rise with, to rise together. Fr. ἀνίστημι.

Συνεξανίστημι, to make to stand up together; pas. with 2. a. act. έστην, and pf. έστηκα, to rise and come forth together. Fr. ovv, ¿¿, àvá, and lornus.

Συνεξαπάτάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to assist in misleading, to deceive together, Demosth. 202, 14. Fr. ἀπατάω.

Συνεξάρχω, f. άρξω, to be a guide or conductor with others, Plat. Ax. 368, D.

Συνίξειμι, to go with, accompany, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 15. Fr. είμι. Συνεξελαύνω, f. ελάσω, to drive away or expel together, Æschyl. Ag. 1588. Fr. ελαύνω.

Συνεξεπρήζαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. m. Ion. for συνεξεπράξαντο, from συνεκπράσσω.

Συνεξερευνάομαι, ωμαι, f. ήσομαι, to investigate with others, to assist in investigating, Plat. Theat. 155, E. Fr. igsuváw. Συνεζερύω, to draw out with or

together. Fr. σύν, iξ, and ἰρύω. Duriveixeit, Ion. and Æol. 3. s. | Zuvikienoun, to go out together, |

or at the same time; to assemble together; f. m. ἐλεύσομαι, pf. ελήλυθα, 2. a. συνεξηλθον, Eurip. Hec. 998. Th. ἔξχομαι. Συνεξετάζονται, 3. pl. pres. ind. pas. of

Συνεξετάζω, f. άσω, to search out; to compare together; pas. to be enumerated or counted among, Demosth. 576, 12. Fr. σύν, έξ, and ἐτάζω.

Συνεξέταττον, impf. of συνεκτάττω, to put in order or arrange at the same time.

Συνεξευπορίζω, f. ίσω, to assist in acquiring, to supply or bring aid together, Xen. Anab. v, 8, 11. Fr. πορίζω.

Συνεξευρίσκω, f. -ευρήσω, to find out, discover, or invent with others, Eurip. Herc. 421. Fr. έξευρίσκω.

Duveggei, plupf. Att. of συνέζειμι. Συνεξήειν, plupf. Att. of συνέξειμι, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 15; with impf.

Συνεξοκέλλω, to assist in towing a ship; to leave port together; to wander out of the way. Fr. σύν, έξ, and δκέλλω.

Συνεξομοιουμαι, to be like or conformable to. Fr. σύν, έξ, and δμοιόω.

Συνεξομοιούσθαι, pres. inf. pas. of preced.

Συνεξομοιόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to make like, assimilate.

Συνεξορμάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to rush upon together, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 20; to break out with; to escape together. Fr. σύν, ίξ, und δεμάω. Th. δεμή.

Suvigours, 3. pl: 1. f. act. of ouνέχω.

Συνεξώκειλεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of συνεξοκέλλω.

Συνεοςτάζω, to celebrate a festival together. Fr. εοςτάζω.

Συνεοςταστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who holds a festival with another, Plat. Legg. ii, 653, D. Same Th.

Συνεοχμός, for συνοχμός, s. as συνοχή, ñs, h, a joint, a joining or juncture, Il. xiv, 465. a seam. Fr. συνέχω. Th. ἔχω. Συνεπάγω, f. άξω, to lead out with, Thucyd. iv, 79; to invite along with, Id. iv, 84. Fr. σύν, ἐπί, and ἄγω.

Συνεπάδω, and Poet. συνεπαείδω, to join in celebrating. Fr. σύν, iri, and aside, or ade.

Συνεπαείδω, to celebrate together, sing of together, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1491. Fr. ini and aside, contruct. ädw.

Συνισταθήσατι, 2. pl. 1. a. ind.

act. of συμπαθέω, to sympathize with, which see.

Συνισαινίω, ω, f ίσω, to agree in praising, Xen. Cyr. iv, 3, 5; to approve together, Demosth. 288, 6; to persuade together, Æschyl. S. Theb. 1085. Fr. σύν and iσαινίω.

Συνίταινος, ου, δ, ή, approving, consenting to, Herodt. iii, 119; to be of the same opinion. Fr. σύν, ἐτί, and αἶνος.

Συνισαίρω, f. αρῶ, to raise along with; to instigate, excite along with, Xen. Symp. 8, 24. Fr. ισαίρω.

Συνεπαιτιάομαι, f. άσομαι, to accuse in a body, Thucyd. i, 135. Fr. σύν, ἐπί, and αἰτία.

Συνεπακολουθέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to follow or attend together, Plat. Phæd. 81, B; to be joint followers or attendants of. Fr. σύν and ἐπακολουθέω.

Συνισαμῦνω, f. υνῶ, to assist in defending or protecting (πe^{6}) against, Thucyd. vi, 56. Fr. $i\pi \alpha \mu \dot{\nu} \nu \omega$.

Συνεπαναστάντες, part. of

Συνιτανίστημι, to excite, raise, stir up an insurrection or revolt; mid. συνιτανίσταμαι, to rise us in rebellion; to join in an insurrection, Thucyd. 132; 2. a. act. συνιτανίστην, used in the same sense. Fr. σύν, ἐπί, ἀνά, and ἴστημι.

Συνεπανοςθόω, ω, f. ώσω, to assist in setting upright, to aid in reestablishing, Demosth. 140, 14. Fr. σύν, ἐπί, ἀνά, and ὀςθόω.

Συνέπαξα, Dor. for συνέπηξα. Συνέπαξε, Dor. for συνέπηξε, 1. a. to συμπήγνυμι.

Συνεπάπτομαι, Ion. for συνεφάπτομαι.

Συνικάψασθαι, Ion. for συνιφάψασθαι, to make an attempt upon along with; 1. a. inf. m. of συνιφάπτομαι, Herodt. vii, 158. Fr. σύν, ἐπί, and ἄπτο-

Συνεστέδησε, 1. a. to συμπεδάω. Συνεστεμι, to go along with, against, to make an attack with, Thucyd. iii, 63. Fr. είμι.

Συνεπεισφέρομαι, to lead, bring in together with one's self. Fr. σύν, ἐπί, εἰς, and φέρομαι.

Συνεπεκπίνω, to drink off, swallow up quickly, quaff off. Fr. σύν, ἐπί, ἐκ, and πίνω.

Συνεπελαφεῦνω, f. υνῶ, to render light, to disburden together; to assist in lightening, Herodt. i, 18. Fr. σύν, ἐπί, and ἐλαφεύτω.

Συνέπεμ ψ α, 1. a. ind. act. of συμπέμπω, to send, to send together.

Συνεπερίζω, to contend with. Fr. σύν, ἐπί, and ἐρίζω.

Συνέπεσον, 2. a. to συμπίπτω. Συνεπεσπόμην, 2. a. to συνεφέπομαι.

Συνιπίστην, ης, η, 2. a. ind act. of συνιφίστημι, to superintend along with; to appoint or set over together.

Συνεπεύχομαι, f. εύζομαι, to vow together, to engage solemnly with, Xen. Anab. iii, 2, 5. Fr. εΰχομαι.

Συνέπηξα, 1. a. ind. act. of συμπήγνυμι, to construct, to make compact.

Συνεπηχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to shout together, to join in singing, Xen. Cyr. iii, 3, 26. Fr. ἠχέω.

Συνεπίδαίνω, to mount together upon, to enter upon along with. Fr. σύν, ἐπί, and βαίνω.

Συνεπιβάτης, ου, δ, a charioteer, a driver. Fr. βαίνω.

Συνεσιβουλεύω, to join in plotting against. Fr. σύν, $l \pi i$, and βουλεύω.

Συνεπιγράφεύς, δ, a fellow-registrar, fellow-clerk. Fr. σύν and επιγραφεύς.

Συνεπίδίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to bind together, to impede, Xen. Anab. iv, 4, 7. Th. δίω.

Συνε πιθέσθαι, 2. a. inf. m. of συνεπιτίθημι.

Συνεπίθεσις, εως, ή, imposition, deceit. Same Th.

Συνεπῖθῦμέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be desirous along with, to aim at the same object. Fr. ἐπιθῦμέω.

Συνεπιθυμητής, οῦ, δ, one who is desirous of with others, a competitor, Plat. Clitoph. 408, C. Fr. ἐπιθυμέω.

Συνεπίκειμαι, to lie down upon together. Fr. κεῖμαι.

Συνεπικοσμέω, ω, f. ήσω, to ornament along with, to be an ornament with. Fr. ἐπικοσμέω.

Συνετικουρέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήτω, to assist in relieving, to aid in succouring, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 19. Fr. $\frac{1}{2}$ τικουρέω.

Συνετικράδαίνω, to move backwards and forwards together with. Fr. σύν, ἐπί, and κραδαίνω.

Συνεπικρίνειν, inf. pres. of Συνεπικρίνω, f. ἴνω, to criticize with Plat Lega vii 799 C

with, Plat. Legg. vii, 792, C. Fr. κείνω.

Συνεπιλαμβάνομαι, to aid, to contribute one's aid, Herodt. iii, 48, with gen. Fr. λαμβάνω.

Συνεπιλείπω, f. λείψω, to fail along with. Fr. λείπω.

Συνεπιμαςτυξέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to join one's testimony to that of another: to confirm by one's testimony. Fr. σύν, ἐπί, and μαςτυξέω.

Συνεπιμαςτυςοῦν, impf. contract., and

Συνεπιμαρτυρούντος, gen. sing. contract. part. pres. of preced.

Συνεπιμελέομαι, dep., with fut. mid. ήσομαι, and l. a. pas. ήθην, to join in taking care of; to have joint charge of; to join in providing. Fr. σύν, ἐπί, and μέλομαι. Hence

Συνεσιμελητής, οῦ, ὁ, one who joins in taking care of, an associate, coadjutor.

Συνεσιμέλομαι, or μελέομαι, to take care of together; to have the joint care of, to superintend with, Xen. Anab. vi, 1, 14; Demosth. 1168, 17. Th. μέλει.

Συνέπτον, 2. a. ind. act. of συμπίνω, with dat.

Συνεπιπλίκω, to help to twine or plait. Fr. σύν, ἐπί, and πλίκω. Συνεπιπλίω, f. εύσομαι, to embark or sail along with, Demosth. 1226, 27.

Συνεπιπονέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to work or labor together at, Xen. Cyr. v, 4, 9. Fr. σύν, $\xi \pi i$, and πo -νέω.

Συνεπισκέπτομαι, to inspect, supervise, superintend, or oversee together; to consider together, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 296, B; 1. f. m. έψομαι. Fr. σκέπτομαι.

Συνεπισκοπέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. σκέψομαι, to consider along with, Xen. Mem. iv, 7, 8. Fr. σκοπέω.

Συνεπίσκοπος, ου, δ, ή, a joint inspector. Fr. ἐπίσκοπος.

Συνεπισπάομαι, f. άσομαι, mid., to draw along with or together; to draw to one's self, draw over to one's own views. Fr. σύν, ἐπί, and σπάομαι.

Συνεπισπασθαι, pres. inf. of

Συνεπισπάω, ω, to draw or attract together or at the same time; mid. to draw together to one's self, to draw or involve in the same condition, Demosth. 411, 2. Th. σπάω.

Συνεπισπέσθαι, inf., and συνεπισπόμενος, 2. a. part. to συνεφέπομαι.

Συνεπισπεύδω, f. εύσω, to aid (any

one) in making despatch, to hasten to assist in relieving carriages from a bad road, qυνεπισκεῦσαι τὰς ἀμάζας, Nen. Anab. i, 5, 8. Fr. ἐπί and σπεύδω.

Συνεπίσπομαι, to follow with, a poetic verb, Xen. Cyr. vii, 1, 16. Συνεπισπόμενος, following together. See σπείο.

Συνεπίσταμαι, to be conscious of with others, Nen. Hist. v, 4, 19; to know together; to know at the same time. Fr. ἐπίσταμαι.

Συνιπιστάτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to take a general superintendence or direction, Plat. Polit. vii, 528, C. Fr. ἐπιστατέω.

Συνεπιστίλλω, to send with or together. Fr. σύν, $i\pi i$, and στίλλω.

Συνεπιστεατείω, f. εύσω, to join in making war, to attack together, Demosth. 61, 10. Fr. ἐπί and στρατείω.

Συνεπιστεέφω, f. ψ ω, to turn round together; neut. to return together. Fr. στεέφω.

Συνε σιοχύω, f. ύσω, to join forces with, to cooperate, to aid, assisting or uigorously, Nen. Mem. ii, 4, 6; to bring supplies or succours to. Fr. ἰσχύω.

Συνεπιτελίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. έσω, to join in accomplishing, to celebrate together, Xen. Ag. 2, 17. Fr. τελίω.

Συνεπιπίθημι, to join in putting or placing upon; to join in imputing συνεπιπίθεμαι, to join in making an attack, Xen. Cyr. iv, 2, 2; Thucyd. vi, 56; to undertake together: to be hostile to; to take advantage of, as of conjunctures or opportunities. Fr. σύν, ἐπί, and πίθημι.

Συνεπιτείδω, f. iΨω, to destroy together, to overturn at once, Xen. Anab. v, 8, 9. Fr. τείδω. Συνεπίτεοπος, ου, δ, a joint guardian, Demosth. 818, 2. Fr. σύν, ὶπ, and τεέπω.

Συνεπιψηφίζω, f. ίσω, to put the vote along with; mid. to confirm by a vote along with. Fr. ψηφίζω.

Συνεπληφούντο, 3. pl. contract. impf. pas. of συμπληφόω.

Suveπνίγον, impf. act. of συμπνί-

Συνίπνιζαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of the same.

Συνεπόδισα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of συμποδίζω.

Συνί τομαι, with dat., f. ίψομαι, to follow along with, to accompany; to attend, Soph. Œd. T.

1125; to be a follower of; to reach, obtain, Plat. Phil. 24, D; impf. m. συνειπόμην, ου, ετο. Fr. σύν and επομαι.

Συνεπομνῦμι, f. ομόσω, to confirm by an oath the attestation of another, Xen. Anab. vii, 6, 15. Fr. ὄμνυμι.

Συνεποζεύετο, 3. sing. impf. m. of συμποζεύομαι.

Συνεποτεύνω, f. υνῶ, to excite at the same time, to exasperate. Fr. ὀτεύνω.

Συνεπτώπει, Ion. for συνεπεπτώπει, 3. sing. plupf. act. of συμπίπτω, to happen; to coincide with. Th. πίπτω.

Συνέπω, to speak together with; to agree with.

Συνερανίζω, f. ίσω, to collect together the contribution called ἔρανος to contribute; to furnish one's quota; to assist by contributing, Isoc. ad Philippum.; pns. to be collected, etc., Plat. Ax. 369, A. Fr. σύν and ἐρανός.

Συνερανιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a joint contributor. Same Th.

Συνεραστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who loves with another; a rival in love, Xen. Symp. 8, 43. From

Συνεςάω, ω, to love equally or at the same time; to be a rival in love, Eurip. Androm. 222; mid. to love mutually. Fr. σύν and ἐξάω. Also, to contribute any thing; to pay one's assessment; ἐξανοὶ δὲ εἰσὶν ἀπὸ τοῦ συνεςᾶν καὶ συμφέςειν ἕκαστον, Athen. viii.

Συνεςγάζομαι, f. άσομαι, to work along with, to coöperate with, Soph. Antig. 41. Fr. έργάζομαι.

Συνεργάτης, ου, δ, an assistant, a helpmate, Soph. Phil. 93.

Συνεργάτις, ιδος, ή, fem. of συνεργάτης, which see.

Συνεργεί, 3. sing. contract. pres. ind. act. of συνεργέω.

Συνέργειον, ου, τό, a workshop. Fr. ἔργον.

Συνεργέω, ω, f. ήσω, to work together; to assist; to coöperate with; to contribute, Demosth. 955, 11. Fr. συνεργός.

Συνεργήσεις, 2. sing. 1. f. act. of preced.

Συνεργία, ας, ή, joint labor, an association, Demosth. 1285, 16. Fr. σύν and έργον.

Συνεργός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, an assistant, πῦρ συνεργὸν δὲ πρὸς πᾶσαν τέχνην, Nen. Mem. iv, 3, 7; Id. Anab. i, 9, 12 · a joint laborer; a colleague; an accomplice; with the dat. or reos and els, with acc. Fr. our and leyor.

Συνες γούντος, gen. sing. contract. part. pres. act. of συνεργέω.

Συνέργω, to bind with, impf. συνέεργον, Odys. xii, 424.

Συνίεδω, f. ίεξω, to assist another in performing any thing, Soph. Trach. 83. Fr. ἔεδω.

Συνερείδω, f. είσω, to fix, to plant together, to establish firmly; to fasten, Eurip. Bucch. 97; to push against, press against, to compress strongly, as the teeth; mid. to lean upon; to press upon; to make an impression. Fr. ἐρείδω.

Συνες έω, ω, obsol., f. εςω, to speak together with; to be an advocate for, Lysias; Xen. Cyr. ii, 2, 14. Fr. ες έω.

Συνεφίζω, f. ίσω, to contend, quarrel, or dispute together. Fr. ξείζω.

Συνέξιθος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a fellow-weaver, spinner, carder, or worker in wool; a fellow-laborer, Aristoph. Pac. 786; Odys. vi, 32; Plat. Legg. x, 889, D. Fr. σύν and ἔξιθος.

Συνερεπτικός, ή, όν, able to inclose, skilled in connecting together, conclusive, a close reasoner, Aristoph. Eq. 1378. Fr. σύν and εἴεγω.

Σύνες ξις, εως, ή, a confining or binding together; the bond of marriage, Plat. Tim. 18, D. Same Th.

Συνερούντων, gen. pl. pres. part. of συνερέω.

Συνέρρηκται, 3. pf. pas. to συρρήγνυμι.

Συνέρχεται, 3. sing. pres. ind. of Συνέρχομαι, to come together, to assemble, meet, Xen. Anab. ii, 3, 12; to concur, Soph. Œd. T. 572; to adopt the same counsels or measures; to come together in marriage; to meet in conflict, Plat. Theat. 154, D; συνέρχεσθαι είς λόγους, to have a conference with; impf. m. συνηχόμην, ου, ετο, f. m. συνελήλυθα, part. συνελήλυθα, για, ός, plupf. συνεληλυθείν. Th. ἔρχομαι.

Συνερωτάω, ω, f. ήσω, to question with or together; to relate in a syllogistic form by way of question and answer. Fr. σύν and λεωτάω.

Σύνες, and in 2. pl. σύνετε, 2. a. imperat. act. of συνίημι, 10 understand. Th. Ίημι.

Συνεσδάλλω, f. αλ $\tilde{\omega}$, to invade a

country, to make an irruption into, Herodt. ix, 17. Fr. & and βάλλω.

Dursos, dat. sing. of σύνεσις, acc. σύνεσιν, of συνίημι, which see.

Συνεσθίει, 3. sing. pres. ind. of Συνεσθίω, to eat with or together; to sup, take meat together; impf. συνήσθιον. Fr. έσθίω, s. as έδω. Σύνεσις, εως, ή, a junction or meeting, as of two rivers, Odys. x, 515; union; understanding, intelligence, Æschin. 90, 31; prudence, wisdom, Eurip. Orest. 1539; consciousness; conscience, Id. 390; δ συνέσει τε ύπερέχει τῶν ἄλλων, καὶ δίκην καὶ θεούς μόνον νομίζει, who surpasses all in understanding, and alone recognizes justice and gods, Plat. Menex. 237, D; άρετης άπάσης άρχη η σύνεσις, Demosth. 1394, 4. Fr. ovvinui. Συνεσκευασμένως, adv. prepared at the same time. Fr. συσκευάζω. Συνεσπυθοωπάσαμεν, 1. pl. 1. a. of συσπυθεωπάζω, f. άσω, to be sad, or have a sad countenance. Συνεσπάραξα, 1. a. ind. act. of συσπαράσσω, or -ττω, f. άξω, to rend or tear in pieces. σπαράσσω.

Συνεσπαρμένην, fem. part. pf. pas. of συσπείρω, Xen.

Συνεσπίπτω, 2. α. συνεσέπεσον, to rush upon together, Herodt. iii, 55; to rush in together, Aristoph. Eccles. 1095; f. m. ouvsσπεσουμαι. Fr. πίπτω.

Συνίσπομαι, to follow one with others, Herodt. v, 47. επομαι.

Συνεσπόμην, 2. α. το συνέπομαι. Συνέσπων, contract. for συνέσπαον, from συσπάω.

Συνεσταλμένος, part. pf. pas. of συστέλλω.

Συνεσταότες, Epic for συνεστηnotes, or ourestates, pf. part. pl. to συνίστημι.

Συνέστασαν, Poet. for συνέστησαν, 3. pl. 2. a. act. of συνίστημι, which see.

Συνεσταυρώθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pus., and

Συνεσταυρωμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. of συσταυείω, f. ώσω, to be crucified together. Th. σταυeós.

Συνέστειλα, 1. α. το συστέλλω. Συνέστειλαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of συστέλλω, f. συστελ $\tilde{\omega}$, l. a. συνέστειλα.

Συνεστεώς, part. pf. act. of συνίστημι· συνεστεώσα μάχη, the battle now fighting; part. pf. act. f. g. by epenth. of s for ours-

στῶτα, and by contr. for συνεστηχῶσα, of συνίστημι.

Συνέστη, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act.,

Συνέστηκε, 3. sing. pf. ind. act., and

Συνεστήκεε, Ion. for συνεστήκει, 3. sing. plupf. act. of συνίστημι.

Συνεστηκότως, adv. in a contracted manner. Fr. pf. part. of

συνίστημι. Συνέστην, 2. α. το συνίστημι.

Συνεστηκυΐαι, nom. pl. part. pf. f. g. of the same.

Συνεστήσατε, 2. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of συνίστημι.

Συνεστία, ας, ή. See συνεστίη. Συνεστιάω, to receive or entertain one as a guest at a feast or banquet; mid. to feast together, Demosth. 400, 25; to join in making a feast.

Συνεστίη, ης, ή, Ion., a feast, an entertainment, Herodt. vi, 128. Th. Eorin.

Συνέστιος, ου, δ, ή, living in the same house with, Lat. contubernalis, one who lives under the same roof, Æschyl. S. Theb. 755; the guardian of a house, ξυνεστίου Δ ιός, Jupiter, Id. Ag. 687; an inhabitant, a dweller with, Soph. Œd. T. 249. Fr. σύν and εστία.

Συνεστῶσα, nom. sing. fem. of συνεστώς.

Συνεστῶτας, acc. pl. part. pf. act. of συνίστημι, which see.

Συνέσχον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. of συνέχω.

Συνετάζω, f. άσω, to examine together, to explore with. έτάζω.

Συνεταιρίζομαι, to be intimate with, have commerce with. And Συνεταιρίς, ίδος, ή, a female friend or companion; a concubine.

Συνέταιζος, ου, δ, a companion; an assistant. Fr. σύν and εταῖgo:.

 $\sum_{uv \in \tau \alpha \xi \alpha}, \alpha_s, \epsilon, 1. a. ind. act.$ of συντάσσω.

Συνετάφημεν, 1. pl. 2. a. ind. pas. of συνθάπτω.

Συνετάφην, 2. a. pas. to συνθάπτω. Σύνετε, 2. pl. 2. a. imperat. of συνίημι, to understand.

Συνετέθειντο, 3. pl. plupf. pas. of συντίθημι.

Συνετέλησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of συντελέω.

Συνετήρει, 3. sing. impf. act. of συντηρέω.

Συνετίζω, to make acquainted; to instruct, to cause to understand. Fr. συνετός.

Συνετιώ, f. Att. for -ίσω, of preceding verb.

Σύνετο, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. m. of συνίημι.

Συνετός, ή, όν, who can be understood, intelligible, Herodt. ii, 57; intelligent, Thucyd. i, 84; wise, Soph. Æd. T. 499; sagacious ; ἄγαν συνετός, overwise; knowing; prudent, Eurip. Phan. 508; experienced, expert. Fr. συνίημι.

Συνετείζη, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. pas. of ouvrelow. The reibw, f. &w, pf. φα, 2. a. ετριδον, to rub or bruise.

Συνετῶς, adv. with prudence or intelligence, intelligibly. συνετός.

Συνεύαδε, accorded with, Ap. Rhod. iii, 30; 3. sing. impf. or 2. a., and Συνεύάδον, 3. pl. impf. or 2. a., they pleased, by Æol. pleonasm for ξαδον. Th. ανδάνω, 2. pf. ήδα and faba.

Συνευδαιμονέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be happy together, to live happily together, Xen. Hist. v, 1, 14. Fr. εδ and δαίμων.

Συνευδοκεῖ, 3. sing. contract. pres. ind. of

Συνευδοκέω, f. ήσω, to be of the same opinion, to approve of, to assent to. Fr. σύν, εδ, and δοπέω. Συνεύδω, f. ευδήσω, to sleep with or together, Soph. Electr. 577. Fr. εΰδω.

Συνευνάζω, and συνευνάω, to cause to sleep or lie down with one, or together; συνευνάζεσθαι, to sleep together; to sleep with, Soph. Œd. Τ. 982; συνευνηθέντα, Herodt. vi, 69. Fr. εὐνάζω.

Συνεύνασθεν, Bæot. for συνευνάobnown, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of preceding verb.

Sursurérns, ou, o, that partakes of the same bed, a partner of a bed, a husband, Eurip. Med. 242. Fr. σύν and εὐνή.

Suveuvéris, idos, n, fem. of preced. Σύνευνος, ου, ο, η, and συνευνέτης, ov, Poet., using the same bed; the partner of a bed, Æschyl. Prom. 868; a husband or wife, Soph. Aj. 1280. Fr. σύν and εὐνή.

Συνευπάτχω, pf. συνευπέπονθα, to be well treated with, to receive an advantage or benefit with, Demosth. 105, 23; Id. Phil. iv, p. 109; where, however, this is a false reading for the separate words σὺν εὖ πεπονθότων. See Lobeck's Phryn. 619. Passow's Lex. Fr. πάσχω.

Συνευπορέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to furnish $\Lambda 5*$

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together, to contribute towards, Demosth. 894, 10; to assist in obtaining; to furnish assistance. Fr. σύν, εδ, and πόρος.

Συνινρίσκω, f. - ευρήσω, to find out with or together. Fr. εὐρίσκω. Συνευτῦχέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be fortunate together, Eurip. Hipp. 1118. Fr. σύν, εὖ, and τύχη. Συνευτραίνομαι, and συνευτραίνω, to rejoice with. Fr. εὐτραίνω. Συνεύχομαι, f. εύζομαι, to pray together, to join in offering prayers or good wishes, Plat. Phædr. 279, C; Xen. Œcon. 7, 8; Demosth. 471, 22. Fr. εὕχομαι.

Συνευωχέομαι, to feast with or together. Fr. σύν and εὐωχέομαι.

Συνευωχέω, ω, f. ήσω, to make a feast together; to entertain guests together; συνευωχέομαι, οῦμαι, to feast together; with dat. Fr. σύν and εὐωχέω.

Συνευωχούμενος, part. pres. of preced.

Συνέφατες, 2. sing. 2. a. ind. act. of συμφάτω.

Συνεφάπτομαι, f. άψομαι, to come in contact with; to help, assist. Fr. ἐφάπτομαι.

Συνεφεδρεύω, f. εύσω, to wait along with; to watch for a favorable opportunity. Fr. εφεδρεύω.

Συνεφέλκω, f. ξω, to drag along with, Plat. Phæd. 80, E. Fr. έλκω.

Συνεφέπομαι, to follow closely along with, to follow by, Xen. Cyr. iii, 8, 27.

Συνέφηθος, ου, ό, ή, a companion in youth, a fellow youth. Fr. σύν and έφηθος.

Pursφίστημι, to appoint or set over together; to give attention jointly; 2. a. ind. act. συνεφέστως, ωσα, ώς, set over with another or others; appointed to command, Thucyd. ii, 75; mid. συνεφίσταμαι, to sit over or preside together; to rise up together. Ir. σύν, ἐπί, and Ἰστημι.

Συνεφωνήθη, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. pas., and

Συνετώνησας, 2. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of συμφωνίω

Surixaigor, impf. act. of συγχαί-

Συνέχει, 3. sing. pres. ind. of συνέχω.

Συνέχεια, α; h, a holding together, conjunction, Ptat. Soph. 261, C; continuity; continued exertion, constancy, assiduity, Demosth. 301, 14; perpetuity,

frequency. Fr. συνεχής. And Συνέχεον, εες, εε, impf. or 2. a. of συγχίω.

Συνεχές, adv. continually, incessantly, Il. xii, 26. And Συνέχευα, Εpic 1. a. to συγχέω. Συνεχέως, Ion. for συνεχῶς, adv. continually, frequently. From Suvexins, éos, o, n, held or connected together, continuous, in a connected series; continual, connected; frequent, without ceasing or interruption, habitual; τὸ συνεχές, continuance, Thucyd. iii, 21; incessant; πόλεμον συνεχ $\tilde{\eta}$, an incessant (uninterrupted) war, Dem. de Coron. 367, 18; τὰ συνεχῆ, those things which have a connection with or form a continuation of them, Longin. 44. Fr. ouv and έχω.

Συνεχθαίρω, and συνέχθω, to hate along with, to have mutual hatred, Soph. Antig. 519. Fr. "έχθος.

Συνέχθω, Poet. for συνεχθαίρω. Συνεχόμενος, part. pres. pas., and Σύνεχον, n. pres. part., and

Συνέχωνται, 3. pl. pres. pas. of συνέχω.

Συνέχυνε, 3. sing. impf. act. of συγχύνω, or συγχύω.

Συνέχουσα, ης, η, part. pres. act. f. g. of

Συνέχω, f. συνέζω, pf. συνέσχηκα, 2. a. σύνεσχον, to hold together, to hold fast, to keep together, Xen. Anab. vii, 2, 5; to contain; to maintain or preserve; to support; καὶ Ὁ τὸν ὅλον κόσμον συντάττων τε καὶ συνέχων, and He who arranges and supports the whole world, Id. Mem. iv, 3, 10; Herodt. iii, 131; to bind, confine, restrain, repress; to stop, Thucyd. vii, 14; to defend; to understand; to have skill or knowledge; to keep with one's self; 2. a. συνέαχον, ες, ε pres. pas. συνέχομαι, to be hard pressed, involved in difficulties; to be affected with, as νόσω φόζω, etc.; to be tormented, Æschyl. Prom. 659; to be engaged with, Demosth. 396, 22; 2. aor. mid συνεσχόμην τὸ συνέχον, the main subject; impf. pus. συνειχόμην, ου, ετο συνεχόμενοι, seized with an unquenchable thirst, Thucyd. ii, 49. Th. "xw.

Συνεχῶς, adv. without interruption, continually; frequently, without ceasing. Fr, συνεχής. Συνεψιάω, to play together. Fr. σύν and ψμάομαι.

Συνεψήφισα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of συμψηφίζω, f. ίσω, pf. συνεψήφικα.

Συνηθάω, ω, to grow up with, to pass one's youth with, Schol. anonym. Fr. ηθη.

Σύνηθος, ου, ὁ, a youth of the same age, Eurip. Herc. F. 436.
Fr. ηθη.

Συνηγάγετε, 2. pl. 2. a. ind. act. of συνάγω, 2. a. συνῆγον, and Att. συνήγαγον, ες, ε.

Συνηγε, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. of the same verb.

Συνήγαγον, 2. a. to συνάγω.

Συνήγειςε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of συνεγείςω, to rouse up together.

Συνηγέομαι, οῦμαι, to lead together. Fr. ἡγέομαι.

Συνηγέρθητε, 2. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of συνεγείρω.

Συνηγμίνος, η, ου, collected together, assembled; part. pf. pas. of συνάγω.

Συνηγόςει, 3. sing. impf. act. of Συνηγόςει, δ. f. ήσω, to be an advocate, pleader, or defender of, Soph. Trach. 811; to speak for one, Demosth. 1232, pen.; with dat. Fr. ἀγοςίω, or ἀγοςείω.

Συνηγορία, ας, ή, the duty of an advocate; defence; μήτε τὰς τῶν στεατηγῶν συνηγορίας, nor the defences of your generals, Æschin. c. Ctes. Same Th.

Συνηγορικός, ή, όν, relating to an advocate; τὸ συνηγορικόν, an advocate's fee, Aristoph. Vesp. 702. From

Συνήγορος, ου, δ, ή, one who speaks in favor of, an advocate, a patron, defender, or protector; a supporter, Æschin. c. Ctes. 15; an orator; συνήγορος τῶν νόμων, a defender of the laws. There were five appointed to defend the existing laws, Demosth. 711, 18; an accuser, Aristoph. 711, 18; an accuser, Aristoph. Vesp. 482: as an adj., agreeing with, Soph. Trach. 1155. Same Th. Συνηγοροῦμεν, 1. pl. impf. act. of συνχγορέω.

Συνηδίαται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of συνειδίω, f. ήσω, pf. pas. συνείδημαι, σαι, ται, and 3. sing. Att. συνήδηται, and by Ion. dissolut. συνηδίαται. The είδίω, or τίδω. Συνηδίαται, 2. pl. plupf. act. Ion. of σύνοιδα, Herodt. ix, 58.

Συνήδει, 3. sing. plupf. ind. act. of δίδα, plupf. Att. ήδειν, εις, ει, to know: συνήδειν, İ was conscious of; ἐφ' δίς σαυτῷ συνήδεις ἀδικοῦντι, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 152.

Συνήδομαι, f. m. ήσομαι, to feel the same pleasure or joy; to congratulate, Soph. Œd. C. 1400; to be pleased with, Demosth. 519, 10; Eurip. Med. 136. Fr. γδομαι. Th. ήδύς.

Συνηδύνω, f. υνῶ, to render sweet, to make agreeable, to give pleasure. Fr. σύν and ἡδύνω. Th. ἡδύς.

Συνήθεας, acc. pl. of συνήθης.

Συνήθεια, ας, ή, cohabitation, social intercourse; custom, habit, Demosth. 342, 10; intimacy, familiarity; a social meeting; συνήθειαν ἔχειν, to be accustomed to; and

Συνήθη, nom. pl. n. g. of

Συνήθης, εος, δ, ή, accustomed to, Xen. Mem. iv, 8, 2; familiarized with; familiar or intimate with; an acquaintance; συνήθης ήδη μοι ἐστίν, Plat. Crit. 43, A; usual; τὸ σύνηθες, custom; also, the usual quantity. Fr. σύν and ἦθος.

Συνήθλησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of συναθλέω.

Συνήθους, gen. sing. of συνήθης. Συνηθροισμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. of συναθροίζω.

Συνηθών, gen. pl. of συνήθης, εος. Συνήθως, adv. according to custom; ordinarily; as usual; familiarly. Fr. συνήθης.

Συνηκα, 1. sing. συνηκαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of συνίημι.

Συνή εμασαν, 1. a. of συνακμάζω. Συνή ερος, ου, δ, ἡ, listening together, listening to, with gen., Plat. Legg. iv, 711, E. Fr. σύν and ἀχούω.

Συνήκω, to come together, assemble, Thucyd. v, 87. Fr. σύν and ἥκω.

Συνήλασα, 1. a. to συνελαύνω. Συνήλθον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. of συνέρχομαι.

Συνηλικιώτης, ου, δ, of the same age; a contemporary, an equal. F. σύν and ἡλικιώτης, s. as ἥλιζ. Th. ἡλικία.

Συναλίκος, ου, δ, ή, the same, Dan. i, 10.

Συνηλιζ, τκος, δ, η, of the same age, Æschyl. Pers. 770; a comrade, familiar acquaintance; of the same temper; equal, Demosth. 308, ult. Fr. ηλιζ.

Συνηλοίησε, 3. sing. 1. a. act. of συναλοιάω.

Συνηλόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to nail together. Fr. $\dot{\eta}\lambda\dot{\omega}$.

Σύνηλυς, τδος, δ, ή, going or coming together. Fr. συνέρχομαι. Συνηλυσίη, ης, ή, and συνήλυσις, ή, a meeting, assembly. Fr.

συνέρχομαι and συνελεύσομαι. Συνημερεύω, s. as συνδιημερεύω, to pass the day with, Xen. Mem. i, 4, 1. Fr. ἡμέρα.

Συνημοσύνη, ns, n, a connection, an alliance, a treaty, a compact, Il. xxii, 260; a ratification of a league or compact. From Συνήμων, a companion; an asso-

Συνήμων, a companion; an associate; an ally. Fr. συνίημι.

Συνήνεικε, Herodt. See συμφέρω. Συνηνείχθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. Ιοπ. οf συμφέρω.

Συνήντησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of συναντάω.

Συνήοςος, ου, δ, ή, Ion. for συνάσςος, joined with, Odys. viii, 99. Fr. σύν and ἄςω.

Συνηπεροπεύω, f. εύσω, to assist in deceiving, Aristoph. Lys. 643. Fr. ήπεροπεύω.

Συνης ετμέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to row with any one; to support, aid, Soph. Aj. 1308. Fr. σύν and $\frac{1}{2}$ εξετμός.

Συνής γει, 3. sing. impf. act. of συνες γέω.

Συνηφεφέω, to be thickly shaded. From

Συνης: φής, ίσς, δ, ή, covered with a thick shade, Herodt. i, 110; shady; overshadowed, closely veiled, Eurip. Orest. 947. Fr. έχέφω.

Συνήςχετο, 3. sing., and

Συνηρχόμην, 1. sing. impf. mid. of συνέρχομαι.

Συνήριθμος, ου, δ, ή, Poet. for συνάριθμος.

Συνήσαν, 3. pl. impf. of σύνειμι. Συνήσθτον, impf. act. of συνεσθίω. Συνήσουσι, 3. pl. 1. f. of συνίημι. Συνησσάομαι, Att. συνηστάομαι, pas., to be conquered or overcome together. Fr. σύν and ἡσσάομαι.

Συνητε, 2. pl. 2. a. subj. act. of συνίημι.

Συνηττάω, ω, f. ήτω, to conquer along with; pas. to be conquered along with, Xen. Cyr. vi, 4, 5. Fr. ήττάω.

Συνήφθην, 1. a. ind. pas. See συνήψα.

Συνηχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to resound with another, to reëcho; to harmonize with. Fr. σύν and ἡχέω.

Συνήχθην, ης, η, 3. pl. συνήχθησαν, 1. a. ind. pas. of συνάγω. Συνηψα, 1. a. to συνάπτω.

Συνθακέω, ω, f. ήσω, to sit with or together, Eurip. Heracl. 994. Fr. σύν und Θακος.

Σύνθᾶκος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, seated with another, a companion of, Soph. Œd. C. 1269. Same Th.

Συνθάλπω, f. ψω, to warm with or together; to wheedle or cajole, Æschyl. Prom. 688. Fr. Θάλπω.

Συνθαμβίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be amazed or astounded along with or together, Plat. Ion. 535, E. Fr. Θαμβίω.

Συνθαπτω, f. ψω, to bury together; to assist in burying, Soph. Aj. 1357; to bury with; 2. a. -έταφον, 2. a. ind. pas. -ετάφην, part. -ταφείς, εῖσα, έν. Th. Sάπτω.

Συνθεάομαι, ωμαι, f. άσομαι, to observe along with, to inspect with, Xen. Anab. vi, 4, 11. Fr. σύν and θεάομαι.

Συνθεατής, οῦ, ὁ, a fellow-spectator, Plat. Polit. vii, 523, A. Same Th.

Συνθεάτεια, ας, 'n, fem. to preced. Συνθέλω, to have the same will, inclination, Soph. Œd. C. 1346; to agree, Eurip. Troad. 62. Fr. σύν and Θέλω.

Σύνθεμα, ἄτος, τό, (ruther σύνθημα,) a concerted signal; a watchword, countersign; an agreement; a treaty, a league. Fr. συντίθημι.

Σωνθέμενος, joining together; meditating upon; considering with one's self; part. 2. a. m. of συντίθημι. Τh. τίθημι.

Σύνθεο, contract. σύνθου, 2. a. imperat. m. of the same verb, for σύνθεσο, consider, II. i, 76.

Συνθερίζω, ίσω, to reap with or together, Aristoph. Acharn. 947. Fr. Θερίζω.

Συνθεσία, ας, 'n, a putting together; a composition; a treaty, compact, agreement; gen. pl. Æol. συνθεσιάων, Il. v, 319. Fr. συντίθημι. Th. τίθημι. Σύνθεσις, εως, 'n, a putting to-

Σύνθεσις, εως, ἡ, a putting together, composition, Æschyl. Prom. 488; Plat. Soph. 263, D; construction; the joining of any thing; arrangement; the plot of a tragedy; ἐπειδιούν δεῖ τὴν σύνθεσιν εἶναι τῆς καλλίστης τραγφδίας μὴ ἀπλὴν ἀλλὰ πεπληγμένην,complex, Aristot. π. ποίητ. c. 13; synthesis or synthetic method, a method of philosophical investigation opposed to analysis: a convention, agreement; a figure of Grammar. Same Th.

Συνθέτης, ου, δ, one who puts together, a composer, a writer, Plat. Legg. iv, 722, E. Same Th.

Συνθετικός, ή, όν, qualified for putting together or composing;

synthetical. Fr. συντίθημι. Σύνθετο, Ion. for συνέθετο, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. m. of συντίθημι · σύνθετο θυμώ βουλήν, understood their purpose, Il. vii, 44.

Σύνθετος, ου, ό, ή, and συνθετός, ή, óv, put together; joined; false, fabricated, Leschyl. Prom. 689; composed or formed of; τὸ σύνfire, a compact or agreement, Herodt. iii, 86; and

Συνθέτως, adv. by composition;

orderly. Fr. συντίθημι. Συνθέω, f. -θεύτομμι, to run together; to run with; to succeed or turn out well, Odys. xx, 245; to concur, coincide. Fr. ouv and Diw.

Συνθεωρέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to observe together: to go together to see the Games, Demosth. 808, 3. Fr. θεωρέω.

Συνθέωρος, ου, δ, a colleague in a sacred embassy. Same Th.

Συνθήγω, to sharpen with; to excite, exasperate; pf. pas. συντέθηγμαι, to be sharpened; metaphor. to be exasperated, Eurip. Hipp. 695. Fr. 9ήγω. Συνθηκαι, nom. pl. of

Συνθήκη, ης, ή, a putting together; composition, convention, Thucyd. i, 37; a compact, Demosth. 251, 10; a league; consent, agreement, Æschyl. Choëph. 548; ratification of a treaty, Æschin. c. Ctes., p. 23. Fr. συντίθημι. Th. τίθημι.

Σύνθημα, ἄτος, τό, something put together, a sign agreed upon between two or more persons; a concerted signal; ἀπὸ ξυνθήμα-Tos, by signal, Thucyd. vii, 22; parole: a watchword, countersign, Xen. Cyr. iii, 3, 58; %71 τὸ σύνθημα παρέρχεται δεύτερον non, Nen. Anab. i, 8, 11; Herodt. vi, 121; a sign, token. Soph. Œd. C. 46; ξυνθήματα, inscriptions on tablets, Id. Trach. 157: cipher-writing; an emblem : an agreement, Plat. Gorg. 492, C. Same Th.

Συνθηματιαΐος, αία, αΐον, bargained for at a certain price, Aristoph. Thesm. 465. συντίθημι.

Συνθημάτικός, ή, όν, belonging to secret characters; συνθηματική iπιστολή, a letter written in ciphers.

Συνθης απής, οῦ, ὁ, a fellow-hunter.

Συνθηξάω, ω, f. άσω, to hunt with or together, to accompany in hunting, Xen. Cyr. iii, 1, 8; Phil. 993.

 $\sum_{uv}\theta_{n\varrho\varepsilon u\tau ns}$, $\delta \tilde{v}$, δ , a companion in hunting. Fr. our and Inρευτής.

Συνθηρεύω, and συνθηρεύομαι, to hunt along with, to eatch at, Aristoph. Thesm. 156. Angeúw.

 $\Sigma \acute{\nu} \nu \theta n \varrho \sigma s$, $\sigma \nu \sigma$, $\sigma \sigma$, a fellow-huntsman, Xen. Mem. iii, 11, 15. Fr. Añe.

Συνθήσει, 3. sing. 1. f. ind. act. of συντίθημι.

Συνθιασώτης, ου, δ, a member of a club or company, who performed their revels in honor of Bacchus; a boon companion, Aristoph. Vesp. 739. Fr. σύν and Diagos.

Συνθλάσαι, 1. a. inf. act., and Συνθλάσας, part. 1. a. act., and Συνθλασθήσεται, 3. sing. 1. f. pas. of

Συνθλάω, f. άσω, to bruise, beat, dash together, break in pieces; 1. α. έθλασα, pf. pas. τέθλασμαι, 1. a. ind. pas. εθλάσθην, 1. f. pas. ελασθήσομαι. Τh. θλάω. Συνθλίζοντα, acc. sing. part. pres. act. of

Συνθλίδω, f. ί ψ ω, impf. έθλίδον, to compress, bind fast; to press together; to squeeze; to vex, Th. Dalsw. trouble.

Συνθνήσκουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of

Συνθνήσκω, to die together; to die with, Soph. Phil. 1429; Eurip. Hec. 396 ; f. m. 9avovμαι, pf. τέθνηκα, 2. α. ἔθανον.

Συνθοινάτως, ορος, ό, one who feasts with another, a fellowguest, Eurip. Electr. 638. Fr. θοινάτως.

Συνθεανόω, ω, f. ώσω, to break in pieces, Eurip. Bacch. 623. Fr. θράνος.

Συνθεαύω, f. αύσω, to break in pieces, smash or crush together, Eurip. Orest. 1586. Fr. Θυαύω. Σύνθεονος, ου, δ, ή, sitting on the same seat or throne with, hence Fr. σύν and ruling jointly. Spóvos.

Σύνθροος, ου, δ, ή, sounding with or together; harmonious. Fr. σύν and Deóos.

Συνθεύπτοντις, pl. part. pres. of Συνθεύπτω, f. ύψω, properly, to destroy, weaken, or enervate by luxury or debauchery; to afflict; to break or bruise in pieces; 1. α. - έθευψα. Τh. θεύπτω.

Συνθῦω, f. ύσω, pf. τέθῦκα (?), to sacrifice together, Demosth. 300, 24. Fr. 9ύω.

pas. hunted after, caught, Soph. | Sov. der, to perceive, consider, |

Demosth. 17, 7; Xen. Anab. i, 5, 9; 2. a. inf. act. of ouverdor. Zuvisiv, pres. inf. for ouvisvai, of συνίεω, for συνίημι, to understand; 2. a. σύνην. Th. έω.

Συνιείς, εῖσα, έν, comprehending; part. pres. act. of ovvinus.

Συνίεμαι, to make an agreement. league, treaty; ὄφεα...συνώμε- $\theta \alpha$, that we may enter into a compact, Il xiii, 381; 2. aor. subj. mid., and

Συνιέμεν, Ion., hence συνιέναι, pres. inf. act., and ovvists, 2. pl. pres. imperat. act. of συνίημι.

Συνιεροποιέω, το join in sacrifice or worship with one. Fr. σύν, iseov, and ποιέω.

Συνίετε, 2. pl. pres. imperat. act. of ouvinus.

Συντέω, the same with συνίημι.

Συνιζάνω, or συνίζω, f. ιζήσω, to seat with or together; to sit down together, to be in session together, Herodt. vi, 58; to decline, as the head upon the breast; to settle or sink down. Fr. σύν and ζω.

Συνίζησις, εως, ή, a sitting together, a failing, a sinking together; a sediment. Same Th. Συνίζω, f. ιζήσω, intrans., to sit with or together, to hold sittings or meetings. Fr. σύν and ίζω. Συνίημι, Att. ξυνίημι, impf. usually συνίην, f. συνήσω, but commonly συνήσομαι, 1. a. συνήκα, pf. συveina, to put together; to bring together; to meet together, Xen. Hist. iv, 3, 9; to cause to fight; συνέηκε, Il. i, 8; εἰς μάχην συviévas, to engage in battle, Xen. Lac. 13, 9; to go together, is τώυτὸ συνιόντες, Herodt. i, 62; to be collected together, Id. iv, 1; to agree; and

Surinus, from the same Th., to put together in the mind, so as to perceive, understand, know, Soph. Electr. 1339; Id. Œd. T. 346; Herodt. iii, 63; 1 36 συνίης μηδέν, but if you understood nothing, Soph. Ed. T. 628; mid. to make an agreement or contract. See abor**e** under συνίεμαι from συνιέω, pres. imperat. act. συνίεθι, έτω, subj. συνιώ, ης, η, inf. συνίεναι, impf. συνίεον, ουν · συνίει δ' αὐτὸς 'Ελληνιστὶ τὰ πλεῖστα, Χεπ. Anab. vii, 6, 7; 1. a. συνῆκα, 2. α. σύνην, ης, η, imperat. σύνες, συνέτω, 2. a. subj. συνώ, ñs, ñ, 2. a. mid. ovviunv. (The i with the Attics short, unless when it has the ictus) Fr. our and inui, or iw.

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Συνικετεύω, to supplicate with, Plut. Fr. iκετεύω.

Συνίμεν, Ion., Æol., and Dor., from συνιέμεναι, hence συνιέγαι, pres. inf. act., and

Συνιόντες, nom. pl. part. 2. a. of σύνειμι, to go together.

Συνίουν, for συνίεσαν, 3. pl. impf. act. of συνίεω, for συνίημι.

Συνιοῦσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. of preced.

Συνίππαςχος, ου, δ, the colleague of a commander of cavalry, Herodt. vii, 88. Fr. ⁹ππαςχος. Συνιππεύς, έως, δ, a fellow-rider or horseman, a fellow-knight. Fr. σύν and ἐππεύς.

Σύνισαν, Epic 3. pl. impf. to σύνειμι, they went together; Epic 3. pl. impf. to σύνοιδα, they shared in the knowledge. Fr. είμι.

Συνίσἄσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. of "σημι. Συνίσημι, to know within one's self, to be conscious of, Demosth. 739, 19; Xen. Cyr. iii, 1, 5; Id. i, 5, 7. Fr. "σημι. See συνείδεναι.

Συνιστάμενος, μένη, μενον, part. pres. m. συνίστασθαι, pres. inf. m. of συνίστημι.

Συνιστάνειν, inf. act. of συνιστάνω. Συνιστάντος, gen. part. pres. act. of συνίστημι.

Συνιστάνω, οτ συνιστάω, to recommend; συνίστημι, 2 Cor. iii, 1; always used with a dative expressed or understood, Bos.

Συνίσταται, 3. sing. pres. m. of Συνίστημι, f. συστήσω, pf. συνέστηχα, 1. α. συνέστησα, 2. α. συνέστην (the 2. aor. pf. and plup. used intransitively), to place, put, or bring together; to collect, assemble, or combine together, Xen. Hist. iii, 5, 2; to constitute, institute, establish; to construct, form, regulate; to render firm, solid, compact; to procure; to prepare along with, Herodt. iii, 71; to excite, Id. vi, 74; to raise the price of corn, etc., Demosth. 1285, 6; 2. aor. pf., etc.; to stand together, Xen. Cyr. ii, 1, 14; to be opposed to, Id. viii, 79; to struggle with, Id. vii, 170; Soph. Œd. C. 516; to be consistent with, Demosth. 20, 22; to conspire against, with ἐπί· συστάντες ἐπὶ τὸ δημόσιον, τὸ ὑμέτερον, Eschin. 62, 5, 14; to arise, break out, as a war, Demosth. 230, 27; to stand together, combine; zuστάντες εδοήθουν, having formed a combination, assisted them, Thucyd. vii, 33; to exist, to

be, etc.; mid. to stand together for mutual aid, etc.; to assemble, combine together, Thucyd. vi, 33; to compose, Plat. Phil. 26, A; to constitute, arrange, Id. Gorg. 504, A; to stand against, oppose, Æschyl. S. Theb. 407, 654; την....παςασχευήν αὐτῶν συνισταμένην ἐφ' ἐαυτὸν ἦσθάνετο, when he perceived their preparations made against himself, Xen. Cyr. i, 5, 4; to engage or undertake; part. pf. act. συνεστηκώς, firm, compact, united, joined, by contrac. συνεστώς, by epenth. συνεστεώς, and συνεσταώς · πολέμοιο συνεσταότος, the battle being joined, Π. xiv, 96. Fr. σύν and Younger.

Συνίστησι, 3. sing. pres. ind. act. of preced.

Συνιστῶν, and in nom. pl. συνιστῶντες, part. pres. act. of συνιστάω, s. as συνίστημι.

Συνίστως, οξος, έ, one who knows with, conscious with, Æschyl. Ag. 1061; a joint witness, Thucyd. ii, 74; ώς Θεοί ξυνίστος ες, as the gods are witnesses, Soph. Phil. 1277. Fr. σύν and Υστωρ.

Συνισχαίνω, and συνισχάνω, f. ανῶ, to make thin, slender; to lessen, diminish, impair; to alleviate, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 694. Fr. Ισχάνω.

Συνισχάνω, Poet. form of συνίσχω. Συνισχυριείν, 1. f. inf. of

Συνισχυρίζω, f. ίσω, Att. ιω, to strengthen; to corroborate, reinforce; to confirm, Xen. Cyr. ii, 2, 15. Fr. σύν and ἰσχυρίζω. Συνιων, s. as συνιείς, part. pres. act. of συνίεω, for συνίημι.

Συνιών, οντος, for συνείς, part. 2. a. act., and

Συνιῶσι, 3. pl subj. pres. act. of συνίημι.

Συνκωμάξἄτε, Dor. for συγκωμάσατε, 2. pl. 1. a. imperat. act. of συγκωμάζω, to revel at the table with feasting. Fr. σύν and κωμάζω.

Συνναίεσκε, Ion. for συνέναιε, 3. sing. impf. act. of

Συνταίω, to live together; to cohabit with, Soph. Electr. 234; Id. Phil. 880. Th. ναίω.

Σύννῶος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, dwelling together; Lat. contubernalis. Same Th.

Συννάσσω, f. ξω, to squeeze or stuff close together, Herodt. vii, 60. Fr. νάσσω.

Συνναυξάτης, ου, δ, a fellow-voyager, Soph. Phil. 561. Fr. vaus and Baivw.

Συνναύκληςος, ου, ό, ή, a partner, joint owner of a vessel. Fr. σύν and ναύκληςος.

Συνναυμαχίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to assist in a naval engagement, Thucyd. i, 73. Fr. ναυμαχίω.

Συνναύτης, ου, δ, a companion on ship-board, a fellow-sailor, Soph. Aj. 886. Fr. σύν and ναύτης.

Συννεάζω, to pass one's youth with another. Fr. νεάζω.

Συννενέἄται, are heaped together, Herodt. iv, 62; Ion. for συννέννται, 3. pl. pf. pas. of συννέω. Σύννευσις, εως, ή, a bending or inclining together; concord, agreement. From

Συννεύω, f. εύσω, to nod assent, to signify acquiescence, Soph. Œd. T. 1510; to bend or incline together; to converge. Fr. νεύω.

Συννέφεια, ας, ή, a collection of clouds; a cloudy atmosphere. Fr. συννεφής.

Συννέφελος, ου, δ, ή, cloudy, overcast. Fr. σύν and νεφέλη.

Συννεφίω, ω, to collect together the clouds; to be cloudy; to darken, Aristoph. Av. 1502; metaphor. to be clouded with care, Eurip. Electr. 1078; and Συννεφής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, covered with clouds, cloudy, dark; having the face clouded with sadness, sad, sorrowful, Eurip. Phæn. 1328. Th. νέφος.

Συννεχές, adv. without ceasing, continually. Fr. συνεχής.

Συννέω, or συννήω, to heap together, to collect together, Herodt. i, 34; Thucyd. vii, 87. Fr. σύν and νέω.

Συννέω, and συννήθω, f. ήσω, to spin or weave together. Fr.

Συννῆσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of preced. Συννῆχομαι, f. ξομαι, dep. mid., to swim with or together. Fr. σύν and νήχομαι.

Συννήω, Ion. for συννέω.

Συννικάω, ω, f. ήσω, to conquer along with; to prevail together, Nen. Cyr. vi, 4, 5. Fr. νικάω. Συννοίω, ω, f. ήσω, to know along with: to think, understand; to reflect or meditate upon; to examine; to consider, Soph. Œd. C. 454; to be thoughtful. Fr. σύν and νοίω. Th. νόος.

Σύννοια, ας, Ion. οίη, ης, η, earnest and serious thought; deep reflection, consideration; σύννοια δὲ δάπτομαι κέας, my heart is torn with the reflection, Æschyl. Prom. 435; solicitude, con-

sciousness; συννώη ἐχόμενος, engaged in deep reflection, Herodt. i, 88; intelligence or knowledge of. Fr. σύννους.

Συννομίζω, f. ίσω, to be of the same opinion with another; to agree in opinion, Plat. Legg. 316, D. Fr. νομίζω.

Συννομή, ῆς, ἡ, a common pasture, Plat. Polit. 268, D. Fr. σύν and νέμω.

Συννομοθετίω, ω, f. ήσω, to assist in enacting laws, Demosth. 708, pen. Fr. σύν and νομοθέτης.

Σύννομος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that feeds with others; grazing with others; educated or dwelling with others; educated or dwelling with others; living together, consorting; subst. a companion; ἀλλλ ὡς λίσντε συννόμω, as two confederate lions, Soph. Phil. 1422; a partner, Aristoph. Av. 209; Æschyl. Pers. 690; Id. S. Theb. 336; one of the same rank, class, or order; having affinity with; being of kin to; but συννόμος, causing to graze together. Fr. σύν and νομή. Th. νέμω.

Σύννοος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, Att. contract. νους, ουν, thinking deeply, considering, anxious. Fr. σύν and νόος.

Συννοσέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be afflicted with the same disease or distemper, Eurip. Androm. 948. Fr. νοσέω.

Σύννους, ου, δ, ἡ, reflecting, contemplative, thoughtful, grave, melancholy. Fr. σύν and νόος. Συννυμφοκόμος, ου, δ, ἡ, one of the bride's attendants; one who assists in adorning the bride, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 48. Fr. νύμφη and κομίω.

Σύννυμφος, ου, 'n, a sister-in-law, the wife of a husband's brother. Fr. σύν and νύμφη.

Συνοδεύοντες, pl. part. pres. act. of Συνοδεύω, f. εύσω, to accompany one on a journey; to journey together; to attend; in Astronomy, to be in conjunction. Fr. σύν and ίδεύω.

Συνοδία, ας, ή, a train, retinue, or equipage; a company of fellow-travellers; the act of journeying together; a common journey. Fr. the same.

Συνοδίκός, ή, όν, pertaining to meeting or a conjunction; μήνη συνοδική, a conjunction of the sun and moon.

Συνόδιον, ου, τό, a conjunction, as of the moon and the sun in the same point of the zodiac. Fr. the same.

Συνοδίτης, ου, ό, a fellow-traveller.

Fr. ούν and όδίτης.

Συνοδοιπορίω, to travel together. Fr. σύν and όδοιπορίω.

Συνοδοιπόρος, ου, δ, ή, a companion on a journey, a fellow-traveller, Nen. Mem. ii, 2, 12. Fr. σύν, όδός, and πόρος.

Σύνοδος, ον, ε. ας συνοδοιπόρος.

Σύνοδος, ου, ή, a meeting, an assembly, convention, agreement, Plat. Phæd. 97, A; a council; a synod: a congress, Id. i, 97; meeting, as of two hostile armies, Thucyd. v, 69; a conflict; a battle; ἐν τῆ πρώτη συνόδω, in the first encounter, Xen. Anab. i, 10, 5; also, revenue, rent, returns, contributions; καὶ αἰ ζύνοδοι ἰς τὸ ἰερὸν ἰγίγνοντο, Thucyd. i, 96; Herodt. i, 64; ξύνοδος νυκετρινή, a moonless night, Aristoph. Eq. 477. Fr. σύν and ὁδός.

Συνόδους, οντος, δ, ħ, having teeth that meet, and are not interlaced when the mouth is closed. Fr. σύν and όδούς.

Συνοδυνάομαι, ωμαι, to share in

the same grief or affliction, to grieve together with. Fr. δούνη. Συνοδύρομαι, to lament or deplore together, Plat. Menex. 247, C. Σύνοιδα, pf. (used with present time), to be conscious to one's self, to know; inf. συνειδίνη, part. συνειδώς. Th. είδω, obsol. Συνοιαειόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to render familiar or intimate with each other; to accustom to; pas. to be made familiar with; to become intimate. Fr. οἰκεῖος.

Συνοικέω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. συνώκηκα (?), to dwell or associate together; to settle with, Thucyd. vi, 5; to cohabit with, Herodt. i, 37; i, 91; to contract marriage; συνοικεῖν τινί, to be married to any one; act. to colonize. Th. οῖκος.

Συνοίκημα, ατος, τό, a dwelling together, neighbourhood, Herodt. vii, 156. Fr. συνοικέω.

Συνοίκησις, εως, ή, a dwelling together in the same house or tent, cohabitation, acquaintance; fellowship, intimacy; marriage, Plat. Legg. xi, 930, A; and

Συνοικητής, ήςος, and συνοικήτως, οςος, δ, one who dwells in the same house with others, Æschyl. Eum. 797. Fr. συνοικίω.

Συνοικήτως, οςος, δ, ή, one that lives or dwells with. Fr. συνοικίω.

Συνοικία, ας, ή, properly, a living together; a number of houses

contiguous to each other; also, a single house of two or more stories, containing a number of tenants; a common abode, Thucyd. iii, 74; same as the Latin insulæ, Tacit. Annal. xv, 41, 43; a country-house, Aischyl. Eum. 876.

Συνοίκτα, ων, τά, (ἱερά,) the Synæcia or festival instituted by Theseus to commemorate his uniting all the towns of Attica under the single government of the capital, Thucyd. ii, 15. Fr. σύνοικος.

Συνοικίζω, f. ίσω, l. a. συνώκισα, to cause to live or dwell together, Demosth. 1270, 16; to join in marriage; to bestow a daughter in marriage to a husband; συνοικίζειν τυνὶ τὴν 9υγατέρα, Herodt. ii, 121, 6; Plat. Polit. viii, 546, D; to settle a colony, to found or people a city, Eurip. Hec. 1121. Fr. σύν and οἰκίζω.

Συνοίκισις, εως, ή, a colonizing a place, a founding a colony, Thucyd. ii, 3. Fr. συνοικίζω.

Συνοικιστής, \tilde{n}_{ξ} ος, δ , one who joins in peopling, a fellow-colonist. Fr. συνοικίζω.

Συνοικιστής, οῦ, or συνοικιστής, ñgos, ὁ, one who builds with others; one who associates with others in building a house, founding a city, or planting a colony. Fr. σύν and οἰκιστής. Συνοικοδομεῖσθε, 2. pl. contract.

Συνοικοδομέω, ω, f. ήσω, to build together; pas. συνοικοδομέομα, οῦμαι, to be built together, Thucyd. i, 93; to form a part of with another. Fr. σύν, οἶκος, and δέμω.

pres. act. of

Σύνοικος, ου, δ, ή, dwelling together, Soph. Œd. T. 1206; living in the same house or tent, a cohabitant, Id. Antig. 447; a companion. Fr. σύν and οἶκος.

Συνοικοῦντες, pl. contract. part. pres. act. of συνοικέω.

Συνοικουρός, οῦ, ὁ, the protector of a house, an indweller, living together, a partaker of, Eurip. Hipp. 1072. Fr. οἰκουρός.

Hipp. 1072. Fr. οἰκουρός. Συνοικτίζω, f. ίσω, to lament with, commiserate any one, Xen. Cyr. iv, 6, 2. Fr. οἰκτίζω.

Συνοίομαι, to think as others; to be of the same mode of thinking, to agree in opinion, Plat. Theat. 171, A. Fr. σύν and οῗομαι.

Συνοισόμεθα, 1. pl. fut. m. of

συμφέρω, we shall advance, Il. viii, 400.

Συνοίσω, fut. to συμφέρω, mid. συνοίσομαι.

Συνοίω, obsol., whence συνοίσω, the fut. of συμφέρω.

Συνολκή, ης, ή, contraction. όλκή. Th. έλκω.

Συνόλλῦμι, f. -δλέσω, Att. contract. -ολῶ, to kill or destroy together; to lose at the same time; mid. to perish together. Fr. δλλυμι.

Συνολολύζω, f. όξω, to wail together, to chant prayers together; to scream together, properly said of women; συνωλόλυζαν δὲ καὶ αἱ γυναῖκες ἄπασαι, Xen. Anab. iv, 3, 14. Fr. δλολύζω.

Σύνολον, adv. wholly, entirely, universally. See

Σύνολος, ου, ο, ή, the whole together, the whole, entire; general, universal; τὸ σύνολον, the aggregate whole, or that which constitutes both matter and form of a compound, Aristot.

Συνολοφυζομαι, to lament together; to lament with another. Τh. δλοφύρομαι.

Συνόλως, adv. altogether, wholly. Fr. σύνολος.

Συνομαίμων, ονος, δ, ή, of the same blood, kindred, Æschyl. Prom. 408.

Συνομάλιξ, ικος, δ, h, Dor. for συνομήλιξ.

Συνομαςτέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήτω, to accompany another; to follow with. Ετ. δμαρτέω.

Συνομηλίζ, ϊκος, δ, ή, of the same age, equal. See ὁμῆλιξ.

Συνομιλέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, with dat., to have intimacy, intercourse, business with; to discourse together. Th. Jailor.

Συνόμιλος, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, an associate, companion. Fr. δ μιλος.

Συνόμνυμι, f. mid. Att. ομούμαι, 1. a. ώμοσα, to join in taking an oath; to swear together; to assert with an oath, Soph. Phil. 1353; to conspire together; of συνομωμοχότες, the conspirators, Thucyd. vi, 18; συνομνύναι έπλ rui, to conspire against any one, Herodt. vii, 235; συνώμοσαν μεν θάνατον άθλίω πατρί, Æschyl. Choëph. 972. See ὅμνυμι. Συνομοιοπάθέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to have the same sufferings or emotions with others. Fr. buoios and πάθος.

Συνομολογέομαι, ουμαι, to be agreed or assented to; and

Συνομολογέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, pf. -ηκα, Plat. Soph. 221, A; to hold the same language with another; to be of the same mind, Herodt. ii, 55; to consent; to assent to, Xen. Anab. vii, 5, 6; to approve; to acknowledge, confess, avow; to make an agreement with, Xen. Cyr. v, 3, 9; to promise; to betroth, with dat.; 1. a. mid. συνωμολόγησάμην, pas. συνωμολογήθην, pt. pas. συνωμολόγημαι. Fr. σύν, όμός, and λόγος. Τh. λέγω. Συνομολογήσαντος, gen. sing. part.

pres. of preced., having consented, Aristot. Rhet.

Συνομολογία, ας, ή, an agreement, concession, consent, Plat. Soph. 252, A. Same Th.

Συνομος έω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be contiguous to or adjoining. σύν and όμοςος, from όμοῦ and őeos.

Συνομοςούσα, fem. sing. contract. of part. pres. of preced.

Συνομοσία, ας, ή, a conspiracy, a plot. Fr. συνόμνυμι.

Συνόντων, gen. pl. part. pres. of σύνειμι.

Συνοπάδός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a follower, attendant, companion, Plat. Phæd. 248, C. Fr. σύν and ὀπάζω.

Συνοτάων, ονος, δ, ή, the same. Συνοπλίζω, f. ίσω, to arm others

together; mid. to bear arms together; and

Σύνοπλος, ου, δ, ή, united in arms, Eurip. Herc. F. 126. Fr. σύν and ὅπλον.

Συνοπτικός, ή, όν, capable of observing together; perspicacious, Plat. Polit. ii, 537, C; synoptic. Fr. оптории.

Συνοςάω, ω, f. όψομαι, impf. συνεώραον, contract. συνεώρων, to perceive, understand, Demosth. 1122, 16; to see at once, Xen. Anab. iv, 1, 8; to see, remark, comprehend at one glance, Plat. Ep. 979, A. Th. ὁςάω.

Συνοεγίζομαι, pas. with fut. mid. -ίσομαι, 1. a. συνωεγίσθην, to be angry along with or together. Fr. σύν and δεγίζομαι.

Συνοργίζω, f. ίσω, to irritate or enrage at the same time; pas. to be enraged at the same time, or with, Demosth. 516, 7. Fr. δεγίζω.

Συνορθόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to rectify with, to redress. Fr. δρθος.

 $\Sigma \dot{\nu} \nu o \varrho \theta \varrho o s$, ou, \dot{o} , \dot{n} , early in the morning along with, Æschyl. Ag. 245. Fr. ορθρος.

 $\Sigma u v o \varrho \bar{\iota} v \omega$, $f. i v \tilde{\omega}$, to rouse together; to excite or move with; pas. to be roused, excited, Il. iv. 332. Fr. δείνω.

Σύνοςκος, ου, ό, ή, pledged together, confederate, Xen. Polit. 5, 9. Fr. 6exos.

Συνορμάς, άδος, ή, clashing. meeting together. Fr. σύν and δρμή. Συνόρμενος, 2. a. part. mid. to συνόςνυμι.

Συνοεμίζω, f. ίτω, to bring a ship into a station or harbor with, Xen. Hist. i, 1, 11. Fr. δεμίζω. Συνόξνυμι, to move or excite with; to arise with; part. 2. a. mid. συνοεμένος, being roused, Æschyl. Ag. 418.

Σύνορος, ου, ό, ή, contiguous, adjoining, bordering on. Fr "eos. Συνορούω, ή. ούσω, to rush together. Fr. δρούω.

Συνοροφόω, to roof all over, cover completely. Fr. our and ogo-

Συνούλωσις, εως, ή, the act of closing a wound; the forming of a cicatrice. Fr. οὐλή.

Σύνουρος, ου, δ, ή, Ιοπ. for σύνορος. Συνουσία, ας, ή, a meeting together, society, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 4; acquaintance, Plat. Theog 3; ἐν ξυνουσία, in company, Aristoph. Nub. 649; daily intercourse with one, Soph. Phil. 516, 924; an entertainment, a feast; a conference; carnal intercourse, Xen. Cyr. vi, 1, 18; fit for associating with. Fr. σύνειμι. Th. εἰμί.

Συνουσιάζω, f. άσω, to meet together, to be conversant with; to associate with, live with, sleep together. Same Th.

Συνουσιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, commerce with. Fr. συνουσιάζω.

Συνουσιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, a visiter, a disciple, Nen. Mem. i, 6: a fellow-dialogist, Plat. Legg. 319, E. Same Th.

Συνουσιαστικός, ή, όν, convivial, companionable, Aristoph. Vesp. 1247. Ετ. σύνειμι.

Συνοφουόομαι, -ουμαι, to contract the eyebrows, to be sad, Soph. Trach. 866; Eurip. Alc. 793. Fr. δ ϕ e $\acute{u}s.$

Σύνοφους, υος, δ, ή, having the eyebrows joined or contracted, sad; frowning, stern, cruel; proud. Th. ¿φεύς.

Συνοχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to draw or convey together; to contract. Fr. ὀχέω.

Συνοχή, ης, ή, a keeping or binding together; narrowing or drawing together; coherence, connection, conjunction; embarrassment, trouble, strait; a narrow part; is ζυνοχῆσιν ὁδοῦ, Il. xxiii, 330; conflict, engagement, shock of two armies; the boundary which 'incloses any thing, Joseph. A. J. viii, 3, 2. Fr. συνίχω. Τh. ἄχω.

Συνοχμός, οῦ, δ, Poet. συνεοχμός, which see.

Σύνοχες, ου, δ, ħ, held together, continual, without interruption, constant, Eurip. Hel. 172. Fr. σύν and έχω.

Συνόχωκα, Epic intrans. pf. to συνόχω, for συνόκωχα, to be held together, come together; ώμω ἐπὶ σθῆθος συνοχωκότε, shoulders contracted over the chest.

Συνοχωκότε. nom. dual part. pf. act. Ion. for συνοχηκότε, as the Ionic dialect changes η into ω, and rejects the augment; from συνοχέω, pf. συνώχηκα, to bind fast, to straighten; to contract, II. ii, 218. Perhaps it ought to be considered rather as the 2. pf. of ἀνέχω, to hold together, to contract. Hesychius has συνοκωχέτε, which seems to be formed by reduplication for συνώχοτε.

Σύνοψις, εως, ἡ, the act of viewing or surveying, a view or glance, comprehension: a summary or compendium, Plat. Polit. vii, 537, C; a synopsis; a sketch. Fr. σύν and ὄψις. Th. ὄπτομαι.

Συνόψομαι, fut. to συνοξάω. Συνσοφονέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to be prudent or wise together, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 407. Fr. σώφζων. Συνσταθεύω, f. εύσω, to roast along with, Aristoph. Lys. 844. Fr. σταθεύω.

Συνστεφανηφοείω, ω, f. ήσω, to wear a garland with another, Schol. Anonym. An incorrect spelling for συστεφανηφοείω, Passow.

Συνταγή, ης, ή, an arrangement, order, a prescription, disposition, an agreement, a signal; and Σίνταγμα, άτος, τό, any thing arranged or set in order; an array, disposition, arrangement; an army in order of battle; a body of men; the quota or contribution furnished by an ally ; σύνταγμα συντάξας, having arranged the contribution, Eschin, c. Ctes., p. 31; Nen. Hist. v, 2, 13; a constitution or frame of government; a composition or methodical treatise, a book. Fr. συντάσσω, or -ττω.

Συντακτίον, verbal adj. from συν-

τάσσω, one must arrange. Συνταλαιπωρίω, ω, f. ήσω, to suffer along with, to share another's distress, Soph. Œd. C. 1138. Fr. ταλαιπωρίω.

Συντάμνω, Ion. for συντίμνω, to cut off; to abridge, Herodt. vii, 123; to approach (τοῦ χεόνου), Id. v, 41. Τh. τίμνω.

Συντάνύσαις, Æol. for συντανύσας, part. 1. a. act. of

Συντάνύω, f. ὔσω, s. αs συντείνω. Th. τείνω.

Σύνταξις, εως, ή, arranging or placing together; any thing prescribed or directed in a particular manner, a task; order of battle, Xen. Cyr. ii, 4, 1; an array of forces or ships; disposition or arrangement, Thucyd. vi, 42; discipline, Xen. Cyr. viii, 1, 5; an order or class; a series; a book; a salary, pay, tribute, imposed upon the allies of Athens, Dem. de Coron. 305, 16; a tax; ωστε μη τελείν συντάξεις, so as not to pay the tax or contribution, Æschin. c. Ctes. 66, 40; a methodical treatise; in Grammar, syntax. Fr. συντάσσω. Συντάραζις, εως, ή, complete disorder or confusion. From

Συνταράσσω, f άξω, l. a. συνετάραξα, to disturb, Herodt. iii, 138; to put into disorder; to embroil, Demosth. 741, 25; to turn upside down; l. a. pas. συνταράχθην, pf. pas. συνττάραγμαι. Fr. σύν and ταράσσω. Σύντασις, εως, ή, a drawing together, tension, a straining, Plat. Conv. 206, B. Fr. σύν and τείνω.

Συντάσσω, οτ -ττω, f. τάξω, to arrange with others; to set in battle array, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 18; Id. Anab. i, 2, 15; to arrange in companies or battalions, Herodt. vii, 78; to arrange in order of battle, Xen. Anab. i, 8, 10: to command or order, Id. Cyr. v, 3, 17; to appoint, to establish, to regulate, Id. Mem. i, 4, 13; in Grammar, to arrange or construe words; mid. to draw up one's own forces, etc., Id. Cyr. ii, 4, 19; to compose or arrange; to make a convention with, Eschin. 14, 33; to concert along with, Nen. Anab. vii, 1, 35; to conspire together; to compose a work; pas, to be in the same class or rank; to be formed in order of battle, Thucyd. vii, 3; to be ready or prepared; to be taxed or rated, Demosth. 167, 6; 168, 21; 1. α. συνέταξα, 1. α. pas. συνετάχθην, pf. pas. συντέταγμαι, part. συντεταγμένος, arranged, concerted, agreed upon with. Th. τάσσω, or -ττω, f. ξω, to arrange.

Συνταττόμενος, part. pres. m. or pus. of συντάττω. See συντάσσω.

Συνταφέντες, pl. part. 2. a. pas. of συνθάπτω.

Σύντἄφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, interred with another, Plat. Legg. ix, 873, D. Συνταχῦνω, f. υνῶ, to hasten on; to quicken, accelerate; to make haste, Herodt. iii, 72. Th. ταχύς.

Συντεθέν, part. 1. a. pas. of συντίθημι, what has been compounded, Plat. Phadr. 78, B. Συντεθραμμένος, educated together, part. pf. pas. of συντεέφω. Συντείνω, f. τενω, pf. τέτακα, 1. a. έτεινα, to draw tight, to stretch, brace; to strain; to enforce, Eurip. Iph. T. 207; to tend together, Demosth. 299, 17; to hasten forwards, Plat. Soph. 239, B; to endeavour or strive to do, to exert one's self; to give energy or force to, Longin.; to go directly towards; to have reference to, Plat. Theat. 184, D; to pertain to. Fr. τείνω.

Συντειχίζω, f. ίσω, to assist in building or fortifying, Thucyd. vii, 7; Xen. Hist. iv, 8, 10. Fr. τειχίζω, τεῖχος.

Συντεκμαίρομαι, to form conjectures with or from circumstances, Thucyd. ii, 76. Fr. τεκμαίρομαι.

Συντεκνοποιέω, ω, f. ήσω, to raise or produce children with, Xen. Mem. ii, 2, 5. Fr. τέκνον and ποιέω.

Συντεκνόω, to help breed; also, to breed. Fr. σύν and τεκνόω. Συντελέθειν, pres. inf. Poet. for συντελείν, Pind. Pyth. ix, 100. See also τελέθω.

Συντελέθω, s. as συντελέω, intrans., to be at a place with.

Συντέλεια, ας, 'n, a joint contribution, a quota; an assessment, Demosth. 306, 18; 262, 8; tribute; an association of citizens for the purpose of contributing to an object, as the building of ships of war; a confederate band or assembly of the gods, Æschyl. S. Theb. 237; a general council or league; an end or consummation, LXX. Fr. συντελής.

Συντελείσθαι, pres. inf. pas. contract. of συντελέω.

Συντέλεσμα, ατος, τό, whatever is paid together with others, as a contribution, tax, tribute; completion, consummation, perfection. Fr. συντελέω.

Συντελευτάω, ω, f. ήσω, to end or die with others or together. Fr. τελευτάω.

Συντελέχεια, ας, ή. See έντελέ-XEIA.

Συντελέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. έσω, pf. συντετέλεκα, to finish, complete, accomplish with, Demosth. 251, 16; to tend towards the same object; to be a member of a league; to belong to a confederation, or to be subject to a single state, Thucyd. iv, 76; to be associated with; to pay one's proportion; to pay tribute or a contribution with others; to contribute or be serviceable towards, with the prep. els, Demosth. 465, 23; to be liable to contributions, Xen. Hist. vii, 4, 12; to celebrate a festival; to perform sacred rites or ceremonies together with others; 1. α. συνετέλεσα, pf. pas. συντετέλεσμαι, 1. a. ind. pas. συνετελέσθην, part. συντελεσθείς, είσα, iv, finished, concluded, accomplished. Fr. σύν and τελέω.

Συντελής, έος, δ, ή, under the jurisdiction of a state, and hence tributary; paying or contributing towards the same object, a joint contributor, Demosth. 261, 3; 564, 27; profitable, advantageous; the whole; συντελής πόλις, Æschyl. Ag. 518. Th.

Συντελούντα, acc. sing. part. pres. act. of συντελέω.

Συντέμνω, Ion. συντάμνω, Herodt. vii, 123 ; f. εμω, pf. συντέτμηκα, 2. α. συνέταμον, and ξυνέτεmov, to cut off; to cut short; καὶ τὰς πρώρας τῶν νέων ζυντεμόντες ἐς ἕλασσον (ξυντεμόντες is the participle of the old Attic 2. aor. act.), Thucyd. vii, 36; to shorten, curtail; to divide; to divide into separate parts, Plat. Polit. 261, A; Aristoph. Thesm. 178; to abridge; συντεμεῖν πολλοὺς λόγους ἐν βραχεῖ, Id. Av. 178; to be brief or concise; to shorten a road, Herodt. vii, 123; to cut short, i. e. terminate, Æschyl. Suppl. 255; pf. pas. συντέτμημαι, part. συντετμημένος, η, ον, 2. pf. συντέτομα, obsol. Th. TELLYW.

Συντερετίζω, f. ίσω, to imitate | Συντίθημι, f. συνθήσω, g. αστ. συνέ-

playing on the flute, at the same time that another is playing, Theophr. Char. 19, Newton's notes. Fr. τερετίζω.

Συντέρμων, ον, gen. ονος, bordering on. Fr. σύν and τέρμα.

Συντεταγμένως, adv. in an orderly manner, systemetically, Plat. Apol. § 23, E. Fr. ouv, or ξύν, and τάσσω.

Συντίτακται, 3. sing. pres. ind. pas. of συντάσσω. Th. τάσσω. Συντεταμένως, adv. with every effort, very rapidly. Fr. pf. pas. of συντείνω.

Συντετμημένος, part. pf. pas. of συντέμνω.

Συντετεαίνουτας, acc. pl. part. of Συντετραίνω, f. ανω, to perforate or pass through one another, as two currents of water that meet each other, Herodt. ii, 11; to cause to penetrate to the inmost recess, Æschyl. Choëph. 444. Fr. τετραίνω. Th. τράω, obsol. Συντετειμμένος, pf. part. pas. to συντείδω.

Σύντεχνος, ου, ό, a fellow-artist, one of the same trade with, Aristoph. Ran. 775. Fr. τέχνη. Συντηκτικός, ή, όν, capable of melting together; affected with decay, consumptive. From

Συντήκω, f. ξω, pf. συντέτηκα (?), to melt together, to amalgamate; to cause to pine or waste away, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 698; to waste; τὸν πάντα συντήχουσα δακεύοις χεόνον, Eurip. Med. 25; pas. to be wasted away or consumed, Id. Orest. 34; 2. a. συνετάκην, subj. συντάκω, part. συντžχείς, part. 1. a. pas. συντηχθείς, Id. Suppl. 1039. Fr. τήκω.

Zúvangis, sws, n, a melting together, amalgamation, decay, consumption. Same Th.

Durangei, 3. sing. contract. pres. of

Συντης έω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to preserve along with, to watch over together; to keep, preserve, maintain; pas. to be kept, preserved. Fr. σύν and της έω.

Συντήρησις, εως, ή, the act of keeping, preserving, watching. Fr. 2. pers. sing. pf. pas. of preced.

Συντηφητίκός, ή, όν, having the power of preserving, conservative. Same Th.

Συντήριος, ίου, δ, the same.

Συντιθέναι, pres. inf. act., συντίθενται, 3. pl. pres. ind. m. or pas. of

θην, pf. συντέθεικα, to put together, to join, unite, Herodt. vii, 184; to compose a history or a discourse, Thucyd. i, 97; ότε συνετίθει τὸν ἐπιτάφιον λόγον. when she composed the funeral oration, Plat. Menex. 236, B: to invent; συνθέντες λόγον, having invented the fable, Eurip. Bacch. 297 : to feign or invent as falsehoods, Demosth. 277, 5; 778, 22; to contrive; to arrange, order, regulate; to place with; mid. συντίθεμαι, to join one's self to, Xen. Mem. ii, 6, 26; to make an agreement, treaty, or convention with, Id. Anab. i, 9, 5; xæl' ås huīv ξυνίθου πολιτεύεσθαι, according to which you agreed with us to live under our administration, Plat. Crit. 52, D; to conspire together, Xen. Hist. ii. 1, 1; to conclude along with; The signer συνθέμενοι, having mutually concluded the peace, Dem de Coron.; to agree with, Xen. Mem. iv, 4, 13; with dat. to accumulate, add to; to produce together, Eurip. Med. 745; σὺ δὲ σύνθεο, do you agree, Il. i, 76; Odys. xv, 27; pf. pas. συντέθειμαι, plupf. pas. συνετεθείμην, σο, το, 2. a. m. συνεθέμην, σο, το, 1. a. pas. συνετέθην, part. συντεθείς πεᾶγμα εὖ συντεθεν ὄψεσθε, you will see a business well put together, i. e. contrived, Demosth. 275, 26 ; συντίθεσθαι την ψηφον, or την γνώμην τινί, to vote with, or agree in opinion with any one. Fr. τίθημι.

Συντίκτω, to bring forth with or together. Fr. τίκτω.

Συντιμαω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to make an estimate, to regulate from an estimate; to value highly; to enhance the price of; to set a price upon; συντιμώμαι, to esteem, to estimate; συνετιμήθη τὰ περὶ τὸν σῖτον, the price of corn was increased, Demosth. 815, 19. Fr. σύν and τιμάω. Th. Tiw.

Συντζμησις, εως, ή, an estimation; valuation, price. Fr. preced. Συντίνάσσω, f. ξω, to shake together, shake to the foundations, shake violently; to confuse, confound. Fr. σύν and τινάσσω. Συντιτεάω, ω, f. συντεήσω, to perforate or make an opening together, Plat. Crit. 115, D; Id. Phædr. 111, D. See συντετεαίνω. Συντιτεώσκω, f. τεώσω, to wound along with, Nen. Hist. iii, 1, Fr. τιτεώσκω.

Συντομή, ῆς, ἡ, brevity, conciseness: a retrenchment. Fr. συντίμνω.

Συντομία, ας, ή, brevity; conciseness; precision; an abridgment, Plat. Phædr. 267, B; a summary. Fr. συντίμνω.

Σύντομος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, cut short, brief, concise, short; precise, compendious, Soph Œd. T. 710; Id. Antig. 442; ἡ σύντομος (ὁδός), a short way; τὰ σύντομα τῆς ὁδοῦ, the shortest way, Herodt. i, 185. Same Th.

Συντόμως, adv. concisely, briefly; immediately, Soph. Œd. T. 810; at the same time. And Συντομώτατα, and -τως, most briefly; very concisely, Soph. Œd. C. 1575; superl. from σύντομως.

Συντονία, ας, ἡ, a straining, bracing, tension, Plat. Tim. 84, E; an effort, Id. Def. 413, D. And Σύντονος, ου, ἑ, ἡ, drawn tight, stretched, strained, braced; impetuous, vehement, vigorous, Soph. Trach. 919; in accordance with, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 116; τὸ σύντονον, Xen. Cyn. 6; 7. Fr. συντείνω.

Συντόνως, adv. keenly, vigorously, Plat. Phædr. 253, A; violently. Fr. preced.

Συντεῶγωδέω, f. ήσω, to act tragedy with, in gen. to act with. Fr. σύν and τεαγωδέω.

Συντράπεζος, ου, δ, sitting at table with, a messmate, Eurip. Androm. 656. Fr. τράπεζα. Σύντρεις, οἱ, αἰ, by three and three, three together, Odys. ix, 429. Th. τρεῖς.

Συντρέπω, f. τρέψω, to turn together; to roll together. Fr. τρέπω.

Συντείφω, f. leίψω, to nourish or bring up together, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 1; to coagulate, give consistence to: mid. to grow together, Plat. Phædr. 96, B; Id. Tim. 75, A; pf. pas. τίθεμμμαι. Fr. σύν and τείφω.

Συντειχόντων, gen. pl. part. pres. act. of

Συντείχω, fut. m. συνθείζομαι, and συνδεαμούμαι, to run together, to run to the same place, Demosth. 214, 7; to concur or coincide, Herodt. i, 53; to agree with, Nen. Anab. v, 7, 2; to assemble; to incur, Soph. Trach. 876; to curl or become crisp, Nen. Cyn. 10, 17; 2. a. συνδεαμον συνδιδεάμηκα, Demosth. 214, 7. Th. τείχω.

Συντριαινόω, ω, f. ώσω, to shake

with a trident, as Neptune; to cause to totter, to shake to pieces, Eurip. Herc. F. 941. Fr. τριαινάω. Th. τρίαινα.

Συντείθεται, 3. sing. pres. ind. pas. of συντείδω.

Συντριβή, ñs, 'n, a rubbing together; contrition of heart. From

Συντείδω, f. iψω, to rub together; to rub, bruise, or crush to pieces; to shatter, to break the power of any one; to weaken or reduce; to afflict with labor, hardship, grief, pain; to beat with many blows or stripes; 1. α. συνέτειψα, part. συντείψας, ασα, αν, 2. a. ind. act. συνέτει-Cov · pas. συντείζομαι, to be beaten soundly, well drubbed; to be broken, bruised, shattered; 70νησάντων αὐτῷ τῶν σχευῶν ἢ καὶ όλως συντριθέντων, her rigging injured or even wholly shattered, Demosth. 293, 5; to be overwhelmed with grief; pf. pas. συντέτειμμαι, inf. συντετείφθαι, part. συντετειμμένος, η, ον, 2. α. ind. pas. συνετείζην, ns, n, was crushed or dashed to pieces, Æsop; where Gail observes, that this preposition conveys the idea of the whole body or mass; 2. f. pas. συντειβήσομαι, η, εται. Th. τείεω.

Συντειηραρχίω, to be a συντειήεαρχος. From

Συντεί ήρας χος, ου, δ, one who equips or commands a ship of war with others. Fr. τριής ας-χος.

Σὖντεμμα, ἄτος, τό, what has been rubbed together or bruised, a bruise, contusion; conflict, as of waves; a fracture.

Συντειμμός, οῦ, δ, the same.

Συντεῖψαι, 1. a. inf. of συντεῖζω. Σύντειψ, 1605, δ, ħ, shattering, smashing; hence, of a lubberfiend that breaks the pots in the kitchen. Fr. συντείζω.

Σύντειψις, εως, ή, a rubbing or striking together; bruising; collision, a blow; contrition of mind. Fr. συντειξω.

Σύντροφος, ου, δ, ή, brought up or educated with another, Xen. Mem. ii, 3, 6; a companion, Herodt. vii, 102; also, usual or accustomed; κτύπος σύντροφος, the usual sound, Soph. Phil. 203; hence, kind, affectionate; σύντροφον ζάμα, Id. 171; σύντροφον ζάνος, a kindred race, Id. Aj. 848; ἄλλο τὶ ὄν ἢ τῶν ἔμντρόφων τι, that it was some

other than any of the usual diseases, Thucyd. ii, 50; in c. 51, the author says, οὐδὲν τῶν εἰωθότων. Τh. τρέφω.

Συντροχάζω, f. άσω, to run at the same time; to run together; to concur; to meet. Fr. σύν and τροχάζω. Th. τρέχω.

Συντυγχάνω, f. mid. συντεύζομαι, to meet with accidentally, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 4; to fall in with by chance, Soph. Œd. T. 122: to meet together; to concur; to talk with; to have acquaintance, intimacy, or business with one; to associate or keep company with; to happen, Xen. Mem. i, 6, 7; δ συντυχών, a person accidentally met with, a common person; οὐ συντυχὸν έργον, not a common work, Herodt. i, 51; τὸ συντυχόν, what is common; with dat.; 2. a. συνέτυχον, ες, ε, 2. a. inf. συντυχείν. Τh. τυγχάνω.

Συντυμβως τέω, to help in robbing graves. Fr. σύν and τυμδως υχίω.

Συντύραννοκτονέω, to join in slaying tyrants. Fr. σύν, τύραννος, and κτείνω.

Συντύραννος, ου, δ, a fellow-ruler; a fellow-tyrant; an associate in power. Fr. τύραννος.

Συντυξόω, ω, f. ωσω, to cause to coagulate or curdle; pas. to be mixed or confused together; part. thrown into disorder, Aristoph. Eq. 479. Fr. τυξόω.

Συντυχείν, 2. a. inf. act. of συντυγχάνω.

Συντύχη, ης, η, proper name of a woman, Syntyche; also, affable, courteous.

Συντύχία, ας, Ion. in, inς, 'n, q meeting; an encounter; an event; an accident, Thucyd. i, 33; chance, Id. vii, 57; an interview; a conference; κατὰ συντυχίην, by chance, Herodtix, 21; generally used in a good sense. Fr. συντυγχάνω.

Συντυχίην, acc. sing. Ion. of pre-

Συνυμνέω, ω, to sing or celebrate together. Fr. σύν and ὑμνέω. Συνυπακούεσθαι, pres. inf. m. or

pas. of

Συνυπακούω, f. -υπακούσομαι, to listen to together; to obey together, or at the same time: in Grummar, to understand what is omitted by ellipsis. Fr. σύν, ὑπό, and ἀκούω.

Συνῦπάρχω, f. ξω, to be with, to exist with. Fr. ὑπάρχω.

Συνῦπηςετίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to serve

or assist with; to aid, Plat. Legg. xi, 934, B. Fr. υπηςε-Tέω.

Συνύποκρίνομαι, to feign or pretend together; 1. a. ind. pas. συνεπεκείθην, ης, η. Fr. σύν, ὑπό, and κρίνω.

Συνυπόστὰ τος, ου, ό, ή, consubstantial with another. Fr. baroστατος. Th. ὑπό and Ίστημι.

Συνυποτίθεμαι, to assume with, Plat. Ax. 370, A. Fr. ov and ύποτίθημι.

Συνυπουργέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to join in bestowing labor or pains; to assist in doing, to cooperate with. Fr. our and inougyos. Th. bas and leyov.

Συνυπουργούντων, gen. pl. contract. part. pres. act. of preced.

Συνυφαίνω, to weave together, interweave; metaphor. to contrive, concert, plot, Herodt. v, 106; 1. a. pas. συνυφάνθην. ύθαίνω.

Συνύφανσις, εως, ή, a weaving together, texture, Plat. Polit. 310,

Συνὔφή, ης, ή, a web of cloth, a tissue, Plat. Legg. v, 734, E. Fr. σύν and ὑφή.

Συνυφίστημι, f. -υποστήσω, to cause to exist with; mid. to exist together; to undertake with. Fr. υφίστημι.

Συνυψόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to raise on high, elevate together. ύψόω.

Συνφδέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to sing together or in concert; and

Συνωδή, ης, οτ συνωδία, ας, ή, a singing or playing together. Fr. &δός. Th. άδω.

Suradira, to be in travail at the same time with, to suffer together the pains of childbirth; to suffer great pain or affliction together; to sympathize with, Eurip. Hel. 727. Fr. our and ωδίνω. Th. οδύνη.

Συνωδός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, singing together; consonant or agreeable to; not repugnant, harmonizing with, Eurip. Suppl. 84; Herodt. v, 92; concordant, Plat. Phadr. 92, C. Fr. σύν and ωδή, from αείδω.

Συνωθέω, ω, f. συνωθήσω, generally ώσω, to thrust or push together; to force together into one place; to drive together, Xen. Œcon. 18, 18; 1. a. act. συνέωσα, pf. pas. συνέωσμαι, Plat. Tim. 59, E. Fr. adia.

Συνωμημοΐα, part. pf. act. f. g. of συνοιχέω, to dwell together.

Συνώμεθα, 1. pl. 2. a. subj. m. of

συνίεμαι, Π. xiii, 381; to come together; to make an agree-

Συνωμία, ας, ή, the part where the shoulder-blades meet. ພົມເວເ.

Συνωμοσία, ας, ή, a swearing together; a conspiracy, a combination, Thucyd. v, 83; viii, 48; and

Συνωμότης, ου, ό, a conspirator, an accomplice, Aristoph. Vesp. 345; a confederate, Herodt. vii, 148. Fr. συνόμνῦμι.

Συνώμοτος, ου, ό, ή, sworn together; τὸ συνώμοτον, a league or compact, Thucyd. ii, 74. Same Th.

Συνωμότων, gen. pl. of preced., Lys.

Συνωνέομαι, to purchase together; to be a joint purchaser, Demosth. 175, 11; to hire soldiers, Herodt. i, 27; pf. pas. συνεώνημαι, Demosth. 165, 17. See avéoμαι.

Συνωνούμενος, part. pres. of preced. Συνωνὺμία, ας, ή, the agreement in signification of one word with another; synonymy, a figure of speech. From

Συνώνυμος, ου, ό, ή, having the same name, Æschyl. Suppl. 190; having the same meaning or signification, synonymous. Fr. our and broux.

Συνωριαστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who drives or goes in a συνωείς or pairhorsed chariot. Fr. συνωθίς.

Συνωρίζω, f. ίσω, to yoke two horses in a chariot; to yoke a

Συνωρικεύομαι, to drive a chariot and pair, Aristoph. Nub. 15. From

Συνωείς, ίδος, ή, a pair of horses or mules, to draw a chariot; as if συναορίς, a pair of any thing, a couple, Eurip. Phæn. 1101; Id. Med. 1142; one of a pair, Soph. Œd. C. 899; πολιὰ ξυνωeis, a hoary pair, Eurip. Bacch. 524; a fetter, Æschyl. Choëph. 978. Fr. συναείρω.

Συνῶσι, 3. pl. 2. a. subj. act. of συνίημι.

Σύνωσις, εως, ή, a pushing together, a squeezing, Plat. Tim. 92, B. Fr. συνωθέω.

Συνωφελεισθαι, to be benefited or to receive advantage with another, Lys.; pas. of

Συνωφελέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to assist in benefiting; to succour, Soph. Phil. 859; with dat., generally with acc. Fr. ἀφελέω.

Συνωχάδόν, adv. closely; in heaps;

incessantly. Fr. συνέχω. Th. $i\chi\omega$.

Συσκτάσία, ας, ή, a slaying of swine. Fr. ou; and kteive. Συστρόφος, ου, ό, ή, a rearer of swine. Fr. σῦς and τρέφω.

Σὔοφόντης, ου, ὁ, a slayer of swine. Fr. συς and φονεύω.

Συοφόντος, ου, ο, and συοφόντις, ιδος, ή, a swine-slayer, a boarslayer, Lucil. Epigr. Fr. φένω. Συοφορβείσθαι, inf. pus. of

Συοφος δέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to feed swine or as swine, Longin. 9;

Συοφορβός, οῦ, ὁ, a swine-herd, Odys. xvii, 348. Fr. vvs and φέεδω.

Συός, gen. sing. of συς, Dor. for űc.

 $\Sigma \Upsilon' PAI$, $\tilde{\omega}_{\nu}$, αi , small ωr coarse cloaks. See σισύρα.

Συράκοσαι, ων, αί, Dor. and Poet. for Suganovoai, wv, ai, and Sueánovoai, the name of a city, Syracuse.

Σἴράκουσαι, αί, Syracuse; Ion. Συρήπουσαι, Dor. Συράποσαι, for the sake of the metre Συράκοσσαι· adj. Συράκούσιος, ία, ιον, Ion. Stennovoios, Dor. and Att. Σὔρακόσιος, Syracusan.

ΣΥ'PBH, ns, n, a multitude, a tumult; Att. τύρβη, ης, ή, Lat. turba. Hence τυρβάζω, to excite a tumult or uproar. Fr. σύω or σύεω.

Σύργαστρος, ου, ό, a laborer, a swine-herd. Fr. ous and leyáζομαι. Also, a serpent, Dosiud. Ara. 2. Fr. σύρω and γαστής. Σύεδην, adv. by dragging along; in long lines, Æschyl. Pers. 54. Fr. σύρω.

Συρέντες, pl. part. 2. a. pas. of σύρω.

Συρία, ας, ή, a coarse tunic, shirt, or cloak; see σισύρα - also, the name of a plant.

Συρία, ας, ή, the name of a country, Syria. Fr. Assyria, by aphær. from Assur, i. e. descended from, or who was the son of

Συριγγίας, ου, δ, hollow as a reed; (κάλαμος,) a hollow reed.

Συρίγγιον, ου, τό, a small pipe or reed; a small fistulous ulcer. Fr. σῦριγξ.

Συριγγόω, ω, to make like a tube; pas. to become fistulous. Συρίγγων, gen. pl. of συριγέ.

Σύριγμα, άτος, τό, und συριγμός, ov, i, a hissing, Xen. Symp. 6, 5; a whistling; the cry of an elephant; also, the tones of the fife or flute, συριγμάτων, Aristoph. Acharn. 554. Fr. 1. pers. sing. pf. pas. of oveitw.

Συριγμός, ου, ό, a piping ; a playing on the pipe, the sound of a pipe; hence, a whistle; a hiss, hissing. Fr. συρίττω.

Σύριγζ, γγος, ή, a musical pipe or reed, Eurip. Orest. 145; où μολπάν σύριγγος έχών, Soph. Phil. 213 a kind of flute or pipe used in the ancient drama, Aristot. Poet. 1; a whistle; a hiss, Plat. Legg. iii, 700, C; a socket; the hollow in which the axis of a wheel is inserted, the nave, Æschyl. S. Theb. 187; Eurip. Hipp. 1229; a receptacle for spears, Il. xix, 387; the larger veins of the neck, the bloodvessels, Soph. Aj. 1391; the bronchiæ; a subterraneous passage; a cavern; a fistulous ulcer; σύριγγες is sometimes improperly used for mines and covered ways in military affairs. Fr. συςίσσω. Th. σύςω.

Συρίζω, Att. συρίττω, Dor. συείσδω, f. ίξω, and συείξομαι, to play on a pipe, Eurip. Alc. 592; to hiss, Dem. de Coron. 315, 10; συρίζων φόνον, hissing slaughter, Plat. Ax. 368, D; Æschyl. Prom. 363; to whistle; pf. pas. σεσύρισμαι. Fr. σύρω.

Sugaryevás, éos, ô, á, a Syrian by birth. Fr. Zueos and yivos.

Συρικτάς, α, δ, Dor. for συρικτής, oũ, one who plays on a pipe, a piper, Theocr. vii, 28. Fr. aueίζω.

Συρίξας, αντος, part. 1. a. act. of

Σύριος, α, ον, Syrian.

Συρίσδειν, and συρίσδεν, Dor. for συρίζειν, from συρίζω, s. as συείσσω.

Συρίσδω, Dor. for συρίζω.

Σύρισμα, ατος, τό, ε. αε σύριγμα. Συρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a hissing, a whistling. Fr. oveiζω.

Συρίσσω, -ττω, f. ξω, to hiss, whistle, play on a fife, pipe, or flute. Hence συριγέ, γγος, ή, which see.

Συςιστής, ου, ό, a piper, especially a player on the Pan's-pipe (oveiγξ). Fr. συείζω.

Συριστί, adv. in the Syrian language, after the Syrian manner. Fr. Zúgos.

Σύρίττω, f. Ιζω, s. as συρίζω, which see.

Σύρμα, ατος, τό, any thing trailed or dragged along; a robe with a train, worn on the stage; the train of a gown; what is drawn

or raked together; hence, shavings, sweepings, straw, stubble, chaff, refuse; force, shock, violence, as of winds, storms, waves, etc. Fr. σύρω.

Συρμαία, as, Ion. ain, ains, n, a purgative medicine, Aristoph. Eccl. 1254; a radish, the juice of which mixed with salt and water was used as a purgative, Herodt. ii, 88; and

Συςμαίζω, f. tow, to purge with a dose of water and spelt; to purge, Herodt. ii, 57; to evacuate. Fr. σύρω.

Συρμάς, άδος, ή, any thing swept together, refuse, rubbish. Fr. σύεω.

Συρμός, οῦ, ὁ, a train ; a drawing, draught; a current; a track or trace; the wake or mark left behind by a ship as she sails along; the trail of a serpent; a vomit. Fr. σύρω.

Σύροισα, Dor. for σύρουσα, part. pres. f. g. of σύρω.

Συ̃ρος, δ, Syros, one of the Cyclades; also, Siea, as, h, and in Odys. Sugin.

Σύρος, δ, a Syrian.

Συροφοινικίσσα, ας, ή, οτ Συρο-Φοινίσσα, ns, n, a Syro-Phœnician, or simply a Phœnician woman, Mark vii, 26.

Σὔροφοίνιξ, τκος, ό, a Syro-Phœnician, fem. Συροφοίνισσα, a Syro-Phœnician woman. Fr. Σύeos and Poivirn.

Συβραδιουργέω, ω, f. ήσω, to become negligent or remiss with any one. Fr. σύν and ἐμδίουεyos.

Συρράπτω, f. εάψω, to sew or stitch together; to sew up, Plat. Euthyd. 303, E; to sew at the same time; to patch; to piece; to contrive. Fr. ράπτω. Συβράσσω, ε. αε συβράττω, f. άζω, pf. συνέρραχα, to engage the enemy; to attack; to dash or make a shock together, Xen. Hist. iv, 3, 12. Th. ἐάσσω, or

Συβράφεύς, έως, δ, a stitcher, sewer, or botcher. Fr. ράπτω.

Συβρέμβομαι, to wander or ramble about together. Fr. our and ρέμδω.

Συβρίουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. of Συρρέω, f. ρεύσομαι, and συρρυέω, obsol., whence pf. συνεβρύηκα, Plat. Phæd. 109, B; to flow together; to form a junction or confluence; to flock together in crowds, Herodt. viii, 42; Nen. Anab. iv, 2, 12; Plat. Legg. iv, 708, D. Fr. σύν and ρίω.

Σύρρηγμα, ατος, τό, a tearing in pieces together; a crash; a shock, collision. Fr. pf. pas. of Συβρήγνυμι, and συβρηγνύω, f. eήξω, to break in pieces, to dash together, to burst, crack; to crush; to encounter; to engage in battle; to excite war; to rush in together, Herodt. viii, 42; pas. to be broken or debilitated; 2. a. συνεβράγην, pf. mid. συνέρρωγα, to break out; οὐ μέντοι όγε πόλεμός πω ξυνερρώγει, had not yet broke out, Thucyd. i, 66. Th. phyvuui, or ρήσσω.

Σύρρηξις, εως, ή, a collision, conflict, onset, clash of battle. Same

Συρριζόομαι, as pas., to take or strike root at the same time. Fr. σύν and ριζόω.

Σύρρους, ου, δ, ή, a flowing together; a meeting, confluent, Plat. Locr. 101, E. Fr. our and piw.

Σύρτης, ου, δ, one who draws, pulls, or drags; a bridle; a rein. Fr. σύρω.

Σύρτις, ιδος, or εως, ή, a quicksand; n. pl. ai Zuereis, the Syrtes, two dangerous quicksands in the Mediterranean Sea. Fr. σύεω.

Συρτός, ή, όν, drawn, dragged,

trailed. Fr. σύρω. Σύρφαξ, ακος, δ, ή, disordered, confused; also, a promiscuous assembly of the lowest class of people; vulgarly, a mob, Aristoph. Vesp. 673. Fr. σύρω.

Συρφετός, οῦ, ὁ, filth, seum, offscouring, refuse; the dregs of the people; a sorry fellow; ou πομψός, άλλὰ συρφετός, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 288, D; worthless trash. Fr. σύρω.

Σύρφος, εος, τό, ε. ας συρφετός. Fr. σύρω.

ΣΫ́ ΡΩ, f. σἔςῶ, to drag or draw along, to draw out, to trail; to rake together into a pile; to remove filth with a scrubbingbrush or scraper; to treat with contempt; pf. pas. σίσυςμαι, 2. α. ἰσύρην.

ΣΥ~Σ, συός, i or i, a hog; a boar or wild sow; a wild boar; συὸς χεήμα μίγιστον, a huge monster of a boar, Herodt. i, 36. Fr. 5s, the same. Perhaps from ouw.

Συσκάπτω, to dig together. Fr. σχάπτω.

Συσκεδάννυμι, f. άσω, to dissipate; to disperse, to scatter, strew; to scatter together, Aristoph. Ran. 904. Fr. σκεδάν-

Συσκέλλω, to make dry together, exsiccate. Fr. σκέλλω.

Συσκέπτομαι, to consult with. Fr. σκέπτομαι.

Συσκευάζω, f. άσω, to pack or collect together, as in a bundle, fagot, handful; to pack up for a journey or a march, Thucyd. vii, 74; to prepare, make ready; to equip, fit out; to plot or contrive fraudulently, Id. vii, 47; to overreach, to get by stratagem; most commonly used in the middle voice; to prepare for one's own journey, Xen. Cyr. iii, 1, 24; to pack up one's own baggage, etc.; to equip, fit out; to invent, plot; to prepare against, with els, Demosth. 91, 91; 1. α. π. συνεσκευασάμην, 1. a. pas. συνεσκευάσθην, pf. pas. συνεσκεύασμαι. Fr. σύν and σκευάζω.

Συσκευασία, ας, 'n, preparations or provisions for a journey, Xen. Cyr. iv, 2, 17; equipment. Same Th.

Συσκευή, ης, ή, preparation; a fraudulent attempt; an intrigue, a plot; a design, device.

Συσκευοφορίω, ω, f. ήσω, to assist in carrying baggage, Xen. Cyr. viii, 3, 4. Fr. σύν, σκεῦος, and φίρω.

Συσκευωρίομαι, οῦμαι, ƒ. ήσομαι, to pack up for a journey; to prepare artfully with others, καὶ τἄλλα συνεσκευωροῦ, Demosth. 313, 15. Th. σκευωρίω.

Σύσκεψις, εως, ή, consultation, consideration, debate. Fr. σκέπτομαι.

Συσκηνίω, and συσκηνόω, ω, f. ήσω, and ώσω, to lodge in the same tent with, Nen. Hist. iii, 2, 7: to be a companion to; to eat or mess together, Id. Cyr. ii, 2, 1. Fr. σύν and σχηγίω.

Συσκηνητής, ῆξος, ό, one who lives in the same tent, a messmate; fem. συσκηνήτεια.

Συσκηνήτεια, ας, ή, a female comrade or messmate, Aristoph. Thesm. 624. Same Th.

Συσκηνία, α_5 , $\dot{\eta}$, a living together in the same tent as messmates, Xen. Hist. v, 3, 20; and

Συσκήνια, ων, τά, a common entertainment, Xen. Lac. 5, 1. Fr. σύν and σκηνή.

Συσχήνιον, τό, a common meal, especially of the Lacedæmonians. From

Συσκήνιος, ου, δ, ή, s. as σύσκηνος. 159 Συσκηνοῖεν, 3. pl. pres. opt. of συσκηνέω.

Σύσκηνος, ου, δ, ἡ, one who lodges or dwells in the same tent; a companion or comrade, Thucyd. vii, 75. Fr. σκηνή.

Συσκηνόω, ω. See συσκηνέω.

Συσκιάζω, f. άσω, to overshadow; to cover with darkness or obscurity; to throw into the shade, Demosth. 155, 25. Th. σκιά.

Συτκιάσαι, 1. a. ind. act. of preced. Συσκιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a shaded place, the shade. Same Th

Σύσκιος, ου, δ, ή, overshadowed, shaded all round, Plat. Phædr. 230, B; shady; dark; covered with trees. Fr. σύν and σκιά. Συσκοπέω, ω, to consider with another, Plat. Phæd. 89, A. Fr. σκοπέω.

Συσποτάζω, -άζει, used in 3. pers. sing. impersonally, it grows late or towards evening; ἡνίκα ξυνεσκόταζεν, when evening approached, Thucyd. vii, 73; ἐστὶ Θᾶττον συνεσπότᾶσεν, as soon as it grew dark, Demosth. 1257, pen. Fr. σύν and σποτάζω. Th. σπότος.

Συσκυθεωπάζω, f. άσω, to be equally or in like manner sad in countenance; to grieve or be afflicted together, Xen. Cyr. vi, 2, 8. Fr. σύν and σκύθεωπος. Th. σκυθεός and ωψ.

Συσπαράσσω, or -ττω, f. άζω, to rend asunder; to tear apart; to pull to pieces; l. a. συνεσπάραζα. Th. σπαράσσω.

Σύσπαστος, ου, δ, ή, drawn together, contracted, *Plat. Conv.* 190, E; capable of being closed or contracted. From

Συσπάω, ω, f. άσω, to draw together, to contract; to fasten or sew together; to bind or stitch together, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 10. Fr. σπάω.

Συσπειράω, ω, f. ωσω, to roll round together; to draw or collect into a close body; to form (soldiers) into a close body; mid. to draw one's self together, Plat. Conv. 206, D; part. pf. pas. συνεσπειραμένος, Xen. Anab. i, 8, 15. Fr. σπειράω. Συσπείρω, to sow or sprinkle along with. Fr. σύν and σπείρω.

Συσπίνδω, f. σπιίσω, to unite in offerings or libations to the gods, καὶ συνθῦων, καὶ συσπίνδων, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 19; mid. to make a peace or treaty with any one, by pouring out libations. Fr. σύν and σπίνδω.

Συσπεύδω, f. εύσω, to make haste together; to unite with others in favoring or assisting; to be zealous in coöperating with or assisting, Herodt. i, 92. Th. σπεύδω.

Συσπλαγχνεύω, f. εύσω, to taste the entrails of a victim along with, Aristoph. Pac. 1115. Fr. σπλάγχνου.

Σύσπονδος, ου, δ, ἡ, having poured out libations together; having concluded a treaty with, Æschin. 35, 14. Same Th.

Συσπουδάζω, f. άσω, to act zealously with others, Xen. Ag. 8, 2. Fr. σπουδάζω.

Συσσεισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a shaking or agitation, as of an earthquake. Fr. pf. pas. of

Συσσείω, f. είσω, to shake, move, agitate violently; pf. pas. συνσέσεισμαι. Th. σείω.

Συσσημαίνομαι, to attest or subscribe with others, Demosth. 928, 4. Fr. σημαίνω.

Σύσσημον, ου, τό, a sign agreed on; a watchword, a mark; neut. of

Σύσσημος, ου, δ, ἡ, marked conjointly; having a concerted meaning. Fr. σύν and σῆμα.

Συσσῖτίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to eat together; to be a messmate, to sit at the same table with, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 19; Demosth. 401, 1. Fr. σ ĩτος.

Συσσίτησις, εως, ή, s. as

Συσσιτία, ας, 'n, the eating together in public; also, an association or party that ate together, Xen. Œcon. 8, 12; and Συσσιτικός, 'n, όν, of or relating to eating together; and

Συσσίτιον, ου, τό, a repast with others, a common repast, a convivial meeting, Eurip. Ion. 1165; a common eating-place, Xen. Hist. v, 3, 17; τὰ συσσίτια, the common table at Sparta, Herodt. i, 65; συσσίτια χειμερινά, winter-quarters, Plat. Crit. 112, B. Fr. σύν and σίτος. Συσσίτοισιν, dat. pl. Ion. of

Σύσσιτος, ου, i, one who eats at the same table; a messmate, Demosth. 1257, 22; Plat. Ep. vii, 350, C. Fr. σύν and σῖτος. Συσσῦρω, to drag along together. Fr. σύρω.

Συσσώζω, f. ώσω, l. a. συνέσωσα, to save together, Thucyd. i, 47; to aid in preserving. Fr. σώζω. Σύσσωμος, ου, \dot{o} , \dot{n} , partaking of the same body; incorporated with. Fr. σύν and σωμα.

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Συσσωφερνίω, ω, f. ήσω, to act modestly or prudently along with. Fr. σωφερνίω.

Συστάδις, ων, αί, for συστάδις ἄμπιλω, probably vines that support or prop each other, vites compluviatæ. Fr. συνίστημι.

Συστάδην, adv. nigh at hand; hand to hand, densely; and Συστάδον, adv. stationary, in close action, Thucyd. vii, 81. Same Th.

Συσταθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of συνίστημι.

Συστάς, άντος, part. 2. aor. of συνίστημι.

Συστάσαν, acc. sing. f. g. part. 2. a. of συνίστημι, 2. a. συνίστην, and part. συστάς, άντος, -άσα, ης, -άν.

Συστάσεις, nom. pl. of σύστάσις. Συστασιάζω, f. άσω, to belong to the same party or faction; to unite in raising a sedition. Fr. σύστασις.

Συστασιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, one associated in exciting sedition. Fr. 3. sing. pf. pas. of preced.

Σύστασις, εως, ή, a putting or placing together; a composition, structure: an assembly, Eurip. Androm. 1077; an establishment; a constitution or form of government; tempera. ment; composition; construction : consistence ; coagulation or thickening; a coalition or confederacy; a conspiracy; a conflict, an engagement, Herodt. vi, 117; Plat. Legg. viii, 833, A; a collection; a party, a faction, a cabal, Thucyd. ii. 21; Demosth. 1122, 5; a conference; a conversation, Polyb.; corroboration by proofs; a conciliation to friendship; union, alliance, friendship; a reconciliation; σύστασιν πραγμάτων, a contexture of incidents in a drama, Aristot. Poet. 6, Twining's ed.; restitution, Plat. Tim. 89, A. Fr. συνίστημι. Th. ϊστημι.

Συτττοιώτης, ου, δ, one belonging to the same faction, Herodt. v, 70. Same Th.

Συστὰτίκος, ή, όν, having the power of establishing or rendering firm and compact; recommendatory; giving consistence. Fr. συνίστημι.

Συσταυρόω, ω, f. ωσω, to protect by palisades; to crucify together; to crucify with; pf. pas. συνισταύρωμαι, l. a. συνισταυ. εώθη, part. συσταυρωθίι, είσα, iv. Fr. σταυρός. Th. ϊστημι.

Συσταυρωθέντες, pl. part. 1. a. pas. of preced.

Συστεγάζω, f. άσω, to cover together; ὅἐἐν....σαςξί....καὶ νεύεως κεφαλὴν....οὐ ξυνεστέγασαν, Plat. Tim. 75, C; to cover or shut up close, Xen. Cyr. vi, 2, 7. Fr. σύν and στεγάζω. Th. στέγω.

Συστέλλω, ƒ. συστελῶ, 1. α. συνέστειλα, to draw together, to contract; ταῦθ' ὡς εἰς ἐλάχιστον συστείλαι, to contract them within the narrowest bounds, Dem. de Coron. 309, 2; Thucyd. viii, 4: ξυστελλόμενοι ές εὐτέλειαν, having contracted their expenditure; to confine, shorten, lessen; to compose or arrange; to restrain, repress; to lay out for burial; to cover with a winding-sheet, shroud, etc.; mid. to contract one's self, to draw one's self up, Aristoph. Eccl. 486; οὐ πέπλοις συνεστάλησαν, they were not dressed in their robes, Eurip. Troad. 380; to furl sails, Aristoph. Ran. 999; pf. pas. συνέσταλμαι, part. συνεσταλμένος, η, ον, drawn together, contracted; 2. a. pas. συνεστάλην, part. συσταλείς or ξυσταλείς, drawn close together, Aristoph. Vesp. 424. Fr. σύν and στέλλω.

Συστενάζω, f. άξα, to sigh, groan together, Eurip. Ion. 935. Fr. σύν and στενάζω, s. as στένω.

Συστεφανόω, ω, f. ώσω, to crown together; pas. to be crowned together, Demosth. 280, 27. Fr. στεφανόω.

Σύστημα, ατος, τό, what is put together, a composition; τὰ ἰκ τούτων ὅσα συστήματα γέγονεν, Plat. Phil. 17, D; an assemblage of many things together, Plat. Legg. iii, 686, B; an assembly, a multitude; a body of troops, Polyb. i, 81: a confederation or league, Id. ii, 41, 15; a system. Fr. συνίστημι. Συστηματικός, ή, όν, pertaining to an assembly or to any crowd of objects; systematical. Same Th.

Συστηναι, inf. 2. aor. of συνίστη-

Συστοιχίω, ω, f. ήσω, to belong to the same rank; to be placed in the same series, or in the same verse, to answer to; to correspond with. Fr. σύν and στοιχίω.

Συστοιχία, ας, 'n, standing in the same rank, order, or series; a rank; a series; agreement or

fitness of things, Aristot. Eth. i, 6: an order; a genus; affinity; and

Σύστοιχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, belonging to the same rank, class, series, etc.; having a natural affinity with another; having the same elements; σύστοιχα is applied to things connected or related together. Fr. στοῖχος.

Συστολή, ης, ή, a drawing together, contraction, retrenchment; the contraction of the heart: the shortening a long syllable; systole, etc. Fr. συστίλλω.

Συστολίζω, f. ίσω, to clothe, to make, Eurip. Orest. 1434. Same Th.

Συστρατεία, ας, ή, a joint expedition, Xen. Hist. iii, 1, 4. From Συστρατεύω, f. εύσω, to make war together, to be a soldier with; to take the field together, Xen. Cyr. viii, 8, 2; to proceed together to war, Id. Anab. vi, 2, 9; mid. to undertake an expedition along with, to carry on war with; ξυστρατεύεσθαι, to make incursions together, Thucyd. viii, 20. Fr. σύν and στρατεύω. Th. στρατός.

Συστεᾶτηγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to command an army with another, Demosth. 401, 2; and

Συστράτηγός, οῦ, ὁ, a colleague in the command of an army, Thucyd. ii, 58; Eurip. Phæn. 756. Fr. στρατηγός.

Συστρητιώτης, ου, δ, a fellowsoldier, a comrade, Xen. Anab. i, 2, 26. Fr. σύν and στρατιώτης.

Συστεμτοπεδεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to encamp together, Xen. Anab. ii, 4, 4. Fr. στεμπόσεδον.

Σύστεςμμα, άτος, τό, any thing rolled up in a bundle or ball; a collection, a body of troops; a group; a compact mass; a body of two thousand men. From Συστρέφω, f. έψω, to roll up : to roll up into a bundle or ball; to contract, draw together, Herodt. i, 101; to whirl along, Aristoph. Lys. 975; to narrow; to render compact or concise; to form a troop or band; to condense, consolidate; to draw together; mid. to draw one's self up for an attack, Lischin. c. Ctes. 32; to form together in a body, Thucyd. vii, 30; to close ranks; to collect one's self in order to spring; to close round in a body; to be formed into a compact body, Herodt. vii, 6; 1. α. συνέστειψα, part. 1. α. αct. συστείψας, ασα, αν, 2. α. pas. συνεστεάφην, part. συττεαφείς, drawn together, united in a body, Thucyd. vii, 32; iv, 68; Demosth. 126, 12; pf. pas. συνέστεαμμαι ρήμα...συνεστεαμμάνον, α concise speech, Plat. Prot. 343, E. Fr. σύν and στείφω.

Συστρέψας, part. 1. a. act. of preced.

υρίοτροφή, ñs, ή, the act of rolling up into a ball; a compact form; a vortex, whirlpool; a turning of the head, or vertigo; a tumultuous assembly; a gathering together, a crowd, Herodt. vii, 9; a confederacy, a conspiracy; conciseness of style. Fr. 2. pf. συνίστροφα, of συστρίφω.

Συστω, ης, η, 2. a. subj. act. of συνίστημι.

Συσφάζω, or -άττω, f. άξω, to slaughter together; pas. to be slaughtered with; συσφαγῆναι, 2. a. inf., Eurip. Iph. T. 686. Fr. σφάζω.

Συσφαιρίζω, f. ίσω, to play at ball together; and Συσφαιριστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who plays at ball with others, Plat. Ep.

xiii, 363, D. Fr. σφαῖςα. Συσφάττω. See συσφάζω.

Συσφίγγω, f. ίγζω, to draw or bind fast; to compress; to collect and draw together; 1. α. συνίσφιγζα. Fr. σφίγγω.

Συσφιγκτής, ῆςος, δ , a girdle, a sash, a clasp, LXX.

Σύσφιγετον, ου, τό, a clasp, a buckle, a hook; and

Σύσφιγατος, ου, δ, 'n, drawn or tied together, clasped together. Fr. σφίγγω.

Σύσφιγμα, ἄτος, τό, a girdle or sash; a clasp or buckle; pl. bonds; and

Σύσφιγζις, εως, \dot{n} , a fastening or collecting together; a binding together or binding tight; a belt. Συσφεμγίζω, f. $i\sigma\omega$, to seal together with. Fr. $\sigma\varphi$ εμγίζω.

Συσχεθείς, είσα, iv, part. 1. a. pas., and

Συσχεθη, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. pas. of συνίχω.

Συσχηματίζεσθε, 2. pl. pres. ind. or impf. pas. of

Συσχηματίζω, f. ίσω, to form or shape alike; to conform to; συσχηματίζομαι, to be formed like; with dat. Fr. σύν and σχηματίζω.

Σύτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. Ion. for ἱσέσϋτο, of σεύω, or σύω, Π. xxi, 167. ΣΫ́ΦΑΡ, τό, the slough or cast skin of a snake or of a locust; the wrinkled skin of old age; old age; an old man.

Συφείος, οῦ, ὁ, lengthened form for συφεός, a hog-sty, Odys. x, 389. Fr. σῦς.

Σὖφείος, ό, a hog-sty; συφείνδε, s. as εἰς οτ περὸς συφείν, to the sty. Σὖφόεβιον, τό, a herd of swine. Fr. σὖς and φέεβω.

Συφοςδός, οῦ, ὁ, a swineherd, Theocr. xvi, 54; Odys. xxi, 193. Fr. σύς and φοςδή.

Συφός, or συφεός, οῦ, and συφεών, ῶνος, ὁ, a place where swine are fed or kept; a hog-sty, Odys. xiv, 13, 73.

Συχάρ, ἡ, indecl., the name of a city, Sychar. Hebr. Συχέμ, ἡ, indecl., the name of a

Συχέμ, \dot{n} , indecl., the name of a city, Sychem. Hebr.

Συχνά, and συχνόν, used as an adverb, frequently, incessantly. From

Συχνός, ή, όν, dense, thick, frequent; crowded; numerous, many, Xen. Anab. v, 4, 8; populous, Plat. Polit. ii, 370, D; συχνούς προτεθνάναι, had died before them in rapid succession, Thucyd. ii, 52; συχνὸς λόγος, a long discourse, Plat. Gorg. 465, E. There is a difference between wuxvos and ouxvós, the former signifying merely frequent or numerous, but the latter, following in rapid succession; thus, πυκνοὶ κύαθοι, many or numerous cups of wine; but συχνοὶ κύαθοι, frequent or rapidly succeeding cups, cup after cup, Gail's Thucyd., vol. 5, Mem., p. 162; συχνός χεόνος, after a long time; συχνόν, a great space, a wide interval, Xen. Anab. i, 8, 7; συχνὰ χεήματα, a large sum of money, Plat. Crit. 44, E. Fr. συνεχής. Συχνῶς, densely, frequently, incessantly; quickly, often. Fr. preced.

Σύω, obsol., to agitate, shake, move; σύομαι, obsol., to be moved, agitated; pf. pas. ἔσσυμαι, part. ἐσσυμένος, eager. The tenses from it are the l.a. pf. and plupf. pas. Fr. σεύω.

Συώδης, εος, δ, ή, like a hog, swinish, filthy, gross. Fr. σῦς and είδος.

Συων, gen. pl. of σῦς.

 $\Sigma \phi'$, for $\sigma \phi \omega i$, nom. and acc. dual of $\delta \vec{v}$, $\delta \vec{i}$.

Σφάγανον, ου, τό, a sword. Fr. σφάζω.

Σφαγεῖον, ου, τό, a vessel to re-

ceive the blood of the victim, Aristoph. Thesm. 754; Æschyl. Ag. 1063; a victim, Eurip. Troad. 749. Fr. σφάζω.

Σφάγείς, είσα, έν, part. 2. a. pas. of σφάζω, or σφάττω.

Σφάγεύς, ίως, δ, one who kills or slays; a slaughterer, a butcher, an assassin; also, a sword, Soph. Aj. 802; a sacrificial knife, Eurip. Androm. 1123. Th. σφάζω.

Σφάγή, ñs, ἡ, a slaying, a slaughtering, Soph. Aj. 902; the act of killing; slaughter; the immolation of a victim, Eurip. Iph. T. 340; Soph. Trach. 753; the neck or throat, Æschyl. Prom. 865; blood. Same Th.

Σφάγἴα, ων, τά, victims offered in sacrifice, Herodt. ix, 45.

Σφαγιάζομαι, f. άσομαι, dep. mid., to slay a victim, sacrifice; more rarely an act.; σφαγιάζω occurs in same signif., whence 1. a. part. σφαγιασείς in pas. signif. Fr. σφάγιον. Hence σφαγιασμός. Σφαγιάζω, and σφαγιάζομαι, to sacrifice victims; to kill the victim, Herodt. vi, 76; σφαγιασείς, part. 1. a. pas., being offered as a victim, Id. vii.

Σφαγιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, the immolation of a victim, Eurip. Electr. 200. Fr. σφάζω.

Σφάγιον, ου, τό, a victim, a sacrifice, Xen. Hist. ii, 2, 3; Demosth. 424, 22; Eurip. Hec. 569; also, the place or vessel in which the blood of the victim was received. Fr. σφαγή.

was received. Fr. σφαγή. Σφάγιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, slain, bloody, Soph. Aj. 1277; Eurip. Electr. 811; φλέβες σφάγιαι, the jugular veins.

Σφαγίς, ίδος, ἡ, (μάχαιςα,) a knife for sacrifices, Herodt. ix, 45; Eurip. Electr. 811.

Σφάγνος, ου, δ, a species of lichen or moss; s. as φάγνος and φάσγανον, a species of salvia.

2ΦΑΔΑΖΩ, f. άσω, to show any violent emotion by the gestures of the body; to toss about the feet: to kick or plunge, as a horse, Xen. Cyr. vii, 1, 18; Eschyl. Pers. 190; to tremble or be convulsed, like dying persons; to die hard: derivation uncertain. Fr. φάω οr σφάζω. Σφαδασμός, οῦ, ὁ, any violent movement, under the influence of pain; a tossing about or shaking of the feet; kicking; convulsive agony, Plat. Polit. ix, 579, E. Fr. preced.

Σφαζομίναν, Dor. for σφαζομίνην, acc. fem. part. pres. pas. of Εφάζω, or σφάστω, f. άξω, l. a. ἄσφαξα, to cut the throat, Eurip. Orest. 1198; to kill, slay; to slaughter a victim; to murder; to butcher, Thucyd. vii; to offer in sacrifice, Xen. Cyr. viii, 3, 11; 2. a. ἄσφάγον, 2. f. pas. σφαγήσομαι, l. a. pas. ἰσφάχθην, Ion., Herodt. vi, 5, σφαχθείς. 2. a. pas. ἰσφάγην, pf. pas. ἄσφαγμαι. Th. φάω, σφάω, σφάζω.

ΣΦΑΙ PA, ας, ħ, a globe, a sphere, a ball for playing with, Odys. vi, 100; muffles bound round the hands of boxers, Plat. Legg. viii, 830, B; as if from σπίξα.

Σφαιρηδόν, adv. after the manner of a ball, like a ball, Il. xiii, 204; and

Σφαιρίζω, f. low, to play at ball, Plut. Theæt. 146, A; and Σφαιρϊκός, ή, όν, round, spherical,

globular; and Σφαιρίον, and -ίδιον, ου, τό, dimin.,

a little globe or ball. Fr. σφαῖ-

Σφαίρἴσις, εως, \hat{n} , a game at ball. Fr. σφαιρίζω.

Σφαιζιστήςιον, ου, τό, a place for playing ball; a tennis-court. Same Th.

Σφαιριστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who plays at ball. Fr. σφαιρίζω.

Σφαιροειδής, ίος, δ, ή, like a ball, globular, Xen. Anab. v, 4, 6; spherical, spheroidal. Fr. σφαῖρα and εἶδος.

Σφαιρομάχίω, ω, f. ήσω, to contend in playing at ball; to box with muffles, Plat. Legg. viii, 830, E. See σφαῖρα.

Σφαιζοποιέω, ω, f. now, to make balls; to make spherical. Fr. σφαίζα und ποιέω.

Σφαιρόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to make round as a ball; to fasten a ball on the end of a sword or spear, Aristot. Eth. iii, 1. Th. σφαίρα. Σφαιζωτάς, ῆρος, ὁ, a leathern strap to fasten shoes with; a shoe-strap. Fr. σφαίρα.

Σταιςωπός, ή, όν, rounded, having a round top, Xen. Hipp. 8, 10. Fr. σφαΐεα.

Σφακελίζω, f. 1σω, to be affected with gaugrene or mortification, Herodt. vi, 136; Plat. Tim. 84, B; and

ΣΦΛ'ΚΕΛΟΣ, ου, ό, violent agitation from excessive pain; mortification of inflamed flesh, gangrene, Eurip. Hipp. 1349 a paroxysm, Eschyl. Prom. 880;

convulsion; the raging violence of a storm, Id. 1067, rottenness of the trunk of trees, etc. Perhaps from σφάζειν, because the part affected appears dead. Also, Σφάκελος, the middle finger, Suid. ΣΦΑ'ΚΟΣ, ον, δ, the herb called sage, Aristoph. Thesm. 486.

Σφακτηρία, ας, ή, a sacrificer. Σφακτός, ή, όν, sacrificed, slaughtered, Eurip. Hec. 1060. Fr. σφάζω.

Σφάκτεια, ας, ή, a female sacrificer; fem. of σφάκτης.

Σφαλείς, είσα, έν, 2. a. part. pas. to σφάλλω, inf. σφαληναι.

Σφαλεφός, ά, όν, liable to slip, Soph. Aj. 159; tottering, stumbling, slippery, unsteady; weak; doubtful; dangerous, Herodt. iii, 53; φοθεφόν τε καὶ σφαλεφόν, Plat. Polit. v, 450; hurtful; faithless, Demosth. 11, 3; fickle. Fr. σφάλλω.

Σφαληναι, 2. a. inf. pas. of σφάλλω.

Σφάλλομαι. See σφάλλω. Σφάλλοντι, Dor. for σφάλλουσι, 3. pl. pres. act. of

 $\Sigma\Phi A'\Lambda\Lambda\Omega$, f. αλω, l. a. έσφη- $\lambda \alpha$, 2. α . $\xi \sigma \phi \tilde{\alpha} \lambda \sigma v$ (?), to cause to slip, totter, or fall; to supplant, overthrow, Soph. Electr. 408; to render uncertain, Herodt. vii, 142; to deceive, circumvent; pas. σφάλλομαι, to totter, stagger, be weakened, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 9; to fail of one's object; to be defeated or disappointed, Æschyl. Eum. 682; to be baffled; to be deceived, Xen. Cyr. v, 2, 15; to err; to fall or perish, Herodt. vii, 168; Μοίρας δολίω σφηλάντι τέχνη, Eurip. Alc. 31; to foil, Thucyd. vii; to come to total destruction; to be injured, Plat. Legg. vi, 769, C; 2. a. pas. ἐσφάλην, f. σφαλήσομαι, pf. pas. ἔσφαλμαι, with gen.; οί σφαλλόμενοι, persons falling back in the world, unfortunate; σφαλλομένους δὲ πλεῖστα ἐπανορθῶν, Xen. Mem. ii, 4, 6; γνώμη σφαλέντες, generally γνώμης, deceived in their expectation, Thucyd. iv, 18.

Σφάλμα, ἄτος, τό, a slip, an error, fault, miscarriage, Xen. Cyr. viii, 5, 4; a failure, a calamity, misfortune, Herodt. vii, 6. Th. σφάλλω.

Σφάξ, Dor. for σφήξ. Σφάξαι, 1. a. inf. act., and Σφάξαι, 1. a. part. to σφάζω.

Σφάξωτι, 3. pl. 1. a. subj. act. of the same.

Σφαρανίομαι, dep. mid., to burst with a noise, to crack, crackle, explode; to groan with fulness; in gen., to swell, teem. Fr. σφάραγος.

Σφαραγεῦντο, Dor. and Ion. for ἐσφαραγεῦντο, 3. pl. impf. pas., Odys. ix, 390; οὔθατα γὰρ σφαραγεῦντο, Id. ix, 440; of Σφαραγέω, ω, f. ήσω, to make a gurgling noise with the throat; to whiz or fiz, Odys. ix, 390; to crackle; pas. to be swollen out or distended; to be turgid. Th. σφάραγος.

Σφαραγίζω, f. ίσω, to put in motion with a whizzing noise. From

ΣΦΑ'ΡΑΓΟΣ, and σφάραγγος, ov, o, a gurgling noise in the throat; a whizzing or whistling noise, as of wind.

Σφα̃ς, acc. pl. of ov.

Σφάς, Il. v, 567, by syncope for σφίας, but σφάς, acc. pl. of σφός, ή, όν, their, Odys. ii, 237.

Σφάττω. See σφάζω.

Σφαυρωτής. See σφαιρωτής. Σφέ, acc. sing. Poet. for ε, himself or herself; also, acc. pl. Æol. for σφᾶε, them, themselves; also, for σφωέ, them two, Il. xi, 111, 115.

Σφέα, for αὐτά, them, acc. pl. neut. of %5, Herodt. i, 89.

Σφέας, Ion. and Epic for σφᾶς. ΣΦΕΔΑΝΟ΄Σ, ή, όν, vehement, ardent, rapid σφεδανόν, as adv., vehemently, furiously, Il. xi, 165. Fr. σπεύδω.

Σφεῖς, contract. from σφέες, nom. pl. of οὖ, of him, and also for αὐτοί, they.

Σφείων, Ion. and Poet. for σφων, gen. pl. of the same.

Σφέλαϊ, dat. sing. of

Σφίλας, ἄτος, τό, a footstool, Ap. Rhod., and Odys. xviii, 398; a low form; a rower's bench; Epic pl. σφίλα, Odys. xvii, 231. Fr. σφάλλω.

Σφέλμα, ἄτος, τό, the blossom of the holm-oak.

Σφενδάμνῖνος, ίνη, ινον, made of maple; also, hard, tough as a maple, Aristoph. Acharn. 180. From

 $\Sigma\Phi E'N\Delta AMNO\Sigma$, ov, δ , a maple-tree.

Σφίνδαμνος, acer pseudoplatanus, Theophr. H. Pl. 3, 6, 10; cf. Bellon. Obs. 1, 17.

Σφενδονάω, and -ίω, ω, f. ήσω, to sling; to whirl or throw with a sling, Nen. Anab. iii, 3, 5; pas to be hurled as by a sling, Eurip. Phæn. 1199. From

2ΦΕΝ ΔΟ'NΗ, η; η, a sling for throwing stones; a sling-stone; a bullet; a hailstone; τοιαύταις σφενδόναις παιήσομεν, with such hailstones will we batter them, Aristoph. Nub. 1125; also, a band worn on the head by women; a bandage; the socket in which the stone of a ring is set, Eurip. Hipp. 865; Plat. Polit. ii, 359, E.

Σρενδονήτης, and σφενδονίτης, ου, δ, slinger, Xen. Cyr. vii, 4, 7. Same Th.

Σφενδονητικός, ή, όν, skilled in slinging; (τέχνη,) the art of slinging, Plat. Lach. 193, B. Fr. σφενδόνη.

Σφενδονίζω, f. Ισω, s. as σφενδονάω. Τh. σφενδόνη.

Σφές, Æol. and Dor. for σφείς. Σφέτες', for σφέτεςα, nom. pl. n. g. σφετεςάων, gen. pl. Æol. for σφετεςῶν, Il. ix, 327; and

Σφετέρην, acc. sing. Ion. f. g. of σφέτερος, α, ον, dat. pl. σφετέρουσι.

Σφετερίζομαι, to make any thing one's own; to appropriate to one's self; ἀλλ' ὁ την Εύδοιαν ἐκεῖνος σφετεριζόμενος, Demosth. 248, 12; mid. of

Σφετερίζω, f. ίσω, to alienate. Fr. σφέτερος.

Σφιτεφισμός, οῦ, δ, an appropriation to one's own use, usurpation. Fr. preced.

Σφίτερος, α, or, their, their own, and sometimes apparently for his, Thucyd. vii, 4; but a plural notion is involved, as not only his, but all those along with him. Fr. σφείς, pl. of őς.

Σφέων, Ion. for σφῶν, of them. Σφῆ, dat. fem. of σφός.

Σφητιά, ᾶς, ἡ, a wasp's nest; ἴσθ' ὅμοιον σφητιᾶ, it is like a wasp's nest, Aristoph. Vesp. 224, 229; and

Σφηκίον, ου, τό, the cell of a wasp's nest.

Σφηκίσκος, ου, δ, something like a wasp; a long, pointed stake, Aristoph. Plut. 301.

Σφηποειδής, έος, and σφηπώδης, ό, ή, like a wasp, having the shape of a wasp. Fr. σφήξ and είδος. Σφηπός, οῦ, δ. See σφηπώδης.

Σφηχόω, ω, f. ωσω, to pinch up any thing in the middle, like a wasp's body; to make in the shape of a wedge; to bind fast; to shut; to secure; to make narrow, contract; ἐσφηχωντο, Dor. and Æol. for ἐσφηχοῦντο, 3. pl. impf. pas. Th. σφήξ.

Σφηκώδης, εος, δ, ή, like a wasp,

slender, Aristoph. Plut. 561, 562.

Σφήκωμα, ατος, τό, any thing bound fast or tightened; a bandage; the cone of a helmet where the plume is fixed, Aristoph. Pac. 1216.

Σφηκών, ῶνος, ὁ, a wasp's nest. Fr. σφήξ.

Σφήλα, Epic for "εσφηλα, 1. a. ind., and

Σφῆλαι, inf. 1. a. act. of σφάλλω. Σφήλας, part. 1. a. act. of σφάλλω. Σφῆλεν, Epic for ἴσφηλεν, 3. sing. 1. a. act. to σφάλλω.

Σφηλής, έος, οῦς, ὁ, ἡ, movable, sliding, sloping. See next.

Σφηλός, ή, όν, easily moved; also, dense: not used. Fr. σφάλλω. ΣΦΗ'N, ηνός, ό, a wedge, Aristoph. Ran. 801; an instrument of torture.

Σφηνίσχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, wedge-shaped, like a cone, Aristoph. Plut. 300. Σφηνοιδής, ἱος, ὁ, ἡ, like a wedge, cuneiform. Fr. σφήν and εἶδος. Σφηνοπώγων, ωνος, ὁ, with a wedge-shaped or peaked beard, as Hermes is represented; in Comedy old men were thus brought on the stage. Fr. σφήν and πώγον.

Σφηνόω, ω, f. ώσω, to split with wedges; to fasten or stop up as with a wedge; to wedge; to obstruct; to torture by wedges. Fr. σφήν.

ΣΦΗ'Ξ, ηκός, δ, a wasp, a hornet, Aristoph. Vesp. 430, 1090; Il. xv, 167. Perhaps from σφίγγω.

ΣΦΗ ΤΤΙΟΣ, ου, δ, ή, sharp, acrid; also, a Sphettian, or of the Attic tribe called Σφηττός. Σφί, and σφίν, for σφίσι, and αὐτοῖς · for the Poets, instead of σφίσι, dat. pl., use σφί οr σφίν. Σφίγγ', for σφίγγα, acc. sing. of

σφίγξ. Σφιγγία, ας, ή, parsimony, stinginess. Fr. σφίγγω.

Σφίγγιον, ου, δ, Spingion, a mountain.

Σφιγγίον, τό, a string, band, a bracelet, or necklace. From ΣΦΙ'ΓΙ'Ω, f. ίγξω, to squeeze together; to constrain; to drive close, as with a wedge, Æschyl. Prom. 58; to contract or make narrow; to bind or fasten; to restrain, keep within bounds; to govern, Erinn. Od. 4; pf. pas. ἔσφιγμαι, 3. sing. ἔσφιγμαι, inf. ἐσφίγχθαι. Hence σφιγγία, ας, ἡ. Fr. σφήν.

Σοιγκτής, ῆρος, δ, that binds tightly or contracts; the sphine-

ter muscle that surrounds the anus. Fr. σφίγγω.

Σφιγατός, ή, όν, bound tight, constricted. Fr. σφίγγω.

Σφίγατως, ορος, δ, Poet. for σφιγατής, a band, bond, string.

Σφίγξ, γγός, 'n, the Sphinx, the name of a certain winged monster, of Egyptian origin, with a female's face and lion's body, that proposed riddles to those who passed by, and destroyed such as could not solve them; 'n παικιλφδός Σφίγξ, Soph. Œd. Τ. 130; also, a person that speaks enigmatically. Fr. σφίγγω.

Σφίδη, ης, ἡ, a gut or intestine of which the strings of musical instruments were made.

Σφίγξαι, 1. a. inf. act. of σφίγγω. Σφίν. See σφί.

Σφισι, and σφισιν, dat. of σφείς. Σφογγία, ας, ή, also σφόγγιον, σφόγγος, Att. for σπογγία.

Σφόδοα, adv. very, very much, greatly, exceedingly, vehemently; ardently, Soph. Electr. 1042; σφόδοα σύμφερον, very advantageous, Aristoph. Plut. 49. From

ΣΦΟΔΡΟ'Σ, ά, όν, vehement, strenuous, Demosth. 318, 25; ardent; ώς σφοδρὸς ἐφ' ὅτι ὁρμήσεις, how ardent he was in whatever he undertook, Plat. Apol. 21, A; forcible, energetic, active, Xen. Cyr. ii, 2, 15; brisk; keen, severe, Xen. Anab. i, 10, 11.

Σφοδεότης, ητος, ή, vehemence, energy, impetuousness, Xen. Hist. vii, 2, 23; ardor, Plut. Legg. v, 733, B. Fr. σφοδεός. Σφοδεύνομαι, to press vehemently, to struggle greatly, to be vehement; to plunge, like a vicious horse, to be refractory, Æschyl. Prom. 1013. Fr. σφοδεός.

Σφοδούνω, to make vehement; pas. σφοδούνομαι, to be violent or overbearing; σφοδούνεσαι τινι, to put overweening trust in a thing. Fr. σφοδούς.

Σφοδεωε, adv., the same with σφόδεα, Odys. xii, 124.

Σφονδύλη, ης, οτ σπονδύλη, ης, ή, a root resembling silphium; also, a sort of cockroach, Aristoph. Pac. 1077. Th. σπόνδυλος.

Σφονδυλίον, ου, τό, a species of shell-fish, the spondylus. See next.

Σφονδύλιος, ου, δ, like σφόνδυλος, a vertebre.

Σφονδύλοδίνητος, ου, δ , \dot{n} , twirled as on a spindle. Fr. σφόνδυλος and δινέω.

Σφόνδὔλος, ου, and σφονδύλιος, ου, δ, like σπόνδῦλος, a vertebre, the second vertebre of the neck; μυτλὸς....σφονδυλίων, the marrow of the cervical vertebre, Il. NN, 483; a joint of the backbone or neck, καὶ σφόνδυλος ἀχεῖ...., and the backbone aches, Aristoph. Vesp. 1529; Eurip. Phan. 1428; also, a whorl or knob of a spindle.

Σρος, σφή, σφόν, his, his own, Π. xiv, 202; σφη ἀρετή, by their bravery, Π. xi, 90.

Στοῦ, gen. sing. of preced. Σφεαγίδα, acc. sing. of σφεαγίς. Σφεαγίδιον, ου, σό, a little seal, Aristoph. Thesm. 427.

Σφεᾶγιδονἔχαεγοκομήτης, ου, δ, a fop who wore rings on his fingers down to the white of his nails, Aristoph. Nub. 332. Fr. σφεαγίς, ὄνυξ, ἀεγός, and κομίω. Σγεαγίδοφῦλαξ, ἀκος, δ, one who has the charge of seals; a keeper of seals. Fr. σφεαγίς and φυλάσσω.

Σφεαγίζω, f. ίσω, to seal, impress with a seal or stamp, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 38; in the Scriptures, to establish, confirm, ratify; also, to seal up or conceal; 1. a. ἰσφεάγισα, imperat. act. σφεάγισω, pf. pas. ἰσφεάγισμα, 1. a. ind. pas. ἰσφεαγίσθην, ης, η, 1. a. m. ἰσφεαγισάμην, ω, ατο. Fr. σφεαγίς.

ΣΦΡΑΓΊΣ, Ion. σφοηγίς, ίδος, ή, a seal, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 155; Herodt. iii, 41; the impression made with a seal, Plat. Theat. 192, A; a mark, a stamp; a passport, Aristoph. Av. 1213.

Σφεαγίσαντες, nom. pl. part. 1. a. act., and

Σφεαγίσης, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. act. of σφεαγίζω.

Σφεάγισμα, ἄτος, τό, a seal, signature, Xen. Hist. i, 4, 1; a stamp, Eurip. Hipp. 867. Fr. pf. pas. of σφεαγίζω.

Στραγιστός, ή, όν, sealed, marked as genuine. Fr. σφραγίς.

Σφεαγίι ωμεν, pl. 1. a. subj. of σφεαγίζω.

Σφεηγίζω, Ion. for σφεαγίζω. Σφεηγίς, Ion. for σφεαγίς.

2φεηγίς, 10n. for σφεαγίς. ΣΦΡΙΓΑ'Ω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be full of sap; to be turgid or full, to swell, as buds, to vegetate; to be plump; to be wanton; to be in high health, to be vigorous, Aristoph. Nub. 799; to swell with rage, Archyl. Prom. 388; to be haughty, arrogant. $\Sigma t \in \tilde{\gamma} \gamma \sigma_5$, $\iota \sigma_5$, $\iota \sigma_5$, vigor of body, plumpness; wantonness, lust. Σφυγματώδης, εος, ε, ή, agitated like one with an accelerated pulse, Plat. Ax. 368, D. Fr. σφυγμός and είδος.

 $\Sigma \phi_{\nu\gamma}\mu \delta_5$, $\delta \delta$, a pulsation or throbbing of the heart and of the arteries. From

ΣΦΥ΄ΖΩ, Dor. σφύσδω, f. ύζω, to throb, to palpitate, Theoer. xi, 71; to beat, as the pulse; to thrill with desire, Plat. Phadr 251, D.

Σφύξις, εως, ή, pulsation, throbbing of the arteries or heart. Fr. preced.

 $\Sigma\Phi\Upsilon^{\sim}PA$, $\alpha \varepsilon$, \tilde{n} , a hammer, a mallet, *Odys*. iii, 434.

 $\Sigma \phi \iota_{\varphi \alpha i \nu \alpha}$, α_s , \dot{n} , a sea-fish, called from its shape the hammer-fish.

Σφυράς, άδος, ή, goat's or sheep's dung, Aristoph. Pac. 769.

Σφῦρήλἄτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, wrought or beat out with a hammer, in contradistinction to any thing cast or melted, Herodt. vii, 69; διίλαχον σφυρηλάτω Σκύθη σιδήρω, κτημάτων παμπησίαν, Εξ. chyl. S. Theb. 798; solid, massive, firm, sound. Fr. σφῦρα and ἐλαύνω.

Σφυζοκοπία, ας, ή, the art or business of a smith; and

Σφυζοχόπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a worker in iron, hammering; also, hammered. Fr. σφυζα and χόπτω. Σφυζόν, οῦ, τό, the ankle-bone; the ankle, Demosth. 442, 14; the lower part of a hill, etc.; also, the foot; σφυζῶ χούφῶ, with a light foot, Ευτίρ. Alc. 602; connected with σφυζα, as the Lat. malleus with malleolus. Σφυζοντρισίπύζα, ας, ἡ, firing the ankle, epithet of the gout. Fr. σφυζόν and πρήθω.

Σφυρωτής (ὑποδήματος), straps for fastening shoes or sandals. A false reading for σφαιρωτής, in Gen. xiv, 23; Schneid. Lex. Th. σφύρα.

Σφύσδειν, Dor. for σφύζειν. Σφύσδω, Dor. for σφύζω. Σφώ, nom. and acc. dual of σύ. Σφωί, nom. and acc. dual of σδ. Σφωϊ, nom. and acc. dual, σφωϊν, gen. and dat. dual of σύ. But σφωΐν, gen. dual of σδ.

Σφωΐτερος, α, ov, your, your own, referring to two; used by the Ionic Poets only. Fr. σφωί.

Σφων, contract. Att. gen. and dat. of σφωϊ for σφωϊν.

ΣΧΑΔΩ'N, όνος, 'n, an animal without feet or wings, the larva or magget of a bee or wasp; the cell of the honeycomb; the

honeycomb, Theorr. i, 147. Fr. $\sigma_{\chi \dot{\alpha} \omega}$.

Σχάζω (and σχάω, impf. έσχά. ων, contract. ἔσχων), f. άσω, to cause to yawn or gape; to cut open, to open up, to open; to scarify, to open a vein; to let loose, relax, let go, leave off; κἆτ' οὐκ ἔσχων ἀμελήσας, and so I forgot to cut it up, Aristoph. Nab. 409; γῆρυν ἄφθογγον σχάσας, Eurip. Phæn. 974. The idea seems to be taken from a person who, hearing something astounding, opens his mouth wide in the vain endeavour to articulate a word; Kesov, τί σιγας, γῆρυν ἄφθογγον σχασας; Creon, why are you silent, attempting to utter an inarticulate sound? σχάσον δὲ δεινόν ὅμμα καὶ θυμοῦ πνοάς, away with that threatening eye and breathings of passion, Eurip. Phæn. 464; zal σχάσας την φουτίδα λεπτήν, and opening up a subtle train of thought, Aristoph. Nub. 740; mid. to let go from one's self; σχασάμενος την ίσσικήν, having given up horsemanship, Id. Nub. 107; to droop the tail, Xen. Cyn. 3, 5. Dunb. Fr. oxáw. Τh. χάω.

ΣΧΑΛΙ΄Σ, ίδος, ή, a ladder; a pole or forked stake for hanging nets on; the same with στάλιξ. Σχάσαις, Æol. for σχάσας, part. 1. a. act. m. g. of σχάζω, 1. a. ἔσχᾶσα, 1. a. m. ἰσχασάμην, and

Σχασθείην, 1. a. opt. pas. of σχάω, or σχάζω, 1. a. pas. το- χάσθην.

 $\Sigma_{\chi\acute{\alpha}\sigma_{IS}, \epsilon\omega_{S}, \acute{n}}$, an incision, a cuting open, a scarification. F_{r} . $\sigma_{\chi\acute{\alpha}\omega}$.

Σχάω, impf. ἴσχων, rarer Att. collat. form of σχάζω.

Σχέ, found in composition only, as κάτασχε, 2. sing. 2. aor. of κατέχω, Eurip. Herc. F. 1202. Σχεδάσιον, ου, τό. See σχεδίου. Σχέδη, ης, ή, a sheet or tablet on which to write, a memorandum-

which to write, a memorandumbook or tablet. Not classical. Fr. σχίζω.

Σχίδη, adv. slowly, gently, with moderation, softly, deliberately. Fr. έχω or σχεδόν.

Σχεδία, ας, ή, (sc. ναῦς, a vessel,) a raft or vessel hastily made; σχεδίαις διαθαίνοντες άδε, crossing thus on hastily constructed rafts, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 10; Thucyd. vi, 2; Ion. σχεδίη, Herodt. iv, 87; Æschyl. Pers. 69; also, a bridge, a pontoon,

a lighter, Eurip. Hec. 110. Fr. oxedov. Th. "xw.

Σχεδιάζω, f. άσω, to do a thing in haste or for the moment, to act without deliberation; to speak extempore, σχεδιάζοντα λέγειν ο τι αν τύχη, l'lat. Sis. 387, E. Fr. σχεδίος.

Σχεδίασμα, άτος, τό, and σχεδιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, an extemporaneous act or speech, Plat. Sis. 390, C; any work done for the moment or in haste. Fr. pf. pas. of σχεδιάζω.

Σχεδίην, adv. from σχεδίος, at hand, near, Il. v, 830.

 $\Sigma_{\chi} = \delta i \sigma v$, σv , $\sigma \delta$, a tablet; work done in haste; an extemporaneous discourse; a weapon for close fighting; a village or little town, Dion. Hal. i, 55; but the reading here is doubtful, Huds. Th. $\sigma \chi i \zeta \omega$.

Σχεδίος, ία, Ion. in, ιον, or ου, ô, n, near, close; also, sudden, immediate; σχέδια βέλη, weapons used in close combat, Æschyl. Choëph. 161; a close action; hastily done, without premeditation, off-hand. Fr. σχεδόν. Τh. έχω οτ σχέω.

Σχεδόθεν, adv. from σχεδόν. next.

 $\Sigma X E \Delta O'N$, adv. near, nearly, almost, Thucyd. vii, 33; σχεδόν τι, almost; σχεδόν γάς τι πãν, for almost the whole, Thucyd. v, 66; σχεδόν τι άμα, nearly at the same time; about; also, at hand, close by; with οιομαι, it seems redundant; σχεδὸν οἴομαι πάντας ὑμᾶς ἡσθῆσθαι, I suppose that all of you are acquainted, Demosth. περὶ παeaπeισε.; it governs a dut. and gen. Fr. σχέω.

 $\Sigma_{\chi' \in \theta_{\Sigma}}$, pres. imperat. or 3. sing. impf. for ἔσχεθε, of σχέθω, from σχέω.

Σχεθέειν, Epic for σχεθείν, 2. a. inf. to "χω, lengthened form of σχείν · but see σχέθω.

Σχεθείς, έντος, part. 1. a. pas.,

Σχεθέμεν, Ion. and Dor., hence σχεθείν, 2. a. inf. of σχέθω, for ΐχω.

 $\Sigma_{\chi_{i}\ell\omega}$, 2. a. " $\sigma_{\chi_{i}\ell\sigma}$ (alone used), to have, hold, possess, τόλμαν σχεθείν, Æschyl. Prom. 16; to retain; also, to restrain, refrain, repress, to check; to delay, Il. xi, 96; σχεθέειν, Odys. v, 320; Poetic. I'r. ox'sw, for "xw.

 $\Sigma_{\chi \tilde{\imath}\tilde{\imath}\nu}$, 2. a. inf. of $\tilde{\imath}_{\chi \omega}$. Σχελίς, ίδος, ή, a flitch of bacon, a side of meat.

 Σ_{χ} $\in \mu$ $\in \nu$, and σ_{χ} $\in \mu$ $\in \nu$ $\in I$ on. and Dor., hence σχεῖν, 2. a. inf. act. of σχέω.

Σχένδυλα, ας, ή, also σχενδύλη, a carpenter's tool, a pair of pincers or tongs. Fr. " \u03c4 \u03c0 and \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u03c4 \u0 Σχενδελάω, to take hold of with α σχένδυλα.

Σχενδύλη, ης, ή. See σκένδύλα. $\Sigma_{\chi^{i_0}}$, $E_{p.}$, and Ion. contract. $\sigma_{\chi^{o\tilde{\nu}}}$, 2. a. imperat. m. of $\tilde{\epsilon}_{\chi^{o}}$, a. m. ἐσχόμην.

Σχερία, ας, ή, Scheria, the island of the Phaacians; later Kienuea, Corcyra, now Corfu.

Σχερός, δ, used only in the phrase iν σχερώ, in a row or line, one after another, successively. Derivation uncertain.

Σχερώ, Poet. adv. for έφεξης, in regular order, in a series, in succession. Perhaps from σχέω. $\Sigma_{\chi_{\xi_{5}}}$, 2. a. imperat. act. of $\sigma_{\chi_{\eta_{5}}}$ μι, s. as έχω.

Σχέσθαι, 2. a. inf. mid. to "εχω. Σχέτις, εως, ή, a holding, stopping, Plat. Crat. 424, A; having, handling; habit, constitution; οὐθ' ὅπλων σχέσιν, nor the handling of his arms, Æschyl. S. Theb. 489; structure; also, the external appearance, dress, mode of life, Demosth. 1122, 15. Fr. σχέω.

Σχετήζιον, ου, τό, that which checks, a remedy. Fr. ἔχω and oxeiv.

Σχετήριος, ου, δ, ή, stopping, assuaging, restraining, alleviating, Eurip. Cycl. 135. Fr. σχέω. Σχετικός, ή, όν, capable of hold-

ing, restraining, etc.; relative.

Fr. σχέω.

 $\Sigma_{\chi \varepsilon \tau \lambda \iota \alpha \zeta \omega}$, f. άσω, to complain, moan, be unhappy, Aristoph. Plut. 477; to lament; to feel indignant, to be angry, Demosth. 913, 9. Fr. σχέτλιος.

Σχετλιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, angry complaining, invective.

 $\Sigma X E' T \Lambda IO \Sigma$, ia, iou, harsh, disagreeable, cruel, Il. ii, 112; unhappy, wretched, miserable; woes me! Aristoph. Nub. 485; also, unfeeling, unkind, Soph. Phil. 369; having fortitude; daring; patient of labor; indefatigable, Il. x, 164; troublesome, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 289, E; foolhardy, Odys. xi, 473; wicked, audacious, Soph. Antig. 47; unprincipled, Demosth. 346, 1; shameless, impudent, importunate. Fr. σχέω.

 $\Sigma_{\chi^{i}\tau o}$, Ion. for $i\sigma_{\chi^{i}\tau o}$, 3. sing. 2. a. m. of "χω.

 $\Sigma_{\chi \in \omega}$, obsol., 2. a. $\varepsilon_{\sigma \chi \circ \nu}$, subj.

σχω, opt. σχοίην, imperat. σχές, inf. τχεῖν, part. σχών. See έχω. Σχημα, άτος, τό, habitus corporis, figure, form, gesture, posture, deportment; fashion, condition, external appearance, zal τὸ σχῆμα τὸ σαυτοῦ μεταλλά. ξας, Plat. Crit. 15; dress; σχῆμα μὲν γὰς Ἑλλάδος στολῆς ὑπάεχει, your dress is of the Grecian costume, Soph. Phil. 220; air, carriage, attitude; καὶ διὰ τοῦ προσώπου καὶ διὰ τῶν σχημάτων, καὶ ἐστώτων καὶ κινουμένων άνθοώπων διαφαίνει, Xen. Mem. iii, 10, 5; xal din γὰς σχήματος ἀςχή, and here indeed is the commencement of the attitude for dancing, Aristoph. Vesp. 1525; ἐν πατρὸς σχήματι, in the fashion of a father, i. e. in place of a father, Plat. Menex. 249, A; τοῦ σχήματος! what a figure! Aristoph. Acharn. 64; μεγ' Ίππομέδοντος σχήμα, the mighty bearing of Hippomedon, Aschyl. S. Theb. 484; dignity, Plat. Legg. iii, 685, C; Tò de σχημα σωφεοσυνή, a modest air (or carriage), Xen. Mem. ii, 1; also, ornament; a figure of speech. Fr. pf. pas. of έχω $\Sigma_{\chi \eta \mu \alpha \tau i \zeta \omega}$, f. $i \sigma \omega$, to form, to

fashion; to represent by a form; to decorate, attire; to cut a figure in dancing, Aristoph. Pac. 324; mid. to adorn one's person, to assume an air, look, or attitude; to make gestures; pf. pas. ἐσχημάτισμαι ἐσχημά-τισται δ' ἀσπίς, the shield was adorned with various figures, Æschyl. S. Theb. 461; to express surprise by gestures; to adjust one's dress, hair, etc.; to dissemble, Plat. Crat. 342, B: Eurip. Med. 1158. Γι. σχημα. Th. ἔχω.

Σχημάτιον, ου, τό, a small figure; σχημάτια Λακωνικά, Lacedæmonian mode of dancing, Herodt. vi, 129. Fr. σχῆμα.

Σχηματισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the act of forming or fashioning; attention to the appearance of one's person; also, the conduct or management of a discourse or the delivery of it; διὰ τοῦ σχηματισμοῦ, by force of the figure, Longin. 16; a pretext. Fr. σχῆμα.

Σχηματοποιέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to give a form or figure; to fashion; mid. to assume a particular air, attitude, deportment, etc.; to imitate by gestures. Fr. σχηun and worker.

Σχηματοποιία, ας, ή, a fashioning or forming any thing; pantomimic representation. Same

Σχήμι. obsol., from σχίω, for "χω, whence 2. a. imperat. oxis.

Σχέσειν, f. inf. act. σχήσεσθαι, f. inf. m. of oxio, for which is used &xw, Thucyd. vii, 35.

Σχήσω. fut. to έχω.

Σχιδακώδης, εος, δ, ή, like asplinter. From

Σχίδαξ, ἄκος. ό, a fragment of wood, a splinter, a chip, lath. Σχίδη, ης, ή, a cleft piece of wood, a splint, splinter. Fr. σχίζω. Σχίδος, τος, τό, s. as σχίδαξ. Fr. σχίζω.

 $\sum \chi i \zeta \alpha$, αs , \dot{n} . See $\sigma \chi i \zeta n$.

 $\sum_{\chi_i \zeta_{i,i}}$, 3. sing. pres. ind. of σχίζω.

Σχίζη, ης, ή, a rent, a fissure, a cleft; also, a billet of wood, σχίζησιν ἀφύλλοισιν, Il. ii, 425; a brand, Aristoph. Pac. 1031; an arrow.

 $\Sigma_{\chi'\zeta\eta s}$, dat. pl. Ion. of $\sigma_{\chi'\zeta\eta}$. Th. oxiZa.

Σχιζόπους, οδος, δ, h, having cloven hoofs, toes, or claws separated. Fr. σχίζω and πούς. ΣΧΙΊΖΩ, f. ίσω, to cleave, split, rend, cut; to divide, Soph. Electr. 99; to separate, Xen. Anab. vi, 3, 1; pas. to be divided or separated, Herodt. ii, 17: Plat. Tim. 21, E; pf. pas. ἔσχισμαι, 1. a. pas. ἐσχίσθην. Σχινδάλαμος, ό, Att. for σκινδάλαμος, a cleft piece of wood, a splinter.

Σχινδαλμός, and σχινδάλαμος, ου, ¿, a chip, a shingle, a fragment taken off by cleaving or splitting, $\tau \tilde{\omega}$ $\sigma \chi i \zeta_{Eiv}$ · metaphor. a quibble, a subtilty, a hairsplitting, Aristoph. Nub. 130; Id. Ran. 818. See σχινδαλ.μός. $\Sigma_{\chi^{\text{I}}\text{vos}}$, ou, $\hat{\eta}$, the mastich-tree, Herodt. iv, 177; the lentiscus; also, squill or sea-onion, Aristoph. Plut. 720; Scilla maritima. Fr. σχίζω.

Σχινοτεώετης, ου, δ, one who chews mastich-wood. Fr. oxiros and rewyw.

Σχίσας, αντος, part. 1. a. act., and

Σχισέπναι, 1. a. inf. pas. to σχίζω, part. σχισθείς.

Exious, ews, n, the act of splitting, a section, a division, a separation, Plat. Phad. 108, A. Fr. oxiCu.

Σχισμα, ἄτος, τό, what has been split, ctc., a fissure, a rent; a division, separation; also, disagreement, dissension, schism in the church. Fr. pf. pas. of σχίζω.

Σχισματικός, ή, όν, adapted to splitting, dividing, or separating, schismatic. Fr. σχίζω.

Σχισμή, ης, ή, a cleft, fissure. Σχισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a splitting, dividing, a cutting in pieces, slaying, Æschyl. Ag. 1120. Γr. σχίζω. Σχίσσας, for σχίσας, by doubling the σ, part. 1. act. of σχίζω.

Σχιστός, ή, όν, cleft, split, rent: divided, Eurip. Phæn. 38; divided, as a road, Soph. Æd. T. 733; coagulated, i. e. the curds separated from the serum; schistus; divided, as a hoof, Plat. Polit. 265, D. Fr. 3. pers. pf.

pas. of σχίζω. Σχιστὸς χιτών. See συμποςπη-TÓS.

 $\Sigma_{\chi_i\sigma\tau\delta\varsigma}$ $\lambda_i\theta_{\sigma\varsigma}$, δ , the blood-stone. Σχίσωμεν, 1. pl. 1. a. subj. act. of oxizw.

Σχοίατο, Ion. for σχοΐντο, 3. pl. 2. a. opt. m. of εχω.

Σχοίην, 2. a. opt. act. of σχήμι, for Exw.

Σχοινιά, ας, ή, a bunch of rushes, a band or rope of rushes or reeds.

 $\sum \chi_{\sigma i \nu i} \zeta_{\omega}$, f. $i\sigma_{\omega}$, to measure by the line or cord called oxoïvos, to allot portions of land to settlers or colonists; mid. to dance a lascivious dance, somewhat similar to the πόςδαζ. σχοῖνος.

Σχοίντνος, ίνη, νου, made of rushes or reeds, Eurip. Cycl. 268; long and slender.

Σχοινίον, ου, τό, a rope or cord made of rushes, a small cord or rope, Demosth. 1145, 6; σχοινίον μεμιλτωμένον, a red cord; έξ ἄμμου σχοινίον πλέκειν, to twist a rope of sand, i. e. to attempt an impossibility, Aristoph. Acharn. 22.

Σχοινίε, ίδος, ή, a small rope; a basket made of rushes or reeds. Fr. oxoivos.

Σχοίνισμα, άτος, τό, a piece of land measured with the oxorvos, and apportioned to settlers.

Σχοινισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the measuring by a line or cord; a portion of land so measured; a kind of torture or rack by cords.

Σχοινίτης, ου, δ, made of rushes; fem. σχοινίτις, ιδος. Fr. σχοί-

Σχοινοδάτης, ου, δ, a rope dancer.Fr. oxoivos and Baiva.

Σχοινοδατικός, ή, όν, skilled in Σχολαστήριον, ου, τό, a place for

the art of rope-dancing.

Σχοινόσιλεκτος, ου, ο, ή, plaited or made of rushes. Fr. πλίκω.

Σχοινοπώλης, ου, δ, a seller of ropes, mats, etc., made of rushes. Fi. σχοίνος and πωλίω.

ΣΧΟΙ NOΣ, ov, o, and sometimes n, a rush, a bulrush; the schoenus mucronatus, Aristoph. Acharn. 229; a rope made of rushes, adapted to holding or binding, Herodt. i, 76; also, a scheenus, an Egyptian land measure of sixty stadia, Id. ii, 6. Portions of land to settlers or colonists were measured only by the scheenus; also ground to be cultivated by slaves for their masters. Probably from έχω.

Σχοινοτενής, έος, δ, ή, straight, regular, as if marked by a straight line, Herodt. 1, 199; Id. vii, 23; extended, prolix, diffuse. Fr. oxoivos and Teiva.

Σχοινότονο:, ου, ό, ή, laid over with mats, made of rushes; σχοινότονος δίφεος, a seat with a rush bottom. Same Th.

Σχοινώδης, εος, δ, ή, like rushes, abounding in rushes. Fr. oxoivos and sidos.

Σχοῖντο, 3. pl. 2. a. opt. m. of έχω, 2. a. ind. m. ἐσχόμην. Σχολάζητε, 2. pl. pres. subj. act.,

and

Σχολάζοι, 3. sing. pres. opt. of Σχολάζω, f. άσω, pf. έσχόλακα, Demosth. 594, 16; to be at leisure or unemployed, to be idle, Eurip. Hec. 718; Thucyd. iv, 4; to loiter, leave off, give over; σχολάζειν ἀπό τινος, to leave off from any thing; to bestow one's leisure upon, give attention to (with mpos), Xen. Mem. iii, 6, 6; to reflect upon; to be a disciple of any one; used with the dative; pf. pas. έσχόλασμαι, σαι, σται. Th. σχολή. Σχολαΐος, αία, αΐον, at leisure, unoccupied; slow, tardy, indolent; compar. oxodairsgos, Xen.; σχολαιότερος, Id. Anab. i, 5, 9;

15. Fr. the same. Σχολαίότης, ητος, ή, slowness, tardiness, Thucyd. ii, 18. σχολή.

superl. σχολαίτατος, Thucyd. vii,

Σχολαίτεςα, or -ov, adv. more slowly. Same Th.

Σχολαίως, adv. slowly, leisurely, tardily. Fr. the same.

 $\sum_{\kappa} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha$ a school or sect. Fr. σχολή and aexw.

resting, reposing, etc. Fr. σχολή.

Σχολαστής, οῦ, ὁ, being at leisure or unemployed, idle; and

Σχολαστικός, ή, όν, having leisure, idle, unemployed; also, employed in study, a scholar, scholastic; puerile, Longin. 3; a simpleton, Hierocl. Fr. σχολή. $\Sigma XO\Lambda H'$, \tilde{n}_5 , \dot{n} , leisure, idleness; σχολην ἄγειν, to be idle, to be at leisure, Thucyd. v, 29; Eurip. Med. 1235; σχολην των άλλων ἄγων, making a cessation from others, i. e. bestowing no time upon others, Plat. $\bar{P}olit.$ ii, 370, C; σχολήν ποιείσθαι, to employ one's leisure; μηδε πεὸς έν ἄλλα σχολην ποιεῖται, η όπόθεν...., Xen. Mem. ii, 6, 3; also, a school exercise, a discourse, Plat. Legg. vii, 820, C. Th. σχέω.

Σχολῆ, dat. sing. of preced., taken adverbially, leisurely, in an idle manner, tardily; scarcely, hardly; σχολῆ αι γε ἄλλαι, much less the others, Plat. Phad. § 25; μὴ σχολὴν τίθει, do not loiter, Esshyl. Ag. 1029; σχολὴ κακοῦ, a cessation from suffering, Soph. Œd. T. 1286; κατὰ σχολήν, leisurely; by no means; in no way; much less, Soph. Œd. T. 434; Id. Antig. 386.

 $Σ_{χολιαστής}$, οῦ, οἱ, a writer of explanatory notes, a commentator, a scholiast. Fr. σχολή. And

 $\Sigma_{\chi o \lambda i \chi \delta s}$, \acute{n} , \acute{ov} , of or belonging to a school, suited to scholars.

Σχόλιον, ου, τό, a scholium or short note, a gloss or interpretation of an author's meaning; scholium.

Σχόμενος, part. 2. a. m. of "χω, 2. a. m. εσχόμην.

 $\sum_{\chi \circ \tilde{v}}$, 2. a. imperat. m. of the same verb.

 $\sum_{\chi \tilde{\omega}} 2.$ a. conj. to $\chi_{\chi \omega}$, 1. pl. $\sigma_{\chi \tilde{\omega} \mu \epsilon \nu}$.

 $\Sigma_{\chi}\omega_{\nu}$, 2. a. part. act. to $"_{\chi}\omega$. $\Sigma_{\tilde{\omega}}$, Att. nom. pl. contract. for

 $\Sigma_{\omega\alpha\nu}$, acc. sing. f. g. of $\sigma_{\omega\sigma\varsigma}$, the same with $\sigma_{\omega\varsigma}$. Th. $\sigma_{\sigma\sigma\varsigma}$.

Σωγενής, έος, δ, a man's name, Sogenes.

Σωισκε, Ion. for ἔσωε, 3. sing. impf. act. of σώω, the same with σώζω, Il. viii, 363. Th. σόος. Σώισκον, Ion. impf. to σώω, σώζω. Σώζει, 3. sing. pres. ind. act., and Σώζοι, 3. sing. pres. opt. act., and Σωζόι, γενος, μένη, μενον, part. pres. pas. of the same verb.

Σων, Att. acc. sing. for σωύν. Σώζω (not used by the Epic Poets; see σώω), f. σώσω, pf. σέσωκα, Plat. Legg. vi, 776, D; 1. a. $" \tau \omega \sigma \alpha$, to save, preserve, keep, protect, Soph. Phil. 134; to defend, Herodt. viii, 34; to bring safe to; σωσαί μ' i; o'xous, to bring me safe to my home, Soph. Phil. 311; to preserve in the memory, to remember, Eurip. Hel. 1551; mid. to save or preserve one's self, or for one's self; σώσασθαι βίον, to preserve one's life, Id. Alc. 147; also, to preserve in one's memory, to remember, Soph. Electr. 1248; pas. to escape danger, to be safe, Xen. Anab. ii, 1, 13; to return safe, Id. Anab. vi, 4, 5; to be happy, to flourish, Id. Polit. 5, 10; to be kept or retained, Plat. Crat. 400, C; Id. Theæt. 153, B; 1. a. mid. ἐσωσάμην, f. pas. σωθήσομαι, l. a. pas. ἐσώθην, pf. pas. σέσωσμαι, rarely σέσωμαι. The Epic poets have a fut. σαώσω, 1. a. ἐσάωσα, 1. aor. pas. ἐσαώθην, fut. mid. σαώσομαι. Fr. σαόω. Th. σάος. Σωθείς, είσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas. of preced.

Σωθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas., and Σωθησόμεθα, 1. pl., and

Σωθήσονται, 3. pl. 1. f. ind. pas. of σώζω.

Σωκίω, ω, to be able, to have ability or power, Soph. Electr. 118; to be able, Æschyl. Eum. 36. Fr. σωχος.

Σωκλείδας, α, δ, Dor. for Σωκλείδης.

Σῶκος, ου, δ, an epithet of Mercury, the preserver, protector, the powerful, Il. xx, 72. Fr. σώζω. Perhaps from σόω, for σεύω.

Σωκρατίω, ω, f. ήσω, to imitate Socrates, to Socratize, Aristoph. Av. 1282. From

Σωκεάτης, εος, contract. ους, δ, a proper name, Socrates; νος. ὧ Σώκεωτες, αςς. Σωκεάτην.

Σωκρατίδιον, dimin. of preced., my dear or my good Socrates, Aristoph. Nub. 223.

Σωκρατίκός, ή, όν, of or belonging to Socrates, Socratic. Fr. preced.

 $\Sigma\Omega\Lambda$ H'N, $\tilde{n}vos$, δ , a tube, funnel, pipe, canal, aqueduct, *Herodt*. iii, 60; a syringe, a gutter-tile; the razor-fish.

Σωληνόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to form into a canal or pipe. Fr. σώλην. $2\tilde{\omega}\mu'$, for $\Sigma\Omega^{\sim}MA$, $\tilde{\omega}\tau_{05}$, τ_{0} , a body; in

Homer, a dead body, corpse, or carcass, and démas, a living one. λίων ἐπὶ σώματι χύςσας, as a lion when he meets with a carcass, Hesiod. Sc. 420; a body or mass of matter; τοῖς πολλοῖς τῶν σωμάτων, Plat. Legg. x, 908, A; a member; also, a person in general; σώματα ἄδιza, guilty persons, Eurip. Suppl. 223; "ν' ή πόλις έχη ὑπεύθυνα σώματα, that the state may have responsible persons, Æschin. c. Ctes. 13; Plat. Polit. 288, D; pl. σώματα, which is also used for slaves; ἀνθεώπου σῶμα οὐδέν, for ανθρωπος ούδείς, no person, Herodt. i, 32; τῷ σώματι ἐργάζεσθαι, to live by prostitution, Demosth. 1351, 21; migh τοῦ σώματος ἀγωνίζομαι, to struggle for one's life, Id. 166, 10; also, for one's freedom, Id. 167, 36.

Σωμασκίω, ω, to exercise the body, to inure it, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 14, in reference to military exercises. Fr. σωμα and ἀσκίω. Σωμασκία, ας, ἡ, bodily exercise, training, discipline, Xen. Mem. iii, 9, 10.

Σωματίμποςος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a slavemerchant. Fr. σωμα and ἔμποςος. Σωματηγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to lead a body of troops. Fr. σωμα and ἡγίομαι.

Σωματικός, ή, όν, corporeal, of the body, Plat. Locr. 96, A; carnal. Fr. σωμα.

Σωματίκῶς, adv. corporeally. Fr. preced.

Σωμάτιον, ου, τό, dimin. of σῶμα, a little body, a body, a corpse; a book or volume; ὅλον τὸ σωμάτιον, the whole structure or work, Longin. 9.

Σωματοειδής, έος, δ, ή, like a body, corporeal, Plat. Phad. 81, C; corpulent; having a body or consistence; forming a regular system. Fr. σωμα and είδος.

Σωματοποιίω, f. ήσω, to make a body, to form into a body; to give body or consistence; to render firm, solid, strong; to refresh; to augment, Longin. 40; to magnify, enlarge. Fr. σωμα and ποιίω.

Σωματοτροφείον, ου, τό, a place where slaves were maintained. Fr. σῶμα and τρέφω.

Σωματοφθείςω, f. εςῶ, or -φθοςίω, ῶ, to destroy bodies, Æschyl. Ag. 922. Fr. σῶμα and φθείςω. Σωματοφθοςίω, to corrupt, enervate the body. Fr. σῶμα and φθείςω. Σωματοφυλάχίω, ω, f. ήσω, to guard any one's person, to belong to a body-guard. Fr. σωμα and φυλάσσω.

Σωματοφυλάχιον, ου, τό, the guardhouse of the body-guard; a cemetery, a vault to keep dead bodies in, a charnel-house. Same Th.

Σωματοφύλαξ, ακος, δ, a bodyguardsman, life-guardsman.

Σωμάτοω, ω, f. ώσω, to give a body or consistence, to form into a body, to render solid, to condense. Fr. σωμα.

Σωματοφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a keeper or guard of the body, a body-guard. Fr. σῶμα and φυλάσσω. Σωματώδης, εος, ὁ, ἡ, corporeal; corpulent, massive, solid. Fr. σῶμα and είδος.

Σωννύω, ε. αε σώζω.

Σώομαι, to move rapidly, to be carried impetuously, to be moved with vehemence; s. as σόομαι.

with vehemence; s. as σόομαι. Σῶος, ου, ό, ἡ, ον σῶος, ὡα, ῶον, Ionic, Herodt. i, 66; safe, secure; unhurt, sound, well, living; contracted by the Attics into σῶς, ῆ, ῶν, Thucyd. i, 74; certain, Soph. Phil. 21; νῦν τοι σῶς αἰπὺς ὅλεθρος, Π. Χiii, 773; nom. pl. σῶοι, σῶα, Demosth. 1231, 2. Fr. σόος.

Σώπατεος, ου, δ, the name of a man, Sopater.

Σωπάω, Dor. for σιωπάω, Pind. Isth. i, 63; Id. Olymp. xiii, 87. Σώςἄπος, ου, δ, a basket, a box; a chest for holding clothes. Fr. σωςός.

Σωρείτης, ου, ὁ, in form of a heap, heaped up; a syllogism, so called from the accumulation of the propositions, a Sorites. Fr. σωρείνω.

ριύω. Σώς ευμα, ατος, τό, what has been heaped together, a heap, Xen. Cyr. vii, 1, 6. Fr. σως εύω.

Σωςεύσασα, part. 1. a. act. f. g. of Σωςεύω, f. εύσω, to heap together, to heap or pile up, to load; pf. pas. σεσώςευμαι, part. pf. pas. σεσωςευμένος, η, ον. Th. σωςός.

Σωρηδόν, adv. by heaps, in heaps. Fr. σωρός.

Σωρήκ, or

Σωρήχ, indecl., a superior species of vine, Isa. v, 2; called, in Morocco, at the present day, serki, Gesen. Lex. by Gibbs. Hebr.

Σωρίτης, ου, δ. See σωρείτης. ΣΩΡΟ Σ, οῦ, δ, a heap or pile, a mass, Aristoph. Plut. 269, 278, 804; Herodt. i, 22. Σως, δ, ἡ, n. σων, acc. pl. mas. and fem σως, Demosth. 61, 13; safe, unharmed; secure; certain, Il. xiii, 773; entire, unhurt; σω, contract. for σόω, nom. pl. neut., Eurip. Fr. σως, the same with σόος, and contracted σως. See σως.

Σῶσαι, 1. a. inf. act., and Σώσασα, part. 1. a. act. f. g., and Σώσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m., and

 $\sum_{\omega\sigma i}$, 3. sing. 1. f. ind. act. of $\sigma\omega\zeta\omega$.

Σωσθένης, εος, δ, the name of a man, Sosthenes, i. e. whose strength is entire.

Σῶσι, 3. pl. pres. contract. for σάουσι, from σάω, as σήθω, Herodt. i, 200. Th. σόος.

Σωσίπατρος, ου, δ, the name of a man, Sosipater.

Σωσίπολις, εως, i, a saviour of the city, Aristoph. Acharn. 163; said of the sailors. Fr. σώζω and πόλις.

Σωστέον, verbal adj. from σώζω, one must save.

 $\Sigma \tilde{\omega} \sigma \sigma v$, $\dot{\alpha} \tau \omega$, 1. a. imperat. act., and

 $\Sigma \omega \sigma \omega$, 1. f. act., and

Σώσων, part. 1. f. act. of σώζω. Σωστίος, έα, έον, to be saved, Eurip. Herc. F. 1377. Fr. σώζω.

Σωστεατίδας, ου, δ, a proper name, Sostratidas.

Σώστε ατος, ου, a proper name, Sostratus.

Σῶστρον, ου, τό, a physician's fee for curing the sich; an offering to the gods for restoration to health, Herodt. i, 118: a reward for returning a fugitive slave, Xen. Mem. ii, 10, 1; a reward for restoration to liberty. Fr. σώζω.

Σώτειςα, ας, ἡ, a feminine epithet, a liberator, deliverer, preserver, Aristoph. Ran. 378; Eurip. Med. 528. Fr. σωτής.

Σωτής, η̃ςος, δ, a preserver, protector, deliverer. In convivial meetings the Greeks had three solemn draughts after meals, the first to Olympian Jove; the second to the Earth and Heroes; and the third to Jupiter Soter, or the τείτος Σωτής, Plat. Ep. vii, 334, D; Id. Legg. iii, 692, A. This cup was also called τέλειος, or the last. In N. T., our Saviour; σωτήρ is sometimes used as a verbal adjective, il yàe έν τύχη γε τῷ σωτῆςι βαίη, Soph. Œd. T. 81; τύχη δὶ σωτής, Eschyl. Ag. 650; h zbóva ow-Thea xaxws, or earth to preserve from evils to preserve you from, Eurip. Med. 361; an epithet of Jupiter; also, of Apollo, Demosth. 1072, 18; τείτην Διὸς σωτῆρος εὐκταίαν λίζα, Æschyl. Epig. 46; also, Id. Eum. 730. Fr. σώζω.

Σωτηρία, ας, 'n, preservation, security, safety; means of escape, Eurip. Med. 14; safe return, Demosth. 1304, 21. Fr. σωτήρ. Σωτήριον, ου, τό, s. as σωτηρία, safety, i. e. life, Soph. Electr. 913; also, expiation, LXX. From

Σωτήριος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, preserving, saving: salutary, Xen. Anab. ii, 6, 7: Eurip. Med. 482; contributing to safety, Thucyd. vii, 64; wholesome, saving; propitious, τὸ σωτήριος, safety, health; σωτήρια (θύματα or isρά), sacrifices of thanksgiving for a recovery from sickness or danger. Fr. σωτήρ.

Σῶτρον, ου, τό, the wooden rim or felloe of a carriage-wheel.

Σωφάρ. See σωφέρ.

Σωφείς, οτ

 $\sum_{\omega} \phi_{ij}(\alpha, and)$

Σωφιρά, indecl., the name of a country, Ophir. Hebr.

Σωφές, or σωφάς, indecl., a kind of trumpet or horn, Exod. xix, 16. Hebr.

Σώφεον', for σώφεονα, acc. sing. of τώφεων.

Σωφρονείν, pres. inf. contract. of Σωφεονέω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. σεσωφεόvnxa, Plat. Phædr. 241, B; to be wise, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 19; to be of a sound mind or understanding, Soph. Aj. 1238; to be discreet, chaste, or modest; to be prudent, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 13; ἐσωφεόνησας, you have shown your prudence, Soph. Phil 1248; to be moderate, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 8; to entertain sound sentiments regarding (* 19) τοὺς θεούς), Id. Mem. i, 1, 20; τὸ σωφρονείν, temperance, Aristoph. Nub. 1060; 1. a. ἐσωτεόνησα, imperat. σωφεόνησον, άτω. Ετ. σώφεων.

Σωφεόνη, ns, n, a proper name, Sophrone.

Σωφεόνημα, ἄτος, τό, a wise or prudent act; moderation, discretion, temperance, continence. Fr. pf. pas. of σωφεονίω.

Σωφρονητίον, verbal adj., one must be temperate.

Σωφεονητικός, ή, όν, temperate, wise, prudent, Nen. Mem. iii, 10, 5; opposed by Nenophon to υξειστικός, licentious.

Σωφρονίζω, f. ίσω, pf. σεσωφρόνικα, Eurip. Troad. 352; to make wise or discreet, to bring one to reflection; to bring to a sense of duty, Xen. Cyr. iii, 1, 12; to chastise or correct; to amend, to moderate, to restrain; mid. to become wise, temperate, or moderate, Id. Cyr. iii, 1, 11; pf. pas. σεσωφρόνισμαι, 1. a. pas. ἐσωφρονίσην. Fr. σώφρων. Σωφρονίκός, ή, όν, prudent, discreet, moderate, or temperate by nature. Fr. σώφρων.

Σωφεόνισκος, ου, δ, a proper name, Sophroniscus.

Σωφεόνισμα, ατος, τό, admonition, warning, Æschyl. Suppl. 970. And

Σωφρονισμός, οῦ, ὁ, correction, a bringing to a sense of duty. Fr. σωφρονίζω.

Σωφοριστήριον, ου, τό, a house of correction, Plat. Legg. x, 908, A and E. Fr. σώφοων.

Σωφονιστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who admonishes, etc.; a censor, a corrector, Thucyd. vi, 87; Demosth. 433, 2. The Sophronistæ were ten in number, and were appointed to inspect the youths in the Grecian Gymnasia. Fr. σωφονίζω.

Σωφεονιστύς, ύος, ή, a rendering prudent, moderate; correction, *Plat. Legg.* xi, 983, *E*.

Σωφρονούμεν, 1. pl. contract. pres. ind. act. of σωφρονέω.

Σωφεόνως, adv. with moderation or discretion, soberly, modestly, prudently; σωφεόνως διάγειν, to live moderately or prudently. Fr. σώφεων.

Σώφεοσι, dat. pl. of σώφεων.
Σωφεοσύνη, ης, ή, soundness of mind, discretion, prudence: command of the appetites and passions; see Cic. Tusc. iii, 8; Plat. Phædr. 68, C; Aristot. Rhet. i, 9, 9; κάλλος μὲν ἰπὶ

τῆς ὄψεως, σωφροσύνη δ' ἐπὶ τῆς ψυχῆς, Demosth. 1403, 25; moderation, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 544; Thucyd. i, 84; modesty, chastity, or continence, Xen. Cyr. vii, 3, 4.

Σώφςων, ονος, δ, ή, of sound mind or judgment; intelligent, wise; discreet, Eurip. Med. 909; using moderation; prudent, Soph. Trach. 435; sober, moderate, temperate, Thucyd. vi, 41; τδ σῶφον, prudence, moderation. Fr. σῶς and φεήν.

 $\Sigma \Omega' X \Omega$, Ion. for $\psi \omega \chi \omega$, to rub or bruise to pieces.

Σώω, to move with a hastened step, to incite or urge on. Fr. στύω.

Σώω, probably contract. from σαόω, to save; s. as σάζω· σώοντες εταίρους, Odys. ix, 430, Schneid. Lex. Fr. σόος.

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TA

T, the nineteenth letter of the Greek alphabet; as a numeral it denotes three hundred, and with a mark underneath (τ_i) , three hundred thousand. later Attics used it instead of o. thus, τήμερον for σήμερον, πράττω for πεάσσω · and the Ionians also; thus, Toi for Toi · also as 9 · thus, αὖτις for αὖθις, κα-TEREIN for xaderein, etc. Æolians and Dorians frequently; thus, τύ for σύ. The Dorians have z for T. thus, ozz for oti, πόκα for πότε. The form ? is also in use.

T', with an apostrophe, for τε, and; also, in some instances for τει, before ἄν, and ἄρα· as, τ' ἄν, τ' ἄρα, μεντ' ἄν, etc.; but more properly there is a crasis with the succeeding word; as, τἄν, τἄρα, μεντάν, etc., Pass. Lex. Τά, and with enclitic, τάδε, τάδ',

1α, and with enclitic, τάδε, ταδ, nom. pl. n. g. of δ, ή, τό, this, that; τὰ, nom. and acc. pl. of the article, is often construed with adverbs; as, τὰ μάλιστα, espe-

$TAB\Lambda$

cially; $\tau \grave{\alpha} \ \nu \tilde{\nu} \nu$, now; $\tau \grave{\alpha} \ \varkappa \alpha \theta'$ $\mathring{n}\mu \tilde{\alpha} s$, our times; and also with the genitive of a substantive, its proper noun being understood; as, $\tau \grave{\alpha} \ \varphi (i\lambda \omega \nu, i.e. \tau \grave{\alpha} \ \pi \varphi \acute{\alpha} \nu \chi \omega \tau \varphi (i.e. \tau \grave{\alpha} \ \pi \varphi \acute{\alpha} \nu \chi \varphi (i.e. \tau \grave{\alpha} \ \mathring{\alpha}) \varphi (i.e. \tau \grave{\alpha} \ \mathring{\alpha}) \varphi (i.e. \tau \grave{\alpha} \ \mathring{\alpha}) \varphi (i.e. \tau \grave{\alpha} \ \mathring{\alpha}) \varphi (i.e. \tau \grave{\alpha} \ \mathring{\alpha}) \varphi (i.e. \tau \grave{\alpha} \ \mathring{\alpha}) \varphi (i.e. \tau \grave{\alpha}) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi (i.e. \tau) \varphi ($

 $T\tilde{\alpha}$, Dor. for $\tau\tilde{\eta}$, and $\tau\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\delta}i$, for $\tau\tilde{\eta}\tilde{\delta}i \cdot \tau\tilde{\alpha}$, $\kappa\tilde{\alpha}i$ $\tau\tilde{\alpha}$, hither and thither, Bion. ii, 6.

Tαβαίτας, ου, δ, a wooden cup or goblet, Persian.

Ταθέρνα, \tilde{n}_5 , \dot{n} , an inn, a tavern. Ταθέρνη, n_5 , \dot{n} , a tavern, inn; Τρεῖς Ταθέρναι, the Three Taverns, a place on the Appian Road.

Taβιτί, the name of Vesta among the Scythians.

Tάβλα, ns, n, a board or table, a

ΤΑΓΚ

dice-board. From the Latin tabula. Τάγαθά, Att. contract. for τὰ

άγαθά. ΤΑΓΓΗ', ης, η, a sort of swell-

ing, a scrofulous tumor. $T_{\alpha\gamma\gamma}i\zeta_{\omega}$, to become rancid. Fr. $\tau_{\alpha\gamma\gamma}i$.

Ταγγός, ή, όν, rancid, rank.

Taγεία, ας, ή, chief command, Xen. Hist. vi. 4, 34.

Τάγείς, part. 2. a. pas. of τάσσω. Ταγεύω, f. εύσω, to command, order, direct, dispose, arrange, Xen. Hist. vi, 1, 7: to appoint as a leader, Æschyl. S. Theb. 58. Fr. ταγός. Th. τάσσω. Τάγεω, to be commander or ruler. Fr. ταγός.

Τάγή, ñs, n, a line of battle; an army, Aristoph. Eq. 159; command, rule, Æschyl. Ag. 150. Penult doubtful.

Τάγηνον, ου, τό, a frying-pan, Aristoph. Eq. 926. Fr. τήκω. Τάγκίστεω, for τῷ ἀγκίστεω. Τἄγκλημα, ατος, Att. crasis for τὸ ἔγκλημα. Γάγμα, ἄτος, τό, what has been arranged, drawn up; a band of soldiers, an array; a legion, a corps. a squadron; δίκα τάγματα, ίξ ανδρών τετρακισχιλίων "καστον, ten legions, each of four thousand men, Dion. Hal. vi; στρατιάν έχοντι άξιόλογον τριών των ταγμάτων, a respectable army of about three legions, Strabo iii, where Casaub. erroneously says cohorts; also, a cohort, Joseph. Bell. Jud. iii, 6, 2, and Schel. in Hygin. 4to. p. 90; a command or order; νόμου τάγμα, Plat. Def. 414, 5. Fr. τάσσω.

Τάγός, οῦ, ὁ, a military chief among the Thessalians; a leader, commander, a chief ruler; a general, Xen. Hist. vi, 1, 6; Eurip. Iph. Aul. 269; Soph. Antig. 1057; τάγοὶ Περοῦν, Æschyl. Pers. 23; Id. Prom. 96. The α is always long with the Attic Poets, short in Il. xxiii, 160. Fr. τάσσω.

Τἄγοῦχος, ου, δ, one holding the command, a commander, Æs-chyl. Eum. 286. Fr. τάγος and ἔχω.

Γάγω, the root of πεταγών.

Τάδε, neut. pl.; ἐτὶ τάδε, on this side, within; a correlative to ἐτ' ἐκεῖνα, beyond, on the further side of; κατὰ τάδε, according to these things, accordingly: τὰ δὲ νῦν, but now; τὰ δὲ πολλά, for the most part; τάδε καὶ τά-δε, τὸ καὶ τό, τὰ καὶ τά, this and that, these and those, used in speaking of uncertain persons or things, Kritsch. Lex. Schrev. Τάδελφοῦ, Att. by crasis for τοῦ

ἀδελφοῦ. Ταδί, later Att. for τάδε.

Τάδικον, Att. by crasis for τὸ ἄδικον.

Ταθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of τείνω. Τάθη, Ερίς for ἐτάθη, 3. 1. a. pas. to τείνω.

'Γαί, Ion. for αί, nom. pl. fem. of the article.

Tαίνἄξος, ου, ὁ, according to Sterphanus περὶ Πόλεων, the name of a city, a promontory and a harbour, Tænarus.

Tairia, ας, Ion. in, inς, h, a fillet, a band or ribband, Plat. Conv. 212, E; Demosth. 1209, 21; probably a kind of shawl twisted round the head; a reef of rocks in the sea; also a sort of long worm, the tape-worm. Fr.

Tamoπωλις, iδος, or εως, ή, a seller of fillets or garlands, a milli-

ner, Demosth. 1309, 2. Fr. | ταινία and πωλίω.

Tainiów, ω, f. ώσω, to adorn with fillets or garlands, Xen. Hist. v, 1, 3; Aristoph. Ran. 393. Fr. ταινία.

Τα"τιον, by crasis for τὸ α"τιον. Τάκξαι, Dor. for τήκεαι, and this Ion. contract. τήκη, 2. sing. pres. pas. of τήκω.

Taxii, by crasis for τὰ ἐκίi, the things or places there, Dem. de Coron. 10.

Tăxείς, εῖσα, έν, part. 2. a. pas. of τήχω.

Τακερός, α, όν, melted, liquid, humid; delicate, effeminate. Fr. τήκω.

Taκτικός, ή, όν, qualified to arrange in order, Plat. Ax. 366, E; skilled in military tactics, Nen. Cyr. viii, 5, 8; τὰ τακτικά, things belonging to tactics, the military art, Id. ii, 1, 7; τακτική (τέχνη), the science of tactics or the art of arranging troops in order of battle. Th. τάσσω.

Τακτός, ή, όν, set in order, drawn up, stationed; established, prescribed, *Plat. Legg.* x, 909, *C. Fr. τάσσω*.

Τάκω, Dor. τήκω.

Tάχα, a kind of palm-tree, from which a species of sugar or syrup is obtained in the East Indies.

Ταλάτεργός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, able to work, patient of labor, Π. αχίϊι, 654; laborious. Fr. ταλαός (τλῆμι) and ἔεργον.

Tάλαινα, ns, n, a wretched woman, fem. of τάλας.

Ταλαϊονίδας, ου, δ, Dor. for Ταλαϊονίδης, ου, δ, Ταλαοῦ παῖς, i. e. the son of Talaus, Adrastus.

Τάλαίπως', for ταλαίπωςε, voc. of ταλαίπωςος.

Ταλαισωρέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to suffer from toil or hard labor; to be wretched, miserable, Aristoph. Run. 24; to undergo suffering; to be harassed, Thucyd. vii, 27; ταλαισωροῦμαι, to be worn out with hard labor, Aristoph. Vesp. 1119; to be on hard service, to be wearied out; ὡς δὲ ταλαισωρούμενος τῷ μήπει τοῦ πολέμου, and as being wearied out by the length of the war, Thucyd. vii, 28; Dem. de Coron. 231, 15. See ταλαίσωρος.

Τάλαιπωρία, ας, Ion. in, ins, n, severe labor or toil; wretchedness, misery, distress, Herodt. iv, 134; pain, or perhaps prostration of strength, in consequence

of the disease, Thucyd. ii, 49.

Ταλαίσωςος, ου, δ, ἡ, suffering from toil, miserable, wretched, Eschyl. Prom. 231; unhappy, troubled; τὸ ταλαίσωςου, ας ἡ ταλαίσωςου, ας ἡ ταλαίσωςου, Αristoph. Nub. 414; unweariedness, perseverance, endurance. Fr. τλάω and πωςός. Hence

Τάλαισώρως, adv. miserably, with difficulty, laboriously. Fr. ταλάω, contract. τλάω, and πωρός. Ταλάφρων, ovos, δ, ή, resolute, Il. xiii, 300; unhappy, miserable, Soph. Antig. 869; Id. Aj. 887. See ταλασύρων.

Ταλακάςδιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having fortitude, resolute against adversity; sorely distressed, Soph. Œd. C. 545. Fr. ταλάω and καςδία.

Τάλαν, voc. sing. of τάλας.

Τάλανταῖος, and -ιαῖος, αία, αῖον, equal in weight to a talent; of a talent's value, worth a talent, Demosth. 833, 23. Fr. τάλαντον.

Τἄλάντᾶτος, η, ον, most wretched, superl. of τάλας.

Taλaντεία, ας, ή, fluctuation of a suspended body, fluctuation, Plat. Crat. 395, D. And

Τάλάντερος, έρα, ερον, compar. of τάλας.

Ταλαντεύω, f. εύσω, to weigh, to balance, to poise; metaphor. to hold in suspense, Aristoph. Plut. 1046; to suspend; to incline or tend towards; to elevate or depress; pas. ταλαντεύομαι, to be weighed; to be balanced.

Τάλαντιαίος, αία, αίον, with a talent, weighing a talent. Fr. τάλαντον.

TA'ΛΑΝΤΟΝ, ου, τό, a balance; originally the scale of a balance, Il. viii, 69; and afterwards the weight, because it was put into the scale in weighing; τάλαντα βρίσας οὐκ ἰσοβρόπου τύχη, depressing the scales not with equal fortune, Æschyl. Pers. 338; a denomination of money called a talent, which consisted of 60 minæ, and weighing 56 lb. $15\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 100.32 grains, Attic weight. The Æginetan talent 82 lb. $3\frac{3}{4}$ oz. 30.46weighed grains. The Eubæic was the same as the Attic. The talent mentioned by Homer, Il. xxiii, 269, is supposed to have weighed about 6 drachmæ; the talent used in trade was 80 minæ of 16

ounces; the large or Alexandrian talent was 100 minæ of 20 ounces, as appears by Plaut. Most., Act. iii, Sc. i, 102, 114, and Priscian. Gramm. Vet. i, 134; Clarke Num. Rom. Saxon. and Anglic. Connexio, p. 395. The Egyptian was the same with that used in commerce, Id. p. 483. Hence, in Engl., A TALENT, of the value of £193 15 s. As if from ταλάω, to bear, because the balance bears the weight.

Τάλαντοῦχος, ου, ό, ή, having scales or a balance; holding the balance, deciding the event, $\angle E_s$ chyl. Ag. 427. Fr. τάλαντον and ἔχω.

Ταλαντόω, ω, f. ώσω, to weigh out; pas. to be weighed, to be suspended; to be in suspense, Plat. Tim. 52, E. Fr. τάλαν-

Talaos, n, ov, oppressed by toil, miserable, the same as τάλως, Aristoph. Av. 687. $Fr. au \alpha$ -

Ταλαπείριος, ου, ό, ή, having experienced trouble or distress; having endured much, Odys. xix, 379. Fr. ταλάω and πεί-

Talamevens, éos, ô, n, bearing distress, supporting grief with fortitude, Odys. v, 222. Fr. 7aλάω and πένθος.

Τάλἄρος, ου, ό, a basket, in which the spindle and yarn were put; any basket, Aristoph. Ran. 560; a work-basket, Odys. iv, 131; also, a vessel for holding milk, grapes, etc.; a cheese-basket, Theocr. v, 86. Th. ταλάω.

Ταλάρως, Dor. for ταλάρους, acc.

pl. of preced.

Ταλάς, τάλαινα, τάλαν, wretched, miserable, Aristoph. Plut. 930; Soph. (Ed. T 1373; bold, daring; detestable, Id. Trach. 1074; unfortunate, unhappy. In Aristophanes the vocatives τάλαν and τάλαινα are use | as familiar terms in addressing a friend; as, in our own language, you wretch, conveys no idea of suffering, Aristoph. Lys. 910; compar. ταλάντερος, superl. ταλάντατος. Τh. ταλάω. Τάλάσειος, εία, ειον, Ion. and Epic τάλασή ios, η, ov, belonging to wool-spinning. Fr. σαλασία. Τάλασία, ας, ή, a spinning or working of wool, Xen. Mem. iii, 9, 11; Plat. Legg. vii, 806, A. Fr. ταλάω.

Τὰλάσιον, ου, τό, wool; that about which the ταλασία is employed.

Ταλασιουργέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to work in wool, to spin, Xen. Mem. iii, 9, 11. Fr. ταλασία and έργον. Ταλασιουργία, ας, ή, a working in wool, Plat. Polit. 282, C. Same Th.

Ταλασιουργικός, ή, όν, pertaining to the working in wool: skilled in working or spinning wool, Plat. Polit. 282, E.

Ταλασιουργός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, spinning wool; as subst. ὁ or ἡ ταλασιουργός, a wool-spinner. ταλασία and έργω.

Τάλασίφεων, ονος, δ, ή, having a patient, enduring mind, patient in trouble, steady, resolute, Il. iv, 421. Fr. ταλάω and φρήν. Ταλάσσης, -ση, 2. and 3. pres. sing. 1. a. subj. to τλάω.

Τάλαύρινον, adv. boldly, fearlessly. From

Τἄλαύρτνος, ου, δ, ή, patient of labor or trouble; one who can bear blows; bold, daring; "Apna ταλαύς Γνον πολεμιστήν, Il. V, 289; Aristoph. Acharn. 964. Fr. Taláw and pivos.

Τάλάφεων, ονος, δ, ή, patient, undaunted : ταλάφρονά περ πολεμιστήν, Il. xiii, 300. Fr. ταλάω and φεήν.

 $TA\Lambda A'\Omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, not used; by syncope τλάω, to bear, endure, support, suffer; 1. α. ἐτάλασα · ἐτάλασσας, Il. xvii, 166; 2. a. έτλην, from τλήμι.

Τάληθές, for τὸ άληθές.

Talθu Gios, ou, i, a proper name, Talthybius.

TA~ΛIΣ, τδος, 'n, a marriageable virgin, Soph. Antig. 625.

Τάλλα, for τὰ άλλα, pl. n. g. of αλλος, adverbially, as to the rest or other matters, however, but. Tàμά, for τὰ ἐμά, nom. pl. n. g. ἐμός, mine.

Ταμάλιστα, Ion. adv., s. as μάλιστα, particularly, especially. Tάμε, Ion. for ἔτἄμε, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. of τέμνω and τάμνω, 2. α. ἔταμον, Il. iii, 292.

Ταμέειν, contract. ταμείν, 2. a. inf. act. of τέμνω.

Ταμείον, ου, τό, for ταμιείον, a repository, storehouse, granary, Th. Tapias. magazine.

Ταμέσθαι, 2. a. inf. m. of τέμνω, II. ix, 576.

Τάμεσίχεως, οος, ό, h, an epithet of a sharp-edged weapon, cutting the skin or flesh τέμνων τὸν χεόα χαλκὸν....ταμεσίχεοα, ΙΙ. iv, 511; ἐγχείησι μακεῆς, ας είχον ταμεσίχροας, Il. xiii, 340. Fr. τέμνω and χρόος, δ, contracted xeous, xeos, xeos, etc., the 1277

skin and subjacent flesh. Ταμία, ας, ή. See ταμίη.

TAMI'AΣ, ov, ô, a steward, butler, dispenser, Eurip. Med. 171; a regulator, master, Aristoph. Nub. 566; an arbiter, Thucud. vi, 78; sole ruler, said of Philip by Demosthenes, 10, 11; a quæstor, paymaster, treasurer; ό ταμίας της κοινης προσόδου, the treasurer of the public revenue, Æschin. c. Ctes.; from τέμνω, Æol. τάμω, to cut, because he cut the portion of meat for each

Ταμιεία, ας, ή, management, stewardship, the management of domestic affairs, Plat. Legg. vii, 806, A. And

quest.

Ταμιείου, ου, τό, a treasury; a magazine, Thucyd. vii, 24; 72μιεῖον τε Δ ῆλος ἦν αὐτοῖς, Id. i, 96. The common treasure of the confederate Greeks was originally lodged at Delos, afterwards transferred to Athens.

Ταμιεύεσκε, 3. sing. impf. for έταmisus, drew out, as from a store, Soph. Antig. 940. Fr. Tapias. Ταμίευμα, ατος, τό, a distribution; management. Th. ταμίας. Τάμιεύομαι, to lay up, deposit, particularly one's own things; to lay up against the future; to hoard; to use moderately or husband one's strength, Thucyd. vi, 18; to manage as a steward; to draw out as from a store, Plat. Polit. vi, 508, B; to govern with moderation; to prescribe; mid. of

Ταμιεύω, f. εύσω, to act as steward, to dispense, Aristoph. Av. 1542; Demosth. 741, 4; to distribute, to manage property or goods; to lay up for the public, and hence to confiscate. Th. ταμίας.

Taμin, ns, Ion. for ταμία, ας, ή, a housekeeper; ότιης παμίη, Il. vi, 381; a dispenser, distributor. Fr. τέμνω.

Tăuins, ov, ô, Ion. for vauias.

Τάμισος, s. as συςτία, runnet; any thing that causes coagulation, Hesych.; τάμισον δριμεῖαν iveiσα, infusing the bitter runnet, Theocr. xi, 66. Fr. τίμνω, which see.

Τάμνε, Ion. for έταμνε, 3. sing. impf. of

Τάμνω, Ion. for τέμνω, Herodt. ii, 65; ὄφε' ὅρεια τάμνη, Il. iii, 105; also, Il. ix, 209; τάμνων δένδεςα μακρά, hewing down tall trees, Id. xi, 85: χαλκῷ ταμνομένη, Il. xiii, 180.

Τάμπλάκημα, for τὸ ἀμπλάκημα, the error or offence, Æschyl. Prom. 386.

Tαμών, part. 2. a. of τέμνω. Ταμῶς, ῶ, ὁ, Tamos.

Tar, commonly \$\delta\tar\vert \tar\vert, indecl., a salutation. O friend, my friend, my
good sir, Plat. Apol. 25, C; sometimes \$\delta\tar\vert \tar\vert v, Att. by crasis for Ta iv.

Táν, Dor. for τήν or ήν. But τᾶν for τῶν, or for ῶν, of whom. Τανάγεα, ας, ἡ, a brazen vessel in which meat is seasoned, pickled, or preserved; also, the name of a river in the Peloponnesus, the Tanagra; also, the name of a city.

Τἄναπκής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, having an extended point, extended, long, pointed, Π. vii, 77. Fr. τανύω and ἀκή.

Τάναίμῦκος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, bellowing so as to be heard far off, loud bellowing. Fr. ταναός and μυκάσμαι.

Tavaïs, idos, n, the river Tanais, now called the Don.

Τάναντία, by crusis for τὰ ἐναν-•
τία, from ἐναντίας, contrary,
adverse. Th. ἀντί.

Τᾶνᾶόδειρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a long neck, long-necked, Aristoph. Av.
255. Fr. τανᾶός and δείρα.

Tαναοξάρης, ου, δ, a man's name, Tanaoxăres.

Tǎvờôs. οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, and ταναός, ἡ, ὁν, stretched out, extended, Eurip. Orest. 316; long, Π. xvi, 589; tall; hanging down; slender. Fr. τανύω. Th. τείνω.

Τᾶναύπους, ποδος, δ, ἡ, that stretches the feet, that runs rapidly; μῆλα ταναύποδα, Odys. ix, 464. The reading should be τανύποδα, as the ὑ has the ictus. Fr. τείνω and ποῦς.

Tavdina, for tà evdina. See evdi-

Tardov, or τανδον, Att. crasis for τα ένδον.

Τάνδεί, τάνδεός, Att. crasis for το άνδεί, τοῦ άνδεός.

Τάνειαι, ων, αί, rafters, beams.

Tάνηλεγής, έος, δ, ή, causing a long sleep or repose, Il. viii, 70; an epithet of death. Fr. ταναός and λέχω.

Tavina, Dor. for σηνίκα, then. Fr. ήνίκα.

Taνταλεία, ας, ή, a shaking, agitation, quivering, holding suspended. Fr. τανταλεύω.

Ταντολεύω, to move like a τά. λαντον, sway to and fro. Τανταλίδης, ου, ό, son of Tanta-

Ταντάλίζω, f. ίσω, to shake violently; to tantalize, disappoint; to be shaken, to quiver; to tremble.

Τάνταλος, ου, δ, the name of a man, Tantalus.

Tαντάλόω, ω, f. ώσω, to agitate greatly; to move, dash; pas. to be shaken, dashed. Fr. τάλαντον.

Tανταλωθείς, having been dashed, shattered, Soph. Antig. 134; 1. a. pas. of τανταλόω.

Τανύγλωσσος, ου, δ, ή, having a long tongue; τανύγλωσσοί τε κορῶναι, Odys. v, 66; having the tongue thrust out; a babbler. Γr. τανύω and γλῶσσα. Τανῦγλώχιν, Ινος, δ, ή, having a

long point, pointed; sharp-pointed, Il. viii, 297. Fr. τανύω and γλωχίν.

T $\tilde{\alpha}$ νυγλώχ $\tilde{\alpha}$ ς, $\tilde{\epsilon}$ νος, $\tilde{\epsilon}$ νος, $\tilde{\epsilon}$ νος, $\tilde{\epsilon}$ νος with long point or head. Fr. τανύω and γλωχ $\tilde{\epsilon}$ ς.

Taνύδρομος, ου, δ, ħ, running to a great length, Æschyl. Eum. 349. Fr. τανύω and δρόμος.

Τανῦίθειρα, ας, ἡ, Poet. epithet of a woman, having long or dishevelled hair, Pind. Olymp. ii, 26. Fr. τανύω and ἔθειρα.

Tανῦίθειρος, ου, ό, ἡ, long-haired, with flowing hair. Fr. τανύω and ἔθειρα.

Τανυήκης, εος, δ, ή, having a long point, pointed; extended long, long: ἄος τανύηκες, a long, sharp-pointed sword, Il. xiv, 385; τανυήκεας όζους, the long-extended branches, Il. xvi, 768. Fr. τανύω and ἀκή. ταναήκης, the same.

Taviñaig, inos, b, h, of extended age. Fr. τανύω and ĥaig.

Tανύθειζ, τείχος, δ, ή, having the hair flowing down or unbound, dishevelled. Fr. τανύω and Seίζ.

Τανύκραιρος, ου, δ, ή, long-horned. Fr. τανύω and κραϊρα.

Τάνῦμαι, as pas., s. as τανύομαι, to be stretched, extended.

Τονύμετρος, ου, δ, ή, of long measure. Fr. τανύω and μέτρον.

Τονυμήκης, εος, long-stretched, slim, slender. Fr. τανύω and μηκος.

Τανῦν, also written τὰ νῦν, now. Τἄνύοντο, 3. pl. impf. pas. of τανύω, s. as τείνω.

Τανύπεπλος, ου, δ, ή, having a long robe or veil, Π. iii, 228. Fr. τανύω and πέπλος.

Τανύπλεκτος, ου, ό, ή, long-plait-

ed, in long plaits. Fr. τανύω and πλέκω.

Τἄνύπλευρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, long-sided. Fr. τανύω and πλευρά.

Τανὔπους, οδος, ὁ, ἡ, having the feet extended, striding; swift; said of sheep, Odys. ix, 464; of the Furies, 'Ερινῖς πανύποδας, Soph. Aj. 824. Fr. παναός and ποῦς.

Τανύπτερος, Poet. by syncope for τανυσίπτερος.

Τανυπτερύγεσσι, dat. pl. Ion. and Poet. of τανυπτέρυζ.

Τανύπτέρυγος, ου, ό, ή, and

Tανυπτέρυξ, ὕγος, δ, ή, having the wings expanded, having long pinions; flying swiftly; s. as τανύπτερος, Π. xii, 237. Fr. τανύω and πτέρυξ.

Tανύββιζος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having long, spreading roots; an epithet of a tree. Fr. τανύω and βίζα.

Tανύσαις, Dor. for τανύσας, 1. a. part., Pind. Olymp. ii, 165. The original form was τανύσανς. Τανύσειεν, 3. sing. Æol. 1. a. to τανύω.

Τανυσθείς, εῖσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas. of τανύω, to extend; 1. a. pas. ἐτανύσθην. Τh. τείνω.

Taνύσθη, Epic for ἐτανύσθη, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. pas. to τανίω.

Taνυσίπτερος, ου, δ, ἡ, having or flying with extended wings; swift-winged, Aristoph. Av. 1412. Fr. τανύω, for τείνω, and πτερόν.

Τάνυσσαν, 3. pl. τάνυσσε, 3. sing. Ion. 1. a. ind. act. of τανύω.

Tανυστύς, ύος, ἡ, the act of extending, drawing, or bending, the bending a bow, Odys. xxi, 112; extension. Fr. τανύω.

Taνύσφὕρος, ου, δ, ή, extending the foot in walking; walking with long strides; having long, slender legs; long-shanked; having beautiful or delicate ankles; beautiful, Hesiod. Sc. 35. Fr. τανύω and σφυρόν.

Τάνυται, 3. sing. pres. pas., Il. xvii, 393, of obsol. τάνυμαι.

Τανύτειχα, acc. sing. of τανύθεις which see.

Τανύφλοιος, ου, δ, ή, that has a thick or long bark; rather, a long trunk, tall, Il. xvi, 767. Fr. τανύω and φλοιός.

Τανύφυλλος, ου, δ, ή, long-leaved said of the olive, ἐλαίη, Odys. xiii. 101. Fr. τανύω and φύλλον.

Τἄνύω, f. ύτω, 1. a. ἐτάνὕτα, te stretch, extend; to bend, as a bow, Il. iv, 112; to strain; to spread, extend, prolong, Il. xiv, 389; mid. to extend one's self, stretch out or forth, Π. xvi, 375; pf. pas. τετάνυσμαι, 1. a. ἐτανύσθην. Τh. τάω.

Ταξιαρχίω, ω, f. ήσω, to command a battalion or regiment, Aristoph. Pac. 436. Fr. τάξις and ἄρχω.

Ταξιάρχης, ου, δ, s. as

Tαξίαςχος, ου, and ταξιάςχης, ου, i, the leader or commander of a band of soldiers, Xen. Cyr. ii, 1, 10; iv, 1, 2, etc.; a captain, Thucyd. vii, 60; supposed to be nearly the same as the Latin centurio, Plat. Legg. ix, 880, D. Same Th.

Ταξιλόχος, ου, δ, ή, commanding a division of an army, a brigadier. Fr. τάσσω and λόχος.
 Ταξίω, ω, f. ώσω, to set in order, arrange; to draw up in battlearray, to regulate. From

Tážis, εως, 'n, a putting in order, arranging; order, order of time, Demosth. 32, 18; order of men, Id. 171, 17; order of things; hence, way or manner, oùd' iv ἐπηρείας τάξει καὶ Φθόνου τοῦτο Toisiv, Dem. de Coron. 81, in Coll. Maj. iii; rank, Id. 266, 2; arrangement; the act of arranging, manner of drawing up soldiers, Xen. Cyr. ii, 2, 2; battlearray, Eurip. Phæn. 706; Thucyd. vii, 5; an army in order of battle; a body of men; a legion, a cohort; a division of an army; καὶ τάξις αὐτῷ έπομένη, Xen. Anab. i; a troop, a station, place, or post, Soph. Aj. 4; a suit or train of attendants; a band, Æschyl. Prom. 128; a class; a condition or situation assigned; a duty, office, occupation; οἰκέτου τάξιν, the occupation of a slave, Dem. de Coron.; zeal, Id. 1481, 16; employ; a tax; order or regularity of conduct; order, method, or arrangement, of a discourse, Æschin. c. Ctes., p. 21; την γάς αὐτην τούτω ποιησάμενος των γεγραμμένων τάξιν, for having made (adopted) the same order with him [Ctesiphon], of the articles of the decree, Dem. de Coron. 244, 8; resemblance; κατὰ τὴν τάξιν Μελχισεδέχ, after the manner or according to the order of Melchisedech, Hebr. v, 6; πέλαγος λίμνης έχει τάξιν, Diod. S. 223, A, ed. Rothom.; τάξιν των τρόπων, sort or kind of manners, Theophr. Char. 7. In the Grecian army, according to Xenophon, Anab. vi, 5, 7, a τάξις contained about sixty-seven men. In other places he reckons about a hundred, which seems to have been the usual number. In the Persian army a hundred.

Τάξίωμα, for τὸ ἀξίωμα. Τάξος, ου, ὁ, a yew-tree.

Tἄξω, for τὰ ἔξω, things which are without, external things.

TAΠΕΙΝΟ'2, ή, όν, low, i. e. near the ground; humble, meek, submissive, Æschyl. Prom. 910; base, mean, vile, contemptible, Xen. Cyr. iii, 1, 24; dispirited, Thucyd. ii, 6; also, in the sacred writings, humble; ταπεινὰ πράπτειν, to be in mean circumstances. Perhaps from τάπος, for δάπος, which see.

Τἄπεινότης, ητος, ἡ, lowliness, humility; abjectness, Plat. Polit. 309, A; dejection, Thucyd. vii, 75; baseness, servility, pusillanimity. Fr. preced.

Ταπεινοῦσθαι, pres. inf. contract. of ταπεινόω.

Τἄπεινοφεονέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to think humbly or meanly, to be humble-minded.

Τάπεινοφορούνη, ης, ή, lowliness, modesty; humility; poorness of spirit; abjectness. From

Ταπεινόροων, ονος, δ, ħ, low minded, humble, low, mean-spirited; pusillanimous; modest, diffident. Fr. ταπεινός and φρήν. Ταπεινόω, ω, f. ωσω, to make humble, Xen. Anab. vi, 3, 11; to depress; to degrade, debase; to diminish; to violate; in the Scriptures, to afflict, to load with distress; 1. α. ἐταπείνωσα, pas ταπεινόομαι, οῦμαι, to be submissive, humble; to be depressed, Plat. Polit. viii, 353, C; pf. pas. τεταπείνωμαι, 1. α.

Th. ταπεινός. Ταπεινωθήσεται, 3. sing. 1. f. pas. of preced.

ind. pas. ἐταπεινώθην, fut. ind.

pas. ταπεινωθήσομαι, η, εται.

Ταπείνωμα, ἔτος, τό, what has been lowered, depressed, humiliation, depression. Fr. ταπεινός.
 Τἔπεινῶς. adv. humbly; abjectly, Xen. Cyr. v, 5, 4; meanly, modestly. Fr. ταπεινός.

Τάσεινωσις, εως, 'n, the act of humbling, debasing; humiliation; humility, depression, Plat. Legg. vii, 815, A; pusillanimity; debasement; abject condition; want. Fr. τα-

ΤΑ΄ ΠΗΣ, ητος, δ, and ταπίς, ίδος, ή, tapestry, Xen. Anab. vii, 3, 8; a carpet, Aristoph. Plut.

542; any covering, as a blanket. Τὰ 'πί, for τὰ ἐπί, what follows, what is in addition to, moreover. Τὰπιεική, Att. for τὰ ἐπιεική. Ταπίς, ίδος, 'n, later form for τάπης, a carpet, rug, mat.

Τἀπό, Att. by crasis from τὰ ἀπό. Ταπροβάνη, ης, ἡ, the island of Ceylon.

Tαπεωτ', for ταπεωτα, as soon as possible. Th. πεό.

Ταπεωτα, adv. for τὰ πεωτα, at first.

Τάρα, Att. by crasis for τοι ἄρα. Τάραγμα, ᾶτος, τό, and ταραγμός, οῦ, ὁ, disorder, Æschyl. Chöph. 1062: disturbance, confusion, commotion, Eurip. Herc. F. 902. Fr. pf. pas. of ταράσσω.

Ταξαγμός, οῦ, δ, trouble, confusion, agitation, alarm, Eurip.
 Hec. 845; disturbance. Fr. ταξάσσω.

Τὰς ἀκόας, Lucon. for τὰς ἀκόας. See πόϊς.

Ταρακτός, ή, όν, disturbed, agitated, disordered, thrown into confusion. Fr. ταράσσω.

Τάρακτρον, ου, τό, a ladle or spoon to stir broth, etc., Aristoph. Pac. 654. Fr. ταράσσω.

Ταράκτωρ, ορος, δ, a disturber, Æschyl. S. Theb. 554. Th. ταράσσω.

Tάρανδος, ου, ό, a horned quadruped of the north, Theophr.

Ταραντίνίδιον, ου, τό, a garment of a fine texture worn by the Tarentine women. Th. Τάρας. Ταραντίνοι, ων, οί, the Tarentines. Ταραντίνοι, ου, ό, a Tarentine.

Ταράξη, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. act., and Ταραξικάρδιος, ου, δ, ή, disturbing the heart, afflictive, tormenting, Aristoph. Acharn. 296.

Τάςαξιππόστεμάτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, troubling troops of horse. Fr. ταεάσσω, ἵππος, and στεμπός.

Τάραξιε, εωε, ἡ, a disturbance, tumult, disorder. Fr. ταράσσω. Τάραε, αντοε, ὁ, the city Tarentum, Thucyd. vi, 104.

Ταρασσέσθω, 3. sing. pres. imperat. pus. of ταράσσω.

Tagassouisvwv, gen. pl. part. pres.

TAPA'ΣΣΩ, or -ττω, f. ξω, 1. a. ἐτάραξα, pf. τίτρηχα, Il. ii, 95; to trouble, disturb, Xen. Anab. vi. 2, 6; to stir up, agitate, to put in disorder, Demosth. 278, 15; to perplex, Plat. Phæd. 103, C; to make muddy by stirring, as water; to vex, embroil, annoy. disquiet; to terrify, Il. viii, 86; to cause

apprehension or consternation; to throw into disorder or confusion, Æschyl. Prom. 996; Xen. Cyr. ii, 1, 13; pas to be distracted, thrown into confusion or disorder, to be stirred up; ταςάζομαι, f. mid. used passively, Thucyd. vii, 36; pf. pas. τιτάeayuai. Eai, xrai, part. reraεαγμένος, η, ον, 1. a. ind. pas. ἐταρας έπν. An Epic pf. is connected with this verb, τέτεηχα, plupf. τετρήχειν τετρήχει δ' άγορα, the assembly became agitated, or was in commotion, Il. ii, 95. The root seems to have been τεάγω, then ταξάγω· a kindred form τεάσσω, Att. Βεάσσω or θεάττω, and by reduplication ταξάσσω. Fr. τξάγω, Ion. τεήχω, comes the pf. τέτεη-Ταξάττεσθαι, pres. inf. pas. of

preced.

Ταξάττω. See ταξάσσω.

Ταράχή, ης, ή, commotion, trouble, tumult, disorder; consternation, Demosth. 301, 11; 72eaxn παρέχειν, to create confusion, Thucyd. iv, 75; zaliστάναι ές ταραχήν, to be in commotion, Id. vii, 25; discord, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 508; a crowd; an uproar; a sedition. Fr. the same.

Taeaχθη, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. pas. ος ταράσσω.

Τάραχος, ου, ό, ε. ας ταραχή, and from the same.

Tagazádns, 205, ô, h, full of trouble or disorder; tumultuous, Thucyd. i, 49; turbulent, Herodt. i, 32; full of uproar, having a troubled spirit. Fr. 72. eaxh and elbos.

Τας ταλέος, α, ov, causing fear, terrible; fearing, alarmed, dismayed, Soph. Trach. 952. Th. τάς-0;.

Τας $\tilde{\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to fear, Π . ii, 268; v, 286; to stand in awe, to reverence, Soph. (Ed. C. 285; to tremble at ; ròr rór où rageã φέξω, I do not dread your resentment, Soph. Phil. 1231. Th. Táglos.

Tagerraves, nom. dual part. 1. a. act. of preced.

Tágeos sos. vo, fear, terror, dread, apprehension, Europ. Orest. 1556; reverential fear as if by syncope for Tagalos. Fr. ταξάσσω.

Ταςξισύνη, ης, ή, ε. ακ τάςξος. Tagenouves. ou, i, i, trembling, fearful, timorous, Eschyl. S. Theb. 220. Fr. Tagliw.

Τάργα, or τάργα, Att. for τὰ žęγα.

Ταργαίνω, to disturb. Probably from ταξάσσω, which see.

Ταργάνη, ης, ή, a tie, a knot; a band or noose; a fetter, shackle; a chain; Att. for σαργάνη.

Τάργύριον, by crasis for τὸ ἀργύ-

Ταριχεία, for Ion. -χείη, and -xnin, ns, Herodt. ii, 113; a pickling, seasoning, embalming;

Ταρίχευσις, εως, ή, a preserving or embalming. Fr. ταριχεύω, s. as ταριχεία.

Τάριχευτής, οῦ, ὁ, a salter, pickler, or embalmer. Fr. ταριχεύω. Τἄςιχευτός, ή, όν, verbal adj. from ταριχεύω, salted, pickled, embalmed.

 $T\check{\alpha}\varrho^{I}\chi$ εύω, f. εύσω, to season, pickle, preserve in brine, pickle, etc.; to embalm, Plat. Phæd. 80, C; Herodt. i, 77; Xen. Anab. v, 4, 16; to smoke, dry, or harden meat, fish, etc.; to dry up, Æschyl. Choëph. 294; pas. to be preserved, embalmed, etc. Fr. τάριχος.

Ταριχηρός, ά, όν, preserved, pickled, salted; embalmed; pertaining to preserved substances. Fr. τάριχος.

Ταρίχιον, ου, τό, a little salt-fish, Aristoph. Pac. 563.

Ταριχοπωλείον, ου, τό, a market for salted fish, Theophr. Char. 6; and

Ταρῖχοπωλέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to sell dried, salted, or pickled fish or meat, Plat. Charm. 163, B. Fr. τάριχος and πωλέω.

TA'PIXOΣ, ου, δ, or Att. εος, τό, fish dried, pickled, or salted, Herodt. ix, 120; Aristoph. Acharn. 967; Id. Vesp. 491; meat salted or pickled; a pickle or preserve.

Ταρμύσσω, to terrify; as if τας-δύσσω. Fr. τάρδος.

Tágrn, ns, h, the name of a country, Tarne.

Tagos, ά, όν, swift, prompt; as if from τάω or στάω.

Τάρπημεν, Ion. for ἐτάρπημεν, 1. pl. 2. a. ind. pas., and Taganσαν, Ion. for ἐτάςπησαν, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. pas. of τέρπω, 2. a. pas. ἐτάρπην, to be delighted. Ταρπηναι, Ερίο ταρπήμεναι, 2. α.

inf. pas. to Tierw.

Τάρπησαν, Ion. for ἐτάρπησαν, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. pas. of τέρπω, f. ψω. 2 α. ἐτάρπον, to delight. TA PPOΘΟΣ, ου, δ, an assistant; one who runs swiftly to | Tugosine, a. iv, and ragons, iss,

assist; an avenger. See in τάβροθος.

Ταρρός, δ, Att. for ταρσός.

Ταρσεύς, έως, ό, a native of Tarsus in Cilicia.

Tagσός, or ταρρός, ου, ο, a hurdle, a crate, in which any thing rip. σεται, is dried, Aristoph. Nub. 226; ταςσοί μέν τυςων, Odys. ix, 219; any thing like a crate or bundle of rods; a layer; ταρσούς καλάμων, layers of reeds, Herodt. i, 179; the wing of a bird, with the feathers; the palm of the hand, the sole of the foot; also, the upper surface of the foot, ταρσὸν δεξιτεροῖο ποδός, Il. xi, 377; the broad part of an oar, Eurip. Iph. T. 1347; καὶ ἔς τε τοὺς ταρσοὺς ὑποπίστοντες των σολεμίων νεών, and falling upon the sweeps of the enemy's vessels, Thucyd. vii, 40; the gangway of a ship; pl. τὰ ταςσά, and οἱ ταςσοί. Ταρσός, οῦ, ἡ, and Ταρσοί, ῶν, οί, the name of a city, Tarsus, of

Ταρσόω, or ταβρόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make a hurdle or crate; to dry upon a crate; pas. to be made into a hurdle, etc., to be interwoven like a hurdle. Fr. ταρσόs.

Cilicia, the country of St. Paul,

Xen. Anab. i, 2, 23.

Ταρτάρειος, and Ταρτάριος, ου, ό, ή, pertaining to Tartarus. From TA'PTĂΡΟΣ, ου, ὁ, and in pl. τὰ Τάςτἄςα, Tartarus, the lowest part of the infernal regions; the abode of the damned, καλώ τὲ Ταρτάρου στυγνὸν πατρῶον έρε6ος, Soph. Œd. C. 1291; the infernal regions, Ταρτάρου είς ἄδυσσα χάσματα, Eurip. Phæn. 1620; a dark place; a prison; as if from ταράσσω. Ταρταρίω, ω, f. ώσω, to thrust

down into the infernal regions; to cast into prison; it occurs once, ταςταςώσας σειςαῖ; ζόφου, 2 Pet. ii, 4 ; to cast into Tartarus or Hades, Mede, Disc. iv, p. 24; 1. a. ἐταρτάρωσα, part. 1. α. ταςταςώσας. Τh. Τάςτα-

Ταρταρώσας, part. 1. a. of ταρταρόω.

Ταςτήσσιος, ου, δ, a Tartessian. Ταρφέα, adverbially, often, frequently; ταςτία τε στε τεται, and frequently turns himself, Il. xii, 47. Fr. τας φκ, which see. Ταρφέες, nom. pl. of ταρφής, έος, δ. h. thick, frequent. Th. τάρ-Φos.

δ, ή, thick ; τὰ δὲ δεάγματα ταρφέα πίπτει, and the handfuls fall thick, Il. xi, 69; dense, abounding with; close, Il. xii, 158. Same Th.

Τάρφεσιν, dat. pl. of the same. Tάρφη, ης, ή, Tarphe, a city of the Locrians, so named from the thick wood surrounding it.

Taeφής, έος, δ, ή, (doubtful if found in the singular,) thick; άλλα βιὸν μὲν ἔα καὶ ταρφέας ioùs κεῖσθαι, but let your bow and sheaves of arrows alone, Il. xv, 472; dense, close, frequent. The neut. pl. is used adverbially. See ταρφειός.

Τάρφθη, Ερία for ἐτάρφθη, 3. 1. a. pas. to τίετω· also, 3. pl. τάρφθεν, for ετάρφθησαν.

Ταρφθήμεναι, Dor. for τερφθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of τέρπω.

TA'PΦOΣ, εος, τό, denseness, closeness, thickness, particularly of woods; a thicket, Il. v, 555. Fr. τείφω. Hence

Ταρφύς, έος, ό, ή, s. as ταρφειός . ταρφύς ἀντέλλουσα θείξ, the bushy hair springing up, Æschyl. S. Theb. 517.

Τάρφω, to dry. Fr. τείρω, the

TA'PXEA, ων, τά, funeral rites, obsequies, or solemnities. ταεχύω.

Taeχέω, ũ, f. now, and Ταρχεύω, f. εύσω, and ταρχυω, f. ῦσω, to perform or solemnize funeral rites and ceremonies, to bury, to inter; ὄφεα ε ταςχύσωσι καρηκομόωντες 'Αχαιοί, Il. vii, 85; by syncope for ταριχεύω.

Tάρχος, 205, τό, usually in the plural, τάςχεα, which see.

Ταρχύσαντο, 1. a. mid. of

Fr. preced.

Ταεχύω, f. ύσω, shortened for ταριχεύω, to bury solemnly, inter.

Tas, Dor. for Ths. So τᾶσδε, for τῆσδε.

Τάσις, εως, ή, an extension, a straining, exertion. Fr. Teiva. Τασσόμενον, part. pres. pas. of

TA'ΣΣΩ, or later Att. τάττω, f. ξω, pf. τέταχα, Plat. Legg. i, 625; to put in order, to arrange, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 7; to set in array; τάττειν είς μάχην την στρατίαν, to arrange the army in order of battle for the engagement; to place; to take post, Demosth. 245, ult.; to appoint, Id. 143, 23; to station, Xen. Hist. ii, 4, 14; to establish; to give charge to; to

set at the head; to command, order, Soph. Electr. 1487; to assign, determine; to set a price; to assess, to impose a tax upon, τάσσειν φόρον · to constitute; 1. a. ἔταξα mid. τάσσομαι, to take one's station in the line, etc., Xen. Anab. i, 7, 8; to station in one's own line, Id. v, 4, 11; to impose a tax, duty, etc., upon one's self; 1. a. ἐταξάμην, to agree upon with one another, Plat. Legg. v, 743, E; to pay by fixed terms; to set days for payment; f. m. τάξομαι paulopost. τετάζομαι, Aristoph. Av. 636; pas. to be arranged, stationed, drawn up in order; 1. a. pas. ἐτάχθην, pf. pas. τέταγμαι, ξαι, κται, part. τεταγμένος, η, ον, established, fixed; τὰ τεταγμένα, orders; 1. a. m. ἐταξάμην, part. ταξάμενος τετάχαται and έτετάχατο are used by Thucyd., iii, 13; vii, 4, in imitation of the Ionians, for τεταγμένοι είσί and hour. The root of τάσσω is unquestionably τάγω, connected with which is the noun Tayos. Hence f. τάζω.

Τατάω, Dor. for τητάω.

Τάτικός, ή, όν, capable of stretching or extending; extending, straining; also, extended, stretched. Fr. TElva.

Tautov, Att. contract. for τὸ αι-TIOY.

Τάττω. See τάσσω.

Τάττωμεν, 1. pl. pres. subj. act. of τάττω.

Τατύρας, ου, δ. See τίτυρος.

Τατώμενος, Dor. for τητώμενος, deprived of any thing; part. pres. pas. of τητάω, to deprive of. Ταϋγέτη, ης, η, a woman's name, Taygeta.

Ταϋγέτοιο, gen. Ion. of Τἄΰγετος. Ταΰγετος, Ιοπ. Τηΰγετον, ου, τό, the name of a mountain in Laconia, Taygetus.

Tave, when followed by an aspirate, is used for ταῦτα, pl. n. g. of averos.

Ταθλιον, ου, τό, Att. and Dor. for τὸ αὔλιον, a stable or stall. Τh. αὐλή.

Tave $\delta \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, to be in season for the bull. Fr. $\tau \alpha \tilde{\nu}_{\xi} \circ s$.

Taugeros, εία, Ion. είη, ειον, and ταύρεος, έα, εον, of or relating to or like a bull, Soph. Trach. 517; ταυεία (δοεά), a bull's hide. Th. ταῦρος.

Ταυρελάτης, ου, δ, a bull-driver; a bull-fighter. Fr. ταῦρος and ἐλαύνω.

Tauesos, éa, sov, from raugos, s. ας ταύρειος.

Tavendov, adv. like a bull, savagely, fiercely, sternly; ταυρηδόν ύποβλέψας πρός τον ἄνθρωπον, looking sternly at the man, Plat. Phæd. 117, B. Same Th. Taueixós, n, ov, of or belonging to a bull; also, Taurian; of or belonging to the Tauri, a nation of European Sarmatia, Eurip. Iph. T. 85. Fr. ταῦρος.

Ταυροβόλος, ου, ό, ή, striking or slaughtering bulls. Fr. ταῦρος and βάλλω.

Ταυροδόρος, ου, ό, ή, devouring bulls. Fr. +aveos and Boeá.

Ταυρογάστωρ, ορος, ό, with the paunch or body of a bull; huge, immense. Fr. ταῦρος and γα-

Ταυροδέτης, ου, δ, binding bulls; fem. ταυροδέτις, ιδος. Fr. ταῦeos and δέω.

Ταυροειδής, έος, δ, ή, like a bull, having the nature of a bull. Fr. ταυρος and είδος.

Ταυροκαθάψια, ας, ή, a hunting, fighting, or baiting of bulls; a festival, first instituted by the Thessalians; afterwards, in the reign of Julius Cæsar, introduced into the circus at Rome, and thence in other cities, as a public show. See Plin. N. H. viii, 45, and Marm. Oxon. xxxvii.

Ταυρόπερως, ωτος, δ, ή, horned like a bull, an epithet of Bacchus, Eurip. Bacch. 100. Fr. 720eos and xéeas.

Ταυροχέφαλος, ου, δ, h, having a head like a bull. Fr. κεφαλή. Ταυρόπρανος, ου, ό, ή, curved or

winding, like the horns of a bull; ταυρόπρανος ώπεανός, Eurip. Orest. 1373. Fr. πρᾶνον. Ταυροπτονίω, ω, f. ήσω, to kill a bull, Soph. Trach. 757. Fr.

ταυρος and κτείνω.

Ταυροκτόνος, ου, ό, a slayer of bulls, Soph. Phil. 398. But ταυςόκτονος, slain by a bull. Fr. κτείνω.

Ταυεόμοεφος, ου, ό, ή, bull-shaped, Eurip. Ion. 1260. Fr. μορφή. Ταυςόομαι, οῦμαι, to look savage or fierce like a bull, Eurip. Med. 92. Fr. ταῦρος.

Ταυροπάτωρ, ορος, ό, ή, begotten by a bull. Fr. ταῦρος and πατής.

Ταυςοπόλος, η, ον, conversant with bulls, an epithet of Diana, Eurip. Iph. T. 1458; Tav**ε**οπόλα Διὸς "Αετεμις, Soph. Aj. 172. Fr. πολέω.

Ταυρόπους, ποδος, ό, ή, having

feet like a bull, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 275. Fr. **rovs.

TAΥ-POΣ, ου, ὁ, a bull; one of the twelve signs, Taurus; any thing huge; a vast mountain in Asia; the perinæum; the penis; a man's name; ταύρως, Dor. for ταύρους, acc. pl.

Taveos, 'the prize of dithyramb.'

See Mooxos.

Taυροσφάγίω, ω, to slaughter bulls, Æschyl. S. Theb. 43. The passage has a reference to the cutting of the throats of the victims, and receiving the blood in an iron-bound shield. Fr. ταῦρος από σφάττω, οτ σφάζω. Ταυροσφάγος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that slaughters bulls; ἡμέρα ταυροσφάγος, the day on which it is custom-

ters bulls; ημέρα ταυροσφαγος, the day on which it is customary to sacrifice bulls, Soph. Trach. 606. Fr. ταῦρος and φάγω.

Taυροφάγος, ου, δ, ħ, a bull-devourer; an epithet of Bacchus, as the bull was the prize given to the victors in dithyrambic poetry, Aristoph. Ran. 357.

Ταυροφόνος, ου, δ, ή, a slayer of bulls. Fr. ταῦρος and φένω.

Tαυρόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to change into a bull; mid. ταυρόσμαι, οῦμαι, to assume the nature of a bull; to look with the fierceness of a bull; to glare upon; ποη γὰς είδον ὅμμα νιν ταυρουμένην τοῦσος, Eurip. Med. 92; Æschyl. Choëph. 273.

Ταῦτ', for ταῦτα, nom. or acc. pl. of οὖτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, Att., Ion., and Dor.; διὰ ταῦτα, on account of these things; διὰ ταῦτ' οὖν, on this account then; καὶ ταῦτα μὲν δὴ ταῦτα, this then is as it is; be this as it may; ταῦτα is also used as an adverb, to express what is more, especially, particularly: καὶ ταῦτα, and that too; ταῦτ' ἐστὶ ταῦτ' ἐκιῖνα, this is the very thing, Aristoph. Nub. 1052.

Ταὐτά, the same; for τὰ αὐτά · but

Ταὐτᾶ, Dor., Æol., and Poet. for τῆ αὐτῆ.

Ταὐταγί, Poet. for ταῦτα, Aristoph. Vesp. 1358.

Ταύταν, Dor. for ταύτην, acc. sing. f. g. of ούτος, αύτη, τούτο, this. Ταύτη, scil. όδφ, dat. sing. of the same, used as an adverb, thus far, in this way; by these means; on that account; for that reason.

Taυτί, Att. for ταῦτα. Ταὐτό, Att. for τὸ αὐτό, the same, the very same. Ταὐτόγε, Att. by crasis for τὸ αὐτό γε.

Ταὐτοκλὶνής, ίος, ὁ, ἡ, having the same inclination; under the same climate. Fr. ταὐτό and κλίνω.

Ταὐτολογία, ας, ἡ, a repetition of the same idea in different words or phrases; tautology. From

Ταὐτολόγος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, repeating the same idea in different terms, using tautology. Fr. ταὐτό and λ ίγω.

Ταὐτόμᾶτον, by crasis for τὸ αὐτόματον, what falls out by accident, a hap, chance; ἀτὸ ταὐτομάτου, of itself, by chance.

Ταὐτόμᾶτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, for τὸ αὐτόματος, acting or doing any thing voluntarily or spontaneously; ταὐτόματον, for τὸ αὐτόματον, whatever happens by chance, accidentally, unexpectedly, Thucyd. vi, 36.

Ταυτόν, the same thing, Aristoph. Plut. 53.

Ταὐτοπαθής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, having suffered in the same way or manner; similarly affected. Fr. ταυτό and πάσχω.

Ταυτόφωνος, ου, δ, ή, having the same voice or tone. Fr. ταυτό and φωνή.

Tăφs, Ion. for ἐταφε, 3. sing. 2.
a. ind. act. of βάπτω.

 $T lpha \varphi \iota \theta$, $T \delta \varphi \iota \theta$, or $T \omega \varphi \iota \theta$, indecl., Tophet. Hebr.

Τάφεῖος, εία, εῖον. Fr. τάφος. See ταφήϊος.

Τἄφείς, part. 2. a. pas. of 9άπτω. Ταφεύς, έως, δ , one who buries the dead, Soph. Æd. C. 588. Fr. 9άπτω.

Τάφή, ñs, 'n, a burial, Soph. Aj. 1305; a grave, Id. 1088; ταφὴν ποιεῖσθαι, to bury, Demosth. 499, pen.; ταφὰς.... ποιεῖν, Plat. Men. 234, B; interment; funeral charges, Demosth. 787, 3. Fr. Θάπτω.

Ταφήϊος, \tilde{i} η, \tilde{i} ον, pertaining to a funeral; a funeral robe, $\tilde{\varphi}$ αρος τ αφήϊον, Odys. ii, 99.

Tάφιοι, ων, οί, a nation called the Taphii.

Τάφιος, ία, ιον, belonging to a grave; τάφιος λίθος, a grave-stone. Fr. τάφος.

Τάφόδια, Att. crasis for τὰ ἰφόδια.

Τάφος, ου, δ, a hillock; a mound; a tomb, τάφος δ' οὐδεὶς πώποτς αὐτοῦ ἰφάνη, Χεπ. Απαδ. i, 6, 11; Noph. Œd. Τ. 1447; a sepulchre; interment, funeral obsequies; a funeral feast;

αὐτὰς ὁ τοῖσι τάφον μενοιικία δαίνυ, but he regaled them with the sumptuous funeral feast, Il. xxiii, 29; an interred body; a corpse, Thucyd. i, 134; Ep. λαΐνος, πίτεραιος.

Τάφος, εος, τό, astonishment, amazement, wonder, Odys. xxi, 122; like θάμβος. Fr. τάφω, obsol.

Τάφος, ἡ, the old name of one of the small islands between Acarnania and Leucadia; the Tuphians were famous as seamen and pirates.

Tαφεία, ας, ἡ, a digging a trench or pit, Demosth. 325, 19; and Τάφεινμα, ατος, τό, a ditch or trench, Plat. Legg. vi, 761, B. From

Ταφειύω, f. εύσω, to dig a ditch or trench, Xen. Hist. v, 2, 4; and Τάφεη, ης, η, s. as τάφεος, Herodt. iv, 28, 201.

Tάφεος, ου, ή, a ditch, trench, Xen. Anab. i, 7, 11; ii, 3, 6; a pit; a sepulchre; a grave; τί μ' ἐχώλῦσας δίψαι τύμθου τάφεον είς κοίλην....; why did you prevent me from throwing myself into the hollow tomb? Eurip. Alc. 923 ; τάφεον ἐλαύvery, to carry along a trench, R. xii, 6; a dungeon. Th. θάπτω. Tăφών, part. 2. a. act., derived from obsol. 9άπω, 2. a. ἔτἄφον· it means the same as Daulhous, amazed, astonished; ταφών δ' ἀνόρουσεν 'Αχιλλεύς, Achilles sprung up in astonishment, Il. ix, 193.

Tάχ', for

Tăχa, adv. quickly, speedily, rapidly, promptly, soon, Soph. Œd. T. 34; perhaps; easily; τάχ', ἴσω;, perhaps; construed with ἐν and the opt., perhaps, Soph. Aj. 170, 338; with the ind., Plat. Phædr. 256, C; Soph. Phil. 305. Th. ταχύς.

Ταχίες, nom. pl. of ταχύς. Τάχει, dat. sing. of τάχος.

Ταχεῖα, ας, η, f. g. of ταχύς. Ταχέων, gen. pl. of the same.

Ταχίως, adv. quickly, soon, speedily, rapidly. Same Th. Ταχθῆναι, 1. a. inf. of τάσσω.

Ταχίνός, ή, όν, swift, quick, active, nimble, prompt; ταχινά, Poet. for ταχινώς and ταχίως. Τh. ταχύς.

Τάχιον, adv. sooner; more quickly or speedily (scarcely used; Θᾶσσον more frequently). Fr. ταχίων, compur. of ταχύς.

Τάχιστα, superl. adv. very quick-

ly; as soon as possible; την ταχίστην (ἰδόν), scil. κατά, in the speediest manner. Th. ταχύς.

 $T_{a\chi_1\sigma\tau\sigma_5}$, n, ov, superl. of $\tau \bar{\alpha} \chi \dot{\nu}_5$, the swiftest, the quickest, most speedy.

Taxίων, ονος, neut. τάχιον, compar. from ταχύς, which see.

Τάχος, εος, τό, swiftness, quickness, readiness, celerity, promptitude, τάχος ψυχῆς, promptitude of mind, Plat. Legg. iii, 689, C; κατὰ τάχος, speedily; ὶν τάχει, in haste; ὅσον τάχος, ττ τάχος, ἄς τάχος, quam celerrime, as quick as possible. Fr. ταχύς.

Τάχους, adv. quickly, Thucyd. vii, 22. διὰ τάχους, the same. Ταχύ, adv. quickly, swiftly, speedily, Herodt. vii, 130; with the optative following, perhaps; ταχύ γ' ἄν δύναιο μανθάνειν, perhaps you could learn, Aristoph. Nub. 647; τὸ ταχύ, speed; οὔ τοι τὸ ταχὺ τὴν δικην ἔχει, Eurip. Phæn. 462. Th. ταχύς. Ταχυάλωτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, easily tak-

1 αχύαλωτος, ου, ο, η, easily taken or caught, Herodt. vii, 130. Fr. ταχύς and άλωτός, or άλόω.

Tαχύδουλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of quick or hasty counsel, rash. Fr. τα-χύς and δουλή.

Ταχύγλωσσος, ου, δ, ἡ, having a quick tongue, voluble in speech. Fr. ταχύς and γλῶσσα.

Ταχύγόνος, ου, δ, ή, producing young early. Fr. γόνος.

Τάχυδακους, υ, gen. υος, soon moved to tears. Fr. ταχύς and δάκου.

Tαχὶδοόμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, running swiftly, a swift runner. Fr. ταχύς and τρέχω· hence δρόμος.

Ταχυεργία, αs, ή, rapidity in working; promptitude in acting

ing. Fr. έργον. Ταχυήρης, εος, δ, ή, rowing rapidly, Æschyl. Suppl. 32. Fr.

ταχύς and ἐρέσσω. Ταχυμαθής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, learning

quickly. Fr. μανθάνω. Τἄχύμηνις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, quick to

Taxiumvis, $\epsilon \omega s$, δ , \tilde{n} , quick to anger. Fr. $\tau \alpha \chi \dot{\nu}_s$ and $\mu \tilde{n}$ vis.

Τάχυμήτως, οςος, ή, being quickly a mother. Fr. ταχύς and μήτης.

Taχύμοςος, ου, δ, ή, soon dying or perishing, Æschyl. Ag. 473. Fr. ταχύς and μόςος.

Ταχυναυτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to sail swiftly; εἰς ἐκατὸν νεῶν ταχυναυτουσῶν πληςώματα, Æschin. c. Ctes., p. 32; Thucyd. vi, 31. Fr.

 $T_{\alpha\chi\nu\nu\epsilon\tilde{\iota}}$, 3. sing. 1. f. act. of $T_{\alpha\chi\tilde{\nu}\nu\omega}$, f. $\check{\nu}\nu\tilde{\omega}$, to hasten, quicken, accelerate, expedite; to make haste; $\pi'i\mu\psi\omega$ $\tau\alpha\chi'i\nu\alpha\sigma\alpha$, I will send quickly, Soph. Œd. T. 861. Th. $\tau\alpha\chi'i$ 5.

Τάχὖπειθής, έος, δ, ἡ, easily persuaded, tractable, obedient: credulous. Fr. ταχύς and πείθω. Ταχύπομπος, ου, δ, ἡ, sending or conducting rapidly, Æschyl. Suppl. 1031. Fr. πέμπω.

Tαχύποςος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, swift going, Æschyl. Ag. 473; passing rapidly, Eurip. Electr. 451. Fr. πόρος.

Τἄχύποτμος, ου, δ, ἡ, liable to sudden death; dying quickly; also, causing a quick death. Fr. ταχύς and πότμος.

Ταχύσους, ποδος, δ, ἡ, quick-footed, swift of foot, Eurip. Bacch. 771. Fr. ταχύς and ποῦς.

Τάχύπτερνος, ου, ο, ή, with swift heels, swift-footed. Fr. ταχύς and πτέρνα.

Ταχύπτερος, ου, δ, ή, swift-winged; ταχύπτεροι πνοαί, Æschyl. Prom. 88. Fr. ταχύς and πτερόν.

 $T_{\alpha\chi'\nu\pi\omega\lambda os}$, $o\nu$, δ , $\tilde{\eta}$, having swift horses, Il. iv, 232; riding rapidly; a skilful horseman. Fr. $\tau\alpha\chi'\nu s$ and $\tau\tilde{\omega}\lambda os$.

Ταχύρροθος, ου, ό, ή, having rapid waves, flowing swiftly, gushing; swift; ταχυβρόθους λόγους, swift reports, Æschyl. S. Theb. 267. Fr. ταχύς and ρόθος.

Ταχύρρωστος, ου, ό, ή, that which grows rapidly, fleet, Soph. Ed. C. 1052. Fr. ταχύς and ρώσ-

TĂXΥΣ, εῖα, ὑ, quick, swift, speedy, rapid, prompt, precipitate; compar. ταχύτεςος, οτ, more usually, θάσσων, οτ -ττων, superl. ταχύτατος, generally τά-χιστος ὡς τάχιστα, most frequently, also, ὡς ταχύτατα, Χεπ. Hist. v, 1, 24; as swift as possible; τὴν ταχίστην (ὁδόν), as soon as possible, Dem. de Coron. Th. probably θέω.

Ταχυτάς, ᾶτος, ά, Dor. for Ταχυτής, ῆτος, ἡ, quickness, speed, celerity, velocity, Π. xxiii, 740; promptness. Τh. ταχύς. Ταχυτῆτ', for ταχυτῆτα, acc. sing. of preced.

Τάχυχειλής, έος, ό, ή, over which the lips run quickly, quick-lipped. Fr. ταχύς and χείλος. Τάω, obsol. imperat. τῆ, Odys. ix, 347; to stretch out the hand so

as to lay hold of; to take; thence τάγω · 2. a. part. by redupl. τιταγών, Π. i, 591; pf. τίτᾶκα, pf. pas. τίτᾶμαι. The root τα.

Tάων, Æol. for των, gen. pl. f. g. of h.

 $T\dot{A}\Omega^{\sim}\Sigma$, $\tau\alpha\dot{\omega}$, gen. and $\tau\alpha\tilde{\omega}\nu$, $\tilde{\omega}\nu\rho\rho$, δ , a peacock, Aristoph. Acharn. 63.

TE', an enclitic particle, and, both. It serves to connect two objects, the one being additional to the other; as, Τεῦκρος....έγώ τε, Teucer and I too, Soph. Phil. It connects clauses of sentences, the latter being additional, ἐπιστεατεύει πατείδα,.... κτείνει τ' ἄνακτα, Soph. Trach. 363; it always follows the word which it connects; as, εἶπε τέ, and he said. It is frequently repeated; as, ἐάν τ' Αχίλλεως σταῖς, ἐών τε μη θέλη, Soph. Phil. 1282; see Œd. T. 253, 300. When followed by xxi, it signifies both, i. e. the one and the other; έδιδου τε τῷ πάππψ καὶ ἔλεγεν, he both gave it to his grandfather and said, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 10. It seems frequently redundant. It is probably derived from τέω, s. as δέω, to bind, connect; hence the connective particle δέ.

Tέ, Dor. for σέ, thee.

TE ΓΓΩ, f. ξω, 1. a. ἔτεγξα, to dip in; to moisten; to bedew; to soften, Eurip. Med. 918; Alc. 780; τέγγοντες, bedewed with tears; τέγγει γὰς οὐδέν, for you are nothing mollified, Eschyl. Prom. 1010; to weep; to touch or affect; to color, stain, tinge; τέγγειν ψευδεῖ λόγον, to stain a discourse with falsehood, i. e. to lie; p.is. τέγγομαι, to be moistened, relaxed; 1. a. pas. ἐτέγχθην· Lat. tingo; also, to give way, Aristoph. Lys. 550.

Tεγέα, Ion. Τεγέη, a town in Arcadia, Tegea. Their troops claimed the honor of fighting on the extreme left of the Lacedæmonians.

Τεγεάτης, ου, δ, Tegean.

Τέγεος, ὁ, ἡ, for τέγειος, next to the roof τέγεοι θάλαμοι, upper chambers, occupied by women, Il. vi, 248; high, elevated. Fr. τέγος.

Tεγκτός, ή, όν, wet, bedewed; stained, tinged; susceptible of being softened; touched with compassion; that may be stained. Th. τέγγω.

Γίγος, τος, τό, a covering, the roof, Aristoph. Nub. 1126; a house. for στίγος είτι τοῦ τίγους, in the upper chamber, Id. Vesp. 68; a brothel. Th. στίγους

Tin, Poet. and Dor. for σήν, acc. sing. f. g. of τεός, τεή, τεόν, thine. Th. σύ.

Τιθάλα, τιθάλως, οτος, Dor. for τίθηλα.

Τιθαλότα, Dor. for τιθηλότα, part. 2. pf. acc. sing., and τιθαλοία. λυΐα. part. 2. pf. f. g. of θάλλω, Il. ix, 20%.

Τιθάλυῖα, Epic fem. pf. part. to τίθηλα, from Θάλλα, masc. τε-θηλώς, Doric τεθάλώς.

Τίθαμμαι, pf. ind. pas. of θάπτω, to bury.

Τεθάμρηκα, pf. ind. act. of Βαμβίω, to have boldness or confidence. Fr. Θάμβος, s. as Θάςσος.

Τιθαρσήκασι, 3. pl. pf. act. of Βαρσίω.

Τεθάφᾶται, Ion. for τεθαμμένοι εἰσί, 3. pl. pf. pas. of Βάπτω.

Τεθέαμαι, pf. pas. of Θεάομαι, f. m. άσομαι.

Teheses, Att. by syncope for τεθείησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. opt. pas. of
τίθημι.

Τέθεικα, pf. act., and Τέθειμαι, pf. pas. of τίθημι.

Τεθεμελίωτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. Att. and Ion. of Θεμελίοω, f. ώσω, pf. σεθεμελίωκα, to lay a foundation. Fr. Θεμέλιος. Th. Θεμέλιον.

Τεθεραπευμένος, part. pf. pas. of Βεραπεύω.

 $T(\theta_n^2, 3. \text{ sing. 1. a. subj. pas. of } \tau(\theta_n\mu).$

Tέθηλα, ας, ε, 2. pf. used with present time, to be flourishing; and τ εθήλει, 3. sing. plupf. of 9άλλω.

Tεθήλει, 3. sing. plupf. m. Ion. of Θάλλω.

Τιθήναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of τίθη-

Tibnπa, 2. pf. with the time of a present, to be astonished or astonided; to be amazed; σίθηπα ἀπούων, I was astonished at hearing, Herodt. ii, 156; plupf. with impf. time, ἐτεθιπεα, Odys. vi, 166; 2. a. ἐτα τον, part. τα-φών στη δὶ ταφών, he stood amazed, Il. xi, 544. Th. obsol. τάξα.

Τιθήσατο, Ion. by pleonasm for iθήσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of Θάομει.

Τιθήσομαι, f. pas. of τίθημι· νόμος τιθήσειται, a law shall be enacted, Eurip. Electr. 1277.

Τιθλασμένος, pf. pas. part. to Αλάω.

Τιθλιμμένος, pf. pas. part. to 9λίω.

 $T_i \theta \mu \sigma_i$, α, σ_i , legitimate; instituted, appointed. From

Tiθμός, οῦ, ὁ, a law; a custom, Pind. Pyth. i, 124; a rule; as Siσμός, a form of government, founded on the enactment of laws. Th. τίθημι.

Τέθναα, 2. pf. of θνήσκω, to die. Τέθναθι, Il. xxii, 365; pres. imperat. τεθναίην, pres. opt. τεθνάναι, pres. inf. τεθνάς, part. pres. of τέθνημι, for θνήσκω, to die. Τεθναίην, pres. opt. to θνήσκω.

Τεθναϊμεν, αϊτε, αϊεν, by syncope for τεθναίημεν, αίπτε, αίπσαν, pl. opt. of τέθνημι.

Τεθνάκαμεν, Dor. for τεθνήκαμεν, 1. pl. pf. act. of θνήσκω.

Τεθνακώς, υῖα, ός, dead; Dor. for τεθνηκώς, part. pf. act. of Δνήσκω, pf. act. τέθνηκα.

Τεθνάμεν, Il. xv, 497, Ion., and τεθνάμεναι, Dor. But τέθναμεν for τεθνήπαμεν, 1. pl. pf. act.;

Τέθναμεν, Att. for τεθνήκαμεν, 1. pl. pf. to Ανήσκω.

Τεθνάναι, contract. for σεθνάέναι, pf. inf. m., and

Τεθνασι, for πεθνάασι, 3. pl. pf. of Δνήσκω.

Τεθνᾶτω, let him die, 3. sing. imperat. pres. of τέθνημι, Π. xv, 496.

Τέθνεικα, Bæot. for τέθνηκα, pf. ind. act. of Δνήσκω.

Τεθνειώς, ῶτος, by syncope for τεθνηκώς, ότος, part. pf. act. Bæot. of Δνήσκω, Il. xvii, 161. In Hom. this participle sometimes takes ω, Id. vi, 464, and sometimes o, Odys. xxiv, 56; οῦ παίδος τεθνειότος.

Τεθνεώς, ῶτος, and Poet. τεθνηώς, for τεθνηκώς, part. pf. act. of Ανήσκω, Odys. xix, 331; οὐδὲ τεθνεῶτα οὐδεὶς πώποτε είδεν, οὐδ' ὅπως ἀπέθανεν οὐδεὶς είδως ἔλεγεν, Xen. Anab. i.

Τίθνηκα, 3. pl. τιθνήκασι, pf. act. of Ονήσκω.

Tεθνηκέτω, 3. sing. pf. imperat. act. of θνήσκω, which see.

Τεθνηκότος, gen. sing. of τεθνηκώς, part. of Δνήσκω.

Tibvina, f. new, in the Syracusan dialect for Iviona.

Τέθνημι. See τεθνάναι.

Τεθνήζομαι, Att. fut. to Θνήσκω. Τεθνήζω, commonly τεθνήζομαι, f. of τεθνήκω, formed in the Syracusan manner, from τέθνηκα, of Θνήσκω άς τεθνήζων ἔσθι νυνί, Aristoph. Acharn. 325; σὺ δ΄ έγχανὼν τεθνήζεις, Id. Nub. 1436.

Tεθνηώς, Poet. for τεθνεώς, which see, Il. xvii, 435.

Τεθνώς, by syncope for τεθναώς, part. 2. pf. of θνήσκω.

Τεθόλωται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of Βολόω.

Telogeiv, Ion. by redupl. for Sogeiv, 2. aor. inf. act. of Sóge, or Sogéw, obsol.

Τέθεαμμαι, pf. pas. to τεέφω. Τεθεαμμένος, part. pf. pas. of τεέφω.

Τεθεᾶσθαι, Dor. for τεθεῆσθαι, pf. inf. pas. of τετεάω, or τίτεημι.

Τεθραυσμένος, wounded, broken; part. pf. pas. of βραύω.

Τεθεήμεςον, ου, τό, a time of four days. Fr. τέτταςα and ἡμέεα.

Τεθριπποδάμων, ονος, and τεθριπποδάτης, ου, δ, one who rides in a chariot drawn by four horses, Eurip. Orest. 983; Herodt. iv, 170. Fr. τέθριπτον and βαί-

Τεθειπποβάτης, ου, δ. Sec preced. Τέθειππου, ου, τό, pl. τέθειππα (ἄεματα understood), a four-horse chariot or car, Plat. Lys. 205, C; Pind.

Τίθριππος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having four horses; τίθριππον, scil. ἄρμα, a two-wheeled carriage drawn by four horses, Demosth. 1356, 6; Eurip. Hipp. 1207. Fr. τίσσαρες and ἵππος.

Τιθριπποτροφίω, ω, to keep chariot horses; to keep four horses for a chariot, Herodt. vi, 125. From

Τεθεισποτεόφος, ου, ό, ή, one who keeps a chariot and four, Herodt. vi, 35. Fr. τέθεισπος and τείσω.

Τεθυμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. of Θύω.

Τεθυμῶσθαι, pf. inf. pas. of θυμόω.

Tεθυωμένος, n, ov, part. pf. pas. of Θυόω, Il. xiv, 172.

Τεθωσι, or τεθωσιν, 3. pl. 1. a. subj. pas. of τίθημι.

Tet, Dor. τέ, σέ, acc. sing. to σύ. Tety, and τίν, Ion., Poet., and Dor. for σοί, dat. sing. of σύ, thou, Odys. iv, 619. It should want the v· it was probably pronounced σεΓί, and hence the Latin tibi. Τείνα, Epic for ἔσεινα, 1. a. of

Γείνα, Epic for ετεινα, 1. τείνω.

Tεινάμενος, extending, part. 1. a. m., and

Tsivas, autos, part. 1. a. act. of Teiva.

Terros, Dor. for vade or evravea, there.

ΤΕΙ'ΝΩ, f. τενῶ, pf. τέτἄκα, Plat. Gorg. 465; to stretch out the hand so as to lay hold of; to extend; to distend; to draw tight; to bend a bow, Soph. Phil. 198; hence, to aim at; είς σὲ τείνειν τὸν λόγον, to aim this observation at you, Plat. Phadr. 63, A; to draw out; neut. to extend, Æschyl. S. Theb. 745; to tend or go directly to, Eurip. Phæn. 445; Xen. Anab. iv, 3, 15; to endeavour strenuously; to relate or refer to; to concern; to intend; reiver Biov, to spend one's life, Æschyl. Prom. 535; 1. a. ἔτεινα, 2. pf. τέτονα, obsol. pf. pas. τέταμαι · pas. to be extended, stretched, strained, racked; 1. a. pas. ἐτἄθην, Soph. Antig. 124; f. ταθήτομαι. The roots are Æol. τάω, τάνω, Ιοπ. τένω, τείνω, Lat. tendo.

Τείρεα, ων, τά, the stars, II. xviii, 485. Fr. τέρας.

Trugraías, ou, à, the name of a celebrated Theban diviner, Tiresias, Soph. Ed. T. 300.

Τείρετο, Ion. for ετείρετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. of τείρομαι.

Tειξέω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. τετείζηπα, to conquer, to pierce; to rub or wear down. See τείζω.

Τειρήσω, εις, ει, 1. f. of τειρέω. Τειρομένοισιν, dat. pl. part. pres. pas., and

Tείροντι, Dor. for τείρουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. of τείρω.

Tείξος, εος, τό, Epic form from τέρας, only in pl. τείρεα, the heavenly bodies, signs.

TEl'PΩ, f. τερῶ, 1. a. ἔτειρα, to wear or rub down; to wear down, to bruise down; to waste; to vex, molest, afflict; to distress, Æschyl. Prom. 348; to subdue; to consume; pas. to be worn out, distressed, harassed, vexed; τειρόμενον, distressed, fl. xiii, 539; ὡς τειρομένου του, as of one distressed, Soph. Phil. 203; ὁ δὶ ἐτείρετο γῆραῖ λυγρῷ, he was worn down by a sorrowful old age, fl. v, 153; είδως δὶ αὖτὶ ἐτειρόμην πάλαι, and knowing this, I have been long af-

flicted, Eurip. Alc. 433; καὶ μάλα τειςόμενοί πες, hard pressed though we be, Il. vi, 85; Id. 387; Lat. tero. Th. τέρω.

Τειχεσιδλήτης, ου, δ , approacher, assailer, stormer of walls. Fr. $\tau \tilde{\epsilon} \tilde{\chi} \sigma \tilde{\epsilon}$ and $\pi \epsilon \lambda \tilde{\alpha} \zeta \omega$.

Τειχεσιπλήτης, or τειχεσιπλήκτης, ου, ὁ, one who shakes walls or ramparts; an epithet of Mars, "Αρες, "Αρες, βροτολοιγέ, μιαιφόνε, τειχεσιπλήτα, Mars, Mars, man-destroyer, blood-stained, stormer of ramparts, II. v, 31. Fr. τείχος and πλήσοω.

Tειχέω, for τειχίζω, to wall round or through; to fortify, Herodt. viii, 40. Th. τείχος. Τειχέων, gen. pl. of τείχος.

Tειχήςης, εος, δ, ή, shut up within walls; besieged, Xen. Hist. v, 3, 2; Herodt. i, 162. Fr. τεῖχος and ἄςω.

Tειχίζω, f. ίσω, Att. ιῶ, pf. τει τείχικα, Xen. Symp. iv, 5, 6; to build a wall; to inclose with a wall, Id. Hist. iii, 2, 8; to fortify, Thucyd. vii, 4; 1. a. ἐτείχισα · 1. a. pas. ἐτειχίσθην, pf. prs. τετείχιτμαι, Demosth.; τετείχιστο, munitum erat, Herodt. i, 181. Th. τεῖχος.

Tειχίδεις, δεσσα, δεν, fortified; walled. Fr. $\tau = i \chi_{0}$ ς.

Ts_{1χ}(ον, ου, τό, a little wall; a defence, fortification, Odys. xvi, 165; a small inclosure, Demosth. 1278, 27; dimin. of the same.

Teixiodñivai, 1. a. inf. pas. of τ eixi ζ ω.

Tsίχισις, εως, ή, the act of fortifying; the erection of a wall or fortification; ή ἐκείνων τείχισις, their building, Thucyd. vii, 6. And

Tείχισμα, ἄτος, τό, a fortification, a wall, a rampart, Thucyd. vii, 6. Fr. τειχίζω.

Τειχισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a fortification, defence, Thucyd. vi, 44; Demosth. 325, 24. Fr. τειχίζω.

Tειχιστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who lays or builds walls, a mason. Same Th.

 $T_{ειχοδομέω, \tilde{ω}, f. \acute{n}σω, to build a$ wall or rampart. Fr. τείχος and δέμω.

 $T_{ειχομᾶχ εω, \tilde{ω}, f. \acute{n} τω, to attack$ the walls; to make an assault, Herodt. ix, 70; Thucyd. i, 102; to batter, Aristoph. Nub. 481. Hence

 $T_{ειχομάχης}$, ου, δ, assaulting walls or fortified places; as subst. an engineer. Fr. $\tau_{ε\tilde{\imath}χος}$ and $\muάχομαι$.

Τειχομᾶχία, and Ion. -ίη, an attack on the walls; an attack and defence of walls, Herodt. ix, 70. Fr. τεῖχος and μάχομαι.

Τειχομάχος, ου, ε, one who lays siege to; who assaults walls or ramparts, Aristoph. Acharn. 570. Fr. τείχος and μάχη.

Tειχομελής, έος, raising walls by music of Amphion's lyre. Fr. τείχος and μέλος.

Τειχοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, one who constructs or repairs fortifications; also, a superintendent of public buildings; he was elected by his own tribe; ἔστι δὲ Δημοσθένης τειχοποιός, Dem. de Coron. Fr. τείχος and ποιέω.

TEI~XOΣ, εος, τό, a wall, rampart, Thucyd. vii, 2, 3; Il. vi, 388, etc.; any place defended by a wall or rampart; a city, Xen. Cyr. v, 4, 19; a castle, fortress, Herodt. iv, 46; τείχη, fortified places; τείχος ξύλινον, a pile of wood, a funeral pile: τείχος ἐλαύνειν, to carry a wall round or through; τειχίων κιθῶνεις, ranges of walls, Herodt. vii, 139; as if from τεύχω, to pile

Tειχοφύλαξ, ἄκος, δ, or ħ, a guard or keeper of the walls, a sentinel, Herodt. iii, 157. Fr. τεῖχος and φύλαξ. Th. φυλάσσω. Τειχύδειν, ου, τό, a small fort, Xen. Hist. ii, 1, 18.

Tείως, adv. for τέως, until; in the mean time.

Tέκ', for τέκε, and Ion. for ἔτεκε, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act.; also τέκε, 2. a. imperat. act. of τίκτω. Τέκε, Epic 3. sing. 2. a. to τίκτω.

Τεκέειν, 2. a. inf. act. of τίκτω, Il. xxiv, 608.

Tεκέσθαι, 2. a. inf. m. of the same.

Τέκεσσι, and τεκέεσσι, dat. pl.
Ion. for τίκεσι, τίκος, offspring,
Il. iii, 160. Τh. τίκτω.

Tinsτ', for τίκετο, Ion. for iτίκετο, 3. sing. 2. a. m. of τίκτω, to beget, Il. v. 154.

Τεκμαίρομαι, η, εται, f. τεκμαρούμαι, to determine by certain limits, II. vi, 349; to bring to a conclusion; to accomplish; αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ τάδε γ' ὧδε θεοὶ κακὰ πεκμήρωντο, but since the gods have determined these evils to be thus; to plan, contrive; to declare, foretell; to observe or remark; to conjecture; to judge from marks or circumstances, Nen. Mem. iii, 5, 6; to judge by, Soph. Œd. T. 916; with

Teos, Demosth. 820, 15; with in, Plat. Conv. 204, C; Teyw κού λόγω τικμαίρομαι, Æschyl. Prom. 336; 1. a. m. ἐτεκμηςάμην· mid. of

Texuzien, to fix a limit or mark, to determine, to point out, Æschyl. Prom. 608; to show, demonstrate or prove from certain signs, marks, or arguments, Pind. Olymp. vi, 122. From TEKMAP, To, indecl., for TEXμωρ. a limit, end, the issue or result of any thing; an accomplishment, fulfilment; the object, aim, scope of any thing; a sign, indication, Æschyl. Prom. 452; an omen, prodigy; death, Eurip. Hec. 1256. Perhaps from τέκω, for τίκτω.

Τίκμαρσις, εως, ή, conjecture, inference, Thucyd. ii, 87; a presage. Same Th.

Τεκμήςαντο, 3. pl. Epic 1. a. to τεκμαίρομαι, for ετεκμήραντο.

Tizurgior, ou, ró, a mark or sign, proof, evidence, from which a conclusion may be drawn, Soph. Electr. 764; a conjecture, argument; a criterion; an instance, Thucyd. ii, 50; Xen. Anab. i, 9, 16; a document or proof, Æschyl. Prom. 882; Soph.

Electr. 892. Fr. τέκμας. Τεκμηρίω, ω, f. ώσω, to give evidence, Thucyd. i, 3; to point out from signs or indications; mid. to draw inferences from; to conjecture. Fr. τεχμαίρω.

Τεκμήσσα, ης, ή, Tecmessa, the wife of Ajax.

Τίκμως, τό, indecl., the Epic form of Tixuae, the end or object one has in view; the end; είσόχε τέχμως Ίλίου εθρωσιν, ΙΙ. vii, 30 ; "κετο τέκμως, he arrived at the destined place, Id. xiii, 20; a proof; a testimony; a mark or sign; death. Fr. TIXW.

Texvidion, ou, To, dimin. of Texron, a little child.

Τεχνίον, and τεχνίδιον, ου, τό, a child; a little son or daughter.

Texnopossiv, pres. inf. contract. of Τιχνογονίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to beget children; l. a. ἐτιχνογόνησα. And

Texroporía, as, in, child-bearing; procreation; and

Texropóros, ou, o, h, begetting children; bearing children; the mother of children, Æschul. S. Theb. 911. Fr. Tixvov and yi-

Texrox róros, ou, i, i, child-slaying, Eurip. Herc. F. 1146. Fr. Tixvov and RTSiva.

Τικνολίσειρα, ας, ή, the murderess of her children; one who has lost her children, Soph. Electr. 107; an epithet of the nightingale. Fr. τέχνον and ολλυμι. Τεχνολετής, η̃ρος, δ, losing, having lost one's children or young, hence fem. τεχνολέτειςα, of the nightingale, having lost her young. Fr. τέκνον and ολλυμι. Tixvov, ou, to, what has been brought forth, produced, a birth; offspring, a child; a son, Il. i, 414; a daughter; τέχνα, ων, τά, children; a familiar and endearing expression of persons to their juniors, or of people in authority to those beneath them in rank. See Soph. Œd. T. 1, 6; Id. Electr. 79, 150, etc.; Æschyl. S. Theb. 668, etc. τίκτω.

Τεκνοποιέομαι, ουμαι, f. ήσομαι, to beget children, Xen. Mem. ii, 2, 5; to adopt a child. Fr. τέχνον and ποιέω.

Τεχνοποιέω, f. ήσω, to bear children; mid. to beget children. Fr. τεκνοποιός.

Τεχνοποιηθήσομαι, 1. f. ind. pas. of preceding verb.

Texromosta, as, i, the bringing forth or procreation of children, Xen. Mem. i, 4, 7.

Τεπνόποινος, ου, ό, ή, inflicting punishment on children, Æschyl. Ag. 150. Fr. TERVOY and TOLVY. Τεχνοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, begetting children, Eurip. Troad. 847; fruitful, teeming, prolific; capable of bearing children, Herodt. i, 59; a wife. Fr. TERYOV and ποιέω.

Τεχνοσπορία, as, n, a begetting of children. Fr. TERVOY and σπείρω.

Τεκνοσπόρος, ου, i, i, begetting children. Fr. Tixvov and onti-

Τεκνοτροφέω, ω, f. ήσω, to rear, educate, or maintain children; 1. α. ἐτεχνοτρόφησα. Γτ. τέ-RYON and Tespa.

Τεχνοτεόφος, ου, ό, ή, one who rears and brings up children.

Τεκνότροφος, ου, ό, ή, one maintained by his children.

Τεκνούς, ούσσα, ούν, for τεκνόεις, εσσα, εν, having children. Fr. TÍKYOY.

Τεχνοῦσα, producing children, Soph. Trach. 307; part. fem. of τεκνόω.

Τεχνοφάγος, ου, δ, ή, eating child-

ren. Fr. TERVOV and PXYETV. Τεχνόφι, adv. by his son; διὰ τοῦ Tixrou, by means of his son. Simonid.

Τεκνοφονέω, to murder children. Fr. τέκνον and φόνος.

Τεχνοφόνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a murderer of his children; but τεχνόφονος, ου, i, and in murdered by his or her children. Fr. TEXYON and PEYW. Τεκνόω, ω, f. ώσω, to beget children, Eurip. Med. 801; to have children; to adopt a child; mid. τεκνόσμαι, to bring forth a child; to bring forth, produce; pas. to be begotten or born, Eurip. Med. 574; Soph. Œd. T. 867; 1. a. act. ἐτέκνωσα, 1. a. mid. ἐτεκνωσάμην, l. a. pas. ἐτεκνώ. θην. Fr. τέκνον.

Τέπνωμα, ατος, τό, what has been produced, a child. σεκνόω.

Τέπνωσις, εως, ή, the procreation or adoption of children, Thucyd. ii, 54 ; τέκνωσιν ποιείσθαι, to beget children. Fr. τεκνόω.

Τέκοιεν, 3. pl. 2. a. opt. to τίκτω. Τέκον, ες, ε, Ion. for ετεκον, 2. a. act. of TixTw.

Τίκος, εος, τό, offspring, progeny, issue, Eurip. Androm. 1243; a son or daughter, Æschyl. S. Theb. 185. Fr. τίκτω.

Τεχοῦσα, part. 2. a. act. f. g. of τεκών.

Terraivouai, dep., to make, build, frame; metaphor. to devise, plan, contrive. Fr. τέκτων.

Τεκταίνω, f. ανω, to work in wood; to form out of wood; mid. τεκταίνομαι, to be a housewright, joiner, etc.; to construct, build, Il. v, 62; to contrive; εί τινά οί σὺν μῆτιν ἀμύμονα τεκτήναιτο, if he might contrive with him some prudent plan, Il. x, 19; to invent, Aristoph. Acharn. 660. Fr. TEXTWY. Th. τεύχω.

Τεκτήναιτο, τεκτήνατο, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. and ind. of preced.

Τεκτήνατο, Ion. and Att. for its. κτάνατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of τεκταίνω.

Τεκτονείον, ου, τό, a carpenter's or joiner's shop. Fr. τέκτων.

Terrovinos, n, ov, of or belonging to the business of a carpenter, etc.; skilled in carpenter's work; To TEXTOVIXOV, the art of building; σεκτονική (τέχνη understood), the art of building or architecture; τεκτονικός γίγνισθαι, to become an architect, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 7. Fr. τί-RTWY.

Τίκτονος, gen. sing. of τίκτων.
Τικτοσύνη, ης, ή, the art of building or working as a mechanic, Odys. v, 250. Fr. τίκτων.
Τίκτων, ονος, ό, one who works in wood, a carpenter, joiner, a shipwright, II. xiii, 390; a fabricator, τίκτονας δίου πυρὸς κτείνω Κύκλωπας, Eurip. Alc. 5; an artificer, Plat. Alc. ii, 140, B; as if τεύκτων, from τεύχω, Thucyd. vii, 43; Xen. Mem. iv, 4, 5; Soph. Trach. 770.

Τέχω, obsol. for τίκτω.

Τεχών, οῦσα, όν, part. 2. a. act. of τίκτω.

Τελάμών, ῶνος, i, a band or bandage, Eurip. Phæn. 1683; pl. swathes or bandages for wrapping round dead bodies, Herodt. vii, 181; the strap of a shield; a sword-belt, Il. ii, 380; a fillet or bandage; in Architecture, male figures, supporting an entablature. See "Ατλαντες also a man's name, Telamon, the father of Ajax, Soph. Aj. 183. Fr. ταιλάω.

Τελαμωνιάδης, gen. Τελαμωνιάδαο, Il. viii, 267. See Τελαμώνιος.

Τελαμωνίαι, ων, αi, leather belts used to protect hunting-dogs against beasts of prey. See στελμονία. Fr. τελαμών.

Τελαμώνιος, ου, δ, 'n, belonging to Telamon; Ajax, the son of Telamon, Π. ii, 528; and hence Τελαμωνιάδης.

Τελαμώνιος Αΐας, Ajax, the son of Telamon, Soph. Aj. 134.

Τιλάςχης, ου, ό, the commander of a cohort. Fr. τίλος and ἄςχω. Τιλιαςχία, ας, ἡ, the office of a τιλίαςχός, i. e. an office of police at Thebes. Fr. τίλος and ἄςχω. Τιλίασαι, pres. inf. mid. of τιλίω, to finish, Π. ii, 36. Th. τίλος. Τιλίης, 2. sing. pres. subj. act. of the same verb.

Τελέθοντι, Dor. for

Τιλίθουσι, 3. pl. pres. of

Τελέθω, εις, ει, and τελέθομαι, to be, become: "να τ ἄνδρες ἀριπρεπέες τελέθουσι, Π. ix, 441; to be at hand; νύζ δ' ήδη τελέθε, and already the night is at hand, Id. vii, 282 (is bringing the day to a close); to remain, Herodt. vii, 141; Poet. τελέθομαι. Th. τέλω.

Τίλει, dat. sing. of τ έλος, εος, τ ό, the end.

Τελεῖ, 3. sing. contract. pres. or fut. ind. of τελέω, Il. iv, 161. Τελεία, f. g. of τέλειος, perfect. Τελείετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. Ion.

of τελείω, to perfect, finish, complete; Poet. for τελέω. Τh. τέλος.

Teleioποιέω, ω, f. ήσω, to make perfect: to complete. Fr. τέ-

Τέλειος, ου, ό, ή, and τέλειος, εία, sion, brought to its end or term; hence, perfect, whole, complete; full grown, Il. i, 66; τέλεια lερά, were full grown victims, not young; corresponding with the Roman hostiæ majores; without blemish; excellent; concluding, certain; τελειότατον πετεηνῶν, the eagle, the most certain of birds for an augury, Il. viii, 247; adult, of full age; τέλειοι avdess, full grown men or of adult age, Xen. Cyr. i, 5, 4; married; τελεῖα....ἀρά, imprecations accomplished, Æschyl. S. Theb. 814; also, accomplishing; Ζεῦ, Ζεῦ τέλειε, Jupiter the consummator, Id. Ag. 947; an epithet of Juno pronuba, Id. Eum. 205, completely accoutred; solid, finished; compar. τελειότερος, έρα, ερον. Fr. τέλος. Τελειότης, ητος, ή, perfection, consummation, completeness; accomplishment, fulness, full age. Fr. TEXEIOS.

Τελειοτοχέω, ω, f. ήσω, to bring forth a full-grown child. Fr. τέλειος and τίκτω.

Τελειουμαι, 1. sing. contract. pres. pas. of

Τελείω, ῶ, and τελείω, ῶ, f. ώτω, to bring to an end, to finish, complete, make an end of, Thucyd. vi, 31; to achieve, consummate, accomplish, Herodt. i, 120; to consecrate, Id. iii, 86; to initiate; l.a. ἐτελείωσα · pas. τελείωμαι, οῦμαι, to be finished or perfected; to be accomplished, to come to a state of perfection, Plat. Polit. vi, 498, B; to be ripe; to be of full age; pf. pas. τετελείωμαι, σαι, ται. Fr. the same.

Τελεῖσθαι, to be initiated, inf. pas. of τ ελέω.

Τελείσθω, 3. sing. pres. imperat. pas., and

Τελείται, 3. pres. pas. or fut. mid. to τελέω.

Tελείω, Poet. for τελέω, to complete.

Τελειωθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of τελειόω.

Τελειωθη, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. pas. of τελειόω.

Τελείωμα, ἄτος, τό, perfection, accomplishment, completion. Same Th.

Τελείως, adv. perfectly, absolutely, wholly, completely, fully, altogether, finally. Fr. σέλειος. Th. σέλος.

Τελείωσις, εως, ή, perfection, accomplishment, consummation, consecration, initiation; baptism; and

Τελειωτής, οῦ, ὁ, one who concludes, completes; initiates, consecrates. Γτ. pf. pas. of τιλειώω.

Τελέοις, pres. opt. act. of τελέω. Τέλεον, ου, τό, s. us τέλος.

Τελεόμηνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having the complete number; the complete period, Soph. Trach. 821. Fr. τέλεος and μήν.

Τέλεον, adv. entirely, completely. Τελέοντες, οί, one of the four original Attic tribes, payers, farmers. Fr. τελέω.

Tέλεος, έα, εον, complete, full, Plat. Polit. ii, 371, E; accomplished, Æschyl. Suppl. 74; full grown, Id. Ag. 1485.

Τελεόω, ἐσειδὰν τελεωθῶσιν, when they have come to maturity, Plat. Polit. ii, 277, B; pres. inf. τελεοῦν. See τελειόω. Τελέσαι, 1. a. inf. act., and

Τελέσαιμι, 1. a. opt. act. τελέσας, part. 1. a. act. of τελέω.

Τελέσαις, Æol. for τελέσας, αντος. See preced.

Τέλεσαν, Ion. for ἐτέλεσαν, 3. pl.
1. a. ind. act. of τελέω.

Τελέσειας, τελέσειε, 2. and 3. Ep. 1. a. opt. to τελέω.

Τελεσθείς, εῖσα, έν, 1. a. part. pas. to τελέω.

Τελεσθηναι, to be initiated; 1. a. inf. pas. of τελέω.

Τελεσθήσεται, 3. sing. 1. f. pas. of τελέω.

Τελεσθησόμενος, part. 1. f. pas. of τελέω, to initiate, Theophr. Char. 16.

Τελεσιάδας, α, δ, Dor. for

Τελεσιάδης, ου, δ, a patronymic of Τελεσίας.

Τελέσιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, putting an end, concluding; the last; complete, finished; consecrated. Th. τέλος.

Τελεσιουργίω, ω, to finish a work, to complete, conclude; to consecrate; also, to initiate.

Tελεσιουργός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, one who finishes, completes, concludes, Plut. Phædr. 270, A; one who produces τελέσιον ἔργον, a perfect or complete work. Th. τέλος.

Τέλεσμα, ἄτος, τό, whatever is paid or expended; tribute, impost, disbursement. Fr. pf. pas. of τελέω.

Τέλεσον, άτω, 1. a. imperat. act.

of TELSW, to complete. Fr. the same Th.

Telissa, relissas, Epic for iriλεσα, τελέσαι, 1. a. ind. and inf. to τιλίω.

Taxison, Poet, by doubling o, for τιλίση, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. act. of TIXIN.

Γελισσιγάμοισιν, for σελεσσιγά-Hais, dat. pl. of

Τελεσσίγαμος, ου, δ, ή, concluding marriage; consummating marriages, an epithet of Venus. Fr. τιλίω and γάμος.

T's Asoridársiea, as, n, that gives completion to any thing, Eurip. Fr. TEXOS and Heracl. 899. διδωμι.

Τελισσίφεων, ονος, δ, h, bringing purposes to a completion, Æschyl. Ag. 684. Fr. τέλος and Φρήν. Τιλίσσω, Poet. for τελίσω, 1. f. ind. or 1. a. subj. act. of τελέω. Τελεστήριον, ου, τό, a place of initiation in the sacred mysteries; pl. τελεστήρια (θύματα), the sacrifices offered upon the successful completion of any thing, Xen. Cyr. viii, 7, 1. Fr. τελέω. Τελεστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who finishes or accomplishes, an initiation in the sacred mysteries. Fr. τελέω. Τελεστικός, ή, όν, qualified for accomplishing, pertaining to the accomplishment, Plat. Phædr. 284, D; pertaining to initiation in the sacred mysteries. Fr. σελέω.

Τελέστως, ogos, o, Poet. for τελεστής, a magistrate. Fr. τελέω. Τελεσφοςέω, ω, f. ήσω, to bring to an end, to finish; to bring to its full period or to maturity; to produce profit; to make any set payments, as a tribute or tax, Xen. Vect. 3, 5. Fr.

Τελεσφόρος, ου, ό, ή, bringing to maturity, bringing to an end, accomplishing, Æschyl. Prom. 509; possessing authority, Id. Choëph. 652; bearing perfect fruit; fruitful; useful; brought to an end; perfect, complete; $\delta \delta s$ τελεσφόρα, give completion, Soph. Electr. 636; τελεσφόρον διδούσα χεησμόν, giving accomplishment to the oracle, Eurip. Phan. 650; τιλιστόρος δίκη, avenging justice, Soph. Ag. 1369. Fr. Tikes and φίεω.

Τιλισφοgουμίνος, perfected, matured, part. pres. pas. of τελεσφορέω, Longin.

Τιλισφορούσι, 3. pl. contract. pres. ind. act. of πελεστορίω.

Τιλιτά οχης, ου, o, the original initiator, the president of the sacred mysteries. Fr. τιλιτή and äeχω.

Τελετή, ης, ή, an end, a conclusion, completion; also, initiation, the end or purpose of initiation, viz. purification, consecration, Plat. Euthyd. 277, D; Id. Polit. ii, 365, A; worship, religious ceremonies; mysteries, Aristoph. Ran. 1032; huiv TEλετάς καταδείξας 'Ορφεύς, Demosth. 772, 26; οί τὰς τελετὰς ημίν ούτοι καταστήσαντες, Plat. Phæd. 69, C; Aristoph. Vesp. 121; Herodt. ii, 171; priesthood; sacrifice. Th. τέλος.

Τελευντι, and τελευσι, Dor. for τελεοῦσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of τελέω. Th. τέλος.

Τελευτά, ãς, à, Dor. for τελευτή. But

Τελευτᾶ, 3. sing. contract. pres. ind. act. of τελευτάω.

Τελευταῖος, αία, αῖον, final, at the end; the last in point of time; also, of place; in the rear, Xen. Anab. iv, 5, 17; the latest, the newest; also, most intolerable, Soph. Electr. 263; τὸ τελευταῖov, finally, lastly. Fr. τελευτή. Τελευτῶν, for τελευτάειν, pres. ind. of τελευτάω.

Τελ. su τάσει, 3. sing. f. act. Dor. for τελευτήσει, and

Τελεύτασεν, Dor. and Ion. for έτελεύτησεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of Τελευτάω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. τετελεύ-THER, Plat. Apol. 21, A, et passim; to finish; to bring to an end; to accomplish, Eurip. Alc. 584; to give effect to; to cease; to die; ἐς τοῦτο ἐτελεύτα, ended in this disease, Thucyd. ii, 51; as ἀπεκείθη is used, ii, 49; καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα τοῦτο, Id. vii, 9; τελευτῶντές τε (for the adv. τελευταῖον) αὐτῶν ἀπέστησαν, they finally or in the end abandoned them, Id. ii, 47; TEλευτῶν τὸν βίον, to die, Plat. Crit. 43, D; the words τον βίον are also often understood after this verb; τελευτήσειε, may it (the vision) turn out or terminate as we wish, Herodt. vii, 47; 1. a. ἐτελεύτησα, part. 1. a. act. τελευτήσας, αντος, pres. pas. τελευτώμαι, to be finished. The participle is often used adverbially for TELEU-Two sime, he said in conclusion; έγίγνετο πληγή, τελευτῶσα, at last they came to blows, Soph. Antig. 261.

Τελευτίω, ω, Ion. for πελευτάω, Herodt, iii, 38.

Τελευτή, ης, ή, an end, conclusion, termination, Thucyd. vii, 6; Eurip. Med. 1835; the end of life, rou βίου, death, Æschin. c. Ctes., p. 26. Th. τέλος.

Τελευτήσαι, 1. a. inf. act. τελευτήσασι, dat. pl. part. 1. a. act. of τελευτάω.

Τελευτήσειας, εν, 2. and 3. Ερίο 1. a. opt. to τελευτάω.

Τελίω, ω, Ion. τελείω, Herodt., f. έσω, Att. τελω, pf. τετέλεκα, Plat. Apol. 7, 20; 1. a. erélera, to bring to an end; to finish, complete, accomplish, Eurip. Med. 1414; Soph. Œd. T. 252; to expend; καὶ χρήματα τιλούντες τούτοις, τοῖς ἐμὲ ἐνθένδε ἐξάξουσι, and to expend money upon those who shall get me out from this place, Plat. Crit. 48, C; to initiate into the sacred mysteries, Demosth. 313, 14; 403, 8; to pay a tax or tribute, Id. 1067, 27; to be reckoned or ranked among; υστερος γὰρ ἄστός είς ἀστοὺς τελῶ, for very lately I have been (am) enrolled among the citizens (in ordinem civium receptus sum), Soph. Æd. T. 222; ές Βοιωτούς τελέειν, to be ranked among the Bœotians (the idea is included of performing the duty of a citizen), Herodt. vi, 108; Plat. Legg. xi, 823; neut. to be accomplished; άλλὰ πᾶν ἔπος τελεῖ, but every word shall be accomplished, Æ'schyl. Prom. 1069; pas. to be accomplished, completed, fulfilled; to be brought to an end; also, to be initiated in the sacred mysteries, Demosth. 315, 8: Herodt. iv, 79: to be appointed, Demosth. 171, 20; οί τελούμενοι, the initiated ; ἀλλὰ σάντα ταυτα τοὺς τελουμένους ἡμεῖς ποιουμεν, but we do all this to the initiated, Aristoph. Nub. 259; to be subject or tributary to; to be taxed; 1. a. pas. ἐτελέσθην, pf. pas. τετέλεσμαι. Τh. τέλος. Τελέως, adv. perfectly, entirely, completely; manifestly. τέλος.

Τελέωσις, εως, ή, ε. αε τελείωσις, perfection, consummation. Th. σέλος.

Tέλη, pl. contract. of τέλος.

Τελήεις, ήεσσα, η εν, complete, perfect, whole, full grown, Il. i, 315; excellent; solemn. Same Th. Τελήεσσας, acc. pl. f.g. of τελήεις. Tέλθος, εος, τό, a debt, a loan; for TExos.

Τελικός, ή, όν, pertaining to the end, the last, final. Fr. τίλος. Τελίσκομαι, to be finished, completed, accomplished, consummated; to be initiated, Hesych. The TExos.

 $TE\Lambda\Lambda$ I'NH, n_5 , \dot{n} , a species of muscle.

Τελλίς, the whole, Hesych., because τέλειον, complete, with the parts which compose it.

Tillouas, to exist, be, appear, to arise; περιτελλομένων ένιαυτων, for περιπλομένων hence άνατέλλω, to cause to rise; ἐντέλ- $\lambda \omega$, to enjoin, command; pf. pas. τέταλμαι, ἐτέταλτο, 3. plupf.

ΤΕ' ΛΛΩ, f. ελω, Æol. τέλσω, 1. a. ἔτειλα, Æol. ἔτελσα, to bring to an end; to complete; to accomplish; to arise; ἡλίου τέλλοντος, Soph. Electr. 689.

TE'ΛMA, ἄτος, τό, a swamp, marsh, mud, Herodt. i, 179; a puddle; a morass, Xen. Œcon. 20, 11; Plat. Phæd. 109, B; a bog, a slough.

Τελματιαΐος, ου, ό, ή, and αία, ον, belonging to a marsh, marshy; τελματιαίον ύδως, a lagoon, Aristot.

Τελματώδης, εος, δ, ή, like a marsh or swamp, marshy. τέλμα and είδος.

Τελμίς, ĩνος, ή, mud, filth, ordure. Fr. preced.

Τέλος, εος, τό, what is completed, brought to maturity, accomplished, perfected; hence, an end or conclusion, completion, accomplishment, Æschyl. S. Theb. 242; a bound, limit, a term, Il. xxi, 450; hence, also, the end or purpose for which any body was appointed; a chief magistrate; τοιαῦτ' ἔδοζε τῷδε Καδμείων τέλει, Æschyl. S. Theb. 1016; τοις έν τέλει βεζωσι πείσομαι, Ι will obey those in office, Soph. Antig. 67; τὰ τίλη, the Spartan ephori, Thucyd. i, 58; dignity, rank, office, Xen. Cyr. i, 5, 7; Æschyl. Choëph. 749; toll, tribute; a tax; τέλος ποςvixóv, the tax paid by prostitutes, Æschin. 16, penult.; contribution; τέλη πεπραχότας, Id. 70, 24; order, Æschyl. Pers. 47; a band of men; iερον τίλος, a devoted band, Il. x, 56; έν τελέεσσιν, by divisions, Id. xii, 380; a legion, a troop, a company, Herodt. i, 103; τέλη, sacred rites, mysteries, as denoting the means of attaining perfection, Soph. Œd. C. 1052; Æschyl. Pers. 209; Eurip. Med. 1379; marriage, the consummation of marriage, Soph. Antig. 1226; the height, summit; φιλοσοφίας έπὶ τέλει ἡγῆ εἶναι; do you think you are at the summit of philosophy? i. e. that you have reached the end, Plat. Menex. 234, A; ήθης σέλος, the full period of youth, Odys. ix, 5; τέλος, ἐς τέλος, πρὸς τέλος, ἐπὶ τέλει, lastly, finally, in fine; διὰ τέλους, continually, to the end; τέλος θανάτοιο, the end of life, death, Il. ix, 416, et passim; μύθου τέλος, the end, object of my speech, Id. xvi, 83; τέλος ἔχειν, to finish, conclude; also, to hold the chief power, Thucyd. v, 47.

Τέλοσδε, adv. to the end; Φερέμεν θανάτοιο τέλοσδε, to terminate life, *Il.* ix, 411.

Τελουσα, fem. contract. part. pres. act. of τελέω.

Τελουαι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of τελέω.

Τέλσον, ου, τό, the end, extremity, Il. xviii, 544. Fr. τέλος.

TELXIV, IVOS, o, and DELYIV, IVOS, ò, an enchanter, magician, conjurer, sorcerer; possessed, furious; an evil-doer. Fr. θέλγω.

Τελων, part. pres. of τελέω.

Τελωνάρχης, ου, δ, a chief farmer or officer of the customs. τέλος and άρχή.

Τελωνεία, ας, and τελωνία, ας, ή, the farming of the customs, the office of a collector, Demosth. 568, 7. Fr. τελώνης.

Τελωνείον, ου, τό, a custom-house; and

Τελωνέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be a collector or receiver of the revenue; to collect or receive the customs and imposts; to be farmergeneral. From

Τελώνης, ου, δ, a lessee or farmer of the taxes, customs, or imposts; a general receiver or farmer of the revenue; a publican: an officer appointed to collect by the publicans or collectors themselves, who were men of higher rank. They were odious to the people, as remarked by Cic., De Off. 1. Fr. τέλος and ώνέομαι.

Tελωνία, αε, ή, the office of a farmer of the customs, the farming the taxes. Fr. τελω-

Τελωνίας, άδος, ή, of or belonging to tolls or customs; also, of or belonging to farmers of the taxes. Fr. τελώνης.

Τελωνικός, ή, όν, pertaining to a tax-gatherer, Plat. Legg. viii, 842, D; and τελωνικοί νόμοι, Demosth. 732, 1.

Τελώνιον, οτ τελωνεΐον, ου, τό, the place where the publicans sat to receive the customs; the collector's office; the table of the collector or publican. Fr. τέλος.

Τεμάχιον, ου, τό, dimin. of τέμα. χος, εος, τό, a slice or cutlet; especially a piece of salted fish; κεστέαν τεμάχη μεγαλάν άγαθαν, slices of fine large mullets, Aristoph. Nub. 339; fish; salted or pickled meats or fishes. Fr. TEMVW.

Τέμαχος, εος, τό, a slice cut off, especially a slice of salt-fish. Fr. τέμνω and τόμος.

Τεμένει, dat. sing. of τέμενος.

Τεμενίζω, f. ίσω, to consecrate a temple or grove to a divinity, Plat. Legg. v, 738, C; and

Τεμένιος, ία, ον, belonging to consecrated ground, i. e. to ground cut off from others for a sacred purpose; τεμενιάν τε φυλλάδα, and a consecrated grove, Soph. Trach. 751. Fr. τέμνω.

Tεμενίτης, ου, δ, a piece of ground or a grove consecrated to a god; a grove sacred to Apollo, adjoining Syracuse, Thucyd. vii.

Tímeros, sos, vo, a lot or parcel of land set apart from the rest to some god or hero, Herodt. ii, 112; Thucyd. vi, 99; καὶ μὲν οί Λύκιοι τέμενος τάμον έξοχον äλλων, I/. vi, 194; consecrated ground; a sacred grove, Pind. Pyth. iv, 99; a temple, a chapel, Æschyl. Pers. 357. See αίτος. Τh. τέμνω.

TEMVOIGAI, Dor. for

Τέμνουσαι, nom. pl. f. g. part.

pres. of

Τέμνω, Ion. τάμνω, Herodt., f. τεμῶ, pf. τέτμηκα, only found in the participle τετμηώς, Ap. Rhod. iv, 156; no 1. aor.; 2. aor. Ion. ἔτεμον, Æol. ἔταμον, to cut in two or asunder; to cleave, divide, separate; to lop; to amputate; to cut off, to lay waste or ravage; τέμνειν την $\gamma \tilde{n} v$, to lay waste a country, by cutting down trees, etc., Eurip. Electr. 411; Thucyd. ii, 55; δεχια τέμνειν, to make a treaty, by first cutting the throats of the victims offered in sacrifice, Il. iii, 105; iv, 155; χωείς τεμών, having severed, Eurip. Bacch. 242; χρᾶτ' ἀπὸ κἄρθρα τέμω, let me cut off, Soph. Phil. 1192; τέμνειν δδόν, to cut or open a way; to divide, share; 2. aor. D 5 *

mid. ἐτεμόμην, Ιοπ. ἐταμόμην, 2. pf. τίτομα, obsol. 1. a. pas. έτμήθην, pf. pas. τίτμημαι, 3. fut. pas. τιτμήσομαι, Plat. Polit. viii, 564. The roots are, -Fol τάμω, Ion. τάμνω and τέμω, common τέμνω.

Τέμτεα, contract. n, ων, τά, Tempe, a delightful valley in Thessaly, situated between Mount Olympus and Ossa. See a description of it in Ælian. V. Hist.

Τιμπίς, ίδος, ή, Tempis, a vale in Thessaly.

Τιμω, f. ind. act. of τέμνω. Tέμω, the original Ionic present; Homer has τέμει, Il. xiii, 707; Wolf and Passow read TEMEI, 3. sing. f., which the ratio of the time will not admit.

Τεναγίζω, f. ίσω, to become shallow or swampy.

Τεναγίτης, ου, δ, fem. ττις, ιδος, used as adj., shallow. From Τέναγος, εος, τό, a wet place; a morass, Thucyd. iii, 51; a bog or swamp, a shallow, Herodt. viii, 129; mud; slime. Fr. τέγγω.

Τεναγώδης, εος, ό, ή, swampy, marshy. Fr. Tivayos and il-

Τεναντοκοπέω, οτ τενοντοκοπέω, ω, f. $n\sigma\omega$, to behead, cut off the head or neck.

Tivdes, 3. sing. pres. of

TE'N ΔΩ, or τένθω, to bite, gnaw; to eat, gormandize. Fr. τείνω. Τένεδος, Ion. gen. Τενέδοιο, the name of an island, Tenedos, opposite Troy, Il. i, 38.

Terθina, αs, ή, a nibbling, tasting daintily, hence, epicurism, gluttony.

Tévêns, ou, ò, a glutton, an epicure. Fr. Tivow.

Τένθω, Att. for τένδω.

Τε. Ιρηδών, όνος, ή, and τενθρήνη, κε, ή, an insect having a sting, as a wasp. Th. Tivow.

Tενια, ας, ή, a band, riband, fillet. Fr. TElva.

Tevidior, ou, to, dimin. of tevia. Tévova, acc. sing., and

Tirover, nom. dual of Tirwr.

Τενοντίω, f. ώσω, to behead.

Tivo; or Tivos, tos. To, any thing stretched; a band.

Τίνον, οντος, ό, a tendon; ἄμφω ρεξε τένοντε, and broke both tendons, Il. v, 307; it schyl. Choeph. 207, the extremity or termination of a muscle, a fibrous part whose action consists chiefly in rásis, i. e. tension; of Timers, the neck or sinews

of the neck. Fr. Tsiva. Τενωντόω, ω, to cut off the necks; to divide the tendons. preced.

Τίζεσθαι, f. inf. m. of τίκτω. Tiξis, εωs, ή, the bringing forth of young. Fr. τίκτω.

Τίζω, and τίζομαι, fut. act. and mid. to τίκτω, inf. τέξεσθαι.

Tέο, Ion. for τοῦ, for τίνος, Poet., Il. ii, 225; Herodt. i, 58; also, for oio, contract. oou.

Tio, Dor. for σοῦ, gen. of σύ, τύ. Teoro, Epic for oov, Il. viii, 37. Tέοισ', and τέοισι, Ion. for τισί, dat. pl. of Tis.

Teós, ń, óv, thine, Ion. and Dor. for o65, h, ov, Il. v, 234, 237; xiv, 112. Th. σύ.

Tέους, Dor., also τεῦς, for τέο or σέο, Theocr. xi, 25.

Τεράζω, f. άσω, to interpret signs or prodigies, Æschyl. Ag. 124. Fr. Tieas.

Τέραμνον, ου, τό, a roof, a temple, Eurip. Hipp. 538; a mansion, Alcest. 469; a trunk, chest, box; a beehive; like τέρεμνος. Τεςἄμων, ονος, ό, ή, soft, tender; easily cooked. Fr. Tipnv.

TE'PAΣ, ἄτος, τό, a sign, omen, prodigy, portent, Eurip. Phan. 819; ούζειον τέςας, Id. 1038 δάιον τέρας, Id. 1205 . δεξιον τέρας, etc.; a miracle, any thing out of the usual course of nature; a meteor; a monster, A schyl. Prom. 352; a monstrous birth, Plat. Crat. 393, B; contracted in the plural only.

Τίρασι, dat. pl. of preced.

Τερασκόπος, ου, δ, ή, Poet. by syncope for τερατοσκόπος, an observer of birds, etc.; an augur or interpreter of prodigies, etc.; an epithet of Apollo; the portent, seer, Eschyl. Eum. 62; Eurip. Bacch. 244; Soph. Œd. T. 605; Æschyl. Ag. 951. Fr. τέρας and σκοπέω.

Τεράστιος, ου, δ, 'n, wonderful, extraordinary, portentous, unnatural. Fr. τέρας.

Τέρατα, pl. of τέρας.

Τερατεία, and τεραστεία, ας, ή, a marvellous story; a relation of marvellous occurrences, of portents, prodigies, etc.; humbuggery, Aristoph. Nub. 318. Th. τέρας.

Τιςάτευμα, ατος, τό, a prodigy, a marvellous trick, Aristoph. Lys. 762. Fr. τέρας.

Τιςο τιύομαι, dep. mid., and Τις τιύω, f. ιύσω, generally τιςατεύομαι, to tell wonderful and incredible stories; to discourse on prodigies, miracles, etc.; to perform juggling tricks; to invent monstrous fictions, Aristoph. Ran. 834. Fr. τέρας.

Τερατολογέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to discourse on wonders, prodigies, Fr. τέρας and miracles, etc. λέγω.

Τεράτολογία, ας, ή, a telling of portents or marvels. From

Τερατολόγος, ου, ό, ή, discoursing on prodigies, having a monstrous appearance, Plat. Phæd. 229, E. Same Th.

Τεράτοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, one who performs prodigies and wonders. Th. τέρας and ποιέω.

Τεράτοσκόπος, ου, ό, ή, an inspector and interpreter of prodigies or omens; a diviner, soothsayer, Plat. Legg. xi, 933, C. Fr. τέρας and σχόπος, from σχέπτο-

Τεράποτοκέω, ω, f. ήσω, to bring forth a monster. Fr. τίρας and τίκτω.

Τερατουργέω, ω, to perform wonderful things; to work miracles, etc. Fr. TEPAS and EPYOV. Τερατώδης, εος, δ, ή, monstrous, prodigious, portentous, Aristoph. Nub. 364; ominous. Fr. τέeas and elbos.

Τεράτωπός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, monstrous, wonderful to behold. Fr. Tigas and at.

Tegesive: vos, n, ov, made or taken from the turpentine-tree, made from turpentine. From

ΤΕΡΕ ΒΙΝΘΟΣ, οτ τεξέμινθος, or requires, ov, n, the turpentine-tree; turpentine; σερεθίνfives, ivn, ivev, pertaining to or made of turpentine, Xen. Anab. iv, 4, 7.

Τεςεεινθώδης, ες, like turpentine; full of turpentine-trees. περέδινθος and είδος.

Tigeiva, and Ion. regeivn, ns, n, of Tienv, Evos, tender.

Τέρεινος, η, ον, ε. ας τερην, τέρεινα, TÉPEV.

Τερεμινθος, and τέρμινθος, ου, ή, s. ας τερέξινθος.

Τέρεμνον, ου, τό, the roof of a house, the ceiling, Eurip. Orest. 1366; a temple, Id. Hipp. 583; likewise, a chest, coffer; a tent, a shed. See τέραμνα.

Τέρενα, acc. sing. of τέρην.

Tigevos, n, ov, collateral form of Tienv, which see.

Tερετίζω, f. ίσω, to chirp; to twitter, warble; to whistle, pipe; to sing a song; to sing wanton songs; to prate idly. Fr. Tigas.

Τερέτριον, ου, τό, a little wimble or augur.

Τέρετρον, ου, τό, a wimble or augur, a gimlet, Odys. v, 246.

TEPE' Ω , $\tilde{\omega}$, to bore, pierce, transpierce; to wound; to turn in a lathe; to make a hole. Fr. τείρω and τέρω, obsol.

Τερηδών, όνος, ή, a worm that makes holes in wood, a borer, Aristoph. Eq. 1308; particularly in ships; decay or caries of the bones. Fr. τερέω.

Τέρην, ενος, f. τέρεινα, n. τέρεν, rubbed smooth, tender, Eurip. Med. 901; soft, feeble, delicate, Il. iv, 237. Fr. τείρω. Hence by transposition the Latin adj. tener.

Τερθρεία, ας, ή, tricks, delusions, incantations, conjurations, enchantments, magic; idle or frivolous talk. Fr. τερθρεύω. Τίρθρευμα, ἄτος, τό, a juggling trick.

Τερθρεύομαι, dep., s. as τερατεύομαι, to practise juggling tricks, use rhetorical artifices.

Τερθρεύς, έως, δ, a conjurer, juggler, cheat, impostor. Fr. τέρας. Τερθρεύω, commonly -εύομαι, to deceive by magic, delusions, tricks; to delude, deceive; to make use of sophistical arguments; to dazzle by high-sounding terms, Demosth. 1405, 26. Fr. preced.

Tigheros, ov, i, the rope from the end of a sail-yard (τέρθρον), a sail-rope. Fr. τέρθρον.

Tigθeov, ou, τό, the rope by which the sail is hoisted up on each side to the ends of the yards; a mizenmast, a mainsail; as if τέρεθρον, because drawn through a block or hole; the extremity, end. Th. τερέω.

Tieu', for

Τέρμα, άτος, τό, and τέρμων, ονος, ò, a bound, limit, generally the termination of a course; the end : the goal, Il. xxiii, 333; termination, Eurip. Orest. 1337; the end of life; τέρμα τοῦ βίου, Soph. (Ed. T. 1530 extent; τὸ πᾶν πορείας ήδε τέρμ' ἀχήxoev, she has heard the whole extent of her travels, Æschyl. Prom. 825; the end or object of any thing, Soph. Electr. 1389; the extremity, ἀφικόμην πεὸς τέρμονας γης τησδε, Eurip. Electr. 96; a boundary; a term, Id. Phæn. 1371: Med. 278; adv. at length, finally; at last. Th. τείρω. Fr. τέρω.

Τέρμινθος, ου, ή, s. as περέβινθος, pistacia terebinthus.

Τερμιόεις, όεσσα, όεν, reaching to the end; hanging down or reaching to the feet or ankles, Il. xvi, 803. Th. τέρμα.

Tέρμιος, ία, ιον, at the end; final, the last; τερμίαν ἡμέραν, the last or fatal day, Soph. Antig. 1331. Τh. τέρμα.

Τέρμις, and τέρμιον, for τέρμα. Teguóvios, ou, o, n, remote, Æschyl. Prom. 117. Fr. τέρμα. Τέρμων, ονος, δ, s. ας τέρμα.

Τέρμων, ονος, δ, Terminus, the tutelar god of boundaries.

Τέρπει, 3. sing. pres. act. τέρπεται, 3. sing. pres. pas. of τίςπω. Τέρπεο, Ion. contract. τέρπου, pres. imperat. pas. of τίςπω. Τερπέσθω, 3. sing. pres. imperat. pas., and

Τέρπετ', Ion. for ετέρπετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. of preced.

Tegπiaδns, ov, b, the son of Terpius, Terpiădes.

Τερπικέραυνος, ου, δ, ή, delighting in thunder, Il. i, 419, etc.; an epithet of Jupiter. Fr. τέρπομαι and κεραυνός.

Τερπνός, ή, όν, agreeable, pleasant, charming, sweet, delightful, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 23; Eurip. Alc. 170; τερπνόν, οῦ, τό, pleasure, delight, satisfaction, Thucyd. ii, 53. Fr. τίρπω. Τεςπνότατος, also τεςπνίστατος,

n, ον, superl. of περπνός.

Τερπνότης, ητος, ή, pleasantness; charm, grace; pleasure, delight, sweetness. Fr. the same.

Τερπνῶς, adv. with pleasure; sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably, delightfully. Fr. 7507v65.

Τεςποίμην, pres. opt. pas., and Τεςπόμενος, part. pres. pas., and Τέρποντο, Ion. for ἐτέρποντο, 3. pl. impf. pas. of τέρπω.

Τερπός, ή, όν, pleasant, agreeable. Fr. τέρπω.

Τέρπου, έσθω, pres. imperat. mid.

Τέρπω, f. τέρ<math>ψω, 1. a. ἔτερ<math>ψα,to delight, please, rejoice; to charm, Thucyd. iii, 40; to caress; to console, Il. xix, 312; mid. to amuse one's self, Id. ii, 774; xi, 642. to take delight in, to rejoice in; pas. to be glad, delighted with, Soph. Œd. T. 785 to be satisfied or satiated with (no such meaning in the active voice, as some lexicographers state); 2. a. mid. ἐταρπόμην, by redupl. τεταρπόμην, Il. xxiv, 513; ix, 701; 1. a. pas. ἐτέρφθην, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 24; Ερίς ἐτάρφθην, Odys. xix, 213; 2. aor. ἐτάρπην, Il. xi, 779; τάςπημεν, for ταςπήμεναι and ταρπηναι ·τραπείouev, Id. iii, 441, xiv, 314, is said by Heyne and Buttmann, Irreg. Verbs, to be for τραπέωmer, by metath.; if it is so, the 2. aor. pas. is used in a middle sense. Hence

Τεςπωλή, ñs, h, joy, hilarity, Odys. xviii, 37.

Τερσαίνω, f. τερσανω, 1. a. ἐτέρonve, to dry up, to make dry; αΐμα μέλαν τέςσηνε, he dried up the black blood, Il. xvi, 529; τερσηναι, inf. 2. a. pas.

Tέρσει, 3. sing. 1. f. Æol. of τείεω, f. τεςω, and Æol. τέςσω.

Τέρσετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. Ion. of τέρσω · but τέρσετον, dual fut. Æol. of τείρω, to bruise.

Τερσήμεναι, Epic for τερσηναι, inf. a. pas. to τέρσομαι.

Tigonvi, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. Ιοπ. ος τερσαίνω, s. as τέρσω.

Τερσιά, ας, ή, like ταρσιά, τρασιά, a contrivance for drying any thing on; usually, a frame of wicker-work. From

Τέρσομαι, to be dried, Odys. v, 152; τὸ μὲν έλκος ἐτέρσετο, Π. xi, 847 ; τέρσεται ἤελίω, is dried in the sun, Odys. vii, 124.

Τέρσω, fut. Æol. of τέρω, like τείρω.

Tέςσω, to dry up; to make dry; to burn; and from the Æol. τέρρω is derived the Latin torreo. Fr. τείρω.

Tierios, ov, o, a man's name, borrowed from the Latin, Tertius.

Τέρτυλλος, ου, ό, a proper name, Tertullus; a brawler, a pettifogger; also, the name of a certain orator, N. T.

Tígus, vos, i, n, weak, imbecile, feeble, as if worn out; also, greedy; and

Τερύσκω, to vex; to beat, torment, afflict. Fr. τείρω.

Teppheln, 3. pas. 1. a. opt. to τέρπομαι.

Trepfe, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. pas.,

Tίο ψας, part. 1. a. act. of τίς πω. Τερψίμεροτος, ου, i, i, causing men to rejoice; delightful; an epithet of the sun, Odys. xii, 269. Fr. τέρψις und βροτό:.

Tερ Vivoos, ou, o, n, rejoicing, gladdening the heart. Fr. τίςπω and voos.

Tέρψις, εως, 'n, delight, Eurip. Med. 205; the pleasure which any thing affords, as music; gratification, Xen. Mem. iii, 10, 8; affection, Soph. Œd. T. 1477; τίεψιν. ..βίνν, the joy of life, Eurip. Alc. 257; satisfaction, Id. Phæn. 202. Fr. pf. pas. of τίεπω.

Τιεψιχός», ns, n, the name of one of the Muses, Terpsichore, i. e. delighting in dancing. Fr. τίς ψις and χοςός.

Τίςω, obsol., but whence τείςω, τείω, τείω, τείω, τεάω, τιτεάω. Fr. τεαύμα, τιτεώσκω, etc.

Τίσσαρα, ων, τά, four; neut. of

Τεσσαράδοιος, ου, ό, ή, and τετράδόειος, ου, ό, ή, worth four oxen, Π. χχiii, 705; made of four ox-hides. Fr. τέσσαρες and βοῦς.

Τισσάρἄχαίδικα, τά, τισσιερισκαίδικα, οί, αί, fourteen; s. as τίσσαρις καὶ δίκα. And

Τισστεμαιδικάδωρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, fourteen handbreadths long, broad, high. Fr. τισσαρακαίδικα and δωρον.

Τεσσαρακαιδεκαταῖος, αία, αῖον, on the fourteenth day. Same Th.

 $T_{\text{E}\sigma\sigma\tilde{z}}$ \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z} \tilde{z}

Τεσσαράκοντα, οί, αί, τά, forty. Fr. same Th.

Τεσσαρακονταετής, έος, δ, ή, of forty years; forty years of age. Fr. τεσσαράκοντα and έτος.

Τισσαρακονταιπτά, indecl., forty-seven.

Τεσσαρακονταπέντε, indecl., forty-five.

Tεστάξακοντός γυιος, ου, δ, ή, forty fathoms high, deep, etc. Fr. τεσσαξάκοντα and ὄζγυια.

Τεσσάξακοντούτης, ου, δ, contract. for τεσσαξακονταέτης.

Τεσσαγακοστός, ή, όν, the fortieth.

ΤΕ'ΣΣΑΡΕΣ, and Att. τέτταεις, ων, οί, αί, από τὰ τίσσαςα, four; dat. τέτταςσι, acc. τέσσαςας and -α.

Τεσταρεσκαίδεκα, οί, αί, τά, fourteen. I'r. τέσσαρες, καί, and δίκα.

Τεσσαρεσκαιδέκατος, άτη, ατον, the fourteenth. Fr. preced.

Τισσεράκοντα, Ion. for τισσαρά.

Τίσσερες, οί, αί, -ρα, τά, Ion. for τέσσαρες.

Τεσσερήμοντα, οί, αί, τά, indecl., Ιοπ. for τεσσαράκοντα.

Teraquivos, n, ov, part. pf. pas. of

Τιταγμίνως, adv. in order; by order; according to rank; at

stated periods. Fr. preced.
Τεταγών, όντος, Ion. by redupl.
for ταγών, part. 2. a. act. of
τάγω, obsol., to seize, Il. i, 591;
to take hold of. Th. τάω.

Τέτακα, pf. to τείνω.

Τίτακται, 3. sing. pf. ind. pas. of τάσσω.

Τίταλμαι, pf. pas. to τέλλω, hence τίταλτο, Epic 3. plupf. for ἰτίταλτο.

Τίταλτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of τέλλω, Odys. xi, 523.

Τέτἄμαι, pf. pas. to τείνω. Τεταμιευμένως, adv. sparingly; parsimoniously. Th. ταμιεύω. Τετάνός, ή, όν, drawn tight, stretched. extended; braced,

stretched, extended; braced, strung; smooth, fine. Th. τεί-

Tίτανος, ου, δ, a stretching or standing out; extension; a state of tension, priapism, Aristoph. Lys. 553; a convulsion, a cramp; tetanus or lock-jaw, a disease. Fr. τείνω.

Τέτανται, 3. pl. pf. pas. of τείνω.

Τετάνυστο, plupf. pas. of τανύω, was stretched out or extended, Odys. v, 68; Π. x, 156.

Τεταπεινωμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. of ταπεινόω.

Τετάραγμαι, ξαι, κται, pf. pas. of ταράσσω.

Τεταραγμένος, pf. part. pas. to ταράσσω, whence adv.

Τετάραγμένως, adv. in confusion, with trouble; disorderly; tumultuously. Fr. part. pf. of τάράσσω.

Τετάςπετο, -πώμεσθα, -πόμενος, Epic redupl. 2. α. το τέςπομαι.

Τεταρτόμενος, Ion. by redupl. for ταρτόμενος, part. 2. a. m. of τέρτω, Odys. i, 310; τεταρτόμενοι φίλον ἦτος σίτου καὶ είνοιο, gladdening their hearts with food and wine, Il. ix, 701.

Τεταςτώμεθα, Ion. and Poet. by redupl. for ταςτώμεθα, 1. pl. 2. a. subj. m. of the same verb, Odys. xi, 211.

Τεταρταῖος, αία, αῖον, coming every fourth day; on the fourth day; a quartan ague; it agrees with the subject of the verb, Xen. Cyr. v, 301. Fr. τέταρτος. Τετάρτη, dat. sing. f. q. of τέταρ-

Τετάςτη, dat. sing. f. g. of τέτας-

Τεταςτημόςιον, ου, τό, the fourth part of any thing, Herodt. ii, 180. Fr. μόςιον and μέςος.

Τίταςτος, άρτη, αρτον, and Poet.
τίτρατος, the fourth; τὸ τίταςτον, for the fourth time; ἡ τετάςτη, a quart measure, among

the Spartans, Herodt. vi, 57. Fr. τέσσαρες.

Τιτάςτως, adv. quadruple, fourfold, Plat. Tim. 86, A. Same Th.

Τετάσθην, 3. dual plupf. pas. of τείνω, were extended, Il. xiv, 404.

Τίτἄται, 3. sing. pf. pas., and Τίτἄτο, Ion. for ἐτίτατο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of τείνω.

Τετάχἄται, Ion. for τεταγμένοι εἰσί, 3. pl. pf. pas. of τάσσω. Τετειχισμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. of τειχίζω, 1. f. ίσω. Τέτελα, pf. m. of τελέω, f. έσω. Τετελείωκα, pf. act., and

Τετελείωμαι, pf. pas., and Τετελειωμένος, part. pf. pas. of τελειόω.

Τετέλεκα, pf. act. τετέλεσται, 3. sing. pf. pas. τετέλεσμαι, of τελέω.

Τετελεσμένος, part. pf. pas. of τελέω.

Τετευγμένος, for τετυγμένος, part. pf. pas. of τυγχάνω.

Tετείζεται, shall be prepared; 3. sing. 3. fut. pas. of τεύχω, formed from fut. mid. τεύζομαι, by redupl.

Τέτευχα, ας, ε, pf. ind. act. of τυγχάνω, οτ τεύχω.

Τετεύχᾶται, Ion. for τετυγμένοι είσί, 3. pl. pf. pas.; ¾ ἔνι πάντα τετεύχαται, in which every thing is inwrought, I. xiv, 220. See also Id. xiii, 22; δώματατετεύχαται. It is for τετεύχνται, ν being changed to α, more Ionic. And

Τετεύχετο, for τετυγμένοι ήσαν, 3. pl. plupf. Ion. of τεύχω, to fabricate, make, Il. xiii, 346. Τετεύχετον, Il. xiii, 346; 3. dual

pf. of σεύχω. Τεσεύχημαι, an Epic pf. pas. with pres. signif. formed from the subst. σεύχεα, without any pres. in use, to be armed, hence

inf. τετευχῆσθαι. Τετεχνημένως, adv. with great art or skill. Fr. τεχνάω.

Τίτηκα, 2. pf. τετηκώς, νῖα, ός, part. of τήκω, to liquefy, melt, Il. iii, 176.

Τετήρηκα, pf. ind. act., and Τετήρηκα, pf. ind. pas. of τερίω. Τετήρηκα, to be sorrowful, to sorrow, be grieved, mourn, Hom., who uses in the ind. 2. dual τετίησθον but usually the part. τετημένος, and τετημένη, especially in phrase τετημένος ήτος, grieved at heart; also in act. form τετημές, in same signif.

Terinusive, voc. sing. of

Τετιημένος, ου, ὁ, sorrowful, sad; part. pf. pas. of τίεω, obsol. part. pf. act. τετιπώς, by syncop. for τετιπεώς, grieved, sad; ίζον δ' ἐν ἀγορῆ τετιπότες, Il. ix, 13. Th. τίω.

Tετίησθον, 2. dual of τετίημαι, pf. pas. from same verb.

Τετιπώς, ότος, by syncop. for τετιπχώς, ότος, part. pf. of the same.

Τεπιμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. of τίω, honored, dear; ὅς μοι ἐταῖρον ἔπεφνε πεπιμένον, Π. xx, 426.

Τιτίμηκε, 3. sing. pf. ind. act. of τιμάω.

Τετιμημένος, part. pf. pas. of the same verb.

Τετιμῆσθαι, pf. inf. pas. to τιμάω.

Τετίμηται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of the same.

 $\Upsilon_{i\tau\lambda\alpha}$, by apoc. for $\tau_i^{\epsilon}\tau\lambda\tilde{\alpha}\theta_i$, pres. imperat. act. of $\tau\lambda\acute{\eta}\mu_i$, to endure; Ion. by reduplication for $\tau\lambda\acute{\alpha}\theta_i$.

Τίτλαα, 2. pf. of the same verb, not in use.

Υίτλα θ , for τίτλα θ ι, Π. v. 382. Υίτλα θ ι, Poet. imperat. pf. to τλά ω .

Τετλαίην, ης, η, pres. opt. act. of τέτλημι, obsol., Il. ix, 373.

Τετλάμεν, Ion., and τετλάμεναι, Dor., hence τετλάναι, pres. inf. of τέτλημι, Odys. iii, 209; xiii, 307; but τέτλαμεν, 1. pl. pf. for τετλήκαμεν. Th. τλάω. Γέτληκα, pf. to τλῆμι.

Τίτλημι, obsol., the same as τλή-

Τετληώς, ότος, by syncope for τετληκώς, part. pf. act. of the same verb and Th.; αἰεί τοι ῥίγιστα Θεοὶ τετληότες εἰμέν, Il. v, 873.

Τέτμη, 3. sing. pres. subj. act. of τέτμω.

Τέτμηκα, pf. act. of τέμνω, to cut; pf. pas. τέτμημαι, part. pf. pas. τετμημένος.

Τετμημένος, η, ον, pf. pas. part. to τέμνω.

Τέτμοιμεν, 1. pl. opt. to

Tέτμον, Epic for ἔτετμον, an aor. without pres. in use, to overtake, come upon; with gen. to receive by fate or lot, partake of.

Τέτμω, obsol., 2. aor. ἔτετμον, to find; ὡς οὐκ ἔνδον ἀμύμονα τέτμεν ἄκοιτιν, Il. vi, 374; Id. 515; to meet by chance, Odys. xv, 15: to overtake. Found only in the 3. sing. 2. aor.

Τέτοκα, ας, ε, 2. pf. m. of τί-

Τετοκυίας, gen. sing. f. g. of τετοκώς, part. 2. pf. of τέτοκα. Τετολμηκέναι, pf. inf. act. of τολμάω.

Τέτομα, 2. pf. of τέμνω.

Τετοκώς, τετοκυῖα, part. pf. to τίκτω.

Τέτος', for τέτοςε, dual of τέτοςες, Ion. and Dor. for τέσοαςες, four; so τέτοςα, τά, Herodt. vii, 228. Lacon. for τέσσαςα.

Τέτοςες, οί, αί, -ρα, τά, Dor. for τέσσαρες, four.

Τετορήσω, irreg. fut. to τορέω, which see.

Τέτςα, in composition, is contracted for τέταςα. Th. τέσσαςες.
Τετςαδαμων, ονος, δ, ή, going on four feet, four-footed, Eurip.
Electr. 476. Fr. τέτςα and βαίνω.

Τετράγλωσσος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of four languages or dialects. Fr. τέτρα and γλῶσσα.

Τετραγλώχιν, Ινος, δ, δ, having four angles, also, four barbs. Fr. τέτρα and γλωχίν.

Τετραγλώχιε. See preced. Τετράγὔος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of four acres in extent, Odys. vii, 113. Fr. τέτρα and γύα.

Τετζαγωνίω, ω, f. ήσω, to have four angles or aspects; to form a square; to agree with. Fr. τίτζα and γωνία.

Tετραγωνία, ας, 'n, supposed to be the spindle-tree.

Τετεαγωνίζω, f. ίσω, to form into a square, Plat. Theæt. 148, A. Same Th.

Τετραγωνοπρόσωπος, ου, δ, λ, having a square face or form, Herodt. iv, 109; having a flat or broad appearance. Fr. τετρά-γωνος and πρόσωπον.

Τετράγωνος, ου, δ, ἡ, square, quadrangular; scil. στρατόπεδον, a camp in the form of a square, Xen. Lac. 12, 1; fourfold; complete; perfect, accomplished; also, with ἡμάτιον, a wide outer garment; the square Greek toga, the reverse of the Roman, which was round; τὸ τετράγωνον, a square number, Plat. Locr. 98, B. Fr. τέτρα and γωνία. Τετράδ', acc. for τετράδα, fr. τετράδ. Τετραδαπτυλιαῖος, αία, αῖον, four fingers in length or breadth. Fr. τέτρα and δάπτυλος.

Τετεάδιον, οτ τετεαδεΐον, ου, τό, a number, set, or group of four; a square board or platter; dimin. of τετεάε, άδος.

Τετράδοαχμον, ου, τό, a piece of money of the value of four drachmæ, Plat. Ax. 366, C.

Τετράδραχμος, ου, δ , \acute{n} , worth four drachmæ. Fr. τέτρα and δραχμή.

Tετράλικτος, ου, δ, ή, four times wound or twisted round. Fr. τέτρα and έλίσσω.

Τετραίλιζ, ἴκος, δ, ħ, having many convolutions; a species of thistle. Fr. τέτρα and ἑλίσσω.

Τετράενες, Dor. for τετραενές. Τετραενής, έος, δ. ή, and τὸ τετραενές, of four years; four years old, Theorr. vii, 147. Fr. ένος.

Τετραετής, έος, δ, ή, the same. Th.

Tετραετία, ας, ή, the space of four years.

Τετράζυγος, ου, δ, ή, and τετράζυξ, υγος, having a car drawn by four horses, Eurip. Hel. 1038; quadruple; τὸ τετράζυγον, a chariot and four. Fr. τέτρα and ζυγόν.

Τετραήμερος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, lasting four days; four days old. Fr. ἡμέ-ρα.

Τετραθέλυμνος, ου, δ, ή, an epithet of a shield, having four folds, Il. xv, 479. Fr. τέτρα and θέλυ-

Τετράθυρος, ου, δ, ή, having four doors or openings. Fr. Δύρα.

Τετραίνω, f. τετρανῶ, Ion. τετρανίω, Herodt.; also τετρήσω, to bore through, to pierce, Odys. v, 247; 1. a. mid. ἐτετρηνάμην, 1. a. act. τέτρηνα, Herodt. iv, 158. Th. τιτράω, or obsol. τράω.

Τετράκαιδεκέτης, fem. ετις, ιδος, fourteen years old. Fr. τέτρα, καί, δέκα, and έτος.

Τετράκερως, ω, δ, ħ, having four horns, four-horned. Fr. τέτρα and κέρας.

Τετρακέφαλος, ου, δ, ή, having four heads. Fr. τέτρα and κεφαλή. Τετράκης, adv. four times. Fr. τέσσαρες.

Τετρακισμύριοι, αι, α, forty thousand, Xen. Cyr. ii, 1, 2. Fr. τετράκις and μύριοι. Τh. μύριος. Τετρακισχίλιοι, αι, α, four thousand. Fr. τετράκις, from τέσσαρες, and χίλιοι.

ΤετζάκλΙνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, with four beds or couches to recline on at table. Fr. τέτζα and κλίνη.

Τετράχναμος, ου, δ, Dor. for τετράχνημος, δ, having four rays or spokes; an epithet of a wheel. Fr. τέσσαρες and χνήμη.

Τετρακόρυμθος, ου, ό, ή, with four bunches or clusters; in gen. clustering. Fr. τέτρα and κόρυμ-

Τιτεάχόςωνος, ου, ό, ή, four times a crow's age. Fr. τέτςα and κοςώνη.

Τιτεχκόσιοι, αι, α, four hundred; οι τιτεακόσιοι, the four hundred tyrants who ruled Athens for a short time, Demosth. 471, 16; Xen. Hist. ii, 3, 17. Fr. τίτεα and κόσιοι, which see.

Τιτρακόσιος, ια, ιον, four hundred; ἀττὶς μυρία καὶ τετρακοσία, Xen. Anab. i, 7, 9. (When the noun is in the singular, these ordinals are used in the singular.) Τιτροκοσιοστός, ή, όν, the fourhundredth. Fr. the preced.

Τετρακτύς, ύος, δ, s. as τετράς, the number four. Th. τέσσα-

Τετράχυκλος, ου, ό, ή, having four circles; having four wheels, four-wheeled, Herodt. i, 188. Fr. τέτρα and χύκλος.

Τιτράχωλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having four limbs or members. Fr. τίτρα and κῶλον.

Τιτεμαλογία, ας, ή, a dramatic performance, consisting of three tragedies and one satirical poem or farce, which were performed at the Dionysiaca or festival of Bacchus; the three tragedies alone were called τριλογία. Fr. τίτρα and λέγω.

Τετεάμες ής, έος, δ, ή, consisting of four parts; divided into four parts. Fr. τίτςα and μέςος.

Τετράμετρον, ου, τό, a measure containing four chœnices, Aristoph. Nub. 642; a verse consisting of four metres or eight feet, a tetrameter; used in iambic, trochaic, and anapæstic verse.

Τετράμετρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, consisting of four metres, i. e. in iambic, trochaic, and anapæstic verse, consisting of four double feet; hence, Lat. versus octonarius; in dactylic, choriambic, bacchiac, etc., consisting of four feet; ὁ τετράμετρος, a verse of four feet.

Τετεάμηνιαῖος, αία, αῖον, and -μηνος, ον, of four months, lasting
four months. Fr. τέτεα and
μήν.

Τιτεάμηνον, ου, τό, the space of four months. From

Τετεμμηνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, the space of four months, Thucyd. v, 63; lasting four months; of four months. Fr. τέτεμ and μήν, μηνός.

 $\dot{\mathbf{T}}$ ίτεαμμαι, $\dot{\mathbf{V}}$ αι, $\mathbf{\pi}$ ται, \mathbf{p} f. \mathbf{p} as. of τείπω.

Tereauμίνος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. of same verb.

Tίτεαμνος, ου, ό, ή, weighing or

worth four minæ. Fr. τέτζα and μνα.

Τιτραμοιρία, ας, ή, a quadruple portion; pay of four times the amount, Xen. Anab. vii, 6, 1. Fr. τίτρα and μοῖρα.

Τετράμοιρος, ου, ο, n, consisting of or divided into four parts. Fr. τίτρα and μοῖρα.

Τιτράμος φος, ου, δ, ή, having four forms; τιτραμός φοις ως αις, in the four seasons, Eurip. Trag. Fr. τίτρα and μος φή.

Τέτραξ, αγος and ακος, δ, a kind of bird, probably the heath or black cock; or the pheasant, Aristoph. Av. 884.

Τετράορία, ας, 'n, a chariot or car drawn by four horses, Pind. Olymp. ii, 8. Fr. ἄρω.

Tετράορος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a chariot drawn by four horses, Eurip. Suppl. 685; carried in a car drawn by four horses; a quadruped, Soph. Trach. 506. Fr. τίτρα and ἀείρω, 2. pf. ἤορα, and Ιοπ. ἄορα.

Τετράπάλαι, adv. long ago.

Τετεάπάλαιστος, ου, δ, ή, of four spans, four spans long or broad. Fr. τέτεα and παλαιστή.

Τετράπεδος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having four feet or supports; squared, quadrangular. Fr. τέτρα and πέσδος.

Tετράπαχυς, and τετράπηχυς, εος, δ, ή, four cubits long or high, Aristoph. Ran. 1014. Fr. τέτρα and πῆχυς.

Τετράπηχυς. See preced.

Τετραπλασιάζω, f. άσω, to quadruple; to increase fourfold; and

Τετραπλάσιος, ία, ιον, four times as much, Plat. Legg. ix, 878, C; fourfold. Fr. τέτρα and πλάσιος, for πλήσιος.

Τετραπλασίων, ονος, δ, ħ, fourfold; four times as much. Fr. the preced.

Τετράπλεθρος, ου, δ, ή, consisting of four plethra. Fr. τέτρα and πλέθρον.

Τετράπλευρος, ου, δ, ἡ, having four sides. Fr. τέτρα and πλευ-

Τετράπλη, adv. in a fourfold manner, fourfold, Π. i, 128; by multiplying four times. From Τετραπλόος, οῦς, -όη, ῆ, -όον, οῦν, fourfold, quadruple. Fr. τέτρα and πλέω, οτ πλόω.

Tiτεμαπλω;, adv. in a fourfold manner; in four ways. Same Th.

Τετράποδα, pl. of τετράποδον. Τετραποδηδόν, adv. on all fours, Aristoph. Pac. 896. Fr. 76.

Τετραποδιστί, adv. on four feet. Fr. τέτρα and ποῦς.

Τιτράποδον, ου, τό, a quadruped, Thucyd. ii, 50. Fr. τίτρα and ποῦς.

Τετράποδος, ον, Poet. for τετράπους, four-footed.

Τετράπολις, εως, ή, Poet. τετρά πτολις, of, or with four cities. Fr. τέτρα and πόλις.

Τετράπολος, ου, δ, ή, epithet of ground, four times ploughed, turned over four times, Theor. xxv, 26. Fr. τετράς, τέσσαρες, and πολέω.

Τετράπους, δ, ή, τὸ τετράπουν, having four feet, four-footed, a quadruped, Eurip. Hec. 1041; gen. τετράποδος. Fr. τέτρα und ποῦς.

Τετράπτερος, ου, δ, ή, having four wings. Fr. τέτρα and πτερόν. Τετραπτερυλλίς, ίδος, ή, a locust or grasshopper, because it has τέσσαρα πτερά, four wings, Aristoph. Acharn. 871.

Τετεάπτίλος, ου, δ, ή, four-winged, Aristoph. Acharn. 1082. Fr. τέτεα and πτίλου.

Τέτραπτο, Epic for ενέτραπτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. to τρέπω.

Τετράπτολις, εως, ή, having four cities; a name of Attica, Aristoph. Lys. 285; Eurip. Heracl. 81. Fr. τέτρα and πτόλις.

Τετράπυλος, ου, δ, ή, having four gates. Fr. τέτρα and πύλη.

Τετράρυθμος, and τετάρρυθμος, ου, δ, λ, having four measures. Fr. τέτρα and ρύθμος.

Τετράρυμον, οτ τετράρρυμον άρμα. See next.

Τετράββυμος, also

Τετράευμος, ου, δ, ή, (of a chariot,) having four poles or yokes, i. e. an eight-horse chariot, Xen. Cyr. vi, 1, 26. Fr. ρύμος.

Τετραρχίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be a tetrarch. From

Teτράρχης, ου, ὁ, commanding four cohorts or companies; a governor over a province or a fourth part of a territory; a tetrarch. Fr. τίτρα and ἀρχή.
Τετραρχία, ας, ἡ, the rank or office of tetrarch, præfecture, De-

fice of tetrarch, præfecture, Demosth. 268, 22; Eurip. Alc. 1173; often remaining nominally, though the office itself was changed.

Τετραρχούντος, gen. sing. part. pres. contract. of τετραρχίω.

Tετράς, άδος, ή, the number four; the fourth day (ἡμέρα); a party, match, set, or company of four;

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αςς. τετράδα. By syncope for τετταράς.

Tirragi, Poet., to accommodate the measure, for τέτταρσι, four, Att. for τέσσαςσι. See τέσσαςες.

Terezonelás, éos, o, a, four-footed, Eurip. Phan. 648; TETEATRE-Ans olwros, the four-limbed bird, Æschyl. Prom. 395. Fr. τέτρα and σκέλος.

Τετραστάτηρος, ου, δ, ή, worth four staters, Aristoph. Eccl. 413. Fr. τετράς and στατής.

Τετράστιχος, ου, ό, ή, composed of four verses or four ranks, in four rows. Fr. τέτρα and στίχος. Τετρασώματος, ου. ό, ή, with four bodies. Fr. τέτρα and σωμα. Τίτε ατος, by metath. for τέτας τος, the fourth, Il. xxiii, 615; 70 de τέτρατον, but the fourth time, Il. xiii, 20. Th. τέσσαρες.

Τετράτρυφος, ου, έ, ή, divided, broken, or split into four parts. Fr. τέτρα and θρύπτω.

Τετραυματισμένος, part. pf. pas. of τραυματίζω.

Τετεάφαθ', for τετεάφαται, and that Ionic for τέτραφνται, by the usual conversion of v into a. has a middle sense, i. e. they turned themselves; πεδίονδε γὰρ αἰεὶ τετράφαθ', Il. x, 189.

Τετεχφάληςος, ου, ο, η, τέσσαςας φάλους ἔχουσα, having four cones, crests, plumes, or projecting knobs, Il. v, 743. τίτεα and φάλος. See also άμφίφαλος.

Τετράφαλος, ου, δ, h, the same as the preceding, Il. xii, 384. though lexicographers say that τετράφαλος and τετραφάληρος have the same meaning, yet there seems to be a difference. The former indicates the four plumes inserted in the crest; the latter, the same plumes, waving over the sides of the helmet, and hanging down like side-pieces. It is probable that the plumes were not inserted on the ridge of the crest; but two on one side and two on the other, so as to wave on each side. Τετράφάται, Ion. for τετραμμένοι είσί, 3. pl. pf. pas. of τεέπω.

Τετράφατο, Ion. for τετραμμένοι ήσων, 3. pl. plupf. pas. of the same verb; τετράφαθ', οππότ' επί Τρώων άτοιεν ίοντων, Il. x, 189. Τητεάφθω, 3. pas. imperat. pf. to τείπω.

Τετράφυλοι, ων, οί, divided into four tribes, viz. the Athenians, Herodt. v, 66.

Τετράφυλος, ου, δ, ή, divided into four tribes. Fr. τέτςα and φυλή. $T'_{\varepsilon}\tau_{\varrho}\alpha\chi\alpha$, $-\chi\tilde{\eta}$, $-\chi\tilde{\omega}_{\varepsilon}$, s. as $\tau_{\varepsilon}\tau_{\varrho}\alpha$ χθά, in four ways, Xen. Hist. v, 2, 7; or in four parts, Plat. Gorg. 464, C.

Τετεάχη, adv. s. as τέτεαχα. Τετεμχηλισμένος, part. pf. pas. of τεαχηλίζω.

Τετραχθά, in four ways; in a fourfold manner, Il. iii, 363. Fr. τέσσαρες.

Τετραχίζω, f. ίσω, to divide in four parts. Th. τέτρας.

Τετράχους, ου, δ, ή, contract. -χους, our, holding four xoss, which see. Fr. τέτεα and χοεύς.

Τετράχορδος, ου, δ, ή, having four strings; producing four different tones. Fr. τέτρα and χορδή. Τετράχυτρος, ου, δ, ή, made of four pots. Fr. τέτρα and χύτρος. Τετράψομαι, 3. f. pas. of τρέπω. Τετρεμαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to tremble, shudder, quake, Aristoph. Nub. 294. Fr. τεέω, hence τεέμω, as in Latin, then τρεμαίνω, and by redupl. σετρεμαίνω.

Τετεήγα, pf. mid., and

Τετρήγειν, by syncope plupf. mid. Ion., pf. mid. τέτραγα, and by the Ionic change of α into n, τέτεηγα, and in plupf. mid. ἐτετεήγειν. Fr. ταράσσω.

Τέτημαι, pf. pas. to τετραίνω. Τέτηνα, Ion. for ἐτέτηνα, 1. a. ind. act. of τετραίνω, s. as τιτραίνω, to pierce, Il. xxii, 396.

Τέτηπαι, by syncope for τετέηται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of τερέω. Τέτεηχα, intr. pf. with pres. signif. from ταξάσσω, which see; hence, part. τετεηχυῖα, and 3. sing. plupf. τετρήχει.

Τετρήχει, was in commotion; for ἐτετεήχει, 3. sing. plupf. Ion. of the Poetic verb τεήχω, said to be for ταράσσω (very doubtful); it comes from τεαχύς, rough, rugged; hence, part. pf. τετεηχώς, υῖα, ός · Τρώων αὖτ' ἀγορη γένετ'.... Δεινή τετρηχυῖα, Il. vii, 346. The idea seems to be, that there was a hoarse, murmuring noise in the assembly.

Τετεηχώς, part. pf. act. masc., and τετεηχυία, fem. from τεήχω, for τεαχύνω. See τέτεηχα. According to some it is by syncope for τετεαχνία, and a being changed into η. Fr. ταξάσσω. Tetelyes, 3. sing. plupf. Ion. for ἐτετρίγει, of τρίζω, to creak, Π . xxiii, 714; ψυχη δὲ κατὰ χθονὸς ἡΰτε καπνὸς, "Ωιχετο τετειγυῖα, went screaming, Id. 101. Τετριγώς, τετριγυΐα, pf. part. to τείζω.

Τετετγωτας, Epic for τετειγότας,

pf. part. acc. pl. masc. of TelZw. Tίτειξ, ἴγος, ή, perhaps the wood. cock, or a species of grouse.

Τετρόργυιος, ου, ό, ή, four fathoms long or broad. Fr. τέτρα and ὄεγυια.

Τέτροφα, Att. pf. of τρέφω, pf. τέθρεφα, Soph. Œd. C. 186; also, pf. of τείπω τὰς δ' ἐμβάδας ποι τέτροφας, ὧ 'νόητε σύ; what have you made of your shoes, O you simpleton? Aristoph. Nub. 858.

Τέτευμαι, pf. pas., and

Τετευμένος, part. pf. pas. of τεύω. Τετρώδολος, ου, δ, π, of the value of four oboli, Aristoph. Pac. 254. Fr. TETER and Boxos.

 Υ έτεωκα, pf. act. of τιτεώσκω, f. τεώσω, to wound; hence pf. pas. τέτεωμαι, part. pf. pas. τετεωμένος, η, ον.

Τετεώχοστος, η, Dor. for τεσσαεακοστός, the fortieth.

Τέτρωμαι, τετρωμένος, see τέτρωκα. Τετρωμένος, η, ον, pf. pas. part. to τιτεώσκω.

Tétewess, ov. o, h, contract. for TEτεάορος, drawn by four horses, Eurip. Hipp. 1224; Id. Alc. 499. Τετρώροφος, ου, ο, ή, of four stories. Fr. τέτρα and δροφή.

TE'TTA, for ἀττα, an appellation with which a young man addresses an elder from respect or affection; as if he should say sire or father; perhaps from τιω, to honor, Il. iv, 412. It is sometimes called an adverb; but it may be a vocative from ὁ τέττης, ου, Damm's Lex.

Τετταράκοντα, οί, αί, τά, forty; οί σετταράκοντα, the forty judges See Demosth. 976, 11. Τέτταρες, Att. for τέσσαρες, four, which see.

Τεττιγομήτεα, ας, ή, the matrix or larva of the τέττιζ.

Τεττιγοφόρος, ου, ό, ή, wearing a grasshopper, having the ornament of a golden grasshopper to bind in the hair, Aristoph. Eq. 1331. Fr. τέττιζ and φέρω.

Τεττιγώδης, εος, ό, ή, like a τέττιξ or cicada (grasshopper). Fr. τέττιξ and είδος.

TETTIZ, 1705, 6, a kind of winged insect, like a locust, a grasshopper, or cricket, Il. iii, 151; the cicada; of Tww Movσων προφήται, Plat. Phædr. 262, D; also, an ornament for the hair, resembling a grasshopper, Thucyd. i, 6; pl. τέττιγες.

Τέτυγμαι, pf. ind. pas. of τεύχω. Τετυγμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. of τεύχω.

Teruzziv, Epic redupl. 2. a. inf. to τεύχω.

Τιτύκοντο, 3. pl. 2. a. mid. of σεύχω. 2. a. ind. act. "τύχον, 2. a. mid. ἐτυχόμην, and Ion. ἐτυκόunv, and Poet, by reduplication, τετυκόμην, ου, ετο, Il. i, 467; Id. vii, 319.

T's run rai, 3. sing. pf. pas., Il. iii, 101, etc.; σετυκτο, Ion. for iτίτυχτο. 3. sing. plupf. of τεύχω, pf. pas. τέτυγμαι, ζαι, κται. Τετυμμένος, pf. pas. part. to τύ-

Τέτυξαι. 2. sing. pf. pas. to τεύχω. τέτιζο. Epic for ετέτυξο, 2 sing. plupf.

Teruphana, pf. ind. act. of Tuφλόω.

Τιτυζωμένως, adv. stupidly, foolishly, Demosth. 665, 13; and Τετύτωται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of τυφόω, to smoke or trouble with smoke; also, to make insolent. Fr. τίφος.

Τετύχηκα, pf. act. of τυγχάνω. φαίνομαι τοίνυν εγώ χάριτος τετυχηκώς τότε, Dem. de Coron. 101. Τετύχητι, Ion. and Poet. by reduplication for τύχη, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. act. of τυγχάνω.

Τετύχθαι, pf. inf. pas. of τεύχω. Tev, Dor. for Ion. τέο, and του, and this for oov. Th. ov. But τευ without an accent is for τινός, from $\tau i_5 \cdot \eta$ ällov $\tau \epsilon v$, δ , $\tau \iota$ τούτω ἔοικε, Herodt. i, 39.

Τευγμα, άτος, τό, a work, fabric, construction; a monument. Th. σεύχω.

Τευθήν, ηνος, δ, a spy. Fr. τάω,

or for πευθήν. Tsudis, idos, n, a kind of cuttle-

fish or squid, eaten at Athens. TEΥ-Θ()Σ, ou, i, the larger species of the cuttle-fish; and rev-Pis, idos, n, the smaller cuttle-

fish, Aristoph. Acharn. 1156. Τεύθεαν, acc. sing. of Τεύθεας. Τευθρανία, ας, ή, Teuthrania.

Teologions, ou, o, the son of Teu-

Τεύθεως, αντος, δ, Teuthras, the name of a man.

Tsuxgior, ou, to, an herb of the germander kind; Teucrium lucidum, Diosc. 4, 111.

Truzeis, idos, n. Trojan Truzeid in' alav, Eschyl. 1g. 112.

Truzges, ou, o, a builder or maker; an inventer; also, the proper name of a hero, Teucer, from whom the Trojans were called Teneri. Th. τιύχω.

Truxtne, neos, o, one who makes or fabricates; a builder, workman. Fr. τεύχω.

Τευκτικός, ή, όν, capable of obtaining or receiving. Fr. τυγχάνω. Τευκτός, ή, όν, made, fabricated. Εr. τεύχω.

Τευμάομαι, ωμαι, to build, fabricate; not classical, for τεύχομαι. $T_{\epsilon \tilde{\nu} \xi'}$, Ion. for $\xi_{\tau \epsilon \nu} \xi_{\epsilon}$, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act., and

Τιῦξαν, for ἔτευζαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act., and

Τεύξεαι, Ion. contract. τεύξη, 2. sing. f. mid. of the same verb. Τεύξεια, Epic 1. a. opt. to τεύχω. Tεύξεσθαι, f. inf. mid., and

Τεύζομαι, 1. f. mid. of τεύχω, and τυγχάνω.

Τευξόμενος, part. of preced. Teus, Dor. for the, or oou.

ΤΕΥΤΑ ΖΩ f. άσω, pf. τετεύταxa, Plat. Tim. 90, B; to be busy about; to apply one's self diligently to, Plat. Phil. 59, E; to be a long while about any thing; to linger or delay; perhaps from ταυτάζω.

Τευτλίον. See τεῦτλον. Τευτλίς, ίδος, ή. See τεῦτλον. ΤΕΥ~ΤΛΟΝ, ου, τό, beet; Att. for σεῦτλον.

Τευχάομαι, s. as τεύχω.

 $T_{\mathfrak{l}}\tilde{\nu}\chi_{\mathfrak{l}}$, 3. sing. impf. act. Ion., or pres. imperat. act. of τεύχω.

Τεύχε', for τεύχεα, ων, τά, arms or armour, Il. iii, 114, etc.; of τεῦχος.

Tευχεσφόρος, ου, δ, ή, bearing arms, Eurip. Suppl. 664; Æschyl. Choëph. 618. Fr. TSUXOS and φέρω.

Τευχέω, obsol., to arm; τευχέομαι, to arm one's self; pas. to be armed; pf. pus. inf. $\tau \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon \nu \chi \tilde{\eta} \sigma \theta \alpha i$, Odys. xxi, 104. Τh. τεύχω. Tευχήρης, εος, δ, ή, armed. Fr.

τευχος and αρω.

Τευχηστής, η̃ζος, and τευχηστής, ου, and τευχήτης, ου, i, one equipped; a soldier, a warrior, Callim. Jov. 77; armed, bearing arms, Æschyl. Pers. 869; τευχηστην ideiv, armed in appearance, Æschyl. S. Theb. 626. Fr. τεῦχος. Τεύχοισα, Dor. for τεύχουσα, part. pres. f. g. of τεύχω.

Τεύχουτο, 3. pl. impf. pas. Ion.

ος τεύχω.

Τεῦχος, εος, τό, a vase, vessel, Xen. Hist, i, 7, 7; an urn, Eurip. Hec. 607; an implement, weapon, tool; τὰ τεύχεα, implements of war, weapons, arms, or armour; a book in the Septuagint. Th. τεύχω.

Τεύχου, pres. imperat. mid. of τεύχω.

Τευχοφόρος, ου, δ, h, bearing arms, armed. Fr. τεύχεα and φέρω.

ΤΕΥ'ΧΩ f. τεύξω, and τεύξομαι, Ion. τετεύζομαι, in a passive sense, Il. xii, 348; 1. α. ἔτευξα, pf. τίτευχα passively; βοὸς ρινοίο τετευχώς, made of an ox-hide, Odys. xii, 423; to fabricate, make, prepare; to construct, erect; to do or effect; to make ready; to cause to be, II. i, 4; to cause; τεύχουσα φόδον, causing fear, Æschyl. Prom. 1092; to invent, devise; pas. to be fabricated, made, prepared; ac. coutred, armed; 1. a. pas. ἐτύχθην, pf. pas. τέτυγμαι, part. τετυγμένος, made, fashioned, fabricated; having been caused. The Epic poets have a 2. a. act. τέτοκου, inf. τετυκείν, Odys. XV, 77; 2. a. mid. τετύκοντο, Il. i, 467; Id. ii, 430, et passim; 1. sing. pf. pas. τετεύχαμαι, 3. sing. τετεύχαται, Π. xiii, 22; plupf. τετεύχατο, 3. pl. for τέτευχντο, Il. xviii, 574. In the common editions of the Iliad, τετεύχατον, a 3. dual pf. is found in xiii, 346. Clarke has well observed in his note, "that the ratio of the tenses cannot admit of the perfect in the passage." Buttmann, Irreg. Verbs, in a note says, "there is no doubt that the reading of the Schol, Ven. extracted from some old copies (ἐτεύχετον for ἐτευχέ-Thy) is the only true one." See τυγχάνω.

TE'ΦPA, as, n, and Ion. τέφεη, ashes, Aristoph. Nub. 177. They were thrown on the head and clothes as a sign of grief; νεπταρέφ δε χιτώνι μέλαιν' άμφίζανε τέφεη, Π. χνίϊι, 25.

Τεφρός, ά, όν, of ashes, covered with ashes; ash-colored; and Τεφρόω, ῶ, ƒ. ώσω, to reduce to ashes; to burn up; 1. α. ἐτέφεωσα, part. τεφεώσας. Th. τέξεα. Τορεώδης, εος, δ, ή, s. as τεφείς.

Fr. τέφρα and είδος. Τεφεώσας, part. 1. u. act. of τε-

φεόω.

Tεχθείς, εῖσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas. τεχθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of τίκτω. Τεχθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. See τε- $\chi heta$ είς.

Τεχθήσομαι, 1. f. ind. pas. of τίκτω.

Τεχνάζομαι. See τεχνάζω. Τιχνάζω, f. άπω, to make or fabricate, to devise, contrive; to dissemble, Herodt. vi, 1; to use stratagenis, devices, arts, etc.; to intrigue, Demosth. 1367; mid. to devi-€ for one's self or

one's interest. Fr. τέχνη.

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Τίχνασμα, ἄτος, τό, what has been constructed or fabricated, an ingenious work, Eurip. Orest. 1052; Xen. Hist. vi, 4, 7; a contrivance; a machine; deceit, trick, ingenious device. Fr. τίχναζω. Th. τίχνη.

Τιχνάω, ω, and τιχνάομαι, ωμαι, to practise any art, to contrive, to prepare with art, to construct, to plot, Soph. Phil. 80; Id. Antig. 490; to invent, to devise machinate, contrive; to dissemble, Aristoph. Vesp. 176. Fr. σίχνη.

TE'XNH, ns, n, art, in general; an art, a trade; skill, Thucyd. v, 18; vii, 36; dexterity; a profession; an art or science; a work of art; a machine; a trick, device, stratagem, fraud, cheat; a quibble, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 15; 2vθρωπεία τέχνη οὐδεμία, no human skill, Thucyd. ii, 47; μηδεμιῆ τέχνη, by no means, on no account, Herodt. i, 112; μηδέ τω τέχνη, nor on any account, Soph. Phil. 771; πάση τέχνη, by all means, Aristoph. Thesm. 65; οὐκ ἔχεις τέχνην, you have no pretext, Eurip. Med. 323; ὧπες τῆς τέχνης μάλιστα ἐπίστευον, in which manœuvre they placed great confidence, Thucyd. vii, 36. It is frequently understood after adjectives expressive of ability or professional skill; as, μαντική, ἰατεική, etc. Fr. σεύχω or τίχω.

Τεχνήεις, ήεσσα, ῆεν, artificial, wrought by art; deceitful; ingenious, Odys. viii, 297; skilful, expert. Fr. preced.

Τεχνηέντως, adv. like an artist; with skill, industry, ingenuity; ingeniously, Odys. v, 270; scientifically. Fr. preced.

Tίχνημα, ἄτος, τό, any work made by art, a work of art, Soph. Phil. 36; an invention, Plat. Hipp. Min. 369, A; a contrivance, Xen. Mem. i, 4, 7; a stratagem, a device, deceit. Fr. 1. pers. pf. pas. of τίχνέω.

Tεχνήμων, ονος, δ, a skilful artist; one who works according to rule; one who uses artifice. Fr. τεχνάω.

 $T_{εχνητός}$, ή, όν, skilful, performed with art. Fr. τέχνη.

Τεχνίζομαι, s. as τεχνάζομαι. Τεχνϊκός, ή, όν, relating to art; also, artificial; artful; ingenious, Plat. Gorg. 504, D; Id.

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Conv. 186, C; dexterous, cunning; technical. Th. τέχνη.

Τεχνῖκῶς, adv. artificially; in a workmanlike manner; technically; dexterously, expertly; εἰ μέλλει τεχνικῶς ἔχειν, Plut. Phæd. 271, C; skilfully, Id. Charm. 173, B; cunningly. Fr. preced.

Τεχνικώτερος, compar. of τεχνικός. Τεχνιτης, ου, δ, an artist, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 32; τεχνίτης τοῦ λέγειν, a skilful speaker, Demosth. 594, 15; a tradesman, artificer; an author, the professor of any art; τεχνῖται Διονυσιακοί, οτ οἱ περὶ τὸν Διόνυσον τεχνῖται, the Tragedians and Comedians.

Τεχνῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, a female artist; an instructress in any art. Same Th.

Tεχνογεάφος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , describing the principles of an art. Fr. τ έχνη and γεάφω.

Τεχνοδίαιτος, ου, δ, an artist. Fr. τέχνη and δίαιτα.

Τεχνολογέω, ω, f. ήσω, to treat, discourse, or speak of an art or of the arts; to lay down rules, Aristot. Rhet. i, 1; to dispute subtilely or ingeniously; and

Τεχνολογία, ας, ή, a treatise or discourse upon an art, Longin.
1; the precepts of an art; a discourse made according to the rules of art; an ingenious discussion. From

Τεχνολόγος, ου, δ, ħ, one who treats or discourses upon an art, or gives the precepts of an art; one who speaks ingeniously or sophistically. Fr. τέχνη and λόγος.

Τιχνοσωλικός, ή, όν, deriving profit from the practice of an art or profession, Plat. Soph. 224, C. Fr. τίχνη and πωλίω. Τιχνοσύνη, ης, ή, Poet. for τίχνη, art, craft, skilfulness.

Τεχνουργέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to make any work skilfully or ingeniously. Fr. τ έχνη and ἔργον.

Τεχνύδριον, ου, τό, dimin. of τέχνη, Plat. Polit. v, 475, E.

Τεφ, dat. Ion. for τινί· but τίφ, Ion. for interrog. τίνι· τίφ τρόσφ; in what manner? τίφ δυνάμι; with what power? Herodt. iv, 155; τίοισι ὅμμασι; with what eyes? Id. i, 37.

Te $\tilde{\varphi}$, dat. sing. of reós, thine, II. xiv, 219; and

T_{εώ}, nom. dual of τεός, ή, όν, thine, for σός.
Τέων, Ion. for τίνων, gen. pl. of

n. for τινων, gen. pl. of

T'ews, Ion. for TIVEY.

Tίως, adv. until, until then, as long as, Demosth. 24, 4; before, Aristoph. Plut. 834; in the mean time; thus far, Xen. Anab. v, 4, 8; as far as; at first, Aristoph. Nub. 66; τίως μὲν οὖν, until then, previously therefore, Id. 67; the relative of τως. Fr. τως.

 $T_{i\omega s}^{\epsilon}$, ω , \dot{n} , Teos. $T_{\tilde{n}}^{\epsilon}$, dat. f. g. from δ , used as an adverb, this way; that way; here, in this respect; also, there, to which answers \tilde{n} , where, H. xv, 46. Th. δ , \dot{n} , $\tau \delta$.

Τῆ, Dor. contract. for τάε, pres. imperat. of τάω, to lay hold of, to take, τῆ νῦν τοῦτον ἰμάντα, Π. xiv, 219; τῆ, πίε οἶνον, Odys. ix, 347. The root is τάω, hence τάγω, obsol., 2. a. part. τεταγών · Latin, tango.

TH'BENNĂ, ns, n, and τήθεννος, ov, n, and τηθεννίς, ίδος, n, a gown; the Roman toga; a long robe; the robe or dress of a candidate. Fr. Τήθεννος, an Arcadian, the inventor.

 $T_n \gamma \tilde{z} \nu i \zeta \omega$, f. iσω, to fry; to cook in a frying-pan. Fr. τήγα-νον.

Tηγανιστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who fries or cooks, a cook; and

Τήγανον, ου, τό, a frying-pan, as if τήκανον. Fr. τήκω.

Tηγε, hither, in this place, II. vi, 435.

Tῆδε, here, this way, that way;
τῆδε κἀκεῖσε, adv. hither and
thither; dat. of i, the article
with δέ.

Tηδί, dat. fem. from iδί, used as adv.

Thên, or τηθή, ης, η, a nurse; an aunt; a grandmother, Aristoph. Acharn. 49; τηθίς, ίδος, a paternal aunt, Demosth. 1039, 4. Th. τιτθός.

Tηθίς, ίδος, 'n, a father's or mother's sister, aunt. Fr. τήθη.

Tñθος, εος, τό, a kind of oyster or shell-fish; τήθεα διφῶν, searching for oysters, Il. xvi, 747.

Tnθύς, ύος, 'n, the earth. Fr.
τήθη, a nurse, because the earth
nourishes every thing; there is
also

Tnθύς, ύος, ἡ, the name of a goddess, Tethys, the sea, acc. Tnθύν, Π. xiv, 201; τῆς πολυτέτου Τηθύος ἔκγονα, Æschyl. Prom. 137.

Tήνος, τα, νον, belonging to Teos; δ Τήνος, the Teian bard, i. e. Anacreon.

Thusdon, dat. sing. of

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Tnπιδών, όνος, s. as τῆζις, εως, ή, a melting or wasting, corruption, Plat. Tim. 82, E; a consumption, Odys. xi, 200; a pining or wasting away. Th.

Τήκεται, 3. sing. pres. m. of τήκω. Τηκ τικός, ή, όν, having the power of melting; dissolving, wasting; withering; and

Tηπτός, ή, όν, capable of being melted; fused, melted, Eurip.

Androm. 266; fusible; softened; dissolved; decayed. Fr. pf. pas. of

TH KΩ, f. ξω, pf. τίτηκα, Π. iii, 176; intrans. to waste or pine away, Soph. Electr. 275; 1. a. ἵτηξα, to melt, liquefy; to soak or steep; to consume; to soften; to dissolve; pas. τήκομαι, Dor. τάκομαι, to be melted; to be dissolved; to waste or pine away, Eurip. Med. 141, 159; Herodt. iii, 99; πάλαι μὶν τήκομαι, I have been long in a stew, Aristoph. Vesp. 317; 2. a. pas. ἐτάκην, ης, η, 2. fut. pas. τακησομαι, 1. a. pas. ἐτήχθην.

Tηλαυγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to shine, glitter, or cast a radiance to a great distance. From

Tηλαυγής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, shining far, glittering, radiant; τηλαυγής ἀπτίς, Aristoph. Av. 1092; τηλαυγὲς ἀπτίνων σέλας, Id. 1711: effulgent; having its brightness seen far off. Fr. τῆλε, or τηλοῦ, and αὐγή.

Tηλαύγησις, εως, ἡ, radiance or splendor shed abroad or seen at a distance; brilliancy, radiance. Fr. τηλαυγέω.

Tηλαυγῶς, adv. with a splendor widely diffused; brilliantly. Fr. τηλαυγής.

TH~ΛΕ, τηλοῦ, and τηλόθι, and τηλόθι, and τηλόσι, adv. at a distance, afar; far off; from a distance. Perhaps from τάω.

Tnλεβόας, ου, ὁ, shouting afar or loud. Fr. τηλε and βοάω.

Tnλιδοάων, gen. pl. of the name of a nation or people.

Tηλεβόλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, shooting, darting, or casting from afar or at a distance. Fr. τῆλε and βάλλω. But

Tnaisons, ou, o, n, shot or struck from a distance. Same Th.

Tnλέγονος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, born far from one's country. Fr. τῆλς and γίγνομας.

Tηλιδάπός, ή, όν, of or belonging to a distant country; remote, Odys. vi, 279. Fr. τῆλι and δαπός.

Τηλιθάοντις, nom. pl. part. pres. of

Thrifaw, to bud, to be green or verdant; to blossom, Il. xxii, 423; ἄλλα δί 9' ὕλη Τηλιθίωσα φύι, ἔαρος δ' ἰπιγίγνιται ὥρη, Il. vi, 148; to bear flowers. Fr. 9ώλλω.

Τηλεκλειτοῖο, gen. Ion. of

Tηλεκλειτός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, renowned far and wide; famous; very celebrated, Π. xiv, 321; also, the name of a man. Fr. τῆλε and κλείω.

Tηλεκλητός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, called or invited from a great distance, Il. v, 491; made to come from afar. Fr. τῆλε and καλέω.

Thlerlötofs, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, far-famed; celebrated, famous, Odys. i, 30. Fr. τῆλε and κλύω.

Tηλεμάχος, ου, ό, ἡ, fighting from a distance, or with missile weapons; also, a proper name, Telemachus, Odys.

Τήλεμος, ου, δ, Telemus.

Τηλίπλαγκτος, ου, δ, ή, wandering far and wide; τηλίπλαγκτοι πλάναι, far-distant wanderings, Æschyl. Prom. 577. Wellauer reads τηλίπλανοι, the same. Fr. πλανάω.

Τηλέπλανος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , far-wandering, devious. Fr. $\tau \tilde{n} \lambda \varepsilon$ and $\pi \lambda \alpha \nu \dot{\alpha} \rho \mu \alpha \iota$.

Tηλέπομπος, ου, δ, ή, sent to a distance, Æschyl. Ag. 291. Fr. τῆλε and πέμπω.

Τηλέπορος, ου, ο, ή, proceeding far, Soph. Antig. 970; far sounding; τηλίπορον τι βόαμα, a far-sounding peal, Aristoph. Nub. 967. Fr. τῆλε and πόρος. Th. πείρω.

Τηλέπυλος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , having gates far apart from each other. Fr. $\tau \tilde{n} \lambda \varepsilon$ and $\pi \dot{\nu} \lambda \eta$.

Tηλέσκοπος, ου, δ, ή, seen or appearing at a distance. Fr. τηλε and σκέπτομαι, to see. But

Tηλεσκόπος, ου, δ, ή, seeing far off, far-seeing, Aristoph. Nub. 290; having a far-distant sight; hence, a telescope. See preced.

Τηλεφανής, έος, δ, ή, far seen; τηλεφανής σκοπιὰς ἀφορώμεθα, let us survey the far-distant landscape, Aristoph. Nub. 281; τηλεφανής ἀχώ, far-distant echo, Soph. Phil. 189. Fr. τῆλε and φαίνω.

Tnλεφίδης, ου, δ, the son of Telephus.

Tnλέφιλον, ου, δ, ή, loving afar, the leaf of a plant used as a 1298 charm by lovers; if it made a loud crack it was a good omen. Fr. τηλε and φίλος.

THΛΕ'ΦΙΟΝ, ου, τό, wild purslain.

Τήλεφος, ου, δ, the name of a man, Telephus.

THΛ1'Ā, ας, ἡ, and σηλία, a tray, a stall, on which meal and flour were exposed for sule; a kneading tub or trough; the cover of a hole in the roof of a house or chimney, Aristoph. Vesp. 147; a vessel to hold flour or grain; the circumference or wooden rim of a sieve, Id. Plut. 1037; a board or table on which games were played. Fr. σήθω.

Τηλικαῦτα, pl. n. g. of τηλικοῦτος.
Τηλίκος, η, ον, Dor. ταλίκος, of that size, of such a size; as old, of that age, Odys. i, 297; such; so large, as great, speaking of magnitude or size; relative of ηλίκος. Th. τῆλις · Dor. τᾶλις, Lat. talis.

Tηλικόσδε, ήδε, όνδε, of that age or size, applied either to youth or old age, s. as τηλίκος.

Τηλικοῦτον, adv. so much, as much as.

Τηλικούτος, τηλικαύτη, τηλικούτο, and more generally τηλικοῦ-Tov, as great as, Demosth. 32, 5; such as, applied to size or magnitude and numbers; to age, τηλικαῦται δυνάμεις, such numerous forces, Æschin. c. Ctes., p. 30; οντα τηλικουτονί, being of such an age, Aristoph. Nub. 819; δ τηλικούτος τὸ μέγεθος κόλαξ, this monstrous flatterer, Æschin. c. Ctes., p. 26; τηλικοῦτον ὄντα, at such a period of life, Plat. Crit. 43, B, C; it applies to youth and old age only. Fr. Thaires and overes.

Tήλινος, ίνη, ινον, made of the plant fenugreek. From

TH~ΛΙΣ, εως, and ιδος, ή, fenugreek, a plant.

Τήλιστα, adv. very far off.

Tnλόθεν, adv. from a distance; afar off; from afar; and

Tηλόθι, adv. governing the genitive, afar off, far from; σηλόθι πάτεης, far from (her) native country, II. i, 30. The same as Th. τηλε.

Tηλοπέτης, εος, δ, ή, far-flying. Fr. τῆλε and πέτομαι.

Τηλοεός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, collat. form of τηλουεός.

Τηλόσε, adv. far away

Τηλότατος, η, ον, very far off, very far away, Odys. vii, 322.

Τηλοτάτω, adv., superl. of τηλοῦ, farthest away.

Τηλοτίςω, adv. compar. of τη-

Tnλοῦ, adv., the same as the Th.
τῆλε, at a distance, far off in;
τηλοῦ γὰς οἰκῶ τῶν ἀγςῶν, for I
live far off in the country, Aristoph. Nub. 138. It is similar
to the construction, ἐνταῦθα τοῦ
οὐςανοῦ, Xen. Mem. iv, 3, 8.

Tηλουρός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, and τηλορός, having boundaries far distant; remote, Eurip. Orest. 1319; Eschyl. Prom. 1; τηλορὸς ναίω, Eurip. Electr. 251; at a great distance. Fr. τῆλς and ὅρος.

Τηλυγέτης, ου, ὁ, by syncope for

τηλυγενέτες, s. as

Τηλύγετος, η, ον, begotten or born in old age, Il. v, 153; ix, 478; the youngest; dear to parents, dearly beloved, Id. iii, 175. Both the meaning and the derivation of this word are extremely The common interdoubtful. pretation, "born in the father's old age," does not suit several of the passages where the word occurs. Buttmann, Lexil. § 101, has examined it with his usual acuteness; but, though he has shown the fallacy of the common meaning and derivation, he has failed, in my opinion, in establishing its connection with TEλευτή or τελευταίος, the last. The change from τελεύγετος to τηλύγετος is too violent; neither does τελευταίος convey the idea of dearly or tenderly beloved. Besides, it cannot apply to Hermione, the daughter of Helen, who was not her last, but her only child. Παιδά τε τηλυγέτην καὶ όμηλικίην έρατεινήν, Π. iii, 175. The more probable derivation seems to be, the perfect of Θάλλω, namely, τίθηλα, hinted at by Passow in his Lexicon, whence comes Sñλυς, and γάω or γίω, denoting young, tender, and hence, an object of affection, love; or what will perhaps suit the derivation better, in some instances, blooming, in the prime of life. In Il. xiii, 470, ἀλλ' οὐκ 'Ιδομενῆα φόδος λάβε, τηλύγετον ώς. τηλύγετον here evidently means tender, and, as connected with θήλυς, timid; τηλύγετος may then be considered a dialectic variety for Anλύγετος, signifying tender, tenderly beloved; also, See Il. ix, 143, blooming. 482; Id. v, 153.

Τηλωπός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, seen afar off;

far distant, Soph. Phil. 216; far from the sight. Fr. $\tau \tilde{\eta} \lambda \epsilon$ and $\ddot{\omega} \psi$.

Tnμελίω, ω, f. ήσω, to take care; to have the care of, Plat. Legg. xii, 953, A; to superintend, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 731; to nourish, keep, cherish; to treat kindly. From

Tημελής, έος, δ, ἡ, diligent, careful, assiduous, attentive. Fr. τάω and μέλει.

Tήμεςα, and

Tήμεςον, and -εα, Att. for σήμεςον, adv. to-day, this day; διατείνομεν την τήμεςον ημέςαν, Xen. Inab. iv, 6, 6; in this construction it corresponds with the Latin hodiernus. Fr. ημέςα. Τήμη, Att. by crusis, from τη έμη. Τήμι, s. as τάω, or τάζω, 2. a. imperat. act. τήθι, by apocope τη.

Τῆμος, and τημόσδε, Poet. at that time; then; it is the relative to ἦμος, when, from which it is derived, ἦμος....τῆμος, Π. vii, 433. Τημόσδε, Dor. ταμόσδε, adv., s. as τῆμος.

Τημοῦτος, adv., collat. form of τῆμος, then, thereupon.

Τήν, τήνδε, acc. sing. of ή, this. Τήνα, Dor. of τῆνος, α, ο, for ἐκεῖνος.

Tηνάλλως, adv. by another way, (όδον), lightly; for nothing; vainly, to no purpose, idly; otherwise, else.

Tήνε Ελα, ἡ, and -os, ὁ, strains or chords played on the lyre in rejoicing for a victory. Perhaps from τὸ νάθλον.

Thusi, Dor. for exer, there, Theocrit. Idyll. i, 106; at that place, thither.

TH'NEΛΛΑ, ης, ἡ, the harmony or music of the lyre, Aristoph. Acharn. 1227: a flourish of music; a cheer of victory, or hurrah! Id. Eq. 276; τήνελλα καλλίνικος, the cheering εtrains of victory.

Τήνελλος, ου, δ, one who shouts τήνελλος or huzza! hurrah! τήνελλος ετ, you are a shouter indeed, Aristoph. Eq. 274.

Tηνεσμός, οῦ, ὁ, tenesmus, a disease in which the patient is afflicted with frequent and painful attempts to go to stool, without success; also τεινεσμός. Fr. τείνω.
Τηνίκα, and τηνικάδε, and τηνικατα, αdv. then, at this or that time; τηνικατα, so late at night, Lys., p. 14; Plut. Apophth. Lac., p. 21; then at last, Lys., p. 79; τηνικατα σοῦ Θέρους, at that

time of summer, Aristoph. Pac. 1171; it is preceded by δπηνίκα, Soph. Phil. 463; also by ὅταν, Id. 508; ὅταν τις εὖ ζῷ, τηνικαῦτα τὸν βίον σκοπεῖν μάλιστα, μὴ διαφθαςεὶς λάθη· more definite than τότε. Th. ἡνίκα.

Τηνῖκάδε, adv., s. as preced., at this time; especially, so early. Τηνῖκαῦτα, commoner form for τηνίκα, at this particular time. See preced.

 $T_{n\nu\delta}\hat{\theta}_{\epsilon\nu}$, adv. Dor. for $\hat{\epsilon}_{\kappa\epsilon}\hat{i}\theta_{\epsilon\nu}$, from there, thence. Fr. $\tau_{n\nu\delta}$. $T_{n\nu\delta}\theta_i$, Dor. for $\hat{\epsilon}_{\kappa\epsilon}\hat{i}$, there, in that place. From

Tñvos, τήνα, τῆνο, Dor. for ἐκεῖνος, he. But

Tñvos, ov, ò, the name of an island, Æschyl. Pers. 859.

Tήνω, Dor. for ἐκείνου, gen. sing. Dor. of τῆνος, he; hence, τηνῶθε, adv. for ἐκεῖθεν, thence, from that place, Theocr. iii, 10.

Tηνῶθε, and τηνῶθεν, adv. Dor. for ἐκεῖθεν, from there, thence. Τηξιμελής, έος, δ, ἡ, wasting the

limbs. Fr. τήκω and μέλος. Τῆξις, εως, ή, a melting, decay, a

I ήξις, εως, ή, a melting, decay, a wasting, consumption. Fr. τή-

Τῆπες, Ion. and Poet. for ὧσπες, as; also for ἦπες, there; αὐτοῦ τῆπες, there where, Herodt. i.

These, pres. imperat. act. of τη-

Tngśios, α, ον, belonging to Tereus, Æschyl. Suppl. 58.

Tηρέοντι, Dor. for τηρέουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. of τηρέω.

Tηρεύς, έος, δ, the name of a man, Tereus.

Της έω, ω, f. ήσω, l. a. ἐτήςησα, to watch over, to preserve, defend, guard; to keep; to observe or keep; to observe narrowly; to lie in wait for, to watch for, Thucyd. iii, 22; to spy out; to watch for an opportunity, Soph. Œd. T. 808 mid. to watch for one's self, to be on one's guard, Theou, beware, Aristoph. Pac. 146; τηςώμεθα, let us be on our guard, Id. Vesp. 372; pas. to be guarded, kept under guard, ὁ καιρὸς ἐπιμελῶς ὑπ' αὐτου επηρήθη, Lys. c. Erut.; pf. pas. τετήρημαι, σαι, ται, 1. a. ετηρήθην, ης, η, opt. τηρηθείην, ης, n, inf. τηςηθηναι. Fr. τηςός.

Then, 3. sing. contract. pres. subj. act. of Theiw.

Τήςης, ου, δ, a proper name, Teres.
Τηςήσητε, 2. pl. 1. a. subj. act.

of της εω. Τήςησις, εως, ή, the act of ob-

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serving, watching, keeping; vigilance; blockade, Thucyd. vii, 13, 85; observation; a guard; a prison; precaution. Fr. 2. sing. pf. pas. of Their

THΡΟΣ, οῦ, οἱ, guarding, observing; an observer, a watchman, Æschyl. Suppl. 245.

Tηρουμεν, 1. pl. contract. pres. ind., and

Tηςω, 1. sing. contract. pres. ind. or subj. of τηςίω.

Τῆς, τῆσι, Epic and Ion. for ταῖς, dat. pl. fem. of i and öς, Hom. passim.

Tησι, Ion. for ταῖς, dat. pl. f. g. of h, this.

Τητῶ, 2. sing. pres. mid. of ΓΗΤΑ'Ω, obsol., to deprive, bereave; τητάομαι, τητῶμαι, το want; to be deprived of, Eurip. Orest. 1035; Id. Hel. 273: τῶν μῶν τητώμενος, Soph. Phil. 383; not to have, Hesiod. Op. 408.

Πότες, Att., s. as σῆτες, for τῷ Ττει, adv. this year (used in the nom. only); ἀνθ' ὧν λαχὼν Ὑπές- βολος τῆτες ἰερομνημονεῖν, Aristoph. Nub. 620.

Tήτη, ης, ή, privation, want, poverty. Fr. τητάω.

Thirivos, n, or, of this year, this year's. Fr. Thirties.

Τηύγετος, ου, ό, ή. See ταύγε-

THY $\Sigma IO \Sigma$, $l\alpha$, $\iota o \nu$, vain, useless, ineffectual, Odys. iii, 316.

Tnurius, adv. vainly, uselessly, ineffectually. Fr. preced.

Tí, why? what? Poet. τίη, neut. of τίς, who? interrog. gen. τίνος τίδι οὐχί; why not? τὶ, indefinite, something; gen. τινός.

T₁, neut., an object, something, Plat. Phad. 120. Fr. 715.

TIA'PA, ας, η, and Ion. -ρη, ή, and τίαρις, ίδος, ή, a tiara or lofty turban, an ornament for the head, worn by the Persian kings, Xen. Anab. ii. 5, 3; also, the crest of a helmet. Perhaps fr. τίω.

Tiágas, and ringens, ou, ô, the same, Herodt. i, 132.

Tiagoιδής, ίος, ὁ, ἡ, like a tiara or turban, Nen. Anab. v, 4, 6. Fr. τιάρα and ίδος.

Ticki, ádos, n, (ögvis,) a hen. Tickeiás, ados, n, the name of a city, Tiberias; called after Tiberius Casar.

Ticigios, ov, &, a man's name, Tiberius, the third of the twelve Cæsars; also, the designation of those who were born near the river Tiber, Tiberine.

Ticinic, idos, n, the name of a river, the Tiber.

TIBH'N, ñνος, δ, a tripod, because having τρεῖς βάσεις, three feet.
Τιγράνης, ου, δ, the name of a king of Armenia, Tigranes.

Tiyens, nros, i, the name of a river, Tigris, Xen. Anab. i, 7, 12. TITPIE dos. and we, n. a tiger.

TΙΓΡΙΣ, ιδος, and ιος, ή, a tiger. Τίγω, s. as Θίγω.

Tίει, 3. sing. pres. of τίω. Τίεμεν, τιέμεναι, Epic inf. for τίειν.

Tiev, 3. sing. impf. act. Ion. for $= \tau \tau_{\text{EV}}$, of τ_{IW} , Π . v, 326.

Tίεσκεν, τίεσκετο, Epic impf. act. and mid. to τίω.

Tιίσκετο, Poet. and Ion. for ετίετο, 3. sing. impf. pas., Π. iv, 46; and τίεσκε, for ἔττε, Π. xiii, 461.

Τίεται, 3. sing. pres. ind. of τίομαι, Odys. vii, 67.

Τιέω, obsol. pf. τετίηκα, used in the part. τετίηώς, grieved, τετίηότι θύμω, Il. xi, 554; pf. part. pas. τετιημένος, grieved, annoyed, vexed; φίλον τετιημένος ἦτος, grieved in his mind, Odys. i, 114.

Tín (διατί), why? for what reason? Hesych.; Γλαῦκε, τίη δη νῶῖ τετιμήμεσθα μάλιστα, Il. xii, 310; τίη τί δή; why so, pray? Aristoph. Nub. 755; τίη is, I suspect, the dative of an obsoladjective τίος, τίη, τίον, similar to πός, πή, πό, and should have the iota subscript, τίη, in what way? why? It is of Ionic origin, but was used by the Attic comic poets.

Tín, Poet for τί, what? Τιήνη, ης, ἡ, a queen.

Tιήρα, ας, ή, for τιάρα, Æschyl. Pers. 652.

Tinens, ou, o, Ion. for Tiagas.

ΤΙΘΑΙΒΩ' ΣΣΩ, to deposit or hoard up honey; ἔνδα δ' ἔπειτα τιθαιδώσσουσι μίλισσαι, Odys. xiii, 106; as if τιθέναι βόσιν, to make food; honey being the food of bees. Fr. βόσκω.

Τίθάς, άδος, ή, the domestic hen. Fr. τιθασός.

Τιθασεύω, and

Τιθασσεύω, f. εύσω, to tame; πάντες δὶ τιθασσεύοντες καὶ δαμάζοντες τὰ χρήσιμα τῶν ζώων, and all 'taming and subduing the useful animals, Xen. Mem. iv, 2, 10; to soften, caress, flatter. Fr. τιθασσός.

Τιθασευτής, and

Tibasouvris, ov. 6, a tamer, a subduer, a keeper, as of wild beasts, Aristoph. Vesp. 704. From

TIΘΑΣΣΟ'Σ, and τιβασός, οῦ, i, i, tamed, domesticated; gentle, mild; cultivated, opposed to wild. Fr. τιβή. Th. Θάω.

Τιθάσως, adv. tamely; τιθάσως ἔχειν, to be tame, Plat. Tim. 77, A.

Tíθεαι, Ion. by syncope for τίθεσαι, 2. sing. pres. ind. pas. of τίθημι.

Τιθέπμεν, for τίθεμεν, like διδόπμεν, for δίδομεν, 1. pl. pres. to τίθημε so τιθέπσι, 3. pl. for τιθεῖσι.

Tibiaoi, 3. pl. pres. ind. of ribnμι. (This 3. pl. is formed from τιθένσι, Dor. τιθέντι, by changing vinto a, as was usual in the Ionic dialect. It is strange to find so acute a grammarian as Buttmann, stating, upon the authority of a correspondent, " that in the most ancient mode of inflexion, the 3. pl. of the pres. and impf. ended thus, τιθέσαντι, ἐτίθεσσαν. The σ in the former dropped out, leaving τιθέαντι, σιθέασι, which were shortened to τιθεῖσι, τίθεντι." Nothing can be more erroneous than such an idea; the original form was Tiberσι, Dor. τιθέντι, as already stated. Two conversions of the took place according to the genius of the two dialects. In the Ionic, into a, in the Attic, into i, making with a proper diphthong. So also in the 3. pl. of είμί, ἔνσι, ἔντι, Ion. ἔασι, Attic eloi. Buttmann says ¿aoi is for Irregular Verbs, p. 84. είσί. Τιθέαται, Ion. for τίθενται, 3. pl. pres. pas., and

Tibing, Ion. for τιθής, 2. sing. pres. subj. act. of τίθημι, pres. subj. τιθώ, ής, ή, Ion. τιθίω, ίης, etc., and σι is added by paragoge. Tibi, Ion. for ἔτιθι, 3. sing. impf. act. of τιθίω, s. as τίθημι also 2. sing. imperat. from τιθίω. Tibiῦμιν, τιθιῖτι, τιθιῖκν, by syncope for τιθιίημιν, ητι, ησαν, pl. pres.

opt. act. of τίθημι.
Τίθιις, for τίθης. See τίθημι.
Τιθίμιν, Ion., and τιθίμιναι, Dor.,
hence τιθίναι, pres. inf. act., and
Τίθιμμι, Æol. for τίθημι.

Tiθεν, Æol. and Dor. for ετίθεσαν, 3. pl. impf. to τίθημι.

Τιθέναι, pres. inf. act. of τίθημι· τιθέναι τινὰ ἐν φοναῖς, to place one in slaughter, i. e. to kill, Pindar.

Τίθεσκε, Ion. 3. impf. to σίθημι. Τίθεσο. See 9οῦ and Ίημι. Τιθεύω, f. εύσω, to nourish; to

suckle. Fr. τιθή.
Τιθίω, ω, to put or place; scarce-

ly used in the pres. by the Attics, except in the imperat.; τίθημι is more in use.

Τιθή, ης, η, a nurse. Fr. τιτθός. Τιθήμεναι, Poet., probably by contraction for τιθείμεναι, pres. inf. act., Il. xxiii, 83.

Tiβήμενος, Poet., Π. x, 34. (It should probably be τιβίμενος, with the ictus on the antepenult.) Fr. the same.

TI'OHMI, originally, to cause or to make, Il. i, 2; iii, 122, et passim; ἡ μ' ἔθηκεν ὧδ' ἄπουν, Soph. Phil. 534; to put, place, dispose; to lay down, establish, to adopt; εί σὺ ἔφη βούλει ἐμὸν τιθέναι, if you choose, said he, to adopt my sentiment, Plat. Polit. iii, 3; used in a great variety of senses, according to the subject; as, to esteem; to put down , to do ; οὐδ' ἔχω πᾶ 9ω, I know not what to do, or how to dispose of myself, Soph. Antig. 1323; to institute or appoint, Æschyl. Pers. 225; Demosth. 62, 24; to dispose or regulate; to propose or offer as a premium; to refer to or consider as among the number of; to propose as a subject for discussion or explanation; to suppose or put a case, speaking hypothetically; to admit that a thing may be; and besides, to offer, present, or perform to any one; to render or make one happy, miserable, etc., Æschyl. Prom. 442, 850; to give, attribute, or ascribe any thing to any one; to put in pawn; to pay what is due, Demosth. 261, 2; 607, 2; έθηκε, caused or inflicted sufferings, Il. i, 2; $\chi\alpha$ λέπ' ἄλγε' ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισι σιθέν-715, Il. v, 384; pres. imperat. τίθει (doubtful if τίθετι was ever used; the 2. sing. is from τιθέω), pres. inf. τιθέναι, part. pres. τι-θείς, έντος, impf. ἐτἴθην, ης, η, and ἐτίθεον, from τιθέω, f. Θήσω, also f. mid. Inoqua, Soph. Phil. 586, used in an active sense, and generally for Δήσω, pf. τέθεικα, Demosth. 845, 20; 1. a. έθηκα, 2. a. έθην, ης, η, subj. Σων, ης, η, part. Deis, ivros, pres. mid. Tibsμαι, to place or station for one's self, or one's own, etc.; to make or render for one's self; to think, suppose; to resolve, to enact, etc.; pf. pas. τέθειμαι, plupf. ετεθείμην, σο, το, 1. a. pas. ετέθην, ης, η · οἱ νόμοι ἐτέθησαν, the laws were enacted, Æschin. c. Ctes.; also, to be buried; iv

τῷδε τῷ μνήματι τιμηθέντες ὑπὸ της πόλεως πρώτοι έτέθησαν, Plat. Menex. 242, C; 1. a. suhj. pas. τεθω, ης, η, inf. τεθηναι, 1. α. π. έθηκάμην, ω, ατο, 2. a. ind. mid. ifiunv, ifero, and έθου, έθετο, imperat. Θέσο and θοῦ, θέσθω, part. θέμενος, η, ον. θείναι ὑποθήπην, act. to give a pledge or pawn; Βέσθαι ὑποθήxnv, mid. to receive a pledge; ὅπλα θέσθαι, to make a truce or suspension of arms; also, to assume arms, to go to war, Demosth. 322, 8; also, to encamp, Id. 188, 10; καλῶς Θέσθαι, to turn to account, Thucyd. i, 31; also, to ground arms; πρόσθεν τιθέναι, to prefer, Eurip. Hec. 128; ἐγὰ γὰς τάμὰ θήσομαι καλῶς, for I shall take proper care of my own interest, Eurip. Hipp. 706 ; γνώμη σίθεσθαι, to assent to a proposition, Soph. Phil. 1434; κέρδος τιθέναι, to account gain; την ψηφον τίθεσθαι, to give one's vote; την γνώμην, to state one's opinion, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 14; Soph. Phil. 1434; χάριν τίθεσθαι, to gratify. A legislator is said νόμον τιθέναι, to propose a law, and the people who accept it are said σίθεσθαι, to establish it (this is not always observed); ποῦ χεῆ τιθεσθαι ταῦτα; what are we to think of this? Soph. Phil. 440; in ixθεοίσιν τιθείς, reckoning among enemies; μη Αποθε νόμον μηδένα, Demosth. 31, 11; τον πόλεμον τίθεσθαι, to give up or abandon the war, Plat. Menex. 245, E, and 243, E; öνομα τίθεσθαι, to impose a name; τίθεσθαι, to give in pawn, Demosth. 1203, 12; περὶ πόλλου τίθεσθαι, to put a high value upon. See Greek Exercises, p. 293, and Gram., pp. 85 and 86. form τιθέω, according to some, is not used in the present by the Attic poets. The 1st person is not, but the 2d and others occasionally, Eurip. Orest. 141. The 2. sing. of the imperat. is always τίθει, never, it is believed, τίθετι, Æschyl. Ag. 1029; Id. S. The root is DE, Theb. 187. whence Siω, then by redupl. τιθίω, f. Δήσω, etc., Δί-εμι, contract. Αημι, by redupl. τίθημι, etc. Τιθηνέω, f. ήσω, to suckle, nurse, nourish; to caress; to treat, as nurses do children; to fondle; 1. a. ἐτιθηνησάμην, to form, fashion; mid. to take charge of, Soph. Œd. C. 1054; f. m. ήσομαι, Xen. Cyr. viii, 5, 10.

Tiθήνη, ης, ἡ, τιθήνα, Dor., a nurse, Eurip. Hec. 281; a female attendant. Fr. τιθή. Th. 9άω. Τιθήνησις, εως, ἡ, the act of nursing, tending, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1230; Plat. Legg. vii, 790, C; and

Τίθηνητής, ῆςος, δ, s. as τιθηνός. Fr. τιθηνίω. Hence

Τίθηνητήςιος, ία, ιον, nursing, tending.

Tiθηνός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, that educates, maintains, or brings up, rears; ἡ δημοκρατία ἀγαθὰ τιθηνός, a democracy is a good nurse of great minds, Longin. 44. Fr. τιθή.

Τίθησθα, 2. s. as τίθης, fr. τίθημι. Τίθητι, Dor. for τίθησι, 3. sing. pres. of τίθημι.

Τιθεαύστης, ου, δ, the name of a Persian satrap, Tithraustes.

Τιθύμαλλος, and τιθύμαλος, ου, δ, a plant, euphorbia, spurge.

Τιθωνός, οῦ, οἱ, a proper name, Tithonus, the son of Laomedon; loved by Aurora, Il. xi, 1.

Tixte, Ion. for Etixte, 3. sing. impf. act., and

Τίκτης, 2. sing. pres. subj. of τίκτω.

Τικτικός, ή, όν, proper for bringing forth, promoting parturition. Fr. τίκτω.

Tix τοι λίθοι, prolific stones, i. e. those having a nucleus within, such as the euglestone, Diosc.

Τίκτω, f. act. τέξω, Æschyl. Prom. 894; Odys. xi, 249; generally τίξομαι, to bring forth, produce; in Homer, and the older writers also, to beget, create, generate; ἡ τέξεται γε παῖδα φέρτερον πατρός, Æschyl. Prom. 770; 2. a. "TEXOV, ES, E. οί τεκόντες, parents; 1. α. ἔτεξα, Aristoph. Lys. 553, rare; 2. aor. m. ἐτεκόμην, to beget, Il. v, 154, 546; the 2. aor. mid., however, generally signifies to bring forth, applied to the female, Il. xv, 107; 1. a. ind. pas. ἐτέχθην, ης, η, part. τεχθείς, εῖσα, έν, born, begotten, created; generated, procreated, descended; f. pas. τεχθήσομαι, η, εται, 2. pf. τέτοκα, I have brought forth, Herodt.; Aristoph. Vesp. 651. Τh. τέκω.

Τιλά, feathers, plumes, wings. Fr. τέλλω, which see.

Τιλαί, $\tilde{\omega}v$, αl , motes, sweepings, atoms, made visible by the sun's rays. Fr. $\tau l \lambda \omega$.

Τίλαι, 1. a. inf. act. of τίλλω· and

Τίλλοισα, Dor. for τίλλουσα, part. pres. f. g. of τίλλω.
Τίλλον, impf. Ion. for ἴτιλλον, from
ΤίλλΩ, f. ιλῶ, to pluck, to

II ΛΛΩ, f. 1λω, to pluck, to tear, tear out as the hair, Π. xxii, 78; to pull; to bite, sting, wound; to tease, torment; 1. a. ἴτιλω, pf. pas. τέτιλμίνος, 1. a. pas. τέτιλμίνος, 1. a. pas. ἰτίλθην, Aristoph. Nub. 1083; the Latin titillo has been formed from it by reduplication.

Τίλλων, οτ τίλων, ωνος, δ, a kind of fish, found in the Thracian Lake Prasias.

Τιλμός, οῦ, ὁ, a pulling or plucking hair, feathers, etc., Æschyl. Suppl. 819. Fr. τίλλω.

Tiλτός, ή, όν, plucked, pulled out, as hair, etc. Fr. τίλλω.

 $TI^{-}\Lambda O\Sigma$, δv , δ , liquid dung, excrement, ordure.

Τίλφη, ης, ή, s. as σίλφη, which see. Τιμᾶ, 3. sing. pres. ind. act., but Τίμα, 3. sing. impf. Ion. or pres. imperat. act. of τιμάω.

Τιμαγόςας, ου, i, the name of a man, Timagoras.

Τιμάεις, εσσα, εν, Dor. for τιμήεις. Τίμαιος, ου, ο, the name of a man, Timæus.

Tipais, dat. pl. of riph.

Τιμαίω, dut. sing. of τιμαΐος.

Tiμαλοίω, ω, f. ήσω, to honor for one's ingenious discoveries or inventions; to honor, venerate, Æschyl. Eum. 15. From Tiμαλφής, ίσς, έ, ή, readily purchased; one who has acquired honor; respected, honored, esteemed: estimable, precious, Plat. Tim. 59, B. Fr. τιμάω and ἀλφίω.

Τιμάν, Dor. for τιμήν.

Tιμάνδεα, ας, 'n, the name of a woman, Timandra.

Τιμάντα, Dor. for τιμήντα.

T.μάορος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, one who celebrates the praises of another; honoring; also, a protector, defender, Æschyl. Ag. 500; one who brings succor; an avenger, Id. Chocph. 141. Fr. τιμή and ἄρω.

Tiμάοχος, ου, δ, ħ, having honor, honored. Fr. τιμή and ἔχω. Τιμαςχία, ας, ħ, a government

in the hands of men of distinction, Plat. Polit. viii, 550, D. Fr. τιμή and ἄεχω.

Tiμαeχος, ου, δ, the name of a man, Timarchus.

Τιμάσας, Dor. for τιμήσας, part.
1. a. act., and

Τιμασιῦντι, Dor. and Æol. for τιμήσουσι, 3. pl. f. act. of

Τιμάω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. τετίμηκα, Demosth. 794, 6; to estimate or value, Id. 183, 19; to pay; to honor; to do honor to; to esteem; to judge worthy; πίντε ταλάντων τιμῆσαι τούτον, Dinarch.; πλείονος τιμᾶ, estimates at more, Xen. Mem. iii, 10, 10; to reward; also, to punish; άπασι τιμών την μακράν, to mark all with the long line, i. e. to condemn, Aristoph. Vesp. 106; to fine; to assess, Id. 857; to impose a fine, Demosth. 529, 21; σιμάσμαι, to think one's self deserving of ; τούτου τιμώμαι έν πευτανείω σιτήσεως, Plat. Apol. 37, A; to estimate the fine against one's self, applied also to the accuser, Demosth. 96, 1; τιμᾶται δ' οὖν μοι δάνης θανάτου, the man then estimates to me the punishment of death, Plat. Apol. § 26 (in an expression of this kind τιμωμαι governs the dat. of the person and the gen. of the crime); to The genitive of the chastise. fine, punishment, etc., follows, governed probably by dinny, or some such expression understood; pf. pas. τετίμημαι, σαι, ται, 1. a. mid. ἐτιμησάμην, ω, ατο, f. mid. τιμήσομαι, used passively;

Τιμάως, ᾱοςος, δ, a patron, Æschyl. Suppl. 42. Fr. τιμάω. $Tt\mu\acute{n}$, $\widetilde{n}s$, \acute{n} , the value or price of any thing; honor, respect, reverence, veneration, dignity; reward, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 11; the price at which any thing is valued, Demosth. 563, 8; compensation, Il. i, 159; punishment, vengeance; a fine; a census; an impost; a tax; expense, Demosth. 887, 8; a statute, Reines. Inscript. v, 43, tempore Adriani vel Antonini Pii; τιμαῖ, authorities; οὔτε τιμάς τὰς ἐούσας συνταράξας, neither disturbing the existing authorities, Herodt. i, 59; a reward or prize, 1 Tim. v, 17; so Polyb. τίνος καὶ πηλίκης τιμῆς δεῖ ἀξιοῦσθαι Μακέδονας; of what and how great a reward ought the Macedonians to be considered worthy? pl. testimonies of respect. Fr. τίω, f. τισω, pf. τέτικα, pf. pas. τέτι- $\mu\alpha_i$, to pay. As τιμή in Homer means honor, dignity, station, so it sometimes means the kingly power, the sovereign authority; τιμή δ' ix Διός έστι, Il. ii, 197; and hence atimáζειν means to deprive of the royal power, as in Odys. xi, 494; Heynii Excurs. ad. l. i, p. 183.

Τιμήεις, ήεσσα, ῆεν, honored, revered; precious, valuable. Fr. preced.

Τιμήεσσα, ns, f. g. of preced.

Τιμημα, ἄτος, τό, an estimate; a price; a valuation of property; a census, Demosth. 815, ult.; value; a fine; τίμημα, τάλαντα πεντήκοντα, Id. 504, 18; Plat. Legg. xii, 941, A; a punishment; καὶ ἐγώ τε τῷ τιμήματι ἰμμένω καὶ οὖτοι, Id. Apol. 39, B; penalty, Aristoph.; pl. riches. Fr. 1. pers. pf. pas. of τιμάω, which see.

Τιμήντα, by crasis for τιμήεντα, acc. sing. m. g. of τιμήεις.

Τιμήσος, ου, δ, ἡ, Ion. for τιμάσος. Τίμησας, 2. sing. 1. a. ind. act Ion., and

Τιμήσατε, 2. pl. 1. a. imperat. act., and

Τιμήσης, η, 2. and 3. sing. 1. a. subj. act. of τιμάω.

Tiμῆs, Poet. contract. for τιμήεις. Τίμησις, εως, ἡ, the act of estimating, valuing, honoring, or esteeming, Plat. Legg. v, 728, E; taxing the costs of a suit, Demosth. 1252, 15; punishment, fine, penalty; a valuation; κατὰ τίμησιν, according to valuation, Dem. de Coron. 262, 2. Fr. 2. pers. pf. pas. of τιμάω. Τιμήσουνι, 3. pl. 1. f. ind. act. of the same.

Τιμήσσα, Poet. contract. fem. from τιμήεις, for τιμήεσσα.

Tiμητίος, ία, ίον, verbal adj., that should be honored or esteemed, Eurip. Orest. 478. Same Th. Tiμητής, οῦ, ὁ, one who taxes the costs; an appraiser, Plut. Legg. viii, 843, D; a censor. Fr. 3. sing. pf. pas. of τιμάω.

Τιμητίκός, ή, όν, disposed to honor; delighting to bestow honors; honorary; belonging to the office of censor, damnatory, πινάκιον τιμητικόν, Aristoph. Vesp. 167. Fr. τιμάω.

Trμnrός, ή, όν, to be homored; to be esteemed to be estimated; ἀγῶν τιμητός, a cause in which the penalty was not fixed, Dem. 834, 26. Fr. τιμάω.

Τιμίος, ία, ιον, estimated; held in honor; prized; honorable; δωςα, & νομίζιται παςὰ βασιλεῦσι τίμα, presents which among kings are reckoned honorable, Xen. Anab. i, 2, 27; Soph. Ed. T. 895 revered, dear; τίμιον

πείασθαι, to buy dear, Aristoph. Vesp. 253; τίμιας ποιοῦσι τὰς αὐλητείδας, Plat. Prot. 347, C; valuable, precious, Eurip. Hec. 623; compar. τιμιώτερος, superl. τιμιώτατος, άτη, ατον. Fr. τιμή.

Τιμίστης, ητος, ή, respectability, honorableness; nobility, excellence; price, value: wealth. (A doubtful word.) Fr. preced.

Τιμιώτερος, compar., and Τιμιώτατος, άτη, ατον, superl. of τίμιος, which is fr. τιμή.

Τιμογεάφίω, ω, f. ήτω, to make a census or valuation; to estimate; to assess; to tax, LXX. Fr. τιμή and γεάφω.

Τιμοδημίδαι, ων, οί, a proper name, Timodemidæ.

Τιμόθεος, ου, δ, a proper name, Timotheus, i. e. worshipping

Tiμοπεζάτία, ας, ἡ, a government in which power is given to the citizens according to their wealth, Aristot. Eth. vii, 10; the government of the ambitious or men of distinction, Plat. Polit. viii, 545, C. Fr. τιμή and πεατίω.

Τιμοκράτικός, ή, όν, pertaining to a timocracy, Plat. Polit. viii, 549, B. Same Th.

Τιμόκεζιτος, ου, δ, a man's name, Timocritus.

Τιμος, ου, δ, price, Æschyl. Choëph. 903; the same as τιμή. A rare poetic form.

Tιμοῦχος, ου, δ, ἡ, held in honor, honored, holding an honorable post. Fr. τιμή and ἔχω.

Tιμῶ 1. sing. contract. pres. ind. act. of τιμάω.

Τιμῶμαι, pres. pas. of τιμάομαι, ῶμαι, to be worshipped, honored. Th. τίω.

Tiμων, ωνος, ή, the name of a man, Timon, i. e. honoring.

Τιμῶν, ῶντος, circumflexed, part. pres. of τιμάω, which see.

Τιμωςίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, pf. τετιμώςηκα, Xen. Hist. vii, 3, 7; to avenge another for an injury done to him; hence, to aid, succour, assist; to defend; with dat. and also the acc. of the person or thing injuring, with the dat. of the injured; εἰ τιμωςήσεις Πατεγαλω τῷ ἐταίρῳ τὸν φόνον, Plut. Apol. 28, C; γῆ τῆδε τιμωςοῦντα, τῶ Βεῷ Β' ἄμα, Soph. Œd. Τ. 136; τοὺς αὐτοέντας χειρὶ τιμωςεῖν τινάς, Id. 107; with acc. to punish, torment, take vengeance on; to attack; τάχ' ἀν κἄμ' ἀν τοιαύτη χειρί τιμω

εείν θέλοι, Soph. Œd. T. 140; mid. to avenge one's self; to inflict punishment upon any one for an injury sustained, TEE? τιμωεήσασθαι Φίλιππον, Dem. Olynth. 2; καὶ ὑπὶς τῆς Ελλάδος (αὐτοὺς) ἐτιμωρούμην μεθ ὑμῶν, Xen. Anab. i, 3, 3; τοὺς ἐν Αιδου τιμωρουμένους, Plat. Gorg. 525, D; pas. to be punished, etc.; f. mid. τιμως ήσομαι, 1. a. m. ἐτιμωρησάμην, 1. a. pas. έτιμωρήθην, pf. pas. τετιμωρήμαι · τετιμώρησαι ές Λεωνίδην, in an active sense, you have taken vengeance in behalf of Leonidas, Herodt. ix, 78. Fr. 71μή and ἄρω.

Τιμωςηθώσι, 3. pl. 1. a. subj. pas. of preced.

Τιμώςημα, ἄτος, τό, an avenging; assistance given to another in revenging, Herodt. vii, 169; vengeance; penalty, punishment.

Τιμως ήσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of same verb.

Τιμώς ησις, εως, ή, the act of punishing; vengeance, punishment; and

Τιμωρητίον, verbal adj. to τιμωείω, one must assist, avenge, punish.

Τιμωρητίος, ία, ίον, must be avenged, Thucyd. i, 86; and Τιμωρητής, ῆρος, i, and τιμωρητής, οῦ, i, an avenger; a punisher; also, an auxiliary, a supporter, Herodt. v, 80; a protector; all from pf. pas. of τιμωρέω.

Τιμωρητικός, ή, όν, inclined to demand punishment; vindictive, cruel. Fr. same verb.

Τιμωρία, ας, Ion. ίη, ης, ἡ, punishment; vengeance; τιμωρίαν ποιείσθαι, to take revenge, Demosth. 523, 7; Id. 704, 31; 801, 20; assistance, defence, aid, succour, Herodt. vii, 169; τιμωρός, an avenger. Fr. the same verb.

Τιμωρός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, contract. for τιμάορος, honoring, estimating;
generally, an avenger, Herodt.
vii, 171; Soph. Electr. 14; a
punisher; inciting to vengeance,
Herodt. vii, 5; also, an assistant; a defender, protector, Thucyd. iv, 2, 86. Fr. τιμή and
ἄρω.

Τιμωροῦν, part. pres. act. n. g. of τιμωρέω.

Tiν, Dor. for σοί, dat. of σοί. Tiν', for τίνα, acc. sing. of τίς, who?

Τίναγμα, ἄτος, τό, and τιναγμός, οῦ, ὁ, a shaking, Eurip. Herc. 1303

F. 835; concussion, vibration; and

Τινάκτειςα, ας, ή, fem. of τινακτής, a shaker; γῆς τινάκτειςαν, convulsing the earth, Æschyl. Prom. 926; and

Τινακτής, ῆςος, οτ τινάκτως, οςος, δ, a shaker; Ποσειδάωνα τινάκτοςα γαιᾶς, Neptune the shaker of the earth, Soph. Trach. 501. Fr. τινάσσω.

Τίνάπτως, see preceding. From TINA ΣΣΩ, f. ξω, to hold out in a menacing way; to shake, Il. xx, 57; to agitate; to brandish, Id. xii, 298; to cause to vibrate; to dart. Fr. τείνω.

Tivaχθείς, εῖσα, έν, 1. a. part. pas. to preced.; but τινάχθεν, Epic for ἐτινάχθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. vas.

Tives, nom. pl. of Tis.

Τίνεσθαι, Ion. for τίννυσθαι, to revenge. See τιννύμαι.

Tiνετκε, Ion. for ετινε, 3. sing. impf. act. to expiate; to pay. Th. τίω, the same.

Tivn, vare Dor. form for τίν. TINΘΑΛΕΌΣ, έω, έον, warm, hot, boiling.

Tivi, dat. sing. of Tis.

Τιννόω, to expiate, pay, repay, recompense; to punish, to avenge; to exact punishment. Th. τίω.

Tίνυμαι, as mid., Poet. for τίνομαι, to punish, chastise, take vengeance upon; with acc. pers. to avenge one's self; to avenge, take vengeance for.

Τίνυμι, obsol., only in use in the middle; τίνυμα, to punish, avenge, Il. iii, 279; Eurip. Orest. 317.

Τίνω, f. τισω, l. a. ἔτισα, pf. τέτικα, Demosth. 534, 14; to pay, either for a favor done (Soph. Œd. C. 641), or as a penalty or fine (Il. iii, 289), with τιμήν as the fine; τίνει ταύ. την δίκην, pays this compensation, penalty, Eurip. Orest. 7; ποινάς τίνω, Æschyl. Prom. 112; to expiate, φόνον φόνου δὲ ρύσιον τίσω, Soph. Phil. 941; mid. τίνομαι, to exact a penalty or fine; to inflict punishment; to take vengeance upon any one for, τινά τινος,....τίσασθε πατρὸς φόνον ἡμετέρου, Soph. Electr. 116; f. mid. τισομαι, 1. a. ἐτισάμην, 1. a. pas. ἐτίσθην, pf. pas. τέτιμαι and τέτισμαι, Plat. Phadr. 257. (The . of Tive and Etivor long, with the Epic poets; generally short with the Attic; in the other tenses long. See viw. In Soph. Phil. 1031, the iota of the 1. aor. mid. is both short and long, Tirarls

τίσασθ' άλλὰ τῷ χρόνω.) -1- -,

Tivar, gen. pl. of Tis.

Tié vié, imitation of a bird's note. Tials, Eol. dat. pl. of Tis, for Tios.

Tion, 3. pl. impf. of viw, Il. viii, 161.

Τίποτε, by syncope τίπτε, why? wherefore? From Ti and ToTE. Th. 875, the same.

Τίπτ', for τίπτε, Poet. for τίποτε. Τίπτε, contract. form for τίποτε, before an aspirate τίφθ'.

Tieuve, for Tieuvew.

Τιρύνθιος, ια, ιον, Tirynthian, an epithet of Hercules and Alcmena, Eurip. Alc. 507, 854.

Τίρυνθος, ου, ή, and Τίρυνς, υνθος, n, the name of a city, Tirynthus. TI'Σ, τίνος, δ, ή, neut. τί, who? what? But TIS, TIVOS, indefin. pronoun, some one, a certain person; any one; εἰμί τις γελοῖος ίατρός, I am a kind of ridiculous physician, Plat. Prot. 340, D; one of consequence, Demosth. 150, 19; 71, in some way, in some shape, Æschyl. Prom. 196; with numerals, about ; δύο τινάς, some two, perhaps two; τινές έπτά, some seven sons; τοιόνδε τι, after this manner; τοιάδε τις ñv, was somewhat of this kind, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 1; "/ 115 "/ oudsis, scarcely one, Herodt. iii, 140; οὐδέν τι, nothing at all; σχεδόν τι, scarcely any thing. For τιvos and Tivi, Tou and Tw are frequently used by the Attics; and for τινά, ἄττα. Instead of τις, the oblique cases of the article are often used : as, δσάκις περί του (τινός) διαφοραί γένοιντο τῶν κατὰ τὰς σπονδὰς ἀμφισεητουμέvav, Thucyd. vii, 18; τλς άθανάτων, some one of the immortals; πῶς τις, every one; ἔκα-στος τις, each one; τί δ' οὐκ; why not? Ti yae; quidni? Ti δαί; why so, pray? τίοῦν; what then?

Tioai, 1. a. inf. act., and Tisaiato, Ion. for Tisaivto, 3. pl. 1. a. opt: m., and

Τισαίμεθα, 1. pl. 1. a. opt. m., and

Tioaofai, 1. a. inf. m., and Tios, 3. sing. 1. a. Ion. for "trios,

Tiosian, 3. pl. 1. a. opt. act. Eol.,

Tiosis, 2. sing. 1. f. ind. act.; all fr. τίω.

Tiou, acc. sing. of

Tiois, sws, in, revenge, Herodt. i, 86; punishment, Il. xxii, 19; retribution, Plat. Legg. ix, 870, D; pl. Tiosis, the goddesses of revenge, Herodt. iii, 126; estimation, valuation; payment, recompense. Fr. τίνω.

Τισιφόνη, ης, ή, a proper name, Tisiphone, one of the Furies, the avenger of murder, or of blood. Fr. Tiw and Povos, from Pévw.

Tioov, 1. a. imperat. act. to viw, inf. Tioai.

Tioovouv, 3. pl. 1. f. act., and Τίσωσ', for τίσωσι, 3. pl. 1. a. subj. act. of τίω.

Titaive, 3. sing. impf. Ion., and TITEIVOVTES, acc. pl. part. pres. act. of τιταίνω.

Tiraïva, to punish, revenge, take vengeance. Fr. τίω, the same. Τιταίνω, f. ανω, 1. α. ἐτίτηνα, like τείνω, and τανύω, to stretch, strain, draw or drag, Il. ii, 390; to draw a bow, i. e. to bend; αἶψ' ἐπὶ Τυδείδη ἐτιταίνετο χαμπύλα τόξα, immediately he bent his bow against Diomede, Il. v. 97; to draw tight; mid. to stretch one's self, Odys. xi, 598; to strain or tend forwards; to reach to; to hasten; to flee hastily. Formed from Táw, ταίνω, τιταίνω · whence, also,

Tιτάν, α̃νος, δ, a proper name, Titan; also, the sun; Titaves, the Titans, giants; dat. pl. 71τᾶσι· Τιτάν Πεομηθεύς, Soph. Œd. C. 56.

Ion. τείνω.

Τιτάνη, a queen, because τιτή, i. e. honored. Th. Tiw.

Τιτανίς, ίδος, ή, a female Titan, Τιτανίς Θέμις, Æschyl. Prom.

Τιτανοκράτωρ, ορος, δ, epithet of Jupiter, conqueror of the Titans. Fr. Τιτάν and κρατίω.

Τιτανοπτόνος, ου, δ, the slayer of the Titans, an epithet of Jupiter. Fr. Titnves or Titaves.

Τιτανομαχία, ας, ή, the battle of the Titans. Fr. Τιτάν and μά-

TI'TĂΝΟΣ, ου, ή, chalk, clay, lime; gypsum; plaster.

Τιτανώδες, neut. sing. of

Τιτανώδης, εος, δ, ή, like the Titans; hence τιτανώδες, adv. after the manner of the Titans, Titan-like, sternly; in a terrific Fr. Tirán and sidos. manner. Th. TITÁV.

Τιταςήσιος, ou, o, a river in Thes-

saly, the Titaresius.

Tiras, ou, or virns, b, an avenger, Æschyl. Choëph. 65. Fr. TÍW.

Tirnves, the Titans, descendants of Saturn, Il. xiv, 279; dat. pl. τιτησι. Τh. τίω.

Tithun, ns, h, a queen.

Τιτθεία, ας, ή, a nursing, the occupation of a hired nurse, Demosth. 1312, 2; and

Τιτθεύω, f. εύσω, to give the breast; to nurse, Demosth. 1309, 19; said of a hired nurse. From

Tiren, ns, and riren, ns, n, the female breast; a nurse, Aristoph. Thesm. 609; a maternal grandmother or aunt. Fr. TITHOS.

Τιτθίον, ου, τό, a little breast, ώς δή καλὸν τὸ χρῆμα τιτθίων ἔχεις, Aristoph. Lys. 83. Fr. TIT-

Tirdis, Ydos, n, a nurse; an aunt or grandmother by the mother's side. Fr. τιτθή.

TIT Θ O' Σ , \tilde{ov} , $\tilde{\delta}$, a teat; the female breast, Aristoph. Thesm. Perhaps 640; a little teat. from θάω.

Τιτίζω, like πιπίζω, to make a cry like a young bird; to chirp. Τιτίς, ίδος, ή, like πιπώ, a little chirping-bird, Pass. Lex.

Tithos, ou, b, by syncope from the Lat. titulus, a title; but the proper Greek word is ἐπιγεαφή, an inscription, John xix, 19, 20.

Titos, ov, i, the name of a minister of the Gospel, Titus, i. e. honored.

Τίτρημι, obsol., τιτράω (τράω), f. τρήσω, to bore, perforate: to sift; pf. pas. τέτεημαι· ότ' ην τετεημένα, whatever was perforated, Aristoph. Vesp. 127.

Τιτεώσκω, τεώω, (Odys. xxi, 293, τεώει,) f. τεώσω, l. a. ἔτρωσα, pf. pas. τέτρωμαι, f. mid. τεώσομαι, Π. xii, 66; f. pas. τεωθήσομαι, Plat. Crit. 51, B; 1. a. pas. ἐτρώθην, to wound by piercing, Xen. Anab. i, 8, 18; to hurt; to pierce; to disable, Thucyd. i, 14; v, 10. (The formation of the verb is τεώω, τεώσχω, by redupl. τιτρώσκω. The root seems to be το**είω.**)

Τιττυ είζω, strictly of the cry of partridges; in gen. of swallows and other small birds, to twitter, chirrup. (Formed from the sound.)

Tίτυ eos, ou, i, the name of a shepherd, Tityrus; also, a satvr; a species of ape or baboon.

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Tirvés, ov, è, a proper name, Tityus, a giant whose body was supposed to cover nine acres, and whose liver to be perpetually torn by vultures.

Τιτύσκετο, 3. sing. impf. mid. Ion. of

Τιτύσκομαι, to prepare, make ready; to put to, as horses to a chariot; ὑπ' ἔχεσφι τιτύσκετο χαλκόποδ' ἴππω, he harnessed his brazen-hoofed steeds in his chariot, Il. xiii, 23; to take aim at, Id. xiii, 159; to aim at in thought; to hit the mark; to harness; to contrive or devise, τιτύσκετο δὲ φρεσὶν ἦσιν, Il. xiii, 558. (It seems to be formed from τύχω, Ion. τύκω to strengthen the sound, τύσκω, by redupl. τιτύσκω and τιτύσκομαι.)

Tiτώ, όος, contract. οῦς, ἡ, the day. Τίφη, ης, ἡ, a kind of grain with which swine were fed; probably a species of maize, growing in the fens of Bæotia, and having a long, hollow stalk, Aristoph. Acharn. 920. It is erroneously translated by Passow and his followers as a species of moth, beetle. See Elmsley's note on the line. Th. τῖφος.

Tiφn, ns, n, a kind of small boat. Tiφθ, for τίπτε, Poet. for τίποτε · why?

TI $\tilde{\Phi}O\Sigma$, \mathfrak{sos} , $\tau \delta$, a marsh, fen, pool, swamp; a marshy place, *Apol. Rh.* i, 127.

Τίφυον, ου, τό, a species of narcissus or hyacinth; Narcissus Persicus. Fr. τῖφος.

Tique, vos, o, the name of one of the Argonauts, Tiphys.

Τίω, f. τίσω, to estimate; to value at a price; to pay a price, penalty, fine, etc.; to pay a compensation; to honor, esteem, prize, reverence, οὐδί τι τίει 'Ανίξας, Il. ix, 238; xiii, 176; πόλις γὰς εὖ πςάσσουσα δαίμονας τιι, Æschyl. S. Theb. 77; to punish, avenge; to expiate by a penalty; mid. to exact compensation for an injury sustained, Il. iii, 366; acc. and gen. to avenge one's self upon, τινά. See τίνω.

Τίω, τίως, rare Dor. forms for σοῦ, τέο, τεοῦς, Passow's Lex.

Τλαθι, Dor. for τληθι, pres. imperat. act. of τλημι, to bear, suffer, support; to dare, Eurip. Alcest. 916. Fr. τλάω, for ταλάω, the same.

Τλάθυμος, ου, δ, ħ, Dor. for σλήθυμος, enduring afflictions; pa-164 tient; having fortitude. Fr. ταλάω, οτ τλάω, and θύμος. Τλαίην, 2. a. opt. of τλημι.

Τλάμων, ονος, δ, ή, Dor for τλήμων, Eurip. Med. 861.

Τλάς, ᾶσα, άν, part. 2. a. of τλῆμι, Eurip. Med. 792.

Τλάω, by syncope for ταλάω. See τλῆμι.

Τλῆ, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. act. But Τλῆ, without the subscribed iota, Ion. for ἔτλη, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act., Il. v, 385; and

Ta $\tilde{n}\theta_i$, 2. sing. 2. a. imperat. of $\tau \lambda \tilde{n}\mu_i$, to endure, bear, submit, Soph. Phil. 473.

Τλήθσμος, ου, δ, ἡ, Dor. τλάθυμος, of enduring soul, patient, stouthearted. Fr. τλάω and θυμός. Τλῆμεν, Ion. for ἔτλημεν, 1. pl. 2. a. ind. act., Il. v, 383; and Τλήμεναι, Poet. for τλῆναι, 2. a. inf. to τλάω.

Τλημι, obsol., f. τλήσω, generally τλήσομαι, pf. τέτληκα, Aristoph. Plut. 280, to bear, endure, suffer, sustain, support; to dare, venture, have boldness; 2. a. ἔτλην, opt. τλαίην, imperat. τλῆθι, inf. τληναι, part. τλάς, τλα-For τετλήκαμεν, σα, τλάν. etc., Homer has τέτλαμεν, τέτλατε, etc., opt. τετλαίην, imperat. τέτλαθι, inf. τετλάμεναι, τετλάμεν, and τετλάναι. There is an Epic 1. a. ἐτάλασα, Poet. ἐτάλασσα, Il. xvii, 166; πάθη τλήναι πρός τινος, to suffer affliction from any one, Æschyl. Prom. 706; οὐκ ἔτλη, he did not dare. The Doric 2. and 3. sing. 2. a. ἔτλας and ἔτλα, frequently occur in Euripides. See Phæn. 1256; Alcest. 474. Fr. τλάω, obsol. Τλήμονες, nom. pl. or acc. sing. τλήμονα, of τλήμων.

Τλημόνως, adv. patiently, Æschyl. Choëph. 737. Fr. τλήμων. Τλημοσύνη, ης, η, endurance, patience; misery. Fr. τλήμι.

Τλήμων, Dor. τλάμων, ονος, έ, ή, enduring, suffering, patient, afflicted, wretched, Eurip. Orest. 1027; Soph. Phil. 161; insulting, Id. 363; firm, having fortitude, bold, Xen. Mem. i, 3, 11; daring, Æschyl. Choëph. 378; audacious, Soph. Electr. 431; ω τλήμων, O wretch! Xen. Mem. ii, 1; compar. τλημονίστεςος, superl. τλημονίστατος. Fr. preced. Τλήναι, 2. a. inf. of τλήμι.

Τλεπόλεμος, ου, ό, a proper name, Tlepolemus.

Tλησικάςδιος, ου, δ, λ, having a patient and enduring heart, courageous; also, hard-hearted, Æs-

chyl. Prom. 159. Fr. τλάω and καεδία.

Τλησίμοχθος, ου, δ, ή, enduring toil or fatigue Fr. $\tau \lambda \tilde{\eta} \mu_i$ and $\mu \dot{\delta}$. $\chi \theta \sigma \dot{\delta}$.

 $T\lambda \tilde{\eta}\sigma_{i5}$, $\epsilon\omega_{5}$, $\dot{\eta}$, endurance, patience, fortitude, resignation; courage, boldness. Fr. $\tau\lambda \tilde{\eta}\mu_{i}$. $T\lambda \tilde{\eta}\sigma_{0}\mu_{\alpha i}$, f. mid. to $\tau\lambda \acute{\alpha}\omega$.

Τλήσω, 1. f. ind. act. of τ λῆμι, or τ λάω.

 $T_{\lambda \tilde{n} \tau \epsilon}$, 2. pl. 2. a. imperat. to $\tau \lambda \acute{a} \omega$.

Τλητός, ή, όν, that may be endured or supported; to be endured, Soph. Aj. 466; Eurip. Med. 793; supportable, Æschyl. Prom. 1067; patient, τλητόν γὰς μοῖςαι θυμὸν θέσαν ἀνθεώ-ποισιν, Il. xxiv, 49; suffered, supported, endured. Same Th. Τμαγείς, cut, part. 2. a. pas. of τμήσσω. Fr. Th. τμήγω, obsol. Τμάγεν, Ion. and Bæot. by syncope for ἐτμάγησαν, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. pas. of τμήσσω. Fr. Æol. Th. τμάγω, 2. a. ἐτμᾶγην. Τιμάνων Ενίς for ἔτμαραν. 2. a.

Τμάγον, Epic for ετμαγον, 2. α. act. to τμήγω.

Tμάω, obsol., to cut, cleave, divide. The pf. act., 1. f. pas., 1. a., and pf. pas. are formed from it; 1. a. pas. ἐτμήθην, part. τμηθίς. See τμήσσω and τέμνω.

Tμηγείς, or τμαγείς, cut, part. 2.
a. pas. of τμήσσω. Fr. preced.

Τμήγω, 1. a. ἔτμηξα, 2. a. ἔτμαγον, 1. a. mid. ἐτμηξάμην, 2. a. pas. ἐτμάγην, Epic collat. form from τέμνω, to cut, cleave; pas. to be dispersed, to be parted asunder; hence,

Tμήδην, adv. in cutting, splitting; in grazing or touching lightly with the edge or point; τμήδην δ' αὐχέν' ἐπῆλθε, it went sheer over his neck, Il. vii, 262. Fr. τμάω, not in use, for τέμνω.

Tungsis, part. 1. pas. of the same verb.

 $T_{μ\tilde{η}μα}$, ατος, τό, what is cut, a section, *Plat. Conv.* 191, D; an incision. *Fr.* τέμνω.

Τμήξας, 1. a. part. to τμήγω. Τμήσις, τως ή, the act of cutt

Tμῆσις, εως, ἡ, the act of cutting or separating; a section; incision; a laying waste by cutting, etc., Plat. Polit. v, 470, A; a slice, separation, sundering; in Grammar, the figure called tmesis. Fr. τέμνω.

Τμήσσω, or τμήγω, Epic for τέμνω · obsol. in the simple form, f. ξω, 1. a. act. ἔτμηξα, mid. ἔτμηξάμην, to cut. Fr. τμάω, not in use; 2. a. act. ἔτμᾶγον,

pas. λτμάγην. (Generally compounded of διά, or ἀπό.)

Τμήσω, 1. f. act. of τμάω, for τίμνω.

Τμητικός, ή, όν, capable of cutting, making incisions, separating, penetrating, etc. Fr. τίμνω, or τμάω, obsol.

Tμπτός, ή, όν, cut, Eurip. Hipp. 1240; cut asunder, severed, divided by the plough, Soph. Electr. 852; capable of being cut. Fr. τμάω, obsol.

Τμητοσίδηςος, ου, ό, ή, cut off, severed with iron. Fr. τμητός and vidneos.

Tμωλος, ου, i, a proper name, Tmolus; and a hill in Lydia.

To, neut. of o, n, this; sometimes wherefore, and then xatá or diá is understood; as, διὰ τό, on that account; τόγ', τόδ', for τόγε, τόδε· τό, the article is placed before certain adverbs, κατά being understood; as, τὸ μεταξύ, for κατὰ τὸ μεταξύ · τοὔμπαλιν, τοὐντεῦθεν, τοπαράπαν· also, with adjectives and nouns; as, Toùνάντιον, for τὸ ἐνάντιον· τοὔνομα, for τὸ ὄνομα τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦδε, from this time, henceforth; to xai τό, this and that; demonstrutive; τὸ μετὰ τοῦτο, immediately upon this, Plat. Polit. ii, 14; τὸ μέν, on the one hand, τὸ δέ, on the other, Thucyd. vii, 36. Herodt. uses generally τοῦτο μέν and τοῦτο δέ. See Clio, etc.; τοὶ ἄν, contract. τἄν. See i, n, тó.

Τοαεχαΐον, adv. formerly, anciently, in old times; for rò àe-

Τόγ', τόδ', for τόγε, and τόδε, neut. of i. rod' inava, Il. xiv, 309 ; scil. (κατὰ) τόδ'.

Τόγε ἐμόν, for my part; as far as relates to me.

Τοδεύτεςον, adv. again; secondly. Todí, neut. of odí.

Τοι πίπαν, adv. altogether, wholly, completely, generally.

Tόθεν, adv. thence, from that place. Fr. 80 Ev.

Tiel, adv. there, in that place, where. $Fr. \ 60$.

TOI', an enclitic particle, joined to adverbs and conjunctions; surely, certainly, at least; as, ήτοι, surely ; καί τοι, although, but : ovroi, not at all ; sometimes it precedes, as τοιγαρούν, wherefore, therefore. It may often be translated by I assure you; εὐτυχης δέ τοι δστις, happy I assure you was he, Æschyl. Pers. 498; when a general reflection

is made, but yet having a reference to a particular circumstance, this particle is commonly used; as, τοῖσι γενναίοισί τοι τό τ' αἰσχρὸν έχθρον, καὶ τὸ χρηστὸν εὐκλεές, cf. Soph. Phil. 639; it is the old dative of tos, the same as b, and may be governed by ἐπί · as, ἐπί To, on this account, wherefore; in this sense it often occurs in Homer; Æschyl. Prom. 237. See Coll. Maj. iii, notes on the line. Fr. 765, not in use, for 6. Toi, Dor. for σοί, from σύ, thou, Il.i, 28, etc.; or Dor. for oi. also, Toi, Epic and Ionic nom. pl. of i and os, for oi often used by Homer, Il. i, 447; ii, 52, etc.

Τοιαῦτ', for τοιαῦτα, such things;

Tοιαύτην, acc. sing. f. g. of τοιοῦ-Tos, which see.

Τοιγάς, and τοιγάςοῦν, and τοιγάρτοι, therefore, it is for that reason that. Fr. τοί, γάς, and οὖν. Τοιγάρτοι, therefore. See τοιγάρ. Τοιγάροῦν, wherefore. See τοιγάρ. Toirs, Dor. for olys, they, who, which.

Toin, ns, h, Ion. for τοία, from Tolos.

Toïiv, Epic for voïv, from b, of them two, Il. xiii, 66.

Tolvov, adv. therefore, wherefore, hence; in Hebr. xiii, 13, it begins a sentence; another instance of which is not recollected. merar. Fr. Toi and vvv.

Toio, Ion. for vov, of i, the prepositive article.

Tolor, so, thus; in this manner. From

Toros, ola, orov, such; so distintinguished, Il. vii, 211; of this kind; to this effect, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 1; it is sometimes used as a term of contempt, Soph. Aj. 1277; of something bad, Id. Œd. C. 1380; it is frequently preceded by the article; is tois toiοισδε, Plat. Menex. 244, A; περί τὰς ἡδονάς, τὰς τοιάσδε, Id. Phædr. 64, D. Th. olos.

Τοιόσδε, τοιάδε, τοιόνδε, of such a kind; such. Fr. voios and dé, a syllabic affix.

Τοιουτος, τοιαύτη, τοιουτο, but τοιουτον before a vowel; such, so great, distinguished, etc., Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 28; of this kind; 701. αυτα άττα, some such. Fr. τοῖος and obros, he, this man. (It has for its responsive οίος συμβαίνει τι τοιούτον, οίον καὶ τὰ νῦν, Dem. Olynth. ii; and sometimes οΐοσπις, when emphatic; καὶ γὰς έμοὶ τοιαῦτ' άττα ἐπέρχεται πρός σε λίγειν οίαπερ ixείνος, for it occurs to me to address you in just such language as he, etc. Plat. Gorg. § 41.

Τοιουτοσί, for τοιουτος, never used by the Attic tragedians; but by Demosthenes, Aristophanes, and later writers.

Τοιουτότροπος, ου, ό, ή, of this kind or sort, Herodt. vii, 26. Fr. TOIOUTOS and Teónos.

Tolour wons, sos, o, n, of such kind or form. Fr. τοιουτος and είδος.

Τοιούτως, adv. thus; τοιούτως "χει, thus it is, Andoc. 143, 7. Tois, dat. pl.; so roioi, and roiσιν, Ion. of δ, or τό, this.

Torode, and rorodesou, Ion. and Poet. dat. pl. of So, this man, he, Odys. ii, 47; χαῖςε, θεά, τοῖσδεσσι, be pleased, goddess, to accept these, Il. x, 462.

Τοϊσδεσι, and τοϊσδεσσι, τοισδεσσιν, Epic forms for voiods, dat. pl. of

Toixaexos, ou, i, the principal officer of one side of a vessel, the boatswain. Fr. voixos and ag-

Τοιχορυχέω, τοιχορυχία, etc. See τοιχωευχέω, etc.

Τοιχορύχῶν. See τοιχωρυχῶν. TOΓXOΣ, ou, o, the wall of a house, Il. xvi, 212; a house, Eurip. Hec. 1156; a wall or fortification; a man's side; the side of a vessel, Thucyd. ii, 75; ύπέτειναν πρός τούς τοίχους, Id. vii, 36; the flank of an army. Perhaps from τεύχω.

Toιχόω, to build a wall.

Τοιχωρύχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to dig through a wall; to break through the walls of houses, as a thief, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 62; Aristoph. Plut. 165; to commit burglary. Fr. τοιχος and δεύσσω. And Τοιχως υχία, ας, ή, a house-break-

ing, burglary; and Τοιχωευχος, ου, δ, a house-breaker, a burglar, Aristoph. Ran.

773; Id. Nub. 1327. Same Th. Τοιχωευχων, part. pres. of τοιχωευχέω.

Toiw, dual num. of Toios.

Toiws, adv. in that or such manner. Fr. Tolog.

Τόκα, Dor. for τότε, then. οκα, for ότε.

Τοκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Poet., s. as ἡ τιτοκυῖα, having just brought forth; τοπάδος δέργμα λιαίνης, the glare of a mother lioness, Eurip. Med. 190; breeding, Odys. xiv, 16; near one's time; in travail; applied to women, and sometimes to animals. Fr. Th. Tixtw.

Τοκαταιχάς (τὸ καταιχάς), from the beginning.

Toxisooi, Ion. and Poet. for Toκεῦσι, dat. pl. of

Toneus, éos or éws, ô, Ion. -ños, pl. Ion. τοκηας, parents, R. xx, 203; iii, 140, etc.; he who begat; a father; also, ancestors. Th. Tixtw.

Toxñi, dat. Ion. for roxii, acc. τοκῆα, Ion. gen. pl. τοκήων. Fr. preced.

Toκίζω, f. low, to lend at interest, to practise usury. Same Th. Τοκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the practice of usurv.

Τοπογλυφέω, ω, f. ήσω, to mark on tablets the sums lent on usury; to amass money by usury, to be a usurer; and

Τοχογλύφος, ου, δ, a usurer, one who gets money by usury. Fr.

τόκος and γλύφω.

Toxos, ou, o, child-birth, birth; δρέων γενεήν τε τόχον τε, Il. vii, 128; Eurip. Med. 1027; parturition, fruit, offspring, Id. Hipp. 10; a son, Soph. Trach. 180; interest of money, Aristoph. Nub. 18; see also 1287; τόκοι τόκων, compound interest, Id. 1156. Fr. τ/κτω, or obsol. τίκω, to beget, to bear; 2. pf. τέτοκα. Καὶ τοὺς τόκους ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐμπολήματος εἰς τὴν γνάθον ἐκλέγειν, to put the interest money in their mouth, Theophr. Char. vi. Τόχος ἐπιδέκατος, interest, when the tenth part of the principal was paid yearly, interest at ten per cent., which was the lowest rate among the Athenians. Τόκος ἐπίτριτος, a loan where interest amounting to one third of the principal was paid annually, i. e. thirty-three and a third per cent. per annum; this was the highest rate of interest received at Athens. In this expression it should be remarked that so much of the principal as the rate expresses is paid annually, as if it had been said, the tenth penny. But Toxos ἐπὶ δεαχμη is when a drachma per month is paid for a mina. Τόκος έπὶ τρίσι δραχμαῖς is where three drachmæ per month are paid for a mina. In these forms of expression mina is always understood; as if it had been said, one per cent. monthly, or twelve per cent. yearly, and three per cent. monthly, or thirty-six per cent. yearly. 'Ear' ivvía διολοίς, is where eighteen

i. e. nine oboli every month, for a See Salm. de Usur. xix, p. 581; and De Fæn. Trap. xliii. See the following articles for the mode of expressing the rate per cent.

Τόκος ξκατοστή, scil. δραχμή, or έκατοστης τόκος, when the έκατοστή δεαχμή, or the hundredth drachma of the mina (which was equal to a hundred drachmæ) was paid every month; i. e. interest at 12 per cent. a year.

--- ἐπὶ πέντε ὀβολοῖς καὶ ἡμιο-Coλίω, among the Athenians; ένδέκας τόκος, among the Sicilians; and δίμοιρος τετάρτος έκατοστης, among the later Greeks; 11 per cent.

- ἐπὶ πέντε ὀβολοῖς, Attic; δέκαντες τόκοι, Sicilian; δίμοιgos έκτη έκατοστης, Greek; 10

– ἐπὶ τέσσαρσιν ὀδολοῖς καὶ ήμιοδολίω, or έπὶ πέμπτω ήμιο-Coλίψ, Attic; ἐννέαντες, Sicilian; δίμοιρος δωδεκάτη έκατοστης, Greek; 9 per cent.

- ἐπὶ τέσσαρσιν ὀβολοῖς, Attic; ἀκτὰς τόκος, Sicilian; δίμοιρος, or διμοιραίος, Greek; 8 per cent.

- έπὶ τρισὶν όδολοῖς καὶ ήμιοδολίφ, or έπὶ τετάςτφ ήμιοδολίω, Attic; ξπταντες τόχοι, Sicilian; ημισυ δωδέκατον έκασοστῆς, Greek; 7 per cent.

- έπὶ τρίτιν όβολοῖς, Attic; ημιεκατοστιαίοι τόκοι, Greek; ἡμιλίτεοι, Sicilian; 6 per cent. - έπι δυσίν όδολοῖς και τετεαχάλκω, Attic; πεντούγκιοι

and πένταντες, Sicilian; τείτη δωδεκάτη έκατοστῆς, Greek; 5 per cent.

– ἐπὶ δυτὶν ὀβολοῖς, Attic; τετραντίας τόπος, Sicilian; τρίτη ἐκατοστῆς, Greek; 4 per cent. - ἐπὶ ὁδολῷ καὶ ἡμιοδολίφ, or έπὶ τρισὶν ἡμιοδολοῖς, Attic; τριαντίας, Sicilian; τετάρτη εκατοστής, Greek; 3 per cent. — ἐπὶ ὀβολῷ, Attic; διξαν-

τίας τόχος, Sicilian; έχτη έχατοστῆς, Greek; 2 per cent. – ἐπὶ ἡμιοδολίφ, Attic;

ουγκιαΐος τόκος, Sicilian; δωδεκάτη ἐκατοστῆς, Greek; 1 per cent. See more on this subject in Salm. de Modo Us. c. vi, vii, etc.

Τοποφορέω, ω, f. ήσω, to bear or produce interest; to pay interest; τοχοφορείν έπλ έννέα δδολοίς, Demosth. 1362, 25. See Tonos. Fr. φέρω.

drachmæ are paid per annum, TO'AMA (the more ancient form),

and τόλμη, ης, ή, boldness, courage, intrepidity, Eurip. Med. 395; daring, Thucyd. vii, 28; decision, promptitude, Id. i, 90; confidence; but τόλμα, pres. imperat, of τολμάω.

 \mathbf{T} ολμάεις, άεσσα, $\widetilde{\mathbf{a}}$ εν, Dor. for τολμήεις.

Τολμασείς, Dor. for τολμήσεις, 2. sing. f. of

Τολμάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, pf. τετόλμη xa, Demosth. 854, 24; Plat. Phadr. 102, E; to bear, support, endure, Soph. Electr. 1040, 463; to dare, undertake; to have the boldness or assurance, Plat. Crit.; Il. viii, 424; to be bold or daring, Nen. Cyr. i, 4, 13; Id. Anab. v, 4, 19; 2 πάντα σὺ τολμῶν, Ο thou audacious wretch! Aristoph. Nub. 375; τολμῶντες ἄνδοες, men of courage, Thucyd. ii, 43; to try or endeavour, Eschyl. Prom. 1001; τόλμησον, ἄναξ, χαρίσασθαί μοι, have the goodness, Prince, to indulge me! Aristoph. Vesp. 327; 1. a. ἐτόλμησα, inf. τολμῆσαι · the 3. sing. imperat. pf. pas. is found in Plat. Polit. vi, 503, B, TETOX-Τh. τόλμα. μήσθω είπεῖν.

Τολμέω, Ion., Herodt. viii, 77. Τόλμη, ης, ή. See τόλμα.

Τολμήεις, ήεσσα, ñev, bearing, enduring, patient; bold, daring, intrepid, enterprising; fearless. Τh. τόλμα.

Τόλμημα, ἄτος, τό, a bold or daring attempt or action, Eurip. Orest. 1063 ; τόλμημα γάς τολμᾶτον κούκ ἀνασχετόν, you attempt an act not to be endured, Aristoph. Plut. 419; boldness in speaking, Longin. 38. Γr. τολμάω.

Τολμηςία, ας, n, rashness, temerity. Fr. τόλμα.

Toλμηςός, ά, όν, bold, enterprising, intrepid, Thucyd. i, 74; vii, 21; compar. τολμηρότερος · superl. τολμίστατος, Soph. Phil. 984; most audacious. Buttmann and Wunder have τολμήστατε. Τh. τόλμα.

Τολμηςως, adv. boldly, hardily, valiantly, fiercely. Fr. preced. Τολμης, Dor. for τολμας, 2. sing. pres. of τολμάω.

Τολμής, ñσσα, ñv, Poet. contract. for τολμήεις, which see.

Τολμητέον, verbal adj. from τολμάω, one must venture.

Τολμητέος, and τολμητός, ή, όν, to be boldly undertaken, Eurip. Med. 1047; Id. Hel. 815; to be attempted, hazarded, Soph.

Phil. 630. Same Th. Τολμητής, οῦ, ὁ, a bold, daring person, Thucyd. i, 70; an enterprising or presumptuous man. Fr. 3. sing. pf. pas. of τολμάω. Τολμητός, ή, όν, verbal adj. from τολμάω, ventured, to be ventured or hazarded.

Τολμίδης, ου, δ, Tolmides.

Τολμίστατος, superl.; according to Buttmann, Gram. Maj., vol. i, p. 267, the ancient form was τολμήστατος, fr. τολμης, Epic contract. of τολμήεις.

Toλμω, 1. sing. contract. pres. ind. act. of τολμάω.

Toλμῶεν, 3. pl. pres. opt. act. τολμάοιεν, contract. ῷεν, of τολμάω, to dare.

Τολμῶσι, 3. pl. pres. act. of same. Tolorator, adv. for the future, henceforth; moreover; as to the rest. Fr. To and Loixov.

Τολεπεύω, f. εύσω, to wind round, as thread round a ball; to weave; to contrive, to undertake; to build; to finish, to bring to an end, Odys. i, 238; to accomplish; ήδ' όπόσα τολύπευσε σὺν αὐτῷ, Il. xxiv, 7; to carry on; σολυπεύειν άργαλέους πολέμους, to carry on painful wars, Id. xiv, 86; to endure afflictions; to suffer hardships or misfortunes. From

TOΛΫ́ΠΗ, ns, n, wool picked and combed; wool carded and ready for spinning, Aristoph. Lys. 586; a clew of yarn, etc. Τομαΐος, ου, ό, ή, or τομαία, αΐον, cut off, shorn; χαίτα τ' οΰτις iπὶ προθύροις τομαΐος, no one appears at the door with his hair shorn (as a sign of mourning), Eurip. Alc. 101; anos τομαΐον, a remedy prepared, Æschyl. Choëph. 532. Fr. τέμνω. Τόμαξος, or τομούρος, ου, δ, a priest of Jupiter at Dodona. Probably from Tomarus, a hill near Dodona.

Τομάω, ω, to need cutting, Soph. Aj. 579. Fr. τέμνω.

Τομεύς, έως, δ, one who cuts; an instrument for cutting, one of the fore teeth, an incisor; a knife or other instrument for cutting, Plat. Alc. i, 129, C. Fr. Tiuva.

Τομή, ñs, 'n, Dor. τομά, a cutting, lopping, amputation; a section; a piece cut off; a trunk of a tree, Il. i, 235; a piece; a cut; a wound, an incision, Plat. Polit. iii, 407, D; a laying waste by cutting down trees, etc. Fr. Timru.

Τομίας, ου, ό, cut off; an eunuch; one that has suffered mutilation.

Τόμιον, ου, τό, what is cut; τὰ τόμια, entrails; στὰς ἐπὶ τομίων κάπεου καὶ κείου καὶ ταύεου, Demosth. 942, 18; Aristoph. Lys, 186. Fr. τέμνω.

Τόμιος, ου, ό, ή, in pl. τὰ τόμια (sc. iερά), parts of a sacrifice, used on taking solemn oaths. Fr. τομή.

Τομίς, ίδος, ή, ε. ας τομεύς, α knife, a surgeon's scalpel. Same Th.

Toμός, ή, όν, sharp, Soph. Aj. 802; having the power of cutting, Plat. Tim. 61, E; cutting, Demosth. 777, 3. Fr. τέμνω. Τόμος, ου, ό, an incision; a piece or slice cut off, Aristoph.

Eq. 1179, 1190; a section; a portion of a book; a tome or volume. Fr. τέμνω.

Τομύχις, ή, a proper name, Tomyris, queen of the Scythians.

Τομώτερον, compar. n. g. of τομός. Tov, used by Herodt. and Homer for δν, and αὐτόν, acc. sing. of δ, the article.

Tovaros, aía, arov, stretched, braced, strung, strained; σοναία φωνή, a loud voice, i. e. strained to its utmost pitch. Fr. TEÍVW.

TONΘΟΡΥΖΩ, f. ύσω, and πονθυρίζω, f. ίσω, to utter inarticulate sounds; to murmur, mutter, Aristoph. Ran. 683; Id. Vesp. 625; to whisper, speak low; used to express the sound of water simmering or boiling.

Τονθεύζω, s. as preced.

Τονθευστής, οῦ, ὁ, a murmurer, grumbler, mutterer. Fr. Tovθοεύζω.

Tovinos, n, ov, pertaining to stretching or extending; stretched, strained, tonic. From

Tovos, ou, o, a stretching, bracing, tension; the tone of the voice, οὐδ' ὁ τόνος τῆς Φωνῆς, Demosth. 319, 12; see Plat. Polit. x, 617, D; tone in Music; tone in Verse; verse, χρά ἐν ἑξαμίτρω τόνω, Herodt. i, 62; rhythm or harmony in Poetry; unison; keeping in Painting; accent in Grammar; vigor, force, strength; a cord drawn tight, Aristoph. Eq. 532; a cable, Plat. Legg. xii, 945, C; a cord or tightening-strap for a bed, Herodt. ix, 118; a tendon, sinew, or muscle. The English tone and tune are derived from it. Fr. Tirova, obsol. 2. pf. of Tive.

Tονόω, ω, f. ώσω, to give tension or tone, to brace, make firm, Plat. Locr. 103, E; to give the proper accent or tone in speaking, etc. Fr. τόνος.

Tovuv, s. as To vuv, for the present. Tόξ', for τόξα, nom. pl. of τόξον, ου, τό, a bow.

Τοξαζοίατο, Ion. for τοξάζοιντο, Odys. viii, 218.

Τοξάζομαι, f. ἄσομαι, to shoot with a bow, to use a bow, Odys. viii, 228. Fr. τόξον.

Τοξάζω, f. ἄσω, to shoot with a bow, to use a bow.

Τοξαλκίτης, ου, δ, a strong archer. Fr. τόξον and άλκή.

Τοξάριον, ου, τό, dimin. of τόξου, a little bow.

Τοξάρχης, ου, οτ τόξαρχος, ου, ό, the commander of a body of archers; also, of the city-guard, Æschyl. Pers. 548. Fr. Togor and äexw.

Tozaexos, ov. See preced.

Τοξεία, ας, ή, archery. Fr. τό-

Τόξευμα, ἄτος, τό, an arrow, dart, or javelin thrown; a bow-shot, Thucyd. vii, 30; Eurip. Herc. F. 986; the distance of a cast or shot, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 23; what pierces, ἀφῆκα θυμῷ καςδίας τοζεύματα, Soph. Antig. 1072. Fr. τοξεύω.

Τοξεύτειςα, ας, ή, a female archer. Τοξευτής, οῦ, ὁ, an archer, a bowman, Il. xxiii, 850; and

Togsuros, n, ov, shot, pierced with an arrow; τοξευτὸς ὑπὸ or ἐκ, shot by, Soph. Phil. 335. From Τοξεύω, f. εύσω, to shoot with a bow; to dart, throw, shoot, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 8; to hit with darts or arrows, Id. i, 2, 7; to aim at any object; to attack with the tongue, Æschyl. Suppl. 441; to be eminently successful ; δστις καθ' ύπερδολάν τόξευoas, Soph. Œd. T. 1196; with the gen. it signifies to aim at; with the acc. to reach, obtain. Th. Togov.

Tožnens, sos, b, n, armed with a bow; χέρα τοξήρη φρουρείς δπλίσας, Eurip. Alc. 35. Fr. άςω. Τοξική (scil. τέχνη), ης, ή, archery, the art of using the bow. Fr. τόξον.

Τοξικόν, οῦ, τό, poison.

Togixós, n, ov, relating to arrows, fit for arrows; skilled in archery; τὸ τοξικόν, a band of arch-

Τοξικώτατος, a most skilful archer; superl. of τοξικός. Τοξοδάμας, αντος, δ, and τοξόδαμνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, subduing with the bow, an archer, Eurip. Hipp. 1449; Æschyl. Pers. 26, 890. Fr. τόξον and δαμάω.

Τοξόδαμνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ. See preced. Τοξοθήκη, ης, ή, a sheath or case for a bow. Fr. rogov and 9nxn. ΤΟ ΞΟΝ, ου, τό, a bow, *Il.* ii, 827, etc.; τὰ τόξα, a bow and arrows, Eurip. Alc. 39; a quiver full of arrows; arrows, Soph. Phil. 648; Plat. Legg. vii, 815, A; archery; μεθηκα τόξα, Ι have shot my bolt (I have said my say), Eurip. Ion. 259; νευρά, the bow-string; πορῶναι, the ends of the bow; $\pi \tilde{\eta} \chi v_{\tilde{s}}$, the middle part; τόξον τείνειν, έντείνειν, τανύειν, έντανύειν, to bend a bow; νευράν έλκειν, to draw the bow-string. Fr. τόξω. Τοξοποιέω, ω, to make bows; to bend like a bow; to arch; Togoποιείν τὰς ὀφεῦς, to arch the eyebrows, Aristoph. Lys. 8. Fr. τόξον and ποιέω.

Τοξοσύνη, ης, ἡ, archery, skilled in archery, Π. xiii, 314. Fr. τόζον. Τοξότας, α, δ, Dor. for τοξότης, ου, δ, an archer, Thucyd. i, 10; Aristoph. Eq. 665; οἱ τοξόται, the city-guard of Athens, 1200 in number; they were Scythians, Æschin. de Fals. Leg.; Aristoph. Lys. 437; Acharn. 54. See Phocius in voc. Fr. τοξόται. Τοξοτευχής, έος, δ, ἡ, furnished or equipped with bow and arrows, Æschyl. Suppl. 285. Fr. τόξον and τεύχω.

Τοξότης, ου, ὁ, a bowman, archer. At Athens οἱ τοζόται were the police, also called Σχύθαι, because they were public slaves bought from the parts north of Greece. Τοξότις, ἴδος, ἡ, a female archer; an epithet of Diana, shooting arrows; using a bow. Fr. τόξον. Τοξουλκός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, drawing a bow, an archer; τοξουλκῷ λήματι πιστούς, trusting to their skill in drawing the bow, Æschyl. Pers. 55; τοξουλκὸς αίχμή, (perhaps) the arrow drawn to its head, Id. 244. Fr. τόξον and έλκω.

Τοξοφόρος, ου, ό, ή, bearing a bow, an archer, Eurip. Troad. 806; τοξοφόροι Κεῆτες, Cretan archers. Fr. τόξον and φέρω.

Τοπάζιον, ου, τό, the name of a gem, a topaz. Perhaps from τοπάζω.

Τοπάζιος, ου, δ. See τοπάζιον. Τόπαζος, ου, δ, the yellow or Oriental topaz.

Τοπάζω, f. άσω, to put in its | Fr. πρῶτος.

place; to place; to conjecture, guess, Aristoph. Vesp. 73; Æschyl. Ag. 1342: to suspect; to seek after; to investigate. Fr. τόπος.

Tοπάλαι, s. as πάλαι, adv. formerly, in old times.

Tοπαλαιόν, adv. anciently, formerly.

Tοπάν, adv., s. as τὸ τᾶν, altogether, quite, wholly; is τοπάν, in general, for the mass.

Τοπαράπαν, adv. wholly, altogether, universally, Herodt. i, 61.

Τοπαραυτίκα, adv. forthwith; immediately; instantly; presently. Τοπάροιθε, and τοπάροιθεν, adv. before. Fr. τό and πάροιθε.

Τοπάρος, and τὸ παρόσπερ, s. as πάρος, Poet. for πρό, before.

Τοπάρχης, ου, δ, an intendant, governor, or ruler of a place. Fr. τόπος and ἀρχή.

Tοπαρχία, ας, ή, the territory of the toparch or governor of a district; local authority or jurisdiction. Fr. preced.

Τόπαρχος, δ, also h, ruling over, managing a place, a master or mistress. Fr. τόπος und ἄρχω. Τοπεῖον, ου, τό, Ion. τοπηΐον, a cord, rope, hawser.

Τοπικός, ή, όν, pertaining to places, local; pertaining to commonplaces; τοπική (τέχνη), the art of inventing commonplaces; topical. Fr. τόπος.

Τοπίπαν (τὸ ἐπὶ πᾶν), altogether, entirely, wholly.

Τοπογραφέω, ω, f. ήσω, to describe any place; to ascertain the boundaries of a place. Fr. τόσος and γράφω.

Τοπογραφία, ας, ή, the description of a place; topography. Same Th.

Τοπογράφος, ου, i, the describer of a place; a topographer. Same

Toποθισία, ης, η, the position of a place, the locality; the description of a place, Cic. ad Att. 1, 13, 16; Diod. S. 1, 42. Fr. τόπος and τίθημι.

TO ΠΟΣ, ov, o, a place, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 1; space, room; a region, a country, Id. iv, 4, 2; an argument; a passage from an author, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 20; the subject of a discourse, topic; opportunity, Thucyd. vi, 54.

Τοπείν, adv. before, formerly, anciently.

Τοπεόσθεν, adv., s. as πεόσθεν. Τοπεῶτον, first, in the first place. Fr. πεῶτος. Th. πεό. TO'Pros, ov, δ , the vulture.

TOPΔΫ́ΛΙΟΝ, ου, τό, the name of a plant, hartwort, a powerful diuretic.

Tορεία, ας, ή, engraving, carving, embossing; and

Τός ευμα, ἄτος, τό, engraved, carved, or embossed work; turner's work; and

Tορεύς, έως, δ, the knife or graver of a sculptor. Fr. τορεύω.

Togewths, ov, δ, an engraver, turner, carver; and

Τος ευτός, ή, όν, engraved, embossed, carved, turned; made beautiful by art. From

Τορεύω, f. εύσω, to turn, as in a lathe; to make or polish by turning; to carve, engrave, Anacr. 17; to emboss, to chase. Τοςέω, f. τοςήσω, also τετοςήσω, Aristoph. Pac. 377; 1. a. iroeńσα, obsol., to pierce through, penetrate, 2. a. "rogov, Il. xi, 235; have a piercing voice; to penetrate, pierce; to tune clearly; to chant in a loud, clear voice, Aristoph. Thesm. 986; to speak with a clear voice, to modulate the voice. Th. τόρω, obsol. TO'PMOΣ, ou, o, or πόρμη, ns, n, the nave of a wheel, in which the axle is inserted; the mark or track of a wheel; the goal; the starting-post and barriers in a horse-race; the race itself.

To ρνεία, ας, ή, the act of turning with a lathe; making round; and

Τοςνευτής, οῦ, ὁ, a turner.

Τορνευτολύς ασπίδοπηγός, ό, lyreturner, and shield-maker. Fr. τος νεύω, λύςα, ἀσπίς, and πήγνυμι.

Τορνεύω, f. εύσω, to turn with a lathe; to engrave, emboss, carve; to make round, Plat. Theæt. 142, B; to modulate, Aristoph. Thesm. 986; to form, Plat. Tim. 33, B.

Tόρνος, ου, ὁ, a pair of compasses, or an instrument for tracing a circle, Herodt. iv, 36; Plat. Phil. 56, B; perhaps a nail or peg, stuck in the centre, to which a line was attached and made to form a circle or a segment of a circle; a lathe; a turner's chisel; a circle; a graving tool; an instrument with which any thing is hollowed out, as by a lathe. Fr. τορίω.

Toρνόω, ω, f. ωσω, to turn, as by a lathe; to carve, engrave; to make round; τορνώσαντο δὲ σῆμα, Il. xxiii, 255; to describe a circle round or about any

thing; to form any round object, or to round off the hull of a ship. Fr. preced.

Togos, ou, i, a cable; also s. as rigros, a carver or graver's tool. But

Toρόs, ά, όν, sharp, penetrating, clear, Æschyl. Ag. 245; perspicuous, Xen. Anab. vi, 6, 15; explicit; accurate; strong, firm, Lat. teres. Fr. τορίω. Th. τιίω, 2. pf. τίτορα, obsol. See τορῶς. Τοροτίζ, imitation of a bird's note.

Togūrn, ns, n, any thing used to stir, mash, or bruise with in cookery; a spoon, a ladle, a skimmer, Aristoph. Av. 78. Fr. Tiles.

Togūva, f. vva, to stir about with a ladle, Aristoph. Eq. 1168.

Τοςωναῖος, ου, ὁ, a Toronian.
Τοςῶς, adv. what may be seen through; hence, clearly, distinctly, Æschyl. Prom. 607, 701; explicitly, Id. Aj. 26; strenuously, Aristoph. Ran. 1102. Fr. τοςίω. Th. τείςω. Τός, τή, τό, the original form of the article, ὁ, ἡ, τό, used as a demonstrative pronoun. See τοί also, Inquiry into the Origin and Affinity of the Greek and Roman Languages.

Toranis, and rossánis, adv. so often, so frequently.

Τοσαύτη, ης, ή, f. g. of τοσοῦτος, so great.

Toσοίδι, adj. so many, so few, Xen. Anab. ii, 4, 2. See τοσόσδι. Τόσος, and Poet. τόσσος, η, ον, so great; so much; τόσον ὅσον, as much as. Th. ὅσος.

Τοσόσδε, τοσήδε, τοσόνδε, so much, to such an extent; τοσόνδε πλῆθος, such a number, Æschyl.
Pers. 469; so old, Plat. Ax.
365, B.

Tοσουτάριθμος, ου, δ, ħ, such a vast number, Æschyl. Pers. 424. Fr. ἄριθμος.

Τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτο, so great, so many; as great, as many: as little; the same, Plat. Prot. 318, A; pl. τοσοῦτοι, so many; τοσοῦτοι, dat. by so much (μέςει); ἐν τοσοῦτοι, in the mean while; ἐκέλευσε με ἐν τοσούτοι Φυλάττειν τὸ πέλαγος, he commanded me in the mean time to keep the sea calm, Luc. Dial.; παρὰ τοσούτον κιδύνου, to such a degree of danger, Thucyd. vii, 2. Fr. τόσος and αὐ.

Tόσσα, for τόσα, nom. pl. n. g. of τόσσος, for τόσος, which see.

Τοσσάκι, and τοσσάκις, adv., Epic for τοσάκις.

Τόσσας, a defective aor., Pind. Pyth. iii, 48; ιπίτοσσι, Id. iv, 43; x, 52; equivalent to τυχεῖν, 'met with,' Matth. § 252. Τοσσῆνον, Dor. for τόσον, so much.

Τοσοῦνος, Dor. for τοσοῦνος. Τόσσος, η, ον, Poet. for τόσος. Τοσοόσδε, ήδε, όνδε, Epic for τοσόσδε.

Τοσσοῦτος, αύτη, οῦτο, and οῦτον, Epic for τοσοῦτος.

Toσωs, adv. so much; δὶς τόσως, twice as much.

Tότ', for

Tότε, adv. then, at that time; τότε δή, then, at last. It is found with a reference to present, past, and future time; pres. Æschyl. Ag. 18; past, Id. Sept. 196; fut., Id. Prom. 913.

Toτί, sometimes, at one time; generally, τοτὶ μίν, sometimes on the one hand; τοτὶ δί, sometimes on the other; meanwhile. Fr. ὅτε.

Τοτελευταΐον, οτ τὸ τελευταΐον, adv. in fine, lastly, finally; neut. of τελευταΐος.

Τοτέταετον, adv., s. as τὸ τέταετον, for the fourth time, like τοτερῶτον, etc.

Tornvina, adv. then, Soph. Œd. C. 441.

Τοτοζείζ, imitation of a bird's note.

Tοτρίτον, adv. thirdly; in the third place. Fr. τρίτος.

Toυ, enclit. for τινός. Τοῦ, gen. of ò, and τίς.

Toucoron, Att. by crasis for vou decreases.

Τοὐγχείρημα (τὸ ἐγχείρημα), ἄτος, τό, the attempt, effort, Soph. Œd. T. 540.

Toὖδαφος (τὸ ἄδαφος), the bottom, groundwork; the ground, pavement, floor; hull of a ship.

Toῦθ', for τοῦτο, when followed by an aspirate, this.

Τοὐκ, Att. by crasis for τοῦ ἐκ.
Τοὔλασσον, for τὸ ἔλασσον, compar. n. g. of μικρός, little; compar. ἐλάσσων, superl. ἐλάχιστος.
Τοὔλαχιστον, for τὸ ἐλάχιστον, adverbially, at least.

Τουμόν, for τὸ ἐμόν, acc. sing. of ἐμός, mine. Th. ἐγώ.

Τοὔμπαλιν, for τὸ ἔμπαλιν, back again, back, Xen.; the opposite, Æschyl. Prom. 210.

Τουμπροσθέν, Att. for τὸ μπροσ σθέν, adv. before; the forepart; s. as πρόσθέν. Th. πρό.

Τοὐνάντιον, for τὸ ἐνάντιον, on the

contrary; on the other hand.

Th. ἀντί.

Τοὔνεκ', or τοὔνεκα, and τοὔνεκε, wherefore; for what purpose; for τοῦ ἕνεκα, on what account. Τοὔνεκα, by crasis for τοῦ ἕνεκα, for that reason, therefore.

Τοὔνθενδε (τὸ ἄνθενδε), hence, from this way, from hence; thither. Τοὔνομα, for τὸ ὄνομα, namely, by name; κατά being understood.

Τοὐντεῦθεν, Att. by crasis for τὸ ἐντεῦθεν, henceforth.

Τοὐπίκλημ', for τὸ ἐπίκλημα. See ἐπίκλημα, Soph. Œd. Τ. 227.

Toδπίον, for τὸ ἐπίον, part. 2. a. act. n. g. of ἔπειμι, to be imminent or impending; τοῦπιὸν κακόν, the impending evil, Eurip. Alc. 171; τοῦπιόν, the next or coming year.

Tοὖπος, or τοὖπος, Att. by crasis for τὸ ἔπος.

Tobeavou, Att. by crasis for του ούεανου.

Tougyou, for To Leyov.

Toυρδιτανία, ας, ή, the name of a country, Turditania.

Tουρδιτανοί, ων, οί, the Turditanians.

Toús, acc. pl. of i, this.

Τοῦσκοι, ων, οί, the Tuscans, or Etruscans, a people of Italy.

Τοῦτ', for τοῦτο, which see.

Τουτάκι, and τουτάκις, adv. then, in the mean time, Aristoph. Pac. 1079. Fr. τοῦτο.

Τουτάκι, also τουτάκι, adv. Poet. for τότε, then, so many times, so often.

Τουτεί, adv., Dor. for ταύτη, in that direction, there yonder. Τοὔτεξον, Ion. by crasis for τὸ

Τουτερον, Ion. by crasts for το ετερον.

Τουτέστι, also τοῦτ' ἐστί, that is to say, this is. Fr. τοῦτο and ἐστί. Τουτέων, Ion. for τούτων, gen. pl. of οὖτος, this.

Τουτί, later Att. for τοῦτο. Τοῦτο. See οὖτος, this.

Τουτόθε, Dor. for ἐντεῦθεν, adv. hence.

Toυτονί, later Att. for τοῦτον, of οὖτος, this man.

Τούτω, Dor. for is τουτώ τῷ τότω, in this place. But

Τούτω, Dor. for τούτου.

Τουτῶθεν, Dor. for ἐντεῦθεν, thence. Τοφίθ. See Ταφίθ.

Tόφεα, adv. then, yet, as long as, until, so long, Il. i, 509; in the mean time, Id. iv, 221. In the order of time it is preceded by ὄφεα· neither adverb is used by the Attic writers.

Τραγάκανθα, ας, ή, the herb goat'sthorn or milk-vetch; astraga-Fr. τεάγος lus tragacantha. and ἄκανθα.

Τραγαλίζω, f. ίσω, to gnaw, to feast on a dessert, Aristoph. Vesp. 674. Fr. τεώγω.

Τραγανόν, οῦ, τό, gristle, a cartilaginous substance.

Τραγασαίος, αία, αίον, pertaining to Tragasæ, a town in Epirus, Aristoph. Acharn. 718. The word has a double meaning with It refers to the vorathe poet. cious feeding of swine. ἔτραγον, 2. a. of τρώγω.

Τραγάω, ω, f. ήσω, and τραγίζω, ίσω, to smell goatish; to feel the first venereal influence of sensual desire; whence, to enter the age of puberty; to grow rank, like corn or trees; and hence, to be unfruitful. Fr. τράγος.

Τραγεία, ας, ή, sc. δορά, the skin of a goat; goat-skin. Fr. τεά-

y 2105.

Τράγεῖν, 2. a. inf. act. of τρώγω. Τράγειος, εία, ειον, and τράγεος, ia, sov, relating or belonging to a buck-goat. Fr. τεάγος.

Τραγέλαφος, ου, ό, a fabulous animal, half goat and half deer, Aristoph. Ran. 937; Plat. Polit. vi, 488, A. Fr. reáyos and ἔλαφος.

Τράγεος, έα, εον. See τράγειος. Τράγημα, άτος, τό, what is put on the table in the second course, the dessert; sweetmeats, Aristoph. Plut. 190; s. as $\tau \rho \omega \gamma \acute{\alpha}$ -Latin bellaria, constituting the dessert, Plat. Polit. ii, 372, C; Athen. xiv, p. 641; F. Aul. Gel. xiii, 11. Fr. τρώγω, 2. α. ἔτράγον.

Τραγίαμεος, ου, δ, the iambus of tragic poetry. Fr. τεάγος and Tapleos.

Texγίζω, f. ίσω, to be like a buck-goat; to feel the impulse of venereal desires; to speak with a rough voice. Fr. τράγος. Τραγικός, ή, όν, pertaining to a goat; relating to tragedy; tragical; τραγικοί χοροί, Herodt. v, 167; pompous, lofty, bombastic; τραγικός ἀνήρ, a tragedian, Plat. Phad. 115, A; Texγικώτερος, more dignified, more magnificent.

Τεαγικώδης, ες, ε. ας τεαγικός. Τραγικώς, adv. tragically, wretchedly.

Τράγινος, η, ον, like τράγειος, of a he-goat. Fr. τράγος.

Τεάγιον, ου, τό, St. John's wort, hypericum hircinium.

Τραγίσκος, ου, δ, a young buckgoat, Theocr. v, 141. Fr. τράyos.

Τραγοειδής, έος, δ, ή, like a goat. Fr. τράγος and είδος.

Τράγοπουρικός, ή, όν, of the shearing of he-goats. Fr. τράγος and κουρά.

Τραγόκτονος, ου, ό, ή, of a slain goat, Eurip. Bacch. 139. Fr. κτείνω.

Τραγομάσχαλος, ου, δ, ή, whose arm-pits stink like a goat, Aristoph. Pac. 813. Fr. τεάγος and μασχάλη.

Τραγόπους, ποδος, i, i, having feet like a goat; goat-footed. Fr. τράγος and πους.

Τραγοπώγων, ωνος, ό, goat's-beard; tragopogon crucifolius, Theophr. H. Pl. 7, 7.

Τεαγοείγανον, ου, τό, a species of thyme.

Τεάγος, and dim. τεαγίσκος, ou, δ, a he-goat, Hircus, Aristoph. Nub. 661; a goatish smell under the arm-pits; lasciviousness; a sort of grain or groats; sponge. Fr. τεώγειν.

Τράγοσκελής, έος and έως, ό, ή, having legs or feet like those of a goat, Herodt. ii, 46. Fr. τεάyos and oxixos.

Τεάγω, Dor. for τεώγω, like πεãτος, for πεωτος.

Τεχγωδίω, ω, f. ήσω, to chant a tragic theme, to play a tragedy; to repeat or relate in a tragic manner; to exaggerate tragically; to declaim or rant in a pompous manner; ἡλίκα νῦν ἐτραγώδει καὶ διεξήει, such as he now declaims about and details; to be a tragedian, Aristoph. Nub. 1091; Dem. de Coron. 229, 18; to vociferate, Aristoph. Thesm. 85: pas. to be chanted, declaimed in a tragic manner; pf. pas. τετραγώδημαι, Plat. Crat. 418, D; and Τράγωδία, ας, ή, a tragedy, Aristoph. Plut. 423; Id. Ran. 95; Id. Eq. 401; a mournful or tragic narrative; τραγωδίαν ποιsīv, to write or compose a tragedy, Id. Vesp. 1551. Fr. τεάγος, ώδή, and άδω. Fr. τεαγωδός. See τρυγωδία.

Τεάγωδικός, ή, όν, pertaining or suitable to tragedy, tragical; τραγωδικου βλέπειν, to look tragical, Aristoph. Plut. 424. Same Th.

Τεμγωδοδιδάσκαλος, ου, δ, a tragic poet, a teacher or composer of tragedies, Aristoph. Thesm. 88; one who instructed the actors in their parts. Fr. Teaye. δία and διδάσκαλος.

Τραγωδοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, a composer of tragedies, a tragedian, Aristoph. Thesm. 30; Plat. Polit. iii, 408, B. Fr. τραγωδία and ποιέω. Τραγωδός, οῦ, ὁ, a poetical competitor for the prize of a goat; a tragedian, Aristoph. Av. 512; a tragic performer or actor, Plat. Polit. iii, 395, A. Fr. τεάγος and wohn.

Τραγών, όνος, ό, a kind of fish. Τράμη, ης, ή, or τράμις, ίδος, ή, the line, suture, or seam, which divides the scrotum; the space between the anus and scrotum,

Aristoph. Thesm. 246.

Τράμπις, ίδος, ή, a ferry-boat; a barque, a boat.

Τρανέω, ω, f. ήσω, and -όω, f. ώσω, to make plain, clear, manifest; to explain; to develope. Fr. reavos.

Teavis, ios, i, i, piercing, keen, sharp; metaphor. clear, plain, distinct; adv. τεανως, clearly, certainly, distinctly.

Τράνός, ή, όν, und τρανής, έος, δ, n, manifest, open, as if perforated; also, clear; "σμεν οὐδεν τρανές, we know nothing distinetly, Soph. Aj. 23; perspic-

Τρανόω, Ϋ. ώσω, to make clear, plain, distinct. Fr. reavos.

Τρανώς, adv. clearly.

Τράπε, Ion. for έτραπε, 3. sing. 2. a. of τεέπω, to turn, Il. v, 676. TPA ΠΕΖΑ, ns, h, a table for food or meals; meats set on the table; maintenance or support, Demosth. 400, 16; Herodt. i, 162; a banker's table or counter; ἐπὶ τῶν τραπεζῶν, at the tables of the money-changers, Plat. Apol. 17, C; This TPartiζης ἀνασκευασθείσης, after the bankruptcy had taken place, Demosth. 859, 5; a bank; a theatre; a scaffold; by aphæresis for τετράπεζα. Fr. τέτρα and πέζα.

Τραπεζεύς, έως, or ños, ¿, a housedog; τραπεζῆες κύνες, Il. xxiii, 173; a parasite. Same Th.

Τραπέζιον, ου, τό, a small table, a figure of four unequal sides.

Τραπεζιτεύω, f. εύσω, to be a banker, Demosth. 953, 15.

Τραπεζίτης, ου, δ, a banker, a treasurer, dealer in money; pl. οί τεαπεζίται, Demosth. 1186, Fr. τράπεζα.

Τραπεζιτικός, ή, όν, of or concerning a banker or banking.

Teans Zossdás, ios, i, å, like a table, a trapezium or trapezoid. Fr. 5705.

Τράπιζοκόμος, ου, ό, ή, arranging a table for guests; waiting at table. Fr. τράπιζα and κομίω. Τραπιζόκορος, ου, ό, ή, eating greedily at the tables of others; a parasite; a sponger. Fr. τράπιζα and κορίω.

Teaπiζοποιίω, ω, f. ήσω, to prepare or furnish out a table. Fr. τεάπιζα and ποιίω.

Τραπιζοφόρον, ου, τό, the place or side-board where the drinking vessels were kept.

Τραπιζίω, ω, f. ωσω, to place or arrange a table. Fr. τράπιζα. Τράπιν, Ion. for τρίπιν, to turn, Herodt. ii, 92; ἐς ἄλλο τι τράπουσι.

Τράπείομεν, Epic for τραπέωμεν, τραπώμεν, conj. 2. a. pas. to τίρπω but also conj. 2. a. mid. to τρέπω.

Τραπείσομεν, Ion. and Poet. for τραπώμεν, 1. pl. 2. a. subj. act. from τρέπω· 2. a. ἔτραπον, to turn (perhaps τραπείομεν is for τραπέσομεν, the fut., the σ being converted into i, as was not unusual), Il. iii, 441. Buttmann and Heyne derive it from τίρπω, 2. a. μας. ἐτάρπην, by metath. ἐτράπην, subj. 1. pl. τραπέωμεν, τραπώμεν.

Γραπελός, ή, όν, changing, mutable, variable, inconstant. Fr. τρίπω.

Γράπεν, Ion. for ἔτρἄπεν, 3 sing. 2. a. ind. act., Il. xxi, 415.

Γεαπέντα, acc. sing. part. 2. a.

pas. of τεέπω, 2. α. ἔτεαπον. Γεάπεσδα, ας, ή, Dor. for τεάπεζα.

Γραπίσθαι, 2. a. inf. mid. of τρίπω. Γραπίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to tread the grapes in the vat, Odys. vii, 125. Fr. τρίπω, to turn, as they were turned by treading.

Γράπηναι, 2. a. inf. pas. to τρίπω. Γράπηξ, ηκος, ό, a spear, lance; the tiller of a rudder; the keel of a ship. Fr. τρίπω.

Teantier, verb. adj. from τρίπω, with pas. signif., one must turn. Τράπω, seems always to have been used by Herodotus for τρίπω, ii, 92; mid. pres. τράπομαι, Id. v, 15; impf. pas. ἐτράποντο, pf. pas. τίτραμμαι, Id. iv, 78; 1. a. ἐτράφθην, Id. ix, 56.

Τεάπωμαι, 2. a. subj. mid. of τείπω.

Teaσía, ας, ή, a place for drying figs; a table, flake, or hurdle for drying fruit, cheese, etc.,

Aristop.h. Nub. 50. Fr. τίςσω. Τςανλίζω, f. ίσω, to lisp, stutter, stammer, Aristoph. Nub. 862, 1281; to mispronounce a letter, e. g. to pronounce λ for ε, Aristoph. Vesp. 45. From

TPAYAO'Z, n, ov, lisping, stuttering, stammering, Herodt. iv, 155; unable to pronounce certain letters.

Τραυλότης, ητος, ή, a lisping, stammering, stuttering, imperfect speech. Fr. τραυλός.

Τραῦμα, ἄτος, τό, a wound, Dem. de Coron. 314, 14; a blow, a cut; carnage, slaughter; a disaster. Fr. τράω and τραύω, for which τιτρώσκω is used.

Τραυμάτίας, ου, δ, wounded, hurt, Thucyd. vii, 75; and

Τραυματίζω, f. ίσω, to wound, Thucyd. iv, 19; Eurip. Bacch. 752; to hurt; pf. pas. τετραυμάτισμαι. Fr. τραῦμα.

Τεαυματίσαντες, pl. part. 1. a. act. of preced.

Teωίζανα, as if τεώζανα, the portions or remains of the fodder, which fall from the crib or manger. Fr. τεώγειν.

Τεάφ', for τεάφε, Ion. for ἔτεαφε, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. of τείφω. Τεἄφειν, Ion. and Dor. for τείφων. Τεἄφειν, or for 2. a. inf. τεάφειν, and Τεἄφείς, part. 2. a. pas. of τείφω. Τεἄφείνεν, Ion., hence τεαφεῖν, 2. a. inf. act. of the same. In Il. vii, 199, τεαφέμεν is evidently the inf. of the 2. a. pas., originally τεαφεμέναι, hence, τεαφέεναι, and by contract. τεαφῆναι.

Τεάφεν, Ion. and Bæot. by syncope for ἐτεάφησαν, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. pas., Π. i, 251. But

Τράφεν, 2. a. inf. Dor. and Æol. for τραφείν, of τρέφω.

Τράφερός, ά, όν, nutritive, nourishing; fat, large; dry; compact, firm; οι μ' οισουσι ιπί πραφερόν τε και ύγρήν, who will carry me over the dry land and the wet, i. e. over land and sea, II. xiv, 308; πραφερά, the dry land, the main-land or continent. Th. πρέφω.

Τεάφη, Epic for ἐτεάφη, 2. a. pas. to τείφω.

Teάφηξ, ηπος, δ, the edge of a boat where the seats are placed; perhaps because it is τραφιρά, dry; the staff or wooden part of a pike; a post or stake.

Τραφήσομαι, 2. f. ind. pas. τραφήσεσθαι, inf. of τρίφω. Τραφθίντες, Ion. for τριφθίντες, part. 1. a. pas. of τρίπω. Γραφοΐσα, ας, ή, Dor. and Æol. for τραφούσα, 2. a. part. act. of τρίφω, to nourish.

Τεάφος, 'n, Dor. for τάφεος.

Τράφω, Æol. and Dor. for τρίφω · ἐτραφίτην ὑπὸ μιτρί, get their nourishment under their mother, Il. v, 555; 3. dual impf. act.

Teāχίως, adv. roughly, rudely; with rudeness; harshly; compar. τραχύτερον, superl. τραχύτατα. Th. τραχύς.

Τράχήλια, ων, τά, pieces of the neck of an animal, held in little value, Aristoph. Vesp. 968. Fr. τράχηλος.

Τραχηλιάω, ω, f. άσω, to raise the neck or head; to arch the neck; to assume a proud carriage; to be proud, fierce, haughty, intractable. Same Th.

Τραχηλίζω, f. ίσω, to bend the head backward on the neck; to pull by the neck; to drag forcibly; to struggle, Plat. Rival. 132, C; to turn the head round in order to see; to expose to view; to expand or lay open; to strangle; pf. pas. τετραχήλισμών, purt. pf. pas. τετραχηλισμένος, η, ου. Τh. τράχηλος. Τραχηλισμές, οῦ, ὁ, a bending the head and neck backwards. Fr. τραχηλίζω.

Τεμχηλοδισμότης, ου, δ, as masc. adj. chaining the neck. Fr. τεμχηλος and δισμός.

Τραχηλοκοπίω, ω, f. ήσω, to cut off the neck, cut the throat. Fr. τράχηλος and κόπτω.

TPA XHΛΟΣ, συ, δ, the neck, the back of the neck, Eurip. Troad. 757; the throat: the tracheal artery; the neck of the bladder; pl. τὰ τράχηλα. Fr. τραχύς.

Teaxiv, Ion. τεηχίν, Ivos, a city of Thessaly, Trachis, Soph. Trach. 39.

Teaxívios, α, ον, of Trachis, Trachinian, Soph. Trach. 370. Τεάχουςος, οτ τεαχοῦςος, ου, δ,

a sea fish, probably a skate. Τεαχύ, adv. roughly; for τεα-

Teāχύ, adv. roughly; for τea.
χίως.

Teāχūνω, f. υνῶ, to make rough, sour, or sharp; to exasperate; l. a. ἐτεάχυνα, pf. pas. τετεάχυμμαι and -χυσμαι· pas. to be exasperated, Plat. Prot. 333, E; and

Τράχυπους, ποδος, δ, ħ, roughfooted. Fr. τραχύς and ποῦς. ΤΡΑΧΥ΄Σ, Ion. τρηχύς, εῖα, ὑ, rough to the touch; opposed by

Xen., Mem. iii, 10, 1, to λεία, smooth; harsh, said of the voice, Xen. Anab. ii, 6, 6; rugged; bristly; rude, savage, ferocious, fierce, Eurip. Med. 448; irascible. Τράχυσμός, οῦ, ὁ, a making rough or hard to the touch.

Τράχυτης, ητος, ή, roughness, Plat. Locr. 160, D; rudeness, ruggedness, Xen. Cyr. vii, 5, 24; hoarseness of voice; coarseness of cloth; harshness, Æschyl. Prom. 80. Fr. τεαχύς. Τραχύφωνος, ου, ό, ή, having a rough voice. Fr. τεαχύς and Φωνή.

Τράχω, Dor. for τρέχω. Τοᾶχώδης, εος, ὁ, ἡ, rugged, rough.

Fr. τεαχύς and είδος.

Τράχωνίτης, ου, δ, fem. τράχωνῖτις, ιδος, ή, s. as τραχύς. See next. Τράχωνίτις, ιδος, h, the name of a district, Trachonitis, i. e. rough, rugged.

Τράω, not in use, whence τιτράω, 1. α. ἔτεησα, pf. pus. τέτεημαι, Aristoph. Pac. 21; to perforate, bore, pierce, make holes.

Τρεέτην, 3. dual impf. act. Ion. for έτρεέτην, of τρέω, f. σω, to fear. Tesīv, pres. inf. of τεέω, to tremble. According to some τείω, Dor. for τεέμω.

TPEI[~]Σ, oi, αi, and τά, τεία, three; gen. τριῶν. dat. pl. τρισί· διὰ τριῶν ἀπόλλυμαι, I am utterly ruined, Eurip. Orest. 428; in allusion to a wrestler having received three falls, and therefore utterly overthrown.

Τρεῖς Ταβέρναι, ων, αί, the name of an inn, the Three Taverns, Acts xxviii, 15.

Τρεισκαίδεκα, or πρισκαίδεκα, thirteen; indecl.

Τρείω, Poet. for τρέω.

Τεέμε, for έτεεμε, impf. of τεέμω, *Il.* xii, 18.

Τείμουσα, fem. part. pres. of Teiμω, f. $\mu\tilde{\omega}$, to tremble, to fear; to shake, Eurip. Med. 1166; Dem. de Coron. 314, 24; to dread; τεέμω δ' αίματηφόρους μόρους ύπερ φίλων 'Ολυμένων ίδέσθαι, Æschyl. S. Theb. 415; to quiver with desire, Xen. Cyn. 3, 6; 2. pf. τέτρομα, obsol.; Lat. tremo. Th. τεέω.

Terov, Ion. for express, 1. sing. or 3. pl. impf. act. of τεέω, to tremble.

Τεέπον, ουτος, n. g. part. pres. of τείπω.

Τριπτίον, verbal adj. from τρίπω, one must turn.

Τρεπτέος, έα, έον, must be turned, changed; and

Τρεσιτός, ή, όν, turned, changed; changeable, versatile.

TPE' $\Pi \Omega$, f. $\psi \omega$, 1. a. $"i\tau e^{i\psi \alpha}$, pf. τέτρεφα, Att. τέτροφα - τὰς δ' ἐμβάδας ποῖ τετρόφας....; what have you made of your shoes? Aristoph. Nub. 858; to turn, turn about; to cause to turn, incline; to put to flight, to rout, defeat; mid. to turn one's self, or what belongs to one's self, to betake one's self to, to take to flight, to flee, to turn upon one (with ini), to revolve in mind, consider; to transfer; 2. a. act. ἔτραπον· ἔτραπεν äλλη, turned another way, Il. v, 187 ; τρέπειν ἔπος, to fashion my speech, Soph. Phil. 885; έπειδαν έν χειμωνι τράπηται, when he turns himself in the winter, Xen. Mem. iv, 3; 2. a. mid. ἐτραπόμην· generally used for the 1st; thus, ποι τράπωμαι, whither may I turn myself? i. e. whither shall I go? τραπόusvoi, having betaken themselves to flight, part. 2. a. mid., Thucyd. vii, 41; κατὰ σεαυτόν νυν τρέπου, take yourself off, Aristoph. Nub. 1263; 1. a. pas. ἐτεέφθην, Ιοη. ἐτεάφθην, seldom used, Xen. Anab. v, 4, 18; when the 1. aor. mid is used, it is in an active sense; καὶ τρεψάμενοι καταδιώκουσιν, and having put them to flight they pursue them, Thucyd. vii, 51. See also Xen. Hist. v, 3, 2; Id. i, 2, 6; 2. a. pas. ἐτράπην, pf. pas. τέτραμμαι, 2. pf. τέτεοπα, obsol. Τεέσσαι, Ερία for τεέσαι, 1. a. inf. to τεέω.

Τεέτσαν, Ion. and Poet. for "τρεσαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act.; so Τρέσσε, for έτρεσε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind act. Ion. and Poet. of τείω, to tremble, Il. xi, 545.

Teέστης, ου, δ, timid, fearful. Fr. τεέω.

Τείφει, 3. sing. pres. act. of τείφω. Τεέφοιν, by syncope for τρεφοίην, pres. opt. Att. for τείφοιμι, of τεέφω.

Τρεφθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. to τρέπω. ΤΡΕ ΦΩ, f. θρέψω, 1. α. ἔθρεψα, to make firm, compact, fat, vigorous; to nourish, bring up, to rear, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 5; to feed; to support; to maintain, Soph. Ed. T. 351; to wear; $\tau n \nu \vartheta$ υπήνην ἄκουρον τρέφων, wearing the hair of his under lip unshaven like the Spartans, Aristoph. Vesp. 477; to fortify; to coagulate, Odys. ix, 246; 2. a. ἔτεἄφον, intrans. with Homer, to

be well fed, fat; mid. to maintain or nourish one's self, etc.; f. mid. θείψομαι, will be reared, Plat. Crit. 54, A; 1. a. mid. έθρεψάμην, 1. a. pas. έθρέ ρθην, pf. pus. τέθεαμμαι, ψαι, πται, part. pf. pas. τεθεμμμένος, educated or brought up; 2. a. ἐτράφην· τέεαφεν, Ion. for ετράφησαν, R. xxiii, 348; 2. f. pas. τραφήτομαι, Demosth.; 2. pf. τέτροφα, to grow about, adhere; πολλη δὲ περὶ χροΐ τέτροφεν άλμη, Odys. xxiii, 237; ότι καὶ πόλις τέτροφεν ἄφιλον, Soph. Œd. C. 186; τεέφω sometimes signifies to be, Aristoph. Thesm. 141; Soph. Antig. 888; Id. Phil. 3; κάρτιστοι δη κεῖνοι ἐπιχθονίων τράφεν (for ετράφησαν) άνδοων. Il. i, 266. Hence Sei-Ψις, εως, ή, nourishment; 9esπτής, ῆςος, ό, one who nourishes. Τρεχέδειπνος, ου, δ, ή, hastening to a feast. Fr. τρέχω and δείπνον. Γ_{ℓ} έχει, 3. sing. pres. ind. act. of TPE'XΩ, to run, hasten, hurry; to incur a hazard or risk; f. mid. θείξομαι, Aristoph. Ran. 193; Id. Pac. 261; most commonly δεαμούμαι, pf. δεδεάμηκα, Xen. Hist. iv, 7, 6 Eurip., Iph. Aul. 1568, has "deigr, 1. aor., rare; 2. α. έδραμον. 2. pf. δέδρομα, obsol. as if from δεέμω pf. pas. δεδεάμημαι, Xen. Œcon. 15, 10. The participle pres. is often construed with another verb; as κάλεσον τεέχων, run and call, Aristoph. Nub. 1164; see also 777; τρέχων περί τῆς ψυχῆς, running for his life, Herodt. ix, 37 ; ἀγῶνα τεέχειν, to encounter danger, to engage in a contest. Τρέψαις, Eol. for πρέψας, ασα, αν, part. 1. a. act. of τεέπω. Teέψας, ασα, αν, in acc. sing. τεέψαντα, part. 1. a. act. of τείπω. Τρέψειαν, 3. pl. Æol. 1. a. opt. to

τεέπω. T_{ℓ} é ψ sis, 3. sing. 1. a. act. Æol. of Testw.

ΤΡΕ'Ω, ῶ, ƒ. τεέσω, 1. α. ἔτεεσα, to tremble, to fear, dread, Il. v, 256; Eurip. Alcest. 522; xal άρκτον ποτε έπεφερομένην οὐκ "τρεσεν, Xen. Anab. i, 9, 4; δ τεέσας, one who has taken to flight through fear; a fugitive. But

Τρίω, obsol. ήσω, to bore, pierce. Fr. τερέω.

Τεῆμα, ἄτος, τό, a bored hole, an opening, Aristoph. Vesp. 141; the female pudendum, Id. Eccl. 906. Fr. τεέω.

 $T_{e^{\xi}\mu\alpha\tau}$ ίζω, f. ίσω, to play with dice; as if from τεημα, because **F** 5*

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marked with points or little holes. Τρηματόεις, εσσα, εν, with many holes, porous, perforated. Fr. τεημα.

Teneos, á, óv, timid, shy, trem-Fr. τζίω. bling.

Tenewr, wros, o, n, timid, fearful; subst. h, a pigeon, a dove; dat. pl. τεήςωσι, Il. xxiii, 853, 855, because timid. Fr. τείω.

Tenois, sws, n, a boring, perforation, Plat. Polit. 279, E.

Tentoio, gen. Ion. of Tentés, n, év, bored, pierced, perforated; having holes, Odys. iii, 399. Γr. τεέω.

Τοηχαλίος, η, ον, Poet. for obsol. τεαχαλέος.

Tenxivos, gen. sing. of

Tenxiv, ivos, h, the name of a woman, Trechin.

 $T_{\ell \tilde{n} \chi o s}$, δv , δ , the name of a man, Trechus.

Τεηχύς, Ion. for τεαχύς, Herodt. iv, 99.

Τεηχώ, όος, contract. οῦς, ἡ, a rough place; full of stones or pebbles; a hedge. But

Τεήχω, pres. obsol. for τεαχύνω, to be rough, boisterous; pf. τέτεηχα τετεήχει δ' άγοςή, and the assembly was in violent commotion, Il. ii, 95. τεαχύς.

Teĭ-, in compounds, same as τείς or TREIS.

Τεία, neut. from τεείς.

Τειάζω, and τείασσω, f. άξω, to conquer in three battles; to gain three out of the five contests of the Pentathlon; hence, to be completely victorious; to treble. Th. Teris.

Telaiva, ns, n, a spear with three prongs, a trident, Aristoph. Nub. 566; Il. xii, 27; a three-forked weapon, used by a rhetiarius. Fr. τεία.

Terarrosións, éos, o, n, like a trident. Fr. 17005.

Τριαινόω, ω, f. ώσω, to shake with a trident, to turn up with a three-pronged fork, Aristoph.

Puc. 578. Fr. τείαινα. Τειακαίδεκα, οί, αί, τά, thirteen. Fr. Teia, xai, and dixa.

Τριακάς, αδος, ή, the thirtieth day of a month; the number thirty; an assemblage of thirty, Æschyl. Pers. 331; a subdivision of an Athenian tribe, consisting of 30 YEVA. Fr. Teeis.

Teiázis, adv. thrice, three times. Th. Totis.

Τειακονθάμματος, ου, ό, ή, with or of thirty knots. Fr. τειάποντα and aµµa.

Τρζακονθήμερος, ου, ό, ή, Ιοπ. τριηχοντήμερος, Dor. τριακοντάμεeos, of thirty days. Fr. τριάκοντα and ημέρα.

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Τριάκοντα, οί, αί, τά, thirty; οί τριάποντα, thirty counsellors appointed to assist the Spartan kings, Nen. Ag. i, 7; the thirty tyrants at Athens, Id. Hist. ii, 3, 2; Id. Mem. i, 2, 30. Th. Tesis.

Τριακόνταιζ, indecl., thirty-six. Τριακονταέτης, εος, δ, and -άετις, ιδος, ή, of thirty years ; τριακονταξτιδες επονδαί, a truce of thirty years, Herodt. vii, 149. Fr. žTOS.

Τριακοντάζυγος, ου, ό, ή, an epithet of a ship, having thirty benches or banks of oars. τριάκοντα and ζυγόν.

Τριακοντάπεντε, indecl., thirtyfive.

Τειακονταεχία, as, h, the government of thirty, of the thirty tyrants, Xen. Hist. vi, 3, 5. Fr. åeχή.

Τριακοντατίσσαρες, thirty-four. Τει ακοντόεγυιος, ου, ό, ή, of thirty Fr. τριάκοντα and fathoms.

Τειακόντοςος, and τειακόντηςος, ου, ò, 'n, that has thirty oars, Xen. Anab. vii, 28. Fr. τριάποντα and έρέσσω.

Τριακοντούτης, εος, δ, and -ουτις, ίδος, ή, of thirty years, thirty years' duration; τριακοντούτιδες σπονδαί, a truce of thirty years' duration, Thucyd. i, 87. Fr. τειάκοντα and έτος.

Τριακόσιοι, αι, α, three hundred; of Telanosios, a board of 300 of the most opulent Athenians, who defrayed, in the first instance, some of the public charges, particularly the equipment of ships, Demosth. 26, 25; 1046, 20. There were also 300 select men at Sparta, chosen by the Hippagretæ, between the age of twenty and thirty. They served generally on foot, but sometimes also on horseback. They were stationed near the king to defend his person, Thucyd. v, 72. Th. τρείς. Τεταποσιομέδιμνος, ου, δ, ή, of three hundred medimni ; hence, oi Teiακοσιομίδιμνοι, those whose property produced three hundred medimini, which was the qualification for admission into the Athenian 'I TA Eis. Fr. τειακόσιοι and μέδιμνοι.

Τριακοστός, ή, όν, the thirtieth. Ετ. τριάκοντα.

Teιακτές, ñeos, i, properly, a con-

queror in three combats; a conqueror, Æschyl. Ag. 165. Fr. τριάζω and τρείς.

Τετάρμενος, ου, ο, n, with three sails or masts. Fr. τρείς, τρία, and achtever.

Teiaexía, as, n, the government of three, a triumvirate. resis and aexn.

Τριάς, άδος, ή, the number three; a triad; the third part of any thing; the Trinity; a coin or piece of money. Fr. Tesis.

Τριάσσω, f. άξω, to conquer. See τειάζω.

Telax bnval, 1. a. inf. pas. of Tel-

Τριβακός, ή, όν, worn ; τὸ τριβακόν, a garment worn threadbare by continual use; a man grown old or experienced in business, hackneyed. Fr. τείω.

Τεϊ δαλλοί, the Triballi, a people on the borders of Thrace; hence, as a name for barbarian gods.

Τριδαλλός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a filthy, lewd fellow, one who lives upon offals thrown away, Demosth. 1269, 9; καὶ τριβαλλούς ἐπωνυμίαν ἔχειν, a low parasite. τρεῖς and βάλλω.

Τριθανόω, ω, f. ώσω, to wear away, become old.

Τρι βελής, έος, δ, ή, three-pointed. Fr. τρείς, τρία, and βέλος.

Teigeves, iws, i, that grinds or bruises; a pestle, with which any thing τείζεται, is bruised.

Teich, ns, n, the act of grinding or bruising fine; a wearing out, Æschyl. Ag. 452; a wasting, Id. Choëph. 931; long use, wear, exercise, business, practice, Xen. Anab. v, 6, 7; a waste of time, χεόνου τειβή, Plat. Polit. vi, 493, B; expertness, Plat. Phadr. 260, E; agian reight έχει, is of great advantage, i. e. έχει τριδην άξίαν (λόγου), Æschyl. Prom. 642; care or solicitude, Id. Choëph. 738; delay, Soph. Œd. T. 1160. Th. τείδω. Τριδολεκτράσελον, ου, τό, a senseless trifle; pl. sharp repartees, οὐ στωμύλλων κατὰ τὴν ἀγοξὰν τριδολεκτράπελ', οἶάπερ οἱ νῦν, Aristoph. Nub. 1003. Fr. Tei-Colos and εκτράπελος.

Τεϊ βολεκτεάπελος, ου, δ, h, neut. pl. as subst. τριδολεπτράπελα, unmannerly, coarse jests. Fr. τείβολος, ix, and τεάπελος.

Τρίδολος, ου, δ, the thistle, Aristoph. Lys. 576 (some suppose the word in the passage to mean clots of wool); a cart or drag made of rough boards, used instead of fluils to separate the grain from the straw. Fr. Tesis and βάλλω.

Τριδόμενος, part. pres. pas. of τρί-Сω.

Teicos, ou, i, a beaten road or path, a path, a road, άμαξήςη τείδον, Eurip. Orest. 1249; a footpath, Xen. Cyr. iv, 5, 13; whatever is worn, Æschyl. Ag. 380; usage, habit, exercise; delay, Id. Ag. 190. Fr. τείδω. Teicov, pres. imperat. pas., and

Teibouri, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of τείδω.

Teilexxus, sos, i, in verse, a foot consisting of three short syllables. Fr. Tesis and Beaxus.

TPI $B\Omega$, f. $\psi\omega$, pf. τ έτρι $\phi\alpha$, Plat. Ax. 132; Id. Theæt. 143; 1. α. ἔτριψα, to beat, bruise, rub, or grind small; to pound, Plat. Phæd. 117, B; Aristoph. Plut. 717; to spend the time, hence, to continue, Thucyd. vii, 48; to use or practise daily; τρίζειν βίστον, to wear out or spend life, Id. Plut. 526; to torment, vex; to wear out, to exhaust, spend; τείβειν βίον, to spend life; ...βίστον, to gain a livelihood; mid. to inure one's self to any thing, to accustom one's self, wear one's self out, wear out or exhaust one's own, etc.; καὶ οὐ τρίζεσθαι ἄλλως 'Alnvaious, Thucyd. vii, 42; f. mid. τείψομαι, in a passive sense, Thucyd. vi, 18; pas. to be rubbed, bruised, worn out, exhausted; 1. a. pas. ἐτείφθην, 2. a. ετείζην, Thucyd. i, 126; Plat. Legg. iii, 678; to be expert or skilled in, from long practice, Aristoph. Nub. 866; to be disciplined, Id. 867; Eurip. Med. 684; to be shameless; pf. pas. τέτειμμαι, to be worn out, exhausted; Lat. tero.

Τείδωμες, Dor. for τείδωμεν, 1. pl. pres. subj. act. of τείδω.

Τείθων, ωνος, ό, a coarse cloak, worn chiefly by the Lacedæmonians; a worn-out cloak or garment, Aristoph. Acharn. 184; a philosopher's cloak, Plat. Conv. 219, B; a man grown old in business, philosophy, etc., Herodt. iv, 74; hence, shrewd, cunning, Aristoph. Nub. 869; skilled in, ετύγχανεν γάς οὐ τςίδων ล้ง เสสเหกุร, Id. Vesp. 1469; Eurip. Med. 604. Fr. τείδω. Τριδωνϊκῶς, adv. like a cloak, Aristoph. Vesp. 1171. Fr. τεί-

Τριζώνιον, ου, τό, a cloak worn

originally by the Spartans, Demosth. 1267, 22; an old or threadbare cloak, Aristoph. Vesp. 33. Fr. τείδω.

Τείγαμος, ου, δ, ή, thrice married, applied indifferently to men or women, Theocr. xii, 5. τείς and γάμος.

Τριγενής, έος, δ, ή, passing through three stages of existence. τείς and γένος.

Τριγέρων, οντος, δ, who has lived thrice the ordinary age of man, a very old man, Æschyl. Choëph. 312. Fr. Teis and Yégwi.

Τριγκός, s. as θριγκός, which see. $T_{\ell}(\gamma\lambda\alpha, ns, \dot{n}, a fish, the mullet$ fish.

Τοίγληνος, ου, δ, ή, having three eyes or lights; having three gems or drops; εματα.... τείγληνα, μοςόεντα, Il. xiv, 183; very beautiful. Fr. Teis and γλήνη.

Τριγλοφόρος, ου, δ, ή, bearing mullets. Fr. τείγλα and φέρω.

Τείγλυφος, ου, ό, ή, divided into three parts; in Architecture, a triglyph, Δωρικάς τριγλύφους, Eurip. Orest. 1377. Th. Teis and γλύφω.

Τριγλώχιν, and -χις, τνος, δ, ή, three-pointed, three-forked; iiστῷ τριγλώχινι, three-barbed arrow, Il. v. 393. Fr. Tesis and γλωχίς, or γλωχίν.

Terqués, ov, é, a shrill or stridulous cry, a squeak. Fr. τείζω. $T_{eiγονέω}$, $\tilde{ω}$, f. ήσω, to produce or bear the third time; and

Teιγονία, ας, ή, the third generation; as a grandchild. Certain officers, as archons and priests, were obliged to prove their descent as Athenian citizens, εκ τριγονίαs, for three generations. From Τείγονος, ου, δ, h, begetting or bearing the third time; three sisters or sons, three children, Eurip. Ion. 499; Id. Herc. F. 1017; Fr. Tels and yours. three-fold. Τείγχος. See θειγκός.

Terywrizw, f. iow, to form a triangle, to play upon the τείγωvov. Fr. Teis and ywvia.

Τειγωνίστεια, ας, ή, a woman who plays the triangle. From Γείγωνον, ου, τό, a triangle, a musical instrument of a triangular form, like a harp, Plat. Polit. iii, 399, C. Fr. τρείς and γωνία.

Teirwos, ou, o, n, triangular, said of Egypt, ουτος σ' όδώσει την τείγωνον χθόνα Νειλώτιν, Æschyl. Prom. 815; having three points Fr. reis and ywvia. or corners.

Teidoulos, ou, i, of mean or ignoble birth; literally, thrice a slave, a slave for three generations, Soph. Œd. T. 1063. Fr. Teis and δουλος.

Τείδεαχμος, ου, ό, ή, worth three drachms, Aristoph. Pac. 1201. Fr. τείς and δεαχμή.

Τριδύστηνος, ου, ό, ή, thrice-wretched. Fr. τρι- and δύστη-

Τριέλικτος, ου, ό, ή, threefold; in triple folds; τριέλικτος όρις, a serpent in a threefold coil, Herodt. vi, 77. Fr. reis and έλίσσω.

Τριέμδολος, ου, δ, ή, having three beaks, Aristoph. Av. 1246. Fr. τείς and εμβολος. Τh. βάλλω. Teiśo wseos, ou, o, n, of three evenings or nights. Fr gomegos.

Teistneis, idos, n, of three years, triennial, Eurip. Bacch. 183: a festival of Bacchus celebrated every third year.

Tourns, ios, i, i, three years old; triennial, Odys. ii, 106. reia and erea. Th. eros.

Teιετία, ας, ή, the space of three years. Fr. preced.

Τριετίζω, f. ίσω, to be three years old. Fr. the same.

Τείζει, 3. sing. pres. of τείζω.

Τριζέω, ῶ, s. as τρίζω.

Teiguyńs, ios, and reiguyos, ov, i, ń, s. as

Τείζυξ, υγος, threefold; triple, Eurip. Hel. 356; three together. Fr. τρεῖς and ζυγόν.

TPI'Z Ω , to make an acute or sharp sound; to utter a feeble chirping sound, Odys. xxiv, 6; ψυχη δε κατά χθονός ήΰτε καπνὸς ώχετο τετριγυῖα, Il. xxiii, 101; to twitter, to squeak, to buzz, murmur; to shriek, scream; κατήσθιε τετριγῶτας, devoured them screaming, Il. ii, 314; to grind or gnash the teeth; f. iow and izw, pf. TEτείγα.

Τριηκάς, άδος, ή, a thirtieth part; an association of thirty members in the Spartan state, Herodt. i, 65; Ion. for τειακά; acc. sing. τριηκάδα. Th. τρεῖς.

Τειήκοντα, Poet. or Ion. for τειάποντα, thirty.

Τειηκονταίτιδις σπονδαί, a treaty of thirty years or for thirty years, Herodt. vii, 149.

Τριηκονταέτις, ίδος, ή, of thirty years, for thirty years. preced.

Τριηχόντερος, ου, ή, a vessel having thirty oars. Fr. τειήκοντα and εξέσσω.

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Teinxósias, acc. pl. f. g. Ion. of τριακόσιοι, three hundred.

Teinuseía, as, i, the space of three days; three days. Fr. ημέρα. Τριημιωδόλιον, ου, τό, three halfoboli, i. e. an obolus and a half, Aristoph. Thesm. 20.

Τειημιπόδιον, ου, τό, a foot and a half, Xen. Econ. 19, 3. τείς, ημί, and πους.

Τειηραρχέω, ω, f. ήσω, to command a galley; also, to equip a galley, Dem. Mid. 628. Fr. τειη ής and ἄεχω.

Τειηράρχημα, ατος, τό, the expense of fitting out a trireme; the crew of a trireme.

Τειηςάεχης, ου, δ. See τειήςας-X05.

Teineaexía, as, h, the duty of equipping a trireme, Demosth. 465, 18. No one was exempted from this duty except the archons;

Teinemexinos, n, ov, pertaining to the duty or office of a trierarch; τειηεαεχικός νόμος, Demosth. 329, 18; and

Τριήραρχος, ου, ό, the commander of a galley; also, one who equipped a galley for the service of the state, Dem. de Coron. 259, 12; 261, 23. They were appointed by the Στρατήγοι, Id. 997, 2. The vessels seem to have been built by the state, but their equipment devolved upon the See Wolf, Proletrierarchs. gom. in Demosth. or c. Lept., p. 101. In the time of Demosth. there were frequently more than one associated to equip a vessel. See De Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 107, 8.

Τριηραύλης, ου, δ, a piper on board a trireme, Dem. de Coron. 270, 13. Fr. τριήρης and αὐλός.

Teinens, sos, n, (vaus,) a galley with three banks of oars; a vessel of war, a trireme, Thucyd. vii, 3, 9. Th. ἰφέσσω.

Teingirns, ou, i, a rower in a galley, Nen. Anab. vi, 6, 5; carried in a galley. Fr. preced.

Τειηροποιός, οῦ, ὁ, a shipwright, ship-carpenter, Demosth. 598, 23. Fr. τείνεης and ποιέω.

Τριθάλασσος, ου, δ, ή, washed by three seas. Fr. τεεῖ; and 9ά. λασσα.

Teixávn, ns, n, an instrument anciently used to thresh corn; as if from τείρω.

Τεικαεία, ας, ή, ε. ας τεικαεηνία. Τρικαρηνία, ας, ή, Trikarenĭa, α

Teixaenvos, ou, o, h, having three

heads or tops, Herodt. ix, 81. Fr. resis and naenvov.

Τρικάρηνος, ου, ο, a Trikarenian. Τείκερως, ωτος, ό, n, having three horns. Fr. resis and xieas.

Τρικέφάλος, ου, ό, ή, having three heads. Fr. τρείς and κεφαλή. Teinn, ns, n, Trice, a town in Thessaly.

Τρικλίνιον, ου, τό, a dining room, a chamber with three beds; a table having three couches round it; three beds or couches together. Fr. τρεῖς and κλί-

Τρίκλϊνος, ου, δ, ή, with three beds or couches for sleeping or reclining on at meals; hence, δ τείκλίνος (scil. οίκος), like the Roman triclinium, a dining-room with three couches. Fr. reland xlivn.

Τείκλωστος, ου, δ, ή, thrice-spun, thrice-threaded.

 \mathbf{T} εἴ κόεὔθος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, and

Τρικόρυς, ύθος, and τρικόριθος, ου, ò, n, three-crested, Eurip. Orest. 1488 ; τρικόρυθες πορύδαντες, Id. Bacch. 123. Fr. Tesis and κόρυς.

Τρικόρωνος, ου, ό, ή, thrice a crow's age. Fr. Tei- and xogwin.

Τρικότυλος, ου, ό, ή, containing three pints, Aristoph. Thesm. 743. Fr. κοτύλη.

Teineavos, ou, ò, h, triple-headed, Soph. Trach. 1088. Fr. Telis and zeãvov.

Τρικύαθος, ου, ό, ή, holding three κύαθοι, which see. Fr. τει- and χύαθος.

Teικυμία, ας, ή, the third wave, greater than the two preceding, an immense wave; an overwhelming surge of ills, οίος σε χειμών καὶ κακῶν τρικυμία ἔπεισ' ἄφυжто;, Æschyl. Prom. 1017; Eurip. Hipp. 1208; Plat. Polit. v, 472, A. Fr. Teeis and

Τείκωλος, ου, δ, ή, having three members; τὸ τείκωλον, a sentence consisting of three members. Fr. Teeis and xwlov.

Τείλιστος, and τείλλιστος, ου, δ, n, much wished for, Il. viii, 488; properly, thrice prayed for. Fr. reis and Lioropai.

Teilogía, as, n, three tragedies, which competitors for the prize were obliged to p esent in the festival of Bacchus. Fr. Tesis and λόγος.

Τριλοφία, ας, ή, a triple plume or crest, Aristoph. Av. 94. Fr. Tesis and hopos.

Τείλοφος, ου, ό, ή, with three | Τείδδος, ου, ή, a place where three 1316

crests; with three peaks. Fr. τρι- and λόφος.

Τετμάκαιεα, ας, ή, and

Τείμακαε, αξος, ό, one who is thrice-blessed. Fr. Tei- and μάχας.

Τριμερής, έος, ό, ή, threefold, in three parts. Fr. Teis and wieos. Τειμερίζω, f. ίσω, to divide into three parts.

Τείμετεος, ου, δ, ή, of a triple measure; in prosody, consisting of three measures or six feet, the same as the Latin senarius, ἐν τριμέτρω τόνω, Herodt. i, 174 ; trimeter, Aristot. Poet. τρείς and μέτρον.

Τειμηνιαΐος, αία, αΐον, of three months' duration; in the space of three months. From

Teimnros, ou, o, n, relating to three months; lasting three months, Soph. Trach. 163. Fr. Tesis and μήν.

Τείμιτος, ου, δ, ή, and τειμίτινος, n, ov, woven of three threads, of triple tissue, Æschyl. Frag. 330. Τείμμα, ατος, τό, what has been rubbed, worn, bruised, or poundwell exercised; hence, hackneyed, crafty, roguish, Aristoph. Av. 430; λέγειν γενήσει τείμμα, you shall become a subtile speaker, Id. Nub. 260. Fr. τείδω.

Τριμμός, οῦ, δ, a path, a footpath, Xen. Cyn. 4, 9. Fr. Teila. Τριμοιρία, ας, ή, a triple portion. Fr. Teis and meiew.

Teimoigos, ou, o, n, consisting of three parts, triple, Æschyl. Ag. 846. Fr. τείς, μοίεα, and μεί-

Τείμοεφος, ου, ό, ή, having three shapes or forms, Æschyl. Prom. 514. Fr. τρείς and μορφή.

Τρινακρία, ας, ή, Trinacria, the island of Sicily, so called from its three promontories. Fr. Teiis and äxea.

Teivak, axos, i, s. as Jeïvak, a trident.

Τριξίλλας, άδος, ή, a cricket. See τεώξαλλις.

Teigós, ń, óv, threefold, Ion. for τρισσός, Herodt. ix, 85; i, 171. Fr. τείς.

Teιοδίω, ω, to go over thrice. Tριοδίτις, ίδος, ή, one who frequents cross-roads, an epithet of Hecute; also, a street-walker, a harlot. Fr. Tesis and odos. Τριόδοισιν, dat. pl. Ion. of τριόδος.

Τριοδοντία, ας, ή, a fishing with the trident, Plat. Soph. 220, E. Fr. Tels and boois

roads meet, Eurip. Suppl. 1221; a place of common resort. Fr. Tesis and boos.

Τριόδους, οντος, ό, a trident, Pind. Isthm. viii, 69; a fork with three prongs. Fr. Tesis and

Τείοπος, or Τείοπιον, the name of a district in Cnidia, Triopus.

Τριόργυιος, ου, ό, ή, three fathoms long, nine cubits in length, Xen. Cyr. vi, 1, 27. Fr. Tesis and δεγυιά.

Τρίοροφος, ου, ό, ή, ε. ας τριώροφος, which see.

Teingxns, ou, i, having three testicles, a buzzard, Aristoph. Av. 1181; τοῖσι τριόρχαις, the three buzzard dancers, Id. Vesp. 1571. Fr. τρείς and δρχέομαι. Teioexos, ov, i, a kind of falcon or kite; also τρίδεχης. Fr. τει- and δεχις.

Τριόροφον. See τριώροφον.

Τριοτό, a sound imitative of a bird's voice.

Teίπαις, αίδος, δ, ή, having three children. Fr. Tesis and Tais. Τρίπαλαι, adv. thrice formerly, very long ago, Aristoph. Eq. 1153.

Τριπάλαιστος, ου, ό, ή, of three palms long or broad, Herodt. i, 50. Fr. τρείς and παλαιστή. Τείπαλτος, ου, ό, ή, thrice brandished, thrown with triple force or great force, vehement, Æschyl. S. Theb. 985; Soph. Aj.

408. Fr. τρείς and πάλλω. Τειπάνουεγος, ου, ό, ή, trebly a rogue. Fr. Tei- and πανούε-

Τριπάρθενος, ου, ό, ή, consisting of three virgins. Fr. Tesis and παρθένος.

Τείπαππο;, ου, δ, a grandfather in the sixth degree. Fr. Tesis and πάππος.

Τριπάχυιος, ου, δ, ή, three cubits long, Æschyl. Ag. 1455.

Τρἴπέδων, ωνος, δ, ή, one who has been often fettered; a bad slave. Fr. Tesis and woon.

Τρίπετηλος, ου, δ, ή, three-leaved; τὸ τριπέτηλον, trefoil. τείς and πέτηλον.

Teiπηχυς, εος, δ, ή, of three cubits, Xen. Anab. iv, 2, 16. Fr. Tesis and mnxus.

Teinibhzivos, n, ov, thrice, thor-Fr. Tei- and oughly apish. πίθηκος.

Τείπλαξ, ακος, δ, ή, threefold, triple, Il. xviii, 480. Th. τείς and πλέκω.

Τειπλασιάζω, f. άσω, to make triple, to triple; and

Τριπλάσιος, ία, ιον, thrice as large, Aristoph. Acharn. 88; three times as much, Demosth. 1048, 25; triple, Plat. Legg. viii, 846, A. Hence

Τριπλάσιον, adv. trebly; three times; three ways; and

Τριπλασίως, adv. in a triple manner, threefold. Fr. Tesis and πλάσιος, for πλήσιος.

 T_{ℓ} (πλεθρος, ου, δ, ή, of three acres; 300 feet broad, Xen. Anab. v, 6, 3. Fr. τρείς and πλέθρον. $\mathbf{T}_{\varrho \iota \pi \lambda \tilde{\eta}}$, adv. triple, threefold, Il.

i, 128; in three ways. From Τριπλοιστός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, made threefold, tripled, trebled. Fr. Teiπλόο:.

Τριπλόος, όη, όον, contract. τριπλοῦς, ñ, οῦν, threefold; trebled; triple, Æschyl. Pers. 990. Fr. τρείς, πλέω, and πλόω.

Τείποδ', for τείποδα, acc. sing. of reimous.

Τριπόδεσσι, Epic dat. pl. of τρί-TOUS.

Τρίποδηλάλος, ου, ό, ή, speaking from a tripod, prophesying. Fr. τείπους and λαλέω.

Teinodns, ou, o, of three feet, three feet long. Fr. Tesis and moũs.

Τριποδοφορέω, πρίποδας φορέω, or φέρω, to carry off the tripod, to get the prize at the games. Fr. πείπους and φέρω.

Τριπόθατος, ου, δ, h, Dor. for Τριπόθητος, ου, ό, ή, thrice wished or prayed for, i. e. greatly desired, much beloved. τείς and ποθητός, from ποθέω. Th. πόθος.

Τριπόλιου, ου, τό, a flower, perhaps a kind of aster.

Τρίπολις, εως, ό, ή, (ὁ τρεῖς πόλεις "xwv,) epithet of a place having three cities; a town or territory divided into three parts; said of the island of Rhodes, Pind. Olymp. vii, 34. Fr. τρεῖς and πόλις.

Τριπόλιστος, ου, ό, ή, famous, or rather thrice-founded, Soph. Antig. 851. Fr. Teis and Toλίζω.

Τείπολος, ου, δ, ή, ploughed or turned up thrice, Odys. v, 127. Fr. τείς and πολέω.

Τριπόλω, dut. sing. of τρίπολος. Τριπόνητος, ου, δ, ή, thrice, that is much worked; but έρις τριπόνη-Tos, a dispute between three laborers. Fr. τει- and πονέω.

Τείποεθητος, ου, δ, ή, and Τείποεθος, ου, δ, ή, thrice taken and spoiled, utterly ruined. Fr. τείς and πέρθω.

Τριπορνεία, ας, ή, triple harlotry, abandoned prostitution. Teis and Theyn.

Teinos, ou, o, Æol. for reinous. Telmous, odos, o, n, three-footed; a tripod ; ἐπὶ τείποδι Θέμιδος, Ευrip. Orest. 163; τείποδα καθίζων Doilos, Id. 946; any thing that stands on three feet; a kettle or caldron, with three legs, Il. viii, 290; xviii, 344, etc.; pl. a district and street in Athens, where tripods gained in the scenic contests were dedicated to Bucchus and other Deities.

Τρίπρατος, ου, ό, ή, thrice sold. Fr. τει- and πιπεάσκω.

Τριπρόσωπος, ου, ό, ή, three-faced; an epithet of Hecate. Fr. Teis and πεόσωπον.

Τριστόλεμος, ου, ο, the name of a man, Triptolemus.

Τριπτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, one who rubs, pounds, etc., a pounder, a pestle; τριπτήρ δικών, a receptacle of lawsuits, Aristoph. Acharn. 937. Fr. τείδω.

Τρισττός, ή, όν, rubbed, ground down, brayed, pounded; capable of being rubbed. Fr. Tel-

Τείστυχος, ου, ό, ή, threefold; folded in three; having three folds, a tablet with three folding boards, Il. xi, 353. Fr. τείς and πτυχή. Th. πτύσσω. Τείπωλος, ου, δ. ή, drawn by three horses, Eurip. Androm. 276. Fr. τρείς and πωλος.

Τρίβρομος, ου, δ, h, having three poles, drawn by six horses, Æschyl. Pers. 47. Fr. τρεῖς and δυμός.

Teis, three times, thrice; in compos. much, greatly, often.

Τρισάθλιος, ου, δ, ή, thrice miserable, i. e. very wretched, Aristoph. Pac. 242; Soph. Œd. C. 373. Fr. τρείς and ἄθλιος.

Τεϊσάλαστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, thrice tor-Fr. Teis and axamented. aros.

Τρισαλιτήριος, ου, δ, a most wicked sinner; an abandoned wretch. Fr. τρείς and άλίτης. Th. άλιτέω.

Τρισάλυπος, ου, δ, ή, quite harmless. Fr. Teis and and and os.

Τεισάριθμος, ου, δ, ή, thrice numbered. Fr. τείς and ἀριθμός.

Τρισάσμενος, ου, ό, ή, very willing, Xen. Anab. iii, 2, 15. Fr. τείς and armevos.

Τς τσάωςος, ου, ό, ή, very untimely. Fr. reis and awers. Τρισδύστηνος, ου, δ, ή, very unfor-

tunate or unhappy. Fr. reis and diornnos.

Teresiváda, acc. sing. of

Γριστινάς, άδος, 'n, the third ninth day of the month, i. e. the ninth day of the third decade, the twenty-ninth day. Fr. τρίς and ἐννία. Γρισέληνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of three moons or nights. Fr. τρι- and σελήνη. Τρισέπαρχος, ου, ὁ, thrice an overseer. Fr. τρίς and ἕπαρχος. Τρισευδαίμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, thrice

Τοισευδαίμων, ονος, δ, ή, thrice happy, most fortunate. Fr. τρεῖς and εὐδαίμων.

Τρισκαίδεκα, thirteen. Fr. τρείς, καί, and δέκα.

Τρισκαιδικά τηχυς, εος, δ, 'n, of thirteen cubits. Fr. preced. and πῆχυς.

Τρισκαιδικαστάσιος, ου, δ, ή, thirteen times the weight or price of any thing, of thirteen times the value, Herodt. iii, 95. Fr. τρισκαίδεκα.

Γρισκαιδέκατος, άτη, ατον, the thirteenth. Fr. τρισκαίδεκα.

Γρισκαιδικέτης, ου, δ, fem. τρισκαιδικέτις, ιδος, of thirteen years, thirteen years old. Fr. τρισκαίδικα and έτος.

Γρισκακοδαίμων, ονος, δ, ħ, thrice wretched, very unfortunate, Aristoph. Plut. 581; Id. Ran. 19. Fr. τρίς and κακοδαίμων. Γρίσκαλμος, ου, δ, ħ, having three rows of benches on each side, Æschyl. Pers. 665. Fr. τρίς and σκαλμός.

Γρισκατάρᾶτος, ου, δ, ή, thricecursed, most execrable, Demosth. 794, 24. Fr. τρίς and κατάρατος.

Γρισπελής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, having three legs, three-legged. Fr. τρίς and σκέλος.

Γρισκοπάνιστος, ου, δ, 'n, thrice bruised, pounded, ground very fine. Fr. τρίς and κόπανου. Th. κόπτω.

Γείσμακαε, αεος, δ, ή, and τεισμακάειος, ου, δ, ή, thrice happy or fortunate, Aristoph. Nub. 166. Fr. τεεῖς and μακάει-

Γρισμάπάριος, ία, ov, s. as preced. Γρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a creaking, squeaking; a shrill sound. Fr.

Γρισμύριοι, αι, α, thrice ten thousand, thirty thousand. Fr. τρίς and μύριοι.

Γρισμυξιόπάλαι, adv. thirty thousand times formerly, exceedingly long ago, Aristoph. Eq. 1156. Fr. σρισμύριοι and πάλαι.

Τρισμύριος, ία, 10ν, thirty thou-

τρισμύριος, Æschyl. Pers. 307. Same Th.

 $T_{\ell i \sigma \acute{o} \lambda} \mathcal{E}_{i \circ \varsigma}$, o_{i} , \dot{o} , \dot{n} , thrice happy, thrice fortunate. Fr. τ_{ℓ} is and $\ddot{o} \lambda \mathcal{E}_{i \circ \varsigma}$.

Τρισολυμπιονίκης, ου, ὁ, (ὁ τρὶς 'Ολύμπια νικήσας,) thrice victorious at the Olympic games, Pind. Olymp. xiii, 1. Fr. τρίς, 'Ολύμπια, and νίκη.

Τριτσίβαμος, ου, ο, h, three spans in length, Xen. Fr. τρίς and σπιβαμή.

Τρίσπονδος, and τριτόσπονδος, ου, δ, ή, receiving triple libations, namely, of milk, wine, or honey, poured out when celebrating funeral obsequies, Soph. Antig. 427. See Odys. xi, 26; thrice offered. Fr. τρίς and σπονδή. Th. σπίνδω.

Teισσάκις, adv. three times, three times running, trebly. Fr. τρεῖς.

Τρισσεύω, f. εύσω, to do three times, or a third time; to tarry three days. Fr. σρισσός.

Τρισσόθεν, adv. from three sides. Fr. τρισσός.

Τρισσοκάρηνος, ου, δ, ή, tripleheaded. Fr. τρισσός and κάρη-

Τεισσός, or τειττός, ή, όν, threefold; triple; three, three together, Soph. Œd. C. 480; Id. Œd. T. 163; Lat. terni, æ, a. Fr. τείς.

Τεισσοφαής, έως, and τεισσόφωτος, ων, ὁ, ἡ, in a threefold light. Fr. τείς, φώος, and φως.

Τεισσόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to treble; to divide into three parts; to place in trible order. Fr. $\tau_{\ell \iota \sigma}\sigma\delta_{\delta}$.

Teros $\tilde{\omega}_s$, adv. trebly; three ways. Fr. the same.

Teιστάδιος, ου, δ, ή, measuring three stadia, *Plat. Crit.* 115, *I. Fr. στάδιον*.

Τειστάτης, ου, δ, a chief, a military tribune, the first officer after the king. Fr. τείς and ίστημι.

Teίστεγον, ου, τό, as if from τείτη στέγη, the third story of the house.

Teίστεγος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having three stories. Fr. τείς and στέγη. Τειστοιχεί, or -χί, adv. in three

ranks; three deep, Il. x, 473. Fr. τρίς and στείχω.

Τείστοιχο,, ου, ὁ, ἡ, arranged in three rows, Odys. xii, 91. Fr. τείς and στείχω.

Teiστομος, ου, δ, ή, having three mouths or openings; having three points. Fr. τeiis and στόμα.

Τρισύπατος, ου, δ, thrice consul. Fr. υπατος.

Τρισυπόστατος, ου, δ, ή, consisting of three substances. Fr. ὑποστάσις, ὑπό, and ἴστημι.

Teig χ_i lioi, α_i , α_i , three thousand. Fr. τ_{ℓ} and χ_i lioi.

Τεισώματος, ου, δ, 'n, triple-bodied; τὸν τεισώματον κύνα εἰς φῶς ἀνάξων, to bring up to light the triple-bodied dog Cerberus, Eurip. Herc. F. 24. Fr. σῶμα.

Τρίσωμος, ου, ο, ή, having three bodies: triple-bodied; gigantic. Fr. τρίς and σωμα.

Τειταγωνιστέω, ω, f. ήσω, to play the third part in a drama; to be a third-rate actor, Dem. de Coron. 315, 10; and

Τειταγωνιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a third-rate actor, Dem. de Coron. 270, 11. Fr. τείτος and ἀγών.

Τριτατζω, f. τοω, to have an intermittent fever, or a tertian ague. Fr. τριταῖος.

Τριταῖος, αία, αῖον, on the third day, the third; coming after three days or on the third day, Xen. Anab. v, 3, 4; τειταίος, ανεμος, a wind rising after three days; τριταῖος πυρετός, a tertian ague; τριταῖος ἦλθε, he came on the third day; τριταῖοι ἐκ Σπάρτης έγενοντο έν τη 'Αττική, they arrived in Attica the third day after their setting out from Sparta, Herodt. vi, 120; sometimes before the third day, Id. vii, 196; τριταΐον φέγγος, the third dawn, Eurip. Hec. 32. See Hippol. 275. Fr. Teiros. Th. Teis.

 T_{ℓ^i} τάλαντος, ου, δ, ἡ, of three talents weight or worth. Fr. τ $_{\ell^i}$ - and τάλαντον.

Teĭτάλας, αινα, άν, thrice-wretched, extremely wretched, Eurip. Hipp. 736. Fr. ταλάς.

Τριτάνυστος, ου, ό, ή, triply stretched, drawn out, that is very long. Fr. τρι- and τανύω. Τριτάτοισιν, dat. pl. Ion. of

Τρίτατος, άτη, ατον, the third, Π. i, 252. Fr. τρίτος.

Teiτεῖος, εία, εῖον, pertaining to a third; τὰ τειτεῖα, the third prize, etc., Plat. Phil. 22, E. Fr. τειῖς.

Τριτημόριον, τό, s. as τρίτον μόριον, a third part, the third; neut. from

Τριτημόριος, η or α, ον, a third part of any thing, Herodt. i, 192; τριτημόριον δὶ μάλιστα ίππικόν, Thucyd. ii, 98; Plat. Phæd. 105, B. Fr. τρίτος and μόρος. Τριτημορίς, ίδος, the same and from

the same, Herodt. i, 211. Τριτοδάμων, ονος, δ, h, walking with a third leg, i. e. a staff, Eurip. Troad. 276. Fr. τεί-

TOS and Baiva.

Τριτογένεια, ας, ή, an epithet of Minerva, Aristoph. Nub. 989. Fr. τριτώ, όος, ή, Bæot. the head, and yivouas, to be born; as the poet's fable that Minerva was born from the head of Jupiter; or from relves, the third, because born on the third day of the month; others say from teiτων, a Lybian lake near which she was born. (All doubtful.) Τριτογενεύς, έως, δ, οτ

Τριτογενής, έος, δ, born from the head, or on the third day of the month.

Τειτοχέω, to bring forth thrice, have three at a birth. Fr. 76xos and TixTw.

Τριτομή, being cut into three parts; from τρείς and τέμνω, to cut; Gen. xvii, 12; according to some editions, περιτομή.

Teirouss, n, ov, cut or divided into three parts. Fr. Tesis and

TELLYW.

Teiros, n, ov, the third; for which is found, also, τείτατος τὸ τείσον, the third part; τὸ τείτον or τρίτον, adv. thirdly, in the third place; ἐκ τρίτου, the third time; is τείτην, the third day; τείτος ñλθε, he came the third, i. e. with two others; compare Æschyl. Choëph. 242; Id. Eum. 729. Th. Tesis.

Τριτόσπονδος, ου, δ, ή, the third libation which was offered to Jupiter Swine, as a mark of gratitude, Æschyl. Ag. 237. Fr.

τείτος und σπονδή.

Τριτόσπορος, ου, δ, h, the third in descent, Æschyl. Pers. 804. Fr. σπείρω.

Τειττός. See Teirros.

Τριττυαρχέω, ω, f. ήσω, to preside over the third of a tribe; and Τριττυάρχης, ου, δ, the chief of a τειττύ:. Ετ. ἄεχω.

Τριττύς, and τριτύς, ύος, ή, a third, a ternary; a sacrifice of three victims, namely, a bull, a hegoat, and a boar; a third of the tribe or class of citizens at Athens, Demosth. 184, 10; Æschin. 58, 7. Every tribe was divided into three portions, and each portion was called Terros, έθνος, and φεατεία, Pollux. i, c. The yevn were clans, of which 30 composed a φεατεία, each of which consisted of 30 families. Æolic τριπύς, whence the Lat.

tribus. Fr. Teltos. Τειτων, ωνος, δ, Triton, the son of Neptune and Amphytrite.

Τριτωνιάς, άδος, ή, and

Τριτωνίς, ίδος, η, epithet of Athena; but λίμνη Τειτωνίς, the Libyan lake, Tritonis.

Τριτωνίς, λίμνη, consult Schol. Pind. Pyth. iv, 234.

Τείτως, adv. thirdly; in the third place. Fr. Teiros.

Τριφάσιος, ία, ιον, threefold, Herodt. v, 1; ii, 17; expressed, said, or done three different ways. Fr. τείς and φάσις.

Τριφιλάτος; Dor. for τριφίλητος, ou, ô, n, thrice, or dearly loved. Fr. φίλος.

Τεἴφίλητος. See preced.

Τρίφυλλον, ου, τό, trefoil, a species of clover. Fr. reis and Φύλλον.

Τείφῦλος, ου, δ, ή, of three tribes. Fr. $\tau \varrho \tilde{\iota} \tilde{\iota} \tilde{\iota}$ and $\varphi \iota \lambda \acute{n}$.

Teiφωσα, ns, n, the name of a woman, Tryphosa, i. e. very shin-

Τρίχα, and Dor. τριχθά, adv. trebly; in a threefold manner; in three ways or parts, Odys. viii, 506. Fr. τρεῖς.

Teixáinss, oi, the threefold people, that is, the Dorians, so called from their three tribes. Deriv.

uncertain [āī xes].

Τειχάϊξ, Tx05, triple-crested, Odys. xix, 177. The Schol. interprets Δωριεές τε τριχάϊκες, divided into three portions, Porphyr.; tossing their plumes of horses' hair; with waving plumes, i. e. active in war. Fr. θείξ, τειχός, and άἴσσω.

Τριχάλεπτος, ου, δ, 'n, very difficult; very angry. Fr. Tel- and

χαλέπτω.

Τείχαλος, η, ον, Dor. for τείχηλος, triple; κῦμα τείχαλον, a triple wave, Æschyl. S. Theb. 742.

Τείχαπτον, ου, τό, woven or plaited hair; a kind of garment. Fr. Agiz and Επτω.

Τριχάς, άδος, η, a kind of thrush or fieldfare, Aristot. H. A. 9, 20. Τριχες, hair; nom. pl. of βρίζ,

τειχός, ή.

 $T_{\ell^i\chi\tilde{\eta}}$, adv. in a threefold wav, three ways, Plat. Crit. 51, E; τριχη ποιείσθαι, to divide into three parts, Xen. Anab. iv, 8, 13; dat. sing. fem. of obsol. Telχός.

Τείχηλος, ου, δ, ή, threefold; vast, huge. See τρίχαλος.

Teιχθά, adv. trebly; in a threefold manner, Il. ii, 668; in

three ; Poet. for τείχα. Τριχθάδιος, ία, ιου, threefold.

Teixias, ov, o, having no hair on the crown of the head, but only in a circle round it, as an old servant appeared in the comedies, Salm. de Cæs. 238; also, a fish, the anchovy.

Teιχιάω, ω, to be hairy.

Teixivos, ivn, evov, woven or made of hair, Plat. Polit. 279, E. Th. Seig.

Teixis, idos, h, a sprat or anchovy, Aristoph. Eq. 662; Id. Acharn. 551.

Τριχιών, ῶντος, ὁ, hairy, shaggy, rough.

Τειχόζεως, ωτος, δ, ή, eating hair; hence τειχόδεωτις, s. as σητις, moths. Fr. 9eig and βιζεώσκω. Τριχόθρωτες, οί, worms or moths that destroy hair or wool, Aristoph. Acharn. 1111. Fr. Aeίξ and βιζεώσκω.

Τριχοίνικος, ου, ό, ή, that contains three chanices, Xen. Anab. vii,

Τριχόλωτος, ου, ό, ή, thrice detested. Fr. τει- and χολόω.

Τριχόμαλλος, ου, ό, ή, fleecy, downy, Anthol.

Τριχομανές, τό, an aquatic plant, asplenium trichomanes, Theophr. H. Pl. 7, 3.

Τείχοεδος, ου, δ, ή, having three strings. Fr. xogoń.

Τριχοβρυίω, f. ήσω, to have the hair falling off, to be bald, Aristoph. Pac. 1222. Fr. Selz and ρυέω.

Τειχοβρυής, ίος, shedding or losing the hair. Fr. Seig and ρέω.

Τριχοτομίω, ω, f. ήσω, to cut off the hair. Fr. Seiz and τέμνω. Τριχοῦ, adv. in three places, Herodt. vii, 36 ; gen. of τειχός.

Τριχοφυής, έος, δ, ή, promoting the growth of hair.

Τειχόω, to make hairy; to cover with hair. Fr. 9eig.

Τείχεωμος, ου, δ, ή, three colored. Fr. τει- and χεωμα.

Teιχώδης, εος, ό, ή, hairy, hairlike. Fr. eldos.

Τείχωμα, ἄτος, τό, the hair ; οὖτ' έν γενείου ξυλλογή τριχώματος. nor in the thickening of his beard, Æschyl. S. Theb. 648; ζανθά τειχώματα, Eurip. Iph. T. 73; a head of hair; a wig, false hair, curls, a fleece; a mane. Fr. pf. pas. of τείχοω. Teĭχω̃, adv. in threefold manner. $Fr. \tau e i \chi \alpha$.

Τρίχωσις, εως, n, the being hairy, hair, the growth of the hair. Fr. τειχόω. Th. Seiξ.

'et ψαι, 1. a. inf. act. to τείδω. e. ψας, αντος, part. 1. a. act. of Teisw.

'eιψημερέω, ω, f. ήσω, to consume the day in idleness; to fritter away the time, Aristoph. Vesp. 849. Fr. τείδω and ἡμέ-

e/ψις, εως, ή, a rubbing, friction; the act of grinding or bruising; the power of supporting friction, Herodt. iv, 183. Fr. reibu. τοιωδολιμαῖος, αία, αῖον, worth three oboli. Fr. τρεῖς and οδολός.

ειώδολον, ου, τό, three oboli or half a drachma, Aristoph. Pl. 125, 329. Th. ¿Godés.

'eιώνυμος, ου, δ, ή, having three names. Fr. Tours and ovoma. ειώροφον, ου, τό, the third story. See διώροφον. Fr. ερέφω.

ἔμωροφος, ου, δ, ή, of three stories, or floors; also, τειόεοφος το τειώροφον, s. as τρίστεγον, the third story. Fr. τει- and δεοφή. goia, as, and Ion. n, ns, n, the

name of a city, Troy. See Iliad, passim. Th. Τεώς, Τεωός. goίαθεν, adv. from Troy, Eurip. Orest. 351.

Γροιζήν, ηνος, ή, Træzen, a town of Peloponnesus.

Γροιζήνιος, ου, δ, a Trœzenian. Γροιζήνος, ου, δ, a proper name, Trœzenus.

Teointe, and

Γροίηθεν, Ion., adv. from Troy. Γροίηνδε, adv. to Troy, Il. vii,

Γρομερίατο, Ion. for προμέριντο, 3. pl. pres. opt. pas., Il. x, 492. Γρομέοιντο, 3. pl. pres. opt. pas., and

Γρομέοντι, Dor. for τρομέουσι, ovoi, Theocr. ii, 12; 3. pl. pres. ind. of τρομέω.

Τρομερός, ά, όν, timorous, fearful, shaking, quivering, Eurip. Phan. 310; Id. Troad. 1328. Th. τεέω.

Τρομέω, to tremble, through fear, II. vii, 151; to fear, to be alarmed, μπδὶ τρομεσίατο θυμῷ, Νεπορίς ἀμβαίνουτες, ΙΙ. χ. 492; to dread any one; to flee with fear. Fr. τεόμος. Th. τεέω. Τεόμος, ου, ό, Æ.ol. τεόμος, tremor, fear. Il. iii, 34; dread, a trembling with fear; τρόμος καὶ ρίγος, fear and horror, Plat. Tim. 62, B; flight. Fr. Teiμω.

Teόπα, a childish game, where the boys endeavour to throw nuts. or the like, into a hole; Pollux. I, vii, 7; as if fr. τεύπα, a hole.

Τροπαία, ας, ή, a change, Æschyl. Choëph. 764; a whirlwind, a hurricane; (πνοή), φρενός πνέων δυσσεδή τροπαίαν, Id. Ag. 212. Ετ. τεέπω.

Τροπαΐον, ου, τό, a monument consisting of arms found on the field of battle, set up for the Teoπή, i. e. rout of an enemy; a trophy, Eurip. Phan. 581; Demosth. 35, 10; τροπαΐον στῆσαι, δεθούν, ίδεύεσθαι, Βέσθαι, Aristoph. Lys. 318; Thucyd. vii, 31. Th. τεέπω, 2. pf. τέτεοπα, obsol.

Τροπαῖος, αία, αῖον, belonging to turning; change; changing; also, altered, averting; & Ziv τροπαῖε, O Jupiter the averter of evil, Eurip. Heracl. 867; Soph. Trach. 302; also, the author of the victory, Id. Antig. 143; τροπαία, scil. αὔοα, a change of wind, Æschyl. S. Theb. 688.

Τροπαιοφόρος, ου, δ, ή, bearing off trophies, being victorious. τροπαΐον and φέρω.

Τροπαλίζω, Poet. for τρέπω. Τροπαλλίς, ίδος, ή, a bundle, Aristoph. Acharn. 813. Fr. τροπή. Τροπάω, ω, and Ion. τροπέω, ω, to turn, to turn towards; to rout, put to flight; mid. to turn one's self. Fr. τροπή.

Τροπέω, Poet. form for πρέπω, to

Teoπή, ñs, ή, a turning; a turning towards; conversion; a change; καὶ πλείους τραπόμενος τροπάς τοῦ Εὐρίπου, and betaking himself to as many changings and turnings as the Euripus, Æschin. c. Ctes., p. 30; a turning of the back in flight; a rout, Thucyd. vii, 44; τροπην moisiv, or moisiσθαι, to put to flight, Id.; iv τροπη δορός, in the chance of war, Soph. Aj. 1214; victory, Æschyl. Ag. 1210; the noontide, Odys. xv. 404; a trope or figure of speech, i. e. a turning from the literal to the figurative; the solstice; περί ήλίου τροπάς τὰς χειμερινάς, about the winter solstice, Thucyd. vii, 16 ; μετὰ τροπὰς ἡλίου, ràs in Digous eis xeimwva, Plat. Legg. vii, 945, D. Fr. τρέπω. Τρόπηξ, ηκος, ό, the handle of an Fr. τεέπω.

Teoπías, ou, o, sour or vapid wine. Toup. in Suid. P. iii, p. 228.

Teomideion, ou, To, the keel of a ship, Plat. Legg. vii, 803, A. Fr. τρότις. Τh. τρέπω.

Τροπίκοι κύκλοι, οί, the tropical

circles; so called because the sun, after touching them, turns back. From

Τροπίκός, ή, όν, pertaining to turning, from whence a return is made ; tropical ; τροπική λίξις, a figurative expression; figurative, metaphorical. Fr. 700-

Τροπίκῶς, adv. by a figure; figuratively, metaphorically. Fr. preced.

Teómis, idos, or ios, h, the keel, the bottom of a vessel; il ou n της 'Αργούς τρόπις ἐλάλησεν, if the Argo (literally, the keel of the Argo) had spoken to you, Lucian. Somn.; Odys. vii. 252, 422 ; την τρόπιν τοῦ πράγματος, the bottom of the affair, Aristoph. Vesp. 30; a foundation. Same Th. Fr. Teinw.

Τρόπος, ου, ο, a turn, mode, manner, way, Soph. Æd. T. 10; custom, habit, practice, pursuit; disposition, Aristoph. Plut. 246; Herodt. vi, 128; temper, Plat. Phæd. 59, A; manners, Aristoph. Plut. 630; fashion : ἐς τὸν νῦν τρόπον, according to the present fashion, Thucyd. i. 6; character, mode of life, taste; nature; τίς ὁ τρόπος της ξυμφορᾶς; what was the nature of this calamity? Soph. Œd. T. 99; ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου, in every way, by all means, Xen. Cyr. vii, 5, 19; ποίω τρόπω; in what way? τίνι τεόπω; why? Soph. Œd. T. 10; τίνα τρόπον (scil. κατά); in what way? προς τρόπον, according to one's disposition, to the point. Fr. τείπω. But Τροπός, οῦ, ὁ, a twisted strap or thong, by which the oar is fastened to the bench, Odys. iv, 782; a rope, cable, fast. Fr.

preceding Th. Τροποφορέω, ω, f. ήσω, to bear with one's manners, disposition, humors; to conform to or be complaisant with any one; 1. a. ἐτεοποφόεησα. I'r. τεόπος and φέρω.

Τροπόω, ω, f. ώσω, to put to flight; to tie or secure with a rope or strap, Aristoph. Acharn. 553; mid. to fasten the oar, Æschyl. Pers. 318.

Τροπωτήρ, ήρος, δ, a leather thong by which the oar was fastened to the rowlock or pin, Lucian. and Aristoph. Acharn. 549; Thucyd. ii, 93; funis scalorum quo remus ad scalmum alligatur. Fr. Teonos.

Teoφαλίς, ίδος, ή, newly made;

τροφαλίδα τυροῦ Σικελικήν κατεδήδοκεν, Aristoph. Vesp. 848.

Τροφεῖα, τά, pay, return for rearing, the wages of a nurse or rearer; living, food, subsistence. Fr. τροφεύω.

Tροφεῖον, ου, τό, the wages or recompense for finding food and education, Æschyl. S. Theb. 459; the price of one's board; nourishment, sustenance, Soph. Œd. C. 342. Fr. τροφή. Th. τρέφω.

Τροφεύς, έως, δ, one who nourishes, maintains; a teacher; a tutor or governor, Soph. Phil. 344. Fr. τρέφω. Th. 2. pf. τέτροφα. Τροφεύω, f. εύσω, to nourish, to feed.

Τροφέω, ω, for τρέφω.

Τροφή, ñs, h, nourishment, food, aliment, maintenance or support, Xen. Anab. i, 1, 9; ἀλλὰ τοῖς περί την του γενομένου τροφήν τε nai maidelav, Plat. Phæd.; education, Plat. Legg. xi, 920, E; Demosth. 690, 7; mode of living, means of life, Soph. Phil. 1112; military pay, Thucyd. vii, 48; race, progeny, offspring; Κάδμου τοῦ πάλαι νέα τροφή, Soph. Œd. T. 1. Th. τρέφω. $T_{\ell} \delta \phi_{\ell}$, adv. swelling (as being well fed), πολλόν δὲ τρόφι κῦμα κυλίνδεται, Il. xi, 302. pf. of τεέφω (τέτεοφα).

Teóφιες, οί, adults; grown up; strong. See τεόφις.

Τρόφἴμος, η, ον, also ου, δ, ή, nourishing, providing nourishment, reared, as a child; rearing, nourishing, Plat. Legg. viii, 845, D; τὸ τρόφιμον, a nursling; brought up in the family; native, Eurip. Troad. 1292. Fr. τρέφω.

Teίφις, ιος, δ, ή, well fed; fat, large, full grown.

Τροφόεις, όεσσα, όεν, large, swelling, said of waves, Il. xv, 621. Fr. τροφή. Th. τρέφω.

Tροφός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, rearing, bringing up; ἡ, a nurse, Xen. Cyr. vii, 3, 5; ὁ, a guardian or keeper, Plat. Polit. 268, A; one who educates or supports, Eurip. Phæn. 698. Same Th.

Τροφοφοςίω, ω, f. ήσω, to rear, educate; τροφοφορήσωσά σε, I have educated thee, 2 Macc. vii, 27. Fr. τροφή and φορίω. But Martinus thinks we should read, τροσοφορήσωσα, I have borne with your manners; from τροσοφορίω, which see.

Τροφώνιος, ου, i, a man's name, Trophonius, Eurip. Ion. 303. Τροχάδην, adv. running in the course, running along. Fr.

Tροχάζω, f. άσω, to run or wheel about; to run away, Herodt. ix, 66; s. as τροχάω.

Teoχαιος, αία, αΐον, running, running rapidly; subst. a trochæus in Prosody, consisting of a long and short syllable, Plat. Polit. iii, 400, B. Fr. τείχω.

Τροχαλία, ας, ή, a wheel to raise water; a cylindrical roller; a pulley; a windlass.

Teoχαλός, ή, όν, rolling, running, swift, rapid, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 146; bent together; round, circular, as a worn pebble. Th. τρέχων

Teoχάς, άδος, ἡ, a pair of light shoes, worn by runners. Fr. τείχω. Τεοχάω, ῶ, to turn, roll, or run round; to run, make haste. Th. τεόχος.

Teoχηλωτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to drive rapidly or furiously, to drive one madly, Eurip. Orest. 36; to torment; to torture on the wheel; and

Τουχηλάτης, ου, δ, a charioteer, Ευτίρ. Phæn. 39; Soph. Ed. Τ. 806. Γr. τρόχος and ἐλαύνω. Τρουχήλατος, ου, δ, ή, rolled on wheels, Soph. Electr. 49; drawn in a chariot, Eurip. Androm. 399; driven violently or madly, Id. Iph. T. 82. Fr. τρόχος and ἐλαύνω.

Τροχιά, and τροχιλία, ας, ή, the track or rut of a wheel; a path. Fr. the same.

 $T_{\ell \circ \chi}(\zeta \omega, f.$ iσω, to bind, fasten on the wheel, torture. Fr. $\tau_{\ell \circ \chi}(\delta s.$ $\tau_{\ell \circ \chi}(\lambda s.$ $\tau_{\ell \circ \chi}(\lambda s.$ $\tau_{\ell \circ \chi}(\lambda s.$

Τροχιλία, ας, ή, a pulley, a roller, a windlass.

Teoχίλος, Herodt. τεοχίλος, ου, ό, the trochilus, supposed to be a species of wren, perhaps the water-hen, or the wagtail, Herodt. ii, 68; Aristoph. Av. 79; Id. Acharn. 876; an ornament of a pillar in Architecture. Fr. τεόχος.

Teoxios, α , δv , running round or quickly. $Fr. \tau e \circ \chi \delta s$.

T_ξόχις, 105 and εως, δ, a messenger, a footboy, a lackey, Æschyl. Prom. 943. Fr. τείχω.

Τρόχμαλον, ου, τό, and -αλος, ου, δ, a round stone or pebble; a wall made of small stones or pebbles.

Teoxoδινίω, ω, f. ήσω, to spin round like a top: pas. to be rolled round; τεοχοδινεῖται δ' ὄμμαθ' ἐλίγδην, my eyes roll round, Æschyl. Prom. 884.

Fr. Teoxos

Τροχοειδέι, dat. sing. of Τροχοειδής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, shaped like a wheel; round, Herodt. ii, 170. Fr. τροχός and είδος.

Τροχοποιίω, ω, f. ήσω, to make wheels, to be a wheelwright, Aristoph. Plut. 513. Fr. τρόχος and ποιίω.

Τροχοποίος, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, making wheels; ὁ τροχοποίος, a wheelwright. Fr. τροχός and ποίω. Τροχός, οῦ, ὁ, a wheel, Aristoph. Nub. 31; a trundle, a hoop; any thing round; a round mass or cake, Odys. xii, 173; a wheel used for torturing, Aristoph. Lys. 846: a potter's wheel, Il. xviii, 600; Plat. Polit. iv, 420, E. But

Τρόχος, ου, δ, a course or race: τρόχος ήλίου, the course of the sun, Aristoph. Thesm. 17; the ground where races and gymnastic exercises were performed, Eurip. Hipp. 1129; a school of exercise, ἐπ τρόχων πεπαυμένοι, Eurip. Med. 45. Th. τρέχω. Τροχώσαι, Poet. for τροχώσαι, part. nom. pl. act. f. g. of τροχώσαι, PYBAION, or -ίον, ου, τό, a plate, a dish, Aristoph. Ran. 985; a drinking-vessel.

Τευγανάω, ω, f. ήσω, to knock gently, Aristoph. Eccl. 34. See Θευγανάω.

Τεὐνάω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to collect the fruits; to gather ripe fruits or grapes at harvest; ὅτε τευγόωεν ἀλωήν, when they cropped the vineyards, Π. ανίϊι, 566; ἀλλ' ἐξήμας ἄεθ' αὖτος ῥαδίως τευγήσειν, but this fellow thought he would reap my unprotected grapes (τευγάς), Aristoph. Vesp. 645; to enjoy, to draw profit from; l. α. ἐτεύγησα, imperat. act. τεύγησον, άτω. Τh. τεύγη. Τεὐγίω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to dry, to make dry.

TPYTH, 15, 16, corn, every species of grain, fruit; the harvest, vintage; also, drought, because the time of vintage is dry.

Τεύγησον, 1. a. imperat. act. of τουγέω.

Τευγητής, ñeos, and

Teັyητής, οῦ, i, a vintager, a gatherer of grapes, or of the fruits in harvest; and

Τρυγητός, οῦ, ὁ, the time of vintage or harvest, Thucyd. iv, 8; a gathering of fruit or of honey. Fr. pf. p1s. of τρυγάω.

Τρυγήτρια, ας, ή, a female reaper, or grape-gatherer, Demosth. 1313, 6. Fr. τρύγη. Τρυγηφίζος, ου, δ. ή, bearing the

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fruits of harvest. Fr. τεύγη and

Τευγία, ας, ή, the lees or dregs. Fr. τεύζ.

Teυγίας, ου, δ, scil. olivos, wine with the lees or dregs; full of lees or dregs.

Τρυγικός, ή, όν, made of the lees of wine, suitable to the lees of wine, comic, Aristoph. Acharn. 603. Fr. τρύζ.

Τευγοδαίμων, ονος, δ, a wretched writer of comedies, a comedian, Aristoph. Nub. 295. Fr. τεύξ and δαίμων.

Τρύγοιπος, ου, δ, a strainer for wine, Aristoph. Pac. 527. Fr. τρύξ and ἴπος.

Τευγόωιν, Poet. for τευγάοιιν, 3. pl. pres. opt. act. of τευγάω, Il. xviii, 566.

Τεύγω, to dry.

Τευγφδία, ας, ή, comedy, τευγφδίαν ποιῶν, Aristoph. Acharn. 499. Fr. τεύξ and ψδή.

Τουγωδικός, ή, όν, pertaining to comedy, comic, Aristoph. Acharn. 886; and

Tevy φδός, εῦ, i, one who sung at the festival of Bacchus as a candidate for the prize of new wine, or who had his face smeared with the lees of new wine; an actor in a comedy, A istoph. Vesp. 1539. Fr. τεύξ and ἀδή.

Tevyώr, όνος, 'n, a turtle-dove, Luke ii, 24; Aristoph. Av. 302; the ray or skate. Fr. τεύζω, s. as τείζω.

Τευγώνιον, ου, τό, a little turtledove, Epig. ap. Suid. in voce. Τευγωσι, 3. pl. contract. pres. ind.

act. of τευγάω.

Τευζόντων, gen. pl. part. pres. act. of Τεύζω, to coo, to murmur, to speak in a low, plaintive tone, properly as imitative of the cooing of the turtle dove; to whine, to grumble, Il. ix, 311.

Τειπλης, ου, ε, something for stirring with; a ladle, spoon. Fr. τεύω.

Τεῦμα, ἄτος, τό, οτ τεύμη, ης, ἡ, a hole, opening; one long practised or hackneyed in business, an old knave, Aristoph. Nub. 448. Fr. τεύω.

Τευμαλιά, ᾶς, ἡ, ε. αε τεῦμα. Τεύμη, ης, ἡ. See τεῦμα.

Teύz, ἔγός, 'n, new wine; must, Aristoph. Nnb. 50; generally, the lees or dregs of wine, Herodt. iv, 23; also, grain hardened in the sun; the dross or scorize of metals. Fr. τεύγη.

TPY IIA, ns, n, a hole; an auger or wimble.

Τρυπανισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a piercing or boring; a borer.

Τεῦπανον, ου, τό, an auger or wimble, a drill, worked with a bowstring, Eurip. Cycl. 460. Fr. τεύπα.

Teνπάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to bore with an auger or wimble, Odys. ix, 384; to pierce, perforate, make a hole. Fr. τενω.

Τρῦπημα, ἄτος, τό, a hole, an opening; the pudendum, Aristoph. Eccl. 624. Fr. τρυπάω. Τρυπητής, οῦ, ὁ, one who bores, a borer, Plat. Crat. 327, 8. Fr.

τρυπάω.

Τεῦσανως, οςος, ὁ, ἡ, vexing men, distressing; αὐδὰ τευσάνως, the distressing sound, Soph. Phil. 208. Fr. ἀνής and τεύω.

Τεῦσίδιος, ου, δ, ἡ, life-wasting, pinching; τευσίδιος γαστής, a pinching belly, Aristoph. Nub. 421. Fr. τεύω and βίος. Th. τεῦσίς.

Teuσσός, ή, όν, sick, afflicted, feeble; chagrined. Fr. τεύω.

Τεῦτὰνη, ης, ἡ, a balance or pair of scales, Aristoph. Vesp. 39; Dem. de Coron. 325, 13. Fr. τεύω.

Teνφάλεια, είας, Ion. είη, ης, ἡ, a casque or helmet with three plumes; αὐλώπιδί τε τευφαλείη, and by his tapering helmet, Il. v, 182; the crest of a helmet where the plume is inserted. Some suppose it derived from τεύω, to pierce, and to signify, a helmet or casque with a perforated beaver. Not probable. See Il. xi, 353. Fr. τεείς and φαλός. Τεὐφάλίς, ίδος, ἡ, cheese; milky, like milk, made of milk or curds; a slice of cheese. Fr. τεέφω.

Τρῦφάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to live luxuriously or delicately, Demosth. 402, pen.; to lead a life of pleasure, to indulge in luxury; to riot in luxury; to enjoy life; to abound or be luxuriant; τρυφῶσαν, luxurious, Aristoph. Nub. 49; to be proud, insolent, arrogant; οἱ δὶ ὑμέτεροι ῥήτορες τρυφῶσι, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 11; to forget one's self; la. ἰτρύφησα, part. pres. f. g. τρυφῶσα. Fr. τρυφή.

Τευφεραίνομαι, f. οῦμαι, to live voluptuously or luxuriously; καὶ τευφερανθείς, and with a soft, foppish air, Aristoph. Vesp. 699. Τευφερεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to live voluptuously, or luxuriously. Τευφερία, ας, 'n, gratification, vo-

luptuousness, indulgence. Fr τουτή.

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Τρυφερόν, for τρυφερώς, voluptuously, sensually. From

Τεὐφιερός, ά, όν, delicate, effeminate, luxurious, Thucyd. i, 6; Aristoph. Vesp. 1455; soft, feeble, enervated; sensual; elegant, graceful. Whence

Τρῦφερότης, ητος, ἡ, softness, delicacy, effeminacy. Fr. τρυφερός. Τρυφερός, compar. of τρυφερός. Τρῦφερός κας, ἡ, delicacy, luxury, Aristoph. Lys. 387; effeminacy; pl. luxuries, Eurip. Orest. 1112; sensuality; a life spent in luxury and sensuality; pride, haughtiness, arrogance, wantonness, Aristoph. Plut. 819. Fr. Θρύπτω.

Τεŭφηλός, ή, όν, Poet. for τευφεεός.

Τεύφημα, ἄτος, τό, pleasure, luxury; delight, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1050; sensuality. Fr. τευφάω.

Τ_{ξυ}φητής, οῦ, ὁ, one who lives luxuriously or voluptuously, a sensualist. Same Th.

Τεῦ φοκαλάσιεις, ἡ, a soft costly woman's garment. Fr. τευφή and καλάσιεις.

Τεὐφος, εος, τό, a morsel, slice, piece, fragment, Herodt. iv, 181. Fr. Θεύστω.

Τευφωσα, ns, n, the name of a woman, Tryphosa, i. e. living luxuriously. Fr. τευφάω.

Τευχηςός, ά, όν, worn out, ragged, tattered, Eurip. Troad. 498. Fr. τεύω.

Τεύχμαλα, rough places. Fr. τεαχύς. See τεόχμαλον.

Teύχνος, ου, δ, a kind of plant called solanum or nightshade.

Τεύχονται, 3. pl. pres. ind. pas. of τεύχω.

 $T_{\tilde{\ell}\tilde{\nu}\chi\sigma\varsigma}$, εος, τό, a rag; a wornout or tattered garment, Eurip. Electr. 507; τεμίχη, pl. rags. Th. τεμώ.

Τεύχουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of Τεῦχόω, ω, obsol., for which τεύχω, but f. ώσω, 1. a. ἐτεύχωσα, pf. pas. πετεύχομαι, to wear out; to rub against, to wear away, consume, waste; to vex, harass, fatigue, afflict; pas. to be worn out, exhausted; κατὰ πάντα τετευχωμένοι, being completely exhausted, Thucyd. vii, 28. Fr. τεύω.

Tevxω, used in the pres. act. and pas. only. See τevxω, to wear out, consume, to waste, afflict, torture, Soph. Œd. T. 666; Thucyd. i, 126; Odys. i, 248.

 $\text{TP}\bar{\gamma}'\Omega$, f. τζύσω, to bore; to rub,

wear; to bruise fine; to rub against; to vex, to harass, Herodt. i, 22; to wear out or exhaust, Æschyl. Prom. 27; to fatigue, afflict; to molest; to subdue; pf. pas. τέτεῦμαι, Xen. Cyr. v, 4, 6; with xará · part. σετρυμένος. πόνοις τετουμένα γεωργικοῖς σώματα, Plat. Legg. vi, 761, D. Hence τεύσκω, τεύχω, τευχόω, etc., the same. Τρωάδες, ων, αί, Trojan women, Trojan dames, Il. vi, 442. Τρωαί, ων, αί, Trojan women, Trojan dames, Il. iii, 384. Τρωάνδε, Poet. and Dor. for

Τρωάνδε, Poet. and Dor. for Τροιήνδε, to or towards Troy. Τρωάς, άδος, ή, belonging to Troy, Trojan, Eurip. Androm. 859; Id. Troad. 962.

Τρώγαλα, ων, τά, s. as Τρωγάλια, ων, τά, sweetmeats; the dessert; properly, fruits eaten at the dessert, Aristoph. Plut. 798. Fr. τρώγω.

Τρώγλη, ης, ἡ, properly, a hole made by gnawing; a hole, a hollow, a cavern. Fr. τρώγω. Τρωγλοδύνοντα, acc. sing. part. pres. of

Τρωγλοδονω, to go into a hole or hiding-place; to dwell in holes or caves. Fr. τρώγλη and δύνω. Τρωγλοδότης, ου, δ, one who lives in holes or caverns: the name of a mouse, Troglodytes; a species of wren. Same Th.

Τεωγλοδύω, only used in part., to creep into holes or caves. Fr. τεώγλη and δύω.

Τεωγοίσας, Dor. for τεωγούσας, ucc. pl. f. g. part. pres., and Τεώγοντι, for τεώγουσι, Dor. 3. pl. pres. of τεώγω.

Τεωγύλλιο, ου, τό, the name of a city, Trogyllium; a magazine or hoard for provisions.

TPΩ'ΓΩ, f. ξομαι, to eat, to eat fruits generally, to masticate; to gnaw, chew, Aristoph. Nub. 924; to devour; to nibble, graze, feed; 2. a. act. ἔτρᾶγον. The original Th. seems to have been τρώγω hence the 2. aor. and τράγημα, etc., Herodt. i, 71; 2. a. pas. ἐτρᾶγην, inf. τραγῆναι.

Τεώγων, part. pres. act. of τεώγω. Τεῶες, nom., and Τεωσί, or Τεωσίν, dat. pl. of Τεάς · also Τεώεσι, dat. pl. Ion. and Poet.

Tewison, dat. pl. Ion. and Poet. for Tewoiv, of Tews.

Τεωθή, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. pas. τεωθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of τιτεώσκω.

Teωία, ας, ή, Poet. for Τροία, ας, ή, Troy.

Τεωϊάδες, s. as Τεωάδες. Τεωϊάθεν, adv., Poet. for Τεοιάθεν, and Ion. Τεοιήθεν, from Troy. Τεωϊάς, and Τεμάς, άδος, ή, Trojan.

Τρωϊκός, Τρώϊος, Τρωός, Trojan, Eurip. Orest. 240. Τρώϊλος, ου, δ, a Trojan.

Τεωίος, η, ον, Epic for Τεωίος, Trojan, fem. Τεωίας, άδος, a Trojan woman.

Τρωΐπες, dat. sing. of Τρώς. Τρωκτά, τά. See τρωκτός. Τρῶκται, nom. pl. of

Τεώκτης, ου, δ, one that gnaws, chews, a devourer, glutton; a cunning or deceitful man; a knave, a sharper, Odys. xiv, 289; a species of fish. Fr. τεώγω.

Τεωπτός, ή, όν, eaten, gnawed; eatable, esculent, Herodt. ii, 92; Xen. Anab. v, 3, 12; generally fruits of different kinds served up as a dessert. Fr. τεώγω.

Τρώμα, ας, α, Dor. for τρώμη, ης, η, a hole. Fr. τονέω. Th. τερέω, the same. But

Τρώμα, άτος, τό, a wound, stroke, hurt; Ion. for τραῦμα, Herodt. ii, 63. Th. τιτρώσκω.

Τεωματίζω, f. ίσω, to wound, Herodt. i, 59; to hurt; like τεαυματίζω. And

Τεωματίης, ου, δ, a wounded man, Ion. for τεαυματίας, Herodt. iii, 79. Fr. τιτεώσκω. Th. τεώω. Τεώμη, ης, Dor. τεώμα, ας, ή, a hole, perforation; orifice; a wound; an ulcer.

Τεωμι, s. as τεώω οτ τιτεώσχω. Τεωξ, γός, δ, a weevil or species of worm, an insect that devours grain or pulse. Fr. τεώγω.

Τρωξαλλίς, ίδος, ή, a cricket; a caterpillar. Fr. τρώγω. Τρωξάρταο, gen. Æol. of

Τεωξάςτης, ου, δ, the name of a mouse, Troxartes, i. e. breadgnawing, gnawing or nibbling bread. Fr. τρώγω and ἄςτος. Τρώξίμος, ου, δ, ἡ, eatable, ripe, fit to eat, Theocr. i, 49. Fr. τρώγω.

Τρῶξις, εως, ή, an eating, a biting. Fr. τ ρώγω.

Τρωός, ά, όν, for Τρώϊος.

Τρωοφθόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, destructive to the Trojans or to Troy. Fr. Τρώς and φθείρω.

Τρωπάσκετο, 3. sing. Epic impf. mid. to

Τρωπάω, ω, to turn; mid. to turn one's self; τρωπάσκετο φεύγειν, Ion. for ἐτρωπάετο, turned himself to fly, Il. xi, 567; μπδὲ τρώπασθε φόδονδε, don't betake

yourselves to flight, Id. xv, 666; ἤτε θαμὰ τεωπώσα χέει πολυηχέα φωνήν, the nightingale, who, making rapid turns or inflections of the voice, pours forth her flexible and varying note, Odys. xix, 521. See Twining's Aristot. Poet., p. 27; and Hesych. and Apollon. Lex. Th. τεέτω.

Τρωπώσα, fem. part. pres. of τρωπάω, Odys. xix, 521.

Τρώς, Τρωός, δ, Tros, the founder of Troy; a Trojan.

Τρῶσεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. Ion. of τιτρώσκω.

Τρώσεσθαι, fut. inf. mid. to τι-

Τρώσητε, 2. pl. 1. a. subj. to τιτρώσκω.

Τρωσις, εως, ή, a wounding, a wound. Fr. τιτρώσκω.

Τρωτός, ή, όν, wounded; vulnerable, Xen. Anab. iii, 1, 15.
Th. τιτρώσχω.

Τρωῦμα, ατος, τό, Ion. for τραῦμα, doubtful, Herodt. iv, 180. Τρωχάω, Poet. for τροχάω, to

wheel round; to run, Il. xxii, 163; s. as τείχω.

Τεώω, obsol., f. τεώσω, 1. a. ἔτεωσα, to pierce, to wound by piercing; to hurt, injure. See τιτεώσχω.

Teωων, and Teωων, Dor. gen. pl. of Teως.

Tτα, for τινά, in the comic writers, is often added to words ending in a short vowel, as ποσάττα, Aristoph. Ran. 174; and perhaps by the Attics is always to be put for ἄττα, Dawes, p. 302.

Ττι, Poet. for τί.

Tú, Dor. for σύ, τύγα, Dor. for σύγε· τύ is said to be enclitic when it stands for σέ, Buttmann, Gram. i, 292, doubtful.

Τυγχάνοντα, acc. sing. part. pres.

Τυγχάνω, f. m. τεύξομαι, 2. a. ἔτυχου, 1. α. ἐτύχησα, to hit, Il. xv, 581; pf. τετύχηκα, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 4; Ion. τέτευχα, Odys. xii, 423; made ἐτετεύχεε, 3. sing. plupf., Herodt. iii, 14; to hit a mark, to hit; τύχων κατά δεξιόν ώμον, having hit him on the right shoulder, Il. v, 98; to get, obtain, attain; to light upon by chance, to happen, to befall; to meet; to incur a fine or punishment; to obtain any thing from any one; with acc. and gen.; où τοῦθ' ἰχέτευσα σοῦ τυχεῖν, Eurip. Med. 339; τυγχάνειν λόγου, to ob-

tain leave to speak, Æschin. 28, 8; it is frequently construed with the participle of another verb, agreeing with the subject; συγχάνω Ιχων, I happen to have; εί δ' ἐσύγχανες βλίσων, if you happened to enjoy your sight, Soph. (Ed. T. 348; ouiromas roisus lyà xágiros rituxnnos rors, Dem. de Coron.; il τύχα, if by chance, peradventure; i ເປັນເປັນ, a common person, one who appears by chance; also, one in a private station, distinct from one in office; aid' दिन्दर्ग के वा विद्यालया है कि कार्केन का धोड़ विकास में हैं को मांबड़, की שתפע שבי דעצפידשו ביולפטשטי, ALLE TELE TET TENTSUSTENT IT τη Asia zai is τη Ευρώπη, Æschin. c. Ctes., in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 74; ri di (90) mid' Hewa vor τυχόντα, and you no ordinary bero, Dem. de Coron. 180; si rexists, the common people, the mob; vò vu zóv, by chance, perhaps; with the poets it sometimes governs the acc., signifying to obtain from, Soph. Phil. 507; Id. Œd. C. 1108; Eurip. Hipp. 933; Æschyl. Ag. 1203; also the dat., to happen to, to befall; of aurois ruxes, such as I wish may happen to them, Soph. Phil. 275; Βίλοιμ' άν ώς πλείστοισι πημονάς τυχείν, Eschyl. Prom. 346; 1. a. pas. ιτύχ/ην, pf. pas. τίτυγμαι, Ι am become; 2. a. act. by redupl. inf. retursiv, Odys. xv, 77; mid. errunielus, Id. xxi, 428; xii, 283. Τh. τύχω, τύχω, τυχάνω, τυγχάνω · also, τιύχω.

Todas, for irraula, Hesych. Todeidae, Æol., and Todeidie, Ion. gen. of

Tedeldas, ev, i, a patronymic, Tydides, Diomedes.

Tudios, iws, and iss, i, the name

of a man, Tydeus. Tui, and Tuib', Dor. for Th, This, here, hither, Sappho.

Tunaira, no. a, a drag, used for

the same purpose as a flail. Fr. TÝZW.

Touiça, f. ieu, to hammer; to scrape, polish, shave off, carve, or engrave, Aristoph. Av. 1138. Fr. Tiza.

Téxique, eres, vé, a building, an edifice, Eurip. Troad. 814. Fr.

Tunes, and vixes, ou, i, an instrument used by stone-cutters to engrave or carve with; a hammer or mallet, Herodt. vii, 89; a chisel, Eurip. Herc. F. 940. Fr. σιύχω.

Tuntá, a Persian word, a royal supper or feast, Herodt. ix, 110. Tuz 765, ń, ér, made, fabricated, built; firm, stout; Tuxton xanor, perverse mischief, said of Mars, Il. v, \$31. Fr. 3. sing. pf. pas. of τιύχω.

Tine, and tixe, both obsol., to fabricate, make ready. τυγχάνω.

Tuan, ns, n, callosity; hardness of the skin of the shoulders, as hardened by loads, Aristoph. Acharn. 860; the bunch of a camel; a mattress, a pad. Fr. τύλος, the same.

Τύλίμος, ου, ο, a purse made of skin, because any thing τυλίττι-Tai, is there inclosed as in a bedtick.

Τυλίττω, or -σσω, to roll up or inclose; to envelope. Fr. τύλη. ΤΫ́ΛΟΣ, ου, δ, callosity, hardness, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 54; a bunch or protuberance; a swelling on the breast; a wooden peg, Aristoph. Acharn. 553.

Từ Xớw, 🗸, f. ώσω, to make callous or hard; pas. to become callous, to be fortified with knobs; to be knotted or gnarled, Herodt. vii, 65; pf. pas. τιτύλωμαι. Fr. preced.

Τύλωμα, ατος, τό, a callosity, hardness. Fr. τυλόω.

Τυλωτός, ή, όν, hard, callous, knotty, Herodt. vii, 69. Fr. τύλος.

Τυμβάς, αδος, ή, a sorceress or witch, who haunts τύμξος, the tombs, and there performs her unhallowed rites. Fr. τύμζος. Τύμδιυμα, žτος, τό, a corpse that

has been buried or burned, Eurip. Ion. 933; a sepulchre, Soph. Antig. 1205. Fr TUM-Grúw.

Τυμειύω, f. ιύσω, to bury, inter, entomb, Aristoph. Thesm. 885; Soph. Aj. 1042; to be interred, Id. Antig. 879.

Tum Shens, sos, i, h, sepulchral, buried, interred, ruplingne Toea, Aristoph. Thesm. 889; like a tomb, Soph. Antig. 938. Fr. τύμεος and äew.

Tumsirns, ou, i, fem. rumsiris, ides, in or at the grave. Fr. τύμ**ί**ος.

Tuployiews, ovros, i, an old man on the edge of the grave. Fr. TUMEs and yiewr.

ΤΥΜΒΟΣ, ου, Dor. τύμζω, δ, properly, a tumulus or mound of earth, raised over a dead body, a tomb, Il. vii, 336; Soph. Œd. C. 408; a sepulchre, Herodt. i, 45; a grave: a funera! pile, Soph. Antig. 1188; Eurip. Hec. 91; τὸν γέροντα τύμδον, an old man on the verge of the grave, Id. Med. 1206 ; τύμζον would, or xully, to make a grave, Hom. Th. probably τύφω, to burn; from the ancient practice of burning the dead.

Τυμεούχος, ου, ό, ή, dwelling in a tomb, sepulchral. Fr. τύμκος and "xw.

Tumboxoia, a, f. noa, to raise or build a tomb; to throw up a funeral pile, Herodt. vii, 117; to inter, bury. Fr. σύμδος and χοίω or χίω.

Tumboxin, ns, n, the act of burying; a tomb or grave, Il. xxi, 323. Fr. preced.

Τυμβοχόος, ου, ό, ή, poured on the tomb; τυμβοχόα χειρώματα, Æschyl. S. Theb. 1024 (evidently a false reading for τυμεόχωστα χώματα. See note on this passage in Collect. Gr. Maj., vol. iii, p. 242).

Τυμεόχωστος, ου, ό, ή, heaped up, as a tomb, Soph. Antig. 841. Fr. τύμθος and χίω.

Τυμδωρύχος, ου, ό, a grave-digger, one who breaks open tombs and violates the dead, Aristoph. Ran. 1149. Fr. τύμος and δεύσσω. Τύμμα, ἄτος, τό, Poet. a blow, stroke, stripe, wound; hurt; slaughter, Æschyl. Ag. 1405. Fr. τύπτω.

Τυμπανίζω, f. ίσω, to beat a timbrel, drum, tambourine; to beat with sticks or cudgels; to cudgel; to inflict any violent punishment; to strike, as a clock; pf. pas. τιτυμπάνισμαι, 1. a. pas. irumawiesny, ns, n. Fr. σύμπανος.

Τυμστανισμός, ου, δ, drum-beating or timbrel-playing, in celebrating the festival of Cybele, Aristoph. Lys. 388; beating with a cudgel. Fr. τυμπανίζω.

Τυμσανιστής, ου, o, one who beats the τύμπανον, a drummer; fem. τυμπανίστεια, of a priestess of Cybele. Fr. τυμπανίζω.

Τυμαανίστεια, ας, ή, a female performer on a drum, tambourine, or timbrel, Demosth. 320, 15. From

Tυμαανίτης, ου, ό, as a drum; a species of dropsy, tympanites. Τύμπανον, ου, τό, for τύπανον, & timbrel, drum, tambourine, cymbal; βαρυδρόμων ύπο τυμπάνων, Eurip. Bucch, 156; algiels

τάπιχώςι ἐν πόλει Φευγῶν τύμπανα, 'Ρίας τε μητεὸς ἐμά θ' εὐεήματα, Id. 59; also, a club, staff, cudgel. Τh. τύπτω.

Turδαρεῖος, εία, εῖον, belonging to Tyndareus, Eurip. Orest. 368. Turδάρεος, ου, ὁ, Tyndareus. Also Turδάρεως, εω, ὁ, Tyndareus, the name of a man.

Turdagidas, av, oi, Castor and Pollux.

Turdacions, ou, i, the son of Tyndareus.

Tuvδucls, Υδος, ἡ, the daughter of Tyndareus, Helen, Eurip. Hec. 269; pl. the daughters of Tyndareus, Helen and Clytemnestra, Id. 1260.

Tūvn, Dor. for τύ, and this for σύ, II. v, 485. So ἐγώνη, for ἐγώ. ΤΥΝΝΟ΄Σ, or τυνός, ή, όν, small, little, Theocr. Herc. 137.

Τυννοῦτος, and Att. τυννουτοσί, neut. τυννουτονί, little, small, diminutive, Aristoph. Nub. 878; insignificant, Id. Acharn. 367. Fr. preced.

Tυντλάζω, f. άσω, to tread clay; to walk in the mud or in clay; to break the clods, Aristoph. Pac. 1148; to talk at random; to babble. From

TΥΝΤΛΟΣ, ου, δ, clay, mud, mire, dirt; trifles, nonsense.

Τύπάνον, ου, τό, s. as τύμπανον. Τυπάς, άδος, and τυπίς, ίδος, ή, a hammer, a mallet. Fr. τύπτω. Τυπείην, ης, η, 2. a. opt. pas. to τύπτω.

Τυπείς, εῖσα, έν, 2. a. part. pas. to τύπτω.

 $T\check{v}\pi\acute{n}$, \tilde{n}_{5} , \acute{n} , a blow, stroke, stripe. Same Th.

Tυπῖκός, ή, όν, made after a model or type, typical; symbolical; figurative. Hence

Τυπῖχῶς, adv. typically, symbolically; after a model. Fr. $\tau \ddot{\nu}$ - $\pi \sigma_{5}$.

Tυπίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a hammer, Apollon. iv, 762; Diod. Sic.

Tunos, ou, o, a mark impressed; στίδου γ' οὐδεὶς τύπος, no mark of a footstep, Soph. Phil. 29; a stamp; a pattern, exemplar, rule, model; οἰκισταῖς δὲ τοὺς μὲν τόπους προσήχει είδεναι έν οίς δεῖ μυθολογείν τοὺς ποιητάς, Plat. Polit. ii, 379, A; an image or representation, Herodt. ii, 86; Id. iii, 88; a figure or form, Æschyl. S. Theb. 479; Id. Suppl. 289; shape; a sketch, delineation, likeness, Eurip. Troad. 1186; a dent or mark made by a blow; ώς τύπφ λα-Geiv, to comprehend it in a more loose or general description, Theophr. Char. 2; $\dot{\omega}_s$ $\dot{\epsilon}_v$ $\tau \dot{\nu} \pi \omega$, as in a general description, Plat. Polit. iii, 414, A; a type or figure, N. T.; the sound made by horses' feet, Xen. Hipp. 11, 12; the state of a disease. Fr. $\tau \dot{\nu} \pi \tau \omega$.

Tυπόω, ω, f. ώσω, to impress or stamp a mark; to make an impression or mark; to seal a letter; to make a portrait or image of; to fashion, form, Plat. Prot. 326, D. Fr. preced.

Τύπτειν, pres. inf., and

Τυπτήσεις, Att., s. as τύψεις, 2. sing. f. act. of τυπτίω, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 292, B.

Τυπτήσομαι, f. mid. of obsol. τυπτέω, I shall be beat, Aristoph. Nub. 1379.

Τυπτητέος, έα, έον, must be beaten, Demosth. 1271, 5. Fr. τύπτω.

Τύπτομες, Dor. for τύπτομες, 1. pl. pres. ind. act. of τύπτω. So τυπτόμεσθα, for τυπτόμεθα, 1. pl. pres. ind. pas.; and

Τυπτόντων, Att. for τυπτίτωσαν (in the Attic dialect, the gen. pl. of the part. pres. act. is used for 3. pl pres. imperat.), of

 $\mathbf{T}\Upsilon\Pi\mathbf{T}\Omega$, f. $\tau \dot{\nu}\psi\omega$, to beat, bruise, pound; to smite, strike; to sting, wound ; impf. "TUTTOV . 1. a. ἔτυψα, 2. a. ἔτυπον · διανταίος έτυπεν όδύνα με, Eurip. Ion. 768; Att. fut. τυπτήσω, from obsol. τυπτίω, Aristoph. Nub. 1443; f. mid. τυπτήσομαι, I shall be beat, Id. Nub. 1379; 2. a. pas. ἐτύπην, Eurip. Androm. 1109; Il. xi, 191; Soph. Œd. T. 811; τυπείς, Æschyl. Prom. 369; mid. to strike one's self, Herodt. ii, 61; to lament; to mourn for the dead, literally, to strike one's self on the breast through grief; pres. pas. τύπτομαι, to be beaten, whipped; 2. pf. τέτυπα, ας, ε, obsol. (the root τύπω, whence τύπτω, hence, τύπος, κτύπος, κτυπέω).

Τύπω, dat. sing. of τύπος.

Τυπώδης, εος, δ, ή, like an impression, mark, stamp; sketched, done in a summary way. Fr. τύπος and είδος.

Τυπωθέντες, pl. part. 1. a. pas. of πυπόω.

Τύπωμα, ἄτος, τό, s. as τύτος ἐξῶ μοςφῆς τύπωμα, I see a representation of his form, Eurip. Phæn. 164; an urn, containing the ashes of the dead, Soph. Electr. 54. Th. τυπόω.

Τύς αννα, neut. pl. from τύς αννος, 1325 which see.

Tυραννευόντων, gen. pl. part. pres. of

Τύ ξαννεύω, f. εύσω, to have absolute authority, unrestrained by law; to reign, to rule over, Thucyd. i, 18; with gen., Soph. Œd. C. 450; to tyrannize; to act the tyrant, Plat. Ax. 366, E. Th. τύραννος.

Τυραννίω, ῶ, ἡσω, s. as preced., Thucyd. ii, 30; with acc.; it commonly governs the gen., εἰ καὶ τυραννεῖς, though you are sovereign, Soph. Œd. T. 408; Demosth. 127, 1. (This form is not used by Herodotus or Æschylus.)

Tυραννία, ας, ή, tyranny, Xen. Hist. ii, 4, 1; empire, dominion, royal authority. Fr. τύραννος.

Tυραννίζω, f. ίσω, to assume arbitrary power, to favor absolute power, Demosth. 213, 15. Fr. τύραννος.

Tυς αννίκός, ή, όν, pertaining to absolute power, tyrannical, arbitrary, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 15; concerning a tyrant; regal or royal, Eurip. Med. 738. Fr. τύς αντος

Τυς αννίκῶς, adv. tyrannically; like a tyrant; τυς αννικῶς φρονεῖν, to aim at sovereign power, Aristoph. Vesp. 507. Fr. preced.

Τυραννικώτατος, superl. of τυραννικός.

Tύραννίς, ίδος, ἡ, tyranny; the supreme or sovereign power, Æschyl. Prom. 224; Aristoph. Plut. 124; εἰ δὶ θελήσει, ἰς τὴν Θυγατέρα ταὐτην ἀναθῆναι ἡ τυραννίς, Herodt. i; empire, reign; the wife of a king or tyrant; αἰ τυραννίδες, for οἰ τύραννοι, Id. viii, 137; Æschyl. Choëph. 967. Fr. τύραννος.

Τυραννοδιδάσκαλος, ου, ό, a teacher or propounder of tyranny. Fr. διδάσκαλος.

Τυραννοκτόνος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , a slayer of a tyrant. Fr. $\tau \dot{\nu}_{\rho}$ and $\tau \dot{\nu}_{\nu}$ $\dot{\nu}_{\sigma}$

Tυραννοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a maker of tyrants, Plat. Polit. ix, 572, E. Fr. ποιέω. And

TΥΡΑΝΝΟΣ, ου, δ, ἡ, an absolute sovereign; a king; a queen; a prince; δεινὰ τυράννων λήματα, the will of princes is formidable, Eurip. Med. 119; as an adjective, tyrannical, belonging to a tyrant or sovereign; ἢ τύρανα δρᾶν, than to do things belonging to a sovereign or monarch, to exercise arbitrary power, Soph. Œd. T. 588; a

governor; !x ιιδη τυς άννους ἐκεῖνος ἐν ταύταις ταῖς πόλεσι κατίστησε, Dem. de Coron., p. 100,
Coll. Maj. iii; τύς αννος originally signified a sovereign or prince,
who ruled according to the customs of the state; afterwards, one
who had subverted the liberties of
a people and ruled by arbitrary
power; the name of a man, Tyrannus; also, the name of a
bird; connected with κοίς ανος, κύειος, etc.

Τυς αννοφόνος, ου, δ, ή, slaying tyrants. Fr. τύς αννος and φονίω. Τυς δάζομαι, to be disturbed, troubled, anxious; to be crowded together; pas. of

Tuρξάζω, f. άσω, to raise disturbances; to stir up, Aristoph. Vesp. 257: to agitate; to throw into confusion or disorder; to be busy. Fr. τύρξη, Att. for σύρξη.

Tύρθη, ης, η, a crowd; tumult, disorder, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 3.
Τύρευμα, ατος, τό, any thing curdled, fresh cheese, Eurip.

Cycl. 162. Fr. τυρός.
Τῦρευτής, ῆρος, ὁ, and τῦρευτής, οῦ, ὁ, one who makes cheese; Ἑρμῆς τυρευτής, of Hermes as

god of goatherds. Fr. τυρεύω. Τυρεύω, f. εύσω, and τυρείω, ω, f. ήσω, to make cheese; to stir together, stir up, excite, throw into disorder, Demosth. 436, 5. Fr. τυρός.

Τυρία, ns, n, Europa. Fr. τυρός. Τύριος, ια, ιον, of or belonging to Tyre, Tyrian.

Τυρίσδω, Dor. for συρίζω. Τυρισκός, οῦ, ὁ, a little cheese.

Τυςογλύφος, ου, ό, the name of a mouse, Tyroglyphus. Fr. τυςός and γλύφω.

Tugósis, όεσσα, όεν, like cheese, made of cheese, made with cheese. Fr. τυρός.

Tυςόκνηστις, εος, ή, a cheese-grater or scraper, Aristoph. Lys. 231; Id. Vesp. 998. Fr. τυς εός and κνάω.

Τυρόνωτος, ου, ό, ή, having a cheese on its back, Aristoph. Acharn. 1125. Fr. τυρός and νῶτος.

Τυροποιίω, ω, f. ήσω, to make cheese. Fr. τυρός and ποιίω.
Τυροπωλίω, ω, f. ήσω, to sell cheese, to be a cheesemonger, to weigh, like a cheesemonger, Aristoph. Ran. 1369. Fr. τυρός and πωλίω.

Tυςοπώλης, ου, i, a cheesemonger, Aristoph. Eq. 854. Same Th.

TŤPO'S, $\delta \tilde{\nu}$, δ , cheese, R. xi, 638; Eurip. Cycl. 209.

Tives, ov, n, the name of a city, Tyre; Syriac, a rock

Τυροφορείον, ου, τό, a shelf for holding cheese. Fr. φέρω. Τυροφόρος, ου, δ, ή, bearing cheese,

spread with cheese. Fr. τυρός and φέρω.

Tυβρηνία, ας, ή, Tyrrhenia or Tuscany.

Τυρβηνικὰ σανδάλια. See ὑπόδημα.

Tυβρηνϊκός, or Τυςσηνικός, ή, όν, Etruscan, Tyrrhenian, Eurip. Phæn. 1392; Τυςσηνική σάλσιγξ, Æschyl. Eum. 537.

Tυρρηνοί, ων, οί, Tyrrhenians, Etruscans.

Τυρρηνολίτης, ου, δ, destroyer of Tyrrhenians. Fr. Τυρρηνός and ὅλλυμι.

Tuppnvos, ń, óv, Poet. Tuponvos, Tyrrhenian, Etruscan; hence fem. Tuppnvos, idos, ń.

Tύρρις, 105, and εως, n. See τύρ.

Tugonvis, ίδος, ἡ, Tuscan, Eurip. Med. 1339; Tugonvis, ὁ, ἡ, the same; Tugonvòv σπίος, Id. 1356. ΤΥΡΣΙΣ, and τύρμις, ιος, and ως, ἡ, a tower; a defence; a fortification, rampart, a castle, Xen. Anab. iv, 4, 1; Lat. turris.

Tύρχη, ñs, 'n, a fork; s. as ὑρχή. Τυρῶ, Dor. for τυροῦ, gen. of τυρός, cheese. But

Tυρώ, όος, contract. οῦς, ἡ, Tyro, a woman's name.

Tuewdns, sos, o, n, of cheese, like cheese. Fr. sidos.

Tύσσω, to pray, supplicate, entreat, Hesych.; perhaps for στύσσω, as in entreating, the hands are folded, or the knees are bent. Τυτθά, adv. scarcely, Æschyl. Pers. 588. From

Tυτθός, ή, όν, οτ τυτθός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, little, small, Il. i, 354; a little child, Il. vi, 222; τυτθόν, adv. a little; τυτθὸν ὅσσον, very little. Probably from τιτθός.

Τυφάονα, acc. sing. of Τυφάων. Τυφαόνιον, ου, τό, the name of a place, Typhaonium.

Τυφάων, ονος, δ, the name of a man, Typhaon, one of the giants. Τυφεδανός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a silly old dotard, fit for nothing but the grave, Aristoph. Vesp. 1404. Fr. τύφω.

Τύφη, s. as τίφη.

Tύφη, ης, ἡ, an aquatic plant, Typha latifolia, Theophr. H. Pl. 1, 8; 4, 11.

Tophens, sos, o, h, burning. Fr.

τύφω. See πάπυρος.

Τυφθείμεν, είτε, είτεν, by syncope for τυφθείημεν, etc., 1. a. opt. pas. of τύπτω.

Tυφλόπους, ποδος, δ, ħ, blindfooted, i. e. not able to direct the
footsteps by sight; feeble feet,
Eurip. Phæn. 1565. Fr. τυ
φλός and ποῦς.

ΤΥΦΛΟ Σ, ή, όν, blind, Eurip. Hec. 1093; τυφλὸς τά τ' ὧτα τόν τε νοῦν τά τ' ὄμματ' εἶ, you are blind as to your ears, your mind, and your eyes, i. e. you are deprived of all your senses, Soph. Œd. T. 371; Eurip. Hec. 1050; obscure, Soph. Trach. 1094; dark; ignorant; invisible; not lighted; deaf; also, obstructed.

Τυφλότης, ητος, ή, blindness, Plat.

Alc. i, 126, B. Fr. τυφλός.

Τυφλούνται 3 η γρος μας.

Τυφλούνται, 3. pl. pres. pas. of τυφλόω.

Tυφλοφόςος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, carrying a blind man; but τυφλόφοςος, borne by a blind man. Th. φέςω.

Τυφλόω, ω, f. ώσω, to blind, deprive of sight, Herodt. iv, 2; to put out one's eyes; pas. to be blinded, Eurip. Hec. 1018; οῦτω σφόδοω ἐτυφλώθην, I was so utterly blinded, Plat. Phad. 96, C; to be obscure; l.a. ἐτύ. φλωσω, l. a. pas. ἐτυφλώθην. Fr. τυφλός.

Tυφλως, adv. blindly; τυφλως έχειν, to be blind.

 $T_{\nu}\phi\lambda\omega\sigma\iota_{s}$, $\varepsilon\omega_{s}$, $\dot{\eta}$, blindness. Fr. $\tau\nu\phi\lambda\delta_{s}$.

Τυφλώττω, to be blind; not to see at all. Fr. τυφλός.

Τῦφογέρων, οντος, ὁ, a disdainful or saucy old man, Aristoph. Nub. 906. Some translate τυφογέρων, "a decrepit old man, and a stupid old man"; but the meaning given above seems to be more appropriate, as it accords better with the epithet following: κάνάρμοστος, and unaccommodating. Fr. τύφω and γέρων. Τῦφομᾶνής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, madly puffed up with pride; excessively proud. Fr. τύφω and μαίνο μαι.

Tυφόμενος, part. pres. mid. of τύφω.

Tυφος, ου, δ, smoke, steam; any vain or useless thing; vanity, vainglory, arrogance, pride, ostentation; infatuation; astonishment; stupefaction. Th. σύσω.

 $T\bar{\nu}\phi\delta\omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\omega\sigma\omega$, to trouble with smoke; to so oke; to puff up,

inflate; to make insolent or vainglorious; to bewilder, stupefy; pas. τυφόομαι, οῦμαι, το be inflated, to swell with pride or insolence; pf. pas. τετύφωμαι· οὐχ οὖτω τετύφωμαι, I am not so mad, Demosth. 229, 1; part. τετυφωμίνος, η, ον, inflated, foolish, mad, blinded: ὧ τετυφωμίνε σύ, Ο you fool! Plat. Hipp. Maj. 290, A; 1. a. ind. pas. ἐτυφώθην, part. τυφωθείς, έντος, puffed up. Fr. τύφος.

 $T\bar{\Upsilon}'\Phi\Omega$, f. $\vartheta \dot{\psi} \psi$, l. a. $\ddot{\imath}\theta \dot{\psi} \psi$, properly, to set on fire, so that the fire may spread but not blaze; to raise a smoke; ἀλλὰ καὶ σὺ τύφε, but do you smoke then, Aristoph. Vesp. 457; τύφειν καστνόν, to raise a smoke, Herodt. iv, 196; τῷ καπνῷ τύφων ἄπασαν την πόλιν, enveloping the whole city in fire and smoke, Aristoph. Vesp. 1082; τύφομαι, to smoke; to throw out smoke; to burn or waste with love, desire, or any concealed passion; sometimes, act., merely to set on fire, and pas. to be burnt; pf. pas. τέθυμμαι, Plat. Phæd. 230; 2. a. ἐτύφην. See θύω, a kindred

Τυφωγέρων, s. as τυφογέρων. Τυφωέος, gen. sing. and Τυφώεϊ, dat. of Τυφωεύς, s. as Τυφώς.

Τύφωεύς, έως, Ερίς έος, δ, contract. Τῦφώες, ᾶ, Τγρηοὂιις, Τγρηος, α giant buried by Jove in Cilicia, cf. Τυφώς [τ in trisyll. cases, τ in dissyll., cf. Τυφων]. Τυφωθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of τυφώω.

Tūφών, ῶνος, and Τυφωνεύς, έως, Æschyl. Prom. 362; the name of a giant, Typhaon or Typhon; also, a whirlwind; a storm or tempest. Fr. τύφω.

Τῦρωνῖκός, ή, όν, stormy; impetuous; violent as a whirlwind. Fr. τυφών.

Tῦφώς, ώ, ὁ, s. as Τυφών, ῶνος, a giant with a hundred heads, Typhon; also, a storm, tempest, whirlwind, Aristoph. Nub. 336; Soph. Antig. 414. Fr. σύφω. Τύχα, ας, ἁ, Dor. for σύχη, ης, ἡ, which see.

Τύχαιος, α, ον, fortuitous, accidental, unexpected. Fr. $\tau \dot{\nu} \chi n$. Τύχαις, dat. pl. of $\tau \dot{\nu} \chi n$, ns, \dot{n} . Τύχε. Ion. for $\ddot{\epsilon} \tau \nu \chi \epsilon$, 3. sing. 2. a. of $\tau \nu \gamma \chi \dot{\alpha} \nu \omega$, H. v, 587.

Τυχέειν, Poet. for τυχείν, 2. a. inf. act. of same verb.

 $T_{\nu\chi\epsilon\tilde{\nu}\nu}$, 2. a. inf. act. of same. $T_{\nu\chi}$, n_{ϵ} , n_{ϵ} , fortune, chance, luck, event, occurrence, Eurip. Med. 335; Id. Orest. 628; good fortune, Soph. Œd. T. 52; the goddess of fortune, Id. Antig. 1158; with good luck or under favorable auspices; hazard; appointment (as if by chance); σὺ γὰς νοσεῖς τόδ' ἄλγος εκ θείας τύχης, Id. Phil. 1306; prosperity; ἐπ' ἀγαθῆ τύχη, Aristoph. Vesp. 869; κατά τύχην, by chance; βεδώς ἐπὶ ἔυςοῦ τύχης, being on the edge of fortune, i. e. in extreme danger, Soph. Antig. 983; iv τούτω τύχης εἶναι, to be in such a state of fortune, Thucyd. vii, 33: της τύχης χάριν, thanks to fortune, Aristoph. Vesp. 62; ἀγαθῆ, τύχη, with favorable auspices, equivalent to quod felix faustumque sit, Demosth. 33, 14; τὰ τῆς τύχης, s. as ἡ τύχη, Id. 43, 16; in pl. calamities, misfortunes, disasters; sometimes, happy results; also

Tύχη, ης, η, the name of a woman, Tyche. Fr. τυγχάνω.

Tύχηςός, ά, όν, fortuitous, accidental; casual; also, fortunate, Æschyl. Ag. 451. Fr. τυχή. Τυχηςῶν, gen. pl. of τυχηςός.

Τυχηςῶς, adv. by chance, fortunately, luckily, Aristoph. Acharn. 250. Fr. τύχη.

Tυχῆς, 2. sing. 2. a. subj. act. of τυγχάνω.

Τυχήσας, 1. a. part. to τυγχάνω. Τυχήσω, 1. f., as if from τυχέω, of τυγχάνω, to obtain, get, Il. iv, 106. Hence τυχήσας, αντος, part. 1. a. act.

 \mathbf{T} υχθείς, έντος, part. 1. a. pas. of $\mathbf{\tau}$ εύχω.

 $T_{\nu\chi''\kappa'\delta\varsigma}$, $\delta \tilde{\nu}$, δ , the name of a man, Tychicus, i. e. fortunate. Fr. $\tau \dot{\nu} \chi n$.

Τύχοιμι, 2. a. opt. of τυγχάνω. Τυχοῖσα, ας, ά, Dor. for τυχοῦσα, part. 2. a. act. f. g. of τυγχάνω. Τυχόν, adv. by chance; perhaps, Χεη. Απαδ. vi, 1, 12; neut. of τυχών, part. of 2. a.

Tυχόντι, dat. sing. part. 2. a. act. of τυγχάνω.

Τύχω, and τύπω, obsol., for τεύχω, pf. ind. pas. τέτυγμαι, 1. a. ἐτύχθην.

Τυχών, οῦσα, όν, part. 2. a., and Τύχωνι, 3. pl. 2. a. subj. act. of τυγχάνω.

Tύψαις, Æol. for τύψας, part. 1.
a. act., and

Τυψάντων, Att. for τυψάτωσαν, 3. pl. 1. a. imperat. act. of

Tυψέλη, ης, ή, ear-wax, Hesych.; also, κυψέλη, the same.

Tύψεν, Ion. for ἔτυψεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act., and Τύψον, άτω, 1. a. imperat. act., and

Τυψοῦντι, Dor. for τύψουσι, 3. pl. f. act. of τύπτω.

Ta, without i subscribed, Dor. for row, and

Tώ, dual num.; but

T̄φ, dat. sing. of δ, and for ϙ̄, to whom; τ̄φ τρόπφ; how, in what manner? also translated, wherefore, therefore; governed by the preposition ἐπί understood; ἐπὶ τ̄φ, on this account, therefore; τῶ καὶ Ṣανμάζεσκον ἀκούσντες τότε μῦθον, and therefore those who then heard this discourse were filled with wonder, Theocr. Idyl.

Τώγ' or τώγε, dual of δ, he. Τὥγαλμα, ἄτος, crasis for τὸ ἄγαλμα, the image.

Τωνκιστρα, crusis for τὰ ἄγκιστρα, the hooks.

 $T\tilde{\omega}\delta_i$, dat. of $\delta\delta_i$, used as adv., s. as $\delta\delta_i + \omega_i$, in this manner, thus. $T_{\omega}\delta_i$, adv. thus, in this manner.

TΩΘΑ'ΖΩ, Dor. σωθάσδω, f. άσω, generally τωθάσομαι, to rail at; to taunt, Herodt. ii, 60; Aristoph. Vesp. 1362; to mock, speak sarcastically; to provoke with jeers, jests, scoffs; to abuse, άλλὰ πάνύ με καὶ τωθάσεται, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 290, A; to boast in an offensive manner; to deride.

Τωθάσδοισαι, Dor. for τωθάζουσαι, part. pres. pl. num. f. g. of τωθάζω.

Tωθασμός, οῦ, ὁ, derision, raillery, a taunting or mocking at. Fr. τωθάζω.

Tωθαστής, οῦ, ὁ, a derider, a scoffer, a sarcastic person. Fr. pf. pas. of preced.

Tωθαστί, adv. with derision. Fr. the same.

Τωλγεος, for τω, i. e. τοῦ ἄλγεος, gen. of ἄλγος.

Τώληθές, Ion. crasis for πο άληθές. Τώμπέχονον, for πο άμπέχονον, the same with ἀμπεχόνη, a large garment, clothing. Fr. ἀμπέχω, for ἀμφιέχω. Th. ἔχω. Τῶ 'μῶ, Dor. for ποῦ ἐμοῦ, of mine.

Των, των γε, and τωνδε, gen. pl. of δ, ή, τό.

T $\mathring{\omega}$ ντε φ , for $τ\widetilde{\varphi}$ $\mathring{\omega}$ ντε φ , in the cavern.

Τως νέως, Lacon. for τους νέους. See πόις.

Τωόντι, adv. in truth, in reality. Τώπὸ τούτου, for τὸ ἀπὸ τούτου, after that, afterwards.

Two Carrow, Ion. crasis for To άποδαίνον.

Tweysion, by crasis for Tou 'Aeyeiou, of the Argive.

Tagvior, by crasis for to ogvior, Th. devis. the bird.

Τωροτρον, by crasis for τὸ ἄροτρον, the plough.

Τῷρρα, for τῷ ἄρα, s. as τοίνυν, therefore, then, Callim. Ep. 49; τ+ ρα, Schneid. Lex.

Tuexacor, by crasis for to de-

χαίον, anciently, formerly. Τώς, for ούτως, by aphæresis, or Dor. for is, so, thus, Æschyl. S. Theb. 466; Soph. Aj. 829;

xaīvos rūs ayogeve, Il. xiv, 48 (τώς evidently connects ώς with the article). Th. obros. Also τώς, Dor. for τούς.

Τώστία, by crasis for τὰ ὀστία, the bones.

Τώτεικές, crasis for τὸ ἀτεικές. Τωύτ' έπὶ χείος, by crasis for τὸ αὐτὸ ἐπὶ χείος, for the same office or duty; κατὰ τώυτὸ γινόμενοι, being of the same opinion, Herodt. iv, 119.

Τωὐτίου, τωὐτίω, and τωὐτό, for τοῦ αὐτοῦ, τῷ αὐτῷ, and τὸ αὐ-

Τωὐτό, gen. τωὐτέου, dat. τωὐτῷ, Ion. for τὸ αὐτό, τοῦ αὐτοῦ, τῷ αὐτῷ.

Τωὐτοῦ, by crasis for τοῦ αὐτοῦ.

YAKI

Y, the twentieth letter of the Greek alphabet; as a numeral it signifies four hundred, and with a mark under it thus (v_i) , four hundred thousand. In the Æolic dialect it is used for o, thus öνυμα for öνομα, and by the Dor. and Æolic dialects v is also changed into i, thus poisa for μοῦσα, etc.

It was called v Vilóv, probably to distinguish it from the double Υ or Æolic digamma, **F.**

In the Æolic dialect, v beginning a word has the soft breathing, as ύδως. In other dialects ύδως. In the same dialect v is sometimes changed into the diphthong ou, thus ἐλήλουθα for ἐλήλυθα.

"Y, an adverb, used to express the act of smelling. It is formed from the imitation of the sound which is made in the nose when we smell any thing, v, \tilde{v} , \tilde{v} , \tilde{v} , \tilde{v} , J. Aristoph. Plut. 896.

'Yades, we, al, the Hyades, or Seven Stars, in the constellation of Taurus, which, at their rising or setting, are accompanied with rain, Il. xviii, 486; Eurip. Ion. 1156. Fr. υω.

"Υαινα, ns, n, the hyæna, a quadruped, so called from the bristles on his back resembling those of a hog, Herodt. iv, 192; also, a kind of fish; a little pig. ΰς.

Υακίζω, f. ίσω, to rain. Th. υω, the same.

°Υαχίνθια, ων, τά, a Spartan festival in honor of the youth Hya-

ΥΑΛΟ

cinthus, Xen. Ag. 2, 17; Hist. iv, 5, 11; Thucyd. v, 23. Hesych. Fr. Υάκινθος.

'Υάκινθινοβάφής, έος, δ, ή, dyed of a hyacinth color, hyacinth-colored, Xen. Cyr. vi, 4, 1. ὑάχινθος and βαφή or βάπτω.

Τακίνθίνος, ίνη, ινον, hyacinthine, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1298. ΥΑ'ΚΙΝΘΟΣ, ου, δ, Hyacinthus, a youth; the flower called a hyacinth, Il. xiv, 348; see Ovid. Metam. x, 212; darkcolored; of a deep purple; a precious stone, called by the same name.

Υάκινθώδης, εος, δ, ή, resembling the hyacinth; of a dark purple color. Fr. υάκινθος and είδος.

Υαλέος, έα, έον, contract. ὑαλοῦς, α, οῦν, of glass, like glass, glassy, transparent. Fr. Jalos.

Yalivos, ivn, Ivov, glassy or crystalline; made of glass or crystal, υάλινον εκπωμα, Aristoph. Acharn. 74. From

Υάλοειδής, έος, ό, ή, resembling crystal, transparent. Fr. υαλος and sidos.

Υάλόεις, εσσα, εν, of glass, like glass, glassy; v, but Poet. sometimes v, for the sake of the metre. Fr. Jakos.

ΥΑΛΟΣ, or θελος, ου, h, crystal, Aristoph. Nub. 768; probably rock-crystal, which, when polished, was used as a burningglass; λιθία δάλη, glass, Arrian. Peripl. apud Eich. Antiq. Hist. Gr. i, 447; any transparent substance. Probably from Uw,

TBPI

as resembling the transparency of water.

Υάλους γείον, ου, τό, a glass-

manufactory. From Υάλουργός, οῦ, ὁ, a glass-manufacturer. Fr. valos and žeyov. 'Yălovs, a, ovv, contract. for vaλέος, which see.

Υάλόχεοος, ου, δ, h, contract. xeous, our, glass-colored. Fr. υαλος and χεόα.

Υάλοχεώδης, εος, s. as preced.

Υαλόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to make into glass; to vitrify, crystallize. Fr. ΰαλος.

Υάμπολις, εως, ή, a city of Bocotia, Hyampolis.

Yás, ados, n, a proper name, Hyas.

Υββάλλειν, Dor. or Æol. by syncope for ὑποδάλλειν, pres. inf. act., to disturb, interrupt, Il. xix, 80; to subject. Fr. βάλ-

Υββάλλω, Epic contract. for ύποδάλλω.

Υελαίος, αία, αίον, Hyblæan. From

"Υελη, ης, ή, Mount Hybla.

'ΥΒΟ'Σ, ή, όν, bent, curved, Theocr. v, 43; convex; subst. a convexity. Fr. υξίω.
Υζες, οῦ, ὁ, the bunch on a

camel's back.

Υβούλοιο, Dor. for Εὐβούλοιο, gen. of Eucoulos.

'Υθόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to bend outwards; to crook, bow; to render convex.

Υβρίζεις, 2. sing. pres. ind. of 'YteiZw, f. iow, and Att. in, 1. c.

Yyısıs, acc. pl. contract. of byins.

Υγιηςός, ά, όν, sound, entire; ro-

Heira . pf. Heira, Dem. Mid. 656, 25; plupf. ὑθρίκειν, Id.; to behave in an insolent or insulting manner; to injure; to be abusive; to be insolent or haughty; to domineer; to maltreat; to insult, Eurip. Med. 603; to offend against; to be lascivious, lewd, wanton; also, to debauch; της μέν νυπτός ὑθείζουσα, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 30: υθειν υθείζειν, to insult, Eurip. Herc. F. 708; δερίζειν είς τινα, to insult or outrage any one, Aristoph. Nub. 1506; "Ger Sei-ZEIV, with the cognate noun, Eurip. Suppl. 522; pas. to be illtreated, abused, insulted; f. mid. ὑζειοῦμαι, Aristoph. Eccl. 666; pf. pas. εξεισμαι, σαι, σται, a. pas. ὑξείσθην, ης, η, part. 1. a. pas. ὑζεισθείς, έντος, being abused or reviled, 1. f. pas. δερισθήσομαι, η, εται. Th. ύερις. Υίξεις, εως, Ion. 105, ή, wanton outrage, generally upon the person; abuse or injury, either by words or otherwise; arrogance; a wanton act; intentional injury; insolence, Il. i, 214; haughtiness, petulance, Dem. de Coron. 296, 21; Soph. Æd. T. 873; also, a rape, assault, upon a woman, Plat. Phæd. 81, E; prostitution, Demosth. 440, 7; immodesty, lewdness, wantonness; ναυσίστονον εξειν, the disgrace of a defeat, which brings grief or pain to the fleet, Pind.; εθεως νόμος, a law against the maltreatment of a free Athenian; "Geews dinn, an action against such an offence; this came under the cognizance of the Thesmothetæ, Demosth. 976, 11.

Υτισαι, 1. a. inf. act., θερισαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of ὁξείζω.

'Υθείσδειν, Dor. for δθείζειν. 'Υθείσδω, Dor. for ὑθείζω · whence, 3. sing. bleioder, for bleiger.

'Υθεισθέντας, acc. pl. part. 1. a. pas. of ὑβείζω.

Ϋ́ ζεισθήσεται, 3. sing. 1. f. ind. pas. of same verb.

"Υθεισμα, άτος, τό, and ύθεισμός, οῦ, ὁ, insolence, maltreatment, etc.; s. as #6e15, Eurip. Orest. 1037 ; εξεισμα... εξείσαι, Id. Heracl. 18. Fr. pf. pas. of δδείζω.

Υβεισμένος, η, ον, pf. part. pas. of ὑζείζω, splendid, magnificent, costly; ἐν στολῆ οὐδὲν τὶ ὑβρισμένη, being attired in a robe which is not very costly, Xen. Cyr. i, 22; Eurip. Phæn. 1119.

Υθειστής, ñeos, δ, and ύθοιστής, 167

Soph. Aj. 1067; abusive, insolent, Herodt. i, 89; injurious; also, lascivious, Aristoph. Nub. 1068; Xen. Cyr. vi, 1, 23; a lewd or wanton person; a rake; a mocker, Plat. Conv. 175, E; a ravisher: spirited, said of horses, Xen. Cyr. viii, 5, 22; Plat. Phædr. 254, E; compar. εξειστότετος, superl. εξειστότετος, Herodt. iii, 81; Xen. Mem. ii. Fr. pf. pas. of ὑζείζω.

Υεριστής, οῦ, δ. See preced. 'Υξοιστιάω, ω, to behave insolently. Fr. #Geis.

Υδειστικός, ή, όν, inclined to be abusive or insolent, Xen. Mem. iii, 10, 5; arrogant, haughty, overbearing; petulant, wanton, luxurious; compar. ὑξειστικώτερος, superl. ὑβριστικώτατος, Demosth. 218, 6. Fr. ὑ ζειστής.

Υθειστικώς, adv. abusively, insolently, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 285, C. Same Th.

"YGe10705, n, ov, abusive, insulting, insolent; compar. and superl. ύθριστότερος, ύθηιστότατος. Fr. ยี่6ยเร.

Υεείστεια, as, h, applied to women, a reviler, an insolent person. Fr. δθειστής.

"Υζωμα, ἄτος, τό, a bending outwards, a curvature; and also "Υζωσις, εως, ή, convexity, being

humpbacked. Fr. δίδω. Υγεία, ας, ή, health, soundness. Υγιάζομαι, to recover from sickness, to recover health; pas.

Υγιάζω, f. άσω, to cure; to heal. Yylaively, pres. inf. act., and Υγιαίνης, 2. sing. pres. subj. of Υγιαίνω, f. ανω, to be well or in good health, Thucyd. ii, 58; Aristoph. Av. 605; ὑγιαίνειν (κατὰ νοῦν), to be sound in mind, Aristoph. Nub. 1275; byíaive, farewell, Id. Ran. 165; to recover health, Demosth. 1256, 4. Th. byins.

Υγιέα, contract. ὑγιᾶ, acc. sing. of byins, which see.

Υγίεια, ας, ή, health, Eurip. Orest. 229; soundness; the goddess of health, Hygieia. Fr. the

'Yyısıns, gen. sing. Ion. of preced. Υγιεινός, ή, όν, conducive to health, healthy, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 13; Mem. i, 2, 4; salubrious, sound, salutary. Th. ὑγιής.

Υγιεινότατος, superl. of preced. Yyisis, sooa, sv, Boot. for byins, whence acc. masc. byisvra. ύγΙως.

οῦ, ὁ, overbearing, haughty,

bust, Herodt. iv, 187; whole. ΥΓΙΗ Σ, έος, δ, ή, healthy, sound in body or mind; μηδέν ύγιες λέγειν, Eurip. Phæn. 208;φεονείν, Soph. Phil. 994; en-

tire, perfect; also, right, just, prudent, Herodt. i, 8; useful, good, prosperous; established or settled; lasting, safe, Xen. Mem. iv, 3, 13; σύμμετρον ύγιές, perfect or entire exactness, Longin. 32; ὑγιὰς κριτάς, an honest or just judge, Id. 44.

Υγίως, adv. soundly, rightly, truly, Plat. Polit. iii, 409, A. Fr. byins.

Υγεά, Ion. υγεή, f. g. of υγεός, is sometimes taken as a substantive; as, ύγεός κέλευθος, the sea or ocean, Il. i, 312; Odys. i, 97. Th. ὑγρός.

Υγραίνω, f. ανῶ, to moisten, Eurip. Hel. 672; to water; to wet : to be wet or moist, Plat. Tim. 86, D. Fr. byeos.

Υγρασία, ας, ή, moisture.

Υγροδόλος, ου, δ, ή, water-shedding, raining. Fr. ὑγεός and βάλλω.

Υγρομελής, έος, δ, ή, having soft or flexible limbs, swift, Xen. Cyn. v, 13. Fr. ὑγρός and μέλος. Υγεόν, οῦ, τό, liquid, fluid. Fr. ύγεός.

Υγροποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, making moist.

Fr. δγεός and ποιέω. Υγεοποείω, to go through, traverse water. Fr. ὑγρός and πόρος. 'ΥΓΡΟ'Σ, ά, όν, moist, wet, humid, watery; νὺζ ὑγεά, a rainy night, Plat. Crit. 112, A; the sea; πουλην έφ' ύγεην ηλυθον ές Teoinv, over a great extent of sea they came to Troy, Il. x, 27 ; ἀνέμων διάει μένος ὑγρὸν ἀέντων, Odys. v, 478; liquid, Soph. Antig. 1111; aquatic or living in water; soft, weak, tender, Id. 1221; youthful; flexible, ε"πλαστον γὰς καὶ ὑγεὸν ἡ νεότης, Plut.; figuratively, it is applied to a person who is obsequious to every body; changeable, inconstant; ὑγεὸς ὀφθαλμός, is not a wanton eye, as some interpret, but a soft, mild eye; such as may be observed in persons of strong susceptibility of heart; delicate or soft in speaking of beauty; flexible, as a bow; easy or gently flowing, as an oration; τὸ ὑγεόν, the moisture of the body, perspiration, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 16. Fr. υω.

Υγροτίρως, adv. with moisture; with considerable activity. Fr.

ύγεός.

'Yyeorns, nros, n, moisture, humidity; flexibility; agility, Xen. Anab. v, 8, 6; activity; tenderness, softness; inconstancy; in speaking of manners, courtesy; prodigality, luxury. Fr. ὑγεός. Υγεοτεοφικός, ή, όν, pertaining to animals living in water, Plat. Polit. 264, D. Fr. byeos and τείtω.

Υγεότεοφος, ου, i, i, nourished by water. Fr. byeos and reiow.

Υγεόρθογγος, ou, o, h, of liquid, making a gurgling sound. Fr. byeos and φθόγγος.

Υγεώσσω, to moisten, Æschyl. Ag. 1302. Fr. υγεός.

'Υδαλέος, έα, έον, watery, dropsical. Fr. "Dwg.

'Υδαρής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, watery, fluid; infirm; diluted, said of wine, Xen. Lac. 1, 3; hence, metaphor., insincere, false, Æschyl. Ag. 772; feeble or languid, as a drama, poem, etc., Aristot. Poet. c. ult.; weak, applied to ties of relationship, Aristot. Polit. ii, 2; tender. Fr. Uw.

"Ydagiv, dat. pl. of Towe. Υδάσπης, ου, δ, the Hydaspes.

Υδατηρός, ά, όν, adapted for containing water. Fr. voue and ἄęω.

Υδάτι, dat., and εδατος, gen. sing., ύδασι, dat. pl. from the obsol. word ย็อิตร, instead of which ย็อิตย is used. Fr. υω.

Υδάτινος, η, ον, watery, moist, liquid, thin. See ύδατώδης.

'Υδάτιον, ου, τό, a small quantity of water, Plat. Phædr. 229, A; a slight shower. Fr. υδωρ.

'Υδάτίς, ίδος, ή, a vesicle, a little bladder, a drop, Gl. Cyr. ύδας οτ ὕω.

Υδάτόεις, όεσσα, όεν, watery, rainy, Theocr. xxv, 89. Th.

'Υδάτοποτίω, to drink water. From

'Υδατοπότης, ου, ό, a water-drinker, a moderate drinker. Fr. ύδως and wivw.

"Υδάτος, gen. of εδως.

Υδατοτρεφής, έος, ό, ή, nourished in the water, Odys. xvii, 208. Fr. ύδως and τεέρω.

'Υδατόω, ω, f. ώσω, to convert into water; to make dropsical; pas. to become watery, etc. ΰδως.

'Υδατώδης, 105, δ, ή, like water, watery, slushy, Thucyd. iii, 23. Fr. Towe and stdos.

"Υδει, dat. sing. of "δος. Ydeginos, n, ov, dropsical. ΰδως.

"Ydseos, ou, o, the dropsy. Fr. Vdwe. ·Υδερόω, ω, f. ώσω, to affect with dropsy; pas. to be dropsical.

Υδίω, s. as ύδω, to sing, to celebrate; to render illustrious.

"Yons, ov, o, singing skilfully; a poet; wise. Fr. ΰδω.

Υδνέω, to nourish. Fr. υδνης. "Υδνον, ου, τό, a mushroom, a truffle. Fr. ΰω.

"Υδος, εος, τό, water, Hesiod. Op. et D. 61; moisture. Fr. $\ddot{\nu}\omega$.

"Ydoa, as, n, a water-serpent, the hydra, Eurip. Ion. 190; Agevaías ΰδεας, Soph. Trach. 571; also, εδρος, masc. Th. εδως.

Υδραγωγείον, ου, τό, and ύδραγώγιον, ου, τό, an aqueduct; conduit; and

Υδραγωγία, ας, ή, a drawing or draining off of water, a draining, Plat. Tim. 77, D. Fr. ΰδωρ and ayw.

Υδράγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, conducting or conveying water; τὸ ὑδεαγωγόν, an aqueduct. Fr. έδως and άγωyos.

'Υδραίνω, f. ανω, to wet, water, moisten, sprinkle, Odys. iv, 750; mid. to wash one's self, to use a shower-bath, Eurip. Electr. 157. Th. ΰδως.

'Υδραλέτης, ου, ό, a water-mill. Fr. ίδως and άλέω.

Υδράλμη, ης, ή, salt water. Fr. ύδως and αλμη.

Υδράργυρος, ου, δ, fluid silver, quicksilver or mercury in a fluid

state. Fr. "δωρ and "εγυρος. Υδραύλης, ου, ό, a player on the hydraulicon or ancient organ, which was moved by water; and

Ύδραυλις, εως, ή, or ύδραυλικόν, scil. Jeyavor, the hydraulicon or hydraulic organ, an ancient musical instrument, resembling a modern organ, and moved by wa-

Υδραώτης, ου, δ, Hydraötes, a river of India, now Rauwee. Υδρεία, ας, ή, a drawing water, a watering, Thucyd. vii, 13; irrigation, ίνα ή ἐπίχυσις....παείχοι την ύδεείαν όμαλήν, Plat. Tim. 77, D. Fr. ύδεείω. Ύδεεῖον, ου, τό, Ion. - ήϊον, a pot

or pitcher for drawing water, Herodt. iii, 14; also, a watering, a well. Fr. εδως.

"Υδοευμα, ἄτος, τό, a watering; also, a well.

Υδρεύω, f. εύσω, to provide or fetch water, to water, irrigate; mid. to draw water for one's self, Herodt. ix, 49; also, to water or supply water for, Thucyd. iv, 97. Fr. ύδωε.

Ydeniov, ou, To, Ion. for idector. 'Υδοηλός, ή, όν, watery, humid, irrigated, watered, Odys. ix, 133; ύδεηλοί, water-pots. Fr. ύδως. "Ydenv, Ion. for Udeav, acc. sing. of Ubpa.

'Υδεηναμένη, fem. 1. a. part. mid. to ύδεαίνω.

Υδεηεός, s. as ὑδεηλός.

Υδρία, ας, n, a vessel or pot for holding water, a water-pitcher, an urn, Aristoph. Eccl. 678, Xen. Hist. i, 7, 6. Th. ΰδως. 'Υδριάς, ιάδος, ή, a water-nymph. Υδειαφόρος, ου, ό, ή, carrying a water vessel; as a subst., one that carried a water-pot, a fe-Pitchers of water male slave. were carried by the daughters of the μέτοικοι, at the festival παναθήναια, Aristoph. Eccl. 738. Fr. δδεία and φέρω.

Υδείσκη, ης, ή, dimin. of ὑδεία, a

little vessel for water.

Υδρόδρομος, ου, ό, ή, running or swimming in water. Fr. δρόμος. Υδροειδής, έος, ό, ή, like water, aqueous. Fr. bowe and ellos.

Υδρόεις, εσσα, εν, watery, flowing, aquatic, Eurip. Hel. 348. Fr. ΰδως.

Υδροθήκη, ης, η, a reservoir of water, a cistern. Fr. "Dwe and

Υδοοθήρας, ου, δ, a fisherman. Fr. Ingáw.

Υδροχέφαλος, ου, δ, and -ον, ου, τό, water in the head, hydrocepha-Fr. ΰδως and κεφαλή.

Υδροκηλία, ας, ή, the disease called hydrocele, a watery swelling in the scrotum. Fr. "Dwe and κήλη.

Ύδρομαστευτής, οῦ, ὁ, a searcher for springs of water. Fr. "Dwe and μαστεύω.

Υδρομέδουσα, the name of a frog, Hydromedusa, in Hom. Batrachom. 19. Fr. Joue and midw. 'Υδρόμελι, ιτος, τό, water and honey mixed, hydromel. Fr. μίλι. Υδρομέτριον, ου, τό, an instrument for measuring the quantity of water, a hydrometer. Fr. "dwg and μετρέω.

Υδροπέπερι, εως, τό, water-pepper. Υδροποσία, ας, n, the drinking of water, Plat. Legg. ii, 674, A; and Ύδροποτέω, ω, f. ήσω, to drink water, to be abstemious, Herodt. i, 171. From

Υδροπότης, ου, ό, a water-drinker, Xen. Cyr. vi, 2, 11. ύδως and πότης, from πίνω.

'Υδροβρόα, ας, απ. Ι ύδρορόα, ας, ή, a water-pipe; a conduit; a gutter, Aristoph. Acharn. 1186; a common sewer, Id. Vesp. 126. Fr. ΰδωρ and βίω.

"Υδρος, ου, δ, a water-snake, *Il.* ii, 723. See ΰδρα.

Τόροσκοπίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to search for springs of water. Fr. σκοπίω.

*Υδροτόκος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that produces water, said of a fountain. Fr. υδως and τίκτω.

^{*}Υδοοφοδία, ας, ή, a dread of water, hydrophobia. Fr. έδως and φόδος.

'Υδροφορίω, ω, f. ήσω, to carry water, Xen. Anab. iv, 5, 8; it was done by women at night-fall. Fr. υδωρ and φορίω. Th. φέρω. 'Υδροφόρος, ου, δ, ἡ, carrying water; as a subst. a water-carrier, or water-bearer, Xen. Anab. iv, 5, 9. Fr. υδωρ and φέρω. 'Υδροχάρις, ιδος, δ, the name of a frog, that delights in water, Hydrocharis, in Hom. Batrachom. 224. Fr. υδωρ and χαίρω.

'Υδροχοείον, ου, τό, a well, a cistern. Fr. χέω.

Υδροχόος, ου, ό, a water-bearer; that pours out water.

"Υδρόχυτος, ου, δ, ħ, pouring out water, Eurip. Cycl. 66; covered or flooded with water. Fr. "δως and χίω.

'Υδρώδης, εος, δ, ή, watery, moist, humid. Fr. υδωρ and είδος.

Υδρωπϊκός, ή, όν, pertaining to dropsy; dropsical; a dropsical person. From

"Υδεωψ, ωπος, δ, the dropsy; a dropsical person. Fr. υδως and ωψ. Th. ὅππομαι.

"ΥΔΩ, to celebrate in song, to sing; to praise; to relate. Fr. υω. See υδίω.

"ΥΔΩΡ, ἄτος, gen. from obsol. "δας, τό, water for drinking, rain-water; τοῖς Διὸς "δασι, Plat. Crit. 118, E; a stream, Xen. Anab. iv, 3, 15; rain, Aristoph. Vesp. 261; Xen. Anab. iv, 2, 1; Thucyd. ii, 77; pl. rivers, streams; time, i. e. the time for pleading was measured by water, by the clepsydra, Demosth., Æschin., Aristoph., etc.; "δως πλατύ, salt water, Herodt. ii, 108. From "δως comes the Latin sudor. Poet. "δας and "δος.

Υί, a word denoting threatening, away.

"Υε, 3. sing. impf. of "ω, Π. xii, 25.

"Υει, it rains; 3. sing. pres. of θω.

Υςικός, ή, όν, and θειος, εία, ειον, also ος, ον, of or belonging to a swine. Fr. δς.

"Yeios, εία, είον, swinish, belonging to swine. $Fr. \tilde{v}_5$.

Υέλινος, ὑελίτης, Ion. forms of ὑάλινος, ὑαλίτης.

Υελος, for Jakos, which see.

Υελουργεῖον, ου, τό, a glass house. Fr. "ελος and "εργον.

Υελώδης, εος, δ, η, like glass, glassy, vitreous. Fr. υελος and είδος.

" $\Upsilon_{\xi\sigma\theta\alpha i}$, to be wet with rain. Fr. $\iota'\omega$.

"Y sooi, dat. pl. from Vs.

Υετίζω, f. ίσω, to rain. Fr. δετός.

Υέτιος, ία, ιον, bringing rain, rainy, showery; an epithet of Jupiter. Fr. ὑετός.

"Υετις, ίδος, 'n, a mountain near Miletus, Hyetis.

Υετόεις, εσσα, εν, rainy, bringing or causing rain. Fr. ὑετός.

Υετός, οῦ, ὁ, rain, Thucyd. ii, 5; ὑετὸν ποιεῖν μάλιστα, to rain abundantly, Aristoph. Vesp. 263; Π. xii, 133; a shower of rain. Fr. ΰω.

'Υετώτᾶτος, άτη, ατον, very rainy or showery, said of certain winds, Herodt. ii, 25.

'Υπνεία, or ὑπνία, ας, ἡ, a hogsty; also, swinish behaviour; rudeness; sottishness, Aristoph. Pac. 928. Fr. ὖς.

'Ynvia, as, n. See preced.

'Υπνεύς, έως, δ, a swinish, brutish, filthy fellow; and

Υπνός, ή, όν, swinish, Plat. Legg. vii, 819, D; sottish, brutal, rude. Fr. \tilde{v}_5 .

"Υης, ου, ὁ, an epithet of Jupiter and of Bacchus, rainy. Fr. υω. "Υθλέω, ω, f. ήσω, to trifle, to jest, to prate, to babble, Aristoph. Nub. 773. From

ΥΘΛΟΣ, ου, ό, trifling loquaciousness; trifles, babble; γεαῶν Εθλος, Plat. Theat. 176, B; Demosth. 931, 11.

Υία, acc. sing. of obsol. nom. vis, Π. xv, 419.

'Υϊάσι, dat. pl. for υίίσι, Poet., Il. xv, 197. Th. υίς.

Υίδεύς, έως, δ, a grandson. Th

Yidn, ns, n, fem. of videos, a son's daughter, a granddaughter.

Υίδιον, ου, τό, a little pig. Fr. δς. Υίδιον, ου, τό, a little son, Aristoph. Vesp. 1356. Fr. υῖις.

Υίδοῦς, οῦ, ὁ, a son's son, a grandson, Plat. Legg. xi, 925, A; probably from the gen. of υίδεύς. Υἷε, nom. dual of υἷε, Π. ii, 679. Υίκα, acc. sing., and υίκας, acc. pl., and υίκες, nom. pl. of

Yiεύς, gen. έως, δ, a son, Thucyd. i, 13. Th. υίδς.

Υτι, dat. sing of vīs, obsol., vīi, Il. ii, 20; Θόαντι, xiii, 216; it is not contracted from vτις. Υτις, ντιος, and contract. vīs, ντιος, i, a son.

Ϋ́ικός, κ, όν, like swine, swinish, piggish, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 30. Fr. υς.

Υίοθεσία, ας, ή, adoption of a son, etc. Fr. Sέσις and νίου.

Yiods τ is ω , $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{n}\sigma\omega$, to adopt as a son. Fr. v is \tilde{s} and τ idn μ .

Υίοπατορία, ας, ή, the union of father and son in the same person, Eccl. Writ. Fr. νίος and πατής.

Υίοποιέομαι, οῦμαι, to adopt as a son.

Υίοποιητός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, adopted as a son. Fr. viός and ποιέω.

'ΥΙΟ' Σ, οῦ, ὁ, a son, offspring; νίον ποιεῖσθαι, to adopt a son, Herodt. Vit. Hom. 4; νίος is used in speaking of brutes as well as of mankind; as, νίος πρίων and νίος μονοπερώτων, Psalm xxix; the prose-writers generally take the oblique cases from νίος see Plat. passim. The origin probably τω, φύω, Lat. fuo, whence filius.

Yios, Epic gen. of vios.

Ylos, gen. of vls, Il. xiii, 522; xv, 116.

Yioans, naos, n, the state or condition of being a son; filiation.
Th. vios.

Yiéw, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\omega \sigma \omega$, 1. a. vi $\omega \sigma \alpha$, to constitute as son; mid. to adopt as a son; 1. a. m. vi $\omega \sigma \alpha \mu n \nu$, ω , $\alpha \tau o$. Fr. vios.

Yīs, obsol., a son, gen. vīs, dat. vīi, acc. vīa, dual vīs, nom. pl. vīs, dat. visa, acc. vīas · vīs is used by Homer as the sons or descendants of families, tribes, or a people, etc., as the possessors of certain rites transmitted to them from such relatives; e. g. vīss 'Αχαιῶν, etc.

Υίωνός, οῦ, ὁ, a grandson, a son's son; νίος 3' νίωνός τε Διὸς νεφε- ληγεφέταο, Π. ν. 631. Fr. νίος Υίωσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of νίοω. Υκα, ης, ἡ, a kind of red fish.

"Υκελος, η, ον, sane.

"ΥΚΗΣ, or υκκης, ov, i, and υκκη, ης, ή, a kind of fish.

"Υλα, ας, ά, Dor for υλη, a wood, a forest; hence the Latin sylva.

Υλαγμα, ἄτος, τό, and ὑλαγμός, οῦ. j a barking, Eurip. Iph. T.

294; R. xxi, 575; a yelp, a howl. Fr. ὑλάω.

Υλαγμός, ό, a barking, baying. Fr. υλάω and υλακτίω.

'Υλαγωγίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήτω, to carry wood, Demosth. 1041, 2. Fr. Un and ayw.

'Yazywyós, ov, i, i, carrying wood. Fr. Uhn and ayw.

'Yaaios, aia, aiov, belonging to the woods or to the country; abounding in wood, shrubby; also, material. Fr. υλα.

Υλάεις, Dor. for υλήεις, Eurip. Hel. 1302.

'Ťλäzń, ñs, 'n, barking, yelping, howling. Fr. ὑλάω.

'Therions, ou, o, the son of Hyla-

Υλακόμωςος, ου, ό, ή, one that barks constantly, Odys. xiv, 29. Fr. ὑλακή.

Υλαπτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to bark, Aristoph. Vesp. 904; Odys. xx, 13, 16; to growl; to snarl at; to howl, Eurip. Alc. 776. Fr. ὑλάω.

Υλακτητής, οῦ, δ, a barker, bawler.

Υλακτικός, ή, όν, disposed to bark, yelping. Fr. ὑλακτίω.

"Yaas, ou, o, the name of a man, Hylas.

Υλάσκω, to bark, howl, Æschyl. Suppl. 855. From

'ΥΛΑ'Ω, f. άσω, to bark or howl, Odys. xvi, 9, 162; to bark or howl at, TIVÉ.

"TAH, ns, n, a wood, a forest, II. v, 52; a thicket, Id. xv, 273; branches or twigs, Xen. Anab. iii, 5, 6; weeds, brushwood, Id. i, 5, 1; Herodt. iv, 164; matter or material of any kind, from which any thing is formed, Plat. Locr. 97, E; nutriment, food; fæces or dregs. Fr. Va. φύω, whence φύλλον. Hence

Υληθάτης, ου, δ, he who haunts the wood, epithet of Pan. Un and Baiva.

'Υληγενής, έος, ό, ή, made of wood, material, corporeal. Fr. Un and ylyvouas.

Υλήεις, ήεσσα, η woody, shaded with woods, Il. xvii, 748. Th. űλn.

Υληκοϊται, nom. pl. of

Υληκοίτης, ου, ό, that sleeps in the woods; an inhabitant of the woods, Hesiod. Fr. Van and ROLTH.

"Υλημα, ἄτος, τό, any thing of wood kind, especially of shrubby plants, bushes. I'r. "Ln.

Υλκουργός, οῦ, ὁ, a carpenter. Fr. En and Teyor.

'Υλησκόπος, ου, δ, an inspector of woods or forests. Fr. σχοπίω. Ύλητόμος, ευ, δ, a wood-cutter. Fr. υλη and τέμνω.

Υληφορέω, s. as ύλοφορέω.

Υληφόρος, ου, ό, ή, wood-carrying, Aristoph. Acharn. 272. Jan and piew.

Υληωρός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, watching a wood, forest-ranging. Fr. υλη and overs.

Υλίαι, ων, αί, the parings of hides; the soles of shoes. ΰλn.

Υλικός, ή, όν, wooden, material, corporeal; also, sensual. Fr. มีมา. Υλιστήριον, ου, and υλίστριον, ου, 76, a strainer, an instrument for filtering. Fr. ὑλίζω.

Yaxis, idos, in, pertaining to Hyllus, the son of Hercules, an Argive chief; Υλλίδος στάθμας Ίέρων εν νόμοις έχτισσε, Hiero made the ordinances of Hyllus the foundation of his laws, i. e. he adopted the Doric institutions, Pind. Pyth. i, 120.

"Υλλος, ου, o, Hyllus, a son of Hercules and Dejanira.

Υλοδρόμος, ου, ό, ή, running through the woods, savage, wild, Aristoph. Thesm. 47. Fr. Unn and δεόμος.

Υλόκομος, ου, δ, 'n, woody, shady, Eurip. Androm. 283; abounding in trees; but ὑλοκόμος, ου, ὁ, taking care of woods. Fr. Unn and xoutw.

Υλομανίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to abound in wood; to luxuriate in growth. Fr. ύλη and μαίνομαι.

Υλονόμος, ου, i, i, living in or haunting the woods. Fr. Uhn and νέμομαι.

Υλοτομέω, ω, f. ήσω, to cut wood or timber in the woods. From Υλοτόμος, ου, ο, ή, suitable for cutting down trees; a woodcutter, R. xxiii, 123; fit for cutting, a hatchet or axe for felling trees, Id. 114. Fr. Uhn and τέμνω.

Υλουργός, οῦ, ὁ, a wood-cutter, a carpenter. Fr. I'an and leyov. Υλοφάγοιο, gen. Ion. of

Υλοφάγος, ου, ό, ή, that feeds in the woods. Fr. υλη and φάγω. Υλοφορδός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, grazing in the woods; hence oxen, Eurip. Iph. T. 262. Fr. Van and φέεδω.

Υλόφοςίω, ω, f. now, to carry wood. Fr. The and φέρω.

Υλοχαιείω, ω, f. ήσω, to shoot branches, to luxuriate.

'Υλώδης, τος, δ, h, having trees or woods, woody, Thucyd. iv, 8; | Υμναγόρας, ου, δ, a singer of

abounding in thickets or coppices. Fr. Un and sidos.

'Υμάν, Dor. for δμήν.

Υμέας, Ion. contract. ὑμᾶς.

'Υμεδαπός, ή, όν, of your country; your countryman, Aristoph. Pac. 219; also, yours. Fr. bueis and δαπέδον.

'Yusis, you, contracted from the Ionic buiss, nom. pl. of ob.

Υμιίων, Poet. gen. pl. of σύ. seems to have been formed from υμέσων by changing σ into i.

Υμέναιος, ου, δ, ή, hymeneal, presiding over marriages; a nuptial song, ผู้อีท์ understood, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1036; marriage, Id. 430, 437; Orest. 551; the god of marriage, Id. Troad. 310, 314; also the name of a certain heretic, Hymenæus. Th. bunn.

Υμεναιόω, ω, f. ώσω, to marry, Aristoph. Pac. 1076; to take a wife; to sing a marriage-song, Æschyl. Prom. 573.

Υμενήϊος, δ, epithet of Bacchus, as god of joy. Fr. υμήν.

Υμένιον, ου, τό, a little membrane. Τh. ὑμήν.

Υμενόπτερος, ου, δ, ή, having membranous wings, as the bat; hymenopterous. Fr. ὑμήν and πτερόν.

Υμενόστρακος, ου, δ, ή, made of earthenware as thin as a membrane. Fr. υμήν and όστς ακον. Υμενόω, ω, f. ώσω, to change into skin or membrane. υμήν.

Υμές, nom. pl. Dor. for ὑμεῖς Υμέτερος, έρα, ερον, your. υμεῖς. Τh. σύ.

Υμέων, Ion., contract. ὑμῶν, gen. pl. of ov.

'YMH'N, évos, ò, a thin membrane or pellicle; the sign of virginity; also, Hymen, the god of marriage, Aristoph. Av. 1742; a marriage-song. Derivation uncertain.

Υμήν used for δμετίραν, acc. f. g. from σύ, thou, Il. v, 489.

Ύμήττιος, α, ον, Hymettian.

Υμηττός, οῦ, ὁ, Hymettos or Hymettus, a mountain of Atticu.

"Υμμας, Æol. for ὑμᾶς, acc. pl.,

"Υμμε, and υμμες, Æol. for δμείς, nom. pl., and

"Υμμες, old Æol., Dor., and Epic for busis.

"Υμμι, and υμμιν, Æol. for υμίν, dat. pl. of ov.

"Υμμος, α, ον, Æol. for υμός and ύμετερος.

hymns. Fr. υμνος and άγος είω. Υμνασαι, Dor. for υμνησαι, 1. a. act., and

'Υμνείουσαι, nom. pl. part. pres. f. g. Poet. for ὑμνέουσαι · and 'Υμνείω, Poet. for ὑμνέω.

'Υμνέομες, Dor. for υμνέομεν, 1. pl. pres., and

Υμνεῦσαι, Dor. for ὑμνοῦσαι, nom. pl. part. pres. f. g., and

Υμνεῦσι, Dor. for ὑμνοῦσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. of

Υμνίω, ω, f. ήσω, to celebrate in verse, Herodt. v, 67; Eurip. Med. 423, 543; and also in prose; to eulogize, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 33; την άρετην εν μουσική υμνήσαντες, Plat. Menex. 239, B; to praise; to relate; to lament, deplore, Soph. Electr. 374; to satirize, to lampoon; also, to accuse, blame, complain; zai ἐπὶ τούτω δη τὸ γῆρας ὑμνοῦσιν, όσων καχῶν σφίσιν αἴτιον, Plat. Polit. i, 329, B; pas. to be celebrated, praised; to be abused, reviled, Æschyl. S. Theb. 6; 1. a. υμνησα, part. 1. a. act. ύμνήσας, αντος, 1. a. pas. υμνή-Onv. Hence probably the English, to hum; as the hymns in honor of the gods were chanted in a low voice. Fr. Uµvos. Th. ύδω.

Υμνήσαντες, nom. pl. part. 1. a. act. of preced.

"Υμνησις, εως, ή, a celebrating in hymns, singing in praise of. Fr. ὑμνέω.

'Υμνητής, ῆξος, δ, and δμνητής, οῦ, δ, one who praises or celebrates, properly, in song or verse; a panegyrist, Plat. Polit. viii, 568, B; and

"Υμνητός, ή, όν, celebrated, praiseworthy, renowned. From 3. sing. pf. pas. of ὑμνέω.

Υμνίω, Dor. for υμνέω.

'Υμνοθίτης, ου, δ, a composer of hymns or poems. Fr. υμνος and τίθημι.

"Υμνολογίω, ω, f. ήσω, to celebrate in hymns, to sing in praise of. Fr. υμνος and λίγω.

Υμνολογία, ας, ή, a singing of hymns. Same Th.

^{*}Υμνοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, a bard, one who composes songs or hymns, Eurip. Suppl. 191. Fr. υμνος and ποιέω.

Υμνοπολίω, ω, f. ήσω, and Υμνοπολεύω, f. εύσω, to celebrate, sing of; and

Υμνοσόλος, ου, ό, a singer of hymns, a bard, Meleag. Fr. υμνος and πολέω.

"Yuvos, ov, o, a song in honor of 'Υπάγαπάω, ω, to have a slight

God or the gods or heroes; a hymn, a song, Eurip. Med. 427, 195; Demosth. 530, 23; a strain, Odys. viii, 429; a dirge or lament; "μνος δίσμιος, a binding song, i. e. a song devoting to destruction; "άλυρος "μνος, a melancholy strain, i. e. one not sung to the cheering music of the lyre, Eurip. Alc. 459. Th. τδω.

"Υμνουν, impf. act., and

Υμνοῦσι, 3. pl. pres. act. of ὑμνέω. Υμνω, dat. sing. of ὑμνος.

Υμνφδέω, ω, to sing hymns or songs; also, to chant an oracle; Φοίδος ὑμνφδεῖ βροτοῖς, Eurip. Ion. 6. Fr. ὑμνφδός.

Υμνφδία, ας, ή, hymn-singing, chanting, singing; an encomiastic strain, Eurip. Ion. 684; and

'Υμνφδός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, singing hymns or odes : ὑμνφδοὺς κόρας, Eurip. Herc. F. 394. Fr. υμνος and ὡδή.

'Υμός, ά and ή, όν, possessive pron., your or yours, Il. v, 489. The original form; whence ὑμέτερος. 'Υμῶν, gen. pl. of σύ.

*Y, acc of vs, Odys. xiv, 419;

"Yv, and Elv, and lv, the Hebrew hin, a kind of measure.

"TNIZ, and """, sws, h, a ploughshare; as if from v, a hog, because it tears up the ground as a hog does with his snout.

"Υννος, ου, ό, a colt, a pony, a nag. Υοδοσχός, οῦ, ὁ, a swineherd. Fr. ὖς and βόσχω.

*Υοειδής, έος, ό, ή, like swine, swinish; δοστοῦν ὑοειδές, the os hyoides, from its resemblance to Υ. Fr. ὖς and εἶδος.

Υομουσία, ας, ἡ, swinish music, grunting music, Aristoph. Eq. 986. Fr. δς and μοῦσα.

Υρόπρωρος, ου, δ, ή, having a prow like a hog's snout. Fr. δς and πρώρα.

Υός, gen. sing. of δς.

Υροκύἄμος, ου, ὁ, the herb called hyoscyamus or henbane; as if ὑὸς κύαμος, hog-bean, Xen. Œcon. i, 13.

Υοφος εξίον, ου, τό, a hogsty, a place to feed hogs in.

Υοφόρδιον, ου, τό, a herd of hogs. Fr. υς and φίρδω.

Υοφος βός, οῦ, ὁ, one who δὰς φόςει, feeds swine; a swineherd. Fr. ἔς and φές εω.

Υπαγανακτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be somewhat angry, or indignant at. Fr. ὑπό and ἀγανακτίω.

affection for. Fr. ὑπό and ἀγα. πάω.

Ύπαγγελέουσα, Ion. for ὑπαγγελοῦσα, part. 2. f. act. f. g. of Ύπαγγέλλω, f. ελῶ, to tell or inform privately; to give secret information. Fr. ὑπό and ἀγγέλλω.

Υπάγγελος, ου, δ, one who gives secret information; adj. summoned by a messenger, Æschyl. Choëph. 825. Same Th.

Υταγε, 2. sing. imperat., and Υπάγεται, 3. sing. pres. pas. of

ύπάγω.

Υπαγκαλίζω, f. ίσω, to take into the arms so as to protect, Eurip. Heracl. 42. Fr. ἄγκος.

Ύπαγκάλισμα, ἄτος, τό, an object embraced, the object of one's love, Soph. Trach. 537. Same Th.

Υπαγκώνιον, ου, τό, a cushion, pillow, bolster, placed under the ἀγκῶνα, elbow.

Υπάγοντας, acc. pl., and

Υπάγοντες, nom. pl. part. pres. of ὑπάγω.

Υπαγοςευτέον, verbal adj. of ὑπαγοςεύω.

Υπαγοςευτέος, α, ον, to be spoken, said, or declared. From

Τπαγοςεύω, f. εύσω, to dictate, Demosth. 219, 27; to suggest, advise; to signify, command; to subjoin; to give precepts; to predict; to announce, interpret, expound. Fr. ὑπό and ἀγοςεύω. Fr. ἀγοςά.

Υπάγεοικος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, somewhat rustic, clownish, rude. Fr. ὑπό and ἀγεοῖκος. Th. ἀγεός.

Υπάγω, impf. ὑπῆγον, f. ὑπάξω, to lead or bring up under, to lead up to an object; to lead on another; to induce or tempt by some prospect of advantage; to lead back, Thucyd. v, 10; to withdraw from under; hence, to retreat (same as Lat. subduco); to complain or inform against, to accuse, Xen. Hist. i, 3, 12 ii, 3, 8; to summon or bring into court, sis diragrágeou. to trial, els dixnv . to accuse of a capital crime, Sarárov, Herodt. vi, 136; to go away, withdraw, retire, Id. iv, 120; to go forward, to proceed; υπαγε οπίσω μου, an expression of aversion or disgust, away, begone; mid. to induce by suggesting arguments; to bring one to their party, Thucyd. vii, 46; to deceive, to subject to; to seduce, wheedle, Demosth. 105, 773, 14; to allege or suggest any thing to any one, Xen.

Anab. ii, 1, 13; to die, Matth. xxvi, 24; Mark xiv, 21; but is nowhere found among others than the Jews in this signification; pres. imperat. "ways, begone; ὑπάγεθ' ὑμεῖς τῆς ὅδου, get out of the way, Aristoph. Ran. 174; 2. a. υπήγαγον, ες, ι, 1. a. pas. ὑπήχθην, part. ὑπα-2 fils, entired, wheedled, pf. pas. υπηγμαι, Demosth. 423, 26. Fr. υπό and äyω.

Υταγωγεύς, έως, ό, a mason's trowel, Aristoph. Av. 1149.

Υπηγωγή. ης, ή, the act of withdrawing; taking away privately; a retreat, Thucyd. iii, 97; a feigned flight; the act of submitting; yielding, as the female to the male; deceit, fraud; an ambuscade; seduction, enticement, allurement, Demosth. 444, 23. Same Th.

Υπαγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, drawing down, purgative. Fr. bab and

ἄγω.

Υπάδω, to sing to; to sing in a low voice or softly, Aristoph. Ran 873. Fr. varo and abou. Υπαείδω, Poet. for preced.

Υπαί, Poet. for ὑπό, Epic, Il. i, 376, etc.; also, Attic, Æschyl. Ag. 866; Soph. Electr. 701; Eurip. Electr. 1186. It seems to be the old dat. fem. of baros. Υπαιάζω, f. άξω, to sigh, moan gently. Fr. ὑπό and αἰάζω.

Υπαιδείδοικα, Epic for ὑποδέδοι-

κα, pf. to ὑποδείδω.

Υπαιδίομαι, f. ίσομαι, to have a reverence for, to feel some degree of respect for. Fr. vaí and aidiomai.

"Υπαθά, adv. from under, Il. xv, 520; underneath, Id. xviii, 421, with gen. Fr. ὑπαί.

'Υπαιθειάζω, f. άσω, to be in the open air. From

Υπαίθειος, and υπαιθεος, ou, o, n, in the open air, Herodt. vii, 119; exposed, Æschyl. Prom. 113; evident, manifest : τὸ ἔπαιθεον, the air τὰ ὕπαιθρα, a camp; vads unaileos, a temple without a roof, Blomfield, Gloss. in Æschyl. Prom. 113. Fr. var's and aileia. Th. ailine.

"Υπαιθρος, ου, ό, ή, same as preced. Υπαίθω, Poet. for υποκαίω, to put fire under, Soph. Trach. 129. Fr. va and allw.

Чтаніоворан, Att. - тторан, f. ξόμαι, dep. mid., to intimate darkly, give a slight hint, make a covert allusion to. Fr. ὑπό and aiviorouas.

Υπαινίττομαι, to hint obscurely, [

Demosth. 348, 6. Fr. υπό and | αἰνίσσομαι.

Υπαιείομαι, Ion. for υφαιείομαι, to take away privately, Herodt. v, 83; to cut off, Id. iii, 65. Fr. algíw.

Υπαιείω, Ion. for υφαιείω.

Υπαίρω, impf. ὑπῆρον, to take from under, to supplant; to raise up by degrees. Fr. ὑπό and allew.

Υπάΐσσω, f. έξω, to gush or spring out of, e. q. the ground; to rush out from under, Il. ii, 310; to steal away privately; part. 1. a. ύπαϊζας, αντος. See ύπάσσω. Fr. varo and allow.

Υπαισχύνομαι, to be somewhat ashamed, Plat. Lach. 179, C. Fr. ὑπό and αἰσχύνω.

Υπαίτιον, ου, τό, a fault, a crime; any thing laid to one's charge; neut. of

Υπαίτιος, ου, ό, ή, subject to blame, Xen. Mem. ii, 8, 5; culpable; guilty; liable to reproof. Fr. ὑπό and αἰτία.

Υπακοή, ης, ή, obedience; deference; compliance. Fr. 2. pf. ύπακήκοα, of ύπακούω.

Υπάκοισον, Dor. for ὑπάκουσον, 1. a. imperat. act., and

Υπακοίσω, Dor. for ὑπακούσω, 1. a. subj. of ὑπακούω.

Υπακολουθέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to follow close after, Xen. Hist. v, 1, 18. Fr. ὑπό and ἀκολουθέω.

Υπακούω, impf. ὑπήκουον, f. ακούσομαι, to listen, Eurip. Alc. 410; Aristoph. Nub. 283; pf. υπήπουκα, Xen. Cyr. ii, 2, 17; to listen to submissively, to obey, Plat. Soph. 217, D; to listen by stealth; to acquiesce; to assent, agree to; generally with dat., sometimes with gen., Herodt. iii, 101; to submit; to be subject to, Thucyd. iii, 50; vi, 82; to yield; to understand, Plat. Phil. 31, C; to take a hint; to hearken to; บัสทะงบ์σατε τ $\tilde{\varphi}$ Φιλίππ φ , he hearkened or listened to Philip, Dem. de Coron. § 7; to hear one knocking at the door, and learn by inquiry who it is, Acts xii, 13; also, to admit; δ Dugweds, δσπες είώθει υπακούειν, Plat. Phæd. 59, E; Id. Crit. 43, A; 1. a. ὑπήκουσα, imperat. ὑπάκουσον, inf. ὑπακουσαι. Fr. υπό and ακούω.

Υπακρος, ου, ό, ή, almost the highest, Plat. Riv. 136, A and C. Fr. va and angos.

Υπαλείφομαι, mid., to anoint one's self; to tinge with paint, under the eyelids, etc., Xen. (Econ. x, 5; Plat. Lach. 185, C; of

Υπαλείφω, f. $\psi \omega$, to rub with ointment, to anoint under any part, to tinge with paint or any coloring matter; pas. to be rubbed, anointed. Fr. ὑπό and άλείσω.

Υπαλευάμενος, 1. a. part. mid.,

Υπαλεύασθαι, 1. a. inf. m., and Υπαλεύεο, Ion. contract. -ou, pres. imperat. m. of

Υπαλεύομαι, to elude by bending down, Odys. xv, 275; to escape from, to use subterfuges; to be on one's guard; to avoid. Fr. ὑπό and ἀλεύω, Poet. for ἀλέω.

Υπαλλαγή, ης, ή, a changing; exchange, alteration; a figure of rhetoric, i. e. one word used for another; hypallage. ύπαλλάττω.

Υπάλλαγμα, ατος, τό, what has been exchanged or substituted for something else. From

Υπαλλάσσω, and Att. ὑπαλλάττω, f. άξω, to change, exchange, barter; to alter, commute; to substitute; to depute; to put or exhibit one thing in the place of another. Fr. bas and alλάσσω, or - ττω.

Υπάλληλος, ου, δ, ή, subordinate. Fr. ὑπό and ἀλλήλων. Th. ἄλλos.

Υπαλύζαι, 1. a. inf. act. of ὑπαλύσκω.

Υπαλύξας, 1. a. part. to ὑπαλύσχω.

Υπάλυξις, εως, ή, the act of escaping; flight, escape, Il. xxii, 270; an avoiding or shunning. From

Υπαλύσκω, f. ύξω, to escape, flee, avoid, Il. xii, 327; to withdraw from privily: to emerge, Id. xxi, 126. Fr. ὑπό and άλύσκω.

Υπαμείδω, f. ψω, to exchange with or for. Fr. va and ausi-

Υπαναγιγνώσκω, f. γνώσομαι, to go through the recitation slowly, Æschin. 42, 25. Fr. ὑπό, ἀνά, and γιγνώσκω.

Υπαναδύω, f. ύσω, to come up from below; mid. to come up secretly from below. Fr. ὑπό, ἀνά, and δύω.

Υπανακινέω, ω, f. ήσω, to go away quietly, to trip away, Aristoph. Eccl. 1165. Fr. vxó, àvá, and xivia.

'Υπαναλίσκω, f. ἀναλώσω, to consume, exhaust by degrees; 1. a. ὑπανᾶλωσα, Thucyd. iii, 17. Fr. voxo and avaliane.

'Υπανάστασις, εως, ή, a rising up to give place to another. Fr. ὑπό, ἀνά, and ἵστημι.

Υπαναστάτέον, verbal adj. from ὑπανίσταμαι, one must rise up, especially, to make room for another.

Υπανατεέφω, f. Θεέ ψ ω, to nourish gradually. Fr. τεέφω.

Υπαναχωρίω, ω, f. ήσω, to retire or go back privately or secretly; to recede, go back; to return. Fr. ὑπό, ἀνά, and χωςίω. "Υπανδρος, ου, ό, or ή, under the control of man; married; in law, a femme couverte; as if ὑπὸ τὸν ἄνδεα, under the control of man; also, effeminate.

"Y $\sigma \alpha \nu \theta \hat{s} \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\hat{n} \sigma \omega$, to begin to flower, bloom; to flourish in some degree. Fr. ὑπό and ἀνθέω.

Υπανιάομαι, ωμαι, f άσομαι, to be somewhat grieved or afflicted, Aristoph. Nub. 1195.

Υπανιάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. άσομαι, to distress a little. Fr. va and anάω.

"Υπάνις, ίδος, δ, Hypanis.

Υπανίσταμαι, to rise from respect to one, Xen. Mem. ii, 3, 16; υπανίστασθαι τοῖς πρεσθυτέροις, to give place to seniors, Aristoph. Nub. 993. Fr. voro, ava, and Ίστημι.

Υπανίστασο, pres. imperat. mid. of preced.

Υπανίστημι, f. στήσω, l.a. ίστη- $\sigma \alpha$, to trouble, vex a little; pas. to be somewhat distressed. Fr. ὑπό and ἀνίστημι.

Υπανοίγνυμι, f. οίξω, to open letters secretly, Demosth. 889, pen. Fr. ὑπό and ἀνοίγνυμι.

'Υπανοίγω, f. ξω, to open underhand or furtively; ὑπανοίγω γεάμματα, to intercept and open letters. Fr. vo and avoiyw.

Υπαντάω, ω, f. ήσω, to go forward or to meet, Xen. Cyr. iv, 2, 9; Soph. Phil. 710; to meet; to oppose, Eurip. Suppl. 408; to encounter; 1. a. ὑπήντησα. Fr. ὑπό and ἀντάω.

Υπάντησις, εως, η, and ὑπαντή, ns, n, the act of meeting or going to meet; a meeting or encountering. Fr. preced.

Υπαντιάζω, f. άσω, to go forth to meet; to fall in with accidentally, used by Herodt. iv, 121; and Xen. Cyr. v, 5, 4; Il. vi, 17; to meet, Æschyl. Pers. 399; with Herodt. it takes the acc., with others the dat. See ύπαντιάω.

σασα, part. 1. a. act. f. g. of υπαντιάω, Pind. Pyth. viii, 13. Υπαντιάσαι τὸν εὐεργέτην, to meet a benefactor, i. e. to return a favor or show gratitude to a benefactor.

Υπαντιάω, ω, for ὑπαντιάζω.

ΥΥπαντρος, ου, ό, ή, that is in a cave; dwelling in a cave or grot-Fr. ὑπό and ἄντρον.

Υπαξόνιος, ου, δ, n, being under or belonging to the axle of a car or chariot, Callim. L. P. 14. Fr. ὑπό and ἄζων.

Υπαζωνίων, gen. pl. of preced.

Υπαπειλέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to threaten secretly or tacitly, Xen. Hist. iv, 6, 3. Fr. ὑπό and ἀπειλέω. Υπάπειμι, to withdraw privately, Thucyd. iii, 111. Fr. ὑπό and ἄπειμι.

Υπαποκινέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to move off quietly, or without being perceived, to sneak off, Aristoph. Thesm. 924. Fr. ὑπό, ἀπό, and κινέω.

Υπαποκινητέον, verbal adj., one must make off, slink away.

Υπαποτείχω, to skulk away, Aristoph. Eccl. 284. Fr. τεέχω. Υπάπτειν, Ion. for δφάπτειν, to set fire to, to place fire under, Herodt. i, 177. Fr. ὑπό and ἄπτω.

Ύπάπτω, Ion. for ὑφάπτω.

"ΥΠΑΡ, τό, indecl., a true apparition, i. e. seen while awake; to this is opposed ovae, a dream, Odys. xix, 547; xx, 90; 7502 τὸ ὄνας τε καὶ ὕπας, Plat. Theæt. 158, B; οὐθ' ὕπας οὔτ' ὄνας, neither when awake or in a dream, Plat. Polit. ii, 382, E; true or genuine, Æschyl. Prom. 484.

Υπαργμένα, τά, Ion. for ύπηςγμένα, things just made. Fr. ύπάρχω.

Υπάργυρος, ου, δ, ή, containing silver, or mixed with silver, Eurip. Cycl. 294; a silver mine; of equal value with silver; ὑπάςγυρος φωνή, a venal voice; said of such as speak for hire. äeγυeos.

"Υπαρνος, and ὑπάρρηνος, ου, ή, a sheep that suckles a lamb; a sucking lamb, Eurip. Androm. 555. Fr. varó and agvos.

"Υπαρνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, negative, or denying in some respect or degree. Fr. ὑπό and ἀρνέομαι.

Υπάεξαι, 1. a. inf. act. of ὑπάεχω. Fr. ἄςχω. Τh. ἀςχή.

"Υπαρξις, εως, ή, being, existence; substance; means, wealth, possessions. Same Th.

Υπαντιάξαισα, Æol. for ὑπαντιά- \ Υπαρπάζειν, Ion. for ὑφαρπάζειν, 1335

to steal, to take away by stealth. Υπαεπάζω, Ion. for υραεπάζω, to snatch away; to take by stealth, Herodt. iii, 116; to interrupt, Id. v, 50. Fr. ὑπό and ὰςπάζω.

Υπάρχει, 3. sing. pres., and Υπαρχεν, Dor. for υπηρχεν, 3. sing. impf. act. of ὑπάεχω.

Υπαρχή, ης, ή, beginning, origin, commencement; ἐξ ὑπαρχῆς, from the beginning, anew, Soph. Œd. T. 132. Th. ἀρχή.

Υπάρχοντα, acc. sing. part. pres. of ὑπάεχω. Also,

Υπάςχοντα, τά, neut. pl., means, resources, or possession, existing circumstances, Thucyd. vii, 76; i, 70. See ὑπάεχω.

"Υπαξχος, ου, ό, one having authority under another; a prefect, a lieutenant, a governor, a satrap or viceroy, Xen. Anab. i, 2, 20; s. as ἔπαεχος also an Indian name of a river. ὑπό and ἄεχος.

Υπαρχούσης, gen. sing. pres. part. f. g., and

Υπάρχουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act.

'Υπάςχω, f. ὑπάςξω, 1. a. ὑπηςξα, to originate or bring into existence, Demosth. 12, 1; to begin, Xen. Anab. ii, 3, 12; to act, say, or do first; to be; to exist, subsist, Demosth. 408, 22; to be sufficient; to display; &; ύπηςξαν sis ύμᾶς, Dem. de Falsa Legg. 413, 16; to be shown; τοσαύτην ὑπάρξαι μοι, Dem. de Coron.; Soph. Phil. 223; ὑπῆεχον 'Ολύνθιοι δύναμίν τινα πεπτημένοι, the Olynthians were in possession of a certain force, Dem. Olynth. ii; την ὑπάρχουσαν πολιτείαν καταλύσαι, to abolish the existing government, Lys. c. Erat.; to be present; to be at hand, Soph. Phil. 697; to happen, Xen. Cyr. ii, 1, 10; to favor any one, with dat., Xen. Anab. i, 1, 4; to be furnished, Æschin. c. Ctes., p. 31 : to have sufficient; to be ύπαςχος· οὐδ' ἀμυνόμενος ἀλλ' ὑπάςχων, ἦδίκεις αὐτούς, not as an avenger, but as an adviser or friend you have done them injuries, Isoc., p. 443; καὶ ὑπάςξει ύμιν ή έμη πόλις, and my city will be on your side, Xen. Anab. v, 6, 12; mid. to make a beginning, to commence; μέγα ὑπάςχει, it is of great consequence; the only tenses used in the pas. are the pf. and plupf. ὑπῆεγμαι, Demosth. 12, 1; τὰ ὑπάρχοντα, the essential properties of anything; as, τὰ συμβιδηκότα are the accidental qualities, Aristot.; ὑτῆρκτο, it was begun, Thucyd. i, 93; Poet. ὑτάρχον, used absolutely, as opportunity afforded; as it could be done. Fr. ὑτό and ἄρχω.

Υπάρχων, part. pres. act. of same verb.

Υπασθενέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be somewhat weak. Fr. $\dot{\nu}$ πό and $\dot{\alpha}$ σθενέω.

Υπασπίδια, adv. from

Υπασπίδιος, ου, δ, 'n, covered or protected by a buckler or shield, Il. xiii, 158. Fr. ὑπό and ἀσπίς.

'Υπασπίζω, f. ίσω, to march or fight covered with a shield; to fight; metaphor. to protect, Eurip. Heracl. 217; also, to be armor-bearer to any one. Fr. ὑπό and ἀσπίς.

Ύπασπιστής, ῆζος, δ, and ὑπασπιστής, οῦ, δ, an armor-bearer, a shield-bearer, Xen. Anub. iv, 2, 13; and Luc. Dial.; ὅχλον δ' ὑπασπιστῆςα....λεύσσω, I perceive a band of troops with shields, Æschyl. Suppl. 179. Same Th.

Υπαστεος, ου, δ, ή, under the influence of the stars, Æschyl.
Suppl. 388. Fr. ὑπό and ἄστεον.

Υπάσσω, f. άξω, to spring from under, to spring out, Soph. Aj. 294. Fr. ὑπό and ἄσσω. See ἀῖσσω.

Υπάτεία, ας, ή, the consulship. Fr. υπάτος.

Υπάτεύω, to be consul. Fr.

Υπάτικός, ή, όν, consular; relating to the consul or the consulship; ὁ ὑπάτικός, one of consular rank.

"Υπάτος, άτη, ατον, highest; supreme, Il. viii, 31; Id. xix, 258; Demosth. 1072, 18; of varion, Dii superi, Æschyl. Ag. 89; Id. Suppl. 24; high, grand, elevated; by syncope for vaiealso, deep, profound; TATOS last, Soph. Antig. 1313; ὑπάτη χορδή, the lowest string in a musical instrument, Plat. Locr. 100, A. There is also ὁ ΰπα-Tos, a consul, because invested with the highest authority; iv τοις ὑπάτοις, his consulibus; sometimes it signifies also honorable, worshipful. Th. base.

Υπαυγάζω, f άσω, to begin to shine, dawn, of day break. Fr. υπό and αυγάζω.

"Υπαυλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, under an awning or tent, Soph. Aj. 783. Fr. ὑπό and αὐλή.

'Υπαυχίνιον, ου, τό, a pillow or cushion put under the neck. Fr. ὑπό and αὐχήν.

'Υπαυχένιος, ία, ιον, under the neck or throat. Fr. ὑπό and αὐχήν.

'Υπάφεων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, somewhat stupid, Herodt. iv, 95. Fr. ὑπό and ἄφεων.

"Υπαφρος, ου, ο, ή, sprinkled with foam.

Υπίασι, with a knife; but this word is doubtful.

Ύπίᾶσι, Ion. s. as ὕπεισι, 3. pl. pres. ind. of ὕπειμι· ἐμῷ ὑπέᾶσι μελάθςφ, are under my roof, Il. ix, 204.

Υπέβάλον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. of ὑποβάλλω.

Υπεδλέποντο, 3. pl. impf. mid. Υπίγγυος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, one who has given bail, security, or caution, answerable to, Eurip. Hec. 1012; obnoxious to trial and punishment, Herodt. v, 71; indebted; mortgaged. Fr. ἔγγυος. Υπάδεισαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. Poet., by doubling δ, for ὑπίδεισαν, στ ὑποδείδω, Il. i, 406. Υπεδείδισαν, by syncope for ὑπε

1 πεδειδισαν, by syncope for υπεδειδίεσαν, 3. pl. plupf. of υποδείδω, Il. v, 521.

Υπίδειξα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of ὑποδείκνυμι.

Υπεδίκετο, Ion., Herodt. i, 24. See ὑποδιχομαι.

Υπέδεκτο, Dor. or Poet. by syncope for ὑπεδέδεκτο, 3. sing. plupf.

pas. of ὑποδίχομαι, II. ix, 476. Ὑπεδίξαμην, 1. a. ind. mid. of ὑποδίχομαι, which see; pf. pas. ὑποδίδεγμαι. Th. δέχομαι.

Υπέδραμε, 3. sing. 2. a. to ύποτρέχω.

Υπίδυ, 3. sing. 2. a. to ὑπίδῦμι. Υπιδύσετο, 3. sing. 2. a. and ὑποδύσομαι, f. mid. of preced. Odys. vi, 127.

Υπεθερμάνθη, 3. sing. 1. a. pas. to ὑποθερμαίνω.

'Υπίθηκαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act., and

Υπιθήκατο, 3. sing. 1. a. mid. of ὑποτίθημι.

'Υπείδομαι, to suspect; also, to look at or survey, Eurip. Suppl. 784.

Υπείδω, obsol., 2. a. act. ὑπεῖδον· 2. a. mid. ὑπειδόμην.

Υπεικάθω, Att. for ὑπείκω, to yield, give way, Soph. Electr. 353; Plat. Apol. § 22, A.

Υπείκετε, 2. pl. imperat. pres. of υπείκω. 'Υπεικτίου, verbal adj., must yield, succumb, swerve, Plat. Crit. 51, B.

Υπείκω, Poet. ὑποείκω, f. ὑπείζω and είζομαι, to yield to; to obey, Il. iv, 63; to submit, Id. i, 294; to give place to another, Xen. Cyr. viii, 1, 11; to succumb, Xen. Hist. v, 4, 45; ὑπείκειν τινὸς λόγοις, to submit to the representations of another; to deviate from; to swerve, Plat. Apol. 32, A; ὑπείκειν τινὶ λόγων, to let another speak. Fr. ὑπό and εἴκω.

'Υπειλέω, ω, to roll or twist under; mid. to roll one's self under. Fr. ὑπό and εἰλέω.

"Υπειμι, to be under, to be within reach; to be concealed, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 23; ὑποῦσαν ἀπέχθειαν πρὸς τοὺς Θηθαίους, the lurking hatred against the Thebans, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii; to remain; to be inferior or subject to; to assist, to supply. Th. εἰμί.

"Υπειμι, to come under, to come or approach in a stealthy manner; ὑπιών, οῦσα, part. 2. a., Aristoph. Vesp. 465. Fr. ὑπό and εἶμι.

Υπεῖναι, Ion. for ὑφεῖναι, 2. a. inf. of ὑφίημι, to remit, relax.

Υπείνως, οςος, δ, the name of a man, Hypenor.

" $\Upsilon_{\pi i i \xi_{i i}}$, $\epsilon_{\omega i}$, \dot{n} , a giving away, yielding obedience, *Plat. Def.* 412, D.

Υπείζομαι, f. mid. of δπείκω.

Υπειπεῖν, to say to, after, besides; to say or repeat before another; also, to premise, say by way of introduction, to say softly, whisper, to suggest; to hint, promise, to add. Fr. ὑπό and εἰπεῖν.

Υπείπω, obsol., to suggest; 2. a. ὑπεῖπον, Aristoph. Plut. 997; Demosth. 797, 19; inf. ὑπει-πεῖν, to speak in an under tone, to whisper; to intimate, Eurip. Suppl. 1181; to allege, to pretend or make use of as a pretence; to suppose, Plut. Prot. 43, E. Fr. ὑπό and εἴπω.

'Υπίρ, Poet. for ὑπίρ, used before a vowel, but evidently unnecessary, as the last syllable is always the first of the foot. See II. xxiii, 227; 627, etc.

Υπειρέδαλον, Ερία 2. a. act. to ὑπερδάλλω.

Υπείρεχον, by metath. for υπερείτχου, 3. pl. impf. of υπερέχω.

Υπειεέχω, Poet. for ὑπερέχω, whence 3. impf. ὑπείρεχεν.
Ύπείροχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, Ion. and Po-

et. for $b\pi i \varrho o \chi o s$, elevated above, excelling; excellent; most excellent; distinguished above, IL xi, 783; with a gen. Fr. $b\pi s = \ell^i \chi \omega$.

'Yarels. See Inpi.

Υπείσαντες, nom. pl. part. 1. a. act. of ὑπείω, Ion. for ὑφίημι, Herodt. iii, 126.

Υπείσας, Ion. for ὑφείσας, 1. a. part. act. to ὑφεῖσα, having set on, suborned.

'Υπεισδύνω, and ὑπεισδύω, f. ὑσω, to creep under, enter or go under, to go in unperceived, Herodt. i, 12.

'Υπεισδύομαι, dep. with act., 2. a. ίδυν, and pf. δέδυκα, to slip or steal in, enter secretly or covertly. Fr. ὑπό, εἰς, and δύω.

'Υπείσειμι, and ὑπεισέςχομαι, to go under, creep into by stealth.
'Υπέκ, and ὑπέξ, before a vowel; from beneath, from under the hands, etc., Il. xvii, 589. Fr. ὑπό and ἐκ.

'Υπεκδύνω, -δύω, f. δῦσω, to draw away privately; mid. to withdraw unperceived; 2. a. act. ὑπίξεδυν, Eurip. Cyr. 347. Fr. ὑπό, ἐκ, and δύω.

'Υπεκδύομαι, dep. with act., 2. a. iδυν, and pf. δέδυκα, to get secretly out of, slip out of, shun, escape; with acc. absol., to slip out, steal out. Fr. ὑπό, ἐκ, and δύω.

Υπεκθέωνται, Ion. for δπεκθῶνται, 3. pl. 2. a. subj. m. of δπεκτίθημι.

Υπεκκαίω, f. καύσω, to set on fire from below, or by degrees; metaphor. to inflame, set on fire. Fr. ὑπό, ἐκ, and καίω.

Υπεκκελύπτω, to uncover from below or a little. Fr. ὑπό, ἐκ, and καλύπτω.

Υπίκκαυμα, ατος, τό, fuel, Xen. Cyr. vii, 5, 9: an incentive, Id. Symp. 4, 25. Fr. ὑπό, ἐκ, and καίω.

Υπίκκιμαι, to be carried to or deposited in some place privately, Thucyd. i, 137; to be withdrawn to some place in safety, He odt. viii, 60. Th. κεῖμαι.

Υπεκκλέπτω, f. ψω, to steal from privately. Fr. κλέπτω.

Υπεκκλίνω, f. ινῶ, to avoid by a slight inclination, to decline, Aristoph. Eq. 272. Fr. κλί-

Υπεκκομίζω, f. ίσω, to carry away privately; to convey to a hiding-place; ὑπεξεκομίσαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. m., they carried away privately their effects, Thucyd.

iv, 123. Fr. νπό, ἐκ, and κομίζω. Υπεκλαμβάνω, f. λήψομαι, to withdraw from under, to rescue from danger, to take away privily, Eurip. Herc. F. 992. Fr. λαμβάνω.

Υπεκλίνθη, 3. 1. a. pas. to δποκλίνω.

Υπεκπέμπω, f. πέμψω, to send away privately, Thucyd. iv, 8; Eurip. Hec. 6. Th. πέμπω.

Υπεκπλέω, f. πλεύσομαι, to sail away privately; to withdraw secretly with ships. Fr. ὑπό, ἐκ, and πλέω.

Υπεκπνέω, f. πνεύσω, to breathe softly, to expire gradually, Plat. Ax. 365, C. Fr. ὑπό, ἐκ, and πνέω.

Ύπεκπροθεί, 3. sing. pres. ind. of Ύπεκπροθέω, ω, f. Θεύσομαι, to run out in advance of, scil. the army; to outrun, outstrip, II. ix, 502. Fr. ὑπό, ἰκ, πρό, and Θέω. Ύπεκπροδῦω, f. ῦσω, to loosen

from under a chariot, as horses, mules, etc., Odys. vi, 88: to loosen underneath. Fr. ὑπό, ἐκ, πρό, und λύω.

Υπεκπρορέω, f. ρεύσομαι and ρυήσομαι, to flow out from under, Odys. vi, 87. Fr. ὑπό, ἐκ, πρό, and ὁἐω.

Υπεκτροφεύγω, 2. α. ἔφυγον, to flee away privately, to escape by stealth, Odys. xii, 113. Fr. ὑπό, ἐκ, πǫό, and φεύγω.

Υπεκπροφύγη, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. act. of preced.

Ύπειπεοφύγοιμι, 2. α. opt. act. to preced.; part. ὑπειπεοφυγών. Ύπειεέω, f. εεύσομαι, to flow from under, Plat. Conv. 203, E. Fr. ἡέω.

Υπεκεψύομαι, to snatch or rescue from, as from death, violence, etc., Ap. Rhod. ii, 1181. Fr. ὑπό, ἐκ, and ῥύω.

Υπεκούφθη, 3. 1. a. pas. to ὑποκούπτω.

Υπεκσώζω, f. ώσω, to save from danger, to rescue by withdrawing from danger, Æschyl. Pers. 445. Fr. ὑπό, ἐκ, and σώζω.

Ύπεκτἄνύω, to stretch out under. Fr. ὑπό, ἐκ, and τανύω.

'Υπεκτίθημι, generally in the mid. ὑπεκτίθεμαι, to put forth or remove privately, Thucyd. i, 89; Xen. Cyr. vi, 1, 15; to cause to be transported to a place of safety; to convey away in safety, Demosth. 401, pen.; to give in charge; to confide to; pas. to be deposited in a place of safety. Th. τίθημι.

Υπεκτεέπω, f. τεέψω, to turn 1337 away from, as the steps, Soph. Trach. 546; mid. to turn aside from privately, to avoid, Plat. Phæd. 108, B. Fr. $\delta\pi\delta$, δx , and $\tau e \delta \pi \omega$.

'Υπεκτείχω, 2. a. ίδεαμον, f. m. δεαμούμαι, to escape by running away from, Herodt. i, 156; to escape, Soph. Antig. 1073; to escape from under, Eurip. Med. 985; ἄταν δ' οὐχ ὑπεκδεαμεῖται. Fr. τείχω.

Υπεκφέρω, f. εξοίσω, l. a. ήνεγκα, to bring or carry forth privately; to remove a little from, to withdraw from view, Herodt. iv, 125. Fr. ὑπό, ἐκ, and φέρω.

Υπεκφεύγοντι, Dor. for ὑπεκφεύγουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. of

Υπικφιύγω, f. εύξομαι, 2. a. ὑπιξέφυγου, to escape privately, II. v, 22; vii, 243; to escape; to take to flight; to seek a refuge. Fr. ὑπό, ἐκ, and φιύγω. Ύπίκφυγι, Ion. for ὑπιξέφυγι, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. of preced.

'Υπεκχωρέω, ω, f. ήσω, to retire or recede gradually, Xen. Hist. iii, 2, 3; to withdraw from, Herodt. ix, 13; to evacuate; pas. to be purged. Fr. ὑπό, ἐκ, and χωρέω.

Υπέλαδον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. of ὑπολαμβάνω.

Υπελάσας, part. 1. a. of

Υπελαύνω, f. ελάσω, to drive under, to urge on a little, applied to a horse, to ride up; ύπελάσας ώς συναντησαι, riding up so as to meet him, Xen. Anab. i, 8, 11. Poppo, in his ed. of the Anub. (Index), translates it adequitare, and gives Hutchinson's equum non nihil excitare; neither translation is correct. The meaning is, to ride up to, as an inferior officer to a superior (cap in hand), to receive his orders. Fr. ὑπό and ἐλαύνω. Υπελείφθην, 1. a. ind. pas. of ύπολείπω.

Υπελήφθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of ὑπολαμβάνω.

Υπέλθοι, 3. pl. 2. a. to ὑπέρχομαι. Υπέλοντο, Epic for ὑφείλοντο, 3. pl. 2. a. mid. to ὑφαιρίω.

Υπελύσαο, Ion. contract. ὑπελύσω, 2. sing. 1. a. m. of ὑπολύω, to untie the shoes; to untie; to free from, Π. i, 401. Fr. λύω. Υπέμεινα, 1. a. act. to ὑπομένω.

Υπέμειναν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act., and

Υπεμείνατε, 2. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of ὑπομένω.

Υπέμενεν, 3. sing. impf. act. of the same.

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*Υπιμμήμῦκι, 3. sing. pf. act. for υπήμυκε, of υπημύω, to sink or let fall the eyes, to look down, through bashfulness or timidity; to have a downcast look, or to be sad, Il. xxii, 491. Fr. ἡμύω, pf. ήμυκα, and by redupl. εμήμυxa, µ being unnecessarily doubled, as up is the first of the foot.

Υπιμνάασθι, 2. pl. 1. a. to ύπομνάομαι.

Υπεμνήμοκε, only in one place, Tarta & uneuvinuums, of an orphan boy, he hangs down his head utterly; Epic 3. sing. pf. to υπημίω, for υπεμήμυκε, ν being inserted for the sake of the

Υπεμνήσθην, ns, n, 1. a. ind. pas. of ὑπομιμνήσκω, to recall to mind; to remind; to suggest.

Υπεναντιόομαι, οῦμαι, to oppose in some degree; to be somewhat adverse to; and

Υπεναντίος, α, ον, slightly opposed to, placed opposite; contrary, opposite, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 15; Herodt. iii, 80; adverse to; opposing, repugnant to; also, an enemy, an antagonist, Thucyd. ii, 2. Fr. va6 and Evavtios.

Υπεναντιόω, f. ώσω, s. as ὑπεναντιόομαι.

Υπεναντίωμα, άτος, τό, and ύπεναντίωσις, εως, ή, opposition, contradiction to a certain extent, Demosth. 1405, 18. Same Th.

Υπεναντίως, adv. in an opposite, contrary, or different manner. Fr. ὑπεναντίος.

Υπεναντίωσις, εως, ή, a being opposed to; contrariety.

Υπενδίδωμι, to yield a little, to give way slowly; to let slip, Thucyd. ii, 64. Fr. ὑπό, ἐν, and δίδωμι.

Υπένδυμα, ατος, τό, an undergarment. Fr. ὑπό and ἐνδύω.

Υπενέγκω, obsol., for ὑποφέρω. Υπίνεςθε, Poet., from beneath, under, beneath, Il. ii, 150. Fr. ino and "veels.

· Γπενόουν, impf. act. of υπονοίω. Υπιξαγάγοι, 3. 2. a. opt. to

Υπιξάγω, f. άξω, to withdraw privately, to lead out secretly, Eurip. Hec. 800; to draw off secretly, Herodt. iv, 120; to retire from view. Fr. baro, ix, and äyw.

Υπιξαίρεσις, εως, ή, the act of withdrawing privately, diminution; subtraction; an excep-

tion. From

Υπιζαιρίω. ω, f. ήσω, to take

away or withdraw privately, to diminish; to avert, to get rid of, Soph. Œd. T 227; to retrench; mid. to take away clandestinely for one's self, to steal from; to lessen, by taking away a part clandestinely, Demosth. 365, 27; 2. a. ὑπεξεῖλον, 2. a. m. ὑπεξειλόμην. Fr. ὑπό, ἐξ, and αἰρέω. Υπεξαίρω, f. αρω, to lift up from beneath, or by degrees. Fr. ύπό and αἴρω.

Υπεζακρίζω, f. ίσω, to remove from a lower to a higher place; to an eminence, Eurip. Bacch. 667. Fr. axeos.

Υπεξαλεάομαι, to avoid, to shun by withdrawing; σὶ δ' ὑπεξαλέασθαι ἀνώγει χείρας, and he orders you to avoid his hands, Il. xv, 180.

Υπεξαλίασθαι, 1. a. inf. to υπεξάλίομαι, dep. mid., to flee out or away and escape, with acc. Fr. ὑπό, έξ, and ἀλεύομαι.

Υπεξαλύσκω, f. ξω, to escape privately; to avoid; to steal away; to withdraw one's self. Fr. ὑπό, ἐκ, and ἀλύσκω. Th. άλέω, the same.

Υπεξαναδαίνω, f. βήσομαι, to step or go out from under. Fr. ὑπό, iξ, ἀνά, and βαίνω.

Υπεξανάγομαι, to put out secretly to sea, Thucyd. iii, 74. Fr. ἄγω.

Υπεξανάδυμι, or δύω, f. ύσω, to emerge from under, Il. xiii, 352; to spring up from, rise up from. Fr. δύνω.

Υπεξαναδύομαι, as mid., with 2. a. act. - ίδυν, and pf. -δίδυκα, to dive up, emerge, come from under gradually, especially to rise from out the bosom of the sea. Fr. ὑπό, ἐξ, ἀνά, and δύω. Υπεξανάδύς, part. 2. a. of ὑπεξα-

νάδυμι. Fr. ἀνάδυμι. Υπεξανίσταμαι, to rise up and give place to. Fr. inó, iξ, ἀνά,

and Torapai.

Υπεξαντλέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to pump out (water) from below or from the bottom, to exhaust entirely, Eurip. Ion. 927. Fr. ἀντλίω. Υπεξαφύω, f. ύσω, to cause to be absorbed by degrees; pas. to become absorbed, etc. Fr. φύω. Υπίζειμι, to go forth without noise; to steal away; to make a sortie; to go forth to attack or make an onset; ὑπεξιόντες, going forth, part. 2. a., Herodt. i, 176; escaping privately, Id. iv, 120. Fr. ὑπό and ἔξειμι.

Υπεξείς ῦτο, Ap. Rhod. ii, 1181. See ὑπεκούομαι.

Υπεζειρύω, and ὑπεζερύω, f. ύσω, to draw from under, to withdraw from; to rescue from, Herodt. vii, 225. Fr. ὑπό, ἰξ, and εἰρύω, Poet. for ἰρύω.

Υπεξελαύνω, f. ελάσω, to drive off from one place to another, Herodt. iv, 120; to ride or drive off or forward. Fr. ὑπό, iξ, and ἐλαύνω.

Υπεξελθείν, 2. a. inf. act. of basξέεχομαι.

Υπεζελών, part. 2. a. of υπεζαι eίω, Soph. Œd. T. 227.

Υπεζερύω, s. as υπεζειρύω, Herodt. vii, 225. See also irsκρύομαι.

Υπεξέρχεσθαι, inf. pres. of

Υπεξίρχομαι, f. m. ἐλεύσομαι, 2. a. ηλθον, to go out privately; to escape from, to elude, Plat. Theat. 182, D; to withdraw one's self secretly from one country to another, Demosth. 1380, 15; Thucyd. iii, 34; Herodt. i, 73. Fr. ὑπό, ἐξ, and ἔρχομαι.

Υπιξισάωσιν, 3. sing. 1. a. from an Epic pres. ὑπεκσαόω, s. as

ύπεκσώζω.

Υπεξέσχε, he escaped privately, for which is commonly used oneξέφυγε, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. υπεξίχω, Herodt. vi, 74.

Υπεξέφερον, ες, ε, impf. act. of ύπεκφέρω.

Υπεξέφυγε, 3. sing. 2. a. to ύπεκΦεύγω.

Υπεξέχω, to withdraw one's self privately; to escape. Th. ἔχω. Υπεξήϊσαν, Herodt. vii, 221, 3. pl. plupf. of ὑπίξειμι, to give way.

Υπεξήλυξε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of υπεξαλύσκω.

Υπεξίσταμαι, to come forth from concealment or an ambuscade; to go out of the way, Xen. Ath. 1, 9; 2. a. ὑπεξέστην, Plat. Phil. 43, A. Fr. ὑπό, ἐξ, and ἴστημι. Υπεξούσιος, ου, ό, ή, being under the care, guardianship, power, or tutelage of a father, or of another; not yet of age or free. Fr. varó, ¿ξ, and οὐσία.

Υπεπλεύσαμεν, 1. pl. 1. a. ind. uct. of υποπλέω.

Υπέπτατο, 3. sing. 2. a. to υποπέτομαι.

Υπέπτησαν. See υποπτήσσω.

'ΥΠΕ'P, Poet. ὑπείς, Lat. super; a preposition governing the genitive and accusative; its general signification is higher, over, above; its uses will appear in the following examples:

I. With the genitive case; higher, over, above; applied, (1) to place; έγένοντο ύπλε των επομένων, they reached a place higher than those that followed, Xen. Anab. iii, 4, 18; Αίθιοπία ή ὑπὲρ Αίγύπτου, scil. οὖσα, κειμένη, etc., Ethiopia, which is above Egypt; ὑπὲς κεφαλῆς, above, or over his head, Il. ii, 20; τὰ ὑπὶς τῶν ὀμμάτων, the parts over the eyes, Xen. Mem. i, 4, 6; (2) over or through a place; as, νηὸς ύπὲς τοίχων καταβήσεται, falls over the ship's sides, Il. xv, 382; (3) across or over; as, ύπει τάφρου μεγάλ' "αχε, shouted loud across the trench, Id. xviii, 228; (4) for, on account of, respecting; as, τεῖχος ὑπὶρ vew, a wall or bulwark for the ships, Id. vii, 449; θύειν ὑπὲς ຈັກs πόλεως, to sacrifice for or on account of the city, Xen.; imsπείσμην δ' ύπες εμαυτοῦ, I was persuaded respecting myself, Dem. de Coron., p. 141; (5) for, on the side or party of any one, as in Rom. viii, 31 ; εί ὁ Θεὸς ὑπὶς ἡμῶν τίς καθ ἡμῶν; if God is for us, who can be against us? καὶ μάλισθ' ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐκθρῶν, and particularly in favor of our enemies, Demosth. 305, 20; Sv υπες, for whose sake, Soph. Œd. Τ. 187; σων ύπες στένω πόνων, I lament on account of your sufferings, Æschyl. Prom. 66; (6) instead of, for; συμφέρει ίνα είς ἀποθάνη ὑπὲρ τοῦ λάου, instead of or for the people, John xi, 50; (7) by, in adjuring; λίσσομ' ύπὲς ψυχῆς καὶ γούνων, I beseech you by your life, etc., Il. xxii, 338; καὶ μὶν ὑπὲρ πατρὸς λίσσεο, beseech him by his father, Id. xxiv, 466; (8) with an infinitive; as, ύπλο του μη μάχεσθαι, in order not to fight, to avoid fighting.

II. With the accusative; (1) over, i. e. higher, above, beyond, moving or tending over or beyond; as, ὑπὲς ὧμον, over his shoulder, Il. v, 16; οὐδ' ὑπὲς αἴσαν, and not beyond what is just, not unjustly, Id. iii, 59; ὑπὲς τε πόν-Tov, both over the sea, Æschyl. Eum. 77; ὑπὶς ὅςκια, over the oaths, i. e. in violation of the oaths, Il. iii, 299; (2) with numerals, more than, above, over, exceeding; as, ὑπὶς τὰ τεσσαρήκοντα έτη, more than forty years ; ὑπὲρ τὸ ἢμισυ, more than or above one half, Xen. Cyr. iii, 3, 21; (3) ὑπὲρ τὸν λόγον, beyond expression, i. e. beyond what words can express;

iπὶς τὸν ἄνθςωπον, beyond man,
 i. e. beyond the power of man;
 (4) ὑπὶς τὸ ὕδως ἱγχεόμενον λίγειν, to speak beyond the time allowed by the water or clepsydra, Lucian.; ὑπὶς τὸν καίρον, out of time, unseasonably, malapropos.

 Υπίς is also used adverbially, without an accompanying noun, and then is to be rendered by more, much more, etc.; as, διάκονοι Χριστοῦ εἶσι....; ὑπὲρ ἐγώ, are they ministers of Christ? much more am I, 2 Cor. xi, 23. IV. In compound words ὑπίρ expresses increase, augmentation, excess, or addition to the force of the simple word with which it is compounded; as, ὑπεράγαμαι, to wonder excessively; ὑπεράγαθος, very good; ὑπεραίρω, to elevate, raise, from a lower to a higher situation; ὑπες θαίνω, to go beyond; hence, to transgress; υπερβάλλω, to throw over or beyond, to excel; ὑπερμάχεσθαι, to fight for any thing; ὑπεραyogever, to speak for any thing. See Passow's Lex. and Greek Exercises, p. ii, page 219, etc.

Trieve, α_s , α_s , n, a line, rope, or brace, at the end of the yards, by which they are braced up or let go, the mainsail-brace, Odys. v, 260. Fr. $b\pi i \varrho$.

Υπεραβίλτερος, ου, δ, ή, beyond measure stupid, exceedingly foolish, Demosth. 1178, pen. Fr. δπίρ and ἀβίλτερος.

Υπεςἄγᾶθος, ου, δ, ή, exceedingly good. Fr. ὑπές and ἀγαθός.

Υπεράγαμαι, to be wonderfully delighted; 1. a. pas. ὑπερηγάσθην, part. ὑπεραγασθείς, Plat. Conv. 180, A. Fr. ἄγαμαι.

'Υπιράγἄν, adv. greatly, excessively, in the highest degree, Eurip. Med. 627. Fr. ὑπίρ and ἄγαν.

Υπεραγανακτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be exceedingly angry or indignant on account of, Æschin. 9, 13. Fr. ὑπίρ and ἀγανακτίω.

'Υπεράγἄπάω, ω, f. ήσω, to love greatly; to love more than all others, Demosth. 172, 18. Fr. ἀγαπάω.

Υπεραγόντως, adv. excessively; above measure. From

Υπεράγω, f. άζω, to surpass, excel. Th. ἄγω.

'Υπεραγωνιάω, ω, to be greatly distressed, Demosth. 1410, 4. Fr. ὑπέρ and ἀγών.

Υπιραίι, by dialysis for ὑπιραιί, dat. sing. of

Υπεραής, έος, έ, ή, blowing from on high; blowing violently; ὑπεραίι ἴσος ἀίλλη, like a downpouring storm, Π. κi, 297. Fr. ὑπέρ and ἄω.

Υπεραθετέω, ω, f. ήσω, to despise excessively.

'Υπεραιδέομαι, f. έσομαι, to have a great degree of awe for any one. Fr. δπές and αἰδέομαι.

Υπεραιμόω, to have overmuch blood. Fr. ὑπέρ and αῖμα.

Υπεραίνετος, η, ον, deserving the highest praise. Fr. ὑπέρ and αἰνετός. Th. αἰνέω.

'Υπεραιρόμενος, part. pres. pas. of 'Υπεραίρω, f. αρῶ, pf. ῆρκα, Demosth. 798, 8; to elevate or raise up over; to exalt or extol one's self; to rise above; to pour over as un inundation, Id. 1274, 20; to surpass, excel, Id. de Coron. 301, 25; to go over a mountain, τὸ ὄρος the sea, τὸ πέλαγος 1. α. ὑπερπρα mid. to extol or exalt one's self; pas. ὑπεραίρομαι, to be excelled; also, to be greatly elated; 1. a. pas. ὑπεραίρθην, 1. a. inf. pas. ὑπεραίρθηναι.

Υπεραίρωμαι, pres. subj. pas. of preced.

'Υπίραισχρος, ου, δ, ħ, shameful, base, filthy, or ugly, in the highest degree; exceedingly shameful or base, Xen. Cyr. ii, 2, 16. Th. αἰσχρός.

Υπεραισχυνομαι, to be exceedingly ashamed. Fr. υπέρ and αἰσχύνω. Th. αἶσχος.

Υπεραιωρίομαι, to hang over; to be suspended on high, to be tossed on the high sea; mid. of Υπεραιωρίω, ω, f. ήσω, to extend or suspend over any thing; to place on high; τῆς οἰχίης ὑπεραιωρίεσθαι, Herodt. iv, 103. Fr. αἰωρέω.

Υπίρακμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having passed the prime of life; advanced in years. Fr. ὑπίρ and ἀκμή.

'Υπερακοντίζω, f. ίσω, to shoot beyond, to surpass, Aristoph. Eq. 659. Fr. ὑπέρ and ἀκοντίζω.

Υπεραπριδής, έος, δ, ἡ, exceedingly accurate or careful. Fr. ὑπέρ and ἀπριδής.

Υπεςακρίζω, f. low, to soar over, Eurip. Suppl. 998; to rise above the summit. Fr. υπίς and ἄκρος.

Υπεράκριος, ου, δ, ή, dwelling in the mountains: a mountaineer, Herodt. vi, 20; τὰ ὑπεράκρια, mountainous places. The inhabitants of Attica were originally distinguished as οἱ ὑπεράπριοι, the mountaineers; οἱ ἰκ
τοῦ τιδίου, the inhabitants of
the plain, and οἱ πάραλοι, those
on the coast. Th. ἄπρος.

Υπιρακρος, ου, ο, ή, over or on the top; metaphor. going to extremes. Fr. υπίρ and ἄκρος.

Υπεράπρως, adv. extravagantly, to excess, Demosth. 1415, 1. Same Th.

'Υπεραλγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to grieve extremely; to be overwhelmed with grief; ως ὑπεραλγω, how very distressed I am, Eurip. Med. 118; and

Υπεραλγής, έος, έ, ή, exceedingly grieved, causing great pain, Soph. Electr. 171. Fr. ὑπέρ and ἄλγος.

'Υπεράλιος, ου, δ, ή, over the sea, beyond sea. Fr. ὑπίρ and ἄλς. 'Υπεράλλομαι, to leap over or beyond; Αἰνείας ὑπεράλπο, Æneas leaped over, Il. xx, 327. Fr. ὑπίρ and ἄλλομαι.

Υπίραλλος, ου, ο, ή, superior to others; surpassing. Fr. ὑπίρ and ἄλλος.

Υπεράλμενον, by syncope for ὑπεραλλόμενον, acc. sing. part. pres.
m. of ὑπεράλλομαι, Π. v, 138.
Υπεράλλο

Υπερᾶλτο, 3. a. to ὑπεράλλομαι.

Υπεραναιδίομαι, οῦμαι, f. ἐσομαι, to outdo by impudence, Aristoph. Eq. 1206; pas. to be consummately impudent. Fr. ἀναιδέομαι.

Υπεραναιδεύομαι, dep. mid., to surpass, outdo in impudence. Fr. ὑπέρ and ἀναιδής.

Υπεραναίσχυντος, ου, δ, ή, most shameless or impudent, excessively impudent, Demosth. 1071, 27. Fr. ἀναίσχυντος.

Υπεραναπείνω, f. πενω, to stretch or hold up over. Fr. ὑπίρ, ἀνά, and πείνω.

Υπεςανίχω, f. ίξω, to rise over and above. Fr. ανίχω.

*Υπιςάνθεωπος, ου, δ, ή, superhuman, more than human. Fr. ὑπίς and ἄνθεωπος.

Υπεςαντλίομαι, as pas., to be very leaky. Fr. υπίς und αν-

'Υπίραντλος, ου, δ, π, overflowing, excessive; applied to a ship which fills with water faster than the pumps can discharge it; overwhelmed with calamity, Eurip. Hipp. 765. Fr. ἄντλος.

Υπεράνω, and ὑπεράνωθεν, adv. with gen., above: greatly; ὑπεράνω γ ὑεσθαι, to get the upper hand. Fr. ὑπέρ and ἄνω.

Υπιράνως, ορος, δ, ħ, beyond man; extravagant, excessive, Eurip. Phan. 191. Fr. ὑπίς and ἀνῆς. Υπιραπατάω, ῶ, to deceive beyond measure. Fr. ἀπατάω.

Υπεραπίβανεν, for ἀπίβανεν ὑπίς, he died for or in behalf of, Palæphat. de Alcest.; Plat. Conv. 179, B; 180, A. Fr. ἀποθνήσκω.

Υπεραποθνήσαω. See preced.

Υπεραποκρινομαι, to answer for or defend any one, Aristoph. Thesm. 193. Fr. ἀποκρίνομαι. Υπεραπόλλυμαι, to perish for any one (τινός). Fr. ὅλλυμι.

'Υπεραπολογεῖσθαι τινός, for ὑπὲς τινός ἀπολογεῖσθαι, to plead one's cause; inf. of

Υπεραπολογέομαι, οῦμαι, f. ἡσομαι, to apologize for, excuse, plead for; ὑπτες, τινός, Xen. Hist. i, 7, 10; Herodt. vi, 136.

Υπεράρίσκω, f. αρίσω, to please beyond measure or exceedingly. Fr. ἀρίσκω.

Υπεραρθήναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of υπεραίρω.

Υπεραβρωδίω, to fear excessively for, Herodt. vii, 72; with the dat. Fr. ἀβρωδίω, for δβρωδίω. Υπέραρσις, εως, ἡ, a lifting up or elevating, exaltation. Fr. αἴρω 'Υπεράρχω, f. άρξω, to predominate, prevail over. Fr. ἄρχω. 'Υπερασθενής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, exceeding-

ly weak. Fr. ἀσθενής.

Υπίρασθμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, gasping or panting exceedingly. Fr. ὑπίρ and ἄσθμα.

'Υπερασπάζομαι, f. άσομαι, to embrace with great affection; to love tenderly. Fr. ὑπέρ and ἀσπάζομαι.

'Υπερασπίζω, f. ίσω, to protect or cover with a shield; to fight for. Fr. ὑπέρ and ἀσπίζω. Th. ἀσπίς.

Υπερασπισμός, οῦ, ὁ, defence by holding a shield over, succour, protection; and

Υπερασπιστής, ῆρος, δ, and ὑπερασπιστής, οῦ, δ, one who holds a shield over another to protect; a defender, guard; a protector. Fr. pf. pas. of ὑπερασπίζω.

Υπερασπιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a defender, guard, follower; a protector. Fr. pf. pas. of ὑπερασπίζω.

Υπερασπιώ, f. Att. of ὑπερασπί-Τω.

Υπεράποσος, ου, δ, ή, very much out of place, very absurd, Demosth. 213, 25. Fr. ὑπέρ and ἄτοπος.

Υπεραττικός, ή, όν, excessively Attic, carrying the Attic dialect

to excess; adv. -κως. Fr. ὑπίς and 'Αττικός.

Υπεραυγής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, excessively bright. Fr. ὑπίς and αὐνή.

Ὑπεραυξάνω, f. αυξήσω, to increase immoderately; to cause to increase greatly; l. α. ὑπερηύζησα. Fr. ὑπέρ and αὐξάνω. Ὑπεραύζω, rarer form of ὑπεραυξάνω. ζάνω.

'Υπεραυχέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be very boastful, Soph. Antig. 1351; to be very haughty, overweening, Thucyd. iv, 19. Fr. αὐχίω.

'Υπίραυχος, ου, δ, h, very boastful, bragging, arrogant, vain, Xen. Ag. 11, 11; very haughty, Æschyl. S. Theb. 465. Fr. ὑπίρ and αὐχίω.

Υπεράφανος, ου, δ, 'n, Dor. for ὑπερήφανος, proud, haughty.

'Υπεραχθής, έος, δ, ή, greatly overburdened; loaded to excess. Fr. ὑπέρ and ἄχθος.

'Υπεράχθομαι, to be greatly afflicted at; to grieve greatly; to take very ill, Herodt. vi, 21; Soph. Electr. 172; with the dat. Th. ἄχθος.

Υπερβαίνω, f. m. ὑπερβήσομαι, pf. ύπερδέδηκα, 2. a. ύπερέδην, to go over; to cross over a mountain, etc., Xen. Anab. vii, 3, 28; Eurip. Med. 383; to mount over; to go beyond; to pass over, Herodt. ii, 13; said of the Nile overflowing its banks; to transgress, i. e. to go beyond, Soph. Antig. 445, 477; to violate a pledge or the laws, Demosth. 153, 4; Æschin. 58, 30; to excel or exceed; to conquer, surpass, excel, Plat. Tim. 24, D; to project over, Eurip. Phan. 1196; to omit, Demosth. 1398, pen.; to pass by in silence; to be redundant. Fr. vaie and Baira.

Υπέςδαλε, Epic for ὑπεςέδαλε, 3. 2. a. to ὑπεςδάλλω.

Υπεςδαλέειν, Ion. contract. ὑπεςδαλεῖν, fut. inf. act. of ὑπεςδάλλω, Odys. xi, 596.

Υπες βάλλη, 3. sing. pres. subj. act. of ὑπες βάλλω.

Υπερβάλλον, neut. part. pres. of υπερβάλλω.

Υπερξαλλόντως, adv. transcendently, excellently; exceedingly, Plat. Legg. ii, 667, A; greatly. From

Υπιρθάλλω, f. ἄλῶ, pf. - βίβληκα, to cast, throw over or beyond; to pass over, Xen. Inab. iv, 4, 12; Eurip. Alc. 845; to excel,

surpass, Aristoph. Plut. 109; Xen. Cyr. ii, 2, 16; to go or cross over a mountain, Eurip. Orest. 437; Id. Alc. 811; to exceed, to abound or be redundant; to run over, said of water boiling; τὰ δ' ὑπες δάλλοντα, but an overgrown fortune or unbounded prosperity, Eurip. Med. 126; mid., used in a transitive sense, to surpass, overcome, with the acc., Aristoph. Nub. 1035; Herodt. vi, 9; to put off, defer, Xen. Hist. i, 4, 6; Herodt. ix, 45; δεομένων είς αδθις ύπες θαλέσθαι, Plat. Phædr. 254, D; pf. ὑπες Ε΄ς Ε΄ς λα, obsol.; ἄνευ πυρός έζεσαν καὶ ὑπερέβαλον, boiled without fire and ran over, Herodt. i, 59; pf. pas. ὑπεςδίδλημαι, to excel, Eurip. Alc. 151. Th. βάλλω.

Υπερδαρής, έος, ό, ή, exceedingly heavy, Æschyl. Ag. 1148. Fr. υπέρ and βαρύς.

Υπίεβασαν, 3. pl. 2. a. Poet., they sprung over, Il. xii, 468; s. as ύπερέβησαν.

Υπες βασία, as, and Ion. in, ns, n, a passing or going by; a transgression, Il. iii, 107; insolence, disdain; and

Υπέρδασις, εως, ή, the act of passing over; excess; injury; pride, contempt, violation of a law or treaty. Fr. ὑπερβαίνω.

Υπιεβατόν, οῦ, τό, a figure of rhetoric, hyperbaton, i. e. an inversion of the natural order of words in a sentence.

Υπες ξάτός, ή, όν, passed over, surpassed; excellent; surpassing, Æschyl. Ag. 416; also, that may be surpassed or climbed over, Thucyd. iii, 25; 7ò ὑπίρδατοι, the figure hyperbaton, i. e. an inversion of the natural order of words. Fr. varge-Cαίνω.

Υπίεβη, Epic for δπεείβη, 3. sing. 2. a. to integlation.

Υπεςδήη, Ion. for ὑπεςδῆ, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. act. of ὑπες ζαίνω, Il. ix, 497.

Υπιεβηναι, 2. a. inf. act. of the

Υπερέη, 2. sing. 2. a. subj. act. of same verb, which see.

Υπες ειάζομαι, f. άσομαι, to overpower, to be excessively violent, as a disease, Thucyd. ii, 52. Fr. ύπες and βιάζομαι. Th. βία.

'Υπερειεάζω, f. άσω, to convey over, to transport. Fr. บาร์เอ and βιδάζω.

Υπέρβιος, ου, δ, ή, superior in strength, force, etc.; overbearing, fierce, insolent, haughty, Odys. i, 368; Lat. superbus. υπές and βία. Hence

Υπίς Ειον, adv. violently, forcibly, excessively, Il. xvii, 19.

Υπερδίως, the same.

Υπερδολάδην, adv. beyond bounds. Υπερδολή, ñs, h, a throwing over or beyond, transportation; the top of any thing, as a mountain, Xen. Anab. iii, 5, 12; a passage, Id. i, 2, 25; excess, Eurip. Med. 234; Demosth. 97, 3; χεημάτων ὑπες βολῆ, by a very large sum of money; iyà δὲ τοσαύτην ὑπερδολὴν ποιοῦμαι, I go to such an extent, Id. de Coron. 291, 24; ὑπες ζολή γὰς άδικίας τοῦτό γε, for this is the height of injustice, Id. 82; excellence; addition; also, delay, procrastination, Herodt. viii, 112; hyperbole, a figure of rhetoric, exaggeration; ὑπεςδολαί, the tops of mountains, heights; καθ' ὑπες δολήν and εis ὑπες δολήν, to a great extent, in a high degree, Soph. Œd. T. 1196. Fr. ὑπερδάλλω.

Υπερδολία, ας, ή, excess, violence, injury, tyranny. Same Th.

Υπες δολικός, ή, όν, excessive; incredible; hyperbolical. Same Th. Υπέρβολος, ου, ό, a proper name, Hyperbolus.

Υπες βόρειος, ου, δ, ή, and ὑπες βόesos, ou, o, n, beyond or above Boreas, i. e. in the extreme north; hence,

Υπες εόχεοι, ω, οί, Hyperboreans, people dwelling far to the north, Herodt. iv, 32, 36; represented by Pindar, Pyth. x, 47, as an innocent and happy race; hence, as an adj., very happy and prosperous, Æschyl. Choëph. 367. Th. Bogias.

Υπεςδόςεος, ου, ό, ή, hyperborean, northern.

Υπερβράζω, to boil or foam over. Fr. ὑπές and βράζω.

Υπερβριθής, έος, ό, ή, exceedingly heavy, excessive, Soph. 930. Fr. vale and Beilw.

Υπερβρύω, to be over full, to overflow. Fr. ὑπίς and βςύω.

Υπεργάζομαι, f. άσομαι, to work secretly; to undermine; to work the ground, by ploughing it up, Xen. Œcon. 16, 10; pf. pas. ύπείργασμαι· ἐπεὶ νῷν πόλλ' ύπείργασται φίλα, since many endearments have passed between us, Eurip. Med. 867; to reduce or bring under, Id. Hipp. 506. Fr. ὑπό and ἐργάζομαι. žeyov.

Υπεογέλοιος, ου, δ, ή, exceedingly ridiculous, Demosth. 406, ult. Fr. ὑπές and γέλοιος. γελάω.

Υπεργεμίζω, f. ίσω, to overfill, overload. Fr. ὑπίς and γεμί-

Υπεργήρειος, ου, ό, ή, and ὑπέρyneos, ou, o, n, s. as following. Υπεργήρων, ουτος, δ, ή, very old.

Υπέργηρως, ω, δ, ή, very old, superannuated, Æschyl. Ag. 79. Fr. δπές and γῆςας.

Ύπεργράφω, f. άψω, to write or paint over. Fr. γεάφω.

Υπίεδασυν, acc. sing. of

Υπέρδασυς, δασεία, δασυ, very hairy or shaggy; very rough; overgrown with brushwood; very crowded. Fr. δασύς.

Υπερδέα, by contract. for υπερδεία, acc. sing. of

Υπερδεής, εέος, contract. οῦς, ὁ, ἡ, trembling with fear; also, superior to fear, Il. xvii, 330. ύπές and δέος. Th. δείδω.

Υπερδείδω, f. είσω, to be very much afraid; to have fears for another; ώς ύπερδέδοικά που, since I have great fears for you, Soph. Antig. 82; Æschyl. S. Theb. 274. Th. δείδω, pf. δέδοικα. Υπερδειμαίνω, f. ανω, to dread very much, to be greatly afraid

Herodt. v. 19. Fr. δειμαίνω. Υπέρδεινος, ου, ό, ή, very terrible or horrible; cruel, severe, Demosth. 551, 2. Fr. δεινός.

of; υπερδειμαίνων τους Πέρσας,

Υπερδέξιος, ου, δ, ή, being above or on the right, situated higher, Xen. Anab. v, 7, 18; advantageous, Id. iii, 4, 23; iv, 8, 1. Fr. bate and degios.

Υπερδέω, f. ήσω, to bind upon.

Fr. ὑπέρ and δέω.

Υπερδιατείνομαι, f. τενουμαι, to contend earnestly; to make prodigious efforts; to exert one's self above measure, Demosth. 770, 4. Fr. ὑπέρ, διά, and τεί-

Υπερδίδωμι, f. δώσω, to give up in behalf of. Fr. varie and diδωμι.

Υπεςδικάζω, f. άτω, to contend for, avenge, defend. Fr. δικά-

Υπερδικέω, ω, f. ήσω, to plead one's cause; to defend one in court; ὑπερδικεῖν τοῦ λόγου, to defend the argument, Plat. Phædr. 86, E. Fr. ὑπές and δίκη.

Υπέρδικου Νέμεσιν φυγείν, to flee from avenging Nemesis. See Schol. Pind. Pyth. ix. From Υπέρδικος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, perfectly just,

Soph. Aj. 1098; just in the highest degree; avenging. above. Th. dinn.

Υπερδίκως, adv. most justly, Æschyl. Ag. 1369. Same Th.

Υπερεδράμομεν, 1. pl. 2. a. ind. act. of υπερτρέχω.

Υπερδυναμέω, f. ώσω, to prevail; to excel; to consolidate; to strengthen; 1. a. ὑπερεδυνάμωσα. Fr. ὑπές and δύναμαι.

Υπερεθέμην, σο, το, 2. a. mid. of

ὑπερτίθημι.

Υπερεθίζω, f. ίσω, to irritate or provoke a little. Fr. ὑπό and èρεθίζω.

Yπέρεια, as, Ion. είη, ης, ή, the name of a fountain in Thessaly,

Hyperēa.

Y περείδον, inf. υπερίδείν, aor. without any pres. in use, ὑπεροράω being used instead; to overlook, neglect, slight, despise, with acc.; also with gen. Fr. ὑπές and είδον.

Υπερείδω, used only in the 2. aor., to overlook; to disregard, Thucyd. vi, 11; ὑπεριδεῖν τοὺς ὅρκους, to slight the oaths, Demosth. 289, 4; to despise, Lucian.; to suffer or permit; to wink at; to excuse; 2. a. ὑπερείδον, part. ύπεριδών, οῦσα, όν. Ετ. ὑπέρ and elow, 2. a. eldor and lov.

Υπιρείδω, to strengthen, prop up, support, Plat. Phædr. 99, B; varegeioas, 1. a. inf., to strengthen with a support, to underprop. Fr. ὑπό and ἐρείδω.

Υπίρεικον, ου, τό, a plant, St. John's-wort. Fr. igeinn.

Υπερειπείν, 2. a. inf. of υπερερέω, obsol., to speak in favor of any one. See είπον.

Υπερείπω, to take from under, to undermine, subvert; 2. a. ὑπήeiror, to sink under, Il. xxiii, 691. Fr. υπό and ἐρείπω.

Υπερείσαι, 2. a. inf. act. of υπερside, to underprop, to strengthen with a support. Fr. ὑπό and ieribw.

Υπίρεισμα, άτος, τό, a support, prop, sustenance. Fr. ὑπό and ieridw.

Υπιεικδάλλω, to throw or cast out over; intrans., to stretch or reach out beyond. Fr. vaie, ix, and βάλλω.

Υπερέκεινα, adv. beyond, over; farther off, on the other side. Fr. vaie and intivos.

Υπερέκεινος, η, ον, remote, distant. Υπερικέ εραπεύω, f. εύσω, to pay very great court to any one, τινά, Æschin. 48, pen. Fr. ὑπίς, ix, and θιζαπιύω.

'Yaseinneum, to lie or project Fr. ὑπίς, in, and κεῖμαι. over Υπερεκκρεμάννυμι, to hang out over. Fr. ὑπίς, ἐκ, and κεεμάν-

Υπερεκπεπληγμένος, part. pf. pas. of ὑπερεκπλήσσω, being exceedingly struck with.

Υπερεκπερισσοῦ, adv. beyond all measure, very greatly, exceedingly. Fr. vaie, in, and assersov. Υπερεκπίπτω, f. πεσουμαι, to fall out over or beyond; obsol., to go beyond all bounds. ύπές, έκ, and πίπτω.

Υπερεκπλαγέντες, pl. part. 2. a.

pas. of

Υπερεκπλήσσω, f. ήξω, to astonish beyond measure, to excite wonder or admiration; ὑπερεκπλήττομαι τινα, I have exceeding great reverence or admiration of any one, Demosth. 19, 16; Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 25. Fr. ύπές, έχ, and πλήσσω.

Υπερεκτείνω, f. ενῶ, to stretch forth over or above; to stretch out or extend farther than is right; 1. α. ὑπερεξέτεινα. Fr. ὑπέρ, ἐκ, and τείνω.

Υπερεκτίνω, with the Epic Poets -τΙνω, to pay for another, to suffer for another; f. - $\tau I \sigma \omega$.

Υπερέκτζοις, εως, ή, a paying for another, disbursement; geance; chastisement. ύπές, έκ, and τίνω, or τίω.

Υπερεκφεύγω, 2. α. -εξέφυγον, to fly away with all speed. φεύγω.

Υπερεκχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. εύσω, to pour out over or upon; to pour out so as to cause to overflow. ύπές and χέω.

Υπερεκχυνω, f. ύσω, pf. υπερεκκέχυκα, the same; but ὑπερεκχύνομαι, to overflow, run over. Fr. ὑπές, ἐκ, and χύνω.

Υπερέκχυσις, εως, ή, an overflowing, superabundance. Same Th. Υπερέλαφρος, ου, δ, ή, very light or nimble, Xen. Cyn. 5, 31. Fr. ἐλαφεός.

Υπερελθών, part. 2. a. act. of ὑπες: εχομαι.

Υπερεμβάλλομαι, to go over too much ground in coursing, Xen. Cyn. 6, 8. Fr. εμβάλλω.

Υπερεμπίπλημι, to stuff too much; ὑπερεμπίπλαμαι, to be gorged with food, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 14. Fr. ὑπές and πίμπλημι.

Υπερεμφορέομαι, as pas., to be overloaded. Fr. base, iv, and Φορέω.

Υπεζειδοζος, ου, ò, à, very glori-

ous, most illustrious. and Evdogos.

Υπερεντρυφάω, ω, f. ήσω, to be proud, insolent, or haughty, like a person too much indulged. Fr. ύπές, έν, and τρυφή. Τh. βρύπτω. Υπερεντυγχάνω, to adopt measures in favor of one; to intercede for; to meet and speak to in favor of. Fr. υπές and ἐντυγχάνω. Υπερεξέρχομαι, f. mid. ελεύσομαι, 2. a. ηλυθον, and by syncope Ãλθον, to exceed, surpass, excel; to depart or make a digression. Fr. ὑπέρ, ἐξ, and ἔρχο-

Υπερέζει, 3. sing. 1. f. of ὑπερέχω. Υπερεξελευσόμεθα, 1. pl. 1. f. mid. ος υπερεξέρχομαι.

Υπερεξηχονταέτης, or -τέτης, gen. εος, ό, ή, above sixty years old. Fr. ὑπέρ, ἐξήκοντα, and ἔτος.

Υπεγεξηκοντούτης, εος, ό, ή, more than sixty years old, Aristoph. Eccl. 974. Fr. ὑπίς, ἱξήκοντα, and "Tos.

Υπέρεξις, εως, ή, a state or condition above the usual, in excess, Plat. Tim. Fr. ὑπερέχω.

Υπερεπαινέω, ω, f. ήσω, to praise excessively, to over-praise, to extol, Æschin. c. Ctes., p. 32; Xen. Hist. vi, 5, 23; οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐ τῶν παρόντων ὑπερεπήνεσε τὸν λόγον καὶ τὰ ἄνδρε, Plat. Euthyd. 303, B. Fr. ἐπαινέω.

Υπερεπαίοω, f. αρῶ, to raise too high; to extol or exalt immoderately; 1. a. ind. pas. ὑπερεπήρθην. Fr. ὑπές, ἐπί, and αἴςω. Υπερέπαρσις, εως, ή, elevation.

Same Th.

Υπερεπιθυμέω, ω, f. ήσω, to desire or long for immoderately, Xen. Cyr. vi, 1, 3. Fr. ὑπίς and ἐπιθυμέω.

Υπερεπίσσευσεν, 3. sing. 1. a. act. of υπεςπισσεύω.

Υπερεπλεόνασα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind.

act. of ὑπερπλεονάζω. Fr. ὑπίρ and πλεονάζω.

Υπερέπτω, f. έψω, to eat away from under, to remove from under, κονίην δ' ὑπέρεπτε ποδοῖίν, Il. xxi, 271. Fr. υπό and ἐξέπτω.

Υπερέρχομαι, f. mid. ελεύσομαι, 2. a. πλθον, to pass out over, Xen. Anab. iv, 4, 2. Fr. ὑπίς and ἔεχομαι.

Υπερεσθίω, to over eat, to eat to excess, to gormandize, Mem. i, 2, 4. Fr. 106iw.

Υπερέσσυμαι, pf. pas. to υπες-

Υπερέσχε, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. υf ὑπιείχω.

Υπερέσχεθον, Poet. 2. a. of ὑπερέχω, Il. xi, 734.

Υπερέσχον, 2. a. to υπερέχω.

Υπίρευ, adv. very well, nobly, exceedingly well: ὑπέρευ πεπολίπευμαι, my administration has been most excellent, Demosth. 228, 17. Fr. ὑπίρ and εὖ.

Υπέζευγε, adv., strengthened for εὖγε, bravo, capital.

Υπερευδοκέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to be in very light estimation. Fr. $\acute{v}π\acute{v}$, $ε\~{v}$, and δοκέω.

Υπερευδοκιμέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be in very great repute. Fr. εὐδοκιμέω.

Υπερευτύχία, ας, ή, exceeding good luck. Fr. ὑπέρ and εὐτυγία.

Υπεςευφεμίνομαι, to rejoice exceedingly. Fr. ὑπές and εὐφεμίνομαι.

Υπιρευφραίνω, to cause great joy; to fill with great joy; pas. to be exceedingly glad. Fr. ὑπέρ and εὐφραίνω.

Ύπερεφανής. See ὑπερήφανος. Ὑπερεφθιτο πατρός, for ὑπερ τοῦ πατρὸς ἔφθιτο, i. e. ἐφονεύθε καὶ ἔθανεν, who was slain and died for his father. See ἔφθιτο.

'Υπερεφοβείτο, impf. of ὑπερφοβέομα, to be greatly terrified or alarmed, Xen. Cyr.

Υπερεχθαίρω, f. αρῶ, to hate exceedingly, Soph. Antig. 128.
Fr. ὑτέρ and ἐχθαίρω. Th. ἔχθος.

Υπέρεχον, neut. part. pres., and Υπερέχοντας, acc. pl. part. pres. of ὑπερέχω.

Υπερεχόντως, adv. above all others, chiefly. From

Υπερέχω, f. έξω, to hold, extend, or elevate above or over; to cover; to defend; to hold above as a protection, Il. ix, 683; out of the water, Thucyd. iii, 23; to jut out or project, Xen. Anab. iv, 7, 8; to overflow, ἐπειδὰν δὲ ἡ θάλαττα ὑπέρχη, Demosth. 128, 25; to be above; to be elevated above; to be taller, Il. iii, 210; to be superior, Æschyl. Prom. 213; to excel, surpass; ό συνέσει τε ύπεςέχει τῶν ἄλλων, who surpasses others in intelligence, Plat. Menex. 237, D; Demosth. 689, 10; to conquer; to endure, Aristoph. Pac. 17; τὸ ὑπέρεχου, part. pres. n. g. and pl. τὰ ὑπερέχοντα, things more elevated than the rest, sublime things, the sublime; 2. a. ὑπερέσχου. Fr. υπές and έχω.

Υπερζέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. έτω, to boil over, Aristoph. Eq. 920. Fr. ζέω.

'Υπερηγοςίω, ω, f. ήσω, to plead in behalf of any one. Fr. ἀγοεεύω. Th. ἀγοςά.

Υπερήδιστος, η, ον, very sweet, exceedingly sweet or agreeable. Fr. ກິδιστος, superl. of ກິδύς.

Υπερήδομαι, to be greatly pleased, Herodt. i, 54; Xen. Cyr. iii, 1, 18; to be greatly delighted. Th. ήδύς.

'Υπίρηδυς, υ, beyond measure, exceedingly sweet or pleasant, superl. ήδιστος, adv. -ίως superl. -ήδιστα. Fr. ὑπίρ and ἡδύς.

Υπερήδω, to please exceedingly. Fr. υπέρ and ήδω.

Υπερηλιζ, ίπος, δ, ἡ, above a certain age. Fr. ὑπέρ and ἦλιζ.
Ύπέρημαι, strictly, pf. of ὑπερίζομαι, to sit above, with gen.

Υπερημερία, ας, ή, delay, beyond the set time; the day of payment of a debt; ἀναβάλλεσθαι τὴν ὑπερημερίαν, to put off the day of payment, Demosth. 1154, 16; 1162, 27; usury or interest for money not paid as soon as due; a penalty for not paying punctually. From

Υπερήμερος, ου, ό, ή, who passes the day of payment; one who does not pay punctually or at the set time, Demosth. 518, 2; one who does not pay a debt at the time fixed by the judges; he whose proper time has elapsed; procrastinating; with the gen. it is transferred to others; as, ὑπερήμερος τῶν γάμων, having exceeded the proper age for marriage, Luc. Phil. in Ep.; μηδε σεαυτόν νόμιζε ύπερήμερον της τούτων ἀκροάσεως, nor consider yourself as having overlived the age in which it is proper to listen to the poets. But ὑπεςήμεgov είσπεάττειν τινά, in Demosth. and elsewhere, is to call over sharply the names of the tardy, and exact a penalty for their delay, Demosth. 1123, 4. Fr. ὑπέρ and husea.

Υπερημίσεις, more than half; the fractions or parts over a half; pl. of

'Υπερήμἴσυς, εια, υ, more than half, exceeding a half, Herodt. vii, 156; Xen. Anab. vi, 2, 6. Fr. ὑπέρ and ημισυς.

Τπερηνορέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to have power or strength more than human; to surpass in bravery, II. iv, 176; Odys. ii, 324; to attempt things beyond human power; to be ferocious and insolent; overbearing; to be puffed up and presumptuous; ἀτπίδα Δηί-

φόδοιο βαλὼν ὑπερηνορίοντος, having struck the shield of the presumptuous Diomedes Π. xiii, 258; to surpass in age, καὶ τοῖς ὑπερηνορίουσι ἔτι τούτοις μάλα, and to those also who even surpass them very much in age, Aristoph. Pac. 53. From

'Υπερηνορίων, οντος, δ, exceeding manly; usually in a bad sense, overbearing, overweening, excelling men, thinking one's self more than man. Fr. ὑπέρ and ἦνορίη.

'Υπερήνωρ, ορος, δ, ħ, having more than human strength brave to excess; haughty, presumptuous; arrogant; also, magnanimous. Fr. ὑπέρ and ἀνήρ.

Υπερήρα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. uct. of υπεραίρω

Υπερήσει, 3. sing. fut. to υπερίημι.

Υπερήφανα τέκνα, proud offspring. See ὑπερήφανος.

'Τπερηφανεία, ας, ή. See υπερηφανία.

" ກັສະຄຸກຕຸຂັນໂພ, ພັ, f. ກົດພ, to be in an elevated and conspicuous situation; to boast excessively, to be puffed up or inflated; to be fierce, scornful, haughty, insolent, Il. xi, 693; and

Υπερηφανής, έος, δ, ή, appearing above others, supereminent, distinguished. Fr. ὑπέρ and φαίνο-

'Υπιςηφανία, ας, ή, haughtiness, pride, insolence, Demosth. 559, 17; contempt, ὑπιςηφανίαν Θιῶν τε καὶ ἀνθςώπων, Plat. Polit. iii, 391, C.

'Υπερήφανος, ου, δ, ή, appearing above others, haughty, arrogant, Demosth. 42, 27; 311, 16; Æschyl. Prom. 403; overbearing; vainglorious; insolent, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 25; distinguished, ὑπερήφανος γάρ μοι ἐδόπει εἶναι ἡ σόφια, Plat. Phædr. 96, A; Id Conv. 217, E. Fr. ὑπέρ and φαίνομαι.

'Υπερηφάνως, adv. proudly, arrogantly, insolently; ὑπερηφάνως ἔχειν, to be very haughty, Plat. Theæt. 175, B; also with ζάω· Id. Legg. iii, 694, A. From preced.

Τπερθαλασσίδιος, ου, δ, ἡ, (χῶρος,) beyond the sea-coast, Herodt. iv, 199. Fr. ὑπέρ and Θάλασσα.

Υπερθαυμάζω, f. άσομαι, to admire greatly or overmuch. Fr. Θαυμάζω.

"Υπερθε, or υπερθεν, from above, above, Π. ii, 218; over; more

high ; υπιεθι βάλλειν, Poet. for έψοῦν, to raise on high; greater, more excessive, Eurip. Med. 650; with gen. Th. vaie.

Υπίρθεμα, άτος, τό, an increase of price, augmentation.

Υπιρθιματίζω, to raise the price; to outbid; to bid against. Fr. υπίεθεμα. Τh. τίθημι.

Υστεθεματισμός, οῦ. i, a bidding or overbidding; advancing the price. Same Th.

Υπερθεματιστής, ου, δ, one who outbids, or who enhances the price. Fr. ὑπερθεματίζω.

Υπερθέμενος, Herodt. i, 108. See ύτερτίθημι.

Υπίρθεσις, εως, ή, a delaying; procrastination; a passing over heights; excess; the superlative Fr. ὑπεςτίθημι. Th.degree. Tilnui.

Υπερθέω, f. θεύσομαι, to run beyond, outstrip; to excel, Eurip. Androm. 194. Fr. onig and Díw.

Υπερθνήσκω, 2. α. υπερέθανον, to die in behalf of or in place of any one, Eurip. Alc. 156. Fr. bate and Sinone.

Υπερδορέειν, Epic for Υπερδορείν, 2. a. inf. -δορέομαι, fut. to υπερθρώσκω.

Υπερθορίονται, 3. pl. pres. m.

Υπερθορέω, obsol. in the pres. act., to surpass, Æschyl. Eum. 321; 2. aor. in use; to leap or spring over; to leap beyond, Demosth. 422. 24; Ίπποι δὲ ῥέα τάφρον ὑπερθορέονται ὀρυκτήν, the horses nimbly spring over the deep trench, Π. viii, 179; 2. a. ὑπερίθοςον, and by syncope ὑπίςθοςον, generally placed with ὑπερθεώσκω, Æschyl. Ag. 288. Th. Θόρω, or Dogéw.

Υπέρθορον, 2. a. ind. act. of preced. 'Υπερθεώσκω, to spring or jump over; to hover above, Eurip. Hec. 811. Fr. 9eworw.

Υπερθυμέομαι, οῦμαι, to display great courage. Fr. ὑπίς and θυμός.

Υπίρθυμος, ου, δ, h, full of courrage, courageous, Il. vi. 111. etc.; magnanimous, fierce, very spirited, said of a horse, Xen. Hipp. 4, 12; very furious, Æschyl. Eum. 788. Fr. vale and Dumós.

Υπιρθύριον, the lintel of a door, Odys. vii, 90; and

Υπίρθύρον, ου, πό, over a door, the lintel, Herodt. i, 179. Fr. irie and Suga.

Trigdiess, ou, i, i, above the

door. Fr. inie and Siea. Υπεριάχω, to shout above, drown one's voice, with gen. Fr. vare

Υπερίδείν, inf. 2. a. of υπερείδω. Ymegions, ou, o, a proper name, Hyperides.

Υπερίδητε. See υπερείδω.

Υπερίδών, όντος, part. 2. a. act. of unregeidu, obsol., to overlook, wink at; 2. a. inf. บาระอุเอิรถึง ύπεριδείν τοὺς ὅρκους, to disregard the oaths, Demosth. 153, 4; to despise, Plat. Soph. 243, A.

Υπερίημι, f. δπερήσω, to send beyond, to overshoot, Odys. viii,

Fr. Inpi. 198.

ΥΠΕ'ΡΙΚΟΝ, ου, οτ -όν, ου, τό, the plant called hypericum or St. John's wort. It should probably be υπέρεικον. Fr. υπέρ and έρείκη.

Υπερικταίνομαι, to move rapidly; πόδες ὑπερικταίνοντο, her feet sprung up, Odys. xxiii. 3. The reading is doubtful.

Υπεριονίδαω, gen. Æol. of

Υπεριονίδης, ου, i, a patronymic from ὑπερίων.

Υπερτονος, gen. sing. of ὑπερίων, Odys. i, 24.

Υπερίπταμαι, to fly over; 2. a. act. ὑπερέπτην, Soph. Antig. 113.

Υπεςίσταμαι, as pas., with 2. a. act. - έστην, and pf. - έστηκα, to stand over, with gen., especially, to stand over so as to protect one, to shield, guard. Fr. ὑπίρ and Tornui.

Υπερίστημι, to place over, 2. a. υπερέστην, to stand over; mid. to place one's self over, to protect or defend, to protect, Soph. Electr. 181; Herodt. vii, 17. Fr. υπές and ίστημι.

Υπερίστως, ορος, δ, h, too well acquainted, too well aware of, Soph. Electr. 850. Fr. υπές and "onui.

Υπερίσχυρος, ου, δ, ή, very firm, very strong, Xen. Cyr. v, 2, 1. Fr. υπές and Ισχυρός.

Υπερισχυω, f. ύσω, to be very strong or powerful; to excel in strength. Fr. lσχύω. Th. lσχύς. Υπερίσχω, s. as υπερέχω.

Υπεριων, ονος, ό, ή, marching above, over, or on high; epithet of the sun, as if varie iw, going over; ωστ' ηλίκτως ύπεςτων, Il. xix, 898; also, a proper name, Hyperion. Fr. varegeimi.

Υπιρκάθημαι, to sit above ; to hang over; to occupy higher ground, Nen. Anab. v, 2, 1. Fr. υπίς and κάθημαι.

Υπερκαλλής, έος, ό, ή, very beautiful, Xen. Anab. v, 1, 9. Fr. ύπές and κάλλος.

Υπερκάμνω, f. καμούμαι, to suffer greatly from toil; to suffer in behalf of, Eurip. Bacch. 951. Fr. ὑπίς and κάμνω.

Υπερκαταβαίνω, f. ήσομαι, to go over and down on the other side, Il. xiii, 50. Fr. vaie and xaταδαίνω.

Υπερκαταγέλαστος, ου, δ, ή, excessively ridiculous. Fr. zará and γελάω.

Υπερκατάληκτος, ου, δ, ή, having a syllable over at the end: hypercatalectic. Fr. ὑπίρ, κατά, and λήγω.

Υπερκατέβησαν, 3. pl. 2. a. to ύστερκαταβαίνω.

Υπερχατηφής, έος, δ, ή, exceedingly sad; dejected, confounded. Fr. υπές and κατηφής.

Υπερχαχλάζω, f. άσω, to boil over, effervesce. Fr. καχλάζω. Υπέρκειμαι, to lie above; to be placed above at table; to be suspended over; to impend; to have precedence. Fr. ὑπέρ and κεῖμαι.

'Υπεςκεςάννῦμι, f. κεςάσω, to pour in upon or after another thing; to pour from above or from on Fr. ὑπές and κεςάννυμι.

Υπερκεράω, f. άσω, to extend the wings of an army, to outflank the enemy. Fr. ὑπίρ and κέρας.

Υπεςκηλέω, to charm beyond measure. Fr. ὑπές and κηλίω. Υπεςκολακεύω, f. εύσω, to flatter exceedingly, Demosth. 391, 19. Fr. ὑπέρ and κολακεύω.

'Υπέρκομπος, ου, ό, ή, haughty; σῆμ' ὑπέρκομπον τόδε, this haughty device, Æschyl. S. Theb. 386: very pompous, boastful, over-boasting; surpassing, Id. Pers. 334; like ὑπερήφανος. Fr. ὑπίς and κόμπος.

Υπέρχοπος, ου, δ, ή, keen, very cutting; properly, overbearing, insolent ; ὑπέρκοπον ἔπος, an insolent speech, Soph. Aj. 127; like ὑπέρχομπος and ὑπερήφανος. And

Υπερκόπως, adv. very haughtily, Æschyl. Choëph. 134. Fr. zó-

Υπεςκος έταις, 2. sing. 1. a. opt. act. of

Υπερχορέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. έσω, to fill to excess, to satisfy, to cloy, to satiate, to glut. Fr. vale and χορέω.

Υπίρκοτος, ου, δ, ή, exceeding fierce, furious, very violent,

Æschyl. Ag. 794. Fr. 16-

Υπιρκράτίω, ω, to prevail; to be superior in power, force, strength. Fr. υπίς and κρατέω.

Υπερκρεμάννυμι, and ύπερκρεμαν-າບັພ, to suspend over or above; to hang over or above, Pind. Olymp. i, 91. Fr. κεεμάννυμι. Τh. κεεμάω.

Υπερχείνομαι, to overcome in judgment.

Υπερατάομαι, ωμαι, 1. α. υπερεπτησάμην, ω, ατο, to possess over and above, to acquire in great plenty, Soph. Electr. 210; 1. a. m. ὑπερεκτησάμην. Th. κτάομαι.

'Υπεςκύδαντας, acc. pl. of

Υπερχυδας, αντος, δ, illustrious in the highest degree, very distinguished, glorious, Il. iv, 66. (Some form ὑπιρκύδας from ย์สะคนบอีท์ยเร, contract. - นบอิทิร, Dor. - zudas.) Fr. vate and χῦδος.

Υπερχύπτω, f. χύψω, to hold or stretch out the head over, so as to observe, Plat. Euthyd. 271, E; to stoop over; to excel; to be eminent; to exceed. Fr. χύπτω.

Υπίελαμπεος, ου, δ, ή, very splendid, very dazzling, Aristoph. Nub. 571; most brilliant, very illustrious; ὑπέρλαμπρον ὀλολύζειν, to howl brilliantly, Demosth. 313, 22. Fr. ὑπές and λάμπω.

Υπεελαμπεύνομαι, to make a very brilliant display; to express great pleasure by wagging the tail, said of dogs about to spring the game, Xen. Cyn. 5,

Ύπερλάμπω, f. ψω, to shine with great brilliancy, to surpass in brilliancy. Fr. ὑπές and λάμπω.

Υπιρλίαν, adv. preëminently, in the highest degree; τῶν ὑπερλίαν ἀποστόλων, the most eminent apostles, 2 Cor. xi, 5. Fr.υπέρ and λίαν.

Υπερλυπέω, ω, to afflict greatly; mid. to be exceedingly grieved, Herodt. viii, 90. Fr. ὑπέρ and

Υπιεμαίνομαι, to be outrageous, Aristoph. Ran. 776. Fr. μαίνομαι.

Υπερμάκης, εος, δ, ή, Dor. for ύπερμήκης.

Υπερμάχεω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to fight for another; to defend, Soph. Aj. 1325; also, ὑπεςμάχομαι, Att. f. μαχούμαι, to enter the Υπερνέφελος, ου, δ, ή, above the

lists for, to contend for, Soph. Œd. T. 263. Th. μάχομαι.

Υπεςμάχησις, εως, ή, a fighting for, a defending of; and

Υπεςμάχομαι, μαχουμαι, dep. mid., s. as ὑπερμαχέω, to fight out a thing for any one; inteμαχουμαι τάδε πατρός, I will fight out this for my father.

Υπίρμαχος, ου, δ, ή, a defender, protector, a champion. υπίς and μάχομαι.

Υπεςμεγάθης, and υπεςμεγέθης, sos, o, n, very large or great, immense, enormous, vast, huge; of great magnitude; very difficult, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 8. Fr. υπές and μέγεθος, or μέγας.

Υπέρμεγας, -μεγάλη, -μεγα, very large, of immense size; 🕹 🗤 μέν ούδεις, αύριον δ' ύπέρμεγας, O you who to-day are nobody, but to-morrow a fellow of vast consequence, Aristoph. Eq. 158. Fr. μίγας.

Υπερμεγέθης, ες, Ιοπ. υπερμεγά-Ons, gen. sos, exceedingly, excessively large or huge sized; Fr. ὑπές exceeding difficult. and μέγεθος.

Ύπεςμέγεθος, ου, τό, preëminence, excessive greatness.

Υπερμεθύσκομαι, to be excessively drunk. Fr. ὑπές and μεθύ-

Υπερμενέος, gen. sing. of υπερμεvńs.

Υπεςμενέτης, ου, δ, Poet. for ὑπες-

Υπερμενέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to be very mighty or powerful, Odys. xix, 62. Fr. μένος.

Υπερμενέων, οντος, δ, excessively mighty. From

Υπερμενής, έος, δ, ή, very strong, all-powerful, Διτ ὑπερμενέτ, Il. ii, 116; excelling in strength or power, very brave or valiant, Id. xvii, 362. Th. µένος.

Υπέρμετρος, ου, δ, ή, beyond measure, immoderate, excessive, Plat. Legg. ix, 864, D. Fr. μέτρον.

Υπερμήκης, εος, δ, ή, of an immeasurable length, very long, Herodt. viii, 140; very lofty, Id. vii, 128; tall; vast. Fr.

Υπερμισέω, to hate exceedingly. Fr. ὑπές and μισέω.

Υπερμνήστρα, as, h, the name of a female, Hypermnestra.

Υπέρμορον, and ὑπέρμορα, superior to fate, contrary to fate, Il. ii, 155. Fr. μοτρα or μόρος. Th. µsiew.

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clouds. Fr. ὑπές and νεφέλη. Υπερνεφής, έος, and υπερνέφελος, ou, ô, h, placed above the clouds, higher than the clouds. υπές and νέφος.

Υπερνικάω, ω, f. ήσω, to be completely victorious; to excel or surpass greatly. Τh. νικάω.

Υπεςνικῶμεν, 1. pl. contract. pres. ind. of υπερνικάω.

Υπερνοέω, ω, f. ήσω, to consider farther, Soph. Œd. C. 1788. Fr. varie and voice, or vous.

Υπερνότιοι, ων, οί, people dwelling beyond the south, or in the remotest regions of the south, Herodt. iv, 36. Th. voros.

'Υσεςνότιος, ου, δ, ή, beyond the south wind, at the extreme south, opposed to ὑπες βόρεος. Fr. υπές and νότος.

Υπίρογκος, ου, ο, n, greatly swollen or inflated, Xen. Hist. v, 4, 58; of enormous size; huge, vast, Demosth. 46, 16; Plat. Ep. iii, 317, C; haughty, proud, pompous. Fr. vale and by. 205.

Υπερόγκως, adv. vehemently, violently.

Υπεροιδαίνω, to swell, be swollen much. Fr. ὑπές and οἰδαίνω.

Υπεροιδάω, Ion. -έω, intrans., to swell excessively. Fr. ὑπέρ and οἰδέω.

Υπεροικέω, ω, f. ήσω, to dwell over or beyond, to dwell far off, Herodt. vii, 113; with a gen. and acc. Fr. oixíw.

Υπίροικος, ου, δ, ή, occupying the upper part of a house; living in the upper country, an upper region, Herodt. iv, 7. Fr. ὑπίς and olinos.

Υπεροίομαι, f. οιήσομαι, to have an exceedingly good opinion of one's self. Fr. olopai.

Υπερον, ου, τό, a pestle; the knocker of a door. See unegos. Υπεροπλία, ας, ή, pride, arrogance, on account of deeds in arms; insolence; dat. pl. Ion. υπεροπλίησι, Π. i, 205; and

Υπεροπλίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to be superior in arms; to treat with arrogant contempt, Odys. xvii, 268; to act arrogantly, insolently; to treat with arrogance; and

Υπέροπλος, ου, δ, ή, proud in the skill of arms; most strong or valiant; daring, rash; insolent, proud, presumptuous, arrogant; ὑπέροπλον, adv. haughtily, R. xv, 185; ἄταν ὑπέροπλον, signal punishment, Pind. Olymp. i, 90. Fr. ὑπίς and ὅπλον.

Υπίροπτα, adv. disdainfully, contemptuously.

'Υσιροπτάω, ω, f. ήσω, to roast or cook too much; to overroast. Fr. δπτάω.

⁴Υπιρόπτης, ου, δ, one who overlooks, disdainful, contemptuous, Thucyd. iii, 38; haughty, overbearing, Soph. Aj. 130; and

*Υπιροπτίχος, ή, όν, accustomed to scorn and despise; haughty, scornful, proud, contemptuous, Demosth. 218, pen. Th. δπτο-

'Υπιρο ττίχως, scornfully, insolently, haughtily. Fr. preced.
'Υπιρό πτομαι, f. όψομαι, to look over or beyond; to regard disdainfully.

Υπίζοπτος, ου, δ, ή, one who overlooks, haughty, proud, contemptuous; δπίζοπτα, haughtily, contemptuously, Soph. Œd. Τ. 882. Fr. ὅπτομαι.

'Υπερόςασις, εως, 'n, the act of despising; a despising; contempt. From

*Υπεροςάω, ω, f. όψομαι, pf. ὑπερεωςάκα, to look over or beyond; to overlook, Herodt. vii, 36; to despise, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 9; to neglect, slight, disdain; pas. to be overlooked, despised; 2. a. ὑπερεῶρον, Thucyd. vii, 1. a. pas. ὑπερεῶρον, Thucyd. vii, 42. Fr. ὑπερ and Th. ὑςάω.

Υπερορέγομαι, to desire eagerly, with gen. Fr. ὑπέρ and ὀρέγο-

Τπερορία, ας, ἡ, (γῆ οτ χώρα,) a foreign country; situated beyond the boundary of a country; a colony or province. The Atheniuns called every place beyond the confines of Attica, ὑπερορία, Demosth. 1086, 11; Xen. Mem. ii, 8, 1. Fr. ὑπέρ and δρος.

⁴Υπερορίζω, f. ίσω, to carry or put beyond the boundaries of a country; ὑπερορίζομεν τὰ ξύλα, καὶ τοὺς λίθους, καὶ τὸν σίδηρον, ἰάν τινα ἰμπεσόντα ἀποκτείνη, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 72, 88, 36: to banish; to exile. Same Th.

'Υπερόριος, ία, ιου, beyond the boundaries; provincial, external, Xen. Symp. 4, 31. Same Th. 'Υπερόρυυμαι, as pas., to rise up over a thing. Fr. ὑπέρ and ὅρ-

⁴Υπιροβρωδίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be greatly alarmed for, Eurip. Suppl. 354. Fr. δβρωδίω.

Υπιρορώντας, acc. pl. part. pres. act. of ὑπιροράω.

"ΥΠΕΡΟΣ, ov, i, a pestle, Herodt. i, 200. Mortars were anciently used for mills.

Υσερουράνιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, above the heavens, Plat. Phædr. 247, C. Fr. οὐρανός.

Υπερούριος, ου, δ, ħ, for ὑπερόριος. Ύπεροχή, ῆς, ħ, any thing raised above; prominence, elevation, summit; excellence, preëminence, superiority, Plat. Def. 416; excess; also, insolence. In rhetoric, amplification, Plat. Polit. 283, C. Fr. ὑπερέχω.

'Υπερόχησις, εως, ή, eminence.

Υπίροχος, ου, δ, ἡ, elevated above, elevated, preëminent, Soph. Trach. 1086; used both in a good and bad sense. See ὑπείζο-χος. Fr. ὑπερίχω.

Υπερόχως, Dor. for ὑπερόχους, acc. pl. of ὑπέροχος.

Υπεροχώτατα, ας, ά, Dor. for ὑπεροχωτάτη, ης, ἡ. Fr. the same.

Υπεροψία, αε, ή, an overlooking, despising; contempt, disdain, scorn, Demosth. 577, 17; a slight, Thucyd. i, 84; also, pride, haughtiness. Th. ὅπτομαι, f. ὄψομαι.

Υπέροψις, εως, h, the same.

Υπερόψομαι, used as fut. of ὑπεροράω.

Υπερπαγής, έος, δ, ἡ, hard frozen; διὰ τὸ ὑπερπαγές, upon account of the severe frost, Xen. Cyn. 8, 2. Fr. πάγος οτ πήγγυμι.

Υπερπάθεω, ω, f. ήσω, to be greatly affected; to be severely afflicted; ὑπερπάθήσωσω, being afflicted beyond measure, i. e. being distracted with grief, Eurip. Phæn. 1470; and

Υπερπαθής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, deeply affected, grievously afflicted. Fr. ὑπέρ and πάσχω.

Υπερπαίω, f. παιήσω, pf. πέπαικα, Demosth. 1217, 18; to pass or rush beyond; to dart forth; to exceed, surpass, Aristoph. Eccles. 1118. Fr. παίω.

Υπεςπαφλάζω, to boil over; to bubble up. Fr. φλάζω.

Υπίςπαχυς, εος, δ, ή, excessively large or thick, over-fat. Fr. παχύς.

Υπεςπερισσεύω, f. εύσω, to superabound; to overflow greatly; l. a. ὑπεςεπερίσσευσα, pres. pas. ὑπεςπερισσεύομαι, to overflow; with dat. Fr. ὑπές and περισσές.

Υπερπέρισσος, η, ον, excessive. Fr. υπέρ and περισσός.

Υπιρπιρίσσως, adv. beyond meas-

ure, excessively, vehemently. Fr. the same.

Υπερπετής, έος, δ, ή, flying over; very elevated or lofty. Fr. ὑπέρ and πίτομαι.

Υπεςπέταμαι, dep. mid., s. as ὑπεςπέτομαι.

Υπερπετάννυμι, f. πετάσω, to stretch over. Fr. ὑπές and πετάννυμι.

Υπεςτέτομαι, to fly over or beyond; 3. sing. 2. a. mid. ὑπίςπτάτο, Π. xiii, 408. Fr. ὑπίς and πίτομαι.

Ύπες πέστω, Att. for ὑπες πέστω. Ύπες πηδαᾶτε, Dor. for ὑπες πηδᾶτε, 2. pl. pres. ind. of ὑπες πηδάω.

Υπερπηδάω, ω, to leap over or beyond, Theocr. v, 108; to transgress; to surpass, excel, Plat. Legg. iii, 677, E. Fr. ὑπέρ and πηδάω.

Ύπίρπικρος, ου, δ, ή, very bitter; τὸν πικρῶς ὑπίρπικρον, bitterly sarcastic, Æschyl. Prom. 916. Fr. ὑπίρ and πικρός.

Υπερπίμπλημι, to fill or cram immoderately; to fill to over-flowing. Fr. δπέρ and πίμπλη-

'Υπερπίνω, to drink to excess, Xen. Cyr. viii, 8, 6. Fr. πίνω. 'Υπερπίστω, f. πεσούμαι, to fall over or beyond; to exceed; to surpass; to slip or pass by, Herodt. iii, 71; 2. a. ὑπερέπεσον. Th. πίστω.

Ύπες πλεονάζω, f. άσω, to be in great abundance; to superabound; l. a. ὑπες επλεόνασα. Fr. ὑπές and πλεονάζω, from πλέων οτ πλείων. Th. πολύς.

'Υπεςπλήθω, f. ήσω, to be overfull; to gorge; to stuff; pas. to be gorged, Soph. Œd. T. 874; l. a. pas. ὑπεςεπλήσθην.

Υπεςπλημμῦς έω, ω, to overflow; to run over; to overwhelm. Fr. ὑπίς and πλημμυς έω, οτ πλήθω. Υπεςπλης όω, ω, f. ώσω, to fill above measure, Xen. Cyr. viii, 2, 11. Fr. πλης όω.

Υπερπλησθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of ὑπερπλήθω, Soph. Œd. Τ. 779. Υπερπλήσσομαι, as pas., to be greatly astonished. Fr. ὑπέρ and πλήσσω.

Υπερπλουτέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be very rich, Aristoph. Plut. 354; and

'Υπέρπλουτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, very rich, over-rich, affluent, Æschyl. Prom. 464. Fr. ὑπέρ and πλοῦ-

Υπίρπολυς, and ὑπίρπολλος, η, ov, very many, Xen. Hist. iii, 2,

19; a very great number, Æschyl. Pers. 780. Fr. πολύς.

Υπεςπονέω, ω, f. ήσω, to labor excessively; to fatigue, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 4; to toil for, Soph. Œd. C. 346; mid. to exert one's self for, Soph. Aj. 1289. Fr. Tovíw.

Υπερπόντιος, ου, δ, ή, Poet., swimming or going in the sea; moving on the sea; beyond sea, Soph. Antig. 781; transmarine, Æschyl. Ag. 403. Fr. ύπέρ and πόντος.

Υπερποτάομαι, Epic for υπερπίτομαι, to hover, float over or

Υπέρπτατο, for υπερέπτατο, 3. sing. 2. aor. mid. of ὑπερίπταμαι, to fly over, Π. xiii, 408.

'Υπεςπυπάζω, f. άσω, to flatter ; to applaud by whistling loudly, Aristoph. Eq. 680. Fr. wvπάζω.

Ύπες πυβριάω, f. āσω, l. a. ὑπεςεπυβρίασα, to become very red, Aristoph. Ran. 368. Fr. wvg. Υπίρπωλος, ου, ό, ή, very fond of horses, abounding in horses, Æschyl. Pers. 799. Fr. ὑπέρ and Talos.

Υπεςπωτάομαι, dep. mid., s. as ύπεςποτάομαι.

Υπερράγη, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. pas. of ὑπερρήγνυμι, opens up, Π. viii, 554.

Υπεςσαςκέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be very corpulent.

Υπεςσεμνύνομαι, to be exceedingly proud, haughty, etc. σεμνύνω and σεμνός.

Υπερσμελής, έος, ό, ή, having very large legs, Plat. Tim. 87, E. Fr. σεέλος.

Υπίρσοφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, very wise, eminently wise, Aristoph. Acharn. 972. Fr. ὑπές and σοφός.

'Υπεροπουδάζω, f. άσω, to be very zealously occupied about. Fr. ύπες and σπουδάζω.

Υπερστατέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be a defender, Æschyl. Suppl. 338. Fr. Yornus.

Υπερστένω, f. ενω, to grieve for, Æschyl. Prom. 66. Fr. στένω. Υπεροτρώννυμι, f. στρώσω, to spread or strew upon. Fr. ὑπίς and στεώννυμι.

Υπεςσυντελίκός, ή, όν, more than perfect. Fr. ὑπές and συντελίω. Τh. τέλος.

Υπέςσχη, 3. sing. subj. 2. a. opt. of υπερέχω.

Υπερτάζω, to draw a furrow on the surface; to skim or glance on the surface; not to till the soil deep. Fr. ὑπίρτατος, superl. of brie.

Υπίρτατα, nom. pl. n. g. of

Υπέρτατος, άτη, ατον, superl. for ὑπερώτατος, most elevated; highest, uppermost, Il. xii, 381; Eurip. Cycl. 114; also, very great; supreme, most high; also, oldest; compar. ὑπίςτεςος, superior. Th. ὑπές.

Υπεςτείνω, f. τενῶ, to stretch or extend over or beyond; to extend over to as to defend, Æschyl. Ag. 941; to surpass or excel, Demosth. 1406, 1. Fr. υπέρ and τείνω.

Υπερτελέω, ω, to spring over; to escape, Æschyl. Ag. 350.

Υπεςτελής, έος, ό, ή, going over, surpassing; one who excels another; one who has accomplished, Soph. Trach. 36. Fr. ύπές and τέλος.

Υπεςτέλλω, f. ελῶ, l. a. ὑπεςέσειλα, to rise above, said of the sun rising above the horizon, Herodt. iv, 104; to rise over, Eurip. Orest. 839. Fr. τέλλω.

Υπερτενής, έος, δ, h, stretched or extended over, elevated, prominent. Fr. ὑπέρ and τείνω.

Υπέρτερα, fem. compar. of υπέρтерос.

Υπεςτεςίη, Ιοη. of υπεςτεςία, ας, n, superiority, loftiness; also, the floor of a car or carriage; the upper layer; a mat. Fr. ὑπέρregos.

Υπέρτερος, έρα, ερον, upper, loftier, superior, Il. xi, 785; Eurip. Med. 1216; greater, more excellent; better, farther, Æschyl. Choëph. 103; compar. of ὑπές, in superl. ὑπέςτατος, which

Υπεςτίθεμαι, pres. ind. mid., and Υπερτιθέμεν, and υπερτιθέμεναι, Ion. and Dor. for bateribiva, pres. inf. of

Υπερτίθημι, to set or place over; to elevate above; to put at the head; to refer to another, Herodt. iii, 155; to put off; to procrastinate; to surpass; ὑπερτίθεμαι, to send to another judge; to refer to; ὑπερθέμενος, part. 2. a. mid., having communicated; καὶ ὑπερθέμενος τοῖσι ὀνειροπόλοισι, Herodt. i, 107. Fr. ὑπέρ and Tidnui.

Υπερτιμάω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. τετίunza, to honor highly, Soph. Antig. 281. Fr. ὑπές and τιμάω. Υπέρτολμος, ου, δ, ή, very bold, exceedingly courageous, Æschyl. Choëph. 586. Fr. ὑπίς and τόλμα.

Υπίςτονος, ου, δ, h, overstrained, 1347

Aristoph. Nub. 1154; very loud tone, Æschyl. Eum. 589. Fr. brig and reiva.

Υπερτοξεύσιμος, ου, δ, ή, capable of being shot over or surpassed, Eschyl. Suppl. 408. Fr. varie and τόξον.

'Υπερτρέχω, to run over or beyond; to overrun; to lay waste by overrunning, Soph. Antig. 451; to surpass, Eurip. Troad. 923; to transgress; 2. a. ὑπερέδραμον. Τh. τρέχω.

Υπερτρυφάω, f. ήσω, to revel or riot extravagantly. Fr. varse and τευφάω.

Υπερυθριάω, ω, to blush a little, Aristoph. Plut. 702. Fr. ieu-

Υπέρυθρος, ου, ό, ή, of a reddish color, reddish, Thucyd. ii, 49. Fr. ὑπό and ἐρυθρός.

Υπερυμνητός, ή, όν, οτ ύπερυμνητός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, very much celebrated; deserving the highest praise; above all praise or commendation. Fr. δπές and δμνέω. Υπερύψηλος, ου, ό, ή, very high or lofty, Xen. Cyr. iii, 5, 5. Fr. 1465.

Υπερυψόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to extol or exalt over others; to elevate to the highest degree; 1. a. ὑπες-Fr. vale and vyow. ύψωσα. Th. & Jos.

Υπερύψωσα, 1. a. ind. act. of preced.

Υπερφαίνομαι, to appear above, Thucyd. iv, 93. Fr. φαίνω.

Υπερφαλαγγέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to outflank the enemy's lines; to extend the wings of an army beyond the enemy, Xen. Cyr. vi, 3, 9. Fr. φάλαγξ.

Υπερφανής, έος, ό, ή, appearing over or above. Fr. ὑπερ-Φαίνομαι.

Υπέρφατος, ου, ό, ή, celebrated above others; very eminent. Fr. varie and onui.

Υπερφέρεια, ας, ή, pride, haughtiness, vanity, conceit; and

Υπερφερής, έος, ό, ή, born above others; excelling, superior, excellent; proud, puffed up, arro-Th. φέρω. gant.

Υπερφέρω, f. ὑπεροίσω, 2. α. ὑπερήνεγκον, inf. υπερενεγκείν, 1. a. pas. ὑπερηνέχθην, to carry over or above; to transport; to carry a vessel over land from one sea to another, Thucyd. iii, 81; to surpass; to excel, Herodt. iv, 74; Xen. Anab. iii, 5, 13; Soph. Œd. T. 381; with gen. Τh. φέρω.

Υπέρφευ, adv. above measure,

too much, Æschyl. Pers. 806. Yreeptive, and

Υπιοτθιω, f. isω, to destroy instead of another; pas. to perish for. Fr. ὑπίς and φθίω.

Υτεφρίαλος, ου, δ, ή, a trucebreaker, who violates the oath or treaty sanctioned by libations; perfidious, Il. iii, 106; overbearing, insolent, violent, Odys. i, 134; haughty, proud, II. xv, 94; fierce, presumptuous. Fr. ὑπίς and φιάλη, the vessel from which the libations were poured. Buttmann seems inclined to derive this word from ύπερφυής, for ύπερφύαλος, and by changing v into i, ὑπερφίαλος, in the sense of beyond what is natural, enormous; hence, violent, overbearing. See Lexil. § 102.

Υπιρφιάλως, adv. haughtily, arrogantly; excessively, Il. xiii, 293; in an astonishing manner. Fr. preced.

Υπερφιλέω, ω, f. ήσω, to love to excess; to doat upon, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 6. Fr. ὑπές and φιλίω.

Υπερφοδίομαι, ουμαι, f. ήσομαι, to fear much or exceedingly, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 2. Fr. φοζέομαι. Υπίρφοδος, ου, ό, ή, excessively timid. Fr. vafe and pobos.

Υπερφορέω, to carry over. Fr. υπές and φορέω.

Ύπερφείσσω, Att. - ττω, f. ξω, to shudder at one beyond measure, to be terribly afraid of one. Fr. ὑπίς and φείσσω.

Υπερφεονέω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. πεφεόvnza, Plat. Alc. i, 104, A; to have an immoderate conceit of one's self; to entertain high sentiments; to be magnanimous; also, to be insolent, Herodt. i, 199; to contemn, despise, Aristoph. Nub. 226; to disdain; to look down upon with contempt. Fr. Φρονίω. Th. φęńν.

Υπιρφεόνησις, εως, ή, haughtiness, arrogance; and

Υπίεφεων, ονος, δ, h, highminded, magnanimous, Thucyd. ii, 62; also, proud, haughty, Eurip. Heracl. 389; overbearing; arrogant, presumptuous. Fr. brig and pers.

Υπιεφυᾶ, acc. sing. contract. of Øυεã.

Υπευφιής, έος, ό, ή, supernatural; passing the bounds of nature; deserving the highest admiration; δαιμονίως ύπερφυα, devilishly fine or clever, Aristoph. Nub. 97; illustrious, Herodt.

ix, 78; of great extent, vast, Aristoph. Plut. 734; Thesm. 831; atrocious, Herodt. viii, 116; cruel; τὰ ὑπερφυᾶ, sublime things; the sublime, Longin. Fr. ὑπές and φυή. Th. φύω.

Υπίεφυμι, to surpass naturally, to excel; 2. a. ὑπίεφυν, Herodt. vi, 127. Fr. φύω.

Υπιρφύομαι, pas., with 2. a. act. έφυν, and pf. πέφυκα, to spring, shoot up over or above; hence, to outshoot, surpass, excel. Fr. ύπές and φύω.

Υπιρφυσάω, ω, f. ήσω, to swell, puff up, dilate. Fr. φυσάω.

Υπερφύς, ῦσα, ύν, 2. a. part. to ὑπέεφυμι.

Υπερφυως, adv. wonderfully; in an extraordinary manner; admirably, etc., Aristoph. Acharn. 142. Fr. ὑπερφυής.

Υπερφωνέω, ω, to vociferate; to shout or cry out very loud; to have a piercing voice. Fr. φωνίω. Υπερχαίρω, f. ἄρῶ, to be overjoyed; to rejoice greatly, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 8; Eurip. Med. 116, 2. Fr. χαίρω.

Υπερχαλάω, f. άσω, to let down over or upon. Fr. ὑπές and χαλάω.

Υπερχαρής, έος, δ, ή, transported with joy; exceedingly glad. Fr. ὑπίς and χαίςω.

Υπερχέω, f. χεύσω, to pour over; to pour upon; to overwhelm by pouring upon ; pas. ὑπερχέομαι, to abound; to overflow; to be inundated. Fr. χίω.

Υπερχθόνιος, ου, δ, ή, above the earth. Fr. ὑπές and χθών.

Υπερχλιδάω, ω, f. ήσω, to be too delicate or nice; to behave arrogantly or insolently, Soph. Trach. 280. Fr. χλιδή.

Ύπεςχολάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to be exceedingly angry, Aristoph. Lys. 693. Fr. υπίς and χολή.

Υπίρχομαι, to go under, to enter under concealment; hence, in a stealthy way; to attack secretly, Soph. Phil. 1215; to enter into, with the acc., Eurip. Med. 56; to approach; to submit to one; to insinuate one's self into the favor of another; hence, to be obsequious to; ὑπερχόμενος δη πάντας άνθεώπους βιώση, Plat. Crit. 53, E; to reverence, respect; to court obsequiously, Xen. Lac. 8, 2; with an acc., to steal upon a person; hence, to delude, to circumvent, Eurip. Androm. 435; to inveigle; είδες οί' ὑπέρχεται ώσπερεὶ γίcorras ήμας, you see how he "Υπεστι, 3. sing. pres. ind. of

wheedles us, as old men, Aristoph. Eq. 269; with a dative, οὐδὲν ὑπέρχεταί μοι τοῦτο, none of this occurs to me, Isocr. Panath. 208; f. ελεύσομαι, 2. a. ύπηλθον, inf. ὑπελθεῖν. Th. έρχομακ

Υπέρχρεως, εω, δ, ή, overwhelmed with debt, Demosth. 821, 14.

Fr. ὑπές and χείος.

Υπεςχύω, f. χύσω, pf. κέχυκα, to pour over or upon; to diffuse over. Fr. χύω.

Υπεςχωςίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to retire over or beyond, Thucyd. iv, 43. Fr. χωείω.

Υπέρψυχος, ου, ό, ή, of a lofty mind, lofty, Plat. Tim. 88, A. Fr. ψυχή.

Υπεςώα, ας, ή, Ion. υπεςώη, the palate, because it is the highest place in the mouth, Il. xxii, 495. Th. Lov.

Υπερωέω, to recede, to retire, to go back. Fr. ὑπό and ἰςωίω.

Υπερώησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of preced., swerved aside, Il. xv, 452; Id. viii, 122.

Υπερωϊόθεν, adv. from above, from the upper part, Odys. i, 328; and

Υπερώϊον, s. as ύπερῷον.

Υπερωμία, ας, ή, what is above the shoulders, the head and neck. Fr. δπές and ωμος.

Υπερώον, ώου, τό, the upper part of a house; the upper chamber, appropriated to the women, Il. ii, 514; Odys. xxiii, 85; the supper-room; pl. upper chambers; neut. of

Υπερώρος, ου, ό, ή, and ώα, ώρον, being or situated in the upper part of a house. Fr. ὑπερώϊος, as πατεῷος from πατεώίος, Bos.

'Υπερώτατος, άτη, ατον, supreme; superl. of ὑπές, compar. ὑπεςώπερος, superior.

Υπερωτάω, ω, f. ήσω, to question in an indirect or artful manner. Fr. ἱρωτάω.

Υπεσσείται, Dor. for υπίσεται, 3. sing. f. m. of υπειμι, to be under. Fr. εἰμί.

Υπέσταν, Dor. for υπέστην, 1. sing. 2. a.; ผีร อ่ บัสย์อาทา สยุผิงอง, Il. xv, 75; or Boot. by syncope for ὑπίστησαν, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. act. of ὑφίστημι, to promise, Il. ii, 286.

Υπεστειλάμην, 1. a. ind. mid. of ύποστέλλω, to contract; to withdraw. Th. στέλλω.

Υπέστη, and 1. pl. υπέστημεν, 2. a. of δφίστημι.

υπειμι, to be under.

Υπίστρεφε, 3. sing. impf. act. of ύποστρέφω.

Υπίστρεφον, impf. act. of ύποστρέφω.

Υπίστρεψεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of same verb.

Υπιστρώννυον, impf. act. of υποστρωννύω.

Υπέσχε, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. of $\dot{\nu}$ πέχω.

Υπίσχεθου, ες, ε, Poet. for ὑπίσχου, lengthened 2. a. act. to ὑπίσχου.

'Υπίσχετο, 3. sing. 2. a. mid. of ὑπισχνέομαι, Il. ii, 112; and 'Υπίσχημαι, pf. pas. of the same. 'Υπιτάγησαν, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. pas. οf ὑποτάσσω.

Υπέταζεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of the same verb.

Υπέτρεσας, 2. sing. 1. a. to ὑποτρίω.

Υπεύδιος, ου, δ, ή, somewhat calm, tranquil. Fr. εὐδία.

Υπεύθυνος, ου, δ, ή, under a responsibility to give an account of the administration of any public office; accountable, responsible, Dem. de Coron. 263, 24; 291, 19; liable to be called to account, Æschyl. Prom. 324; accused; guilty; sc. one who is ὑπ' εὐθύνη, so as to be controlled by another, to whom he may be compelled to render an account; also, in a suit or dispute at law. The ὑπεύθυνοι were considered debtors to the state, until their accounts were passed; see Æschin. c. Ctes. c. 9. From varo and εὐθύνη. Τh. εὐθύς.

'Υπευνάομαι, ωμαι, f. ήσομαι, part. fem. 1. a. pas. ὑπευνηθεῖσα, in Hesiod. Th. 374, where, however, the better reading is ὑποδμηθεῖσα, from ὑποδαμάω, which see; to sleep under, lie under, Passow's Lex.

Υπευνηθεῖσ', for ὑπευνηθεῖσα, part.
1. a. pas. f. g. of ὑπευνάω, to lie together. Fr. εὑνάω. Th. εὑνή.
'Υπέρηνα, 1. a. ind. to ὑποφαίνω.
'Υπέρθην, 2. a. of ὑποφθάνω, to anticipate. Th. φθάνω, the same,
2. a. ἔφθην (from φθημι), part.
2. a mid. φθάμενος.

Ύπέχουσα, f. pl. part. pres. of Ύπέφεαδε, 3. 2. a. to ὑποφεάζω. Ύπέχευε, 3. 1. a. to ὑποχίω.

'Υπίχω, f. ὑφίζω, to put or hold under; to hold up; to sustain; to endure, undergo; to offer or present to any one, Herodt. ii, 151; Eurip. Ion. 1371; to submit to, Thucyd. iii, 81; vii, 21; to give an account;

μήδε τῶν ἀδικημάτων τιμωρίαν υποσχείν, nor underwent punishment for your crimes, Æschin. c. Ctes.; ὑπέχειν λόγον, to give an account of, Demosth. 371, 20; to have a mare covered ; ύποσχων θήλεας ίππους, Il. v, 269; to incur a penalty, diana ὖπέχειν, also, to suffer punishment; δίκην υπόσχες αίματος μητεοκτόνου Εύμηνεσι τεισσαίς, Eurip. Orest. 1666; with the acc., την αιτίαν ύπέχειν, to incur blame, Plat. Apol. 33, A; 2. a. ind. ὑπέσχον, part. pres. ὑπέχων, ουσα, ον. Th. έχω. For the middle, see ὑπισχνέομαι.

Υπεχώςησε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of υποχωςέω.

Υπηγον, impf. of ὑπάγω.

Υπήκοον, ου, τό, a narcotic plant, hypecoum procumbens, *Diosc.* 4, 68.

Ύπήπους, ου, δ, λ, listening to, obedient, submissive; tractable, docile, subject to, Xen. Cyr. i, 5, 2; Aristoph. Plut. 146. The υπήπου of the Athenians were allies subject to the jurisdiction of Athens, and distinct from the αυτόνομα all their public causes were decided in the courts at Athens; it governs the dat. Fr. υπακούω. Th. ἀκούω.

Υπήκουον, impf. act. of ὑπακούω. Ύπηκούσατε, 2. pl. ὑπηκούσε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of same verb. Ύπῆλθον, 2. a. to ὑπέςχομαι.

Ύπημύω, f. ύσω, pf. ὑπήμυκα, Ion. ὑπεμήμυκα, and by inserting μ, ὑπεμμήμυκε, to bend under, sink under, to be dejected. See ὑπεμμήμυκε.

Υπήνεγκα, 1. a. ind. act. of υποφέρω.

'Υπήνεικαν, Poet. for ὖπήνεγκαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of ὖποφέρω. 'Υπηνέμιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, windy; containing nothing but wind; empty, vain. Th. ἄνεωος.

Υπήνεμος, ου, δ, ή, under the wind, not exposed to the wind, Soph.

Antig. 407; light, breezy, fleet.

Fr. ἄνεμος.

'ΥΠΗ'ΝΗ, ης, η, the beard round the mouth; the under mustache, or the beard under the nether lip, Aristoph. Vesp. 477; πώγων, the whole beard. Fr. ὑτό and ἡνιά.

'Υπηνήτης, ου, δ, a young man beginning to have a beard, Il. xxiv, 348; bearded, Plat. Prot. 309, B. Fr. preced.

Υπήντησα, α;, ε, and in 3. pl. ὑπήντησαν, 1. a. ind. act. of ὑπαντάω. Υπηντίασε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of ὑπαντιάζω, to go forth to meet. Υπησῖος, οίη, οῖον, οτ ὑπηῷος, ώα, ῷον, about the morning or dawn, Il. viii, 530; commonly ὑπ' ἡοῖσι. Υπηςγμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. of ὑπάρχω.

Υπηςεσία, as, h, properly, the duty or service of rowers; service, assiduous service, Demosth. 1458, 18; office, ministry; function, obedience, observance, Plat. Euthyd. 14, D; vangeria, the rowers or crew of a ship, Demosth. 1208, 20; Thucyd. i, 143; vi, 31; Reiske, Index Græc. Demosth., seems to consider them as the workmen and servants on board ship, distinct from the sailors, rowers, etc., 1216, 23; hard service, Aristoph. Vesp. 614; the poets use also υπειρεσία. Fr. έρεσία, or είρεσία. Τh. έρεσσω, or - ττω.

Υπηρίσιον, ου, τό, a rower's seat or cushion. Same Th.

Υπηςετείτο, 3. sing. impf. pas. of Υπηρετέω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. ηκα, Xen. Hist. v, 2, 3; to perform the duty of a rower; hence, to serve, to be under orders; to be subject to; τῆ γνώμη ὑπηςετεῖν ἐθιστέον τὸ σῶμα, you must accustom the body to be subject to the mind, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 28; Id. iv, 3; to minister or attend upon; to attend to, so as to remedy; τῆ νόσω 9' ὑπηςετεῖν, to attend to the disease, Soph. Œd. T. 217; to render service to; to be the agent for; to manage for, Soph. Phil. 978, 1012; to pay court to; to be obsequious; to supply, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 10; with the acc. and dat.; with the dat. 1. a. ὑπηςέτησα. Fr. ὑπηςέτης. Υπηρέτημα, άτος, τό, and υπηρέτησις, εως, ή, service; assistance; complaisance; obsequiousness. Fr. preced.

Υπηζέτης, ου, δ, properly, a rower or waterman; a servant; a minister, the attendant upon a soldier (ὁπλίτης) in a campaign; a public officer, an officer to serve legal processes, as a lictor, apparitor, etc., answering to a constable or bailiff of modern times; an officer who executed the orders of the Jewish Sanhedrim, John vii, 32; an associate, assistant, cooperator; ès ύπης ετης πάςει, as you are here my coadjutor, or assistant, Soph. Phil. 53; an agent, Xen. Mem. iv, 3; ό τῶν "Ενδεκα ὑπηςέτης, the officer of the Eleven, i. e. the

executioner, Plat. Phad. 116, B; by synecdoche, any kind of officer or servant. Fr. ὑπό and leirns. Th. leiseau.

Υπηςετησάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. ind.

mid. of υπηριτίω.

Υπηρετικός, ή, όν, servile, like a servant; accustomed to serve; complaisant; obsequious; a tender (πλοΐον or κέλης), Demosth. 262, 6; ὑπηςετικὰ ὅπλα, auxiliary or mercenary troops, Xen. Cyr. ii, 1, 6.

Υπηρέτις, ιδος, ή, a female attendant, the cause, Eurip. Iph. Aul.

Υπήριπε, 3. sing. 2. a. act. to υπερ-

Υπηεξα, 1. a. ind. act. of ὑπάεχω. Υπηρμαι, pf. pas. of υπαίρω, to raise up.

Υπηξχα, ας, ε, pf. ind. act., and Υπηςχον, ες, ε, impf. of υπάςχω. Υπησαν, 3. pl. impf. of υπειμι. Υπήσειν, Ion. for δφήσειν, f. ind. of ὑφίημι, to put down; to lower. Υπήσω, Ion. for υφήσω, fut. to ύφίημι.

Υπήτειον, ου, τό, the part under the navel, the abdomen.

ύπό and ήτρον.

Υπηχίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to resound; to sound faintly or feebly, to echo, Eurip. Suppl. 720. Fr. ήχέω.

Υπίναι, to retire slowly, Herodt. iv, 120. Fr. Freigi. But Υπίναι, Ion. for ὑφιίναι, to submit, yield, give way, Id. i, 156. Υπίεσθαι, Ion. for ὑφίεσθαι. Fr. the same Th., which see.

Υπίημι, Ion. for δφίημι.

Υπίλλω, to turn or roll underneath; to fold under or draw in the tail, like an affrighted dog; to close or compress the mouth; hence, to be silent, Soph. Antig. 509. Fr. Ίλλω, for είλίω.

Υπίστασθαι, Ion. for ὑφίστασθαι. Υπίστημι, Ion. for δφίστημι.

Υπισχνίομαι, ουμαι, Ion. pres. υπίσχομαι, Herodt. vii, 104; Odys ii, 91; f. mid. ὑποσχήσομαι, pf. pas. υπίσχημαι, to hold one's self under; hence, to undertake, Herodt. iv, 158; to promise, Eurip. Phan. 492; to vow; καὶ οἱ ὑτοσχέσθαι δυοκαίdina Bous in rna, Il. vi. 93; to engage one's self, to give one's word; to profess, Demosth. 784. 3; 2. a. mid. ὑπισχόμην, 1. a. pas. ὑπισχίθην, imperat. ὑποσχί-Inti, Plat. Phad. 235, D. Fr. υπό and Texu.

Υπίσχομαι, to promise, Æschyl. Eum. 771. Same Th.

Υπνάλιος, ία, ιον, oppressed with sleepiness; heavy, drowsy, sleepy. Th. Univos.

Υπναπάτης, ου, ο, beguiling sleep. Fr. υπνος and ἀπατάω.

Υπνάω, Ion. ὑπνέω, to sleep; to take repose in sleep. Fr. 5 avos. 'Y Tridios, ia, ior, sleepy, drowsy. Fr. Sarvos.

'Υπνίζω, f. σω, pf. κα, to put to sleep. Fr. yavos.

Υπνιον, ου, τό, a little sleep, a nap. Fr. υπνος.

Υπνοδότειςα, ας, ή, the bestower of sleep, Eurip. Orest. 175; and

Υπνοδοτής, ῆςος, δ, s. as following; fem. ὑπνοδότειςα, 'n.

Υπονδότης, ου, δ, soporific, drowsy; ὑπνοδόταν νόμον, a drowsy strain, Æschyl. Prom. 575. Fr. 5 Tros and δίδωμι.

Υπνομαχέω, ω, f. ήσω, to resist or contend with sleep, Xen. Cyr. ii, 4, 17. Fr. υπνος and μάχο-

"Υπνον, ου, τό, moss or lichen, growing on trees, etc.

Υπνοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, producing sleep, soporific. Fr. 5 avos and ποιέω.

"ΥΠΝΟΣ, ov, o, sleep, Aristoph. Nub. 705; Eurip. Orest. 205; Il. xiv, 233; repose in sleep; dead sleep; Poet. death, the god of sleep; ἔνθ' "Υπνω ξύμελητο κασιγνήτω Θανάτοιο, Il. xiv, 231; περὶ πρῶτον ὕπνον, about the first watch, Thucyd. ii, 2. Υπνούντα, acc. sing. part. pres. act. of barrow.

Υπνοφόξης, ου, δ, frightening in sleep. Fr. Javos and Ooliw.

Υπνόω, ω, f. ώσω, to sleep, Eurip. Cycl. 453; to bring sleep; to dispose to sleep. Fr. " avos.

Υπνω, Dor. for υπνου, gen. sing. of Unives.

Υπνώδης, εος, ό, ή, sleepy, Plat. Polit. iii, 404, A; resembling sleep; resting in sleep, Eurip. Herc. F. 1042.

Υπνώοντας, Ion. and Poet. for υπνωντα;, acc. pl. part. pres. of ύπνόω, Il. xxiv, 344.

Υπνων, Lacon. inf. to ὑπνόω, for ύπνοῦν.

Υπνώσσω, to slumber, Eurip. Orest. 173; to remain quiet, Æschyl. S. Theb. 269. Űπνος.

Ύπνώω, Epic for ὑπνόω, intrans., to sleep, fall asleep.

'ΥΠΟ', Poet. ὑπαί, prep., used with the gen., dat., and acc.; but in the N. T. with the gen. and acc. only; its fundamental signification is under, but it is various. ly rendered in English; as in the following examples.

I. With the genitive, under; ὑπὸ γῆς, under the earth; ὑπὸ χθονὸς ήχε φόωσδι, released or sent from under the earth to the light, Hesiod. Th. 669; λύειν ἵππους ὑπὸ ζύγου, to release the horses from under the yoke, Il. viii, 543; ὑπό τινος, under any one, i. e. under his command: with passive verbs, παιδεύομαι ὑπ' instructed by or under him; ὑπ' ἀνάγκης, under necessity, from necessity; ind δέους, through fear; ὑπὸ συρίγγων στεατεύεσθαι, to fight under the influence at the sound of the syrinx or pipe; ὑπὸ σάλπιγγος ñξαν, they went out at the sound of the trumpet; ὑπὸ κήςυκος, by a herald; ὑπὸ ἡδονῆς, under the effect of pleasure, Eurip. Mid. 1139; ὑπὸ μεγάθεος τῆς πόλιος, on account of the greatness of the city, Herodt. i, 131.

II. With the dative, close under; under the instrumentality of, hence, by; ὑπὸ ποσσί, under or at his feet, Π. ii, 784; ὑπὸ Sovel, under or by my spear, Id. v, 653 ; ὑπ' Αγχίση τέκε, she bore by Anchises; είναι ὑπό τινι, to be under (the command of) any one ; ὑφ' αὐτοῖς ποιεῖσθαι, to reduce under their power, Thucyd. i, 32.

III. With the accusative, motion under; ίξναι ὑπὸ γαῖαν, to go under the earth, i. e. to die, Il. xviii, 333 ; ὑφ' ἄςματ' ἤγαγον φιληνίους ίππους, I led under chariots horses submissive to the reins, Æschyl. Prom. 463; ind Teolou, near or by Troy; ὑπὸ νύκτα, about night; ύπὸ τὴν τω, about morning or dawn; ὑπὸ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χεόνους, about the same period, Thucyd. vii, 21; ὑπὸ τὴν εἰρήνην, about the (time of the) peace, Isocr. Panegyr. 47.

IV. Without any accompanying case, vo is used adverbially, and may be rendered by underneath, below, on the lower side. V. In compound words it denotes diminution or a small degree of the thing signified by the simple word; as, wiver, to drink; υποπίνειν, to drink a little or slily; λεύκος, white; ὑπόλευκος, a little white or whitish; brogngos, dryish. It may also be variously rendered, when joined with verbs passive and neuter, with by,

for, or on account of; from; it expresses rest under; with the dat., under, in, by, with, at; also, under the auspices, conduct, or command of; with an acc., it denotes motion under, under, in relation to place; at or on in relation to time; and at in relation to place; it sometimes signifies privately, secretly, under concealment; as, ὑΦαιρίω, I take away secretly; ὑποβρίω, to slip away unperceived.

'Υποάμουσος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, to be somewhat averse to polite literature, Plat. Polit. viii, 548, E. Fr. ὑπό and ἄμουσος.

'Υπόδαθεον, ου, πό, what is put under, a prop, a foundation, a footstool; a carpet or cushion to put under the feet, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 30. From

'Υποδαίνω, f. mid. βήπομαι, 2. a. ἴδην, to go under, to descend, Herodt. ii, 127; to decrease; to recede; to retire; to lose courage. Th. βαίνω.

Υποδάλλω, f. ἄλῶ, pf. ὑποδέδληxa, to put or extend under; to suggest, to reply; ὑπομνημονεύετε αὐτοῖς ὑποβαλεῖν, remember to reply to them, Æschin. c. Ctes. 18; to place under, Eurip. Orest. 217; to admonish; to add; to interrupt, Il. xix, 80; mid. to put down for one's self; to substitute, Herodt. v, 41; Demosth. 563, 5; to introduce surreptitiously, as a child, Plat. Menex. 237, E; to sell spurious for genuine, or counterfeit or false for true; to dictate, to subject to; ὑπεβλήθην μαστῶ, I was put to the breast, Eurip. Alc. 675; 2. α. ὑπέζαλον. Th. βάλλω. Υποδαρδαρίζω, f. ίσω, to speak in a somewhat incorrect or barbarous manner, Plat. Lys. 223, A. Fr. βάς βαςος.

Υποδάς, ᾶσα, άν, part. 2. a. act. of ὑποδαίνω.

Υπόβασις, εως, ή, descent, diminution, decrease; a base, a foundation. Fr. the same.

Υποξαστάζω, f. άσω, to bear under, support, Æschyl. Prom. 489. Fr. βαστάζω.

^{*}Υποδένθιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, below the depths, very deep. Fr. ὑπό and Βένθος.

Υποδήσσω, Att. βήττω, f. βήξω, to cough a little, have a slight cough. Fr. ὑπό and βήττω.

"Υποδιδάζω, f. άσω, to cause to come down, to lower; mid. to stoop. Fr. βιδάζω.

Υποβλαστάνω, f. στήσω, to spring

up as an after growth or from the roots. Fr. βλαστάνω.

Υπόβλεμμα, απος, πό, a downcast look, an oblique glance. From Υποβλέπομαι, pas. and mid. of

'Υποβλέπω, f. έψω, to view with downcast or half-closed eyes; to look at askance; to look at sternly, Aristoph. Thesm. 396; ταυρηδόν ύποβλέψας πρός τον ἄνθεωπον, looking sternly at the man, Plat. Phæd. 117, B; to look with suspicion; to cast sidelong or amorous glances; to despise, to scorn. Τh. βλέπω. Υποβλήδην, adv. by interposing in the middle of a speech, or by interrupting the speaker and not suffering him to conclude; abruptly, Il. i, 292. Fr. ὑποδάλ-

λω. Υποβλητίος, έα, έον, verbal adj. from ὑποβάλλω, to be laid or put under.

'Υπόβλητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, placed under, supposititious, false, counterfeit, Soph. Œd. C. 794; feigned; suborned, rejected, Id. Aj. 481. Same Th.

Υποδολή, ης, η, the act of placing or laying under; a mat, quilt, mattress, or any thing of the kind extended or laid; a supposition; the substitution of false for true; introducing any thing surreptitiously, as a strange child into a family, Plat. Polit. vii, 538, A; fraud, suggestion, admonition, Xen. Cyr. iii, 3, 18; caution, information; representation; interruption of discourse; alternation or taking turns; if ὑποδολῆς, alternately; hidden snares; an ambuscade; also a figure of rhetoric, in which the opponent's arguments are briefly stated and briefly confuted. Fr. ύποδάλλω.

Ταοδολιμαῖος, αία, αῖον, supposititious, spurious; substituted for the real person or thing, Luc. Dial.; ὑποδολιμαῖα (τέκνα), spurious children, Herodt. i, 137. Same Th.

Υποδεξίμω, to roar underneath, Aschyl. Prom. 431. Fr. βεξίμω. Υποδεξίχω, f. ίξω, to moisten a little; pas. to be slightly wet or moistened, to be slightly intoxicated. Fr. βεξίχω.

Υπόδευξ, χος, δ, ή, and ὑποδευχιος, ία, ιον, sunk or plunged in
water; under water, Herodt. vii,
130; i, 189; wet or watered,
watered below; ὑπόδευχα, adv.
under water, Odys. v, 318. Fr.
βείχω.

Υποθευχέα, acc. sing. of

Υποδευχής, έος, δ, ή, s. as υπόδευξ. Υποδεύχιος, ου, δ, ή, also ία, ιον, under water; also in gen., beneath the surface, underground. Deriv. uncertain.

'Υπόδεὖχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, s. as preced.; usually in neut. pl. ὑπόδεψχα, as adv., under water; γινίσθαι ὑπόσεψχα, to be covered with water. 'Υπόγαιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, under the earth, subterranean, Herodt. iv, 200. Th. γαῖα.

'Υπογάμιος, ία, ιον, referring, relating, or belonging to marriage about to take place; ἀδίκημα ὑπογάμιον is the infidelity of a woman betrothed to her intended husband. Fr. ὑπό and γαμίω. 'Υπογάστειον, ου, τό, the belly; the abdomen or lower belly, the paunch, Aristoph. Vesp. 195; neut. of

Υπογάστειος, ου, δ, ή, being under the belly, hypogastric. Fr. γαστής.

Υπόγειος, ου, δ, ή, under the earth. Fr. ὑπό and γέα, γῆ.

Υπογελάω, ω, to smile. Fr. γε-

'Υπογενειάζω, f. άσω, to lay hold of any one by the beard, and supplicate earnestly, Æschin. 9, 20. Fr. ὑπό and γένειον.

Υπογίγνομαι, to grow up by degrees; to become slowly. Fr. ὑπό and γίγνομαι.

Υπόγλαυκος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, somewhat gray.

Υπογλαύσσω, to glance from under, eye askance or suspiciously.

Fr. ὑπό and γλαύξ.

Υπογλυκαίνω, f. ανω, to make a little sweet; ὑπογλυκαίνων ἡηματίοις μαγειρικοῖς, sweetening (enticing) them with belly arguments, Aristoph. Eq. 216. Fr. γλυκύς.

Υπογλώσσιος, ου, δ, δ, under the tongue, sublingual. Fr. ὑπό and γλῶσσα.

"Υπόγλωσσον, ου, τό, a kind of butcher's broom or ruscus, on the leaves of which a small leaf like a tongue grows, with the flower and fruit-stalk under it, written also iππόγλωσσον, Diosc. 4, 132. "Υπογνάμπτω, f. ψω, to bend under or gradually. Fr. ὑπό and γνάμπτω.

Υπογνώσης, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. to ὑπογιγνώσχω.

'Υπόγραμμα, ατος, τό, what is written under, subscribed: a subscription: the painting under the eyebrows. Fr. ὑπό απα γράφω. Υπογραμματεύς, έως, δ, an under

writer, or secretary's clerk. Same Th.

Υπογεαμμάτεύω, to be a ύπογεαμματιύς, act as under clerk. Υπογεαμμός, οῦ, ὁ, a copy to write from; a delineated figure; a pattern for imitation; also, a summary, a sketch; the art of writing while another dictates; an oratorical description; a sarcasm. Fr. ὑπογεάφω, pf. pas. γίγεαμμαι.

Υπογεωφεύς, έως, an under writer; one who writes to another's dictation; a signer of writs, baroγεάφεὺς δικών, Aristoph. Eq. 1256. Same Th.

Υπογεάφή, ñs, h, a writing under; a subscription, a writing to another's dictation; a subscribing or agreeing to; an outline or sketch; the painting or coloring of the eyelids, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 2; an exact image or picture, Æschyl. Choëph. 207.

Fr. γεάφω.

Υπογεάφω, f. άψω, to write under; to subscribe or assent to; to promise, Demosth. 973, 14; to make a rough sketch; to make an outline; to delineate, Plat. Theæt. 171; to write while another dictates; to write out as a copy; to describe; to stain, in allusion to the painting under the eyes; mid. to accuse, by subscribing one's name to the charge or writ, Eurip. Herc. F. 1109; pf. pas. ὑπογέγεαμμαι. Fr. δπό and γεάφω.

Υπόγυιος, and ύπόγυος, ου, δ, ή, at hand, urgent, instant, pressing; also, recent; ὑπογυίστατα, most recent, Demosth. 161, ult.; ύπόγιον, adv. recently, lately; on the spur of the occasion; it baraγυίου γάς παντάπασιν ή αίρησις Y'Y Y Plat. Menex. 230, C; off-hand, Aristot. Rhet. i, 1; ig ὑπογυίου, all at once, suddenly, Nen. Cyr. vi, 1, 22; υπογυίως, lately. Th. yviov.

Υπόγδος, ου, ό, ή, ε. ας ύπόγυιος,

which see.

Υποδαίω, to put wood under to burn, Il. xviii, 347.

Υποδακεύω, to weep a little or in Fr. ὑπό and δακεύω. secret.

Υποδάμάω, ω, f. ασω · also, ύποδάμνημι · ὑπὸ....ἐδάμνα, Π. ΧΧὶ, 270; to subdue, subjugate, overcome; ὑποδάμναμαι, to be overpowered; 1. a. pas. ὑπεδμήθην· ὑποδμηθεῖσα, compelled, coerced, yielding to, Hesind. Th. 374. Fr. δαμάω.

Υσοδάμνημι, s. as preced.; pas.

ὑποδάμνἄμαι, to be overcome, let one's self be overcome.

Y moddenous, part. 1. a. act. by doubling δ, of ὑποδείδω.

Υποδέγμενος, contract. pf. pas. part. to ὑποδέχομαι.

Υποδίδικται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of ύποδέχομαι.

Υποδεδεμένος, part. pf. pas. of ύποδέω.

Υποδεδεμένους, acc. pl. pf. pas. of ύποδέω.

Υποδεδιώς, οτος, ¿, lit., crouching for fear; name of a bird in Aristoph. Fr. ὑπό and δεδιώς.

Υποδίδρομα, Poet. pf. to ὑποτρέχω. Υποδεδώς, part. pf. to ὁποδείδω.

Υποδεής, έος, δ, ή, a wanting in some respects, defective, smaller, inferior, Xen. Anab. i, 9, 3; Thucyd. ii, 89; of inferior condition, Herodt. i, 134; Xen. Anab. i, 9, 5; compar. ὑποδεέστεςος, more needy, inferior, weaker, Plat. Tim. 65, E. Fr. ύπό and δέω, οτ δέομαι.

Υπόδειγμα, ἄτος, τό, an example; a pattern, model; a mark or proof; a document, monu-Fr. pf. pas. of intodei-• ment. κνυμι.

Υποδείδω, f. δείσω, to be somewhat afraid; also, to fear, to be afraid, Il. xxii, 252; 2. pf. υποδεδία, Aristoph. Av. 65; and Epic ύποδείδια, also ύποδέδοικα, to apprehend some danger. Th. δείδω.

Υποδείανυ, by apoc. for υποδείжилог, 3. sing. pres. ind. act.; according to some it is the pres. imperat. of

Υποδείκνυμι, and υποδεικνύω, f. δείξω, pf. χα, to point out in an underhand way, or privately; to point out, show; to suggest, give intimation; to indicate, to represent; to prescribe a rule of conduct, Xen. Mem. iv, 3, 13; 1. a. ὑπέδειξα, Ιοπ. ὑπέδεξα, Herodt. i, 32; pf. pas. δέδειγμαι, ξαι, ται. Τh. δείχνυμι, οτ δεικνύω. Υποδείκτης, ου, ό, he who shows or indicates; s. as ύποδεικνύων.

Υποδειλιάω, to be somewhat cowardly. Fr. ὑπό and δειλιάω. Υποδειμαίνω, to fear, be appre-

hensive, to dread, Herodt. vii, See δειμαίνω.

Υποδείζαι, l. a. inf. act., ὑποδείζη, 3. sing. 1. a. subj., and

Υποδείξας, αντος, part. 1. a. act.,

Υποδείζω, 1. f. ind. act. of ύποδείχνυμι.

Υποδειπνέω, to dine instead of another. Fr. υπό and δειπνέω.

Υποδείσας, 1. a. part. to ὑποδείδω. Υποδέκεσθαι, Ion. for ὑποδέχεσθαι. See ύποδίχομαι.

Υποδέκομαι, Ion. for υποδέχομαι. Υποδικτήριον, ου, τό, a receptacle, an asylum. Fr. υποδίχομαι.

Υποδέμω, f. εμῶ, l. a. έδειμα, to build under, to lay a foundation; to erect a building, Herodt. ii, 127. Fr. δέμω.

Υποδίζαι, Ion. for ὑποδίῖζαι. So υποδέξω, for -είξω.

Υποδεξάμενος, part. 1. a. mid. of ύποδέχομαι.

Υποδεξία, as, and Ion. in, ns, n, the preparations with which one is received; reception; the act of receiving, of entertaining well; convenience for receiving, accommodation, Π . ix, 73. (The reading should probably be ύποδεξείη · if ὑποδεξίη, the penult must be long.) Fr. ὑποδίχομαι. Υποδεξίη, ης, ή. See preced.

Υποδέξιος, ία, ιον, proper to receive; containing; capacious, said of harbours, Herodt. vii, 49; seasonable, convenient. Fr. ὑπο-

δέχομαι.

Υποδέομαι, to bind below one's feet, to put on sandals, Aristoph. Eccl. 36; Odys. ix, 443. See ύποδέω.

Υποδερίς, ίδος, ή, a neck ornament, necklace. Fr. υπό and δίρη. Υπόδεσις, εως, ή, a slipper, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 5. Fr. ὑποδίω.

Υπόδεσμα, ατος, τό, and υποδεσμός, οῦ, ὁ, what binds, a pledge, security. Fr. υποδέω.

Υποδέχθαι, contract. pf. inf. of Υποδέχομαι, Ion. -δέκομαι, f. mid. δέξομαι, pf. pas. δέδεγμαι, to receive, to entertain as a guest, Xen. Mem. ii, 3, 13; to admit, Id. Hist. ii, 2, 1; to approve, ratify, to accept of a proposition; to conceive, as a woman, Id. Mem. ii, 2, 5; to take upon one's self; to receive as a place of shelter; νάπος ὑπεδέχετο, Xen. Anab. vi, 5, 31; to promise or undertake, Herodt. i, 24; to sustain an attack, resist; to confide or believe; 1. a. mid. ύπιδεξάμην, ω, ατο. Τh. δέχομαι.

Υποδέω, f. ήσω, pf. δέδεκα, to tie under or below; to put on shoes; to shoe; δποδέσμαι, to put on one's shoes; pf. pas. δίδιμαι, part. pf. δεδεμένος, 1. a. mid. ΰ τςδησάμην, ω, ατο, imperat. δπόδησαι · ύποδεδεμένοι ίκανως, wearing sufficiently good shoes, Plat. Polit. ii, 373, B. Fr. ὑπό and

Υποδηλόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to give a

private hint, Aristoph. Thesm. 1011; to signify obscurely. Fr. $\dot{\nu}\pi\dot{\rho}$ and $\delta\eta\lambda\dot{\rho}\omega$. And

Υποδήλωσις, εως, ή, a secret observation, a private hint, Plat. Phædr. 267, A.

*Υπόδημα, ἄτος, τό, a shoe, slipper, Xen. Cyr. viii, 1, 14; a sandal. Fr. ὑπό and δέω.

Υποδήματα, pl. of preced.

Υπόδησαι, 1. a. imperat. m. of ὑποδέω, which see.

'Υπίδησις, εως, ή, a fastening or binding below; an under bandage. Same Th.

Υποδιαδάλλω, f. αλῶ, to calumniate insidiously. Fr. ὑπό and διαδάλλω.

Υποδιαιρέω, ω, to divide again, to subdivide. Fr. διαιρέω.

Υποδιάκονος, ου, ό, a subdeacon. Fr. ὑπό and διάκονος.

'Υποδιαφθείρω, f. ερῶ, to corrupt gradually or insensibly. Fr. ὑπό and διαφθείρω.

'Υποδιδάσκαλος, ου, δ, an under teacher, especially of a chorus. Fr. ὑπό and διδάσκαλος.

Υποδιδάστω, f. δάξω, pf. ὑποδεδίδαχα, to act as an under teacher; to act as usher. Th. διδάστω.

'Υποδίδωμι, f. δώσω, to give way, to decrease, decay. Fr. δίδωμι. 'Υπόδίχος, ου, δ, ή, liable to an action, or to punishment, Demosth. 518, 3; 976, ult.; actionable; guilty, accused, with the dat. Fr. δίχη.

'Υποδίπλωσις, εως, ή, a doubling, duplication; duplicity, artifice. Fr. ὑπό and διπλόω.

Υποδίφθερος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, partly or slightly clad in skins, i. e. ragged or half-naked. Fr. διφθέρα. Υποδιμάω. See ὑποδαμάω.

Υποδμηθεῖσα, part. 1. a. pas. f. g. of ὑποδαμάω · pf. pas. δέδμημαι, 1. a. pas. ὑπεδμήθην. Fr. ὑπό and δαμάω. See ὑποδαμάω. Υποδμηθείς, εῖσα, ἐν, 1. a. part. pas. to ὑποδαμάω.

Υποδμώς, $\tilde{\omega}_0$ ς, $\tilde{\delta}$, an under servant, assistant. Fr. $\tilde{\upsilon}\pi\delta$ and $\tilde{\delta}\mu\tilde{\omega}_5$.

Υπόδοσις, εως, ή, a decrease, Æschyl. Eum. 481. Fr. ὑπό and δίδωμι.

'Υποδοχή, ñs, h, any thing that receives, a receptacle, Plat. Phil. 62, A; receiving an attack, Thucyd. vii, 74; the act of receiving, a reception; a supposition, Demosth. 80, 1; a feast or entertainment of guests, Aristoph. Pac. 530; favor in any one's cause; support; sis ὑποδο-

χήν, for the support, Æschin. c. Ctes. p. 22; credit given to any great author. Fr. ὑποδέχομαι. Th. δίχομαι.

'Υπόδρα, adv. looking under the eyebrows with eyes expressing anger; sternly, Il. i, 148, as if ὑπόρα, from ὑφοράω, to look at sternly, by epenthesis of δ. Th. ὑράω, or δίρχομαι, 2. aor.

Υποδρακείν, inf. 2. a. of υποδέρκομαι.

Υποδεμών, όντος, part. 2. a. act. of ὑποτείχω.

Υποδράσσομαι, to try insidiously to get possession of. Fr. δράσσω.

Υποδεάω, to serve, to do the office of a servant, to wait upon, Odys. xv, 332. Th. δεάω.

Υποδρέμω, obsol. See ὑποτρί-

χω. Υποδεήσειν, 1. f. inf. act. of ὑποδεάω.

Υποδηποτής, ῆςος, ὁ, a servant, a helper, an attendant, Odys. xv, 329. Fr. δηποτής, Ion. for δεωστής, the same.

Υποδρομή, ης, ή, a running under or into a thing. Fr. ὑποτρέχω, and ὑποδραμεῖν.

Υπόδρομος, ου, δ, ή, running under or pushing from under, Eurip. Phæn. 1406; a place of refuge. Fr. τρίχω.

Υπόδροσος, ου, ό, ή, covered with a light dew; moistened; dewy. Th. δρόσος.

Υποδρώωσι, Poet. for ὑποδρῶσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. of ὑποδράω.

Υπόδυμι, obsol., and ὑποδυνω, f. ύσω, to go under, or into, with acc., Il. xviii, 145; to enter; to insinuate one's self into, Herodt. vi, 2; to undergo; to submit or agree to a condition, Id. vii, 10; to put on clothes, Id. i, 155; 2. a. ὑπίδον, to come up, Il. viii, 332; to enter secretly, Soph. Phil. 1099; to lurk; pf. ὑποδίδυκα, I have gone under; to lurk under, Aristoph. Vesp. 182; υπόδυθι, put on; 2. sing. imperat. 2. aor. act., Id. 1197; mid. to creep into; to put upon one's self, to take upon one, undertake; to shrink back from, to elude, Demosth. 949, 4; to skulk away in a cowardly manner; την αἰτίαν ὑποδύεσθαι, to render one's self culpable, Demosth. 624, 19. Fr. ὑπό and δύω.

Υποδύνω, s. as ὑποδύω.

Υποδύς, ῦσα, ύν, 2. a. part. to ὑποδύω.

Υποδῦσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of ὑπο-

δύω, to go under; to put on underclothes.

'Υπόδυσις, εως, ή, a going under, a sinking; a refuge, protection. Fr. ὑποδύω.

"Υποδυσφορίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be somewhat displeased or discontented, Plat. Ep. ix, 357, E. Fr. ὑπό and δυσφορίω.

'Υποδύτης, ου, δ, an under garment or a jacket worn under armour. Fr. ὑποδύω.

'Υποδύω, to go under or in; to enter privately, to lurk under, Aristoph. Plut. 735; ὑποδύομαι, to undertake; to encounter, Xen. Cyr. i, 5, 7. See ὑπόδυμι.

Υποείκω, f. ὑποείζω, Il. xv, 211; Poet. for ὑπείκω, to yield; to grant; to give place to; to avoid; to conform to. Th. εἴκω. Ύποείζομαι, fut. to ὑποείκω.

Υποιργός, Poet. contract. ὑπουργός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, an assistant, a helper. Fr. ὑπό and ἔργον.

Υποζάποςος, ου, δ, ή, a sexton; the servant of a churchwarden, or keeper of a temple, Herodt. vi, 134. Fr. ὑπό, ζα, an intensive particle, and πορέω.

'Υπεζεύγνυμι, or νὔω, f. ξω, to put under the yoke; to attach or fasten under or to; also, to subdue, to subjugate; 2. a. pas. ὑπεζύγην, to submit to, in a middle sense, Soph. Aj. 24; pf. pas. ὑπέζευγμαι, to be subject under. Th. ζεύγνυμι.

Υποζύγιον, ου, τό, any beast of burden, Thucyd. vii, 27; Herodt. ix, 24. From

Υποζύγιος, α , ov, and ὁπόζύγος, ov, δ , \dot{n} , under the yoke; $\tau \dot{\alpha}$ ὑπο-ζύγι α , beasts of burden, suppl. ζ $\tilde{\alpha}\alpha$. Fr. ὑπό and ζυγόν.

'Υποζύγοω, s. as ὑποζεύγνυμι. 'Υπόζωμα, ατος, τό, the diaphragm, or midriff; also, a strong cable for binding the hulk of a ship, drawn under her keel, Plat. Polit. x, 616, C. From

'Υποζώννυμι, f. ζώσω, to gird under, to fasten to, Herodt. vii, 69; to bind round, as with cables put under the keels of leaky ships to keep them tight; part. pres. ὑποζωννύς, ὑντος. Fr. ὑπό and ζωννύω, or ζώννυμι.

'Υποζωννύντες, pl. part. pres. act. of preced.

'Υποθάλπω, f. ψω, to cause to glow with heat, to inflame, Æschyl. Prom. 880. Fr. ὑπό and Sάλπω.

Υποθείς, εῖσα, έν, 1. a. part. to ὑποτίθημι.

Υπόθεμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing put

under; a foundation; a prop or support. Fr. ὑποτίθημι.

*Υποθερμαίνω, to make somewhat warm; ὑποθερμαίνομαι, to grow somewhat warm. Fr. Θερμαίνω.

'Υπόθεςμος, ου, δ, ή, somewhat warm, Herodt. vi, 38.

Υποθίσθαι, 2. a. inf. mid. of ὑποτίθημι · 2. a. m. ὑπεθίμην, σο, το. Υσόθεσες, τως, ή, a placing under; a foundation, a basis laid for any thing, a fundamental principle, Plat. Phad. 94, B; a question proposed, subject of discourse, Dem. Olynth. ii; the subject of a composition; the principal point in a cause, Demosth. 145, 13; the object proposed, Xen. Mem. iv, 6, 13; a supposition, an hypothesis, a subject for argument; questio ficta; a pretext; a plan of conduct; a design; a cause or occasion of fear; a precept, Demosth. 1082, 20; the nature or purpose of any thing, Id. 1397, 14; a philosophical opinion; a condition. Fr. ὑποτίθημι.

'Υποθετίος, έα, έον, must be put under; must be supposed. Same Th.

'Υποθετικός, ή, όν, capable of being placed under; conditional, hypothetical; capable of counselling, or instigating. Same Th. 'Υπόθευ, 2. a. imperat. m. Dor. from ὑπόθετο, Ion. -εο, Att. -ου, of ὑποτίθημι.

Υποθεύσομαι, f. m. of υποθέω, to run under. See Θέω.

Υποθέω, to run under. See Θέω. Υποθηκαι, αί, precepts, admonitions. From

Υποθήπη, ης, ή, a foundation, a basis; a supposition, argument; a suggestion, Herodt. i, 156; a principle; a pledge or pawn, a mortgage, as well of immovable as movable property, Salm. de Modo Us. 595; Demosth. 922, 5. Fr. ἐποτίθημι. Th. τίθημι.

Υποδημοσύνη, ης, ή, a precept, admonition, counsel, suggestion, Έρμοῦ τε ὑποδημοσύνη, Χευ. Μεμ. i, 3, 7. Fr. the same.

Υποθήσομαι, fut. mid. to υποτίθη.

Υποδος είω, to make a little noise; to begin to make a noise. Fr. υπό and Βοςυδίω.

Υποθράσσω, Att. - ττω, fut. θράξω, Att. contract. from υποταράσσω.

"Υποθεαύω, to wound slightly. See Βραύω. 'Υποθεύπτομαι, with fut. mid. - ψομαι, to be affected; also, to play the wanton. Fr. ὑπό and Θεύπτομαι.

'Υποθεύπτω, f. ύψω, to weaken a little by luxury or indulgence; mid. to be somewhat luxurious, effeminate. Fr. ὑπό and Θεύπτω.

'Υποθυμάδες, ων, αί, Alcaus. It is also written ύποθυμιάδες. See ύποθυμίδες.

'Υποθυμίᾶμα, απος, τό, the odor of incense or any fragrant substance set on fire. From

Ύποθυμιάομαι, ῶμαι, pres. pas. of Ὑποθυμιάω, ῶ, to perfume, to burn perfumes. Fr. ὑπό and ϑυμιάω.

Υποθυμίδες, or ὖποθυμιάδες, garlands of flowers suspended round the neck. From

Υποθυμίς, ίδος, ή, a garland worn on the neck; a kind of bird. Fr. υπό and θυμός.

'Υποθωπεύω, f. εύσω, to flatter, to wheedle, cajole; οὐδὲν ὑποθωπεύσως, not at all flattering his vanity, Herodt. i, 30; Aristoph. Acharn. 639; to caress slightly. Fr. ὑπό and θωπεύω, s. as θώπτω.

'Υποθωρήσσω, f. ήξω, to arm another secretly; mid. to arm one's self secretly; λόχω δ' ὑπεθωρήσσοντο, they lay armed in ambush, Il. xviii, 513. Fr. ὑπό and θωρήσσω.

Υποϊάχω, to sound forth a little or below. Fr. υπό and ἰάχω. Υποίγνυμι, and υποίγω, to open

secretly; 1. a. inf. υποίζαι, Aristoph. Thesm. 424. Fr. οἴγνυμι.

'Υποικέω, ω, f. ήσω, to dwell under, or in a private place. Fr. ὑπό and οἶκος.

Υποικίζομαι, pas., s. as preced. Fr. ὑπό and οἰκίζω.

Ύποικοδομέω, to build under or beneath. Fr. υπό and οἰκοδομέω.

Υποικουρίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to contrive privately at home, Aristoph. Thesm. 1168; to remain concealed. Fr. ὑπό and οἴκουρος.

Υποιμώζω, f. ώζω, to lament in a low voice. Fr. ὑπό and οἰμώζω.

Υποινος, ου, δ, ή, a little under the influence of wine, somewhat intoxicated. Fr. ὑπό and οἶνος. Υποίομαι, to entertain some suspicion. Fr. οἴομαι.

Υποιστέον, it is necessary to bear or to be borne; verbal of υπο-

φέρω. Th. φέρω.

Υποιστίος, ία, ίου. See preced. Υποιστός, ή, όν, tolerable. Same Th.

Υποκαθέζομαι, fut. εδούμαι, dep. pas., s. as ύποκάθημαι.

'Υποκάθημαι, Ion. ὑποκάτημαι, to sit down under, to sit in ambuscade; to halt in a place, Herodt. viii, 40; to lie in wait, to lurk, Xen. Hist. vii, 2, 5.

Υποκαθίημι, to let down; to put down; to place in ambush.

'Υτοκαθίζω, f. ίσω, to place under, to place in ambuscade; mid. to lie in ambush, Xen. Hist. vii, 2, 5. Fr. καθίζω.

Υποκαθίημι, to let down; to put down; to relax, unbend. Fr. καθίημι.

Υποκαθίστημι, to substitute, to put in place of another. Fr. καθίστημι.

Υποκαίω, to put fire under, Herodt. iv, 61; to set fire to, to light. Th. καίω.

Υποκαλύπτω, f. ύψω, to cover up, conceal. Fr. καλύπτω.

Τσοκάμστω, f. κάμψω, to bend slightly, to bend or bow; to slacken, fail, Æschyl. Ag. 76; to make a sudden turn, to wind round, Xen. Cyn. 5, 16. Fr. υπό and κάμπτω.

Υποκάρδιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, within or under the heart; entering the heart. Th. καρδία.

Υποκαταβαίνω, f. βήσομαι, to descend secretly, go down quietly, Thucyd. vii, 60. Fr. κατα-βαίνω.

'Υτοκατακλίνω, f. ινῶ, to cause to recline at table below others; mid. to stoop, to give way, retire slowly, Demosth. 127, 21; to yield, Plat. Polit. i, 336, E. Fr. ὑπό, κατά, and κλίνω.

Υποκαταλείπω, f. λείψω, to leave behind. Fr. κατά and λείπω.

Υποκαταμίνω, f. μενῶ, to remain quietly behind, Nen. Anab. vii, 4, 7. Fr. καταμίνω.

Υποκάτημαι, Ion. for υποκάθη-

Υποκάτω, prep. down below, under; at the bottom. Fr. ὑπό and κάτω.

Υποκάτωθεν, adv. from below, from the lowest part; beneath. Υπόκαυσις, εως, ή, a setting on fire beneath; the furnace in a

bath. Fr. varo and zaiw.

Υπόκειμαι, σαι, ται, to lie under; to be placed under, as a foundation; to be laid down; to be constituted; to be proposed or placed before one, as a task or trial, Pind. Olymp. i, 135; Demosth. 348, 22; to lie close to one in the act of earnest entreaty, ὑποκείσονται ἄςα δεόμενοι καὶ τιμώντες, Plat. Polit. vi, 494, B; to be subject to, Id. Gorg. 510, C; to await or abide, with dat., Demosth. 913, 6; to be admitted, as grounds or principles; ὑπόκειται, it is proposed, Herodt. ii, 123; τὸ ὑποκείμενον, i. e. ὑπόθεσις, the subject-matter, the subject of inquiry or discussion, Longin.; τὰ ὑποκείμενα, the things pledged, Demosth. 926, 22; also, terms, principles laid down; 1. pres. part. ὑποκείμενος, μένη, μενον · 1. f. m. ὑποκείσομαι, η, εται. Th. κείμαι.

Tronsinevos, part. pres. of pre-

Troxeiew, f. eew, to cut underneath; to corrode gradually. Fr. υπό and κείρω.

Υποχελεύω, f. εύσω, to instigate, suggest, or promote secretly. Fr. κελεύω.

Υποκεντέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to prick slightly; to pierce through or under; to dig under. Th. xxvτέω.

Υποκηεύσσω, and

Υποκηςύττω, f. ύξω, to proclaim, to sell by public auction; mid. to proclaim one's self, Plat. Prot. 348, E. Fr. κηςύττω.

Υποκίνδυνος, ου, δ, ή, under some degree of danger, Plat. Legg. viii, 830. Fr. zívduvos.

Υποχινέω, f. κινήσω, pf. κεκίνηκα, Plat., to move gently, to make the slightest movement, Herodt. v, 106; to move slightly; neut. to be somewhat moved or affected, to be slightly deranged, Plat. Polit. ix, 573, C.

Υποκϊνύςομαι, to sing in a plaintive voice. Fr. κινύρομαι.

Υποκιστίς, ίδος, h, a parasitic plant which grows on the roots of the xioros, cytinus hypocistis, Lin. Its juice was used in medicine, Diosc. 1, 127.

Υποκλάζω, to bend the knees under one, sink slowly down; of an expiring lamp, to flicker. Υποκλαίω, f. αύσομαι, to lament a little, Æschyl. Ag. 69. Fr. κλαίω.

Υποκλάω, f. άσω, to break underneath or by degrees. ύπό and κλάω.

Υποκλέπτουσα, part. pres. f. g. of Υποκλέπτω, f. έψω, to steal clandestinely, to purloin, pilfer; also, to conceal; to pretend, to deceive; to dissemble; pas. to be concealed, to be clandestine, Soph. Electr. 114. Th. xxiatw.

Υποκλήζω, Ion. ὑποκληΐζω, to spread an underhand report. Fr. υπό and κλέος.

'Υποκληϊζω, and ύποκλήζω, f. iou, to disclose by insinuations, Soph. Aj. 223. Fr. xxn and κλέω.

Υποκλϊνής, έος, δ, ή, placed or laid under, placed in subjection. Fr. ὑπό and κλίνω.

Υποκλινθείς, εῖσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas. of ὑποκλίνω, reclined under; bent down. Th. xxlva.

Υποκλινόμενος, part. pres. pas. of Υποκλίνω, f. ινω, to bend down, incline; mid. to lay one's self down, Odys. v, 463; to stoop down, to submit; 1. a. pas. ύπεκλίνθην. Fr. ύπό and κλίνω. Υποκλονέομαι, to be thrown into disorder, Il. xxi, 556. Fr. ὑπό and xhovos.

Υποκλονέω, to rout under one or by one's prowess; pas. to be routed, scattered before onc. Fr. ύπό and κλονέω.

Ύποκλοπέω, ῶ, s. as ὑποκλέπτω · also, to escape, Odys. xxii, 382. Fr. κλέστω.

Υποκλύζω, to wash, rinse from under; to cleanse the bowels by a clyster. Th. κλύζω.

Υπόκλυσις, εως, ή, a cleansing; sediment, dirt washed from the bottom of a vessel. Fr. preced. Υποκνίζω, f. ίσω, to tickle a little; pas. to be touched by love, Xen. Mem. iii, 11, 3. Fr. ὑπό and κνίζω.

Υποκοίλιον, ου, τό, the lower belly, the abdomen. Th. κοιλία.

Υποκολακεύω, f. εύσω, to flatter somewhat. Fr. κολακεύω.

Υποκόλπιος, ου, ό, ή, that is in or under the bosom; a child in the womb; concealed; also, hollow. Τh. κόλπος.

Υπόκομμα, άτος, τό, the small part in the middle of insects; the middle part of a garment. Fr. ὑπό and κόπτω.

Υποκονίω, f. ίσω, to cover or sprinkle with dust; mid. to cover one's self with dust, as an athlete. Fr. v xó and xóvis.

Υπόχοπος, ου, ό, ή, somewhat tired. Fr. vaó and xóxos.

Υποκορίζομαι, to speak or act like a child; to address with fondling terms, Aristoph. Plut. 1011; to extenuate any thing by using the most favorable words, or giving a favorable expression for it, Plat. Polit. v, Yπόκεισις, εως, ή, the action of a

474, E; Demosth. 424, 11; to refine upon; also, to call by an odious name; to speak slightingly of; ὑποκοριζόμενοι ὀνομά-ζουσί με Κακίαν, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 26. Fr. υπό and πορίζομαι. Th. zógos.

Υποχόςισμα, ατος, τό, an endearing expression, a softened appellation; also, a slighting expression. Same Th.

Υποχορισμός, οῦ, ὁ, s. as preced. Υποχοριστικός, ή, όν, qualified for flattering, by using endearing expressions; endearing, mild, gentle, bland; hence, in Grammar, ὑποκοριστικὸν (ὄνομα), a

Υποκουρίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to fondle any one, to sport with; to flatter, Pind. Pyth. iii, 32. Same Th.

diminutive.

Υποχουφίζω, f. ίσω, to render somewhat light, to alleviate in some degree. Fr. ὑπό and κουφίζω.

Υποκείκω, Poet. for συμφωνέω, to touch a lute with a plectrum; to touch a lute softly; to harmonize with; to respond to. Fr. υπό and κεέκω.

Υποκεητηείδιου, ου, τό, the base or bottom of a goblet; a salver or saucer, Herodt. i, 25. Fr. κεητής.

Υποκείναιτο, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. to ύποκείνομαι, inf. ύποκείνασθαι.

Υποκείνομαι, f. m. κεινουμαι, pf. pas. κέκε μαι, σαι, ται, to answer from the dictation of another, to answer to, Herodt. i, 78, 91; to express by gestures; to interpret; δποκρινόμενον σοφως ονείρατα, Aristoph. Vesp. 53; to explain, Id. Acharn. 401; to act as a player; to play a part; to assume a fictitious character; to feign, pretend, dissemble; to judge, estimate, decide; to exaggerate by pompous language, Demosth. 230, 7; 1. a. pas. ὑπεκρίθην, 1. a. m. ὑπεκρινάμην, ω, ατο. The ancient signification of broxelνεσθαι was to answer; υποκριτής, therefore, was the person who answered the chorus in a play; and as he supported a feigned character, υποκρίνεσθαι came by degrees to signify acting, personating, Cambr. Mus. Crit. ii, 205. Fr. ὑπό and κείνω.

Υποκρινόμενος, part. pres. m. of preced.

Υποκρίσει, dat. sing. of υπόκρίσις. Υποκείσία, ας, ή, ε. ας

player, personating another; the action, delivery, or gesture of an orator; an answer, reply, Herodt. i, 116; hypocrisy. Fr. υποκείνομαι.

*Υποκρίτής, οῦ, ὁ, an actor or stage-player, because originally the actors answered or responded to the chorus in dramatic performances, Dem. de Coron. 329, 26; 314, 11; Xen. Mem. ii, 2, 9; one who feigns or pretends; a hypocrite; an interpreter, Plat. Tim. 72, B; ῶσσες ποιητής ὑποκριτῆ κακῶς διατι-δίντι τὰ ἑαυτοῦ ποιήματα (ὁργι-ζιται), Id. Charm. 162, B. Fr. ὑποκρίνομαι.

Υποκριτικός, ή, όν, qualified for theatrical representation; skilled as an actor, declamatory; hypocritical. Same Th.

'Υποκρούω, f. ούσω, to strike softly, to strike, beat, τινά to push or drive off: to accompany with a harp; to beat time with the feet; to disturb; to interrupt, Aristoph. Acharn. 38; subagitare, Id. Eccl. 618; to address with sternness or harshness, Id. 596. Th. κρούω.

'Υποκεύπτω, f. ύψω, to conceal under, to hoard up secretly; to suppress by silence, to conceal; mid. to conceal what belongs to one's self, Xen. Anab. i, 9, 11; to dissemble, to suppress something; pas. to be concealed. Th. κεύπτω.

'Υποκεὖφα, Poet. for ὑποκεύφως, and λαθεαίως, secretly, clandestinely, privately.

Υπόκουψις, εως, η, concealment, dissimulation. Fr. υπό and κούπτω.

'Υποκρώζω, f. ξω, to croak against. Fr. ὑπό and κρώζω.

Υπόχυκλος, ου, ό, ή, round below; somewhat round, Odys. iv, 131. Th. κύκλος.

'Υποχυμαίνω, f. ανω, to swell with waves under or gently; to float or wave, as the hair scattered over the shoulders; λόγος ὑποκυμαίνων, a turgid, inflated, or pompous discourse. Fr. κυμαίνω. Th. κῦμα.

'Υ τοκύομαι, f. ύσομαι, to conceive; ὑποκυσσαμίνη, having become pregnant, Il. vi, 26; xx, 225.

'Υποκύπτω, f. κύψω, to bow or fall down before; to stoop under; to bow down as a suppliant; iκιτεύουσίν 9' ύποκύ- πτοντις, Aristoph. Vesp. 555; to surrender; to yield, to sub-

mit, succumb to; καὶ ἤν μὶν γε ὑποκύψωσι τοῖσι Μήδοισι, Herodt. i, 130. Th. κύστω.

Υποκυσσαμίνη, ης, η, pregnant, part. 1. a. m., by doubling σ to accommodate the verse, of ὑποχύομαι. Υποχύω, f. ὑσω, to be or become pregnant. Th. χύω, which see. Υποχώλιον, ου, τό, the part under the thigh, Xen. Cyn. 4, 1. Fr. χῶλον.

Υποκωμωδίω, ω, f. ήσω, to ridicule in a disguised manner. Fr. υπό and κωμωδίω.

Υπόκωφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, somewhat deaf, Aristoph. Eq. 43.

Υπολάζης, 2. sing. 2. a. subj., and

Ύπολαδών, όντος, in f. g. ὖπολαδοῦσα, part. 2. a. act. of ὑπολαμβάνω.

Υπολαϊς, or ὑπολωϊς, ΐδος, ή, a hedge-sparrow.

Υπολαμβάνετε, 2. pl. pres. ind. of Υπολαμβάνω, f. m. λήψομαι, pf. ύπείληφα, to take up, Herodt. i, 24; to take, receive; to take by stealth; to undertake; to withdraw, seduce, Thucyd. vi, •58; to follow after, Herodt. vi, 75; to take, to steal, to pillage; to oppress; to receive the onset of an enemy; to attack, Id. vi, 27; to interrupt; xaì n Kaxía ὑπολαβοῦσα, and Vice interrupting her, Xen. Mem. ii, 1; to answer; ὑπολάβοι ἄν τις, one might answer, Æschin. c. Ctes.; ό δὲ ύπολαβών ἔφη, Herodt. vii, 101; to take up what one is about to say, in the sense of the Latin suscipio; to take up and reply, as in singing alternately; to stop, restrain; to suppose, to be of opinion, to think, conjecture, believe, Xen. Mem. i, 6, 4; to suspect, Id. Ag. 5, 6; ύπείληφα, I have always supposed, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 113; 2. a. δπίλαζον, ες, ε, part. 2. a. ὑπολαδών, όντος, pf. pas. ὑπειλήμμαι. Th. λαμ-Cάνω.

Υπολαμπές, n. g. of

Υπολαμπής, έος, δ, ή, somewhat bright or shining. From

Υπολάμπω, f. ψω, to give some light; to dawn, Herodt. i, 190; to give a faint light, δαΐδων ύπο-λαμπομενάων, Il. xviii, 492. Th. λάμπω.

Υπολανθάνω, f. ὖπολήσω, from λήθω, to conceal under; to lie hid from. Fr. λανθάνω.

Υπολιίδω, to pour out as a libation, Æschyl. Ag. 69. Fr. υπό and λιίδω.

'Υπόλιμμα, ἄπος, τό, the remainder; in accounts, the balance.

Fr. pf. pas. of

'Υπολείπομαι, mid., to leave a thing behind one, with acc., to leave remaining, keep in reserve; ὑπολείπεσθαι αἰτίαν, to leave cause for reproach against one's self.

Υπολείπω, f. ψω, pf. ὁπολίλοιπα, to leave behind, Thucyd. vii, 64; to fall short; to be behind, Xen. Anab. iv, 8, 12; to be deficient; mid. to reserve for one's self, Demosth. 301, 23; not to pay all that is due; to leave a balance unpaid; to linger, Soph. Electr. 91; pas. to be left behind, to remain behind, Herodt. v, 61; to be outstripped; also, abandoned, Æschyl. Ag. 73; to be surpassed; pf. pas. ὑπολίλειμμαι, 1. a. pas. ὑπελείφθην. Th. λείπω.

Υπολειφθήναι, 1. a. inf. pas. ύπο. λειφθείς, έντος, part. 1. a. pas.,

Ύπολέλειστο, for ὖπελέλειστο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of ὖπολείσω. Ύπόλεστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, somewhat fine or delicate. Fr. ὖπό and λεπτός. Hence

Υπολεπτύνω, to make rather fine or delicate.

'Υπολευκαίνω, to whiten or make somewhat white below; ὑπο. λευκαίνομαι, to grow white; 3. pl. pres. m. ὑπολευκαίνονται, Il. v, 502. Fr. λευκαίνω. Th. λευκός.

Ύπολήδω, obsol. for ύπολαμδάνω. Ύπολήγω, f. ήξω, to cease by degrees. Fr. ύπό and λήγω.

'Υπόλημμα, ατος, τό, what has been received, taken, supposed; a conception of the womb. Fr. ὑπολαμβάνω.

'Υπολήνιον, ου, πό, a vessel which was set under πῷ ληνῷ, the press, and into which the juice of the grapes was received; also, a wine-vat, i. e. the lower vat in a wine-press. Fr. ὑπό and λη-νός.

Υποληπτίον, verbal adj. of ύπολαμβάνω, one must suppose, understand.

Υποληπτικός, ή, όν, having the faculty of perceiving, comprehending, etc., Plat. Def. 414, C. Same Th.

Υπόληψις, εως, ή, a conceiving, supposing, comprehending; conception, in the mind; opinion, suspicion; μη τοιαύτης οὔσης της ὑπαεχούσης ὑπολήψεως περί ἐκατέρου, unless there had been

such a supposition existing respecting both, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 143; the act of replying, Plat. de Lucri Cup. 228, B; one's turn to speak; estimation, good or bad. Fr. ύπολαμδάνω.

Υπολίζων, ονος, ό, ή, compar., somewhat less, Il. xviii, 519. Fr. olizav. Th. oliyos.

 $\Upsilon_{\pi\delta\lambda\iota\theta\sigma\varsigma}$, σv , δ , \dot{n} , somewhat stony, of stone. Fr. $\lambda\iota\theta\sigma\varsigma$. Υπολιμπάνω. See ὑπολείπω.

Υπολισθαίνω, f. σθήσω, to sink down, slip under; to decay by slow degrees. Fr. ολισθαίνω.

Υπόλισπος, ου, ό, ή, smooth, worn down by rolling, worn out, Aristoph. Eq. 1368. Fr. λί-

Υπόλιχνος, ου, ό, ή, somewhat dainty. Fr. ὑπό and λίχνος. Υπολογίζομαι, f. m. ίσομαι, to consider and weigh diligently; to calculate; to reckon with, to charge; to make an account of, Dem. de Coron. 259, 7 and 17 (in this passage it means, having not made the slighest reflection regarding); 294, 4; to take notice of; ὑπολογίζεσθαι οὐδέν, to reckon of no moment; to withhold from; it is also applied

Υπολογιστέον, verbal adj., to be taken under consideration; οὐδὲν οίμαι τουτο ύπολογιστέον, this, I think, is not to be taken under consideration, Plat. Polit. i, 341, D.

to persons of whom no account is

had. Fr. λογίζομαι. Th. λό-

yos.

Υπόλογος, ου, δ, consideration, regard, Demosth. 709, 8; adj. μηδεν ὑπόλογον είναι, to be in no estimation, Id. 959, 7; calculation; adj. responsible, answerable; ὑπόλογον ποιεῖσθαι, rationem habere, Plat. Lach. 189, B. Fr. baro and hoyos.

Ύπόλοιπον, n. g. of Ύπόλοιπος, ου, δ, ή, remaining over; a remainder, Thucyd. vii, 7; ἐκ τῶν ὑπολοίπων, of what remains to be done, Demosth. 1168, 11; οἱ ὑπόλοιποι, the survivors. Fr. ὑπολείπω.

Υπολόχαγος, ου, ό, second in command of a λόχος, a lieutenant-colonel, Xen. Anab. v, 2, 11. Fr. ὑπό, λόχος, and ἡγέο-

Υπολύριος, ου, ό, ή, ...δόναξ, a reed put under the strings of the lyre, Aristoph. Ran. 233. Fr. λύρα.

Υπόλυσις, εως, ή, an untying; a

resolving; a payment; a solution. From

Υπολῦω, f. ύσω, to loose below; to untie the shoes of another, Aristoph. Nub. 152; to relax, unnerve; to loosen from under, as horses in a chariot; mid. to untie one's own shoes, Id. Plut. 927; to liberate, Il. i, 401; to deliver from; pas. to be weakened, disabled, Aristoph. Lys. 216; λύθεν (for ἐλύθησαν) δ' ύπὸ φαίδιμα γυῖα, Π. xvi, 805. Th. λύω.

'ΥΠΟΛΩΙ'Σ, and υπολαίς, a hedge-sparrow. See inolais.

Υπομάζιος, ου, ο, ή, under the breast, a sucking child; pl. places under the breasts. Fr. μαζός.

Υπόμαζος, ου, δ, ή, under the breast · οἱ ὑπόμαζοι, the parts under the breasts. Fr. va and μαζός.

Υπομαίνομαι, to be almost mad. Fr. μαίνομαι.

Υπόμακοος, ου, δ, ή, somewhat long, Aristoph. Pac. 1243. Fr. μακρός.

Υπομαλακίζομαι, to become relaxed, languid, somewhat timid, Xen. Anab. ii, 1, 11. Fr. μαλακός.

Υπομαλάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ξω, to soften a little or by degrees; pas. to be softened gradually. Fr. ὑπό and μαλάσσω.

Υπομαντεύομαι, f. εύσομαι, to make an attempt at divination, Plat. Sis. 388, B. Fr. wavτεύομαι.

Υπόμαζον, 1. a. imperat. of ὑποunann.

Υπόμαςγος, ου, ό, ή, crack-brained; somewhat furious; silly, Herodt. iii, 29. Th. μάργος.

Υπομάσσω, and -ττω, f. άξω, to sprinkle, anoint, besmear; to knead; to shake or stir; 1. a. imperat. ὑπόμαζον. Fr. μάσσω. Υπομάσχαλον, ου, τό, a covering for the sides. Fr. ὑπό and μασχάλη.

Υπόμαυρος, ου, δ, ή, somewhat dark or obscure. Fr. μαυρός, by aphær. for apaveos.

Υπομειδιάω, f. ιάσω, to smile softly or gently. Fr. ὑπό and μειδιάω.

Υπομείναι, 1. a. inf. to υπομένω. Υπομείνας, αντος, part. 1. a. act.,

Υπομεμνηχότα, acc. sing. part. pf. act. of υπομένω.

Υπομείων, gen. ovos, δ, ή, somewhat less or inferior; especially, oi υπομείονες, among the Spartans 1357

were subordinate citizens, opposed to ομοιοι. Fr. υπό and REÍWY.

Υπομέλας, αινα, αν, somewhat black or dark colored. Fr. ui-

Υπομενετίον, verbal adj. to ύπο. μένω, one must abide, endure.

Υπομενετέος, έα, έον, is to be waited for, to be encountered, Thucyd. ii, 88. Fr. ὑπομένω.

Υπομενητίον, verbal adj. from ύστομένω, S. US ύπομενετέον.

Υπομενητικός, ή, όν, capable of remaining, of supporting; enduring, patient, Plat. Def. 412, B. Fr. υπομηκάομαι.

Υπομένω, f. μενῶ, to wait for, to expect; to remain, Xen. Cyr. ii, 4, 17; Thucyd. vii, 17 to remain under, to support, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 3; to encounter dangers, Id. Hist. i, 2, 1; to persist, persevere; to stand an attack, Thucyd. viii, 27; οὐχ ὑπομεινάντων τῶν φυλάκων, Id. vii, 23; to stop, delay; to resist, Demosth. 515, 17; to be determined or resolved; to suffer or endure; ὑπέμειναν τοὺς νόμους, they submitted to the laws, Id. 742, ult.; to expose one's self; to permit, let; 1. a. ind. act. ὑπέμεινα, 2. pf. ὑπομέμονα. Th. μίνω.

Υπομηκάομαι, ωμαι, to bellow or low, to bleat softly. Fr. μn κάομαι.

Υπομίγνυμι, f. μίζω, to mix slowly or by degrees, Plat. Phil. 117, A.

Υπομιμνάσπω, Dor. for

'Υπομιμνήσκω, f. ὑπομνήσω (from obsol. μνάω), to remind, Herodt. vii, 171; Dem. de Coron. 257, 24; to cause one to remember; to suggest; ὑπόμνησόν με...., Plat. Phadr. 277, B; to acquaint, inform; ὑπομιμνήσκομαι, to have some remembrance of; 1. a. act. ὑπέμνησα, ας, ε, pf. pas. μέμνημαι, σαι, ται, 1. a. ind. pas. ὑπεμνήσθην, to make some mention of. Fr. ὑπό and μι-

Υπόμισθος, ου, δ, ή, hired; as a subst., a hireling, a mercenary. Fr. μισθός.

Υπομνάομαι, contract. -μνωμαι, dep. mid., to court a woman underhand or behind her husband's back. Fr. ὑπό and μνάομαι.

Υπομνάομαι, contract. - μνώμαι, Ion. pas. to ὑπομιμνήσκω.

Υπομνάω, ω, obsol. ὑπομνάομαι, to court secretly, to endeavour

to seduce, Odys. xxii, 38. Fr.

Υσόμνημα, ἄτος, τό, whatever reminds of any thing; a monument, Thucyd. ii, 44; an admonition, a reminding of; a book of notes; a day-book or ledger, such as is kept by merchants and bankers, Demosth. 837, 17; pl. annotations; transactions; memoirs; annals; commentaries; tokens, remembrances, Xen Anab. i, 6, 3; memorials, Demosth. 121, 25; 247, 22; a copy of a letter, etc.; si υπόμνημα αυτής (της ἐπιστολῆς) σώζεται, Plat. Ep. xiii, 363, Ε. Fr. ὑπομιμνήσκω. Υ τομνηματίζω, f. ίσω, to make memorials, memoirs, remembrances; to write commentaries, to comment or discourse upon, Longin. 1; pf. pas. -μνημάτισμαι. Whence

Υπουνημάτισμα, άτος, τό, and Υπομνηματισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a decree, a state paper; a written commentary; a memorial; memoirs. "'Υπομνηματισμός, ad Div. 13, 1; ad Att. 5, 11. Ita vocabant Areopagitæ decreta sua. Nomen inde ductum, quod in tabulas memoriæ causa referebantur." Ernesti's Clay. Cic.

'Υπομνηματογεάφος, ου, δ, a writer of commentaries, as Casar; a clerk or notary. Fr. ὑπόμνημα and γεάφω.

Υπομνημονεύω, f. εύσω, to write memoranda or commentaries. Fr. μνημονεύω.

Υπομνημύω. See ύπεμνήμυχε. Υπομνησαι, 1. a. inf. act. of ύπομιμνήσκω.

Υπομνήσει, dat. Att. contract. of Υπόμνησις, εως, ή, the act of reminding or causing to remember; recollection, Xen. Cyr. iii, 3, 18; Eurip. Orest. 1031; a suggestion, monition, Thucyd. i, 72; advice a relation of past events. Fr. the same.

Υπομνηστεύομαι, mid., to betroth underhand. Fr. boto and wenστεύω.

Υπομνήσω, l. f. ind. act. of ύσομιμνήσεω.

Υπόμνυμαι, and υπομνυόμαι, f. -ομουμαι, impf. ὑπωμνύμην, to interpose an oath before trial; to swear that no unnecessary delay prevented the trial, Demosth. 1151, 2 1174, 8; $i_{\pi\omega}$ μόσατό τις τον Δημοσθένην ώς νοσούντα, some one interposed his oath that Demosthenes was sick, Id. 1336, 10.

Υπόμνυμι, to interpose by oath. Fr. ὑπό and ὄμνυμι.

Υπομονή, ης, ή, a waiting or remaining, patience; endurance, fortitude; a continuing or persisting; a sustaining, as the shock of an enemy. Fr. vxoui-

Υπομόχθηςος, ου, δ, ή, somewhat bad or wicked. Fr. va6 and μοχθηρός.

Υπομοσία, ας, ή, an application for putting off a trial, etc., for reasons stated and sworn to. See ὑπόμνῦμαι.

Υπόμυζις, εως, ή, (τὸ μέσον τῶν μυπτήρων,) the cartilage which divides the nostrils. Fr. μύσσω. Υπόμωρος, ου, ό, ή, rather stupid or silly. Fr. ὑπό and μωρός.

Υπονείφω, to snow lightly, Thucyd. iii, 23. Fr. νείφω.

Υπονέμομαι, to graze upon, to eat up, consume; to undermine: to defraud, deceive; ωσπες αί πονηξαὶ μάντιες, αίθ' ὑπονέμονται γυναϊκας μωράς, the wicked seers who cheat or devour silly women, Epicharm. Sic. ap. Poll. • ix, 82. Fr. νέμω,

Υπονέφελος, ου, δ, ή, under a cloud, cloudy. Fr. ὑπό and νε-Φέλη.

Υπονήϊος, ου, δ, ή, under Mount Neius, at the bottom of which was a seaport, Odys. iii, 81; in Odys: i, 186, it is written ύπο Νηΐω ύλήεντι.

Υπονήχομαι, to swim or dive under. $Fr. v\acute{n}\chi\omega$. $Th. v\acute{\epsilon}\omega$.

Υπονίφω, f. ίψω, to snow a little; ὑπονίφεται, there is a slight fall of snow. Fr. viow.

Υπονοείτε, 2. pl. contract. pres. ind. of

Υπονοέω, ω, impf. act. υπενόεον, our, to suspect, Aristoph. Plut. 361; Thucyd. vii, 73; to suppose, to have a suspicion of; to think; to conjecture; to be of opinion. Fr. ὑπό and νοίω. Th. vous.

Υπονόημα, ἄτος, τό, a thought, suspicion, conjecture, opinion. Same Th.

Υπονοθεύω, f. εύσω, to corrupt, seduce; to gain over by money; to intrigue; to deceive. Fr. νοθεύω.

Υπόνοια, ας, η, thought, suspicion, opinion, Thucyd. v, 87; Id. vii, 49; conjecture; a concealed meaning; an allegory; ουτ' εν υπονοίαις πεποιημένας, ουτ' aven orovoiav, Plat. Polit. ii, 378, D. Fr. bato and voos.

Υπονομή, ης, ή, a subterraneous

passage, a sewer under ground. Fr. ὑπονέμομαι.

Υπονομηδόν, adv. in the way of a canal, or by means of pipes, Thucyd. vi, 100.

Υπόνομος, ου, ο, ή, corroding secretly; full of holes or mines; subst. a sewer; a passage under ground, Xen. Hist. iii, 1, 5; a mine, Id. Polit. 4, 26; ὑπόνομον δ' ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ὀρύξαντες, having dug a mine from the city, Thucyd. ii, 76. Fr. one and νέμω.

Υπονοσέω, to be rather sickly. Fr. υπό and νοσίω.

Υπονοστέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to go back, to recede, or subside, as a river, to grow lower, Herodt. i, 191. Fr. ὑπό and νοστίω.

Υπονύσσω, f. ύξω, to prick or pierce secretly; to sting; to vex, harass, irritate, Theocr. xix, 3. Fr. νύσσω.

Υποξενίζω, f. ίσω, to have something foreign or strange in appearance, etc. Fr. in and Es-

Υποξηραίνω, f. ανώ, to dry or parch a little. Fr. vaó and ξηραίνω.

Υπόξυλος, ου, δ, h, having wood within, not of solid silver, Xen. Œcon. 10, 3; counterfeit. Fr. ύπό and ξύλον.

'Υποξυράω, or έω, to shave or cut off some of the hair. Fr. ύπό and ξυεάω.

Υποξύριος, ία, ιον, under the razor. Fr. in and Eugov.

Υποξύω, to scrape a little or slightly; in gen. to graze slightly. Υποπαλαίω, f. αίσω, to be worsted in wrestling. Fr. πάλη.

Υποπάρθενος, ου, ή, one who is nearly a maiden; one who affects the appearance of a virgin. Fr. ino and magfires.

Υποπαςωθέω, ω, f. ωθήσω and ώσω, to push or thrust gently away. Fr. wolew.

Υποπάσσω and ύποπάττω, f. πἄσω, to lay or spread underneath, Herodt. i, 132. πάσσω.

Υποπεινάω, ω, f. ήσω, to be somewhat hungry; to be half-starved, Aristoph. Plut. 536. Fr. πεινάω.

Υποπεμπτός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, despatched underhand on a secret mission, sent covertly. From

Υποπέμπω, f. ψω, pf. πέπομφα, to send under; to send away privately, Eurip. Hec. 208; Xen. Anab. ii, 4, 22. Fr. πέμπω.

Tronsarnäres, part. pf. act. nom. pl. of ὑποπτήσσω, part. pf. act. METTHEWS, and Ion. by crasis πεπτηώς, ότος, pl. οί πεπτηότες, Poet. by ectasis πεπτηῶτες, Il. ii, 312. Τh. πτοέω.

Υποπέρδομαι, to break wind with little noise, Aristoph. Ran. 1095.

Fr. πέρδω.

Υποπερκάζω, f. άσω, to grow black or dark-colored, as fruit in ripening, Odys. vii, 126. Fr. περκάζω.

Υποπετάννυμι, f. πετάσω, pf. pas. πέπταμαι, to spread out under, lay under. Fr. ὑπό and πετάν-

Υποπέτασμα, ατος, τό, a carpet to spread under. Fr. πετάννυ-

Υπόπετρος, ου, ό, h, having rocks or stones beneath; somewhat stony or rocky, Herodt. ii, 12. Τh. πέτεα.

Υποπιίζω, f. έσω, to press a little; to squeeze out; to keep down; to torment. Fr. πίεζω. Υποπιθηκίζω, f. ίσω, to imitate an ape, to be apish, Aristoph. Vesp. 1290. Fr. wieng.

Υποπίμπλημι, f. πλήσω, l.a.pas. ὑπεπλήσθην, to fill nearly; ώ; δὲ τέχνων αί γυναϊκές ύπεπλήσθησαν, and as the women were frequently with child, Herodt. vi, 138. Fr. πίμπλημι.

Υποπίμπεημι, f. πεήσω, to set on fire below, to kindle slowly. Fr.

πίμπρημι.

Υποπίνω, to drink a little; to drink a little too much, Aristoph. Pac. 874; μετρίως ὑποπίνοντες, drinking moderately, Plat. Polit. ii, 372, D. Fr. ὑπό and πίνω. Υποπίπτω, f. mid. πεσουμαι, pf. act. πέπτωκα, 2. a. act. επεσον, to fall under; to fall down before, as a suppliant; to run under; to glide away, Plat. Legg. vii, 793, C; to be submissive to, Æschin. c. Ctes., p. 36; to become subject to, Demosth. 1359, 18; ὑποπίπτειν τινί, to succumb, cringe to any one, Aristoph. Eq. 47; ἶσα βαίνων ὑμῖν, ὑποπεπτωκως ἐκείνω ἐδάδιζεν, keeping equal pace with you, he was accustomed to walk, falling behind him out of reverence, Demosth. 1220, 11; to flatter, to comply with the wishes of another; to expose one's self; to be situated below or under. Τh. πίπτω. Υποπισσόω, Att. -ττόω, f. ώσω,

to cover over with pitch or tar. Fr. va6 and alooa.

Υποπιττόω, ω, f. ώσω, to give a

thin coating of pitch, Aristoph. Plut. 1093. Fr. miora.

Υποπλάκιος, ου, δ, h, and υπόπλάχος, ου, ὁ, ὑ, flat ; level ; situated in a low plain, Il. vi, 396; where, however, Heyne and Wolf read ὑπὸ Πλάκψ, at the foot of (Mount) Placus or Placium. Gail, after Holstenius and Larcher, prefers ὑποπλάκω in an entire word, as an epithet of the city of Thebes, situated on a plain at the foot of (Mount) Placium. Proleg. d'Homère, iii, Fr. πλάξ.

Υποπλάττομαι, f. άσομαι, to fill up, to stuff, Aristoph. Vesp. 108. Fr. πλάσσω.

Υπόπλἄτυς, υ, somewhat flat or extended, somewhat salt. σλατύς.

Υπόπλεος, ου, ό, ή, somewhat full, filled with, Herodt. vii, 47. Fr. πλέος.

Ύποπλίω, f. εύσομαι, to sail by or under; 1. α. ὑπέπλευσα. πλέω.

Υπόπλεως, ω, for ὑπόπλεος.

Υποπλήσσω, Att. - ττω, f. ξω, to strike beneath or gently. Fr. ὑπό and πλήσσω.

Υπόπλους, ου, δ, a sailing into or under. Fr. πλόος. Th. πλέω. Υποπλώω, Poet. and Ion. for ύποπλέω.

Υποπνεύσαντος, gen. sing. part. 1. a. act. of

Υποπνέω, f. εύσω, to breathe under; to breathe a little; to breathe or blow gently; 1. a. ύπέπνευσα. Τh. πνέω.

Υποπόδιον, ου, τό, a footstool. Th. TOUSE

Υποποιέω, ω, f. ήσω, to make, to reduce or put under one; to make or do privately; mid. to make a claim on one's own behalf; to appropriate secretly to one's self; to conciliate by underhand means, Demosth. 365, 11; to dissemble. Fr. ποιέω.

Υποποίητος, ου, δ, ή, appropriated, assumed. Same Th.

Υποπόλιος, ου, ό, ή, somewhat gray or hoary. Fr. ὑπό and σολιός.

Υποπομπή, ñs, h, an expedition, a leading, Æschyl. Pers. 58. Fr. ὑπό and πέμπω.

Υπόποςτις, ιος, ή, a cow having a calf; a sucking calf. Fr. πόρ-

Υποπός φύςος, ου, ό, ή, of a somewhat purple color. Fr. πορφύ-

Υποπεαύνω, Epic and Ion. -πεηΰνω, to appease a little or by de- Υποςιπίζω, to fan from below or

grees. Fr. info and neative. Υੌποπεήθω, to set on fire, to kindle below. Th. πεήθω.

Υποπεηύνω, Epic and Ion. for ύποπεαύνω.

Υποπείαμαι, to purchase at a low rate. Fr. πείαμαι.

Υποπείω, to gnash with the teeth secretly. Fr. vnó and πείω.

Υποπτάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to roast a little. Fr. δπτάω.

Υπόπτερος, ου, δ, h, having wings, winged, Herodt. iii, 107; 772 ὑπόπτερον, let it fly away, Eurip. Hel. 1235; swift, as if carried by wings, on the wing, Soph. Phil. 288. Fr. # 76gov. Υποπτεύησι, Dor. for υποπτεύει,

3. sing. pres., and

Υποπτεύοντες, nom. pl. part. pres. of

Ύποπτεύω, f. εύσω, impf. ὑπώπτευον, 1. α. ὑπώπτευσα, to suspect, Thucyd. iii, 53; to mistrust, apprehend, Xen. Anab. i, 1, 1; to watch; to conjecture; pas. to be suspected or distrusted, Thucyd. ii, 62. Fr. varo and οπτεύω. Th. οπτομαι.

Υπόπτης, ου, ό, a suspicious person, Soph. Phil. 136; Thucyd. vi, 57; a timid or shy horse,

Xen. Same Th.

Υποπτήσσω, f. ήξω, to cower down through fear, Eurip. Hel. 1202; to conceal one's self from fear; to shrink from; to submit from fear; οὐχ ὑποπτήσσων χόλον, not cowering under his anger, Æschyl. Prom. 29; to be bashful, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 7. Fr. πτήσσω.

Υπόπτομαι, obsol. ὑφοςάω, f. -όψομαι, to look up from under; to suspect, Demosth. 276, 23.

Υποπτος, ου, δ, h, suspected, Thucyd. iii, 42; mistrusted; odious; suspicious of, Eurip. Hec. 1117. Fr. on Topai.

Υπόπτως, adv. suspiciously; ὑπόπτως ἔχειν πρός τινα, to be suspicious of any one, Demosth. 381, pen.

Υπόπτωσις, εως, ή, a falling down, humiliation, submission; penitence. Fr. ὑποπίπτω.

Υποπυπνάζω, f. άσω, to condense, repeat. Fr. πυκνός.

Υποργίζομαι, to be somewhat angry. Fr. δεγίζομαι.

Υπορθόω, ω, f. ώσω, to correct, amend, improve. Fr. δοθόω.

Υπόρθριος, ου, ό, ή, also, ία, ιον, towards morning, about dawn, early. Fr. info and before.

gently. Fr. ὑπό and ῥιπίζω. Υπόρνυμι, f. όρσω, l. a. ωρσα, to stir up from under, rouse gently or gradually; pris. - όςνυμαι, with contract. a. . weuns, 2. pf. -ώρορα, to arise from under or gradually. Fr. bro and bevous. Trosports, ou, o, n, under the root, compressed, smothered; of a low tone, Eurip. Orest. 147. Fr. bas and sector.

Υπορράπτω, f. άψω, to sew under: to sew together; to patch up, Eurip. Alc. 553. Fr. ράπτω. Υπορρέω, f. ρεύσομαι and ρυήσομαι, to flow gently, to glide softly, Demosth. 412, 13; to glide under, to drop off, as the hair; to give way from beneath, Plat. Legg. vii, 793, C; also, to cause to slide or give way, Id. 472, 1. Fr. ὑπό and ῥέω. Υπορρήγνυμι, to break out or burst below; to diffuse itself; 2. a. pas. ὑπεβράγην · οὐρανόθεν δ' ἄρ' ὑπερράγη ἄσπητος αἰθής, and the boundless ether was gradually expanded to view from heaven, Il. viii, 554. Fr. ὑπό and ρήγνυμι.

Yarifonvos, ou, i, i, having a lamb under her, i. e. suckling a lamb, Il. x, 216. Fr. ὑπό and åęńν.

Υπόρρινον, ου, τό, the beard which grows upon the upper lip, mustaches, whiskers. Th. jiv.

Υπορριπίζω, f. ίσω, Att. τω, s. ας ύποριπίζω.

Υπόςυγμα, ατος, τό, an excavation, a mine. Same Th.

Υποςύσσω, and ὑποςύττω, f. -ῥύξω, to dig under, to undermine, Herodt. v, 115. Fr. δεύσσω.

Υποςχέομαι, οῦμαι, to dance to the sound of music, Æschyl. Choëph. 1021. Fr. δεχέσμαι.

Υπόρχημα, άτος, τό, a song which was sung to dancers, or to which the chorus danced. Hymns in honor of Apollo at Sparta were so called. Spanh. de Num. ii, 523. They were probably mimetic dances. See Plat. Ion. 534, C.

Υπόρω, οτ ὑπόρνῦμι, f. όρσω, 1. u. ὑπῶρτα, to stir up, rouse, excite, Il. xxiii, 108; 2. pf. ὑπώeoea, to rise or spring up. Fr. ὄξνυμι.

Υπόσαθεος, ou, i, i, beginning to rot, decay. Fr. σαθρός.

Υτιταινω. f. ανω, to flatter a little, to fawn upon. Fr. σαίνω.

Υτοσω). τ ίζω, f. $i\gamma \xi \omega$, to sound the trumpet slightly. Fr. bard und σαλπίζω.

Υποσεισθείς, έντος, part. 1. a. pas.

ΥΠΟΣ

Υποσείω, f. είσω, to shake underneath, Odys. ix, 385; to shake a little; to shake together; to shake off privately; pas. to be shaken under, Il. xiv, 285. Th. σείω.

Υποσεύμενος, ου, part. pres. pas.

Υποσεύομαι, to rush under, to hasten under or into. σεύω.

Υποσημαίνω, f. ανω, to give a private intimation or signal, Thucyd. i, 82; to point out quietly, Plat. Polit. viii, 566, A; to foreshow, prognosticate; to commence. Fr. ὑπό and σημαίνω.

Υποσημειόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to note down, to take notes; to underline. Fr. ὑπό and σημειόω.

Υποσημείωσις, εως, ή, a noting down, an annotation; a taking of notes from the mouth of a lecturer. Fr. pf. pas. of preced.

Υποσιγάω, ω, f. ήσομαι, to keep silence upon some occusion; to be cautious in mentioning. Fr. ὑπό and σιγάω.

Trovidness, ou, o, n, plated with steel, having iron or steel in it, Plat. Polit. iii, 415, B. Fr. σίδηρος.

Υποσίωπάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to pass over in silence. Fr. σιωπάω.

Υποσιώπησις, εως, ή, a passing over in silence, reticence. Fr. σιωπάω.

Υποσκάζω, f. άσω, to be somewhat lame, to halt a little, to limp. Fr. σχάζω.

Υποσκαλεύω, f. εύσω, to stir the fire, Aristoph. Acharn. 1014. Fr. σκάλλω.

Υποσκάπτω, f. σκάψω, to dig under; to dig round in the lowest part, to grub up. Fr. σκάπτω.

Υποσκαφή, ης, ή, a digging under, an excavation. Same Th. Ύποσπεδάζω, to disperse, scatter, dissipate. Fr. σκεδάζω.

Υποσκελίζω, f. ίσω, to trip up one's heels; to supplant; to overthrow; to deceive, Dem. de Coron. 273, 21. Hence

Υποσκέλισμα, ἄτος, τό, a fall by being tripped; fraud, deceit.

Υποσκελισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the act of tripping up one's heels; overreaching, trickery. Fr. varó and σκελίζω. Th. σκέλος.

Υποσκήνιον, ου, τό, that part of the theatre which was lower than the Proscenium, and extended to the sides; Hyposcenium. Fr. σκηνή.

'Υπόσκιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, overshadowed, shaded with branches, Æschyl. Suppl. 653. Fr. oxiá.

Υποσχότεινος, ου, ό, ή, somewhat dark, obscure. *Fr. σχότος*. Υπόσκοπος, ου, δ, ή, one who

looks under an object, as the hand placed over the brow. Fr. σχοπίω.

Υποσμύχω, to burn by a slow or smouldering fire; pas. to smoulder away. Fr. ὑπό and σμύχω. Υποσόλοικος, ου, δ, ή, rather or somewhat absurd, Cic. ad Att. xiv, 21. Fr. σόλοικος.

Υποσπανίζομαι, to be a little in want of, Soph. Aj. 727. Fr. σπανίζω.

Υποσπανίζω, pf. pas. ὑπεσπάνισμαι, to suffer want a little, begin to suffer want, with gen. of a thing, especially in pf. pas. part.; Coçãs ὑπεσπανισμένος, stinted, in want of food. Fr. ὑπό and σπανίζω.

Υποσπάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. άσω, to draw away from under; to pull asunder; to take away, to withdraw; to drag from under, Demosth. 762, 4. Fr. σπάω.

Υπόσπονδος, ου, ό, ή, under a treaty or agreement; under the protection of a treaty; under a convention, Æschin. c. Ctes., p. Latin, sub induciis, Livy, xxiii, 46. See Thucyd. i, 63; Id. vi, 60; τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους ἀπολαξόντες, Xen. Hist. vii, 5, 26. Fr. σπονδαί.

Υποστάθμη, ης, ἡ, sediment, lees; a foundation, Plat. Phædr. 109, B. Fr. vas and lornui.

Υποσταίην, ης, η, 2. a. opt. act.,

Υποστάς, άντος, part. 2. a. act. of υφίστημι.

Υποστάσαντες, Dor. for υποστήσαντις, nom. pl. part. 1. a. of the same.

Υπόστασις, εως, ή, a placing under; a foundation, substruction; a first principle, subject-matter, a substance; underived existence; any thing self-existing; a person, i. e. self-existing intelligence; a cause of, 2 Corinth. ix, 4; a hypothesis; a proposition; also, opinion, confident persuasion. Fr. δφίσταμαι.

Υποστατικός, ή, όν, capable of supporting; belonging to substance or the subject-matter; of the nature of real existence; hypostatic. Same Th.

^{*}Υπόστατος, ου, δ, 'n, to be supported, Eurip. Suppl. 747. Same Th.

"Υποσταχύομαι, to grow up like ears of corn, to multiply, Odys. xx, 212. Fr. στάχυς.

*Υποστεγάζω, f. άσω, to sustain, support, Æschyl. Prom. 428. The reading should probably be ὑποβαστάζει. Fr. στεγάζω.

Υπόστεγος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, under the roof, within doors, Soph. Phil. 34. Fr. ὑπό and στίγω.

Υποστέγω, to cover up, to conceal. Fr. ὑπό and στέγω.

Υποστείληται, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. of

Υποστέλλω, f. στελω, to send down, to draw down; to contract, to withdraw or take off; to take down the sails of a ship; to reef the sails; to lessen; mid. to draw in or contract one's self; to leave one's colors; to desert one's side or party; to withdraw one's self; to conceal one's self, Eurip. Orest. 600; to shrink, to lower one's tone, Demosth. 54, ult.; to dissemble, Id. 14, 4; Plat. Apol. 24, A; 1. a. inf. στειλα, 1. a. mid. ύπεστειλάμην, ω, ατο, subj. ύποστείλωμαι, η, ηται. Τh. στέλλω.

'Υποστενάζω, f. άζω, to utter a low groan, Aristoph. Acharn. 162; to groan deeply, Soph. Aj. 315; and

Υποστεναχίζω, f. ίσω, s. as preced.

Υποστένω, f. ενῶ, to groan deeply, lament, Soph. Electr. 79.

'Υπόστημα, ἄτος, τό, a prop, a stay, a support; sediment or dregs; a station; a substance, a person, Eccles. Writ. Fr. ὑπό and ἴστημι.

Υποστηναι, 2. a. inf. act. of δφίστημι.

'Υποστήριγμα, ἄτος, τό, a support, prop, stay. From

Τσοστηρίζω, f. ίσω and ζω, to prop up; to underprop. Fr. υπό and στηρίζω.

Υποστήσομαι, 1. f. m. of υφίστημι.

'Υποστήτω, 3. sing. 2. a. imperat. act. of ὑφίστημι, let him submit, Il. ix, 160. Fr. ὑπό and ἵστημι.

'Υποστιγμή, ης, η, a mark below; in Grammar, a comma. Fr. στίζω.

Υτοστίλεω, f. $\psi \omega$, to glitter, shine faintly. Fr. $\sigma \tau i \lambda \epsilon \omega$.

Υποστολή, ñs, h, a depression of spirit; oppression of heart;

timidity; dejection, fear, anxiety; negligence in action. Fr. ὑποστέλλω.

Υποστοναχίζω, f. ίσω, to moan; to sigh. Fr. στοναχίζω. Th. στενός.

Υποστος έννυμι, also - στός νυμι and στς ώννυμι, fut. στος έσω and στς ώνω, pf. pas. ὑπίστς ωμαι, to spread, lay, or strew under; mid. to strew or lay under for one's self; in pas. $\tilde{\varphi}$ χαλχὸς ὑπίστς ωπαι, which has copper laid under it. Fr. ὑπό and στος έννυμι οr στς ώννυμι.

Υποστορίσαι, 1. a. inf. to preced. Υποστορίστηγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be the second in command, Xen. Anab. v, 6, 36; and

Υποστεάτηγος, ου, δ, the second in command; a lieutenant-general; an under officer, Xen. Anab. iii, 1, 22. Fr. δπο and στεάτηγος.

Υπόστρεφε, 2. sing. imperat. act. of υποστρέφω.

Υποστρεφθείς, εῖσα, έν, 1. a. part. to

Υποστείφω, f. έ ψ ω, to cause to turn back, Eurip. Herc. F. 735; to return, *Herodt*. iv, 124; to change one's rout; mid. to turn one's self about, to go back; to return; to retire; Ίπποι ὑποστρεφόμενοι, horses turning back through fear, Herodt. iv, 129; 2. a. pas. ὑπεστεάφην, I returned back; part. ὑποστεαφείς, turned back, twisted; having turned the mind to, in a middle sense, Soph. Œd. T. 728; 1. α. ὖπέστρεψα, ας, ε, 1. a. inf. act. δποστείψαι, part. 1. a. uct. ύποστείψας. Τh. στείφω.

Υποστείψαι, 1. a. inf. act., and Υποστείψας, part. 1. a., and Υποστειψείας, 2. Epic 1. a. opt. of preced.

'Υποστροφή, ñs, h, a turning, a return, a turning round, Herodt. ix, 22; ἐξ ὑποστροφῆs, by a conversion or change of views, Demosth. 283, 18; the act of returning; a retreat; anew, Soph. Electr. 715. Fr. ὑποστρέφω.

Υπόστεωμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing spread or laid under, as a bed, carpet, straw, etc. From

Ύποστωννῦμι, or -νύω, impf. ὑπεστεώννυον, ες, ε, f. ώσω, from στεόω, to strew or spread under or below, to spread a couch, Eurip. Hel. 59; Aristoph. Eccl. 1030; 1. α. ὑπὶστεωσα, part. pres. pas. ὑποστεωννύμενος, μένη, μενον. Fr. ὑπό and στεώννυμι, s. as Th. στοείω. 'Υποστεώσας, αντος, part. 1 a. act. of preced.

Υποστύλωμα, ἄτος, τό, a pillar placed under. Fr. ὑπό and στῦλος.

Υποσυρίζω, f. ίσω and ζω, to whisper, to murmur; to whistle gently; to rustle; αἰθὴς δ' ἐλα-φραῖς πτερύγων ριπαῖς ὑποσυρίζει, and the air rustles with the light fluttering of wings, Æschyl. Prom. 126. Th. συρίζω.

Υποσῦρω, f. ἔρῶ, to draw down, to draw back softly or privately; to draw up from below; to undermine; also, to depart or withdraw one's self privately. Fr. σύρω.

'Υποσφίγγω, f. γξω, to squeeze, compress below or a little. Fr. ὑπό and σφίγγω.

Υποσφεαγίζω, οτ σφεαγίζομαι, to put a seal under. Fr. σφεαγίς.

'Υποσχάζω, to overthrow, supplant. Fr. ὑπό and σχάζω.

'Υποσχίθω, s. as ὑπίχω, to hold out, extend; ἢ τοι ὑπίσχεθε χεῖς', Il. vii, 188; to hold beneath, etc. Th. ἔχω.

Υπόσχεο, Ion. contract. ὑπόσχου, 2. a. imperat. m. of ὑπισχνέομαι, Il. i, 514.

Υποσχέσθαι, 2. a. inf. mid. to ὑπισχνέομαι.

Υποσχεσία, ας, Ιοπ. ίη, ίης, ἡ, a promise; ὑποσχεσίησι πιθήσας, Il. xiii, 369; and

Υποσχεσίη, ης, η, Epic for ὑπό.
σχεσις, a promising.

Υποσχέσιον, τό, s. as

'Υπόσχεσις, εως, ή, a promising, a promise, Demosth. 44, 14; Herodt. v, 35; the meaning of a word. Fr. ὑπίσχομαι.

Υποσχήσομαι, 1. f. m. of υπισχνέομαι.

Υπόσχηται, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. of ὑπισχνέομαι, Il. x, 39.

Υποσχίζω, f. ίσω, to cleave, split, rend, slit below. Fr. σχίζω.

Υποσχόμενος, part. 2. a.m. of ὑπισχνέομαι.

Υπόσχωμαι, 2. a. conj. to υπισχνέομαι.

Υποσχών, 2. a. act. part. to δπίχω.

Υποσώζω, f. ώσω, to preserve in some degree. Fr. σώζω.

Υποταγίντων, gen. pl. of ὑποταγείς, part. 2. a. pas. of ὑποτάσσω.

Υποτάγή, ñ, ĥ, the act of submitting, subjection to another. Fr. ὑποτάσσω.

Υποταγή, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. pas., and

Υποτάγηθι, 2. a. imperat. pas., and

Υποταγήσομαι, 2. f. pas. of ὑποτάσσω.

Υποτακτικός, ή, όν, capable of reducing to order; in Grammar, subjunctive. Fr. ὑπό and τάσ-σω.

Υποταμεῖν, Ion. for ὑποτεμεῖν, 2 a. inf., to cut down, cut off; mid. to intercept, Herodt. v, 86. Th. τέμνω.

'Υτοταμνόν, τό, a plant cut off at the root for magic purposes. From

Υποτάμνω, Ion. for υποτίμνω. See above.

Υπιτανύω, f. ύσω, s. as ὑποτείνω, to stretch under, extend, II. i, 486. Fr. τανύω.

Υποτάξαι, 1. a. inf. act. of υποτάσσω.

Υπόταζι, εως, ή, a bringing to subjection; subordination. Fr.

Υποτοξάσσω, Att. -ττω, contract. -θεάσσω, f. ξω, pf. pas. τετά-εαγμαι, to stir up trouble from below or a little; pas. to be somewhat troubled. Fr. ὑπό and ταράσσω.

Υποταξάττω, f. άξω, to annoy or disturb in some degree, Aristoph. Vesp. 1285. Fr. ταξάσσω.

Υποταρδίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, 1. α. ὑπετάρδησα, to be somewhat alarmed, II. xvii, 533. Fr. ταρδίω. Υποταρτάριοι, inhabiting Tartatus, the infernal gods; τοὺς ὑποταρταρίους, οἰ Τιτῆνες καλέονται, II. xiv, 279: pl. of ὑποταρτάριος, ου, ὁ, ἡ. Th. Τάρταρος.

Υποταςτάριος, ου, δ, ή, under Tartarus, dwelling below Tartarus. Fr. ὑπό and Τάρταρος.

Υπότἄσις, εως, ή, a stretching under, an expansion. Fr. ὑποτείνω.

Υποτάσσεσθαι, inf. pres. pas. of Υποτάσσω, or -ττω, f. άξω, to place or lay down in order; to subject to a certain order or arrangement, to class under; to subdue; to reduce to obedience, to reduce under one's power; 1. a. ετίταξα, inf. τάξαι, part. τάζας, αντος pus. -τάσσομαι, or -τάττομαι, to be reduced to a certain order or arrangement; to be in subjection; to be under command : pf. pas. τέταγμαι, ξαι. κται. 2. a. ind. pas. ὑπετά. yrv. rs, n · oi υποταττόμενοι and υποτιταγμίνοι, those placed under authority, subjects. Th. τάσσω οτ -ττω.

'Υποτείνω, f. ενῶ, to stretch or extend under or beneath, Il. i, 486; to fix under, as supports, Thucyd. vii, 36; to hold forth; to present; to furnish; Soph. Aj. 255; to hold out, as hopes, Demosth. 171, 24; to assert; to undertake; mid. to propose, to propose for question or discussion, Plat. Gorg. 448, E. Th. τείνω.

Υποτειχίζω, f. ίσω, to erect a counter wall, Thucyd. vi, 99. Fr. ὑπό and τειχίζω. Th. τεῖ-

Υποτείχζοις, εως, h, the building of a cross wall; and

^{*}Υποτείχισμα, ατος, τό, a wall under, a counter wall, Thucyd. vi, 100. Same Th.

'Υποτελίω, ω, f. ίσω, to pay tribute, to pay a penalty, Herodt. i, 171; Demosth. 142, 1; to pay. Th. τίλος.

Υποτελής, έος, δ, ή, tributary, τούτων Χτοι οὐχ' ὑποτελείς ὅντες φόρου, Thucyd. vii, 57; paying tribute or taxes. Same Th.

Υποτίλλομαι, to rise up from beneath; to begin to appear. Fr. τίλλομαι.

Υποτέμνω, Ιοπ. ὑποτάμνω, Herodt. v, 86; f. μω, pf. τέτμηκα, to cut from beneath, Xen. Hist. ii, 3, 17; to cut slanting down, Aristoph. Eq. 314; to cut off, II. v, 74; to take from; to intercept; to cut short; 2. a. ὑπέταμον and ὑπέτεμον, Xen. Hist.; Aristoph. Eq. 288. Mr. Mitchell, in a note on this line in his edition of the Knights, says, "the text here brings us upon two very difficult terms" - #5elalell, appears to be here a term of the speaker's trade, Plat. in Polit. 288, D; εμψύχων σωμάτων περιαιρούσα σκυτοτομική. The expression seems to me one of those πας' ὑπονοίαν, which abound so much throughout this play. " I'll cut and clip you, with what? the tools of my trade? No, but with tools in which I am equally versed, bruggart lies and deceptions." With all submission to the learned commentator, and also to his predecessors, he seems to me to have mistaken the meaning of the lines. He and they take πιριελω to be, I suppose, the 1. sing. subj. 2. aor. of πιριαιρίω, and Mr. M. translates it as above. But if it is the subjunctive, it ought to be turned, "let me cut and clip," which assuredly will not suit with Cleon's determined purpose of vengeance. It is strange that no commentator, so far as I know, with the exception of Bergler, ever thought of περιελαύνω. But even he does not appear to have had a correct view of the scope of the passage. What does the sausage-seller say in the preceding line? xuvoxoxnσω σου τὸ νῶτον, I will flog your back like a dog that is at fault and yelps. There is evidently here an allusion to the chase; perhaps, in the Aristophanic way, to the chase for honors and distinctions from the Athenian rabble; and it was very likely suggested to the poet's mind by the contest between the two worthies. which could bawl loudest. Cleon replies in allusion to the same, περιελώ σ' άλαζονείας, Ι will course you round and round for your boasting (yelping); #1616. λω, by elision and contraction for περιελάσω, future of περιελαύνω. The noun must be in the genitive, being governed by Evena, understood. The reply of the sausageseller is in the same spirit, and has an allusion to the same pursuit; ὑποτεμοῦμαι τὰς ὁδούς σου, "I will cut short your course, as Xen. Hist. i, 6, 15, ύποτεμνόμενος τὸν ἐς Σάμον πλοῦν. If, then, ὑποτεμοῦμαι is the fut. middle of ὑποτίμνω, it is quite evident that Treisla in the preceding line must also be a future; but it cannot be the future of περιαιρέω, which is περιαιρήσω. Τh. τέμνω.

Ύποτέτακται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of ὑποτάσσω.

Υποτέτληκα, pf. of obsol. ὑποτλάω, to bear, support, endure. Υποτιθέμενος, part. pres. pas. of Υποτίθημι, f. θήσω, pf. τέθεικα, to put under; to place underneath; to lay down; to lay a foundation; to suppose or take for granted, e. g. a principle; to supply; to give in pawn; to mortgage; ὑπέθεσαν αὐτῷ τοῦ ταλάντου τὰς δημοσίας προσόδους, they mortgaged to him for the talent, the public revenues, Æschin. 68, 25; Demosth. 821, 12; to subject to another's power; to suggest, Xen. Hist. iv, 8, 28: mid. to propose to one's self; to advise, Aristoph. Av. 1362: to think: to determine; to lay down, as a condition or a principle, Demosth. 29, 5; to give a pledge or security; to lend money on a pledge, Id. 841, 20; to give precepts; to advise, suggest, Herodt. i, 90; to admonish, Plat. Charm. 155, D; to establish; 1. a. ὑπίθηκα, part. pres. m. or pas. τιθίμενος, μένη, μενον, part. 2. a. m. θίμενος pas. to be placed under; to be suggested, proposed, Id. Legg. vii, 812, A; 1. a. pas. ὑπετέθην. Th. τίθημι.

'Υποτιμάω, ω, f. ήσω, to estimate, appraise, rate, value any thing low; also, to estimate after another; mid. to fix a penalty or punishment for one's self; to tax one's self in the costs of a suit, Xen. Apol. 23. Fr. ὑπό and τιμάω. Th. τίω.

'Υποτίμησις, εως, ή, an under valuation; a counter valuation of property; a mitigation of punishment. See the verb. Th. σίμησις.

*Υποτίτθίος, ου, δ and ħ, one still a suckling still nourished at the breast. Fr. τίτθη.

Υποτιτράω, to bore under.

'Υποτλάω, obsol. pres., whence are formed fut. ὑποτλήσομαι, 2. a. ὑπάτλην, pf. ὑποτέτληκα, to bear, endure, submit to.

'Υποτομεύς, έως, δ, that cuts, a cutting instrument; a knife. Fr. τέμνω.

*Υποτονθορίζω, ίσω, and -θορύζω, f. ύσω, to mutter, speak low, hum in a low voice.

Υποτοπίω, s. as ὑποπτεύω, to suspect, Thucyd. i, 20; ii, 5; Aristoph. Ran. 958; to imagine, fancy.

'Υποτοτεύω, and δποτοπέω, also, as dep. - έομαι, f. τοπήσομαι, l. a. pas. ὑπετοπήθην, to suspect, surmise; also, to suspect a person; also, to suspect a thing. Fr. ΰποπτος.

'Υποτραγφδίω, ω, f. ήσω, to act a part in tragedy under another. Fr. τραγφδίς.

Υποτραυλίζω, f. ίσω, to speak indistinctly as a person intoxicated, to stammer or hesitate. Fr. τραυλός.

Υποτεείω, Epic for υποτείω.

Υποτειμω, to be somewhat afraid. Fr. τείμω. Τh. τείω.

Υποτείφω, f. θείψω, to bring up privately; pas. to be nourished in secret, to grow up unperceived. Fr. τείφω.

Υποτρίχω, f. θρίξομαι, or δραμοῦμαι, to run or go under or to, to overtake in running after, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 12; to escape by flight; to penetrate; to insinuate one's self, Plat. Legg. xi, 923, C; to present itself to the mind; to occur; 2. a. ὑπίδρᾶ-μον, ες, ε. Th. τρέχω.

'Υποτρέω, ω, f. έσω, to be terrified, to run away for fear, Il. xv, 636; to shrink from fear, Id. vii, 217; with acc., οἶον δη Μενέλαον ὑπέτρεσας, Id. xvii, 587. Th. τρέω.

'Υποτρίδω, f. ίψω, to rub or wear underneath; to rub gently. Fr. ὑπό and τρίδω.

Υποτείζω, to chirp or whistle softly. Fr. υπό and τείζω.

Υπότειμμα, ατος, τό, a dish of various ingredients mashed together, of a sour taste; hence, βλίπων ὑπότειμμα, looking sour, Aristoph. Eccl. 291. Fr. ὑπό and τείδω.

Υποτρίδοχης, ου, δ, a kind of hawk. Υποτρομέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to quake, Π. x, 95; to tremble or start for fear; ὑποτρομέισκον, Id. xx, 28. Fr. τρομέω.

Υπότρομος, ου, ο, ή, trembling, quaking with fear, shuddering.

'Υπότροπος, ου, δ, ή, returning; returned, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1204; returning periodically, return back; εἰ ἔτι σφιν ὑπότροπος ἕξομαι αὖτις, Il. vi, 367. Th. τρέπω.

'Υποτεόχαλα, in a shape somewhat round, roundish, Herodt. iii, 8; in which passage, however, the better reading is περιτρόχαλα, in the same sense.

'Υποτεόχžλος, ου, ό, ή, roundish, circular. See preced.

Ύποτροχάω, s. as ὑποτρέχω. Ύποτρώγω, to gnaw or eat away insensibly; to devour, Aristoph. Ran. 367. Fr. τρώγω.

Υποτυγχᾶνω, f. m. τεύξομαι, 2. a. ἔτυχον, to answer to the purpose, fitly, suitably, immediately. Th. τυγχάνω.

Υποτυπόω, ω, f. ωσω, to delineate, sketch; to represent; to place an image as it were before the eyes; mid. to fashion or form, Plat. Tim. 76, E. Fr. ὑπό and τυπόω. Th. τύπτω.

'Υποτύπτω, f. ύψω, to strike under; to push under, so as to draw out water from a well, Herodt. vi, 119; to break under; to shake, Aristoph. Av. 1145; to draw from the bottom, as mud, etc. Th. τύπτω.

Υποτύτωσις, εως, ή, the act of modelling or fashioning any thing: a model, a pattern; an outline, sketch, or rough draught; hypotyposis, a figure of rhetoric,

whereby the appearance of a thing is accurately expressed to the hearers or readers. Fr. ὑπο-τυπόω.

Υπότυφλος, ου, ό, ή, half blind. Fr. τυφλός.

Υποτυφομαι, pres. mid. of

Υποτύφω, f. Θύψω, to send out smoke, as a fire in kindling; to burn slowly without smoke; to smoulder; mid. to send up a little smoke, to be smouldering; to glow. Fr. τύφω.

Υποτύχοῦσα, pres. 2. a. act. f. g.

of ὑποτυγχάνω.

Υπουθάτιος, ία, ιου, under the udder, hence, sucking. Fr. ὑπό and οῦθαρ.

"Υπουλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, lurking under a scar, like an unhealed ulcer, Soph. Œd. T. 1396; ulcerous, Plat. Gorg. 518, E; cf. 480, B; having something unsound within; false, insidious, crafty, treacherous; ἡσυχίαν ἄγειν ὕπουλου, Demosth. 327, ult.; malicious. Fr. ὑπό and οὐλή.

'Υπουςάντος, ου, δ, ħ, that is under heaven; also, celestial, reaching to heaven, Il. x, 212. Th. οὐρανός.

'Υπουργίω, ω, f. ήσω, to work in subservience to another; to aid, to serve, help, assist τινί; τί σοι χειων ὑπουργεῖν, in what I must assist you, Soph. Phil. 143; Eurip. Med. 620; to execute; to agree, to supply; to suggest; ὑπουργεῖν χάριν, to grant a favor, Æschyl. Prom. 638. Fr. ὑπουργός.

Υπούργημα, ἄπος, τό, service, aid, assistance, Herodt. i, 137; favor. Fr. preced.

Υπουργητέον, verbal adj. from ὑπουργέω, one must serve or be kind to.

Υπουργητέος, α, ον, verbal, that must serve or assist. Fr. ὑπουργέω.

Υπουργία, ας, ή, service, aid, work; and

'Υπουργός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, aiding, assisting; a servant; an assistant; serviceable, profitable, Xen. Anab. v, 8, 6. Fr. ὑπό and ἔργον.

'Υποφαίνεσθαι, pres. inf. pas. of 'Υποφαίνομαι, to be discernible, Thucyd. v, 10; to shine faintly, to dawn; mid. of

'Υποφαίνω, f. φἄνῶ, pf. πέφαγαα, 1. a. ὑπέφηνα, to show faintly or imperfectly; to dawn; ὑποφαίνει ἡμέρα, Xen. Anab. iv, 3, 9; to make appear. See preced. Υπότοσις, and ὑπόφαυσις, tws, ή, the act of showing a part of an object; the appearance of a thing under or behind another; a slight or imperfect view of any thing; a window or opening in a building to admit light, Τh. φάω. Herodt. vii, 36.

Υπό τάτις, 105, h, Poet. and Dor. for varotitis, a prophetess; a priestess; a female diviner or a female servant or attendant of a prophetess; an interpreter. In Pind., Pyth. ii, 140, it is without doubt a false reading, for which Boeckh has properly sub-Passow's stituted ὑποφαύτιες. Lex. See ὑποφήτης.

Υπόραυσις, εως, ή, a small light glimmering through a hole; in gen., a narrow opening. From Υποφαύσεω, to begin to shine. Fr. ὑπό and φάος.

Υπόφαυτις, 105, ή, Æol. for ὑπό- $\varphi_{\alpha\sigma\iota\varsigma}$, a secret whispering. Fr. into and paris.

Υποφείδομαι, to spare a little, Xen. Anab. iv, 1, 6. Fr. φειδό-

μαι. Γποφέρει, 3. sing. pres. ind. act. of iTOFEOW.

Γποφέρομαι, pas. and mid. of (ποφέρω, f. ὑποίσω, to carry away secretly; to draw from under; to support; to bear, sustain, Xen. Cyr. vi, 2, 12; to bring or place under; to pay tribute: to put before; to offer, Soph. Electr. 823; to answer; to suggest, allege; τότε ὑπέφεgov τους μηνας, then they alleged the prescribed months, Xen. Hist. iv, 7, 2; to cause to slip; in pas., to retire; to slip, fall down; to go to ruin; 1. a. ὑπήνεγκα, 2. α. υπήνεγκον, 2. α. inf. act. ὑπενεγκεῖν · pas. to be carried down, to sink, go to ruin. Th. O'Eew.

Υποφεύγω, f. εύζομαι, 2. α. ὑπέφύγον, to escape secretly; to escape, get clear off, Odys. ix, 17; ὑποφεύγεσκε, impf., Herodt. ii, 174. Fr. φεύγω.

Υποφητεύω, to hold the office of υποφήτης. From

Υποφήτης, ου, ό, a prophet or servant of a prophet; one who delivers the oracles; a seer, Il. xvi, 235; an interpreter. F_{r} . φημί.

Υποφητις, ίδος, ή, fem. of ὑποφή-

Υποφθάμενος, 2. a. part. mid. to Υποφθάνω, f. φθάσω und φθήσομαι, 2. a. "φθην, to get beforehand; to anticipate, Il. vii, 144; to

begin first, precede; mid. inc. φθάνομαι, to be beforehand, Odys. iv, 547. Th. φθάνω.

Υποφθάς, part. 2. a. act. of υπόφθημι, s. as υποφθάνω, having anticipated, R. vii, 144.

Υποφθέγγομαι, to speak in a low tone of voice, Plat. Soph. 252, C. Fr. υπό and φθίγγομαι.

Υποφθείρω, f. εςω, to destroy by degrees. Fr. φθείρω.

Υποφθήσομαι, fut. mid. to ύποφθάνω.

Υποφθονέω, ω, f. φθονήσω, to envy secretly, Xen. Cyr. iv, 1, 7. Fr. ύπό and Φθονέω.

Υπόφθονος, ου, ό, ή, a little envious or jealous; adv. -vws, somewhat jealously. Fr. vao and Φθόνος.

Υποφθόνως, adv. somewhat enviously; ὑποφθόνως ἔχειν, to be somewhat envious, Xen. Hist. vii, 1, 10.

Υποφλέγω, f. ξω, to set on fire or heat from below. Fr. ὑπό and φλέγω.

Υποφοίνζα, ων, τά, a reward for the commission of murder; the penalty paid by a murderer, Aristid. ii, 436; et apud Sui-Fr. Povos.

Υποφόνιος, ου, δ, h, under the charge of murder, liable for, etc., Soph. Trach. 836.

Υποφοςά, ãs, ή, a bringing down, an objection, allegation, excuse, a pretext, transportation; a fall, a flux; a fistula. Fr. ὑπό and φέρω.

Υπόφορος, ου, δ, ή, tributary; subject to tribute. Fr. ὑποφέρω.

Υποφεαδμοσύνη, ης, ή, suggestion, advice. Fr. ὑπό and Φρά-

Υποφείσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ίξω, to shudder a little, to have a secret horror. Fr. φείσσω.

Υποφυγών, οῦσα, όν, 2. a. part. to ύποφεύγω.

Υποφύομαι, to grow up from or under, to spring up from under, to grow up gradually. Fr. φύω. Υπόφυσις, εως, ή, growth from under, suckers; offspring. Same

Υποφωνέω, ω, f. ήσω, to respond to, as in singing or playing a piece of music. Fr. quyn.

'Υποχάζομαι, to give way, yield a space, to retreat; ὑποκεκάδοντο, for ἐκάδοντο, Il. iv, 497. Fr. χάζομαι.

Υποχαίρω, to rejoice in secret; to have a secret satisfaction. Fr. χαίςω.

Υποχαλινίδιος, ία, ιον, under the | Υποχυτής, ηςος, ό, an oil-flask or

bridle; ή ὑποχαλινιδία, scil. ήνία, a kind of snaffle-bridle. Fr. ὑπό and χαλινός.

Υποχαροπός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, of a somewhat fiery or fierce look. Fr. υπό and χαροπός.

Υποχάσκω, to gape a little, Xen. Hipp. 6, 8. Fr. χάσκω and χάω.

Υποχείριος, ου, δ, ή, under one's hand, i. e. in one's power; captive; liable or subject to, Xen. Mem. iv, 3, 3; ὑποχείριον γίγνεσθαι τινί, to be subject to any one, Id. Anab. iii, 2, 3; ὑποχείριον ποιείσθαι, to subdue, Herodt. i, 106. Fr. ὑπό and χείρ.

Υπόχευμα, ἄτος, τό, what has been poured out; a liquid; any thing that flows; moisture. Th. χέω.

Υποχίω, f. εύσω, 1. a. Epic ὑπίχευα, Att. ὑπέχεα, to pour out, to spread under, Il. x, 842. Fr. χέω.

Υποχθόνιος, ου, δ, ħ, under the earth, subterranean; of lower or infernal regions. Fr. ύπό and χθών.

Υπόχθων, ονος, ό, h, s. as preced. Υπόχλωρος, ου, ό, ή, somewhat green, greenish. Fr. ὑπό and χλωεός.

Υποχοιρίς, ίδος, ή, a plant of the succory kind, Theophr.

Υποχόνδριος, ου, δ, h, under the cartilage of the breast-bone; pl. -δρια, the viscera that lie under the cartilage, etc.; the spleen. ir. Xóvbeos.

"Υποχος, ου, δ, ή, subject to, dependent on, Xen. Anab. ii, 5, 2; πάντα τοῖς θεοῖς ὕποχα, all things are subject to or depend upon the gods, Id. ii, 5, 2; βασιλέως υποχοι μεγάλου, retainers of the great king, Æschyl. Pers. 241. Fr. ὑπό and ἔχω.

Υπόχεεως, ω, δ, ή, a debtor; bound, pledged; indebted, deep in debt; πόθεν δ' ὑπόχρεως σαντον έλαθες γενόμενος; how did you unconsciously get into debt? Aristoph. Nub. 242. Th. xeios. Υποχείεσθαι, pres. inf. pas. of

Υποχείω, f. low, to anoint, besmear; paint under or upon, Xen. Cyr. viii, 1, 14. χείω, the same.

Υπόχουσος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, containing gold in itself, Plat. Polit. iii, 415, C. Fr. χευσός.

Υπόχισις, εως, ή, a pouring under, a cataract of the eye, occasioned by the suffusion of humors. Fr. bato and xiw.

vessel, from which oil is poured

into a lamp. Fr. χύω. Υποχωείω, ῶ, f. ήσω, pf. κεχώenna, to give way gradually; to retreat, Xen. Cyr. iii, 1, 2; to give ground; to withdraw, Id. vi, 4, 3; to give place, Thucyd. iv, 10; Aristoph. Ran. 790; to depart; to pass away; pas. to be evacuated from the body; 1. a. ὑπεχώεησα, part. pres. ὑποχωροῦντος, receding or withdrawing into itself, Longin. 9. Th. χωρέω.

Υποχώςημα, ατος, τό, what is passed off, excrement, from pf. pas. of the same.

'Υποχώρησις, εως, ή, a giving way, withdrawing; evacuation by stool. Same Th.

Υποχωρων, part. pres. contract. of υποχωρέω.

Υποψαλάσσω, to handle gently the under part of the bosom, Aristoph. Lys. 84. Fr. 4aλάσσω.

Υπόψαμμος, ου, δ, h, any thing mixed with or containing sand; sandy, Herodt. ii, 12; somewhat sandy, Xen. Hist. 2, 14; an epithet of soil or earth. Th. ψάμμος.

Υποψάω, ω, f. ήσω, to wipe or scrape off gently. Fr. ψάω.

Υποψεύδομαι, f. σομαι, to tell a slight falsehood; to conceal part of the truth. Fr. ψεύδω.

Υποψία, ας, Ion. in, ins, n, suspicion, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 25; ὑποψίην ἔχειν, to incur suspicion, Herodt. ix, 99. From

Υπόψιος, ου, δ, 'n, suspected; also, suspicious, mistrustful; 7ò υπόψιον, an object of suspicion, Il. iii, 42. Fr. va and onto-

 $\Upsilon_{\pi \circ \psi \bar{\nu} \chi \omega}$, f. $\acute{\nu} \xi \omega$, to render somewhat cool. Fr. ψύχω.

Υποψωνέω, ω, f. ήσω, to cheat in purchasing provisions, Aristoph. Acharn. 842. Fr. ὑπό, ὄψον, and ωνέομαι.

Υπτιάζω, f. άσω, to lie on the back; to lean backwards; mid. to lie on one's back, or backwards; κάρα γὰρ ὑπτιάζεται, for his head is lying back, Soph. Phil. 811; to act effeminately; to be supine or negligent; and "Υπτίασμα, ατος, τό, lifting up

the hands, in form of supplication; γυναικομίμοις ὑπτιάσμασιν χερών, by womanish uplifting of hands, Æschyl. Prom. 1005.

Th. BATIOS.

Υπτιαστέον, verbal adj. from ὑπτιάζω, one must throw back.

Υπτιόομαι, οῦμαι, to be turned upside down; to be sunk, Æschyl. Pers. 410. Fr. ужтю.

"YIITIOS, $l\alpha$, lov, lying on the back, with the face upward, Il. iv, 108; περινής, prone, on the face, is opposed to it, Id. v, 58; supine; ὑπτία χείς, the palm of the hand upwards; an open hand, Aristoph. Eccl. 782; ὑπτία ἀσπίς, a shield reversed, Thucyd. vii, 82; ἰξ ὑπτίου κράvous, from the reversed helmet, Æschyl. S. Theb. 441; overturned, said of a ship, Soph. Antig. 712; supine, careless, recreant, sluggish. $Fr. \dot{\nu}\pi\dot{\delta}$.

Υπτιότης, ητος, ή, a lying on the back or backwards, supineness, carelessness. indolence, ยีสาเอร.

Υπτιόω, to turn over, upset. Fr. ยีสรเอร.

Υπωθέω, to push or thrust away. Fr. ὑπό and ὼθίω.

Υπωλένιος, ία, ιον, οτ ου, ό, ή, carried under the arm, as a quiver. Th. ωλένη.

Υπωμοσία, ας, ή, a pleading by oath to put off a trial; ¿ a v iv ὑπωμοσία, by interposing an oath to leave in suspense, Dem. de Coron. 260, 24. (The ὑπωμοσία was a statement on oath of the grounds for delay of a trial or cause; a counter statement was called ἀνθυπωμοσία.)

Υπώπια, pl. the parts under the eyes; the aspect or appearance, Il. xii, 463; livid spots under the eyes occasioned by blows, Aristoph, Acharn. 551; Theoù μη λάξης υπώπια, take care lest you get a black eye, Id. Vesp. 1426; adv. before one's face, publicly; metaphor. infamy, dishonor, disgrace. See Cic. ad Att. i, 20. Fr. av. Th. on Toμαι.

Υπωπιάζη, 3. sing. pres. subj. act. of

Υπωπιάζω, f. άσω, to make the face black and blue with blows, Aristoph. Pac. 541; to beat, bruise, subdue with heavy blows. Fr. ὑπώπιον.

Υπωπιασμός, ου, δ, a striking under the eye.

Υπώπζον, ου, τό. See ὑπώπια. Υπωείη, ης, η, Ion. for

Υπώρεια, and υπώρεα, ας, ή, the foot of a mountain, Herodt. iv, 23; αί δε ύπώρεαι είσι τῶν οὐφέων, Id. i, 110; the declivity or lower slope of a mountain, Dor. weos.

Υπωςείος, εία, ειον, and Ion. ὑπώ-

esos, in, sov, at the bottom or foot of a mountain, Herodt. vii, 199. Fr. var and ogos.

Υπώροςε, 3. sing. 2. pf. to ὑπόρ-

Υπωρόφιος, ου, ο, n, under a roof, Aristoph. Ran. 1313; living under the same roof; belonging to the same family; domestic; a guest; ὑπωρόφια σοι δέ τοι είμέν, we are your guests, Il. ix, 636. Fr. ὑπό and ὀροφή. Fr. δρέφω.

Υπώροφος, ου, δ, ή, under the roof, lofty-roofed, Eurip. Phæn. 306; ὑπώροφον βοάν, an indistinct cry, Id. Electr. 1166; a reed. Fr. ὑπό and ὀρόφος.

Υπωουχία, ας, ή, a digging under, an undermining. Fr. ὑπό and δεύσσω.

"Υπωχρος, ou, o, n, pale, palish, sallow. Fr. wxeos.

Υραξ, ἄχος, δ, a rat; a mouse; because, having a pig's snout, from Vs, a swine. Th. ovs, the

'Υρία, ας, 'n, a town in Bœotia, Hyria.

Υριον, ου, τό, the work of bees; a honeycomb. Fr. Leov.

Yexavía, as, n, the name of a country, Hyrcania.

Υρκάνιος, α, ον, or

Υρκανός, ή, όν, Hyrcanian, of Hyrcania.

Yeutvn, ns, h, a town in Elis, Hyrmine.

"ΥΡΌΝ, ου, τό, a swarm of bees. Υρρίς, ίδος, ή, a basket, a wickerbasket. Fr. είρω.

Υρρίσκος, and υρρίσος, ou, b, a pannier or basket made of osiers. Fr. preced.

Υρτακίδης, ου, δ, the son of Hyrtacus.

"Yeraxos, ov, b, the name of a man, Hyrtacus.

Υρτήρ, ῆρος, δ, the cover or lid of a pot.

"Yerios, ov, o, the name of a man, Hyrtius.

Υρχα, as, n. See next.

"YPXH, ns, n, a sort of handbarrow on which sailors carry burdens; an earthen pot or vessel, for pickles, or for pickled fish, Aristoph. Vesp. 676.

Υρχή, ñs, h, a sow.

"Ys, vos, i, n, a boar, a sow. Th. σῦς, the same.

"Υσγη, ης, ή, a shrub from which comes the dye " oy ivov.

Υσγινοξάφής, έος, δ, ή, dyed with the herb hysge, which made a color between scarlet and purple. but nearest to purple, by which

word it may be rendered, Xen. Cyr. viii, 3, 7. Sturzii Lex. See βυσσινοδαφής.

Toylver, ev, τ é, a species of plant, the quercus coccifera, from whence is obtained a scarlet color. Some suppose it to have been an insect found on the oak which produced that color. See preced.

Todos, for dodos, Æol. for ozos, a

branch, Sappho.

"Υσδω, for "σδω, Æol. for "ζω, to smell; to smell of, Sappho.

°Y ວຣະເຊ, ເເດສ, ໂນ, ປິດອີກນ, ບໍ່ວຣິກັນສະເ part. 1. a. ind. and inf. pas. to ປັ້ນ.

"Υσθηναι, to be wet with rain; 1.
a. inf. pas. of ω, to rain.

'Yolai, wi, al, a town in Baotia, Hysiæ.

Υσιον, ου, τό, a twig. Fr. νω.
Υσιοπλόκος, ου, ό, a basketmaker.

"You, ω_s , $\dot{\eta}$, a raining; the falling of rain. Fr. $\ddot{\nu}\omega$.

"Υσκα, fuel or chips used to light a fire.

'ΥΣΜΙΝΗ, ης, ή, a battle; a fierce battle; a combat, II. ii, 40; xi, 72, et passim; dat. ὑσμῖνι, as from obsol. ὑσμῖν.

Υσμίνηνδε, adv. to the combat, Π. ii, 477. Fr. υσμίνη.

'Υσμίνι, for δσμίνη, by metaplasm, dat. sing. of δσμίνη.

'Υσπλαγίς, ίδος, ή, a startingplace, Aristoph. Lys. 1000.

"Υσπλαγξ, Dor. for υσπληγξ, ηγγος, ή, rarely δ, a scourge or whip, by which swine and other animals were beaten; the cracking of a whip, particularly that with which the signal for starting was given at a race; also, the starting-place, whence the racers set off, Plat. Phædr. 254, E; a trap or spring for catching birds, Theocr. vii, 58. Fr. δς and πλήσσω.

Υσπληγξ, ηγγος, or -πληξ, ηγος, i. See preced.

Υσπολίω, to keep swine. Fr. δ, and πολίω.

"Υσσακος, υστακος, or υσταξ, ακος, ό, a stake or post; a stake made of dog-wood, Hesych. "Υσσαξ, ακος, ό, the female pudendum, Aristoph. Lys. 1001. Fr. υς. See χοῦρος.

Fr. vs. See χοῖρος.
ΥΣΣΟ΄Σ, οῦ, ὁ, a dart, pike, javelin; the dart (pilum) of the Roman legions.

*ΥΣΣΩΠΟΣ, ου, ή, hyssop; tenerium pseudohyssopus; it is also written θσωπον, ου, τό υσοώπω περιθέντες, John xix, 29;

fastening it round a rod of hyssop, perhaps two feet or more in length, which was sufficiently long to enable one to reach the mouth of a person on the cross. Wahl's Lex. by Robinson.

Υστάσπος, ου, δ, Hystaspes.

"Υστάτα, pl. n. g. of υστατος, used adverbially; for the last time, Il. i, 232; the last.

Υστάτιον, adv. at length, finally; for the last time. From

Υστάτιος, ία, ιον, s. as

"Υστάτος, άτη, άτον, the last; the last in time; the last in order; the last time, Π. i, 232; in the rear, Xen. Cyr. iv, 2, 2; Π. v, 703; the newest; the most remote; ὑστάτην όδον, the last journey, Eurip. Alc. 626; superl. of ΰστεξος.

Υστίεα, ας, Ion. ὑστίεη, ης, ή, the womb, the passage leading to the womb, Herodt. iv, 109; Plat. Tim. 91, B; fem. of ὕστε-

Υστεραία, αε, ή, scil. ἡμέρα, the next day, the day after, on the morrow, Herodt. ix, 22; Ion.
 ὑστεραίη.

'Υστεραΐος, αία, αΐον, belonging, relating to, or happening on the day following, subsequent, following, Thucyd. vii, 3; τῆ ὑστεραία, the day after, Xen. Cyr. ii, 3, 1.

Yoregei, 3. sing. contract. pres.

ind. act. of

Υστερέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to be after, to be behind; to come too late for, Thucyd. vii, 29; 'Accoróμας ὑστέςησε τῆς μάχης, Abrocomas came after the battle, Xen. Anab. i, 7, 10; with the dat., to lose an opportunity by tardiness, Demosth. 447, 27; to want; to be wanting; to be behind, to be inferior, Plat. Epin. 983, D; 1. a. ὑστέρησα, I failed, was inferior; pres. pas. ύστες έομαι, οῦμαι, pf. pas. ὑστέεημαι, σαι, ται, 1. a. pas. ύστεeńθnu παιδός ύστες ήσομαι, Ι shall be deprived of my daughter, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1203; but the Attic is στερήσομαι, or ἀποστερήσομαι, which most probably is the true reading. 'Υσπεetiσθαι της δόξης, Rom. iii, 23, is said of those who, in the race, are left behind from a failure of strength, Markl. ad loc. Eurip. Th. Gotteos.

Υστίεη, Ion. for νστίεα, the womb, Herodt. iv, 109.

Υστερηθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of υστερέω. 'Υστίρημα, ἄτος, τό, necessity, want, deficiency, privation; the being inferior; pl. ὑστερήματα, ων, τά, remains; and

Υστέςησις, εως, ή, a coming after or late; want, privation, indi-

gence. Fr. ὑστερίω.

Totseiζω, f. low, s. as votreeίω, to come after, to come too late, to loiter; to be tardy, Xen. Cyr. v, 3, 19; to be too late, Thucyd. vi, 69; to be overcome; to be deprived of; itì δ' νστιείζουσαν έκ τούτων την πόλιν των καιρών, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 107; to be inferior, Xen. Mem. iii, 5, 13; to be frustrated or baulked; νστιείζειν των καιρών, to fail in improving favorable occasions. Fr. νστιερος.

Υστερικός, ή, όν, pertaining to the womb, caused by the womb; ὑστερικὰ πάθη, a hysterical pas-

sion. Fr. ὑστέρα.

Υστεροδουλέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to take counsel too late; and

Υστεροδουλία, ας, ή, an after counsel or thought, tardy deliberation. Fr. υστερος and βουλή.

Υστεξολόγος, ου, δ, ή, speaking last, performing the last character in a drama. Fr. λίγω.

"Υστεξον, adv. after, afterwards, behind, applied both to place and time; too late, Thucyd. vii, 27; too slowly; at last. Fr. νστεξον.

Υστερόποινος, ου, δ, ħ, one who punishes after; late punishment, Æschyl. Ag. 58; Id. Choëph. 337. Fr. υστερος and ποινή.

Υστερόπους, ποδος, δ, ħ, slowfooted, tardy, Aristoph. Lys. 326. Fr. ποῦς.

"ΥΣΤΕΡΟΣ, έςα, εςον, later, in respect to place, Soph. Electr. 724; later, in respect to time, Id. Trach. 18; inferior, in point of rank, Id. Phil. 182; slower, later; late, Id. Œd. T. 222; subsequent, following, second, Il. xvi, 479; inferior; μηδ' έμ-προσθεν τῶν νόμων ἄλλ' ὕστερος πολιτεύου, Æschin. c. Ctes., p. 12; οὐδένος ὕστερος, second to none, Thucyd. i, 78; next to come or happen; too late; is υστερον ήχου, as they came too late, Thucyd. vii, 27; ὖστίςψ πόδι, with a tardy step; υστεροι avdess, men of an after period. Perhaps a compar. of the obsol. ὑπός, whence ὑπό.

Υστερούμεθα, 1. pl. contract. pres. of υστερίω.

Υστεροφημία, ας, ή, fame with posterity, posthumous fame, Longin. 14. Fr. onun.

Υστεροφθόρος, ου, δ, ή, about to destroy; a late avenger, Soph. Antig. 1061. Fr. Vortegos and φθείρω.

Υστερόφωνος, ου, ό, ή, sounding after, echoing. Fr. Foregos and

Υστεςω, pres. ind. contract. of ύστερέω.

"Υστειξ, ιχος, δ and h, a porcupine; a hedge-hog; ὑστριχίς, ίδος, ἡ, a whip made of a boar's hide with the bristles, Aristoph. Ran. 619. Fr. Is and Seiz.

Υστειχίς, ίδος, ή, a whip for punishing slaves.

Υτνον, ου, τό, a mushroom or toadstool. See Jovov.

'Υφ', for ὑπό, under, etc.

Υφάγεο, Dor. contract. ὑφηγοῦ, pres. imperat. mid. of ὑφηγέομαι. Υφαγεῦ, Dor. for ὑφηγοῦ, pres. imperat. to ύφηγέομαι.

"Υφαιμος, ου, δ, ή, somewhat bloody, Plat. Phadr. 253, E. Fr. alua.

Υφαίνεσκον, Epic impf. to

Υφαίνω, f. ανω, to weave, to prepare; to plan or contrive cunningly, especially tricks, frauds, deceits; πυκινόν δόλον άλλον Joans, he contrived another artful scheme, Il. vi, 187; to machinate, devise; to unfold; υφαίνειν ήςχετο μητιν Νέστως, Nestor began to unfold his advice, Il. ix, 93; to meditate upon; 1. a. act. "φηνα, 1. a. mid. ὑφηνάμην, Plat. Phæd. 87, B; pf. pas. υφαμμαι, and Att. υφασμαι, Xen. Cyr. v, 4, 48. Τh. ὑφάω.

Υφαίρεσις, εως, ή, taking away privately; a pilfering. ύφαιρέω.

Υφαιζέω. Ion. Herodt. ὑπαιζέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to take away by stealth or from under, to seduce, Thucyd. i, 42; to subtract from; mid. to take by stealth for one's self, to take a secret advantage of, to steal, Demosth. 1119, 6; to receive stolen goods; 2. a. act. ὑφείλον, 2. a. mid. ὑφειλόμην, to steal, pilfer, purloin, for one's self, Aristoph. Nub. 179, 1199; Id. Vesp. 556. Fr. varó and αίείω.

Υφαιρούμενος, part. pres. pas. of ύφαιεέω.

Υφάλλομαι, to spring upwards. Fr. ὑπό and ἄλλομαι.

"Υφάλος, ου, δ, ή, concealed under the waves of the sea; under the

ocean, Soph. Antig. 585; metaphor. crafty, dissembling, concealed; υφαλος, sc. πέτεα, a concealed rock. Fr. 225.

"Υφαμμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, sandy, sandy below. Fr. voto and appear.

Ύφάντης, ου, δ, a weaver, Plat. Polit. ii, 375, B. Fr. ὑΦαίνω. Τh. ὑφάω.

Υφαντικός, ή, όν, pertaining to weaving, skilled in weaving; ὑφαντική (τέχνη), the art of weaving, Plat. Polit. 285, A; Id. Gorg. 490, D. Fr. ὑφαίνω. Υφαντοδίνητος, ου, ό, ή, οτ

Υφαντοδόνητος, ου, ό, ή, woven, Aristoph. Av. 943. Τh. ὑφάω and δονέω.

Υφαντός, ή, όν, woven, Soph. Trach. 1041; Odys. xiv, 136; inwoven, Eurip. Ion. 1146; em-

broidered. Fr. ὑφαίνω. Th. ὑφάω. Υφαπλόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to spread under; ύφαπλώσατο τὸν κόλπον, spread open his bosom underneath, as if to catch something falling, Hierocles. Fr. ἀπλόω.

Υφάπτω, f. ψω, to set fire to underneath, to set on fire, Thucyd. ii, 52; Eurip. Med. 379; to light, to expel by the smoke of a fire, Demosth. 977, 7. ἄπτω. But

Ύφάπτω, f. άψω, to tie underneath. Fr. ἄπτω.

Υφαςπάζω, f. άσω, Dor. άζω, to take by stealth; to steal, to seize upon, Aristoph. Nub. 490; TEELδεαμών ύφαεπάσας, having robbed me by his underhand busy manœuvres, Aristoph. Eq. 55; to carry off plunder, to abstract, to interrupt a discourse. άρπάζω.

Υφάρπω, s. as ύφαρπάζω.

Υράσις, εως, 'n, the Hyphasis, a tributary of the Indus; also, a web.

"Υφασμα, ἄτος, τό, any woven work; a weaving; a web, Æschyl. Ag. 471, 1497; a web of cloth, Odys, iii, 274; a robe, Eurip. Orest. 25. Fr. ὑφαίνω. ΥΦΑ'Ω, Poet. for ὑφαίνω, to

ΥΦΕΑΡ, ἄτος, and ἄςος, τό, the mistletoe; birdlime, taken from the larch, fir, or savine.

Υφεί, or ὑφί, indecl., a Jewish measure, an ephah, Numb. v, 15.

Υφετμαι, pf. pas. of ὑφίημι, and Υφειμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. of the same. Th. Inus, or w.

Υφειμένως, adv. in a low voice, Xen. Anab. vii, 7, 10; in a feeble manner.

'Υφείρπε, impf. of ὑφέρπω.

Υφεῖσα, I placed under or secretly, hence Ion. part., ὑπείσας ἄνδeas, having set men in ambush. Fr. va6 and sloa.

Υφεκτέον, verbal adj., it must be endured, Xen. Lac. 9, 5. Fr. ὑπέχω.

Υφελατέον, verbal adj. from ύφέλκω, one must draw away under or underhand.

Υφελκύω, f. ύσω, and ὑφέλκω, f. ξω, to draw or pull from under, Thucyd. ii, 76; to drag away; to drag by, Il. xiv, 477; to drag upwards; mid. to draw or drag for one's self, to draw onwards. Fr. ὑπό and ἐλκω.

Υφίλκω, f. ζω. See preced. Υφείς, εῖσα, έν, part. 2. a. act.

of boingui.

Υφελοίατο, Ion. for υφέλοιντο, 3. pl. 2. a. opt. mid. of ὑφαιζέω.

Υφελοίσα, ας, à, Dor. for ύφελοῦσα, part. 2. a. act. of preced.

Υφελόμενος, part. 2. a. mid. of the same.

Υφέν, adv., strictly έφ' έν, at the same time; together; hyphen. Fr. bato and Ev.

Υφέντας, acc. pl. of ὑφείς, εῖσα, έν, 2. a. part. to boings.

Υφέντες, nom. pl. part. 2. a.

of ὑφίημι, to put down. Υφέξει, 3. sing. f. act. of ὑπέχω.

Υφερπύζω, s. as

Υφέςπω, f. ψω, to creep into, to insinuate itself into; to enter into or take possession of the mind, Soph. Œd. T. 786; to take secret possession of, Æschyl. Ag. 261. Fr. ὑπό and ἔρπω.

"Υφεσθε, 2. pl. 2. a. mid. of δφίημι. "Υφεσις, εως, ή, yielding or submitting; submission; in Grammar, omission.

Υφέσπερος, ου, δ, ή, towards evening. Fr. va and toatea.

 $\Upsilon \phi \acute{n}$, \widetilde{n} s, \acute{n} , a weaving; the weaver's art; texture, Eurip. Iph. T. 313. Th. ὑφάω.

Υφηγεμών, όνος, δ, s. as ἡγεμών. From

Υφηγέομαι, ουμαι, f. mid. ήσομαι, pf. pas. "ynua, to go before, Xen. Cyr. ii, 4, 17; to lead the way, Soph. Electr. 1494; to march at the head; to conduct, guide, lead; to exhort, persuade; to prescribe; to show; to teach, Plat. Epin. 980, C; also, to relate, to interpret. Th. ny ioual. Υφήγησις, εως, ή, a leading un-

der; guidance, a suggestion; κατὰ τὴν ὑφήγησιν τὴν τούτου, according to the suggestion of this person, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 121. Fr. ὑπό and ἡγίομαι.

Υφηγητής, ῆξος, δ, and δφηγητής, εῦ, δ, one who conducts, a leader, conductor, guide, director, Soph. (Ed. T. 966; Id. Coll. Maj. 1584. Fr. δπό and ἡγίομαι.

Υρήκα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of

ΥΥρηνα, 1. a. to ὑφαίνω, and

Υρῶναι, 1. a. inf. act., and Υφηνάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. mid. of

'Ῡτπιοχέω, ω, f. ήσω, to attend on a charioteer, to take the place of a charioteer, to drive for another; and

'Υφηνίοχος, ου, δ, an assistant to a charioteer; a charioteer, Il. vi, 19; Xen. Cyr. vi, 4, 2; a driver of a chariot. Fr. ὑπό and ὑνίοχος. Th. ὑνία and ὑχω.

Υφηρείτο, 3. sing. impf. pas. of ὑφαιρέω, f. ήσω, pf. ὑφήρηκα, to take away; 2. a. ὑφεῖλον. Th. πίσεω.

Υρήσσων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, somewhat younger or smaller; inferior. Fr. ὑπό and ἤπτων, or ἤσσων.

Υφήφασται, 3. sing. pf. pus. Att. by redupl. of ὑφάω, pf. pas. ὕφασμαι, and Att. by redupl. ὑφήφασμαι, substituting n for v.

Υφί. See δφεί.

"Υριζάνω, f. ήσω, to sit down; to crouch under, Eurip. Phæn. 1397: to settle, sink down, subside. Fr. ὑπό and ἰζάνω.

"Υφίζω, f. ζήσω, to sit down, settle; in gen., to sink or fall in. Fr. ὑπό and Ἰζω.

Υρίημι, f. ήσω, l. a. ὑφῆκα, to put down or under; to let down, to lower, Il. i, 434; to put under; to submit or abandon; σωμ' ὑφεῖσ' ἀλγηδόνι, abandoning her person to sorrow, Eurip. Med. 24; to send clandestinely, for the purpose of deceiving, Soph. Œd. T. 387; to suborn, Plat. Ax. 36° , E; to cease, to diminish; ὑφίημι, and ὑφίεμαι, to remit; άλλα χεή της μεν δυνάμεως μηδεν υφίεσθαι, but we ought to omit nothing in our power, Xen. Mem. iv, 3, 17; to release; to grant; to yield, Id. Anab. iii, 1, 22; to withdraw, Id. Anab. v, 4, 15; 2. a. υφην. mid. to bring or keep one's self under; ἀλλ' ὑφίσθε τοῦ τόνου, but keep in an under tone, Aristoph. Vesp. 337; to give up or relinquish, to yield, to surrender, to give loose to; 2. a. mid. ὑφίμην, pf. pas. ὑφιιμίνος, let down, loosened, relaxed; weak, dejected; submissive, Soph. Electr. 327; ὑφιμένην, substituted, Eurip. Alc. 540. Fr. ὑπό and ἵημι.

Υφίητι, Dor. for ὑφίησι, 3. sing. pres. ind. of ὑφίημι.

Υφίστημι, f. υποστήσω, pf. υφέστηκα, 1. a. ὑπέστησα, to put or place below or under; to substitute, to put in the place of another; to promise; to propose, Soph. Aj. 1070; in the 2. a. it is sometimes, in the pf. it is always, used as a neut. verb; to be substituted; also, in the 2. a., to promise, with the dat., Plat. Legg. vi, 751, D; to oppose, Æschyl. Pers. 287; to undergo, to undertake, Demosth. 557, 27; Eurip. Alc. 36; to oppose, Xen. Cyr. iv, 2, 15; to go under, to support, Thucyd. v, 44; mid. to take upon one's self, to undertake, Eurip. Ion. 1414; to promise, Æschyl. Suppl. 458; to yield, submit to, Thucyd. iv, 54; to receive the onset or shock of an enemy; to bear; also, to subside; to enter upon, Longin. 9; pas. to be, to stand in the place of, Id. 2; to consist or subsist in, Id. 12. Fr. ὑπό and ใστημι.

Υφόρασις, εως, ή, suspicion, mistrust. From

Τφοςάω, ω, and ὑφοςῶομαι, ωμαι, to look at from under the eyebrows; to suspect; to mistrust, Xen. Anab. ii, 4, 5; to look with suspicion, Id. Mem. ii, 7, 12; ὑμεῖς δί, ὑφοςώμενοι τὰ πεπεραγμίνα, but you, suspecting what had taken place, Dem. de Coron., p. 90; to be on one's guard; to apprehend. Fr. ὑπό and ὁςάω.

'Υφοςδός, οῦ, ὁ, s. as συφοςδός, a feeder or keeper of swine, a swineherd, Odys. xiv, 48. Fr. vs. and φέςδω.

Υφορμίω, ω, f. ήσω, to lie in wait in an anchorage. Fr. ὑπό and ὁρμίω.

'Υφοςμίζω, f. ίσω, to bring a vessel into harbour; mid. to come to anchor, Thucyd. ii, 83. Th. δεμος.

Υφόρμισις, εως, ή, a place of anchorage, a harbour. Fr. ὑφοςμίζω.

"Υφος, εος, τό, a web of cloth; a weaving; any thing woven.

Th. ὑφάω.

Υφόωσι, Epic 3. pl. to ὑφάω for ὑφῶσι.

Υφόωσιν, 3. pl. pres. ind. Poet. 1368

by pleonasm for ὑφῶσιν, of ὑφάω, Odys. vii, 105.

"Υφυδεος, ου, ό, ή, under water, dropsical. Fr. ὑπό and ὕδως. Th. ὕω.

Υφύφασται. See υφήφασται.

Ύψαγόςας, ου, ό, Ion. ὑψηγόςας, a proud boaster.

'Υψαυχεῖ, 3. sing. pres. ind. of 'Υψαυχέω, and ὑψαυχενίω, ω, f. ńσω, to raise up the neck; to go with the head elevated; to be proud; haughty; to be puffed up or inflated. From

Υψαύχην, ενος, δ, ή, having the neck or head elevated, Eurip. Bacch. 1050; proud, arrogant, haughty, disdainful. Fr. υψος

and αὐχήν.

'Υψερφής, and ὑψηρεφής, έος, ἱ, ἡ, having a lofty roof; high, elevated, Aristoph. Nub. 306; an epithet of a building, Π. v, 213. Fr. ΰψος and ἐρέφω.

Υψεύς, εως, δ, the name of a man, Hypseus.

'Υψηγόρας, Ion. for ὑψαγόρας, ου, and ὑψαγόρης, ὁ, speaking in a lofty strain using pompous language, vain, boastful. Fr. ὕψος and ἀγορεύω.

'Υψηγορία, ας, ή, loftiness or elevation of style, grandiloquence; sublimity, Longin. 8. Same Th. 'Υψήγορος, ου, ό, ή, s. as ὑψηγόρας, holding lofty language; ἄγαν ὑψηγόρου γλώσσης, of too insolent a tongue, Æschyl.

Prom. 318. ' $\Upsilon \psi n i s$, $i \delta_{0 \bar{s}}$, $i \hat{n}$, the daughter of Hypseus.

'Υψηλᾶς, Dor. for ὑψηλῆς, fem. gen. of ὑψηλός.

'Υψηλαυχενία, ας, ή, carrying the neck high. Fr. ὑψηλός and αὐχήν.

Υψηλησι, dat. pl. Ion. f. g. for υψηλαϊς, of υψηλός.

Ύψηλοκάςδιος, ου, ό, ή, arrogant, haughty, proud. Fr. ὑψηλός and καςδία.

'Υψηλόπερημνος, ου, δ, ħ, high and craggy; having lofty precipices, Æschyl. Prom. 5; ὑψίπερημνος, the same, Id. 429. Fr. ΰψος and περημνός.

'Υψηλολογίομαι, οῦμαι, f. ήσομαι, to use lofty language, Plat. Polit. viii, 545, E; and

'Υψηλολόγος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, using lofty language, vaunting, boastful. Fr. λόγος.

Υψηλόνος, contract. όνους, δ, ή, having a lofty mind, high-minded, proud, magnanimous, Plat. Phædr. 270, A. Fr. ύψηλός

and voos.

Υψηλός, ή, όν, high, Xen. Anab. iii, 4, 16; lofty, Il. xii, 131; tall, steep, Thucyd. iii, 97; eminent, supreme; also, haughty; υψήλα, loftily, Soph. Aj. 1209; elevated, sublime; compar. ὑψη-Th. Jyos. λότερος, έρα, ερον.

Υψηλότης, ητος, ή, loftiness, elevation, sublimity. Fr. ὑψηλός. Υψηλοφουεί, 3. sing. contract.

 $\hat{\Upsilon}$ ψηλοφεονέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be high-minded to be proud; to have profound wisdom. From Ύψηλόφεων, ονος, δ, ή, high-minded, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 919; aspiring; also, arrogant, haughty, proud. Fr. ύψηλός and φεήν. 'Υψηλῶς, adv. in an elevated , manner, haughtily, arrogantly. $Fr. \dot{\nu}\psi\eta\lambda\delta\varsigma.$

'Υψήνως, a proper name, Hypsenor.

Υψηρεφής. See ύψερεφής.

Υψηχής, έος, δ, ή, high sounding, causing the air to resound with neighings, an epithet of horses, Il. v, 772; in pl. bynxies. Fr. UV, and nxos.

" $\Upsilon \psi_i$, adv. on high, Π . xiii, 140; ΰψι βιζάντα, as he stalked along, Id. 371; high, above; profoundly; deeply; far off. Fr. ijψos.

Υψίβἄτος, ου, δ, ή, going with the head elevated; placed aloft, Soph. Aj. 1383; lofty; towering. Fr. υψι and βαίνω.

Υψιδόας, the name of a frog, Hypsiboas: i. e. deeply or loudly croaking. Fr. υψι and βοάω. Υψιβρεμέτης, ου, δ, loud roaring, thundering on high; causing the air to resound with thunders; an epithet of Jupiter; loud thundering, Il. i, 354. Fr. #4: and βεέμω. Th. 5405.

Υψιγέννητος, ου, δ, growing to a great height, Æschyl. Eum. 43. Fr. ΰψι and γεννάω.

Υψίγυιος, ου, δ, h, having high or great limbs; high, lofty. Fr. υψι and γυῖον.

Υψιδή, Poet., adv. for ὑψοῦ, and $\dot{\nu}\psi \delta\theta$, on high, aloft. Th. $\ddot{\nu}\psi \delta\theta$. Υψίζυγος, ου, δ, h, having a lofty summit; having a balance on high, the sovereign weigher or judge of human affairs; an epithet of Jupiter, Il. iv, 166; on a lofty peak; also, the highest rower on the transtra. Fr. $"\psi"$ and Zuyos.

Υψίθεονος, ου, δ, ή, seated on an elevated throne; an epithet of gods, kings, etc.; high-throned; lofty, sublime. Fr. 54, and Seóvos.

Υψικάςηνος, ου, δ, ή, having lofty heads, lofty, towering, Il. xii, 132. Fr. υψι and κάρηνον.

" $\Upsilon \psi i \varkappa i \lambda \varepsilon \upsilon \theta o s$, ou, δ , \dot{n} , with a path on high, moving high or aloft. Fr. " if and x Exeudos.

Υψίκερας, άτος, and υψίκερως, ω, ό, ή, having high horns, Odys. i, 158; lofty; Κυνθίαν ἔχων ύψικές απα πέτς αν, occupying the lofty Cynthian rock, Aristoph. Nub. 597. Fr. vy. and κέρας.

Υψικέρατα, irreg. acc. of

Υψίπερως, ων, gen. ω, with high or lofty horns; there is also an irreg. acc. in phrase ὑψικέρατα πέτεαν, a high-peaked rock. Fr. UV. and nigas.

Υψίχομος, ου, ό, ή, having a bushy top; having lofty branches; an epithet of a tree, Odys. xii, 357. Fr. υψι and κόμη. Υψικόμπως, adv. using lofty,

pompous language; arrogantly, Soph. Aj. 760. Th. 20µ 705.

'Y Vinenuvos, ou, o, n, having lofty cliffs, precipitous, Æschyl. Prom. 419. Fr. "41 and xen-

Υψίλοφος, ου, ό, ή, high-crested, lofty, Aristoph. Ran. 818; also, having an elevated summit, ridge, or top; an epithet of a high place, Pind. Olymp. xiii, 158. Τh. λόφος.

Υψιμέδοντος, gen. sing. of

Υψιμέδων, οντος, δ, reigning on high; supreme ruler; ὑψιμέδοντα μὲν θεῶν Ζῆνα τύραννον...., Aristoph. Nub. 563. Fr. 541 and μέδω.

Υψιμέλαθρος, ou, ò, h, having lofty palaces or courts. μέλαθεον.

Ύψιμέλας, αινα, αν, quite black; black and large. Th. μίλας.

Υψινεφής, έος, δ, ή, dwelling in the high clouds; an epithet of Jupiter, Pind. Olymp. v, 39. Fr. υψι and νέφος.

Υψιπαγής, έος, δ, ή, built, erected on high. Fr. ΰψι and πήγνυμι.

Υψίπεδος, ου, δ, h, situated on an elevated place; having an elevated situation or high site; an epithet of a city. Fr. "\$\psi_i and πέδου.

Υψιπεταν, Dor. for υψιπετων, gen. pl. of υψιπέτης.

Υψιπετήεις, ήεσσα, ñev, high-flying, soaring on high, Il. xxii, 308. Fr. υψι and πέτομαι.

Υψιπέτηλος, ου, δ, ή, having leaves on the top; having leaves on high; high, lofty; an epithet of a tree, Il. xiii, 437. Fr. 141 and πέτηλον.

Υψιπέτης, ου, ¿, flying high, of lofty flight, high-towering; aisτός ὑψιπέτης, Il. xiii, 822; also. descended or fallen from on high. Eurip. Hec. 1084. Fr. & . and πέτομαι. Th. πέτω, for πίπτω. Υψίποδες, nom. pl. of υψίπους.

Υψίπολις, ίδος, and εως, high in the state, supreme; one who exalts the state (see παρείρων), Soph. Antig. 356. Fr. Vy. and πόλις.

Υψίπους, ποδος, δ, ή, having high feet; having a high foot or pedestal; celestial; ὑψίποδες....νόμοι, high laws, Soph. Œd. T. 866; i. e. laws engraved on lofty pillars, visible to all; Hermann interprets the words, celestial laws. Fr. ποῦς.

Υψίπεωεος, ου, ό, ή, having a lofty prow. Fr. έψι and πεώ-

'Υψίπυλος, ου, δ, h, having lofty gates, Il. vi, 416. Τh. πύλη. Υψίπυργος, ου, δ, ή, having high towers, high-towered, Trach. 353; like a lofty tower, Æschyl. Suppl. 90; eminent, Eurip. Troad. 378. Th. πύε-

Υψιρεφές, n. g. of

Ύψιρεφής, έος, δ, ή. See itegs-Φńs.

" $\Upsilon \psi$ 10705, 10711, 10701, the highest, most sublime, the most high; spoken of the Supreme Being; άγιον Ζηνος υψιστον σέδας, sacred divinity of supreme Jove, Soph. Phil. 1273; the last, Æschyl. Pers. 323. Fr. $"\psi"_i$, adv., on high, compar. ὑψίων, and ὑψίστερος, superl. υψιστος. ű√os.

Υψιτένοντας, acc. pl. of

Υψιτένων, οντος, δ, h, going with an elevated neck; an epithet of a bull. Fr. έψι and τείνω. Th. űψος.

Υψίτερος, έρα, ερον, compar. from adv. υψι, higher, loftier.

Υψιφαής, έος, δ, ή, shining, beaming on high. Fr. υψι and φάος. Υψιφόρητος, ου, ό, ή, high-borne, soaring on high. Fr. #41 and Φορέω.

Υψίφεων, ονος, δ, ή, having a high mind; high-minded; magnanimous, Pind. Pyth. ii, 94; proud. Fr. "ψι and φεήν.

Υψιχαίτης, ου, ό, ή, having a proud or lofty mane; an epithet of a horse, Pind. Pyth. iv, 306. Fr. IVI and Xairn.

Υψίων, ον, gen. ovos, Poet. com-

par. from \$\psi_i\text{, higher, loftier.} Υψόθιν, adv. from on high, Il. xx, 57; from above, Æschyl. Suppl. 166. Fr. #405.

'Y \identition', adv. on high, aloft, above,

over. Fr. the same.

Υψόςοφος, ου, ο, h, having a high roof or vault: lofty-roofed; by6goφον θάλαμον, Il. iii, 423. Fr. Üψος and δροφος. Th. igέφω.

"ΥΨΟΣ, τος, τό, height, Xen. Anab. iii, 6, 4; 600v 5405 ἀμαθίας, to what a height of ignorance, Plat. Ep. vii, 351, E; a top or summit; also, depth; also, sublimity, majesty; "\pos, the sublime, sublimity, Longin.; iž " Vous, from on high.

Υψόσε, adv. on high, upward, Il. xi, 307. Fr. "405.

'Υψοῦ, adv. on high, lofty; ὑψοῦ γας αίζει θυμον Οίδίπους άγαν λύπαισι, for Œdipus has his mind too highly excited through grief, Soph. Œd. T. 914; aloft, at the top, highly.

Υψόφωνος, ου, ο, n, having a loud voice. Th. φωνή.

Υψόω, ω, f. ώσω, to exalt; to raise on high; to elevate, Longin. 14; 1. a. " \u00e4woa, pf. pas. ύψωμαι, 1. a. pas. ὑψώθην, subj. ບໍ່ປຸ່ພຢ໌ພັ, inf. ບໍ່ປຸ່ພຢ໌ກິ່າai, part. ύψωθείς, είσα, έν. Τh. ύψος. Υψώθην. See preced.

"Υψωμα, ἄτος, τό, what has been elevated; elevation, exaltation; height, sublimity; a summit or top; dat. pl. ὑψώμασι. Fr. itión.

'Y \vec{\widetilde{w}}, part. pres. contract., and Υψώσας, part. 1. a. act. of ù√óω.

"Υψωσις, εως, ή, the act of exalting, elevating, etc. Fr. ὑψόω. " $\hat{\mathbf{T}}\Omega$, f. Vow, 1. a. Voa, f. m. Vooμαι, Herodt. ii, 14; to rain; ΰε δ' ἄρα Ζεὺς Συννεχές, then Jupiter rained incessantly, Il. xii, 25; to drench or wet with rain; to soak; to sprinkle; pas. to be rained upon; to be made wet with rain : as, berain xwen, the country is rained upon, i. e. it rains in the country, Herodt. ii, 13; ΰεται χρυσός, it rains gold, literally, gold is rained or showered down; λεών ὑόμενος, a lion drenched with rain, Odys. vi, 131; impersonal, vei, it rains, etc.; 1. a. pas. "ofnv. From this verb come ὕδως, ΰδας, ὑγεός, ύδρός, χύω, χέω, etc ; Lat. udus, sudus, humus, sudor, fudo, fundo, etc.

Yádns, 205, d, n, like swine, swin ish; filthy; stupid. Fr. 5, and ะเชื้อระ

'Υωδία, ας, ή, swinish stupidity, grossness and beastliness. Fr. preced.

Ф

ΦAAN

Φ, φĩ, the twenty-first letter of the Greek alphabet; as a numeral it denotes five hundred; with a mark below (ϕ_i) , five hundred thousand; in the Æolic dialect it is often used for 9; thus, oness for Singes · pails for Saile.

In the older dialects the original mute & was frequently used instead of it; thus, σπονδύλη for σφοιδύλη · and sometimes also β; thus, βίλιππος for φίλιππος. In Latin Balcena, from φάλαινα. But it is generally represented in Latin by P, and vice versa.

 $\Phi \tilde{a}$, Dor. for $\phi \tilde{n}$, and this for 70n, 2. a. of onui.

Φαάθ, indecl., a corner, Leviticus xix, 9. Hebr.

Φαανθιν, Poet. by pleonasm for φάνθιν, Ion. and Boot. by syncope for i φάνθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of φαίνω, Il. i. 200.

Φαάντατος, η, ον, most clear, most conspicuous, Odys. xiii, 93. Th. Ociva.

Φάάντιεος, ίεα, ιεον, Epic compar. of pasivos, more brilliant, brighter.

ΦΑΓΗ

Φάγαινα, and φαγέδαινα, ης, ή, an insatiable appetite, voracity; a cancer or corroding ulcer, Demosth. 798, 23; phagedæna, a disease of bees.

Φαγάνθεωπος, ου, δ, ή, devouring men, a cannibal. Fr. φάγω and άνθρωπος.

Φαγεδαινάω, ω, f. ήσω, to labor under a pestilential disease,

LXX.Φαγεδαινόω, ω, f. ώσω, to destroy, consume, LXX.

Φαγέειν, Ion. contract. φαγείν, 2. a. inf. act., Odys. xvi, 429;

Φαγείν, 2. a. inf. act. of φάγω, obsol., Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 11.

Φάγεμεν, by apocope for φαγέμεναι, Ion. inf. 2. a. of obsol. φάyw.

Φάγες, Epic for έφαγες, 2. sing. 2. a. ind. to payeiv.

Φάγεσαι, hence φάγη, 2. sing. pres. m. of φάγομαι, used for f. mid. of φάγω.

Φάγησι, Epic for φάγη, 3. sing. conj. 2. a. act. to ioliw. under paysiv.

ΦΑΕΘ

Φάγοι, 3. sing. opt., and Φάγομαι, I shall eat, pres. ind. mid., with future time.

Φžγος, ου, δ, devouring, voracious; a glutton. Fr. φάγω. But

Φāγός, Dor. for φηγός, οῦ, ἡ, a beech tree. Fr. φάγω, because its fruit was edible.

Φάγεος, ου, δ, a kind of fish.

 $\Phi A' \Gamma \Omega$, obsol., to eat, consume, chew, devour, gnaw; f. m. φάyouas, n, vas, used with future time; 2. a. act. ἔφαγον, ες, ε, imperat. φάγε, έτω, opt. φάγοιμι, ois, oi, subj. φάγω, ης, η, inf. φαγείν, part. φαγών, όντος δεινή φαγεῖν, a dreadful consumption, Aristoph. Nub. 244. The other tenses are from lobiw.

Φάγωντι, Dor. for φάγωσι, 3. pl. 2. a. subj. act. of φάγω.

Φάγωσι, 3. pl. 2. a. subj. act. of

Φάι, Ion. for έφαι, 3. sing. impf. act. of φάω, to shine, Odys. xiv, 502.

Φαεθοντίς, ίδος, Poet. fem. of φαίθων, for φαίθουσα, shining.

Φαίθουσα, ns, h, the name of a Nymph, Phaethusa.

Φαίθω, to shine, Odys. xii, 132; Soph. Electr. 814; πάννυχα καὶ φαίθοντ', through night and day, Id. Aj. 911.

Φαίθων, οντος, δ, ή, shining, refulgent; an epithet of the sun, Π. xi, 734; the planet Jupiter; the son of Apollo, Phaethon. Fr. φάω. Φαεινόμενος, part. pres. m. of φαιίνω.

Φαεινός, ή, όν, brilliant, shining, resplendent, bright, Π. v, 437; ὅσσε φαεινώ, his bright eyes, Π. xiii, 3. Th. φάω.

Φαείνω, for φαίνω, Odys. xii, 383. Φαεννὰ νᾶσος, Dor. for φαεννὰ νῆσος, a shining island; for φαεννός, οῦ, Poet. compar. φαεννότειςος, superl. φαεννότατος, more and most shining.

Φαεννός, ή, όν, shining, brilliant, polished; bright, Soph. Aj. 843; φαεννὸν αἰθέςα, the clear sky, Eurip. Bucch. 624; evident, clear, manifest.

Φαεσίμες στος, ου, δ, \hbar , bringing light to men, Π . xxiv, 785; shining on men. Fr. φάω and βεστός.

Φαεσφορία, ας, ή, a bringing light, light, illumination. From

Φαισφόρος, ου, δ, ħ, bringing light; gleaming, Eurip. Cycl. 461; resplendent; the day-star, Lucifer, Eschyl. Ag. 475. Fr. φάος and φέρω. Th. φάω.

Φαζάλη, ης, η, a malady which attacks those who sail on the Red Sea.

Φάζω, to speak. Fr. φάω, whence φημί, to say; also

 Φ άζω, to kill, s. as σφάζω. Fr. φάω, the same.

Φάθ', for φάτο and ἔφωτο, 3. sing. 2. a. mid. of φημί· Δ; φάθ' όδὲ ..., Π. x, 148.

Φάθι, imperat. 2. aor. of φημί. Φαίᾶκες, οἱ, the Phæacians, a nation or people.

Malack, ακος, δ, Epic and Ionic Φαίαζ, ακος, δ, Epic and Ionic Φαίηζ, a Phæacian; they were the Homeric inhabitants of the island of Scheria (afterwards Corcyra, now Corfu), famous

even then as sailors. Φαίαζ, απος, δ, Phæax, an opponent of Alcibiades.

Φαίαζιν, dat. pl. of Φαίακες. Φαίδιμ' for φαίδιμε, voc. sing. of φαίδιμος.

Φαιδιμόεις, όεσσα, όεν, s. as Φαιδιμόεις, όεν, δ. δ, shining, bright; handsome; illustrious, Il. iv, 505, et passim. Fr. φάω.

woman, Phædra, Odys. xi, 321. Φαιδείας, ου, δ, Phædrias.

Φαιδεόνους, ου, δ, ή, having a joyous mind, joyous, gay, cheerful, Æschyl. Ag. 1202. Fr. φαιδεός and νοῦς.

ΦΑΙΔΡΟ'Σ, ά, όν, bright, clear, radiant, glittering, refulgent; gay, lively, joyous, cheerful, Xen. Anab. ii, 6, 7; Id. Mem. iii, 10, 4 (opposed to σευθεωτός, gloomy); beaming, Eurip. Med. 1039; Soph. Electr. 1297; quick, φαιδεὰ ὧτα, Aristoph. Pac. 156; manifest. Fr. φάω. Φαίδεος, ου, δ, a man's name, Phædrus, a writer of plays; also, a disciple of Plato.

Φωίδρότης, ητος, ή, brightness, radiancy, splendor; gayety, hilarity, cheerfulness; and

Φαιδεόω, and φαιδεύνω, f. υνῶ, to make bright or shining, Eurip. Hel. 676; to make neat, clean, Æschyl. Ag. 1080; to make gay, joyous; to exhilarate; to gladden, Id. 1091; pas. to become glad, Xen. Cyr. v, 5, 12. Fr. φαιδεός.

Φαιδούνεσθαι, pres. inf. pas. of preced.

Φαιδευντεία, ας, ή, a person who cleans or bleaches linen, Æschyl. Choëph. 748.

Φαιδεῦνω. See φαιδεόω.

Φαιδέωπός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, having a cheerful countenance, Æschyl. Ag. 707; cheerful, lively, Eurip. Orest. 885. Fr. φαιδεός and ἄψ.

Φαίδων, ωνος, δ, a proper name, Phædon or Phædo.

Φαίη, 3. sing. 2. a. opt. to φημί. Φαίην, ης, 2. a. opt. act. of φημί. Φαίπανον, ου, τό, a plant, rue.

ΦΑΙΚΑ΄ Σ, and ΦΑΙΚΑ΄ ΣΙΟΝ, ov, τό, a kind of white shoe or sandal, used by the Egyptian and Athenian priests, and by the Athenian gymnasiarchs. Fr. Φάω.

Φαίκλη, or φέκλη, ης, η, the lees or grounds of boiled wine. Fr. the Latin fæcula.

Φαικός, ή, όν, white, shining, smooth, light, gay, active. Fr. φάω.

Φαιλόνης, or φαιλώνης, or φελώνης. See φαινόλης.

Φαῖμεν, φαῖτε, φαῖεν, pl. pres. opt. act. by syncope for φαίημεν, ητε, ησαν, of φημί, Il. ii, 81.

Φαινάζέτης, ου, δ, a man's name, Phænaretes.

Φαίνεθ', Ion. for ἐφαίνετο, 3. sing. impf. m. of φαίνω.

Φαίδρα, ας, ή, the name of a Φαινέμεν, Ion., hence φαίνειν, pres.

inf. of φαίνω.

Φαινίσπετο, Ion., s. as εφαίνετο, 3. sing. impf. m. of φαινέσπομαι (not used), Odys. xiii, 194.

Φαίνεται, 2. sing. pres. m., and in 3. pl. φαίνονται, of φαίνομαι, or φαίνω, and

 $\Phi_{\alpha'}$ ivero, 3. sing. impf. m. Ion. of the same verb.

Φαίνοισα, Dor. for φαίνουσα, part. pres. f. g. of φαίνω. And

Φαίνοιτ', for φαίνοιτο, 3. sing. pres. opt. m. of the same verb. Φαινόλα, ας, 'n, Dor. for φαινόλη. Φαινόλης, φενόλης, φαιλόνης, φαιλώνης, and φελώνης, ou, ô, the Roman pænula, a cloak with a hood, worn to guard against the weather in travelling, 2 Tim. iv, 13; others, however, suppose φαιλόνης to be a case for books, i. e. for carrying books when on a journey, Wahl's Lex. It is supposed to be derived from the Latin pænula. It is conjectured by a modern scholar, that St. Paul, in the text above quoted, might be desirous of having this cloak or pænula, which was a dress of Romans only, by way of confirming in some degree his Roman citizenship. See Pursuits of Literature, Dial. 4, p. 330. This conjecture is adopted, but without acknowledgment, in Ewing's Gr. and Eng. Lex., 3d edit., 1827. See Φενόλης.

Φαινολίς, ίδος, ή, light-bringing. Fr. φαίνω.

Φαινομένην, acc. sing. f. g. part. pres. m. of φαίνω, and

Φαινομένηφι, by paragoge of φι, for φαινομένη, dat. sing. f. g. part. pres. m. of φαίνω, Il. ix, 614. Φαίνοπος, gen. sing. of φαίνωψ.

Φαινοπροσωπέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to show the face openly; to show one's self; to appear in public. Fr. φαίνω and πρόσωπον.

Φαίνω, f. φανώ, pf. πέφαγκα (?), to bring to light; to show, point out, make appear, make known; to make clear, manifest; to display; to utter asound; to declare, indicate; to make manifest or to ratify, Soph. Œd. C. 717; to give light to; to bring an information or complaint against; to inform against, Aristoph. Acharn. 826, 7; Id. Eq. 300; Isoc. c. Callim., p. 494; 1. a. έφηνα, 2. pf. πέφηνα, to appear, Herodt. ix, 120; ή διδάσκαλος τέχνης πάσης βροτοίς πέφηνε, Æschyl. Prom. 111; also Soph. Œd. C. 330; mid. φαίνομαι, to show

one's self; 1. a. mid. ἐφηνάμην, often in an active sense with Demosth. (Olynth. i, 1323, 15) and others, Soph. Phil. 944; to appear; to rise; to shine; to appear to belong to, with the gen., Il. iii, 457; to seem (i. e. to appear evidently to be; not in the sense of don'ew, which denotes an uncertainty); to be denounced or accused; f. m. φανουμαι, 1. a. pas. ἐφάνθην, Ερίο φαάνθην · έξὸν τὰ ἡμίσεα των ξανθέντων λαβείν, Demosth. 1325, pen.; τὰ φανθέντα, things announced or declared, Demosth.; pf. pas. πέφαμμαι, and Att. πέφασμαι, 2. a. ind. pas. ἐφάνην, part. paveis, inf. Ion. pavnusvai, hence φανῆναι, Π. ix, 240; 1. f. pas. φανθήσομαι, 2. f. pas. ζανήσομαι, η, εται, Eurip. Androm. 343, with a participle; sometimes the infinitive, Æschyl. Prom. 217; οὐ μέντοι ήττον έφαίνεται πρέπειν ήν οἱ Θράκες ἔπεμπον, that exhibition, however, did not appear less distinguished which the Thracians sent, Plat. Polit. i, 1. Buttmann, Irreg. Verbs, says that φαίνω is contracted from the old Φαείνω, as αἴρω is from ἀείρω. This seems to be entirely without foundation, and the very reverse is the fact. If allow were from àείρω, it would be, according to analogy, ἄρω, as άδω is unques-The root tionably from ἀείδω. is φα · φάω, φάνω, φαίνω, and Poet. φαείνω. See φάε, Odys. xiv, 502.

Φαίνων, part. pres. act. of φαίνω. Φαίνωψ, οπος, δ, a proper name, Phænops.

ΦΛΙΟ'Σ, ά, όν, grayish, blackish; between black and white; dusky; swarthy; husky, said of the voice; hence Lat. feedus,

Φαιοχίτων, ωνος, ό, ή, dressed in a dark-colored garment, Æschyl. Choëph. 1049; dark, dusky-robed, ō for the sake of the metre before x. Fr. φαιός and χιτών.

Φαΐστος, ου, δ, a proper name, Festus.

ΦΑ'ΚΕΛΛΟΣ, φάκελος, οτ σφάxillos, ov, o, a bundle, Herodt. iv, 64; Eurip. Cycl. 242; Oo. gourtes de Uns Parélhous, Thucyd. ii, 77.

Φάκελος, ου, δ. See Φάκελλος. ΦΑΚΗ~, or τακή, ῆς, ἡ, a lentil, Aristoph. Plut. 192, 1004; leek soup, Id. Vesp. 821; pottage, soup.

Φακός, οῦ, ὁ, a lentil; also, an urn in which the ashes of the dead were deposited; a dark spot or blemish in the eye; a freckle of the skin; a wart, a pimple.

Φακώδης, εος, δ, ή, like lentils;

also, freckled. Fr. φακός. Φάλα, or φαλά, ns, n, an ornament of a helmet; because φαλόν, splendid, showy.

Φαλαγγάςχης, ου, δ, the commander of a phalanx. Fr. φάλαγξ and ἄςχω.

Φάλαγγες, nom. pl., and Φάλαγγας, acc. pl. of φάλαγξ. Φαλαγγηδόν, adv. in the form of a phalanx; by phalanxes, in a close body, Il. xv, 360. Th. φάλαγξ.

Φαλάγγιον, ου, τό, a spider, Xen. Mem. i, 3, 11; supposed to be the tarantula; also, phalangium, a medicinal herb, said to cure this spider's bite, Diosc. 3, 122.

Φαλαγγομαχέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to contend against a phalanx; to be an infantry soldier, Xen. Cyr. √1, 4, 5.

Φαλαγγομάχης, ου, δ, one that fights with or in the phalanx; in gen. a foot-soldier. Fr. φάλαγξ and μάχομαι.

 $\Phi \mathring{A}' \Lambda \mathring{A} \Gamma \Xi$, $\alpha \gamma \gamma \sigma s$, $\mathring{\eta}$, the line of an army in battle array, Xen. Anab. vii, 8, 12; generally, an army or large body of men, Id. Cyr. iii, 3, 27; likewise, the division of an army; properly, the disposition or arrangement of the Macedonian armies, drawn up sometimes eight deep; a phalanx, called by Livy, xxxii, 17, cuneus; a body of infantry, Xen. Cyr. vi, 3, 1; a camp; a legion; a venomous spider, probably the tarantula, Aristoph. Vesp. 1509; the inflexible part of the fingers; the beam of a balance; φάλαγγες, the supports or stocks of a ship, or the rollers used to convey a vessel to the water; the trunk of a tree; a block of wood, Herodt. iii, 97. Φάλαγξι, dat. pl. from preced.

ΦĂ'ΛAINA, ns, n, a moth, an insect of the butterfly species, that flutters about a candle; also, a whale, Aristoph. Vesp. 35; hence the Latin balæna.

Φαλάκςα, ας, ή, baldness, a bald head. Fr. φαλακεός.

 $\Phi \text{Å} \Lambda \text{Å} \text{KPO}' \Sigma$, α , δv , bald; $\delta v \delta'$ ἴσκωψε τοὺς φαλακρούς, nor ridiculed the bald, Aristoph. Nub. 540; smooth and shining.

Probably from φαλός and ἄκρος. Φαλακεόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make bald; pas. to become bald, Herodt. iii, 12. Fr. preced.

Φαλάκεωμα, ἄτος, τό, baldness. Same Th.

Φαλανθίας, ου, δ, a bald man. From

Φάλανθος, ου, ό, ή, nearly bald. Fr. φαλός.

Φαλάςα, ων, τά, bright or shining ornaments; particularly, the caparisons of a horse; the side pieces of a helmet, formed to defend the side of the face and head; trappings, Herodt. i, 215; Soph. Æd. C. 1070; harness. Fr. Φαλός.

Φάλἄρις, ίδος, ό, a proper name, Phalaris. See Pind. Pyth. Od. p. 200, i, ver. 4, in voce Kav-

Φαλάρίς, ίδος, ή, a water-hen, Aristoph. Acharn. 875.

Φάλαςον, ου, τό, a bright ornament, the ornament of a helmet: also, of a casque or tiara, Æschyl. Pers. 452. See φάλαρα.

Φαλάξός, Poet. for φαληξός, which

Φαλέκ, δ, indecl., a man's name, Phaleg, or Peleg. Hebr.

Φάλερνος, ου, ό, ή, (οίνος,) Falernian wine. From the Latin Falernus.

Φαληςεύς, έως, δ, Phalereus, the surname of Demetrius.

Φάληριάω, ω, to be white with foam, to be crested with foam, like the white crest of a helmet, Il. xiii, 799. Fr. φαληρός. Th. Oakos.

Φαληςικός, ή, όν, of or belonging to Phalerum, Phalerian.

Φαληρίς, ίδος, ή, a coot, Aristoph. Acharn. 875; Id. Av. 565.

Φαληςοῖ, adv. at Phalērum. Φαληςόν, οῦ, τό, the name of a

city, Phalerum. Φαληςός, ά, όν, white, Theocr. viii, 27; white with foam;

bright, shining; also subst. pl., the metal plates of a helmet; also a proper name, Phalerus. Fr. φαλός or φάω.

Φάλης, ητος, ή, s. as φαλλός, the virile member, Aristoph. Lys.

Φάλιος, ία, 10ν, glistening, brilliant, bright; white, Callim. Fr. 176.

Φαλίπτω, to dote; to talk idly; to be in second childhood. Fr. Φαλός.

Φαλίς, ίδος, ή, the priestess of Juno at Argos. Fr. φαλός.

Φαλίσσομαι, to foam, to be white with foam. Th. φ αλός.

Φαλλίκός, ή, όν, relating to the phallus, carried in celebrating the rites of Bacchus; τὰ φαλλικά, supply ἄσματα, the phallic songs, Aristot. Poet.; Aristoph. Acharn. 261. From

Φαλλός, οῦ, ὁ, "A representation of the male organ of generation used in the ancient mysteries, typical of the generative power of nature, borne in the procession of the Bacchic orgies; — introduced into Greece from Egypt by Melampus, 2, 49." Mr. Long's Index to Herodt., Herodt. ii, 49; Aristoph. Acharn. 243.

Φαλλοφοςίω, ω, f. ήσω, to carry the phallus in the celebration of certain rites of Bacchus and Priapus.

Φαλλων, gen. pl. of φαλλός, Herrodt. ii, 48.

 $\Phi A' \Lambda \Omega \Sigma$, n, ov, and $\varphi \acute{\alpha} \lambda \iota o s$, i\(\alpha \), white, shining; brilliant, polished. Fr. $\varphi \acute{\alpha} o s$. But

Φάλος, ου, δ, the crest of a helmet, in which the plume was fixed, Il. vi, 9. It was probably formed of some white or shining metal, φάλοισι λαμπεοίσι, Il. xiv, 132. The form does not seem to have been always the same. In some helmets the crest or protuberance was near the front, and it had only a single plume fixed in it. In others, particularly those worn by the Grecian chiefs, the φάλος resembled a ridge, rising from the front of the head-piece, and terminating behind; hence, it was called ἀμφίφαλος because it extended on both sides, i. e. both before and behind. In this φάλος there were holes formed, (drilled, hence τευφάλεια,) in which plumes, generally of horse's hair, were inserted; hence the expression τετράφαλος, Il. xii, 584. See Buttmann's Lexil. § 103. Φαλύνος, ου, δ, Phalynus.

Φαλῦνω, to polish, make bright or shining. Fr. φαλός.

Φαλύσσομαι, to surround; to destroy, break, bruise, Hesych. Φάμα, ας, ά, Dor. for φήμη, Eu-

Ψάμα, ας, α, Dor. for φήμη, Eu rip. Med. 420.

Φαμίν, 1. pl. pres. ind., and Φάμεν, Ion. for ἔφαμεν, 1. pl. impf. of φημί.

Φαμένα, Dor. for φαμένη, fem. of Φάμενος, part. 2. a. mid. of φημί. Φαμί, Dor. for φημί.

Φάν, Bœot. by syncope for ἔφασαν, 3. pl. 2. a. of φημί, they thought, Π. vi, 108.

Φάναι, 2. a. inf. of φημί, to say, tell, order, etc. But

Φᾶναι, 1. a. inf. act. of φαίνω. Φαναί, αί, the cape and harbour of the island of Chios.

Φαναί, ῶν, αἱ, the orgies of Bacchus, in which torches were carried, Eurip. Ion. 552. Fr. Φαίνω.

Φανείης, 2. sing. opt. 2. a. pas. to φαίνω.

Φανείς, έντος, f. φανείσα, ns, h, part. 2. a. pas. of Φαίνω.

part. 2. a. pas. of φαίνω. Φάνεῖμεν, by syncope for φανείη-

μεν, 1. pl. 2. a. pas. of φαίνω. Φάνεν, Æol. or Bæot. for ἐφάνησαν, 3. pl. 2. a. pas. of the same verb, φάνεν δὲ οἱ εὐρέες ὧμοι, Odys. xviii, 67.

Φανεζόμῖσος, ου, δ, δ, openly hating, an open enemy, Aristot. Eth. iv, 3.

Φžνεςοποιέω, ω, f. ήσω, to make evident, to declare. Fr. φανερός and ποιέω.

Φανερός, ά, όν, apparent, clear, manifest, evident, open; conspicuous; visible; celebrated, illustrious, renowned, famous; έπιδουλεύων μοι Φανερός γέγονας, you are evidently plotting against me, Xen. Anab. i; Φανερός δήπου έστι τότε οὐ τιμῶν θεούς, Xen. Mem. iv, 3; φανερός ñν θύων, he was accustomed to sacrifice openly, Id. i, 1, 2; ἐν τῷ φανέρω, in the light, openly; publicly, in public; ix τοῦ φανέρου, the same; φανερά οὐσία, immovable property, as land, houses, etc., Demosth. 59, Th. φαίνω.

Φανερούμενος, part. pres. pas. contruct. of φανερόω.

Φανερόφιλος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , an open friend, Aristot. Eth. iv, 3. Fr. ϕ ίλος.

Φάνερόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to make manifest, to expose to view, to declare, make plain, show, discover; to make public; pas. to be made known, to be famous, Herodt. vi, 122; l.a. imperat. φανέρωσον, άτω· pres. pas. φανερόρωμι, οῦμαι, pf. pas. πεφανέρωμαι, σαι, ται, l. a. pas. ἐφανερών. Fr. φανερός and φάω.
Φανερωβίσαν, acc. fem. sing. of

Φανερωθείσαν, acc. fem. sing. of part. 1. a. pas. of φανερόω.

Φανεςῶς, adv. manifestly, clearly, openly, publicly, evidently, φανεςῶς ἦκούσατε μου, Aristoph. Nub. 291. Fr. φανεζός.

Φανέςωσις, εως, ή, making apparent, manifestation; a declaring, publishing. Fr. φανεςόω.

Φανεζώτεςα, nom. pl. n. g. com- | 1373

par. of φανερός.

Φάνεσκε, Ion. for ἔφανε, 3. sing. impf. ind. act. of φαίνω, appeared, Il. xi, 64. Fr. φάω or φαίνω.

Φανίωσι, 3. pl. pres. subj. of φανίω, obsol., s. as φαίνω, Herodt. i. Φάνη, Ion. for ἐφάνη, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. pas. But

Φανή, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. pas. of φαίνω. Also

Φάνή, ñ5, ἡ, a torch; commonly used in pl., orgies or sacred rites of Bacchus, celebrated by torch light. Th. φαίνω.

Φανήη, Epic for φανή, 3. sing. subj. 2. a. pas. to φαίνω.

Φάνηθι, 2. a. imperat. pas. to φαίνω.

Φανήμεναι, Dor., hence φανήναι, 2. a. inf. pas. of φαίνω, Il. ix, 240. Φανήναι. See φανήμεναι.

Φανῆς, 2. sing. 2. a. subj. pas. of φαίνω.

Φανήσεται, 3. sing. 2. f. pas. of the same verb.

Φανήτω, 3. sing. 2. a. imperat. pas., and

Φανηφόςοι, ων, οί, torch-bearers, in the celebration of the orgies of Bacchus; also, priests of Apollo. Φάνηφόςος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, torch-bearing. See preced.

Φανθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of φαίνω. Φανίον, ου, τό, a little torch, a lantern. Fr. φάω.

Φανόδημος, ου, δ, Phanodemus, a historian who wrote on the antiquities of Attica.

Φανοπεύς, έως, ό, for Π ανοπεύς, of the city Panope.

Φανόπτης, ου, δ, a window. Fr. φαίνω and ὅπτομαι.

Φανός, ή, όν, luminous, lucid;
bright, pleasant, Æschyl. Prom.
536; illustrious, Plat. Conv.
197, A. Fr. φάω.
Φᾶνός, οῦ, ὁ, a lantern, lamp,

 $\Phi \tilde{\alpha} v \delta s$, $\delta \tilde{v}$, δ , a lantern, lamp, torch, Aristoph. Lys. 308; also, the sun, the moon. Fr. $\varphi \alpha i v \omega$ or $\varphi \delta \omega$.

Φανότης, ητος, ή, clearness, brightness. Fr. φαίνω.

Φαντάζω, f. άσω, to cause to appear; to show; to imagine, contemplate (scarcely used in the active voice); mid. to offer one's self to view; pas. to appear; καὶ οἶον ἱξ ἐπιδουλῆς φαντάζεσθαι, ἄλλοτε ἐν ἄλλαις ιδίαις, Plat. Polit. ii, 380, D; to be seen in a dream or vision; to be seen, to be accused or denounced, Aristoph. Acharn. 823; to make a pompous display; οὐδὶ ἐᾶ φαντάζεσθαι, and does not suffer (them to be vain or haughty,

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or to display themselves in a vain manner, Herodt. vii, 10; to appear like, to resemble any one, 711, Æschyl. Ag. 1481; φανταζόμενον, an appearance, what appears; pf. ind. pas. xi-

φαντασμαι, σαι. Τh. φαίνω. Φαντασία, ας, ή, a show or appearance, a vision, an apparition; an abstract form; a lively idea or image in the mind of any thing not present, Plat. S ph. 264, A; perception, imagination, phantasy; vain show, pomp, parade; διὸ φαντασίαν ayelwe worst, for which reason they offer a show of wild beasts, Polyb. 911. Fr. φαντάζω.

 $Φ_{αντασιακοπέω, ω, f. ήσω, to in$ dulge in vain imaginations, and vex one's self with them. Fr. ζαντασία and χόπος.

Φαντασιαστικός, ή, όν, s. as φανταστικός · of doubtful authority, Passow's Lex.

Φαντάσιοκοπέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to form idle and imaginary conceptions or hopes; to indulge in vain imaginations. Fr. φαντασία and κόπτω.

Φάντἄτις, εως, ή, an object represented to the mind; phantasy, Plat. Tim. 72, B. Fr. φαντάζω. Φάντασμα, ἄτος, τό, what is seen, an appearance, an image; a phantasm, an apparition, a spectre, Eurip. Hec. 92; a prodigy or portent. Fr. pf. pas. of oavτάζω.

Φανταστικός, ή, όν, pertaining to appearances, representations through the fancy, Plat. Soph. 267, Α; είκαστικήν καὶ Φανταστικήν, Id. 239, C; fantastic; τὸ φανταστικόν, the power of fancy. Fr. φαντάζω.

Φάντις, part. nom. pl. of φάς, from φημί.

Φαντί, Dor. for φασί, 3. pl. pres. ind. of pnui.

Φανω, 2. a. subj. act. of Φαίνω. Φανῶσι, 3. pl. 2. a. subj. pas. of Φαίνω.

Φάο, Ion. and Poet. for "φασο, 2. sing. 2. a. mid., or for φάσο, 2. a. imperat. mid. of onui, Odys. xvi, 168.

Φέος, εος, τό, light, day, sunrise, daybreak; the eye; φάεα, the eyes, Odys. xvi, 15; ἐν φάει Fival, to be in life, Soph. Phil. 413; κατὰ φάος, through the day; ¢άος ἀελίοιο, the light of the sun, Il. i, 605; life, Thucyd. ii. 67; safety; victory, joy, delight, Leschyl. Pers. 292; also an expression of tenderness, like

mea lux, my dear. Fr. φάω. ΦΑ'PAI'Ξ, γγος, 'n, a chasm, ravine, gulf : a precipice; a cliff, Æschyl. Prom. 15, 145; a narrow defile; an abyss, Aristoph. Eq. 248. Perhaps fr. φάρω. Φαραζών, indecl., villages, open

Hebr.country. Φαςαώ, indecl., a man's name,

Pharaoh. Hebr. Φαρδαθίτης, ου, δ, Pharbathites,

an Egyptian district. Φαρέισσι, dat. pl. Ion. and Poet.; and

Φαρεί, dat. sing. of φαρος.

Φαζές, ¿, indecl., a man's name, Phares. Hebr.

ΦΑΡΕΤΡΑ, ας, Ιοπ. φαρέτη, ns, n, a case to hold arrows, a quiver, Il. i, 45. Fr. φέρω. Φαρετρεών, ῶνος, δ, Ion. for φαρέ-

τeα, Herodt. i, 216. Φαρέτην, acc. sing. Ion. of φαρέτçα.

Φάρέτριον, ου, τό, dimin. from φαeέτeα, a smlla quiver.

Φαρετροφόρος, ου, ό, ή, bearing a quiver. Fr. φαρέτρα and φέρω. Φαρή, ης, η, and φαρίς, ίος, η, the name of a city in Laconia, Pha-

ΦΑΡΙΚΟ'N, οῦ, τό, a kind of poison.

Φαρίον, ου, τό, dimin. from φαρος. Φαρισαΐος, ου, ὁ, a Pharisee, Hebr. interpreting, because they interpreted the Scriptures.

Φαρχιδόω, f. ώσω, to wrinkle; pas. to become wrinkled. Fr. φαρ-

 $\Phi A PKI'\Sigma$, 1805, \hat{n} , a wrinkle, the fold of a garment.

 $Φαξμαχάω, \tilde{ω}, f. ήτω, to become$ delirious by drinking poison or poisonous drugs, Demosth. 1133, 26. Fr. φάρμακον.

Φαρμακεία, as, h, the act of poisoning; the act of administering medicines; a medicine, Xen. Mem. iv, 2, 17; a poison; pharmacy. Fr. φαρμακεύω.

Φαρμακείον, ου, τό, a shop where drugs or medicines are sold; an apothecary's shop.

Φαρμακεύς, έως, δ, a dealer in drugs, medicines, etc., an apothecary; a druggist; a sorcerer, Soph. Trach. 1130; a poisoner; and

Φαρμάκευσις, εως, ή, poison, Plat. Legg. viii, 845, D; and Φαρμακευτικός, ή, όν, belonging to the preparation of medicines, drugs, etc., skilled in pharma-

Φαςμακεύτεια, ας, ή, a woman who prepares and administers drugs, philters, poisons, etc.; an enchantress.

 $\Phi_{\alpha_{\ell}\alpha\mu\dot{\alpha}\kappa\dot{\nu}\dot{\nu}\omega}$, f. εύσω, to prepare and administer medicines, drugs, etc., to poison, use poison, Plat. Legg. xi, 933, D; to use magical spells, conjurations, sacrifices, Herodt. vii, 114; to bewitch, Eurip. Androm. 355; mid. to take drugs, medicines,

Φαρμακίς, ίδος, ή, a woman who uses magical spells, charms, etc.: a sorceress, Aristoph. Nub. 746; a female poisoner; and

Φαρμακόεις, όεσσα, όεν, medicinal, prepared as a medicine; poisoned; all from

ΦΑ'PMĂΚΟΝ, ου, τό, a medicinal plant, ή τόσα φάρμακα ήδη, όσα τεέφει εύεεῖα χθών, Π. xi, 740; a medicine, Xen. Mem. iii, 13, 2; a poison, Id. Cyr. i, 3, 8; Eurip. Med. 1198; a drug, Xen. Cyr. v, 3, 17; Demosth. 793, pen.; a remedy; τὸ ποΐον εύρων τησδε Φάρμακον νόσου; what remedy having found for this disease? Æschyl. Prom. 249; a pigment, a cosmetic.

Φαρμάκοποιέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to prepare medicines; to mix poisons. Fr. φάρμακον and ποιέω.

Φαρμακοποιΐα, ας, ή, the preparation of medicines. Fr. φάρμα-

Φαρμακοποσία, ας, ή, the drinking of poisons or medicines, Xen. Anab. iv, 8, 16; Plat. Legg. i, 646, C. Fr. πίνω.

Φαρμακοπώλης, ου, δ, a seller of drugs or medicines, an apothecary, Aristoph. Nub. 766. Fr. φάρμακον and πωλέω. And Φαρμάκός, οῦ, ὁ, a poisoner, a magician; an enchanter; an expiatory sacrifice, Aristoph. Ran.

Φαρμακοτρίζης, ου, δ, a pounder of herbs, an apothecary; a dyer, Demosth. 1170, ult. Fr. τείδω. Φαρμακόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, Poet., to compound medicines, drugs, poisons; to purge a sick person; to stain or die; pas. to be poisoned. Fr. φάρμακον.

Φάζμαζις, εως, ή, the use of drugs, Plat. Phil. 46, A. From Φαρμάσσω, or -ττω, f. άζω, to adulterate or mix with poisons; to injure with poisons; to make use of charms, to enchant, by means of drugs; γοητεύεις μι καὶ φαρμάττεις, Plat. Menex. 88, A; to charm or delude, Id. Conv. 194, A; to give a coloring to, by dye stuffs; to color;

to temper metals, Odys. ix, 393; pas. to be bewitched, Aristoph. Thesm. 534; φαςμασσσόμενος, medicated, anointed with a salve, Æschyl. Ag. 94. Fr. φάςω, or perhaps φύςω.

Φαρνάδαζος, ου, δ, the name of a Persian, Pharnabazus.

Φαρνάκης, ου, δ, the name of a Persian, Pharnaces, a satrap of Persia.

ΦΑ ΡΟΣ, or ΦΑ ΡΟΣ, εος, τό, an outer garment; a mantle or cloak, Eurip. Hipp. 132; περίδιαν μέγα βάλλετο φᾶρος, Il. ii, 43; a gown; a web, εἰσόκε φᾶρος, ω. Ἐκτελέσω, Λαήρτη ἤρωί ταφήῖον, Odys. ii, 97; a shawl, Il. xxiv, 231; a veil for the head, Aristoph. Thesm. 890; a covering for a dead body; a shroud; φάρει λεύχῶ, with a white shroud, Il. xviii, 353; Odys. ii, 97. Same as the Latin Pallium; as if from φέρω. Also

Φάρος, ου, ὁ, or ἡ, the Pharos, a very high tower near Alexandria, giving light to mariners at night, Odys. iv, 355; any light-house. Also

Φᾶρος, εος, τό, ploughing, tilling. See next.

Φἔρόω, or ἀφαρόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to plough or till the ground. Hesych, φᾶρος, ἄροσις, ploughing, tilling; φαροῦν, ἀροτιᾶν, to plough, to till.

Φαρόωσι, Epic 3. pl. to φαρόω. Φαρσάλιος, α, ον, and Φάρσάλος, ου, δ, ή, Pharsalian, of Pharsalia. Φάρσος, ευς, τό, a part or piece, a fragment; φάρσος βότρυος, part of a cluster or bunch, Phaneas in Epigr. ap. Reisk.; a quarter of a city, Herodt. i, 180; a district; a feather or quill; any thing shaped like a wing; an axe, a halberd; any instrument with two edges. Toup. in Suid. in voce. Probably from φάρος.

Φαρσοφύρος, ου, δ, ή, a standardbearer. Fr. φάρσος. See also φίρω.

 $\Phi \tilde{z}_{\ell} v \gamma \tilde{z}_{\ell}$, $v \gamma \gamma v s$, δ , or δ , the throat, Odys. ix, 373; Thucyd. ii, 49; the gullet, the windpipe, the larynx; a chasm.

Φάρω, f. φάρσω, to split, cut, divide, sever. Th. πάρω, whence πείρω.

Φάς, part. 2. a. act. from φημί, s. as φάω, to say, II. ix, 35; xiv, 126.

Φασγανίς, ίδος, ή, dimin. from following, a knife.

Φάσγανον, ου, τό, a knife, a sword,

Il. xvi, 339; also, a certain plant, gladiolus communis or corn-flag; as if σφάγανον. Fr. σφάζω.

Φασγάνουεγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, forging swords. Fr. φάσγανον and ἔεγω. Φασγάνω, to slay, kill, stab. Fr. φάσγάνον.

Φᾶσε, Dor. and Ion. for ἔφησε,
 3. sing. 1. a. act. of φημί.
 Φασεῖς, Dor. for φήσεις, 2. sing.

 f. of φημί.
 Φασέκ, or φασέχ, indecl., s. as πάσχα, the Passover. Hebr.

Φάσηλις, ιδος, ή, Phaselis.

Φάσηλος, ου, δ, from the Latin, a kind of vessel, pinnace, galliot, galley; a boat of a shape resembling the pod of a bean. From Φάσηλος, ου, δ, a kidney-bean, Aristoph. Pac. 1144.

Φάσθαι, 2. a. inf. mid. of φημί, to say, to propose, Il. ix, 100; to promise; 2. a. ind. ἐφάμην · οὐ φάσθαι, to deny.

Φάσθε, φάσθω, 2. pl. and 3. sing. imperat. mid. to φημί.

Φασί, 3. pl. pres. ind.; but Φᾶσι, dat. pl. part. 2. a. act. of φάς, άντος, of φημί.

Φαστανίκός, ή, όν, like Φαστανός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, from th

Φασιανός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, from the river Phasis, but with a play on φαίνω, s. as συκοφαντικός, informing-like.

Φᾶσἴᾶνός, οῦ, ὁ, a pheasant; from φάσις, the river Phasis, Aristoph. Nub. 109; ἀνὴς φασιᾶνός, an informer; s. as συκοφάντης. Fr. φάσις.

Φασίν, 3.pl. pres.ind.of φημί. But Φάσιν, acc. sing. of

Φἄσις, εως, ή, utterance, diction; a saying, a proposition, affirmation, Plat. Soph. 263, E; a sentence, apophthegm; a simple assertion; also, rumor, fame, report; a denunciation or accusation against those who practised any fraud in the exportation or importation of provisions, or regarding the finances of the state, Demosth. 793, 16; an information against offenders; a vision, dream; apparition; pl. the phases of the moon or the heavenly bodies; Quelas TE Rai Revilas καὶ ἐκλειψίας, Plat. Locr. 97, B. Fr. onui. There are also Φασις, ίδος, ή, Phasis, the name of a river in Colchis, Eurip. Androm. 649; and the name of a town in Scythia.

Φάσκε, 3. sing. impf. Ion. of φάσκω.

Φάσκονται, 3. pl. pres. pas. of Φάσκω, impf. ἔφασκον, to give | 1375

out, maintain; τί οὖν ποτὰ λέτγει, φάσχων ἐμὰ σοφώτατα εἶναι, Plat. Apol. § 6; to pretend; to say, to assert, affirm, profess; of this verb the parts in use are the pres. indicative, optative, infinitive, participle, and the imperfect, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 4; Soph. Œd. T. 110, 461; Id. Aj. 1037; for φημί.

Φάσκωλος and φάσκωλον, ου, τό, a leathern wallet; a sack, coffer. Φάσμα, ἄτος, τό, an appearance, a sight, Eurip. Orest. 870; a vision, a phantom or spectre, Id. Hec. 697; an apparition, Id. Alc. 1146; περὶ & δη καὶ ἀφθη ἄττα ψυχῶν συντοείδη φάσματα, Plat. Phæd. § 69; an idea, fancy; a prodigy, Herodt. iii, 10; any thing unnatural, or monstrous. Th. φαῖνω.

Φάσομαι, Dor. for φήσομαι, 1. f. mid. of φημι.

Φάσσα, or Att. -ττα, ns, n, a dove, the wild pigeon, ring-dove, Aristoph. Av. 303; the culver; any bird of the dove kind. Fr. φάψ.

Φασσαφόνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a killer of pigeons; a pigeon-hawk, Π. xv, 238. Fr. φάσσα and φένω. Φασσοφόνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, dove-killing, of the hawk; see preced.

Φασῶ, εῖς, εῖ, Dor. for φήσω, εις, ει, 1. f. act. of φημί.

Φăτειόε, ά, όν, that ought to be named or told: celebrated. From Φăτίον, verbal adj. to φημί, one must say.

Φἄτης, ου, δ, one who speaks, loquacious, talkative; a babbler, a boaster; a prophet; Lat. vates. Fr. φάω or φημί.

Φατί, Dor. for φησί.

Φατίζω, f. ίσω, to say, tell, spread a rumor or report, Herodt. v, 58; to avow, to promise, Eurip. Iph. A. 135. From

Φάτις, εως, ἡ, Poet. a saying, speech; βαρείαν ὁ ξένος φάτιν Τήνδ' εἰπ', Soph. Phil. 1034; opinion; an oracle, Soph. Œd. T. 151, 323; glory, fame, report, Herodt. i, 60; celebrity; a message; an axiom. Th. Dor. φαμί. Fr. φάω.

Φατνεύω, f. εύσω, and φατνίζω, f. ίσω, to set in a stable, to fatten in a stall.

ΦΑ'ΤΝΗ, ης, η, a stable or stall, II. v, 271; a manger, a crib; a hostler's bill, Aristoph. Nub. 13; φάτνας "δοις αν αίμασιν πεφυεμένας, Eurip. Alc. 512; also, the ceiling of a room; the hollow of the teeth. Φατνιάζω. See φατνεύω.

Φατνίω, ω, f. ώσω, to construct in the shape of a manger or crib; to hollow out like a trough; to form inlaid tabular work; pf. pas. τιφάτνωμαι. Hence

Φάτνωμα, ἄτος, τό, the ornamental ceiling of a room; an opening or port-hole in a ship's side, through which darts and other missiles were thrown upon assailants. Φάτο, Ion. for ἔφατο, 3. sing. 2. a. mid. of φημί.

Φᾶτός, ή, όν, to be told, or spoken; announced, divulged; οὐ φατὸν λέγειν, not to be expressed, Aristoph. Ar. 1713; celebrated. Fr. φάω.

Φατεία, ας, ή, Dionys. Hal. A. R. ix, 41. See φεατεία.

Φατριακός. See φρατριακός.

Φάττα. See φάσσα. Φαύζω, to fry, roast, broil.

Φαυλεπίφαυλος, ου, δ, π, utterly worthless. Fr. φαῦλος, ἐπί, and φαῦλος.

Φαυλίζω, f. ίσω, Att. ιῶ, pf. pas. πεφαύλισμαι, to make little account of, Plat. Legg. ii, 667, A; to despise, to sneer at, Xen. Mem. i, 6, 5. Th. φαῦλος.

Φαύλισμα, ἄτος, τό, s. as Φαυλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a vilifying; derision, scorn, contempt. Fr. pf. pas. of preced. verb.

Φαυλίστεια, ας, ή, a scornful or disdainful woman. Fr. the same verb.

Φαυλόβιος, ου, δ, ħ, living wretchedly; leading a bad life. Fr. φαῦλος and βίος.

 $\Phi \Lambda \Upsilon^{-} \Lambda O \Sigma$, n, ov, and $\varphi \alpha \tilde{\nu} \lambda o s$, ou, ô, h, mean, base, vile, Xen. Mem. i, 6, 2; feeble, small; light, loose, frivolous, Aristoph. Lys. 14 Demosth. 488, 8; trivial; φαῦλον πρᾶγμα, a trivial matter; of little value; cowardly; corrupted, depraved, wicked, worthless, bad; in a good sense, simple, uninstructed; it is opproved to σορός. άλλὰ καὶ σοφοίς, καὶ τείσι φαύλοις ἐνδιχ', ώς ἐμοὶ donsi, Eurip. Phæn. 505; moderate, easy, frugal; opposed to difficult, extravagant; s. as English foul, etc., probably in Lat. paulus.

Φαυλότατα, adv., Aristoph. Nub. 778, very cunningly.

Φαυλότατος, superl. of φαῦλος φαιλότατος ἔζγος, a very simple business, Aristoph. Eq. 213; comput. ζαυλότερος.

Φαυλότης, ητος, ή, smallness, insignificance, worthlessness, baseness, Dem. de Coron. 326, pen.;

vileness; meanness, Xen. Cyr. ii, 4, 4; cowardice; feebleness; wickedness; ignorance, Id. Mem. iv, 2, 39; καὶ ἐγὸι διὰ τὴν ἐμὴν φαυλότητα ἀπορούμην, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 14. Fr. preced.

Hipp. Maj. 14. Fr. preced. Φαυλουργός, οῦ, ὁ, a bad workman; an evil-doer. Th. ἔργου. Φαύλως, adv. wickedly, badly; also, gently, moderately, easily; φαύλως πάνυ, very easily, Aristoph. Lys. 566; loosely, Id. Vesp. 668; φαύλως φέριν τι, to despise, Id. Av. 96; also, to bear easily; φαύλως ἀπούειν, to be ill spoken of. Fr. φαῦλος. Φαῦρος, for φαῦλος, which see.

Φαυσιάδης, ου, δ, the son of Phausius.

Φαυσίδζοτος, ου, δ, ħ, epithet of the Sun, from φαῦσιν, i. e. φῶς, τοῖς βροτοῖς φίρειν, because he brings light to men, Pind. Olymp. vii, 71.

Φαῦσιγξ, γος, ἡ, a blister on the skin, or generally, the legs, occasioned by fire. Fr. φαύω.

Φαυσίμεροτος, ου, δ, ή, s. as φαεσίμεροτος.

Φαῦσις, εως, \dot{n} , light, shining, brightness; the act of shining or illuminating; a signal made with fire. Fr. φάω.

Φαύσκω, s. as φάω, to shine, break forth, as the morning light; used only in compounds with διά, ἐπί, and ὑπό.

Φαύω, to shine. Fr. φάω. Φάψ, φαξός, ή, a bird of the dove kind; a pigeon. Fr. φίξομαι. ΦΑ'Ω, obsol., whence φαίνω, Poet., to emit light, to enlighten; to show, to cause to appear; to shine; impf. ἴφαι, Poet. φάι, Odys. xiv, 502; f. pas. πεφήσομαι, shall appear; φάι δὶ χουσόθονος ήώς, Il. xvii, 155; to sparkle, glitter.

Φάω, obsol., to kill, slay; pf. pas. πέφαμαι, Il. xvii, 689; inf. πεφασθαι, f. πεφάσομαι, Id. xiii, 899. From this comes φένω, φάζω, and σφάζω. Perhaps what is supposed to be the simple verb in Homer ought to be considered the compound ἀποφάω, with a negative sense. Thus, Il. xv, 140, ἢ πέφατ', ἢ καὶ ἔπειτα πεφήσεται, might be read ἢ πέφατ' ἢ καὶ ἔπειτ' ἀποφήσεται.

ΦΑ'Ω, obsol., f. φήσω, l. a. ἔφησω, to utter an articulate sound, to speak, see φημί. Fr. φάω, whence φάσκω, πιφαύσκω, etc.

Φέξισέαι, pres. inf. mid. of ΦΕΒΟΜΑΙ, to fear, be afraid; also, to flee, 2. pf. πέφοδα · διω-

κέμεν, ἀδὶ φέδεσθαι, Π. v, 223; to pursue or to fly, Id. 527. Φεδώμεθα, 1. pl. pres. subj. mid. of φέδομαι.

ΦΕ ΤΓΟΣ, εος, τό, light, light of day, Soph. Trach. 603; also moonlight, νυκτερινὰ φίγγη, Plat. Polit. vi, 508, C; a light, a torch; day; splendor, brightness; a glad sight; τί γὰρ γυναικὶ τούτου φίγγος ήδιον δρακεῖν, Æschyl. Ag. 588 (not used by Homer and Hesiod). Fr. φάω. Φίγγω, obsol., to illuminate; to make bright or shining; φίγγομαι, to shine, Aristoph. Ran. 347. Fr. preced.

Φειά, $\tilde{\alpha}_5$, $\tilde{\eta}$, the name of a town, Phea.

Φειδίομαι, Ion. for φείδομαι. Φείδεο, pres. imperat. Ion. for φείδου.

Φειδίας, ου, δ, the celebrated sculptor, Phidias.

Φείδιππος, ου, i, the name of a man, Phidippus.

Φειδίτια, pl. of φειδίτιον, or φιδίτιον, ου, τό, the common meal of the Spartans; s. as συσσιτία the feasting apartment. Th. φείδομαι.

Φειδίτιον, τό, usually in pl. φειδίτα, τά, spare thrifty meals, being the public tubles at Sparta (συσίτια) at which all citizens are together the same frugal meal; also, the common hall. Fr. φείδομαι. Φειδόλας, ου, δ, a man's name. Phidolas.

 $\Phi EI' \Delta OMAI$, f. $\phi \epsilon l \sigma o \mu \alpha i$, to spare, to use sparingly; ιππων Φειδόμενος, being sparing of my horses, Il. v, 202; καὶ φειδόμενος οὐδενὸς ἔτι ἐνόντος, and sparing none of it that still remains, Plat. Phæd. 117, A; μη φείση βίας, do n't be sparing of force, Soph. Phil. 739; to abstain from, to refrain from; to be frugal, parsimonious, thrifty; hence, to preserve, Demosth. 923, 10; to forbear; to be unwilling; with gen.; a 2. aor. with Homer by redupl. πεφιδέσθαι, Π. xxi, 101; and opt. πεφιδοίμην, 3. f. πεφιδήσεται, Id. xv, 215; 1. a. mid. ἐφεισάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. subj. mid. φείσωμαι, η, ηται, part. pres. mid. φειδόμενος.

Φειδομένως, adv. sparingly; sneakingly, pitifully, penuriously.

Fr. part. pres. of preced.

Φειδός, ή, όν, sparing, frugal, penurious.

Φείδω, more commonly in the mid. φείδομαι, which see.

Φειδώ, όος, contract. οῦς, 'n, parsi-

mony, frugality; envy; grudge, reluctance, Il. vii, 409: care, providence, foresight, Fr. Th. φείδομαι.

Φειδωλή, ñs, h, the same, Il. xxii, 244; also, a miserly woman. From

Φειδωλία, ας, ή, parsimony, frugality, Aristoph. Nub. 835; and Φειδωλός, ή, όν, and -οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, sparing, parsimonious, frugal, Aristoph. Nub. 421; economical, miserly, Id. Plut. 237; penurious. Fr. the same.

Φείδων, ωνος, ό, a man's name, Phidon.

Φείσατο, Epic for εφείσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. to φείδομαι, inf. φείσασθαι. Φεισμονή, ης, ή, parsimony, frugality, economy; pity. Fr. φείδομαι. clemency,

Φείσομαι, 1. f. m. of φείδομαι. Φειστέον, verbal adj. to Φείδομαι, one must spare.

Φεισών, Phison; according to some the river Ganges is so called in

Φέκλη, ης, ή, the sediment of wine, deposited in casks or bottles. Lat. fœcula.

Φελγῦνω, to trifle; to play the fool. Probably from φαῦλον,

 $\Phi E \Lambda \Lambda E \Upsilon' \Sigma$, $\xi \omega \xi$, δ , a rocky district at Athens, Aristoph. Nub.; Id. Acharn. 291; any rough, rocky place.

Φέλλἴνος, ίνη, ινον, made of cork. Fr. φέλλος.

Φίλλια, ων, τά, stony or rocky places, Xen. Cyn. 5, 18.

Φέλλιον, ου, τό, in pl., stony ground. Fr. φελλός.

Φελλόδους, νος, ή, the quercus ilex, resembling the cork-tree. Fr. φέλλος and δρῦς.

Φελλόπους, οδος, δ, Phellopous, or Cork-Foot, an imaginary being. Fr. Φελλός and πούς.

Φελλόπους, οδος, δ, h, neut. πουν, cork-footed. Fr. φελλός and

 $\Phi E \Lambda \Lambda O' \Sigma$, $\delta \tilde{\nu}$, δ , the cork-tree; quercus suber, Æschyl. Choëph. 499; also, the bark of the tree. Φελμοῦνι, φελμῶνι, οτ φελμουνί, indecl., a certain one, some one. Hebr.

Φελλώ, όος, ή, Phello, an imaginary country.

Φενάκη, ης, ή, false hair, a wig. Fr. φέναξ.

Φενακίζω, f. ίσω, pf. act. πεφενάκικα, Dem. Olynth. i, 20, 5; to deceive, to impose on, to play the fool with, to mock, to delude, to cheat; pas. to be de-

ceived, cheated, made game of; | pf. pus. πεφενάκισμαι, Dem. de Coron. 362, 10.

Φενακισμός, οῦ, ὁ, imposture, deception, Demosth. 59, 18; Aristoph. Eq. 633. Fr. φενακίζω. Φενακιστικός, ή, όν, deceptive,

delusive; inclined to cheat, delude, etc. Same Th.

ΦΕ'NAZ, āκος, δ, a deceiver, impostor, Aristoph. Eq. 634; Id. Ran. 909; a liar; a quack, a cheat; a mocker, Id. Acharn. 89.

Dévess, ou, n, the name of a town, Pheneus.

Φενόλης, ου, δ, a book-case, according to the Etym. M., following Suidas.

ΦE'NΩ, or rather πέθνω, 2. pf. πέφονα, to kill, to slay; 2. a. ἔπεφνον, without augment, πέφνον, Il. xiii, 363; πεφνέμεν, inf., Id. vi, 180. See φάω.

 $\Phi_{\epsilon \rho \alpha i}$, $\tilde{\omega}_{\nu}$, αi , a town in Thessaly, Pheræ.

Φεραίοι, ων, οί, the Pheræans. Φεραίος, α, ον, Pheræan.

Φερανθής, έος, ό, ή, bearing flowers, flowering, being in bloom. Fr. φέρω and ανθος.

Φέρασπις, ιδος, δ, ή, bearing a shield; Φεράσπιδες σαγαί, wearing defensive armor, Æschyl. Pers. 236. Fr. φέρω and ἀσπίς. Φεραυγής, έος, bringing light, shining. Fr. φέρω and αὐγή. Φες θέμεν, pres. inf. Ion., hence

φέρδειν and ΦE'PBΩ, no fut., aor., and pf., to feed, nourish, Eurip. Orest. 860; to pasture; to rear, to support, Id. Hipp. 74; mid. to feed, eat; pas. to be fed, nourished, παρέξω δαῖθ' ὑφ' ὧν ἐφερ-Cóunv, Soph. Phil. 957; 2. pf. πέφος ω, obsol., whence φος εή,

Φέ $_{\ell \epsilon}$, pres. imperat. act. of φ $_{\ell \epsilon}$ ω, bear; it generally signifies come; φέρ' εἰπέ, come, tell me.

food, pasture.

Φερέγγὔος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, one who pledges himself, who undertakes; fit or suitable for any thing, Æschyl. S. Theb. 378; sufficient, sure; a sufficient surety, Herodt. v, 30; capable of, able to effect, Soph. Electr. 930. Fr. φέρω and έγγύη.

 $\Phi_{\ell \ell \ell \ell \ell}^{\epsilon}$, ϵ_{ℓ} , 2. and 3. sing. pres. ind. of φέρω.

Φέρεκλος, ου, ό, a man's name, Phereclus.

Φερεκύδης, ου, ό, a man's name, Pherecydes.

Φερέμεν, Ion., hence φέρειν, pres. inf. of φέρω.

Φεςεμμελίης, ου, δ, a warrior bearing an ashen spear; in gen. a spear-bearer. Fr. φέρω and με-

Φερενδάτης, ου, δ, Pherendates, a Persian satrap.

Φερένικος, ου, ό, ή, bringing victory, victorious, Pind. Pyth. iii, 132. Fr. φέρω and νίκη.

Φερέοικος, ου, ό, ή, carrying its house; epithet of a snail, tortoise, etc.; having portable houses, Herodt. iv, 6; said of the Scythians. Fr. φέρω and οἶκος.

Φερέστολις, ιος, ό, ή, saving a city. Fr. φέρω and πόλις.

Φερέπονος, ου, δ, ή, Poet., enduring labors, troubles, afflictions; also, causing pain. Fr. φέρω and πόνος. Th. πένομαι.

Φερέσβιος, ου, ό, ή, giving food or nourishment; vivifying, giving life; fructifying, as the sun; fertile, as the earth. Fr. φέρω and Bios.

Φέρεσκε, Epic for έφερε, impf. to φέρω.

Φέρεσκον, impf. act. Ion. for "φεeov, of φέρω, Odys. ix, 429.

Φερεσσακέας, acc. pl. of

Φερεσσακής, έος, ό, ή, carrying or bearing a shield; warlike. Fr. φέρω and σάκος. Th. σάττω.

Φερεστάφυλος, ου, δ, ή, bearing bunches of grapes. Fr. φέρω and σταφυλή.

Φέρετ', Ion. for ἐφέρετο, 3. sing. impf. pas., and

Φέρεται, 3. sing. pres. pas. of φέρω.

Φερετρεύω, f. εύσω, to carry on a bier, to convey in solemn pomp. Th. φέρω.

Φέρετρον, ου, τό, a bier, a coffin, Il. xviii, 236; a litter. Fr. φέρω.

Φέρη, 3. sing. pres. subj. act., and Φέρην, Æol. for φέρειν, inf. to φέρω.

Φέρης, ητος, i, a proper name, Pheres.

Φέρησι, 3. sing. of obsol. φέρημι, Odys. xix, 111; like φέρω.

Φίριστος, the best, superl., φίειστε θέων, kindest of gods, Il. xv, 247. Fr. φέρω.

Φέρμα, ατος, τό, what is born, a burden, the fruit of the womb, a fetus, offspring, Æschyl. Ag. 118. Fr. Φέρω.

Φερμός, Æol. for θερμός.

Φεςνή, ñs, h, the portion or dowry which a wife brings her husband in goods of any kind; a dowry, Eurip. Orest. 1679; a nuptial present, Id. Med. 952; φερνάς γε πολέμου, the dowry for the termination of the war, Id. Ion. 301. Fr. φίρω.

Φιρνίζω, f. iσω, to endow, give a dowry; l. a. ἰφίρνισα. Fr. preced.

Φερνοφόρος, ου, ό, 'n, bringing a dowry. Fr. φερνή and φέρω. Φέρουν, 3. pl. pres. opt. act., and Φέρουσα, ας, α, Dor. for φέρουσα, part. pres. f. g. of φέρω.

part. pres. j. g. of φερω. Φερόλειος, ου, δ, π, bringing good fortune. Fr. φέρω and δλεος. Φερόμεθεν, Æol. for φερόμεθα, 1. pl. pres. ind. pas., and

Φιεόμισθα, Poet. for φιεόμιθα, 1. pl. pres. pas. of φίεω.

Φίροντε, nom. dual φίροντας, acc. pl. part. pres. act., and

Φίροντι, Dor. for φίρουσι, 3. pl. to φίρω · but also dut. pres. part. Φίροπλος, ου, δ, ή, bearing arms. Fr. φίρω and ὅπλον.

Φίρουσα, ns, n, part. pres. f. g. of the same; also the name of a nymph, Pherusa.

Φίρουσιν, 3. pl. pres. ind. of φίρω. Φερσεφόνα, ας, ή, Proserpine, Dor. and Æol. for Περσεφόνη, called also Φερσεφόνεια and Φερσεφάσσα, Eurip. Hel. 175. Derivation uncertain.

Φεςσέφασσα, Att. -ττα, and Φεββέφαττα, ας, ή, s. as Πεςσέφασσα, -ττα, Πεςσεφόνη, Proserpine or Persephone.

Φεςσεφάττιον, ου, τό, a temple of Proserpine, Demosth. 1259, 5. Φεςσεφόνη, ης, ή, s. as Πεςσεφόνη. Φέςσω, f. Æol. of φέςω.

Φίςτατος, άτη, ατον, by syncope for φερίστατος and φίςτιστος, the strongest, the bravest, Il. i, 581; the most powerful, most robust; most excellent, the best; superl. from φίρω.

Φίςτε, by syncope for φέςετε, 2. pl. imperat. of φέςω, Il. ix, 171; and hence Latin ferte.

Φέςτεςος, έςα, εςον, compar. by syncope for φεςίστεςος, properly, able to carry more; stronger, more robust; more excellent, better, Il. i, 169; more useful. Fr. φέςω, superl. φέςτατος.

Φίςτιστος. See φίςτατος. Φεςτός, ή, ότ, to be borne, endurable: οὐ φεςτόν, intolerable, Eurip. Hec. 156. Fr. φίςω.

Φίρτρον, contract. for φίριτρον.
ΦΕ ΡΩ, impf. ἄριρον, mid. ἰφιρόμην, to carry, bear, as with the hands; to bring; to lead or conduct: to plunder, Dem. de Coron. 258, 23; to bear off, as a prize, etc.; to bring forward, produce, as a witness; to bring forward a vote; hence, to vote;

to ravage, pillage; to bring forth, produce, Xen. Anab. vi, 4, 4; to support, endure; to gain, obtain, receive; to grant, to give, contribute; to pay; to create or appoint; to concern, serve to, or relate to; to lead to; as, n odos pies is igov, the road leads to the temple, Herodt. ii, 122; to make known; with είς or ès, ἐπί, and πρός, to belong to, to tend towards; to inveigh against; σù δὲ ὁ πολὺν μέν τὸν 'Αλέξανδρον καὶ Φίλιππον έν τοις διαβολοίς Φέρων, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 66; φέρομαι, to carry for or with one's self; to carry off for one's self, to bear off gain; to rush on, attack; to tend to or incline to; to support an attack, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 21: pas. to be borne, endured, carried off, etc.; πονήρως φέρεσθαι, to be ill spoken of; φίρεται, it is reported. (The tenses belonging to φέρω are the pres. and impf. only of the different voices.) It borrows its tenses from o'la, iviγκω, ενείκω, and ενέχω (see under ἐνέκω) viz. from οἴω, f. olow, f. mid. οlooμαι, f. pas. olσθήσομαι, 1. α. ώσθην · from ενέγκω, 1. a. ήνεγκα, 2. a. ήνεγκον· from ενείκω, 1. a. Ion. ทั้งะเหล, 2. a. ทั้งะเหอง, 1. a. m. ηνεικάμην, 1. a. pas. ηνέχθην, Ion. ἀνείχθην · from ἐνέκω, 1. f. pas. ἐνεχθήσομαι, pf. pas. ήνεγμαι, Att. ἐνήνεγμαι, Ion. ἐνήνειγμαι, 2. pf. ήνοχα, Att. ενήνοχα, 1. a. imperat. act. ένεγκον, άτω, inf. 2. a. ἐνεγχεῖν, part. 2. aor. everxár, ovoa, ór the imperat., inf., and part. of the 2. aor. act. are generally used instead of the same modes of 1. nor.; there is no 2. aor. mid. or pas.; 1. a. inf. mid. ἐνέγκασθαι φέρειν νόμον, to pass a law; φέρειν χρήματα, to be tributary; φέρειν ψηφον, to give a vote, to vote; φέρειν νύκτα, to pass the night; ϕ_{iqi} , come (used adverbially); φίζε γάζ, come, for instance, let us suppose (it is used to point to the illustration of what had been said); φίς' εἰπέ, come, tell or say; φές' ἴδω, come, let me see, Aristoph. Nub. The participle φέρων is frequently construed with another verb, denoting speed, quickness, readiness, zeal; also, vehemence; ωχόμην φέρων, I went off speedily, Demosth. 36, 18; φέρει μοι, like συμφέρει μοι, it !

concerns me, it is beneficial to me; ποι φέρει; whither are you going? φέρου, take yourself off, begone; χάριν φίρειν, to gratify; χαλέπως φέρειν τί, to take any thing amiss; βαρίως φίρειν, to bear impatiently, Xen. Cyr $oldsymbol{v},\ 5,\ 5$; ἔφεςον γὰς ἀλλήλους, they committed depredations upon or pillaged one another, Thucyd. i, 7; ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν, to drive off and to carry away plunder, Dem. de Coron. 304, 14; the first applies to living things, which are driven away, and the latter to inanimate objects which are carried off, Herodt. vi, 90; pas. φέρομαι, to be borne along, Aristoph. Nub. 376 ; μέγα φέρεται, it is of great importance; also, he is much esteemed; δίκαιος φέρεσθαι, to suffer justly; φέρεσθαι δόξαν, to acquire glory; φέρεσθαι ὁμόσε, to rush on impetuously; πάλιν ήπε Φερόμενος εἰς τὴν έαυτοῦ φύσιν, he again gave scope to his natural disposition, Æschin. c. Ctes. 29; Herodt. viii,

Φερώμεθα, 1. pl. pres. subj. pas. of φέρω.

Φίρων, ουσα, ον, part pres. of φίρω.

Φερώνυμος, ου, δ, ή, bearing a name upon account of some exploit. Fr. φέρω and ὄνομα. ΦΕΥ~, alas; ah! strange! etc., an interjection expressing dislike, grief, admiration, wonder, etc. Φεῦγε, 2. sing. imperat. pres., and Φεύγει, 3. sing. ind. pres. of φεύ-

γω. Φευγέμεν, inf. for φευγέμεναι, Π. x, 147; by elision and contract.

α, 147; by elision and contract. Φεύγειν. Φεύγεσκεν, Epic for έφευγεν, 3.

impf. to φεύγω. Φεῦγον, Ion. for ἔφευγον, impf.

act. of φεύγω.

Φεύγοντι, Dor. for φεύγουσι, 3. pl. pres., and

Φευγόντων, Att. for φευγέτωσαν, 3. pl. pres. imperat. act., and

Φεύγουσαι, nom. pl., and φευγούσης, gen. sing. part. pres. act. f. g., and

Φεύγουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. of ΦΕΥΓΩ, f. φεύξομαι, Dor. and Att. φευξοῦμαι, 2. a. ἔφῦγον, part. φῦγών, inf. φυγεῖν, pf. πέφευγα, opt. ἐκπεφευγοίην, Soph. Œd. Τ. 840; also, Aristoph. Acharn. 940, πεποιθοίη pf. pas. with an active signification, πέφυγμαι · verbal adj. φευκτίσς and φευκτός, and in the Iliad

Φυκτός · also with Herodt., i, 65; to flee, escape, Eurip. Med. 561; to avoid, Xen. Anab. v. 3, 8; to escape from, with a gen.; also with εx, ἀπό, ὑπό, to escape τινά · to decline; to hold in aversion, to reject; to be unwilling; to desist from; to go into exile, to be banished; xal αύτοι Φευγείν, και στερηθήναι της πόλεως, Plat. Crit.; also, οἱ Φεύyourss, exiles, Xen. Anab. i, 1, 7; to rout, put to flight; to be accused or to be guilty of a crime; to desert any one; part. pres. ὁ φεύγων, an accused person, a defendant in a suit, opposed to δδιώκων, the accuser or plaintiff; γεαφην φεύγειν, to be accused, Demosth. 310, pen.; φεύγειν ἀσεθείας, to be accused of impiety, Plat. Apol. Socr. 24; φεύγειν φόνου (δίκην understood), to be accused of murder; η ραδίως φεύγων αν αποφύγοι diane, assuredly when prosecuted he might easily be acquitted, Aristoph. Nub. 167; φεύγω ἀπὸ τῆς κρίσεως, to be discharged from or to avoid judgment, Matt. xxiii, 33; φεύγειν ὑπό TIVES, to be driven into exile by any one, Herodt. iv, 125.

Φεύζω, f. ξω, to cry out φεῦ, to cry alas, Æschyl. Ag. 1281; to utter cries of lamentation; to express astonishment by any exclamation; φεύζω is formed from φεῦ, as οἰμωζω from οἴμοι, οἴζω from οἰ, etc., Passow's Lex. Φευκτέον, verbal adj. must be avoided or shunned. Fr. φεύγω. Φευκτέος, έω, έον, that should be avoided; detestable; verbal adj. from φεύγω.

Φευκτός, ή, όν, that is to be avoided; that should be avoided, Soph. Aj. 222; execrable. Fr. the same.

Φευκτῶν, gen. pl. of φευκτός.

Φευζείω, desiderat. from φεύγω, to wish to flee.

Φευζῆ, 2. sing. f. mid. Dor. of φεύγω.

 $\Phi_{i\nu \xi';\mu\rho s}$, δ , δ , from whom one should fly; to whom one may fly. From

Φεῦζις and φύζις, εως, ἡ, flight, escape, Soph. Antig. 359. Fr. φεύγω.

Φεύζομαι, Dor. φευζουμαι, fut. to φεύγω.

ΦΕΎΑΛΟΣ, ου, δ, smoke, a spark, fire, light; ωσπες φέψα-λοι, like sparks, Aristoph. Vesp. 227; chimney-smoke, Id. Acharn. 279; a burning brand,

Id. 668.

Φεψαλόω, ω, to cause to sparkle; to burn, to reduce to ashes; pas. to be reduced to ashes; φεψαλώθη, Æschyl. Prom. 362. Fr. preced.

Φεψάλυζ, υγος, δ, Poet. for φέψαλος, which see.

 $\Phi_{i\omega s}$, ω , δ , a prickly plant; Latin pheos.

 Φ_{n} , Ion. for $\ell \phi_{n}$, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act., II. ii, 37. But

 $\Phi \tilde{n}$, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. act. of $\phi n \mu i$. Φ_n , or ϕ_n , or more accurately ϕ_n . It is found in Il. xiv, 499; δ δε $\phi \tilde{n}$, and is generally said to be for έφη, but the meaning of the passage and the construction will not admit of this; there is a comparison stated, and some word is necessary to indicate it. mann, Lexil., § 104, with great probability, considers on a dialectic variety for $\pi \tilde{n}$, in the way or manner of, and hence equivalent to as; the lines should be thus pointed, ὁ δὲ, Φῆ κώδειαν, άνασχών, Πέφραδέ τε Τρώεσσι. Buttmann is wrong in omitting the iota.

Φηγεύς, έως, δ, a proper name, Phegeus.

Φηγίνέος, έα, έον, contract. Φηγινοῦς, s. as following. Fr. Φηγός. Φήγίνος, ίνη, ινον, and Φηγίνέος, έα, έον, made of beech-wood, beechen. Fr. Φηγός.

Φηγίνοῦς, η, οῦν, contract. for φη-

Φηγός, οῦ, ἡ, Dor. φαγός, the quercus esculentus, a beech-tree, Il. vi, 237; also, an oak, Soph. Trach. 171. Fr. φαγεῖν, because anciently the mast was eaten as food.

Φήγω, not used, to eat; whence 2. a. ἔφᾶγον.

Φηγών, ῶνος, δ , a beechen grove. Fr. φηγός.

 $\Phi_{n\eta}$, by pleonasm of n for ϕ_n^n , 3. sing. 2. a. subj. of $\phi_{n\mu}i$, Odys. xi, 127 (the reading should probably be $\phi_{n\eta}i$, from $\phi_{n\eta}i$, s. as $\phi_{n\omega}i$).

Φηλέω, and -όω, $\tilde{\omega}$, to deceive, impose upon. Th. $\phi \tilde{\eta} \lambda \delta s$.

Φήληξ, ηκος, δ, a fig, which seems ripe, but is not, Aristoph. Pac. 1165. Fr. φῆλος.

Φηλητεύω, to cheat, deceive, trick. *From*

Φηλήτης, ου, δ, an impostor, a deceiver, Æschyl. Choëph. 995; a thief. Fr. φηλός.

Φηλήτησι (others read in the same sense φιλήτησι), dat. pl. Ion. of φηλήτης. Φῆλιξ, δ, a proper name, Felix. Latin.

 $\Phi H^{\sim} \Lambda O \Sigma$, ov, or φηλός, ή, όν, deceitful; subst., ό, a cheat, a deceiver.

Φηλόω, ῶ, ƒ. ώσω, to deceive, to cheat; γλώσσαις πονηςῶν προσπατῶν Φηλούμενοι, Eurip. Suppl. 245.

Φήλωμα, ατος, τό, a deceit, deception, cheat.

 $\Phi \tilde{n} \mu \alpha i$, nom. pl. of

Φήμη, ης, ή, and Dor. Φάμα, ας, n, a sound, voice, cry, Æschyl. Suppl. 848; fame, renown; a report, a rumor; colloquy, discourse, Plat. Phædr.; the opinion which is entertained of any one; reputation; a chant, a strain, Æschyl. Suppl. 678; pl. omens, presages, or portents, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 3; an oracle, Soph. Œd. T. 86, 475; a prediction, Plat. Ep. vi, 323, C; when joined with overgos, ovae, ένύπνιον, or when it is to be understood with them, it signifies the prediction or foreboding of a dream, Larch. Herodt. i, 43; Isoc. Evag. 79, ed. Butt.; Xen.

Mem. i, § 3. From Φημί, Dor. φαμί, φής, φησί, etc.; part. φάς, φᾶσα, φάν (scarcely used, the participle of φάσκω is employed, φάσκων), imperat. φάθι or φαθί, 2. a. έφην, 2. sing. έφησθα, inf. φάναι, fut. φήσω, 1. a. έφησα - of the mid. roice are used the 2. a. ind. epáunv, 3. sing. "φατο, 2. pl. "φασθε, imperat. φάσο, also φάο, Odys. xvi, 168; inf. φάσθαι, part. φάμενος · οὐ Φαμένου δε του Κροίσου, Herodt. i; I thought, i. e. I said to myself, Il. v, 190 (used by the Ionic writers only); of the passive, the pf. part. πεφασμένος, Id. xiv, 127, and imperat. πεφάσθω · verbal adj. Φατός, Φατέος, φατειός the impf. έφην is commonly a mere agrist, like warev it ought to be considered an aorist, us the impf. is "factor. In Hom., 1. pl. opt. pres. φαίμεν for φαίημεν · 3. subj. φήη for φη (see above), Odys. xi, 128; 2. a. φñv, φñs, φñ, for ἔφην, ἔφης, έφη, and 3. pl. ἔφἄν, φάν, for the common form Equation the fundamental or radical signification of this verb is, to bring to light or make known by means of speech, and hence, to speak, declare, say; to assert, maintain, assure, allow; to utter; to confess; "eqn & Octovens, Orontes confessed, Xen. Anab. ii. When

it is followed by Lyú, or any other pronoun, the expression is emphatic; as, φήμ' έγώ, my decided opinion is, Aristoph. Vesp. 428; it is much used by Homer with an accusative; φάτο μῦθον, φάτο άγγελίην, often occur; and also ἔπος φάσθαι, Π. ix, 100 ; xi, 788; to speak one's mind or thoughts; οὐ φημί, I deny. In the tragic writers and in Homer, τί φής; or πως φής; is, what dost thou mean? as an exclamation of surprise or astonment, n ons; do you mean? Il. xiv, 265. It is often joined with another verb of a similar meaning; as, ἔφη λέγων, ἔλεγε φάς, etc. The a, according to the rule, is short, except in φασί, and in the masc. and fem. part. φάς, φᾶσα, which originally were φάνς, φάνσα · in the inf. φάναι it is always short, and hence the accentuation, φαναι, is wrong. Passow, Lex. Τh. φάω. Passow says that one should have the iota subscript; on what grounds I know not; the root is $\varphi \alpha$, which, with ¿µí, makes φαεμί, contract. φημί. Matthiæ, in his Gram., directs it to be written without the iota.

 $\Phi_{\eta\mu}i\zeta\omega$, f. iow, and Dor. i\(\xi\eta\), to say, divulge, Demosth. 417, 3; to express, to celebrate; to boast; to predict. Fr. φημί. Φήμιος, ου, δ, Phemius, the name of a bard, Odys. i, 154, etc.

Φῆμις, ιος, ἡ, for φήμη, talk, a saying, a speech, a report; # τινά που καὶ φῆμιν ἐνὶ Τρώεσσι πύθοιτο, we should perhaps hear some report among the Trojans, Il. x, 207; conversation; humor. Fr. φημί.

Φnv, φns, φn, Ion. for έφην, ns, n, 2. a. of onui.

Φηναι, 2. a. inf. of same verb. But Φηναι, Att. for φάναι, 2. a. inf. of φαίνω.

Φήνειε, 3. sing. opt. 1. aor. of φαίνω, Odys. xii, 334.

ФН'NH, ns, h, an eagle, an osprey, Odys. iii, 371; Aristoph. Av. 104.

Φής, φηξός, δ, any savage beast. a centaur, Il. i, 268; a satyr; Æol. for 9ng. Lat. fera.

Φηρά, ας, ή, and φηραί, ων, αί, a city of Messenia, Pheræ.

ΦH'PEA, ων, τά, swellings of the glands round the ears, Hippocr. Φroń, ñs, h, the name of a country, Phere.

Φηςπτιάδης, ου, δ, the son of Pheres.

Φηςομανής, ές, gen. έος, madly fond of wild animals or hunting. Fr. one and pairopai. Dñeos, ov, i, the food of the ancient deities, Hesych.

Φηρσίν, dat. pl. of φήρ, Il. i, 268. Φής, 2. sing. pres. ind.; but Φης, Ion. for "φης, 2. sing. 2. a. Att., and

Φήσειε, Æol. for φήσαι, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. of φημί.

Φησθα, Ion. and Æol. (9α, a pronoun 2. pers. being subjoined to "cons), 2. sing. 2. a. ind. of the preceding verb, Il. xxi, 186. $\Phi_{\eta\sigma\iota}^{\omega}$, Ion. by paragoge for ϕ_{η}^{ω} , 3. sing. 2. a. subj. of the same verb. Φήσω, f. of φάω or φημί, to say. ФН'ТРН, пя, й, a tribe; for φεήτεη, which see.

Φθαίη, 3. opt. 2. a. to φθάνω. Φθαίην, 2. a. opt. of φθημι, s. as φθάνω.

Φθαίρω, Dor. for φθείρω. Φθάμενος, part. 2. a. m. of Φθάνω. Φθάν, Bœot. for φθησαν, and this Ion. for ἔφθησαν, 3. pl. 2. a. ind. of φθημι or φθάνω, Il. i, 51.

Φθάναι, 2. a. inf. of φθημι.

ΦΘA'NΩ, f. φθασω, doubtful, rather fut. mid.; τὰ μὲν λήσουσι ύμᾶς,...τὰ δὲ Φθήσονται, Thucyd. vii, 15; pf. ἔφθἄκα, Dem. de Coron. 239, 7; f. m. φθήσομαι, Matth. Gram., p. 368; to anticipate; to get the start of, to do any thing before another; hence, to do unexpectedly; φθάνει προσπεσών....τοῖς τείχεσι, unexpectedly fell upon the forts (attacked), Thucyd. vii, 23; to get, obtain, bring about; before an infinitive, to be able. (It is generally followed by a participle. See Greek Exercises, Rule ii, of participles.) The participle of Φθάνω sometimes follows another verb; as, δς μ' έβαλε φθάμενος, who wounded me first, i. e. anticipated me, Il. v, 119; où φθάνω, I cannot; φθάσαι βουλομένην, wishing to get before her, Xen. Mem. ii, 1; 1. a. ἔφθᾶσα, 1. a. subj. φθάσω, ης, η, 2. a. ἄφθην (from φθημι, opt. φθαίην, inf. φθάναι, part. φθάς, Herodt. vi, 108; the Attics use the participle of the 1. nor. φθάσας), Eurip. Phæn. 1482; 2. a. m. iφθάμην · hence part. 2. a. m. Φθάμενος οὐ Φθάνω....καί, as soon as, immediately or no sooner than; οὐ φθάνει έξαγόμενος δ Ίππος, χαὶ εὐθὺς ὅμοιός ἐστι τοῖς ἀκαθάςτοις, as soon as the horse is led forth, he seems like those that are not cleaned, Xen. de

Re Eq.; οὐδεν προτερήσετε έξω τοῦ ἐφθακέναι ἀδικοῦντες, you will gain no farther advantage than being the first to do an act of injustice, Dem. de Coron. 239, 9; see Markl. ad Eurip. Suppl. 1219; τοῦ φθάσαντος άρπαγή, the prey of the first comer, Æschyl. Pers. 758. is also used to express celerity; οὐκ ἄν φθάνοις, it is necessary, it must be, you cannot be too speedy, Eurip. Alc. 678. The first syllable of φθάνω is long in Homer, and short in the Attic writers. The same remark applies to oflive.

Φθαρείς, έντος, part. 2. a. pas. of φθείςω, 2. a. pas. έφθάςην.

Φθάρμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing corrupt; corruption; a corrupt man; a public pest. Fr. φθείρω. Φθαρτικός, ή, όν, capable of corrupting, destroying; pernicious, Plat. Def. 416. Fr. φθείρω. Φθαρτός, ή, όν, corrupted, perishable, mortal; pernicious, destructive. Fr. 3. sing. pf. pas.

of the same verb. Φθάς, part. 2. a. act., and Φθάσας, αντος, part. 1. a. act. of φθάνω.

Φθάω, obsol., whence φθήσομαι, etc., of obavw.

Φθέγγετ', Ion. for εφθέγγετο, 3. sing. impf. m., and

Φθέγγοιθ', Ion. for φθέγγοιτο, 3. sing. opt. m. of

ΦΘΕΊΓΟΜΑΙ, f. m. φθίγξομαι, a. m. ἐφθεγξάμην, pf. pas. ἔφθεγμαι, to produce a sound; to speak, Xen. Anab. iv, 5, 14; to shout, Id. i, 8, 12; Il. x, 139; to sound, as a trumpet; καὶ άμα ἡ σάλπιγξ ἰφθέγξατο, and at the same time the trumpet sounded, Xen. Anab. vi, 5, 27; to utter; to declare, to cry, to creak; used also for the cries of animals or birds, the neighing of horses; ὅτευ ὁ ἵππος πεωτος φθέγξηται, Herodt. iii, 84; 2. pf. "φθογγα, obsol., connected with onul.

Φθεγατός, ή, όν, uttering a sound, able to utter a sound, Pind. Pyth. iv, 352. Lat. vocalis. Φθίγμα, ἄτος, τό, a sound, Soph. Phil. 1431; a voice, Soph. Antig. 352; Æschyl. Prom. 590; speech, a word; τοῦ φθέγματος, what a sound! Aristoph. Nub. 364; uproar, Plat. Polit. x, 616, A. Fr. φθέγγομαι.

Φθεγξείται, Dor. for φθέγξεται, 3. sing. f. m. of same verb.

Φθέγζομαι, fut. from φθέγγομαι. Φθείμην, είο, είτο, 2. a. opt. m. of φθημι, Odys. xi, 329.

Φθείομεν, 1. pl. 2. a. subj. act. of φθημι, to anticipate; 2. a. έφθην, subj. φθω, ñs, ñ, and Ion. φθέω, ης, η, Poet. φθείω, ης, η, 1. pl. φθείωμεν, and Poet. by systole φθείομεν · perhaps φθείομεν should be rather considered the Ionic for φθέσομεν, the fut. of the obsol. φθέω, s. as φθάνω.

Φθείρ, ός, ό, or h, a louse, Aristoph. Plut. 537; Herodt. iv, 168; vermin; a species of pine; perhaps pinus pinaster.

Φθειραί, ων, ai, the name of a mountain or chain of mountains, Phthiræ, 11. ii, 868.

Φθείρη, 3. sing. pres. subj. act. of φθείρω.

Φθειρίασις, εως, ή, the lousy dis-

 $Φθειζιάω, \tilde{ω}, f.$ άσω, to swarm with lice. Fr. φθείς.

Φθειείζω, and φθειείζομαι, to hunt for lice; to be bitten by lice. Fr. the same.

Φθειρόμενος, part. pres. pas. of φθεί-

Φθειροτράγέω, to eat lice, or to eat fir-cones. Fr. $\varphi\theta$ is φ and τεώγω.

Φθείρουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind., φθείρωσι, 3. pl. pres. subj. of φθείρω.

Φθειροφαγέω, ω, and φθειροτραγέω, f. ήσω, to eat lice, Herodt. iv, 109. Fr. φθείς and φάγω. Φθειροφάγος, ου, δ, ή, feeding on lice. Same Th.

Φθειροφόρος, ου, ό, ή, bearing a small nut, which was eaten. Fr.

Φθείρω, f. εςω, by the Epic poets, Φθέρσω, Il. xiii, 625; pf. έφθαρxa, Plat. Apol. 33; Demosth.; to destroy; to corrupt, Xen. Mem. i, 5, 3: to vitiate, to spoil, to debauch, deprave, to violate; to infect; to harass, to lay waste, Xen. Anab. iv, 7, 15 ; to kill, to slay ; 1. a. ἔφθειεα, ας, ε, 2. pf. έφθοςα, Eurip. διέφθορα, Med. 353; Soph. Electr. 306; φθείρομαι, to go or come to one's ruin, to perish; φθείρου, an imprecation analogous to some of the many vulgar execrations in English, as go and be hanged, the deuce take you, away with yourself; εἰ μὰ φθεςεῖ ὡς τάχιστ' ἀπὸ στίγης, unless you shall depart as quickly as possible from the house, Eurip. Androm. 713; pas. to be ruined, destroyed, etc.; ἄτας ὧ ποιητὰ,

κατὰ τὸ δεῦς' ἐρθάςης; but why, Poet, hast thou come hither with thy mischief or thy illluck? Aristoph. Plut. 598; to wander about, Soph. Œd. T. 1502; 2. a. ind. pas. ἐφθάρην, subj. φθαρω, ης, η, 2. f. φθαρήσομαι, Plat. Apol. 29 ; διαφθαρήσομαι, Demosth. 632; Buttmann, Irreg. Verbs, calls ἐφθάρην a 1. a. pas.; probably a typographical error; pf. pas. "φθαεμαι, σαι, ται. Th. φθέω.

Φθείται, 3. sing. pres. pas. of Φθέω, which see.

Φθερεί, 3. sing. f. act. of φθείρω, or 2. sing. f. mid.

Φθέρρω, Æol. for φθείρω, f. φθέρ-

Φθέρσει, 3. sing. f. act. Æol. of preced. verb.

Φθεςσιγενής, έος, δ, h, family-destroying, Æschyl. S. Theb. 1046. Fr. φθείρω and γένος.

 $\Phi\Theta E'\Omega$, obsol., whence $\varphi\theta$ sigu, to corrupt, weaken, vitiate, spoil, adulterate, destroy. See φθείρω, also for φθάνω.

Φθέωμεν, Ion. for φθώμεν· άλλὰ Φθέωμεν έλόντες, but let us first seize, Odys. xvi, 383.

 $\Phi \ell \tilde{n}$, Ion. for $\ell \phi \ell n$, 3. sing. 2 a. ind. act. of φθημι, s. as φθάνω. But

 $\Phi \theta \tilde{g}$, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. of the same.

 $\Phi\theta\eta\eta$, according to Eustathius, for $\phi \theta \alpha in$, 3. sing. 2. a. opt.; according to others, for φθη, by pleonasm of n, 2. a. subj. of φθημι, or φθάνω, Π. xvi, 861.

 $\Phi \theta \tilde{n} \mu_{I}$, not used, but giving origin to 2. a. ἔφθην, of φθάνω.

Φθησε, Ion. for εφθησε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of φθημι, or φθάω, f. ήσω. Th. φθάνω.

Φθησι, Ion. by paragoge for φθη, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. from the same. Φθησιν, Epic for φθη, 3. sing. conj. 2. a. to φθάνω.

Φθήσομαι, shall fail; and in 3. pl. φθήσονται, f. mid., Il. xxiii, 444. Fr. the same.

Φθια, as, and Ion. in, ns, n, Pthia, a town in Thessaly, the native country of Achilles.

Φθιάς, αδος, ή, φθιώτης, ου, δ, and φθιῶτις, ἴδος, ή, Phthian, of Pthia. Fr. preced.

Φθίηνδε, adv. to Pthia.

Φθίηφι, Epic dat. sing. from φθίη, at Pthia.

Φθιμένοισι, dat. pl. of

Φθίμενος, η, ον, corrupted, destroyed, killed; dead; for ἐφθίμενος, part. pf. pas. Ion. by removing the augment and changing the

accent; pf. pas. ἔφθιμαι, to be corrupted, to be destroyed; hence, dead, Eurip. Med. 1411; Alc. 80; slain, Il. viii, 359. Φθινάς, άδος, ή, a wasting or consumption, Soph. Antig. 813; a consuming disease; drawing to an end, closing, Eurip. Heracl. 779. Th. φένω.

Φθίνασμα, ἄτος, τό, a decline; the setting of the sun, a waning, Æschyl. Pers. 228. Fr. φθίνω. Φθινάω, and φθινέω, to waste or pine. Fr. φθίνω.

Φθινόπαςπος, ου, ό, ή, Poet., bearing fruit no longer, Pind. Pyth. iv, 471; having lost its fruit. Fr. φθίνω and καρπός.

Φθινοπως ινός, ή, όν, near the end of autumn; withering, faded, decaying; and

Φθινοπωρίς, ίδος, ή, autumnal, destructive to fruit; spoiling fruit; also, the olive at the end of autumn, which is then put in pickle. Fr. φθίνω and οπώρα.

Φθινόστωςον, ου, τό, autumn, Thucyd. ii, 31; the end of autumn, the time when the fruits begin to decay: according to the Julian Calendar, autumn began on the 11th day of August, Plin. N. H. xviii, 28; according to Hesychius, on the 15th or 22d of August. See Masson. Vit. Plin. jun. ad ann. DCCCCXXXII.

Φθινύθεσκε, 3. sing. impf. act. Ion. of φθινυθέσκω, obsol., Il. i, 491. Fr. φθίνω, s. as Th. φθέω.

Φεινύθω, to destroy; to consume, corrupt, vitiate; to waste away, II. vi, 327; to pine, to decay. Fr. Oliva.

Φεινυλλα, ης, ή, corruption, wasted; a withered old hag, Aris-Fromtoph. Eccl. 935.

Φθίνω, and φθίω, f. φθίσω, 1. a. ἴφθισα, to destroy, ruin; φθίσει δὲ τὸ σὸν μένος, ΙΙ. vi, 407; ὑπὸ σῶ Φθίσον περαύνω, Soph. Œd. T. 202; pf. pas. ἔφθιμαι, plupf. ἐφθίμην, Il. i, 251; part. φθίμενος, dead; s. as. ofiw · ofivw, neut. to perish, decay, decline, waste away, Odys. xi, 182; to fade, Soph. Œd. T. 25; to aim, to set, Æschyl. Ag. 7; Phivovros unvos, at or near the end of the month, i. e. when the month is passing or wasting away, Thucyd. v, 53; Soph. Trach. 545; the penult of φθίνω is long with Homer and the Epic, short with the Attic poets; in the fut. and 1. aor. with the Epic poets, the penult is always long, with the Attics generally so; ofic is transitive, to

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destroy; φθίνω, generally intransitive; but transitive Soph. Electr. 1414; Theocr. xxv, 122. See φθίω.

Φθινώδης, εος, δ, ή, like a consumption; consumptive; decaying, declining; meagre, withered. Fr. φθίνω and είδος.

Φείοι, ων, οί, the name of a people, the Phthii.

Φθίσεσθαι, f. inf. mid. to φθίνω. Φθισήνορα, acc. sing. of

Φθισήνως, ορος, δ, ή, destroying men: an epithet of war, Il. ii, 833; Id. xiv, 43; fatal, mortal. Fr. φθίω and ἀνής.

Φθίσθαι, for ἰφθίσθαι, pf. inf. pas. of φθίσμαι, II. ix, 246.

Φθισίζεοτος, and φθισίμζεοτος, ου, δ, ή, causing death to men; destroying men; destructive, deadly, Π. xiii, 339. Fr. φθίω and βοοτός.

 $\Phi \delta t \sigma i \mu \mathcal{E}_{e\sigma} \tau \sigma s$, σv , δ , δ . See preced. $\Phi \delta \iota \sigma i \kappa \dot{\sigma} s$, δv , consumptive, phthisical; producing consumption. Fr. $\Phi \delta \iota \omega$.

Φθίσις, εως, ή, corruption; a wasting or consuming, especially of the lungs; likewise, a wasting of the eyes; decline, decay, Plat. Phæd. 71, B. Fr. 2. pers. pf. pas. of φθίω.

Φθίσω, 1. f. ind. act. of φθίω. Φθίτο, Epic 3. sing. opt. a. pas. to φθίω, but φθίτο, Epic for ἔφθιτο, 3. plupf. or contract. a. to φθίω.

Φειτός, ή, όν, wasted, decayed, liable to decay, dead, Eurip. Hipp. 1435; Æschyl. Pers. 216. From

Φθίω, impf. εφθιον, both tenses only found in Il. xviii, 446; Odys. ii, 368; to corrupt, to weaken, to cause to decay; to spoil, destroy, kill; φθίομαι, to be corrupted, to be destroyed; to perish, die; waste away; pf. pas. ἔφθιμαι, plupf. ἔφθιμην. It is used with the time of an aor. by Homer, Il. ix, 246; inf. $\varphi\theta$ i-See Oliva. Buttmann says, Irreg. Verbs, that the pres. and impf. of $\phi \theta i \omega$ is always intransitive. He quotes Il. xviii, 446; φεένας ἔφθιεν. But the meaning here does not accord with his ideas of the intransitive sense of ofiw, to pass away, to come to an end, perish. It is clear that it must be translated, he was consuming his soul, he was preying upon his mind. The fut. and 1. aor. are always tran-

Φθόα, as, and φθόη, ns, n, a de-

cay and wasting of the body; a consumption, Demosth. 1481, 22; a corrupting or spoiling. Th. φθίω.

Φθογγή, ñs, ħ, and Φθόγγος, ου, δ, a sound, Eurip. Hec. 338; the sound of the voice, Soph. Phil. 205; a voice, Il. v, 234: discourse, Soph. Antig. 1172; speech, Æschyl. S. Theb. 73; the singing or chirping of birds, Xen.; a tone in music; a vowel; ἀνίμου φθόγγων, the noise or roaring of the wind, Simonid. Fr. φθίγγομαι, ἄφθογγα, obsol, to speak. Hence Tongue, because the tongue is an instrument of sound, and an organ of speech. Φθόγγος, ου, δ, the voice, especially of men. Fr. φθίγγομαι.

ΦΘΟ΄Ι¨Σ, ios, and contract. φθοῖς, is, a kind of cake made of cheese and fine flour, Aristoph. Plut. 677; nom. pl. φθοῖς, counters of gold.

Φθονεῖτε, 2. pl. contract. ind. pres. of Φθονέω.

Φθονερός, ά, όν, envious, grudging, jealous, malicious, Demosth. 460, • 6; also, liable to be envied. The gods are represented by Herodotus and other Greek writers as envious of the prosperity of men, iii, 40; vii, 46; φθόνος δὲ μὰ γενοιπό πὶς Θεῶν, Eurip. Alc. 1138. Fr. φθόνος.

Φθονερῶς, adv. enviously, invidiously; οὐδ' ὁπωστιοῦν φθονερῶς, and without the least degree of envy, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 15. Fr. Φθόνος.

Φθονέω, ω, f. ήσω, 1. a. εφθόνησα, f. mid. Φθονήσομαι, used passively, Demosth. 1160, pen., to envy, Xen. Mem. iii, 9, 8; Eurip. Med. 313; to be jealous of, to refuse or deny through envy, Aristoph. Thesm. 249; μη φθόνει φεάσαι, do n't scruple or grudge to mention, Eurip. Med. 62; μη φθονήσης ιάσασθαι την ψυχήν μου, do n't grudge to cure my mind, Plat. Hipp. Mem. 372, E; see Soph. Œd. T. 310; to be envious of any one; with the dat. when it is applied to the Deity, it signifies to be angry, indignant, Schweigh. Lex.; ἐπεὰν ὁ Θεὸς φθονήσας, when the Deity in his wrath or indignation; it is also used in a similar sense by Xen. when applied to men, Symp. vi, 6. See Sturz. Lex. Th. offings.

Φθονήσας, ασα, αν, in gen. αντος, άσης, etc., part. 1. a. act. of preced.

Φθόνησις, εως, ή, grudging, envy, Soph. Trach. 1202; censure. From

ΦΘΟ'ΝΟΣ, ou, δ, envy, jealousy, Eurip. Med. 299; a grudge, Aristoph. Lys. 1191; detraction, censure, reproof; οὐδείς φθόνος, no grudge or objection, willingly, cheerfully, Plat. Phad. 61, D; φθόνου δίανν εἰσάγειν, to bring a malicious charge against any one, Dem. de Coron. 268, 3.

Φθονουμέν, 1. pl. pres. ind. act.,

Φθονοῦντας, acc. pl. part. pres., and

Φθονοῦσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of φθονέω, which see.

Φθοςά, ᾶς, Ιοπ. φθοςή, ῆς, ἡ, corruption, destruction, ruin, Herodt. vii, 18; contagion, pestilence, mortality, Thucyd. vii, 27; ii, 47; violation, seduction; debauching, depraving; a public pest; in the Aristotelian philosophy, it signifies motion from a state of existence to non-existence, as far as our senses can judge, but not annihilation, Class. Journ. xvi. 11. Fr. φθείρω. Φθοςεύς, έως, έ, a destroyer, corrupter, a seducer. Fr. φθείοω. Φθοςοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, causing destruction, destructive, deadly. Fr. Plopá and Toiew.

Φθόρος, ου, δ, corruption, destruction, havoc; mortality, Thucyd. ii, 47; ½ φθόρον, to the mischief with you, Æschyl. S. Theb. 234; loss, ruin; adj. ου, δ, ħ, deadly, ruinous, pernicious; a plague, pest, scourge; destroyer; a waster, spendthrift, Theocr. XV, 18; "τ' ½ φθόρον πεσόντα, go to sudden destruction, Æschyl. Ag. 1240. Fr. φθείρω, 2. pf. "φθορα.

-φί, and -φίν, additions to sing. and pl. datives, used by the Epic poets. See Matthiæ, Grammar, § 87. It is probably the dative of a pronoun.

Φιαλείν. See φιάλλω. Φιαλέω. See φιάλλω.

ΦΙΑ' ΛΗ, ης, η, a phial: a cup, a bowl, a goblet, Eurip. Ion. 1082; a bottle; an urn for the ashes of the dead, Il. xxiii, 243, 270. Φιᾶλίς, ίδος, η, a little phial, dimin. from φιάλη· also, the ceiling.

Φιαλίσκη, ns, h, the same.

Φιάλλω, f. φῖαλῶ, to do or enter upon any thing; it occurs only twice, and both times in the future, οὐδὶ φῖαλεῖς, Aristoph. Vesp. 1388, and ὅπως τργφ φια-

λούμεν, Aristoph. Pac. 432; whence some have erroneously made a present tense, φιαλέω. According to Eustath. it is an abbreviated form of ἐφίαλλω, so that properly we should write 'φιαλιϊς, 'φιαλούμεν. Passow's Lex. Φιαλόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to hollow out like a bowl. Fr. φιάλη.

Φιαζός, ά, όν, shining, bright, brilliant, limpid; fat, plump; φιαςώτεςα ἄμφακος ἀμάς, more brilliant than the unripe grape, Theocr. xi, 21.

ΦΙΒΑΛΕ'Α, ας, ἡ, φάω, a dry fig (συκῆ).

Φιδαλέοι, Att. φιδάλεφ, αί, with or without ἰσχάδες, α kind of early figs, so called from Φίδαλις, a district of Attica or Megaris. Φίδια, a clasp. Fr. fibula, Lat., the same.

Φιδάκνη, ης, ή, Att. for πιθάκνη, a cask. Fr. πίθος.

Φιδέομαι, Poet. for φείδομαι, to spare, to pardon.

Φιδομαι, Poet. for φείδομαι, to spare, to pardon.

Φιδίτια, τά. See φειδίτιον.

Φιδίτιον, τό. See φειδίτιον.

Φίκειον, ου, τό, s. as Σφίγγιον, ου, Spingion, a mountain.

Φικιος, ου, δ, the name of a mountain, Phicius. Fr. τοι, strongly, and κίω, to go, because high mountains require the exertion of all one's strength in their passage.

 $\Phi(\lambda)$, for $\phi(\lambda\alpha)$, nom. pl. n. g. of $\phi(\lambda)$,

Φίλα, adv. friendly, φορνίων τινί, friendly or well disposed towards any one, Il. iv, 219.

Φιλάζουλος, ου, δ, h, wilfully thoughtless or wayward. Fr. φιλίω and ἄζουλος.

Φιλάγἄθος, ου, δ, ἡ, loving goodness and virtue; virtuous, beneficent, kind. Fr. φίλο, and ἀγαθός.

Φιλάγλᾶος, ου, δ, ἡ, Poet., fond of splendor; fond of finery, of beauty, of elegance, of virtue. Fr. φίλος and ἀγλαός.

Φιλάγςαυλος, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, fond of a country life. Fr. $\phi_i\lambda_i^{\epsilon}\omega$ and $\ddot{\alpha}\gamma_{\ell}\alpha_{\nu}\lambda_{\delta}\varsigma$.

Φίλαγείτης, ου, δ, a lover of the chase: fem. έτις, ιδος, a huntress. Fr. φιλίω and ἄγεα.

Φίλαγρος, ου, δ, ή, fond of the country, or of a country life. Fr. φιλίω and ἀγρός.

Φίλαγεότις, ίδος, ή, and φίλαγείτις, ίδος, ή, a lover of hunting. Th. φίλος and ἄγεα.

Φιλάγευπνος, ου, δ, ή, fond of

waking or watching, wakeful. Fr. φιλέω and ἄγευπνος.

Φῖλάγων, ωνος, \dot{o} , \dot{n} , fond of contests; used in contests. Fr. φιλίω and ἀγών.

Φιλαδίλφια, ας, h, the name of a city, Philadelphia, i. e. brotherly love; also,

Φιλαδελφία, ας, \dot{n} , brotherly affection; and

Φιλάδελφος, ου, δ, π, affectionate to his brothers or sisters; beloved by his brothers; affectionate, Soph. Antig. 523. Fr. φίλος and ἀδελφός.

Φίλάεθλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, fond of or delighting in the games. Fr. φιλέω and ἄεθλου.

Φιλ $\bar{\alpha}$ θείς, Dor. for φιληθείς, part. 1. pas. of φιλέω.

Φιλαθήναιος, ου, δ, ή, friendly to Athens; fond of Athens, Demosth. 439, 27; Aristoph. Acharn. 142.

Φίλαι, 2. sing. imperat. 1. a. mid. by syncope for φίλησαι νῦν αὖτ' ἐμὲ φίλαι, 'Αθηνή, now again befriend me, Minerva, Il. v, 117.

Φιλαίαπτος, ου, δ, ἡ, inclined to lament, doleful, Æschyl. Suppl. 784. Fr. φίλος and αἰάζω.

Φίλαιδήμων, ον, gen. ονος, loving modesty. Fr. φίλος and αίδώς. Φιλαίμᾶτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, fond of blood, bloodthirsty, Eurip. Phæn. 177. Fr. φίλος and αίγα.

Φίλαίτατος, most dear; most affectionate; Ion. and Dor. for superl. of φίλος.

Φίλαίτερος, έρα, ερον, compar. of φίλος, dearer.

Φίλαίτιος, ίου, δ, ή, fond of quarrelling or disputing; litigious; πονηςὸν ὁ συκοφάντης ἀξὶ καὶ πανταχόθεν βάσκανον καὶ φιλαίτιον, Dem. de Coron.; querulous, censorious, Æschyl. Suppl. 480; morose, Xen. Mem. ii, 8, 6. Fr. φίλος and αἰτία.

Φιλακόλουθος, ου, δ, ή, fond of following, fond of company, Aristoph. Ran. 414. Fr. φίλος and ἀπολουθέω.

Φιλάκς ἄτος, ου, δ, ἡ, Ion. - ητος, fond of sweet wine; hence, given to wine. Fr. φίλος and ἄκς ατος. Φιλαλέζανδςος, ου, δ, ἡ, a friend to Alexander. Fr. Αλέζανδςος. Φιλαλήθης, εος, δ, ἡ, a lover of truth. Fr. ἀληθής.

Φίλαμα, άτος, τό, Dor. for φίλη-

Φιλαμαςτήμων, ονος, δ, ή, fond of committing faults; taking pleasure in sinning; as if φιλῶν ἀμάςτημα, loving sin.

Φιλαμμονίδης, ου, δ, the son of Philammon.

Φιλάμπελος, ου, δ, a lover of vines; rich in vines, Aristoph. Pac. 308. Fr. ἄμπελος.

Φιλαναγνώστης, ου, δ, a lover of reading. Th. φίλος, ἀνά, and γιγνώστω.

Φιλάναλωτος, or -της, ου, δ, fond of expense, prodigal, Plat. Polit. viii, 548, B. Fr. ἀναλίστω.

Φιλανδράπεύς, έως, \dot{o} , a friend to colliers. Fr. φίλος and ἀνδραπεύς.

Φιλανδεία, ας, 'n, affection towards a husband, Eurip. Androm. 228; and

Φίλανδρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that loves men, Æschyl. S. Theb. 884; ἡ, affectionate towards her husband, epithet of a good wife. Fr. φ/λος and ἀνήρ.

Φιλανθής, έος, δ, ή, loving flowers. Fr. ἄνθος.

Φιλανθεακεύς, έως, ὁ, a friend to colliers, Aristoph. Acharn. 317. Fr. ἄνθεαζ.

Φιλανθεώπευμα, ἄτος, τό, a friendly action. Fr. φίλος and ἄνθεω-

Φιλανθεωπεύομαι, f. εύπομαι, to act philanthropically, to be kind, benevolent, humane; to treat with kindness or politeness, Demosth. 384, 11; and

Φτλανθρωπεύω, to be a friend to mankind, to be humane or benevolent; in mid. φιλανθροπεύομαι. See preced. Fr. φιλάνθρωπος.

Φιλανθεωπέω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. πεφιλανθεώπεκα, to be kind, benevolent, humane; to treat with kindness; and

Φιλανθεωπία, ας, ἡ, the love of mankind, benevolence, humanity, philanthropy, clemency, indulgence; courtesy, affability, Demosth. 507, 26; and

Φίλανθεωπικός, ή, όν, pertaining to affection for mankind; philanthropical; and

Φιλάνθεωπος, ου, δ, ή, loving mankind; humane, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 1; benevolent, Id. Œcon. 19, 17; philanthropic, affectionate, mild, polite. Fr. φίλος and ἄνθεωπος. Whence

Φιλανθεώπως, adv. kindly, benevolently, courteously, graciously. Φιλάνως, ορος, ἡ, s. as φίλανδρος, loving her husband, Æschyl. Pers. 133; affectionate, Id. Ag. 830.

Φὶλῶνιδός and φὶλφδός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, loving songs or poets. Fr. φίλος and ἀείδω.

Φιλαοιδώ, Dor. gen. from preced. Φιλαπιχθημοσύνη, ης, η, a propensity to strife or quarrelling, Demosth. 1268, 16; and

Φίλαπεχθημόνως, adv. quarrelsome; φιλαπεχθημόνως ἔχειν, to have a quarrelsome disposition, Plat. Polit. vi, 500, B.

Φιλατεχθήμων, ονος, δ, ή, a love of strife, quarrelsome, Demosth. 701, 24; insolent, malignant. Fr. φίλος, ἀπό, and ἔχθος.

Φίλαπλοϊκός, ή, όν, fond of simplicity or frankness. Fr. φίλος and ἀπλόος.

Φιλαπόδημος, ου, δ, ħ, loving to wander from home, addicted to travel, Xen. Hist. iv. 3, 1. Fr. φίλος, ἀπό, and δημος.

Φιλας γυζίω, ω, f. ήσω, to love money; to be avaricious; to be greedy of money; and

Φιλαργυρία, ας, ή, the love of money, avarice. From

Φιλάργυζος, ου, δ, ἡ, loving money, avaricious, Soph. Antig. 1042; greedy of gain. Fr. φίλος and ἄργυζος.

Φίλαξιστείδης, ου, δ, a friend of Aristides. Fr. φίλος and 'Agrorείδης.

Φιλάρματος, ου, δ, δ, fond of the war-chariot, delighting in the race, Eurip. Herc. F. 465. Fr. αρμα

Φιλαεχίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be fond of rule, to be desirous of power; and

Φίλαςχος, ου, δ, ή, fond of rule or authority, Plat. Phædr. 82, C. Fr. φίλος and ἀςχή.

Φίλας, άδος, ή, a junction, a joining, a coupling. Fr. φιλέω. Φιλάσαι, Dor. for φιλήσαι, 1. a.

inf. act., and

Φίλασι, Dor. and Ion. for εφίλησι, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. of φιλίω.

Φιλάσει, Dor. for φιλήσει, 3. sing. 1. f. to φιλέω.

Φιλαστεάγαλος, ου, δ, ή, fond of playing at dice. Fr. φίλος and ἀστεάγαλος.

Φίλασον, Dor. for φίλησον, 1. a. imperat. act., and

Φιλάσω, Dor. for φιλήσω, 1. f. of fιλέω.

Φίλᾶτο, 3. sing. 2. a. Ion. for εφίλατο, of φίλημι · or perhaps it is by syncope for φιλήσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. mid. of φιλίω, Il. xx, 304.

Φίλαυλος, ου, δ, ή, fond of the flute, or of music, Soph. Antig. 954. Fr. αὐλός.

Φιλαυτία, ας, ή, self-love, self-ishness. From

Φίλαυτος, ου, δ, ή, fond of one's self; selfish, Aristot. Rhet. Fr. φίλος and αὐτός.

Φίλε, for φίλεε, pres. imperat. act.,

Φιλίειν, pres. inf. of φιλίω.

Φιλίεσκε, 3. sing. impf. act. Ion. for φίλεε, Π. iii, 388.

Φιλέθεις , ου, δ, ή, loving, i. e. suited to or worn in, the hair. Fr. φίλος and ἔθειςα.

Φιλεῖ, 3. sing. pres. ind. of the same verb, is wont, is accustomed, Eurip. Med. 47.

Φιλελεήμων, ονος, δ, ή, loving mercy, compassionate. Fr. έλεος.

Φιλελεύθερος, ου, δ, ἡ, loving freedom or liberty. Fr. ελεύθερος. Φιλέλλην, ηνος, δ, ἡ, partial to the Greeks, Xen. Ag. 7, 4. Fr. φίλος and Έλλην.

Φϊλέννυχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, loving night. Fr. φίλος and ἔννυχος. Φιλέοισαι, Dor. for φιλέουσαι, fem. part. pres. to φιλέω.

Φιλέοισιν, Dor. and Æol. for φιλέουσιν, 3. pl. pres., and

Φίλεον, impf. Ion. for εφίλεον, of φιλέω.

Φιλέοντι, Dor. for φιλοῦσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. of φιλέω.

Φιλέος τος, ου, δ, ή, fond of feasting and festivals, Aristoph.

Thesm. 1147. Fr. φίλος and έος τή.

Φίλεπιστήμων, ονος, δ, ħ, loving knowledge. Fr. φίλος and ἐπιστήμων.

Φιλισιτιμητής, οῦ, ὁ, one who reproaches his friends; fond of rebuking, reproaching; severe, pungent; morose, peevish. Fr. φίλος and ἐπιτιμάω, from τιμή. Th. τίω.

Φῖλεςαστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who is prone to love, Plat. Conv. 192, B; and Φῖλεςαστία, ας, ἡ, proneness to love, affection for a beloved object, Plat. Conv. 213, D. Fr. φίλος and ἐξάω.

Φιλεργίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be fond of labor; to be diligent; industrious. Fr. έργον.

Φιλεςγία, ας, ή, love of labor, diligence, industry, application, Demosth. 945, 25; and

Φιλεργός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, loving labor, diligent, industrious. Fr. φίλος and ἔργον.

Φιλέςημος, ου, δ, ή, loving solitude; shunning company. Fr. Φίλος and Τεημος.

Φιλίειθος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a manufacturer of wool. Fr. φίλος and ἔειθος. Φ.λίεις, ίδος, ὁ, ἡ, loving strife, quarrelsome. Fr. ἔεις.

Φίλεςως, ωτος, δ, \dot{n} , prone to love, full of love. Fr. φίλος and $\ddot{\epsilon}_{\rho\omega}$.

Φιλίσπερος, ου, δ, ή, fond of evening. Fr. φίλος and εσπέρα.

Φίλεταιρεία, ας, ή, love of comrades, friendship. Fr. φίλος and εταιρεία.

Φιλέταιρος, ου, δ, ή, fond of one's associates, social, Xen. Cyr. viii, 3, 19. Fr. ἐταῖρος.

Φιλεύιος, ου, δ, h, loving the cry of εὐοῖ, epithet of Bacchus. Fr. φιλέω and εὐοῖ.

Φῖλεὐλειχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, fond of dainties. Fr. φιλέω, ευ, and λείχω. Φίλευνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, loving one's bed; addicted to the pleasures of love, Anacr. Fr. ευνή.

Φιλεῦντα, φιλεῦντι, φιλεῦσα, Dor. for φιλοῦντα, φιλοῦντι, φιλοῦσα, pres. part. to φιλέω.

Φιλεῦνται, Dor. for φιλοῦνται, 3. pl. pres. pas., and

Φιλεῦντες, Dor. for φιλοῦντες, nom. pl. part. pres. act. of φιλέω. Φιλεῦντι, Dor. for φιλοῦσι.

Φιλευπρόσωπος, ου, δ, ή, loving a handsome countenance. Fr. πρόσωπον.

Φιλεῦσα, Dor. for φιλοῦσα, part. pres. act. f. g. of φιλέω.

Φιλεῦσι, Dor. for φιλοῦσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. act. of the same.

Φιλέφηθος, ου, δ, ἡ, fond of youths. Fr. φίλος and ἔφηθος. Φιλεχθέω, ῶ, f. ἡοω, to love enmity or quarrelling, to dispute, wrangle. Fr. φίλος and ἔχθος. Φιλεχθής, έος, δ, ἡ, one who is inclined to be at variance, who delights in brawls, enmities; spiteful, wayward. Fr. φίλος and ἔχθος.

Φιλεχθείω, -εχθεῶ, f. ήσω, to indulge a hostile disposition; to employ one's self in sowing dissensions and breeding quarrels. From

Φίλεχθοος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , s. as φιλεχθής, and from the same.

Φιλίψιος, ου, δ, Philepsius, a storyteller.

Φιλίω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. πεφίληκα, to love, have an affection for; to like; to be attached to; to kiss, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 8; to entertain in a friendly way, Odys. viii, 42; to be accustomed, to be wont, Thucyd. iii, 42; φιλεί γίγνεσθαι, usually happens, Aristoph. Nub. 809; ὅπες φίλει τὰ μεγάλα στρατόπεδα ἐν ταῖς προσόδοις ποιεῖν, which large armies usually do in their advance to battle, Thucyd. v, 70; Æschyl. Ag. 701; mid. φιλίομαι, οῦμαι,

to entertain a mutual affection for one another, Xen.; 1. a. ἐφίλησα, 1. a. inf. act. φιλησαι, pf. pas. πεφίλημαι. Besides the regular aor. ἰφίλησα, Homer uses in an active sense the Epic aor. έφιλάμην, 3. sing. ἐφίλατο, φίλατο, Π. v, 61; imperat. φίλαι, which Wolf writes φίλαι, subj. φίλωνται · but φίλατο, as a passive, Ap. Rhod. iii, 66; Epic inf. pres. φιλήμεναι, inf. f. φιλήσεμεν, Ion. impf. φιλέεσκε, 2. pres. φίλησθα for φιλεῖς, Sappho; 1. a. pas. ἐφιλήθην, Plat. Phædr. 253, C. Th. φίλος.

Φίλη, ης, ή, f. g. of φίλος, as asubst., friendship; a concubine; a mistress, Plat. Polit. iii, 13. Φιληδίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to delight or take pleasure in, Aristoph. Pac. 1130. Fr. φίλος and hδύς.

Φιληδία, ας, ή, love of pleasure; delight in any thing, Aristoph. Plut. 307. Fr. φίλος and hδύς. Φιλήδονος, ου, δ, ή, given to pleasure; a voluptuary. Fr. φίλος and hoovn.

Φιληκοΐα, ας, ή, pleasure taken in hearing; attention; sis The Two λόγων φιληκοΐαν, Isocr., a taste for learning. From

Φιλήπους, ου, ὁ, ἡ, listening to instruction; desirous or fond of hearing, attentive, Plat. Polit. viii, 548, E. Fr. φίλος and ἀκούω.

Φιληλάκατος, ου, ό, ή, fond of the spindle. Fr. φίλος and ήλακάτη.

Φιληλιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, fond of being a judge in the court of Heliæa; fond of lawsuits, Aristoph. Vesp. 88. Fr. φίλος and ἡλιαῖα.

Φίλημα, ἄτος, τό, an embrace; a kiss, Xen. Mem. i, 3, 8; a caress. Fr. φιλέω.

Φιλημάτιον, ου, τό, dimin. from preced., a kiss.

Φιλήμεναι, inf., Ion. or Dor., hence φιλήναι, from φίλημι, Il. xxii, 265. Th. φίλος.

Φίλημι, s. as φιλέω.

Φιλημοσύνη, ης, ή, love, friendship. Fr. φιλέω.

Φιλήμων, ονος, δ, a comic poet, Philemon, the rival of Menander. Φιλήνιος, ου, δ, ή, fond of reins or driving; obedient to the rein, tractable; φιληνίους Ίππους, Æschyl. Prom. 463. Fr. φίλος and hvía.

Φιλήνως, ορος, ή, loving her husband; affectionate; also, very courteous. Fr. φίλος and ἀνής. Φιλήφετμος, ου, ό, ή, fond of rowing, fond of navigating; in 174

Homer, an epithet of the Phaacians, Odys. viii, 535. φίλος and ἐξέσσω.

Φίλησ', Dor. for ἐφίλησε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of φιλέω, to love. Φίλησα, Epic for ἐφίλησα, 1. a. to Φιλέω.

Φιλησαι, 1. a. inf. act., and Φιλησέμεν, Epic for φιλήσειν, inf. fut. to φιλέω.

Φιλήσης, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. of φιλέω.

Φιλησίμολπος, ου, δ, ή, Poet., δ φιλῶν τὴν μολπήν, loving songs, hymns, poetry; also, celebrated in poetry or song. Fr. φίλος and μέλπω.

Φίλησις, εως, ή, the act of loving, a kissing, love, affection, attachment. Fr. φιλέω. Φίλος.

Φιλήσυχος, ου, δ, ή, loving rest, repose; inclined to peace. Fr. φιλέω and ήσυχος.

Φιλητᾶς, ᾶ, δ, Philetas, a grammarian and poet of Cos.

Φιλητέον, verbal adj. from φιλέω, one must love.

Φιλητέος, α , ov, to be loved, Soph. Antig. 520. Fr. φιλέω.

Φιλητεύω, to pilfer, steal. From Φιλήςτης, οτ φηλήτης, ου, ό, α thief, Æschyl. Choëph. 998; as if πιλήτης, because thieves concealed their faces with their hair or other covering of the head, Græv. ad Hesiod. Op. 522; according to others, one who steals by pretending friendship. But Φιλητής, οῦ, ὁ, a friend, a lover; also, a proper name, Philetes.

Φιλητικός, ή, όν, belonging or relating to love; enamoured of, Aristot. Eth. iii, 10; loving, affectionate. Fr. φιλίω.

Φιλητός, ή, όν, beloved, lovely, amiable, worthy to be loved; also, a man's name, Philetus. Fr. φιλέω. Th. φίλος.

Φιλήτως, οςος, δ , a lover; a seducer, Æschyl. Ag. 1421. Fr. φιλέω.

Φιλία, ας, Ion. -in, ης, ή, friendship, Xen. Cyr. iii, 1, 16; love, affection; a taste; an inclination; φιλίαν τινὸς προσάγεσθαι, to acquire the friendship of any one, Demosth. 19, pen.; φιλίαν πρός τινας ποιείσθαι, to contract a friendship for certain persons, Xen. Mem. ii, 6, 29. Fr. φί-

Φιλιάζω, f. άσω, to contract a friendship with any one; to become a friend to. Fr. preced. Φιλικός, ή, όν, relating to love or

friendship; conducive to friend-

ship; conciliatory, friendly, agreeable; amiable; in love with; compar. φιλικώτερος, superl. Φιλικώτατος, compar. adv. φιλικώτερον, more friendly, Xen. Mem. iv, 3: φιλίκως έχειν τινί, to be friendly disposed to any one. Φιλίνος, ου, ό, a man's name, Philinus.

Φιλιόομαι, to be a friend, to befriend.

Φίλιος, ία, ιον, and φίλιος, ου, ό, n, friendly, benevolent; dear, Eurip. Alc. 897; beloved; allied, confederate; also, an epithet of Jupiter, presiding over friendship, Aristoph. Acharn. 730; Plat. Phædr. 234, E; μὰ τὸν Φίλιον τὸν ἐμόν τε καὶ σον, อื่ง देง ผู้ ที่มเฮา นึ่ง देजाออุนท์ฮผเμι, Plat. Alcib. i, 10, D; φιλία (γñ or χώςα), a friendly country. Th. pixos, the same.

Φιλιππήσιος, ου, δ, ή, of or belonging to Philippi; as subst., a Philippian.

Φιλιππίδης, ου, δ, Philippides, a comic poet.

 Φ $\tilde{\lambda}$ $i\pi\pi i \tilde{\zeta} \omega$, f. $i\sigma\omega$, to be on the side of Philip or of his party, Demosth. 287, 1; to philippize; φιλιππίζειν την Πυθίαν φάσκων, Æschin. 72, 14; and

Φιλιππικός, ή, όν, Philippian; of Philippi.

Φίλιπποι, Philippi, a city of Macedonia, founded by Philip.

Φίλιππος, ου, ό, ή · ὁ φίλος τῶν ίππων, fond of horses, Eurip. Hec. 9, 428; της φιλίππου 'Αμαζόvos, Id. Hipp. 580; a proper name, Philip.

very fond of Φιλιππότατος, horses, Xen. Anab. i.

Φιλιπποτεόφος, ου, ό, ή, fond of rearing horses. Fr. φίλιππος

and $\tau_{\ell} = \varphi_{\omega}$. $\Phi I \Lambda I' \Sigma$, $i \delta_{\sigma s}$, i, a cane, a reed. Φίλιστος, ου, δ, a proper name, Philistus; also, like φίλτατος, most dear.

Φιλιστορίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be anxious to obtain knowledge, particularly historical. Fr. φίλος and Torwe.

Φιλίτια, τά, s. as φιδίτια.

Φιλίων, like φίλτερος, dearer, more friendly, Odys. xix, 351. Fr.Olaos.

Φίλλυξα, ας, ή, a proper name, Phillyra, the mother of Chiron.

Φιλλυεέα, ας, ή, a certain tree or shrub, like the privet; as if from φύλλα.

Φιλλυρίδας, α, δ, Dor. for Φιλλυείδης, ου, ό, patronymic, ό της Φιλλύρας παίς Χείρων, the son

of Phillyra.

Φιλλυείδη, patronymic. See preced.

Φιλίξακχος, ου, δ, ή, loving Bacchus or wine. Fr. φίλος and Βάκχος.

Φιλοβάρβάρος, ου, δ. ή, attached to barbarians. Γτ. βάρβαρος. Φιλοβασιλεύς, έως, δ, a friend to

Φιλοξασιλεύς, έως, δ, a friend to the king. Fr. φ ίλος and β α-σιλεύς.

Φ.λόξιβλος, ου, δ, ή, loving books or learning. Fr. βίζλος.

Φιλοξολήτης, ου, ό, one who throws himself upon his friend to do a kindness; as he who checks the ague fit of a fever by the imposition of his body. Fr. φίλος and βολίω. Th. βάλλω. Φιλογαθής, Dor. for φιλογηθής, Æschyl. S. Theb. 901.

Φιλόγαιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, loving the earth. Fr. φίλος and γαῖα. Φιλόγαμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, eager for marriage, loving marriage, Eurip. Iph. A. 392. Fr. φίλος and γάμος.

Φιλογέλοιος, ου, δ, ἡ, fond of mirth. Fr. φίλος and γέλοιος. Φἴλόγελως, ωτος, δ, a lover of mirth; addicted to much laughter, Plat. Polit. iii, 388, E. Fr. φίλος and γέλως.

Φιλογενναῖος, ου, δ , $\hat{\eta}$, loving noble things, high-minded. Fr. γενναῖος.

Φίλογεωργία, ας, ή, fondness for farming or of a country life. From

Φιλογέωργος, ου, δ, ή, a lover of agriculture. Fr. γέωργος.

Φιλογηθής, έος, fond of mirth. Fr. φίλος and γηθέω.

Φιλογονία, α_5 , \dot{n} , the love of offspring. Fr. γένος.

Φιλογεάμματος, ου, δ, ἡ, loving books or literature. Fr. γεάμμα. Th. γεάφω.

Φίλογυμναστής, οῦ, ὁ, fond of gymnastic exercises. Fr. φίλος and γυμνός.

Φιλογυμναστία, ας, ή, the love of gymnastic exercises, Plat. Conv. 181, B. Same Th.

Φιλογυμναστικός, ή, όν, addicted to the study of gymnastic exercises, Plat. Polit. v, 452, B. Same Th.

Φιλογύναιος, ου, δ, ή, and φιλογύνης, ου, δ, uxorious; also, fond of women; φιλογύναικες, fond of women, Plat. Conv. 151, D. Fr. φίλος and γυνή.

Φιλόδα τους, ου, ό, ή, loving the laurel. Fr. τίλος and δάφοη. Φιλόδειπος, ου, ό, ή, a lover of feasts. Fr. φίλος and δεΐπου.

Φιλόδενδρος, ου, i, i, a lover of trees or woods. Fr. φίλος and δίνδρον.

Φιλοδίσποτος, ου, δ, ή, one who loves his master, i. e. one who willingly submits to the dominion of another, Herodt. iv, 142. Fr. φίλος and δεσπότης. Th. δεσπόζω.

Φιλόδημος, ου, δ, ή, a friend to the people; a friend to democracy, Aristoph. Nub. 1187; patriotic. Th. δήμος.

Φιλοδικίω, ω, f. ήσω, to love litigation; to be litigious, Thucyd. i, 77. From

Φιλόδίκος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, fond of lawsuits, litigious, Demosth. 1287, 17. Fr. φίλος and δίκη.

Φίλοδίτης, ου, δ, a friend of travellers. Fr. φίλος and δδίτης.

Φιλοδοξία, ας, ή, love of glory; ambition; and

Φιλόδοζος, ου, δ, ħ, desirous of glory; ambitious, Plat. Polit. v, 480; attached to an opinion or doctrine. Fr. φίλος and δόζα. Th. δοχέω.

Φιλόδουπος, ου, ό, ή, loving noise, roaring, making a loud noise. Fr. φίλος and δουπίω.

Φιλόδυςτος, ου, δ, ή, and φιλόδυςμος, ου, δ, ή, indulging in sorrow; sorrowful, Æschyl. Suppl. 66. Fr. φίλος and δδύςομαι.

Φιλόδωρος, ου, δ, ή, liberal, munificent, Demosth. 274, 4; Xen. Mem. iii, 1, 6; φιλοδώρως, adv. liberally. Fr. φίλος, δώρου, and δίδωμι.

Φιλοεργός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, fond of work, industrious. Fr. φίλος and ἔρ-

Φίλοζέφυζος, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, loving the west wind. Fr. φίλος and Zέ- φ υρος.

Φιλοζωίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to love life; to be much attached to life; and Φιλόζωος, ου, δ , \dot{n} , fond of life; tenacious of life; long-lived; also, fond of animals, Xen. Mem. i, 4, 7. Fr. φίλος and ζωή or ζωον. Th. ζωω.

Φιλοθεᾶμων, ονος, δ, ἡ, fond of sights or theatrical exhibitions, Plat. Polit. v, 476, B; eager, curious. Ir. φίλος and θεάομαι. Φιλόθεος, ου, δ, ἡ, loving God; pious; also, acceptable to God. Th. Θεός.

Φιλόθηλὔς, ὔος, δ, ἡ, loving the female sex. $Fr. \varphi$ ίλος and \Im ῆ-

Φιλοθηςία, ας, ή, a taste or fondness for the chase, Xen. Cyr. ii, 4, 17. Th. Sής.

Φιλόθηςος, ου, δ, ή, fond of the 1386

chase, Xen. Anab. i, 9, 4; Plat. Polit. vii, 585, D. Fr. φίλος and θήρ.

Φιλοθηςότατος, superl. of preced. Φιλοθουκυδίδης, ου, δ, fond of Thucydides. Fr. φίλος and Θουκυδίδης.

Φιλοθεηνής, έος, ό, ή, 8. ας

Φιλόθηνος, ου, δ, ἡ, indulging in sorrow and lamentation; sorrowful, lamentable. Fr. φίλος and θεῆνος.

Φιλοθύτης, ου, δ, ή, loving sacrifice; superstitious, Aristoph. Vesp. 82. Fr. φίλος and θύω. Φιλόβτος, ου, δ, ή, loving sacrifices, Æschil. S. Theb. 162.

Φιλοί, 3. sing. pres. opt. act. of φιλέω. Th. φίλος.

Φιλοικόδομος, ου, δ, ή, fond of building. Fr. φίλος and οἰκοδο μέω.

Φίλοικος, ου, δ, ή, loving his house. Fr. φίλος and οἶκος.

Φιλοικτίρμων, ονος, δ, ή, compassionate, Eurip. Iph. T. 346; pitiful, Plat. Menex. 244, E; and

Φιλοίκτιστος, ου, δ, ή, prone to compassion; compassionate, Soph. Aj. 577; and

Φίλοικτος, ου, δ, ή, exciting compassion, mournful, lamentable, Æschyl. Ag. 232. Fr. φίλος and δίκτος.

Φιλοινία, ας, ή, love, fondness for wine. From

Φίλοινος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, fond of wine, Hes. Theog. 989; Plat. Polit. v, 475, A. Fr. φίλος and οἶνος. Φιλοίφας, α, ὁ, Dor. for φιλοίφης, ου, ὁ, a debauched or libidinous man; lecherous, Theocr. iv, 62. Fr. φίλος and οἶφάω.

Φιλοίφης, ου, δ, a lewd fellow. Fr. φίλος and οἰφάω.

Φιλόκακος, ου, ό, ή, addicted to wickedness; attached to the wicked. Fr. φίλος and κακός. Φιλοκαλίω, ω, f. ήσω, to love what is beautiful, excellent,

good, noble, etc.; and Φιλόκελος, ov, δ, λ, loving beauty, virtue, goodness; having a taste for ornament; fond of elegance or splendor; having a fine taste, Nen. Cyr. i, 3, 5. Fr. φίλος and καλός.

Φιλοπάλως, adv. with elegance or splendor elegantly, splendidly, nobly. Fr. preced.

Φιλοκαμπής, ές, gen. έος, easily bent, pliant, lithe. Fr. φίλος and καμπή.

Φίλοκας ποφόςος, ου, ό, ή, rich in fruit, prolific in bearing fruit. Γr. φίλος, κας πός, από φέςω.

Φιλοκέοδεια, and -δία, ας, ή, love of gain; avarice; and

Φιλοκεςδέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be desirous of gain, avaricious, Xen. Anab. i, 9, 10. From

Φιλοπερδής, έος, δ, ή, greedy of gain, avaricious; Plat. de Lucri Cupid. 225, A. Fr. φίλος and πίρδος.

Φιλοχέςτομος, ου, δ, ħ, one who takes delight in railing, insulting, and scoffing, Odys. xxii, 287; loving sarcasm. Fr. φίλος and χέςτομος, from χέας and τομή. Th. τέμνω.

Φιλοκηδεμών, όνος, δ, ħ, loving relations or friends, Xen. Ag. 11, 12. Fr. φίλος and κῆδος. Φικοκίνδῦνος, ου, δ, ħ, loving danger, daring, courageous, Xen. Anab. i, 9, 4; Aristot. Eth. iv, 8. Fr. κίνδυνος.

Φιλοκινδύνως, adv. rashly, boldly. Φιλόκηπος, ου, δ, ή, loving a garden. Fr. φίλος and κήπος. Φιλοκισσοφόρος, ου, δ, ή, loving to bear ivy, delighting in ivy garlands; an epithet of Bacchus, Eurip. Cycl. 613. Fr. φίλος, κίσσος, από φέρω.

Φιλοκλης, έος, δ, Philocles.

Φίλόκνῖσος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, fond of teasing or plaguing. Fr. φίλος and κνίζω.

Φιλόκοινος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, fond of what is common. Fr. φ/λ ος and κοινός.

Φιλόκομπος, ου, δ, ή, loving boasting, a vain boaster. Fr. κόμ-

Φιλόκοσμος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , fond of splendor or of order; loving dress. Fr. κόσμος.

Φιλοχέτης, ου, i, Philocrates, an Athenian orator.

Φιλόκρημνος, ου, δ, ħ, loving steep rocks or crags. Fr. φίλος and κρημνός.

Φιλοκεῖνεω, ω, f. ήσω, to examine scrupulously, to weigh carefully, to judge accurately, Thucyd. vi, 18. Fr. κείνω.

Φίλοκρόταλος, ου, ό, ἡ, loving a rattle or din. Fr. φίλος and κρόταλον.

Φιλόκροτος, ου, δ, ή, loving noise or din. Fr. φίλος and κροτίω. Φιλοκτέανος, ου, δ, ή, loving possessions or wealth, avaricious, covetous; compar. φιλοκτεανώτειος, superl. φιλοκτεανώτατος, R. i, 122. Fr. φίλος and κτίανου, Poet. s. as κτημα. Th. κτάομαι.

Φιλοκτήμων, ου, gen. ονος, s. as φιλοκτέανος. Fr. φίλος and κτημα.

Φιλοκτήτης, ου, δ, a man's name, Philoctetes.

Φιλόπυδος, ου, δ, ή, fond of dice, Aristoph. Vesp. 75. Fr. πύδος. Φιλοποδής, έος, δ, ή, fond of glory. Fr. φίλος and πύδος.

Φιλοκὕνηγέτης, ου, δ, a lover of hunting or the chase, Xen. Cyn. 5, 14. Fr. κύων and ἄγω.

Φιλοκύνηγος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, fond of hunting, Palæph. Same Th. Φιλόκωμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, loving revellings. Fr. κῶμος.

Φιλολάκων, ωνος, δ, ή, attached to the Lacedæmonians. Fr. λάκων.

Φιλόλαλος, ου, δ , \hat{n} , fond of talk, talkative. Fr. λαλέω.

Φιλολήϊος, ου, δ, ή, loving booty or plunder. Fr. λεία.

 Φ ilólizvos, ov. δ , δ , loving dainties, dainty. Fr. φ ilos and λ izvos.

Φιλολογίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to take pleasure in discussing or treating of any subject; to discuss literary matters; to prosecute the study of literature. Fr. ϕ ίλος and λόγος.

Φιλολογία, ας, ἡ, the love of disputing or discussing; philology; the love of literature; a discussion of literary subjects. From Φιλόλογος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, fond of discussing or disputing; ὡς φιλόλογος τὰ ἐστι καὶ πολυλόγος (ἡ πόλις), Plat. Legg. i, 641, Ε; fond of learning and literature, Id. Polit. ix, 582, Ε; devoted to literary pursuits; learned; a philologist. Fr. φίλος and λόγος, from λέγω.

Φιλολοιδος ω, ω, f. ήσω, to be abusive, scurrilous; and

Φιλολοίδοςος, ου, δ, ή, fond of reviling; scurrilous, abusive, slanderous, quarrelsome, Dem. de Coron. 269, 11. Fr. φίλος and λοίδοςος.

Φἴλομάθεια, ας, ἡ, a love of learning, Plat. Tim. 90, B.

Φιλομαθέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be desirous of learning, to love instruction; and

Φιλομαθής, έος, δ, ή, desirous to learn, studious, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 1; used by Plato in the same sense as φιλόσοφος, Phæd. 82, D, 83, E. Fr. φίλος and μανθάνω.

Φίλομαι, whence φίλαι, ἐφίλᾶτο (φι always long), to love; also, to be loved. See φιλίω.

Φιλομαντευτής, οῦ, ὁ, for

Φιλόμαντις, εως, δ, ή, loving divination, a soothsayer, Plat. Legg. vii, 813, D. Fr. μάντις. Φιλόμαστος, ου, δ, ή, loving the

breast: one that sucks, Æschyl.

Ag. 140. Fr. φίλος and μαστός.

Φιλόμαχος, ου, δ, ħ, loving battle, Æschyl. S. Theb. 120; warlike; contentious. Fr. φίλος and μαχή.

Φιλόμεριος, ου, δ, ή, and φίλομερος, ου, δ, ή, fond of rain or moisture. Fr. φίλος and ὄμερος. Φιλόμεροτος, ου, δ, ή, loving mankind. Fr. βροτός.

Φιλομέδουσα, ης, ή, a female name, Philomedusa.

Φιλομεμφής, έος, δ, \dot{n} , prone to find fault. Fr. μέμφομαι.

Φῖλομήλα, ας, 'n, Philomēla, a daughter of Pandīon, king of Athens; the nightingale.

Φιλομήλειος, εία, ειον, of or belonging to the nightingale.

Φιλομήτως, οςος, δ, ħ, loving one's mother. Fr. ϕ ίλος and μήτης.

Φιλομμειδής, έος, δ, ἡ, for φιλομειδής, Poet., μ being doubled unnecessarily, laughter-loving, an epithet of Venus, Il. v, 375; xiv, 211; loving mirth. Fr. φίλος and μειδάω.

Φιλομμηδής, έος, Poet. for φιλομηδής, delighting in love; dissolute, lascivious. Fr. φίλος and μήδεα.

Φιλόμολπος, ου, δ, ἡ, fond of song or poetry, i. e. a poet or musician; loving song, Pind. Nem. vii, 13. Fr. φίλος and μολπή. Φῖλομουσέω, to love the Muses. Fr. φιλόμουσος.

Φιλομουσία, ας, ή, love of or taste for music, love of the Muses, or of the elegant arts; and

Φιλόμουσος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a lover of music, Xen. Cyr. iv, 6, 7; devoted to the liberal arts; accomplished, elegant; λόγων φιλομούσων, of learned lore, Aristoph. Nub. 358; Plat. Phæd. 259, E.

Φιλόμοθος, ου, δ, ή, loving fabulous narrations; delighting in fiction. Fr. φίλος and μῦθος.

Φιλόμ \bar{v} ρος, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, loving perfumes. Fr. $\mu \bar{v}$ ρον.

Φιλόμωμος, ου, $\tilde{\delta}$, \tilde{n} , loving detraction, Plat. Prot. 346, C. Fr. φ ίλος and μ $\tilde{\omega}$ μος.

Φιλόμωσος, ου, δ, ή, Dor. for φιλόμουσος, devoted to the Muses or music; devoted to literature. Fr. φίλος and Μούσα.

Φίλοναύτης, ου, δ, loving, protecting sailors. Fr. φίλος and ναύτης.

Φιλονεικέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to love

strife, contention, to be litigious, disputatious; to prosecute eagerly, ambitiously, Thucyd. vi, 71; to quarrel, Demosth. 1099, 9; to contend with any one; Tiví, to cavil, Id. in Coll. Maj. iii, 129; Thucyd. vii, 28; and Φιλονεικία, ας, ή, love of strife, contention; rivalship, Thucyd. vii, 28; viii, 76; obstinacy; quarrelsomeness, emulation, Plat. Legg. viii, 834, C. From

Φιλόνεικος, ου, ό, ή, loving strife, quarrelsome, contentious; using great efforts to effect any thing; emulous, spirited τὸ φιλόνεικον, emulation, Plat. Tim. 70, A. Fr. \$. \u00e305 and vsizos.

Φιλονεικούντων, gen. pl. part. pres. of Φιλονεικέω.

Φιλονείκως, adv. in a quarrelsome manner; obstinately; stubbornly: emulously; φιλονείκως έχειν, to be very eager, to contend eagerly, Xen. Cyr. viii, 2, 8. Fr. Φιλόνεικος.

Φιλονικέω, to love or contend for victory. Fr. OILÓVIROS. Hence Φιλονικητέον, verbal adj., one must strive for victory.

Φιλόνικος, ου, δ, ή, loving victory, ambitious of victory, Aristot. Rhet. ii, 12; Xen. Mem. iii, 4, 3; eager in the pursuit of any thing. Fr. φίλος and vízn.

 $\Phi i \lambda o \nu \dot{\nu} \mu \phi i \sigma s$, ou, \dot{o} , \dot{n} , loving the bridegroom or bride. Fr. φίλος and vumpios.

Φιλόζεινος, ου, ό, ή, Poet. for φιλόξενος.

 $\Phi_{i\lambda o\xi \epsilon \nu i\alpha}$, α_{5} , \dot{n} , hospitality to strangers, Plat. Legg. xii, 953, A; and

Φιλόξενος, ου, δ, ή, a lover of guests, hospitable, Eurip. Alc. 825; Odys. vi, 121. Fr. φί-Los and Zívos.

Φιλόξενος, ου, ό, Philoxenus, a dithyrambic poet of Cythera; also, a celebrated epicure.

Φιλόοινος, ου, δ, ή, Poet. for φίλοι-

Φιλοπαίγμων, ονος, ό, ή, one who is fond of games, sports, or plays; sportive, Odys. xxiii, 134; fond of jesting and merrymaking, merry, gay, witty, facetious, Plat. Polit. v, 452, E. Fr. φίλος and Φιλοπαίσμων. παίγμα, from παίζω. Th. παίς. Φιλίταις, παιδος, δ, ή, loving children, Plat. Polit. v, 474, D. Fr. pixos and mais.

Φιλοπαρθένιος, ου, δ, h, loving maiden 4.

maidens or virgins, loving the virgin state. Fr. παρθένος. Φιλοπατεία, ας, ή, filial affection. Fr. πατής.

Φιλόπατεις, ιδος, ο, ή, loving one's country, patriotic. Fr. πατεία.

Φιλοπάτως, ορος, δ, ή, loving one's father, dutiful, Eurip. Orest. 1622; also, a man's name, Philopator. Fr. πατής.

Φιλόπλεκτος, ου, ό, ή, everbraided. Fr. φίλος and πλέκω. Φιλόπλοος, contract. ous, ou, o, n, fond of sailing. Fr. πλίω.

Φίλοπλος, ου, δ, ή, loving arms or war. Fr. φίλος and οπλον. Φιλοπλουτέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to love wealth, riches, to strive to ac-

quire wealth; and

Φιλόπλουτος, ου, δ, ή, fond of riches, avaricious, Eurip. Iph. T. 413. Fr. φίλος and πλουτος. Φιλοποιέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to conciliate friendship; mid. to become the friend of any one. Fr. ποιέω. Φιλοποιητής, οῦ, ὁ, a lover of poets, Plat. Polit. x, 607, D. Fr. π oınauns.

Φιλοποίμνιος, ου, δ, ή, loving the flocks; protecting the flocks; an epithet of a dog, Theocr. v, 106. Fr. φίλος and ποίμνιον. Th. Tolunv.

Φιλοπόλεμος, and φιλοπτόλεμος, ου, δ, h, fond of war, warlike, Il. xvi, 90; Xen. Anab. ii, 6, 1. Fr. φίλος and πόλεμος.

Φιλόπολις, εως, δ, ή, a friend to the state or city; patriotic, Thucyd. ii, 60; Aristoph. Lys. 547; devoted to civil life. Fr. φίλος and πόλις.

DILOTOLITHS, ou, o, a friend of his countrymen, a patriot; public-spirited. Same Th.

Φιλοπονέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be fond of labor; to labor with zeal, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 8; to effect any thing by labor. Fr. #6vos.

Φιλοπόνηςος, ου, δ, ή, a friend of bad men, favorable to bad conduct. Fr. pinos and movneos.

Φιλοπονία, ας, ή, love of labor or employment; industry, diligence, Demosth. 1408, 21. From Φιλόπονος, ου, δ, ή, fond of labor; industrious, sedulous, diligent; laborious, toilsome, Xen. Cyr. vii, 5, 17; compar. φιλοπονώτερος. Fr. φίλος and πόνος.

Φιλοπονοῦσιν, 3. pl. pres. ind. of Φιλοπονέω.

Φιλοπόνως, adv. with zeal, earnestly, eagerly, zealously, Demosth. 292, 25.

Φιλοτάρθενος, ου, δ, ή, loving | Φιλοποσία, ας, ή, a love of drink-1388

ing, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 22; drunkenness, inebriety, Plat. Phæd. 81, E. Fr. φίλος and πίνω.

Φιλοπότης, ου, δ, fem. φιλοπότις, idos, addicted to drinking; a tippler, Aristoph. Vesp. 79. Same Th.

Φιλοπραγμονέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be fond of labor or business; to intermeddle with other people's affairs; to be a busybody; and

Φιλοπραγμοσύνη, ns, h, a love of industry; great attention to business, Demosth. 13, 9; also, interference with other people's affairs; troublesome. Fr. \$\varphi_i\$ λος and πεάσσω.

Φιλοπράγμων, ονος, δ, ή, fond of labor or business; intermeddling; a busybody, Isaus. 49, 31. Same Th.

Φιλοπρεπής, έος, δ, ή, attentive to decorum. Fr. pines and πρέπω.

Φιλοπροσηγορία, ας, ή, affability, courtesy. From

Φιλοπροσήγορος, ου, δ, ή, easy of access, affable, courteous, sociable; saluting cordially. φίλος and προσηγορέω.

Φιλοπροσηνής, έος, ό, ή, habitually kind. Fr. Pilos and meconvńs.

Φιλοπεωτεία, ας, ή, a desire to obtain the highest rank; an effort 'to obtain the first rank. From

Φιλοπρωτεύω, f. εύσω, to desire to be first or chief; to endeavour to be chief or principal. From

Φιλόπεωτος, ου, δ, h, desirous of being chief or principal; ambitious. Fr. plas and rewros. Th. Teo.

Φιλοπτόλεμος, ου, δ, h, Poet. for φιλοπόλεμος, Il. xvii, 224.

Φιλόπτολις, δ, n, Poet. for φιλό-

Φιλόπτωχος, ου, δ, ή, kind or friendly to the poor. Fr. φίλος and πτωχός.

Φιλόπυξος, ου, ό, ή, loving wheat. Fr. φίλος and πυρός.

Φιλοπωριστής, οῦ, ὁ, a lover of autumn fruits. Fr. φίλος and ὸπώρα.

Φιλόργιος, ου, δ, ή, fond of secret rites or orgies. Fr. oldos and őeγια.

Φιλόρθιος, ου, δ, h, loving what is straight or right. Fr. φίλος and octios.

Φιλοςμίστειςα, ας, ή, she who is fond of the harbour. Fr. pines and δεμίζω.

Φιλοεντθία, α;, ή, a fondness for birds, Aristoph. Av. 1300. From Φίλορνις, τθος, δ, ή, loving birds; giving protection to birds, Æschyl. Eum. 23. Fr. φίλος and อียนเร.

Φιλοβρώζ, ωγος, δ, ή, loving grapes; bearing grapes or clusters of grapes, cluster-bearing, Simon. Fr. φίλος and ρώζ.

Φιλόςτυξ, $\ddot{\nu}$ γος, $\dot{\delta}$, $\dot{\eta}$, fond of quails. Fr. φίλος and $\ddot{\delta}$ ετυξ. Φιλοςχήμων, ονος, ό, ή, fond of dancing. Fr. pilos and dexico-

 $\Phi I' \Lambda O \Sigma$, ov, δ , a friend, Eurip. Orest. 418; he or she who is beloved; $\phi i \lambda n$, a female friend, in a good sense; a female friend; a mistress, Aristoph. Eccl. 963. Hence, by transposing the letters, LOVE; subst. of

Φ/λο₅, η, ον, dear, loved, beloved, cherished; friendly, favorable, Thucyd. vii, 1; acceptable, agreeable; benevolent, hospitable; valuable, valued; also, one's own; compar. φιλίων, ον, Odys. xix, 351; superl. ϕ/λ_1 -0705, Soph. Aj. 829; most commonly φίλτατος · the comparative φίλτερος, and superl. φίλτα-Tos, formed by syncope, are common in all the Greek writers; qiλαίτερος and φιλαίτατος in Theocr. and Callim. (also, Xen. Anab. i, 9, 16); the regular forms Φιλώτερος and Φιλώτατος are only used by the later writers, Passow's Lex.; φίλα ποιέεσθαι, to do what is agreeable, Herodt. v, 37; τὰ φ/λα, love, desire; φίλα είματα, your own garments, Il. ii, 261; εί σοι φίλον, if it is agreeable to you, Plat. Prot. 353, B; the superl. τὰ φίλτατα is often used by the poets as applied to a single and animated object; Πάτροκλος, ος σοι πατεὸς ἦν τὰ φίλτατα, Soph. Phil. 432; cf. Œd. T. 1474; Id. Œd. C. 1112.

Φιλόσας κος, ου, δ, ή, a lover of the flesh; attached to carnal pleas. ures. Fr. φίλος and σάςξ.

Φιλόσττος, δ, ή, dealing in grain; loving food; having a good appetite, Plat. Polit. v, 475, C. Fr. plas and oftos.

Φιλόσκηστρος, ου, δ, ή, sceptred. Fr. φίλος and σκηπτεον.

Φιλοσκήπων, ωνος, δ, ή, loving or carrying a staff. Fr. φίλος and σκήπων.

Φιλοσκόπελος, ου, δ, h, loving, haunting the rocks. Fr. φίλος and σκόπελος.

Φιλοσκώμμων, ονος, δ, h, taking delight in bitter, biting, or severe taunts or scoffs; fond of jeering or jesting. Fr. φίλος and σχῶμμα. Th. σχώπτω.

Φιλοσοφέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, pf. πεφιλοσόφηκα, Demosth. 1181, 1; to love wisdom; ώς φιλοσοφέων, Herodt. i, 30; to cultivate the polite arts, Thucyd. ii, 40; Xen. Mem. i, 2, 19; iv, 3, 23; to discuss, treat, or discourse upon any philosophical subject; and generally, to investigate, treat, or examine any subject; to manage any thing skilfully, Demosth. 1181, 1; to philosophise; and

Φιλοσοφητέον, verbal adj., must pursue wisdom.

Φιλοσοφία, ας, ή, the love or pursuit of any art or science; philosophy, Demosth. 1412, 17; love of wisdom; eloquence; love of learning, Xen. Symp. i, 5; study in general, Cicero de Fin. 2, 12; de Oratore 3, 16; a sect of philosophers; with ecclesiastical writers, an ascetic and solitary life; and

Φιλοσοφικός, ή, όν, relating or belonging to philosophy, philosophical. From

Φιλόσοφος, ου, δ, ή, a lover of wisdom; devoted to the study of wisdom, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 31; Id. Anab. ii, 1, 10; a sage, a philosopher. Xenophon distinguishes between the σοφισταί and the φιλόσοφοι, Id. Cyn. 13, 6; τους νῦν σοφιστάς, καί οὐ τοὺς φιλοσόφους. Th. σοφός.

Φιλοσοφούντας, acc. pl. part. pres. act. of φιλοσοφέω.

Φιλοσπηλυγξ, υγγος, ό, ή, liking caves or dens; dwelling in caves, Lucil. Epigr. Fr. σπήλυξ.

Φιλόσπονδος, ου, ό, h, loving libations; fit for libations, Æschyl. Choëph. 290. Fr. φίλος and σπένδω.

Φιλόσπουδος, ου, ό, ή, loving haste or zeal, zealous. Fr. φίλος and σπουδή.

Φιλοστέφανος, ου, ό, ή, loving garlands; desirous to acquire crowns, as prizes; desirous of distinction. Fr. φίλος and στέφανος.

Φιλόστονος, ου, δ, ή, prone to complaint; and

Φιλοστόνως, adv. with sighs; with groans, Æschyl. S. Theb. 261. Fr. φίλος and στένω.

Φιλοστοεγία, ας, ή, natural affection; love, tenderness; conjugal, parental, filial, or fraternal

affection, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 3; and Φιλόστος γος, ου, δ, ή, having strong natural affection for; prone to love; affectionate, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 1; benevolent. F_r . φίλος and στοργή. Th. 2. pf. ἔστοεγα, of στέεγω.

Φιλοστός γως, adv. with natural affection; indulgently; kindly, benevolently. Same Th.

Φιλοστρατιώτης, ου, δ, attentive to the comforts of his soldiers; hence, a kind commander, Xen. Anab. vii, 6, 4. Fr. στεατιώ-

Φιλοσώματος, ου, δ, ή, one who loves his own person, our de ἦν φιλόσοφος, ἀλλά τις φιλοσώματος, Plat. Phædr. 68, B. Fr. Φίλος and σωμα.

Φιλοσώφοων, ονος, δ, ή, moderate or prudent; loving the chaste and modest. Fr. σώφεων.

Φιλότας, ατος, ά, Dor. for φιλότης, ητος, ή, love.

Φιλοτεκνία, ας, ή, the love of one's children; parental affection.

Φιλότεκνος, ου, δ, ή, loving one's children; loving children; affectionate to children, motherly, Eurip. Phæn. 367. Fr. φίλος and TEXVOY.

Φιλοτεχνέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to love and practise any art, Plat. Prot. 321, E.

Φιλοτεχνία, ας, ή, the love of art, Plat. Crit. 109, C; and

Φιλότεχνος, ου, δ, ή, loving art, Plat. Polit. v, 476, A; skilful, ingenious; artful; and

Φιλοτέχνως, adv. artificially, skilfully. Fr. φίλος and τέχνη.

Φιλότης, ητος, ή, love, the passion or feeling of love, love's charms ; δὸς νῦν μοι φιλότητα καὶ "μερον, give me now love's charms and desire, Il. xiv, 198; also, sexual intercourse, εὐνῆς καὶ φιλότητος, Id. 207; friendship, Eurip. Orest. 1047; benevolence; conjugal endearment, Il. ii, 232; kind intention, Soph. Phil. 1107. Fr. φίλος.

Φιλοτησία, ας, ή, an invitation to drink; a drinking to one; also, a cup of friendship, λαθὲ τήνδε φιλοτησίαν, Aristoph. Acharn. 985. From

Φιλοτήσιος, ου, δ, ή, relating to friendship; friendly, conciliatory; φιλοτήσια ἔργα, sexual intercourse, Odys. xi, 245; φιλο- · τησία (πόσις), a health in drinking, or a toast. Th. φίλος. Φιλότησις, εος, ή, friendship. Fr.

the same.

Φιλοτιμεῖσθαι, pres. inf. mid. of Φιλοτιμίομαι, ουμαι, f. mid. ήσομαι, to be desirous of obtaining distinction or honor; to strive and endeavour ambitiously and with great earnestness, with ini and the dat.; μηδί φιλοτιμοῦ iλίγχων, do n't be too ambitious to put me in the wrong, Plat. Polit. i, 336, E; Xen. Mem. ii, 6, 11; πολλο μαλλον φιλοτιμουμένων τοῦτο συντελέσαι, being much more ambitious to accomplish this, Dem. de Coron.; to contend through rivalship or ambition; to be moved with jealousy, Xen. Anab. i, 4, 7; φύσεως αὐτόματα, εἰς κάλλος Φιλοτιμησαμίνης, spontaneous productions of nature ambitiously striving to beautify the place, _LEl. V. H. Fr. φίλος and τιμάω.

Φιλοτίμημα, ἄτος, τό, a reward of honor, any thing done from desire of honor; emulation, rivalry. Same Th.

Φιλοτιμησάμενος, part. 1. a. of φιλοτιμέομαι.

Φιλοττμία, ας, Ion. in, ns, 'n, the desire of obtaining distinction or honor, Demosth. 23, 8; ambition, Eurip. Phæn. 542; emulation, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 1; dignity, distinction; rivalry; the jealousy, hatred, or hostility of two rivals; also, liberality; a largess; obstinacy, wilfulness, Henodt iii 53. Event

Herodt. iii, 53. From Φιλόττμος, ου, δ, λ, loving honor, desirous of obtaining distinction or honor; ambitious, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 1; Demosth. 155, 16; deserving of honor, Æschyl. Suppl. 644; highly honored, Id. Eum. 986; eagerly desirous of; magnificent; liberal; τὸ φιλόττμον, the love of glory, Thucyd. ii, 44. Fr. φίλος and τιμή. Th. τίω.

Φιλοτιμούμεθα, 1. pl. ind. pres. pas. contract. of φιλοτιμέω.

Φιλοτίμως, adv. from a desire of glory or honor; ambitiously; emulously; with great efforts or ardor; liberally; φιλοτίμως προδ άλλήλους ἔχειν, to contend in rivalship with each other, Isocr. Paneg. Fr. φιλότιμος.

Φιλότμητος, ου, δ, ή, an epithet of the day of circumcision among the Jews, fit or ready for cutting. Fr. φίλος and τίμνω.

Φιλοτράπεζος, ου, δ, π, loving the pleasures of the table, fond of good living. Fr. φίλος and τράπεζα.

Φιλοτροφίω, ω, f. ήσω, to delight in feeding, nourishing, or rearing. Fr. φίλος and τρίφω.

Φιλοττάριον, ου, τό, a dear little friend, Aristoph. Eccl. 891; dimin. of φιλότης.

Φίλου, gen. sing. of φίλος, a friend. Φιλούντων, gen. pl. part. pres. act. of φιλίω.

Φιλόφθογγος, ου, δ, ħ, loving noise, noisy, yelping. Fr. φίλος and φθογγή.

Φιλόφθονος, ου, ό, ή, addicted to envy. Fr. φίλος and φθόνος.

Φιλοφιλία, ας, ή, love of one's friends; and

Φιλόφιλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, loving one's friends, desirous of serving one's friends; cherishing friendship. Fr. φίλος.

Φιλοφόςμιγξ, ιγγος, δ, ή, fond of the lyre, sung to the lyre, Æschyl. Suppl. 678. Fr. φίλος and φόςμιγξ.

Φιλοφονέομαι, οῦμαι, f. ήσομαι, to be obliging, kind, benevolent; to treat in a friendly, affectionate manner, Xen. Anab. ii, 5, 5; to embrace kindly; φιλοφονέται, it is agreeable, Plat. Legg. vii, 820, E.

Φιλοφουέστεςος, έρα, ερον, compar. of φιλόφοων.

Φιλοφεονέω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. πεφιλοφεόνηκα.

Φιλοφεόνημα, ατος, τό, a kind reception, a friendly act. Fr. φίλος and φεονέω.

Φιλοφεόνως, adv. politely, in a friendly manner; kindly, obligingly; with kindness. Fr. φιλόφεων.

Φιλοφροσύνη, ης, ή, friendship, kindness, benevolence, Xen. Cyr. viii, 2, 2; an obliging disposition. From

Φιλοφεόσυνος, η, ον, s. as

Φιλόφεων, ονος, δ, ή, having a kind disposition, friendly, polite, obliging, Xen. Mem. iii, 1, 6; kindly, benevolent. Fr. φίλος and φεήν.

Φιλόφωνος, ου, δ, ή, talkative, garrulous. Fr. φωνή.

Φιλοχοςευτής, οῦ, ὁ, fond of dancing, Aristoph. Ran. 402. Fr. φίλος and χοςεύω. Th. χό-

Φιλόχοςος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, fond of the chorus, delighting in dancing and revelling, Aristoph. Thesm. 989; merry, Eurip. Iph. A. 1037. Same Th.

Φιλοχεηματία, ας, ή, the love of money, avarice, Plat. Polit. iii, 391, C. From

Φιληχεηματίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to love \dagger

money, to be covetous, avaricious, Plat. Legg. v, 737, A; and

Φιλοχεήμᾶτος, ου, δ, ħ, loving money, covetous, avaricious, Plat. Polit. vi, 486, B. Fr. φίλος and χεῆμα. And

Φιλοχρημάτως, adv. avariciously; φιλοχρημάτως έχειν, to be avaricious, Isocr.

Φιλοχεημονίω, ω, f. ήσω, for φιλοχεηματίω, Plat. Legg. v, 729, A.

Φιλοχεημοσύνη, ης, ή, the love of wealth; avarice, covetousness, Plat. Legg. vi, 938, C; wealth. Fr. the same.

Φίλόχοροτος, ου, δ, h, friendly to the good; honorable, virtuous, Xen. Mem. ii, 9, 3. Fr. φίλος and χεροτός.

Φιλόχεῦσος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, loving gold, avaricious. Fr. χευσός.

Φιλοχωςίω, to be fond of a place or country, to haunt, frequent a particular spot. Fr. φίλος and χώςα. Hence

Φιλοχωρία, ας, ή, attachment to a place; ως δεινὸν ή φιλοχωρία, how powerful is attachment to an accustomed place, Aristoph. Vesp. 844. Fr. φίλος and χώ-

Φίλοψευδής, έος, δ, ή, a lover of falsehood; addicted to lying, Plat. Polit. vi, 485, D; false, II. xii. 164. Fr. φίλος and ψεύδω. Φίλόψογος, ου, δ, ή, delighting in censure, censorious, φιλόψογον χεῆμα θηλειῶν ἔφυ, Eurip. Phæn. 205. Fr. φίλος and ψέσων.

Φιλοψυχέω, ω, f. ήσω, to love life, Eurip. Hec. 315; to be sparing of one's own life, Tyrt.; and

Φιλοψυχία, α_5 , and Ion. in, n_5 , \dot{n} , the love of life, Plat. Apol. 37, C; pusillanimity, Herodt. iv, 29; a desire to live even at the expense of honor; and

Φιλόψυχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, too much attached to life; cowardly, timid, Eurip. Hec. 348; also, loving or preserving souls; an epithet of God. Fr. φίλος and ψυχή. Φίλτατ, for φίλτατε, voc. sing.

Φίλτατος, superl. of φίλος, compar. φίλτιεος, superl. φίλτατος, by syncope for φιλώτεος and φιλώτατος τὰ φίλτατα, the dearest object, those connected by birth or friendship, Soph. Phil. 436.

Φίλτερος, more dear, more beloved, οὐ γάρ τιν άλλον φίλτερον

θάψω νεπρὸν τοῦδε, Eurip. Alc.

Φίλτρον, ου, τό, a love-charm or potion, Soph. Trach. 581; πã δε τὰ φίλτεα, Theocr. ii, 1; whatever occasions love; a charm, Eurip. Hec. 820; an incitement, φίλτεα τολμης τησδε, Æschyl. Choëph. 1025; attraction; also, the hollow in the upper lip. Th. φίλος.

Φιλτεοποιός, ου, ό, ή, one who prepares love-potions or philters; exciting love. Fr. φίλτρον and

Φιλυθριστής, ου, δ, one given to wanton violence. Fr. φίλος and ύδριστής.

Φιλύδεηλος, ου, ό, ή, abounding in moisture. Fr. φίλος and ύδρηλός. Φιλύκη, ης, ή, a species of ever-

Φίλυμνος, ου, δ, ή, fond of song, loving song. Fr. pinos and JEVOS.

Φίλυπνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, loving sleep; drowsy, sleepy. Fr. φίλος and ยีสงอร.

 $\Phi I' \Lambda \Upsilon PA$, α_s , $\dot{\eta}$, the linden-tree; also, a proper name, Philyra, the mother of Chiron.

Φιλύς τος, η, ον, made of limetree wood; as lime-tree wood, Aristoph. Av. 1378. Fr. qíλυρη.

 $\Phi_i \lambda \tilde{\omega}$, 1. sing. contract. pres. ind. or subj. of φιλέω.

Φιλωδός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, fond of music, Aristoph. R in. 240; Id. Vesp. 270. Fr. φίλος and ώδη.

Φιλώνδα, Dor. for Φιλώνδου. Φιλωςείτης, ου, δ, a lover of mountains. Fr. pias and ogos. $\Phi i \lambda \omega_5$, adv. in a friendly manner. Th. plaos.

Φιλώτερος, compar., φιλώτατος, superl. of φίλος.

ΦΙΜΟΣ, οῦ, ὁ, a muzzle; a bridle; the curb of a bridle, AEschyl. S. Theb. 459; a gag; a dice-box; pl. τὰ φιμά.

Φιμοῦν, pres. inf. act. contract. of $\Phi_{\tilde{i}}\mu\delta\omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\omega\sigma\omega$, to bind by amuzzle, to close the mouth; to bind over the mouth; to draw tight; to bind in the stocks; εἶτα Φιμώσητε τούτου τῷ ζύλφ τον αὐχένα, you would bind his neck in the stocks, Aristoph. Nub. 592; metaphor. to reduce to silence; 1. a. ἐφίμωσα pf. pas. πεφίμωμαι, Ι keep silence; imperat. πεφίμωσο, ώσθω, be silent, etc.; 1. a. ind. pas. ἐφιμώ-6nv, ns, n, I was wholly silent, as if muzzled; 1. a. imperat. pas. φιμώθητι. Τh. φιμός.

Φιμωθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of φι-

Φίμωσις, εως, ή, a binding or constriction; a constriction of the foreskin of the penis; phymosis. Fr. φιμόω.

Φίν, for σφίν, Epic and Ion. dat. of 7, he.

Φινεύς, έως, δ, Phineus, a king of Thrace.

Φίντις, δ, Dor., a charioteer; a driver of a carriage; the mind, as being the charioteer and ruler of the body.

Φίξ, τκός, Bœot. for σφίγξ, Plat. Crat. 414, D.

Φιτρός, οῦ, ὁ, a stem, stock, trunk; a beam, Il. xii, 29; a log of wood; a brand; as if φιτυρός. Fr. φι τύω.

Φιτυ, νος, τό, a shoot, scion; a plant, bud, Aristoph. Pac. 1164; offspring, a descendant. φύω.

Φίτυμα, ἄτος, τό, a shoot, a sprout; product, production, off-Æschyl. Ag. 1254. spring, Same Th.

Φιτυποιμήν, ένος, δ, a cultivator of plants, a gardener, Æschyl. Eum. 71. Fr. φιτύω and ποιμήν.

Φιτύω, f. ῦσω, to sow, plant; to produce, ἔχεηζεν ἄλλο φιτῦσαι véov, Æschyl. Prom. 230; to generate, beget; δ φιτύσας, a father, Soph. Trach. 311; v in the pres. and impf. is short, in the fut. and aor. long. Fr. Φύω.

 $\Phi \Lambda A' Z \Omega$, f. $\alpha \sigma \omega$, to tear or rend; neut. to be rent in pieces, torn asunder; 2. a. ἐφλάδον, Æschyl. Choëph. 28. Fr. φλάω.

Φλάζω, f. άσω, to boil up; tostutter, to speak unintelligibly, by breaking, as it were, the words. Fr. φλάω.

Φλᾶν, Att. for θλᾶν, to break. Φλανύσσω, to prate or babble; to play the fool. Fr. φλέω.

Φλάσαν, Ion. for έφλασαν, 1. a. ind. act. of φλάω, Att. for θλάω, to break; to pound; to reduce to pieces.

Φλασῶ, Dor. for φλάσω, fut. to φλάω.

Φλαττόθεατ, and

Φλαττοθραττοφλαττόθρατ, Aristoph. Ran. 1312, 1323; a word formed by the poet in ridicule of a bombastic, pompous phraseology. Φλαυείζω, f. ίσω, Att. for φαυ-

λίζω. From

Φλαῦρος, α, ον, s. as φαῦλος, bad, evil; unlucky, Soph. Æd. C. 1431; vile, wicked; oudin yae άν με φλαυζον έργάσαισθ' έτι, for 1391

you shall no longer play me a scurvy trick, Aristoph. Nub. 1157; of no moment, trivial. Fr. φλύαςος, by metath.

Φλαυρότης, ητος, ή, Att. for Φαυλότης.

Φλαυρουργός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a bad workman; clumsy, Soph. Phil. 35. Fr. φλαύρος and έργον.

Φλαύρως, adv. badly, wickedly; φλαύρως έχειν, to be in a lamentable plight, Thucyd. i, 126; φλαύρως έχειν την τέχνην, to have little skill, Herodt. iii, 120; φλαύςως ἀκούειν, to be ill-spoken of, to have a bad character. Fr. φλαύρος.

 $\Phi \Lambda A' \Omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$, Æol. for Att. θλάω, to break, bruise, pound, beat, Aristoph. Nub. 1380; to soften by pounding.

Φλάω, to devour greedily, gulp down voraciously, Aristoph. Plut. 694, 718; inf. φλαν· impf. ἔφλων the only tenses in use; for φλέω.

Φλέδιον, ου, τό, a small vein. Th. φλέψ.

Φλεβοτομέω, ω, f. ήσω, to open a vein; to let blood; to phlebotomize; and

Φλεδοτομία, ας, ή, blood-letting; phlebotomy. From

Φλεβοτόμος, ου, δ, h, a cutting or opening a vein; one who bleeds or opens a vein. Hence, τὸ φλεδοτόμον, ου, an instrument with which a vein is cut; a lan-Fr. φλέψ, βός, ή, and τοcet. μή. Th. τέμνω.

Φλεγεθοίατο, Ion. for φλεγέθοιντο, 3. pl. pres. opt. pas. of φλεγέθω, Il. xxiii, 197.

Φλεγέθοντος, m. gen. sing. part. pres. of φλεγέθων.

Φλεγέθω, s. as φλέγω, to burn, Il. xviii, 211; to blaze, Soph. Trach. 99. Fr. φλέγω.

Φλεγέθων, οντος, δ, Phlegethon, a river in the infernal regions.

Φλεγείς, έντος, part. 2. a. pas. of φλέγω.

Φλέγμα, ἄτος, τό, an inflammation, flame, burning, conflagration, Il. xxi, 337; heat, ardor; phlegm; rheum, Herodt. iv, 187; spittle, Plat. Tim. 83, C; also, the heat of summer, Oppian.Τh. φλέγω.

Φλεγμαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to cause inflammation; to be inflamed, to be hot or burning; εἶτ' ἐφλεγμήνεν αὐτοῦ τὸ σφυρόν, then his ankle was inflamed, Aristoph. Vesp. 277 ; to swell ; εί δ' αὖ βούλεσθε καὶ Φλεγμαίνουσαν πόλιν Dewphowmer, but if you please

let us consider an overgrown city, Plat. Polit. ii, 372, E. Fr. φλίγμα. Th. φλίγω. Φλιγματικός, ή, όν, affected with phlegm, phlegmatic. Fr. φλέγ-

Φλεγματώδης, sos, δ, ή, causing inflammation, inflammatory; producing phlegm, Plat. Polit. iii, 406, A. Fr. φλίγμα.

Φλεγμήναι, 1. a. inf. act. of φλεyuulow.

Φλεγμονή, ης, ή, inflammation; a hard and inflamed swelling; burning lust. Fr. ζλέγω.

Φλεγοίατο, Ion. for φλέγουντο, 3. pl. pres. opt. pas. of φλέγω, to

Φλέγοντι, Dor. for φλέγουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. of φλέγω.

Φλέγοα, ας, h, a city in Macedonia, Phlegra.

Φλεγύαο, gen. Æol. of

Φλεγύας, ου, δ, an eagle of a brown color. Fr. φλέγειν. Also, a proper name, Phlegyas.

Φλέγυες, ων, οί, a people in Thessaly, the Phlegians.

Φλεγυζός, ά, όν, burning, Aristoph. Acharn. 665; shining, sparkling, brilliant, bright; renowned. From

 Φ ΛΕ΄ Γ Ω, f. φλέξω, g. pf. π έφλογα, obsol. 1. α. ἔφλεξα, to burn, τὸ δὲ φλέγει ἀπάματον $\pi \tilde{v}_{\ell}$, Il. xxi, 13; to set on fire, to consume, Soph. Æd. T. 192; Æschyl. S. Theb. 268; to blaze, Id. 213; to glitter; to be inflamed; μανίαις φλέγων, inflamed with madness, Aristoph. Thesm. 880; to inflame with love: to inflame with anger; to make luminous, plain, or clear; to illuminate, to warm, by the beams of the sun, Æschyl. Pers. 356; to glow, blaze, Id. Ag. 91: p is. to burn, to be on fire; to be burned, consumed, tortured; to be inflamed with any desire or passion; sometimes metaphorically, to resound, as Juvoi φλέγονται, the songs or hymns resound, literally, glow, Bucchylid.; 1. a. pas. ἐφλέχθην κατα Φλεχθείς, Thucyd. iv, 133; 2. a. ετλέγην · pf. pas. πέφλεγμαι. (This verb is used both transitively and intransitively.) Th. ¢λέω.

Φλίγων, οντος, o, a proper name, Phlegon; Gr, burning. Φλεδονεία, ας, ή, idle talk, a bal)-

bling, trifling. From Φλεοονεύω, and φλεδονέω, to prate,

chatter; to trifle. From

also, a trifling, chattering person, Æschyl. Ag. 1168. Fr. φλίω.

Φλίξας, αντος, part. 1. a. act. of Φλέγω.

Φλέξις, εως, ή, name of an unknown bird.

Φλεύω, f. εύσω, to boil over; to singe, scorch, burn.

Φλεχθείς, εῖσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas.; and

Φλεχθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of φλέ-

ΦΛΕΨ, φλεδός, ή, a vein in animals, Il. xiii, 546; Soph. Phil. 814; a stream of blood, water, or other liquid; a vein of metal; as if from φλίω. Hence, φλε-Cοτομία, α:, ή, phlebotomy, the opening of a vein; σχάζειν φλέ- \mathcal{E}_{α} , to open a vein.

 $\Phi \Lambda E'\Omega$, to cause to flow, to pour out; to be full, to abound, Æschyl. Ag. 367; to boil or bubble up; to boil over; to chatter, trifle in talking; to break forth; Lat. fleo, fluo, bullio, pleo, etc.; English, to flow, overflow, etc. See περιΦλοίζω. Φλέως, ω, ή, Ion. φλόος, contract. φλοῦς, δ, an aquatic plant, the papyrus, Aristoph. Ran. 244.

Φληνάφάω, or φληναφέω, ω, to trifle, to play the fool, to prate, Aristoph. Nub. 1475; and

Φληνάφημα, ατος, τό, and φληναφία, ας, ή, idle talk, prating, senseless babble; and

Φλήνἄφος, ου, δ, ή, a trifler; a babbler; also, trifles, foolery, nonsense; as an adj. trifling, babbling. From

Φληνος, εος, τό, idle talk.

Φληνύσσω, and

Φληνύω, and φλήνω, f. ύσω, to talk idly, to trifle, play the fool. Fr. φλέω.

 $\Phi\Lambda IA'$, $\tilde{\alpha}_5$, \tilde{n} , the vestibule; the threshold or lintel; $\varphi \lambda_i \alpha_i$, the posts of folding-doors.

Φλίζω, Æol. for Αλίζω, to press, to squeeze, Theocr. xv, 76; to afflict.

 $\Phi \Lambda I \Delta A' \Omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{n}\sigma\omega$, to be soft, flaccid, through excess of moisture; to rot, to putrefy; to contract wrinkles. Fr. φλίω.

Φλίψις, εως, ή, Æol. for 9λίψις. Φλόγα, acc. sing. of φλόζ.

Φλόγεος, έα, εον, flaming; πυρὸς φλογέας αὐγάς, Eurip. Hec. 1085; radiant, shining, blazing, Aristoph. Ran. 340; glowing, I'r. φλόξ. sparkling, bright. Τh. φλέγω.

Φλογερήν, acc. sing. f. g. of Φλίδων, ονος, ό, ή, idle discourse; | Φλογερός, ά, όν, burning, bright; |

radiant; s. as φλόγεος, and from the same; φλογεράν αίθέρα, Eurip. Electr. 991. Fr. φλέγω.

Φλογίζω, f. iow, to set on fire, to burn, consume, Soph. Phil. 1184; to scorch, roast; to be on fire; pas. to blaze; 1. a. ξολόγισα · pas. φλογίζομαι, 1. a. ind. ¿φλογίσθην, ns, n. Fr. φλόξ. Th. φλέγω.

Φλογίζων, part. pres. of preced. Φλόγινος, η, ον, flaming, bright: also, of a ruddy or flame color. $Fr. \phi \lambda \delta \xi$.

Φλόγιον, ου, τό, a flower, probably the wall-flower; cheiranthus cheiri, Theophr.

Φλογισμός, οῦ, ὁ, roasting, broiling, an inflammation. Fr. φλοyiζw.

Φλογιστός, ή, όν, burned; roasted. Fr. φλίγω.

Φλογμός, οῦ, ὁ, a flame; lightning, Eurip. Hec. 472; burning heat, Æschyl. Eum. 900. Τh. φλέγω.

Φλογόεις, όεσσα, όεν, flaming, burning; red as fire. Fr. the same. Φλογός, gen. sing. of φλόξ, a Τh. φλέγω. flame.

Φλογώδης, εος, ό, ή, resembling flame, fiery. Th. φλέγω.

Φλογωπός, οῦ, and φλογώψ, ῶπος, ò, à, having a fiery appearance, fiery, flaming, blazing, $\pi \tilde{\nu}_\ell$, Æschyl. Prom. 253; φλογωπὰ σήματα, divination by fire or flame, Id. 507. Fr. φλίξ and Δψ.

Φλόγωσις, εως, ή, the act of inflaming; heat, burning; an inflammation, as of the eyes, Thucyd. ii, 49. Fr. φλέγω.

Φλογώψ, ῶπος, ὁ, ἡ, s. as φλογω-

Φλοιδιάω, f. άσω, to inflate, swell; to excite to commotion. Fr. Φλέω.

Φλοίζω, to take off the bark or rind, to peel. Fr. φλοίος.

Φλόϊνος, η, ον, made of the bark of a tree; also, of the papyrus, Herodt. iii, 98; and

Φλοιοβράγία, ας, ή, the bursting of the bark of trees. Fr. Ohoiός and βήγνυμι. From

 $\Phi\Lambda OIO'\Sigma$, $\delta\tilde{\nu}$, δ , the bark of trees, Π . i, 237; the rind, the inner bark, Herodt. iv, 67. Th. perhaps Φλίω.

Φλοίσθοιο, gen. Ion. of

Φλοΐσθος, ου, δ, the sound produced by water, especially when the waves are running high, and dashing upon the shore; the roaring of the waves, Æschyl. Prom. 794; a murmuring; a tumult; the roar of battle, Il.

Fr. obsol. φλέω. v, 322. Φλοϊσμός, οῦ, ὁ, a stripping of the bark or rind, decortication. Fr.

Φλοιστικός, ή, όν, relating to stripping off the bark, etc., with τίχνη, the art of stripping, etc. Fr. φλοίζω. Th. φλοίος.

Φλοίω, f. οίσω, to swell out, to

be luxuriant. Fr. φλίω. Φλοιώδης, εος, δ, ή, resembling the bark of a tree; worthless; insignificant. Fr. Φλοιός and ะเชื้อร.

 $\Phi\Lambda O'MO\Sigma$, ou, i, a species of verbascum, a plant of which matches were made.

Φλόξ, γός, ή, a flame, a conflagration ; Tewes de phoy' Tool ἀολλέες ήὲ θυέλλη, Π. xiii, 39; φλόξ οὐρανία, lightning, Eurip. Med. 144; φλὸξ οἴνου, the cream or top of wine, the sparkling wine, Id. Alc. 774. Fr. φλέγω. Φλόος, contract. ους, gen. -όου, ου, i, bark, the inner bark; skin, a hide; a mat, a carpet; also, the blossom or bloom of a flower. Fr. phoios.

Φλους, i, Ion. for φλέως, which

Φλυακογράφος, ου, ό, a writer of scurrilous farces for the stage, etc. Fr. φλύαξ and γεάφω.

Φλύαζ, ακος, δ, a scurrilous poem, a farce; also, a buffoon or jester. Fr. φλόω.

Φλυᾶςέω, Ιοπ. φλυκρέω, ῶ, ƒ. ήσω, properly, to bubble up in boiling; to overflow with words, to give license to the tongue, Aristoph. Vesp. 85; to play the fool, to trifle, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 11; to prate, Aristoph. Plut. 360; 1. a. ἰφλυάρησα. Fr. φλύαρος. Τη. φλέω.

Φλυάςία, ας, ή, silly trifling, Aristoph. Lys. 159; foolery, Xen. Anab. i, 3, 18; prattling, babbling; and

Φλύαρος, Ιοπ. φλύηρος, ου, ό, ή, vain and futile; garrulous, trifling; a jest; τάλλα δὶ πάντ' ἐστὶ φλύωςος, all the others are a jest, Aristoph. Nub. 365. Fr.

Φλυαςων, part. pres. of φλυαςέω. Φλυδαρός, ά, όν, wet, moist; weak; flaccid. From

Φλυδάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to be wet; to be overcharged with moisture; hence, to be soft, flaccid, weak, languishing. Fr. φλύω. Τh. φλέω.

Φλύζω, s. as φλύω.

Φλυηείω, Ion. for φλυαείω, which

Φλύκταινα, ns, n, a blister occasioned by tugging at the oar; οὖτε φλύκταιναν λαδών, nor having got a blister, i. e. having never been an içérns or rower, Aristoph. Vesp. 1122; an inflamed pustule, pimple, or vesicle, Thucyd. ii, 49. From

Φλυκταινόομαι, οῦμαι, f. ώσομαι, to break out into blisters, to become a blister; and

Φλυκτίς, ίδος, ή, ε. ας φλύκταινα. Fr. φλύζω.

Φλύος, εος, τό, idle talk, prating, frivolous jesting. Th. φλίω.

 Φ λ $\tilde{\iota}$ ω, f. $\tilde{\iota}$ σω, to boil up; to throw up the scum; to make a noise while boiling; to vomit out; to talk big or foolishly, to prate; ἀνὰ δ' ἔφλυε καλὰ ρεέθρα, Il. xxi, 361, explained in υ. 365; μη μάτην φλύσαι θέλων, Æschyl. Prom. 502; ἐπ' ἀσπίδος φλύοντα, as a bravado upon his shield, Id. S. Theb. 643. Fr. φλέω. See περιφλοΐζω.

Φλύω, to singe, scorch. See πεειφλύω.

Dvsi, comic word to imitate a nasal sound.

Φοδαθής, Dor. for φοδηθής, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. pas. of φοθέομαι. Φοβέςσκς, 3. Epic impf. to φοβέω, for epoles.

Φοδέεσκου, Poet. for εφόδουν, 3. pl. impf. act. of φοθέω.

Φοβείσθαι, pres. inf. pas. of Φοδίομαι, οῦμαι, to fear, be afraid. Φοβερίζω, f. ίσω, to terrify; to alarm; pf. pas. πεφοθέρισμαι. Fr. polsejos.

Φοβερισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the act of terrifying; the object of dread. Fr. preced.

Φοβερός, ά, όν, terrible, dreadful, Xen. Anab. v, 2, 16; Thucyd. vii, 42; frightful, Æschyl. Prom. 144; tremendous; an object of dread, Thucyd. ii, 5, 2; formidable, Demosth. 24, 12; also, timid, Soph. (Ed. T. 153; alarmed, anxious, Plat. Theag. 127, B; compar. φοβερώτερος, Fr. Póbos. superl. φοβερώτατος. Φοζερως, adv. horribly, frightfully, terribly. Fr. preced.

Φοβεσιστράτη, ης, ή, the dread of armies, an epithet of Minerva, Aristoph. Eq. 1173. Fr. 00-Ciw and orearos.

Φοδέστεχτος, ου, δ, h, striking fear or panic into armies. Fr. φοδέω and στρατός.

Φοδεῦμαι, Dor. for φοδοῦμαι, pres. ind. mid. contract. of φοδέω.

Φοζεύμενος, Epic and Dor. for φοδούμενος, pres. part. pas. of 1393

Φοθέω, ω, f. ήσω, 1. a. ἐφόθησα, to terrify, Xen. Cyr. v, 5, 5; to alarm, Eurip. Hipp. 572; Thucyd. v, 9; to inspire fear; to affright; to put to flight; καὶ αὐτοὺς Φοβήσαντες, Thucyd. vii, 30; to threaten; to deter: mid. Φοθέομαι, ουμαι, to feel alarmed, Thucyd. ii, 4; Xen. Hist. i, 7, 9; to fear; ἐφοβοῦντο αὐτόν, were afraid of him, Id. Anab. i; to take to flight, Il. vi, 42; pres. imperat. pas. o. θέου, οῦ, −εέσθω, είσθω, −έεσθε, εισθε, impf. m. εφοβεόμην, ούμην, I was afraid of; 1. a. pas. ἐφο-Chenv, ns, n, f. mid. φοδήσομαι, f. pas φοβηθήσομαι, subj. φοβηθω, ης, η, part. 1. a. pas. φοδη. θείς, είσα, έν, fearing; τὸν 'Αχιλλέως μηδέν φοβήθης παίδα, Ευrip. Androm. 986; to be afraid of any one; with the acc. pf. pas. πεφόζημαι, used as a present; ούτως αίτὸς τετρεμαίνω καὶ πεφόβημαι, Aristoph. Nub. 294; to fly, also, to be put to flight, φοδέομαι ὑπό τινος, Π. viii, 149, and ὑπό τινι, xv, 637; to be in fear or made to flee by any one; but φοβεῖσθαι πρός τι, to be fearful on account of any thing, Eurip. Alc. 441; τὰ δ' ἐρῆμα φοδείται, but they scattered in flight, Π. v, 140. Th. φέζο-

Φόζη, ης, ή, the mane of a horse or of a lion; the hair of the head, Soph. Œd. C. 1464; also, foliage, Eurip. Alc. 441; Soph. Antig. 415; Eurip. Ion. 120.

Φοδη, 3. sing. pres. subj. act. of φοδέω.

Φοβηθείς, θέν, 1. a. pas. part. to φοδίω.

Φόβηθεν, Epic and Dor. 3. pl. 1. a. pas. to φοθέω, for ἐφοθήθησαν. Φοςηθῶ, ῆς, ῆ, 1. a. subj. pas. of φοδέω, to terrify. Fr. φόδος. Τh. φέδομαι.

Φόζημα, ἄτος, τό, fear, fright, terror; εγχίων φόβημα δαΐων, the terror of hostile spears, Soph. Œd. C. 704. Fr. φοδέω.

Φοβητικός, ή, όν, liable to fear, fearful, timid. Fr. φοδέω.

Φοβητός, ή, όν, to be feared, formidable to, Soph. Phil. 1139. Fr. the same.

Φόξητρον, ου, τό, any thing that inspires fear; an apparition, a frightful object; a scarecrow, a bugbear, Plat. Ax. 367, A. Fr. 0065w.

Φόβονδε, adv. ; μήτι φόβονδ' άγόesus, do n't talk of flight, Il. v, 252.

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Φόδος, ου, δ, fear, dread, dismay, fright; flight; act. what causes or inspires fear; hence, anger, resentment; τον σον ου παρδώ φόδον, I do not dread your resentment, Soph. Phil. 1235; φόδον ποιείν, Xen. Anab. i, 8, 13; also, φόδον ἰμβάλλειν οτ ἰπτιθίναι τινί διὰ φόδον είναι, ε. as φοδείσθαι φόδος ὶκ and φόδος ἀπό, fear inspired by, Xen.; φίδος από δίος are nearly synonymous. Fr. 2. pf. πίφοδα, obsol. of φίδομαι.

Φόδος, ου, δ, (as a proper name,) Fear, personified.

Φοδοῦ, pres. imperat. pas. of φοδίω.

Φοδουμαι, φοδούμενος, pres. ind. and part. pas. of φοδέω.

Φογώς, indecl., a proper name, Phegor or Peor, Numb. xxiii, 28. Hebr.

Φοιδάζω, f. άσω, to predict by the inspiration of Apollo; to foretell, to inspire. Fr. φοίδος. Φοιδάς, άδος, ή, a priestess of Phæbus; a prophetess, Eurip. Hec. 815. Fr. φοίδος.

Dοιδαστής, ῆςος, ὁ, a prophet, and φοιδάστεια, ας, ἡ, a prophetess. Pοιδαστικός, ή, όν, inspired, enthusiastic, oracular. Fr. φοΐδος. Pοιδάω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to make bright or shining, also, pure; to expiate, purify, make clean; to purge by sacrifice. Th. Φοΐδος. Pοίδειος and Φοιδήτος, α, ον, of Apollo, Phœbean, Eurip. Phæn. 232; Id. Ion. 464. Fr. the same.

Doign, ns, n, the name of a woman, Phoebe; also the moon, Æschyl. Fum. 7.

Doign'ts, thos, Poet. fem. of Doi-

Φοιζητεύω, f. εύσω, to be inspired by Apollo; to be a prophet; and

Φοιδητής, οῦ, ὁ, one inspired by Apollo, a prophet. Fr. φοῖδος. Φοιδόλαμπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, Ion. for Φοιδόληπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, inspired by Apollo, literally, struck, seized, or carried away by Phæbus, Longin. 16; Herodt. iv, 13. Fr. Φοῖδος and λαμβάνω.

ΦΟΙ~ΒΟΣ, ου, δ, the source of light, Phœbus, Apollo, Soph. Œd. T 71; Il. i, 42, et passim, the sun. Fr. φάος. But Φοΐδος, η, ου, clear, pure, bright; ἡλίου φοίδη φλογί, by the bright beams of the sun, Æschyl. Prom. 1 22; shining; prophetic. Fr. φάω or φόω, whence φώς.

Фогинет, невож, нев, в. ав фоги-

κόιις, of a blood-red color; of a purple color, blood-stained, Π. xii, 202. Τh. φοίνιξ.

Φοινιγμός, οῦ, ὁ, making red, causing inflammation. Fr. φοι-

Φοινικάνθεμος, ου, δ, ή, having purple or red flowers, Pind. Pyth. iv, 114. Fr. φοίνιξ and ανθος.

Φοινικελίκτης, ου, δ, a cheat, a deceiver: a sharper. Fr. φοίνιξ and ελίσσω.

Φοινίκεος, έα, εον, contract. φοινικοῦς, ῆ, οῦν, and φοινίκειος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of a purple color, Herodt. i, 98. Th. φοίνιξ.

Φοινικές, έος, τό, purple; palm wine. But

Φοίντκες, ων, οί, the Phænicians, Xen. Cyr. i, 1, 4.

Φοινίκη, ης, ή, the name of a country, Phœnicia, called also Syria, Xen. Anab. i, 4, 5; also, Africa, Eurip. Troad. 923. Gr. a palm.

Φοινικήϊος, η, ον, of the palmtree; with οἶνος, palm wine, Herodt. iii, 20; ἐσθης φοινικηῖη, a dress made of the inner bark of the palm-tree, Id. iv, 43.

Φοινικίζω, f. ίσω, to imitate the Phœnicians in language, manners, etc., to favor the Phœnicians; to practise certain obscene debaucheries.

Φοινταϊκός, ή, όν, bloody, Aristoph. Pac. 303; also, pertaining to the Phænicians, Herodt. vi, 47; Punic.

Φοινίκϊνος, η, ον, s. as φοινικήϊος, of or from the palm-tree; φοινίκινον μύζον, palm-unguent; of purple color, purple. Fr. φοίνιζ.

Φοινίκτον, ου, τό, a musical instrument peculiar to the Phænicians. Φοινίκιος, ία, ιον, purple. Th. φοίνιζ.

Φοινίκιους, οῦσσα, οῦν, s. as φοινίκεος, purple, crimson.

Φοινικίς, Ιδος, 'n, a red or purple garment or piece of cloth, Aristoph. Acharn. 320; scarlet uniform, worn by the Spartan soldiers; a purple carpet or curtain, Æschin. c. Ctes., p. 26; a scarlet hood, Aristoph. Lys. 1140; a purple flag, hoisted on the admiral's ship as a signal of battle. Fr. preced. Th.

Point κιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a dyer of purple or red; among the Persians, a person of the highest rank or officer of state, who wore an entire dress of purple, Xen.

Anab. i, 2, 20; but Larcher

considers it to mean here the bearer of the red Persian standard, Passow, Lex.; a practiser of the obscene debaucheries of the Phonicians. Fr. polug.

Φοινικόβαπτος, ου, δ, h, dyed of a purple color, Æschyl. Eum. 982. Fr. φοίνιζ and βάπτω.

Φοινικοδατέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to climb palm-trees. Fr. φοίνιζ and βαίνω.

Φοινικογενής, έος, δ, ή, Phænicianborn. Fr. φοίνιζ and γένος.

Φοινι ποδάκτυ λος, ου, δ, ή, crimsonfingered. Fr. φοίνιζ and δάπτυλον.

Φοινιπόεις, όεσσα, όεν, contract. φοινιποῦς, etc.; dark red, purple, Il. x, 133; Xen. Anab. i, 2, 16.

Φοινικόκεροκος, ου, δ, ή, (δ φοινικήν κεόκην ἔχων,) having a purple woof, Pind. Olymp. vi, 66; made of purple tissue. Fr. κεόκη.

Φοινικόλοφος, ου, δ, ή, having a red comb; purple crested, Eurip. Phæn. 834; an epithet of a cock. Fr. φοινικός and λόφος.

Φοινικοπάζειος, or Ion. φοινοκοπάεπος, ου, δ, ή, having red cheeks; having red sides, as a ship, Odys. xi, 123. Fr. παζειά.

Φοινικοπάςὄφος, ου, δ, ħ, having a purple border or stripe; wearing the Roman trabea. Fr. παςυφή.

Φοινικόπεδος, ου, δ, ή, having a red surface. Fr. πέδον.

Φωνίκόπεζα, ης, η, having purple, i. e. beautiful feet; an epithet of Ceres, Pind. Olymp. vi, 159. Fr. πέζα.

Φοινικόπτερος, ου, δ, δ, having red wings, Aristoph. Av. 373; the flamingo. Fr. πτερόν.

Φοινικόροδος, ου, ό, ή, red with roses. Fr. φοίνιξ and ρόδον.

Φοινικοσκελής, έος, red-legged, redshanked. Fr. φοίνιξ and σκίλος. Φοινικός, ή, όν, purple, scarlet, red; also, Punic; also, relating to murder; bloody, sanguinary, Thucyd. vii, 29. Fr. φοίνιξ.

Φοινικοστερόπας, α, δ, Dor. for φοινικοστερόπης, ου, δ, an epithet of Jupiter, hurling red thunderbolts, Pind. Olymp. ix, 10. Fr. φοίνιξ and στεροπή. Th. ἀστράπτω.

Φοινικοστερόπης, ου, δ. See pre-

Φοινικόστολος, ου, δ, armed or clad in the Phænician manner; clad in a long purple garment. Fr. φοίνιξ and στολή. Th. στίλλω.

Φοινικούρος, ου, ό, red-tail, redstart, a bird.

Φοινικούς, contract. for Φοινικόεις, and also powingers, of a dark-red, purplish, purple; made of palmleaves. Fr. Poiviz.

Φοινικοφαής, έος, contract. οῦς, red shining, red; φοινικοφαη πόδα, Eurip. Ion. 1207. Fr. Goivig and φάος.

Φοιντκών, ῶνος, ό, a place planted with palm-trees, a palm-garden. ΦΟΙ'NΙΞ, τκος, δ, a Phœnician, Herodt. vi, 47; a palm-tree, Eurip. Hec. 457; the fruit of the palm-tree; olvov TE in The βαλάνου πεποιημένον της ἀπό τοῦ Φοινίκος, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 10; a palm-branch; a species of plant bearing red ears; the phœnix, a fabulous bird, Herodt. ii, 73; also, a man's name, Phœnix, the tutor of Achilles, Il. ix, 168; a Carthagenian; also, the name of a harbour; a musical instrument, used by the Phanicians, Herodt. iv, 192; a purple color, Eurip. Hel. 181; and adj. 5, 5, dark red, Il. vi, 219; dark bay, as the color of a horse, Il. xxiii,

Φοίνἴος, ου, δ, ή, red or stained with blood, bloody, Soph. Œd. T. 466; purple, Bion.; cruel, Eurip. Phæn. 1020; sanguinary, murderous. Fr. φόνος.

Φοίνισσα, ns, 'n, a Phœnician woman; also as an adj., Eurip. Phan. 6; Phoenician; Φοίνισσα ἐμπολά, the merchandise of the Phoenicians; Φοίνισσα φλόξ, red or bright flame; φοίνισσα γñ. Fr. poivig.

Φοινίσσετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. Ion. of Poivioow.

Φοινίσσος, η, ον, Phœnician; also,

purple, red. Φοινίσσω, f. ίξω, to make red or

bloody, Soph. Aj. 110; to stain or dye with purple; to redden, by some stimulating substance; pas. stained with blood, Eurip. Hec. 149. Th. polvig.

Φοινίχθην, 1. a. pas. ind. Ion. of Φοινίσσω.

Φοινός, ή, όν, of a blood-red color, bloody; πασιν δε παςήιον αίματι φοινόν, R. xvi, 159. Fr. φόνος. Φοίτα, 3. sing. impf. act. contract. for ἐφοίτα, of φοιτάω.

Φοιταλέος, έα, έον, and φοιταλέος, ou, ô, 'n, wandering about; roaming about; thick coming; α μαεαίνει με χείουσα κέντεοις φοιτα-λέοισιν, Æschyl. Prom. 599; raving, Eurip. Orest. 321. Fr. φοιτάω.

Φοιταλιώτης, ου, i, epithet of Bacchus, a roamer, ranger. Fr. Φοιτάω.

Φοιτάς, άδος, ή, a mad or insane woman, a bacchante, a courtesan, who roams about; wandering, roaming, Soph. Trach. 981; Eurip. Phan. 1038. From ΦΟΙΤΑ'Ω, Ion. φοιτέω, Herodt. passim., w, f. now, pf. nepoitnxu, Herodt. ii, 111; to go and come frequently; to wander or roam about; to go to find, or to see; to go to school, as a scholar, Aristoph. Nub. 916; Xen. Cyr. i, $\bar{2}$, 6; Herodt. i, 78; to wander about, as one frantic; to be returned or to come in, as revenues, fruits, etc., Herodt. v, 17; Demosth. 902, pen.; to be mad, to rave, Soph. Aj. 59.

Φοιτή, Dor. for φοιτή, 3. sing. pres. ind. of φοιτάω.

Φοίτης, ου, δ, a herald.

Φοιτῆς, Dor. for φοιτᾶς, 2. sing. pres. ind. of φοιτάω.

Φοίτησις, εως, ή, the act of going or coming frequently; a frequenting, Xen. Hist. i, 6, 6; a going to school. Fr. 2. sing. pf. pas. of φοιτάω.

Φοιτήτην, Epic for ἐφοιτάτην, 3. dual impf. act. to φοιτάω.

Φοιτητής, ῆρος, δ, and

Φοιτητής, οῦ, ὁ, one who goes and comes frequently; a scholar who comes often to his master, Plat. Polit. viii, 563, A. Fr. 3. sing. pf. pas. of the same verb. Φοιτίζω, to go : to come; to approach. Fr. φοιτάω.

Φοίτος, ου, i, a wandering or roaming about, a wandering of the mind, insanity, rage, fury; σὺν Φοίτω Φρενῶν, with aberration of mind, Æschyl. S. Theb. 643; as an adj. raving.

Φοιτων, pres. part. act., and Φοιτῶσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. or subj. act. of φοιτάω.

Φολιδωτός, ή, όν, scaly, covered with scales: having scale armor, Xen. Cyr. vi, 4, 1; so Virgil, Æn. xi, 771, pellis ahenis in plumam squamis conserta. Th. Ookis.

ΦΟΛΙΣ, τδος, ή, scale, such as those of fish or of a snake, Ap. Rhod. i, 221; a fin; also, the bark or rind.

Φολκός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, squint-eyed; having distorted eyes; as if φάολκος, Il. ii, 217. Buttmann, Lexil., § 105, with great probability, rejects both the above meaning and derivation. He considers the word as derived from an old verb φέλκω, identical with Lat. flecto, plecto, and Thirw. Derived from the above verb, it will signify to twist; and he thinks φολκός means bandylegged; and thus it corresponds with the Lat. valgus.

Φόλος, ou, i, Pholus, one of the Centaurs.

 $Φονάω, \tilde{ω}, f. \acute{n}σω$, to long for murder, Soph. Phil. 1193; to be sanguinary. Th. φένω.

Φονέα, acc. sing. of Φονεύς.

Φονεύετε, 2. pl. pres. of φονεύω. Φόνευμα, ἄτος, τό, the body of a murdered person, Eurip. Ion. 1406; and

Φονεύς, έως, δ and ή, a murderer, an assassin, Eurip. Orest. 74; the instrument of murder, a sword, Soph. Aj. 1005. φόνος.

Φονευσάντων, gen. pl. part. 1. a. of Φονεύω, f. εύσω, l. a. ἐφόνευσα, to kill, slay, Xen. Cyr. iii, 3, 37; Herodt. i, 211; to slaughter; to condemn to death (used chiefly by the Ionic writers). Fr. φόνος. Th. φένω.

Φονέως, gen. sing. Att. of Φονή, ñs, ή, murder, homicide, slaughter, Il. x, 521; a bleeding wound, Eurip. Electr. 1205;

a field of battle. Fr. φένω.

Φονϊκός, ή, όν, relating to murder or slaughter; sanguinary, Plat. Phædr. 252, C; cruel, deadly; Φονικοὶ νόμοι, criminal laws, Demosth. 122, 13; and

Φόντος, ου, δ, 'n, and φόνιος, ία, murderous, sanguinary, cruel, Eurip. Med. 1387; φόνιον τ' ἀπόπαυσον Αίδαν, Eurip. Alc. 228; deadly, defiled with blood; φόνια δέρκεσθαι, to look bloody or murderous, Aristoph. Ran. 1336. Fr. φόνος.

Φονοκτονέω, ῶ, ƒ. ήσω, to commit murder, kill, pollute with blood; and

Φονοκτονία, ας, ή, murder; massacre, slaughter. From

Φονοκτόνος, ου, ό, ή, a murderer, slayer, assassin. Fr. povos and κτείνω.

Dovodich's and povoderch's, tos, o, n, blood-stained, dripping with blood, Æschyl. Ag. 1402; Id. Eum. 158. Fr. povos and Así-Ew.

Φονόβριτος, ου, δ, ή, streaming with blood, Æschyl. S. Theb. 921. Fr. φόνος and ρέω.

Φάνος, ου, ό, murder, homicide, bloodshed, Soph. Ed. T. 100; Eurip. Phæn. 1510; slaughter,

1395

Herodt. vii, 170; the place of a murder; death, Il. ii, 352; carnage, Thucyd. i, 108; premeditated murder. φόνος in προvoias, Demades. 90, 39; the instrument of death, φόνον ἔμεναι newsoon, Il. xvi, 144; a carcass that was slain, Æschyl. Pers. 412; gore, Id. S. Theb. 44 : intentional homicide, ἐκούσιος φονος, was tried by the Areopagus, Démosth. 641, 17; casual; axoύσιος, in the temple of Minerva, έπὶ Παλλαδίω, Id. 643, 20; sacred, "orios, in the temple of Apollo at Delphi, Id. 644, 20; also, deserving death. Fr. 2. pf. πίφονα, obsol. of ØÉra.

Φόνος, ου, δ, a name applied to several sorts of thistles; perhaps the cnicus sylvestris.

Φόντης, ου, δ, a murderer. It occurs only in compounds; as, άξγειφόντης, etc. Fr. φένω.

 $\Phi O'\Xi INO\Sigma$, ov. i, a species of fish found at the mouth of rivers, a barbel.

Φοξίχειλος, ου, \dot{o} , narrowing towards the lips, of a cup, narrower at the brim. Fr. ϕ όξος and χείλος.

ΦΟΞΟ Σ, ή, όν, having a head tapering somewhat like a cone, conical, II. ii, 219. The derivation of this word is very doubtful; Buttmann, Lexil., § 242, derives it from φώγω, to torrefy; his arguments are very fanciful. Others from δζύς, which is more likely; the difficulty is to account for the presence of the aspirated mute.

Φορά, ας, h, the act of carrying or transporting, conveying; conveyance; a load, burden; έν ψήτου φορᾶ, in giving a vote, Eurip. Suppl. 494; any violent motion, as in throwing, falling; rapid course, impetuosity; movement, vehemence, force; ardent zeal; a tribute or contribution, Thucyd. i, 96; Nen. Cyr. iii, 1, 19; a produce, swarm; φοράν προδοτών, a swarm of traitors, Dem. de Coron. 245, 16; xal Φοράν τινα πραγμάτων, and a certain train of events, Id. Col. Maj. iii, 154, or 316, 26; abundance, fertility; revenue or yearly income; the hire for transporting or carrying merchandise, in which sense the word fare is used. Fr. φίρω.

Program, adv. in carrying or transporting with rapidity or mapetuosity, hurriedly, Soph.

Œd. T. 1310. Fr. preced. Φοράς, άδος, ή, that bears, one pregnant. Fr. φίρω.

Φορδαΐος, αία, αΐον, serving for pasture; suitable to feed cattle. Fr. φορδή. Th. φίρδω.

Φορβάς, ὰδος, ἡ, a mare at grass. There is also φορβάς, ὰδος, ὁ, ἡ, that supplies food; as, φορβάς γῆ, the earth which supports or nourishes, Soph. Phil. 693; also passively, φορβάς, whatever is kept or fed in a herd or flock with others, Plat. Legg. ii, 666, E; to which is opposed τροφίας, kept or nourished at home; φορβάς γυνή, a woman who lives by prostitution. Fr. φέρβω.

Φος ειά, ᾶς, 'n, pasture, food; bait; also, a halter, a muzzle, put over the lips and cheeks of a flute-player to moderate his blowing; hence ἄτες φος είας φυσᾶν, to blow the flute without the muzzle, i. e. with the full force of the wind: ἐν φος είας, with moderation, Aristoph. Vesp. 593. Fr. preced.

Φορβή, ης, η, and φορβόν, οῦ, τό, pasture, food, aliment, bait, fodder, Il. v, 202; Herodt. i, 202; ἐπὶ φορβῆς νόστον, for a supply of food, Soph. Phil. 43. Fr. φίρβω.

Φορέεσκε, Epic for εφόρει, 3. sing. impf. act. to φορέω.

Φοςέεσκον, 3. pl. impf. of φοςεέσκω, obsol., s. as φέςω, Il. ii,

Φορέησι, -ησιν, Epic for φορή, 3. sing. pres. conj. to φορέω.

Φορεί, 3. sing. contract. pres. of Φορέω.

Φορείον, ου, τό, a litter; a carriage with two wheels; any thing like a litter or sedan-chair, in which persons were carried. Fr. φορείνς.

Φορείτω, 3. sing. pres. imperat. act. of Φορέω.

Φορίοισα, Dor. for φορούσα, φορίουσα, part. pres. fem. to φορίω. Φορίοισι, Dor. for φορίουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind., and

Φοείοντα, acc. sing. part. pres. act., and

Φοςεύμενος, Dor. for φοςούμενος, part. pres. pas., and

Φορεύντος, Dor. for φορούντος, gen. sing. part. pres. act. of φομίω.

Φορεύς, έως, δ, one who carries, a porter. From

Φορίω, ω, f. ήσω, l. a. lφόρησα, to bear, Xen. Cyr. ii, l, 6; to bear along, II. v, 499; to carry, Id. i, 238; to convey; to wear,

as garments, Xen. Anab. i, 8, 20; to hold in the hand; to have or possess, Herodt. iii, 12; pas. to be carried or borne; 2. a. pas. ἐφόρην, Il. ii, 107. Fr. φόρος, from 2. pf. obsol. πέφορα, of φέρω.

 $\Phi_{ogn\delta \delta v}$, adv. in bundles, in loads, like a load or bundle. Fr. φ_{o} -

εέω.

Φόρημα, ἄτος, τό, any thing carried, a load, a burden, Xen.

Mem. iii, 10, 13; a freight,

Soph. Phil. 472. Fr. φορίω.

Φορήμεναι, Epic inf. for φορεῖν.

Φορῆναι, inf. 2. a. pas., to be carried, II. vii, 149; φορήμεναι, II. xv, 310; by syncope φορῆναι. Φορητός, ή, όν, or φορητός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, that is to be carried; tolerable, to be endured, Eurip. Hipp. 445. Fr. φορίω.

Φόριμος, ου, δ, \hat{n} , bearing, fruitful. Fr. $\varphi_{\hat{e}_{\varphi}}$ ω.

Φόριον, ου, τό, a porter's wages. Φορχίδες, ων, ωί, the daughters of Phoreys to Phoreus, viz. Enus, Pephrido, and Dino, Æschyl. Prom. 796.

Φόςκος, ου, δ, Phoreus or Phoreys, a son of Pontus and Terra, and father of the Gorgons, etc.

Doexos, ou, o, and

Φόρχυν, ῦνος, ὁ, a port or harbour; also, Φόρχυς, τος, ὁ, the name of a sea-monster; also, the name of a sea-god, Phorcys, Odys. i, 72; acc. Φόρχυν.

Φοςμηδόν, adv. in the form of a basket or pannier; sticks laid across each other in heaps; φοςμηδον ἀντί τοίχων τιθέντες, Thucyd. ii, 75.

Φοςμία, ας, ή, a little basket or pannier; a little mat.

Φορμία τῶν φευγάνων, Diog. Laërt. in Spensippo, a bundle of wood or faggots for fuel.

Φόςμιγγ', for φόςμιγγι, dat. sing. of

ΦΟ'ΡΜΙΓΞ, γγος, ή, a lyre, lute or harp, Odys. xxii, 340; Il. ix, 186; Eurip. Ion. 162. Probably from φορέω.

Φοςμίζω, f. $l\sigma\omega$, Dor. $l\xi\omega$, to play on the harp, etc., Odys. i, 155. Fr. preced.

Φοςμικτάς, ã, δ, Dor. for

Φορμικτής, οῦ, ὁ, (φορμιγκτής is also used,) one who plays on a harp, a harper, Aristoph. Ran. 232. Fr. φορμίζω.

Φορμίον, ου, τό, a little basket, a fishing-basket; and

Φορμίς, ίδος, ή, a basket made of flags, Aristoph. Vesp. 58; a pannier, hamper, in which any thing

φέρεται, is carried, Herodt. viii, 71; a mat made of flags or rushes; a bundle of wood; a measure for corn, nearly an Attic medimnus, Lys. 164, 33. Some derive it from φέρω others, as Passow, from εἴρω, whence ὄρμος, φορμός.

Φορμίσδω, Doric for φορμίζω.

Φοςμοςἄφέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to stitch mats together, to draw them together by stiches; φοςμοςαφούμεθα ἐπὶ τὰ στενά, Æschin. c. Ctes. p. 51 (a quotation from Demosthenes). Fr. φοςμός and ἐάπτω.

Φοςμός, οῦ, ὁ, a wicker-basket, to carry corn, sand, etc.; any thing made of wicker-work; a mat; also, a seaman's cloak made of coarse plaited stuff; a measure of corn. Fr. φίρω.

Φορμοφόρος, ου, δ, ή, carrying a basket or bundle. Fr. φέρω. Φοροϊσαι, Dor. for φοροϊσαι, nom. pl. part. act. f. g. contract. of φορέω.

Φοςολογέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to collect tribute or toll. Fr. φοςολόγος, which see.

Φοςολόγητος, ου, δ , δ , tributary; from whom tribute is exacted. Fr. 3. sing. pf. pas. of preced. Φοςολογία, αs , δ , the exaction of tribute. From

Φοςολόγος, ου, δ, one who exacts or collects tribute or taxes. Fr. φόρος and λέγω.

Φόρον, ου, τό, the place where the courts were held. The later Greeks borrowed this word from the Romans; Φόρον Αππίου, the name of a town in Latium, Forum Appii.

Φόρος, ου, δ, what is borne; tribute, Demosth. 156, 17; contribution, Thucyd. vii, 28; πν δ' δ πρῶτος Φόρος ταχθείς, Id. i, 96; Φόρον τάσσειν, to impose tribute; Φόρον ἀπάγειν, to pay tribute, Aristoph. Acharn. 643; also, tribute paid by the allied states to Athens, under pretext of the common defence. Fr. Φίρω. But

Φοςός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, bearing; carrying; forwarding; propitious; favorable, as the wind; prolific, as a woman; fruitful, productive. Th. φίω.

Φορούντα, acc. sing. part. pres. act. of φορέω.

Φοςταγωγέω, ω, f. ήσω, and Φοςτάγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, carrying loads or burdens; ναῦς φοςτάγωγός, a ship of burden, merchantman. Fr. φόςτος and ἄγω. Φοςτηγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to carry a burden or to transport it, Herodt. ii, 96; and

Φοςτηγικός, ή, όν, fit for carrying; φοςτηγικόν πλοΐον, a merchantvessel, a transport, Thucyd. ii, 75; and

Φοςτηγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, carrying or bearing burdens; a porter. Fr. φόςτος and ἄγω.

Φοςτί, for φοςτία, nom. pl. of φοςτίου, ου, τό, s. as φόςτος, ου, ό, a burden.

Φοςτίζετε, 2. pl. pres. ind. act. of Φοςτίζω, f. ίσω, with acc., to load; to overburden; to ballast; pf. pas. πεφόςτισμαι, part. πεφοςτισμένος, n, ov, loaded, burdened. Th. φόςτος.

Φοςτικός, ή, όν, fit or capable of bearing burdens; also metaphor., troublesome; stupid, clumsy, rustic, vulgar, Aristoph. Vesp. 66; rude, low-bred, Id. Nub. 520; ὑπ' ἀνδεῶν φοςτικῶν ἡττηθείς, being defeated by a parcel of low-bred fellows, Id. 524; arrogant, insolent, Plat. Apol. 32, A. Fr. φόςτος. Th. φέςω. Φοςτικῶς, adv. disagreeably; stupidly. Fr. preced.

Φοςτίον, ου, τό, a burden, Xen. Mem. iii, 13, 6; a load or loading, particularly of a ship; baggage, merchandise; a packet; τὰ φοςτία, goods or the cargo of a ship, Herodt. ii, 194; the fetus in utero, Xen. Mem. ii, 2, 5. Fr. φέςω.

Φοςτίς, ίδος, (ναῦς,) ἡ, a ship of burden, Odys. v, 250; ix, 323. ΦΟ ΡΤΟΣ, ου, ὁ, a burden, a load; the freight of a ship, Odys. xiv, 296; the ballast or lading of a vessel; any thing troublesome or odious; any thing burdensome or disagreeable; also, ridiculous. Fr. Φίςω. Φοςτουνᾶτος, ου, ὁ, the name of a man, Fortunatus. Latin.

Φορτοφόρος, ου, δ , $\hat{\eta}$, carrying burdens. Fr. φ'_{ℓ} ω.

Φορῦνω, f. υνῶ, to mix, blend together, to knead; for φύρω.

Φορύσσω, f. ξω, s. as preced., to stain, defile.

Φοςὖπός, οῦ, ἡ, a mixture of different things, sweepings, siftings; refuse, filth, rubbish, Aristoph. Acharn. 72; a packing-cord, Id. 927. From

ΦΟΡΥ΄ Ω, φος ύνω, and ύσσω, f. ξω, to knead; to mix together, Odys. xxii, 21; to defile, stain, Id. xviii, 335; as if from φύςω. Φοςωνεύς, έως, δ, a river in Pelo-1397

ponnesus; also the name of a man, Phoroneus.

 $\Phi_{\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\nu}}$, $\tau \acute{o}$, probably the Pontic name of the plant valerian.

Φόως, contract. φῶς, φωτός, τό, light, Π. ii, 49; the light of day; metaphor. aid, victory; φόως δ' ἐτάροισιν ἔθηπεν, he gave the light of hope to his followers, Π. vi, 6; φόωσδε, to the light, Id. ii, 309. Fr. φάος. Th. φάω.

Φόωσδε, adv. to the light, to the light of day.

Φεαγάλλιον, ου, τό, from the Latin flagellum, dimin. of flagrum, a whip or scourge, with which slaves were beaten.

Φραγελλόω, ω, f. ώσω, to beat or whip; to scourge; l. a. ἰφρα-γέλλωσα, part. l. a. act. φρα-γελλώσας, αντος. Fr. φραγέλλιον.

Φραγελλώσας, part. 1. a. of preced.

Φεαγῆ, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. pas., and Φεαγήσομαι, η, εται, 2. f. ind. pas. of φεάσσω.

Φεάγμα, ἄτος, τό, any place hedged in or inclosed; an inclosure, a hedge; a trench, a fortification, Herodt. viii, 52; a palisade or stake; and

Φεαγμός, οῦ, ὁ, a hedge or fence, an inclosure; an obstruction, Soph. Œd. T. 1387. Fr. 1. sing. pf. pas. of φεάσσω.

Φεάγνυμι, s. as φράσσω. Φραδάζω, f. άσω, and Poet. άσσω, to speak, tell of, make known.

to speak, tell of, make known. Fr. φραδή and φράζω. Φράδάω, ω, f. ήσω, to point out;

Pedoau, ω, f. ησω, to point out; make known; καὶ γὰν φεάδασσε, Pind. Nem. iii, 45; to declare; to explain, interpret. Fr. φεάδη. Th. φεάζω.

Φεάδεν, Ion. for ἔφεαδεν, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. of same verb.

Φραδιύω, s. as φραδάζω. Φραδή, ης, ή, knowledge, wisdom, prudence; advice, counsel, Æschyl. Choëph. 929; φραδαί.

prudence; advice, counsel, Æschyl. Choëph. 929; φεαδαl, thoughts, Pind. Olymp. xii, 13. Hence

 $Φ_{\ell}$ άδής, i_{0} ς, i_{0} , i_{0} , enlightened, wise, Eurip. Phæn. 677; intelligent, prudent, Il. xxiv, 354. Fr. $φ_{\ell}$ άζω.

Φεαδμοσύνη, ης, ή, wisdom, experience; counsel or advice, Hesiod. Theog. 626; ability. Fr. φεάδμων.

Φεαδμοσύνησιν, for φεαδμοσύναις, dut. pl. Ion. of preced.

Φράδμων, or φράσμων, ονος, δ, ή, intelligent, wise, prudent, Π. xvi, 638; having experience, expert, skilful. Fr. φράζω.

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Φράζιαι, Ion. contract. φράζη, 2. sing pres. mid. or pas., Il. i, 554, and

Φεάζεο, Ion. contract. φεάζου, pres. imperat. mid., φεάζισθαι, pres. inf. pas., and φραζίσθω, 3. sing. imperat. pas., and Φεαζέται, Ion. for έφεαζι, 3.

sing. impf. act., and

Φεάζετο, Ion. for ἰφεάζετο, 3. sing, impf. pas., and

Φραζόμετέα, Poet. for φραζόμεθα,

1. pl. pres. ind. act. of Φράζω, Dor. φοάσδω, f. άσω, pf. Tiferza, Isocr. Phil., p. 101; to say, relate, point out; to declare, explain, Eurip. Med. 691; to treat of; to advise; to order; Xen. Anab. ii, 3, 2; to announce; mid. φεάζομαι, to say to one's self or commune with one's self; hence, to meditate upon; deliberate, consider; τῶ νῦν Τυδείδης....φραζέτθω, Π. ν, 411; φεάζεο, Δαεδανίδη, Id. αχίν, 354 ; φεάζεο, Τυδείδη, καὶ χάζεο, think, Diomede, and retire, Id. v, 440; to determine; to comprehend; to observe or perceive, Herodt. i, 84; to know; Ι. α. ἔφεἄσα · (doubtful if any other person than the 3. sing. of the ind. was used;) 1. a. imperat. act. φεάσον, άτω, 2. a. έφεαδον, and Ion. by redupl. πέφεαδον, Il. xiv, 500; Odys. i, 273 : and ἐπέφεαδον, inf. πεφραδέειν and πεφραδέμεν, Odys. vii, 49; the first person ἐπέφεαdov occurs only in Il. x, 127; 1. a. mid. ἐφεασάμην, 1. a. pas. έφεάσθην, pf. pus. πέφεασμαι, σαι, σται· σήματα πέφεαδε, he made signs, Odys. xix, 250; τῆ χειρὶ φεάζει», to make a sign with the hand: φεάζε τί φης, declare it then, say then, literally, declare what you would say, Soph. Œd. T. 657. Th. φεαδ, φοάδω.

Φρακτός, ή, όν, hedged in; inclosed; fenced. Fr. φράσσω.

Φεάν, 'n, gen. φεανός, Dor. for φεήν. Φραζάμενος, μένη, μενον, part. 1. a. mid., and

Φεάξαντο, Εpic for εφεάξαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. mid. to φεάσσω.

Φεάξας, ασα, αν, 1. a. part. to

ζεάσσω. Φοασαίατο, Ion. for φοάσαιντο, 3.

pl. 1. a. opt. mid. of φεάζω. Φεάσασαν, acc. sing. part. 1. a. act. f. g., and

Φράσδειν, Dor. for φράζειν, pres. inf. of teuza.

Φεάσδω, Dor. for φεάζω.

Φρασθείς, είσα, έν, 1. a. part. pas.

το φεάζα Φρασί, Dor. for φρισί, dat. pl. of φεήν, the mind, the understand-

Φράσις, εως, ή, a speaking or telling; speech, language; a turn or style of speaking; diction; elocution; eloquence; a phrase. Fr. Φράζω.

Φρασόμεσθα, Poet. for φρασόμεθα, 1. pl. f. mid., and

Φράσον, άτω, say, 1. a. imperat. act. of φεάζω.

Φράσσαντο, Epic for ἐφράσαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. mid. to φεάζω.

Φιασσόμεθα, by doubling σ, for φιασόμεθα, 1. pl. f. mid. of φεάζω. Φράσσω, οτ -ττω, f. φράξω, to place or press close together, to shut up; to hedge in; to fortify; to inclose, stop up, Xen. Cyr. ii, 4, 17; to barricade, Thucyd. i, 82; to close together, said of shields, Herodt. ii, 61; to defend ; φεάξαντες ἐπάλξεις, Il. xii, 263; to crowd, to condense; mid. to stand as a defence, Herodt. ix, 70: to fortify; pas. to be fortified, defended; 1. a. act. έφεαξα, ας, ε, 1. a. mid. ἐφεαζάμην, 1. a. pas. ἐφεάχθην, part. φεαχθείς, defended; pf. pas. πέφεαγμαι, ξαι, κται, f. pas. ¢εαγήσομαι, η, εται. Th. $\varphi_{\ell}\alpha_{\gamma}$, φεάγω.

Φεαστέον, verbal adj., it is necessary to tell, remark, etc.

Φεαστέος, α, ov, verbal adj. of φεάζω, must be told.

Φραστήρ, ῆρος, δ, a directer; a way-post, Xen. Cyr. v, 4, 18; an explainer, Id. iv, 5, 8. φεάζω.

Φεαστικός, ή, όν, pertaining to speech, capable of explaining, Plat. Def. 414, D. Fr. φεάζω. Φράστωρ, ορος, δ, one who points out the way, a guide, Æschyl. Suppl. 487. Fr. φεάζω.

Φεασώμεθ', 1. pl. 1. a. subj. pas.

of φεάζω. Φρατής, ῆρος, δ, belonging to the same tribe, family, quarter, society, company, Att. or Dor. for

φεάτως, whence frater, Latin, a brother (not in use).

Φράτορες, ων, οί, belonging to the same tribe or kindred; εἰσάγειν είς τοὺς φράτορας, Demosth.1313, 19; Aristoph. Av. 1669; to register a child in the $\varphi_{\ell}\alpha$. τεία, a proof of his legitimacy and right of succession. The person who presented the child was obliged to swear to his legitimacy, Isa. 19, 18; Dem. adv. Eubul. 1313, 19; to make any | $\Phi_{\text{Qevaparáw}}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. how, to de-

one a guild-brother; φεάτοεις τριωθόλου, guild-brothers for a three-obol piece, Aristoph. Eq. 255. Fr. φεάτως, from φεατής. Φρατορικός, ή, όν, of the ward; φρατορικόν γραμματείον, the parish register, Demosth. 1092, ult. Φράτρα, ας, Ιοη. φεάτεη, ης, and φεατεία, ας, n, belonging to the same curia, race, or fraternity. The Athenians were divided by Cecrops into four qual, or tribes; each tribe into three wards, called Τειττύς, "Εθνος, or Φεατεία, and each of these into thirty Tivn, or families. See Potter's Antiq., vol. i, p. 58.

Φεᾶτεία, ας, ή, ε. ας φεατεα. Φρατριάζω, f. άσω, to be a member of the same ward, Demosth. 1054, 3. Fr. φεατεία.

Φεᾶτειάεχης, ου, δ, and

Φρατρίαρχος, ου, δ, the keeper of the register of the oeareia, the chief of the curia.

Φρατρικός, ή, όν, belonging to the ward; and

Φράτριος, ία, ιον, relating to the wards; Ζεὺς φεάτειος, Jupiter, the guardian of the wards, Demosth. 1654, 10; and

Φεάττω, Att. for φεάσσω.

Φράτωρ, ορος, δ, a member of the same curia or ward, Aristoph. Av. 765. See φεάτοεες. φεάτεα.

Φραῦγμα, ἄτος, τό, pride, haughtiness. Fr. φευάττομαι.

 $Φ_{\ell}αχ_{\ell}ε'_{i}$, part. 1. a. pas. of

ΦΡΕ'ΑΡ, ατος, Poet. φειίας, ατος, τό, a well, Il. xxi, 197; ἐκ τῶν φεεάτων τοὺς κάδους ξυλλαμβάverv, Aristoph. Eccl. 1004; a cistern, Thucyd. ii, 48; a reservoir; a ditch or trench.

Φρεάτία, ας, ή, a tank or reservoir. Φεεāτίας, ου, δ, of a tank or reservoir. Fr. φείαε.

Φεεατιαΐος, αία, αΐον, of or relating to a well. Fr. preced.

Φεεαττώ, oos, contract. οῦς, ἡ, a court held in a pit near the seashore at the Piræus; To in petαττοῖ δικαστήριον, Demosth. 645, 26. See Potter's Gr. Antiq., vol. i, p. 132.

Φείγιλος, ου, δ, the name of a bird which occurs in the Aves of Aristophanes.

Φρείας, άτος, τό, Ion. and Poet. for φεέαρ.

Φείν, by syncope for φέρειν, pres. inf. of Piew.

Φειναπατᾶ, 3. sing. contract. pres. ind. of

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ceive the mind, to seduce, mislead; to abuse. Fr. $\varphi_{\xi \acute{n} \nu}$ and $\dot{\alpha} \pi \alpha \tau \acute{\alpha} \omega$.

Φρεναπάτης, ου, δ, an impostor; deceiver; one who misleads. Same Th.

Φρένας, acc. pl. of φρήν, the mind, the understanding; φρένες, αί, nom. pl. the diaphragm; ἔνθ' ἄρα τε φρένες ἔρχαται ἀμφ' ἀδινόν κής, Il. xvi, 481; φρένες, Id. xxiii, 104, seems to be used by the poet in the sense of substance, as opposed to ψυχὴ καὶ εἴδωλον, a soul and shadow; ἀτὰρ φρένες οὐκ ἕνι πάμπαν, but there was no substance in it at all; prudence. See φρήν.

Φενήγης, 205, δ, ἡ, having a sound mind, Herodt. iii, 30; Eurip. Electr. 1053; wise, prudent, discreet. Fr. φεήν and ἄςω.

Φείνησις, εως, ή, and

Φεινίτις, οτ φεινίτις, ιδος, ή, frenzy; madness, raving; delirium.
Th. φεήν.

Φενοδλαθής, έος, δ, ħ, having the mind or intellect injured; deficient in understanding; foolish, crazy, insane; having lost his senses; infatuated, Herodt. ii, 120. Fr. φεήν and βλάπτω. Φενογηθής, έος, δ, ħ, of glad heart, delighting the heart. Fr. φεήν and γῆθος.

Φρενοδαλής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, deranging the mind, Æschyl. Eum. 317, 326; deficient in understanding. Fr. φρήν and δηλέω.

Φεινόθεν, adv. cordially; from the heart, from a sound mind, Soph. Aj. 182. Th. φεήν.

Φενοκλόπος, ου, δ, ή, stealing away the brains, deceiving. Fr. φεήν and κλέπτω.

Φρενόληπτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, robbed of one's wits. Fr. φρήν and λαμ- 6άνω.

Φρενοληστής, οῦ, ὁ, a robber of the understanding, a deceiver. Fr. Φρήν and ληστής.

Φεινομανής, έος, δ, ή, mad, raving, Æschyl. Ag. 1111; frantic. Fr. φεήν and μαίνομαι.

Φενομόςως, adv. madly, Soph. Aj. 615; sometimes falsely written φενομώςως. Fr. φεήν and μωρός.

Φεενοπληγής, έος, ό, ἡ, causing distraction, φεενοπληγεῖς μανίαι, Æschyl. Prom. 880.

Φενόπληκτος, ου, δ, λ, deranged, distracted, Æschyl. Prom. 1056. Fr. φεήν and πλήσσω.

Φρενοτέκτων, ονος, δ, ħ, framing from his brain, Aristoph. Ran. 819.

Φρενόω, f. ώσω, to discipline the mind: to bring to one's senses, Xen. Mem. iv, 1, 5; to teach, Id. ii, 6, 1; to instruct; πολλῷ γ' ἀμείνων ποὺς πέλας Φρενοῦν ἔφυς ἢ σαυτόν, you are much better qualified to instruct your neighbours than yourself, Æschyl. Prom. 335.

Φρενώλης, εος, δ, ἡ, having lost his senses, insane, mad, Æschyl. S. Theb. 739. Fr. φρήν and ὅλλυμι.

Φείνων καςπός, the fruit of the understanding; *Poet. for* prudence, wisdom.

Φείς, 2. a. imperat. act. of φεῆμι, unless rather φείς is for φεί, by syncope for φίες, pres. imperat. of φίεω, to carry.

Φρεσί and φρεσίν, dat. pl. of φρήν. ΦΡΕ'Ω, f. φρήσω, to send, push, or thrust. It is only found in composition, as εἰσ- or ἐσφρεῖν, to bring in; ἐκφρεῖν, to bring out, etc. Fr. φέρω, by metath.

Φειωρυχίω, ω, f. ńσω, to dig a well; to infix a sting, as a gnat, Aristoph. Lys. 1033.

Φεῆγμα, Ion. for φεάγμα, ἄτος, τό, a hedge. Th. φεάσσω.

Φεῆμι, for φέρω · 2. a. imperat.

ΦPH'N, ενός, Dor. φεάν, 'n, the diaphragm; κραδία δὲ φόςω φρένα λακτίζει, and my heart beats against my breast, Eschyl. Prom. 883; δθι Φρένες ήπαρ "χουσιν, Odys. ix, 301; see Soph. Trach. 927; the mind, the understanding; εί μὲν εἴχετόν γ' ήδη φεένας, Id. Œd. T. 1511; the heart, Il. xi, 682; sense, reason, wisdom, prudence; φείves, the parts about the heart; μεταξύ τῶν Φρενῶν τε καὶ αὐχέvos, Plat. Tim. 87, A; où 8' evi φρεσί βάλλεο σησι, and do thou fix it in thy heart or breast, Il. i, 297; also, the powers of life; ὧ πόποι, ἢ ῥά τις ἔστι καὶ εἰν άΐδαο δόμοισι ψυχή καὶ είδωλον, άτὰς Φείνες οὐκ ἐνι πάμπαν, Id. xxiii, 184; ivì pesoì moisiv, to fix in the mind, Id. xiii, 55; μηδ' ἀφεστάναι φεενῶν, nor withdraw your attention, Soph. Phil. 853. Homer commonly uses φεένες to signify the powers of the mind, or the mind in general; πεάγματα κάντιγεαφάς πολλών ταλάντων....άξια σῆ φρενί συμβουλευσομένους μετά σοῦ, Aristoph. Nub. 471. Brunck translates these verses, "atque communicare tuæ solertiæ negotia et lites, multis talentis æstimatas, de quibus consultabunt tecum." Dindorf observes, "manifestum est dici causas, accusationes (πεάγματα), iisque oppositas, defensiones (ἀντιγεαφάς) lites, quæ multis talentis æstimabuntur." Mr. Mitchell, the learned editor of this play, and the elegant translator of some of Aristophanes's Comedies, says, A learned friend, whom I consulted on the passage writes, " Rather, I think, worth many talents to your mind, i. e. (by a complimentary periphrasis) to you....matters that will bring you in many talents, Aristoph. Acharn. viii, 205. It 's worth (something) to the state to get hold of this man." I apprehend all these translations are incorrect, through ignorance of the proper construction of the words. The construction in the following passages is similar, ώς (Σωκοάτης) άξιος είη θανάτου τῆ πόλει, that Socrates deserved death from the state, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 1; καὶ οὐδὲν ἐλάττονος ἄξιον σπουδης εμοί, and no less deserving of my earnest attention, or of attention from me, Dem. de Coron., sub. init. The construction of the passage in Aristoph. is exactly similar. The words should, I imagine, be rendered, to consult with you upon charges and defences worth many talents to them as proceeding from your judgment. The compliment here is intended to the judicial skill of Strepsiades, advising causes, and not as a source of gain. In compounds ogn takes the form of -φεων, -φεονος, ας ευφεων, κακόφεων, etc. Perhaps from φεάω, whence φεάδω, φεάζω, etc.

 $Φ_{en\tau(\alpha)}$, $α_5$, n, the cover of a well, the mouth of a well, Hesych.; as if $φ_{enα\tau(\alpha)}$. Fr. $φ_{e}$ είαε.

Φεήτεη, ης, η, a curia; persons of the same family or race; ως φεήτεη φεήτεηφιν ἀξήγη, φῦλα δὲ φύλοις, II. ii, 363; a company, a tribe, Herodt. i, 125. Φεήτεηφιν, Epic dat. from preced. Φεήτειος, η, ον, Ion. for φεάτειος. Φεήτωε, Ion. for φεάτωε, be-

Φεήτως, Ion. for φεάτως, belonging to the same tribe or society.

Φεικαλέος, έα, έον, s. as φεικώδης, rough, horrible, terrible. Th. φείξ.

Φεικασμός, οῦ, δ, a quaking for fear, shuddering, terror, dread; affright.

Φετκη, ης, η, a shuddering from fear or terror; a chill feeling or shivering, as in the cold fit of a fever or ague; horror, Xen. Cyr. iv, 2, 8; Eurip. Troad. 1019; astonishment, stupefaction, dread; alarm, Soph. Œd. T. 1306. Fr. φείξ.

Φεικόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to produce shivering, to cause terror or horror. Fr. $\tilde{\varphi}_{\varepsilon}$,

Φρικτίς, ή, όν, affected with horror; dreadful, tremendous; also, struck with horror. Fr. pf. pas. of φρίσσω.

 $\Phi_{\ell^{i\varkappa}\tau\widetilde{\omega}_{\bar{z}}}$, adv. horribly, dreadfully, awfully, terribly.

Φεικώδης, εος, δ, ή, causing a shivering or feeling of horror; horrible, terrific, Eurip. Androm. 1137; Aristoph. Ran. 1335; awful. Fr. φείκη.

Φρίκων, ωνος, δ, a man's name, Phricon.

Φειμάσσει, Ion. contract. φειμμάσσει, pres. imperat. pas. of
ΦΡΙΜΑ ΣΣΟΜΑΙ, f. m. άξομαι,
to snort, neigh, Herodt. iii, 87;
to blow through the nose; to
roar. Fr. φενάττομαι, the same.
Φειμήσσεται, Dor. for φειμάσσεται. See preced.

ΦΡΙ'Ξ, τκος, ή, the roughening of the surface of the sea when first agitated by the wind, Π. vii, 63; the curling of a billow; chilling with fear, etc.; μελαίνη φειεὶ καλυφθείς, obscured with the dark storm, Odys. iv, 402; the bristling of hair; the shuddering or shivering in a fever, or through terror.

Φείζαι, 1. a. inf. to φείσσω, part. φείζας.

Φριξόθοιζ, τριχος, δ, ή, having the hair standing on end through terror. Fr. φρίζ and θρίζ.

Φειξοκόμης, ου, ο, with bristling hair. Fr. Φείσσω and κόμη.

Φείξος, ου, ὁ, Phrixus, son of Achamas and Nephële, and brother of Helle. See Pind. Pyth. iv, 261, 3; and Gr. Scholia; as an adj. φειξός, ή, όν, bristled, rough; having the hair curled. Fr. φείξ.

Φείσσον, Ion. for ἔφεισσον, impf. act. of φείσσω, to quake with dread.

Φείσσουσ', for φείσσουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. of

Φείσσω or -ττω, f. φείξω, pf. τίξικα, to bristle up, as the hair through terror; to have the surface rough; to wave, like the ears of corn agitated by the wind, Il. xxiii, 599; to roughen, as

the sea; to quake with fear; to shiver, as in a fever; to be struck with horror, dread, or fear, Soph. Antig. 984; pf. to thrill; to shudder at, dread, have a horror of, with acc.; diδοικα καὶ πέφρικα καὶ βδελύττομαι, Aristoph. Nub. 1133 (the two first verbs above in the perfect, are used as presents); 1.a. ἔφειζα - πεφεικώς, pf. part., stiff with, covered with something stiffening; horrent; ἄσπισι καὶ κορύθεσσι καὶ έγχεσι πεφρικυῖαι, Il. vii, 62; pf. pas. πέφειγμαι, ξαι, κται. Root φείκω. Hence φείξ.

Φροιμιάζομαι, to use an exordium or preface in speaking; to commence, Æschyl. Eum. 20. Fr. φροίμιον, Att. for προοίμιον. Th. οΐμη.

Φροιμιάζω. See φροιμιάζομαι. Φροιμιάσαι, 1. a. inf. Att. of preced.

Φρονέη, 3. sing. pres. subj., and Φρόνει, 2. sing. imperat. φρονεῖν, pres. inf., and

Φρονεόντων, gen. pl. part. pres. act.; all from Φρονέω.

Φροίμιον, ου, τό, contract. for προοίμιον, a prelude, a beginning, an introduction; clamor; φροιμίοις πολυβρόθοις, with noisy clamors, Æschyl. S. Theb. 7. Fr. πρό and διμή or δίμος.

Φρονέω (as if φρενέω), f. ήσω, pf. nxx, to have in the mind; to think, meditate, design, resolve; to have a sound mind, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 20; to have sense, Id. Mem. ii, 1, 31; to be in one's senses, Soph. Aj. 82, 337; to be intelligent, experienced; to be wise; to think, Eurip. Med. 819; to meditate, deliberate, judge, be of opinion; to be selfconceited, proud, puffed up; also, to be high-minded; to employ one's self about; ἀγαθὰ φεονέοντα, cherishes virtuous sentiments, virtuous, Il. vi, 162; to savor of, Æschyl. S. Theb. 421; κακὰ φεονέων, with an evil purpose, Il. xii, 67; εδ or κακῶς φεονεῖν, to be well or illdisposed, Demosth. 319, 27; also, to form a wrong judgment; καὶ κακῶς ἐφεόνουν, Id. de Coron. 231 ; μέγα φεονείν, to think highly of one's self, to be highly elated, Il. viii, 549; καὶ φρονῶν ouder peover, though thinking herself wise, is a fool, Menander. Trag.; μικεον οτ μικεά φεονείν, to entertain low thoughts, to be low-minded; φίλα φεονέειν, to be well affected to, as a friend, Il. v, 116; αὐθάδη φρονεῖν, to be presumptuous, Æschyl. Prom. 945; oux en peovers, you are not in your senses, Aristoph. Nub. 817; φεονείς άεχαϊκά, you have such old-fashioned notions, Id. 821; delà peoveiv, to think correctly; τὰ τοῦ δήμου φρονείν, to favor the people; λώρον φρονεί, knows better, Soph. Œd. T. 1038; εὖ φεονῶ τὰ σά, I am well disposed to you, Id. Ag. 486; φεονέω is used by Æschyl. Choëph. 510, in the sense of to have feeling; Savovas δ', οὐ φρονοῦντι, δειλαία χάρις έπέμπετο τὸ φρονείν, wisdom; impf. έφεόνεον, ουν, pres. pas. φρονέομαι, ουμαι, pres. imperat. pas. φεονέου, οῦ, -εέσθω, είσθω. Th. pens.

Φεόνημα, ἄτος, τό, sense, thought, purpose, Soph. Ant. 169; Id. 176; knowledge, intelligence; also, skill, prudence; bent of one's inclination; disposition, Herodt. ix, 54; desire; also, pride, Thucyd. vi, 33; high spirit, as of a patriot, Id. i, 80; haughtiness, elevation of mind; spirit, Eurip. Orest. 1197; φεόνημα έχειν, to be a man of spirit, Demosth. 297, pen.; μέγα καὶ νεανικόν Φρόνημα λαβείν, to assume a great and ardent (lofty) spirit, Dem. Olynth. 11; presumption, Æschyl. Prom. 955; the procordia, iò; ἐκ φρονημάτων πέδω πεσών, Id. Eum. 456. Fr. 1. sing. pf. pas. of φρονέω.

Φρονημᾶτίας, ου, δ, a high-minded man, one of a lofty spirit, Longin. 9; Xen. Ag. i, 24; also, proud, haughty. Fr. Φρονίω. Φρονίσετε, 2. pl. 1. f. ind. act. of Φρονίω.

Φεόνησις, εως, ή, prudence, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 10; φεόνησιν ἀσκεῖν, to exercise prudence; good sense, wisdom, sagacity, intelligence: την έν παντί Φρόνησιν, the universal intelligence, Xen. Mem. i, 4, 17; resolution, Soph. Phil. 1068. Fr. the same verb. Φεονητέον, verbal adj. from φεονέω, one must pride one's self. Φρόνιμος, ου, δ, h, prudent, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 19; wise, Id. i, 6, 12; judicious, Id. iv; sagacious, άλλα και φρονίμους άνθρωπους καὶ μάντεις είναι, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, 100; enlightened; rational, in the sense of mentis compos, Soph.

Aj. 252; also, fierce, haughty;

τὸ φεόνιμον, prudence, reason;

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compar. φεονιμώτειος, superl. φρονιμώτατος. Fr. Φρόνις.

Φρονίμως, adv. prudently, wisely. Fr. preced.

Φρονίος, ου, δ, a man's name, Phro-

Φρόνις, εως, ή, sense, wisdom, discernment, Odys. iii, 244; cunning. Fr. φεήν.

Φρονούντες, nom. pl. part. pres. act. of φρονέω, which see.

Φρονούντως, adv. wisely, prudently, Æschyl. Suppl. 201. Fr. φρονέω.

Φεοντίδος, gen. sing. of φεοντίς. Φροντιείς, εί, 2. and 3. sing. Att. f. for ogovríosis, si, Xen. Mem. ii, 1;οὐ πολέμων οὐδὲ πραγμάτων φεοντιείς, you shall not think of wars or business.

Φιοντίζετε, 2. pl. pres. ind. or imperat. act. of

Φροντίζω, f. ίσω, and Att. -ιω, ιείς, ιεί, pf. πεφεόντικα, Xen. Mem. ii, 4, 2; Aristoph. Eccl. 263; to meditate anxiously or deeply; to think, reflect; to apply one's self to; to care for; $\sigma o \tilde{v} \delta' o \tilde{v}$ φεοντιώ, and I shan't care for you, Id. Nub. 125; to be anxious or solicitous about; to take care of; τοῦτο μέγα φροντίζετε, bestow much care on this, Id. 216; μη φροντίσης, do n't mind this, Soph. Phil. 1390; μή νυν τουτογί φροντίζετε, do n't then mind this, Aristoph. Nub. 189; to have respect to; to disquiet one's self for. It commonly takes the gen. with περί and ὑπέρ, in behalf of, Demosth. 9, 13; 1. a. ἐφεόντισα, 1. a. subj. act. φεοντίσω, ης, η, and in 3. pl. φροντίσωσι, pf. pus. πεφεόντισμαι. Τh. φεήν.

Φροντίζωσι, 3. pl. pres. subj. act.

of preced.

Φροντίς, ίδος, ή, thought, Xen. Cyr. iv, 2, 19; consideration, care, Demosth. 29, 7; solicitude, anxiety, Æschyl. Pers. 157; resolution of mind; πως δέ σοι τὰντεῦθεν φροντίδος, and what resolution you are hence to adopt, Soph. Phil. 824; iv Qeovτίδι είναι περί, to be solicitous about, Herodt. i.

Φεόντισμα, άτος, τό, care, duty, thought, investigation, Aristoph. Nub. 155. Fr. φεοντίζω.

Φροντιστέον, verbal adj., must be taken care of. Fr. $\varphi_{gov\tau}i\zeta\omega$. Φροντιστέος, α, ον, to be taken care of, to be regarded.

Φροντιστήριον, ου, τό, a study, a school; a place for thought or study, etc.; in ecclesiastical

writers, a convent, a monastery; in Aristoph. Nub. 95 and 128, used jocosely for the school or study of Socrates. Fr. φροντίζω. Φροντιστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who meditates, a speculative person; a philosopher, Aristoph. Nub.266, 414; applied to Socrates; a tutor or guardian; a commentator; in ecclesiastical writers, a Fr. pf. pas. of φροντίmonk. ζω. Th. φροντίς.

Φροντιστικός, ή, όν, suited for thinking, thoughtful, specula-

Φροντιστικώς, adv. carefully, solicitously, Xen. Mem. iii, 11,

Φροῦδος, ούδη, οῦδον, that passes away, disappears, departs; gone, Eurip. Hec. 159; Soph. Phil. 557; evanescent; vain; unfit, Eurip. Med. 720; φζοῦδος οἴχεται, is vanished away, Aristoph. Acharn. 201 (used in the nom. only). Fr. πρό and όδοῦ.

Φρουρά, α̃ς, ή, a guard; a garrison, Xen. Hist. i, 1, 17; Dem. de Coron. 258, 6; the soldiers who keep the guard or constitute the garrison; the place where the guard is stationed; a post; a portion of an army, Xen. Cyr. v, 5, 10; a prison, confinement; Φρουρᾶς ἄδειν (ένεκα understood), to cry or proclaim the hour or to be awake and watching, Aristoph. Nub. 721. Fr. φεουεός. Φεουεαί, for φεουείμ, a Persian word, signifying a lot; in Esth.

ix, 29 and 32, the feast of Purim, celebrated by the Jews on the 14th and 15th of the month Adar. Gesen. Lex. by Gibbs.

Φρουραρχία, ας, ή, the office or post of commandant. From Φ εούεαεχος and φεουεάεχης, ου,

b, a commander of a guard or garrison, Xen. Anab. i, 1, 6. Fr. φρουρά and άρχός.

Φρούρει, pres. imperat. act. of Φρουρίω, ω, f. ήσω, to command a guard; to establish a guard, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 12; Id. Anab. v, 5, 10; to garrison, Thucyd. vii, 24; to be at the head of a garrison; to hold; to guard; to keep guard, Æschyl. Prom. 31; to watch, Soph. Phil. 151; φεουρεῖν ὄμμ' ἐπὶ σῷ μάλιστα καιρῷ, not, as is generally translated, to watch your eye, but, that my eye watch for your special service; to observe; φρουρῶν τόδ' ñμαρ, observing the day, Eurip. Alc. 27; to keep under restraint, Longin. 44; with acc.; impf. 1401

έφρούρεον, ουν, -εες, εις, -εε, ει, pies. pas. φεουεέομαι, οῦμαι, to be garrisoned, guarded. Fr. peougós.

Φρούρημα, άτος, τό, that which is guarded; an inclosure; a guard, Eurip. Electr. 798; Æschyl. S. Theb. 431; an escort; custody, Soph. Aj. 54. Fr. φρουρέω.

Φρουρήσει, 3. sing. 1. f. ind. act. of φρουρέω.

Φρουρητός, ή, όν, verbal adj. from φεουείω, watched, guarded.

Φρουρήτωρ, ορος, δ, a watcher, guard. Fr. φρουρέω.

Deougizés, n, év, of or belonging to a watch, guard, or garrison. Fr. φρουρά.

Φρουρία, ας, ή, and

Φρούριον, ου, τό, s. as φρουρά, a fortress where a garrison is placed; a guard-house; a garrison; είς φρούρια καὶ είς λοχαγίας, for guards and leaders of companies, Xen. Anab. i, 4, 14; a castle or fortified port; a caution ; τοιούτο μέν σοι τούτο Φρούgiov λέγω, I say thus much to you by way of caution, Æschyl. Prom. 803. From

Φρουρίς, ίδος, ή, a guard-ship, scil. vavs, Xen. Hist. i, 3, 11. Φρουροδόμος, ου, ό, ή, watching or guarding the house. Fr. quoueos and domos.

Φρουρός, οῦ, ὁ, a guard, a watcher, a sentinel, a soldier of a garrison : φρουροί, a garrison, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 17. Fr. neó and overs, by crasis and changing & into φ.

Φρουρούμενος, part. pres. pas. contract. of φρουγέω.

Φρουρωμες, Dor. for φρουρωμεν, 1. pl. pres. subj. act. of φρουρέω, which see.

Φεύαγμα, άτος, τό, and φευαγμός, ov, o, snorting, Soph. Electr. 716; neighing, Æschyl. S. Theb. 457; metaphor. pride, insolence, arrogance. Fr. 1. sing. pf. pas. of φευάττομαι.

Φευαγμοσέμνακος, ου, δ, ή, haughty and insolent; τεόπους φευαγμοσεμνάκους, Aristoph. Vesp. 135. Fr. φεύαγμα and σεμνός. Φευάσσομαι. See φευάττομαι. ΦΡΥΑ'ΣΣΩ, or $-\tau\tau\omega$, f. $\xi\omega$, to

snort, neigh; properly applied to a high-mettled horse; 1. a. ἐφεύαξα mostly used in the middle voice; in the active, found only in the Septuagint. See next.

Φευάττομαι, f. άξομαι, to snort, neigh; to be mettlesome; to strut proudly; to be insolent; to be puffed up with vain hopes;

to be proud, to carry one's self high. Hence, in Engl. TO FRET. Φρυγανίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to gather wood for fuel. Fr. φεύγω. Φιῦγανισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a gathering of dry wood for fuel, Thucyd. vii, 4. Same Th.

Φεύγάνον, ου, τό, pl. τὰ φεύγανα, small sticks used for kindling a fire, a faggot, dry wood, Thucyd. iii, 111; Aristoph. Av. 642; Xen. Anab. iv, 3, 8; a dry twig. Th. φεύγω.

Φεῦγἄνοφόςος, ου, ο, ή, a carrier of faggots. Fr. φούγανον and φίρω. Φρύγες, ων, oi, the Phrygians.

Φεύγετον, and φεύγετεον, ου, τό, a vessel in which any thing is parched, roasted, or baked.

Φρυγηναι, 2. a. inf. pas. to φρύγω. Φρυγία, ας, n, and Ion. -in, ns, a country in Asia Minor, Phrygia; Gr. hot, dry.

Φευγίλος, ου, i, the name of a bird which occurs in the Aves of Aristophanes, perhaps the finch.

Φεύγιον, 'ου, τό, a frying-pan; dry wood, Psalm ci, 4. Th. φεύγω. But

Φρύγιον, ου, τό, a war-song, sung by the Phrygians.

Φεύγιος, ία, ιον, Phrygian, of or from Phrygia; Φρύγιοι νόμοι, μελή, Phrygian music, i. e. music played on the flute, said to be invented by Marsyas, wilder than the music for the lyre. Hence φευγιστί.

Φεύγιος, ία, ιον, dry, properly by frying or parching. From Φεύ-

Φρυγιστί, adv. like a Phrygian, like Phrygian music, i. e. quick, spirit-stirring, Plat. Polit. iii, 399, A.

Φεύγμα, ἄτος, τό, a parched or dried piece of any thing. φεύγω.

Φευγμός, οῦ, ὁ, a parching, frying; roasting; broiling. From ΦΡΥΊΩ, φεύσσω, οτ -ττω, f. ύξω, to fry, to roast, parch, Thucyd. vi, 22; to broil, to dry; 1. a. ἔφευξα, 1. a. pas. ιφεύχθην, 2. a. ιφεύγην.

Φρυκτός, ή, όν, roasted, Aristoph. Vesp. 1331; fried, broiled; toa-ted, parched; as a substantive it has various significations: a fried or parched bean, used to express an opinion, or to give a vote; a light or beacon, used as a signal to give notice of the approach of the enemy, Thucyd. iii, 22: Φευκτοί τι ζεοντο πολέμιοι, Id. ii, 93; Fschyl. Ag. 30, 273; οι τρυκτοί (iχθῦς under-

stood), small fishes, for frying; φευκτούς σκευάσω, I will make you fried fish, ταυτηί τη δαδί, with this torch here, Aristoph. Vesp. 1371. Th. φεύγω.

Φρυκτωρίω, ω, f. ήσω, to keep up the watch-fire by night; to give a signal by torches, or a beaconlight, Thucyd. iii, 80; and

Φρυκτωρία, ας, h, the burning of torches as a night-signal, beacon-light, Æschyl. Ag. 33, 476. Φρυκτώριον, ίου, τό, a fire by which notice was given of the enemy's approach, Thucyd. iii, 22; a place for making or observing signals; a light-house; and

Φρυκτωρός, οῦ, ὁ, and ἡ, one who φουκτούς ώρει, i. e. watches the signal-fires; a sentinel to light the signal-fires, Æschyl. Ag. 576. Fr. φευκτής and ωεα. Φρύνη, ης, ή, a toad.

ΦΡΥ~NOΣ, ou, o, and φeuvn, ns, ń, a toad.

Φρύζ, ἔγός, δ, a Phrygian; pl. Φεύγες, the Trojans, Eurip. Hec. 4.

Φρυζεί, Dor. for φρύζει, 3. sing. 1. f. of φεύγω.

Φεύζω, f. to φεύγω.

Φεύσσω, or -ττω, s. as φεύγω. Φευχθήναι, 1. a. inf. pas. to φεύγω.

 $\Phi_{\ell}\tilde{\omega}$, by syncope for $\phi_{\ell\ell}^{\epsilon}\omega$, to bear. $\Phi \tilde{\nu}$, Ion. for $\tilde{\epsilon} \phi \nu$, she clung to, Il. vi, 253; ἐντ' ἄρα οἱ φῦ χειρί, then she clung to his hand, i. e. she grasped his hand, Il. xiv, 232; 3. sing. 2. a. of φύω, 2. a. έφυν. Φũ, adv. an exclamation, expressive of aversion or discontent, Aristoph. Lys. 804; faugh!

Φυά, ãs, h, Poet. for φυή, ñs, nature, disposition, Eurip. Electr. 461. Th. φύω.

Φυγαγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, one who conducts a fugitive. Fr. quyn and ἄγω.

Φύγάδε, adv. in flying, to flight. Τh. φεύγω.

Φυγαδεία, ας, ή, a putting to flight, a driving away; exile, flight. Fr. φυγαδεύω.

Φυγαδείον, ου, τό, a refuge, asylum; a city of refuge. Fr. φεύγω.

Φυγαδεύομαι, to be banished; to go into exile. Fr. φυγάς.

Φυγαδευτήριον, ου, τό, a refuge, asylum; a city of refuge. Fr. preced.

Φυγάδεύω, to banish, to drive into exile, Nen. Hist. ii, 3, 18; Demosth. 1088, 10. Fr. quyás and φεύγω.

Φυγαδικός, ή, όν, pertaining to fugitives or exiles. Fr. quyás. Φυγάδοθήρας, ου, ό, a pursuer or hunter of exiles. Th. Quyás and Inga.

Φυγαίχμης, ου, ό, ή, shunning the fight; 'Ιάνων λάος οὐ φυγαίχμας, Æschyl. Pers. 984; unwarlike. Fr. φεύγω and αίχμή.

Φυγάς, αδος, δ, ή, a fugitive, an exile, Eurip. Orest. 756; a banished man. Th. φεύγω.

Φυγγάνω, to escape, Æschyl. Prom. 511; ουτι με φυγγάνει, Soph. Electr. 132; with future

 $\Phi \dot{\nu} \gamma \delta \alpha$, and $\phi \dot{\nu} \gamma \delta n v$, adv. in the manner of flight, in flight, by secret flight, Æschyl. Eum. 246. Th. φεύγω.

Φύγελλος, ου, δ, a proper name, Phygellus; Gr. shunning the eyes of men.

Φύγε, Epic for έφυγε, 3. sing. 2. a. to Φεύγω.

Φυγέειν, Epic for φυγεῖν, 2. a. inf. to φεύγω.

Φύγεν, for έφυγεν, Ion. 3. sing.

2. a. ind. of φεύγω.

Φυγή, ñs, h, flight, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 22; disposition to fly; evasion; banishment or exile, Xen. Anab. vii, 7, 35; a band or body of exiles; ήρημένοι ύπὸ τῆς Φυγῆς, being deputed by the band of exiles, Demosth. 47, 8; τλήμονες φυγαί, Eurip. Bacch. 1340; φυγην ποιείσθαι, to take to flight; is φυγην τείπισθαι, to betake themselves to flight; also, to cause banishment; ἐν φυγὴν κατέστησαν, they put to flight, Thucyd. ii, 21. Th. φεύγω. But

Φύγη, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. act., and φύγησιν, for φύγη, by paragoge of ow, and in 2. pl. φύγητε, of φεύγω.

Φύγησι, φύγησιν, Epic for φύγη, 3. sing. subj. 2. a. act. to φεύγω. Φυγοδέμνιος, ου, ό, ή shunning the marriage bed. Fr. Φεύγω and δέμνιον.

Φυγοδικέω, ω, f. ήσω, to avoid trial, or a lawsuit; to retract or become nonsuit, Demosth. 1013, Fr. φεύγω and δίκη.

Φύγοις, οι, 2. and 3. sing. 2. a. opt. act., in 1. pl. φύγοιμεν, of φεύγω.

Φυγομαχίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to flee from battle, to avoid battle. Fr. φεύγω and μάχη.

Φυγόζενος, ου, ό, ή, (φεύγων τοὺς ξένους,) shunning guests or strangers; inhospitable, uncivil towards guests or strangers. Fr. φεύγω and ξένος.

Φυγόπονος, ου, ό, ή, avoiding toil, labor, trouble; indolent. Fr. Φεύγω and πόνος.

Φυγοπτόλεμος, ου, δ, ħ, one who shuns or flies from war, cowardly, Odys. xiv, 213. Fr. φεύγω and πτόλεμος, Poet. for πόλεμος.

Φύγω, obsol., whence 2. aor. έφυ-

Φυγών, οῦσα, όν, 2. a. part. to φεύγω.

Φυέν, part. n. g. 2. a. of φυείς, εῖσα, έν. Fr. φύω.

Φύεται, 3. sing. pres. pas. φύεσθαι, pres. inf. m. of φύω.

Φύζα, ns, 'n, flight caused by panic; a shameful flight, Ion. for φυγή· Φύζα, Φόζου αξυόεντος ἐταίξη, Flight, the companion of chilling Fear, Il. ix, 2. Th. φεύγω.

Φυζακινός, ή, όν, ready to run for fear; shy, cowardly, timorous, φυζακινῆς ἐλάφοισι, Il. xiii, 102. Φυζάλέος, έα, έον, s. as preced.

Φυζίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, and φύζω, to put to flight; π εφυζόσες, part. 2. pf., in headlong flight, Π . xxi, 6.

Φύζω, obsol., whence πεφυζώς, part. pf., Il. xxi, 6, 528.

Φῦή, ης, ἡ, nature, disposition, talent; character; stature; growth; mien, Π. ii, 58; appearance, Π. i, 115; family, descent. Th. φύω.

Φυη, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. pas. of φύω, f. φύσω, 2. a. ἐφύην, Plato Rep. v, 53.

Φυἦναι, 2. a. inf. pas. to φύω. Φύκης, ου, δ. and φῦκίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a kind of fish; a sea-calf.

Φυκιόεις, όεσσα, όεν, abounding with sea-weed, *Il.* xxiii, 693. *Th.* φῦκος.

Φικίου, and φύκιου, ου, τό, s. as φύκος.

Duxis, idos, n. See quans.

Φυκογείτων, ονος, δ, π, near the sea-weed, dwelling by the sea. Fr. φυκος and γείτων.

ΦΥ KOΣ, εος, τό, the plant alkanet; sea-weed; a sea-plant used as a dye for wool and as a paint for the face, Aristoph. Thesm. 2; fucus; the red color from the same; a certain kind of fish.

Φυκοφάγος, ου, δ, h, eating seaweed. Fr. φύκος and φάγω.

Φυκτός, ή, όν, fled, to be shunned; avoidable, that may be shunned. Fr. Φεύγω.

Φυκώδης, εος, δ, ή, resembling sea-

weed. Fr. $\phi \tilde{v} \times os$ and $\tilde{v} \delta os$. $\Phi \tilde{v} \lambda'$, for $\phi \tilde{v} \lambda \alpha$, nom. pl. of $\phi \tilde{v} \lambda \delta os$, ou, $\tau \delta$, s. as $\phi u \lambda \eta$, a tribe, etc.

συ, το, s. as φυλη, α τιτος, ειε. Φύλαγμα, ατος, τό, whatever is kept or guarded, or given in charge to be kept; custody; a command; a charge: an order. Fr. φυλάσσω.

Φῦλᾶδόν, adv. by tribes. Th. φυλή.

Φυλακά, ας, ά, Dor. for φυλακή.

Φύλακας, acc. pl., and

Φύλακες, nom. pl. of φύλαζ, ακος, δ, ἡ, a keeper; in dat. pl. Ion. φυλάκεσσι.

Φυλακή, ης, ή, a guard, Thucyd. vii, 71; guardianship, Xen. Œcon. 7, 39; custody; a watch; is φυλακήν, to watch, Thucyd. vii, 4; outposts, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 19; protection, Id. i, 2, 9; security, Demosth. 215, 21; a garrison, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 16; a third part of the night, which was divided into three watches, in which the guards or sentinels were regularly relieved by others; attendants, followers: φυλακαί, soldiers on station; the place where guards were stationed; a body-guard, Demosth. 622, 7; a prison; caution, Id. 616, 24; the removal or avoiding of any evil or inconvenience; precaution, vigilance; ἐν φυλακῆ ἔχειν, to keep guard; φυλακήν ἔχειν περί τινα, to be careful about any one; ἔχειν φυλακήν, to keep guard; φυλακήν καταλύειν, to dismiss the watch or guard, Aristoph. Vesp. 2; φύλακας.... καθιστάναι, to appoint the watch, Xen. Cyr. iii, 3, 17. The Jews at first had three watches; but after Pompey's time, they used

four. From the same. But Φυλάκη, ης, η, Phylace, a town of Thessaly.

Φυλακίδης, ου, δ, the son of Phylacus.

Φυλαχίζω, f. ίσω, to cast into prison; to drag to prison; and Φυλαχικός, ή, όν, capable of guarding or protecting. Fr. φυλάσ-

Φυλάκιος, ου, δ, a Phylacian. Φυλάκισσα, ης, ἡ, a female guard or keeper; ναῦς, a guard-ship. Φυλακίτης, ου, ὁ, a jailer; a keeper of a prison. Fr. φυλακή.

Φύλακος, ου, δ, Ion. for φύλαξ, Herodt. i, 84.

Φυλακτίον, verbal adj., it must be guarded, or I must guard against, beware of, Æschyl. S. Theb. 481. See Φυλάσσω. Φυλακτέος, α, ον, to be guarded. See φυλακτέον.

Φυλακτής, ῆςος, δ, a guard, keeper, Π. ix, 66; watch; in pl. φυλακτῆςες. Γτ. φυλάσσω.

Φυλακτήρια, ων, τά, phylacteries, pieces of parchment, on which were written words of the law, and which the Jews wore on their arms and necks, as amulets. Fr. φυλακτήριον.

Φυλακτηςία, ας, ή, custody; a garrison; watches, by day or night; and

Φυλακτής τον, ου, τό, the spot or station for the sentinels, guard, or watch, Thucyd. iv, 31; Xen. Cyr. vii, 5, 6; a guard-house; also, a garrison, forress, citadel, Herodt. v, 52; also, an antidote, an amulet; a preservative. See φυλακτής ια.

Φυλακτίκός, ή, όν, having the power to watch, guard, preserve; also, watchful, attentive, Xen. Mem. iii, 4, 9; observant; and Φύλαξ, žκος, ὁ and ἡ, a guard or keeper, Xen. Cyr. vii, 2, 2; a preserver, Thucyd. ii, 24; also, a watchman, sentinel; a governor, Soph. Œd. T. 1418; Xen. Anab. vi, 5, 3; φύλακας καθιστάναι, to appoint sentinels or watches. Th. φυλάσσω.

Φυλάζαι, 1. a. inf. act. But Φύλαζαι, 1. a. imperat. m. of φυλάσσω, which see.

Φυλάξατε, 2. pl. 1. a. imperat. act. of same verb.

Φυλαξείς, Dor. for φυλάξεις, 2. fut. to φυλάσσω.

Φύλαζις, εως, ή, s. as φυλακή, Eurip. Hel. 505.

Φυλαρχίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be the head of a tribe; to command the cavalry; and

Φύλαςχος, ov, o, s. as φυλάςχης, the head of a tribe; a commander of a troop of horse, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 14; of these there were ten, one in each tribe, Aristoph. Av. 799.

Φύλας, αντος, δ, a man's name, Phylas.

Φυλάσσαι, Ion. for φυλάζαι, 1. a. inf. act. of φυλάσσω.

Φυλασσέμεναι, Dor., hence φυλάσσειν, pres. inf. of φυλάσσω, Il. x, 312.

Φυλάσσοισι, Æol. for φυλάσσουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. of

ΦΥΛΑ΄ ΣΣΩ, or -ττω, f. φυλάζω, pf. πεφύλακα, Plat. Legg. i, 632; Xen. Cyr. viii, 6, 3, has διαπεφυλάκασι (Matthiæ, Gram. 255); to guard, preserve, keep, defend; φυλάττοι σε Ζεύς, may

Jupiter protect you, Aristoph. Eq. 439; to watch an opportunity, Thucyd. vii, 25; to observe, Demosth. 328, 3 : to take care, δπως φυλάσσοιεν μηδένα.... πιραιούσθαι, Thucyd. vii, 17; to keep an eye upon or to watch any one; to keep guard upon, Demosth. 638, 15; φυλάσσομαι and φυλάττομαι, mid., to guard one's self or for one's self; xal φυλάξασθαι τοὺς ἀπειλούντας, and to guard against those threatening him; to be on one's guard; to beware of; to avoid, shun; pas. to be guarded; vúκτα φυλάσσειν, to watch through the night, Odys. v, 466; 1. a. ἐφύλαξα, 1. a. m. ἐφυλαξάμην, ω, ατο, f. mid. φυλάξομαι, I shall be guarded, Soph. Phil. 48; μηδέ μ' φύλασσ' έφοςμῶν, don't keep pressing upon me, Id. Ed. C. 816 (not properly understood by interpreters, see Ellendt's Lex. Soph.); φύλακας φυλάσσειν, Xen. Anab. v, 1, 2; excubias agere, to mount guard; a. pas. ἐφυλάχθην, pf. pas. πιφύλαγμαι, ξαι, κται. φύλαξ.

Φυλαττόμενος, part. pres. pas., and

Φυλάττων, ουσα, ον, part. pres. act. of φυλάττω.

Φυλείδης, ου, ό, a man's name, the son of Phyleus.

Φυλετεύω, f. εύσω, to admit as a member into a tribe. Fr. φυλή. Φυλέτης, ου, δ, belonging to the same tribe, Æschin. c. Ctes.; ὅτι στεφανούνται ύπὸ τῶν Φυλετῶν, that they are crowned by the members of their own tribe, Demosth. 921, 2: Aristoph. Acharn. Τh. φυλή.

Φυλιτίκός, ή, όν, of or belonging to a φυλίτης, or one of the same tribe.

Φυλέτις, ίδος, ή, fem. of φυλί-

ΦΥΛΗ', ñs, h, a race, a tribe; a tribe at Athens, forming a tenth part of the citizens, Demosth. 556, 5; κατὰ φυλάς, by tribes; a family; a class; a genus, an order; also, a troop of horse. Xen. Hist. ii, 4, 3; a company of soldiers, Thucyd. vii, 69. Fr. φύω.

Φυλή, ns, h, Phyle, a strong fort in Attica, Xen. Hist. ii, 4, 2. Φυλία, ας, ή, a kind of wild olive-

Φυλίκη, ης, ή, "Rhamnus alaternus, Theophr. H. Pl. 1, 15." Spreng. 1, 83.

Φυλίον, ου, τό, dimin. of φυλή. Φύλλα, τά, leaves, Il. i, 234; φύλλων γενίη, the succession of leaves, Id. vi, 146; hence, φύλλ' andar, the leaves of the poets. Fr. φύλλον.

Φυλλάς, άδος, ή, a heap of leaves, Herodt, viii, 24; στειπτή γε φυλλάς, Soph. Phil. 33; a profusion of leaves, a grove, a leafy branch; a green bough, Aristoph. Vesp. 398 ; τεμνίαν τε φυλλάδα, and a sacred grove, Soph. Trach. 754; greenness, vigor, Æschyl. Ag. 89. Th. φύλλον. Φυλλείον, ου, τό, a leaf, pl. foli-

age. Fr. φύλλον.

Φύλλίνος, ίνη, ινον, like leaves; made of leaves, leafy. Fr. φύλλov.

Φυλλίτις, ιδος, ή, a plant, with leaves and no flower, a kind of fern, scolopendrium officinale.

Φυλλοβολέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to cast or lose its leaves, Aristoph. Nub. 1007; to scatter leaves; to strew with leaves; and

Φυλλοδολία, ας, \dot{n} , the losing, scattering, or strewing of leaves. From

Φυλλοβόλος, ου, δ, ή, losing its leaves; scattering or strewing leaves. Fr. φύλλον and βάλλω. Φυλλόκομος, ου δ, ή, leafy, Aristoph. Av. 215; covered with foliage. Fr. φύλλον and κόμη. ΦΥ'ΛΛΟΝ, ου, τό, a leaf; a blade; foliage; a flower, Theocr. xi, 26. Fr. φύω.

Φυλλοβροέω, ω, f. ήσω, to shed leaves; to drop as leaves, Aristoph. Av. 1481; and

Φυλλοβρόος, contract. -ους, ου, ο, n, shedding its leaves. Fr. φύλλον and ρέω.

Φυλλοστεώς, ωτος, and φυλλόστρωτος, ου, δ, ή, strewed or overspread with leaves. Fr.φύλλον and στεώννυμι. Th. στοeέω, the same.

Φυλλόστεωτος, ου, δ, ή, also, φυλλοστεώς, strewed or covered with leaves. Fr. φύλλον and στεών-YULLI.

Φυλλοφόρος, ου, ό, ή, bearing leaves. Fr. φύλλον and φίρω.

Φυλλοχόος, ου, ό, ή, shedding the leaves; φυλλοχόοι μῆνες, the leaf-shedding months. Fr. φύλλον and χέω.

Φυλλόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\omega\sigma\omega$, to form into leaves; to cover with leaves. Fr. φύλλον.

Φυλοξασιλεύς, έως, δ, the chief of the tribe chosen to preside at the performance of certain religious ceremonies. Fr. φυλή

and βασιλεύς.

Φυλοκεϊνέω, to distinguish races, Fr. Qualow choose by races. and xeiva.

Φῦλον, ου, τό, ε. αε φυλή, ῆς, ἡ, a tribe, a race, a kind; the stock or species of any living thing; φυλον 9:ων, the race of gods, Hom.; the people, Soph. Æd. T. 19; a nation, Xen. Cyr. i, 5, 2; a band of men, μυρία φῦλα περικτιόνων ἐπικούρων, Π. xvii, 220. Fr. φύω.

Φύλοπις, ιδος, ή, the shout of a people; a war-shout; a dispute, Soph. Electr. 1061; a combat, a battle; φύλοπις αἰνή, a dreadful combat. Fr. φυλον or φυλή, a nation, a people, and of, orios, n, a voice, as if the shout of nations, Il. v, 379.

Φυλώ, όος, ους, n, the name of a woman, Phylo.

Φῦμα, ἄτος, τό, whatever grows from the earth or from another thing, as a sucker; a shoot, a plant; an imposthume, a swelling, a tumor, Herodt. iii, 133. Τh. φίω.

Φυματώδης, εος, δ, ή, affected with tumors or hard swellings. φῦμα.

Φυμι, whence 2. a. έφυν, inf. φυναι, part. φύς. See φύω.

 $\Phi_{\tilde{\nu}\nu\alpha i}$, to be or to be produced, 2. a. inf. act. of φυμι, or φύω, f. φῦσω, to produce; 2. a. ἔφυν, part. 2. a. φύς.

 $\Phi \tilde{\nu} v au o$, Ion. for $\tilde{\epsilon} \phi v v au o$, 3. pl. impf. pas. of φυμι. Th. φύω. Φυξάνως, ορος, δ, shunning or avoiding men, Æschyl. Suppl. 8. Fr. φεύγω and ανής.

Φύξηλις, ίδος, δ, ή, a vagabond, runaway, exile; a coward, Il. xvii, 143; timorous. Fr. φεύ-

Φυζίμηλος, ου, δ, ή, trees, so high as to be beyond the reach of injury by sheep, Æschyl. Fragm. 385. Fr. φεύγω and μήλον.

Φύζιμος, and φύζιος, ου, δ, ή, to be avoided; convenient for escaping. It is used actively by Soph. Antig. 788, καί σ' οὐτ' ἀθανάτων φύζιμος οὐδείς, and no one of mortals shall escape you. Th. Φεύγω.

Φύζιος, ου, ό, ή, protecting an escape; Phyxios, an epithet of Jupiter.

Φύξις, εως, ή, flight, escape, Il. x, 447.

Φυομένω, dat. sing. part. pres. pas., and

Φύοντι, Dor. for φύουσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. of φύω.

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Φύρᾶμᾶ, ᾶτος, τό, any thing mixed or kneaded; a mass, dough; mortar. Fr. φυράω.

 $Φύς \overline{α}$ σις, εως, \dot{n} , the act of kneading; a mixing together. Fr. the same.

Φύρασον, 1. a. imperat. act. of φυράω.

Φυςάτης, ου, δ, one who mixes; one who embroils. Fr. φύρω. Φυξάω, ω, (rather φύξω,) f. άσω, to mix; to blend together; to steep in water; to knead; to moisten; to pollute or stain, γην θανόντες τήνδε φυράσειν φόva, Æschyl. S. Theb. 48; mid. φυράομαι, 1. α. ἐφυρασάμην · φυεασάμενος την φωνήν, blending his own voice with that of another, i. e. assuming an effeminate voice, Aristoph. Nub. 979; 1. a. pas. ἐφυςάθην, Plat. Theæt.; pf. pas. πεφύραμαι. Th. φύρω. Φύεδην, adv. by making a mixture; confusedly, without distinction; pell-mell, Xen. Cyr. vii, 1, 18. Th. φύρω.

Φύριν, pres. inf. act. of φύρω. Φύρμα, ἄτος, τό, a mixture; a mass; any thing soiled or spoiled; also, filth, ordure.

Φυρμός, οῦ, ὁ, a mixture, confusion; a fouling, defiling, polluting, soiling. From

 Φ Υ'PΩ, f. φὔεω, and Æol. φύεσω, 1. a. $"\varphi \nu \varrho \sigma \alpha$, to mix or confound; to blend together, Eurip. Hec. 944; ἔφῦςον είκῆ πάντα, they rashly confounded every thing, Æschyl. Prom. 459; to knead; to soil, pollute; to defile, make dirty; to moisten, Eurip. Orest. 1410; mid. to mix with persons in the intercourse of life; pas. to be soiled, disfigured, stained; to be stupid; made wet; ὄμμα δακεύοις πεφυρμένοι, Thucyd. iii, 49; pf. pas. πέφυρμαι, 3. f. pas. πεφύεσομαι, Pind. Nem. 104.

Φύς, φύντος, part. 2. a. act. of φυμι, 2. a. έφυν.

 $\Phi \tilde{\nu} \sigma \alpha$, or $\phi \nu \sigma \sigma \alpha$, n_s , n_s , wind, a blast; a pair of bellows, Il. xviii, 470; a bladder; flatulence, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 16. Th. $\phi \nu \sigma \acute{a} \omega$.

Φυσᾶθείς, εῖσα, έν, Dor. for φυσηθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of φυσάω. Φῦσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of φύω.

Φῦσἄλ/5, δος, ή, a bubble in the water; a flute or fife, Aristoph. Lys. 1245; a kind of plant. Fr. φυσάω.

Φύσᾶλος, ου, δ, a toad; a kind of fish. Th. φυσάω.

Φύσας, αντος, f. g. φύσασα, ns, 'n,

part. 1. a. act. of $\varphi i \omega \cdot \delta \varphi i \sigma \alpha s$, a father; $\delta \varphi i \sigma \alpha \sigma \alpha$, a mother; of $\varphi i \sigma \alpha \sigma \alpha \tau s$, parents.

Φυσατήριον, ου, τό, a pipe, Aristoph. Lys. 1242.

Φυσάω, ω, f. ήσω, to puff or blow; to blow, as bellows, Il. xviii, 470; or as a wind instrument; to inflate, distend; to puff up or swell; ἔνδοθεν αὐτὰς ὥσπερ εύστιν φυσᾶ, it blows them up within, as a bladder, Aristoph. Nub. 405; to inflate with hope, etc., Demosth. 169, 23; to breathe, Soph. Electr. 1377; to exhale; πεφυσημένος, blown up, inflated, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 25; τί δεινὰ φυσᾶς; why do you puff with rage? Eurip. Iph. A. 381; αἴμα φυσῶν, breathing blood or slaughter, Soph. Electr. 1377. Th. Quw. Φύσει, 3. sing. 1. f. of φύω · also the dat. sing. of Quois.

Φυσέω, Ion. for φυσάω φυσέωμενος, Ion. pres. part. pas. for φυσώμενος.

Φύση, ης, η, for φῦσα, wind, a blast, breath, flatulence, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 14. Fr. φυσάω.

Φύσημα, ἄτος, τό, what is blown; any thing puffed u_r or inflated; an air-bubble; μέλανος αίματος φυσήματα, bubbles of black blood, Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1114; a bladder; a puff; a blast, a gale of wind, Aristoph. Ran. 816; a breath, a sigh; στίςων δ' ἀτὸ φύσημ' ἀνεὶς δύστλητον Έτσοχλῆς ἀνάζ, Eurip. Phæn. 1452. Fr. φυσάω.

Φυσητίον, verbal adj. from φύσαω, one must blow, blow up.

Φῦσητής, ῆςος, ὁ, a fan; a pair of bellows; the orifice on the head of certain fish through which they spout water, etc., Herodt. iv, 2; a ventilator; a pipe or some wind instrument. Th. φυσάω.

Φυσητήριου, ου, τό, a pair of bellows, an air-hole; any wind instrument, a pipe, Aristoph. Lys. 242. Fr. φυσάω.

Φυσητός, ή, όν, blown, inflated; puffed up. Fr. φυσάω.

Φυσίᾶμα, ατος, τό, a breathing, panting, Æschyl. Eum. 53. From

Φυσιάω, ω, to breathe out; s. as φυσιόω, to pant; pas. to be blown up, to be swollen with passion, etc.

Φυσιγγόομαι, as pas., to be excited by eating garlic, strictly of fighting cocks; hence, of the Megarians, δδύναις πεφυσιγγωμένοι,

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all-inflamed with their woes, in allusion to the garlic grown in Megara. Fr. φῦσιγξ.

Φυσιγγόω, ω, f. ώσω, to blister, Aristoph. Acharn. 526; πεφυσιγγωμένοι, irritated. Fr. φυσίγξ.

Φυσίγναθος, ου, δ and ħ, the name of a frog, Physignathus; as if swelling his cheeks. Fr. φυσάω and γνάθος.

Φυσιγνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, s. as Φυσιογνώμων.

Φῦσιγξ, γγος, ἡ, the outer coat of garlic; raised like a blister above the skin; a vesicle or blister on the hands or feet. Th. Φυσάω.

Φυσίζοος, ου, δ, ħ, producing the necessaries of life; an epithet of the earth, Il. iii, 243; life-maintaining, Æschyl. Suppl. 579. Fr. Φύω and ζάω.

Φυσίκιλλος, ου, δ, a cake of wheaten flour, used at Sparta. Φυσίκός, ή, όν, natural, conformable or agreeable to nature; implanted by nature, Xen. Mem. iii, 9, 1; physical; also, a physician, an observer or interpreter of nature; οἱ φυσικοί, natural philosophers; τὸ φυσικόν, natural philosophy; also

Φυσἴκῶς, adv. naturally; according to nature. Fr. φ ύσις. Th. φ ύω.

Φυσιογνωμονέω, ω, f. ήσω, to examine the features; to judge of the character from the features, etc.; φυσιογνωμονήσουσι τοὺς ἀποψηφισωμένους, they will detect by their countenances those who have acquitted the guilty, Demosth. 799, 21. Fr. φυσιογνώμων.

Φυσιογνωμονία, ας, ή, the art of judging of character, etc., from external appearance, chiefly of the countenance. Same Th.

Φυσιογνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, judging of external nature; judging of a man's character by his outward look. Fr. φύσις and γνώμη.

Φυσιοῖ, 3. sing. contract. pres. ind. of Φυσιόω.

Φυσιολογία, ας, ἡ, an inquiry into the laws of nature, a dissertation on the properties of bodies; natural philosophy; physiology; and

Φὔσιολόγος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, that treats or discourses of nature or physical science; an inquirer into the laws of nature, and the properties, etc., of bodies; a physiologist; a natural philoso-

pher. Fr. Ovois and Loyos. Φυσιόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\tilde{\omega}$ σω, to puff, to blow, to pant; to inflate; quσιόσμαι, οῦμαι, to be puffed up, inflated, to swell, to be full of wind; to be proud; pf. pas. πεξυσίωμαι, part. pf. pas. πεφυσιωμίνος, η, ον. Τh. φυσάω.

Φυτίδων, Epic part. pres. from

Φύσις, εως, ή, a natural production of any kind. It is applied both to the appearance of the body and the qualities of the mind, Xen. Cyr. i, 1, 1. Aristoph. Nub., and the different meaning affixed to the word by Socrates and Strepsiades; nature, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 11; character, Id. Cyr. i, 1, 5; disposition, Id. Mem. ii, 1, 2, 14; mode or kind; βιοτῆς....φύσιν, mode of life, Soph. Phil. 165; the natural distinction of the sexes; stature; figure or appearance; φύσιν τίν' εἶχε; what appearance had Laius? Soph. Œd. T. 740; Aristoph. Vesp. 1074; also, nativity; constitution, shape, substance; offspring, Soph. Antig. 345; the general custom, practice, or law of nations, see 1 Cor. xi, 14; φύσειε, plants; substances of all kinds; κατὰ φύσιν, according to nature, naturally παρά φύσιν, contrary to nature; also, unusual; ύπες την φύσιν, above the capacity; ή ὑπαρχούση φύσις, the quality that belongs to any one, Thucyd. ii, 45. φύω.

Φυσίωσις, εως, ή, inflation, swelling, pride; inflation of mind; arrogance. Fr. φυσίοω.

Φύσκη, ης, ή, the lower part of the belly; a vesicle, a blister, because inflated; a pudding; a sausage, Aristoph. Eq. 364. Fr. φυσάω.

Φύσχος, ου, ό, a sausage, a pud-Fr. φυσάω. Also a proper name, Physcus.

Φυσσαν, pres. inf. of

Φυσσάω, for φυσάω, to blow in, to inflate.

Φυσσίω, Ion. for φυσσάω.

Φυσσητής, ῆςος, δ, an instrument for blowing or inflating : a pair of bellows; a fan. $Fr. \phi v$. σάω.

Φυστή, or φύστη, ης, ή, a kind of barley-cake, not kneaded firmly, μάζα understood. Fr. φύρω.

Φύστις, ίδος, ή, what is produced, a product, progery, Æschyl.

Pers. 890.

Φυστός, ή, όν, blown up, soft, spongy; φυστην μᾶζαν, spongy bread, Aristoph. Vesp. 622.

Φυταλιά, ãs, ή, a place planted with trees, a garden, orchard, nursery, vineyard; καλον φυταλιῆς καὶ ἀρούρης, Π. vi, 195; a plantation. Fr. φυτόν. Φύω.

Φυτάλμιος, ου, δ, ή, nourishing plants; nourishing, Soph. Æd. C. 149; productive, producing, Æschyl. Ag. 318; causing fertility, genial. Fr. φύω.

Φυτάομαι, to plant, beget, engender, produce (wants authority).

Φυτάς, άδος, ή, a young plant; the plant of an olive-tree. φύω.

Φυτεία, ας, ή, the act of planting or sowing; a plantation, Plat. Theæg. 121, C; Xen. Œcon. 7, 20; a plant put into the ground. Fr. Φυτεύω.

Φυσεύει, 3. sing. pres. ind. of φυσεύω.

Φύτευθεν, Bæot. for εφυτεύθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of φυτεύω, which see.

Φυτεύθητι, 1. a. imperat. of the same.

Φύτευμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing that is planted, a plant, Soph. Œd. C. 703. Fr. φυτεύω.

Φυτεύσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. Ion.,

Φυτεύση, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. act. of φυτεύω.

Φύτευσις, εως, ή, the act of planting, sowing. Fr. φυτεύω.

Φυτευτήριον, ου, τό, a sucker, Xen. Econ. 19, 13; a plant; a nursery, Demosth. 1251, 23. Fr. φυτεύω.

Φυτευτός, ή, όν, planted, sown, Plat. Polit. vi, 510, A. Same

Φυτεύω, f. εύσω, to plant, Xen. Cyr. i, 5, 7; to sow seed; to beget; φυτεύειν παίδας, to beget children, Aristoph. Vesp. 1133; also, to produce, Eurip. Med. 830; καὶ φὔτεύσαντες, Soph. Œd. Τ. 1404; to produce or cause; αὐτὰς τοῖς ἄλλοισι κάκον μέγα πασι φυτεύσαι, Π. χν, 134; to cause to be born; to cause to spring up, Xen. Mem. iv, 3, 6; metaphor. to endeavour, plan, plot, contrive; φυτεύειν τινὶ Θάνατον, to devise or plot one's death; 1. a. ἐφύτευσα, part. ¿ φυτεύσας, a father; ή φυτευσᾶσα, a mother; mid. to plant or sow for one's self, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 8; pas. to be planted, sown, etc.; pf. pas. πεφύτευμαι, σαι, ται, part. πεφυτευμένος, η, ου, 1. a. pas. ἐφυτεύθην, ης, η, imperat. φυτεύθητι, ήτω. Fr. Φυτόν.

Φυτεύων, part. pres. of φυτεύω. Φυτικός, ή, όν, pertaining to plants. Fr. φυτόν.

Φύτλη, ης, ή, generation, production, a race, Pind. Olymp. ix, 2. Φυτοεργός, ου, Poet. for φυτουρyos, which see.

Φυτόν, οῦ, τό, a plant, Xen. Mem. iv, 3, 10; a stalk; a twig; a shrub; a race of men or animals, Æschyl. Suppl. 278; a creature, Plat. Conv. 188, A; Eurip. Med. 233, a descendant; offspring. Fr. φύω.

Φυτός, ή, όν, planted; fit for planting, fertile. Same Th.

Φυτοσκάφος, ου, ό, ή, a husbandman; a gardener; a digger; with $\gamma \tilde{n}$, ground dug and prepared for planting. Fr. φυτόν and σχάπτω.

Φυτοσπόρος, ου, δ, ή, one who sows or plants, a father, Soph. Trach. 356. Fr. Qurón and σπείρω.

Φυτοτροφίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to rear young plants; and

Φυτοτεόφος, ου, δ, ή, one who rears and takes care of plants, a gardener, etc. Fr. φυτόν and τεέφω.

Φυτουργός, ου, δ, a sower, a gardener; a parent; it is construed with πατεός, Soph. Œd. T. 1482; the Creator of all things, Plat. Polit. 597, D. Th. qu-Tov and Leyov.

Φυτοφόρος, ου, δ, h, bearing plants. Fr. φυτόν and φέρω.

Φυτών, ῶνος, δ, a place planted, an orchard, vineyard, etc. Fr. Φυτόν.

 $\Phi \Upsilon' \Omega$, and φύμι, obsol., f. φῦσω, pf. πέφυκα, and πέφυα, Il. iv, 484; πέφϋασι, 1. α. ἔφῦσα, to produce, Xen. Anab. i, 4, 10; to cause to produce or to put forth, as leaves, etc.; to beget, to bring forth, shoot forth, grow, bear; in 2. a. to be born, spring up, arise; to stick, adhere to, to cling to; ἐν δ' ἄρα οἱ φῦ χειei, then he clung to his hand, i. e. grasped his hand, Il. xi, 253 ; οἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες οδὰξ ἐν χείλεσι φύντες, then they all bit their lips, i. e. having their teeth fixed in their lips, Odys. i, 381; the pf. act. πέφυκα has these particular meanings: - to be born so; to have a natural disposition or propensity to; to be so constituted by nature: to be accustomed; to be fit or able or suitable for; to be inclined to; to be agreeable to; it sometimes requires to be translated by ought or should, Eurip. Phæn. 930; εί τοῦτο ούτως πέφῦκε, if this is naturally so; πρὸς τῷ πεφυπέναι, besides being naturally so, Xen. Cyr. ii, 3, 5; η πέφυχε, as is natural; hence adv. σεφυχότως, conformably to his nature, character, disposition, propensity; of Oύσαντες, parents; 2. a. ἔφυν, υς, υ, from φύμι· whence, part. 2. a. φύς, φύντος, 2. pf. πέφυα, Π. iv, 484; part. στεφυώς, υυΐα, Id. xiv, 288; pres. pas. φύομαι, to grow, spring forth, be born, to be produced; pf. pas. πίφυμαι, 2. sing. πέφυσαι (whence φύσις, εως, ή), and 3. sing. πέφυται (whence φυτόν, οῦ, τό) · οὐ τῶν δ' ἔφυς, Eurip. Suppl. 292, where see Markland, you are not of the number, i. e. où " pus ix rou ἀριθμοῦ τῶνδε. The present, future, and 1. aor. are active; the 2. aor., pf., and plupf., intransitive. In Il. vi, 149, the present is intransitive, ως ἀνδεων γενεή ή μεν φύει, ή δ' ἀπολήγει· ωςας φυούσης, in the growth to manhood, Æschyl. S. Theb. 517; Φύσεται Βρασύς, a hero shall spring, Id. Prom. 896. stead of πεφύκασι, Homer generally has πέφτασι, and for πεφυκώς, etc., πεφυώς, πεφυυία, gen. πεφυῶτος. From φύω comes the Lat. fui, originally fuivi, fuerim, etc., fio, fetus, etc.

Φῶ, abbreviated dut. for φωτί, from φωs. Also

 $\Phi_{\widetilde{\varphi}}$, 3. sing. 2. a. subj. of " $\varphi_{n\nu}$, from pnui.

Φωγνύω, or -υμι, to burn, broil, roast, toast. From

 $\Phi \omega_{\gamma \omega}$, f. ξ_{ω} , to burn in the chimney or on the hearth; to roast, broil. Root poy-, whence Lat. focus, foco, foveo; connected with Φάω.

Φώζω, s. as φώγω.

Φωιζ, or φωίζ, κος, ή, a bird of prey, an enemy to another whose eyes it attacks; whence called ὀφθαλμοδόχος, Aristoph. Hist. ix, 3, because atores eis para, i. e. οφθαλμούς. A doubtful orthography for πώυξ, Passow's Lex. Φωίς, ίδος, and contracted φώς, φωδός, 'n, a blister, Aristoph. Plut. 535. Fr. φώζω.

Φώκαια, ας, ή, Ιοπ. Φωκαίη, Pho-

cæa, a city in Ionia; hence, Φω. naisús, Att. Dwnāsús, and Dwzatτης, i, a Phocæan, fem. Φωzaits, idos, a Phocæan woman. ΦΩ'KAINA, ns, n, and φωκοs, ou, ô, a porpoise.

Φωκεύς, έως, δ, a Phocian.

Φώκη, ης, ή, a sea-calf, a seal, phoca, Aristoph. Vesp. 1035; Herodt. i, 202 ; φωκάων....ολοώτατος όδμή, Odys. iv, 442.

 $\Phi_{\omega \varkappa \tilde{n} \varepsilon \varepsilon}$, oi, the name of a people, the Phocæans.

Φωκικός, ή, όν, Phocian.

Dwxis, idos, n, the name of a country, Phocis, Soph. Ed. T. 733.

Φωκίων, ωνος, δ, Phocion, an Athenian general, B. C. 350.

Φῶχος, ου, ὁ, s. as φώχαινα. Φω̃κος, ou, i, Phocus, a son of Phocion.

Φωχυλίδεω, gen. Ion. for Φωχυλί-Sou, of

Φωκυλίδης, ου, δ, a man's name, Phocylides.

Φωλάδις ἄρκτοι, bears living in dens or caves, Theocr. i, 115. Fr. Owleds.

Φωλάς, άδος, δ, ή, living in dens or caves.

Φωλειός, ου, δ, Epic for φωλεός. ΦΩΛΕΟ'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, and φωλεά, ãs, ή, a den, cave, lair; a cavern, burrow, a lurking-place, where wild beasts, such as bears, pass the winter; pl. φωλεά, τά.

Φωλεύω, f. εύσω, s. as φωλέω, f. ήσω, to lie concealed in a den, burrow, cave, lurking-place; to hide in a den or cavern; figuratively, to dwell. Th. φωλεός. Φωλίς, ίδος, n. Artedi makes a distinct genus of pholis, but Linnæus refers to the genus blennius by the name of blennius pholis, in Eng., smooth blenny.

Φωμεν, pl. 2. a. subj. of φημί. Φωνά, Dor. for φωνή.

Φωνάεις, άεσσα, ᾶεν, Dor. for φωνήεις, having a voice; vocal; sonorous. Fr. φωνή.

Φωνᾶντα, by contr. for φωνάεντα, Dor. for φωνήεντα, acc. sing. of Φωνήεις. See Φωνάεις.

Φωνᾶσαι, Dor. for φωνῆσαι, 1. a. inf. act., and

Φωνασκέω, ω, f. ήσω, to exercise the voice, Plat. Legg. ii, 665, E; Demosth. 328, 11; and

Φωνασκία, ας, ή, the exercise of the voice, in singing, declaiming, etc.; ἐπίδειζιν τινα φωνασχίας βουλόμενος ποιήσασθαι, Demosth. 319, 9. Fr. quvn and ἀσκέω.

Φωνασκός, and Φωνασκητής, οῦ, ὁ,

a singing-master, a teacher of declamation. Same Th. Φωνεί, 3. sing. contract. pres. ind., and

Φωνεύντα, Dor. for φωνούντα, n. g. pl. part. pres., and Φωνευντες, Dor. for φωνούντες,

nom. pl. part. pres. act. of Φωνέω, ω, impf. εφώνεον, ουν, f. ήσω, pf. πεφώνηκα, to emit a

sound or voice; to say, Soph. Phil. 239; to speak; to accost or address τινά, Il. i, 201, et passim; Soph. Œd. C. 1485; to converse, sing, shout; to call by name, invite; to command, Id. Aj. 1026; 1. a. ἐφώνησα, 1. a. imperat. act. φώνησον, άτω, 1. a. pas. ἐφωνήθην, ης, η, 1. a. inf. pas. φωνηθήναι. From

Φωνή, ης, η, the voice, Plat. περί dox.; voice, Xen. Mem. i, 4, 6; pronunciation, Thucyd. vi, 5; speech, Soph. Electr. 538; a sound, Eurip. Hec. 1097; a word, saying; clamor, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 3; language; Id. Anab. iv, 8, 3; Æschyl. Ag. 1021; idiom, dialect; τῆ αὐτοῦ φωνη είπων, Plat. Phædr. 62, A; discourse; a report; a song; the chirping, singing, or warbling of birds; Πρίαμος δ' Ελένην ἐκαλέσσατο φωνῆ, Priam called Helen by name, Il. iii, 161; φωνην άφιέναι, or ίεναι, to utter a sound, to speak. Fr. φάω.

Φωνήεις, ήεσσα, ηεν, endowed with speech; ότε φωνήεντα ήν τὰ ζῶα. when animals were endowed with speech, Xen. Mem. ii, 7, 13; vocal, sonorous, speaking. Th. Owvn.

Φωνηθήναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of φωνέω. Φώνημα, ἄτος, τό, what has been uttered, voice; τίνος φώνημα, whose voice? Soph. Phil. 1275; sound, Id. Phil. 234; a word, speech, Id. Œd. T. 324; utterance. Fr. φωνέω.

Φώνησα, Epic for εφώνησα, 1. a. to Φωνέω.

Φωνήσας, αντος, part. 1. a. act.

Φωνήσασ', for φωνήσασα, ης, ή, part. 1. a. f. g. of φωνέω.

Φώνησεν, Ion. for εφώνησεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of the same. Φωνητικός, ή, όν, capable of uttering a sound, vocal. Same Th. $\Phi\Omega'$ P, φωρός, δ, a thief, Demosth. 932, 13; one who takes by stealth; also φώε, or φώεος, ou, i, a spy, a scout. Hence Φώρα, ας, ή, the act of stealing, theft; inquiry, pursuit, search. Φωςασις, εως, ή, a search after any thing stolen, or for a thief. Fr. φωράω.

Φως εν, pres. inf., and Φωςᾶται, 3. sing. pres. ind. pas. of Φωράω, f. āσω, to search for a thief, to trace a thief; to steal; to catch a thief in the act; άλλ ούχὶ φωράσων έγωγ' είσερχομαι, but I am not entering with the purpose of stealing, Aristoph. Nub. 499; to search after, to make inquiries; to scrutinize; to suspect; pas. to be discovered in the fact, Eurip. Orest. 731; to be stolen away, to be weakened by having something stolen from it; τῷ χρόνψ δὲ Φωρᾶται, καὶ περὶ αὐτὰ καταρρεί, but they are weakened by time, and (tumble down about themselves) sink into ruins, Dem. Olynth. i. Τh. φώς.

Φώρη, ης, ἡ, Att. φώρα, a thorough search, strictly after a thief. Fr. φώρ.

Φωριαμός, οῦ, ὁ, a casket, coffer, box, Odys. xv, 104; a wardrobe, in which valuable articles are kept, against φωρας, i. e. thieves.

Φωρίδιος, ία, ιον, Poet. for φώριος, stolen.

Φώςιος, ια, ιον, stolen, furtive; concealed, secret, clandestine. Fr. φώς.

 $\Phi \tilde{\varphi}_5$, $\phi \varphi \delta \delta \delta_5$, $\tilde{\eta}_5$, a burning; a blister, a burn; a red spot on the legs, occasioned by the fire. Fr. $\phi \omega \zeta \omega$.

 $\Phi \tilde{\omega}_{5}$, $\phi \omega \tau \delta_{5}$, $\tau \delta$, light, Xen. Anab. iv, 3, 3; the light of the sun,

the light of day; fire; a fire-brand, a torch; a hearth; day; life, safety, Eurip. Orest. 237; joy; the eye, Eurip. Cycl. 137; a window; λίγειν ἰς φώς, to speak openly, Soph. Phil. 577; contracted from φάος, εος, τό, the same. Th. φάω. This word is indeclinable with the poets; declinable with prose-writers, Xen. Mem. iv, 3, 3; Plat. Polit. vii, 518, A; but only in the gen.; not used by Homer. But

Φως, φωτός, è, pl. φῶτες, gen. φωτῶν, Poet. for ἀνής, a man, Eurip. Hec. 865; Π. ii, 565; Æschyl. S. Theb. 417; sometimes also a woman. From the same Th. or from φάω, φημί, to speak. (This word was frequently used by Homer and the Attic poets; seldom by prose-writers. See Plato, passim.)

Φώσκω, to shine, to be light or clear; to be day; s. as φαύσκω. Fr. φως.

Φώσσων, ωνος, δ, s. as φώσων. Φωσσώνιον, also φωσώνιον, ου, τό, a piece of coarse linen (Egyptian word).

Φωστής, ῆςος, δ, any thing which gives light, an enlightener; a luminary; οἱ φωστήςες, the luminaries; the stars; any opening admitting light, a window. Fr. φώσκω.

Φωσφόςος, ου, δ, ἡ, bringing light; a torch-bearer; the morning star (ἀστής), Aristoph. Lys. 443; Id. Ran. 343; & φωσφός' Έχάτη, Eurip. Hel. 568; Id. Iph. T. 21; the day-star,

N. T. Fr. φως and φέρω. Φώσων, ωνος, δ, a sail, sail-cloth, linen.

Φωτα, acc. sing. of φώς.

Φωταγωγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to illuminate, enlighten; and

Φωταγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, bringing light; ἡ φωταγωγός, a window that admits light. Fr. φῶς and ἄγω.

Φωτε, nom. dual of φώς.

Φωτεινός, ή, όν, light, clear, shining, luminous, Xen. Mem. iv, 3. 4. Fr. φως. Th. φάω.

Φωτίζω, f. ίσω, and Att. -ιω, to give light to, to illuminate; metaphor., to illuminate the mind, to inform; to bring to light, to disclose, to make known; 1. a. ἐφώτισα, pf. pas. πεφώτισμαι, σαι, σται, 1. a. pas. ἐφωτίσθην, ης, η, part. φωτισθείς, έντος. Fr. φως. Th. φάω.

Φωτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, shining, brightness, illumination; also, religious instruction, baptism. Fr. pf. pas. of preced.

Φωτοδοσία, ας, \dot{n} , the giving of light, enlightening. Fr. $\phi \tilde{\omega} s$ and δίδωμι.

Φωτοειδής, έος, δ, ή, like light, luminous, James i, 17. Fr. είδος. Φωτοφορέω, ω, to bring light; and

Φωτοφόρος, ου, δ, ħ, bringing light. Fr. φως and φέρω.

Φωχθείς, part. l. a. pas. of φώγνυμι, or φώγω, l. a. pas. ἐφώχθην.

 $\Phi \omega \psi$, light, Hesych. Fr. $\phi \omega \sigma \sigma$, the same.

Φώω, Ion. for φάω.

\mathbf{X}

X

X is the twenty-second letter of the Greek alphabet; as a numeral it denotes six hundred, and with a mark beneath (χ,) six hundred thousand. The Athenians marked bad money with this letter; whence χιάζω, to reject as counterfeit.

The Ionians frequently use κ for χ · thus, δίκομαι for δίχομαι, ρίγκω for ρίγχω, etc.

$XA\Delta E$

X', for κ' or καλ, before an aspirated vowel, as χή for καλ ή. Χά, for καλ ά, Dor. for καλ ή. Χαθός, ή, όν, crooked; also, narrow, Hesych.

Xάδε, or χάδεν, Ion. for ἔχᾶδε, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. act. of χάζω, Il. xi, 462; 2. a. ἔχᾶδον.

Xαδίειν, Ion. contract. χαδείν, to contain, 2. a. inf. of the same, Il. xiv, 34.

$XAZ\Omega$

Χάιος, gen. sing. of χάος. Χάζιο, and χάζιν, Ion. and Dor. contract. χάζου, pres. imperat. pas. of χάζω.

Χάζομαι, f. χάσομαι, Epic also χάσσομαι, l. a. εχασάμην, dep. mid.; there is also Epic 3. pl. κεκάδοντο, for κεχάδοντο, from a redupl. 2. a. κεκαδόμην.

XA'ZΩ (most commonly with Homer χάζομαι, Π. v, 249; xv, 126), f. άσομαι, Ερίο χάσσομαι, 1. α. έχασάμην. In the active voice, to cause to retire; in the middle, to give place, give way, recede; to retreat; to retire, Il. xii, 172; χάζεο, 2. sing. pres. imperat., retire, Id. xvii, 13; to deprive; to contain, Id. xvii, 462; to have capacity; οὐ χάζομαι, I do not refuse, Eurip. Orest. 1115; μίνυνθα δὲ χάζετο δουρός, and he gave little respite to his spear, Il. xi, 539; 2. a. ἔχἔδον, 2. pf. κέχἄδα, and κέχανδα. See κά-Zω.

 $XAI'N\Omega$ (not used by the classical writers, see χάσκω), f. mid. χανούμαι, 2. a. ἔχάνου, pf. κέ- $\chi_{\eta \nu \alpha}$ · Homer has only the aor. opt. and part. χάνοι and χανών, and part. pf. κεχηνότα · to gape, to gape wide; to gape or yawn with drowsiness, to gape or crack with drought, etc.; to survey or regard with an open mouth, i. e. intently, or with wonder; to speak with open mouth, i. e. to bawl out, Soph. Aj. 1206; to desire greatly; to receive greedily; to admire very much, Ίνα μη προς ταῦτα κεχηνώς, Aristoph. Nub. 996; καὶ κεχήνατε, and ye gape for news, Aristoph. Acharn. 133; οί κεχηνότες, persons who gape with wonder, fools, simpletons ; ἀπεάγμον' ὄντα καὶ κεχενότα, an idle person and gaping about, Id. Eq. 261; it takes πεός commonly after it; 1. a. έχηνα, inf. χάναι, pf. pas. κέχασμαι, as if from χάω, not used.

XAI~OZ, ov, ô, a shepherd's staff or crook.

Xάios, τα, τον, honest, good; resolute, brave, Aristoph. Lys. 91, 1157. See xáos.

Xαι̃e', for χαι̃es, 2. sing. pres. imperat. act. of xaiew.

Χαίζε. See preced.

Χαιζέκακος, ου, δ, ή, one who takes delight in the ills which befall others. Fr. xxiew and

Χαιζίλεως, ω, δ, Chærelaus.

Χαίρεν, Ion. for έχαιρεν, 3. sing. impf. act. of xaiew.

Χαίρεσκε, Epic 3. sing. impf. to χαίρω.

Χαιρετίζω, f. ίσω, Att. ιω, properly to say xaïes, i. e. to salute, to wish one joy, to greet any one. Fr. χαίζω.

Χαίζετον, dual pres. imperat. act. of xaiew.

Χαιρέφυλλον, ου, τό, a kind of pot herb; chervil. Th. φ ύλλον. Χαιρηδών, όνος, ή, joy, gladness. Χαίρην, Dor. for χαίρειν, inf. to χαίρω.

Xxiens, 2. sing. pres. subj. act., and Χαιρήσειν, 1. f. inf. of χαίρω. Χαιρίδας, ου, δ, Chæridas.

Χαίροισα, Dor. for χαίρουσα, part.

pres. f. g. of ΧΑΙ'ΡΩ, f. χαιεήσω, Aristoph. Plut. 64; ούτοι μὰ τοὺς δώδεκα θεοὺς χαιςήσετον, ye shall not, by the twelve great gods, do this with impunity, Id. Eq. 233; pf. us xáenna, Id. Vesp. 764; part. with Homer, xxxaenώς, Il. vii, 312; I am rejoiced, glad, Herodt. iii, 29; to rejoice, to be glad; to be delighted; to take a pleasure in, Eurip. Hec. 1239; hence, to prefer; to gratify, with the dat., Soph. Œd. Τ 596; άλλ' ἐνόμιζε τοὺς θεούςμάλιστα χαίζειν, but he thought the gods are most gratified, Xen. Mem. i, 3; pres. imperat. xuies, a form of salutation, or bidding farewell; xaie' ώς μέγιστα, χαῖρε, farewell most affectionately, farewell, Soph. Phil. 460; also, to welcome; χαίρετον η φίλοι ανδρες ίπάνετον; welcome, surely you come as friends? Il. ix, 197; χαίρειν κελεύω, I salute you; έαν χαίρειν, to bid farewell, i. e. to renounce, give up; ἔασον αὐτὸ χαίρειν, Plat. Crit. § 4; it sometimes implies aversion, dislike, contempt; as, ἐρπέτω χαίφουσα, let her begone and welcome, Soph. Trach. 816; χαίρων ίθ'....ήμιν δεσποτών μέλει κακά, ad v. go rejoicing, i. e. do n't disturb yourself, Eurip. Alc. 829; ou Ti Xalewy.... šesis, you shall not say with impunity, Soph. Œd. T. 363; χαίζω φειδόμενος, I delight in parsimony, Aristoph. Plut. 247; χαίρειν τινί or ἐπί τινι, to delight in any thing; 2. a. ἔχἄρον, pf. pas. κέχαρμαι and κεχάρημαι, 1. a. mid. ἐχηςάμην, χήςατο, Il. xiv, 270; 2. a. by redupl. κεχαρόunv, Il. xvi, 600. Homer has κεχαρήσω οὐδέ τι Φημὶ πᾶσιν όμῶς θυμὸν κεχαρησέμεν, Il. xv, 98; 2. a. pas. ¿xăenv, ns, n, subj. xaew, ns, n, inf. xaenvai, Hence 2. f. pas. χαρήσομαι. χαρά, ᾶς, ἡ, joy; χαίρειν χαęάν, to rejoice with great joy. Χαίρων, part. pres. of χαίρω. Xaigwisia, as, n, the name of a

Χαιτάεις, Dor for χαιτήεις, having hair; having a mane; longhaired. From

XAI'TH, ns, h, properly horsehair, the mane of a horse; auφὶ δὲ χαῖται ὤμοις ἀἴσσονται, and his mane is tossed on his shoulders, Il. xv, 266; Eurip. Phæn. 1137; hair, Eurip. Med. 1188; bushy hair, bristles; the leaves of trees.

Χαιτήεις, ήεσσα, ῆεν. See χαιτά-

Χαίτωμα, άτος, τό, s. as χαίτη . πράνους χαίτωμα, the plume of his helmet (of horses' hair), Æschyl. S. Theb. 367.

Χαλά, ãs, à, Dor. for χηλή, which see.

ΧΑ'ΛΑΖΑ, ns, n, hail; ασπετον άθέσφατον, Il. x, 6; Aristoph. Nub. 1127; drops of blood, like hail, Soph. Œd. T. 1269; the measles in swine; a swelling in the eyelids resembling a hailstone.

Χἄλαζάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to hail; to be mangy, Aristoph. Eq. 381. Fr. the same.

Χαλαζήεις, ήεσσα, ηεν, full of hail; measly, as a hog.

Χαλαζίας, ίου, δ, a precious stone; nothing certain is known of it.

Χἄλαζοδολίω, f. ήσω, to strike with hail. Fr. χάλαζα and βάλλω.

Χαλαζοδόλος, ου, δ, ή, showering hail; but $\chi \alpha \lambda \alpha \zeta \delta \delta \delta \lambda \delta \delta \delta$, struck with hail $Fr. \beta \alpha \lambda \lambda \omega$.

Χαλαζόω, f. ώσω, s. us. χαλαζάω.

Χαλαίνουτες, nom. pl. part. pres.

Χαλαίνω, s. as χαλάω.

Χάλανδεον, ου, τό, a little bed or couch, Hesych.

Χαλαρός, ά, όν, loose, Thucyd. ii, 76; relaxed, slack, soft, αίτινες χαλάςαι (άςμονίαι) χαλοῦνται, Plat. Polit. iii, 398, Ε.

Χαλάξας, Dor. and Æol. for χαλάσας.

Χάλαςότης, ητος, ή, slackness, looseness.

Χαλάσαντες, nom. pl., and Χαλάσας, αντος, nom. sing. part.

 a. of χαλάω. Χαλᾶσι, Dor. and Æol. for χα-

λῶσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. of χαλάω. Χάλάσις, εως, ή, and

Χαλασμός, οῦ, ὁ, the act of slackening, loosing, unbinding; slackness, dislocation. Th. xaλάω.

Χαλαστόν, οῦ, τό, a chain, a little chain. Fr. χαλάω. Χάλαστός, ή, όν, loosened, slack-

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place, Chæronæa.

ened, relaxed; unbent. From $XAAA'\Omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{a}\sigma\omega$, Dor. $\acute{a}\xi\omega$, to loosen, slacken, relax; xaλάσας ολίγον το μέτωπον, having relaxed a little your brow, Aristoph. Vesp. 655; to abate; to let down a sail; to let go, Soph. Æd. C. 844; to open, Soph. Antig. 1172; χαλάτε κλήδας, Eurip. Med. 1311; to loosen, or free, Eschyl. Prom. 176; to ease one's self, neut, to expand; to yield; 1. a. ἰχάλασα, imperut. χάλασον, άτω, pf. pas. κιχάλασμαι, σαι, σται, 1. a. ind. pus ἐχαλάσθην. Th. χάω. ΧΑΛΒΑ'ΝΗ, ns, n, a gum, gal-

banum.

Χαλδαῖος, ου, δ, Chaldean; an astrologer.

Χαλειμάς, άδος, ή, loose-robed, ungirt. Fr. χαλάω and είμα. Χάλεπαίνω, f. άνω, to give offence, provoke, Il. xix, 183; to be angry, Id. ii, 378; to take amiss, Xen. Anab. v, 15, 12; to be displeased with, to be indignant at; with the dat. or πεός τινα· 1. a. act. έχαλέπηva, pas. the same, but rarely used, 1. a. pas. ἐχαλεπάνθην, Xen. Anab. iv, 6, 2. Th. χαλεπός.

Χαλεπηναι, 1. a. inf. act. from preced.

Χαλεπηρής, έος, Poet. for

Χαλεπός, ή, όν, rough, rugged, Thucyd. vii, 17; difficult, Id. vi, 23; χαλεπός καὶ δύσκολος, troublesome and disagreeable; intractable; morose, harsh, troublesome, Xen. Cyr. v, 5, 4; ruinous, destructive, pernicious, Thucyd. iii, 40; formidable, Id. vii, 21; severe, Demosth. 528, 10; gen. Ion. χαλεποίο, dat. pl. Ιου. χαλεποῖσι τὰ χαλεπά, calamities, sorrows, troubles, Xen. Cyr. iv, 2, 12. Th. $\chi \alpha$ λέπτω.

Χάλεπότης, ητος, ή, roughness, hardness, asperity, difficulty, rudeness, severity, in a good sense, Thucyd i, 84; harshness, cruelty; viciousness, as in a horse. Fr. preced.

ΧΑΛΕ΄ΠΤΩ, f. ίψω, to irritate, torment, vex, annoy, to harass; to treat harshly, Odys. iv, 422; pas. to be angry, irritated, displeased with.

Χαλιπω, Dor. for χαλιπου, gen. from xaleros.

X αλιπως, adv. with difficulty, Plat. Phad. 84, D; with labor or trouble; hardly; unsuccessfully, with hard fortune; angrily, with bitterness or harshness; χαλιπῶς ἔχειν, with dat., to be exasperated at; also, to be distressed, Plat. Theat. 142, B. Fr. χαλεπός.

Χαλεπώτερος, έρα, ερον, more difficult, superl. χαλιπώτατος, most difficult. Fr. the same.

Χάλαστραίου, ου, τό, a kind of nitre or alkaline substance, Plat. Polit. iv, 430, A.

Χάλικες, pl. of χάλιζ.

Χάλίπς ατος, ου, ό, ή, pure, unmixed; undiluted wine.

χάλις and κεξάννυμι.

X $\tilde{\alpha}$ λ $\tilde{\iota}$ μ $\tilde{\alpha}$ $\tilde{\zeta}$ ω , f. $\tilde{\alpha}$ $\tilde{\sigma}$ ω , to be dissolute, abandoned, to act as a bacchante. From

Χαλιμάς, άδος, ή, one mad through intoxication; a bacchante, a courtesan; a shameless woman. Fr. χαλάω.

Χάλιμος, ου, δ, ή, intoxicated; raving, frantic; poisonous.

Χαλιναγωγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to lead by a bridle; to guide, direct; to repress, check; l. a. ἐχαλιναγώγησα, inf. χαλιναγωγήσαι · pas. to be governed by a bridle. Fr. χαλινός and άγωγός. Th. άγω. Χαλιναγωγησαι, 1. a. inf. act. of preced.

XAΛĪNO'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, a bridle; χαλινον έμβαλείν, Eurip. Alc. 508; a bit, the reins; the anchor of a vessel; government, command. $Fr. \chi \alpha \lambda \tilde{\alpha} v.$

Χαλίνου, pres. imperat. act. contract. for xalivos, from

Χαλινόω, ω, f. ώσω, to put a bridle upon, Xen. Cyr. iii, 14; to curb, restrain, repress; to guide, direct. Th. χαλινός.

Χαλίνωσις, εως, ή, the act of bridling; a directing, governing; and

Χάλινωτήςια, τά, νεῶν, cables or ropes to moor ships to the shore. Fr. χαλινόω.

Χαλινωτήριον, ου, τό, a cable; χαλινωτήρια νεών, the cables which fasten ships to the shore, Eurip. Hec. 537. Fr. χαλιvós.

XA'ΛΙΞ, ἴκος, δ or ή, a little stone; a flint-stone; gravel, cement, Thucyd. i, 93; Lat. calx. XA'ΛIΣ, 105, δ, a name of Bacchus; undiluted wine. Fr. χα-

Χαλιφεονέω, ω, f. ήσω, to have no command of the mind, to be silly, devoid of reason or sense, Odys. xxiii, 13.

Χαλιφροσύνη, ης, ή, feebleness or silliness of mind, Odys. xvi, 210; folly. From

Χαλίφεων, ονος, δ, ή, having a weak mind, silly, foolish, Odys. iv, 371. Fr. χαλάω and χεήν. Χαλκάςματος, ου, δ, h, carried in a brazen chariot, Pind. Pyth. iv, 155. Fr. χαλκός and ag-

Χάλκασπις, ιδος, δ, ή, bearing a brazen shield; χάλκασπις ἀνής, scil. Hercules, Soph. Phil. 716; warlike, Eurip. Iph. A. 764. Fr. xalkos and donis.

Χάλκε', for χάλκεα, nom. pl. n. g. of xálneos, ous, which see.

Χαλκέγχης, εος, δ, ή, armed with brazen spears, Eurip. Troad. 143. Fr. "yxos.

Χαλκεία, ας, ή, the trade of a smith or brazier, Plat. Prot. 324, E; and

Χαλκεῖον, ου, τό, the shop of a brazier; a brazen vessel for heating water; a brazen kettle or caldron; a tablet of brass; a brazen token, Demosth. 997, 18; a brazen plate, used as a mirror, Xen. Symp. 7, 4. Th. χαλκός.

Χάλκειος, εία, ειον, made of brass, brazen, Il. iii, 380. Fr. the

Χαλκείων, gen. pl. of χάλκειος. Χαλκέλατος, ου, ό, ή, beaten or forged of brass; made of brass; s. as χαλκήλατος.

Χαλκεμβολάς, άδος, ή, Eurip. Iph. A. 1320, a fem. form of Χαλκέμβολος, ου, δ, ή, having a brazen prow or beak; epithet of a ship.

Χαλκέντερος, ου, δ, ή, having bowels of brass; indefatigable; Didymus the grammarian was so named, brazen-bowelled, διὰ τὴν περὶ τὰ βιβλία ἐπιμονήν, on account of his perseverance in relation to books. Fr. xalxis and "vregov.

Χαλκεντής, έος, δ, ή, Poet., one who uses brazen arms, Pind. Nem. i, 24. Fr. χαλκός and

Χαλκεόγομφος, ου, δ, ή, secured or fastened with nails of brass. Fr. χαλκός and γόμφος.

Χαλκεοθώραζ, ακος, δ, ή. And Χαλκεοθώρηζ, ηκος, δ, ή, Epicand Ion., clad or armed with a breastplate or corselet of brass; one who wears a brazen breastplate, Il. iv, 448. Fr. χάλκεos and Dweag.

Χαλκεοκάςδιος, ου, ό, ή, having a breast or heart of brass; strong and invincible, intrepid. Fr. χάλκεος and καρδία.

Χαλκεομίτεης, ου, δ, Poet.; δ

χαλκῆν μίτεαν φέεων, one who wears a mitre of brass, or a brazen helmet, formed in shape of a mitre, Pind. Nem. x, 170; warlike, valiant; also, χαλπεομίτως, Eurip. Troad. 273.

Χαλκεόπεζος, ου, δ, ή, brass-footed. Fr. χάλκεος and πέζα. Χαλκέοπλος, ου, δ ή, armed in brass; wearing brazen armor, Eurip. Hel. 692. Fr. χαλκός and on Lov.

Χάλκεος, ους, έα, Ιοπ. -έη, ῆ, -εον, οῦν, and χάλκεος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, made of brass, brazen, Herodt. ii, 152; hard, indefatigable; χάλκεον ἦτος, a hard heart; χάλκεος ΰπvos, a brazen or iron sleep, i.e. the sleep of death, Il. xi, 241; loud, piercing; also, a brazen statue; Σόλωνα ψηφίσασθαι χαλκοῦν ἐν άγος α στησαι, Demosth. 807, 18. Τh. χαλκός.

Χαλκεόφωνος, ου, δ, ή, having a voice of brass, i. e. resembling the sound of a brazen trumpet; Στέντοςι είσαμένη μεγαλήτοςι χαλκεοφώνω, Il. v, 785, loud ringing, resounding; κύνα χαλκεόφωνον, the brazen-voiced dog, i. e. Cerberus, Hesiod. Theog. 312. Fr. χάλκεος and φωνń.

Χάλκευμα, ατος, τό, a brazen chain, Æschyl. Prom. 19; also, any brazen vessel, instrument, or weapon. Fr. χαλκός.

Χαλκεύς, έως, δ, a brazier, Xen. Mem. i, 2, 37; a coppersmith; a worker in iron, Herodt. i, 68; any artisan working in metals. Τh. χαλκός.

Χαλκευτής, οῦ, ὁ, ε. ας χαλκεύς, α smith; also, metaphor., a forger, welder. Fr. χαλκεύω.

Χαλκευτικός, ή, όν, of or relating to the business of a brazier or smith; also, skilled in the business of a brazier or smith; h χαλκευτική (τέχνη understood), the art or business of a smith or brazier; τὸ χαλκευτικόν, the art of working in metals, metallurgy, Xen. Mem. i, 1. 7. χαλκεύς.

Χαλκευτός, ή, όν, verbal adj. from following, wrought of copper or

Χαλπεύω, f. εύσω, to work in brass or copper; to be a brazier, Xen. Mem. iv, 2, 22; to make of brass; to work brass; to forge, as smiths do, Soph. Aj. 1013. Fr. χαλκεύς.

Χαλκέω, dat. sing. of χάλκεος. Χαλκεών, ῶνος, ὁ, Εpic for χαλxerov, a smith's shop or forge; a smithy, Odys. viii, 273. Fr.

χαλκός. Χαλκέως, adv. of brass; like brass or copper. Fr. the same. Χαλκηδών, όνος, δ, a precious stone, a chalcedony.

Χαλκή ϊον, ου, τό, Ion. for χαλκεῖov, a brazen vessel; also, a brassfounder's workshop, Herodt. i, 68; Odys. xviii, 327; to which

newsmongers resorted. Th. χαλxóş.

Χαλκήϊος, în, ϊον, Ion. for χάλ-× 5105.

Χαλκήλἄτος, η, ον, forged of brass; made of brass, brazen, Eurip. Hel. 1262; beaten out or extended. Fr. xalxis and έλαύνω.

Χαλκήςης, εος, δ, ή, fastened with brass, brazen; ἐν κυνέη χαλκήesi, in a brazen helmet, Il. iii, 316; made and adapted with brass, Æschyl. Pers. 400. Fr. χαλκός and ἄρω.

Xalnida, acc. sing. of Xalnis, ίδος, h, the name of a city, Chalcis.

Xαλκίοικος, ου, ή, Chalciæca, an epithet of Minerva, having a residence or temple of brass, rather brazen doors, Thucyd. i, 134; Eurip. Hel. 245. Fr. χαλκός and olkos.

Χαλκίον, ου, τό, a brazen vessel, pan, kettle, or pot, used by cooks; pl., a brass coin; άλλὰ τούτοις τοῖς πονηξοῖς χαλκίοις χθές τε καὶ πρώην κοπεῖσι τῷ κακίστῳ πόμματι, Aristoph. Ran. 725, ed. Brunck.; one lexicographer has strangely misunderstood the passage by translating χαλκίοις, brazen utensils, as frying-pans! Τh. χαλκός.

Χαλκιόπη, ης, ή, Chalciope, a woman's name.

Xαλκίς, ίδος, ή, an unknown kind of bird, mentioned in Il. xiv, 291; supposed to be a species of hawk or bird of prey, and called by men (the Ionians) κύμινδις · probably the night-hawk.

Χαλκίς, ίδος, ή, Chalcis, a city in Eubæa, said to have its name from neighbouring copper-mines. Χαλκῖτις, ιδος, ή, chalcitis, a fossil

substance; it resembles copper, is brittle, free from stones, and has oblong and shining viens.

Χαλκοαρᾶν, gen. pl. Dor. for χαλκοαςῶν, from

Χαλκράςης, εος, δ, ή, and χαλκοαρής, οῦ, δ, slain by weapons of brass or iron; or actively, killing with weapons of iron or brass; brave; χαλκοαςῶν ὀκτὼ Davovτων, Pind. Isthm. iv, 108. Fr. χάλκος and ἄςω.

Χαλκοδάρής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, heavy or burdened with brass, i. e. the weight of his armor; also, pointed with brass, Il. xv, 465; stable, firm, solid. Fr. χαλκός and Bágos.

Χαλκοδάρεια, used as fem. of preced.

Χαλκόβἄρυς, εια, υ, loaded with brass, heavy, massy, Il. xi, 96. Χαλκοδάτής, έος, δ, ή, and τὸ χαλκοβατές, having a foundation of brass, having a solid foundation; hence, solid, firm, Il. i, 426. Fr. xalnos and

βάσις. Th. βαίνω. Χαλκοβόας, ου, δ, and

Χαλκοδόης, ου, ό, ringing as brass, loud shouting, an epithet of Mars, Soph. Œd. C. 1050. Fr. χαλκός and βοάω.

Χαλκογένειος, ου, δ, ή, s. as following. Fr. χαλκός and γένειον.

Χαλκόγενυς, υος, δ, ή, having cheeks or jaws of iron or brass, brazen-cheeked. It is said of an anchor in Pind. Pyth. iv, 42. It is the same as the Lat. dens, the fluke of an anchor. χαλκός and γένυς.

Χαλκογλώχιν, Ivos, δ, ή, brasspointed, Il. xxii, 225.

γλωχίν.

Χαλκοδαίδαλος, ου, δ, ή, wrought, inlaid with brass; act., working in brass. Fr. χαλκός and δαιδάλλω.

Χαλκοδάμας, αντος, δ, ή, conquering or subduing brass; an epithet of a whetstone, grindstone, brass-founder, etc.; χαλκοδάμαντ' ακόναν, Pind. Isthm. vi, 108. Fr. χαλκός and δαμάω.

Χαλκόδετος, ου, ό, ή, bound with brass, brass-bound, Soph. Antig. Fr. xalkos and diw. 936.

Χαλκοειδής, έος, ό, ή, like brass, of the nature of brass. χαλκός and είδος.

Χαλκοθώραξ, ακος, δ, ή, having a brazen breastplate, Soph. Aj. 179. Fr. χαλκός and θώραζ. Χαλκοκέραυνος, ου, δ, ή, struck with brazen thunder, struck with red lightning, Æschyl. Prom. Sol. 178. Fr. zecauvos. Χαλκοκνήμις, ιδος, ό, ή, having greaves or boots of brass; by synecd., wearing armor of brass, brazen-armed, Il. vii, 41. Fr. χαλκός and κνημίς.

Χαλκοκορυστη, dat. sing. of Χαλκοκοςυστής, οῦ, ὁ, wearing a helmet of brass; brazen-helmed, Il. vi, 199; wearing arms of brass; armed. Fr. xuluis and

Χαλκόκεοτος, ου, δ, ή, ringing or sounding like brass, or with the clash of brazen instruments; an epithet of Ceres, as her festivals were celebrated with the sound of brazen cymbals; χαλκοκεότου.... Δαμάττεροι, Pind. Isthm. vii, 3; χαλκίκεροτοι φάσγανοι, Eurip. Phæn. 1593; χαλκόκεροτοι ίστοι, loud-sounding hoofed steeds, Aristoph. Eq. 552; copper money stamped. Fr. χαλκός and κεότος.

Xαλκολίζάνον, ου, τό, a species of amber, more precious than gold, Suid.; also, orichalcum or fine brass, white brass, Rev. i, 15; ii, 18. Fr. χαλκός and λίζανον. Χαλκολογίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to collect money, as a tax-gatherer. Fr. χαλκός and λόγος.

χαλκός and λόγος. Χαλκομίτεας, ου, δ , with girdle of brass. Fr. χαλκός and μίτεα.

Χαλκόνωτος, ου, δ, ή, having a brazen back; χαλκόνωτος ἄσπις, Eurip. Troud. 1136; perhaps having the back defended with a brazen shield. Fr. νῶτος.

Χαλκοπάγής, έος, δ. ή, constructed of brass; brazen. Fr. πήγνυμι.

Χαλκοπάρκος, Æol. and Dor. for

Χαλιοπάρειος, Ερία χαλιοπάεπος, Dor. χαλιοπάραος, ου, ο, ή, with cheeks or sides of brass, epithet of helmets. Fr. χαλιός and παρειά.

Χαλκοπάρχος, ου, Epic for χαλκοπάρχιος, ό, ή, having cheeks of brass, i. e. wearing a sidepiece of brass, Il. xii, 183; also, pointed with brass, Pind. Pyth. i, 84. Fr. χαλκός and παχία.

Xαλλίτεδος, ou, i, h, having a pavement of brass, an epithet of the skies; χαλλίστεδον θεῶν εδραν, Pind. Isthm. 762. Fr. χαλκός and σίδου.

Χαλκοπλάστης, ου, δ, a brassfounder; a brazier; one who makes images of brass. Fr. πλάσσω.

Χαλχόσλευςος, ου, δ, h, having sides of brass, Soph. Electr. 54. Γr. χαλχός and πλευςά.

Xαλ.xοπλ.ηθής, έος, δ, ή, filled with brass, sheathed in brazen armor. Eurip. Suppl. 1230. Fr. πλήθω.

Χαλκότλικτος, ου, ο, ή, struck with brass, i. e. a brass weapon; also, cast of brass, Soph Electr.

475. Fr. χαλκός and πλήσσω. Χαλκόπους, ποδος, ό, ή, having feet of brass, brazen-footed; firm-footed, II. viii, 41; χαλκόπους Έρινός, the Furies with their awful tread, Soph. Electr. 482; firm, solid, as a road, Id. Œd. C. 57. Fr. χαλκός and ποῦς.

Χαλκόπεωεος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a brazen prow or beak. Fr. πεώεα.

Χαλκόσυλος, ου, ο, ή, having brazen gates or doors, an epithet of a city, Herodt. i, 181; πόλιν χαλκόσυλον θέᾶς, the brazendoored city of Minerva, namely, Sparta, where she had a temple with brazen doors, Eurip. Troad. 1103. Th. πύλη.

Χαλκοπώγων, ωνος, δ, having a red beard; Lat. ahenobarbus. Fr. πώγων.

XAAKO'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, brass, Thucyd.
iii, 68; copper, Palæph.; bronze, iron, steel; arms or armor of brass or steel (the arms of the Greeks were made of a compound of brass and tin), Xen. Anab.
i, 8, 5; money; χαλαοῦ πρίασθαι, to buy for money; any thing made of brass; a knife, an axe; a sword, a spear.

Χαλκοσκελής, έος, δ, ή, with legs of brass. Fr. χαλκός and σκέλος. Χαλκοστέφἄνος, ου, δ, ή, crowned or compassed with brass. Fr. χαλκός and στέφανος.

Χαλκόστομος, ου, δ, ħ, brassmouthed; loud-toned trumpet; κώδων, Soph. Aj. 17; having a brazen beak; ἐμβολοῖς χαλκοστόμωις παίοντο, Æschyl. Pers. 407. Fr. χαλκός and στόμω. Χαλκότευκτος. ου, δ. ħ. formed of

Χαλκότευκτος, ου, ό, ή, formed of brass, brazen, Eurip. Iph. T. 99. Fr. τεύχω.

Χαλκοτευχής, έος, δ, ή, clothed in brazen armor, Eurip. Suppl. 1009. Fr. $\tau \varepsilon \tilde{v} \chi_{05}$.

Χαλκότοξος, ου, ό, 'n, having a bow of brass. Fr. χαλκός and τόξον.

Χαλκοτοςίω, to form, mould of brass. From

Χαλχότοςος, ου, δ, ή, that penetrates or perforates brass, or penetrates with brass; χαλχοτόςους ξίφεσιν, Pind. Pyth. iv, 261; χαλχότοςοι, made of brass. Fr. χαλχός and τοςεύω.

Χαλκοτύτος, ου, ό, ή, a beater of brass; a coppersmith; but χαλκότυτος, inflicted by steel or by a sword, Il. xix, 25. Fr. χαλκός and τύπτω.

Χαλκουργείον, ου, τό, the work- | 1412

shop of a brazier or smith; a copper-mine; and

Χαλπούςγημα, ατος, τό, any work or vessel of brass or copper; and

Χαλκουεγικός, ή, όν, belonging to the trade of a brazier or smith; skilled in the art, etc., Poet. Fr χαλκός and ἔεγον.

Χαλκουργός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a worker in brass or copper; a brazier. Same Th.

Χαλχοῦς, contract. of χάλχεος, of brass, brazen; also, a copper coin, a chalcus, eight of which made an obolus. The chalcus again was divided into seven lepta. Fr. χαλχός.

Χαλχοῦσθαι, to be equipped with arms of brass; pres. inf. pas. of χαλχόω. Th. χαλχός.

Χαλκοφάλᾶςος, ου, δ, ἡ, having brazen trappings, brazen-harnessed, Aristoph. Acharn. 1072. Fr. χαλκός and φαλαςός.

Χαλκόφι, Epic gen. of χαλκός, for χαλκοῦ, Il. xi, 351.

Χαλκοχάρμης, ου, ο, taking delight in brazen arms; warlike, Pind. Pyth. v, 169. Fr. χαλκός and χάρμη. Th. χαίρω. Χαλκοχιτώνων, gen. pl. of

Χαλχοχίτων, ωνος, δ, ħ, mailed in brass; armed with a brazen coat of mail, Il. i, 371, et passim. Fr. χαλχός and χιτών.

Χαλκόω, ω, f. ώσω, to make of brass; to overlay or case with brass; to arm with a brazen coat of mail, Pind. Olymp. xiii, 123. Fr. χαλχός.

Χαλκῷ, dat. sing. of χαλκός.

Χάλχωμα, ᾶτος, τό, any thing made of brass; a brazen vessel, Aristoph. Vesp. 1214; a vase; pl. χαλχώματα, the brazen rostra or beaks of ships, called also ἔμβολαι. Fr. χαλχόω.

Χαλχωςὕχίω, ω, f. ήσω, to work in a copper-mine; to dig copper. Fr. χαλχός and δςύσσω.

" Χάλλον καὶ χίλων (Chelon Auctorum), Aristot. v, 11; vi, 17; viii, 2; labeo, Gaza ad Aristot. l. c.; chaluc, Gallis, Rondelet." P. Artedi's Descr. Specier. Pisc., Lug. Bat. 1738, p. 118.

Χαλυεδικός, ή, όν, made of steel, Eurip. Heracl. 162.

Xάλυξος, ου, δ, Chalybs, iron, steel, Æschyl. S. Theb. 710. Χάλυψ, ξος, δ, iron, steel.

Xάλυψ, υζος, δ, see next.

Nάλυδις, οί, the Chalybes, a Scythian tribe, Æschyl. Prom. 133, 717; Xen. Anab. vii, 8, 14; v, 5, 1; Soph. Trach. | 1250.

Χαλῶσι, 3. pl. pres. ind. contract. of χαλάω.

Χἄμάδι, or χἄμάδις, adv. to the ground, upon the ground. From Xαμᾶζε, adv. of place, to the ground, on the ground. Fr. χ αμαί.

Xαμάθεν, from the ground, Herodt. iv, 172.

XĂMAI', adv. on the ground, Il. iv, 482; upon the ground; to the ground; connected with χα-μός, whence probably Latin humus, humo, homo, etc.

Xžμαιάκτη, ης, η, the humble ἀκτῆ, i. c. the elder-tree, the dwarf-elder.

Χἄμαίδᾶτον, ου, τό, a strawberry. Χἄμαίδᾶτος, ου, δ, ἡ, a low bush; a creeping bramble. Fr. χαμαί and βάτος.

Χαμαιγενής, έος, δ, ή, earth-born; born of the ground, a son of earth, mortal, *Pind. Pyth.* iv, 175. Fr. χαμαί and γένος.

Χἄμαιδάφνη, ης, ἡ, dwarf-laurel; a periwinkle, a plant. Fr. χα-μαί and δάφνη.

Χαμαιδιδάσκαλος, ου, δ, a schoolmaster who teaches the rudiments of learning. Fr. χαμαί and διδάσκω.

Χἄμαιδικαστής, οῦ, ὁ, a judge who goes to court on foot, i. e. an inferior judge. Fr. δικαστής. Χἄμαιδρῦς, τος, ἡ, the plant germander; a plant having leaves like the oak.

Χάμαιευνάς, άδος, ή, fem. of Χάμαιεύνης, ου, ό, lying upon the ground; one who sleeps on the bare ground, Odys. x, 243; Σελλοί....χαμαιεῦναι, Il. xvi, 235. Fr. χαμαί and εὐνή.

Χάμαίζηλον, ου, τό, the wild vine; broom. From

Χαμαίζηλος, ου, δ, ἡ, creeping on the ground; low, humble, abject, sordid; as a noun, a low seat, Plat. Phædr. 89, B.

Χαμαικίς ἄσος, ου, δ, the dwarf cherry-tree; or rather, a low-growing plant, with berries like cherries.

Xăμαικοιτίω, f. ήσω, to lie, sleep on the ground. From

Χαμαικοίτης, ου, δ, lying or sleeping on the ground; χαμαικοίτων Σελλων, Soph. Trach. 1156. In imitation of Homer; see Π. xvi, 235.

Χαμαίλισσος, ου, δ, ground-ivy. Χαμαίλία, ας, ή, "Daphne olæfolia. Nicander. Alex. 48." Spreng. 1, 129. Xαμαιλεύκη, ης, ή, the dwarf white-poplar. Fr. λεύκη.

Χἄμαιλεχής, ές, gen. έος, s. as χαμαικοίτης. Fr. χαμαί and λέχος. Χαμαιλίων, έοντος, δ, a species of lizard, a chameleon, which changes its color from time to time.

Χαμαίμηλον, ου, τό, camomile. Χάμαιπετέω, ω, f. ήσω, to fall to the ground; to prostrate one's self; to fail of effect or to miscarry, Pind. Nem. iv, 66. Fr. χαμαί and πετέω.

Χαμαισττής, έος, δ, ή, falling harmless or useless on the ground; fallen to the ground, Eurip. Cycl. 385; prostrate, low, humble, mean; οὖ τοι χαμαισττίων λόγων ἰφάψη, not mean praises shall you obtain, Pind. Olymp. ix, 19; χαμαισττίς ἔσος, a fruitless speech, Id. Pyth. vi, 37.

Χαμαιπετοΐσα, Dor. for χαμαιπετοΐσα, part. fem. from χαμαιπετέω.

Χαμαιπεύκη, ης, ή, a plant, stachelina chamæpeuce, Spreng.

Χᾶμαίπἴτυς, νος, \dot{n} , ground-pine. Χαμαιρεπής, έος, $\dot{\delta}$, \dot{n} , creeping on the ground, low. Fr. χαμαί and $\dot{\rho}$ έπω.

Χαμαιριφής, έος, δ, ή, thrown on the ground.

Χαμαίστοωτος, ου, δ, ħ, strewed or spread on the ground. Fr. χαμαί and στοώννυμι.

Xαμαισύκη, ης, ή, ground-fig, a sort of spurge.

Χάμαιτυπείου, ου, τό, a place of prostitution or debauchery, a brothel. Fr. χαμαί and τύπτω. Χάμαιτύπη, ης, ἡ, a low prostitute. Χαμαιτύπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, striking or beating the ground; a falcon or hawk that strikes its prey to the ground. Fr. χαμαί and τύπτω.

Χαμελαία, ας, ή, the dwarf or low olive.

Χαμεύνα, Dor. for χαμεύνη, ης, ή, by syncope for χαμαιεύνη, a couch on the ground, Aristoph. Av. 816; a bed of rushes or leaves strewed on the ground, Æschyl. Ag. 1521. Fr. χαμαί and εὐνή.

Χάμεύνη, ης, ή. See preced. Χαμευνίς, ίδος, ή, and χαμεύνιον, ου, τό, a low bed; dimin. of χαμεύνη, Theocr. vii, 133. Fr. χαμαί and εὐνή.

Χαμηλός, ή, όν, low, worthless, mean; humble; χαμηλὰ πνέων, living in a low station, Pind. Pyth. xi, 46. Fr. χαμαί.

Χαμόθεν, adv. from the ground;

out of the earth. Th. χαμαί. ΧΑ'ΜΟΣ, ου, ὁ, a bridle; a bit. Perhaps from κημός.

Χαμουλχός, οῦ, ὁ, a sledge; a low carriage; a machine by which vessels are drawn upon land. Fr. χαμαί and ἕλχω.

Xάμψαι, oi, in the ancient language of Egypt, crocodiles, Herodt. ii, 69. The Copts translate the term crocodile, in the Old Testament, by amsah; and in a Coptic and Greek Glossary in the King's Library it is called, with the masculine article, pamsah. The modern Egyptians give this animal the name of timsah, according to Pococke, which is very near the word χάμσαι, and this may have been disfigured by the copyists. Larcher's Herodt. ii, 69.

Χαμών, ώνος, δ, a kind of cake. Hebr.

Χαμώς, Chemosh, an idol of the Moabites, Jer. xlviii, 7. Hebr. Χάν, ἡ, Dor. for χήν, a goose.

Χαναάν, δ, indecl., the name of a man, Canaan; also, the name of a country; depressed, humbled. Hebr. Hence

Χαναναῖος, αία, αῖον, Canaanitish. Xανδάνω, 2. aor. ἔχἄδον, pf. with signif. of pres. κέχανδα, Il. xxiii, 268; f. χείσομαι, Odys. xviii, 17; to receive, to contain; λέ**ζητα....τέσσαςα μέτςα κεχανδό**τα, Il. xxiii, 268; to hold, grasp. Root χάω, χάδω, χαδάvw, xardarw. The future seems to be formed from an obsol. pres. χένδω, hence χένσομαι, then χείσομαι. See σπένδω and πάσχω. Χανδόν, adv. with a gaping mouth, greedily, voraciously, Odys. xxi, 294; abundantly. Fr. χαίνω. Τh. χάω.

Xανεῖν, 2. a. inf. act. of χαίνω. Χάνη, ης, η, a sea-fish, so called from its wide mouth.

Χάνοι, 3. sing. opt. 2. a. to χανδάνω, part. χανών.

Χανουμαι, 1. f. m., and

Xανούμενος, part. 1. f. m., and Xανῶ, 1. f. act. of χαίνω.

Xãos, εος, τό, an immense void or gulf, an abyss, a chasm; chaos, Aristoph. Nub. 424, 627; Plat. Conv. 178, B; a rude, shapeless mass; the materials from which the world was made; darkness; the infernal regions. Fr. χάω.

 $X_{\alpha\delta\varsigma}$, $\delta\tilde{v}$, δ , \tilde{h} , Dor. good, generous; noble, ancient, illustrious. Fr. $\chi\tilde{\alpha}\omega$, whence $\chi\alpha v\delta\tilde{\alpha}v\omega$.

Χἄρά, ãs, 'n, joy, gladness, Xen.

Cur. vii, 5, 11; Aristoph. Plut. 637. Fr. 2. pf. xix aca, of xaiew. Χάςαγμα, άτος, τό, any thing impressed or stamped; a mark, character, trace: a wound made with teeth; Thnyive ixidens άγείν χαράγματι, being wounded by the cruel fang of a viper, Soph. Phil. 267; an impression, engraving; stamped coin. Fr. χαξάσσω.

Χαραγμός, οῦ, ὁ, a cutting, an incision; a stamping or coining. Same Th.

Xagádea, as, n, and Ion. -ns, a chasm or fissure in the ground made by an earthquake or torrent; a cleft or rift; a ravine or hollow made by a torrent, Xen. Anab. iii, 4, 1; καὶ ἐκατέρωθεν αὐτοῦ χαράδρα πρημνώ- δ_{ns} , and on each side of it a ravine with steep banks, Thucyd. vii, 18; see Hom. Il. xvi, 390: a torrent, which, descending, hollows out the ground, φωνήν δ' είχεν χαράδρας όλεθρον τετοχυίας, Aristoph. Vesp. 1036; a ditch, trench, canal, Demosth. 1273, 6; a channel; a valley. Fr. the same.

Xaçadeaios, aía, aiov, like a ravine or defile; like a fen, marshy; muddy, turbid, Leon. T. Epigr. Fr. χαράδρα.

Χαράδην, acc. sing. Ion. of χα-

εάδεα.

Χἄραδριός, οῦ, ὁ, a sea-lark, Aristoph. Av. 266; a voracious bird; a glutton. Fr. χαράδρα. Χαραδρόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\omega \sigma \omega$, to form into a gutter or channel by the force of a torrent; pas. to be flooded by a torrent of water, Herodt. vii, 176. Fr. χαράδρα.

Xacaxías, ou, i, belonging to or fit for a stake, pale, or palisade,

Theophr.

Χαςακισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the forming a

paling. Fr. χάραζ.

Χαρακοδολία, ας, ή, the act of planting palisades; a palisade; a stockade; an entrenchment. Fr. χάξαξ and βάλλω.

Χάςἄκόω, ω, f. ώσω, to fortify with palisades, or with a trench or ditch; to prop with poles. Fr. χάραξ.

Χαρακτήρ, ηρος, ό, a mark impressed, stamped, graven, or inscribed, Eurip. Electr. 559; an incision, a mark, impression; a sign, token; a stamp on money; figure, features, lineaments; a portrait, Aschyl. Suppl. 279; a title; the countenance; the expression of the face; δ χαρακτήρ του προσώπου, Herodt. i, 116; any notable mark, sign, or token, by which a thing may be known and distinguished from others, as sex, form, peculiarity, Eurip. Med. 519, etc.; metaphor. a character. Th. χαςάσσω.

Χάρακτηρίζω, f. low, to mark; to distinguish with a mark; to characterize. Fr. preced.

Χαρακτηρισμός, ου, ό, a noting by certain particular marks; a stamping. Fr. χαρακτηρίζω. Χαρακτηριστικός, ή, όν, having particular marks; discriminative; characteristic. Same Th. Χαρακτός, ή, όν, marked, stamped; indented; toothed, serrated. Fr. χαράσσω.

Χἄςάκωμα, ἄτος, τό, a palisade, a bulwark made of wood, Xen. Anab. v, 2, 18; a rampart, a trench, χαράκωμα βαλόμενος πρὸς τῆ πόλει, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj., vol. iii, p. 102.

Χαράκωσις, εως, ή, a fortifying or surrounding with a paling, stockading; an entrenchment. Fr. χαρακόω.

Χάραξ, ἄκος, δ, a furrow hollowed out by the plough or other instrument; a paling and trench surrounding a camp; h, a palisade, Thucyd. iii, 70; a prop for a vine; any prop, Aristoph. Acharn. 986; Id. Vesp. 1240; pl. timber, Demosth. $\bar{5}68$, 16. Τh. χαράσσω.

Χάραξις, εως, ή, a making incisions, an incision. Fr. χα-

ράσσω. $\dot{\mathbf{X}}$ ἄρασσέμεναι, Dor. for χαράσσειν. Χἄράσσοισα, ας, à, Dor. for

Χἄξάσσουσα, ns, h, part. pres. f. $XAPA'\Sigma\Sigma\Omega$, or - $\tau\tau\omega$, f. $\acute{a}\xi\omega$, to

make an incision with a sharppointed instrument, to make a furrow, to indent; to grave, carve, impress, stamp, especially to stamp or make an impression on money; with the acc. to fashion or form, metaphor. applied to the mind; to harass, provoke; to scarify, to cut; to stamp with the foot, στένει, κέκοπται καὶ χαράσσεται πέδον, Æschyl. Pers. 679; Eurip. Med. 157; to make furrows, as in wax, in the ground, in the sea; whence it signifies to write, plough, navigate; pas. to be exasperated, Herodt. vii, 1; pf. pas. κεχάςαγμαι.

Xaesinv. See xaesis.

Xugsis, sīra, sv, 2. a. pas. of

χαίρω, 2. a. pas. ἐχάρην, 2. a. opt. pas. xaesinv, 2. f. ind. pas. χαρήσομαι.

Xάρη, Ion. for ἐχάρη, 3. sing. 2. a. ind. pas. Fr. χαίρω.

Χάρημα, ἄτος, τό, delight. χαίςω.

Χαρηναι, 2. a. inf. pas. of χαίρω, and χαεήσομαι, f. pas. of χαίεω. Xάρης, ητος, δ, Chares, an Athenian general, noted for his incapacity.

Χαρήσομαι, 1. f. pas. of χαίρω. Χαριδότης, ου, δ, the giver of joy, epithet of Jupiter, Bacchus, and Mercury. Fr. χορά and δίδωμι. Χἄςἴδώτης, ου, δ. See preced.

Χαρίεις, ίεσσα, ίεν, graceful, elegant, Il. xviii, 24; witty, gay; agreeable, pleasant; χαρίεν έσται, it will be a fine thing, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 13; lovely, beautiful; polite, well-bred: learned, refined. It implies refined and graceful manners. Th. χάρις. Χαριείσθαι, Att. for χαρίσεσθαι,

shall or will please or gratify, Theophr. 2.

Χαρίεν, τό, from χαρίεις.

Χαρίεντ', for χαρίεντα, acc. of the

Χαριεντίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, Att. ιοῦμαι, to speak or act with grace; to jest or banter; %71 σπουδή χαριεντίζεται, that he makes it a serious jest, Plat. Apol. 24, C; to say any thing wittily or facetiously. Fr. xagísis.

Χαριεντισμός, οῦ, ὁ, gracefulness, elegance; playfulness in discourse or behaviour, Plat. Polit. viii, 563, A. Fr. preced.

Χαριέντως, adv. gracefully, elegantly, gaily, agreeably, neatly, prettily. Fr. xagisis.

Χžειτεργός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, delighting in the mechanical arts, epithet of Athena. Fr. xa'iew and "ieyw. Χαριέστατος, superl. of χαρίεις.

Χαρίζεσθαι, pres. inf. pas. of Χαρίζομαι, f. χαρίσομαι, Att. χαριούμαι, with dat., to gratify any one, Thucyd. iii, 37; Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 2; to do an agreeable thing to, Π . v, 71; to confer a favor on, to indulge, devote, or give one's self up to; to reward; to bestow; to appease or propitiate the gods; to grant criminal favors, as a woman, Aristoph. Eccl. 629; pas. to receive favors; xagisiσθαι, Att. for χαρίσεσθαι, shall or may please; κενάς χαρίζεσθαι χάριτας, to bestow empty favors, Dem. de Coron.; it sometimes takes the acc. of the thing, with the dat. of the person, To δεσπότη Παφλαγών κεχαρίσται τοῦτο, the bully gratifies the master with this, Aristoph. Eq. 53; see Thesm. 756; καὶ τόδε μοι χαείσαι, Plat. Polit. i, 361, C; pf. pas. κεχάρισμαι, 1. a. έχαςίσθην, inf. χαςισθήναι, part. χαρισθείς, έντος, given, presented; 1. f. pas. χαρισθήσομαι, 1. a. m. ἐχαρισάμην, ω, ατο, I have given for nothing, I have remitted or sent back gratuitously; τὸ κεχαρισμένον, an agreeable thing. Th. χάρις.

Χαρικλέης, έους, δ, a man's name, Charicles.

Xagirloïs, gen. Æol. and Dor. for χαρικλούς. From

Χαρικλώ, όος, contract. -ous, ή, Chariclo, the mother of Tiresias. Χαρίλαος, ου, δ, Charilaus, a son of Polydectes, king of Sparta.

Χαρίζη, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. m. Dor. for xagion. Fr. xagizouai. Χάριν, acc. sing. of χάρις, πρός or xará being understood, on account of, for the sake of, through favor of.

Xaçıvos, ou, o, Charinus.

Χαριξη, Dor. for χαρίσει, 2. fut.

to χαρίζομαι.

XA'PIΣ, ἴτος, 'n, grace, elegance, lustre; χάρις δ' ἀπελάμπετο πολλή, and much lustre sparkled from them, or they were very brilliant, Il. xiv, 183; attraction, charm, Pind. Olymp. i, 48; a favor, a kindness, goodwill; a recompense; benevolence, love; gratitude; thanks, acknowledgment; joy, pleasure, fame, glory, Id. i. 29; acc. χάριν, and by the later writers, χάριτα · with classical writers, Χάριτα is one of the Graces; χάριτες, thanks; Plato frequently uses the plural, Crit. 48, D, etc.; Xá ϱ 1765 (ϑ 5 α i), the Graces; χάριν δοῦναι τινί, to do one a good turn ; χάριν ἀποδιδόvai, to requite a favor, Xen. Cyr. i, 2, 7; φέρειν χάριν τινί, s. as χαρίζεσθαι, Il. v, 211; εν χάριτι ποιείν, to render an acceptable service, Plat. Phæd.; χάριν νέμειν τινί, to dispense a favor to any one; χάριν τίθεσθαί Tivi, to acquire favor with any one, Herodt. vi, 41; είδέναι χάen rivi, to be grateful to any one ; ὑμῖν χάοιν εἴσεται καὶ ἀποδώσει, he will recognize the favor to you, and will requite it, Xen. Anab. i, 4, 14; χάριν τιθέναι, and also τίθεσθαι, to

confer a favor; σοι μυρίαν έξω χάριν, I will give you ten thousand thanks, Eurip. Alc. 560; χάριν κατατίθεσθαι, to deposit (confer) a favor (as it were a loan to be repaid back with interest), Thucyd. i, 33; ἐπιτελεῖν χάριν, to finish the grace or gift, 2 Cor. viii, 6; χάριν διδόναι όργη, to indulge anger, Soph. Œd. C. 859; χάριν ἔχειν, to thank, and έχειν χάριν προς τιvá, to have favor with any one, Acts ii, 47; πρὸς χάριν λέγειν, to speak with the view of currying favor; ἔχωμεν χάριν δι' ਜੌς λατρεύωμεν τῷ Θεῷ, let us have grace, whereby we may serve God, Hebr. xii, 28; οἱ μὲν παῖδες χάριν οὐδεμίαν ἔχουσιν, sons indeed have no grace, Plut. de Amore Prolis, p. 497; zágiv with xará understood, is used adverbially, and as Evena. 6 v6μος τῶν παραβάσεων χάριν προσετέθη, the law was established because of transgressions, Gal. iii, 19 ; τούτου χάριν, on account of this, for this reason; où Thy 'Αθηναίων χάςιν ἐστςατεύοντο, Herodt. v, 99, πεός or κατά is understood; την χάριν τοῦ Θεοῦ, the grace of God; πρὸς χάριν, for favor, to gain favor; τοῦ χάριν; for the sake of what? είς χάριν, for favor; χθονία χάeis, by metonymy, a wished for or acceptable death, Soph. Œd. C. 1743.

Χαρισάμενος, part. 1. a. m., and Χαρίσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m., and Χαρισθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of χα-

είζομαι.

Χάρισμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing done or given gratuitously or as a favor, a present, a reward; an offering made to the gods. Fr. χαρίζομαι.

Χαρίσσασθαι, Epic for χαρίσασθαι, 1. a. inf. mid. to χαρίζομαι. Χαριστήριον, ου, τό, a gift, a kindness, a favor; neut. of

Χαριστήριος, ου. δ, ή, done or said from gratitude or as an acknowledgment; pertaining to gratitude or giving thanks; pl. χαριστήρια (θύματα), sacrifices as an acknowledgment of favors; a grateful sacrifice, Xen. Cyr. vii, 2, 8. Fr. χάρις.

Χαριστικός, ή, όν, gracious, benevolent, generous.

Χάριτες, gen. pl. Χαρίτων, the three sisters called the Graces, namely, Euphrosyne, Aglaïa, and Thalia. Th. χάρις.

Χαριτία, ας, ή, sportiveness, Xen.

Cyr. ii, 2, 13. Fr. χάρις. Χαριτογλωσσέω, ω, f. ήσω, to win by flattery, to gratify with one's discourse or tongue, Æschyl. Prom. 294. Fr. xágis and γλῶσσα.

Χἄρἴτόεις, εσσα, εν, pleasing, agreeable, graceful. Fr. χάρις. Χαριτόω, ω, f. ώσω, to render lovely or agreeable; to treat well; to give a kind reception; pf. pas. κεχαρίτωμαι, part. κεχαριτωμένος, η, ον, having obtained favor. Fr. xágis.

Χάρμα, ἄτος, τό, whatever occasions joy or gladness, a source of joy, Il. iii, 51; joy, gladness, pleasure; the sport of any one, Eurip. Suppl. 292; Il. x, 193. Hence in Engl. A CHARM.

Xάgμη, ης, ή, martial ardor, Il. xiii, 82; a combat, Id. iv, 222; fight, battle, shock, skirmish. This noun seems to have no connection with xxiew, for the compounds iπποχάςμης, σιδηςοχάς-μης, etc., may be referred to χάςμα. It appears to be connected with χαξάσσω, the root of which must have been xáow, denoting a harsh grating sound or the clashing of armor in the fight; and hence, a fight, combat, See χαροπός. etc.

Χαρμίδης, ου, ό, a man's name, Charmides.

Χαρμονή, ης, ή, gladness, Eurip. Herc. F. 740; mirth, the cause of joy, Soph. Aj. 556; and Χαρμοσύνη, ης, η, the same.

Χαρμόσυνος, ου, ό, ή, causing delight, gladness; agreeable, festive ; χαρμόσυνα (ίρὰ) ποιέειν, to celebrate a joyful festival, Herodt. iii, 27. Fr. χάςμα.

Χαρμόφρων, ονος, δ, h, glad, joyful, pleasing. Fr. χάρμα and φeńν.

Χαροποίο, gen. Ion. of χαροπός, which see.

Χαροποιός, ου, i, i, causing joy. Fr. xaeá and woisw.

Χἄςοπός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ. Both the derivation and the meaning of this word are very doubtful. It is said to denote a sky-blue color; also, azure; likewise, tawny or ruddy. It is evidently not derived from χαρά and äψ, as stated by Passow and others, but more probably from an old verb χάρω, whence χαράσσω, χάρμη, etc., and of, the eye or countenance. Compounded in this manner, it will signify one who has a stern, threatening countenance or aspect; as is well ex-

pressed by Tacitus, in his description of the Germans, truces et carulei oculi; and this meaning will accord with the use of the word in the few passages where it occurs; ἄρκτοι τ', άγρότεροι τι σύες, χαροποί τε λέοντες...., and lions having a threatening or glaring aspect, Odys. xi, 610; similar to the torva leana of Virgil, Eclogue ii, 63. In the Philoctetes of Sophocles, v. 1131, we find χαρόπων τ' έθνη θηρων, and the tribes of fierce wild beasts and not as the word is translated by Ellendt., Lex. Sophoch., fulgidis oculis preditus. It has been observed by naturalists, that the eyes of lions in particular, and other savage animals, when irritated, assume a red, fiery appearance, and flash fire as it were. Agreeably to the idea above stated, χαροπότης, nros, n, will signify neither azureblue, nor the clear blue color of the eye, but a stern or threatening aspect, fierceness.

Xăgoπότης, ητος, ή, the blueness of the sky or sea.

Χαροῦσιν, 3. pl. 1. f. of χαίρω. Χαρράν, h, indecl., the name of a city, Charran. Hebr. heat.

Χαςτάςιον, τό, dimin. from χάςτης.

Xαςτηςίος, α, ον, made of paper. ΧΑΎΡΤΗΣ, ου, δ, paper, parchment; a leaf of paper, a chart. Hence in Engl. CHART.

Χαρτίου, ου, τό, dimin. of χάρτης, a little roll or piece of paper; a sheet.

Χαςτοπώλης, ου, δ, one who χάςτας πωλεί, sells paper.

Χαςτός, ή, όν, pleasant, agreeable, delightful, Soph. Electr. 1449. Fr. χαίζω.

Χας rοφύλαξ, ακος, ό, one who has the custody of papers, a registrar. Fr. χάςτης and φύλαξ.

XA'PΥΒΔΙΣ, τως, Ion. 105, ή, Charybdis; a vortex or whirlpool in the sea betwixt Sicily and Italy, Odys. xii, 436, 260; an abys. Perhaps from χάω, to gape, yawn, like a gulf, and ροιδίω.

Χάοω, the original present of χαl-

ew. XA'PΩN, ωνος, i, a proper name, Charon, the ferryman of the lower or infernal world, Eurip. Alc. 262; Aristoph. Plut. 278. Hence

Χαρώνειος, belonging or relating to Charon; χαρώνειος θύρα, the gate through which convicts

were led to punishment; τὸ χαεώνειον, a dark cavern, like the passage to the infernal regions.

Χασκάζω, f. άσω, to watch with open mouth; σὸ δὶ χασκάζως τὸν κωλαγείτην, but you watch with open mouth the paymaster, Aristoph. Vesp. 695.

Χάσκω, to open the mouth wide, to gape, yawn, s. as χαίνω, Aristoph. Eq. 1032; Id. Vesp. 1533. It forms its fut. and the other tenses from χαίνω, f. χανοῦμαι, 2. a. ἔχᾶνον, pf. κέχηνα, as a present, I gape.

Χάσμα, ἄτος, τό, a gaping or wide opening; a chasm, Eurip. Ion. 284; a gulf, abyss; Τας-τάςου εἰς ἄξουσσα χάσματα, Eurip. Phæn. 1621. Th. χαίνω, pf. pas. κέχασμαι.

Χασμάω, and generally χασμάωμαι, ὧμαι, to gape; to open wide; to be irresolute, to waver, hesitate; ἀλλ' ἰλιγγίωης ἄν καὶ χασμώο, you would be confused, and you would gape, Plat. Gorg. 486, B.

Χασμέομαι, Ion. for χασμάομαι. Χασμεύμενος, Ion. and Dor. for χασμούμενος, part. pres. m. of χασμέομαι, s. as χασμάομαι.

Χάσμη, ης, η, the act of gaping; the opening of the mouth in gaping; an aperture; a chasm, yawning, Plat. Polit. vi, 503, D. Fr. χαίνω.

Χάσμημα, ατος, τό, a gaping of the mouth, yawning, Aristoph. Av. 61. Fr. χάσμη.

Χασμωδία, ας, ή, yawning, indolence; fr. χάσμα and είδις also, an hiatus in a verse; fr. χάσμα and ψδή.

Χασσάμενος, part. 1. a. m. by doubling σ, Poet. of χάζω, to retire.

Χασώμεσθα, Poet. for χασώμεθα, l. pl. l. a. subj. m. of the same. Χατίουσι, dat. pl. part. pres. act. of Χατίω, ω, to gape after; to wish or long for, to desire, to lack, want, be indigent, Il. ix, 514. Fr. χάω. Hence

Χατεύω, and χατίζω, s. as χατέω, to want, need; ξεμηνέων χατίζει, needs interpreters; Pind. Olymp. ii, 154; to lack, to be deficient. Fr. χάω.

Xἄτίζω, f. ίσω. See preced.

Χάτίς, ή, and χάτος, εος, τό, want, need, for χητίς, χῆτος, which see.

Χαυλιόδους, and χαυλιόδων, οντος, δ, having projecting or prominent teeth, like the wild boar, etc., Herodt. ii, 68; projecting teeth, Id. ii, 71, said of the hippopotamus; subst. a tusk. Fr. χαῦλος, for χαῦνος, and ὁδούς. Χαυλιόδων, όδοντος, ὁ, ἡ. See pre-

ced.

Χαύναξ, ακος, δ, puffed up with empty pride, vain, an empty fool; Scotice, a gawpus; ostentatious. Fr. χαῦνος. Th. χάω. Χαυνοπολίτης, ου, δ, a gaping, conceited citizen, Aristoph. Acharn. 635. Fr. χαῦνος and πολίτης.

Χαυνόπρωκτος, ου, δ, ή, widebreeched. Fr. χαῦνος and πρωκτός.

XΛΥ~NOΣ, n, or, loose, spongy, porous, hollow, inflated, Aristoph. Av. 819; soft, indolent, tumid; proud; futile, vain, conceited, full of one's self; a braggart; light, of no account. Fr. χαίνω.

χαίνω. Χαυνότης, ητος, ή, laxity, flabbiness, softness, indolence, conceit. Χαυνόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to make loose or spongy; to blow up, as a bladder; to puff up with vanity, Eurip. Androm. 923; with λόγους, to utter high-sounding language; metaphor. to wheedle, gull: pas. to be puffed up with vanity, conceit, etc.

Χαυνών, ῶνος, ὁ, a cake, Jer. vii, 28; for which is also used χαυών, the same.

Χαύνως, adv. softly, loosely; with pride, conceit, vanity.

Χαύνωσις, εως, ή, a softening, puffing up, rendering conceited; χαύνωσιν ἀναπειστηρίαν, wheedling pomposity, οτ ἀναπειστηρία, a fraudulent or wheedling speech, that induces a judge to acquit a person though justly accused, Aristoph. Nub. 875. Fr. χαυνόω.

Χαυών, ῶνος, s. as χαυνών.

 $X \alpha \varphi o v \varphi o i$, $\tilde{\omega} v$, o i, cups, bowls, basins, L X X.

Xάω, obsol., s. as χάσκω, to gape, to yawn, to be open; to be empty; to contain.

Xέαι, 1. a. inf. act. of χέω.

Χεβρόδαψος, a sort of food, eaten by the Syrians.

XΕ'ΔΡΟΠΑ, ων, τά, pulse, as pease, etc., as if χειρόδροτα. Fr. χειρ and δρέτω.

Χέδου, οπος, δ, s. as preced. Χέε, Ion. and Epic impf. of χίω, for έχεε, Il. xxii, 468.

Xίsια, ας, η, Epic form for χεία. Χιζητιάω, ω, f. άσω, to desire to go to stool, Aristoph. Nub. 1387; Id. Ran. 8; a desiderative. Fr. χίζω.

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XE'ZΩ, f. m. χέσομαι, Att. χεσουμαι, Aristoph. Av. 941; 1. a. act. ἔχεσα, 1. a. mid. ἐχεσάμην, Id. Eq. 1057; 2. a. act. έχεσον, pf. κέχοδα· έγκεχόδαoi, Id. Vesp. 626 (Matthiæ, Gram. 255); pf. pas. κέχεσμαι, Aristoph. Acharn. 1170; to ease one's self, Id. Nub. 391; also, χείζομαι, Id. Eq. 1057. Fr. χέω.

Χειά, ᾶς, ή, a hole, the lurkingplace of a serpent. Fr. χείω, for

χέω. Χείλεσι, and Poet. χείλεσσι, dat. pl. of xeilos, sos, vo, the lip.

Χείλευς, Dor. for χείλους, gen. sing. of xeilos.

Χειλοποτέω, f. ήσω, to drink with the lips only, to sip. Fr. xsiλος and πίνω.

XEI^{α}ΛΟΣ, εος, α ό, the lip, Ω . xxii, 495; Aristoph. Nub. 873; a margin, border; the brim of a cup; the brink of a well, pit, or trench, Thucyd. iii, 23; Il. xii, 52; the border of a plain; a coast; the bank of a river; also, speech. Perhaps from obsol. χίλος, whence χέλυς. Th. χέω.

Χείλωμα, άτος, τό, s. as χείλος, a lip, border, rim; a word of doubtful authority, Passow's Lex. Χείλων, ωνος, δ, Chilo, a Spartan philosopher.

Χειλών, ῶνος, δ, a kind of fish of the class of x's palos, having a long nose; it is also written x :λών, χελλών, and χελμών, Passow's Lex.

Χείμα, ἄτος, τό, properly, what is poured out; hence rain, a storm; winter, Odys. vii, 118; cold, Soph. Phil. 293; frost; tempestuous weather. Fr. χίω, or

χείω. Hence Χειμάδιον, τό, a winter dwelling, winter-quarters; χειμαδίω χεῆσθαι, Λήμνω, to fix upon Lemnos for winter-quarters. Fr. XEIμάζω.

Χειμάδιος, ου, δ, ή, pertaining to winter; τό χειμάδιον, a winter residence. Fr. xsīµa. And Χειμάζω, f. άσω, to pass the winter, to winter; to be in winterquarters, Xen. Hist. i, 2, 10; also, to raise a tempest; to produce cold, to freeze; to toss or trouble with tempests; to vex as with a storm, to distress, torment; to deluge as with a storm, Soph. Æd. T. 101; pas. to be distressed by the cold weather, Thucyd. vi, 74; to be tossed, Plat. Ion. 540, B; to be agitat-

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ed, Aristoph. Ran. 361; χειμα. ζόμενον, Æschyl. Prom. 579; χειμάζει, impersonal, it freezes, it storms. Fr. χεῖμα.

Χειμαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to produce cold; to agitate with tempests, to be cold or stormy; to rage, as a tempest; to vex, harass; pas. to be tossed, as by a tempest, Herodt. viii, 118; to be agitated, Pind. Pyth. ix, 57. Fr. χεῖμα. Χείμάρος, ου, δ, a wooden pin or plug in a ship's bottom, which was taken out to draw off the water. Fr. χεῖμα and ῥέω.

Χειμάρρους, ου, δ, n. See next. Χειμάρρος, ου, δ, and χειμάρροος, contract. ous, o, n, a torrent occasioned by the rains or thaws of winter, Dem. de Coron. 278, 8 ; ποταμῷ πλήθοντι ἐοικὼς χειμάρρω, like a river swollen by a winter torrent, Il. v, 88; ώς δ' ότε χείμαρροι ποταμοί, κατ' ὄρεσφι βέοντες, Id. iv, 452; Eurip. Troad. 451; a conduit of water, Demosth. 1277, 5. Fr. χεῖμα and poos.

Χειμάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ὤρα being understood,) the winter season; winter; (ἐσθής being understood,) a winter garment. Fr. χεῖμα.

Χειμασία, Ion. -in, ns, n, the act of wintering; winter-quarters, Herodt. ii, 22; a storm, tempest, hurricane. Fr. χειμάζω. Χείμεθλον, ου, τό, a kibe or chilblain, occasioned by cold, Aristoph. Vesp. 1206; it is also written x / µετλον, ou, τό, and χιμέτλη, ης, ή.

Χειμερίζω, f. ίσω, to winter, Herodt. vi, 31; to pass the winter. Fr. χεῖμα.

Χειμερινός, ή, όν, belonging to winter, in winter, Thucyd. vi, 21; and

Χειμέριος, ου, δ, ή, and χειμέριος, ia, 101, belonging to winter; wintry, Xen. Anab. iii, 8, 9; χειμέριος, stormy, Thucyd. iii, 22; χειμέριος ὅμβρος, Eurip. Hel. 1480; rainy, tempestuous. Fr. χεῖμα.

Χείμετλον, ου, τό, and χιμέτλη, ns, h, and ximethov, ou, to. See χείμεθλον.

Χειμοθνής, ητος, δ, ή, frozen to death. Fr. χεῖμα and Ανήσκω. Χειμόσπορος, ου, ό, ή, sown in winter; but χειμοσπόρος, sowing in winter. Fr. χεῖμα and σπείρω.

Χειμών, ῶνος, δ, winter, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 19; a storm, Thucyd. vi, 2; cold, Herodt. viii, 138; alt έπεὶ οὖν χειμῶνα Φύγον καὶ ἀθέ-1417

σφατον ομέρον, Π. iii, 4; a tempest of evils, Æschyl. Prom. 1017; a calamity, Id. 644; s. as χείμα.

Χειμωνοτύπος, ου, δ, ή, lashing with the violence of a tempest, Æschyl. Suppl. 34. Fr. Xuμών and τύπτω.

Xείουσιν, 3. pl. pres. ind. of χείω,

for χέω. See χέει. XΕΙ'P, εός, 'n, pl. χείζες, dat. pl. χεςσί, gen. and dat. dual χεςοῖν, by the Ionians and poets χερός, χερί, χέρα · the poets also use the dat. pl. xsigeor and xsigeooiv,

gen. and dat. dual x Eleoiv, and Il. iii, 367; the dat. xiquor is also found in Hesiod. Theog. 519 and 747; the hand; the arm, Aristoph. Thesm. 914; νύξε δέ μιν κατά χείζα μέσην, άγκῶνος ἔνερθεν, ... beneath the bend of the arm, Il. xi, 252; the palm of the hand; an elephant's trunk, a lion's claws or paw, etc.; metaphor. a band of men; πλήθει χεςῶν, Soph. Œd. T. 123; a body of troops, Thucyd. iv, 25; force, power, violence; engagement, conflict, combat, battle, fray; a grappling-iron, Id. v, 72; handwriting, characters; the hand of an artist, i. e. his talents, style, or manner; ἐν χερσὶν ἀπέκτεινε, he slew in battle ; ἐν χερσὶν εἶναι, to fight; l'évas es xeigas, and eis χείρας ελθείν, also συμμιγνύναι, to come to blows, to engage, Xen. Cyr. iii, 1, 1; Id. ii, 1, 4; Æschyl. S. Theb. 677; ύπὸ χεῖρας ποιεῖσθαι, to subdue, Xen. Ag. 1, 22; ὑπὸ χεῖρα, under the hand, in subjection; is χερσίν, in the battle; έν χερσίν ἔχειν τι, to be engaged with any thing; χειρῶν νόμω, in battle; ἐκ χειρός, by force; in fight; also, near, Soph. Aj. 27; διὰ xeięós or xeięwv exein, to hold by the hand or with the hands, Aristoph. Vesp. 609; but more frequently, to manage or administer; ἀπὸ χειρός, off hand, Id. 668; τἄν χεροῖν, things in hand.

Fr. x'iw, for oxã. Χείρα, acc. sing. of χείρ.

Χειράγρα, ας, ή, gout in the hands. Fr. χείρ and ἄγρα.

Χειραγωγέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to lead

by the hand. From Χειραγωγός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, he or she who leads by the hand; a guide. Fr. χείς and άγωγός. äγω.

Χειραγωγούμενος, part. pres. pas. contract. of x ειραγωγέω.

Χιιράμαξα, α;, ή, a wheelbarrow. Fr. Δμαξα.

Χιιραττάζω, f. άσω, to handle; to touch with the hands, to grapple, Herodt. ii, 90. Fr. χιίς and ἄστω.

Xsieus, acc. pl., and xsiess, nom. pl. of xsie.

X.11024.2. as, n, the joining of hands, an exercise in the palastra; gentle friction, Plut. Galen.

Xsigiτiθεσία, ας, ή, the imposition of hands, Eccl. Fr. χείς, ἐπί, and τίθημι.

Xείρεσι, and χείρεσσι, dat. pl. Ion. and Poet. for χείρι. Fr. χείρ. Χειρί, dat. sing. of χείρ.

X sig.δωτοί (λιτωνες, tunics), with sleeves. From

Xιιριδωτός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, having sleeves; κιθῶνας χειριδωτούς, undercoats or waistcoats with sleeves, Herodt. vi, 61. Fr. an obsol. verb χειριδώω.

Xiigi $\zeta \omega$, f. low, to handle; to perform an operation in surgery; to manage, to govern. Fr. χ^{ij} .

Xείριος, ία, ιον, under the hand, subject, Soph. Aj. 490. Fr. χείρ.

X:1015, 1δος, ή, a sleeve, a glove or mitten for cold weather, Xen. Cyr. viii, 8, 9; χειρίδι πλέη ἀργυρίου, a glove full of money, Herodt. vi, 72: a covering for the hand. Fr. χείρ.

Χειρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a handling; management, treatment; surgical treatment. Fr. χείρ.

Χειρίσοφος, ου, ο, Chirisophus.

Χιίριστος, superl. of κακός, bad, compar. χείρων, and χερείων, superl. χείρων, compart. 40, 13: οἱ χείριστοι, persons in the lowest condition, Lys. 92, 4.

Xειρίστως, adv. very ill, very badly.

Χιιροδαλίστρα, ας, 'n, α kind of dart or javelin. Fr. χείρ and βάλλω.

Xιιροδολίω, f. ήσω, to throw, fling with the hand. Fr. χιίς and βάλλω.

Χειρογραφέω, ω, f. ήσω, to write with one's own hand, to confirm by a writing, to sign a bond, etc. Fr. χείρ and γράφω.

Χιιρόγραφον, ου, τό, a bill or obligation of one's own hand; a bond; a sign manual. Fr. χιις and γράφω.

Xιμόγού τ΄ς, ου, ό, 'n, written with the hand, in handwriting. Fr. τίε and γεάφω.

Nicedaintos, ou, o, n, slain with

one's own hand, a suicide, Soph.

Aj. 218. Fr. χείς and δαΐζω.

Χειζόδειχτα, neut. pl. of χειζόδει-

X sigoδεικτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to point out with the hand. Fr. χείς and δείκνυμι.

Χειρόδεικτος, ου, δ, ή, pointed out with the hand, conspicuous; εἰ μὴ τάδε χειρόδεικτα ἀρμόσει, unless or until these (oracles) shall plainly correspond with the event, i. e. as plainly as if they could be pointed out by the hund, Soph. Œd. T. 901. Same Th.

Xειρόδεσμος, ου, δ, a manacle, fetter, or shackle. Fr. δέω.

X ειροδίκαι, nom. pl. of

Xειφοδίκης, ου, δ, one who seeks right by force of arms; one who knows no right but by force, Hesiod. Op. 191. Fr. κείς and δίκη.

Χειρόδοτος, ου, δ, 'n, given by the hand; χειρόδοτον δάνεισμα, a loan made without a written obligation, Passow's Lex. Fr. χείρ and δίδωμι.

Xtιροδράκων, οντος, δ, an epithet of the Furies, having a scourge of serpents in their hands, Eurip. Electr. 1341. Fr. δράκων. Χειροδρόπος, ου, δ, λ, one who plucks or gathers with the hand. Fr. χείρ and δρέπω.

Xειροήθης, εος, δ, ή, accustomed to the hand; mild, tractable, tame, gentle, Herodt. iii, 28. Fr. χείρ and ήθος.

Χειρόκμητος, ου, δ, ή, made by the hands, Plat. Locr. 94, E. Fr. χείρ and κάμνω.

Xειροκοπείσθω, 3. sing. pres. imperat. pas. of

Χειζοποπέω, ω, to cut off the hand; to cut off, amputate. Fr. χείς and πόπτω.

Χειροπρατία, ας, ή, government by force, violent rule; and

Xειροπρατικός, ή, όν, pertaining to violent rule or government. Fr. χείρ and πρατέω.

Χειρόκτυπος, ου, δ, ή, struck by the hand; but χειροκτύπος, striking with the hand. Fr. χείρ and τύπτω.

Χειρόμαπτρον, ου, τό, a napkin; a towel; with which χεῖρας μάσσομεν, we wipe our hands, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 5; Herodt. ii, 122.

Χειρόμαντις, εως, δ, ἡ, one who foretells fortunes by the lines of the hands. Fr. χείρ and μάν-

Xueρμαχίω, ω, f. ήσω, to fight or struggle with the hands; to

toil with the hands. Fr. χείς and μάχομαι.

Xειρομάχος, ου, ο, n, fighting with the hand. Fr. χείς and μάχο-

Χειρομύλη, ης, ή, and χειρόμυλον, ου, τό, a hand-mill, Xen. Cyr. vi, 2, 11. Fr. χείρ and μύλη. Χειρομῦσής, έος, δ, ή, having the hands polluted with blood. Fr χείρ and μῦσος.

Χείρον, τό, pl. χείρονα. Fr. χείρονα, compar. of κακός. Th. χείρ.

Χειρόνεσσι, Poet. for χειρόσι, dat. pl. of χειρων, compar. of κακός. Χειρόνιστρον, ου, τό, water for washing the hands; also, a basin for washing the hands. Fr. χείρ and νίστω.

Χειρονομίω, ω, f. ήσω, to gesticulate with the hands or with the feet, Herodt. vi, 129; to beat time with the hands. Hence Χειρονομία, ας, ή, the act of ges-

ticulating with the hands, as in speaking, dancing, etc. Fr. χείς and νέμω.

Χειρονόμος, ου, δ, λ, moving the hands regularly, gesticulating; hence δ χειρονόμος, a pantomimic performer. Fr. νέμω.

Xειρόνως, adv. from χείρων, worse. Χειρόομαι, οῦμαι, to reduce under, to worst; τοὺς προεστῶτας τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων χειρωσάμενοι, Plat. Menex. 242, E; to get the better of, Soph. Phil. 92; to conquer, reduce under one's power; καὶ τοὺς ἐχθροὺς χειρῦσθαι, Χεπ. Mem. ii, 1, 28; pas. to be conquered, subdued. Fr. χειρόω.

Χειροπέδαι, ων, αί, manacles. Fr. χείρ and πέδη.

Xειροπληθής, έος, ό, ή, filling the hand; so large or so numerous as to fill the hand; large, Xen.

Anab. iii, 3, 11. Fr. χείρ and

Χειζόπληκτος, οτ χεζόπληκτος, ου, δ, ἡ, struck with the hand, Soph. Aj. 631. F. πλήσσω.

Χειςοποιέομαι, οῦμαι, to make with one's own hands, Soph. Trach. 887; and

Xειροποίητος, ου, δ, ἡ, made by the hand of man; artificial, Thucyd. ii, 77; opposed to natural; invented, devised. Fr. χείρ and ποιέω.

Xsieos, gen. sing. of xsie.

Xειροσίδηρον, ου, τό, a grapplingiron, used in sea-combats. Fr. χείρ and σίδηρος.

Χειροσκόπος, ου, δ, ή, one who χείρα σκοπεί, inspects the hand,

for the purpose of divining; one who counts the hands in voting. Fr. χείς and σκίπτομαι.

X sigor evortes, nom. pl. of

Xειροτένων, οντος, δ, ή, having strong or muscular hands. Fr. χείρ and τένων.

Χειζότερος, έρα, ερον, compar. of κακός, bad, Il. xx, 436.

Χειροτέχνης, ου, δ, a mechanic, a laborer; one who works with his hands; καὶ τούτων πολὺ μέρος χειροτέχναι, Thucyd. vii, 27; an artisan, Xen. Anab. vi, 2, 11; Herodt. ii, 167. Fr. χείρ and τέχνη.

Xειροτεχνία, ας, κ, a mechanical art, manual labor, Plat. Polit. ix, 590, C. Same Th.

Χειροτεχνικός, ή, όν, pertaining to manual operations, skilled in mechanical labor, *Plat. Polit.* 259, C. Same Th.

Xειροτονείσθαι, inf. pas. and mid. of

Χειροτονίω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. κεχειροτόνηκα, Demosth. 158, 14; to raise up and extend the hands; to vote by holding up the hand; to vote, to sanction by a vote, Demosth. 309, 27; τὰ προσταχθέντα ἐχειροτόνησαν, Lys. c. Eratosth.; to elect, choose; 1. a. ἐχειροτόνησα, 1. a. ind. pas. ἐχειροτονήθην, ης, η. Fr. χείρ and τείνω.

Χειροτονηθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of χειροτονέω.

Χειζοτονητέον, verbal adj., one must vote.

Xειζοτονητός, ή, όν, chosen by a show of hands, publicly chosen. Same Th.

Χειροτονία, ας, ἡ, the act of extending the hand to vote; a vote, suffrage, Thucyd. iii, 49; a resolve of a popular assembly; the election of magistrates or officers. See χειροτονέω.

Xsιροτόνος, ου, δ, ħ, extending the hands, Æschyl. S. Theb. 156; with outstretched hands. Same

Χειροτῦπής, έος, δ, ἡ, striking with the hands. Fr. χείρ and τύπτω. Χειροῦν, pres. inf. act. contract. from χειρόω.

Xειρουργίω, ω, f. ήσω, to work with the hands; to accomplish any thing; to perpetrate a crime, Æschin. 43, 30; to manufacture; in medicine, to perform a surgical operation; also, to touch a musical instrument; to undertake; to despatch, Thucyd. viii, 69; pas. to be constructed, Plat. Crit. 117, C; and

Xsιρούργημα, ατος, τό, work done by the hand, a mechanical operation, Plat. Gorg. 450, B. Same Th.

Xειρουργία, ας, 'n, work done by the hand, manual labor, Aristoph. Lys. 673; surgery; and Χειρουργικός, 'n, όν, one who performs work with his hand; qualified for manual labor; in medicine, one who performs operations with his hand, a surgeon, formerly written chirurgeon. Fr. χείρ and ἔργον.

Xειρουργός, οῦ, ὁ, one who performs with his own hands, an operator, a surgeon; a performer. Same Th.

Χειρόω, ῶ, f. ὡσω, to overcome by force of hand; to subjugate; to handle roughly; πρὸς βίαν χειροῦσιν, Aristoph. Vesp. 463; to conquer. See χειρόομαι. Th. χείρ.

Xείρω, nom. or acc. pl. n. g. contract. from χείρονα, -oa, -ω. Fr.

χείρων.

Χείρωμα, ἄτος, τό, any act done by the hands; θανασίμω χειρώματι, the deadly or murderous act, Soph. Œd 2. 560. Fr. χείς. Χείςων, ονος, δ, Sinferior, worse; more feeble; poor, indigent; a rogue, villain, miscreant, Demosth. 1160, 27; compar. of nanos, bad; from xsie, the hand; χείζον πράσσειν, to come off the worse; χείζον διατιθέναι, to make worse; ἔτι χεῖρον διε-Gnne, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj. iii, p. 94; où žereov, not a bad idea, Aristoph. Eq. 36; μη χείρους περί ήμᾶς αὐτοὺς είναι δόξωμεν τῶν ὑπαρχόντων, let us not appear to be more wanting to ourselves than circumstances admit, Demosth. 18, 12; also

Xείρων, ωνος, δ, a proper name, Chiron, the centaur.

Χειςων, gen. pl. of χείς. Χειςώνακτες, nom. pl. of

Xειρώναξ, κτος, δ, a mechanic who gets his living by the labor of his hands, contract. from χειροάναξ, Herodt. i, 93. Hence Χειρωναζία, ας, Ion. -ln, h, the trade or business of a mechanic; manual labor, Herodt. ii, 167; skill of hand, handicraft, Æschyl. Prom. 45. Fr. χείρ and ἄναξ.

Xsιρώνειος, ου, δ, ή, pertaining to the centaur Chiron; Χειρώνειον Έλπος, a malignant ulcer, defying even the skill of Chiron.

Χειρωνίς, ίδος, ή, i. e. βίβλος, a

medical book. Fr. Χείρων. Χείρωνος βίζα, "Chironia centaurium, Nicandr. Th. 500?" Spreng. 1, 129.

Χειρώσασθαι, 1. a.inf.m. of χειρόω. Χείρωσις, εως, ή, the act of overcoming, getting the better of, Plat. Ep. vii, 322, A. Fr. χειρόω.

Χειρωτικός, ή, όν, capable of overcoming, also, of acquiring by force, Plat. Soph. 221, B.

Χειρωτός, ή, όν, verbal adj. from χειρόω, subdued; to be subdued. Χείσεται, 3. sing. f. m. of χανδάνω, Odys. xviii, 17.

Χείσομαι, fut. to χανδάνω.

Xείω, Epic for χέω, to pour.

Xελεία, ας, ἡ, s. as χειά, a cavern, the lurking-place or hole of a serpent.

Χίλειον, ου, τό, the shell of a crab or tortoise. Fr. χέλος. Χελίδοι, irrea. voc. of γελιδών, as

Χελίδοι, irreg. voc. of χελιδών, as if from a nom. χελιδώ.

Χελιδονίζω, f. ίσω, to chatter like a swallow; to be loquacious. Fr. χελιδών.

Χελιδόνιον, ου, τό, a plant, tetterwort, or great celandine. Its flowering coincides with the return of the swallows; hence its name.

Χελιδόνιος, α, ον, Chelidonian; Χελιδόνιαι, ων, αί, (νῆσοι understood,) the Cheledonian islands, small islands south of the Sucrum Promontorium, on the coast of Lycia.

Χελιδόνιος, ία, ιον, and also ou, ό, ή, of or relating to swallows.

Χελιδόνισμα, απος, τό, the swallow-song, an old popular song at the return of the swallows. Fr. χελιδονίζω.

XEΛĪΔΩ'N, όνος, 'n, a swallow, Herodt. ii, 22; εἰ μὰ τιτυθίζον γ', ὥσπερ αὶ χελιδόνες, unless they should twitter like swallows, Aristoph. Av. 1681; the flying-fish; the hollow of a horse's hoof, called the frog of the foot, Xen. Hipp. i, 3; a vault; a vaulted chamber.

Xίλυδρος, ου, δ, a sea-tortoise: also, a venomous serpent, called chelydrus by Virgil. Fr. χίλυς and υδως.

Χελῦνη, ης, ἡ, a lip; dimin. of χείλος ὑπ' ὀςγῆς τὴν χελύνην ἐσθίων, biting his lips through rage, Aristoph. Vesp. 1086.

Χελύνιον, ου, τό, a lip; dimin. of , χείλος.

XE'ΛΥΣ, νος, ή, an animal which bears a shell; a tortoise; a lyre, so called from its resemblance to the tortoise; or, that it

was originally made from the shell of a tortoise; xal i a Táτονόν τ' όριίαν χίλυν, Eurip. .1lc. 459; the breast, Eurip. Elect. 837; a military engine. Hence xilwin, ns, n, the same. Χιλύσσομαι, f. δσομαι, to expectorate, eructate; to vomit forth waves, etc.; to cough. Fr. xixus. Χιλώνη, ης, ή, ε. ας χίλυς, α shell, Aristoph. Vesp. 429; a tortoise; ιω χελώναι τοῦ δέρμα-Toi, ah! happy tortoises for your shell! Aristoph. Vesp. 1332; also, a military covering resembling a tortoise's shell, and used to protect the soldiers in attacking the walls of a city, etc.; testudo, ποιησάμενος χελώνην ξυλίνην, Xen. Hist. iii, 1, 5. Fr. χέλυς.

Χελώντον, ου, and χελώνειον, ου, τό, the shell of a tortoise; the convex part of the back; the covering of a battering-ram. Fr. χέλυς.

Xελωνίς, ίδος, ή, a lute; the threshold of a door; a footstool. Χέμμις, ιος, ή, Chemmis.

Χεμμίτης, ου, δ, Chemmites, an Egyptian district.

X svéd. See x seéd.

Χίουσα, part. pres. act. f. g. of χίω.

Χεράγρα, ας, ή, s. as χειράγρα, gout in the hands.

Χεράδος, εος, τό, a mass of gravel, weeds, shells, etc., thrown up by the sea or a river; wreck; alis χεςάδος πεςιχεύας μυςίον, having thrown sufficiently around him an immensity of wreck, so as to conceal him, Il. xxi, 319. It seems doubtful whether χεράdos is the accusative of a noun, or the genitive of χεράς· χεράdos uveior seems to require the former to make the construction legitimate. All the commentators and grammarians agree that the noun is derived from xsie, and that it signifies a stone that may be grasped by the hand. This appears to me very doubtful, as the mass of matter with which the river threatened to overwhelm Achilles did not consist of stones only, but πολύν δευμαγδών φιτεών xαὶ λάων, v, 314. It seems more natural to derive it from χίω, especially as in the passage above it is connected with Treesχεύας.

Χιεμές, άδος, ά, a heap of stones, gravel; especially, the deposit of a river, sand, stones, gravel, silt. Χιμίθ, οτ χινίθ, Jer. xxxvii, 16, according to the Syriac, a shop, cell, dwelling; also, the name of a building or place on Mount Moriah, and so probably in this passage; according to others, a pillory, the stocks. Gesen. Lex. by Gibbs.

Xίρεια. See under χίρης. Χιρείονα, nom. pl. n. g. of χιρείων.

Χερειότερος, Π. xii, 270; compar. of χέρειος, obsol., s. as κακός · χερείων, Poet. for χείρων, worse, inferior, contemptible, despicable, Π. ii, 248; superl. χείριστος. Fr. χείρ.

Χερείωι, Π. i, 114. See preced. Χέρες, for χείρες, and hence the dative χεροί, from χείρ.

Χέρεσσι, Poet. dat. pl. from χείς, for χεισί.

Χέρευς, εος, Poet. nos, δ, 'n, as if deprived of one hand, maimed; rather weak, feeble, worse, smaller, inferior. Th. χείρ. Χέρπα. See under following.

Xions, nos, i, (found in the dat. and acc. sing. and nom. pl. only,) one who maintains himself by the labor of his hands, and hence inferior to a warrar, etc.; worse, smaller, inferior II. i, 80. Analogy is against the formation of the genitive in nos in all the places where it occurs in the Riad and Odyssey, the penult is the first syllable of the foot, and must therefore be lengthened. I have no doubt that the genitive originally was xiesos. See Odys. xv, 323, and xvii, 228. Th. x είρ. Χερήων, ον, gen. ovos, Dor. for χερείων.

Χερί, Poet. dat. for χειρί. Χεριαρᾶν, gen. pl. Dor. of

Χερίζρας, ου, δ, he who fits and fastens any thing with his hand, Pind. Pyth. v, 47. Fr. χείρ and ἄρω.

Xεριάςης, ου, δ, fitting with the hand. Fr. χείς and ἄςω.

Xιεζίφυς ής, έος, δ, ή, mixed or kneaded by hand. Fr. χείς and φύςω.

Χερμάδιον, ου, τό, a stone which may be thrown by the hand, Il. v, 302; xvi, 774.

Χερμαδία, dat. sing. of preced. Χερμάδιος, ου, δ, ħ, of the kind, shape, or size of a large stone, especially fit for missiles, useful for throwing.

X_{sqμάs}, ἄδος, ἡ, a stone which fills the hand or which may be thrown with one hand, Eurip. Bacch. 1085; Æschyl. S. Theb. 282. Th. χείρ.

Χιρμαστήρ, ῆρος, έ, that slings, a slinger; ρίνοῦ χερμαστῆρος, the leather of the sling, Antipatr. Sidon.

Xieva, ns, \dot{n} , poverty; the condition of those who work with their hands for subsistence. Fr. χ_{sie} and via. (Doubtful.)

χείς and νέω. (Doubtful.) Χεςνής, ῆτος, ὁ, ἡ, poor, Eurtp. Electr. 207; also like

X_{εξνήτης}, ου, δ, one who labors with his hands for subsistence, poor, indigent, Æschyl. Prom. 895; and

X_{εξνῆτις}, τδος, ἡ, a woman who gets a living by spinning, a spinster, Π. xii, 433. Fr. the same.

Χίςνιθου, ου, τό, a basin for washing the hands, Π. xxiv, 304; a laver; a pot. From

Χερνίπτομαι, f. ήψομαι, 1. a. ἐχερνιψάμην, to wash the hands, Aristoph. Pac. 961; Il. i, 449; to besprinkle with lustral water, Eurip. Iph. T. 623. Fr. χείρ and νίπτω.

Χερνίτης, ου, δ, a stone like ivory, Theophr.

Xέςνιψ, 1605, 'n, water for washing the hands before meals; also, lustral water, placed at the door of a deceased person, and used by those who had touched the dead body, Eurip. Alc. 100; a basin of water, into which a burning torch was dipped when a sacrifice was offered, Id. Herc. F. 931; μήτε χέρνιδας νέμειν, nor hand the lustral water, Soph. Œd. T. 240; the washing of hands; a sacrifice; purification. Fr. χείρ and νίζω, οτ νίπτω.

Χερνίψαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. m. Ion. of χερνίστομαι, Π. i, 449.

Χεροῖν, dat. dual Poet. of χείρ. Χεροπένως, adv. with empty hands; without any present; gratis.

Xερομυσής, έος, δ, ἡ, staining or polluting the hands, Æschyl. Choëph. 71. Fr. χείρ and μῦσος. Χερόπληκτος, ου, δ, ἡ, struck by hands, Soph. Aj. 619. Fr. χείρ and πλήσσω.

Xερός, Ion. and Poet. gen. from χείρ for χειρός.

Χερούε, sing., a cherub; and Χερουεείμ, pl. cherubs or cherubim.

Χέρρες, αί, and χέρρας, τάς, Dor. for χείρες and χείρας.

Xsρρονησίζω, f. ίσω, to form a peninsula, to be upon a peninsula. Xsρρόνητος, ου, ή, a peninsula, the Thracian Chersonesus, Xen. Anab. i, 1, 9; or the Tau-

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ric. Fr. χέρρος and νῆσος.

XEPPOS, or χέρσος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, the shore; οὔτε θαλάσσης κῦμα τόσον βόαα προτὶ χέρσον, Il. Xiv, 394; but generally, dry land, as opposed to the sea; waste, desert, uncultivated, rude, rough, savage; as a subst., a desert or wilderness; χέρσος γῆ, land which is not ploughed; barren; unmarried, Soph. Œd. T. 1502; the earth; the soil; the continent, Eurip. Hipp. 148; destitute, Id. Electr. 325.

Χερσαῖος, αία, αῖον, earthly, terrestrial; living on land, Herodt. iv, 192; landsmen, Thucyd. vii, 67; inland, πότερον ἐπιθαλαττίδιος ἔσται τις, η χερσαία (ἡ πόλις), Plat. Legg. iv, 704, B; neglected; uncultivated, abandoned. Fr. χέρσος.

Χιρσεύω, f. εύσω, to be changed into main land or continent; to be uncultivated, Xen. (Econ. 517; to be neglected, or fallow; mid. to become uncultivated, deserted. Same Th.

Χερσί, dat. pl. of χείρ.

Xερσόθεν, Poet. adv. for ἐκ τῆς χέρσου, from the ground, from the earth; from the shore, from land. See χέρρος.

Xερσόθί, adv. on dry land. Fr.

Χέρσονδε, adv. to or on dry land. Fr. χέρσος.

Χεφσονησίτης, ου, δ, an inhabitant of a peninsula; Χεφσονησῖται, the inhabitants of the Chersonesus, Xen. Hist. i, 3, 8.

Χεςσονησοειδής, έος, δ, ἡ, resembling a peninsula; χεςσονησοειδές ὅςος, Mount Athos, resembling a peninsula, Herodt. vii, 22. Fr. χέςσος and είδος.

Xερνόνησος, ἡ, Att. χερβόνησος, a land-island, i. e. a peninsula; the long strip of Thrace that runs along the Hellespont was especially called the Chersonese or peninsula; the Crimea was also called the Tauric Chersonese.

Χεςσονησιώδης, εος, Att. χεξρονησιώδης, contract. for χεςσονησοειδής. Χέςσος, ου, δ, ή, desert, uncultivated, Herodt. iv, 123; barren or unmarried virgins, Soph. Œd. Τ. 1502. See χέβρος.

Xερσόω, ω, f. ωσω, to make deserted and uncultivated; to desolate, lay waste; pas. to be uncultivated, deserted; γη κερχερσωμένη, waste land. Fr. χέρσος.

Χερσώδης, εος, ό, ή, like a desert, uncultivated. Fr. χέρσος and

ειοος. Χερύδριον, ου, τό, dimin. of χείρ,

a little hand. Χεσείω, to desire to go to stool, Aristoph. Nub. 295. Fr. χίζω. Χεστιΐμ, indecl., vestments, dra-

pery. Hebr. $X \le \tilde{v} \alpha t$, $\chi \le \tilde{v} \alpha v$, $\chi \le \tilde{v} \alpha v$, $\chi \le \tilde{v} \varepsilon$, Epic inf., 3. pl. and 3. sing. 1. a. to $\chi \le \omega$. $X \le u \acute{\alpha} v \tau \omega v$, Att. for $\chi \le u \acute{\alpha} \tau \omega \sigma \alpha v$, 3. pl. 1. a. imperat. act. of $\chi \le \tilde{v} \omega v$, á $\tau \omega$, from $\chi \le \omega$, Odys. iv, 214. $X \le \tilde{v} \mu \alpha v$, $\tilde{\alpha} \tau \sigma \varepsilon$, $\tau \acute{c}$, any thing poured out, or that flows, a libation, an ewer; $\chi \le \tilde{v} \mu \alpha \tau \alpha \alpha c$ $\tilde{\alpha} \varepsilon v$ $\tilde{\nu} \varepsilon \alpha \omega v$, Herodt. i, 51; a current, a stream, Eurip. Hel. 1303; a billow; cast metal, a border of cast metal, Il. $x \times iii$, 561. Fr.

χέω. Χεύσω, Epic fut. to χέω.

Χεύσωσιν, 3. pl. 1. a. subj. act. of χέω.

X:υω, an Epic pres. for χίω. Χ:φουφοί, indecl., cups, basins, covered vessels. Hebr.

XE'Ω, Ion. χείω, and χύω, obsol., the future x îw, x s īs, x s ī, fut. mid. χίομαι (Buttm., Irreg. Verbs). The Ionic 1. aor. is έχευα, mid. ἐχευάμην the Attic ἔχεα, subj. χέω, imperat. χέον, inf. χέαι, part. χέας, mid. ἐχεάμην · ἀμφὶ δὲ δυ φίλου υίου ἐχεύατο πήχεε λευχώ, Π. v, 314; γη τε καὶ φθιτοῖς χέασθαι, Æschyl. Pers. 220; pf. κέχὔκα, pf. pas. κεχὔμαι, 1. a. pas. ἐχὔ-Any, to pour, pour out; to throw about or around, to diffuse, spill, scatter; to shower upon; βέλεα στονόεντα χέοντο, showered their deadly spears, Il. xv, 590; to liquefy, melt; cause to flood; to inter, bury; χέει πολυηχέα φωνήν, pours out her many-toned voice, Odys. xix, 521; pas. to be poured out, diffused, given up to ; ἔχὕτο, χύτο, and χύντο, are used by Homer as 2. aorists pas., Il. xiii, 544; xvi, 414, etc.; χύμενος, poured out. In Π. vii, χεύομεν occurs, said to be for χεύωμεν, but it seems to be the future, as in Eurip. Electr. 181; δάκουσι χεύω. The part. pf. pas. κεχυμένος generally signifies given up to, abandoned to. This verb is applied to dry as well as liquid things, which are poured out, thrown, scattered, etc. Χηλαργός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, swift-footed,

Xηλαργος, ου, ο, η, SWIII-1001ed, Soph. Electr. 850. Fr. χηλή and ἀργός.

Χηλευτός, ή, όν, stitched, sewed, woven, knit, plaited; that may

be sewed, woven, etc. From Χηλεύω, f. εύσω, to stitch, sew, weave, knit, tie, interweave. From

XHAH', $\tilde{\eta}_i$, $\tilde{\eta}_i$, a claw, Soph. Antig. 990; a cloven foot, Eurip. Bacch. 609; the claw of a bird; the hoof of a horse: a probe with two prongs; a knitting-kneedle; the notch of an arrow, where the bow-string is placed; an artificial mole or pier running out to break the violence of the waves; a jetty, a causeway, Thucyd. vii, 53; Lat. crepido, Cicero c. Ver. 37; a buttress, a promontory.

 $X_{nλινός}$, ή, όν, netted, plaited. Fr. $χ_{nλή}$.

 $X_n\lambda \delta_s$, $o\tilde{v}$, \dot{n} , a coffer, chest, box, casket, a clothes-press, Π . xvi, 221. Fr. $\chi \dot{\alpha} \omega$. $X_n\lambda \delta \omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\dot{\omega} \sigma \omega$, to split; to

Xηλόω, ώ, f. ώσω, to split; to make forked; to notch, as an arrow; to stitch, knit, etc. Fr. χηλή.

 $X_{n\mu n}$, ns, n, a gaping, a yawning; a kind of oyster; also, a measure of liquids weighing three drachms or two. Fr. $\chi \alpha' \nu \omega$.

Xήμωσις, εως, ή, an affection of the eye which occasions the white to appear above the black. Th. χ ήμη.

XH'N, χηνός, δ and ħ, a goose, Xen. Anab. i, 9, 14; Il. ii, 460. Fr. χάω or χαίνω._

Χηναλώπης, εκος, δ, the Egyptian goose, Herodt. ii, 72; Aristoph. Av. 1295; the vulpanser. Fr. χήν and ἀλώπης. Χήνειος, εία, ειον, belonging to a

Χήνειος, εία, ειον, belonging to a goose, resembling geese. Fr. χήν.

χήν. Χηνέος, η, ον, Ιοη. for χήνειος.

Xηνίον, ου, τό, a gosling. Fr. χήν. Χηνίσκος, ου, ό, (dimin. of χήν,) a little goose, particularly the image of one, with which the sterns of ships were ornamented, Lucian.

Xηνοδοσκείον, ου, τό, where geese feed, a flock of geese. Fr. χήν and βόσκω.

Xηνοζοσχός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, one who rears geese. Same Th.

Xηνοδωτία, α;, ή, the feeding of geese, Plut. Polit. 264, C. Same Th.

Χηνοπλούμᾶτον, ου, τό, a cushion or couch made of the feathers of geese. Fr. χήν and Lat. pluma, a feather.

XH'P, χηρός, δ, a hedge-hog. Χήρα, ας, ή, a widow, *Il.* ii, 289, vi, 432. See χῆρος.

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Xreάζω, f. άσω, to cause to be a widow; to deprive, rob, spoil. Fr. preced.

Χηράμεη, ης, ή, a kind of muscle. Χreaμis, iδos, n, a hole, a lurking-place; and

Χη αμοδύτης, ου, ό, one who creeps into holes, v for the sake of the measure. Fr. xneamos and δύω.

XHPAMO'S, oũ, ô, a hole, a cavern, a lurking-place, Il. xxi, 495. Perhaps χάω.

Χήρατο, he rejoiced, 1. a. mid. of χαίρω · χήρατο δ' Υπνος, and sleep was glad, Il. xiv, 271; Apol. Rhod. iv, 1628.

Xηςεία, ας, ή, widowhood, Thucyd. ii, 45; and

Χής ειος, εία, ειον, widowed. Fr.xñeos.

Χήρευσις, εως, ή, widowhood.

 $X_{\eta \in \mathcal{S} \omega}$, f. $\mathcal{S} \omega \omega$, to be widowed or destitute; to live a widowed life, Demosth. 873, 11; Eurip. Alc. 1108; to be solitary, Soph. Œd. T. 479; to be in want; to be deserted, forsaken; to be deprived of, Odys. ix, 124; to be bereft, as of parents; also, to cause one to be widowed.

Χηρήϊος, η, ον, Ion. for χήρειος. XH[~]POΣ, χήςα, χῆςον, deprived of any thing; widowed, Eurip. Alc. 878; forsaken; being in want; χῆρος, a widower; χήρα, a widow, Id. Androm. 348.

Th. perhaps χάω.

 $X_{ηξόω}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\acute{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to cause to be widowed; to deprive a wife of her husband, Il. xvii, 36; to make desolate; χήςωσε δ' άγυι- α_5 , Π . v, 642; to pass one's life in widowhood; to be desolate; pas. to be deprived of; "Αργος ἀνδρῶν ἐχηρώθη, Herodt. vi, 83. Fr. preced. Th.

Χήρωσε, Ion. for εχάρωσε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of χηρόω.

Xήρωσις, εως, ή, the act of bereaving, reducing to widowhood, bereavement, privation.

χηςόω. Χηςωσταί, οί, the tutors or guardians of widows or orphans; persons connected with a family by consanguinity; persons who succeed to an inheritance for want of lawful heirs; χηςωσταί δε διά κτησιν, δατέοντο, and aliens from his blood divided his possessions, R. v, 158; pl. of Χκοωστής, οῦ, ὁ, the next of kin, the nearest relation, who takes the property of a person deceased; also, a residuary lega-

tee. Fr. xneów and xñeos. Χησείτε, Dor. by crasis for καὶ Hoeve, fut. to Inpi.

Xήτει, dat. sing. of χῆτος. Χητεία, ας, ή, want, indigence.

 $X_{ητίζω}$, f. ίσω, to be in want; to want every thing.

Χñτις, 105, Att. εως, ή, s. as Xη̃τος, εος, τό, penury, want, indigence, privation, want of; χήτεϊ τοιοῦδ' ἀνδρός, Il. vi, 463; Plat. Phedr. 239, D; xariw, to be in want. Fr. χάω. Χητοσύνη, ης, ή, want, need, des-

titution. Χήφθα, Dor. for καὶ ήφθη, 3. 1. a. pas. to ἄπτω.

Χθαμαλός, ή, όν, by pleonasm of 9, for xamalos, laid on the ground, humble, low, Odys. x, 196 : depressed. Fr. χαμαί. XΘΕ'Σ, adv. yesterday; δχθές, scil. ων, of yesterday; χθες καλ πρώην, lately, Demosth. 270, 21; probably at first χίς, χισί, hence Lat. hesi, hesitérnus, hesternus, Passow's Lex.; Scotch, yestreen. Χθεσϊνός, ή, όν, of yesterday; that is of yesterday, Aristoph. Ran.

Χθιζά, for χθές, yesterday. From Χθιζός, ή, όν, of yesterday; χθιζός εςη μετά δαῖτα, Il. i, 424. Th. χθές.

Xθόα, ας, ή, a body, Hesych. Perhaps from χθών.

Χθονί, dat. sing. of χθών.

987. Fr. preced.

 $X\theta$ óvios, í α , iov, and $\chi\theta$ óvios, ou, δ , \dot{n} , of the earth, terrestrial, earthly; subterraneous; for καταχθόνιος, being under the earth, or belonging to the lower world, belonging to Hades; xboriar παρ' Aldar, Eurip. Alc. 243; infernal, Æschyl. S. Theb. 504; relating to the dead; indigenous, Soph. Aj. 201; immense, awful, terrific; χθονία χάρις, a wished-for death, Soph. Ed. C. 1752; χθονία θεά, Hecate; χθόνιοι θεοί, the infernal gods, i. e. Ceres and Proserpine, Eurip. Hec. 77; Herodt. vi, 134; χθόνιοι θεαί, the Furies, Soph. Œd. C. 1564; χθόνιος βροντή, an earthquake, Id. Hipp. 1196; Zeùs xθόνιος, Pluto, Soph. Œd. C. 1602; χθόνιος 'Ερμης, Eurip. Alc. 759; so called as conducting the ghosts to the infernal regions. Th. χθών.

Χθονός, gen. sing. of χθών.

Χθονοστιδής, έος, δ, ή, treading the ground; terrestrial, Soph. Œd. T. 301. Fr. xbwv and orsicw. Χθονοτρεφής, έος, δ, ή, reared or produced by the earth, Æschyl. 1422

Ag. 1381. Fr. χθών and τεί-

 $X\Theta\Omega'N$, $\chi\theta\sigma\sigma'$, $\dot{\eta}$, the earth; the ground, Il. ii, 465; country, land, Soph. Ed. T. 736; one's native country, Demosth. 419, 5; territory, Eurip. Hec. 6; Soph. Phil. 1; χθόνα Παλλάδος, Attica, Aristoph. Nub. 300; χθόνα δύμεναι, to enter the earth, i. e. to be interred, Il. vi, 411; the goddess of the earth, Æschyl. Prom. 205; Id. Eum. 6.

Χιά, s. as χειά, a lurking-place $(\gamma \tilde{n}).$

Xιάζω, to mark with the letter x, which signifying decem in Latin, χιάζειν is rendered decussare, to cut crosswise; x is also a mark on spurious coins. and was likewise used to denote a spurious verse, passage, etc.

Χιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a marking with the letter χ , a cross cut. Fr.

χιάζω.

XΙ'ΔΡΟΝ, ου, τό, an ear of corn yet green; pl. χίδια signifies grains of corn yet tender; a dish made of such grains, Aristoph. Eq. 806. Perhaps σχίζω. Χιλιάδες, nom. pl. of χιλιάς.

Χίλἴαι, - α , a thousand; pl. f.and n. g. Hence χιλιάς. See χίλιοι.

Χιλιάπις, adv. a thousand times. $Fr.~\chi$ íλιοι.

Χιλιάςχαι, nom. pl. of χιλιάςχης. Χιλίανδρος, ου, ό, a corps of a thousand men, a thousand strong. Fr. χίλιοι and ανής.

Χιλιαςχέω, ω, to have the command over a thousand men; to be a military tribune. Fr. χ_{i} λίαςχος.

Χιλιάςχης, ου, δ, s. as χιλίαςχος, ov, b, which see.

Χιλιαρχία, ας, ή, the command over a thousand men; the office of military tribune, Xen. Cyr. iv, 1, 2. From

Χιλίαεχος, and -χης, ου, δ, one who commands a thousand men; a military tribune, Xen. Cyr. ii, 1, 10. Fr. χίλιος and ἄςχος. Th. aexń.

Χτλιάς, άδος, ή, the number one thousand. Fr. xixioi.

XILIETHS, ov, o, lasting a thousand years. Fr. xixioi and 2 TOS.

 $XI'\Lambda IOI$, α_i , α , a thousand, Æol. Fr. χείλιοι.

Χιλιόναυς, εος, δ, h, conveyed by a thousand ships; χιλιόναυν στεατόν, Eurip. Orest. 346. Fr. xixioi and vaus.

Χιλιοναύτας, ου, δ, Dor., a thousand mariners; σὺν κώπα χιλιοναύτα, with a thousand oars, i. e. sailors plying the oar, Eurip. Iph. T. 141. Fr. χίλιοι and ναύτης.

Χιλιοναύτης, ου, δ, Dor. χιλιοναύτας, with or of a thousand sailors; with fem. subst., χιλιοναύτης άρωγή, the help of a thousand sailors. Fr. χίλιοι and ναῦς. Χιλιόσαλαι, adv. long ago, a thousand times over, very long ago. Fr. χίλιοι and πάλαι.

Χίλιοπλασίων, ονος, δ, ή, and χιλιοπλάσιος, ία, ιον, a thousandfold. Fr. χίλιοι and πλάω, οr πλέκω.

Χιλιοπλασίως, adv. a thousand times; a thousand-fold.

Χίλιος, α, ον, a thousand; χιλίη Ίππος, s. as χίλιοι ἱππεῖς, a thousand cavalry, Herodt. v, 63. Χίλιοστός, ή, όν, the thousandth. Χιλιοστύν, acc. sing. of

Χτλιοστύς, \check{v} ος, \check{n} , the thousandth part, Xen. Cyr. ii, 4, 2; a thousand soldiers; the number of one thousand. Fr. $\chi(\lambda_{10})$.

Χιλιοφόρος, ου, ό, ή, (ναῦς,) a ship carrying a thousand amphoræ, of a thousand tons burden. Fr.

χίλιοι and φέρω. XΙΛΟ Σ, οῦ, ὁ, food, fodder, nourishment; properly, provender for cattle; πe οἱεχεσθαι ἐπὶ χιλόν, to go out to forage, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 7; hay, Id. iv, 5, 23; grass. Χιλόω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to feed, Xen. Anab. vii, 2, 12; to fatten.

Xίλων, ωνος, δ, the name of a man, Chilo.

Xίμαιζα, ας, ή, and Ion. -η, ης, ή, a she-goat, a yearling; the Chimæra, a monster, Il. vi, 181, 179; and

Χιμαιροδάτης, ου, δ, goat-footed, epithet of Pan. Fr. βαίνω. From

Χιμαιροθύτης, ου, δ, one who sacrifices goats. Fr. χίμαιρα and θύω.

Χτμαιροφόνος, ου, δ, ή, slaying goats. Fr. χίμαιρα and φένω. Χτμάραεχος, ου, δ, leading goats; τράγος χτμάραεχος, the he-goat that leads the flock. Fr. χίμαρος and ἄρχω.

Xίμαρος, ου, δ, a he-goat; ή, a kid brought forth during winter, Theocr. Idyl. i, 6. Th. χείμα. Χίμαρος, and χείμαβρος, ου, δ, a winter torrent, a torrent. Fr. χείμα.

·Χἴμᾶροσφάκτης, ου, δ, a goatslayer. Fr. χίμαρος and σφάζω. Χιμάρως, Dor. for χιμάρους, acc. pl. of preced.

Χίμετλον, s. as χείμετλον, a chilblain.

Xτογενής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, of Chian birth or growth, of wine. Fr. Xĩos and γένω.

Xĩov, ov, το, a wine-vessel, containing a gallon and a half.

Xιόνεος, έα, εον, pertaining to or like snow, snowy; white like snow. Th. χιών.

Xτονίζω, f. ίσω, to cover or sprinkle with snow, Herodt. ii, 22; to snow; to give the whiteness of snow. Th. χιών.

Χἴονόθας, αντος, δ, going or walking through snow. Fr. χιών and βαίνω.

Χιονοελέφερος, ου, δ, h, with eye of dazzling white. Fr. χιών and ελέφαρον.

Χἴονόβλητος, ου, δ, ή, pelted with snow, covered with snow, Aristoph. Nub. 269. Fr. χιών and βάλλω.

Χἴονόβοσκος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, fed or nourished by snow, Æschyl. Suppl. 554. Fr. χιών and βόσκω.

Χἴονοειδής, έος, δ, ἡ, like snow, snowy; white as snow. Fr. είδος.

Χιονοθείμμων, ονος, δ, ή, snow-fed, covered with snow, Eurip. Hel. 1322. Fr. χιών and τείφω.

Χιονόκτυπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, snow-beaten, Soph. Aj. 681. Fr. τύπτω. Χιονότροφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, nourished or fed by snow, Eurip. Phæn. 815. Fr. τρέφω.

Χιονόχεως, ωτος, δ, ή, having a snow-white skin, Eurip. Hel. 216. Fr. χεώς.

Xτονίω, ῶ, f. ώσω, to cover or overwhelm with snow; to make white like snow. Fr. χιών.

Χἴονώδης, εος, δ, ἡ, snow-like, snowy, Eurip. Hec. 79. Fr. χιών and εἶδος.

Xíos, ou, n, the name of an island, Chios, now called Scio.

Xĩος, ία, ῖον, Chian; the side of a die marked 6; the opposite, having the ace, is κῶος.

XITΩ'N, ῶνος, ὁ, and Ion. κιθών, an inner garment; a woollen shirt or jacket without sleeves, worn probably next the skin, and reaching to the feet; καὶ τερμίσεντα χιτῶνα, Odys. xix, 242; the ἰμάτιον was commonly worn over it; a tunic; also, an upper garment, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 2; Π. ii, 262; a jacket or waistcoat; a cuirass, a coat of mail; διὰ στρεπτοῖο χιτῶνος, through his shirt of mail, Id. v, 113; the

coat, skin, or peel of fruit, etc. The χιτών worn by tragedians was a robe of various colors, falling in ample folds down to the feet. The Ionic women wore λίνεον αιθώνα, Herodt. v, 88. The Egyptians ἐνδεδύπᾶσι αιθώνας λινέους, περὶ τὰ σκίλεα θυσανώπους, Id. ii, 81. Fr. χέω.

Χιτῶνα, acc. sing. of χιτών, whence

Xιτώνη, ης, ἡ, a name of Diana, as she wore a tunic, Callim. Jov. 77.

Χιτώνιον, ου, τό, dimin. of χιτών. Χιτωνίσχος, ου, ὁ, a short coat or waistcoat, a shirt, Demosth. 403, 3.

Xἴών, όνος, ή, snow, Il. x, 7; Xen. Anab. iv, 4, 5; properly what has fullen; viøs rós, a shower of snow; νιφάδες, flakes. Fr. χίω. Χλάζω, not used, (see καχλάζω,) pf. κέχλαδα, part. : :χλαδώς, to swell, to be full; to gush forth, bubble up, gurgle; also, to produce a rushing sound; to sound, resound; to sing with a loud voice; κεχλαδώς, sung aloud or in loud strains, Pind. Olymp. ix, 3; 2. a. κέχλαδον, by redupl., to be celebrated, Id. Pyth. iv, 318; to sing a triumphal song, to exult. Th. χλάω, χλάδω, χλάζω.

ΧΛΑΙ~NA, ns, h, a garment, gown, or cloak, made of wool or goat's hair; σὺν τᾶδε τεάγου χλαίνα μελέα, Eurip. Cycl. 80; it was put on over the tunic to defend against the cold, Il. ii, 183, et passim; it was fastened by a clasp; ἀμφὶ δ' ἄξα χλαῖναν περονήσωτο Φοινικόεσσαν διπλην έκταδίην..., Il. x, 133; a plaid; it seems to have been worn exactly as the Scottish plaid; wool. Thus Herodt. ii, 91, παρέχοντης (ἀγώνων) ἄεθλα, πτήνεα καλ χλαίνας καὶ δέςματα...., the carcasses and the wool and the hides; also, a blanket, Soph. Trach. 537. It is evidently connected with the Latin lana, wool.

Χλαινίον, ου, τό, dimin. from χλαῖνα, a small cloak.

Χλαινουργός, οῦ, ὁ, a maker of cloaks. Fr. χλαῖνα and ἔργον. Χλαινόω, f. ώσω, to clothe or cover with a cloak; in gen. to clothe. Fr. χλαῖνα. Hence Χλαίνωμα, ατος, τό, a clothing, covering.

Χλαμύδα, acc. sing. of χλαμύς. Χλαμυδηφόρος, ου, ό, 'n, one who wears an outer garment, mantle, or cloak, etc.; χλαμυδηφόροι تروية, soldiers with military cloaks, Theoer. xv, 6. γλαμύς and φίρω.

Χλαμίδιον, ου, τό, a little or short cloak ; dimin. of χλαμύς.

Χλαμυδουργία, ας, ή, the making of military cloaks, Xen. Mem. ii, 7. 6. Fr. χλαμύς and ἔργον. ΧΛΑΜΥΣ, ὕδος, 'n, a large cloak, worn chiefly by the cavalry, Xen. Anab. vii. 4, 2; a cloak, a surtout; of the same origin as χλαι-

Χλανίδιον, cu, τό, a small cloak; χλανίδιον λευχόν περιδάλλεται, Herodt. i, 195. Fr. χλανίς.

Χλότιδο ποιία, ας, ή, the making of warm outer garments, Xen. Mem. ii, 7, 6. Fr. xhavis and ποιέω.

X > žvís, 1805, n, a fine cloak or mantle, Herodt. iii, 139; #00φυρέα χλανίδι, in your little purple robe or tunic, Simonid. Frag.; Demosth. 958, 12.

Χλάνισκίδιον, ου, τό, dimin. of χλαvis.

Χλανίσκιον, ου, τό, a short cloak make of fine wool, Aristoph. Acharn. 519; τὰ κομψὰ χλανίσκια, Æschin. 18, 30. Fr. xlavis.

Χλανίσκος, ου, δ, dimin. from χλανίς.

Χλευάζοντες, nom. pl. part. pres.

Χλευάζω, f. άσω, to insult, mock, scorn, Demosth. 78, 12; Aristoph. Rin. 376; to rail at, pf. pas. κεχλεύασμαι, σαι, σται. Fr. χλεύη.

Χλευασία, ας, ή, mockery, derision, sneering, Demosth. 705, 2. Same Th.

Χλεύασμα, άτος, τό, and χλευασμός, οῦ, ὁ, mockery, raillery, sarcasm, derision, bitter irony, reproach, Dem. de Coron. in Coll. Maj iii, 101. Th. χλεύη.

Χλευασμός, οῦ, ὁ, s. ας χλευασία. Χλευαστής, οῦ, ὁ, a mocker, railer; a sarcastic person; one who insults by bitter railleries. Same Th.

XΛΕΥΊΙ, κε, ή, derision, mockery; raillery. Derivation uncertain, supposed to be connected with xeilos, a lip.

X 2. 7005. ou, i, slime, mud, especially the dirt and rubbish carried down by a flood; also, rubbish swept out of a house.

XΛΙΛΙΝΩ, f. ανω, to warm, make tepid or hot; to cherish, Aristoph. Lys. 386; pas. to be tepid; 1. a. pas. ἐχλιάνθην.

Χλιά εός, ά, όν, tepid, lukewarm; made warm, Aristoph. Acharn. 975; Herodt. iv, 181; agreeable, pleasant; χλιαζον γελάσας, laughing pleasantly, Pind. Pyth. ix, 66; χλιαςόν, Poet. for χλιαeωs, sweetly. Th. χλιαίνω.

Χλιδαίνω, f. ανώ, to soften; to render delicate or effeminate; pas. to become effeminate, Xen. Symp. viii, 8. Fr. x lidn.

Χλιδανός, ή, όν, soft, delicate, effeminate, luxurious; χλιδανης η̃εης τές ψιν, the delight of luxurious youth, Æschyl. Pers. 536. Χλιδανόσφυρος, ου, ό, ή, having

tender or delicate feet; having delicate ankles. Fr. x λιδανός and oqueov.

Χλιδάω, ω, f. ήσω, to live delicately or luxuriously, Aristoph. Lys. 640; to lead a voluptuous life; to be addicted to pleasure; to be effeminate; to be agreeable; to exult, with ini and the dat., Soph. Electr. 352; χλιδωσα μολπά, sweet singing, a delightful modulation or performance, Pind. Olymp. x, 99; to be proud of as a gratification; xx1δᾶν ἔοικας τοῖς παροῦσι πράγμασι, Æschyl. Prom. 974.

Χλιδή, ñs, h, luxury, Soph. Œd. T. 888; pleasures; attractions, παρθένων χλιδαΐσιν εὐμόρφοις, Æschyl. Suppl. 981; effeminacy, Id. Prom. 414; softness, ease; pride, arrogance; also, jewels, pearls; female ornaments. Τh. χλίω.

Χλίδημα, ἄτος, τό, luxury; s. as χλιδή, Eurip. Iph. A. 74. Χλίδος, εος, τό, the same.

Χλίδος, ου, ό, rubbish, Demosth. 1278, 4.

Χλιδών, ῶνος, ὁ, a bracelet, a necklace Fr. χλιδάω, because effeminate or luxurious men used bracelets.

Χλιερός, ή, όν, Ion. for χλιαρός, which see.

Χλιήνας, αντος, part. 1. a. of χλιαίνω.

Χλιόω, Epic for χλιάω.

 $X\Lambda I'\Omega$, f. iou, to warm; to soften by heating; to melt; to enervate by luxury; to live a life of pleasure; to luxuriate, Æschyl. Suppl. 233.

XAO'A, as, and xhon, ns, n, a green bud or germ; the green herbage; green grass; a green leaf, Herodt. iv, 34; Eurip. Ηίρρ. 1134; βοτευώδει χλόη, with the clustering tendrils, Id. Bacch. 12; an epithet of Ceres, Aristoph. Lys. 835.

Χλοάζω, f. άσω, to be green or verdant; to send forth a green shoot; to flourish, as green plants, Ælian. V. H. χλόα.

Χλοαυγής, έος, δ, ή, with a greenish lustre. Fr. χλόη and αὐγή. Χλοερός, Poet. for χλωρός, ά, όν, green, Eurip. Hel. 244; verdant; fresh; blooming; springing like grass; pale.

Χλοεροτρόφος, ου, ό, ή, nourishing verdure, verdant, Eurip. Phæn. 840. Fr. τεέφω.

Χλοςεφ, dat. sing. of χλοςεός.

Χλοερῶπις, ιδος, ή, greenish-looking. Fr. x λοερός and & .

Χλοεύνης, and contract. χλούνης, ov, ô, one who lies down on the green grass; χλούνην σῦν, a boar from the fens, Il. ix, 535; castrated, Æschyl. Edon. 57; an effeminate person; a eunuch, Id. 57. Fr. χλόα and εὐνή.

Χλόη, ης, ή, s. as χλόα · also a woman's name, Chloe.

Χλοηπομέω, to be green-leaved. Fr. χλόη and κόμη.

Χλοήςης, εος, ε. ας χλοεςός, χλωgós.

Χλοηςός, ά, όν, for χλωςός, Eurip. Bacch. 107.

Χλοητόκος, ου, ό, ή, producing young shoots. Fr. xhon and τίκτω.

Χλοηφόρος, ου, ό, ή, bearing green herbage or grass, verdant, Eurip. Phæn. 656; budding, sprouting. Fr. xhon and os-

Χλοιάω, Ion. for χλοάω, which see. Fr. xhoin.

Χλοίη, ης, ή, Ion. for χλόη.

Χλοῦναι, nom. pl. of

Χλούνης, by contr. for χλοεύνης, which see.

Χλούνης, ου, ή, Epic, epithet of the wild boar; χλούνης συς ἄγειος, feeding or living alone; later as subst., s. as κάπεος, the wild boar. (Derivation uncertain.)

Χλουνις, ιδος, ή, a doubtful word in Eschyl. Eum. 189, usually derived from xhón, and taken to mean green age, youth, freshness.

Χλοῦνις, ιδος, ή, castration, Æschyl. Eum. 179.

Χλωςάζω, f. άσω, to graze. Fr. χλωςός.

Χλωραύχην, ενος, ό, ή, having a pale green neck; an epithet of the nightingale. Fr. χλωρός and αὐχήν.

Χλωρεύς, έως, δ, a bird of a greenish yellow color; perhaps the green-finch. Fr. χλωρίς. Χλωρίς, iδος, ή, an epithet of a bird, supposed to be the nightingale; it may mean either of a greenish, yellowish, or pale color, Odys. xix, 518; Schneid. Lex. Fr. χλωρός.

Χλωςίζω, f. ίσω, to be green; to be in bloom; also, to be of a pale color.

Χλωςόκομος, ου, δ, ħ, having green leaves, verdant, Eurip. Iph. A. 759. Fr. κόμη.

Χλωςόπτίλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a greenish-yellow plumage. Fr. πτίλου.

Χλωρός, ά, όν, by contr. for χλοερός, green, verdant; fresh; οΐνου χλωραὶ σταγόνες, Eurip.
Cycl. 67; blooming, youthful;
delicate, soft, tender; χλωρόν
δάκρυ, Eurip. Med. 902; pale:
pale green; χλωρῷ δείματι, with
pale fear, Æschyl. Suppl. 561;
of a greenish yellow color; pallid, Thucyd. ii, 49. Th. χλόα.
Χλωρότης, ητος, ή, greenness;
also, paleness, verdure; freshness, youth. Fr. preced.

Χναῦμα, ατος, τό, a piece; a morsel; a delicate bit; a sweetmeat. Fr. χναύω.

Χναύω, f. αύσω, to pluck, pull; to nibble at; to taste of delicacies. Fr. χνάω.

Χνία, ας, ἡ, s. as χνίη and χνίης. Χνιάζω, f. ἀσω, to have down; to be downy; to have the head covered with white hairs; to be hoary-headed, Soph. Œd. T. 742. Fr. χνίης.

Xνοάω, the same.

Xνόη, ης, ἡ, Ion. χνόη, and Xνόης, ου, ἡ, the socket of the nave of a wheel; the bush of the axle, Æschyl. S. Theb. 138; σπουδή διώχων πομπίμους χνόας ποδῶν, in his haste urging the rapid naves of his feet, Id. 353; highly metaphorical; the idea is taken from the rapid whirl of chariot-wheels. Fr. χνάω.

Xνόιος, τα, τον, downy. From Xνόος, ου, contract. χνούς, οῦ, ὁ, what is scraped or shaved off, shavings; down, Aristoph. Nub. 978; the foam of the sea, Odys. vi, 226; the wool or hair with which beds are stuffed. Fr. χνάω.

 $\hat{\mathbf{X}}$ νοώδης, εος, δ, ή, resembling down, downy. Fr. χνόος and είδος.

Χοανεύω, f. εύσω, to pour through a funnel, Aristoph. Thesm. 59. From

Χοάνη, ης, ή, a funnel, Aristoph.

Thesm. 18; a mill-hopper; a furnace for melting. Fr. χέω. Χοάνοιο, gen. sing. Ion. of

Χόἄνος, ου, δ, a furnace for melting, II. xviii, 470; a crucible; a dish or platter. Fr. χέω.

Xόες, oi, the name of a festival at Athens, viz. the Feast of Pitchers, held on the second of the three days of the festival Anthesteria, when each citizen brought a χοεύς of wine, Aristoph. Acharn. 961. Fr. χέω.

Xosús, $\&\omega_s$, contract. $\chi_o\tilde{\omega}_s$, acc. $\chi_o\tilde{\omega}_s$, nom. pl. $\chi_o\tilde{\iota}\tilde{\iota}_s$, acc. $\chi_o\tilde{\omega}_s$, Aristoph. passim; also, $\chi_o\tilde{\iota}\tilde{\iota}_s$, $\chi_o\acute{\iota}s$, $\chi_o\acute{\iota}s$, $\chi_o\acute{\iota}s$, $\chi_o\acute{\iota}s$, a measure of liquids containing about seven and a half gallons; Dor. $\chi\tilde{\omega}_s$. Fr. $\chi\acute{\iota}\omega$.

Xοή, ης, η, a pouring out, an effusion; a libation, Soph. Œd. C. 470; χοαί, αἰ, libations in honor of the dead; χοὰς χέομεν πᾶσιν νεχύεσσιν, Odys. xi, 26; sacrifices to the infernal gods, made for the dead, Herodt. vii, 43; Æschyl. Pers. 215. These libations were prepared of wine, milk, oil, honey, and water; offerings were also made of garlands, and locks of hair, Soph. Electr. 398; but they were also of the blood of victims; φύνων αἴμα γῆ δοῦναι χοάς, Eurip. Phæn. 947. Fr. χέω.

Χοήρης, εος, ὁ, ἡ, fit for making libations; χοῆρες ἄγγος, Eurip. Iph. T. 961. Fr. χοή and ἄρω. Χοηφόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, one that brought the libations or offerings to the tomb. Fr. χοή and φέρω.

Χοθανώθ, indecl., a tunic, Neh. Hebr.

Χοϊκός, ή, όν, full of dust, dusty; belonging to the earth; earthly. Fr. χίω.

Xoivines, nom. pl. of xoivig.

Xοίνικες, ων, αί, fetters, the stocks, Aristoph. Plut. 26; Demosth. 270, 8.

Xοινίκη, ης, η, the iron box of a carriage-wheel, into which the end of the axietree was inserted. Χοινίκις, ίδος, η, the nave of a wheel, in which the spokes are fastened; also, the golden hoop of a crown, Demosth. 616, 1. From

XOI NIZ, γκος, ή, a chœnix, ή δὶ καπίθη δύο χοίνικας 'Αττικοὺς ἐχώςει, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 6; "a measure containing four κοτύλαι, and forty-eight of which composed a μίδιμνος, somewhat more than half a gallon accord-

ing to modern computation; considered as sufficient for the daily provision of a soldier, Id. vi, 57; vii, 187." Mr. Long's Index to Herodt. See also Boeckh's Public Economy of Athens, p. 123; ous lyw 'Sidaga κλάειν τέττας ες τῆν χοίνικα, whom I have taught to cry (weep) four to the peck, Aristoph. Vesp. 440; the chanix was baked into four large or eight small loaves, hence the metaphorical expression; the meaning is, to shed large dreps, or to weep in good earnest.

Xοιράς, ἄδος, ἡ, a sow; also, a rock in the sea, showing itself a little, so as to resemble the back of a hog swimming, Æschyl. Pers. 413; Herodt. ii, 29; a glandular swelling. Th. χοῖρος. Χοίρειος, εία, ειον, s. as

Xοίφεος, έα, εον, of or belonging to swine, Xen. Anab. iv, 5, 21. Th. χοῖφος.

Χοιείδιον, also χοιείον, ου, τό, a little pig, Aristoph. Acharn. 512; pudendum muliebre, Id. Vesp. 1393.

Χοι $e^{i\nu n}$, n_5 , \dot{n} , a sea-shell used by the Athenians in voting; a muscle-shell, Aristoph. Eq. 1332; Id. Vesp. 333. Th. $\chi o \tilde{i}_{\xi} o \delta$.

Xοιείον, ου, τό, dimin. from χοίζος, a little pig.

Χοιρίσκος, δ, dimin. from χοίρος, s. as preced.

Χοιζογεύλλος, ου, δ, a porcupine; a hedgehog. Fr. γεύλλος.

Χοιροκομεῖον, ου, τό, a pig-sty, Aristoph. Lys. 1073; χοιροκομεῖον Έστίας, a pig-sty of Vesta, Id. Vesp. 854; a place where swine are kept and fed, κομέονται. Χοιροκτόνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, of slain pigs, Æschyl. Eum. 273. Pigs were slain as expiatory offerings in casual or justifiable homicide. The purifier slew the animal and allowed the blood to flow upon the hands of the homicide. By this act his hands were supposed to be cleansed from blood. Fr. χοῖρος and κτείνω.

Χοιροπώλης, ου, δ, a seller of pigs, a pig-merchant, Aristoph. Acharn. 818. Fr. χοῖρος and πωλίω.

XOI POΣ, ov, δ, ħ, a hog, Xen. Anub. vii, 8, 3; a pig; the female parts of generation, Aristoph. Acharn. 736.

Xοιροσφαγεῖον, ου, τό, a place where hogs are killed. Fr. χοῖρος and σφάζω.

Χοιροτροφείον, ου, τό, a pig-house;

a bandage worn by females during their monthly courses. Fr.

χωζος and τρίφω.

Xuganons, sos, c, n, swinish, filthy, gross, brutal; obscene. xoless and sides.

Xolá, Dor. for xoln, n, bile, choler.

Χελάς, άδος, ή, an intestine; pl. the bowels, intestines, χύντο χαμαὶ χολάδις, Il. iv, 526. Fr. zoidos.

Χελᾶτι, 2. pl. contract. pres. ind.

of Χολάω, ω, f. άσω, to be angry, be incensed; to be in a rage, Aristoph. Nub. 833; to be mad, with dat. Th. χολή.

Χολέςα, ας, 'n, the cholera morbus; also, the gutter along which the water flows from the roof of a house. Fr. χολή.

Χολερικός, ή, όν, subject to cholera, bilious; choleric; irascible.

 $XO\Lambda H'$, $\tilde{n}_{\tilde{s}}$, $\dot{n}_{\tilde{s}}$, bile, Thucyd. ii, 49; the gall, Æschyl. Prom. 493; anger; hatred, Demosth. 778, 8; loathing; the black liquor of the cuttle-fish ; χολην xiveiv, to stir the bile, to pro-

Χολίκιον, ου, τό, dimin. of χόλιξ, an intestine, or a part of an in-

testine, Theophr. 9. Χολικός, ή, όν, affected with bile,

bilious. Fr. χολή. Χόλιξ, ἴκος, ἡ, s. as χολάς, tripe; ox-tripe; the frieze of cloth, resembling the surface of tripe,

Aristoph. Vesp. 1183. Xόλιος, ία, ιον, also -os, ov, enraged, angry. Fr. χόλος.

Χολοειδής, έος, ό, ή, like bile. Fr. χολή and είδος.

Xodow, gen. Ion. for xódov, from

χόλος. Χολόομαι, οῦμαι, to be angry, to

be incensed; f. m. ωσομαι, and κιχολώσομαι, Il. i, 139; used chiefly by Homer; see Il. and Odys. passim; pf. pas. πιχόλωμαι· χολωσάμενος, Il. ii, 195, et passim; 1. a. pas. ἰχολώθην, part. χολωθείς. Th. χολή.

Xόλος, ου, i, bile; but generally, anger, wrath, hatred. Perhaps from χόω and χώννυμι.

Χολούμενος, part. pres. m. of χολόομαι.

Χολόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to raise the bile: to excite anger, to exasperate, enrage, irritate, provoke, Soph. Trach. 1027.

Χολώδης, εος, ό, ή, abounding in bile, bilious, Plat. Tim. 83, C. Same Th.

Χολωθείς, είσα, έν, 1. a. part. pas. to χολόω.

Χολώθη, Epic for ιχολώθη, 3. sing. 1. a. pas. to χολόω.

Χολωθης, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. pas. of χολόομαι.

Χολωσάμενος, ένη, ενον, incensed; part. 1. a., for which the Epic poets use χωσάμενος · from the the same verb.

Χολωσίμεν, and χολωσίμεναι, Ion. and Dor., hence χολώσειν, f. inf. act. of χολόω, to provoke, Il. i, 78. Fr. χολή.

Χολφτο, 3. sing. pf. opt. pas. Ion. for κεχολώτο. Fr. χολόω.

Χολωτός, ή, όν, angry; χολωτοῖσιν ἐπείσσιν, in angry language, Π. xv, 210. Fr. χόλος.

Χονδείλλα, ns, n, a plant which exudes a gum.

Xovdeltins, ou, o, bread made of barley or groats. Th. x óv δρος. Χονδροβολίω, ω, f. ήσω, to make mosaic work of small pebbles of different colors. Fr. xóvõeos and βάλλω.

Χονδροκοπείον, or -ιον, ου, τό, a mill for preparing groats. Fr. χόνδρος and κόπτω.

 $XO'N\Delta PO\Sigma$, ov, δ , the cartilage of the breast-bone, cartilage or gristle; a grain; a crumb; a clot or lump, as of salt, Herodt. iv, 185; groats, gruel; χόνδρον λείχειν, to lap gruel, Aristoph. Vesp. 749; flour.

Xονδρός, ά, όν, like groats; hence χονδοοί άλες, coarse-grained salt, as opposed to λεπτολ άλες, fine salt. Fr. xóvdeos.

Χουδροφυής, έος, δ, ή, of the nature of cartilage, cartilaginous; resembling groats. Fr. xóvδeos and puń.

Χονδεώδης, εος, δ, ή, like a cartilage; cartilaginous. Fr. sidos. Xóos, contract. ovs, ov, ò, also gen. χοός, dat. χοΐ, acc. χοά and χοῦν. nom. pl. xóss, dat. xovoí, acc. χόας, a bank, earth heaped up, Herodt. i, 150; a mound, Thucyd. ii, 76; an entrenchment; a tomb. Fr. χίω. Also

Xíos, contract. ovs, ov, i, also gen. χοός, dat. χοῖ, a measure of liquids containing about a gallon; a vessel in which water is brought for the hands; an ewer.

Χοράγιον, and

Χοράγός, οῦ, Dor. for χορηγός. Xοραζίν, n, the name of a city, Chorazin; that proclaims pub-

Χοραύλης, ου, ό, a flute-player in the chorus. Fr. xóços and av-1426

λίω, or αὐλός.

Xόρδαψος, ou, o, the iliac passion, a hind of cholic. Fr. xoedn and

Χόρδευμα, ατος, τό, a sausage or pudding; a gut. Fr. χοεδή.

Χορδεύω, f. εύσω, to make sausages; to twist, entangle, throw into confusion; to mince up, Aristoph. Eq. 214. From

 $XOP\Delta H'$, \tilde{n}_{5} , \dot{n}_{7} , a gut, an intestine; also, a sausage or tripe, Aristoph. Nub. 455; a chord; χοςδαί, the strings of a musical instrument, as they were made of dried twisted gut, Anacr. i; dat. pl. Ion. χορδησι.

Χορδοποιός, ου, ό, h, making strings for musical instruments. Fr. χοεδή and ποιέω.

Χοςδοτονία, ας, ή, the tension or toning of strings of a musical instrument. Fr. τείνω.

Χόρδυλος, ου, δ, the tunny-fish or Spanish mackerel, Aristot. 8, 2. Χορεία, ας, ή, a dance with music, Eurip. Phan. 1280; Plat. Legg. vii, 790, E; a dance of the chorus on the stage. Fr. xoεεύω.

 $\overline{\mathrm{X}}$ ορεῖος, εία, εῖον, οτ χόριος, ου, δ, \dot{n} , relating to dancing, or to choirs of singers and dancers; subst., a choreus or trocheus in prosody, consisting of a long and a short syllable. Fr. preced.

Χόρευμα, ατος, τό, dancing and singing, Aristoph. Av. 746; Eurip. Phæn. 664; a dance, probably a sort of minuet, in imitation of certain habits, etc.; οὐ γάς που έςεῖ γέ τις ώς ποτε τὰ τῆς κακίας ἢ ἀξέτης καλλίονα χοςεύματα, Plat. Legg. ii, 655, C. Fr. χορεύω. And

Χόρευσις, εως, ή, dancing, the celebration of a festival.

Χορευτέον, verbal adj. from χοgεύω, one must lead the choral dances, one must dance.

Χορευτής, οῦ, ὁ, a dancer, a member of a chorus, Plat. Polit. ii, 373, B; Xen. Mem. iii, 5, 6.

Χορεύω, f. εύσω, 1. a. εχόρευσα, to dance with a chorus; to dance round, Aristoph. Plut. 288; to celebrate with dancing, Eurip. Iph. A. 1057; Pind. Isth. i, 8; Soph. Antig. 1138; to cause to dance, Eurip. Cycl. 156; also, to be as in a state of frenzy, Id. Herc. F. 686; to show, by the act, reverence to the gods, εί γάς αι τοιαίδε πράζεις τίμιαι, τί δει με χορεύειν; Soph. Œd. T. 896; oi xogoì Tois

Sτοῖς χοςτύονττς, Xen. Hipp. 3, 2; πτχόςτυται ἡμῖν, we have danced, Aristoph. Nub. 1510. Th. χοςός.

Χορηγίω, ω, f. ήσω, pf. πεχορήγηκα, Demosth. 565, 11; to lead a company of singers or dancers; also, to furnish or pay the expense of the dance or chorus; with acc.; ἐχόρενες, ἐγὼ δ' ἐχορήγουν, Dem. de Coron. 315, 8; to fit out, equip, provide for, χορηγεῖς ταῖς σαυτοῦ ἡδοναῖς, Æschin. 88, 12; pas. to be provided with; also, to be defrayed; 1. a. ἐχορήγησα, ας, ε, inf. χορηγῆσαι. Fr. χορηγός.

Χορηγία, ας, ἡ, the office of leading or furnishing singers or dancers; the act of providing for the expenses of a company of singers or dancers, Demosth. 465, 6; a bestowing of such expenses, furniture, provision; expense of any kind for the support of the government, χορηγίαν χορηγίαν, Lys. c. Erat.; ἐπ' Ἰσον τῆ χορηγία χρωμένους, equally defraying the expense, Dem. de Coron.

Χοςήγια, ων, τά, for χοςηγία, Demosth. 403, 22.

Χοςήγιον, ου, τό, Dor. and Att. χοςάγιον, a place of rehearsal for the chorus, the place where a chorus was trained. Fr. χοςηγός. Χοςηγικός, ή, όν, belonging to a chorus, choral, Xen. Hier. 9,

Xognyós, οῦ, ὁ, the leader of the chorus; the leader of a company of singers or dancers; see Salmas. de Usuris, p. 58; he was elected by his tribe for this duty; he who paid the expenses of such a company or of such exhibitions, Xen. Mem. iii, 4, 3; Demosth. 516, 6; generally, a patron, an undertaker; a manager of a theatre, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 17; a leader, Soph. 1133; Demosth. 408, 16. Fr. χορός and ἡγίομαι.

Χορηγούντες, nom. pl. part. pres. act. of χορηγέω.

Xοςία, and χοςεία, ων, τά, a dish made of milk and honey, or, according to others, made of minced meat; also, the entrails.

Xος αμβος, ου, δ, in metre, a choriambus, that is, a foot of four syllables, consisting of a choreus (or trochee) and iambus. Fr. χόριος and ἴαμβος.

Xoginos, n, or, relating to the

chorus, Xen. Mem. iii, 4, 5; of the chorus, Aristoph. Eq. 589. Fr. χ_{00} of

Xόρτον, and χορεῖον, ου, τό, skin, leather; the membrane which incloses the fœtus in the womb. Χόριος, ου, ὁ, a metrical foot, s. as τροχαῖος or trochee. Fr. χορός. Χοροδιδασκαλία, ας, ἡ, the art of instructing the chorus, Plat. Alc. i, 125, E.

Χοςοδιδάσχαλος, ου, δ, the person who instructed the chorus in dancing and music; the master of the chorus, Aristoph. Eccles. 809.

Xοροήθης, εος, δ, ή, accustomed to choirs. Fr. χορός and ήθος.

Χοςοιθάλής, ές, gen. έος, rejoicing in the dance. Fr. χοςός and Θάλλω.

Xοςοιμανία, ας, ή, a rage for dancing. Fr. χοςός and μανία.

Χοςοιτὕπία, ας, ἡ, the act of striking the ground with the feet in dancing; a regular dance. From Χοςοιτῦπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, he that beats the earth with his feet in dancing, and thereby measures the time. Fr. χοςός and τύπτω. Χοςομᾶνής, ἑς, gen. ἐος, mad after dancing. Fr. χοςός and μαίνο-

 $\dot{\mathbf{X}}$ ος όνδε, adv. to the festive dance. Fr. χος ός.

Χοροπαίγμων, ον, gen. ονος, δ, ή, and χοροπαίκτης, ου, δ, sporting in the choral dance, dancing merrily. Fr. χορός and παίζω. Χοροποίδς, οῦ, δ, ἡ, forming a dance, directing the dance, Soph. Aj. 683; Eurip. Phæn. 800. Fr. χορός and ποίω.

XOPO Σ, οῦ, ὁ, a circular movement of dancers, keeping regular time; a dance, Thucyd. v, 16; Aristoph. Nub. 271; a choir or chorus; a company of singers and dancers; any company or band, Eurip. Phæn. 243; the apparatus for exhibiting a play, Aristoph. Eq. 513; χορον είσάγειν, Id. Acharn. 11; χορον διδόναι, to exhibit a play, said of the xoenyos, appointed by the archon for the poet, Plat. Rep. ii, sub. fin.; χορον λαμβάverv, to obtain a chorus in order to get his play represented; said of the poet; χορὸν διδάσκειν, to instruct a chorus in their several parts; χοςον ίστάναι, to arrange a chorus ; χοροῦ διδάσκαλος, the teacher of the chorus; the prize was always awarded to him, not to the poet, as such; χορός also signifies rank, order, number, Plat. Euthyd. 279, C; τραγωδών χοeos, Aristoph. Pac. 807; xoeoì τραγικοί, Id. Acharn. 628; χοροί πευγωδικοί, the comic chorus, Id. Acharn. 886; χοροί κύκλιοι, the cyclic or dithyrambic chorus, Id. Nub. 333 ; χοροί πρόσθιοι, the fore-teeth, Id. Ran. 548; the chorus seems to have consisted at first of twelve for each play of the tetralogy; they entered the stage in ranks (ζυγά) three abreast; the files of five deep were called στίχοι or στοῖχοι. See Müller's Dissert. on the Eumenides of Æschyl., p. 62.

Χόρσος, ε. αε χορείος.

Χοςτάζεσθαι, pres. inf. of Χοςτάζω, f. άσω, to feed with grass, herbs, hay; to feed, Aristoph. Pac. 139; τί ἂν ἀντὰς ἄλλο ἢ ταῦτα ἐχόςταζες; how else would you feed them? Plat. Polit. ii, 13; it here has two accusatives; to fill or satisfy with food; to glut; 1. a. ἐχόςτασα, ας, ε, pres. pas. χοςτάζομαι, to be satisfied with food; pf. pas. κεχόςτασμαι. Fr. χόςτος.

Χοςταΐος, αία, αΐον, of grass, grassy; shaggy; χιτῶν χοςταῖος, the shaggy garment of Silenus, worn by actors representing satyrs. Fr. χοςτός.

Χορτάσαι, 1. a. inf. act. of χοςτάζω, which see.

Χορτασθηναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of the same.

 $X_{o \varrho \tau \alpha \sigma' \alpha}$, α_5 , \dot{n} , the act of feeding; nourishment, food, forage, fodder; and

Χόρτασμα, άτος, τό, the same.

Χοςτιλογίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to collect fodder, to forage. Fr. χόςτος and λίγω.

Χος τομάνίω, ω, f. ήσω, to be overgrown with grass, to be uncultivated, to become waste. Fr. μαίνομαι.

XO'PTOΣ, ου, δ, originally, an inclosed place where cattle were fed and provender was kept, an inclosure, a court-yard, αὐλῆς έν χόρτω, Il. xi, 773; a lion's den, Pind. Olymp. xiii, 62; hay, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 5, which is χόρτος κοῦφος, Id. i, 5, 10; grass, fodder, green herbs; also, There can be no doubt that the Latin words hortus, chors, cors, cohors, corona, are all connected with xoess and xse-Tos, and derived from one common root, denoting a circular obiect.

Χορτοφόρος, ου, δ, ή, carrying hay or forage, providing forage. Fr.

xieros and fiew.

Χορτώδης, τος, i, i, like grass; grassy, abounding with grass;

relating to hay. Fr. χόςτος. Χοςνδία, ας, η, the song of a chorus, Plat. Legg. vi, 764, E.

Fr. xogós and abn.

Xoomfiliens, ov, o, that is useful or agreeable to a chorus, Aristoph. Lys. 1319. Fr. xogós and ipsile.

Xουζάς, α, δ, the name of a man, Chusas.

Xour, acc. sing. contract. of xoos. Xous, oos, o, earth heaped up, a mound ; acc. χοῦν. Τh. χίω. Χόω, to heap up ; χοῦσι, Herodt. iv, 71; impf. "xouv, Thucyd. ii, 75; f. χώσω, l. a. ἔχωσα, pf. xίχωκα, Demosth. 1279, 20; a. pas. ἐχώσθην, pf. pas. κέχωσμαι. See χώννυμι. Χεαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to touch super-

ficially or lightly, Eurip. Orest. 910; to anoint, besmear; to color, dye, stain, Id. Iph. A. 971; to defile, soil: to spoil, vitiate, corrupt, pollute, Soph. Œd. T. 822. Fr. χεάω.

Χραϊσμ', Ion. for έχραισμε, 3. sing. impf. ind. act. of

Χραισμέω, not in use, 2. a. έχραισμον, subj. χραίσμω, inf. χραισμείν, f. χραισμήσω, l.a. έχραίσμησα, to repel or ward off; δθ ἄρ' οὐ πορύνη οἱ ὅλεθρον Χραΐσμε σιδερείη, where indeed his iron mace did not ward off destruction from him, Il. vii, 144; also, Il. xi, 120; in this sense it governs the acc. and dat.; to assist, aid, succour; to serve or be useful to, to be of avail, Il. v, 53; i, 242. χεάομαι.

Χραίσμη, ης, ή, aid, assistance, succour; a remedy. Fr. pre-

Χοαισμάϊον, ου, τό, a means of

help, remedy.

Χραισμησέμεν, Epic for χραισμήσειν, inf. fut. to χραισμέω. Χοαίσμησι, Epic for χραίσμη, 3. sing. subj. 2. a. to χεαισμέω. Xeãv, inf. of χεάω.

Χοανθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of χεαί-

yω.

Χράομαι, ωμαι, Ιοπ. χρίομαι, Herodt.; to take and make use of, to use, make use of; to take advantage of, Demosth. 12, 13; to employ; to make trial of, to experience, to have need of, Odys. i, 13, with the gen.; to consume, expend, dispense; to manage; γιλώς έστιν ως χρώμιθα τοῖς πράγμασιν, it is laughable

Phil. 4; χεῆσθαι, to consult an oracle, to seek a response, Herodt. i, 46, etc.; Thucyd. i, 326 ; μαντική χρώμενος, making use of divination, Xen. Mem. i, 1, 2; χειμῶνι χρησάμενον, having encountered a storm, Dem. de Coron.; ην χεήσωνται τύχη, if they shall be unfortunate, Eurip. Heracl. 714; χεῆσθαι, to utter a response, to give an answer; τὰ ἐκ Διλφῶν οὕτω αὐτῷ έχεήσθη, Herodt. i, 49 ; τὸ χεησθέν, foretold; see χράω· χρῆσθαι τέλει, to die, i. e. to have an end; χεῆσθαι τύχη, to have fortune; καλῶς χεροθαι φιλοῖς, to behave handsomely towards his friends, as in English, to use them well; χεῆσθαί τινι, to be intimate with any one, Theophr. p. 9; των αὐτῷ χεησαμένων, of those who had intercourse or business with him, Dem. Olynth. i; the participle χεώμενος may be often translated by the prep. with Plat.; Polit. iii, 20, our οίδα όποία τόλμη η ποίοις λόγοις χρώμενος έρω, with what boldness or with what language I shall speak; it has sometimes the gen., αε του κεχεημένοι ξένοι; Soph. Phil. 1244; τί ἐχεησάμην; what was I about? Aristoph. Nub. 22; rem habere cum aliqua, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 30, with dat.; pres. imperat. mid. χεάου, ω, impf. έχεαόμην, ώμην, -άου, ω, -άετο, ητο, Ion. έχεέωντο, and ἐχείοντο see Schweigh. Lex. Herodt. p. 371; f. m. χεήσομαι, pf. pas. κέχεημαι συμφορή τοιήδε κεχρημένος, having experienced such a calamity, Herodt. i, 42; frequently used as a present, signifying to be in need of, to be covered over, as if stained, Id. iv, 50; 1. a. m. ἰχεησάμην, imperat. χεῆσαι, ήσθω, subj. χεήσωμαι, η, ηται. Th. χεάω, which see. Χεᾶται, Ion. for χεῆται, from

χράομαι. Χραύω, f. αύσω, to touch slightly, to wound slightly; to graze, Il. v, 138; to glance upon; to grave, carve. Th. χεάω.

Xeάω, ω, in the Ion. sometimes χείω, Ερίο χειίω, f. χεήσω, to lay hold of, to handle, to give the use of, to lend, Herodt. vi, 89; Nen. Mem. iii, 11, 18; with the acc. and dat., to give to use; as if from hand to hand; 1. a. "xenoa, 1. a. imperat. act. χερησον · mid. to receive the use

of, to take as a loan, to borrow. $X_{\ell}\acute{a}\omega$, to deliver an oracle, or a response, Soph. Electr. 35; Æschyl. Ag. 1053; mid. to consult an oracle; 1. a. "χεησα· δ γὰς θεὸς μαντευομένω μοι έχςη-σεν εν Δελφοῖς ποτέ, Aristoph. Vesp. 159; Eurip. Hec. 1250; η Πυθίη οἱ χρᾶ τάδε, Herodt. i, 55; 1. a. pas. ἐχεήσθην, was delivered as a response; to xenσθέν, the response of an oracle. See χεάομαι. All derived probably from xsie.

Xεία, debts; by contract. for χείεα, of χείος, εος, τό pl. τὰ

χείεα.

Χείεσθαι, Ion. for χεῆσθαι, Herodt. i, 21; χείεται, Ion. for χεήται χείονται, for χεωνται.

XPEI'A, ας, 'n, need, want of, Æschyl. Prom. 479; the feeling a want of, Soph. Aj. 942; desire of, Æschyl. Choëph. 474; familiarity, intimate acquaintance, Demosth. 136, 40; use, utility, advantage, Dem. de Coron. 243, 15; necessity, Eurip. Alc. 495; duty, business, occupation, action; οὐδὶν εἰς χρείαν, of no importance, Demosth.1462, 16; πρός τί χρείας; for what purpose? Soph. Œd. T. 1174; χεείαν ἔχειν, to have need of. Fr. χεέος.

Χρειακός, οῦ, ὁ, a pilot, a harbourmaster.

Χρειακός, ή, όν, useful, serviceable.

Xeείn, 3. sing. pres. opt. to χeń. Xesīos, ου, ὁ, ἡ, poor ; destitute of. Eurip. Herc. F. 1328; also, useful, necessary, Æschyl. Suppl. 191. Fr. xería. There is also

Χρεῖος, Poet. for χρέος, a debt, Π. xi, 685.

Χρειώ, όος, ή, Ιοπ., s. as χρεία, necessity, fate, misfortune, Il. x, 172; want, Id. ii, 341.

Χρείω, s. as χράω, to give a response, Odys. viii, 79; mid. to consult an oracle.

Χρειώδης, εος, ό, ή, useful, advantageous, convenient. Fr. χειία. Χρειών, gen. pl. of χρεία.

Χρεμετίζω, f. ίσω, to neigh, Plat. Polit. iii, 395, B; to snort, Π . xii, 51; χειμίζω is also used. Fr. χείμω.

Χειμέτισμα, ατος, τό, and Χρεμετισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a neighing, Aristoph. Eq. 553. Fr. preced. Χεέμης, ητος, ή, a sea-fish.

Χείμισαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. Ion. of χειμίζω, by syncope for χειμιτίζω, to neigh.

Χείμμα, ἄτος, τό, what is expectorated, a spittle; a spitting.

Χείμπτομαι, f. ίμψομαι, to cough, spit up, to expectorate, to clear the throat, χείμπτεται γὰς ἦδη, ὅπες ποίουσ' οἱ ῥήτοςες, Aristoph. Thesm. 381. Fr. χείμω.

Χρέμυς, vos, and χρέμψ, χρεμβός, and χρόμις, ιος, δ, names of certain kinds of fish. See κρέμυς. Χρέμψ, βός, ἡ, a kind of fish.

Χρέμψις, εως, ή, expectoration, a spitting up. From

Χείμω, obsol., whence χειμιτίζω, χείμπτομαι, etc.; to utter a rough sound from the throat, or a tremulous sound.

Χείομαι, Ion. for χεάομαι. Χείον, Ion. for χείων.

ΧΡΕΌΣ, χείεος, -ίους, τό, nom. and acc. pl. xeiea, contract. χεία, Epic nom. χειίος, Att. χείως, want, necessity, need; what is needful, advantageous; a debt, Aristoph. Nub. 13, 30; a loan; an obligation, duty; affair; business, emergency, Eschyl. S. Theb. 20; Soph. Œd. T. 157; the debt which every man contracts at his birth, death, the debt of nature; fate, destiny; want; a great animal or beast, Callim.; χείος λαμ-Cάνειν, to contract a debt; ἀπολαμβάνειν, to recover a debt; χρέος ἐστί, it is necessary; κατὰ χείος, through necessity, as was necessarv.

Χρεοφείλης, ου, δ, a debtor. Fr. χρέος and δφείλω.

X_ξιώ, όος, ή, a necessity, Π. ix, 197; an indispensable business; lot, destiny; with gen., acc., or inf., there is need, Π. ix, 75; χ_ξίω βουλῆς ἐμὲ καὶ σέ, both you and I have need of counsel, Π. x, 43.

Χείω, Ion. for χεάω · also Χείω, Ion. for χεῶ, from χεάου, pres. imperat. m. of χεάομαι, Herodt. i, 115.

Χειωδοσία, ας, ή, payment of a debt, restoration, recompense. Fr. χείος and δίδωμι.

Χρεωποπέω, ω, f. ήσω, to cancel a debt; to act like a spendthrift; to defraud one's creditors. Fr. χρέος and κόπτω.

χείος and κόπτω. Χείωκόπος, ου, δ, ή, one who χείως οτ χείος κόπτει, rescinds or annuls his debt, refuses to pay his creditors; a spendthrift, a bankrupt. Same Th.

Χεεωλυτίω, ω, f. ήσω, to pay a debt; to cancel an obligation. Fr. χείος and λύω.

Χρεώμενος, Ion. for χρώμενος, part. pres. m. of χράομαι.

Χρεών, τό, indecl., from χρεών, part. of obsol. χρεώω, Ion. χρεόν, gen. τοῦ χρεών, dat. τῷ χρεών, s. as χρέος, debt, death, destiny, Eurip. Hipp. 1251; χρεών ἐστί, it is necessary, Herodt. i, 41; Eurip. Hec. 236; it must be, it is proper, fitting; it is worth while; εἰς τὸ χρεών μετέστη, he died; οὐ χρεών ἄρχετε, ye rule improperly, Thucyd. iii, 40.

Χεέωνται, Ion. for χεώνται, from χεάομαι.

Xeέως, ω, τό, Att. for χείος, a debt.

Χρεωστεύω, f. εύσω, and

Χρεωστέω, ω, f. ήσω, to be a debtor; to owe; χρεωστεῖσθαι, to be due. From

Χρεώστης, ου, δ, a debtor. Fr. $\chi \ell^{\omega_{\sigma}}$

Χρεωφειλέτης, ου, δ, a debtor. Fr. χρέως and δφείλω.

X_{ξñ}, ñ_s, 'n, s. as χ_ξεία, need, necessity.

Χεή, perhaps from χεήμι, it is necessary, Soph. Œd. T. 235; Il. i, 216; it behooves, it is suitable, proper, convenient; οὐδὶ τί σε χεή, you ought not at all, Il. xvi, 721; οὐδὲ τί σε χεὴ ταύτης ἀφεοσύνης, you ought not to exhibit such folly, Il. vii, 109, impers. with acc.; impf. έχρην, with the Attic poets commonly χέην, f. χέήσει, pres. inf. χεñναι and χεñν, subj. χεñ, opt. χεείη, part. χεεών · τὸ χεεών, what is necessary, proper. See also xeñr, also the compound ἀπόχεη.

Χρήζει, 3. sing. pres. ind., and Χρήζοιεν, opt. pres., and

Χεήζουτι, Dor. for χεήζουσι. From

Xeήζω, Epic and Ion. χεηίζω, Dor. χεήσω and χεήδδω, f. χεήσω, with gen., to want, have need of; with an inf. expressed or understood; to wish for, Xen. Cyr. ii, 1, 7; Herodt. i, 41; to ask, Eurip. Phæn. 570; to seek, solicit; also, to foretell, Æschyl. Choëph. 802; Soph. Œd. C. 1428; pf. pas. κέχεημαι, part. pf. pas. κέχεημαι, part. pf. pas. κεχεημάνος, Hesiod. Op. 317; it most commonly takes the acc., sometimes the gen., Soph. Œd. T. 933. Th. χεεία.

Xeήζω, like χεάω, to deliver an oracle, foretell.

Xenia, as, h, Ion. for χεεία, use; need.

Χρηΐζω, s. as χρήζω · χρηΐζοντα |

καὶ αὐτὸν ἀμύμονος ἐπτῆρος, Π. xi, 834; χρηϊσαντο τῷ ὕδατι, they wanted (needed) the water, Herodt. iii, 117.

Χεητοκεσθαι, Ion. for χεήσθαι, inf. m. of χεάομαι.

Χεηΐσκομαι, Ion. collat. form χράομαι, to use, make use of. Χρημα, άτος, τό, a thing which one may use, property, goods, resources, advantages; κρείσσων χρημάτων, above a bribe, Thucyd. ii, 21; money, wealth, or what is necessary; in the pl. generally an affair, business; it corresponds with the Latin res and negotium; merchandise; a work, a deed; a large portion or quantity of any thing, Eurip. Orest. 1621; & Ζεῦ, τὸ χεῆμα τῶν νυκτῶν, δσον ἀπέρατον, how endless is the night, Aristoph. Nub. 2; see also Eccl. 394; Αυ. 826; δσον τὸ χεῆμα παρνόπων προσέρχεται, what a quantity of locusts is advancing! Id. Acharn. 150 ; χεῆμα πολλον νεων, a vast number of ships, Herodt. vi, 43; σφενδονητών παμπολύ τὶ χρῆμα, a great number or body of slingers, Xen. Cyr. ii, init.; τὶ τὰ χεñ- $\mu\alpha$; what is the matter? Aristoph. Nub. 325; φιλόψογον χεῆμα θηλειῶν ἔφυ, women are naturally censorious, Eurip. Phæn. 205 ; χεήματα τελείν, to give or pay money, Plat. Apol. § 4; χεήματα πεάττεσθαι, to make money, Id. 19, D; ώς οὐδὲν χεῆμα, ut nihil quidquam, as nothing else, Id. Phædr. § 103 ; συὸς χεῆμα γίνεται μέγα, a huge monster of a boar, Herodt. i, 36; domestic utensils, furniture, vessels, Hesiod. Op. 407; also, debt, Demosth. 460, 19. See ibid. Grævius. χεάω.

Χεήμαθ, when followed by an aspirate, for χεήματα, nom. pl. of χεήμα.

Χεηματίζοντα, neut. pl. part. pres. of

Xρηματίζω, f. ίσω, Att. ιῶ, to transact business, manage any matter, discuss an affair, to intimate the response of an oracle; to make a report to the senate, to propose any measure for deliberation, πρυπανεῖς καὶ στρατηγοὶ ἐχρημάτισαν, τὰ ἐκ τῆς ἐκκλησίας ἀνενεγκόντες, Dem. de Coron. 250, 10; 285, 1; to enter upon a project or design; to advise or consult about, Aristoph. Thesm. 377; mid. to prose-

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cute any object for the sake of gain, to manage one's own affairs, to make money; to accumulate property; to enrich one's self; τῷ δ' ἔργω χρηματίζεσθαι, but in reality to enrich themselves, Lys. c. Erat.; to derive advantage, Xen. Mem. iv, 3, 10; pas. to receive an oracle; to receive a divine admonition; pf. pas. κιχεημάτισμαι, σαι, σται, 1. a. pas. ἐχεηματίσθην, ης, η. Fr. χεῆμα.

Χρηματικός, ή, όν, pertaining to property or money; engaged in affairs or business. Fr. xenua. Χρηματίσαι, 1. a. inf. act., and Χρηματισθείς, είσα, έν, part. 1. a.

pas. of χεηματίζω. Χρημάτισις, εως, ή, the act of managing affairs, transacting business; gain. Fr. χεηματίζω. Χρηματισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the management of business; the administration of justice by publishing decrees; an answer to questions; an oracular response; an intimation of the divine will; the act of amassing money; means employed in obtaining money; a profitable pursuit, Plat. Polit. ii, 357, C; a man's name of family, surname, or title. Same Th.

Χεημάτιστέον, verbal adj. from χεηματίζω, one must make money.

Χρηματιστήριον, ου, τό, a place in which business is transacted in order to gain money, the exchange, a merchant's shop or warehouse; a place where justice is administered; a place where ambassadors receive an answer; the treasury; a hall of justice, a tribunal; a place where oracles are given, an oracle. From

Χρηματιστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who transacts business or follows an employment for the sake of gain, Plut. Gorg. 482, A; one skilled in making money, Xen. Econ. 2, 18; Demosth. 1602, 8; an usurer, Plat. Polit. iii, 9. Fr. χ?ηματίζω.

Χρηματιστικός, ή, όν, relating to the acquisition of money, skilled in acquiring money, Plat. Gorg. 478, A; adapted for transacting business, lucrative, profitable, gainful. Same Th. Χεηματοδαίτης, Dor. τας, ου, δ,

a distributer of money or other property; an arbitrator, Æschyl. S. Theb. 711. Fr. χεῆμα and daiw.

Χρηματοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a moneymaker, productive, Aristoph. Eccl. 442. Fr. 70160.

Χεηματοφθόεος, ου, δ, ή, a destroyer of property. Fr. χεημα and Philew.

Χρηματοφυλάκιον, ου, τό, a treasury. Fr. χεημα and φυλάσσω. Χρήμη, ης, ή, a want of, a demand or request.

 $X_{\ell \tilde{n} \mu i}$, obsol., to be necessary, proper, fitting, suitable. See χεή.

Χεημοσύνη, ης, ή, generally want, need, like χρεία.

Xenv, Ion. for έχεην, impf., or with subscribed, pres. inf. of impers. χεή, it ought, there ought; ό, τι χερν προσφέροντας ώφελεῖν, which could or would benefit those who applied it, Thucyd. ii, 51.

Χρῆναι, inf. from χρή, which see. Xens, Hesych. renders it Diasis, thou wilt, for xenous or Dor. contracted from xeásis, 2. sing. pres. of χεάω, to lend, be of service.

Χρῆσαι, 1. a. imperat., and Χεήσαιτ', for χεήσαιτο, 3. sing. 1. a. opt. m. of χεάομαι. Xeńσας, part. 1. a. of χεάω.

Χρήσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. of χράομαι, to use, 1. a. m. ἐχρησάμην, part. 1. a m. χεησάμενος. Th. χεάω. Χρήσδειν, Dor. for χρήζειν, or χρηΐζειν.

Χρήσδω, Dor. for χρήζω. Xenosi, dat. sing. of xenois. Χρήσηται, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. m. of the same verb.

Xeñoθα, Dor. for "χens. Χεῆσθαι, Dor. for χεᾶσθαι, pres. inf. m. of χεάομαι.

Xenσθείς, εῖσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas. of χεάω, 1. a. pas. ἐχεήσθην, inf. χεησθηναι.

Χεήσθων, 3. dual Att. for χεήσθωσαν, Aristoph. Nub. 439; 3. pl. pres. imperat. mid. of χεάομαι, ũμαι, to use.

Χρησιμεύω, f. εύσω, to be useful, advantageous, profitable.

Χεήστμος, ου, δ, ή, and χεήσιμος, iun, iuov, useful, serviceable, advantageous, Enrip. Orest. 901; frugal, Demosth. 105, 13; suitable; safe; "to" où modì zenoium χεῆται, Soph. Œd. T. 878; active, Id. Aj. 404; τὸ χρήσιμον, utility, profit, Thucyd. vii, 72; compar. χεησιμώτεεος, superl. χεησιμώτατος, the most respectable, Xen. Hist. vii, 2, 20.

Xensiuws, Dor. for xensiuous, 1430

acc. pl. of xenounces.

Xenous, ews, n, the use or enjoying of any thing; utility, Thucyd. vii, 5; Demosth. 154, 18; use or practice, Plat. Menex. 238, B; the loan of a thing, where the use of it is granted without recompense, Aristot. v. ad Nicom.; Salm. de Usur. 166; a passage borrowed from an author to confirm or illustrate any thing; intercourse, Xen. Œcon. 14, 8; also Poet. for χεησμός, an oracle; a prediction or answer of an oracle, Pind. Olymp. xiii, 108. Fr. χεάομαι.

Χρησμηγόρος, ου, δ, one who delivers an oracle, a prophet. Fr. χεησμός and άγοςεύω.

Xenoμοδότης, ou, o, the same. Fr. δίδωμι.

Χρησμολογέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to deliver an oracle; to predict, foretell; to pronounce oracles, Aristoph. Av. 964; and

Χεησμολογία, ας, ή, the act of pronouncing oracles; divination, prediction; and

Χρησμολόγος, ου, δ, ή, one who delivers oracles, Xen. Hist. iii, 8, 3; an interpreter of oracles, Herodt. vii, 142; a fortuneteller, Thucyd. ii, 21; a prophet, a soothsayer. Fr. χεησμός and λέγω.

Χεησμοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, one who versifies oracular responses. Fr. χεησμός and ποιέω.

Χρησμός, οῦ, ὁ, the response of an oracle; λαβόντες δὲ τὸν χρησμὸν οί 'Αμφικτύονες, Æschin. c. Ctes. 60; Herodt i, 48; ἔχεησ' Αδράστω Λοξίας χρησμόν τινα, Eurip. Phæn. 420; Soph. Œd. 711; the answer of a divinity; an oracle delivered by the god himself. Fr. pf. pas. of xedoμαι, scil. κέχεησμαι.

Χεησμοσύνη, ης, ή, an oracle; the response of an oracle, Herodt. ix, 33. The meaning is doubtful, most commentators understand χεησμοσύνη as signifying need, want, use. It cannot mean a prayer or entreaty, as some render it. Fr. χεήζω.

Χρησμοφόρος, ου, ό, ή, one who brings an oracular response; one who pronounces or interprets oracles. Fr. φέρω.

X επσμοφύλαξ, ἄκος, δ, one who preserves the oracles or answers. Fr. φυλάσσω.

Χεησμωδίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to give oracles in verse, Herodt. vii, 6; Aristoph. Eq. 818; to predict;

to prophesy; ἐν ῷ μάλιστ' ἄνθεωποι, χεησμωδούσιν όταν μέλλωσιν ἀποθανεῖσθαι, Plat. Apol. 39, C; 1. a. εχεησμώδησα. Fr. χεησμός and ώδή. Th. ἀείδω.

Χρησμωδία, ας, ή, an oracular response, Æschyl. Prom. 777. Same Th.

Χρησμωδικός, ή, όν, belonging or suitable to a soothsayer or diviner, oracular; adv. χεησμωdixãs. From

Χρησμωδός, οῦ, ὁ, one who delivers oracles in verse, oracular, Soph. Œd. T. 1111; prophetic, Plat. Apol. 22, C; subst. a prophet. Same Th.

Χρησόμεθα, 1. pl. 1. f. m. of

χεάομαι. Χεποτέον, it is necessary to use, must use; verbal from χεάομαι. Χρηστέος, έα, έον, to be used; with dat.

Χρηστεύεται, 3. sing. pres. ind. of Χεηστεύομαι, f. m. εύσομαι, pf. pas. κεχρήστευμαι, to show kindness; to treat with kindness, clemency, benignity, N. T. Fr. χεηστός.

Χρηστής, ηρος, δ, one who delivers oracles. Fr. χεάω.

Χρηστηριάζομαι, f. m. άσομαι, to consult an oracle, Xen. Hist. iv, 7, 2; Herodt. i, 91; to consult the will of the gods from victims, Id. viii, 134. Fr. xenστήριον.

Χεηστηειάζω, f. άσω, like χεάφ, to give oracles, prophesy; in mid. like χεάομαι, to have an oracle given one, consult an oracle; χεηστηριάζεσθαι θεώ, to consult a god; ίροῖσι χρηστηριάζεσθαι, to consult victims. From Χρηστήριον, ου, τό, the place where oracles were delivered, Eurip. Med. 665; a temple, Id. Ion. 241; the answer or oracle delivered, Id. Ion. 534; περί μὲν οὖν τοῦ χεηστηείου, Thucyd. ii, 54; the victim sacrificed by such as consulted the oracle, Æschyl. S. Theb. 445; also, slaughter; hence, pl. χρηστήρια, bodies slain, Soph. Aj. 219; also, the rites of sacrifice, Æschyl. S. Theb. 212. Th. χεάω. Χρηστήριος, ου, δ, ή, oracular, Eurip. Ion. 1319; prophetic, ominous; pertaining to augury, augural, Æschyl. S. Theb. 26; given by an oracle, oracular, Id. Eum. 232; pertaining to divination, Id. Ag. 1243; also s. as χεηστικός, useful; χεηστήρια (with or without σκεύη), utensils. Fr. χεάομαι.

Xeήστης, ου, δ, a dealer in money, a usurer; one who has lent; a creditor; χεήστων τε δυσκολωτάτων, severe creditors, Aristoph. Nub. 240; χεήστης άδηλος, an uncertain debtor, Demosth. 867, 13; one who has borrowed, a debtor; xenorns xai daverorns, debtor and creditor; also, one who pronounces oracles; a prophet, diviner. Τh. χράομαι.

Xenorixós, n, óv, adapted for use, useful; one who knows how to use things profitably; frugal. Fr. χεάομαι.

Χρηστοήθεια, ας, ή, good habits or disposition; honor, honesty, dignity, probity, morality. From Χρηστοήθης, εος, δ, ή, having good or virtuous morals; moral. Fr. χεηστός and ήθος. Χεηστόκαεπος, ου, δ, ή, producing

good fruit. Fr. καςπός.

Χρηστολογία, ας, ή, fair, specious, and courteous language; flattery, hypocritical fairness. From Χεηστολόγος, ου, ό, ή, courteous in speech; a flatterer. Fr. χεηστός.

Χεηστομάθεια, ας, ή, useful instruction; the study of useful things; desire of useful knowledge, Longin. 44; also, a chrestomathy, or selection of useful passages of authors. Fr. xenστός and μανθάνω.

Χρηστομαθέω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to study or learn good and useful things; study useful knowledge. From

Χρηστομαθής, έος, δ, ή, he who learns good and useful things; zealous in acquiring useful knowledge. Fr. χεηστός and μαν-

Χρηστόν, οῦ, τό, goodness, utility, benignity; neut. of

Χρηστός, ή, όν, useful; advantageous; respectable, Plat. Crit. 47, A; worthy, honest, honorable, good, courteous, Demosth. 1345, 20; mild, merciful; generous, δ ἐσθλὸς....χοηστὸς ἐστ' αεί, Eurip. Hec. 596; courageous; also, innocent, simple; &vτιπάσχω χεηστά, I am requited by benefits, Soph. Phil. 580; τὶ χεηστόν, good news; οἱ χεηστοί, ironically, these worthy persons, Demosth. 255, 13; συμβουλεύειν χρηστά τινι, to give any one useful advice; ieà or σφάγια χεηστά, favorable omens, Herodt. ix, 61; χεηστά, benefits, services, Id. i, 41. Th. χεάω.

Χεηστότεεος, α, ov, compar. of

χεηστός. Χεηστότης, ητος, ή, usefulness; goodness, courtesy, affability, Eurip. Suppl. 882; honesty, probity; silliness, simplicity, innocence; and

Χεηστῶς, adv. well, usefully, frugally, agreeably, courteously; χεηστώς ἔχειν, to be profitable, useful. Fr. xenorós.

Χεῆται, Dor. for χεᾶται, 3. sing. pres. ind. m. of χεάομαι.

Χείμπτω, f. ψω, to cause to approach or come near, Soph. Electr. 771; to approach, Odys. x, 516; Eurip. Phan. 97; χείμπτεται, is approaching, Æschyl. S. Theb. 84. χείω.

Χρίσαν, Epic for έχρισαν, 3. pl. 1. a. to χείω.

Χρισαμένος, part. 1. a.m. of χρίω, to anoint.

Xeiσις, εως, ή, the act of anointing, anointing with oils, etc.; a plastering of walls. Fr. xeiw. Χεισμα, ατος, τό, ointment, Xen.

Anab. iv, 4, 8; oil, Æschyl. Ag. 94; unction. Fr. pf. pas. of xeiw, to anoint. Hence, in Engl., CHRISM.

Χριστιανίζω, f. ίσω, to be a Christian, to favor Christians. Fr. Χριστιάνος.

Χειστιανισμός, οῦ, δ, the profession or study of the Christian religion; attachment to the doctrines of Christianity; and

Χριστιανός, ή, όν, professing the religion of Jesus Christ; a Christian. Fr. X 210 765.

Χριστοειδής, έος, δ, ή, resembling Christ. Fr. X eis tos and sloos. Χριστοκτόνος, ου, ό, ή, a murderer of Christ. Fr. xTEÍVW.

Χριστός, ή, όν, anointed, Eurip. Hipp. 518; that may be anointed, ointment, Æschyl. Prom. 478; but subst. XPIΣTO'Σ, oũ, ô, Christ, the anointed, the surname of our Lord Jesus, by which his office is designated. Fr. χείω.

Χριστώνυμος, ου, δ, ή, called after Christ. Fr. X 200 Tos and ovo ua. XPΙ'Ω, f. τσω, 1. a. ἔχεισα, to anoint; ιμέρω χρίσασα (τόξα), infusing desire into your shafts, Eurip. Med. 785; to besmear, grease; to dye or stain, Xen. Cyr. vii, 1, 1; to apply pungent ointment, hence to prick, sting ; χείει τὶς αὖ με τάλαιναν Sigtes, Æschyl. Prom. 566, 600; to spur; mid. to anoint one's self, 1. a. pas. ἐχείσθη, Id. Prom. 678; pf. pas. κίχεισμαι, σαι, σται, απα κίχειμαι, Herodt. iv, 195; κίχεισμαι, in the sense of to sting.
The is long in all the tenses.
Χιία, α;, 'n, color, Eurip. Orest.
1312; surface, the body or
skin of a man, flesh; perhaps
from χεάω.

Xeoi, dat. sing. of xeous.

Xeoia, α;, η, Ion. χεοιή, ης, for χεοα. ας, η, color of the face, Hischyl. Prom. 23; color in general, Id. 491; Aristoph. Nub. 718; complexion, Eurip. Med. 1165; η χεοίη, with her charms, Π. xiv, 164. Fr. χεως.

Xeoτζομαι, f. tooμαι, to be colored; to touch the skin; to lie down together, Theocr. x, 18; to embrace each other; mid. of Xeoτζω, f. tow, to touch the skin of another; to embrace, Eurip. Heracl. 915; to color, dye, stain. Th. χεόα.

Χροιήν, acc. sing. Ion. of χροιά. Χρόμαδος, ου, δ, a gnashing, grating, or grinding of the teeth; a crash, a clatter, Il. xxiii, 688. Fr. χρίμω.

Xεόμιος, ου, δ, a man's name, Chromius.

Xęόμις, 10ς, Att. εως, ή, a kind of fish.

 X_{ℓ} όμος, ου, ὁ, the neighing of a horse. $Fr. \chi_{\ell}$ έμω.

Χρονέω, ω, to live, to be of sound mind. Th. χρόνος.

Χρονιεί, Att. for χρονίσει, 3. sing. f. ind. act. of

Xeoriζω, f. iσω, and Att. χεονίω, είς, εί, to pass the time; to endure for a long time, to grow old; to delay, loiter, Eurip. Med. 624; Thucyd. vi, 49; to retard, procrastinate, protract; pas. to be prolonged, retarded, Æschyl. S. Theb. 54; to be old, Id. Ag. 709; 1. a. ἐχεόνισα, ας, ε, 1. a. pas. ἐχεονίσθην, part. χεονισθείς. Th. χεόνος.

Xeorixós, ή, όν, relating or belonging to time or the times; temporary, perishable; in medicine, chronic, i. e. of long duration; τὰ χεονικά, sc. βιθλία, chronicles or annals. Th. χεόνος. Χεονίκῶς, adv. following the time, as the conjuncture demands, according to the order of time.

Fr. preced.

Xείνιος, ία, ιον, οτ χεόνιος, ου, δ, ħ, of long duration, protracted; long delaying; after a long time; Soph. Phil. 1432; con-

tinuing; late, slow, μη θῶν χεόνιοι μίλλιτε πράσσειν, Id. 1435; it agrees with the noun or pronoun; χρόνιον ἐλθόντα, having lately come after a long time, Odys. xvii, 112; χρόνιον ηλθες, you have come late, Eurip. Hel. 1231. Fr. χρόνος.

Χρονιότης, ητος, ή, long continuance; a long interval; duration; delay. Same Th.

Χρονισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the same; a long delay or continuance; a long abode in a place; tardiness. Fr. χρονίζω.

Χρονιστός, ή, όν, delaying, procrastinating; late; separated by a long interval of time; slow. Same Th.

Χρονογραφία, ας, ή, a descriptive account of the times, chronology; and

Χρονογεάφος, ου, δ, ή, a writer of annals; an annalist; a chronicler. Fr. χρόνος and γράφω. Χρονολογία, ας, ή, the computation of dates, periods, and epochs of time; chronology; and

Χρονολόγος, ου, δ , a chronologist; one who is skilled in computing time. Fr. χρόνος and λόγος. Th. λέγω.

XPO'NO Σ , ov, δ , time, duration, age, period of life, Soph. Phil. 306; χεόνω παλαιοί, old men, Id. Œd. C. 112; delay, continuance; διὰ χεόνου, after a long time, after an interval of time; ἀνὰ χεόνον, and ἐπὶ χεόνον, for some time; τὸν ἀεὶ χρόvov, for ever; ἐν ἡητῷ χρόνω, at the appointed time, Æschin. c. Ctes. in Coll. Maj. iii, 39; xal προϊόντος του χρόνου, and in the progress of time, Id. 21; ἐν χρόνω γνώσει, you shall know in time. Soph. Œd. T. 613; τοῦ λοιποῦ χεόνου, hereafter, Soph. Electr. 807; χρόνω δέ, at length; χρόνω πολλώ, after a long time; is τώ ἔμπροσθεν χρόνω, formerly; χρόνω ποτί, at length; by the later writers it is used for a year; χεόνω, adv. by degrees, at length; in the plural, xeovos, periods of time; έως αν δή τινες χρόνοι γένωνται, until certain periods elapse, Plat. Phæd. § 151. Xeóvos is sometimes personified, Χρόνος εὐμαρης θεός, Soph. Electr. 173.

Χρονοτριβίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to spend time, waste time. Fr. χρόνος and τρίβω.

Χεονοτειδήσαι, 1. a. inf. of preced. Χεοός, gen. of χεώς.

Neios, contract. xeous, gen. xeois,

dat. $\chi e^{\delta t}$ and $\chi e^{\widetilde{\alpha}}$, acc. $\chi e^{\delta \alpha}$, δ , the skin, Il. xi, 437, 572; Eurip. Hec. 547; Id. Med. 783; the surface of the body; the flesh; the body. Fr. $\chi e^{\delta \delta s}$, the same.

Xeous. See xeoos.

Χεόω, obsol., χεοννύω, οτ χεώννυμι, f. χεώσω, to rub on colors, to color, stain, contaminate, pollute, defile; to soil. Fr. χεόα. Χευσαίς g. χευσάς. See χευσίος. Χευσαίςτος, ου, δ, the golden eagle. Fr. χευσός and αἰςτός. Χευσαλάπατος, ου, δ, ἡ, Dor. for χευσηλάπατος, ου, δ, ἡ, which

Χρυσαλλίς, ίδος, ή, a moth, a chrysalis, which becomes a butter-fly. Fr. its gold color. Fr.

Χεύσαμμος, ου, δ, h, having golden sand; bearing gold in its sands; as a subst., gold ore or sand. Fr. χευσός and ἄμμος. Χουσαμοιδός, ου, ό, a moneychanger; δ χευσαμοιδός δ' "Aens, Mars, the changer of gold. Peile, in his ed. of the Agamemnon of Æschylus, translates the passage, for the exchanger Mars, of bodies (and holder of the scales in the contest of the spear), not very intelligible. Klausen, qui corpora cum auro commutat (ransoms), more correctly, Æschyl. Ag. 426.

Χρυσάμπυκας, acc. pl. of Χρυσάμπυξ, ϋκος, δ, ή, having locks tied with a golden fillet; having the headband of the bridle of gold, II. v, 358. Fr. χρυσός and ἄμπυξ.

Χρυσάνθεμον, ου, τό, marigold, chrysanthemum, a plant having flowers of the color of gold.

Χρυσανθής, ές, gen. έος, with flower of gold. Fr. χρυσός and ἄνθος. Χρυσάνιος, ου, δ, ή, having golden reins (an epithet of Venus), & χρυσάνιος 'Αφροδίτα, Soph. Œd. C. Fr. χρυσός and ήνία.

Χευσανταυγής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, having a golden lustre, Eurip. Ion. 879. Fr. χευσός, ἀντί, and αὐγή.

Χρυσάορος, ου, and χρυσάωρ, ορος, δ, ή, having a sword with a hilt of gold; having a golden quiver; an epithet of Apollo, Il. v, 509; also of Diana, Herodt. viii, 77; having golden arms or implements of any kind. Fr. χρυσός and ἄορ.

Χουσάργυρον, ου, τό, a kind of tax or impost, Zosim.; a species of tribute paid for the dung of swine and other brute animals.

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Χρυσάρματος, ου, ό, ή, carried in a golden chariot. Fr. χευσός and Lepa.

Χρῦσασπις, ὶδος, ὁ, ἡ, Poet., bearing a golden shield; χεύσασπις Παλλάς, Eurip. Phæn. 1387. Fr. xevoos and do mis.

Χρῦσαυγής, έος, δ, ἡ, having golden rays, bright yellow ; χευσαυγης κεόκος, Soph. Œd. C. 691. Fr. χευσός and αὐγή.

Χευσάωε, οεος, δ, ή, s. as χευσάοgos, which see; also, the name of a man, Chrysaor.

Χρυσέ, voc. sing. of χρυσός. Χεύσει', for χεύσεια, nom. pl. n. g. or nom. sing. f. g. of χεύσειος. Χευσείον, τό, usually in pl. τά

χευσεία, gold mines; strictly, χευσεῖα μέταλλα. Γr. χουσός.

Χρύσειος, εία, ειον, golden, Il. v, 744, et passim; made of gold, adorned with gold; beautiful; subst. 76, a piece of gold; pl. χεύσεια, τά, a gold mine, Xen. Hist. iv, 8, 37. Th. χευσός. Χεῦσελεφαντήλεκτεος, ου, δ, ή, made of gold, ivory, and amber, or inlaid with the same. χευσός, ελέφας, and ήλεκτεον. Χρυσελεφάντινος, ίνη, ινον, made of gold and ivory. Same Th.

Χρῦσένδετος, ου, δ, h, fastened or set in gold, as a jewel in a ring. Fr. χουσός and ενδέω.

Χευσεοβόστευχος, ου, ό, ή, having golden locks or curls, Eurip. Phæn. 198. Fr. χεύσεος and βόστευχος.

Χουσεόδμητος, ου, ό, ή, made or fabricated of gold, Æschyl. Choëph. 608. Fr. xevoos and δέμω.

Χρυσεόκμητος, ου, ό, ή, wrought of gold. Fr. χεύσιος and κά-

Χρυσεοκόμης, ου, ο, ή, having golden hair. Fr. κόμη.

Χρυσεόκυκλος, ου, ό, ή, having a ring or circle of gold; having a golden orb, Eurip. Phan. 180; an epithet of the sun. Fr. κύx los.

Χρυσεόμαλλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, s. as χρυσόμαλλος, gold-fleeced, Eurip. Electr. 725.

Χουσεομίτοης, ου, δ, s. as χουσομίτεης, having a golden mitre or fillet, golden-mitred, Erin. Od. 2.

Χρῦσεόνωτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having the back gilt or plated with gold, as a shield. Fr. νωτος.

Χρυσεοπήληξ, ηχος, δ, ή, s. as χρυσοπήληξ, having a golden helmet. Fr. πήληξ.

Χρυσεοπήνητος, ου, δ, ή, interwoven with gold, of golden tissue, Eurip. Orest. 831. ชท์งท.

Χεύσεος, έη, εον, contract. οῦς, η, οῦν, golden, Π. i, 15; χευσοῦς πλόχος, auburn locks, Eurip. Med. 1183; made of gold, adorned with gold; gilded, Herodt. ix, 82; bright, fair, beautiful; χευσία θύγατες $\Delta i \acute{o} s$, Soph. Ed. T. 187; precious, valuable; subst. δ χουσοῦς (στατής), a gold coin, equal to two drachmæ. Fr. χευσός.

Χρυσεοσάνδαλος, ου, ό, ή, having golden sandals or shoes, Eurip. Orest. 1473. Fr. σάνδαλον.

Χουσεοστέφανος, ου, δ, ή, crowned with or wearing a gold crown, Eurip. Ion. 1685. Fr. στέφα-

Χουσεόστολμος, ου, δ, ή, decked or dight with gold. Fr. χεύσεος and στέλλω.

Χρυσεόστολος, ου, ό, ή, ornamented or embroidered with gold; gilt, Eurip. Herc. F. 414; Æschyl. Pers. 155.

Χρῦσεότευκτος, ου, δ, ή, wrought or made of gold; χουσεότευκτος στέφανος, Eurip. Med. 980. Fr. τεύχω.

Χευσεοφάλαεος, ου, ό, ή, having golden ornaments or trappings. Fr. φάλαςα.

Χευσέω, gen. sing. Dor. for χευσέου.

X ęνση, dat. sing. contract. for χευσέη. But

Xeύση, the name of a city, Chryse, in the Troad; of a Nymph, Soph. Phil. 194; of an island, Id. 270.

Xeuonis, iδos, h, patronym., Chryseis, the daughter of Chryses, a priest of Apollo, Il. i, 439.

Χευσηλάκατος, ου, ό, ή, having a golden distaff; having golden shafts, Il. xx, 70, an epithet of Diana. Fr. χευσός and ήλακάτη.

Χεῦσήλἄτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, made of gold, Soph. Œd. T. 1268; of beaten gold; drawn out, wrought with gold, golden, Eurip. Med. 782; in molten gold, Æschyl. S. Theb. 626. Fr. χευσός and έλαύνω.

 \mathbf{X} ρυσήλεκτρον, ου, τό, a variety of amber. Fourcroy calls it "transparent amber of a golden-yellow color; chrysolectrum of the ancients." Chemistry, c. 14.

Χρυσήνζος, ου, δ, ή, having golden reins; à χευσάνιος 'Αφεοδίτα, 1433

Soph. Œd. C. 699. Fr. xevσός and hvía.

Χρυσήρης, εος, δ, ή, fitted or fastened with gold, bound in gold. Eurip. Iph. T. 129. Fr. aew. Xevons, ov, o, a man's name, Chry-

Χρυσίδιον, ου, τό, a small gold coin, Demosth. 818, 12; dimin. of xevois.

 \mathbf{X} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{v} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{f} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{f} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{f} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{f} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{f} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{f} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{f} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{f} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{f} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} to shine like gold, to be golden. Χρύσινος, ίνη, ινον, ε. αε χρύσεος also, a small piece of gold coin. $Fr.~\chi$ evoós.

Xeυσίον, ου, τό, a piece of gold money, Xen. Anab. i, 1, 9; & χεύσιον, my charmer, Aristoph. Lys. 930 ; & χουσίω, my two charmers, Id. Acharn. 1200; χευσία, golden vessels or ornaments, jewels, Demosth. 817, 21. Xeυσίς, ίδος, ή, a gold cup, Aristoph. Acharn. 74; an ewer, Demosth. 617, 21; a garment of golden tissue. Fr. χουσός.

Χρυσίτης, ου, δ, masc., and χρυσιτις, ιδος, ή, fem., rich in gold, that contains gold; ψάμμος χουσίτις, golden sand, Herodt. iii, 102. Fr. χουσός.

Χρυσοδάφής, έος, ό, ή, tinged with gold, gilt. Fr. βάπτω.

Χουσοβέλεμνος, ου, δ, ή, furnished with golden darts, javelins, or shafts; an epithet of Apollo. Fr. βέλεμνον.

Χουσόδωλος, ου, ό, ή, having the soil containing gold. Fr. βω-Aos.

Χρυσόγονον, ου, τό, a plant, Dioscor. iv, 56. Sprengel, upon the authority of Sibthorp, refers it to the leontice chrysogonum, L. Th. χρυσός, and γύνος or γένω. Χρυσόγονος, ου, δ, ή, sprung from gold, a descendant of Perseus,

the son of Danaë, whom Jupiter visited in a shower of gold. See Horace, b. iii, Ode; Æschyl. Pers. 79. Fr. γίγνομαι.

Χρυσοδαίδαλος, or -δαλτος, ου, δ, n, ornamented or bespangled with gold, Aristoph. Eccles. 972; Eurip. Iph. A. 219. Fr. δαίδαλος.

Χεῦσοδαίδαλτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ. See pre-

Χουσοδακτύλιος, ου, ό, ή, wearing a golden ring. Fr. χρυσός and δακτύλιος. Th. δάκτυλος. Χρυσόδετος, ου, δ , \hat{n} , bound with gold, Herodt. iii, 41. Fr. xevσός and δέω.

Χρῦτοέθεις, ειςος, δ, ή, with golden hair. Fr. χευσός and εξειεα. Χρυσοειδής, έος, δ, ή, having the P 5 *

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appearance of gold; yellow, Nen. Cyr. vii, 1, 1. Fr. 17005.

X 2000 \$ yos, ou, o, n, having a golden yoke, Xen. Cyr. viii, 3, Fr. ζυγόν.

Χουσόζωνος ου, ο, ή, girt with a belt of gold; having a golden girdle or zone. Fr. ζώνη.

X posticuis, idos, n, the name of a woman, Chrysothemis, Soph. Electr. 154.

Χευσόθειζ, -τείχος, δ, ή, having yellow or golden hair, goldenhaired.

Χρυσόθρονος, ου, δ, h, having a golden throne, Il. i, 611; applied to Juno, "Hen d' siosids χουσόθοονος, Il. xiv, 153. Fr.

χρυσός and Θρόνος. Χρυσοκάρηνος, ου, Dor. -κάρανος, δ, ή, having a golden head, Eurip. Herc. F. 365. Fr. záen-

Χρυσόκερως, ωτος, δ, h, having gilt or golden horns, and so prepared for sacrifice, Plat. Alc. ii, 149, C. Fr. χρυσός and κέρας. Χρῦσόκλἄζον, adorned with golden nails. Fr. χουσός and clavus, a nail; a word taken from two different languages, Greek and Latin.

Χουσοκόλλα, ης, ή, a solder of gold; a sweetmeat made of honey and linseed. Τh. κόλλα.

Χουσοκόλλητος, ου, δ, ή, soldered with gold, Eurip. Phæn. 2; incrusted or embossed with gold. Fr. κόλλα.

Χρυσόκολλος, ου, δ, ή, welded or inlaid with gold. Fr. xevoos and κόλλα.

Χουσοκόμη, ης, ή, a plant, golden cassidony, Dioscor. iv, 55; linaria linosyris of C. Bauhin, i. q. chrysocome linosyris, L.

Χουσοκόμης, ου, δ, having golden hair; Dor. χευσοκόμας, α · χευσοκόμας Φοίδος, Aristoph. Av. 216; χευσόκομος, ου, ό, 'n, is also used. Fr. xevoos and xó-

Χουτόκομος, ου, ό, ή, golden-haired; with golden plumage. Fr. xeuros and noun.

Χρυσοκρόταλος, ου, δ, ή, rattling, ringing with gold. Fr. xeuros and κεόταλον.

Χουσόλιθος, ου, δ, chrysolite, a gem of the color of gold. Fr. xevos and hillos.

Χουσολογίω, to talk of gold; to collect gold, that is, money. Fr. χουτός and λίγω.

Χευσολόγος, ου, ό, ή, speaking of gold; also, gathering or picking gold. Fr. Liyw.

Χουσόλογχος, ου, δ, h, having a golden spear, an epithet of Minerva, Aristoph. Thesm. 318; Eurip. Ion. 9.

Χευσολόφα, Dor., δ χευσολόφα ΙΙολιοῦχε, O golden-crested Minerva, the guardian of the city, Aristoph. Lys. 344; voc. of χουσόλοφος, η, ον, οτ ου, ό, ή, having a golden crest. Fr. λό-

Χευτόλοφος, α, ον, with golden crest. Fr. χευσός and λόφος.

Χρυσολύρης, ου, Dor. as, i, god of the golden lyre, Apollo, Aristoph. Thesm. 315. Fr. λύεα.

Χουσόμαλλος, ου, δ, ή, having a golden fleece, Eurip. Orest. 993. Fr. χρυσός and μαλλός.

Χρῦσομᾶνής, έος, δ, ή, mad after gold. Fr. χουσός and μαίνομαι. \mathbf{X} εῦσομηλολόνθη, ης, ή, the goldbeetle or cock-chafer. Fr. xevσός and μηλολόνθη. Hence Χευσομηλολόνθιον, ου, τό, and

Χρυσομηλολόντιον, ου, τό, dimin. of χευσομηλολόνθη, Aristoph. Vesp. 1332; a golden cock-chafer, Id. 1341. Fr. μηλολόνθη.

Χουθόμηλον, ου, τό, the orange. Fr. µñlov.

Χρυσομίτεης, ου, δ, wearing a golden mitre or turban, Soph. Œd. T. 209. See χευσεομίτεης. Χρυσόμορφος, ου, ό, ή, in the shape or likeness of gold. Fr. χευσός and μοεφή.

Χουσόνομος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, golden; high-descended, Æschyl. Pers. 79; α various reading.

Χρῦσόνωτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, with golden back; hence, covered with gold; χευσόνωτα ήνία, reins studded with gold. Fr. x evoss and varos. Χουσόξυλος, ου, δ, ή, having yellow wood; an epithet of Thapsus. Fr. Zúlov.

Χρυσόπαστος, ου, δ, ή, sprinkled, spotted, variegated, or interwoven with gold, Demosth.1217, 20; gilt or plated with gold. Fr. χρυσός and πάσσω.

Χρυσοπέδιλος, ου, ό, h, having golden sandals, an epithet of Juno, Odys. xi, 603. Fr. xevaos and πέδιλον.

Χευσόπεπλος, ου, ό, ή, with robe of gold. Fr. χευσός and πέπλον. Χρῦσοπήληξ, ηκος, δ, ἡ, having a golden helmet, adorned with a golden helmet, Aschyl. S. Theb. 102; Eurip. Phan. 953; s. as χευσεοπήληξ. Fr. The

Χευσόπηνος, ου, δ, ή, ε. ας χευσεοπήνητος.

Χευσοπλόκαμος, ου, δ, ή, having | Fr. τεύχω.

golden or yellow ringlets. Fr. πλόχαμος. Τh. πλέχω.

Χρυσοποιός, ου, i, a goldsmith. Fr. ποιέω.

Χευσόποεος, ου, ό, ή · μίτοι χευσόποροι, threads of gold. Fr. χρυσός and πορεύομαι.

Χουσόπους, ποδος, ό, ή, having golden feet; standing on golden supporters. Fr. 7005.

Χρῦσόπρᾶσος, ου, δ, a chrysoprase, a species of topaz; of color between green and gold. Fr. xevσός and πεάσον.

Χευσόπεωεος, ου, ό, ή, having a prow decorated with gold. Fr.

χευσός and πεώεα. Χευσόπτεεος, ου, δ, ή, having golden wings, gold-winged, Il. viii, 398; also, the name of a gem. Fr. χευσός and πτεεόν.

Χρυσόραπις, ίδος, ό, 'n, and χρυσόρραπις, ιδος, ό, 'n, bearing a golden rod, i. e. Mercury, Odys. x, 277. Fr. xevoos and paris. Χρυσόροφος, ου, ό, ή, with golden roof or ceiling. Fr. xeuros and δροφή.

Χρυσόρραπις, ίδος, δ, h, with wand of gold. Fr. xeuros and δάπις.

Xeuvoffóus, ou, o, and

Χευσοβρόης, and χευσοβρόος, ου, δ, flowing with gold, Eurip. Bacch. 154; an epithet of a river. Fr. poń or péw.

Χρυσόρρυτος, ου, ό, ή, flowing with gold, in a stream of gold. Fr. χευσός and ρέω.

Χρυσόρυτος, ου, ό, ή, flowing with gold; οἱ χευσόευτον οἰκοῦσι ἀμφὶ νᾶμα Πλούτωνος πόρου, Æschyl. Prom. 805; Soph. Antig. 950. Th. χουσός and ρέω.

XPΥΣΟ'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, gold, Demosth. 122, 2; Eurip. Hec. 10; gold coin, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 19; wrought gold; gold plate; a gold ring; λευκός χρυσός, impure gold, i. e. a mixture of gold and silver; χρυσδς ἄπεφθος, pure gold, i. e. gold purified by fire. See Schweighäuser's note to Herodt. i, 50.

Χρυσοστέφανος, ου, ό, ή, wearing a golden crown. Fr. xeuros and στέφανος. Τh. στέφω.

Χουσόστομος, ου, δ, h, having a golden mouth; uttering golden words; distinguished for eloquence. Fr. xevos and ori-

Χευσόστεοφος, ου, ό, ή, entwined with gold, golden-twisted, Soph. Œd. T. 204. Fr. στέφω.

Χρυσοτέκτων, ονος, δ, a goldsmith.

Χουσότευκτος, ου, δ, ħ, fabricated of gold, Eurip. Phæn. 227. Fr. τεύχω.

Χευσοτευχής, έος, δ, ή, having golden weapons. Fr. τεύχω. Χεισοτόκος, ου, δ, ή, producing gold. Fr. χευσός and τίπτω.

Χευσότοζος, ου, ό, ή, bearing a golden bow. Fr. τόζον.

Χευσοτόεευτος, ου, δ, ή, carved or wrought in gold. Fr. τοεεύω. Χευσοτείαινος, ου, δ, ή, having a

Reposterianos, ou, o, η, naving a golden trident, Aristoph. Eq. 559; an epithet of Neptune. Fr. τρίαινα.

Χρῦσούᾶτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, with ears or handles of gold. Fr. χρυσός and οὖας.

Χευσουεγός, οῦ, ὁ, a goldsmith, contracted for χευσοεεγός. Fr. χευσός and ἔεγον.

Χευσοῦς, ῆ, οῦν. See χεύσεος. Χευσοῦφαντος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, woven with

golden threads. Fr. ὑφαίνω. Χρυσοϋφής, ἑος, ὁ, ἡ, woven, interwoven, or embroidered with gold. Same Th.

Χρυσοφάεννος, ου, ό, ή, shining with gold; and

Χρυσοφῶής, έος, ὁ, ἡ, shining with gold; beaming bright, Eurip. Hec. 633. Fr. χρυσός and φάω. Χρυσοφῶλᾶρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having golden trappings or mountings, Eurip. Troad. 522. Fr. φάλαρα.

Χευσοφεγγής, έος, δ, ἡ, shining like gold, resplendent, Æschyl. Ag. 279. Fr. φέγγος.

Χρυσοφορέω, ω, f. ήσω, to wear gold, i. e. clothes or jewels ornamented with or set in gold, Herodt. i, 82; and

Χρυσοφόρος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, one who wears gold or golden ornaments, Herodt. iv, 104. Fr. χρυσός and φέρω.

Χεύσοφευς, νος, δ, ἡ, with golden eyebrows. Fr. χευσός and ὀφεύς. Χευσοφελαξ, ἄκος, δ, ἡ, one who guards or keeps gold; a treasurer, Herodt. iv, 13. Fr. χευσός and φύλαξ. Th. φυλάσσω. Χευσοχαίτας, α, δ, Dor. for

Χρυσοχαίτης, ου, δ, having goldcolored or yellow hair. Fr. χρυσός and χαίτη.

Xeυσοχάλινος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, having a golden bridle or a bridle ornamented with gold, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 3; Aristoph. Pac. 155. Fr.

χευσός and χάλινος. Χευσόχειε, χειεος, δ, ή, having golden hands, gold-handed, i. e. having a hand with gold rings. Fr. χείε.

Χρυσοχοείον, ου, τό, a goldsmith's

shop, Demosth. 521, 27. Fr.

Χρυσοχοίω, ω, f. ήσω, to fuse or melt gold; to be a goldsmith, Aristoph. Plut. 164. Fr. χρυσός and χίω.

Xeυσοχοϊκός, ή, όν, scil. τέχνη, the art of refining gold, Demosth. 521, ult. Same Th.

X_ενσοχόος, ου, ό, a goldsmith, i.e. one who melts or refines gold, Aristoph. Lys. 408; Demosth. 615, 17. Fr. χίω.

Χεῦσόχεοος, ου, δ, ἡ, contract. χεους, ουν, gold-colored. Fr.

χευσός and χεόα.

Χευσόω, ω, f. ώσω, to overlay or plate with gold; to gild; Παλλαδίων χευσουμένων, Aristoph. Acharn. 547. Fr. χευσός.

Χρυσῶ, gen. Dor. and Æol. for χρυσοῦ, of χρυσός.

Χεύσωμα, ἄτος, τό, a gold vessel; gold plate, Eurip. Ion. 1030; a gilding. Fr. preced. Χεῦσωνίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to purchase

Xēυσωνίω, ω, f. ήσω, to purchase gold, by exchanging silver for gold. Fr. χε̄υσός and ἀνίω.

Χρυσώπης, ου, ὁ, χρυσωπός, οῦ, ὁ, and χρυσῶπις, ιδος, ἡ, having a golden face, Eurip. Electr. 740; a bright face, an epithet of Bacchus, Id. Bucch. 545. Fr. χρυσός and ἄψ.

Χευσῶπις, ιδος, ἡ, golden-eyed, an epithet of Latona, Aristoph. Thesm. 321. Same Th.

Χεῦσωπός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, with golden eyes or face, beaming like gold. Fr. χευσός and ἄψ.

Χοῦσωοὖχίω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to dig up gold; to work in a gold mine. Fr. χουσός and ὀούσσω.

Χρυσωρύχος, ου, δ, one who works in a gold mine; a gold miner. Same Th.

Χεύσωσις, εως, 'n, the act of gilding or plating with gold. Fr. χευσόω.

Χευσωτής, οῦ, ὁ, a gilder; a goldsmith; and

Χρυσωτός, ή, όν, gilt or plated with gold. Fr. χρυσόω and χρυσός.

Χρῦσώψ, ῶπος, i, i, gold-colored, shining like gold. Fr. χρυσός and ἄψ.

Χρῷ, contract. for χρόῳ, dat. sing. of χρόος, δ, the skin. Th. χρόω.

Χρῶ, contract. from χράου, imperat. m. of χράω.

Χεώζω, f. ώσω, to lay the hands on or touch; γόνατα χεώζειν, Eurip. Phæn. 1641; to color, stain, dye; to pollute, to soil; pas. to be polluted, defiled,

stained, Id. Med. 497. Fr.

Χρῶμα, ἄτος, τό, the surface of any thing, as the skin of the body; color, Herodt. iii, 104; the skin; complexion, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 22; Eurip. Phæn. 1291; colors prepared for painting, color, paint; also, a coloring matter; in music, the chromatic genus; also, a specious pretence or color. Fr. χρών-νυμι.

Χρωματικός, ή, όν, relating to colors, to coloring; adorned with colors; in music, chromatic. Same Th.

Χρωμάτἴνος, ίνη, ινον, and ου, δ, ħ, colored, dyed, stained. Same Th.

Χρωμάτιον, ου, τό, a dye, paint. Χρωματογραφίω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to portray or delineate in colors, to paint. Fr. χρῶμα and γράφω.

Χεωματοπώλης, ου, δ, one who deals in colors, a vender of colors. Fr. πωλίω.

Χεώμεθα, 1. pl. contract. pres. ind. of χεάω.

Χρώμενος, part. pres. m. of χράο-

Χεώννυμι, and

Χρωννύω, and χρώζω, to color, dye, stain; to pollute, defile; to soil; f. χρώσω (χρώω), 1. a. ἔχρωσα, pf. pas. κίχρωσμαι, Eurip. Med. 497. See χρόω. Th. χρόω.

Χρωννύω, s. as χράω, to lend; pas. to be lent; mid. to receive as a loan, Theophr. c. x, et Lege Rhodiâ; Salm. de Modo Usur. c. viii, p. 306. Hence, too, ἐπικρωννύω.

Χεωνται, 3. pl. pres. ind. m. of χεάομαι.

Χςώς, ωτός, δ, the surface of any thing; the skin, Xen. Hist. i, 7, 5; the skin with the flesh beneath; and hence used for the whole body, Il. iv, 510; also, the color on the surface; complexion, a tinge of color, Il. xiii, 279; ἐν χςῷ ἀεὶ παραπλέοντες, literally, always sailing by the quick, i. e. sailing close by, Thucyd. ii, 84; s. as χροῦς, χροῦς, χροῦς, χροῦς, Αtt. dat. χςῷ, acc. χροῦς. Fr. χρώννυμι.

Χρώσις, εως, ή, the act of coloring, dyeing, staining; a tint, color, dye. Fr. χρώζω.

Χρωστής, ῆρος, δ, a dyer, one who colors. Fr. γρώζω.

colors. Fr. χεώζω. Χρώσω, f. ind. act. of χεώννυμι, or χεώω, f. ώσω, to color; 1. a. mf. act. xewoui, 1. a. inf. pas. **ชอุพธศักรล**เ.

 X_{ℓ} ravia, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. now, to exchange gold coin for silver, Isocr. Trapez., p. 470.

Χεωτίζομαι, f. ίσομαι, to give a coloring to; την φύσιν....χεωτίζεται. he imbues his mind, Aristoph. Nab. 516.

Χρωτίζω, f. ίσω, like χρώζω, to color, dye, tint; mid. χεωτίζισθαι σην φύσιν τινί, to tinge one's nature with. Fr. xews.

 X_{ξ,\tilde{r},τ_0} , 3. sing. pres. opt. pas. of χεάομαι, to use. Τh. χεάω. Xea -':, gen. of χεώς.

Χυδαιολογία, ας, ή, a common expression, vulgar language. Fr. xubaios and hoyos.

Xuazas, ou, o, n, and aia, ass, poured out, copious, abundant; common, vulgar, cheap; scattered; also, gregarious; and Χύδην, adv. abundantly, copiously, universally, everywhere. Fr. χύω or χέω.

Χυθείην, 1. a. opt. pas. to χέω. Χυλίζω, f. ίσω, to squeeze or express the juice of any thing; to convert into juice. Fr. xvλός.

Χύλισμός, ου, δ, an extracting of juice, an extraction of juice. Fr. χυλίζω.

Χυλός, οῦ, ὁ, juice, Aristoph. Pac. 997; juice expressed from any substance; also formed by decoction, chyle; χυλός πτισσάνης, a ptisan. Fr. χύω.

Xῦλόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, ώσω, to reduce to a jelly; to express the juice; to made a decoction; to convert into chyle. Fr. χυλός.

Χύλωσις, εως, ή, a changing into juice, decoction, a conversion of food into chyle. Fr. χυλόω.

Χύμα, or χευμα, άτος, τό, any thing poured out or which spreads itself, or which flows when poured out; a libation poured from a goblet on the sepulchre of a deceased person; a liquid, a fluid; metaphor. a multitude, confusion, disorder. Fr. χύω.

Χυματίζω, f. Ιτω, to moisten, to make liquid. Fr. χύμα.

Xi wire, Epic fem. part. 2. a. syncop, pas. to χέω.

Χύμενος, pres. part. from obsol. χῦμι, Eurip. Herael. 77.

Xuu. w, f. low, to season or make savory to render agreeable, Aristoph. Thesm. 162. ى بەھىرىخ

Χυμ. κίς, κ, όν, relating to juices. Fr. the same.

Χυμός, οῦ, ὁ, juice, sap, moisture; savor, taste. See xulos.

Χύντο, 3. pl. plupf. pas. Poet. of xlw or xuw.

Χύνω, s. as χύω.

Xύσις, εως, ή, a pouring out, melting, fusion, a liquid; zvois πολλή, a copious stream, an exuberant flow, Odys. v, 483; effusion, a libation, Æschyl. Choëph. 95; and

Χυτή, ης, ή, a mound or heap of earth, a tumulus; ἀλλά με τεθνηώτα χυτή κατά γαῖα καλύπτοι, Il. vi, 464. Fr. χέω or χύω.

Χυτής, ῆρος, δ, a crucible; a foundery. $Fr. \chi \dot{\nu} \omega$.

Χύτης, ου, δ, a melter, founder. Fr. χύω.

Χυτλάζω, f. άσω, to wash, purify; to soak with oil and water mingled together; to spread out; ύγεὸν χύτλασον σεαυτὸν έν τοις στρώμασιν, spread yourself out in an easy manner on your couch, Aristoph. Vesp. 1213. There is here a reference to the preparation of wrestlers in the gymnasium, where they washed and anointed themselves previous to the combat; to wash on every side; to wash. From

Χύτλον, ου, τό, oil mixed with water, to pour over the bodies of the bathers; a kind of divination by oil and water; a libation poured upon the sepulchres of the dead. Fr. χύω.

 \mathbf{X} υτλόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ώσω, to pour out over the body oil mixed with water; to anoint, Odys. vi, 80; to wash, cleanse. Fr. preced.

Χυτλώσαιτο, 3. opt. 1. a. mid. to preced.

Χύτο, Ion. for ἐκέχυτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas.; so χύντο, for ἐκέχυντο, 3. pl. of the same tense; from χύω, obsol., to pour out, pf. pas. κέχυμαι, Il. xiii, 544; iv, 526.

Χυτός, ή, όν, poured or thrown out, applied to the melting of minerals, and the throwing up of earth; fluid, melted, fused, Herodt. ii, 69; fusible, soluble; also, fossil; constructed of earth heaped up, or brought; γαῖα χυτή, the heaped up earth, Il. vi, 494. Fr. χύω, s. as χέω.

Χυτός, οῦ, ὁ, a mound, Herodt. vii, 37. Fr. χέω.

Χύτεα, ας, ή, a pot made of earthen ware, a pitcher, Aristoph. Ran. 983; Id. Plut. 673. Th. χύτεος, the same.

Χύτζαι, ων, αί, the market for pots, etc., at Athens.

Χυτραίος, αία, αίον, and χύτρειος, ου, ό, ή, made of clay; χύτρειος πάταγος, the clattering of pots, Aristoph. Lys. 329. Th. χύ-

Χύτρειος, εία, ειον, ε. ας χυτρεούς, of earthen ware; τὰ χύτςεια, earthen ware, pottery.

Χύτρεος, εα, εον, contract. -ους, η, οῦν, earthen, of earthen ware, Aristoph. Nub. 1474. See note on the word in Coll. Maj., vol. iii, p. 400. Fr. χύτεος.

Χυτρεούς, ñ, ούν, of earthen ware. Fr. χύτεα.

Xυτρεύς, έως, δ, a potter, Plat. Theæt. 147, A.

Χυτείδιον, ου, τό, a little pot or pipkin, Aristoph. Eccl. 745; Id. Acharn. 463. Fr. χύτεος. Χυτείζω, f. ίσω, Att. ιω, to put in a pot; especially, to expose a child in a pot. Fr. χύτρα.

Χύτεινος, η, ον, of or like a pot, earthen. Fr. χύτεα.

Χυτείς, ίδος, ή, dimin. of χύτεκ or χύτεος, a pot or other vessel of that kind, Herodt. v, 88. Fr. χύτρος.

Χυτεόγαυλος, ου, ό, a great pot or kettle.

Χυτροπόδων, gen. pl. of

Χυτρόπους, ποδος, δ, a pot having feet; a fire-pan, a chafingdish, Hesiod. Op. 748. χύτεος and ποῦς.

Χύτοοι, ων, οί, a name of an Athenian festival.

Χύτρος, ου, ό, a pot, a crucible; a well, in the form of a pot, Herodt. vii, 176; χύτροι and χύ τραι, a festival at Athens, on the third day of Anthesterion, on which a pot was brought full of pulse, dedicated to Bacchus, or, according to others, to Mercury, Aristoph. Acharn. 1076; Id. Ran. 218. Fr. χύω.

Χυτροφόρος, ου, δ, ή, carrying a pot of earthen ware. Fr. φίρω. $X \acute{v}\omega$, obsol.; from it comes the 1. a. pas. ἰχύθην, f. χὔθήσομαι, pf. πέχυμαι, plupf. ἐκέχυμην, to pour out; χῦσον δὲ νόμους ἱερῶν υμνων, pour out the strains of the sacred songs, Aristoph. Av. 210: to melt, to liquefy; to spread; to heap up with earth. Fr. $\chi'_{\epsilon\omega}$, the same.

Xω, to contain; for εχω, or χάω, whence also χανδάνω, the same.

X' ώ, for καὶ δ. X' ὡ "δωνις, Dor. for καὶ δ "Αδω-

Xώιο, Ion. contract. χώου, pres.

imperat. mid. of χώομαι, Odys. v, 215.

Χωθάς, indecl., a chapiter, capital, or crown to any thing. Hebr. Χωθωνώθ, indecl., coats, garments. Hebr.

X' ώ'κ, for καὶ ὁ ἐκ.

Xωλαίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to lame, to halt, to be lame. Fr. χωλός. Xωλεία, ας, ἡ, lameness; halting, Plat. Hipp. Min. 374, C. From Xωλεύω, f. εύσω, to go lame, to halt, Xen. Hist. iii, 3, 3; χωλεύων, limping, Il. xviii, 411; to be defective in some of its parts. Fr. χωλός.

Χωλίαμδος, ου, ὁ, called also σκάζων, which see; a lame or halting iambic, that is, one that has a spondee for an iambus in the last place, said to have been invented by Hipponax. Fr. χωλός and "αμδος.

Χωλοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, causing lameness, Aristoph. Ran. 846. Fr. χωλός and ποιέω.

XΩΛΟ'Σ, ή, όν, lame, Soph. Phil. 1032; Π. ii, 217; limping, mutilated, crippled; imperfect, defective, in some of its parts or proportions, Plat. Phæd. 44; of no account. Fr. χαλάω.

Χωλότης, ητος, ή, lameness, halting, limping; a defect; and Χωλόω, ω, f. ώτω, to lame, to

cause to limp. Fr. χωλός. Χώλωμα, ἄτος, τό, a limping, lameness; any lameness or distortion of a limb. Fr. preced. Χώλωσις, εως, ἡ, the act of limping or halting; also, the act of mutilating. Fr. χωλόω.

Χῶμα, ἄτος, τό, any thing heaped up, as earth, etc.; a heap, a mound, Lat. tumulus, Eurip. Hec. 221; Herodt. i, 93; a dam, a mole or pier, Demosth. 1208, 4; a tomb, Æschyl. Suppl. 849; a sepulchre. Fr. χόω and χώννυμι.

Xωμαςίμ, indecl., certain officers in the ancient idolatrous worship. Hebr.

Χωματίζομαι, to be situated or placed upon an eminence; to be fortified by a mound; to be intrenched.

Χ' ω' μός, for καὶ ὁ ἐμός.

Xωνεία, ας, ή, the fusion of metals.

Χώνευμα, ατος, τό, a thing melted or cast; and

Χώνευσις, εως, ή, the melting or casting of metal; and

Χωνευτήςιον, ου, τό, a smeltinghouse, foundry; and Χωνευτής, οῦ, ὁ, a melter, caster, or founder; and

Xωνευτός, ή, όν, made by melting or casting; molten; and

Χωνεύω, f. εύσω, to melt; to cast in a furnace; to form of molten metal; pf. pas. κεχώνευμαι and

Xώνη, ης, ἡ, a crucible, a vessel of clay in which metals are melted; a tunnel, a funnel, Plat. Polit. iii, 411, A; the windpipe, throat, gullet. Th. χίω.

Χώννυμι, and

Xωννίω, and χόω, obsol., f. χώσω, to make a bank or mole; to raise a mound with earth heaped up; to heap up, to bury; τάφον χώσουσ' άδελφῶ, going to raise a tomb for her brother, Soph. Antig. 81. Fr. χόω.

Xωνος, contract. of χόανος, which see. Whence χωννεύω, to throw into χωνον, a crucible, etc.

Χώομαι. See χώω.

Χωόμενος, μένη, μενον, gen. Ion. χωομένοιο, part. pres. mid. of χώομαι, s. as χολόομαι, οῦμαι, to be angry with, Il. i, 46, 244, et passim.

X' ὧπόσαι, for καὶ ὅπόσαι. Xὧπως, for καὶ ὅπως, and in order that, and that, Soph. Electr.

685.

Χώςα, ας, ή, Ιοπ. χώςη, ης, ή, α confined place, a region, district, country; situation; soil; a field, land; a province, especially Attica; κακῶς ἐποίεις τὴν έμην χώςαν ό, τι ἐδύνω, you injured my province as much as you could, Xen. Anab. i, 6; dignity, rank, Id. Cyr. iii, 3, 19; honor; place, space, a place of deposit; a receptacle; κατὰ χώςαν, in one's place or station, Aristoph. Eq. 1354; 🕯 v οὐδεμιᾶ χώρα είναι, to be of no rank or estimation, Xen. Anab. v, 7, 16; properly and in order; iv χώρα κεῖσθαι, or εἶναι, to remain in one's post, station, or rank, without any disturbance. Fr. χώρος.

Xωράρχης, ου, δ, the ruler of a tract of country. Fr. χώρα. Χωρεῖ, pres. ind. 3. sing. of

XΩPE'Ω, ω, f. ήσω, (seldom used; with the Attic poets always χωεήσομαι,) pf. κεχώεηκα, Herodt.
i, 120; l. a. ἐχώεησα, to give place, yield; to have space; hence, to contain, receive, admit, comprehend; also, to stand open, to yawn; to go, come, set out; advance towards; to ad-

vance; ή δὲ καπίθη δύο χοίνικας 'Αττικούς εχώρει, the capithe contained two Attic cheenices, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 6; Aristoph. Nub. 1238; εξ χοᾶς χωρήσεται, Xen. Anab. i; to run on; oi τόποι χωςοῦσι, the interest goes on, Aristoph. Nub. 18; χωςεῖς Yàe is Tò dinaion, for you yield to justice, Id. Ran. 641; xw. etiv en' olkov, to return home, Thucyd. viii, 25; to happen or fall out; to have a result or issue; to succeed, prosper; to prevail, as a report; to escape, depart; to retire, give ground, give way, generally with and. έπὶ τὸ βέλτιον χωρεῖν, to proceed for the better, Thucyd. iii, 50 ; κατὰ χώςαν μένειν, to remain steady; αὐτοῖς τοῦτο οὐκ έχώςει, this did not succeed with them; 1. a. imperat. act. χώςησον, άτω, inf. χωςησαι. Fr. χω-

ζος. Χωρής, δ, indecl., the name of a mountain, Horeb. Hebr.

Χώρημα, ἄτος, τό, space for containing; whatever contains; capacity; a receptacle; a reservoir, basin. Fr. χωρίω.

Χωςῆσαι, 1. a. inf. act., and Χωςήσας, αντος, part. 1. a. of

χως ω, which see.

Χώρησις, εως, ή, the act of containing; capacity. Fr. χωρίω. Χωρήτης, and χωρίτης, ου, έ, a countryman, villager, clown. Fr. χώρω.

Χωρητικός, ή, όν, having capacity; that may contain. From

Χωρητός, ή, όν, that may be contained, inclosed; conceivable, comprehensible. Fr. χωρίω. Χωριάζω, f. άσω, to dwell in the

Χωριάζω, f. άσω, to dwell in the country (doubtful). Fr. χωρί-

Xωριαμός, οῦ, ὁ, a pannier, basket, chest, coffer; because χωρεῖ, it contains somewhat.

Χωρίδιον, ου, τό, a small place or field. Th. $\chi \tilde{\omega} \rho o s$.

Χωρίζεσθαι, inf. pres. of

Xωρίζω, f. ίσω, to separate, Eurip. Phæn. 106; to set apart, divide, distinguish, discern, distribute; to assign a place to, Xen. Anab. vi, 5, 7; pas. to be different, Herodt. i, 140; Demosth. 1109, 16; to be separated from; with gen.; 1. a. ἐχώ-ρισα, inf. χωρίσαι· pf. pas. κε-χώρισμαι, part. κεχωρισμένος, 1. a. ind. pas. ἐχωρίσθην, πς, π, sulj. χωρισθώ, ῆς, ῆ, inf. χωρισθώναι, part. χωρισθείς, είσα, ἐν. Th. χωρίς.

Χωςίζω, f. ίσω, Att. τω, to place, post, set in a place. Fr. χω-

ess. Χωρίκός, ή, όν, rustic, clownish, boorish. Fr. χώρα.

Xωρίον, ου, τό, the external membrane which envelopes the fœtus; in which sense it is also written χόριον also, a small place, Nen. Cyr. i, 4, 14; a region, a fortress, a castle, Id. Hist. iii, 1, 14; also, a field, Id. Cyr. ii, 4, 14; Id. Hist. iii, 3, 5; a farm, a village; it differs from τόπος as denoting a limited place, a spot; a farmhouse, a dwelling-place; also, a passage or place in an author, Ern. Fr. χώρος.

XΩPI'S, as a prep. with the gen., adv. apart, apart from; χωρίς τῶν ἄλλων, apart from the rest; separately, Eurip. Hec. 2; singly; except, without; besides; χωρίς οἰνεῖν, to live apart from the other members of the family, Demosth. 1149, 23; χωρίς ἢ ὅτι, πολλῷ μίζονας, except that they were much larger, Herodt. iv, 61.

Χαφισαι, 1. a. inf. act., and Χαφισθη, 3. sing. 1. a. subj. pas. of χωρίζω.

Χώρισις, εως, ή, and

Χωρισμός, οῦ, ε, separation, division, distinction; distance, interval. From the same.

Xωριστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who separates; and

Χωριστός, ή, όν, separate, distinct; divided; that may be separated; separable. From the

Χωρίτης, ου, δ, a rustic, a villager, a countryman, a peasant, Xen. Hist. iii, 2, 22. Fr. $\chi \tilde{\omega}$ - ℓ^{25} .

Χωριτίκός, ή, όν, relating to the

country, to villagers; rustic. Fr. χω̃ος.

Χωρίτις, ίδος, ή, a female peasant, a country-woman. Fr. χωρίτης. Χωροδατίω, ω, f. ήσω, to go round about a place, LXX.

Χωρογραφίω, ω, f. ήσω, to describe the different places in a country or district. Fr. χωρος and γράφω.

Χωρογράφος, ου, δ, one who describes countries or territories. Same Th.

Χωρομετρέω, ω, f. ήσω, to measure, survey, or divide a country or district. Fr. μετρίω.

Χωρονομέω, ω, f. ήσω, to divide or portion out any district or land; to measure or survey land. Fr. νέμω.

Χωρονομϊκός, ή, όν, relating to the division or partition of a territory. Fr. νόμος.

XΩ⁻POΣ, ov, δ, a place, Π. iii, 315; x, 362, et passim; Xen. Anab. vii, 2, 2; a situation; space; a district, Herodt. ii, 75; a territory, Id. i, 160; also, a field, a farm, an abode, Plat. Ax.*371, C. There is also

Xω̄ρος, ου, ἡ, the name of a wind, Corus or Caurus, i. e. the northwest wind; in the New Testament it is used for the northwest quarter of the heavens, the northwest, Acts xxvii, 12. Wahl's Lex. by Robinson.

Xωςοῦσαι, nom. pl. f. of part. pres. act. of χωςίω.

Χωροφιλίω, f. ήσω, to love a place or spot, haunt, frequent it. Fr. χῶρος and φιλίω.

Xωροφύλαζ, ἄκος, i, i, one who watches a place. Fr. χ ωρος and φυλάσσω.

Χωρυτός, οῦ, ὁ, s. as γωρυτός, a quiver.

X' ws, for nal ws · also

Xũ, Dor. for xou, a measure called a congius.

Χωσαι, 1. a. inf. act. χώσας, αν-

Χωσάμενος, part. 1. a. m. of χώομαι, Il. xxi, 212.

Χώσασθαι, from χώω, to incite to anger; or from χόω, to raise up into a heap.

Χώσἄτο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. Ion., and χωσάμενος, part 1. a. m. of χώομαι, Il. ix, 449; χώσατο δ' "Εχτωρ, and Hector fumed with rage, Il. xiv, 406.

Χωσθείς, είσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas. of χώννυμι.

Χωσθῆναι, 1. a. inf. pas. to χώννυμι.

Xωσις, εως, ή, the act of heaping or piling up, making a bank or mole, Thucyd. iii, 2; a mound, a bank, a mole; a dam; an obstruction. Fr. χώννυμι.

Χῶσμα, τό, for χῶμα.

Χώσους, contract. for καὶ ὅσους. Χωστός, ή, όν, formed or made of earth thrown up; heaped up. Fr. χόω.

Χωστείς, ίδος, ή, relating or belonging to mining or the construction of intrenchments; proper for mining or the raising of breastworks or mounds; χωστείς χελώνη, a military testudo or vinea.

Χώσω, fut. act. of χώννυμι.

X' ἄταν, for καὶ ὅταν, and when. X' ἄ, τι, for καὶ ὁ, τί, and that, and what, and that which.

Χώω (obsol.), fut. χώσω, to irritate, provoke; to occasion grief; to trouble, vex; χώσμαι, to be angry; to be displeased; to fume with rage; f. χώσσμαι, Il. i, 80. Fr. χολόω, by suppressing λ, and contracting oo into ω or from χόω, Ern. See χώσμαι.

 Ψ

Ψ

Y is the twenty-third letter of the Greek alphabet. It is formed of ες, πς, and φς. As a numeral, it denotes seven hundred, and with a mark beneath (ψ,),

Ψ

seven hundred thousand.

It is probable that such words as "Αξαψ, γεάψω, etc., were pronounced as originally written, namely, "Αξαβς, γεάφσω.

 $\Psi A \Delta A$

Υάγδας, ου, ὁ, and ψαγδάς, ἄδος,
ἡ, a kind of ointment; an Egyptian perfume. Fr. ψακά-ζω.
Υάδαςός, ά, όν, rotten; apt to

crumble, friable; dry, easily broken. $Fr. \psi \acute{a}\omega$.

Ψαθάλλω, to handle or touch, commonly in a bad sense; to touch or play on an instrument. Fr. ψ άω.

Ψάθᾶρός, ά, όν. See ψαδαρός. Ψαθυρόομαι, to become friable, dry, or rotten. From

 $\mathbf{Y}\tilde{\alpha}\theta\tilde{\nu}_{\varrho}\acute{\sigma}\mathbf{n}_{5}, \, n\tau_{05}, \, \dot{n}, \, \text{dryness, brittleness; tenderness.} \, Th. \, \psi_{\alpha}-\theta\nu_{\varrho}\acute{o}_{5}.$

Ψαθυρόω, ω, f. ώσω, to parch, make dry or brittle.

ΨΑΙΔΡΟΈ, ά, όν, thin; having thin hair; having but little hair; smooth, polished.

Ψαικάζω, to bedew, sprinkle, wet, moisten. Th. ψακάς.

Ψαικάς, s. as ψακάς.

Yαίρω, f. ψαρῶ, l. a. ἔψηρα, to shave; to scrape; to rub; to wipe; to graze; to touch lightly; to brush lightly with wings; to skim; λευρὸν γὰρ οἶρων αἰθερος ψαίρει πτεροῖς τετρασπελής οἰωνός, for the four-limbed bird skims with its wings the broad expanse of ether, Æschyl. Prom. 394; similar to Virgil's radit iter liquidum; to shake; to move gently; to flatter, soften. Fr. ψάω.

Ψαῖσμα, ἄτος, τό, a small fragment, a crumb. Th. ψαίω.

Ψαιστίον, ου, τό, dimin. from ψαιστόν, a small cake.

Ψαιστόν, οῦ, τό, a cake made of fine barley-flour, mixed with oil and honey, and offered to the gods as the first fruits, Aristoph. Plut. 138; neut. of

Ψαιστός, ή, όν, bruised, pulverized, ground, as meal or flour. Fr. ψαίω.

Ψαίστως, οςος, i, as masc. adj., that which wipes off.

 $\Psi \alpha l \omega$, to make small; to break or bruise small or fine; to crumble; to wipe; also, to knead. Th. $\psi \alpha \omega$.

Ψᾶκάζω, f. άσω, to fall, as a shower; to shower; to wet, moisten, etc.; impers. ψακάζει, it drizzles or rains. From

Ψακάς, ἄδος, ἡ, dew; a drop; drizzling rain, Herodt. iii, 10; a thing of little value; any small thing; ἀςγυςίου μηδὲ Ψακάς, of silver not a grain, Aristoph. Pac. 121; saliva or spittle, Id. Acharn. 1150. Fr. Ψάω.

Ψακαστός, ή, όν, falling in drops,

drizzling, dripping. Th. ψα-

Ψαλακτός, ή, όν, obeying the touch; tangible, palpable; that is or may be touched. From

Υαλάσσω, or -ττω, f. άξω, to touch, handle, move. Th. ψάω. Υαλδαῖος, ου, δ, a gentile noun, Psaldæus, for Chaldæus, from Cheseus, the son of Nachor.

Ψαλιδόστομος, ου, δ, ή, having a mouth or snout armed with nippers, as a crab or lobster. Fr. ψαλίς and στόμα.

Ψαλιδόω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. $\dot{\omega}\sigma\omega$, to bend into an arch; to arch. Th. $\psi\alpha\lambda'_{i5}$. Ψάλιδωτός, $\dot{\eta}$, $\dot{\nu}$, arched, vaulted. Th. $\psi\alpha\lambda'_{i5}$.

Ψαλίζω, f. ίσω, or ίζω, to cut with scissors; to gnaw, cut off, cut down. Th. ψαλίς.

ΨΑ΄ ΛΙΟΝ, or ψαλίον, ου, τό, a bridle; the curb of a bridle, Aristoph. Pac. 155; ψάλια, handcuffs, Æschyl. Prom. 54; bonds; connected with ψέλιον, which see. Th. ψάω.

ΨΑΛΙ'Σ, iδος, iη, a pair of shears or pincers; a vault or arch.

Ψάλιστός, ή, όν, curved, arched,

vaulted. Th. ψαλίς.

ΨΑ'ΛΛΩ, f. ἄλῶ, l. a. ἔψηλα, to touch gently, Eurip. Bacch.

773; to touch or play on a stringed instrument; to cause to vibrate; to play, Aristoph.

Eq. 922; to celebrate with hymns; to pull or pluck, as the hair; καὶ ψάλλ' ἔθειραν, and pluck your hair, Æschyl. Pers.

1019; pf. pas. ἔψαλμαι.

Ψάλμα, ἄτος, τό, an air played on a stringed instrument, as the lyre, harp, etc., a song, accompanied by the harp; a psalm. Fr. ψάλλω.

Ψαλμικός, ή, όν, relating to songs, airs, or to psalms. From

Ψαλμός, οῦ, ὁ, the twang of a bow-string, Eurip. Herc. F. 1055; ψαλμοί σ' εἴρξουσιν τόξων, Id. Ion. 172; striking the chords of a musical instrument; playing and singing to the psaltery; a psalm, an ode, a hymn. Th. ψάλλω.

Ψαλμοχαξής, έος, contract. οῦς, δ, ἡ, rejoicing in hymns or songs; delighting in songs or in the lyre.

*Ψαλμωβέω, ω, f. ήσω, to sing psalms or hymns.

Ψαλμωδία, ας, ή, psalmody;

the singing of psalms. * Ψαλμφδός, οῦ, ὁ, one who sings

* None of these words are classical.

α- psalms; δ ψαλμωδός, the psal-

mist. Fr. ψαλμός and ώδή. Ψαλτής, ῆςος, δ, one who plays on a stringed instrument; a harper, Plat. Prot. 347, D; the book of David's Psalms, a psalter. Fr. ψάλλω.

* Ψαλτήριον, ου, τό, a psaltery; an instrument of music.

Ψάλτης, ου, δ, s. as ψαλτής, one who plays on a stringed instrument; a singer.

* Υαλτός, ή, όν, struck, as the chords of a musical instrument; drawn, as a bow-string; to be sung or celebrated on the harp; and

Ψάλτρια, ας, ή, a female who sings and plays on stringed instruments. Fr. ψάλλω.

struments. Fr. ψ áλλω. * Ψαλτωδίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to sing and accompany the voice with a stringed instrument; to sing praises; to celebrate with song; and

* Ψαλτφδός, οῦ, ὁ, one who sings and plays at the same time. Fr. ψάλτης and ἀδή.

Υἄμάθεια, ας, ἡ, the name of the Nereid Psamathia, Pind. Nem. v, 370, 8.

Ψαμάθη, ης, η, the name of a woman, Psamathe.

Ψἄμᾶθία, ας, ή, the sea-shore; a beach. From

Ψάμᾶθος, and Poet. ψάμμᾶθος, ου, δ, sand; παρὰ λευκοφαῆ ψάμαθον, Eurip. Iph. T. 1055; the shore, Il. i, 486; dust; gen. Ion. ψαμάθοιο.

Ψαμαθώδης, εος, sandy. Fr. ψάμαθος and είδος.

Ψαμαθών, ωνος, δ, a sandy place, sand-pits. Fr. ψάμαθος.

Ψαμμακοσιογάργαροι, αι, α, comic word in Aristoph., numberless as heaps of sand. Fr. ψαμμακόσιοι and γάργαρα.

Υαμμακόσιοι, αι, α, a comic word formed from ψάμμος and εκατον, like the cardinal numbers διακόσιοι, τριακόσιοι, from δὶς ἐκατόν, τρὶς ἑκατόν, etc., to denote a countless multitude, strictly sandhundred, numberless as the sand.

Ψάμμη, ης, ή, ε. ας ψάμμος, sand; Dor. ψάμμα.

Ψάμμινος, ου, δ, ή, and

Ψάμμιος, ία, ιον, sandy, Æschyl. Ag. 958; Herodt. ii, 99; found in sand.

Ψάμμις, 105, δ, Psammis.

Υαμμίτης, ου, δ, fem. - ττις, ιδος, ἡ, of sand, sandy. Fr. ψάμμος. Υαμμίτιχος, ου, δ, Psammitichus. Υαμμοποσιογάργαρα, numerous as

¹⁴³⁹

the sand on the sea-shore, infinite in number, innumerable, Aristoph. Acharn. 3. Fr. ψάμμος, πόσια, and γάργαρον.

YA'MMOΣ, ov, n, and sometimes ψάμμη, ης, ή, sand, Odys. xii, 243; Herodt. iv, 182; Aristoph. Lys. 1260; gravel, loose earth, dust. Perhaps from

Jáw.

Ψαμμώδης, εος, ό, ή, abounding with sand, sandy. Fr. ψάμμος and είδος.

Ψαμμωτός, ή, όν, mixed with sand, sandy. Fr. ψάμμος.

Yāvos, Dor. for Unvos, which see. Yáe, āeos, and Ion. Vne, neos, n, a starling; τῶν δ' ἄστε ψαρῶν νέφος ἔρχεται, Π. xvii, 755; it is written also Vágos, ov, o. Fr. Ψαίρω.

Ψāρός, ά, όν, speckled or variegated, like a starling; pied, roan; ώνούμενος τον Ψαρον Ίππον, when you purchased the roan horse, Aristoph. Nub. 1225; ash-colored. Fr. the same.

Ψαρώ, f. of ψαίρω.

Ψαῦε, pres. imperat. act. of ψαύω. Yauxeoxódns, ov, b, and

Ψαυκρόπους, ποδος, ό, ή, moving so swiftly as to seem not to touch the ground; an epithet of a horse. Fr. ψαυκρός and πους. Ψαυκρός, ά, όν, swift, rapid, active, light; scarcely touching the ground, as if from ψαύω, to touch lightly. Th. ψάω.

Ψαυσθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of ψαύω. Ψανσις, εως, ή, the act of touching; contact; handling; feeling. Fr. the same.

Ψαυστός, ή, όν, touched; tangi-

ble, palpable.

Ψαύω, f. σω, 1. a. ἔψαυσα, to touch lightly, to touch, Eurip. Orest. 783; to handle; feel; to attain to; to touch or hit, as a mark; 1. a. pas. ἐψαύσθην, pf. pas. "\u00e4vouai, with gen.; but Soph. Antig. 951, with acc. Th. \$\psi \alpha \omega, which see.

Yataeirns, ov, o, fem. -īris, idos, s. as

ΨΑΦΛΡΟ'Σ, á, óv, dry; ψαφαe ποδώ, on the dry dust, or smouldering ashes, Æschyl. S. Theb. 305; friable; rough to the touch or taste; dusty, sandy; filthy, squalid.

Yatagoro xos, ou, i, i, having dirty or squalid locks. Latagos and Deig.

Yr freezess, ov, contract. - xeous, our, rough on the surface. Ψαταφός and χρόα.

Ψαφιρος, ά, όν, s. as ψαφαρός.

Yãpiyế, iyyos, h, and Vãpos, ou, n, Dor. for ψηφος.

Ψãφος, Dor. for ψηφος, ου, ή, a little pebble; a vote or suf-See Yñpos. Fr. Yáw. frage. $\Psi A'\Omega$, contract. $\psi \tilde{\omega}$, (it contracts as into n, as Váss, Vñ,) f. Vnow, pf. pas. "\nµai and "\noµai, 1. a. $i \psi \hat{n} \theta n v$ and $i \psi \hat{n} \sigma \theta n v$, to touch gently, to feel; to handle; to wipe, cleanse, rub; to scrape; to graze (hence Ψαίρω), to plane, smooth; to stroke, caress. Ψέ, Dor. for σφέ, σφέας, like ψίν, for σφίν · always enclitic.

Ψέγζος, ία, ιον, Poet., s. as ψόγιος and ψογεφός, ά, όν, reprehensible, blamable, deserving reproof; reproachful, censorious, Pind. Nem. vii, 102. ψέγω.

Ψέγμα, ἄτος, τό, whatever is blamed; blame, reproof, reprehension.

ΨΕ'ΓΩ, f. ψ έξω, Plat. Legg. viii, 836, E; 1. a. ἔ ψ έξα, to censure, blame, generally for a trifling fault, Soph. Œd. C. 1174: to censure, Soph. Œd. T. 338; to blame; to rebuke; to find fault with, Aristoph. Nub. 1045; pas. to be found fault with, to be blamed; pf. pas. έψεγμαι, 2. a. έψέγην. Fr. Vέω.

Ψέγωνται, 3. pl. pres. subj. pas. of preced.

Ψεδνοκάρηνος, ου, δ, h, having a bald head. Fr. Vedvos and xáenvov.

Ψεδνός, ή, όν, having thin hair, bare, bald, Il. ii, 219; smooth. Fr. Ψέω.

Ψεδυρός, ου, δ, ή, calumniating; slandering; s. as Vibueos.

Ψείω, Epic for ψέω, ψάω.

Ψεκάζω, to drop, to trickle; to water; to fall in dew; to bedew, moisten; to drizzle; to rain, Aristoph. Nub. 580. From Ψεκάς, αδος, ή, dew; a drop; fine rain; a little crumb, a grain, a thing of little consequence. Fr. ψίω.

Ψεκτέον, verbal adj., must blame, reprehend. Fr. ψίγω.

Ψεκτέος, α, ον, to be blamed, reprehended.

Ψέκτης, ου, δ, one who reproves, blames, Plat. Legg. i, 639, C; who reproaches; and

Ψεκτός, ή, όν, blamable, culpable, reprehensible, Aristot. Eth. iii, 9; also, blamed, rebuked. Fr. ψέγω.

Ψέλιον, or ψέλλιον, ου, τό, a bracelet, Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 2; the | Ψευδαυτόμολος, ου, δ, ή, a pretend-

bit of a bridle, a chain for the neck; a ring; a necklace. See Δάλιον.

Ψελιοφόρος, ου, ό, ή, or ψελλιοφόeos, wearing bracelets, rings, Herodt. viii, 113. Fr. ψίλιον and φέρω.

Ψελιόω, f. ώσω, to twine, wreathe, crown. Fr. ψέλιον.

Ψελλίζω, f. ίσω, to stutter, stammer; to falter in speech; to lisp; generally used in the middle voice, Plat. Gorg. 485, C; to trifle; to talk foolishly and weakly. Th. ψελλός.

Ψέλλιον, ου, τό. See ψέλιον. Ψέλλισμα, ἄτος, τό, and ψελ-

λισμός, οῦ, ὁ, stuttering, stammering, lisping; hesitation in speaking. $Fr. \psi_{\epsilon \lambda \lambda} i \zeta_{\omega}$.

Ψελλός, ή, όν, lisping, stuttering, stammering, hesitating; indistinct; unintelligible, Æschyl. Prom. 818. Hence

Ψελλότης, ητος, ή, stuttering, stammering, inarticulate pronunciation.

Ψέξαι, 1. a. inf., and

Ψέξομεν, 1. pl. 1. f. act. of ψέγω.

Ψευδαγγελής, ές, gen. έος, ό, ή, s. as ψευδάγγελος. Hence

Ψευδαγγελία, ας, ή, false intelligence, false news. Fr. ψεῦδος and ἀγγέλλω.

Ψευδάγγελος, ου, δ, and ψευδαγγελής, έος, δ, ή, a false messenger; one who gives false intelligence, Aristoph. Av. 1340; R. xv, 159. Fr. ψεύδω and αγγελος.

Ψευδάδελφος, ου, δ, a false brother. Fr. ψεύδω and άδελφός. Ψευδαλέος, έα, έον, false, counter-

feit, fabricated. Fr. 4:0005. Ψευδαμάμαζυς, υος, ό, one who wishes to pass for a rich man; a boaster, Aristoph. Vesp. 326.

Fr. ψεῦδος and ἀμάμαξυς. Ψευδαπόστολος, ου, δ, a false apostle; a false ambassador or envoy. Fr. ψεύδω and ἀπόστολος. Τh. στέλλω.

Ψευδαρτάζας, comic name of a mock Persian in Aristoph.; literally, False-measure. See &eτάξη.

Ψευδαπράφαζυς, υος, ή, false orach, comic name of a plant in Aristoph. Fr. ψευδής and ἀτράφαξυς.

Ψευδαττικός, ή, όν, false Attic, sham Attic. Fr. \$\psi\nu\nu\nu'\nu'\n's and 'Αττικός.

Ψευδαυτομολία, ας, ή, desertion under a false pretext.

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ed, sham deserter. Fr. ψευδής and αὐτόμολος.

Ψεύδεα, acc. pl. of ψεῦδος.

Υευδέας, είς, acc. pl. of ψευδής. Υεύδει, dat. sing. of ψεύδος.

Y ευδενέδςα, ας, 'n, a false or pretended ambuscade or snare, Xen. Anab. v, 3, 1. Fr. ψεῦδος and ἐνέδςα. Th. ἔδςα.

Ψευδεπίγεἄφος, ου, δ, ħ, having a false title. Fr. Ψεῦδος, ἐπί, and γεάφω.

Ψευδέφοδος, ου, δ, ή, a feigned or false attack. Fr. ψεῦδος and ἔφοδος.

Υτυδηγορίω, ῶ, f. ἡσω, to lie, to utter falsehoods, Æschyl. Prom. 1034. Fr. ψτύδω and ἀγορτύω. Υτυδηγορία, ας, ἡ, falsehood. Same Th.

Υευδηλογέω, s. as ψευδολογέω. Υευδήριον, ου, τό, an empty tomb, a cenotaph. Fr. ψεῦδος and ἤρίον. Υευδῆν, acc. sing. of

Ψευδής, έος, δ, ή, false, Eurip. Orest. 1627; lying, Id. Alc. 721; a liar; deceitful; feigned; fictitious, treacherous; τὸ ψευδές, a falsehood, a lie; ψευδίστατος, superl. Th. ψεύδω.

Ψεῦδις, 10ς, ή, a lie, falsehood, Pind. Nem. vii, 72.

Ψευδοδοήθεια, ας, ή, false, pretended help. Fr. ψευδής and βοήθεια.

Ψευδοδούνιον, ου, τό, the name of a plant, the barbarea or wintercress. Sprengel refers it to the pimpinella tenuis.

Ψευδογραφέω, ω, f. ήσω, to describe falsely and incorrectly; to write badly; to describe badly or falsely. Fr. ψεύδω and γρά-

Ψευδογράφος, ου, δ, ή, one who writes or describes what is false; a false delineator. Same Th.

Ψευδοδιδάσκαλος, ου, δ, a false teacher. Fr. ψεύδω and διδάσκαλος. Th. διδάσκω.

Ψευδοδιδάσκω, f. άζω, to teach false doctrines. Same Th.

Υκυδοδίαταμνον, ου, τό, the name of a plant, bastard dittany, marrubium pseudodictamnum.

Ψευδοδοξέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to form false opinions or notions. Fr. ψ εῦδος and δόξα.

Ψευδοδοξία, ας, ή, a false conjecture, a false notion. Fr. ψ εῦ-δος and δόξα.

Ψευδόδοξος, ου, δ, ή, entertaining false opinions or notions. Same

Υευδόθυχον, ου, τό, a postern gate; a back door. Fr. ψεῦδος and Βύρα. Ψευδοκατήγοςος, ου, δ, ή, a false accuser. Fr. κατηγοςέω.

Υευδοχήρυζ, ῦχος, ὁ, a false proclaimer, a vain boaster; a herald of falsehood; τοὺς τῶν 'Αχαιῶν ψευδοχήρυχας..., Soph. Phil. 1286. Fr. ψεῦδος and χήρυζ.

Ψευδοκλητεία, or -τία, ας, ή, a false summons, Demosth. 1251, 20. Fr. καλίω.

Ψευδολατρεία, ας, ή, false worship. Fr. ψεύδος and λάτρος.

Ψευδόλιτρος, ου, δ, ή, Att. for ψευδόνιτρος, made from adulterated alkali or soda. Fr. ψευδής αnd λίτρον.

Υευδολογέω, f. ήσω, to speak falsely, spread false reports. Fr. ψευδολόγος. Hence

Ψευδολογία, ας, 'n, a false assertion or relation; a lie. From Ψευδολόγος, ου, ὁ, 'n, telling falsehoods, lying; also, a liar, Aristoph. Ran. 1521. Fr. ψεύδω and λέγω.

Ψευδόμαι, f. m. ψεύσομαι, to lie, Xen. Cyr. i, 6, 9; to deceive; εί μή τι σός με δεσπότης έψεύσατο, Eurip. Alc. 824; to impose upon, Thucyd. v, 83; to break one's word or faith; & obs πατηρ εψεύσατο, Xen. Cyr. iii, 1, 12; οὐκ ἐψεύσαντο τὰς ἀπειλάς, they did not make their threats false, i. e. they made them good, Herodt. vi, 32; to counterfeit; to make false; to deceive expectation; pas. to be feigned; to be deceived, Xen. Anab. i, 6, 8; to be mistaken; ἐψεύσθη τοῦτο, to be disappointed, frustrated ; ἡνίκ' ἀν ψευσθῶσι δείπνου, when they are defrauded of their supper, Aristoph. Nub. 618. See ψεύδω.

Ψευδόμαντις, εως, δ and ħ, a false prophet or prophetess, Herodt. iv, 69; Soph. Œd. C. 1099.

Υευδομάςτυς, υζος, δ, ħ, a false witness, Plat. Gorg. 472, B. Fr. ψεῦδος and μάςτυς. Hence Υευδομαςτυςίω, ῶ, f. ħσω, to bear false witness, to testify falsely; to give false evidence before a court, Demosth. 851, 13. Fr. ψεῦδος and μαςτυςίω.

Ψευδομαςτυςήσεις, 2. sing. 1. f. ind. of preced.

Ψευδομαςτυςία, ας, ή, false testimony, Demosth. 999, 23; bearing false witness. Same Th.

Υευδομαςτυςίου δίκη, an action for false witness or perjury; also in dat. plur. Fr. ψευδής and μαςτύςιον.

Ψευδομάςτυς, ύςος, δ, a false wit-

ness. Fr. ψευδής and μάςτυς. Ψευδόμενος, part. pres. pas. of ψεύδω.

Υ΄ευδόνιτρος, ου, ό, ή. Fr. ψευδής and νίτρον, Att. ψευδόλιτρος, which see.

Υευδονύμφευτος, ου, δ, ħ, having not been properly married, an irregular marriage, Eurip. Hel. 882. Fr. ψεῦδος and νύμφη.

Ψευδοπανιπά, ων, τά, pretended terror or panic. Fr. Πάν.

Ψευδοπάςθενος, ου, ή, a pretended virgin, a false virgin, Herodt. iv, 180. Fr. ψεῦδος and πας-θένος.

Ψευδοπάτως, ορος, δ , not truly the father. Fr. πατής.

Υευδοποίεω, ω, f. ήσω, to make or invent falsehoods. Fr. ποιέω. Υευδοποίος, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a fabricator of falsehoods, a liar. Same Th. Υευδοπροφήτης, ου, ὁ, a false prophet. Fr. ψεῦδος and προφήτης, from πρόφημι.

Υξινδόπτωμα, ατος, τό, a deception, fall, a feint, when one of the combatants fulls to gain an unfair advantage over his antagonist. Fr. ψεῦδος and πίπτω.

Ψευδορχέω, ω, f. ήτω, to swear falsely; to perjure one's self, Aristoph. Eccl. 603; and

Υευδορχία, ας, ή, a false oath, false swearing; perjury; and Υευδόρχιον, ου, τό, a false oath; and

Ψευδόρκιος, ου, δ, ħ, perjured, one who has sworn falsely, *Herodt*. i, 165; and

Υεύδορχος, ου, δ, ή, the same, Eurip. Med. 1389. Fr. ψεῦδος and ὅρχος.

Ψεῦδος, εος, τό, a lie; a false-hood; defamation, calumny, slander; a fiction, Pind. Pyth. ii, 68; Ψεύδεα, falsehoods, Odys. xi, 365; Ψευδῶν συγκολλητός, a fabricator of lies, Aristoph. Nub. 446; τὸ Ψεῦδος, a lie, Plat. Gorg. 505, E; opposed to τὸ ἀληθές, a trick; also, the pimple, which it is supposed grows on the nose of a liar. Th. Ψεύδω.

Ψευδοσέλτνον, ου, τό, cinque-foil, balm; parsley.

Ψευδοστομέω, ω, f. ήσω, to lie, to tell lies, Soph. Œd. C. 1129. Fr. ψεύδος and στόμα.

Ψευδόστομος, ου, δ, h, having a lying mouth; being a liar. Same Th.

Ψευδουργός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, one who deceives by tricks, Plat. Soph. 241, B; a juggler. Fr. ψεῦδος and ἔργον.

Yeudopańs, ios, i, h, having a false light; shining with a borrowed light, as the moon, etc. Fr. Vivõos and φάω.

Ψευδόφημος, ου, δ, ή, bearing false reports; foreboding falsely; deceitful, Soph. Œd. C. 1513. Fr. Jevdos and Phun.

Υευδοφίλιππος, ου, ό, a false Philip.

Ψευδόχριστος, ου, ό, a false Christ. Fr. JEvos and Xeioros.

Ψευδόχευσος, ου, δ, 'n, false gold, adulterated gold. Fr. χευσός. ΨΕΥ'ΔΩ, f. ψεύσω, l. a. ἔψευσα, to deceive; πιστεύω....μη ψεύσειν μη ταύτας τὰς ἀγαθὰς iλπίδας, Xen. Cyr. i, 5, 7; to disappoint; to impose on, cheat, overreach; mid. ψεύδομαι, to lie, deceive; ώς ἄς' ἔψευσας φρενῶν Πέρσας, how you have deceived the Persians in their expectations, Æschyl. Pers. 484; to disappoint; pas. to be deceived, defrauded; to be mistaken, Herodt. viii, 40; 1. f. m. ψεύσομαι, f. pas. ψευσθήσομαι, 1. a. ἐψεύσθην, pf. pas. έψευσμαι, σαι, σται, 1. a. mid. ἐψευσάμην, ω, ατο, inf. ψεύσασθαι.

Ψευδώνυμος, ου, ό, ή, having a false or assumed name; falsely named; ήξεις δ' ύθριστην ποταμὸν οὐ ψευδώνυμον, not falsely so called, Æschyl. Prom. 719. Fr. ψεῦδος and ὄνομα.

Ψευδωνύμως, adv. under an assumed name; falsely, Æschyl. Prom. 85. Same Th.

Ψευδως, adv. falsely. Fr. ψευδής. Ψεύσαντο, Ion. for εψεύσαντο, 3. pl. 1. a. m. of ψεύδω.

Y surfels, part. 1. a. pas. of the

Ψεῦσις, εως, h, a lie or lying; falsehood, deception. Fr. ψεύδω.

Ψευσίστυξ, υγος, δ, h, hating falsehood and fraud. Fr. 4:0. σις and στυγέω.

Ψεῦσμα, ἄτος, τό, a lie, Plat. Menex. 71, D; also, an act done contrary to one's pledged word. Fr. pf. pas. of ψεύδω.

Ψεύστας, α, δ, Dor. for ψεύστης, ου.

Ψευστέω, ω, f. how, to tell a lie; Ψευστήσεις, you will not make your words good, Il. xix, 107. From

Ψεύστης, ου, ό, a liar, deceiver, Soph. Antig. 1180; an impostor. Fr. 3. sing. pf. pas. of VIIDE.

Y spaios, aia, aior, and Jepogós,

ά, όν, obscure, dark. From Ψέφας, and ψεφάς, αος, τό, darkness, obscurity; mist, fog; dark weather. (Of no authority.)

Ψεφηνός, ή, όν, obscure, dark, shady; also, without name, unknown, Pind. Nem. iii, 71. From

ΨΕ'ΦΟΣ, εος, τό, darkness, obscurity; allied to νέφος. Perhaps from ψέω and φάος. (A word of no good authority.)

Ψεχθείς, part. 1. a. pas. of ψέγω. Ψέω, to diminish; to scrape, rub, etc., Eustath.; a rare Ionic form for ψάω, which see. Passow's Lex.

 $\Psi \tilde{n}$, 3. sing. pres. of $\psi \acute{a}\omega$, draws together, shrivels, Soph. Trach. 675. Passow's Lex.

Ψῆγμα, ἄτος, τό, what has been rubbed, scraped; a shaving, paring, scraping; a fragment; dust, ashes, Æschyl. Ag. 430; a thin plate of metal; a particle of metal; ψηγμα χευσοῦ, gold dust, Herodt. i, 93; iii, 94. Fr. ψήχω.

Ψημτής, ῆςος, δ, and ψήμτςα, ας, à, an instrument for scraping off, a scraper, strigil. Fr. $\sqrt{\dot{\eta}}\chi\omega$. Ψηκτός, ή, όν, shaven, scraped, wiped; that may be shaven, etc. Fr. ψήχω.

Ψήκτρα, ας, ἡ, a scraper, a grater; a currycomb, Eurip. Hipp. 1169; a brush, a broom. Fr.

Ynxw.

 $\tilde{\Psi}\tilde{\eta}\lambda\alpha\iota$, 1. a. inf. act, and Ψήλας, part. 1. a. act. of ψάλλω. Ψηλἄφάω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to seek or search for by feeling, Plat. Phædr. 99, B; to grope as in the dark; to handle, touch, feel, scrutinize, examine; to feel one's way, as a blind man; Kúκλωψ.... χεςσὶ ψηλαφόων, Odys. ix, 416; to grope after; πεδ τοῦ μὲν οὖν ἐψηλαφῶμεν ἐν σκότω τὰ πεάγματα, νυνὶ δ' ἄπαντα πρός λύχνον βουλεύσομεν, Aristoph. Pac. 691; Acts xvii, 27; to pat or stroke, in reference to horses, Xen. Hipp. ii, 4; with acc.; part. pres. pas. \$\psi_n\$λαφώμενος, μένη, μενον, one who is handled; that may be handled. Fr. ψήλω and ἀφή.

Ψηλάφημα, ατος, τό, handling, stroking, Xen. Symp. viii, 23. Fr. ψηλαφάω.

Ψηλαφήσατε, 2. pl. 1. a. imperat. act. of ψηλαφάω.

Ψηλαφήσειας, ε, 1. a. opt. act. Fol. of ψηλαφάω. Whence Ψηλάφησις, εως, ή, the act of touching, feeling, handling; and Ψηλαφητός, ή, όν, that may be handled or felt; palpable. Same Th.

Ψηλαφίνδα, adv. with παίζειν, to play blind-man's buff.

Ψηλαφόων, Epic for ψηλαφάων, -φων, pres. part. from ψηλαφάω. ΨH'N, ψηνός, δ, a little worm produced in wild figs; a little gnat that pierces the wild fig, Aristoph. Av. 599; Herodt. i. 193; Lat. cynips; also, a little worm in the palm; pl. the hollow of the flowers of the male palm-tree; the fruit of the male palm-tree.

Ψηνίζω, f. ίσω, to puncture; to ripen wild figs; to impregnate, Aristoph. Eq. 523. Fr. preced. Ψηνός, ή, όν, s. as ψεδνός. Fr.

Ψῆζις, εως, ή, the act of shaving, scraping, planing, rubbing, wiping; the act of currying horses, Xen. Hipp. v, 3; also, patting or stroking a horse; metaphor. coaxing, soothing, flattering. Fr. Vnow.

Ψής, ψηςός, ή, Ion. for ψάς, a starling.

 $\Psi H^{\sim} \Sigma \Sigma A$, or - $\tau \tau \alpha$, ns, n, a kind of fish, the turbot or sole, Aristoph. Lys. 115; a flounder; a nickname given to gluttons, parasites, etc.

Ψηττα, Att. for preced.

Ψηστός, ή, όν, wiped, rubbed, scraped. Fr. $\psi \acute{\alpha} \omega$.

Ψηφάρός, s. as ψεφαρός.

Ψηφηφορέω, ω, f. ήσω, to vote; to create by voting or giving suffrages; and

Ψηφηφορία, ας, ή, the giving of votes; the expressing of opinions; a resolution by voting. From

Ψηφηφόρος, ου, δ, ή, and ψηφιδοφόρος, ου, one who votes or gives his suffrage, ην γαρ ενδέκατος ψηφιδοφόρος, δ τῷ κυάμῳ λαχῶς 'Αθηναίων Πολεμαρχέειν, Herodt. vi, 109. Fr. ψηφος and φέρω. Ψηφιδοφόρος, ου, ό, ή, giving one's vote, entitled to vote. Fr. ψ_n φίς and φέρω.

Ψηφίζω, f. low, to calculate, compute, Soph. Antig. 444; to put to the vote; 1. a. ἐψήφισα (generally compounded with ἐπί). ψηφίζεσθαι, to give one's vote (suffragia ferre), Xen. Mem. iv, 4, 2; to decree by vote (suffragiis decernere), Thucyd. vii, 16; Demosth. 310, 18; to elect; to adjudge; to acquit or condemn by a vote; 1. a. mid. ἐψηφισά. μην, pf. pas. ἐψήφισμαι, hence

ψήφισμα. Th. ψήφος. Ψηφίς, iδος, iη, a little stone, a pebble, Il. xxi, 260; a little

stone used as a counter; a gem. Fr. $\sqrt{\tilde{n}}\varphi_{05}$.

Ψηφισάτο, 3. sing. 1. a. imperat. mid. of ψηφίζω.

Ψήφισμα, ἄτος, τό, what has been decreed by a vote of the people; a decree or statute made by the people, Demosth. 397, 15; the decree of the senate was sometimes so called, being in force for a year only, Demosth. 649, 16; leave granted by the state, Id. 271, 13; νόμος, an established law, ψήφισμα, a decree passed for 'a particular purpose; \u00e4\u00e4φισμα ἀποδιδόναι, to restore a statute or decree; ἀφαιρεῖσθαι, to abrogate, annul, Demosth. 22, 37. Fr. 1. sing. pf. pas. of Inpiza.

Ψηφισματοπώλης, ου, δ, one who sells decrees; a word used in burlesque, Aristoph. Av. 1038. Fr. πωλέω.

Ψηφισμάτώδης, εος, δ, ἡ, belonging or relating to a decree; having the nature or force of a decree. Fr. ψήφισμα and είδος. Ψηφιστής, οῦ, δ, one who calculates, reckons, computes; a voter. Fr. ψηφίζω.

Ψηφοειδής, έος, δ, ή, resembling a pebble, of the nature of a pebble. Fr. Ψήφος and είδος.

Ψηφοθέτης, ου, δ , one who forms tesselated pavements with pebbles of different colors. Fr. ψ ηφος and τ ίθημι.

Ψηφολογίω, ω, f. ήσω, to make checker-work; to juggle. Fr. λόγος.

Ψηφολόγος, ου, δ, ή, one skilled in the art of mosaic work; a player of juggling tricks. Same Th.

Ψηφοπαικτίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to play sleight-of-hand tricks with pebbles; to juggle away any cause. Fr. $\tilde{\psi}_{\tilde{\eta}}\phi_{\tilde{\tau}\tilde{\tau}}$ and $\pi\alpha\tilde{\iota}_{\tilde{\tau}}^{\tilde{\omega}}$.

Ψηφοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, one who prepares pebbles or counters; a juggler; a cheat, Soph. Aj.

Ψηφοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, making or tampering with votes. Fr. ψ πφος and ποιέω.

YH ΦOΣ, ou, h, a little stone, a pebble; a counter: a little pebble, given in as a vote, and hence the vote itself, Herodt. viii, 123; Eurip. Hec. 195; Soph. Ed. T. 607; the resolve or decree carried by voting, Eurip. Androm. 1261; a calculation,

Æschyl. Ag. 556; a gem; a chess-man, etc.; the right of advising or voting on any subject; succour; as, \$\pi\po_000 \Delta \in \vec{\pi}_000, apud Jos.; also, a kind of divination made with little pebbles; $\tau \hat{n} \nu \psi \tilde{n} \phi o \nu \tau i \theta \epsilon \sigma \theta \alpha i$, to express one's opinion, or decision, Plat. Apol. § 23; Xen. Cyr. i, 3, 14; την ψήφον φέρειν, the same; Ψῆφον τιθέναι, to put to the vote, to propose for decision; μιᾶ ψήφω, with one consent; καθαραὶ Ψῆφοι, a clear reckoning, when the disbursements are equal to the receipts, Demosth. 303, 22; ταύτη δὲ τῆ γνώμη ἔφη καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους προσθέσθαι (την ψήφον), and to this opinion he said the rest also subscribed; την ψηφον αίτεῖν, to ask the judges for a decision, Demosth. 82, 17. Probably from ψάω, Æol., Ψέω, Ion.

Ψηφοφορίω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to give one's vote in favor of; to elect by suffrage. Fr. $\psi \tilde{\eta} \phi \sigma s$ and $\phi \epsilon_{\ell} \omega$.

Ψηφοφοεία, ας, ή, the act of voting, giving one's suffrage or opinion; a decree or resolve. Same Th.

Υπφοφόρος, ου, δ, π, one who gives his suffrage with a little pebble; a voter or elector. Same Th.

Ψηχεός, ά, όν, thin; attenuated; delicate.

 $Y_{n\chi\omega}, f. \quad \psi_{n\chi\omega}, \text{ to shave, rub, scrape; to rub down; to attenuate; to rub down or curry a horse, Xen. Hipp. iv, 4; to flatter, soothe, caress; to stroke with the hand, Eurip. Hel. 1566. Th. <math>\psi_{n\omega}$, the same.

Ψία, and ψεία, ας, ή, a small pebble or shell used by children in certain games; play, sport. Probably from ψάω.

Ψιάδας, acc. pl. of ψιάς.

Ψιάζω, f. άσω, to fall like dew; to trickle or fall in drops; ψιάδδω, Dor. for ψιάζω, to play, sport, frolic, Aristoph. Lys. 1302. Fr. ψιάς.

Ψιάθοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, a maker of mats. Fr. ψίάθος and ποιέω.

ΨΙ'ĂΘΟΣ, ου, δ or ἡ, a mat; commonly made of rushes, Aristoph. Lys. 721; Id. Ran. 567.

Ψιάθως, Dor. for ψιάθους, acc. pl. of ψίαθος.

 $\hat{\Psi}_{i\alpha'i\nu\omega}$, f. $\check{\alpha}_{i\nu}\tilde{\omega}$, to reprove, to blame. Fr. $\psi_{i\dot{\alpha}\omega}$.

Yiás, $\check{\alpha}\delta os$, \check{n} , a dew-drop; a small drop, Π . xvi, 459; dew; drizzling rain. Fr. $\psi i\omega$.

Ψίζω, f. low, for ψιάζω · mid. to

shed silent tears. Fr. ψ ás. $\Psi I \Theta I' A$, α s, \dot{n} , a sort of vine bearing a yellow grape, like Smyrna raisins.

Υϊθυρίζω, f. ίσω, to whisper, Aristoph. Nub. 1008; Dor. ψιθυρίσδω, Theocr. ii, 141; to murmur, like the sound of a gentle breeze among trees; to mutter; to detract, slander, by secret whispers; to twitter, chatter, like the swallow; pf. pas. ἰψιθύρισμαι, σαι, σται. Fr. ψίθυρος. Υϊθυρίσδειν, or ψιθυρίσδεν, Dor. for ψιθυρίζειν.

you φιευριςτικ.

Yιθύρισμα, ἄτος, τό, a whisper, a soft murmur, Theocr. i, 1; a twittering, like swallows; secret slander or calumny; a private information against. Same Th.

Yιθυρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the same; and

Yιθυριστής, οῦ, ὁ, a whisperer; a secret informer or accuser, ψιθυριστής Έρμῆς, Demosth. 1358, 6; a talebearer, Rom. i. Fr. pf. pas. of ψιθυρίζω.

Ψίθυξος, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, sending forth a low, murmuring sound; hissing, whispering; λόγους Ψιθύξους πλάπτων, fabricating secret, slanderous rumors, Soph. Aj. 148; calumniating, calumnious, Pind. Pyth. ii, 138; also, garrulous. From

YI' Θ Υ PO Σ , $o\nu$, δ , a whisper, a murmur, a humming, buzzing; detraction, secretly slandering or calumniating, whispering away one's character. Fr. ψ i ω .

Ψιλαγός, οῦ, ὁ, a leader of lightarmed troops. Fr. ψιλός and ἡγέομαι.

Ψιληται, oi, light-armed troops. Fr. ψιλός.

Ψτλίζω, f. ίσω, to make naked or bare; to diminish; to spoil, to strip. Fr. the same.

Ψιλικός, ή, όν, light-armed; τδ ψιλικόν, light-armed troops. Fr. the same.

Ψτλισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a diminishing; the change of the aspirate into the smooth breathing; pronouncing with a smooth breathing. Fr. pf. pas. of ψιλίζω.

Ψιλογραφίω, ω, f. ήσω, to write with the mark of the smooth breathing or spiritus lenis. Fr. ψιλός and γράφω.

Ψιλοκόβρης, ου, δ, and

Ψιλοκόςσης, ου, ὁ, having the hair closely cut, or having a bald head; without hair. Fr. ψιλός and κόςση. Th. κέζεω. Ψιλομετρία, ας, ἡ, poetry which is not to be accompanied by

is not to be accompanied by music; Epic, used in contra-

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distinction to lyric poetry. Fr. ψιλός and μίτρον.

Ψιλός, έ, όν, thin, slender, naked, i. e. not covered, Xen. Anab. i, 8, 4; destitute, Soph. Phil. 941; smooth, bald, bare, i. e. without leaves, without trees or cultivation; unarmed, with light armor, Xen. Anab. i, 8, 4; dismantled, said of a ship; denuded; pure, unmixed; cheap, of little value; smooth, as applied to breathing, having the spiritus lenis ; Viloi, light-armed troops, Thucyd. vii, 1; σκευή ψιλή, the equipment of lightarmed troops; μάχαιςα ψιλή, a drawn sword; ψιλή γῆ, land destitute of trees; Viln nv anaσα ή χώςα, the whole country was bare, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 5; ψιλη ποίησις, poetry that is unaccompanied by music, in contradistinction to lyric poetry; ψιλὸς λόγος, prose, in contradistinction to poetry; ή δὲ ἐποποιτα μόνον, τοῖς λόγοις, ψιλοῖς η τοῖς μέτροις, but epic composition, or the epopœia, imitates only by language destitute of metre, or by metre; a composition destitute of metre is called λόγοι ψιλοί or ψιλοί λόγοι, Aristot. Rhet. iii, 2, 16; ψιλή κιθάρισις, i. e. unaccompanied by words; so μουσική ψιλή, i. e. λόγων χωείς, to which is opposed μουσική μετά μελωδίας, Græfenhahn ad Aristot. de A. P., p. 14, ed. 1821. Fr. ψίω.

Ψιλότης, ητος, ή, nakedness, barrenness; baldness; thinness, slenderness; in Grammar, the spiritus lenis. Fr. ψιλός.

Yιλόω, ω, f. ωσω, with a gen., to make thin, small, slender; to make bare; to deprive of, Herodt. ii, 151; to spoil; to shave; to shear; to strip off feathers or hair; to disarm; to mark or pronounce with a soft breathing; pas. to be deprived of; to be left bare; εψιλοῦτο δλόφος τῶν ἰππίων, the hill was left bare or deserted by the cavalry, Xen. Anab. i, 10, 9. Same Th.

Ψιλώθριον, ου, τό, s. as ἄμπελος ἀγρία, i. e. Tamus communis. Ψιλωθρον, ου, τό, a drug or salve used to take off the hair from the body.

Ψίλωμα, ατος, τό, what is made bare or naked; bareness, nakedness. and

 $\Psi_{i\lambda\omega\sigma_{ij},\ i\omega_{j},\ \dot{\tau}}$, the making bare; removing the hair from the head,

or the flesh from a bone. Fr.

Ψιμίθιον, ψίμιθος, etc., later forms for ψιμύθιον, etc.

Ψιμμίθιον, and Ψιμμύθιον. See under Ψιμύθιον.

Ψίμμῦθος, or ψίμυθος, ov, δ, white lead, used as a paint for the face.

Ψίμύθιον, ου, τό, and ψίμῦθος, ου, δ, white lead, used as a paint for the face; ceruse, Aristoph. Plut. 1064; ψιμυθίφ καταπεπλασμένη, bedaubed with paint, Id. Eccl. 878.

Ψιμυθίοω, ω, f. ώσω, to paint, Lys. 93, 4, 20; to bedaub. Fr. ψιμύθιον.

Ψίμὔθος, ου, ὁ, radical form of Ψιμύθιον, which see.

Yír, s. as σφίν, to or with themselves.

Ψίνομαι, to suffer its grains or leaves to fall away; to fade, spoken of a vine; to weep or trickle down; as if from ψίω.

YI' Ξ , $t_{\chi o s}$, δ and δ , a crumb; a small fragment, a morsel. Fr. $\psi' \omega$.

Ψ̃ισις, $\epsilon_{\omega s}$, \dot{n} , a bruising, grinding, reducing to small fragments. Fr. $\psi_{i\omega}$.

Y/TTā, an exclamation of herdsmen when driving their cattle,

YITTĂ'KH, ης, ἡ, and Υίττακος, ου, ὁ, a parrot; also, σίττακος. (Foreign word.)

Ψιχάςπαξ, αγος, δ, the name of a mouse, Psicharpax, crumb or scrap-stealer. Fr. ψίξ and άς-παξ.

Ψιχίου, ου, τό, a little crumb; dimin. of ψίξ, a crumb.

Yίω, to break into small pieces; to grind or bruise small; to attenuate; to divide into small portions.

Y's, an exclamation expressive of contempt or disgust, pshaw.

Yóa, α_5 , and ψ oía, α_5 , \dot{n} , the loins, the lower part of the back; pl. ψ óa, the muscles of the lumbar region. Fr. ψ á ω .

Ψογερός, ά, όν, Poet., fond of blaming, finding fault; censorious, ψογερόν 'Αρχίλοχον, Pind. Pyth. ii, 100; blamable, reprehensible; and

Ψογίω, ω, f. ήσω, to blame, censure, reproach, reprove. Fr. Ψόγος.

Ψόγιος, ία, ιον, reproachful, censorious; also, faulty; to be censured. From

Ψόγος, ου, δ, blame, reproach, reproof, reprehension, censure,

Thucyd. i, 70; Xen. Mem. iii, 6, 16; Eurip. Hec. 384; Plat. Def. 412, C; satire, Aristot. Poet. 4. Fr. ψίγω.

Ψοθάλλω, s. as ψοφίω, to make a noise or an uproar.

 $\Psi O' \Theta O \Sigma$, δu , δ , noise, tumult; filth, dirtiness.

Ψολόεις, όεσσα, όεν, burning; on fire; fiery; flaming; ψολόενσα κεραυνόν, Odys. xxiv, 538; full of smoke; full of soot; blackish. Th. ψόλος.

Ψολόεντι, ψολόεντα, dat. and acc. sing. of preced.

Ψολοπομπία, ας, \dot{n} , empty vainboasting, Aristoph. Eq. 696. Fr. ψ όλος and xόμπος.

ΨΟ'ΛΟΣ, ου, δ, smoke; soot; flame.

Υοφίω, ω, f. ήσω, to make a noise; to emit a dull low sound; to sound, resound; clash, Xen. Anab. iv, 3, 22; τύλων ψοφούντων, of the sound of pegs, as they are driven in by the mullet, Aristoph. Acharn. 553; ἀεὶ ψοφοῦντι, always fizzing, Id. 942; to creak, as a door turning on its hinges; εἰ αὶ θύραι νύατως ψοφοῖεν, Lys. 93, 1, 19; and Ψφθητἴκός, ή, όν, capable of making a noise; resounding; rattling. Fr. ψόφος.

Υοφοδεής, έος, δ, ή, alarmed at a sound or noise, Plat. Phædr. 257, D; startling, said of timid animals. Fr. ψόφος and δίος. Υοφομήδης, ες, gen. εος, noisy, up-

Ψοφομήδης, ες, gen. εος, noisy, uproarious. Fr. ψόφος and μῆ-δος.

YO'ΦΟΣ, ου, δ, noise, sound; ψόφου πλέων, full of noise, Aristoph. Nub. 1367, said of Æschylus; λωτοῦ ψόφω, Eurip. Bacch. 676; a crash, Xen. Hist. ii, 4, 4; clashing of a door, Aristoph. Ran. 604; κενὸς ψόφος, Eurip. Rhes. 562; any thing which produces a hollow sound; a vain dispute; mere noise.

Ψοφώδης, εος, δ, ἡ, like a loud sound, producing a sound; sonorous. Fr. ψόφος and είδος. Υύα, ας, ἡ, s. as ψόα, the loins. Ψυγείς, έντος, part. 2. a. pas. of

ψύχω. Ψυγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to cool, Diod.

Ψυγῆναι, 2. a. inf. pas., and Ψυγήσομαι, 2. f. pas. of ψύχω. Ψῦγμα, ἄτος, τό, the act of refreshing; a refrigerant; a fan; cold; and

Ψυγμός, οῦ, ὁ, a cooling; a refreshing; a rubbing, a dry-

ing. Fr. 1. sing. pf. pas. of ψύχω.

Ψυδνός, ή, όν, s. as ψυδρός.

ΨΥ ΔPAKEΣ, ων, αi, and ψυδράκια, ων, τά, little pimples or blisters; the running tetter.

Ψυδρός, ά, όν, for ψευδής, false, deceitful; supposititious. word should be restored in Theognis, instead of ψεδνός, ψ', 122; Ruhnk. Ep. Crit., p. ii, 64. Fr. ψεύδω.

Ψυθής, έος, s. as ψευδής, lying, false. Fr. ψύθος.

Ψυθίζω (γογγύζω), to murmur; to whisper; to mutter. From Ψύθος, εος, τό, s. as ψεῦδος, a lie, a falsehood, Æschyl. Ag. 465. Derived from the Doric dialect. Ψυθών, όνος, δ, a slanderer, a

calumniator. Fr. ψύθος. Ψυκτής, ῆςος, δ, a cooler; a kind of drinking cup; a vessel in which wine is cooled, Plat. Conv. 213, Ε. Fr. ψύχω.

Ψυκτήριον, ου, τό, as neut., from following, a cool, shady place.

Ψυπτήριος, α, ον, refreshing, cooling; τὰ ψυκτήρια, cool, shady places. Fr. ψύχω.

Ψυκτός, ή, όν, cooled, refreshed. Fr. ψύχω.

ΨΥΛΛΑ, ης, η, and ψύλλος, ου,ò, a flea, Aristoph. Nub. 145, 831. Η επιςε ψύλλιον, ου, τό, fleawort or fleabane, a plant.

Ψύλλιον, ου, τό, fleawort. Fr. ψύλλα.

Ψυλλόδρωτος, ου, δ, ή, eaten or devoured by fleas or by small flies. Fr. ψύλλα and βιδεώσκω. Ψυλλοτοξότης, ου, δ, a flea-archer, flea-knight, formed like in Toτοξότης, comic word in Lucian. Fr. ψύλλα and τοξότης.

Ψυλλώδης, εος, δ, ή, like fleas; also, abounding in fleas. Fr. Ψύλλα and είδος.

 $\Psi \Upsilon' \Lambda \Omega N$, wros, δ , a sort of fish that spawns on the shore; a doubtful reading for τ/λλων.

Ψύζασα, 1. a. part. fem. to ψύχω. Ψῦξις, εως, ή, refreshing; cooling, Plat. Phil. 32, A; a blowing; a wind. Fr. $\psi i \chi \omega$.

Ψύ, ια, ας, ή, an island in the Ægean sea, Psyria.

Ψύττα, s. as ψίττα, Eurip. Cyc. 49.

 $\Psi_{\nu\chi\tilde{q}}$, dat., Dor. for $\psi_{\nu\chi\tilde{q}}$, of ψυχή.

Ψυχαγωγέω, ω, f. ήσω, to raise up ghosts from the shades, Aristoph. Av. 1555; τοὺς....τεθνεῶτας φάσχοντας ψυχάγωγεῖν, Plat. Legg. x, 909, B; to conduct souls, said of Mercury; to

attract the mind, Xen. Mem. iii, 10, 6; to entertain or delight the soul or mind, to cajole, deceive by flattery; pas. to be charmed, captivated, cajoled by flattery, Demosth. 1099, 9; 4uχαγωγούμενος έν τῆ ἀσθενεία τῆ θεραπεία, Id. 1164, 8; and

Ψυχαγωγία, ας, ή, the raising of ghosts from the shades; the conducting of departed souls to the shades below; the delighting, charming, gratifying, or pleasing the mind, Plat. Phadr. 261, A; cajoling, wheedling;

mental pleasure; and

Ψυχαγωγός, οῦ, δ, a conductor of souls, Mercury; one who raises ghosts to interrogate or appease them; a necromancer, Eurip. Alc. 1147; one who attracts, charms, or moves the heart; ψυχαγωγοίς γόοις, Æschyl. Pers. 693; persuasive; one who cajoles, wheedles, flatters by his address; a deceiver. Fr. ψ_{ν} χή and ἀγωγός. Th. ἄγω.

Ψυχάζω, f. άσω, to cool one's Fr. Vuxos. self in the shade. Ψυχαπάτης, ου, δ, deceiving the soul or mind; delighting the soul. Fr. ψυχή and ἀπατάω.

Ψυχάω, ῶ, s. as ψύχω. Ψυχάριον, ου, τό, a little soul,

Plat. Theæt. 195, A. Ψύχει, dat. sing. of ψῦχος.

Ψ $\bar{\nu}\chi$ εινός, ή, όν, cooling, refreshing; cool. $Fr. \psi \bar{\nu}\chi$ ος. Ψυχεμπορικός, ή, όν, dealing in

what relates to the mind, Plat. Soph. 224, B. Fr. ψυχή and Ёрстовос.

 $\Psi_{\nu\chi\acute{\eta}}$, \tilde{n}_5 , \tilde{n}_5 , the soul (Latin anima), Herodt. ii, 123; the principle of life, Xen. Cyr. viii, 7, 3; breath, *Il.* xxii, 325; the breath of life; ψυχη πᾶσα άθάνατος, Plat. Phædr. 245, C; see Phæd. 70, C; reason; life, Eurip. Hec. 22; Il. xvi, 856; Demosth. 508, 21; καὶ τὸν περὶ ψυχης δεόμον δεαμείν, and run a race for his life! Aristoph. Vesp. 376; safety, Æschyl. Eum. 115; the departed spirit, Id. Pers. 622; disposition; mind, Demosth. 1466, 25; inclination, propensity, appetite, Xen. Cyr. v, 4, 6; character, Id. Mem. i, 3, 5; temper, Aristoph. Acharn. 375; activity, vigor; bravery, courage, Xen. Cyr. iii, 3, 9; a person, Aristoph. Thesm. 864; according to the Stoics, the sensitive as well as rational, animating principle (ψυχή, νοῦς, and peonnois, seem to be used synonymously by Xenophon in the Dialogue of Socrates with Aristodemus, Xen. Mem. i, 4, 13); also, a proper name, Psyche. Fr. ψύχω.

Ψῦχή, ñs, or ψύχη, ns, h, a butterfly.

Ψῦχήιος, α, ον, having life; living, animated. Fr. ψυχή.

Ψυχθείς, εῖσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas. of ψύχω, to cool, refresh.

Ψυχίδιον, τό, dimin. from ψυχή. Ψυχίζομαι, to be cold; to grow. cold. Fr. $\psi \tilde{v} \chi o_5$.

Ψυχικός, ή, όν, relating to or concerning the soul or life, vital; animated; passionate, indulging one's appetites. Hence \(\psi_v\). χικὰ ἀγαθά, the goods of the mind, intellectual advantages; ψυχικὰ πεοτεεήματα, the intellectual powers, or the leading intellectual powers, Longin. 44; Ψυχικὰ μεγέθη, intellectual greatness, ibid. Fr. ψυχή.

Ψυχικώς, adv. from the soul; with the soul; like a living

Ψυχογονία, ας, ή, the origin of the soul. Fr. \(\psi v \chi n \) and \(\gamma \text{ovos.}\) Ψυχοδείκτης, ου, δ, destroying or killing the soul. Fr. ψυχή and δαίζω.

Ψυχοδοτής, ήρος, δ, the giver of the soul or life, an epithet of Apollo. Fr. ψυχή and δίδωμι. $Ψ_{\bar{\nu}χοςιδής}$, ίος, δ, ή, resembling the soul; To Yuxosidés, the soul; the nature of the soul. Fr. είδος.

 $\Psi \bar{\nu} \chi \delta \theta \epsilon v$, adv. from the soul, cordially.

Ψυχόλεθεος, ου, δ, ή, destroying the soul; having the soul injured or destroyed. Fr. όλλυμι. Ψυχολίπής, έος, left by the soul, lifeless. Fr. $\psi v \chi \acute{\eta}$ and $\lambda \epsilon \acute{\iota} \pi \omega$. Ψυχόμαντις, εως, δ, one who conjures up the souls of the dead to divine by them, a necromancer. Fr. ψυχή and μάντις.

 Ψ ῦχομἄχέω, $\widetilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to fight to the last breath; to fight for one's life; to fight valiantly or desperately. Fr. μάχομαι.

Ψυχοπλανής, έος, perplexing or misleading the soul. Fr. ψv . χή and πλανάω.

Ψυχοπομπός, οῦ, ὁ, a conductor of the dead; ψυχοπομπός Χάewv, Eurip. Alc. 371; generally an epithet of Mercury. ψυχή and πέμπω.

Ψυχοβράγεω, ω, f. ήσω, to yield up one's life; to gasp; to be in the last agony, Eurip. Alc. 20, 144. Fr. ψυχή and ρήγνυμι.

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Ψῦχορρίᾶγής, ίος, ὁ, ἡ, struggling in death; at the last gasp, Eurip. Iph. T. 1467. Fr. ψυχή and ἐκχνυμι.

Yυχορραγία, ας, ή, the last agony; the separation of the soul from the body in the last struggle. Same Th.

Yυχος, 195, contract. 205, τό, cold, Nen. Mem. iv, 3, 8; Herodt. iv, 28; cold weather; winter; a refreshing; coolness; the season of winter, Soph. Phil. 17; distress, wretchedness, Æschyl. Ag. 945. The common accentuation, ψύχος, is false. Passow's Lex. Fr. ψύχω.

Yuxooroos, ou, i, i, saving the soul. Fr. $\psi u \chi n$ and $\sigma \omega \zeta \omega$.

Ψυχοτακής, έος, ό, ή, melting the soul or heart. Fr. ψ υχή and τήκω.

Ψυχότροφος, ου, δ, ħ, benefited by cold; but ψυχοτρόφος, promoting cold, refreshing. Fr. ψῦ-χος and τρέφω.

Ψυχουλκίομαι, οῦμαι, to draw the breath with difficulty; to be at the last gasp. Fr. ψυχή and ξλαω.

Ψυχόω, ω, f. ώσω, to animate, make alive; to bestow life; to excite, encourage. Th. ψηχή. Ψυχεοδαφής, έος, δ, ἡ, dipped in cold water, as hot iron to temper it. Fr. ψυχεός and βάπτω.

Ψυχροδόχος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, holding what is cold; οἶκος ψυχροδόχος, the cold bath room. Fr. ψυχρός and δέχομαι.

Ψυχρολογία, ας, ή, frigid or insipid speaking, dulness; and

Ψυχεολόγος, ου, δ, ħ, one who speaks coldly, without animation; a frigid speaker. Fr. Ψυχεός and λέγω.

Ψυχεοποίος, οῦ, ὁ, ἡ, causing cold; cooling, refreshing. Fr. ψυχεός and ποίω.

Ψυχεοπότης, ου, δ, a cold water drinker. Fr. ψυχεός and πό-

Ψυχεός, ά, όν, cold; ψυχεόν δ' τις χαλκόν όδοῦσιν, Π. ν, 75; icy; frigid, Eurip. Alc. 363; causing coldness; flat, insipid,

dull; absurd, Aristoph. Thesm. 848; empty, Demosth. 400, 1; ridiculous, in language; βίος ψυχεός, a wretched life; and Υυχεότης, ητος, η, coldness, un-

Yux $e^{\delta \tau ns}$, $n\tau os$, n, coldness, unfeelingness, apathy, Demosth. 312, 15; frigidity, insipidity; slowness, dulness; foolishness, absurdity. Fr. $\psi u \chi e^{\delta s}$.

Ψυχεόω, f. ώσω, to make cold or cool; pas. to grow cold or cool. Fr. ψυχεός.

 $\Psi_{\nu\chi\ell\tilde{\omega}s}$, adv. coldly, frigidly, spiritless. Same Th.

 $\Psi \Upsilon' X \Omega$, f. $\xi \omega$, 1. a. $\ell \psi \nu \xi \alpha$, to blow, Herodt. iii, 104; to breathe, to make cold; to freeze; ψύχειν ψυχὰν ἐμάν, to freeze my soul, Æschyl. Prom. 695; to cool, Il. xx, 440; to dry up ; 2. a. ἔψτγον · pas. ψύχομαι, to grow cold; pf. pas. ἔψυγμαι, 1. a. pas. ἐψύχθην, 2. a. ind. pas. เปบังทะ หลีสน ปุ่ยyeion, and when cooled, Aristoph. Nub. 151; 2. fut. pas. ψυγήσομαι, η, εται. The v is constantly long, except in 2. a. pas. The original seems to have been Vuyw.

 $\Psi \nu \chi \tilde{\omega} \nu$, gen. pl. of $\psi \nu \chi \acute{\eta}$.

Ψύχωσις, εως, $\dot{\eta}$, the act of animating; animation. Fr. $\psi v = \chi \dot{\delta} \omega$. Th. $\psi v \chi \dot{\eta}$.

 $\Psi\Omega'A$, αs , \dot{n} , a stench, bad smell. $\Psi\tilde{\omega}\zeta\alpha$, αs , \dot{n} , a cutaneous disease;

the scurvy. Fr. ψώα. ΨΩ'ΘΙΟΝ, ου, τό, a small piece or fragment; a crumb; a morsel of bread. Fr. ψάω.

Ψώκτης, ου, δ, one who works in stone or marble; one whose business it is to square marble, etc.; as if from ψώχω, for λεπτύνω.

Ψωλή, ης, η, the foreskin, mentula, Aristoph. Lys. 143. From ΨΩΛΟ'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, in a state of priapism; a lustful person; circumcised, Aristoph. Av. 507; Plut. 267; a Jew.

Yωμίζω, f. ίσω, to feed by putting morsels into the mouth, Aristoph. Lys. 19; also, to nourish, feed; to distribute by morsels; 1. a. ἐψώμισα, subj.

ψωμίσω. Th. ψωμός.

Ψωμίον, ου, τό, a mouthful, a morsel, a small piece; dimin. of ψωμός.

Ψωμίσω, 1. f. of ψωμίζω, which see.

Ψωμοκολᾶκεύω, f. εύσω, to flatter for a morsel, to be a mean parasite.

Ψωμοπόλαφος, ου, δ, one who is cuffed about for a morsel, a mean-spirited parasite. Fr. ψωμός and πόλαφος.

ΨΩΜΟ'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, a mouthful, fragment, piece, Odys. ix, 374; a morsel, Xen. Mem. iii, 14, 5. Fr. ψώω. Hence ψωμίον, a piece, and ψωμίζω, to feed.

ΥΩ'PA, ας, ἡ, a scab, itch, the mange; a roughness of the skin; a disease of trees; a moth; ψώρα ἀγρία, an inveterate mange or itch. Fr. ψώω. Υωραγριάω, ῶ, f. άσω, to labor under a tetter or inveterate scab, to be leprous. See ψώρα. Υωραγριάων, and contracted

Ψωραγριῶν, ῶντος, ὁ, Levit. ii; part. pres. of preced.

Ψωρᾶλίος, έα, έον, affected with the itch or with leprosy, mangy, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 11. Fr. ψώρα. Υωριάω, ῶ, f. άσω, to be affected with the itch or any cutaneous disorder that produces roughness

on the skin. Fr. ψώςα. Ψωςἴκός, ή, όν, subject to sores, scabby, sore, used as a remedy

against such sores. Ψωρός, ά, όν, affected with itch, scabby, mangy; δ ψωρός, a lascivious person. Fr. ψώω.

Ψωρώδης, εος, δ, ή, rough, scurvy, scabby, mangy. Th. ψώρα. Ψωρίς, ίδος, ή, Psophis, a city of

Peloponnesus.

 $\Psi \tilde{\omega} \chi o s$, ov, δ , sandy earth.

Ψώχω, f. ξω, to reduce to small pieces, to crumble; to grind, to lessen, by breaking or crumbling down.

Ψώω, f. ώτω, 1. a. ἔψωτα, to touch gently, to feel, handle, stroke; to fritter down into small pieces; to caress, soften; s. as ψάω.

 Ω is the twenty-fourth and last letter of the Greek alphabet; it is composed of two omicrons (00, w), and is called μέγα, that is, great, to distinguish it from ο μικεόν. As a numeral it stands for eight hundred, and with a mark beneath (w,), eight hundred thousand. In the Dor. and Æol. dialects, w is used as ov in the gen. sing. of the second declension; as, λόγω for λόγου. several words it occupies the place of ov, in the common dialect; Μωσα, βωλή, ωςανός, for Μοῦσα, βουλή, οὐρανός. But it may be supposed that both it and ou are contractions for so, as Moora, Mωσα, and Mοῦσα, etc. In such a word as λιπῶσα, it is evidently for λιπόνσα, λιποσα, as in the Æolic dialect, the form is λιποιoa, where the v is converted into . It is changed into a in the third declension of some simple nouns; as, Ποσειδαν, for Ποσειδων, ωνος, δ. It is also changed into a in participles which have it, as κοινάσων, for κοινώσων. It is often metaphorically used to signify the last, as a is for the first ; έγω είμι το Α και το Ω, I am the first and the last, Rev. i, 8; with the circumflex ω, it is the sign of the vocative for all the numbers and genders. " Ω , Dor. for ω_s · whence $\omega_{\tau s}$ for చ్రాక.

*Ω, Dor. for oJ, Theocr. iii, 11.
*Ω, pres. subj. of εἰμί, I may be.
"Ω, adv. of wondering, and also of lamentation, oh! ah!

*Ω, dat. sing. of %5 ἐν ῷ, during the time, Xen. Anab. i. But *Ω, ης, 2. a. subj. of Ἰημι, or ੫ω, to send.

"Ωα, or δα, and φα, ας, ή, a sheep's skin. Fr. ὅα, or ὅἴα, ή. But "Ωα, ας, ή, the fringe or border of a garment, which was generally fringed with sheep's skin; also, the upper room of a house; but only found compounded, as ὑπέρωα, and

' $\Omega \acute{\alpha}$, $\widetilde{\alpha}_5$, $\acute{\eta}$, an ovation or smaller triumph among the Romans,

Dion. H. viii, 67; called also δεα and ὀούα, Eich. Ant. H. Gr.

'Ωάζω, f. άσω, to lend an ear, to hear. Fr. ὧας.

'Ωαρίων, by epenthesis of α, for 'Ωρίων.

'Ωἄρτώνειος, εία, ειον, of or relating to Orion. Fr. preced.

*Ωας, ὤᾶτος, τό, an ear, Dor. for οὖας, οὖατος, τhe same.
"Ωξα. See ὧά.

'Ωδάζω, f. άξω, to distribute the people into tribes. Fr. ὧδή.

'Ĥĉárns, ou, i, one of a tribe, belonging to the same tribe. Fr. preced.

"Ωξεα, eggs, Argiv. for &á, by inserting ε, as a digamma.

'\OBH', \(\tilde{\eta}_s\), \(\tilde{\eta}_s\), a tribe, a part of the people; a division of the Lacedæmonians into certain districts or wards; there were thirty of these in Sparta.

'Ω̃εήδ, δ, indecl., a man's name, Obed. Hebr.

 $^{7}\Omega\gamma\alpha$, 2. p. and Att. $^{2}\omega\gamma\alpha$, of $^{3}\sigma\gamma\omega$, to open.

⁵Ω'γαθί, for & ἀγαθί, my good sir, my good fellow.

'Ωγενός, οῦ, ὸ, and

'Ωγήν, ένος, έ, the most ancient of the heathen gods, Oceanus, the ocean; as if from ἄγεσθαι, because its motion is perpetual.

'Ωγμός, οῦ, ὁ, an exclamation of wonder, astonishment. Fr. pf. pas. of ἄζω.

"Ωγνυντο, 3. pl. impf. pas. of ο"γνυμι, s. as ο"γω, f. ξω, to open. "Ωγον, impf. act. of ο"γω, to open. 'Ωγυγης, ου, i, a very ancient king of Thebes, Ogyges.

'Ωγυγία, ας, ἡ, the name of an island, Ogygia, Calypso's island. ΩΓΥ΄ΓΙΟΣ, ου, δ, and δγύγιος, α, ου, Poet., very ancient, old; πᾶν κεάτος ἀγύγιον, the whole ancient rule, Soph. Phil. 142; ἀγυγίην νῆσον, Odys. i, 85; τὰ ἀγύγια, things out of mind; τόλιν.... ἀγυγίαν, Æschyl. S. Theb. 303; Θήξας.... τὰς ἀγυγίους, Soph. Œd. C. 1767. Fr. Ogyges, the most ancient king of Thebes.

"Ωγυςις, εως, ή, a pond, a lake. Fr. ἀγείςω.

"Ω'γώ, for ὁ ἐγώ, which I.

¹Ω'γών, for ὁ ἀγών, the combat, Aristoph. Ran. 867.

*Ωδ', for ὧδε.

* Ωδα, 2. pf. of δζω, but reduplicated, δδωδα, to smell; but with subscribed, it is from δίδιω, ω, p. φίδηκα, 2. p. φίδα, to swell.

'Ωδάριον, ου, τό, a little song or ode, dimin. of ώδή.

'ハδᾶs, Dor. for ຜູ້δηs, gen. from ຜູ້δή.

*Ωδε, adv. thus, so; τίς ῶδε τλησικάςδιος; who so hard-hearted? Æschyl. Prom. 159; in this way or manner, Xen. Anab. iv, 1, 4; and for τῶδε, here, hither; ὧδε κἀκεῖσε, here and there, hither and thither. Fr. ὅδε, ἤδε, τόδε.

"Ωδεε, 3. sing. impf. of οίδεω.

'Ωδείον, ου, τό, the Odeum; a kind of theatre, intended for recitation and music; but not for the representation of tragedies, See Hesych. in v.; in years of scarcity corn was there distributed to the poorer citizens, and all disputes respecting it were there decided, Demosth. 918, 8; 1362, 25. The Thesmothetæ held their court there; of &' iv 'Ωδείω δικάζουσι, others administer justice in the Odeum, Aristoph. Vesp. 1112. See also Meurs. Lectt. Att. 4, 28; troops also were occasionally quartered in it, Xen. Hist. ii, 4, 6. See Sturz, Lex. Fr. abn.

'Ωδή, ñs, ħ, an ode, a poem, Soph.

Aj. 618: a song, Xen. Cyr. i,

4, 25; chiefly lyric; by contr.
from ἀοιδή, ñs, ħ, the same, from
2 pf. ἤοιδα, act. of ἀείδω, to
sing.

 $\Omega \delta \dot{n} \gamma n \sigma \alpha$, αs , s, 1. α . ind. act. of $\delta \delta n \gamma \dot{\epsilon} \omega$.

"Nonna, pf. act. of oldiw, pf. pas.

'Ωδήπαντι, Dor. for ώδήπασι, 3. pl. pf. act. of οίδεω.

'Ωδημένος, part. pf. pas. of same.
'Ωδί, later Att. for ωδε, thus,

ໍດຸຈາຂຣ໌ຣ, ກ໌, ຣ໌າ, pertaining to singing or music, skilful in music; harmonious, sonorous, melodious, modulated. Fr. ωδή.

'Ωδίκῶς, adv. harmoniously, skilfully. Fr. the same.

'Ωδίν, or ώδίς, Ivos, n, the pains of travail or childbirth; childbirth, Eurip. Hec. 460; Id. Ion. 1488; offspring, a child; the fruit of labor; ἔθυσεν αὐτοῦ παΐδα Φιλτάτην εμοί ώδινα, Æschyl. Ag. 1392; extreme pain, anguish. Th. δδύνη.

Ωδίνας, acc. pl. of ωδίν.

Ωδινηςως, adv. extreme pain of child-bearing, suffering acutely. Fr. preced.

Ωδινολύων, οντος, δ, ή, abating the pangs of labor; a fish, so called because supposed to have such a property. Fr. ωδίν and λύω.

 $\Omega \delta \bar{\imath} v \omega$, $f = \omega \delta \bar{\imath} v \tilde{\omega}$, to be in labor, Aristoph. Thesm. 502; to suffer pains equal to or like those of child-bearing; Κύκλωψ.... ώδί-າພາ ວີວິບາກວາ, the Cyclops....writhing with pain, Odys. ix, 415; to suffer acute pain, or torture, Soph. Aj. 781; to labor earnestly in any thing; 1. a. ωδίνηoz. Fr. abiv and ivos.

Ωδίνων, gen. pl. of ώδίν. Ωδίς, Ivos, n. See ώδίν.

Ωδοιπόρουν, impf. act. of δδοιποeίω, to travel, go a journey. Fr. ίδός and πείρω.

poses songs, poems, or odes; a bard. Fr. won and moisw.

Ωδός, οῦ, ὁ, a singer, τοὺς τοῦ Διονύσου... ώδούς, Plat. Legg. vii, 812, B; a bard : φδοί χεησμων, reciters of oracles, Eurip. Heracl. 489; by contr. from aniδός. Th. anlδω.

Ωδουν, impf. act. of οίδεω.

'Ωδύςετο, 3. sing. impf. m. of δδύeomai.

'Ωδύσατο, and Poet. ωδύσσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of εδύζομαι, to be angry: f. m. δδύσομαι, 1. a. m. ωδυσάμην, ω, ατο, Il. xviii, 292. Τh. δδύσσω.

'Ωδυτία, ας, ή, anger, indignation; reproof; blame. Fr. δδύσ. σω.

'Dowden, Poet. for δδώδει, 3. sing. plupf. to Zw.

* Odworn, plupf. from p. Att. dowda. by taking the augment; of ζω, to smell.

'Oi, adv. expressive of pain or grief. alas! Fr. &, the same. "Ωεον. ου, τό. an egg; Poet. for ωιον.

"Ωιτο, 3. sing. impf. m. of οιομαι, or Juan, to think, suppose;

impf. m. ωόμην. Th. οΐω. Ωζισαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of όζω, or όζίω, 1. a. ώζεσα.

"Ωζω, to exclaim oh! with admiration, Aristoph. Vesp. 1567; also, with grief or affliction. Fr. L, adv. of exclamation.

'Ωή, adv. of exclamation, ho! holla! Eurip. Phæn. 276; also, of surprise, ha! เบืองเร ลิ้ง, ผู้ท์, Æschyl. Eum. 94. Fr. J.

'Ωήθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of olouzi, to think, suppose; pf. pas. In mai. Th. o'lw, the same. " Obsert, Epic and Ion. 3. sing.

impf. of ωθέω.

'Ωθεῦνθ', for ωθεῦνται, Dor. for ώθοῦνται, Theocr. xv, 73; and 'Ωθεῦντο, Dor. for ἀθοῦντο, 3. pl. impf. mid. from

'ΩΘΕ'Ω, and ωθω, f. ωσω, scarcely ever used, ωθήσω, Eurip. Cycl. 587; impf. ἐώθουν, to shove, move, push; to push or thrust violently, Id. Phan. 1472; to expel, thrust forward, urge on, precipitate, Herodt. iii, 81; to impel, Odys. iii, 295; to thrust from one with force; to cause to retire; to drive back; mid. to rush upon, attack; repel; 1. a. act. ἔωσα, subj. ὤσω, 1. a. mid. ωσάμην, and Att. ἐωσάμην, Thucyd. iv, 43; ἄσασθαι τὸ κέρας, to repulse or drive back the wing, Id. vi, 70; pf. pas. ἔωσμαι, 1. a. pas. ἐώσθην, part. ωσθείς, f. ωσθήσομαι.

" $\Omega\theta\eta\sigma\iota s$, $\epsilon\omega s$, $\dot{\eta}$, the act of pushing, thrusting, impelling, etc. See ωθέω. Fr. 2. sing. pf. pas. of the same.

'Ωθήσω, 1. f. act. of ωθέω.

 $\Omega \theta i \zeta \omega$, f. $i \sigma \omega$, to thrust, push; to shove forward, urge on; mid. ωθίζομαι, to press upon one another, to contend, strive, dispute, Herodt. iii, 76; to rush upon. Fr. ωθέω.

'Ωθισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the effort to push or thrust any thing away; the act of pushing, impelling, etc.; a struggle, Xen. Anab. v, 2, 13; Herodt. vii, 225; ωθισμώ ἀσπίδων, with shield opposed to shield, Thucyd. iv, 96; a battle; ωθισμός λόγων, an altercation, an angry dispute, Herodt. ix, 29. Fr. 1. sing. pf. pas. of ῶθίζω. Th. wolew.

"Ωθω, not in use. See ωθέω.

'Ωίγνυντο, 3. pl. impf. mid. by Poet. or Ion. resolution for wyνυντο, of οιγνυμι Πασαιδ' ώ"γνυντο πύλαι, Il. ii, 809.

'Alero, 3. sing. impf. pas. of δίομαι, for οιομαι, or οίμαι, to 'Ωκινάκης, Ion. for άκινάκης.

Th. olw. suppose.

"Dikai, dige, dikav, Epic for ake, ώξαν, 3. sing. inf. and 3. pl. 1. a. act. to οἴγνυμι.

"Diov, s. as wov, or dimin. of wov. οῦ, τό, an egg.

'Atobay, 1. a. pas. of olomas.

'Ω' x, for δ έx.

*Ωκα, adv. quickly, rapidly, suddenly, Il. i, 447; s. as anía. when followed by an aspirate, ωχ'. Th. ωκύς.

'Ωκαλία, as, n, the name of a town, Ocalea.

'Ωκαλέος, έη, έον, later Epic form for ὧκύς.

'Ωκία, acc. sing. Ion. of ὼκύς, swift; axía is also used to suit the metre, for wasia, f. of wavs. ποδήνεμος ωπέα ^{*}Ιρις, Il. ii, 786; also nom. pl. n. g. and adverbially for wniews.

'Ωκεἄνίνη, ης, ή, daughter of Ocean; hence, an ocean nymph; 'Ωκεανίναι, ων, αί, daughters of Oceanus. Fr. 'Queavos.

'Lleavis, idos, n, the daughter of Oceanus.

Ωκεανίτης, ου, δ, and 'Ωκεανίτις, ίδος, ή, the son and the daughter of Oceanus; sprung from the ocean.

Ωκεἄνόνδε, adv. to the ocean or sea. From

ΩΚΕΑΝΟΈ, οῦ, ὁ, and gen. Ion. ' Ω reavoĩo, the name of a heathen god, Oceanus, Æschyl. Prom. 298; the Ocean. It is represented by Homer as the source of all rivers, of every sea, of all fountains and deep wells, Il. xxi, 195; it is also used adjectively by Homer, 'Ωκεανόν τε θεών γενέσιν, Oceanus, the father of the gods, Il. xiv, 201; xal av 70ταμοῖο ῥέεθρα 'Ωκεανοῦ, even the streams of the swift-flowing ocean, Id. 245. Perhaps from ωκύς and νάω.

'Ωκειάων, Epic gen. pl. from ωκεΐα, fem. from ωκύς.

' Ωκίες, nom. pl. m. g. of ἀκύς. 'Ωκεῖα, ας, ἡ, swift, f. g. of ἀκύς. 'Ωκέως, adv. suddenly, quickly,

swiftly. Fr. &xús. "Ounder, Boot. by syncope for ώκήθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of oixíw, Il. ii, 668.

'Ωκήεις, εσσα, εν, Poet. for ພκύς,

'Ωκιμοειδές, έος, τό, like ἄκιμον, of its sort.

"Ωκιμον, ου, τό, an aromatic plant, basil, Lat. ocimum.

"Ωκησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of οἰκέω.

*Ωκίσαμεν, 1. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of oixiZw.

"Ωκιστα, as an adv. very swiftly, most rapidly; neut. pl. of

"Ωκιστος, ίστη, ιστον, most swift; superl. of ωκύς.

'Ωκίων, not used; the proper compar. is ωχύτερος.

"Ωκλάσεν, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of ἀκλάζω.

"Ωκνεον, impf. from δκνέω.

'Ωκοδομήθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of οἰκοδομέω.

'Ωκοδόμησα, ας, ε, and in 3. pl. ώποδόμησαν, 1. a. ind. act. of οἰκοδομέω.

"Ωκτειρα, 1. a. of οἰκτείρω.

'Ωκτίσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of

'Ωκύαλος, ου, ό, ή, running swiftly through the sea, swift-sailing; an epithet of a ship, Il. xv, 705; Soph. Aj. 696. ωκύς and αλς.

'Ωκυβόας, ου, ό, prompt to shout or to rush to the onset; www-Cóai, swift in battle. Fr. axús and Bon.

'Ωκυβόλος, ου, δ, ή, prompt to strike; ἀχυδόλων τόξων, swiftpiercing arrows, Soph. Phil. 702; striking quickly; swift. ώκύς and βάλλω.

*Ωκυδήκτως, οςος, δ, biting sharply. Fr. wxús and δάκνω.

'Ωκυδίδακτος, ου, ό, ή, quickly taught. Fr. ωκύς and διδάσκω. 'Ωκυδίνᾶτος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, Dor. for

'Ωκυδίνητος, ου, ό, ή, moving swiftly; turning with quickness, Pind. Isthm. v, 7; easily moved; swift. Fr. wxús and divnrós. Th. δινέω.

'Ωκυδεόμας, ου, δ, s. as

'Ωκύδεομος, ου, ό, ή, running rapidly; swift in running; careering, Eurip. Bacch. 861. Fr. ωκύς and δεόμος.

'Ωπυεπής, έος, ό, ή, speaking quickly or rapidly. Fr. ἀπύς and "mos.

'Ωκύθοος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, swift in running; quick-growing, an epithet of trefoil, because it grows rapidly. Fr. 9005.

'Ωπυλόχειος, α, ον, bringing forth quickly; causing an easy or speedy birth. Fr. ωπύς and λοχός.

'Ωκυμάχος, ου, δ, ή, quick to fight. Fr. ἀκύς and μάχομαι.

'Ωκύμολος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, walking swiftly; moving rapidly, making despatch. Fr. μόλω, obsol. 2. α. ἔμολον.

'Ωκύμοςος, ου, ό, ή, short-lived; ἀκυμος ώτατος, most short-lived, Il. i, 417, 505; of short duration; one whose blow is fatal; causing speedy death. ώχύς and μόρος.

'Ωπῦνω, to hasten, make haste; to accelerate. Fr. wxús.

'Ωκυπέδτλος, ου, δ, ή, swift of foot, literally, swift in sandals. Fr. π έδιλον.

'Ωκυπέτης, ου, ô, 'n, flying swiftly; coming with a rapid flight; swift, Π. viii, 42; Ίππω 'Ωκυπέτα, Id. xiii, 24. Fr. ωκύς and πέτομαι.

'Ωκύπλἄνος, ου, δ, ἡ, quickly wandering. Fr. ωκύς and πλανάρμαι.

'Ωκύπλοος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, sailing swiftly. Fr. πλίω.

'Ωκύποδες, ων, οί, pl. of ωκύπους, *Il.* v, 296.

'Ωχυποδέω, ῶ, ƒ. ήσω, to run swiftly; to be swift or active in running. From

'Ωκυπόδης, ου, ό, ή, swift of foot. Fr. ωκύπους.

'Ωκύποινος, ου, δ, ή, prompt to punish, to avenge or take vengeance; quickly punished, Æschyl. S. Theb. 725. Fr. ἀκύς and woivn.

'Ωκύπομπος, ου, δ, ή, conveying rapidly, Eurip. Iph. T. 1138. Fr. ωχύς and πέμπω.

'Ωκύπτορος, ου, ό, ή, going or sailing swiftly, Il. i, 421; said of ships; one who hastens his steps; prompt; dat. pl. Ion. ἀκυπόςοισι. Fr. ωκύς and πείρω, 2. p. πέπορα.

' Ωχύπος, ου, δ, ή, collat. form

'Ωκυπους, οδος, δ, ή, swift-footed, fleet, Il. ii, 383; τον ἀκύπουν Mαιάδος γόνον, Eurip. Hel. 243; active in running. Fr. ἀκύς and Tous.

'Ωκύπτερος, ου, ό, ή, swift-winged, Il. xiii, 62; moving the wings rapidly; flying swiftly. Fr. ωχύ; and πτερόν.

'Axugon, ns, n, the name of a woman, Ocyroë.

'Ωκυ εόης, ου, δ, Dor. -εόας, ε.

'Ωκύροος, and ωκύρροος, ου, ο, ή, flowing swiftly; Στήη ἐπ' ωκυρόφ ποταμῷ ἄλαδε προρέοντι, Π. v, 598, where the reading should probable be Στη ἐπὶ ωκυρόφ...., having a rapid current. Fr. ώχύς and ρέω.

 $\Omega \mathsf{K} \check{\Upsilon}' \Sigma$, where, Poet. when, whi, swift, quick, fleet, rapid, nimble; prompt; active, sharp, acute; in compar. ἀκύτερος, superl. ἀκύτατος and ἄκιστος.

It is connected with and and άκμή. The root seems to have been ax, then ax.

'Ωκύσκοπος, ου, δ, ή, looking or aiming quickly. Fr. wzvs and σκοπέω.

' Ωκύτας, ατος, à, Dor. for ωκύ-

'Ωκύτερος, α, ον, more swift; superl. ωπύτατος. Fr. ωπύς.

Ωχῦτης, ητος, ή, swiftness, velocity, Eurip. Bacch. 1079; rapidity, promptitude, Plat. Ax. 364, C. Th. axús.

Ωκυτόκειον, ου, τό, (φάςμακον,) a medicine to hasten delivery, Aristoph. Thesm. 504; and

'Ωκὔτόκειος, ου, δ, ή, or -τόκιος, ou, ô, 'n, belonging to or promoting a quick and easy birth; 70 ώχυτόχιον (to wit, φάρμαχον), a medicine to cause easy delivery. Fr. ἀκὔτόκος.

'Ωκυτόκιος, ου, ό, ή, causing a speedy birth; and

'Ωκύτοκον, ου, τό, a quick or easy

labor or birth. From 'Ωκυτόκος, ου, δ, ή, and ωκυτόx 2105, ou, o, n, bringing forth or bearing children easily; hastening childbirth; speedily fertilizing; but ωκύτοκος, having an easy birth, Herodt. iii, 35; Soph. Œd. C. 695. Fr. wxvs and 46.

 $^{\varsigma}\Omega$ λα, pf. m. of \H{o} λλυ μ ι .

 Ω λαξ, ακος, \dot{n} , Dor. for \ddot{a} δλαξ. Ωλάφιον, contract. for ω ἐλάφιον. 'Ω"λαφος, for δ έλαφος.

'Ωλεισμένος, pf. pas. of δλείζω. ' Ωλέκς άνον, ου, τό, the elbow.

'ΩΛΕ'NH, ns, h, the bend of the arm, the elbow, the arm, Aristoph. Ran. 1522; hence the Latin ulna; the smaller bone of the fore arm; ωλήν, ένος, is also used. 'Ωλένιος, α, ον, relating to the elbow or arm.

" Ω levos, ov, \dot{n} , the name of a city in Elis, Olĕnus.

" Ωλεσα, 1. a. act. to ὅλλυμι.

'Ωλεσίζωλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, crushing clods of earth. Fr. ὅλλυμι and Gãλos.

'Ωλεσίθυμος, ου, δ, ή, destructive or pernicious to the mind or heart. Fr. όλλυμι and θυμός.

'Ωλεσίκας πος, ου, ό, ή, destructive to fruit; losing its fruit, Odys. x, 510. Fr. ολλυμι and naemos.

'Ωλεσίοικος, ου, δ, ή, a destroyer of a house or family, Æschyl. S. Theb. 702; said of the Erinnys; also, of spendthrifts and luxurious persons. Fr. 62. Aums and olkos.

'Ωλετο, 3. sing. 2. a. m. of ολ-

'Ω' λεύθερε, for a iλεύθερε. See ididicos, free, generous. Ωλήν, ενος, ή, s. as αλένη.

Ω'λλος, for ¿ äλλος, the other. But

Ωλλός, οῦ, ὁ, the bend of the arm. Ωλξ, κός, acc. Σλκα, ή, a furrow, Il. xiii, 707; for αυλαξ.

Ωλοχαύτωσε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of δλοκαυτόω.

Ωλόμην, 1. sing. 2. aor. mid. of ἄλλυμι.

Ωλοφύρετο, 3. sing. impf. m. of δλοφύρομαι.

Ωμάςτησε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of δμαετίω.

Ωμις, Dor. for & μεν, 1. pl. conj. pres. to siui.

Ωμηστής, οῦ, ὁ, as masc. adj., eating raw flesh; also, with a fem., "Εχιδνα ώμηστής in gen. savage, brutal, cannibal. Fr. ώμός and ἐσθίω.

Ωμάρτευν, Ion. and Dor. for ώμάςτουν, impf. act. of δμαςτίω. Luax θής, έος, δ, ή, heavy to the shoulders; oppressing the shoulders by its weight. Fr. ωμος and axfos.

Ωμεν, 1. pl. pres. subj. of εἰμί, to be; subj. &, ñs, ñ. Ωμες, Dor. for ωμεν, 1. pl. subj.

of eimi, to be.

Ωμήλυσις, εως, ή, barley, meal; ώμη λύσις are also used separately. Ωμην, impf. m. of σίμαι or σίο-

Ωμηρος, ou, o, Homer, the first and the greatest Epic poet.

 $\Omega \mu n \sigma \tau \acute{n}_{5}$, $o\tilde{v}$, \tilde{o} , \tilde{n} , one who eats raw flesh; carnivorous, Herodt. v, 92; Soph. Antig. 693; said of lions and dogs; cruel. Fr. ώμός und έδω or έσθίω.

 $\Omega \mu i \alpha$, αs , $\dot{\eta}$, a projection, as of a wing or shoulder.

Ωμιαῖος, αία, αῖον, relating or belonging to the shoulders; in or upon the shoulders. From

Ωμίας, ου, ό, one who has broad shoulders; robust. Fr. Luos. Ωμιλει, 3. sing. impf. act. of δμιλίω.

'Ωμίλησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of the same.

" Ω MI $\Lambda\Lambda\Lambda$, ns, n, a game in which nuts or marbles were placed in a circle, and the player endeavoured to strike out one of

·Ωμίλουν, 1. sing. or 3. pl. impf. act. of bullio.

"Ωμιον, ου, τό, a little shoulder; dimin. of wuros.

*Ωμιζείη, ες, ή, the raw hide of |

an ox, etc.

Ωμοδοίος, έα, έον, and

'Ωμοδόειος, εία, ειον, and ωμοδόεος, έα, Ion. in, cov, and ωμοδόϊνος, trn, ivor, made of a raw hide, Xen. Anab. iv, 7, 16; Herodt. iv, 65; Id. vii, 79. Fr. ἀμός and Bous.

'Ωμοζοεύς, έως, ό, as masc. adj., of raw ox-hide. Fr. ἀμός and Bous.

'Ωμοβόϊνος, η, ον, like ωμοβοέος, of raw ox-hide.

'Ωμοδόρος, ου, δ, ή, one who devours raw flesh. Fr. ωμός and βορά.

'Ωμοβρώς, ῶτος, δ, eating raw flesh, Eurip. Troad. 438; savage, Id. Herc. F. 883. Fr. ώμός and βιδεώσκω.

'Ωμόδρωτος, ου, δ, ή, that is eaten raw. Fr. the same.

'Ωμοδύρσϊνος, ίνη, ινον, made of raw hide. From

 Ω μόθυς σος, ου, δ , $\dot{\eta}$, the same. Fr. ώμός and βύρσα.

'Ωμογέρων, οντος, δ, enjoying a green and fresh old age, Il. xxiii, 791. Fr. ωμός and γέeωv.

'Ωμοδακής, έος, δ, ή, very biting, pungent, or bitter; keen; cruel, savage; ωμοδακής.... θυμός, savage animosity, Æschyl. Theb. 674. Fr. wuis and daχyω.

'Ωμοδάμος, ov, o, the name of a demon, Omodamus.

'Ωμόδροπος, ου, δ, ή, plucked or gathered before ripe; whence it is applied to a female who is violated before a marriageable age, Æschyl. S. Theb. 315. Fr. ώμός and δεέστω.

 Ω μοθετέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to place raw pieces of meat upon the thighs of the victim, wrapped in the fat and caul, Il. i, 461. Fr. ωμός and τίθημι.

'Ωμοθέτησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of preced.

' Ωμόθυμος, ου, ό, ή, having a cruel or savage disposition, Soph. Aj. 870. Fr. 9υμός.

"Ωμοι, an interjection of grief, alas! as, o'lµoı, woe 's me!

" \(\text{\text{\$\sigma}} \) poiiv, gen. or dat. dual, for ωμοιν, Il. xv, 308.

"Ωμοις, und ωμοισι, dat. pl. of ũμος.

' Ωμοιώθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of buoibw.

"Ωμοκα, (not used,) Att. ομώμοκά, pf. act. of ὅμνυμι.

'Ωμοκεάτής, έος, ό, ή, having sturdy or strong shoulders, Soph. Aj. 205; strong : ωμος, κράτος.

The ancient Schol. has given different meanings of this word in the passage; Ellendt. Lex. prefers the last, namely, n 6 yevναῖος, ὁ καὶ τῶν ώμῶν κρατεῖν δυνάμενος,.... able to overcome the cruel. Fr. www. and xeaτέω.

'Ωμόλἴνον, ου, τό, undressed flax or hemp, i. e. ωμον λίνον, a shaving-cloth.

'Ωμολογημένως, adv. confessedly. avowedly. Fr. pf. part. pas. of ομολογέω.

'Ωμολόγησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. ώμολόγηται, 3. sing. pf. pas. of όμολογέω.

'Ωμοπλάται, ων, αί, the shoulderblades and lower parts of the shoulders; pl. of

Ωμοπλᾶτη, ης, ἡ, the shoulderblade.

"Ωμοςξα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. ώμοςξάμην, ω, ατο, 1. a. ind. m. of ouoeyvumi.

'ΩMOE, ou, o, the shoulder; the upper part of the arm from the elbow to the shoulder-blade, Herodt. ii, 121; Soph. Trach. 561; from olω, to bear, because burdens are borne on the shoulders.

'ΩMO'Σ, ή, όν, raw, crude, unripe, Aristoph. Eq. 260; not cooked; dried in the sun, as clay for bricks, opposed to ἐπτός, baked by fire; premature; severe, morose, uncouth, rude; harsh, Xen. Cyr. iv, 5, 5; stern; savage, Eurip. Alc. 64; inhuman, cruel, Soph. Œd. T. 828; Thucyd. iii, 81; blood-thirsty.

"Ωμοσα, as, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of ὂμνυμι.

'Ωμόσιτος, ου, ό, ή, eating raw flesh; carnivorous, Eurip. Bacch. 334; voracious, ravenous ; Σφίγγ' ωμόσιτον, Æschyl. S. Theb. 1523. Fr. & µ 65 and

' Ω μοσπάρακτος, ου, δ, ή, what is torn in pieces when raw, Aristoph. Eq. 345. Fr. ωμός and σπαεάσσω.

Ωμότης, ητος, ή, rawness, crudity, greenness, or immaturity; cruelty, Eurip. Ion. 47; Xen. Cyr. iv, 5, 9; harshness, Dem. de Coron. 317, 25; indigestion. ' Ωμοτοκίω, ω, f. ήσω, to bring forth prematurely; to have an abortion, to miscarry. From

*Ωμοτόπος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, bringing forth prematurely, miscarrying; bearing with extreme pain. Fr. ωμός and τόχος. Τh. τίχτο, 2.

p. τέτοκα.

*Ωμοτομίω, ῶ, ƒ. ήσω, to cut up raw; to cut in pieces any thing raw; and

'Ωμοτόμος, ου, δ, ή, cutting when crude or unripe; but ωμότομος, ου, cut when unripe; prematurely cut off. Fr. ωμός and τέμνω.

'Ωμοτύςαννος, ου, ὁ, a cruel tyrant.
'Ωμοφάγος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, eating raw flesh; that devours raw food; voracious, Il. v, 782; Id. xi, 479; Thucyd. iii, 94; dat. pl. Ion. ἀμοφάγοισι· but ἀμόφᾶγος, eaten when raw. Fr. ἀμός and φάγω.

*Ωμοφόριον, ου, τό, a dress hung over the shoulders.

'Ωμοφεόνως, adv. cruelly, Æschyl. Pers. 875. From

*Ωμόφεων, ονος, δ, ή, having a cruel or savage mind or disposition; cruel; δμόφεων σίδαεος, Æschyl. S. Theb. 712; Soph. Phil. 194. Fr. ωμός and φεήν. *Ωμωζα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of διμώζω.

"Ωμωζε, 3. sing. 1. a. act. to οἰμώζω.

'Ωμῶς, adv. cruelly, savagely; ὡμῶς καὶ ἀναιδώς, Demosth. 321,

"Ων, οὖσα, ὄν, and Æοι. εἴς, εἴσα, ἔν, part. pres. of εἰμί, to be, to exist, Dem. de Coron. 248, 25. 'Ων, gen. pl. of ὄς, who. But 'Ων, for οὖν, Dor. and Ion., therefore, Herodt. i, 2, et passim.

*Ω'να, for ὧ ἄνα, for ὧ ἄναξ.
'Ωνᾶθην, Dor. for ὧνήθην, 1. a. pas. of ὄνημι, or ὄνίνημι, to be of profit or advantage, to assist.

'Ωνάμην, σο, το, 2. aor. mid. of δνίνημι, but ἄνατο, he abused, Il. xvii, 25; by syncope for ἀνόσατο, 1. a. mid. of ὀνόω, to abuse, reproach.

*Ω"ναξ, Poet. for ὧ ἄναξ, O king; so ὧ"νασσα for ὧ ἄνασσα, O queen.

"Ŋvāσa, Dor. for ἄνησα, 1. a. of δυίνημι, to profit, assist.
'Υνείδιζου, impf. act. of δυειδίζω.

²Ωνείδισα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of same verb.

'Ωνειροπόλουν, impf. act. of δνειροπολέω, to employ one's self in the interpretation of dreams.

"Ωνεκα, adv. or prep. for ούνεκα. "Ω"νεμος, for ὁ ἄνεμος, the wind.

'ΩΝΕ' OMAI, οῦμαι, to buy, Xen. Anab. iii, 1, 1; to redeem, Demosth. 96, 7; to bribe, Id. 123, 21; to trade; to take a lease; to undertake; fut. mid. ἀνήσομαι, pf. pas. ἐώνημαι, Aristoph. Plut. 7; plupf. ἐωνήμην,

impf. ἐωνούμην, with Demosthenes and Xenophon; elsewhere ἐπριάμην, Matth. Gr. 255; l. a. m. ἐωνησάμην, ω, απο, l. a. p. ἐωνή-θην.

'Ωνη, 2. sing. pres. ind. or subj. m. of preced.

'Ωνή, ῆς, ἡ, a buying, a purchasing, Xen. Polit. 3, 12; Herodt. i, 153; a ·redeeming; a price, value, contract; s. as ἄνησις. Fr. ἀνέομαι.

"Ωνημα, ἄτος, τό, what has been purchased, a purchase, bargain. Fr. pf. pas. of ἀνέομαι.

'Ωνήμην, Epic a. mid. to δνίνημι.
'Ω'νής, for δ ἀνής · but generally ά'νής.

"Ωνησα, 1. a. act. to δυίνημι.
'Ωνήσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of

'Δινήσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. · ἀνέομαι.

"Ωνησις, εως, ή, a buying, purchasing; a redeeming. Fr. 2. sing. pf. pas. of ωνίομαι.

'Ωνήσω, 2. sing. 1. a. m. of öνημι, or ωνέομαι.

'Ωνητέος, έα, έον, that should be purchased or bought; verbal adj. from ωνέομαι.

'Ωνητής, οῦ, ὁ, a buyer, a purchaser, Xen. Œcon. 2, 3. Fr. 3. sing. pf. pas. of ἀνίομαι, to buy.

*Ωνητιάω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. άσω, to desire to buy. Same Th.

"Ωνητο, 3. sing. impf. pas. of öνημαι, fr. öνημι, or 3. sing. plupf. pas. of ὧνέομαι.

'Ωνητός, ή, όν, bought, Eurip. Hec. 365; that may be bought, for sale; venal, Thucyd. iii, 40. Fr. 3. sing. pf. pas. of ἀνίομαι, to buy.

*Ω"νθεωπε, for ω ανθεωπε, so ω"νθεωποι, for οι ανθεωποι, etc.

"Ωνθρωποι, Ion. by crasis for of avθρωποι.

"Ωνιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, and ἄνιος, ία, ιον, that may be bought, venal, vendable; τὰ ἄνια, wares for sale, merchandise, Xen. Anab. i, 2, 18; Demosth. 144, 12. Fr. ἀνέσμαι.

"Ωνομα, ἄτος, τό, Æol. for ὅνομα.
'Ωνομάδὰται, Ion. for ὡνομασμένοι
εἰοί, 3. pl. pf. ind. pas. of ὁνομάζω.

'Ωνόμαζον, impf. act., and

'Ωνόμᾶσα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act., and

'Ωνομάσθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of δνομάζω.

'Ωνομασμένος, part. pf. pas. of ονομάζω.

'Ωνοματμένως, adv. by name, expressly; from pf. pas. of δνομά-ζω.

⁵Ωνος, ου, δ, the price paid for any thing, a payment, price, Odys. xiv, 297; a buying; the article bought; connected with ὄνος, a load; Lat. onus; whence venum, venire, vendere, venumdare, etc.

'Ωνοσάμην, I blamed; 1. a. mid. of ὄνομαι, Il xiv, 95. Fr. obsol. ονόω.

'Ωνούμενος, purchasing; ὁ ὧνούμενος, a purchaser.

¹Ωνοχόει, 3. sing. impf. act. of οἰνοχοίω, impf. ἀνοχόεον, ουν, Xen. Cyr. i, 1. Fr. οἶνος and χίω.

' Ω 'ξ, for δ έξ.

⁷Ωξε, 3. sing. 1. a. act. of δίγνυμι, Il. xxiv, 457.

'Ωογενής, έος, ό, ή, born of an egg. Fr. δόν and γίνομαι.

'Ωοειδής, έος, ό, ή, egg-shaped, oval. Fr. ώόν and είδος.

'Ωόμην, impf. m. of οἴομαι.

*ΩON, ου, τό, the upper part of a house; used in compounds only, as ὑπερῷου.

'ΩO'N, οῦ, τό, the egg of a bird, a fish, a serpent, etc., Aristoph. Av. 695.

"Ωοντο, 3. pl. impf. mid. of οἴομαι.
'ΩΟ'Π, ἀόπ, ἀόπ, απd ἀόπ, ὅπ, cries used by mariners, yo ho! ho up! Aristoph. Ran. 180, 208; resembling in sound and signification the English ho up.

'Ωοπώλης, ου, ὁ, and ἀόσωλις, ιδος, ἡ, a seller of eggs. Fr. ἀόν and πωλέω.

'Ωοτοκέω, $\tilde{\omega}$, f. ήσω, to lay an egg; and

'Ωοτοκία, ας, ή, the laying of eggs; the engendering of eggs. From

'Ωοτόκος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, laying eggs; oviparous. Fr. ὧόν, τόκος, and τίκτω.

' Ωοτοκούσιν, 3. pl. ind. act. of ωοτοκίω.

'Ωοφαγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to eat eggs; to live on eggs. Fr. ὧόν and φάγω.

'Ωοφόρος, ου, δ, ή, producing eggs. Fr. φέρω.

 $^*\Omega\pi\alpha$, acc. sing. of $\mathring{\omega}\psi$.

"Ωπασα, 1. a. act. to ὀπάζω.

"Ωτασε, and Poet. ἄτασσε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of ὀπάζω, f. άσω, to give, offer, Il ix, 479.

'Ωπέομαι, to see; often found in Oppian; hence ὧπήσασθαι, 1. a. inf. m. Fr. ὧψ.

*Ωπερ, Dor. for οῦπερ, where.

'Ωπή, ης, η, sight, a view, color. "Ωπια, ων, τά, (ὀφεύδια,) eyebrows, Hesych.

 $^{5}\Omega$ ' π ιμελητά, for $\tilde{\omega}$ έπιμε-

λετά, O guardian, overseer, superintendant.

Dais, Dor. for ovaris, a name of Diana.

Ωτλή, ης, ή, a blow given with the hand, Hesych.

Ωπλισμίνος, part. pf. pas. of έπλίζω, to arm.

Ωπολλον, Poet. by crasis for & Ατολλον.

Ω 'πόλλων, for δ 'Απόλλων. Ωπόλοι, crasis for οἱ αἰπόλοι.

Ω πόποι, adv. of wonder, indignation, lamentation, soothing; wonderful! strange! ye gods! s. as iú, Soph. Trach. 853. See TÓTOI.

impf. contracted for Ωττα, äττα:, was roasting, Æsop. Fab. Fr. οπτάω.

Neval, 3. sing. pf. pas. of ἔττομαι, have been foreseen, Æschyl. Prom. 1034.

Ω ττητα, ωπτων, 1. a. and impf. to ἐπτάω.

λτωτα, 2. pf. of δεάω, but formed from an obsol. present, οπω, whence on Topai.

Ωe, n, contracted form of dag. whence the pl. ωσεσσιν, for δάρεσ-

σιν, Il. v, 486. Ω PA, α_s , Ion. ω_{en} , n_s , \tilde{n} , time: τὰς చερας τῆς νυκτός, Xen. Mem. iv, 3, 4: a space of time; an hour, a period of time; a season, as spring, etc.; a certain time of life, as youth; the bloom of youth, Eurip. Phæn. 798; Æschyl. S. Theb. 13, 517; maturity, as for marriage; a certain time of the day or night; a part of the day or night; climate, Herodt. i, 142; a casualty, opportunity, Demosth. 24, 25; beauty, comeliness, Aristoph. Av. 1723 . the goddess of beauty: 'Ωραι, the hours, Il. viii, 295; ω̃οαι, the seasons; ὁ κύκλος των ωρέων ές τώυτο περιίών, Herodt. ii, 4; the four cardinal points in the heavens, Id. ii, 26; άζα κεκραμένος, having beautiful symmetry of shape; Ισθητα δὶ, ἰξ ης ἄν μάλιστα ή ώςα διαλάμποι, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 22; beautiful; Lea irous, in the summer, Thucyd. ii, 52; Casaubon observes, that with the Gracks this phrase signifies the heat of summer, Gail's Mem. sur Thucyd. ii, 22; ωρα 'στιν, it is time, Aristoph. Acharn. 393; ωζα νία, the spring, Id. Eq. 419; ωςα κας των, the autumn; is ωρα, seasonably; καθ' Jean, at the time or season; in ຈກ ຈໍເວບານ ພ້ວສຸ, during last year,

Demosth.; il; Leus, for the time, Theorr. xv, 74; Lear, the seasons of the year, Aristoph. Av. 709; Theoer. xv, 103; περιτελλομέναις Δραις, in the revolving years, Soph. Æd. T. 156; ผีคุก เลยเหก, in the vernal season; ພອກ χειμερίη, hiberno tempore, Odys. v, 485. Perhaps from beos.

"Ωεα, 3. sing. impf. act. of ωξαον, ων, -αος, ας, -ας, α, of δράω, to

"ΩPA, ας, 'n, Soph. Œd. C. 387; attention, thought or consideration about, precaution; ພັດກາ εποιήσαντο οὐδεμίην, they bestowed no concern or thought, Herodt. ix, 8; compar. Lat. cura; Ion. Len, Id. ii, 4.

*Ωçαι, ῶν, αἰ, the Hours, goddesses presiding over the seasons, Il. v, 749.

' $\Omega_{\ell}\bar{\alpha}^{\dagger}\zeta\omega$, f. $\dagger\sigma\omega$, to beautify, adorn, embellish; mid. to adorn or decorate one's self splendidly; it usually implies excessive ornament; also, to make ripe or mature. Th. Lea.

'Ωεαιόομαι, οῦμαι, to be blooming, to be beautiful.

Ωραιοπώλης, ου, ό, a seller of summer fruits. Fr. wearos and πωλέω.

'Ωεαῖος, αία, αῖον, ripe, mature; seasonable, Herodt. iv, 28; happening opportunely or seasonably; acting opportunely; in the prime of life full of years; πατης γε μην ώςαιος είπες οίχεται, your father is full of years, i. e. of a ripe age, if he is gone, Eurip. Alc. 532; ripe for, Herodt. i, 107; marriageable, Xen. Cyr. iv, 6, 4 ; ώραία παρθένος, a marriageable virgin ; την ωραίην (κα- $\tau \alpha$), at the usual or appointed time, Herodt. iv, 28; also, a favorable or suitable time, Demosth. 1292, 5; having a beautiful form, Xen. Mem. i, 3, 10; Herodt. i, 107; τὰ ὡςαῖα, the fruits of the year. Th. Lea. 'Ωεαιότατος, superl. of preced.

'Ωραιότης, ητος, ή, maturity, ripeness, seasonableness, opportuneness, fitness of time; bloom or vigor of youth, beauty, Xen. Econ. 7, 43. Fr. ωραΐος. 'Ωραίουσι, Æol. for ωραΐζουσι, 3.

pl. pres. ind. act. of weathw.

'Ωραισμός, οῦ, ὁ, dress, finery, ornament, decorations; used in order to display the beauty or gracefulness of one's form; beauty, comeliness; metaphor. a florid style of writing. Fr. weatzw.

'Ωρακιάω, ω, f. άσω, to faint, Aristoph. Ran. 481; to fade away.

'Ωeăvós, Dor. for οὐεανός · ώεανῶ, gen. Æol. and Dor. for οὐρανοῦ. " Ω_ℓ āσι, and ω_ℓ āσιν, adv. at the right time.

'Ω" εάτος, Dor. for δ "Αεμτος, Aratus.

 $^{f `}\Omega^{f `}$ eye ${f ios}$, for ${f \'o}$ $^{f `}$ Aeye ${f ios}$.

'Ωεγίσθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of beyiza.

'Ωείθυια, ας, ή, a proper name, Orithyia, queen of the Amazons. 'Ωοείον, ου, τό, a granary; Lat. horreum. Fr. Lea.

'Ωρείτροφος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, Poet. for δρείτροφος, mountain-bred. Fr. ὄρος and τρέφω.

' Ωρίξατο, 3. sing. 1. a. m. of δρίγω, f. έξω, to extend the hand; mid. to aim at, Il. v, 851; 1. a. pas. ὧεέχθην.

"Ωρεον, impf. act. of iglw, Ion. for δεάω, to see.

 $\Omega_{\ell^{es}}$, ai, for öages, wives. See 865001.

'Ωρεσίδουπος, ου, ό, ή, making a din on the mountains. Fr. deos and δουπέω.

'Ωρεσϊδώτης, ου, δ, one who gives the fruits in their due season. Fr. Lea and δίδωμι.

"Ω25σσι, dat. pl. Ion. for ω̃εσι, Π. v, 486; of δας, δαςος, h, in pl. οαρες, and contracted δρες.

" Desoriv, Epic contract. dat. for δάρεσσιν, which see.

"Ωρετο, 3. sing. impf. mid. of όρω. ότε τ' ἄρετο μητίετα Ζεύς, when Jupiter rouses himself, Il. xii,

' Ωρεύω, f. εύσω, to take care of, to see to, look to. See next.

'Ωείω, ῶ, f. ήσω, to take care of; from Lea, care; to guard, from ου̃εος, a keeper.

"Ωen, ns, n, Ion. for wea. "Ωen, ns, n, Ion. for wea.

'Ωenφόρος, ου, ό, ή, leading on the seasons, or bringing on the fruits in their season. Fr. Lea and φέρω.

* Ωρθαι, pf. inf. pas. to ἔρνῦμι. "Ωεθεισα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of oeleίζω, impf. ωeleιζον, f. iσω, to come in the morning. Th.

őeleos. 'Ωεθώθην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of

δεθόω, to erect; to set upright; ορθωθείς, sitting upright. Th. òęθός.

'Ωριαῖος, αία, αῖον, lasting an hour, by the hour. Fr. $\mathbb{Z}_{\varrho\alpha}$.

'Ωριάς, άδος, η, Poet. fem. of ωριος. 'Ωειγνατο, 3. sing. impf. pas., and

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'Ωριγνῶντο, 3. pl. impf. pas. of ὀριγνῶομαι, ὧμαι, to desire, covet. Th. ὀρίγω.

'Ωρίζεσκου, Ion. impf. to δαρίζω.
'Ωρίκιος, α, ον, of Oricum, a city in Epirus.

'Ωρ'κός, ή, όν, ripe, mature, Arustoph. Acharn. 272; seasonable; in the prime of life. Th. ωςα. 'Ωρ'κως, adv. seasonably, Aristoph. Plut. 963; beautifully.

"Ωριμος, ίμη, ιμον, or ου, ό, ή, ripe, mature. Th. ώρα.

"Ωεινε, 1. a. ind. act. ωρίνετο, 3. sing. impf. pas. of ορίνω, he wrung, Il. xix, 272.

'Ωρίνθη, 3. a. pas. to δρίνω.
''Ωρίνθη, 3. a. pas. to δρίνω.
''Ωρίνος, ου, δ, ἡ, οτ ὥριος, ία, ιον, at the proper season, ripe; mature; seasonable, done at a suitable time; performed every year, periodically; ὡρίαι τίλεται, solemn ceremonies performed annually at stated times; ὡρια πάντα, all things in their season,

Odys. ix, 131. Fr. ωςα. Ωςίσατο, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. m., and

*Ωρισμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pas. of δρίζω.

"Delotos, crasis for à delotos.

'Ω'' ειφος, for δ τειφος, a kid.
'Ωείων, ωνος, δ, the name of a bird.
'ΩΡΙ'ΩΝ, ωνος, δ, Orion, one of

the constellations, Odys. v, 121. Ωρμάθη, Dor. for ὡρμήθη, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. pas. of ὁρμάομα, to apply one's self forcibly to, to be disposed to. Th. ὁρμή.

το be disposed to. In. σραί.

Ωρμαινε, 3. sing. impf. act. of δρμαίνω, to revolve any thing in one's mind, κατὰ φρίνα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν, Il. i, 193.

'Ωεματο, ωεμήθη, 3. impf. and 1.

a. pas. to δεμάω.

'Ωρμίσται, Ion. for ωςμηνται, and 'Ωρμίατο, Ion. for ωςμηντο, 3. pl. plupf. pas. of δρμέω or δρμάω ωςμηντό τε ἐς τὴν ναυμαχίαν, they were eager for the engagement (by sea), Thucyd. vii, 21.

"Ωεμενος, by syncope for ωςμημένος, part. pf. pas. of οςμάω.

"Ωεμηναν, 3. pl. 1. a. to δεμαίνω.
"Ωεμηνε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of δεμαίνω, II. xxi, 137.

όρμαίνω, Il. xxi, 137.
"Ωρμησα, ας, ε, and in 3. pl. ωρμησαν, 1. a. ind. act., and

'Ωρμῶντο, 3. pl. impf. pas. δρμάω, Il. ix, 178.

'Ω "ενες, for oi ἄενες, lambs.
"Ωενυτο, 3. sing. impf. m. of ὅενυμαι, to rise up, Il. iii, 13.

*Ωρογράφος, ου, δ, an annalist; an historian, who follows the order of time in his account of

transactions. Fr. δεα and γεά-Φω.

'Ωροβετέω, ω, f. ήσω, in astrology, to preside over the birth of one, as a certain star was supposed to do. Fr. ωρα and τίθημι.

Ωρολόγιον, ου, τό, an instrument to measure time and indicate the hours; a sun-dial; a horologe; as if designating the hours. Fr. Ερα and λόγος.

'Ωρομίδων, οντος, δ, a name, Oromedon.

'Ωρονομίω, ω, f. ήσω, to regulate or tell the hours. Fr. ωρα and νίμω.

"Ωρορε, 3. sing. of a reduplicated 2. aor. for ἄρε, Π. ii, 146; καὶ ἄρορε δῖος ἀοιδός, and the noble poet arose, Odys. viii, 539; καί μοι μένος ἄρορε, and vigor has sprung up to me, Π. xiii, 78. According to analogy it must be the 2. aor. of ὄρω, formed like κέκαμον, μέμαχον, etc.

*Ω_{εος}, ου, ὁ, the year; time; night; pl. ὧεοι, annals. Fr. ὥεα.

Ωρος, εος, τό, Dor. for οῦρος, εος, τό, Ion. for ορος, a mountain.

*Ω_{eos}, ov, n, Oros, a dog of Geryon.

'Ωςοσκοπέω, ω, f. ήσω, to observe the hours; to observe the hour of one's birth, etc. See

'Ωροπόπος, ου, δ, in astrology, one who observes the hour of one's birth, and the situation of the heavenly bodies at the time, and thence predicts one's future fortunes. Fr. δέρα and σκόπος. Ωρσα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. Æol. of δέρω, to rouse, stir up, Π. i, 10; ii, 451, et passim.

* Ωρσε, 3. sing. 1. a. act. to ὄρνυμι.
* Ωρτ', for ὧρτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas.
ὤρμην, σο, το, of ὄρνυμι, Odys.
viii, 343; ὤστ' ἤρηξ ὧκύπτερος
ὧρτο πέτεσθαι, like a swift hawk
darted to flight, Il. xiii, 62.

^{*}Ω_{ξτο}, Epic 3. sing. 2. a. mid. to ὄ_ξνυμι.

'Ωρυγή, ñs, h, a howling, bellowing; a roaring, a braying, s. as δευγμός, Theoer. xxv, 216.

"Ωευγμα, άτος, τό, and δευγμός, οῦ, δ, s. as δεύγη.

"Ωρυγον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. of δρύσσω.

'Ωρυγμός, οῦ, s. as ἀρυθμός. "Ωρυες, ων, αί, wild beasts. So

'Ωρυθμός, οῦ, ὁ, howling, roaring, lowing, barking; a lamentable cry. Th. ἀρύω.

"Ωουζα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of δούσσω.

'Ωρύομαι, fut. ύσομαι, dep. mid., to howl, bellow, roar, usually of animals, but sometimes of men, especially of savages, either in mourning or joy; in gen. to roar, as of the sea; transitively, to howl over, bewail.

'Ωουόμενος, part. pres. m. of ωςύω, to howl.

'Ωεύχἄται, and Att. δεωεύχαται, Ion. for ὧευγμένοι είσί, 3. pl. pf. pas. of δεύσσω, to dig.

ΩΡΥΩ, and ωρύυμαι, f. υσω, to roar or growl, like a lion or beast of prey; to howl, Theocr. ii, 35; to lament with howling, Id. i, 71; to roar, as the waves of the sea; to roar, bark; 1. a. ἄρυσα, hence wild beasts are called ἄρυνες, because their cry is horrible. The word is apparently formed in imitation of the sound. Ωρύωμα, ἄτος, τό, a roaring. Fr. preced.

'Ω' εχαῖος, for ὁ ἀεχαῖος, that ancient man, etc.

'Ωεχείσθην, 3. dual impf. to δεχέομαι.

'Ωρχεῦντο, Ion. and Dor. for ἀρχοῦντο, 3. pl. impf. m. of ἐρχέομαι, to dance, Π. xviii, 594. 'Ωρχήσασθε, 2. pl. 1. a. m. ἀρχησάμην, ω, ατο, of same verb.

"Ωεχμενος, by syncope for δ άεχόμενος, of ἄεχομαι.

'Ωρώρει, 3. sing. plupf. to ὄςνυμι. 'Ωρωρέχαται, for ώρορεγμένοι εἰσί, 3. pl. pf. pas. of ὀρέγω.

'Ωρωρέχατο, Ion. for δρωρεγμένοι, ἦσαν, 3. pl. plupf. pas. of. δρέγω, f. ξω, pf. ωρέχα, Att. δρώρεχα, to stretch forth; pf. pas. ωρέγμαν, ξο, κτο.

'Ωρώρειν, plupf. of δρνυμι.

'Ωεωείχειν, plupf. act. Att. of same verb, and formed in same way.

'Ωεώευκτο, Ion. and Att. for ὤευκτο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of ὀεύσσω, and

'Ωρωρύχειν, plupf. Att. of same verb.

"Ω₅, adv. gen. pl. of the old demonstrative pronoun ö₅, as τώς is from the obsolete τό₅, and οὕτως from οῦτος, equivalent to οὕτως, ωδε, thus, in this manner, so; in the same manner as. Passow's Lex.

'Ωs, a particle from "s, having various uses; as, in the same manner as; ώς ἀκούω, as I hear; ώς δ' αΰτως, Plat. Phæd. § 126. It serves as a comparison, δακὼν δὲ στόμιον ώς νεοζυγλς πῶλος, Æschyl. Prom. 1011;

ώς κατ' εκείνους τους χρόνους είχε τὰ πράγματα, Dem. de Coron.; as if; since; as far as; about, almost, Thucyd. vii, 34; after, as soon as; as much as; to the end that; in order that; is &ποτλίοιεν, in order that they might sail away, Xen. Anab. i, 3, 14; for; O that, would to God that, with ai, si, and xev, in Homer, al yae iyav as Elnv άθάνατες...., Il. viii, 584; ως κεν εί αὐθι γαῖα χάνοι, Π. vi, 281; how; ὡς δε καὶ τοῦτο Zursian, and how this shall contribute to your advantage, Aristoph. Nub. 86; ώς μ' ὑπῆλθέ τις φόζος, how I fear; how much; before a superlative it expresses the highest degree possible; &; τάχιστα, as quickly as possible; ως έκ πλείστου, as long as possible preceding; before an adverb it is often redundant; that; is and ori, in an oblique narration, take the optative; as, Φαμένων δε εκείνων ώς είη τε σως, Herodt. i; ਜπεν άγγελος λέγων ότι λελοιπώς είη Συέννεσις τὰ axea, Xen. Anab. i; instead of οτι, for, since, though; ώς τ άλλ' εὐτυχοῦσ', οὐκ εὐτυχεῖς, though fortunate in other respects you are not happy, Eurip. Ion. 310; often used for ποίς, and είς ως μεν,.... ως δε, some, others; ως έχαστοι, one by one, severally; as similar, to say so, if I may use the expression;. ως αληθως, really, indeed; ώσεί, ώσπες, as; ώστε, so that; ωσκ:, O that ; I wish ; ώς τὰ πολλά, generally, for the most part, Longin. 1 and 40; ώς τὰ παρ' γμίν. as matters are with us; às for reós, as às auror, to him, Thucyd. i, 74; it is always joined with animated objects, Aristoph. Pac. 104; καθώς, in the same manner as "ws, until; τίως, as long as; ώς ἄρα, namely, Eschin. c. Ctes.; is is frequently construed with the future participle, in the sense of in order that, or simply to; ώς την τυράνιδ ίκτίοσων βία, Æschyl. Prom. 365; είθυς πανστεατία ώς άπαντκούμενοι εξηλθον, they immediately marched out with all their force to meet, Thucyd. vii, 2; ώς is μάχην, as if for battle (being for battle), Id.; &; γίζουτι, as being an old man; is zinn, about a thousand; θαυμαστόν ώς, wonderfully of is, see Matth. Gr. Gram.,

§§ 507, 529, 513, 519, 531, 532, etc.

'Ω₅, Dor. for ω, Theocr. i, 13; v, 101, 103.

^τΩ₅, ωτός, τό, Dor. for οὖς, an ear.

*Ωσα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act. of ωθέω.

"Ωσαιμεν, 1. pl. 1. a. opt. to ωθέω.
'Ωσάμενος, μένη, μενον, part. 1. a.

m. of ὧθέω.
⁵Ωσαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of the same verb.

'Ωσάν, more properly ώς ἄν, as, inasmuch as, considering; also for ἕως ἄν, so long as, until.

'Ωσανεί, just as if; as; for ωσεί. Th. ως.

'Ωσαννά, hosanna, Hebr.; preserve, prosper, or guard; ὡσαννὰ τῷ υἱῷ, for σῶσον νῦν τὸν υἱόν, preserve now the son.

"Ωσασκε, Ion. for ωσε, 3. sing. 1.
a. ind. act. of ωθέω, Odys. xi,

598.

'Ωσαύτως, adv. in the same manner; just as, equally so. Fr. ως and αὐτός.

*Ωσδε, Dor. for ωζε, 3. sing. impf. to ωζω.

 $\tilde{\Omega}$ σ δ ε ν , D or. for $\tilde{\omega}$ ζ ε ν , 3. sing. impf. of $\tilde{\omega}$ ζ ω .

"Ωσε, 3. sing. 1. a. ind. act. of ωθέω.

 Ω σεί, equally with; as if, just as if, Iλ xxii, 410; about; as though, almost. Fr. $\mathring{\omega}_{5}$ and εί. Ω σηέ, $\mathring{\delta}_{1}$ indecl., a proper name, Hosea. Hebr.

'Ωσθείς, εῖσα, έν, part. 1. a. pas. and ἀσθῆναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of ἀθέω.

'Ωσθῆναι, 1. a. inf. pas. of ἀθέω.
'Ωσθήσει, 2. sing. fut. pas. of ἀθέω, Eurip. Med. 336.

'Ωσία, ας, 'n, Dor. for οὐσία, Plat. Crat. 401, C.

^{*}Ωσι, 3. pl. pres. subj. of εἰμί, to be.

* Ω σ 1, 3. pl. 2. a. subj. act. of In μ 1, f. How, to send.

'Ωσί, dat. pl. of οὖς, ἀτός, τό, an

' Oriv, dat. pl. of ous.

 Ω σ_{is} , εως, \hat{n} , a pushing, a push. $Fr. \, \hat{\omega}\theta$ εω.

* Ωσμαι, and Att. ἔωσμαι, pf. pas. of ωθέω.

'Ωσμένος, part. pf. pas. of the

"Ωσπες, and ωσπεςοῦν, adv. as if; just as if; in the same manner as if; nearly so. Fr. ως and πές.

Sauμαστὸν ως, wonderfully "Ωσπες οὖν. See preced.
enough. For the construction "Ωσπες οὖν, adv. almost; as if.
of ως, see Matth. Gr. Gram., Fr. ως, πές, and ἄν.

'Ωσπερανεί, adv. as if, just as if, as it were. Fr. preced and εἰ.
'Ωσπερεί, adv. as if. Fr. ωσπερ and εἰ.

'Ωσπεροῦν, adv. as in truth, as is really the case, exactly so. Fr.

ώς, περ, and οδν.

"Ωστε, in the same manner as; just as; so that; ωστ' ἀήττητος ή πόλις τὸ κατ' έμέ, so that the state was conquered, as far as concerns me ; so as ; $\tilde{\alpha}_{\ell}$ " $\tilde{\alpha}$ " ώστε κάγγύθεν θέαν λαβείν....; pray, is it in one's power so as to get a near view? Soph. Phil. 648; so; that; thus; as, as being; wherefore; therefore; because; seeing that; since; generally followed by the infinitive, Herodt. viii, 96; Demosth. 320, 4; with the indicative, Aristoph. Plut. 142; Dem. de Coron. It has frequently for its antecedents ουτως, τοιουτος, Tovovitos, etc. When preceded by a comparative the form is η ώστε το νόσημα μείζον η ώστε φέρειν, the disease is greater than so as to be endured. It has always a reference to some state, condition, or quality of an object or act. Fr. ωs and τέ.

'Ωστης, ου, δ , one who pushes, thrusts, impels, drives before him. Fr. $\mathring{\omega}\theta \mathring{\epsilon}\omega$.

"Ωστια, ων, τά, the name of a place, Ostia.

Ωστιεῖ, Att. for ἀστίσει, 2. sing. f. mid. of

'Ωστίζω, more frequently ωστίζω, μαι, f. ωστίσομαι, Att. ωστιοῦμαι, to thrust, push, shove, elbow; push about, Aristoph. Acharn. 24, 42. Fr. ωθίω, the same.

'Ω "στος γος, for δ ἄστος γος, cruel. 'Ωστός, ή, όν, pushed, shoved; to be pushed. Fr. ἀθέω.

"Ωσφιαντο, 3. sing. plupf. pas. of δσφιαίνομαι.

'Ωσφεόμην, 2. aor. mid. of δσφεαίνομαι, Aristoph. Acharn. 179.

⁵Ωσχος, ου, δ, and ωσχη, ης, η, a young branch. Fr. σσχος, which see.

'Ωσχοφόρια, ων, τά, and .ία, ας, ή, the carrying of branches or boughs; a festival at Athens. Fr. preced. and φίρω.

"Ωσω, rare, f. act. of ωθέω. Fr. ωθω.

*Ωτα, nom. and acc. pl. of ους, ἀτός.

'Ωτάγεα, ας, ή, an instrument of torture for the ears; a pair of pincers for the ears. Fr.

ous and ayea.

'Ωτακουστέω, ω, f. ήσω, to listen clandestinely to the discourse of others; to listen as a spy; to listen attentively, Demosth. 434, 13; Herodt. viii, 130. From

'Ωτακουστής, οῦ, ὁ, a listener; a spy, who listens, Gl. Informers are called the ὧτα, and ἀτά-ρια, of princes, because they serve as ears. Fr. οὖς, ἀτός, and ἀκούω.

'Ωταλγίω, ω, f. ήσω, to have the ear-ache or otalgy. Fr. οὖς and ἀλγίω.

⁵Ω τάν, O friend! my good sir, Aristoph. Nub. 1267; good man; for ὧ ἐτάν, Dor. for ἔτα, from ἔτης, ου, δ, a companion, friend.

'Ωτάς τον, ου, τό, a little ear; a kind of shell among the Æolians; the ear of Venus. Fr. οῦς.

'Ωταξός, ά, όν, having ears or handles. Fr. the same.

*Ωτε, Poet. for ωστε, as; the accentuation ωτε is incorrect, Passow's Lex.

'Ωτεγχύτης, ου, δ , a syringe for the ears. Fr. οὖς and χέω.

'Ωτειλή, ης, η, a wound, Π. iv, 140; xix, 25; a scar, Xen. Anab. i, 9, 14; a sore. Fr. οὐτάω.

"Ωτερος, for δ ἔτερος, the other.
'Ωτικός, ή, όν, relating to the ears; made use of for the ears, as surgical instruments, etc. Fr.

' $\Omega \tau iov$, τi , a little ear; the drop of the ear; dimin. of the same.

'Ωτίς, ίδος, ή, a bustard, Xen. Anab. i, 5, 2.

' $\Omega \tau \sigma \iota \iota \delta n' s$, $\iota \sigma s$, δ , n, resembling the ear; of the nature of the ear. Fr. $\iota \iota \delta \sigma s$.

'Ωτοκάταζις, εως, δ, οτ ὧτοκαταζίας, ου, δ, i. e. δ τὰ ὧτὰ κατωγώς, one who has the marks of blows on his ears; a boxer. Fr. οὖς, κατά, and ἄγνυμι.

*Ωτος, ου, δ, Otos, son of Alöeus, brother of Ephialtes.

' $\Omega \tau \delta s$, gen. sing. of $\delta \tilde{v} s$, an ear.

*Ωτος, ου, or ἀτός, οῦ, ὁ, the horned owl, as it has feathers disposed in the shape of ears or horns; also metaphor. a fool; as if an owl.

'Ωτότμητος, ου, δ, ἡ, having the ears cut off, clipped, or mutilated. Fr. οὖς and τίμνω.

'Ωτοχλίω, ω, f. ήσω, to stun with noise; to din in one's ears; to

fatigue the ears. Fr. $o\tilde{v}_s$ and $\dot{o}_{\chi}\lambda \dot{\epsilon}\omega$.

"Ωτευνα, 1. a. act. to δτεύνω. "Ωτευνον, ες, ε, impf. of δτεύνω,

f. υνῶ, to incite, stimulate; 1. a. ἄτρῦνα, ας, ε, Π. iii, 249; iv, 73, et passim.

Ωτώεις, ώεσσα, ῶεν, having ears; having handles.

"Ωτων, gen. pl. of οὖς, ὧτός. Ωὐτός, Ion. for ὁ αὐτός, Aristoph.

Thesm. 906; Herodt., passim. 'Ωφάζ, a place abounding with the finest gold, Ophaz, Jer. x, 9.

" $\Omega \varphi_{\varepsilon i \lambda o v}$, impf. 2. a. $\mathring{\omega} \varphi_{\varepsilon \lambda o v}$, of $\mathring{\delta} \varphi_{\varepsilon i \lambda \omega}$, to owe.

'Ωφείς, a place or region abounding with gold, Ophir.

 Ω Φέλεια, ας, 'n, and Poet. ἀφελίη and ἀφελία, utility, Herodt. v, 98; advantage, Aristoph. Thesm. 183; Xen. Mem. iv, 5, 10; i, 4, 4; profit, aid, assistance, succor; ἐπ' ἀφελεία, for the sake of aid, Thucyd. i, 90; as if from ἀφελής, ἑος, ὁ, ἡ, useful. Th. ἀφελέω.

'Ωφελεῖ, 3. sing. pres. ind. contract., and

'Ωφελείτε, 2. pl. ind. or imperat. pres. of ωζελέω.

"Ωφελες, ε, 2. and 3. sing. 2. a. to δφείλω.

' ΩΦΕΛΕ΄ Ω, ω, f. ωφελήσω, 1. a. ωφέλησα, pf. ωφέληκα, Plat. Gorg. 520, B; Apol. 31, D; to assist, Xen. Cyr. i, 4, 25; Soph. Œd. T. 141; to avail, τ/ δέ μ' ώφελήσουσ' οἱ ρυθμοὶ πρὸς τἄλφιτα, Aristoph. Nub. 644; to be useful to; τὰ μέγιστα ώφελείν δυναμένων, able to render the greatest services, Nen. Mem. iv, 3; to render services to, Eurip. Orest. 419; to deserve well of; with acc.; more often, absolutely; sometimes with the dat., Aristoph. Av. 240; Æschyl. Prom. 342; mid. to derive advantage from; to turn to one's use or profit; f. pas. ώφεληθήσομαι, I shall be benefited; also, ωφελήτομαι, in a passive sense, Xen. Mem. i, 6, 14; pas. ἀφελέομαι, οῦμαι, to be assisted, to be advantaged, Xen. Mem. i, 7, 2; 1. a. pas. ώφελήθην, ης, subj. ώφεληθώ, ης, η, part. ωρεληθείς, είσα, έν, assisted, etc.; pf. pas. ωφέλημαι, Demosth. 163, 15; οὐδὲν ώφελεῖ, it avails nothing.

' Ωφεληθείς, part. 1. a. pas., and ' Ωφεληθής, 2. sing. 1. a. subj. pas. of ἐφελέω.

'Ωφέλημα, ἄτος, τό, an advantage; profit; utility, Xen. Ag.

vii, 2; Soph. Œd. C. 259; also, a benefactor, ω καινὸν ωφείλημα Ανητοΐσιν φανείς, Æschyl. Prom. 616. Fr. 1. sing. pf. pas. of ωφελίω.

'Ωφέλησα, ας, ε, 1. a. ind. act., and

' Ωφελήσειας, ε, 1. a. Æol. opt. of δφελέω.

' Ωφελήσζμος, ου, δ, ἡ, useful, profitable; a supporter, Soph. Aj. 1001. Fr. ἀφελίω.

' Ωφέλησις, εως, ἡ, utility, advantage, succor, assistance, profit, Soph. Œd. C. 402. Fr. ώφελέω.

'Ωφελητίον, verbal adj. must assist; την πόλιν ώφελητίον, you must assist the state, Xen. Mem. ii, 1, 28. Fr. ώφελίω.

'Ωφελητέος, α, ον, to be assisted. 'Ωφελία, Att. for ὦφέλεια.

Ωφίλἴμος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, useful, advantageous, profitable, Nen. Anab. i, 6, 2; serviceable, Thucyd. v, 73. Fr. ἀφελίω.

² Ωφελίμως, adv. serviceably, usefully, Xen. Mem. iv, 4, 1; ωφελιμώτατα, most serviceably, with the greatest advantage. Fr. the same.

'Ωφελιμώτατα, neut. pl. and adverbially, most beneficially, very usefully.

" $\Omega \varphi \in \lambda \lambda o v$, Epic for

" $\Omega \varphi$ ελον, ες, ε, 2. a. ind. act. of δφείλω, to owe; when followed by an infinitive it has the signification of the Lat. utinam, I wish; ἀλλ' ἄφελε μὲν Κῦςος ζῆν, I wish Cyrus had been alive, Xen. Anab. ii, 1, 4; most commonly with side, or si γάρ · είθ' ώφελ' 'Αργοῦς μη διαπτάσθαι σκάφος, I wish the bark Argo had not sailed through, Eurip. Med. i; οίον μήποτ' ἄφελον, such as I wish never, Id. Phæn. 1237; εί γὰς ἄφελον,.... οίοι τ' είναι οἱ πολλοί, I wish the multitude were able, Plat. Crit. § 3; ἔμπας τὶς αὐτὴν ἄλλος ἄφελεν λαχεῖν, nevertheless, I wish some other had obtained it, Æschyl. Prom. 48.

'Ωφελοῦμαι, pres. ind. pas. contract. of ἀφελέω.

' Ωφελουμένους, acc. pl. part. pres. p 18. of ωφελέω.

"Ωφέην, ης, η, 1. a. ind. pas. of ὅπτομαι.

"Ωφθησαν, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. pas. of same verb.

'Ωρλίε, 3. sing. impf. of δολίω.
"Ωρληκα, pf. act. of δολισκάνω.
"τι καὶ δίκας ἄφληκα, when I
became bound for the penalty,

Aristoph. Nub. 34.

'Ωφληκώς (δίκην εγγύης), he, who having engaged to be surety for another, is adjudged to pay for him; to give bail, Theophr. Ch. 12; part. 1. a. of όφλισκάνω.

*Ωφλον, 2. α. το δφλισκάνω.

- `Ω'φρόντιστος, for è ἀφρόντιστος, careless.
- *Ωχα, ας, ε, p. ind. act. of οίγω, obsol.
- "Ωχατο, Ion. for ώγμένοι ήσαν, 3. pl. plupf. pas. ayunv, ago, azro, of the same verb.

"Axero, 3. sing. impf. mid. of οίχομαι, Il. i, 53.

" $\Omega \chi \theta \eta \sigma \alpha \nu$, 3. pl. 1. a. ind. act. of $\partial \chi \theta = \omega$, f. $\dot{\eta} \sigma \omega$, to be incensed or offended; to take ill, Il. i, 570; 1. a. ωχθησα, ας, ε.

'Ωχόμεθ', for ἀχόμεθα, 1. pl. impf. m. of olyonai, to go, depart ; f. m. oix noomai.

" $\Omega \chi \varrho \alpha$, αs , n, a hind of earth from which a yellow paint is made, ochre. Th. ωχρός.

'Ωχραίνω, f. ἄνῶ, to make pale, to become pale.

'Ωχράω, ω, to be pale, Odys. xi, 528; to turn or grow pale; and 'Ωχεία, ας, ή, paleness; the color of a pale person. ώχeός.

'Ωχείασις, εως, ή, paleness; and $\Omega_{\chi e^{i\alpha}\omega}$, $\tilde{\omega}$, to be pale, to turn or grow pale; to be pale through study, Aristoph. Nub. 103. Fr. ώχεός.

'Ωχροειδής, έος, ό, ή, pale, wan, pallid. Fr. ωχεός and είδος. 'Ωωόης, εος, ό, ή, like an egg; 'Ωχεόλευκος, ου, ό, ή, of a whit- oval. Fr. ωόν and είδος.

ish yellow color, pale yellow, sallow.

'ΩΧΡΟ'Σ, ά, όν, yellowish, wan, pallid, pale, Aristoph. Plut. 422; Id. Nub. 1016; Il. iii, 35.

*Ωχρος, ου, ό, or εος, τό, like ώχεότης, paleness, wanness. especially the paleness of fear.

 $\Omega_{\chi\ell\delta\tau\eta s}$, $\eta\tau\sigma s$, $\dot{\eta}$, paleness. Fr. ώχeos.

'Ωχεόω, and ώχεαίνω, to make pale or wan. Th. wxeos.

"Ωχεωμα, άτος, τό, a pale color, a pallid hue.

"Ωχωκα, Att. for ψχηκα, pf. act. of olx iw.

" $\Omega \psi$, $\omega \pi \delta s$, δ , the eye; the aspect, visage, countenance, face, Odys. i, 410. Th. öπτομαι.

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